SKOS for an Integrated Vocabulary Structure

**Introducing CCT**

**Chinese Classified Thesaurus**

1. **CCT Vocabulary**
   - a collected effort led by the National Library of China
   - an integration of the national standards Chinese Library Classification (CLC) and Chinese Thesaurus (CT)
   - a manually created mapping product, providing for each of the classes the corresponding thesaurus terms, and vice versa

2. **CCT Format**
   - a combination of SKOS for enumerative Classification Systems

3. **Current CCT Online Interface**

**SKOS for [enumerative] Classification Systems**

**Beyond (thesauri), there are issues:**

1. **The order of main classes/ schedules**
   - Use `skos:OrderedCollection` to include main classes and used `skos:memberList` to show the member in an order.

2. **Alternative classification notations**
   - e.g., environmental biology
     - Preferred class: X17

**SKOS for Mapped Vocabularies**

**Option 1: CCT as a mapping result**

- Advantages:
  - Semantic relationships are clear
  - Avoids semantic conflicts in applications

- Disadvantages:
  - Complicated
  - Time-consuming

**Option 2: CCT as a new vocabulary**

**Advantages:**
- Treat newly coordinated terms and notations as labels of concepts. (They did not exist in the original source vocabulary.)

**Other issues:**
- synthesized numbers (and terms)
- the add or divide like numbers
  - i.e., classification number constructed by adding numbers from other parts of the schedule, from a table, or by basing it on a pattern defined in another part of the schedule.
- parallel schedules
  - e.g., the 'law' class has two parallel schedules.
  - faceted scheme features
    - e.g., the 'bridges' class has three facets; subgroups are listed under node labels.

**Acknowledgements**

This research is the result of collaboration with the Editorial Office of Chinese Library Classification at the National Library of China, especially Dongbo Wang and Shuqing Bu.