Packaging and Delivery

Best Practices

# Scope

This best practice defines terms used in IMF workflows.

# Status of this Document

This Best Practice is published by the IMF User Group[[1]](#endnote-1). It may be updated, replaced or obsoleted by other documents at any time. Readers are encouraged to consult the following for a list of current issues, to which they are invited to contribute.

https://github.com/imfug/002-pkg-and-delivery

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# Background

The current nomenclature pertinent to the packaging and delivery requirements of the Interoperable Master Format can lead to misinterpretation, confusion and present a number of challenges for service vendors and content owners who facilitate the mastering and version control of Composition Playlist instances and their respective assets. The recommendations outlined in this document are intended to mitigate such confusion and act as an industry reference for the version control and business-to-business interchange of IMF packages and delivery of their contained and/or newly created Composition Playlist instances.

# Definitions

Below are some of the most commonly used terms and agreed upon definitions currently in use. There may be slight variances for day-to-day usage, but this list is provided to reduce confusion across multiple varying workflow creators and users.

Complete Package

An IMF Package that references one or more CPL(s) from its Packing List as well as all track files referenced by said CPL(s).

Component-based Workflows

Workflows where the elements of a presentation (audio, video, timed text, etc.) are stored and processed individually, to be assembled just in time to meet the specific needs of each distribution channel.

Composition

A Composition is a concrete technical manifestation of the work, combining metadata and essence files contained and referenced within a single CPL file. Often a Composition will be referred to as a CPL, however, a CPL is only referring to an XML file.

A Composition is not the same as an IMP, as a Composition only describes how the essences are to be combined to a single experience and does not require an ASSETMAP or PKL.

Consolidation

A mastering workflow step where the resources of each virtual track within a Composition are merged, and the underlying assets are re-wrapped, such that each Virtual Track of the resulting Composition references a single Resource.

Consolidated Composition

A Composition resulting from Consolidation. This term is synonymous to flattened composition.

Content Author

The person or persons who were responsible for the authorial decisions expressed in the composition, e.g., shot selection, editing, color and sound adjustment, etc. The Content Author may or may not be the rights holder of the composition in any particular context.

Flattened Composition

A flattened composition is a composition where each virtual track consists of a single resource. This term is synonymous to consolidated composition.

Full Package

Assumes the same meaning as Complete Package.

Supplemental Package

An IMF Package that references one or more CPL(s) from its Packing List and missing one or more track files referenced by said CPL(s). The Packing List must not reference any track files not referenced from included CPL(s).

# Anti-Definitions

The following are definitions of existing terms in use by the industry that should not be adopted by IMF users e.g., the use of certain Digital Cinema terms, such as Original Version (OV). These terms have multiple interpretations depending upon the context and business entity and, as such, do not necessarily fit well within the IMF ecosystem.

Branched Assembly

Branched assembly is a mastering workflow that uses additional track files, entry points, and durations within the CPL to create a composition that plays back differently when compared to a 'flattened' original version. Often, the purpose of using this method is to add 'insert' shots (textless titles, replacement shots, localized content) in the middle of an already existing contiguous track file asset - whereas the original track file plays, the insert track file(s), and the original track file resume at the temporal point of the CPL after the duration of the insert (removing the overlapped section of the original track file from playback).

A simplified example for demonstration using a single-track file and single branched insert assembly:

* 'Flattened' CPL and playback: Original track file (1-100)
* 'Branched' CPL and playback: Original track file (1-49) > Insert track file (1-10) > Original track file (60-100)

Differential Package

Is a synonym of Supplemental Package.

Original Version

When used in IMF, the term Original Version (OV) can result in multiple interpretations. Four (4) of the main interpretations are as follows.

1. An EIDR Level 2 Description that indicates it is the original cut of the content. To be a true original version, it should also have the original spoken language and original subtitles.
2. A D-Cinema Original Version (i.e., the PKL) containing a CPL that plays a composition representing the content as originally created by the Content Author. This can be referenced by supplemental packages to create additional versions.
3. An IMF Composition representing the content as originally created by the Content Author.
4. An IMP original version (i.e., the PKL) containing a CPL that plays a composition representing the content as originally created by the Content Author. This can be referenced by supplemental packages to create additional versions.

A user should be explicit as to which interpretation represents their intention.

Transwrap

A term used to describe the process of re-wrapping essence from one MXF track file to another without any change occurring to said essence. This term has explicit meaning outside IMF and is therefore discouraged for use within IMF.

# Section 6.0 Use Cases

The following section documents common uses cases surrounding the exchange and/or delivery of IMF Packages. Such exchange is based on human, user driven processes.

NOTE: IMF can be machine driven through the use of Application Programming Interfaces[[3]](#endnote-3) (APIs) and Media Asset Management Systems[[4]](#endnote-4) (MAMS). Recommendations for such an implementation is out of scope for this document.

## Handling Supplemental Files at Rest

Packing List and Asset Map files exist to facilitate asset transfer between systems using store-and-forward methodologies such as filesystems on physical media, and file transfer schemes such as FTP or basic file transfer via HTTP. While effective, this form of inter-system transfer can be very inefficient in cases where the assembled package contains more assets than the receiver needs or when additional resources are engaged to construct the minimal (most efficient) package for a particular use case. The entire subject of supplemental packages is a useful introduction to the many issues that may arise when attempting to package material for efficient distribution.

In the alternative, transfer between systems can be performed using an API to allow the receiver to indicate those assets to be transferred. This approach is more easily made efficient since there are no Packing List or Asset Map files to be created or interpreted. The sender can transmit, e.g., a CPL to the recipient, and the recipient can then compare the CPL Resource identifiers to its local database to create a list of items that are not locally available, and which must be requested from the sender. The recipient can then supplement its inventory with the requested items to complete the composition in the local system.

## CPL Revisions

There are a number of situations that may require a CPL to be revised. This section defines what parameters are allowed to be edited/changed by an operator and those which are dependent on referenced resources and should be populated by the system used to assemble the CPL file.

### CPL Metadata Changes

### A CPL has a number of descriptive metadata fields that are not derived from underlying essence files. As such, these fields are prone to human error which can lead to a revision being necessary. In order to avoid editing structural metadata derived from referenced essence, a table is provided for reference in Section 6.3.2, Table 1 - User Editable Metadata Fields. This table depicts the fields that are permitted to be directly edited by a user after or during the creation of a CPL file.

NOTE: It is required that for changes made to a CPL, a new document instance is created. It is alsorequired that the new document instance has a new random value for the Id property, and that the IssueDate and Creator properties are also updated.

1. https://wwww.imfug.com/ [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/ [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. https://github.com/mrmxf/imf-mm-api [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. SMPTE ST 34CS WD of 2125 [↑](#endnote-ref-4)