from the bottom up
re-imagining archival data on the web
from the bottom up
looking into the future...

integrating past and future collections

integrating data across collections

integrating archival data with broader web, deeper context
from the bottom up
the evolution of the web
from the bottom up
linked open data (what is it and why?)

use URIs as names for things.

use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names.

when someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF, SPARQL).

include links to other URIs so that they can discover more things
from the bottom up
how does linked data work?

Aaron Rubinstein

HTML

RDF

URI

Amherst, MA

info about Amherst

FOAF profile

representations
from the bottom up
how do we make sense of it all?
from the bottom up
ontologies!

give data semantic meaning

described using a flexible system

help integrate or disambiguate data

turn data into INFORMATION!

examples:

FOAF: http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/
Relationship: http://purl.org/vocab/relationship#
Dublin Core: http://purl.org/dc/terms/
Whiskey: http://vocab.org/whisky/terms/
OWL: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#
from the bottom up
linked data in libraries and archives

libraries

LCSH (and other vocabs) – http://id.loc.gov

VIAF (name authority data) – http://viaf.org

archives

LOCAH project (modeling archival collections in RDF and publishing linked data) -- http://blogs.ukoln.ac.uk/locah/

Archival (modeling names and relationships from archival collections – http://gslis.simmons.edu/archival
from the bottom up
modeling names and collections
from the bottom up
what does this mean for archives?

enables us to...
put our data where others can find it
provide context beyond the scope of our own materials

forces us to...
rethink our metadata to provide more flexibility for describing and linking
look at traditional archival practice with fresh eyes
take an important role in the shaping of the new web!