http://purl.org/coar/resource_type/

COAR

COAR Resource Type vocabulary
(Version 3.2)

Enhancing Interoperability Across the Repository Ecosystem

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The COAR Resource Type Vocabulary was developed to enhance the interoperability of repositories, ensuring that everyone is "using the same word to mean the same thing" and contributing to making research outputs in repositories "FAIR" and are properly tagged. The Vocabulary now contains 105 terms that represent the growing variety of scholarly resources that are being deposited by researchers into repositories and recognized by funders as important contributions to research.
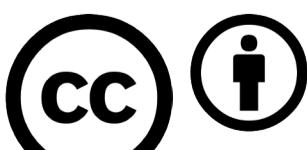
Each concept is accompanied by a definition and is related to other concepts in the vocabulary, as well as linked to similar concepts in third-party vocabularies. Thanks to the efforts of the COAR's international membership, the vocabulary is now available in 25 languages, offering even greater value to the global open science ecosystem. The Resource Type Vocabulary is managed by the COAR Controlled Vocabulary Working Group and openly available to all.

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LANGUAGE TRANSLATIONS

Arabic	English	Japanese	Serbian
Catalan,	Finnish	Korean NEW	Slovenian
Valencian	French	Portuguese	Spanish,
Chinese	Galician NEW	Romanian, NEW	Castilian
Czech	German	Moldavian,	Swedish NEW
Danish NEW	Greek (modern) NEW	Moldovan	Turkish
Dutch,	Hungarian NEW	Russian	Ukrainian NEW
Flemish	Italian	Serbian (Cyrilic)	

105 terms

artistic work NEW
A work of visual arts and performing arts, including musical works;dramatic works; pantomimes and horeographic works; motion picture and other audiovisual works; pictorial, graphic, sculptural and architectural work

cartographic material
Any material representing the whole or part of the earth or any celestial body at any scale. Cartographic materials include two- and three-dimensional maps and plans (including maps of imaginary places); aeronautical, navigational, and celestial charts; atlases; globes; block diagrams; sections; aerial photographs with a cartographic purpose; bird's-eye views (map views), etc.
└ map

collection NEW
An aggregation of resources, which may encompass collections of one resourceType as well as those of mixed types. A collection is described as a group; its parts may also be separately described
├ archival collection
└ court documents

dataset
A collection of related facts and data encoded in a defined structure.
├ aggregated data
├ clinical trial data
├ compiled data
├ encoded data
├ experimental data
├ genomic data
└ geospatial data
├ laboratory notebook
├ measurement and test data
├ observational data
├ recorded data
├ simulation data
└ survey data

design
Plans, drawing or set of drawings showing how something e.g. building, product is to be made and how it will work and look.
├ industrial design
└ layout design

interative resource
A resource requiring interaction from the user to be understood, executed, or experienced. Examples include orms on Web pages, applets, multimedia learning objects, chat services, or virtual reality environments.
└ website

image
A visual representation other than text, including all types of moving image and still image.
├ moving image
├ video
└ still image

learning object
A resource requiring interaction from the user to be understood, executed, or experienced. Examples include forms on Web pages, applets, multimedia earning objects, chat services, or virtual reality environments

knowledge organization system NEW
All types of schemes for organizing information and promoting knowledge management. Knowledge organization systems include classification schemes that organize materials at a general level (such as books on a shelf), subject headings that provide more detailed access, and authority files that control variant versions of key information (such as geographic names and personal names). They also include less-traditional schemes, suchas semantic artifacts, semantic networks and ontologies.

physical sample NEW
Physical samples include biological specimens, rock or mineral specimens, soil or sediment cores, plants and seeds, water quality samples, archaeological artefacts, or DNA and human tissue samples. Samples may be used in analyses and can be destroyed in this process, whereas specimens are preserved curated objects that can be continuously studied.

other
A resource type that is not included in existing terms.

patent
A patent or patent application.
├ PCT application
├ design patent
└ plant patent
├ plant variety protection
├ software patent
└ utility model

research instrument NEW
A device, tool or apparatus used to obtain, measure and/or analyze data.

software
A computer program in source code (text) or compiled form.
├ research software
└ source code

sound
A resource primarily intended to be heard. Examples include a music playback file format, an audio compact disc, and recorded speech or sounds.
└ musical composition

text
A resource consisting primarily of words for reading. Examples include books, letters, dissertations, poems, newspapers, articles, archives of mailing lists. Note that facsimiles or images of texts are still of the genre Text.
├ annotation
├ bibliography
├ blog post
├ book
│ └ book part
├ conference output
│ ├ conference paper not in proceedings
│ ├ conference poster not in proceedings
│ ├ conference presentation
│ ├ conference proceedings
│ ├ conference paper
│ └ conference poster

├ journal
│ ├ editorial
│ ├ journal article
│ ├ corrigendum
│ ├ data paper
│ ├ research article
│ ├ review article
│ ├ software paper
│ └ letter to the editor
├ lecture
├ letter
├ magazine
│ └ magazine article NEW
├ manuscript
├ musical notation
├ newspaper
│ └ newspaper article
├ other periodical
└ preprint

├ report
│ ├ clinical study
│ ├ data management plan
│ ├ knowledge synthesis protocol NEW
│ ├ memorandum
│ ├ policy report
│ ├ project deliverable
│ ├ research protocol
│ ├ research report
│ └ technical report
├ research proposal
├ review
│ ├ book review
│ ├ commentary
│ └ peer review
├ technical documentation
├ thesis
│ ├ bachelor thesis
│ ├ doctoral thesis
│ └ master thesis
├ transcription
└ working paper

trademark
A sign used to distinguish the goods or services of one undertakingfrom those of others. A trademark may consist of words andcombinations of words (for instance, names or slogans), logos,figures and images, letters, numbers, sounds, or, in rare instances,smellsor moving images, or a combination thereof.

workflow
A recorded sequence of connected steps, which may be automated, specifying a reliably repeatable sequence of operations to be undertaken when conducting a particular job, for example an in silico investigation that extracts and processes information from a number of bioinformatics databases.