Glossary of acronyms used in Digital Humanities

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API: Application Programming Interface (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/API)

AR: Augmented Reality (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augmented_reality)

Blender 2.8: Blender is a free and open-source 3D computer software tool set (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blender_(software))

CIDOC-CRM: CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model provides an extensible ontology for concepts and information in cultural heritage and museum documentation (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIDOC_Conceptual_Reference_Model)

CMS: Content Management System, a system for managing content and providing it in various formats (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content_management_system)

CSV: Comma-Separated Values, a file format and extension (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comma-separated_values)

DB: Database, an organized collection of data on a computer system (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Database)

DH journals (https://dhjournals.github.io/list/)

ERC: European Research Council, is a public body for funding of scientific and technological research conducted within European Union and was established by the European Commission in 2007 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Research_Council)

ETL: Extract/Transform/Load, a data processing concept (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extract,_transform,_load)

EVT: Edition Visualization Technology is a light-weight, open source tool specifically designed to create digital editions from TEI XML-encoded texts, freeing the scholar from the burden of web programming and enabling the final user to browse, explore and study digital editions by means of a user-friendly interface. EVT 1 is suitable for diplomatic editions, EVT 2 supports critical editions and will be further developed to include all features available in the previous version. Since it is distributed as open-source software, EVT can be used at no cost and adapted to project-specific goals (https://eadh.org/projects/evt-edition-visualization-technology).

EEVEE: is a real-time PBR renderer included in Blender from version 2.8 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blender_(software)#EEVEE)

FAIR: are data which meet the principles of
Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reuse of digital assets
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FAIR_data)

FITS: Flexible Image Transport System, is an open standard defining a digital file format useful for storage, transmission and processing of data: formatted as multi-dimensional arrays (for example a 2D image), or tables
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FITS)

GIS: Geographic Information System, is a type of database containing geographic data (that is, descriptions of phenomena for which location is relevant), combined with software tools for managing, analyzing and visualizing those data
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_information_system)

HBIM: Heritage Building Information Modeling, is a process supported by various tools, technologies and contracts involving the generation and management of digital representations of physical and functional characteristics of places
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Building_information_modeling)

HGIS: Historical Geographic Information System, is a geographic information system that may display, store and analyze data of past geographies and track changes in time. It can be regarded as a tool for historical geography
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_geographic_information_system)

HiCO: Historical Context Ontology, is an OWL 2 DL ontology developed for representing the context of a claim. In particular, it addresses features characterising hermeneutical activities performed by scholars while generating new information (i.e. an interpretation act) (http://purl.org/emmedi/hico)

HSC: Hardware & Software Consultants

HTML: HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML)

ICOM: International Council of Museums, founded in 1946, is a non-governmental organization dedicated to museums, maintaining formal relations with UNESCO and having a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Council_of_Museums)

IOT: Internet Of Things, connecting everyday objects to the internet
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IOT)

IIIF: International Image Interoperability Framework, (pronounced 'triple-I-eff') defines several application programming interfaces that provide a standardised method of describing and delivering images over the web, as well as "presentation-based metadata" (that is, structural metadata) about structured sequences of images (https://iiif.io/)
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Image_Interoperability_Framework)

JSON: JavaScript Object Notation, is an open standard file format and data interchange format that uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects consisting of attribute-value pairs and arrays (or other serializable values).

LED: Listening Experience Database, isn open and freely searchable database that brings together a mass of data about people's experiences of listening to music of all kinds, in any historical period and any culture (https://www.listeningexperience.org).

Linked Data for TEI, is a Digital Humanities tool for generating linked open data (LOD) from TEI-encoded texts and is accessible at (LIFT, https://projects.dharc.unibo.it/lift/)

LOD: Linked Open Data, are linked data that are open data. Tim Berners-Lee gives the clearest definition of linked open data in differentiation with linked data: Linked Open Data (LOD) is Linked Data which is released under an open license, which does not impede its reuse for free (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linked_data#Linked_open_data)

LO(U)D: Linked Open Usable Data (a model, designed to work across many museums and to enable functional applications cfr. Linked.Art & Vocabularies: Linked Open Usable Data: https://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/newbury_sanderson_itwg_2017.pdf)

MythLOD: (https://dharc-org.github.io/mythlod/)

Omeka S: is a next-generation web publishing platform for institutions interested in connecting digital cultural heritage collections with other resources (https://omeka.org/s/)

OCR: Optical Character Recognition, is the conversion of images of text into characters (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Optical_character_recognition)

OpenAIRE-Nexus: brings in Europe, EOSC and the world a set of services to implement and accelerate Open Science (https://www.openaire.eu/openaire-nexus-project)

OpenCitations: established in 2010, is a project aiming to publish open bibliographic citation information in RDF. It produces the "OpenCitations Corpus" citation database in the process (https://opencitations.net; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenCitations)

Python library: is a collection of related modules. It contains bundles of code that can be used repeatedly in different programs (https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/libraries-in-python/)

QGIS: Quantum Geographic Information System, is a free open-source cross-platform desktop geographic information system (GIS) application that supports viewing, editing, printing, and analysis of geospatial data (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QGIS)

RDF: Resource Description Framework, is a World Wide Web consortium (W3C) standard originally designed as a data model for metadata (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource_Description_Framework)

SDK: software development kit, is a collection of software development tools in one installable package (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_development_kit)

SPARQL: SPARQL Protocol is an RDF Query Language — that is, a semantic query language for databases — able to retrieve and manipulate data stored in Resource Description Framework format.

SPICE, Social Cohesion, Participation and Inclusion through Cultural Engagement, is a EU-funded project which aims to foster diverse participation in the cultural heritage domain via citizen curation, where citizen groups will share and compare their interpretations of cultural objects with other groups (https://spice-h2020.eu/; https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/870811)

TEI: Text Encoding Initiative, a consortium that develops standards for digital texts (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_Encoding_Initiative)

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier, is a unique sequence of characters that identifies a logical or physical resource used by web technologies (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uniform_Resource_Identifier)

VIAF: Virtual International Authority File, is an international authority file. It is a joint project of several national libraries and operated by the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_International_Authority_File)

VR: Virtual Reality, is a simulated experience that employs pose tracking and 3D near-eye displays to give the user an immersive feel of a virtual world (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_reality)

VRE: Virtual Research Environment, or virtual laboratory is an online system helping researchers collaborate (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_research_environment)

XML: eXtensible Markup Language, is a Markup Language and file format for storing, transmitting, and reconstructing arbitrary data (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML)

XR: extended reality experience, is a catch-all to refer to augmented reality and virtual reality. Sometimes the acronym 'XR' is used in place.

Zeri and LODE, is a project that stems from a joint venture between the Federico Zeri Foundation and a team of ICT and digital humanities experts from Bologna (http://data.fondazionezeri.unibo.it/)

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