The Research of Open Conference Resources Organization Based on RDA Description

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1. Research Background

Nowadays, Academic exchanges evolve with the development of information technology. Researchers pay more and more attention on Open resources including FREE Resources and Open Access Resources. In China, open resources and Open Conference and Resources (OCR) are also attracted great attention. National Science Library of Chinese Academic Science (NSLCAS) attempted to do some researches on opening resources and their applications including the Acquisition and Service System of Open Conference Resources (ASOCR). The ASOCR is the earliest part of digital library of NALCAS and launched by Chengdu Branch of National Science Library of Chinese Academic Science. And it is a trial on opening resource researches and services. The first stage of the ASOCR was ended in December 2012 and obtained 3,532 conferences and 27,485 conference literatures by March 7, 2013. This poster addresses the describable method of open conference resources with RDA in the ASOCR.

2. Analysis of Contents of Resource Description

2.1. OCR Features

The OCR has a lot of features as follows:

- According to their contents, OCR can be categorized as: Conference Resource, Proceedings, and Conference Literature.
- The Conference literatures may be accessed authorized.
- At the present the resources formats involved in ASOCR were mainly PDF, also have PPT, DOC, PS and HTML

2.2. Page Arrangement and Depth

The lists of opening conference resource are described as HTML, PDF and etc. The page arrangement mode can be divided into three categories: content collection, schedule collection and full conference collection.

- Content collection: Conference literatures are sorted with their content. Multiply layer links are used to access full text of literature from content.
- Schedule collection: The titles, authors and abstracts are embedded in conference schedule. There may be exist multiply layer links to access the full text.
- Full conference collection: Conference literatures are organized as full conference collection. Users can access the full text through content.

2.3. Characteristic Relationship among Open Conference and Literature Resources

Characteristic I: There exist complex mapping relationships between conferences and proceedings. For example, series conferences and satellite meetings may have their own proceedings, however, one of the series conference proceeding must correspond with the series conferences information, like satellite meetings proceedings must correspond with the Core conferences.

Characteristic II: A piece of conference literature or one proceeding may have different forms in restrictions, format and Content type. A proceeding, for example, obtained by Open Access, free or only to members, may have electronic or print copy, and each of them have PDF\PPT\WOR5\TXT\HTML\PS\DOC\MP3\MPG formats.

3. The DC-Based Description Model of OCR

According to the characteristics of OCR, resources can be divided into three levels, Conferences (single conferences and series conferences), proceedings and conferences literatures. The work built three description criterions with DC. However, these Descriptor Criterions based on the DC might not be sufficient in expression of resources relationships. For example, if a particular literature instance has three formants e.g. PDF, PPT and MPG, they are recognized as three records without any association in ASOCR.

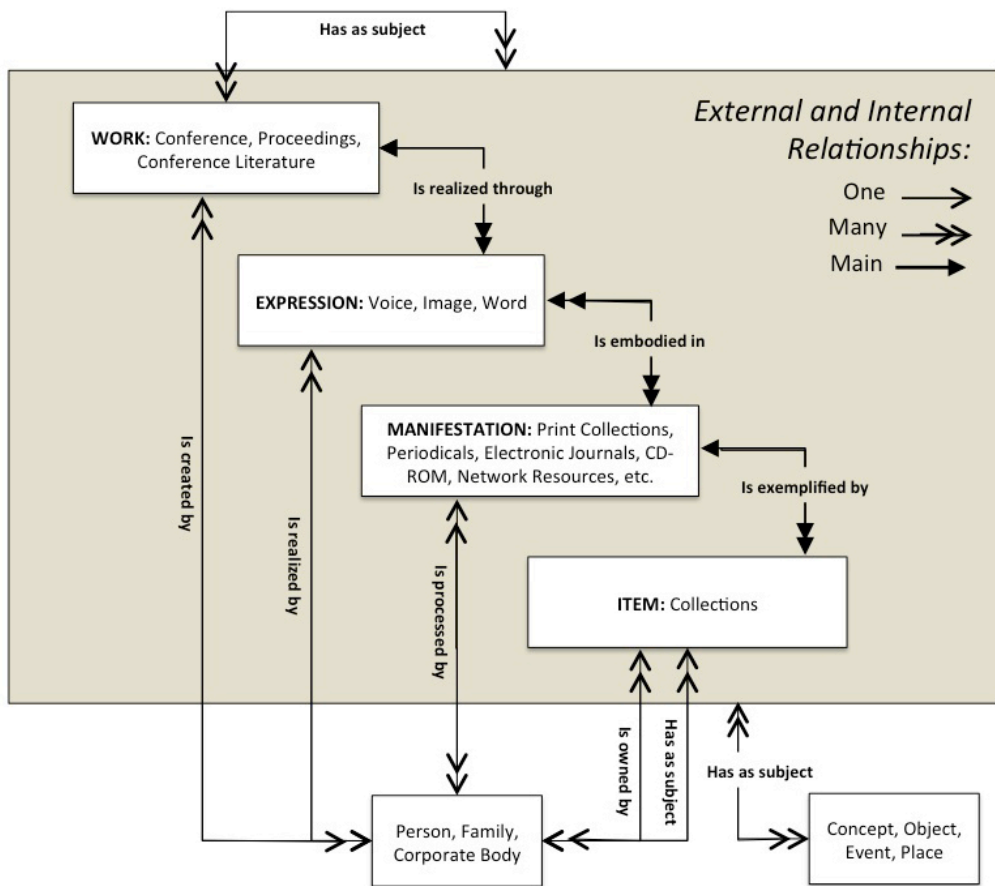## 4. Modeling OCR Based on RDA

FIG.1. The OCR organization model

5. The OCR Design Framework with RDA

Due to the work characteristics of four levels and three group entities, the designed framework includes three levels (specification, bibliography and collections) and four group element sets.
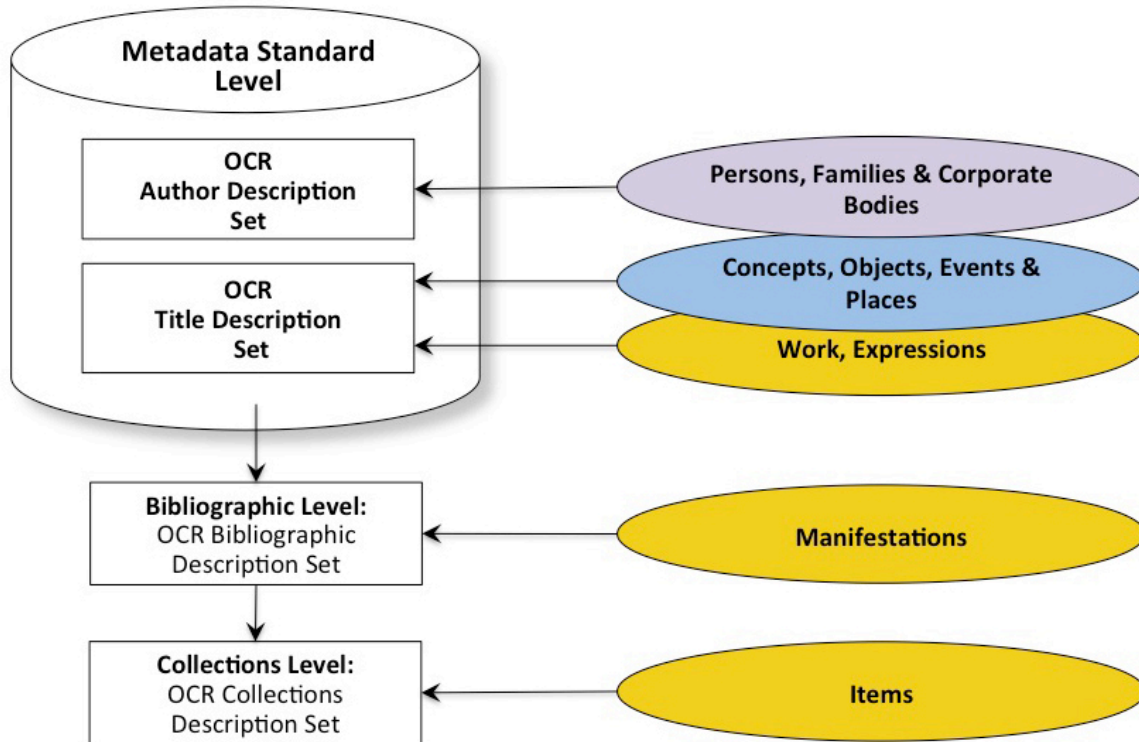

FIG. 2. The OCR Design Framework

6. Conclusions and Future Work

As for the future work, we will be focusing on following issues:

- On the basic of protecting intellectual property, perfecting conference and literatures resources metadata.
- Generating metadata of user information resources.
- *Exchanging metadata among different systems.*

Acknowledgements

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