

Plenary Space
(no food)

Day 1

10:30 am (Session Block A)

[Flipchart images available in separate document](#)

Then What: Interfaces, making LOD datasets a good representable system to access:

- Intention of discussion: how to help users understand “what’s there”, the LOD that exists
- Duane Degler: Create interfaces for people who are not “data people”
- Kelli Babcock(U of T: why should we build linked data interfaces / how will our users navigate and understand these interfaces (also: do we even know what they want?)
- Ryan Horne: the “hairball” → people love it, look at it, but everyone is confused; how do we make linked data visible in a way that people can grasp
- Eero Hyvönen: use linked data in the context of artificial intelligence (knowledge discovery, tooling for digital humanities research)
- Kelli Babcock: Usability studies for LOD interfaces, cf.. IIIF interfaces, “human discovery” group; do we know what our users want?
- Adam Brin: balancing the needs of this “hairball” or large pool of data to work with but blocking out the needs of the user you’re trying to support?
- Karen Smith-Yoshimura: one of the challenges of usability study is that you’re looking at the interface; the linked data underneath should be invisible to the user; it’s too much to ask users to do a SPARQL query or modify one; [project passage](#) used wikibase platform, and then the API was built on top of the wikibase data; taking advantage of other people’s data
- Robert (Bob) B. Allen: we don’t necessarily need to have a graph interface, it could just be a text interface
- Ethan Gruber: a lot of the buy-in for [nomisma.org](#) (coin collections) → *social* rather than technical buy-in; first couple of years scholars didn’t understand what was being done, but once the user interfaces were built on top (multi-lingual, graphic, statistical analysis) then the users could see the value of the linked data work (first production ready example: Online Coins of the Roman Empire (<http://numismatics.org/ocre>);
- Kevin Ford: you might have different sets of users, in some cases the more data-y approach works;
- Think about multiple audiences
- Nicola Carboni: research layer on top of the data; (ontodia?); looking at collection-level presents different challenges from just record-level

- Duane Degler Q: How much do users need to understand the data underneath the experience and the structure of the data underneath their experience?
- Rob Hudson (Carnegie Hall Archives): "being the person who signs the checks" ' resonates w/ Rob; big name recognition but have a big challenge of trying to leverage the resources and get the word out; are we making an interface for researchers or for the general public? (+1 from University of Toronto Libraries > this is our challenge too, and likely many others)
- Duane: visualizing *relationship* data as opposed to object data, and relationships are the least catalogued part
- Bradley P. Allen : looking at what people have done with minimalist computing, what is the linked data equivalent of that?
- Eleanor E. Fink: double-edged sword; interface based on research needs on one hand, and then linked open data being a dynamic system/platform; most researchers want to know the legitimacy when they research; there may be a need to drill down to the linked data structure to reveal the legitimacy; Matthew Lincoln (Carnegie Museum?) has done work on this
- Karen Smith: Project Passage work found to be focused on the entity; taking advantage of the wisdom of the crowd → some are expert subsets, but some may not be; this is where provenance comes to the forefront; how do you make sure that your researchers know that it is trustworthy as opposed to from a fan community (for example)
- Dennis Wuthrich: think about interfaces as consumers of data; users don't need to know about the data, which is true for a large amount; but there are others very concerned with specific tasks; can be hard to say "no" to the edge cases; not trying to be everything to everyone; easy to say you want an "easy" interface but you (we) will not be the arbiter of what is easy; adaptable interfaces
- Ethan Gruber: we know what researchers want because we're building tools for them; but also researchers want csv downloads → how can we restructure linked data back into a flat file that can be easily downloaded
- Eero: working on digital humanities to provide to the public + researchers; understanding the limitations of the data (i.e., is the data complete or not?); how can we make the data transparent to the end users so that they can really trust the visualizations
- Ryan Horne: dynamic user groups, but then who becomes the primary user might change dramatically; perhaps the edge cases become the primary cases
- Kelli Babcock: we have to migrate our digital collections platform off of Islandora; what interfaces are people using? Because its easy to build on top of Wikibase, we don't know what other people are doing (crowd response: lots of custom interfaces)
- Duane: focusing on entities merged into elastic searches; relationships changes at a different pace than the metadata of the object;
- ? from Getty: when to indicate provenance and with what kind of granularity
- Karen Smith: "high-level"; "neutral value"; "deprecated" as qualifiers for statements
- Duane: how do you layer data access? Personal annotations vs. internal access vs. public access

- Michelle Futornick: do we lose something if we don't expose the models; if you "hide" the model do you hide the richness of what can be learned from the data; hiding the structure from those who are creating the data
- Robert B. Allen: multiplicity of models! Let's accept that and move forward
- Duane Degler: ResearchSpace interface works by selecting predicates, but you have to know how the predicates work to be able to get anything out of ResearchSpace; what does it mean to "expose a model"
- Bob Allen: make things appropriate to the users level;
- Duane Degler: Deb McGuinness did a lot of research into explanation interfaces; "you asked for this, how did you get here" → [Explanation Interfaces for the Semantic Web: Issues and Models](#)
- Ryan Horne: what are users building from the data?
- Karen Smith: when we say linked data is being consumed, it might not be from within the interface you designed; most important thing to describe the relationships; "call it whatever you want just tell me what the relationship is" ; truly successful LD implementation is when other systems can consume and understand the data
- Duane: different levels of aggregation benefit from different levels of views; what if the first thing you interact with are the size/scope/source of the data you are interacting with; visualizing at higher levels and then setting expectations;
- Marcia Zeng: (citing Lu-yen Lu) have identified three levels: 1] those not knowing the data content; 2] for those without tech skills, SPARQL ability; 3] researchers not having sense of benefit of being able to query results
- Ethan Gruber: we're not able to answer all of the questions, and users are able to use SPARQL queries to answer the edge cases
- ?: [CHIIR](#) (computer human interaction with information retrieval)
- "If you think you've done it well, you haven't given enough time/space for someone to tell you you didn't"
- Duane: modularity of interfaces allows for evolving
- Are there applications now that people point to *now*? It used to be Europeana, some Sampo work (Finland), Numisma; O'Keefe release with American Art Collaborative
- Marcia Zeng: Linked data is part of open data; can we have additional measurements or principles (in addition to being FAIR) when creating our data
- Karen Smith: using IIIF should allow to discover other IIIF data!
- ↓ LINKS TO GOOD EXAMPLES ↓
-

Using existing ontologies with DC

- Annamarie C. Klose: Original comic group art wanting specific metadata that they want; they want a custom field for that; wikidata had “print syndication” ([Print syndication Q1155596](#)) which is not the same thing, but could wikidata be used with dublin core (is that appropriate?)
- Rob Sanderson: we used the core ontology of CIDOC-CRM, then looked to see if there were existing controlled vocabulary that could be used rather than creating/using a new ontology; modeling kept at an abstract / generic level and the vocabulary used to make it a specific profile
- Annamarie C. Klose: if content is quite narrow, it’s really hard to validate the kind of work necessary to create a whole ontology and/or to sustain it; to get Dublin Core specific, how closely to people follow the recommendations for data values being literals or non-literals? (lots of messy metadata where people created what they wanted); it will be a while before URIs can be used for the values; there are also local CV (?) terms being used; dublin core as “one size fits all” t-shirt → but does it become a tower of babel situation
- Marcia Zeng: property vocabularies are not ontologies; museums use of CIDOC CRM is closely related to the “creation” and events, but that is a different way of thinking about library / archives records;
- Sarah: objects vs events
- Rob Sanderson: for the library space, worked on LD4 on BIBFRAME as carryover from catalog cards, to MARC to BIBFRAME; how do we continue to do what we’ve always done; museum systems don’t have MARC and have a lot of different database systems
 - Annamarie: was VRA core not very much adopted?
 - Marcia: not sure if BIBFRAME will be able to convince the vendors to change;
- Rob Sanderson: two routes to (BIBFRAME?) adoption → get everyone to agree (hard) or demonstrate the value and then people can become encouraged to adopt new processes; what is the benefit of moving from MARC to Linked Data (are we just replicating the same info in a different system?); if all that’s needed is to reproduce MARC records then BIBFRAME is great, but if you want be part of the web of data, going a non-domain base ontology route (CIDOC CRM) can be more flexible
- Annamarie: asking about use of PREMIS; talking about transforming MODs to RDF → what are we doing to convert to these standards, and are any of these standards being lost because they can’t be converted?;
- Marcia L. Zeng: Dublin Core will allow you to create application profiles, but it is best for publications; Marcia recommends looking at schema.org; microsoft academy knowledge graph → same thing that libraries and academics are interested in but they have their own ontologies; focusing on the knowledge graph delivery; IFLA LRM wanting to connect everything one?

- Rob Sanderson: used to be [FRBRoo](#) (applying CIDOC principles to BIBFRAME); LRMoo (?) wanting to do the same thing of applying CIDOC to LRM)
 - [not sure if I understood all that correctly ↑ ~ Sarah taking notes]
- Rob Sanderson: a lot of the URIs that Numisma is creating are the types (the values) rather than at the property or model type; important to keep distinction between more complex internal metadata vs. what is chosen to be exposed (do different mappings of the same data fields); thinking about how to extend dublin core from the export side and from the management side
- Annamarie: interested in learning what others outside of the library world are using?
- ?: what are some of the ideas you've heard proposed? For example, DPLA will go from the Dublin Core starting point but it can be so limiting to the different types of data that can be brought to light; what are your alternative options you are thinking of?
- Annamarie: concerned about having locally-defined metadata fields not mapping to other existing metadata; stakeholders specifically wanted to say that they were a syndicate → this is a "people" issue because metadata is not being created in a vacuum; local instance of metadata fields not good for harvesting but meeting a particular user need; use of the word "local" referring to being a single institution;
 - ?: are there other institutions that would have the same need? Partly related to local authority files if they were available to be integrated into the larger community
- Kawabe Sakiko: would it be possible to make an interface that would appeal to broader community; data in the databases can be very interesting, but then integrating into a national / international standard can make the data "boring"
- Debra Riley-Huff: culture in cataloging that holds us back and it extends into the archival community (due to the way finding aids are created); and this is probably at the root of why users use google scholar because they want to use natural language processing; a lot of the linked data we create is used by google very well; wanting to do something for your local community that is out of the box is admirable and innovative as long as it is mapped to the local thesaurus; we'll never be able to compete with google but google is good at providing access to the linked data we're provided
- Annamarie: we are really tied to infrastructure and interfaces; in libraries people want "the google experience"; catalogers worried about learning how to use SPARQL; mentions pre-conference session at Code4Lib conference about using natural language metadata; current workaround is that they've created a local field but Annamarie not sure if that's a good practice moving forward

2:00 pm (Session Block C)

Multilingual/multi-cultural treatment in LOD

Dialects

Text direction

Accents on names

Changes in Language through time changes also the name (??)

Transliteration

3BF

Preferred name -> Preferred for whom??

Concept of literary warranty (VIAF)

Ability to declare themselves to be called something

Language + Location + Time

Lexvo.org

Context is a key

SKOS - Simple Knowledge Organization System

SKOS XL - <https://www.w3.org/TR/skos-reference/skos-xl.html>

The right to be forgotten in authority files / suppress info e.g. birth date

Birth dates are not enough to disambiguate names

Day 2

11:00 am (Session Block D)



Attendees:

- Karen Smith
- Amye McCarthur
- Sarah Adams
- Jonathan Lill
- Cristina Pattuelli
- Edward Anderson (Rijksmuseum)
- Spyros Koulouris (I Tatti, Harvard University)
- Etienne Posthumus (Brill)
- Kelli Babcock
- Duane Degler
- Akihiro Kameda (National Museum of Japanese History)
- Florian Kräutli (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science)
- Birk Weiberg (Swiss Archive of the Performing Arts)
- Michelle Futornick (Stanford University, Linked Data for Production project)
- Mary Seem (Frick Art Reference Library)
- Lynette Rayle (Cornell)
- Paloma Graciani (Harry Ransom Center, UTexas Austin)
- Simon Cobb

Notes:

Framing this discussion:

Amye: Start with what we want from ideal Wikibase and work back to reality? Or start from reality? How many have experience with Wikibase? Some hands.

Karen Smith-Yoshimura: If you have experience with Wikidata, you have experience with Wikibase. Wikidata runs on Wikibase.

What is Wikibase? <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikibase> (literally the Wikidata interface, just your own instance)

What was the recommendation of Project Passage (OCLC) re Wikibase? How do you decide whether you will install your own Wikibase instance or work within Wikidata itself?

- Lessons learned report from Project Passage:
<https://www.oclc.org/content/dam/research/publications/2019/oclcresearch-creating-library-linked-data-with-wikibase-project-passage-a4.pdf>

- Wikidata pros: centralized, populates other systems that use Wikidata, low barrier, no in-house technical expertise required, documentation and training exist
- Wikidata cons: no control of properties, if you need to create a new property, subject to Wikidata process / policies
 - Example: in OCLC Project Passage, trying to describe a map but in Wikidata there was no property, at the time, for a surveyor

Lynette Rayle: How do individual Wikibases generate URIs?

- Karen Smith Yoshimura: Generates Q number for item, would that overlap with some other Wikibase instance's Q number? Is Wikibase full URI namespaced? No, URI doesn't indicate whether this is your URI or not.

Cristina Pattuelli: Once you decide to work on a Wikibase you need to think about the ontologies, it is extremely liberating to be able to create properties *but* there is the next step, when you have to export your data, what are the implications of the interaction of the properties you have created with the existing wikidata properties; should we be very concerned about mapping to the music ontology and be consistent with the domain and range of existing ontologies

Amye: What is the ability to control how much of the data is open or not open and how much can be pushed to Wikidata. Are there any use cases with the division of (note taker, didn't follow)

- Cristina Pattelli: we haven't gotten there yet

Kelli Babcock: Followed Project Passage and decided to use Wikidata rather than Wikibase, just wanted something simple for creating linked open data. Does anyone have advice on why you would install a solo wikibase?

- Simon Cobb: Scalability of Wikidata infrastructure is an issue, it can only hold so much. Appropriateness of data for Wikidata, niche collections might be better in Wikibase
- Karen Smith: The openness of Wikidata is / can be considered a risk; there's nothing to stop someone from altering your work in wikidata
- Kelli: it was hard to take data into our Wikibase and put it back into Wikidata
- Adrian Stevenson: Dependent on (conceptual) infrastructure you're not in control of
- Michelle Futornick (Stanford): Wondering about creating all the silos of Wikibases; regarding bad actors / vandalism in Wikidata, (is there a) possibility to only show certain statements from Wikidata, those statements that an organization deems trustworthy
- Simon Cobb: There is a new development where reference changes raises a flag (Mismatched reference feature was deployed this week - see <https://lists.wikimedia.org/pipermail/wikidata/2020-February/013786.html>)

Elizabeth Roke: I'm a little bit surprised and incredulous at the opposition to using open data structures seems to be; it's all relative what truth is, what authority is

- Amye: part of the reason that we were wanting to federate with other arts organizations would be to dismantle some of the authoritative veneer; one of the things that is coming up with artist is data about them being in an open platform where it can be vandalized; if there were a way for the artists to contribute information about themselves to a wikibase (for example)
- Mary Seem: Property proposal for identifiers for institutions would be valuable in central Wikidata
- Kelli: WikiEdu courses were really useful and these questions are addressed and you see the value of participating in a open environment → <https://dashboard.wikiedu.org/>
- Karen: Project Passage: participants did see value of crowdsourcing, not all crowd contributed information is risky, but there are still privacy issues. Our organizations have ethics that are not shared by wider community (example: someone being fired from Catholic organization after being revealed on wiki... as not being Catholic. OCLC has new grant from Mellon to produce an entity infrastructure for persons and works, millions of entities, this will test the scalability of an individual Wikibase instance. They might have to set up their own federation of Wikibase instances to handle such a large # of statements. GNB is trying to capture names related to galleries, art museums. BNF similar. Shared consortium model for federated Wikibase instances.

Lynette: does Wikibase instance have its own index like Solr or Elasticsearch? Karen: queryable by SPARQL, and can build interface with APIs. If you want to do serious Wikibase work you will want to create your own discovery layer.

Simon: when you install [Wikibase from Docker image](#) it does come with Elasticsearch, does indexing for you.

Sarah: back to the question of why you would want individual instance instead of open structure. See WikiDataCon keynote by [Os Keyes](#). If we all want to use Wikidata we would have to agree on one model, but we should think more about a multiplicity of models; Wikidata as connector rather than as one thing where everything is dumped. Flexibility of structures relating back to Wikidata. Link your own Wikibase back to Wikidata. Wikibase instances are also good for experimenting.

- Os Keyes Keynote from Wikidatacon 2019 → https://media.ccc.de/v/wikidatacon2019-15-keynote_questioning_wikidata#t=1664

May Chan: Took the beginner [WikiEdu course](#) on Wikidata, but had originally planned to set up a Wikibase instance because they weren't ready to participate in a community environment. However, they decided to go with Wikidata for their pilot projects instead after recognizing the value and power in participating in an open community through the course. One realization they came to was that participating in an open networked environment requires a new skill set and there is a lot of labor involved in engaging with the community, not just about pumping data out. Ethical issues about overwriting other people's data, for example; this technology might require work and skill that our relational database might not have

Ron Snyder: JSTOR Labs running several Wikibase instances; Advantage of using Wikidata, if your model of the world agrees with a model that already exists, you don't have to recreate it. Likes Wikidata interface, flexible; concerns about scalability

Amye McCarthur: ideas around representation weighted towards representation bias and exclusion of others; how can the archives support inclusiveness; the flip side is that in our overeagerness to rectify the bias, need to make sure attributing to those who have been holding and collecting knowledge of the marginalized communities, need to also consider how to acknowledge that labor. How can software support the attribution of labor? (And what kind of biases might be encoded?)

Karen Smith: ContentDM Linked Data Pilot at OCLC has its own Wikibase instance.

<https://www.oclc.org/research/themes/data-science/linkedata/contentdm-linked-data-pilot.html>

Collaboration among 5 libraries; different than Project Passage in that it is for digital collections metadata

OCLC Linked Data projects: <https://www.oclc.org/research/themes/data-science/linkedata.html> (including Project Passage Wikibase and Content DM pilot and others)

Amye: Installing Wikibase: any barriers to overcome? Challenges working through?

- Karen: You can define constraint violations (i.e., if this item is a person, the item should also have a birth date); to what extent you can do that, it can be a challenge

Mary Seem: [cradle tool](#) for creating parameters for entities; can provide requirements; can create hard or soft requirements; can create a drop-down option. Made cradle template at Frick for artists (<https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Cradle#artist>), provides guidance to data creator

Joan Cobb: in ULAN, maybe the information is accurate, maybe it is not accurate; in ULAN there is warrant for each of these biographies; we are still grappling with the assumption that everyone has a birthdate

Simon Cobb: for wikibase instance, don't underestimate challenge of creating all the basic items and properties you need to set up to get started

- <https://github.com/filbertkm/WikibaseImport> → assists in being able to replicate Wikidata items + properties in an individual wikibase instance to lower the load of "starting from square one" with adding data

Amye: How to get institutional buy in for this kind of work?

- Kelli: at UT they had a Wikimedian-in-Residence who showed analytics about how Wikipedia/Wikidata increased usage
- May: UT encourages collaboration so they leveraged this institutional value to take the WikiEdu courses, both attend LODLAM, as collaboration between libraries and archives at UT, front-end and back-end staff. Pitch the project as a pilot.

- Karen: OCLC conducted [several surveys of implementers](#); found that one of the top reasons for publishing linked data was to consume their own data, connect silos within an organization, silos that might use different data models. Connecting that data can be a compelling argument to administrators

Aaron Cope: encourages people to set up their own Wikibase instances, to improve technical skills and knowledge, the more experience we have the better; fuzziness of special collections is what distinguishes the collections; where we can say we agree on certain things (linking to / from Wikidata / Wikibase) is probably the best thing we can do

Bradley Allen: Interested in what people are doing in mapping to an individual Wikibase instance or Wikidata; for example, I have a lot of information from BIBFRAME - how to map this to Wikidata? Matt Miller blog on BIBFRAME to Wikidata: <https://medium.com/@thisismattmiller/mapping-wikidata-to-bibframe-f674a4eab748> is one resource.

RESPONSE TO BRADLEY

Jonathan Lill: How to develop workflows and address changes in Wikidata/Wikibase. How to report/automate changes

Elizabeth Russey Roke: being clear when you are putting information into Wikidata / Wikibase to have a reason why you are doing it and being explicit about it; for example at Emory the need is discovery

Allison Kupietzky: used the mix n' match tool (<https://tools.wmflabs.org/mix-n-match/#/>) and OpenRefine tool for adding information later

Bradley Allen: has a lot of data in BIBFRAME, wants to experiment with moving it to Wikidata/Wikibase, vs mapping it. anyone have strategies for mapping existing work?

Kelli: used OpenRefine *didn't hear it all please fill in!* don't need to put everything in Wikidata at once, can go back later and add

Jonathan:

Elizabeth: be clear about **why** you are putting data in Wikidata and that helps with making the kinds of decisions we've been talking about. If use case is more access from Google, maybe only minimal data is needed. Be explicit about your use cases.

Allison: started with ? then used Mix and Match and Open Refine

1:30pm (Session Block E)

CIDOC CRM + LINKED.ART

Attendees: a lot of wonderful people

Nicola Carboni: Intro to CIDOC-CRM

Rob Sanderson: Intro to Linked Art (<https://linked.art/model/index.html>) → taking the abstract model and turn it into something more practical / pragmatic for the art world

Nicola Carboni: Not one or the other, providing data with the CIDOC CRM and with the Linked.Art profile; sometimes you need the full power of the CRM, but sometimes Linked.Art is more applicable; these two things run in parallel and one does not destroy the other !

Reference data model for Swiss Art Research Infrastructure (SARI):

<http://docs.swissartresearch.net/>

Florian Kräutli: was looking for resources on the backbone of JSON-LD; it would be helpful to have an explanation of Linked.Art as far as a use case

- Rob Sanderson: <https://www.w3.org/TR/json-ld11/> (as of 12 Dec 2019) → primary use is what is called a “[context](#)” and how to use that context to make the JSON more useable; it is a translation layer between a JSON tree and an RDF graph

: Question on Rob Sanderson's earlier criticism of CIDOC-CRM as being unable to handle states.

Rob Sanderson:

- CIDOC-CRM centres around activities, every activity changes the state (of an object)
- State itself is not being recorded, argument being that this would mean recording the same thing/event twice
- But this means that it is difficult to talk e.g. about a painting before or after conservation. There is no reference for the different states of the painting

Sarah: Are there any institutions that are primed and ready to convert their data to Linked.Art, or is this part of the mandate of the working group?

- Rob: Yes. Anyone can join the working group; github list of issues: <https://github.com/linked-art/linked.art/issues>; discussions split up into modeling questions and API questions
- Getty have committed to implementing it. Rijksmuseum are in the process. SARI plans to. And ETH Zurich (?)
- Nicola: Finding issues and challenges within Linked.Art that can be brought back to CIDOC for improvement (“[raise-to-sig](#)” tag in github)

Thomas Hänsli: also engaging with translation of vocabulary because outside of US, non-Getty vocabs are heavily used (notetaker - not sure if I followed). Terms are being translated to different languages, also taking into account regional differences (e.g. Swiss German, Austrian German)

Joan Cobb: In museum collections there is often information on a tag for an exhibition, and multiple description of work of art over a period of time; having a changed state where the documentation is being added?

- Rob: For now we have not tried to capture all of the information about the changes of state of documentation because that seems like a second order problem; more geared toward using “formerly attributed to”

Simeon Warner: Why “_label?”

- Rob: if you have a label “pasture and sheep” and you have content “pasture and sheep”; what you want the label for is different than what you want the name for; label is for people looking at JSON to know what the URI identifies whereas “name” is for the presentation of the data

Simeon Warner: Internationalization?

- Rob: lets use unique identifiers rather than two and three letter codes; can have a subset of concepts that are language concepts

Marcia Zeng: Could this be used beyond art using this model? What about intangible cultural heritage? Music, dance, performance; have also been dealing with the historical event → could we directly apply this model to historical events / performing art?

- Rob: Scope of the moment is visual art; doesn’t exclude other ephemeral forms of art, just not the current focus; given that CRM is activity centered, this would be a very good choice for performance art; haven’t approached this yet but it has come up, for example: an exhibition that include jazz performances (for example)
- Nicola: FRBRoo has a description of how you can define a performance, the plan of a performance, etc. but need to be careful because CIDOC CRM does not comply with categorical statements, only one instance that you might have proof of

?: How do you foresee the profile evolving through time

- Rob Sanderson: timeline includes another year of funding to work on the profile; anticipate further funding from Kress; timeline for core work is to be done through the point where it can be called a "1.0" model w/semantic versioning (by end of 2020)
- Semantic Versioning: major version (i.e., 1.0) updated whenever there is a breaking (big) change that is not compatible with the existing version; minor changes (1.1) are new features; (1.1.1) would be an editorial change

?: If we are speaking about the future and this helps move the community so far along, but there still are smaller institutions that might find this difficult. Are there plans or discussions that would help smaller institutions engage more in Linked.Art + LOD?

- Rob: hopeful plans; out of AAC + IIIF experiences → not try to raise all the ships at once but instead raise the ships that can afford to raise themselves; once there is something formalized and more fixed, then to see what are the tools for other institutions to quickly catch up;
- Rob: Perhaps there could be a spreadsheet in google docs for example, some code that could be managed centrally that could transform this into a model (+1 from Sarah Adams this sounds fab!)
- Nicola: Doing something in researchspace (i.e., a template) that maybe could be used in Arches
- Rob: at the conservation data workshop in London in sept, the lead architect for Gallery Systems (Dimitri?) → perhaps TMS could expose info using Linked.Art model; if TMS does it then others would likely follow
- Ethan: ContentDM? // Rob: have been playing with the research branch of contentdm

Ethan Grube: a more consistent data export (from ContentDM?) would be useful

?: Did you consider the use of a (Lido?) standard

- Rob: yes? In the next phase

2:30 pm (Session Block F)

Documentation

Mentioned resource: [Write the Docs](#)

Use cases for everything! It helps people understand why they are asked to do something.
(even better, images/diagrams)

www.libraryworkflowexchange.org

Featured examples of documentation:

<https://linked.art/model/base/>

<https://iiif.io/api/presentation/3.0/#31-descriptive-properties>

<https://arches.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

Featured resource on workflow documentation:

<http://www.libraryworkflowexchange.org>

Melissa: provenance index; you don't know what you need, need to understand your users

Purdue Data Researcher Profiles → part of the goal was not to tell the story of the data but to query the researchers to how open they were to sharing the data;

<https://docs.lib.purdue.edu/dcp/>

<https://github.com/w3c/respec/wiki>

- “handles things like styling, referential integrity, bibliographical data, and other mundane tasks”
- Issue is that it is very specific to the WC3 specifications; you have to fulfill the requirements to be able to utilize it; this would be the only use for this

Rob: if there are examples, make them absolutely correct

Annamarie: I want dates on documentation! Change management is very important to have

?: I like to see when what isn't documented yet, giving visibility to the completeness or incompleteness

Ron: jupyter notebooks example of documentation interspersed with executable code

Jupyter Notebooks: <https://jupyter.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html>

>making sure you have a good table of contents, good indexing

Lindsey (Getty): new to doing documentation; but I go through a workflow for myself of the process/workflow I go through, then expand as needed for other users; readthedocs.io connects to the repository you are connected to; glossary is super important; thinking about what the person is doing when they are following documentation; also in terms of dates → version control of read the docs; can also show a “latest” but not yet published version

- <https://arches.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>
- <https://readthedocs.org/>
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Robert: What can English documentation creators do to make documentation available in multiple languages?

- Veruska: working on translating documentation into other languages, such as portuguese, would indeed help out countries in which most people would not have the opportunity to learn english, and therefore would hardly understand the documentation or it's “google-translate version” ;
- Veruska: Example from another domain: the guidelines are all for the doctors, some are written in english for the purpose of being reused in several countries; however, a lot of doctors (that can speak English) would rather read in their mother tongue; would like to be sure they are grasping the meaning. Maybe Digital Humanists would also have a similar feeling about reading documentation in their mother tongue.

Lindsey: recommend speaking to the audience so that they can communicate issues (i.e., through a google forums)

Agnieszka: Names of who actually wrote it!; worked on a swedish project felt like shouting out into the void because you won't get any interaction from it

?: once you've identified a user group, you want to create training materials actually writing to them without being condescending ?

- Mary Seem: struggling with BIBFRAME; been trying to put out documentation; have parsed it apart to several different groups : user guide to the software
 - Examples:
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/18otxmTqkxV62y6DGVZQnaoLOXuxiRXyk4H--Ade9jYI/edit?usp=sharing>
 - <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ZVICBEiFMLd36KmkjXuf79NCwnFUTAWfomFpikPhROc/edit?usp=sharing>

- "I made it but others are testing it" → need to be flexible with changes; separate description into separate chunks

Paloma: use case: working in an academic library, we have a lot of intern work (documentation for workers rather than just project) → asking students to write their documentation once they left; would ask students to read previous documentation and incorporate or move forward

Annamarie: pet peeve as end user is when an application says it is supported for both platforms, but only minimal documentation for one platform; example: Dspace minimal docm