

GRIN-Global Dictionary of Dataviews



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The GRIN-Global data dictionary is available [online](#).

Comments/Suggestions:

Please contact feedback@grin.barc.usda.gov with any suggestions or questions related to this document.

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The tables and dataviews referred to in this document are the GRIN-Global tables and dataviews that will be of primary interest to users who will be inputting and viewing the GRIN-Global germplasm data. This listing does not include the system-related tables or dataviews relevant to GG administrators. Generally, tables and dataviews prefixed with “sys_” or “app_” are system related.

Naming Conventions

Since many GRIN-Global users may not be familiar with GRIN conventions or whose native language is not English, the following rules were followed as closely as possible when naming tables and fields:

- Table and field names use full words instead of abbreviations whenever possible
- Tables that are related logically usually begin with the same word. e.g. accession, accession_name, accession_action, etc.
 - Accession-related tables (accession_*)
 - Inventory-related tables (inventory_*)
 - Tables that can be associated with either an accession or a specific inventory are accession_inv_* (Release 1.5 and above)
 - Order-related tables (order_request_*)
 - Taxonomy-related tables (taxonomy_*)
 - Crop-related tables (crop_*)
 - Citation-related tables (citation_*)
 - Web-related tables (web_*)
 - System tables (sec_* and app_*)
 - Miscellaneous remaining tables (method*, code_*, etc)
- Prefixes and/or suffixes are applied to field names to logically categorize fields with similar functionality: “is_”, “_id”, “_code”, “_date”, etc.

Auditability

The tables containing GRIN-Global curatorial data have fields explicitly for auditing purposes:

- Who created the record (created_by) and when (created_date)
- Who last modified the record (modified_by) and when (modified_date)
- Who currently owns the record (owned_by) and when they received ownership (owned_date)

These fields are auto-populated; the user cannot override the values in these fields. The **created_by**, **modified_by**, and **owned_by** fields contain cooperator_id values of the cooperator who manipulated the data.

Generally, the owner of a record is the same UserID who created the record. However, this is not always true. {More information on ownership can be found in the Curator Tool Users Guide under “Ownership.”) The exceptions are:

- Ownership has been transferred since the record was initially created. This is possible only through an explicit transfer of ownership process.
- A record exists in sys_table_relationship that defines an “ownership” relationship with a parent table. The “owner” of the newly created record will be assigned the same value as the **owned_by** field value in the parent table record. For example, an accession_action record will be marked as being owned by the owner of the accession, not the creator of the accession_action record itself.

Tables & Field Definitions

The following pages are a copy of the online version of the GRIN-Global data dictionary. To view the current version of the google doc, please click this [link](#).

Data Dictionary Column Headings

Table

The table in the GRIN-Global database.

Field Name

The actual field name in the GRIN-Global database.

GRIN Field Name

The equivalent field name as used in the GRIN database.

Notation

- * GRIN-Global field, not in GRIN

** These fields used explicitly for auditing purposes:

- Who created the record (created_by) and when (created_date);
- Who last modified the record (modified_by) and when (modified_date);
- Who currently owns the record (owned_by) and when they received ownership (owned_date)

Display Name (English Friendly Name)

The column names displayed by the dataviews

Data Types

Data Type	Description
datetime2	A datetime data type that can handle time in nanoseconds and has a year range extending from the year "0001" to "9999."
decimal	The decimal data type can store a maximum of 38 digits, all of which can be to the right of the decimal point. The decimal data type stores an exact representation of the number; there is no approximation of the stored value.
int	The integer data type is stored as a 4-byte integer; numeric values can range from -2^{31} through $2^{31}-1$.
nvarchar	An nvarchar field can store a string of text characters (maximum 4,000). The "n" in nvarchar means uNicode. varchar is an abbreviation for variable-length character string. Essentially, nvarchar is variable text field that supports two-byte characters, therefore capable of handling non-English symbols.

Nullable

In database management, a field that is allowed to have no values is called nullable.