

Metadata: The Organization of Information

LIB 1201

Wednesday, October 9, 2013

Why must
information be
organized?

What is metadata?

- information about information
- a surrogate for the real thing
- can be embedded in an object
- can be stored separately and linked via database
- or both, for example: books

What does metadata do?

- describes resources for the purpose of organizing them
- makes resources findable
- supports archiving and preservation
- NISO 2004, [Understanding Metadata](#) (pdf)

Two ways metadata is used:

- Taxonomies
- Folksonomies

Taxonomy

- A hierarchical classification system
- Library catalog:
 - Helps you find information on shelves
 - Helps librarians with cooperative cataloging
 - Helps control for variation in words used to describe similar topics
- Controlled vocabularies
 - Subject headings, subject terms, thesaurus

Folksonomy

- For example, tagging our blog posts
- User-generated metadata
- “Flat” non-hierarchical system
- Flexible, individual, social
- Used in blogs, wikis, other social media
 - “Like” or “favorite” is a familiar example
- Can help create community of users around shared knowledge and interests

Why are we talking
about metadata
in this class?

Activity

- Pick two blog posts of yours from anytime during the semester
 - If these posts are missing tags, add them now
- Search here <http://id.loc.gov/> and assign at least 2 subject headings to your 2 blog posts; tag your posts with these subject headings
- Or see the Library of Congress website at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/lcco/> to browse subjects & subject headings
- Share your results with the class

Metadata for non-text media

Challenges

- For text, computer programs can pull out metadata
 - for example, search engines search keywords
- For images, videos, multimedia machine-generated metadata is trickier
 - Some added during the creation process
 - Filenames can also contain metadata
 - Human-generated metadata is time-intensive

Process

- New technologies can assign machine-generated metadata to non-text media
 - Content-based image retrieval (pixel recognition)
 - Voice recognition
 - Optical character recognition (OCR) for text scanned as images
- Users can assign metadata during the publishing or storage process

For Tuesday, October 15

MONDAY SCHEDULE!

(AND YES, WE MEET WEDNESDAY 10/16 ALSO)

Discussion: Search mechanics; what is a database;
how a search engine works

Reading: Badke Ch. 3, Liddy, Leibman

Assignment: One reading response blog post

Discussion facilitators: Sandy, Frank, Benny