

META DATA: CONCEPT & TYPES

BLIS4008

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META DATA

CONCEPT

- Metadata is popularly known as ‘ data about data.’
- Metadata terms comes from the field of Computer Science.
- In metadata the prefix ‘meta’ is used to mean ‘about’ so metadata means about data and describe other data.

META DATA

The term metadata, first coined by Jack E. Myers.

- In internet computing and the web, Metadata used in the context of describing information objects on the network.

METADATA: Definitions

IFLA- Metadata refers to any data used to aid the identification, descriptions and location of networked electronic resources.

AAP- (Association of American Publishers)-
Metadata is information that describes content.

METADATA: Definitions

- W3C- Metadata is a machine understandable information for the web.
- Dublin Core- Metadata describes an information resource.

METADATA: Features

- Content- It relates to what the object contains or is about and is intrinsic to an information object.
- Context- It indicates who, what, why, where, how aspects associated with the objects creation and is extrinsic to an information object.
- Structure- It relates to the formal set of associations within or among individual information objects and can be intrinsic or extrinsic.

METADATA: Types

1. Administrative Metadata- It provides information to manage to resource i.e. when and how the resource has created.
2. Descriptive Metadata- It provides the source purpose i.e. Title, abstract, author etc.

METADATA: Types

3. Structural Metadata- Such kind of metadata necessary to record the internal structure of an item so that it can be rendered to the user in a sensible form. i.e. a book must be delivered in its page order, the images of individual pages that makes up a digitized book.

METADATA: DRM

Role of metadata in DRM(Digital Resource Management)

1. Metadata Application- Data Description, Data Browsing, Data Transfer.
2. Metadata Increases Accessibility- Resource discovery searching and Location of Research

METADATA:DRM

3. Metadata for Interoperability- Capability of information structures for information retrieval and exchange
4. Metadata for Multi-Versions- Preservation Research, Dissemination

METADATA: DRM

5. Metadata for Right Management- It allows depositors to track the many layers of right and reproductions of information that exist for information objects and their multiple versions.
6. Metadata for System Improvement- It is also helpful to evaluate and refine system. After evaluation and refinement of data can also be used in planning for new system.

METADATA: Standards

- DC- Dublin Core
- AGLS- Australian Government Locator Service
- CIMI- Consortium for the Computer Interchange Museum Information
- EAD-Enclosed Archival Description

METADATA: Standards

- ENDA- Education Network Australia
- GILS- Government Information Locator Service
- TEI-Text Encoding Initiatives
- VRA- Visual Resource Association
- METS- Metadata Encoding Transmission Standards
- MODS- Metadata Object Description Schema

METADATA Standards: Advantages

- Reduce Costs
- Minimize duplication of Efforts
- Developed common and shared efforts
- Promotes Collaboration
- Reduce Web Fragmentation
- Facilitate sharing and exchange of information

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Thanks