



SWISS  base

Metadata Guide for Linguistics Data

Metadata documentation

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Preamble: This guide provides a description of the linguistics-specific metadata fields which describe the dataset and data files.

- > Please note the input rules to enter metadata in the third column.
- > Examples can be found in the description column and under examples.

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1. RESOURCE METADATA

Field name EN	Description EN	Input rule	Examples
Resource type	The Resource type describes the main focus of the dataset. Choose the value, that describes the resource best.	n/a	"Corpus"
Resource description	Description of the resource/dataset	n/a	n/a
Keywords	Keywords to classify the resource	Comma separated	Keyword1, keyword group 2, Keyword3
<i>Participants</i>	<i>Metadata about the participants</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Participants.Number of persons	Number participants in the research	n/a	12
Participants.Gender	Gender of the participants	n/a	Female
Participants.Age range (Start)	Start of the age range of the participants	n/a	24
Participants.Age range (End)	End of the age range of the participants	n/a	40
Participants.Birthdates	Birthdates of the participants	Comma separated; - Single: XXXX - Range: XXXX-XXXX - Before: before XXXX - After: after XXXX	1980-2000, before 1990

1.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name EN	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
Resource type	Corpus	For data that can be considered text, speech, video, multimodal/multimedia corpus
Resource type	Experimental resource	Neurolinguistic, Sociolinguistic etc.
Resource type	Computational resource	Language Models
Resource type	Lexical/Conceptual resource	Lexica, ontologies, dictionaries, word lists
Resource type	Language description	e.g. Grammers
Resource type	Other	n/a
Participants.Number of persons	n/a	n/a
Gender	Male	n/a
Gender	Female	n/a
Gender	Mixed	n/a
Gender	Other	n/a
Gender	Unknown	n/a
Age range (Start)	n/a	n/a

Age range (End)	n/a	n/a
Age average	n/a	n/a

2. LANGUAGE METADATA (TO ADD ONE BLOCK IS MANDATORY)

Field name EN	Description EN	Input rule	Examples
Reference path	<p>Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases.</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): /</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews</p>	<p>- Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): /</p> <p>- Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder</p>	/media/audio/interviews/
Language Name	The name of the language can be chosen of a controlled list. Format of the List is: ISO Code - Language Name	n/a	Portuguese

Linguality Type	The linguality type defines whether a data collection/resource/speaker is monolingual, bilingual or multilingual. If a resource is bilingual or multilingual, you can add for the other language(s) an additional language metadata block.	n/a	monolingual
Country	The country to which the language resource refers.	n/a	Portugal
Language variety name	The Language variety name is a variety of a language. E.g. If Portuguese is chosen as the Language Name, a possible variety name is e.g. Miguelense (for the Portuguese language variety that is spoken on S. Miguel/Açores.)	n/a	Miguelense
Language variety type	The language variety type defines if the language of the described resource is a dialect, jargon or other.	n/a	dialect
Language status	The language status describes the actual status of a language: Ancient, Constructed, Extinct, Genetic, "Genetic, Ancient", Genetic-like, Geographic, Historical, Living, Special E.g. Portuguese is living language while Latin is a extinct/historical/ancient language	n/a	Living

Modality type	The modality type refers to the manifestation/utterance of the language. E.g. body gesture, facial expression, voice, combination of modalities, sign language, spoken language, written language, other	n/a	spoken language
Naturality	The naturality refers to, how the language utterance/the modality type came into being, e.g. assisted, elicited, natural, planned, prompted, read speech, semi planned, spontaneous, other	n/a	natural

2.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name EN	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
Language Name	n/a	Format of the list is: ISO Code - Language Name
Linguality Type	monolingual	Resource or speaker of one language
Linguality Type	bilingual	Resource or speaker of two languages
Linguality Type	multilingual	Resource or speaker of three or more languages
Linguality Type	other	n/a
Linguality Type	not applicable	n/a

Country	n/a	n/a
Language variety type	dialect	Regional variety of a language expressed by different pronunciation, grammar and/or vocabulary
Language variety type	jargon	Social variety of a language expressed by a specific social group that is defined by profession, standing and/or milieu.
Language variety type	other	n/a
Language variety type	not applicable	n/a
Language status	Ancient	Examples for Ancient languages are Etruscan, Latin, Gothic and Hittite. The term covers a language that is not any longer in use but is documented.
Language status	Constructed	An example for constructed languages is Esperanto. The term covers a language that is created and constructed on purpose.
Language status	Extinct	Examples of extinct languages are Samaritan Aramaic and Tupí. These languages are not any longer spoken.
Language status	Genetic	An example for a genetic language unit is South Slavic languages. Most of the time the genetic languages term covers a group of languages (here Serbian Bosnian etc. are covered by the term).
Language status	Genetic, Ancient	An example for a genetic, ancient language is Prakrit. The term covers a group of ancient languages (here a group of vernacular Middle Indo-Aryan languages).

Language status	Genetic-like	An example for genetic-like languages is Portuguese-based creoles and pidgins.
Language status	Geographic	The term covers a group of languages which are bound by their common geographical location. An example for a geographic language is Caucasian languages.
Language status	Historical	An example for a historical language is Anglo-Norman.
Language status	Living	A language that is still in use by a community.
Language status	Special	Remark: Not in use according to ISO database (field will be deleted)
Language status	other	n/a
Language status	not applicable	n/a
Modality type	body gesture	The term covers non-verbal communication expressed by a body part.
Modality type	facial expression	The term covers non-verbal communication by a facial expressions
Modality type	voice	The term covers any involvement of the voice. If the focus is on spoken language rather than on any other form of voice, please choose spoken language.
Modality type	combination of modalities	The term covers a combination of modalities named in this list.
Modality type	sign language	The term covers communication expressed by sign languages.
Modality type	spoken language	The term covers communication expressed in spoken form.

Modality type	written language	The term covers communication expressed in written form.
Modality type	other	n/a
Modality type	not applicable	n/a
Naturality	assisted	n/a
Naturality	elicited	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was stimulated, evoked or educed (emotions, feelings, responses).
Naturality	natural	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was made in a natural way.
Naturality	planned	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was planned and supposed to be uttered.
Naturality	prompted	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was led towards a specific answer.
Naturality	read speech	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was made by reading a text.
Naturality	semi planned	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was semi planned, and semi spontaneous.
Naturality	spontaneous	The term covers a situation in which an utterance was made spontaneously.
Naturality	other	n/a

Naturality	not applicable	n/a
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3. ANNOTATION METADATA

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases. E.g., if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): / E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): / - Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g., /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder 	/media/audio/annotations
Annotation type	Specifies the annotation type applied in the resource, or the annotation type a tool/service requires or produces as an output	n/a	lemmatization
Annotation tiers	n/a	n/a	interval

Annotation format	The file format in which data annotation was implemented. E.g. application/xml+tei	- Please use Mime/Media types if possible in accordance to this list: https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/media-types.xhtml - if no mime/media typ is available, please use the full name of the format and specify the commonly used abbreviation in brackets: Format Name (Abbr)	application/xml+tei
Controlled Vocabulary	The controlled vocabulary or tag set that was used for annotation. E.g. Stuttgart-Tübingen-Tagset (STTS)	Please use the full name of the controlled vocabular or tag set, and specify the commonly used abbreviation in brackets: Name of the Tag set (Abbr), Name of the controlled vocabulary (Abbr)	Stuttgart-Tübingen-Tagset (STTS)

4. AUDIO METADATA

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases. E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): /	- Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): / - Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a /	/media/audio/music

	E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews	in the end of the path: /sub- folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub- folder/sub-sub-folder	
Audio genre	The genre contains classifications of the resource content: E.g. Traditional folk song, political speech	Short meaningful description, max. 10 words	Traditional folk song
Codec	Indication of the encoding method, how the audio signals were converted for storage. E.g. flac	n/a	flac
Media type	Standardised naming of the file format, a media type, e.g. audio/mpeg	n/a	audio/mpeg
Duration	The duration of the resource in HH:MM:SS	HH:MM:SS	00:53:04
Duration of effective speech	The duration of the effective speech, the duration without interruptions, pauses etc. in HH:MM:SS	HH:MM:SS	00:40:10

4.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name EN	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
Codec	FLAC	Free Lossless Audio Codec, supported containers are MP4, Ogg, FLAC

Codec	SHN	Shorten (SHN) a lossless audio compression, is no longer developed
Codec	MP3	MPEG-1 Audio Layer III, supported containers: MP4, ADTS, MPEG, 3GP; MPEG-1 Audio Layer III stored in a MPEG container without video tracks, to this is normally referred as MP3.
Codec	Vorbis	Vorbis, supported containers are WebM, Ogg
Codec	ATRAC	Adaptive Transform Acoustic Coding, audio compression algorithm by Sony, it is not any longer developed.
Codec	AAC	Advanced Audio Coding, supported containers: MP4, ADTS, 3GP
Codec	MPEG	Supported Containers are MPEG-1 and MPEG-2
Codec	RealAudio	Codec family for RealAudio files
Codec	ALAC	Apple Lossless Audio Codec, supported Containers: MP4, QuickTime (MOV)

Codec	AMR	Adaptive Multi-Rate, supported containers are 3GP
Codec	Opus	Opus, supported container formats are WebM, MP4, Ogg
Codec	PCM	Raw Pulse Code Modulation Audio as Wave, SND, AU or OGG)
Codec	other	n/a
Media type	audio/mid	Musical Instrument Digital Interface; File extensions are normally .mid or .rmi
Media type	audio/mp4	MP4 Audio Media type, file extension is normally .mp4
Media type	audio/mpeg	The usual file extension for this is normally .mp3
Media type	audio/vnd.wave; audio/x-wav; audio/wav; audio/wave	The usual file extension for this is normally .wav
Media type	audio/x-aiff	File extensions for this are normally .aif, .aifc or .aiff
Media type	audio/vnd.rn-realaudio	File extensions for this are normally .ra or .ram
Media type	audio/ogg	File extensions for this is normally .ogg. Ogg can contain different audio streams / codecs in Vorbis, Opus, FLAC or PCM.

Media type	audio/vorbis	File extensions for this is normally .ogg. Vorbis is often used in combination with ogg-container. Codecs are in line with audio/ogg.
Media type	audio/basic	File extensions for this are normally .snd or .au
Media type	audio/x-flac	File extension for this is normally .flac
Media type	other	n/a

5. TEXT METADATA

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases. E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): / E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): / - Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder 	/media/transcripts
Media type	Standardised naming of the file format, a media type, e.g. text/xml	n/a	text/xml

Character Encoding	Character set used to encode the text resource, e.g. UTF-8	n/a	UTF-8
Provenience/derivation	The origin of the text. Is it a derivation, e.g. a transcript, or is it e.g. original written speech.	Short meaningful description, max. 10 words	Transcribed folk song
Text genre	The genre contains classifications of the resource content: E.g. Folk song about local customs	Short meaningful description, max. 10 words	Folk song about local customs

5.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
EN		
Media type	text/csv	Media type for Comma Separated Values, file extension is normally .csv
Media type	text/html	Media type for HTML based documents, file extension is normally .html
Media type	text/plain	Media type for plain text documents, file extension is normally .txt
Media type	text/sgml	Media type for Standardized Generalized Markup Language, file extension is normally .sgml
Media type	text/tab-separated-values	Media type for tab separated values, file extension is normally .tsv

Media type	text/turtle	Media type for Terse RDF Triple Language files, file extension is normally .ttl
Media type	application/vnd.xmi+xml	Media type for XML Metadata Interchange files, file extension is normally .xmi
Media type	text/xml; application/xml	Media type for XML documents
Media type	application/x.tmx+xml	Media type for Translation Memory eXchange, file extension is usually .tmx
Media type	application/x-xces+xml	Media type for X Corpus Encoding Standard
Media type	application/tei+xml	Media type for TEI files
Media type	application/rdf+xml	Media type for RDF files in XML
Media type	application/xhtml+xml	Media type for XHTML files
Media type	application/emma+xml	Media type for Extensible MultiModal Annotation markup language in XML
Media type	application/pls+xml	Media type for Pronunciation Lexicon Specification in XML
Media type	application/voicexml+xml	Media type for Voice Extensible Markup Language in XML
Media type	application/x-tex	Media type for TeX files
Media type	text/rtf; application/rtf	Media type for Rich Text Format documents, file extension is normally .rtf

Media type	application/x-latex	Media type for Latex source files
Media type	application/pdf	Media type for PDF
Media type	application/x-msaccess	Media type for MS Access databases
Media type	application/msword	Media type for old Microsoft Word documents, file extension is normally .doc
Media type	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document	Media type for Microsoft Word documents, file extension is normally .docx
Media type	application/vnd.ms-excel	Media type for old Microsoft Excel documents, file extension is normally .xls
Media type	application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.spreadsheetml.sheet	Media type for Microsoft Excel documents, file extension is normally .xlsx
Media type	other	n/a

6. VIDEO METADATA

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates.	- Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root	/participant-01/video/interviews

	<p>The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases.</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): /</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews</p>	<p>directory): /</p> <p>- Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder</p>	
Video genre	<p>The genre contains classifications of the resource content:</p> <p>E.g. Folk song about local customs in Galicia</p>	<p>Short meaningful description, max. 10 words</p>	<p>Folk song about local customs in Galicia</p>
Container format	<p>The container format, that contains the actual data in a encoded form, e.g. Matroska (MKV), Ogg, MP4</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Matroska (MKV)</p>
Media type	<p>Standardised naming of the file format, a media type, e.g. video/mp4</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>video/mp4</p>
Codec	<p>Indication of the encoding method, how the video/audio signals were converted for storage.</p> <p>E.g. mpeg-2</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>mpeg-2</p>
Resolution info	<p>The resolution of the video in pixels.</p> <p>E.g. 1280x720</p>	<p>Format: WIDTHxHEIGHT, in Pixels, no spaces before and after the x; x is the separator between WIDTH and HEIGHT</p>	<p>1280x720</p>
Frame rate (fps)	<p>Number of frames per second.</p>	<p>Number of frames per second.</p>	<p>30</p>

Duration	The duration of the resource in HH:MM:SS	HH:MM:SS	00:53:04
Duration of speech	The duration of the effective speech, the duration without interruptions, pauses etc. in HH:MM:SS	HH:MM:SS	00:40:10

6.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name EN	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
Container format	3GP	Third Generation Partnership, for lower bandwidth applications
Container format	ASF	Advances Systems Format
Container format	AVI	Audio Video Interleave
Container format	DVR-MS; WMV	Microsoft Digital Video Recording, the usual Media type is video/x-ms-wmv
Container format	FLV, F4V	Flash video
Container format	MKV	Matroska Container
Container format	MJ2, MJP2	Motion JPEG 2000, the associated Media type usually is video/mj2

Container format	QuickTime	Apple Quick Time Movie Container, this supports a broad list of codecs; please consult: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuickTime
Container format	MPEG-1/MPEG-2	MPEG Container; can contain MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 codec;
Container format	MPEG-4 (MP4)	MPEG-4 Container, supported Codecs are AVC (H.264), AV1, H.263, MPEG4 Part 2 Visual, VP9
Container format	Ogg	Multimedia container that can contain Theora, VP8, VP9 Codec.
Container format	WebM	Web Media container based on Matroska.
Container format	AVCHD	Can contain a H.264 video stream/codec
Container format	RM	Real Media Container, the associated Media type is normally application/vnd.rn-realmedia
Container format	other	n/a
Media type	video/mj2	Media type for Motion JPEG 2000 container; this normally has file extensions .mj2, .mjp2
Media type	video/jpeg2000	Video sequence in jpeg 2000 images (used for streaming)
Media type	video/mp4	The associated container normally is MPEG-4 (MP4), this usually has file extension .mp4

Media type	video/mpeg	The associated container is normally MPEG-1 oder MPEG-2
Media type	video/x-flv	Media type for Flash Video, file extensions might be .flv, .f4v, .f4p, .f4a, .f4b
Media type	video/x-msvideo; video/avi; video/msvideo	The associated container is normally AVI, the file extension is .avi.
Media type	video/x-ms-wmv	The usual file extension is .wmv, Windows Media Files, the container is normally DVR-MS
Media type	video/x-ms-asf; application/x-ms-asf	Used for video streaming (e.g. video meeting platforms), the associated container is usually ASF.
Media type	video/3gpp; video/3gpp2; video/3gp2	Media type that is often used on mobile devices (e.g. mobile phones).
Media type	video/x-matroska	The usual file extensions are .mkv, .mk3d, .mka, .mks
Media type	video/webm	Supported Codeces are AV1, VP8, VP9, the associated container is WebM.
Media type	video/quicktime	The usual file extension is .mov, .qt
Media type	video/ogg	The usual file extensions are .ogg, .oga, .ogv, .ogx
Media type	application/vnd.rn-realmedia; video/x-pn-realvideo	Media type for real media videos

Media type	other	n/a
Codec	AV1	A0 Media Video 1 Codec, possible containers are MP4, WebM
Codec	H.264	Advanced Video Coding, possible containers are 3GP, MP4. The default Codec for MP4s.
Codec	H.263	H.263 video codec, possible containers are 3GP
Codec	H.265 (HEVC)	High Efficiency Video Coding, possible container is MP4
Codec	MP4V-ES	MPEG-4 Video Elemental Stream, possible containers are 3GP, MP4
Codec	MPEG-1	MPEG-1 Part 2 Visual, possible containers are MPEG, QuickTime
Codec	MPEG-2	MPEG-2 Part 2 Visual, possible containers are MP4, MPEG, QuickTime
Codec	Theora	Theora, possible container is Ogg
Codec	VP8	Video Processor 8, possible containers are 3GP, Ogg, WebM
Codec	VP9	Video Processor 9, possible containers are MP4, Ogg, WebM

Codec	other	n/a
Frame rate	n/a	n/a

7. IMAGE METADATA

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	<p>Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases.</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): /</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /media/audio/interviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): / - Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder 	/media/images
Image genre	<p>The genre contains classifications of the resource content:</p> <p>E.g. Photographs taken in Galician villages</p>	Short meaningful description, max. 10 words	Travel
Type of image content	<p>Description of the image content.</p> <p>E.g. Sign posts</p>	Short meaningful description, max. 10 words	Sign posts

Compression	If the image is compressed or not compressed. E.g. Lossless compression	n/a	Lossy compression
Media type	Standardised naming of the file format, a media type. E.g. image/png	n/a	image/png
Raster or vector graphics	Indicates if images are raster or vector images. Typically, JPEG, GIF, BMP and TIFF are raster graphics, while SVG and AI (Adobe Illustrator) are vector graphic formats.	n/a	Raster
Resolution info	The resolution of the image in pixels. E.g. 890x720	Format: WIDTHxHEIGHT, in Pixels, no spaces before and after the x; x is the separator between WIDTH and HEIGHT	890x720

7.1 Controlled Vocabulary

Field name EN	Controlled Vocabulary Values	Description
Compression	Lossless compression	Lossless compression uses that can restore the original data. Some file formats allow data stored with lossless or lossy compression. Lossless compression can be applied by JPEG 2000, PNG, GIF and TIFF

Compression	Lossy compression	Lossy compression results in not restorable data loss and in smaller image sizes. Typically, JPEG uses lossy compression.
Media type	image/bmp	Bitmap image format
Media type	image/gif	Graphics Interchange format
Media type	image/jpeg	JPEG
Media type	image/png	Portable Network Graphics
Media type	image/svg+xml	Scalable Vector Graphics
Media type	image/tiff	Tagged Image File Format
Media type	image/jp2	JPEG 2000
Media type	image/dicom-rle	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine with Run Length Encoding Compression
Media type	application/dicom	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine Media type for DICOM structures with index of files (DICOMDIR)
Media type	application/dicom+json	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine Media type for bulk data including JSON to encode DICOM objects and image data and metadata

Media type	application/dicom+xml	Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine Media type for bulk data including XML to encode DICOM objects and image data and metadata
Media type	other	n/a
Raster or vector graphics	Raster	Raster (Bitmap) if graphical information is stored in pixels that are arranged in raster.
Raster or vector graphics	Vector	Vector if graphical information is calculated with algorithms.

8. TOOLS

Field name EN	Description	Input rules	Examples
Reference path	<p>Path to the whole corpus/data collection or to a subfolder of it to which the metadata relates. The path needs to be entered manually, this will be changed in later releases.</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to the whole collection, enter a slash (root of the collection): /</p> <p>E.g. if metadata relates to a subfolder: /sub-folder</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Please use the following syntax to refer to the whole resource (root directory): / - Please use the following syntax to refer to a sub-folder of the resource, do not add a / in the end of the path: /sub-folder to refer to "sub-folder", to refer to a folder deeper in the resource e.g. /sub-folder/sub-sub-folder 	/annotations

Software	The Software used to generate, process, or annotate the data. E.g. EUDICO Linguistic Annotator (ELAN)	Please use the common designation of the Software and the abbreviation in brackets: Software name (Abbr)	EUDICO Linguistic Annotator (ELAN)
Software role	The role of the software that was used for data annotation. E.g. Audio capture, transcription	Please use a list of maximal five key words to describe the role of the software tool: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3, Keyword 4, Keyword 5	Audio capture, transcription
Description	Description of the Software as free text.	Free text	n/a