The OAI Object Re-Use & Exchange (ORE) Initiative

Herbert Van de Sompel (1) & Carl Lagoze (2)

(1) Research Library, Los Alamos National Laboratory
(2) Information Science, Cornell University







ORE is supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation with additional support of the National Science Foundation





General information about OAI-ORE





- OAI-ORE is a new effort conducted under the umbrella of the OAI
- Supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation; additional support from the National Science Foundation
- International effort; October 2006 September 2008
- http://www.openarchives.org/ore/





- Overall OAI-ORE objectives (elevator pitch):
 - Specify the next level of cross-repository interoperability:
 - Move interoperability from the metadata level to the resource level.
 - o Improve the manner in which machines can deal with resources.
 - Aim for more optimal and consistent manners:
 - to facilitate discovery of resources,
 - to reference (link to) a resource,
 - to obtain a variety of representations of a resource,
 - to aggregate and disaggregate resources,
 - to re-use (parts of) a resource beyond the boundaries of the holding repository.
 - Establish the technical basis for repositories to become fundamental building blocks of the digital scholarly communication system.





- OAI-ORE project organization:
 - o Coordinators: Carl Lagoze & Herbert Van de Sompel
 - ORE Advisory Committee
 - ORE Technical Committee
 - ORE Liaison Group





- ORE Advisory Committee:
 - Strategic guidance and outreach
 - Communication via oai-ac listserv and conference calls





ORE Advisory Committee

- Sayeed Choudhury Johns Hopkins University
- Gregory Crane Tufts University
- Lorcan Dempsey OCLC
- Mark Doyle The American Physical Society
- John Erickson Hewlett-Packard Laboratories
- Steve Griffin National Science Foundation
- Robert Hanisch Space Telescope Science Institute
- Jane Hunter The University of Queensland (Australia)
- Clifford Lynch Coalition for Networked Information
- Liz Lyon UKOLN (UK)
- Peter Murray Rust University of Cambridge (UK)
- · Jim Ostell National Center for Biotechnology Information
- Sandy Payette Cornell University
- Robby Robson Eduworks
- MacKenzie Smith MIT
- Leo Waaijers SURF Platform ICT and Research (Netherlands)





- ORE Technical Committee:
 - Problem statement, scoping, identification of existing technologies, specification, experimentation, specification, experimentation, etc. (cf OAI-PMH)
 - Communication via in-person meetings, oai-tc listserv, conference calls





ORE Technical Committee

- Les Carr University of Southampton (UK)
- Leigh Dodds Ingenta (UK)
- Tim DiLauro Johns Hopkins University
- Dave Fulker University Corporation for Atmospheric Research
- Tony Hammond Nature Publishing Group (UK)
- Richard Jones Imperial College (UK)
- Peter Murray OhioLINK
- Michael Nelson Old Dominion University
- Ray Plante National Center for Supercomputing Applications
- Andy Powell Eduserv Foundation (UK)
- Rob Sanderson University of Liverpool (UK)
- Simeon Warner Cornell University
- Jeff Young OCLC





- ORE Liaison Group:
 - Communication bridge with projects that share ORE objectives
 - Communication via oai-tc listserv, possibly invitations to in-person meetings





ORE Liaison Group

- Tim Cole UUIC; for DLF Aquifer
- Rachel Heery UKOLN; for the JISC Digital Repository support effort
- Thomas Place University of Tilburg; for DARE (soon to be renamed SurfShare)
- Rob Tansley Google; for Google and DSpace
- We also have extended invitations to:
 - the EC DRIVER project
 - Microsoft
- Looking into W3C connection.
- Additional liaisons can be added when deemed necessary and/or constructive



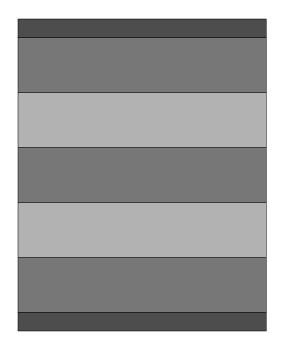


Context





The Repository model



Repository

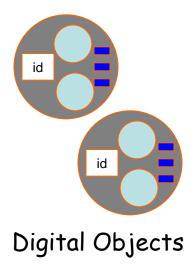
A scholarly environment consisting of a variety of Repositories:

- Institutional repositories
- Discipline-oriented repositories
- Publisher's repositories
- Dataset repositories
- Cultural heritage repositories
- Educational repositories
- o ...





Compound Digital Objects



A scholarly environment in which the resources (units of scholarly communication) are compound, consisting of multiple datastreams with a variety of:

- Media types
- Content types
 - Papers,
 - Datasets,
 - simulations,
 - software,
 - dynamic knowledge representations,
 - machine readable chemical structures,
 - Bibliographic metadata, ...





Digital Object use and re-use

- Leverage the value of the resources that become available in those distributed Repositories.
- Make it more straightforward for (parts of) these resources to be used beyond the borders of the hosting Repository:
 - In a variety of services: discovery services, citation managers, blogs, collaborative environments, ...
 - In a variety of scholarly workflows: authoring, citation, consecutive steps in processing a dataset, ...





A sample of perceived problems





Exposing resources to robots

"Are repositories successfully exposing the full-text of articles (the PDF file or whatever) to Google rather than (or as well as) the abstract page?"

(from Andy Powell's <u>eFoundations</u> blog)





Referencing resources

"Are we consistent in the way we create hypertext links between research papers in repositories?"

(from Andy Powell's <u>eFoundations</u> blog)





Qualifying representations of resources

"Metadata records harvested using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) are often characterized by scarce, inconsistent and ambiguous resource URLs"

(Robert Chavez et al., from the <u>D-Lib paper</u> about the DLF-Aquifer Asset Actions Experiment)





Re-using (representations of) resources (1)

For example, if I have a page of pdf's of papers and the citations that go with them. I'd like Zotero users to be able to grab what they want ..."

(ts on the Zotero Forum on the topic "How to make Zotero friendly websites?")





Re-using (representations of) resources (2)

So I'd recommend use of Slideshare by anyone involved in developing institutional repositories - if you are going to develop similar services in-house, you'll need to be able to compete with such services, otherwise you may find your users have no interest in using your service.

(from Brian Kelly's <u>UK Web Focus</u> blog)





Richer scholarly workflow involving repositories

"In this infrastructure, repositories are not static components in a scholarly communication system that merely archive digital objects deposited by scholars. Rather, they are the building blocks of a global scholarly communication federation in which each individual digital object can be the starting point for value chains."

(Herbert Van de Sompel, Carl Lagoze et al. in the <u>Pathways D-Lib</u> <u>paper</u>)



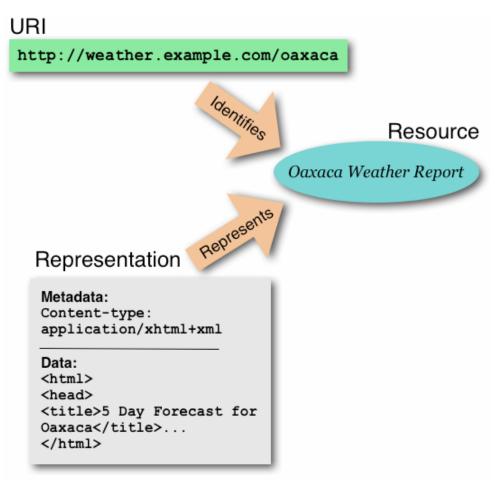


Analyzing the problems: back to basics





W3C Web Architecture

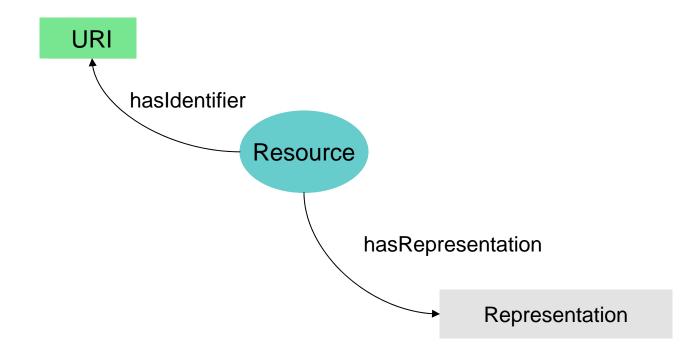


See http://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/





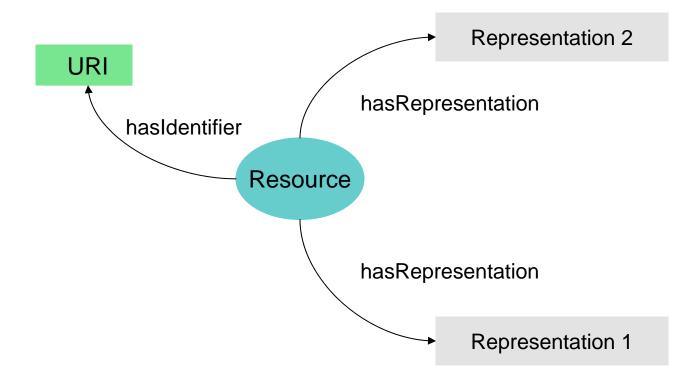
W3C Web Architecture







W3C Web Architecture







However ...





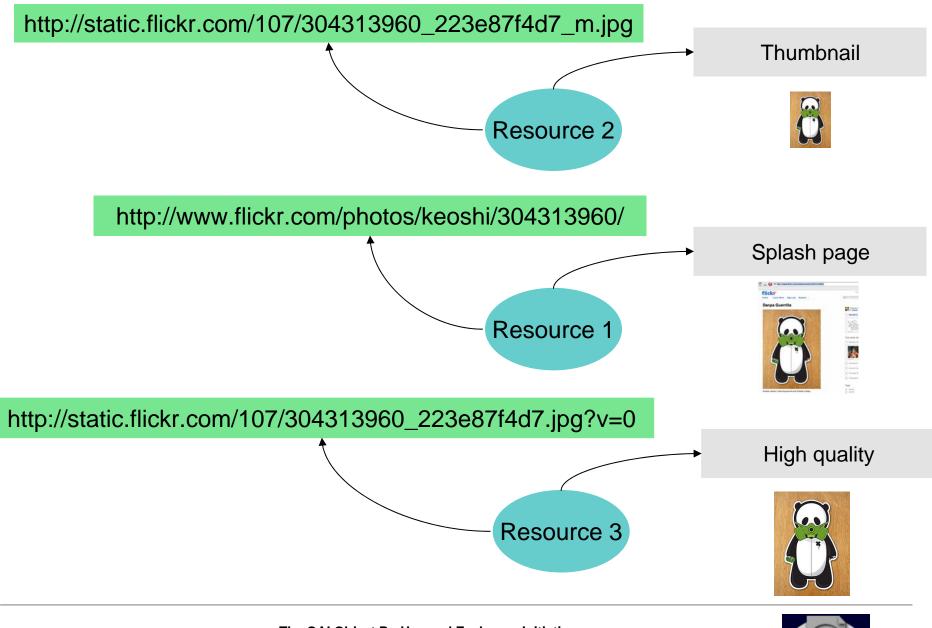
However (1)

The Web architecture picture is great, but the notion of Resources and Representations is not fully implemented in the Web.

- Multiple Representations of a single Resource do not share a HTTP URI in the Web
- This is the result of the combination of:
 - Using HTTP URIs as identifiers (because they also locate, which is great)
 - Poor and/or not implemented HTTP Content Negotiation capabilities (an HTTP URI resolves to a very limited set of Representations)

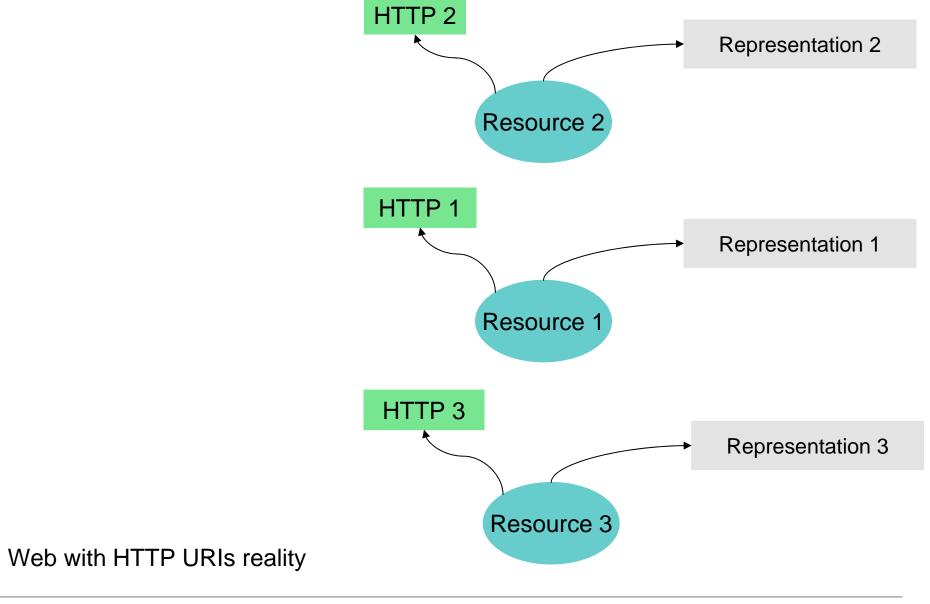






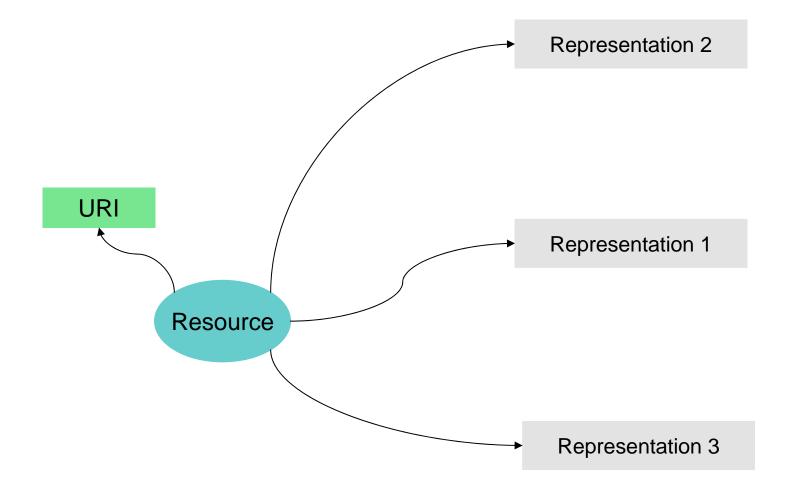












URI Web architecture





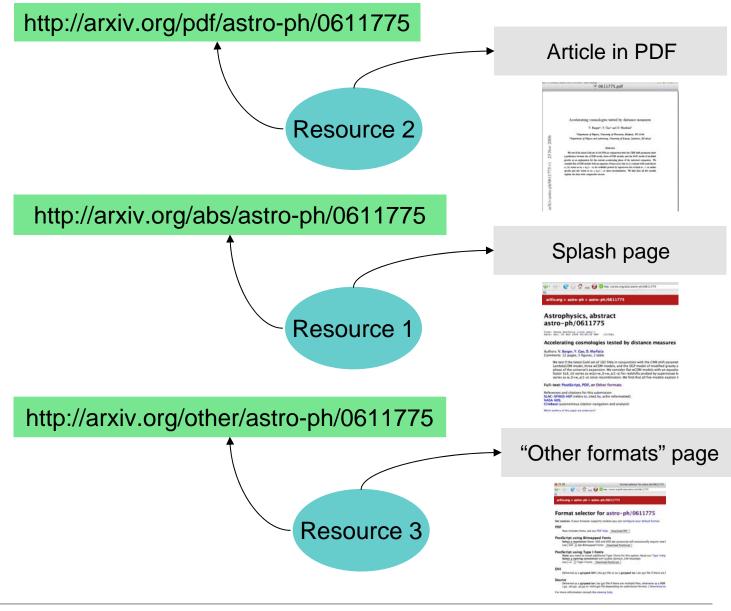
However (2)

The Web architecture picture is great, but it does not natively support the compound objects (multiple datastreams, multiple content types) that become the norm in scholarly communication.

- The Web architecture does not natively support the notion of a Resource that is the aggregation of other Resources (each of which is an aggregation of Representations)
- Note: Even a simple scholarly Resource (e.g. an eprint) is compound in the HTTP Web as it needs to be modeled as one Resource per view (metadata record, "full-content", splash-page, ...) of the Resource.

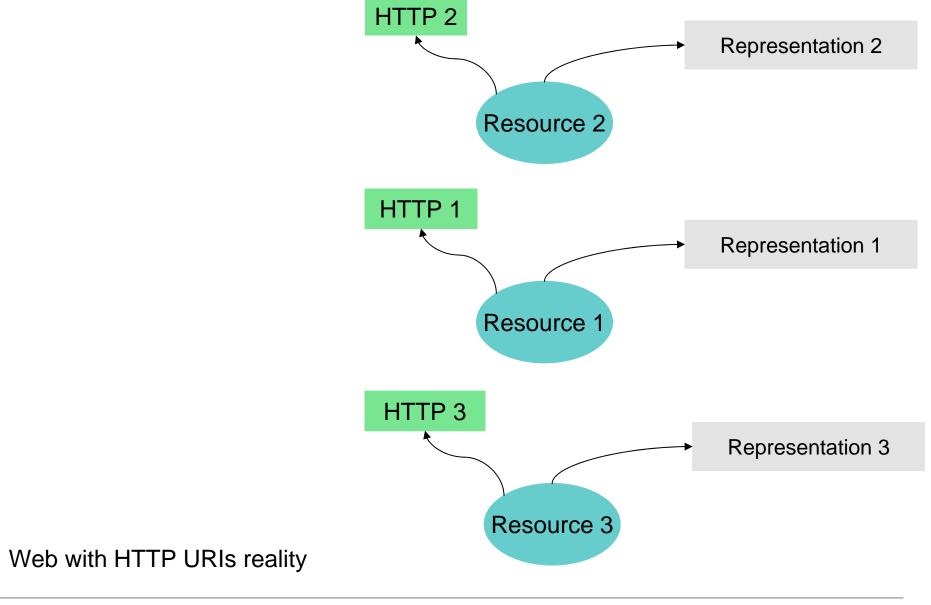






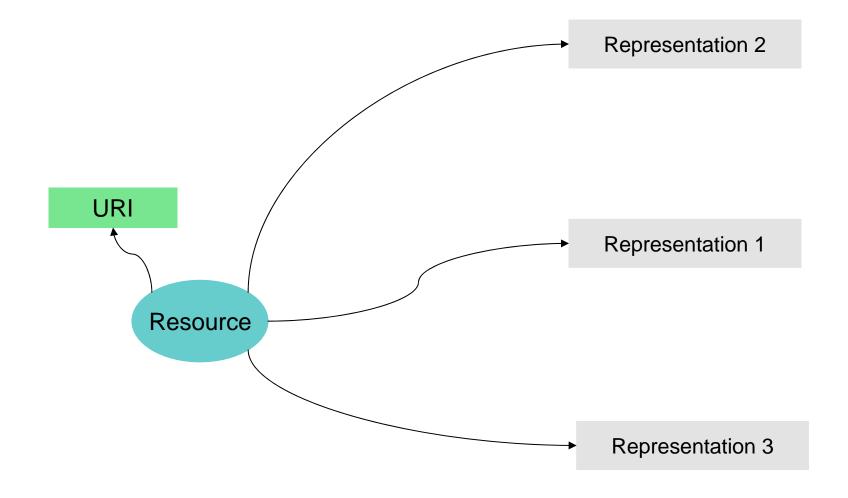








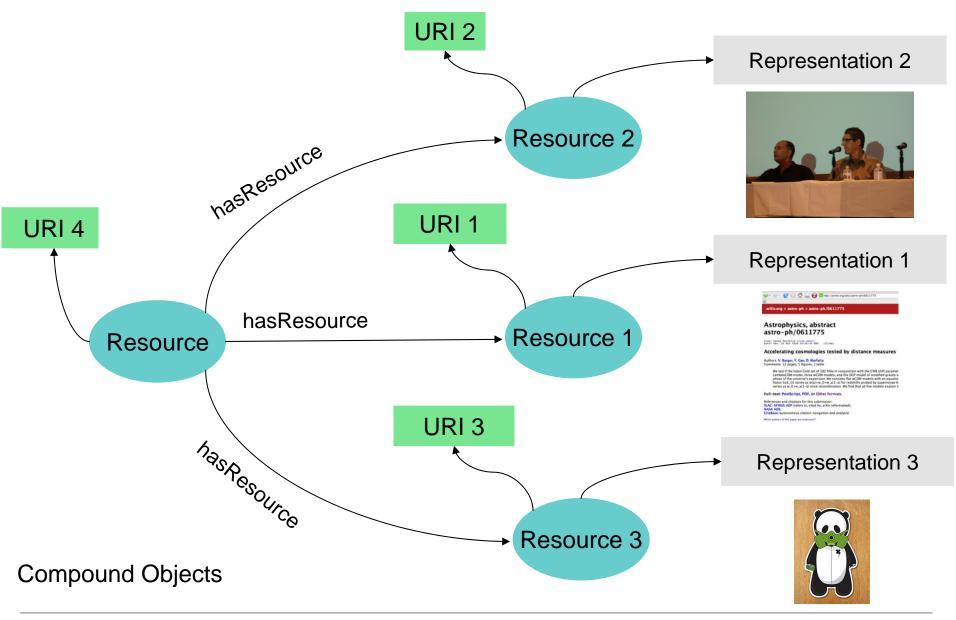




URI Web architecture

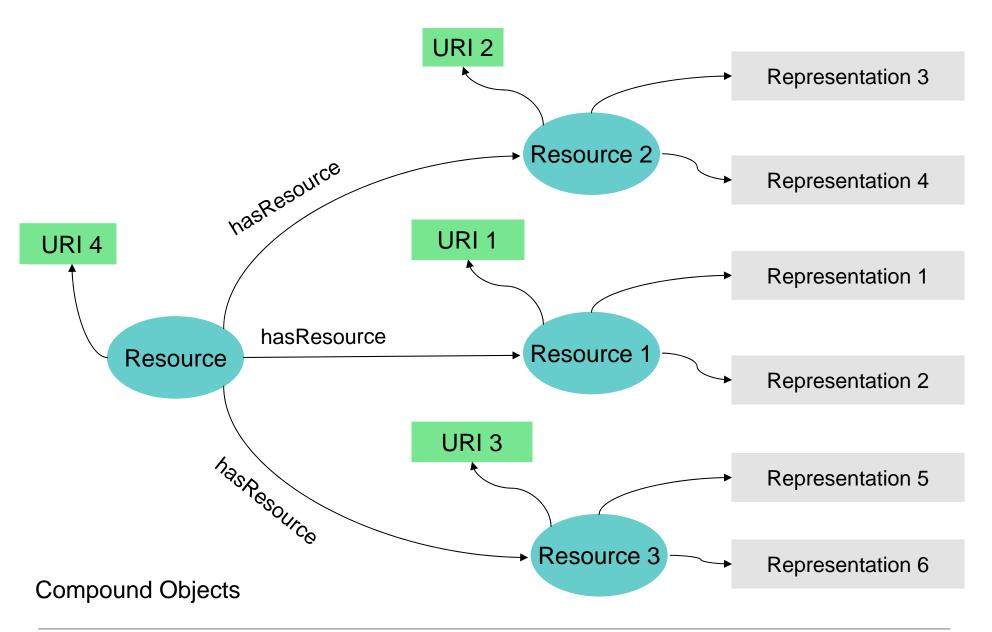
















Back to the perceived problems





Exposing resources to robots

Are repositories successfully exposing the full-text of articles (the PDF file or whatever) to Google rather than (or as well as) the abstract page?

(from Andy Powell's <u>eFoundations</u> blog)

- Facilitate Resource discovery
 - o Harvesting a batch of Representations, one per Resource
- Multiple Representation issue
 - Which Representation of the Resource to expose for harvesting?
 - o Does this Representation reference (link to) other available Representations, and if so how?





Referencing resources

Are we consistent in the way we create hypertext links between research papers in repositories?

(from Andy Powell's <u>eFoundations</u> blog)

- Multiple Representation issue
- Referencing (linking to) a Resource
 - Which Representation of a Resource to link to?
- o Obtaining (other) Representations of the Resource
 - Given the linked-to Representation, how do we obtain others?
 - Both machines and humans follow the reference





Qualifying representations of resources

Metadata records harvested using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) are often characterized by scarce, inconsistent and ambiguous resource URLs

(Robert Chavez et al., from the <u>D-Lib paper</u> about the DLF-Aquifer Asset Actions Experiment)

- Multiple Representation issue:
 - Listing all available Representations of a Resource;
 - Qualifying the nature of each Representation (beyond MIME type)
- o Obtaining a variety of Representations of the Resource
- Harvest of a batch of Representations, one per Resource





Re-using (representations of) resources (1)

For example, if I have a page of pdf's of papers and the citations that go with them. I'd like Zotero users to be able to grab what they want ..."

(ts on the <u>Zotero Forum</u> on the topic "How to make Zotero friendly websites?")

- Multiple Representation issue:
 - Listing of all available Representations of a Resource;
 - Qualifying the nature of each Representation (beyond MIME type)
- Service discovery: discovering how to Obtain the listing of all available Representations





Re-using (representations of) resources (2)

So I'd recommend use of Slideshare by anyone involved in developing institutional repositories - if you are going to develop similar services in-house, you'll need to be able to compete with such services, otherwise you may find your users have no interest in using your service.

(from Brian Kelly's <u>UK Web Focus</u> blog)

- Putting (a Representation of) a Resource from repository A to repository B
- Which Representation of the Resource to put?





Richer scholarly workflow involving repositories

"In this infrastructure, repositories are not static components in a scholarly communication system that merely archive digital objects deposited by scholars. Rather, they are the building blocks of a global scholarly communication federation in which each individual digital object can be the starting point for value chains."

(Herbert Van de Sompel, Carl Lagoze et al. in the <u>Pathways D-Lib</u> <u>paper</u>)

- Augmented cross-repository interoperability:
 - shared compound object model, shared representation of compound objects
 - shared repository interfaces for core functionality, i.e. harvest, reference, obtain, put
- Tracking/expressing relationships, i.e lineage, in workflows





Thoughts towards a solution





Thought (0)

- Whatever we do needs to be embedded in the Web; we are not creating a parallel universe.
- Wherever possible and appropriate repurpose existing technologies, possibly with qualifications/extensions/modifications if required.
- Keep it simple; as simple as possible.





Thought (1)

- Need a foundation that allows us to consistently do network transactions for (parts of) Resources that are:
 - Aggregations of Representations
 - Aggregations of Resources





Thought (2)

- Transactions typically reside under the following categories:
 - To facilitate discovery: <u>Harvest</u> of a batch of Representations, one per Resource
 - To facilitate citation: <u>Referencing</u> (a Representation of) a Resource
 - o To facilitate access: Obtain Representations of a Resource
 - o To facilitate re-use: Put (a Representation of) a Resource





Thought (3)

- It would help to have a shared model/format to represent Resources that are:
 - Aggregations of Representations
 - Aggregations of Resources
- The Canonical Representation Format (CaRF): Format to express a manifest of all available Representations (and Resources) for a Resource
- Fleshing out the CaRF is probably the core effort of OAI-ORE





Thought (3), continued

- A Representation of a Resource compliant with the CaRF is a Canonical Representation (CaR):
- Not yet another metadata format to describe the Resource, but a manifest of all Representations of the Resource (including the metadata Representations):
 - Typically machine generated
 - Lists access points to Representations
 - It must be possible to unambiguously reference this CaR
 - Should allow to qualify Representations re MIME type, content type, ...
 - Should allow to express relationships, e.g. hierarchy, lineage, ...
 - Should be possible to merge multiple CaRs





Thought (3), continued

- A CaR is obtainable for each ORE Resource
- Should be possible to ask a Repository for a CaR for a specified Resource
- Should be possible to find the CaR for a Resource on the basis of a found Representation of the Resource
- The CaR must be transportable via various protocols that can play a role in the realm of harvest, reference, obtain, put





Thought (3), continued

- The CaR/CaRF world is not unexplored:
 - 。 ATOM
 - 。 DIDL
 - DLF Aquifer Asset Action Package
 - . METS
 - Pathways Core
 - 0 ...





Thought (4)

- Think of the transactions Harvest, Obtain, Reference, Put (machine oriented) in terms of CaRs
- Per transaction category:
 - Select, evolve, define one or more technologies
 - Profile them in terms of CaRS
- These worlds are not unexplored:
 - Harvest: Google SiteMaps, OAI-PMH, RSS, ...
 - Obtain: OpenURL, unAPI, ...
 - Put: ATOM publishing protocol, HTTP PUT, request for upload, WebDAV, ...





IDC, METS, Aqui





What's Next?





What's Next?

 First meeting of OAI-ORE Technical Committee, Columbia University, January 11th and 12th 2007

Goals:

- Reach shared problem statement
- Reach shared scoping agreement
- Identify relevant technologies
- Identify work items for January-June 2007
- Discuss public communication approach





Questions



