

PeDALS Core Metadata Dictionary Version 3.2

10 March 2010

The Persistent Digital Archives and Library System (PeDALS) is a research project that has two technical goals. First, to develop a curatorial rationale to support an automated, integrated workflow to process collections of digital publications and records. Second, to implement "digital stacks" using an inexpensive, storage network that can preserve the authenticity and integrity of the collections.

Partners

Arizona State Library Archives and Public Records
Alabama Department of Archives and History
State Library and Archives of Florida
New Mexico State Records Center and Archives
New York State Archives and New York State Library
South Carolina Department of Archives
South Carolina State Library
History and Wisconsin Historical Society

PeDALS is funded by grants from the
Library of Congress
National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program
and the
Institute for Museum and Library Services.

PeDALS CORE METADATA

Overview

Version 3.2 : 10 March 2010

PeDALS (Persistent Digital Archives and Library System) is a research project designed to investigate new ways of curating collections of digital records and publications. A principal goal of the project is to investigate use of middleware to support an automated, integrated processes to curate collections of digital publications and records. Traditional curatorial processes (appraisal, acquisition, arrangement and description, housing and storage, reference and access, preservation) will not scale to the ever increasing volume of government records and publications in the information era. PeDALS seeks to reengineer the curatorial workflow by articulating business rules that repositories can successfully implement with software solutions.

Metadata is a key factor in curating these collections. The metadata stores the information necessary for the administration, discovery, and preservation of the resources. PeDALS assumes that the vast majority of government records and publications share a relatively small number of metadata elements. For example, virtually all materials were created or received by some entity and belong to a named series. In addition to these broad archival categories, the project assumes that record creators have created sufficient content-based metadata to enable access to the records. This received metadata might include such information as subject, parties to the record, and dates, information that record creators require to retrieve records. Once transferred to the repository, additional metadata elements will need to be created for all records.

The PeDALS Core elements are hierarchical. Information about the record creators and its series are created manually using traditional descriptive practices. Information about each acquisition is created according to local practices.

The heart of the system is the use of business rules to assign metadata to each resource during processing. The business rules describe a process to convert metadata received from the provenance and how to provide additional metadata. The result is a PeDALS Core Metadata record that supports the system's functionality.

Received metadata includes headings the record creators used in its recordkeeping system to access and manage the records while active. The headings often must be normalized. For example, proper names associated with the record may be atomized into first, middle, and last names; these headings must be concatenated to form a normalized heading in PeDALS.

Since the received metadata is limited, PeDALS uses a variety of processes to supply additional information necessary to administer and access the records. Metadata may be generated using specific tools such as the New Zealand Metadata Extractor, which captures basic preservation metadata, such as extent (file format and file size) and MIME type. Some metadata elements are known from context and can be supplied as default values for all items in an acquisition. Generated metadata also includes certain system-supplied information such as the date of ingest which is taken from the system clock. Finally, the system may generate elements by transforming data from several different sources to aid in successful search results.

Although outside the scope of this project, it may be possible to use natural language processing tools to create metadata. If successful, the PeDALS project could be adapted to electronic records received with little or no metadata.

The metadata dictionary includes a rationale for how and why each metadata element is used. When finished, the entry for each element will note which activity it supports, whether the element is used for

description or access, the source of information with emphasis on business rules, and content and data value standards.

The PeDALS Core Metadata schema set is closer to the data elements defined in MARC than those for Dublin Core. The project staff felt that Dublin core was not granular enough to support sophisticated searches, and did not provide sufficient administrative or preservation metadata. The PeDALS Core Metadata schema pulls preservation elements from PREMIS.

Revisions in this version

1. Item Display Title (502.3) ~ Remained undefined for several versions of this document, indicating that it's intended use was not clearly understood. It may have been intended as a means to create a title specially formatted for display and display sorts (for example, stripping initial articles). This element is now deprecated, although the field has been left in the database for future use.
2. Item File Size (505) ~ No longer proposed. Implemented and available for use.
3. Item Originator Identifier (514) and Item Other Identifier (522) ~ The first element should have been a name value pair, but had been implemented as a single value. As a result, it was not possible to indicate the nature of the identifier or to record multiple identifiers. Item Other Identifier, which had these properties, had been undefined. It appears that attempts to correct the first resulted in a new field rather than a fixed field. Item Originator Id[entifier] is now deprecated, although the field has been left in the database for possible future use. Use Item Other Identifier.
4. Unique Item ID (520) ~ Originally to be a code that would uniquely distinguish the item in the database and throughout the system. Effectively duplicates Item ID (501). This element is now deprecated, though the field is left in the database for possible future use.
5. Item File Format Extension (536.3) ~ Added "Item" to name. Swaped with 536.4 to consolidate registry information.
6. Item Format Registry Name (536.4) ~ Swaped with 536.3 to consolidate registry information.
7. Item Received Hash Type (537.5) ~ Duplicates Item Digest Algorithm (537.1). This element is now deprecated, though the field is left in the database for possible future use.
8. Includes database notes for each element, plus descriptions of 9XX linking table fields. These are primarily intended for database developers.

Note

This version is formatted for double-sided printed, with new sections starting on a right page.

100.0 ~ PROVENANCE

Definition: The Provenance of the materials includes information about the entity (organization or individual) responsible for the creation and accumulation of the materials. Provenance may be different from the source of the records when the records are held by another entity before being transferred to the repository. Provenance Includes the authority form of the name, variant forms of the name, and an administrative history note.

101 ~ Provenance ID

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

Sources: System supplied.

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Number

DB Name: Provenance.ProvenanceId / int / PK / Identity

102 ~ 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: 1XX

DC: Creator

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Text

DB Name: Provenance.ProvenanceName / varchar(100) / Unique Constraint on ProvenanceName

103.0 ~ 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: 1XX, 4XX
DC: Creator

Database notes:

Data type: Data Pair
DB Name: n/a

103.1 ~ 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

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / varchar(50)

103.2 ~ 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

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: ProvenanceVariant.ProvenanceVariantName / varchar(100)

104 ~ 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 a 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: 545
DC: Description

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Provenance.ProvenanceAdministrativeHistory / varchar(max)

105 ~ Provenance General Note

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

Sources: Cataloger supplied through Admin Catalog, Provenance screen.

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text

200.0 ~ SERIES

Definition: Information about each series received from a provenance. Series descriptions include the title, description, dates, restrictions, and arrangement. Repeatable access points used to index the series include parties to the record, subjects (controlled vocabulary and non-controlled keywords), location (geographic coverage), and activities.

201 ~ 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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Number

DB Name: Series.SeriesId / int / PK / Identifier

202 ~ 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: 245

DC: Title

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Series.SeriesTitle / varchar(250)

203.0 ~ 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: 245 \$fg; 260 \$c; 648
DC: Date

Database notes:

DB Name: n/a

203.1 ~ 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: Date

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesDateRangeDescription / varchar(100)

203.2 ~ 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

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Number
DB Name: Series.SeriesStartYear / int

203.3 ~ 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

Database notes:
Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Number
DB Name: Series.SeriesEndYear / int

204 ~ 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: 300
DC: Format

Database notes:
Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesExtentDescription / varchar(1024)

205 ~ 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: 351

Database notes:
Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesArrangement / varchar (1024)

206 ~ 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: 520
DC: Description

Database notes:
Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesDescription / varchar(max)

207 ~ 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: 500
DC: Description

Database notes:
Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesGeneralNote / varchar(max)

208.0 ~ 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: 506; 540
DC: Rights

Database notes:

DB Name: n/a

208.1 ~ 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: 506, 540
DC: Rights

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Series.SeriesRestrictionDescription / varchar(1024)

208.2 ~ 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.

Historical note: Initially, the notion was that business rules would set open dates at the item level based on this information at the series level. This approach was not practical.

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: Rights

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text
DB Name: Series.SeriesOpenDate / varchar(50)

209.0 ~ 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: 650, 655, 657
DC: Subject

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Data Pair
DB Name: n/a

209.1 ~ 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: 650 \$e
DC: Subject

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / varchar(50)

209.2 ~ 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: 650 \$abcxyz;655;657
DC: Subject

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Subject.SubjectName / varchar(100)

210 ~ 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: 651
DC: Coverage

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: GeoLocation.GeoLocationValue / varchar(250)

211 ~ 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: 653
DC: Subject

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: SeriesKeyword.SeriesKeyword / varchar(50)

212 ~ 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: 084, 024, 098

DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Text

DB Name: Series.SeriesIdentifier / varchar(50)

213 ~ 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\

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionDirectory / varchar(255)

300.0 ~ ACQUISITION

Definition: Acquisition information is primarily administrative in nature and includes a system identifier for each separate batch of records acquired, an accession number that can link the records to other records in an external system, the date of acquisition, and any notes specific to that acquisition.

301 ~ 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: 084, 024, 098

DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionId / int / PK / Identity

302 ~ 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: 541

DC: Source

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionSource / varchar(100)

303 ~ 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: 084, 024
DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionAccessionNumber / varchar(50)

304 ~ 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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Date
DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionReceivedDate / datetime

305 ~ 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:

2009 July 21.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 033, 648

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: Date

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionIngestDate / datetime

306 ~ 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: 541

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionTransferAuthority / varchar(50)

307 ~ Acquisition Ingested

Definition: A set of identifiers for each LOCKSS server that has ingested the superpackage containing this acquisition.

Rationale: Tracks which LOCKSS boxes have ingested a superpackage. Originally designed (and may yet be coded) to be updated automatically by business rule, curators will record this information manually based on email received from the LOCKSS box.

Notes: Each box is identified by its cluster letter, A-G. Record the letter only.

Examples:

C (only node C has sent notice).

CFG (nodes C, F, and G have sent notice).

ABCDEFG (all nodes have sent notice).

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: True/False

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionIngested / bit [changing to varchar(12)]

308 ~ Acquisition General Note

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

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionGeneralNote / varchar(max)

309 ~ 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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: True/False

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesAcquisitionReadyToIngest / int

400.0 ~ FILING UNIT

Definition: Heading used to group files into subseries and items into filing units, reflecting the organization used by the provenance.

Database notes:

Requirement: O

Unique to system: N

Data type: Varchar

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.

Sources: Business rule, typically mapped from received metadata.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 440

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: FilingUnit.FilingUnitName / varchar(255)

402 ~ Subseries

Definition: Provides a means to aggregate folders into a subseries.

Notes: If a series has additional hierarchies of subseries, they should be recorded in this field, with each level separated by a virgule (/).

Sources: Business rule. May be mapped from received metadata or supplied as a default value.

Examples:

For a series of case files, this field can be used to aggregate all the folders in a case as a subseries.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 4XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

500.0 ~ ITEM

Definition: The smallest intellectual unit of information within PeDALS that was used and managed as a whole. An item may have components, but those subordinate objects are integral to the item. For example, an email message is an item, and attachments are components.

501 ~ Item ID

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

Sources: System supplied.

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.ItemId / int / PK / Identity

502.0 ~ Item Title Group

502.1 ~ 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: 245

DC: Title

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemTitle / varchar(250)

502.2 ~ 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: 246

DC: Title

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemVariantTitle.ItemVariantTitle / varchar(250)

502.3 ~ Item Display Title [deprecated]

Definition: No longer supported.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 246
DC: Title

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Item.ItemDisplayTitle / varchar(250)

503.0 ~ Item Date Group

Sources: Received metadata or other business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 648, 033
DC: Date

503.1 ~ 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: 648 \$y

Database notes:

Data type: Text
DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / varchar(50)

503.2 ~ 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: 648 \$a, 033
DC: Date

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Data type: Text
DB Name: ItemDate.ItemDateValue / varchar(35)

504 ~ 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: 300

DC: Format

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemExtentDescription / varchar(max)

505 ~ Item File Size

Definition: Number of bytes in the digital object.

Rationale: Supports metrics for capacity planning.

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: varchar(50)

DB Name: Item.ItemFileSize / varchar(50)

506 ~ 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: 520

DC: Description

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemDescription / varchar(max)

507 ~ 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: The rule may define a standard offset for the start of text captured for this field; the "first" 1,024 characters of some record series will have similar information at the beginning. This field should be captured as plaintext (as opposed to marked up text), if possible.

Sources: Business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 520
DC: Description

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Item.ItemSample / varchar(max)

508 ~ 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: 500
DC: Description

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Item.ItemGeneralNote / varchar(max)

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: 600, 61X, 700, 71X
DC: 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: 600, 61X \$e

Database notes:

Data type: Text
DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / varchar(50)

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: 600, 61X, 700, 71X

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred
Unique to system: No
Data type: Data Pair
DB Name: ItemParty.ItemPartyValue / varchar(100)

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: 650
DC: 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: 650 \$e

Database notes:

Data type: Text
DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / varchar(50)

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: 650 \$abcxyz

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Subject.SubjectName / varchar(100)

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: 651

DC: Coverage

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: GeoLocation.GeoLocationValue / varchar(250)

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: 653

DC: Subject

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemKeyword.Keyword / varchar(250)

514 ~ Item Originator Identifier [deprecated]

Definition: No longer supported. Use 522 Item Other Identifier Group.

Notes: Deprecated because this should have been a name-value pair. Rather than restructuring the database, we just used another, available field.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 084, 024, 098

DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemOriginatorIdentifier / varchar(50)

515.0 ~ Related Item Group

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.

515.1 ~ Related Item Type Name

Definition: A word or phrase indicating the nature of the related item.

Examples:

Correction, annex, or amendment.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: RelatedItemType.RelatedItemType_name / varchar(50)

515.2 ~ Related Item

Definition: The Unique Item Identifier of the related item.

Sources: Received metadata or business rules.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 76X-78X, 580

DC: Relation

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: GUID

DB Name: n/a

516 ~ Item Language

Definition: A code representing the language of the item.

Notes: Use three-character language code from ISO 639.2 in lower case. See http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/code_list.php.

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

Examples:

For English, eng. For Spanish, spa. For Norwegian, use nno. For Latin, use lat.

Crosswalks:

MARC: Leader (35-37)

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemLanguage / char(3)

517 ~ Item Mime Type

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

Notes: Use the vocabulary established by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/>. Major types include application, audio, image, message, model, multipart, text, and video. Each major type is subdivided into more specific types. All lower-case.

Sources: Typically system supplied by the NZME.

Examples:

application/pdf, application/zip, audio/mpeg, image/gif, image/tiff, message/http, message/rfc822, model/vrml, multipart/mixed, video/jpeg, video/quicktime.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 655
DC: Format

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatMIMEType / varchar(50)

520 ~ Unique Item ID [deprecated]

Definition: No longer supported. Use 501, Unique Item ID.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 084, 024, 098
DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory
Unique to system: Yes
Data type: Number
DB Name: Item.ItemId / int / PK / Identity

521 ~ 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: 090
DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory
Unique to system: No
Data type: Text
DB Name: Item.SuperPackageld / varchar(13)

522.0 ~ Item Other Identifier Group

Definition: A name value pair that can be used to associate a code or phrase used to distinguish the item and the nature of the code or phrase.

Rationale: The item may have one or more identified that remain useful for discovery. May be used to record some number assigned by the Provenance for use in its retrieval system.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 084, 024, 098

DC: Identifier

522.1 ~ Item Other Identifier Qualifier

Definition: A word or short phrase that describes the type of identifier.

Sources: Qualifiers should be maintained in a locally developed controlled vocabulary. Mapped as part of business rules, possibly from received metadata.

Examples:

License number, file number, purchase order number.

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierType / char(50)

522.2 ~ Item Other Identifier Value

Definition: The code or phrase used to distinguish the item.

Sources: Received metadata.

Crosswalks:

DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemOtherIdentifier.ItemOtherIdentifierValue / varchar(50)

523 ~ Item PURL

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

Sources: Generated by business rule.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 856

DC: Identifier

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: Yes

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemPURL / varchar(250)

524 ~ 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: 506
DC: Rights

Database notes:

Requirement: Mandatory
Unique to system: No
Data type: Date
DB Name: Item.ItemOpenDate / datetime

525 ~ Item Open Date Web

Definition: A date when the information is available on the web.

Rationale: Some records may be open by statute, but they may contain information that is of a private, sensitive nature that is not appropriate for mass dissemination on the web. For example, a politician's constituent correspondence may contain letters from individuals who reveal very personal, troubling aspects of their lives. These individuals seeking help, often as a last resort in dire circumstances, would never consider their letter to be a public record and would be shocked if they discovered these details on the web. This field, with item open date, can control what is accessible within a controlled environment, such as the repository's reading room, and what is on the web.

Notes: Date is stored in a Date field that allows calendar processing and that can be display in a variety of formats.

Sources: Business rule.

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional
Unique to system: No
Data type: Date

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.

Database notes:

Data type: Text
DB Name: Item.ItemReceivedFileName / varchar(250)

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: 9XX

DC: Rights

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemAccessFacilitators / varchar(1250)

532.0 ~ Item Operating System Group

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: OperatingSystem.OperatingSystemName / varchar(100)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: OperatingSystem.OperatingSystemLocation / varchar(50)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: OperatingSystem.OperatingSystemDocumentation / varchar(100)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: OperatingSystem.OperatingSystemVersion / varchar(20)

533.0 ~ Item Hardware Group

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Hardware.HardwareName / varchar(50)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Hardware.HardwareType / varchar(10)

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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Hardware.HardwareLocation / varchar(50)

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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Hardware.HardwareDocumentation / varchar(100)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemExceptions / varchar(1250)

535.0 ~ Item Signature Group

535.1 ~ Item Signer

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

Crosswalks:

MARC: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureSigner / char(10)

535.2 ~ Item Signature Information Encoding

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

Crosswalks:

MARC: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureInformationEncoding / char(10)

535.2.1 ~ Item Signature Method

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

Crosswalks:

MARC: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureMethod / char(10)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureValue / varchar(50)

535.2.3 ~ Item Signature Properties

Definition: Additional information about the generation of the signature.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureProperties / char(10)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalSignatureKey.DigitalSignatureKeyInformation / varchar(max)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalSignatureKey.DigitalSignatureKeyType / varchar(50)

535.3.2 ~ Item Key Value

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

Crosswalks:

MARC: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalSignatureKey.DigitalSignatureKeyValue / varchar(100)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalSignatureKey.DigitalSignatureKeyVerification / varchar(max)

536.0 ~ Item Format Group

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: 655

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatRenderingSoftwareName / varchar(50)

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: 655

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatRenderingSoftwareVersion / varchar(20)

536.3 ~ Item 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

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatFileType / varchar(5)

536.4 ~ Item Format Registry Name

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

Examples:

NZME

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalFormatRegistry.DigitalFormatRegistryName / varchar(50)

536.5 ~ Item Format Registry Key

Definition: An identifier that the registry uses to identify the specific format type.

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: No SQL field.

536.6 ~ Item Format Registry Role

Definition: The purpose or expected use of the registry.

Notes: Registries contain varying levels of information. Some registries furnish profiles or overviews of a given file format, while others contain the full technical documentation of the format and thus facilitate validation of files (i.e., verification that a given file fully conforms to the technical specifications of the file format).

Examples:

Profile, Validation.

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigitalFormatRegistryRole.DigitalFormatRegistryRoleName / varchar(50)

537.0 ~ Item Digest Group

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.

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

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: DigestAlgorithm.DigestAlgorithmName / varchar(50) I think this is what Brian is putting into a newly created field he made called Item.ItemReceivedHashType

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)

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemReceivedHashValue / varchar(256)

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

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemReceivedHashOriginator / varchar(50)

537.4 ~ Item Digest Time

Definition: The time a message digest was calculated.

Examples:

Date/Time stamp

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Date Time

DB Name: Item.ItemReceivedHashDate / datetime

537.5 ~ Item Received Hash Type [deprecated]

Definition:

Notes: Duplicates Item Digest Algorithm. (537.1).

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemRecievedHashType / varchar(50)

538.0 ~ Item Rendering Software Group

Crosswalks:

MARC: 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

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareName / varchar(50)

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

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareVersion / varchar(20)

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.

Database notes:

Requirement: Optional

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareNote / varchar(max)

538.4 ~ Item Rendering Software Characteristic Description

Definition: Definition needed.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareCharacteristicDescription / varchar(1250)

538.5 ~ Item Rendering Software Dependency Description

Definition: Definition needed.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareDependencyDescription / varchar(1250)

538.6 ~ Item Rendering Software Purpose Description

Definition: Definition needed.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwarePurposeDescription / varchar(1250)

538.7 ~ Item Rendering Software Location

Definition: Definition needed.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Software.SoftwareLocation / varchar(50)

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: 9XX

Database notes:

Requirement: Preferred

Unique to system: No

Data type: Text

DB Name: Item.ItemTechnicalInfrastructure / varchar(1250)

600.0 ~ COMPONENT

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 Title

Definition: A word or phrase which can identify and distinguish the component.

Rationale: Serves as a handle to represent the object at an abstract level in lists, such as such search results or a list of the components associated with an item.

Crosswalks:

MARC: 505

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

602 ~ Component File Name

Definition: Provides a link between the component information and the object.

Database notes:

Requirement: Desirable

Unique to system: No

603 ~ Component Digital Format

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

Notes: A linking table entry.

Sources: Generated by NZME FileFormat.Format.

Examples:

TIFF, JPEG.

Database notes:

DB Name: Component.DigitalFormatID

604 ~ Component File Size

Definition: The number of bytes in the digital object.

605 ~ Component Software

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

Notes: Linking table.

Database notes:

DB Name: Component.SoftwareID

606 ~ Component Operating System

Definition: Name of operating system necessary to operate the content of the component's software environment.

Database notes:

DB Name: Component.OperatingSystemID

607 ~ Component Hardware Name

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

Notes: A linking entry.

Database notes:

DB Name: Component.HardwareID

608 ~ Component Sequence

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.ComponentSequence / int

900 ~ Component Digital Format ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Component table back to the DigitalFormat table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.DigitalFormatId / int / FK

900 ~ Component Hardware ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Component table back to the Hardware table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.HardwareId / int / FK

900 ~ Component ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.ComponentId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Component Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Component table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Component Operating System ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Component table back to the OperatingSystem table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.OperatingSystemId / int / FK

900 ~ Component Software ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Component table back to the Software table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Component.SoftwareId / int / FK

900 ~ Digest Algorithm ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigestAlgorithm.DigestAlgorithmId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Digital Format Digital Format Registry ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the DigitalFormat table back to the DigitalFormatRegistry table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatRegistryId / int / FK

900 ~ Digital Format ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalFormat.DigitalFormatId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Digital Format Registry Digital Format Registry Role ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the DigitalFormatRegistry table back to the DigitalFormatRegistryRole table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalFormatRegistry.DigitalFormatRegistryRoleId / int / FK

900 ~ Digital Format Registry ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalFormatRegistry.DigitalFormatRegistryId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Digital Format Registry Role ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalFormatRegistryRole.DigitalFormatRegistryRoleId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Digital Signature Key ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: DigitalSignatureKey.DigitalSignatureKeyId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Filing Unit ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: FilingUnit.FilingUnitId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ GeoLocation ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: GeoLocation.GeoLocationId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Hardware ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Hardware.HardwareId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Date ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemDate.ItemDateId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Date Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemDate table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemDate.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Date Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemDate table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemDate.QualifierId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Digest Algorithm ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the DigestAlgorithm table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.DigestAlgorithmId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Digital Format ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the DigitalFormat table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.DigitalFormatId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Filing Unit ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the FilingUnit table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.FilingUnitId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Hardware ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the Hardware table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.HardwareId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Keyword ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemKeyword.ItemKeywordId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Keyword Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemKeyword table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemKeyword.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Operating System ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the OperatingSystem table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.OperatingSystemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Other Identifier ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemOtherIdentifier.ItemOtherIdentifierId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Other Identifier Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemOtherIdentifier table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemOtherIdentifier.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Other Identifier Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemOtherIdentifier table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemOtherIdentifier.QualifierId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Party ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemParty.ItemPartyId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Party Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemParty table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemParty.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Party Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemParty table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemParty.QualifierId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Series ID

Definition: Stores the Series ID for the item.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.SeriesId / int / This should be Item.SeriesAcquisitionId instead as FK to SeriesAcquisition table. This change should let us drop the SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table altogether.

900 ~ Item Signature Digital Signature Key ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemSignature table back to the DigitalSignatureKey table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSignature.DigitalSignatureKeyId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Signature ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemSignatureId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Signature Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemSignature table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSignature.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Software ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Item table back to the Software table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Item.SoftwareId / int / FK

900 ~ Item Variant Title ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemVariantTitle.ItemVariantTitleId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Item Variant Title Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemVariantTitle table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemVariantTitle.ItemId / int / FK

900 ~ Operating System ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: OperatingSystem.OperatingSystemId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Provenance Variant ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system for each variant name and serves as the primary key for the Provenance Variant table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ProvenanceVariant.ProvenanceVariantId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Provenance Variant Provenance ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ProvenanceVariant table back to the Provenance table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ProvenanceVariant.ProvenanceId / int / FK

900 ~ Provenance Variant Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ProvenanceVariant table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ProvenanceVariant.QualifierID / int / FK

900 ~ Qualifier ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system for each qualifier type and serves as the primary key for the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Qualifier.QualifierID / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Related Item ID

Definition: Identifier, not ID? This is not currently a system generated sequential number. Part of compound primary key.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: RelatedItem.RelatedItemId / int (not identity)

900 ~ Related Item Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the RelatedItem table back to the Item table. Part of compound primary key.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: RelatedItem.ItemID / int / FK

900 ~ Related Item Related Item Type ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the RelatedItem table back to the RelatedItemType table. Part of compound primary key.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: RelatedItem.RelatedItemTypeID / int / FK

900 ~ Related Item Type ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: RelatedItemType.RelatedItemTypeID / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Series Acquisition Series ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesAcquisition table back to the Series table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesAcquisition.SeriesId / int / FK

900 ~ Series Keyword ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesKeyword.SeriesKeywordId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Series Keyword Series ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesKeyword table back to the Series table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesKeyword.SeriesId / int / FK

900 ~ Series Provenance ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the Series table back to the Provenance table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Series.ProvenanceId / int / FK

900 ~ Software ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Software.SoftwareId / int / PK / Identity

900 ~ Subject ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Subject.SubjectId / int / PK / Identity

900.0 ~ SYSTEM FIELDS

Definition: System fields are used by the database and business rules, but are seldom -- if ever -- seen or modified by curators, and only rarely by technical support staff.

901.1 ~ Created Date

Definition: The date and time when a record in the administrative catalog database is created. This field exists in each table in the administrative catalog database.

Database notes:

Data type: Date Time

DB Name: tablename.CreatedDate

901.2 ~ Created By

Definition: The user name of the person logged into administrative catalog website when creating a new record in the the administrative catalog database. This field exists in each table in the administrative catalog database.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: tablename.CreatedBy

902.1 ~ Modified Date

Definition: The date and time when a record in the administrative catalog database is changed. This field exists in each table in the administrative catalog database.

Database notes:

Data type: Date Time

DB Name: tablename.ModifiedDate

902.2 ~ Modified By

Definition: The user name of the person logged into administrative catalog website when editing a record in the the administrative catalog database. This field exists in each table in the administrative catalog database.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: tablename.ModifiedBy

903.1 ~ Exception ID

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

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Exceptions.ExceptionId / int / PK / Identity

903.2 ~ Exception Provenance ID

Definition: The id of the Provenance for which this exception was created.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Exceptions.ProvenanceId / int

903.3 ~ Exception Series ID

Definition: The id of the Series for which this exception was created.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Exceptions.SeriesId / int

903.4 ~ Exception Series Acquisition ID

Definition: The id of the Series Acquisition for which this exception was created.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: Exceptions.SeriesAcquisitionId / int

903.5 ~ Exception Description

Definition: The description of the error or exception.

Database notes:

Data type: Text

DB Name: Exceptions.Description / varchar(100)

904 ~ Item GeoLocation LINK GeoLocation ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemGeoLocation_LINK table back to the GeoLocation table.

Database notes:

Unique to system: No

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemGeoLocation_LINK.GeoLocationId / int/ FK

904 ~ Item GeoLocation LINK ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the ItemGeoLocation_LINK table. The ItemGeoLocation_LINK table serves to link the many-to-many relationship between Item and GeoLocation.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemGeoLocation_LINK.ItemGeoLocationId / int / PK / Identity

904 ~ Item GeoLocation LINK Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemGeoLocation_LINK table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemGeoLocation_LINK.ItemId / int / FK

904 ~ Item Subject LINK ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the ItemSubject_LINK table. The ItemSubject_LINK table serves to link the many-to-many relationship between Item, Qualifier and Subject tables.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSubject_LINK.ItemSubjectId / int / PK / Identity

904 ~ Item Subject LINK Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemSubject_LINK table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSubject_LINK.ItemId / int / FK

904 ~ Item Subject LINK Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemSubject_LINK table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSubject_LINK.QualifierId / int / FK

904 ~ Item Subject LINK Subject ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the ItemSubject_LINK table back to the Subject table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: ItemSubject_LINK.SubjectId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Acquisition Item LINK ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table. The SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table serves to store which item is linked with which SeriesAcquisition. Should be able to remove this table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK.SeriesAcquisitionItemId / int / PK / Identity

904 ~ Series Acquisition Item LINK Item ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table back to the Item table.

Database notes:

DB Name: SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK.ItemId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Acquisition Item LINK Series Acquisition ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table back to the SeriesAcquisition table.

Database notes:

DB Name: SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK.SeriesAcquisitionId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Acquisition Item LINK Series ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK table back to the Series table.

Database notes:

DB Name: SeriesAcquisitionItem_LINK.SeriesId / int / FK

904 ~ Series GeoLocation LINK GeoLocation ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesGeoLocation_LINK table back to the GeoLocation table.

Database notes:

DB Name: SeriesGeoLocation_LINK.GeoLocationId / int / FK

904 ~ Series GeoLocation LINK ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the SeriesGeoLocation_LINK table. The SeriesGeoLocation_LINK table serves to link the many-to-many relationship between Series and GeoLocation.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesGeoLocation_LINK.SeriesGeoLocationId / int / PK / Identity

904 ~ Series GeoLocation LINK Series ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesGeoLocation_LINK table back to the Series table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesGeoLocation_LINK.SeriesId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Subject LINK ID

Definition: Sequential number generated by the system that serves as the primary key for the SeriesSubject_LINK table. The SeriesSubject_LINK table serves to link the many-to-many relationship between Series, Qualifier and Subject tables.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesSubject_LINK.SeriesSubjectId / int / PK / Identity

904 ~ Series Subject LINK Qualifier ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesSubject_LINK table back to the Qualifier table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesSubject_LINK.QualifierId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Subject LINK Series ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesSubject_LINK table back to the Series table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesSubject_LINK.SeriesId / int / FK

904 ~ Series Subject LINK Subject ID

Definition: Serves as a foreign key from the SeriesSubject_LINK table back to the Subject table.

Database notes:

Data type: Number

DB Name: SeriesSubject_LINK.SubjectId / int / FK