

Open Archives Initiative Object Re-Use & Exchange

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Acknowledgments

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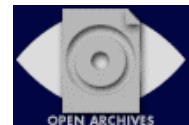
herbertv@lanl.gov

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General information about OAI-ORE



OAI Object Re-Use and Exchange
ELAG 2007, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain, May 10th 2007
Herbert Van de Sompel



OAI Object Re-Use and Exchange

- OAI-ORE is a new interoperability effort conducted under the umbrella of the OAI
- Supported by the **Andrew W. Mellon Foundation**; additional support from the **National Science Foundation**; likely extra support from **Microsoft**
- International effort; October 2006 - September 2008:
 - Coordinators: Carl Lagoze & Herbert Van de Sompel
 - ORE Technical Committee: 13 international members
 - ORE Liaison Group: 8 international members
 - ORE Advisory Committee: 16 international members
 - Representing: scholarly publishers and aggregators, eScience, eHumanities, education, search engines, various repository systems, digital library efforts, related standardization efforts, etc.
- See <http://www.openarchives.org/ore/>



OAI is not just about metadata anymore

OAI-PMH	OAI-ORE
Repository structure	Object structure
Repository centric	Web centric
Metadata centric	Resource centric
Metadata harvesting	Object re-use (obtain, harvest, register)

OAI-PMH and OAI-ORE are complimentary;

- you can do one without the other
- you can do them together



Context of OAI-ORE Standards & Protocols



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An Early Formulation of the Problem

- First noticed in how people would populate their Dublin Core records
 - people need the HTML splash page
 - crawlers need the PDF file
- Ad-hoc conventions and methods used to expose the repository's knowledge about the structure of the object
- Next three slides taken from "Resource Harvesting Within the OAI-PMH Framework"
 - <http://www.dlib.org//dlib/december04/vandesompel/12vandesompel.html>



Dublin Core Encoding Type 1

```
<oai_dc:dc>
  <dc:title>A Simple Parallel-Plate Resonator Technique for Microwave.
    Characterization of Thin Resistive Films</dc:title>
  <dc:creator>Vorobiev, A.</dc:creator>
  <dc:subject>ING-INF/01 Elettronica</dc:subject>
  <dc:description>A parallel-plate resonator method is proposed for
    non-destructive characterisation of resistive films used in
    microwave integrated circuits. A slot made in one ... </dc:description>
  <dc:publisher>Microwave engineering Europe</dc:publisher>
  <dc:date>2002</dc:date>
  <dc:type>Documento relativo ad una Conferenza o altro Evento</dc:type>
  <dc:type>PeerReviewed</dc:type>
  <dc:identifier>http://amsacta.cib.unibo.it/archive/00000014/</dc:identifier>
  <dc:format>pdf
    http://amsacta.cib.unibo.it/archive/00000014/01/GaAs_1_Vorobiev.pdf
  </dc:format>
</oai_dc:dc>
```

splash page

locator of resource



Dublin Core Encoding Type 2

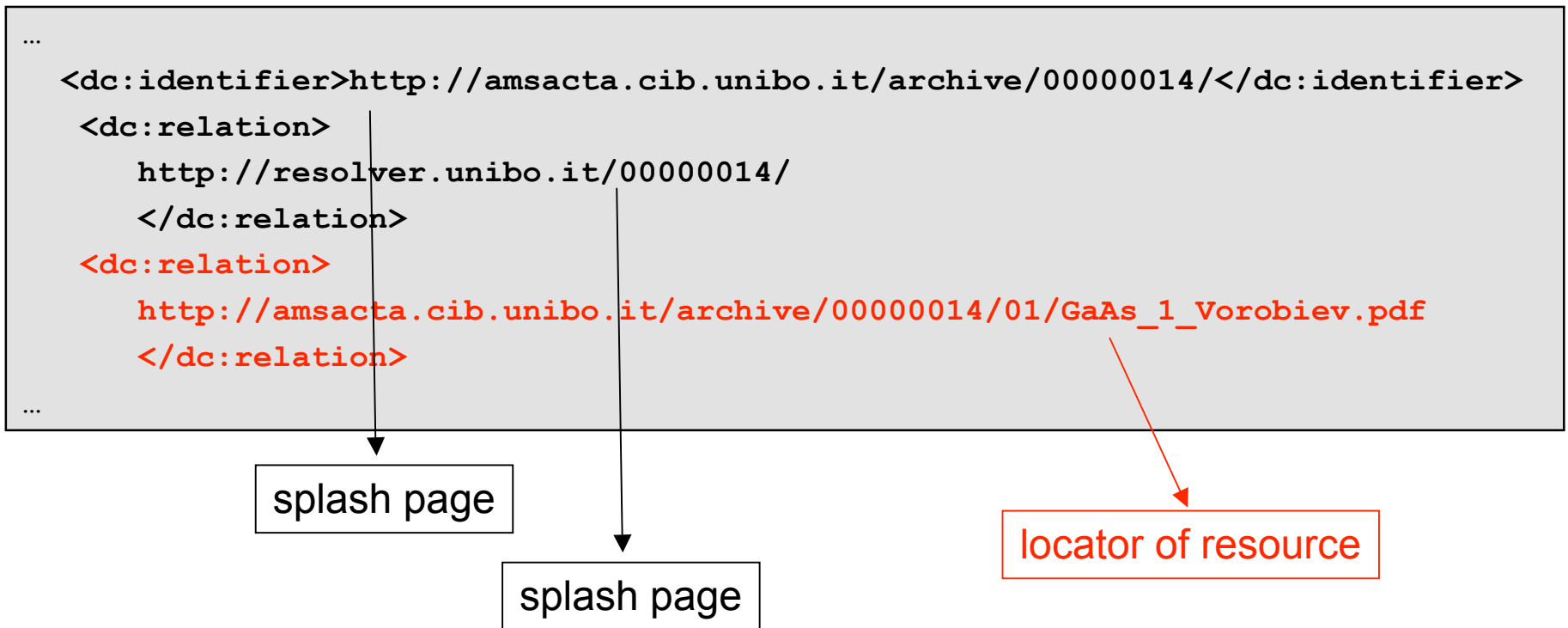
```
...  
<dc:identifier>http://amsacta.cib.unibo.it/archive/00000014/</dc:identifier>  
<dc:relation>  
  http://amsacta.cib.unibo.it/archive/00000014/01/GaAs_1_Vorobiev.pdf  
</dc:relation>  
...
```

splash page

locator of resource



Dublin Core Encoding Type 3



And more recently ...

"Are repositories successfully exposing the full-text of articles (the PDF file or whatever) to Google rather than (or as well as) the abstract page?"

"Are we consistent in the way we create hypertext links between research papers in repositories?"

(from Andy Powell's eFoundations blog)



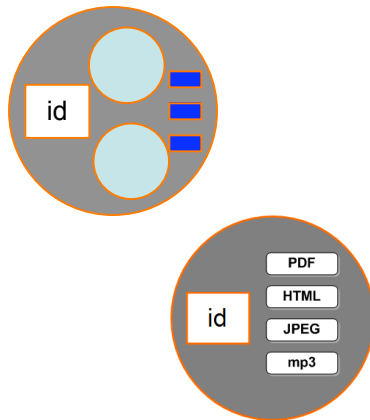
As the objects get more complex,
things get worse

Rather than continue down that path,
let's back up and restart...



Compound Information Objects

Units of scholarly communication are compound information objects:



compound
information
objects

Identified, bounded aggregations of related information units that form a logical whole.

Components of compound object may vary according to:

- Semantic type: book, article, moving image, dataset, ...
- Media type: PDF, HTML, JPEG, MP3, .
- Internal relationship: parts, views, ...
- External relationships



Scholarly Examples

The Open Archives Initiative: Building a low-barrier interoperability framework (2001) (Make Corrections) (22 citations)

Carl Lagoze, Herbert Van de Sompel
ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries

CiteSeer Home/Search Context Related

Links: [DBLP](#)

(Enter summary)

View or download:
[openarchives.org/documents/oai.pdf](#)
Cached: [PS](#) [gz](#) [PS](#) [PDF](#)
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From: [arXiv:arXiv:astro-ph/0611775](#) (more) (Enter author homepages)

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Abstract: The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) develops and promotes interoperability solutions that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. The roots of the OAI lie in the E-Print community. Over the last year its focus has been extended to include all content providers. This paper describes the recent history of the OAI – its origins in promoting E-Prints, the broadening of its focus, the details of its technical standard for metadata harvesting, the applications of this... ([Update](#))

Cited by: [More](#)
[Metadata Interoperability and Distributed - Information Search On](#) (Correct)
[Interoperability Adaptors For Distributed - Information Search On](#) (Correct)
[Notes from the Interoperability Front: - Progress Report On \(2002\)](#) (Correct)

Active bibliography (related documents): [More](#) [All](#)
[0.7 Integrating Hypermedia Functionality into Database.](#) - Bhaumik, Vaitis. (2001) (Correct)
[0.7 Smart Objects, Dumb Archives: Insuring the Long-Term Integrity of .](#) - Nelson (2000) (Correct)
[0.5 Journal of Government Information \(2001\), 28\(4\), pp. 389-394.](#) - Nasa Langley Research (Correct)

Similar documents based on text: [More](#) [All](#)
[1.1 Heterogeneity in Open Archives Metadata - Fischer, Fuhr \(2001\)](#) (Correct)
[0.9 The Open Archives Initiative: Realizing Simple and Effective..](#) - Suleman, Fox (2001) (Correct)
[0.9 Developing Services for Open Eprint Archives..](#) - Hitchcock, Carr. (2000) (Correct)

Related documents from co-citation: [More](#) [All](#)
[5 The Santa Fe Convention of the Open Archives Initiative \(context\) - Sompel, Lagoze - 2000](#)
[4 Arc - An OAI Service Provider for Digital Library Federation \(context\) - Liu, Maly et al. - 2001](#)
[4 A Spectrum of Interoperability: The Site for Science Prototype for the NSDL \(context\) - Arms, Hillmann et al. - 2002](#)

BibTeX entry: ([Update](#))

Carl Lagoze and Herbert Van de Sompel. 2001. The Open Archives Initiative: Building a low-barrier interoperability framework. <http://www.cs.cornell.edu/lagoze/papers/oai-jcdl.pdf>. <http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/lagoze01open.html> [More](#)

```
@inproceedings{lagoze01open,
  author = "Carl Lagoze and Herbert Van de Sompel",
  title = "The open archives initiative: building a low-barrier interoperability framework",
  booktitle = "(ACM)/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries",
  pages = "54-62",
  year = "2001",
```

<http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/lagoze01open.html>

[astro-ph/0611775] Accelerating cosmologies tested by distance measures

[arXiv.org](#) > [astro-ph](#) > [arXiv:astro-ph/0611775](#)

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All papers

Astrophysics

Accelerating cosmologies tested by distance measures

V. Barger, Y. Gao, D. Marfatia

(Submitted on 25 Nov 2006 (v1), last revised 23 Jan 2007 (this version, v3))

We test if the latest Gold set of 182 SNIa or the combined "Platinum" set of 192 SNIa from the ESSENCE and Gold sets, in conjunction with the CMB shift parameter show a preference between the LambdaCDM model, three wCDM models, and the DGP model of modified gravity as an explanation for the current accelerating phase of the universe's expansion. We consider flat wCDM models with an equation of state $w(a)$ that is (i) constant with scale factor a , (ii) varies as $w(a)=w_0+w_a(1-a)$ for redshifts probed by supernovae but is fixed at -1 at earlier epochs and (iii) varies as $w_0+w_a(1-a)$ since recombination. We find that all five models explain the data with comparable success.

Comments: 15 pages, 7 figures, 1 table. New ESSENCE SN data included
Subjects: Astrophysics (astro-ph); General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (gr-qc); High Energy Physics - Phenomenology (hep-ph); High Energy Physics - Theory (hep-th)

Journal reference: Phys.Lett. B648 (2007) 127-132
DOI: [10.1016/j.physletb.2007.03.021](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2007.03.021)
Cite as: [arXiv:astro-ph/0611775v3](https://arxiv.org/abs/astro-ph/0611775v3)

Submission history
From: Danny Marfatia [[view email](#)]
[\[v1\]](#) Sat, 25 Nov 2006 20:26:32 GMT (313kb)
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References & Citations

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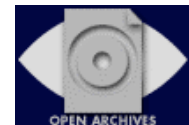


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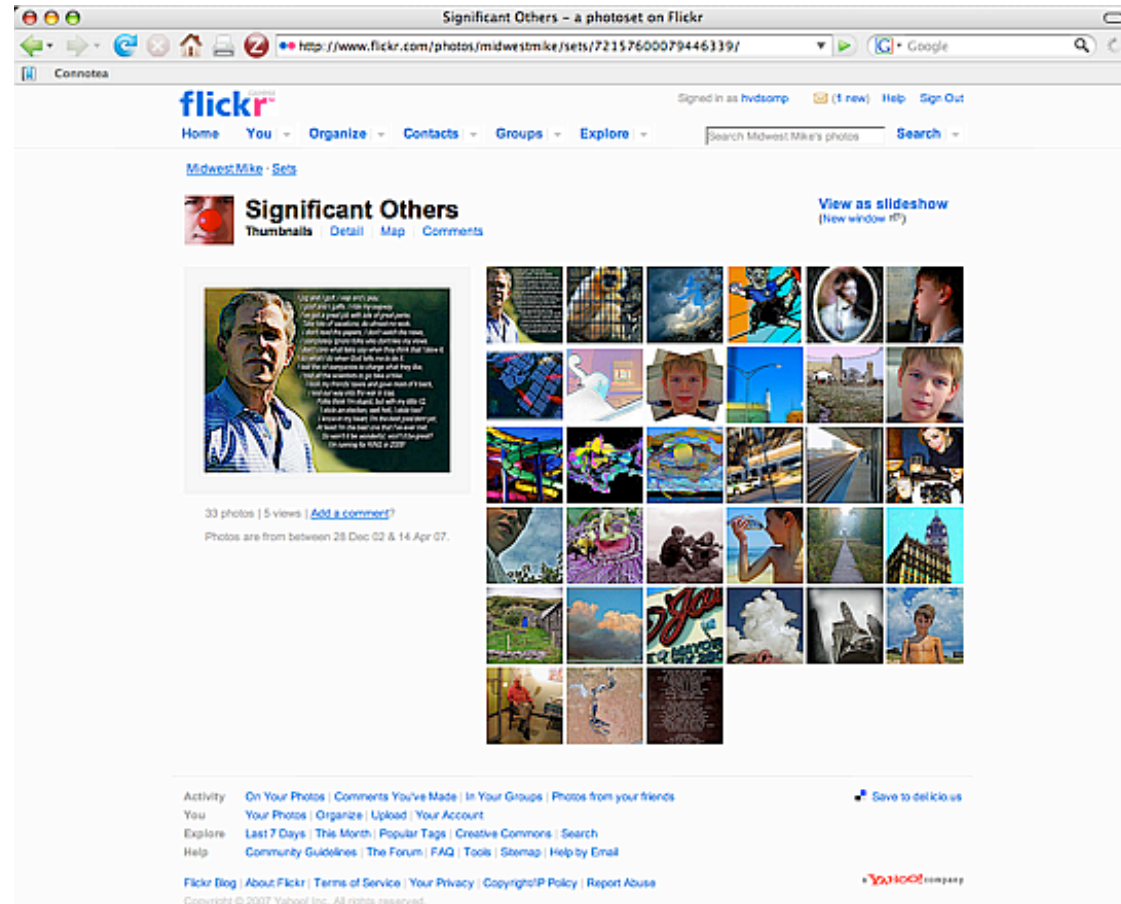


And more scholarly examples ...

- Scholarly publication with an article and supporting information including dataset, video, etc.
- Digitized book with multiple chapters, each chapter containing multiple scanned pages.
- Archaeological assemblies of images, maps, charts, and find lists.
- An ARTstor image object that is the aggregation of various renderings of the same source image.
- ...



But these things are not only scholarly ...



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/midwestmike/sets/72157600079446339/>

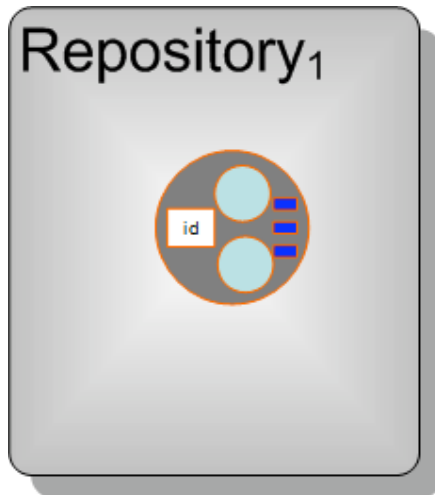


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Access Repositories

Compound objects are made accessible by a variety of scholarly repositories:



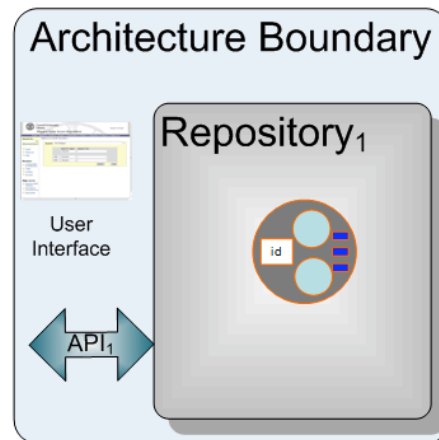
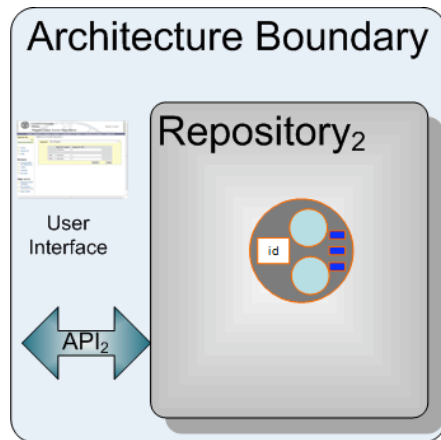
- Institutional repositories
- Discipline-oriented repositories
- Publisher repositories
- Dataset repositories
- Cultural heritage repositories
- Learning object repositories
- Digitized book and manuscript collections
- Research-group and managed personal (ePortfolio) repositories
- ...



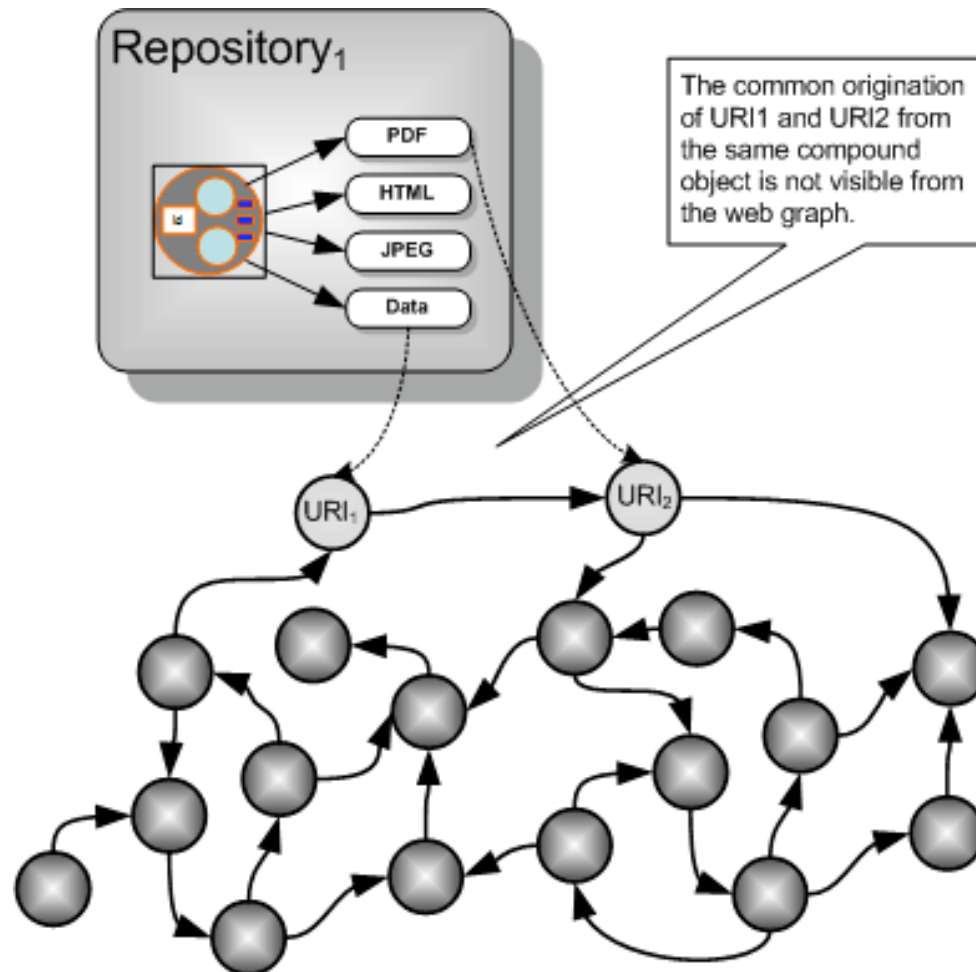
Access Repositories

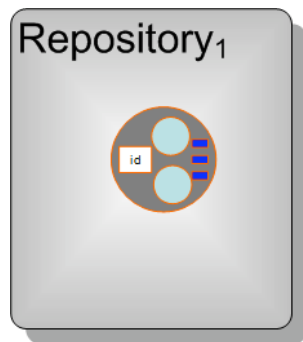
Repositories expose compound objects in manners specific to the repository architecture:

- Interfaces (API & user-oriented)
- Identification schemes
- Representation of compound objects
- Publication of compound objects and components to the Web



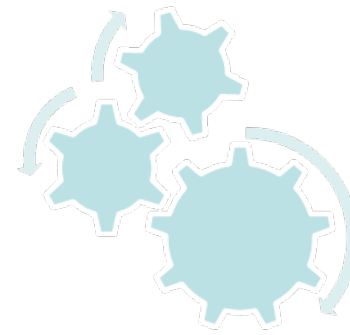
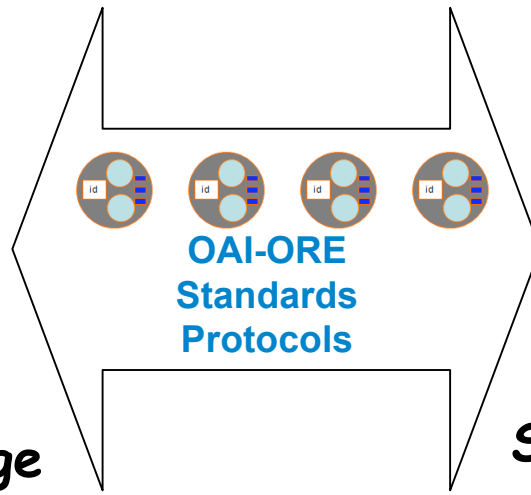
Structure of Compound Objects is invisible when published to the Web





Systems that manage digital objects

- Institutional repositories
- Discipline-oriented repositories
- Publisher repositories
- Dataset repositories
- Cultural heritage repositories
- Learning object repositories
- Digitized book and manuscript collections
- Image repositories
- ...



Systems that leverage managed digital objects

- All repositories from left column
- Search engines
- Authoring tools
- Citation management tools
- Collaborative environments
- Social network applications
- Graph analysis tools
- Preservation services
- Workflow tools
- ...



OAI Object Re-Use and Exchange

- Develop, identify, and profile extensible standards and protocols to allow *repositories, agents, and services to interoperate* in the context of *use and reuse of compound digital objects* beyond the boundaries of the holding repositories.
- Aim for more effective and consistent ways:
 - to *facilitate discovery* of these objects,
 - to *reference* (link to) these objects (and parts thereof),
 - to obtain a *variety of disseminations* of these objects,
 - to *aggregate and disaggregate* these objects,
 - Enable processing by *automated agents*



Taking the Web perspective



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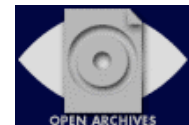
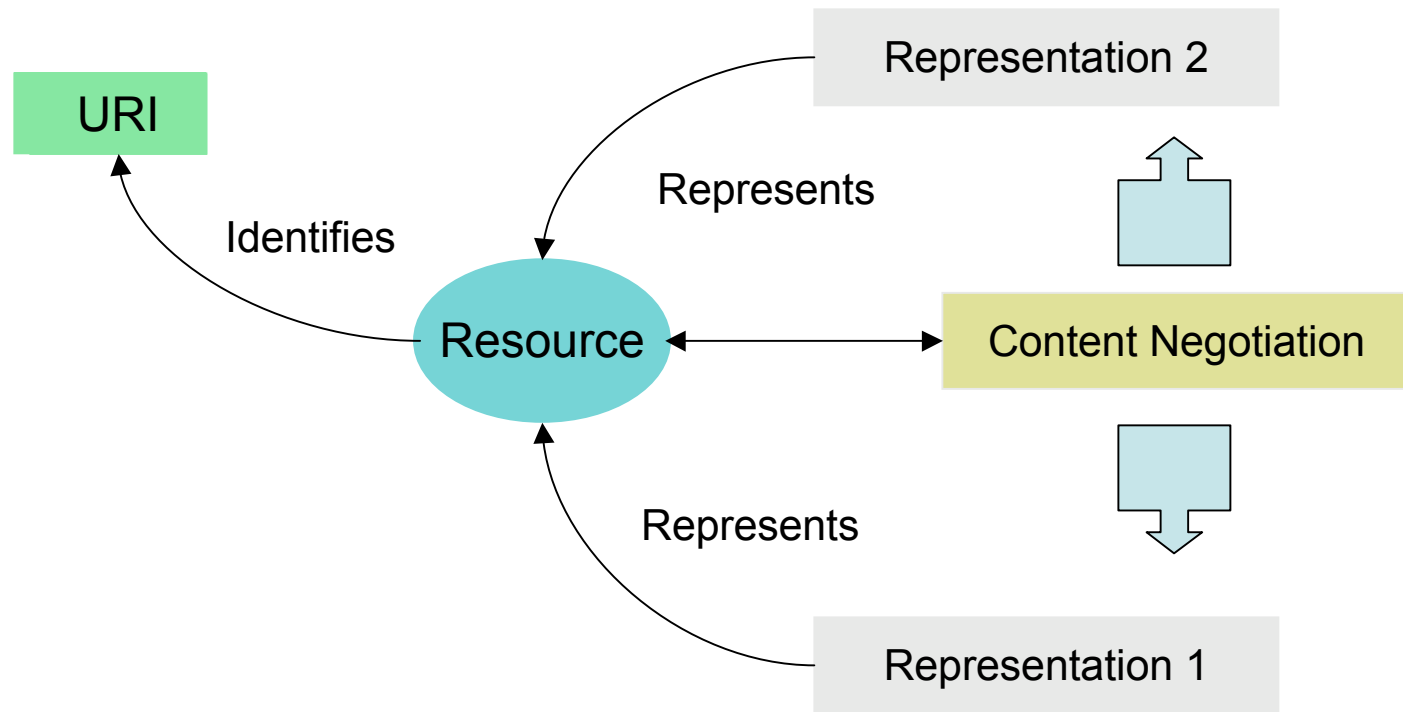


Working with the web architecture

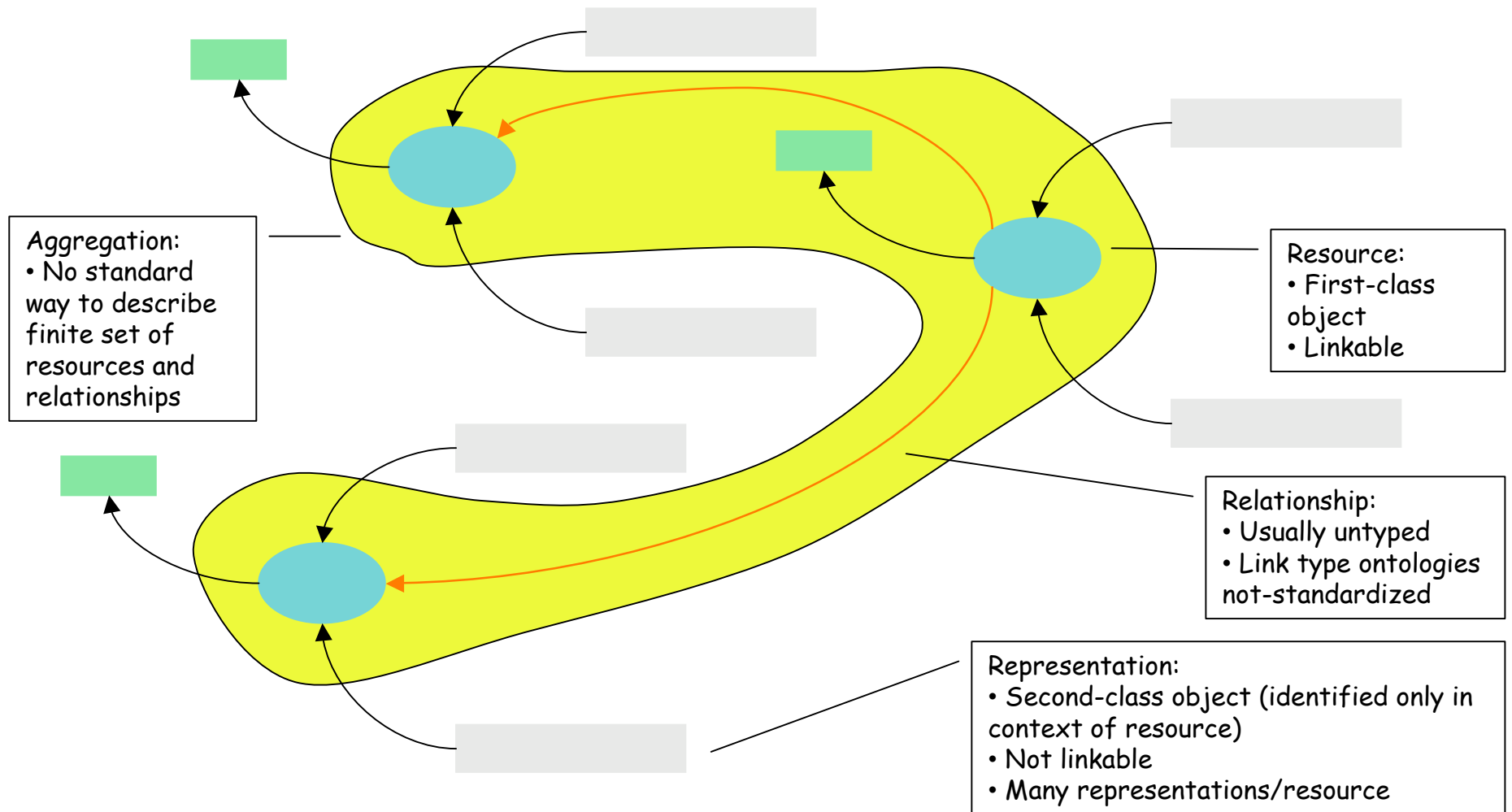
- Whatever we do must be **congruent with the web architecture**
 - Use existing capabilities where they are appropriate
 - Cleanly layer capabilities meeting the needs of our problem space
- Provide the infrastructure for web-based information systems that exploit/enhance and therefore overlay on the existing web.



W3C Web Architecture

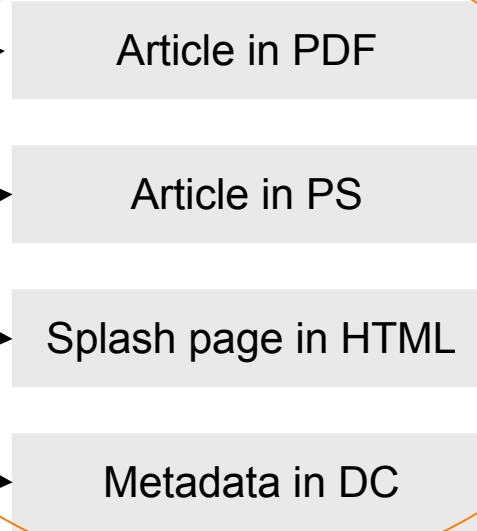
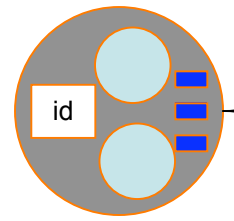


W3C Web Architecture: more details



Compound Object

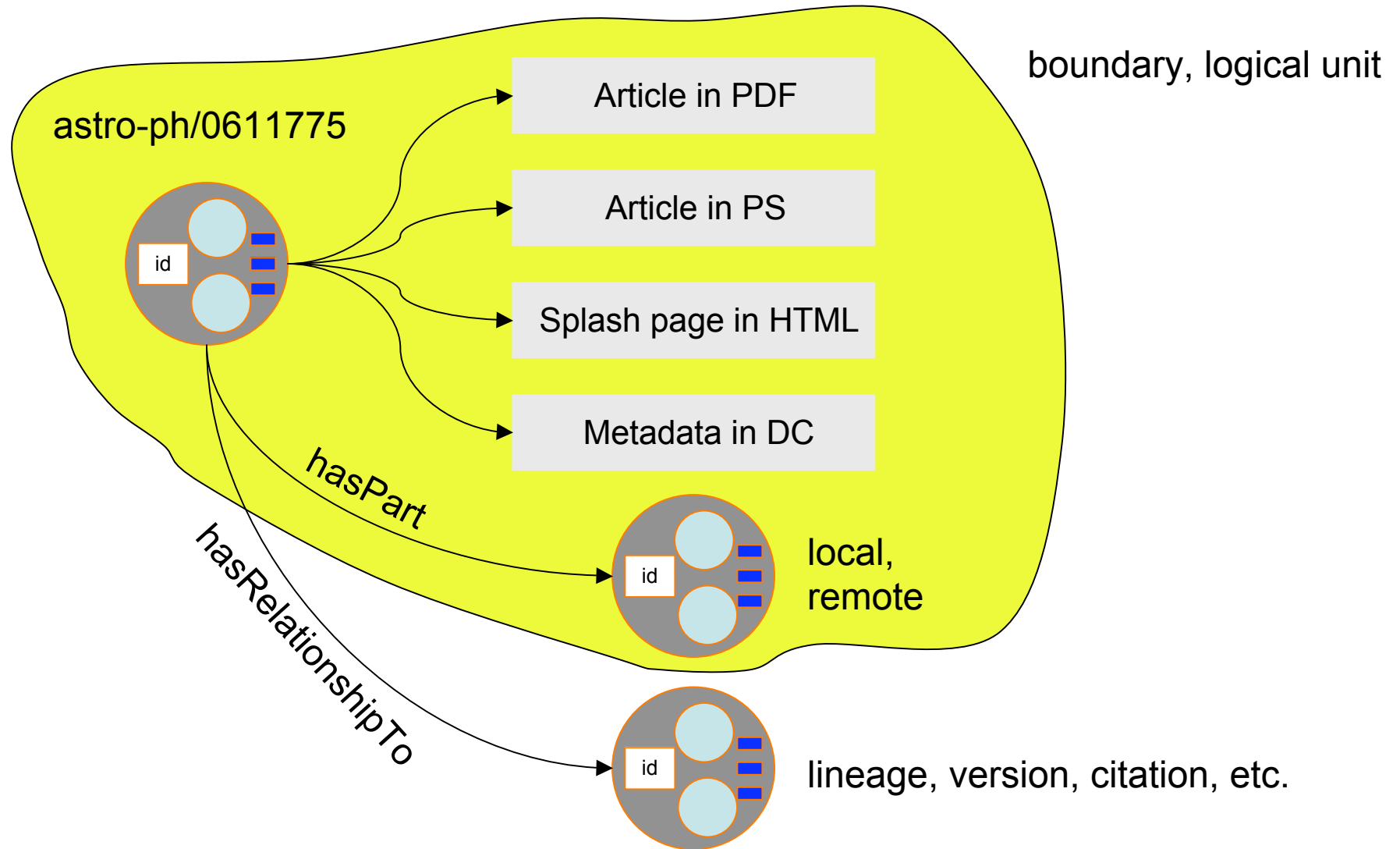
astro-ph/0611775



Multiple Views, diverging in media-type, format, and content-type

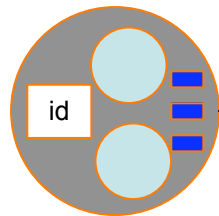


More complexity ...



Compound Object

astro-ph/0611775



Article in PDF

Article in PS

Splash page in HTML

Metadata in DC

Let's publish it to the Web



<http://arxiv.org/astro-ph/0611775/article/>

Resource 1

Article in PDF

Article in PS

<http://arxiv.org/astro-ph/0611775/splash/>

Resource 2

Splash page in HTML

<http://arxiv.org/astro-ph/0611775/meta/DC/>

Resource 3

DC meta XML

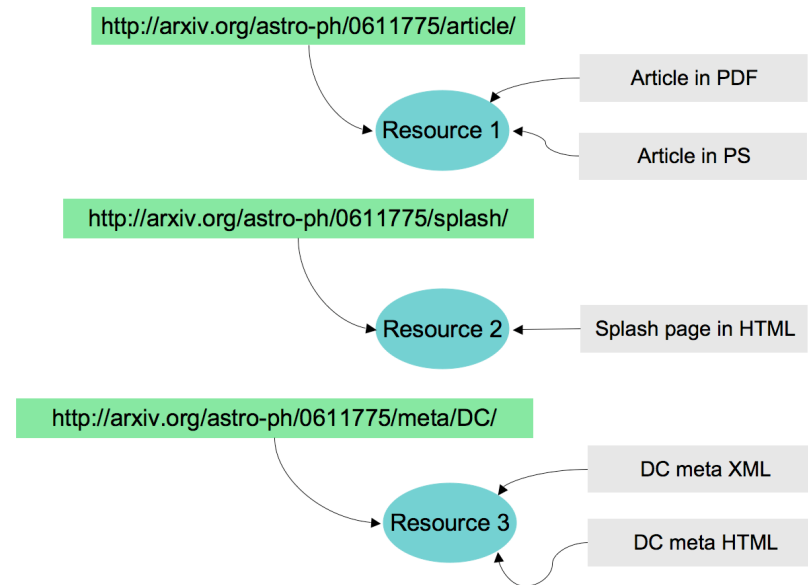
DC meta HTML



Compound Object published to the Web

“Are repositories successfully exposing the full-text of articles (the PDF file or whatever) to Google rather than (or as well as) the abstract page?”

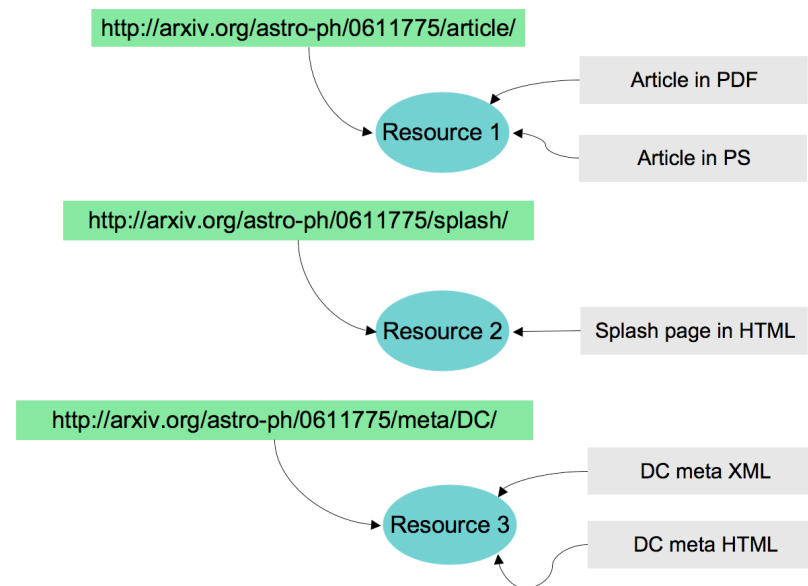
- **Discovery:** How does Google find all these resources that originate from the same digital object?
- **Boundary:** How does Google know these resources originate in the same digital object?



Compound Object published to the Web

“Are we consistent in the way we create hypertext links between research papers in repositories?”

- Citation: Which Resource to link to?
- Citation: How to reference the PDF version (and not the PS version)?



Thoughts about a possible approach

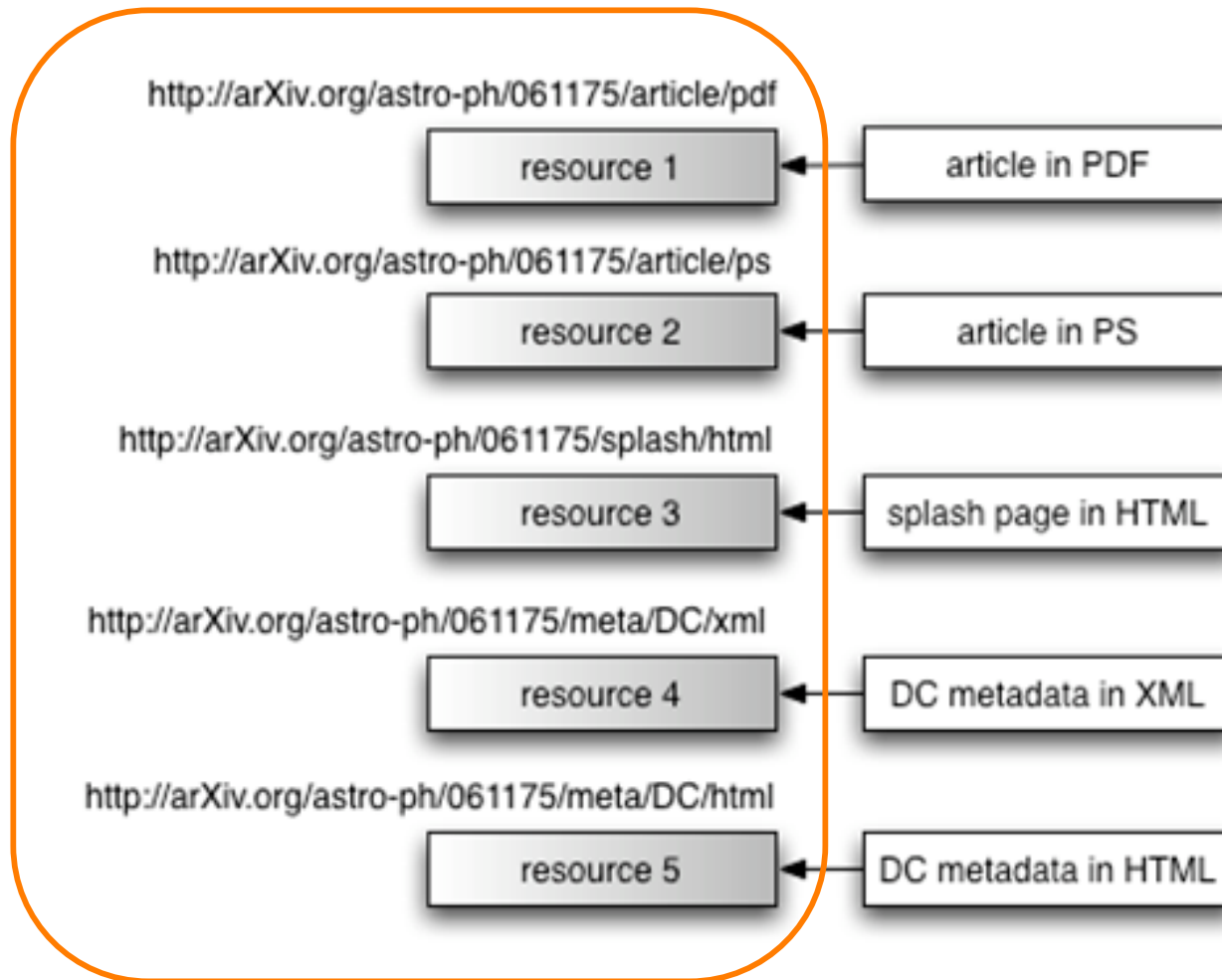


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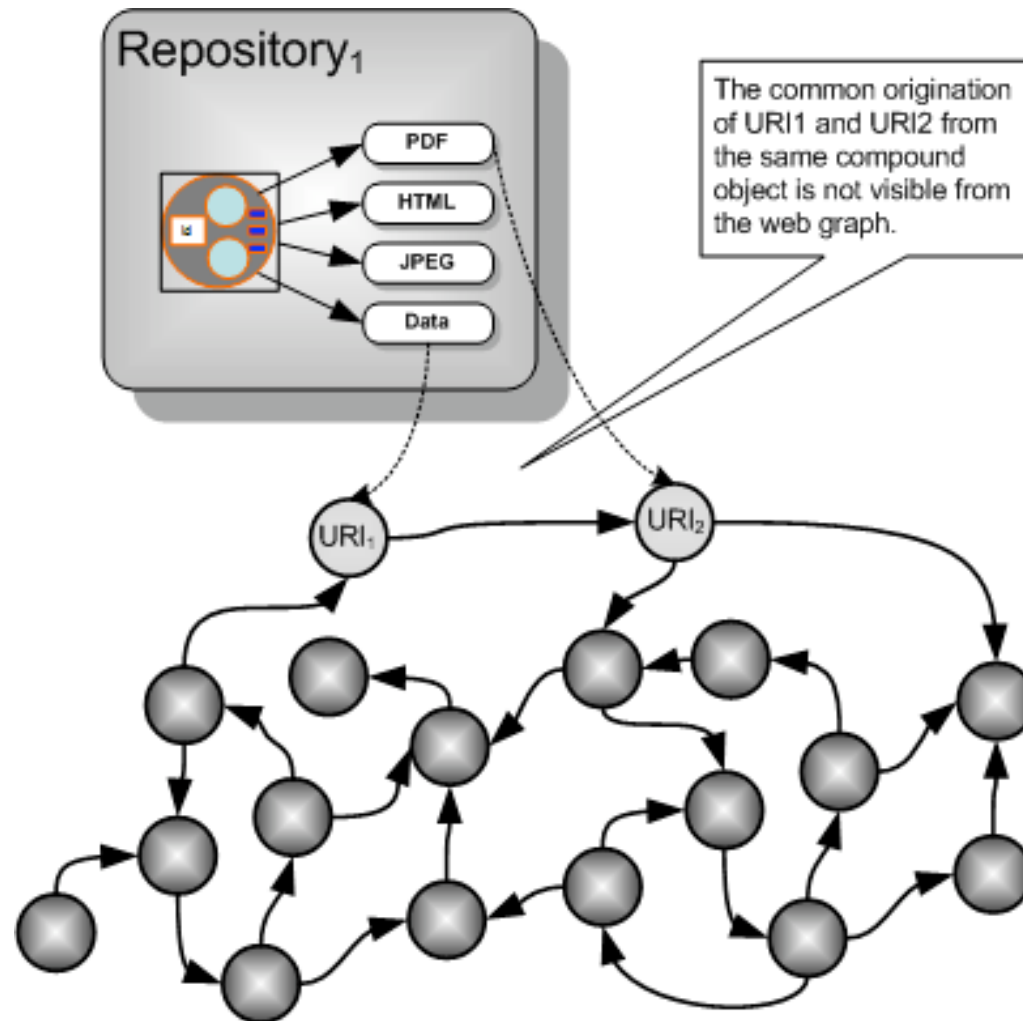
Observation 1

Components of a compound object must be published as resources in order to be reference-able



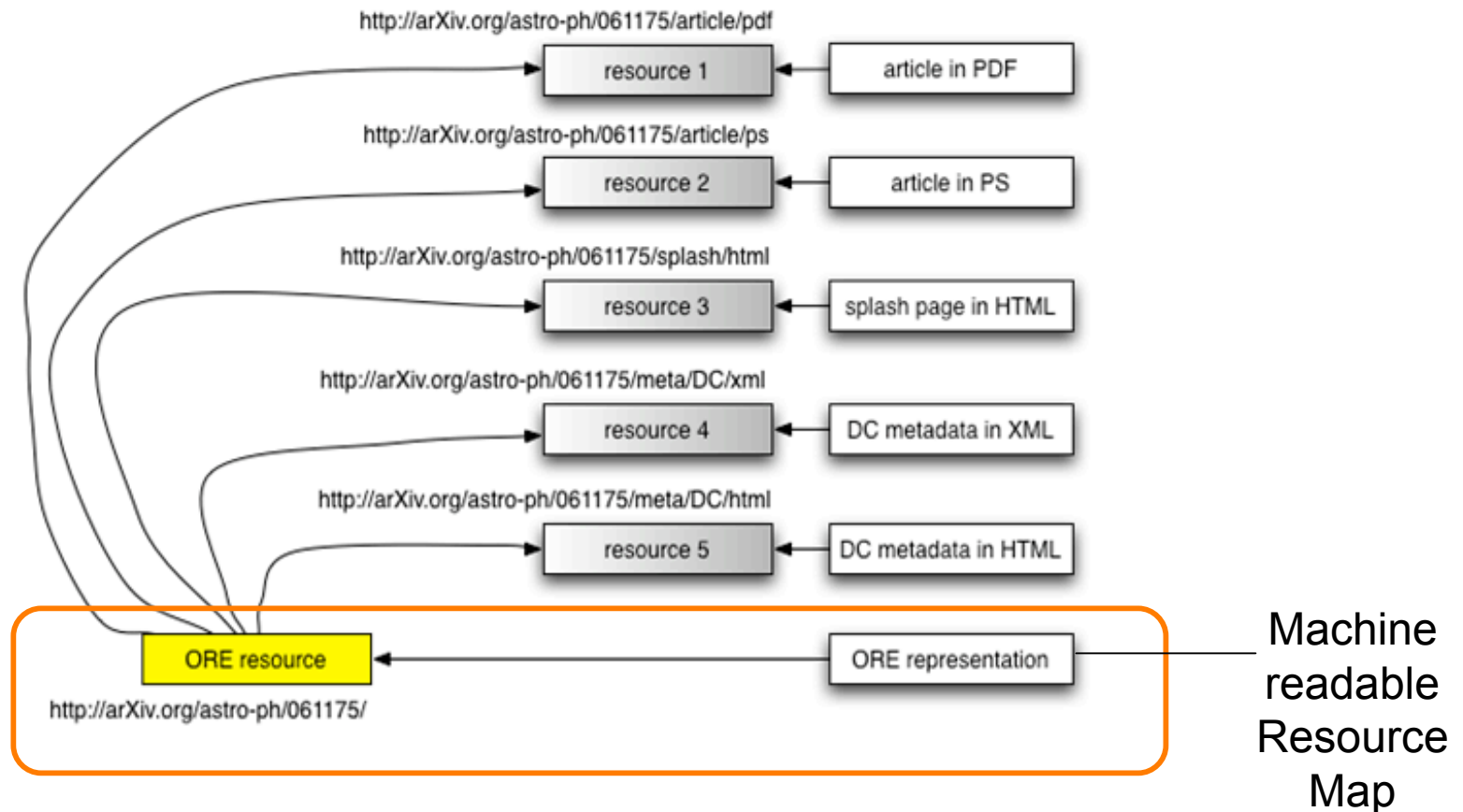
Observation 2

The object "as such" (boundary, structure, relationships) is invisible to Web applications



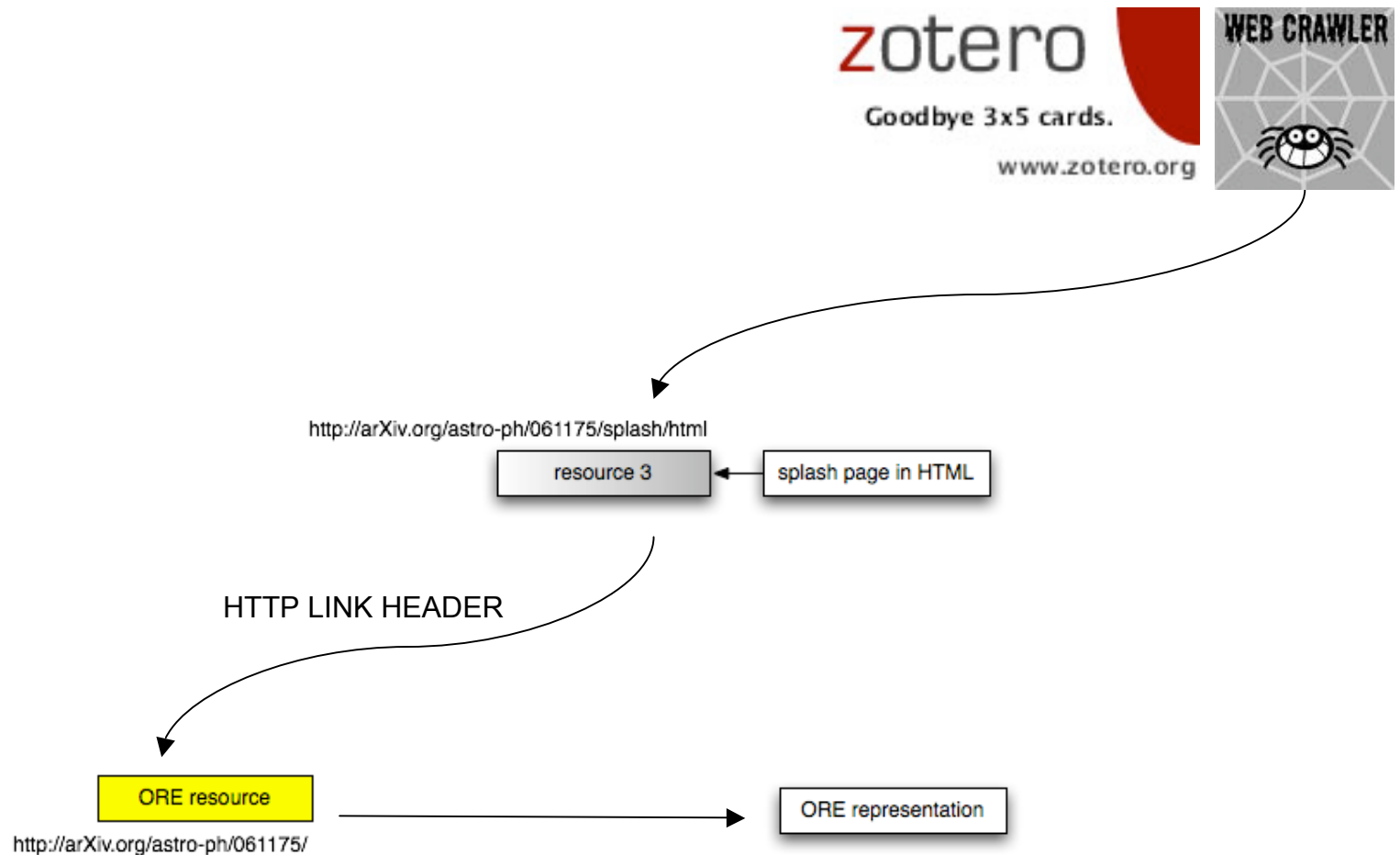
Observation 2 bis

How about publishing a resource that makes a Resource Map available that formally expresses the boundaries of the object?



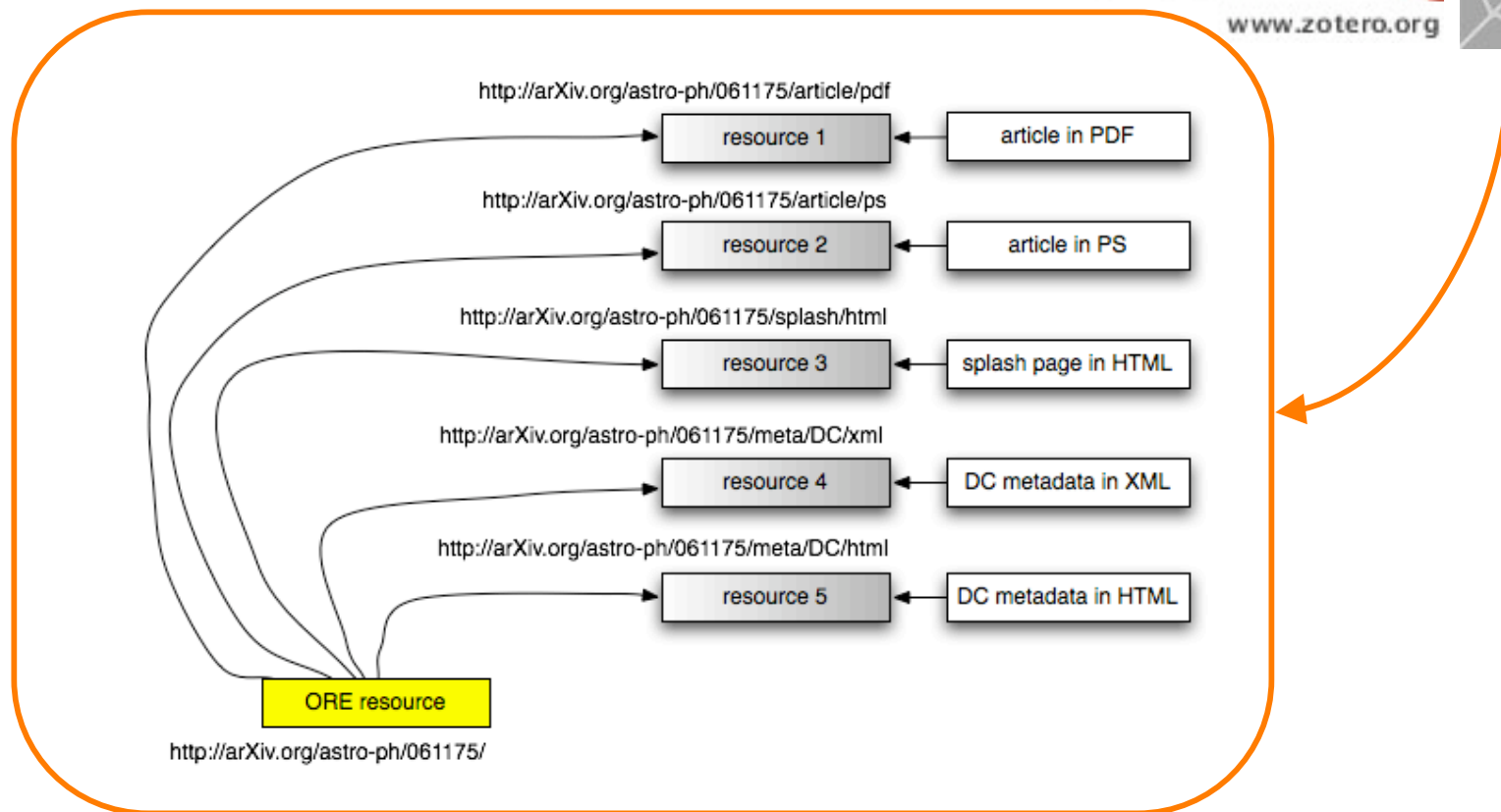
Observation 3

And now facilitate discovery of the Resource Map (and hence of the compound object) by Web applications



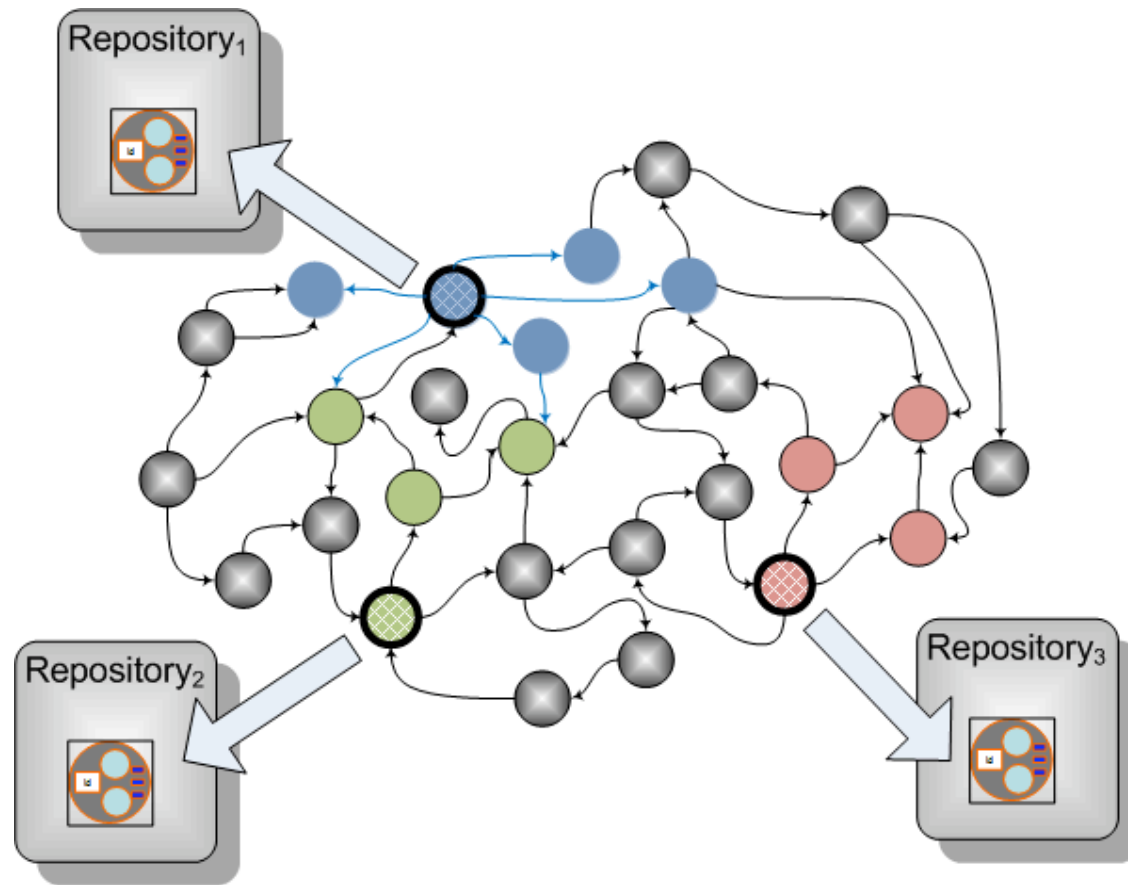
Observation 3 bis

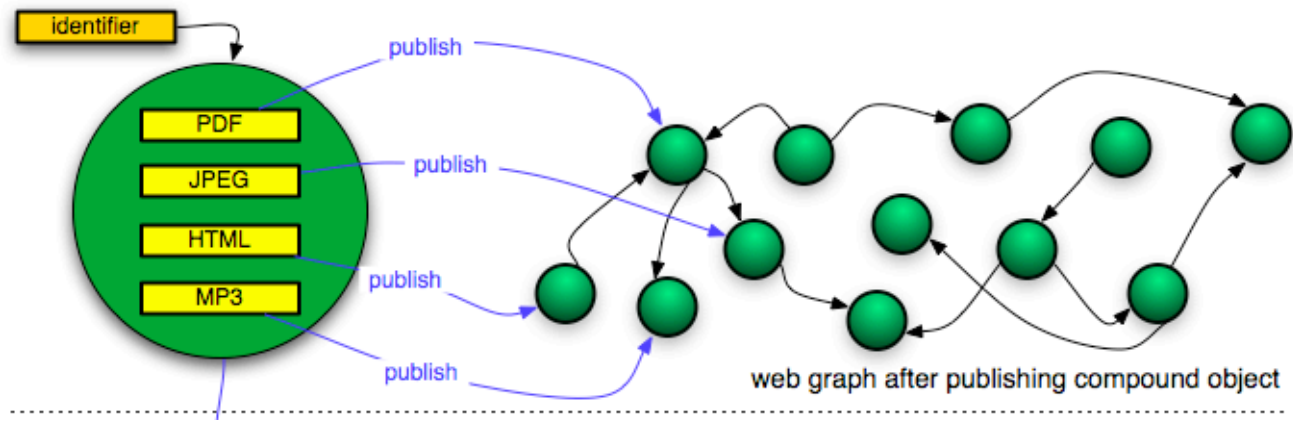
Through the Resource Map, the Web application sees the compound object

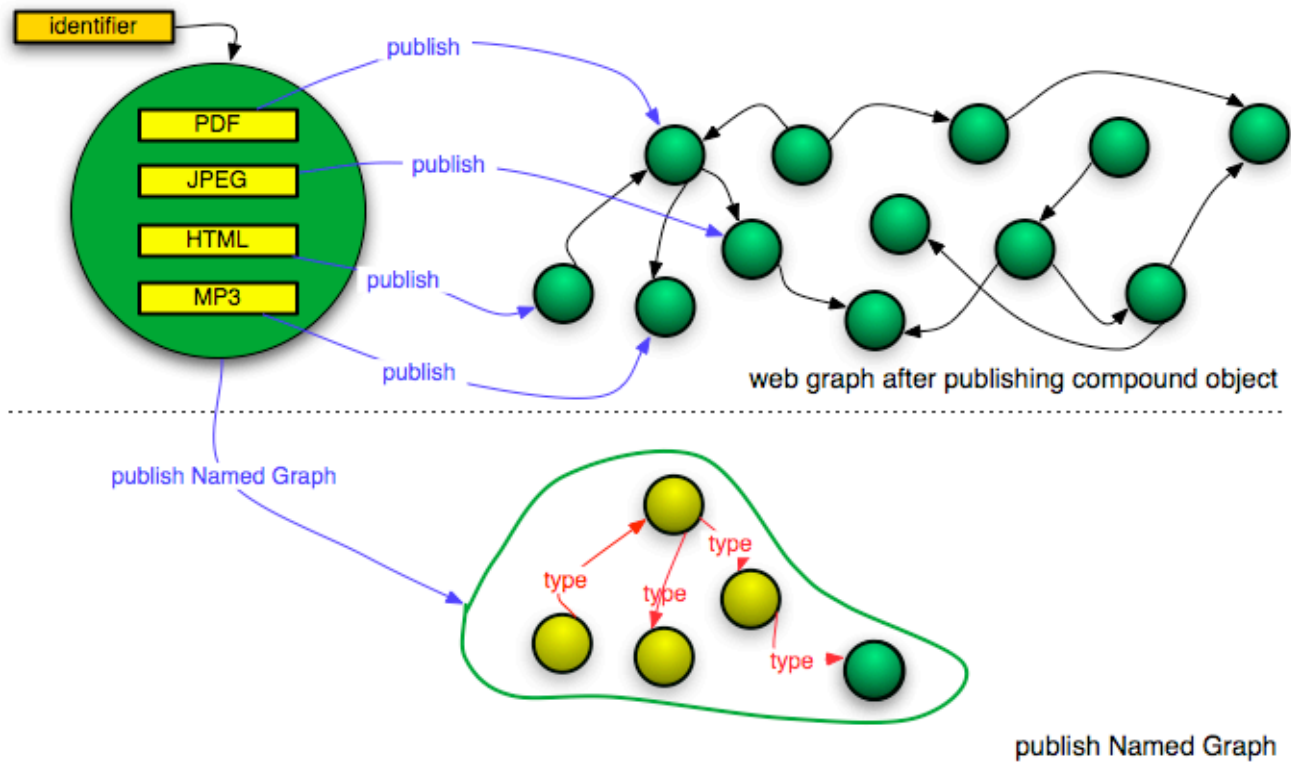


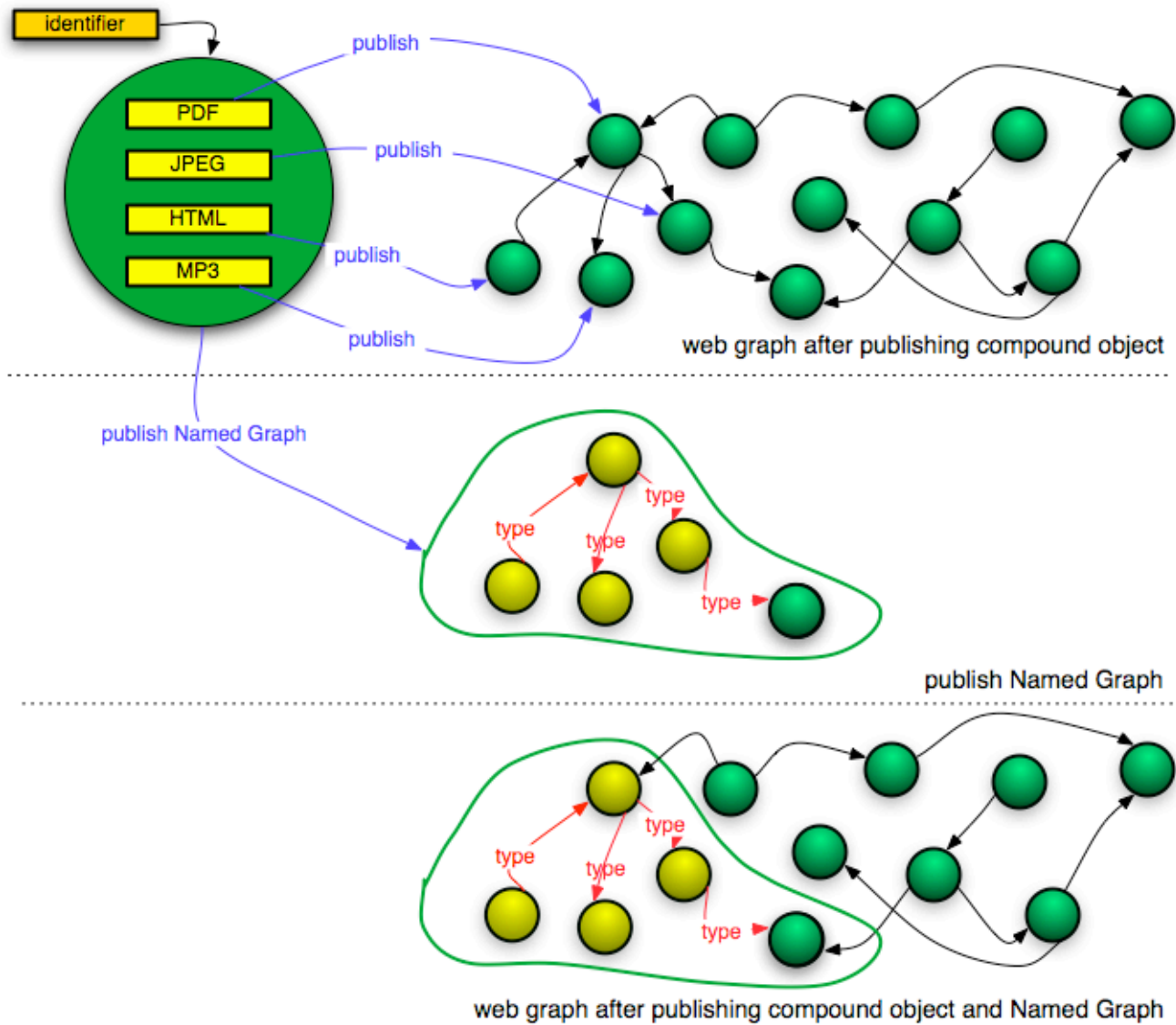
Observation 4

Resource Maps reveal compound objects in the Web graph









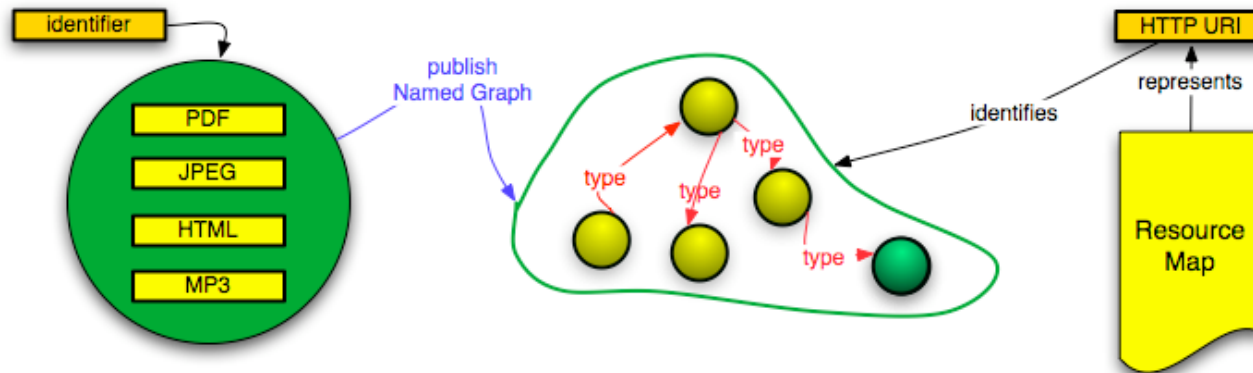
Resource Map available from ORE resource

- Expresses an **aggregation of resources and relationships** in a machine-readable manner.
- Describes a **graph**:
 - finite set of resources and relationships among the resources
 - relationships among resources that are members of the aggregation and & resources are external to the aggregation
- Can be used to express:
 - Our scholarly compound objects
 - Whichever aggregation of resources and relationships
- Having a standardized format for Resource Maps opens the door to "graph publishing" (cf. Semantic Web notion).



Use and Re-Use enabled by the ORE resource

- ORE resource has a URI: HTTP_{ORE}
- HTTP_{ORE} identifies a graph (cf. Semantic Web notion Named Graph)
- The Resource Map is available via HTTP GET on HTTP_{ORE}
- HTTP_{ORE} can become the key for object re-use: Obtain, Harvest, Register (cf. Web 2.0 mash-up)
- The {Resource} Map is not the Resource
 - Crawlers, agents will initially transact with the Resource Map or its identifier HTTP_{ORE}



More About Resource Map Discovery

- A combination of two general approaches:
 - create new resources that allow batch harvest of Resource Maps
 - web crawling (cf. Sitemaps)
 - OAI-PMH harvesting with new metadataPrefix for Resource Map
 - RSS/ATOM feeds
 - instrument existing resources to "point" to these resources
 - http headers
 - html "microformats"
 - http content negotiation
- Selective discovery
 - you should never get a Resource Map unless you really asked for it; existing harvesters, crawlers will not break
 - Resource Maps are for machines, not humans



So, where does ORE stand?



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OAI-ORE : Current Status

- Ongoing definition of the ORE framework
 - Reach joint problem statement
 - Issues regarding identification
 - Model for ORE resource
 - Publishing ORE resources to the Web
 - Discovering ORE resources
- Review of appropriate technologies for ORE Model and Resource Map
 - ATOM
 - DID/DIDL, IMS/CP, METS, Ramlet
 - RDF, RDF/XML
 - Dublin Core Abstract Model
 - ...



OAI-ORE : Current Status

- Explore demonstrators using these concepts in preparation of May 2007 ORE Technical Committee meeting
- Post May 2007 meeting:
 - Hopefully work towards alpha specs for ORE resource, Resource Map, discovery of ORE resource
 - Experimentation with alpha specs



OAI-ORE : Afterwards

- Look into core services Obtain, Harvest, Register, in terms of ORE resource and Resource Map.
- Note:
 - It is expected that the result of ORE will largely be an aggregation of (profiles of) existing standards/specifications, not a from-scratch specification (cf. OAI-PMH).



Questions

Further information

<http://www.openarchives.org/ore/>



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