



When using a URN as a resource identifier, web servers, user client applications, and browser plug-ins must resolve the URN to a URL to retrieve the resource. Federated content URNs are mapped to URLs according to the recommendation described in the URN Namespace for Federated Content [RFC 4198] specification.

If a [Fedora](#) resource repository is used for resource storage, it is strongly recommended that Fedora's API-LITE *get* service be encapsulated by the standard federated content URN resolution mechanism. This mapping can usually be achieved by using a URL re-write configuration within the HTTP server of the digital library or world engine. For Apache servers, this may involve adding a *.htaccess* file containing the appropriate *mod\_rewrite* scripts to the *uri-res* directory of the server. The URN resolution mechanism's I2C command should return Fedora's standard Dublin Core ("/DC") datastream.

A Fedora URI may contain four characters ("!", "?", "&", and "~") that are not allowed within a URN. When entering or displaying a URN to a user, these characters may be used. However, when the URN is compared to another URN, exported, or passed through a protocol, these four characters must be % encoded. The four % values ("%2F", "%3F", "%26", and "%7E") are then decoded before mapping the URN to a Fedora URI.

### URN (for display)

`urn:fdc:zelestra.com:2002:demo:11/bdef:11`

### URN (for comparison or export)

`urn:fdc:zelestra.com:2002:demo:11%2fbdef:11`

