

OLD SLIDES -- OBSOLETE

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HL7 ITS / W3C HCLS
RDF for Semantic Interoperability Group
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Latest: <http://dbooth.org/2015/fhir/json-Id/fhir-in-json-Id.pdf>

UPDATE

31-Oct-2016

Yes, FHIR in JSON-LD!

- FHIR now offers a JSON-LD format, in addition to XML, JSON and Turtle formats
- All FHIR examples are now automatically available in JSON-LD!
 - Example: AllergyIntolerance
<http://build.fhir.org/allergyintolerance-example.jsonld>
- FHIR/JSON-LD is different from FHIR/JSON
 - (Explained on a subsequent slide)

Why JSON-LD?

- All FHIR properties in FHIR/JSON-LD have unambiguous, fully qualified names
- JSON-LD can be directly processed both as plain JSON and as RDF
 - Supports inference
 - Supports large-scale information integration
 - Support semantic interoperability
- See also:
 - [Why RDF for Healthcare Interoperability?](#)
 - [JSON-LD Articles and Presentations](#)

Design differences between FHIR/JSON and FHIR/JSON-LD

In FHIR/JSON-LD:

- All properties use unambiguous, fully qualified names
 - I.e., the same property never means different things in different contexts
- FHIR extensions use explicitly related properties
 - I.e., the hokey underscore convention is not used.
 - A separate fhir:value property is used instead
- Lists use an explicit fhir:index to indicate order

END