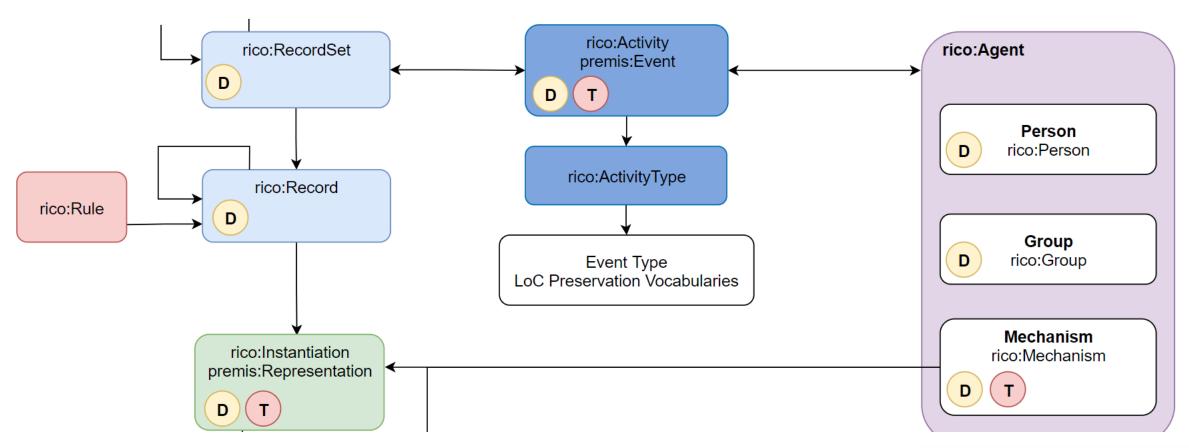




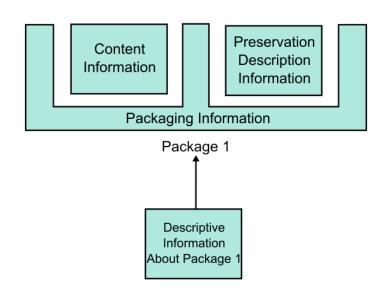
Matterhorn RDF: Contextualize archival records with RiC and PREMIS

ICA 2021 Virtual Conference – Empowering Knowledge Societies



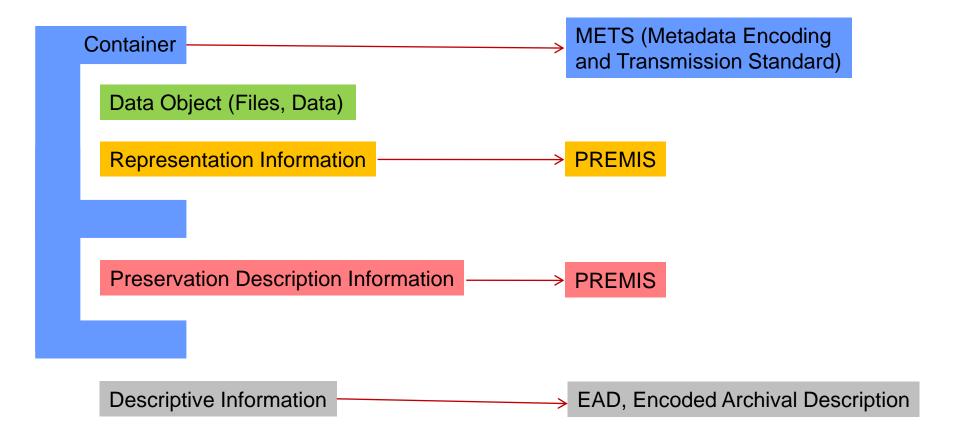
The history: Matterhorn METS

- Matterhorn METS is a metadata model that covers the whole OAIS information model (and not only the descriptive metadata).
- A toolkit consisting of
 - A detailed Metadata-Map
 - The Matterhorn METS Profile registered 2012 at the Library of Congress (LoC) https://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/profiles/00000041.xml
 - Open Source-Software (docuteam packer, docuteam feeder)
 https://docs.docuteam.ch/
- Use of XML for serialization
- Matterhorn METS is widely used nowadays. >70 institutions in Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria rely their digital archiving on it.





Matterhorn METS





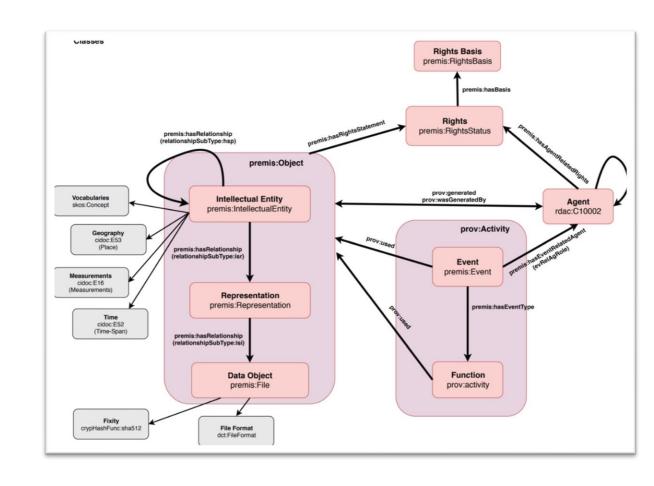
The challenges with Matterhorn METS and the new design decisions

- The existing ICA-standards lack linking between each other. This made a rich contextualization of digital objects difficult
- XML is not sufficient to link these resources
- Semantic technologies are becoming the standard for archival description and library catalogues
- The Matterhorn METS model needed to be revised in view of the body of work originating from EGAD and the archival community and of the constant evolution of technology
- Choosing usable standards for long term preservation, independent from the institution that applies them (archives, libraries, museums, research centres, documentation centres)
- Decision to use
 - A semantic network instead of a XML-hierarchy to model the digital object
 - Records in Contexts-Ontology (RiC-O) for descriptive metadata
 - PREMIS-Ontology for technical metadata
 - Wherever possible and useful standardized preservation vocabularies from the Library of Congress https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation.html



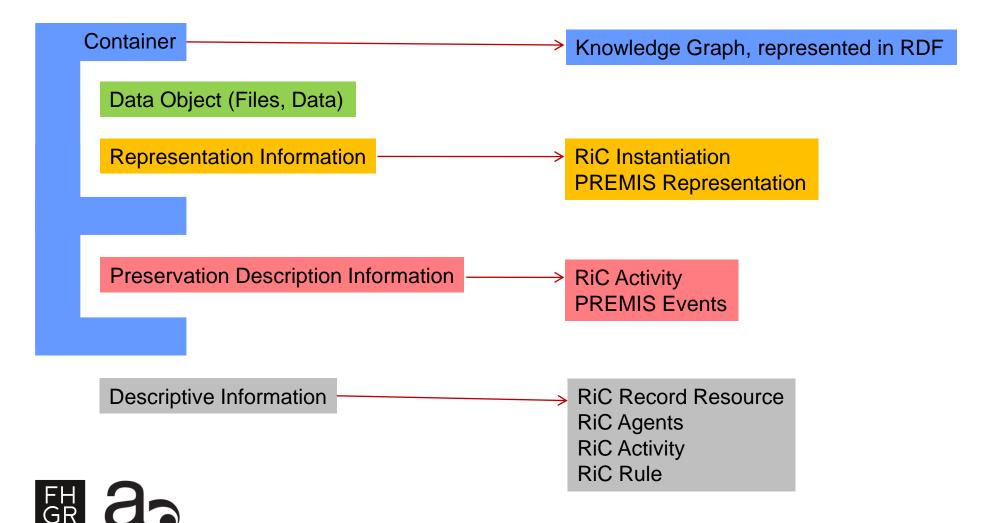
From METS to Matterhorn RDF: First Steps

- Our work on Matterhorn RDF started well before a first version of RiC-O was published
- Thus, we chose to work with an eclectic approach and combined different existing ontologies to form a new data model: PREMIS, CIDOC, DC, EBUcore, RDA and others
- We stood «on the shoulder of giants», but in the end it was a whole zoo of too many giants!
- For validation, SHACL shapes were very helpful
- As soon as RiC-O v0.1 was released in December 2019, this eclectic approach was no longer necessary and we started to integrate RiC-O.



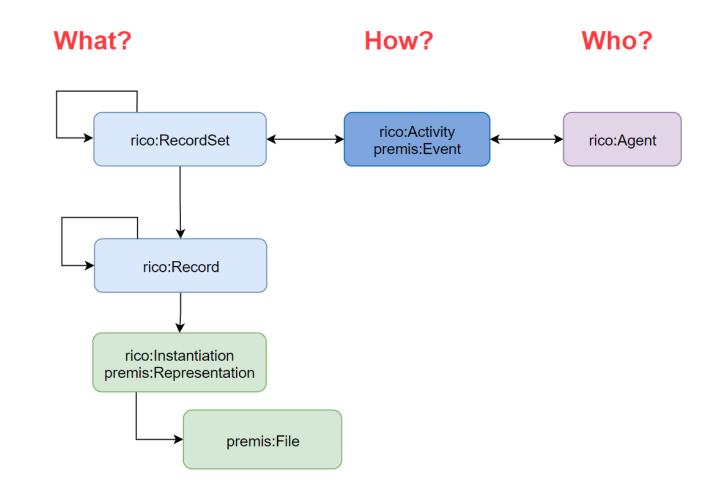


Matterhorn RDF: A Combination of RiC-O and PREMIS

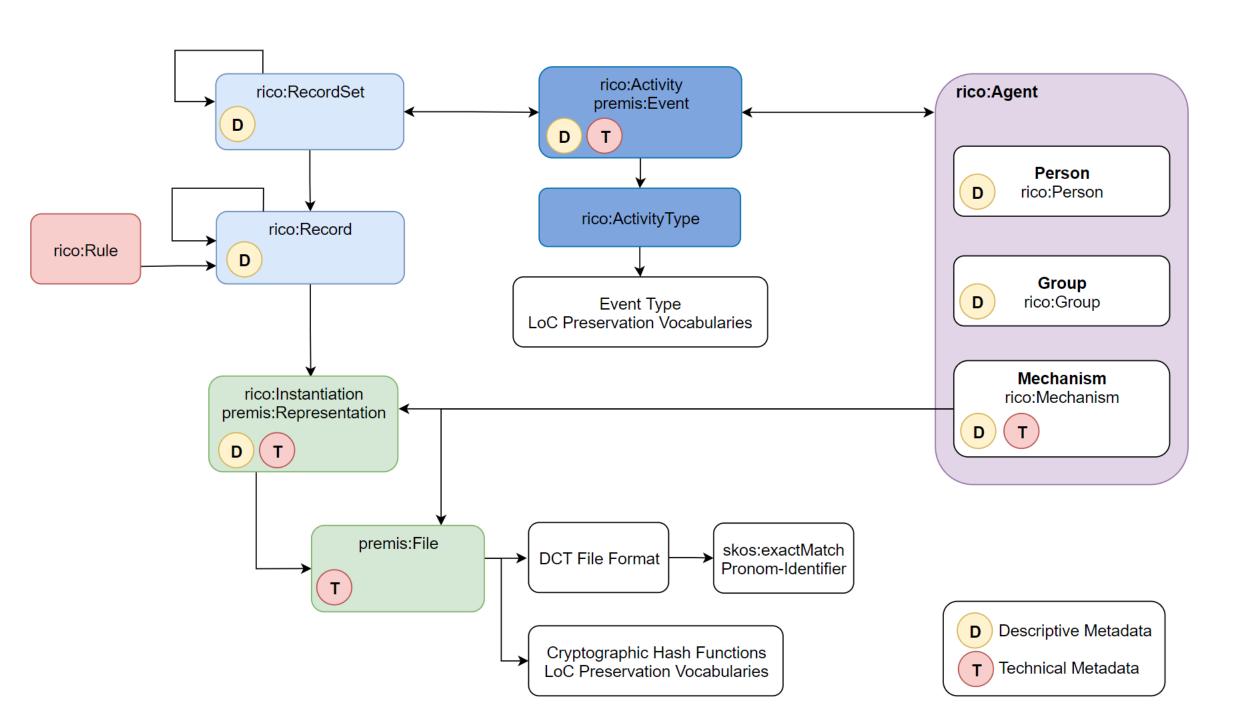


Matterhorn RDF

- Matterhorn RDF contains all the necessary metadata to describe and preserve a digital object
- The model provides answers to the questions:
 - What does the object contain?
 - How has the object been created and preserved?
 - Who contributed to the creation and preservation of the object?

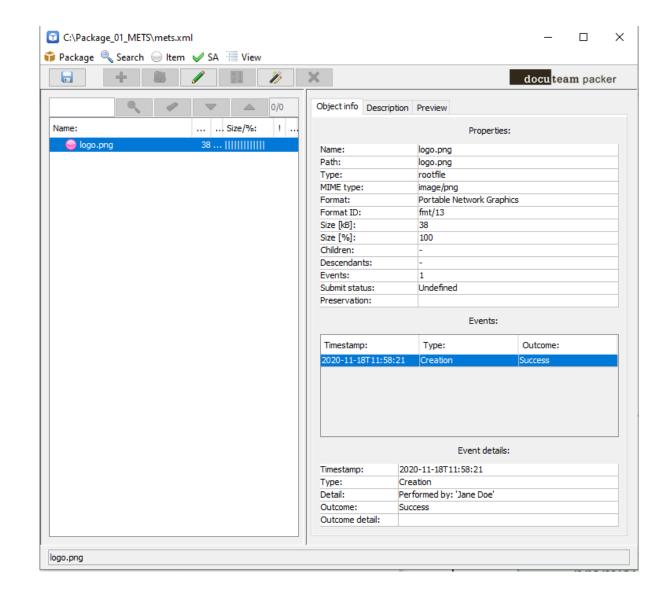






Example: From Matterhorn METS to Matterhorn RDF

- Simple digital object containing one PNG-image
- METS-file contains
 - METS header-information
 - Descriptive Metadata Section with EAD
 - Administrative Metadata Section with PREMIS
 - Path to the file
- Download the example:
 https://github.com/ICA-EGAD/RiC-
 O/tree/master/examples/examples_v0-2/Matterhorn Switzerland



METS (XML)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<METS:mets xmlns:METS="http://www.loc.gov/METS/"</pre>
    xmlns:EAD="urn:isbn:1-931666-22-9"
    xmlns:PREMIS="info:lc/xmlns/premis-v2"
    xmlns:OAI DC="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai dc/"
    xmlns:DC="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
    xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:sc
    <METS:metsHdr CREATEDATE="2020-11-18T11:58:20" LASTMODDATE="</pre>
        <METS:agent ROLE="CREATOR" TYPE="INDIVIDUAL">
            <METS:name>t.wildi</METS:name>
    </METS:metsHdr>
    <METS:dmdSec ID=" 20201118115821577">...
    </METS:dmdSec>
    <METS:amdSec> ···
    </METS:amdSec>
    <METS:fileSec>
        <METS:fileGrp>
            <METS:file ID=" 20201118115820184" MIMETYPE="image/pr</pre>
                <METS:FLocat LOCTYPE="URL" xlink:href="file:///l</pre>
            </METS:file>
        </METS:fileGrp>
    </METS:fileSec>
   <METS:structMap>...
    </METS:structMap>
/METS:mets>
```



RDF (TTL)

```
@prefix crypHashFunc: <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation/cryptographicHashFunctions/> .
      @prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
      @prefix ebucore: <http://www.ebu.ch/metadata/ontologies/ebucore/ebucore#> .
      @prefix evtype: <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation/eventType> .
      @prefix premis: <http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation/> .
      @prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
      @prefix relSubType: <a href="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation/relationshipSubType">mprefix relSubType</a>: <a href="http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/preservation/relationshipSubType</a>: <a href="http://id.loc.gov/relationshipsubType">mprefix relationshipsubType</a>: <a href="http://id.loc.gov/r
      @prefix rico: <https://www.ica.org/standards/RiC/ontology#> .
      @prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/> .
      # ===== Record
 > < 20201118115821577> a rico:Record ; ...
      # ===== Representation
> < 20201118115820159> a rico:Instantiation, premis:Representation; ...
> < 20201118115821547> a premis:File ; ...
> <_20201118115821558> a rico:Activity, premis:Event; ...
      # ===== Identifiers
> <501> a rico:Identifier ;
> <502> a rico:Identifier ; ...
> <503> a rico:Identifier ;
> <504> a rico:Identifier ;
> <505> a rico:Identifier ; ...
> < 20201118115820159> a rico: Identifier ; ...
> <_20201118115821558> a rico:Identifier ; ...
> <700> a rico:Rule ; ...
> <701> a rico:Rule ; ...
> <702> a rico:Rule ; ...
> <100> a rico:Mechanism ; ···
> <101> a rico:Person; ...
     # ===== File Format
> <PNG> a dct:FileFormat; ...
 > <creation> a evtype:cre ; ...
```

Conclusion and Next Steps

- With the help of a semantic network and RDF, the shortcomings of a XML-based model could be eliminated.
- Richer and more complex contextualization (descriptive and technical) is now possible.
- RiC and PREMIS are based on similar principles, but each with a different focus. The two standards complement each other ideally.
- With RiC-O v0.2 and RiC-CM v0.2, RiC is now sufficiently mature to be used in practice.

Next steps:

- Our datamodel should be useful not only for archives, but libraries and museums alike. Thus, we plan to do crosswalks and/or integrations of other standards and ontologies.
- The implementation of the data model in projects and software tools will deliver experience that is helpful to improve the model where necessary.



Fachhochschule Graubünden

Pulvermühlestrasse 57 7000 Chur T +41 81 286 24 24 info@fhgr.ch

Thank you very much for your attention.

Fachhochschule Graubünden Scuola universitaria professionale dei Grigioni Scola universitara professiunala dal Grischun University of Applied Sciences of the Grisons

