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EIDR Glossary.

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1 Glossary

**Abstraction** - This represents the underlying intellectual property of an audio-visual work or the concept or idea of the work. An abstraction does not represent any particular performance and will usually have several child objects that are different Performances (such as Edits and Language Variants). For a Movie this would typically be the title-level record. For episodic television, this would be the Series or Season. This cannot apply to the following Referent Types: Clip, Edit, Encoding or Language Variant. This is one of the enumerated values of the EIDR Structural Type. The EIDR Structural Type is equivalent to the DOI creationStructuralType type.

**Alias** – This feature allows content records to be permanently deprecated (for example when a duplicate is accidentally created) and resolutions normally directed to its superseding ID.

**Asset** – See content record.

**Base metadata** – Describes a set of fields that are common to all content records. This extension of the DOI Kernel includes fields such as the content ID, Referent Type, Mode and Structural Type. Some base metadata fields can be inherited by child objects.

**Base Object** – Describes a content record that is created solely with base metadata. Root instances of Movie, TV (show), Web (original content), Short and Supplemental Referent Types can be defined solely with base data.

**Child object** – A content record that has a parent object. Parent and child are in an Inheritance Relationship with the child able to inherit metadata from the parent.

**Clip** – A data type for a fragment of an asset. Can be used for segments in a television program or parts of a Movie or telefilm.

**Composite** – The Referent Type for assets that are composed of multiple other assets that is not more precisely describable. (The Composite Referent Type should be used only if no other one is appropriate.)

**Complex inheritance** – the content fields for Languages and Alternate Resource Names have more controls that govern their inheritance. See the EIDR Data Fields Reference for more detail.

**Content ID** – the EIDR DOI Name for a content record.

**Content record** – A record in the EIDR system that represents an audiovisual asset. This includes movies and television programs.

**Deduplication service** – an internal service within an EIDR System that helps prevent the registration of duplicate records.
**Dependence relationship** – a Content Record can be connected to other records with an isCompositeOf relationship or optionally with the Component Reference of a technical isEncodingOf relationship. These do not carry any inheritance.

**Derived Types** – Objects of derived type include extra metadata (in addition to base metadata). The derived object types are: Series, Season, Episode, Clip, Composite, Edit, Encoding, Interactive Material, and Language Variant.

**Digital** – This Structural Type applies to particular files. Most typical for a (Technical) Encoding, but also used for a Clip or Edit.

**DOI** – The Digital Object Identifier standard. This identifier is the building block of the DOI® System. EIDR is based on DOI.

**DOI Kernel** – A resolution type within the EIDR Registry. This format provides a subset of EIDR fields in DOI format.

**DOI Name** – A unique identifier within the DOI System. This ID consists of a prefix (namespace) and a suffix. All EIDR ID’s are DOI Names.

**Edit** – This content data type represents an instance of a movie or television with unique characteristics that differentiate it from any other version. An Edit has different audio or visual content from that of its Parent.

**EIDR** – The Entertainment ID Registry develops and operates the EIDR System. EIDR is a DOI Registration Authority.

**EIDR System** – A software system that includes the EIDR Registry and Deduplication service. The software is used to create and maintain an object-oriented database of three sets of related records: content, Party and User.

**Encoding** – This content data type represents an instance of a version that can be sold, transmitted, transferred or played. An Encoding does not change the content, only the digital representation of it. More specifically, an Encoding object represents a particular digital instantiation of a Performance. Compare to Technical Encoding.

**Episode** – This content data type represents an episode of a Series. Can be a child object of an EIDR Series or Season object. An Episode must have one of the following values for its Referent Type: TV (most frequently), Movie, Web, or Short.

**Extra Metadata** – a container for content data fields that supplement the Base Object metadata. Holds the data for Derived Data Types and relationships. Extra metadata is never inherited.

**Generic Encoding** – This Encoding subtype represents the existence of a particular product, but does not include detailed technical metadata for the object. Its Structural Type is Performance.

**ID** – there are three types of ID’s in EIDR: User, Party and Content. All EIDR ID’s are also DOI ID’s.
**In development** – One of two states for the EIDR Publication Status of a content record. This is used for records that need to remain generally hidden within the EIDR system until being promoted to “valid”. Records in this state are not deduplicated.

**Inheritance relationship** – a Content Record can be connected to a parent with any of the following relationships: isSeasonOf, isEpisodeOf, isClipOf, isEditOf, isEncodingOf, and isLanguageVariantOf.

**Interactive Material** – The Referent Type for assets that are not strictly audio-visual. It covers DVD menus, interactive TV overlays, customized players, etc.

**IsAlternateContentFor** – A Lightweight Relationship for alternate content that in synchronized to the specified record, such as audio or an alternate camera angle. (This should not be used for translations, which are handled by Language Variants.)

**IsPackagingOf** – A Lightweight Relationship for creating a collection of assets that are released together (such as a DVD).

**IsPromotionOf** – A Lightweight Relationship for promotional assets such as a trailer.

**IsSupplementTo** – A Lightweight Relationship for supplemental material that might be found on a DVD, such as an outtake or behind-the-scenes feature.

**Language Variant** – This child object type should be used on its own only if the language of the asset is changing. Language Variant information can also be added to an existing Clip, Edit or Encoding object.

**Lightweight relationship** – a Content Record can be connected to other records with a lightweight relationship after they have been created. These are created with a small amount of extra metadata in the origin record. These relationships can be isAlternateContentFor, isPackagingOf, isPromotionOf, or IsSupplementTo. These do not carry any inheritance.

**Movie** – In EIDR, this Referent Type represents content that first appeared in a theatre/cinema or was released directly to video. Note that this does not include a movie made for television broadcast. It is typically more than 40 minutes in length.

**Namespace** – The EIDR system contains three namespaces. One each for users, Parties and audiovisual content records. Each namespace has a unique DOI Name prefix.

**Parent object** – A content record that has child objects. Parent and child are in an Inheritance Relationship.

**Party** – A corporate entity that is used in several ways: for associating users with permissions; for access control on EIDR audiovisual records; for assigning roles in audiovisual records such as Registrant and Principal Agent.

**Performance** – A Structural Type that is used for a particular Edit or version of a work. This would typically be used for a one-time-only TV program or an Episode of a TV show. It cannot be used for Interactive Material.
Principal Agent – One or more corporate agents that have role in the creation of an asset. The role can be producer, distributor, broadcaster, encoding, post-production, or editor. This does not imply any ownership or rights to the asset or record.

Provenance – in EIDR, this represents a group of system-defined data fields about a content record such as the Creation Date.

Publication Status – An EIDR field that controls the visibility of a content record within the system. “In development” is used for records that need to remain generally hidden within the EIDR system. When an “in development” record is promoted to “valid”, it will be deduplicated and if successful, it will be publicly visible.

Record – a record in the EIDR database.

Referent Type – this base field of a content record describes the abstract nature of the content’s referent irrespective of its Structural Type. The Referent Type comes from an enumerated list: Composite, Interactive Material, Movie, Season, Series, Short, Supplemental, TV, Web.

Registrant – This represents the creator of the content record. This is the Party used in the credentials of the creation operation for the record.

Registration – the initial creation of a record in EIDR. This operation when successful creates an EIDR ID.

Registry – The component of the EIDR System that provides the EIDR REST API and stores the metadata for all records.

Relationship – A connection between content records in the EIDR System. See the three classes: Inheritance Relationship, Dependence Relationship, Lightweight Relationship.

Resolution – a request to the EIDR System to return the metadata for a given ID.

Root object – the object at the top or base of an inheritance tree of content records. For a Movie, this is the base object, for episodic television this is the Series record. The root of a tree can be any Referent Type except Season.

Season – A second level of grouping below a Series. Its child Episode records can have a Referent Type of TV, Movie, Web, or Short.

Series – In EIDR, a Series represents a video title that is divided into episodes. The episodes may or may not be subdivided into Seasons. The episodes most commonly have a Referent Type of TV, but may also be Movie, Web or Short.

Short – this Referent Type is used for content that is loosely defined to cover a short film (typically 40 minutes or less) or music video.

Simple Inheritance – the content fields are taken directly from the parent object. This form applies to most inheritable fields. The alternative is Complex Inheritance.
**Supplemental** – This Referent Type is used for trailers, value-added materials, or miscellaneous content such as outtakes or special segments (such as documentary features).

**Technical Encoding** – This Encoding subtype gives details of codecs, bit rates, sample rates, and so on. Its Structural Type is Digital.

**Token** – A numeric ID assigned to all valid content operations that write the Registry. Can be queried with the API for status.

**TV** – this Referent Type is used for content that first appeared via broadcast. This includes one-time only (such as telefilms and specials) and episodes.

**User** – A type of record that is used to authenticate access to the EIDR System and then to track operations that write to the database. A user is a member of a Party.

**Valid** – One of two states for the EIDR Publication Status of a content record. This is the typical value for released works.

**Web** – this Referent Type is used for content that first appeared on the Web. This should not be used for content from elsewhere that has been made available on the Web.