

Linked Data & Digital Humanities

Texas Library Association Conference, April 20, 2016; 10:15-11:20

CPE#304: SBEC 1.0; TSLAC 1.0

Learn practical and interdisciplinary applications and best practices of linked data from current scholars in the digital humanities field.

<p>Liz Grumbach Texas A&M University egrumbac@tamu.edu @EMGrumbach</p>	<p>Sarah Potvin Texas A&M University spotvin@library.tamu.edu @sp_meta</p>	<p>Spencer Keralis University of North Texas spencer.keralis@unt.edu @hauntologist</p>
<h2>Definitions</h2>		
<p>What is DH (Digital Humanities)?</p>	<p>Digital humanities is an area of research and teaching at the intersection of computing and the humanities. OR Digital humanities describes the work of an interdisciplinary, collaborative community of scholars who develop, analyze, and apply digital resources, tools, or methods to support humanities scholarship and pedagogy [adapted from Spencer Keralis and Shawna Ross].</p>	
<p>What is Open Data?</p>	<p>Open Data is “freely available to everyone to use and republish as they wish, without restrictions from copyright, patents or other mechanisms of control.”</p>	
<p>What is Linked Data?</p>	<p>Linked Data is “a method of publishing structured data so that it can be interlinked and become more useful through semantic queries. It builds upon standard Web technologies ... to share information in a way that can be read automatically by computers.”</p>	
<p>What is Linked Open Data?</p>	<p>Linked Open Data is <i>both</i> linked and open.</p>	
<p>What is RDF?</p>	<p>Resource Description Framework (RDF) is “a standard model for data interchange on the Web. RDF has features that facilitate data merging even if the underlying schemas differ, and it specifically supports the evolution of schemas over time without requiring all the data consumers to be changed.” RDF is the foundation of the semantic web.</p>	
<p>What are Triples?</p>	<p>RDF uses triples to name relationships. “Each triple statement contains three parts that are expressed with Unique Resource Identifiers (URI): the subject, the predicate, and the object.”</p>	
<p>What is the semantic web/Web 2.0?</p>	<p>The Semantic Web (Web 2.0) is an extension of the Web through common data formats and exchange protocols that allow data to be shared and reused across platforms.</p>	



Projects

[Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data](#)

The Getty vocabularies are constructed to allow their use in linked data. A project to publish them to the LOD (Linked Open Data) cloud is underway. The documents on this page contain news and presentations about releasing the Getty vocabularies as LOD. These materials are subject to frequent modification and addition.

[Linked Jazz](#)

Linked Jazz is a research project investigating the application of Linked Open Data technologies to digital cultural heritage materials. Our goals are: To uncover meaningful connections between documents and data related to the personal and professional lives of jazz artists, and to develop broadly applicable tools and methods for working with Linked Open Data.

[data.bnf.fr](#)

The data.bnf.fr project endeavours to make the data produced by Bibliothèque nationale de France (French National Library) more useful on the Web. Data.bnf.fr consists of all validated authority data from the BnF main catalogue: works, (including musical works, series, or performances), RAMEAU subject headings, places, authors (persons and organizations). Data is published on pages devoted to **an author, a work, or a subject**; raw data is available in RDF.

[The BNB Linked Data Platform](#)

The BNB Linked Data Platform provides access to the [British National Bibliography](#) published as linked open data and made available through SPARQL services. Two different interfaces are provided: a [SPARQL editor](#), and /sparql a service endpoint for remote queries.

[Virtual International Authority File](#)

The VIAF (Virtual International Authority File) combines multiple name authority files into a single OCLC-hosted name authority service. The goal of the service is to lower the cost and increase the utility of library authority files by matching and linking widely-used authority files and making that information available on the Web.

Resources

Seth van Hooland and Ruben Verbough, [Linked Data for Libraries, Archives and Museums: How to Clean, Link and Publish Your Metadata](#) (Chicago: American Library Association, 2014).

Karen Coyle, “[Bibliographic Description and the Semantic Web](#),” in [FRBR, Before and After: A Look at Our Bibliographic Models](#) (Chicago: American Library Association, 2016). [full text freely available online]

[Linked Open Data in Libraries, Archives, and Museums community group](#)