

Bibframe

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BIBFRAME (Bibliographic Framework)

- An initiative to evolve **bibliographic description standards to a linked data model**, in order to make bibliographic information more useful both **within and outside the library community**.
- When a resource is cataloged -- a book, for example -- the resulting description includes information elements such as the author, what the book is about, various published forms, and information about copies of the book.
- BIBFRAME 2.0 organizes this information into three core levels of abstraction: ***Work, Instance, and Item***.

Bibframe Levels

- **Work.** The highest level of abstraction, a Work, in the BIBFRAME context, reflects the conceptual essence of the cataloged resource: **authors, languages, and what it is about (subjects).**
Instance. A Work may have one or more individual, material embodiments, for example, a particular published form. These are Instances of the Work. An Instance reflects information such as its **publisher, place and date of publication, and format.**
- **Item.** An item is an actual copy (physical or electronic) of an Instance. It reflects information such as its **location (physical or virtual), shelf mark, and barcode.**

IBFRAME 2.0 Additional Key Concepts

- **Agents:** Agents are **people, organizations, jurisdictions**, etc., associated with a Work or Instance through roles such as author, editor, artist, photographer, composer, illustrator, etc.
- **Subjects:** A Work might be “about” one or more concepts. Such a concept is said to be a “subject” of the Work. Concepts that may be subjects include topics, places, temporal expressions, events, works, instances, items, agents, etc.
- **Events:** Occurrences, the recording of which may be the content of a Work.

BIBFRAME 2.0 Model

