

Potential use of URIs for IP Documents

SCIT/SDWG October 2009 Miguel Albrecht





Problem statement

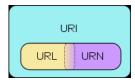
IP users expect "click" access to documents with the following attributes:

- permanent and stable names
- unambiguous unique
- authoritative
- short
- affordable
- robust, well established
- standardized world-wide
- easy retrieval
- including legacy back-file
- independent of type of document
- scalable, extensible, interoperable
- → A scheme is needed for perennial access to documents (name and location) URIs?



Definitions

 URI - Uniform Resource Indicator is the combination of *name* and *location*



- URN Uniform Resource Name

 a unique and standardized way of identifying an object

 Example: urn:isbn:0-395-36341-1
- URL Uniform Resource Locator

 a canonical way of providing access to an object
 Example: http://hostname/path-to-object



Digital Object Identifier - DOI

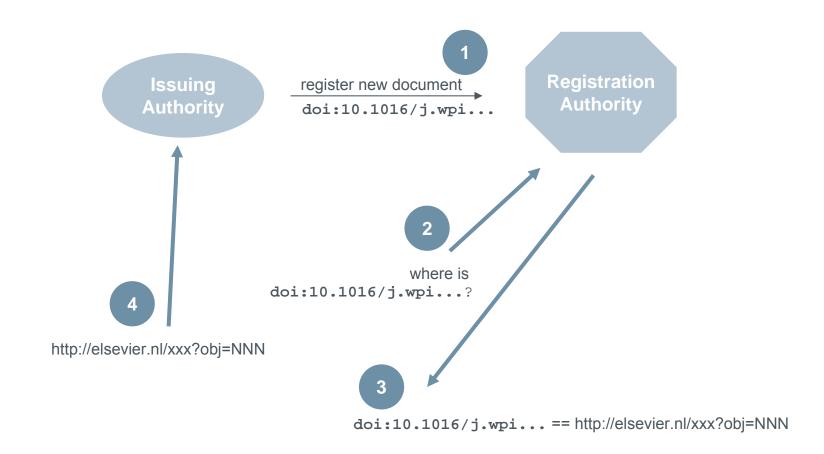
A URI scheme adopted by publishers to provide *perennial* access to Scientific/Technical literature

or

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.wpi.2009.09.001



DOI Scheme in a nutshell





DOI usage

- Foundation launched to develop system in 1998; first applications launched 2000
- Currently used by c. 3,000 naming authorities (assigners), e.g., 2,600 publishers, EU documents, science data sets, etc.
- Approximately 40 million DOI names assigned to date
- Via 8+ Registration Agencies (RA)
- Well established in professional information sector; best known application is <u>CrossRef</u> (www.crossref.org)
- Becoming an ISO standard (currently at DIS stage)



Potential for IP

- URN namespace
 - we already have standardized number schemes through ST.13 and ST.10
- DOI-like scheme seems beneficial, but many questions need an answer, for instance
 - what are the costs for National Offices?
 - who could take the role of RA?
 - what would be a realistic build-up timeline?
 - are there quantifiable benefits?