User Guide

DLN:CaptureContext

Version 1.0 Beta
License
User Guide DLN:CaptureContext, version 1.0 Beta

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The DLN:CaptureContext version 1.0 Beta software described in this guide is ©Cultural Heritage Imaging 2013 – 2018 and is made available under the Gnu General Public License version 3.

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Software Development
DLN:CaptureContext: This tool was developed by Carla Schroer and Mark Mudge of CHI, along with Martin Doerr and Erich Leisch from the Foundation for Research and Technology Hellas (FORTH). Martin Doerr led the development of the semantic knowledge management structure. Erich Leisch wrote the DLN:CaptureContext software. All members of the team contributed to the design of the software requirements and specifications documents.

DLN:Inspector: Mark Mudge and Carla Schroer of CHI and senior software engineer Ron Bourret designed the Inspector tool in coordination with Martin Doerr and Erich Leisch of FORTH. Ron Bourret wrote the DLN:Inspector software.

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**Collaborators**
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**Additional Resources**
Download the software and User Guide from CulturalHeritageImaging.org/downloads

See demonstrations of the software as part of the instructional video series “Simplifying Scientific Imaging” here: https://vimeo.com/channels/digitallabnotebook

Ask questions and take part in the conversation about these tools on the Free CHIForums: http://forums.culturalheritageimaging.org
Table of Contents
Introduction........................................................................................................................................... 4
Overview and Parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext................................................................. 4
  Some General Remarks Regarding the GUI-Forms........................................................................... 4
  Initial Parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext .......................................................................... 5
  Initial Parameterization of Projects ........................................................................................... 11
Working with Images ......................................................................................................................... 13
  Documenting Capture Setup ...................................................................................................... 14
  RTI versus Photogrammetry ..................................................................................................... 15
Groups of Image Sets ....................................................................................................................... 16
  Groups Overview Form ............................................................................................................ 16
  Group Details Form .................................................................................................................. 16
Image Sets ........................................................................................................................................ 18
  Image Sets Overview Form ...................................................................................................... 18
  Image Set Details Form .......................................................................................................... 20
Putting Images into Context ............................................................................................................... 21
  Associating Equipment with a Given Image Set................................................................. 21
  Associating Stakeholders with a Given Group of Image Sets .............................................. 22
Creating RDF-output ...................................................................................................................... 23
Appendix: Glossary .......................................................................................................................... 25
Introduction

This Quick Start Guide for using DLN:CaptureContext (DLNCC) describes the major functionality. Installation of DLNCC is not covered by this guide, as it is assumed that you start with an existing demo database. The purpose of this document is to get acquainted with the tool and its mostly used functions, without dealing with a full range of scenarios.

It should be mentioned that the screens shown in this guide may not be up-to-date with regard to the latest release of the tool; nevertheless, they are considered appropriate for illustrating the handling of the tool.

Overview and Parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext

The GUI of DLN:CaptureContext consists of a number of forms for managing the information maintained by the tool. There are the following types of forms:

- The main window (dashboard) that allows direct or indirect access to the remaining GUI-forms.
- The GUI-forms for managing the entities and their attributes are either directly accessible by the dashboard, or indirectly via one of the other forms, e.g. an entity’s details form is always accessible via the entity’s overview form.
- Some of the entities have additional subforms that appear on the entity’s details form as tabs. Two-pane subforms are usually used for managing associated entities, e.g. the equipment used for a specific image set.
- When required, popup-forms are used during the association of entities, for entering or modifying additional information about the relationship of the associated entities, e.g. the description of the actual rights statement when associating a stakeholder with an image set.

Some General Remarks Regarding the GUI-Forms

The forms of DLN:CaptureContext GUI have some common characteristics that should be mentioned before describing specific forms:

- On all the overview forms, there is (usually) the same set of buttons (New, Details, Duplicate, Delete), where the first three of them result in opening the associated details form.
- Similarly, the details forms have (usually) a common set of buttons (Save, Close) for closing the form with or without saving possible changes. Note that changes regarding the association of the entity with other entities (e.g. equipment of the current image set) are saved instantly in the database when changing associations on a two-pane subform.
- In any list of entities, it is possible to sort the list dynamically by clicking on one of the field labels on top of the list.
- In certain lists of entities, it is possible to select more than one entity, either by SHIFT-click (for consecutive entities in the list) or by CTRL-click (for multiple list entries, independent of their location in the list).
• Two-pane forms are used for associating “secondary” entities with a given “primary” entity\(^1\), where the left pane contains eligible secondary entities, and the right pane contains the secondary entities already associated with the primary entity. Search/filter criteria for the list of secondary entities (left pane) can be specified in the upper part of the form, whereas the current primary entity appears on top of the form. Via a checkbox, it is possible to show/hide entities in the left pane that are already associated with the primary entity, thus allowing or preventing multiple association of the same two entities.

• Be aware of the fact that associations are saved instantly in the database; therefore, the [Save]-button will be only enabled, if there are unsaved changes regarding the attributes on the [General]-tab. In case of associated equipment, it will be possible to use subassemblies, when assigning such entities to the current image set.

• In case of “qualified” associations, i.e. associations with attributes describing the relationship between entities, a popup-form will appear after clicking the “>>>”-button, prompting for the qualifying attributes. Double-clicking on an entry in the right pane will bring up the same popup-form, thus allowing viewing or modifying the attributes describing the relationship.

### Initial Parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext

Before using DLN:CaptureContext for the first time in a “production environment”, it is recommended to enter all the project-independent parameterization data that should be already available when starting to record information regarding a specific project. In the figure below, the buttons for accessing this functionality have been marked with a red border.

As it is assumed in this guide that the required initial parameterization data are already stored in the database, the reader could skip the remaining part of this subchapter, and continue with the “Initial Parameterization of Projects”.

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\(^1\) The terms “primary” and “secondary” entities are used to distinguish between an initially selected entity (e.g. a subassembly) and the entities (e.g. equipment) that could be associated with the former.
Figure 1: DLNCC Dashboard – Buttons for initial parameterization

It is probably a good idea to start with entering information about your equipment. This includes:

- **Equipment Categories:** Although DLN:CaptureContext comes with a pre-loaded list of equipment categories, you may want to add or remove an equipment category, according to your specific needs.
- **Equipment Overview:** This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the equipment already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty. After entering equipment, it will look as illustrated in the figure below.
Figure 2: Equipment Overview form

The buttons at the bottom of the form (New, Details, Duplicate, Delete) can be used to build and maintain your list of equipment, whereas the area above the list allows specifying search/filter criteria for the equipment to be shown in the list.

- **Equipment Details:** This form is opened after clicking the [New]-, [Details]-, or [Duplicate]-button. It allows viewing or editing equipment details. In order to close the form, you have to click either on the [Save]-button or the [Close]-button, thus saving or discarding your changes, respectively.
• **Subassemblies Overview:** This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the subassemblies already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty. Note that subassemblies are predefined groups of equipment that can be used as a shortcut for assigning equipment to a specific image set.
The buttons at the bottom of the form (New, Details, Duplicate, Delete) can be used to build and maintain your list of subassemblies, whereas the area above the list allows specifying search/filter criteria (e.g. ID or name) for the subassemblies to be shown in the list. In order to show or change the equipment belonging to the selected subassembly, you have to use the [Details]-button that will open a two-pane association form as shown below.

![Figure 5: Subassembly Details form](image)

The left pane shows the eligible equipment, whereas the right pane shows the equipment already associated with the subassembly. The arrow-buttons are used for adding or removing equipment to/from the subassembly, whereas the area at the top of the form allows specifying search/filter criteria for the eligible equipment (left pane). Note that the use of subassemblies is optional, although it may be very useful when assigning equipment to an image set.

After you are done with your equipment including subassemblies, it is recommended that you enter information about the operators usually involved in your image sets. This includes entering information about the persons acting as operators, as well as defining operator roles, staff roles, stakeholder roles and stakeholder types (explained below).

- **Persons Overview**: This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the persons already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty. The look-and-feel of the forms used for maintaining the list of persons is pretty much the same as for equipment. It should be mentioned that the list of persons will not only contain operators, but also persons related to stakeholders, e.g. the director of a museum. However, during the initial parameterization phase, only persons acting as operators have to be considered.

- **Operator Roles**: As DLN:CaptureContext does not come with a pre-loaded list of operator roles, you will have to enter the operator roles to be used, according to your specific needs. Note that
operator roles are used to specify a person’s role in a capture team, as well as regarding a specific image set. If you want to postpone the definition and assignment of specific operator roles, you can always use the only predefined operator role, i.e. “UNDEFINED”.

- **Staff Roles:** Although used in the context of projects, at least some staff roles should be defined during the initial parameterization. Note that staff roles are used to specify a person’s role or position with regard to a specific stakeholder, e.g. within an organization. If you want to postpone the definition of staff roles, you can always use the only predefined staff role, i.e. “UNDEFINED”.

- **Stakeholder Roles:** Also at least some stakeholder roles should be defined during initial parameterization. Stakeholder roles are used to specify a stakeholder’s role in a specific project, group of image sets, or image set.

- **Stakeholder Types:** Also stakeholder types should be defined during initial parameterization, as far as possible. Stakeholder types are used to distinguish between Individuals, Organizations, Custodians, etc., independent from a particular action or project.

- **Document Reference Styles:** Also the most widely used document reference styles should be defined during initial parameterization, as far as possible. Examples for reference styles are BibTex and URL.

- **Rights Statements:** This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the 12 Rights Statements, as given by [http://rightsstatements.org/en/](http://rightsstatements.org/en/). The relationship of a specific stakeholder with a subject, image set or group of image sets can be characterized with one of those rights statements. Note that the list of available rights statements comes pre-loaded with DLNCC, and cannot be modified.

![Figure 6: List of pre-defined Rights Statements according to http://rightsstatements.org/en/](image)
After having described the initial parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext, the parameterization at the beginning of projects will be illustrated in the following subchapter. Of course, it is always possible to update or enter additional information of the kind described above, in any phase of a project, if required.

**Initial Parameterization of Projects**

When starting a new project, information about the involved stakeholders, their staff, the subjects to be photographed, as well as about related locations should be entered, before starting to record information about individual image sets or groups. In the figure below, the buttons for accessing this functionality have been marked with a red border.

![Figure 8: DLNCC Dashboard – Buttons for project initialization](image-url)
The following sequence of forms used for data entry is recommended, although not mandatory, in the sense that information not yet available for data entry can be entered also at a later point in time, using the appropriate forms:

- **Locations Overview**: This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the locations already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. You should enter any locations related to the new project, e.g. the shooting locations, the location of the involved stakeholders, etc.

- **Persons Overview**: This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the persons already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. This list will probably already contain your operators. You should enter now the other types of persons related to the new project, e.g. the persons representing the funder of the project, the owner of the subjects to be photographed, etc.

- **Subjects Overview**: This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the subjects already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. You should enter now the subjects to be photographed during the new project.

- **Stakeholders Overview**: This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the stakeholders already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty. In addition to entering information about the stakeholders involved in your project, you will be able to associate the persons and subjects entered in the previous step with the stakeholders, specifying also information regarding roles of persons, rights on subjects, etc.

![Figure 9: Stakeholder Details form, [Persons]-tab](image)

After selecting the [Persons]-tab on the “Stakeholder Details”-form, a two-pane association form is presented, which allows associating persons with the current stakeholder, e.g. the Director of an organization. During the association, the user is prompted to enter the staff role of the person in relation to the stakeholder, his/her title, and the indication, whether this association is “current” or not.

In a similar way, associations with subjects and documents are managed for a given stakeholder.
• **Projects Overview:** This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the projects already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty.

• **Project Details:** This form is opened after clicking the [New]-, [Details]-, or [Duplicate]-button. It allows viewing or editing project details. In addition to the [General]-tab with the project-specific attributes, there are tabs for associating stakeholders and documents with the project. In order to close the form, you have to click either on the [Save]-button or the [Close]-button, thus saving or discarding your changes, respectively.

![Project Details form](image)

*Figure 10: Project Details form, [Stakeholders]-tab*

After having described the initial parameterization of a specific project, the recording of image sets will be illustrated in the following subchapter. Of course, it is always possible to update or enter additional information of the kind described above, in any phase of a project, if required.

**Working with Images**

DLNCC is designed and structured in a way that allows supporting not only a single, but a whole range of image processing techniques. Although each imaging technique requires adaptation of the data model as well as the user interface, the larger part of DLNCC is of generic use, and therefore is not affected when adding another imaging technique. The current version of DLNCC supports RTI and Photogrammetry. Only the forms used for handling image sets and groups of image sets are slightly different for RTI and Photogrammetry. Note that a mix of different image processing techniques may be used in the same project.

Depending on the selected imaging technology, we are dealing with individual image sets (in case of RTI), or with groups of image sets (in case of photogrammetry). In an ideal scenario, the recording of image sets would require little extra data entry, as information about available equipment, operators, stakeholders, subjects, rights etc. has already been entered previously, as described above. In the “real” world, of course, you will probably have to enter or update also information, you could not or forgot to provide during the initial parameterization of DLN:CaptureContext or the project. Anyway, let’s continue our ideal (maybe not completely realistic) scenario by showing the way, how an image set or group of image sets is recorded.
Documenting Capture Setup

Starting from the Dashboard, you may want to take photos of the setup used for capturing the images and store them in the database. Later, you will be able to associate those photos with image sets or groups of image sets.

• **Photos of Setups:** This dashboard-button will open a form displaying the setup photos already entered into DLN:CaptureContext. Initially, this list will be empty.
• **Setup Photo Details:** This form is opened after clicking the [New]-, [Details]-, or [Duplicate]-button. It allows viewing or editing setup photo details. In order to close the form, you have to click either on the [Save]-button or the [Close]-button, thus saving or discarding your changes, respectively.

![Setup Photo Details form](image)

**Figure 13: Setup Photo Details form**

**RTI versus Photogrammetry**

Before pointing out the differences between RTI and Photogrammetry regarding image sets and groups of image sets, some introductory notes may be helpful.

Each image set belongs to exactly one group of image sets, and each group of image sets belongs exactly to one project.

With RTI, each image set is processed independently of the other image sets, and results in one RTI-output per image set. Although RTI image sets may be assigned to different groups of image sets, in most cases one standard RTI-group per project is recommended. Therefore, for the sake of your convenience, the form used for creating a new project offers the option (via a dropdown list) of implicitly creating a group of image sets with the same name as the project.

With Photogrammetry (PG), the output of the image processing is based on all the image sets belonging to the same group of image sets.

Due to the differences between RTI and Photogrammetry, the forms used for image sets and groups of image sets are specific for each imaging technique, as shown in the following subchapters.
Groups of Image Sets
A group of image sets always belongs to a project, and may include one or more image sets, in other words there is a strict hierarchy formed by projects, groups and image sets.

When creating a group of image sets, the user has to decide, whether it will be an RTI-group or a PG-group. That decision cannot be changed afterwards.

Groups Overview Form
This form is accessible from the application’s dashboard, and it provides the required functionality for managing “Groups of Image Sets”, or shortly “Groups”.

As can be seen in the next figure, the Groups Overview form may contain groups of either image processing technique.

![Figure 14: Groups Overview form](image)

Note that the button [Save RDF...] is only enabled when the focus is on a PG-group, whereas it is disabled for RTI-groups. The reason is that the result of PG-processing uses the images of all sets belonging to the PG-group, whereas the result of RTI-processing is based on one specific image set.

Group Details Form
This form is accessible from the Groups Overview form, and it provides the required functionality for creating or editing “Groups of Image Sets”, via the [New], [Details] and [Duplicate] buttons on that overview form.
The Group of Image Set Details form shows all the details of the selected group. It is also used for modifying information or for creating a new record. Data shown on the form is grouped by means of tabs. Whereas the [General]-tab is used to manage attributes of the selected group of image sets, the remaining tabs on the details form are used for managing the associations of the selected group with stakeholders, subjects, documents, and setup photos, including detailed information about each association, e.g. a rights statement for a stakeholder about the group’s images.

As shown in the following screenshots, the layout and fields of the [General]-tab are different for each imaging technique.

![Figure 15: Details form of an RTI-group](image)

The previous and the next figures show the details forms of the currently supported techniques, the forms of an RTI-group and a Photogrammetry-group, respectively.
Image Sets
When creating an image set, the user has to decide, whether it will be an RTI-set or a PG-set. That decision cannot be changed afterwards.

Image Sets Overview Form
This form is accessible from the application’s dashboard, and it provides the required functionality for managing “Image Sets”.

As can be seen in the next figure, the Image Sets Overview form may contain sets of either image processing technique.
Note that the button [Save RDF...] is only enabled when the focus is on an RTI-group, whereas it is disabled for PG-groups.

Of course, it is possible to show only the sets belonging to a specific group, or sets of a specific technique, as shown below.
Figure 19: Image Sets Overview form, restricted to RTI-sets

Image Set Details Form
This form is accessible from the Image Sets Overview Form, and it provides the required functionality for creating or editing “Image Sets”, via the [New], [Details] and [Duplicate] buttons on that overview form.

The Image Set Details form shows all the details of the selected image set. It is also used for modifying information or for creating a new record. Data shown on the form is grouped by means of tabs. Whereas the [General]-tab is used to manage attributes of the selected Image Set, the remaining tabs on the details form are used for managing the associations of the selected set with stakeholders, subjects, operator, equipment, and setup photos, including detailed information about each association, e.g. a rights statement for a stakeholder about the set’s images.

As shown in the following screenshots, the layout and fields of the [General]-tab are different for each imaging technique.

Figure 20: Details form of an RTI-set
The previous and the next figures show the details forms of the currently supported techniques, the forms of an RTI-set and a Photogrammetry-set, respectively.

![Figure 21: Details form of a Photogrammetry-set](image)

Independent of the chosen image processing technique, image sets and group of image sets can be associated with other entities, via the tabs on the details forms shown above.

**Putting Images into Context**

Image sets and groups of image sets can and should be associated with:

- Stakeholders
- Subjects
- Setup Photos
- Documents (groups of image sets only)
- Equipment (image sets only)
- Operators (image sets only)

The corresponding tabs on the group or image set details form allow viewing or modifying associations. In the following, two examples for associating equipment with an image set and for associating a stakeholder with a group, respectively, are used to illustrate how associations are handled by DLNCC.

**Associating Equipment with a Given Image Set**

The list of equipment associated with a specific image set is accessible via the [Equipment]-tab, as shown in the following figure.
The equipment (already) associated with the specific image set is shown in the right pane of the [Equipment]-tab, whereas equipment eligible for association is shown in the left pane. Note that the list of eligible equipment can be filtered in the following ways:

- By providing search criteria in the fields labeled “ID” or “Equipment”
- By hiding or showing the equipment already associated via the checkbox “Show associated”
- By selecting a “Subassembly” from the list of pre-defined subassemblies, thus restricting the list of eligible equipment to the members of the selected subassembly, as shown above for subassembly “Big Tripod Platform”

Of course, any combination of the above can be used to filter the list of eligible equipment shown in the left pane. Note that multi-select is supported in the left pane, as shown above, for the equipment to be associated with the image set.

**Associating Stakeholders with a Given Group of Image Sets**

The list of stakeholders associated with a specific group of image sets is accessible via the [Stakeholders]-tab on the group’s details form. This subform is used to manipulate the list of stakeholders associated with a specific group of image sets, e.g. by adding or removing stakeholders, as well as by modifying the characteristics of the association (e.g. rights statement).
The stakeholders (already) associated with the specific group of image sets are shown in the right pane of the [Stakeholders]-tab, whereas stakeholders eligible for association are shown in the left pane. Note that in this example there is a popup-form for additional information describing the relationship between the group and the stakeholder. The popup form appears when creating a new association or by double-clicking on an existing stakeholder in the right pane.

The relationship between a group of image sets and a stakeholder is mainly about the stakeholder’s copyright on the initial and processed images of the group, using one of the pre-defined Rights Statements in combination with some free text fields (Right Type, License text, etc.).

Creating RDF-output

Although DLNCC provides several ways of exporting the information maintained in its database as RDF-files, only the following options shall be mentioned in this Quick Start Guide:

- After selecting a photogrammetry group of image sets in the Groups of Image Sets Overview form, the [Save RDF...] button can be used to create an RDF-file with all the information directly or indirectly related to the selected group. Two files named “dln-cptsess.xml” and “dln-cptsess.rdf”, respectively, will be created in the group’s folder. While the former will contain an XML-representation of the database contents being exported, the latter will contain the RDF-representation of that information, based on DLNCC’s standard mapping file (X3ML), which formally describes the mapping of the DLNCC database schema to CRM-CIDOC.
• Similarly, after selecting an RTI image set in the Image Sets Overview form, the [Save RDF...] button can be used to create an RDF-file with all the information directly or indirectly related to the selected image set. Two files named “dln-cptset.xml” and “dln-cptset.rdf”, respectively, will be created in the image set’s folder.
Appendix: Glossary
This appendix contains a glossary explaining the meaning and purpose of DLN:CaptureContext entities and their relationships. It is organized in alphabetical order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term / Entity</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Related entities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Document</td>
<td>This entity usually contains only meta-information about documents directly or indirectly related to a project. It may, however, contain also the document itself.</td>
<td>Project contract Publications Notes</td>
<td>Project Group of Image Sets Stakeholder Person Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Reference Style</td>
<td>The document reference style denotes the style and format of the document reference.</td>
<td>BibTeX</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>The term “equipment” is used for cameras, filters, and tripods etc., used in the course of a image set. Each piece of equipment belongs to a specific equipment category. A subassembly is a predefined group of equipment, to be used as shortcut when associating equipment with a specific image set.</td>
<td>Canon Mark II 16GB CF card Macro 100mm f/2.8</td>
<td>Subassembly Image Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Category</td>
<td>The equipment category is used categorize the equipment.</td>
<td>Camera Image storage device Lens Illumination source</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term / Entity</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Related entities</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of Image Sets</td>
<td>A group of image sets is part of a <em>Project</em>. Required for Photogrammetry, optional for RTI.</td>
<td>DeYoung Shoot</td>
<td>Location&lt;br&gt;Setup Photo&lt;br&gt;Document&lt;br&gt;Subject&lt;br&gt;Stakeholder&lt;br&gt;[with Stakeholder Role]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image Set</td>
<td>An image set is part of a group of image sets.</td>
<td>Venetian Girl by Duveneck</td>
<td>Location&lt;br&gt;Equipment&lt;br&gt;Setup Photo&lt;br&gt;Stakeholder&lt;br&gt;[with Stakeholder Role]&lt;br&gt;Person/Operator&lt;br&gt;[with Operator Role]&lt;br&gt;Subject&lt;br&gt;[with Rights Statement]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Locations can be specified in different ways. It is, however, recommended to use TGN-URIs.</td>
<td><a href="http://vocab.getty.edu/tgn/7010879">http://vocab.getty.edu/tgn/7010879</a></td>
<td>Group of Image Sets&lt;br&gt;Image set&lt;br&gt;Stakeholder&lt;br&gt;Subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>An operator is a person involved in the implementation of an image set. His/her specific role is described by the operator role.</td>
<td>Mark Mudge&lt;br&gt;Carla Schroer</td>
<td>Image set&lt;br&gt;[with Operator Role]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator Role</td>
<td>The role of a person as a member of a capture team working on an image set.</td>
<td>Supervisor&lt;br&gt;Object handler&lt;br&gt;Videographer&lt;br&gt;Light person&lt;br&gt;Computer person</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term / Entity</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Related entities</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person (incl. Operators)</td>
<td>There are two categories of persons: operators and representatives of stakeholders. The former are related to image sets, whereas the latter are related to stakeholders. These relationships are described by the operator role or the staff role, respectively.</td>
<td>Mark Mudge, Carla Schroer, Martin Doerr, Erich Leisch</td>
<td>Image set [with Operator Role] Stakeholder [with Staff Role] Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
<td>A project is the central reference point for collecting and storing DLN-data, although most associations are implemented via the underlying image sets.</td>
<td>Conservation Case studies documentary</td>
<td>Stakeholder [with Stakeholder Role] Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights Statement</td>
<td>Support of the 12 Rights Statements, as given by <a href="http://rightsstatements.org/en/">http://rightsstatements.org/en/</a>.</td>
<td>In Copyright - Educational Use Permitted</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setup Photo</td>
<td>A photo showing the setup when capturing an image set or group of image sets.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Group of Image Sets Image Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term / Entity</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Related entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Role</td>
<td>The staff role describes the role of a person as member of an organization or as a representative of an individual. Note that in both cases, the staff role describes the relationship between a person and a stakeholder.</td>
<td>Director, IT-Manager, PR-Manager, Contact person</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder</td>
<td>A stakeholder is an organization or individual related to a project. Independent of its project-specific relationships, a stakeholder is characterized by its <em>stakeholder type</em>, whereas the <em>stakeholder role</em> is used to describe its relationships with <em>projects, groups of image sets or sets</em>.</td>
<td>The owner or custodian of the subjects to be photographed. The organization funding the project.</td>
<td>Location, Project [with Stakeholder Role], Group of Image Sets [with Stakeholder Role], Image set [with Stakeholder Role], Document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakeholder Role</td>
<td>Stakeholder roles are used to describe the relationships between <em>stakeholders</em> versus <em>projects, groups of image sets, and sets</em>.</td>
<td>Owner, Custodian, Copyright Holder, Client, Sponsor</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term / Entity</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>Related entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Stakeholder Type | Stakeholder types are used to characterize stakeholders independent of a specific *project, group of image sets*, or *set*.                                                                                     | Foundation  
Private Company  
Public Institution  
Non-profit Organization  
Individual                                                                 | n/a                                             |
| Subassembly     | A subassembly is a predefined *group of equipment*, to be used as shortcut when associating equipment with a specific *image set*.                                                                                 | Mark II+Plate+32 CF Card  
Mark II+Plate+32 CF+100mmL  
Mark II+Plate+32 CF+100mmL+TT1                                                                 | Equipment                                               |
| Subject         | A subject is an item to be photographed, in order to create digital images for further processing. Subjects may be related to *stakeholders, groups* and *image sets*.                                                  | Venetian Girl by Duveneck                                                                                                                                  | Location  
Stakeholder [with Rights Statement]  
Image set [with Rights Statement]  
Group of image sets [with Rights Statement]  
Document |
