

# Sharing Filmographic Data - The Potential of Linked Open Data



Photo by [Clint Adair](#) on [Unsplash](#)

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Experiences with LOD?

What would you like to know?

Do you have a specific question/expectation already?

NEW  
IDEAS  
FOR  
OTHER  
TIMES<sup>®</sup>

Sharing

The FIAF Cataloguing Rules For Film Archives from 1991 begins with the words:

“This manual consists of a set of rules for cataloguing materials held in moving image archives. Its immediate purpose is to provide a means of facilitating the exchange of information between and among archivists, so that cataloguing records, created in one archive, may be readily interpreted and understood in another”.

[https://www.fiafnet.org/images/tinyUpload/E-Resources/Commission-And-PIP-Resources/CDC-resources/FIAF\\_Cat\\_Rules.pdf](https://www.fiafnet.org/images/tinyUpload/E-Resources/Commission-And-PIP-Resources/CDC-resources/FIAF_Cat_Rules.pdf)

The main reason for not sharing data and knowledge is no longer so much that film archives don't want to share, but that they don't know exactly how to do it in the best and most meaningful way.

# Obstacles for sharing data

- a) Data quality
- b) Technical issues
- c) Fear that stakeholders will object
- d) Which platform to choose
- e) other?



# Filmographic Data

# Lola rennt

Deutschland 1997/1998, Spielfilm



Quelle: Prokino, **DIF**

Franka Potente (Mitte) in "Lola rennt" (1997/98)

➔ **ALLE FOTOS (13)**

## INHALT

Tom Tykwers experimentierfreudiger, international erfolgreicher und hochgelobter Film erzählt die Geschichte des jungen Berliner Pärchens Manni und Lola. Als Manni, der als Geldbote für einen Autoschieber jobbt, eine Tüte mit 100.000 Mark verliert, steht er vor einem tödlichen Problem: Sein Boss will das Geld in zwanzig Minuten abholen – sollte Manni die 100.000 Mark bis dahin nicht auftreiben können, wird er für seine Unachtsamkeit mit dem Leben bezahlen. Also rennt

☑ CREDITS

📷 ALLE CREDITS

<b>Regie:</b>	<b>Tom Tykwer</b>
<b>Regie-Assistenz:</b>	<b>Sebastian Fahr</b>
<b>Script:</b>	<b>Sabine Zimmer</b>
<b>Drehbuch:</b>	<b>Tom Tykwer</b>
<b>Kamera:</b>	<b>Frank Griebe</b>
<b>Kamera-Assistenz:</b>	<b>Jan Hartmann</b>
<b>2. Kamera:</b>	<b>Jan Hartmann</b> <b>Marc Kubik (2. Stab)</b> <b>Susanna Salonen (2. Stab)</b> <b>Jan Hoffmann</b> <b>(Hubschrauber-Kamera)</b>
<b>Steadicam:</b>	<b>Sebastian Meuschel</b> <b>Klaus Liebertz</b> <b>Christof Wahl</b> <b>Tilman Büttner</b>
<b>Optische Spezialeffekte:</b>	<b>Klaus-Peter Schultze</b> <b>Norbert Keil</b> <b>Thomas Tannenberger</b> <b>(Überwachung)</b> <b>George Maihöfer</b>

Title

Year of Reference

Country of Reference

Cast

Credits



Some questions already about filmographic data:

Which sources do you use? Primary and/or secondary?

Which sources do you trust?

Do you have a national filmography?

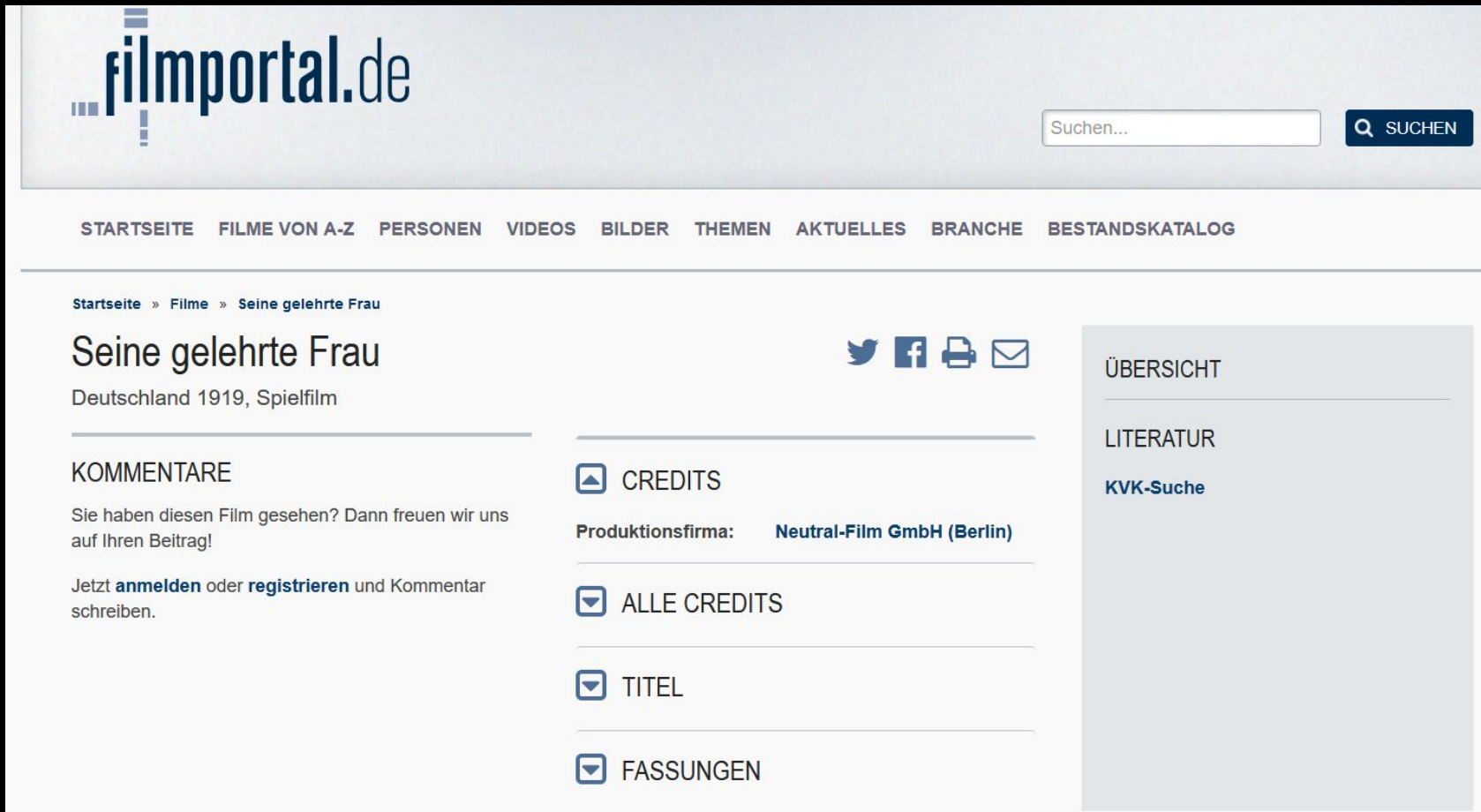
Do you copy and paste filmographic data from other sources?

(Or do you have a technically more advanced way of doing that?)

Do you create works in your database which already exist in other databases/archives?

How much time/resources do you spend on the quality of your filmographic data?

# How do we make sure new findings make it into filmographies?



The screenshot shows the website filmportal.de with a search bar and navigation menu. The main content area displays the film 'Seine gelehrte Frau' (Germany, 1919, Spielfilm). The page includes a 'KOMMENTARE' section with a prompt to write a comment, a 'CREDITS' section listing the production company 'Neutral-Film GmbH (Berlin)', and a sidebar with navigation options: 'ÜBERSICHT', 'LITERATUR', and 'KVK-Suche'.



The screenshot shows a Twitter thread from Stummfilmtage Bonn (@silentfilmbonn). The tweet, dated Friday, 20th August, mentions the film 'Frauen, die nicht heiraten sollten / Seine gelehrte Frau' (Women Who Shouldn't Get Married / His Learned Wife) directed by Eugen Illés, Germany, 1919. Below the text is a decorative frame containing a still from the film showing a man and a woman in a room. The frame also includes the date 'Friday, 20th August' and the film's title in German and English, along with the director's name and year.

Potential especially for film-related material!



Algemeen Fotobureau (Ltd) Amsterdam (Europeana)

# Linked Open Data

Linked data is essentially what it sounds like:  
linking one's data to someone else's data,  
thus **enriching it** by connecting together data from diverse  
sources or simply **enable queries via larger dataset**.

The technology behind the semantic web as a means to create these links **in a machine-readable** way was coined by Tim Berner-Lee: “**The Semantic Web** isn't just about putting data on the web. **It is about making links, so that a person or machine can explore the web of data.** With linked data, when you have some of it, you can find other, related, data.”

Tim Berners-Lee | TED2009

# The next web

Share

Add to list

Like

Recommend

16:04

The video player shows a large play button in the center. The background is a photograph of Tim Berners-Lee speaking on stage, with his right hand raised. The interface includes a progress bar at the bottom, a volume icon, a chat icon, a settings gear, and a full-screen icon.

Tim Berners-Lee Linked Data

## Principles of linked data

- Use URIs to identify things.
- Use HTTP URIs so that people can look up those names.
- When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF, RDFS, SPARQL).
- Include links to other URIs, so that they can discover more things.



Photo by [Mark Duffel](#) on [Unsplash](#)



In order to transform information from human-readable into machine-readable data, we have to use a different, highly formalised language based on one or more suitable ontologies.

One way of doing this is by creating so-called RDF Triples. RDF stands for Resource Description Framework .

Create data relationships by expressing them as “subject - predicate - object” statements.

E.g. “Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau - is director of - Tabu

RDF is often stored in relational databases (for example in so-called Triplestores). RDF is usually mentioned in relation with OWL (Web Ontology Language). While RDF is the standard for the basic syntax of the semantic web, OWL is a necessary tool in order to create and publish ontologies.

OWL distinguishes between classes, properties and instances.

## OWL Guide

Classes are most generally terms/concepts which can have properties, while instances are individuals of one or more classes.

### **Example:**

Class: Wine

Instance: Grüner Veltliner

Property: produced in

While this may sound very technical and fairly abstract, Wikidata, one of the most successful crowd sourced data initiatives of the last 5 years is based on these structures.

## Telephone directories

Use as a form subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., individual corporate bodies, classes of persons, ethnic groups, and types of organizations and industries.

### URI(s)

- <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh99001772>
- <info:lc/authorities/sh99001772>
- <http://id.loc.gov/authorities/sh99001772#concept>

### Instance Of

- [MADS/RDF GenreForm](#)
- [MADS/RDF Authority](#)
- [SKOS Concept](#)

### Scheme Membership(s)

- [Library of Congress Subject Headings](#)

### Subject Of Works

32 resources

◀ Page 1 of 1 ▶

Association of North American Directory Publishers. Standard business classifications,

Colombia. Congreso. Cámara de Representantes. Directorio telefónico para uso de los honorables parlamentarios

Donnelley (Reuben H.) Corporation. Heading list; headings, related headings and cross-references for classified telephone directories (New York downstate area)

What does that  
mean for film  
archives?



Photo by [Wolfgang Hasselmann](#) on [Unsplash](#)

One guiding assumption was that if film archives concentrated on harvesting existing information, improving it along the way if necessary, the time and manpower saved could be better invested in other areas.

Can we use data from sources like Wikidata? How do our data structures match?

Should we?

How could we provide data for Wikidata?

Should we?

How can we match/map data?



International Federation of Film Archives

dedicated to the preservation of and access to  
the world's film heritage since 1938

 Search

COMMUNITY

PUBLICATIONS

E-RESOURCES

EVENTS

TRAI

# Cataloguing Practices in the Age of Linked Open Data: Wikidata and Wikibase for Film Archives

By Adelheid Heftberger and Paul Duchesne

June 2020

## 1. Introduction

The FIAF Cataloguing Rules For Film Archives from 1991 begins with the words: “This manual consists of a set of rules for cataloguing materials held in moving image archives. Its immediate purpose is to provide a means of facilitating the exchange of information between and among archivists, so that cataloguing records, created in one archive, may be readily interpreted and understood in another”.<sup>[1]</sup> Obviously the authors did not write these words with Linked Open Data

Decision to create a FIAF ontology for filmographic data:

Define classes, properties, instances.

Use controlled vocabularies whenever possible.





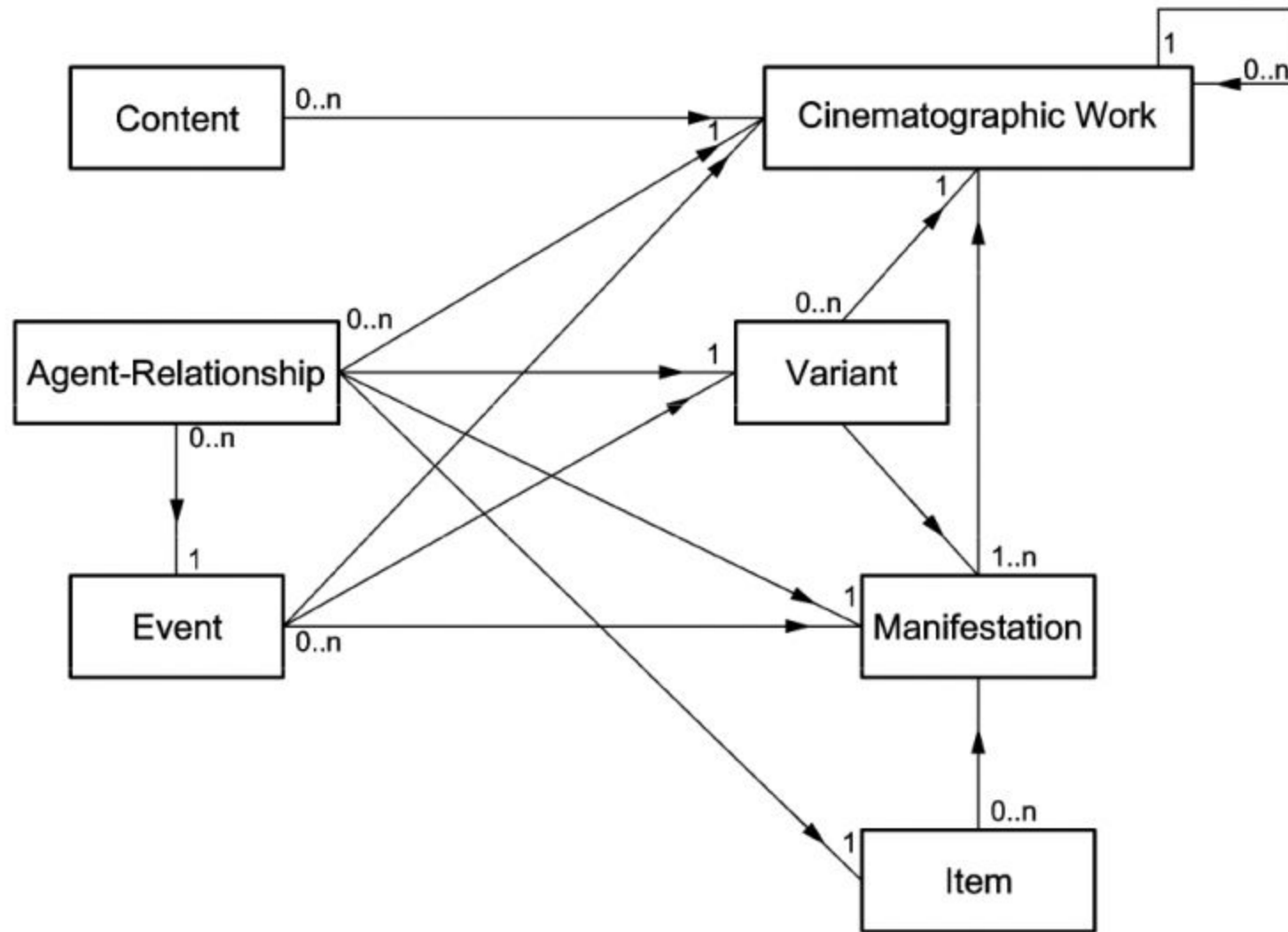
Photo courtesy of [Mikko Kuutti](#).

## 2022 FIAF Congress in Budapest

# Cataloguing and Documentation Commission Workshop

Wednesday 27 April 2022, Urania National Film Theatre, Budapest

[Link](#)



The FIAF Ontology:

<https://github.com/FIAF/FIAFcore>

WebOwl:  
[Visualising your ontology](#)

[Documentation](#)

And now:  
FIAF Knowledge Graph!



Photo by [Wolfgang Hasselmann](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Looking forward to the discussion!

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Photo by [Crispin Jones](#) on [Unsplash](#)