

PeDALS CORE METADATA

29 Oct 2009

100 ~ Provenance ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the Provenance table.

Sources: System supplied.

101 ~ Provenance Name

Definition: The authority form of the name of the entity (agency, administrative unit, official) that created or received the materials in the course of business.

Rationale: Supports administration and discovery by providing indirect access to the collection based on some characteristic of the provenance rather than the content of the materials.

Notes: Provenance may be different from the source of the records. In some instances records of the Provenance are held by another entity before being transferred to the repository. Formerly called Office of Origin.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through Admin Catalog, Provenance screen. Content standards: AACR2, RDA, DACS. Controlled vocabularies: LCNAF, local authorities.

Examples:

Arizona. Superior Court (Maricopa County). Clerk.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}1XX

DC:{TAB}Creator

102.0 ~ Provenance Variant Name Group

Definition: A two part field for other forms of the provenance name that users might search that serves as a cross reference to the authority form.

Rationale: Supports discovery of collections by providing lead-ins from non-authority forms of the name and by providing links between provenance from predecessor, successor, and other related entities.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}1XX, 4XX

DC:{TAB}Creator

102.1 ~ Provenance Variant Name Qualifier

Definition: Indicates the relationship between the Variant Name and the Provenance Name.

Notes: PeDALS qualifiers include the *keyform*, which places the most significant word in the name first (Transportation, Dept. of); *abbreviation*, which includes acronyms (ADOT); and *cross-reference*, which includes other forms that support discovery. Locally defined qualifiers might include internal codes used for administrative purposes, such as a SuDoc stem.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through Admin Catalog, Provenance screen. Controlled vocabulary: PeDALS list for common forms; local authorities as needed.

Examples:

keyform

abbr

AzDoc

102.2 ~ Provenance Variant Name

Definition: Another form of the Provenance Name that users might search and that serves as a cross reference to the authority form.

Notes: Formed as an access point to support browsing.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through Admin Catalog, Provenance screen. Content standards: AACR2, RDA, DACS. Controlled vocabularies: LCNAF, local authorities.

Examples:

With qualifiers
Keyform: Game and Fish Dept.
AzDoc: GF

103 ~ Provenance Administrative History

Definition: A narrative that provides context for the materials described by noting essential information about the entity that created or accumulated the materials.

Rationale: Supports discovery by providing background about the provenance so that patrons can understand the materials in context.

Notes: May include establishing authority (law, order); prominent dates, such as of charter, mergers, or acquisitions; function and mission; position within the hierarchy of a complex organization, including parents and subsidiaries; principal officers; and places of operation.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through Admin Catalog, Provenance screen.

Examples:

(For the Maricopa County Clerk of the Superior Court). The Clerk of the Superior Court directly supports the Superior Court of Arizona by maintaining court files, records, and exhibits in a timely and accurate manner. This provides for public safety as an integral part of the Justice System. The Clerk of the Court affects the County Attorney, Sheriff, Department of Public Safety, Department of Corrections, Probation and Parole departments, and the Department of Economic Security.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}545
DC:{TAB}Description

200 ~ Series ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the Series table.

Rationale: Used for as a database key.

Sources: System supplied.

201 ~ Series Title

Definition: 1. The name of a group of records that are arranged according to a filing system and that are related as the result of being created, received, or used in the same activity. -- 2. The name of a group of similar items, such as publications, that are received in a batch and processed using the same business rules.

Rationale: Supports discovery by providing a concise phrase that indicates the form, function, or topic of the materials, and that can be used in lists, such as search results. Such lists should always include Provenance Name with Series Title.

Notes: Each series received from a given provenance should have a unique Series Title. The Series Title, combined with the Provenance Name, should be sufficiently descriptive of the materials to aid in selection of the materials, even in the absence of other descriptive information.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standards: AACR2, RDA, DACS.

Examples:

Marriage certificates. (No need to include location in the title as it is a part of the Provenance Name, which should always be displayed with the series title.)
Legislative committee meeting audio recordings

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}245
DC:{TAB}Title

202.0 ~ Series Date Group

Definition: The dates (a single date or date range) associated with the creation and use of the materials in the series.

Rationale: Supports discovery by providing patrons information about the materials' time period.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}245 \$fg; 260 \$c; 648
DC:{TAB}Date

202.1 ~ Series Date Range

Definition: A narrative indicating the date or date range associated with the creation or use of the resource, indicating the earliest and latest dates present.

Rationale: Supports discovery by aiding in the selection of materials based on date criteria.

Notes: Intended to be meaningful to patrons, rather than for machine processing. May include qualifiers such as ca. or bulk, as well as brackets and question marks.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standard: AACR2, RDA, DACS.

Examples:

1997-2006

2004

ca. 1998-2001

1992-2008 (bulk 2004-2008)

1997 December 19 [RDA]

1785-1960, bulk 1916-1958 [RDA]

Crosswalks:

DC:{TAB}Date

202.2 ~ Series Date Start Year

Definition: Machine-readable form of the year of the earliest item in a series.

Rationale: With Date End Year, supports discovery by aiding in the selection of materials through queries based on date criteria.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Examples:

2008

202.3 ~ Series Date End Year

Definition: Machine-readable form of the year of the oldest item in a series.

Rationale: With Date Start Year, supports discovery by aiding in the selection of materials through queries based on date criteria.

Notes: May be left blank for open ended collections or updated with each acquisition based on local practice.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Examples:

2008

203 ~ Series Extent

Definition: A statement or series of statements describing the total quantity and formats of the materials.

Rationale: Supports administration and discovery by giving curators and patrons by indicating the quantity or volume of materials.

Notes: May be expressed in terms of number of items or pages, dimensions, duration,

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standards: AACR2, RDA, DCA; local practice. PeDALS will provide the cataloger with a post-processing report of the number of items and file formats in an acquisition (derived from the New Zealand Metadata Extractor) that can be used to manually update this information.

Examples:

For a closed collection with multiple file types:

87 Adobe Acrobat (3.53 GB)

1,234 Word (1.6 GB)

For an open collection, accession number used as materials specified (optional):

Accession 2008:21: 897 Adobe Acrobat (3.53 GB)

Accession 2008:36: 1,204 Adobe Acrobat (4.7 GB)

Accession 2008:72: 496 Adobe Acrobat (1.2 GB)

Accession 2009:10: 372 TIFF (4.75 GB)

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}300

DC:{TAB}Format

204 ~ Series Arrangement

Definition: A narrative describing the materials' organizational scheme or pattern.

Rationale: Supports discovery by providing patrons with information about the original order and context in which the records were used by the provenance.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Examples:

Organized by license number.

Alphabetical by plaintiff's name.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}351

205 ~ Series Description

Definition: A narrative summarizing the characteristics of the described materials, the functions and activities that produced them, and the types of information contained therein.

Rationale: Supports discovery and aids in the selection of materials by providing more extensive information about the nature, content, and purpose of the materials than can be represented in the title alone.

Notes: Also referred to as a scope note.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}520

DC:{TAB}Description

206 ~ Series General Note

Definition: A narrative that provides information about the series that is not appropriate for another note field.

Rationale: Supports discovery and aids in the selection of materials by providing additional information a cataloger feels patrons will want to know and is not appropriate for another data element.

Notes: A General Note may be necessary to justify and describe access points.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}500

DC:{TAB}Description

207.0 ~ Series Restrictions Group

Definition: A narrative explaining any limits on access or use of the materials, including a date on which records may be made accessible to the public.

Rationale: Supports administration by making essential information about restrictions on the use of materials readily accessible.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}506; 540

DC:{TAB}Rights

207.1 ~ Series Restrictions

Definition: A narrative explaining any limits on access or use of the materials.

Rationale: Supports administration of the records by providing information necessary to control access and use. Supports discovery by letting users know the reason for the restriction.

Notes: Use Series Open Date for restrictions based on a time period or trigger date.

Sources: Cataloger supplied from the Admin Catalog, Series screen, based on statute, records schedule, negotiations with the Provenance, or other policy.

Examples:

Records may be accessed at the Archives; Web access not available.

Access to authorized users, ARS 41-1350.

Protected by copyright; reproduction only with permission of the Arizona Dept. of Transportation.

Commercial use requires fee per ARS 39-102; contact Arizona Dept. of Transportation for more information.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}506, 540

DC:{TAB}Rights

207.2 ~ Series Open Date

Definition: The date on which records may be made accessible to the public.

Rationale: Supports administration of the records by providing information necessary for control. Supports discovery by letting users know when records will be available and, optionally, the reason for the restriction.

Notes: May be expressed as a specific date or a time period.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen, based on statute, records schedule, negotiations with the Provenance, or other policy.

Examples:

Records closed for 25 years after creation.

Records closed until 1 January 2050.

Crosswalks:

DC:{TAB}Rights

208.0 ~ Series Subject Group

Definition: A two part element consisting of a heading for topics, forms and genres, activities, and functions, and a qualifier indicating the type of heading.

Rationale: Supports discovery by supporting search and browse functions based on a controlled vocabulary.

Notes: 1. Headings are not limited to the subject of the item, per se, but also includes headings for research topics that the item supports. -- 2. Location and keywords entered elsewhere.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650, 655, 657

DC:{TAB}Subject

208.1 ~ Series Subject Qualifier

Definition: Information taken from a controlled list indicating the relationship between the Series Subject Name and the Series.

Notes: Standard PeDALS qualifiers: Name, Place, Subject, Form/Genre, Activity/Function,

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Controlled vocabulary: Standard PeDALS qualifiers and local extensions.

Examples:

Subject

Form

Genre

Activity

Function

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650 \$e

208.2 ~ Series Subject Name

Definition: Headings for topics, forms and genres, and activities and functions about which the series provides information, whether or not directly the "subject" of the materials.

Notes: Formed as an access point to support browsing.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Taken from a controlled vocabulary, such as LCSH, LCNAF, AAT

Examples:

Form : Photographs

Form: Correspondence

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650 \$abcxyz;655;657

209 ~ Series Geographic Location

Definition: The names of places (political subdivisions, regions, or addresses) that are relevant to the records about which the series provides information or which are associated with its creation or use.

Rationale: Supports discovery by providing the ability to search and browse by geographic place.

Notes: Formed as an access point to support browsing.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standard: AACR2, RDA, DCA. Controlled vocabularies: LCSH, TGN.

Examples:

Maricopa County (Ariz.)

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}651

DC:{TAB}Coverage

210 ~ Series Keyword

Definition: Name of a person, organizational unit, place, or topic about which the materials provides information or which might be searched but does not necessarily appear in the body of the text or other metadata.

Rationale: Supports discovery through headings that are not included in controlled vocabularies, but that commonly used terms likely to be used in a search.

Notes: Intended as a supplement to, not a substitute for, a controlled vocabulary.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}653

DC:{TAB}Subject

211 ~ Series Identifier

Definition: A code or phrase used to distinguish series within a given context.

Rationale: Supports administration by uniquely identifying a series using a code allows for precise identification of a particular series and that may relate the materials to materials not in the system.

Notes: Can be used to distinguish series with identical titles from different provenances (for example. For example, many provenances may have a series titled "Correspondence."

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standard: local practice. May be taken from a records disposition schedule,

Examples:

Could be an OCLC number, a locally-assigned number, records schedule number, record group number, or some other identifier.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024, 098

DC:{TAB}Identifier

212 ~ Series Acquisition Directory

Definition: Path (directory and subdirectory) in which the series will be deposited in the submitted folder on the manifest server.

Rationale: To support administration by identifying the specific directory on the Point of Ingest server where the records are deposited during submission. The set of business rules to process a specific series are tied to a specific Series Acquisition Directory.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen.

Examples:

\submitted\MaricopaCty.CSC\MarrCert\

\submitted\DWR\Reports\

300 ~ Acquisition Ingest ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system and serves as the primary key for the SeriesAcquisition table. It identifies all records received and processed as a group (a single ingest).

Sources: System supplied.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024, 098

DC:{TAB}Identifier

301 ~ Acquisition Source

Definition: The entity responsible for the transfer of materials to the repository.

Rationale: Supports the administration of the collection by identifying the name of the entity from whom the materials were received.

Notes: Formed as an access point. Usually, but not necessarily, the same as the Provenance.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Series screen. Content standards: AACR2, RDA, DACS. Controlled vocabularies: LCNAF, local authorities.

Examples:

Dept. of Workforce Development

Dept. of Natural Resources

Unknown

Name of individual with custody of the records

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}541

DC:{TAB}Source

302 ~ Accession Number

Definition: A number that links acquisitions within PeDALs to other records outside the system tracked using another accessioning system. Commonly formed from the elements year, lot, item, and component. (YY:#, YYY/##). The lot element, representing a group of material received in a group, may be a single numerical sequence or may be reset to one each year.

Notes: Below the series level, accession numbers may be expanded to include items and components. The item number element, representing each physical distinct piece in the lot, is frequently an option. Component numbers, used to distinguish an intellectually distinct object within an item, such as a photograph within an album, is less often used.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Acquisition screen.

Examples:

Series: 2007.070

Aggregate: 2--7.1.1-5000

Item: 2007.1.1

Item: 2007.1.2

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024

DC:{TAB}Identifier

303 ~ Acquisition Receive Date

Definition: The date the repository received physical custody of the materials.

Rationale: Supports the administration of the collection and preservation of trustworthiness of the materials by providing an audit trail documenting the custody of the materials.

Notes: Distinguished from the Acquisition Ingest Date, the date when the system was authorized to execute the business rules that generate metadata and create the AIPs and Superpackage.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Acquisition screen.

304 ~ Acquisition Ingest Date

Definition: The date when the system was authorized to execute the business rules that generate metadata and create the AIPs and Superpackage.

Rationale: Supports administration of the collection and preservation of trustworthiness of the materials by providing an audit trail that can be used to track the custody of the materials.

Notes: This date is not necessarily the date items were transferred to the system, but the date validation is complete. The intent is to record the date that the repository can demonstrate that the transfer is verified with the OOO (all items received, no "additional" items received, no items were corrupted in transfer).

Sources: System supplied based on system clock when the cataloger clicks the "Ready to Ingest" button on Admin Catalog, Quality Assurance screen.

Examples:

21 July 2009 : 16:43:25

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}033, 648

305 ~ Acquisition Transfer Authority

Definition: A reference to the legal authority transferring custody or ownership of the materials to the repository.

Rationale: Supports the administration of the collection by documenting the legal authority for the repository's custody of the materials.

Notes: May be a records disposition schedule number, a deed number, or identifier from some other document. This element cites, but does not reproduce, the text of the authority.

Sources: Cataloger supplied through the Admin Catalog, Acquisition screen.

Examples:

395/0009A

395/0277

445/0607

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}541

306 ~ Acquisition Ingested

Definition: Indicates to which LOCKSS servers the superpackage has been ingested.

306 ~ Acquisition General Note

Definition: A narrative that provides information about the series acquisition that is not appropriate for another field.

307 ~ Acquisition Ready To Ingest

Definition: A flag used by the system to indicate if the records have been reviewed and if they are ready to be processing using the rules to generate metadata and to create AIPs, Superpackages, and DIPs.

Rationale: Supports the system's ability to control data flow through the quality assurance process.

Notes: Default value is 0; records ready for review

1 = accepted after review, authorize system to begin processing AIPs and Superpackages

2 = rejected after review, delete any metadata from Admin Catalog, delete skeletal AIPs, and set flag to 3;

3 records reviewed and rejected at least once, ready for review again

Sources: System supplied when cataloger clicks "Ready to Ingest" button on Admin Catalog, Quality Assurance screen.

401 ~ Filing Unit Name

Definition: A heading used to group documents stored together in a filing unit.

Notes: A filing unit is a functional equivalent of a file folder.

500 ~ Item ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system and serves as the primary key for the Item table.

Sources: System supplied.

501.0 ~ Item Title Group

Definition:

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}24X

DC:{TAB}Title

501.1 ~ Item Title

Definition: The word or phrase, taken from a prescribed source, by which a work is known. [SAA Glossary]

Rationale: Serves as a "handle" to represent the object at an abstract level in lists, such as search results. A supplied title should contain sufficient information to aid in the selection of materials. Because date is preferred and included in search results by default, the title need not include date information.

Sources: For publications, from supplied metadata. For records, from supplied metadata or transformed by business rule from other elements.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}245

DC:{TAB}Title

501.2 ~ Item Variant Title

Definition: A word or phrase by which a work is known, used as cross reference to the Item Title.

Sources: For publications, from supplied metadata. For records, from supplied metadata or transformed by business rule from other elements.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}246

DC:{TAB}Title

501.3 ~ Item Display Title

Definition: Definition needed.

Sources: For publications, from supplied metadata. For records, from supplied metadata or transformed by business rule from other elements.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}246

DC:{TAB}Title

502.0 ~ Item Date Group

Definition:

Sources: Received metadata or other business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}648, 033

DC:{TAB}Date

502.1 ~ Item Date Qualifier

Definition: One of a two-part data element that indicates the nature of that date associated with the item.

Notes: Taken from a short controlled vocabulary.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule.

Examples:

Recording date
Marriage date
Publication date

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}648 \$y

502.2 ~ Item Date

Definition: One of a two-part data element that indicates the date associated with the item.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}648 \$a, 033
DC:{TAB}Date

503 ~ Item Extent

Definition: A description of the physical quantity and type of the material described.

Rationale: Aids in the selection of materials based on characteristics of the file.

Sources: System generated based on NZME metadata. For example, rules generate a string for single-file items as "1" + NZME/FileFormat/Format + "(" + NZMA/Size + " bytes)".

Examples:

1 Adobe PDF (35457 bytes).

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}300
DC:{TAB}Format

504 ~ Item Description

Definition: An abstract, note, or narrative summarizing the characteristics of the materials, the activities that produced them, and the types of information contained therein.

Rationale: Aids in the selection of material by providing more information about the item than is available in the title.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}520
DC:{TAB}Description

505 ~ Item Sample Text

Definition: A string of 1,024 textual characters extracted from the body of the record.

Rationale: Aids in the selection of materials by providing some text in the absence of an Item Description. May also simulate full-text searching of the records.

Notes: We may want to define a standard offset for beginning the "first" 1,024 characters as some record series will have similar information at the beginning.

Sources: Business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}520
DC:{TAB}Description

506 ~ Item General Note

Definition: A narrative that provides information about the item that is not appropriate for another note field.

Rationale: Aids in the selection of the materials by providing additional information about the item.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}500

DC:{TAB}Description

510.0 ~ Item Party and Role Group

Definition: A two-part data element naming an entity associated with the item and the nature of that association.

Rationale: Supports discovery through an access point based on contents.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}600, 61X, 700, 71X

DC:{TAB}Subject

510.1 ~ Item Party Role

Definition: The relationship of an entity referenced in or associated with the item.

Sources: Controlled vocabulary: PeDALS standard vocabulary with local extensions; received metadata normalized to an authority form. May be based on received metadata or business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}600, 61X \$e

510.2 ~ Item Party Name

Definition: One of a two-part data element that describes an individual or organization referenced in the content of the item.

Sources: Formed as an access point. Content standard: AACR, DACS. Full authority control highly unlikely. Based on received metadata or business rule.

Examples:

Bride : Smith, Jane

Defendant : Smith, Joe

Variant name : Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}600, 61X, 700, 71X

511.0 ~ Item Subject Group

Definition: A two-part data element that indicates a topic, form, genre, activity, or function about which the materials provide information.

Rationale: Supports discovery through an access point based on contents.

Notes: 1. Taken from a controlled vocabulary, such as LCSH. -- 2. Location and keywords entered in separate fields. -- 3. Unlikely to be used for records at the item level; received metadata will probably not be taken from a controlled vocabulary. Use keywords for received metadata.

Sources: At the item level for records, likely assigned as a default value for all items in the series. For publications, may be part of received metadata from a catalog record.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650

DC:{TAB}Subject

511.1 ~ Item Subject Qualifier

Definition: A phrase that indicates the nature of the heading.

Sources: Standard PeDALS qualifiers: Name, Place, Subject, Form/Genre, Activity/Function. Received metadata or business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650 \$e

511.2 ~ Item Subject Name

Definition: A phrase that indicates a topic, form, genre, activity, or function about which the records provide information.

Notes: Headings are not limited to the subject of the item, per se, but also includes headings for research topics that the item supports.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule. In many instances a heading may be assigned to all the records in a series. For publications, the headings may be extracted from MARC 6XX.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}650 \$abcxyz

512 ~ Item Geographic Location

Definition: The name of the place (political subdivision, region, or address) about which the item provides information, or which is associated with the creation or use of the item.

Sources: Received metadata or business rule. In many instances a single heading may be assigned to all the records in a series. For publications, the headings may be extracted from MARC 651.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}651

DC:{TAB}Coverage

513 ~ Item Keyword

Definition: Terms that might be searched, but which do not appear in the body of the text or other metadata.

Notes: Non-controlled vocabulary. Not intended as a substitute for a formal subject-authority cross-reference database.

Sources: Received metadata or business rules.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}653

DC:{TAB}Subject

514 ~ Item Originator Identifier

Definition: Any number or character string the provenance used to identify the item, such as a docket number, case number, or index number.

Sources: System supplied.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024, 098

DC:{TAB}Identifier

515 ~ Related Item

Definition: A name/value pair for related item and the relationship to the item. A link between the Unique Item Identifier of a previously acquired item and the item being described, such as a correction, an annex, or an amendment. The nature of the relationship between an item described and the item referenced; used in conjunction with Related Item ID.

Rationale: This field should be used to facilitate links between items that should be viewed together to prevent significant loss of context. For example, an amendment to a birth certificate changing the name of the child. Other metadata fields should be used to group records related by context or content.

Sources: Received metadata or business rules.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}76X-78X, 580

DC:{TAB}Relation

516 ~ Item Language

Definition: A code representing the language of the item.

Sources: Likely business rule applied to all records in a series. For publications, could be extracted from the MARC record.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}Leader (35-37)

517 ~ Item Mime Type

Definition: Class of digital object represented by the digital resource, such as still image, moving image, audio, text, database, executable.

Sources: System supplied by the NZME.

Examples:

Still image, sound, text, data base, Web document, executable program, etc.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}655

DC:{TAB}Format

521 ~ Unique Item ID

Definition: Sequential number supplied by the system and serves as the primary key for the Item table.

Sources: System supplied.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024, 098

DC:{TAB}Identifier

522 ~ Item Superpackage ID

Definition: A code indicating the location of the record in the PeDALS system.

Notes: Will likely be formed from the superpackage and the Item ID number, but exact format will need to be developed with programmer.

Sources: System supplied.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}090

DC:{TAB}Identifier

523.0 ~ Item Other Identifier Group

Definition: A two part element consisting of a ... definition needed

523.1 ~ Item Other Identifier Qualifier

Definition: Definition needed.

Sources: Cataloger supplied.

523.2 ~ Item Other Identifier Value

Definition: Definition needed.

Sources: Cataloger supplied.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}084, 024, 098

DC:{TAB}Identifier

524 ~ Item PURL

Definition: A persistent URL used to reference the item on a public website.

Sources: Generated by business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}856

DC:{TAB}Identifier

525 ~ Item Open Date

Definition: The date that the item may be made available to the public without restrictions in machine readable form.

Rationale: To support administration by ensuring the confidential records are not made accessible before their open date. A BizTalk rule periodically queries the database for records that have reached their open date since the last search, extracts the items from the AIP, and creates DIPs that are then mounted on the public website.

Notes: If item is open, use Acquisition Ingest Date. Date is stored in a Date field that allows calendar processing and that can be display in a variety of formats.

Sources: Business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}506

DC:{TAB}Rights

526 ~ Item Received File Name

Definition: The file name for the item as received from the provenance.

Rationale: Supports administration and preservation of trustworthiness by providing an audit trail for the item from its transmission through storage.

Sources: Mapped from NZME/Filename.

531 ~ Item Access Facilitators

Definition: Information that is required to overcome barriers to access, such as watermark, encryption, or password.

Notes: Enable the aids and facilitators to be taken into account in any preservation process.

Sources: System supplied.

Examples:

Time markers in audio or video files, navigational links in a hypertext document, CD type ID points linked to file, Metadata description, etc.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

DC:{TAB}Rights

532.0 ~ Item Operating System Group

Definition:

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

532.1 ~ Item Operating System Name

Definition: Name/designation of the Operating System or software platform upon which rendering programs operate.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

Windows, Windows NT, Linux, Apple, Solaris, etc.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

532.2 ~ Item Operating System Location

Definition: Location of working copy of the Operating System.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

URL to download OS from manufacturer, or from a digital repository holding an archived copy of the OS.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

532.3 ~ Item Operating System Documentation

Definition: Location of supporting documentation useful for operation or use of the OS.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

URL of Users' Manual, Glossary, etc.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

532.4 ~ Item Operating System Version

Definition: Version of the Operating System or software platform upon which rendering programs operate.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

3.1, 95, 98, ME, VISTA

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

533.0 ~ Item Hardware Group

Definition:

533.1 ~ Item Hardware Name

Definition: Name of hardware necessary to operate the content of the DR's software environment.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

Printer, Memory, Processor

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

533.2 ~ Item Hardware Type

Definition: Type of hardware necessary to operate the content of the DR's software environment.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

Could be a general specification (e.g. 333Mz), or a particular microprocessor (e.g. Intel Pentium II 333 Mz).

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

533.3 ~ Item Hardware Location

Definition: Location of the physical devices needed to render the digital resource.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

Description of where the required hardware can be obtained: institution, room number.

533.4 ~ Item Hardware Documentation

Definition: Location of supporting documentation useful for operation or use of specified hardware.

Sources: From received metadata or generated by business rules.

Examples:

Server or URL link to User Manual, Glossary, Etc.

534 ~ Item Exceptions

Definition: Loss of functionality or change in appearance resulting from migrations.

Notes: Helps to assess the success (or otherwise) of preservation strategies, and prevent time being spent on trying to solve

problems that were inherent in the object at the time the strategy was applied.

Sources: Likely taken from metadata created as part of mass-migration effort.

Examples:

Web page: has been migrated from HTML to PDF (as a result, hyperlinks are broken, embedded JavaScript application no longer functional); the Shockwave files could not be captured from the source document.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.0 ~ Item Signature Group

Definition:

535.1 ~ Item Signer

Definition: The individual, institution, or authority responsible for generating the signature.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.2 ~ Item Signature Information Encoding

Definition: The encoding used for the values of signatureValue, keyInformation, certificateInformation.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.2.1 ~ Item Signature Method

Definition: A designation for the encryption and hash algorithms used for signature generation.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.2.2 ~ Item Signature Value

Definition: The digital signature; a value generated from the application of a private key to a message digest.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.2.3 ~ Item Signature Properties

Definition: Additional information about the generation of the signature.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.3 ~ Item Key Information

Definition: Information about the signer's public key needed to validate the digital signature.

Notes: To validate a digital signature for an object, one first recalculates the message digest for the object, and then uses the public key of the signer to verify that the value of the signature (signatureValue) is correct. The repository must therefore have the public key value and some assurance that it truly belongs to the signer.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.3.1 ~ Item Key Type

Definition: The type of key, denoted by the algorithm used to generate the key.

Sources: PeDALS standard list, including md5, sha256, sha512.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.3.2 ~ Item Key Value

Definition: The value of the signer's public key.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

535.3.3 ~ Item Key Verification Information

Definition: Additional information needed to verify the signer's public key used to validate the digital signature.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

536.0 ~ Item Format Group

Definition:

536.1 ~ Item Format Name

Definition: A word or phrase used to identify the particular file format.

Sources: Generated by NZME File Format.Format

Examples:

TIFF, JPEG

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}655

536.2 ~ Item Format Version

Definition: A word or phrase use to distinguish a particular implementation of a file format.

Sources: Generated by NZME FileFormat.Version.

Examples:

4.0, 2000

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}655

536.3 ~ Item Format Registry Name

Definition: A word or phrase indicating which registry/resource was used to identify the file format information.

Examples:

NZME

536.4 ~ File Format Extension

Definition: The file extension associated with the object.

Notes: Commonly used in the statement of extent.

Sources: Mapped from NZME Filename.Extension.

Examples:

PDF, DOC, XLS

537.0 ~ Item Digest Group

Definition:

Rationale: Supports preservation of trustworthiness by providing a means to demonstrate the binary representation of the file has not changed from the time of transmission.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

537.1 ~ Item Digest Algorithm

Definition: The name of the algorithm used to calculate the hash value.

Sources: PeDALS standard list. Specified at the series level and implemented as a business rule for all items in that series.

Examples:

md5, sha1, sha256

537.2 ~ Item Digest Value

Definition: A fixed-length code derived from the binary value of a bitstream.

Sources: System supplied; likely using an MD5 or SHA algorithm.

Examples:

C68A53B3C0C4EBB03E13CE3E9ACF21FA (md5)

B0BBDB03D2DE4C75943C1DE475076F83147A3745 (sha1)

537.3 ~ Item Digest Originator

Definition: The entity responsible for creating the fixity metadata.

Notes: Entity that generated fixity value; data may be supplied by creator or by repository

Sources: Typically specified at the series level and implemented as a business rule for all items in that series.

Examples:

Name of Originator, PeDALS

537.4 ~ Item Digest Time

Definition: The time a message digest was calculated.

Examples:

Date/Time stamp

538.0 ~ Item Rendering Software Group

Definition:

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9xx

538.1 ~ Item Rendering Software Name

Definition: Identification of software program capable of displaying or accessing the content of the digital resource.

Notes: Microsoft Word, Adobe Acrobat Reader

Examples:

Microsoft Word, Adobe Acrobat Reader

538.2 ~ Item Rendering Software Version

Definition: Version of software program capable of displaying or accessing the content of the digital resource.

Examples:

5.1, 4.0

538.3 ~ Item Rendering Software Note

Definition: A narrative that provides information about the software that is not appropriate for another field.

Notes: To include Dependency, Purpose, Characteristics, and Location. Needs SQL column.

538.4 ~ Item Rendering Software Characteristic Description

Definition: Definition needed.

538.5 ~ Item Rendering Software Dependency Description

Definition: Definition needed.

538.6 ~ Item Rendering Software Purpose Description

Definition: Definition needed.

538.7 ~ Item Rendering Software Location

Definition: Definition needed.

539 ~ Item Technical Infrastructure

Definition: Internal structure of a complex digital resource: i.e. an enumeration of the components of a complex object, along with their interrelationships.

Examples:

Web page (consists of one ASCII HTML file, along with three embedded static GIF files and one embedded audio WAV file) or CD-ROM containing 22 files (14 .gif image files, 3 .wav audio files, 3 .txt files, and 2 .exe executables assembled in accordance with ISO 9660.

Crosswalks:

MARC:{TAB}9XX

600 ~ Component Group

Definition: A component is consider an element within an item. This might be a gif file or an email attachment. The concept of a component is still being defined and will likely not be used during the first year's implementation.

Rationale: To support preservation by relating preservation information about different files that, when combined, form a complete item. This may be redundant with Item Technical Infrastructure; but this field is repeatable and the former is not. To be developed.

601 ~ Component Sequence

Definition: Identifies the sequence of a component found within an item.