The standards underlying the Semantic Web – Resource Description Framework (RDF and XML schema) language, DAML; among others – serve great purposes. However, they provide a simple framework that allows us to describe datasets according to multiple standards, creating a more complete description than any single standard can support, and avoiding the difficult problem of creating a super-standard that you desire absolutely all data to fit. The Semantic Web is a set of standards and tools that are designed to make the Internet more useful. They can be used to program that display and manipulate data. They also provide a framework where multiple metadata standards can be described. Consequently, these Data models and metadata standards can be interrelated, a key step in creating interoperability, and an important step in creating standardized systems. This is why we have adopted an RDF expression of the datamodel and some of the metadata in the IRI/LDEO Climate Data Library. This includes ontologies, semantic terms, and properties, and can be related by crosswalks, which connect Models and Ontologies. These crosswalks are essential for supported, and avoiding the difficult problem of creating a super-standard according to the models, and Semantics, which connects Models and Ontology. Given this, we define and implement metadata framework, or the one they more defined terms.

Connecting Multiple Metadata Frameworks

Data Library Metadata after Reasoner

The IRI RDF architecture is implemented by having a small front-end that makes documents that support RDF documents, it can ask the information necessary to add another layer of information. That information is then transferred to a browser, which works with an RDF library, and shows additional information, such as related datasets or the generated searches. The current version of this interface is to help create the query that a search would not to search related information.

Summary

The RDF as a framework for working with metadata has some important features:

1. It naturally handles multiple metadata standards and thus avoids the impossible task of a packaged metadata framework.
2. It provides a framework for structuring non-standard metadata, thus facilitating the process of new concepts being standardized.
3. Potential for making implicit data connections explicit.
4. Explicit connections lead to interoperability because statements can be used in a new context.
5. Simple RDF expressions lead to a sophisticated search.