

The InterParty Project



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EDItEUR

- International group coordinating standards development for electronic commerce for books and serials
- Sponsored by European publishers, booksellers and library federations
- Members worldwide
- EDIFACT formats for trade and library supply
- ONIX metadata formats: XML messages for describing books, serials, video and DVD, etc
- EDItX XML formats for trading transactions
- Leading the InterParty project

What is InterParty?

- A European Community funded project looking at how “party identifiers” can be made interoperable across domains
 - Partners come from book industry, rights management, library, information management, identifier & technology communities
- NOT inventing a new identifier scheme
- “Parties” are individuals or organisations involved in creating and disseminating Intellectual Property (or “content”), including:
 - Authors, composers, performers, “groups”, producers, directors, publishers, imprints, record labels, libraries, collecting societies

Project partners

European partners

- EDItEUR
- British Library
- Royal Swedish Library
- IFLA
- Book Data (now Nielsen BookData)
- KOPIOSTO

US partners:

- Library of Congress
- OCLC
- International DOI Foundation
- CNRI

Applications of InterParty

- Discovery of resources...
- Discovery of rights ownership...
- Negotiation of agreements...
- Payment of royalties...
- Reducing effort and cost in library authority control...
- ...and many other applications

INTERPARTY aims to deliver

Within 12 months
(mid 2003)

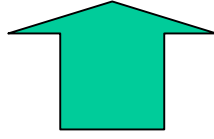
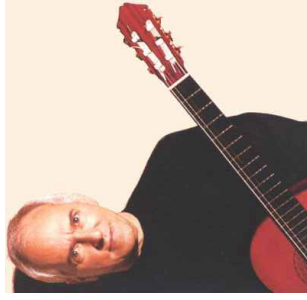
- Analysis of existing data models
- Identifiers and party metadata model
- Report on privacy and security mechanisms
- Specification for working demonstrator
- Demonstrator (alpha system)
- Proposals for a business model, exploitation plan and governance for the long term implementation of InterParty

Names and numbering

- An identifier is really just another kind of name
 - And need not be a number
- A unique identifier is only “unique” within its own domain
 - Critically, it must identify explicitly what that domain *is*, if the identifier is to be useful outside the domain
 - And the domain also needs to be uniquely identified within the wider domain of identifiers

Persons and names

Person Identifier
PID 123456



Is also known as
John Christopher Williams



Is known as
John Williams



Name Identifier NID 654321

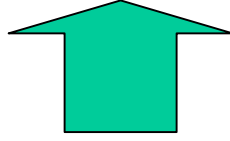
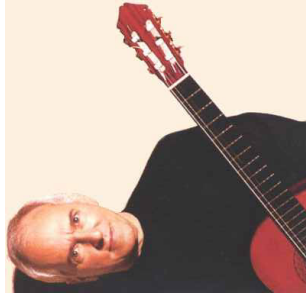
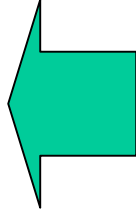
- An approach to identification
 - Separating names from identity
 - Used by CISAC for Rights Management (“interested party” number)
- “Unique Identifiers” are just names
 - Unique within a given namespace
 - Applied within a set of rules

Name Identifier NID 654322

Library name authorities

John Williams 1941 –

Preferred form

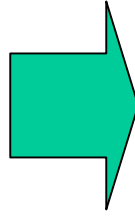


- Promote one form of the name to be the unique identifier within their domain
- Make the preferred form of the name unique by adding metadata to it until it is unique

– eg dates (John Smith 1928 - 2001)

John Christopher Williams

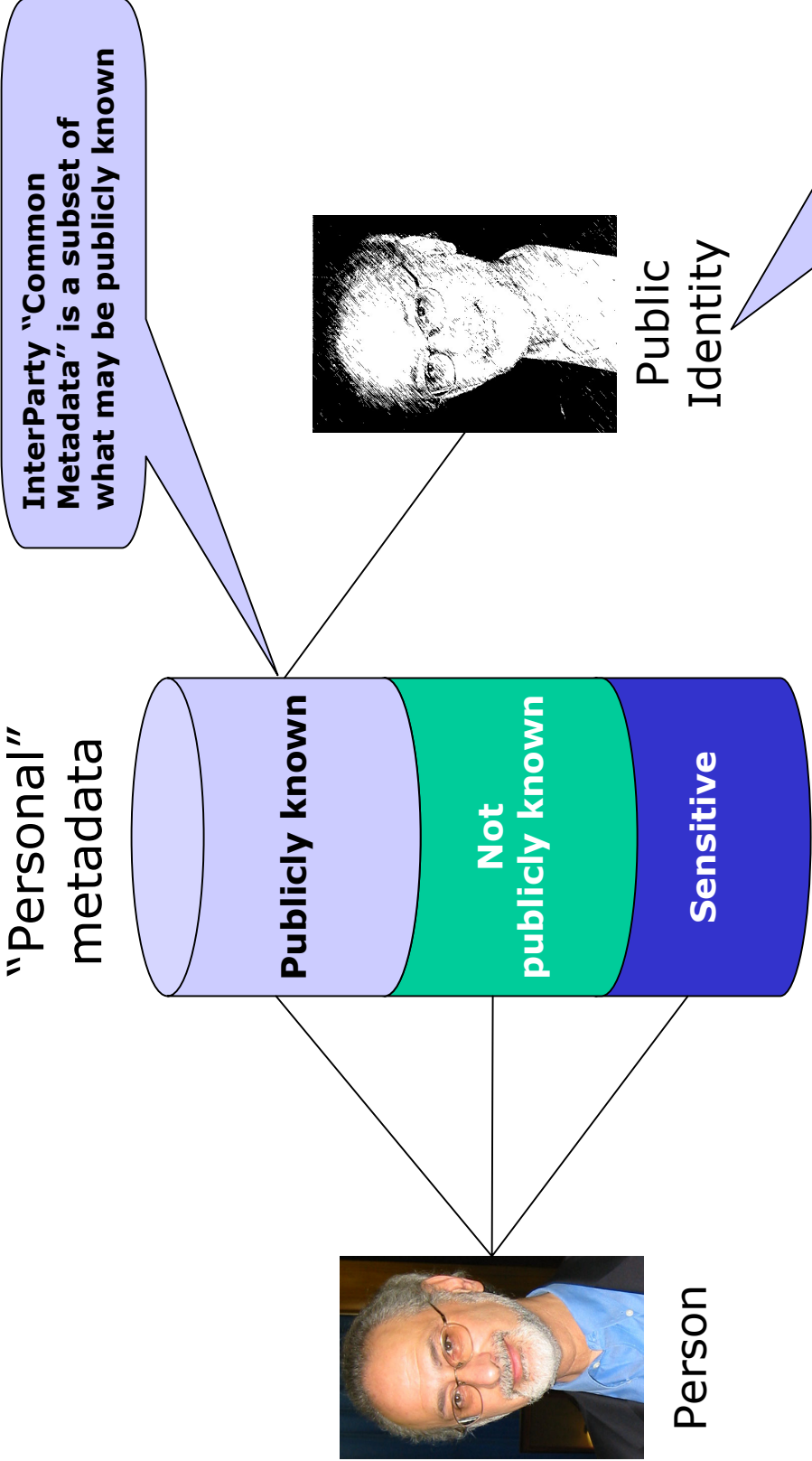
Variant form
(*may not be unique unlike identifier*)



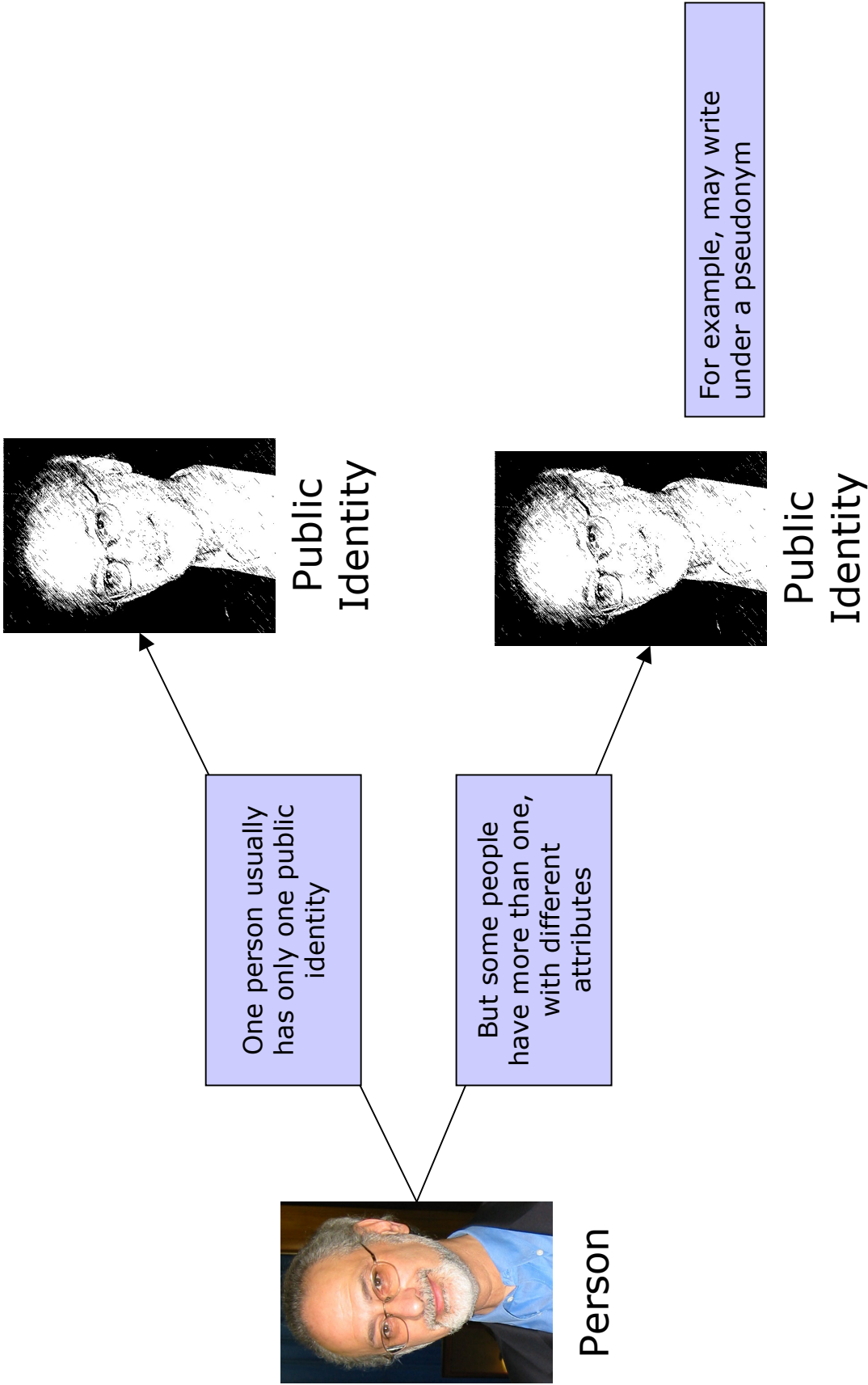
J Williams

Variant form

The InterParty approach



The nature of Public Identities



The nature of Public Identities

- A Public ID is not the same as a name
 - More than one name may be associated with the same public identity
- Sometimes, relationships between Public IDs are not public, but become so
 - For example, Ruth Rendell and Barbara Vine
- Sometimes, two or more people may share the same Public ID
 - For example, Nicci Gerrard and Sean French writing as “Nicci French”
 - This, too, may or may not be publicly known

And sometimes identities get...

An excerpt from
the BL Name
Authority Record
for Lauran Paine
– an author with
many
pseudonyms...

WLN AUTHORITY COMPLETE DISPLAY

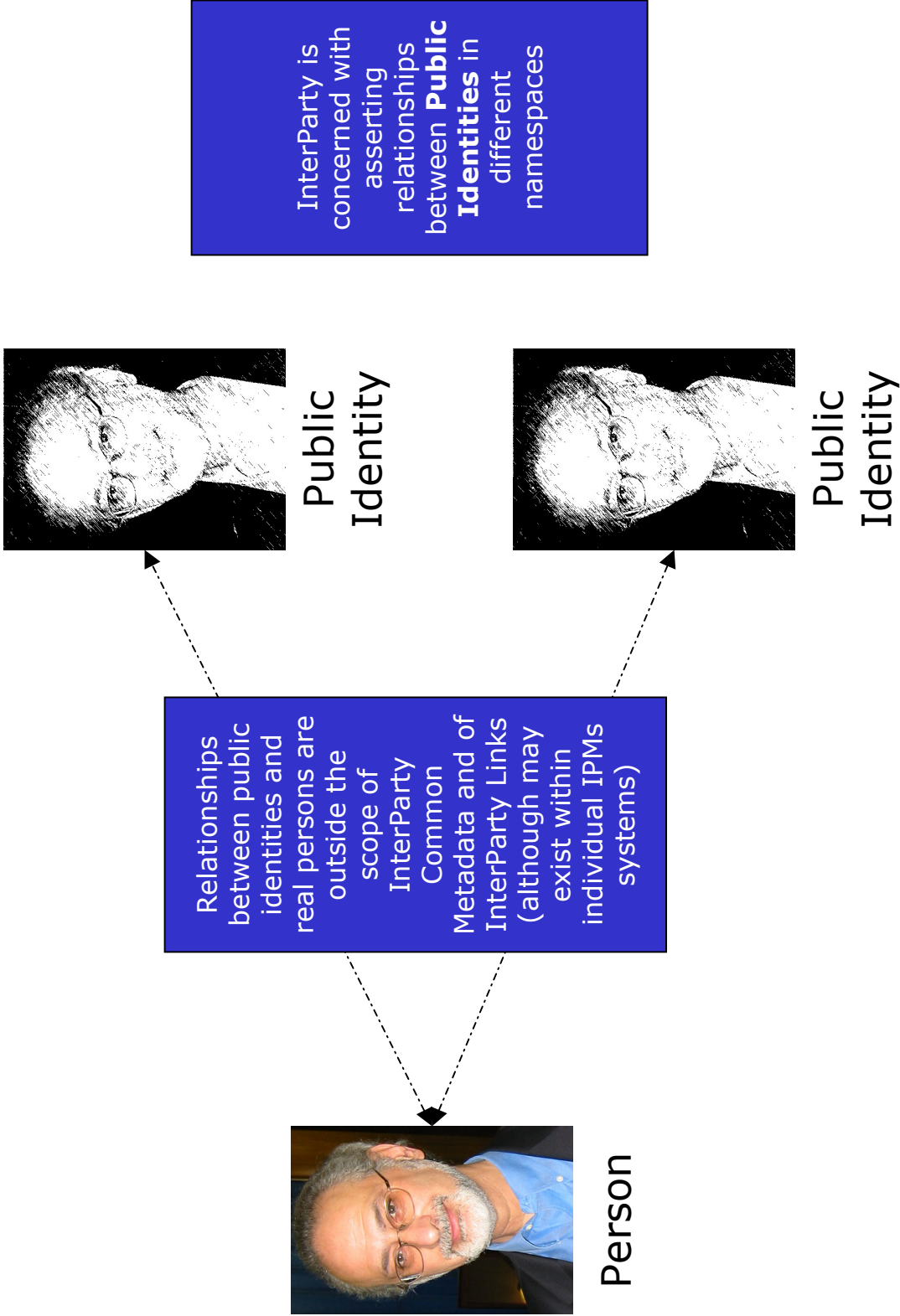
z	nb90003476	add-c 20/03/96	20/10/98	20/09/02	ACS017	ACS014
	008	\$b a \$g a \$h a \$i b \$l a \$n a \$p b				
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	100.10	\$aPaine\$hLauran\$c1916-				
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	500.10	\$wnnc\$aAllen\$hClay\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aAlmonte\$hRosa\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aAndrews\$hA. A.\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBatchelor\$hReg\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBeck\$hHarry\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBedford\$hKenneth				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBenton\$hWill\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBishop\$hMartin				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBond\$hLewis H.				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBonner\$hJack				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBosworth\$hFrank\$c1916-				
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	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBradford\$hWill\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBradley\$hConcho\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBradshaw\$hBuck				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBrennan\$hWill\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aBurnham\$hCharles				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aCarrel\$hMark\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aCarter\$hNevada\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aCassady\$hClaude\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aClark\$hBadger				
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	500.10	\$wnnc\$aCuster\$hClint\$c1916-				
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	500.10	\$wnnc\$aDuchesne\$hAntoinette\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aDurham\$hJohn\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aFisher\$hMargot\$c1916-				
	500.10	\$wnnc\$aGlendenning\$hDonn\$c1916-				

...really complicated

An excerpt from
the BL Name
Authority Record
for Lauran Paine
– an author with
many
pseudonyms...

500.10 \$wnnc\$aGlenn\$hJames\$c1916-
500.10 \$wnnc\$aGordon\$hAngela\$c1916-
500.10 \$wnnc\$aGorman\$hBeth\$c1916-
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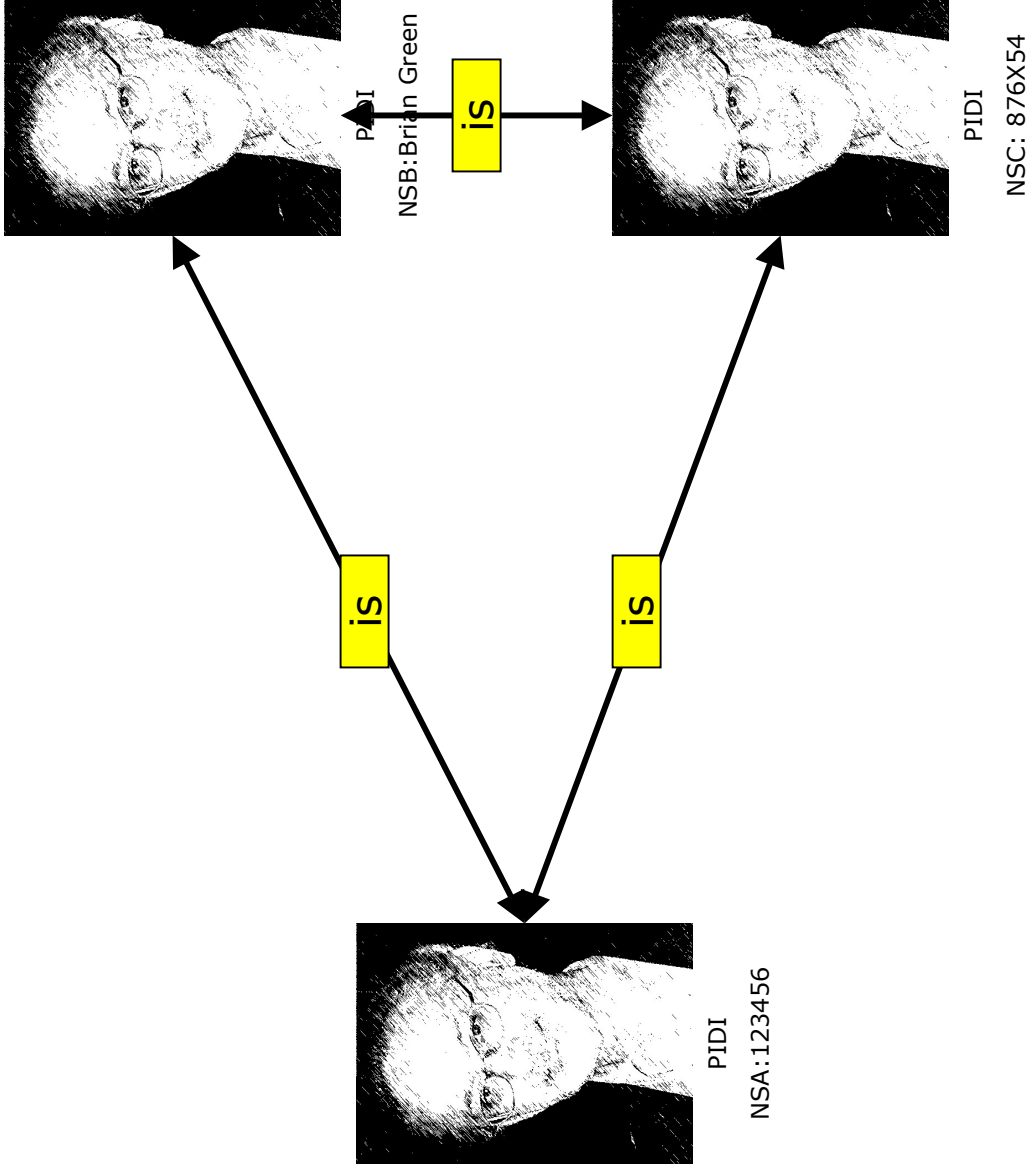
Persons and Public Identities



“Public Identity Identifiers”

- Within the InterParty network, each Public Identity will require a Public Identity Identifier or “PIDI” (a combination of a Namespace and a unique Identifier within that namespace)
- “InterParty Links” will be expressed as relationships between PIDIs

"InterParty Links"



Some working hypotheses

- InterParty is an alliance of independent bodies - InterParty Members or IPMs
 - Each maintains its own identification and metadata system in its own domain
- IPMs participate because they see benefits
 - From being able to see and use Common Metadata from other IPMs: *data sharing*
 - From communicating between their own domain and those of other (selected) IPMs by mapping across domains: *interoperation*
- Common Metadata includes
 - A certain level of metadata about “public identities”
 - Links: assertions made about relationships between public identities in different domains

Data sharing

- An IPM has online access to Common Metadata
 - Of all other IPMs or of a chosen subgroup
- Purposes of online access
 - To help resolve uncertainties of identification within the IPM's own domain
 - To download data for adding to the metadata held within the IPM's own database
 - To provide the basis for creating InterParty Links
- It is fundamental that all IPMs must agree to allow their Common Metadata to be used in these ways

Interoperation

- An IPM may use InterParty Links to enable it to interoperate with another IPM or group of IPMs
 - Subject to the agreement of all the IPMs concerned
 - There can be no obligation on any IPM to support interoperation with any other IPM
- The InterParty network is not intended to support specific applications involving interoperation
 - It will maintain the database of links and the limited functionality needed to find and download a link
- Individual IPMs will develop and maintain the applications that use links
 - It is conceivable that these might be developed co-operatively by the InterParty network as a whole

Fundamental processes

- Enquiry
- Viewing / downloading / making assertions
- Support for interoperation

Enquiry

- Enquiry is required for data sharing, for creating and maintaining Links and to support interoperation
- Enquiry by name
 - Typically uncontrolled, possibly incomplete
 - May be accompanied by other metadata
 - Specify the set of IPMs whose Common Metadata is to be searched
- Enquiry by PIDI from “own” namespace
 - For interoperation and maintaining Links
- Enquiry by PIDI from another namespace
 - Probably mainly for following up Links

View / download / assert link

- Currently envisaged as primarily human-to-machine processes
- Review Common Metadata returned by enquiry
- Download selected content for use within own domain
- Propose, comment on, or authorise a link between PIDs in different namespaces

Support for interoperation

- Machine-to-machine process
- Send a PIDI from own domain, specifying target domain(s)
- Receive “equivalent” PIDI(s) from target domain(s)
 - For interoperation requiring a high degree of confidence, only “trusted” assertions will be regarded as showing “equivalence” – perhaps only “authorised” assertions?
- Transfer received PIDI(s) to user application

What is the InterParty Demonstrator?

- A way of simulating the functionality of InterParty
 - What would an InterParty system look like and how would it work
- A way of testing the functionality of InterParty
 - Is it possible for potential IPMs to provide useful “common metadata”
 - Is it possible to make meaningful assertions about the relationship between PIDs in different namespaces
 - What issues arise in both building and using the demonstrator?
- A focus for discussion of the costs and benefits of establishing an InterParty network
 - Development of business and governance models

The demonstrator

- ACCESS database, at OCLC
- Sample data provided by InterParty partners
 - Simplified “common metadata” set
- Personal names
 - Banks, I... [i.e. all Banks with forenames beginning with “i”]
 - French, N...
 - Hughes, S...
 - Ibsen...
 - MacMillan, J...
 - Pekk...
 - Rendell...
 - Rowling...
 - Schmidt, B...
 - Svensson, M. - Svensson, S.
- Corporate names
 - Elsevier...
 - European federation...
 - London T.....
 - Macmillan....
 - Springer..
 - United Nations. Committee.....

The demonstrator will show

- The ability to search over multiple data sets and provide results
- The ability to create, review, and authorise InterParty Links

Some demonstrator features

- **Access**
 - Web interface
 - Searchable by PIDI and other common metadata elements
 - Response sets consist of all Common Metadata sets held by other IPMs that match the query
 - Retrieve and display Link records
 - Full display of Link records
- **Making Links**
 - Easy manual creation of Link records
 - Automatic alerting of creation of link records to interested parties
 - Inferred Links created
- **Editing and authorising Links**
 - Any IPM can add comments to an existing link
 - Only the “owners” of the PIDIs linked can authorise
- **Privacy/security requirements**
 - Username/password access control

InterParty presentations

- The Hague, 13 June: one-day workshop
- Toronto, 23 June: half-day presentation at ALA Midsummer
- Background and objectives
- Functionality
- Common Metadata and Links
- Demonstrator
- Privacy issues
- Organisation and governance issues
- What next?

www.interparty.org

www.editeur.org