



ISLE Metadata Initiative (IMDI)

PART 2 A

Mapping IMDI Session Descriptions with OLAC

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IMDI¹ Technical Report

Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics
NL, Nijmegen

¹ For information about the ISLE Metadata Initiative, please, look at the following web-site: www.mpi.nl/ISLE

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1 Introduction

In March 2000 the White Paper of the IMDI initiative was released in which the intentions and the approach of IMDI were explained. The goal of IMDI is to primarily define a metadata set for multimedia/multimodal language resources as part of the ISLE project. In December 2000 LDC and SIL presented the OLAC initiative which has as one of its goals to define a metadata set for all sorts of language resources being used in linguistics and related disciplines.

Since the community IMDI is addressing is a subset of the community OLAC is addressing and since both should offer their metadata records to the even more general DublinCore based community, this document was written. It describes how the mapping between IMDI and OLAC elements can be done. Since OLAC claims to support the DC metadata set and therefore is compliant with the OAI proposals, we will not make special statements how IMDI elements can be mapped to DC elements at first instance.

The IMDI-OLAC mapping will be viewed from two perspectives: (1) the OLAC perspective and (2) the IMDI perspective. For the OLAC perspective we will take each OLAC element and look for a suitable candidate element in the IMDI set. For the IMDI perspective we will take each IMDI element and look for a suitable mapping with OLAC elements. The result has to be a proposal of how to serve IMDI information to OAI type of metadata harvesters and vice versa.

Mapping metadata elements between two worlds is not a completely new task. We would like to refer to the "Harmonization" project which has as goal to harmonize the MPEG7 and the DC worlds. It should be mentioned here that this project has decided to follow a very strict mapping rule, i.e. only very few elements of the rich MPEG7 set will be mapped onto DC elements. The reason for this is mainly to not further extend the semantic definitions of the DC elements which are partly already vague enough.

The purpose of this document is two fold:

- 1) It will serve as a basis to make IMDI records available for OAI harvesting.
- 2) It will be used to start discussions with the DC Usage committee.

2 Major Problems

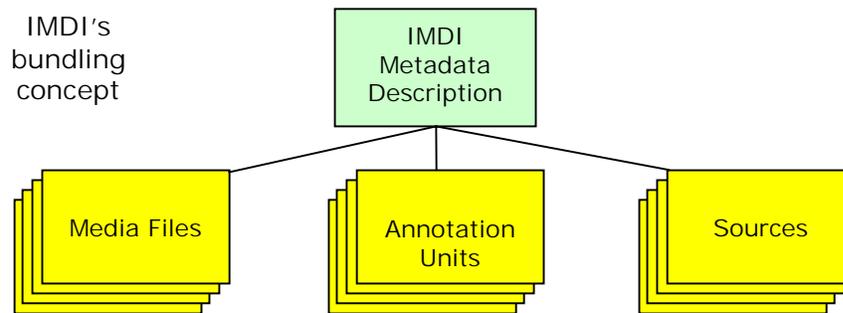
Of course, such mappings cannot be done without severe problems. In this chapter we want to mention two major problems we faced when mapping IMDI to OLAC.

2.1 Session vs. Relation

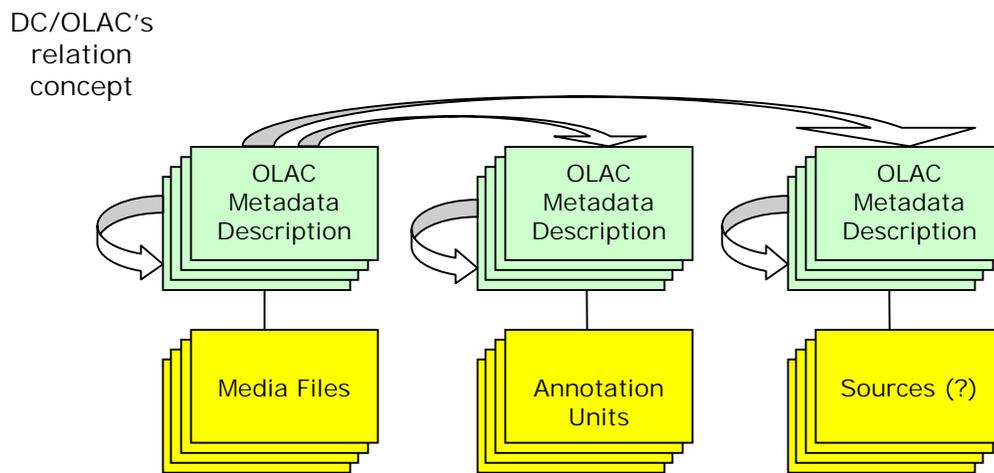
With the IMDI metadata description for sessions several resources can be associated with one metadata description (MD). A single MD describes the recording event in relevant linguistics terms together with the data derived from the recording such as digitized media files, different kinds of annotations of those media files (morphology, phonetics, syntax etc.) and also the actual sources of the linguistic session. Types of sources are for example audio recordings, video recordings, written text, books and so on. Of course, for each of these resources a separate MD could be created.

In many areas of linguistics (Language Engineering, Field Linguistics, ...) it is common to have several cameras and/or microphones or even other equipment such as eye-trackers per recording event. All these sensors result in source files being

later digitized to media files or stored in media files directly. All these media files can result in separate annotation files covering a number of tiers. The result is a 2-dimensional array of tightly related resources all describing the same linguistic event as indicated in the figure below. The IMDI MD set allows the user to group these individual resources together and to express their relationship implicitly.



OLAC uses a flat MD with no implicit way to bundle resources. To do this in OLAC one has to make separate MD files for each of the resources and heavily use the DC:Relation element to bundle them. Since the MD files are separated all related files should refer to each other to make sure that the related files can be found. The second figure suggests just one specific way to do the bundling in the OLAC domain. It is assumed that there is a master file (one of the media files) which has a number of dependent files in both dimensions. Organizing the metadata descriptions this way imposes a certain access structure which will in most cases not be useful. Think of a situation where people have created annotations but where there is no sound file yet.



A more neutral scheme could be implemented if every MD representing one of the resources points to every other MD. This, however, would create much overhead.

For the concrete IMDI-to-DC mapping we have chosen to use the DC:Source and the DC:Relation elements. The semantics are as follows:

- An Annotation Unit has relations to other Annotation Units when they contain different annotation layers all describing the same linguistic event.
- An Annotation Unit has as Source(s) a set of Media Files.

- The Media Files may have as sources IMDI: Sources.

2.2 Structured vs. flat metadata set

Since OLAC as DC only makes statements about metadata elements and therefore implicitly describes a flat MD set, the possibilities to have related or structured elements within a metadata description is limited. The DC:Relation element describes relation between documents. For example, a participant name can not be associated with a description while in IMDI they belong to one and the same participant structure. There are several other examples where the community interviewed by IMDI requested that sort of structural detail such as the relation of dates with different events in the lifetime of a document (various annotation tiers may be created at very distinctive moments in time. When such IMDI structures are flattened, the relevant information is lost.

Example:

IMDI set

```
AnnotationUnit
AnnotationUnit.Type = transcription
AnnotationUnit.Date = 2002-08-08
...
AnnotationUnit
AnnotationUnit.Type = morphosyntax
AnnotationUnit.Date = 2004-08-08
...
```

Flattened OLAC set

```
Type.Data = transcription
Type.Data = morphosyntax
Date = 2002-08-08
Date = 2004-08-08
```

In OLAC structure is sometimes allowed by using the 'refine' attribute. For example, the refinement of "OLAC:Contributor" allows the definition of a role. In IMDI this would have been named "Contributor . Role". The problem will be for all OAI harvesters that these details will not be used while querying.

The "metadata community" was aware of these problems. To tackle these type of problems the Resource Description Framework (RDF) was invented. RDF would allow the designer to embed elements into structures and therefore define semantic relations. In IMDI they are already implicitly coded. The IMDI designers expect that in future richly structured modularized metadata documents will dominate. IMDI already has specified a number of such modules ("data category groups") which can be treated separately.

3 OLAC Perspective

The OLAC perspective of the IMDI - OLAC mapping must be understood as follows: Every OLAC element is looked at and suitable IMDI elements are identified. Of course, many IMDI elements will not be touched by using this perspective. In the comment field we give a view about the mapping and make a concrete suggestion of how to actually do the mapping to enable OAI type of harvesting of IMDI records.

OLAC Element	OLAC Definition	IMDI Element	IMDI Definition	Comment
Contributor	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.	Session . Participants . Participant . FullName	The full name of the participant.	IMDI separates several types of participants from an open vocabulary (researcher, consultant, contributory, computer etc.). The OLAC refine attribute can be used to indicate the role of the contributor. Action: For each participant; copy IMDI:Participant.FullName to OLAC:Contributor and copy IMDI:Participant.Type to the OLAC:Contributor refine attribute.
Coverage	The extent or scope of the content of the resource (typically include spatial location, temporal period or jurisdiction; best to be taken from controlled vocabularies)	Session . Country	The country where the session was recorded or originated.	IMDI includes several elements to specify a spatial location (Continent, Country, Region). Since OLAC doesn't allow the 'refine' attribute here, it is not possible to use refinements like 'continent' or 'region'. There is no equivalence for the temporal period in IMDI. Action: Copy the IMDI:Session.Country element to OLAC:Coverage.
Creator	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. (person, organization, service, ...)	Session . Collector . Name	The name of the person responsible for the collection of the session data.	Although the semantics are slightly different a simple match with OLAC is possible. The OLAC refine attribute can be used to allow 'collector' as the role of the creator. Note: in OLAC contributors can also appear as creators.

				<p>Action: Copy the IMDI:Session.Collector . Name to OLAC:Creator and set refine to 'collector'.</p>
Date	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.	Session . Date; Session . AnnotationUnit . Date	The date when the primary data of the session was created; The dates when the probably different annotation units were created.	<p>Both types of IMDI dates are creation dates and can therefore not be distinguished by using the OLAC refine attribute (refine can be: created, issued or modified). Since the IMDI dates are in the same standardized encoding as the OLAC code attribute, the IMDI date can be copied there.</p> <p>Action: Copy IMDI: Session.Date to OLAC:Date and set code to Session.Date. For all annotation units copy IMDI:AnnotationUnit.Date to OLAC:Date and set code to AnnotationUnit.Date.</p>
Description	An account of the content of the resource.	Session . Description; ; Session . Content . Description; Session . Resources . MediaFile . Description; Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Description;	A human understandable prose text.	<p>IMDI has several descriptions on various levels to allow people to express comments associated to the elements on that level. Links to external descriptions in IMDI are provided by an InfoLink sub-element of Description while in OLAC they apparently can be stored in the description element itself. The language of the description can be stored in the Language sub-element in IMDI and in the lang attribute in OLAC.</p> <p>Action: Since in OLAC there exist different MD descriptions for the media files and the annotation files we can copy the corresponding description fields to the various OLAC entries. For each IMDI Description copy the corresponding IMDI:Description.Text to OLAC:Description, set OLAC lang</p>

				attribute to Description.LanguageId. Store IMDI Description . InfoLink at the end of OLAC:Description.
Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource. (the code attribute is used to support MIME types)	Session . Resources . MediaFile . Type Session . Resources . MediaFile . Format Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Format	The type of the media file; The format of the media file; The file format which is used for the annotation.	The OLAC code attribute can be mapped with the IMDI:MediaFile.Type and IMDI:MediaFile.Format elements, since IMDI:MediaFile.Type is encoded as the major part of MIME and IMDI:MediaFile.Format as the minor part. The IMDI:AnnotationUnit.Format is already encoded as MIME and can be mapped with the code attribute of OLAC:Format. Action: For each MediaFile copy IMDI:MediaFile.Type and IMDI:MediaFile.Format in the code attribute of OLAC:Format (in MIME syntax). For each AnnotationUnit copy IMDI:AnnotationUnit.Format to the code attribute of OLAC:Format.
Format . cpu	The CPU required to use a software resource.	-	-	No mapping with IMDI.
Format . encoding	An encoded character set used by a digital resource.	Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . CharacterEncoding	Name of the character encoding used in the annotation unit.	One to one mapping to IMDI. Action: Copy IMDI:AnnotationUnit.CharacterEncoding to OLAC:Format.encoding.
Format . markup	A markup scheme used by a digital resource.	Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . ContentEncoding	Name of the encoding scheme used for the annotation purpose.	One to one mapping to IMDI. Action: Copy IMDI:AnnotationUnit.ContentEncoding to OLAC:Format.markup.
Format . os	An operating system required to use a software resource.	-	-	No mapping with IMDI.
Format . sourcecode	A programming language of software distributed in source form.	-	-	No mapping with IMDI.
Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given	Session . Resources . MediaFile .	A link to the media file; A link to the Annotation Unit; Short	OLAC allows an URI here which maps with IMDI ResourceLink of

	context.	ResourceLink; Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . ResourceLink; Session . Resources . Source . Id	code to identify the source	MediaFile and AnnotationUnit. Non-electronic resources may be described by a local identifier according to OLAC. The IMDI: Source.Id is an example of such a non-electronic resource. Note that OLAC has different MD descriptions for the different resources. Action: For each MediaFile copy IMDI: MediaFile.ResourceLink to OLAC: Identifier. For each AnnotationUnit copy IMDI: AnnotationUnit.ResourceLink to OLAC: Identifier. For each Source copy IMDI: Source.Id to OLAC: Identifier.
Language	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.	Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . LanguageId	The language used for the annotation unit.	Meant is the language the resource is written in. In the IMDI case it is the language used for the annotations for example. The OLAC code attribute maps with the Language. Id from IMDI. Action: For each AnnotationUnit copy IMDI: LanguageId to the code attribute of OLAC: Language.
Publisher	An entity responsible for making the resource available.	Session . Resources . MediaFile . Access . Owner; Session . Resources . MediaFile . Access . Publisher; Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Access . Owner; Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Access . Publisher;	Name of the owner of the resource; The name of the publisher responsible for the distribution of the resource.	IMDI separates the access rights owner from the publisher. Both are in accordance with the OLAC definition. Action: For each MediaFile copy IMDI: Access.Owner to OLAC: Publisher, copy IMDI: Access.Publisher to OLAC: Publisher. For each AnnotationUnit copy IMDI: Access.Owner to OLAC: Publisher, copy IMDI: Access.Publisher to OLAC: Publisher.
Relation	A reference to a related	-	-	The problem with such a

	resource.			conversion from structured to a flat metadata set is explained in the text. Action: We suggest to use the relation element to indicate whether there are several files of the same type such as for example several media files.
Rights	Information about rights held in and over the resource.	Session . Resources . MediaFile . Access; Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Access	Groups information about access rights.	The different resources described by IMDI have their own access policy statements. All information about rights is in the IMDI access structure including: availability, date, owner, publisher, contact and description. Action: For each MediaFile; copy text from all Access sub-elements into OLAC:Rights. For each AnnotationUnit; copy text from all Access sub-elements into OLAC:Rights.
Source	A reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived.	Session . Resources . Source . Id	Short code to identify the source.	Action: As explained in the text we will indicate that (1) a IMDI:source is the DC:Source of the IMDI:media file and that (2) each IMDI:MediaFile is the source of an IMDI:AnnotationUnit.
Subject	The topic of the content of the resource.	Session . Content . CommunicationContext; Session . Content . Genre; Session . Content . Task; Session . Content . Modalities.	Groups the linguistic features of the session concerning the context of the communication; Lists the conventionalized discourse types of the content of the session; The major task carried out in the session; Gives a list of modalities used in the session.	IMDI uses several classifications for the content description. Action: For each sub-element of IMDI:Content copy the element text to OLAC:Subject.
Subject . language	A language which the content of the resource describes or discusses.	Session . Content . Languages . Language . Name; Session .	A human understandable name of the language; Specifies a unique code to	The OLAC code attribute maps with the Language. Id from IMDI. Action:

		Content . Languages . Language . Id	identify the language.	For each Language copy IMDI:Langauge.Name to OLAC: Subject.language, copy IMDI:Language.Id to the code attribute of OLAC: Subject.language.
Title	Short name given to the resource.	Session . Title	A full title for the session.	One to one mapping to IMDI. Action: Copy IMDI:Session.Title to OLAC:Title.
Type	The nature or genre of the content of the resource.	-	-	No mapping to IMDI.
Type . data	The nature or genre of the content of the resource from a linguistic standpoint.	Session . Resources . AnnotationUnit . Type	The type of the annotation unit.	Each IMDI annotation unit has a linguistic data type which maps with this OLAC element. Action: For each AnnotationUnit copy IMDI:AnnotationUnit.Type to OLAC:Type.data
Type . functionality	Software functionality.	-	-	No mapping to IMDI.

4 IMDI Perspective

The IMDI perspective of the IMDI - OLAC mapping must be understood as follows: for each IMDI element it will be checked how best OLAC/DC elements can be mapped. It has to be kept in mind here that in the OLAC/DC philosophy each of the resources bundled as a session in IMDI are separate resources and therefore have different metadata descriptions. This amounts to a consistency check problem when merging different MD descriptions to one. Perhaps it will be wise to leave the descriptions separate. It has to be seen in OLAC descriptions how the Source and Relation elements will be used.

IMDI Session Element	IMDI Definition	OLAC Element	OLAC Definition	Comment
Name	Is a short name of a session	Title	Short name given to the resource.	One of these two elements has to be used for mapping with OLAC:Title. IMDI:Session.Name is a required element.
Title	Title of the session			
Date	Date of the recording the session is based on	Date	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource.	OLAC dates are associated with each separate document (media, annotations) and when the creation attribute is used the dates can be mapped with the corresponding date in IMDI. IMDI:Session.Date would be chosen as creation date of the original media file. Others may become the creations dates of the media files and the annotation units.
Continent	Continent where the recording is made	-	-	OLAC: Coverage doesn't specify continent and therefore doesn't match.
Country	Country where the recording is made	Coverage	The extent or scope of the content of the resource	It might be possible to identify country codes in OLAC:Coverage, so these should be mapped to IMDI:Session.Country.
Region	Region where the recording is made	-	-	no mapping
Address	Sometimes it may be required to specify the address	-	-	no mapping
Description	Description of a session	-	-	It may be assumed that an OLAC:Description concerns the content of the resource, which maps with the IMDI:Content.Description. So

				this description can't be mapped.
Keys	Name-value pairs to describe domain specific information about the session	-	-	OLAC doesn't allow additional name-value pairs.
Project . Name	Short name or abbreviation of the project	-	-	There is no real equivalent in the OLAC set to describe the project. One could think of qualifying elements such as OLAC:Title, OLAC:Description, OLAC:Identifier; but it would mean to extend their semantics
Project . Title	Title of the project	-	-	''
Project . Id	A unique identifier for the project	-	-	''
Project . Contact	A relevant address associated with the project	-	-	''
Project . Description +	A description associated with the project	-	-	''
Collector . Name	The name of the person who was responsible for creating the resources in terms of recording and collecting. It is not meant to be person being interviewed etc.	Creator (refine = 'collector')	An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource.	Depends on the OLAC refine attribute which indicates the role of the creator. E.g. when refine is 'collector', this would map to IMDI:Session.Collector.Name.
Collector . Contact	The contact address of the collector	-	-	
Collector . Description +	A description associated with a collector	-	-	
Content . CommunicationContext . Interactivity	elements to allow to classify the content of a session (for details look in IMDI Session Metadata Set)	-	-	
Content . CommunicationContext . Planning Type		-	-	
Content . CommunicationContext . Involvement		-	-	
Content . Genre . Interactional		-	-	The best match for OLAC:Subject seems to be IMDI:Content.Genre.
Content . Genre . Discursive		-	-	

Content . Genre . Performance		-	-	
Content . Task		-	-	
Content . Modalities		-	-	
Content . Languages . Description	Description associated with the whole set of languages since their usage may share certain characteristics	-	-	
Content . Languages . Language . Id	a unique code for a given language being the subject of the recording	Subject.language (code attribute)	A language which the content of the resource describes or discusses.	The code attribute of OLAC: Subject.language maps with IMDI: Content.Languages.Language.Id
Content . Languages . Language . Name	a name in general used to indicate a language	Subject.language	A language which the content of the resource describes or discusses.	The OLAC: Subject.language maps with IMDI: Content.Languages.Language.Name.
Content . Languages . Language . Description	A free-text description associated with the languages used in the recording	-	-	
Content . Description	Free-text description of the content of the recording	Description	An account of the content of the resource.	The OLAC: Description element fits best with IMDI: Content.Description.Text; the corresponding IMDI: Content .Description.LanguageId maps with OLAC's lang attribute.
Content . Keys	List of attribute-value pairs to further describe the content	-	-	
Participants . Description	A free-text description associated with the participants occurring in the recording	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Type	a major classifier of the participants participating in a recording taken from a controlled vocabulary	Contributor (refine = <participant.type>)	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.	An IMDI participant is a contributor to the content in OLAC's definition. The participant type can then be mapped with OLAC's refine attribute.
Participants . Participant . Name	Name of the person used in the annotations	-	-	
Participants . Participant . FullName	Full-name of the participant	Contributor (refine = <participant.type>)	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the	In case of the right type in OLACs description a mapping is possible

			resource.	
Participants . Participant . Code	All elements further specify the participating researcher. IMDI people say that it is important to have these specifications often for quick inspection only.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Role	an element to sub classify the role of the different interviewees participating in a recording	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Language . Id	Specifies a unique code to identify the language.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Language . Name	A human understandable name of the language.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Language . Description	Elaborate description of the language.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . EthnicGroup	The ethnic group of the participant	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Age	The age of the participant	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Sex	The sex of the participant.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Education	The education of the participant.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Anonymous	Indicates whether or not the participant name and full name are replaced by pseudo names to make him/her anonymous.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Description	A description of specific information about the participant.	-	-	
Participants . Participant . Keys	Mechanism to extend the description of the participant by attribute-value pairs	-	-	
Resources . MediaFile .	Unique identifier which	Identifier	An unambiguous	the OLAC: Identifier element points to

ResourceLink	normally is an URL		reference to the resource within a given context.	the media file so it can be mapped with the corresponding IMDI element
Resources . MediaFile . Size	the size of the session's media file	-	-	
Resources . MediaFile . Type	the type of the session's media file such as Photo, Audio, Video	Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.	The OLAC element can be mapped to the two IMDI elements after detailed inspection
Resources . MediaFile . Format	the format of the session's media file such as mpg, jpg, wav, ...			
Resources . MediaFile . Quality	the quality of the session's media file in global terms taken from a controlled vocabulary	-	-	
Resources . MediaFile . RecordingConditions	element to describe the recording conditions (amplifier, microphone, ...)	-	-	
Resources . MediaFile . Position	the start and stop time references of the session's media file with respect to its original material	-	-	
Resources . MediaFile . Access	Structured element to describe the access rights of the media file	Publisher Rights	An entity responsible for making the resource available; Information about rights held in and over the resource.	the elements of the IMDI sub-structure can be mapped with two elements found in the OLAC description, the mapping has to decide whether the name mentioned will be mapped with IMDI-Publisher or IMDI-Owner (the first is preferred)
Resources . MediaFile . Description	description associated with the media file	Description	An account of the content of the resource.	the OLAC:Description field of the Media File MD description can be mapped with this IMDI element
Resources . AnnotationUnit . ResourceLink	Unique identifier which normally is an URL	-	-	
Resources . AnnotationUnit . MediaResourceLink	Unique identifier to identify the media file which was used for the annotation	-	-	
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Annotator	The person who did the annotations	-	-	
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Date	Date when a certain annotation tier was created	Date	A date associated with an event in the life cycle of	The date (with creation qualifier) to be found in the OLAC MD description

			the resource.	of each annotation file can be mapped to this IMDI element
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Type	the type of the session's annotation file such as orthographic, phonetic, morphologic, syntactic, translation, ...	Type.data	The nature or genre of the content of the resource from a linguistic standpoint.	one to one match with OLAC
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Format	the format of the session's annotation file such as CHAT, Shoebox, AIF, ...	Format	The physical or digital manifestation of the resource.	both elements are supposed to contain a format specifier which allows a one to one match
Resources . AnnotationUnit . ContentEncoding	document which linguistic type of encoding is used	Format.markup	A markup scheme used by a digital resource.	One to one match with OLAC.
Resources . AnnotationUnit . CharacterEncoding	document which character encoding is used	Format.encoding	An encoded character set used by a digital resource.	One to one match with OLAC.
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Access	Structured element to describe the access rights of the annotations	Publisher Rights	An entity responsible for making the resource available; Information about rights held in and over the resource.	the elements of the IMDI sub-structure can be mapped with two elements found in the OLAC description, the mapping has to decide whether the name mentioned will be mapped with IMDI-Publisher or IMDI-Owner (the first is preferred)
Resources . AnnotationUnit . LanguageId	The languages the annotations are written in; Can be several	Language	A language of the intellectual content of the resource.	one to one mapping with OLAC
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Anonymous	Just a switch to indicate whether real names have to be replaced by pseudo names	-	-	
Resources . AnnotationUnit . Description	a description associated with the annotation unit	Description	An account of the content of the resource.	the description of the OLAC MD file associated with the annotations could be mapped with this IMDI element
Resources . Source . Id	Reference to a specific tape with a unique label	Identifier	An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context.	if there is a OLAC MD description for the original recording which does not have a URI then the pointer could be used to map with this IMDI element
Resources . Source . Format	Element characterizing the media format such as DAT, DV, VHS, Hi-8, ...	-	-	
Resources . Source . Quality	Element characterizing the quality of the signals on the	-	-	

	original material taken from a controlled vocabulary			
Resources . Source . Position		-	-	
Resources . Source . Access	Structured element to describe the access rights of the original media carriers	Publisher Rights	An entity responsible for making the resource available; Information about rights held in and over the resource.	the elements of the IMDI sub-structure can be mapped with two elements found in the OLAC description, the mapping has to decide whether the name mentioned will be mapped with IMDI-Publisher or IMDI-Owner (the first is preferred)
Resources . Source . Description	a description associated with the original recording media set	Description	An account of the content of the resource.	the description of the OLAC MD file associated with the original resource could be mapped with this IMDI element
References . Description	Descriptive element to point to all sort of related documents	Relation	A reference to a related resource.	OLAC has the OLAC:Relation element to enter such references, i.e. these can be mapped to the IMDI:References.Description element