BIBFRAME 2.0 Specification

Events

March 29, 2016

Library of Congress

An event is something that takes place – a musical performance, football game, battle, radio interview, press conference, meeting/conference, etc. It occurs at a specific location and on a specific date or time or over a specific date/time interval.

Vocabulary 2.0 and Model to Support Events

Class: bf:Event

- A bf:Event may be the subject of a Work.
  An article is written about a press conference. The press conference is an Event. The article is a Work and the Event is a subject of that Work.
- A bf:Event may have content. Event content is modelled as a bf:Work.
  The press conference (above) was recorded. The recording is event content, and is a Work.
  Notes:
  - It should be considered irrelevant whether event content might or might not be *creative* content.
  - One may consider an Event and corresponding event content to be conceptually equivalent (even though modelled separately).
- Event content, as a Work, normally has one or more Instances.
  The recording of the press conference might also be captured as a video.
- A bf:Event has a relationship to a bf:Work and so is described in the same manner as other BIBFRAME resources that point to a description (e.g. Person, Organization, subject, etc.). The bf:Event description will include a label, a link, or both. It may also include basic information such as who, what, when, where, and why; these information elements are supplied or not supplied based on institutional policy (and availability of that information). This basic information within the bf:Event may constitute the entire description, or the bf:Event description may rely on and link to an external description of the event for more complete information.

Reciprocal Properties bf:eventContent and bf:eventContentOf

- bf:eventContent is a property of bf:Event with expected value a Work which *is* event content. Reciprocal property bf:eventContentOf is a property of bf:Work (to be used with a Work which is event content) to point to the event that it is content for.

Reciprocal Properties bf:hasPart and bf:partOf

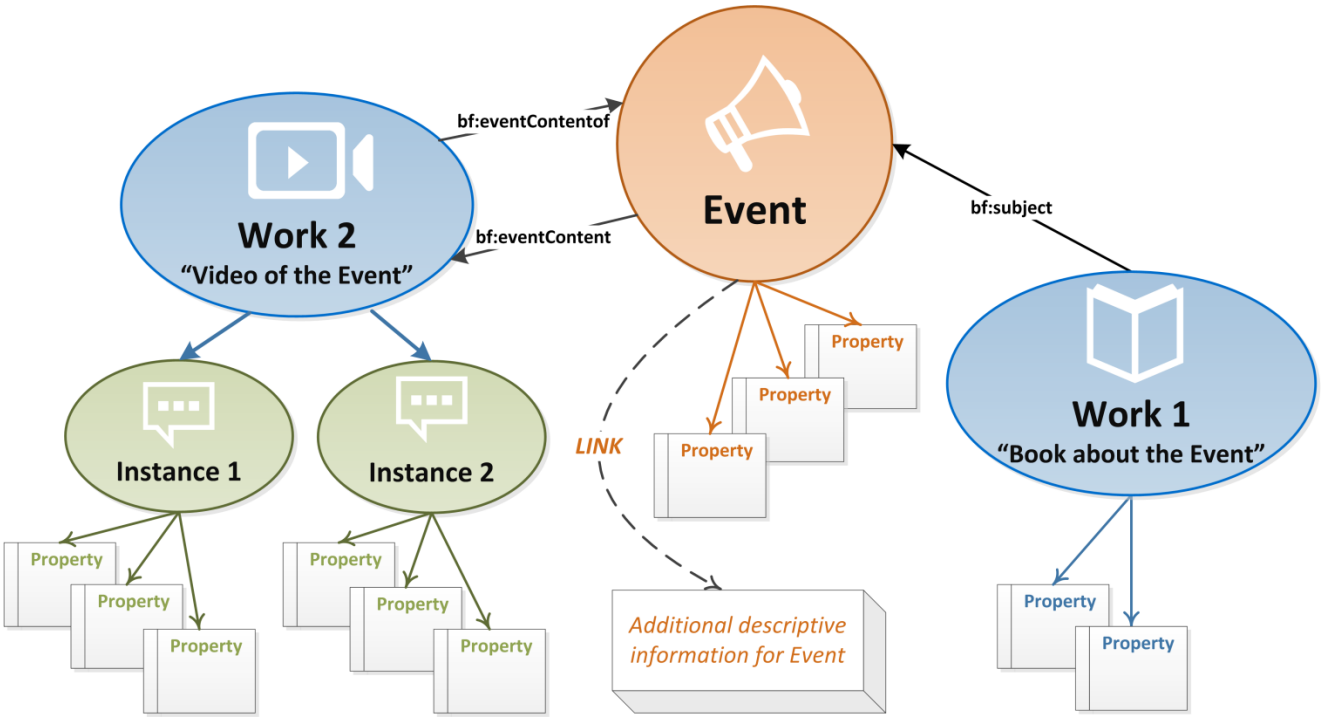
- These (existing) properties are used for an event with multiple event content Works. See the final section of this paper.

Illustrations of the BIBFRAME Event Model

The following diagram illustrates the basic Event model. Two Works are shown:

- Work 1 has the Event as a subject. The relationship between the Event and Work 1 is illustrated by the relationship property bf:subject.
- Work 2 is event content. The relationship between the Event and Work 2 is illustrated by the reciprocal relationship properties bf:eventContent and bf:eventContentOf.

Work 2, event content, has one or more instances. The Work and the Instances have Work level and Instance level properties respectively.



Examples

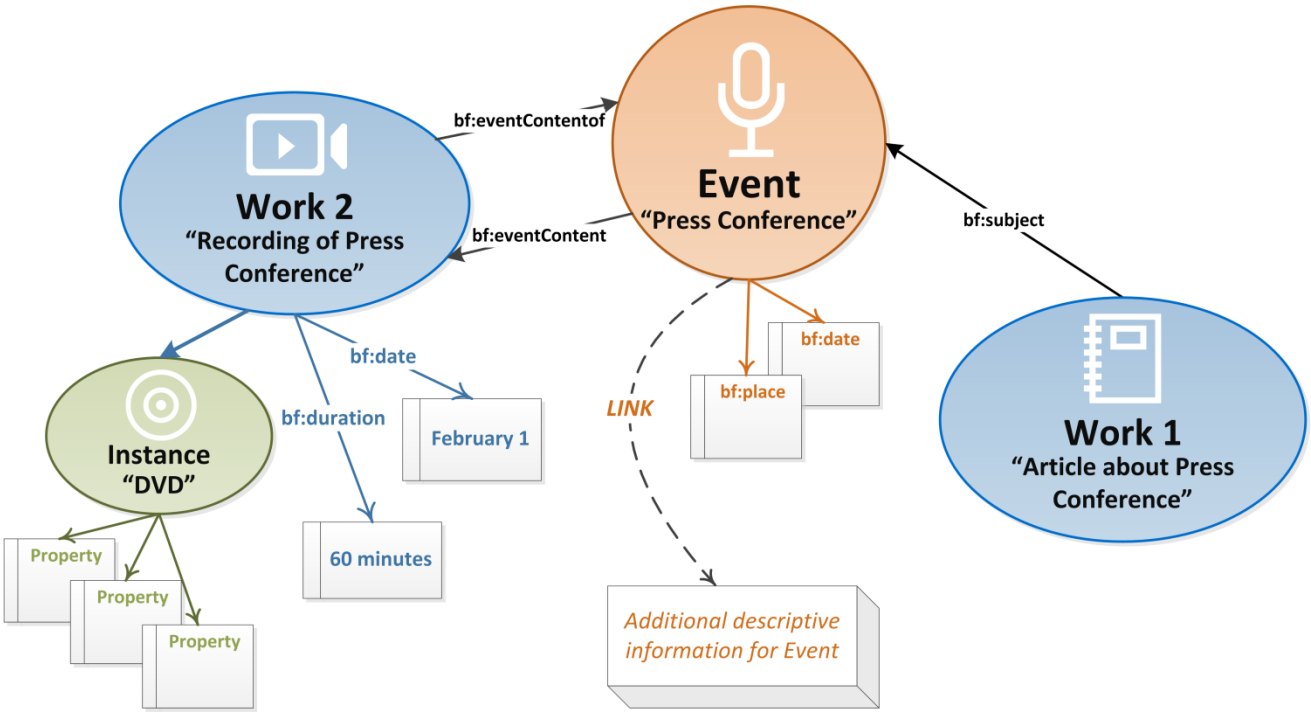
The following two examples illustrate the basic model - the first by diagram and the second by RDF.

Example 1 – Illustrating the Basic Model

A press conference is recorded. An article is written about the press conference.

The press conference is an Event. The recording and article are Works. The press conference has subject relationship to the article. The recording has content relationship to the press conference.

The recording has an instance, a DVD. Properties of the recording at the Work level -- duration and date in this example – are expressed as properties of the recording. Properties that are specific to the DVD are expressed as instance properties



Example 2 – RDF Example of the Basic Model

A baseball game of historic significance is played; books are written about it, and there is a video recording.

The example below shows:

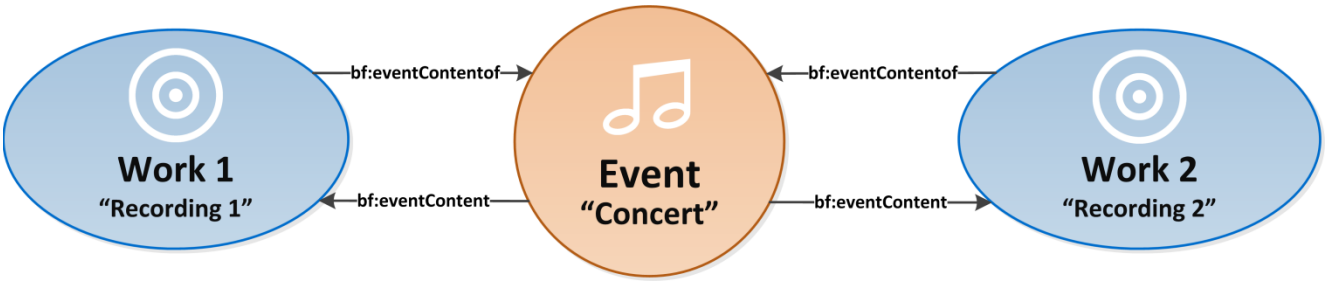
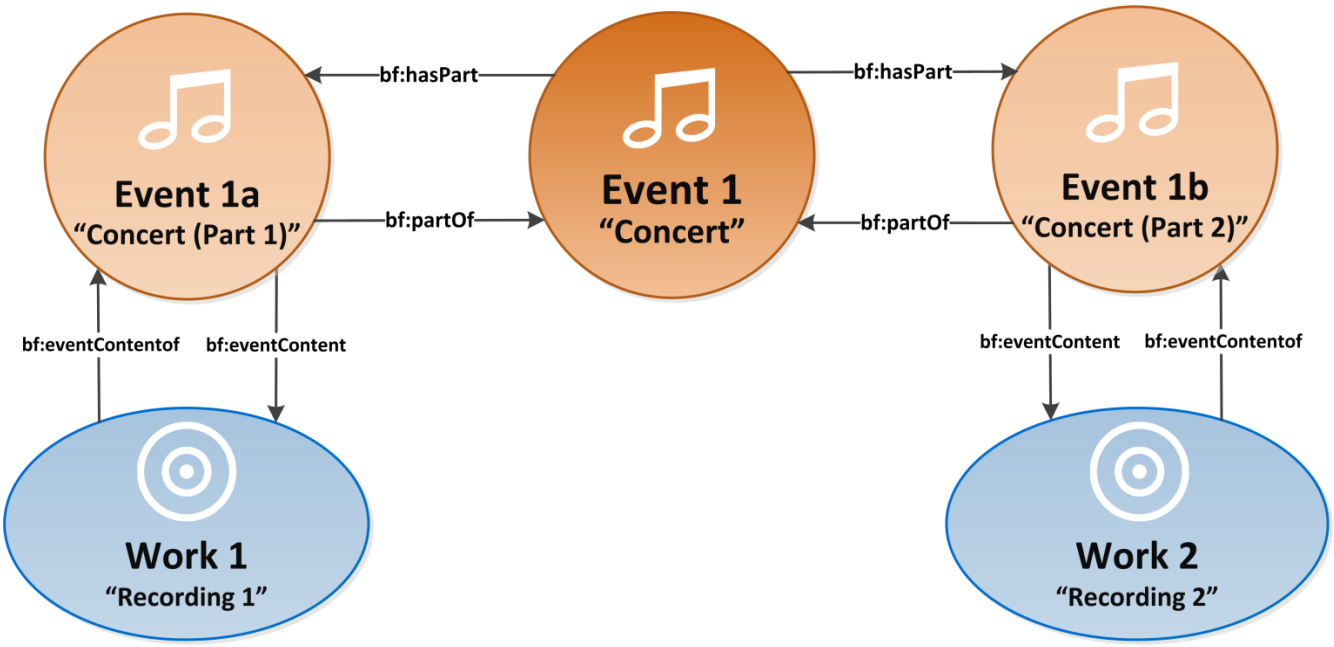
- A bf:Event – "May 26, 1959, game between the Milwaukee Braves and the Pittsburgh Pirates" .
- A bf:Work - The book "Hard-luck Harvey Haddix and the greatest game ever lost" which is about the game.
- A bf:Work which is event content – The recording of the game.
- A bf:Instance which is an Instance of the recording.

```
##Description of the event
<http://bibframe.example.org/event/bravesPirates19590526>
    a                    bf:Event  ;
    rdfs:label           "May 26, 1959, Braves vs. Pirates" .
    bf:eventContent
                <http://bibframe.example.org/Work/movingImage/bravesPirates19590526>   .

##Description of a work with the event as its subject
< http://bibframe.example.org/work/text/bravesPirates19590526>
     a                  bf:Work ,  bf:Text  ;
     bf:title           [rdfs:label    "Hard-luck Harvey Haddix and the greatest game ever lost"  ]  ;
     bf:subject         <http://bibframe.example.org/event/bravesPirates19590526>    .

##Description of a Work with event as its content
<http://bibframe.example.org/work/movingImage/bravesPirates19590526>
    a                    bf:Work  ,  bf:MovingImage ;
    bf:title             [rdfs:label           "May 26, 1959, Braves vs. Pirates" ] ;
    bf:eventContentOf    <http://bibframe.example.org/events/bravesPirates19590526>  .

##Description of an instance of the Work that has event as its content
<http://bibframe.example.org/instance/videodisc/bravesPirates19590526>
    a                    bf:Instance  ;
    bf:instanceOf     <http://bibframe.example.org/work/movingImage/bravesPirates19590526> ;
    bf:title             [rdfs:label           "May 26, 1959, Braves Pirates"  ];
    bf:hasCarrier [
            a                    bf:Carrier ;
            rdfs:label           "videodisc"  ]    .
```

Event with Multiple Contents

An event may be comprised of multiple event content Works. Consider a concert where two musical works are performed, each recorded and published separately. The two recordings are separate works. The two performances might be considered separate events. The concert itself may be modelled as a single event. Or the concert and the two performances may be modelled as three events, with the two performance events part of the concert event.

In the following diagram, a single event is modelled, the concert. All of the event contents for the event are discoverable because the event points to each.



In the following diagram the concert and the two performances are modelled as three events, with the two performance events part of the concert event.