

Share Family Workshop

June 30th 2025, ALA Annual 2025, Philadelphia this slide deck http://bit.ly/SF-ALA-2025-slides recording available at https://youtu.be/tgm3rGdrbuo?feature=shared

https://share-family.org https://wiki.share-family.org info@share-family.org https://svde.org

BIBFRAME has Entered the Chat Jim Hahn, University of Pennsylvania

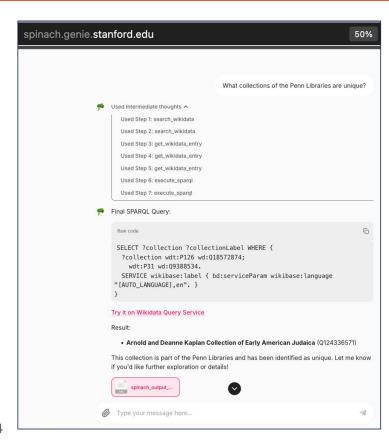


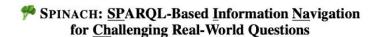
Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

(RAG) is a technique that enables large language models (LLMs) to retrieve and incorporate new information



Example of RAG with SPARQL



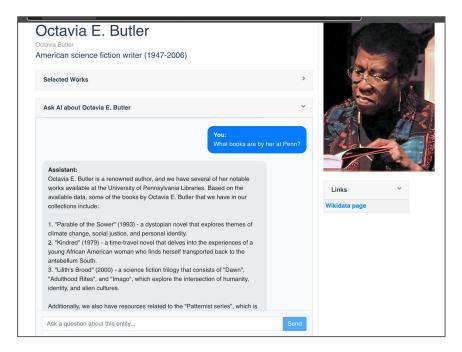




Motivating question

How will users of the catalog access BIBFRAME linked data through

RAG?



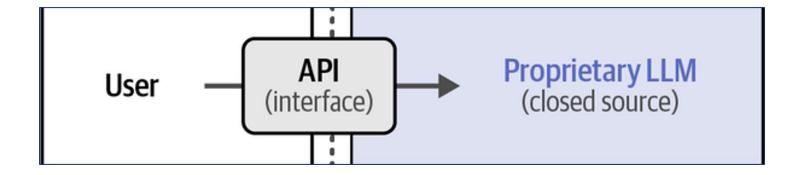


Conceptual Foundations for BIBFRAME RAG

- Open LLMs
- ALA RUSA guidelines
- User Tasks / IFLA Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM)
- Model Context Protocol (MCP)
 - Connect to Share-VDE GraphQL, Wikidata

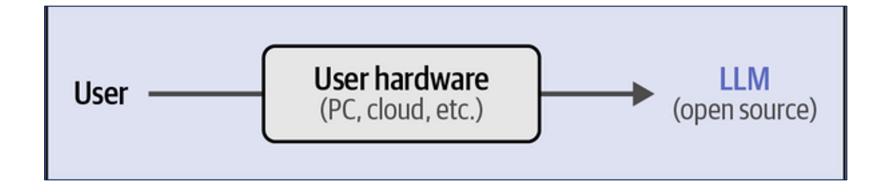


Proprietary Models





Open Models





RUSA Guidelines

Guidelines for Behavioral Performance of Reference and Information Service Providers



RUSA Implementation Scope for BF Chat

The system implements 4 out of 6 RUSA guidelines:

- Section 1.0 (Inclusion): Implemented through accessibility detection and referrals
- Section 3.0 (Engagement): Implemented through interview techniques and conversation tracking
- Section 4.0 (Searching): Implemented through search strategy optimization and guidance
- Section 6.0 (Closure): Implemented through adequacy checking and standardized closings



RUSA Implementation Scope

The following RUSA sections are **not** implemented:

- Section 2.0 (Approachability): Not suitable for an LLM as it focuses on staff identification, visibility, eye contact, and body language
- Section 5.0 (Evaluation): Not implemented as evaluation is handled outside the LLM system



Accessibility Handling

The system prioritizes accessibility needs by checking for them early in the processing flow:

- Accessibility detection happens before general query processing
- When detected, specialized referrals are provided immediately
- The system maintains aware of assistive technology needs throughout the conversation



IFLA LRM User Tasks

Table 3.1 User Tasks Summary			
Find	To bring together information about one or more resources of interest by searching on any relevant criteria		
Identify	To clearly understand the nature of the resources found and to distinguish between similar resources		
Select	To determine the suitability of the resources found, and to be enabled to either accept or reject specific resources		
Obtain	To access the content of the resource		
Explore	To discover resources using the relationships between them and thus place the resources in a context		



IFLA LRM Task Support

Name disambiguation, Work disambiguation

natu resc and bety	lerstand the ure of the ources found	The user's goal in the <i>identify</i> task is to confirm that the instance of the entity described corresponds to the instance sought, or to distinguish between two or more instances with similar characteristics. In "unknown item" searches, the user also seeks to recognize the basic characteristics of the resources presented. To facilitate this task, the information system seeks to clearly describe the resources it covers. The description should be recognizable to the user and easily interpreted.
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Model Context Protocol

MCP is an open protocol that standardizes how applications provide context to LLMs. Think of MCP like a USB port for AI applications. Just as USB provides a standardized way to connect your devices to various peripherals and accessories, MCP provides a standardized way to AI models to different data sources and tools. This approach connects MCP to GraphQL from Share-VDE and adapts the Wikidata queries from the SPINACH system.

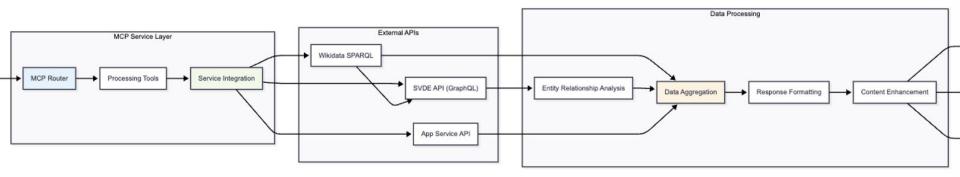
SPINACH: SPARQL-Based Information Navigation for Challenging Real-World Questions



https://arxiv.org/abs/2407.11417 https://modelcontextprotocol.io/introduction

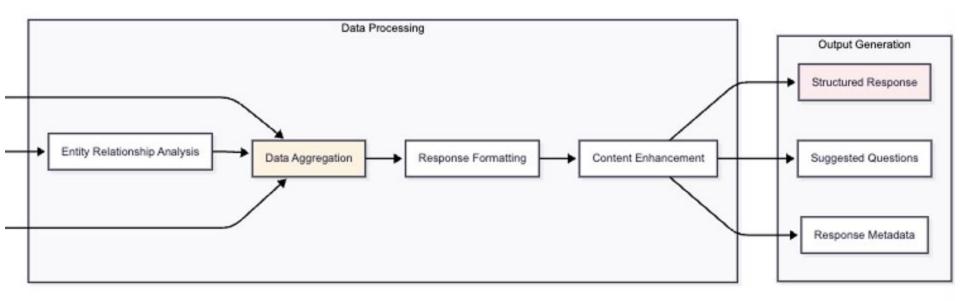


MCP1: Service Layer Interactions





MCP2: Outputs





MCP LLM Service

MCP LLM Service is the main service class that routes and processes user questions in the Al Knowledge Card Chat, doing the following:

Analyzing and classifying user questions: It determines the type of question (e.g., factual, collections, etc.) using pattern matching and classification logic, and the LLM.

Intent routing: It directs questions to the appropriate processing path, such as direct factual lookup, complex multi-step reasoning, or librarian/help intent detection.



MCP LLM Service

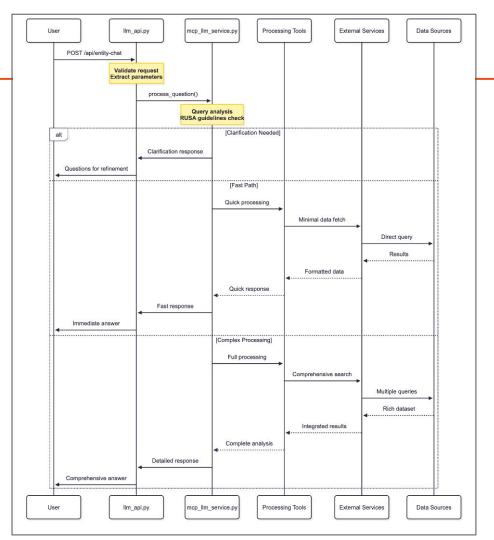
Integrating with agents and tools: BIBFRAME RAG Chat uses the SpinachAgent (adapted as an MCP API) for factual and entity-based queries in Wikidata, and Share-VDE searches for Penn collections questions.

RUSA compliance: BIBFRAME RAG Chat is inspired by RUSA chat guidelines, standardized closings with catalog and librarian links.

Fallback and error handling: If a question cannot be answered, it provides links to the catalog and to library reference services.



Chat processing





You:
When was Bach born?

Assistant:

Johann Sebastian Bach was born on March 31, 1685. They died on July 28, 1750. Johann Sebastian Bach was a music educator, harpsichordist, musicologist, school teacher, organist, concertmaster, virtuoso, conductor, violinist, and choir director. For more detailed information and research assistance, you can chat with a librarian at https://www.library.upenn.edu/services/ask-question

I hope this information about Johann Sebastian Bach answers your question. Please let me know if you need any clarification or have related questions.

For the most comprehensive research support:

- · Search our full catalog at https://find.library.upenn.edu/
- · Chat with a subject librarian at https://www.library.upenn.edu/services/ask-question
- · Browse our research guides and specialized databases

Ask a question about this entity...

Suggested questions:

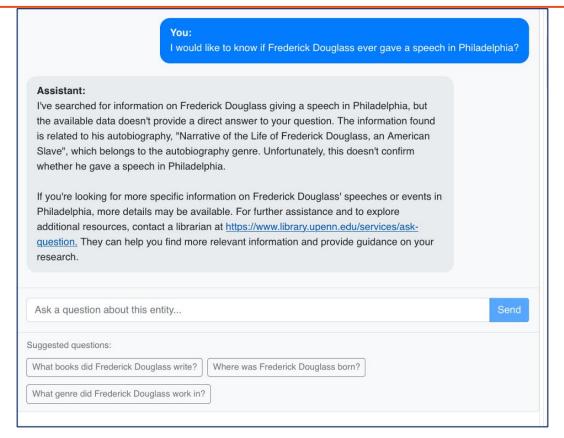
What genre did Bach work in?

What are Bach's notable compositions?

Who were Bach's students?

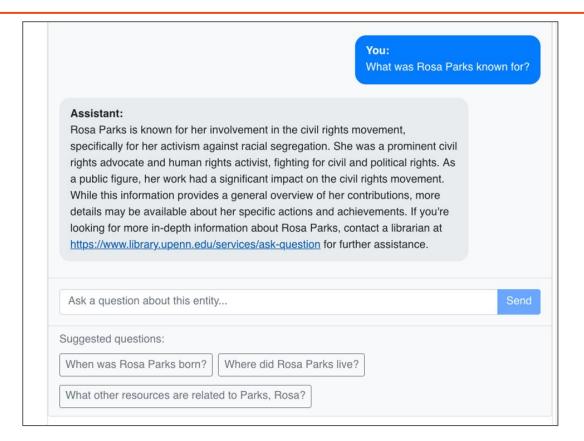


LLM uses RAG as knowledge base





Referral





IFLA LRM Exploration Tasks

Explore To discover resources using the relationships between them

context

and thus place the resources in a

The *explore* task is the most open-ended of the user tasks. The user may be browsing, relating one resource to another, making unexpected connections, or getting familiar with the resources available for future use. The explore task acknowledges the importance of serendipity in information seeking.

To facilitate this task the information system seeks to **support** discovery by making relationships explicit, by providing contextual information and navigation functionality.



Temporal Network

Building on Wikidata Agent RAG with SPARQL, we will connect to Share-VDE BIBFRAME data.

```
Here is the SPARQL query used to find authors active during the same period as Virginia
Woolf (1904-1941):
  Raw code
 SELECT ?author ?authorLabel ?start ?end WHERE {
   ?author wdt:P31 wd:Q5;
     wdt:P2031 ?start;
     wdt:P2032 ?end.
   FILTER((?start <= "1941-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime) && (?end
>= "1904-01-01T00:00:00Z"^^xsd:dateTime))
   SERVICE wikibase: label { bd:serviceParam wikibase: language
 "[AUTO_LANGUAGE],en". }
 LIMIT 10
Try it on Wikidata Query Service
Sample results:
  • Henry Irving (active: 1856-1905)

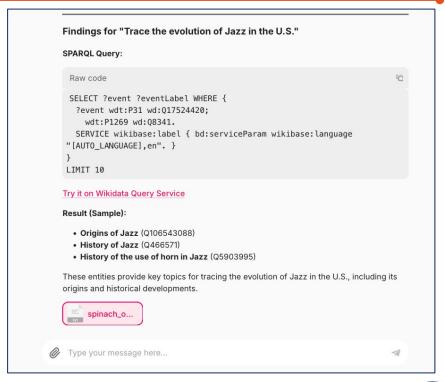
    Jules Verne (active: 1850–1905)

  • Peter Becker (active: 1844-1904)
  • Hugo Henneberg (active: 1890-1904)
  • Eugen Gugel (active: 1850-1905)
```



Geographic knowledge

Building on Wikidata Agent RAG with SPARQL, we will connect to Share-VDE BIBFRAME data.





References

Alammar, J. & Grootendorst, M. (2024). Hands-on large language models: language understanding and generation. First edition. Sebastopol, CA: O'Reilly Media, Inc.

Lewis P, Perez E, Piktus A, Petroni F, Karpukhin V, Goyal N, Küttler H, Lewis M, Yih WT, Rocktäschel T, Riedel S. (2020). Retrieval-augmented generation for knowledge-intensive NLP tasks. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems. 33:9459-74.

Shicheng Liu, Sina Semnani, Harold Triedman, Jialiang Xu, Isaac Dan Zhao, and Monica Lam. (2024). SPINACH: SPARQL-Based Information Navigation for Challenging Real-World Questions. In Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2024, pages 15977–16001, Miami, Florida, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.

BIBFRAME at Last! Lisa McColl, Lehigh University

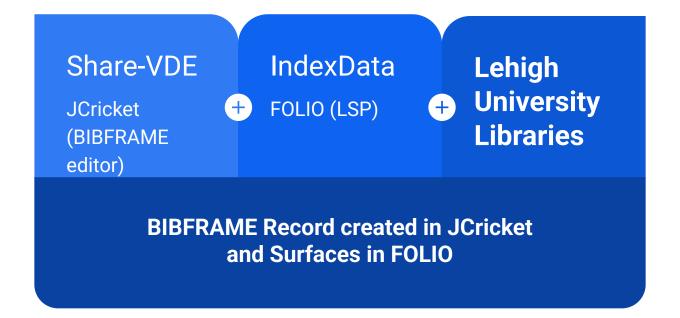


Lehigh University Libraries





Convergence of Communities





Summary

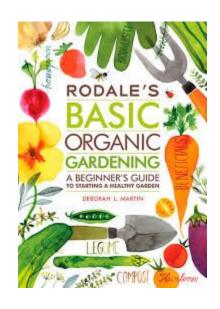
- Project Plan for BIBRAME cataloging in JCricket
 - The Rodale Collection
 - Research Questions

Fall 2024 project specifics

Outcomes and looking forward



Project Plan: The Rodale Collection



Rodale Collection donated to Lehigh in 2018: Archives of the Rodale family: JI (Jerome), Anna, Robert, Ardeth – health and organic movement publishing pioneers in Berks County, PA from 1930s until the sale of Rodale, Inc. to Hearst in 2017. 3 generations of Lehigh graduates.

- Published and unpublished works of family members
- Journal publications, photos, correspondence, financial records, bibliographies, press clippings, awards, etc. etc.
- Many formats (VHS/Beta, reel-to-reel, cassette and vinyl as well as paper)
- Compilation of Rodale, Inc. periodicals, books, manuscripts, marketing materials
- 3000 monographs, in 27 different languages. About ⅓ require original cataloging



Project Plan: Research Questions

- Will this approach actually reduce the work of original cataloging and catalog maintenance for a collection like this?
- Will Share-VDE's four tiered ontology create clusters for the works and their translations under the Share-VDE Opus?
- How can work in a shared cataloging environment for Linked Open Data (like Share-VDE) be integrated into bibliographic workflows that are still largely based on the exchange and careful curation of MARC records?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of FOLIO as a platform for these kinds of hybrid workflows?



Fall 2024 Project Details

- Addition of Library Information Science student, Erin Kloss
- Worked with Korean language monographs and any English language counterparts.
- Worked in a demo environment of JCricket and development environment of FOLIO
- Decided to catalog in MARC and BIBFRAME side-by-side (Special Collections Department wanted records in OCLC plus it was an opportunity to compare methods)
- Worked weekly on Friday afternoons in the collection location.



Outcomes

- Research Questions review
- Great learning experience
- JCricket
 - Easy to learn
 - Controlled vocab for selection
 - Korean characters showed up in FOLIO accurately
- BIBFRAME learning curve



Looking forward

- Continue to practice cataloging in BIBFRAME using JCricket (Looking forward to JCricket and FOLIO developments)
- Complete collection cataloging and analyze clusters.
- Incorporate linked data into Lehigh's discovery.



Thank you

Lisa McColl
Metadata Services Manager
Lehigh University
lim213@lehigh.edu



How to improve the dialogue and interaction between JCricket and FOLIO Tiziana Possemato, @Cult and Share Family

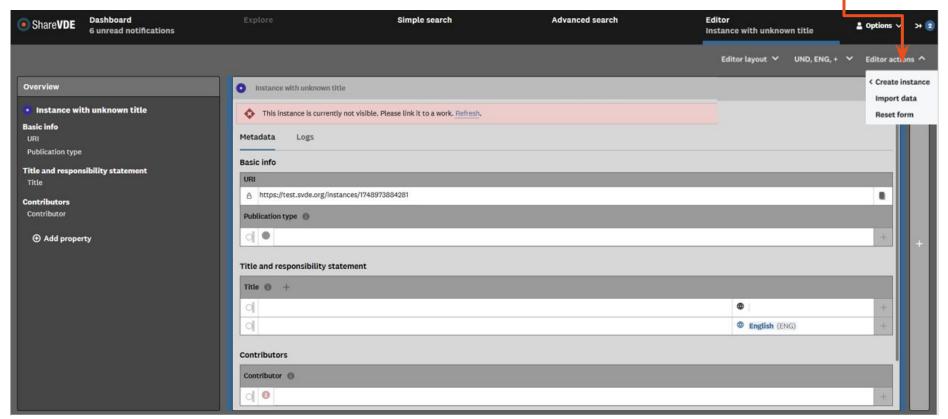


Workflow using JCricket as source of truth

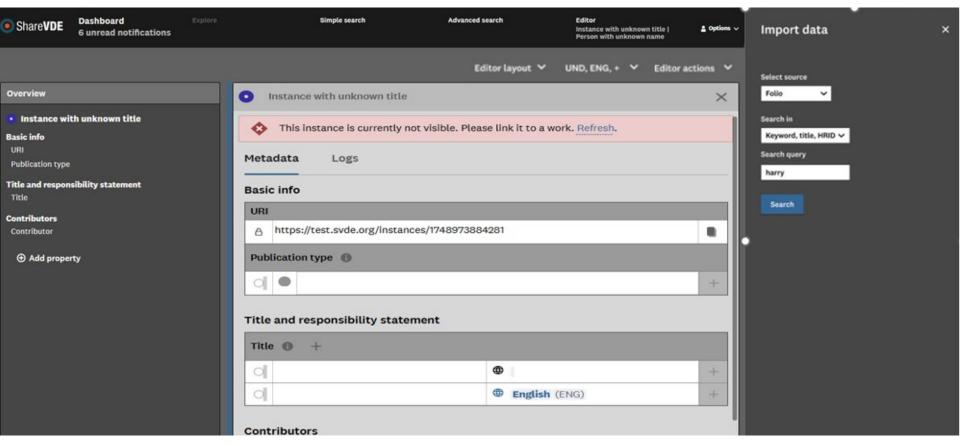




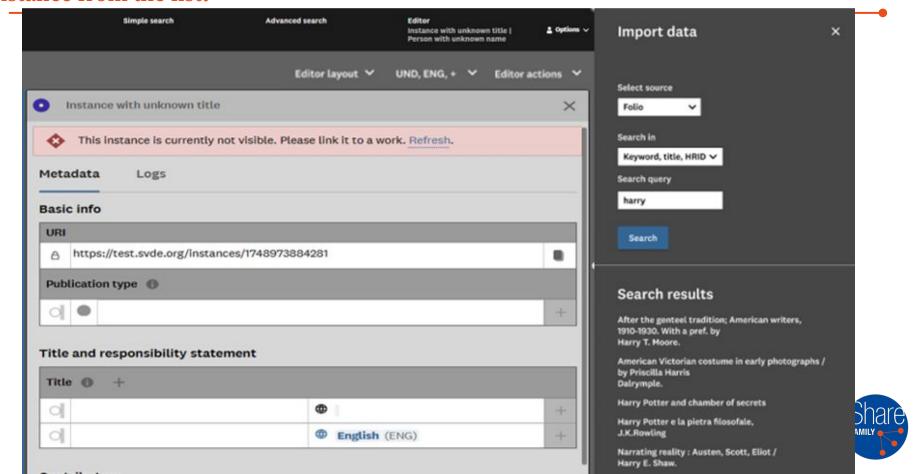
To enable integration between JCricket and FOLIO, an "**Import Data**" option is added to the editor's Actions menu. When the cataloguer selects "Import Data", a drawer panel slides in from the right side of the screen.



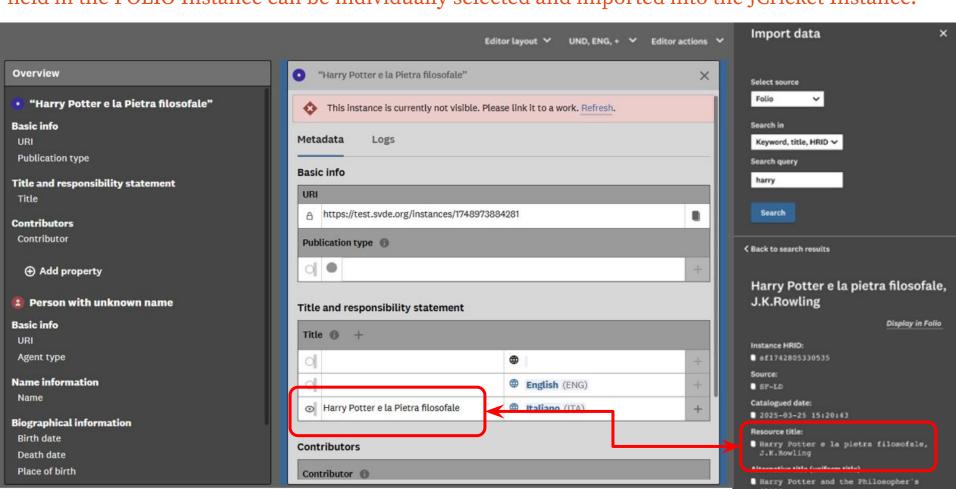
In the "**Search Query**" field, the cataloguer can enter the search term. Pressing "**Search**" will display the results below the search form.



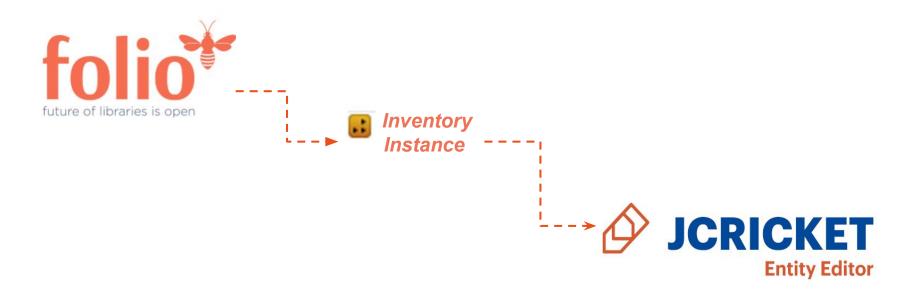
The search results display a list of Inventory Instances. To view the details, select an Instance from the list.



As an initial and more feasible solution, the Instance is not imported in its entirety. Instead, each field in the FOLIO Instance can be individually selected and imported into the JCricket Instance.

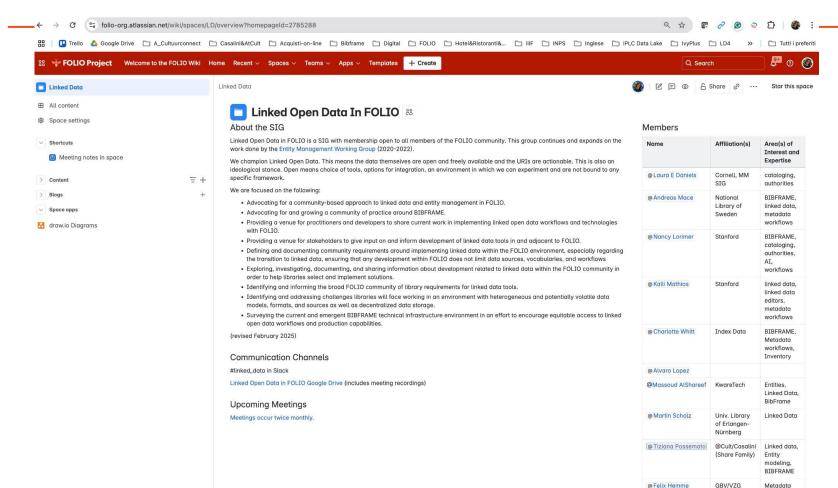


Workflow using FOLIO as source of truth





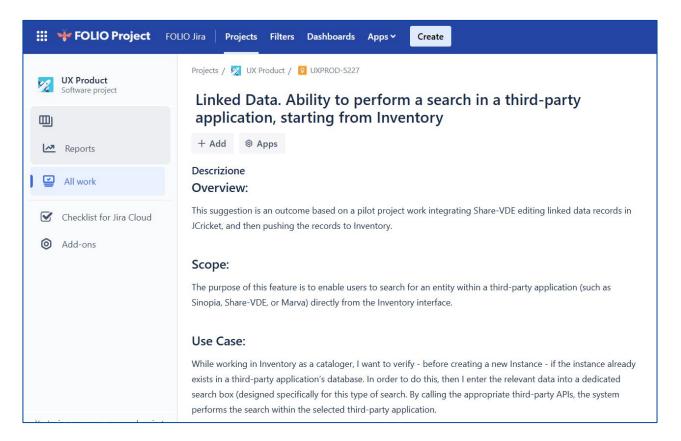
New features proposed as Linked Open Data In FOLIO SIG



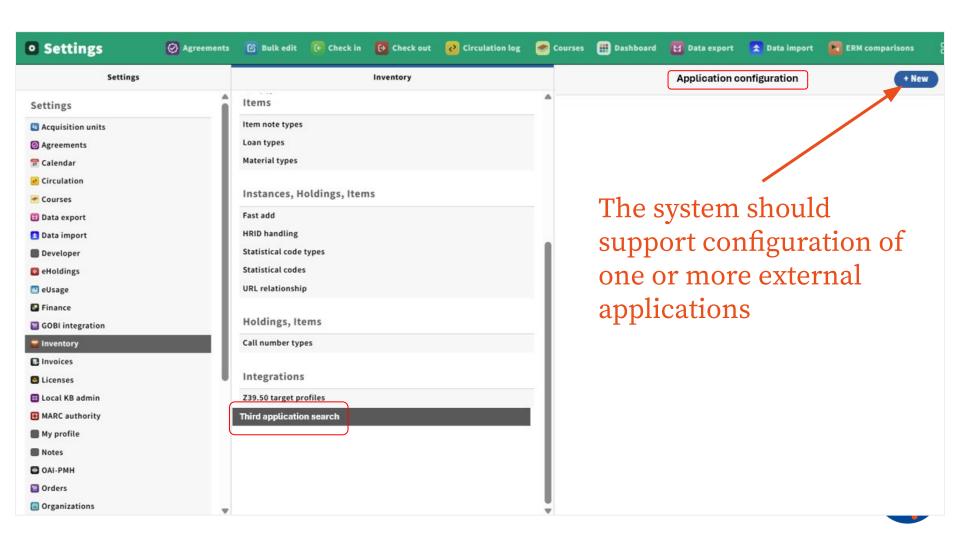


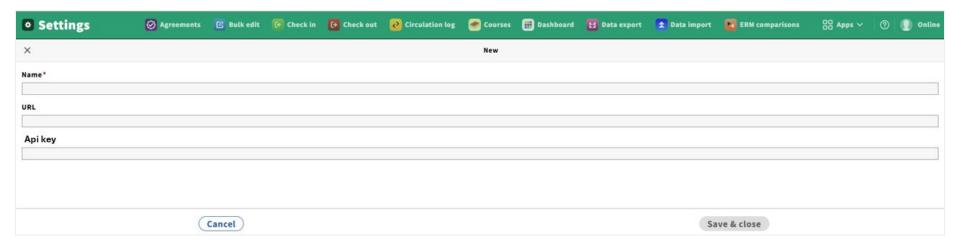
First step: How to search an external data source for copy cataloging in FOLIO

• <u>SVDE-5527</u> Linked Data. Ability to perform a search in a third-party application, starting from Inventory



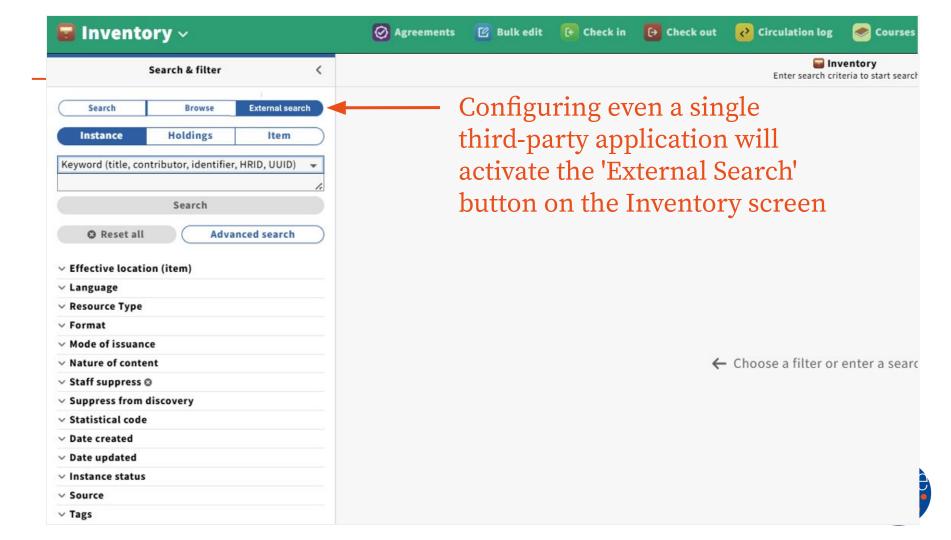


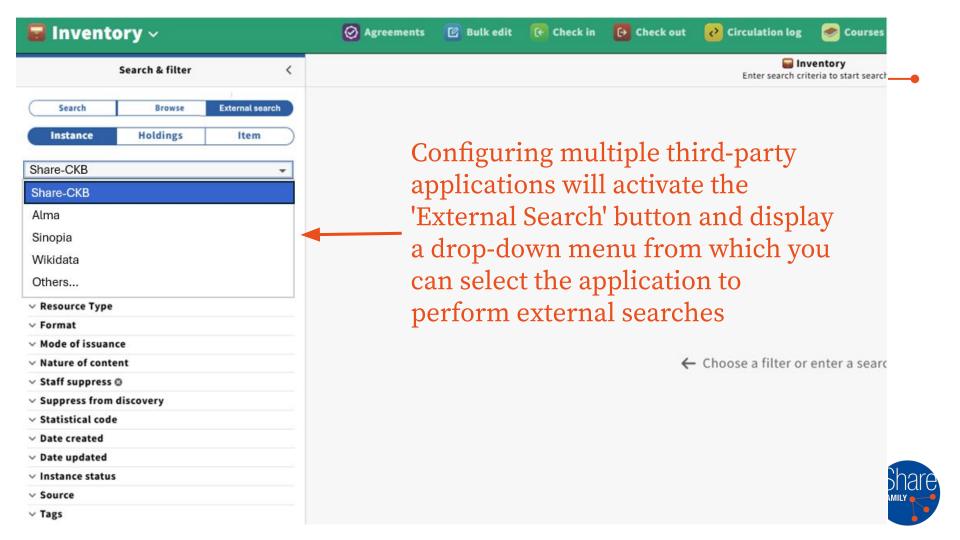


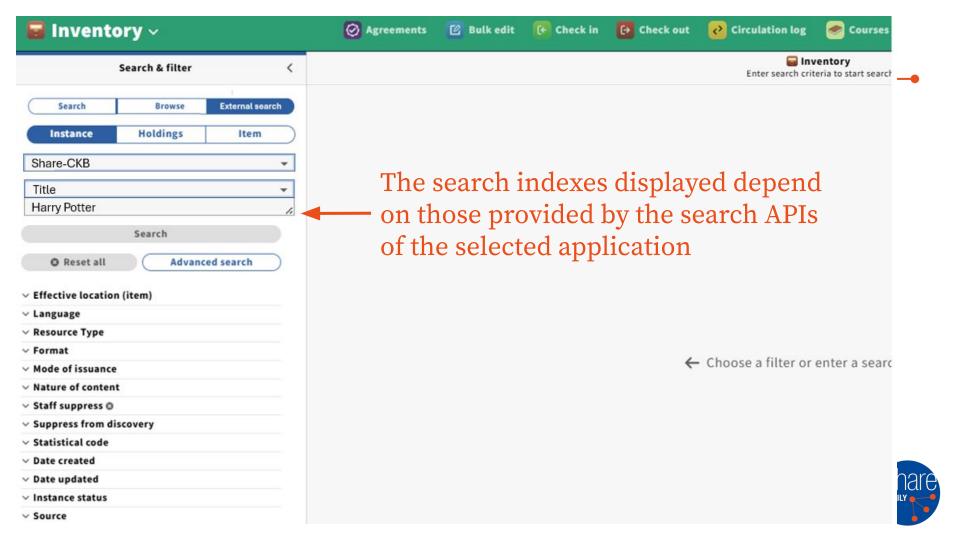


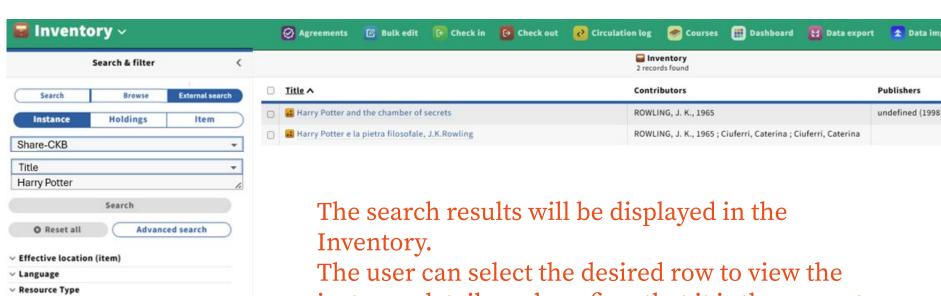
Enter the data needed to configure the external sources you intend to query











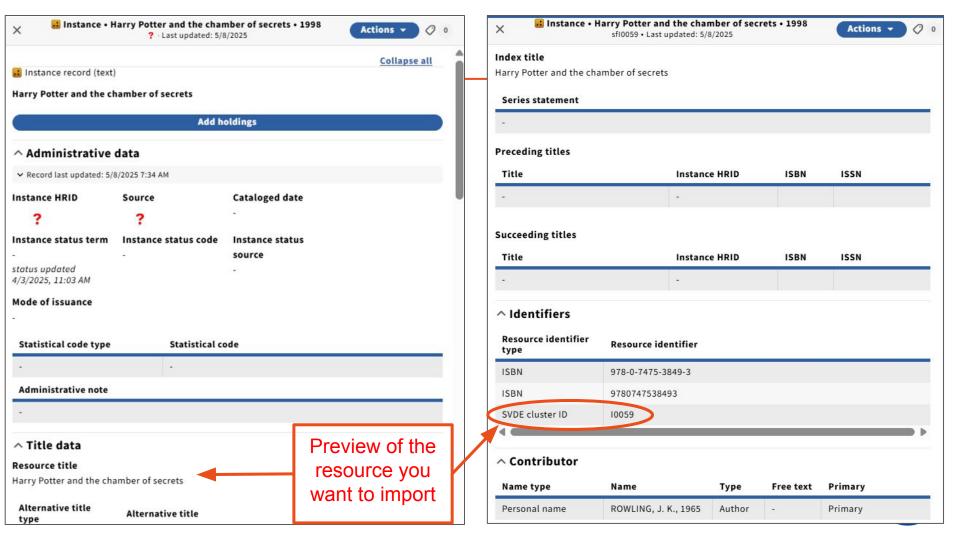
Format
 Mode of issuance

✓ Nature of content
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Suppress from discovery
 Statistical code
 Date created
 Date updated
 Instance status
 Source

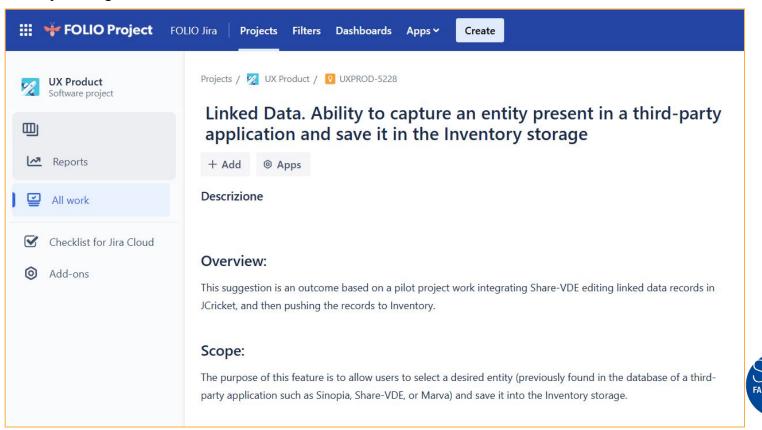
The user can select the desired row to view the instance details and confirm that it is the correct one to import from the external source and save it to the Inventory.

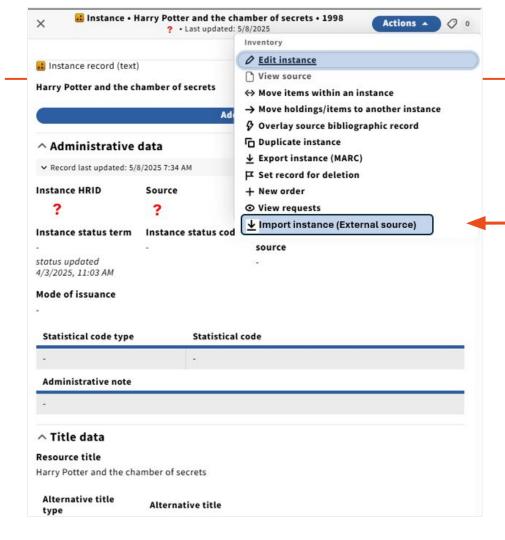




Second step: How to capture data from an external source for copy cataloging in FOLIO

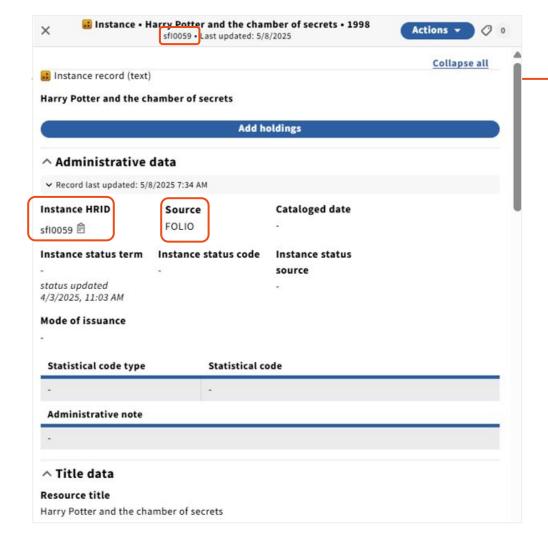
 <u>SVDF-5228</u> Linked Data. Ability to capture an entity present in a third-party application and save it in the Inventory storage





To import and save the resource in the Inventory after searching in an external source/application

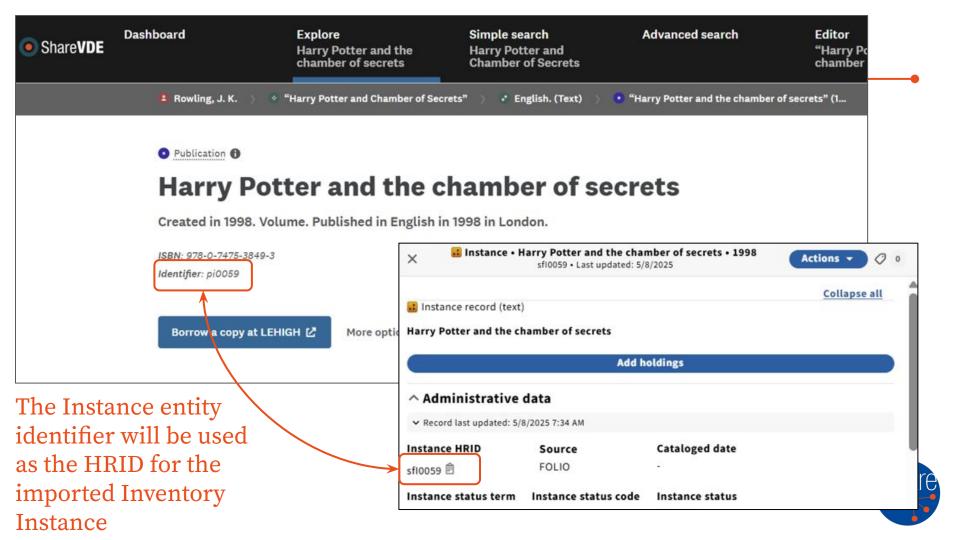




The resource is saved as an instance in the Inventory, with **FOLIO** as the source. Any updates or modifications to this Inventory instance can only be made within the Inventory and will be reflected exclusively there.

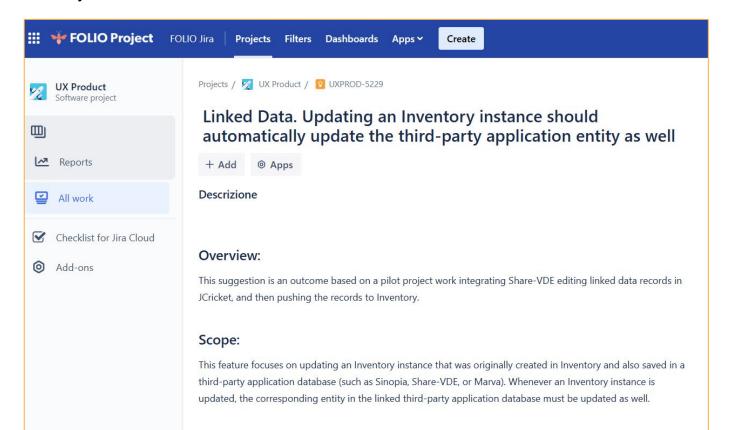
This is the **first step** in a comprehensive copy/shared cataloging flow



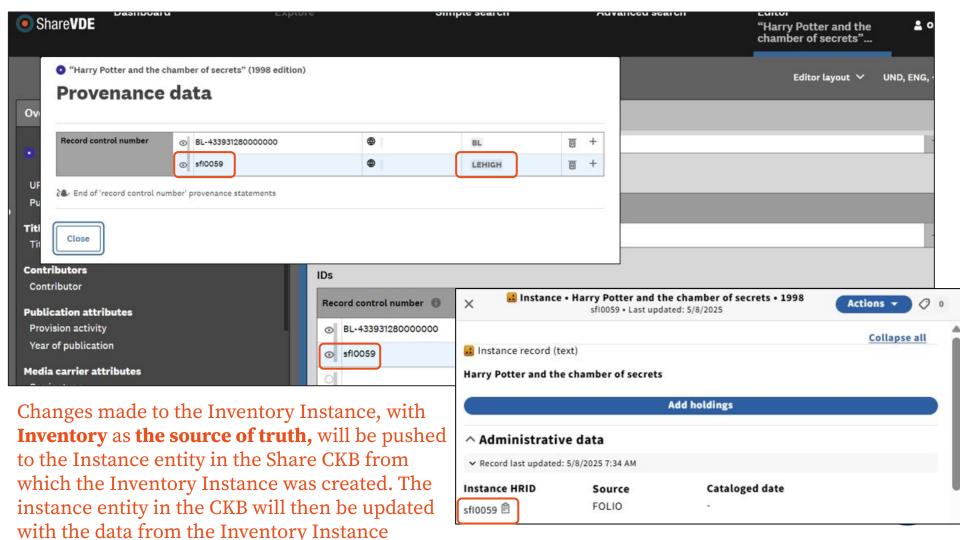


Third (future) step: How to synchronize data edits in both environments

<u>SVDE-5229</u> Linked Data. Updating an Inventory instance should automatically update the third-party
application entity as well







Consortia Perspectives Kirsten Leonard, Tina Baich, Jill Morris





The Why - ICOLC's Statements and Reports

- ICOLC's Statements and Reports Section
- <u>loint Statement on the Metadata Rights of Libraries</u> 2022-08-26
 - Metadata that describes library collections is core to libraries' non-profit, educational missions in how they function, both day-to-day and strategically.
 - Restrictions imposed on metadata use, re-use, and sharing across collaborations, platforms, system types, and providers, are impeding libraries' rights and ability to innovate and collaborate to serve their users effectively.



The Why - ICOLC's Statements and Reports

- Strategies for Collaboration: Opportunities and Challenges to Build the Future We Need
 2022-09-15
 - "we argue that libraries must empower themselves by reestablishing agency and reasserting control over the technical infrastructure critical to libraries' success."
- STRATEGY THREE Design, Support, and Fund Alternative Solutions Now: ("Alternative solutions" include open source, collaborative, and community-driven initiatives.)
 - Consider whether open source or community-driven initiatives can (or could one day) meet your needs, and support them with funds, expertise, development time, or other in-kind measures.
 - Experiment with open or non-commercial systems to gain familiarity with them if the library or consortium is not ready to fully embrace open or non-commercial systems or if the systems themselves don't yet meet your needs.
 - Adopt one component of a more comprehensive, modular solution that addresses a specific need well.
 - Provide data or integrations to/with open source or community solutions as an interim step, even if not ready to move away from commercial systems entirely.



The Why - for PALNI



- PALNI needs agility in ILS, partnerships, data use, and business models
- BUT, we lack capacity to build and steamline a future facing metadata pool on our own
- Partners to the rescue!
- Share Family Consortia action plan proposal for the new bibliographic ecosystem key points for PALNI
 - Ongoing preparation of the revised <u>Open Data Policy</u> that will better emphasize the following key aspects:
 Free Availability; Interoperability; Transparency and Reusability; Discoverability and Accessibility;
 Inclusivity and Innovation.
 - Each single library/institution remains autonomous regarding their local choices, e.g. ILS/LSP and local practices.
- Build the partnership within Share-VDE that aligns with PALNI needs



Benefits to Shared Print

- Right now, it is difficult to aggregate information about monograph retention commitments or to analyze that data without access to a subscription-based tool.
- Share VDE and its support of open bibliographic data offer the opportunity for a community-managed, open monograph retentions registry.
- An open registry would enable
 - libraries to make their retention commitments publicly known outside of local systems
 - o any program, library, or person to access data about retained monograph titles without cost
 - o cross-program analysis to support enhanced collaboration and collective action
- Compare to CRL's <u>PAPR</u> and <u>Collection Comparison Tool</u> for serials retentions

These points draw heavily on the work of the Partnership for Shared Book Collections' Open Data Advisory Group.





Benefits for Resource Sharing & Consortial Discovery & Management

- Difficult to aggregate collection information and present it to users in a shared resource sharing discovery layer that is meaningful and supportive of a positive user experience across multiple institutions;
 - e.g., Clustering of records is difficult different editions; formats; multi-volume requests; variations in cataloging; and proprietary identifiers prevent efficient use; Challenging to analyze shared holdings; lacking consistent entitlement info for eResources
- ShareVDE represents the potential to link items to entity records that can be consortially managed to support improved user experience with discovery, resource sharing, and use
- Can improve our understanding of what we collective hold; and how users desire to interact with our collections (E.g., what format they prefer)
- Applications of linked open data allow us to expand upon current standards (e.g., ISO18626) to support
 transactions with structured, interoperable metadata; and can build upon metadata formats to support
 machine readable entitlements to support resource sharing use cases more widely when all institutions share
 the same entity management, e.g., eBook lending across institutions



Share Family Response Nina Servizzi



Share Family - Linked Data Ecosystem: Principles



CO-OPERATIVE

Developed and driven by libraries, for libraries, the Share Family is a growing international community built on collaboration. Participating institutions play an active role in defining the vision, aims and progress of the Share Family and its tools.

The Share Family opens the door to a flexible, sustainable, interoperable and co-operative approach to resource description, with time, expertise and costs shared across the community for the benefit of all members.





INTEROPERABLE

implementing the RDF-based BIBFRAME data model and facilitating interoperability with different data models and data pools, resource description can be transformed into Linked Data, increasing the visibility of research and encouraging greater engagement with library, archive and museum collections.

We strive to encourage open access to data, and support diversity by freely sharing information. We apply and support open metadata policies as part of our commitment to enhancing the discovery of library and cultural heritage resources.





FLEXIBLE

Enriched and structured data can be re-used in local and external systems, across library types and ILS/LSPs, enabling each institution to maintain control of its own catalogue data.

The quality of data is guaranteed both through advanced technical processes and through collaborative data modeling, enrichment and sharing, handled collectively by member organizations.





Openness means...



Free Availability

The data is accessible to everyone without any financial, technical, or legal barriers. Open licenses such as Creative Commons or Open Data Commons clearly state permissible uses and encourage unrestricted sharing and innovation.

Interoperability

Published data adheres to widely accepted standards, enabling seamless integration and linking with other datasets. This openness to integration creates a network of data that is more useful and meaningful in a variety of contexts.







Openness means...



Transparency and Reusability

Open Linked Data is published in machine-readable formats (e.g., JSON-LD, Turtle) to ensure that both humans and automated systems can use and repurpose it easily.

Discoverability and Accessibility

By adhering to Linked Data principles, Open Linked Data ensures that each data point is uniquely identified by a URI and can be accessed directly on the web, enhancing visibility and discoverability.







Openness means...



Inclusivity and Innovation

Openness fosters inclusivity by inviting a wide range of users—researchers, developers, businesses, and the public—to utilize the data for diverse purposes. It also encourages innovation by enabling novel applications, data mashups, and the development of new tools and services.







How to achieve these goals

These goals can be achieved applying the the emerging bibliographic ecosystem based on BIBFRAME and on the Linked Open Data principles.



Governance and long-term sustainability are, among others, crucial aspects addressed by the community that since 2016 progressively takes steps into this direction.







LOD Platform infrastructure components













<u>Cluster Knowledge Base</u> (or Entity Knowledge Base): a collaborative, trustworthy source of quality bibliographic and authority information in linked open data.

<u>Multi-layered entity discovery portal system</u>: it can be configured for individual institutions, for a single consortium / group of institution, for a network of consortia.

<u>ICricket Entity Editor</u>: tool designed for collaboratively creating and curating linked data entities stored in the Cluster Knowledge Base.

<u>APIs backbone</u> for seamless interaction with external systems.

<u>Integration with third parties</u>: for interoperability with ILS/LSP (eg. FOLIO, Alma), BIBFRAME editors (eg. Sinopia, Marva), authority sources (eg. Wikidata, ISNI, QA).

Share Family processes and output

DATA INPUT FROM INSTITUTIONS

MARC21 bib. and holding

MARC21 aut.

UNIMARC

RDF/BIBFRAME

Other formats (eg. FOLIO)

LOD PLATFORM SERVICES

Mapping

URI Enrichment

Reconciliation

Creation of Linked Data Entities

Conversion to RDF/BIBFRAME

RESULTS

Data Publication

- End user discovery portals for each initiative of the Share Family
- Search APIs for data consumption (GraphQL, REST, SPARQL)

† Data Distribution

- API / protocols for third parties integration (eg. local LSPs and data editor such as Wikidata, Sinopia BIBFRAME editor, FOLIO etc.)
- Downloadable datasets (BIBFRAME/RDF, MARC enriched records)



Shared Data Management

- Editing of Share Family entities with JCricket
- Reuse of Share Family BIBFRAME data in local library systems
- Reuse of Share Family MARC representations in local library systems



Additional Services

- Authority control in MARC and BIBFRAME-based workflows
- SFI Share Family Index: registry of entity URIs



Outputs for consortia or single libraries

Linked Data Descriptions and Enriched MARC Records

- The Library catalogue is converted in linked data entities according to BIBFRAME 2.0. The entities are then enriched both with native and persistent SVDE URIs and URIs from external sources.
- MARC records from the original library catalogue are enriched both with native SVDE URIs and URIs from external sources.

JCricket Entity Editor

- It's a manual collaborative tool designed to manage properties (attributes, relations, and links) of entities in the Cluster Knowledge Base, improving data quality through tasks like creation, merging, and splitting.
- Data can always be traced back to each Institution through the Provenance.
- It can potentially support other workflows and connections with systems external to the Share Family

Discovery Portal

- Advanced entity discovery system based on BIBFRAME
- Customised UI (skin)
- Integration with local APIs
- Site mapping with additional meta-tagging
- Data conversion to Schema.org

Authoritative Services

- Innovative solutions that facilitate and improve authority control through automatic and manual procedures.
- Libraries to receive constantly updates on their bibliographic and authority records from authoritative sources.
- Authority Services currently available for MARC-based workflows offer automated URI enrichment, reconciliation and validation of library data.



Member-driven governance model



Share-VDE: supporting the creation, management and discovery of linked open data for libraries

Executive Summary

Approved by the Share-VDE Advisory Council on December 7th 2022

What is Share-VDE?

The Share Virtual Discovery Environment is driven by libraries, for libraries, in an intern the discovery of knowledge to increase collections.

Share-VDE supports members through the linked open data, leveraging the cooperation world to offer a flexible, sustainable and practice.

The Share-VDE partners guide every simplementation. Input from the Advisory is Share-VDE data model and tools stand up t expertise provides in-depth analysis, studie throughout its lifecycle.

Innovative framework and authoritative Kr

Committed to open data sharing and reuse and bibliographic data as linked data, regard



Share Family for Consortia

Executive Summary

The Share Famil

Share Family is a global initiative developed and driven by libraries, for libraries, in an international collaborative, consortial effort. It enables the discovery of knowledge to increase user engagement with library and cultural heritage collections.

The Share Family offers library consortia the opportunity to enter into the linked open data environment and make available to their members an extensive range of new-generation bibliographic tools and an innovative resource portal.

Vision, governance and values

Vision: Developed and guided by the international library community, the <u>Share Family of initiatives</u> envisions a future where libraries collaboratively define and shape the tools and principles driving bibliographic advancements.

Governance: The direction of Share Family is overseen by the Share Family Advisory Council, comprising representatives from member libraries. Libraries actively participate in policy-making and tool development, sharing expertise, responsibilities, and costs to benefit the entire community and its patrons.

Values: At the core of Share Family's ethos are shared values of cooperation, openness, sustainability, and flexibility. The Share Family commits to developing long-term viability of solutions promoting shared tools and resources. It encourages interaction within an evolving ecosystem of linked data, emoowering libraries to adapt and thrive in the digital age.

The direction of Share Family is overseen by the Share Family Advisory Council, comprising representatives from member institutions. Representatives actively participate in policy-making and tool development, sharing expertise, responsibilities, and costs to benefit the entire community and its patrons.

Being a community initiative, the goals and desired outcomes are defined by the participating institutions through active engagement in different Working Groups.

https://bit.ly/SVDE-Open-Metadata-Policy https://bit.ly/SF-Executive-Summary-Consortia



Governance: open data policies



Share Family Open Metadata Policy

Approved by the Share Family Advisory Council on March 15th 2023; amended on April 9th 2025

The Share Family strives to support and invest in open data to freely share information. The community is committed, wherever possible, to share data transformed by its series of Linked Open Data (LOD) processes. The Share Family community has invested great effort to ensure its structured data adhere to the accepted community standards and practices for the library and the open data community.



Share Family data may be used under a CC0 license unless expressly stated otherwise.

The Share Family data pool consists of newly created metadata objects derived from existing data provided by member institutions, enriched and published as RDF, as well as entirely new objects manually created within the system. These data are open and interoperable by humans and machines alike. The Share Family highly encourages their use to promote global dissemination, accessibility, reusability, and discoverability of information resources.

This commitment ensures the widest possible distribution and reuse of our metadata. The Open Data Policy does not cover tools and services developed by the Share Family community nor the original data submitted by member institutions.

Some Share Family Ecosystem tenants may adhere to other open data policies. When using data originating from these tenants, attribution of the source of the metadata or other restrictions as outlined in the tenant's appropriate policy may be required. For example, the PCC Data Pool adheres to CC BY+NC 4.0.

For further information on the tenants' policies, refer to the wiki page <u>Share Family Linked Data Ecosystem</u>.

The communities of institutions that form the Share Family and leverage its LOD Platform technology freely decide how they want to reuse the data output from the LOD Platform.

As an example, SVDE adopted an Open Metadata policy https://bit.ly/ShareFamily-Open-Metadata-Policy.

This topic strongly resonates within Share Family and SVDE communities → ongoing discussion to revise the SVDE Open Metadata Policy and state the option for open data more explicitly.



Discussion





Thank you!

https://share-family.org https://wiki.share-family.org info@share-family.org https://svde.org