

The UC Davis BIBFLOW Project



Michael Colby
Principal Cataloger and Music Librarian
University of California Davis Library

IAML Congress
July 4, 2016

Overview of BIBFLOW Project

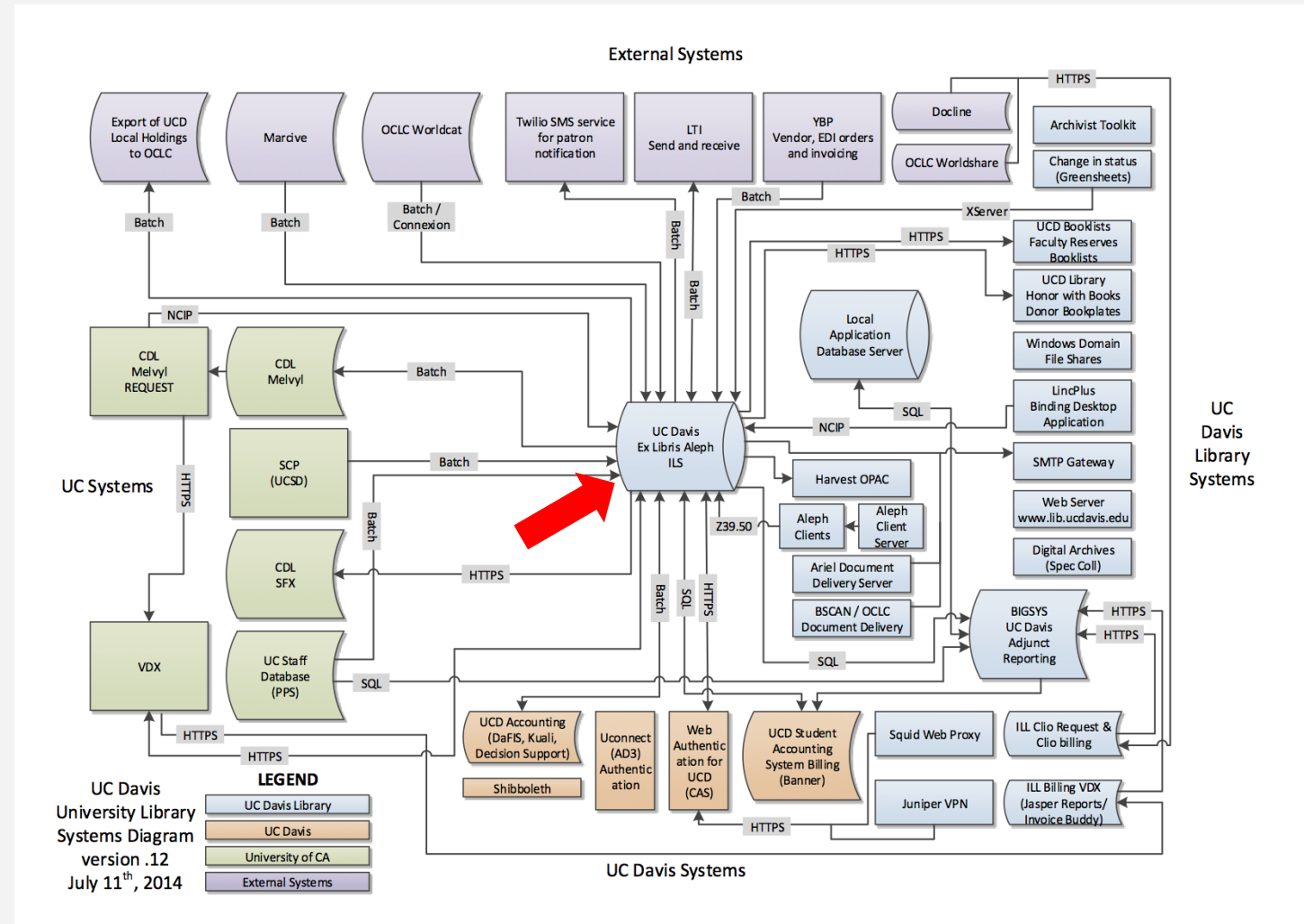
- A 2-year project of the UC Davis University Library and Zepheira, funded by the Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (May 2014 – April 2016)
- Official title: “Reinventing Cataloging: Models for the Future of Library Operations”

What is BibFrame?

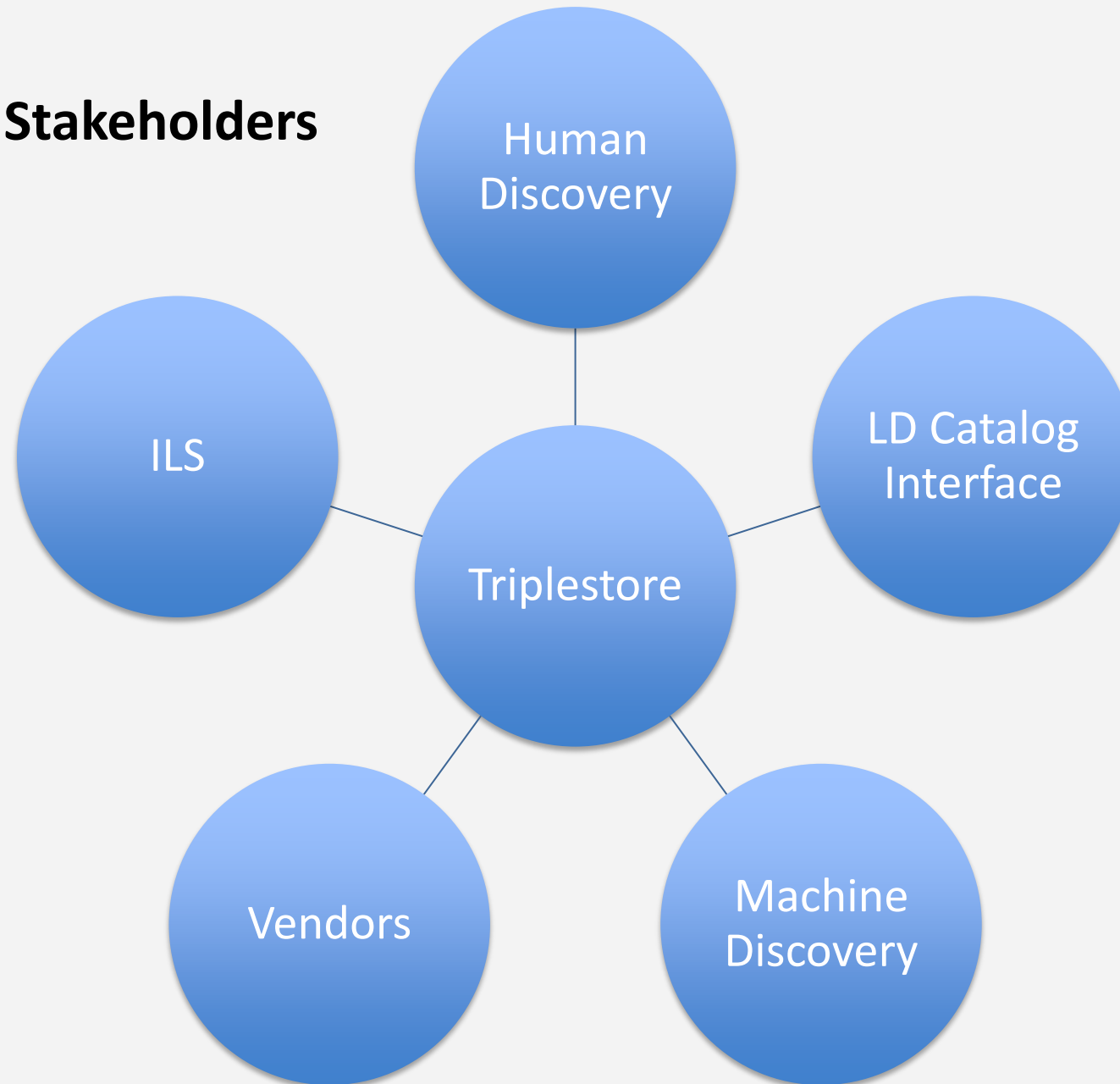
- A web-based replacement for the MARC format
- Designed for a linked data model, utilizing Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI)
- www.loc.gov/bibframe

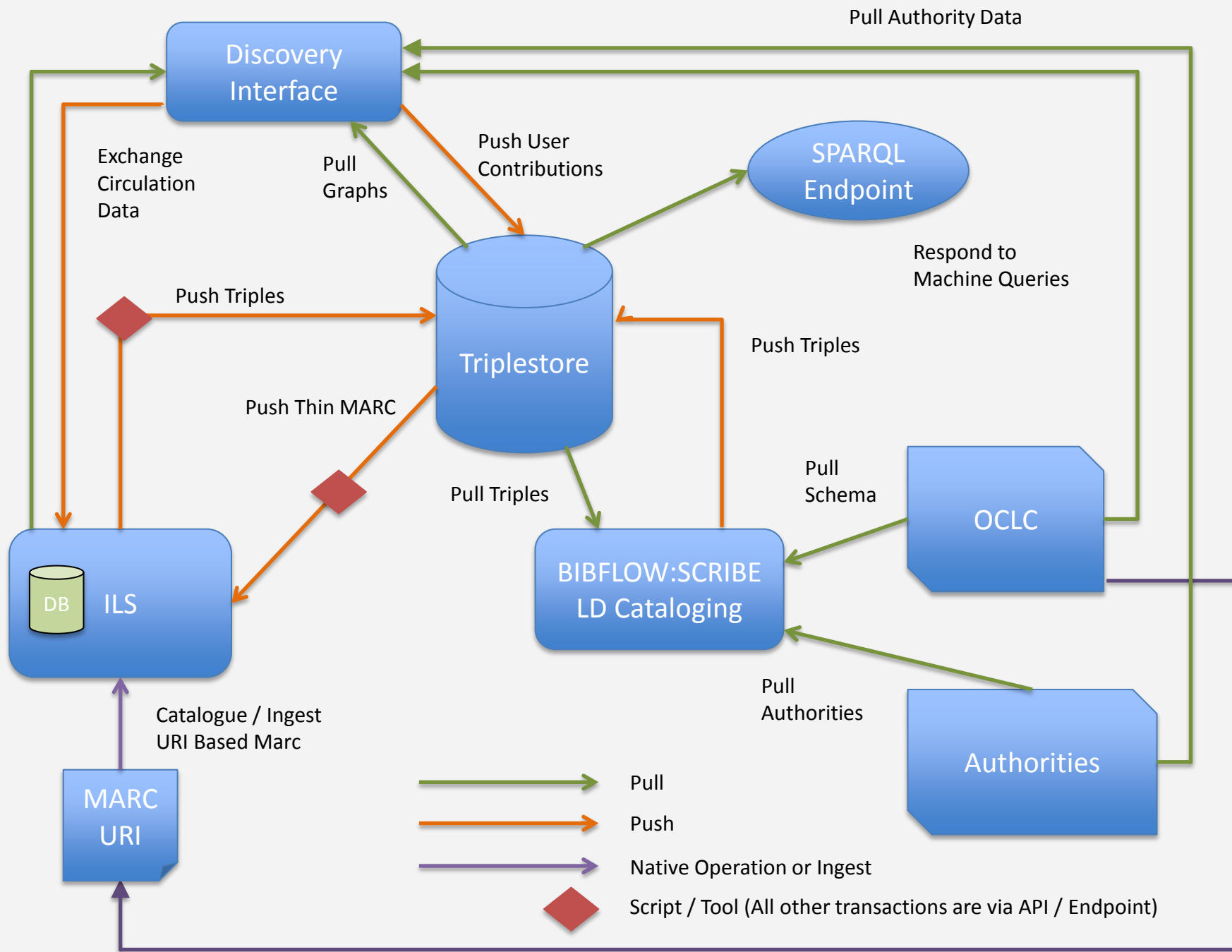
Overview of BIBFLOW Project

- A research project that will address questions like “What impact will adoption of **BIBFRAME** have on technical services **workflows** in an academic library”?
- Its primary purpose is to understand the ecosystem, test solutions, and provide a **roadmap** of how libraries can iteratively **migrate** to linked data without disrupting patron or business services.

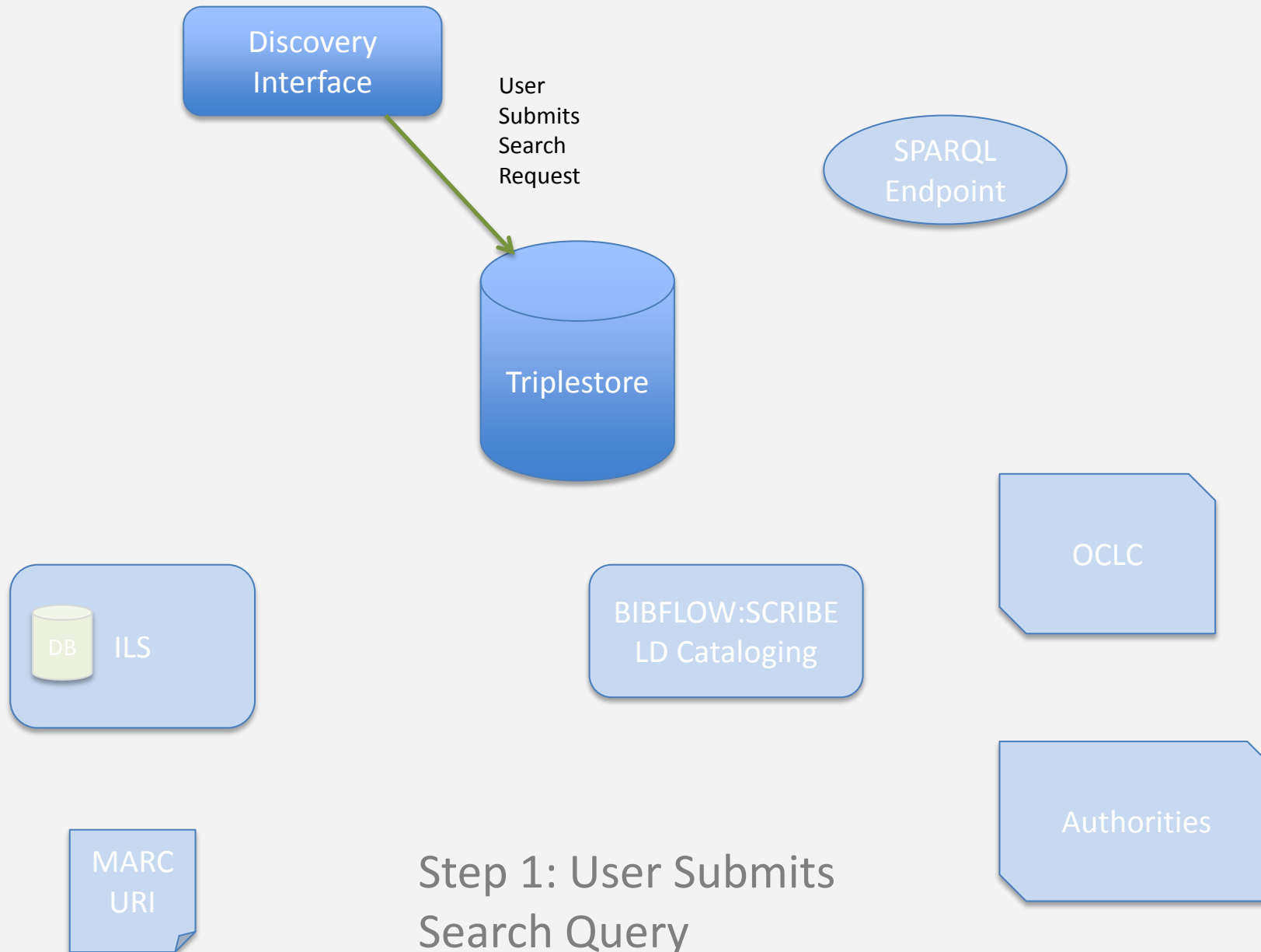


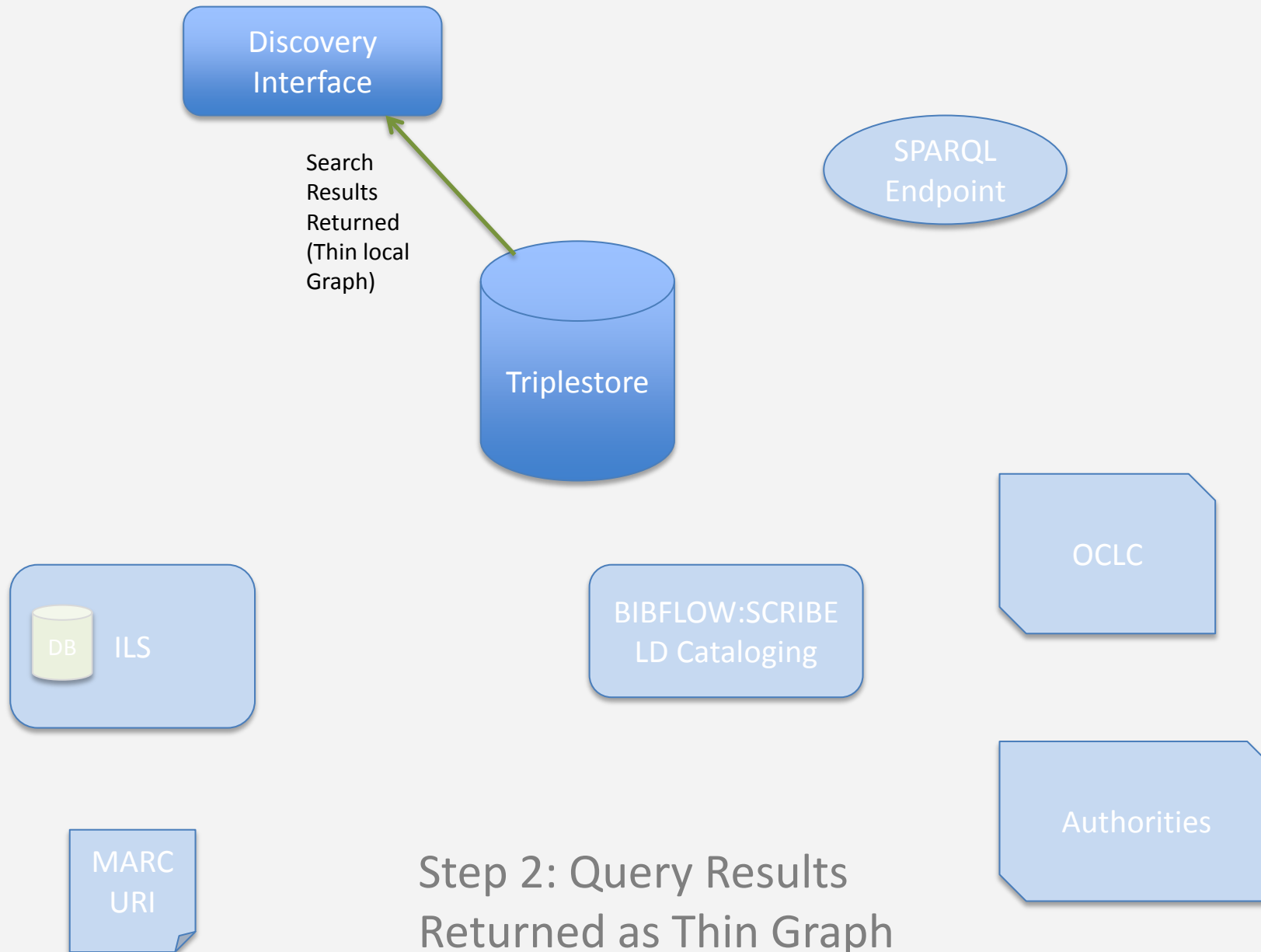
Roadmap: Primary Stakeholders

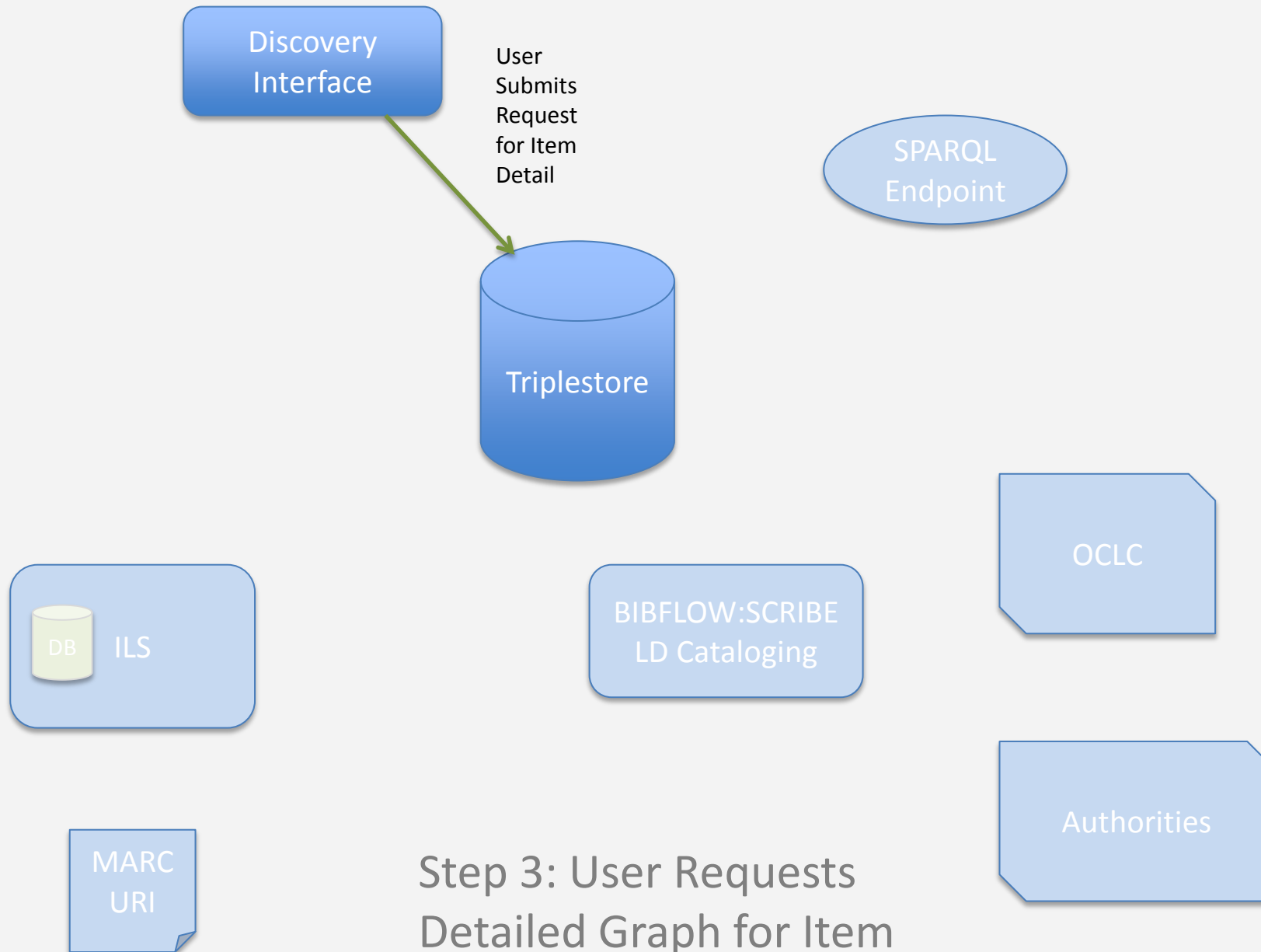


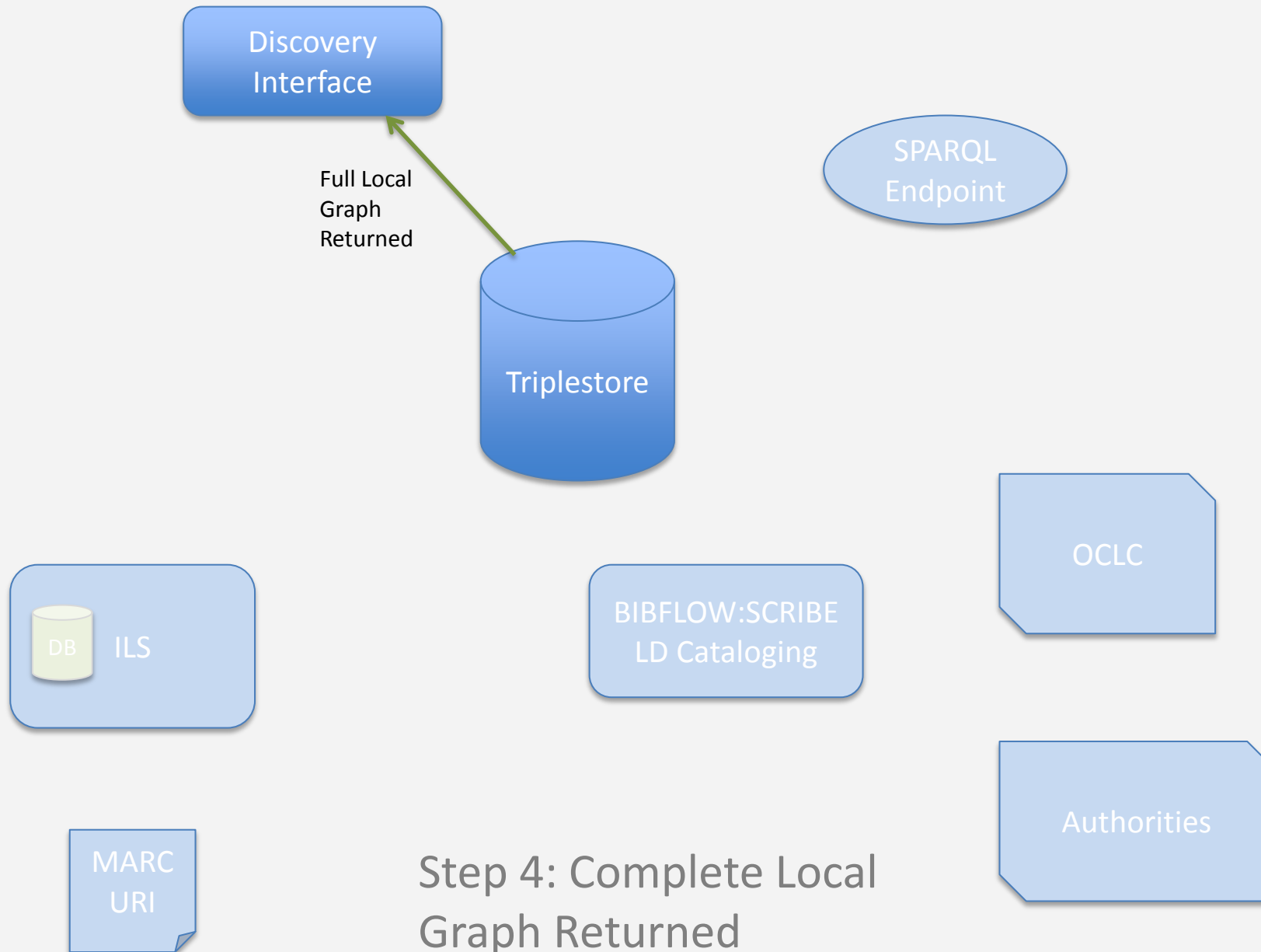


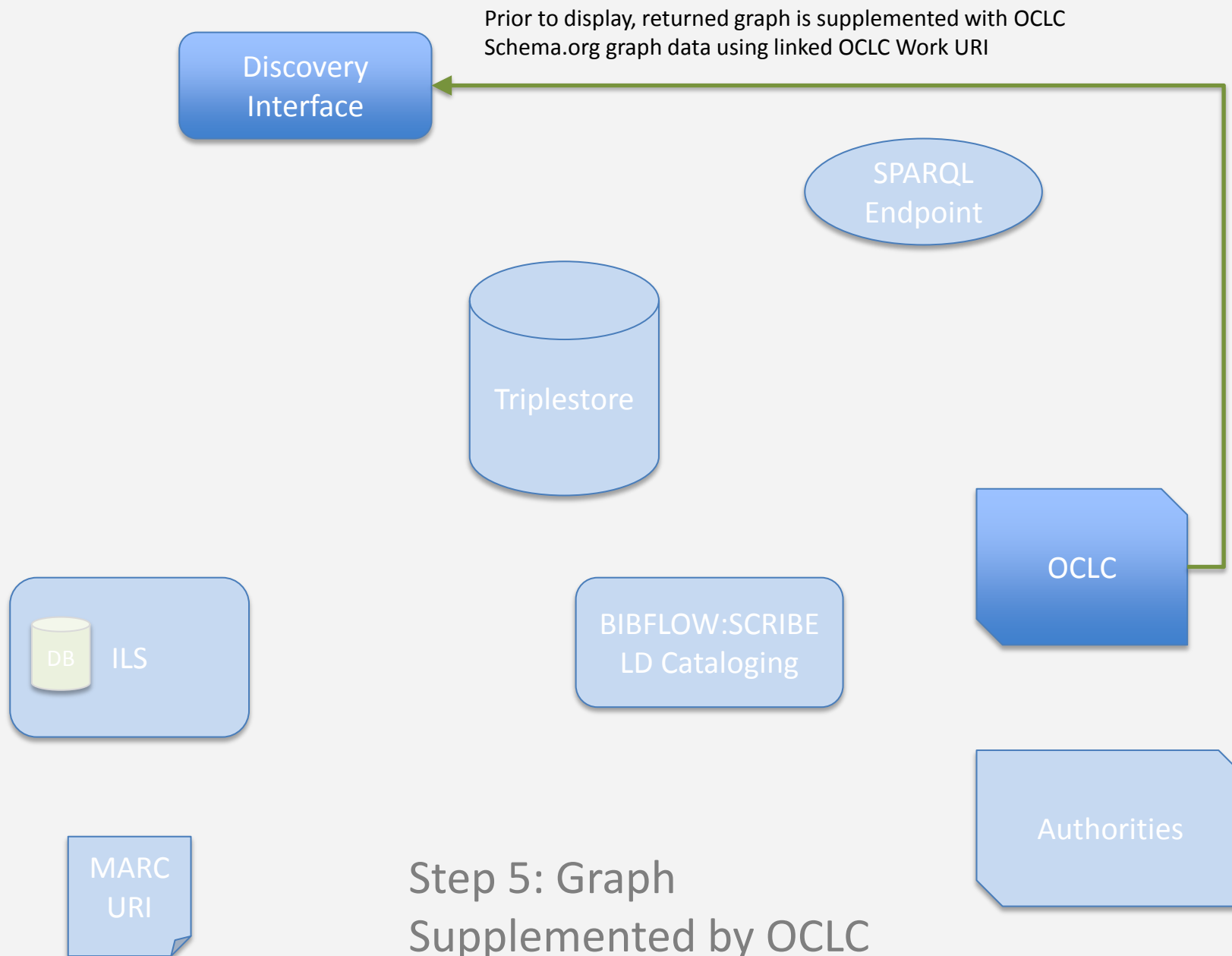
Discovery Information Flow





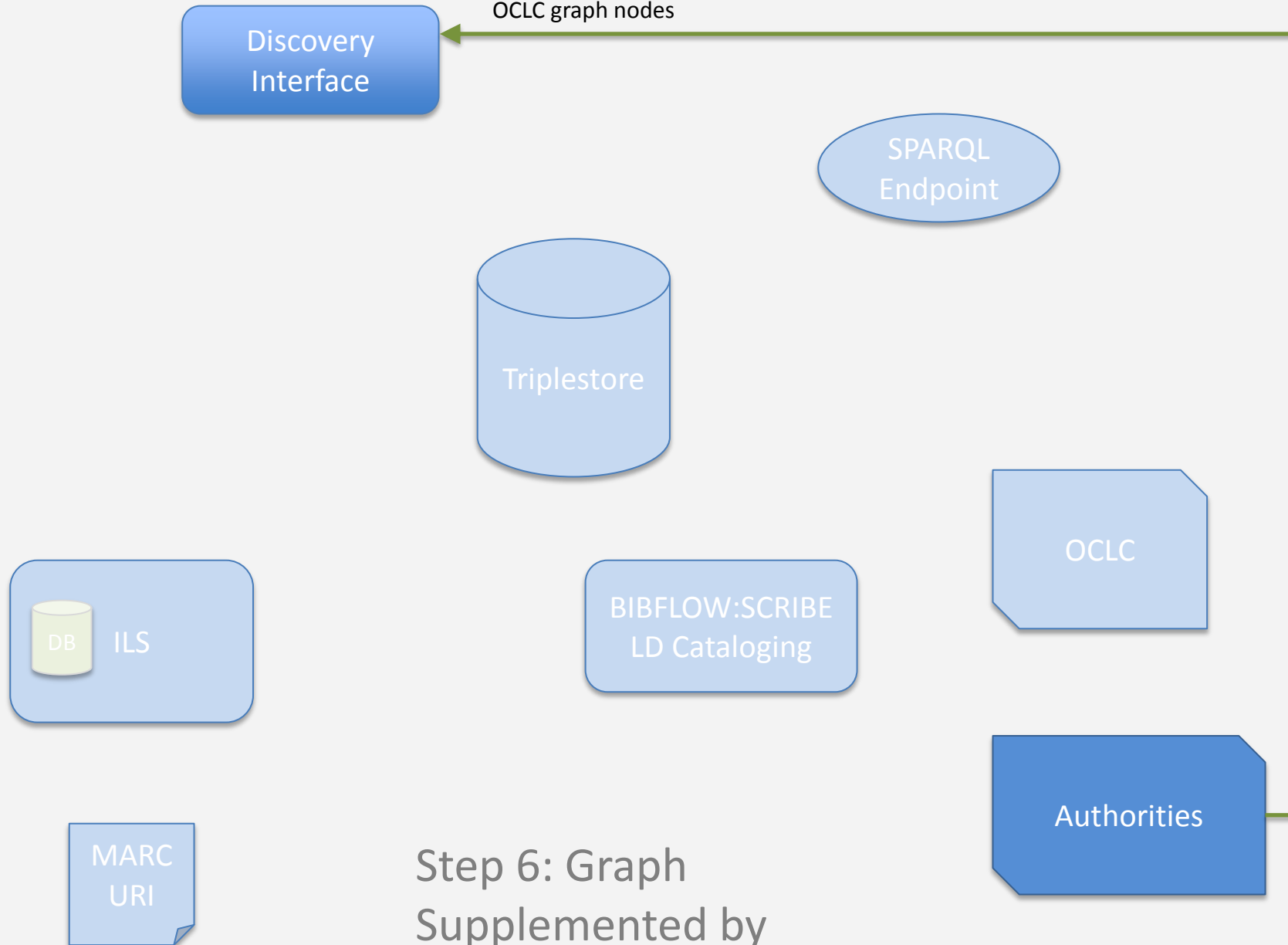






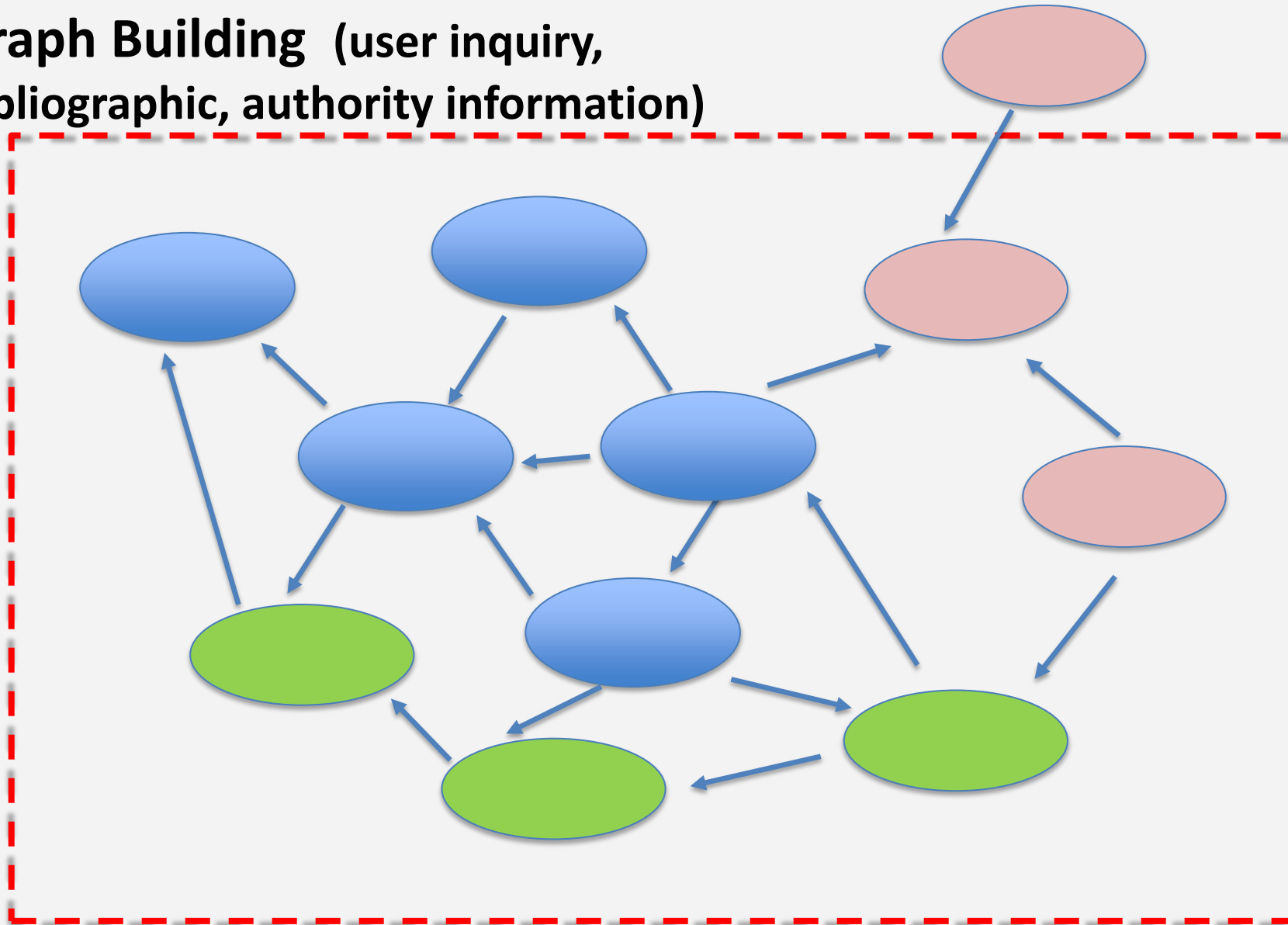
Step 5: Graph
Supplemented by OCLC
Schema.org graph

Prior to display, graph is supplemented with authority data linked via local and OCLC graph nodes

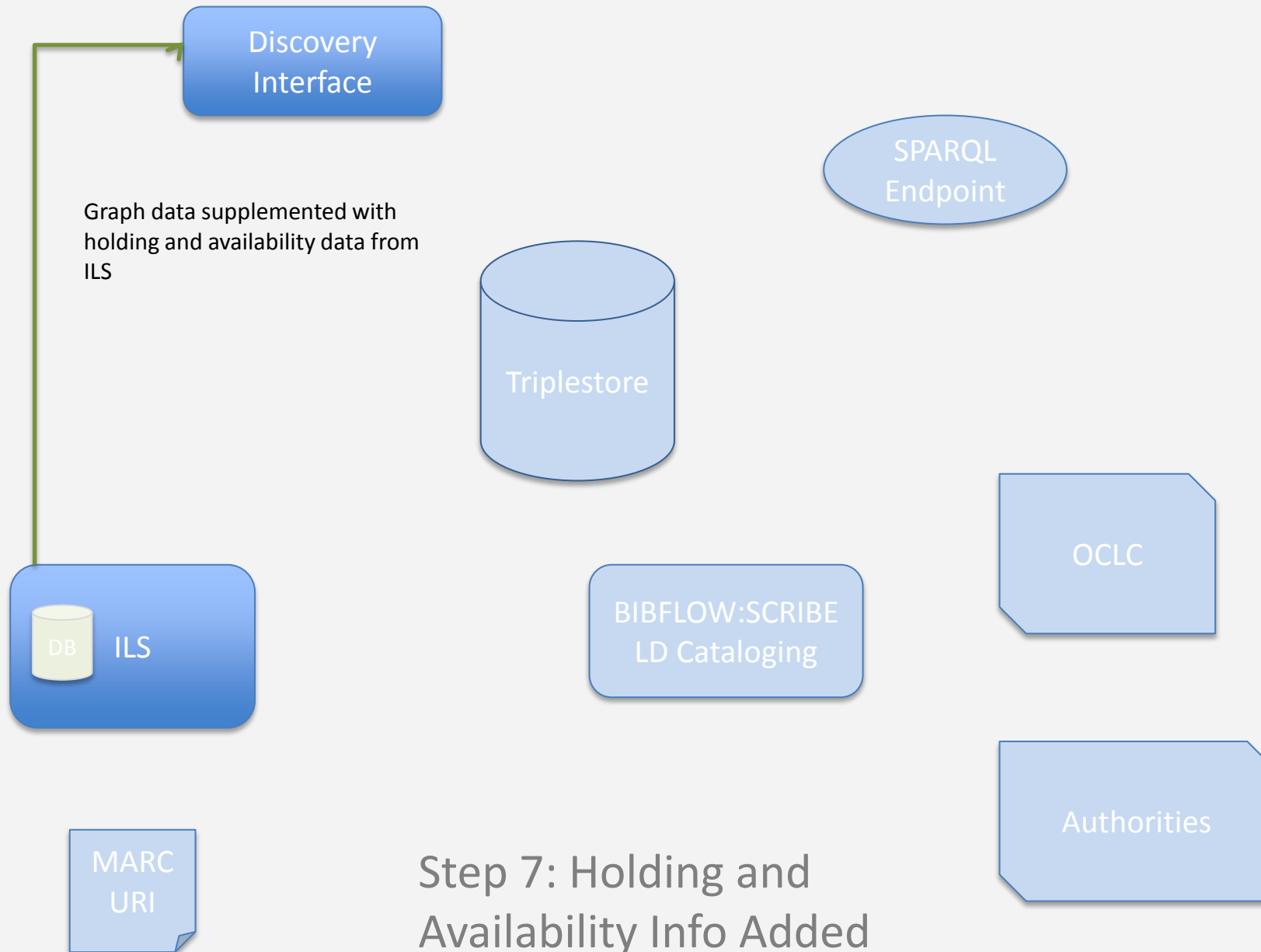


Step 6: Graph
Supplemented by
Authority Graphs

Graph Building (user inquiry, bibliographic, authority information)



**Triples in the rectangle form a record view which is displayed to a user via
the discovery interface**



Discovery
Interface

The detailed view is displayed to the user after the complete graph has been assembled from its various sources. Note that the computer is capable of handling each of the steps involved in the process in fractions of a second, so the user experience no more delay in response than that present using current systems.

SPARQL
Endpoint

Triplestore

DB ILS

BIBFLOW:SCRIBE
LD Cataloging

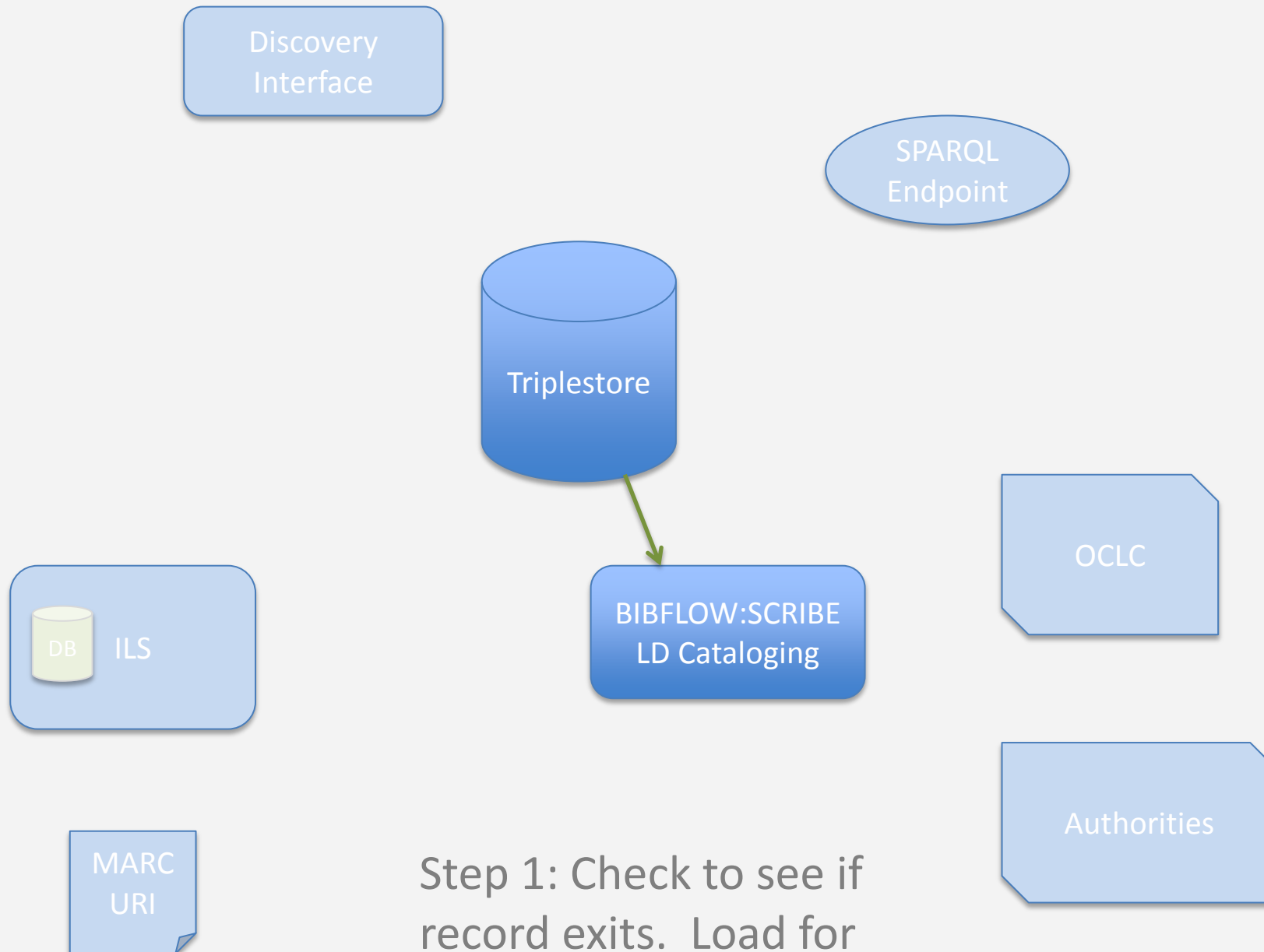
OCLC

MARC
URI

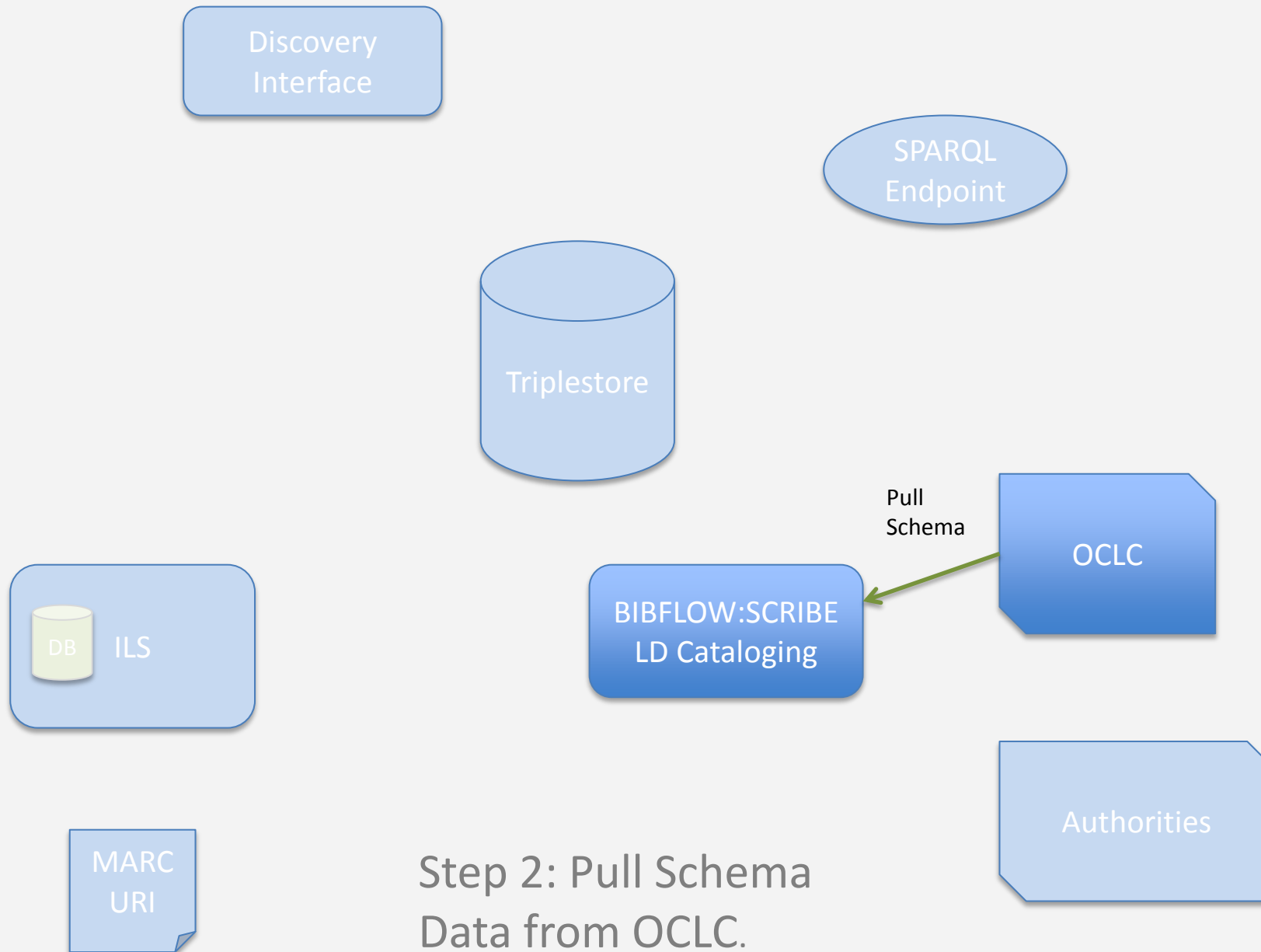
Authorities

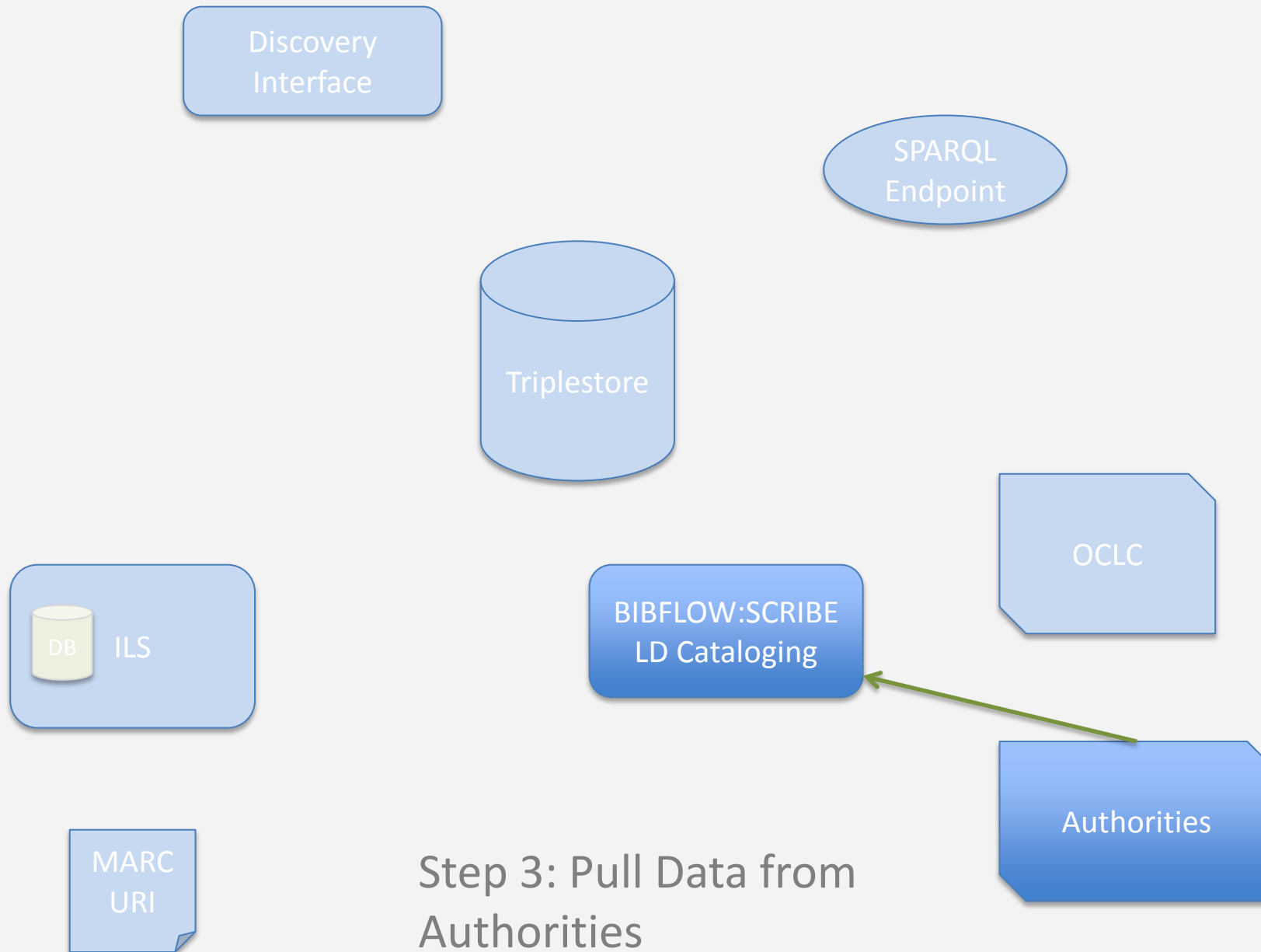
Step 8: Completed
Graph Displayed to
User

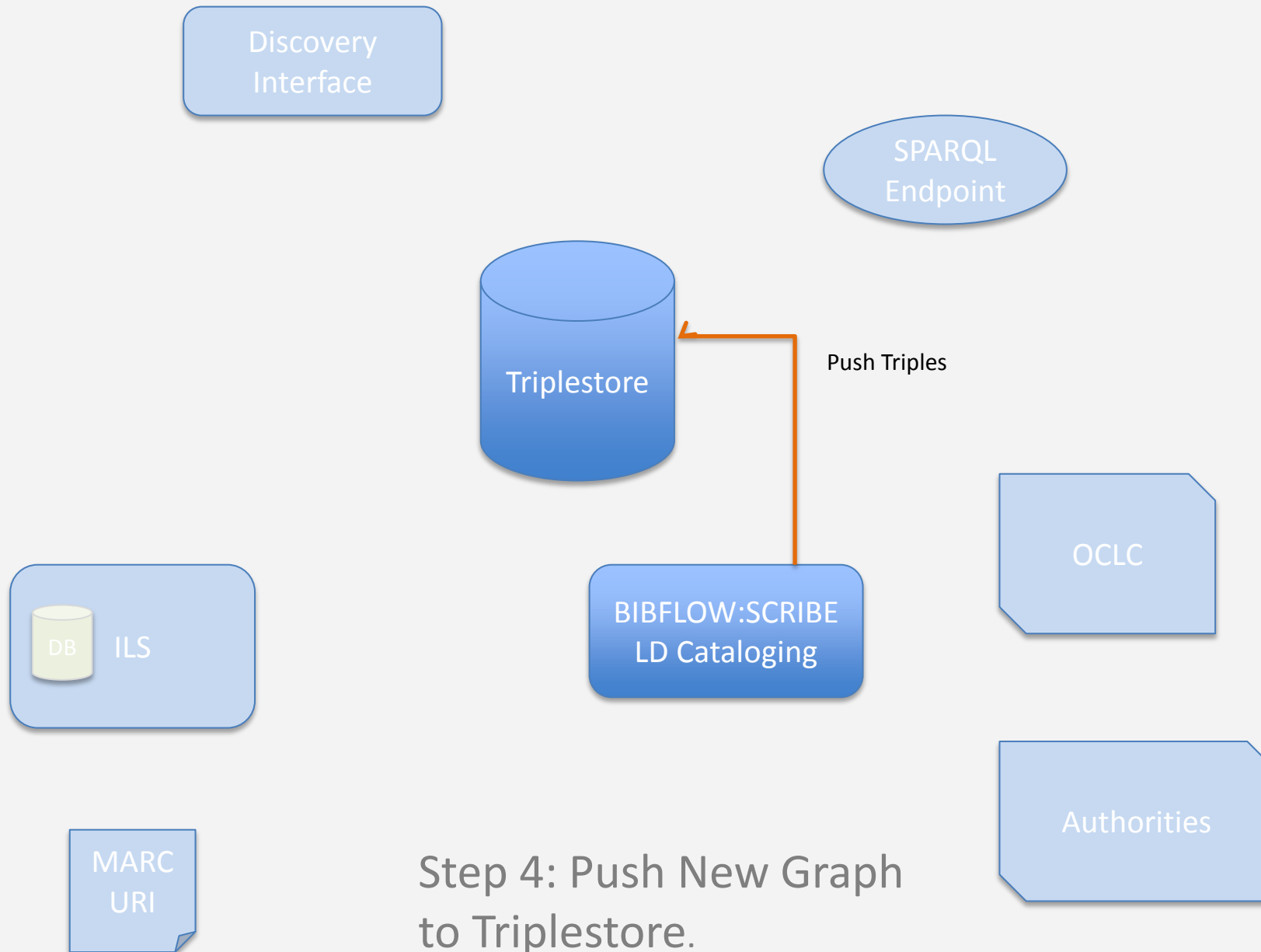
Cataloging Data Flow



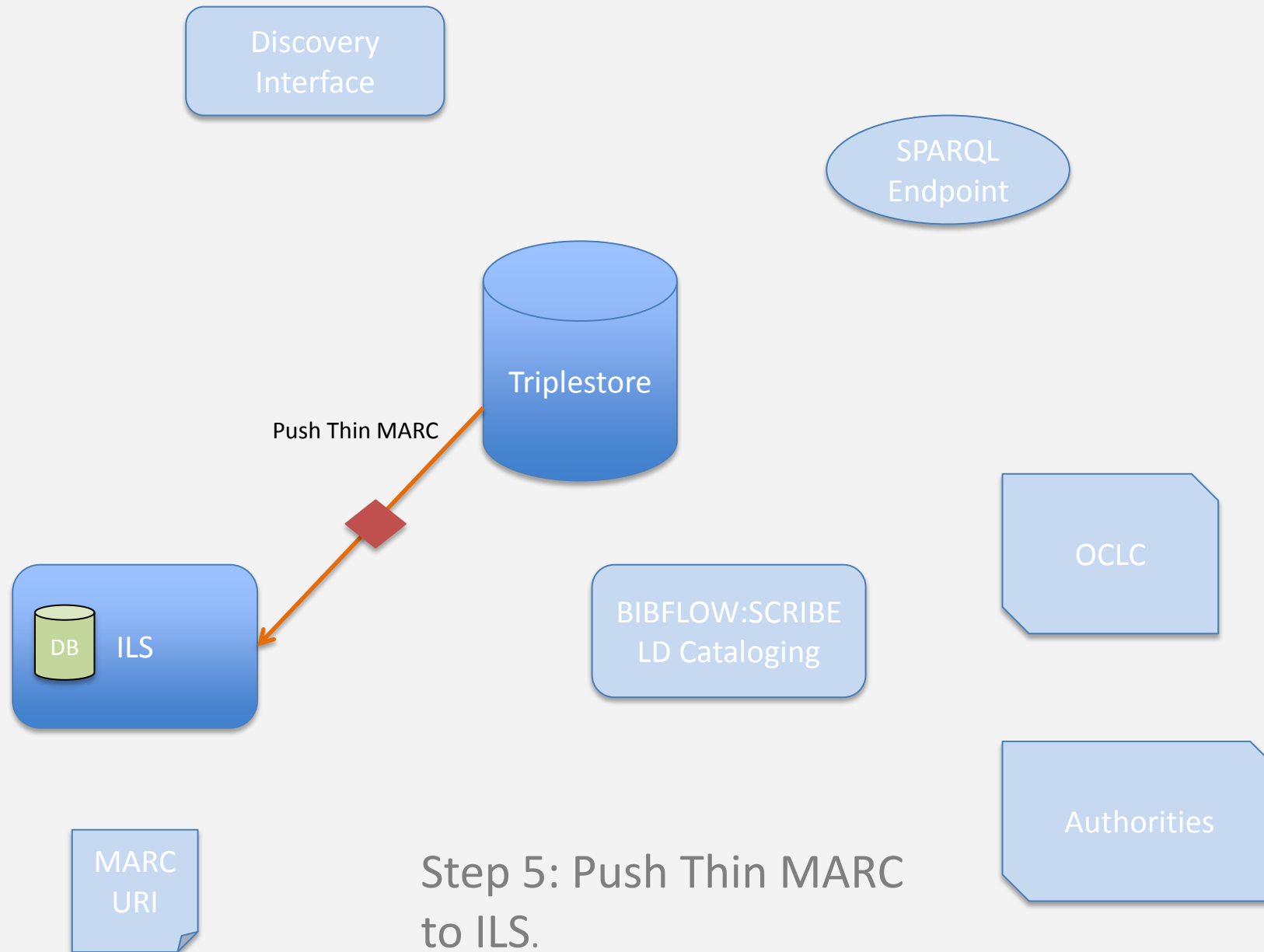
Step 1: Check to see if record exists. Load for Edit if Yes. New if No.



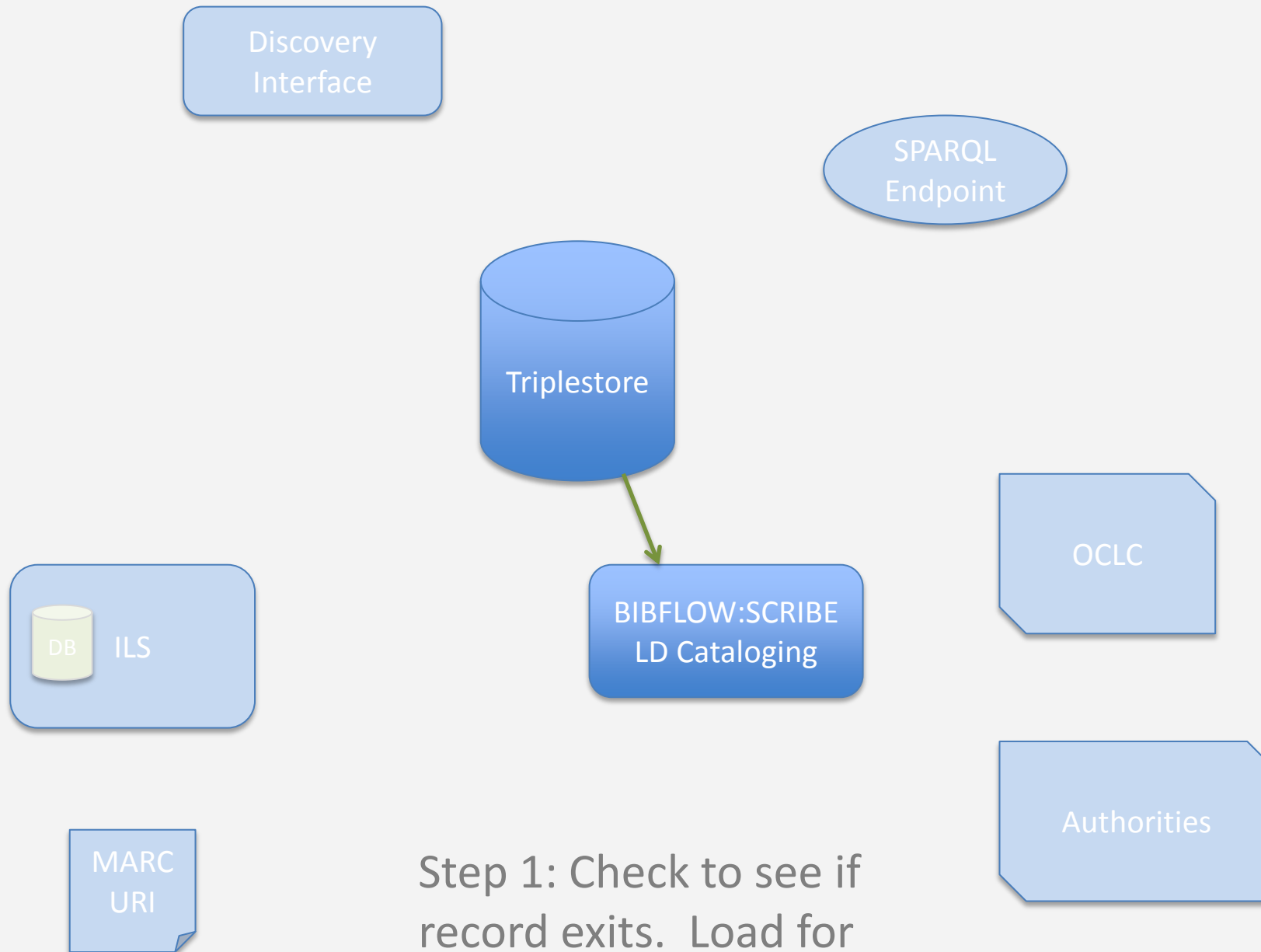




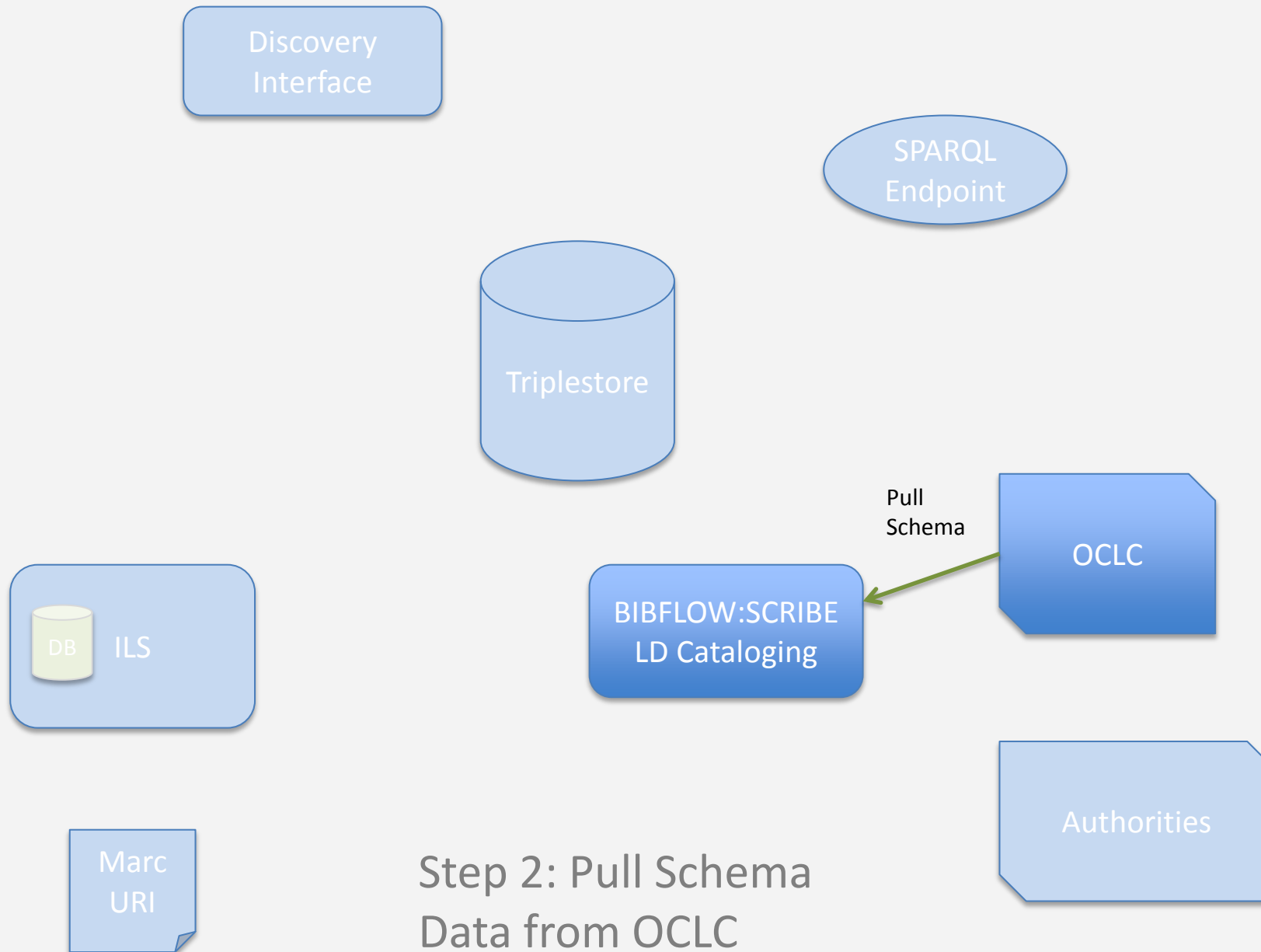
Step 4: Push New Graph
to Triplestore.

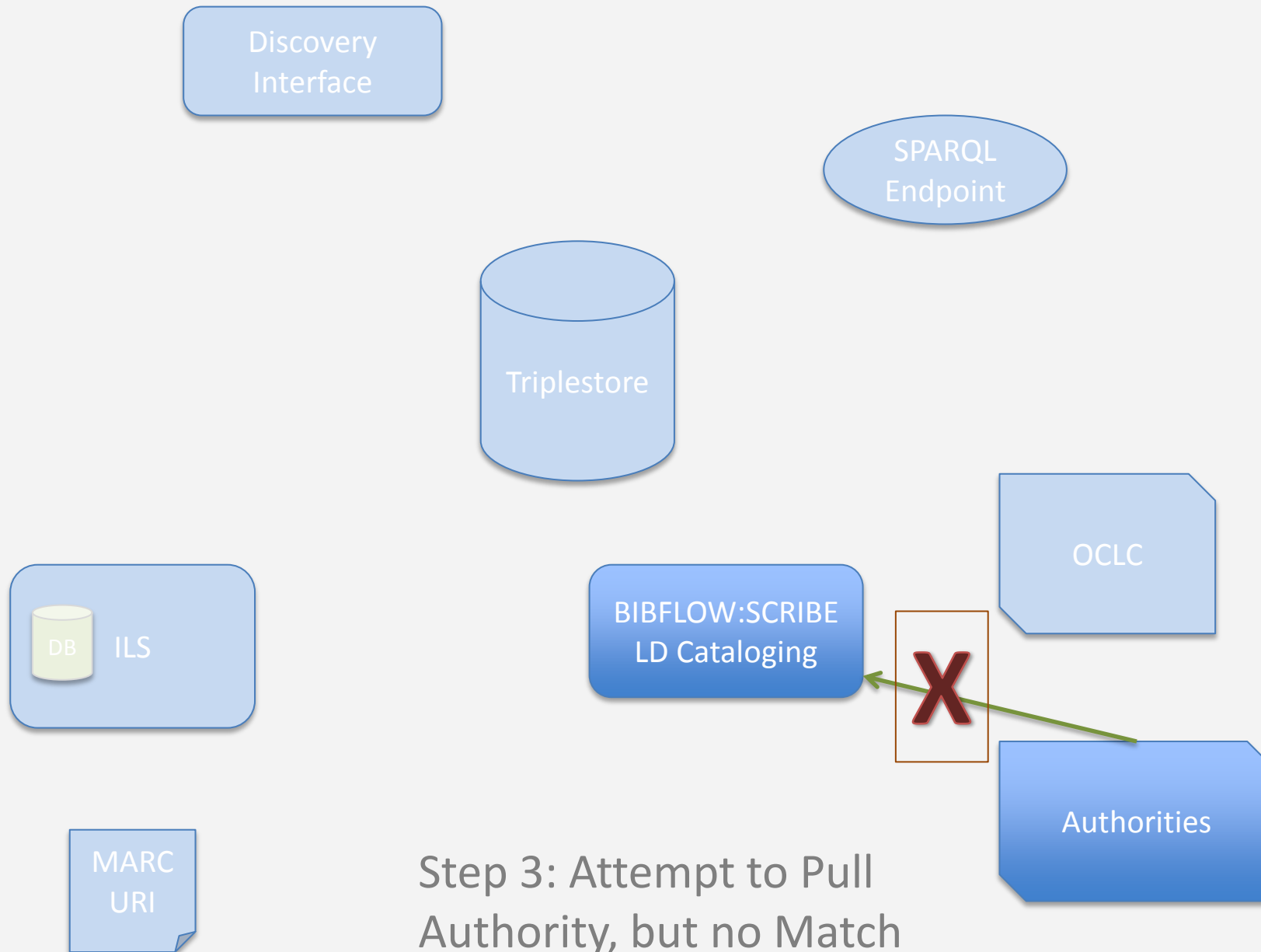


Cataloging Data Flow if No Authority Found

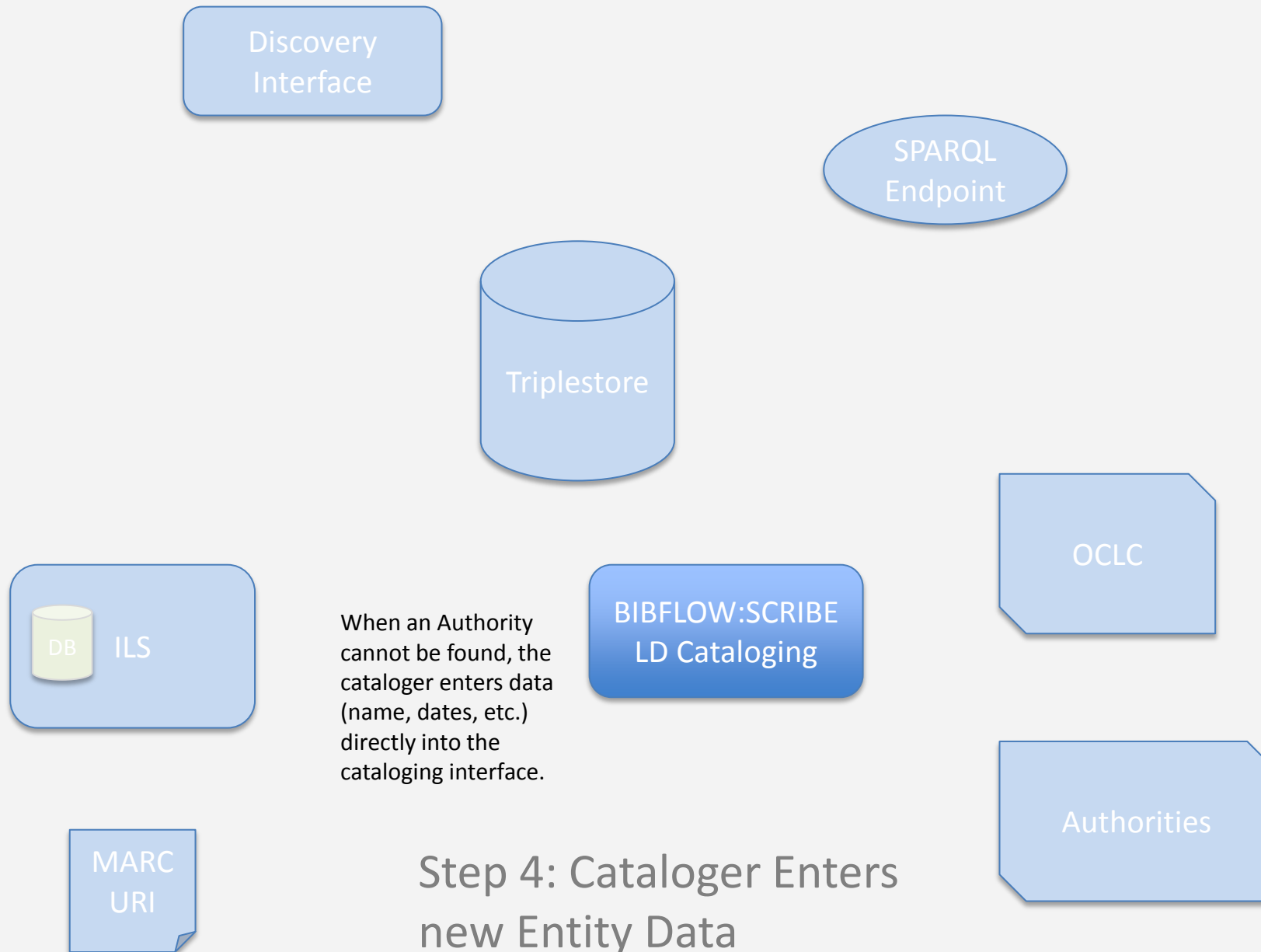


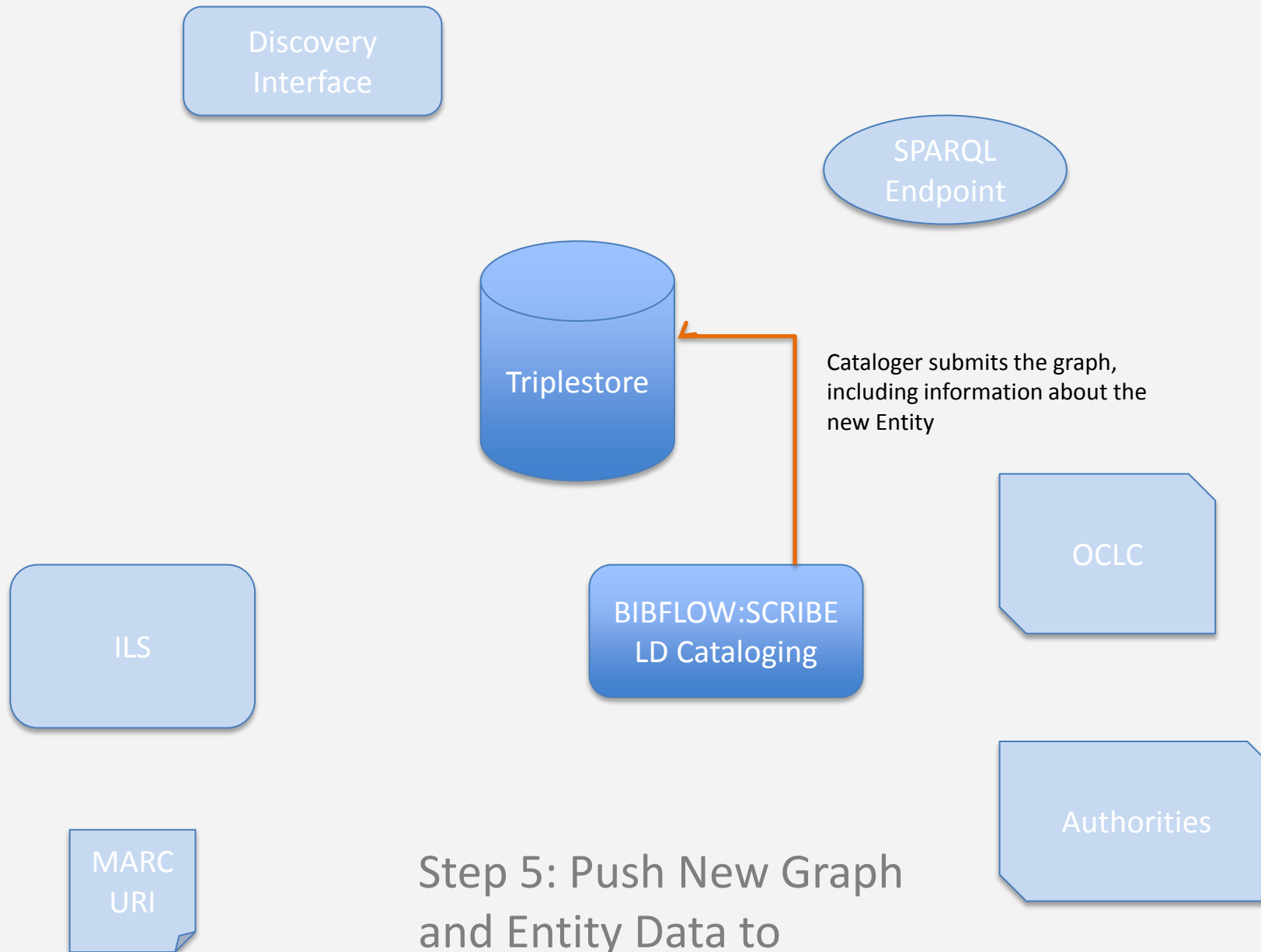
Step 1: Check to see if record exists. Load for Edit if Yes. New if No





Step 3: Attempt to Pull Authority, but no Match Found





Step 5: Push New Graph and Entity Data to Triplestore

Discovery
Interface

SPARQL
Endpoint

On submission, a new Entity graph is created in Triplestore with a **unique URI**. New URI is then added to the the item graph which is then saved to Triplestore.

Triplestore

DB ILS

BIBFLOW:SCRIBE
LD Cataloging

OCLC

MARC
URI

Authorities

Step 6: Push New Graph
and Entity Data to
Triplestore

Discovery
Interface

SPARQL
Endpoint

New entity graph is pushed to OCLC for reconciliation. OCLC service either connects to existing, overlooked authority or creates a new Authority and links entity to the new Authority. The reconciliation service provides a publicly accessible (LOD) and machine actionable map of "Same As" relationships between entities and Authorities.

Triplestore

OCLC

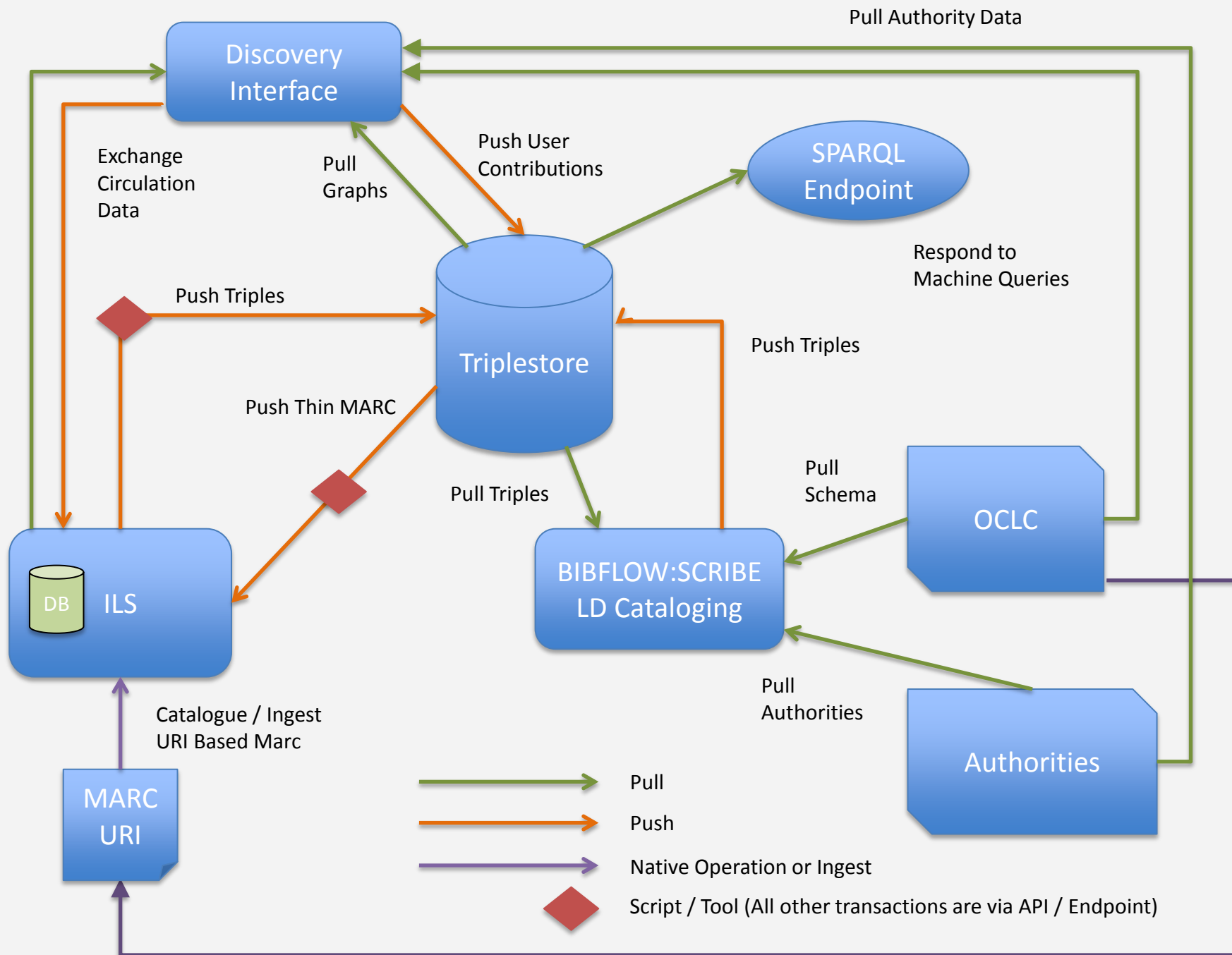
DB ILS

BIBFLOW:SCRIBE
LD Cataloguing

MARC
URI

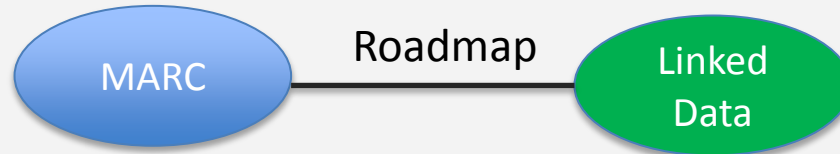
Authorities

Step 7: Entity Graph
Pushed to OCLC for
Authority Reconciliation



What did BIBFLOW achieve?

- A roadmap that serves as a bridge from MARC to linked data



- The roadmap provides intermediate steps for libraries to eventually move away from MARC entirely.

Acknowledgements

Carl Stahmer, BIBFLOW Project Manager, provided many of the PowerPoint slides used in this presentation.



BIBFLOW: A Roadmap for Success

UCDAVIS
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

