

LGBTQ+ Linked Open Vocabulary FIP

Organization	GO FAIR
Created by	Shuai Wang (shuai.wang.vu@gmail.com)
Based on	FIP Wizard 3, 3.0.17 (gofair:fip-wizard-3:3.0.17)
Project Phase	Defining FAIR Implementation Profile
Project Tags	Type: FIP
Created at	09 Oct 2023

I. About

Questions

No questions

II. Declare your FAIR Implementation Community

Questions

1

Select your FAIR Implementation Community



LGBTQ+ Linked Open Vocabulary Community

The LGBTQ+ Linked Open Vocabulary Community consists of researcher, librarians, linguistics experts that are contributing to the development and use of vocabularies such as Homosaurus, QLIT, etc. The community is centered around the Homosaurus project.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAOGUK-HzDHdTUPVG9tJXEjnG_p1mkqOyIWUi10xf11_8#LGBTQVoc

2

Who is the Community Data Steward?



0000-0002-1261-9930

3

Specify the start date for the validity of the FIP



2023-07-01

4

Specify the end date for the validity of the FIP



2055-01-01

III. Declarations for Findability

Questions

1

Declaration F1 Metadata: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DOI | Digital Object Identifier



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to

the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK_6cRI#DOI

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ DOI is used in the community

2

Declaration F1 Data: What globally unique, persistent, resolvable identifier service do you use for datasets?

- ✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DOI | Digital Object Identifier



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features. The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5XqbL2ZujNz1vgwK_6cRI#DOI

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

3

Declaration F2: What metadata schema do you use for findability?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data

MARC (MACHINE-Readable Cataloging) standards are a set of digital formats for the description of items catalogued by libraries, such as books. MARC 21 was designed to redefine the original MARC record format for the 21st century and to make it more accessible to the international community. MARC 21 is a result of the combination of the United States and Canadian MARC formats (USMARC and CAN/MARC).

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAnzko_TgZ7aI884gMfVpfPQEKoR34jIVV-khLUA9jjU#MARC21

3.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ b. Currently in use, but is planned to be replaced in the future

3.b.1.a.2.b.1

Select the replacement FAIR Enabling Resource



BIBFRAME 2.0

BIBFRAME (Bibliographic Framework) is an initiative to evolve bibliographic description standards to a linked data model, in order to make bibliographic information more useful both within and outside the library community. Some communities use BIBFRAME instead of MARC21.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAuBubbociYvNsqiHudoQ6bt3RSPMBpgBB-I5Ep_VLJ0s#BIBFRAME

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ We're indexing through Libris, the Swedish national library catalogue, which is based on BIBFRAME 2.0.

4

Declaration F3: What is the schema that links the persistent identifiers of your data to the metadata description?

- ✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

4.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DOI | Digital Object Identifier



The digital object identifier (DOI) system originated in a joint initiative of three trade associations in the publishing industry (International Publishers Association; International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers; Association of American Publishers). The system was announced at the Frankfurt Book Fair 1997. The International DOI Foundation (IDF) was created to develop and manage the DOI system, also in 1997. The DOI system was adopted as International Standard ISO 26324 in 2012. The DOI system implements the Handle System and adds a number of new features.

The DOI system provides an infrastructure for persistent unique identification of objects of any type. The DOI system is designed to work over the Internet. A DOI name is permanently assigned to an object to provide a resolvable persistent network link to current information about that object, including where the object, or information about it, can be found on the Internet. While information about an object can change over time, its DOI name will not change. A DOI name can be resolved within the DOI system to values of one or more types of data relating to the object identified by that DOI name, such as a URL, an e-mail address, other identifiers and descriptive metadata. The DOI system enables the construction of automated services and transactions. Applications of the DOI system include but are not limited to managing information and documentation location and access; managing metadata; facilitating electronic transactions; persistent unique identification of any form of any data; and commercial and non-commercial transactions. The content of an object associated with a DOI name is described unambiguously by DOI metadata, based on a structured extensible data model that enables the object to be associated with metadata of any desired degree of precision and granularity to support description and services. The data model supports interoperability between DOI applications. The scope of the DOI system is not defined by reference to the type of content (format, etc.) of the referent, but by reference to the functionalities it provides and the context of use. The DOI system provides, within networks of DOI applications, for unique identification, persistence, resolution, metadata and semantic interoperability.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAnAWGdel_1GGmDAqv-vZjby5Xqbl2ZujNz1vgwK_6cRI#DOI

4.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

5

Declaration F4 Metadata: Which service do you use to publish your metadata records?

- ✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

5.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

6

Declaration F4 Datasets: Which service do you use to publish your datasets?

✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

6.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

IV. Declarations for Accessibility

Questions

1

Declaration A1.1 Metadata: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



REST | Representational state transfer



REST defines a set of constraints for how the architecture of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia system, such as the Web, should behave.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAszH6IU-Zc3UO7MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST>

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

1.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure



Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS

1.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2

Declaration A1.1 Datasets: Which standardized communication protocol do you use for datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



REST | Representational state transfer 

REST defines a set of constraints for how the architecture of an Internet-scale distributed hypermedia system, such as the Web, should behave.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAszH6IU-Zc3UO7MHPKj1Lb0dmMmaTJrRvQ0jqpXMyFY4#REST>

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure



Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAF1ANn-BCFop0OBMOC7S8NtG0y_xYhRX4tAu37XZVCo0#HTTPS

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:



- a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

3

Declaration A1.2 Metadata: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for metadata records?



- a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

3.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

4

Declaration A1.2 Datasets: Which authentication & authorisation service do you use for datasets?

✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

4.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

5

Declaration A2: What metadata preservation policy do you use?

✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

5.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

V. Declarations for Interoperability

Questions

1

Declaration I1 Metadata: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperation) do you use for metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

1.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

1.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



JSON-LD | JavaScript Object Notation for Linking Data



JSON-LD is a JSON-based format to serialize Linked Data. The syntax is designed to easily integrate into deployed systems that already use JSON, and provides a smooth upgrade path from JSON to JSON-LD. It is primarily intended to be a way to use Linked Data in Web-based programming environments, to build interoperable Web services, and to store Linked Data in JSON-based storage engines. JSON-LD is a concrete RDF syntax. A JSON-LD document is both an RDF document and a JSON document and correspondingly represents an instance of an RDF data model. However, JSON-LD also extends the RDF data model to optionally allow JSON-LD to serialize generalized RDF Datasets.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAQKjgd7Ug9xSo4J0REW_AHGOJyaF9-ydj60nunqQ0qVg#JSON-LD

1.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ JSON-LD is being used in the community.

1.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



RDF | Resource Description Framework

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAutRQwoS4d5eLq7eBV1xsnWZ2spDYH4xfhhRzOxSZdhs#RDF>

1.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

1.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



RDFS | Resource Description Framework Schema

RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeS-rPY0vbF6INF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS>

1.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ This data format is used for the representation of data.

1.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



N-Triples format

N-Triples is a format for storing and transmitting data. It is a line-based, plain text serialisation format for RDF (Resource Description Framework) graphs, and a subset of the Turtle (Terse RDF Triple Language) format.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAmB_YG3TWTE-G51xryPusqyWyh2VxDrwF4PKNWMN_tDc#NTriples

1.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ This data format is used when downloading results from SPARQL endpoints.

1.b.1.e.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Turtle Format

Turtle is a common textual syntax for RDF that allows an RDF graph to be completely written in a compact and natural text form, with abbreviations for common usage patterns and datatypes.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAcAe-ljg14EaVYyTAMCtNltLR8DW8Bqr3W3Z6f3SmTvM#Turtle>

1.b.1.e.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

1.b.1.e.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2

Declaration I1 Datasets: What knowledge representation language (allowing machine interoperation) do you use for datasets?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



JSON-LD | JavaScript Object Notation for Linking Data



JSON-LD is a JSON-based format to serialize Linked Data. The syntax is designed to easily integrate into deployed systems that already use JSON, and provides a smooth upgrade path from JSON to JSON-LD. It is primarily intended to be a way to use Linked Data in Web-based programming environments, to build interoperable Web services, and to store Linked Data in JSON-based storage engines. JSON-LD is a concrete RDF syntax. A JSON-LD document is both an RDF document and a JSON document and correspondingly represents an instance of an RDF data model. However, JSON-LD also extends the RDF data model to optionally allow JSON-LD to serialize generalized RDF Datasets.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAQKjgd7Ug9xSo4J0REW_AHGOJyaF9-ydj60nungQ0qVg#JSON-LD

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



RDF | Resource Description Framework

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) is a framework for representing information in the Web.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAutRQwoS4d5eLq7eBV1xsnWZ2spDYH4xfhhRzOxSZdhs#RDF>

2.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



RDFS | Resource Description Framework Schema



RDF Schema (RDFS) is the RDF vocabulary description language. RDFS defines classes and properties that may be used to describe classes, properties and other resources.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAuGuytQvgeS-rPY0vbF6INF0Uc2jQRHrPXu597k4iISk#RDFS>

2.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Turtle Format

Turtle is a common textual syntax for RDF that allows an RDF graph to be completely written in a compact and natural text form, with abbreviations for common usage patterns and datatypes.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RACae-ljg14EaVYyTAMCtNltLR8DW8Bqr3W3Z6f3SmTvM#Turtle>

2.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2.b.1.e.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



SKOS|Simple Knowledge Organization System

SKOS is a common data model for sharing and linking knowledge organization systems via the Web.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAsYWGfeY7MW_tQMSEYNJePo7aR6gW0LuRRIDsdO8mU38#SKOS

2.b.1.e.2

This implementation choice is:



- a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.e.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

3

Declaration I2 Metadata: What structured vocabulary do you use to annotate your metadata records?

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

3.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

3.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Homosaurus

The Homosaurus is an international linked data vocabulary of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) terms. This vocabulary is intended to function as a companion to broad subject term vocabularies, such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAkaanpx9ThwPJuhKsUSBQtvEkS4eaCX4p4hW67KIFOpk#homosaurus>

3.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

3.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



QLIT | Queer Literature Indexing Thesaurus

The purpose of Queer Literature Indexing Thesaurus (QLIT) is to adequately catalogue Swedish fiction with LGBTQI themes. It is published online as Linked Open Data (LOD) and used with external systems.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAd6t6NdoESOhEi4f2MC-yJ-l3ko8za5jjdrBVOdg6BMY#QLIT>

3.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



This question has not been answered yet!

3.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

Library of Congress Subject Headings has been actively maintained since 1898 to catalog materials held at the Library of Congress. Many other libraries in the United States, Canada, and around the world also use LCSH to provide subject access to their collections. LCSH includes free-floating subdivisions (topical and form), Genre/Form headings, Children's (AC) headings, and validation strings for which authority records have been created. The content includes name headings (personal and corporate), such as William Shakespeare, Jesus Christ, and Harvard University, and geographic headings that are added as needed to establish subdivisions, provide a pattern for subdivision practice, or provide reference structure for other terms.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAPbPkvyFnB0zf4Y80_RShjNfCZ9VBLQKvlu9lUfZjnY#lcsch

3.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

3.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



**RVM | Répertoire de vedettes-matière de l'Université Laval **

The Répertoire de vedettes-matière de l'Université Laval (RVM) is a controlled vocabulary made up of four mostly bilingual thesauruses. It is designed for document indexers, organizations that want to describe the content of their documents or of their products and services, as well as anyone who wants to clarify vocabulary in English and French as part of their work or research.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAhjim6dptxfd6_hQxldllrmy0wli3hywSQE6pP_ep6c#RVM

3.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

3.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

4

Declaration I2 Datasets: What structured vocabulary do you use to encode your datasets

✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

4.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

4.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Homosaurus

The Homosaurus is an international linked data vocabulary of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) terms. This vocabulary is intended to function as a companion to broad subject term vocabularies, such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAkaanpx9ThwPJuHKsUSBQvEkS4eaCX4p4hW67KIFOpk#homosaurus>

4.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

4.b.1.b.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



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The purpose of Queer Literature Indexing Thesaurus (QLIT) is to adequately catalogue Swedish fiction with LGBTQI themes. It is published online as Linked Open Data (LOD) and used with external systems.

- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAd6t6NdoESOhEi4f2MC-yJ-l3ko8za5jjdrBVOdg6BMY#QLIT>

4.b.1.b.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.b.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

4.b.1.c.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

Library of Congress Subject Headings has been actively maintained since 1898 to catalog materials held at the Library of Congress. Many other libraries in the United States, Canada, and around the world also use LCSH to provide subject access to their collections. LCSH includes free-floating subdivisions (topical and form), Genre/Form headings, Children's (AC) headings, and validation strings for which authority records have been created. The content includes name headings (personal and corporate), such as William Shakespeare, Jesus Christ, and Harvard University, and geographic headings that are added as needed to establish subdivisions, provide a pattern for subdivision practice, or provide reference structure for other terms.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAPbPkvyFnB0zf4Y80_RShjNfCZ9VBLQKvluI9IUfZjnY#lcsch

4.b.1.c.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.c.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ In Quebec, people mainly use the Répertoire des vedettes matières de l'Université Laval instead of LCSH.

4.b.1.d.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



****RVM | Répertoire de vedettes-matière de l'Université Laval ****

The Répertoire de vedettes-matière de l'Université Laval (RVM) is a controlled vocabulary made up of four mostly bilingual thesauruses. It is designed for document indexers, organizations that want to describe the content of their documents or of their products and services, as well as anyone who wants to clarify vocabulary in English and French as part of their work or research.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RAhjjm6dptxfd6_hQxldllrmy0wliI3hywSQE6pP_ep6c#RVM

4.b.1.d.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

4.b.1.d.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

5

Declaration I3 Metadata: What semantic model do you use for your metadata records?

- ✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

5.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

6

Declaration I3 Datasets: What semantic model do you use for your datasets?

- ✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

6.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

6.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



DC | Dublin Core



The Dublin Metadata Element Set, which is often called Dublin Core (DC), is a standardized metadata scheme for description of any kind of resource such as documents in electronic and non-electronic form, digital materials (such as video, sound, images, etc) and composite media like web pages. Dublin Core Metadata may be used for multiple purposes, from simple resource description, to combining metadata vocabularies of different metadata standards, to providing interoperability for metadata vocabularies in the Linked Data cloud and Semantic Web implementations. Please note that this version of the specification for the Dublin Core Element Set 1.1 is somewhat out of date, although it is not officially deprecated. The DCMI Metadata Terms specification is linked to this record and is the current documentation that should be used for the Dublin Core Element Set 1.1.

- [See more here](#)



http://purl.org/np/RApwFvegOdPfNuKIF64wctAzaffAv3j_2kAU9y6kfBoy8#DCMI

6.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:



a. Currently in use by the community

6.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)



This question has not been answered yet!

VI. Declarations for Reusability

Questions

1

Declaration R1.1 Metadata: Which usage license do you use for your metadata records?

- ✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

1.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

2

Declaration R1.1 Datasets: Which usage license do you use for your datasets?

- ✓ b. Declaration: FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

2.b.1

List the FAIR Enabling Resource(s)

Answers

2.b.1.a.1

Select the FAIR Enabling Resource



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- [See more here](#)



<http://purl.org/np/RAsHps5X17EiVP-ByVsvlqn3rKwP64PFqiH1IWY4Pe5i4#CC-BY-NC-ND-4.0>

2.b.1.a.2

This implementation choice is:

- ✓ a. Currently in use by the community

2.b.1.a.3

Implementation Consideration (optional)

- ✓ Homosaurus uses this very strict licence.

3

Declaration R1.2 Metadata: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your metadata records?

- ✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

3.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

4

Declaration R1.2 Datasets: What metadata schema do you use for describing the provenance of your datasets?

- ✓ a. Declaration: No implementation choice has been made by this community

4.a.1

Considerations (optional)

✗ *This question has not been answered yet!*

5

Declaration R1.3: Your community uses this FAIR Implementation Profile to link to domain-relevant community standards. Please acknowledge this statement by clicking on 'Read and understood'.

- ✓ a. Read and understood.

VII. Register a new resource as a nanopublication

Questions

No questions