



**D** SPACE

## The DSpace Course

Module – An introduction to metadata in DSpace

- By the end of this module you will:
  - Understand the purpose of metadata
  - Know how DSpace encodes and stores metadata
  - Know how the metadata registry works, and how to edit a metadata schema
  - Have added a new term to an existing metadata schema

## ■ From Wikipedia:

- Metadata is "data about data", of any sort in any media. An item of metadata may describe an individual datum, or content item, or a collection of data including multiple content items.
- Metadata (sometimes written 'meta data') are used to facilitate the understanding, characteristics, and management usage of data. The metadata required for effective data management varies with the type of data and context of use. In a library, where the data are the content of the titles stocked, metadata about a title would typically include a description of the content, the author, the publication date and the physical location.
- In the context of a camera, where the data are the photographic image, metadata would typically include the date the photograph was taken and details of the camera settings (lens, focal length, aperture, shutter timing, white balance, etc.). On a portable music player such as an iPod, the album names, song titles and album art embedded in the music files are used to generate the artist and song listings, and are considered the metadata.
- In the context of an information system, where the data are the content of the computer files, metadata about an individual data item would typically include the name of the field and its length. Metadata about a collection of data items, a computer file, might typically include the name of the file, the type of file and the name of the data administrator.
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metadata>

- There are two broad types of metadata

1. Descriptive metadata

The title is "A brief history of time"



2. Administrative metadata

The item was deposited on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2008 at 20:25



- Metadata is encoded using *metadata schemas*
- DSpace uses Dublin Core by default
  - Schema = 'dc'
  - Qualified Dublin Core
  - Elements
    - E.g. Title / Creator / Subject / Description
  - Qualifiers
    - E.g. Title.main / Title.subtitle / Title.series
  - E.g. dc.identifier.citation



- Multiple schemas can be held in the metadata registry
  - Access via Administer menu -> Metadata Registry

## Metadata Schema Registry

ID	Namespace	Name
1	<a href="http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/">http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/</a>	dc

Create a new schema by entering a namespace/name or edit an existing one by clicking the update button. The schema name must be less than 32 characters and cannot include spaces, periods or underscores.

Namespace:

Name:

Save



- Elements can be updated, removed or added:

64	<input type="text" value="title"/>	<input type="text"/>	Title statement/title proper.	<input type="button" value="Update"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete..."/>
143	<input type="text" value="type"/>	<input type="text" value="qualificationlevel"/>	Type Qualification Level Field	<input type="button" value="Update"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete..."/>
144	<input type="text" value="type"/>	<input type="text" value="qualificationname"/>	Type Qualification Name Field	<input type="button" value="Update"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete..."/>
66	<input type="text" value="type"/>	<input type="text"/>	Nature or genre of content.	<input type="button" value="Update"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete..."/>

## Add Metadata Field

To create a new field you must provide a unique element and qualifier pair. The qualifier may be left blank if desired and the element and qualifier cannot contain spaces, underscores or periods.

Element:

Qualifier:

Scope Note:

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