§2. A Trial to Establish an Archival Finding Aid Utilizing the Encoded Archival Description - 2 -

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In FY 2008 we made a full-scale conversion of records of NIFS-FSAD into EAD/XML-based information retrieval system, which is operating at National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL). For the above mentioned conversion, we have two possible approaches. The first one is a way utilizing "Archival materials information sharing database (AMISDB)", and the second one is a direct conversion of records into EAD/XML - based information retrieval system. The first approach has some advantages, especially for the staff who are not well acquainted with database management systems. NIFS Fusion Science Archives (FSA) chose the In this report we give some technical first approach. description of this approach and show the results. On the second approach, the technical description will be given in the separate report in this issue of Annual Report.

AMISDB is a web submission system of records and produces EAD/XML-formatted data after some editorial procedures. AMISDB requires to input an individual record one by one. On the other hand, AMISDB has a function of batched registering of records. In order to utilize this function, we exported a set of data from NIFS-FSAD, and adjusted to format required for AMISDB's batched registration in MS-Excel spreadsheet. The most important advantage of EAD is the availability to represent hierarchy structure, and we should add the descriptive information on each hierarchy levels; collection, series and file levels to the spreadsheet (Fig. 1).

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Fig. 1 A part of spreadsheet for batched registering.

By means of macro program in MS-EXCEL, data on the above mentioned spreadsheet is coverted into XML files of format required for the batched registering (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 A structure of the XML data of batch registering.

We succeeded in the correct registration of these XML files to the database. As a result, we confirmed the EAD/XML-based information retrieval system could retrieve the data of those XML files together with the descriptive data of EAD finding aids that had already been registered to the database (Fig. 3).

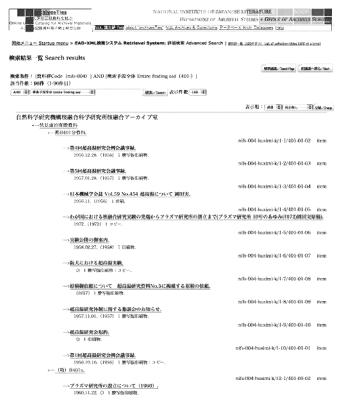


Fig. 3 An example of a search result from batch registering data and already registered data.

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