



# Challenges on transforming data in RDA vocabulary to BIBFRAME

**Michalis Sfakakis**

Database and Information Systems group,  
Department of Archives, Library Science and Museology,  
Ionian University,  
Corfu, Greece

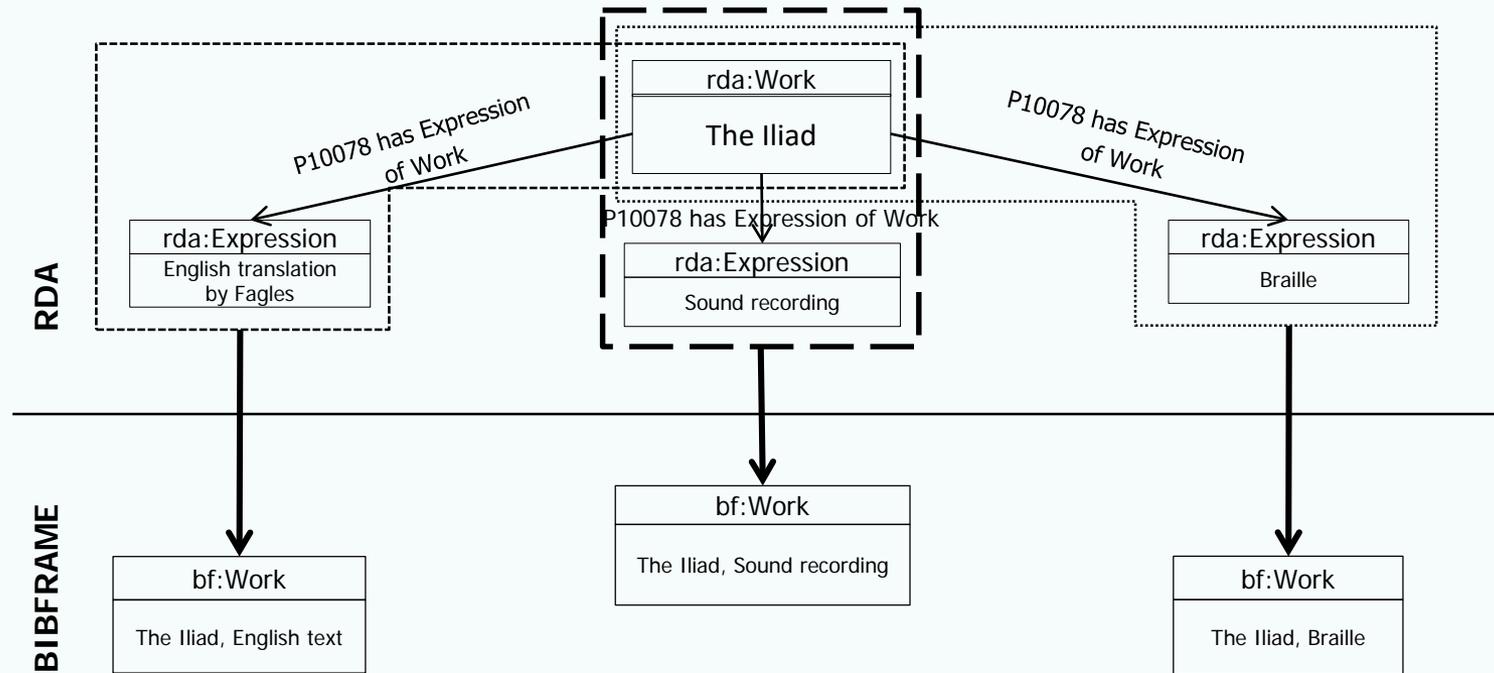
# Rational

- Interoperability between RDA and BIBFRAME is a topic of great importance in libraries and challenging as well
- EU BIBFRAME 2018 “Work-to-Work relations - Practice and plans” and “RDA with BIBFRAME” topics in Breakout Sessions
- Decision for letter to RDA Steering Committee
  - “... the relationship between RDA and BIBFRAME will have to be evaluated in order to allow using both standards' full potentials...”
  - “So far, most RDA implementations were and are based on the MARC 21 format...”
  - “... Neither MARC 21 nor BIBFRAME, however, are able to accommodate RDA's full granularity...”

# Interoperability

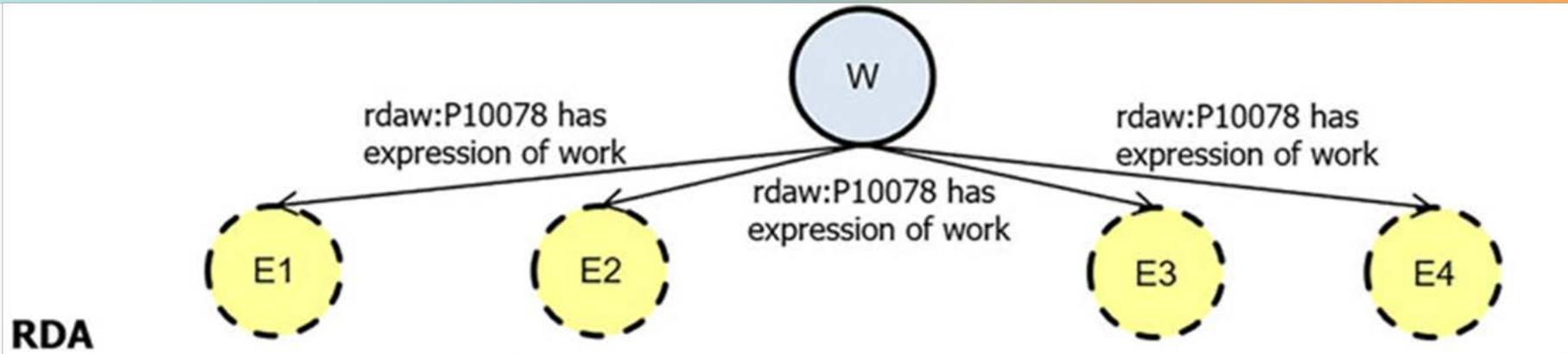
- To assess how similar/dissimilar are RDA and BF in terms of
  - Core classes
  - Inherent and Content relations
- Needs mapping rules and assessment for their effectiveness and efficiency
- The goal is to preserve data semantics in both models
- This presentation reports on transforming data from RDA to BF
- Transformation from BF to RDA has to be investigated too!

# Core Classes & Inherent Relationships - Work with multiple Expressions

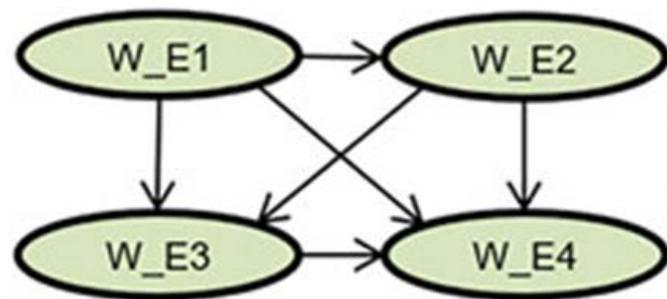


- Clustering/Grouping of the same intellectual content is lost!  
*Work - P10078 has Expression of Work* → *bf:Work*

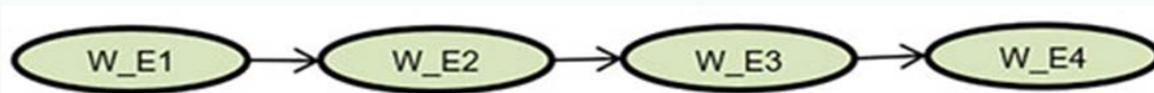
# Expression Class absence - how to resolve clustering?



- Use `bf:hasExpression` / `bf:expressionOf` property



Non transitive *bf:hasExpression*  
 $n * (n-1)/2$  properties



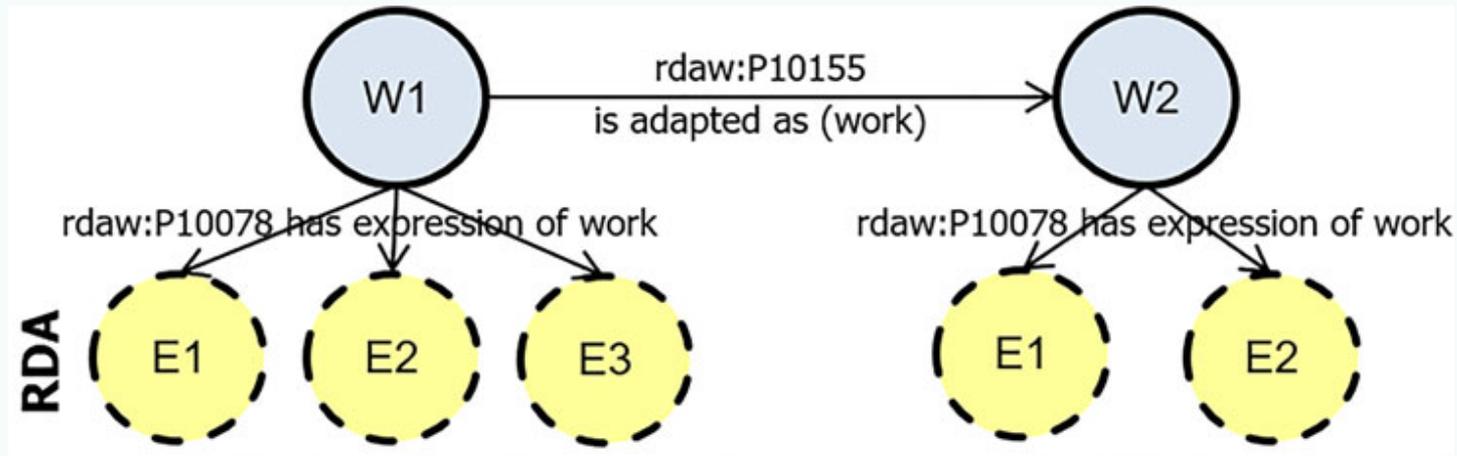
Transitive *bf:hasExpression*  
(n-1) properties

- `bf:hasExpression` / `bf:expressionOf` have to be defined as **owl:transitive**

# Derivative (Content) relationships

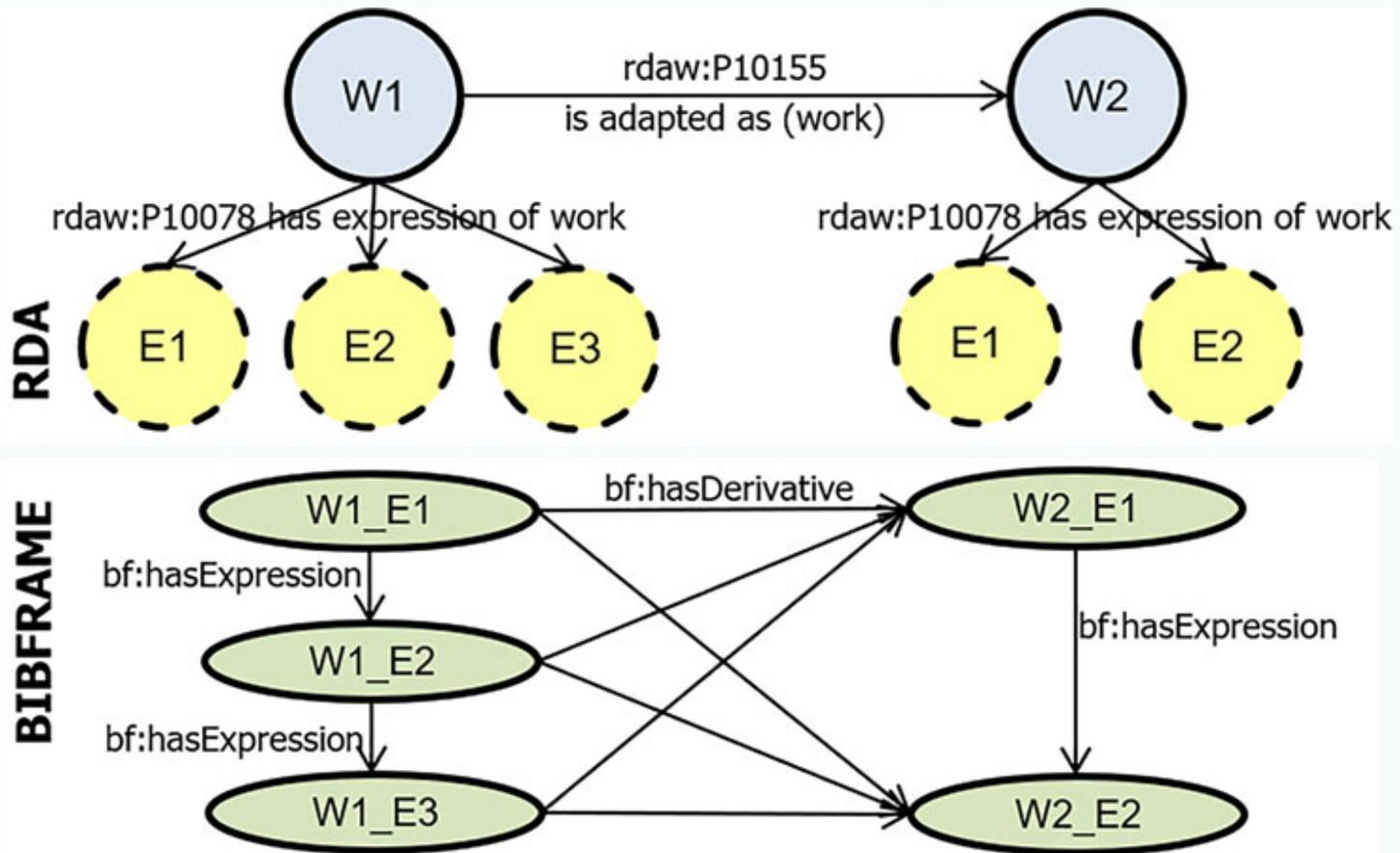
- Derivative relationships are mostly evolved in translations, adaptations, abridgements, dramatizations
- RDA and BIBFRAME represent derivative relationships between semantically different classes
  - RDA represents derivation at both *rda:Work* and *rda:Expression* levels
  - BF represents derivation at *bf:Work* levels
- RDA is more granular than BIBFRAME, mapping is mostly made to more generic BIBFRAME properties

# RDA Work level derivative relationship



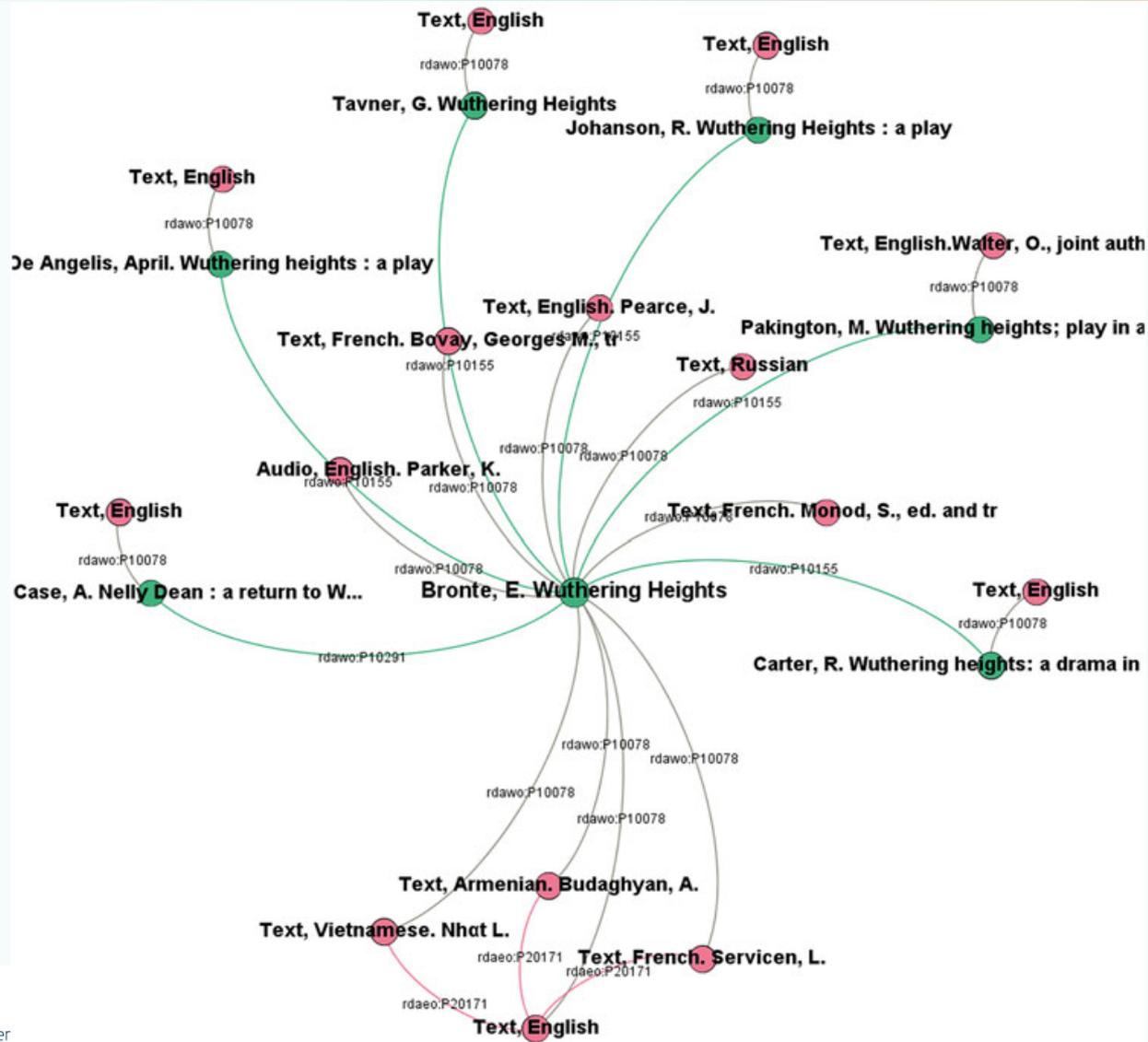
- Denotes that there is a derivative relationship between the two Works, but the exact signs (Expressions) used to produce the derivation are not known

# Work level derivative relationship mapping - Is it feasible?



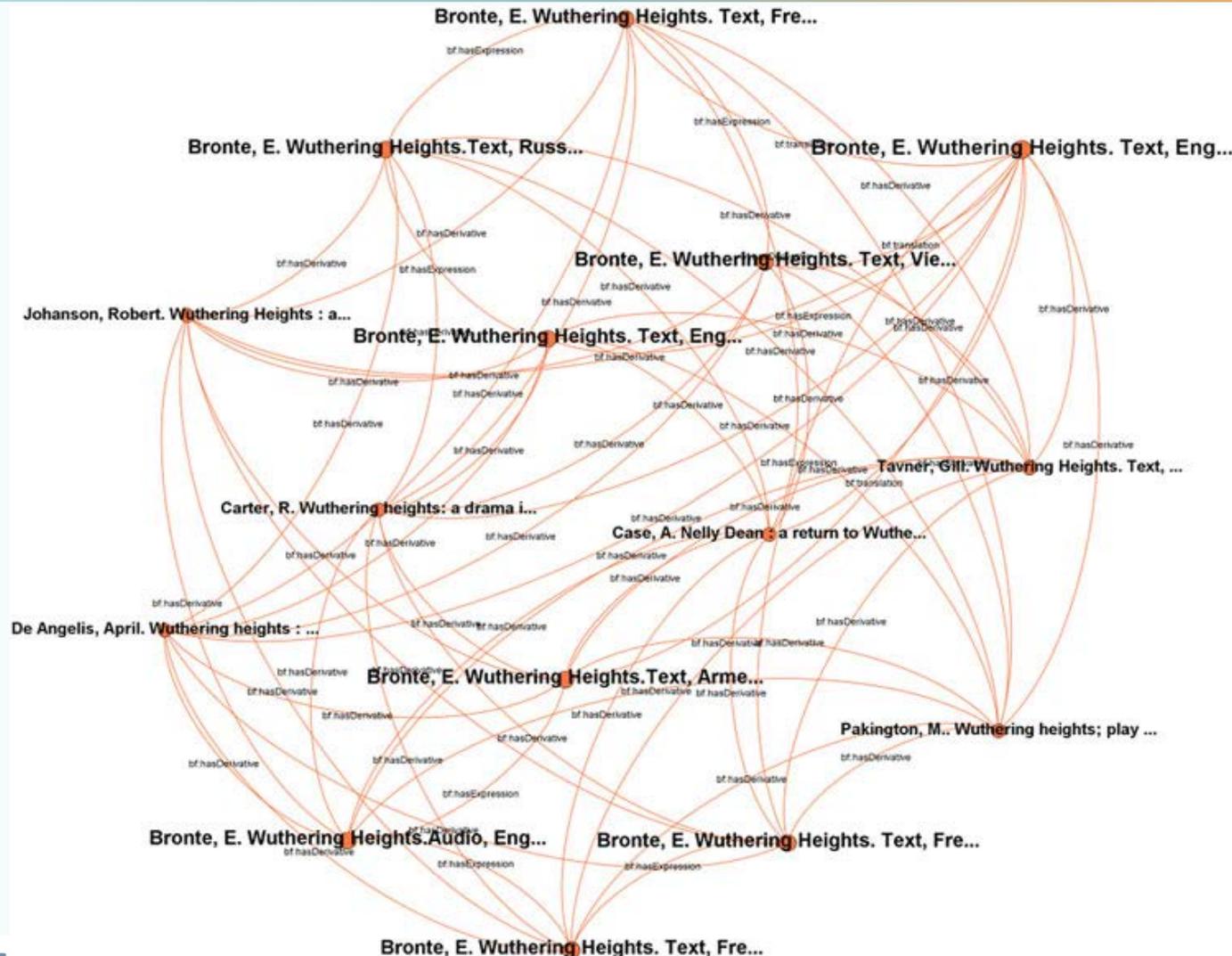
➤ Many non-existing (“noisy”) relationships are generated in BIBFRAME

# Wuthering Heights: Work-Work and Expression - Expression relationships in RDA

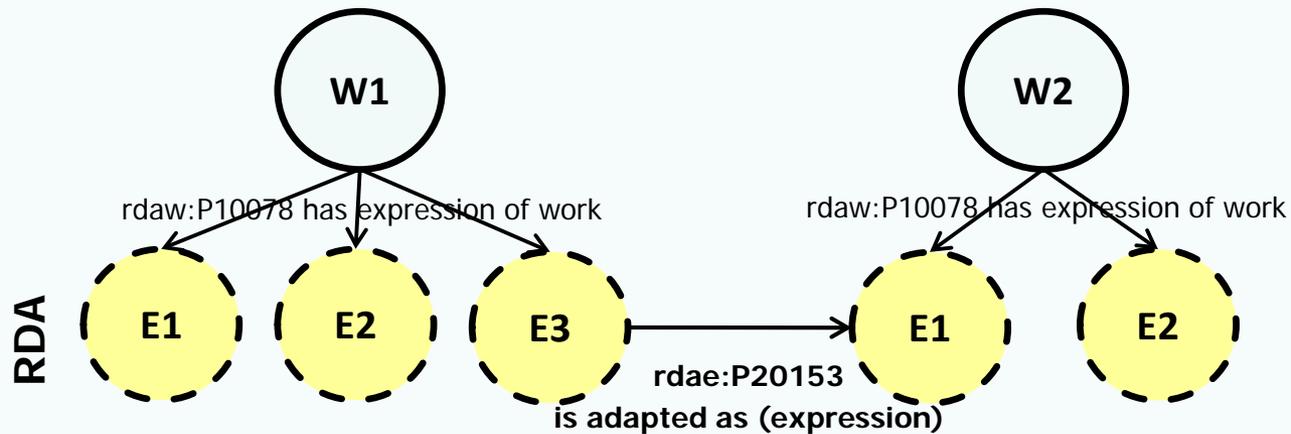




# Wuthering Heights: “noises” in mapping Work-Work and Expression-Expression relationships from RDA to BF

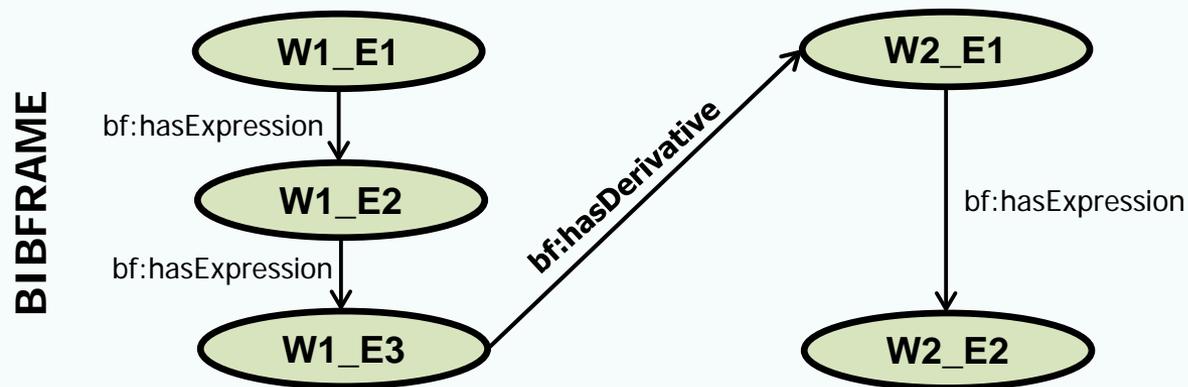
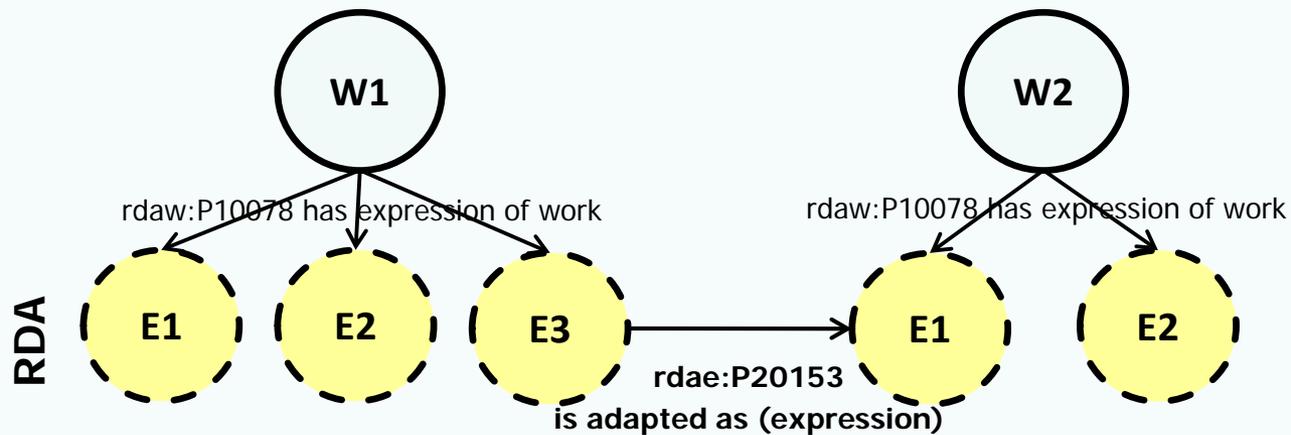


# RDA Expression level derivative relationship



- Expression level relationship is precise
- Expression level relationships may be mapped to BIBFRAME as relationships between *bf:Works*

# RDA Expression level derivative relationship mapping



# Tools and Data to further explore RDA to BF Transformation Challenges

- Semantic Interoperability between Bibliographic Conceptual Models ([http://libdata.tab.ionio.gr/models/si-mapping/si\\_project.html](http://libdata.tab.ionio.gr/models/si-mapping/si_project.html))
- Mapping demos
  - Work and Expression level relationships mappings
  - Expression level relationships mappings
- Datasets
  - Gold RDA and Gold BIBFRAME
  - Virtuoso SPARQL Query Editor (<http://libdata.tab.ionio.gr:8890/sparql>)
  - Jupyter Notebooks for graph URIs, prefixes, SPARQL queries and Visualizations
  - Marc records



# Questions?

This presentation highlights ideas from:

Zapounidou, S., Sfakakis, M. and Papatheodorou, C., (2019), *Mapping derivative relationships from RDA to BIBFRAME 2*, *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, scheduled for publication in v. 57, no. 5.