

<b>ID</b>	<b>DataCite-Property</b>	<b>Occ</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Allowed values, examples, other constraints</b>
1	Identifier	1	The Identifier is a unique string that identifies a resource. For software, determine whether the identifier is for a specific version of a piece of software, (per the Force11 Software Citation Principles <sup>11</sup> ), or for all versions.	DOI (Digital Object Identifier) registered by a DataCite member. Format should be "10.1234/foo"
1.a	identifierType	1	The type of Identifier.	<i>Controlled List Value:</i> DOI
2	Creator	1-n	The main researchers involved in producing the data, or the authors of the publication, in priority order. To supply multiple creators, repeat this property.	May be a corporate/institutional or personal name. Note: DataCite infrastructure supports up to 8000-10000 names. For name lists above that size, consider attribution via linking to the related metadata.
2.1	creatorName	1	The full name of the creator.	Examples: Charpy, Antoine; Foo Data Center Note: The personal name, format should be: family, given. Non-roman names may be transliterated according to the ALA-LC schemas <sup>12</sup> .
2.1.a	nameType	0-1	The type of name	<i>Controlled List Values:</i> Organizational Personal
2.2	givenName	0-1	The personal or first name of the creator.	Examples based on the 2.1 names: Antoine; Mae
2.3	familyName	0-1	The surname or last name of the creator.	Examples based on the 2.1 names: Charpy; Jemison

2.4	nameIdentifier	0-n	Uniquely identifies an individual or legal entity, according to various schemas.	The format is dependent upon schema.
2.4.a	nameIdentifierScheme	1	The name of the name identifier schema.	If nameIdentifier is used, nameIdentifierScheme is mandatory. Examples: ORCID <sup>13</sup> , ISNI <sup>14</sup> , ROR <sup>15</sup> , GRID <sup>16</sup> .
2.4.b	schemeURI	0-1	The URI of the name identifier schema.	Examples: <a href="https://isni.org/">https://isni.org/</a> <a href="https://orcid.org/">https://orcid.org/</a> <a href="https://ror.org/">https://ror.org/</a> <a href="https://www.grid.ac/">https://www.grid.ac/</a>
2.5	affiliation	0-n	The organizational or institutional affiliation of the creator.	Free text. The creator's nameType may be <i>Organizational</i> or <i>Personal</i> . In case of an organizational creator, e.g. a research group, you can add here the name of the formal institution to which the creator belongs.
2.5.a	affiliationIdentifier	0-1	Uniquely identifies the organizational affiliation of the creator.	The format is dependent upon schema. Examples : <a href="https://ror.org/04aj4c181grid.461819.3">https://ror.org/04aj4c181grid.461819.3</a>
2.5.b	affiliationIdentifierScheme	1	The name of the affiliation identifier schema.	If affiliationIdentifier is used, affiliationIdentifierScheme is mandatory. Examples : ROR, GRID
2.5.c	SchemeURI	1	The URI of the affiliation identifier schema	Examples: <a href="https://isni.org/">https://isni.org/</a> <a href="http://orcid.org">http://orcid.org</a> <a href="https://ror.org/">https://ror.org/</a> <a href="https://www.grid.ac/">https://www.grid.ac/</a>
3	Title	1-n	A name or title by which a resource is known. May be the title of a dataset or the name of a piece of software.	Free text.

3.a	titleType	0-1	The type of Title.	<i>Controlled List Values:</i> AlternativeTitle Subtitle TranslatedTitle Other
4	Publisher	1	The name of the entity that holds, archives, publishes prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces the resource. This property will be used to formulate the citation, so consider the prominence of the role. For software, use Publisher for the code repository. If there is an entity other than a code repository, that "holds, archives, publishes, prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces" the code, use the property Contributor/contributorType/hostingInstitution for the code repository.	Examples: World Data Center for Climate (WDCC); GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (GFZ); Geological Institute, University of Tokyo, GitHub
5	PublicationYear	1	The year when the data was or will be made publicly available. In the case of resources such as software or dynamic data where there may be multiple releases in one year, include the Date/dateType/dateInformation property and sub-properties to provide more information about the publication or release date details.	YYYY *** If an embargo period has been in effect, use the date when the embargo period ends. In the case of datasets, "publish" is understood to mean making the data available on a specific date to the community of researchers. If there is no standard publication year value, use the date that would be preferred from a citation perspective.

10	ResourceType	1	A description of the resource.	<p>The format is open, but the preferred format is a single term of some detail so that a pair can be formed with the sub-property. Text formats can be free-text OR terms from the CASRAI Publications resource type list.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>***</p> <p>Examples:  Dataset/Census Data, where 'Dataset' is resourceTypeGeneral value and 'Census Data' is ResourceType value.  Text/Conference Abstract, where 'Text' is resourceTypeGeneral value and 'Conference Abstract' is resourceType value aligned with CASRAI Publications term.</p>
10.a	resourceTypeGeneral	1	The general type of a resource.	<p><i>Controlled List Values:</i></p> <p>Audiovisual  Collection  DataPaper  Dataset  Event  Image  InteractiveResource  Model  PhysicalObject  Service  Software  Sound  Text18  Workflow  Other</p> <p>See Appendix for definitions and examples.</p>

11 Smith AM, Katz DS, Niemeyer KE, FORCE11 Software Citation Working Group. (2016) Software citation principles. PeerJ Computer Science 2:e86 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.86>

12 <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html>

13 <https://orcid.org/> When entering an ORCID, follow these style guidelines:

<https://orcid.org/content/journal-article-display-guidelines>

14 <https://isni.org/>

15 <https://ror.org/>

16 <https://www.grid.ac/>

17 [https://dictionary.casrai.org/Output\\_Types](https://dictionary.casrai.org/Output_Types)