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# The Sunshine State Digital Network



Keila Zayas-Ruiz, Sunshine State Digital Network Coordinator

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# What is DPLA?



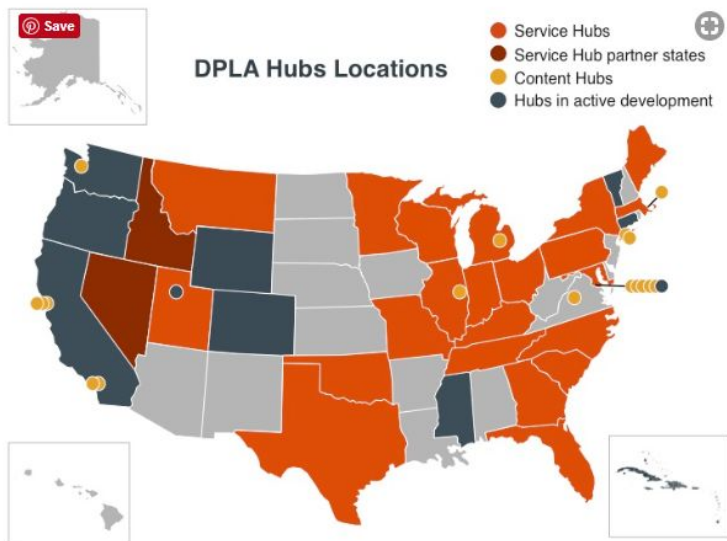
The Digital Public Library of America is a free online library that provides access to over **21 million** books, photographs, maps, audiovisual materials, and more from libraries, archives, and museums across the US.

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# How does content get into DPLA?

## Our Hubs



- **Content Hubs** are large libraries, museums, archives, or other digital repositories that maintain a direct relationship with DPLA. Content Hubs, as a general rule, provide more than 150,000 unique metadata records
- **Service Hubs** are state or regional collaborations that aggregate metadata from libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural heritage institutions.



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## *How can I use DPLA?*



### *Education*

Educators and students explore our Primary Source Sets to discover history and culture through primary sources and ideas for classroom use.



### *Family Research*

Genealogists use our search tools to find free materials for their family history research projects.



### *Lifelong Learning*

Lifelong learners enjoy browsing by topic and viewing Online Exhibitions to learn more about their interests.



### *Scholarly Research*

Scholarly researchers use DPLA to find open access sources from archives across the country through a single portal.

If you're new to DPLA, these research guides will give you a head start using our site. The guides reflect a few key activities that attract visitors to DPLA, but you can explore many other interests here too.

[View all user guides](#)

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## Online Exhibitions

[Browse all Exhibitions >](#)



Two Hundred Years on the Erie Canal



American Empire



Battle on the Ballot: Political Outsiders in US Presidential Elections



Race to the Moon

## Primary Source Sets

[Browse all Sets >](#)



Cotton Gin and the Expansion of Slavery



Elie Wiesel's *Night* and the Holocaust



Victorian Era



Immigration through Angel Island



Dutch New Netherlands



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# What are the DPLA Primary Source Sets?

- **Topic-based “highlight reels”**

*Topical collections of primary source photographs, documents, audio/video clips, and more*

- **For Middle School through Higher Ed**

*Designed to be used in grades 6-12 and the early years of higher education*

- **By Teachers, For Teachers & Students**

*Created by secondary and collegiate educators on DPLA’s Education Advisory Committee*

- **Interdisciplinary topics**

*100+ topics in US history, American literature, World History, History of Science & Technology, and Arts*

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# Browse by Topic

Highlights of collections from libraries, archives and museums across the United States, organized into easy-to-navigate topics.

*This is a new feature designed to showcase content strengths in our collection. Look for new topics in the future!*



American Civil War



Aviation



Baseball



Civil Rights Movement



Food



Immigration since 1840



Photography



Women in Science



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# A Platform to Build Upon

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## Developers

The Digital Public Library of America interacts with the software development community in numerous important ways. From a public API and bulk download that grant access to all of DPLA's records under a permissive license, to code repositories and documentation that showcase in-house development efforts by DPLA's Technology Team, DPLA offers something for every developer. Stay in touch with us at [tech@dp.la](mailto:tech@dp.la) [🔗](#).

### API Codex

DPLA's API provides programmatic search and access to every item in the DPLA catalog. Use the API to power an app, to wire DPLA into your portal, or to retrieve data to build something entirely your own. Our [API Codex](#) will get you started.

### Bulk Download

Sometimes, an access API doesn't quite get you an idea of the whole landscape of data available behind a service. DPLA makes a [Bulk Download](#) available for these use cases. Use the Bulk Download for analytics or research, or to build your own curated experiences across a significant portion of the DPLA aggregation.

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# Benefits of Florida in DPLA

- Florida content is exposed to a worldwide audience
  - Increased discovery and use of collections
  - Florida content gets placed in a national context with content from other contributors
  - New partnerships around the state
  - The DPLA API allows for our content to be used in applications built using DPLA
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# What is SSDN?

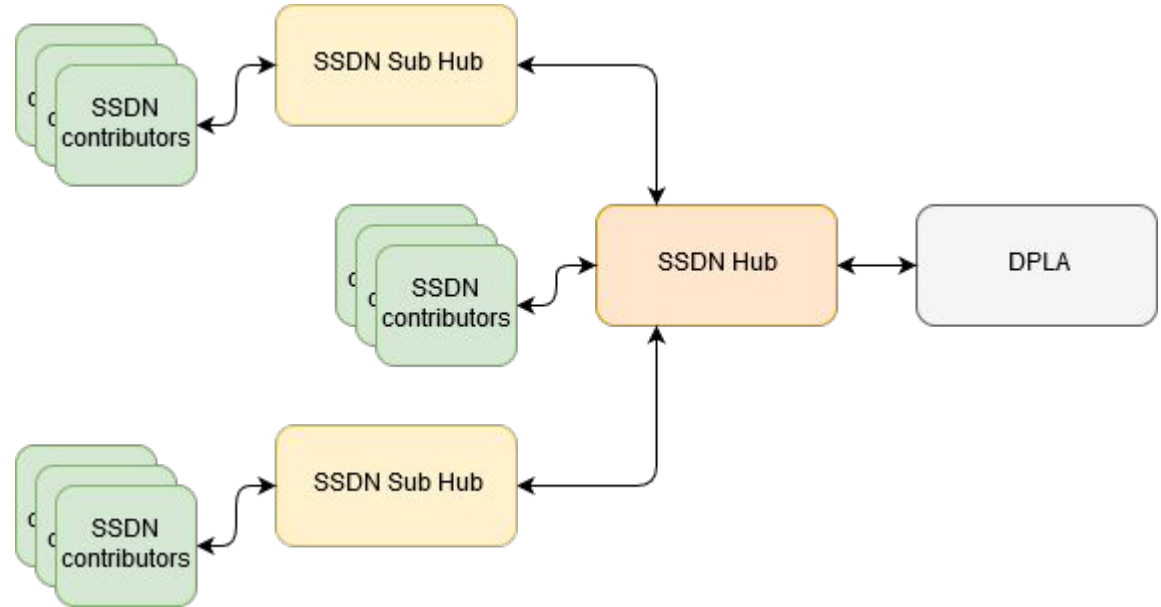
- The Sunshine State Digital Network is the DPLA service hub for the state of Florida.
  - Planning partners: FSU, FGCU, FLVC, UCF, UM, FIU, UF, USF, New College of FL, and the Division of Library and Information Services
  - Application to become a service hub submitted early Fall 2016 and accepted November 2016
  - Florida State University, University of Miami, Florida International University initial hub implementation leads
  - Multiple partners across the state, including the Division of Library and Information Services, are integral to planning and implementation
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# SSDN Structure: How does it work?

- Present

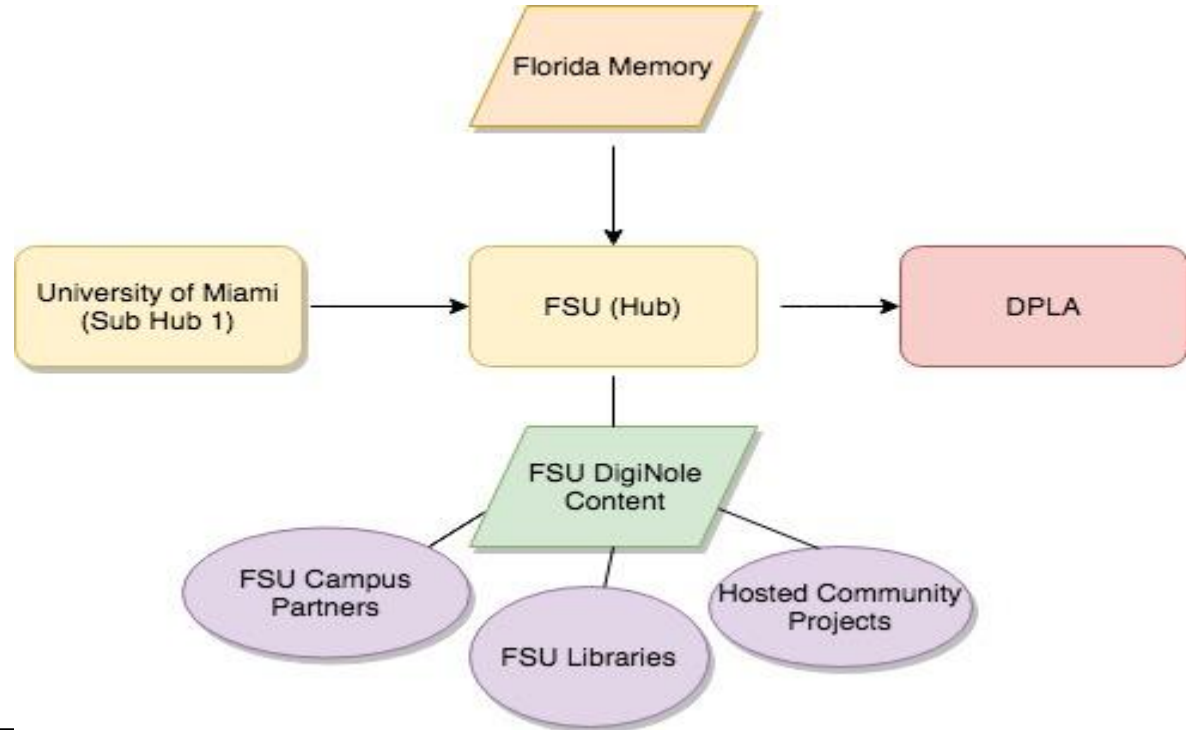
- Primary Hub: FSU
- Current Sub Hubs: FIU, UM
- Content Contributor: DLIS



- Future

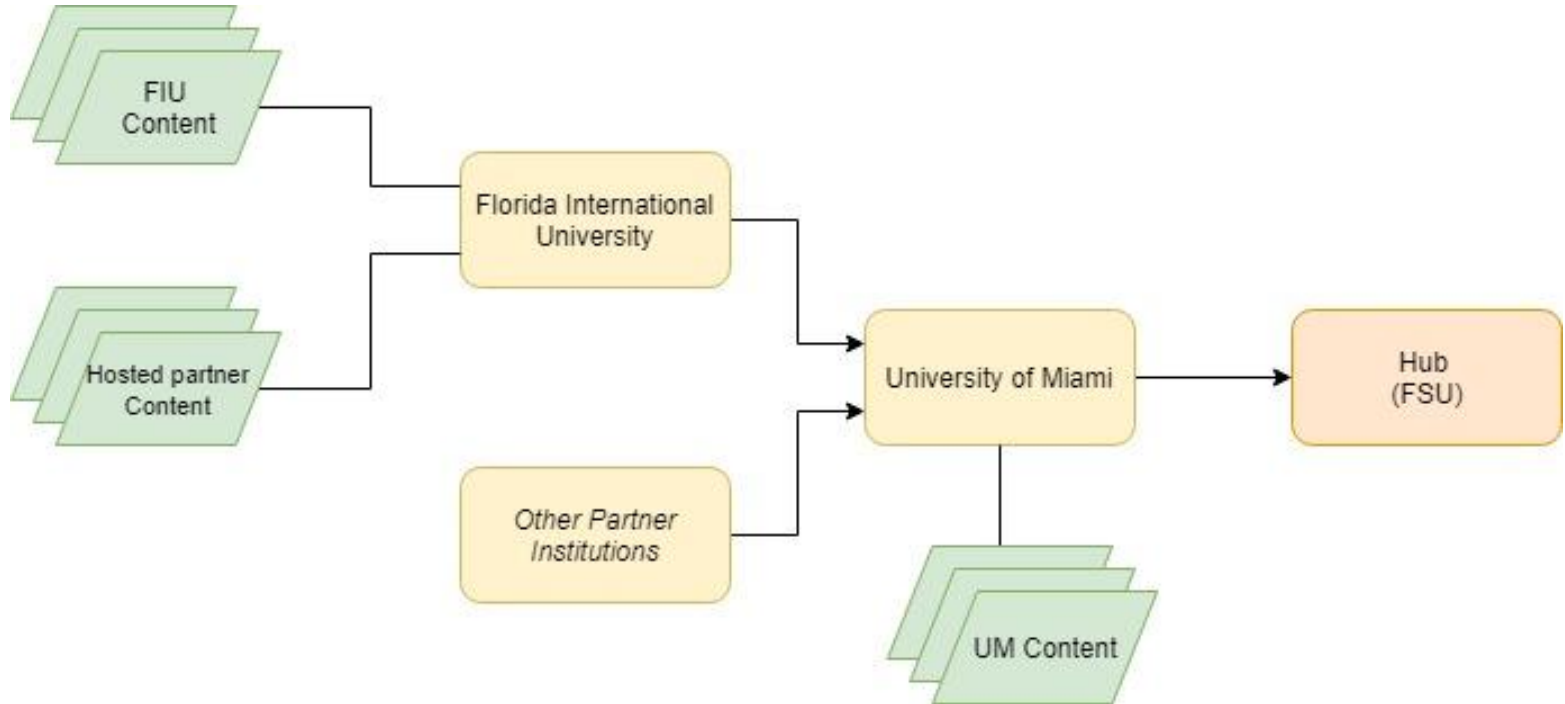
- More Sub Hubs
- More Content Contributors

# FSU Hub Structure



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# UM/FIU Hub Structure





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# 2018 Goals

- **Building**
    - Establish Steering Committee
    - Working Groups working
    - Develop sustainability model
  - **Growing**
    - Incorporate 5 new content partners (3 new partnership agreements already signed!)
    - Identify 2019 partners
    - 100,000 new objects in DPLA by the end of the year
  - **Prospering**
    - People statewide talking about SSDN
    - People using SSDN content and DPLA
    - SSDN / DPLA guidelines & information integrated into training
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# What have we done so far?

SSDN became a real thing!

- DPLA approved Florida's application for a Hub
  - Awarded Knight Foundation grant to support start up activities
  - Set-up initial network infrastructure
  - FSU hired the SSDN Coordinator
  - Joined DPLA Member Network (thank you DLIS!)
  - Held 4 statewide workshops - 107 registrants, 85 attendees
  - Representation in DPLA governance at the national level
  - Formed 3 working groups: Metadata, Outreach, and Training
  - Established Steering Committee
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# What have we done so far?

WENT LIVE!

- 74,000 item records harvested and shared by DPLA in November 2017
  - 94,000 items harvested and shared in February 2018
    - 3 initial partners + Florida Memory
    - That's 20,000 new items in 4 months
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## Some basics about contributing metadata

- Must have an OAI-PMH enabled system (at this time) that we can harvest
  - Metadata must describe an available digital object
  - Metadata must meet minimum DPLA criteria
    - A title
    - A thumbnail
    - A link to an openly available digital object
    - A rights statement
    - (but we hope you have more than that!!)
  - Metadata must be issued under a CC0 Public Domain Declaration
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# Shareable metadata

- **Quality** metadata
  - Promotes search **interoperability** - “the ability to perform a search over **diverse** sets of metadata records and obtain **meaningful** results” (Priscilla Caplan)
  - Is **understandable** outside of its local context
  - Is **useful** outside of its local context
  - Preferably is **machine processable**
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## What does this mean?

- Content
  - Coherence and context
  - Consistency
  - Conformance to standards
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# Content

- How element values are structured affect whether the record is shareable
  - For your institution, the resource and the defined audience choose the appropriate:
    - Vocabularies
    - Content standards
    - Granularity of description
    - Version of resource described
    - Elements to use
  - Don't include empty elements in shared records
  - Repeat elements instead of “packing” multiple values into one field
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## Coherence and Context

- A shareable metadata record should make sense on its own, outside of the local institutional context and without access to the resource itself; also should make sense to machines!
  - Place values in appropriate elements
  - Avoid local jargon, abbreviations and codes
  - Avoid including information that is really technical or administrative metadata
  - Ensure mappings from local to shared metadata formats result in coherent records
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# Consistency

- Consistency allows aggregators to apply same indexing or enhancement logic to an entire group of records  
Can be affected by change in policy or personnel over time
  - Pay special attention to consistency of:
    - How metadata elements are used
    - How (and which) vocabularies are used for a particular element
    - Syntax encoding schemes
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## Conformance to standards

- Technical conformance to all types of standards is essential. Without it, processing tools and routines simply break.
  - Sharing protocols (e.g. OAI-PMH)
  - Metadata structure standards
  - Vocabulary and encoding standards
  - Content standards
  - Technical standards (e.g. XML, character encoding)
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# Titles

- Whenever possible, items should have unique, descriptive titles (as opposed to “untitled” or “unknown.”)
  - Consider how titles will be interpreted outside of local context.
  - As appropriate, refer to existing content standards, such as RDA, DACS, or CCO.
  - Avoid unnecessary punctuation (e.g. brackets, periods, quotation marks).
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# Dates

- Used for the date the original resource was created, not the date the item was digitized
  - If more than one date is used in your local system (e.g. digitization date, acquisition date), only the date of the original resource should be mapped to this field for DPLA.
  - Avoid using placeholder values (e.g. “Unknown”. “n.d.”). If possible, include a date range or approximate date. If no date is known, leave the field blank.
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# Dates

10/1/1991	ca. June 19, 1901
ca. 1920.	(ca). June 19, 1901)
(ca). 1920)	Scanned and Processed: 1998-06 01
2001.06.08 by CAD	[between 1904 and 1908]
Unknown	[ca. 1967]
1853	1918?
c1875	191-?
c1908 November 19	1870 December, c1871
[2001 or 2002]	1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929
[1919?]	20 <sup>th</sup> century

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# Subject headings

- Use controlled vocabularies for subject terms whenever possible.
  - If terms are not found in a controlled vocabulary, be consistent with the use of language.
  - Include only subjects that are relevant to the specific item. Avoid using “blanket” subject headings for all items in a collection.
  - If possible, place multiple subjects in separate subject fields; otherwise, separate repeated terms consistently (e.g. with a semicolon).
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# Format

- Generally used for searching, presentation, grouping
- Can be complex when multiple versions exist
- Keep user intent in mind-even if it is true that you have scanned a page of a book, so that digital object is now technically an image (a jpg); the user isn't going to make that leap.





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# Description

- No raw OCR output
  - No full-text transcription of textual or linguistic resource
  - Description should apply to object being described, not to a collection to which it belongs.
  - Remember that DPLA users will be seeing this description outside of its context, so avoid abbreviations and ambiguous references. Also remember that local labels (such as “Table of Contents”) will not be visible in DPLA.
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# Rights Statements

- RightsStatements.org
  - Project of DPLA and Europeana
  - Designed specifically for cultural heritage institutions, to cover the most common situations encountered
  - Simple and flexible
  - Informational statements about copyright status, not licenses
  - Only describe copyright status, not other legal restrictions (e.g. privacy) or possibilities (e.g. fair use)
  - Human- and machine-readable. Published as linked data, and each statement has a URI
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Why do we need RightsStatements.org?

26,000  
unique rights  
statements\*

(in a sample of 1.3 million records in DPLA)

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## Why do we need RightsStatements.org?

- Will soon be required for DPLA harvesting
  - Consistent rights statements for users
  - Clear framework to approach copyright for digital projects
  - Standardization
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# Rights Statements

 **IN  
COPYRIGHT**

 **UNKNOWN  
RIGHTSHOLDER**

 **IN THE  
UNITED STATES**

 **EU ORPHAN  
WORK**

 **CONTRACTUAL  
RESTRICTIONS**

 **COPYRIGHT  
UNDETERMINED**

 **EDUCATIONAL  
USE PERMITTED**

 **NON-COMMERCIAL  
USE ONLY**

 **COPYRIGHT  
NOT EVALUATED**

 **NON-COMMERCIAL  
USE PERMITTED**

 **OTHER LEGAL  
RESTRICTIONS**

 **NO KNOWN  
COPYRIGHT**





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# Most Common Rights Statements

 **IN  
COPYRIGHT**

 **COPYRIGHT  
UNDETERMINED**

 **UNKNOWN  
RIGHTSHOLDER**

 **NO KNOWN  
COPYRIGHT**

 **IN THE  
UNITED STATES**

 **COPYRIGHT  
NOT EVALUATED**

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# Thank You!

## Questions?

[SunshineStateDigitalNetwork.org](https://SunshineStateDigitalNetwork.org)

Contact: Keila Zayas-Ruiz

kzayasruiz@fsu.edu

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