

Chapter 7 - Customizing Islandora

Creating Custom Collection Objects

In certain cases, you may wish to change the nature or behaviour of Collection Objects in Islandora. By creating a custom collection object, you can override the default behaviour of Islandora. A simplified overview of Collection Objects is provided in the introduction of this guide. For example, you can return objects that have a different relationship to the collection object, you can present objects in your collection in a custom way to your viewer, and you can create security policies that will restrict access to the items in your collection (overriding Fedora's default behaviour). The following chapter provides more information about the default behavior of Islandora, how Collection Objects can be constructed, and how they can be extended and customized.

Overview:

Collection Objects have one mandatory Datastream (COLLECTION_POLICY) and several optional Datastreams. The optional Datastreams override the default behaviour of the Islandora Module. You may add Datastreams by navigating to the collection object you wish to modify, and then adding Datastreams via the interface. You may also add these Datastreams using any Fedora tools that you are familiar with.

- COLLECTION_POLICY*
- QUERY
- COLLECTION_VIEW
- CHILD_SECURITY: gives a POLICY Datastream to child objects

**Mandatory*

COLLECTION_POLICY

A Collection Object can have four Datastreams, although the COLLECTION_POLICY is the only mandatory stream. If you do not have a COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream, additional objects cannot be ingested as members of that collection object. In other words, in order to add items to a collection or sub-collection, the collection object (or “parent-type” object) must have a COLLECTION_POLICY stream. Here is an example of a COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream (as viewed using the Islandora interface to view in a browser)

```
- <collection_policy name="" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.islandora.ca http://syn.lib.umanitoba.ca
  /collection_policy.xsd">
  - <content_models>
    <content_model dsid="ISLANDORACM" name="Collection" namespace="islandora:collection"
      pid="islandora:collectionCModel"/>
  </content_models>
  <relationship>isMemberOfCollection</relationship>
</collection_policy>
```

The COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream must have a isMemberOfCollection relationship declared, and must be affiliated with the islandora:collectionCModel.

The relationship statement tells Islandora that this Fedora object is a collection object. Islandora can then query the resource index for objects that have a relationship of isMemberOfCollection to this collection object.

The isMemberOfCollection is the default relationship used by Islandora, but other relationships can be used by declaring that relationship in the COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream. If you use another relationship other than this relationship, you will have to use a QUERY Datastream as well. (In other words, any new relationship declared in the COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream will make the QUERY Datastream mandatory.)

If you wish to create a new COLLECTION_POLICY stream, you will be writing XML. One way to do this is to start with an example collection policy (there is one available in....) and edit it. The **DSID** of this datastream must be COLLECTION_POLICY.

QUERY

A QUERY Datastream is an ITQL query that overrides the Islandora's default ITQL query. If you have declared different relationships (not a hasModel relationship) in your COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream, you will have to write a custom QUERY stream to return these relationships. In order to do this, you will have to have an understanding of ITQL. Resources for learning ITQL are offered in the Bibliography for this guide. Your ITQL query must return SPARQL XML to be parsed by the default collection view xslt file, or by a custom COLLECTION_VIEW xslt that you have written yourself.

When you write a QUERY Datastream, you ask the Islandora module to retrieve items that have a different set of objects related to your collection object from those in the default ITQL query. The default ITQL query is located in the islandora module in the collection_class.inc file. This is the query:

```
$query_string = 'select $object $title $content from <#ri> where ($object <dc:title> $title and $object <fedora-model:hasModel>
$content and ($object <fedora-rels-ext:isMemberOfCollection> <info:fedora/' . $pid . '>

or $object <fedora-rels-ext:isMemberOf> <info:fedora/' . $pid . '>)and $object <fedora-model:state>
<info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#Active>)minus $content <mulgara:is> <info:fedora/fedora-system:
FedoraObject-3.0>order by $title';
```

Note that if you write a QUERY Datastream, you may also have to write a COLLECTION_VIEW Datastream to parse and display your results. Sample QUERY Datastreams are provided in the Resources section of this guide.

COLLECTION_VIEW

A COLLECTION_VIEW Datastream contains an XSLT that will define how objects in a collection are displayed. You may wish to write a custom COLLECTION_VIEW stream to change the look and feel of your collection for visitors. For a custom XSLTs used for a COLLECTION_VIEW Datastream, please refer to the resources section. The XSLT in your COLLECTION_VIEW Datastream has to be matched to either the default ITQL query used by Islandora (and found in the Islandora module under sparql_2_html.xml) or the custom QUERY Datastream that you have written. Your XSLT will parse the SPARQL XML returned by either the default query, or the query you have written. This is the default xslt, called from the islandora module at object_helper.inc.

CHILD_SECURITY

The optional CHILD_SECURITY Datastream is a hand-written eXtensible Access Control Markup Language (XACML) policy that provides security at the collection level. To learn more about XACML, visit our resources section. The CHILD_SECURITY Datastream interacts with the default set-up of your Fedora repository. In order to use the CHILD_SECURITY stream effectively, you may wish to review the Islandora and Security section of this guide.

The CHILD_SECURITY Datastream overrides whatever default security you have configured as part of your Fedora and Drupal installations (see the Fedora installation section of this document, particularly information about global XACML policies). For example, if objects in your Fedora repository are, by default, available to the public, you may wish to write a CHILD_SECURITY stream for a collection to restrict access to that collection to specific users, or specific **Drupal Roles**.

All of the objects that are ingested as members of a collection object that has a CHILD_SECURITY stream will have a POLICY stream. Without the POLICY Datastream, the objects default to your base security configuration. This means that if you add a CHILD_SECURITY stream to an object after items are already affiliated with the collection, these objects will not adopt the CHILD_SECURITY policies (and they will have no POLICY Datastreams).

Note that Islandora does not change the UI in the case where a POLICY Datastream exists. This means that the icons for managing objects (such as the purge option) will still be available to users. However, if users attempt to perform the action and they do not have permissions corresponding to that action, they will receive an error. We are hoping that future versions of Islandora will not have this limitation.

Writing XACML that Islandora can use

If you want people who do not have the administrative role in Drupal to be able to ingest objects, you will have to add a XACML policy file to the \$FEDORA_HOME/data/fedora-xacml-policies/repository-policies. You can retrieve an example XACML policy file from the Resources section of the guide. However, this example opens API-M to all of the users in your Drupal instance that are authenticated users.

When you write a CHILD_SECURITY stream you are writing a XACML policy. That XACML policy must be parseable (usable) by Islandora's simple parser. Islandora's simple parser expects the CHILD_SECURITY Datastream to contain a XACML policy that denies access to all users, and then provides exceptions for users with certain **Drupal Roles**, or User IDs. If users have IDs or roles that are permitted access in the XACML policy, they will be allowed to ingest, view, or modify elements in that collection. You can visit an annotated sample XACML policy in the Resources section of this document. This document can act as a starting point for a collection-object CHILD_SECURITY Datastream.

In order for Islandora to be able to browse collections, your collection object must also have a hasModel entry in the RELS-EXT Datastream that points to islandora:collectionCModel. This lets the module know that the object represents a collection and it will then query for objects that are members of this collection.

Creating Custom Islandora Content Models

Islandora makes available a number of Content Model Objects in Islandora Solution Packs. However, you may wish to modify these Content Models, or create your own in order to address particular types of content, or to create custom transformations of your data on ingest. Most of the time, you will customize or write a content model to modify behaviour when users view content, or to modify what happens to an object when it is ingested into the repository. Islandora Content Models extend Fedora's Content Model Architecture (CMA), by adding an ISLANDORACM stream.

When you write a Custom Islandora Content Model Object, you are writing an ISLANDORACM stream that calls PHP code that you have written and placed in the plugins directory within the Islandora module. Then, from the ISLANDORACM stream, you call the code to be executed when a user ingests a new object into a collection. This is possible because, in the Islandora module, there are methods that will parse the XML of your ISLANDORACM stream looking for the following elements:

- The <display_in_fieldset> element determines how objects are displayed when a user accesses the object view.
- The <ingest_rules> element defines how objects identified by specific DSID's are managed. For instance, a PDF content model may tell the module to create a thumbnail and ingest that thumbnail as an additional Datastream along with the actual PDF Datastream.

For example:

```

<display_in_fieldset>

<datastream id="OBJ">
<method>
<file>plugins/qt_viewer.inc</file>
<class_name>ShowQtStreamsInFieldSets</class_name>
<method_name>showQt</method_name>
</method>
</datastream>

<datastream id="QDC">
<method>
<file>plugins/ShowStreamsInFieldSets.inc</file>
<class_name>ShowStreamsInFieldSets</class_name>
<method_name>showQdc</method_name>
</method>
</datastream>

</display_in_fieldset>

```

Remember: Once you have created a new Islandora Content Model, the COLLECTION_POLICY Datastream of a Collection Object must be modified to reference your new Content Model Object.

Customizing GSearch/Solr

The out-of-the box functions will allow you to support all of our current solution packs, and the MODS and DC metadata streams associated with them. Once you have GSearch installed and running there is very little you need to do. However, you may wish to customize Solr to index a new metadata schema (if you are creating a custom content model) or if you want to modify existing fields. To do this, you would modify the `foxmlToSolr.xslt` located in the GSearch webapps directory. If you followed the instructions for installing GSearch in [Chapter 9 - Enabling Indexing & Searching with Solr](#), the file would be located here:

```
/usr/local/fedora/tomcat/webapps/fedoragsearch/WEB-INF/classes/config/index/gsearch_solr
```

For example, to add the Darwin Core to the index you can add the following lines to the xslt:

```

<xsl:for-each select="foxml:datastream/foxml:datastreamVersion\[last()\]/foxml:xmlContent/dwc:
SimpleDarwinRecordSet/dwc:SimpleDarwinRecord/*">
<xsl:if test="text() \[normalize-space(.) \]"><!--don't bother with empty space-->

<field >
<xsl:attribute name="name">
<xsl:value-of select="concat('dwc.', substring-after(name(),':'))"/>
</xsl:attribute>
<xsl:value-of select="normalize-space(text())"/>
</field>

</xsl:if>
</xsl:for-each>

```

The xsl above will index most Darwin Core fields. Once GSearch is aware of the new schema, you can make Solr aware of it by modifying the schema.xml. Quite often, it makes sense to assign the same content to two fields:

- one analyzed (tokenized, lower cased etc.) for searching
- one unanalyzed (stored exactly as is) for displaying in facets, etc.

The xsl above will create many fields one of which would be `dwc.language`. In the Solr Schema we would add a declaration for this field:

```
<field name="dwc.language" type="text" indexed="true" stored="true" multiValued="true"/>
```

Here, we have given it a type = "text", which in the default schema is analyzed.

```
<fieldType name="text" class="solr.TextField" positionIncrementGap="100"><analyzer type="index"><tokenizer
class="solr.WhitespaceTokenizerFactory"/><!-- in this example, we will only use synonyms at query time
    <filter class="solr.SynonymFilterFactory" synonyms="index_synonyms.txt" ignoreCase="true" expand="false"
  />
    --><filter class="solr.StopFilterFactory" ignoreCase="true" words="stopwords.txt"/><filter class="solr.
WordDelimiterFilterFactory" generateWordParts="1" generateNumberParts="1" catenateWords="1" catenateNumbers="1"
catenateAll="0"/><filter class="solr.LowerCaseFilterFactory"/><filter class="solr.EnglishPorterFilterFactory"
protected="protowords.txt"/><filter class="solr.RemoveDuplicatesTokenFilterFactory"/></analyzer><analyzer type="
query"><tokenizer class="solr.WhitespaceTokenizerFactory"/><filter class="solr.SynonymFilterFactory" synonyms="
synonyms.txt" ignoreCase="true" expand="true"/><filter class="solr.StopFilterFactory" ignoreCase="true" words="
stopwords.txt"/><filter class="solr.WordDelimiterFilterFactory" generateWordParts="1" generateNumberParts="1"
catenateWords="0" catenateNumbers="0" catenateAll="0"/><filter class="solr.LowerCaseFilterFactory"/><filter
class="solr.EnglishPorterFilterFactory" protected="protowords.txt"/><filter class="solr.
RemoveDuplicatesTokenFilterFactory"/></analyzer></fieldType>>
```

The types are also defined in the schema.xml. If we want to use this in a filter, it makes sense to also store it unanalyzed under a different name. This requires two more entries in the schema.xml:

```
<field name="language" type="string" maxChars="300" indexed="true" stored="true" multiValued="true"/>
<copyField source="dwc.language" dest="language"/>
```

Once we have created a field named language to store the unanalyzed data in, we'll use copyField to copy the dwc.language field into the language field which will happen during indexing before it is analyzed. Notice the type is now defined as a string. We can now use these fields in solr request handlers. Request handlers determine what fields to search and what to return, and you can assign certain fields more weight than others.

A request handler may look like this:

```
<requestHandler name="herbarium" class="solr.SearchHandler" default="true">

<!--\- default values for query parameters -->

<lst name="defaults">

<str name="echoParams">explicit</str>

<str name="qf">dwc.type^2.0 dwc.language^2.0 dwc.rightsHolder^2.0 dwc.accessRights^2.0 dwc.rights^2.0 dwc.
basisOfRecord^2.0 dwc.scientificName^2.0 dwc.vernacularName^2.0 dwc.kingdom^2.0 dwc.phylum^2.0 dwc.class^2.0
dwc.order^2.0 dwc.family^2.0 dwc.genus^2.0dwc.specificEpithet^2.0 dwc.continent^2.0 dwc.country^2.0 dwc.
countryCode^2.0 dwc.stateProvince^2.0 dwc.county^2.0 dwc.municipality^2.0 dwc.verbatimLocality^2.0 dwc.
decimalLatitude^2.0 dwc.decimalLongitude^2.0 dwc.occurrenceID^2.0 dwc.institutionCode^2.0 dwc.collectionCode^2.
0 dwc.catalogNumber^2.0 dwc.recordedBy^2.0 dwc.eventDate^2.0 PID^0.5</str>

<str name="fl">rightsHolder, accessRights, rights,basisOfRecord, scientificName, vernacularName, kingdom,
phylum, class, order, family, genus, specificEpithet, continent, country,countryCode,stateProvince, county,
municipality, verbatimLocality, decimalLatitude, decimalLongitude, occurrenceID, institutionCode,
collectionCode, catalogNumber, recordedByeventDate, PID</str>

<str name="q.alt">*:*</str>
</lst>

<lst name="appends">
<str name="fq">PID:herbarium*</str>
</lst>

</requestHandler>
```

Some interesting things to take note of:

The request handler example shown above limits the results to objects that have the herbarium namespace.

In the qf , we are searching fields like dwc.type and dwc.language and they are all weighted the same. We can tweak the weights later if we wish to customize the results. Solr returns are the fields in <str name="fl"> element. This gives us nice values to use when displaying the results and when listing facets.

Creating Custom Forms using the Islandora Form Builder

The following section presumes that you are using the Virtual Machine Image or are visiting <http://sandbox.islandora.ca> OR that you have installed and configured the XML Forms module. For an overview of how Islandora handles descriptive metadata, read [Chapter 14 - Descriptive Metadata and Islandora](#). This section will discuss how to create a new form using the Islandora Form Builder

Introduction

The XML Forms Builder allows you to create and manipulate **xml form templates** and affiliate them with **content models**. This means you can create custom forms for users to ingest items into collection by affiliating **the content model with a form**. You may want to create a custom metadata form to address the needs of your particular collection, or to pre-populate repeating fields. For example, if a collection of PDFs was all written by the same author, you may wish to create a custom form for this collection that has the author's name pre-populated, so that users ingesting into this collection will not need to re-enter this information. Using custom forms you can also specify which metadata elements you wish to use to describe your object, and create validation rules for particular fields, among other features.

- If you are a developer, or somebody looking to install the XML form builder, you will want to review Chapter 10: Enabling Form Creation with the XML Forms Modules, which discusses the installation and configuration of the module.
- If you are a user, then the following documentation assumes that you have some understanding of metadata schemas and XML, as well as Islandora specific concepts such as Content Models, and Collection Objects. The greater grounding you have in *XPath, XML Form Templates, and XML Schemas* (.xlds), the greater use you will be able to make of the form builder.
- Solution Packs are designed to come pre-packaged with suitable forms written in MODS. These forms can be copied, and edited or modified to suit your needs.
- Forms can be created based on any schema.

Before You Begin

Required Modules

Ensure that you have downloaded and enabled the following Drupal modules which are available from the Islandora.ca [Download page](#):

- [islandora_content_model_forms](#)
- [islandora_xml_forms](#)
- [php_lib](#)
- [objective_forms](#)
- [tabs](#)

When developing an XML form in the XML Form Builder you'll need to reference the schema of the metadata format you are working with. Throughout this document we'll be using the OAI DC metadata schema as an example. The OAI DC XML format is the serialization of Simple Dublin Core metadata descriptions and we'll be using Dublin Core elements in this example . You can view/retrieve the schema from [here](#)

Sample XML Record

It is incredibly helpful to have an example record on hand while developing the form. Ensure that it matches the version of the XML schema you are working with.

Sample OAI DC Record from a Fedora Repository

```

<oai_dc:dc xmlns:oai_dc="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/
[http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd]">

<dc:title>Pioneer days & shanty ways</dc:title>
<dc:creator>Eldershaw, Edith V.</dc:creator>
<dc:subject>History</dc:subject>
<dc:subject>Social life and customs</dc:subject>
<dc:description>Edith V. Eldershaw.</dc:description>
<dc:description>Printed by Williams & Crue Ltd.; Summerside, P.E.I.</dc:description>
<dc:description>Contains "stories", poems, and photographs,</dc:description>
<dc:publisher>Eldershaw</dc:publisher>
\\

<dc:type>collection</dc:type>
<dc:type>ingested</dc:type>
<dc:format>electronic</dc:format>
<dc:identifier>ilives:257167</dc:identifier>
<dc:language>eng</dc:language>
<dc:coverage>Prince County (P.E.I.)</dc:coverage>
\\

<dc:coverage>Tignish (P.E.I.)</dc:coverage>
<dc:coverage>Prince Edward Island</dc:coverage>

</oai_dc:dc>

```

XML Editors

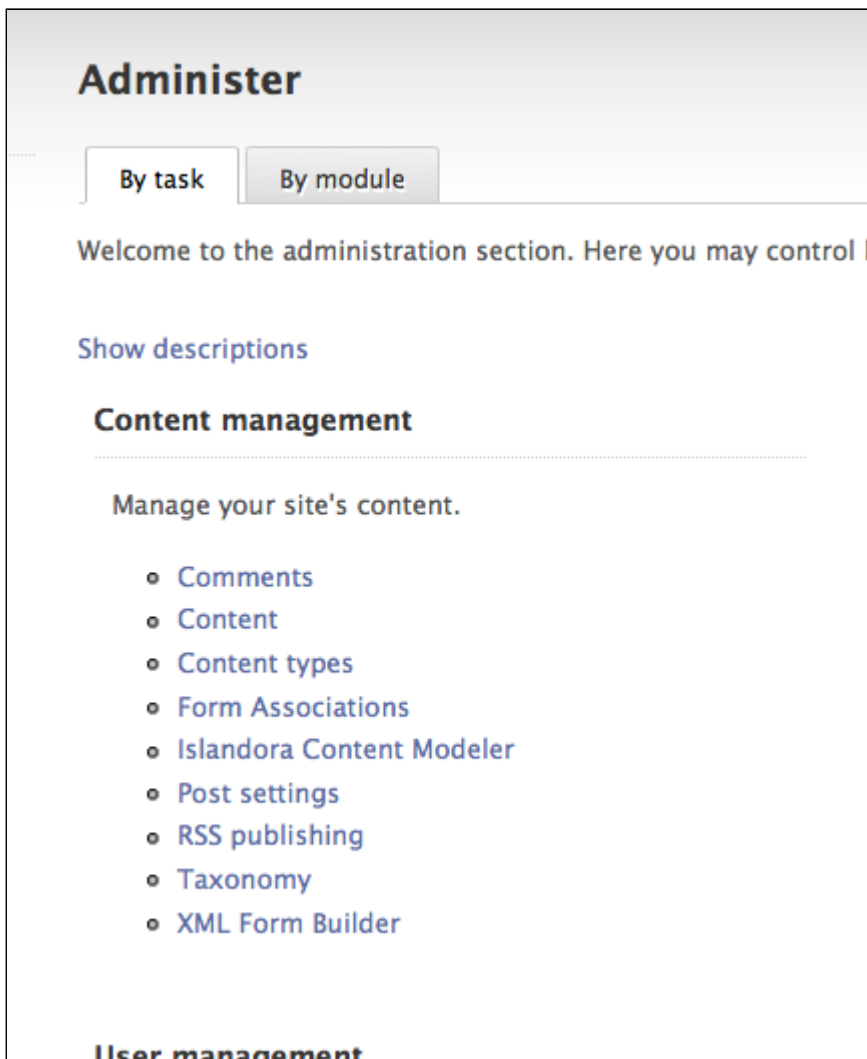
When developing a form it can be useful to have an XML editor to test code in. Typically these editors can help you determine the xpath of an element, whether the output you are producing is valid, etc. XML Editors would include [Oxygen](#) (commercial), [XPontus](#) (opensource), and there are many others.

XML Form Builder

XML Form Builder is a Drupal module that integrates the creation of XML based forms into Islandora. Once a form has been built, it is associated with a content model. This tutorial will take you through the process of creating a form, associating it with a content model, and implementing it with a collection. Once created you will be able to create and edit your metadata.

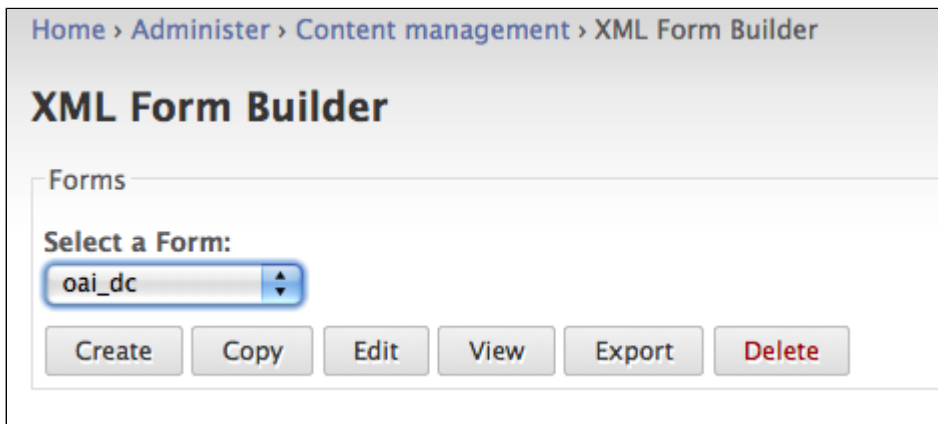
To use the XML Form Builder navigate to the module in your Islandora site:

Administer > Content Management > XML Form Builder



Form Builder Interface

When you start the module you are presented with an option to select a form from a list (those are the forms that come bundled with your Islandora install) and a series of buttons.



- Create
 - Select Create to begin the process of creating a metadata form from scratch or from an existing form definition file (an XML Form Builder form).
- Copy
 - Copies an existing form (from the dropdown), that you can then modify. This is probably be one of the most common methods you will use to create new forms.
- Edit

- Edits an existing form.
- View
 - View an existing form. This option is useful when testing input. You can submit a form and see its XML output.
- Export
 - Exports an existing form and allows you to save the form XML to your local computer.

Creating a Form

To start creating a form select Create.

In the Create Form dialogue enter a form name - for example we are creating a basic OAI DC form so a name like oai_dc_basic would be appropriate. If you have an existing XML Form Builder form you could upload the form definition. We'll be creating this OAI DC XML form from scratch, so we can click on Create.

The screenshot shows a web interface for creating a form. At the top is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Administer > Content management > XML Form Builder > Create Form. Below this is a heading 'Create Form'. There are two main input sections. The first is 'Form Name: *' with a text box containing 'oai_dc_basic'. The second is 'Form Definition:' with a text box and a 'Browse...' button. Below the 'Form Definition' section is the text 'An optional XML form definition template.' At the bottom are two buttons: 'Create' and 'Cancel'.

The module should report that it successfully created a new form called oai_dc_basic.

Edit Form

Successfully created form: oai_dc_basic.

Form Editor

Form Properties

Save & Preview

Save

Elements

Add Copy Paste Delete

Form (form)

Preview

UPEI UNIVERSITY
of Prince Edward
ISLAND

Islandora Virtual Environment

Digital Repository

Create content

Administer

Home > Administer > Content management > XML Form Builder > Preview Form

Preview Form

This is the main form building/editing interface for creating XML forms and it provides methods for adding form properties, form fields and a preview pane.

Setting Form Properties

Form Editor

Form Properties Save & Preview Save

Elements

Add Copy Paste Delete

Form (form)

Properties Form

Root Element

Root Element Name:

Namespace URI:

Schema

Name:

Namespaces

+ Add - Delete

Prefix	URI

When creating an XML form the first thing you need to set in the Form Editor is the Form Properties. This is where having an example of an OAI DC record would come in handy and would provide the information you need to fill in the Form Properties. Here is the part of the record that you'll use:

```
<oai_dc:dc xmlns:oai_dc="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/
http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd">
```

It provides information about the Root Element Name, the Namespace URI, the location of the Schema, as well as the various namespaces needed.

Save & Preview | Save

Properties Form

Root Element

Root Element Name: oai_dc:dc
Namespace URI: http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/

Schema

Name: http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd

Namespaces

+

 Add

-

 Delete

Prefix	URI
oai_dc	http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/
xsi	http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance
dc	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/

Select Save once you have the properties entered. Once the form properties have been entered you are ready to add elements to your form.

Adding form fields

Some schema require elements appear in a certain order (an order based schema), that certain elements be required or not, that some elements are repeatable and others not, or that elements can be nested. Refer to your schema documentation and to the guidance in creation of records based on the schema. For the schema we are using in this tutorial, Simple Dublin Core, each of the fifteen elements is optional and may be repeated. We will create a simple form for this exercise that utilizes several Dublin Core elements. Let's create a table listing the elements, the element labels, the type of element, the content of the element, and whether they are repeatable. We'll use this information when adding elements to our form.

Element	Label	Type	Content	Repeatable
title	Title	textfield	The title of the work.	no
creator	Creator(s)	tags/tag	The creator(s) of the work.	yes
description	Description	textarea	A description of the work.	no
type	Type	select	A controlled list of terms	no
date	Date	datepicker	The date the work was issued or published.	no
subject	Subject(s)	tags/tag	The topic of the work.	yes
rights	Rights	textarea	Information about rights held in and over the resource.	no

Adding a textfield type form field - the dc:title element

We can start adding elements to the form starting with the title element. We can use the information in our table to fill out the first part of Element Form.

In this part of the form you can enter values for Identifier, Type, Title, Description, Default Value, and Required. These can be defined as follows:

Identifier: Identifies this form field. It is the Drupal form array key for this element.

Type: Used to determine the type of form field.

used as **Title:** The label of the form field as it appears on your form.

Description: The description of the form field.

Default Value: The value of the form field that will be displayed or selected initially if the form has not been submitted yet.

Required: Indicates whether or not the element is required. This automatically validates for empty fields, and flags inputs as required. Fields with a type of file are not allowed to be required.

Form Properties

Save & Preview Save

Elements

Add Copy Paste Delete

Root (form)

title (textfield)

Element Form

Identifier: title

The name of the element.

Common Form Controls Advanced Form Controls

Type: textfield

The type of element.

Title: Title

The label for the element that will appear on the form.

Description: This is the title.

The description of the element that appears below the entry box for the element on the form.

You can specify a default value if desired.

Default Value:

Required: ☒

Make the field required if desired. In this case we want every metadata record created to have a title.

The rest of the form deals with where each element is created, read, updated, and deleted in the XML tree. This is where it would be useful to understand how XML works and to have a basic understanding of XPATH.

Reviewing our OAI DC XML sample record we can determine the location/context of the title element.

```
<oai_dc:dc xmlns:oai_dc="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/
    [http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd]">
  <dc:title>Pioneer days & shanty ways</dc:title>
```

The full XPATH in this XML document for the dc:title element would be:

```
/oai_dc:dc/dc:title
```

where /oai_dc:dc is the parent element and dc:title is the child element. The Create dialogue is where we enter the information needed for creating an element in our form. We'll be entering information into the Path Context, Path, Type, and Value properties in our example. If you had an order based schema, you would also fill in the Schema field. Here are some definitions for each of those properties:

Path Context: the context in which the path will be executed in.

document - xpath query is run from the root element of the document

parent - xpath query is run from the node created/read by its parent's form field

self - only applies Delete and Update actions and applies to the node selected by the Read action.

Path: An XPATH to this element's parent object. This is used to determine whether this element is inserted.

Schema: An XPATH to the definition of this element's parent. The xpath is executed in the schema defined in this form's properties. This is used to determine the insert order for this element.

Type: The type of node that will be created. If XML is specified, an XML snippet is expected in the value field.

Value: If the type is either Element or Attribute, the name of the element or attribute is expected. If the type is XML, an XML snippet is expected where the value of the form field will be inserted where ever the string %value% is used in the XML snippet.

Review the image below and think about how your other OAI DC elements will be created based on this pattern.

- *Create action is about selecting the parent node where the new node will be created.*

Checking the Create box opens up the Create dialog.

The path context is either **parent** or **document**. For the OAI DC form we will be using **document** as the path context.

This is the path where the element will be create ... the parent of the element you are creating.

This can be **element**, **attribute**, or **XML**. In this case we are creating an element. Alternately we could also create the element using XML, but a type of element makes sense here.

Since we are creating an element, we enter the value of the element – dc:title. If we were creating the value using XML we could enter

```
<dc:title>%value%</dc:title>
```

Create

Path Context: document

Path: /oai_dc:dc

Schema:

Type: element

Value: dc:title

The rest of the form deals with where the element will be read, updated, and/or deleted from.

- *Read action is about selecting the node that will be used to populate the form field.*
- *Update action is about updating the node that was used to populated the form field.*
- *Delete action is about deleting the node that the Read action selected.*

Note: you can Update or Delete nodes other than the node which is Read. (for example with mods:name ... where sub-elements are created with a form field and additional nodes are automatically created with XML code. We may want to delete/update the entire mods:name and its sub-elements.)

The path context is either **parent** or **document**. For the OAI DC form we will be using **document** as the Read path context.

This is the full path where the element will be read from.

For Update the path context options are **parent**, **document**, or **self**. In this case the path context for updating the element will be **self**.

self::node() is the nodeset containing only the context node.

We will use the same values for Delete as we did for Update.

Read

Path Context: document

Path: /oai_dc:dc/dc:title

Update

Path Context: self

Path: self::node()

Schema:

Delete

Path Context: self

Path: self::node()

Adding the creator element - an element that may have multiple values

In some cases you will have multiple occurrences of an element, for example a digital object may have more than one creator (multiple authors) or may have many subjects that describe it. The Form Builder has several methods dealing with this use case. In our example OAI DC form we have decided that there could be multiple creators and the schema allows that. It is a two step process:

1. create an element with a type of **tags**.
2. nest another element in the tags type element that has a type of **tag**.

This image displays the first step of the creation of the creator element.

The screenshot shows the 'Form Properties' window with the 'Elements' pane on the left and the 'Element Form' pane on the right. The 'Elements' pane shows a tree structure: Root (form) > title (textfield) > creator (tags) > 0 (tag) > Submit (submit). The 'Element Form' pane is for the 'creator' element. It has tabs for 'Common Form Controls' and 'Advanced Form Controls'. The 'Common Form Controls' tab is active. The 'Identifier' is 'creator'. The 'Type' is 'tags'. The 'Title' is 'Creator(s)'. The 'Description' is 'The creator(s) of the work.'. The 'Default Value' is empty. The 'Required' checkbox is unchecked. Below the 'Required' checkbox are four checkboxes: 'Create', 'Read', 'Update', and 'Delete', all of which are unchecked. A red bracket groups these four checkboxes, with an arrow pointing to a text box that says 'None of these are required as we will set them in the tag 'child' element.'.

Form Properties

Elements

Add Copy Paste Delete

Root (form)

title (textfield)

creator (tags)

0 (tag)

Submit (submit)

Element Form

Identifier: creator

Type: tags

Title: Creator(s)

Description: The creator(s) of the work.

Default Value:

Required: ☐

☐ Create

☐ Read

☐ Update

☐ Delete

The name of the element.

Select a type of **tags**. This element will hold a sub-element with a type of **tag**.

The label for the element that will appear on the form.

The description of the element that appears below the entry box for the element on the form.

None of these are required as we will set them in the **tag** 'child' element.

The second step is to create a nested **tag** type element. The image below displays the values for the properties used for this element.

Element Form

Identifier: ← For these type of elements, the practice is to use 0 as the identifier.

Common Form Controls | **Advanced Form Controls** | **More**

Type: ← Select the **tag** type of element.

Title:

Description:

Default Value:

Required: ☐

☒ **Create**

Path Context: ← The same pattern is used for Create as was used in the dc:title example.

Path:

Schema:

Type:

Value:

☒ **Read**

Path Context: ← Read, Update, and Delete are set up in the same manner as the previous dc:title example.

Path:

Adding a textarea type form field - the dc:description element

For element that require a description or that contain a large amount of text, the textarea type form field is used.

Element Form

Identifier:

description

Enter an identifier.

Common Form Controls

Advanced Form Controls

M

Type:

textarea

Select the **textarea** type of element.

Title:

Description

Description:

The description of the work.

Default Value:

Required:

☐

☒ Create

Path Context:

document

Path:

/oai_dc:dc

Schema:

Type:

element

Value:

dc:description

☒ Read

Path Context:

document

Path:

/oai_dc:dc/dc:description

The same pattern is used for Create as was used in the dc:title example.

Read, Update, and Delete are set up in the same manner as the previous dc:title example.

Adding a select type form field - the dc:type element

In many cases you will want to provide the user with a list of controlled terms and the select form field type is used. For the type element our controlled list of terms is based on the DCMI Type Vocabulary. The Vocabulary "provides a general, cross-domain list of approved terms that may be used as values for the Resource Type element to identify the genre of a resource".#

DCMI Type Vocabulary

Term	Description
Collection	An aggregation of resources.
Dataset	Data encoded in a defined structure. Examples include lists, tables, and databases. A dataset may be useful for direct machine processing.
Event	A non-persistent, time-based occurrence. Examples include an exhibition, webcast, conference, workshop, open day, performance, battle, trial, wedding, tea party, conflagration.
Image	A visual representation other than text. Examples include images and photographs of physical objects, paintings, prints, drawings, other images and graphics, animations and moving pictures, film, diagrams, maps, musical notation.

InteractiveResource	A resource requiring interaction from the user to be understood, executed, or experienced. Examples include forms on Web pages, applets, multimedia learning objects, chat services, or virtual reality environments.
MovingImage	A series of visual representations imparting an impression of motion when shown in succession. Examples include animations, movies, television programs, videos, zoetropes, or visual output from a simulation.
PhysicalObject	An inanimate, three-dimensional object or substance. Note that digital representations of, or surrogates for, these objects should use Image, Text or one of the other types.
Service	A system that provides one or more functions. Examples include a photocopying service, a banking service, an authentication service, interlibrary loans, a Z39.50 or Web server.
Software	A computer program in source or compiled form.
Sound	A resource primarily intended to be heard. Examples include a music playback file format, an audio compact disc, and recorded speech or sounds.
StillImage	A static visual representation. Examples include paintings, drawings, graphic designs, plans and maps. Recommended best practice is to assign the type Text to images of textual materials.
Text	A resource consisting primarily of words for reading. Examples include books, letters, dissertations, poems, newspapers, articles, archives of mailing lists. Note that facsimiles or images of texts are still of the genre Text.

Source

When adding a select form field in the Form Builder there are two steps:

1. Add the information about the element you are creating
2. Add the terms that will display in the select list for users

1. When adding information about the element we will use the same method that we have used previously.

Element Form

Identifier: Enter an identifier.

Common Form Controls **Advanced Form Controls** **More Advanced Controls**

Type: Select the **select** type of form element.

Title:

Description:

Default Value:

Required: ☐

☒ Create

Path Context:

Path:

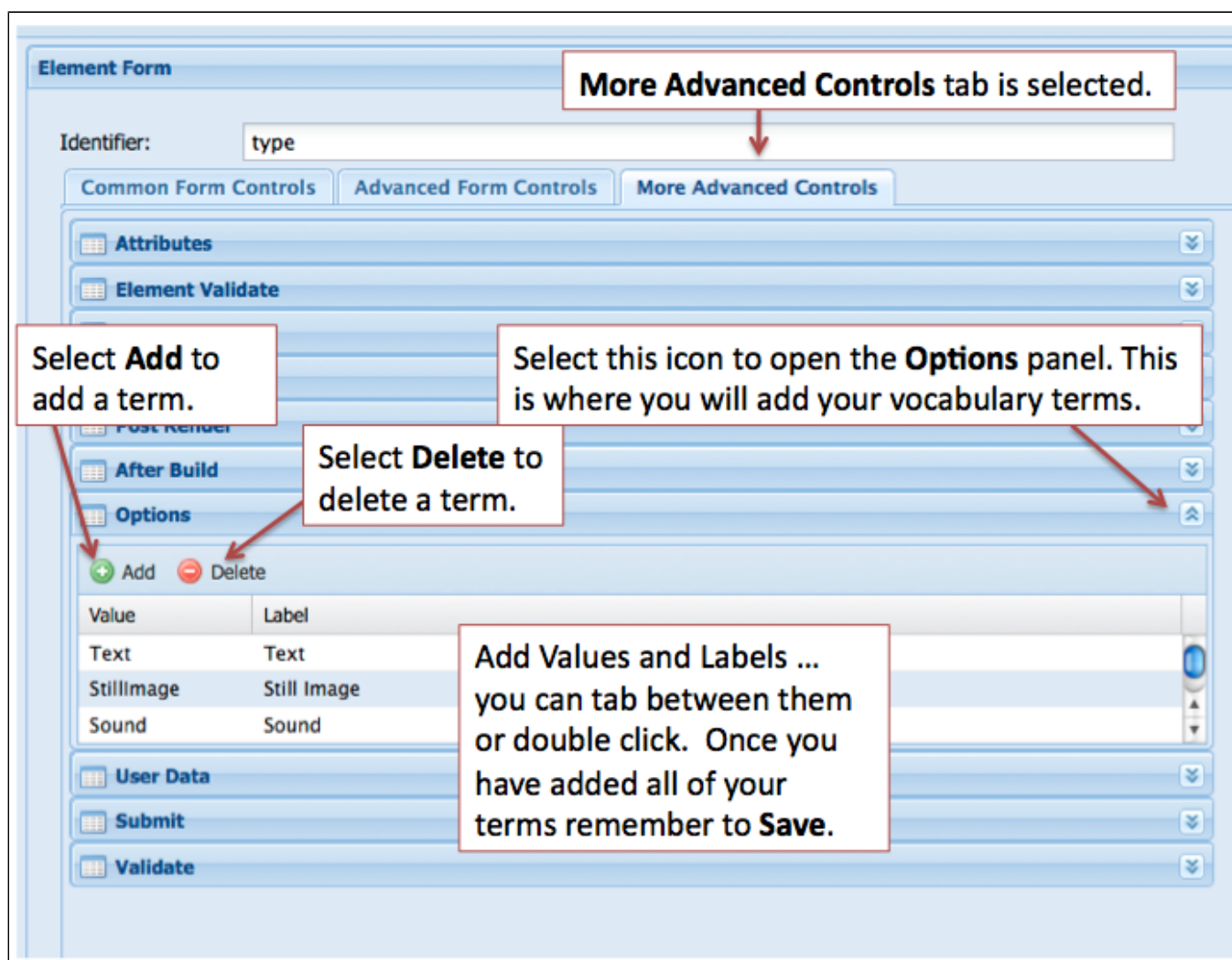
Schema:

Type:

Value:

Once all the necessary properties have been filled out, **Save** your changes and then select the **More Advanced Controls** to add the terms that will appear in your select dropdown menu.

2. To add terms to your select form field you need to click on the More Advanced Controls tab in the Element Form pane. Review the image below and enter your terms in the Options panel.



Adding a datepicker type form field - the dc:date element

For this example we are using the datepicker type of form field. You will want to review your existing metadata as another type of form field may be more appropriate.

Element Form

Identifier:

Enter an identifier.

Common Form Controls

Advanced Form Controls

More Advanced Controls

Type:

Select the **datepicker** type of element.

Title:

Description:

Default Value:

Required: ☐

☒ Create

Path Context:

Path:

Schema:

Type:

Value:

The same pattern is used for Create as was used in the dc:title example.

☒ Read

Path Context:

Path:

Read, Update, and Delete are set up in the same manner as the previous dc:title example.

The remaining two elements for our sample OAI DC XML form, dc:subject (tags, tag) and dc:rights (textarea), can be built in the same manner as fields of a similar type that we have already created.

Adding a file upload type form field - pdf file uploader

One additional element that can be added for convenience is a file upload type form field. This will allow you to browse for a PDF document on your local machine as part of the Islandora ingest process. The image below illustrates what properties need to be filled in. Note: the Identifier for this form field type **must** be **ingest-file-location**.

Element Form

Identifier:

Common Form Controls **Advanced Form Controls** [More Advanced Controls](#)

Type:

Title:

Description:

Default Value:

Required: ☐

☐ Create

☐ Read

☐ Update

☐ Delete

When creating a file upload form field, the identifier must be ingest-file-location.

Select the **file** type of element.

This isn't a element that will appear in our XML, so we don't need any of these actions.

Edit Form

Form Editor

Form Properties

Save & Preview Save

Elements

Add Copy Paste Delete

- Root (form)
 - ingest-file-location (file)
 - title (textfield)
 - creator (tags)
 - 0 (tag)
 - description (textarea)
 - type (select)
 - date (datepicker)
 - subject (tags)
 - 0 (tag)
 - rights (textarea)
 - Submit (submit)

Preview

UPEI UNIVERSITY of Prince Edward ISLAND Islandora Virtual Environment

Digital Repository Create content Administer

Home > Administer > Content management > XML Form Builder > Preview Form

Preview Form

Browse for your PDF.

Title: *

This is the title.

Creator(s)

The creator(s) of the work.

Description:

We've created all of the form fields that were included in this example.

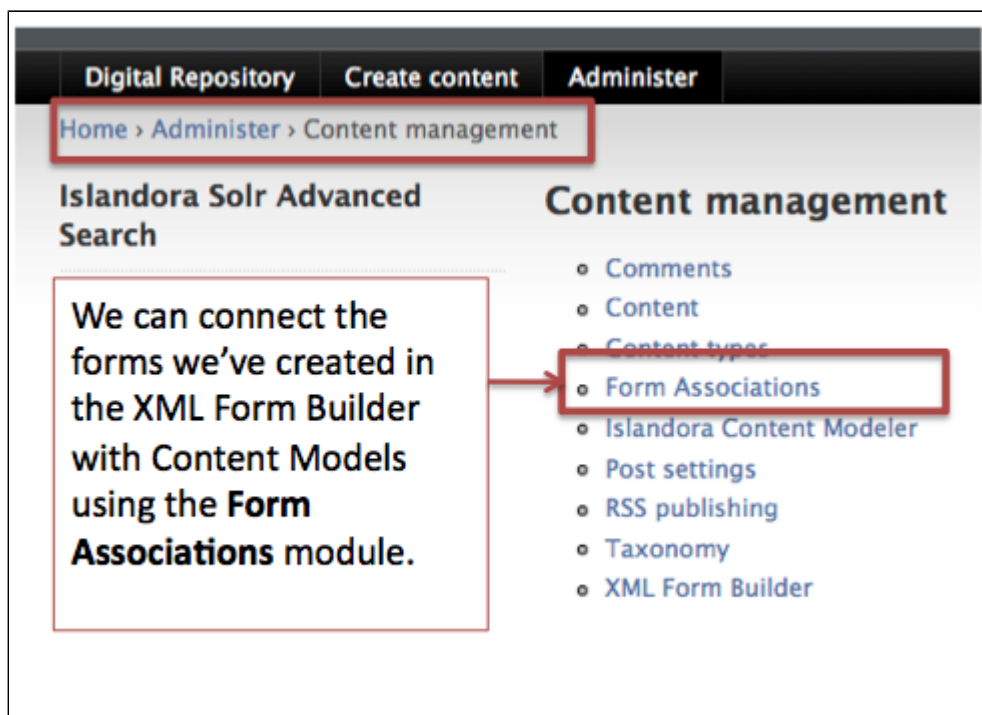
Here's the preview version of the form with our fields displayed.

Form Associations Module

Connecting the Form to a Content Model

Once you've completed and tested the form you've created in the XML Form Builder module, you can connect that form to an existing content model using the Form Associations module. You can navigate to the module using this path:

Administer > Content management > Form Associations



In this example we will associate the form we created - **oai_dc_basic** - with the **islandora:sp_strict_pdf** content model. Review the image below to fill out the Form Associations dialog.

Form Associations Dialog

Form Associations

Content Model Datastream ID Title Field Form Transform Has Template Remove

Add Association

Content Model: *

islandora:sp_strict_pdf

The content model to associate with a form.

If the content model has no descendants it will not show up in a

Metadata Datastream ID: *

DESCMD

The datastream ID of where the objects metadata is stored.

Form Name:

oai_dc_basic

The name of the form to associate with the content model.

Title Field: *

['title']

The form field that you want to use for the objects label.

XSL Transform:

dc_no_transform.xsl

A xsl transform for setting the Fedora Object's Dublin Core me

Upload Template Document:

Browse...

A sample metadata file used to prepopulate the form on ingest.

Add Association

Enter the PID of the Content Model you are associating your form with.

Select the Datastream ID that the form will create on ingest. In our example we are creating a DC metadata datastream.

Select the form you created with the XML Form Builder.

Select the form field that holds the title information.

Select the file that transforms your metadata schema to DC. Since our form creates DC, we can select the dc_no_transform.xsl file.

Click on Add Association.

Navigating to a Collection

Once the association has been successfully created, you can try ingesting new objects into a collection that has the islandora:sp_strict_pdf content model associated with it. In this case, the Islandora demo VM has a PDF collection associated with the islandora:sp_strict_pdf content model. Navigate to the PDF collection using the image as a guide.

Digital Repository | Create content | Administer

Home > Digital repository > Digital Repository

Islandora Solr Advanced Search

Title

and

Title

and

Title


search

View

Add


Object Details

Installing, Configuring, and Using


 **islandora**[™]

The Robust Open-Source Digital Asset Management System


Basic PDFs



Basic Images



Newspapers Collection



Specimens

Select **Digital Repository**, then the **Basic PDFs** collection.

Once in the collection (you can tell where you are by the breadcrumb), select the Add tab to add a new PDF to the collection.

Adding a PDF to the Collection

Digital Repository

Create content

Administer

Home > Digital repository > Basic PDFs > Digital Repository

Digital Repository

View

Add

Object


Select Add to ingest a new item into the collection.

Evergreen 1.8 Documentation
Full version

Evergreen 1.8 Documentation
Full version

Documentation Index Page

Installing,
Configuring,
and Using

 **islandora™**

The Robust
Open-Source
Digital Asset
Management System

Evergreen Documentation

Islandora Manual

Objects already in the Basic PDFs collection.

You will be presented with a dialog requesting two pieces of information: the content model and the form to use for ingest.

Selecting the Associated Form


Home > Digital repository > Islandora PDF Demo Collection > Digital Repository

Digital Repository

View Add Object Details


Ingest digital object into *islandora:pdf_collection* Step #1

Content models available:


ADD PDF  We'll be adding a PDF.

Content models define datastream composition, relationships between this and other content models. Additional information may be found [here](#).

Select form:

oai_dc_basic: (DESCMD)  Select the oai_dc_basic form.

Select the form to populate the metadata of the new object.

Next  Select Next to move on to the form.

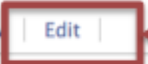
Entering Metadata


You will be presented with the form that we created during this tutorial. You'll need to fill it in. Once you've completed your data entry, submit the form.

Home > Digital repository > Connecting Research Data and Indigenous Communities > Digital Repository

Digital Repository

Description Read Online Object Details

View  Edit Select Edit to edit your metadata.



View Document

MetaData

title	Connecting Research Data and Indigenous Communities
creator	Kirsten Thorpe
creator	Elizabeth Mulhollann
subject	Systems and Information Theory
subject	Information Systems
description	In this poster, we propose to demonstrate the workflow and program of consultation developed by the Data Archive (ATSIDA) to support the digital return of research data to Indigenous Australian communities for preservation and reuse in both the research community and by the general public.
date	06/13/2011
type	Text
identifier	islandora:21
rights	Rights held by the authors. Contact elizabeth.mulhollann@uts.edu.au for permission to reuse.

Digital Repository

Description

Read Online

Object Details

[View](#)

[Edit](#)

Choose edit form.

Forms:

oai_dc_basic: (DESCMD) ▾

Select your form.

Select the form to populate the metadata of the new object.

Next

Click on Next.

Home > Digital repository > Islandora PDF Demo Collection > Connecting Research Data and Indigenous Communities > Digital Re

Digital Repository

Description Read Online Object Details

View Edit

Browse...

Browse for your PDF.

Title: *

Connecting Research Data and Indigenous Communities

This is the title.

Creator(s)

Kirsten Thorpe

The creator(s) of the work.

Elizabeth Mulhollann

Description:

In this poster, we propose to demonstrate the workflow and program of consultation developed by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Archive (ATSIDA) to support the digital return of research data to Indigenous Australian communities, while also facilitating data preservation and reuse in both the research community and by the general public.

The description of the work.

The same form used to create, can also be used to edit the metadata.

Case Study: Thinking Through a Data Problem

Developing a Content Model for a collection of typewritten letters

Our starting point is a scanned version of a typewritten letter, which has been saved as a TIFF.

INTRODUCTION

A. EARLY DATES OF BEGINNING

1. Early function of farm area
2. Early function of Harbour
3. Early function of Village

B. GROWTH DEVELOPMENT OR CHANGE

1. Agricultural: chemical fertilizers & sprays
2. Harbour: 2 mo. lobster fishing, deep sea fishing
3. Village: lobster industry

C. REASONS FOR GROWTH OR CHANGE

- (a) Internal influence
- (b) External influence
- (c) Migration factors
 1. in-migration marriages
 2. out-migration unemployment
 3. natural increase

D. LAST DECADE 1970's

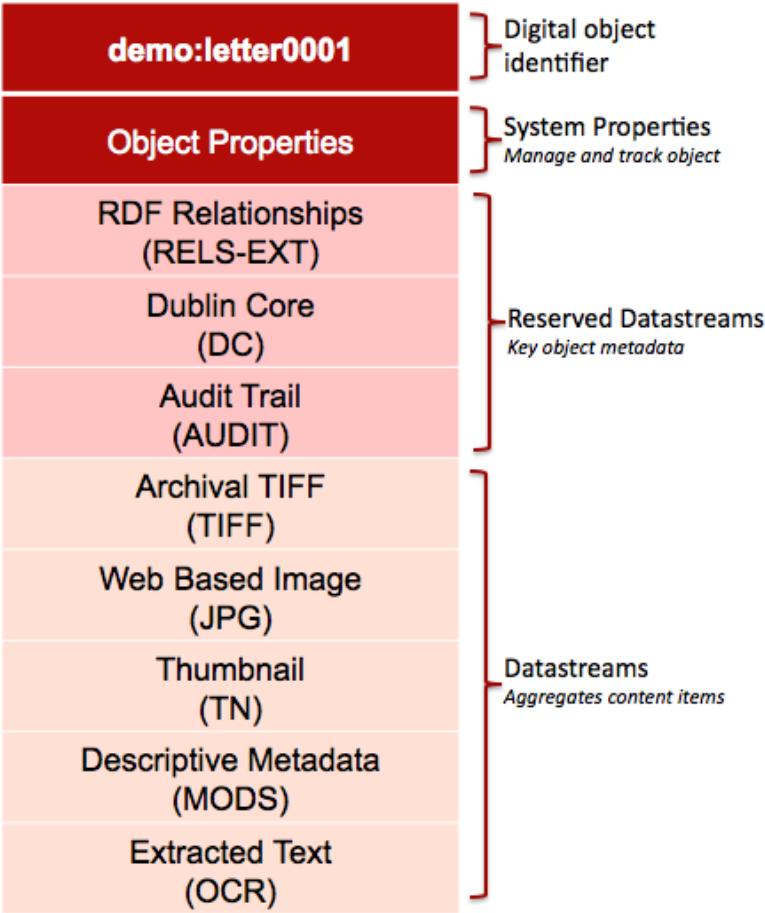
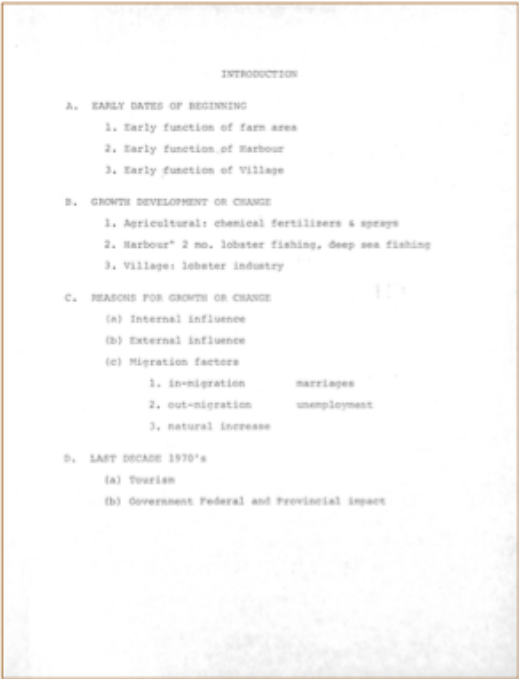
- (a) Tourism
- (b) Government Federal and Provincial impact

Questions to Ask

1. What kind of metadata do you want to gather? Metadata that describes the object, the administrative data related to the object, the technical metadata of the object you digitized, and/or metadata that relates to the longterm preservation of the object.
2. What kind of **metadata schema** will I use to describe each letter?
 - a. If you are concerned with descriptive metadata is Dublin Core sufficient or would MODS be more appropriate (or EAD, etc.)?
 - i. You'll need to review your content and select a schema that best matches your needs. Avoid creating your own schema.
 - b. You need to use the FormBuilder to create your metadata form.
3. If the letters are **more than a single page**, how will you deal with that?
 - a. There are a few options here:
 - i. Each letter is its own digital object and is related (using RELS-EXT or embedded in the metadata) to a 'collection object' that gathers the pages of the letter together.
 - ii. A single letter object could have several several page datastreams.
 - iii. Our preference would be to take an 'atomistic' approach: each page of a letter would be created as a digital object.
4. How will your users **view/search your collection** of letters?
 - a. Will you have a grid display of your letter images? Or a list view? Or both?
 - b. Will you need a **thumbnail** for each of your letter images?
 - i. If so you'll need to create a thumbnail datastream that is part of your letter object. What happens if you have many pages in the letter? Just a thumbnail for the first page? What if in a search a user gets a list of letters/pages?
5. What will the **view a single letter** look like?
 - a. Will you display the metadata of the letter and **web based image** of the letter (you may want to use some wireframing tools to sketch out your views, eg. try the [Pencil Project](#), a plugin for Firefox)?
6. What **derivatives** will you need to provide the various views to your users?
 - a. Thumbnail.
 - b. Web based image of the letter.
 - c. You could add tremendous value to your collection by extracting the text from the page image using an OCR program and including the resulting text in your index for search/discovery.

Based on the outline above we can start to determine the datastreams that will make up a typical letter digital object, which will then help us define the content model for this type of digital object.

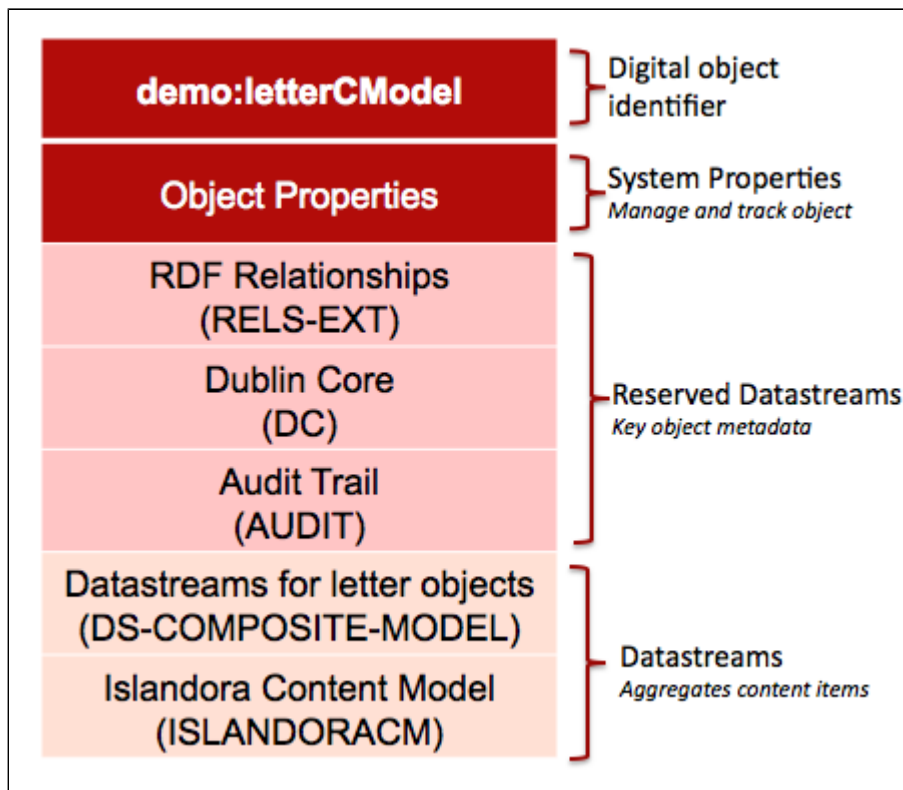
Letter Digital Object



Here is a table of Datastreams, including the Datastream IDs that we've assigned, and the expected mimetype of the Datastreams.

{*}Datastream Label{*}	{*}Datastream ID{*}	Mimetype
Archival TIFF	TIF	image/tif, image/tiff
JPG Image	JPG	image/jpg, image /jpeg
Letter Thumbnail	TN	image/jpg
Descriptive Metadata	MODS	text/xml
Extracted Text	OCR	text/plain

Letter Content Model



When compared to the Letter Digital Object, the content model seems a bit thin. Much of the work of the content model is contained within the ISLANDORACM Datastream. Below you will find a commented FOXML version of the demo:LetterCModel content model. The bulk of the work of the ISLANDORACM is performed by a variety of functions which are contained within .inc files (PHP files) in the [islandora/plugins directory](#).

Sample Content Model

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<foxml:digitalObject VERSION="1.1" PID="demo:LetterCModel" xmlns:foxml="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/foxml#"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/foxml#
[http://www.fedora.info/definitions/1/0/foxml1-1.xsd]">

<!-- Object Properties -->

<foxml:objectProperties>
<foxml:property NAME="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#state" VALUE="Active"/>
<foxml:property NAME="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#label" VALUE="Large Content Model"/>
<foxml:property NAME="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#ownerId" VALUE="fedoraAdmin"/>
<foxml:property NAME="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#createdDate" VALUE="2011-07-21T11:40:51.192Z"/>
<foxml:property NAME="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/view#lastModifiedDate" VALUE="2011-07-21T13:23:53.225Z"/>
</foxml:objectProperties>

<!-- Datastream Composite Model -->

<foxml:datastream ID="DS-COMPOSITE-MODEL" STATE="A" CONTROL_GROUP="X" VERSIONABLE="true">
<foxml:datastreamVersion ID="DS-COMPOSITE-MODEL.0" LABEL="Datastreams for this object" MIMETYPE="text/xml">

<foxml:xmlContent>
<dsCompositeModel xmlns="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/dsCompositeModel#">

<dsTypeModel ID="DC">
<form FORMAT_URI="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" MIME="text/xml"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="RELS-EXT">
<form FORMAT_URI="info:fedora/fedora-system:FedoraRELSExt-1.0" MIME="application/rdf+xml"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="TIFF">
<form MIME="image/tiff"></form>
```



```

</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="JPG">
<form MIME="image/jpeg"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="TN">
<form MIME="image/jpeg"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="MODS">
<form MIME="text/xml"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

<dsTypeModel ID="OCR">
<form MIME="text/plain"></form>
</dsTypeModel>

</dsCompositeModel>
</foxml:xmlContent>
</foxml:datastreamVersion>
</foxml:datastream>

<!--\- Dublin Core Datastream -->

<foxml:datastream ID="DC" STATE="A" CONTROL_GROUP="X" VERSIONABLE="true">
<foxml:datastreamVersion ID="DC1.0" LABEL="Dublin Core Record for this object" CREATED="2011-07-21T11:40:51.192
Z" MIMETYPE="text/xml"
FORMAT_URI="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" SIZE="393">
<foxml:xmlContent>

<oai_dc:dc xmlns:oai_dc="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc/" xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1
/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0
/oai_dc/
[http://www.openarchives.org/OAI/2.0/oai_dc.xsd]">

<dc:title>Large Content Model</dc:title>
<dc:identifier>demo:LetterCModel</dc:identifier>

</oai_dc:dc>
</foxml:xmlContent>
</foxml:datastreamVersion>
</foxml:datastream>

<!--\- Relationship / RDF datastream ... in this case the relationship hasModel -->

<foxml:datastream ID="RELS-EXT" STATE="A" CONTROL_GROUP="X" VERSIONABLE="true">
<foxml:datastreamVersion ID="RELS-EXT.0" LABEL="Fedora Object-to-Object Relationship Metadata" CREATED="2011-07-
21T11:40:52.105Z"
MIMETYPE="text/xml" SIZE="327">

<foxml:xmlContent>
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">
<rdf:Description rdf:about="info:fedora/demo:LetterCModel">
<fedora-model:hasModel xmlns:fedora-model="info:fedora/fedora-system:def/model#" rdf:resource="info:fedora
/fedora-system:ContentModel-3.0">
</fedora-model:hasModel>
</rdf:Description>
</rdf:RDF>
</foxml:xmlContent>
</foxml:datastreamVersion>
</foxml:datastream>

<!--\- Islandora Content Model Datastream for this Content Model ... it is where the ingest rules, display
methods, mimetypes, and datastream IDs related to the object to be created -->

<foxml:datastream ID="ISLANDORACM" STATE="A" CONTROL_GROUP="X" VERSIONABLE="true">
<foxml:datastreamVersion ID="ISLANDORACM.0" LABEL="Islandora Large Content Model" CREATED="2011-07-21T13:23:
53.225Z" MIMETYPE="application/xml"
SIZE="2175">

```

```

<foxml:xmlContent>
<content_model xmlns="http://www.islandora.ca" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" name="
Large Content Model"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.islandora.ca [http://localhost/islandoracm.xsd]">

<!-- the mimetype for uploading defined -->

<mimetypes>
<type>image/tiff</type>
<type>image/tif</type>
</mimetypes>

<!-- the actions (embedded in .inc files which are php files) that happen to tif images when they are
ingested -->

<ingest_rules>
<rule>
<applies_to>image/tif</applies_to>
<applies_to>image/tiff</applies_to>

<!-- this ingest method calls the ImageManipulation.inc file in the islandora/plugins directory and calls the
doOCR function in that .inc file.

doOCR runs the tif image through tesseract and pushes the output into the OCR datastream of the Letter Digital
Object that gets created -->

<ingest_methods>
<ingest_method class="ImageManipulation" dsid="OCR" file="plugins/ImageManipulation.inc" method="doOCR"
modified_files_ext="txt"
module="fedora_repository"></ingest_method>
</ingest_methods>
</rule>

<rule>
<applies_to>image/tif</applies_to>
<applies_to>image/tiff</applies_to>
<!-- this ingest method calls the ImageManipulation.inc file in the islandora/plugins directory and calls the
createThumbnail
function and passes the width/height parameters to imagemagick which converts the tif image into a jpg
thumbnail and pushes that
result into the TN datastream -->

<ingest_methods>
<ingest_method dsid="TN" file="plugins/ImageManipulation.inc" method="createThumbnail" modified_files_ext="jpg"
module="fedora_repository">

<parameters>
<parameter name="width">120</parameter>
<parameter name="height">120</parameter>
</parameters>

</ingest_method>
</ingest_methods>
</rule>
</ingest_rules>

<!-- a default DC ingest form for the object ... ideally we will build a MODS based form to hold the metadata
and it will get
automatically transformed to DC on ingest/creation ... this is just a placeholder -->

<ingest_form dsid="DC" page="2">
<form_builder_method class="buildQDCForm" file="FormBuilder" handler="" method="handleQDCForm" module="plugins
/DemoFormBuilder.inc">
</form_builder_method>

<form_elements>
<element label="Title" name="dc:title" required="false" type="textfield">
<description>Title of the letter</description>
</element>
</form_elements>

```

```
</ingest_form>
```

```
<!--\- the list of datastreams that are included in the Letter Digital Object. By listing the datastreams here,
we will see them
in the dropdown list when we administer the object -->
```

```
<datastreams>
```

```
<datastream dsid="TIFF"></datastream>
```

```
<datastream dsid="JPG">
```

```
<!--\- Display methods are similar to ingest rules in that they call php functions that are embedded in .inc
files. In this case
```

```
we call the ShowDemoStreams.inc in the islandora/plugins/ directory. There are some default display methods
embedded in the
```

```
islandora module ... eg. for the TN datastream -->
```

```
<display_method class="ShowSlideStreamsInFieldSets" default="true" file="plugins/ShowDemoStreams.inc" method="
showJPG" module="
```

```
fedora_repository"></display_method>
```

```
</datastream>
```

```
<datastream dsid="OCR">
```

```
<display_method class="ShowTIFFStreamsInFieldSets" file="plugins/ShowTIFFStreams.inc" method="showOCR" module="
fedora_repository">
```

```
</display_method>
```

```
</datastream>
```

```
<datastream dsid="TN"></datastream>
```

```
<datastream dsid="MODS"></datastream>
```

```
</datastreams>
```

```
</content_model>
```

```
</foxml:xmlContent>
```

```
</foxml:datastreamVersion>
```

```
</foxml:datastream>
```

```
</foxml:digitalObject>
```