

I. Organise your data
into sets.



Express subsets as subsidiary resources, but keep the canonical item URIs at close to the top level as is reasonable.

You might wish to think about organising these hierarchies around conceptual classes: e.g., ! "#\$%&' (), ! *++ ,), ! -' "&().

Publish documents at the root dataset URIs which describe the sets.

Include information about URI patterns, endpoints, and links to example resources and subsets.

The document is the dataset: e.g., `!%$(.)` is an instance of `/%012"$") ($`.

III. Make discovery easy.

If you can, publish a dataset description at your site root and at

Where subsets are organised around classes, describe them using `/+%01&' ")) = " # $ % $ % + 6` and `/+%01&' "))` if you can.

Otherwise, use `/+%01) ; *) ($` to reference them.

In subsets, link back to the parent using `/+%01%62" $" > ($`.

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Where you include depictions of items, try to describe those image resources — the MIME types, and dimensions (using `` and ``).

Rights matter! Include copyright and licensing information in the dataset descriptions.

Publish rights information for both the data in the documents and (where applicable) the things described by those documents.

The DMCI Metadata Terms schema includes predicates to aid this, and for many sets the Creative Commons ontology may also be useful.

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<http://vocab.deri.ie/void>

Vocabulary of Interlinked Datasets (VoID)

<http://vocab.deri.ie/void/autodiscovery>

VoID Autodiscovery via a RFC5785 ! 4(' ' 5, 6+46
resource.

<http://purl.org/NET/mediatypes>

Linked data for MIME types (for use with
0&\$17+#. "\$)

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>

DCMI Metadata Terms

<http://www.w3.org/2003/12/exif/>

Exif RDF Schema

<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-terms/>

DCMI Metadata Terms

<http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/>

Basic geo (WGS84 lat/long) Vocabulary

