

承古風、創新義

談 Metadata 在拓片典藏的應用

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背景說明：拓片資料特性

- 史語所館藏拓片類型、數量與特徵

現有 Metadata 方式的剖析與比較

● Library approach

- ◎ 以圖書、期刊等物品為主體
- ◎ 以控制為主要目的；如書目控制(bibliographic control)
- ◎ 館藏管理優先於使用
- ◎ 注重資料庫的品質控制，但範圍有限且關係簡單；如複本控制、款目控制、索書號控制、權威控制等

● Database schema approach : Relational DB orientation

- ◎ Metadata 是一種附屬地位，不夠精緻
- ◎ 以需求為主要導向
- ◎ 化成各式表格(tables)
- ◎ 關係單向且固定(single direction and static)
- ◎ 彈性低，不易變動，牽一髮動全身

● Current schema approach : Object or component orientation

- ◎ Metadata 提升為主體，講求精緻化
- ◎ 結構化
- ◎ 標準化
- ◎ 具有繼承與雙向的回溯關係
- ◎ 可隨時變動(dynamic)
- ◎ 可隨時組合

Metadata 分析模式

- IFLA's FRBR(Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) model



●Case Study：INDECS model

<http://dlib.ejournal.ascc.net/dlib/january99/bearman/01bearman.html>

●Sinica's model abridged from IFLA

拓片個案研究

Rubbings Background Information

Metadata Workflow and Results：4 phases

●Acquisition of user needs and data requirement

●Metadata Analysis

◎ Structure and relationship：horizontal and vertical relationship

◎ Analysis and level of elements

●Metadata Mapping

◎ Mapping table among project's elements, standard metadata elements, examples, and functions

◎ DTD table

●System implementation

◎ Import and export by XML & DTD

◎ Flexible

◎ Multimedia

◎ Image 接合與檢視

◎ Multilingual

研究發現

●Collaboration Model

◎ Content & research

◎ Management

◎ Metadata

◎ System

●Why is not one of specified metadata standards

◎ Approaches：content base、context focus、function approach、user needs orientation

◎ Principles：content centric、standards interoperability、system implementation and integration

◎ Benefits：data attributes、research needs、system development、beyond the limitations of current metadata standards



- **Metadata relationship : 5 attributes/axes**
- **Sinica's metadata framework**

建議與結論

- **Metadata partnership and project management : one total solution service**
- **A Question about Dublin Core : purpose & position of metadata**

