

<http://purl.org/dc/terms/license>

Definition

A legal document giving official permission to do something with the resource.

Eprint-specific recommendation

The terms under which the described copy of a manifestation of an expression of the eprint is made available. Typically, the URI of a licence statement should be provided as a *value URI*.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dcterms:license )
  Value URI ( http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/ )
)
```

Date Available

[\[edit\]](#)

<http://purl.org/dc/terms/available>

Definition

Date (often a range) that the resource will become or did become available.

Eprint-specific recommendation

The date that the described copy of a manifestation of an expression of the eprint will become or did become public.

Use a *value string* to provide the date, formatted according to the W3C Date Time Format (W3CDTF) specification.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dcterms:available )
  Value String ( "2004-09-23"
    Syntax Encoding Scheme URI ( dcterms:W3CDTF )
  )
)
```

Is Part Of

[\[edit\]](#)

<http://purl.org/dc/terms/isPartOf>

Definition

The described resource is a physical or logical part of the referenced resource.

Eprint-specific recommendation

A collection, typically a bibliographic collection, of which the described copy is a member.

Use both a *value URI* and a *value string* to indicate the collection.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dcterms:isPartOf )
  Value URI ( <http://purl.org/poi/iesr.ac.uk/1084445801-13323> )
  Value String ( "JSTOR" )
)
```

Description of an Agent

[\[edit\]](#)

Entity type[\[edit\]](#)<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type>**Definition**

The type nature or genre of the content of the resource.

Eprint-specific recommendation

Each of the entity *descriptions* in the *description sets* conforming with this application profile will need to be explicitly typed. This is done using a *dc:type statement* with one of the following *value URIs* taken from the [Eprints EntityType Vocabulary Encoding Scheme](#) corresponding to the entity being described.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:type )
  Vocabulary Encoding Scheme URI ( eprint:EntityType )
  Value URI ( <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Person> )
)
```

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:type )
  Vocabulary Encoding Scheme URI ( eprint:EntityType )
  Value URI ( <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Organization> )
)
```

Name[\[edit\]](#)<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/name>**Definition**

A name for some thing.

Eprint-specific recommendation

A name for the agent (person or organisation).

In general, use foaf:family_name and foaf:givenname for describing persons and foaf:name for describing organisations.

Where a name is provided, see [#A note about the form of personal and organisational names used in value strings](#).

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( foaf:name )
  Value String ( "University of York" )
)
```

Family Name[\[edit\]](#)http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/family_name**Definition**

The family name of some person.

Eprint-specific recommendation

The family name of a person.

In general, use foaf:family_name and foaf:givenname for describing persons and foaf:name for describing organisations.

For example:

```
Statement (  
  Property URI ( foaf:family_name )  
  Value String ( "Powell" )  
)
```

Given Name

[\[edit\]](#)

<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/givenname>

Definition

The given name of some person.

Eprint-specific recommendation

The given name of a person.

In general, use foaf:family_name and foaf:givenname for describing persons and foaf:name for describing organisations.

For example:

```
Statement (  
  Property URI ( foaf:givenname )  
  Value String ( "Andy" )  
)
```

Workplace Homepage

[\[edit\]](#)

<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/workplaceHomepage>

Definition

A workplace homepage of some person; the homepage of an organization they work for.

Eprint-specific recommendation

The homepage of the organisation for which the author of the eprint works.

Use this *property* to provide the URI of the organisational homepage as a *value URI*.

For example:

```
Statement (  
  Property URI ( foaf:workplaceHomepage )  
  Value URI ( <http://www.bristol.ac.uk/> )  
)
```

Mailbox

[\[edit\]](#)

<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/mailbox>

Definition

A personal mailbox, ie. an Internet mailbox associated with exactly one owner, the first owner of this mailbox. This is a 'static inverse functional property', in that there is (across time and change) at most one individual that ever has any particular value for foaf:mailbox.

Eprint-specific recommendation

A mailbox associated with a person, formatted as a 'mailto' URI.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( foaf:mbox )
  Value URI ( "mailto:fred@example.com" )
)
```

Homepage[\[edit\]](#)

<http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/homepage>

Definition

A homepage for some thing.

Eprint-specific recommendation

Provide the URI of the agent's Web homepage as a *value URI*.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( foaf:homepage )
  Value URI ( "http://www.bham.ac.uk/" )
)
```

Entity typing[\[edit\]](#)

Each of the entity *descriptions* in the *description sets* conforming with this application profile will need to be explicitly typed. This is done using a *dc:type statement* with one of the following *value URIs* taken from the [Eprints EntityType Vocabulary Encoding Scheme](#):

- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/ScholarlyWork>
- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Expression>
- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Manifestation>
- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Copy>
- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Person>
- <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Organization>

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:type )
  Vocabulary Encoding Scheme URI ( eprint:EntityType )
  Value URI ( <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/Copy> )
)
```

A note about the form of personal and organisational names used in value strings[\[edit\]](#)

Where personal or organisational names are provided as *value strings*, the following guidelines should be followed.

Personal names should be listed surname or family name first, followed by comma-space, then the "usual" or preferred form of forenames and/or initials followed by a full stop. If necessary, this may be followed by the full set of spelled-out forenames in round brackets. Use the same form of name for all eprints, irrespective of the form used on the item itself.

For example:

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( marcrel:EDT )
  Value String ( "Bloggs, Fred" )
)
```

```
Statement (
  Property URI ( marcrel:EDT )
  Value String ( "Sulston, John E." )
)
```

```
Statement (
```

```

Property URI ( marcrel:FND )
Value String ( "Walker, J. J. (John Joseph)" )
)

```

In the case of organizations where there is clearly a hierarchy present, list the parts of the hierarchy from largest to smallest, separated by full stops. If it is not clear whether there is a hierarchy present, or unclear which is the larger or smaller portion of the body, give the name as it appears in the eprint.

For example:

```

Statement (
  Property URI ( marcrel:THS )
  Value String ( "Loughborough University. Department of Computer Science" )
)

```

```

Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:creator )
  Value String ( "University of Reading. Rural History Centre" )
)

```

```

Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:publisher )
  Value String ( "John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (US)" )
)

```

The inclusion of personal and corporate name headings from authority lists constructed according to AACR2, e.g. the Library of Congress Name Authority File (LCNA), is also acceptable.

A note about using identifiers

[\[edit\]](#)

Each of the entities in the model may be assigned a URI, encoded as the *resource URI* in the description of that entity.

It should be noted, however, that assigning and encoding a URI is not mandatory for any of the entities. Although the lack of a URI for any entity means that the entity can not be referenced from within metadata records in other eprint systems, the assignment of URIs to entities should be performed with care (and, where possible, after first checking whether a URI has already been assigned to the entity elsewhere). Multiple URIs for a single entity are likely to cause problems for downstream eprint systems, since it may be difficult for them to determine algorithmically whether any two URIs identify the same entity.

Where the ScholarlyWork and Expression entities in a *description set* have additional URIs, these should be encoded in one or more *dc:identifier statements*. As noted in the relevant sections above, in cases where there are multiple URIs for any entity, one of the URIs should be used as the *resource URI*. Recommended best practice is to use a DOI or Handle as the *resource URI*, where these exist.

The URIs assigned to each of the entities should uniquely identify a single entity. There may be more than one URI per entity, but each URI should only identify one entity.

It is an implementation issue whether the URIs assigned to the ScholarlyWork and Expression entities dereference to a representation of that entity. However, it is anticipated that eprint systems are likely to be configured such that the URI for ScholarlyWork and/or Expression entities dereference to a 'jump-off page' for the eprint, as served by the archive.

In all cases where a *dc:identifier statement* is provided, use a *syntax encoding scheme URI* to indicate that a URI is being provided.

For example:

```

Statement (
  Property URI ( dc:identifier )
  Value String ( "http://eprints.bath.ac.uk/archive/00000003/"
    Syntax Encoding Scheme URI ( dcterms:URI )
  )
)

```

It is not yet clear whether current practice is to assign DOIs at the level of the Work or at the level of the Expression (as those terms are used in FRBR) or in a more fine-grained way. The current [Crossref documentation](#) indicates that DOIs should be assigned to the 'work', however it is not clear that this usage of the word 'work' corresponds with its usage in FRBR - in fact, it is rather more likely that it corresponds with the use of the term Expression in FRBR.

There is also other evidence that publishers typically assign DOIs at the level of the FRBR Expression. For example, the [DOI Handbook discussion about 'granularity'](#) concludes that in practice it is safer to assign separate DOIs to each language translation of a given article, i.e. to assign DOIs at the level of the Expression.

As a result, it is suggested that the following guidelines are followed when making use of DOIs in the context of this application profile:

- If the DOI has been assigned to all possible expressions and manifestations of the eprint (e.g. it is intended to resolve to both the HTML format of the preprint and the PDF format of the formally published article), use the DOI as the *resource URI* for the ScholarlyWork entity (and also encode it as the *value string* of a *dc:identifier statement* for that entity).
- If the DOI has been assigned to all manifestations of a particular expression of the eprint (e.g. it is intended to resolve to all the formats of the Spanish language version of the formally published article), use the DOI as the *resource URI* for the Expression entity.

- If the DOI has been assigned to a particular manifestation of an expression of the eprint (e.g. it is intended to resolve only to the PDF format of the French-language translation of the formally published article), use the DOI as the *resource URI* for the Manifestation entity.
- If the DOI has been assigned to a particular copy of a manifestation of an expression of the eprint (e.g. it is only intended to resolve to the particular copy of an article as served by a particular Web server), use the DOI as the *resource URI* for the Copy entity.

In all cases, the '<http://dx.doi.org/10.100/12345>' form of URI encoding should be used.

Note that publisher-assigned DOIs are highly likely to fall into cases 1 or 2.

A note about mapping the Eprints Application Profile to Simple DC [\[edit\]](#)

[Mapping the Eprints Application Profile to Simple DC](#) is available as a separate document.

The mapping enables software to 'dumb-down' (i.e. transform) a *description set* that conforms with this application profile to a *description set* that conforms with simple DC. In this context, 'simple DC' means a *description set* that comprises a single *description* that only uses the 15 *properties* in the [Dublin Core Metadata Element Set](#).

It is worth noting that by using this mapping, a *description set* that complies with this application profile will be dumbed-down to form a *description* that complies with the [Using simple DC to describe eprints](#) document produced by the [ePrints UK project](#).

It is also worth noting that the resulting simple DC *description* is about the eprint as a ScholarlyWork. While this is not the only approach to mapping this application profile to simple DC (for example, it would also be possible to map this application profile to a set of simple DC *descriptions* about each of the Copy entities) it fits well with the intended usage of this application profile in the [OAI Protocol for Metadata Harvesting](#). In this case, each [OAI item](#) will have associated records that correspond to both the oai_dc format and an XML format based on this application profile.

The particular mapping discussed here and in the separate document does not preclude alternative mappings being generated in the future.

Examples [\[edit\]](#)

Example 1 [\[edit\]](#)

```
@prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/> .
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix eprint: <http://purl.org/eprint/terms/> .
```

```
DescriptionSet (
  Description (
    Resource URI ( <http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/503/> )
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dc:type )
      Value URI ( <http://purl.org/eprint/entityType/ScholarlyWork> )
    )
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dc:title )
      Value String ( "Attempts to detect retrotransposition and de novo deletion of Alus and other dispersed
repeats at specific loci in the human genome" )
    )
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dcterms:abstract )
      Value String ( "Dispersed repeat elements contribute to genome instability by de novo insertion and unequal
recombination between repeats. To study the dynamics of these processes, we have developed
single DNA molecule approaches to detect de novo insertions at a single locus and Alu-mediated
deletions at two different loci in human genomic DNA. Validation experiments showed these
approaches could detect insertions and deletions at frequencies below 10(-6) per cell. However,
bulk analysis of germline (sperm) and somatic DNA showed no evidence for genuine mutant
molecules,
respectively,
placing an upper limit of insertion and deletion rates of 2 x 10(-7) and 3 x 10(-7),
in the individuals tested. Such re-arrangements at these loci therefore occur at a rate lower
than that detectable by the most sensitive methods currently available." )
    )
    # keywords to be added
    # Alu; deletion; dispersed repeats; insertion; recombination; retroposition
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dc:creator )
      Value String ( "Hollies, C.R." )
    )
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dc:creator )
      Value String ( "Monckton, D.G." )
    )
    Statement (
      Property URI ( dc:creator )
      Value String ( "Jeffreys, A.J." )
    )
  )
)
```