

Representing Extended YAML-LD

Mapping to JSON-LD Internal Representation

```
{
  "@context": {
    "@vocab": "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  },
  "name": {
    "@value": "Gregg Kellogg",
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"
  },
  "homepage": "https://greggkellogg.net/",
  "depiction": "http://www.gravatar.com/avatar/42f948adff3afaa52249d963117af7c8",
  "date": {
    "@value": "2022-08-08",
    "@type": "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date"
  }
}
```

- Advantages:
 - Direct intuitive translation of datatypes
- Disadvantages:
 - Requires re-compaction to take advantage of context term definitions.
 - Does not serialize JSON-LD to extended YAML-LD without recursively interpreting scoped and embedded contexts.

Representing Extended YAML-LD

Mapping to JSON-LD Extended Internal Representation

```
{
  "@context": {
    "@vocab": "http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/"
  },
  "name": Literal("Gregg Kellogg", "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string"),
  "homepage": "https://greggkellogg.net/",
  "depiction": "http://www.gravatar.com/avatar/42f948adff3afaa52249d963117af7c8",
  "date": Literal("2022-08-08", "http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date")
}
```

- Advantages:
 - Transparent to most JSON-LD algorithms.
 - (Requires pass-through for to/from RDF).
 - Does not depend on JSON-LD contexts.
- Disadvantages:
 - Not directly representable through JSON.