Reporting Database Guide v5.14.1

Contents

1 Introduction

This document describes the organisation, structure and layout of the Symplectic Elements reporting database. Use this document as a data reference when designing your reports.

For an overview of the Symplectic Elements reporting framework and guidance on how to create and maintain your Symplectic Elements reporting database, see the Reporting Database Administration guide.

For an introduction to generating reports from your reporting database using Microsoft SQL Server Reporting Services see the How to set up and create custom SSRS reports in Elements guide.

2 Privacy and Data Protection in the Reporting Database

Elements' Reporting Database includes data that should be treated as private to the user to whom it relates. It is the responsibility of each client and data consumer to ensure that their use of Elements respects users' privacy and complies with their institution's privacy policy. As such, Reporting Database access should only be granted to competent individuals who have been made fully aware of their responsibilities to protect users' data.

Please read Introduction to Data Privacy and Personal Data in Elements for an overview of this subject.

Where a user is offered control over the privacy level of data, the Reporting Database includes a 'Privacy Level' column, which stores the privacy preference of the user. See 5.2 Privacy Level columns for details.

Note that a user related to an object can set the privacy level for their *relationship* with the object, not the object itself. For example, suppose user A has an authorship relationship with publication X. User A might set that relationship to be 'Private'; this would be reflected in the [Privacy Level] column of the [Publication User Relationship] table and public-facing downstream systems should respect this setting when consuming data from that table. However, the metadata on publication X itself has not been affected by the privacy setting; this includes user A's name in the publication's author list, which is a matter of public record.

To further illustrate this, consider a public-facing user profile website that displays a publication citation list for each user, constructed using the [Publication User Relationship] table. This should respect the privacy level setting and not display publication X in user A's profile. Now, consider another user B who also has a authorship relationship with publication X, which has privacy level 'Public'. Publication X *should* be displayed on user B's profile. This citation list will naturally include user A's name, taken from publication X's author data. This is not a breach of user A's privacy setting, since the author list is public data. However, using user A's private relationship data on user B's profile in co-author counts, or to create hyperlinks, or in any other way, *would* be a breach of user A's privacy setting for that relationship.

2.1 Changes to User privacy in version 5.14

Starting with version 5.14, the User table columns [Is Public] and [Institutional Email Is Public] have been removed and replaced with the new columns, [Privacy Level] and [Institutional Email Privacy Level] respectively. This brings user privacy reporting into line with other objects and fields, and allows access to multi-level privacy options such as Public/Internal/Private.

The following example shows how a simple query on the User table would need to be adapted following an upgrade to version 5.14 or beyond:

```
-- using [Is Public] and [Institutional Email Is Public] in the [User]
table
-- (versions 5.10 to 5.13 inclusive)
  SELECT  [Computed Name Full],
          CASE [Institutional Email Is Public]
            WHEN 1 THEN [Email]
            ELSE NULL
          END
  FROM    [User]
  WHERE   [Is Public] = 1
  ;

  -- using [Privacy Level] and [Institutional Email Privacy Level] in
the [User] table
  -- (version 5.14 onwards)
  SELECT  [Computed Name Full],
          CASE [Institutional Email Privacy Level]
            WHEN 'Public' THEN [Email]
            ELSE NULL
          END
  FROM    [User]
  WHERE   [Privacy Level] = 'Public'
  ;
```

3 Conceptual Overview of Symplectic Elements

Before we discuss the structure of the reporting database, we present a conceptual overview of the data stored in the Symplectic Elements system itself, as understanding its concepts will inform how you report on them.

3.1 Objects and categories

The Elements database manages research **objects** and the **relationships** between them. Each object in Elements belongs to one of thirteen broad **categories**:

- Publications
- Grants
- Professional Activities
- Organisational Structures
- Projects
- Equipment
- Users
- Teaching Activities
- Funding Bodies
- Impact
- Assessment Supporting Information
- Journals
- Deposit Advice

A large number of possible relationships can exist between the objects in the system. For example, suppose Elements finds a publication P and thinks user U may be one of its authors; it will place the suggestion in U's pending publications list. When user U logs in and claims publication P, an "authored by" relationship is created from P to U. If U (or another user) then links publication P to a grant G, a "funds" relationship is created from G to P.

The following sections describe each of these broad categories.

3.1.1 Publications

Each publication is one of a number of types of publication defined by your institution. Example types are: artefact, book, book chapter, composition, conference proceeding, design, exhibition, internet publication, journal article, other, patent, performance, poster, report, scholarly edition, software/code, thesis/dissertation.

3.1.2 Grants

Grants are awards of, or applications for, funding.

3.1.3 Professional Activities

Each professional activity is one of a number of types of activity defined by your institution. Example types are: award, commercial spinoff, editorial board, external collaboration, external committee, fellowship, guest lecture, industrial connection, link with another academic body, membership of a professional body.

3.1.4 Organisational Structures

Each organisational structure object might represent a department or faculty in your institution, or a department or faculty within an external body, or might represent an external body itself.

3.1.5 Projects

A project object, like any other object, might share any number of relationships with other objects, some of which might represent grants that fund the project, or managers of the project.

3.1.6 Equipment

A piece of equipment might share relationships with projects and members of staff (users), or might be funded by grants.

3.1.7 Users

Each user object represents a user of the system, past or present. Your institution controls the list of users in the in a number of ways: manually, using the administrative tools available in the web application, and automatically, by providing user feeds through this API.

3.1.8 Teaching Activities

Each teaching activity is one of a number of types of teaching activity defined by your institution. Example types are: courses taught, courses developed, programs developed, course-based degree supervisions, graduate examinations, mentoring, research-based degree supervisions.

3.1.9 Funding bodies

Funding bodies are held within Elements as objects, but they are used solely as a reference list, and are not linked to any other objects.

3.1.10 Impact

Records of impact are the emerging evidence of research impact resulting from researchers' work, collected in the Impact module.

3.1.11 Assessment Supporting Information

Assessment Supporting Information is a category of object used to supplement the information collected in the Assessment module. Objects of this category are not intended to ever be visible outside of the context of an assessment exercise. Although it is stored in structures that are very similar to publications, grants and other public pieces of information, the data held within the category can be of a very sensitive nature.

As part of building an assessment exercise, a researcher may be asked to select research outputs into lists, and additionally supply information that has been defined as relevant by the administrator. This *supporting information* is stored in objects that are then attached to the assessment exercise, and/or the selected objects within it. The reuse of the Elements standard flexible object model allows institutions to tailor the requests for supporting information to specific needs.

3.1.12 Journals

Elements contains a journal object for each journal title, with a number of supporting journal records for information from each of the data sources for journal information. There is a single type of object within journal objects.

3.1.13 Deposit Advice

Elements supports institutional deposit advice which can be set at the journal level or for a group of journals from a specific publisher. There are two types of deposit advice, one for publisher deposit advice and one for journal advice, with the deposit advice linked to journal objects via the standard Elements linking mechanism.

3.2 Data Sources

Data for each category may come from many different sources:

- third-party sources such as *Scopus*, *PubMed* or *Web of Science*
- your institution's repository
- manually entered data
- imported data (e.g. from a legacy system)
- certain datasets included with the Elements system

Each category has a "Manual" data source to accommodate manually-entered data.

3.3 Records

An Elements object can store multiple records, one (or more) from each data source for its category. This means that each object contains within it all the available data from every source. For example, your institution might have the following publication data sources configured: *arXiv*, *DBLP*, Manual, *PubMed*, *Scopus*, and *Web of Science*. Each publication will then contain zero or more records sourced from each of them. All objects will have at least one record.

When you retrieve an object's data from your reporting database, you can choose which of its records best suits your needs. If you prefer the data from *PubMed*, you are free to use it,

if it is present. For convenience, Elements will also choose a representative record for the object, based on data source **precedence** (see below).

3.4 Precedence

Storing multiple records for one object means that one record must be chosen as the **representative record** for the object. This is the record that will be displayed most prominently in Elements UI and reports. In the Reporting Database, the representative record is chosen by a **precedence list**. This is an ordered list of data sources; the record from the data source nearest the top of the list is chosen as the representative record. If you have System Admin rights in your Elements system, you can edit the reporting precedence list in Elements' user interface as follows:

1. Go to **System Admin > Data Source Management**
2. Scroll down to the 'Data source precedence' section and locate the appropriate list (Publications, Grants or Journals)
3. In the 'Precedence to edit' dropdown choose 'Reporting Tools'
4. Using the blue handles, drag and drop the data sources into your desired order. The top of the list has the highest precedence.
5. At the bottom of the list, click 'Update' to save your changes

Note that an object's representative record may be different in different contexts. Not only are there separate precedence lists for different Elements modules, each user may set their own **preferred record** for certain objects. These user preferences do not affect the Reporting Database representative record; they are, however recorded in user prefence tables for each category (see "User [Category] Preference tables").

3.5 Types

Each category (except users and funding bodies) distinguishes between one or more types of object within the category. For example, a publication object could be of type "book" or "journal article".

The definition of a type includes a complete specification of the fields stored in the database for each instance of the type, and your institution has a degree of control over the set of types for each category and the settings for each type definition.

Your institution might have decided to alter the definition of any of the types in the system, perhaps having added a new field called "Comments" to the patent type of publication, for example. All patents stored in the Elements system will then appear in a table your reporting database with a "Comments" field.

Each object type has an integer ID that is unique within the category to which it belongs.

If your institution makes changes to the type definitions in the Elements System, you may need to recreate your reporting database. Make sure you and your system administrator are in dialogue about any type changes planned by your institution.

3.6 Identifying objects

Each object has an ID assigned by the Elements System. This is referred to simply as the object's ID and is always an integer.

The value is persistent and unique only within the object's category, never changing or being reused by another object within the same category.

The category/ID pair is persistant and unique within the entire system, so the category/ID pair is the true unique identifier of the object. Because objects of different categories are stored in separate tables in the reporting database, the ID of the row in the various object tables is sufficient to identify the object.

Users can also be assigned a Proprietary ID by your institution (an institution-wide staff-id or human-resources-id). For users with a Proprietary ID, it is a string value unique amongst all users that have ever been assigned one - but not every user may have a Proprietary ID.

Each user is additionally assigned a username and authenticating authority pair, also assigned by your institution. The username is used by the user when logging into the system.

The records belonging to a publication are often sourced from external data sources such as the *Web of Science*, *PubMed* or *arXiv*. These records may have been assigned their own IDs by the external data sources. Where such an ID exists and has been stored by the Elements System, the reporting database stores it as the record's Proprietary ID in the record table.

3.7 Relationships

A relationship is a typed directed link from one object to another, which provides information about how the objects are related. No more than one relationship of each type may exist between any given pair of objects.

The relationship types provide the logical semantics of the Elements System's relational data storage.

An example relationship type is the "publication authorship" of a publication by a user. A relationship of this type is modelled in the system as a directed arrow of the appropriate type ID pointing from the publication to the user. This relationship indicates that the user is an author of the publication.

There are currently over 80 relationship types, each of which can be used to link an object of one specific category to an object of another specific category. For a comprehensive list of the relationship types, see the "Relationship Types" reporting database table.

Some example relationships initially configured in the system are: publication derives from publication, publication authored by user, grant funds organisational structure, grant funds publication, equipment used by user, user is PhD student of user, and many others.

Apart from having a type, a relationship may hold other information such as the dates between which the relationship was or is active.

Each relationship is assigned a unique integer ID by the Elements System.

3.8 HERDC

If your institution is using the Symplectic Elements HERDC module, your HERDC data will be available in the reporting database.

3.8.1 HERDC Return

An institution's annual HERDC exercise is represented by a HERDC return. A HERDC return contains a list of nominated publications, users that have authored nominated publications, their group affiliations and other data needed to submit a return.

3.8.2 HERDC Nomination

A HERDC nomination is the main entity within a HERDC return. Each nomination represents a publication that is nominated to be included in a HERDC return. It contains key bibliographic data needed to produce a return.

It also contains a list of users that have authored the nominated publication as well as additional data about authors' affiliations.

The data stored is used to calculate points on a per-author-group-affiliation basis, which simplifies creating points reports on either per-group or per-author levels.

4 Proper usage of the database

4.1 Consider the API for systems interop

The Reporting Database is primarily designed for the quick creation of reports and statistics, and for exporting bulk data from Elements. In contrast, the Elements API is primarily designed for systems interop; in particular it provides the ability to create and update metadata in Elements, which the Reporting Database does not. If you are in doubt over which to use for a particular application, please read the support article Should I use the API or the reporting database?

The following relative business benefits matrix compares the API with the reporting database:

Business benefit	API	Reporting Database
Stable interface for downstream systems	Yes	No
Faithfulness of data representation	Very high (normalised)	Medium (partially de-normalised)
Support for low latency, low bandwidth data synchronisation to other systems	Yes	No
Configurable security	Yes	Your responsibility
Robustness of availability	High	Your responsibility. Do not use while data is undergoing a full synchronisation.
Ease of setup	Requires a programmer	Anyone can manage it
Ease of customisation	Requires a programmer	Anyone comfortable with SQL
Ease of use of data	Requires a programmer	Anyone comfortable with SQL or reporting frameworks
Ease of access to data	Requires a programmer and configuration of Elements	High
Responsiveness to changes in Elements	High	Columns/tables will change according to data type definitions in Elements

4.2 You can access the data directly

In contrast to the Symplectic Elements system's application database, subject to the proper usage of the database outlined in this documentation you are free to access the tables and rows of data in the reporting database directly as you see fit, using SQL select commands.

Symplectic is not responsible for maintaining the overall performance of a Symplectic-hosted instance of Elements where usage of the reporting database is exceptionally high. Any undesired impact on an Elements system caused by such usage must be mitigated by employing a service bus architecture (synchronise the Elements Reporting Database data your systems require once to a central location, and distribute to client systems from there).

4.3 What not to alter

You must not:

- Alter any of the code in the database, including its stored procedure definitions;
- Alter the structure of any of the tables in the database, including adding, removing or altering any primary keys or constraints, or any triggers defined on the tables;
- Alter any of the data stored in the database

Doing any of the above breaches your licence for use of the Symplectic Elements product. Symplectic will not provide support for continued use of the reporting database until a new one is regenerated using the reporting database creation tool.

4.4 What you can alter

You are free to:

- Create new views in the database
- Create new tables in the database
- Create new stored procedures in the database that read data but do not modify it

If you do create any new views or stored procedures, prefix them all with a common tag that clearly isolates them from the stored procedures and views shipped by Symplectic. We advise using a custom schema for this purpose.

Please note that future upgrades and patches to Symplectic Elements will require you to rebuild your reporting database. Therefore, you must make sure that any changes you make to your reporting database can be easily reproduced on demand when a new reporting database is generated. Always maintain an up-to-date script that represents your changes, and this process will be easy.

4.5 Do not use during full reload

Do not use the reporting database while Symplectic Elements is performing a full synchronisation of its data into the reporting database.

You are at high risk of seeing empty or incomplete results sets during a full synchronisation and your queries may block the process of resynchronisation.

Liaise with the Symplectic Elements system administrator to see when full synchronisation runs are scheduled, and periodically check with the system administrator as to how long it takes to run these synchronisations in your environment. Alternatively, you can check yourself how long full synchronisations take, since the start and end of a full reporting synchronisation is logged within Elements, and reflected in the "System Log" table of the reporting database itself.

You will then know during what periods to prevent access to the database, by disabling 3rd party reporting tools and/or refraining from accessing the database directly.

4.6 Security and sensitive data

Your institution may consider some of the data in the Symplectic Elements system to be sensitive. Typically, this consists of:

- HR data stored in the "user generic fields" in the Symplectic Elements system. This data can be found in the "User" table in the reporting database. In particular, your institution may use generic columns 11 to 50 inclusive for more sensitive data. These columns are not visible to Elements users (apart from system administrators) and are not available via the API without elevated privileges; however, they *are* exposed in the Reporting Database's User table. You should therefore consult your Elements system administrator as to which (if any) fields contain sensitive data and take measures to avoid exposing such data to unauthorised people and systems.
- Personal data stored in the various [User Record…] tables.

Note that many 3rd party reporting toolsets, such as Microsoft's SQL Server Reporting Services, offer comprehensive security settings within their report management tools that allow you to manage who has access to data, right down to the individual column level.

If your institution is hosting Elements, your database administrator can also achieve this manually.

Review the data available through the reporting database thoroughly before making it available to report managers.

As a reporting database administrator and/or consumer, it is also your responsibility to ensure that the privacy preferences of Elements users are respected. See Privacy and Data Protection in the Reporting Database and Privacy Level columns for details of how these privacy preferences are handled in the reporting database.

5 Reporting database structure

This section describes the structure of your reporting database.

Because the reporting database structure depends to a certain extent on the fields and types your institution has configured in the Symplectic Elements database, the exact structure of your reporting database may vary where indicated.

In particular, watch out for column names in this documentation with square brackets around them, as these are often placeholders for columns whose names may vary.

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Organisational Structure (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
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Organisational Structure History	5.10 [Category] History tables
Organisational Structure Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
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Organisational Structure Professional Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
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Table name	See section
Organisational Structure Publication Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Organisational Structure Record	5.12.8 Organisational Structure Record table
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Organisational Structure Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
Organisational Structure Teaching Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Organisational Structure Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
Organisational Structure User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
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Professional Activity Field	5.9 [Category] Field tables
Professional Activity History	5.10 [Category] History tables
Professional Activity Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
Professional Activity Professional Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Professional Activity Project Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Professional Activity Publication Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
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Professional Activity Record (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
Professional Activity Record Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
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Professional Activity Record Person Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
Professional Activity Record Person Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
Professional Activity Record Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
Professional Activity Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
Professional Activity Teaching Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Professional Activity Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
Professional Activity User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Project	5.8 [Category] tables
Project (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables

Table name	See section
Project Field	5.9 [Category] Field tables
Project History	5.10 [Category] History tables
Project Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
Project Project Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Project Publication Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Project Record	5.12.10 Project Record table
Project Record (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
Project Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
Project Teaching Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Project Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
Project User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Publication	5.8 [Category] tables
Publication (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
Publication Collaboration Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
Publication Country	5.16.7 [* Country] tables
Publication Field	5.9 [Category] Field tables
Publication History	5.10 [Category] History tables
Publication Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
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Publication OA Policy Exception	5.16.20 [* OA Policy Exception] tables
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Publication Record Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
Publication Record Country	5.16.7 [* Country] tables
Publication Record File	5.16.12 [* File] tables
Publication Record Grant Reference	5.16.13 [* Grant Reference] tables
Publication Record Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
Publication Record Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
Publication Record Person	5.16.21 [* Person] tables
Publication Record Person Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
Publication Record Person Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
Publication Record Person Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
Publication Record Small Text	5.16.32 [* Small Text] tables
Publication Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
Publication Teaching Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Publication Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables

Table name	See section
Publication User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Relationship Type	5.17.46 Relationship Type table
Repository Item	5.17.47 Repository Item table
Romeo Colour	5.17.48 Romeo Colour table
Search Log	5.17.49 Search Log table
System Log	5.17.50 System Log table
Teaching Activity	5.8 [Category] tables
Teaching Activity (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
Teaching Activity Field	5.9 [Category] Field tables
Teaching Activity History	5.10 [Category] History tables
Teaching Activity Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
Teaching Activity Record	5.12.12 Teaching Activity Record table
Teaching Activity Record (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
Teaching Activity Record Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
Teaching Activity Record Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
Teaching Activity Record Person	5.16.21 [* Person] tables
Teaching Activity Record Person Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
Teaching Activity Record Person Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
Teaching Activity Record Person Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
Teaching Activity Record Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
Teaching Activity Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
Teaching Activity Teaching Activity Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Teaching Activity Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
Teaching Activity User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
User	5.8 [Category] tables
User (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
User Assessment Supporting Information Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Deposit Advice Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Equipment Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Field	5.9 [Category] Field tables
User Funding Body Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Grant Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Identifier Association	5.11 [Category] Identifier Association table
User Impact Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Journal Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables

Table name	See section
User Label	5.16.16 [* Label] tables
User Organisational Structure Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Photo	5.16.23 [* Photo] tables
User Professional Activity Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Project Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Publication Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Record	5.12.13 User Record table
User Record (Field Display Names)	5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables
User Record Academic Appointment	5.16.1 [* Academic Appointment] tables
User Record Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
User Record Certification	5.16.4 [* Certification] tables
User Record Degree	5.16.8 [* Degree] tables
User Record Degree Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
User Record Degree Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
User Record Degree Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
User Record Email Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
User Record Language Competency	5.16.17 [* Language Competency] tables
User Record Non-Academic Employment	5.16.18 [* Non-Academic Employment] tables
User Record Phone Number	5.16.22 [* Phone Number] tables
User Record Postgraduate Training	5.16.24 [* Postgraduate Training] tables
User Record Postgraduate Training Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
User Record Postgraduate Training Identifier	5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables
User Record Postgraduate Training Role	5.16.29 [* Role] tables
User Record Web Address	5.16.2 [* Address] tables
User Search Term Defaults	5.17.51 User Search Term Defaults table
User Search Term Overrides	5.17.52 User Search Term Overrides table
User Source	5.13 [Category] Source tables
User Teaching Activity Preferences	5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables
User Type	5.14 [Category] Type tables
User User Relationship	5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables
Waiver Request	5.17.53 Waiver Request table
Web Address Type	5.17.54 Web Address Type table

5.2 Privacy Level columns

From Elements version 5.9.1 onwards, there are many columns with a column name ending with the text 'Privacy Level'. If this is preceded by the name of another column in the same table, the Privacy Level column reports the privacy level of the referenced column. If the column is simply called 'Privacy Level', it reports the privacy level for the entire row of data.

Possible values of these columns are:

Value	Meaning
Public	The referenced data has been marked as public by the owning user. You may freely exposed it in public-facing systems.
Internal	The referenced data has been marked as internal by the owning user. You may expose this in systems internal to your institution but not in public-facing systems.
Private	The referenced data has been marked as private by the owning user. It must not be exposed internally or publicly (but it may still be used in anonymised, aggregated reports).
NULL	Used only when the value of the referenced data column is NULL.

N.B. The possible values of this column may change as Elements' privacy framework grows. Please always review the latest documentation before upgrading.

For example, an any row of the [User Record] table, the 'research-interests Privacy Level' column holds the privacy setting for the value of the 'research-interests' column on the same table row, as set by the user when editing their profile.

The following example query returns NULL for 'research-interests' unless 'research-interests Privacy Level' is set to 'Public'.

```
SELECT  [User ID]
        ,CASE [research-interests Privacy Level]
            WHEN 'Public' THEN [research-interests]
            ELSE NULL
        END AS [Research Interests]
FROM    [User Record]
```

Where the column name is simply 'Privacy Level', the privacy setting refers to the entire table row. The following example query returns a list of all users, together with any Addresses in their User Records that have Privacy Level 'Public'.

```
SELECT  u.[Last Name]
        ,u.[First Name]
        ,ura.[Full Address]
FROM    [User] u
        JOIN [User Record] ur
            ON  u.[ID] = ur.[User ID]
        LEFT JOIN [User Record Address] ura
            ON  ur.[ID] = ura.[User Record ID]
            AND ura.[Privacy Level] = 'Public'
```

Note that multiple Privacy Levels values may need to be considered when consuming data. You should always act in accordance with the most restrictive Privacy Level that applies.

To save space, the rest of this documentation does not list Privacy Level columns in table descriptions and will only mention them in special cases such as the User table.

5.3 (cropped) columns

The reporting database contains many columns of type `nvarchar` containing Unicode text values.

Some of these columns are of limited size, reflecting the maximum size of the originating data values in the Elements system. For example, the "Proprietary ID" column of the "User" table is of type `nvarchar(100)`.

Other columns, such as the "Abstract" column of the "Publication" table, are of type `nvarchar(max)`, allowing very large text values to be stored.

However, some reporting tool frameworks (such as Crystal Reports) impose restrictions of their own when working with `nvarchar(max)` columns. To help you work around these problems, wherever an `nvarchar(max)` column exists in the reporting database, a partnering column of a similar name (the original column name with " (cropped)" appended) is also provided. This partnering column contains the same data value, but cropped to 200 characters.

For example, if a filter does not allow the use of `nvarchar(max)` you may filter on the cropped columns instead and then display the full data from the uncropped column.

For example, the `nvarchar(max)` "Abstract" column of the "Publication" table is partnered by an `nvarchar(200)` "Abstract (cropped)" column with the same data cropped to 200 characters.

To save space, the rest of this documentation makes no further reference to cropped columns.

5.4 Table descriptions

In this section, each table is described in the following way:

Name: the name of the table

Description: what the table represents

Column definitions: a table listing the columns of the table and their database types along with example values. You should assume that all columns are nullable except where indicated otherwise and except for primary key columns. Any columns already referenced in a standard column set will not be listed here.

Columns names in **bold**: these make up the primary key of the table.

Columns names in [square brackets]: see the individual description for these columns. Their names and even their presence may vary according to the table you are looking at or depending upon how your institution has defined its types and fields in the Symplectic Elements system.

5.5 Category specific tables

Many tables in the reporting database are specific to a particular category, but share a common structure to other tables, specific to another category. For simplicity, these tables are described only once, in this section, rather than once for each category. For example, tables detailing object records exist in the tables "Publication Record", "Grant Record", "Teaching Activity Record", etc. A single description will be used in this document, referred to as "[Category] Record".

5.6 Duplicate [Category] Suggestion tables

Symplectic Elements has the ability to detect likely duplicated data in the system, and will highlight pairs of objects potentially representing duplicated data to users and administrators of the system.

Each duplicate suggestion table lists the suggested pairs of duplicated objects within a single category. For example, the "Duplicate Publication Suggestions" table lists the pairs of the publications that the system thinks are likely the same publication.

It is then up to a human-controlled process to de-duplicate the data by merging them into the same object, or reject the suggestion.

Column	Type	Example value
[Category] 1 ID	int	
[Category] 2 ID	int	
Suggested When	datetime	2011-01-07 13:30:14.113

[Category] 1 ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Duplicate Publication Suggestion" table, for example, this is the "Publication 1 ID" column, and references the first publication of the pair of publications identified with each other.

[Category] 2 ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Duplicate Publication Suggestion" table, for example, this is the "Publication 2 ID" column, and references the second publication of the pair of publications identified with each other.

Suggested When

The time at which the likely duplicate entry was detected by the system.

5.7 User [Category] Preferences tables

Each user preferences table is named after one category. User preferences are indications to Elements and downstream systems as to how a particular user views an object. Every user can have their own set of preferences against an object: these are particular to each user-object pairing, unlike object-level properties. Examples of user preferences are whether the user has marked the object as a favourite, or in the case where an object contains multiple records, which record is the user's preferred one.

If a user has not set their preferences are for a particular object, there will be no row for that user/object pair. In this case, you should assume the "default" user preferences, i.e. the object is not marked as a favourite and no preferred record is chosen. If a user has set and preferences differently to the default values, a row will exist in this table to indicate it.

Column	Type	Example value
User ID	int	
[Category] ID	int	
Favourite	bit	
Modified When	datetime	2013-09-15 01:56:14.333
Preferred Record ID	int	

User ID

User's ID.

[Category] ID

Object's ID.

Favourite

Whether the object is marked as a "favourite" by the user.

Modified When

The most recent time at which the preferences for this object were modified, in `datetime` format.

Preferred Record ID

If the value is non-null, it indicates the user's preference for which record of the object should be used when displaying data in the context of the user. Such preferences will typically exist between users and publications.

Each user related to a given publication might nominate a different "preferred record". One user might wish that you use data from the *Web of Science* when displaying the publication and another might wish that you use the record from *Scopus*. Do not confuse the concept of "preferred record" with the concept of "reporting precedence" (see the "[Category] Source tables" section).

Resolve the ID using the ID column of the relevant record table (usually the "Publication Record" table if the relationship is between a user and a publication).

N.B. Up to and including Elements 5.10.1, this table included a "Visible" column, indicating whether the user has expressed a preference for their relationship with the object to be visible to others. In Elements 5.11.0, this was superseded by a new "Privacy Level" column in the "[Category] [Category] Relationship" tables. If you are upgrading from a version earlier than Element 5.11.0, please check whether any of your queries use the "Visible" column and re-write them as necessary. See Technical upgrade guide: Elements v5.11 Reporting Database changes for more information.

5.8 [Category] tables

Each object table is named after one category and holds the set of objects for that category. For example, the "Publication" table holds all publications, and the "User" table holds all users.

The following columns are always available in an object table:

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	53325
Created When	datetime	2013-09-15 01:56:14.337
Date Created In Elements	datetime	2013-09-15 01:56:14.333
label hash	varchar(24)	NwbWgaFEBCR4OEfKWx9x5g==
Modified When	datetime	2017-05-11 14:23:52.739
Type	nvarchar(100)	Journal article
Type ID	int	5
Is Locked	bit	0

ID

The ID of the object. This is unique within the category (this table).

Created When

The date and time that the ***representative record*** for this object was created in Elements.

N.B. This is the creation time for the representative record, **not** the object itself. The creation time for the object is in the "Date Created In Elements" column.

Date Created In Elements

The date and time that the object was first created in Elements.

label hash

A hash of the labels attached to the object, this is used internally by Elements for change detection (and may also be cached and used by downstream systems in the same way). Not referenced elsewhere in the Reporting Database.

Modified When

The date and time at which the object was most recently modified.

Type

The name of the type of the object. See the relevant "[Category] Type" table for a complete list of the types of object for this category.

Type ID

The ID of the type in the "[Category] Type" table.

Is Locked

When the representative record is a manual record, indicates whether this record is protected from modifications by users of the website. Value will be NULL if record cannot be locked (e.g. for non-manual records).

5.8.1 Non-User table columns

With the exception of the User table, each [Category] table also has the following columns:

Column	Type	Example value
Computed Title	nvarchar(max)	Studying Autism in Context
Reporting Date 1	int	20171231
Reporting Date 2	int	(null)

Computed Title

The value held by the object's representative record for the field that is specified as the 'Title field' for the object's object type. This is the value that will be displayed as the object's title in the Elements user interface.

For many object types, the 'Title field' used will be "title" (for example, all Publication types in a default Elements system). In other places the 'Title field' varies. For example, some of the Professional Activity types in a default Elements system use a different 'Title field':

Professional Activity type	Title field (underlying field name)	Display name
Broadcast interview	title	Program
Committee membership	title	Committee name
Community service	service-type	Service type
Event administration	event-type	Event type
Institutional review	institution	Institution reviewed
Membership	institution	Society / Other organisation
Promotion / Tenure assessment	department	Department / Division

Reporting Date 1

This field is of type int, representing a date in YYYYMMDD format. Not all types of object have a concept of Reporting Date 1, in which case the value will be null. See the appropriate row for the object's type in the "[Category] Type" table to see if Reporting Date 1 is used for this object type.

The Reporting Date 1 value is often configured your institution to represent a key date associated with the object, such as the publication date of a journal article or the award date of a patent.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 1 represents for this type of object.

Reporting Date 2

This field is of type int, representing a date in YYYYMMDD format. Not all types of object have a concept of Reporting Date 2, in which case the value will be null. See the appropriate row for the object's type in the "[Category] Type" table to see if Reporting Date 2 is used for this object type.

Where both Reporting Date 2 and Reporting Date 1 are used together, they usually represent a date range relevant to the object, such as the date range during which an exhibition was open.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 2 represents for each type of object.

5.8.2 Included Record columns

For each category, **all of the columns of the associated "[Category] Record" table are also included**. These are populated with the data from the representative record of the object, so that it can be queried conveniently, without using joins or subqueries to the [Category] Record table. See the 5.12 [Category] Record tables section for a description of those columns.

To express this, the [Category] tables include the following columns:

Column	Type	Example value
Data Source	nvarchar(100)	PubMed
Data Source Proprietary ID	nvarchar(100)	WOS:000298988100006
[Category] Record ID	int	151102
Records Imported From	nvarchar(max)	PubMed, Web of Science

Data Source

The data source from which the representative record originates.

Data Source Proprietary ID

The ID of the representative record at its Data Source (as opposed to the Elements internal ID).

[Category] Record ID

Elements' internal numeric ID for the representative record.

Records Imported From

A comma-delimited list of all data sources from which the records belonging to the object originated. The list includes the source of the representative record . Use the "[Category] Source" table to see the data sources associated with this category. To retrieve the records themselve, use the "[Category] Record" table.

This data can also be extracted from the "[Category] Record" table, but this column provides a ready and readable summary of what data is available for the object.

5.8.2.1 Exception for the Verification Status and Verification Comment columns

Please note that there is an exception to the rule that these columns are populated by the representative record. The "Verification Status" and "Verification Comment" columns are in fact populated from a manual record belonging to the publication, if it exists. This exception is made because verification only applies to Manual records, making it more useful to elevate its verification values to the "Publication" table instead of the (meaningless) verification values for the representative record.

If a Manual record does not exist in the publication, these values will be left null. If there is a single manual record, then the "Verification Status" and "Verification Comment" will be populated from that record. If there is more than one manual record in the publication, then the values will be chosen from the first record whose value of the "Verification Status" column matches the one of the following values, in the given order: "Unverified", "Queried", "Cannot Verify" or "Verified".

5.8.3 Publication table

The Publication table contains all of the standard [Category] table columns for non-user categories, including a column for each field read from the representative record (i.e. the most precedent record according to the Reporting Tools publication precedence list). In addition, it includes the following columns:

Column	Type	Example value
APA6 HTML Citation	nvarchar(max)	Hayes, L., Lewis, S., & Newton-Wade, V. (2012). Batch Metadata Editing: a tutorial workshop.
Author Licence	nvarchar(max)	CC BY-SA
Citation Count	int	14
Collections	nvarchar(max)	(null)
[Data Source] Citation Count	int	27
[Data Source] FCR	decimal(28,6)	7.570000
[Data Source] RCR	decimal(28,6)	5.490000
Flagged As Not Externally Funded	bit	0
Full Text Comment	nvarchar(max)	
Last Flagged As Grant Not Listed	datetime	2013-09-15 01:56:14.333
Library Status Display Name	nvarchar(20)	Full text requested

Column	Type	Example value
Library Status Last Requested When	datetime	2016-12-08 00:00:00.000
Library Status Last Updated When	datetime	2016-12-08 14:00:22.847
Library Status Note	nvarchar(max)	Library status changed to 'Full text requested' on 08/12/2016 by Connor MacLeod.
Library Status Type ID	int	1
Requested Embargo Date	int	20181201
Requested Embargo Status ID	int	5
RT1 OA Location	nvarchar(max)	https://europepmc.org/articles/PMC5104966
RT1 OA Location File Version	nvarchar(max)	Published version

APA6 HTML Citation

A constructed citation for the publication in APA6 style, HTML-formatted in readiness for use on public portal websites, etc.

Author Licence

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, this is the re-use licence (if any) requested by the depositor at the time of deposit.

[Data Source] Citation Count

This set of columns indicates the publication's citation count, as harvested from a particular data source. This information is already available in the "Citation Count" column for each individual record in the "Publication Record" table, but is duplicated here for convenience.

Note that citation data is not generally available from many of the data sources. Citation data should only currently be expected from the following sources:

- *Dimensions*
- *Dimensions for Universities*
- *Europe PubMed Central*
- *Scopus*
- *Web of Science*
- *Web of Science Lite*

The value of this column will be null if no citation count is currently known at the data source.

[Data Source] FCR

The Field Citation Ration of the publication, as harvested from a particular data source.

FCR is a citation-based measure of scientific influence of one or more articles. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations a paper has received by the average number received by documents published in the same year and in the same Fields of Research (FoR) category. Currently FCR is only harvested from *Dimensions*. This field exists at the object level to ensure that the FCR value is always surfaced regardless of precedence order.

For more about FCR see the Dimensions support article What is the FCR? How is it calculated?

[Data Source] RCR

The Relative Citation Ratio of the publication, as harvested from a particular data source. Currently, RCR is harvested only from *Dimensions* and *Dimensions for Universities*. These fields exist at the object level to ensure that the RCR value is always surfaced regardless of precedence order.

More about RCR:

- A brief description at metrics-toolkit.org
- (Hutchins, B.I., Yuan, X., Anderson, J.M. & Santangelo, G.M. (2015). Relative Citation Ratio (RCR): A new metric that uses citation rates to measure influence at the article level. https://doi.org/10.1101/029629

Citation Count

The publication's citation count, as given by the representative record. Many data sources do not give citation counts; this value will be NULL in these cases.

Because this citation count is taken from the most precedent source for each publication, the values may not give a fair comparison across publications. To get the citation count from a specific data source, use the appropriate "[Data Source] Citation Count" column instead.

Collections

A text list of the names of the collections this publication belongs to. Typically collection names will be those harvested from repository data sources such as *DSpace* or *Digital Commons*.

Flagged As Not Externally Funded

Whether or not the publication was flagged as not being externally funded.

Full Text Comment

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, a text comment sent with the repository submission.

Last Flagged As Grant Not Listed

The most recent time at which this publication was flagged as not being linked to its funding grant due to its absence from the system.

Library Status Display Name

For clients using the OA Monitor to manage library-mediated deposits, a library status can be entered or edited from within the Publications in OA Policy screen within the OA Monitor. Statuses are: "Full text requested", "Full text received" and "Library Finished".

Library Status Last Requested When

The last requested date is captured from within the OA Monitor user interface.

Library Status Last Updated When

An automatically captured timestamp indicating when the library status was last updated by a user accessing the OA Monitor.

Library Status Note

A free-form text field to capture notes. By default, this is pre-populated for each change with text of the form "Library status changed to 'Full text requested' on 08/12/2016 by Connor MacLeod."

Library Status Type ID

The internal identifier for the library status for this publication, acting as a foreign key to the Library Status table.

Requested Embargo Date

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, the embargo date that was requested when this publication was deposited.

Note that this column needs to be used in conjunction with the "Requested Embargo Status ID" column. A null value does not necessarily imply that there is no knowledge about the embargo status of the publication.

For RT2 connections, instead of using the "Requested Embargo" columns (which will be null), you should retrieve actual embargo data from the publication record harvested from the repository data source. This is done using:

- the file-level "Embargo Release Date" and "Embargo Description" columns in the [Publication Record File] table; and/or
- the record-level "embargo-release-date" and "is-embargoed" columns in the [Publication Record] table.

Requested Embargo Status ID

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, an identifier for the Requested Embargo Status. This acts as a foreign key to the Embargo Status table.

See the section on the Embargo Status table for a detailed description of the values and how they should be interpreted in conjunction with the "Requested Embargo Date" column.

RT1 OA Location

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, a URL of the publication in Open Access form. Note that for an RT1 connection, 'OA Location' is an object-level concept.

RT1 OA Location File Version

For publications deposited to a repository **via RT1 only**, the version of the file listed in "RT1 OA Location".

N.B. Before Elements version 5.8, the "RT1 OA Location" and "RT1 OA Location File Version" columns were called "OA Location" and "OA Location File Version" respectively. The RT1 prefix was added in version 5.8 to distinguish them from the "oa-location-url" and "oa-location-file-version" columns that are populated by RT2 repository

integrations. If you have downstream systems that are dependent on these columns you will need to amend their queries to reflect these changes.

5.8.4 User table

In addition to the standard [Category] table columns, the "User" table includes the following columns:

Column	Type	Example value
Arrive Date	int	20150823
Authenticating Authority	nvarchar(50)	ldap
Claimed	bit	1
Computed Name Abbreviated	nvarchar(100)	Dave Wallace
Computed Name Addressee	nvarchar(100)	Dr. Dave Wallace
Computed Name Alphabetical	nvarchar(100)	WALLACE, David J (Dave)
Computed Name Full	nvarchar(100)	Dr. David Wallace PhD.
Department	nvarchar(500)	Meteorology
Email	nvarchar(320)	d.wallace@institution.org
First Name	nvarchar(100)	David
Initials	nvarchar(15)	DJ
Is Academic	bit	1
Is Current Staff	bit	1
Is Local	bit	0
Is Login Allowed	bit	1
Known As	nvarchar(100)	Dave
Last Name	nvarchar(100)	Wallace
Leave Date	int	201801025
photo hash	varchar(24)	vHuI3Z3LR7gtEjAfHW4WXA==
Position	nvarchar(500)	Researcher
Primary Group Descriptor	nvarchar(100)	Geography
Public URL Path Fragment	nvarchar(50)	/meteorology/profile/wallace.david.j
Proprietary ID	nvarchar(100)	
Suffix	nvarchar(50)	PhD.
Title	nvarchar(50)	Dr.
Username	nvarchar(32)	dwallace
User Preferred First Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
User Preferred Last Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
[Generic Field]	nvarchar(max)	

Arrive Date

This field is of type int, representing a date in YYYYMMDD format (e.g. 23 August 2015 would be written 20150823). It can be null, and captures when the user joined the institution.

Authenticating Authority

This value lets the Symplectic Elements system know which external system (or internal method) should be used to log the user in to the system.

Claimed

A flag that is set to 1 the first time a user logs into Elements (i.e. they "claim" their user account). It can also be set via the API.

Computed Name Abbreviated

A short form of the user's name, computed from HR name data and the user's preferred first and last names. Takes the form "Firstname Lastname", where:

Firstname is the first non-null value from the following fields:

1. User Preferred First Name
2. Known As
3. First Name

Lastname is the first non-null value from the following fields:

1. User Preferred Last Name
2. Last Name

Computed Name Addressee

The user's name in a form suitable for addressing correspondence, computed from HR name data and the user's preferred first and last names. Takes the form "Title Firstname Lastname"

Firstname and Lastname are computed in the same way as for Computed Name Abbreviated.

Computed Name Alphabetical

The user's name in a form suitable for alphabetical ordering, computed from HR name data and the user's preferred first and last names.

If User Preferred First Name is not NULL, this takes the form "LASTNAME, Firstname", where Firstname is User Preferred First Name. LASTNAME is computed as for Computed Name Abbreviated and capitalised.

Otherwise it takes the form "LASTNAME, Firstname M (Known As)", where M is the user's middle initials and Firstname is the first non-null value from the following fields:

1. Known As
2. First Name

Computed Name Full

The user's full name, computed from HR name data and the user's preferred first and last names. Excludes middle initials and includes title and suffix i.e. takes the form "Title Firstname Lastname Suffix". Firstname and Lastname are computed as for Computed Name Abbreviated.

Department

The user's department.

Email

The user's email address.

First Name

The user's first name.

Initials

The initials of the user, including the initial of the person's first name.

Is Academic

A setting used in the system to help make decisions about which users should automatically be queued for online data searches.

Is Current Staff

Whether or not the user is currently a member of staff at your institution.

Is Local

Whether the user's data is managed manually by system administrators (Is Local = 1) or through the automated HR Feed (Is Local = 0).

Is Login Allowed

A flag that can be set to disable the ability of the user to log into the system.

Known As

Any alternative to the user's first name, by which they are generally known.

Last Name

The user's last name.

Leave Date

This field is of type int, representing a date in YYYYMMDD format. It can be null, and captures when the user left the institution.

photo hash

A hash of the photo data used internally by Elements to check for changes. Not referenced elsewhere in the Reporting Database.

Position

The user's position in their department.

Primary Group Descriptor

The administrative group to which the user belongs. This determines many of the application settings for the user in the Symplectic Elements system. The user may belong to many groups, but this is the user's primary group.

Proprietary ID

The ID assigned to the user by your institution.

Public URL Path Fragment

A URL Path Fragment used to construct a URL for the user profile on a public facing researcher profile, such as in the Discovery module.

Suffix

Any suffix appended to the user's name (PhD, MPhil, FRS etc.)

Title

The user's honorific title (Dr., Prof., Ms., Mr, etc.)

Username

Used by the user to log in to the Symplectic Elements system.

User Preferred First Name

The user's preferred first name, as entered via their Account Settings.

User Preferred Last Name

The user's preferred last name, as entered via their Account Settings.

[Generic Field]

This set of fields depends on how your system administrator has configured the system to store data about its users. A large number of custom named fields may appear in this table, their use, name and meaning determined by your institution. See your system administrator for more details about the "user generic field" columns.

Please note that some information in these columns may be considered sensitive HR data by your institution. You must take precautions to ensure that access to this data is suitably restricted.

5.8.4.1 Privacy and data protection in the User table: an example query

N.B. Starting with Elements v5.14.0, the columns "Is Public" and "Institutional Email Is Public" have been removed and replaced with the new columns "Privacy Level" and "Institutional Email Privacy Level" respectively. This brings user privacy reporting into line with other objects and fields, and allows access to multi-level privacy options such as Public/Internal/Private. Queries accessing user data should be rewritten to use these new privacy columns.

The following example query uses the [Privacy Level] and [Institutional Email Privacy Level] columns to make sure that each user's privacy settings are respected.

The CASE clause ensures that a user's email address is only revealed when [Institutional Email Privacy Level] = 'Public' (a NULL value will be returned otherwise). The user's Last Name and First Name are still returned.

The WHERE clause entirely excludes a user unless [Privacy Level] = 'Public', thus ensuring that no information about them or their relationships are included in the result set.

```
SELECT  p.[Computed Title]
        ,u.[Last Name]
        ,u.[First Name]
        ,CASE u.[Institutional Email Privacy Level]
            WHEN 'Public' THEN u.[Email]
            ELSE NULL
        END AS [Email]
FROM    [Publication] p
        JOIN [Publication User Relationship] pur
            ON p.[ID] = pur.[Publication ID]
        JOIN [User] u
            ON u.[ID] = pur.[User ID]
WHERE   u.[Privacy Level] = 'Public'
```

5.8.5 (Field Display Names) tables

Objects in Elements use underlying fields, the data in which gets mapped to specific field usages in objects of specific types. For example, the "publication-date" underlying field for publications may be used as "Presented date" for publications of type "poster" but as "Date awarded" for publications of type "thesis/dissertation".

The tables named "[Category] (Field Display Names)" contain the object data expressed using columns representing type-specific field display names, rather than the fixed underlying field names used in the "[Category]" tables.

Object record tables also have field display name variant tables.

5.9 [Category] Field tables

Each field table lists the configurable fields used by each type of object within a single category. For example, the "Publication Field" table lists the configurable fields used by the various types of publication.

Each type of object typically uses many of the same underlying fields as other types of object in the same category (e.g. A "journal article" type of publication and a "conference proceeding" type of publication both use the underlying "issn" field), but the set of fields used for each type will nevertheless typically vary.

Each row in this table represents the usage of an underlying field by a single type of object. For example, one row might represent the use of the underlying "title" field by the "journal article" type of publication, and another row might represent the use of the same underlying field by the "conference proceeding" type of publication.

Because two types of object can use an underlying field in different ways (e.g. by showing a different display name for the field, such as the "parent-title" field being displayed as "Book Title" by the book chapter publication type, but as "Report Title" by the report publication type), it makes sense that each usage of the field by a type is represented as a separate row here.

Column	Type	Example value
[Category] Type ID	int	6
Underlying Field Name	nvarchar(200)	publication-status
Display Name	nvarchar(100)	Status
Edit Control	nvarchar(50)	Dropdown
Instruction	nvarchar(max)	Choose a value from the following publication statuses.
Is Deletable	bit	0
Is Mandatory	bit	0
[Category] Type Name	nvarchar(100)	Patent
Show in Summary	bit	0
Sort Position	int	17
Value Choice List	nvarchar(max)	Unpublished, Submitted, Accepted, In preparation, Published, Published online
Value Suggestion List	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Value Type	nvarchar(50)	Choice

[Category] Type ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Publication Field" table, for example, this is the "Publication Type ID" column, and references the publication type in the "Publication Type" table by its ID.

Underlying Field Name

Together with the Underlying Field Name, the [Category] Type ID column indexes this table into the usages of the various underlying fields by the various object types in this category.

Display Name

This is the name used in the Symplectic Elements user interface for values of this field for this type of instance of objects of this category. It is this display name that is used as a column name in the records of this object type stored in this database.

For example, if the display name "Title" is used for the underlying "title" field for the "journal article" publication type, then you should expect to see values for this field in the "Title" column in the "Publication" and "Publication Record" tables in this database.

Edit Control

Indicates what sort of user interface control is used to modify values of this field in the user interface.

Instruction

Provides optional help in the user interface for users modifying values for this field.

Is Deletable

Whether or not your system administrator is able to delete this field from the Symplectic Elements system. Not all fields are deletable, since some are required by the system to properly interoperate with various online data providers, and for other reasons. Fields created by your institution are deletable.

Is Mandatory

Whether or not a user must supply a value when editing a record of this type in the Symplectic Elements user interface. This does not mean that a value will always be present, since data can enter the system in different ways (e.g. through imports, or system interoperability) and because the value of this flag could have been changed since data was already imported.

[Category] Type

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Publication Field" table, for example, this is the "Publication Type" column, and references the publication type in the "Publication Type" table by its name.

Show in Summary

Whether or not a value present in this field should form a part of the abbreviated summary of the object as displayed in various places in the Symplectic Elements user interface.

Sort Position

The ordinal position in which this field should appear when listed alongside all the other fields for this object type.

Value Choice List

If the Value Type of this field is "Choice", then this comma-separated list of values represents the restricted list of values for this field. The value of this field for instances of this object type must either be one of these values, or null.

Value Suggestion List

If the Value Type of this field is "List" and this column has a value, then this comma-separated list of values represents suggested values offered to users for this field. Although as a "List" field the field can hold a list of free text entries, the Symplectic Elements user interface only offers users editing the list this set of values to choose from, any subset of which can be entered into the list.

Value Type

This represents the type of value that the field stores. This type value is particular to the Symplectic Elements system and values of the field for instances of this object type are represented in your reporting in different ways:

- Lists are implemented as child tables or cross-tables.

Value Type	Represents	Values are stored in your reporting database using
Boolean	A true/false flag	A SQL `bit` column
Choice	A single choice from an explicit list of alternatives	A SQL `nvarchar(50)` column
Date	A complete date, a year and month, or a year only	Two separate columns each of SQL type int. The first column contains the full date in YYYYMMDD format. The second column (whose name is appended with "Precision ID") indicates the precision of the date. Precision ID can take on the values: 1 for full date; 2 for only a year and month; 3 for only the year.
DOI	A Digital Object Identifier	A SQL `nvarchar(max)` column
Funding acknowledgements	Information about the grants funding a publication	A SQL `nvarchar(max)` column
Integer	An integer value	A SQL `int` column
ISBN-10	An ISBN-10	A SQL `nvarchar(13)` column
ISBN-13	An ISBN-13	A SQL `nvarchar(17)` column
ISSN	An ISSN	A SQL `nvarchar(9)` column
Money	A value and a currency code	Two separate SQL columns, one of type `nvarchar(3)` and post-fix "Currency" containing an ISO currency code, and a column of type decimal with post-fix "Value"
Number	A decimal value	A SQL decimal(15,5) column
Pagination	A start page, end page and page count, each of which is optional	Three separate columns each of SQL type `nvarchar(25)`. The three columns are named after the display name of the field, with "Begin", "End" or "Count" appended as appropriate to store the parts of the pagination value that are present.
Text	A string value	A SQL `nvarchar(max)` column
URL	An internet URL	A SQL `nvarchar(200)` column

5.10 [Category] History tables

For each category with a history table, the table represents a human readable log of interesting events that have occurred to the objects of the category. The Symplectic Elements system makes this log available to the users so that they can see who has done what with their publications and other research data recently.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	
[Category] ID	int	
Imported From Merged Item	bit	
Notes	nvarchar(max)	Verification status updated by the verification team for the following sources: Manual (Pending / Unverified);
Time	datetime	2009-02-24 15:09:08.190
User ID	int	

ID

The unique ID of the log entry.

[Category] ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Publication History" table, for example, this is the "Publication ID" column, and references the publication to which the log entry applies in the "Publication" table by its ID.

Imported From Merged Item

Whether or not this log entry at the time it was created actually applied to a different object, an object that was later merged into this object.

Notes

The main body of the log entry.

Time

The time of the event described by this log entry.

User ID

The ID of the user who performed the action described by this log entry. You can find this user by ID in the "User" table.

5.11 [Category] Identifier Association table

For each Category with an Identifier Association table, this lists the external identifiers associated with objects in that Category.

For the User category, this table lists *all* identifiers registered by users, whether the user's decision for the identifier was "Auto suggest", "Auto claim", "Auto Reject" or "Ignore".

Column	Type	Example value
[Parent ID]	int	
Identifier Scheme ID	int	9
Identifier Value	nvarchar(200)	1234-5678-1234-5678

[Parent ID]

The unique integer ID of the parent object, For example, in the [User Identifier Association] table this would be the User ID.

Identifier Scheme ID

The integer ID of the identifier scheme used. Look up this ID in the [Identifier Scheme] table to find which scheme is being referenced. In the example above, "9" refers to the ORCID person identifier scheme.

Identifier Value

The value of the identifier.

5.12 [Category] Record tables

Each record table is named after one category and holds the set of records for that category. Each record belongs to one object in the same category. For example, the "Publication Record" table holds all publication records, and each row in the "Publication Record" table references a single parent row in the "Publication" table via the "Publication ID" column.

An object may have multiple records. In this case, each record will have one row in the appropriate [Category] Record table (in contrast to the corresponding [Category] table, which has exactly one row per object). For example, a Publication could have one record harvested from *PubMed*, one created manually, one imported via a custom data feed, and one harvested from an institutional repository; it would then have four rows in the "Publication Record" table and one row in the "Publication" table. The row in the "Publication" table will contain data taken from the record with the highest reporting precedence (the representative record) as well as other, object-level data.

The following columns are always available in a record table:

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	144690
Created When	datetime	2017-11-13 15:20:57.957
Data Source	nvarchar(100)	Web of Science
Data Source Proprietary ID	nvarchar(100)	WOS:000298988100006
[Category] ID	int	53520
Is Locked	bit	0
Modified When	datetime	2017-09-15 01:56:14.333

ID

This is the internal Elements record ID for the record. It is independent of the proprietary ID assigned by the source from which the data came.

Created When

The datetime when this record was created.

Data Source

Identifies which data source the record was imported from. This corresponds to a row in the "[Category] Source" table for this category via its "Name" column.

Data Source Proprietary ID

This is the identifier of the record assigned to it by the data source.

[Category] ID

The ID of the parent object in appropriate [Category] table. Although there are no foreign key constraints in the Reporting Database, this can be used as a foreign key to reference the parent object.

For example, in the "Publication Record" table this is the "Publication ID" column; its value is the ID of the parent publication in the "Publication" table.

Modified When

The date and time of the most recent modification of the record's parent object.

Is Locked

On a manual record, indicates whether the record is protected from modifications by users of the website. Value will be NULL if record cannot be locked (e.g. for non-manual records).

All other columns

Almost all other columns in the table are dynamically created, typed and named at the time of creation of the database, with reference to the set of fields defined by your institution for all the types of object in this category at that time. Column names in the reporting database are generated from the name of the **underlying field** in Elements (in contrast, the "[Category] Record (Field Display Name)" tables generate column names from the field display names, which may vary across object types).

For example, if your institution has defined a field with display name "Title" for the "journal article" publication type, then you should expect to see a "Title" column in the "Publication Record (Field Display Names)" table in the reporting database, but a "title" (lowercase) column in the "Publication Record" table. For types of publication for which this field is not used, you should expected to see a null value in the corresponding "… (Field Display Names)" table column.

See the "[Category] Field" table for a complete listing of the field definitions from which many of the additional columns were generated.

Symplectic Elements ships with a default set of types and fields for each of the categories, which will be listed here. Please note that your institution may have altered these definitions, in which case any of the following definitions may no longer be accurate.

5.12.1 Assessment Supporting Information Record table

The Assessment Supporting Information category is unusual in that it has no default metadata fields; all metadata fields are therefore custom fields, configured for a specific Elements instance. The Assessment Supporting Information Record table therefore contains the standard [Category] Record table columns, as well as columns representing the custom fields which are distinguished by the prefix "c-".

5.12.2 Deposit Advice Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Deposit Advice Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Deposit Advice category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Deposit Advice category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Deposit Advice Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
embargo-months	int	6
guidance	nvarchar(max)	
title	nvarchar(max)	

embargo-months

The duration of the embargo period in months.

guidance

Guidance text displayed to the user when depositing items covered by this advice.

title

The title of the publisher deposit advice.

5.12.3 Equipment Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Equipment Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Equipment category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Equipment category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Equipment Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
additional-name	nvarchar(max)	CCC
addresses	nvarchar(max)	
algorithm	nvarchar(max)	Bogosort
coded-in	nvarchar(max)	Python
contacts	nvarchar(max)	

Column	Type	Example value
data-input	nvarchar(max)	XML
data-output	nvarchar(max)	CSV
description	nvarchar(max)	The computing department's IOP computing cluster.
developed-by	nvarchar(max)	
fee-for-service	bit	1
finish-date	int	
inventory-number	nvarchar(max)	
licence	nvarchar(max)	
manufacturers	nvarchar(max)	
model-number	nvarchar(max)	
name	nvarchar(max)	Central Computing Cluster
operating-system	nvarchar(max)	
protocol	nvarchar(max)	HTTPS
purpose	nvarchar(max)	
restrictions	nvarchar(max)	
service-fee-url	nvarchar(200)	http://computing.lilliput.edu/ccc/fees
start-date	int	
sub-type	nvarchar(max)	
url	nvarchar(200)	https://computing.lilliput.edu/ccc/bogosort
version	nvarchar(max)	1.2

additional-name

Alternate equipment name. May include abbreviations or alternate spellings.

addresses

Location of this equipment.

algorithm

A text field that can be used to identify or describe the algorithm used by the software.

coded-in

The programming language used. Applicable for software based equipment.

contacts

Name of the primary person(s) responsible for the equipment. Contact and PI may be the same person.

data-input

Format of input data e.g. CSV, XML.

data-output

Format of output data e.g. CSV, XML.

description

Textual description of this piece of equipment.

developed-by

Person who developed or helped develop the equipment.

fee-for-service

Check if the provider charges a fee for the service.

finish-date

The date when the equipment was last available or removed from inventory.

inventory-number

The inventory number of this equipment.

licence

The licence of the equipment.

manufacturers

Organisation or person that created this equipment.

model-number

Equipment model number, which may be a name, number, or both.

name

The name of the equipment.

operating-system

The operating system of the equipment if applicable.

protocol

The protocol used by the equipment, e.g. the protocol used by a web service.

purpose

The purpose of the equipment.

restrictions

Any restriction on service availability based on a non-geographic factor, such as university or consortium affiliation, professional certification, or other factors.

service-fee-url

Web page showing pricing information.

start-date

The date when the equipment was made available or added to inventory.

sub-type

The type of equipment e.g. Computer, MRI scanner, Laser.

url

Web address of the resource.

version

The version of the equipment, e.g. the version number of a piece of software.

5.12.4 Funding Body Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Funding Body Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Funding Body category. The data structure of the Funding Body category is not editable; therefore there will be no custom underlying fields for this category.

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Funding Body Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
addresses	nvarchar(max)	Wellcome Trust, 215 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE
alt-title	nvarchar(max)	
end-date	int	
grant-codes	nvarchar(max)	
oa-conditions	nvarchar(max)	All research articles supported in whole or in part by Wellcome must be (a) made freely available through PubMed Central (PMC) and Europe PMC by the official final publication date, and (b) published under a Creative Commons attribution licence (CC-BY). https://wellcome.ac.uk/funding/guidance/open-access-policy
oa-deposit-deadlines	nvarchar(max)	
oa-deposit-doc-types	nvarchar(max)	
oa-deposit-locations	nvarchar(max)	PubMed Central; Europe PubMed Central
oa-file-formats	nvarchar(max)	
oa-mandate	nvarchar(max)	
oa-versions	nvarchar(max)	

Column	Type	Example value
start-date	int	1936
title	nvarchar(max)	Wellcome Trust
url	nvarchar(200)	https://wellcome.ac.uk

addresses

Address associated with this funding body.

alt-title

An alternative title for the funding body.

end-date

The date this funder ceased to be relevant.

grant-codes

Grant codes associated with this funder.

oa-conditions

Any Open Access conditions imposed by this funding body.

oa-deposit-deadlines

The deposit deadlines required by this funding body's Open Access policy.

oa-deposit-doc-types

The documents types to be deposited as required by this funding body's Open Access policy.

oa-deposit-locations

The deposit locations required by this funding body's Open Access policy.

oa-file-formats

The file formats that need to be deposited.

oa-mandate

A description of the Open Access mandates required.

oa-versions

The versions that need to be deposited.

start-date

The date this funder became relevant.

title

The title of the funding body.

url

Web address of the funding body.

5.12.5 Grant Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Grant Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Grant category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Grant category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Grant Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
abstract	nvarchar(max)	Many organic molecules can adopt more than one solid crystalline form, including polymorphs which differ only in the arrangement of the molecules. This can be exploited in the development of new speciality materials with optimised physical properties such as non-linear optical coefficients or molecular electronics, but it can prove disastrous for quality control when the new form appears unexpectedly during production or storage, as has occurred for some pharmaceuticals.
addresses	nvarchar(max)	
amount	nvarchar(33)	GBP 946361
amount Currency	nvarchar(3)	GBP
amount Value	decimal	946361
application-date	int	
associated-identifiers	nvarchar(max)	
award-date	int	20071113
department	nvarchar(max)	Chemistry
description	nvarchar(max)	
discipline	nvarchar(max)	
end-date	int	20120930
funder-name	nvarchar(max)	Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
funder-reference	nvarchar(max)	EP/F03573X/1
funder-type	nvarchar(max)	
funding-type	nvarchar(max)	
institution	nvarchar(max)	UCL

Column	Type	Example value
institution-reference	nvarchar(max)	
is-application	bit	
labels	nvarchar(max)	Chemical Structure; Materials Characterisation
programme	nvarchar(max)	
Reporting Amount	nvarchar(33)	
Reporting Amount Currency	nvarchar(3)	GBP
Reporting Amount Value	decimal	946361
researchers	nvarchar(max)	Price, SL; Florence, AJ; Tocher, DA
scheme	nvarchar(max)	Standard Research
start-date	int	20080401
status	nvarchar(max)	Announced
sterling-value	int	
sub-programme	nvarchar(max)	
title	nvarchar(max)	Control and Prediction of the Organic Solid State: Translating the Technology
url	nvarchar(200)	https://gow.epsrc.ukri.org/NGBOViewGrant.aspx?GrantRef=EP/F03573X/1

abstract

The abstract of the grant.

addresses

The list of addresses associated with this grant.

amount

The awarded amount including the currency.

amount Currency

The currency of the awarded amount.

amount Value

The awarded amount.

application-date

The date when the application was filed.

associated-identifiers

List of external identifiers (e.g. PubMed IDs) of publications that were created as a result of this grant.

award-date

The date when the grant was awarded.

department

The awarded department.

description

The description of the grant.

discipline

The research area the funding relates to.

end-date

The date when funding ended.

funder-name

The name of the funder.

funder-reference

The reference used by the funder to identify the grant.

funder-type

The type of the funder.

funding-type

The type of the funding.

institution

The awarded institution.

institution-reference

The reference used by the institution to identify the grant.

is-application

Whether the grant is at application stage or not.

labels

The labels associated with the grant.

programme

The programme the grants relates to.

Reporting Amount

The required reporting amount including currency.

Reporting Amount Currency

The currency of Reporting Amount.

Reporting Amount Value

The value of the Reporting Amount.

researchers

The list of researchers assotiated with the grant.

scheme

The funding scheme the grant relates to.

start-date

The date when the funding starts.

status

The status of the grant.

sterling-value

In older versions of Elements, this field was used to store the value of the grant in British Pounds. It it is now deprecated in favour of the "amount" field and is retained only for backward compatibility.

sub-programme

The sub-programme the grant relates to.

title

The title of the grant.

url

The URL of the grant.

5.12.6 Impact Record table

Column	Type	Example value
external-contributors	nvarchar(max)	
title	nvarchar(max)	

external-contributors

The names of those that have contributed to the record of impact that are based outside of your organisation.

title

A working title for the record of impact.

5.12.7 Journal Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Journal Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Journal category. The data structure of the Journal category is not editable; therefore there will be no custom underlying fields for this category.

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Journal Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
addresses	nvarchar(max)	United Kingdom
alternative-titles	nvarchar(max)	
cc-licence	nvarchar(max)	
end-year-oa	int	
era-2010-rank	nvarchar(200)	
five-year-impact-factor	decimal	
h-index	int	307
impact-factor	decimal	
keywords	nvarchar(max)	Developmental Biology
publication-fee	nvarchar(200)	
publisher	nvarchar(max)	Springer Nature
sjr	decimal	34.896000
snip	decimal	8.290000
start-year-oa	int	
submission-info-url	nvarchar(200)	https://mts-nrg.nature.com/cgi-bin/main.plex
title	nvarchar(max)	Nature Reviews Genetics

addresses

The list of addresses assotiated with this journal.

alternative-titles

The alternative title of this journal.

cc-licence

The Creative Commons license.

end-year-oa

The year when the journal ended open access publishing.

era-2010-rank

The rank of this journal record in ERA 2010 list.

five-year-impact-factor

The average number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year. Produced by Clarivate Analytics, this is related to Journal Impact Factors.

h-index

A measure of the quality of the journal which can be calculated using data from *Web of Science*, *Scopus* or *Google Scholar*. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/H-index

impact-factor

A measure reflecting the yearly average number of citations of recent articles published in this journal.

keywords

The keywords associated with this journal.

publication-fee

The fee charged to authors to publish in this journal.

publisher

The publisher of the journal.

sjr

The *Scimago Journal Rank* of the journal.

snip

The *Source Normalized Impact per Paper* of the journal

start-year-oa

The year when the journal started open access publishing.

submission-info-url

The author submission guidelines URL.

title

The title of the journal.

5.12.8 Organisational Structure Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Organisational Structure Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Organisational Structure category. The data structure of the Organisational Structure category is not editable; therefore there will be no custom underlying fields for this category.

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Organisational Structure Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
description	nvarchar(max)	
name	nvarchar(max)	Department of Chemistry
url	nvarchar(200)	http://your.institution/chemistry

description

A description of the organisational structure.

name

The name of the organisational structure.

url

A URL associated with the organisational structure.

5.12.9 Professional Activity Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Professional Activity Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Professional Activity category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Professional Activity category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Professional Activity Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
administrative-role	nvarchar(200)	
amount	int	
assessment-type	nvarchar(200)	
awarded-amount	nvarchar(33)	
awarded-amount Currency	nvarchar(3)	
awarded-amount Value	decimal	
co-contributors	nvarchar(max)	
committee-role	nvarchar(200)	
competitive	bit	
country	nvarchar(200)	
department	nvarchar(max)	
description	nvarchar(max)	
distinction-type	nvarchar(200)	
employee-type	nvarchar(200)	
end-date	int	
event-end-date	int	
event-name	nvarchar(max)	

Column	Type	Example value
event-start-date	int	
event-type	nvarchar(200)	
institution	nvarchar(max)	
invited	bit	
keynote	bit	
location	nvarchar(max)	
membership-type	nvarchar(200)	
office-type	nvarchar(200)	
organisation	nvarchar(max)	
org-type	nvarchar(200)	
person	nvarchar(max)	
person Email	nvarchar(100)	
person First Initial	nvarchar(3)	
person First Name	nvarchar(50)	
person Last Name	nvarchar(50)	
person Middle Initials	nvarchar(11)	
person Middle Names	nvarchar(100)	
person Resolved User ID	int	
publication-type	nvarchar(200)	
review-type	nvarchar(200)	
service-role	nvarchar(200)	
service-type	nvarchar(200)	
start-date	int	
supervisory-role	nvarchar(200)	
title	nvarchar(max)	
url	nvarchar(200)	

administrative-role

The nature of the person's administrative role.

amount

The number of works reviewed or applications assessed, depending on Professional Activity type.

assessment-type

The nature of the assessment.

awarded-amount

The currency and the amount of the award.

awarded-amount Currency

The currency of the award.

awarded-amount Value

The amount of the award in the specified currency.

co-contributors

The names of any other persons who contributed to the Professional Activity.

committee-role

The nature of the person's role in the committee.

competitive

Indicates if participation in this event was competitive.

country

The name of the country in which the award was given.

department

The department within the given institution or organisation, except for Professional Activities of type "Broadcast interviews", where this is the name of the network under which the program is affiliated.

description

A description of the Professional Activity.

distinction-type

The nature of the award received (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Distinction").

employee-type

The nature of the employee (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Employee supervision").

end-date

The date on which the Professional Activity ended, if applicable. For example, the date a review was completed or a membership ended.

event-end-date

The date the event ended (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Event administration").

event-name

The name of the event in which the person gave the presentation.

event-start-date

The date of the event, or the date the event began.

event-type

The nature of the event.

institution

The name of the institution where the Professional Activity took place, or to which it is affiliated, or for which it was conducted.

invited

Indicates whether the person was invited to perform the Professional Activity, except for Professional Activities of type "Employee supervision", where it indicates whether consent has been received to release the employee's name.

keynote

Indicates whether the Professional Activity was a keynote address.

location

Venue or location in which the Professional Activity took place, or the jurisdiction under which it fell.

membership-type

The nature of the membership.

office-type

The nature of the office held.

organisation

An organisation or organisations associated with the Professional Activity. The exact meaning varies depending on the type of Professional Activity. For details execute:

```
SELECT      f.[Underlying Field Name]
    ,t.[Heading Singular] AS [Professional Activity Type]
    ,f.[Display Name]
    ,f.[Instruction]
FROM        [Professional Activity Field] f
    INNER JOIN [Professional Activity Type] t
      ON t.[ID] = f.[Professional Activity Type ID]
WHERE       [Underlying Field Name] = 'organisation'
ORDER BY    f.[Professional Activity Type ID];
```

org-type

The nature of the given organisation.

person

The full name of a person associated with the Professional Activity. For example, the interviewer or supervised employee.

person Email

The email address of the person named in the 'person' field.

person First Initial

The first initial of the person named in the 'person' field.

person First Name

The first name of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Last Name

The last name of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Middle Initials

The middle initials of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Middle Names

The middle names of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Resolved User ID

The Elements user ID of the person named in the 'person' field, if they have been successfully resolved to an Elements user.

publication-type

The nature of the publication (e.g. in which an editorial was published).

review-type

The nature of the review conducted.

service-role

The nature of the person's role in the service (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Community Service").

service-type

The nature of the service (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Community Service").

start-date

The date on which the Professional Activity started, if applicable. For example, the date a review or membership began. Where no end-date is given, this indicates the date on which the Professional Activity happened, e.g. the date an award or presentation was given.

supervisory-role

The nature of the supervisory role. (e.g. for Professional Activities of type "Employee supervision")

title

The title or name of the Professional Activity, or of a parent entity (e.g. the title of the publication in which an editorial appeared, or of the program for which an interview was conducted).

url

The name of an associated website, if applicable.

5.12.10 Project Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Project Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Project category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Project category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Project Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
description	nvarchar(max)	
name	nvarchar(max)	Review of equipment budget 2009

Description

A description of the project.

Name

The name of the project.

5.12.11 Publication Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Publication Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Publication category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Publication category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Publication Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value
abstract	nvarchar(max)	The conventional interpretation of the one-loop effective potentials of the Higgs field in the Standard Model and the gravitino condensate in dynamically broken supergravity is that these theories are unstable at large field values. A PT-symmetric reinterpretation of these models at a quantum-mechanical level eliminates these instabilities and suggests that these instabilities may also be tamed at the quantum-field-theory level.

Column	Type	Example value
acceptance-date	int	2016-03-02
addresses	nvarchar(max)	
altmetric-attention-score	int	71
are-files-confidential	bit	
associated-authors	nvarchar(max)	Epitope I; Jones K
associated-identifiers	nvarchar(max)	dimensions-grant-id:grant.2465161, dimensions-grant-id:grant.5476235
author-licence	nvarchar(200)	
authors	nvarchar(max)	Bender CM; Hook DW; Mavromatos NE; Sarkar S
author-url	nvarchar(200)	http://arxiv.org/abs/1506.01970v1
Canonical journal title	nvarchar(max)	Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical
Citation Count	int	3
collections	nvarchar(max)	Collection 1.1
commissioning-body	nvarchar(max)	
confidential	bit	
confidential-files-reason	nvarchar(max)	
doi	nvarchar(300)	10.1088/1751-8113/49/45/45LT01
edition	nvarchar(max)	1
editors	nvarchar(max)	Burger DR; Goldstein AS
eissn	nvarchar(9)	1751-8121
embargo-release-date	int	20190516
external-identifiers	nvarchar(max)	isidoc:EA2WG
field-citation-ratio	decimal(28,6)	20.320000
filed-date	int	
finish-date	int	
funding-acknowledgements	nvarchar(max)	
funding-acknowledgements Acknowledgement Text	nvarchar(max)	CMB and SS were supported by a Royal Society UK Travel Grant and NEM was supported by the London Centre for Terauniverse Studies (LCTS).
isbn-10	nvarchar(13)	1-932698-18-3
isbn-13	nvarchar(17)	978-1-932698-18-3
is-compliant-with-inst-policy	bit	
is-embargoed	bit	0
is-open-access	bit	1
issn	nvarchar(9)	1751-8113
issue	nvarchar(max)	45

Column	Type	Example value
journal	nvarchar(max)	JOURNAL OF PHYSICS A-MATHEMATICAL AND THEORETICAL
Journal data source	nvarchar(max)	JCR
Journal ID	int	344467
keywords	nvarchar(max)	quantum, high energy, lattice
language	nvarchar(max)	EN
location	nvarchar(max)	Cambridge, UK
medium	nvarchar(max)	DVD
name-of-conference	nvarchar(max)	Third International Lattice Theory Meeting
notes	nvarchar(max)	
number	nvarchar(max)	ARTN 45LT01
number-of-pieces	nvarchar(max)	
oa-location-file-version	nvarchar(max)	
oa-location-url	nvarchar(200)	
online-publication-date	int	2016-04-16
pagination Begin	nvarchar(25)	67
pagination Count	nvarchar(25)	8
pagination End	nvarchar(25)	74
parent-title	nvarchar(max)	
patent-number	nvarchar(max)	
patent-status	nvarchar(max)	
pii	nvarchar(max)	
place-of-publication	nvarchar(max)	Oxford, UK
publication-date	int	2016-07-03
publication-status	nvarchar(200)	
public-url	nvarchar(200)	
publisher	nvarchar(max)	
publisher-licence	nvarchar(200)	
publisher-url	nvarchar(200)	http://publisher.url/article
record-created-at-source-date	int	
record-made-public-at-source-date	int	
references	nvarchar(max)	
relative-citation-ratio	decimal	3.2
repository-status	nvarchar(200)	
series	nvarchar(max)	
Sherpa Romeo Colour	nvarchar(50)	green

Column	Type	Example value
Sherpa Romeo Data	nvarchar(max)	
start-date	int	
thesis-type	nvarchar(200)	PhD Thesis
title	nvarchar(max)	PT-symmetric interpretation of unstable effective potentials
types	nvarchar(max)	Article, Journal
Verification Comment	nvarchar(max)	Manual record checked and verified by J. Bloggs on 3 Dec 2017.
Verification Status	nvarchar(50)	Verified
version	nvarchar(max)	1
volume	nvarchar(max)	49

abstract

The abstract of the publication.

acceptance-date

The date the publication was accepted for publication.

addresses

A list of addresses associated with the publication

altmetric-attention-score

A weighted count of all of the mentions Altmetric has tracked for an individual research output. This is the number seen inside a publication's Altmetric donut. See the Almetric support site for details about the Altmetric Attention Score.

are-files-confidential

Whether files attached to the record at its data source are confidential.

Compare with `confidential`, which, if `true`, is a general statement that the publication's full text is confidential, in any version and from any source.

associated-identifiers

A comma-separated list of identifiers for objects associated with the publication, e.g. grants, datasets, funding bodies etc. Note that identifiers that refer to the publication itself should be stored in the "external-identifiers" field, not in this one.

associated-authors

Authors associated with the publication.

author-licence

A reuse licence specified by the author(s).

authors

A list of the publication's authors. For more detailed author information, use the Publication Record Person table.

author-url

A URL for the author's own version of the publication.

Canonical journal title

The journal title as it is presented in Elements' Journal list.

Citation Count

The number of times the publication has been cited (according to the data source of the record).

collections

The collections to which the record belongs in a repository connected to Elements via RT2.

commissioning-body

The body which commissioned the publication.

confidential

Whether the full text of the publication is confidential. If `true`, this is a general statement that the full text is confidential, in any version and from any source.

Compare with `are-files-confidential`, which indicates that the specific files attached to the record at its data source are confidential.

confidential-files-reason

The reason for which the files attached to the record at the data source are confidential. Relates to `are-files-confidential`.

doi

The DOI (Digital Object Identifier) of the publication. Presented as a plain DOI without any web prefix.

edition

The edition of a publication (e.g. edition of a book).

editors

A list of the publication's editors.

eissn

The electronic ISSN of the journal in which the publication was published (i.e. the ISSN of the online version).

embargo-release-date

The first date on which the full text of the publication is no longer under any embargo. Used for calculations in the OA Monitor.

In addition to this publication record-level embargo-release-date column, there is a file-level [Embargo Release Date] column in the [Publication Record File] table. Depending on the data source and any crosswalks in place, embargo release dates may be present at either the file or record level, or both.

N.B. This record-level embargo-release-date field is not queried directly when calculating embargo release dates, for example in the Open Access Monitor. Rather, it is used as a lower bound for file embargo release dates; i.e. for any given file, Elements works out its effective embargo release date by first taking the values of the file's "Embargo Release Date" field and this record-level embargo-release-date field, then taking the maximum non-null value from those.

This has some consequences which may be considered counter-intuitive:

- The 'Embargoed until' date shown against a repository file in Elements' user interface may differ from its value of "Embargo Release Date" in the [Publication Record File] table.
- This record-level embargo-release-date field has no effect in OA Monitor when a repository item has no files.

N.B. If your Elements system connects to a repository via an RT1 connection, embargo release dates and other data from that repository connection is not held in the [Publication Record] table. Instead, see the [Repository Item] table and the following columns from the [Publication] table:

- "Full Text Comment"
- "Requested Embargo Date"
- "Requested Embargo Status ID"
- "RT1 OA Location"
- "RT1 OA Location File Version"

external-identifiers

A list of external identifiers for the publication. Note that "external" here means "not native to the data source" e.g. a *PubMed* identifier found within a *CrossRef* record.

The identifiers in this field refer explicitly to the publication itself. Identifiers for associated objects such as grants, datasets, funding bodies etc. are held in the "associated-identifiers" field.

field-citation-ratio

Field Citation Ration is a citation-based measure of scientific influence of one or more articles. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations a paper has received by the average number received by documents published in the same year and in the same Fields of Research (FoR) category. Currently FCR is only harvested from *Dimensions*.

Note that regardless of precedence order, this value will be surfaced in Publication table's row for the parent publication, in the "[Data Source] FCR" column.

For more about FCR see the Dimensions support article What is the FCR? How is it calculated?

filed-date

The date on which the publication was filed (e.g. for a patent) or submitted (e.g. for a thesis).

finish-date

The date on which the publication ended (e.g. for a performance or exhibition) or expired (e.g. for a patent), or, for a Conference publication, the date on which the conference at which it was presented ended.

funding-acknowledgements

A concatenation of all funding acknowledgment data. Includes any funding acknowledgment text and a list of (Grant ID, Funder) pairs.

To see funding-acknowledgement data in a one row per grant format (rather than concatenated), use the Publication Record Grant Reference table.

funding-acknowledgements Acknowledgement Text

Descriptive text acknowledging funders.

isbn-10

The ISBN-10 of the publication.

isbn-13

The ISBN-13 of the publication.

is-compliant-with-inst-policy

This field is available for institutions who wish to configure RT2 data sources to populate Elements with a view taken from an institutional repository as to whether this publication is compliant with the institutional policy. In most cases, this value will not be set.

(Within Elements, it will be taken into account whenever compliance with any of the policies defined within Elements is decided. If the field has a non-null value then the publication will be deemed compliant or not based on whether the value is true or false, regardless of what else Elements might have decided otherwise)

is-embargoed

The data source's view of whether or not this publication was under embargo at the time of harvest. Beware that this piece of information may not have been updated since the record was first created.

is-open-access

If the data source has a view of whether or not a publication is open access this field will populated. Some of the automated data sources populate Elements with this information, or it can be populated in manual records depending on institutional configuration.

issn

The ISSN of the journal in which the the publication was published.

issue

The issue number of the journal in which the the publication was published.

journal

The journal in which the the publication was published.

Journal data source

The datasource from where the journal was harvested.

Journal ID

The Elements ID of the journal.

keywords

The keywards assotiated with the publication.

language

The language value

location

The location where the publication was published, or otherwise first made available or the location where the event tool place.

medium

The medium in which the publication is created or transmitted.

name-of-conference

The name of the conference where the publication was published, or otherwise first made available.

notes

Additional data related to the publication.

number

The number of the journal in which the the publication was published.

number-of-pieces

The number of pieces included in the publication.

oa-location-file-version

The version of the Open Access file available at oa-location-url.

oa-location-url

A URL for an Open Access version of the full text of the publication.

> **N.B.** If you have a repository integration that uses an RT1 connection, RT1 OA Locations will not be here, but in the [RT1 OA Location] column of the [Publication] table.

online-publication-date

The date that the publication was published online, or otherwise first made available online.

pagination Begin

The page number of the first page of the publication.

pagination Count

The number of pages in the publication.

pagination End

The page number of the final page of the publication.

parent-title

The title of a containing publication or entity. For example, for a Chapter, the title of the book in which it was included.

patent-number

For publication of type "Patent", the patent number issued by the patent authority.

patent-status

The status of a patent, e.g. Pending, Awarded, Expired.

pii

The Publisher Item Identifier of the publication. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Publisher_Item_Identifier.

place-of-publication

The place where the publication was published, or otherwise first made available.

publication-date

The date that the publication was published, or otherwise first made available. When online-publication-date is also given, this explicitly means the date of publication *in print*. When online-publication-date is NULL, this may mean the date of publication in print or online.

publication-status

The status of the publication within the publication process e.g. Published, Accepted, Submitted, Not Published.

public-url

The publicly-accessible URL for the repository item represented by this record. Null if this record does not represent such an item or the item does not have a publicly-accessible URL.

publisher

The publisher of the publication, or the journal in which it was published.

publisher-licence

The licence under which the publisher published the publication.

publisher-url

A URL for the published version of the publication.

record-created-at-source-date

The date that the record was created at the data source.

record-made-public-at-source-date

The date that the record was first publicly available from the data source.

references

A list of other publications that are referenced by the publication.

relative-citation-ratio

The Relative Citation Ratio for this record, if one was sent from the data source. Currently RCR is harvested only from *Dimensions* and *Dimensions for Universities*.

Note that regardless of precedence order, this value will be surfaced in Publication table's row for the parent publication, in the "[Data Source] RCR" column.

More about RCR:

- A brief description at metrics-toolkit.org
- (Hutchins, B.I., Yuan, X., Anderson, J.M. & Santangelo, G.M. (2015). Relative Citation Ratio (RCR): A new metric that uses citation rates to measure influence at the article level. https://doi.org/10.1101/029629

repository-status

For a record from an RT2 repository data source, the status of the item in the repository; e.g. Live, Not Live, Withdrawn, Deleted.

series

The series of the journal in which the the publication was published.

Sherpa Romeo Colour

The SHERPA/RoMEO colour associated with the record, if any and if known.

Sherpa Romeo Data

An XML document retrieved from the SHERPA/RoMEO service using the ISSN of this record. No interpretation of this data is supplied by Symplectic. See the SHERPA/RoMEO website for more details.

start-date

The start date of the event. Used for types such as Conference.

thesis-type

The type of the thesis/dissertation. This is a choice field with values restricted to:

- PhD Thesis
- Master's Thesis
- Undergraduate Dissertation

title

The title of the publication.

types

The type(s) of the publication, as listed at the data source. Note that this data is distinct from the Elements Publication type; however, 'types' data may be used to infer the publication type when a new publication is created.

Verification Comment

For Manual Records only, a comment associated with this record made by the data verification team at your institution.

Verification Status

For Manual Records only, the status assigned to this record by the data verification team at your institution.

version

The version number, e.g. for a piece if software.

volume

The volume number of the journal in which the the publication was published.

5.12.12 Teaching Activity Record table

In addition to the standard [Category] Record table columns, the Teaching Activity Record table has the columns listed below, reflecting the underlying fields for the Teaching Activity category. If you have created custom underlying fields in the Teaching Activity category they will also be represented by columns in this table, distinguished by the prefix "c-".

To access the same data with column names that reflect field display names rather than underlying fields, use the Teaching Activity Record (Field Display Names) table.

Column	Type	Example value

Column	Type	Example value
academic-session	nvarchar(200)	
co-contributors	nvarchar(max)	
consent-to-release	bit	
course-code	nvarchar(max)	
course-level	nvarchar(200)	
degree-level	nvarchar(200)	
degree-status	nvarchar(200)	
degree-subject	nvarchar(max)	
degree-type	nvarchar(200)	
description	nvarchar(max)	
end-date	int	
examination-role	nvarchar(200)	
institution	nvarchar(max)	
lab-hours	int	
lecture-hours	int	
number-of-credits	decimal	
number-of-students	int	
other-contact-hours	int	
partners	nvarchar(max)	
person	nvarchar(max)	
person Email	nvarchar(100)	
person First Initial	nvarchar(3)	
person First Name	nvarchar(50)	
person Last Name	nvarchar(50)	
person Middle Initials	nvarchar(11)	
person Middle Names	nvarchar(100)	
person Resolved User ID	int	
person-identifier	nvarchar(max)	
release-date	int	
section	nvarchar(max)	
start-date	int	
student-level	nvarchar(max)	
supervisory-role	nvarchar(200)	
title	nvarchar(max)	
tutorial-hours	int	
url	nvarchar(200)	

academic-session

The session in which the course is taught.

co-contributors

The names of any co-contributors. Depending on the type of Teaching Activity this may, for example, represent co-instructors, co-developers or co-supervisors of the activity.

consent-to-release

Indicates whether consent has been received to release the student's name (e.g. for a supervised student).

course-code

The institution's course code.

course-level

The student year/rank under which the course taught.

degree-level

The level of degree for which the program was developed.

degree-status

Indicates whether or not the degree has been completed.

degree-subject

The supervised student's major course of study.

degree-type

The designation of the degree for which the program was developed, or, for supervision-type Teaching Activities, the designation of the supervised student's degree.

description

A textual description the Teaching Activity.

end-date

The date the Teaching Activity ended.

examination-role

The nature of the person's role in the examination.

institution

The name of the institution where the Teaching Activity happened or will happen.

lab-hours

The number of hours of laboratory instruction the person contributed per week.

lecture-hours

The number of hours of lecture the person contributed per week.

number-of-credits

The institution's credit value for the course.

number-of-students

The number of students in a typical session.

other-contact-hours

The number of other contact/office hours that were required per week.

partners

Institutions that use the Teaching Activity, participated in it's development, or are otherwise affiliated.

person

The full name of the person who was supervised, examined, mentored, or was otherwise the subject of the Teaching Activity.

person Email

The email address of the person named in the 'person' field.

person First Initial

The first initial of the person named in the 'person' field.

person First Name

The first name of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Last Name

The last name of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Middle Initials

The middle initial of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Middle Names

The middle name of the person named in the 'person' field.

person Resolved User ID

The Elements user ID of the person named in the 'person' field, if they have been successfully resolved to an Elements user.

person-identifier

The institution's identification number for the person named in the 'person' field.

release-date

The date of first use of the Teaching Activity or, for degree supervions, the date the degree was or is expected to be received.

section

An organisational section, e.g. the department within the given institution that administered an examination.

start-date

The date the Teaching Activity began or took place.

student-level

The *current* employment of the person named in the 'person' field.

supervisory-role

The nature of the supervisory role.

title

Depending on the type of Teaching Activity:

- the title of the course or program taught or developed; or
- the title of the research output of the person named in the 'person' field that this Teaching Activity contributed to; or
- the nature of the mentoring relationship.

tutorial-hours

The number of hours of tutorial contributed per week by the person named in the 'person' field.

url

A URL associated with the Teaching Activity.

5.12.13 User Record table

Column	Type	Example value
addresses	nvarchar(max)	
overview	nvarchar(max)	
research-interests	nvarchar(max)	
teaching-summary	nvarchar(max)	

addresses

Addresses associated with the user.

overview

Text providing an overview of the user. Displayed on the user's profile page in Elements.

research-interests

A short summary of the areas of research the user is active in, particularly relating to funding. Can be displayed on the user's profile in the Discovery module.

teaching-summary

A short summary of the user's teaching activities. Can be displayed on the user's profile in the Discovery module.

5.13 [Category] Source tables

Each data source table lists the data sources registered in the system for one category. For example, the "Publication Source" table holds details about all of the publication data sources, such as the *Web of Science* and *Scopus* and their settings in the Symplectic Elements system.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	7
Description	nvarchar(250)	null
Is API Importable	bit	0
Name	nvarchar(100)	Scopus
Name Identifier	nvarchar(100)	scopus
Reporting Precedence	int	3

ID

The ID of the data source, unique within this category

Description

An editable description of the data source.

Is API Importable

A flag indicating whether records can be imported through the API as if from this data source.

Name

The display name of the data source.

Name Identifier

Unique name of the data source.

Reporting Precedence

For an object with multiple records, the reporting precedence value determines which record is included in the [Category] table as the "representative" record. The higher the value, the higher the precedence.

For example, if you would prefer to see *Web of Science* data in the "Publication" table in preference to *PubMed* or *Scopus* data, ask the system administrator to raise the reporting precedence of the *Web of Science* data source in the Symplectic Elements system to a higher precedence than the *PubMed* and *Scopus* data sources. The next time data is synchronised to the reporting database, any *Web of Science* record will take precedence over the others and be used to populate the column values in the "Publication" table. Remember that all of the records are available in the "Publication Record" table anyway. This setting just affects which record is the one whose values are also copied into the "Publication" table.

5.14 [Category] Type tables

Each type table lists the object types registered in the system for one category. For example, the "Publication Type" table holds details about all of the publication types configured by your institution, such as the "journal article" and "conference proceeding" publication types.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	
Heading Lowercase Plural	nvarchar(100)	journal articles
Heading Lowercase Singular	nvarchar(100)	journal article
Heading Plural	nvarchar(100)	Journal articles
Heading Singular	nvarchar(100)	Journal article
Uses Reporting Date 1	bit	
Uses Reporting Date 2	bit	

ID

The ID of the type, unique within this category.

Heading Lowercase Plural, Heading Lowercase Singular, etc.

The various names of the type.

Uses Reporting Date 1

Not all types of object have a concept of Reporting Date 1, in which case the value for "Reporting Date 1" in the appropriate object able will be null. This value lets you know whether this type of object is able to have a "Reporting Date 1".

The Reporting Date 1 value is often configured your institution to represent a key date associated with the object, such as the publication date of a journal article or the award date of a patent.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 1 represents for this type of object.

Reporting Date 2

Not all types of object have a concept of Reporting Date 2, in which case the value for "Reporting Date 2" in the appropriate object able will be null. This value lets you know whether this type of object is able to have a "Reporting Date 2".

Where a type uses both Reporting Date 2 and Reporting Date 1, together they often represent a date range relevant to the object, such as the date range during which an exhibition was open.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 2 represents for this type of object.

5.15 [Category] [Category] Relationship tables

Each relationship table holds relationships between two objects, one of one category, and one of another. For example, the "Publication User Relationship" table holds relationships between publications and users.

A relationship in the Symplectic Elements system is modelled as a typed arrow from one object to another object. The type of the relationship is given by the Type of the relationship, which references a relationship type stored in the "Relationships Type" table.

Only one relationship per pair of objects can exist for each type of relationship.

Link types do not exist between every pair of categories, therefore tables are not created for every possible pair.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	
[First category] ID	int	
[Second category] ID	int	
Modified When	datetime	2013-09-15 01:56:14.333
Reporting Date 1	datetime	2008-04-05
Reporting Date 2	datetime	(null)
Reversed Type	nvarchar(100)	Author of
Type	nvarchar(100)	Authored by
[First category] Percentage	decimal	21.3
[Second category] Percentage	decimal	78.7

ID

The unique ID of the relationship.

[First category] ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Publication User Relationship" table, for example, this is the "Publication ID" column, and references the publication in the "Publication" table by its ID.

[Second category] ID

This field's name depends upon which table you are looking at. For the "Publication User Relationship" table, for example, this is the "User ID" column, and references the user in the "User" table by their ID.

Reporting Date 1

Not all types of relationship have a concept of Reporting Date 1, in which case the value will be null. See the appropriate row for the relationship's type in the "Relationship Type" table to see if Reporting Date 1 is used for this relationship type.

Where Reporting Date 1 is used, it usually represents the date on which the relationship began.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 1 represents for this type of relationship.

Reporting Date 2

Not all types of relationship have a concept of Reporting Date 2, in which case the value will be null. See the appropriate row for the relationship's type in the "Relationship Type" table to see if Reporting Date 2 is used for this relationship type.

Where both Reporting Date 2 and Reporting Date 1 are used, together they usually represent a date range relevant to the relationship, usually the point at which the relationship began, and ended.

See your system administrator for more information about what Reporting Date 2 represents for this type of relationship.

Reversed Type

Gives the name of the relationship type looking backwards along the relationship arrow.

Type

Gives the name of the relationship type looking forwards along the relationship arrow.

5.16 Child tables

Many tables in the reporting database are child tables of another table. All child tables share a common structure for the first three or four columns in the table, and can be identified by looking for this structure:

Column	Type	Example value
[Parent ID]	int	
Property	nvarchar(100)	authors
Index	int	
ID	bigint	

[Parent ID]

The first column references the parent row of this row in the parent table. The parent table's name is provided by both the name of the [Parent ID] column in this table and is included in the name of the child table itself. The value in this column references the uniquely valued [ID] column in the parent table.

As an example, the [Publication Record Person] table is a child table of the [Publication Record] table, and contains the following four columns as its first four columns:

Column	Type	Example value
Publication Record ID	int	
Property	nvarchar(100)	authors
Index	Int	
ID	bigint	

Each row in this table then represents a person belonging to the parent row in the [Publication Record] table whose [ID] column has a value of 1.

Property

The second column represents the property name of the list of child entities to which this child entity belongs. As an example, a row with the above values belongs to the "authors" list of person entities in publication record 1. There might be other rows in this table belonging to other lists, such as the "editors" list of person entities.

Index

The last of the three standard child table columns contains information about the ordering of the child entities within the list specified by the Property column. Order by increasing value for items with the same Property column value.

ID

This column will only appear if this table itself has further child tables. The value in this column is used by child rows of this table to refer back to a row.

5.16.1 [* Academic Appointment] tables

Each row in the various Academic Appointment tables represents a single academic appointment associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
End Date	int	(null)
End Date Precision ID	Int	(null)
Institution Address Address Hash	Nvarchar(24)	jryHi68gn3icjdkdngv2f==
Institution Address City	nvarchar(50)	London
Institution Address Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Institution Address Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Imperial College London, Department of Physics, Prince Consort Road, London, SW7 2BB, United Kingdom
Institution Address ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Institution Address Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Imperial College London
Institution Address Postcode	nvarchar(15)	SW7 2BB

Column	Type	Example value
Institution Address Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Institution Address Region	nvarchar(50)	(null)
Institution Address Street	nvarchar(100)	Prince Consort Road
Institution Address Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	Department of Physics
Institution Address Type	nvarchar(30)	(null)
Position	nvarchar(200)	Professor of Theoretical Physics
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Start Date	Int	
Start Date Precision ID	int	

End Date & End Date Precision ID

The end date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the appointment concluded.

Institution Address [*]

The components of the address of the institution to which the academic appointment was made.

Position

The position of the appointee.

Privacy Level

The privacy state of the whole academic appointment: whether it has been made public or private.

Start Date & Start Date Precision ID

The start date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the appointment started.

5.16.2 [* Address] tables

Each row in the various Address child tables represents a single address. The different segments of the address are represented by the different columns of the table.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	H6oi4jh3b799hjsvr3jcka==
City	nvarchar(50)	London
Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Elements Team, Symplectic Ltd., Macmillan Building, 4 Crinan Street, London, Greater London, NW1, United Kingdom

Column	Type	Example value
ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Name	nvarchar(100)	Elements Team
Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Symplectic Ltd.
Postcode	nvarchar(15)	NW1
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Region	nvarchar(50)	Greater London
Street	nvarchar(100)	4 Crinan Street
Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	Macmillan Building
Type	nvarchar(30)	Mailing

N.B. Changes to [* Address] tables in Elements version 5.7

The columns GRID ID, GRID Institution Link, GRID Institution Type, GRID Latitude, GRID Longitude have been moved from these tables into the new [Address] table where each row represents a unique Full Address string in the system. To access this data, JOIN this table to the [Address] table on the [Address Hash] columns that exist in both tables, e.g.:

```
SELECT  *
FROM    [User Record Address] AS a
        INNER JOIN [Address] AS b
        ON a.[Address Hash] = b.[Address Hash]
```

5.16.3 [* Attachment] tables

The attachment tables hold details of attachments at item, list or exercise level, added by users within the Assessment module. They do not hold the attached files themselves, rather details about the files.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Created When	datetime	2016-11-03 19:22:47.163
Description	nvarchar(max)	Test
File ID	int	
Filename	nvarchar(500)	Sample Full Text.pdf
Mime type	nvarchar(120)	application/pdf
Modified When	datetime	2016-11-03 19:22:47.163
Size in bytes	bigint	
Size in text	nvarchar(50)	146 kB
Type	nvarchar(100)	Full Text

Created When

The time at which the attachment was first created.

Description

The optional description of the attachment, entered by the user at the time of upload. Not all attachments will have this field populated as it is a configurable option to request descriptions at time of upload.

File ID

A reference to the internal File identifier which Elements uses to store the file itself in the operational database. These File IDs are expected to be used in a future API call to allow retrieval of the file itself from Elements.

Filename

The filename of the file attached, as captured at the time of upload.

Mime type

The type of file, in MIME format, as captured at the time of upload.

Modified When

The time at which the attachment was last modified.

Size in bytes

The exact size in bytes of the attached file.

Size in text

The human-readable size of the attached file, formatted for display on reports.

Type

The optional type of the attachment, selected by the user at the time of upload. Not all attachments will have this field populated as it is a configurable option to request choosing a type at time of upload.

5.16.4 [* Certification] tables

Each row in the various Certification tables represent a single certification associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Description	nvarchar(200)	(null)
Effective Date	int	
Effective Date Precision ID	int	
Expiry Date	int	(null)
Expiry Date Precision ID	int	(null)
Institution Address Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	86yjegYMk8Hyipagdt6c4R==
Institution Address City	nvarchar(50)	London

Column	Type	Example value
Institution Address Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Institution Address Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Imperial College London, Department of Physics, Prince Consort Road, London, SW7 2BB, United Kingdom
Institution Address ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Institution Address Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Imperial College London
Institution Address Postcode	nvarchar(15)	SW7 2BB
Institution Address Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Institution Address Region	nvarchar(50)	(null)
Institution Address Street	nvarchar(100)	Prince Consort Road
Institution Address Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	Department of Physics
Institution Address Type	nvarchar(30)	(null)
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Title	nvarchar(50)	General Management Programme

Description

A textual description of the certification.

Effective Date & Effective Date Precision ID

The effective date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the appointment took or takes effect.

Expiry Date & Expiry Precision ID

The expiry date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the certification expires or expired, if one exists.

Institution Address [*]

The components of the address of the institution, which awarded (or will award) the certification.

Privacy Level

The privacy state of the whole certification: whether it has been made public or private.

Title

The title of the certification.

5.16.5 [* Collaboration Type] tables

Each row details a type of collaboration associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Collaboration Type ID	int	1

Collaboration Type ID

The collaboration type is specified by the integer IDs defined in the Collaboration Type table.

5.16.6 [* Comment] tables

Each row in a Comment table holds information entered about an instance of the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Comment Text	nvarchar(max)	Guidance on statin prescribing in England and Wales, issued by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Appraisal Committee in January 2006 was informed by our research report.
Created By	nvarchar(max)	Professor Carl Bender
Created When	datetime	2016-03-20 17:44:45.933
Updated By	nvarchar(max)	Professor Daniel Hook
Updated When	datetime	2016-03-22 11:26:52.221

Comment Text

The text body of a comment.

Created By

The user that created the comment.

Created When

The date and time the user created the comment

Updated By

The user that last updated the comment.

Updated When

The date and time the user last updated the comment

5.16.7 [* Country] tables

Each row in each Country table specifies a country associated with the parent entity, along with an associated frequency count. For example, the Publication Record Country table details the different countries associated with a publication, and a count of the number of authors per country.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Count	int	2
Country Code	nvarchar(2)	US

Count

The number of associations between the parent entity and this country.

Country Code

The 2-letter ISO code of the country.

5.16.8 [* Degree] tables

Each row contains details of a degree associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
End Date	int	20070101
End Date Precision ID	int	3
Field of Study	nvarchar(100)	Quantum Statistical Mechanics
Institution Address Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	jHGpmw69T4fdkguneydo06==
Institution Address City	nvarchar(50)	London
Institution Address Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Institution Address Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
Institution Address ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Institution Address Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Imperial College London
Institution Address Postcode	nvarchar(15)	(null)
Institution Address Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Institution Address Region	nvarchar(50)	(null)
Institution Address Street	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Type	nvarchar(30)	(null)
Name	nvarchar(100)	PhD

Column	Type	Example value
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Start Date	int	(null)
Start Date Precision ID	int	(null)
Supervisor Email	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Supervisor First Initial	nvarchar(3)	D
Supervisor First Name	nvarchar(50)	D
Supervisor Last Name	nvarchar(50)	Brody
Supervisor Middle Initials	nvarchar(11)	(null)
Supervisor Middle Names	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Thesis	nvarchar(200)	Phase Transitions in Quantum Microcanonical Equilibrium

End Date & End Date Precision ID

The end date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the degree was completed.

Field of Study

The topic or subject of the degree.

Institution Address [*]

The components of the address of the institution, which awarded (or will award) the degree.

Name

The name of the degree qualification.

Privacy Level

The privacy state of the whole degree: whether it has been made public or private.

Start Date & Start Date Precision ID

The start date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the degree started.

Supervisor [*]

The components of the person who is listed as the supervisor for the degree, if any.

Thesis

The title of the thesis corresponding to the degree, if any.

5.16.9 [* Email Address] tables

Each row contains details of an email address associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Address	nvarchar(200)	address@email.com
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Private
Type ID	int	2

Address

The email address

Privacy Level

The privacy status of the individual email address.

Type ID

The integer ID of the type of email address, e.g. Work, Personal, etc.

5.16.10 [* Evidence] tables

Each row contains details of a piece of evidence associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Contact	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Date Of Testimonial	datetime	2016-03-22 17:44:45.933
Evidence Type	nvarchar(50)	Document
Filename	nvarchar(250)	Letter from Chief medical officer for North Wales.docx
Nature Of Evidence	nvarchar(max)	This letter details the implementation of policies suggested by our research.
Url	nvarchar(500)	(null)

Contact

A person who can be contacted in order to provide evidence.

Date Of Testimonial

The date from which the evidence came into effect.

Evidence Type

The type of evidence: Contact, Document, Url.

Filename

The full filename of the file.

Nature Of Evidence

A description of how the evidence can be used to support or verify a claim.

URL

A publically accessible URL at which evidence can be accessed.

5.16.11 [* Field Setting Override] tables

Describes the ways in which Units override how their researchers see Supporting Information fields.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Field ID	int	3199
Hidden	bit	0
Instruction	nvarchar(max)	
Supporting Information Type ID	int	2054
Unit ID	int	15

Field ID

The integer ID of the Assessment Supporting Information field being overidden.

Hidden

Whether the field should be hidden from a Unit's researchers.

Instruction

The guidance to display for a field to a Unit's researchers.

Supporting Information Type ID

The integer ID of Supporting Information Type to which this override applies. References the ID column of the Assessment Supporting Information Type table.

Unit ID

The integer ID of the Unit to which this override applies. References the ID column of the Assessment Exercise Definition Unit table.

5.16.12 [* File] tables

Each row contains details of an externally held file associated with the parent entity. The file is not necessarily held in Elements or an Institutional Repository - the table purely holds file metadata relating to its holding at an external data source.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Checksum	nvarchar(128)	

Column	Type	Example value
Checksum Algorithm Type	nvarchar(5)	SHA-1
Created At Source When	datetime	
Data Source	nvarchar(100)	arXiv
Description	nvarchar(400)	
Embargo Description	nvarchar(400)	
Embargo Release Date	Int	20080405
File Extension	nvarchar(5)	pdf
File URL	nvarchar(400)	https://arxiv.org/abs/1203.6590v1
File URL Accessibility	nvarchar(40)	Public
File Version	nvarchar(200)	Accepted version
Filename	nvarchar(100)	0507010v2.pdf
Is Held At Source	bit	1
Is Open Access	bit	
MIME Type	varchar(100)	
Proprietary ID	nvarchar(200)	1203.6590
Size	bigint	

Checksum

A checksum value calculate based on the file's contents.

Checksum Algorithm Type

The algorithm used to calculate the Checksum field - expected to be SHA-1 or MD5.

Created At Source When

The date and time at which the file was created *at the data source* - can be set by Repository Tools 2 data sources.

Data Source

The name of the external data source which holds the file.

Description

The description for this file.

Embargo Description

The Embargo description for this file

Embargo Release Date

The Embargo release date name for this file, in YYYYMMDD format

File Extension

The file extension, if one is known.

File URL

A URL at which the file can be found, if one is known.

File URL Accessibility

Identifies whether a File URL is publically accessibly, privately accessibly or whether the status is unknown. Possible values are NULL, `Public`, `Private`, `Unknown`.

File Version

The data source's view of which version of the publication this file represents (e.g. "Accepted version", "Published version", "Submitted version", "Supporting information").

Filename

The full filename of the file, if one has been provided by the data source.

Is Held At Source

Indicates whether the file location given is held by the data source (as opposed to being in a third-party location).

Is Open Access

Indicates whether the file is available to the public with no restrictions on re-use.

Proprietary ID

An external identifier for the file, unique for the data source.

Size

The size of the file, in bytes, if known.

5.16.13 [* Grant Reference] tables

Each row in the various Grant Reference child tables represents a single grant reference for a specific set of funding acknowledgements belonging to the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Funder Name	nvarchar(300)	(null)
Grant ID	nvarchar(200)	1

Funder Name

The name of the funder for this grant reference.

Grant ID

A reference to the grant ID for this grant reference.

5.16.14 [* Identifier] tables

Each row in the various Identifier child tables represents a single identifier belonging to the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Scheme	nvarchar(20)	pmc
Value	nvarchar(100)	PMC3324822

Scheme

The scheme the identifier is associated with. Some identifiers do not belong to any known scheme, in which case this value will be null.

Value

The value of the identifier.

5.16.15 [* ISSN] tables

Each row in the an ISSN child table represents a single ISSN in the issn-list field associated with a record. Although the mechanism is general and matches other child tables, there is only a single ISSN table: [Journal Record ISSN].

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Value	nvarchar(9)	0000-0019

5.16.16 [* Label] tables

Each row in the various Label tables store labels associated with the parent entity. Each entity can have multiple labels attached to it. Labels can belong to label schemes, with fixed or editable vocabularies.

Label schemes are listed in "Label Scheme" table. If a scheme has an associated controlled vocabulary, it can be found in the "Label Vocabulary" table.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Label	nvarchar(200)	Emergency & Critical Care Medicine
Scheme ID	int	14
Percentage	decimal	(null)

Label

Label value.

Scheme ID

The ID of the Label Scheme; 0 for labels not belonging to a scheme.

Percentage

The percentage associated with this label on the parent entity.

5.16.17 [* Language Competency] tables

Each row contains details of a language competency associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Can Peer Review	bit	0
Can Read	bit	0
Can Speak	bit	1
Can Understand Spoken	bit	1
Can Write	bit	0
Language Code	nvarchar(3)	tlh
Language Name	nvarchar(150)	Klingon; tlhIngan-Hol
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public

Can [*]

Each column of the form [Can *] describes the different abilities associated with the language competency, where 1 indicates that ability is present, and 0 indicates that the ability is not.

Language Code

The ISO code of the language.

Language Name

The name of the language.

Privacy Level

The privacy status of the language competency.

5.16.18 [* Non-Academic Employment] tables

Each row contains details of a non-academic employment associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Employer Address Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	n48hdyMQQ5jndionrkjs8Y==
Employer Address City	nvarchar(50)	London
Employer Address Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Employer Address Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Symplectic Ltd., 4 Crinan Street, London, N1 9XW, United Kingdom

Column	Type	Example value
Employer Address ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Employer Address Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Employer Address Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Symplectic Ltd.
Employer Address Postcode	nvarchar(15)	N1 9XW
Employer Address Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Employer Address Region	nvarchar(50)	(null)
Employer Address Street	nvarchar(100)	4 Crinan Street
Employer Address Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Employer Address Type	nvarchar(30)	(null)
End Date	int	(null)
End Date Precision ID	int	(null)
Position	nvarchar(200)	CEO
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Start Date	int	20130101
Start Date Precision ID	int	3

Employer Address [*]

The components of the address of the employer.

End Date & End Date Precision ID

The end date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the employment ended.

Position

The position held during the employment.

Privacy Level

The privacy state of the whole degree: whether it has been made public or private.

Start Date & Start Date Precision ID

The start date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the employment began.

5.16.19 [* OA Policy] tables

This table records which OA Policy is applied to the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Compliance Status	nvarchar(100)	

Compliance Status

Identifies whether the publication is compliant, not compliant or pending compliance for the identified OA Policy. A publication which falls under multiple policies could have different compliance statues for each policy.

Note: Pending compliance means that a publication meets all compliance settings, but is embargoed and lacks a publication date so Elements cannot determine the embargo of acceptable length; once a publication date is added the item will become either compliant or not compliant.

5.16.20 [* OA Policy Exception] tables

Publications can be marked with an 'OA Policy Exception', which identifies a reason that the publication is not expected to comply with an OA policy. The exception consists of the exception type and a justifying comment (see "OA Policy Exception Comment"). This table lists the applied exceptions.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Type	nvarchar(100)	Deposit6
Comment	nvarchar(max)	Published as gold open access in 'Nature Communications'.

Type

The code for the exception type. Exception types are managed on the 'Open Access monitor settings' page in *Elements*.

Comment

A comment added by the administrator who applied the exception. May be explanatory, or may highlight questions and issues around the exception.

5.16.21 [* Person] tables

Each row in the various Person child tables represents a single person belonging to the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Email	nvarchar(100)	(null)
First Initial	nvarchar(3)	J
First Name	nvarchar(50)	James
Last Name	nvarchar(50)	Kirk
Middle Initials	nvarchar(11)	T
Middle Names	nvarchar(50)	Tiberius
Resolved User ID	int	

Email

An email address which is associated with the person.

First Initial

The leading characters of the first names.

First Name

The first names of the person.

Last Name

The last names of the person.

Middle Initials

The leading characters of the middle names.

Middle Names

The middle names of the person.

Resolved User ID

Indicates which user of the system corresponds to each name in publication author lists. These correspondences are refreshed automatically using a "best guess" algorithm in a background queue of work, and may therefore not always be 100% timely and accurate.

5.16.22 [* Phone Number] tables

Each row in the various Phone Number child tables represents a phone number belonging to the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Extension	varchar(32)	4422
Number	varchar(32)	(951) 827-3266
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Type ID	int	1

Extension

The extension number, if any.

Number

The phone number.

Privacy Level

The privacy status of this phone number.

Type ID

The integer type identifier of this phone number, e.g. Work, Mobile, etc.

5.16.23 [* Photo] tables

Each row in a Photo table holds an uploaded photo, for example, for a user.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Photo File Extension	nvarchar(4)	jpeg
Photo Mime Type	nvarchar(15)	Image/png
Profile Photo	nvarchar(max)	

Photo File Extension

The file extension of the uploaded file, not including the dot.

Photo Mime Type

The MIME type of the uploaded file.

Profile Photo

The uploaded photo, in base64 encoding.

5.16.24 [* Postgraduate Training] tables

Each row contains details of a postgraduate training associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
End Date	int	20070101
End Date Precision ID	int	3
Institution Address Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	hH7j37di90h32hFt3Mz7gh==
Institution Address City	nvarchar(50)	London
Institution Address Country	nvarchar(50)	United Kingdom
Institution Address Full Address	nvarchar(500)	Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom
Institution Address ISO Country Code	nvarchar(2)	GB
Institution Address Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Organisation	nvarchar(100)	Imperial College London
Institution Address Postcode	nvarchar(15)	(null)
Institution Address Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Institution Address Region	nvarchar(50)	(null)
Institution Address Street	nvarchar(100)	(null)

Column	Type	Example value
Institution Address Suborganisation	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Institution Address Type	nvarchar(30)	(null)
Privacy Level	nvarchar(32)	Public
Specialisation	nvarchar(200)	(null)
Start Date	int	(null)
Start Date Precision ID	int	(null)
Supervisor Email	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Supervisor First Initial	nvarchar(3)	D
Supervisor First Name	nvarchar(50)	D
Supervisor Last Name	nvarchar(50)	Brody
Supervisor Middle Initials	nvarchar(11)	(null)
Supervisor Middle Names	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Title	nvarchar(200)	(null)
Type ID	int	1

End Date & End Date Precision ID

The end date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the training was completed.

Institution Address [*]

The components of the address of the institution at which the training took place, or will take place.

Privacy Level

The privacy state of the training: whether it has been made public or private.

Specialisation

A description of the specialisation of this postgraduate training.

Start Date & Start Date Precision ID

The start date and its corresponding precision ID describe the date at which the training started.

Supervisor [*]

The components of the person who is listed as the supervisor for the training, if any.

Title

The title of the postgraduate training, if any.

Type ID

The integer ID of the type of this postgraduate training.

5.16.25 [* Review] tables

The review tables hold reviews of items, lists or exercises, entered by reviewers within the Assessment module.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Created When	datetime	
Modified When	datetime	
Reviewer ID	int	243
Score ID	int	94
Stage ID	int	2
Text	nvarchar(max)	This is some text representing a review.

Created When

The time at which a review was first created.

Modified When

The time a review was last modified.

Text

The text of the review.

Reviewer ID

The user ID of the reviewer who added this review - can be joined to the User tables to retrieve reviewer name and other details.

Stage ID

The ID of the stage definition in which this review was added - can be joined to the Assessment Stage Definition table to retrieve stage name.

5.16.26 [* Reviewable Component] tables

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Exercise Def ID	int	
Item Def ID	int	
List Def ID	int	

Exercise Def ID

The identifier of a reviewable exercise definition. An entry in this table with this field set means review is enabled at exercise level for this exercise definition.

Item Def ID

The identifier of a reviewable item. An entry in this table with this field set means review is enabled at item level for the exercise definition with this item definition.

List Def ID

The identifier of a reviewable list. An entry in this table with this field set means review is enabled at list level for the exercise definition with this list definition.

5.16.27 [* Reviewer Assignment] tables

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Group ID	int	
Reviewer ID	int	
User ID	int	

This table contains rows to indicate which reviewers can been defined for a given stage

Group ID

The group ID of the group the reviewer is reviewing (could be blank).

Reviewer ID

The user ID of the reviewer.

User ID

The use ID of the user the reviewer is reviewing (could be blank).

5.16.28 [* Reviewer Status] tables

This table contains rows to indicate a reviewer's status with respect to an exercise, list or item in a particular stage.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Last Affected	datetime	
Reviewer ID	int	
Reviewer Status	nvarchar(50)	Marked done
Stage ID	int	

Last Affected

The time at which the status was last modified by the reviewer.

Reviewer ID

The ID of the user whose status is being indicated.

Reviewer Status

The current status being indicated. Possible values are "Needs attention", "In progress" and "Marked done".

Stage ID

The ID of the exercise stage which this status is for.

5.16.29 [* Role] tables

These child tables surface the role subfield associated with person data.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Role	nvarchar(50)	Actor
Type	nvarchar(30)	Creative

Role

The role that the person had or has in relation to the parent object.

Type

The type of role: may be 'Creative' or 'Contributor'. 'Contributor'-type roles are taken from the CASRAI CRediT list of contributor roles. 'Creative'-type roles are suitable for creative and artistic productions.

5.16.30 [* Score] tables

This table contains rows to detail the scores which comprise a scoreset.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Description	nvarchar(500)	Apply this score to exceptional outputs which have had remarkable impact on their field.
Name	nvarchar(20)	Outstanding
Numerical Value	decimal	
Sort	int	

Description

Some text that gives extra information about a particular score (could be blank).

Name

The label for the score.

Numerical Value

The value to use for this score when reporting (could be blank).

Sort

A value indicating the relative ordering to use when displaying multiple scores from the same scoreset.

5.16.31 [* Scoreset] tables

This table contains rows to describe a scoreset defined as part of an exercise definition.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Name	nvarchar(20)	Impact Rating

Name

The label for the scoreset

5.16.32 [* Small Text] tables

The various Small Text tables hold lists of textual values associated with the parent entity. For example, a Publication Record can have multiple specified "types", each of which will appear as a row in the Publication Record Small Text table under the property "types".

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Value	nvarchar(200)	Journal Article

Value

The textual value of the item in the list.

5.16.33 [* Stage] tables

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Hidden to Researcher	bit	0
Locked to Researcher	bit	1
Name	nvarchar(100)	Departmental Review
Researcher Can Mark As Done	bit	1
Researcher Can See Reviewer Names	bit	1
Researcher Can See Reviews	bit	0
Sort	int	3

This table contains rows for the stages defined as part of exercise definition, and includes details of review levels and visibility.

Hidden to Researcher

True if the contents of the exercise is hidden to the researcher in this stage.

Locked to Researcher

True if the contents of the exercise is locked (i.e. read-only) to the researcher in this stage (by default, this can be over-ridden per exercise via Manager screen).

Name

The name of the stage

Researcher Can Mark As Done

If this is true, then the researcher will be shown the Mark As Done button

Researcher Can See Reviewer Names

If this is true, then the researcher will see the names of reviewers for reviews created in this stage.

Researcher Can See Reviews

If this is true, then the researcher will see the contents of reviews created in this stage.

Sort

The order of the stage within drop-down lists and on screen within the administration page.

5.16.34 [* Transition] tables

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Destination Stage ID	int	1
Source Stage ID	int	2
Transition Type	nvarchar(20)	User

This table contains one row for each user-initiated transition from one stage to another.

Destination Stage ID

The ID of the destination stage. Can be joined to the Assessment Stage table to retrieve name and other details.

Source Stage ID

The ID of the source stage. Can be joined to the Assessment Stage table to retrieve name and other details.

Transition Type

This will be either "User" or "Any reviewer" according to who is allowed to make this transition.

5.16.35 [* Unit] tables

Introduced

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Description	nvarchar(100)	
Is Default Unit	bit	
Name	nvarchar(20)	
Subdescription	nvarchar(100)	

Description

A description for the Unit.

Is Default Unit

Whether the Unit is the default one for its exercise definition. Users not specifically allocated to a unit will belong to the default unit.

N.B. This column was introduced as [IsDefaultUnit] in Elements 5.13.0. In Elements 5.14.0 it was renamed [Is Default Unit], in line with the style of other Reporting Database columns. Please make sure that any saved queries are modified accordingly.

Name

A name for the Unit, unique within this exercise definition.

Subdescription

A space for an optional further description in case one is required.

5.16.36 [* Unit Membership] tables

Each row details the membership of one User for one Unit. Analogous to the [Group User Membership] table.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Unit ID	int	15
User ID	int	3762

Unit ID

The integer ID of the Unit, referencing the ID column of the corresponding [* Unit] table.

User ID

The integer ID of a user who is a member of the Unit, referencing the ID column of the User table.

5.16.37 [* Unit Override] tables

These tables detail the ways in which Units override the default settings of the parent objects.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Unit ID	int	15
Value	nvarchar(max)	
Reviewer Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	

Unit ID

The ID number of the Unit being overridden, as defined in the corresponding [* Unit] table.

Value

The value to which a Unit has overriden a setting.

Reviewer Guidance Default Value

The value to which a Unit has overriden the Reviewer Guidance Default Value.

5.16.38 [* Web Address] tables

Each row details a single website address associated with the parent entity.

Column	Type	Example value
[Standard child table columns]		
Label	nvarchar(200)	Twitter account
Privacy Label	nvarchar(32)	Public
Type ID	int	6
URL	nvarchar(max)	https://twitter.com/Breezier

Label

A label supplied alongside the URL, if any.

Privacy Label

The privacy status of the web address.

Type ID

The integer ID of the type of this web address.

URL

The URL of the website.

5.17 Fixed tables

Fixed tables are those which appear only once in the reporting database, without a generalised repeated structure across multiple tables.

5.17.1 Address

Each row represents a unique address that exists in the Elements system. Uniqueness is defined by the "Full Address" string. The GRID columns represent data resolved from GRID corresponding to these Full Address strings.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	bigint	1
Address Hash	nvarchar(24)	
Full Address	nvarchar(500)	
GRID ID	nvarchar(20)	
GRID Institution Link	nvarchar(200)	
GRID Institution Name	nvarchar(200)	
GRID Institution Type	nvarchar(50)	
GRID Latitude	decimal	
GRID Longitude	decimal	

ID

A sequential, integer ID that identifies this row in the table.

Address Hash

A hash of the value in the Full Address column. This is useful to JOIN this table with [* Address] tables and other tables containing address information.

Full Address

The full address that created the hash.

GRID ID

A GRID ID uniquely identifies an institution. This is the GRID ID that Elements has matched to the value in the Full Address column. Due to the non-standard nature of Address information, there is a small possibility that this match may occasionally be incorrect.

For more information about GRID, see www.grid.ac

GRID Institution Link

A link to the website of the institution corresponding to the GRID ID

GRID Institution Name

The name of the institution corresponding to the GRID ID.

GRID Institution Type

The type of the institution corresponding to the GRID ID.

GRID Latitude

The latitude of the institution corresponding to the GRID ID (to 6 decimal places).

GRID Longitude

The longitude of the institution corresponding to the GRID ID (to 6 decimal places).

5.17.2 Assessment Exercise table

Each row defines a specific instance of an exercise, containing the "response" from a given user to an assessment exercise definition. Each row has properties defined by the exercise definition. Each user can have at most one exercise per exercise definition.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	1
attachments hash	varchar(24)	NULL
Contents User Lock	nvarchar(20)	Editable
Created When	datetime	2016-03-21 23:45:29.627
Current Stage	nvarchar(50)	In draft
Current Stage User Status	Nvarchar(50)	In progress
Definition ID	Int	7
Last Marked As Ready By User When	datetime	2017-04-05 13:22:13.097
Last Updated By User	datetime	2017-04-05 12:57:45.835
reviewerstatuses hash	Varchar(24)	H7G3idhb2h3mf90dsy4fge==
reviews hash	varchar(24)	omflu7mS1Z8x2lGq8GiwcQ==
Started By User When	datetime	2017-04-02 08:58:19.346
Supporting Information ID	int	331068
User ID	int	279

ID

The database ID of the exercise (instance).

attachments hash

Used internally within the reporting synchroniser to track changes to attachments at exercise level.

Contents User Lock

Indicates whether the assessment exercise contents are Editable, or Viewable, or Hidden by/to the user.

Created When

When was this exercise created? This date may not be when the user clicked start, the exercise may have been created by a manager moving into a stage other than the first one.

Current Stage

The name of the current exercise stage, typically a reference to either an edit/prepare stage, or to a round of review.

Current Stage User Status

The status of this exercise in the current stage, that is to say the status of this user's response. This field will contain one of the pre-determined exercise statuses "In progress" or "Marked as done".

Definition ID

The ID of the exercise definition.

Last Marked As Ready By User When

The date and time when the user last marked the exercise as ready for the next stage (or, from 5.6 onwards moved the exercise to a different stage)

Last Updated By User

The date and time that any component of the exercise, its lists or items, supporting information or attachments were updated by the user.

reviews hash

Used internally within the reporting synchroniser to track changes to reviews at exercise level.

Started By User When

The date and time when a researcher has actively pressed a button to start an exercise within Elements.

Supporting Information ID

If the exercise definition specifies that an exercise needs supporting information, then this will be the ID of the supporting information object that holds the supporting information for this exercise. Note that this is the supporting information at the level of the whole exercise; lists and items / selections belonging to this exercise may have their own supporting information objects. Also note that this can be NULL even if supporting information is required, meaning no supporting information has yet been supplied.

User ID

The ID of the user to whom the exercise belongs.

5.17.3 Assessment Exercise Definition table

Each row details a definition of a whole assessment exercise. The properties of individual assessment exercises, each belonging to user of the system, will be defined by the properties of these definitions rows (and of properties belonging to direct children of this table, which are list definitions followed by item definitions).

Note that there are a number of common definition settings (for attachments, and for the review settings) which exist in exactly the same fields at each of the three exercise, list and item definitions.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	7
Active	bit	1
Archived	bit	0
Attachments Description Enabled	bit	0
Attachments Enabled	bit	0
Exercise Definition ID	int	7
Name	nvarchar(100)	REF Stock-take
Researcher Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	Build up your Evidence Portfolio (EP). Select your best 4 items as Nominated Research Outputs (NROs) and craft a statement about your contribution for each of these items.
Reviewer Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	Review the entirety of the researcher's Evidence Portfolio, including selections and supporting information.
Supporting Information Type ID	int	71

ID

The ID of the assessment exercise definition.

Active

Whether the assessment exercise definition is active or not.

Archived

Whether the assessment exercise definition is archived or not.

Attachments Description Enabled

Are attachment descriptions requested at time of upload?

Attachments Enabled

Are attachments configured to be allowed at the overall exercise level?

Exercise Definition ID

The ID of the assessment exercise definition.

Name

The name of the assessment exercise definition.

Researcher Guidance Default Value

The HTML guidance text to be displayed for this exercise to researchers whose Unit does not override this guidance.

Reviewer Guidance Default Value

The HTML guidance text to be displayed for this exercise to reviewers of exercises owned by researchers whose Unit does not override this guidance.

Supporting Information Type ID

The ID of the type of object used to hold supporting information for an individual assessment exercise.

5.17.4 Assessment Exercise Definition Role Assignment table

Contains details of the roles to which users and/or groups have been assigned in Assessment Exercise Definitions. Each row refers to an assignment of either a user or group, so exactly one of User ID and Group ID will be non-NULL.

Column	Type	Example value
Assessment Exercise Definition ID	int	3
Group ID	int	15
ID	bigint	372
Index	int	0
Property	nvarchar(100)	User
User ID	int	NULL

Assessment Exercise Definition ID

The integer ID of the Assessment Exercise Definition to which this Role Assignment relates.

Group ID

The group to which the role is assigned.

ID

The sequential integer ID for this table.

Index

The position of this Role Assignment within the list of Role Assignments for the Assessment Exercise Definition to which it relates. Zero-based, i.e. the first Role Assignment has Index = 0.

Property

The role assigned to the user or group, e.g. "User", "Manager".

User ID

The user to whom the role is assigned.

5.17.5 Assessment Item table

Each row represents an item within a parent list. Essentially an item contains two pointers, either of which can be NULL. One is a pointer to a selected object, if the list definition requires objects to be selected for the list. If the list definition requires supporting information for its items, then the pointer to a supporting information object will be used.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
attachments hash	varchar(24)	NULL
Definition ID	int	13
Exercise ID	int	16
Index	int	1
List Definition ID	int	13
List ID	int	13
Selected Object Category ID	int	1
Selected Object ID	int	98958
Supporting Information ID	Int	(null)

ID

The database ID of the item.

attachments hash

Used internally within the reporting synchroniser to track changes to attachments at exercise level.

Definition ID

The ID of the item definition.

Exercise ID

The ID of the exercise to which this item belongs. This ID can also be reached by dereferencing the parent exercise of the list to which this item belongs (via the List ID column).

Index

The value of this column will determine the order of the item within the list.

List Definition ID

The ID of the parent list's definition (which determines the parent list's properties).

List ID

The ID of the parent list.

Selected Object Category ID

If the list requires objects to be selected, this is the ID of the selected object's category.

Selected Object ID

If the list requires objects to be selected, this is the ID of the selected object.

Supporting Information ID

If the item requires supporting information, the value of this column will be the ID of the supporting information object. Even though supporting information may be required, the value can be NULL if no supporting information has been supplied yet.

5.17.6 Assessment Item Definition table

Each row details an item definition. Items belong to lists, so an item definition will belong to a list definition. There will always be exactly one item definition for each list definition because the properties of the item definition are the same for all of the many items on a list.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	13
Attachments Description Enabled	bit	0
Attachments Enabled	bit	0
Exercise Definition ID	int	7
List Definition ID	int	13
Reviewer Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	Give a review on the NRO's suitability, and the supporting commentary.
Supporting Information Type ID	int	76

ID

The database ID of the particular item definition.

Attachments Description Enabled

Are attachment descriptions requested at time of upload?

Attachments Enabled

Are attachments configured to be allowed for each item on the list whose items this definition belongs to?

Exercise Definition ID

The parent assessment exercise definition this item definition belongs to.

List Definition ID

The assessment list definition whose items this definition belongs to.

Reviewer Guidance Default Value

The HTML guidance text to be displayed for items in this list to reviewers of exercises owned by researchers whose Unit does not override this guidance.

Supporting Information Type ID

If items of this definition selected on its corresponding list require supporting information, then the supporting information will be stored in an object of this type.

5.17.7 Assessment List table

Each row defines an instance of a list within a parent exercise. There can be as many lists in an exercise as there are list definitions in the corresponding exercise definition.

Column	Type	Example value
Assessment Exercise ID	int	1
Property	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Index	int	0
ID	int	120
Definition ID	int	13
Exercise ID	int	16
Supporting Information ID	int	(null)

Assessment Exercise ID

To which parent exercise this list belongs.

Property

The list of which a particular assessment list (a row in this table) is a member.

Index

The position in the list of assessment lists that this particular entry has.

ID

Unique database ID of this particular list.

Definition ID

The ID of the corresponding parent list definition, which determines the properties of this list.

Exercise ID

Redundant column. Deprecated. Do not use.

Supporting Information ID

The object ID of the supporting information object containing the supporting information for this list. Even if the list requires supporting information the value can be NULL if supporting information has not yet been supplied.

5.17.8 Assessment List Definition table

Each row details a list definition. Lists belong to exercises, so a list definition will belong to an exercise definition. None or more list definitions may belong to each exercise definition. The properties of a list definition will determine the properties of individual lists that are created by users while building their assessment exercises.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	13
Abbreviated Name	nvarchar(15)	REF nominations
Attachments Description Enabled	bit	0
Attachments Enabled	bit	0
Can Hold Items	bit	1
Exercise Definition ID	int	7
Item Category ID	int	1
Maximum Eligible Date	datetime	2018-12-31 00:00:00.000
Maximum Items	int	6
Minimum Eligible Date	datetime	2014-01-01 00:00:00.000
Minimum Items	int	4
Name	nvarchar(100)	Research Outputs
Researcher Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	Enter details for up to 15 Research Contributions, completing each of the requested pieces of information for each entry
Reviewer Guidance Default Value	nvarchar(max)	Review the content of the RC list as a whole.
Sort index	int	4
Supporting Information Type ID	int	(null)

ID

The database ID of the particular list definition.

Abbreviated Name

The abbreviated name given to the list and used throughout Elements to refer to the list within an exercise. E.g. a Research Outputs list could be abbreviated to RO. Cf. Name column.

Attachments Description Enabled

Are attachment descriptions requested at time of upload?

Attachments Enabled

Are attachments configured to be allowed for lists of this definition?

Can Hold Items

A flag that indicates whether or not an Assessment List can hold items. 0 (zero) for fields-only lists and no-item lists.

Exercise Definition ID

The parent assessment exercise definition this list belongs to.

Item Category ID

If the list is to be comprised of items that users need to select (e.g. selecting publications or grants for a list), then the category ID of the items that can be selected for the list is given here.

Maximum Eligible Date

When selecting objects for a list of this definition, the date of the object (e.g. the publication date of a publication, the award date of a grant) must be prior to this date for the object to be eligible for selection onto the list.

Maximum Items

What is the maximum number of items that is expected to be selected for a list of this list definition? Note that it is still possible to have more selected items than this maximum number. This number is not strictly enforced, but is used in Elements to guide the item selection process and can be used as part of exception reports to aid enforcement of the maximum value.

The value can be NULL, meaning there is no maximum number of selected items defined.

Minimum Eligible Date

When selecting objects for a list of this definition, the date of the object (e.g. the publication date of a publication, the award date of a grant) must be after this date for the object to be eligible for selection onto the list.

Minimum Items

What is the minimum number of items that is expected to be selected for a list of this list definition? Note that it is still possible have a list with fewer selected items than this minimum number. This number is not strictly enforced, but is used in Elements to guide the item selection process and can be used as part of exception reports to aid enforcement of the minimum value.

Name

The name given to the list and used throughout Elements to refer to the list within an exercise. E.g. Research Outputs. Cf. Abbreviated Name column.

Researcher Guidance Default Value

The HTML guidance text to be displayed for this list to researchers whose Unit does not override this guidance.

Reviewer Guidance Default Value

The HTML guidance text to be displayed for this list to reviewers of exercises owned by researchers whose Unit does not override this guidance.

Sort index

The list definitions can be reordered within their parent exercise definition. The value in this column should be ordered in ascending order.

Supporting Information Type ID

If this list also requires supporting information, then the supporting information will be stored in an object of this type.

5.17.9 Category table

The Category table contains one row for each category of research object in the Symplectic Elements database. This is provided more for completeness than anything else, since other tables make no references to it, and objects of the different categories are stored in different appropriately named tables.

For example, publication objects are stored in the "Publication" table.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	1
Heading Lowercase Plural	nvarchar(100)	publications
Heading Lowercase Singular	nvarchar(100)	publication
Heading Plural	nvarchar(100)	Publications
Heading Singular	nvarchar(100)	Publication

Each row offers four different names for the same category, varying the capitalisation and number.

5.17.10 Collaboration Type table

The Collaboration Type table contains the different collaboration type(s) defined in Elements.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Name	nvarchar(100)	International collaboration

ID

An integer ID for the collaboration type.

Name

A descriptive name for the type of collaboration.

5.17.11 Currency table

The Currency table contains the different currencies used in Elements. These primarily exist for formatting purposes, as currency amounts that appear in the reporting database are associated with their currency types.

Column	Type	Example value
Currency Code	nvarchar(3)	CAD
Localised Currency Symbol	nvarchar(3)	C$
Long Currency Symbol	nvarchar(3)	C$
Short Currency Symbol	nvarchar(1)	$

Currency Code

This is the three-character ISO currency code, and is the identifier by which currencies are referenced from elsewhere in the reporting database.

Localised Currency Symbol, Long Currency Symbol, Short Currency Symbol

These provide several ways of representing the currency in text.

5.17.12 Date table

The Date table contains all dates between 1900-01-01 and 2049-12-31 in various formats, for convenience.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	19270519
Calendar Year	Smallint	1927
Day Number of Month	Smallint	19
Full Date Name	nvarchar(15)	19 May 1927
Month And Year ID	int	192705
Month and Year Name	nvarchar(15)	May 1927
Month Name	nvarchar(10)	May
Month Number of Year	tinyint	5

Each row contains one date, with each of its parts in several formats.

ID is the date in the format YYYYMMDD.

5.17.13 Date Precision table

The Date Precision table is a reference table, which contains a description for different levels of date precision used in the reporting database.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Name	nvarchar(20)	Month

ID

A unique identifier for the date precision.

Name

A short description of the precision, for example "Day", "Month" or "Year".

5.17.14 Declined Publication table

This table lists declined (or rejected) links between users and publications. These are typically authorship links, but may also include editorship and other link types.

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTE: the way you use bibliographic and bibliometric data for the publications referenced only in this table (and not by the "Publication User Relationship" table) may be subject to the particulars of your contractual agreements with the relevant data providers. Typically, arrangements with Clarivate and Elsevier in particular prohibit the use of data that does not directly relate to your institution or current or past employees. The rows in this table may represent references to such publications. Please contact your data provider's representative if you are in any doubt over your intended use of data.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Modified When	datetime	2016-03-22 17:44:45.933
Publication ID	int	3435
User ID	int	5

ID

A unique identifier for the rejected association.

Modified When

A datestamp indicating the last time this entry was updated.

Publication ID

The ID of the publication declined by the user. This references the publication in the [Publication] table.

User ID

The ID of the user who declined the publication. This references the user in the [User] table.

5.17.15 Delegate table

Symplectic Elements has the concept of a delegate. Each user can nominate a number of delegates who are allowed to impersonate the user when logged in to the system.

This table lists all delegate nominations in the system.

Column	Type	Example value
User ID	int	1
Delegate ID	int	2

User ID

The ID of the user who has nominated the delegate to be able to act on the user's behalf.

Delegate ID

The ID of the user who has been nominated to act as a delegate.

5.17.16 Email Address Type table

This table lists the email address types that are defined within Symplectic Elements for use on a user's Profile.

Column	Type	Example value
Type ID	int	1
Type Name	nvarchar(20)	Personal

5.17.17 Email Sent Log table

This table records emails passed from the Elements application to the mail service for processing. Inclusion in this table does **not** guarantee that an email was successfully sent or received. Log entries are deleted after the time limit set on Elements' Log Truncation page (the default is 182 days).

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	432
Email Type	nvarchar(50)	Deposit Reminder
Time Sent	datetime	2017-10-23 13:24:17.537
User ID	int	256

ID

A sequential integer identifier for each row in the table.

Email Type

The type of email sent. Possible values are "Notification", "Notification Reminder", "Deposit Reminder", "Mailgroup" and "Error"

Time Sent

Date and time the email was passed to the mail service (actual sending time may be later).

User ID

The User ID of the email's recipient. Only the user in the email's 'To:' field is included; recipients in the 'Cc:' field (e.g. delegates) are not recorded.

5.17.18 Embargo Status table

The Embargo Status table contains the different possible embargo statuses that a publication can have.

The Publication table will contain an Embargo Status ID column that points to this table. There are five different embargo statuses that we use: "Embargo not specified", "Embargo unknown: unknown publication date", "No embargo", "Indefinite embargo" and "Embargoed". The Embargo Date column in the Publication table will hold a non-NULL value only when Embargo Status ID = 5, i.e. for the "Embargoed" status. This date may be in the future as well as in the past.

To understand whether a publication is under embargo or not, we suggest using the combination of the Embargo Status ID and Embargo Date with the following understanding:

1. If the Embargo Status is "Embargo not specified" or "Embargo unknown: unknown publication date", there is not enough information supplied to understand whether the publication embargoed;
2. If the Embargo Status is "No embargo", or if it is "Embargoed" and the Embargo Date is in the past, the publication is not currently under embargo;
3. If the Embargo Status is "Indefinite embargo", or if it is "Embargoed" and the Embargo Date is in the future, the publication is currently under embargo.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Name	nvarchar(50)	Embargo not specified: unknown publication date

ID

The unique identifier for the embargo status.

Name

A natural language description of the embargo status.

5.17.19 Geography table

This table contains a country name lookup based on ISO country code. It can be used in conjunction with Country cross-tables to enrich reporting.

Column	Type	Example value
Country Code	nvarchar(2)	VC
Continent Code	nvarchar(2)	NA
Continent Name	nvarchar(20)	North America
Country Name - English	nvarchar(100)	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Is Home Country	bit	0

Country Code

ISO standard two-character country code.

Continent Code

ISO standard two-character continent code.

Continent Name

The name of the continent.

County Name - English

An English-language name for the country.

Is Home Country

Whether or not the country is the one that the institution belongs to.

5.17.20 Global Settings table

This table contains various system-wide settings values in a single row.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	1
Data Rights Assertion	nvarchar(max)	This data is the property of the Organisation, and can only be used with permission.
Organisation Name	nvarchar(400)	Lilliput University
Organisation Name Short	nvarchar(400)	LU
Product Name	nvarchar(400)	Symplectic Elements
Product Name Short	nvarchar(400)	Elements
Website Base URL	nvarchar(500)	https://lilliput.symplectic.co.uk/elements/

Data Rights Assertion

The assertion of rights included with all API responses configured by the system administrator.

Organisation Name & Organisation Name Short

Names for your institution.

Product Name & Product Name Short

Names for this system at your institution.

Website Base URL

The location of the main Elements web application.

5.17.21 Group table

The Symplectic Elements system allows your institution to organise users into administrative groups. These aid with the running and administration of the Symplectic Elements system itself, and are not to be confused with the Organisational Structures managed as a part of the overall collection of research data in the system.

The set of groups in the system often closely resembles your institution's administrative hierarchy, reflecting departments, faculties and research groups as well as custom collections of academics useful to various research information exercises.

Users can belong to more than one group.

There is always an overarching group with ID 1 that sits at the top of the group structure. The "Parent Group ID" column describes the group structure and how groups are embedded within other groups.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Depth	int	1
Description	nvarchar(500)	The whole institution
Level 2 Group ID	int	(null)
Level 2 Group Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Level 3 Group ID	int	(null)
Level 3 Group Name	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Modified When	datetime	2016-03-22 17:44:45.933
Name	nvarchar(100)	Institution
OA Policy ID	Int	41
OA Policy Inherited	bit	0
Parent Group ID	int	(null)
Primary Group Descriptor	nvarchar(100)	(null)
Type	nvarchar(100)	Organisation

ID

The unique ID of the group.

Depth

How depth within the structure of sub-groups which this group sits at. The organisational group has a depth of 1; a direct sub-group has a depth of 2, and so on.

Description

A description of the group.

Level 2 Group ID

If this group has depth 2 or higher, then the unique ID of the parent group at depth 2, otherwise null.

Level 2 Group Name

If this group has depth 2 or higher, then the name of the parent group at depth 2, otherwise null.

Level 3 Group ID

If this group has depth 3 or higher, then the unique ID of the parent group at depth 3, otherwise null.

Level 3 Group Name

If this group has depth 3 or higher, then the name of the parent group at depth 3, otherwise null.

Modified When

A datestamp indicating the last time this entry was updated.

Name

The name of the group.

OA Policy ID

The ID number of the OA Policy, as defined in the 5.17.42 OA Policy table

OA Policy Inherited

This field denotes whether or not the OA Policy's settings are inherited from a parent policy.

Parent Group ID

The set of groups in the system are organised in a hierarchy.

There is always an overarching group with ID 1 that sits at the top of the group structure. The group structure and how groups are embedded within other groups is described by this column, which reference the parent group of this group by its ID.

Primary Group Descriptor

If the group is of the "primary group" type, a persistent and unique identifying value for the group needs to be supplied by your institution. The primary group descriptor is this value, and is used in various places to help assign each user to a primary group.

Each user is assigned one primary group, which determines via its settings much of the behaviour seen by the user when interacting with the Symplectic Elements system.

Type

There are four different types of group: Organisation (reserved for the single top level group containing everyone), Primary, Auto and Manual. If interested, see your system administrator for more details of what these types of group represent and how they are used.

5.17.22 Group User Membership table

This table details which users belong to which groups. Users who indirectly belong to the group (via membership of an embedded group) are included.

Column	Type	Example value
Group ID	int	1
User ID	int	5
Is Explicit	bit	0

Group ID

The group to which the user belongs.

User ID

The user who is in the group.

Is Explicit

The user is either a direct member of the group, in which case they are an explicit member, or they belong to the group due to their membership of a sub-group, in which case they are not an explicit member.

5.17.23 Group User Role table

The Symplectic Elements system uses a flexible rights model that allows your system administrators to assign various rights to users.

Some of these rights are modelled by assigning a user to a role on a group. This table lists the roles assigned to the users in the system.

Column	Type	Example value
Group ID	int	1
Role	nvarchar(50)	Administrator
User ID	int	5

Group ID

The group on which the user is assigned the role.

Role

The role assigned to the user. Example roles include Administrator, Statistician and Research Manager. See your system administrator for more information on the various roles that can be assigned to the users.

User ID

The user to whom the role has been assigned.

5.17.24 HERDC Category table

This table lists HERDC research categories belonging to HERDC returns.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Display Name	nvarchar(400)	Book
Guidance Text	nvarchar(max)	To be included in this category...
Guidance Text (cropped)	nvarchar(400)	To be included in this category...
Return Year	int	2013
Type	int	1

ID

HERDC category's unique identifier.

Display Name

Category name.

Guidance Text/ Guidance Text (cropped)

Text explaining criteria for determining publications eligible to be included in the return for the category.

Return Year

The year of a HERDC return the category belongs to.

Type

Category type, determining points-calculation algorithm. Currently defined types are:

- Book
- Chapter
- Conference
- Journal
- Other

5.17.25 HERDC Category Object Type table

Elements publication types that can get included in a return have to be mapped to HERDC research categories. Several publication types can be mapped to one HERDC category. This table defines these mappings.

Column	Type	Example value
HERDC Category ID	int	49
Publication Type ID	int	2
Publication Type	nvarchar(200)	Book
Property	nvarchar(100)	
Index	int	0

HERDC Category ID

HERDC category's unique identifier.

Publication Type ID

Elements publication type's unique identifier.

Publication Type

Elements publication type's name.

Property

The list of which a particular history entry is a member.

Index

The position in the list that the particular entry has.

5.17.26 HERDC Group table

Each HERDC return defines its own group hierarchy. When creating a return, administrators can choose to copy current Elements group structure or clone group structure from a previous return. Manual modifications to HERDC group structure are also possible.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	1057
Description	nvarchar(2000)	Organisation level group
Name	nvarchar(400)	University of Lilliput
Return Year	Int	2013

ID

A unique group identifier.

Description

Group's description text.

Name

Group name.

Return Year

The year of a HERDC return the group belongs to.

5.17.27 HERDC Group Descriptor table

Each HERDC group can have one or more group descriptors assigned to it. Descriptors are values coming through the HR feed, identifying users as belonging to a certain HERDC group within a return.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	49
Property	nvarchar(100)	
Index	int	0
Group ID	int	1057
Name	nvarchar(200)	1112460464

ID

Descriptor's unique identifier.

Property

The list of which a particular history entry is a member.

Index

The position in the list that the particular entry has.

Group ID

HERDC group's unique identifier.

Name

Descriptor field text.

5.17.28 HERDC Group Group Membership table

HERDC groups are organised in a hierarchy where a group has one parent and can have one or more child groups.

Column	Type	Example value
Child Group ID	int	1064
Parent Group ID	int	1057

Child Group ID

References the child group by its ID.

Parent Group ID

References the parent group by its ID.

5.17.29 HERDC Group User Membership table

This table details which users belong to which HERDC groups. Users who indirectly belong to the group (via membership of an embedded group) are included.

Column	Type	Example value
Group ID	int	1057
User ID	int	3

Group ID

The group to which the user belongs.

User ID

The user who is in the group.

5.17.30 HERDC Nomination table

A nomination represents a publication that has been nominated for inclusion in a HERDC return. It stores data about nomination status, details as well as important publication fields that need to be preserved if a publication is deleted after a return has been finalised. Publications that have not been nominated will not have an entry in this table.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1064
Conference Name	nvarchar(max)	Sydney South Asia Seminar
Conference Place	nvarchar(max)	Sydney, New South Wales
Contact User ID	Int	5
Doi	nvarchar(max)	10.3758/s13428-012-0232-y
Editor	nvarchar(max)	John, S
End Date	nvarchar(max)	2012-04-15
HERDC Category	nvarchar(max)	Journal article
Initial HERDC Category	nvarchar(max)	Journal article
Is Accepted	bit	1
Is Assessed	bit	1
Is Awaiting Assessment	bit	0
Is Declined	bit	0
Is Finalised	bit	1
Is Nominated	bit	1
Label	nvarchar(200)	A1
Modified When	datetime	2013-05-07 13:44:49.177
Pagination	nvarchar(max)	56
Parent Title	nvarchar(max)	MIMS Disease Index
Place Of Publication	nvarchar(max)	New York, NY, USA

Column	Type	Example value
Publication ID	int	6973
Publication Record ID	int	1763
Publisher	nvarchar(max)	Oxford University Press
Return ID	int	39
Return Year	int	2010
Serial Number	nvarchar(max)	0443065640
Start Date	nvarchar(max)	2012-03-15
Status	nvarchar(100)	accepted
Title	nvarchar(max)	Task-Switching in schizophrenia
Total Authors	int	3
Total Chapters	int	15
Volume	nvarchar(max)	49

ID

Unique nomination identifier.

Conference Name

For Conference publications, a conference name.

Conference Place

For Conference publications, a conference place.

Contact User ID

User ID of an author designated as a primary contact.

Doi

Publication's DOI.

Editor

Publication editor.

End Date

Publication end date (e.g. for conferences)

HERDC Category

HERDC category name.

Initial HERDC Category

Initial HERDC category name. As publication types can change, this may differ from **HERDC Category** field.

Is Accepted

Whether nomination has been accepted.

Is Assessed

Whether nomination has been assessed (accepted, accepted internally or declined).

Is Awaiting Assessment

Whether nomination is awaiting assessment.

Is Declined

Whether nomination has been declined.

Is Finalised

Has nomination been finalised (i.e. does it belong to a return that has been finalised)

Is Nominated

Whether nomination has been nominated.

Label

The label field.

Modified When

Last nomination modification date.

Pagination

Publication pagination.

Parent Title

Parent publication's title (e.g. journal title for a journal article)

Place Of Publication

Place of publication.

Publication ID

Publication's unique identifier.

Publication Record ID

A unique identifier for a record used to create a nomination.

Publisher

Publication's publisher name.

Return ID

A unique identifier for HERDC return a publication belongs to.

Return Year

HERDC return's year.

Serial Number

Publication's serial number (e.g. ISSN, ISBN)

Start Date

Publication's start date.

Status

Nomination's status name.

Title

Publication title.

Total Authors

Total number of authors on the nomination.

Total Chapters

Publication's chapter count.

Volume

Publication's volume number.

5.17.31 HERDC Nomination Affiliation table

An affiliation links a nomination author to a HERDC group. Each author can be affiliated with several groups on a nomination.

Column	Type	Example value
Author ID	int	1015
Property	nvarchar(100)	
Index	int	0
ID	int	1006
Fraction	decimal	0.5
Group ID	int	1057
Percentage	int	50
Unweighted Points	decimal	0.33333
Weighted Points	decimal	1.66667

Author ID

The ID of the nomination author.

Property

The list of which a particular history entry is a member.

Index

The position in the list that the particular entry has.

ID

A unique identifier of an affiliation.

Fraction

Affiliation's fraction value. Calculated by multiplying nomination's fraction and affiliation percentage.

Group ID

Affiliation HERDC group identifier.

Percentage

Affiliation percentage. It represents author's investment of time/resources with a particular HERDC group on a publication.

Unweighted Points

Affiliation's unweighted points.

Weighted Points

Affiliation's weighted points.

5.17.32 HERDC Nomination Author table

This table lists users that have authored a nominated publication. Both internal and external authors are listed (external authors are users that were not affiliated with the organisation at the time of publishing)

Column	Type	Example value
Nomination ID	int	837
Property	nvarchar(100)	
Index	int	0
ID	int	1015
Author Name	nvarchar(400)	Hook, DW
Is External	bit	0
Is Finalised	bit	0
Is Main Chapter	bit	1
Nomination ID	int	24
User ID	int	5

Nomination ID

The ID of the HERDC nomination.

Property

The list of which a particular nomination author is a member.

Index

The position in the list that the particular author has.

ID

Nomination author's unique identifier.

Author Name

Author's name.

Is External

Is author an external author (i.e. whether the user was affiliated with the organisation at the time of publishing).

Is Finalised

Has the HERDC return been finalised?

Is Main Chapter

For book chapters, is the nominated chapter user's main chapter in the book?

User ID

User's unique identifier.

5.17.33 HERDC Nomination History table

Each action on a HERDC nomination is recorder in the nomination history table. History entries can have user comments attached.

Column	Type	Example value
Nomination ID	int	837
Property	nvarchar(100)	
Index	int	0
ID	int	928
Comment	nvarchar(max)	Please provide additional info
Created On	datetime	2013-04-13 12:03:58:843
Entry Type	nvarchar(100)	information-requested
User ID	int	5

Nomination ID

Nomination's unique identifier an entry refers to.

Property

The list of which a particular history entry is a member.

Index

The position in the list that the particular entry has.

ID

History entry's unique identifier

Comment

Entry comment.

Created On

Entry creation date and time.

Entry Type

Type of the entry (e.g. nominated)

User ID

User that performed an action creating a history entry.

5.17.34 HERDC Return table

This table lists HERDC returns defined in the system.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Can Edit Year	bit	0
Display Name	nvarchar(200)	HERDC 2014 (2013 Publications)
Finalised By User ID	int	(null)
Finalised On	datetime	(null)
Group Descriptor HR Field	nvarchar(400)	Org Unit Code
Instruction	nvarchar(1000)	2013 Publications for submission to DIISRTE by end June 2014.
Is Default	bit	0
Is Enabled	bit	1
Is Finalised	bit	0
Modified By User ID	int	2
Modified When	datetime	2013-04-10 13:58:03.577
Year	int	2013

ID

Return's unique identifier.

Can Edit Year

Is it possible to edit return's year (once a return has been enabled, it is not possible to change its year)

Display Name

Return's display name.

Finalised By User ID

Identifies a user that finalised a return.

Finalised On

Date and time a return has been finalised. Empty for non-finalised returns.

Group Descriptor HR Field

HR field used as a source of HERDC group descriptors.

Instruction

Return instruction text.

Is Default

Is the default return?

Is Enabled

Is return enabled?

Is Finalised

Is return finalised?

Modified By User ID

User that last modified return's data.

Modified When

Date and time of last modification.

Year

Return's year. Only publications published in this year can be nominated for this return.

5.17.35 HR Log table

The "HR Log" table holds a log of the processing of the user HR import processing, letting the system administrators see any problems with the HR feed provided to the Symplectic Elements system.

Each row in this table represents information about a single processing run of the user feed data that your institution supplies to the Elements system. See the HR Data Import Guide for more information.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Active Feed Count	int	1542
Active Non-local User Count	int	1540
Active Overlap Count	int	1520
Cutoff	int	100
Duplicate Authentication Credentials Count	int	2
Duplicate Proprietary ID Count	int	4
Duplicate Public URL Path Fragment Count	int	1
Feed Cleaned Count	int	1490
Feed Total Count	int	1481
Finished When	datetime	2009-02-24 15:09:08.190
Invalid Email Count	int	2
Invalid Public URL Path Fragment Count	int	0
Locally Covered Authentication Credentials Count	int	5
Locally Covered Proprietary ID Count	int	3
Locally Covered Public URL Path Fragment Count	int	2
No Authenticating Authority Count	int	11
No Email Count	int	4
No Last Name Count	int	2
No Proprietary ID Count	int	3
No Username Count	int	1
Started When	datetime	2009-02-24 15:02:24.892
Summary Error Message	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Technical Error Message	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Was Applied	bit	1

ID

The ID of the log entry.

Active Feed Count

An active user is defined as a current user who can log in. This number is the number of valid entries in the feed that represent active users.

Active Non-local User Count

The number of active users currently in the Elements system that are enabled for synchronisation through the HR feed before the feed has been applied.

Active Overlap Count

The number of feed entries in the Active Feed Count that match an existing user in the Active Non-local User Count.

Cutoff

The feed is not always applied. If the analysis of the feed indicated that more users are to be shifted into and out of the Elements system than this cut-off value, then the feed is not applied. The total number of users to be shifted into and out of the Elements by this feed can be calculated from [Active Non-local User Count] + [Active Feed Count] - 2 x [Active Overlap Count].

Duplicate Authentication Credentials Count

The number of invalid entries in the feed discarded because their authentication credentials are duplicated.

Duplicate Proprietary ID Count

The number of invalid entries in the feed discarded because their proprietary ID is duplicated.

Duplicate Public URL Path Fragment Count

The number of invalid entries in the feed discarded because their Public URL Path Fragment is duplicated.

Feed Cleaned Count

The numbers of entries in the feed remaining after invalid rows have been discarded. This includes well-formed entries representing both active and inactive users.

Feed Total Count

The total number of both valid and invalid entries in the feed.

Finished When

The time at which the analysis and application of the feed was completed. The feed may or may not have been applied to the system after it was analysed.

Invalid Email Count

The number of invalid feed rows discarded because the supplied email address was invalid.

Invalid Public URL Path Fragment Count

The number of invalid feed rows discarded because the supplied Public URL Path Fragment was invalid.

Locally Covered Authentication Credentials Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because their authentication credentials match the authentication credentials of a user already in the Elements system that is flagged as not synchronised through the HR feed.

Locally Covered Proprietary ID Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because their proprietary ID matches the proprietary ID of a user already in the Elements system that is flagged as a local user (i.e. not synchronised through the HR feed).

Locally Covered Public URL Path Fragment Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because their Public URL Path Fragment matches the Public URL Path Fragment of a user already in the Elements system that is flagged as a local user (i.e. not synchronised through the HR feed).

No Authenticating Authority Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because no authenticating authority was supplied.

No Email Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because no email address was supplied.

No Last Name Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because no last name was supplied.

No Proprietary ID Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because no proprietary ID was supplied.

No Username Count

The number of invalid feed rows invalidated because no username was supplied.

Started When

The time at which the analysis of the feed was started. The feed may or may not have been applied to the system after it was analysed.

Summary Error Message

A human readable error message for system administrators. This will be null if the feed was successfully applied.

Technical Error Message

Technical information associated with any error that caused the HR feed processing to fail. This will be null if the feed was successfully applied.

Was Applied

The feed is not always applied. If the analysis of the feed indicated that more users are to be shifted into and out of the Elements system than this cut-off value, then the feed is not applied. The total number of users to be shifted into and out of the Elements by this feed can be calculated from [Active Non-local User Count] + [Active Feed Count] - 2 x [Active Overlap Count].

5.17.36 Identifier Scheme table

This table contains a list of the Identifier Schemes used by Elements.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	Int	13
Display Name	nvarchar(100)	Crossref ID (DOI)
Name	varchar(100)	crossref-article-id

ID

The unique numeric ID that *Elements* uses for the identifier scheme.

Display Name

The name that *Elements* uses for the identifier scheme in its user interface.

Name

The name that *Elements* uses for the identifier scheme internally.

5.17.37 Institution table

This table contains a worldwide list of institutions.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	varchar(20)	idb.7445.2
City	nvarchar(400)	London
Country Code	varchar(2)	GB
Geonames City ID	int	2643743
Latitude	real	51.4986
Longitude	real	-0.175478
Name	nvarchar(max)	Imperial College London
Url	nvarchar(400)	http://www3.imperial.ac.uk/
Wikipedia Url	nvarchar(400)	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imperial_College_London

ID

The IDB identifier of the institution.

City

The name of city in which the institution is located.

Country Code

The two-letter ISO code for the country in which the institution is located.

Geonames City ID

The identifier of the city as used in the GeoNames geographical database.

Latitude

The latitude of the institution's location.

Longitude

The longitude of the institution's location.

Name

The name of the institution.

Url

The URL of the institution's website.

Wikipedia Url

The URL of the Wikipedia article about the institution.

5.17.38 Journal Source table

This table holds the list of journal sources in Elements and their selected source precedence.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Is API Importable	bit	0
Name	nvarchar(100)	Excellence in Research for Australia 2010
Name Identifier	nvarchar(100)	Era-2010
Reporting Precedence	int	3

ID

Unique integer ID of the journal source.

Is API Importable

Whether or not records for this journal source can be imported through the API.

Name

The display name of the journal source.

Name Identifier

A unique system name of the journal source.

Precedence

The journal source precendence value.

5.17.39 Label Scheme table

This table holds information on label schemes defined in the system.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	3
Description	nvarchar(max)	The Science-Metrix ontology of Science is a controlled…
Display Name	nvarchar(100)	Science-Metrix
Name	nvarchar(50)	Science-Metrix

ID

Unique label scheme identifier.

Description

A description of the label scheme.

Display Name

The label scheme's display name.

Name

The label scheme's system name.

5.17.40 Label Vocabulary table

This table stores all of the labels defined in the controlled vocabularies (label schemes) of the system, together with scheme and hierarchy info.

Column	Type	Example value
Scheme ID	int	1
Vocabulary ID	nvarchar(100)	0101
Label	nvarchar(200)	0101 Pure Mathematics
Label Code	nvarchar(100)	0101
Label Description	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Parent Vocabulary ID	nvarchar(100)	01

Scheme ID

The ID of the Label Scheme that the label belongs to.

Vocabulary ID

A unique label identifier within the label scheme.

Label

The text/value of the label.

Label Code

A code for a label from a controlled vocabulary.

Label Description

A description of a label from a controlled vocabulary.

Parent Vocabulary ID

The vocabulary ID of the label's parent label.

5.17.41 Login Log table

This table lists the user logins into the Elements website.

Column	Type	Example value
Time	datetime	2009-02-24 15:09:08.190
User ID	int	1542

Time

The time the user logged in.

User ID

The Elements user ID of the user who logged in.

5.17.42 OA Policy table

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	40
Enable Claim And Upload For Pending	bit	1
Enable On Acceptance Wizard	bit	0
Exclude After User Leave Date	bit	1
Exclude Before User Arrive Date	bit	1
Exclude Conferences Without Issn	bit	0
Exclude Inactive Users	bit	1
Exclude When Embargo Requested	bit	0
Exclude When Indefinite Embargo Requested	bit	1
Max Embargo For File Versions In Days	int	365
Name	nvarchar(250)	Lilliput University Institutional Policy
On Acceptance Guidance Text	nvarchar(max)	Lilliput University policy requires peer-reviewed articles and conference proceedings to be made available through its institutional repository when they are accepted for publication. When a journal accepts your paper for publication, deposit it before you sign any copyright or Open Access agreements. You should upload your Author's Accepted Manuscript. This is your version of the manuscript after peer review and including any final changes but before publisher typesetting or copy-editing by the publisher.
Primary Source Date	nvarchar(10)	published

ID

The unique identifier for the OA Policy.

Enable Claim And Upload For Pending

Identifies whether the "Claim-Plus" workflow has been enabled to prompt users to upload publications to the repository as a part of claiming a publication.

Enable On Acceptance Wizard

Identifies whether the "On Acceptance" Wizard has been enabled to prompt users to submit metadata upload publications for accepted publications.

Exclude After User Leave Date

Identifies whether the policy has been configured to exclude publications published after the User Leave date.

Exclude Before User Arrive Date

Identifies whether the policy has been configured to exclude publications published before the User Arrive date.

Exclude Conferences Without Issn

Identifies whether the policy has been configured to exclude conference publications without an ISSN.

Exclude When Embargo Requested

Identifies whether the policy has been configured to exclude publications which have requested an embargo.

Exclude When Indefinite Embargo Requested

Identifies whether the policy has been configured to exclude publications which have requested an indefinite embargo.

Max Embargo For File Versions In Days

Identifies the length set in days for the maximum permitted embargo for files. If blank, no maximum permitted embargo has been set.

Name

The name of the OA Policy

On Acceptance Guidance Text

The On Acceptance Guidance text configured within the OA Policy Settings Page.

Primary Source Date

Reflects which date has been selected as the Primary Source Date for the OA Monitor.

5.17.43 Pending Publication table

This table lists which users have not yet confirmed or denied authorship (or any suggestion of a relationship) of a publication. The Symplectic Elements system periodically trawls the Internet on behalf of users and asks for confirmation from the users as to which publications were actually authored by them.

Sometimes it is useful to know which publications have not yet been looked at by which users.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Modified When	datetime	2016-03-22 17:44:45.933
Publication ID	int	3435
User ID	int	5

ID

A unique identifier for the pending decision.

Modified When

A datestamp indicating the last time this entry was updated.

Publication ID

The ID of the publication pending a decision by the user. This references the publication in the "Publication" table.

User ID

The ID of the user who has been asked to approved or declines the publication. This references the user in the "User" table.

5.17.44 Phone Number Type table

This table lists the types of phone numbers that can be set on a user profile.

Column	Type	Example value
Type ID	int	1
Type Name	nvarchar(20)	Work

ID

The system integer ID of the type of phone number.

Type Name

The descriptive name of the type of phone number.

5.17.45 Postgraduate Training Type table

This table lists the types of postgraduate training that can be set on a user profile.

Column	Type	Example value
Type ID	int	1
Type Name	nvarchar(20)	Postdoctoral Research

ID

The system integer ID of the type of postgraduate training.

Type Name

The descriptive name of the type of postgraduate training.

5.17.46 Relationship Type table

This table lists all the types of object-to-object relationships that can be created in the system.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	8
From Category	nvarchar(100)	Publication
Name	nvarchar(100)	Authored by
Reversed Name	nvarchar(100)	Author of
To Category	nvarchar(100)	User
Uses Approval Status Flag	bit	1
Uses Reporting Date 1	bit	1
Uses Reporting Date 2	bit	0

ID

The system integer ID of the type of relationship.

From Category

The name of the category of objects from which this relationship links.

Name

The descriptive name of the relationship type.

To Category

The name of the category of objects to which this relationship links.

Uses Approval Status Flag

Whether relationships of this type must be approved by a user of the system.

Uses Reporting Date 1

Whether relationships of this type use Reporting Date 1.

Uses Reporting Date 2

Whether relationships of this type use Reporting Date 2.

5.17.47 Repository Item table

Symplectic Elements interoperates closely with your institution's digital repository, providing it with publication metadata and full text upload from the users of the Symplectic Elements system.

This table represents a cache of information reported back by the repository about contents that have been uploaded via Symplectic Elements.

Each row represents information about repository contents for a given Symplectic Elements publication.

Column	Type	Example value
Publication ID	int	9598
Content File Count	int	2
Created When	datetime	2015-08-13 17:02:04
Existed Before v4 14	bit	0
First File Uploaded When	datetime	2015-08-13 17:00:34
First Licence Uploaded When	datetime	2015-08-13 17:00:34
Licence File Count	int	1
Modified When	datetime	2015-08-13 17:02:04
Public URL	nvarchar(500)	(null)
Status	nvarchar(50)	In Review

Publication ID

The Elements publication ID to which the rest of the data corresponds.

Content File Count

How many full text (or other) files exist in the repository for this publication.

Created When

When the publication was first imported into the digital repository from Symplectic Elements.

Existed Before v4 14

Determining a publication's compliance with an OA policy can involve checking its date of first deposit. This was not tracked in versions of Elements prior to v4.14, so repository items that existed before then are marked with this flag.

First File Uploaded When

The time of upload to the repository of the first content file by a user via the Symplectic Elements user interface.

First Licence Uploaded When

Usually, only one licence per publication is ever stored in the repository. This value indicates when an author of the publication used the Symplectic Elements user interface to license the publications files in the repository for public archiving.

Licence File Count

The number of licence files have been uploaded to the repository by Symplectic Elements.

Modified When

The date and time indicating when the cached data was last modified.

Public URL

The persistent URL assigned to the publication by the digital repository. If null, the repository has not yet made the publication and its files public.

Status

Repository item status, as reported by the repository. If a repository does not provide status information, the value is set to *Unknown*.

5.17.48 Romeo Colour table

This table lists all the RoMEO colours, as defined by SHERPA.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	2
Colour	nvarchar(50)	blue
Display Name	nvarchar(200)	Blue
Precedence	int	3

ID

The system integer identifier of the RoMEO colour.

Colour

The system name of the RoMEO colour.

Display Name

The display name of the RoMEO colour.

Precedence

The precedence value for this RoMEO colour within Elements.

5.17.49 Search Log table

The search log table holds a log of online search attempts for the users of the system configured for online searches.

Each row represents a summary of the results of a search on a single online data source for one user.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Admin Error Message	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Author ID Search String	nvarchar(max)	(null)

Column	Type	Example value
Commit Hash	varchar(40)	6e432a30bcb5fb2911fb6257a63234caae48a922
Data Source	nvarchar(100)	PubMed
Duration in Milliseconds	int	156
Elements Version	nvarchar(max)	4.16.0.684
Had Problems	bit	0
Search Terms Ever Modified	bit	1
Searched When	datetime	2015-08-27 05:11:21.837
Succeeded	bit	1
Technical Error Message	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Total Approved Count	int	17
Total Declined Count	int	0
Total Pending Count	int	4
User Error Message	nvarchar(max)	(null)
User ID	int	30

ID

An ID for the log entry.

Admin Error Message

If the search failed, this error message is made available to system administrators.

Author ID Search String

If the search involved asking the data source for publications corresponding to a certain author identification scheme implemented by the data source, this is the author identifier sent to the search source.

Commit Hash

The codebase identifier of the Symplectic Elements system when the search was initiated. This is another identifier of the version of Symplectic Elements.

Data Source

The name of the data source searched. See the "Publication Source" table.

Duration in Milliseconds

The number of milliseconds it took to perform the search.

Elements Version

The version of Elements from which the search was initiated.

Had Problems

Corresponds to whether there is any error message associated with this search.

Sometimes a search can succeed, but there is still a warning message from the data source for the user, indicating that the search might not have returned the intended results, or similar. In this case, a User Error Message will be supplied, the search will be flagged as Succeeded but Had Problems.

Search Terms Ever Modified

Indicates whether the user has ever modified his or her own search terms in the Symplectic Elements user interface. This can be useful information when assessing which users to contact to help improve the accuracy of the online searches.

Searched When

When the search occurred.

Succeeded

Whether or not the online search succeeded.

Technical Error Message

A full error report suitable for feedback to Symplectic's technical staff.

It is quite normal to experience regular errors in searches through no fault of the system. However, in the case where there is a bug in the product, this error message can be useful.

Total Approved Count

The total number of approved publications for this user after the search was completed.

Total Declined Count

The total number of declined publications for this user after the search was completed.

Total Pending Count

The total number of publications pending an authorship decision for this user after the search was completed.

User Error Message

Any warning or error message reported directly back to the user as a consequence of this search.

User ID

The user for whom this search was performed.

5.17.50 System Log table

The system log table holds a log of important system events that can help diagnose problems with the system.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Application	nvarchar(100)	Website

Column	Type	Example value
Code	nvarchar(100)	User login
Commit Hash	varchar(40)	6e432a30bcb5fb2911fb6257a63234caae48a922
Elements Version	nvarchar(max)	5.12.0.1852
Impersonated User ID	int	1
IP Address	nvarchar(39)	(null)
Level	int	5
Operation	nvarchar(max)	Website application start-up
Procedure	nvarchar(200)	(null)
Process ID	int	4352
Summary Message	nvarchar(max)	The website application has started.
Technical Details	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Time	datetime	2015-08-27 16:47:13.537
Type	nvarchar(50)	Information
User ID	int	1

ID

The ID of the log entry.

Application

Which part of the system submitted the log entry.

Code

A code for the log entry. Not all log entries have a code.

Commit Hash

The commit hash.

Elements Version

The version of Elements.

Impersonated User ID

Which user was being impersonated at the time of submission of the log entry. See the Symplectic Elements User Guide for more information about user impersonation.

IP Address

Any IP address associated with the event that caused the log entry. This is often the IP address of a user using the system through a web browser.

Level

A rough level of importance of the event. Ranges from 1 (least important) to 10 (most important).

Operation

The operation being performed by the system at the time of the event.

Procedure

Any Symplectic Elements database stored procedure associated with the event. This can be useful for Symplectic to know for debugging purposes.

Process ID

The operating system process ID of the process in which the event occurred.

Summary Message

A message describing the event.

Technical Details

A machine-generated technical message associated with the event. This can be useful for Symplectic for debugging purposes.

Time

The time of the event.

Type

The type of event (information, warning, error).

User ID

The user who performed the action that caused the event.

5.17.51 User Search Term Defaults table

Each user for whom online searches are performed has a set of default online search terms.

In addition, for each data source, the user can opt to override these default search terms (see the "User Search Term Overrides" table.

Column	Type	Example value
User ID	int	1
Affiliation	nvarchar(max)	"Your institution name" OR "Your institution previous name"
Author	nvarchar(max)	"Smith J D" OR "Smith, John D"
Journal	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Keyword	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Start Date	nvarchar(10)	2008-04-05

User ID

The user to whom these search terms apply.

Affiliation

The default affiliation search term for the user. Only publications published by at least one author whose affiliation (at the time of publication) match this expression should be returned.

Author

The default author search term for the user. Only publications published by authors matching this expression should be returned.

Journal

The default journal search term for the user. Only publications published in journals matching this expression should be returned.

Keyword

The default keyword search term for the user. Only publications with these keywords should be returned.

Start Date

A start date associated with the search. Only publications published after this date should be returned. The format of the date is one of yyyy, yyyy-mm, and yyyy-mm-dd.

5.17.52 User Search Term Overrides table

For each data source, a user can opt to override their default search terms. This table contains one row per user/publication source combination, giving the details of any search terms in use by that user that are particular to that data source.

Column	Type	Example value
User ID	int	5
Source ID	int	2
Affiliation Override	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Author Override	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Journal Override	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Keyword Override	nvarchar(max)	"high energy physics" OR "hep"
Override Affiliation	bit	0
Override Author	bit	0
Override Journal	bit	0
Override Keyword	bit	1
Override Start Date	bit	0
Proprietary IDs	nvarchar(max)	00001231342345, 00001232355633
Should Run Name Search	bit	1
Source Name	nvarchar(100)	PubMed
Start Date Override	nvarchar(10)	(null)

User ID

The user to whom these search terms apply.

Source ID

The source to which these search terms apply (reference by its ID). See the "Publication Source" table.

Affiliation Override

A value to override the default affiliation search term for this user.

Author Override

A value to override the default author search term for this user.

Journal Override

A value to override the default journal search term for this user.

Keyword Override

A value to override the default keyword search term for this user.

Override Affiliation

Whether the user is overriding the default affiliation search term for this data source.

Override Author

Whether the user is overriding the default author search term for this data source.

Override Journal

Whether the user is overriding the default journal search term for this data source.

Override Keyword

Whether the user is overriding the default keyword search term for this data source.

Override Start Date

Whether the user is overriding the default start date search term for this data source.

Proprietary IDs

A list of particular publication IDs to be fetched directly for this user (in addition to the usual search results).

Should Run Name Search

Whether the user's name-based search will be run for this data source.

Source Name

The name of the data source to search (see the "Publication Source" table).

Start Date Override

A value to override the default start date search term for this user. The format of the date is one of yyyy, yyyy-mm, and yyyy-mm-dd.

Note: two columns were deleted between versions 5.4.0 and 5.5.0 as a result of the changes in the way Elements treats Author Identifiers.

Should Search

This has been replaced with the new **Should Run Name Search** column. As the name suggest, this is a reflection only of whether name-based searches should be performed for the user. Author identifier-based searches are treated separately.

Identifier

This has been replaced with the new **User Identifier Association** table, to cater for the possibility that a user may have multiple Author Identifiers for one data source.

5.17.53 Waiver Request table

Each row details the possible classifications of web addresses.

Column	Type	Example value
ID	int	1
Created When	datetime	2016-06-30 13:22:36.997
Publication Authors	nvarchar(max)	Li B; Ning B; Xu C; Zhang S
Publication ID	Int	135729
Publication ISSN	nvarchar(max)	0195-669
Publication Journal	nvarchar(max)	European Journal of Combinatorics
Publication Publisher	nvarchar(max)	(null)
Publication Title	nvarchar(max)	Rainbow triangles in edge-colored graphs
Requesting User Address	nvarchar(max)	23 Main St, MAINSVILLE, Maine, USA
Requesting User Comment	nvarchar(max)	At publisher's request
Requesting User ID	Int	504
Requesting User Name	nvarchar(max)	Mr Jonathan Miller
Successor ID	int	(null)

ID

The unique identifier for this waiver request.

Created When

The date and time when the waiver request was made.

Publication Authors

A snapshot of the bibliographic authors of the publication, taken at the time the waiver request was made.

Publication ID

The unique identifier of the Elements Publication object about which the waiver request was made. This can be used to obtain more recent data about this publication than the "snapshot" data in the other columns.

Publication ISSN

A snapshot of the ISSN for the journal/conference proceedings, taken at the time the waiver request was made.

Publication Journal

A snapshot of the journal/conference proceedings title, taken at the time the waiver request was made.

Publication Publisher

A snapshot of the journal/conference proceedings publisher name, taken at the time the waiver request was made.

Publication Title

A snapshot of the journal article/conference proceedings publication-level title, taken at the time the waiver request was made.

Requesting User Address

The address captured from the requesting user at the time the waiver request was made.

Requesting User Comment

The comments captured from the requesting user at the time the waiver request was made.

Requesting User ID

The unique identifier in Elements for user making this waiver request.

Requesting User Name

The username of the user making this waiver request.

Successor ID

In the case where a more recent waiver request has been made by the same user, for the same publication, this will contain the unique identifier of that more recent (successor) request; otherwise this field will be null.

5.17.54 Web Address Type table

Each row details the possible classifications of web addresses.

Column	Type	Example value
Type ID	int	3
Type Name	nvarchar(20)	Blog

Type ID

The integer ID used to refer to web address types.

Type Name

A descriptive name of the type of web address.

6 META and DEF tables

There are several tables that are used to store metadata relating to the reporting database. These are not relevant to reporting on Elements data, but are instead used by the system to manage synchronisation of the reportable data. They should not be used.

7 Change history

7.1 Changes from v5.14.0 to v5.14.1

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Version 5.14.1 adds a new [Created When] column to [Category] Record tables, giving the creation date and time of each individual record. The following example query uses [Created When] to find the earliest data source for each publication:

```
SELECT  p.ID
        ,x.[Data Source] "Earliest Record Data Source"
        ,x.[Created When] "Earliest Record Created When"
FROM    [Publication] p
        CROSS APPLY (
          SELECT  TOP(1)
                  [Data Source]
                  ,[Created When]
          FROM  [Publication Record]
          WHERE [Publication ID] = p.ID
          ORDER BY [Created When]
        ) x
;
```

Note that the "Created When" value for an object's representative record is also surfaced in the corresponding [Category] table. Care should be taken not to confuse it with the object's "Date Created in Elements", which is also a column in the [Category] table.

7.2 Changes from v5.13.0 to v5.14.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

In the User table, the columns [Is Public] and [Institutional Email Is Public] have been removed and replaced with the new columns, [Privacy Level] and [Institutional Email Privacy Level] respectively. This brings user privacy reporting into line with other objects and fields, and allows access to multi-level privacy options such as Public/Internal/Private. Queries accessing user data should be rewritten to use these new privacy columns. For more details and examples see Privacy and Data Protection in the Reporting Database and User table.

Elements 5.14.0 introduces three new fields to publication records:

- altmetric-attention-score
- associated-identifiers
- field-citation-ratio

Corresponding columns have been added to the [Publication] and [Publication Record] tables, as well as an [associated-identifiers hash] column to aid easy change detection.

The [HR Log] table has three new columns to report on HR feed issues caused by clashing or invalid User Public URL Path fragments:

- Duplicate Public URL Path Fragment Count
- Invalid Public URL Path Fragment Count
- Locally Covered Public URL Path Fragment Count

Fixes:

- Locking or unlocking a manual record will now trigger an update of the [Is Locked] column in the [Category] tables as well as the [Category] Record tables.
- In [* Field Setting Override] tables, the data type of the [Hidden] column has been corrected from `int` to `bit`. The value of this column will still be either 1 or 0, so queries are unlikely to need rewriting.
- In [* Unit] tables, the data type of the [Subdescription] column has been corrected from `nvarchar(20)` to `nvarchar(100)`. This avoids possible truncation of data.
- In [* Unit] tables, the [IsDefaultUnit] column has been renamed [Is Default Unit], in line with the style of other Reporting Database columns. Queries using this column will need to be modified accordingly.

7.3 Changes from v5.12.0 to v5.13.0

Elements 5.13.0 adds the ability to override various aspects of Assessment Exercises using **Units**. This is reflected in the Reporting Database with the introduction of several new tables to report on the membership of Units and the overridden settings:

- Assessment Exercise Definition Unit
- Assessment Exercise Definition Unit Membership
- Assessment Exercise Definition Unit Override
- Assessment Exercise Definition Field Setting Override
- Assessment Item Definition Unit Override
- Assessment List Definition Unit Override

See the version 5.13.0 release notes for more information on Units.

It is now possible to report on the lock status of a Manual record using the new "Is Locked" column in the [Category] and [Category] Record tables. Note that where the Manual record is not the representative record for the object, this data will not be loaded into the [Category] table and will exist only in the [Category] Record table.

All [Category] tables have a new "Date Created In Elements" column, showing the date and time that each Elements object was created.

In the Assessment Exercise/Item/List Definition tables, a new "Reviewer Guidance Default Value" column shows the guidance text displayed to Assessment Reviewers, where this has not been overidden by a Unit. A similar "Researcher Guidance Default Value" column in the Assessment Exercise/List Definition tables shows the default guidance displayed to researchers when completing their assessments.

7.4 Changes from v5.11.0 to v5.12.0

The columns [OA Policy Exception Comment] and [OA Policy Exception Type] in the [Publication] table have been replaced with a new Publication OA Policy Exception table. This is part of the change to allow multiple OA policy exceptions on a single publication. The new [oapolicyexception hash] column has been added to the [Publication] table to enable downstream systems to detect when a publication's OA policy exceptions have changed by querying only the [Publication] table. Any change in the publication's OA policy exceptions will result in a change in [oapolicyexception hash], which can be used to trigger further action.

New [* Role] tables have been added to allow reporting on the new 'Role' subfield within Person data.

New columns have been added to the User table. Elements 5.12.0 introduces the ability for a user to specify their own preferred form of their name. The [User Preferred First Name] and [User Preferred Last Name] expose this in the Reporting Database. In addition, four new columns present the user's name in four convenient forms: Abbreviated, Addressee, Alphabetical and Full.

7.5 Changes from v5.10.1 to v5.11

Two new columns were added in the [Assessment Exercise Definition] table, [Active] and [Archived], to reflect the status of the Exercise Definition.

7.6 Changes from v5.10 to v5.10.1

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes

The maximum permitted length for an exercise definition title in the Assessment Module has been increased to 100 characters. The column [Name] from [Assessment Exercise Definition] was changed from type `nvarchar(50)` to `nvarchar(100)`.

A new "Public URL path fragment" field was added to the HR feed, to be used to construct a URL for the user profile on a public facing researcher profile, such as in the Discovery module. To reflect this in the Reporting Database, a new column [Public URL Path Fragment] was added in the [User] table.

The column [InstitutionalEmailIsPublic] in the [User] table was renamed to [Institutional Email Is Public] to follow the naming convention used elsewhere in the database.

7.7 Changes from v5.9.0 to v5.10

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes

New "Privacy Level" columns across the database record the privacy settings made by the owning user of various data values. You **must** respect these settings when exposing data from the Reporting Database in reports and to downstream systems.

A new Assessment Exercise Definition Role Assignment table contains details of the roles to which users and/or groups have been assigned in Assessment Exercise Definitions. Each row refers to an assignment of either a user or group, so exactly one of User ID and Group ID will be non-NULL.

7.8 Changes from v5.8.0 to v5.9.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes

Elements version 5.9 adds new "research-interests" and "teaching-summary" fields to the [User Record] table. These hold summary text that users may have entered for these fields on their user profile.

7.9 Changes from v5.7.0 to v5.8.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes

OA Location data from all sources is now available in the [Publication] and [Publication Record] tables, in the new [oa-location-url] and [oa-location-file-version] fields. Existing OA Location columns in the [Publication] table that held data only from RT1 repository connections have been renamed with an "RT1" to prefix to make the distinction clear. If you have downstream systems that reference these columns, you will need to amend their queries to reflect these changes.

A new [Claimed] column in the [User] table indicates whether a user has ever logged into Elements to 'claim' their account.

A new [Email Sent Log] table provides information about emails sent by Elements' automatic emailer. These include notifications and reminders to users, as well as mailgroup emails and error reports.

7.10 Changes from v5.6.0 to 5.7.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio' Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

GRID (Global Research Identifier Database) address information has moved from each individual row in [* Address] child tables to a dedicated [Address] table. This reduces a large amount of data duplication. See the notes for the tables for details.

[* File] child tables have a new [File URL Accessibility] column that can indicate whether a linked file is public, private, or if its availability is unknown.

The [Publication OA Policy] table has a new column indicating the each publication's compliance status.

New [* Reviewer Status], [* Score] & [* Scoreset] child tables provide more detailed data about Assesment Exercise progress and scoring.

7.11 Changes from v5.5.0 to v5.6.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Additional Assessment tables have been added to cover new features introduced in versions 5.6 and 5.5.

7.12 Changes from v5.4.0 to v5.5.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 5.4.0 and 5.5.0, we added new functionality that expanded *Elements*' use of author identifiers. The new IDENTIFIER SCHEME and USER IDENTIFIER ASSOCIATION tables give access to this data via Reporting Tools, as well as allowing for possible future expansion of similar functionality in other categories. There have also been changes to the USER SEARCH TERM OVERRIDES table as a result of these changes.

Version 5.5.0 added three related capabilities to the Assessment Module - the ability to define a series of *stages* though which an exercise response can progress, including their own reviewers and review settings as well as contents lock values. The version also introduced a Manager role for assessment exercise definitions. The changes to Reporting Tools support additional fields to show current lock status, current stage and status within that stage.

Version 5.5.0 also sees the integration of GRID (Global Research Identifier Database) information into address data within *Elements*. This data is accessible via Reporting Tools, using new columns for GRID data in [* ADDRESS], [* ACADEMIC APPOINTMENT], [* CERTIFICATION], [* DEGREE], [* NON-ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT] and [* POSTGRADUATE TRAINING] tables.

7.13 Changes from v5.3.0 to v5.4.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 5.3.0 and 5.4.0 we added support for Relative Citation Ratio from the Dimensions for Universities source, and added Open Access Policy data to the reporting database. We have introduced a new OA POLICY Table to identify OA Policies configured within Elements and their settings. The OA Policy ID can be used in conjunction with the GROUP table to identify which OA Policy relates to a group.

7.14 Changes from v5.2.0 to v5.3.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 5.2.0 and 5.3.0, a new category of Elements objects has been introduced for Deposit Advice. The previous source-specific Journal tables have been deprecated, in favour of the Journal Record table as introduced in version 5.2.0. A number of additions were made to the Publication, Publication Record and Publication Record File tables to add Library Status field information to the reporting database and to support Repository Tools 2 deposit into DSpace, to complement the addition of DSpace as a data source introduced prior to version 5.1.1.

7.15 Changes from v5.1.1 to v5.2.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 5.1.1 and 5.2.0, a new category of Elements objects has been introduced for Journals, and the previous source-specific Journal tables have been deprecated. Tables for assessment attachments were added, along with other smaller improvements to assessment reporting tables. And finally, a number of redundant [* Relationship] tables for pairings which are not supported have been removed.

7.16 Changes from v5.0 to v5.1.1

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio 2013's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 5.0 and 5.1.1, additional last-modified fields have been added to support reporting synchronisation, additional fields have been added to store more information about files associated with records from repository data sources such as DSpace or Bepress, and a table has added for Waiver Requests.

7.17 Changes from v4.16 to v5.0

As always, we recommended you use a quick database structure comparison tool such as DBComparer or Visual Studio 2013's Database Schema Comparison to examine the full set of changes yourself during your upgrade procedures, should you be in any doubt about the structural changes.

Between version 4.16 and 5.0, two new categories of Elements objects have been introduced: Impact and Assessment Supporting Information. These objects are used in the Impact Module and the Assessment module, respectively.

8 Frequently Asked Questions

8.1 What are the "(Field Display Names)" tables?

This is best described by example.

Elements stores publication data in underlying fields shared amongst all publications.

One example is the "journal" field. For publications of type "Journal Article", the "journal" field holds the name of the journal in which the article appears, and is displayed in the Elements user interface as "Journal". For publications of type "Conference Proceeding" however, the same "journal" underlying field is instead used to hold the name of the set of conference proceedings in which the article appears, and is displayed in the Elements user interface as "Conference Proceedings". The usage of the underlying field is therefore type-dependent.

You may prefer to view tabular data where the columns are named after the type-dependent field usages. In this case, use the **[Publication (Field Display Names)]** and **[Publication Record (Field Display Names))]** tables. For the above example, you will see two separate columns called "Journal" and "Conference Proceedings".

Or you may prefer to view tabular data where the columns are named after the underlying fields. In this case, use the **[Publication]** and **[Publication Record]** tables. For the above example, you will see a single "journal" column.

Underlying field names are always lowercase-hyphenated. Type dependent field usage display names are typically capitalised.

Beware that your system administrator has the freedom to rename field usage display names. Therefore, any SQL scripts you write against the **[Publication (Field Display Names)]** or **[Publication Record (Field Display Names)]** tables may break if your system administrator alters the display names of fields. The system administrator cannot however alter the names of underlying fields. Therefore any SQL scripts written against the **[Publication]** and **[Publication Record]** tables are less likely to require fixes if your system administrator alters any field configuration settings in Elements.

8.2 Which is the "preferred" record for a publication?

You are likely referring to a user's ability to set a "preferred record" for a publication. However, publications by themselves do not have a notion of "preferred record". For any given publication, this concept is an independent preference of each and every user related to the publication. Look in the relevant "User Preferences" table. If no relevant row or record preference value can be found, then the user has made no explicit preference known, and you are advised to fall back to the record of highest reporting precedence.

8.3 Why can I not see the (*Web of Science*/*Scopus*/*PubMed*) data for my publication? I know it exists in the main database.

You are most probably looking only in the "Publication" table. Please look at the "Publication Record" table, where you will find data from all of the data sources. The introduction section in this document describes the reasoning behind having these two tables.

8.4 Why is the preferred record not used in the Publication table?

Which user's preferred record? Because each user can nominate a different preferred record for the same publication, it doesn't make sense to put **the** preferred record in the Publication table. Instead, the record with the highest reporting precedence is placed in this table. Your system administrator can alter this order of precedence in the admin section of the system.