

CISC, May 14, 2014

CISC reviewed the version management specifications and descriptive event for secondary resources. RUcore has an important focus on the lifecycle and context behind complex information scenarios, such as a journal article that goes through many stages in the publication process or an experiment in a research project.

Grace Agnew defined resource types in the RUcore ecosystem:

**Primary resource (access and impact):** The primary object or output for which access and impact are desired. In a complex situation, such as a journal article with multiple versions or a research experiment with many outputs (data set, video, notes, images, etc.), the primary resource is the information to which the the creator or collection owner wants the user's attention directed. There may be more than one primary resource in a complex information scenario.

Primary resources are:

- Full resources in RUcore, receiving full METS metadata and preservation activities provided by RUcore and its underlying repository architecture, Fedora Commons.
- Identified by a DOI
- Indexed and searched by the RUcore SOLR search facility
- Prominently displayed with one click navigation from the metadata display.

**Secondary Resource (Lifecycle):** A secondary object that has meaning and value largely through its contextual relationship to the primary resource. This object may represent an important milestone in the lifecycle of the resource, such as a superseded version of a journal article, or may provide important context to supplement the primary resource, such as a lab notebook or a video of an earthquake simulation, where the primary resource is identified as the dataset produced by the sensors at the simulation site. Again, the primary and secondary nature of resources is generally determined by the creator or collection owner, such as the principal investigator of a research project. Secondary resources are full RUcore resources, receiving metadata and a DOI. Secondary resources will generally have creators, who provide a license to RUcore to preserve and provide access to the resource and who are acknowledged as the creator or owner in RUcore. An analytic, which has meaning and value in relation to the primary resource videos that are clipped and annotated in the analytic is an example of a secondary resource.

Secondary resources are:

- Full resources in RUcore, receiving METS metadata and preservation activities provided by RUcore and its underlying repository architecture, Fedora Commons. ***The metadata will be limited to the core fields required by DOI together with a related item/descriptive event metadata pair to provide the critical context and linking to the primary resource***
- Identified by a DOI
- Secondary resources are **not** indexed and searched by the RUcore SOLR search facility
- Secondary resources are **not** prominently displayed but are generally at least two clicks away, with the click providing context, such as a "lifecycle events" button or "view the analytic" button so that the user has some basic context for what (s)he will be retrieving.

- While any resource may be embargoed for cause, RUCore is an open access repository that favors open access for all its resources. Secondary resources that are part of a resource lifecycle and are thus supplanted rather than complemented by the primary resource are more likely to be embargoed.

**Ancillary materials (not RUCore resources)** Ancillary materials lack the critical characteristics of a stand alone RUCore resource. They lack authorship information and are not “works of the mind” that merit independent discovery and access. They may be automatically generated such as an automatic image to text (e.g., OCR) or speech to text (e.g., Dragonspeech) file. They may be independently created but have meaning only as a support to the primary object, such as a transcript which provides an alternate form a resource but offers no complementary value. They may have dubious provenance, such as scribbled notes or unidentified student work.

Ancillary materials:

- Are labelled datastreams that are bundled with the primary object. If they are permanently disambiguated from the primary object, they will have no independent value and could be discarded.
- Do not have metadata or a DOI
- Have weak or no context. Context, when provided, is generally a note, such as “Includes transcript.”
- Receive preservation only through preservation actions applied to the primary resource with which they are bundled.

The resource types were discussed and approved. The term recommended for ancillary materials was “tertiary resource.” This was changed after the meeting by Grace Agnew, who did not want to use resource, except for objects that receive metadata and a DOI.

CISC reviewed the metadata for superseded journal article as a secondary resource and approved it.

The article versions specification was revised to reflect the RUCore ecosystem definitions for resource types. The latest draft was reviewed. The discussion noted that usage statistics were not discussed in the specification. It was decided that the landing page for a superseded article, which had been kept intentionally brief to guide the user to the version of record (Primary resource) would need to be more fulsome to include usage statistics for that version. It was agreed that concatenated usage statistics could be misleading and that statistics needed to be maintained by version. There was also some older terminology in the document. Another change was that faculty submitting new versions, instead of being directed to a new page to provide additional information, would simply provide the DOI for the superseded articles and metadata creators would use the DOI to find the superseded articles and make the required changes to create a secondary article. Chad Mills, Digital Library Architect, believed he could readily address the requirement to identify the secondary resource to remove it from index and search. Jane Otto will make the revisions and resubmit to Software Architecture Working Group.