Acronyms & Glossary

AIP - Archival Information Package. Please see Definition of AIP.

Article - the the basic unit for Journal preservation. One article is considered one AIP in journal preservation, and corresponds to one <spPres> element. This AIP may contain multiple representations of a given article.

CDO - Content Data Object.

Completeness - In regards to the SIP: SIP contains all components agreed to in the Provider Agreement as well as any material referenced in the XML.

Content Type - A broadly defined collection within Scholars Portal under which preservation activities are handled in a consistent way, as directed by the Preservation Strategic Plan, which lays out the overall preservation strategy for Scholars Portal. Within a Content Type, object have the same criteria for inclusion into Preservation Levels, and essential properties are defined the same way. Examples of different Content Types include 'Journals' and 'eBooks'.

Correctness - The file is uncorrupted, and the file format is identifiable and valid.

CRKN - Canadian Research Knowledge Network, the national collective licensing partnership. CRKN undertakes large-scale content acquisition and licensing initiatives in order to build knowledge infrastructure and research capacity in Canada's universities.

Dataset - In Journal preservation, a logical grouping of content delivered from a publisher to Scholars Portal, generally arrivng through a push or pull FTP script. This term generally refers to a set of content delivered at a given point in time. A dataset corresponds to a SIP, and is usually split apart into a number of AIPs, one for each article.

Destination - The location within a mount for specific Provider Journals files. A new destination is created when the current destination reaches 200GB and the sequential identifier is incremented. (e.g. ieee2, ieee3, ieee4). See URI & File Naming Plan

DIP - Dissemination Information Package. Please see Definition of DIP.

Ejournals Database - The SP Marklogic database where normalized files are housed, are searchable by URI, and are accessible to the Designated Communities.

Loader - A series of software programs created by SP for each publisher, to automatically lead content through the ingest process. Please see Workflow Charts

Mount - A UNIX command that makes a directory accessible within Scholars Portal Pillar. All SP ejournals are stored under a numbered mount. A new mount is created when the current mount reaches 2TB, and the sequential identifier is incremented. (e.g. ejournals10, ejournals11, ejournals12)

NIH - See NLM.

NLM - National Library of Medicine. In particular, this usually refers to the NLM-developed metadata standard used to describe journal articles in Scholars Portal systems: the NLM Journal Archiving and Interchange Tag Suite. May also be called NIH.

Object - Within an AIP, a single bitstream represented by one <spObject> element. Usually corresponds to a single file, but may be used to represent bitstreams in a complex file.

OCUL - Ontario Council of University Libraries.

Pillar - Scholars Portal's storage platform.

Preservation Levels - A set of Preservation Activities that make up a strategy for the curation of a piece of content. Preservation Level is primarily a function of the object's compliance with Scholars Portal's criteria for inclusion into the repository, as defined in the Preservation Strategic Plan. Possible Preservation Levels include "Full", "Bit-level", and "None".

Service Outage - A technical or administrative failure that prevents (or would prevent) the Designated Community from successfully using one or more of the repository's services. The scope and duration of service outages may vary widely. Some outages may be corrected before being discovered by the Designated Community. The term is used in the repository's risk analysis and management strategies documents.

SIP - Submission Information Package. Please see Definition of SIP.

SP - Scholars Portal.

UTL - University of Toronto Libraries.