

# ***Přílohy***

## ***Seznam příloh v textu***

Obrázek č. 1	Výběr dat automatizovanou aplikací / str. 34
Obrázek č. 2	Architektura informačního systému digitální knihovny Národní knihovny Austrálie / str. 42
Obrázek č. 3	Architektura informačního systému Portugalské Národní digitální knihovny / str. 52
Obrázek č. 4	Struktura e-Helvetica / str. 60
Obrázek č. 5	Architektura služby PURL.PT / str. 78
Tabulka č. 1	Důvody pro užívání trvalých identifikátorů / str. 85
Tabulka č. 2	Typy trvalých identifikátorů / str. 86
Tabulka č. 3	Typy identifikátorů při více typech digitálních objektů / str. 88
Tabulka č. 4	Granularita / str. 89
Tabulka č. 5	Využívání identifikátorů mimo systémy / str. 90
Tabulka č. 6	Závěrečné shrnutí / str. 91

## ***Seznam příloh***

Příloha č. 1	Odpověď Národní knihovny Austrálie / str. II
Příloha č. 2	Dotazník Národní knihovny Lotyšska / str. III
Příloha č. 3	Dotazník Národní knihovny Norska / str. VI
Příloha č. 4	Dotazník Národní knihovny Portugalska / str. VII
Příloha č. 5	Dotazník Národní knihovny Skotska / str. VIII
Příloha č. 6	Dotazník Národní knihovny Španělska (Hispanšské digitální knihovny) / str. XI
Příloha č. 7	Odpověď Národní knihovny Švýcarska (e-Helvetica) / str. XII

## ***Příloha č. 1***

### **Národní knihovna Austrálie**

donotreply\_la@nla.gov.au <donotreply\_la@nla.gov.au> 29. ledna 2013 0:27

Odpověďt-komu: donotreply\_la@nla.gov.au

Komu: martajilkova@gmail.com

Dear Marta,

Thank you for the additional information.

We have this information about the use of persistent identifiers on the National Library's website here:

<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/pan/21336/20031011-0000/www.nla.go...etc> For more information about this there is an email contact at the bottom of the page.

You may also like to read the information about our People and Organisations zone:

<http://trove.nla.gov.au/general/aboutPeople>

I hope this is helpful. Please let us know if you have further questions about Trove.

Regards,

Catriona

Trove Support

## ***Příloha č. 2***

**Národní knihovna Lotyšska – dotazník vyplnil Uldis Bojars.**

1) *What is the main reason for using persistent identifiers from your point of view?*

Persistent identifiers allow to find digital resources (based on their ID), to define relations between different digital resources and to synchronise information between [library] information systems.

2) *What types of persistent identifiers do you use in your digital library?*

- a. *internal – can you describe how are they generated? Are they following some common concept like UUID for example? If yes, which one?*
- b. *globally unique (such as ARK, URN:NBN, Handle etc.) – please name the ID system you use.*

One thing that's missing in the question above is a mention of URIs. While they belong to "b) globally unique) one would expect to see them mentioned explicitly as they allow use cases (HTTP URIs in particular enable Library Linked Data) that other globally unique ids might not.

a) internal:

Most of our legacy systems use internal identifiers, but not all of these systems are digital libraries.

a1) E.g., the national bibliographic catalogue uses ALEPH and records are identified by ALEPH sequence numbers. Of themselves these are internal but if you combine them with an identifier of the library and the ALEPH system then they can form a globally unique identifier.

a2) a digital photo collection "Forgotten Latvia" uses sequential internal IDs to identify objects (e.g., 23608). the system forms object page URIs based on these IDs. hence (even though the system was not designed with linked data and URIs as identifiers in mind) you could say that the records also gain "unofficial" persistent identifiers: <http://zudusilatvija.lv/objects/object/23608/>

b) globally unique:

We are moving towards using HTTP URIs as persistent identifiers for the new systems.

b1) the new digital object management (DOM) system being developed now will use HTTP URIs as persistent identifiers and systems will be able to "ask" for information about digital objects by making requests to these URIs.

- here's a lightning talk about this:

<http://www.slideshare.net/CaptSolo/linked-data-from-a-digital-object-management-system>

b2) the old, legacy DOM system used URNs but while globally unique they were not widely used outside the system

b3) the academic publication repository uses Handle identifiers but I am not sure if they are globally unique because the institution part of the identifier is "1". E.g. handle/1/1281. Of course, when combined with the domain name of the repository, the resulting URI is unique:

<http://academia.lndb.lv/xmlui/handle/1/1281>

3) *If you use more identifiers, can you describe which persistent identifiers do you use for particular types of digital objects or projects?*

See above. Let us know if you need more details.

4) *What kind of logical level do you assign persistent identifiers to digital objects? (Book - chapter – page; logical intellectual entity; complex documents).*

The core [new] DOM system operates at the level of digital objects. It has identifiers for digital object packages each of which may contain one or more files. All global identifiers used by the system are HTTP URIs.

- identifiers are also assigned to those files that are publicly available. -- this would allow other systems (e.g., Europeana) to refer to these files

- identifiers are assigned to authority records imported from ALEPH. thus the new system creates globally unique IDs for authority records.

Another system - a collection of digitized newspapers and books - has identifiers for different levels of granularity: periodicals, issues, articles.

5) *How are your identifiers used outside of your system? Are your identifiers being used in some high level resolving system? Such as resolver on national level etc.*

Main uses for identifiers of legacy systems:

- ALEPH ID is used in other our systems, mostly to enable synchronization of records with ALEPH.
- records from ALEPH, "Forgotten Latvia" and the old DOM system are sent to The European Library and included in the package are system's internal identifiers for records / digital objects. A part of these records are then published in the Europeana digital library.

Once the new DOM system will be in production its URIs will be used as identifiers for digital objects provided to partner institutions.

As a side-effect of collaboration with Europeana is our digital objects, once ingested in their system, get Europeana URIs. For example: a digital object from "Forgotten Latvia" is available at:

<http://www.europeana.eu/portal/record/92085/F875225F08CF9E6AE9141538ED8AE999EF7014EB.html> and in its metadata you can see that Europeana has assigned it a

URI:

<http://www.europeana.eu/resolve/record/92085/F875225F08CF9E6AE9141538ED8AE999EF7014EB>"

Newly developed systems will use HTTP URIs and hence do not have a need for resolvers (as the object can be retrieved from the URI itself).

### ***Příloha č. 3***

**Národní knihovna Norska – dotazník vyplnil Lars Gaustad, Senior Preservation Advisor.**

1) *What is the main reason for using persistent identifiers from your point of view?*

To maintain uniqueness

2) *What types of persistent identifiers do you use in your digital library?*

a. *internal – can you describe how are they generated? Are they following some common concept like UUID for example? If yes, which one?*

b. *globally unique (such as ARK, URN:NBN, Handle etc.) – please name the ID system you use.*

We use URN:NBN

3) *If you use more identifiers, can you describe which persistent identifiers do you use for particular types of digital objects or projects?*

We use URN:NBN for all digital objects

4) *What kind of logical level do you assign persistent identifiers to digital objects? (Book - chapter – page; logical intellectual entity; complex documents).*

The PID is assigned on file level

5) *How are your identifiers used outside of your system? Are your identifiers being used in some high level resolving system? Such as resolver on national level etc.*

No

## ***Příloha č. 4***

**Národní knihovna Portugalska – dotazník vyplnila Helena Patrício.**

1) *What is the main reason for using persistent identifiers from your point of view?*

Give each digital object both a permanent and a unique identifier.

2) *What types of persistent identifiers do you use in your digital library?*

a. *internal – can you describe how are they generated? Are they following some common concept like UUID for example? If yes, which one?*

b. *globally unique (such as ARK, URN:NBN, Handle etc.) – please name the ID system you use.*

Purl.pt

3) *If you use more identifiers, can you describe which persistent identifiers do you use for particular types of digital objects or projects?*

4) *What kind of logical level do you assign persistent identifiers to digital objects? (Book - chapter – page; logical intellectual entity; complex documents).*

Books level

5) *How are your identifiers used outside of your system? As a persistent URL. Are your identifiers being used in some high level resolving system? Such as resolver on national level etc.*

No

## ***Příloha č. 5***

**Národní knihovna Skotska – na dotazník odpověděl Lee Hibberd, Digitisation Manager.**

1) *What is the main reason for using persistent identifiers from your point of view?*

To provide a long-term method to be able to locate digital objects (files or records).

2) *What types of persistent identifiers do you use in your digital library?*

a. *internal – can you describe how are they generated? Are they following some common concept like UUID for example? If yes, which one?*

The persistent ID consists of a number of components which when mixed together creates a globally unique internal persistent identifier.

Component 1: <http://www.nls.uk> (as long as NLS manages this domain and those in charge of Internet architecture provide seamless transitions for http should this change in the future then this will be very persistent)

Component 2: System id (assigned by NLS to describe which system that creates its own internally created ids is creating this one e.g. **digital** – this requires co-ordination internally and management over time as systems come and go i.e. future systems need to be able to support legacy Ids. Path resolvers that find the object based on the ID are able to respond to different system ids differently as the system's unique id may be in different forms and the content itself may be in different forms and require different presentation)

Component 3: The system's unique id (e.g. 74442341.1)

So for one example the persistent ID would be

<http://www.nls.uk/digital/74442341.1> or in a variation on the form

<http://digital.nls.uk/7442341.1>

b. *globally unique (such as ARK, URN:NBN, Handle etc.) – please name the ID system you use.*

3) *If you use more identifiers, can you describe which persistent identifiers do you use for particular types of digital objects or projects?*

At the moment only 1 system is actively using persistent Ids (one which manages digitised content) although our Persistent ID mechanism has been devised to apply to others such as the library catalogue. We are shortly to begin looking at the use of persistent Ids for controlled vocabulary to support Open Data initiatives but work has yet to start.

4) *What kind of logical level do you assign persistent identifiers to digital objects? (Book - chapter – page; logical intellectual entity; complex documents).*

Currently Persistent Ids are assigned to all files created by NLS digitisation (around 20 million in total). They are also assigned to the records that are used to describe the collections from which the digital files were created. The records are hierarchical and each node in the hierarchy has its own Persistent ID

e.g. when used in the public web interface the following PID points to a project record (which in turn shows the first item from the project because this is what we've chosen, but it directly relates to the project level record only) so that:

The project record is

<http://digital.nls.uk/74465058> is resolved to

<http://digital.nls.uk/scotia-depicta/pageturner.cfm?id=74465058>

The first page record (not file) from that project is:

<http://digital.nls.uk/74582230> which is resolved to

<http://digital.nls.uk/scotia-depicta/pageturner.cfm?id=74582230>

A resolvable use of the PID for the large image of the first page (which would be <http://digital.nls.uk/74425878.3>) has not been created but it would be simple to do so.

Although the project, page and file are displayed on the same page we could as easily separate them so the user only sees the record for the project with the project PID, the page for the page PID and the image for the image PID. This is how we use PIDs behind the scenes for other data management tasks.

5) *How are your identifiers used outside of your system? Are your identifiers being used in some high level resolving system? Such as resolver on national level etc.*

We share the data with other organisations and these are currently supplied either as:

- a. components of the PID, because we know how the other organisations will resolve to the digital objects and therefore provide a service at our end that allows that to happen.
- b. static urls that are the resolved form of the PID. These are exposed to breaking over time and we need to begin supplying the original PIDs themselves e.g. supply <http://digital.nls.uk/74582230> and not <http://digital.nls.uk/scotia-depicta/pageturner.cfm?id=74582230>

## ***Příloha č. 6***

**Národní knihovna Španělska – dotazník vyplnil José Luis Bueren Gómez-Acebo.**

1) *What is the main reason for using persistent identifiers from your point of view?*

To assure that access to our digital objects remain persistent within time, even if there are technological changes in the digital library.

2) *What types of persistent identifiers do you use in your digital library?*

a. *internal – can you describe how are they generated? Are they following some common concept like UUID for example? If yes, which one?*

We use internal identifiers, created with a base URL and an automatic generated ID that is assigned by the system. In case of migration to a different system we can include this identifiers in the records of the new system so the links remain persistent.

b. *globally unique (such as ARK, URN:NBN, Handle etc.) – please name the ID system you use.*

3) *If you use more identifiers, can you describe which persistent identifiers do you use for particular types of digital objects or projects?*

We only use this identifiers.

4) *What kind of logical level do you assign persistent identifiers to digital objects? (Book - chapter – page; logical intellectual entity; complex documents).*

We assign identifiers to the bibliographic records and to the digital objetc. But only at the highest level, book, picture, engraving, map... Never to parts, chapters, etc.

5) *How are your identifiers used outside of your system? Are your identifiers being used in some high level resolving system? Such as resolver on national level etc.*

We are not aware that our identifiers are being used outside our system.

***Příloha č. 7***

**Národní knihovna Švýcarska**

AW: eHelvetica - Contact/Feedback

Barbara.Signori@nb.admin.ch <Barbara.Signori@nb.admin.ch> 22. ledna 2013 10:52

Komu: martajilkova@gmail.com

Dear Madam,

At the Swiss National Library we use URNs (Uniform Resource Name) as persistent identifiers for our digitalborn collection. You find all information about our policy and procedures on

[http://www.nb.admin.ch/nb\\_professionnel/01693/01695/01706/index.html?lang=en](http://www.nb.admin.ch/nb_professionnel/01693/01695/01706/index.html?lang=en)

Kind regards

Barbara Signori

Head of e-Helvetica

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA

Swiss Federal Office of Culture FOC

Swiss National Library NL

Hallwylstrasse 15, 3003 Bern

Phone + 41 31 324 03 07

Fax + 41 31 322 84 63

[barbara.signori@nb.admin.ch](mailto:barbara.signori@nb.admin.ch)

<http://www.nb.admin.ch>

<http://www.nb.admin.ch/e-helvetica>