M1.1 Report on Identification of Core Preservation Processes: Glossary

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v.1	29/08/2025	Initial version	Core task group

Table of Contents

1.   Introduction

This glossary accompanies the descriptions of the Core Preservation Processes. It compiles specific terms related to the field of digital preservation mentioned in the CPPs. The definitions have been developed based, as far as possible, on equivalent definitions in recognised reference frameworks in the field. These sources are cited in section 2 of this document.

Section 3 provides a visual summary of the top-level conceptual model and, in its subsections, the definition of the three main entities:

- The *Object*, the main focus of digital preservation and the efforts of TDAs, and its components.
- The *Metadata* and its subtypes, an information stored by the TDA in a textual, preferably structured and machine-actionable form, enabling the TDA to manipulate, access and manage *Objects* and its consumers to find and reuse them.
- The *Information package* and its subtypes, the container for *Objects* and *Metadata*.

Section 4 lists the policies, procedures, and plans cited in the CPPs, which are reference rules for the TDA that enable it to guide its actions according to a consistent course of action. Section 5 lists all other terms cited in the CPPs. Finally, Section 6 provides a definition for each relationship stated in the CPP descriptions, as well as an example of such a relationship.

2. External sources

The following sources were used to establish the definitions provided in this document. For consistency, the definitions taken from these sources had to be adapted to the terminology choices made elsewhere. In such cases, the mention 'EDEN project based on [source name]' has been indicated. In addition, some definitions have been transposed as they stand in the original source but have had to be supplemented with examples and comments. In such cases, the reference '[source name] extended by EDEN Project' has been indicated.

| Source label	Complete Reference
CODATA	Committee on Data of the International Science Council, *CODATA Research Data Management Terminology*, version 1, released June 18th 2024, available at https://vocabs.ardc.edu.au/viewById/685 (accessed on August 28th 2025).
CSRC	Computer Security Research Center, *Glossary*, last updated on August 25th 2025, available at https://csrc.nist.gov/glossary/ (accessed on August 28th 2025).
DPC - JISC - BL joint workshop	Digital Preservation Coalition, The British Library, JISC, "What to preserve? Significant Properties of Digital Objects", joint workshop at the British Library Conference Centre, April 7th 2008. Recording available at https://web.archive.org/web/20100504081357/http://www.dpconline.org/events/significant-properties.html (accessed on August 21st 2025).
OAIS	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems. *Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)*,Recommended Practice, issue 3, CCSDS 650.0-M-3, December 2024, available at https://ccsds.org/wp-content/uploads/gravity_forms/5-448e85c647331d9cbaf66c096458bdd5/2025/01//650x0m3.pdf (accessed on August 21st 2025).
PREMIS	PREMIS Editorial Committee, *PREMIS Data Dictionary for Preservation Metadata*, version 3.0, June 2015, available at https://www.loc.gov/standards/premis/v3/ (accessed on August 21st 2025).

3. Top-level conceptual model

The following diagram shows the three main entities used by CPPs:
- The *(Information) Object*, which is the subject of TDA care, and its components digital artefacts

- The *Metadata*, textual information, preferably structured and machine-actionable, describing the *Object* or its components, and its subcategories defined by their use
- The *Information package*, a conceptual container for *Objects* and *Metadata*, and its subtypes, the *Submission Information Package* (SIP), submitted by the producer to the TDA, the *Archival Information Package* (AIP) and the *Dissemination Information Package* (DIP).

The terms mentioned in this diagram are indicated in italics in the CPP descriptions.
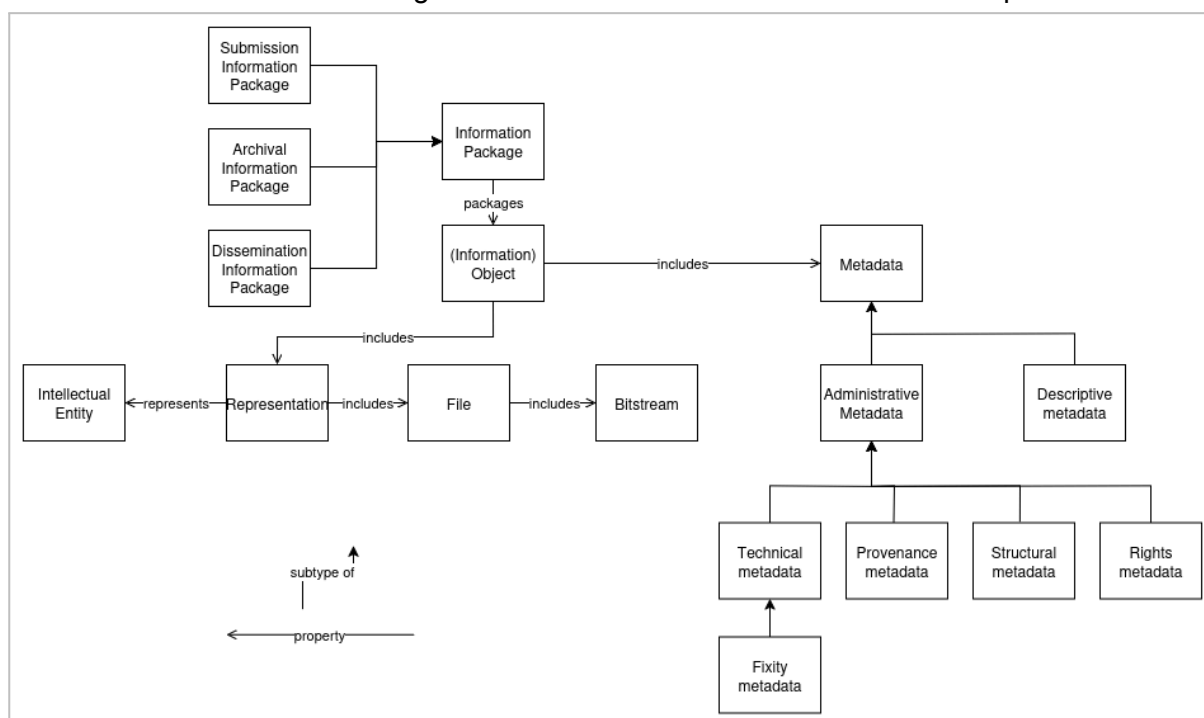
3.1.   Objects

The *(Information) Object* is at the heart of TDA's concerns; it is the thing that must be preserved as a priority. In the context of the EDEN project, this *Object* is digital in nature and consists of digital artefacts described according to the PREMIS standard categorisation:

- One or more *Representations*, each of which containing the essential information conveyed by the *Object* in a specific format and for a specific use;
- This *Representation* consists of one or more digital *Files*;
- These *Files* may contain several *Bitstreams*, each with intellectual and technical coherence requiring them to be described or processed individually.

Term	Definition	Source
(Information)	Data that form a meaningful entity, together with	EDEN Project

Object	accompanying *Metadata*. The definition used in CPPs states that the *Object* includes one or more alternative *Representations* as defined in PREMIS, which in turn are composed of *File(s)*.	
Intellectual Entity	Coherent set of content that is described as a unit: for example, a book, a map, a photograph, a serial. An *Intellectual Entity* can include other *Intellectual Entities*; for example, a Web Site can include a Web Page, a Web Page can include a photograph. An *Intellectual Entity* may have one or more *Representations*.	PREMIS
Representation	Set of stored *Files* and *Structural metadata* needed to provide a complete rendition of the *Intellectual Entity*.	PREMIS
File	Named and ordered sequence of bytes that is known by an operating system. A *File* can be zero or more bytes long, has access permissions, and has *File* system statistics such as size and last modification date. A *File* also has a format.	PREMIS
Bitstream	Contiguous or non-contiguous data within a *File* that has meaningful common properties for preservation purposes. A *Bitstream* cannot be transformed into a standalone *File* without the addition of file structure (headers, etc.) and/or reformatting the *Bitstream* in order to comply with some particular Format. *Bitstreams* are for example audio and video streams in an audiovisual *File*, a captions track, separate still images (such as thumbnails) in an image *File*	PREMIS extended by EDEN project

3.2.   Metadata

Metadata is information that is also stored by the TDA. It differs from *Objects* in the following ways:
- It is textual in nature, preferably structured and machine-actionable.
- It describes *Objects* in order to enable the TDA to manage, preserve and access them (*Administrative metadata*) and to guarantee discoverability and usability for consumers (*Descriptive metadata*).

Administrative metadata is subdivided according to its use:
- *Structural metadata* describes the links between the components of an *Object*, particularly between the *Files* of an *Object*
- *Rights metadata* conveys information about the rights to preserve, manipulate and reproduce *Objects*
- *Provenance metadata* records the history of the *Object* and its components
- *Technical metadata* serves several purposes, including integrity information, documentation of technical environments, and measurement of technical quality.

Term	Definition	Source
Metadata	Textual data, preferably structured and machine-actionable, describing a preserved *Object* or one of its components, without which they lose their meaning and original use. Subtypes of *Metadata* further define their purpose. In the context of the EDEN project, *Metadata* are considered as being conceptually part of the *Information package*. In practice, *Metadata* can be stored inside or outside the physical *Information package* and/or in the digital archive database.	EDEN Project
Administrative metadata	*Administrative metadata*, as opposed to *Descriptive metadata*, is all the *Metadata* that is used to manage Objects and their components through preservation processes. It is used as the supertype for *Rights metadata*, *Provenance metadata*, *Structural metadata* and *Technical metadata*.	EDEN Project
Descriptive metadata	*Metadata* that describes an *Object* in such a way that people can discover, identify and understand the wider context of the *Object* today and in the future. Contains information such as information on the creator(s), title, resource type, keywords, subject(s), description/abstract, identifier(s), related items, date, language or funding reference.	EDEN Project, based on [CODATA Research Data Management Terminology](#)
Structural metadata	*Metadata* storing the relationships between *Files* and logical parts, i.e., between components of the *Object* (*intellectual entity*, *Representation*, *File*, *Bitstream*).	EDEN Project
Technical metadata	Characteristics attached to the *File(s)* or *Bitstreams* - i.e. the information carriers - rather than to the *Intellectual Entity* (the essence of the work or documentary resource).	EDEN Project

	Technical metadata have different purposes, and cover in particular fixity (number of *File / Bitstreams*, size, checksums), file format and codecs, special or rare features, dependencies to software or hardware environment required for rendering, validity, and quality metrics (e.g., for audiovisual material, bit depth, sampling frequency, etc.).	
Fixity metadata	*Metadata* storing information regarding the bitwise state of a *File*. It is used to help detect any changes made to the *File*'s data. *Fixity metadata* is a subset of *Technical metadata*.	EDEN Project
Provenance metadata	*Metadata* keeping track of the creation of the *Object* and its components, and any processes that have affected them. *Provenance metadata* is typically recorded as a series of events and agents involved in such events.	EDEN Project
Rights metadata	*Metadata* conveying all relevant information about the rights to retain, manipulate and reproduce the *Object*. *Rights metadata* are the serialization of rights statements in a textual, preferably machine-actionable, structured form.	EDEN Project

3.3. Information packages

The Information package is the logical container for *Objects* and *Metadata*. Its subtypes are *Submission Information Package*, *Archival Information Package* and *Dissemination information package*.

Term	Definition	Source
IP	See *Information Package*	
Information Package	A logical container for information *Objects* and *Metadata*. The *Information package* may be implemented in a physical *Information*	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2

	package (folder or container file - ZIP, TAR, WARC, etc.).	
AIP	see *Archival Information Package*	
Archival Information Package	*Information package* as preserved in the TDA	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2
DIP	see *Dissemination information package*	
Dissemination information package	*Information Package*, derived from one or more AIPs, and sent by TDAs to the consumer in response to a request to the TDA.	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2
SIP	see *Submission Information Package*	
Submission Information Package	*Information package* delivered by the producer in order to be preserved by the TDA	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2

4.   Policies

The following list defines the various policies, procedures and plans identified in the CPPs. The term 'policy' has been adopted in a broad sense: all rules, regardless of their form, that dictate the conduct of the TDA, on a global or more specific scale. The term "policy" is therefore, in this version of the CPPs, to be understood as 'policies and procedures'.

The table below also indicates in which CPP the policy in question is mentioned.

Term	Definition	Source	mentioned in CPP
Access policy	Policy defining how a TDA enables access to the *Objects*. This includes authentication and authorization processes, managing versions (with different restrictions) and defining the contents of the delivery (e.g. provide derivatives to the consumer).	EDEN Project	CPP-018 CPP-025
Collection development policy	Framework of priorities and selection / appraisal criteria for the maintenance and	EDEN Project	CPP-019

	development of the TDA collections.		
Emulation and rendering policy	Policy defining the conditions and strategy for accessing *Objects* via rendering or emulation. It also defines the available rendering and emulation tools.	EDEN project	CPP-012 CPP-015 CPP-018
Exit scenario plan	Plan describing how the TDA can export all *Objects* according to the exit scenario plan and migrate all processes from an existing system implementation to a new one.	EDEN project	CPP-006
File format policy - Identification	Policy defining the identification tool(s), the format registry, the handling of format identification issues, and the methods for file extraction from container files (ZIP, TAR, ISO, etc.).	EDEN project	CPP-008 CPP-018
File format policy - Preferred formats	Policy associating preferred formats to a content type that the TDA has the mission to preserve, and the TDA's behaviour if *Files* in non-preferred formats should be ingested.	EDEN project	CPP-018 CPP-026 CPP-029
File format policy - Validation	Policy defining the validation tool(s), their settings, and the TDA behaviour if invalid *Files* are detected.	EDEN project	CPP-010 CPP-018
File format policy - Derivatives	Policy defining the strategy and rules for creating derivatives. It can include the additional tools required to generate the derivatives. Note that this may span multiple *Files* and formats.	EDEN project	CPP-018 CPP-028
Packaging policy	Policy describing the standards and conventions used to gather and structure the *Object* components in an *information package* (e.g. folder architecture, naming conventions, location of *Fixity metadata*, etc.).	EDEN project	CPP-021 CPP-029
Identifier creation and	Policy describing the identifiers' scope, syntax, minting and	EDEN project	CPP-005

management policy	updating processes within the TDA.		
Metadata recording policy	Policy determining the formats used to record *Metadata*, their syntax or serialization, their location, and the cross-walks used to produce them.	EDEN project	CPP-009 CPP-016 CPP-018 CPP-019
Preservation action plans	Description of all the actions that the TDA is planning to perform to ensure the *Objects* in its possession will remain readable, usable and understandable. The practical way of applying such actions is described in the preservation action registry.	EDEN project	CPP-012 CPP-014
Quality assessment policy	Policy adopted by a TDA to ensure that data ingested to the TDA is of a desired quality. These can include restrictions on file formats or requirements for *Metadata*. Quality assessment policies typically influence how a TDA performs validation and checks during the ingest phase.	EDEN project	CPP-019
Retention policy	Policy determining how long the TDA must retain different types of *Objects*, and how it should dispose of them, to comply with institutional, legal or regulatory constraints.	EDEN project	CPP-017 CPP-018
Storage management policy - Checksum algorithms	Policy defining which checksum algorithm(s) should be used to generate *Fixity metadata*, and which are accepted as input by the TDA to check fixity, on what content and for what purpose.[1]	EDEN project	CPP-001 CPP-003
Storage management policy - Integrity checking	Policy describing bit-level preservation practices that specify the intervals for periodic integrity checks and the *information packages* on which the checks are targeted.	EDEN project	CPP-003
Storage	Policy describing bit-level	EDEN project	CPP-011

[1] See Addis, Matthew. "Which Checksum Algorithm Should I Use?" DPC Technology Watch Guidance Note. Digital Preservation Coalition, December 11, 2020. https://doi.org/10.7207/twgn20-12.

management policy - Copies	preservation practices that specify the amount of parallel copies that a TDA must manage at all times for each AIP and on which types of storage media the copies must be allocated to.		
Storage management policy - Media	Policy describing bit-level preservation practices that guide the selection and management of storage media.This policy addresses for example geographically dispersed storage locations, the use of diverse storage media types, and designating storage media as an offline media.	EDEN project	CPP-030
Versioning policy	Policy determining how new AIP versions should be handled and whether previous versions should be retained.	EDEN project	CPP-021
Preservation Policy	Publicly available policy containing a high-level description of processes used within the TDA. This typically includes number and location of copies, if normalisation is used and contains links to further publicly available documentation and guidance, including other policies.	EDEN project	CPP-012 CPP-018
Mission Statement	Description of the TDA's principles, goals and scope. This includes a broad description of which *Objects* are candidates to ingest and which communities are being served. It ideally includes a mission to "preserve".	EDEN project	CPP-018

5.   Other terms used in CPP descriptions

This section lists all other terms specific to digital preservation and their definitions, in particular those corresponding to the inputs and outputs of the CPPs.

The table below also indicates in which CPP the term in question is mentioned.

Term	Definition	Source of the definition	Alternative term	Mentioned in
AIP copy	A physical AIP (folder or container file - ZIP, TAR, WARC, etc.) that is managed by a TDA in bit-level processes.	EDEN Project		CPP-004 CPP-011 CPP-030
AIP version	Variants of an AIP sequentially ingested by the TDA as a replacement for the previous one.	EDEN Project		CPP-005 CPP-006 CPP-009 CPP-012 CPP-014 CPP-016 CPP-021 CPP-024 CPP-029
Audit log	A log of events for a specific type of activity or part of a system. Examples could include audit log of user login/logout, audit log of fixity checks, audit log of file format normalisation. One or more audit logs are used to construct an audit trail.	EDEN project		CPP-003 CPP-006 CPP-007 CPP-008 CPP-016 CPP-017 CPP-021 CPP-028
Audit trail	A chronological record of activities that is sufficient to enable the reconstruction and examination of the sequence of events and activities surrounding or leading to an operation, procedure, or event in a digital preservation system from inception to results. An audit trail is constructed	EDEN Project, based on CSRC		CPP-003 CPP-006 CPP-007 CPP-008 CPP-016 CPP-017 CPP-021 CPP-028

	from one or more audit logs.[2]			
Characterisation	All three processes that analyse and return information on *Files* or *Representation* (File Format Identification, Metadata Extraction, File Format Validation)[3].	EDEN Project		CPP-008 CPP-009 CPP-010 CPP-014 CPP-019 CPP-021 CPP-028
Checksum	Fixed size stream of data generated by a transformation of the *File* data by means of an algorithm. Any change to the data would result in a change to the calculated digest. The algorithm can be a cyclic redundancy check or a cryptographic hash function.	EDEN Project	Message digest	CPP-001 CPP-002 CPP-003 CPP-004 CPP-006 CPP-008 CPP-010 CPP-011 CPP-016 CPP-019 CPP-025 CPP-028 CPP-029 CPP-030
Consumer	Person, or client system, who interact with TDA services to find preserved information of interest and to access that information in whatever level of detail is allowed.	EDEN Project, based on OAIS 1.6.2		CPP-006 CPP-009 CPP-013 CPP-015 CPP-016 CPP-018 CPP-019 CPP-020 CPP-022 CPP-024 CPP-025 CPP-027 CPP-028
Designated community	A group of users, now or in the future, who can understand and use the *Objects* preserved. The designated community is whom the *Objects* are	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2		CPP-008 CPP-013 CPP-014 CPP-015 CPP-017 CPP-018

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[2] There may be an overlap between audit trails and *Provenance metadata*. Some audit events may need to be retained in the AIP and preserved, but other audit events may have short retention periods and may be held in separate logs and databases. Likewise, some, but not necessarily all, of the provenance information needed for digital preservation may need to be auditable, for example for regulatory compliance. Therefore, an organisation should look critically across the requirements of both provenance and audit trails to identify where the required information should be stored, whether it should be preserved, and for what timescales.
[3] Note that "characterisation" has been used in other contexts as a synonym of "Metadata extraction".

	preserved for. It can be made of several user communities and the definition can change over time.			CPP-019 CPP-020 CPP-022 CPP-023 CPP-024 CPP-026 CPP-028
Designated community's knowledge base	Information which the designated community is assumed to have. The knowledge base allows the designated community to be able to understand the *Object*. It includes knowledge like a language or scientific methods of a specific discipline as well as knowledge of required rendering tools	EDEN Project based on OAIS**,** 1.6.2		CPP-018
Digital archive database	One or more storages for any data that the TDA needs to persist. This includes *Metadata* and file locations, but may include other information that needs to be persisted for the TDA to perform its tasks. The term is agnostic about the technology used which could vary from flat files in a filesystem, over a relational database, indexes, RDF triple stores, etc. It is not uncommon for the database to store multiple copies of the same information in multiple storages.	EDEN Project, based on PREMIS, section "Storing metadata" page 25		CPP-001 CPP-003 CPP-007 CPP-008 CPP-009 CPP-010 CPP-014 CPP-016 CPP-021 CPP-024 CPP-029
Discovery metadata	Subset of *Metadata* (any subtype) stored by the TDA and useful for the consumers to identify which *Objects* are of interest to them	EDEN Project		CPP-020 CPP-024
Environment	Technical stack, made of both hardware (platform, peripherals, etc.) and software (operating system, applications, libraries, drivers, etc.) capable of rendering	EDEN project		CPP-015

	and making use of a specific *Object* via emulation, virtualisation, containerisation, etc.			
Environment object	Subtype of *Object* which preserves pieces of software required to render or use an *Object* preserved by the TDA. The whole technical stack necessary to render an *Object* is called an environment.	EDEN Project, based on PREMIS		CPP-015
Format identifier	String identifying unequivocally a format within a format registry, paired with the format registry name. E.g., a MIME type in the IANA media type registry, a PUID in the PRONOM registry, a QID in Wikidata.	EDEN project		CPP-008 CPP-009 CPP-010 CPP-016 CPP-019 CPP-023 CPP-026
Format registry	A community-based or institutional collection of detailed information for all known file formats (e.g. name, version, reference documentation, signature, etc.).	EDEN Project		CPP-008 CPP-009 CPP-010 CPP-016
Format signature	One or more byte sequences at relative positions in the beginning or the end of a data stream	EDEN Project	Magic number	CPP-008
Migration / normalisation path	Detailed procedure to perform a migration or a normalisation, including one or several tools, and their settings.	EDEN Project "Migration pathway" used by PRONOM		CPP-012 CPP-014 CPP-018 CPP-026 CPP-028
Migration / normalisation plan	Method to implement a migration or a normalisation path taking into account the time constraints and means of the TDA.	EDEN Project		CPP-008 CPP-012 CPP-026
Persistent	Long-lasting digital reference	CODATA		CPP-004

identifier	to an object, that gives information about that object regardless of what happens to that object. Developed to address link rot, a persistent identifier can be resolved to provide an appropriate representation of an object whether that object changes its online location or goes offline.	[Research Data Management Terminology](#)		CPP-005 CPP-011 CPP-013 CPP-016 CPP-017 CPP-019 CPP-021 CPP-023 CPP-024 CPP-026
PID	See Persistent identifier			
Preservation action registry	Any documentation or knowledge base, either machine-actionable or not, used by the TDA to record the preservation action methods and settings.	EDEN Project		CPP-014 CPP-027
Preservation objective	Preservation objective is a specific, actionable and measurable way in which the *Object* is to be used by the consumer. While the designated community describes the "who", the preservation objectives describe the "how" of *Object* usage.	OAIS, 1.6.2 & 2.4		CPP-018 CPP-019 CPP-022 CPP-026
Producer	Person or client system that provide the information to be preserved.	OAIS		CPP-002 CPP-004 CPP-005 CPP-007 CPP-010 CPP-011 CPP-013 CPP-014 CPP-015 CPP-018 CPP-020 CPP-021 CPP-022 CPP-023 CPP-029 CPP-030
Quality assessment report	Reports on the quality of the *Objects* after assessing them.			CPP-019 CPP-029

Quality property	Property and value expected by the TDA from an *Object* to comply with its quality requirements and collection development policy.	EDEN Project		CPP-009 CPP-018 CPP-019 CPP-022
Query scenario	Description of a consumers' need for a specific query that helps them identify which TDA *Objects* are of interest.	EDEN Project		CPP-018 CPP-024
Rights assessment	Process of producing a rights statement for one or several *Object*(*s*)	EDEN Project		CPP-020 CPP-024 CPP-029
Rights basis	Basis (source) for a rights statement.	EDEN Project based on PREMIS		CPP-020
Rights statement	Assertion of one or more rights or permissions pertaining to an *Object* The rights statement describes the rights basis (source) which apply to the *Object*, the status regarding these rights basis (applicable dates) and the rules prescribed by the rights basis (actions permitted or required by some agent to another agent, conditions and restrictions). It can take any form, but may also be recorded in a structured, machine-actionable textual form, as *Rights metadata*.	PREMIS extended by EDEN Project		CPP-018 CPP-020 CPP-024 CPP-025
Risk assessment	A description of a single risk, its likelihood and impact, and its detection method (for risk related to file formats, it corresponds to a risk property and its interpretation).	EDEN Project		CPP-007 CPP-011 CPP-012 CPP-013 CPP-014 CPP-023 CPP-025 CPP-030
Risk	Any documentation or	EDEN		CPP-012

inventory	knowledge base, either machine-actionable or not, that compiles risk assessments.	Project		CPP-014 CPP-023
Risk property	*File* or *Representation* property that identifies whether this *File* is subject or not to a specific risk.	EDEN Project		CPP-009 CPP-014 CPP-023
Significant property	Essential characteristic of an *Object* which must be preserved over time for the *Object* to remain accessible and meaningful	EDEN Project based on DPC - JISC - BL joint workshop		CPP-009 CPP-012 CPP-013 CPP-014 CPP-015 CPP-016 CPP-018 CPP-019 CPP-022 CPP-026 CPP-027 CPP-028
Storage management information	Information that a TDA requires to operate archival storage. This includes e.g. file paths, storage media types, storage media identifiers etc. Storage management information is not part of *Metadata* in *information packages*, and is usually managed within a database. Corresponds to the PREMIS *storage* semantic container.	EDEN Project		CPP-003 CPP-004 CPP-011 CPP-017 CPP-021 CPP-030
Technical analysis	Activities related to solving problems which occurred during any of the TDA's regular processes (in particular ingest, access, and the characterisation processes)	EDEN Project		CPP-010 CPP-023 CPP-029
TDA	see Trustworthy digital archive	EDEN Project		*multiple occurrences*
Tombstone	Minimal information about a deleted AIP (identifier, minimal *Descriptive metadata*, deletion date,	EDEN Project		CPP-016 CPP-017

	deletion reason, etc.)			
Trustworthy digital archive	A Trustworthy Digital Archive (TDA) consists of hardware, software, information and policy-based processes and procedures as well as the surrounding organisation and staff which operates it. It undertakes the Core Preservation Processes (CPPs) adequately - either directory or through its associated parties or services, in order to fulfill its digital preservation mission as evidenced in its preservation policy.	EDEN Project based on OAIS, 1.6.2	TDA	*multiple occurrences*
Validity status	The *File(s)* compliance to the specification requirements it is supposed to follow, including file structure errors and warnings	EDEN Project		CPP-010 CPP-014 CPP-019 CPP-023 CPP-027

6.   Relationships

The terms below correspond to the relationships between CPPs. A distinction is made between
- The dependency relationship, indicating that a CPP relies on and requires the result of another CPP. This relationship is identified in the 'Dependencies' section of each document describing a CPP.
- The 'triggers' relationship is identified in the 'Triggers' section of each document describing a CPP.
- The relationships affects', "facilitates", 'affinity with', 'not to be confused with', 'alternative to' are declared in the 'Other relationships' section;
- The supplier/customer relationship, declared in the 'Supplier' and 'Customer' columns of the step-by-step description of the process.

Each relationship is associated with its inverse; CPP descriptions systematically declare relationships in both directions

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6.1.   Dependencies

Main relationship	Inverse relationship	Description	Comment	Example
Requires	Required by	'Hard dependency: the related CPP must have been executed - either before or during the current CPP - to enable its performance.	Related CPP is usually also "supplier" of the current CPP, as the former produces output for the latter.	Integrity Checking cannot be performed without the results produced by Checksum Generation and Recording
May require	May be required by	Same as the hard dependency, but only applies to certain circumstances.		In some cases, File Format Validation may require further input from Metadata Extraction.

6.2.   Other relationships

6.2.1.   Logical relationships

Main relationship	Inverse relationship	Description (main)	Comment	Example
Affects	Affected by	The effect of the current CPP has consequences on the performance of the related CPP.		CPP-006 (AIP Batch Export) is affected by CPP-021 (AIP Versioning) as versioning impacts how the export will have to be run and where and how information about the versions may be found

Facilitates	Facilitated by	Performing the current CPP is not mandatory but may make the completion of the related CPP easier.		Creation of Derivatives (CPP-028) facilitates Emulation and Rendering Tools (CPP-015) as derived copies in a different format or structure than the original *Representation* can help in rendering the data or simulating the environment.
Affinity with		CPPs may be considered to have some characteristics in common.	Authors draw the reader's attention to their common points between the two processes.	File Migration (CPP-014) has affinity with File Repair (CPP-027) as File Repair, like File Migration, implies changing the files bytestream in order to mitigate a risk.
Not to be confused with		CPPs might be confused.	Authors draw the reader's attention to the difference between the two processes.	File Migration (CPP-014) must not be confused with Creation of Derivatives (CPP-028) as the latter reproduces only the information and significant properties of the original that is useful to address specific needs of the designated community

6.2.2. Procedural relationships

Main relationship	Inverse relationship	Description	Comment	Example
Triggered by	Triggers	The related CPP causes the need to perform current CPP. Related CPP is usually also	A target CPP is triggered (i.e. initiated) by an associated trigger event within the	CPP-027 (File Repair) is triggered by an error or warning returned by File Format

		declared "customer" of the current CPP, as the former will use the output of the latter.	step-by-step process of another source CPP, once the source trigger event step has been completed.	Validation (CPP-010).
Supplier	Customer	The current CPP uses as input of one of its steps the product of the related CPP.	The related CPP might either be performed during the performance of the current CPP, or have been executed before.	CPP-008 (File Format Identification) supplies the format identifier to CPP-009 (Metadata Extraction), which will be used by the latter to identify the right extractor tool.
Customer	Supplier	The current CPP provides as output of one of its steps an input for the related CPP.	The related CPP might either be performed during the performance of the current CPP, or be executed afterwards.	Risk Mitigation (CPP-012) provides file migration paths to File Migration (CPP-014).
Alternative to		Under certain circumstances, the related CPP may be performed instead of the current CPP.		CPP-027 (File Repair) is an alternative (a fallback) to CPP-004 (Data Corruption Management) in cases where no intact copy of corrupted or broken data is available, as repairing the structure of an altered copy is the only option.