

Building a Digital Repository on a Shoestring Budget

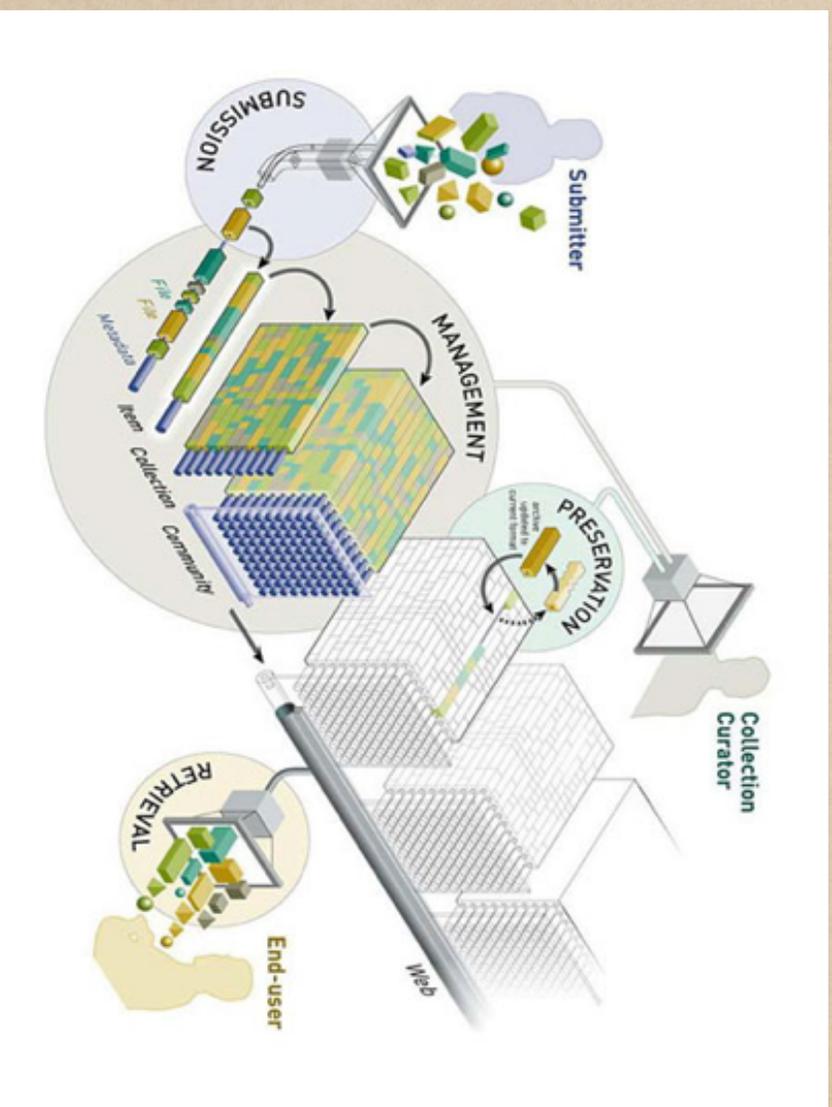
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University of Pittsburgh

PALA
September 30, 2014

A version this presentation is available at <http://www.pitt.edu/~ctomer/shoestring/>

Reasons for Building a Digital Repository

Repositories serve various purposes, but in the main they are built to guarantee the availability of and access to select materials. And, like libraries and archives, a more specific purpose is derived from the community that is served.



Types of Digital Repositories

- ◆ **Digital Archives** — compliant with archival standards and practices
- ◆ **Digital Repositories** — compliant with library standards for metadata
- ◆ **Digital Asset Management Systems** — generally outside the realm of standards for library and archival practice; may comply with standards for records management

Digital Preservation

What is the goal of digital preservation? The ultimate outcome of the preservation process should be authentic preserved objects; that is, the outputs of a preservation process ought to be identical, in all essential respects, to what went into that process.

The Trustworthy Repository

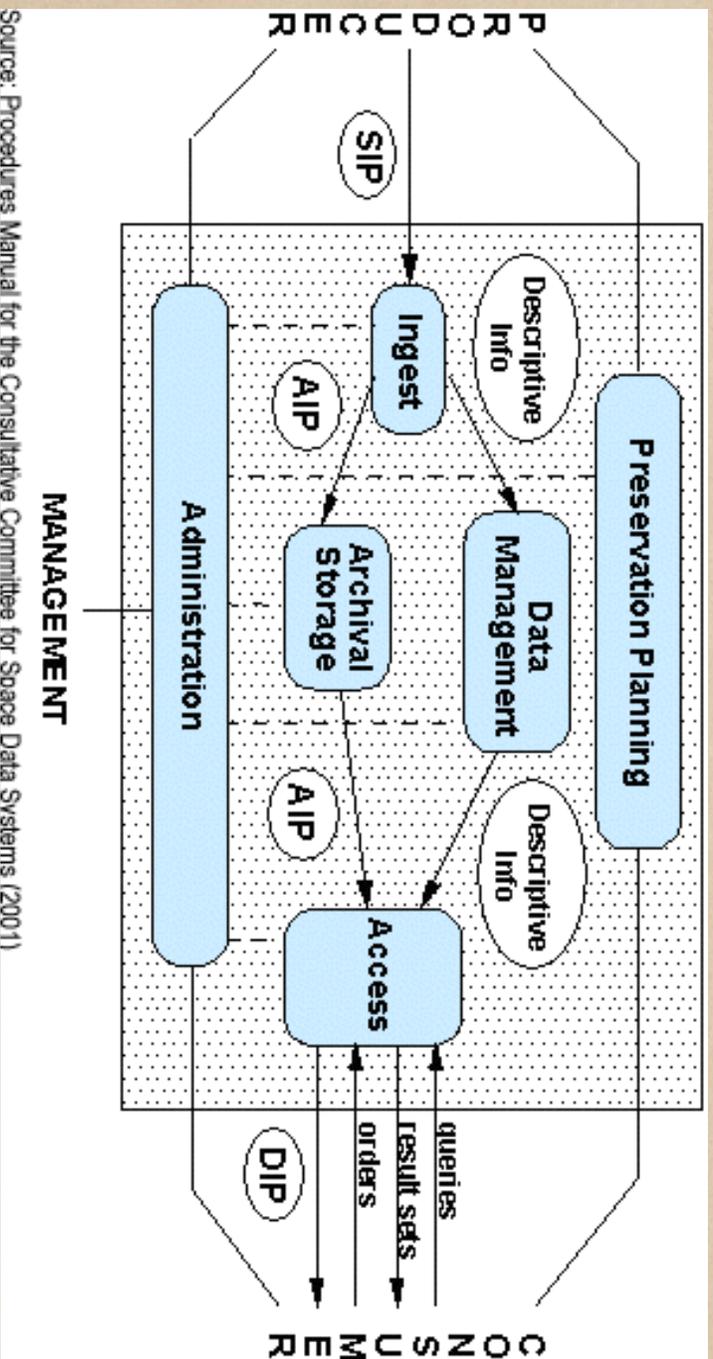
A trusted digital repository is one whose mission is to provide reliable, long-term access to managed digital resources to its designated community, now and in the future. Trusted digital repositories may take different forms: some institutions may choose to build local repositories while others may choose to manage the logical and intellectual aspects of a repository while contracting with a third-party provider for its storage and maintenance. Whatever the overall infrastructure, however, to meet expectations all trusted digital repositories must:

- accept responsibility for the long-term maintenance of digital resources on behalf of its depositors and for the benefit of current and future users;
- have an organizational system that supports not only long-term viability of the repository, but also the digital information for which it has responsibility;
- demonstrate fiscal responsibility and sustainability;
- design its system(s) in accordance with commonly accepted conventions and standards to ensure the ongoing management, access, and security of materials deposited within it;
- establish methods for system evaluation that meet community expectations of trustworthiness;
- be depended upon to carry out its long-term responsibilities to depositors and users openly and explicitly; and
- have policies, practices, and performance that can be audited and measured;

Attributes of a Trusted Repository

- ◆ Compliance with the Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)
- ◆ Administrative responsibility
- ◆ Organizational viability
- ◆ Financial sustainability
- ◆ Technological and procedural suitability
- ◆ System security
- ◆ Procedural accountability

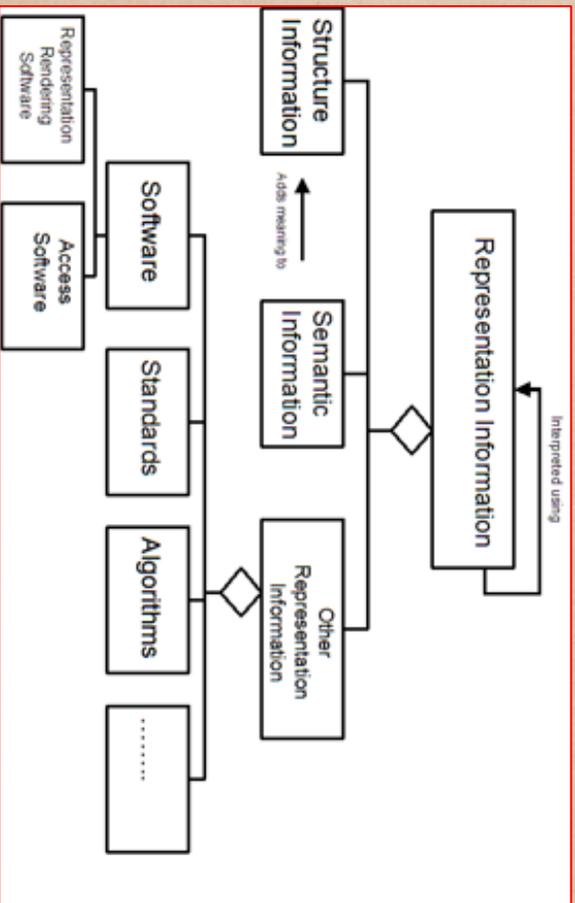
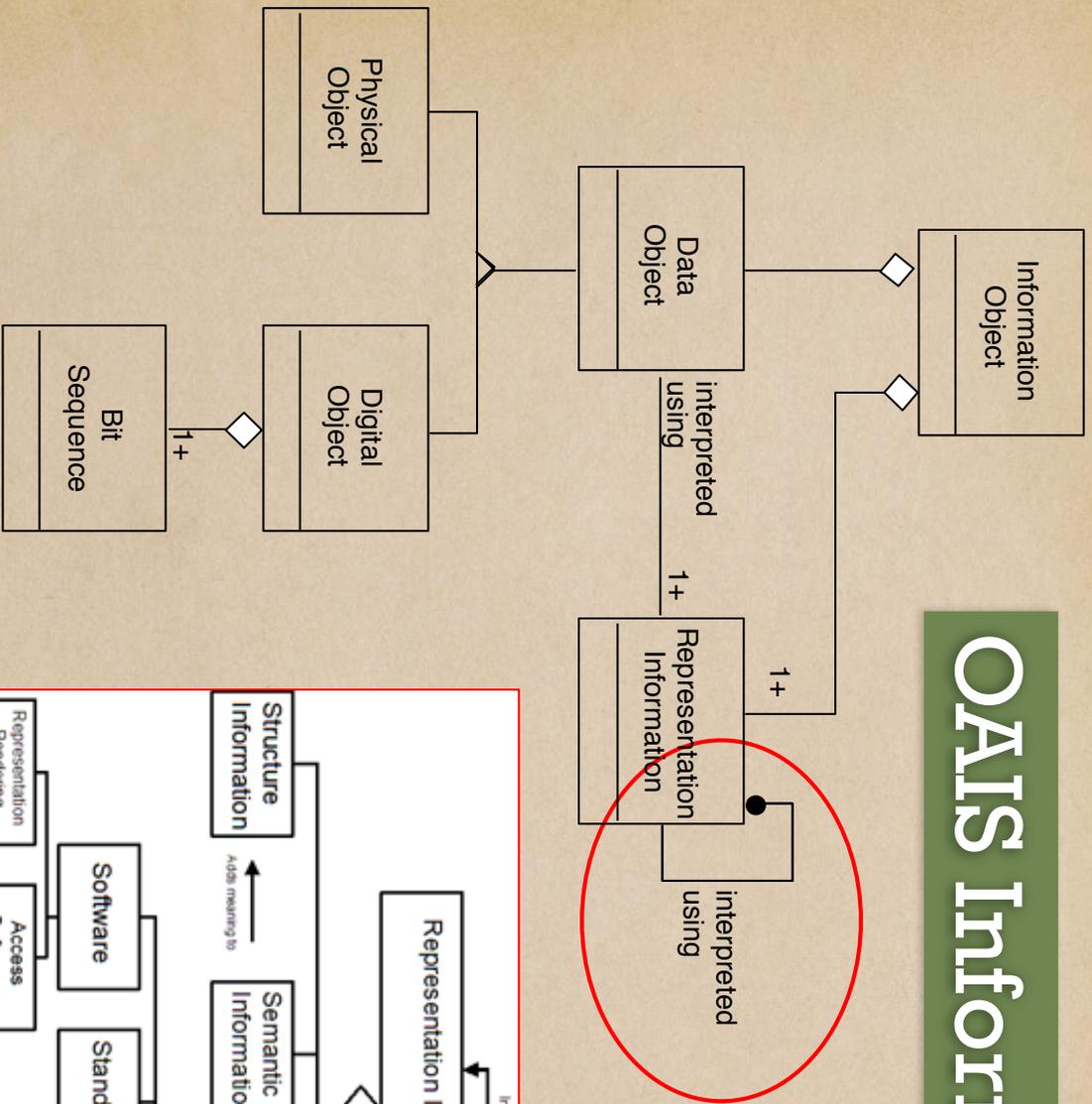
Compliance with the Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)



Source: Procedures Manual for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (2001)

The OAIS Reference Model supplies a common framework, including terminology and concepts, for describing and comparing architectures and operations of digital archives. It also provides both a functional model—the specific tasks performed by the repository such as storage or access—and a corresponding information model that includes a model for the creation of metadata to support long-term maintenance and access.

OAIS Information Model



Responsibilities of a Trusted Repository

Research repositories need to understand fully what responsibilities they should assume for the preservation of digital materials. Organizational responsibility must be understood at three basic levels: understanding local requirements and how to meet them; understanding how other organizations might share responsibilities through geography or arrangements such as consortial agreements or shared user communities, disciplines, or format of materials; and understanding which responsibilities can be shared and how. In summary, the major factors in defining the responsibilities of a trusted repository are:

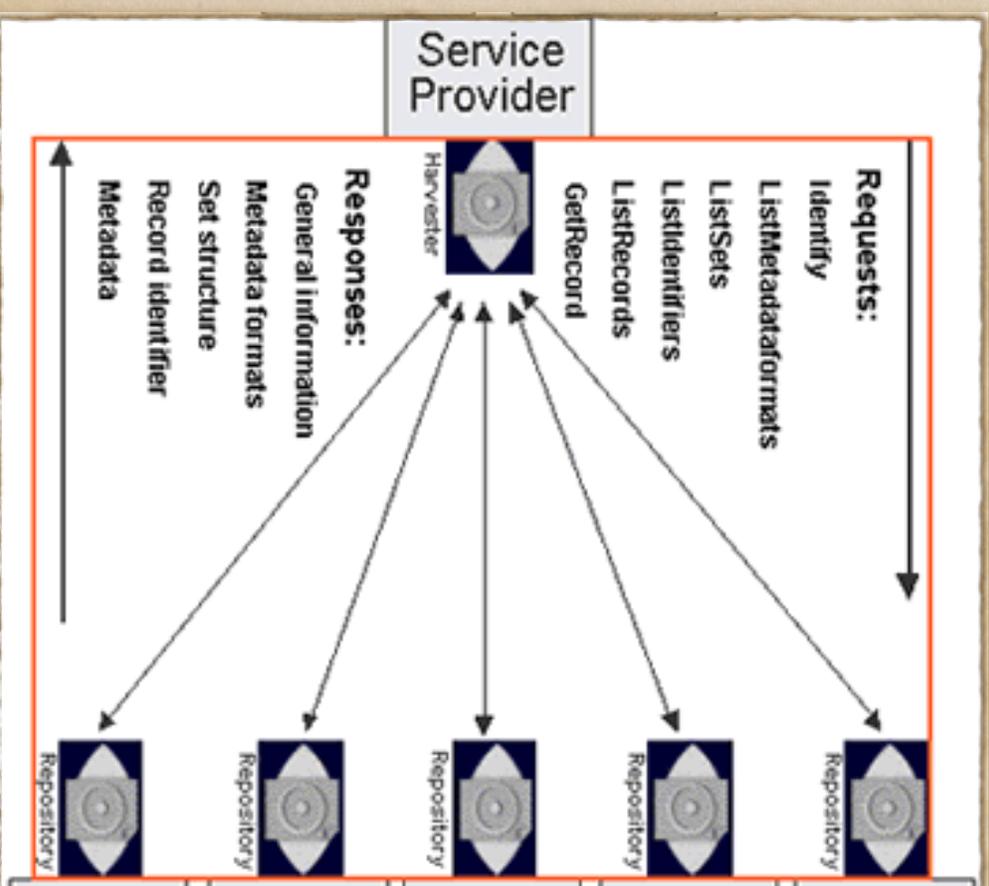
- ◆ the scope of collections;
- ◆ preservation and lifecycle management;
- ◆ the wide range of stakeholders;
- ◆ ownership of material and other legal issues; and
- ◆ cost implications

A Reliable Digital Repository

- ◆ negotiates for and accepts appropriate information from information producers and rights holders;
- ◆ obtains sufficient control of the information provided to support long-term preservation;
- ◆ determines, either by itself or with others, the users that make up its designated community, which should be able to understand the information provided;
- ◆ ensures that the information to be preserved is “independently understandable” to the designated community;
- ◆ follows documented policies and procedures that ensure the information is preserved against all reasonable contingencies and enables the information to be disseminated as authenticated copies of the original or as traceable to the original;
- ◆ makes the preserved information available to the designated community; and works closely with the repository’s designated community to advocate the use of standard practice in the creation of digital resources, including outreach programs for potential depositors.

OAI Protocol for Metadata Harvesting

The Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH) is a protocol developed by the Open Archives Initiative. It is used to collect the metadata descriptions of the records in an archive so that services can be built using metadata from many archives. An implementation of OAI-PMH must support representing metadata in Dublin Core, but may also support additional representations. OAI-PMH uses XML over HTTP. Version 2.0 was updated in 2008.



Open Source

Open source software is made available under a license — there are many variations — that allows the software to be used free of charge and makes its source code available for modification and improvement, provided that the improvements revert to the developer community. Open source systems predominate in this area of computing, largely because commercial developers have not viewed it as sufficiently lucrative

Key Factors in Adoption and Use

- ◆ Compliance with Technical Standards, including OAS and OAI-PHM
- ◆ Workflows
- ◆ Import/Export Capabilities
- ◆ Extensibility
- ◆ Presentation Modes

Cost Factors

- ◆ **Labor** — setup/startup time is relatively short, but collection building is a labor-intensive process
- ◆ **Computer** — a small-to-medium sized Intel-based server is most appropriate
- ◆ **Disk Storage & Backup** — storage costs are low and continue to drop, but the storage system should be wholly redundant
- ◆ **Other software** — For collections that entail audio, video, and/or image files, utilities supporting the processing, conversion, etc., of such files will be needed; open source options are generally available, but not always sufficient

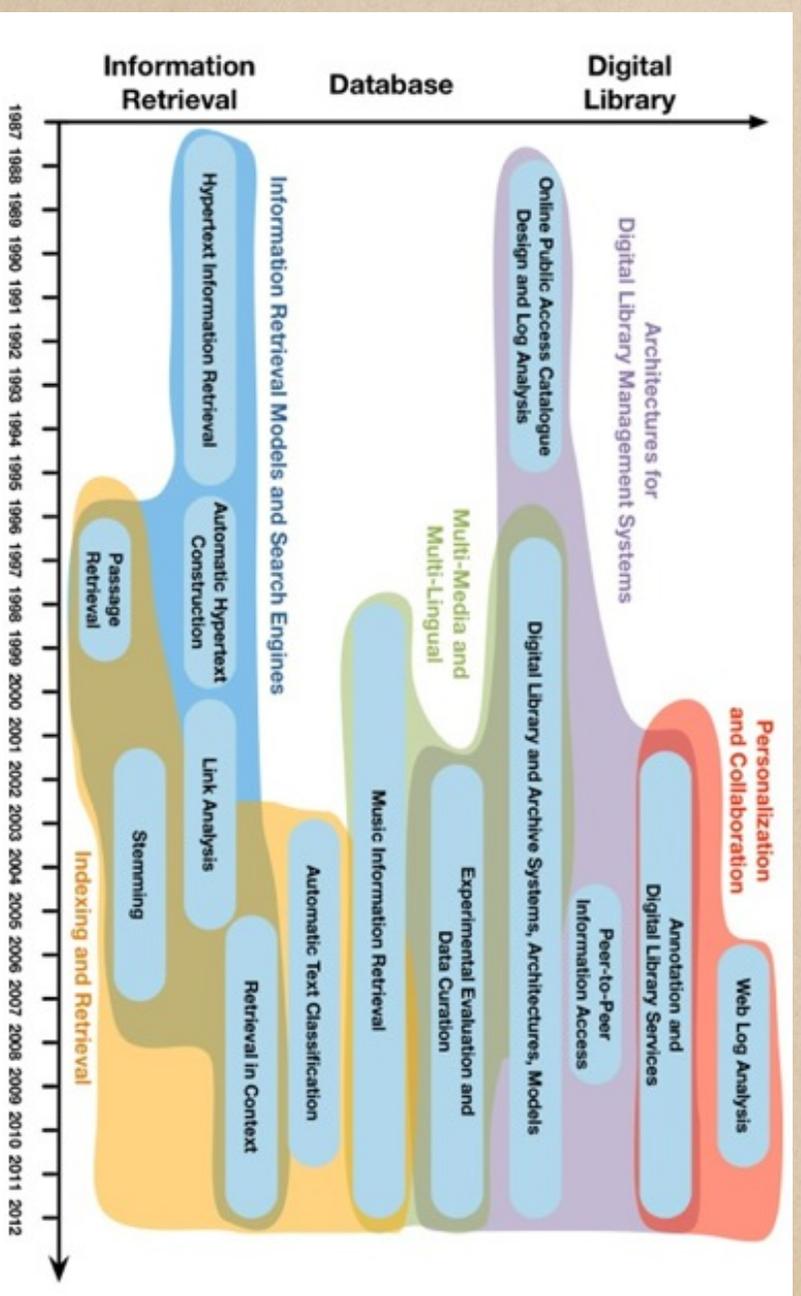
Costs of External Support

- ◆ **DuraCloud** — basic plan is \$1800 a year, with 1TB storage
- ◆ **omeka.net** — plans range from \$50-999 a year, with 1-25GB storage and support for unlimited sites, plugins, and themes on the high end
- ◆ **ePrints Services** — prices on request

Key Open Source Systems

Digital Archive

The digital archive is distinguished by the use of metadata schemes that have been developed within the archival community and by an emphasis on the collection, as opposed to discrete items, as the primary structure for organization and presentation.



Digital Asset Management

Digital asset management systems tend to place less emphasis on the support for formally defined metadata schemes, often relying instead on more ad hoc approaches to description, and more emphasis on the presentation of content.



Digital Repositories

Digital repositories are systems designed to store and provide access to digital objects of various types, and they are distinguished by the use of standardized metadata schemes, usually based on the Dublin Core elements, as a basis for description and information retrieval, and comparatively more sophisticated workflows.

Of the current systems, ePrints is the most popular, because it supports self-archiving. DSpace is also popular. Its customizable workflow, increasing extensibility, and support for standardized formatting and packaging are main reasons.

L-A-M-P Model

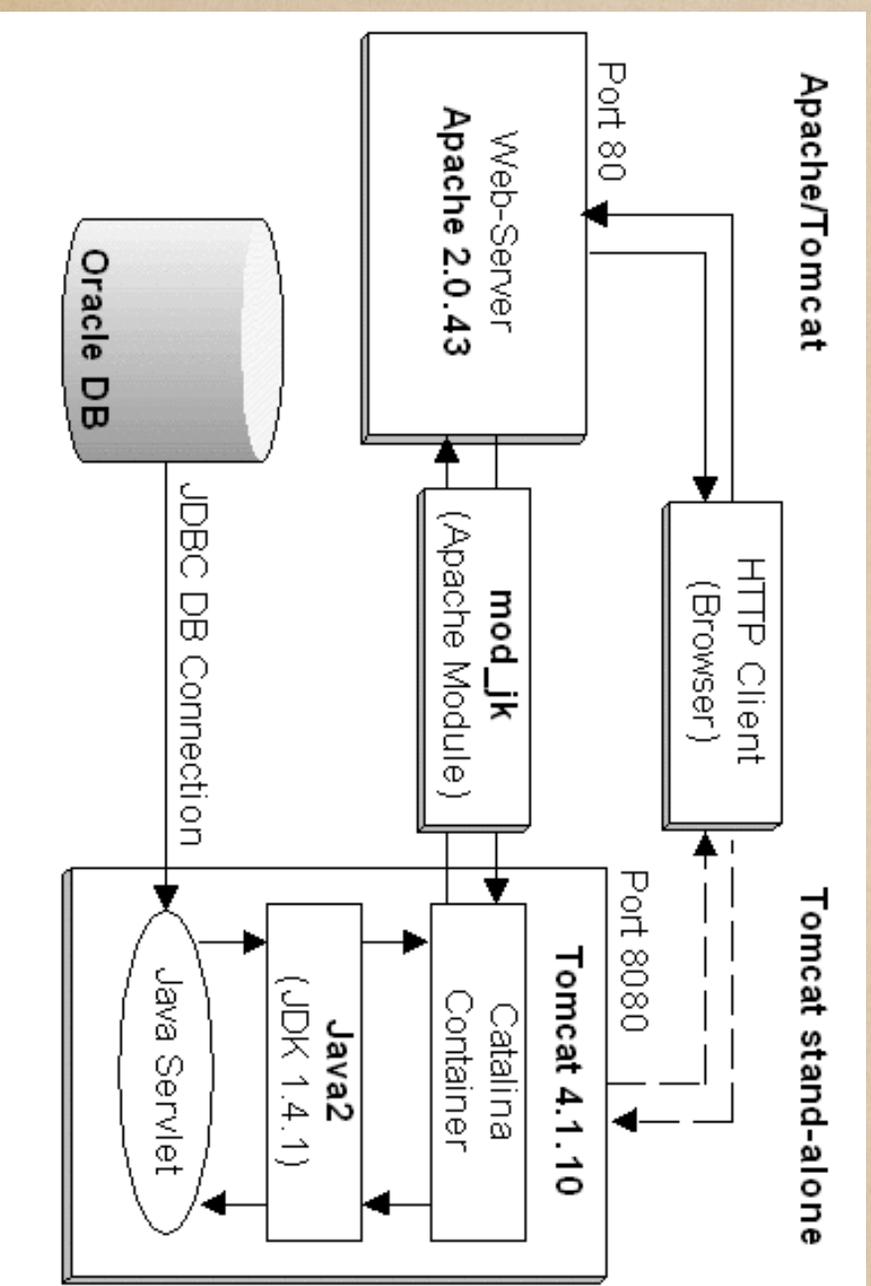
The LAMP model is the most commonly used configuration, owing to the ease with which the underlying database and the Web server may be integrated.

LAMP:



Apache Tomcat

Like LAMP configurations, Apache Tomcat may be configured to work with open source RDMS such as MySQL and PostgreSQL. Under heavier loads, Tomcat configurations are thought to be more stable



AToM — Access to Memory

The screenshot shows the ATOM website interface. At the top right, there is a navigation menu with links for HOME, CONTACT US, FRANÇAIS, and LOG IN. Below the menu is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search". The main header area features the ARCHIVESCANADA.ca logo, which includes the text "Canadian Archives Information Network" and "RÉSEAU CANADIEN D'ARCHIVES ET D'INFORMATION". A "BETA" badge is positioned below the logo. On the left side, there is a "Browse by" section with five categories, each represented by an icon: Archival descriptions (document icon), People and organizations (person icon), Archival institutions (building icon), Subjects (tag icon), and Places (location pin icon). Below these categories is a list of "Digital objects" with a camera icon. A large white callout box with a red border is overlaid on the page, containing the following text:

This is a top-level view of a version of AToM that is being developed in conjunction with Archives Canada. This version offers new presentational capabilities.

Basic Entry under ATOM

atom Search Browse

Supporting LIS Education at the University of Pittsburgh

Edit accession record

User

Basic info

Accession number
2014.09.22/1

Acquisition date
2014.09.22

Immediate source of acquisition

Location information

Donor/transferring body area

Administrative area

Rights area

Archival description area

Cancel Create

This is the basic entry form for ATOM, supplemented by forms dealing with administrative and IP issues as well as provenance and archival description.

Support for Archival Standards

Identity area

Context area

Content and structure area

Conditions of access and use area

Allied materials area

Notes area

Access points

Description control area

Rights area

Administration area

AToM provides support for archival standards pertaining to description and other forms of metadata

Cancel

Create

Template for AtOM's Administrative Area

Administrative area

Acquisition type

Resource type

Title

Creators

Archival/Custodial history

Scope and content

Appraisal, destruction and scheduling

Physical condition

Received extent units

Processing status

Processing priority

Processing notes

Includes information about type, creators, custodial history, appraisal, physical condition, processing status and priority, etc.

Authority Records under AToM

Edit Authority record - ISAAR

Untitled

Identity area

Description area

Dates of existence *

History

Places

Legal status

Functions, occupations and activities

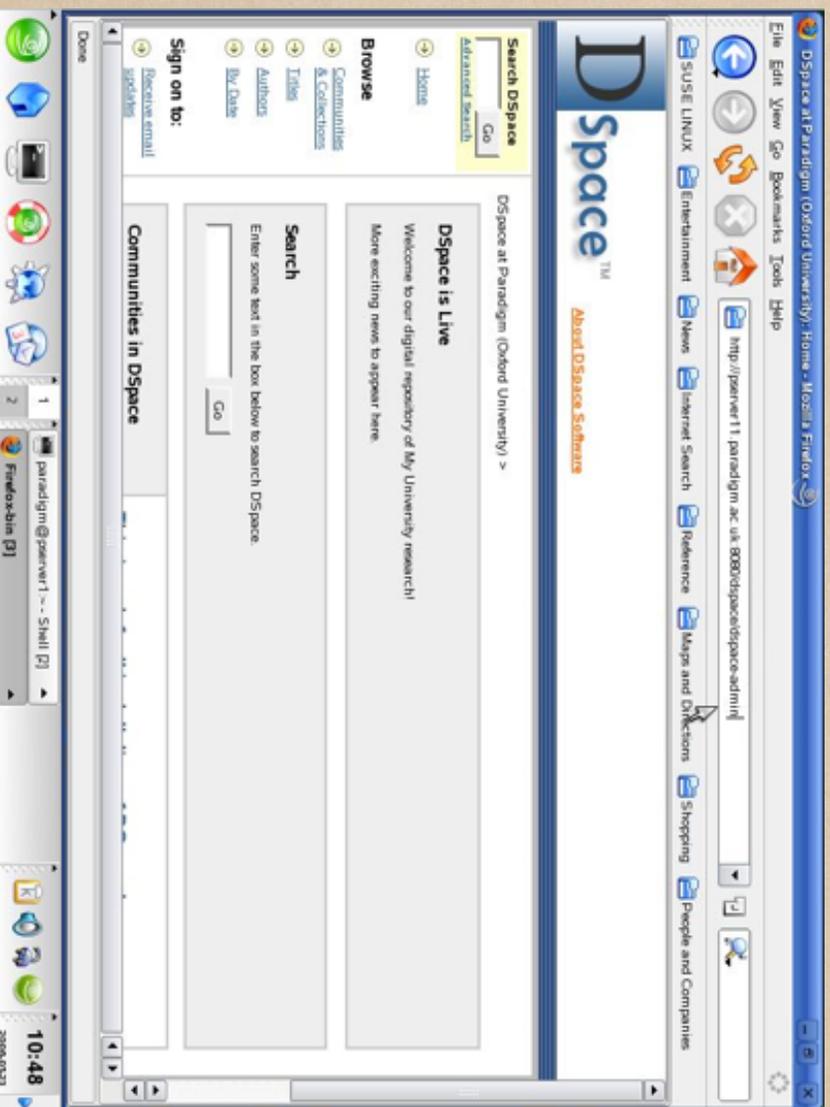
Mandates/sources of authority

This is a fragment of the form for creating authority records.

ISAAR is the ISAAR (CPF): International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families, and it forms the basis for the establishment of authority records under AToM. Like other aspects of AToM, the creation of authority records has been designed to conform to archival standards.

DSpace

DSpace, which began as a collaboration between MIT and Hewlett-Packard in 2002 and is now maintained by DuraSpace, supports key standards for metadata, packaging, and import/export.



DSpace Technology

DSpace is a set of cooperating Java web applications and utility programs that maintain an asset store and an associated metadata store. The Web applications provide interfaces for administration, deposit, ingest, search and access. The asset store is maintained on a file system or similar storage system. The metadata, including access and configuration information is stored in a relational database and supports the use of PostgreSQL and Oracle database. DSpace currently support two primary web interfaces: JSPLUI which uses JSP and the Java Servlet API and XMLUI (aka Manakin), which is based on Apache Cocoon, using XML and XSLT.

DSpace holdings are made available primarily via a web interface, but it also supports the OAI-PMH v2.0, and is capable of exporting METS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard) packages. DSpace supports the common interoperability standards used in the Institutional repository domain, such as Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting, SWORD, OpenSearch, and RSS. More recent versions of DSpace also support faceted search and browse functionality using Apache Solr.

DSpace, with XWILLUI

DSpace Repository

DSpace Home

Login

Kent: DSpace 4.0 at SIS

DSpace is an open source platform, providing digital service that collects, preserves, and distributes digital material. This site is named in honor of Allen Kent, one of the founders of the field of information science, and supports the endeavours of students enrolled in LIS 2610 Library and Archival Computing.

Communities in DSpace

Select a community to browse its collections.

- [LIS 2610 Library & Archival Computing](#)

Recently Added

Ebola and Hantaviruses

Peters, CJ (FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, 1997)

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) and Ebola haemorrhagic fever are acute diseases with high mortality rates in humans caused by negative-stranded RNA viruses for which we have no vaccines. These viruses present ...

Ebola haemorrhagic fever

Feldmann, Heinz; Geisbert, Thomas W. (The Lancet, 2011-03-05)

Ebola viruses are the causative agents of a severe form of viral haemorrhagic fever in man, designated Ebola haemorrhagic fever, and are endemic in regions of central Africa. The exception is the species Reston Ebola ...

Ebola Virus-like particles protect from lethal Ebola virus infection

Wierfield, Kelly; Boso, Catharine M.; Weischer, Brent C.; Deal, Emily M.; Mohamadzadeh, Mansour; Schnaljohn,

Alan; Aman, M. Javad; Bavari, Sina (PNAS, 2003-12-23)

The filovirus Ebola causes hemorrhagic fever with 70-80% human mortality. High case-fatality rates, as well as known aerosol infectivity, make Ebola virus a potential global health threat and possible biological warfare ...

Search DSpace

Go

Advanced Search

Browse

All of DSpace
Communities & Collections
By Issue Date
Authors
Titles
Subjects

My Account

Login
Register

Discover

Author
Eraser, William R. (5)
Gallib, T. R. (4)
Christensen, Kaare (3)
Eidmann, Heinz (3)
Kaorio, Jaakko (3)
Raclet, Thierry (3)
Armstrong, S. A. (2)
Aspin, Colin (2)
Barrow, Jay (2)
Beck, Tracy L. (2)
... View More

Subject

The DSpace interface can be enhanced; the most popular enhancement, also known as “Manakin,” was developed at Texas A&M.

Standard Entry under DSpace

Motivation concepts in behavioral neuroscience Berridge, Kent C

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/2345/6789/5716>
Date: 2004-04

Abstract:
Concepts of motivation are vital to progress in behavioral neuroscience. Motivational concepts help us to understand what limbic brain systems are chiefly evolved to do, i.e., to mediate psychological processes that guide real behavior. This article evaluates some major motivation concepts that have historic importance or have influenced the interpretation of behavioral neuroscience research. These concepts include homeostasis, setpoints and settling points, intervening variables, hydraulic drives, drive reduction, appetitive and consummatory behavior, opponent processes, hedonic reactions, incentive motivation, drive centers, dedicated drive neurons (and drive neuropeptides and receptors), neural hierarchies, and new concepts from affective neuroscience such as allostasis, cognitive incentives, and reward "sinks" versus "wasting".

[Show full item record](#)

Files in this Item



Name: Motivation concepts ...
Size: 2.245Mb
Format: PDF

[View/Open](#)

This item appears in the following Collection(s)

Search DSpace

Search DSpace
 This Collection

[Advanced Search](#)

Browse

All of DSpace
Communities & Collections
By Issue Date
Authors
Titles
Subjects
This Collection
By Issue Date
Authors
Titles
Subjects

My Account

[Logout](#)
[Profile](#)
[Submissions](#)

Context

[Edit this item](#)
[Export item](#)
[Export Metadata](#)



Edit Item

[Item Status](#) [Item Bistreams](#) [Item Metadata](#) [View Item](#) [Curate](#)

Welcome to the item management page. From here you can withdraw, reinstate, move or delete the item. You may also update or add new metadata / bistreams on the other tabs.

Item Internal ID: 663

Handle: 123456789/576

Last Modified: 2014-02-24 14:30:04 619

Item Page: <http://kent.exp.sis.pitt.edu:8080/xml/handle/123456789/576>

Edit item's authorization policies: [Authorizations...](#)

Withdraw item from the repository: [Withdraw...](#)

Move item to another collection: [Move...](#)

Make item private: [Make it private...](#)

Completely expunge item: [Permanently delete](#)

[Return](#)

Search DSpace

[Go](#)

Advanced Search

Browse

All of DSpace
Communities & Collections
By Issue Date
Authors
Titles
Subjects

My Account

Logout
Profile
Substitutions

Administrative

Access Control
People
Groups
Authorizations
Registries
Metadata
Format
Items
Withdrawn Items
Private Items
Control Panel
Statistics
Item Metadata

Editing a DSpace Item

Metadata under DSpace

Metadata		
Remove	Name	Value
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.contributor.author	Berridge, Kent C
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.date.accessioned	2014-02-24T19:30:04Z
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.date.available	2014-02-24T19:30:04Z
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.date.issued	2004-04
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.description.abstract	Concepts of motivation are vital to progress in behavioral neuroscience. Motivational concepts help us to understand what limbic brain systems are chiefly evolved to do, i.e., to mediate psychological processes that guide real behavior. This article evaluates some major motivation
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.description.provenance	Submitted by [redacted] (mab394@pitt.edu) on 2014-02-24T06:12:02Z No. of bitstreams: 1 Motivation concepts in behavioral neuroscience.pdf: 2354677 bytes,
<input type="checkbox"/>	dc.description.provenance	Approved for entry into archive by Michael Balkenhol (mab384@pitt.edu) on 2014-02-24T19:01:06Z (GMT) No. of bitstreams: 1 Motivation concepts in behavioral neuroscience.pdf: 2354677 bytes, checksum: e3fad1d2aa9a9967b9ae9426b62011dd (MD5)

en

en

en_US

Language

Default Policies Set

Policies for Collection " [REDACTED] " (123456789/295, ID: 36)

[Click here to add a new policy.](#)

ID	Action	Group
<input type="checkbox"/> 25743	ADD	COLLECTION_36_WORKFLOW_STEP_3 [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25742	ADD	COLLECTION_36_WORKFLOW_STEP_2 [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25741	ADD	COLLECTION_36_WORKFLOW_STEP_1 [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25740	ADD	COLLECTION_36_SUBMIT [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25739	ADMIN	COLLECTION_36_ADMIN [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25738	DEFAULT_BITSTREAM_READ	Anonymous [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25737	DEFAULT_ITEM_READ	Anonymous [Edit]
<input type="checkbox"/> 25736	READ	Anonymous [Edit]

[Delete Selected](#)

[Return](#)

Metadata Fields

Schema metadata fields

ID	Field	Scope Note
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 dc.contributor.advisor	Use primarily for thesis advisor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 dc.contributor.author	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 dc.contributor.editor	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 dc.contributor.illustrator	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 dc.contributor.other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 dc.contributor	A person, organization, or service responsible for the content of the resource. Catch-all for unspecified contributors.
<input type="checkbox"/>	7 dc.coverage.spatial	Spatial characteristics of content.
<input type="checkbox"/>	8 dc.coverage.temporal	Temporal characteristics of content.
<input type="checkbox"/>	9 dc.creator	Do not use; only for harvested metadata.
<input type="checkbox"/>	11 dc.date.accessioned	Date DSpace takes possession of item.
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 dc.date.available	Date or date range item became available to the public.
<input type="checkbox"/>	13 dc.date.copyright	Date of copyright.
<input type="checkbox"/>	14 dc.date.created	Date of creation or manufacture of intellectual content if different from date:issued.
<input type="checkbox"/>	15 dc.date.issued	Date of publication or distribution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	16 dc.date.submitted	Recommend for theses/dissertations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	67 dc.date.updated	The last time the item was updated via the SWORD

OAI Harvesting

Control Panel

Java Information

DSpace Configuration

System-wide Alerts

Harvesting

Current Activity

Harvest Scheduler Controls

Status:

Automatic harvesting is not active. [\(refresh\)](#)

Actions:

[Start Harvester](#)

[Reset Harvest Status](#)

Collections set up for harvesting:

Active harvests:

Queued harvests:

OAI errors:

Internal errors:

Generator Settings

ORE source: oai

Harvester Settings

- OCLC Research periodically harvests OAI-compliant metadata from the institutional repositories of interested DSpace users. OCLC converts the harvested metadata into a format suitable for re-harvesting by non-OAI services and popular search engines. Specific tasks involved in this process include
 - harvesting the DSpace metadata using OAI-PMH
 - resolving DSpace handles so that originating institutions can be identified
 - making the resulting URLs harvestable by search services such as Google

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Warfield, Kelly; Boso, Catherine M.; Walcher, Brent C.; Dial, Emily M.; Mwanuziye, Mansour; Schnitzler,

Alex; Amun, M.; Javed, Bawar; Sira (PNAS, 2003-12-23)

The Ebola Ebola causes hemorrhagic fever with 70-90% human mortality. High case-fatality rates, as well as known aerosol infectivity, make Ebola virus a potential global health threat and possible biological weapon...

Current ebola vaccines

Herrera, Thomas; Groszeth, Alison; Feldmann,

Ebolaviruses cause severe viral hemorrhagic fevers of up to 90%. Currently, neither a spec...

Field immobilization for treatment of

Schwartz (WHO) at Gorong National Park, Tanzania, lindings, challenges, and lessons learned

London, Elizabeth; Travis, Dominic; Saura, Richard; Lutz, Emma; Wilson, Michael; Gamble, Kathryn; Tero, Karen;

Leventz, Fabian; Ehlers, Bernhard; Keefe, Brandon; Hahn, Beatrice; Thomas, Gillespie; Raphael, Jane; Collins,

Anthony (2013-01-19)

Infectious diseases are widely presumed to be one of the greatest threats to ape conservation in the wild. Human diseases are of particular concern, and the costs and benefits of human presence in protected areas with...

Search DSpace



Advanced Search

Browse

All of DSpace
Communities & Collections
By Issue Date
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Login
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Discover

Author
Eraser, William B. (15)
Golub, T. R. (4)
Christensen, Kaare (3)
Edelstein, Heinz (3)
Kerho, Jaakko (3)
Rackel, Thierry (3)
Armstrong, S. A. (2)
Aron, Colin (2)
Bulow, Jany (2)
Bock, Tracy L. (2)
Van Albe...

Subject

<http://kent.exp.sis.pitt.edu:8080/xmlui/>

View Stats

Date Issued
2000--2014 (274)
1900--1999 (25)
1877--1899 (2)

RSS Feeds

RSS 1.0
 RSS 2.0
 Atom

[View more](#)

Omeka

Omeka mimics a development model that was devised by a number of open source content management systems, most notably Drupal, embracing a more modular approach to design and development.

The screenshot shows the Omeka website homepage. At the top left is the Omeka logo, which consists of a stylized leaf icon above the word "omeka" in lowercase. To the right of the logo is a search bar with the text "Search Omeka.org" and a "Search" button. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with links for "Showcase", "Get Involved", "Add-Ons", "Forums", "Documentation", and "Download". The main content area features several key selling points in colored boxes: "Serious Web Publishing", "Cost-Effective Design", "Flexible and Extensible", and "Free and Open Source". A central text block describes Omeka as a tool for creating complex narratives and sharing rich collections, adhering to Dublin Core standards. Below this is a red button with a white download icon and the text "Download Omeka" followed by "Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP". To the right of this button is a green button that says "No server? Try Omeka.net!". At the bottom of the screenshot is a "System Requirements" section. A large image at the bottom of the screenshot shows a collage of various Omeka web pages, including a search results page and a document viewer.

Omeka surrounds a core set of functions and features with extensions that may be installed and used at the discretion of the system's administrators, and some of which may be deployed on a collection-by-collection basis.

Omeka Entry for an Image

Omeka at SIS

Browse Items Browse Collections Browse Exhibits About Collection Tree Map

IMAGE FOR TIBBO'S "PLACING THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART: CONCEPTUAL AND TECHNICAL DIMENSIONS OF DIGITAL CURATION"

SEARCH



Dublin Core

Title
Image for Tibbo's "Placing the horse before the cart: Conceptual and Technical Dimensions of Digital Curation"

Creator
The Phrase Finder

Source
<http://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/plac-the-cart-before-the-horse.html>

Format
JPEG image

Embed

Copy the code below into your web page

```
<iframe class="omeka-embed" src="http://50.17.193.184/omeka/items/embed/1093" width="340px" height="315px" frameborder="0" allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

Collection
Embree, Digital Curation Images

Citation
The Phrase Finder, "Image for Tibbo's "Placing the horse before the cart: Conceptual and Technical Dimensions of Digital Curation"". Omeka at SIS, accessed September 21, 2014, <http://50.17.193.184/omeka/items/show/1093>.

This is a standard output for an entry under Omeka. Please note that it includes a description based on the Dublin Core, a citation in a standard format, and embedding code for transcluded use.

Omeka Entry for a PDF

Omeka at SIS

Browse Items Browse Collections Browse Exhibits About Collection Tree Map

DIGITAL CURATION: PRACTICE, PROMISE & PROSPECTS

**DIGITAL CURATION
PRACTICE, PROMISE & PROSPECTS**

Edited by:
Helen K. Tisdale
Christy Hark
Christopher A. Lee
Michael O'Brien

PROCEEDINGS OF
DigCCurr2009
May 29-30, 2009

April 1-3, 2009
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Digital Library
UNC
CHIL
UNC

Search

Collection
Voyager - Digital Curation - Texts

Tags
digital curation, education

Citation
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, "Digital Curation: Practice, Promise & Prospects," Omeka at SIS, accessed September 21, 2014.
<http://00.17.193.184/omeka/items/show/934>

Dublin Core

Title
Digital Curation: Practice, Promise & Prospects

In this example, Omeka presents a PDF version of a paper, with an automatically generated facsimile of the top page linked to the full text of the paper.

Dashboard
Items
Collections
Item Types
Tags
Exhibits
Simple Pages
OAI-PMH Harvester
LC Suggest
Collection Tree
Embedded Items
Comments
Map
Redact Elements
Zotero Import

Subject
Add Input

Use HTML

The topic of the resource

Digital curation and [OpenInfrastructure](#)

Remove Use HTML

Digital Libraries

- Digital Libraries
- Digital Libraries--Access control
- Digital Libraries--Access control--Canada
- Digital Libraries--Access control--Canada--Congresses
- Digital Libraries--Access control--Congresses
- Digital Libraries--Access control--United States
- Digital Libraries--Access control--United States--Congresses
- Digital Libraries--Collection development
- Digital Libraries--Congresses
- Digital Libraries--Management

An entity primarily responsible for making the resource

Public Featured

Save Changes

View Public Page

Delete

Omeka takes advantage of an API published by The Library of Congress to perform "look ups" of matching subject headings. This is accomplished via a plugin module called "LC Suggest" and helps standardize this aspect of metadata generation.

Omeka's LC Suggest Module

<http://50.17.193.184/omeka/>

Omeka at SIS

[Browse Items](#) [Browse Collections](#) [Browse Exhibits](#) [About](#) [Collection Tree](#) [Map](#)

Featured Item

EDUCATORS NEED TO BECOME DIGITAL CURATORS



The image displays different lenses indicating that educators are now required to become digital curators of a wide scope of disciplines throughout...

Featured Collection

RHOCK-DIGITAL IMAGES

Featured Exhibit

TESTING OMEKA

Recently Added Items



IMAGE FOR TIBBO'S "PLACING THE HORSE BEFORE THE CART: CONCEPTUAL AND TECHNICAL DIMENSIONS OF DIGITAL CURATION"

IMAGE FOR DIGITAL CURATION FOR DIGITAL NATIVES



ePrints

- ◆ EPrints is a Web and command-line application based on the LAMP architecture (but is written in Perl rather than PHP). It has been successfully run under Linux, Solaris and Mac OS X. A version for Microsoft Windows was released 17 May 2010.
- ◆ Version 3 of the software introduced a (Perl-based) plugin architecture for importing and exporting data, converting objects (for search engine indexing) and user interface widgets. Configuring an EPrints repository involves modifying configuration files written in Perl or XML. The appearance of a repository is controlled by HTML templates, CSS stylesheets and inline images. While EPrints is shipped with an English translation it has been translated to other languages through (redistributable) language-specific XML phrase files. Translations include Bulgarian, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian.



Key Proprietary Systems

CONTENTdm

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CONTENTdm Collection

menu off

add document to favorites : add page to favorites : reference url

back to results : previous : next

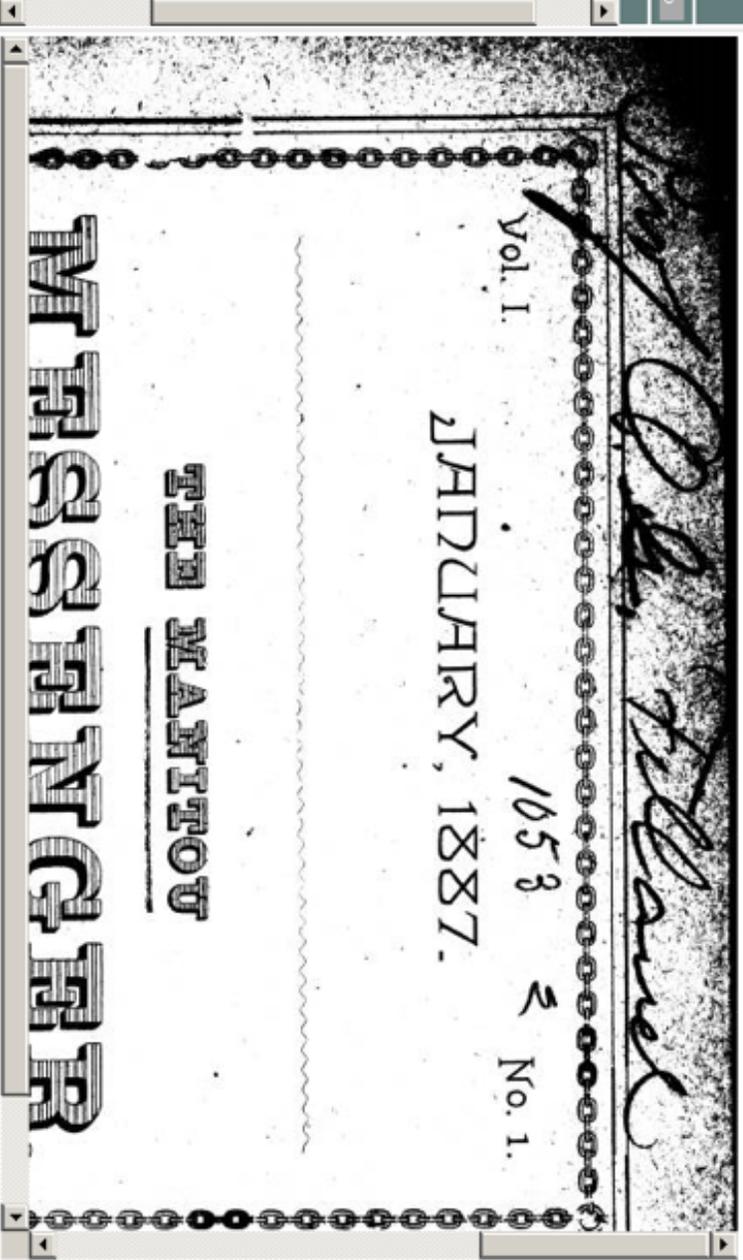
Search this object:

hit(s) : 1 previous hit : next hit

view:

previous page : next page

- Volume 001 Issue 01 January 1887
 - Cover page verso
 - Page 3
 - Page 4
 - Page 5
 - Page 6
 - Page 7
 - Page 8
 - Page 9
 - Page 10
 - Page 11
 - Page 12
 - Page 13
 - Page 14
 - Page 15
 - Page 18
- Volume 001 Issue 02 February 1887
- Volume 001 Issue 03 March 1887
- Volume 001 Issue 04 April 1887
- Volume 001 Issue 05 May 1887
- Volume 001 Issue 06 June 1887



20.5%

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Key Resources & Sites

- ◆ Atom — <https://www.accessmemory.org/en/>
- ◆ CONTENTdm
- ◆ DSpace — <http://www.dspace.org/>
- ◆ ePrints — <http://www.eprints.org/software/>
- ◆ Omeka — <http://omeka.org/>

ARMY

QUESTIONS

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