

Bibliographic Details

The Bibliographic Details table is a dimension that stores the details of the bibliographic record. This dimension is used across many subject areas and includes fields mapped from the MARC standard. The following table describes the fields including their mapping from MARC:

Note

Ex Libris works with content providers worldwide to enrich the metadata available in the Alma Community Zone. To enrich the journal/serial content in the CZ, we work directly with the Library of Congress CONSER feed for electronic serials, which we match against our knowledge base to enrich with all of the relevant metadata fields that they supply (for more details, see [Community Zone Serial Records Enrichment](#)) and enrich the CZ records with all relevant metadata, including the 050 fields (when available).

In the case of book content, we work with multiple providers who are willing to share their metadata with the Alma community globally (for more details, see [Community Zone Monograph Records Enrichment](#)). If you have local access to these classifications, you may want to consider working with the local extension for these records whenever an update is not available. (For more details, see [Working with Local Extension Fields for Community Zone-linked Records.](#))

The Bibliographic Details table contains two kinds of fields, those derived from the MARC record and those that come from Alma. Although in analytics there is no distinction made between these fields, for explanatory purposes we have divided them into two tables below.

Note

The Bibliographic Details table includes all bibliographic records in the catalog whether they have inventory or not.

Bibliographic Details

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
Action Note	A note that contains information about the retention and the retention reason of the bibliographic record.	583	Not relevant	Not relevant	VARCHAR	4000
Author	The term Author refers to the individual or group of	100,110,111	700,701,710,711	Currently empty, planned to come from dc:creator, dcterms:creators	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	<p>individuals responsible for creating or producing the work being documented. The author is the primary contributor to the work, and their name is typically listed prominently in the bibliographic record to identify the originator of the content. Depending on the type of work and the citation style, the author's name may be followed by additional information such as their credentials, institutional affiliation, and the date of publication.</p>					
Author (Contributor)	<p>The Author (Contributor) role refers to the specific role or function played by an individual or group in the creation or production of a work. This role is important for cataloging and documenting the contributions of different individuals or entities to a particular resource. The Author (Contributor) role is a way to categorize and describe the responsibilities of</p>	<p>711 a,c-e,i,j,n,q,u and its 880</p> <p>700 a-e,j,q,u and its 880</p> <p>710 a-e,i,n,u and its 880</p>	<p>700 a-d,f,p</p> <p>701 a-d,f,p</p> <p>710 a-h,p</p> <p>711 a-h,p</p> <p>720 a,f"</p> <p>721 a,f</p> <p>702 a-d,f,g</p> <p>712 a-h,p</p> <p>722 a,f</p>	<p>Currently empty, planned to come from dc:contributor, dcterms:contributor</p>	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	contributors beyond just being the primary author.					
Begin Publication Date	The Begin Publication Date refers to the earliest date associated with the publication or release of a particular work. It is a critical piece of information that helps users understand when the work was first made available to the public. The publication date can be essential for citing the work correctly, tracking its historical context, and assessing its relevance to specific time periods.	008 pos. 07-10	100.Date1	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
BIB 008 MARC	The contents of the MARC 008 bibliographic field. The BIB 008 field in a MARC bibliographic record is a fixed-length data element used to provide additional information about the bibliographic record itself. It contains various control information that helps catalogers and library systems manage and process the record.	008		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	50

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
BIB LDR MARC	The BIB LDR refers to the Leader field (LDR) within the bibliographic record. The Leader is a fixed-length data element that provides control information about the bibliographic record itself. It is a critical component of MARC records, and each position within the Leader serves a specific purpose. The Leader field is typically 24 characters in length. The Leader field is used to convey fundamental information about the structure, organization, and characteristics of the bibliographic record.	LDR		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	50
Bibliographic Acquisition Accession Number Note	The identification code assigned to materials acquired in a single and separate transfer of custody.	541 e		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Bibliographic ID	A Bibliographic ID is a unique identifier assigned to a specific bibliographic entry or resource. It serves as a way to distinguish and locate a particular work within a library's catalog or database. The purpose of a	010 excluding numeric subfields	020 a	dcterms:identifier dcterms:ISBN, dcterms:identifier dcterms:ISSN	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	bibliographic ID is to facilitate efficient retrieval and management of bibliographic records and to ensure that each record is distinct.					
Bibliographic Level	The Bibliographic Level is a classification that describes the scope and content of a bibliographic record. It helps users understand the nature of the resource being described in the record. The bibliographic level is often indicated using a one-letter code or abbreviation. Common bibliographic levels include: Monograph (m), Serial (s), Collection (c), Integration (i), Monographic Series (a), and so forth.	Position 7 of the LDR field of the bibliographic record	Position 7 of the LDR field of the bibliographic record	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Bibliographic Source of Acquisition Note	The name of the people or organization that is the source of the material.	541 a		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Category of Material	The Category of Material is a classification or designation that describes the format or physical nature of the	Position 0 of the 007 field	200 b	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	material being cataloged. It helps users and catalogers understand the medium in which a resource is presented.					
DC Coverage	DC Coverage refers to an element used to provide information about the spatial or temporal topic of the resource, spatial applicability of the resource, or jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:coverage dcterms:coverage dcterms:spatial dcterms:temporal	VARCHAR	
DC Description	DC Description refers to Dublin Core (DC) metadata elements used to describe resources in a standardized way, particularly in digital libraries and online cataloging systems.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:description dcterms:description dcterms:abstract	VARCHAR	4000
DC Format	The file format, physical medium, or dimensions of the resource. The information in this field is entered as free text.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:format dcterms:format	VARCHAR	256
DC License	DC License is a Dublin Core element used to specify the terms and conditions associated with the use of a resource.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	It will be populated by dcterms:license	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	It provides information about the licensing or copyright status of a digital or physical resource, allowing users to understand how they can legally use, share, or redistribute the resource. The DC License element is particularly important in digital libraries, repositories, and online cataloging systems where access to digital content is provided.					
DC Provenance	DC Provenance refers to an element used to provide a statement of any changes in ownership and custody of the resource since its creation that are significant for its authenticity, integrity, and interpretation	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dcterms:provenance	VARCHAR	4000
DC Relation	DC Relation refers to an element used to provide information about a related resource to the described resource.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:relation dcterms:relation dcterms:isVersionOf dcterms:hasVersion dcterms:isReplacedBy dcterms:replaces dcterms:isRequiredBy dcterms:requires dcterms:isPartOf dcterms:hasPart dcterms:isReferencedBy dcterms:references dcterms:isFormatOf dcterms:hasFormat	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
				dcterms:conformsTo		
DC Rights	DC Rights refers to an element used to provide information about the intellectual property rights or copyright status of a resource. This element helps users understand the legal rights and permissions associated with the resource and whether there are any restrictions on its use.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:rights and dcterms:rights	VARCHAR	4000
DC Source	DC Source refers to an element used to provide information about a related resource from which the described resource is derived.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:source dcterms:source	VARCHAR	4000
DC Type	DC Type refers to an element used to provide information about the nature or genre of the resource.	Relevant only for Dublin Core	Relevant only for Dublin Core	dc:type dcterms:type	VARCHAR	255
Edition	Edition refers to a specific version or variation of a publication. The edition information provides details about changes, updates, or variations that have occurred since the original publication. Including the	250 subfields a,b	205 a,b,f,g	dcterms:isVersionOf	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	edition helps users and researchers identify the specific version of a book or other resource they are looking for.					
Electronic location and access	The location and access URI for the electronic resource.	856 all subfields		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
End Publication Date	The End Publication Date is the second date available in the 008 field, and it is used to indicate "Date 2." It is described as "A date specified by the code in 008/06 (Type of date/ Publication status)."	008 pos. 11-14	100.Date2	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Enriched with AI	Indicates that the bibliographic record of the resource was enriched by the AI Assisstant.				VARCHAR	4
Form of Item	The Form of Item refers to a specific code or indicator that describes the physical format or medium of the resource being cataloged. This information helps library users understand the physical characteristics of the item and	008 pos. 29 (Maps and Visual Material) or 23 (other material configurations)		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	1

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	whether it is in a print or non-print format.					
General Note	A General Note is a field used to provide additional information or commentary about the resource being described. General notes can include various types of information that may not fit into specific structured fields within the bibliographic record. These notes are often used to convey contextual details, historical significance, or other relevant information about the resource.	500 a, 5		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
Government Publication	A Government Publication is a term used to identify materials that are published or produced by government entities at various levels of government, including federal, state, local, and international governments. For more information regarding the values of MARC 008 Pos. 28, see here .	008 pos. 28 <hr/> Note According to MARC21 Format for Bibliographic Data , 008 pos. 28 is Government Publication for the following material types: Books, Computer Files, Continuing Resources, Maps, and Visual Materials. <hr/>		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	1

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
		<hr/> <p>For Music 008 pos. 28 is Accompanying matter. For Mixed material 008 pos. 28 is Undefined.</p> <p>Consequently, when using this field, you may want to filter out records with Material Type = Music and Material Type = Mixed material.</p> <hr/>				
ISBN	<p>ISBN is a unique identifier for books, and it is used to facilitate the identification and cataloging of books and related materials. Field in analytics includes also cancelled and invalid ISBNs.</p>	020 a, z 776 z	010 a	dcterms:identifier dcterms:ISBN	VARCHAR	255
ISBN Valid	<p>A unique identifier for books and related materials. To be considered valid, an ISBN must adhere to the established ISBN standards and conventions. Field in analytics does not include</p>	020 a		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	cancelled and invalid ISBNs.					
ISSN	An ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) is a unique identifier for serial publications, which include periodicals, journals, magazines, and other recurring publications. Field in analytics includes also cancelled and invalid ISSNs.	022 l,a 776 x (for non-physical records)	011 a f	dcterms:identifier dcterms:ISSN	VARCHAR	255
ISSN Valid	A unique identifier for serial publications. To be considered valid for bibliographic records, an ISSN must adhere to the established standards and conventions for ISSN formatting and structure. Field in analytics does not include cancelled and invalid ISBNs.	022 a		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Language Code	Language codes are used to indicate the language(s) in which a particular resource is written or presented. Language codes are typically standardized to ensure consistency in cataloging and	008 pos. 35-37	101 a	Currently comes from dc:language. Planned to come from dc:language and dcterms:language	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	bibliographic records.					
Language Of Cataloging	The Language of Cataloging refers to the language in which the cataloging or metadata for a particular resource is created.	040 b	100 a,22-24	Not relevant for Dublin Core (Value None is displayed)	VARCHAR	4000
Local Note	A Local Note is a type of note that provides specific information or instructions related to a library's unique policies, holdings, or services. Local notes are typically used to convey information that is specific to the individual library or cataloging institution and may not be relevant to libraries elsewhere. For Borrowing Requests, the Source is stored in this field.	590 a, 5		Not Relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
Material Type	See the table, <i>Fields that Identify the Bibliographic Material Type</i> , in the Material Types in Search Results section for a description of material type.	MARC control LDR Material Type		Planned to be empty. Currently comes from dc:type This field holds a fixed set of values designated for all record formats. For DC, the mapping is controlled from Configuration Resources > Cataloging > DCMI Material Type Mapping page. Any dc:type value not defined on this pages gets by default the value <code>Computer File</code> . For more information, see DCMI Material Type Mapping .	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
Material Type Code	Code of the material type described above (in Material Type).	MARC control LDR Material Type		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
National Agricultural Library Call Number	The call number used by the American National Agricultural Library.	070 a		Not relevant for Dublin Core		
Network Number	A Network Number typically refers to a unique identifier assigned to a bibliographic record within a library network or consortium.	035 a z	053 a z	dc:identifier , dcterms:identifier	VARCHAR	4000
OCLC Control Number (019)	The OCLC Control Number (019 field) is used by OCLC to record and index OCLC control numbers of records that have been deleted or will be processed as duplicate records. For more information on the OCLC Control Number 019 and its subfields, see here . Leading zeros are not displayed.	019 a When the subfield begins with one of the following prefixes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (OCLC)• (OCoLC)• ocm• ocn• on		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
OCLC Control Number (035a)	Subfield "a" in the 035 field is used to record the main OCLC Control Numbers. For more information on the	035 a When the subfield begins with one of the following prefixes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• (OCLC)	035 a	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	<p>OCLC Control Number 035 and its subfields, see here.</p> <p>Leading zeros are not displayed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (OCoLC) • ocm • ocn • on 				
OCLC Control Number (035a+z)	<p>The OCLC Control Number can include both the main OCLC Control Number in subfield "a" and any related or canceled OCLC Control Numbers in subfield "z." This practice is useful for indicating changes or updates to cataloging records and for maintaining a historical record of previous control numbers associated with the same resource.</p> <p>For more information on the OCLC Control Number 035 and its subfields, see here.</p> <p>Leading zeros are not displayed.</p>	<p>035a+z</p> <p>When the subfield begins with one of the following prefixes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (OCLC) • (OCoLC) • ocm • ocn • on 	035a+z	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
OCLC Control Number (035z)	<p>Subfield "z" in the 035 field is used to record related or canceled OCLC Control Numbers, providing a historical record of control numbers associated with a specific resource.</p> <p>For more</p>	<p>035 z</p> <p>When the subfield begins with one of the following prefixes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (OCLC) • (OCoLC) • ocm 	035 z	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	<p>information on the OCLC Control Number 035 and its subfields, see here.</p> <p>Leading zeros are not displayed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ocn • on 				
Open Access	<p>Open Access (OA) refers to a publishing model that provides unrestricted and free access to scholarly and research publications on the Internet. It signifies that the full text or content of the publication is freely available to anyone, without requiring payment or subscription. Values are Yes and No.</p>	Based on 506 f 506 2		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4
Original Cataloging Agency	The MARC code or the name of the organization that created the original record.	040 a	081 b	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255
Place Code	The Place Code is a code that represents the place of publication for a printed or published resource.	008 pos. 15-17	102\$\$a	dcterms:spatial	VARCHAR	50
Place of Publication - City	The city where a printed or published resource was published or	Derived from the place code in 008 pos. 15-17.	Not relevant for UNIMARC	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	200

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	produced.	If the value of this field in the bibliographic record does not exist in the official list of place codes, the value for this field in Alma Analytics will be "No place, unknown, or undetermined".				
Place of Publication - Country	The country where a printed or published resource was published or produced.	<p>Derived from the place code in 008 pos. 15-17.</p> <p>For a list of country codes, see: MARC Code List for Countries</p> <p>If the value of this field in the bibliographic record does not exist in the official list of place codes, the value for this field in Alma Analytics will be "No place, unknown, or undetermined".</p>	<p>Derived from the place code 102\$a.</p> <p>For a list of country codes, see: List of ISO 3166 Country Codes</p> <p>If the value of this field in the bibliographic record does not exist in the official list of place codes, the value for this field in Alma Analytics will be "No place, unknown, or undetermined". If there are multiple place codes in this field, only the first value is displayed.</p>	Not relevant for Dublin Core. Value No place, unknown, or undetermined is displayed)	VARCHAR	200
Place of Publication - State	The state where a printed or published resource was published or produced.	<p>Derived from the place code in 008 pos. 15-17.</p> <p>If the value of this field in the bibliographic record does not exist in the official list of place codes, the value for this field in Alma</p>	Not relevant for UNIMARC	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	200

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
		Analytics will be "No place, unknown, or undetermined".				
Publication Date	The Publication Date refers to the date when a printed or published resource was officially issued, published, or made publicly available.	<p>The publication date is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bibliographic details publication date comes from 264 subfield c if there is no 264 subfield c, then the publication date comes from 260 subfield c if there is no 264 subfield c and also no 260 subfield c, then the publication date comes from 008 pos. 7-10 	<p>The publication date is determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bibliographic details publication date comes from 210 subfield d If there is no 210 subfield d, then the publication date comes from field 214 subfield d. if both fields do not exist, then the publication date comes from field 100 subfield a pos. 9-12 	dc:date, dcterms:date, dcterms:created, dcterms:available, dcterms:issued, dcterms:dateAccepted	VARCHAR	255
Publication Place	The Publication Place refers to the city or location where a printed or published resource was officially published, issued, or produced.	260 a. When 260 a is empty, it is taken from 264 a	210 a 214 a	Not relevant for Dublin Core (use Place Code)	VARCHAR	255
Publisher	The Publisher refers to the entity or organization responsible for	260 b 264 b	210 c 214 c	dcterms:publisher, dc:publisher	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	producing, printing, and distributing a printed or published resource.					
Resource Type	Constructed based on existing bibliographic fields such as the LDR and 008. For more information, see The Resource Type Field .			Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
Series	A Series refers to a related group of publications or resources that share common characteristics, themes, or subjects and are published under a common title or series name.	800 t,v 810 t,v 811 t,v 830 a,n,p,v	410 a,h,i,o,t,x	dcterms:isPartOf	VARCHAR	4000
Series Statement	A Series Statement refers to the title or name of a series to which a printed or published resource belongs.	490 a,v x		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
Source of Description Note	A note used by the Community Zone with details on AI enrichment.	588 \$\$a	Not relevant	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	1000
Subjects	Subjects refer to the specific topics, themes, or subjects covered by a printed or published resource.	6XX excluding 69X, 630, 689	600 a,b 602 603-8 610 616 617	dc:subject dcterms:LCSH,MESH,DDC,UDC,LCC	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
Subjects (Names)	Subjects (Names) refers to the specific individuals, organizations, or entities associated with a printed or published resource.	600 a,b,c,d,e,l,t,u 610 a,b,c,d,e,l,n,t,u 611 a,b,c,d,e,j,l,n,q,t,u		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000
Title	The Title refers to the name or title of a printed or published resource. The title is one of the most critical elements of bibliographic cataloging because it helps users identify and distinguish one resource from another.	245 a,b 249 a,b,c,v	200 a,c,d,e,h,i	dc:title	VARCHAR	4000
Title (Complete)	The information from MARC field 245, subfields \$a, \$n, \$p, \$h, \$b, \$c, \$f, \$g, \$k, \$s.	245 a,n,p,h,b,c,f,g,k,s	200 a-i	dc:title, dcterms:title, dc:alternative	VARCHAR	4000
Title (Filing)	The title with common words such as "The" and "An" removed to help with sorting the title alphabetically. Any text between double arrows (<<>>) is removed. For a video describing the use of this field, see Sort Analytics Reports by Filing Title - Ignoring "The", "A", and	240 a,c,p 245 a,c,p	200 a,e 500	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	"An" .					
Title (Normalized)	<p>The normalized Title. This field is useful when you want to compare titles that may have been catalogued differently. This field is built in the following manner:</p> <p>Alma does the following to the 245 field (except subfields c,h,6 and 8) in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removes non filing text. 2. Removes <<>> and anything between them. 3. Removes these characters: [] ,,:;" 4. Changes these characters to a space: !@#\$\$%^&*()_+ -= {} \ < > ? / ~ ' 5. Changes characters to lowercase. 6. Packs spaces (replace all sequences of more than one space with a single space). 	<p>245 a,b,n,p</p> <p>249 a,b,c,v</p>	200 a,c,d,e,h,i	dc:title	4000	

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
Title Author Combined and Normalized	100 characters of the normalized title and the first four letters of the author in lowercase letters, with spaces removed.	See Author and Title Fields	See Author and Title Fields	See Author and Title Fields	VARCHAR	110
Title Committed to Retain	<p>Title Committed to Retain refers to a commitment made by a library to retain and preserve a specific resource. This commitment is important for ensuring the long-term availability and accessibility of important scholarly or historical materials.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Indicates (Yes/No) if the bibliographic record is marked as Committed to Retain.</p> <hr/>	Configurable from Configuration > Resources > Collection Retention > Bibliographic Collection Retention Definition . For more information, see Bibliographic Record Retention .		Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4
Type of date	The Type of Date refers to the nature or purpose of a date included in the record. It specifies what the date represents or signifies within the bibliographic context. The type of date can provide important information to users and catalogers about	008 pos. 6 For more information on the options available for Type of date in 008 pos. 6, see here .	100 pos 8	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	255

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	the significance of the date included in the record.					
Uniform Resource Identifier	<p>A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is a string of characters used to identify a resource on the internet or within a particular system. URIs are often used to provide direct links or references to online resources related to the bibliographic entry, such as a digital version of a book, an electronic journal article, or additional related materials.</p>	856 u	856 u	dc:identifier (dcterms:URI) ,dcterms:identifier (dcterms:URI)	VARCHAR	4000
Uniform Resource Identifier Field Exists	<p>Indicates whether a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) Exists for the bibliographic record. Values are 0 or 1, where "0" means No and "1" means Yes.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Indicates if 856 subfield u contains data.</p> <hr/>			Not relevant for Dublin Core	INT	
Uniform Title	A Uniform Title is a standardized title used to represent a specific work,	240 130	500	Not relevant for Dublin Core	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Note	Mapping from MARC21	Mapping from UNIMARC	Mapping from Dublin Core	Data Type	Data Size
	especially when that work has been published under multiple titles or in various editions, languages, or formats.		<hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>The Uniform Title is only mapped if the first indicator = 1.</p> <p>If the first indicator for UNIMARC 500 is empty or 0, the value is not mapped to Analytics.</p> <hr/>			

The following table describes other fields in the shared dimension (taken from Alma and not MARC):

Administrative Bibliographic Details

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
Active Course Code	Active Course Code is the code of the course in the Alma course reserves. For more information see here .	VARCHAR	4000
Active Course Name	Active Course Name is the name of the course in the Alma course reserves. For more information see here .	VARCHAR	4000
Bibliographic Lifecycle	The Lifecycle of the bibliographic record. Possible values are Deleted and In Repository . This allows you to filter reports and to remove Deleted records.	VARCHAR	50
Bibliographic Rank	Alma assesses the comprehensiveness and depth of MARC 21 bibliographic entries, considering various elements such as identifiers, names, subjects, informative LDR and 008 fields, publication details, among others. This evaluation is reflected in the Bibliographic Rank, designed as a useful aid for libraries in pinpointing records requiring further scrutiny. For more information, see here .	INT	
Brief Level	Brief Level refers to the level of detail provided in a bibliographic description. It indicates how much information is included in the bibliographic record, with brief descriptions containing less detailed	VARCHAR	2

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
	information compared to full or comprehensive descriptions. In Alma, ten levels of brief records can be defined from 01 through 10, where 01 represents the most brief record and 10 represents a full record. For more information see here .		
Chinese Classification	The Chinese Classification of the bibliographic record. For more information, see here .	VARCHAR	50
Collection ID	<p>The ID of the collection or collections the bibliographic record is associated with as defined at Resources > Manage Inventory > Manage Collections.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Relevant only for bibliographic records that are part of a collection.</p> <p>One MMS_ID can be attributed to multiple titles collections, therefore a delimited list of collections are defined for the MMS.</p> <hr/>	VARCHAR	4000
Collection Name	<p>The Name of the collection or collections the bibliographic record is associated with as defined at Resources > Manage Inventory > Manage Collections.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Relevant only for bibliographic records that are part of a collection.</p> <hr/>	VARCHAR	4000
Created with AI	Indicates that the bibliographic record of the resource was created by the AI Assistant.	VARCHAR	4
Creation Date	The timestamp of the bibliographic record creation date.	DATETIME	
Creation Date (Calendar)	The creation date without a timestamp. This date format is useful when filtering the report by date.	DATE	
Creator	The name of the user that created the record	VARCHAR	255

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
Dewey Classification	The Dewey classification of the record.	VARCHAR	255
Dewey Classification Top Line	The first 3 digits of the Dewey Classification	VARCHAR	15
Earliest Possible Publication Year (Under Construction)	<p>This field will be available in a future release.</p> <p>A normalized version of the publication date to the earliest possible value when the exact date is not known. It is taken from MARC21 008 pos. 07-10 or UNIMARC 100.Date1.</p> <p>This field is normalized with all non-numeric characters converted to 0s. Values below 1500 and over 6000 will have the value 1.</p>	VARCHAR	255
Edition Simplified (Combined)	The values of the Edition Simplified (Num) and Edition Simplified (Text) fields.	VARCHAR	255
Edition Simplified (Num)	The number of the edition found in the MARC 250 field, simplified.	VARCHAR	255
Edition Simplified (Text)	The text of the edition found in the MARC 250 field, simplified.	VARCHAR	255
Export to Libraries Australia	<p>Indicates whether the record is published to Libraries Australia.</p> <p>This field appears only when the Customer Parameter <code>national_catalog</code> is defined. The field name is as defined in the parameter.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't publish • Publish BIB 	VARCHAR	255
Export to WorldCat	<p>Indicates that publication status is applied to a record.</p> <p>Possible values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't publish • Publish Holdings Only 	VARCHAR	255

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish BIB 		
Has Local Extensions	Indicates if the Community Zone-linked record has local extensions (Y/N).	VARCHAR	3
ISBN (Normalized)	An ISBN that has been formatted or standardized according to established rules or conventions.	VARCHAR	255
ISSN (Normalized)	An ISSN that has been formatted or standardized according to established rules or conventions.	VARCHAR	255
Language Description	The language name of the title, based on the Language Code field on the record.	VARCHAR	225
LC Classification Top Line	<p>The combined LC code and classification call numbers until the first period which is followed by a letter. If there are no periods then the entire string is taken until there is a space. The length is limited to 50 characters.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if the LC Classification is a HB3821.I8 b R3 then the LC Classification Top Line will be HB3821 if the LC Classification is a DF506.5 b .G27 then the LC Classification Top Line will be DF506.5 if the LC Classification is a N 7353 b .K513 1965 then the LC Classification Top Line will be N if the LC Classification is a NOT YET ORDERED then the LC Classification Top Line will be NOT <p>The LC Classification Top Line will contain one value. For MARC21, if the bibliographic record has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> both 090 and 050 then the LC Classification Top Line will come from 090 050 and not 090 then the LC Classification Top Line will come from 050 090 and not 050 then the LC Classification Top Line will come from 090 <p>Recent data may not be available if it has not yet been received from CONSER.</p>	VARCHAR	50
Link ID	The link ID, if the record is linked to the Community Zone or Network Zone. For more information concerning this field and the next two, see Understanding the fields Link ID Linked to CZ and Linked to NZ in the Bibliographic Details folder.	VARCHAR	50
Linked to CZ	Indicates if the record is linked to the Community Zone.	VARCHAR	3

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
Linked to NZ	Indicates if the record is linked to the Network Zone.	VARCHAR	3
Local Param 1-30	<p>These fields of information are from MARC fields in Alma, which were configured specifically for your institution. All MARC fields other than control fields can be added as local parameters. Accordingly, MARC fields from 010 to 999 can be mapped to local parameters, including indicators. It is possible to define and select specific subfields for export, rather than including all subfields by default.</p> <p>You can define:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full field (245) • Specific subfields (245 a,b) • Ranges and mixes (245 a-c, z) <p>To utilize these fields, it is necessary to contact Ex Libris Support and provide them with the three-digit MARC field codes, as well as any specific subfields or indicators you would like included.</p>	VARCHAR	4000
Managed by Provider	<p>Indicates if the electronic resource is managed by the provider. Possible values are Yes or No.</p> <hr/> <p>Note</p> <p>Relevant only for electronic resources.</p> <hr/>	VARCHAR	3
MMS ID	The MMS ID of the inventory item (physical, electronic, or digital).	VARCHAR	255
Modification Date	The latest (most recent) timestamp of the bibliographic record modification date.	DATETIME	
Modification Date (Calendar)	The latest (most recent) modification date without a timestamp. This date format is useful when filtering the report by date.	DATE	
Modified By	The name of the user that modified the record.	VARCHAR	255
Network ID	This field is used by institutions implementing a Network Zone. It is the same as the MMS ID of the bibliographic record in the Network Zone and can be used to create reports that show the MMS ID in the member institution (using the existing MMS ID), as well as the corresponding MMS ID in the Network Zone.	VARCHAR	50

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
Originating System	The system where the bibliographic record originated. If <code>Unknown</code> is displayed in this field, see the following document: How to set up Alma so that the "Originating System" in Analytics will be properly populated.	VARCHAR	4000
Originating System ID	The ID of the record in the originating system where the bibliographic record originated.	VARCHAR	255
Originating System Version	The Originating System Version is the metadata record field that enables uploading records in the correct sequence by preventing the update of an existing record with an older version of the same record. This prevents older bibliographic records from overlaying or merging with newer records. The Originating System Version field is created from the record's 005 control field the first time the record is imported. For information regarding normalizing the Originating System Version field, see the Update originating system information process and the procedure To configure normalization for managing the Originating System and Originating System Version information.	VARCHAR	16
Peer Reviewed	Indicates if the article was peer reviewed.	VARCHAR	4
Preservation Status	The preservation status of the title in Rosetta Plus/Pro. Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending – the title's digital content is pending to be preserved (for example, the title is marked for preservation but has no digital content to preserve or it has digital content but the preservation process has not started yet) • In Process – the title's digital content is in the process of being preserved in Rosetta • Technical Issue – the title's digital content has a technical issue that prevents it from being preserved • Preserved – the title's digital content is preserved in Rosetta 	VARCHAR	255
Provider Name	The name of the provider who manages the bibliographic record that is included in the CZ (Community Zone). Relevant only for electronic titles that are linked to the CZ and when an external provider manages the CZ record.	VARCHAR	255
Record Format	The format of the bibliographic record. Examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MARC 21 • DC • KORMARC • CNMARC 	VARCHAR	4000

Field	Description	Data Type	Data Size
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIMARC • LC BF INSTANCE 		
Suppressed from Discovery	Indicates whether the record is suppressed from external discovery systems.	VARCHAR	3