Linguistic resources such as corpora, lexicons, grammars, tools or experimental data become more and more important in the linguistic research community. Their creation is often complex, lots of information get lost or cannot be processed anymore. To avoid these circumstances, resources are archived in repositories. Therefore, they are made both searchable and portable on the long run.

As there are different types of resources, there is also a need of different approaches to describe these resources. A corpus requires other descriptive elements than a tool, for instance. The assignment of a type to a resource is not necessarily unique and depends on classification criteria.

Independent of the resource type, the infrastructure needs to be able to handle and store these data types for the long term. For this purpose, there are sustainability platforms that can be used for data management, user access and as an interface to search engines. The users then only need to save their data to the platform.

The essential elements of the sustainability platform are digital objects. A digital object is a collection that contains a resource as well as its metadata description or any additional information belonging to it. This information may include structural characteristics the user describes the resource or use it as a basis, internal (project) reports, notes, etc. For authorization restrictions on user groups, the platform supports access limitations.

Digital objects can be identified and addressed by unique persistent identifiers (PIDs), such as the German National Library (DNB), have developed ranges and formats for these identifiers. Other examples are DOIs.

The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)

"Primary data as the basis for publications are to be kept on persistent and secured media within the institution where they were created for ten years."

-The classification of resources is reflected by the search options that are based on the structures of the resource descriptions, i.e. the metadata. By this, a search for resources is restricted by characteristics such as modality, language or genre, reducing the size of the search space. Depending on selections, new structures may also appear. For example, annotation schemes were introduced based on the selection of the resource type corpora, a structure not relevant for many resource types.

"Research infrastructure contributes significantly to gaining knowledge in the humanities, when it comes to problems in society or accessing cultural heritage." (From: Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Guidelines for the Development and Establishment of Digital Research Infrastructures, 2013, p. 22)

"A language resource is sustainable if it is findable and usable independent of the development of technical standards, metadata schemes and content persons creating or maintaining a resource.*" (From: Glossary of language resources, NaLiDa Project)