

# Online sound recordings: collection and access

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#### Outline

- Legal deposit and publishers
- Collecting the online sound recordings
- Digital collections and DOM system
- Workflow: description, uploading, access



#### Legal deposit and publishers (1)

- Latvia's Legal deposit law includes sound and video recordings; also online publications
- "online publication any work created in Latvia and accessible on the Internet, which contains publicly accessible textual, visual or audiovisual information"
- Fragmentation of publishing scene
- 4-5 stable publishers (working for many years)
- ~ 70 independent publishers (changing every year)

The Legal Deposit Law of Latvia includes sound and video recordings, also computer records (on floppy disks, discs and computer records duplicated on compact discs of full assemblage). The law also includes "online publication – any work created in Latvia and accessible on the Internet, which contains publicly accessible textual, visual or audiovisual information".

In the last few years, there has been a marked increase in small, independent publishers. In many cases they are the musicians themselves, who do everything, that is, they perform, record, and release the recording, all by themselves.



#### Legal deposit and publishers (2)

- Independent publishers are not aware of their obligations
- Alternative means of contacting
- Facebook
- Draugiem.lv
- Bandcamp.com: used for sale and promotion of online sound recordings

Most of these independent, small publishers have never heard of the Legal Deposit law, and so each year we have to inform them about the need to deposit their recordings. Genre-wise, most of the independent recordings are pop- and rock- music, and the musicians are not always conscientious. Very often the attitude is: the state didn't help me, financially, to publish the recording, why should I give something to the state institution? Then we explain why we need them to deposit their works, about the heritage and Latvian publication preservation aspect.

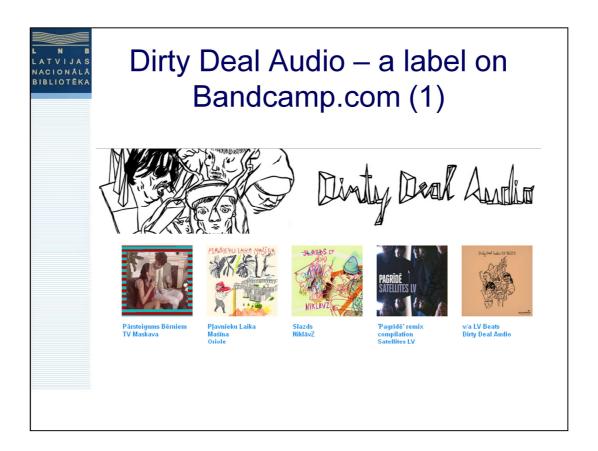
The contact details are often quite difficult to find, so we have to be resourceful about the ways of contacting them. Everyone has heard of Facebook and MySpace. There is a similar portal in Latvia, called draugiem.lv or Friends, which has proved quite handy in contacting a lot of musicians or groups.

Many Latvian musicians also put their work on the Bandcamp site, and it usually contains information about the tracks, artists, etc., so we use it a lot as well.

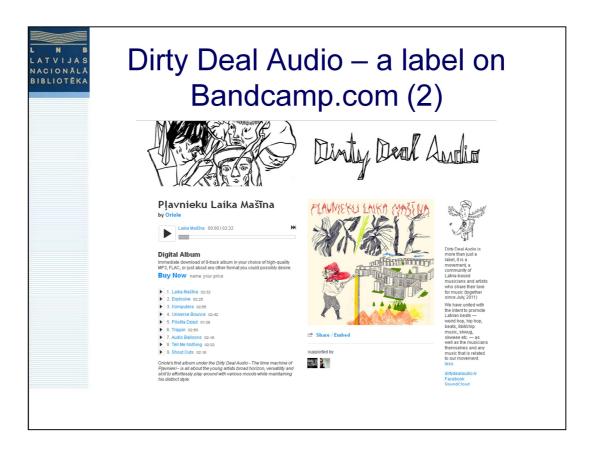


#### An example of Draugiem.lv

The CD cover is shown here, the artist's name. There is an option to send a letter, where we inform them about the Legal Deposit law, and where to deposit their recordings.



Latvian independent online music label on Bandcamp, these recordings are not available in physical format



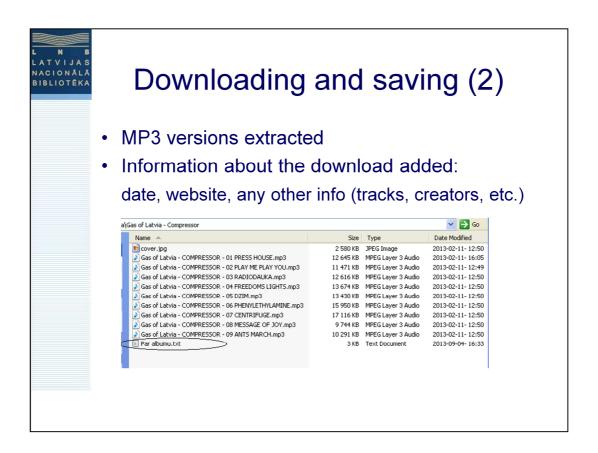
We collect only those online sound recordings which are NOT available in physical format. If a recording is available in both – physical format or online, we try first to get the physical format.

To collect an online sound recording, first we contact the artist or publisher, asking them to provide a free download. If, after few requests, they don't answer, we download the album anyway, if possible, as sometimes the price can be set to 0.

When downloading, if possible, we try to download 2 versions: 1 in FLAC or WAV, 1 in MP3



Albums are saved as zip files on a library server



After which the mp3 folders get extracted. The downloader also adds a text file to the folder, recording date of download, website, any other info that can be obtained, such as tracks, their length, authors, creators, tags, etc.



## How are these recordings accessed?



Online resources → Digital collections

Digital collections →
Digital Object Management system (DOM)

Online resources, such as these sound recordings, make digital collections Digital collections are made and made available, through the library's Digital Object Management system or DOM



#### Digital collections of NLL

- National Library of Latvia has ~30 collections:
  - Newspapers/Books
  - Images
  - Maps
  - Sheet music
  - Sound recordings
- More than 10 million files (2013., IX)
  - 50-60 TB of data

Some background information about the digital efforts of the NLL. Over the past 10 years National Library of Latvia has created about 30 digital collections. We have digitized newspapers, books, images, maps, sound-recordings and other types of material. Almost the only significant format NLL hasn't yet digitized extensively is video.

So far about 50-60 TB of digital data has been created.

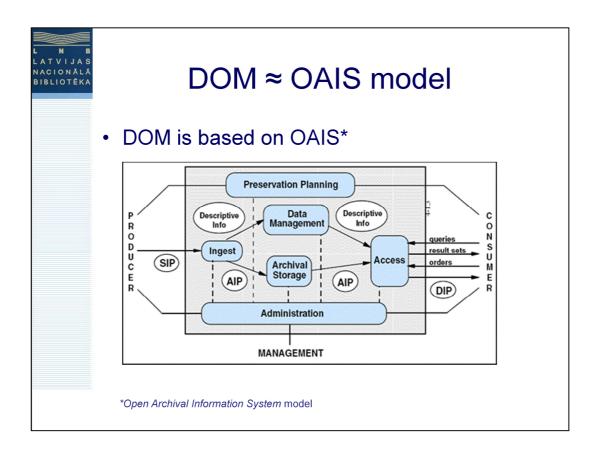


#### Digital collection platforms

- For digital collections NLL has used:
  - DSpace
  - Fedora/Fez
  - ALEPH
  - Several custom-made systems
  - Simple HTML pages
- 30 collections → 7+ different platforms
- In 2009 NLL created DOM (v1.0)
  - a single system for all digital collections

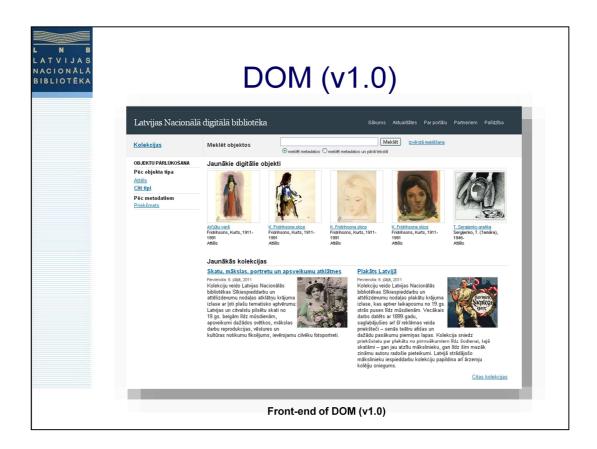
NLL has experimented with different digital collection systems. We have used Dspace, Fedora/Fez and even our Library information system – Ex Libris ALEPH to create digital collections. Our 30 digital collections are stored on more than 7 different software platforms.

Of course it is hard to manage so many systems, so NLL decided to create one system that could be used for all of our digital collections. So in 2009 the first version of Digital Object Management system was presented.

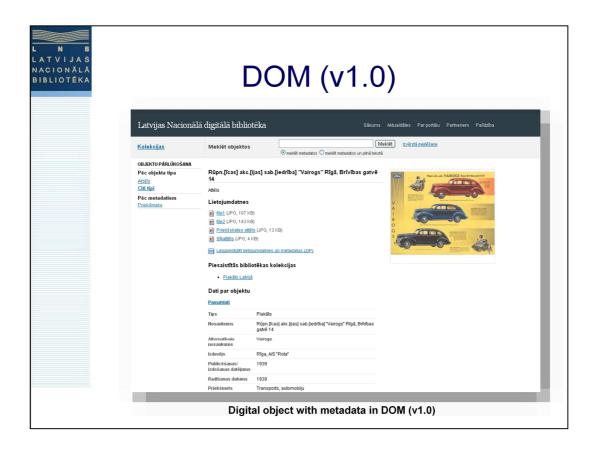


The DOM system is based on Open Archival Information Systems model, which gives the general guidelines how archives and libraries should create their archival systems.

The first version of DOM included all the main modules mentioned in OAIS model.



To ingest objects into first version of DOM, librarians had to use a special software that had to be installed on librarian's computer. However, the front-end was web-based. Users could search/browse and view digital objects.



Here is a screenshot of a single digital object in DOM system. User can view the metadata and access files of an object. However master-files were not accessible from this page.

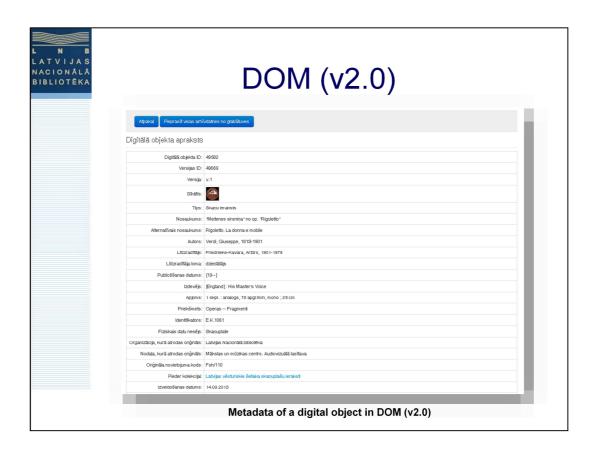


#### DOM (v2.0)

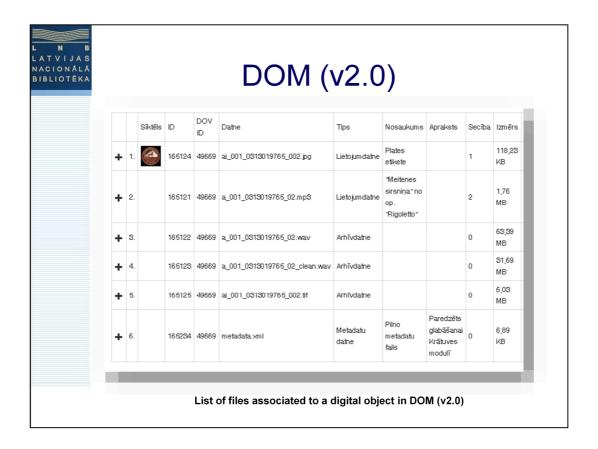
- In 2013 NLL developed DOM (v2.0)
- Entire User Interface now web-based
- DOM & collection "UI tool"
  - DOM used only for storing/managing digital objects
  - UI tool used for representing collections to users

By now NLL has created second version of DOM system, which includes many improvements, but the main difference is that now DOM system is completely web-based. To create and describe digital objects all you need is a web-browser (with JAVA support).

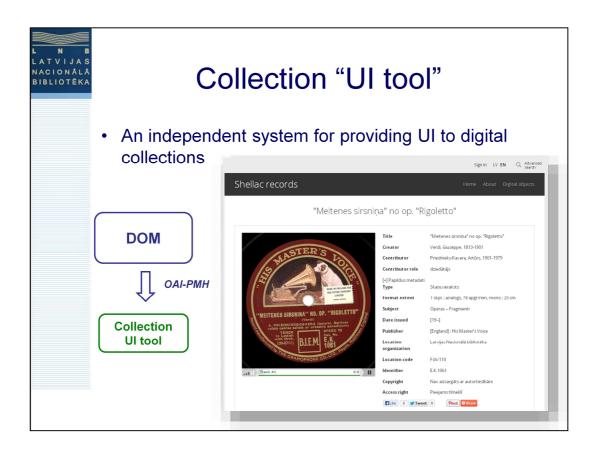
DOM is also now mainly used to store and manage digital objects. There is now a seperate system to provide access to digital collections in DOM.



Here is a screenshot of digital object's metadata in DOM...



...and here is a list of files associated with this digital object. Here librarian can download both access and master files.



We use a separate system to create a user-interface (UI) of digital collections stored in DOM. Objects travel from DOM to UI tool using OAI-PMH protocol.

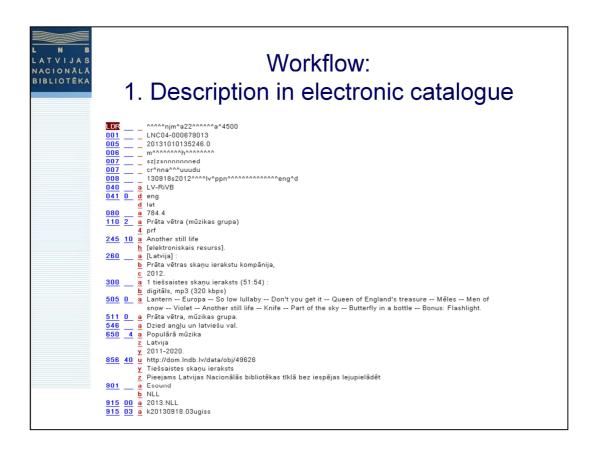
The main benefit of separating UI from DOM is that now we can easily create different visual representation for each collection in DOM.



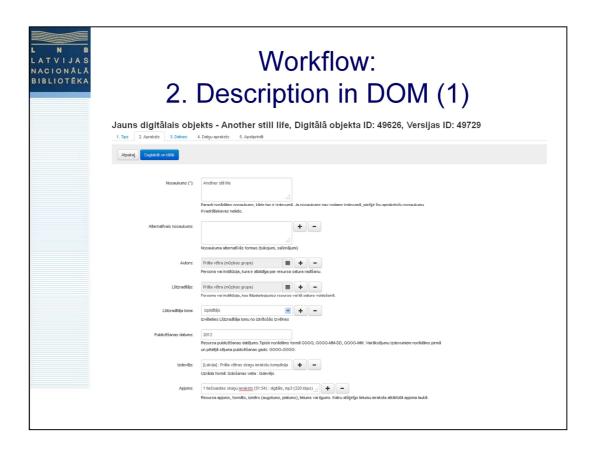
#### Collection "UI tool"

- Functionality
  - Browse/search DO's
  - Comments
  - Sharing on Social Networks
  - Collection-specific metadata
  - etc.

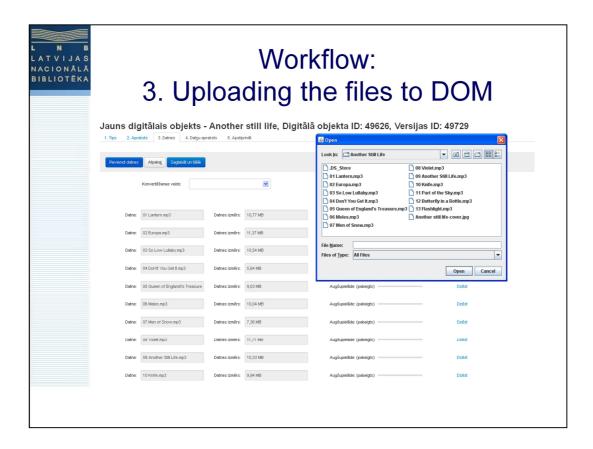
Here is a list of main functions of collection UI tool. You can browse, search and view objects. You can even use interactive features such as comments and sharing objects on social networks.



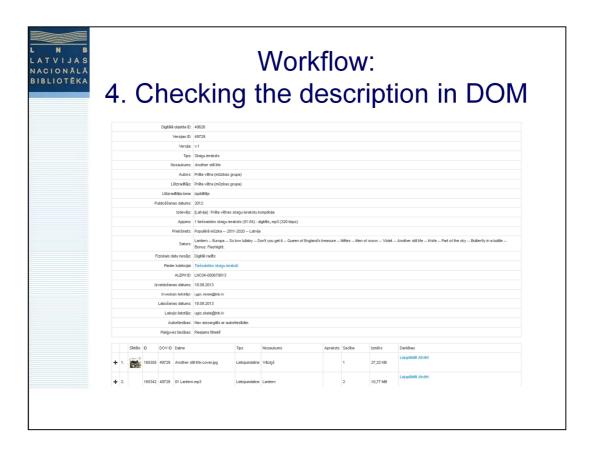
Back now to our online sound recording. It first gets catalogued in the library's electronic catalogue Aleph, using AACR2 and MARC21 description rules . Although the sound recording format is used, the electronic resource is specified in the title statement medium field. Field 856 is used for location and access information.



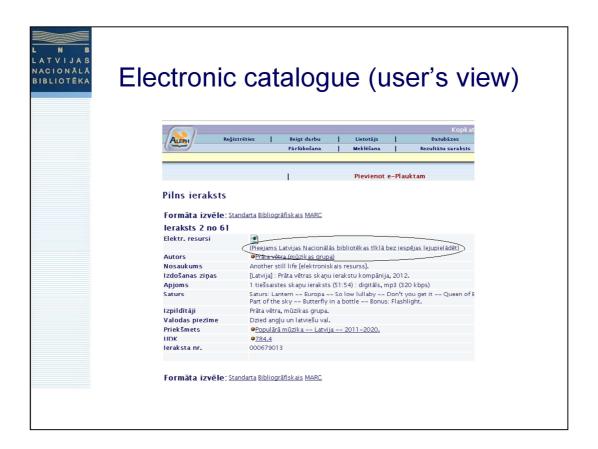
Another description is created in the DOM system, or we could call this metadata.



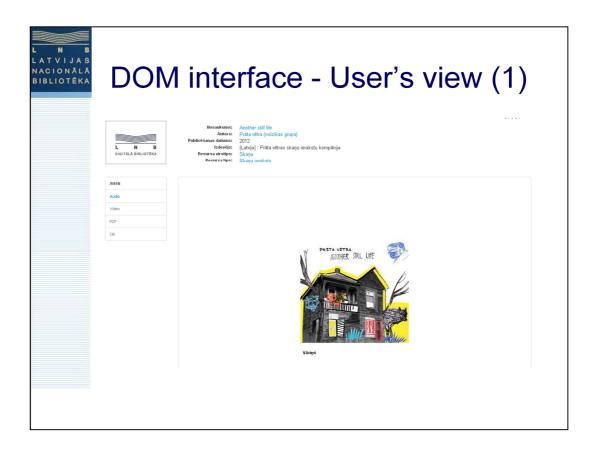
The files are uploaded into DOM, they are named and their order specified.



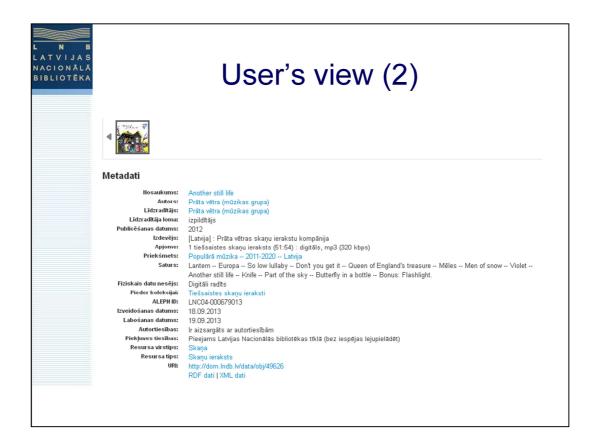
The next step is checking the metadata and the order and description of the files, before submitting the object to the DOM editor, who then checks everything once again, and finishes the task by accepting the object. After that the files are safely stored in the DOM system, and DOM administrator manually moves the objects to the collection tool.



This is how it looks in the library's electronic catalogue. After clicking on the link, user get's directed to the electronic/online resource in DOM system.



View of the cover



View of the metadata.



### Thankyou!

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