CNS 國家標準草案：都柏林核心集

(ISO 15836 2003 Information and documentation － The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set)

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研譯

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規劃與建置數位內容與數位生活應用之技術標準環境
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Information and Documentation - The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set

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1.適用範圍

都柏林核心集（Dublin Core metadata element set，以下簡稱 DC）是一套跨領域的資訊資源描述標準，資訊資源在此是指任何有識別（identity）的資訊，此定義來自於 Tim Berners-Lee 等人所著的 Internet RFC2396「Uniform Resource Identifiers（URI）：Generic Syntax」文件，而就都柏林核心集的應用而言，資源主要乃指電子文獻。

這份規範只包含通用的都柏林核心集元件，區域性的需求或政策，可依需要由使用者加上限制、規則及解釋。至於詳細定義如何在特定的計畫或應用環境中使用都柏林核心集，不是此規範的目的。此規範將取代 Internet RFC2413 文件，它是最初正式發行的都柏林核心集版本。

The Dublin Core metadata element set is a standard for cross-domain information resource description. Here an information resource is defined to be anything that has identity; this is the definition used in Internet RFC 2396, “Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax,” by Tim Berners-Lee et al. For Dublin Core applications a resource will typically be an electronic document.

This standard is for the element set only, which is generally used in the context of a specific project or application. Local or community based requirements and policies may impose additional restrictions, rules, and interpretations. It is not the purpose of this standard to define the detailed criteria by which the element set will be used with specific projects and applications. This standard supersedes Internet RFC 2413, which was the first published version of the Dublin Core.

2.用語釋義

下列用語與釋義適用於本標準。

2.1 DCMI：都柏林詮釋資料組織（Dublin Core Metadata Initiative），是維護都柏林核心集之機構。

2.2 資訊資源（Information resource）

任何具有識別的資訊（與 Internet RFC2396 定義一致）

2.3 資訊資源之生命週期（Lifecycle of an information resource）

揭示資訊資源的發展與使用的一連串事件，如：一個發明之構思、草稿的建立、

文章的修訂、一本書的出版、圖書館的採訪、複製到磁盤、移轉至光學媒體、翻譯成英文、衍生為一部新作品（如一部電影）等。

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 DCMI：Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

the maintenance agency for the Dublin Core

2.2 Information resource

anything that has identity (the same definition as in Internet RFC 2396)

2.3 Lifecycle of an information resource

a sequence of events that mark the development and use of an information resource. Some examples of events in a lifecycle are: Conception of an invention, Creation of a draft, Revision of an article, Publication of a book, Acquisition by a library, Transcription to magnetic disk, Migration to optical storage, Translation into English, and Derivation of a new work (e.g., a movie)

3.引用標準

在本文中所參考之規範將列出制定國際標準之單位，對有發表時間之參考規範，不適用於後續修改版本，然而會議基於對國際標準之支持，同意對下列參考規範之最新版本作適用性之研究；對無發表時間的參考規範則適用於最新的版本，ISO 和 IEC 會員將維護這些現行國際標準正確版本之登入。

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

DCT	都柏林詮釋資料組織定義之控制詞彙（DCMI Type Vocabulary）
CNS 12842([1])	〔國家名稱代碼表示法〕

註([1]) 相對應的國際標準：ISO 3166-1：1997。

CNS 13188([2])	〔語言名稱代碼表示法〕

註([2]) 相對應的國際標準：ISO 639-1：2002。

MIME	網際網路多媒體型式（Internet Media Types）

RFC3066	語言識別標籤（Tags for the Identification of Languages）
RFC2396	資源唯一識別碼（Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax）
RFC2413	資源發現之都柏林詮釋元件（Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery）
RFC 2731	在 HTML 應用都柏林詮釋元件（Encoding Dublin Core Metadata in HTML）
TGN	蓋提地理名稱索引典，提供與該地相關的藝術、藝術史、歷史考古學、地理學等方面的資訊。（Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names）
W3CDTF	日期和時間格式（Date and Time Formats, W3C Note）
XML	可延伸標示語言（Extensible Markup Language）

DCMI Type Vocabulary. DCMI Recommendation, 11 July 2000.
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/> [DCT]
CNS 12842([1]) — Codes for the representation of names of countries.
Corresponding International Standard([1]):ISO 3166-1：1997
<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/> [ISO3166]
CNS 13188([2]) — Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code.
Corresponding International Standard([2]):ISO 639-1：2002
<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html> [ISO639]
Internet Media Types.
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types> [MIME]
Tags for the Identification of Languages, Internet RFC 3066.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt> [RFC3066]
Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 2396.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt> [RFC2396]
Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery. Internet RFC 2413.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt> [RFC2413]
Encoding Dublin Core Metadata in HTML, Internet RFC 2731.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2731.txt> [RFC2731]
Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names.
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html> [TGN]
Date and Time Formats, W3C Note. <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>
[W3CDTF]
Extensible Markup Language. <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml> [XML]

4.元件集

在下列的元件描述中，每一個元件都有一個標籤（label），此標籤的目的在說明該元件的語意。此外還有一個獨特的、機器可讀的、單字詞之元件名稱，以

做為該元件編碼之語法依據。

雖然在某些環境中，如 HTML 環境，大小寫都可用，但在此建議，最好注意元件名稱的大小寫問題，以免要摘錄詮釋資料或要轉到大小寫有別的環境時發生衝突，如可延伸標示語言（XML）環境。

每一個元件都是非必備且可重複，元件無先後順序之分，相同元件若重複多次，可視其重要性由資訊提供者決定順序，但此順序在不同的系統中並不保證會一致。

為了促進全球的互通性，某些元件的內容建議採用其他領域已發展出來的控制詞彙來描述。

In the element descriptions below, each element has a descriptive label intended to convey a common semantic understanding of the element, as well as a unique, machine- understandable, single-word name intended to make the syntactic specification of elements simpler for encoding schemes. Although some environments, such as HTML, are not case-sensitive, it is recommended best practice always to adhere to the case conventions in the element names given below to avoid conflicts in the event that the metadata is subsequently extracted or converted to a case- sensitive environment, such as XML (Extensible Markup Language) [XML]. Each element is optional and repeatable. Metadata elements may appear in any order. The ordering of multiple occurrences of the same element (e.g., Creator) may have a significance intended by the provider, but ordering is not guaranteed to be preserved in every system. To promote global interoperability, a number of the element descriptions suggest a controlled vocabulary for the respective element values. It is assumed that other controlled vocabularies will be developed for interoperability within certain local domains

5.元件內容

5.1 題名（Title）

(1) 元件名稱：Title

(2) 標籤：題名

(3) 定義：資源被賦予的名稱。

(4) 說明：題名是資源的正式名稱，如照片的主要名稱。

5.2 創作者（Creator）

(1) 元件名稱：Creator

(2) 標籤：創作者

(3) 定義：製造資源內容之主要負責實體。

(4) 說明：創作者包括個人、團體機構或服務，一般使用創作者的名稱來代表這實體，如照片創作者姓名。

5.3 主題（Subject）

(1) 元件名稱：Subject

(2) 標籤：主題和關鍵字

(3) 定義：資源內容之主題。

(4) 說明：主題藉由關鍵字或分類號來描述資源的內容，建議最好從控制詞彙或正式分類表（如中文主題詞表、中文圖書分類法）來選擇代表值，如文件的主題詞彙。

5.4 描述（Description）

(1) 元件名稱：Description

(2) 標籤：描述

(3) 定義：對資源內容的說明。

(4) 說明：描述可包括摘要、目次、圖示資料之來源說明、或對於內容的文字敘述等，如文件的摘要。

5.5 出版者（Publisher）

(1) 元件名稱：Publisher

(2) 標籤：出版者

(3) 定義：使資源可供使用之實體。

(4) 說明：出版者包括個人、團體機構或服務，一般使用出版者的名稱來代表這實體，如地圖的出版者。

5.6 貢獻者 (Contributor)

(1) 元件名稱：Contributor

(2) 標籤：貢獻者

(3) 定義：製造資源內容有貢獻實體。

(4) 說明：貢獻者包括個人、團體機構或服務，一般使用貢獻者的名稱來代表這實體，如照片提供者。

5.7 日期（Date）

(1) 元件名稱：Date

(2) 標籤：日期

(3) 定義：在資源生命週期中，某事件之日期。

(4) 說明：日期通常可用來表示資源的創作或可供使用的時間。建議遵循 ISO 8601 [W3CDTF]之標準著錄日期，即以 YYYY-MM-DD 的格式著錄。如照片的拍攝日期。

5.8 型式（Type）

(1) 元件名稱：Type

(2) 標籤：資源型式

(3) 定義：資源之性質或類型。

(4) 說明：資源型式包括描述資源之性質、功能、類別，以及描述之單位為單件或合集作品等。建議使用控制詞彙，例如都柏林詮釋資料組織所定義的詞彙（DCMI Type Vocabulary, DCT）。資源之實體或是數位媒體之描述，則使用格式元件著錄，如照片。

5.9 格式（Format）

(1) 元件名稱：Format

(2) 標籤：格式

(3) 定義：資源之實體或是數位媒體。

(4) 說明：格式包括媒體型式或資源的度量資料，格式可以用來表明呈現或操作資源時所需使用的軟硬體或其他設備。度量資料包括如尺寸、放映時間。建議使用控制詞彙（如網路媒體型式[MIME]所定義的電腦媒體格式）。如照片的數量、尺寸。

5.10 識別碼（Identifier）

(1) 元件名稱：Identifier

(2) 標籤：資源識別碼

(3) 定義：資源在給定背景中明確的關連。

(4) 說明：建議可利用字串或數字組成符合正式識別系統的識別碼來辨識資源，正式識別系統如：資源唯一識別碼（URI）（含一致資源定址器(Uniform Resource Locator , URL)），數位物件識別碼（Digital Object Identifier, DOI），以及國際標準書號（International Standard Book Number, ISBN）等，如數位照片之檔案名稱。

5.11 來源（Source）

(1) 元件名稱：Source

(2) 標籤：來源

(3) 定義：說明衍生出本資源的原始資源。

(4) 說明：本資源可能完全或部份由原始資源衍生而出。建議可利用字串或數字所組成的正式識別系統來表示其原始資源，如翻拍成微縮片的善本書。

5.12 語言（Language）

(1) 元件名稱：Language

(2) 標籤：語言

(3) 定義：資源內容之語言。CNS 13188 與 CNS 12842。

(4) 說明：建議使用 CNS 13188 並併用 CNS 12842 標準，該標準使用兩個字母做為語言代碼，之後可選擇再加上兩個字母的國家代碼。例如，「zh」代表中文，「TW」代表臺灣，「zh-TW」代表台灣使用之中文，如文件使用之語言。

5.13 關連（Relation）

(1) 元件名稱：Relation

(2) 標籤：關連

(3) 定義：相關資源之參照。

(4) 說明：建議使用字串或數字所組成的正式識別系統來辨識參照資源，如照片所屬之系列名稱。

5.14 涵蓋範圍（Coverage）

(1) 元件名稱：Coverage

(2) 標籤：涵蓋範圍

(3) 定義：資源內容所涵蓋程度或範圍。

(4) 說明：涵蓋範圍包括地點（地名或地理座標）、時期（年代、日期或期間）或政治轄區（如某行政實體）。建議使用控制詞彙（如蓋提地理名稱索引典[TGN]），並使用數字表示地理座標或日期時間。如照片的創作地點和時間。

5.15 權利（Rights）

(1) 元件名稱：Rights

(2) 標籤：權利管理

(3) 定義：有關權利的相關資訊，包括資源原有的或被賦予的權利。

(4) 說明：權利包括資源的權利聲明，或說明提供該資源的服務機構。權利資訊通常包括智慧財產權、著作權及其他產權。若此權利管理的元件未著錄，使用者亦不得擅自認定資源本身原有的或被賦予的權利。如擁有照片智慧財產權之典藏單位名稱。

5.1 Title

(1)Element Name: Title

(2)Label: Title

(3)Definition: A name given to the resource.

(4)Comment: Typically, Title will be a name by which the resource is formally known. For example, the main title of the photo.

5.2 Creator

(1)Element Name: Creator

(2)Label: Creator

(3)Definition: An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.

(4)Comment: Examples of Creator include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Creator should be used to indicate the entity. For example, the name of the photo creator.

5.3 Subject

(1) Element Name: Subject

(2) Label: Subject and Keywords

(3) Definition: A topic of the content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Typically, Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases, or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme, such as Chinese Subject Terms、New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries. For example, subject headings of the text.

5.4 Description

(1) Element Name: Description

(2) Label: Description

(3) Definition: An account of the content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Examples of Description include, but are not limited to, an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content, or free-text account of the content. For example, the abstract of the text.

5.5 Publisher

(1) Element Name: Publisher

(2) Label: Publisher

(3) Definition: An entity responsible for making the resource available.

(4) Comment: Examples of Publisher include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Publisher should be used to indicate the entity. For example, publishers of maps.

5.6 Contributor

(1) Element Name: Contributor

(2) Label: Contributor

(3) Definition: An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity. For example, photo provider.

5.7 Date

(1) Element Name: Date

(2) Label: Date

(3) Definition: A date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

(4) Comment: Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource. Recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF] and includes (among others) dates of the form YYYY-MM-DD. For example, the date of the photo.

5.8 Type

(1) Element Name: Type

(2) Label: Resource Type

(3) Definition: The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the DCMI Type Vocabulary [DCT]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element. For example, photo.

5.9 Format

(1) Element Name: Format

(2) Label: Format

(3) Definition: The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

(4) Comment: Typically, Format will include the media-type or dimensions of the resource. Format may be used to identify the software, hardware, or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource. Examples of dimensions

include size and duration. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the list of Internet Media Types [MIME] defining computer media formats). For example, photo size or the number of the photos.

5.10 Identifier

(1) Element Name: Identifier

(2) Label: Resource Identifier

(3) Definition: An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

(4) Comment: Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. Formal identification systems include but are not limited to the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (including the Uniform Resource Locator (URL)), the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN). For example, the filename of the photo.

5.11 Source

(1) Element Name: Source

(2) Label: Source

(3) Definition: A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.

(4) Comment: The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. For example, the rare book which was converted to the microfilm.

5.12 Language

(1) Element Name: Language

(2) Label: Language

(3) Definition: A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Recommended best practice is to use CNS 13188 , which, in conjunction with CNS 12842, defines two-letter primary language tags with optional subtags. Examples include “zh” for Chinese, “TWk” for Taiwan, and “zh-TW” for Chinese used in Taiwan. For example, the languages of text.

5.13 Relation

(1) Element Name: Relation

(2) Label: Relation

(3) Definition: A reference to a related resource.

(4) Comment: Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. For example, the series name of the photo.

5.14 Coverage

(1) Element Name: Coverage

(2) Label: Coverage

(3) Definition: The extent or scope of the content of the resource.

(4) Comment: Typically, Coverage will include spatial location (a place name or geographic coordinates), temporal period (a period label, date, or date range), or

jurisdiction (such as a named administrative entity). Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the Thesaurus of Geographic Names [TGN]) and to use, where appropriate, named places or time periods in preference to numeric identifiers such as sets of coordinates or date ranges. For example, the place and the date of the photo.

5.15 Rights

(1) Element Name: Rights

(2) Label: Rights Management

(3) Definition: Information about rights held in and over the resource.

(4) Comment: Typically, Rights will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights. If the Rights element is absent, no assumptions may be made about any rights held in or over the resource. For example, the name of the photo institution who owns the IPR owner.

英中名詞對照表

-A-	
-B-	
-C-	
Contributor	貢獻者
Coverage	涵蓋範圍
Creator	創作者
-D-	
Date	日期
DCT (DCMI Type Vocabulary)	都柏林詮釋資料組織定義之控制詞彙
Description	描述
DOI (Digital Object Identifier)	數位物件識別碼
Dublin Core metadata element set	都柏林核心集
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative	都柏林詮釋資料組織
-E-	
Element	元件
Entity	實體
-F-	
Format	格式
-G-	
-H-	
-I-	
Identifier	識別碼

	Identity	識別
	Information resource	資訊資源
	ISBN (International Standard Book Number)	國際標準書號
-J-		
-K-		
-L-		
	Label	標籤
	Language	語言
	Lifecycle	生命週期
-M-		
	MIME	網際網路多媒體型式
-N-		
-O-		
-P-		
	Publisher	出版者
-Q-		
-R-		
	Relation	關連
	Rights	權利
-S-		
	Source	來源
	Subject	主題
-T-		
	TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)	蓋提地理名稱索引典
	Title	題名
	Type	型式
-U-		
-V-		
-W-		
-X-	XML	可延伸標示語言
-Y-		
-Z-		

Information and documentation - The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set

Content

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1.Scope

The Dublin Core metadata element set is a standard for cross-domain information resource description. Here an information resource is defined to be anything that has identity; this is the definition used in Internet RFC 2396, “Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax,” by Tim Berners-Lee et al. For Dublin Core applications a resource will typically be an electronic document.

This standard is for the element set only, which is generally used in the context of a specific project or application. Local or community based requirements and policies may impose additional restrictions, rules, and interpretations. It is not the purpose of this standard to define the detailed criteria by which the element set will be used with specific projects and applications. This standard supersedes Internet RFC 2413, which was the first published version of the Dublin Core.

2.Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 DCMI: Dublin Core Metadata Initiative

the maintenance agency for the Dublin Core

2.2 Information resource

anything that has identity (the same definition as in Internet RFC 2396)

2.3 Lifecycle of an information resource

a sequence of events that mark the development and use of an information resource. Some examples of events in a lifecycle are: Conception of an invention, Creation of a draft, Revision of an article, Publication of a book, Acquisition by a library, Transcription to magnetic disk, Migration to optical storage, Translation into English, and Derivation of a new work (e.g., a movie).

3.Normative reference

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to

investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

DCMI Type Vocabulary. DCMI Recommendation, 11 July 2000.
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/> [DCT]
CNS 12842([1]) — Codes for the representation of names of countries.
Corresponding International Standard([1]):ISO 3166-1：1997
<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/> [ISO3166]
CNS 13188([2]) — Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code.
Corresponding International Standard([2]):ISO 639-1：2002
<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html> [ISO639]
Internet Media Types.
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types> [MIME]
Tags for the Identification of Languages, Internet RFC 3066.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt> [RFC3066]
Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 2396.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt> [RFC2396]
Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery. Internet RFC 2413.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt> [RFC2413]
Encoding Dublin Core Metadata in HTML, Internet RFC 2731.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2731.txt> [RFC2731]
Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names.
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html> [TGN]
Date and Time Formats, W3C Note. <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime> [W3CDTF]
Extensible Markup Language. <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml> [XML]

4.The Element Set

In the element descriptions below, each element has a descriptive label intended to convey a common semantic understanding of the element, as well as a unique, machine- understandable, single-word name intended to make the syntactic specification of elements simpler for encoding schemes. Although some environments, such as HTML, are not case-sensitive, it is recommended best practice always to adhere to the case conventions in the element names given below to avoid conflicts in the event that the metadata is subsequently extracted or converted to a case- sensitive environment, such as XML (Extensible Markup Language) [XML]. Each element is optional and repeatable. Metadata elements may appear in any order. The ordering of multiple occurrences of the same element (e.g., Creator) may have a significance intended by the provider, but ordering is not guaranteed to be preserved in every system. To promote global interoperability, a number of the element descriptions

suggest a controlled vocabulary for the respective element values. It is assumed that other controlled vocabularies will be developed for interoperability within certain local domains.

5.The Elements

5.1 Title

(1)Element Name: Title

(2)Label: Title

(3)Definition: A name given to the resource.

(4)Comment: Typically, Title will be a name by which the resource is formally known. For example, the main title of the photo.

5.2 Creator

(1)Element Name: Creator

(2)Label: Creator

(3)Definition: An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.

(4)Comment: Examples of Creator include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Creator should be used to indicate the entity. For example, the name of the photo creator.

5.3 Subject

(5) Element Name: Subject

(6) Label: Subject and Keywords

(7) Definition: A topic of the content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Typically, Subject will be expressed as keywords, key phrases, or classification codes that describe a topic of the resource. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary or formal classification scheme, such as Chinese Subject Terms、New Classification Scheme for Chinese Libraries. For example, subject headings of the text.

5.4 Description

(5) Element Name: Description

(6) Label: Description

(7) Definition: An account of the content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Examples of Description include, but are not limited to, an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content, or free-text account of the content. For example, the abstract of the text.

5.5 Publisher

(5) Element Name: Publisher

(6) Label: Publisher

(7) Definition: An entity responsible for making the resource available.

(8) Comment: Examples of Publisher include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Publisher should be used to indicate the entity. For

example, publishers of maps.

5.6 Contributor

(5) Element Name: Contributor

(6) Label: Contributor

(7) Definition: An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Examples of Contributor include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Contributor should be used to indicate the entity. For example, photo provider.

5.7 Date

(5) Element Name: Date

(6) Label: Date

(7) Definition: A date of an event in the lifecycle of the resource.

(8) Comment: Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource. Recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [W3CDTF] and includes (among others) dates of the form YYYY-MM-DD. For example, the date of the photo.

5.8 Type

(5) Element Name: Type

(6) Label: Resource Type

(7) Definition: The nature or genre of the content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the DCMI Type Vocabulary [DCT]). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the Format element. For example, photo.

5.9 Format

(5) Element Name: Format

(6) Label: Format

(7) Definition: The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.

(8) Comment: Typically, Format will include the media-type or dimensions of the resource. Format may be used to identify the software, hardware, or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource. Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the list of Internet Media Types [MIME] defining computer media formats). For example, photo size or the number of the photos.

5.10 Identifier

(5) Element Name: Identifier

(6) Label: Resource Identifier

(7) Definition: An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.

(8) Comment: Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. Formal

identification systems include but are not limited to the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (including the Uniform Resource Locator (URL)), the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN). For example, the filename of the photo.

5.11 Source

(5) Element Name: Source

(6) Label: Source

(7) Definition: A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.

(8) Comment: The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or in part. Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. For example, the rare book which was converted to the microfilm.

5.12 Language

(5) Element Name: Language

(6) Label: Language

(7) Definition: A language of the intellectual content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Recommended best practice is to use CNS 13188 , which, in conjunction with CNS 12842, defines two-letter primary language tags with optional subtags. Examples include “zh” for Chinese, “TWk” for Taiwan, and “zh-TW” for Chinese used in Taiwan. For example, the languages of text.

5.13 Relation

(5) Element Name: Relation

(6) Label: Relation

(7) Definition: A reference to a related resource.

(8) Comment: Recommended best practice is to identify the referenced resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. For example, the series name of the photo.

5.14 Coverage

(5) Element Name: Coverage

(6) Label: Coverage

(7) Definition: The extent or scope of the content of the resource.

(8) Comment: Typically, Coverage will include spatial location (a place name or geographic coordinates), temporal period (a period label, date, or date range), or jurisdiction (such as a named administrative entity). Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the Thesaurus of Geographic Names [TGN]) and to use, where appropriate, named places or time periods in preference to numeric identifiers such as sets of coordinates or date ranges. For example, the place and the date of the photo.

5.15 Rights

(5) Element Name: Rights

(6) Label: Rights Management

(7) Definition: Information about rights held in and over the resource.

(8) Comment: Typically, Rights will contain a rights management statement for the

resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights. If the Rights element is absent, no assumptions may be made about any rights held in or over the resource. For example, the name of the photo institution who owns the IPR owner.

參考資料

DCMI Type Vocabulary. DCMI Recommendation, 11 July 2000.
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/> [DCT]
CNS 12842(1) — Codes for the representation of names of countries.
Corresponding International Standard(1) : ISO 3166-1：1997.
<http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/> [ISO3166]
CNS 13188(2) — Codes for the representation of names of languages, Alpha-3 code.
Corresponding International Standard(2) : ISO 639-1：2002.
<http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html> [ISO639]
Internet Media Types.
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types> [MIME]
Tags for the Identification of Languages, Internet RFC 3066.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt> [RFC3066]
Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 2396.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt> [RFC2396]
Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery. Internet RFC 2413.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt> [RFC2413]
Encoding Dublin Core Metadata in HTML, Internet RFC 2731.
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2731.txt> [RFC2731]
Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names.
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html> [TGN]
Date and Time Formats, W3C Note. <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>
[W3CDTF]
Extensible Markup Language. <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml> [XML]

爭議事項

無

英中名詞對照表

-A-

-B-

-C-

Contributor	貢獻者
Coverage	涵蓋範圍
Creator	創作者

-D-

Date	日期
DCT (DCMI Type Vocabulary)	都柏林詮釋資料組織定義之控制詞彙
Description	描述

DOI (Digital Object Identifier)	數位物件識別碼
Dublin Core metadata element set	都柏林核心集
Dublin Core Metadata Initiative	都柏林詮釋資料組織
-E-	
Element	元件
Entity	實體
-F-	
Format	格式
-G-	
-H-	
-I-	
Identifier	識別碼
Identity	識別
Information resource	資訊資源
ISBN (International Standard Book Number)	國際標準書號
-J-	
-K-	
-L-	
Label	標籤
Language	語言
Lifecycle	生命週期
-M-	
MIME	網際網路多媒體型式
-N-	
-O-	
-P-	
Publisher	出版者
-Q-	
-R-	
Relation	關連
Rights	權利
-S-	
Source	來源
Subject	主題
-T-	
TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)	蓋提地理名稱索引典
Title	題名
Type	型式

-U-

-V-

-W-

-X- XML 可延伸標示語言

-Y-

-Z-

中英名詞對照表（English-Chinese Index）

日期	Date
元件	Element
主題	Subject
出版者	Publisher
可延伸標示語言	XML
生命週期	Lifecycle
來源	Source
格式	Format
貢獻者	Contributor
國際標準書號	ISBN (International Standard Book Number)
涵蓋範圍	Coverage
都柏林詮釋資料組織	Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
都柏林詮釋資料組織定義之控制詞彙	DCT (DCMI Type Vocabulary)
描述	Description
創作者	Creator
實體	Entity
網際網路多媒體型式	MIME
蓋提地理名稱索引典	TGN (Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names)
語言	Language
數位資源識別碼	DOI (Digital Object Identifier)
標籤	Label
題名	Title
識別	Identity
識別碼	Identifier
關連	Relation
型式	Type

權利 Rights