

Priority	type	source	Definition
	Collection	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	An aggregation of resources. A collection is described as a group; its parts may also be separately described. (from http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/metadata/dcmi/collection-application-profile/): The term "collection" can be applied to any aggregation of physical or digital items. Those items may be of any type, so examples might include aggregations of natural objects, created objects, "born-digital" items, digital surrogates of physical items, and the catalogues of such collections (as aggregations of metadata records). The criteria for aggregation may vary: e.g. by location, by type or form of the items, by provenance of the items, by source or ownership, and so on. Collections may contain any number of items and may have varying levels of permanence. A "collection-level description" provides a description of the collection as a unit: the resource described by a collection-level description is the collection, rather than the individual items within that collection. Collection-level descriptions are referred to in Michael Heaney's <i>An Analytical Model of Collections and their Catalogues</i> as "unitary finding-aids" [AMC]
2	Collection: Dataset	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A collection of data items in which individual data items are identified and accessible. DCMI definition is "Data encoded in a defined structure." with additional comment "Examples include lists, tables, and databases. A dataset may be useful for direct machine processing." The container may be a stand alone digital file (mdb, spreadsheet, table in a word document), a web service, or an enterprise database. Metadata for the collection is a different type than metadata for individual items in the collection. Criteria for what unifies the collection are variable (topic, area, author...). Syn: structured data collection. This resource type represents the intellectual artifact--the information content and organization; the dataset may have more than one manifestation (format)--as a list, a table, databases using different software implementations.
1	Collection: Dataset: Catalog	GIN	a collection of data items that index resources, as in metadata records; a metadata registry. The resource represents the information content and organization. Catalogs are accessed using other resources, like an interactiveResource or Service, and may have different formats.
1	Collection: physical artifact collection	GIN	a collection of identifiable physical objects, unified based on some criteria. Criteria for defining a collection may be who collected, where curated, why collected, kind of material....
	Document	GIN	a packaged body of intellectual work; has an author, title, some status w.r.t. Review/authority/quality. USGS peer reviewed would be a 'status property'. Have to account for gray literature, unpublished documents, etc. A document may have a variety of physical manifestations (pdf file, hardbound book, tiff scan, Word processor document...), and versions may exist as the document is traced through some publication process. May be map, vector graphics, text. Sound, moving images are included as document types.

1	Document: Image	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A visual representation other than text. Comment: Examples include images and photographs of physical objects, paintings, prints, drawings, other images and graphics, animations and moving pictures, film, diagrams, maps, musical notation. Note that Image may include both electronic and physical representations.
	Document: Image:StillImage	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A static visual representation. Comment: Examples include paintings, drawings, graphic designs, plans and maps. Recommended best practice is to assign the type Text to images of textual materials if the intent of the image is to capture the textual content as opposed to the appearance of the medium containing the text. Instances of the type Still Image must also be describable as instances of the broader type Image. Subtype of Image.
3	Document: Image:StillImage: human-generated image	GIN	Image produced by human drawing or painting, using any media. May be entirely product of human imagination, human perception of the world, or a human-modified photographic image.
1	Document: Image:StillImage: photograph	GIN	image produced by optical device with chemical or electronic image capture; represents things in the field of view directly as captured by the device. Photographs may be modified by human processing; there is a continuum between photographs and human-generated image. Distinction between the two is largely based on intention
	Document: Image: StillImage: remote sensing Earth image	GIN	Image of earth surface acquired by an air born or earth-orbiting sensor. May be georeferenced such that location in the image directly corresponds to location on the earth.
1	Document: Image:StillImage:map	GIN	Human-generated depiction of some part of the earth using a mathematical system of correspondence between geometry in the image and location on the earth.
3	Document: MovingImage	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A series of visual representations imparting an impression of motion when shown in succession. Comment: Examples include animations, movies, television programs, videos, zoetropes, or visual output from a simulation. Instances of the type Moving Image must also be describable as instances of the broader type Image. Subtype of Image. [Commonly include sound]
3	Document: Sound	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A resource primarily intended to be heard. Comment: Examples include a music playback file format, an audio compact disc, and recorded speech or sounds.
1	Document: Text	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A resource consisting primarily of words for reading. Comment: 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.
1	Document: Text: hypertext document collection	GIN	A collection of files that contains http hyperlinks between them. Links to documents or other resources outside of the collection are possible. The criteria for determining membership in the collection are somewhat arbitrary, but in general the 'site' should contain related documents authored and managed by the same agent.
3	Event	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A non-persistent, time-based occurrence. Comment: Metadata for an event provides descriptive information that is the basis for discovery of the purpose, location, duration, and responsible agents associated with an event. Examples include an exhibition, webcast, conference, workshop, open day, performance, battle, trial, wedding, tea party, conflagration.

2	Event: Project	GIN	Project represents a funded activity that has some purpose; projects have associated extents, which represent the area of interest for the project. This extent serves as a mechanism to filter descriptions and concepts in the information system for those that may be related to the project based on spatial relationships. Projects in a large organization will likely have hierarchical (part-whole) relationships.
2	Model	GIN	algorithm, workflow; an abstract representation of a collection of related processes, objects and relationships. A model resource may be related to various kinds of document that portray the model, or to software that implements the model, or with datasets as input or output. Not clear that there is a compelling use case for cataloging models separately from the software or documents that are manifestations of the model.
1	Physical artifact	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	general category for physical resources that are indexed by metadata records; also root of an artifact type hierarchy. An identifiable physical object. Identification is always a function of some human intention, thus differentiating an artifact from other 'natural' things. Note that digital representations of, or surrogates for, these objects should use Image, Text or one of the other types.
1	Service	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A system that provides one or more functions via a network interface designed for machine interaction. . Comment: Examples include a photocopying service, a banking service, an authentication service, interlibrary loans, a Z39.50 or Web server. (RSS feed???) An implementation of an interface to some sort of digital resource, using a 'pull' model in which client requests some content from the service, and receives that content in a single 'response' package. Difficult to draw line on when service provides 'files' and when it provides 'data'. Responses are always(?) in a form that could be considered a file. [how to deal with layers, various feature types in service; what are identity properties]. An interface to a digital resource that provides a continuous (with some sampling interval?) feed of some sort of data. Uses push model--client establishes connection and monitors for posting/presentation of new data. [What are identity properties]
2	Software		A computer program in source or compiled form. Comment: Examples include a C source file, MS-Windows .exe executable, or Perl script.
2	Software: StandAloneApplication	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	Identifiable stand alone software application. Identity of resource is based on function performed, input and output requirements, and authorship. The same application may be packaged in different file formats to run in different software environments; thus an application will have one or more associated digital files. For the purposes of this catalog scheme, stand alone applications are software that can be packaged in a single file that can be transferred between machines, unpackaged and compiled or installed on a computer meeting specified hardware and software environment conditions, to execute the described function on that computer, independent of any network connection.
	Software: InteractiveResource	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A resource requiring interaction from the user to be understood, executed, or experienced. Comment: Examples include forms on Web pages, applets, multimedia learning objects, chat services, or virtual reality environments. Interactive resources are software driven. From the point of view of the catalog, they are accessed by a URL to a web site that is the interface for operating the application. The application operates by interaction with one or more human participants. The application requires network connection to operate, is accessible via the internet, and requires human interaction.

3	Structured digital data item	GIN	an individually identifiable item in a structured digital data collection. Characterized by a schema, and some particular values. In ISO11179 terms, this is an instance of a <u>data element</u> . Tagging, commenting, reviewing, rating community interaction with catalog will probably require metadata records about particular data items in cataloged datasets (including metadata items in catalogs.)
1	Structured digital data item: Sampling point, site, station	From ScienceBase item types, SMR redux	A resource that is a location-based container/base for observation data. Should this be generalized to OGC O&M samplingFrame to include other sampling geometry (borehole, image footprint)... Analogous in function to a keyword, but carries metadata on who located, when, why, how...
maybe not resources, but important	user added metadata		content that adds value to information about cataloged resources (rating, tags, comments, reviews, relationships between resources) or to metadata items. These are special kinds of metadata records. Community contributed information about existing resources or metadata records.
maybe not resources, but important	context, community		Contextualization--user constructed collections of resources related to some activity. Commonly involves location. Evolves organically. Use to scope tags/keywords; also related to access control.
deprecate	Collection: Digital Dataset	DCMI resource Types http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/	A collection of information items in a digital format either structured or unstructured. A dataset may be useful for direct machine processing.