



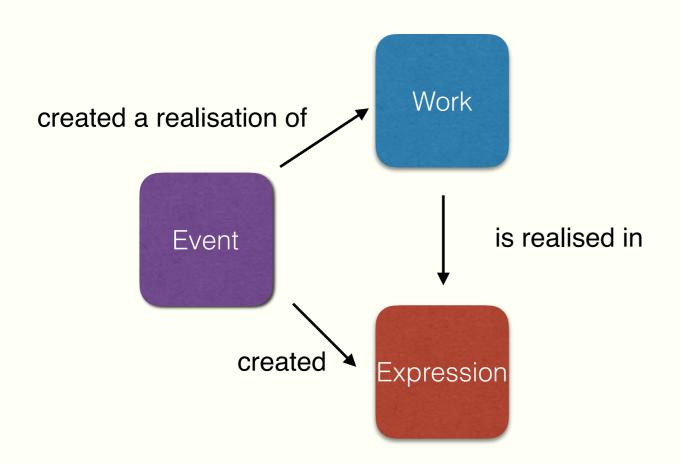
http://www.doremus.org





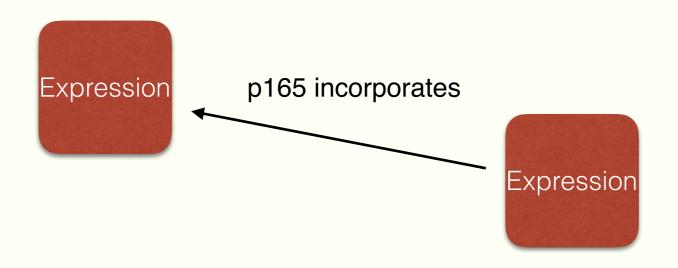
The DOREMUS model, structures

The building blocks (1/3) Event - Work - Expression



An activity creates an Expression, which is the realisation of a Work

The building blocks (2/3) Incorporation of Expressions



An Expression can incorporate another Expression

The building blocks (3/3) basic properties

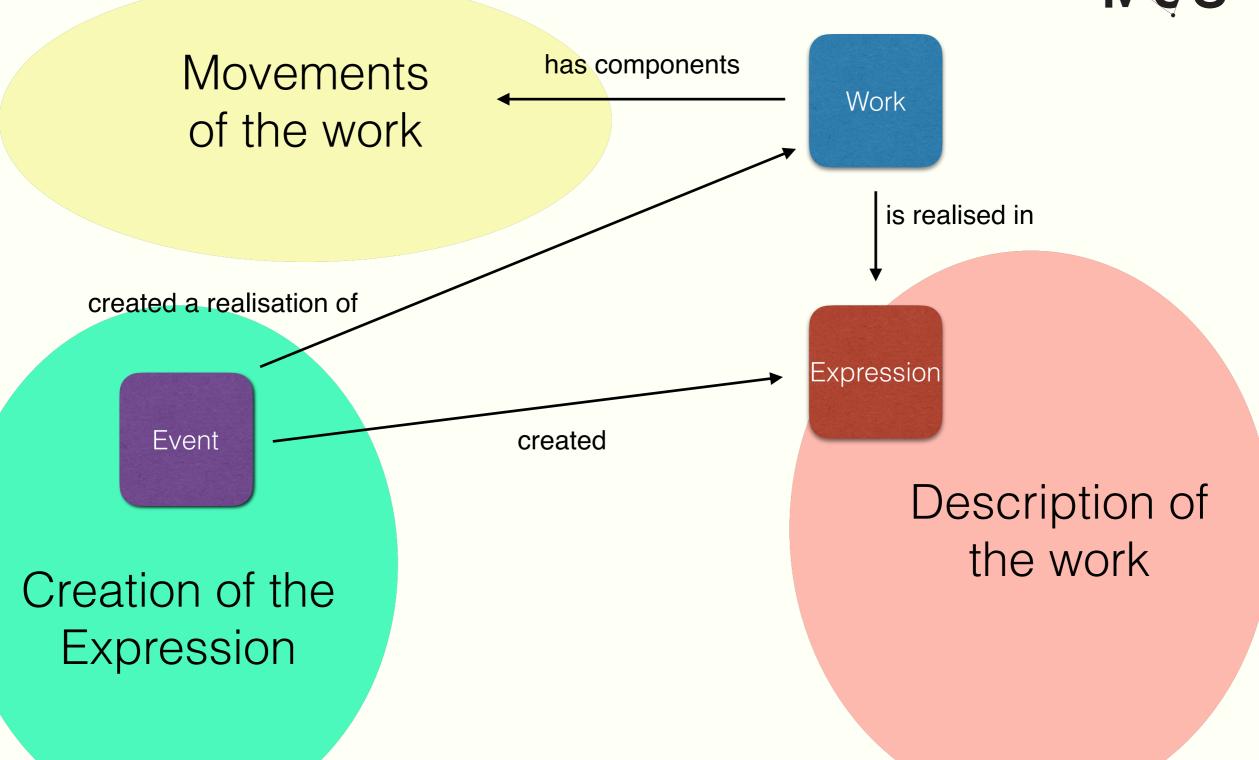
- p1 is identified by: identification / appellation
- p2 has type : categorisation
- p3 has note: extensive description
- p16 used specific object : objects in a broad sense: an Expression can be an "object"
- p67 refers to: reference to any CRM Entity



Describing works in DOREMUS

Describing a simple work





Let's come back to Beethoven's Concerto nr. 5

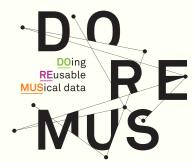


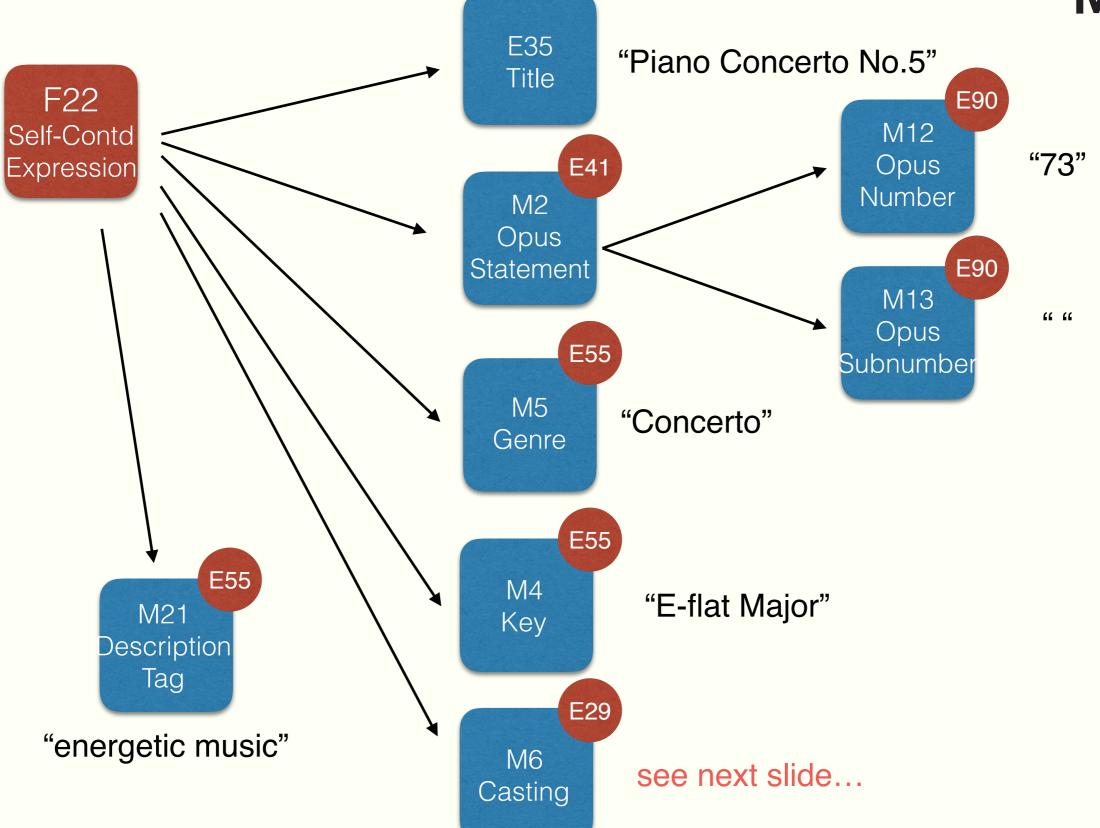
We have a title, which contains a notion of genre, an order number, a key, an opus number, a "nickname", an intended medium of performance.

Apart from the general concept of title, all the other concepts are new.
We created classes and properties for them in DOREMUS because they are the basis of any description of classical music.

We also created other classes and properties for non classical musics.

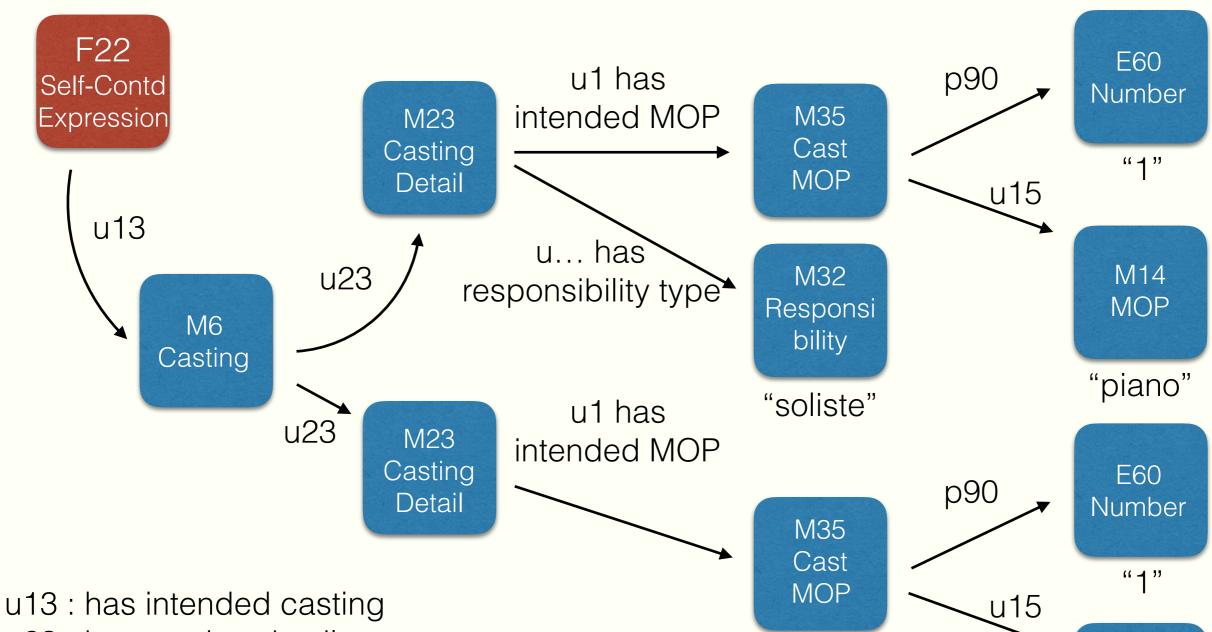
Description of a work, 1





Description of a work, 2 **Instrumental & Vocal Distribution**





u23: has casting detail

u1: has intended medium of performance

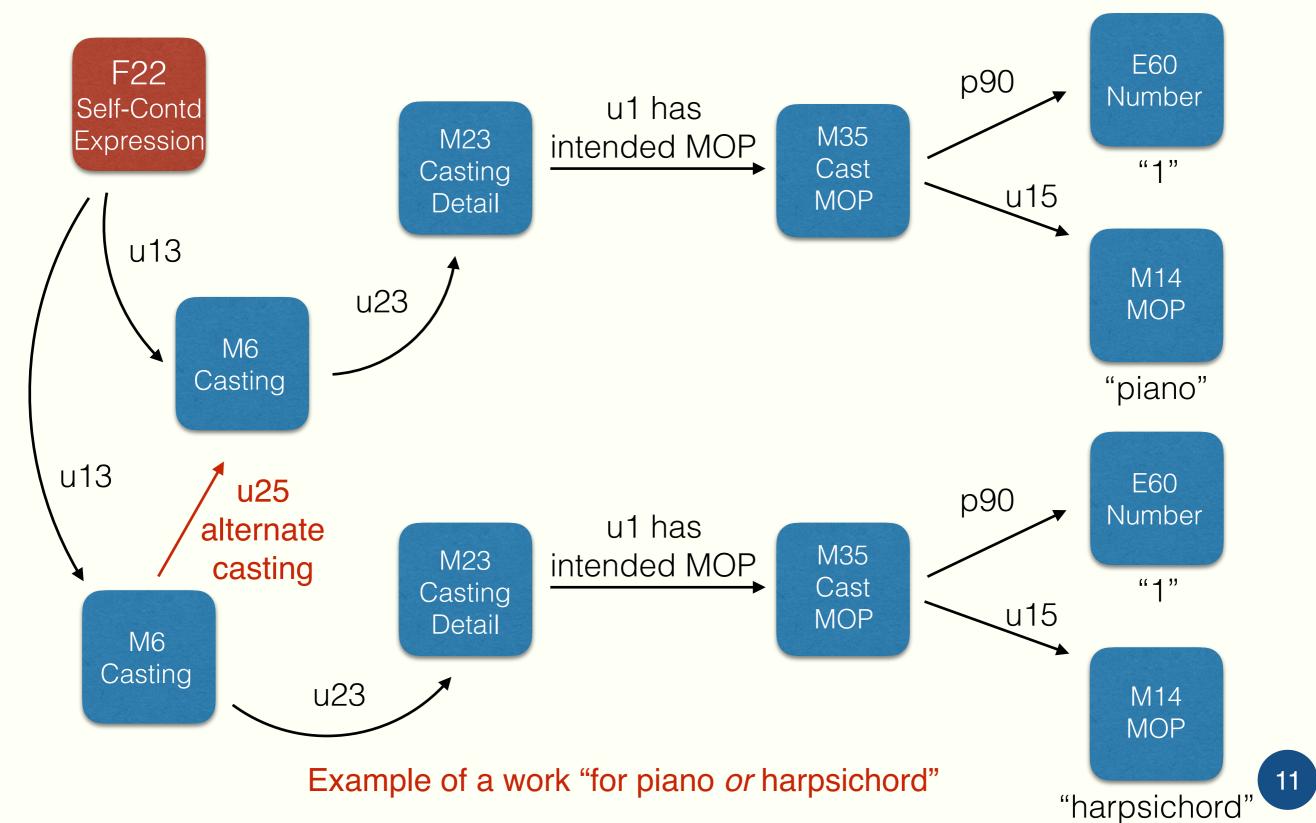
u15: has medium of performance

M14

MOP

Description of a work, 3 Alternate Distribution





Description of a work, 4 Intended Characters

M14

MOP

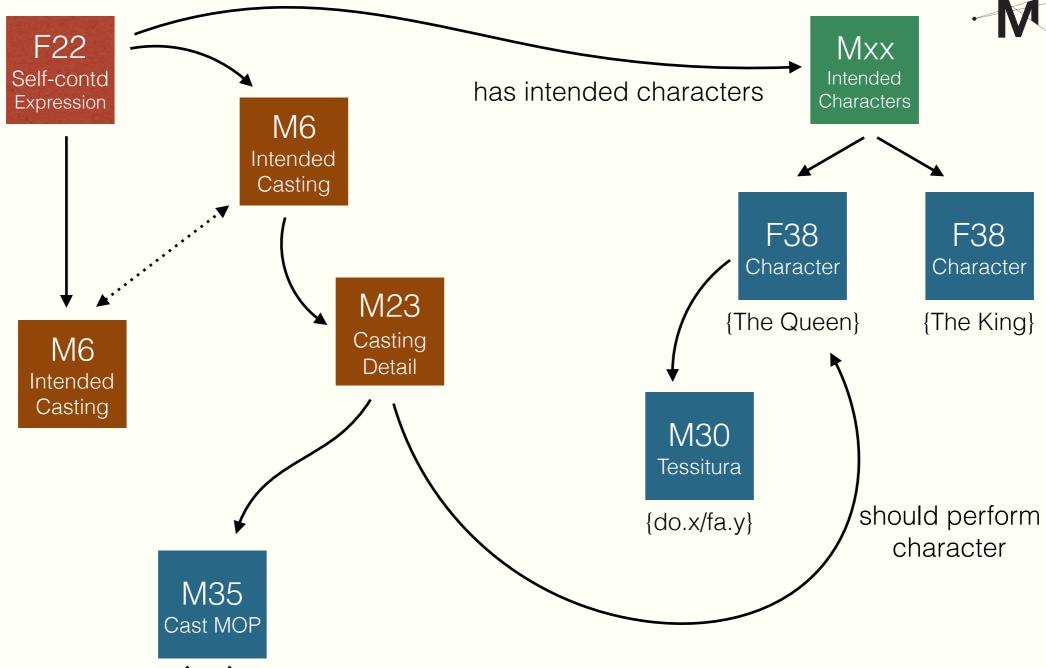
{soprano}

E60

Value

{ 1 }



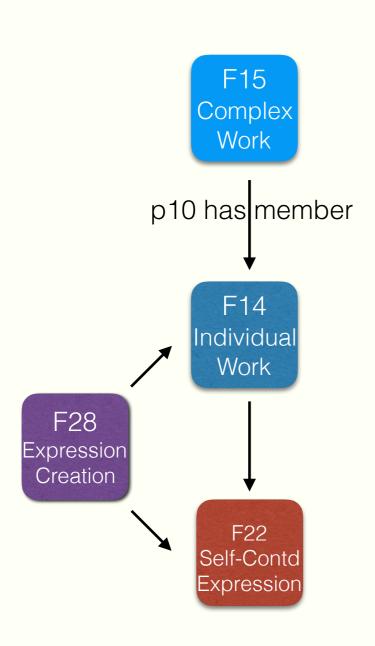


List of characters on the one side, list of mediums of performance on the other side, and links between both.

The character's tessitura (for singers) is attached to the character, not to the casting detail.

Describing a work as a member of a complex work





Arranging another work, whether one's own or another composer's work, is such a basic form of composition that in Doremus any F14 Individual Work is by default a member of an F15 Complex Work.

The boundaries of a Complex Work have to do with the dominance of a concept.

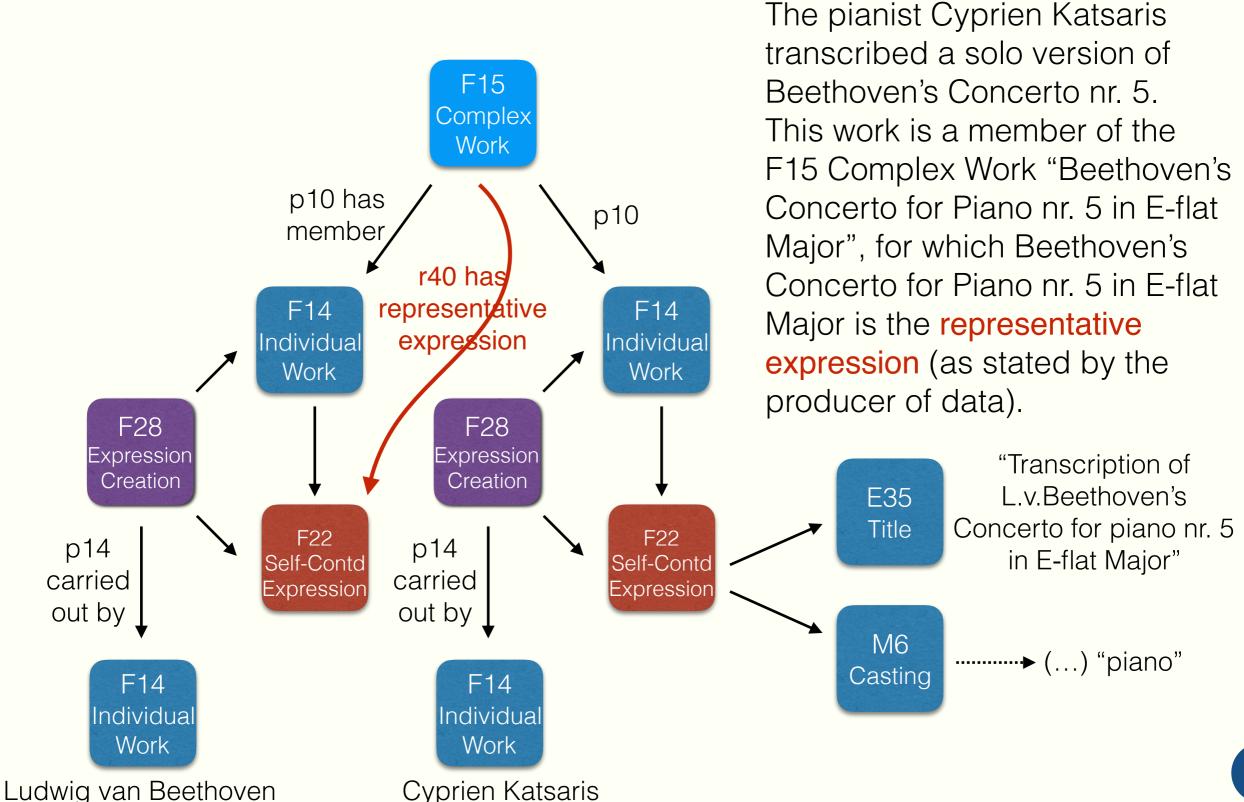
Arrangements by other composers can be members of the Complex Work as long as the initial concept is still dominant.

By contrast, a simple citation of work A in work B does not make the latter a member of the Complex Work A because the initial concept is not dominant.

F15 Complex Work is the class that best embodies the FRBR concept of Work.

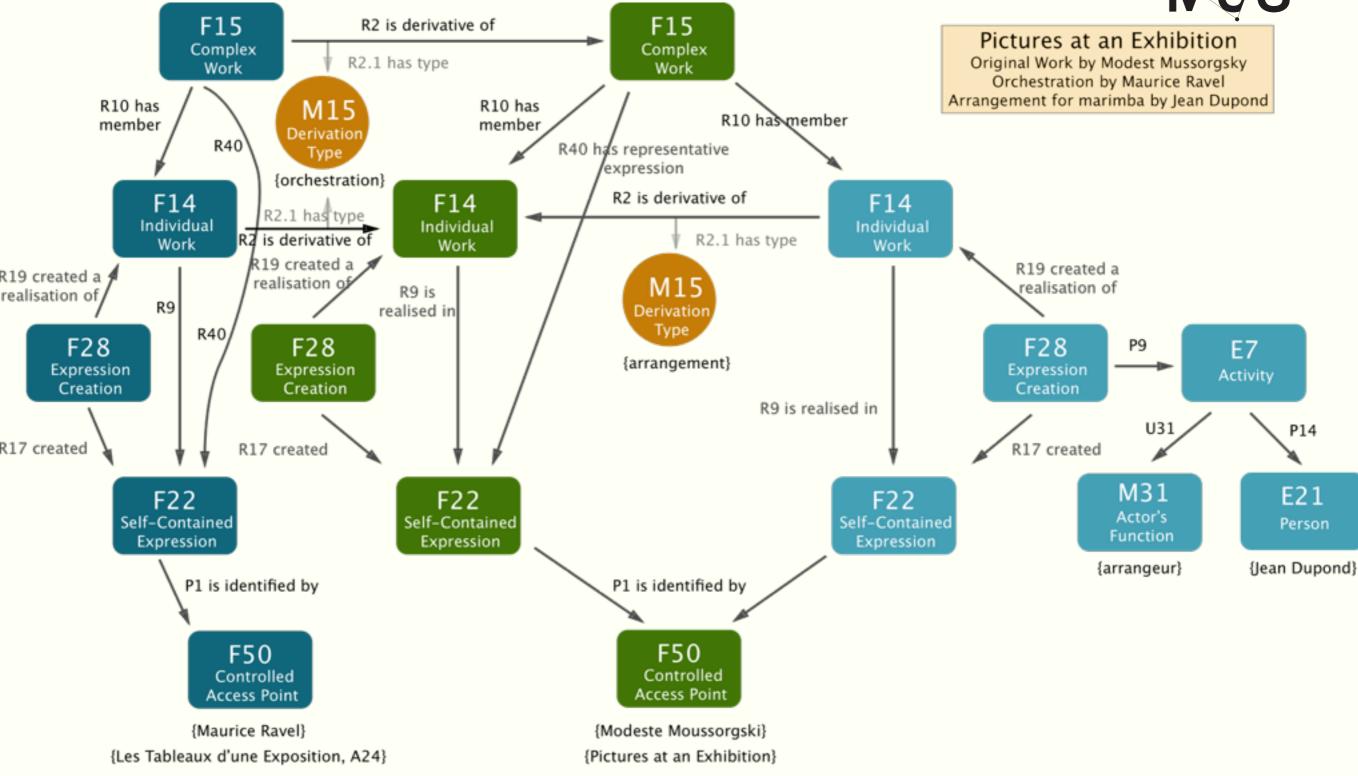
Describing multiple expressions of a work





Describing arrangements

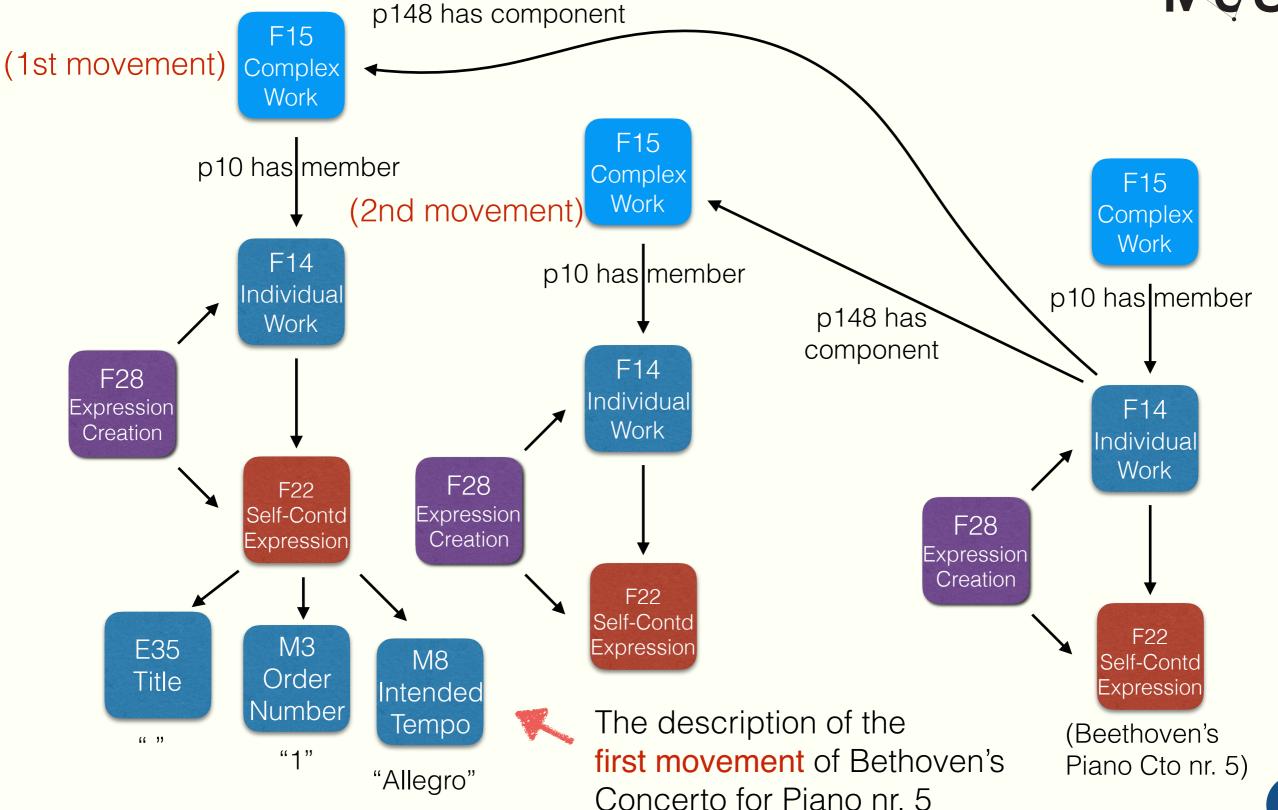




Orchestration (Work) Original (Work) Arrangement (Expression)

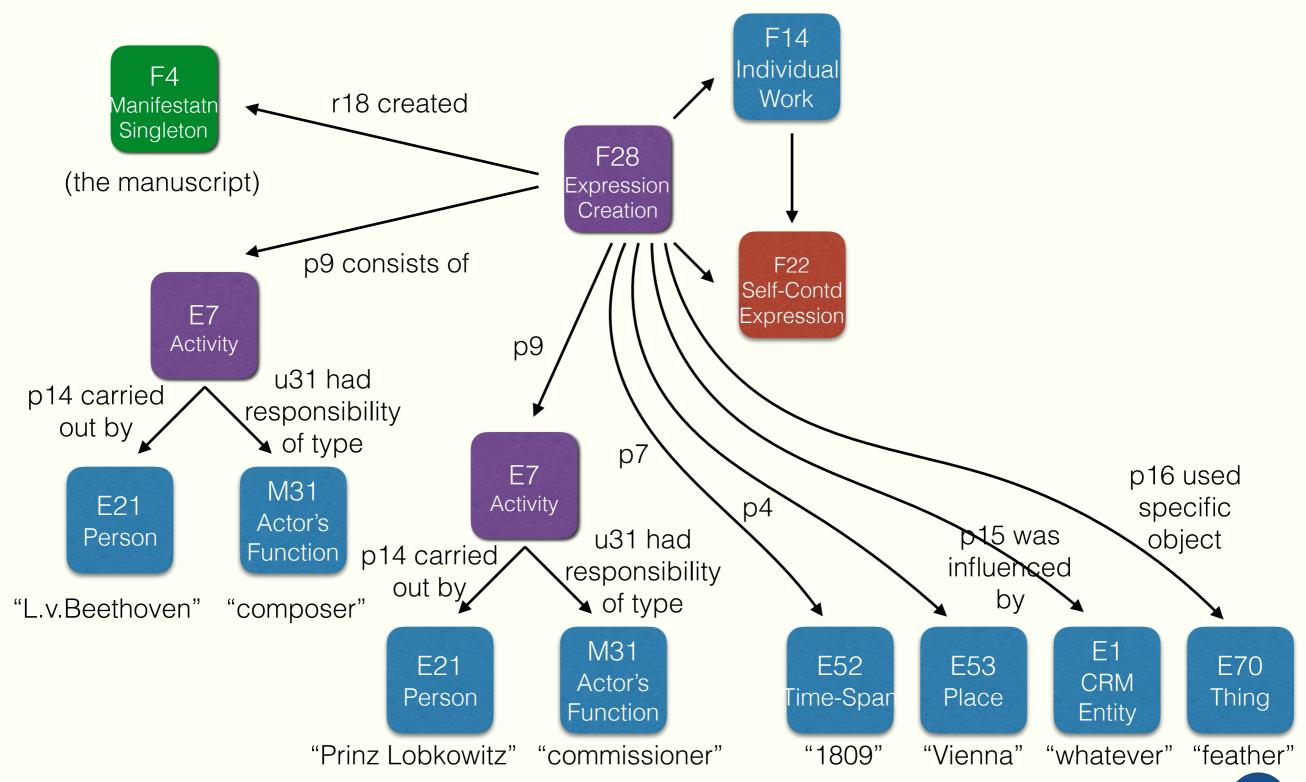
Describing a work's components





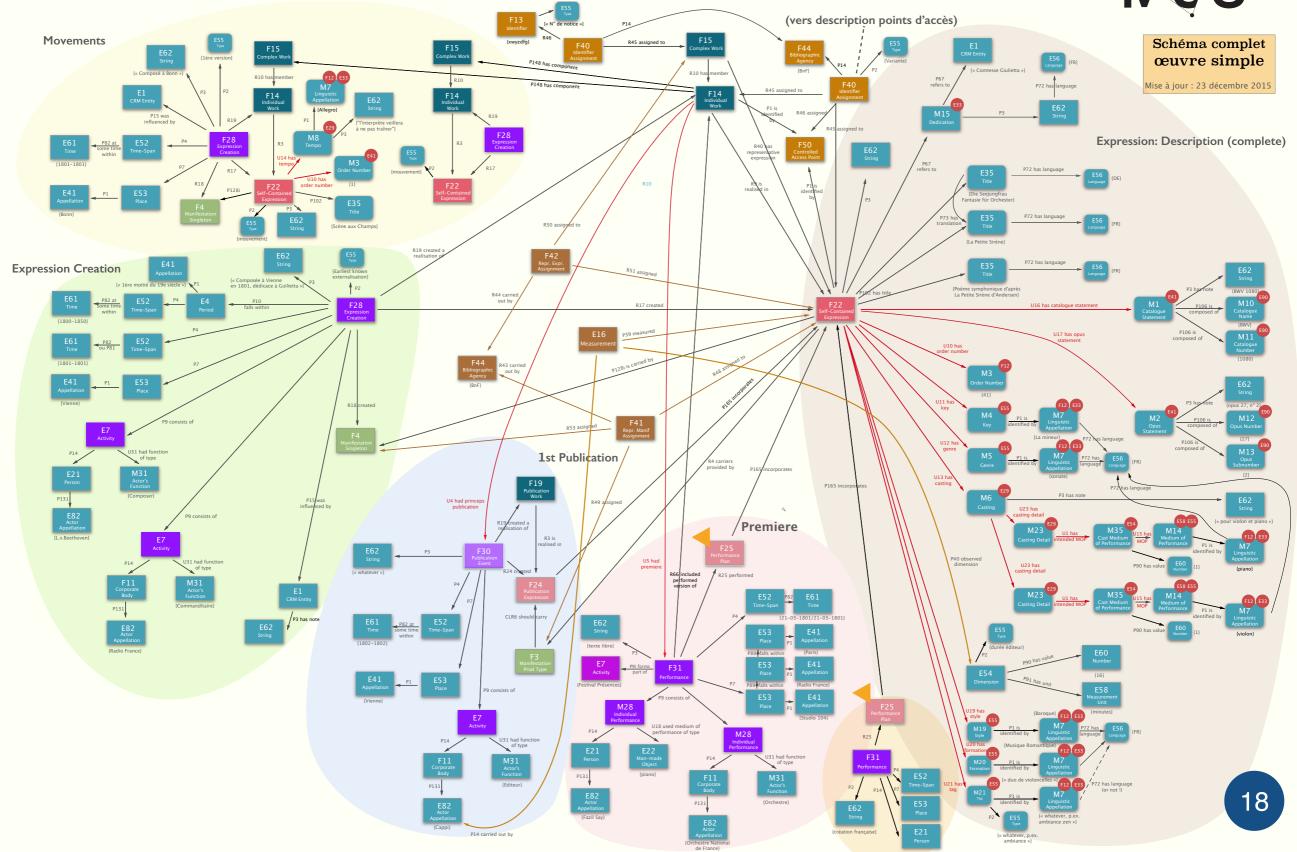
Describing the Expression creation





Describing a simple work (a recap of the previous slides)





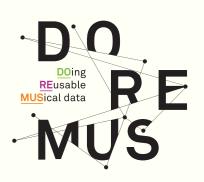


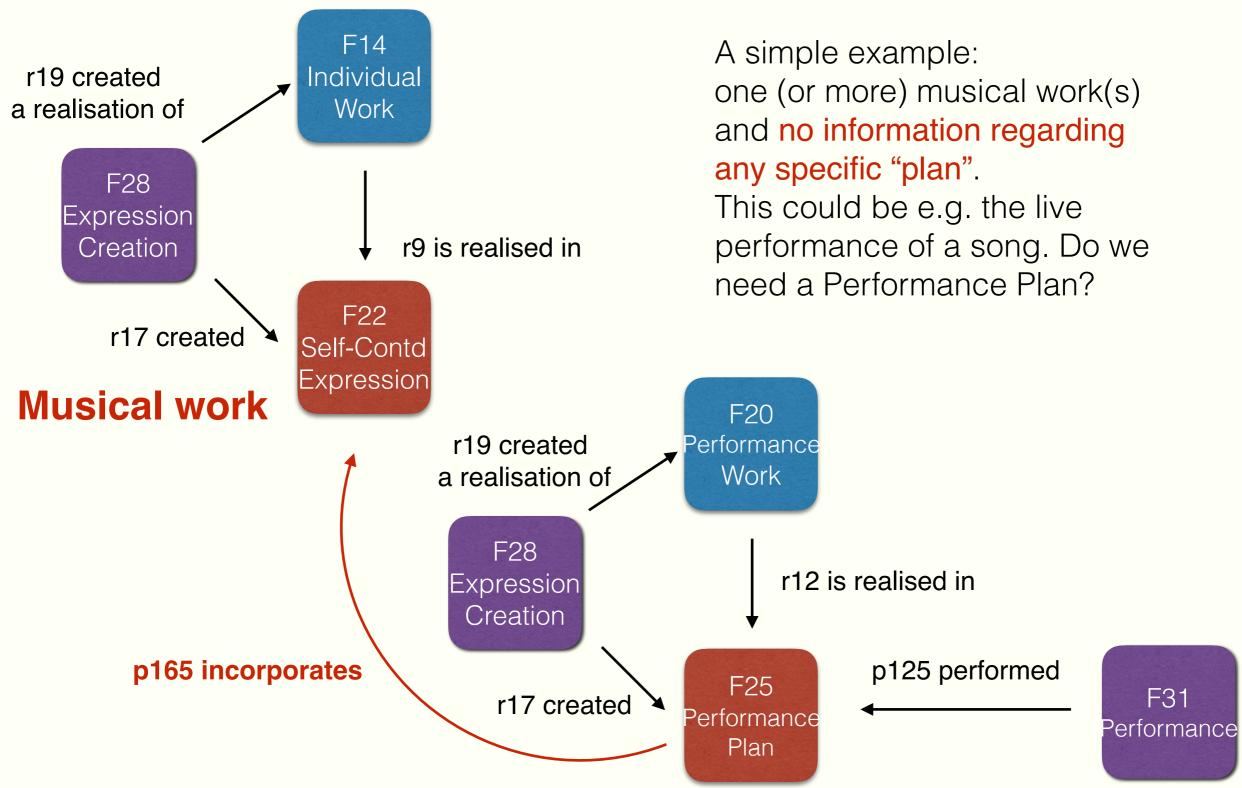
Describing complex performances in DOREMUS

As mentioned in the previous presentations, the modelling of performances includes an intermediary step, the "performance plan".

Why is this?

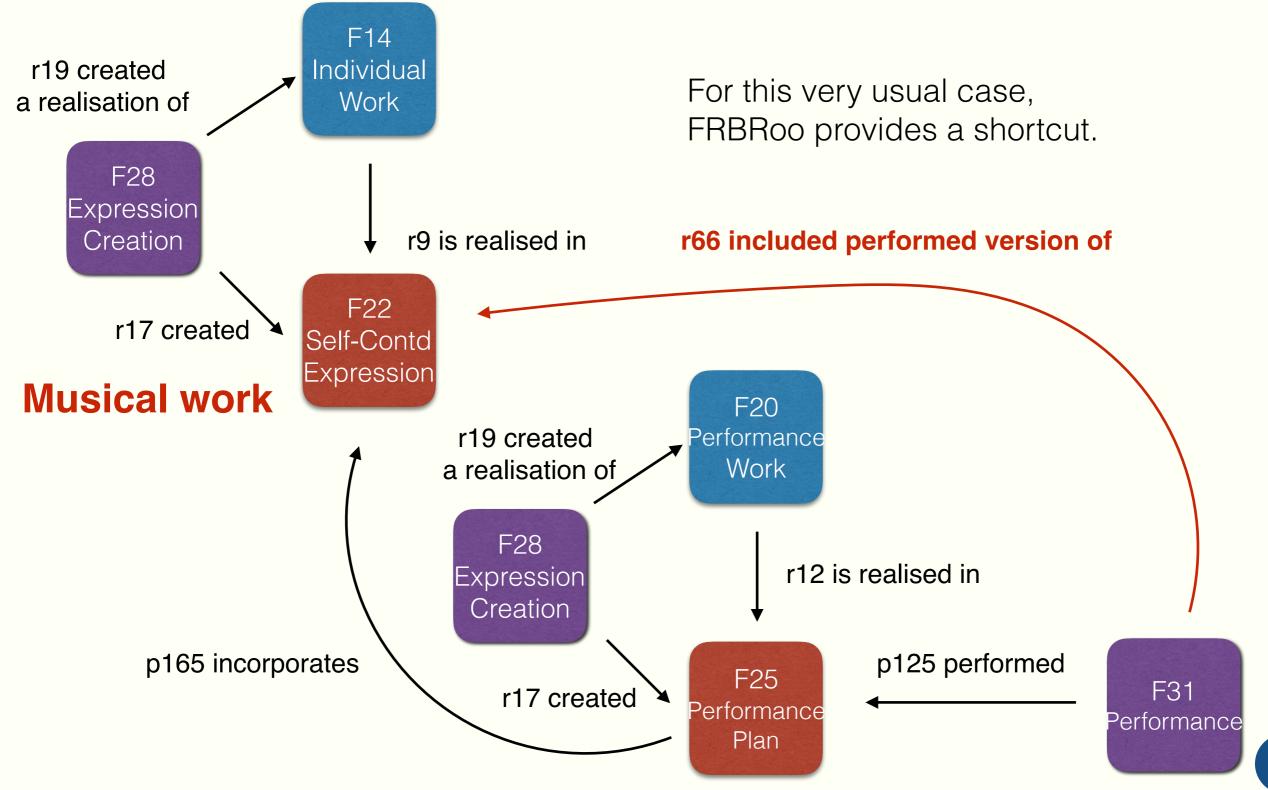
Performances (1/3)





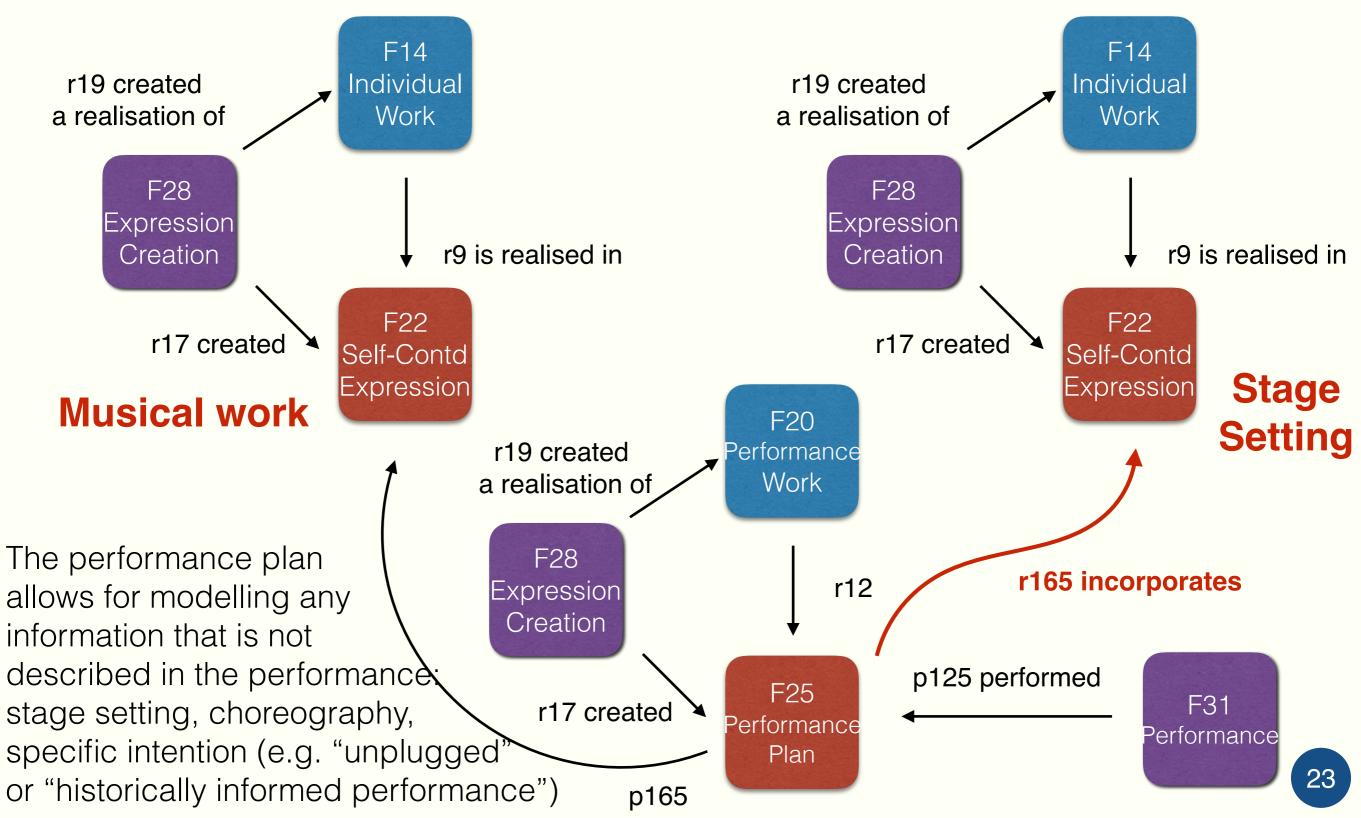
Performances (2/3)





Performances (3/3)

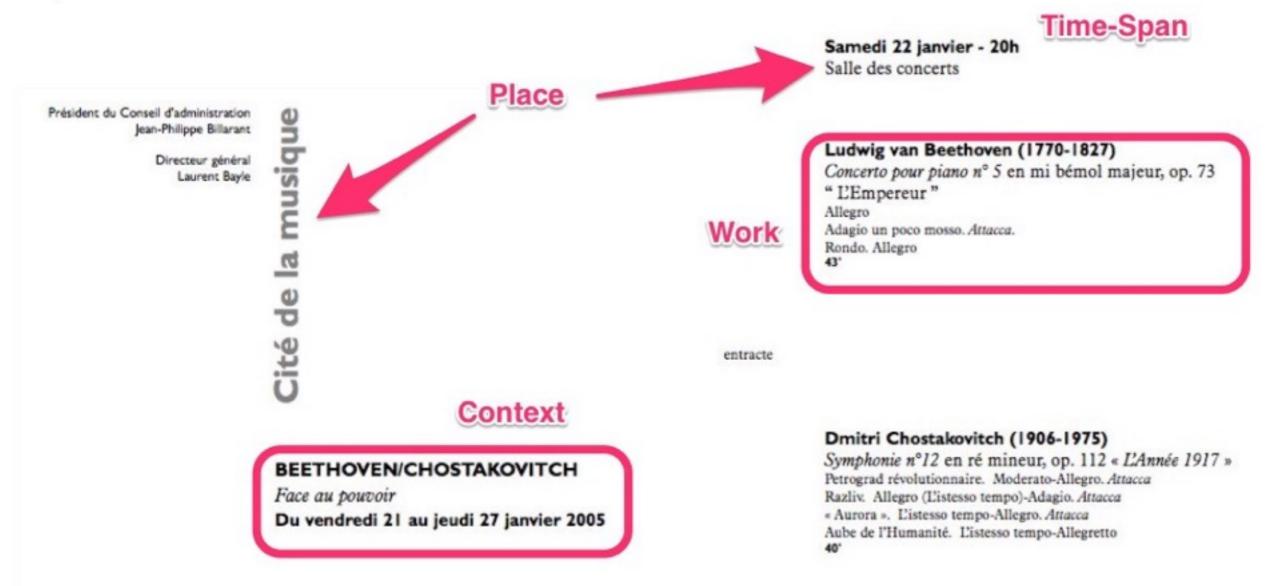




Remember Beethoven's Concerto #5? Let's convert it into a graph!

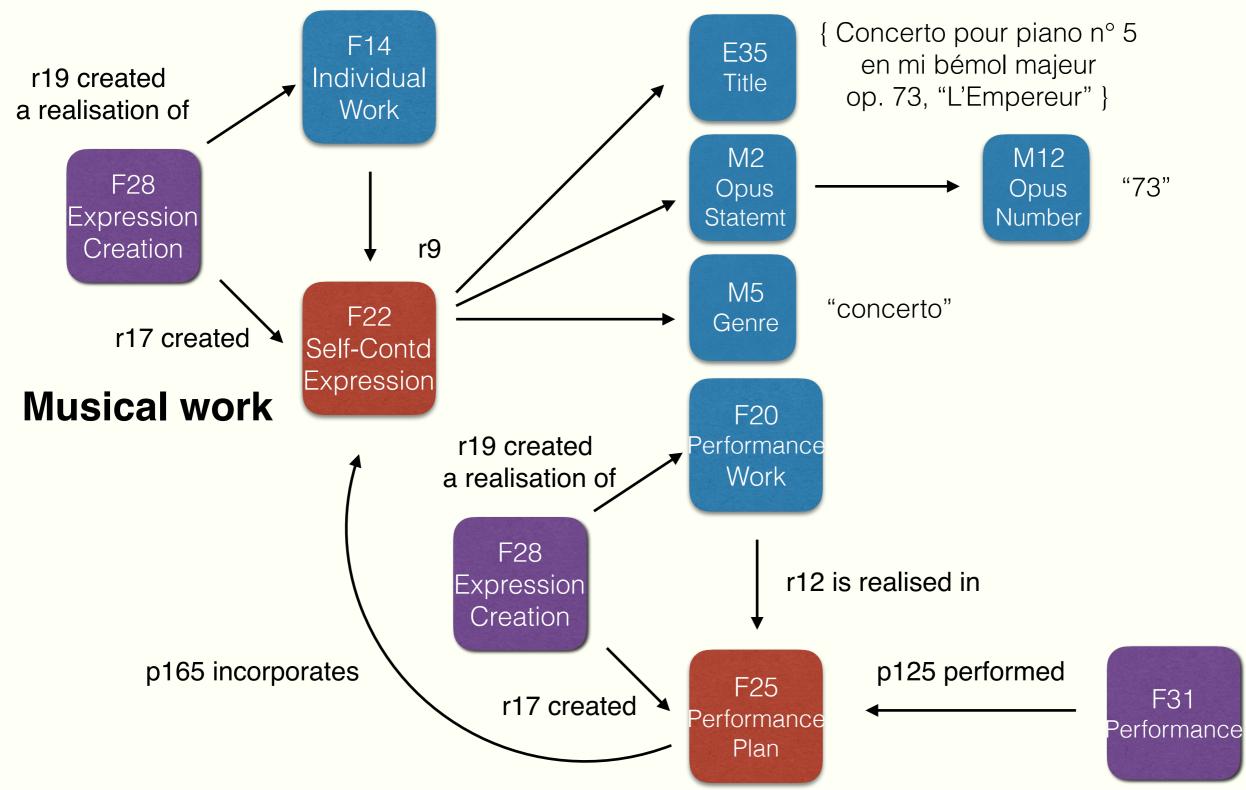


Describing a concert program



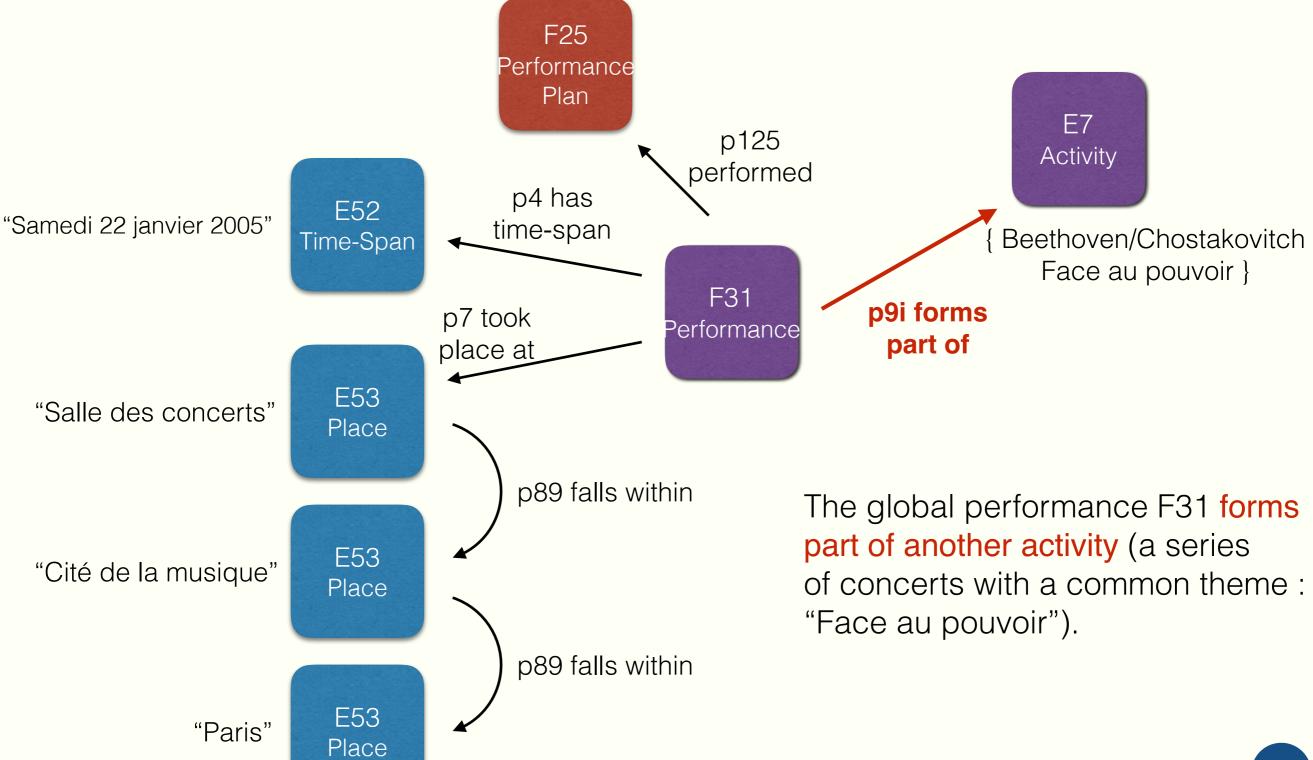
Complex Performances: Beethoven's Concerto #5





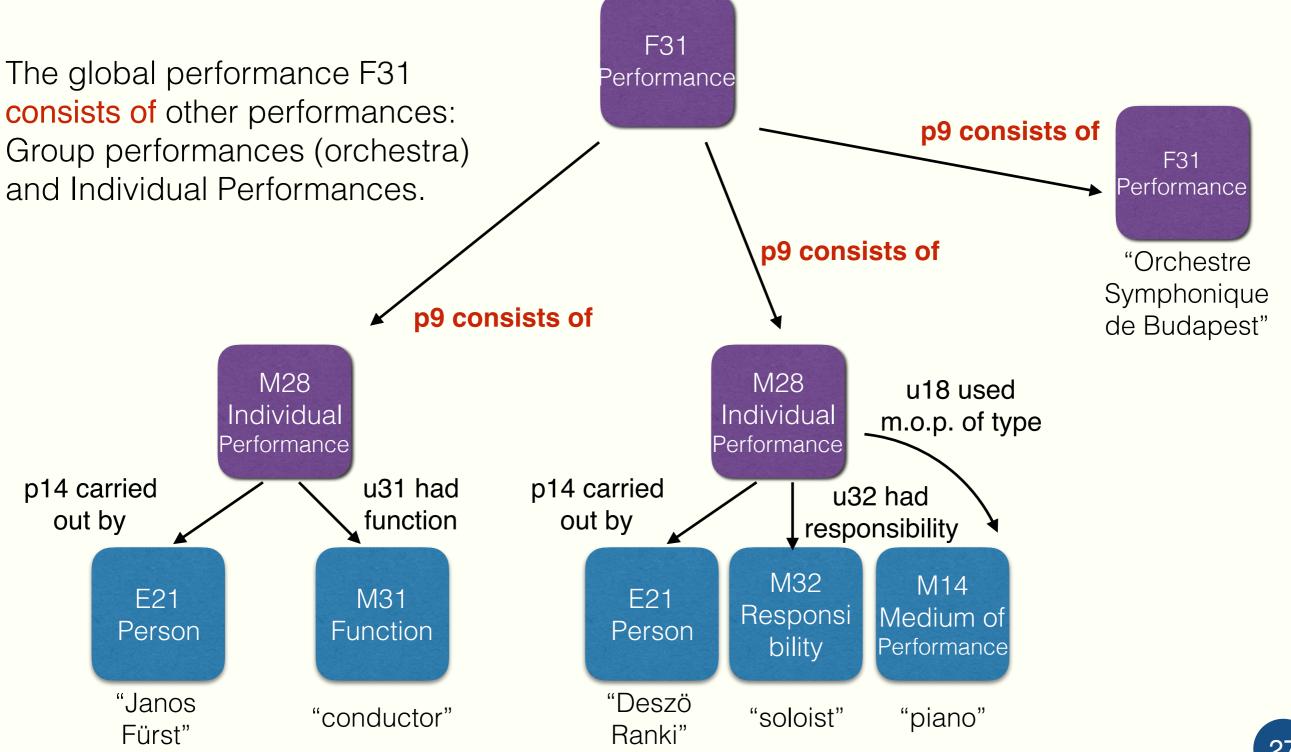
Complex Performances: Beethoven's Concerto #5



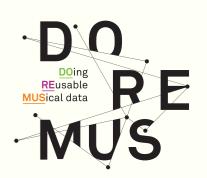


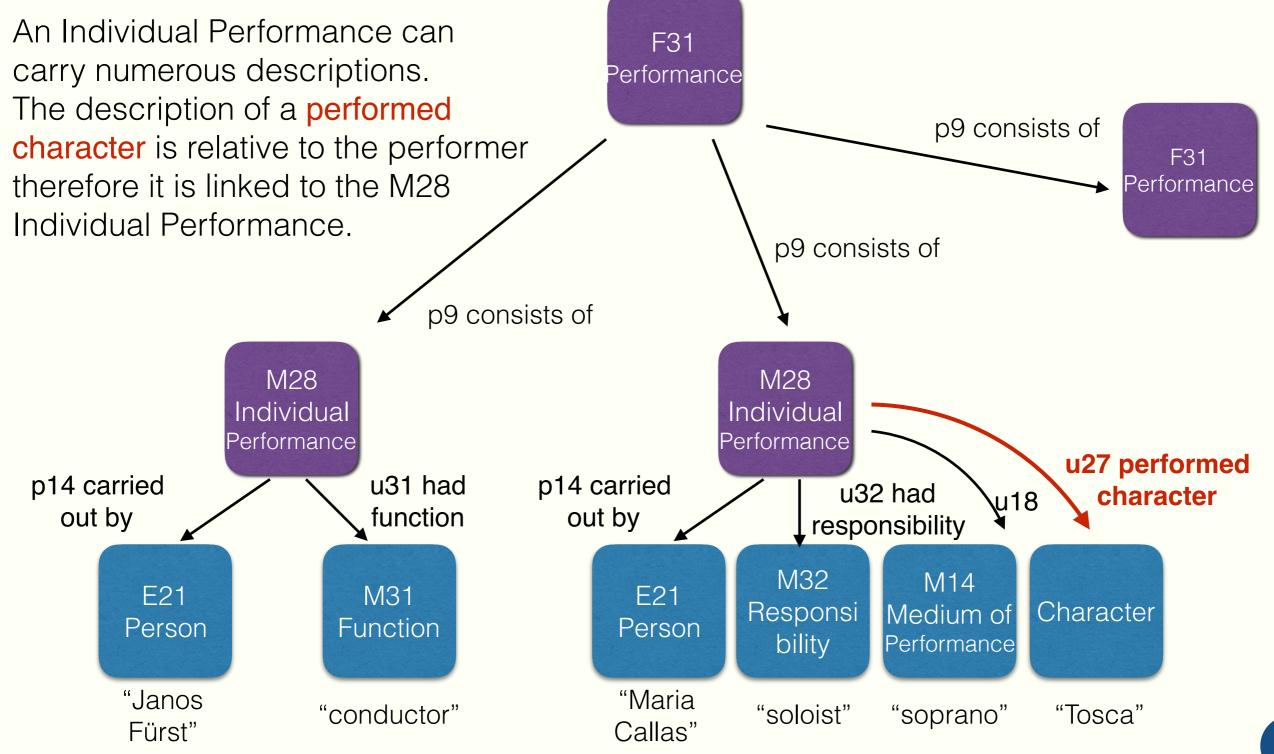
Complex Performances: Beethoven's Concerto #5





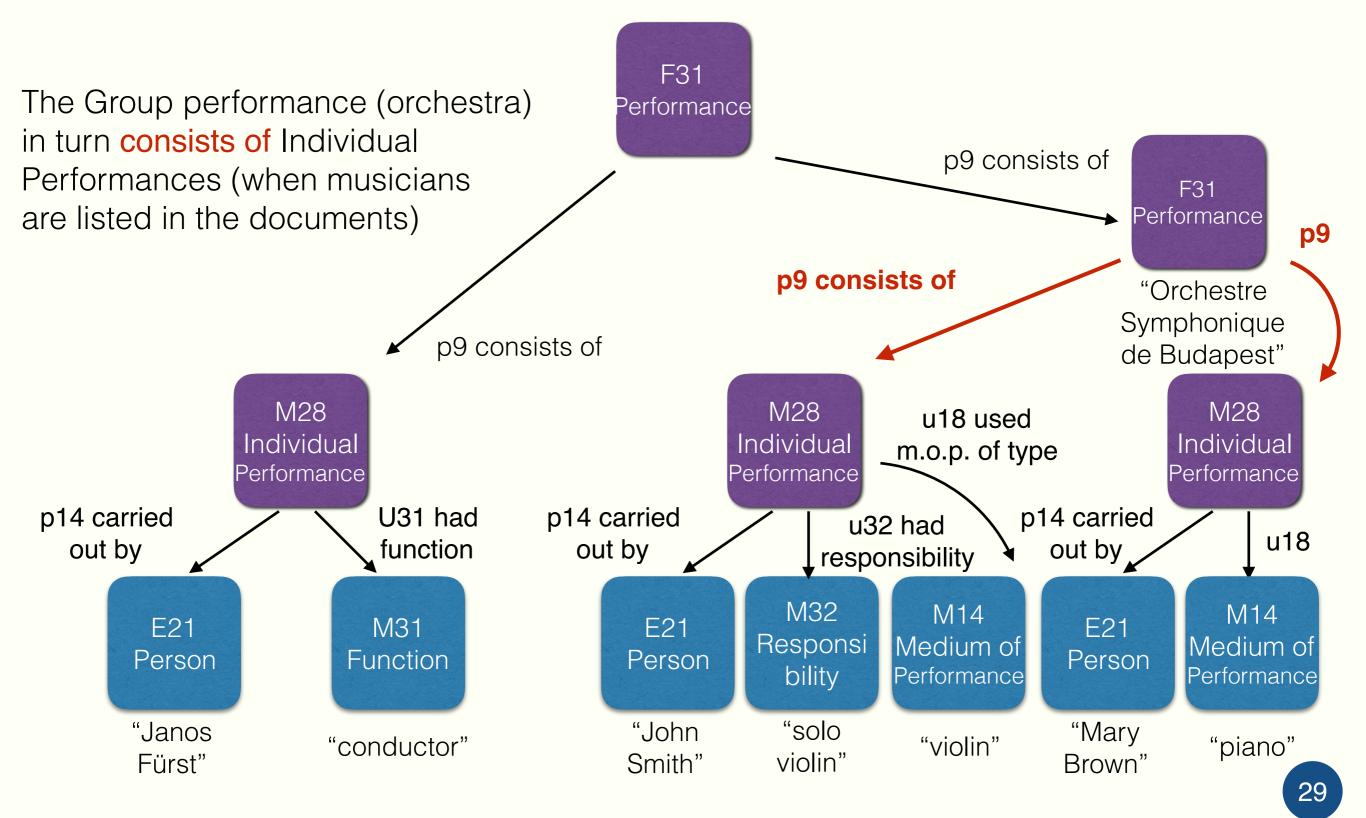
Complex Performances: Beethoven's Concerto #5



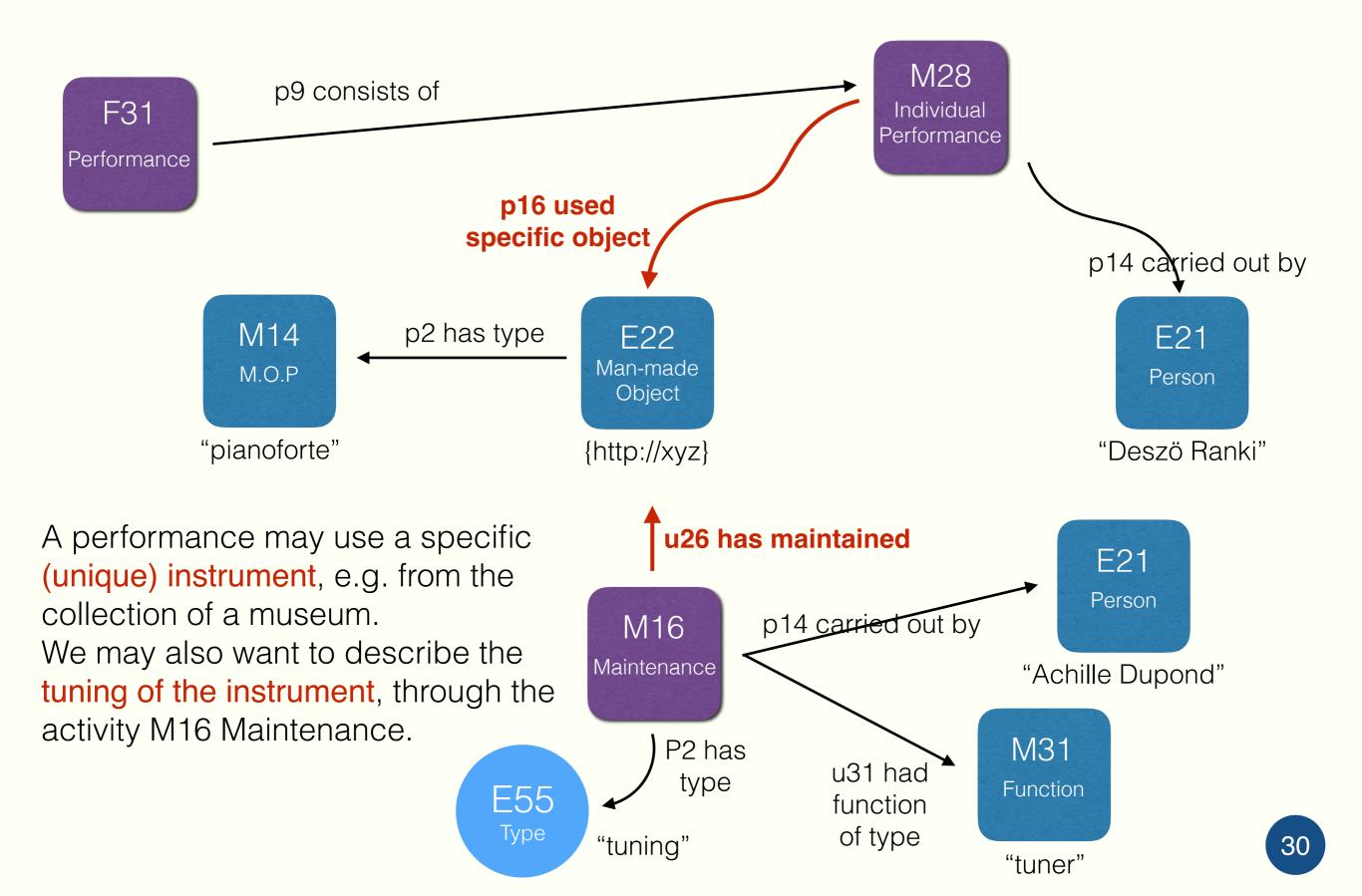


Complex Performances: Beethoven's Concerto #5

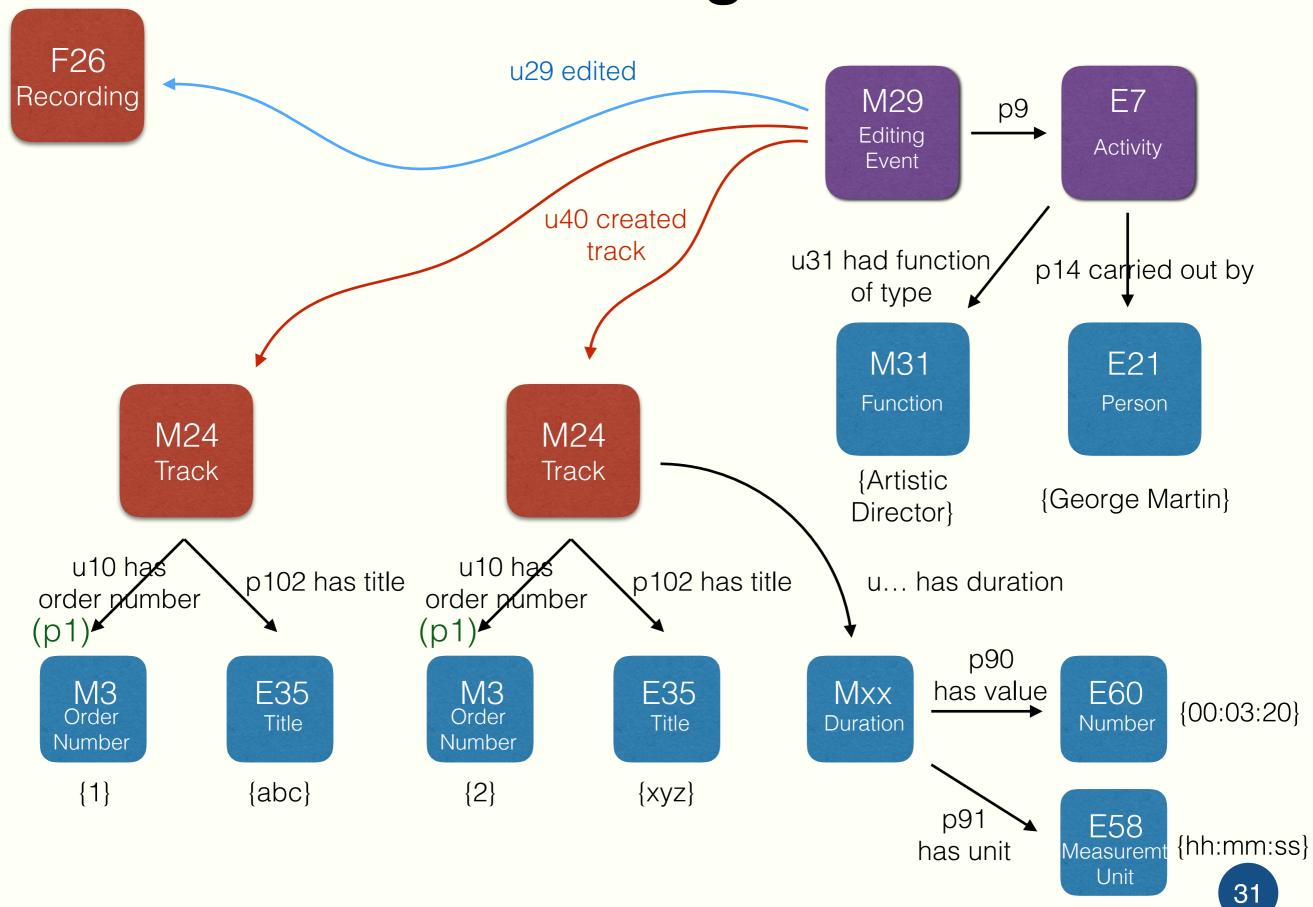




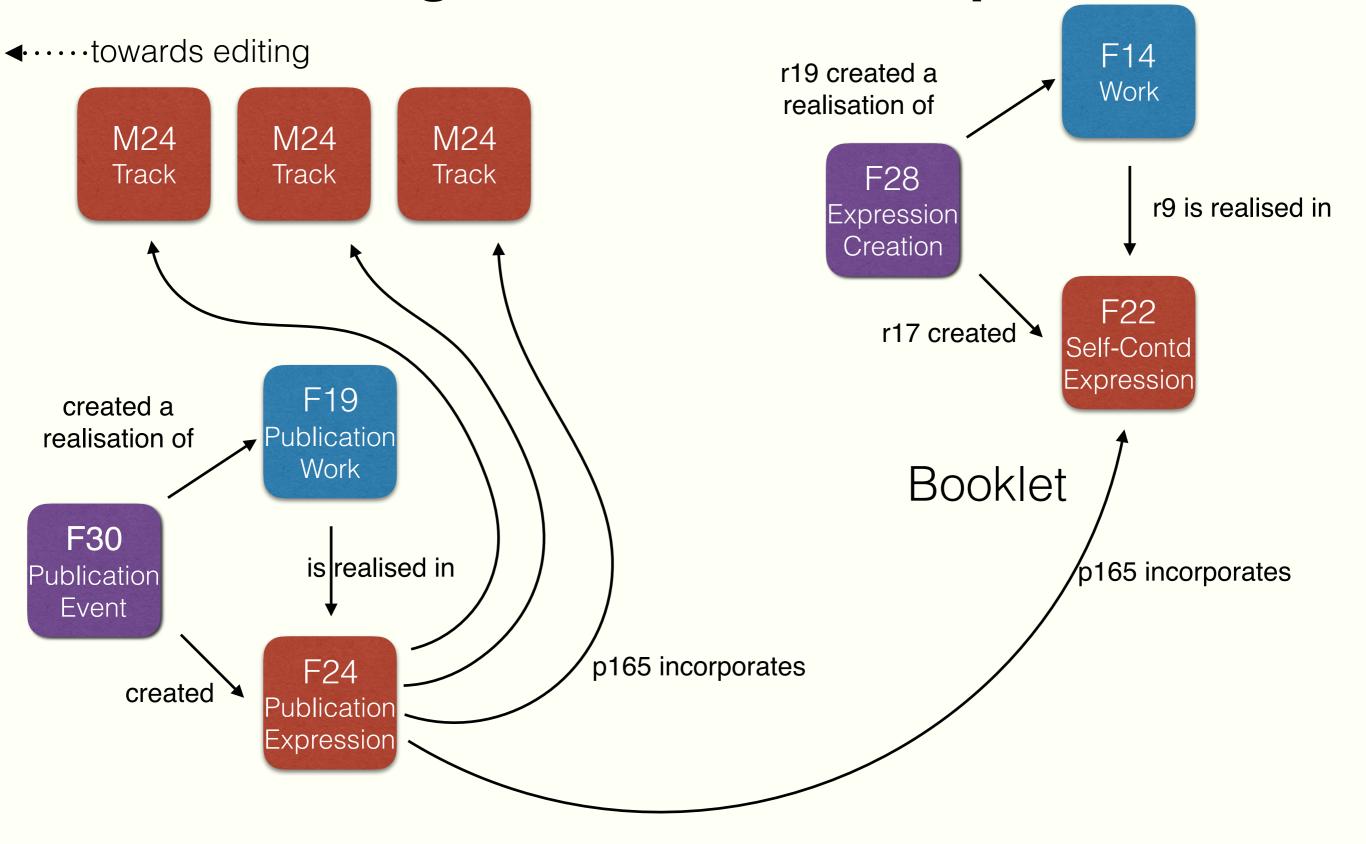
Specific Instrument, Maintenance



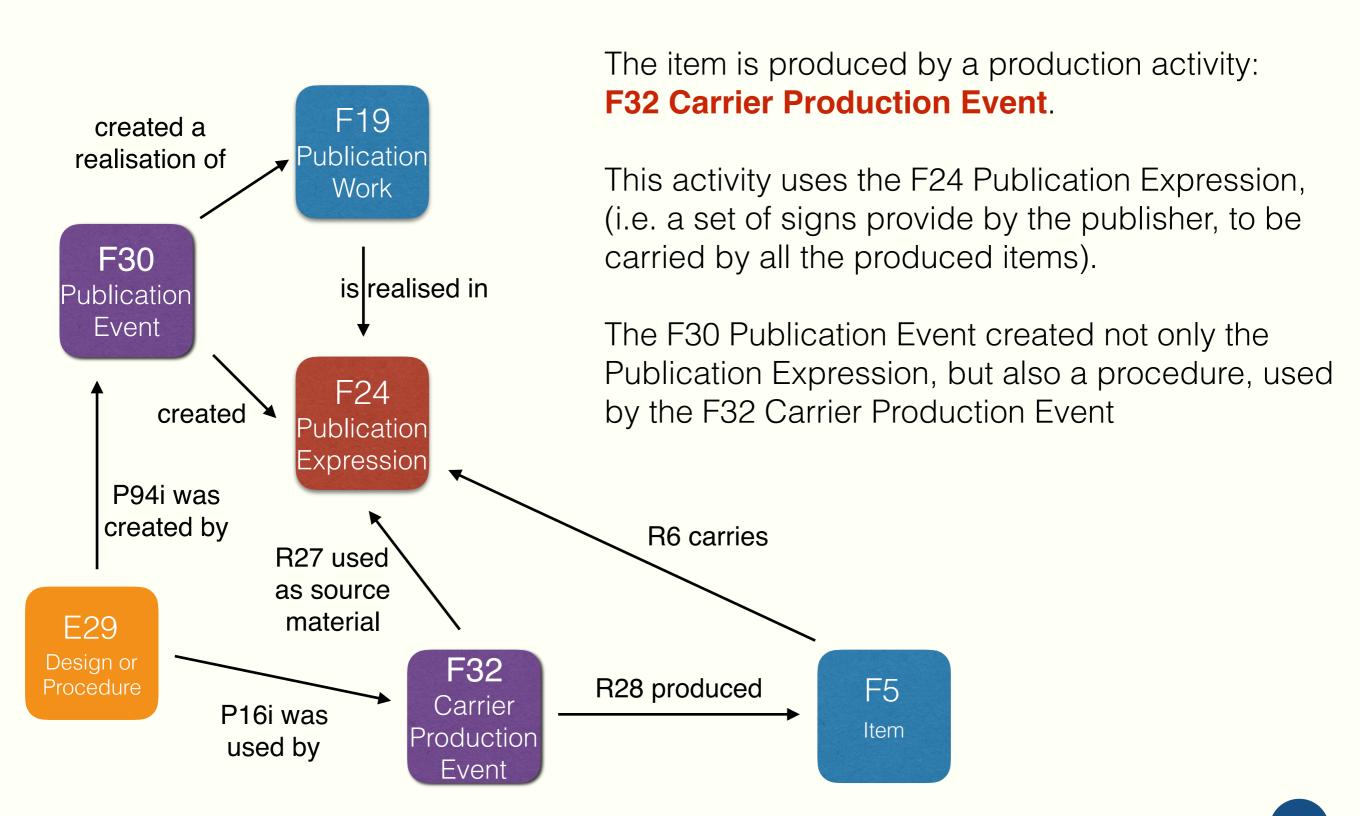
Editing



Publishing, 1: Publication expression



Publishing, 2: Item



All together now: "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt"



