

VIII Encuentro Nacional de Catalogadores

Tratamiento y organización de la información para dinamizar los servicios técnicos

Del 1 al 5 de noviembre de 2021

Modalidad virtual

Organización de metadatos del Fondo Archivo Documental Histórico DF, del Centro de Investigación White, Sede Argentina

por Esp. Liliana Elena Velázquez Ortiz
Centro de Investigación White sede Argentina
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Entre Ríos, Argentina

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Depto. Ciencias e Ingeniería de la Computación, Universidad Nacional del Sur

Colaboración: Mg. Claudia M. Gonzalez,

Posgrado, FaHCE, Universidad Nacional de La Plata

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Con la finalidad de dar visibilidad al contenido y facilitar su acceso, tanto al documento físico como a su versión digital.

Debido a que el software en general disponible se encuentran en transición, adaptándose al cambio de protocolo implementado por la W3C tendiendo al paradigma Web semántica. Como parte paliativo del fenómeno de biblioclastia, en contexto de Humanidades digitales, con datos abiertos, para ciencia abierta colaborativa respetando las licencias vigentes.

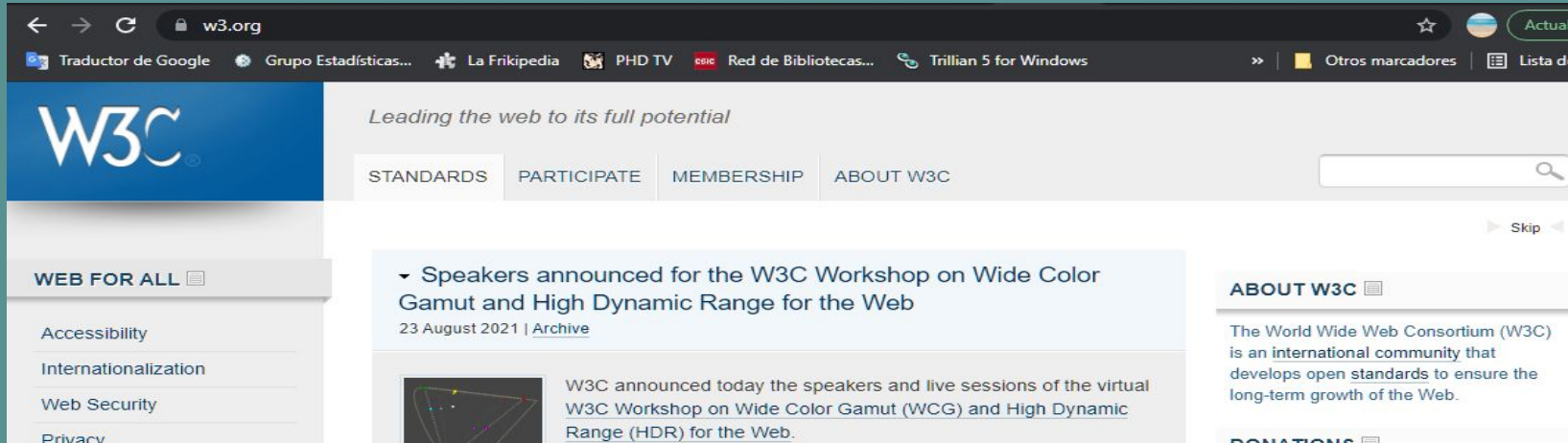
Se propone una herramienta para atender las necesidades de información bibliográfica de investigadores del Centro de Investigación White Sede argentina, Universidad Adventista del Plata.

A modo de un prototipo híbrido como instrumento de recolección de datos y metadatos normalizados para el registro de documentos contenidos en los legajos del Fondo Archivo Documental Temático Document File, DF.

Creado por la autora, Ellen G. White, premiada en 2014 Instituto Smithsonian, continuado por su hijo y actualizado por la sede local, desde las copias de expedientes recibidas a partir de 1979.

Web y W3C®

<https://www.w3.org/>



The screenshot shows the W3C website homepage. The browser address bar displays 'w3.org'. The page features the W3C logo and the tagline 'Leading the web to its full potential'. A navigation menu includes 'STANDARDS', 'PARTICIPATE', 'MEMBERSHIP', and 'ABOUT W3C'. A search bar is located on the right. A main article titled 'Speakers announced for the W3C Workshop on Wide Color Gamut and High Dynamic Range for the Web' is featured, dated '23 August 2021 | Archive'. A sidebar on the left lists 'WEB FOR ALL' categories: Accessibility, Internationalization, Web Security, and Privacy. A right sidebar contains 'ABOUT W3C' information: 'The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web.' A 'DONATIONS' link is also visible.

NAVIGATION

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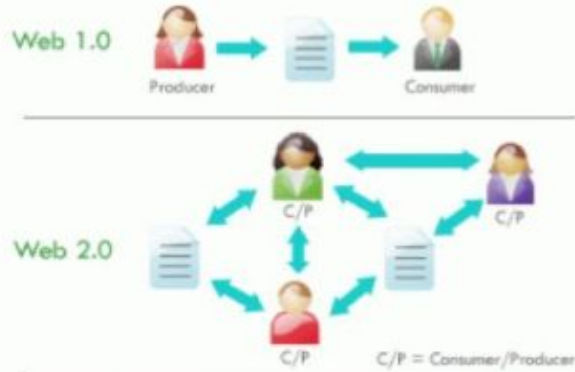
W3C UPDATES



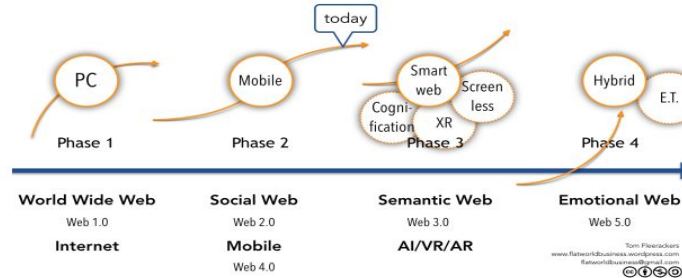
Web 1.0, Web 2.0, Web 3.0, Web 4.0

<https://flatworldbusiness.wordpress.com/digital-evolution/>

2018



From a historic point of view 1990/1991 is the official birth of the (commercial) internet, which was available to the general public. From this date on you see a lot of technical and infrastructural evolution. The graphical site [evolution of the internet](#) has nice graphics on this evolution.



Phase 0 – Developing the internet (Web 0.0)

Red VARIOS

Sign me up!

Your Flat World Feed!

RSS - Posts

RSS - Comments


Categories

- Flat Author (46)
- Flat Business (152)
- Flat Education (22)
- Flat Lifestyle (47)
- Flat Statement (9)

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Leading the web to its full potential

STANDARDS PARTICIPATE MEMBERSHIP ABOUT W3C

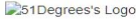
W3C » Membership » Current Members & Testimonials

CURRENT MEMBERS & TESTIMONIALS

As of 19 September 2021, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has 452 Members. W3C Members show their support for standards and for W3C through a variety of means, including participation in groups, sponsorship of events, chairing groups, and implementing specifications. This page lists testimonials from Members that give a view into the broad range of organizations leading the development of Web Standards.

31 | [A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#) |

360
[360's Website](#)

 **51Degrees**
51Degrees provides a one-stop-shop for real-time data services, with open source APIs for device detection, geolocation, and more. We are members of W3C to protect the vision of One Web for the sake of users and organizations all around the world.

W3C Universidades miembros

Aalto University
Australian National University
Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications
King's College London
Nanjing University
Stanford University
Tampere University
The Open University
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Universidade de Lisboa - ULisboa
Universidade de São Paulo
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
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Université Côte d'Azur
Université de Lyon
Universities Admissions Centre
University of Colorado Boulder
University of Edinburgh
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
University of Michigan
University of Oxford
University of Southampton
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Organization and Informatics

NAVIGATION

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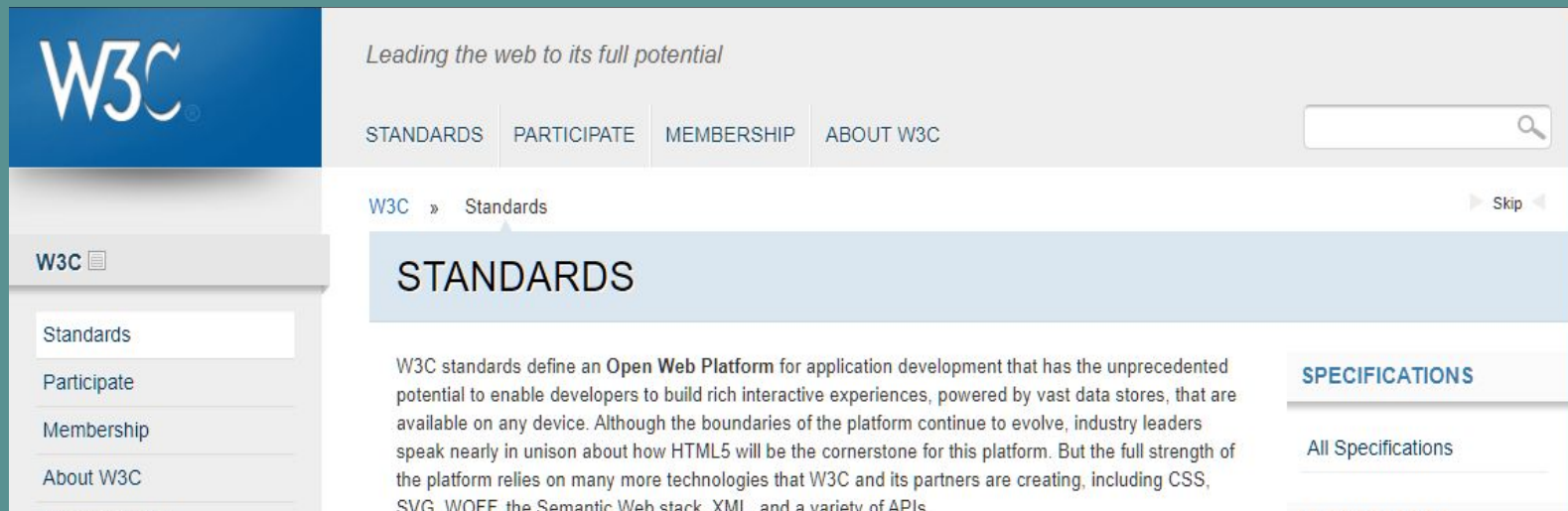
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W3C UPDATES



W3C® y Estándares

<https://www.w3.org/standards/>



The screenshot shows the W3C website's 'Standards' page. The header features the W3C logo and the tagline 'Leading the web to its full potential'. Navigation links for 'STANDARDS', 'PARTICIPATE', 'MEMBERSHIP', and 'ABOUT W3C' are visible, along with a search bar. A breadcrumb trail shows 'W3C » Standards'. The main heading is 'STANDARDS'. The introductory text states: 'W3C standards define an **Open Web Platform** for application development that has the unprecedented potential to enable developers to build rich interactive experiences, powered by vast data stores, that are available on any device. Although the boundaries of the platform continue to evolve, industry leaders speak nearly in unison about how HTML5 will be the cornerstone for this platform. But the full strength of the platform relies on many more technologies that W3C and its partners are creating, including CSS, SVG, WOFF, the Semantic Web stack, XML, and a variety of APIs.' On the right, there is a 'SPECIFICATIONS' section with a link for 'All Specifications'. A left sidebar contains a 'W3C' menu with links to 'Standards', 'Participate', 'Membership', and 'About W3C'.

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European Research Consortium for Informatics and Mathematics

Estándares W3C® y Web semántica

<https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/>



Leading the web to its full potential

STANDARDS

PARTICIPATE

MEMBERSHIP

ABOUT W3C



Semantic Web

Skip

SEMANTIC WEB



On this page → [technology topics](#) • [news](#) • [upcoming events and talks](#)

In addition to the classic “Web of documents” W3C is helping to build a technology stack to support a “Web of data,” the sort of data you find in databases. The ultimate goal of the Web of data is to enable computers to do more useful work and to develop systems that can support trusted interactions over the network. The term “Semantic Web” refers to W3C’s vision of the Web of linked data. Semantic Web technologies enable people to create data stores on the Web, build vocabularies, and write rules for handling data. Linked data are empowered by technologies such as RDF, SPARQL, OWL, and SKOS.

Linked Data

The Semantic Web is a Web of data — of dates and titles and part numbers and chemical properties and any other data one might conceive of. RDF provides the foundation for publishing and linking

Vocabularies

At times it may be important or valuable to organize data. Using OWL (to build vocabularies, or “ontologies”) and SKOS (for designing knowledge organization systems) it is possible to enrich data

Query

Query languages go hand-in-hand with databases. If the Semantic Web is viewed as a global database, then it is easy to understand why one would need a

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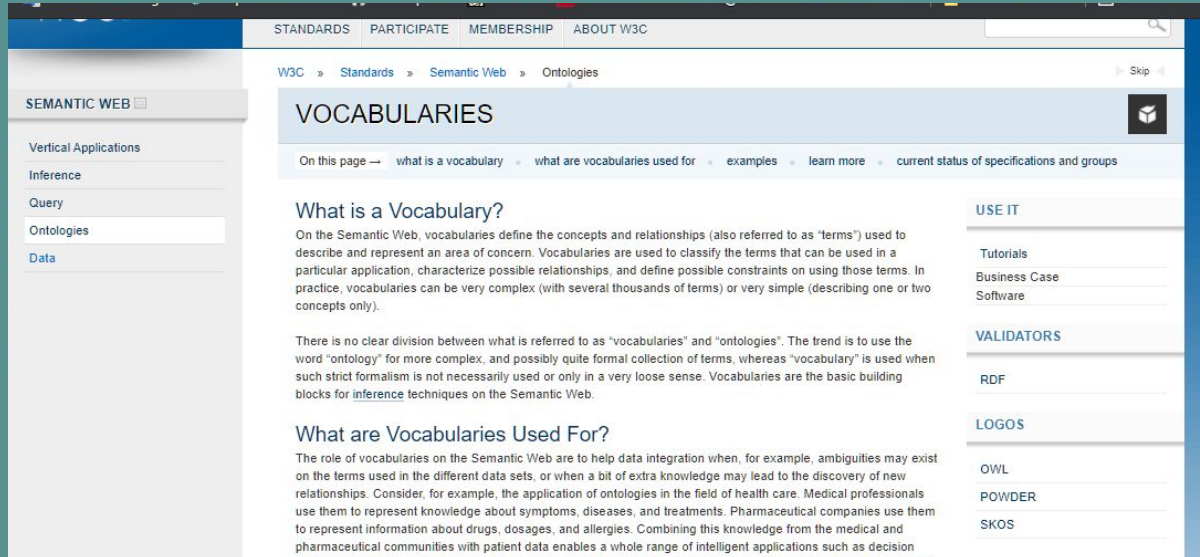
Copyright © 2021 Beihang University. All rights reserved.

Address: 37 Xueyuan Road, Haidian District, Beijing, P.R. China, 100191.
Tel: +86-10-82317114

Web semántica y Ontologías Web

<https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/ontology>

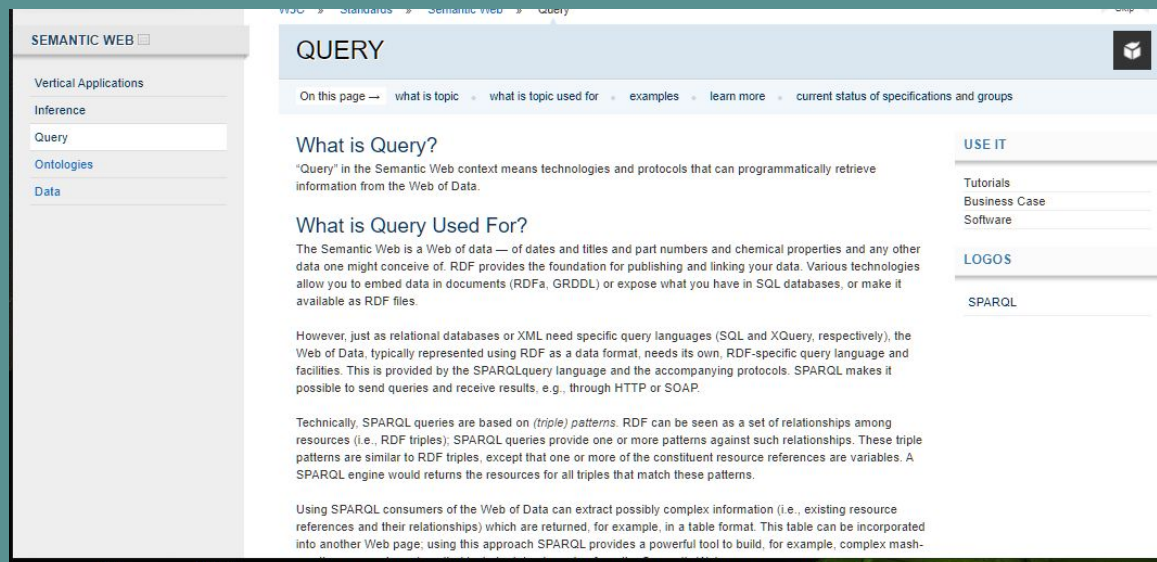
vocabulario léxico taxonomía ontología



The screenshot shows the W3C website page for Vocabularies. The page has a blue header with navigation links: STANDARDS, PARTICIPATE, MEMBERSHIP, and ABOUT W3C. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: W3C » Standards » Semantic Web » Ontologies. The main content area is titled "VOCABULARIES" and includes a sub-navigation menu with links: "On this page", "what is a vocabulary", "what are vocabularies used for", "examples", "learn more", and "current status of specifications and groups". The main text is divided into two sections: "What is a Vocabulary?" and "What are Vocabularies Used For?". The "What is a Vocabulary?" section explains that vocabularies define concepts and relationships (terms) used to describe and represent an area of concern. The "What are Vocabularies Used For?" section explains that vocabularies help with data integration and discovery of new relationships. On the right side of the page, there are sections for "USE IT" (Tutorials, Business Case, Software) and "VALIDATORS" (RDF, LOGOS, OWL, POWDER, SKOS).

Web semántica y Query Web

<https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/query>

A screenshot of the W3C website page titled "QUERY". The page has a light blue header with the word "QUERY" in large, bold letters. Below the header, there is a navigation bar with links: "On this page", "what is topic", "what is topic used for", "examples", "learn more", and "current status of specifications and groups". The main content area is divided into sections: "What is Query?", "What is Query Used For?", and "Using SPARQL". The "What is Query?" section explains that "Query" in the Semantic Web context means technologies and protocols that can programmatically retrieve information from the Web of Data. The "What is Query Used For?" section explains that the Semantic Web is a Web of data — of dates and titles and part numbers and chemical properties and any other data one might conceive of. RDF provides the foundation for publishing and linking your data. Various technologies allow you to embed data in documents (RDFa, GRDDL) or expose what you have in SQL databases, or make it available as RDF files. The "Using SPARQL" section explains that SPARQL consumers of the Web of Data can extract possibly complex information (i.e., existing resource references and their relationships) which are returned, for example, in a table format. This table can be incorporated into another Web page; using this approach SPARQL provides a powerful tool to build, for example, complex mash-ups. On the right side of the page, there are three sections: "USE IT" with links for "Tutorials", "Business Case", and "Software"; "LOGOS"; and "SPARQL". On the left side, there is a sidebar with the heading "SEMANTIC WEB" and a list of links: "Vertical Applications", "Inference", "Query", "Ontologies", and "Data".

SEMANTIC WEB

Vertical Applications

Inference

Query

Ontologies

Data

QUERY

On this page — what is topic — what is topic used for — examples — learn more — current status of specifications and groups

What is Query?

"Query" in the Semantic Web context means technologies and protocols that can programmatically retrieve information from the Web of Data.

What is Query Used For?

The Semantic Web is a Web of data — of dates and titles and part numbers and chemical properties and any other data one might conceive of. RDF provides the foundation for publishing and linking your data. Various technologies allow you to embed data in documents (RDFa, GRDDL) or expose what you have in SQL databases, or make it available as RDF files.

However, just as relational databases or XML need specific query languages (SQL and XQuery, respectively), the Web of Data, typically represented using RDF as a data format, needs its own, RDF-specific query language and facilities. This is provided by the SPARQLQuery language and the accompanying protocols. SPARQL makes it possible to send queries and receive results, e.g., through HTTP or SOAP.

Technically, SPARQL queries are based on *(triple) patterns*. RDF can be seen as a set of relationships among resources (i.e., RDF triples); SPARQL queries provide one or more patterns against such relationships. These triple patterns are similar to RDF triples, except that one or more of the constituent resource references are variables. A SPARQL engine would return the resources for all triples that match these patterns.

Using SPARQL consumers of the Web of Data can extract possibly complex information (i.e., existing resource references and their relationships) which are returned, for example, in a table format. This table can be incorporated into another Web page; using this approach SPARQL provides a powerful tool to build, for example, complex mash-

USE IT

Tutorials

Business Case

Software

LOGOS

SPARQL

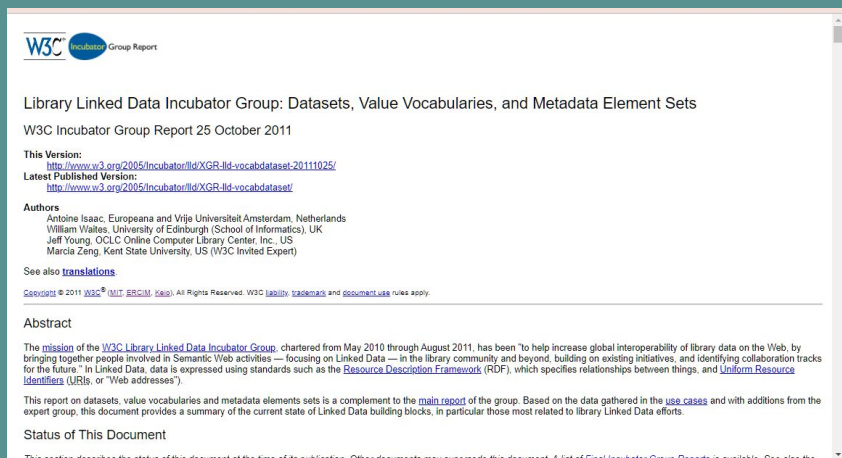
Web semántica y Library Linked Data Incubator Group

Datasets, Value Vocabularies, and Metadata Element Sets

<https://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/ld/XGR-ld-vocabdataset-20111025>

Europeana

OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., US



W3C Incubator Group Report

Library Linked Data Incubator Group: Datasets, Value Vocabularies, and Metadata Element Sets

W3C Incubator Group Report 25 October 2011

This Version:
<http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/ld/XGR-ld-vocabdataset-20111025/>

Latest Published Version:
<http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/ld/XGR-ld-vocabdataset/>

Authors

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See also [translations](#).

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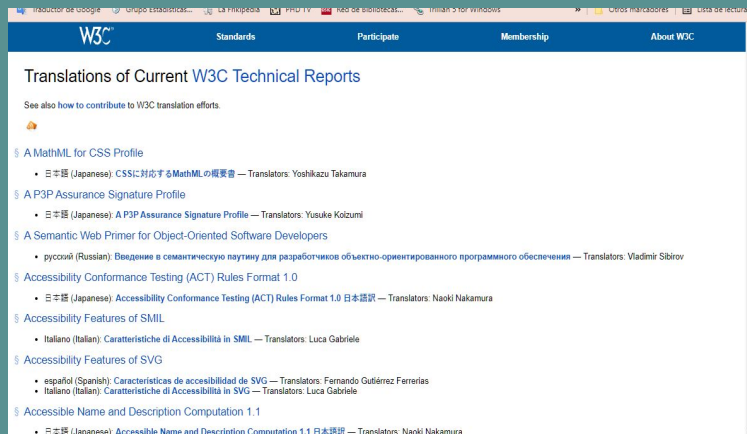
Abstract

The [mission](#) of the [W3C Library Linked Data Incubator Group](#), chartered from May 2010 through August 2011, has been "to help increase global interoperability of library data on the Web, by bringing together people involved in Semantic Web activities — focusing on Linked Data — in the library community and beyond, building on existing initiatives, and identifying collaboration tracks for the future." In Linked Data, data is expressed using standards such as the [Resource Description Framework](#) (RDF), which specifies relationships between things, and [Uniform Resource Identifiers](#) (URIs), or "Web addresses".

This report on datasets, value vocabularies and metadata elements sets is a complement to the [main report](#) of the group. Based on the data gathered in the [usa cases](#) and with additions from the expert group, this document provides a summary of the current state of Linked Data building blocks, in particular those most related to library Linked Data efforts.

Status of This Document

This section describes the status of this document at the time of its publication. Other documents may supersede this document. A list of [Final Incubator Group Reports](#) is available. See also the



W3C Standards Participate Membership About W3C

Translations of Current W3C Technical Reports

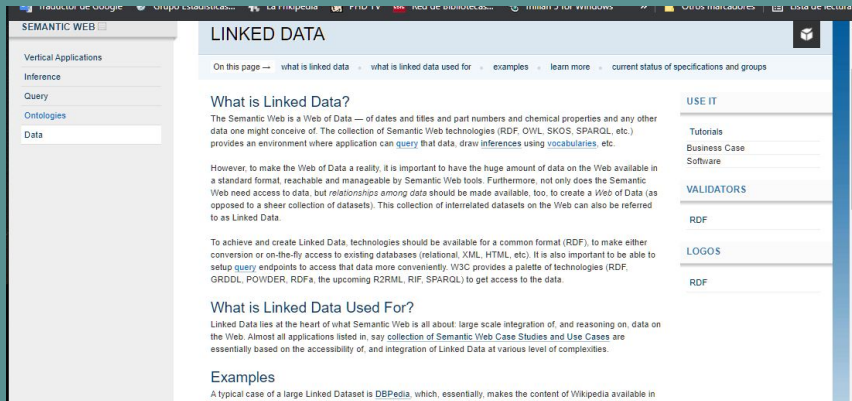
See also [how to contribute to W3C translation efforts](#).

- [A MathML for CSS Profile](#)
 - 日本語 (Japanese) CSSに対応するMathMLの概要書 — Translators: Yoshikazu Takamura
- [A P3P Assurance Signature Profile](#)
 - 日本語 (Japanese) A P3P Assurance Signature Profile — Translators: Yutuke Kozumi
- [A Semantic Web Primer for Object-Oriented Software Developers](#)
 - русский (Russian) Введение в семантическую паутины для разработчиков объектно-ориентированного программного обеспечения — Translators: Vladimir Sibrov
- [Accessibility Conformance Testing \(ACT\) Rules Format 1.0](#)
 - 日本語 (Japanese) Accessibility Conformance Testing (ACT) Rules Format 1.0 日本語訳 — Translators: Naoki Nakamura
- [Accessibility Features of SMIL](#)
 - Italiano (Italian) Caratteristiche di Accessibilità in SMIL — Translators: Luca Gabriele
- [Accessibility Features of SVG](#)
 - español (Spanish) Características de accesibilidad de SVG — Translators: Fernando Gutiérrez Ferrerías
 - Italiano (Italian) Caratteristiche di Accessibilità in SVG — Translators: Luca Gabriele
- [Accessible Name and Description Computation 1.1](#)
 - 日本語 (Japanese) Accessible Name and Description Computation 1.1 日本語訳 — Translators: Naoki Nakamura

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Web semántica y Data Web

<https://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/data.html>



The screenshot shows the W3C 'LINKED DATA' page. The main heading is 'LINKED DATA'. Below it, there is a navigation bar with links: 'On this page', 'what is linked data', 'what is linked data used for', 'examples', 'learn more', and 'current status of specifications and groups'. The main content area is titled 'What is Linked Data?' and contains several paragraphs explaining the concept of Linked Data, its importance, and how it is used. There are also sections for 'What is Linked Data Used For?' and 'Examples'. On the right side, there are sections for 'USE IT' (Tutorials, Business Case, Software) and 'VALIDATORS' (RDF, LOGOS, RDF).

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W3C Working Group Note



Linked Data Platform Paging 1.0

W3C Working Group Note 30 June 2015

This version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2015/NOTE-ldp-paging-20150630/>

Latest published version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/ldp-paging/>

Latest editor's draft:

<http://www.w3.org/2012/ldp/hg/ldp-paging.html>

Implementation report:

<https://dvcs.w3.org/hg/ldp/wg/raw-file/default/tests/reports/paging/ldp-paging.html>

Previous version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2014/CR-ldp-paging-20141216/>

Editors:

[Steve Speicher](#), [IBM Corporation](#)

[John Arwe](#), [IBM Corporation](#)

[Ashok Malhotra](#), [Oracle Corporation](#)

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Abstract

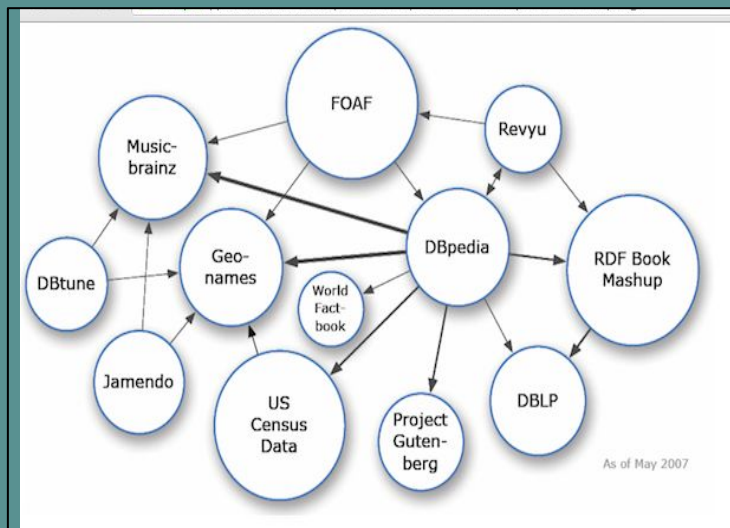
This document describes a HTTP-based protocol for clients and servers to be able to efficiently

Red Datos abierto enlazados

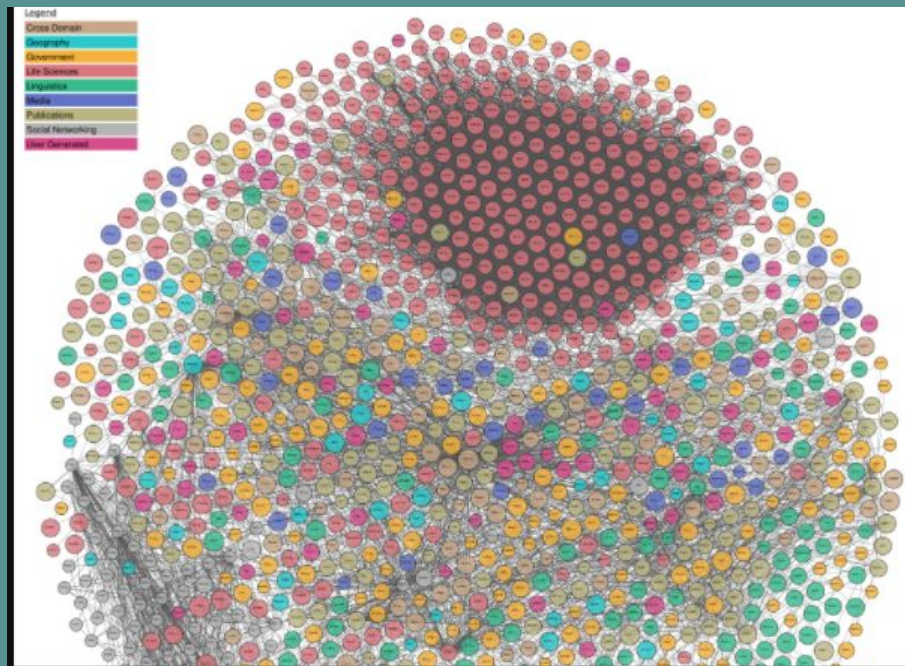
Nube LOD, The Linked Open Data Cloud

<https://lod-cloud.net/>

Mayo 2007 - 12 dataset



Mayo 2021 - 1301 dataset vista parcial



Web semántica y catálogos en Web

<https://lod-cloud.net/datasets?search=Catalogo>

The Linked Open Data Cloud

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Datasets

Catalogo

1 / 1541 datasets

| Title | Identifier | View | Edit |
|--------------|--------------|------|------|
| datos.bne.es | datos-bne-es | | |

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datos.bne.es (Edit)



About this dataset

Open bibliographic linked data from the Spanish National Library including 4 million authority records, 2.4 million bibliographic records resulting in over 58 million triples. The Spanish data are modelled using IFLA vocabularies. For the migration and linkage, we used Marinba, a particular tool developed by us and designed for being used by librarians. ## Data * 4 Million authority records * 2.4 million of bibliographic records * 58 million of RDF triples * 600K links with other resources (VIAF, SUDOC, GND (German national library), Libris, DBpedia) More detail is provided at: <http://www.bne.es/Catalogos/DatosEnlazados/FuentesDatos/> > The data are taken from the catalog bibliographic and authority of the National Library of Spain. 3,900,000 have been extracted bibliographic resource records, papers belonging to modern, old, electronic resources, manuscripts, periodicals, maps, prints, photographs, printed music, sound and audiovisual recordings. > > Have also been extracted 4,200,000 authority records of persons, entities, conferences, uniform titles and subjects, which are used in bibliographic records. Both sets of records are coded according to the MARC21 format. > > So far it has become a very representative subset of the library catalog, consisting of 2.4 million bibliographic records of monographs modern formats, old printed music and sound recordings.

License: <http://www.opendefinition.org/licenses/cc-zero>

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published by: producer

Data Facts

| | |
|------------|---|
| Total size | 58,053,215 triples |
| Namespace | http://datos.bne.es/resource/ |

[Links to dbpedia](#)

[Links to dnb-gemeinsame-normdatei](#)

[Links to lexvo](#)

[Links to libris](#)

[Links to sudocr](#)

[Links to viaf](#)

Contact Details

Contact Point: Ontology Engineering Group, Facultad de Informática, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid
Website: <http://datos.bne.es>

Download Links

SPARQL Endpoints

- Sparql Endpoint (SPARQL endpoint datos.bne.es dataset)

Other downloads

- Example resource (Turtle)
 - [Q81F46yanRTR2Jh2p6g3LXdfEU606ojfjkqZV96CYNck](#)
 - [bne:ifl](#)
- [Q81D0UBRzPHRFExCt6Uhu9hSXV3d1suaADc93H5qL1R7](#)
(Void file in Turtle describing the main features of the datos.bne.es dataset. Acknowledgements: Created using <http://lab.linkeddata.de/lie/ve2/> by @linkaazambal)
- Data dump of authority data (in (N-Triples))
 - [Q81Qad0Frd4Bh3Ct0aupFatuSyrctf781DqH96CJuk52H](#)
- Data dump of bibliographic data (in (N-Triples))
 - [Q81asasVFBdPSUA3U5hnsVekR8uLb51XtLuj3KqG5JdP](#)
- Data dump of owl:sameAs links to viaf.org
 - [Q81Tcr2ZpH5Fem6KxuahH9P5JeyCUABhCHZ7Ag5PrMQ70Z](#)
- Data dump of owl:sameAs links to DBpedia, GND, Libris and Sudoc
 - [Q81ct60cVEv6F1eFUDvaRQxQ33652ozBv3vFf8930QqT](#)

Data Quality Estimation by Luzzu

- JSON
- RDF/XML
- Turtle
- N-Triples

Download metadata as:

Búsqueda en catálogo Web semántica

<https://www.readinglists.manchester.ac.uk/leganto/readinglist/searchlists>

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar in purple with the University of Manchester logo and a 'Guest' user profile. Below the navigation bar is a search interface with a 'Search List' input field containing the text 'Life'. There are also dropdown menus for 'Course Status' (set to 'All'), 'Academic Department' (set to 'All'), and 'Subject' (set to 'All'). A 'SEARCH' button is located to the right of the search input. Below the search filters, it indicates 'Found 44 lists' and a 'Course Code' filter dropdown.



The screenshot shows a reading list entry. On the left is a small image of a book cover. To the right, the title 'Working with different modalities and across psychology' is displayed in a large font. Below the title, it says 'Year 2 Doctorate in Counselling Psychology'. At the bottom of the entry, there is a URL, a timestamp '9 minutes ago', and a count '119 items in 8 sections'.

The screenshot shows the University of Manchester Library website. The header includes the library logo and navigation links: 'Search resources', 'Using the Library', 'Locations & opening hours', 'Rylands', 'Help & support', and 'About'. A 'Library Chat' button is visible on the right. The main content area is titled 'Web accessibility statement' and includes the text 'This statement applies to content published on: Reading lists website (Leganto – Ex Libris)'. A list of links is provided, including the URL <https://www.readinglists.manchester.ac.uk/>. A sidebar on the left shows a navigation menu with 'The University of Manchester Library' and 'Web accessibility' selected.

Registro en catálogo Web semántica

<https://www.readinglists.manchester.ac.uk/leganto/readinglist/citation/323040407140001631>

SOAN 10301 Power and Culture: Inequalities in Everyday Life > Lecture 1 Introduction > Core Reading



Kidnapping Women: Discourses of Emotion and Social Change in the Kyrgyz Republic

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| Nº DF | ETIQUETA EN INGLÉS | ETIQUETA EN ESPAÑOL | Ubicación colección Documentos DF/WE: Serie - Subseries | Unidades total |
|--|---|--|---|----------------|
| <p>DOCUMENTS FILES WHITE ESTATE Los archivos marcados en color celeste NO EXISTEN (no llegaron con los envíos recibidos) C:\Documents and Settings\bibliotecamusica\Escritorio\INDEXDF tabla.doc Lista de abreviaturas: EGW: Ellen G. White Misc.= miscelaneos re= en relación con , o referentes a Gen: general o generales C:\Documents and Settings\bibliotecamusica\Escritorio\INDEXDF tabla.doc MSS= Manuscritos</p> | | | | |
| <u>1</u> | File of systems - Cataloging | Sistemas de archivo - Catalogación | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>2</u> | Paradise Valley Sanitarium - Finding Water | Sanatorio de Paradise Valley - Se encuentra agua | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | 2 |
| <u>2a</u> | Paradise Valley Sanitarium - Historical Finder water | Sanatorio de Paradise Valley - Historia Se encuentra agua | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>2 b</u> | Paradise Valley Sanitarium - Incorporation and Transfer | Sanatorio de Paradise Valley - Incorporación y transferencia | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>3D</u> <u>E</u> | Huntsville School, Misc. | Escuela de Huntsville, Misceláneos | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>3a</u> | Huntsville School, Publications and MSS Collections - Oakwood | Escuela de Huntsville, Publicaciones y Colecciones Manuscritos - Oakwood | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>4</u> | Loma Linda Sanitarium, Misc. | Sanatorio Loma Linda, Misceláneos | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |
| <u>4a</u> | Loma Linda Sanitarium, History J.A. Burden Relation to | Sanatorio Loma Linda, Historia Relación de J.A. Burden con | Sala Auxiliar DF/QA/PR - Archiv | |

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| 1 | | Indice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | REGISTRO del Objeto MATERIAL -- Gestión de archivo temático | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | metadatos para xml | Subdivisión Sección: CIW | Fondo DF | serie | Unidad documental | | | | | | | | | | Descripción | | |
| 10 | Etiquetas | N° Document File, DF | Cantidad de documentos | LEGAJO Texto EN INGLÉS | LEGAJO texto EN ESPAÑOL | Fecha de ingreso al legajo | N° Documento | Título | Autor | ^-- véase Usado por | Palabras Clave | Resumen | Contenido | Notas | Formato | Versión digital | |
| 52 | | 4a | | | | | 8 | The Medical Evangelist ... Testimonies and Experiences Connected with the Loma Linda Sanitarium | | | | Sanatorio Loma Linda: Testimonios y Experiencias | | pp.[1,2,3]; 1-26; [1,2] Poema (Última página) | Papel A.4 | | |

| Registro de uso | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| Versión digital | Imagen | Localización | Derechos | Idioma | Fechas del documento | Consultas |
| | | Archivo UAP-CIW DF 1.4 | | inglés | 1912 | |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | |
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| 1 | | Indice | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | REGISTRO del Objeto MATERIAL -- Gestión de archivo temático | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | metadatos para xml | Subdivisión Sección: CIW | Fondo DF | serie | Unidad documental | | | | | | | | | | Descripción | |
| 4 | Mapeo Formatos-etiquetas | | Contenido | Contenido | Contenido | Contenido | Contenido | Contenido | Propiedad Intelectu | Propiedad Intelectual | Contenido | Contenido | Contenido | Conte | | |
| 5 | Vocabulary SKOS | | | skos:altLabel | skos:prefLabel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | RDF | RDF:Source | RDF:Descriptio | RDF:subject | | RDF:Date | RDF:Source | RDF:Title | RDF:Creator | | RDF:Subjec | RDF:Notes | RDF:Notes | RDF:Notes | RDF:S | |
| 7 | DC | DC:Source | | DC:Subject | | DC:Date | DC:Source | DC:Title | DC:Creator | | DC:Subject | DC:Notes | DC:Notes | DC:Notes | DC:So | |
| 8 | MARCRDA BIB | 949 | 950 | 130 | 130 | 5 | 949 | 245 | 100 | | 650 | 520 | 505 | 500 | 300 | |
| 9 | MARCRDA Datos AUT | | | | | | | | | 4xx | | | | | | |
| 10 | Etiquetas | N° Document File, DF | Cantidad de documentos | LEGAJO Texto EN INGLÉS | LEGAJO texto EN ESPAÑOL | Fecha de ingreso al legajo | N° Documento | Título | Autor | ^-- véase Usado por | Palabras Clave | Resumen | Contenido | Notas | Formato | |
| 40 | | 4 | | Loma Linda Sanitarium, Misc. | Sanatorio Loma Linda, Misceláneos | 1979 | 4 | Mail (W.C. White - Nov. 17, 1907 | White, W.C. | | Instituciones de salud | | | Correspondencia de W.C. White dirigida a David Lacey. | Papel A | |

Catálogos Web

Gerencia TI © 2021 UAP con desarrollo propio PostgreSQL GPL y Gestor Bibliográfico CITAVI

<https://catalogobiblioteca.uap.edu.ar/>

SirsiDynix Enterprise UCA con RI DSpace-CRIS @ UCA

https://biblioteca.uca.edu.ar/client/es_AR/default

Primo ex libris group discovery UTDT con RI

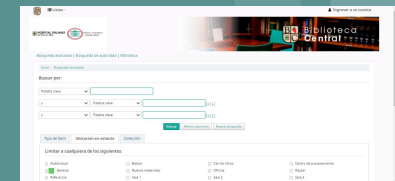
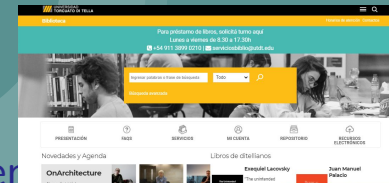
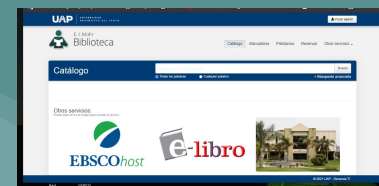
https://www.utdt.edu/ver_contenido.php?id_contenido=1496&id_item_mer3156

Sirsi Corporation - Enterprise Versión 5.0.2 UA con RI DSpace

https://austral.ent.sirsi.net/client/es_AR/facultades

Enlabiblio con KOHA Instituto Universitario del Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires con RI Greenstone

<https://catalogo2.hospitalitaliano.org.ar/>



Web semántica y tecnologías para Web

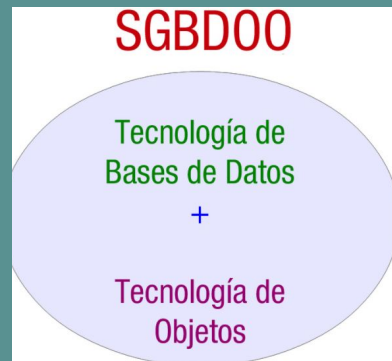
https://ikastaroak.birt.eus/edu/argitalpen/backupa/20200331/1920k/es/DAM/AD/AD05/es_DAM_AD05_Contentidos/website_3_gestores_de_bases_de_datos_orientadas_a_objetos.html

ORDBM administrador gestor de bases de datos relacionales orientadas a objeto

https://ikastaroak.birt.eus/edu/argitalpen/backupa/20200331/1920k/es/DAM/AD/AD05/es_DAM_AD05_Contentidos/website_3_gestores_de_bases_de_datos_orientadas_a_objetos.html

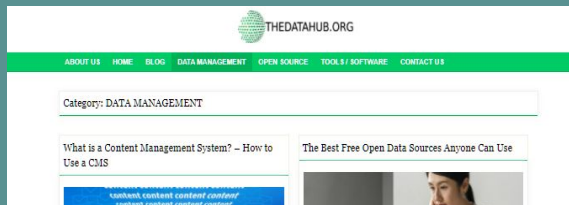
- De código abierto: **PostgreSQL, Apache Derby**
- De código propietario: **Oracle, First SQL, DB2 de IBM**

- **Db4o de Versant**. BDOO Open Source para Java y .NET. GPL.
- **Matisse**. SGBOO basado en la especificación ODMG, C, C++, Eiffel y Java.
- **ObjectDB**. BDOO Java, C++, y Python No es un producto libre,
- **EyeDB**. SGBOO basado en la especificación ODMG, definición y manipulación de objetos, C++ y Java. GNU libre.
- Neodatis, ObjectStore y GemStone. Son otros SGBDOO.

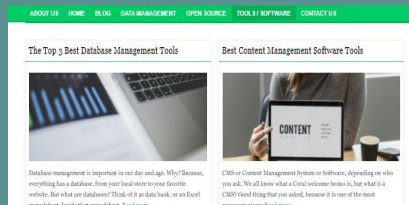


Tecnologías para Web Semántica

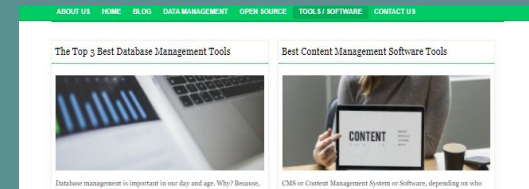
https://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/ld/XGR-ld-vocabdataset-20111025/#Published_Datasets



<https://www.thedatahub.org/category/data-management/>



<https://www.thedatahub.org/category/open-source/>



<https://www.thedatahub.org/category/tools-software/>

2 Library Linked Data at the Data Hub

The [Data Hub](#) is a registry for data. It is a site where people can share information about data "packages" of all types and collaboratively describe them. Although the Data Hub registry is not itself a Linked Data service, there is a [Linked Data version](#) of the information it contains. Much of the data described in the Data Hub is in Linked Data form.

The Data Hub organizes data packages as groups that are curated by a community. It is used to maintain information about membership in the wider [LOD Cloud](#) as well as the subset that pertains to [library Linked Data](#) — which includes both library datasets and value vocabularies as defined above. The curators of these groups have arrived at a set of conventions for using the tagging facilities in the Data Hub to describe packages that are to be included. This documentation, listed below, includes information about size of data, example resources and access methods (e.g., [SPARQL Protocol](#) and [RDF Query Language \(SPARQL\)](#) endpoints) and, crucially, links to other data packages. **See:**

- [Guidelines for Linking Open Data Datasets](#)
- [Conventions for Linked Library Data Datasets](#)

Adding a new package to the Data Hub aids its visibility: this is a frequently consulted list of packages. Following the conventions of the LOD Cloud and Library Linked Data groups ensures that its relationships to other packages are documented and that it will be counted as part of the growing Linked Data corpus. Datasets listed here will appear in diagrams and visualizations that are produced as part of the study of Linked Data. Having data documented consistently means that we can build tools to gain a greater understanding of their nature and how they fit together. While interesting in itself, this process is important because this kind of understanding makes it easier to determine whether a particular data package is suitable or appropriate for a given task, thus making the data easier to use.

To illustrate an example of the results of this process, consider the diagram below:



Vocabulary para Web Semántica

https://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/lld/XGR-lld-vocabdataset-20111025/#Value_vocabularies

4 Value vocabularies

4.1 Published value vocabularies

This section describes value vocabularies that have been made available as Linked Data or are mentioned as being relevant by one of the Incubator Group's [use cases](#).

Every entry features a brief introduction to the vocabulary, as well as links to their locations. Cases collected by the Incubator Group that refer to the value vocabulary are also listed under each entry.

4.1.1 Classification systems

[Dewey Decimal Classification \(DDC\)](#)

Dewey Summaries is a suitable data set containing the top classes of Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) 22. It provides access to the top three levels of the [DDC](#) in eleven languages along with access to Abridged Edition 14 (assignable numbers and captions) in three languages.

- Usage examples: [Browsing And Searching In Repositories With Different Thesauri](#), [Pode](#), [Europeana](#)

[Universal Decimal Classification \(UDC\)](#)

The Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is a multilingual classification scheme for all fields of knowledge. The [UDC](#) Summary represents a selection of around 2,000 classes extracted from the [UDC](#) scheme. [\[1\]](#)

- Usage example: [Europeana](#)

4.1.2 Subject headings/subject authority files

[Library of Congress Subject Headings \(LCSH\)](#)

[LCSH](#) is a comprehensive list of subject headings published in print and as Linked Data. Subject authority headings can be accessed through the [Library of Congress Authorities and Vocabularies](#) service.

- Usage examples: [Component Vocabularies](#), [Polymath Virtual Library](#), [Recollection](#), [Digital Text Repository](#), potentially to be crosswalked from [Civil War Data 150](#), [Vocabulary Merging](#)

[Répertoire d'Autorité-Matière Encyclopédique et Alphabétique Unifié \(RAMEAU\)](#)

[RAMEAU](#) is a subject heading vocabulary used by the French National Library (BnF). It has been developed starting from the subject heading repository of the Quebec University, being derived

Metadata Element Sets para Web Semántica

https://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/ld/XGR-ld-vocabdataset-20111025/#Value_vocabularies

5 Metadata Element Sets

This section lists metadata element sets mentioned in the [cases gathered by the Library Linked Data group in 2010-2011](#). These include some of the most relevant [RDF](#) vocabularies for practitioners who want to re-use available Semantic Web technology for creating or converting data from the library domain.

These [RDF](#) vocabularies are represented using the constructs offered by the [RDF Schema](#) (RDFS) and [OWL Web Ontology Language](#) modeling languages. In addition to the documentation provided by its maintainers, an ontology can also be viewed using generic ontology creation and visualization tools such as [Protégé](#), the [Manchester ontology browser](#), [OWL Sight](#) or the [Live OWL Documentation Environment \(LODE\)](#) (see for example the [Description of a Project \(DOAP\) ontology rendered in LODE](#)).

For each element set, we give a pointer to a human-readable website and indicate the corresponding [RDF](#) namespace, as well as a common prefix abbreviation used for it, using the XML namespace declaration syntax. We also provide or re-use a short description, focused on the main scope or usage domain for the element set. We have sometimes emphasized important design decisions that characterize the element set, including indications on whether the element set is connected to another one, and its relation to traditional library usages. Finally, cases collected by the Incubator Group are also listed under each entry as relevant usage examples.

For illustration purposes, we include a tag cloud rendition of the element sets presented in this section, adapting a [site created by Paul Walk](#):



Note that this tag cloud is a context-specific snapshot of the usage of metadata element sets. In particular, the size of each tag is directly related to the number of [individual cases](#) that use it, as gathered by the Library Linked Data Incubator Group. Beyond this analysis based on the Incubator Group cases, Library Linked Data community members should consider helping maintain precise and up-to-date listings of datasets and value vocabularies, such as the [Data Hub Library Linked Data group](#), so that the usage of element sets can be measured. A refined, domain-specific version of the [usage statistics for the Linked Open Data Cloud](#) would help the community to develop a clearer idea about which elements sets are widely used and which are less common.

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Muchas gracias!

preguntas

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