Cinegy Archive Manager 25 Manual

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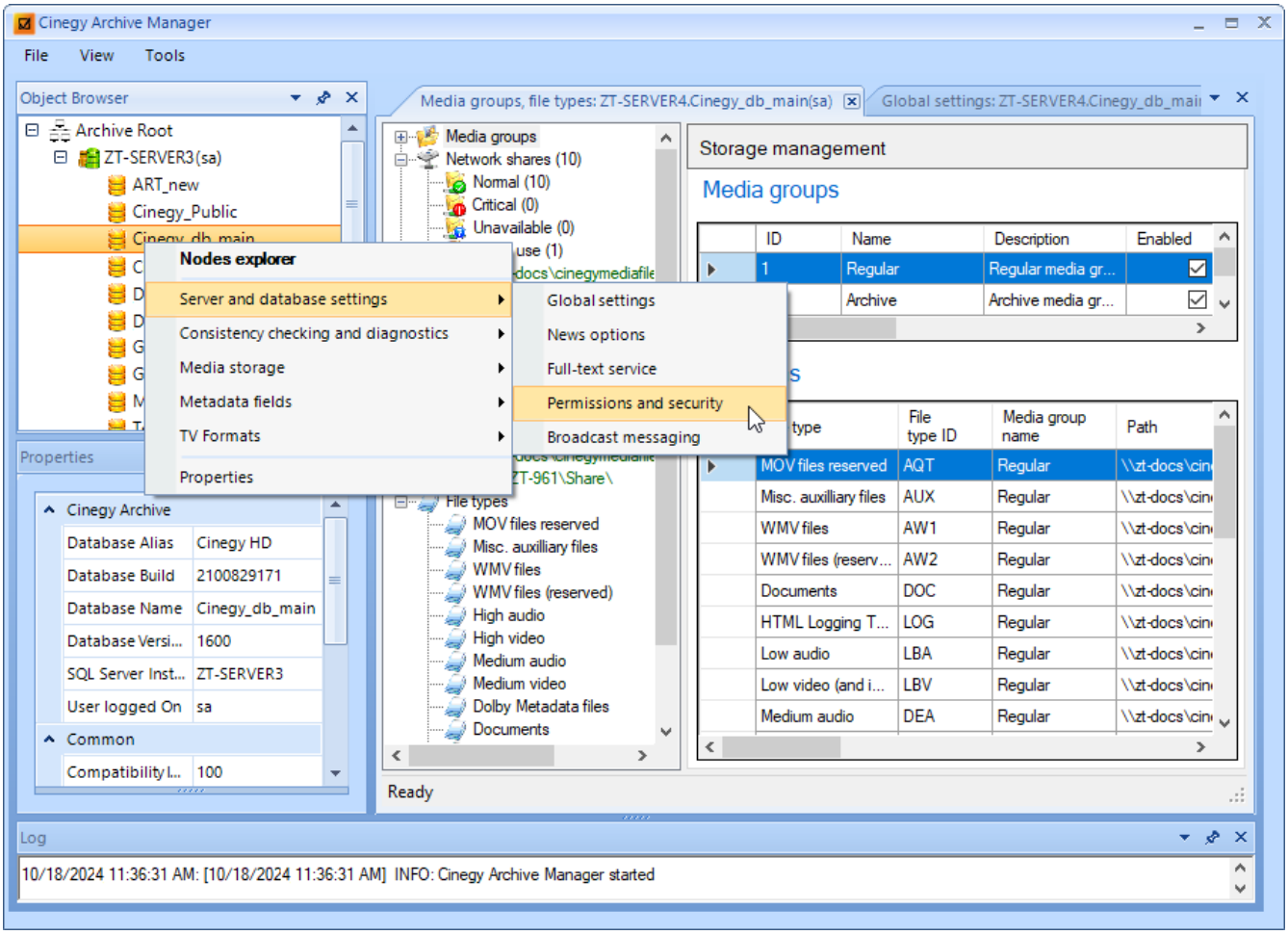
Built 18.11.2026

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Cinegy Archive Manager is a full-scale administration tool providing you with access to the Cinegy Archive database.



Make sure Cinegy Archive Manager is not available to any unauthorized personnel. Do not leave it running unattended or install it on the wrong machine to prevent unauthorized access to the database. Remember, in the wrong hands, access to Cinegy Archive Manager could be very dangerous.

Installation

At least local administrator rights are required to install Cinegy Archive Manager.

Before you start the installation, it is recommended to uninstall any previous version of Cinegy Archive Manager that you may have on your machine.

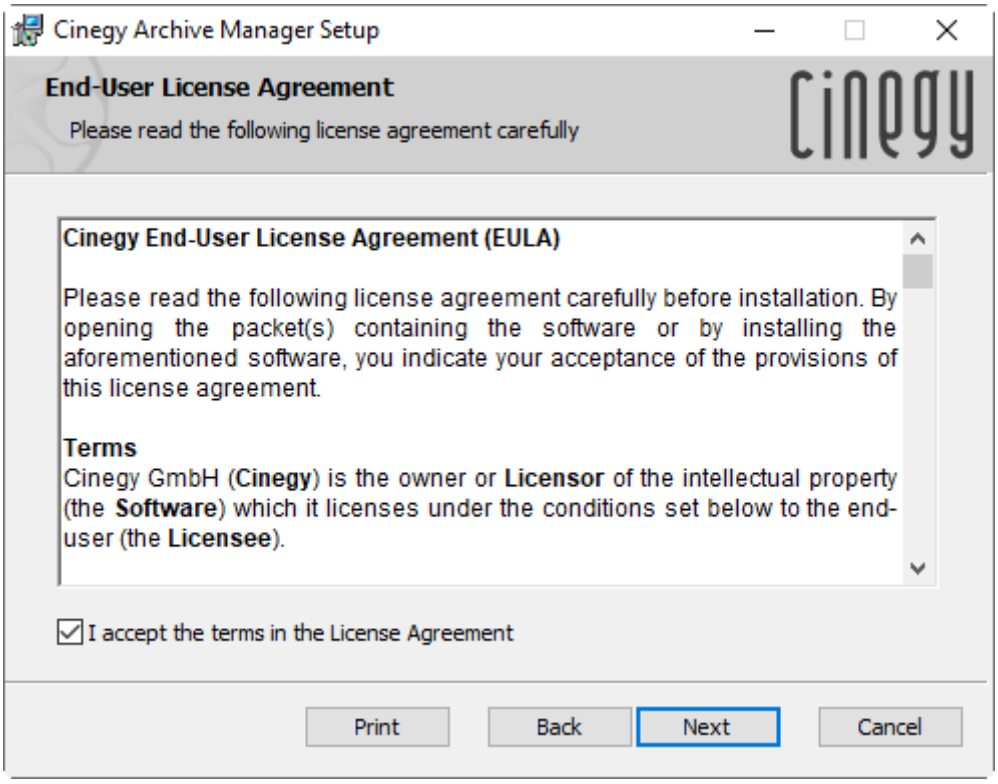
The **Cinegy License Service** installation is required before the Cinegy Archive Manager installation.

To start the installation, run the CinegyArchiveManager.msi file. The setup wizard will be launched:

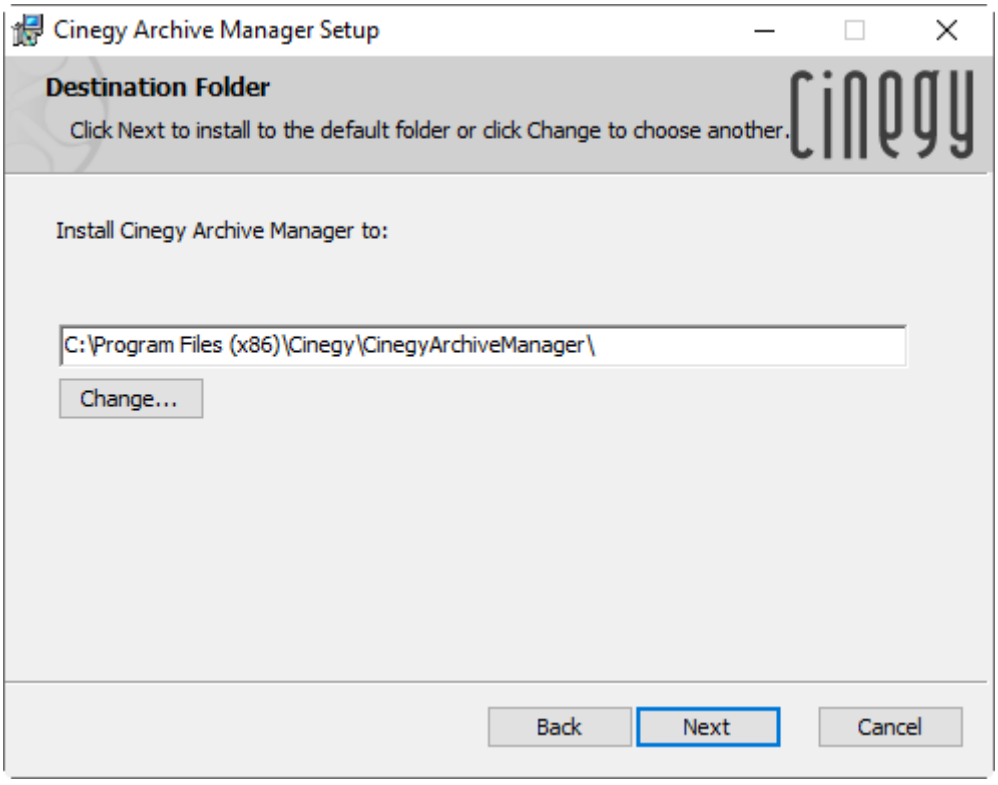


Press "Next" to proceed with the Cinegy Archive Manager installation or "Cancel" to abort and exit the setup wizard.

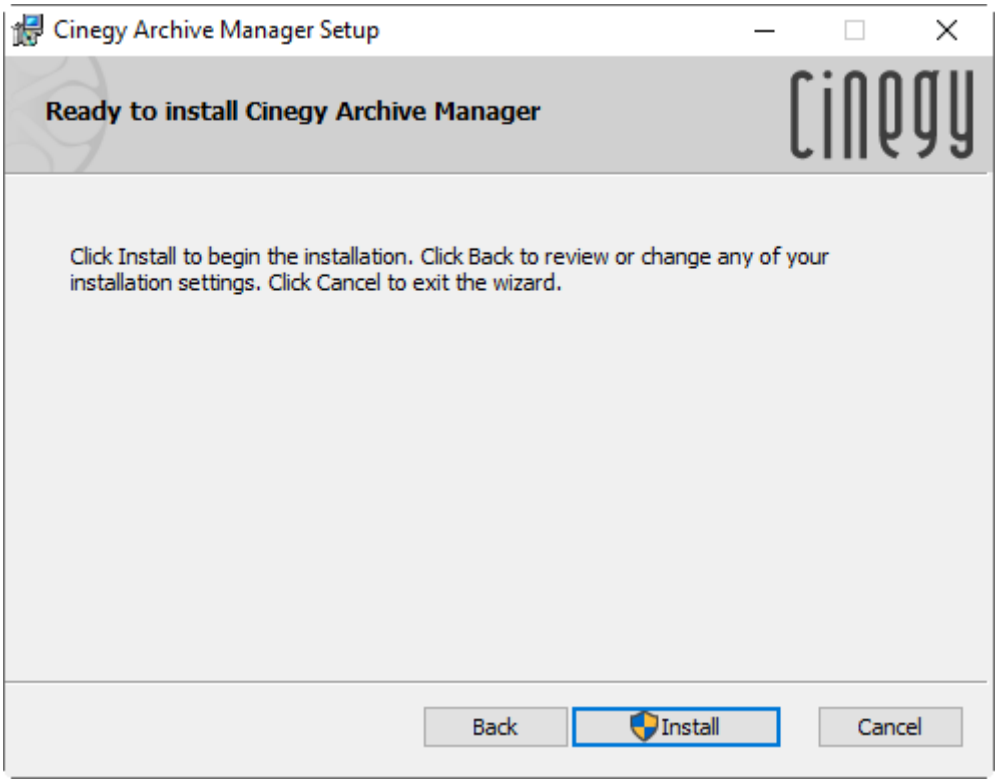
Read the License Agreement and select the checkbox to accept its terms. Press "Next".



Press "Next" to install the application to the default installation directory, or select another destination by clicking the "Change" button:



In the next window, click the "Install" button to begin the installation.



The following dialog informs that the installation is completed successfully:



Press the "Finish" button to complete the installation process.

Getting Started

Chapter 1 Prerequisites

Before using Cinegy Archive Manager, ensure you have full administrator rights on your SQL Server for proper functionality.

Ensure that the Cinegy Archive Manager version is compatible with your current Cinegy Archive database version. Refer to the **Cinegy Archive Manager Release Notes** for details.

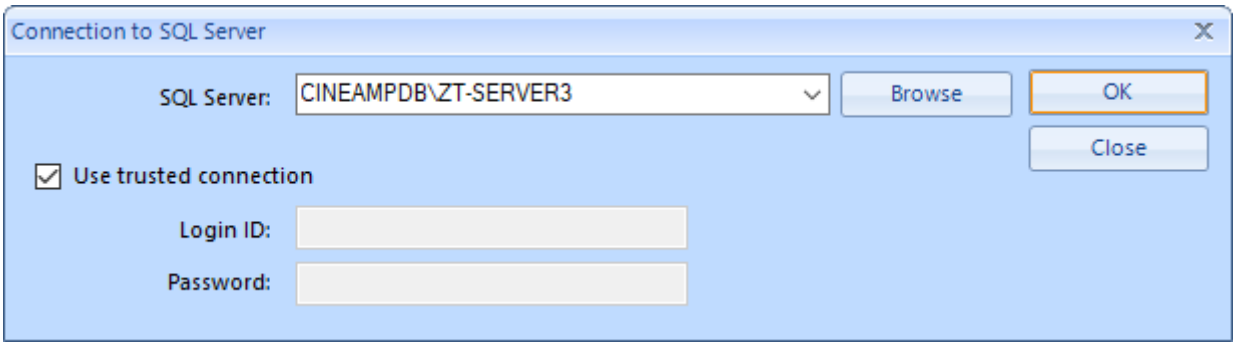
It is strongly recommended that you never use any third-party tools to modify the Cinegy Archive database. Any damage caused by such actions is not covered by the official support policy. For database modifications, it is recommended to use only Cinegy-provided tools or Cinegy-provided APIs.

Chapter 2 Starting Cinegy Archive Manager



To run the application, double-click its desktop icon or go to *Start* > *Cinegy* > *Cinegy Archive Manager*.

In a dialog box that appears, check the connection to SQL Server. You can enter the server name via the keyboard or select the required one from the drop-down list after pressing the "Browse" button:



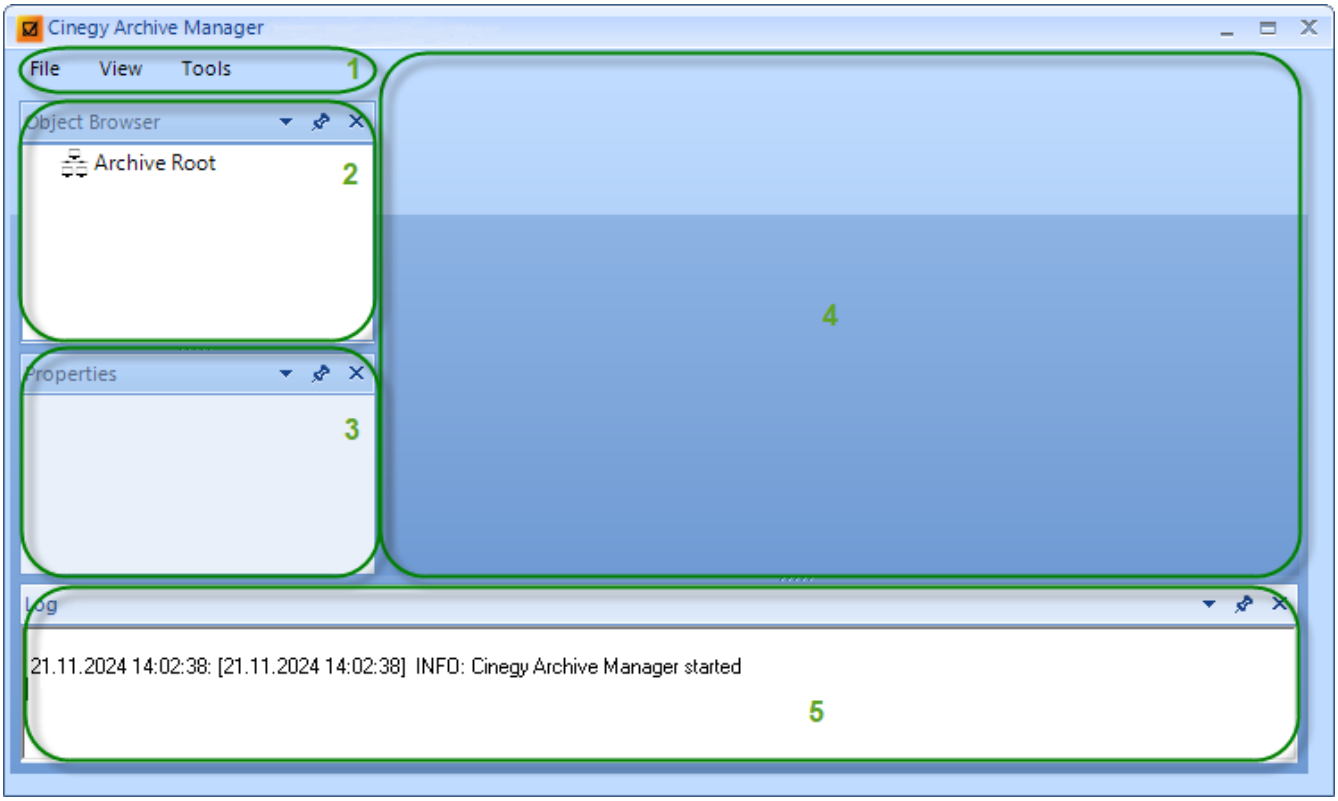
"Use trusted connection" means that a Windows user account is used for authentication on the SQL Server. The corresponding user account should have enough permissions assigned to perform administrative database operations. If you deselect the "Use trusted connection" checkbox, you will need a dedicated username and password for SQL Server.

Once the connection settings are defined, press "OK" to start working with Cinegy Archive Manager.

Pressing the "Close" button will launch Cinegy Archive Manager without connecting to a server. Use the "Connect to SQL Server" command from the "File" menu on the toolbar to connect to SQL Server.

Chapter 3 Interface

The application has a convenient, adjustable interface consisting of the following components:



1. **Toolbar** – commands for server connection, application layout, and configuration adjustment;
2. **Object Browser panel** – the list of Cinegy Archive databases available on the connected SQL Server(s), displayed in a tree-structured view;
3. **Properties panel** – properties of the database selected on the "Object Browser" panel;
4. **Database management area** – main panel for managing database settings;
5. **Log panel** – application activity log.

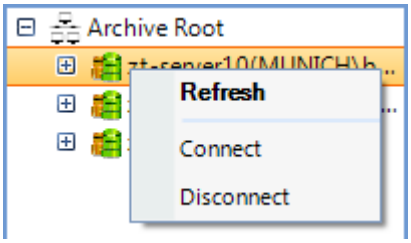
Avoid using multiple Cinegy Archive Manager instances at the same time, at least for the same SQL Server.

It is strongly recommended to back up the database before you start modifying its structure. Refer to the **Microsoft SQL Server documentation** to get more details about this procedure.

3.1 Object Browser

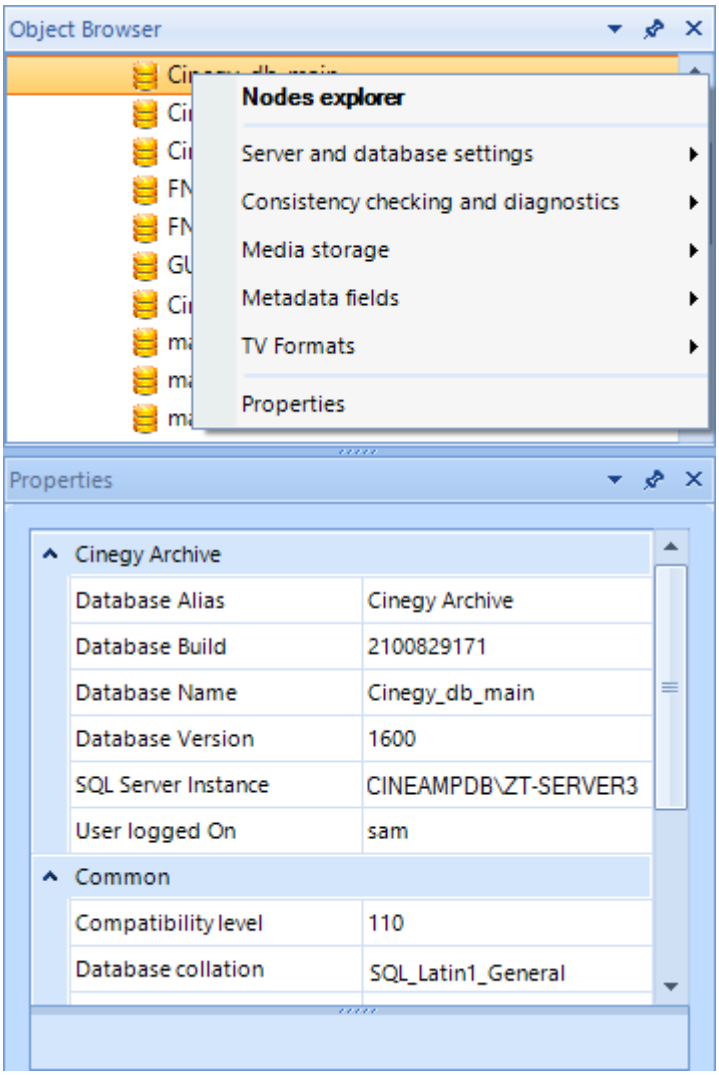
All connected SQL servers are listed on the tree-structured panel. Press the ⊞ button to expand the list of all the available databases. Pressing the ⊟ button will collapse the database list.

The list of databases on the server can be refreshed, and connection to the server can be established/aborted via the respective context menu commands:



Click the required database to view its properties on the dedicated layout panel. This information is duplicated in the properties tab added via the corresponding context menu command of the selected database, making it more convenient to adjust the application layout according to your needs.

Right-click the database on the Object Browser panel to start working on the selected database settings and choose the required option from the following available:



Nodes explorer – nodes management and access type configuration.

Server and database settings – general server and database settings are maintained here.

Consistency checking and diagnostics – this section covers diagnostics and tuning, providing a detailed overview of the selected database.

Media storage – management of media files and locations is applied here.

Metadata fields – this section provides the means for the management of metadata and nodes.

TV Formats – TV formats and playout settings are maintained here.

Properties – detailed information on the current database is displayed here.

Once the required option is selected, the corresponding tabs appear in the database management area, containing the settings section name, as well as the server and database name in the tab caption, making it convenient to operate multiple instances.

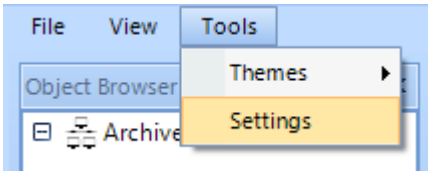


Please note that the changes applied to the Cinegy Archive database via Cinegy Archive Manager will be visible in the Cinegy Desktop clients after their restart.

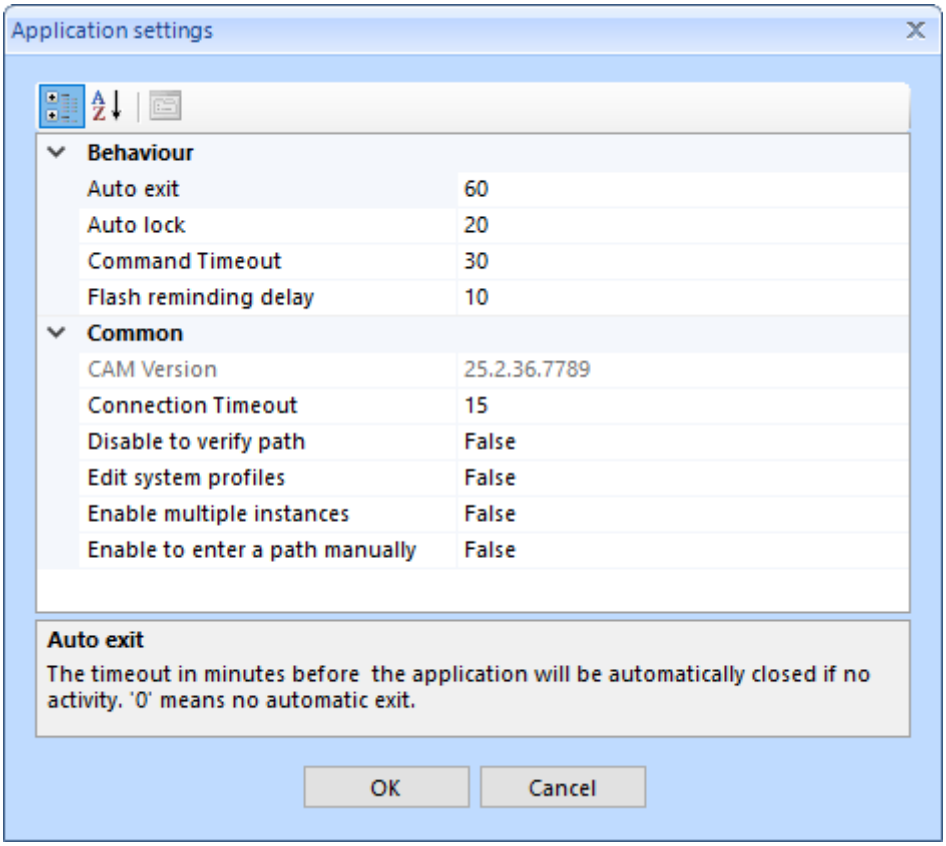
User Manual

Chapter 4 Application Settings

The application settings can be adjusted in the corresponding dialog launched via the "Settings" command from the "Tools" main menu:



The following window appears:



The settings are split into separate groups.

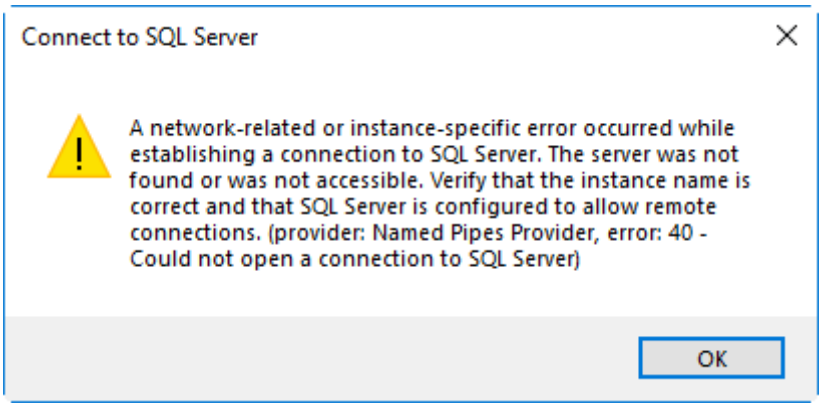
4.1 Behavior

- **Auto exit** – defines the amount of inactivity time in minutes before the application will be automatically closed. Set this value to "0" to disable automatic exit.
- **Auto lock** – defines the amount of inactivity time in minutes before the workstation running CAM will be automatically locked. Set this value to "0" to disable the automatic lock.
- **Command Timeout** – defines the timeout in seconds for a single database command execution. If the time for command completion exceeds the specified time, its execution will be aborted. Setting this value to "0" enables the command completion regardless of the time needed for its execution.
- **Flash reminding delay** – defines the amount of inactivity time in minutes before the application icon on the Windows

taskbar starts blinking. Set this value to "0" to disable flash reminding delay.

4.2 Common

- **CAM Version** – this is a read-only field displaying the application version and build number.
- **Connection Timeout** – defines the timeout in seconds for establishing the connection to the server when it is taking too long to reply to the request. If the connection is not established successfully, the following error message appears after the defined time period:



- **Disable to verify path** – enables/disables verification of the entered paths. The "False" value is set by default and means that path verification is enabled.
- **Edit system profiles** – enables/disables adding, editing, and deleting system profiles. The "False" value is set by default, which means that this option is disabled.
- **Enable multiple instances** – enables/disables launching multiple instances of CAM on one workstation.
- **Enable to enter a path manually** – enables/disables entering paths manually. The "False" value is set by default and means that entering paths manually is disabled to prevent errors; the paths are defined only via the system dialog.

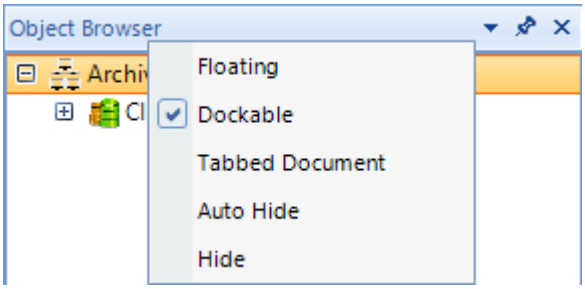
Press "OK" to save the changes or "Cancel" to discard them.

	Application restart is required for the changes to take effect.

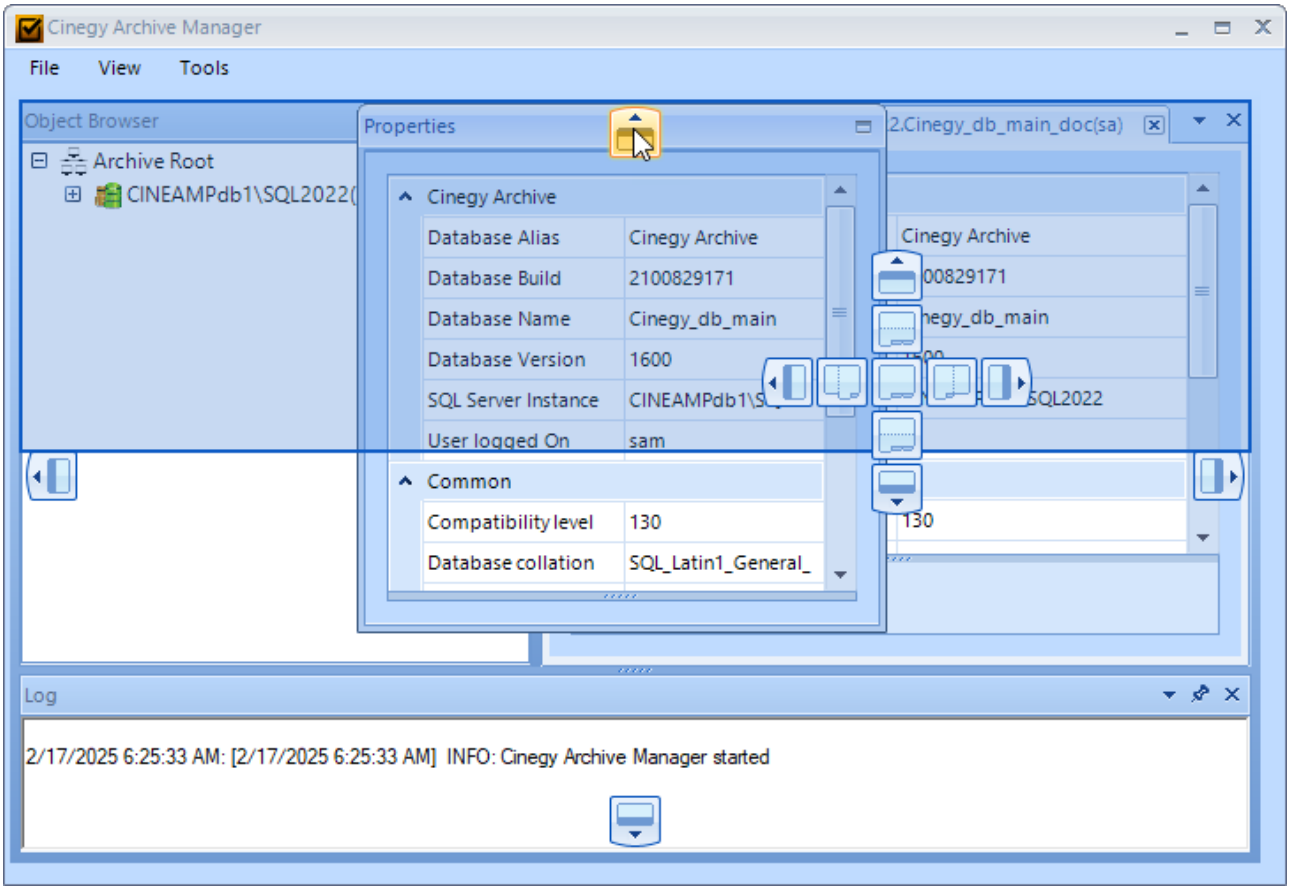
Chapter 5 Layout Adjustment

The layout view can be modified to customize the application according to your needs.

The commands for arranging the panels on the layout are also available from the menu that appears when right-clicking the panel caption:

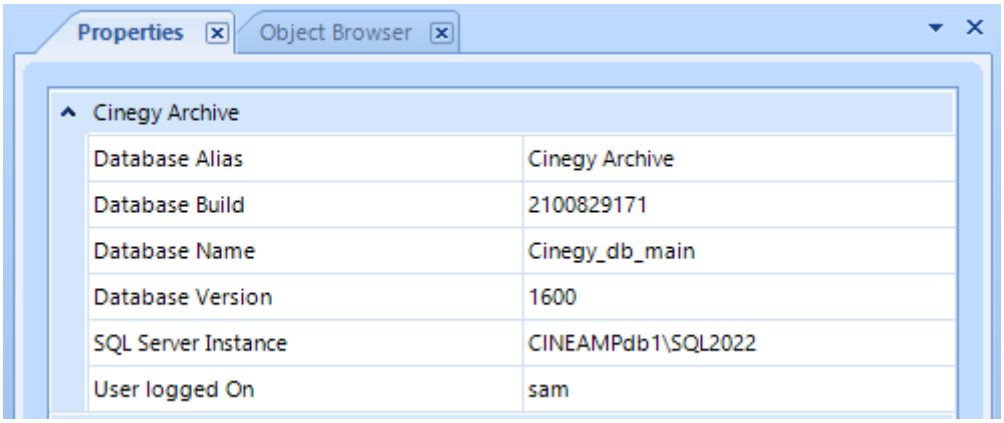


- **Floating** – undocks a panel, enabling it to be placed in the desired location. Alternatively, select the panel by pressing its caption and start dragging it.
- **Dockable** – docks a floating panel. It is also possible to dock the panel via drag-and-drop. While you drag, visual hints appear:

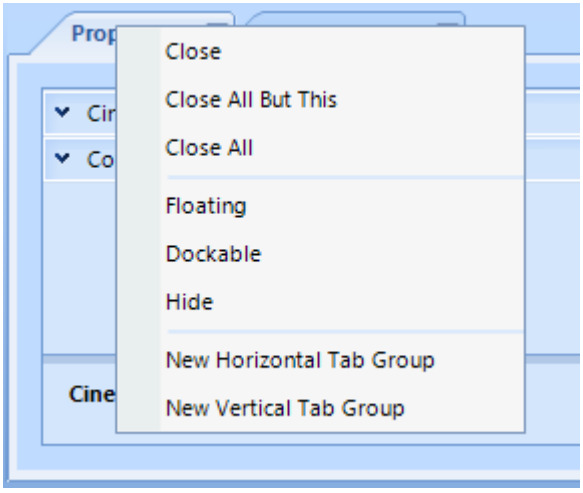


All panels are docked by default.

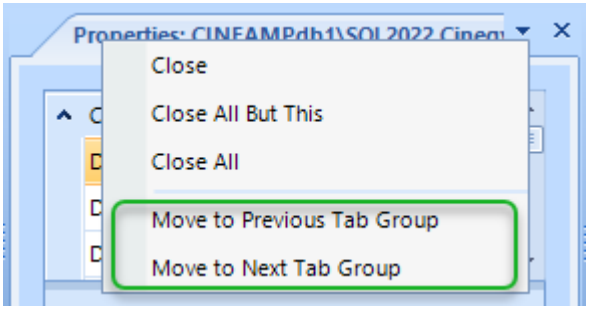
- **Tabbed Document** – with this option selected, the panels are arranged into tabs as follows:



Right-clicking the tab caption launches the submenu with additional panel view modes:

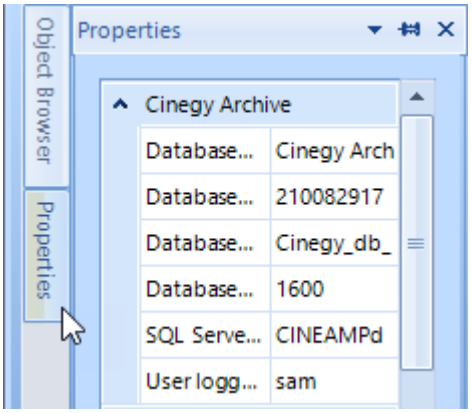


- **Close** – to hide the panel;
- **Close all but this** – to hide all the panels except the one right-click menu is launched from;
- **Close all** – to hide all the panels;
- **New Horizontal Tab Group** – to split the tabs into separate groups horizontally;
- **New Vertical Tab Group** – to split the tabs into separate groups vertically; separated tabs can then be moved to the previous or next tab groups via the corresponding menu commands:



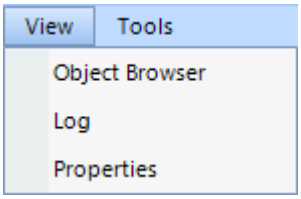
The tabs may be reordered via drag-and-drop.

- **Auto Hide** – with this option applied, the panel will collapse, and hovering the mouse pointer over it expands it:



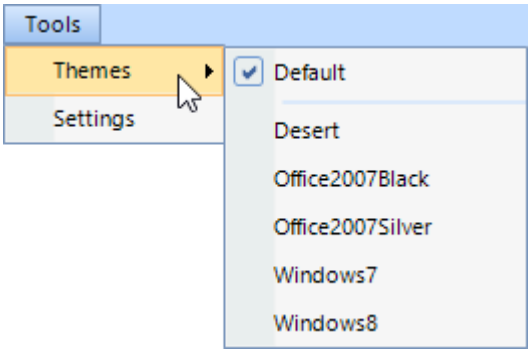
The same action is performed by pressing the button.

- **Hide** – to disable the display of the panels on the layout. This applies to the three panels: "Object Browser", "Properties", and "Log". The same action can be performed by pressing the button. To restore a hidden panel to its previous position, use the corresponding option from the "View" main menu:



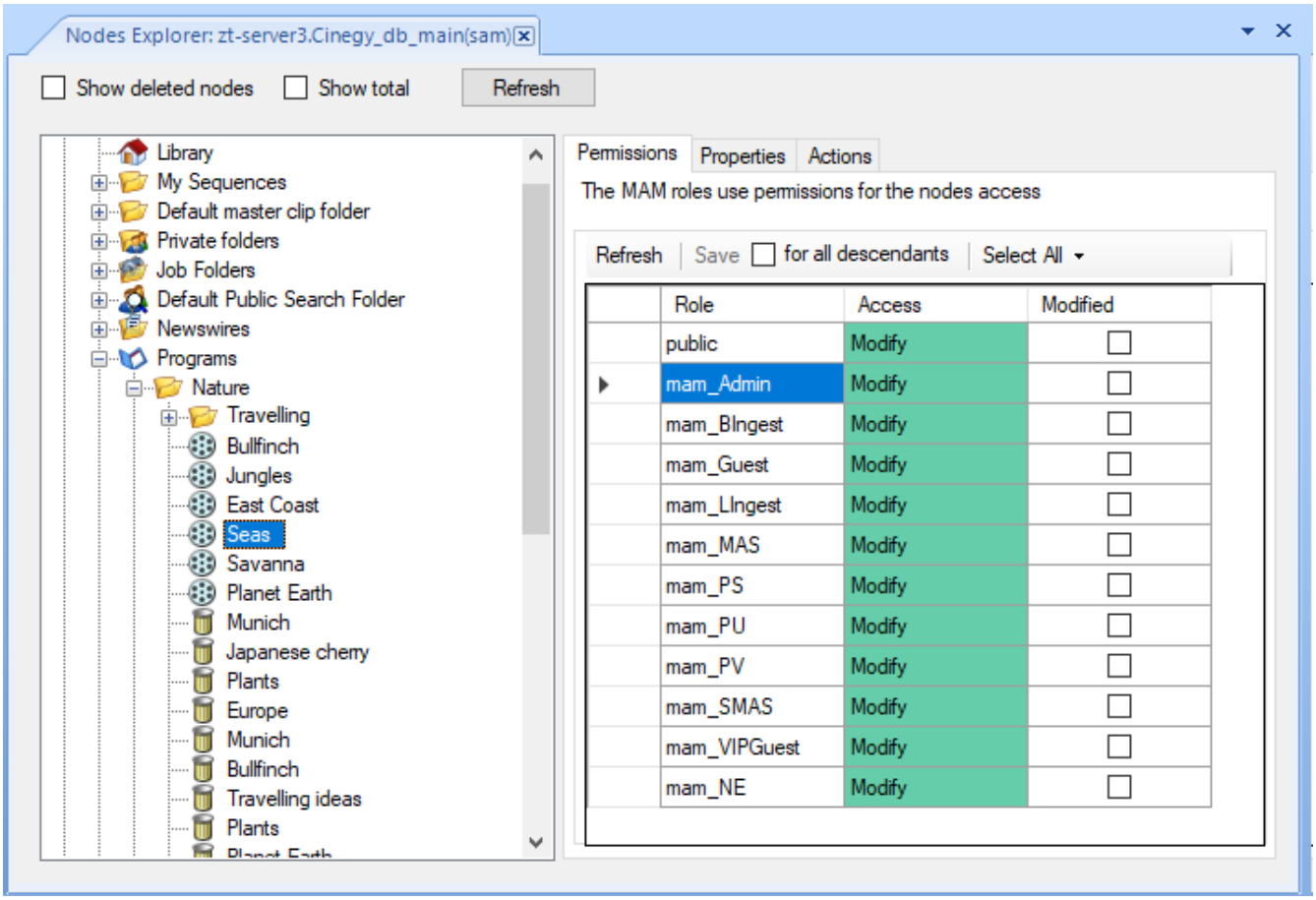
The height and width of the panels can be adjusted by placing the mouse pointer on the grid of panels and dragging the resizing tool vertically or horizontally.

It is also possible to change the interface theme by choosing one of the available variants from the corresponding submenu of the "Tools" main menu:



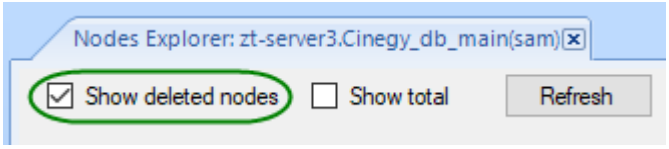
Chapter 6 Nodes Explorer

The Cinegy Archive database content is laid out as an explorer tree structure in the "Nodes" dialog:

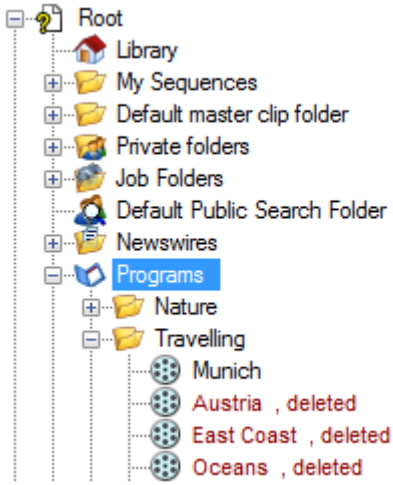


The "Nodes Explorer" window allows you to perform node management, including configuration of the access type to separate nodes, deletion of nodes marked as deleted, etc. The options are divided into 3 subsequent tabs: "Permissions", "Properties", and "Actions".

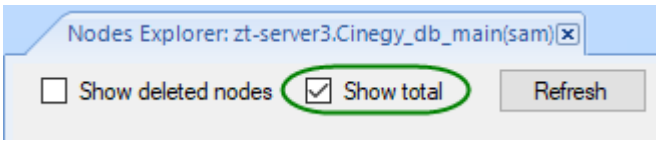
6.1 Show Deleted Nodes



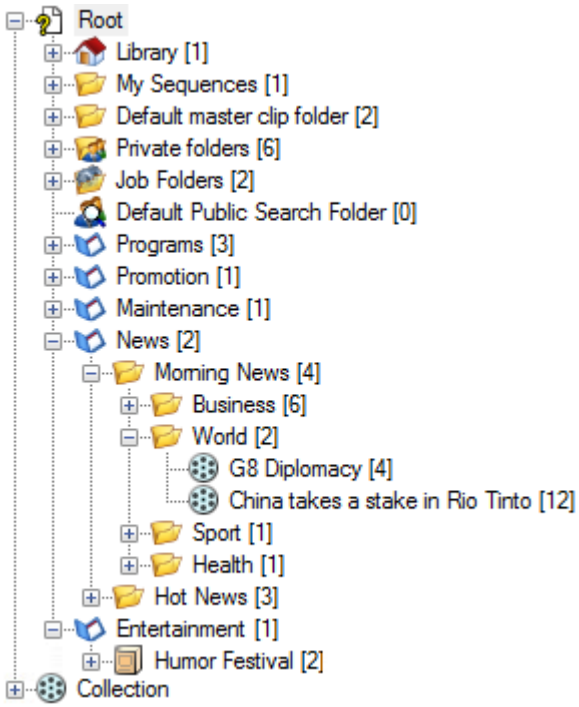
Select the "Show deleted nodes" checkbox to see all removed nodes. Objects deleted by the user disappear from the Cinegy Archive explorer, but the database administrator has to approve permanent deletion from the archive storage.



6.2 Show Total



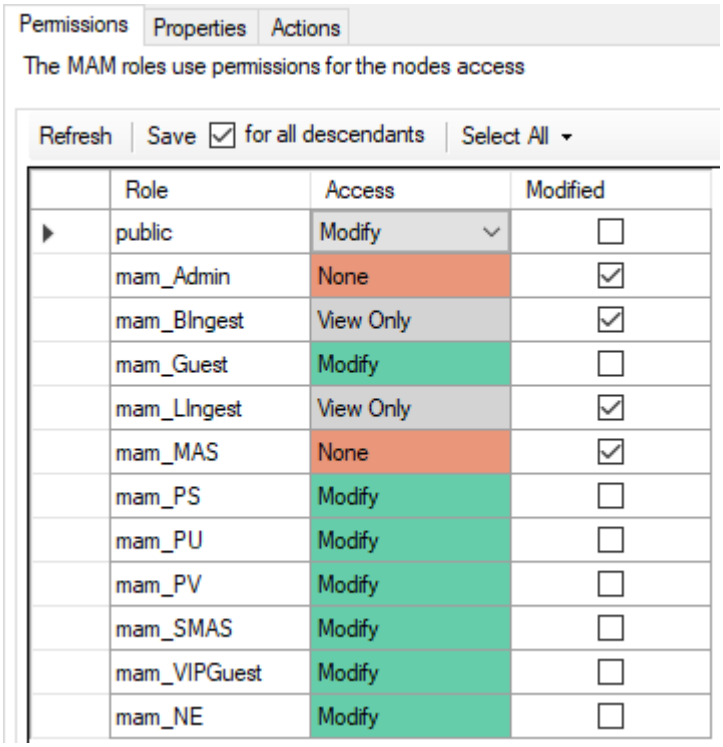
Select the "Show total" checkbox to view all folders and objects in the Cinegy Archive database. For example, the "News" Portfolio in the picture below has the number 2 in square brackets, which stands for the number of folders. The "Morning News" folder contains 4 children: "Business", "World", "Sport", and "Health". The "G8 Diplomacy" Roll has the number [4], meaning that it contains 4 clips.



Press the "Refresh" button to see the latest status in your Cinegy Archive database.

6.3 Permissions

The "Permissions" tab allows you to change access rights assigned to every role.



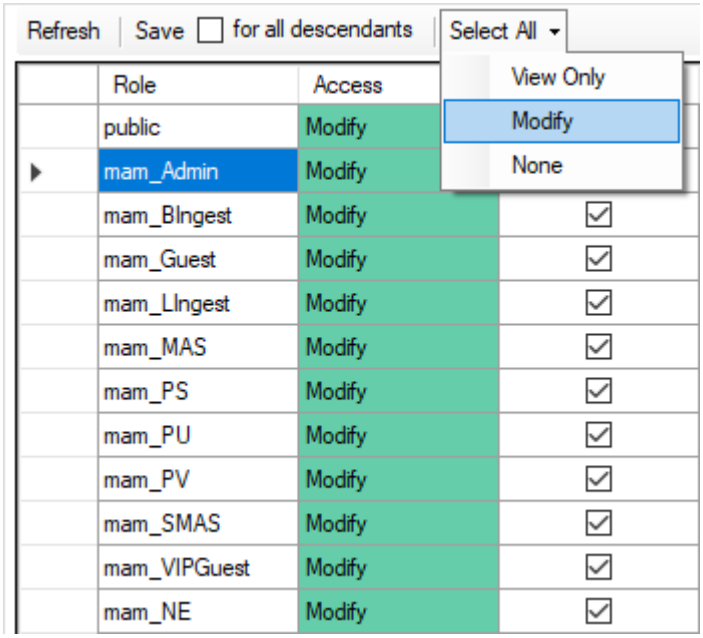
Select the role and assign its access right by choosing the desired option from the drop-down list:

- **Modify** – the user has full access to the node;
- **View only** – a node is marked with a blue lock. It can be copied, but not changed;
- **None** – the user does not see and cannot modify the node.

Select the "for all descendants" checkbox and press the "Save" button to apply the specified rights to all sub-nodes.

Access rights modification is indicated with the selected "Modified" checkbox until it is saved or dismissed.

Use the "Select All" drop-down list to assign the same permission type to all roles:



Press the "Refresh" button to reset all changes.

If the rights are not explicitly specified, they are inherited from the parent object.

Nodes Access Rights Correlation

Please note that the "public" role is contained in every database, which includes system databases. Permissions granted to the public role are inherited by all other users and roles because they belong to the public role by default.

Since the "Modify" permission is of the highest priority, when you assign it to the "public" role, the "Modify" permission is automatically assigned to other roles once you press the "Save" button. "View only"/"None" permissions will be disabled for other roles, even if you choose them in editing mode:

Role	Access	Modified
public	Modify	☐
mam_VIPGuest	Modify	☐
mam_SMAS	Modify	☐
mam_PV	Modify	☐
mam_PU	Modify	☐
mam_PS	Modify	☐
mam_NE	Modify	☐
mam_MAS	Modify	☐
mam_LIngest	Modify	☐
mam_Guest	Modify	☐
mam_BIngest	Modify	☐
mam_Admin	Modify	☐

If "View only" is specified for the "public" role, then for other roles the same permission and/or "Modify" can be specified, but not "None", once you press the "Save" button:

Role	Access	Modified
public	View Only	☐
mam_VIPGuest	View Only	☐
mam_SMAS	View Only	☐
mam_PV	View Only	☐
mam_PU	View Only	☐
mam_PS	View Only	☐
mam_NE	Modify	☐
mam_MAS	View Only	☐
mam_LIngest	Modify	☐
mam_Guest	Modify	☐
mam_BIngest	View Only	☐
mam_Admin	View Only	☐

If "None" is specified for the "public" role, then for other roles, you can specify any access rights:

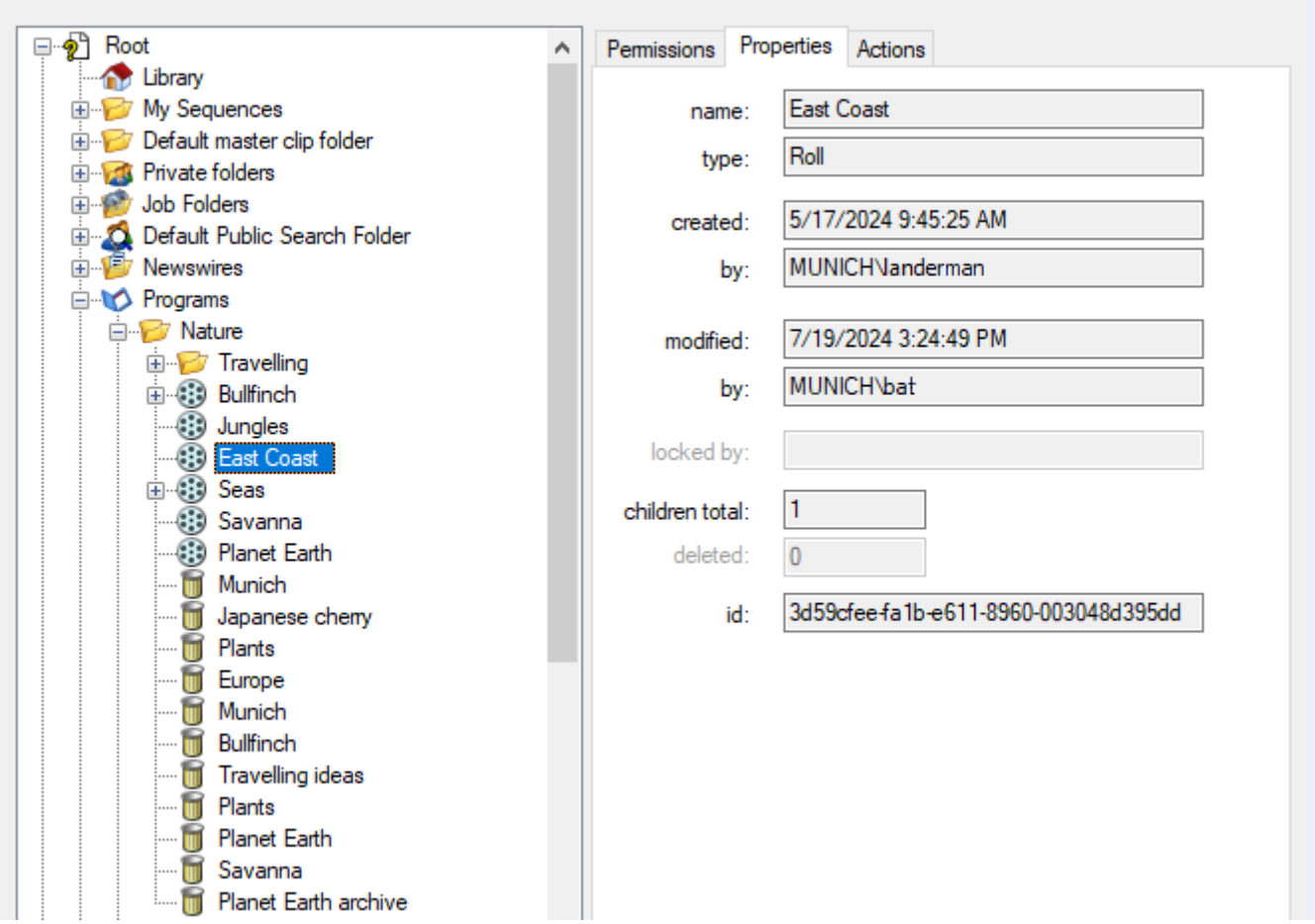
Role	Access	Modified
public	None	☐
mam_VIPGuest	View Only	☐
mam_SMAS	None	☐
mam_PV	View Only	☐
mam_PU	None	☐
mam_PS	View Only	☐
mam_NE	Modify	☐
mam_MAS	None	☐
mam_LIngest	Modify	☐
mam_Guest	Modify	☐
mam_BIngest	None	☐
mam_Admin	None	☐

Press the Save button to save your access rights modifications.

Press the Refresh button to discard changes and restore the previously configured access rights.

6.4 Properties

Go to the "Properties" tab to see detailed information on the selected object:



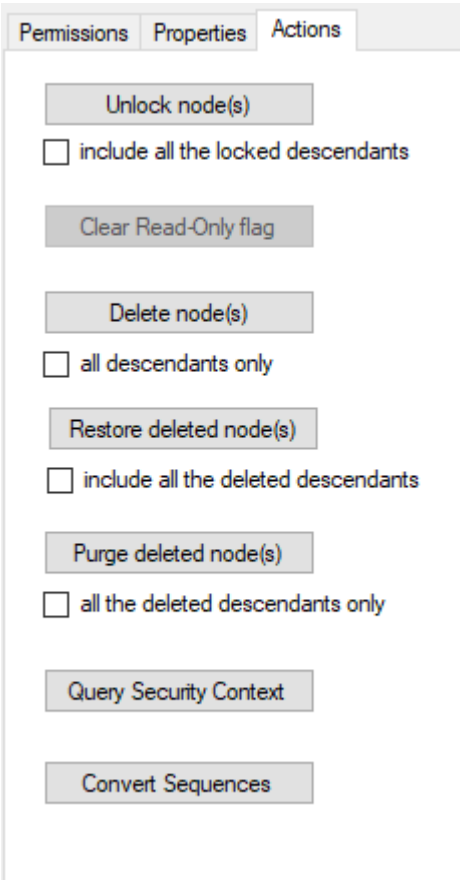
Each object has the following properties:

- **Name** – the name of the object;

- **Type** – the type of the object;
- **Created** – the creation date and time;
- **By** – the user who has created the selected object;
- **Modified** – the date and time of the latest modification;
- **By** – the user who has modified the selected object;
- **Locked by** – the user who has locked the selected object, if any;
- **Children total** – the number of child elements;
- **Deleted** – the number of deleted objects;
- **ID** – the internal unique identifier.

6.5 Actions

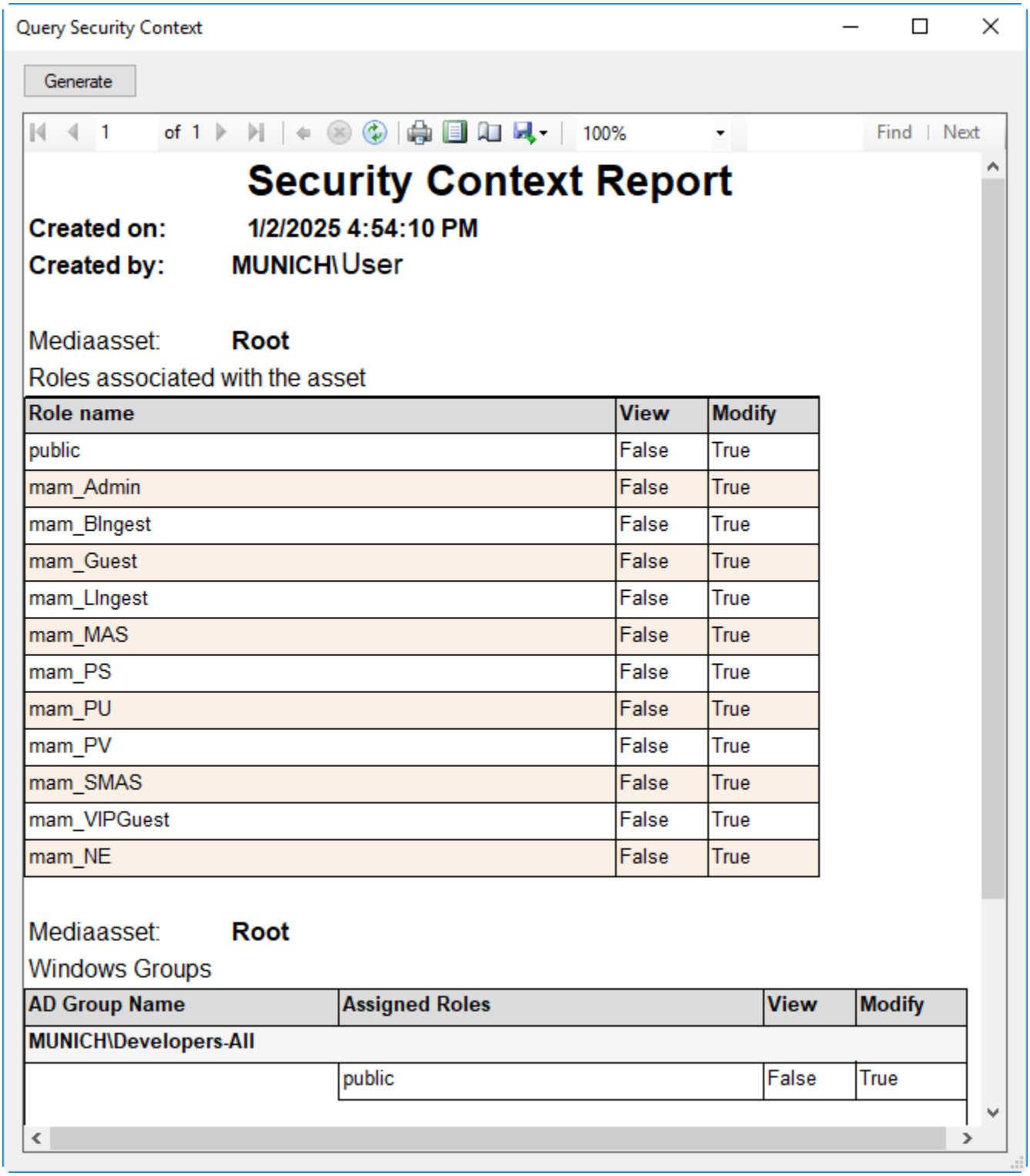
In the "Actions" tab, you can perform several actions such as unlocking, restoring, or deleting the selected node.



Command	Action
Unlock node(s)	Use this option to unlock the node if it is locked when any action should be performed with it. Select the "include all the locked descendants" checkbox to unlock all sub-nodes.
Clear Read-Only flag	Use this option to remove the read-only status for the selected node. ⚠ Be careful when performing this operation, as it may lead to unwanted editing of the node without the read-only status.
Delete node(s)	Use this option to delete a selected node. Select the "all descendants only" checkbox to delete the sub-nodes only.

Command	Action
Restore deleted node(s)	Use this option to restore a deleted node. Select the "include all the deleted descendants" checkbox to restore all deleted sub-nodes.
Purge deleted node(s)	If you are sure that a node is obsolete, press the "Purge deleted node(s)" button to delete the node permanently. Select the "all the deleted descendants only" checkbox to delete all sub-nodes permanently.  If you purge a deleted node, the node cannot be restored, and action cannot be undone!
Query security context	Use this option to generate a report for a selected object that shows the security parameters for AD users and AD user groups.
Convert Sequences	Use this option to convert Sequences without master audio tracks (prepared in Cinegy Desktop 9.5.5 and earlier) into the new format supporting the mapping of new audio tracks.

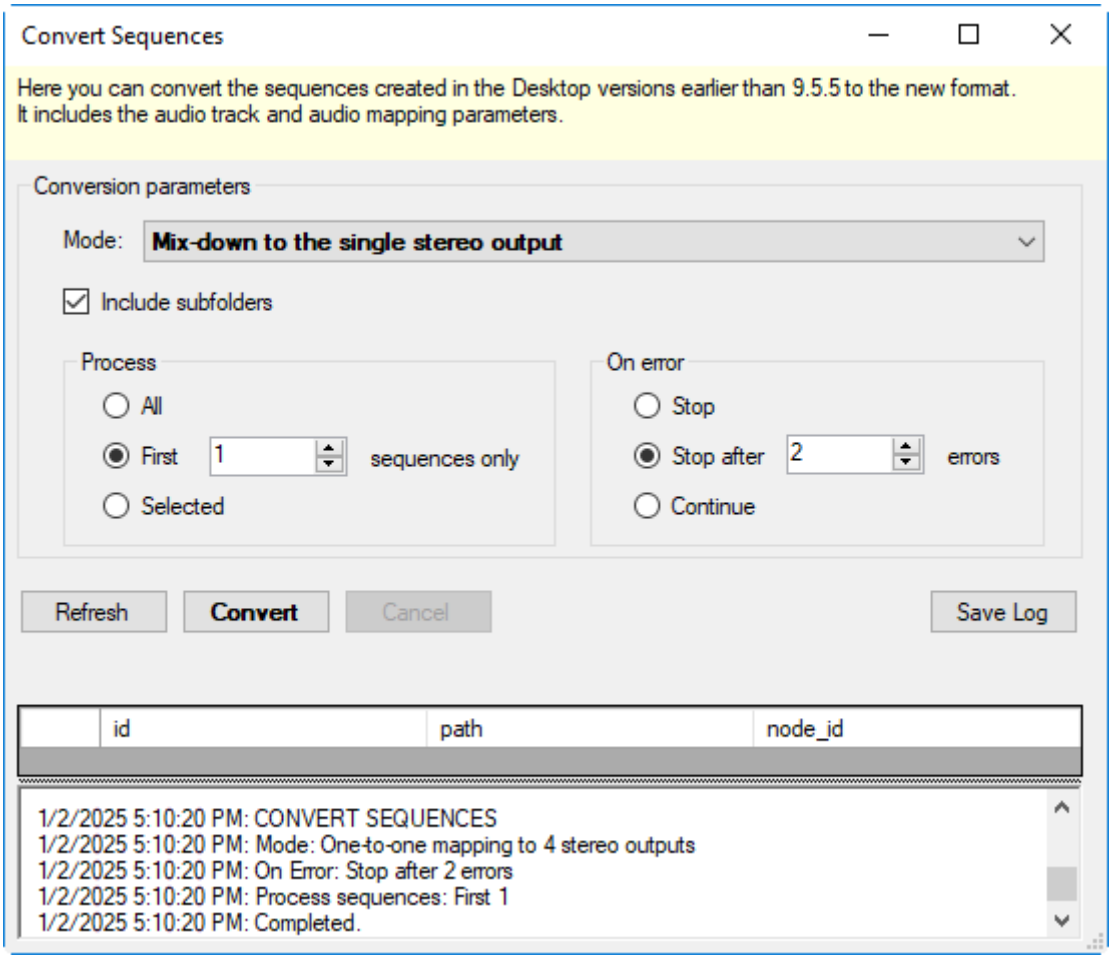
A sample of the security context report is shown below:



Sequences Conversion

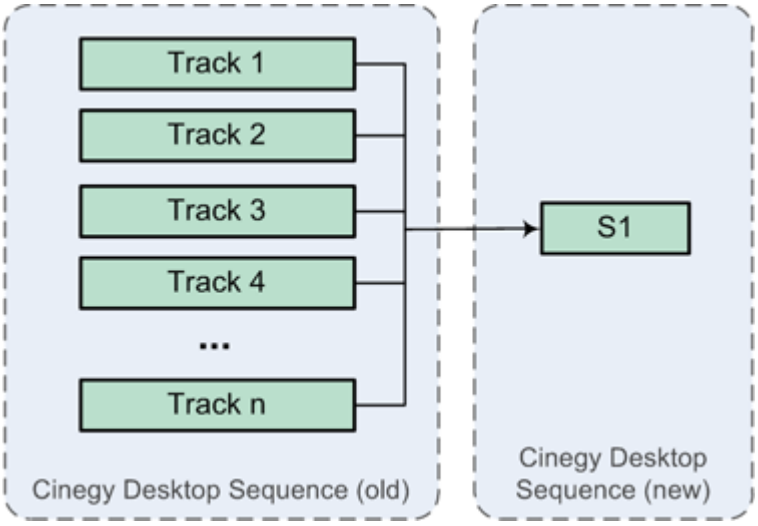
Sequences of old types can be converted into the new format according to the selected conversion schema. This operation is pre-configured and performed manually.

Convert Sequences	Press the "Convert Sequences" button; the following dialog appears:

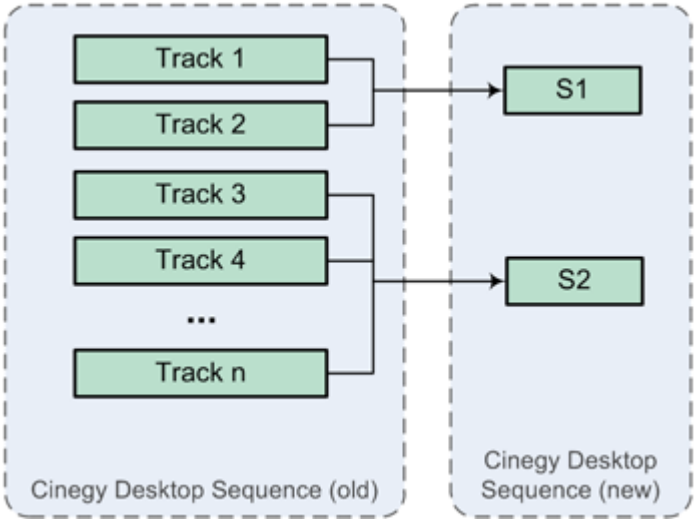


Choose Sequence conversion mode by selecting the desired option from the corresponding drop-down list:

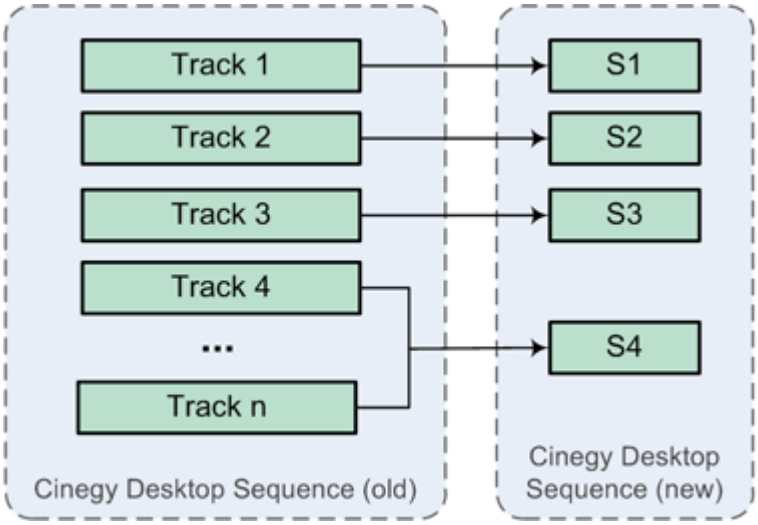
- **Mix-down to the single stereo output** – all audio tracks from the initial Sequence will be mixed down into one stereo output track in the converted Sequence:



- **Mix-down to two stereo outputs** – all audio tracks from the initial Sequence will be mixed down into two stereo output tracks in the converted Sequence:



- **One-to-one mapping to 4 stereo outputs** – all stereo tracks from the original Sequence will be mapped into 4 output stereo tracks in the converted Sequence correspondingly:



Select the "Include subfolders" checkbox to apply the conversion from a parent node to its child nodes, including only Sequences.

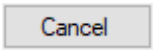
Narrow the range of Sequences to be processed by choosing the corresponding "Process" pattern:

- **All** – all the Sequences from the selected folder will be converted into the new format;
- **First** – a specified number of first Sequences from the selected folder will be processed. Enter the desired number in the corresponding field via the keyboard or use the arrow buttons;
- **Selected** – only selected Sequences in the selected folder will be processed.

You can also define the application behavior while converting Sequences on error occurrence:

- **Stop** – the Sequences conversion will stop immediately if an error occurs;
- **Stop after** – the Sequences conversion will stop after a certain number of errors occur (defined in the corresponding field);
- **Continue** – the Sequences conversion will continue skipping the errors, if any.

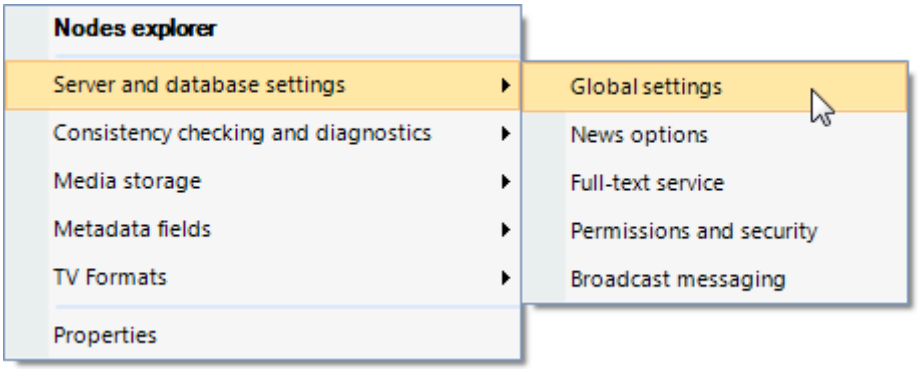
Refresh	Use the "Refresh" button to get the current state of the conversion parameters.

	Use the "Save log" button to generate the text log file containing information about the conversion process of Sequences.
	Having defined all the parameters, press the "Convert" button to start converting Sequences to the new format.
	Press the "Cancel" button if no changes should be applied.

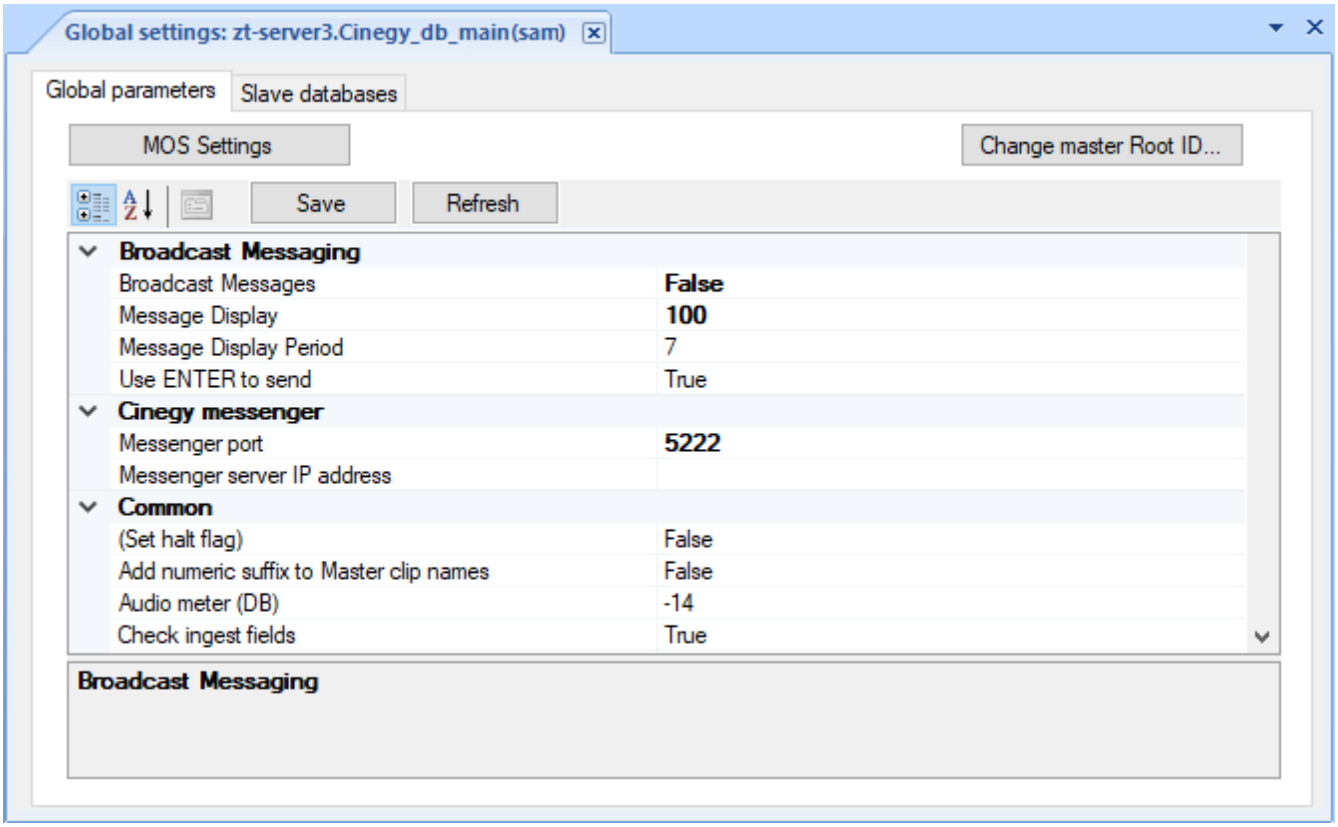
Chapter 7 Server and Database Settings

7.1 Global Settings

Select the "Global settings" command from the "Server and database settings" submenu of the required database context menu in Object Browser:



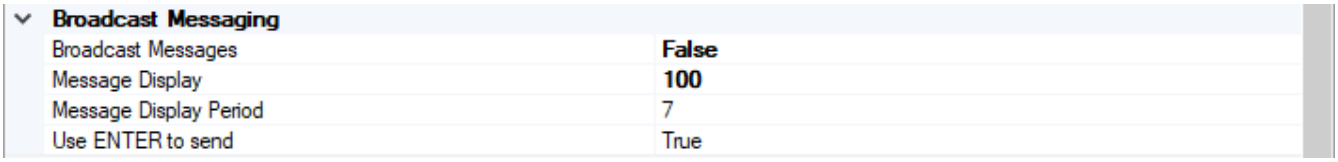
The "Cinegy system settings" panel appears:



Global Parameters

The "Global parameters" tab provides access to many global system settings.

Broadcast Messaging



- **Broadcast Messages** – enables/disables the broadcast message subsystem.
- **Message Display** – defines the number of broadcast messages allowed to be displayed at the same time.
- **Message Display Period** – defines the time period value in days before the current date, during which the broadcast messages were created. For instance, if you set the "Message Display Period" parameter to "10", all messages created 10 days before the current date will be displayed.
- **Use ENTER to send** – enables/disables the broadcast message sending by hitting the `Enter` key.

Cinegy Messenger

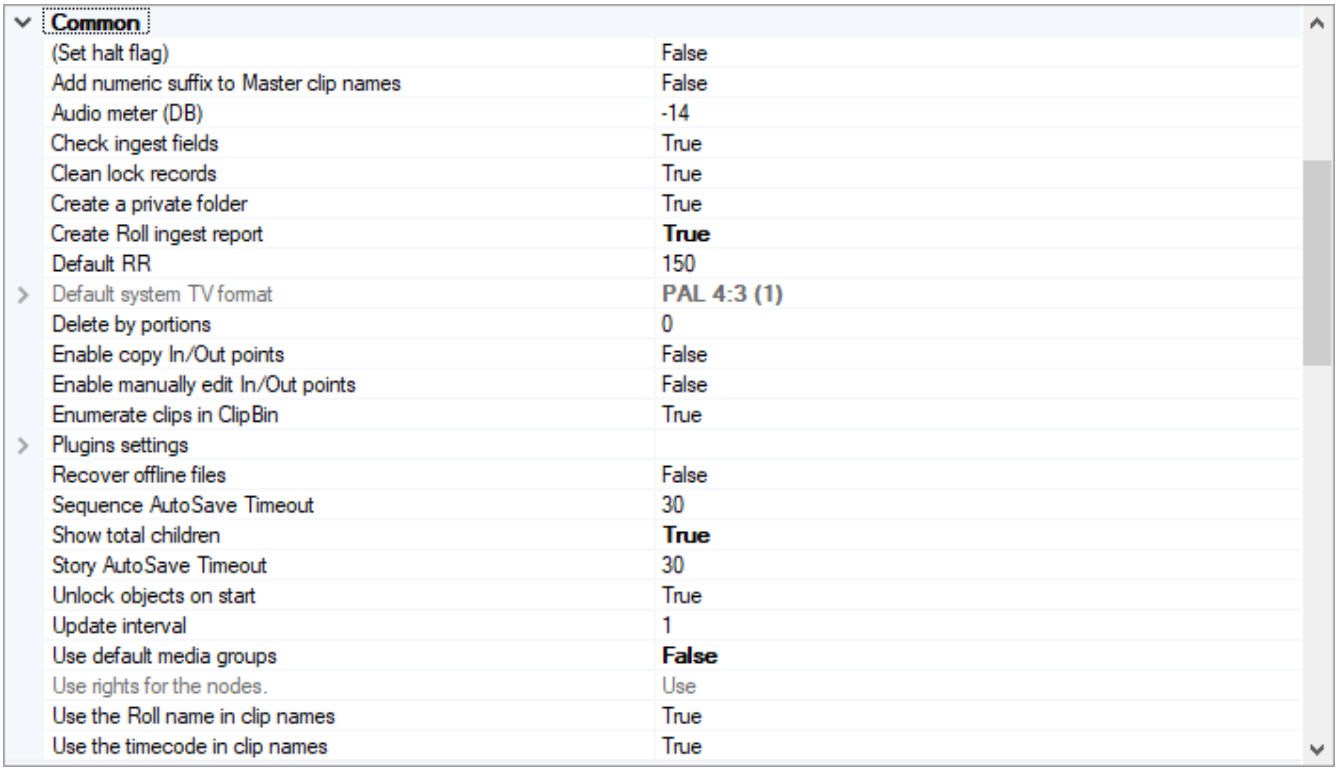


If you use the Cinegy Messenger tool, define the messenger server port (default is 5222) and server IP address.

To disable Cinegy Messenger for all the clients, leave the fields empty.

Cinegy Messenger is described in the **Cinegy Messenger** article of the **Cinegy Desktop Manual**.

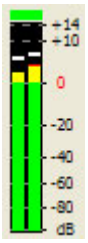
Common Settings



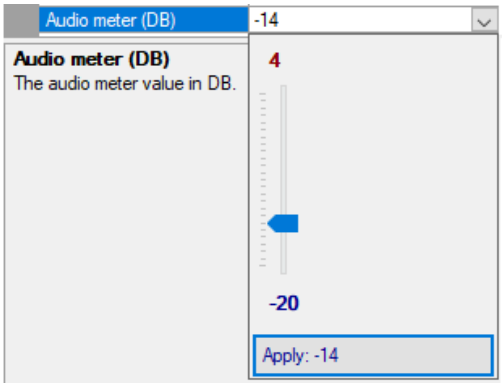
- **Set halt flag** – if set to "True", all active database connections will be disrupted and no applications will be able to connect to the database via SQLMAMAccessor, CASAccessor, or directly via the Cinegy Archive Service.
- **Add numeric suffix to Master clip names** - if set to "True", a new naming scheme will be enabled, resulting in adding subclip numbers on the icons and suffixes `[1]`, `[2]`, etc. to the subclips names.

Enabling the numeric suffix feature may significantly increase processing time, especially when working with a large number of subclips. It is recommended to activate this option only when such suffixing is required for your workflow.

- **Audio meter (DB)** – defines the 0 dB audio level for the VU meter for all clients.



Enter the value between the 0 dB and the digital maximum (0dBFS; FS = full scale) or press the button and use the scroll bar to select the audio value. Press the "Apply" button to save changes.



Refer to the **Working with Audio** section in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** for more information about the VU meter.

- **Check ingest fields** – if set to "True", it is required to fill in all mandatory ingest fields before the user can proceed with the ingest session (out of date).
- **Clean lock records** – enables the Cinegy Archive database to delete the lock records after you have unlocked the item. When this option is not set, the lock record remains in the Cinegy Archive database, and this may cause a growth in the table sizes for large databases.

This feature can be useful when using large databases.

- **Create a private folder** – if set to "True", a private folder in the database will be created for the user, logged in for the first time. This option is recommended for a more organized Cinegy Archive database.
- **Create Roll ingest report** – enables generation of a specific report in PDF format for any imported Roll in Cinegy Desktop.

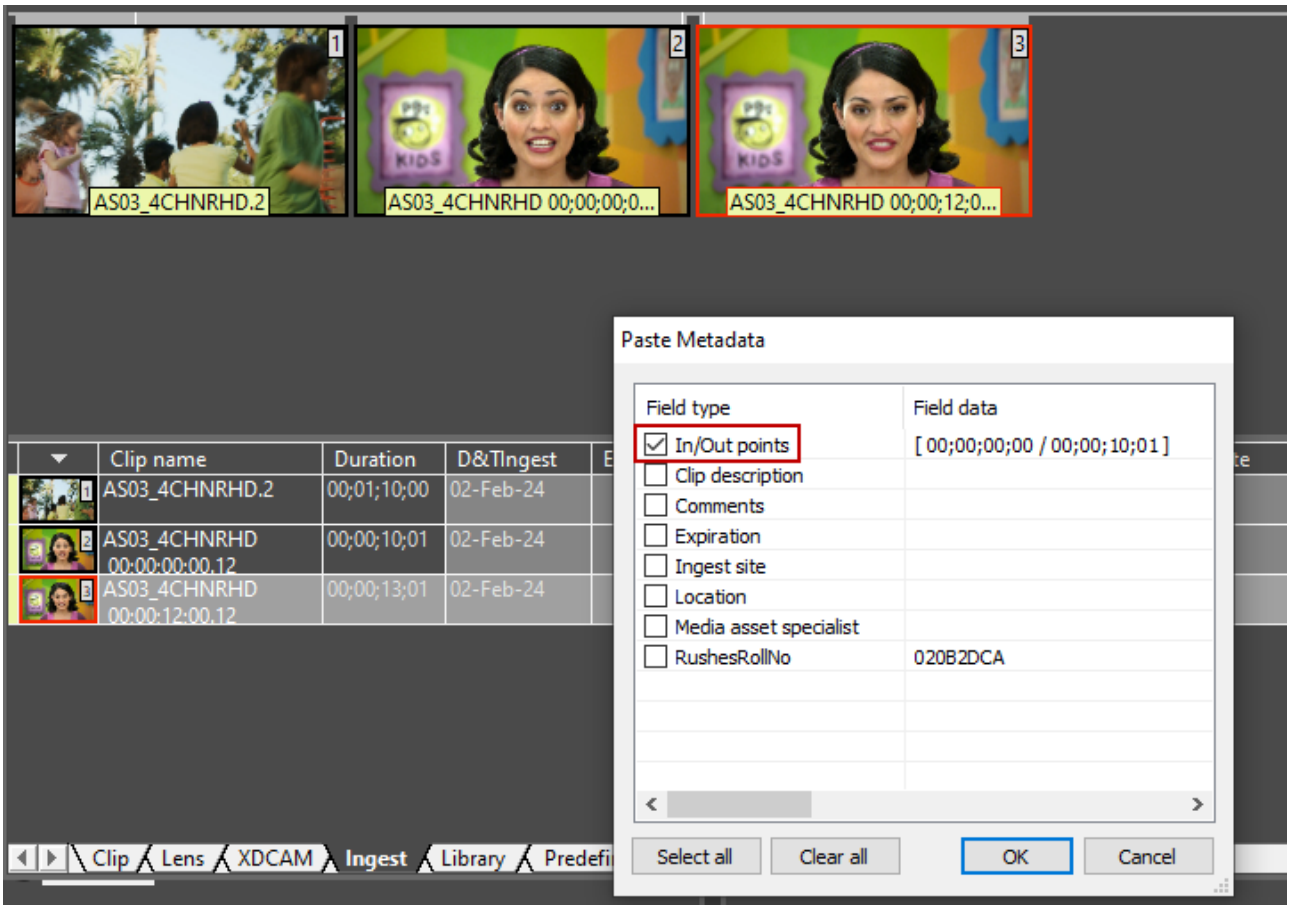
Refer to the **Ingest Reporting** section in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** for information about the ingest report feature.

- **Default RR** – defines the default reading speed value used to calculate the duration of the SOT blocks, PRESENTER blocks with no Presenter specified, and VO blocks with no Author specified. The range of values is from 1 to 999.



Refer to the **News Options** article in the **Cinegy Archive Manual** for more details.

- **Default system TV format** – defines the preferred TV format (e.g., NTSC 16:9) selected from the drop-down list. The selected TV format will be used by the system as the default TV format for all applications working with the Cinegy Archive database.
- **Delete by portions** – defines the batch size for node deletion to optimize performance when handling bulk deletions in a large Cinegy Archive database. Set to "0" to delete all nodes in a single operation.
- **Enable copy In/Out points** – if set to "True", the In and Out points defined for Clips in a ClipBin can be copied. When being in a ClipBin, you want to copy a Clip with set In/Out points, and then click on another Clip, the "Paste metadata" window will appear in the context menu. According to this setting, this dialog will (or will not) have the "In/Out points" item.

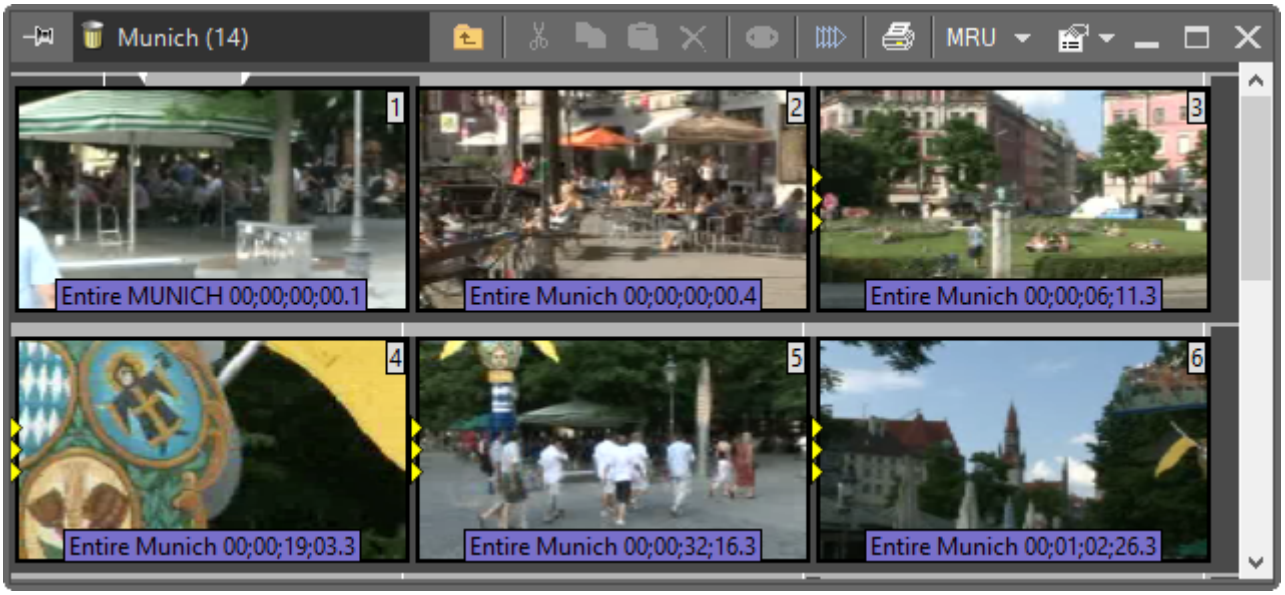


- **Enable manually edit In/Out points** – if set to "True", the user can manually edit In and Out points for Clips in a ClipBin directly from the clip metadata form.



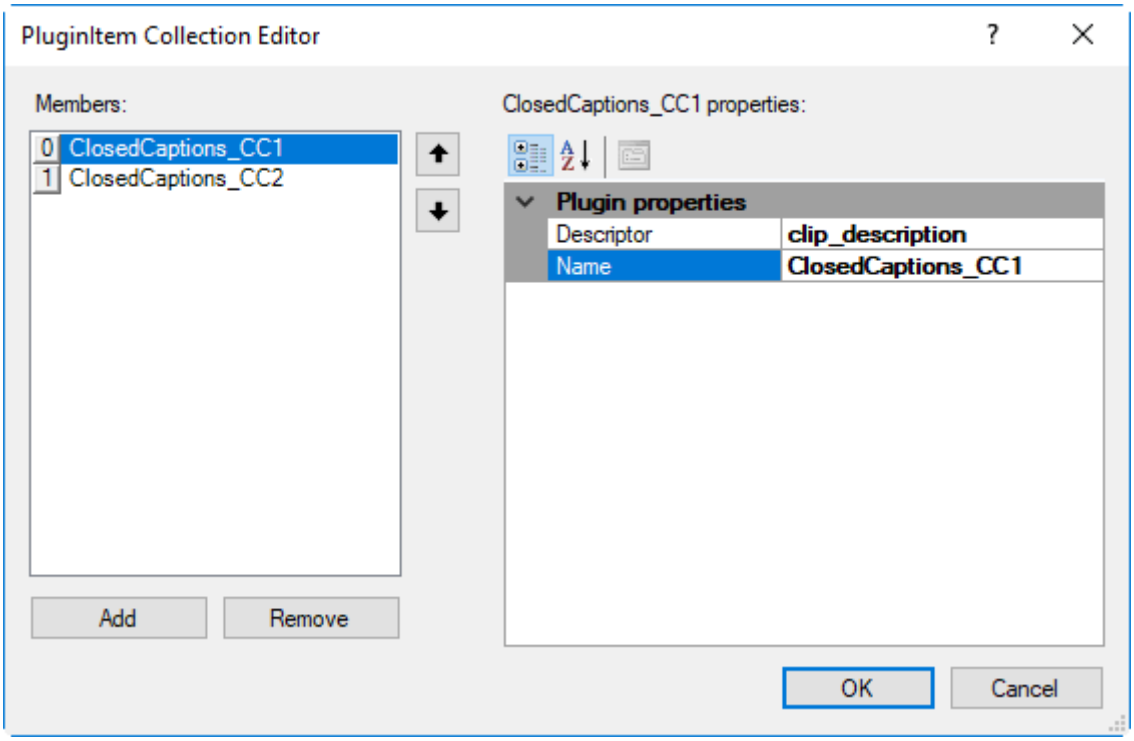
Refer to the **Changing In and Out Points** section for more details.

- **Enumerate clips in ClipBin** – if set to "True", enables clip numbering globally in the entire Cinegy Archive database and displays clip numbers in user bins in Cinegy Desktop:



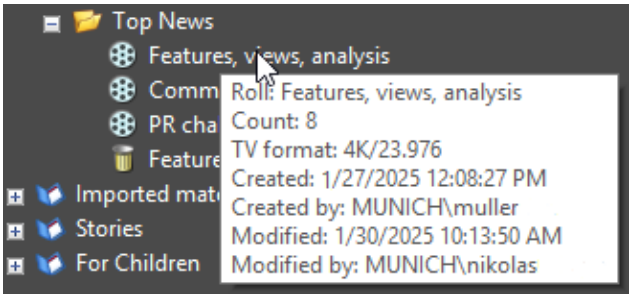
- **Plugins settings** – defines target fields for captured closed captions/subtitles or for speech-to-text recognition (out of date).

  Use the "Add" or "Remove" buttons to add or remove closed caption members. You can choose the descriptor for the selected closed caption members from the drop-down list and edit its "Name" in the plug-in properties menu:

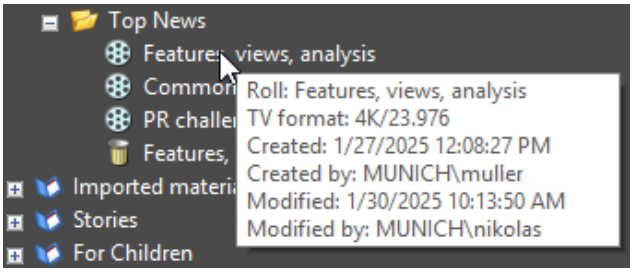


- **Recover offline files** – if set to "True", enables offline files restoration on the Cinegy media storage.
- **Sequence AutoSave Timeout** – defines the timeout in seconds after which the Sequence is saved automatically. Values below 30 sec will be replaced with the minimal value of 30 sec timeout. The negative value means no autosaving.
- **Show Total Children** – set this option to "True" to get the information about the total number of child objects located on the node. When the node is hovered over for the first time in the session, its number of children is calculated in the background. Next time the node hovers over the tooltip, it will display the total number of children.

  Two variations of the tooltip are shown below: with the "Show total children" function enabled and disabled accordingly.



The "Show total children" option set to TRUE



The "Show total children" option set to FALSE

- **Story AutoSave Timeout** – defines the timeout in seconds after which the Story is saved automatically. Values below 30 sec will be replaced with the minimal value of 30 sec timeout. The negative value means no autosaving.
- **Unlock objects on Start** – locked objects are available for editing only to the user who locked them. Thus, all other users will have "read-only" access to the locked objects.

  This option allows you to unlock all locked objects on the Cinegy Desktop launch. If, for some reason, there are locked objects left when a user session is finished, they will be unlocked when the owner logs in again.

> Refer to the **Actions** paragraph within the **Nodes Explorer** article to get additional information about node unlocking.

- **Update interval** – defines the time interval (in seconds) for SQLMAMAccessor update queries.
- **Use default media groups** – this attribute is reserved for future use. Currently does not affect the system functionality.
- **Use rights for the nodes** – Cinegy Archive Manager has a rights management read-only parameter for the node access control. It displays the mode in which the Cinegy Archive database is working:
  - **Use**

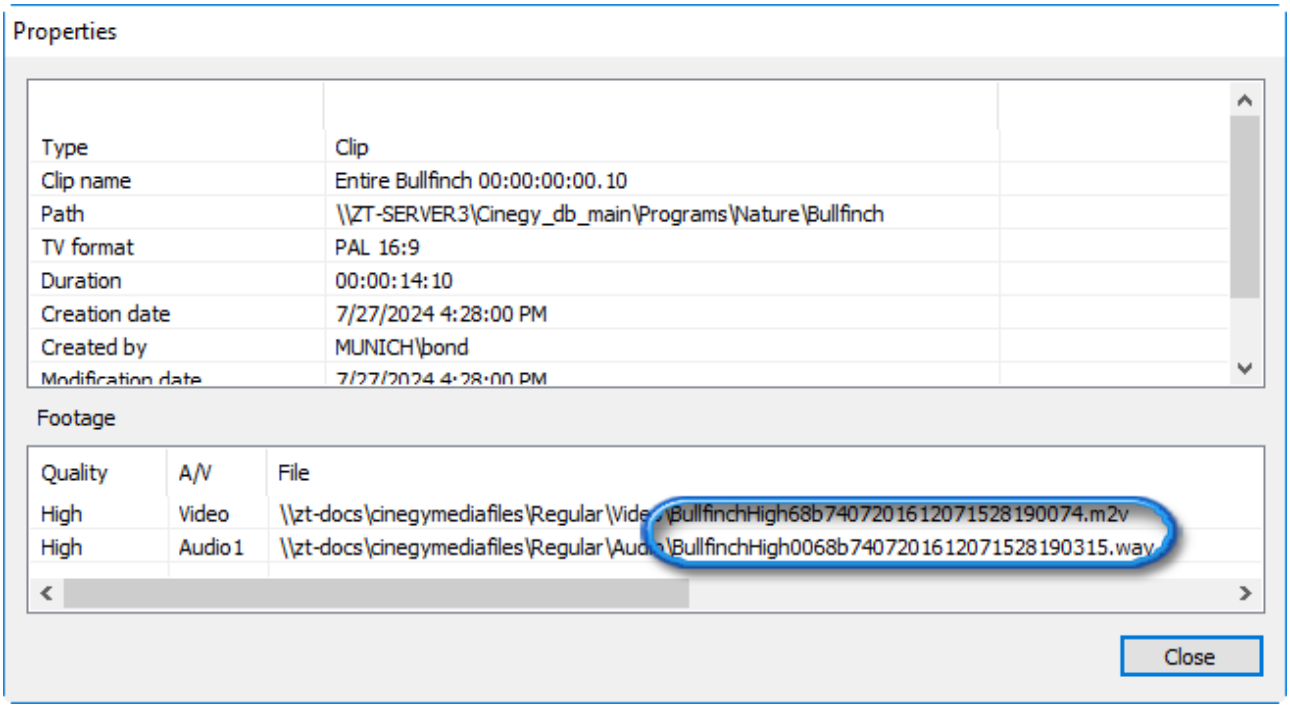
    Node access is performed according to the permissions settings in the database.
  - **Write, but not use**

    Storing of the actual node permissions is retained, but not used when reading nodes. Newly created child nodes inherit the permissions of the parent nodes as usual.
  - **Not use**

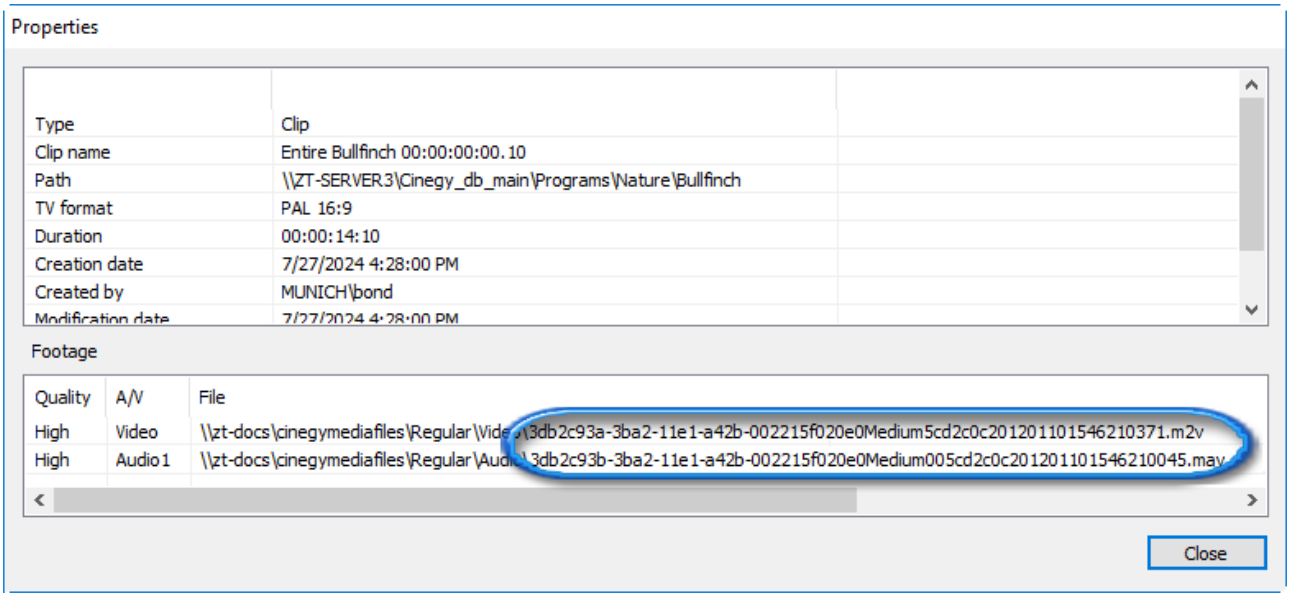
    Recording of the existing node permissions is retained, but not used when reading. Newly created children do not inherit the permissions of the parent nodes.
- **Use the Roll name in clip names** – if set to "True", Cinegy Desktop names the media files on the Cinegy Archive content server using the actual Roll name at the beginning of the file name.

> This option is obsolete.

The "Roll Name" field may be presented as a normal word or macro. In the example below, the following word is used: "Bullfinch". The file name will be written on the Cinegy Archive content server as:

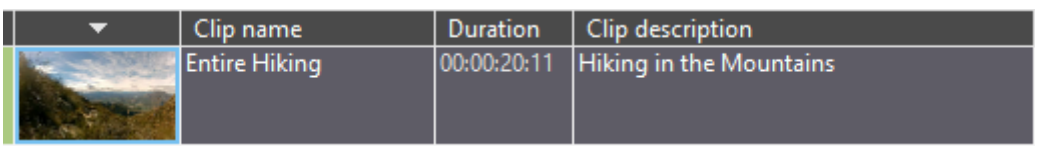


Used Roll name in clip names



Not used Roll name in clip names

- **Use the timecode in Clip names** – if set to "True", the system is forced to add the start timecode to every master clip name on capture.



Autotimecode off



Autotimecode on

> Refer to the **Working with Timecodes** article in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** to learn more about timecodes.

Database

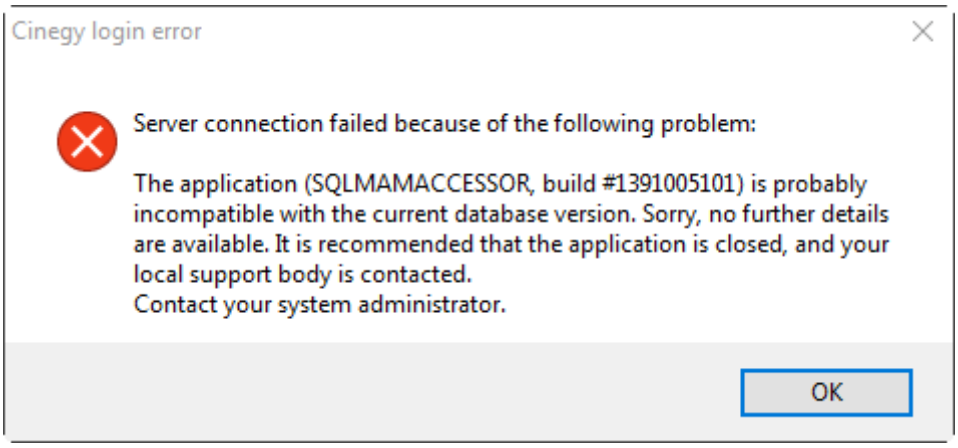


- **Alias** – defines a user-defined name of the current database to be displayed in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree. Leave this field empty to keep the default Cinegy Archive database name.
- **Compatibility checking** – if set to "True", the compatibility control of currently installed Cinegy applications on your machine is enabled, with the Cinegy Archive database(s) to which you are connecting.

> The compatibility checking is performed on the Cinegy Desktop startup. In case the database is incompatible with the release version, the error message appears.

> It is not recommended to disable this option. This may lead to unexpected behavior.

The compatibility checking is performed on the Cinegy Desktop startup. In case the database is not compatible with the release version, the corresponding error message will appear:



- **Current Build** – the current Cinegy Archive database build is displayed here in the following format: **xxxyymmddv**,

  where:

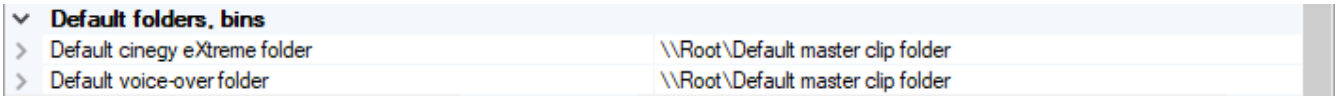
  - **xxx** – the Cinegy Archive database version;
  - **yymmdd** – the database creation date in the YearMonthDay format;
  - **v** – the Cinegy Archive Database Wizard version used for the database creation/upgrade.

- **Current Version** – current database version.

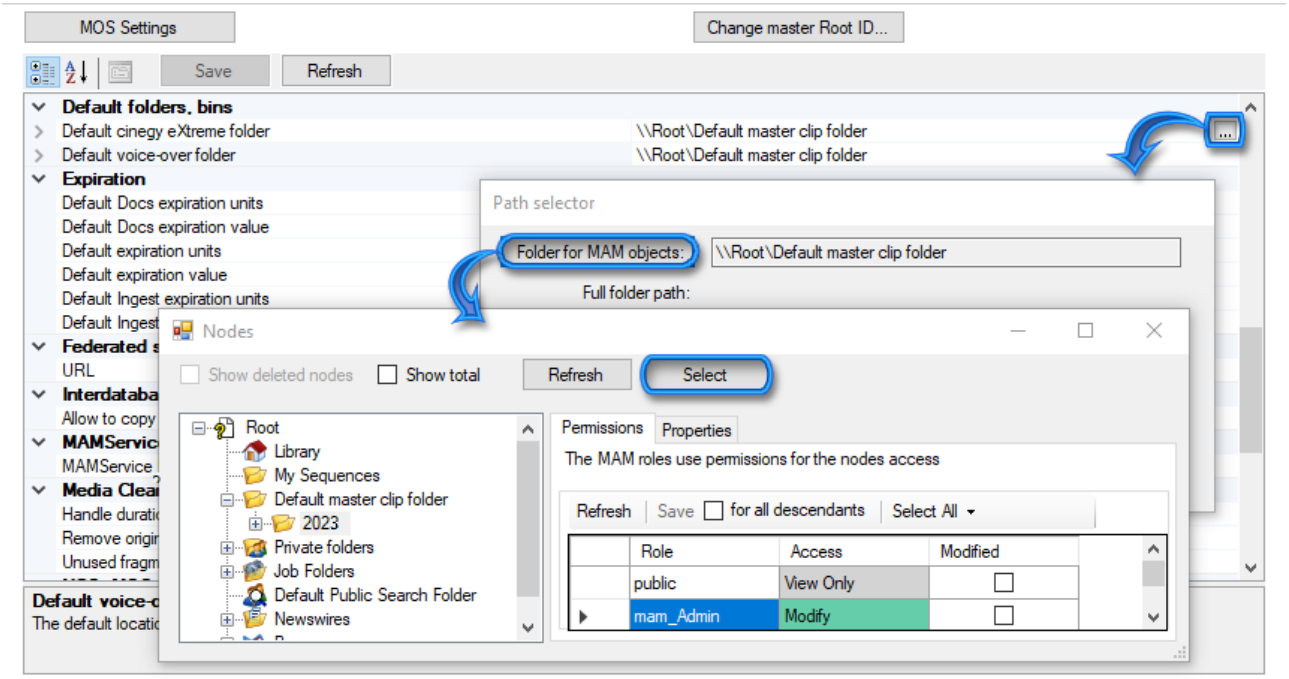
> The current version number is set automatically depending on the specified database.

- **DB Wizard action** – the date and time of the latest database action performed via Cinegy Archive Database Wizard.
- **DB Wizard version** – the version and build number of Cinegy Archive Database Wizard used for database manipulations.

Default Folders, Bins



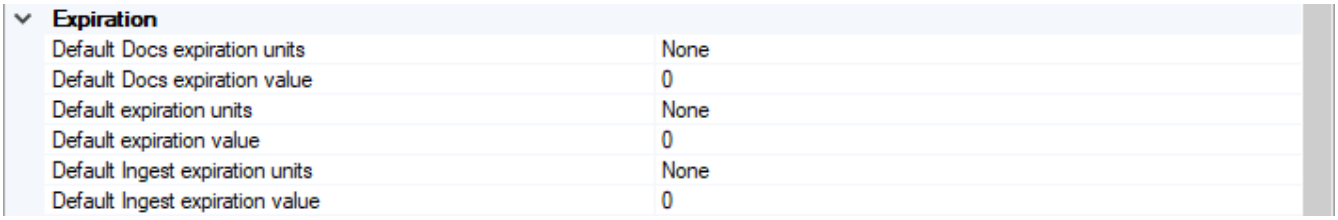
- **Default Cinegy folder** – Cinegy eXtreme is a post-production application that can be integrated with Cinegy products. Here you can define the location for the Cinegy eXtreme export Rolls. To do this, press the "Browse" button to select a different folder instead of the "Default master clip folder".



Select the new folder to be used for the Cinegy eXtreme Rolls in the "Nodes" window and "Select" it.

- **Default voice-over folder** – defines the path to the voice-over bin in the same way as to the Cinegy eXtreme folder.

Expiration



- **Default Docs expiration units** – the time units to define the default expiration date of documents: days, months, or years. To disable the expiration monitoring of the documents, set this option to "None".

This option is obsolete and is used only for Cinegy Convert Legacy.

- **Default Docs expiration value** – the default expiration value of the documents, measured in the specified expiration units.

  The default expiration date of the documents defined here can be used during the document import if the expiration period is set to "Database default" in the watch folder settings configurator.

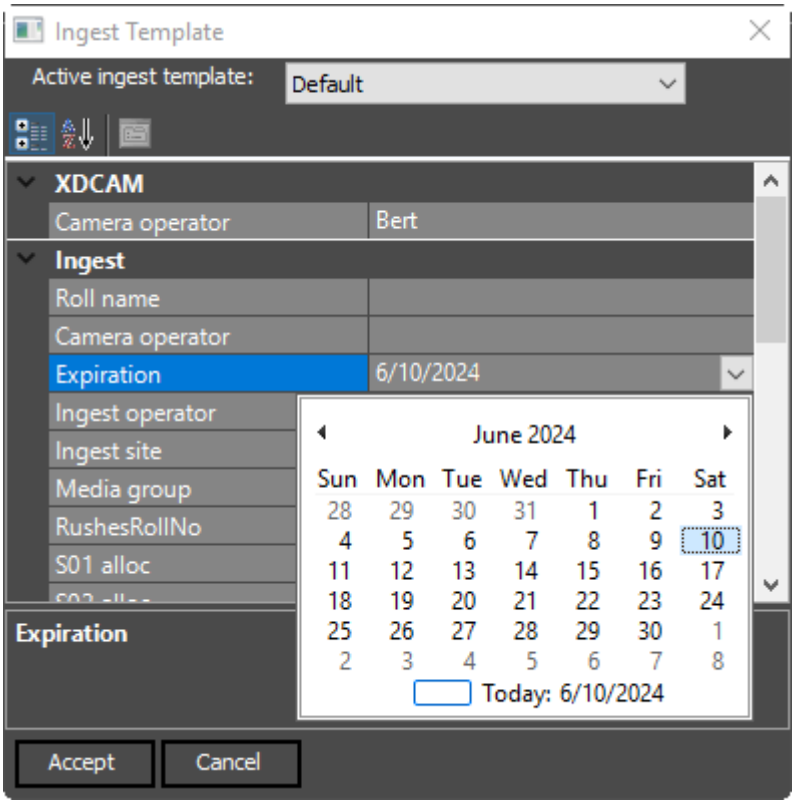
  This option is obsolete and is used only for Cinegy Convert Legacy.

- **Default expiration units** – the time units to define the default expiration date: days, months, or years, that can be used in the operations with expired objects by Cinegy Desktop plug-ins.

  The default expiration date may be set in the following units: days, months, or years. To disable the expiration monitoring, set this option to "None".

- **Default expiration value** – the default expiration value, measured in the specified expiration units.
- **Default Ingest expiration units** – the time units to define the default capture expiration date: days, months, or years, used as the "Roll info" default expiration date.
- **Default Ingest expiration value** – the default capture expiration value, measured in the specified units.

  You can change this expiration date for the selected Roll manually from the "Roll info" dialog in Cinegy Desktop.



Federated Search

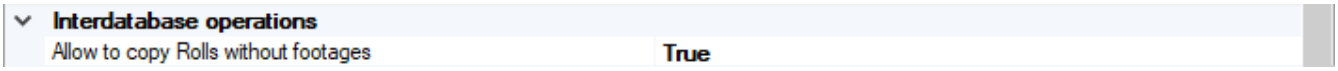
This functionality is obsolete and is no longer in use.



Federated search can be used to divert the search request to a specified web search engine. For example, if you want to use the Google search engine, enter `http://www.google.com/search?q=` in the "URL" text field.

> To disable the Federated search feature, leave the field empty.

Interdatabase Operations

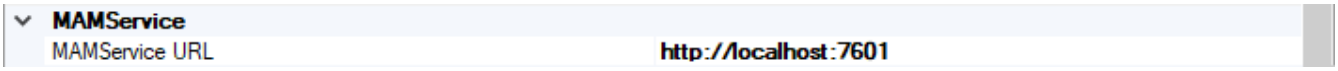


The "Allow to copy Rolls without footages" option is used when performing interdatabase operations. Set this option to "True" to enable copying Rolls between databases without their footages. The Rolls will share the same footages in Cinegy Archive.

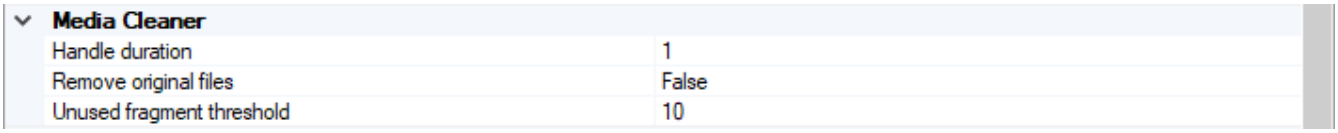
> This option should be used with caution as it may cause issues with media cleaning when used incorrectly. Refer to the **Coping Rolls without Footages** section in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** for more details.

MAM Service

In the "MAMService URL" field, define the URL where the Cinegy Media Asset Management Service is installed.



Media Cleaner



- **Handle Duration** – defines the amount of extra material preserved at every boundary of the referenced material during media cleaning. Using handles allows you to avoid the occurrence of compression artifacts and enables proper de-trimming of the clips.

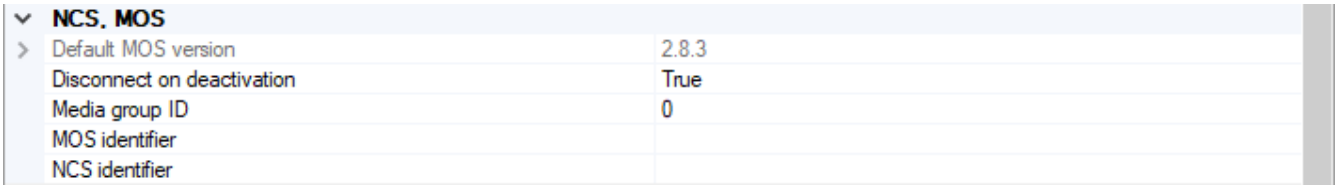
  > The duration cannot be less than 1 second.

- **Remove original files** – if set to "True", enables the removal of the original file after media cleaning.
- **Unused fragment threshold** – the threshold value for unused fragments that will be removed during media cleaning. If the unused fragment is less than the defined value, there will be no cuts in the new footage at this point, and the unused fragment will be included in the cleaned footage.

  > The default value of the unused fragment threshold is 10 seconds.

  > Refer to the **Media Cleaner** section in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** to learn more about Cinegy Media Cleaner.

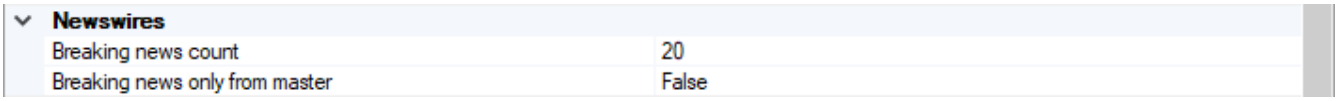
NCS, MOS



For proper connection to a supported newsroom system (e.g., Octopus), define the correct settings for the Newsroom Control System (NCS) and Media Object Server (MOS server):

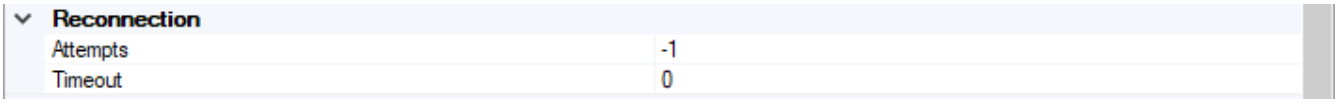
- **Default MOS version** – version number of the supported MOS protocol.
- **Disconnect on deactivation** – if set to "True", enables disconnection of the ActiveX component when closing its window.
- **Media group ID** – the media group identifier for the MOS ActiveX component.
- **MOS identifier** – the name of the MOS identifier.
- **NCS identifier** – the name of the NCS identifier.

Newswires



- **Breaking news count** – defines the number of the latest breaking news to be displayed in the Newswire browser.
- **Breaking news only from master** - if set to "True", the breaking news is shown only for the master database.

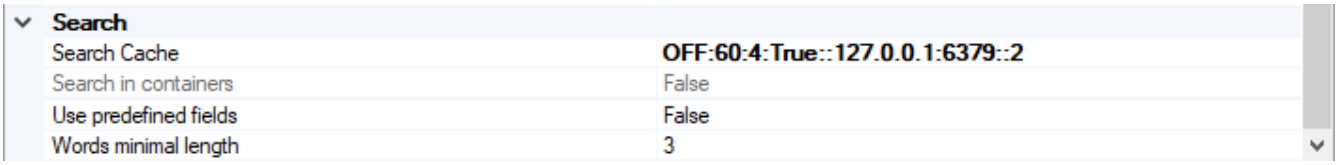
Reconnection



This option performs automatic reconnection to the server when Cinegy Desktop loses the connection.

- **Attempts** – defines the number of attempts to reconnect to the server. A value of "-1" indicates that the number of reconnection attempts is unlimited (the client runtime attempts to connect to the server until it succeeds).
- **Timeout** – defines the time delay in seconds between reconnection attempts.

Search



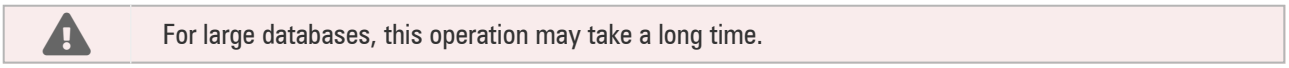
- **Search Cache** – enables caching the search requests to accelerate the return of repeated search results.

> This feature is especially useful for large databases.

- **Search in containers** – enables/disables the object metadata search inside the containers.
- **Use predefined fields** – enables/disables the usage of the predefined descriptor fields during the full-text indexing and search operations. This can be useful for faster search and copying operations in large databases.

When this option is set to "False", these fields will not be included in full-text indexing. The predefined fields, created or modified when the option is disabled, cannot be found in some cases (for example, during the simple search). However, they can be found with an advanced search or via direct search (with *).

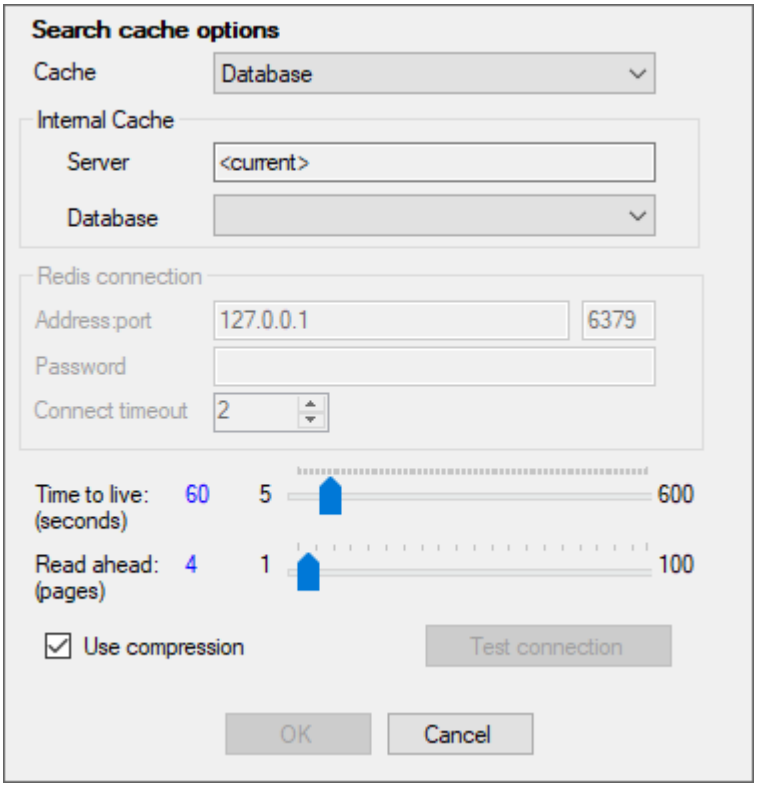
It is possible to rebuild the indexes and make these fields searchable. To do this, set the "Use predefined fields" option to "True" and run Cinegy Archive Database Wizard one more time or upgrade/patch the database.



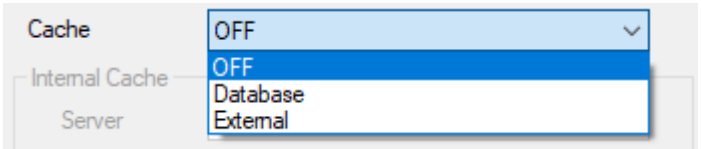
- **Words minimal length** – specifies the minimal length of a searchable word in a search query.

Search Cache

Press the button in the dedicated field to launch the "Search Cache Options" dialog:



Use the "Cache" drop-down list and select the corresponding option to cache the search within the database or externally:



- **OFF** – to cache search results within the current database;
- **Database** – if selected, the cache search within the defined database is enabled. Use the "Internal Cache" section to define the following parameters:
  - **Server** – defines the server address. Leave the default value to use the current one;
  - **Database** – the drop-down list to select the database.
- **External** – if selected, the cache search within the external server is enabled.

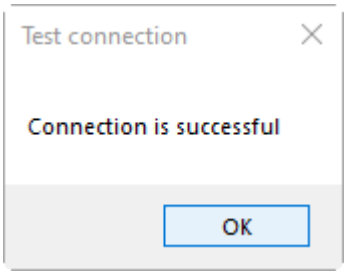
General Settings

For both database and external search caching, you can define the following settings:

- **Time to Live** – the time interval in seconds for the cache to be saved upon the first search request processing.
- **Read ahead** – the number of pages with the search request results to be cached.
- **Use compression** – select the checkbox to enable the search request results compression for faster repeated request processing.

Test connection

Press the "Test connection" button to verify the defined connection settings. A corresponding message will appear to inform whether the connection is successful:



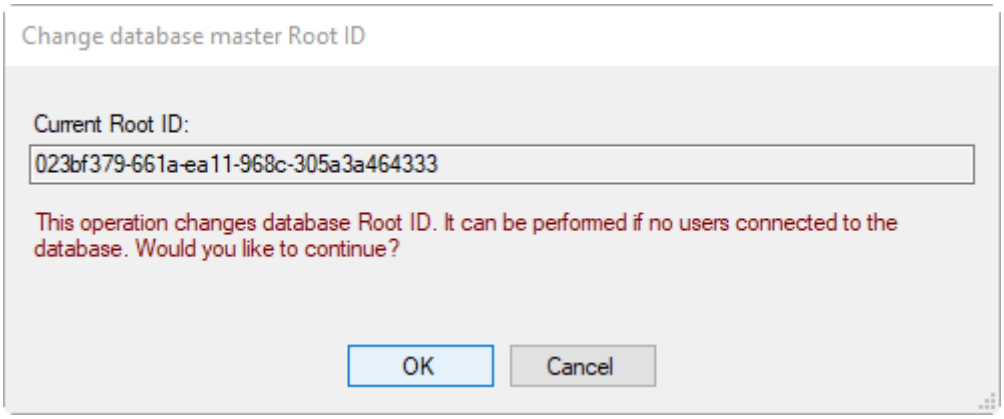
Change Master Root ID

Each root node in the database on the SQL Server is labeled with a Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) for its recognition.

Nevertheless, the situation can arise when root nodes in databases are labeled with identical GUIDs (e.g., when both databases are restored from the same backup). In this case, make the GUIDs different for simultaneous work with these databases.

Change master Root ID...

Press the "Change master Root ID" button to change the root ID for the current database. The following dialog box appears:

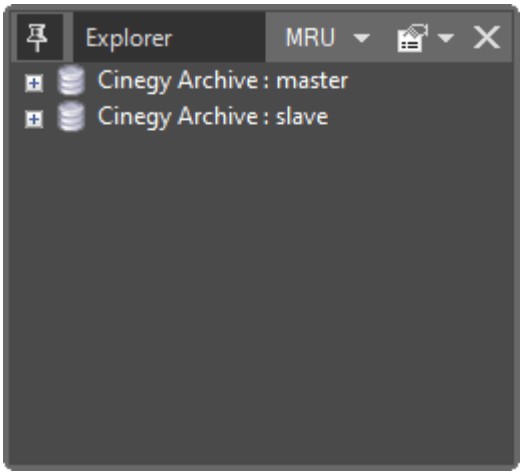


If there are any users connected to the current database, you ought to disconnect them before changing the root ID.

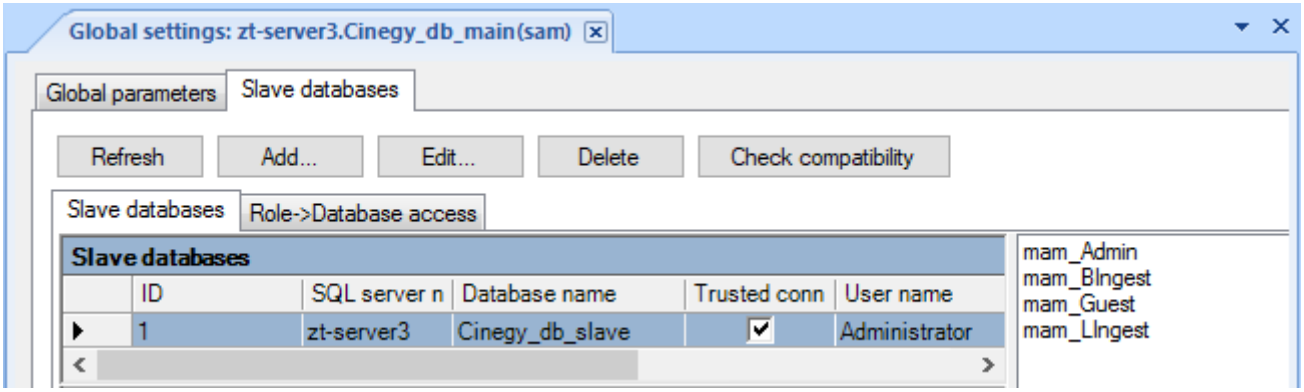
Slave Databases

This functionality enables you to work with multiple databases simultaneously.

An example of the slave database usage is shown in the figure below:

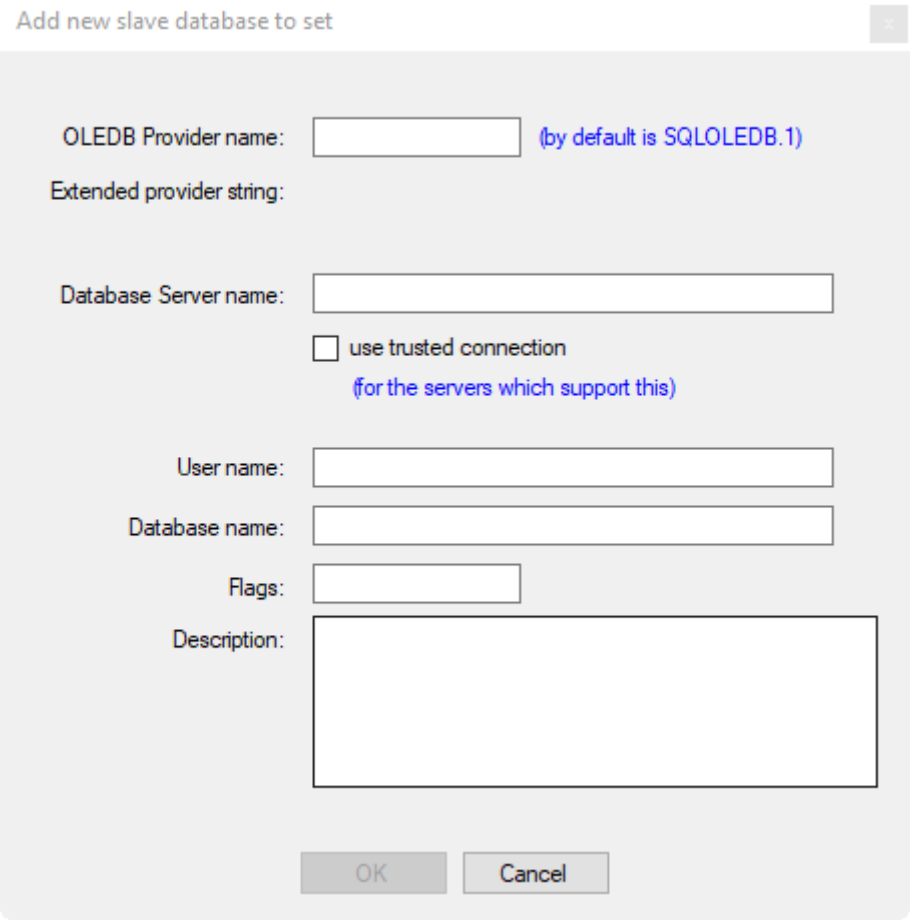


The "Slave databases" tab in the "Cinegy system settings" window is used for the setup and Cinegy Archive roles management of slave databases.



Configuration

Refresh	The "Refresh" button updates the parameters of the slave databases that are listed in the table.
Add...	To add a new slave database, press the "Add…" button. The following dialog box appears:



The following parameters should be set:

- **OLEDB Provider name** – defines the OLEDB provider name.

  Use the SQLOLEDB.1 provider name by default.

  To use the SQL Server Native Client OLE DB provider, set the "OLEDBProvider" parameter to "SQLNCLI.1".

- **Extended provider string** – defines the provider-specific connection parameters.
- **Database Server name** – defines the server where the Cinegy Archive database is located.

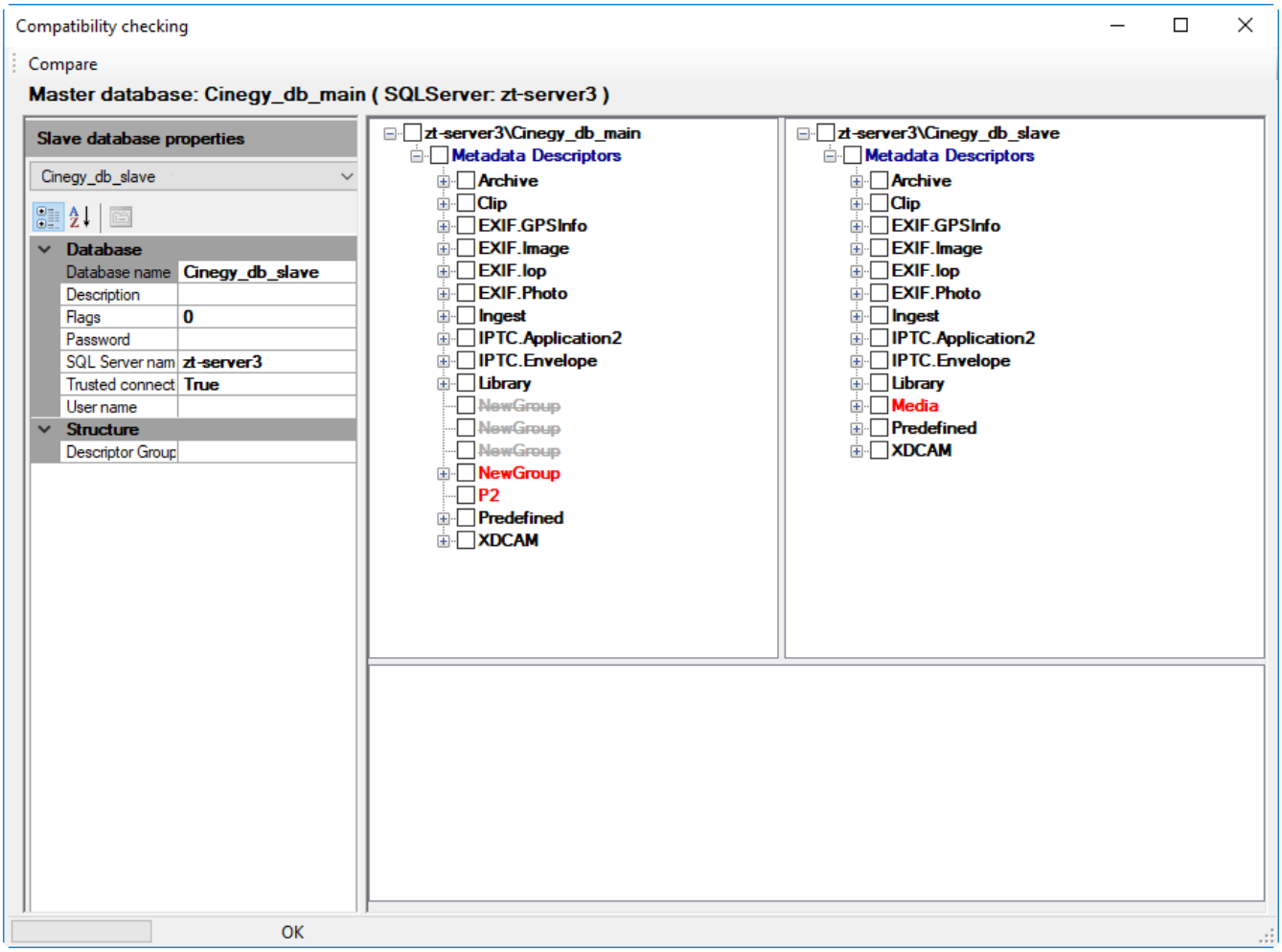
  "Use trusted connection" means that a Windows user account is used for authentication on the SQL Server. Corresponding user accounts should have at least read-only permissions assigned. If you deselect "Use trusted connection", you will need a dedicated username and password on the SQL Server.

- **User name** – defines the SQL Server login.
- **Database name** – defines the name of the slave database being used.
- **Flags** – defines the database flag.
- **Description** – allows you to add the description for the slave database being used.

Having specified all parameters, press the "OK" button. The new slave database will be added to the list.

Edit...	The "Edit" button is used to edit the parameters of a selected slave database.
Delete	The "Delete" button is used to remove a selected slave database from the list.

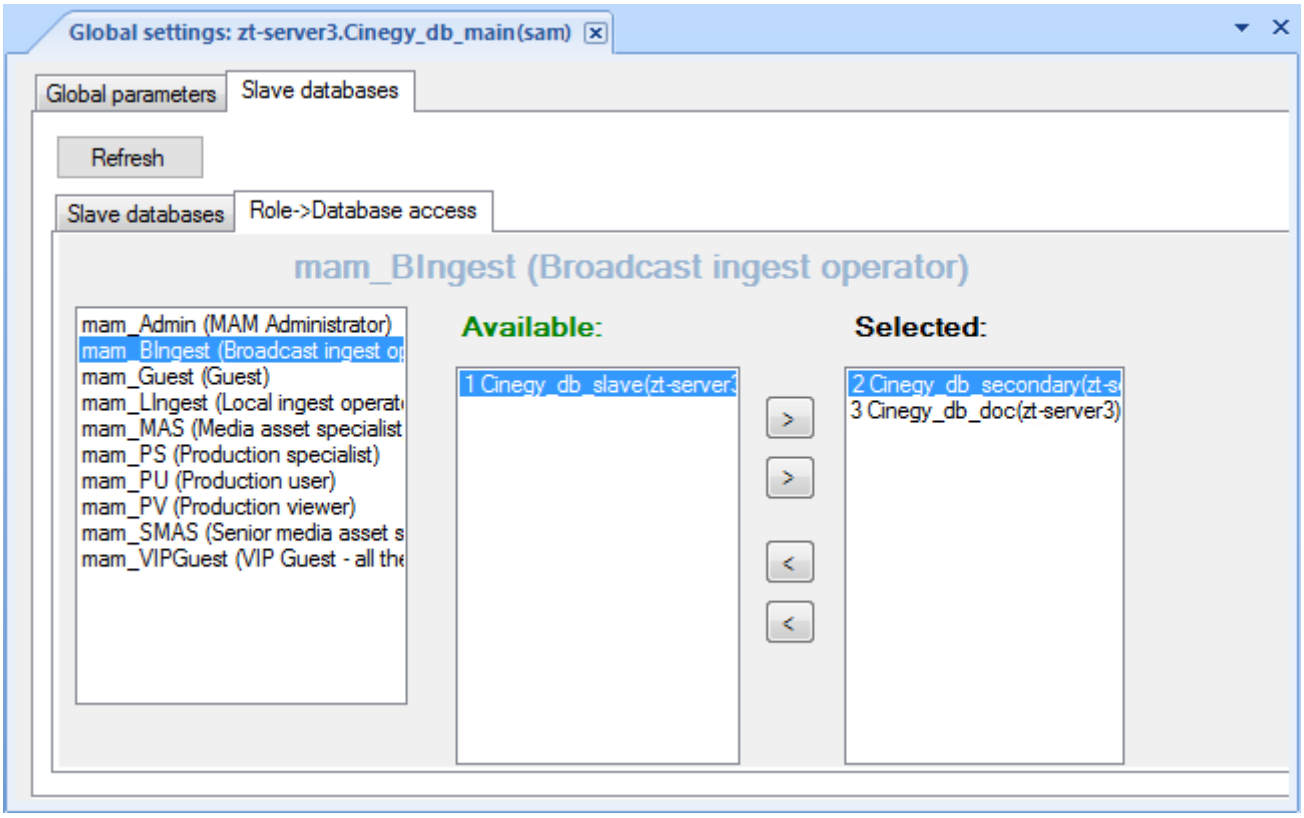
Check compatibility	This option allows you to compare the metadata model of the master database with the defined slave database(s). Press the "Check compatibility" button to open the "Compatibility checking" dialog:



Select the slave database from the drop-down list and press the "Compare" button located in the top left corner of the dialog box. Differences in metadata descriptors are colored in red.

Database Access

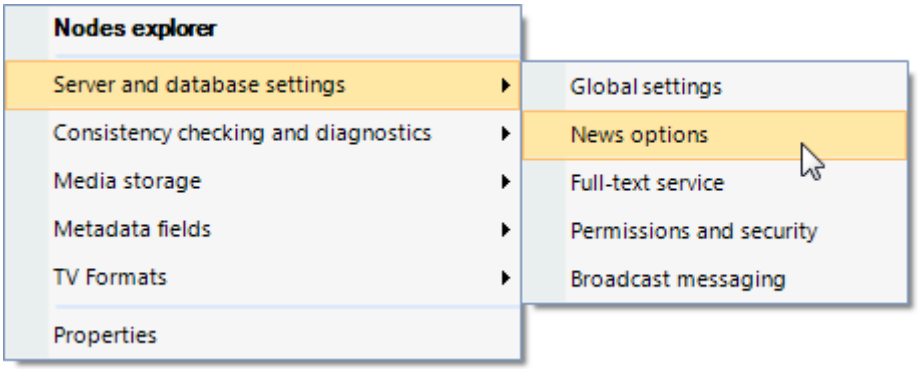
The "Role→ Database access" tab allows the user to perform role access management for slave databases.



You can permit access to selected databases to any Cinegy Archive role. To do this, select the Cinegy Archive role; then select the required database from the list and press the > button. Users will only have access to the slave databases specifically selected for their role.

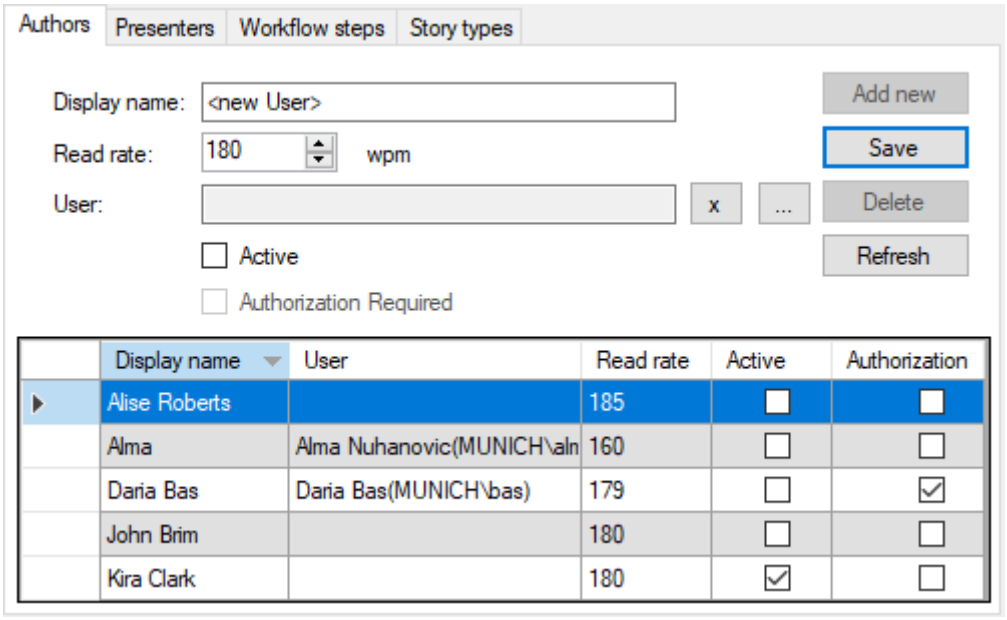
7.2 News Options

The "News options" panel is used for creating the list of authors, presenters, workflow steps, and Story types for the Story objects. To open this panel, use the "News options" command from the "Server and database settings" submenu launched by right-clicking the required database:



Authors

The "Authors" tab contains a detailed list of authors - people narrating the Story.



Add new — Press the "Add new" button, then specify the author's name and reading speed in words per minute.

If reading speed is not specified, the default value is set according to the Default RR parameter value defined in the "Global parameters" tab.

In the "User" field, press ... and choose a certain user or the whole user group that will be used for the authentication. Press x to remove the user account used for authentication.

Defining the user account for authentication is optional. If a user account is specified, you can select the "Authorization Required" option so that all the Stories assigned to that particular author require authentication to be edited (i.e., they will only be editable by the author or users with the **News director** role).

Select the "Active" option to enable the author to appear in the "Author" list of the Story.

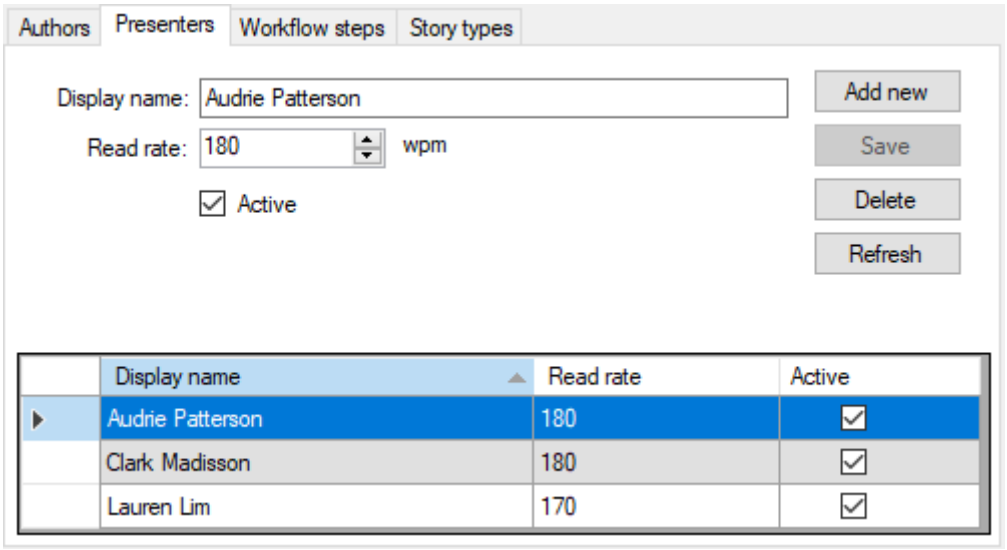
Save — Press the "Save" button to submit the creation of a new author and add the record to the table below.

Delete — To delete the specified author, select it in the table and press the "Delete" button.

Refresh — To refresh the list of authors, use the "Refresh" button.

Presenters

The "Presenters" tab contains a detailed list of presenters – people who introduce a show, link items, and interview guests.



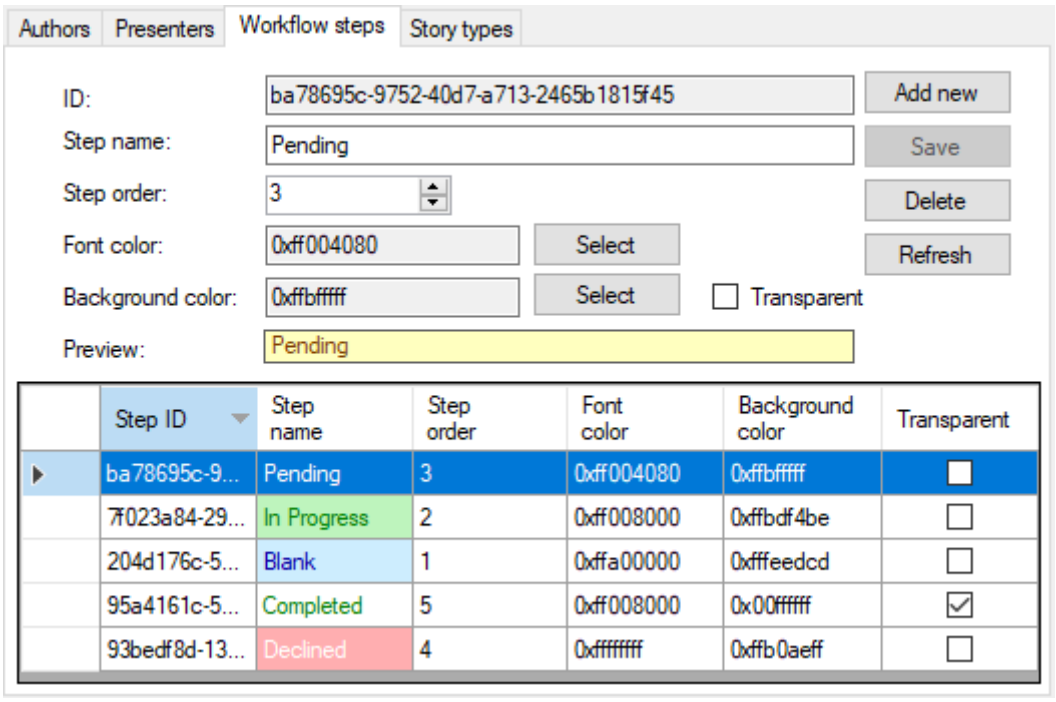
Add new

Press the "Add new" button, then specify the presenter's display name and reading speed in words per minute.

Select the "Active" option to enable the presenter to appear in the "Presenter" list of the Story.

Workflow Steps

The "Workflow steps" tab allows the user to manage the workflow steps lists for the Story objects:



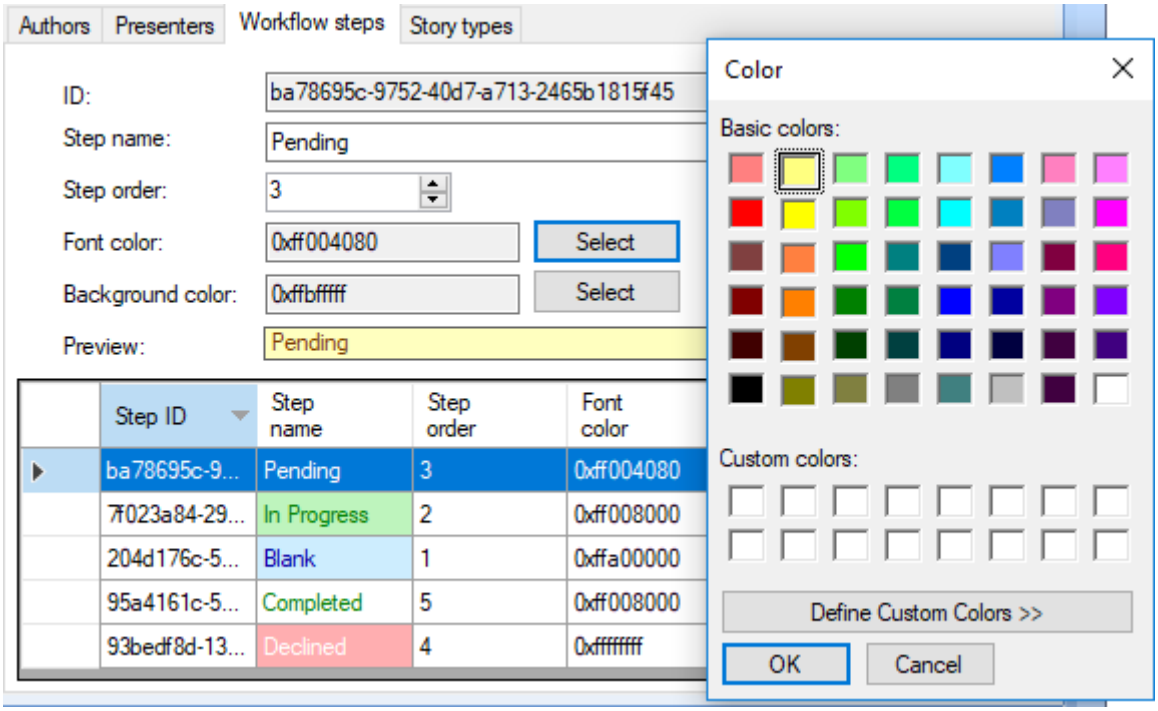
Add new

To add a new workflow step, press the "Add new" button. Then enter the desired step name via the keyboard and specify its order value by pressing the buttons or via the keyboard.

In case the same order value is assigned for several workflow steps, they are arranged in the list in alphabetical order.

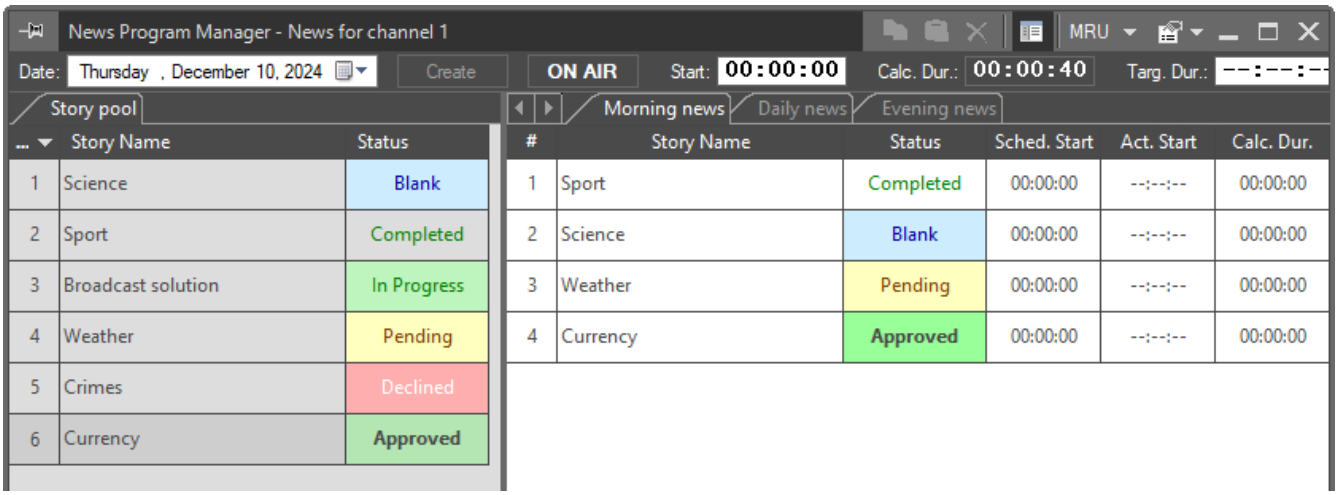
Select

By pressing the corresponding "Select" button user can assign a font and background color that will be displayed in the "Step name" column below:



To enable the background color selecting function, deselect the checkbox in the "Transparent" column next to the desired workflow step.

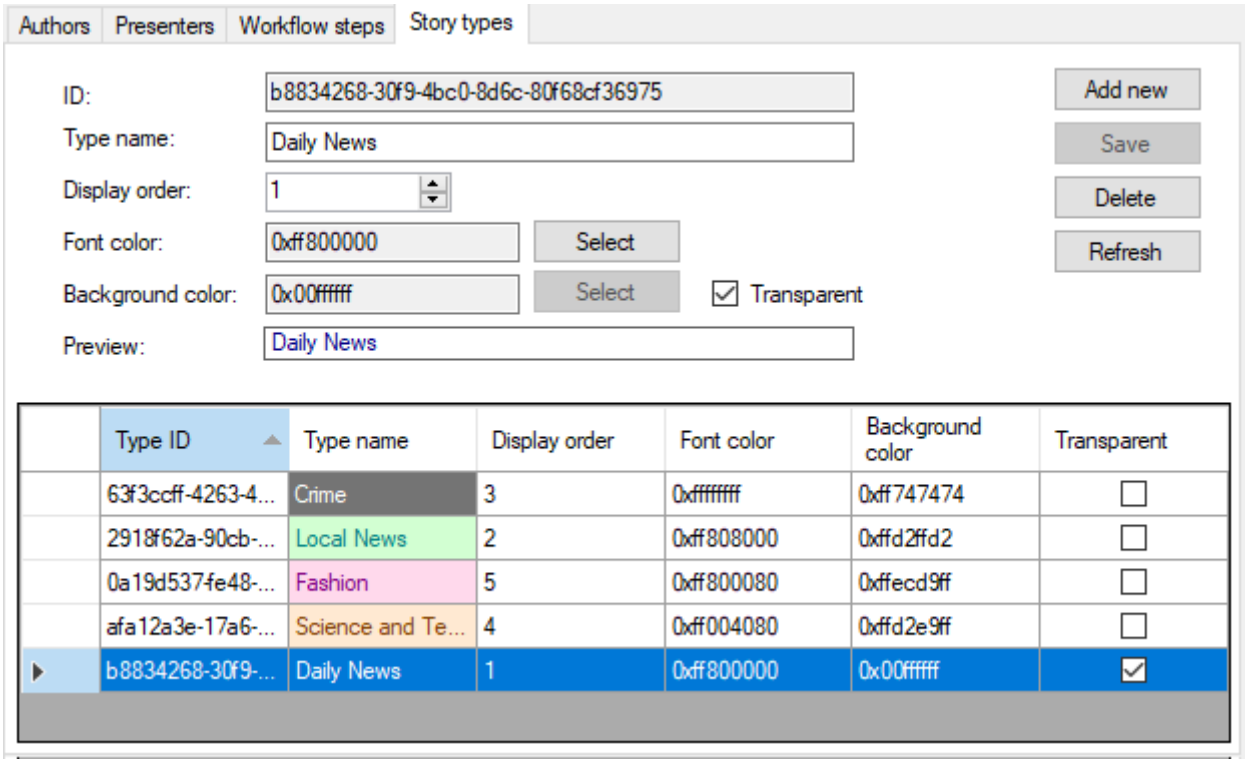
The font and background color settings will also be applied for the "Status" column in the News Program Manager dialog in Cinegy Desktop:



To learn more about News Program Manager, refer to the **News Program Manager** section in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual**.

Story Types

The "Story types" tab allows the user to create different Story types for the Story objects and individually specify a font and background colors for each type:

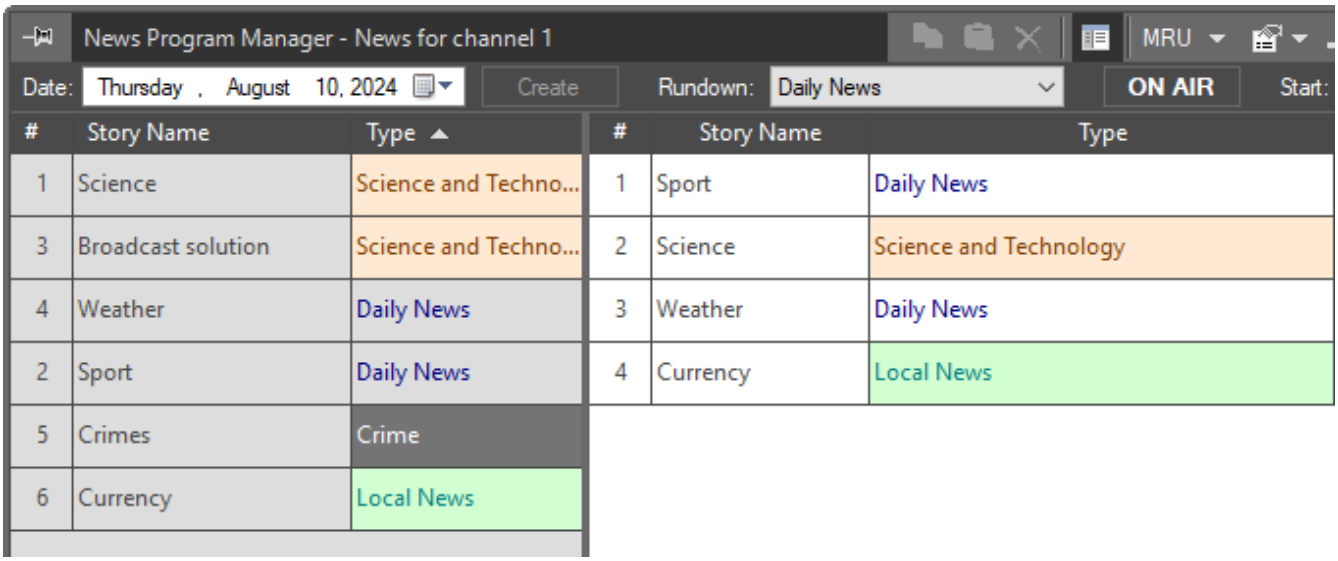


To add a new Story type, press the "Add new" button. Then enter the desired type name via the keyboard and specify its order value by pressing the buttons or via the keyboard.

In case the same order value is assigned for several Story types, they are arranged in the workflow steps list in alphabetical order.

To enable the background color selection function, remove the selection of the "Transparent" checkbox.

Changing the font and background color settings will be applied in both Story Editor and News Program Manager:



The "Type" column within News Program Manager



The "Type" drop-down list in Story Editor

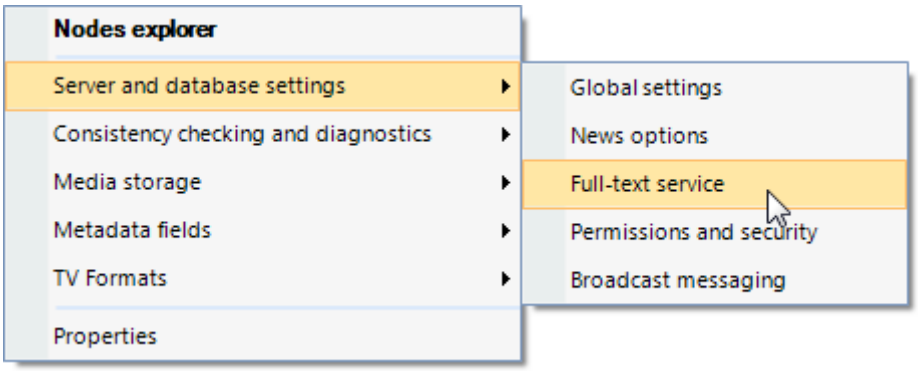
7.3 Full-Text Service

If properly configured, the full-text catalog allows you to make the Cinegy Archive database searchable:

- the catalog must be built for the relevant database tables;
- the re-indexing must be enabled.

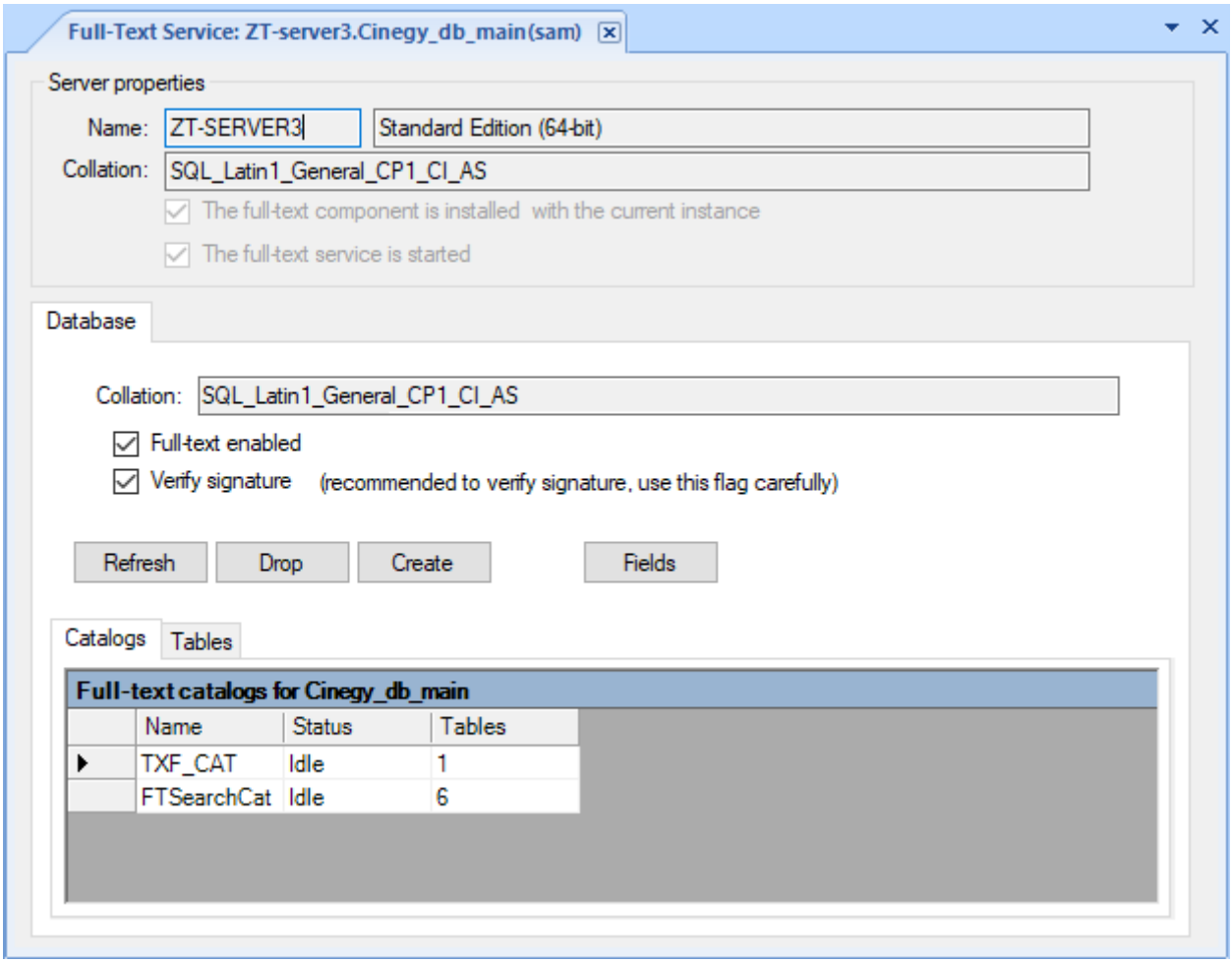
Refer to the **Cinegy Archive Database Wizard Manual** for more information about the database creation.

The "Full-text service" feature of Cinegy Archive Manager fulfills the tasks automatically for you. Use the corresponding command from the "Server and database settings" submenu of the required database context menu:



Database Tab

In this tab, searching properties for the Cinegy Archive database are configured.



Refer to the **Microsoft SQL Server documentation** to get additional information about the signature verification tool.

Enabling the Full-Text Option

Select the "Full-text enabled" checkbox to enable the full-text search in the database.

Verifying Signature

Select the "Verify signature" checkbox to enable the signing of the external components (word breakers, filters, etc.) to improve the overall security and robustness of the current database.

It is recommended to keep this option enabled.

Building a New Catalog

Cinegy products require one full-text catalog set in the Cinegy Archive database. Creating only one full-text catalog for all tables is more efficient for small databases. For large databases, you can create a separate full-text catalog for each table.

To create a new catalog set, you have to remove the old one. Even if you have just restored the Cinegy Archive database created on another machine from backup, it is better to remove the existing catalog set and create a new one. This is because the catalogs in SQL Server are not entirely portable.

To build a new catalog, follow the steps below:

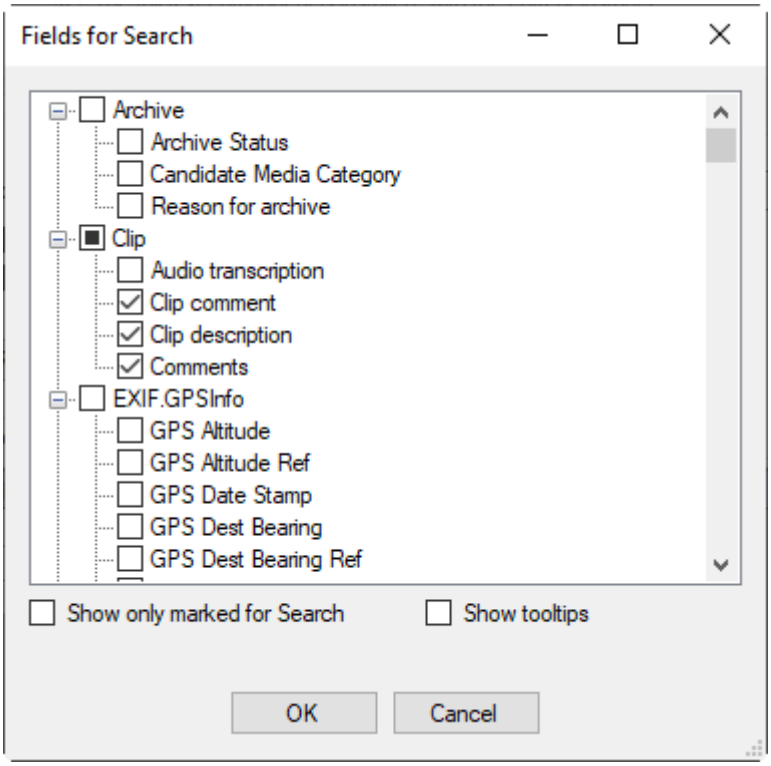
1. Make sure the existing catalog is in the "idle" state. Use the "Refresh" button to get the current state of the catalog.

2. Select the existing catalog and press the "Drop" button to delete it.
3. Press the "Create" button to start populating a new catalog.

The process of building the indices may take some time. The search function will not be available until the population finishes.

Searchable Descriptors

For a more efficient search, it is possible to limit the search fields to the specified descriptors set. To do this, press the "Fields" button, and the following dialog will appear:



Here select the descriptor group or individual descriptor(s) that will be available for search.

To search by object names, the "Clip name" descriptor (the internal name is pd_clip_name) in the "Predefined" group should be marked as searchable.

Select the "Show only marked for Search" checkbox to display only the descriptors already marked as searchable. The "Show tooltips" option will enable showing the tooltips with extended descriptor information.

The other way to make a descriptor searchable is to edit it in the "Descriptor groups, descriptors, presets" dialog. See the **Descriptors, Presets** article for more details.

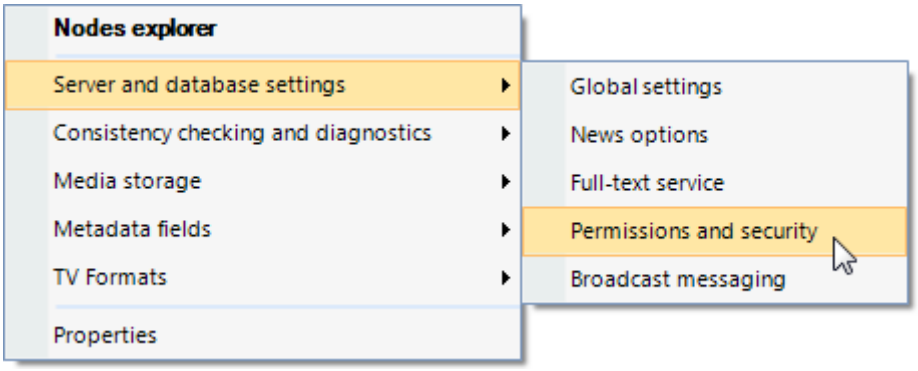
7.4 Permissions and Security

The Cinegy software user management is based on the Windows Active Directory Services. The Cinegy Archive rights are assigned to domain groups. New users added to the group automatically get access to the Cinegy Archive content.

Cinegy software manages user access rights according to their roles.

Use the corresponding command from the "Server and database settings" submenu of the required database context menu in

Object Browser:

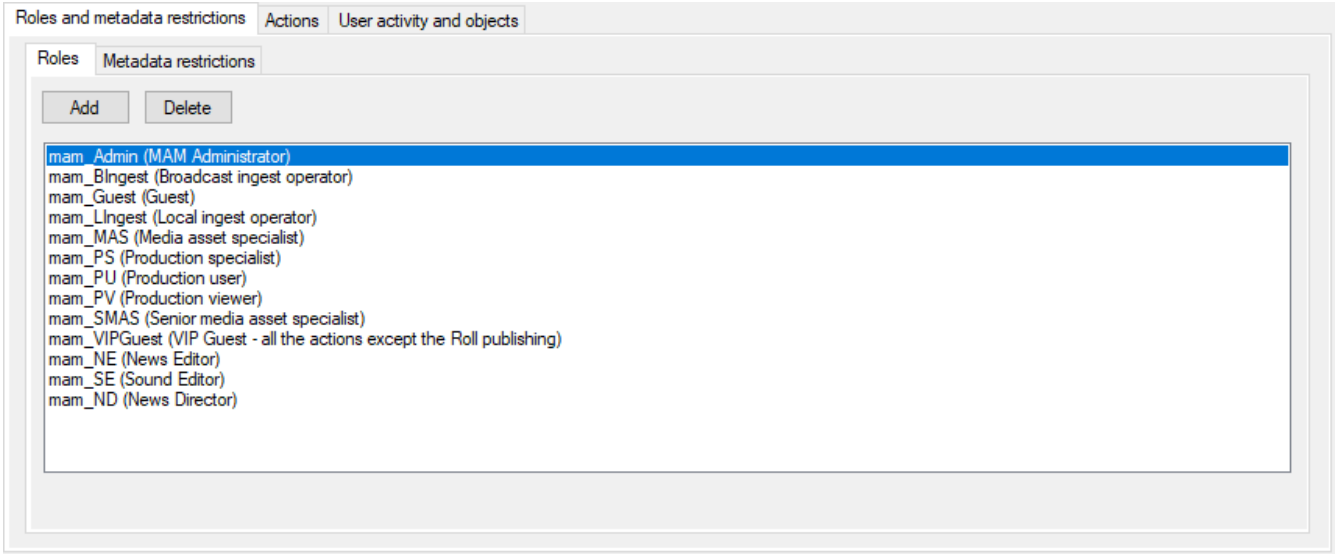


Managing User Roles

The "Roles and metadata restrictions" tab contains the following tabs:

Roles

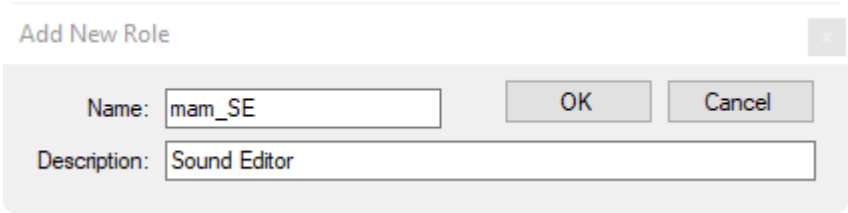
Use the "Roles" tab to manage a list of available user roles:



Adding a New User Role



To create a new user role, press the "Add" button:



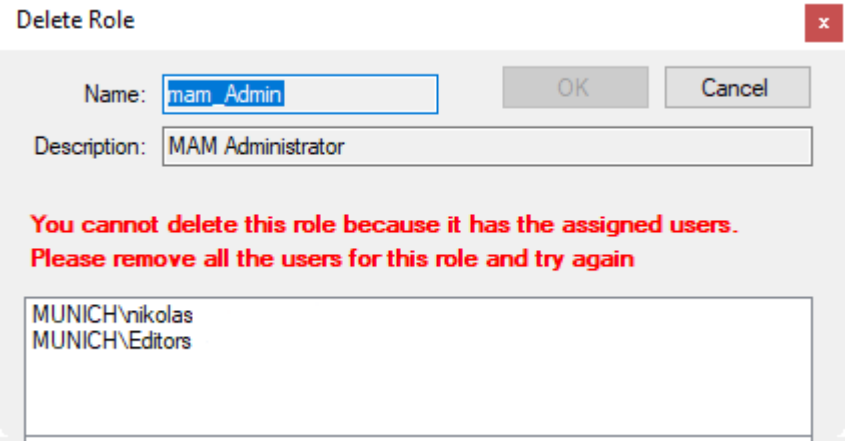
Enter a name and a description and press "OK". Now you can assign rights to the new role.

Deleting a User Role

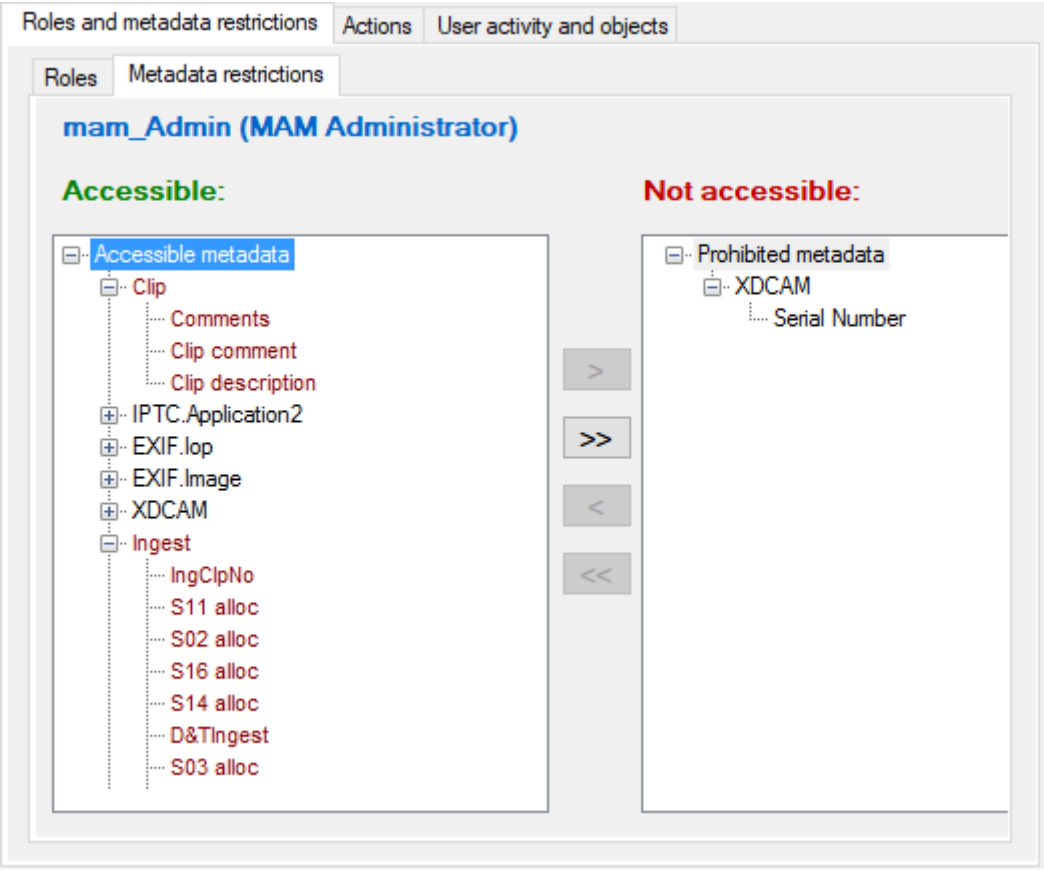


To delete a user role, select the role and press the "Delete" button.

It is impossible to delete a user role if there are user groups assigned to it. In this case, the following "Delete Role" message appears:



Metadata Restrictions



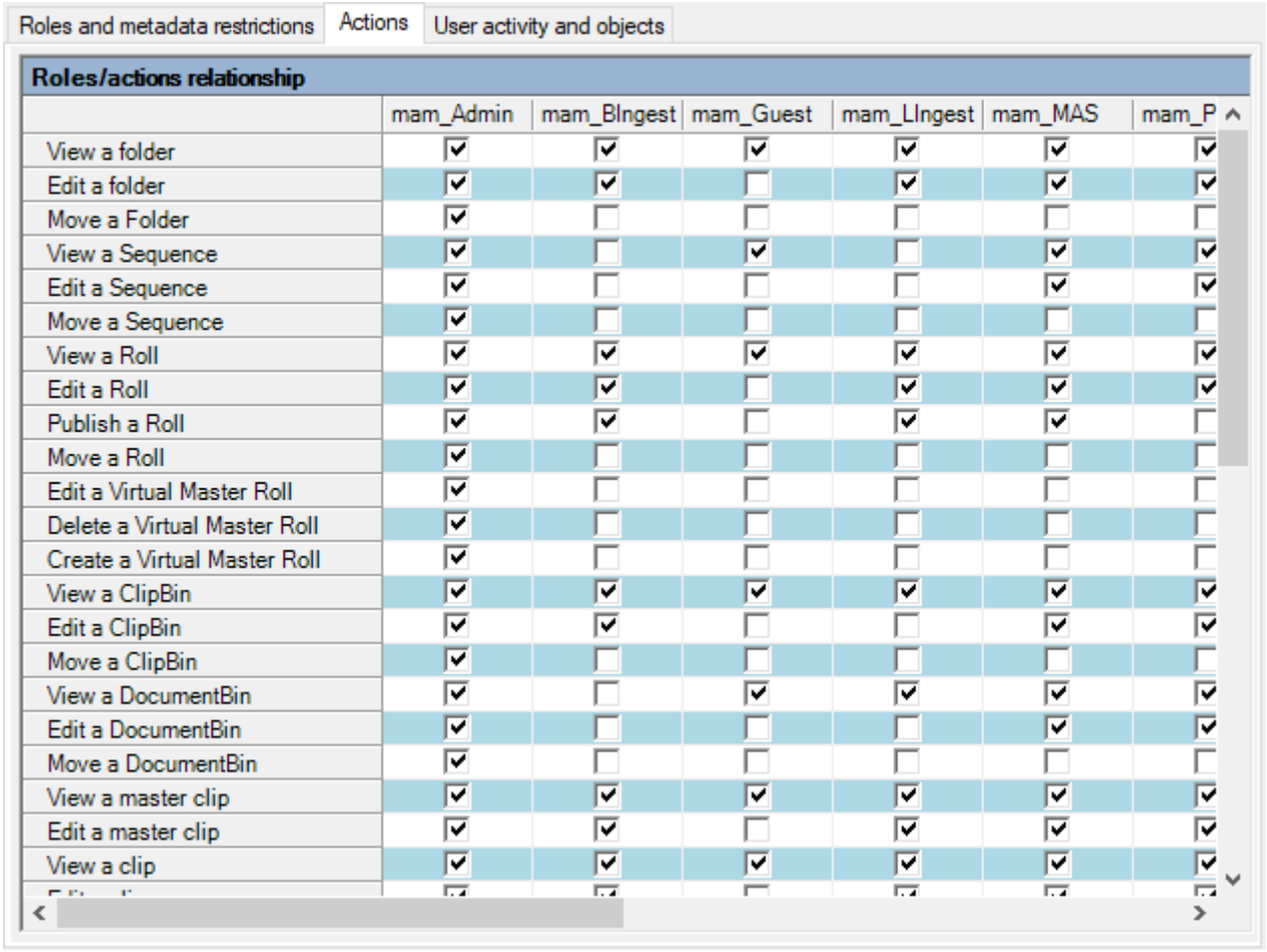
This feature allows you to restrict access to specific metadata in the Cinegy Desktop application.



Refer to the **Creating a New Metadata Field** paragraph for more details.

Assigning Actions to Roles

The "Actions" tab allows you to assign rights to user roles:



Select the checkboxes next to the required rights for the roles.

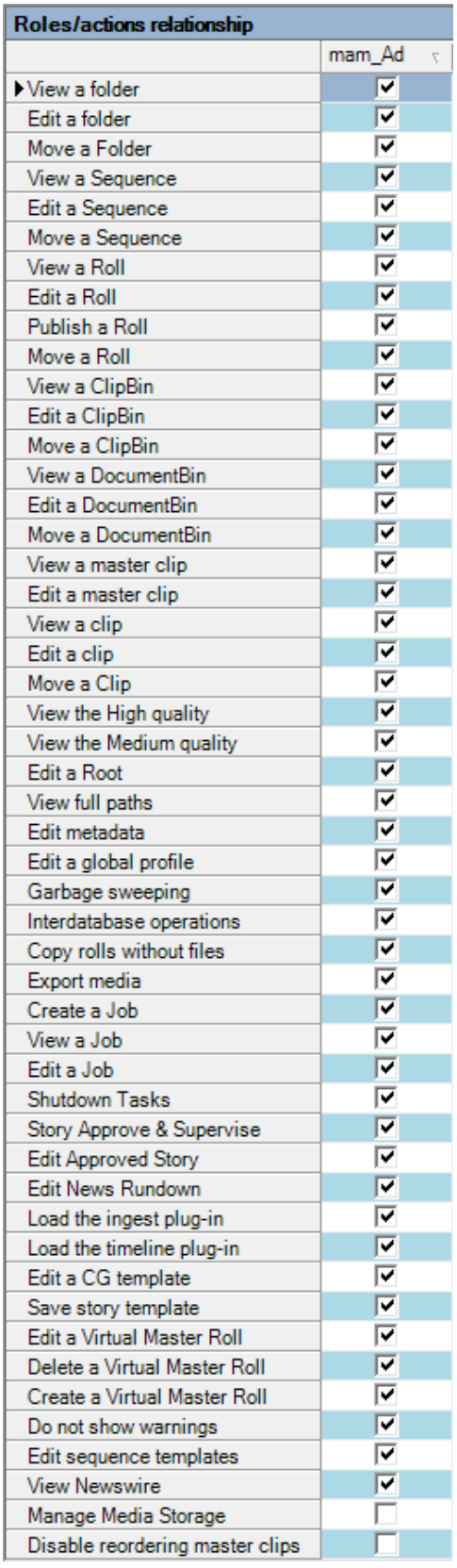


Make sure the set of rights assigned to a role is consistent. For example, if you give a role the right to view Sequences, make sure "Load Timeline Plug-in" is also permitted; otherwise, the user will be able to see Sequences in the Explorer window but will not be able to open them on Timeline.



The changes made to the user's rights will be applied once the user starts the Cinegy Desktop client next time.

Relationship Roles/Actions

Screenshot	Actions	Description
	View a folder	Allows the user to view folder objects with their content in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
	Edit a folder	Allows the user to create, rename, edit metadata, and delete folder objects and their content.
	Move a Folder	Allows the user to move folders with their content; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
	View a Sequence	Allows the user to view Sequences in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
	Edit a Sequence	Allows the user to rename and delete Sequences, and edit Sequence metadata; otherwise, they are view-only.
	Move a Sequence	Allows the user to move Sequences; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
	View a Roll	Allows the user to view Rolls and placeholder MOG objects in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
	Edit a Roll	Allows the user to rename, delete Rolls, edit Roll metadata, and create subclips.
	Publish a Roll	Enables Rolls publishing via the "Publish a Roll" command.
	Move a Roll	Allows the user to move Rolls and placeholder MOG objects; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
	Edit a Virtual Master Roll	Allows the user to rename virtual master Rolls, edit virtual master Roll metadata, and create subclips.

Actions	Description
Delete a Virtual Master Roll	Allows the user to delete virtual master Rolls.

Actions	Description
Create a Virtual Master Roll	Allows the user to create virtual master Rolls.
View a ClipBin	Allows the user to view ClipBins with their content in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
Edit a ClipBin	Allows the user to create, rename, edit metadata, and delete ClipBins, as well as edit their metadata and create subclips.  With the "Edit a ClipBin" action disabled, it is impossible to publish Rolls.
Move a ClipBin	Allows the user to move ClipBins; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
View a DocumentBin	Allows the user to view DocumentBins in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree and browse their content.
Edit a DocumentBin	Allows the user to create, rename, edit metadata, and delete DocumentBins and their content.
Move a DocumentBin	Allows the user to move DocumentBins; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
View a master clip	Allows the user to view master clips in the Rolls.
Edit a master clip	Allows the user to create, edit, delete master clips, and edit their metadata.
View a clip	Allows the user to view clips in the ClipBins; otherwise, the ClipBins are shown as empty.
Edit a clip	Allows the user to rename, delete, and copy clips within ClipBins, as well as edit the clip's metadata, and create subclips.
Move a Clip	Allows the user to move clips between ClipBins; otherwise, only copying is allowed.
View the High quality	Allows the user to preview nodes in high quality.  "Media offline" is displayed instead of the clip for unauthorized users.
View the Medium quality	Allows the user to preview nodes in medium quality.  "Media offline" is displayed instead of the clip for unauthorized users.
Edit a Root	Allows the user to edit any object and create new ones in the tree root; otherwise, only folder renaming is allowed in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
View full paths	Allows the user to view full paths to the objects in the clip properties dialogs.
Edit metadata	Allows the user to edit the node metadata; otherwise, only renaming is allowed.
Edit a global profile	Allows the user to create and edit public layouts in Cinegy Desktop.
Garbage sweeping	Allows the user to use Cinegy Media Cleaner for cleaning unused data from the essence storages.
Do not show warnings	Disables the display of warnings in Cinegy Desktop.
Interdatabase operations	Allows the user to perform the operations with nodes (copy, paste, etc.) between multiple databases.
Copy rolls without files	Allows the user to copy Rolls between multiple databases without their footages.  The "Allow to copy Rolls without footages" option must also be set to "True" in the "Global parameters" tab of the **Interdatabase Operations** configuration group to enable the interdatabase copying with footages in Cinegy Desktop.
Export media	Allows the user to export media both from Timeline and the ClipBins in sequence mode.

Actions	Description
Create a Job	Allows the user to create the Cinegy Convert jobs within the job drop folders.
View a Job	Displays the job folders subtree in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.
Edit a Job	Allows the user to edit the Cinegy Convert jobs within the job drop folders.
Shutdown Tasks	Enables execution of the shutdown production tasks.
Story Approve & Supervise	Grants the user the "News Director" role, which allows him to modify and approve Stories in the Story Editor regardless of who the author is.
Edit Approved Story	Allows the user to edit the Story approved by another user.
Edit News Rundown	Allows the user to edit Rundowns in News Manager.
Load the Cinegy ingest plug-in	Allows the user to load the Cinegy Ingest plug-in.  "View the high quality" and "View the medium quality" must also be enabled to load the Cinegy Ingest plug-in. This option is obsolete.
Load the timeline plug-in	Allows the user to load the Cinegy Timeline plug-in; also makes Sequences and News items visible in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.  Sequences are not shown in the Explorer tree with this option disabled.
Edit a CG template	Allows the user to create a Cinegy Title template in the DocumentBin, edit it using the Title Editor, or import a template.
Edit sequence templates	Allows the user to edit custom Timeline presets.
View Newswire	Allows the user to view Newswires with their content within Cinegy Desktop.
Save story template	Allows the user to save the story template in the Story Editor.
Manage Media Storage	Allows the user to apply the external archive storage integration functionality.  This action is reserved for future use.
Disable reordering master clips	Prevents users from rearranging the order of master clips within a Roll.  This action requires database update using Cinegy Database Wizard v25.10 or higher.

Authentication and Access

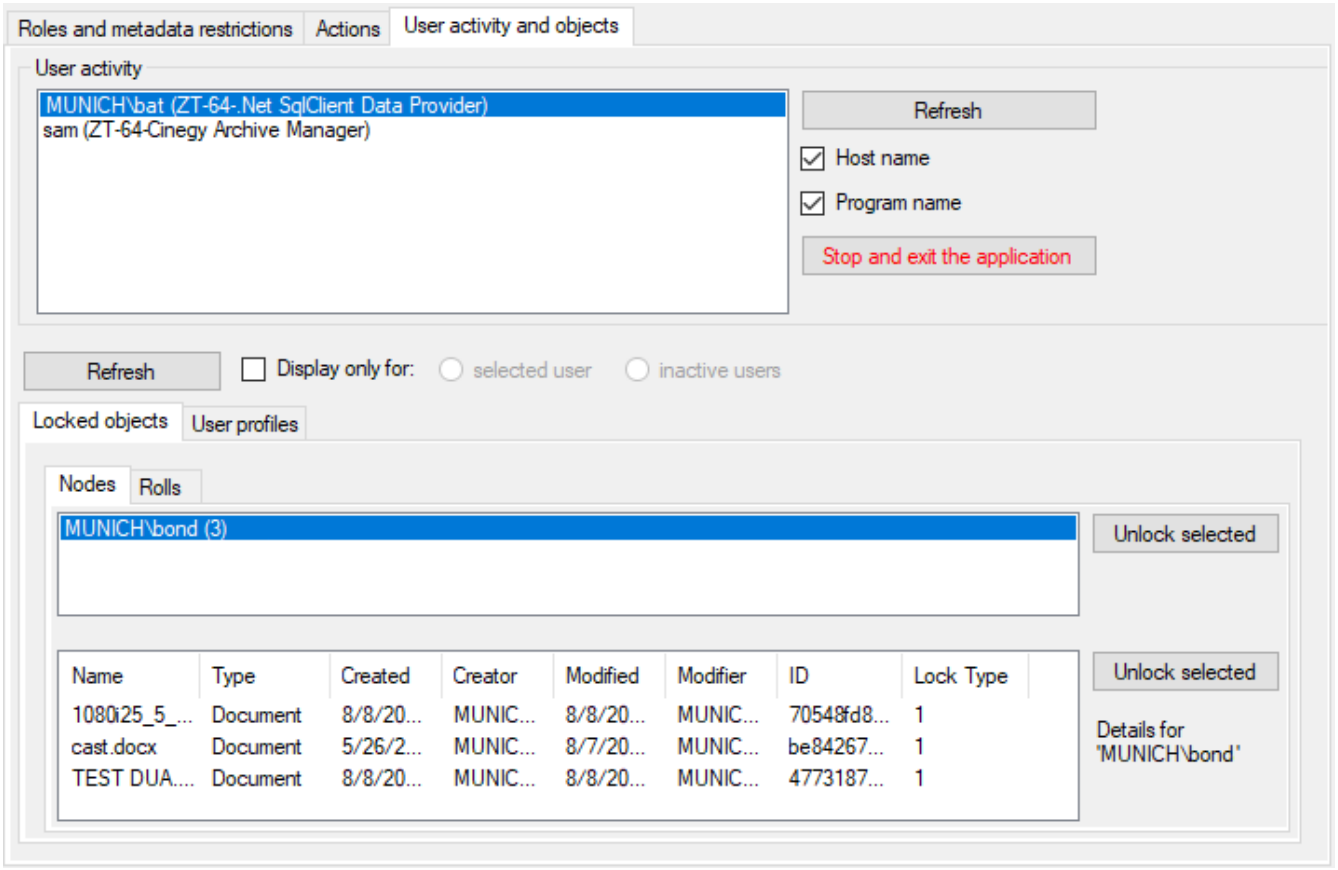
Assigning database roles to user groups of the Windows Active Directory Domain is managed using **SQL Server Management Studio** functionality.

To check the assigned Cinegy Archive database user roles for a particular user group, use the "Connection info" command from the Cinegy Desktop main menu. For users from the non-administrative user group, it will be "public" + at least one "Cinegy user role".

 Refer to the **Cinegy Desktop User Interface** article for a detailed description of the "Connection info" command.

User Activity and Objects

The "User activity and objects" tab allows you to monitor all activities of Cinegy software users. It also displays all objects that have been locked by any user. The administrator can select the necessary locks in the Cinegy Archive database and delete them. This is sometimes useful when a client computer crashes, leaving some objects locked, or when a user is absent and it is necessary to continue work with the locked Sequence or bin.



- The "Host name" checkbox displays the computer name the user is currently working on.
- "Program name" shows the name of the Cinegy application that is connected to Cinegy Archive.

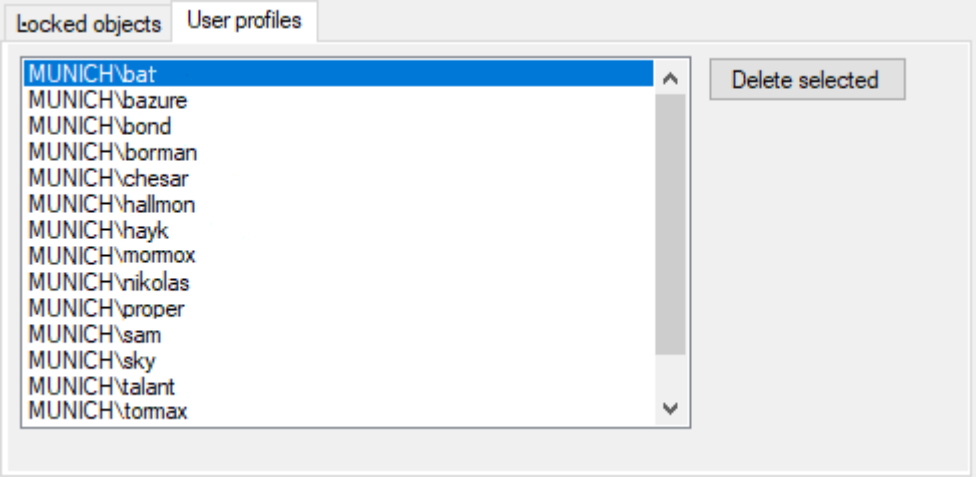
Locked Objects

Here you can manage nodes locked in the current database.

Unlock selected	To unlock all nodes for a certain user, select their names from the list and press the top "Unlock selected" button. To unlock separate node(s) for the given user, choose the node(s) from the table below and press the "Unlock selected" button next to it.

User Profiles

All user profiles traced in the current database are listed in the "User profiles" tab:



Delete selected	To delete a user profile, choose it from the list and press the "Delete selected" button. Multiple selection and deletion are also available here.

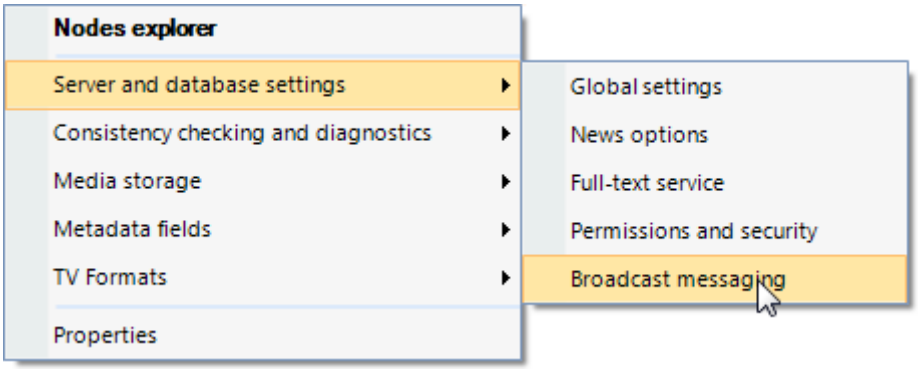
The "Display only for" option enables/disables showing the list of locked objects and user profiles only for the selected user in the "User activity" list or for those users who are inactive, depending on the position of the radio button.

The administrator can also unlock Rolls after a failed capture/import.

Stop and exit the application	Press the "Stop and exit the application" button to stop the task and force the selected application to close.

7.5 Broadcast Messaging

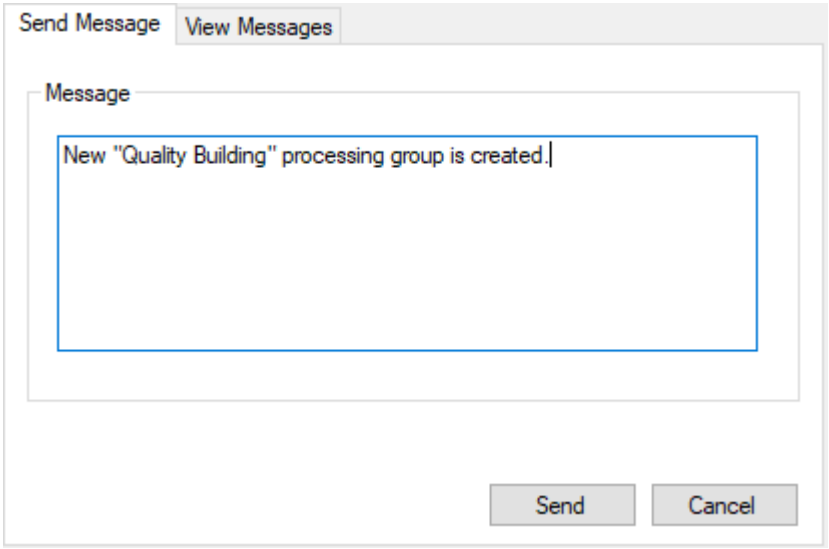
The broadcast messaging feature provides a system administrator with access to the broadcast message subsystem, where new broadcast messages can be sent to all Cinegy Desktop applications. The previously sent messages can also be managed here by using the respective command from the "Server and database settings" submenu of the required database context menu:



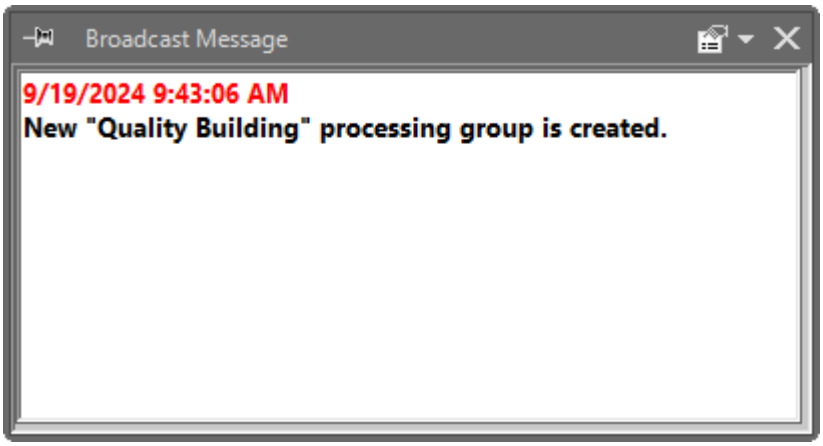
The broadcast messaging feature is available when the "Broadcast Messages" option is set to "True" in the "Global parameters" of the "Server and database settings" configuration. Refer to the **Global Settings** article to learn how to configure the broadcast message subsystem.

The "Broadcast Messaging" window consists of two tabs: "Send Message" and "View Messages".

Send Message

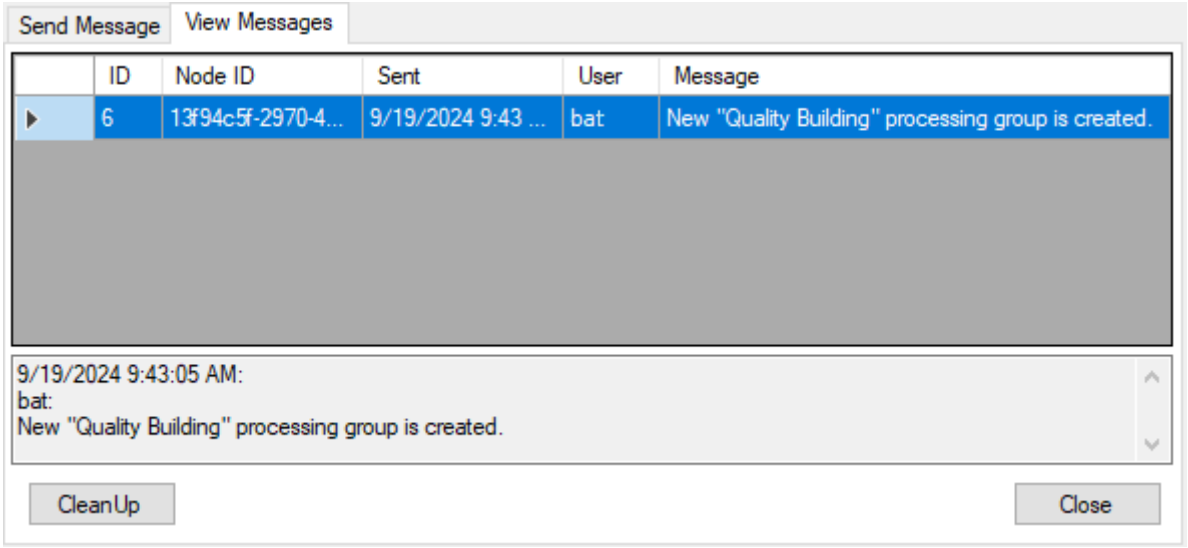


In the "Send Message" tab, enter your text for a new message and press the "Send" button. The broadcast message will be registered in the current Cinegy Archive database and will be displayed for all logged Cinegy Desktop users, as shown in the example below:



In Cinegy Archive Manager, the "Broadcast messaging" window will appear, containing the same broadcast message in the list of previously sent messages.

View Messages

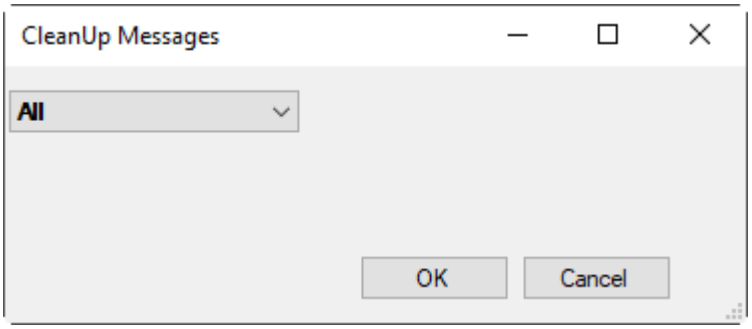


In the "View Messages" tab, the list of previously sent messages is shown with the following information for each message:

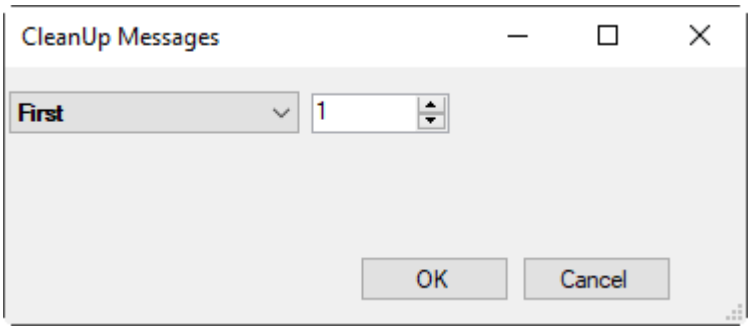
- **ID** – the message ID;
- **Node_id** – automatically generated internal unique identifier of the message;
- **Sent** – the date and time when the message was sent;
- **User** – the user login of the sender;
- **Message** – the message text.

By default, the messages are shown in order, starting with the most recent messages at the top of the list. To change the order of the messages, click the desired column caption. This will arrange messages by the selected column. To reverse the order, click the column caption again.

CleanUp	Press the "CleanUp" button to delete the broadcast messages. The following dialog box appears:



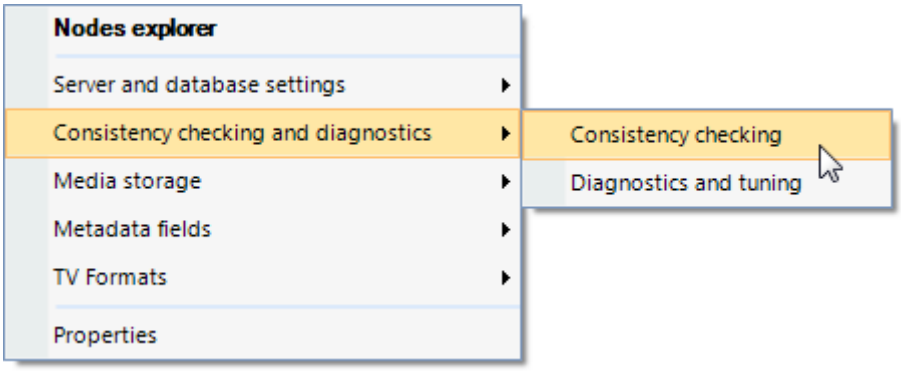
Choose "All" from the drop-down list to delete all sent broadcast messages, or choose "First" and define the number of messages to be deleted. In this case, the latest sent messages will be removed:



Chapter 8 Consistency Checking and Diagnostics

8.1 Consistency Checking

This feature allows the user to find and report inconsistent clips and media files. The consistency checking panel is launched via the respective command from the "Consistency checking and diagnostics" submenu of the database context menu:



The operations may be quite time-consuming, depending on the database size and SQL Server load.

Never use the same file locations for different databases. This may cause the deletion of files in another Cinegy Archive database!

Never use the base path for different media file type shares nested inside each other as file locations; this will lead to incorrect results when performing consistency checking operations and to accidental deletion of media files.

To perform the "Populate a list" operation, ensure that the shares monitored by the consistency checker are available for the group of users under which the SQL Server services are started.

MOGs without Essences

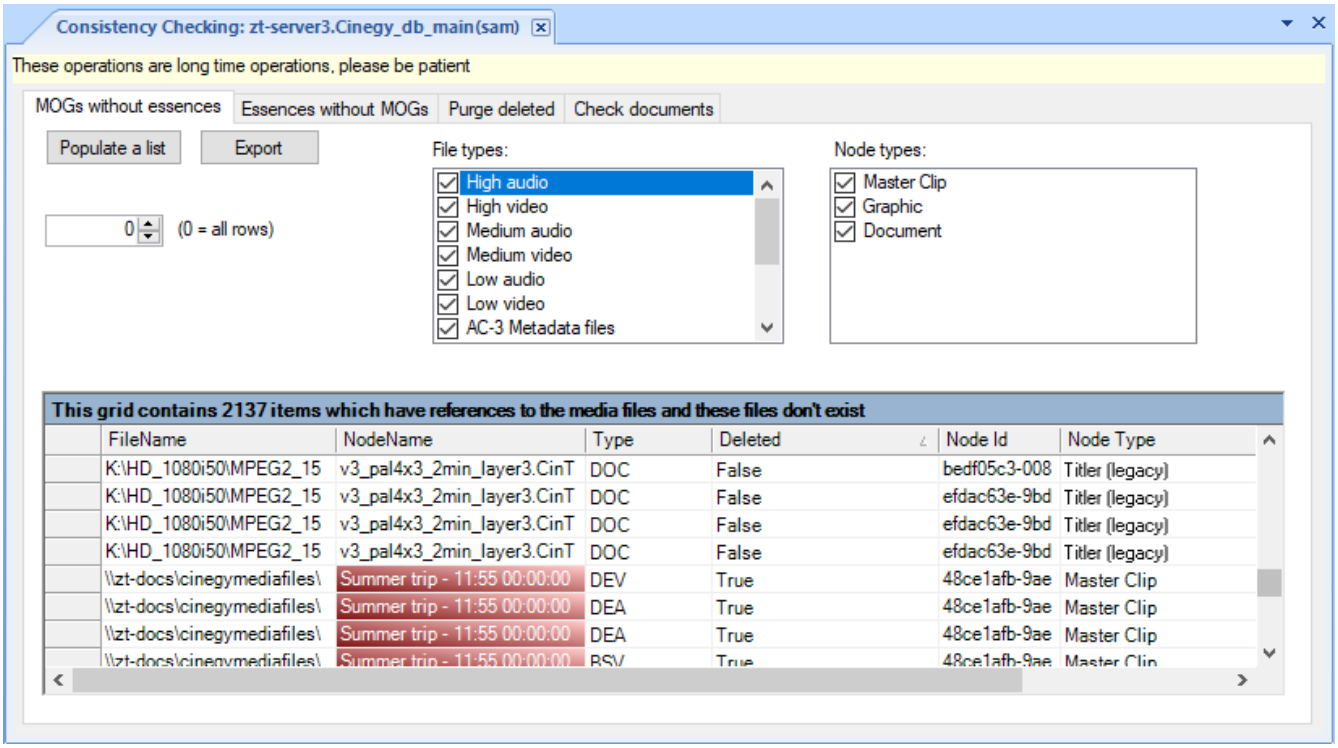
Populate a List

The "Populate a list" functionality allows the user to search for MOGs (Media Object Graph) objects without any essence. In the "File types" and "Node types" fields, respectively, select the file and node types that should be included in the list.

It is also possible to define the number of rows to be displayed in the populated list by entering the desired value via the keyboard or by pressing the buttons. The default value is "0", meaning that all rows of the populated list will be displayed.

This operation may be quite time-consuming, depending on your database size and SQL Server load. It is recommended to explicitly define the number of rows to be populated for large databases to avoid system overload and considerable time delays.

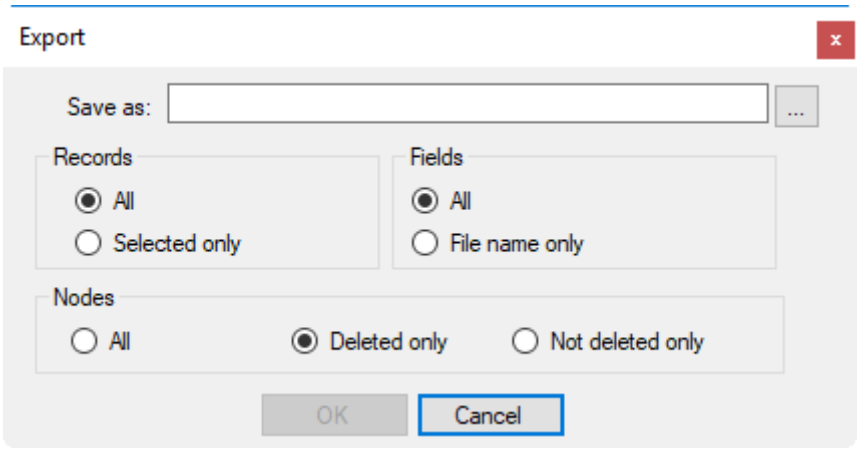
Press the "Populate a list" button to list all missing media files. For every file link, the system checks whether the file is physically present at the specified location.



The dialog shows the type and deletion status of the detected media files.

Export the List

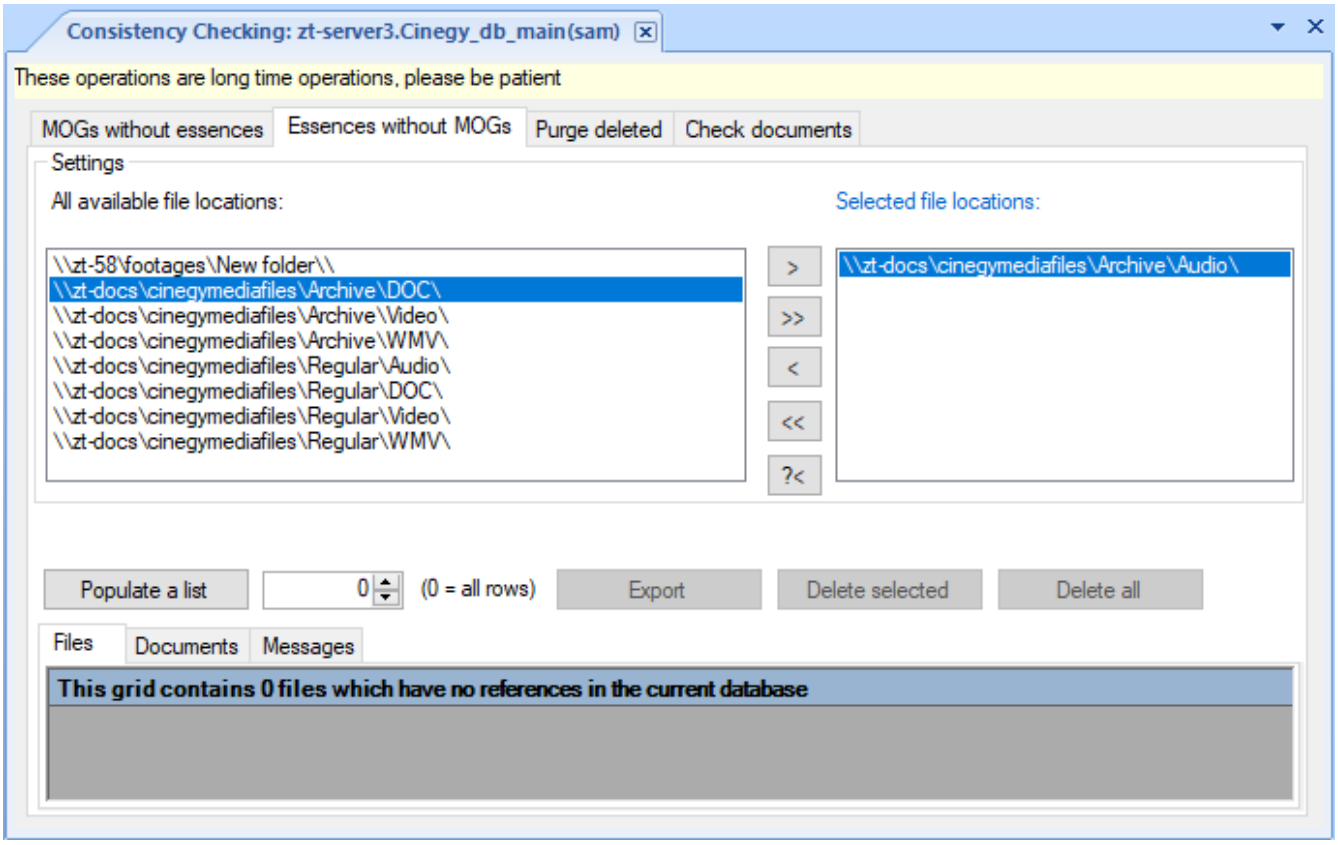
To have a better overview of missing media files, the result of the population can be exported and saved as a TXT file. To do this, use the "Export" button to open the following export window:



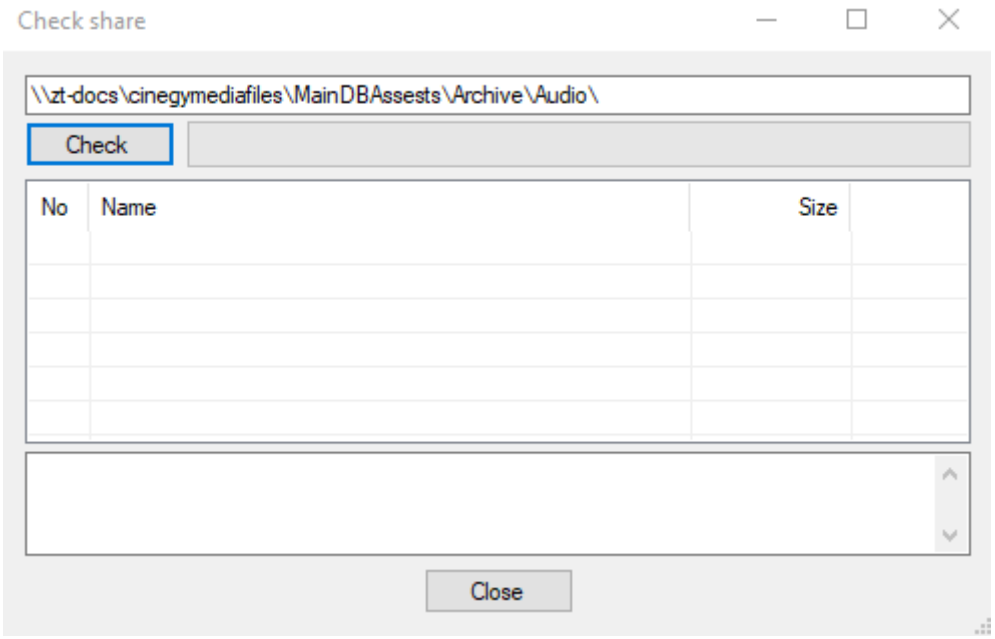
Define the destination folder location for exported *.txt files, specify export parameters, and press the "OK" button.

Essences without MOGs

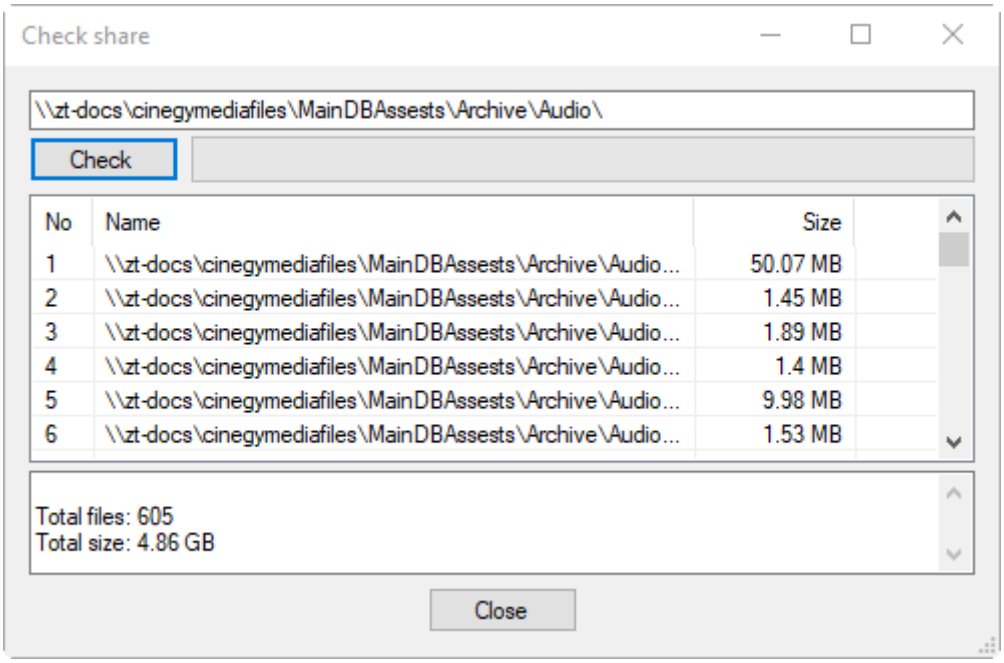
The "Essences without MOGs" feature is handy when there is a need to find all files that do not correspond to MOG (Media Object Graph) parameters. The "Settings" section contains two tables: "All available file locations" and "Selected file locations". Select a file location from the "All available file locations" list and move it to the "Selected file locations" on the right by pressing the corresponding arrow button:



To check a shared file location availability on the SQL Server side, select it in the "Selected file locations" list and press the ?< button; the following "Check share" dialog appears:



Press the "Check" button; a progress bar will show the check-up progress. When checking is finished, a list of available files on the selected file share is displayed, with the number of records in it shown in the corresponding field:



When the file share is not accessible, you will be informed about it with the corresponding message.

Press "Close" to exit the dialog and return to the "Consistency checking" window.

Populate a List



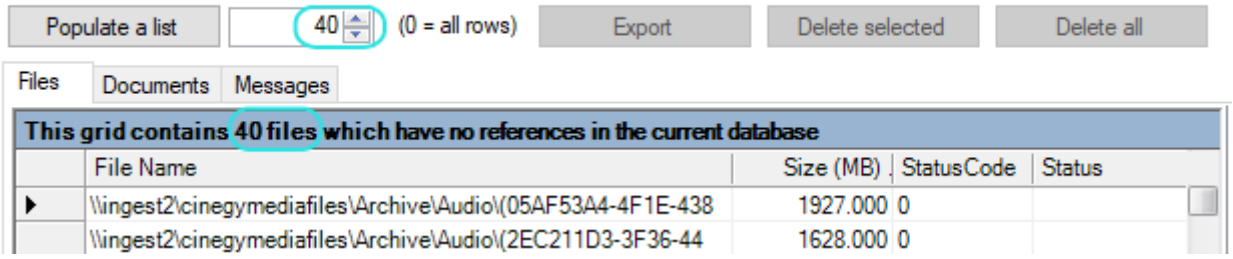
The user under which the SQL Server is running should have enough rights to perform the "Populate a list" operation.

Press the "Populate a list" button to create a list of broken linkages. If Cinegy Archive Manager finds broken references, the results will be listed in the table in the "Files" tab.

You can also define the number of rows to be displayed in the populated list by entering the desired value via the keyboard or by pressing the  buttons. The default value is 0, meaning that all rows of the populated list will be displayed:

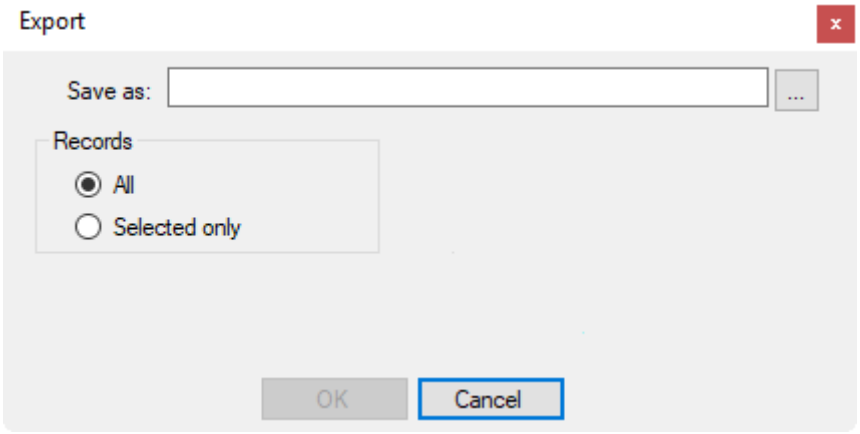


This operation may be quite time-consuming, depending on your database size and SQL Server load. It is recommended to explicitly define the number of rows to be populated for large databases to avoid system overload and considerable time delays.



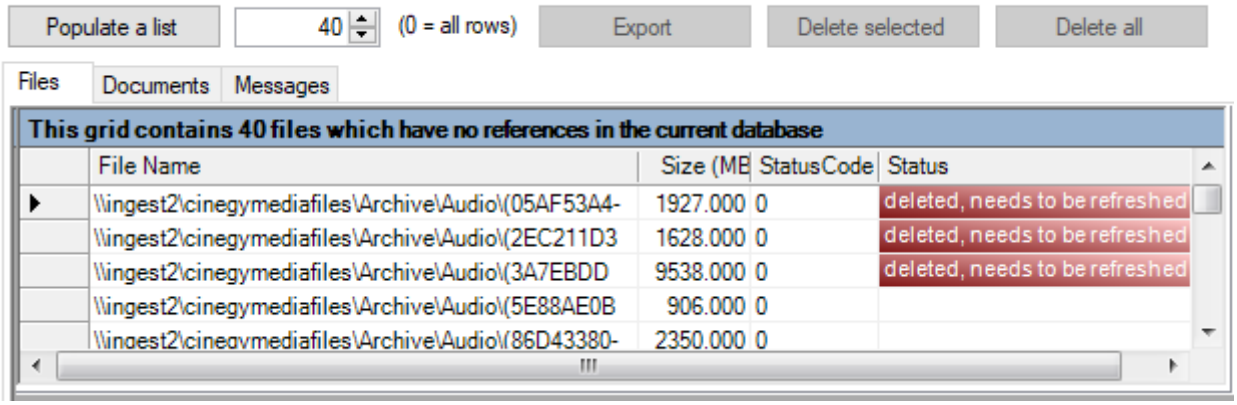
Export the List

You can use an exported list for file maintenance and cleanup. The log file contains full file names; every name is in a separate line, saved as a TXT file. Press the "Export" button:



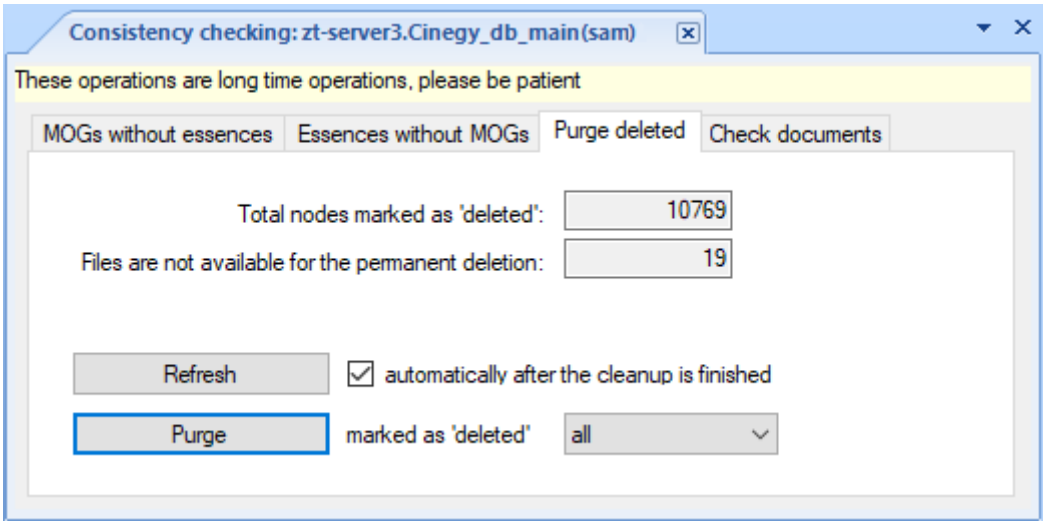
Delete the Files

To clean up the server from the unnecessary file(s), press the "Delete selected" or "Delete all" button.

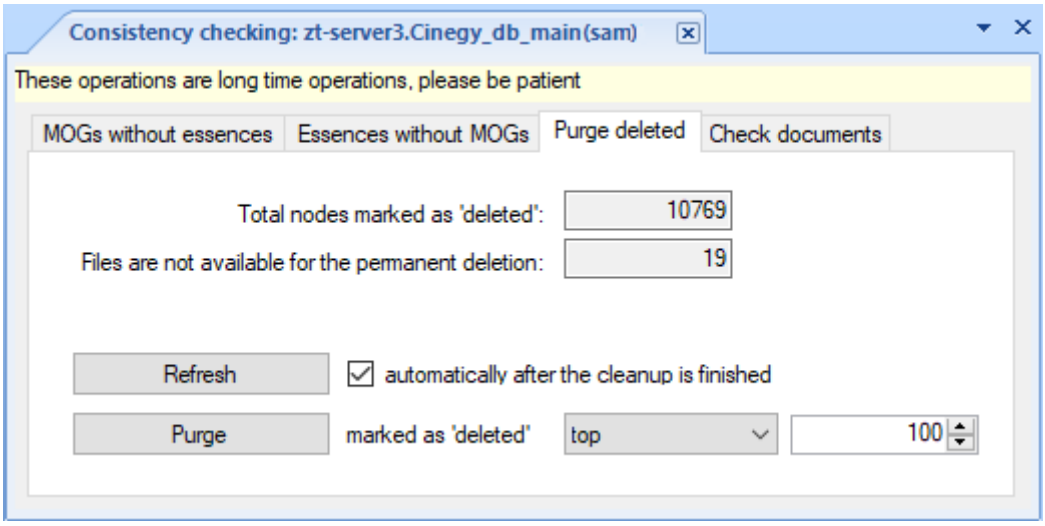


Purge Deleted Nodes

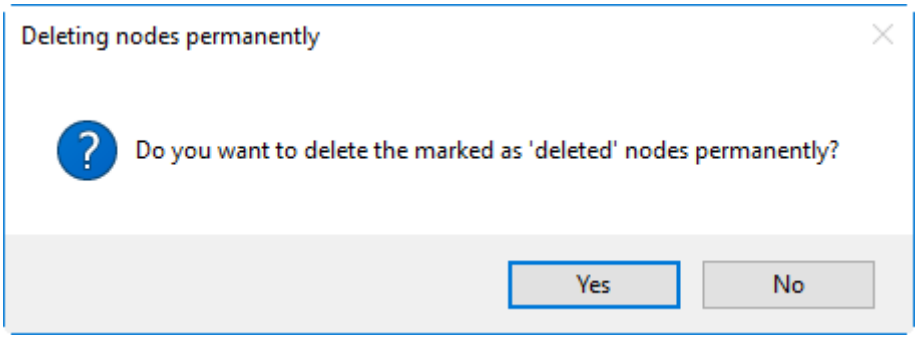
The "Purge deleted" tab allows you to remove nodes with the "deleted" status. Press the "Refresh" button to see the latest status:



Select the "all" option from the drop-down list next to the "Purge marked as deleted" to purge all nodes. Select "top" and define the number of nodes marked as 'deleted' to be deleted permanently:



Press "Purge" to start the process, and on the confirmation window that appears, press the "OK" button to proceed with deleting nodes permanently:



With this feature, the object and its metadata are deleted, and the complete removal of media files is performed as described in the "Essences without MOGs" section.

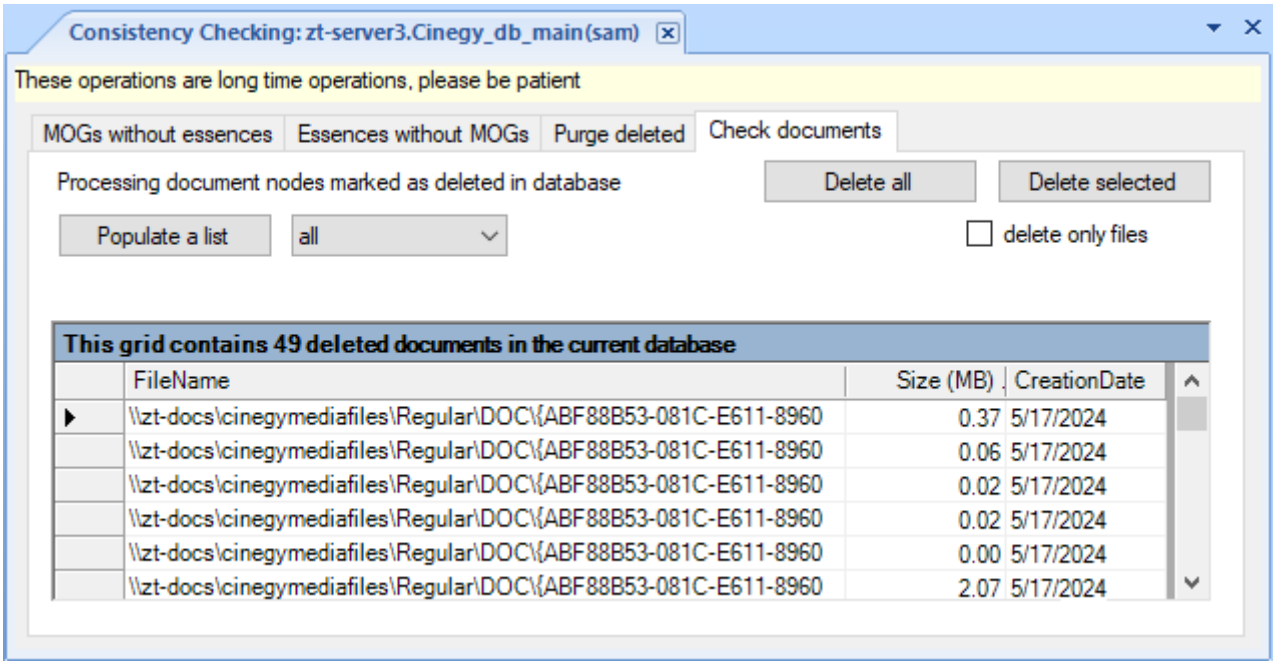
This operation is permanent and cannot be undone! Once nodes are purged, they cannot be restored.

Check for Deleted Documents

A Cinegy Archive database consists of metadata nodes, referencing physical media files. Documents as well as media files are located on disk storages.

When deleting a DocumentBin or the documents inside it, the metadata nodes are only "marked as deleted". These nodes become invisible in the Explorer tree but still exist in the database structure. The physical media files and documents are not affected.

To delete the documents permanently, go to the "Check documents" tab.



Press the "Populate a list" button to retrieve the list of physical document files referenced by the "marked as deleted" nodes. These are the files available for deletion.

Choose "top" and define the number of "marked as deleted" documents to be deleted permanently or "all" to purge all documents, and press the "Delete all" button. Alternatively, you can manually select the files to be deleted and press the "Delete selected" button to purge them.

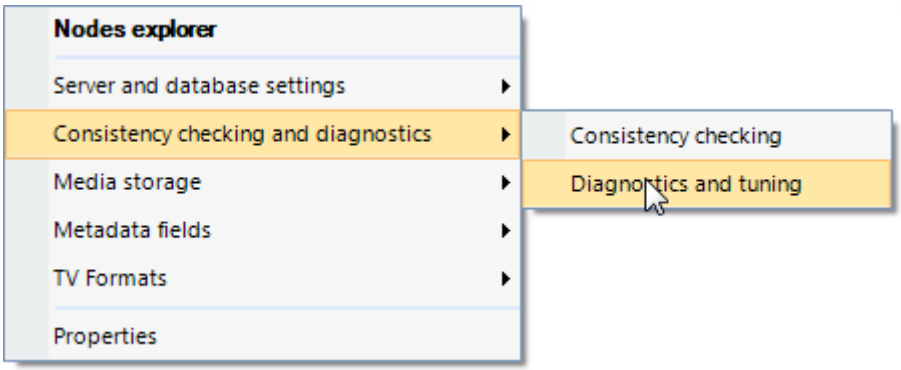
Select the "delete only files" checkbox to delete only physical files without deleting the database nodes. As purging "marked as deleted" database nodes is a time-consuming operation, the deletion of physical files only may save some time in case of high disk space usage.



If the "Purge" operation was previously executed, the references from the "marked as deleted" documents to their physical document files will be deleted, and the list of documents available for deletion will not be populated.

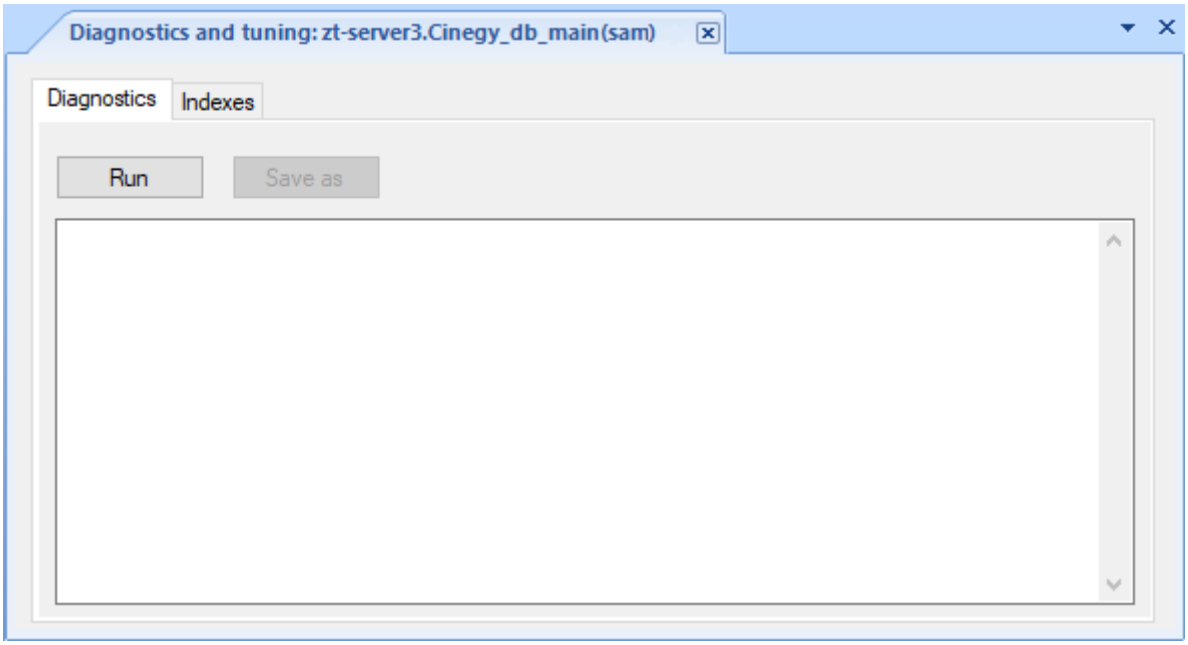
8.2 Diagnostics and Tuning

The diagnostics and tuning panel is launched via the respective command from the "Consistency checking and diagnostics" submenu of the database context menu:

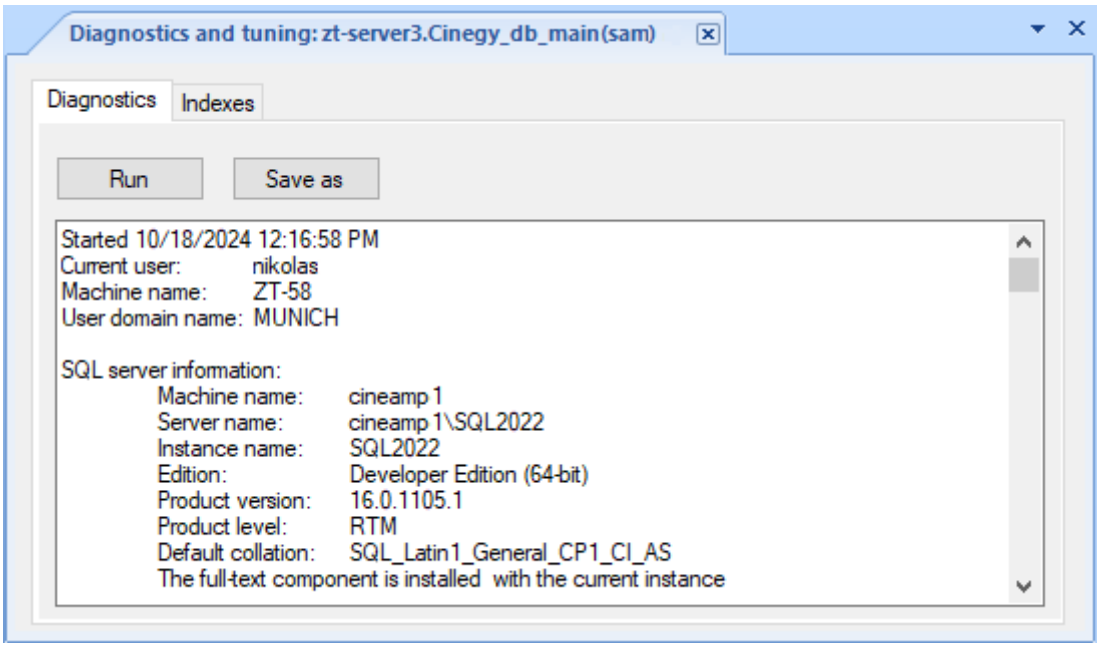


Diagnostics

Launched for the first time, the panel looks as follows:



Press the "Run" button to create a report containing details on SQL Server, database, sessions, etc.:



Use the "Save as" button to save the generated report as a TXT file to your local machine.

If you encounter a problem, please send us a full diagnostic report via e-mail.

Indexes

The "Indexes" tab shows you the fragmentation of the Cinegy Archive database:

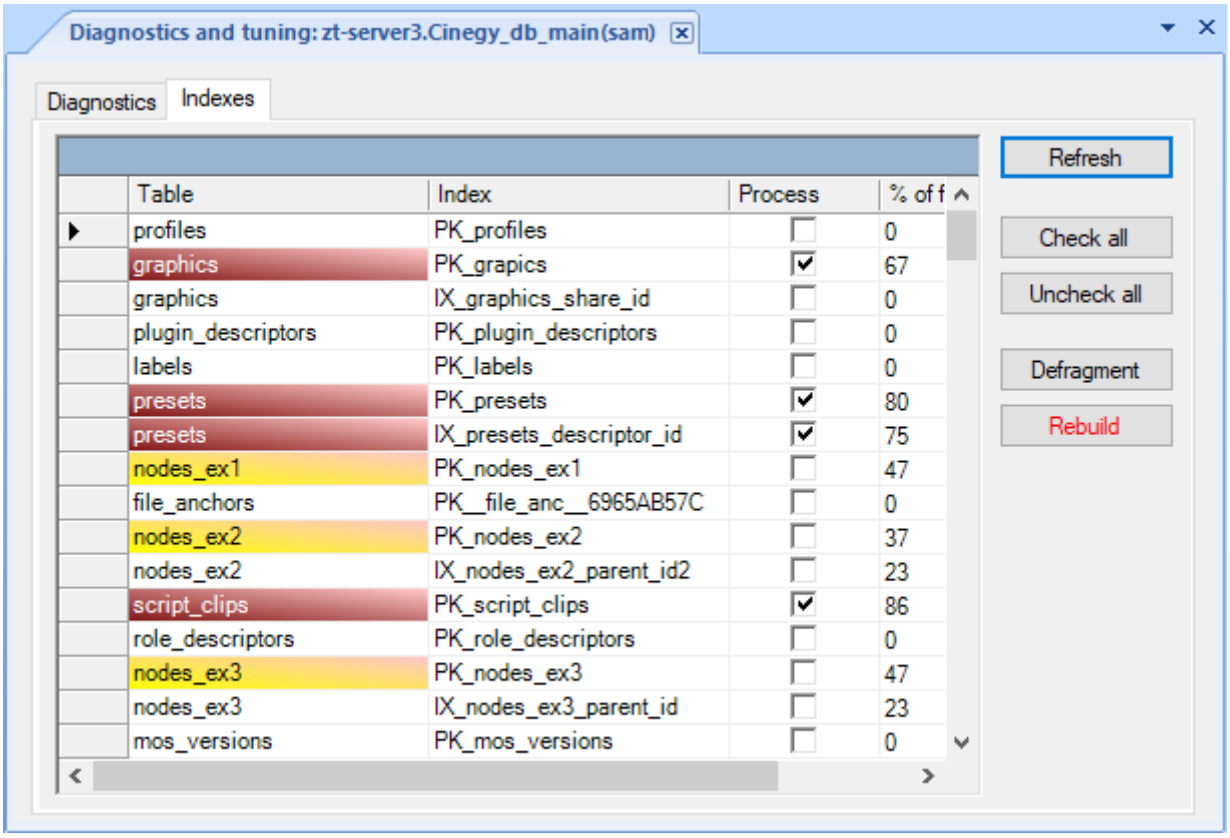


Table	Index	Process	% of f
profiles	PK_profiles	☐	0
graphics	PK_grapics	☑	67
graphics	IX_graphics_share_id	☐	0
plugin_descriptors	PK_plugin_descriptors	☐	0
labels	PK_labels	☐	0
presets	PK_presets	☑	80
presets	IX_presets_descriptor_id	☑	75
nodes_ex1	PK_nodes_ex1	☐	47
file_anchors	PK__file_anc__6965AB57C	☐	0
nodes_ex2	PK_nodes_ex2	☐	37
nodes_ex2	IX_nodes_ex2_parent_id2	☐	23
script_clips	PK_script_clips	☑	86
role_descriptors	PK_role_descriptors	☐	0
nodes_ex3	PK_nodes_ex3	☐	47
nodes_ex3	IX_nodes_ex3_parent_id	☐	23
mos_versions	PK_mos_versions	☐	0

Defragmentation

This is an online operation.

Modern SQL Servers automatically perform some defragmentation in the background, as the fragmentation of the system indexes significantly affects SQL Server performance. We suggest you periodically monitor the status of your indexes.

To avoid affecting the users' work, defragmentation on the SQL Server must be done when its load is minimal.

All highly fragmented indexes will be shown in red; medium fragmented indexes – in yellow. Also, check the "% of fragmentation" to see the fragmentation level. Highly fragmented indexes are automatically checked. Press the "Defragment" button to start the defragmentation process.

Before defragmentation:

Table	Index	Process	% of fragmentation
descriptors	PK_descriptors	☑	73
descriptors	IX_descriptors_id_field_n	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_field_nu	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_group_id	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_int_name	☑	75
nodes	PK_nodes	☑	99
nodes	IX_nodes	☑	98
nodes	IX_nodes_deleted	☑	95
nodes	IX_nodes_deleted_type	☑	96
nodes	IX_nodes_id_order	☑	98
nodes	IX_nodes_id_type	☑	98
nodes	IX_nodes_parent_delete	☑	98

After defragmentation:

	Table	Index	Process	% of fragmentation
	descriptors	PK_descriptors	☑	73
	descriptors	IX_descriptors_id_field_n	☐	50
	descriptors	IX_descriptors_field_nu	☐	50
	descriptors	IX_descriptors_group_id	☐	50
	descriptors	IX_descriptors_int_name	☑	75
	nodes	PK_nodes	☑	99
	nodes	IX_nodes_deleted_type	☐	18
	nodes	IX_nodes_id_order	☐	24
	nodes	IX_nodes	☐	31
	nodes	IX_nodes_deleted	☐	41
	nodes	IX_nodes_id_type	☑	98
	nodes	IX_nodes_parent_id	☐	19

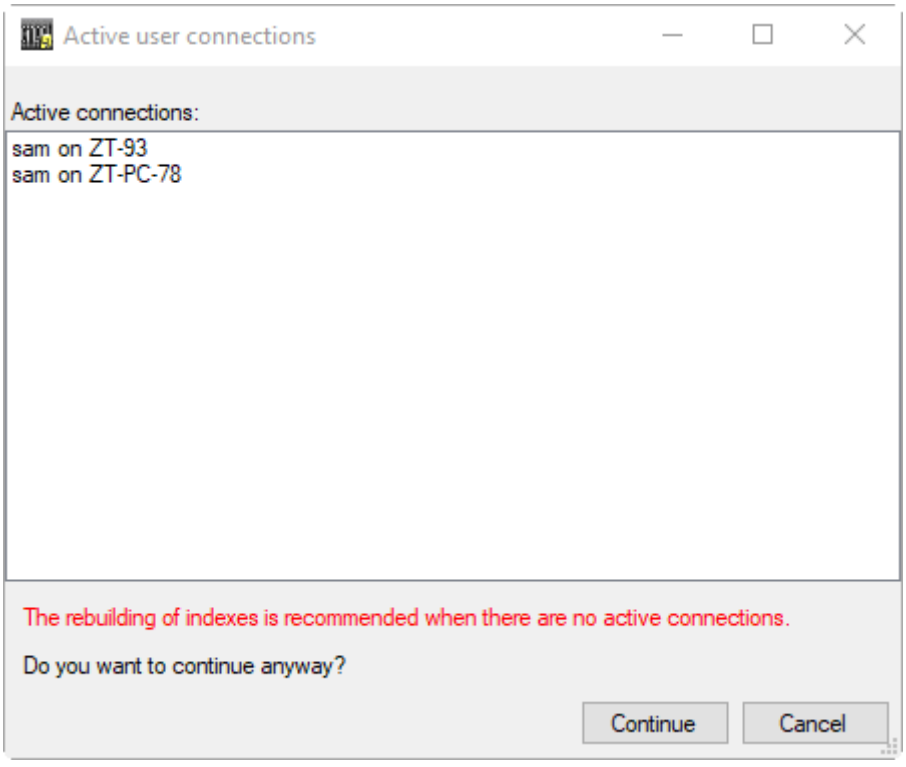
The defragmentation may take a while.

Rebuild

This is an offline operation.

As heavily fragmented indexes can degrade query performance and reduce capacity, you can reorganize or rebuild one or more fragmented indexes in SQL Server for the selected database. To do this, follow the steps below:

1. Back up your Cinegy Archive database.
2. Disconnect all clients before you rebuild the indexes.
3. Press the "Rebuild" button.
4. In the "Active user connection" window that appears, press "Continue" to proceed with index rebuilding or "Cancel" to abort the operation:



Rebuilding may be necessary after changing the Cinegy Archive database structure (e.g., applying some upgrade scripts).

It is recommended to leave no active connections to the Cinegy Archive database when performing the rebuilding operation.

After rebuilding:

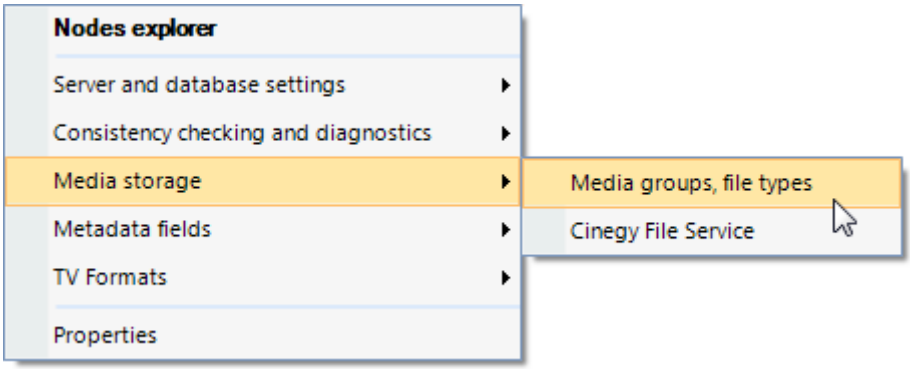
Table	Index	Process	% of fragmentation
descriptors	PK_descriptors	☐	0
descriptors	IX_descriptors_id_field_n	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_field_nu	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_group_id	☐	50
descriptors	IX_descriptors_int_name	☐	0
nodes	PK_nodes	☐	0
nodes	IX_nodes_deleted_type	☐	0
nodes	IX_nodes_id_order	☐	0
nodes	IX_nodes	☐	31
nodes	IX_nodes_deleted	☐	41
nodes	IX_nodes_id_type	☐	0
nodes	IX_nodes_parent_id	☐	0

Chapter 9 Media Storage

9.1 Media Groups, File Types

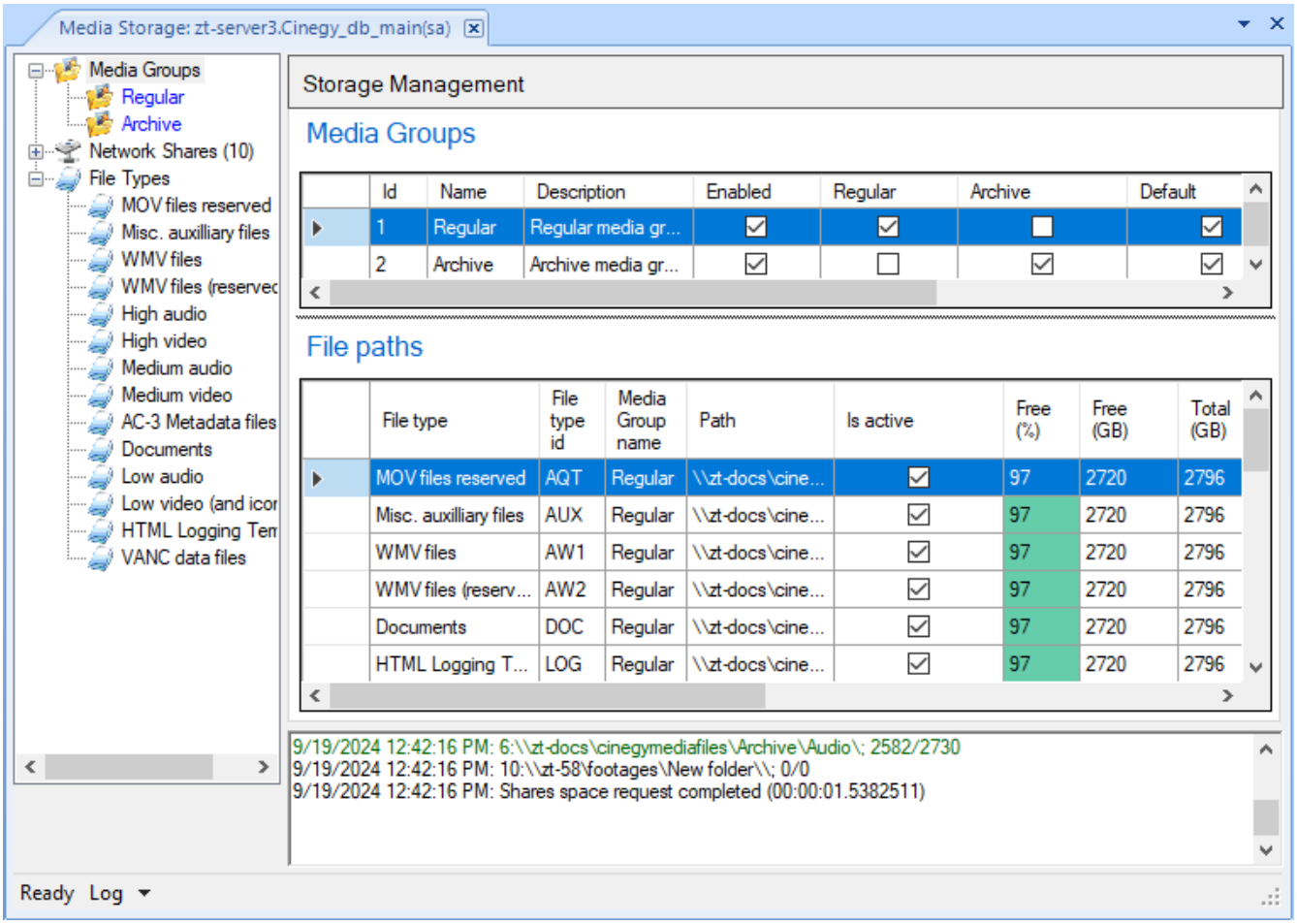
For proper Windows file sharing (SMB/CIFS) via TCP/IP protocol, it is necessary to have port 445 open in the Firewall.

File types and media groups are managed on the media storage panel launched via the "Media groups, file types" command from the "Media storage" submenu of the database context menu:

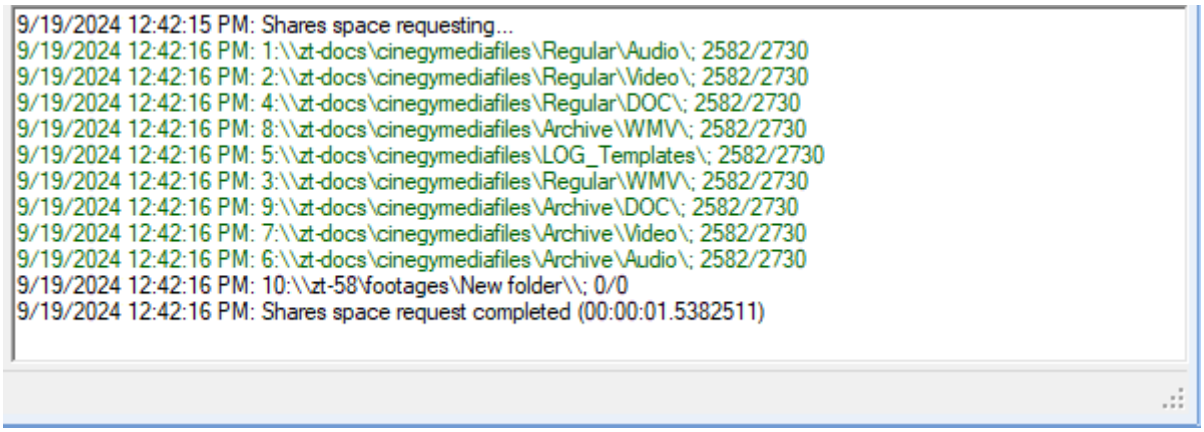


The base path for different media file type shares, nested inside each other, cannot be used as file locations; this will lead to incorrect results when performing consistency checking operations and to accidental deletion of media files.

The left part of the panel lists media groups, network shares, and file types in a tree-like structure. Selecting the top-level folder displays the group overview in the right part of the panel:



At the bottom of the media groups management panel, there is a system log window that contains a record of the media group and network share events, as well as of storage management, including configuration messages and information about other activities:



The "System log" functionality can be used to report any error messages to your system administrator if something goes wrong.

Media Groups

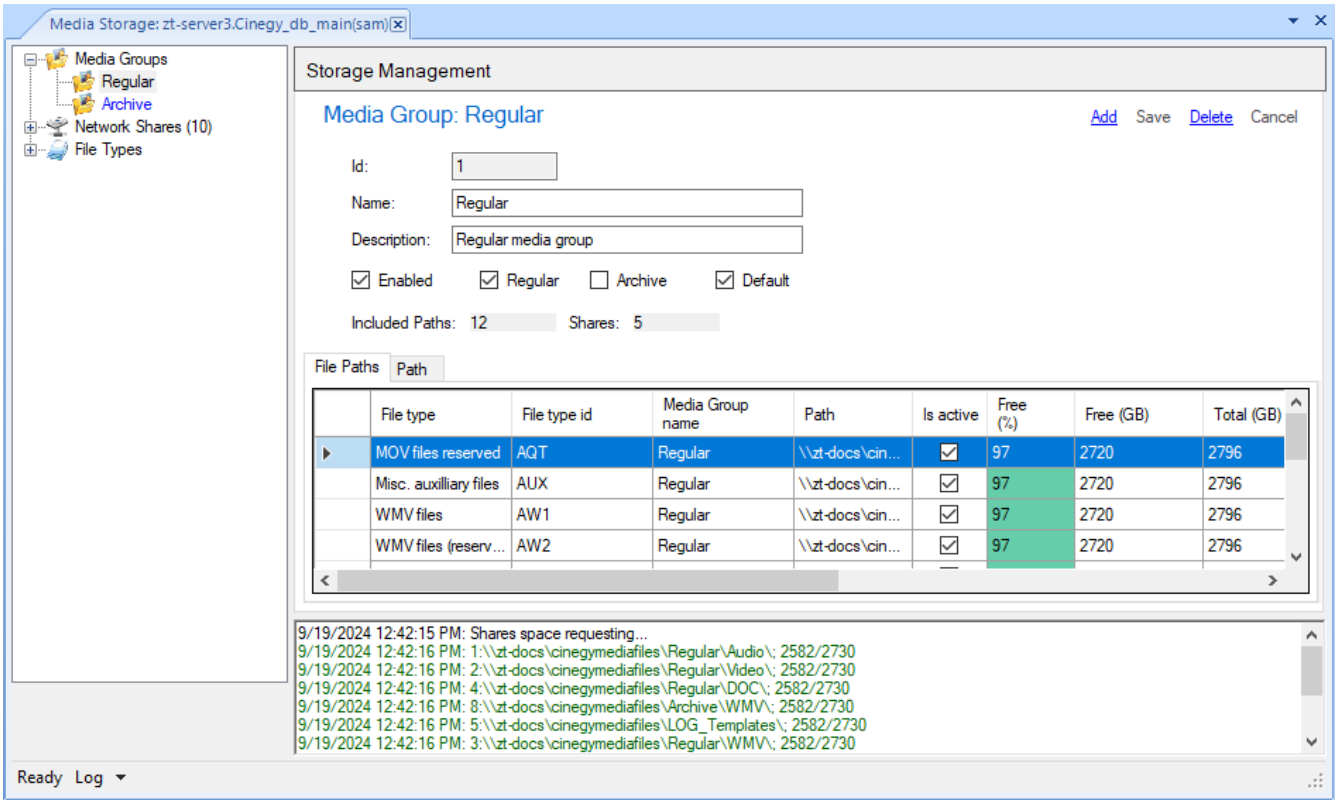
Media groups are used to support the simultaneous work of multiple production teams or the use of different program types (e.g., news, drama, and documentaries) within one Cinegy Archive database. Dividing into virtual groups covers the following requirements:

- use of different access rights, which need to be set up on the Active Directory level;
- use of different storage policies, especially when the Linear Tape-Open (LTO) library is used for deep archiving;

- use of different read/write speed requirements, due to different formats in use.

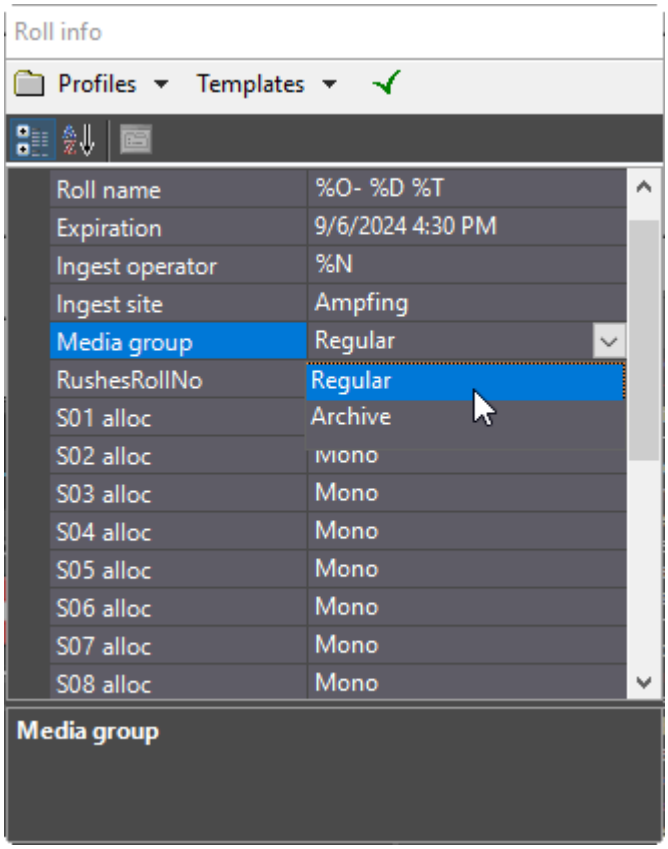
The "Media Groups" list in the left part of the manager displays all available media groups.

Select the required group to see its details:



The following media group parameters are displayed:

- **ID** – automatically generated internal unique identifier of the media group;
- **Name** – the name of the media group;
- **Description** – the description of the media group.
- The **Enabled**, **Regular**, **Archive**, and **Default** attributes are used to filter your media groups according to your needs:
  - **Enabled** – select this checkbox to make the media group usable within Cinegy Desktop:



- **Regular** – when enabled, the group will logically inherit all media paths marked as "regular"; these paths will be used for storing the captured/imported material in corresponding file formats;
- **Archive** – when enabled, the group will include all nodes marked as "archive"; all the archived files will be written to the location paths defined for this media group.

  The group should have the "Archive" attribute to be used for archive-related operations such as media cleaning.

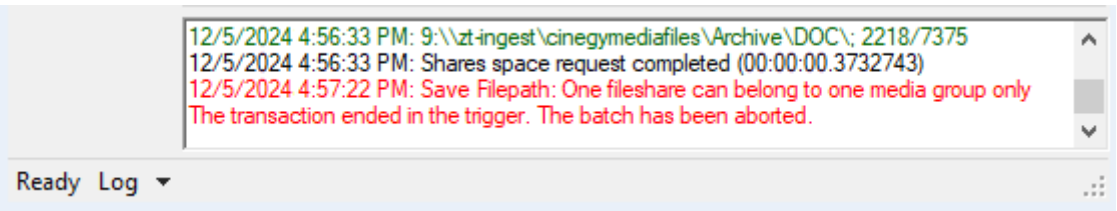
- **Default** – reserved.

  This attribute is reserved for future use. Currently does not affect the system functionality.

- The **Included Paths** and **Shares** fields display the number of paths and shares used by the group correspondingly.

Never use the same network share for different media groups.

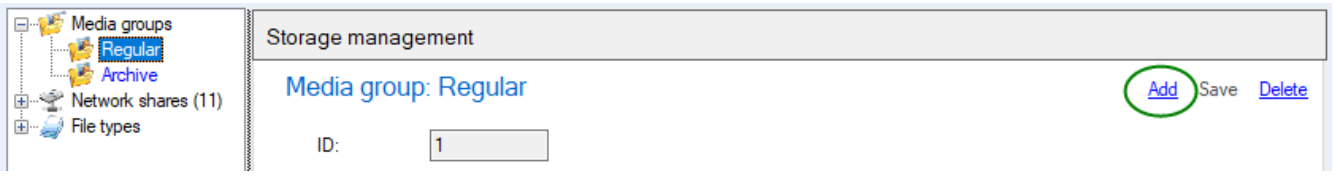
If you add an already used network share to another media group, the following error message appears in the log panel:



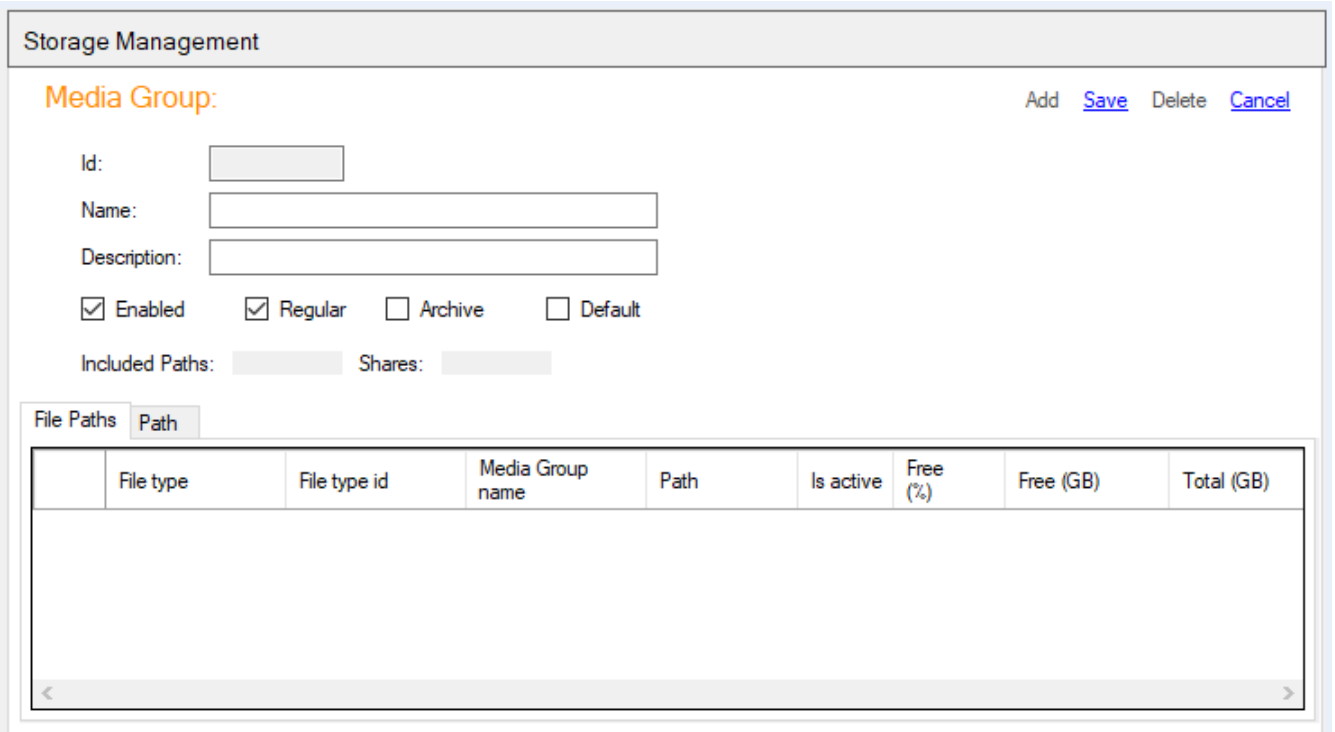
To add the already used share, remove it from the current media group and then add it to the required one.

Creating a New Media Group

To create a new media group, select any existing group in the directory tree and press Add in the right part of the dialog box:



A blank "Media Group" form appears:



Fill in the media group fields and select the required attributes. Press Save to confirm the creation of the new media group or Cancel to reject the changes.

Any parameters of the existing media group can be changed and then saved by pressing Save.

To remove a selected media group, press Delete.

File Paths

All paths for the Cinegy output files are listed here, providing easy-to-use monitoring of their status:

File paths | Path

	File type	File type ID	Media group name	Path	Is active	Free (%)	Free (GB)	Total (GB)	Auto-Off	Counter	Path ID	Media group ID	Share ID
▶	MOV files reserved	AQT	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	0	53	1	3
	Misc. auxilliary files	AUX	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	68335	54	1	3
	WMV files	AW1	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	81650	55	1	3
	WMV files (reserved)	AW2	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	0	56	1	3
	Documents	DOC	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	77	57	1	4
	HTML Logging Tem...	LOG	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	0	58	1	5
	Low audio	LBA	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	82665	59	1	1
	Low video (and icons)	LBV	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	165282	60	1	2
	Medium audio	DEA	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	82900	61	1	1
	Medium video	DEV	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	165542	62	1	2
	High audio	BSA	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	82891	63	1	1
	High video	BSV	Regular	\\zt-docs\cinegy...	☑	97	2720	2796	1	165522	64	1	2



Make sure you have at least one location for every file type. Missing locations will cause a serious system malfunction.

The "File Paths" tab provides the following information:

- **File type** – the file type used in Cinegy Archive by the corresponding media group.
- **File type ID** – an internal, unique identifier for the file type (generated automatically).
- **Media group name** – the name of the current media group.
- **Path** – the path to the location where output files are written to and stored.



If multiple locations for the specific file type are defined, writing of the files will be performed to each storage in turn.

- **Is active** – access indicator that informs if writing to a particular location is allowed or prohibited.
- **Free (%)** – free space on location, in %.
- **Free (GB)** – free space on location, in GB.

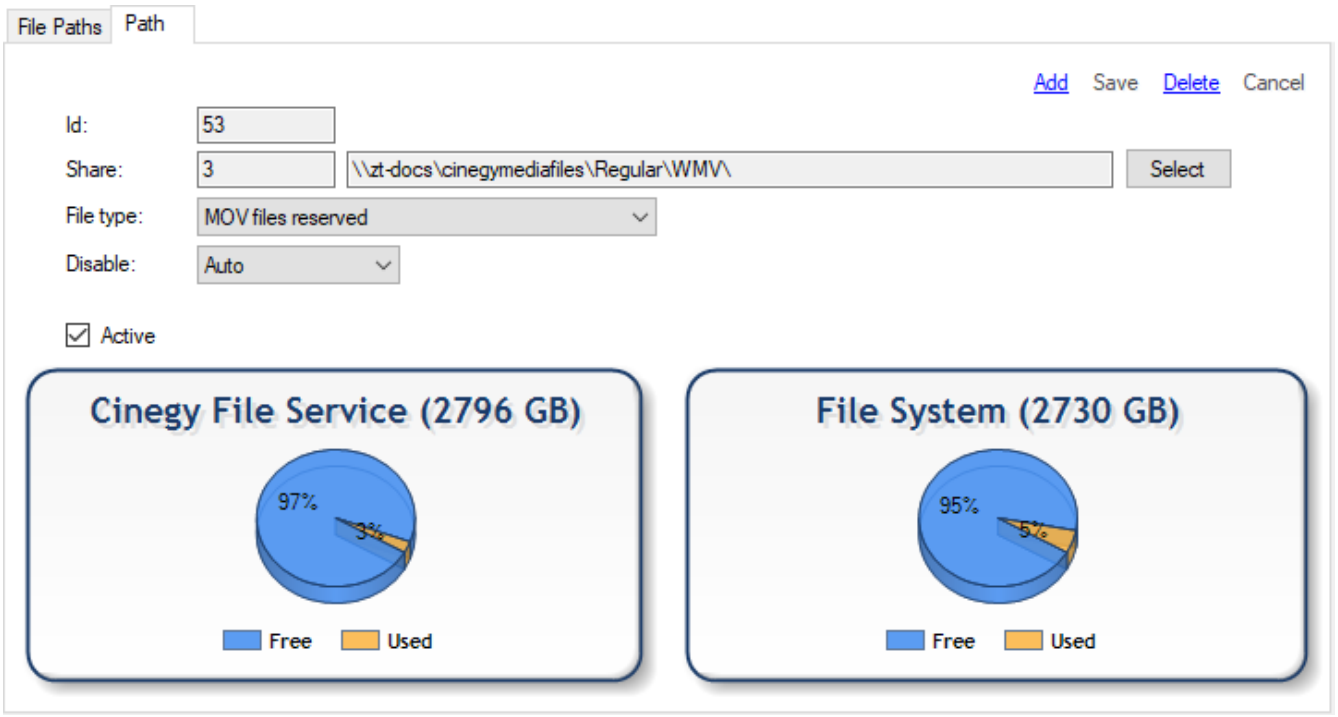


The information about free space on the location should be checked regularly to provide smooth system performance.

- **Total (GB)** – the total amount of space available on location, in GB.
- **Auto-off** – if the "Auto-off" value is set to "1", the system automatically makes the location with less than 20% of free space not write-active to avoid disk fragmentation; setting this value to "0" will enable writing files to the locations regardless of their free space. If the "Auto-off" value is set to "2", the system administrator has to manually define which location is not write-active.
- **Counter** – the path internal accesses count.
- **Path ID** – the internal unique identifier of the path (generated automatically).
- **Media group ID** – the unique identifier for the media group (generated automatically).
- **Share ID** – the unique identifier for the network share (generated automatically).

Path

The "Path" tab allows you to add, change, and delete the paths to the network shares:



Creating a New Path

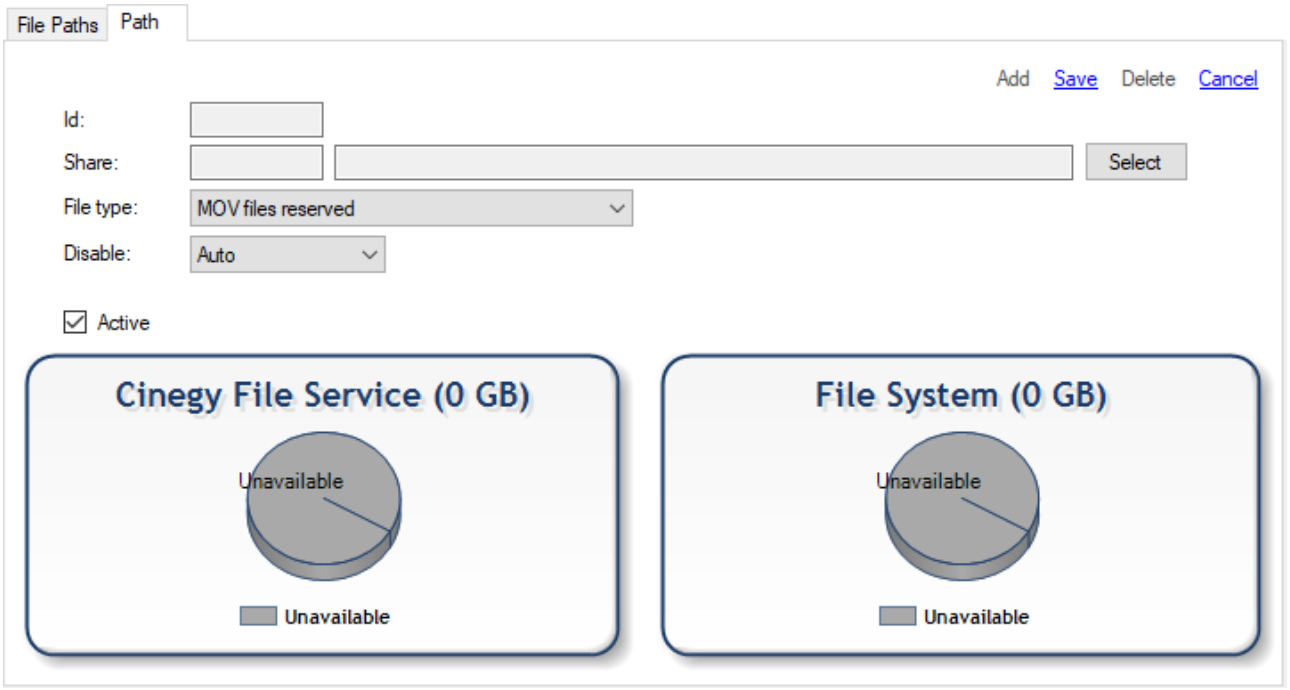
Cinegy Archive stores its essences on many file servers, connected via network shares. For every file type, the list of shares can be defined separately.

> If there is only one location for a particular file type, the system will continue writing to it. It is recommended to have at least two locations for a file type in a sizable Cinegy software installation, and not mix different file types on one network share.

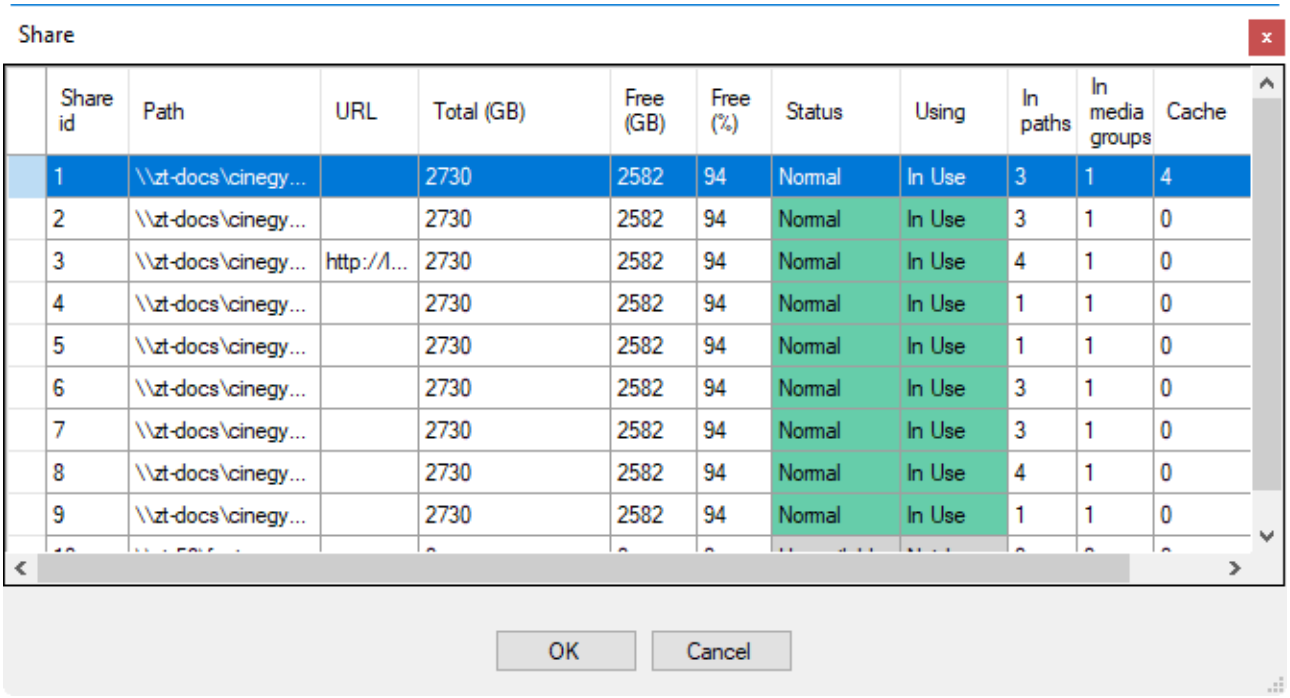
> Never use the same file locations for different databases. This may cause the deletion of files in another Cinegy Archive database!

To create a new network share, follow these steps:

1. Press Add in the right part of the "Path" tab in this dialog; the following form appears:



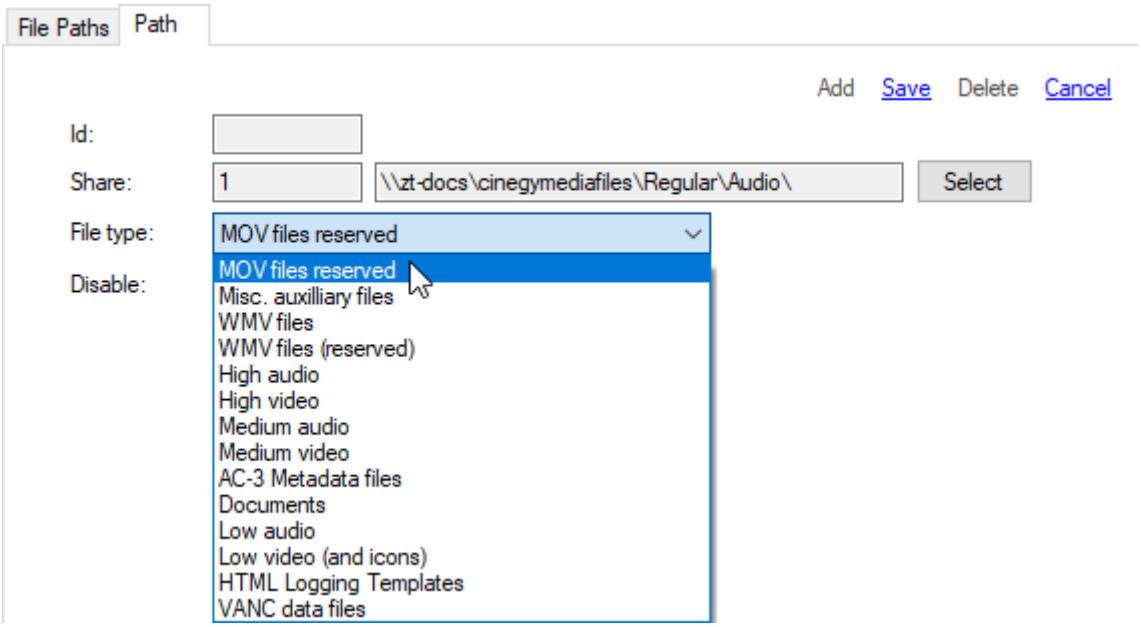
Select	Press the "Select" button and navigate to a new file share within a configuration dialog that appears:



Press "OK" to confirm your selection and close the window.

	It is not recommended to use the same paths in different file locations.

2. Use the drop-down list to choose the media file type to be operated on and written to the defined network share:



If you define multiple locations for the single file type, the files will be written to each storage in turn (all files captured/imported during one session will be written to one of the storages, and files captured/imported in the next session will be written to the second storage, and so on).

3. From the "Disable" drop-down list, choose the "Auto" option for the system to automatically disable the writing of files to locations with less than 20% of free space (to avoid disk fragmentation), or select "Manual" for the system administrator to define it manually.

Refer to the **Low Free Space Limit** paragraph to learn how to change the limit value via the Cinegy File Service.

4. Select the "Active" checkbox to make your file location write-active or remove the tick to prohibit writing to this location.

If there is only one location for a particular file type, the system will continue writing to it. It is recommended to have at least two locations for a file type for a sizable Cinegy software installation.

5. Press Save to confirm the creation of a new network share or Cancel to reject the changes. The newly created network share automatically gets its own "ID" that is used by the system.

The charts below are the graphical representation of the storage consumption reported by the Cinegy File Service and File System, where the blue parts indicate the free storage space, while the yellow parts – the used storage space:



When the free space of the storage is less than 20% of the total space, the used space section is shown in red; the unavailable storage is shown in gray:

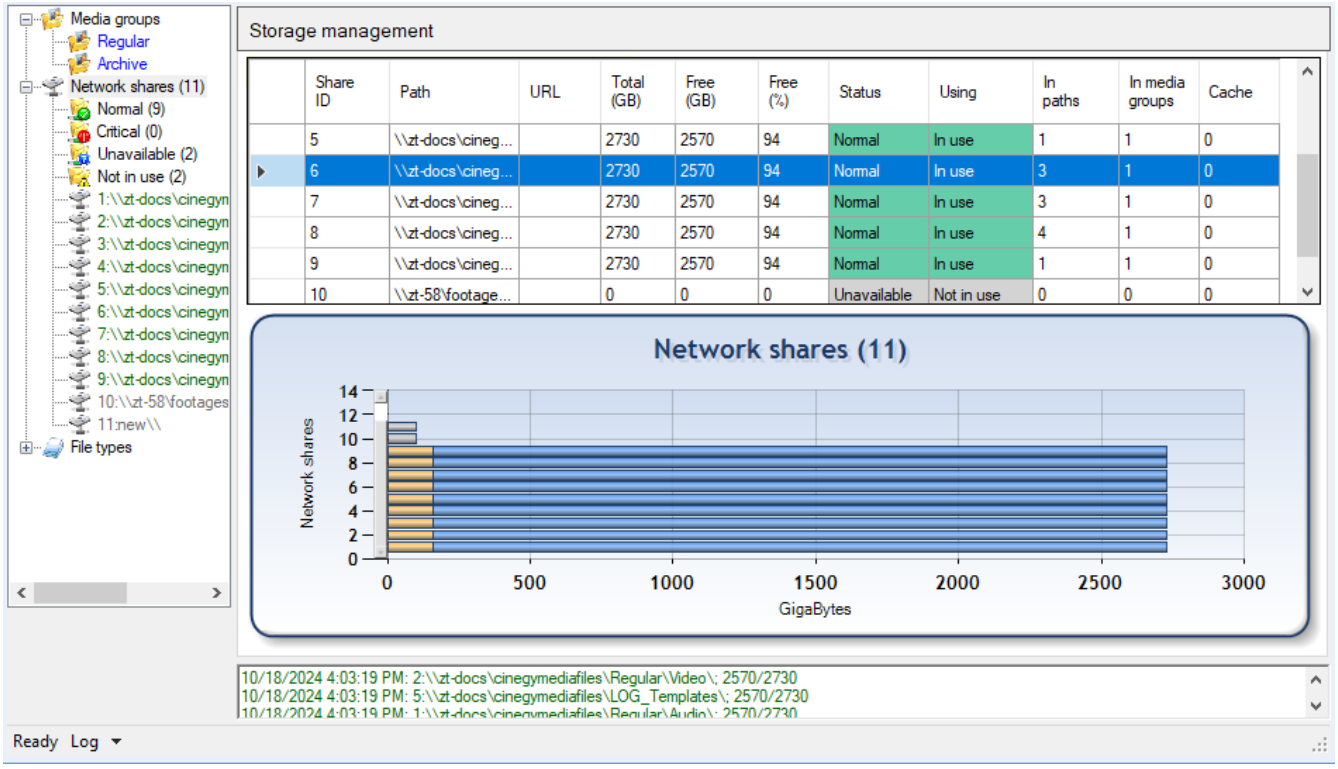


The main parameters of the existing network share can be changed and then saved by pressing Save.

To remove a selected network share, press Delete.

Network Shares

The "Network Shares" section contains a list of shared resources available in the current database:



All network shares are correspondingly colored to indicate their status and storage consumption.

In the left part of the "Media Groups Manager" window, all network shares are displayed; they are allocated in categories and then listed below.

There are 4 network share categories:

- **Normal** – lists network shares that can be used for recording without any limitations.
- **Critical** – lists network shares with low available disk space.
- **Unavailable** – lists network shares that are not available.
- **Not in use** – lists network shares that are not currently in use. They are filtered out of the general number of network shares for administrative purposes.

The number in brackets next to each network share category name indicates the total amount of network shares of each

type.

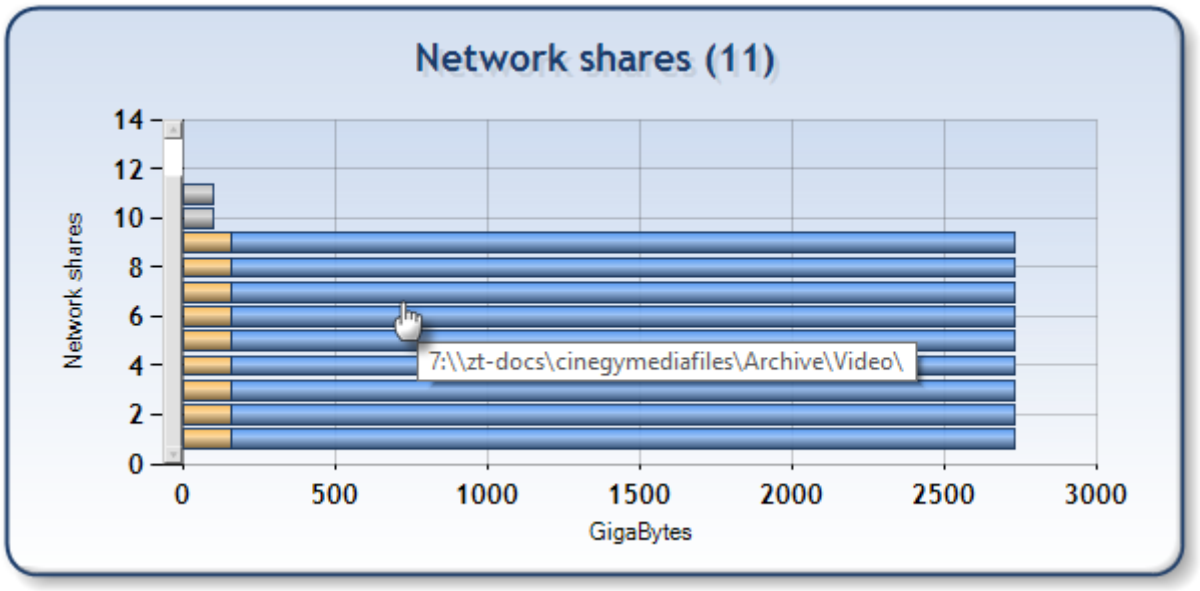
Click the category folder to display its network shares information in table view on the right part of the "Media Groups Manager" window, where:

- **Share ID** – the internal unique identifier of the network share. It is generated automatically and cannot be changed.
- **Path** – the path to the location where output files are written to and stored.
- **URL** – the virtual directory name for the WEB quality files.
- **Total (GB)** – shows the total amount of space available on the location, in GB.
- **Free (GB)** – shows the free space on the location, in GB.
- **Free (%)** – shows the free space on the location, in %.

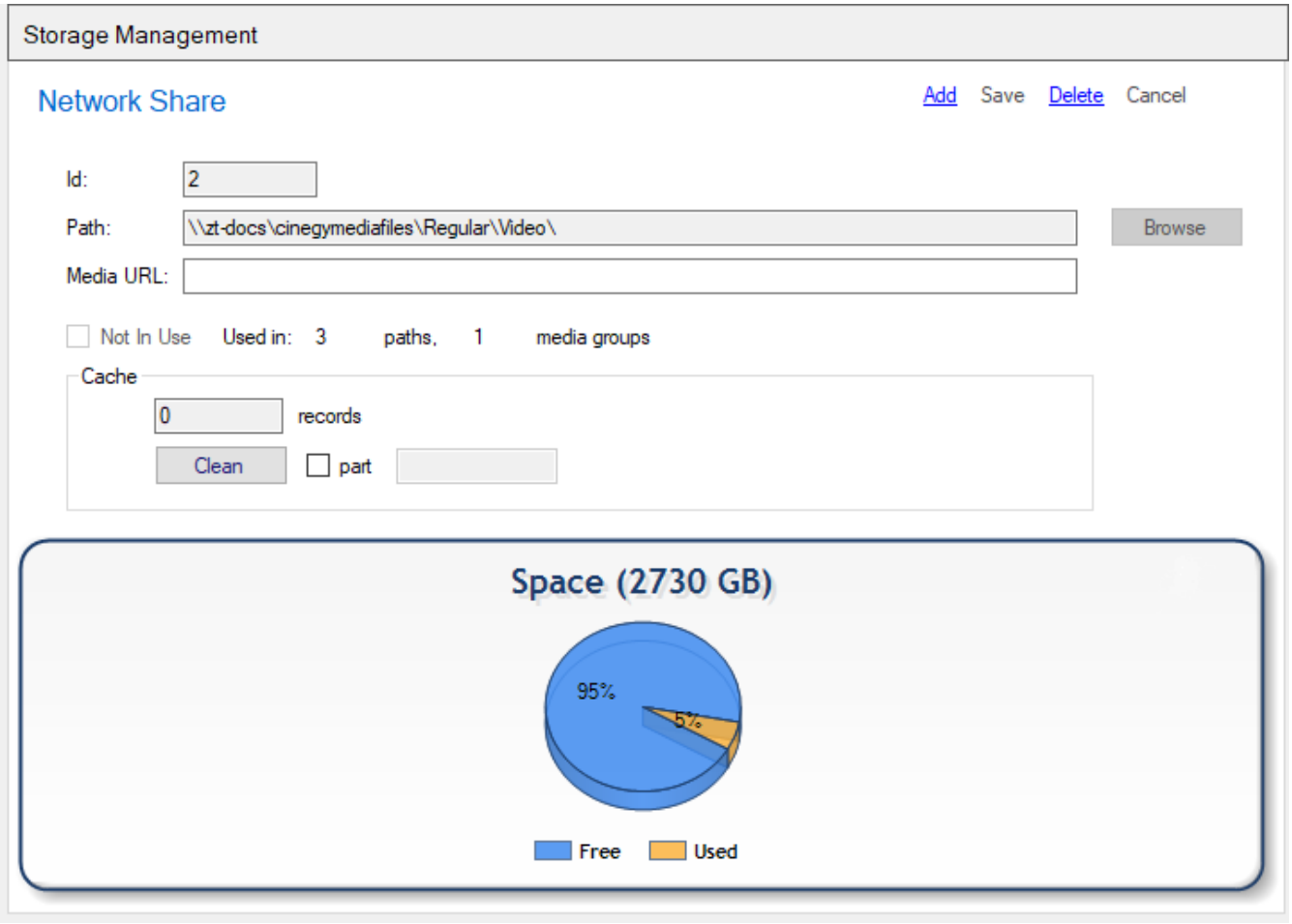
> The information about free space on the location should be checked regularly to provide smooth operation of the system.

- **Status** – the network share status (normal, critical, unavailable, not in use).
- **Using** – indicates if the network share is used in paths and/or media groups.
- **In paths** – the number of paths, where the network share is used.
- **In media groups** – the number of media groups in which the network share is used.
- **Cache** – the number of cached items in the network share.

The diagram at the bottom of the "Media Groups Manager" dialog contains the graphical representation of the storage consumption by each network share: the blue part shows you the free storage space, and the orange part – the used storage space. Hover over the desired entry on the diagram to see its network share path:



To view certain network share details, select the desired one in the "Network Shares" list or click the corresponding entry on the diagram; the "Network Share" form appears:



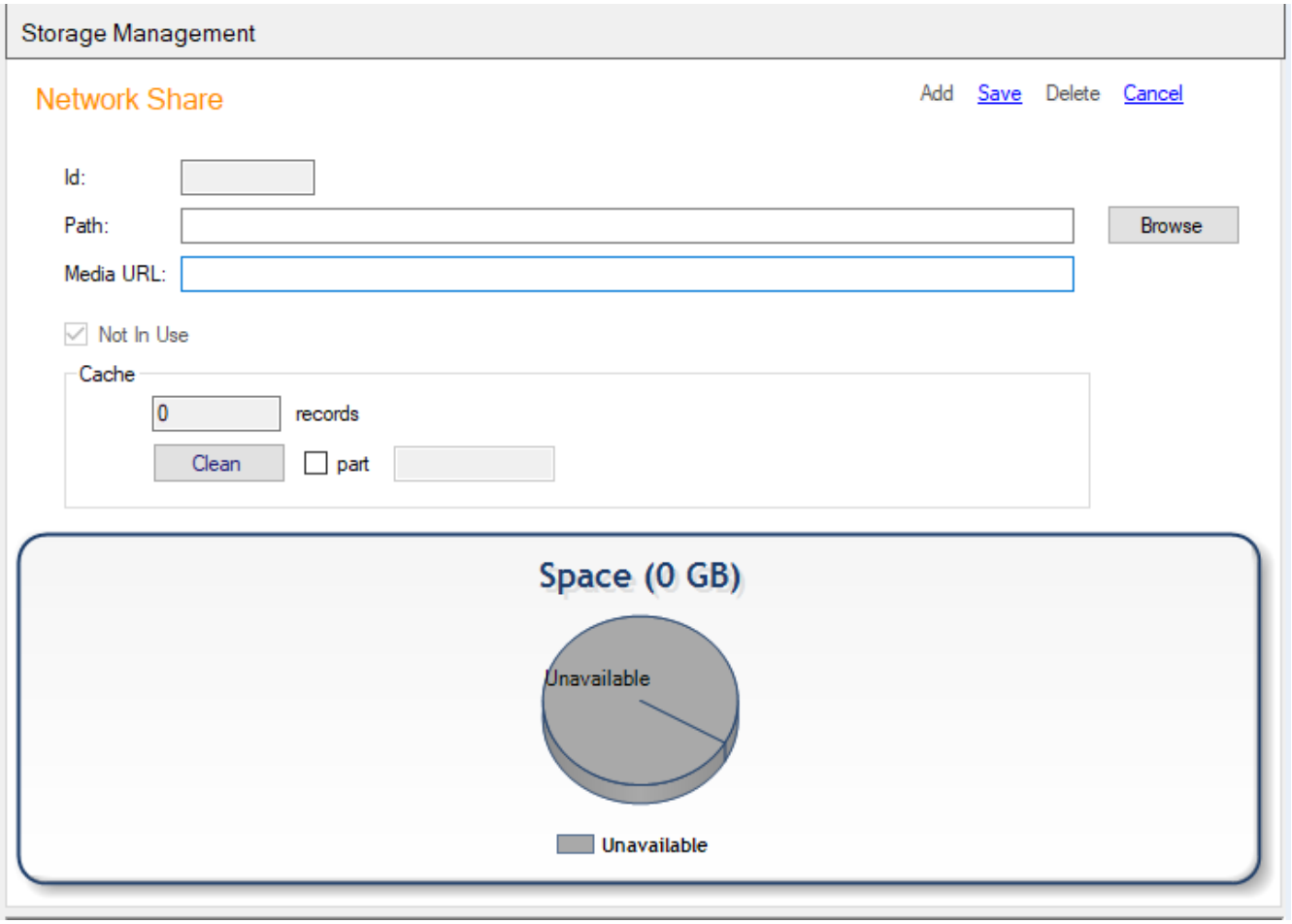
The network share information, including the graphical representation of its storage consumption, is displayed here.

	The detailed explanation of all network share parameters is listed earlier in the current subsection.

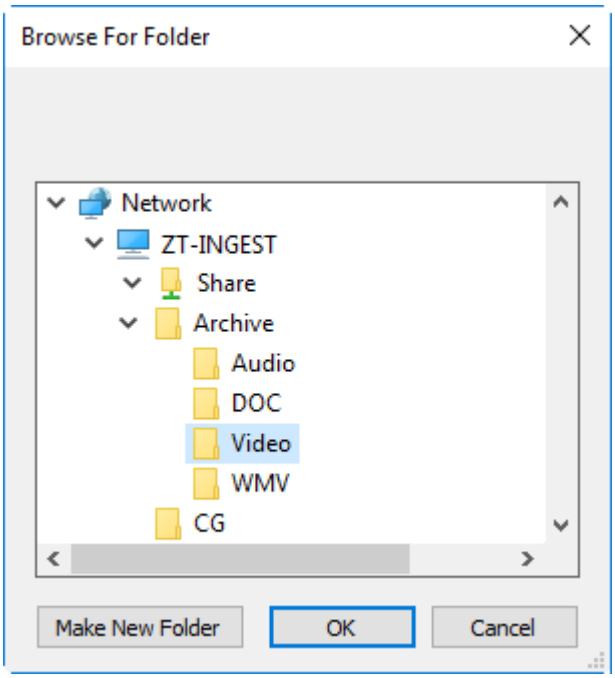
Clean	Press the "Clean" button to delete cached records for the current network share. To delete a part of cached records, select the "part" checkbox and enter the desired number of records via the keyboard.

Creating a New Network Share

To create a new network share, press Add in the top right corner of the "Network Share" form with the existing share details; a blank form will appear:



Use the "Browse" button to navigate to a new file share:



Using local network share(s) is not recommended.

Fill in the "Media URL" field with the URL for the WEB quality files.

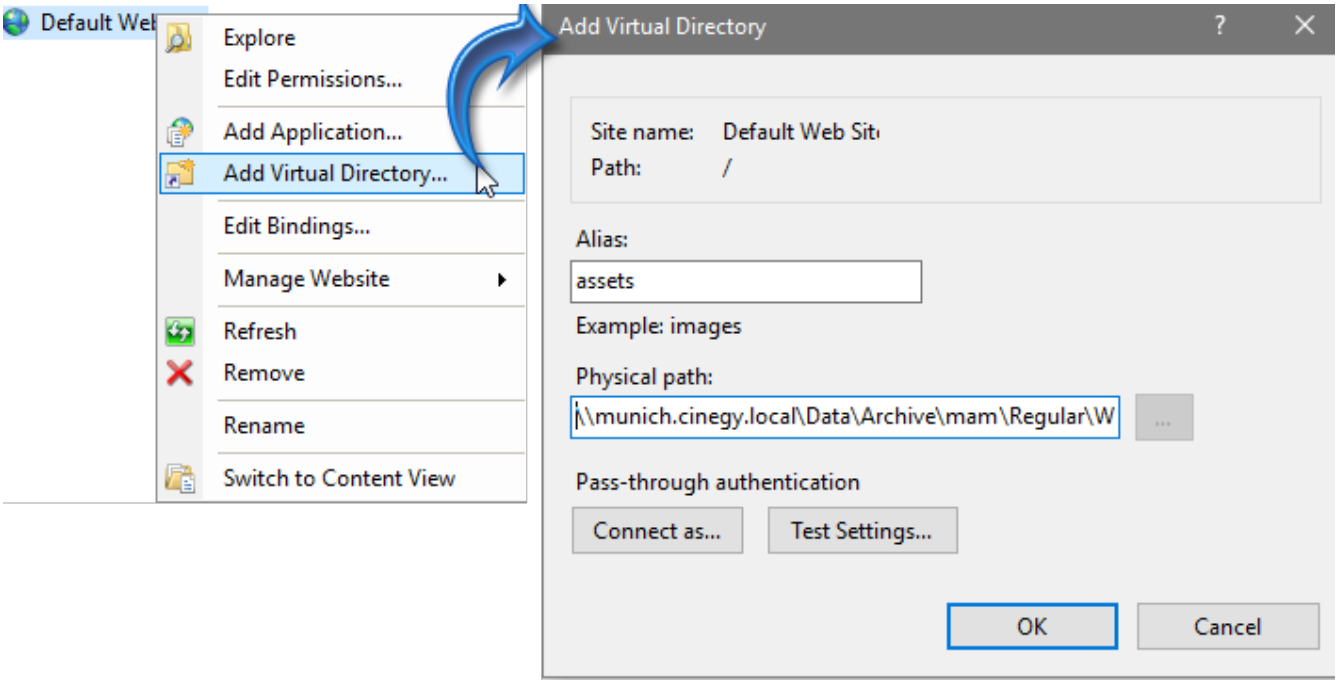
The "Media URL" is required for accessing WEB quality assets by web-based clients like Cinegy Workspace.

When using IIS (Internet Information Services) as a web server, the common URL is as follows:

`http://<IIS server name>/<Virtual directory name>/`

> The "<Virtual directory name>" value of the URL must point to the previously defined network share in the "Path" field.

The example below shows how to add a virtual directory:



- **Physical path**: `\\munich.cinegy.local\Data\Archive\mam\Regular\WMV`
- **Media URL**: `http://cinemedia/assets/`

> The Media URL must end with a slash.

Having defined the Media URL, press Save to confirm the creation of the new network share or Cancel to reject the changes.

Any parameters of the existing network share can be changed and then saved by pressing the "Save" button.

Relocating an Existing Network Share

To edit an existing network share, select the desired one and navigate to a new file share using the "Browse" button or enter the desired path manually in the corresponding field.

Fill in the "Media URL" field or edit the current one via the keyboard if needed.

> Refer to the **Common Settings** paragraph to learn how to enable entering the network shares manually.

Physical Replacement of a File Server

The most typical practice of using this method is replacing a file server experiencing technical problems or performing maintenance. The following procedure is recommended:

1. Prepare a new file server that needs to be at least the same size as the old one.
2. Deactivate the location you want to replace.



Refer to the **Creating a New Path** paragraph.

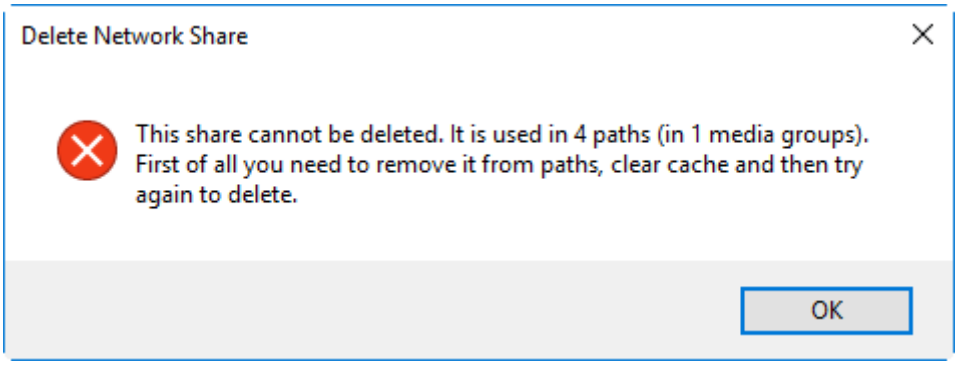
3. Copy all the Cinegy Archive-relevant footages to the new server.
4. Replace the network share.
5. Activate the location again by selecting the "Active" checkbox in the "Path" tab of the "Media Group" form.



Please note that the procedure described above works only if you have more than one location for the file types on that server.

Removing a Network Share

To remove a network share, select the desired one and press Delete in the top right corner of the "Network Share" form. If the network share you are trying to delete is already used at least in one path, its deletion cannot be performed; you will be warned about it with the corresponding message:

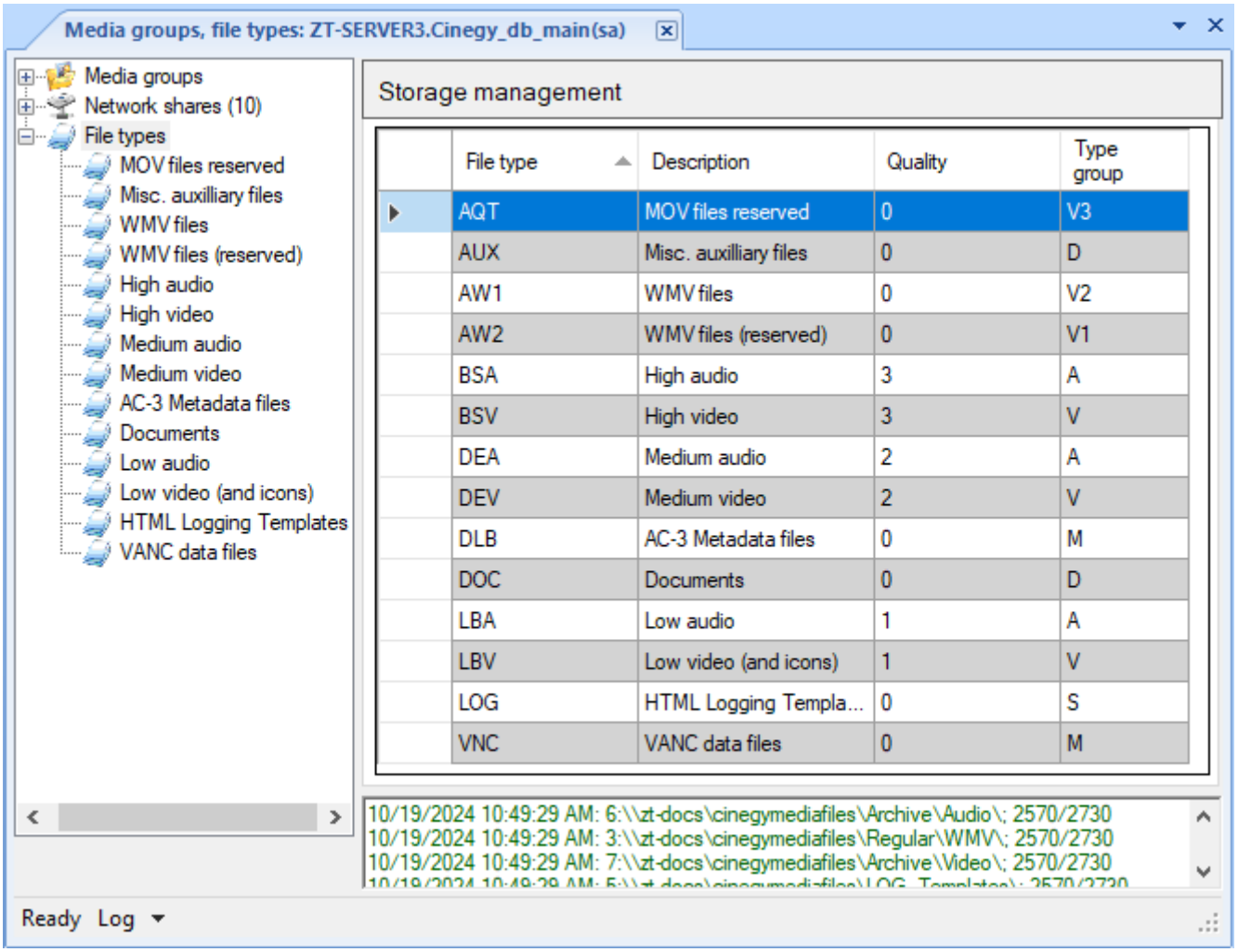


File Types



This table is for internal Cinegy Archive use only. Do not change anything here.

The "File Types" section contains a list of file types used in Cinegy Archive:



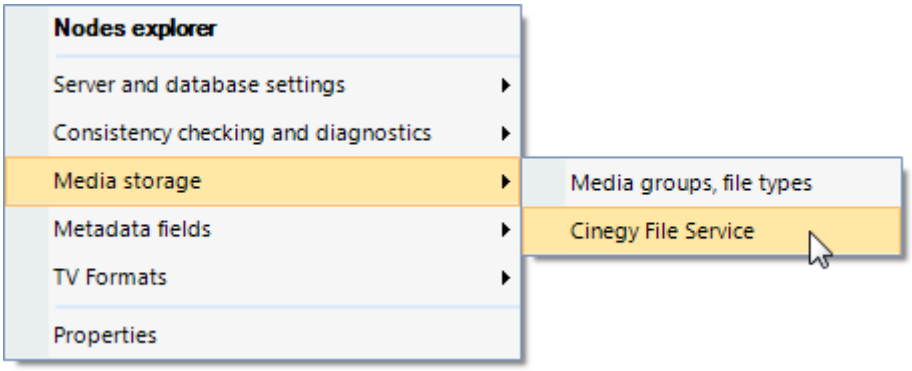
Type	Description	Information
BS*	High-quality Audio/Video	This is the full-quality version of material. Cinegy Desktop provides selected users the possibility to view high-quality material. Selected users will use Cinegy Desktop to conform a Sequence to high-quality material. Auto-conforming generates new high and medium-quality material, which is registered to the Cinegy file server.
DE*	Medium-quality Audio/Video	This quality is usually used for work-in-progress material.
LB*	Low-quality Audio/Video	This is an optional quality level that can be used to generate an additional stream for compatibility with legacy systems or other needs.
AW*	Web-quality files	The recommended web format is MP4 with an H.264 encoder for video and AAC encoder for audio. It is used for accessing Cinegy Archive via WEB interfaces.
DOC	Documents	Refer to the **Working With DocumentBin** article in the Cinegy Desktop Manual for details.
VNC	VANC data files	Refer to the **VANC data files** section in the Cinegy Desktop Manual for details.
LOG	Logging Templates	The logging templates are used in the Cinegy Desktop logging window to provide a customized look and feel for the logging interface. Refer to the **Logging Template** article for details.

Some of the other types that may appear in your setup are for future extensions.

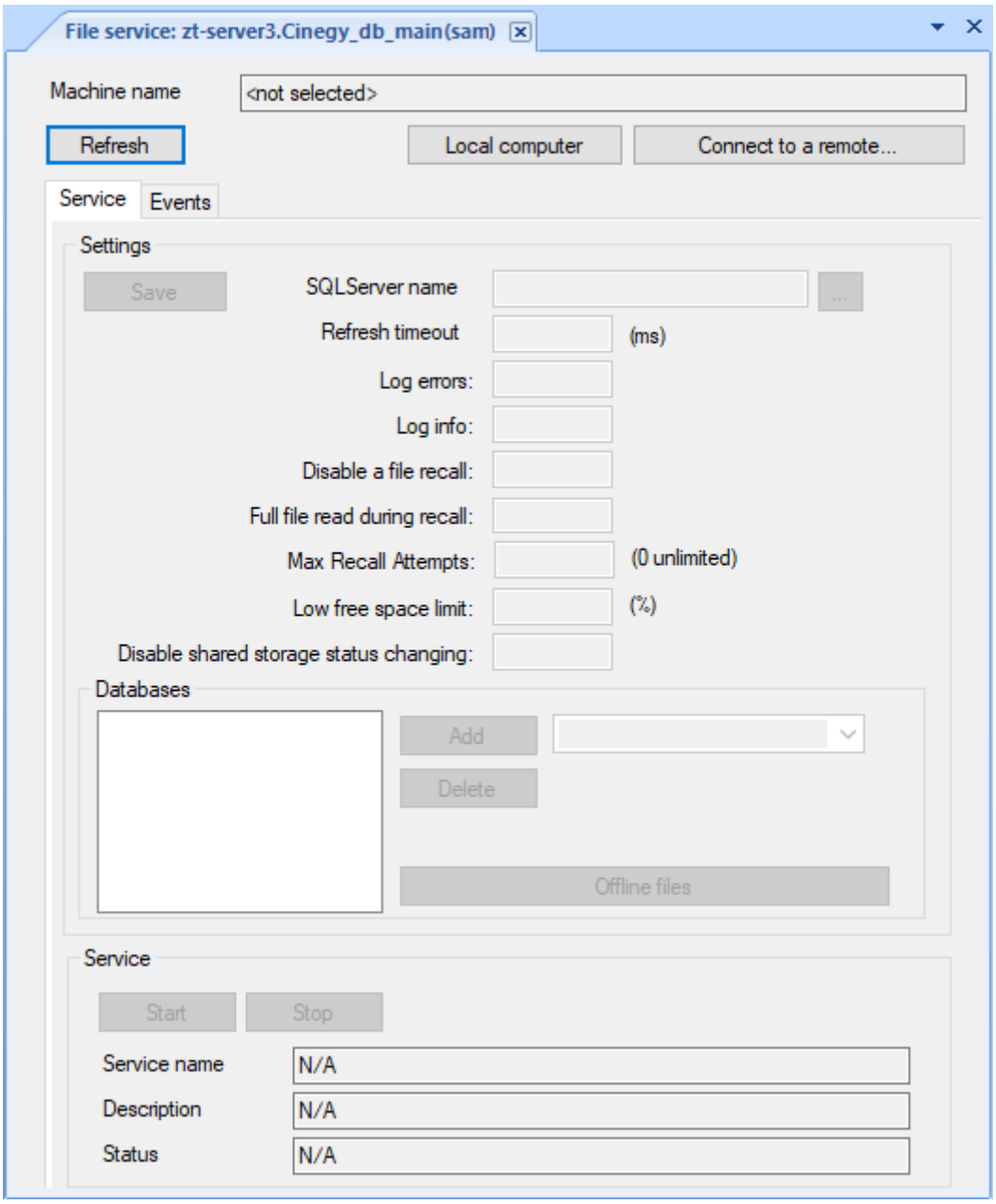
9.2 Cinegy File Service

The Cinegy File Service monitors Cinegy Archive databases and performs helper file-based operations (retrieving files from HSM tape archives, controlling the free space on network shares, etc.). It can monitor any number of Cinegy Archive databases located on the same or different SQL Servers. The Cinegy File Service can be installed on an SQL Server machine or on a separate one (for example, you can use the server where all the gateways are running).

The Cinegy File Service configuration is managed on the media storage panel launched via the "Cinegy File Service" command from the "Media storage" submenu of the database context menu:

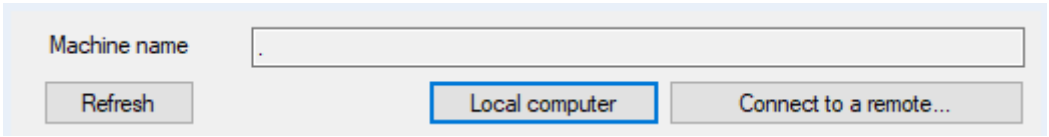


Service

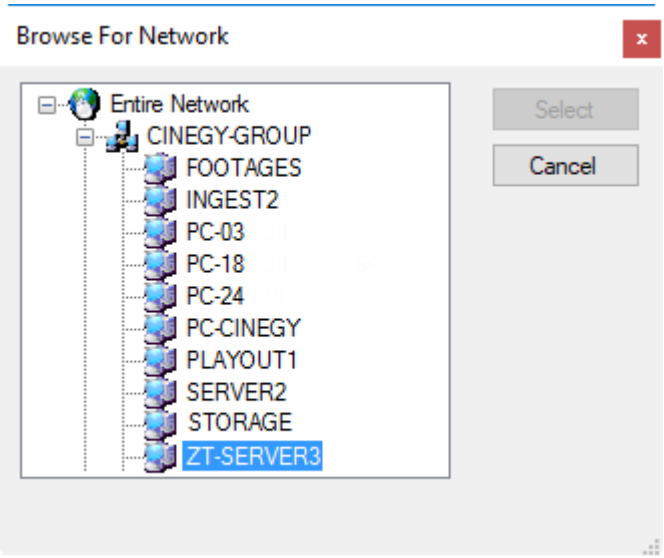


Connecting to File Service

If the service is running on the same machine, press the "Local computer" button.

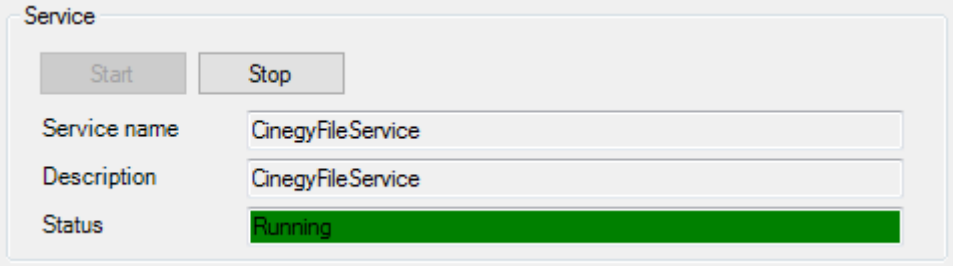


Otherwise, browse for the machine where the service is running. Press the "Connect to a remote…" button. The following dialog box appears:



Select the machine from the list and press the "Select" button.

If the connection is successful, the "Status" will be displayed as "Running", highlighted in green.



You have to connect to the service every time you invoke the dialog.

Setting the Refresh Interval

Enter the refresh time in milliseconds into the "Refresh timeout" field.

The value depends on the size of your disks. Do not set the value smaller than 10000 milliseconds (10 sec), as this will create unnecessary overhead.

Log Errors

The Cinegy File Service can log information messages to the Windows Events log. When "Log errors" is set to "1", any error detected by the Cinegy File Service will be added to such log. To disable error messages logging, set this parameter to "0".

Log Info

The Cinegy File Service can log information messages to the Windows Events log. When "Log info" is set to "1", information messages produced by the Cinegy File Service will be added to such log. To disable information messages logging, set this parameter to "0".

Disable a File Recall

If you use the archive storage system and would like to enable retrieving files moved by the archive system, set the "Disable a file recall" option to "0".

The "Disable a file recall" option should be set to "1" to disable the archive storage system support via the Cinegy File Service.

Full File Read During Recall

By default, the Cinegy File Service reads only the file header to force third-party file archive systems to restore a file from the archive. Some tape- or non-tape-based archive libraries support partial file restoring based on byte offset to accelerate the management of media files. In such a case, the subsequent operations with a media file can cause recurring data restoring from tape, resulting in delays and freezes. To prevent a similar situation from occurring, the archive storage system should be configured to fully restore a file on any reading attempt. Alternatively, the Cinegy File Service should be configured to read the entire file.

To enable full file restore functionality, set the "Full file read during recall" option to "1", and you will retrieve the entire media file for reading.

Max Recall Attempts

Limits the number of attempts to recover a file in case it is missed or corrupted.

	A value of "0" indicates that the number of file recovery attempts is unlimited.

Low Free Space Limit

Enter the "Low free space limit" value in percent to indicate the needed limit for the locations to become non-active to avoid disk fragmentation.

	The default and recommended value for the free space limit is "20%". When this limit is exceeded, the location will be deactivated. After the cleanup, the share will automatically be enabled.

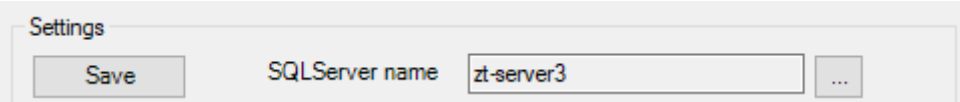
Disable Shared Storage Status Changing

Set the "Disable shared storage status changing" option to "0" to enable the above-mentioned automatic deactivation of a certain location via the Cinegy File Service. Set the "Disable shared storage status changing" option to "1" to disable the automatic free space control.

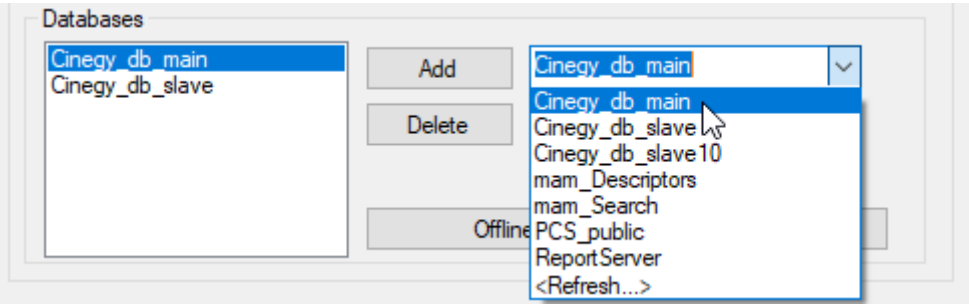
Adding Existing Database for Watching

To add a new database, follow the steps below:

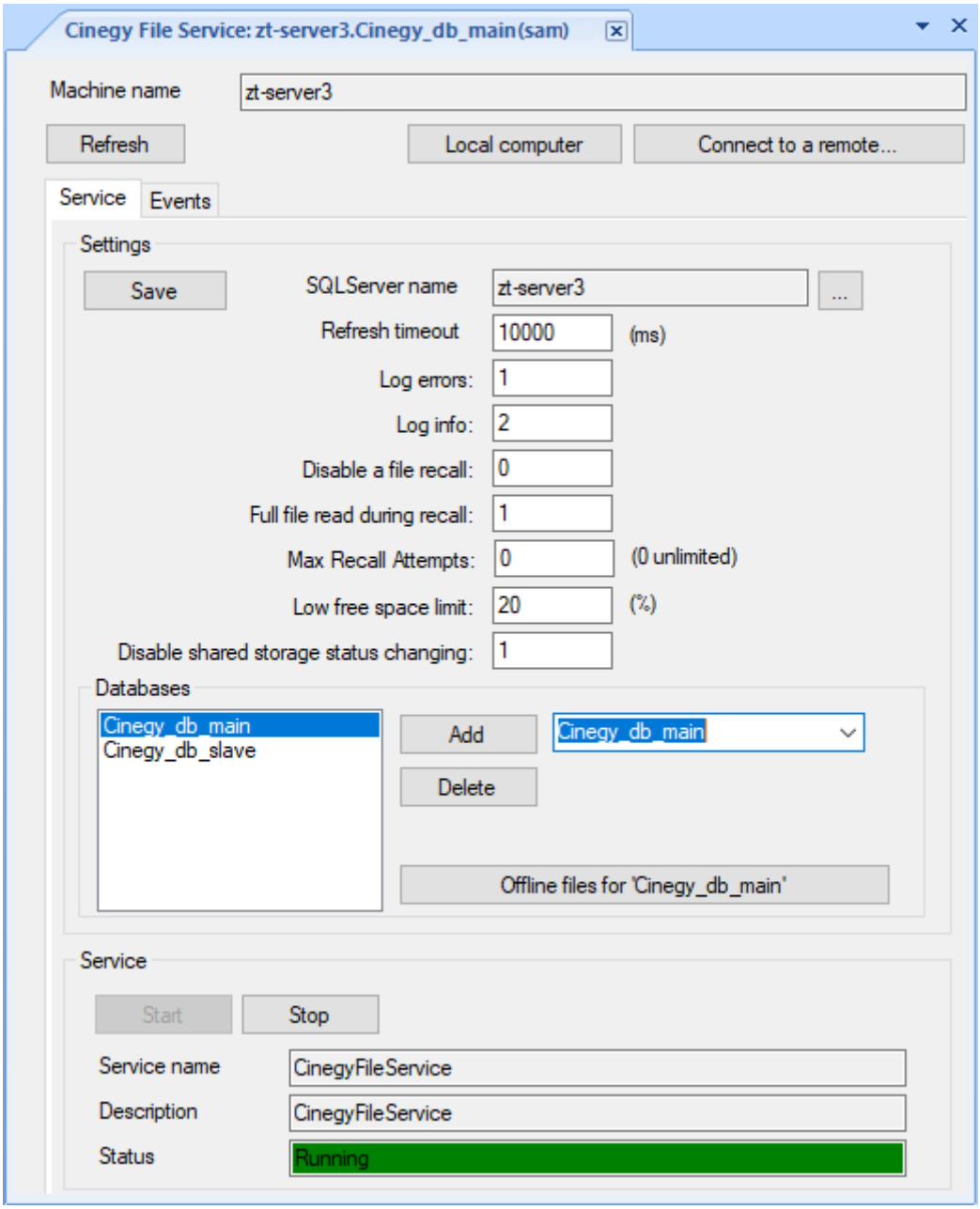
1. Press the "Browse" button next to the "SQL Server name" field to select a server.



2. Select the database name in the drop-down list next to the "Add" button.



3. Press the "Add" button.
4. Press the "Save" button:



5. "Stop" and "Start" the service to refresh its settings.

Deleting a Database from the Watch List

To remove a database from the list of monitored databases, follow the steps below:

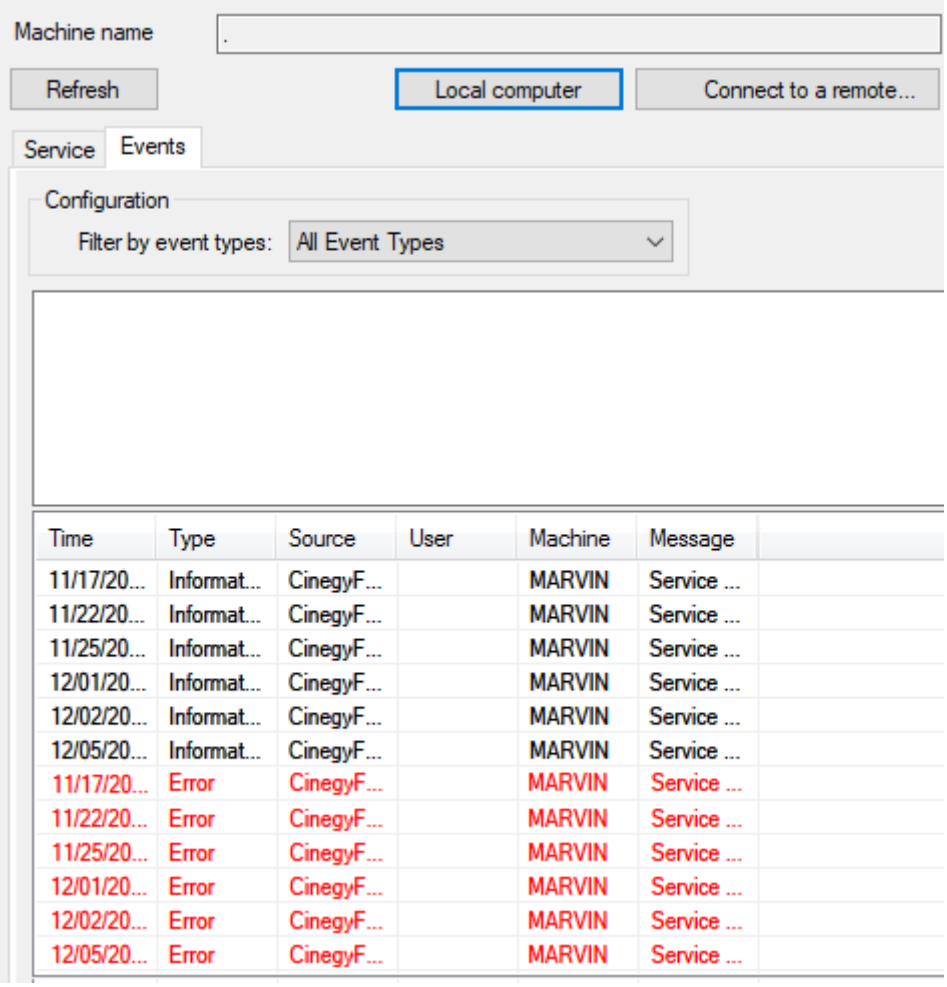
1. Select a database in the "Databases" list box.
2. Press the "Delete" button.

Offline Files

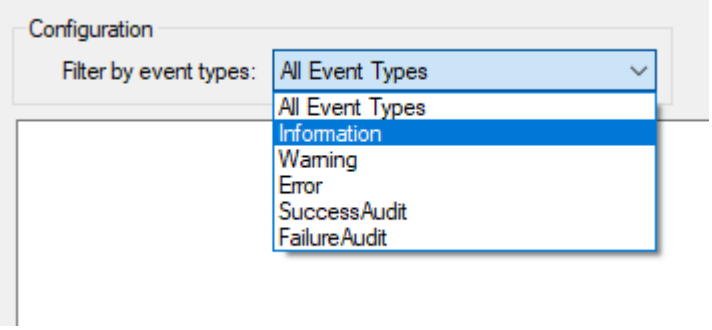
The "Offline files" button shows the list of files on the HSM (Hierarchical Storage Management) System requested to be restored (if any).

Events

Go to the "Events" tab to view all the system or application events related to the service. The tab is designed for user convenience because the events are usually shown only in Windows Event Viewer.



Here, filter the event types to be displayed by choosing the desired option from the corresponding drop-down list:



9.3 Integration with Third-Party Archive Libraries

Cinegy Archive does not require any special plug-in to work with digital archive storages. The Cinegy File Service, which is available with the Cinegy Desktop installation package, provides integration with third-party archive storage systems.

Cinegy Archive/Cinegy File Service requirements for any tape- or non-tape-based archive storage systems are minimum:

1. Archive storage systems should correctly define the "Offline" flag for files. The Win32 function should return FILE_ATTRIBUTE_OFFLINE for the "GetFileAttributes" request.
2. File retrieval settings are the following: "Partial retrieval" mode should be disabled, and "Full file restore" should be used.



Refer to the **File Recall** paragraph for more information about the Cinegy File Service settings for file retrieval.

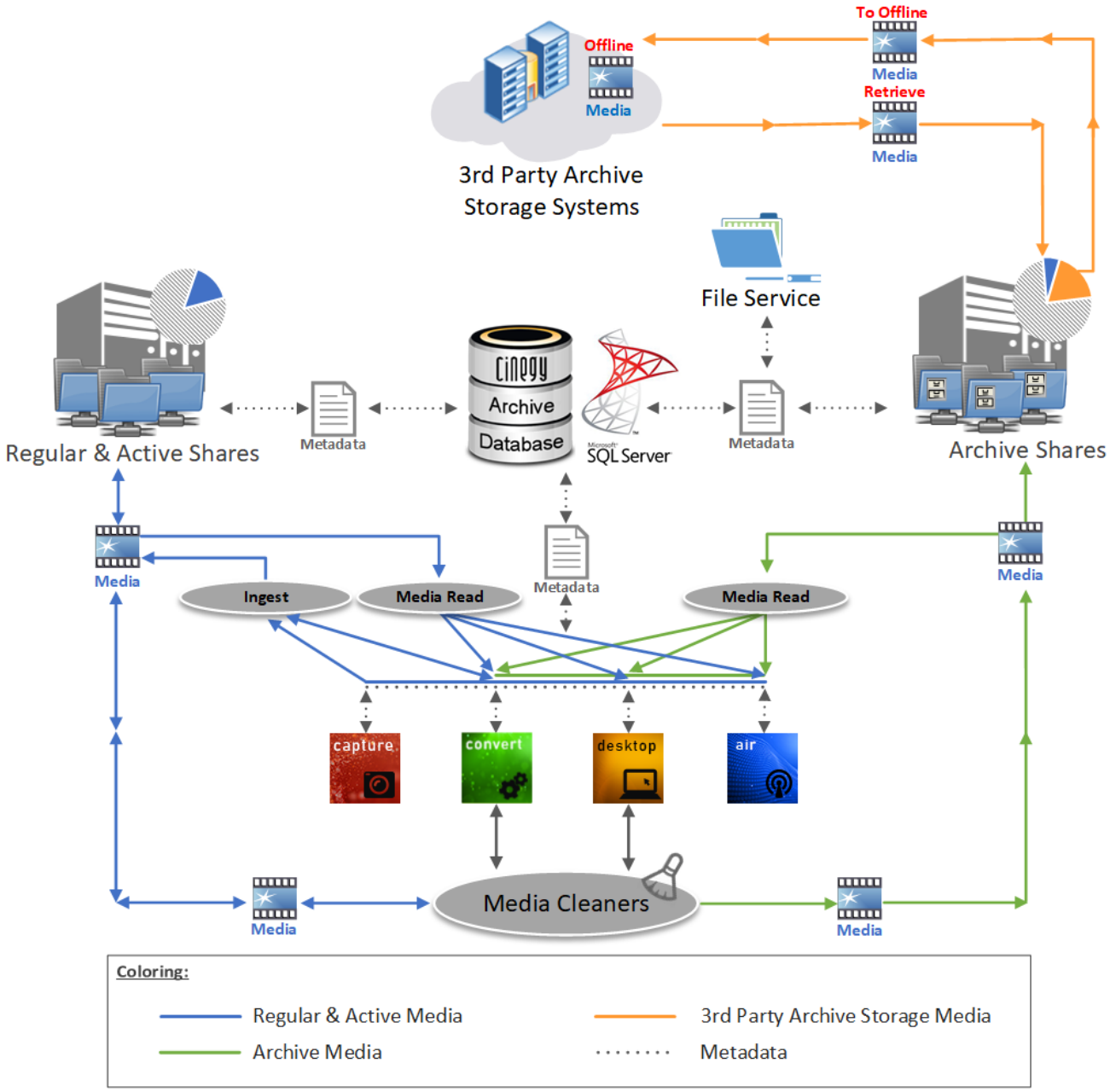
Here is a typical "move-to-archive" and "retrieve-from-archive" scenario for working with third-party archive storage systems:

- Manual Media Cleaner or Scheduled Media Cleaner can be used to copy/move media to network shares included in media groups with the "Archive" attribute. This is usually more cost-effective, but less performant. Media in archive storage remains accessible through the same location paths, but it cannot be restored on network shares included in media groups with the "Regular" attribute.

  Then, media files on these shares can be monitored and managed by archive storage systems after transferring. Optionally, archive storage can be controlled by tape libraries, which transfer files to LTO (Linear Tape-Open), leaving the file on disk with size 0 and media attribute offline. Cinegy products recognize these files and skip reading them unless explicitly required, such as when exporting material.

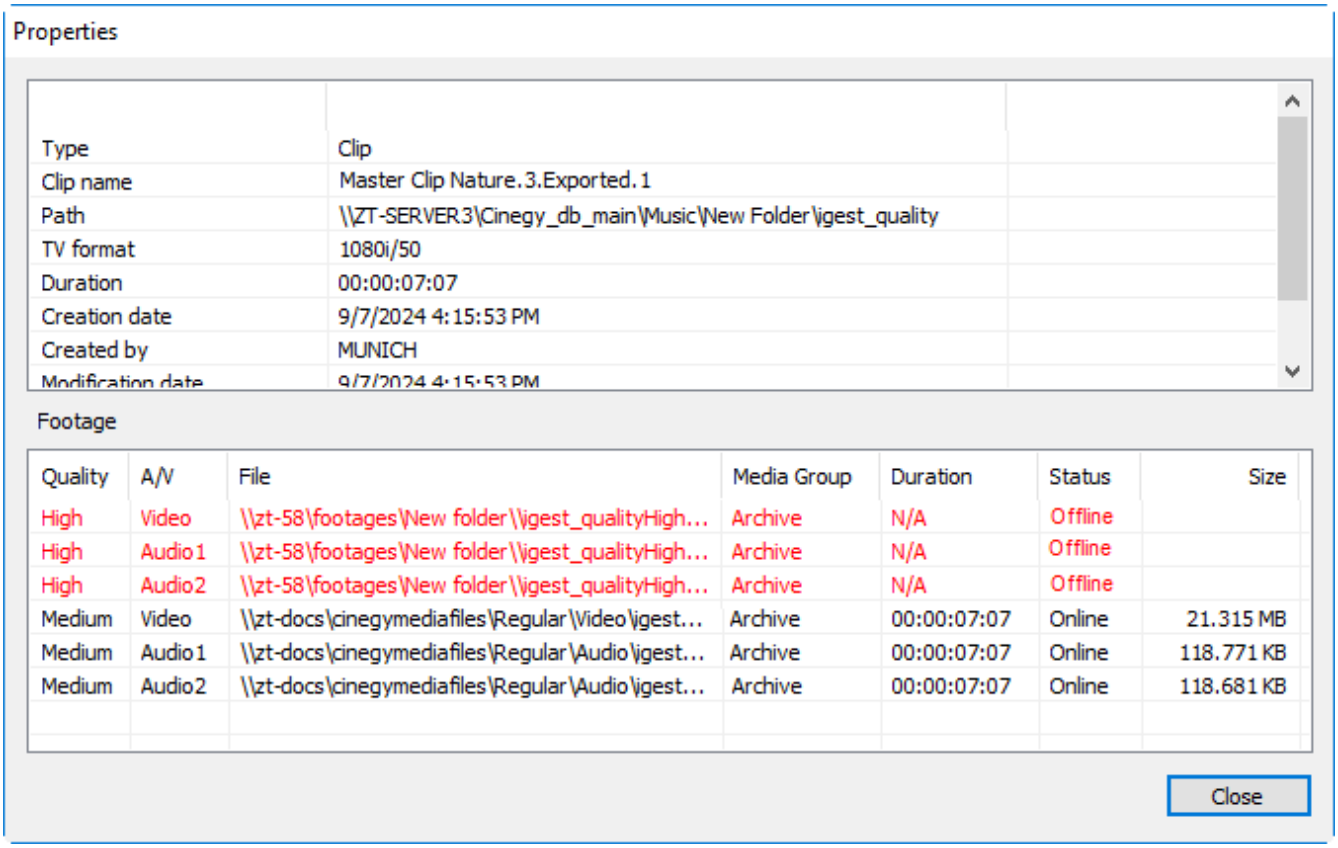
- Third-party archive systems should be set up to "watch" Cinegy Archive shares or volumes, with a set of rules to define which files to transfer to offline archive storage. For example, "all files on share path <...> created/modified more than 6 months ago have to be transferred to the archive library".
- Then, following these rules, the archive system will transfer files to the offline storage, leaving only small file headers with the correct "Offline" flag on the Cinegy Archive shares or volumes.
- For Cinegy software, such essences will be represented using the valid "Media Offline" state.

The following diagram graphically represents the process of media file transferring to Regular and Active shares, Archive shares, and third-party archive storage systems:



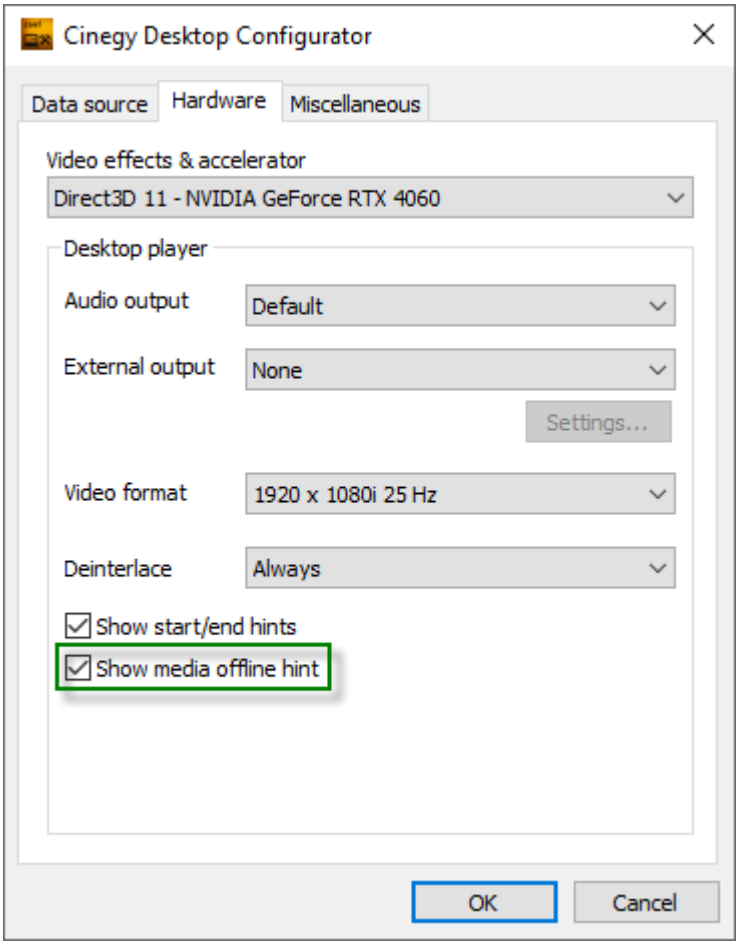
As shown in the diagram above, Media Cleaners are used by Cinegy Desktop and Cinegy Convert Legacy to copy/move unused files to archive storages. When the archive storage is full or/and media files meet the requirements for transfer to offline storage, the files are moved to third-party archive storage systems and gain the "Offline" state.

The "Offline" message is also displayed while viewing different media qualities. Use the "Clip properties" option from the context menu of the chosen clip to view where the footage is physically stored and its status.



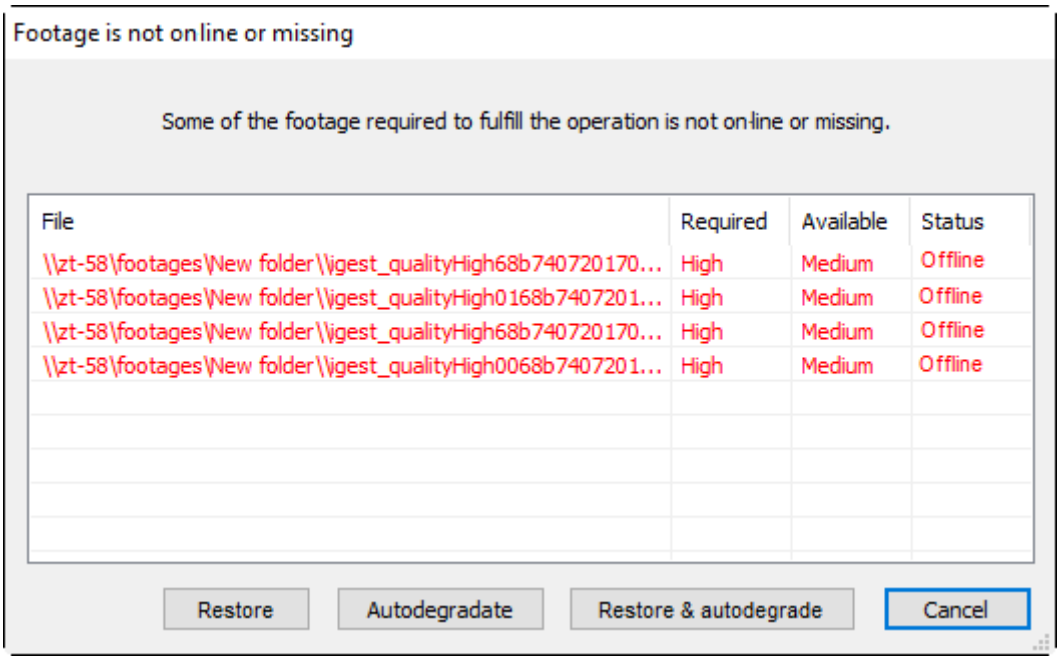
Broadcasters may keep high-resolution videos offline to prevent unauthorized access or unexpected damage. Medium/Low/Web quality footages remain online and could be used by journalists and editors (also using remote Web clients) to create programs, news, portfolios, sequences, etc. When Cinegy clips or sequences are ready for output, you can retrieve the required file resolution.

To show that Cinegy sequences and/or clips contain archived media files, it is required to enable the "Media offline" message for Cinegy Archive items. To do this, select the "Show media offline hint" checkbox in Cinegy Desktop Configurator.



Access to offline media files, different media qualities, and the "Clip properties" option can be limited by user rights and permissions. Refer to the **Connection Info** section to see the rights assigned to the current user.

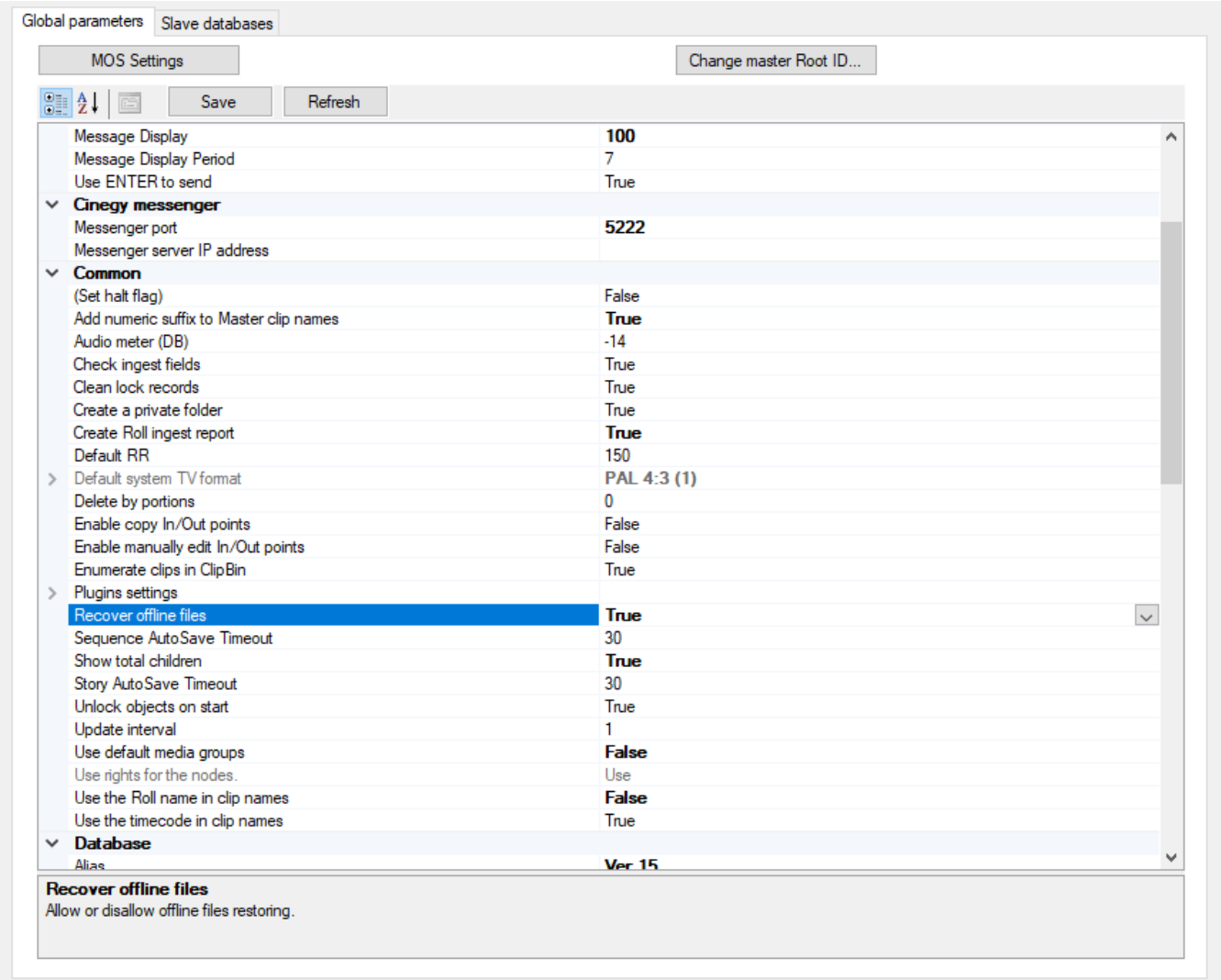
However, if the "Export…", "Send to…", and "Convert…" operations are initiated by Cinegy software, a warning window appears informing the user that the footage of such quality is offline while providing the options to cancel, autodegradate quality, or restore from archive storage:



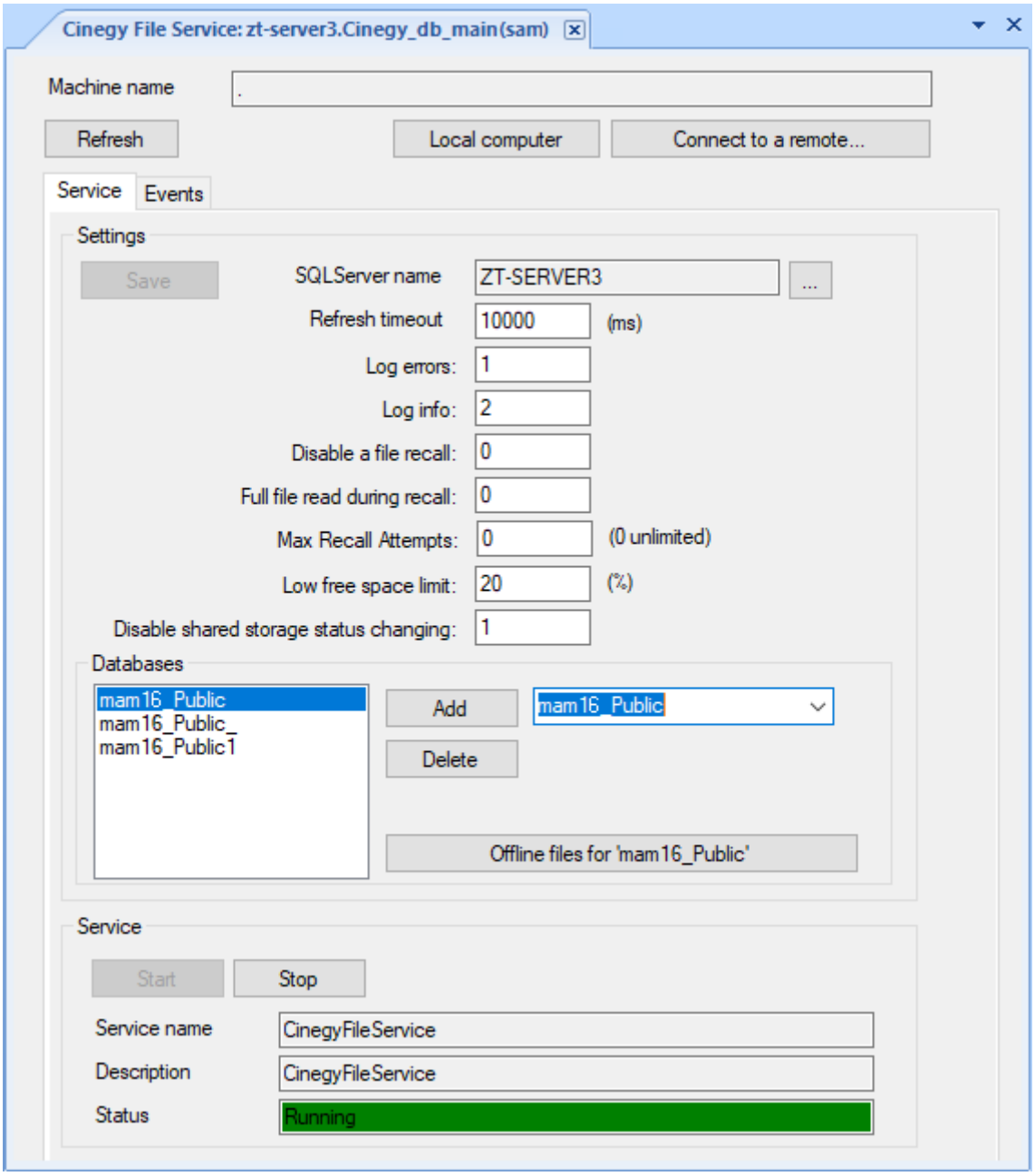
Recover Offline Files

If you perform the "Retrieve" operation, the Cinegy File Service will try to read the offline file, forcing the third-party archive storage system to restore media at its original location.

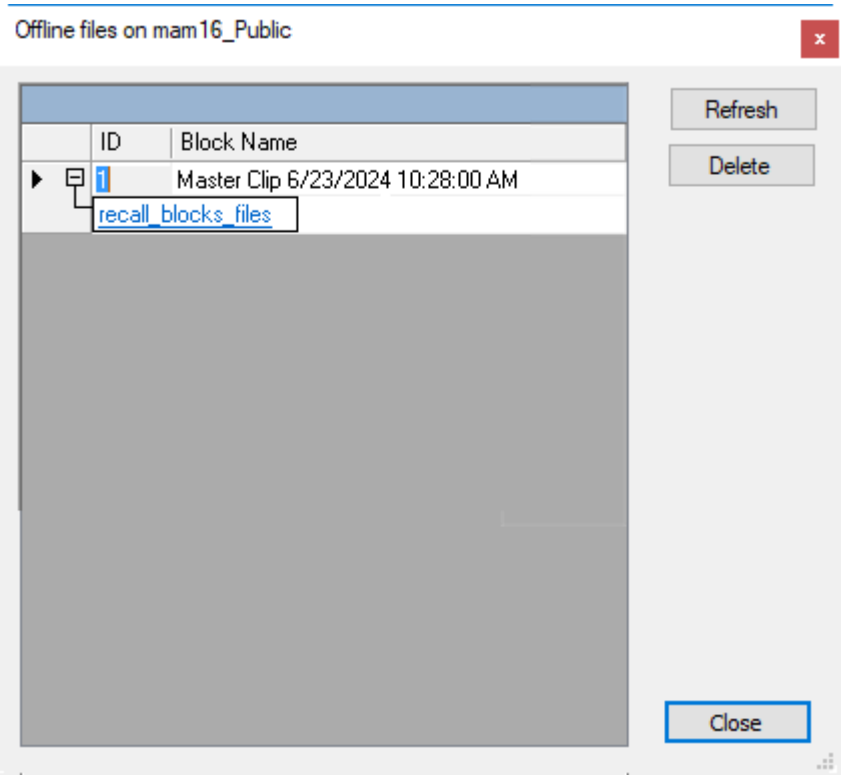
To enable this feature, configure the corresponding global parameters in Cinegy Archive Manager. To do this, use the "Global parameters" option from the "Server database settings" submenu to open the "Global parameters" tab and set the "Recover offline files" option to "True":



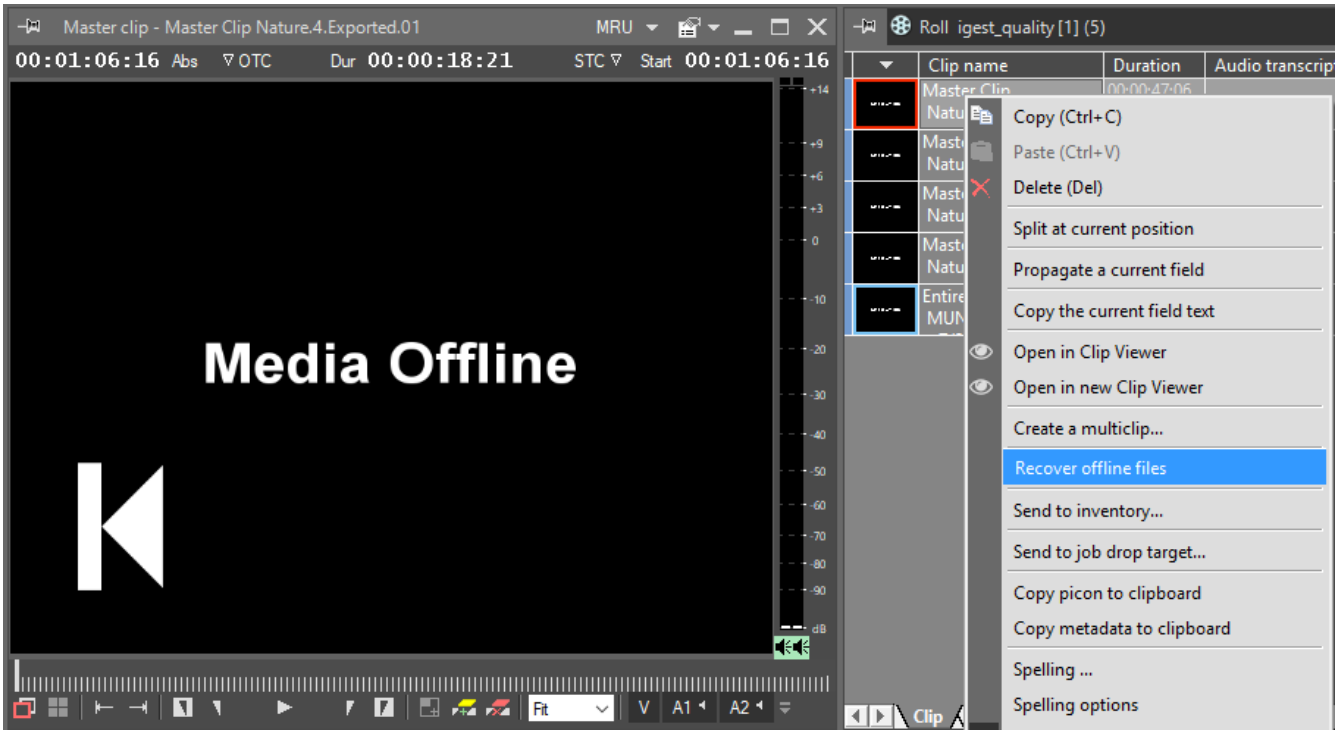
If there are any offline files available for retrieving from the chosen database, the "Offline files" button will be highlighted in the "Service" tab of the "Cinegy file service" window:



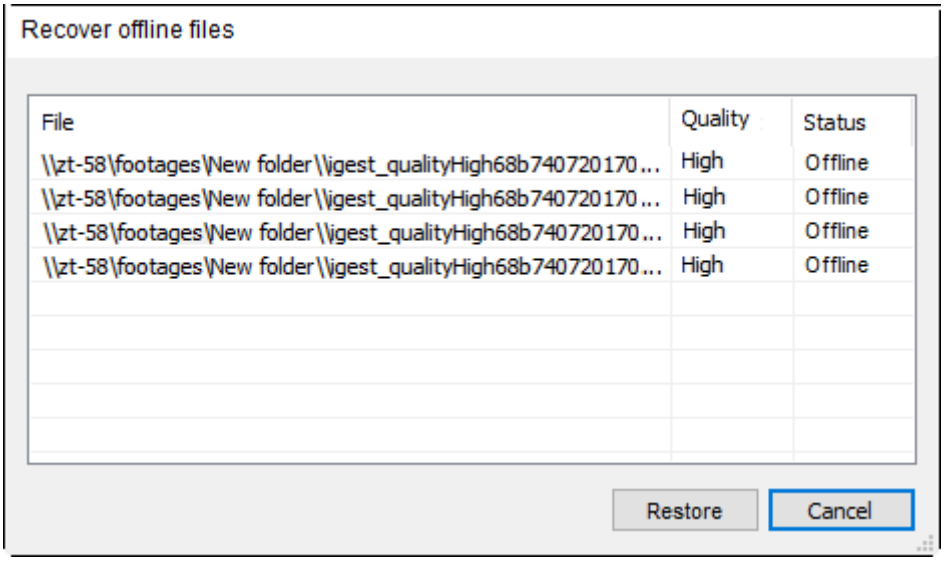
Click the "Offline files" button to open the list of offline files stored in the selected database:



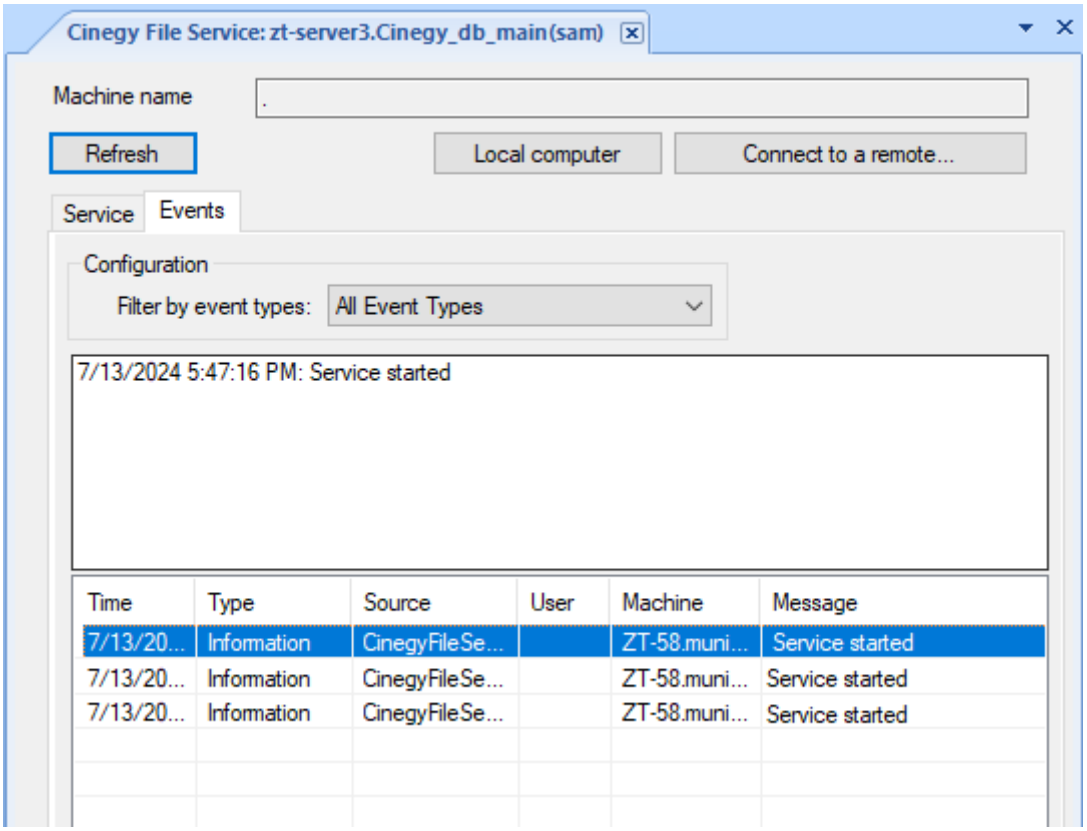
Once configured, the "Recover offline files" option will be available for media files marked as "Media Offline". Right-click on the selected archived clip and choose the corresponding command from the context menu that appears:



In the dialog that appears, click the "Restore" button:



The information about the offline files restoring process and possible errors will be displayed in the "Events" tab of the "Cinegy file service" window:



If media files are successfully restored, the "Export…", "Send to…", and "Convert…" processes will continue, using the restored (previously offline) data and properties.

Chapter 10 Metadata Fields

10.1 Descriptors, Presets

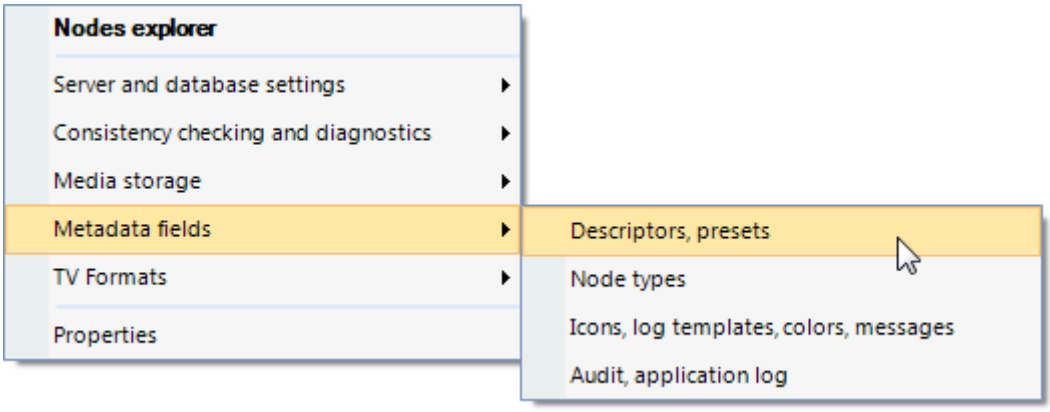


It is recommended to shut down all the Cinegy Desktop clients and not use them until the changes made in the "Descriptors and presets" configuration are applied to the Cinegy Archive database. Set the "Set Halt Flag" option to "True" in the "Global parameters" tab to automatically close already launched Cinegy Desktop clients and prevent further connections for the new ones.



It is strongly recommended to have an identical set of descriptors for the master and slave databases; otherwise, some data may be lost when copying between the databases.

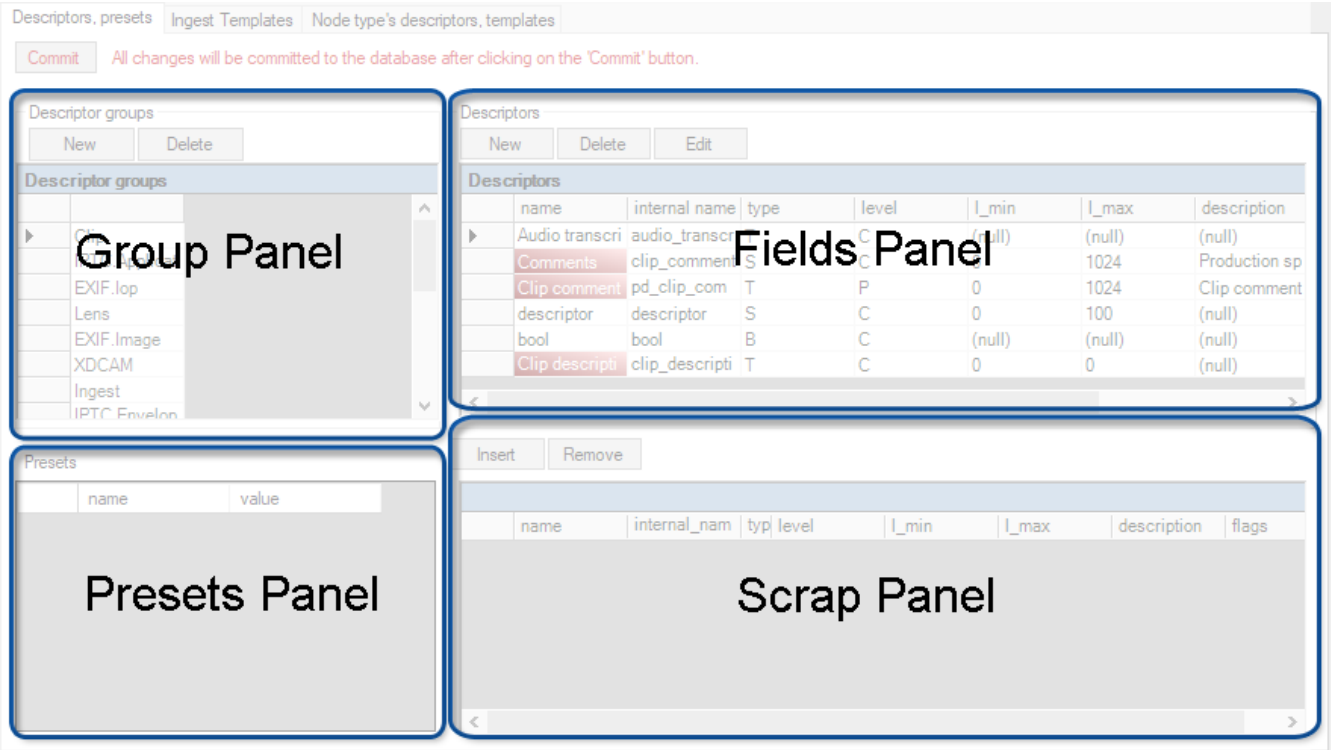
Descriptors and presets are managed on the corresponding panel launched via the "Descriptors, Presets" command from the "Metadata fields" submenu of the database context menu:



Descriptors, Presets

You can customize the structure of the database using the "Descriptors, Presets" tab – create new metadata fields and new tabs, move the fields to another tab (group), and rename any object.

The main interface shows the structure of the entire Cinegy Archive:



The interface allows you to:

- create a new group;
- delete a group;
- create a new metadata field;
- delete an existing field;
- rename an existing field;
- change the type of an existing field;
- change the set of values for the present field types.

Creating a New Group

To create a new group, press the "New" button on the group panel. Change the group name according to your requirements.

When the group is associated with the Bin, the group name will be displayed in the Bin view; therefore, use a short, distinct, and unique name.



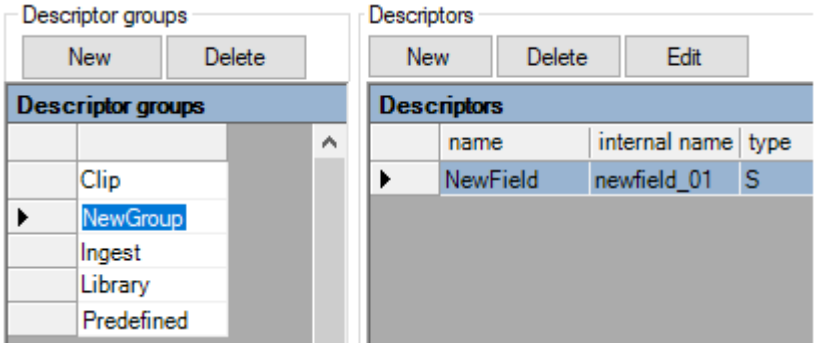
Deleting a Group

To delete a group, select it on the group panel and press the "Delete" button.



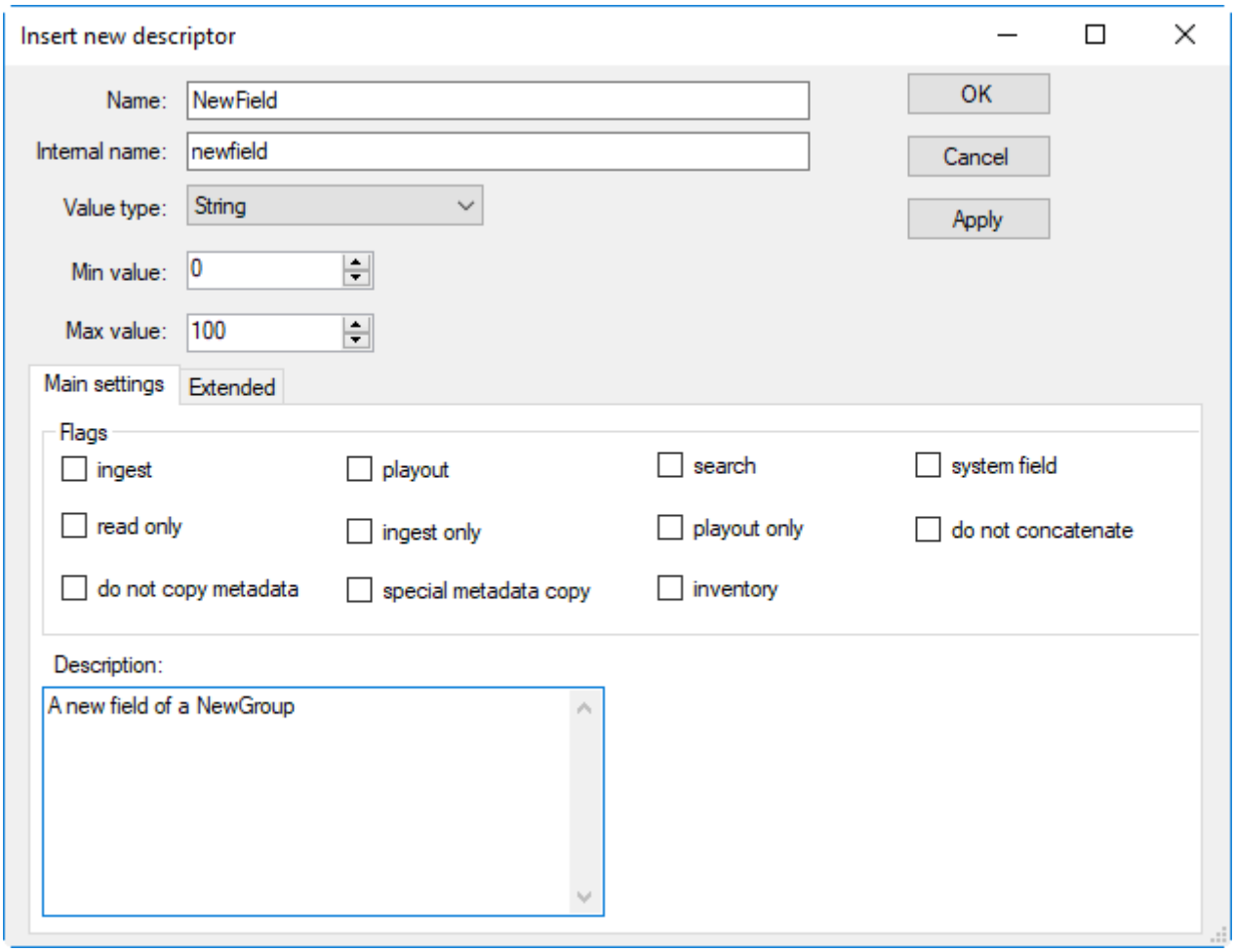
The group deletion is a permanent action and cannot be undone!

Creating a New Metadata Field



Select the group in which you want to create the new metadata field and press the "New" button on the fields panel.

The following dialog box appears:



In this dialog, fill in the description of the new field.

Description of Fields

Name

Enter the new field name.

When the group is associated with the Bin, the field name will be displayed in the Bin view. Therefore, use a short, distinct, and unique name.

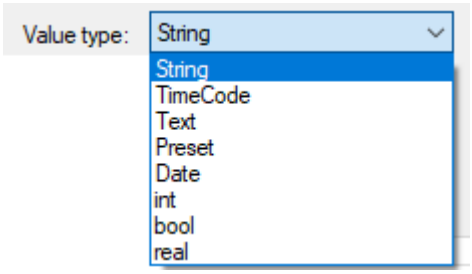


Internal Name

The internal name is used for the internal addressing of the field. This name is created automatically.

Never change the internal name of the existing fields for a currently active database!

Value Type



Field Type	Description
String	For strings, up to 4000 characters long
TimeCode	The timecode
Text	For text fields, longer than 4000 characters
Preset	A set of name constants
Date	The date
Integer	An integer value of 32-bit (min/max settings are required)
Bool	True/False value
Real	A floating point value of 64-bit (min/max settings are required)

Do not use the "Text" type for short strings, as this may slow down the database performance.

Min Value / Max Value

For numeric fields, define the valid range of values. For the text and string types, the max value defines the maximum allowed length of text.

Inconsistent settings of the values will cause a serious malfunction of the system.

Main Settings

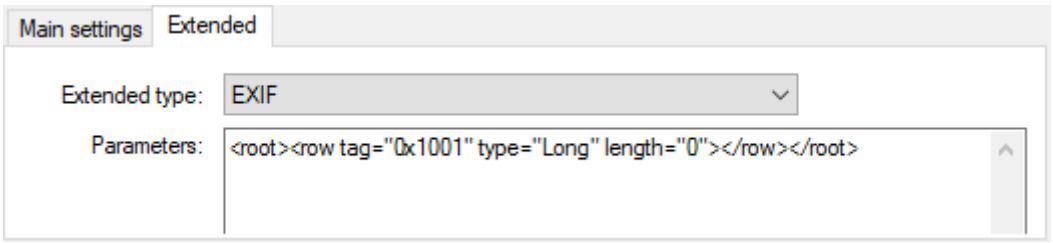
Flags

Flags	Description
Ingest	The descriptor marked with the "ingest" flag appears in the "Ingest template" dialog in Import Tool and the "Metadata settings" dialog in Cinegy Capture Control. Refer to the **Metadata Settings** paragraph in the **Cinegy Capture Control Manual** for more information.
Ingest only	The field appears in the "Ingest Roll info" dialog and will not be shown in the bin grid
Playout	This field is used in the "Schedule Playout" table (out of date)
Playout only	The field appears in the "Schedule Playout" table, but will not appear in the bin grid (out of date)
Search	This option makes this field searchable for the "Search" plug-in of Cinegy Desktop or another application using CBA (Common Bus Architecture) Please note that the search will be performed only for descriptors marked with the "Search" flag.
Do not concatenate	This option controls the behavior of the text fields during the "Join" operation in a Roll. For fields like a text description, enable concatenation; for some text fields like "Makeup artist", this would make less sense.
System field	System feature, for internal use only. Do not change the value of the field!
Special metadata copy	This option makes this field available in the "Paste metadata" dialog box when copying metadata between nodes of the same type in Cinegy Desktop
Read-only	This option marks this field as "read-only" in Cinegy Desktop.
Do not copy metadata	This option disables metadata copying between nodes of the same type in Cinegy Desktop.
Inventory	The descriptor marked with this flag will be exported to MCRItem as a custom metadata field. Refer to the **Custom Metadata** paragraph in the **Cinegy Air Manual**.

Description

Here write a small and clear description of the new field.

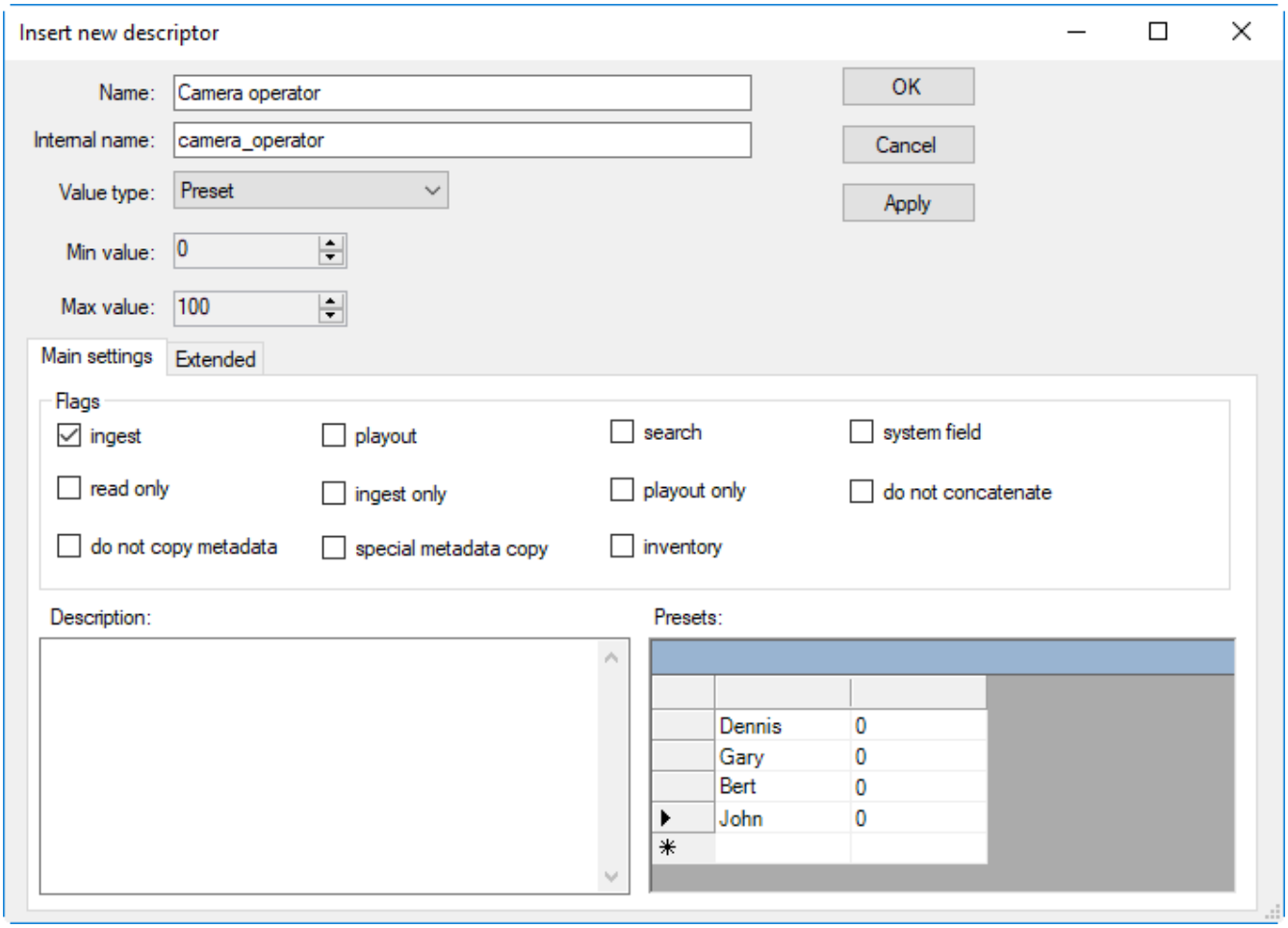
Extended



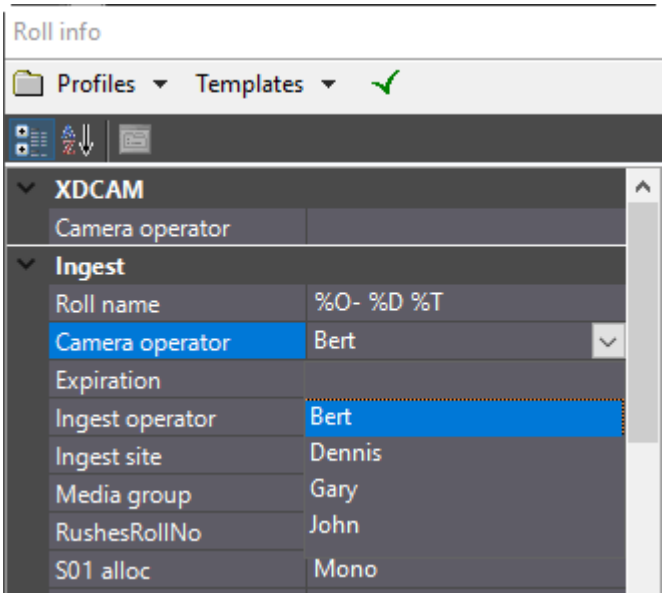
In the "Extended" tab, you can create extended properties for the descriptors in XML format.

Creating Fields of the Type "Preset"

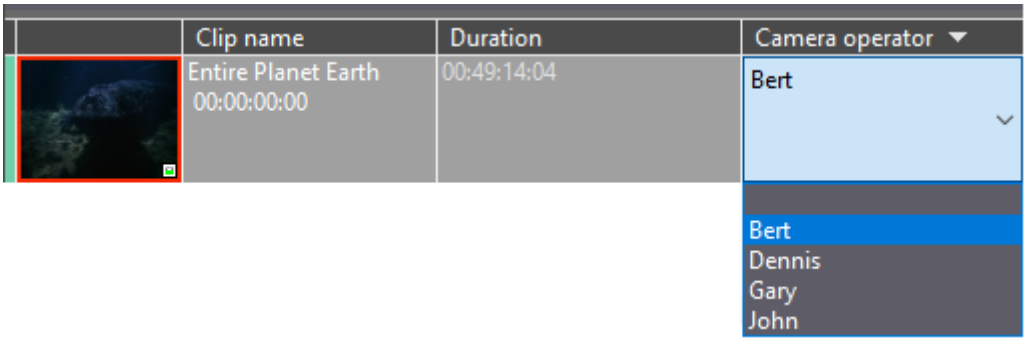
Selecting the "Preset" type from the "Value type" drop-down list shows a new area called "Presets" in the bottom right corner of the dialog. Here you can create a set of values for the new field:



This example shows the "Preset" field in the Roll info of the Camera operator:



The "Preset" field in the Roll grid:



You will also see the presets on the preset panel.

Description

Use this field to describe the metadata. Write a small and clear description of the new field. If you cannot describe the field in a few words, it would be better not to introduce the field to Cinegy Archive.

Modifying a Metadata Field

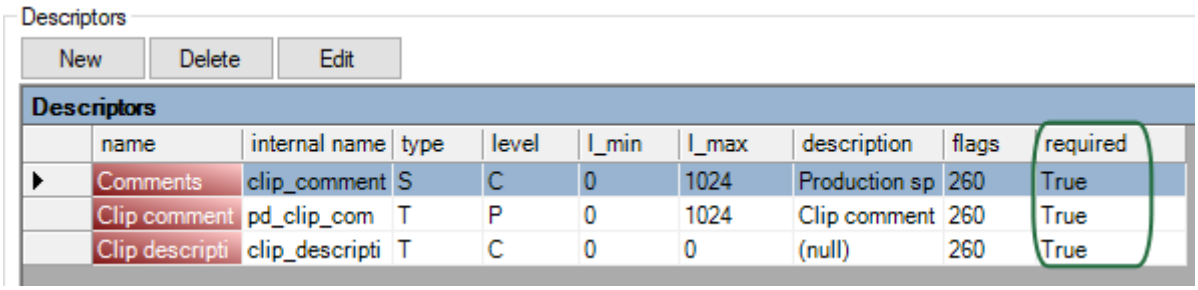
To modify a metadata field, select the field and press the "Edit" button on the fields panel. The process of the metadata field editing is similar to its creation, with the difference that the "Value Type" option is disabled.

Deleting a Metadata Field

To delete a metadata field, select it on the field panel and press the "Delete" button. The deleted field will be moved to the scrap panel.

System Metadata Fields

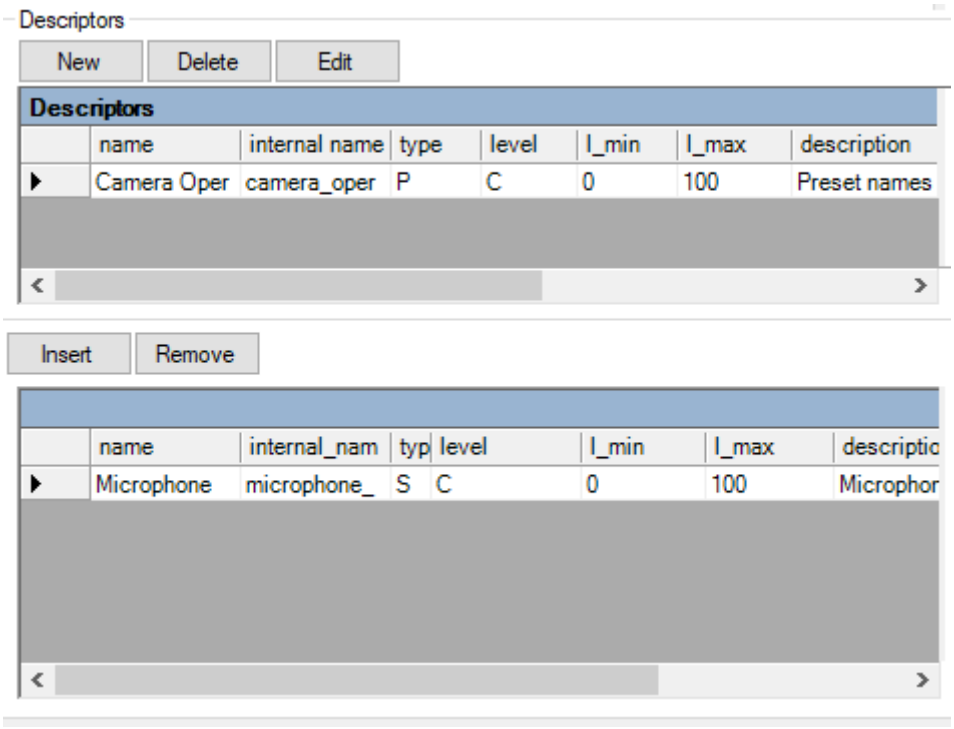
There is a special metadata field set in Cinegy Archive required for internal processing – system fields. They are displayed on a red background.





It is strongly recommended not to delete the system metadata field(s) as it may lead to incorrect work of Cinegy Archive Manager.

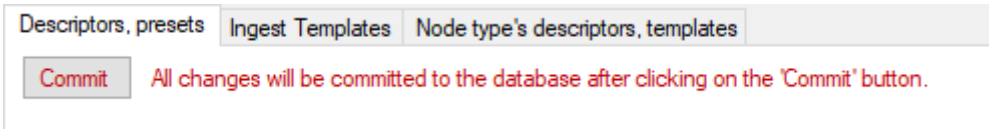
Working with the Scrap Panel



All the deleted fields are moved to the scrap panel located in the bottom right section of the window. This means it is always possible to move the field back to the selected group. To do this, simply press the "Insert" button. If you want to delete the field permanently, press the "Remove" button.

Committing Changes to the SQL Server

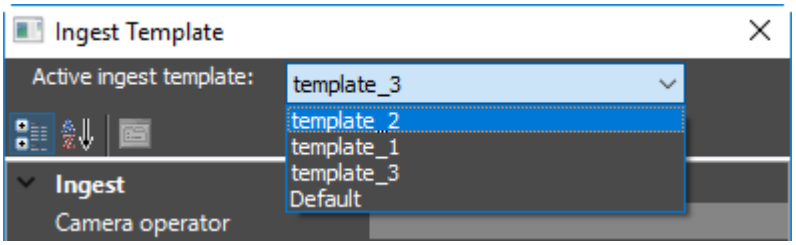
Your changes are not immediately applied to the database. If there is a need to undo the deletion of a field, you will have to do this manually. To apply your current changes to the SQL Server, press the "Commit" button:



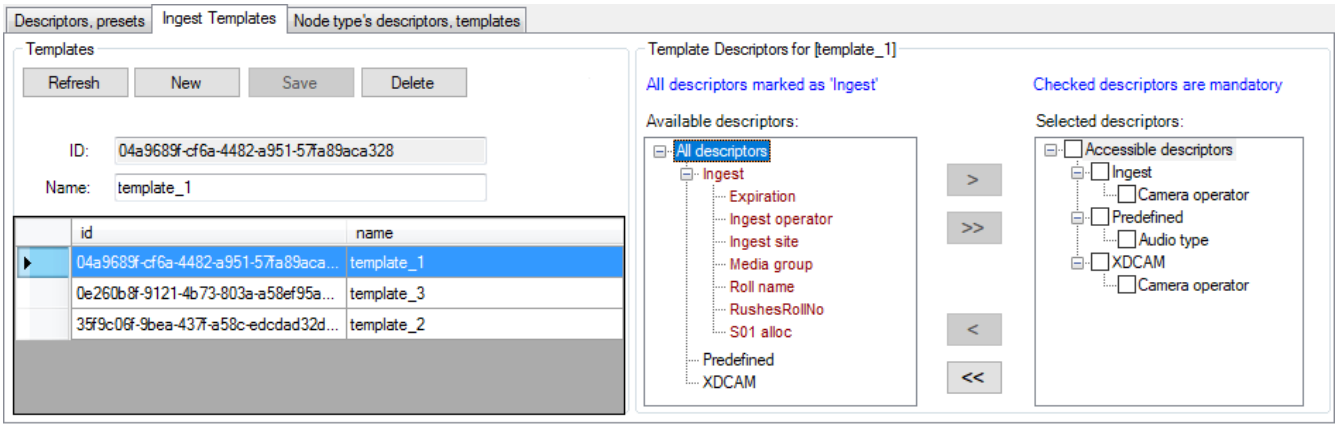
When you exit Cinegy Archive Manager, the data will be committed automatically.

Ingest Templates

An ingest template contains a set of assigned fields available in the Import Tool "Ingest template" dialog box for the operator:

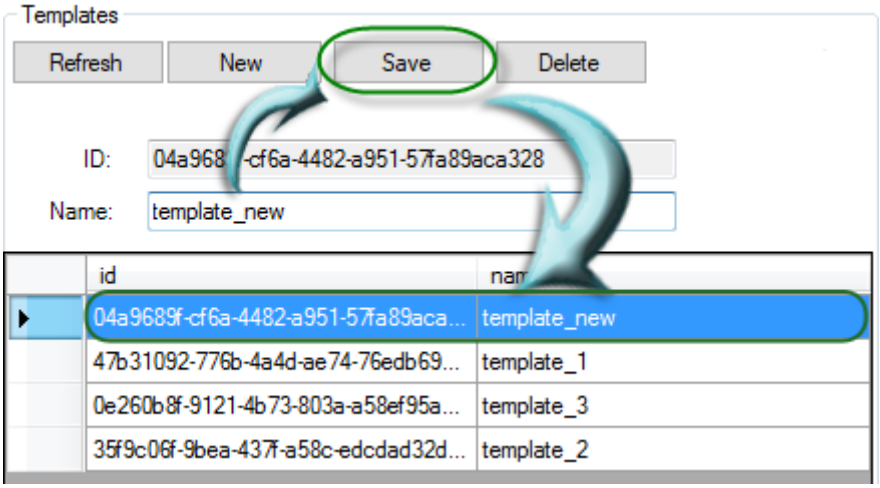


In the "Ingest Templates" tab, you can create and customize as many ingest templates as you need for your purposes.



Refer to the **Main Settings** paragraph for more information about descriptor flags and their meanings.

New — Press the "New" button to create a new template. Fill in the "Name" field and press the "Save" button to save your template. It will be displayed in the table below:

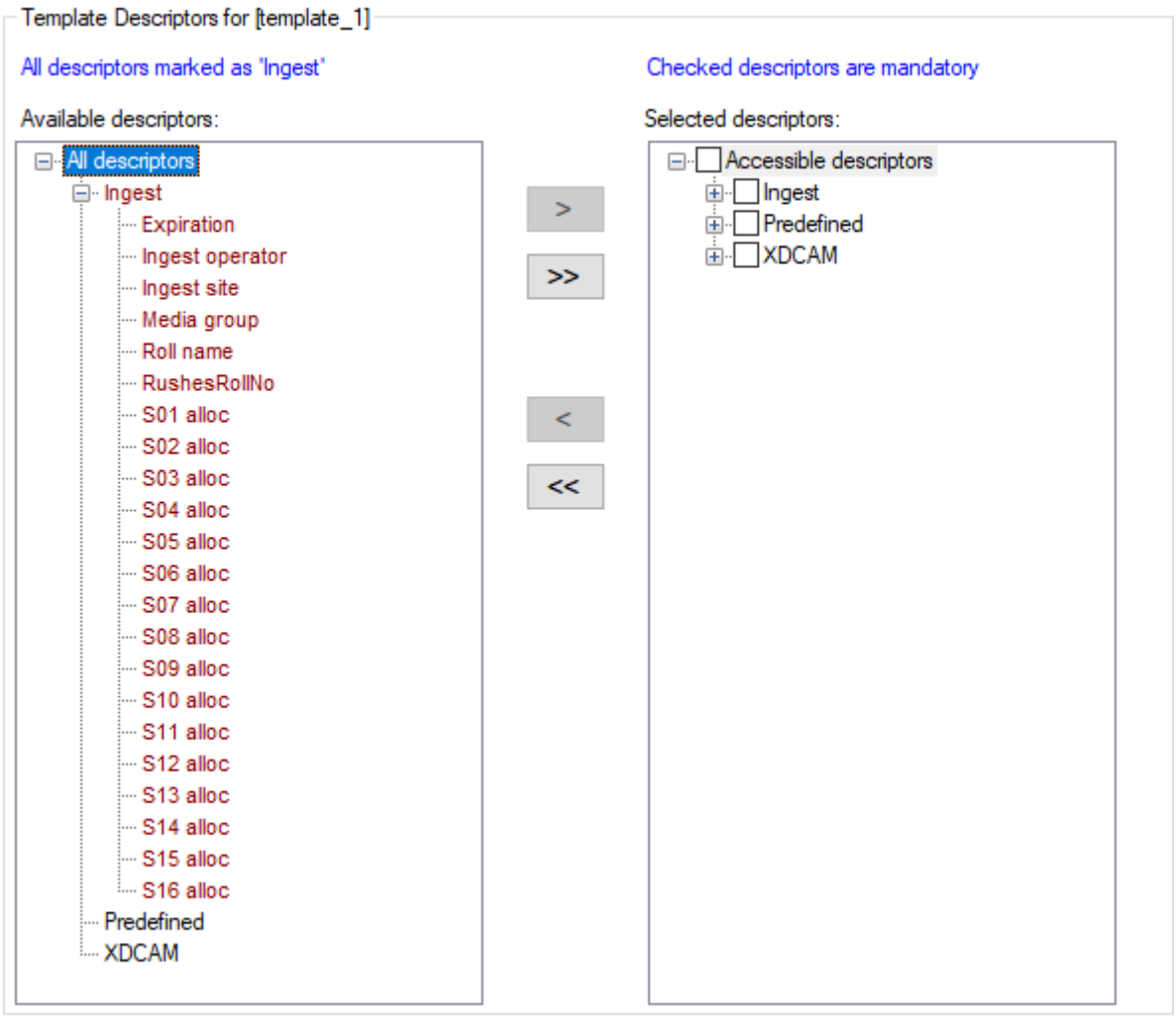


Delete — Press the "Delete" button to remove the selected template.

Refresh — The "Refresh" button renews the list of ingest templates existing in the current database.

To assign descriptors to a selected template, select the descriptor type from the "Available descriptors" list and add it to the "Selected descriptors" list via the > button. To add all available descriptors to the "Selected descriptors" list, press the >> button.

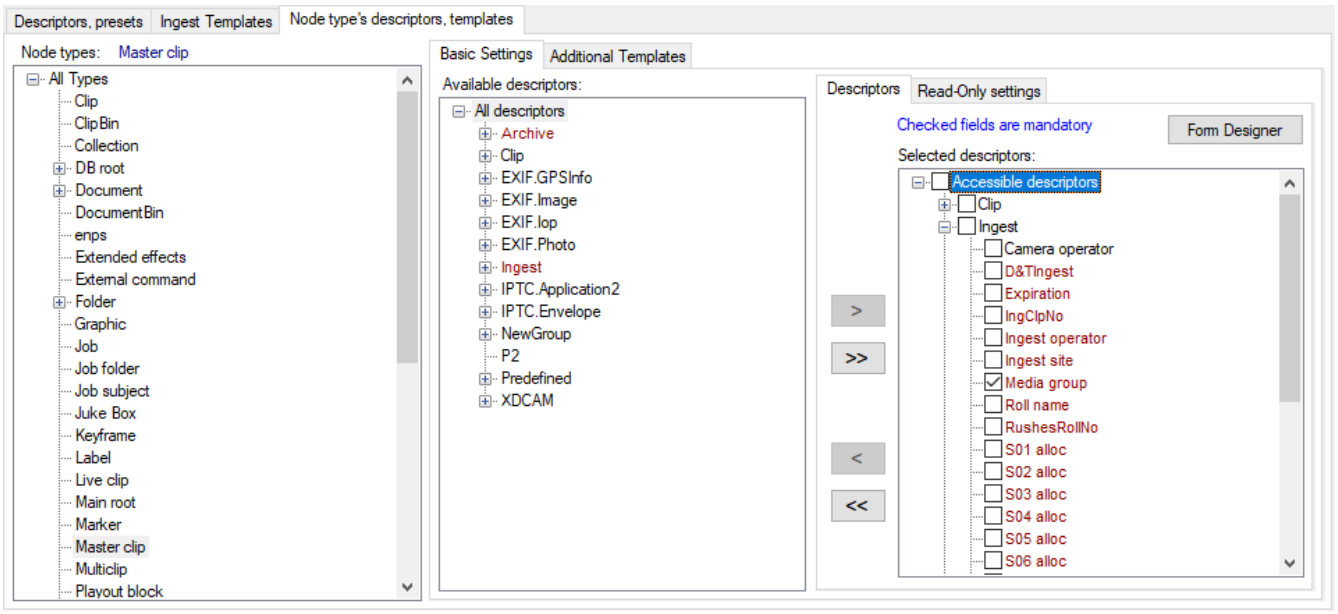
To remove a descriptor from the "Selected descriptors" list, press the < button for the selected descriptor or use the << button to clear the whole list.



The descriptors marked as "Ingest" are displayed on the right of the dialog.

The descriptors highlighted in red are system and for internal use only.

Node Type's Descriptors, Templates



Basic Settings

In the "Basic Settings" tab, you can assign descriptors for each node type. To do this, select the node type from the "Node types" list and add it to the "Selected descriptors" list via the > button. To add all available descriptors to the selected descriptors list, press the >> button.

To remove descriptor(s) from the selected descriptors list, press the < button or use the << button to clear the whole list.

> When removing the node type descriptors from the selected descriptors list, all the corresponding field values will be erased.

Descriptors

All node subtypes will have the same set of descriptors as their parent node type. To assign descriptors for just a particular node type, select it and specify the descriptors as described above.

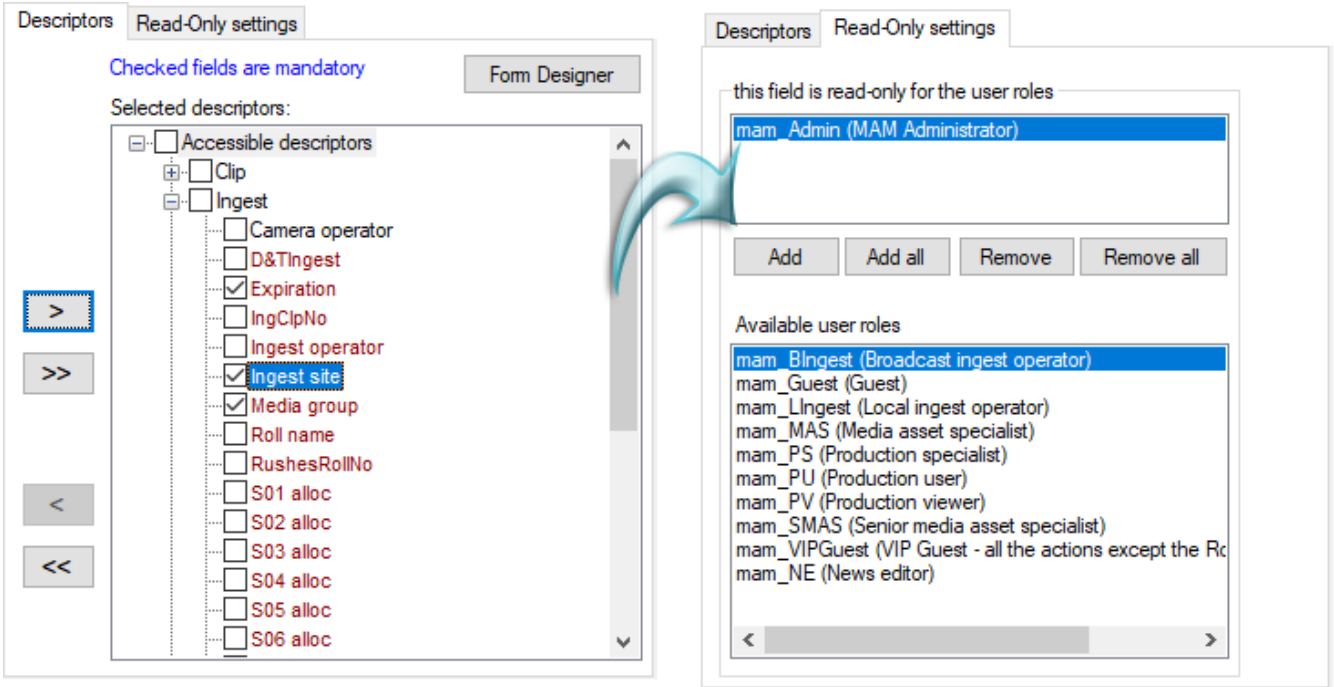
All assigned descriptors have the corresponding fields in the "Metadata" dialog, available from the node "Show metadata" context menu for the node in the Cinegy Desktop Explorer tree.

> Refer to the **Node Metadata** article in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual** for additional information.

Select specific descriptors in the "Selected descriptors" list to make them mandatory within Cinegy Desktop. These fields cannot be left empty; if they are, you will be informed about it with an error message.

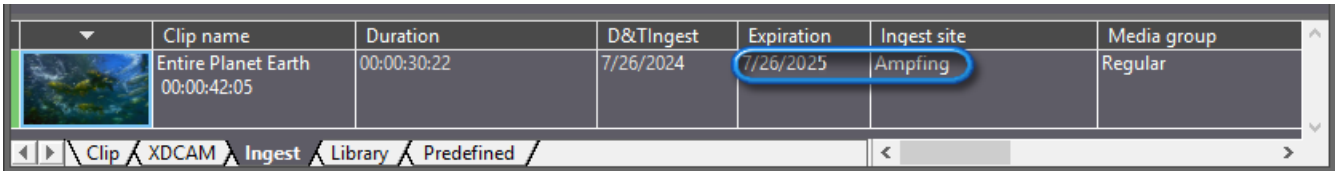
Read-Only Settings

In the "Read-Only settings" tab, you can assign read-only permission to specific descriptors for certain user roles. To do this, select the required descriptor in the "Selected descriptors" box of the "Descriptors" tab, then go to the "Read-Only settings" tab, choose the required user role from the list, and press the "Add" button:



The corresponding descriptor will be read-only for the selected role. To assign the read-only permission to all the available roles, press the "Add all" button.

In the example below, the "Expiration" and "Ingest site" fields cannot be edited in Cinegy Desktop because they are read-only:



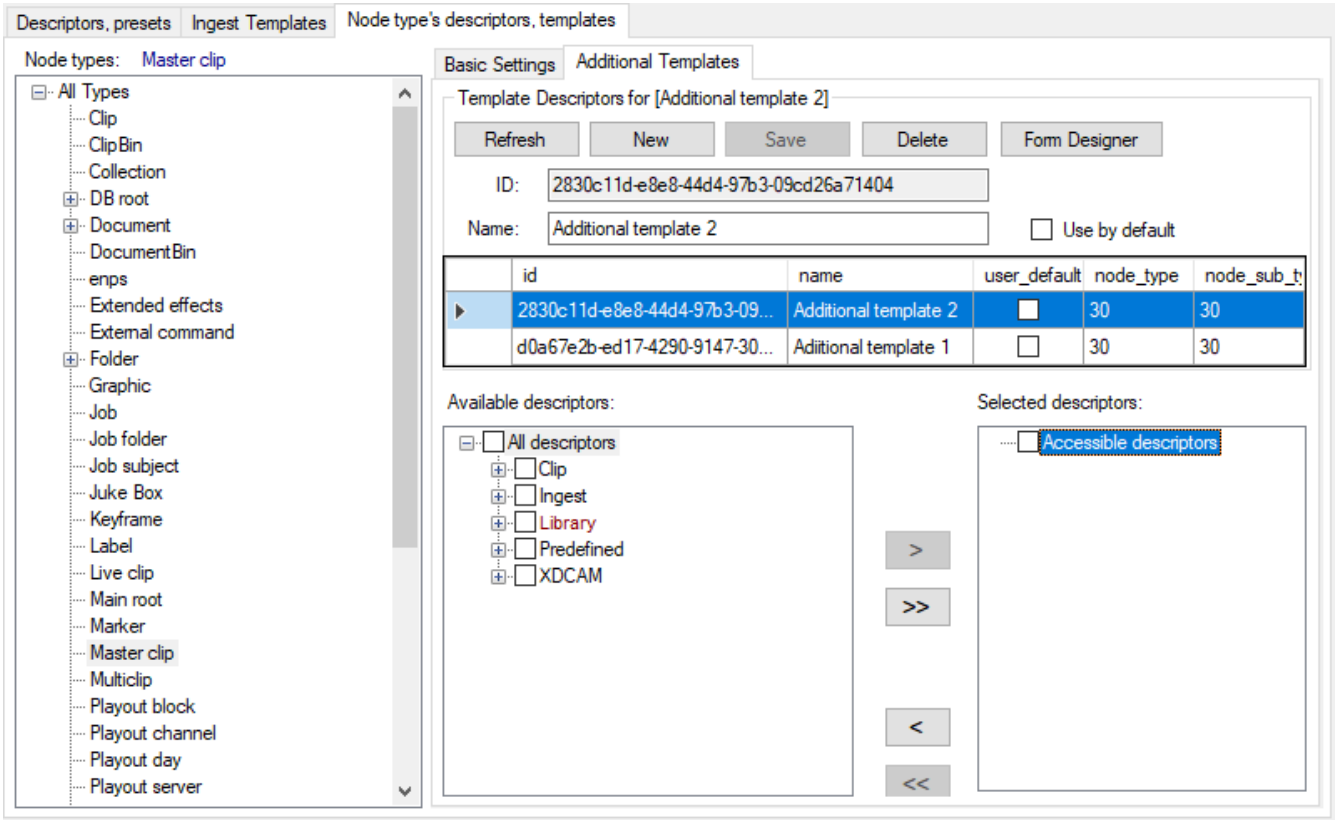
To remove the read-only status for the selected user role, use the "Remove" button or press "Remove all" to remove the read-only status for all the user roles.

Additional Templates

This functionality is obsolete and should not be used for new installations.

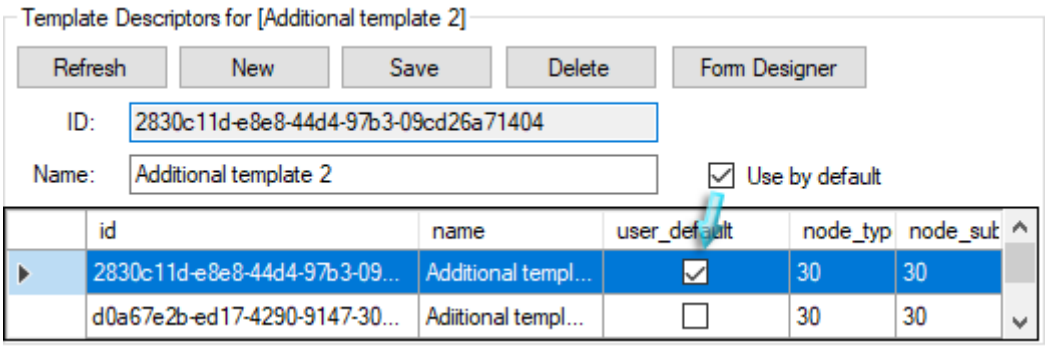
In the "Additional Templates" tab, you can create and customize as many additional templates as you need for your purposes.

New	Select a node type from the "Node types" list and press the "New" button to create a new additional template.
Save	Fill in the "Name" field and press the "Save" button to save your template. It will be displayed in the table below:

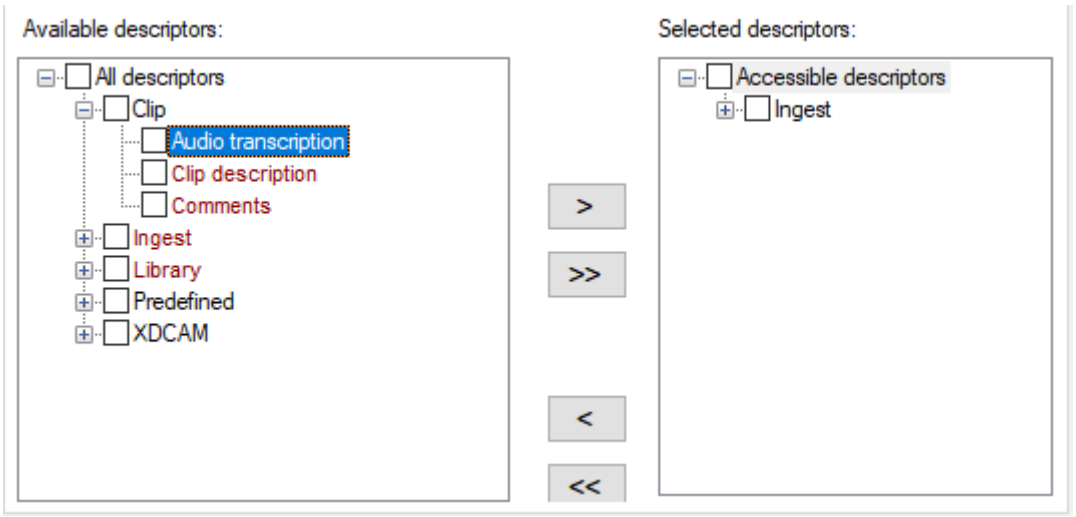


Delete	Press the "Delete" button to remove the selected additional template.

To use a selected template as your default template, select the "Use by default" checkbox. Press the "Save" button to apply this setting:



To assign the descriptors for a selected template, select the descriptor type from the "Available descriptors" list and add it to the "Selected descriptors" list via the > button:



To add all available descriptors to the "Selected descriptors" list, press the >> button.

To remove the selected descriptor(s) from the "Selected descriptors" list, press the < button or use the << button to clear the whole list.

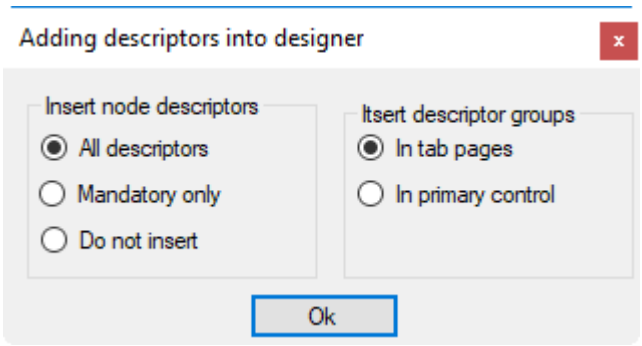
The default template defines a set of metadata for the node in Cinegy Desktop.

Form Designer

This functionality is obsolete and should not be used for new installations.

The form designer provides the ability to create a custom metadata form for each node type.

Form Designer	To create a metadata form for the currently selected node type, press the "Form Designer" button; the following dialog box appears:

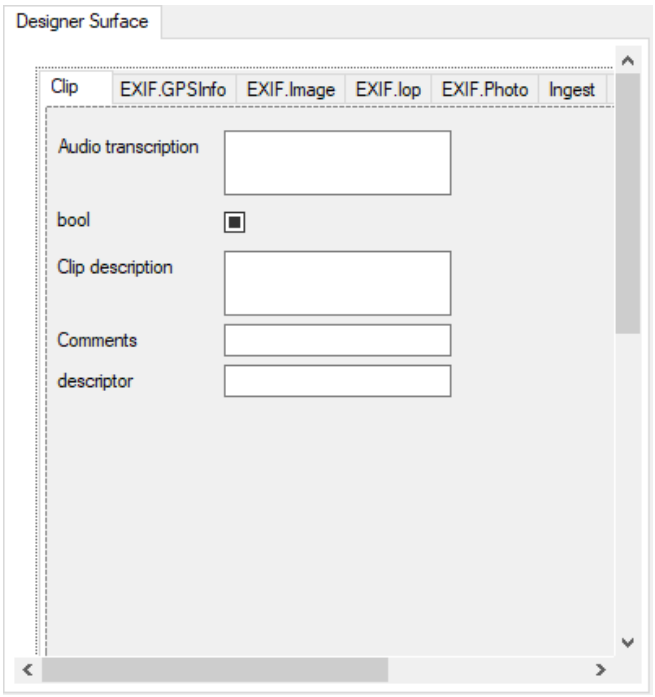


In the "Insert node descriptors" field, you can choose one of the following:

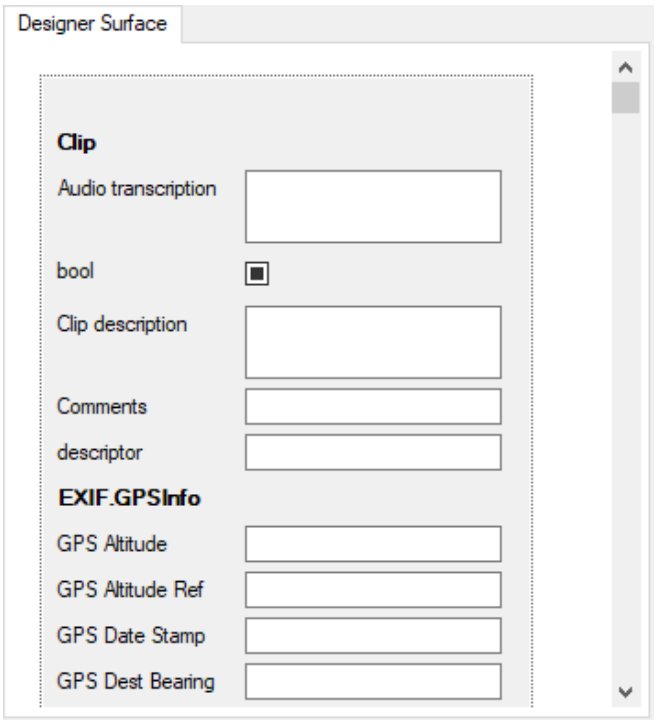
- **All descriptors** – to insert all the selected node descriptors to the designer surface.
- **Mandatory only** – to insert only mandatory node descriptors to the designer surface.
- **Do not insert** – not to insert node descriptors to the designer surface.

In the "Insert descriptor groups" field, define the metadata arrangement in the designer surface: either each group can be located in a separate tab, or all the groups can be gathered into a single form:

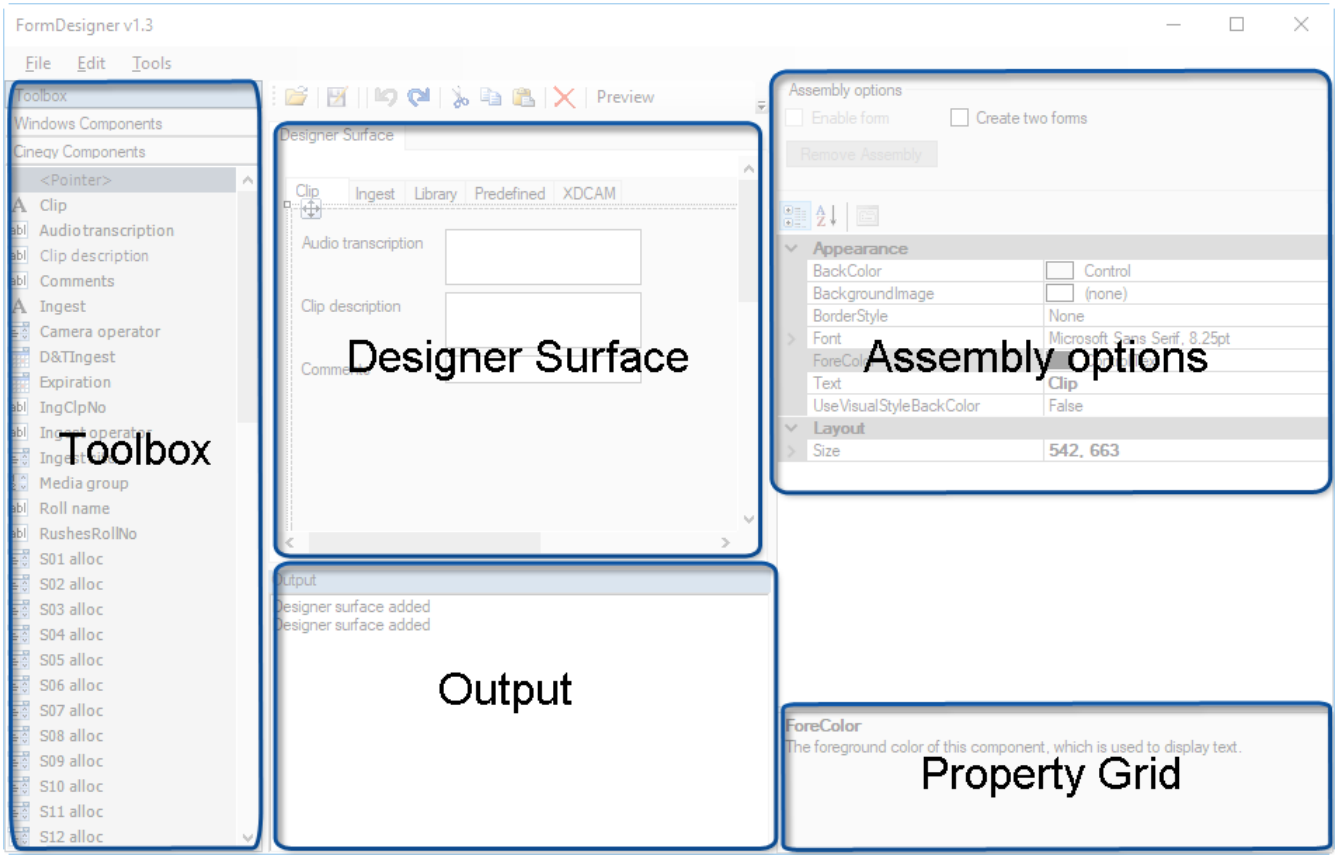
In tab pages



In primary control



The Interface



The form designer interface consists of the following parts:

- **Toolbox** – displays available descriptors for the current node type. This toolbox contains the following two tabs: "Windows Components", which includes a set of default Windows controls, and "Cinegy Components", which includes all the descriptor controls for the current node type.
- **Designer Surface** – is used to create and edit various controls in the metadata form. To add a new control to the designer surface, select the required one from the "Toolbox" and drag-and-drop it to the desired position in the form; horizontal and vertical guides appear, helping you to align the control. Each element can be selected with the mouse and relocated within the form if needed.

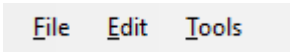
  The control type depends on the descriptor type and typically consists of two elements: a label with the descriptor name and a custom control that allows the user to view and edit the descriptor value.

	All mandatory descriptor labels are shown in bold.

- **Output** – logs output events. Use the `Ctrl+Insert` keyboard shortcut to copy the selected text from the "Output" window to the clipboard.
- **Assembly options** – defines the type of assembly being created:
  - **Enable form** – select this checkbox to enable the current assembly.
  - **Create two forms** – select this checkbox to create two different assembly forms: the first form to be used during the creation of a particular node, and the second one to be used for a particular node's metadata editing. Otherwise, a single assembly form will be created to be used both when creating a new node of a particular type or editing the metadata of this node.

    Use the "Remove Assembly" button to delete the current assembly from the database.
- **Property Grid** – provides access to the parameters of the currently selected controls in the "Designer Surface".

Main Menu

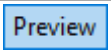
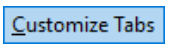


The main menu bar is located in the top left corner of the "Form Designer" window and consists of the following submenu items:

- **File** – provides the ability to create a new assembly, save an existing one in XML format, build the assembly, or exit the form designer.
- **Edit** – provides access to the editing commands such as "Undo"/"Redo", "Copy", "Paste", "Delete", and "Select all".
- **Tools** – allows the user to customize the controls tab order and alignment.

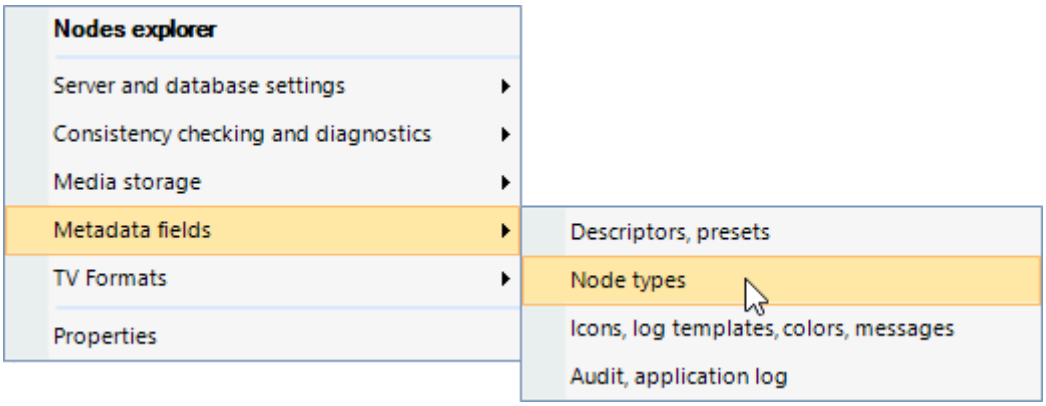
Main Toolbar



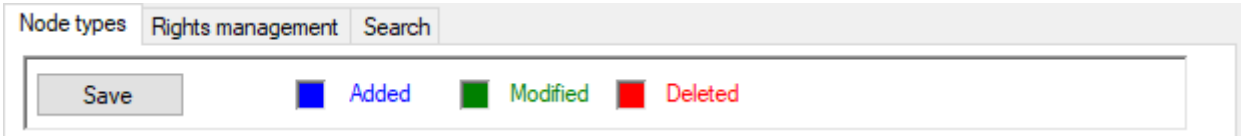
Button	Action
	Opens the existing assembly (in XML format)
	Builds the assembly form
	Undoing/redoing one or more actions
	Cuts the selected control
	Copies the selected control
	Pastes the copied control
	Deletes the selected control
	Previews the assembly form in a separate tab (if more than one assembly form is created, for each of them a separate preview will be created in a separate tab)
	Customizes the controls tab order

10.2 Node Types

The management of nodes and the formation of the entire content of Cinegy Archive is performed here. The corresponding panel can be launched via the "Node Types" command from the "Metadata fields" submenu of the database context menu:



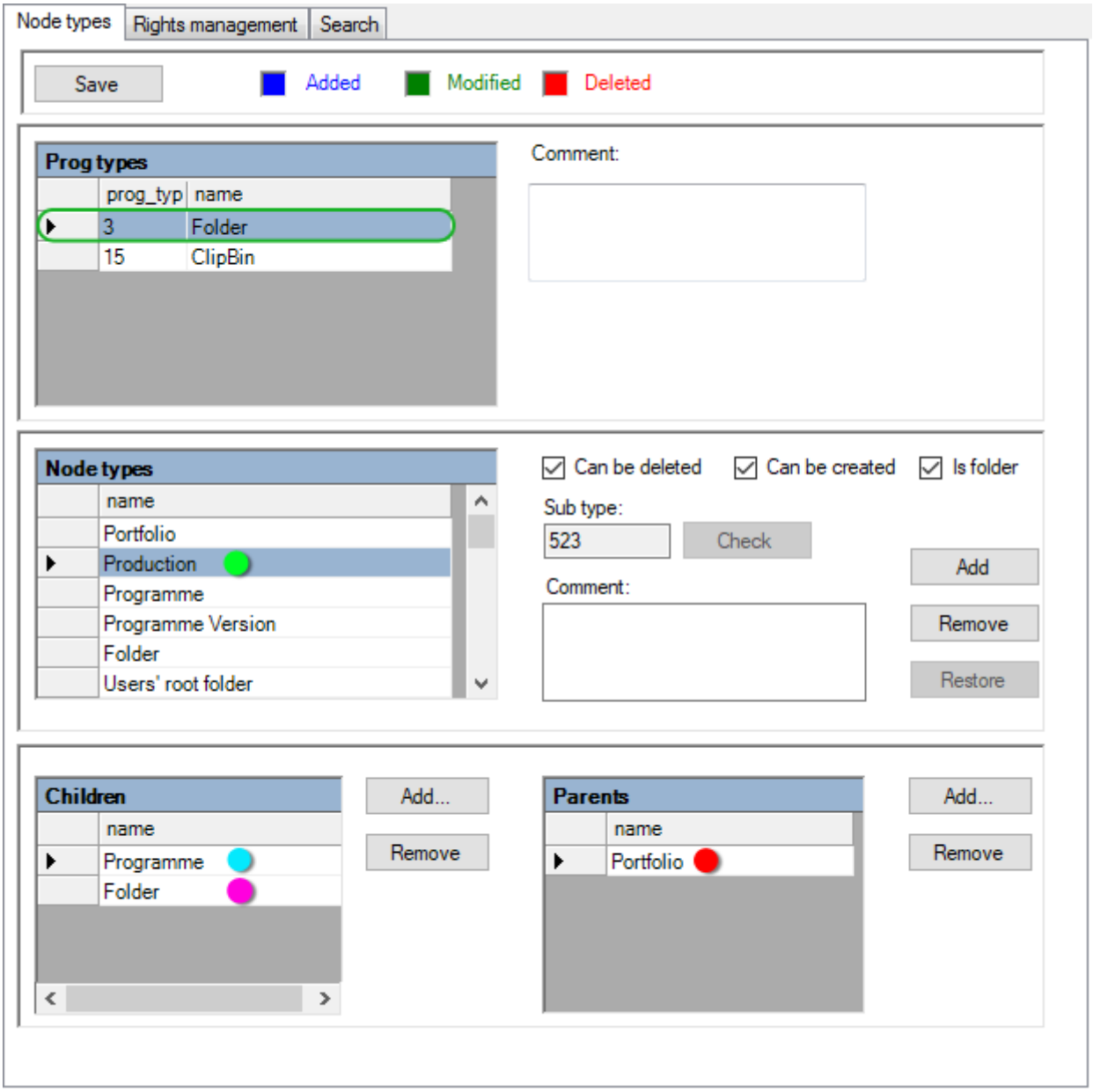
Node Types



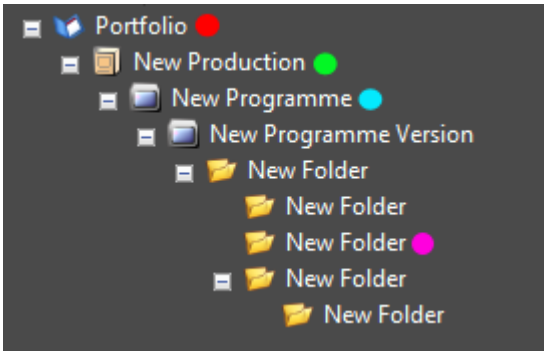
Structure

This section describes an example of the structure of nodes in Cinegy Archive.

In the "Node types" tab, the Cinegy Archive nodes can be created and managed:



Select the "Folder" program type. Also, choose the required node type. Having selected the "Production" folder, you can find its "Children" and "Parents" at the bottom of the dialog and see the entire structure of the "Production" node. Compare it with the node structure in the Explorer window of your Cinegy Desktop client:

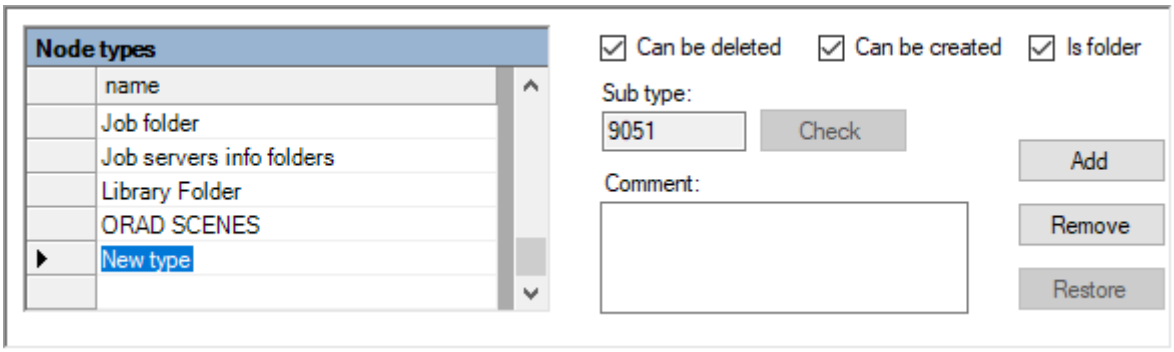


Status of Entries

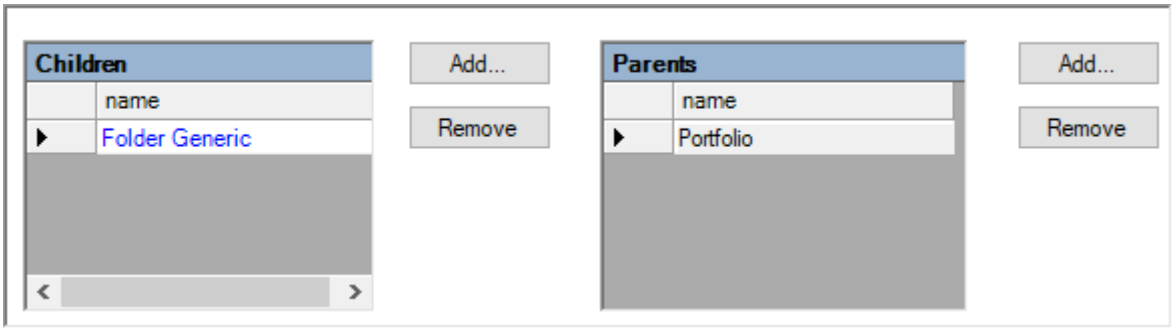
At the top of the dialog, there is the "Save" button for applying changes to the database, and markers in different colors, which show the status of changed entries.

Added	The text/name of a newly added node type will be displayed in blue.
Modified	The modified entry text will be displayed in green.
Deleted	The deleted entry text will be displayed in red.
Save	Once the changes are done, press the "Save" button. This will also switch the colored text back to black.

Adding a New Node Type



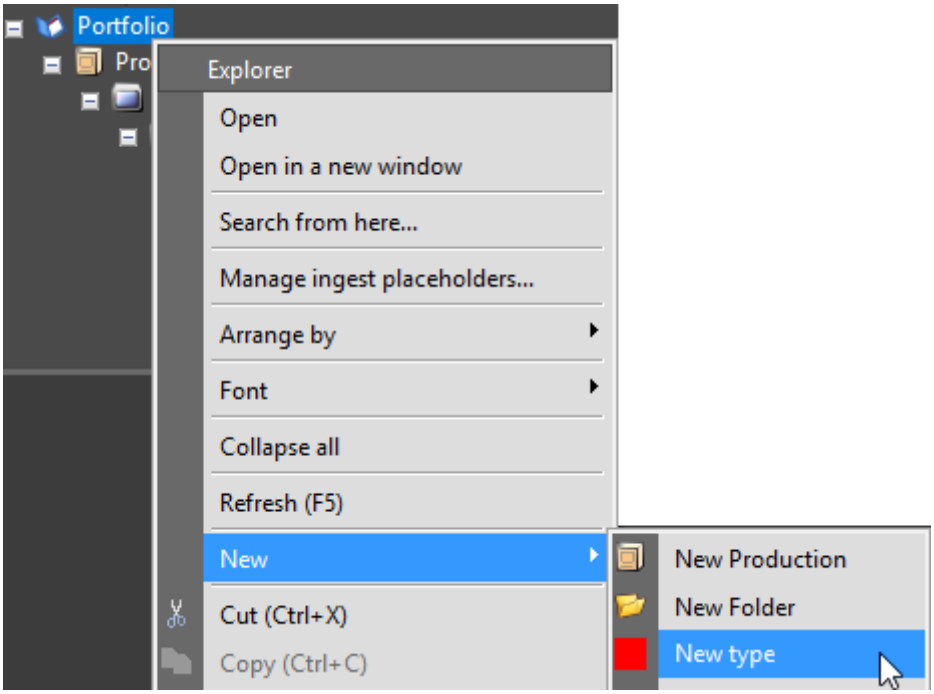
1. Press the "Add" button. A new node type named "New type" will appear.
2. Rename the new node type and enter its short description into the "Comment" field.
3. Select or deselect the appropriate attributes:
    - **Can be deleted** – allows the node type to be deleted by the Cinegy Desktop user.
    - **Can be created** – allows the node type to be created by the Cinegy Desktop user.
    - **Is folder** – assigns the node type as a folder.
4. The next step is the assignment of any "Children" and "Parents".





Example: Children and Parents

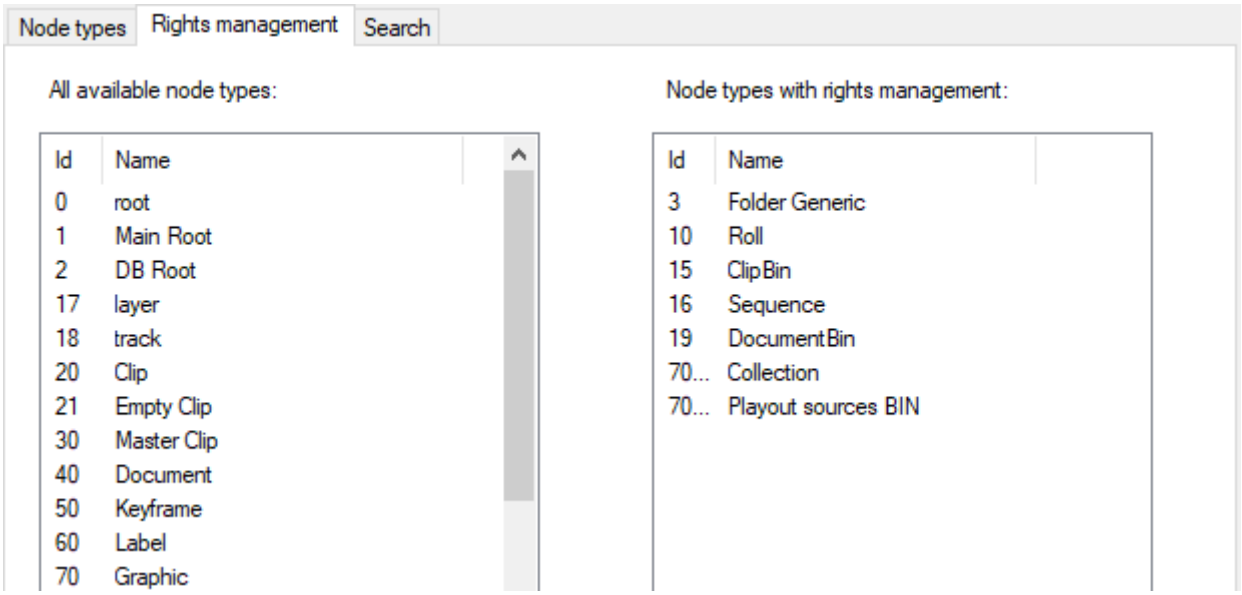
5. Press the "Save" button to save all changes.
6. Open Cinegy Desktop and right-click the portfolio icon. Open "New" and you will see the new node type.



The default icon (a red square) is automatically assigned to a new node type. Refer to the **Icons, Log Templates, Colors, and Error Messages** article to learn how to give nodes suitable icons.

Rights Management

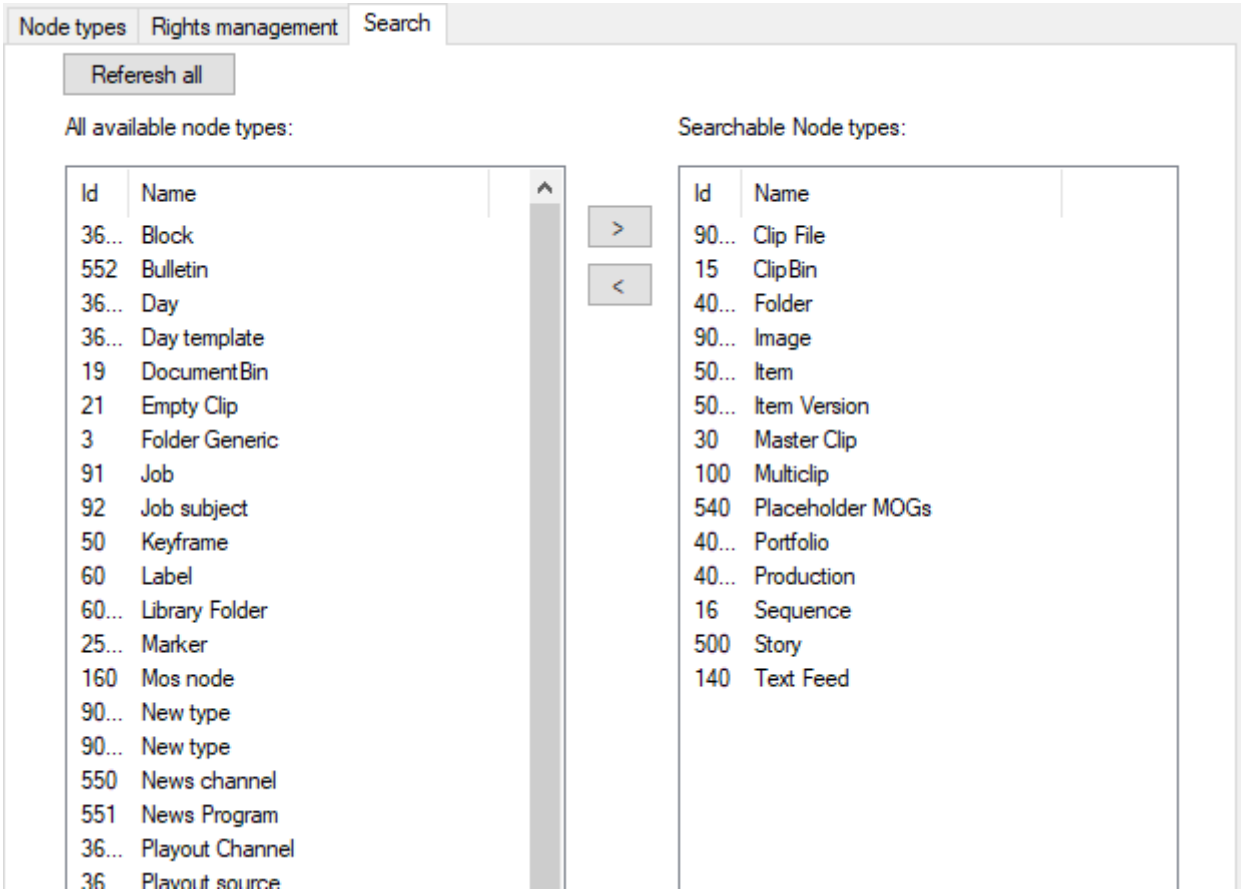
In the "Rights management" tab, all the available nodes are displayed on the left side; all node types with rights management are on the right side.



For more information, refer to the **Rights Management** article in the **Cinegy Desktop Manual**.

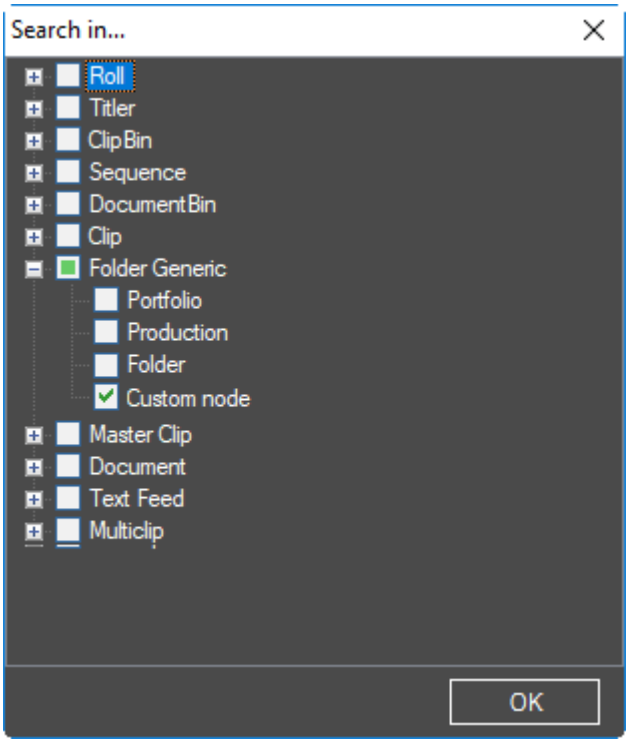
Search

To include a specific node type in the search, first add it to the list of searchable node types in the "Search" tab:



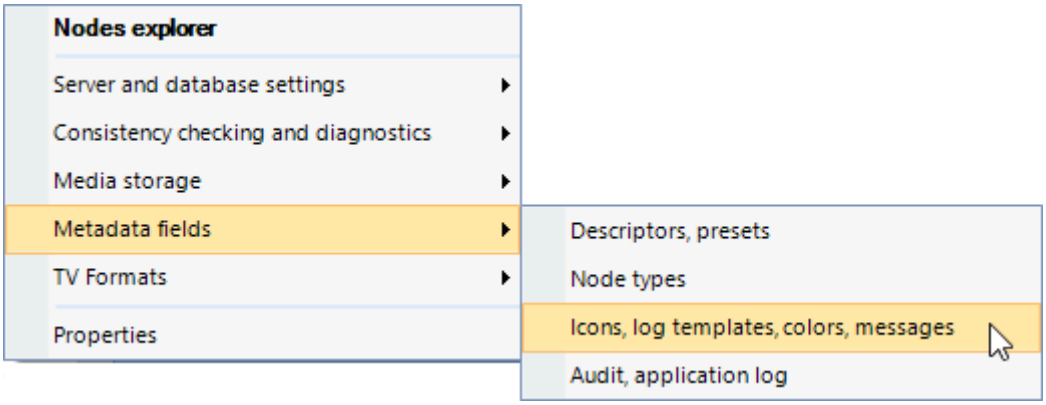
To do it, select the required node from the list of available nodes on the left and press the `>` button. It will be moved to the "Searchable node types" list on the right. To remove the node type from the "Searchable node types" list, select it and press the `<` button.

The specified node type will become available for choosing during the advanced search configuration:

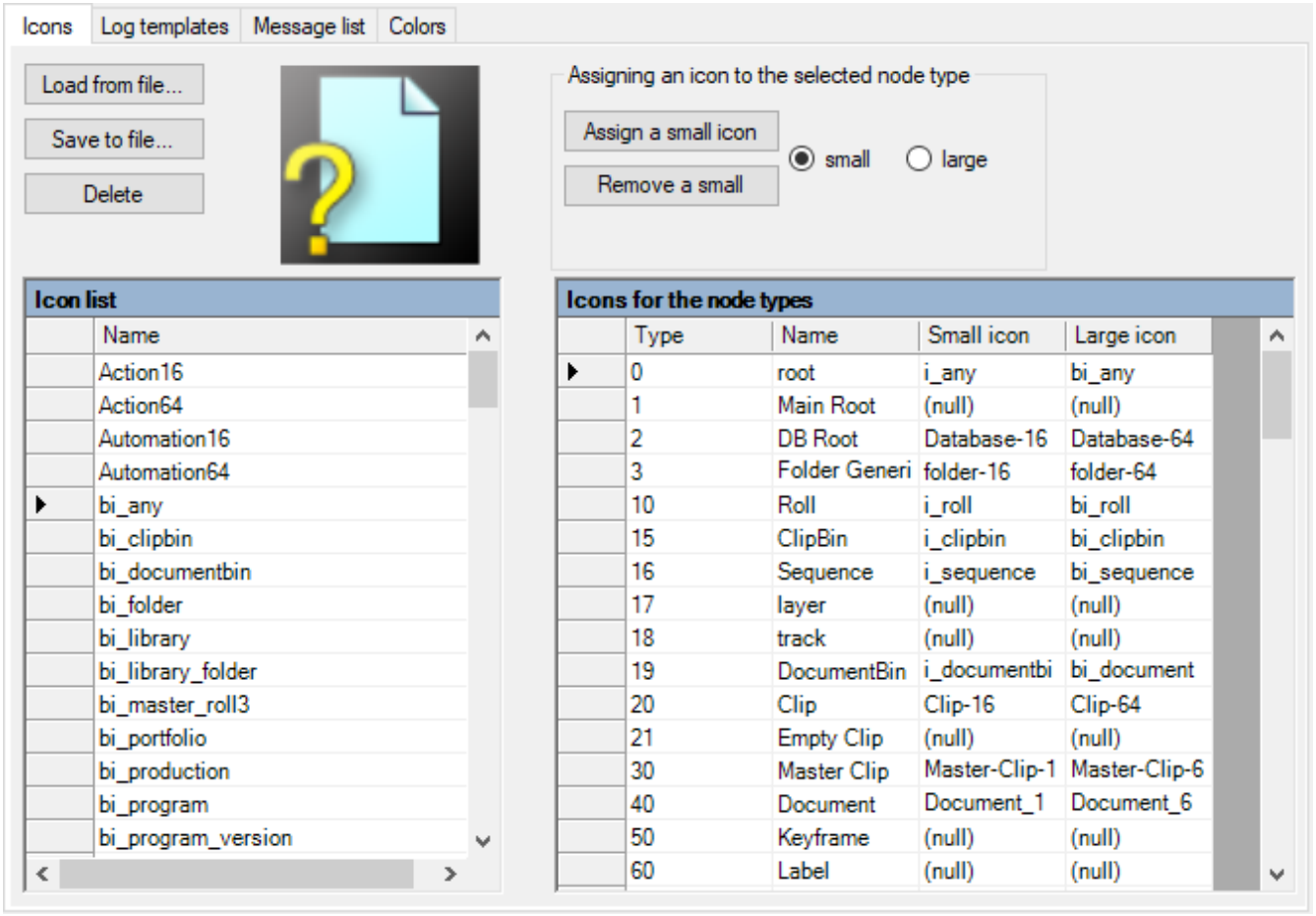


10.3 Icons, Log Templates, Colors, Error Messages

This feature manages the view of icons for the nodes in the Cinegy Archive Explorer tree and the logging templates for logging activities. It can be launched via the corresponding "Icons, log templates, colors, messages" command available from the "Metadata fields" submenu of the database context menu:



Icons in the Explorer Tree



Load from File

Press the "Load from file" button and select the icon you wish to change.

Cinegy Desktop uses uncompressed 32-bit BMP files with an alpha channel in sizes 64x64 (large icon) and 16x16 (small icon).

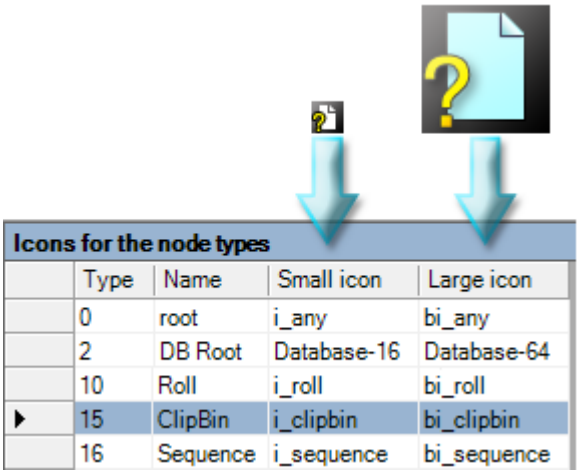
Save to File

Press the "Save to file" button to save the selected icon as BMP.

Delete

Press the "Delete" button to remove an icon.

Assigning an Icon to a Node Type



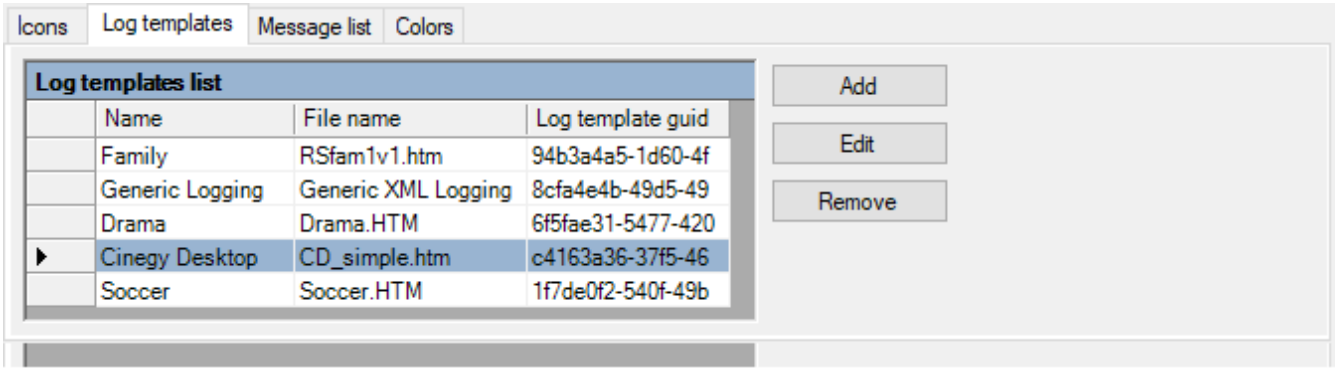
Icons for the node types

	Type	Name	Small icon	Large icon
	0	root	i_any	bi_any
	2	DB Root	Database-16	Database-64
	10	Roll	i_roll	bi_roll
▶	15	ClipBin	i_clipbin	bi_clipbin
	16	Sequence	i_sequence	bi_sequence

After importing an icon, you should assign it to a node type. Every node has two icons – a large one, 64x64 pixels, and a small one, 16x16 pixels. You can switch between "small" and "large" and then press the "Assign small/large icon" button. If you want to delete an icon, the "Remove small/large icon" should be used.

Log Templates

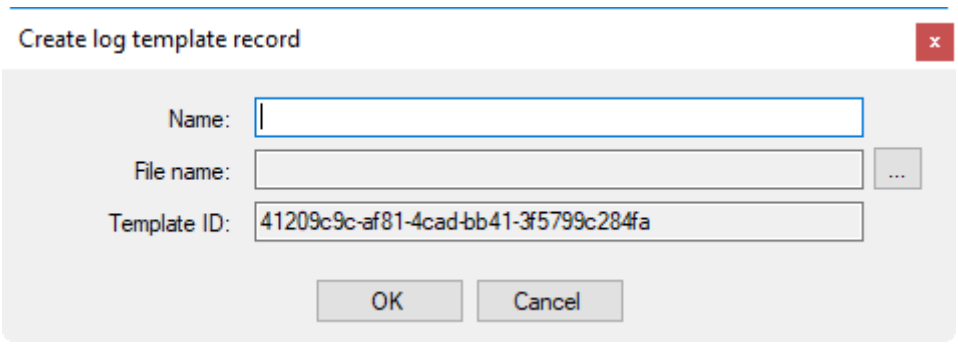
Cinegy software offers a smart way to add metadata to Cinegy Archive – logging templates based on HTML. To use them in Cinegy Desktop, you register the logging template:



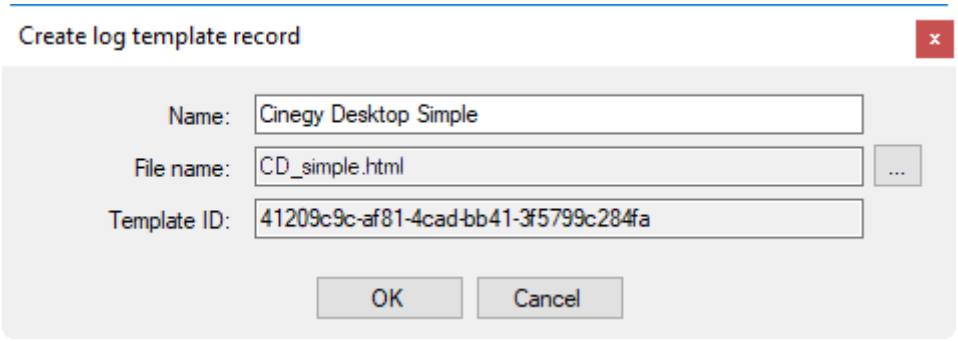
Refer to the **Logging Template** article for additional information about Cinegy logging templates.

Adding a Template

1. In the "Log templates" tab, press the "Add" button.



2. Enter a unique name/description in the "Name" field.
3. Press the "Browse" button to select the previously prepared HTML file.



4. Press "OK" to add the HTML file to the log templates list.

Edit a Template

Press the "Edit" button if you want to change the name of the HTML file.

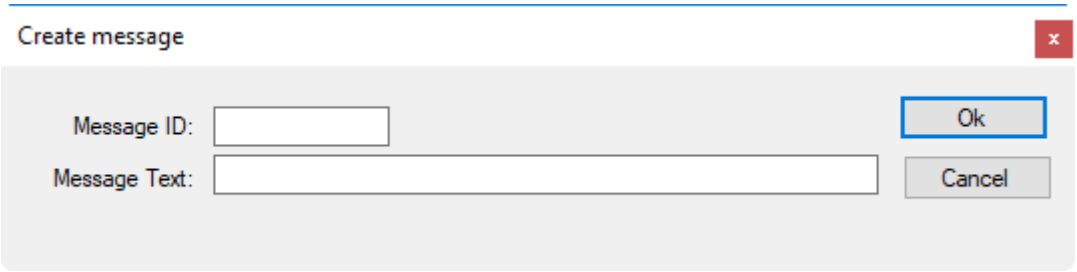
Remove a Template

To remove a template, select the entry in the list and press "Remove". This will only remove the entry, not the file itself.

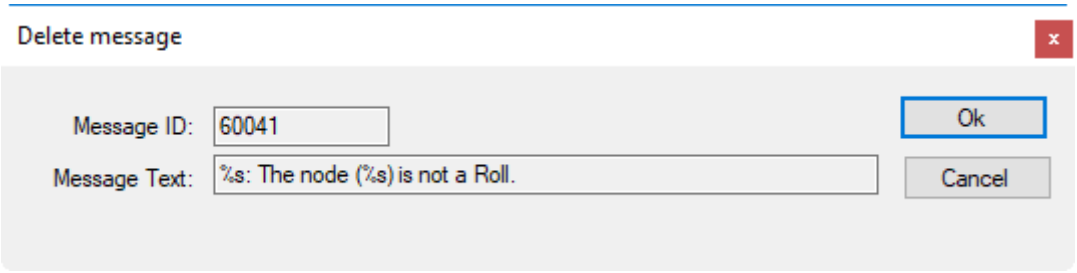
Message List

In the "Message list" tab, the list of error messages is displayed.

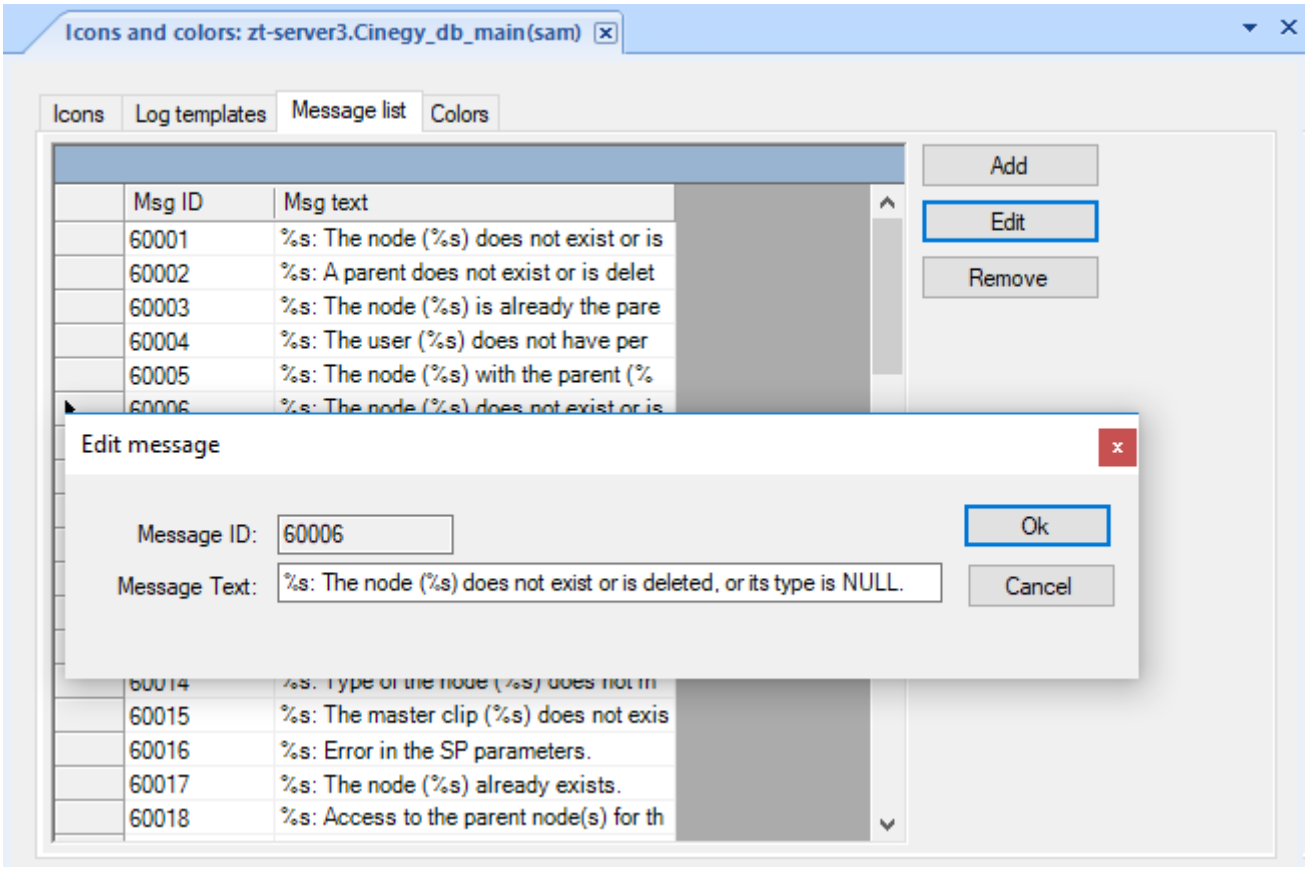
Press the "Add" button to create a new error message. In the following window that appears, specify the message ID and message text that will be displayed in the event of an error:



To delete the message from the list, select it and press the "Remove" button. In the window that appears, confirm your decision by pressing OK:



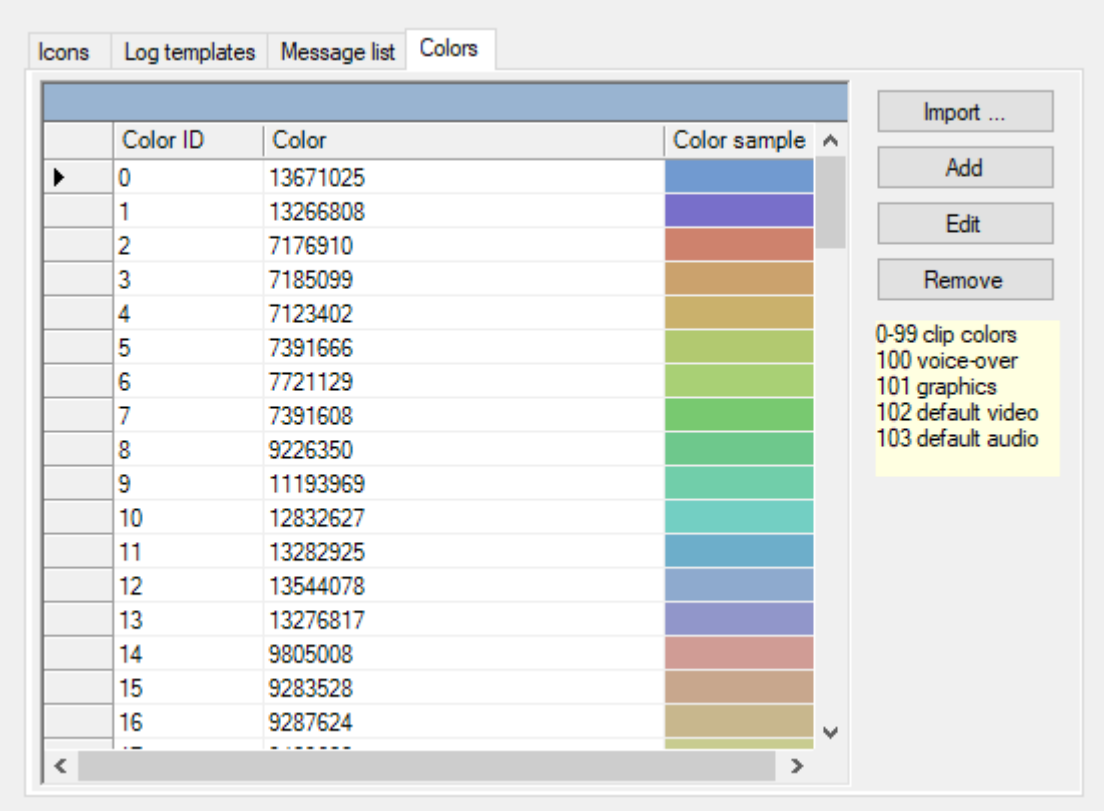
It is recommended to leave the messages "as is" to avoid invalid or uninformative error message texts. But if you indeed want to change a message text, select the required message field and press the "Edit" button.



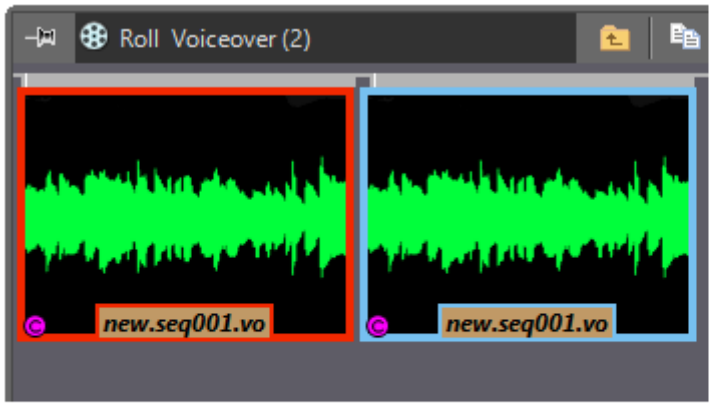
Colors

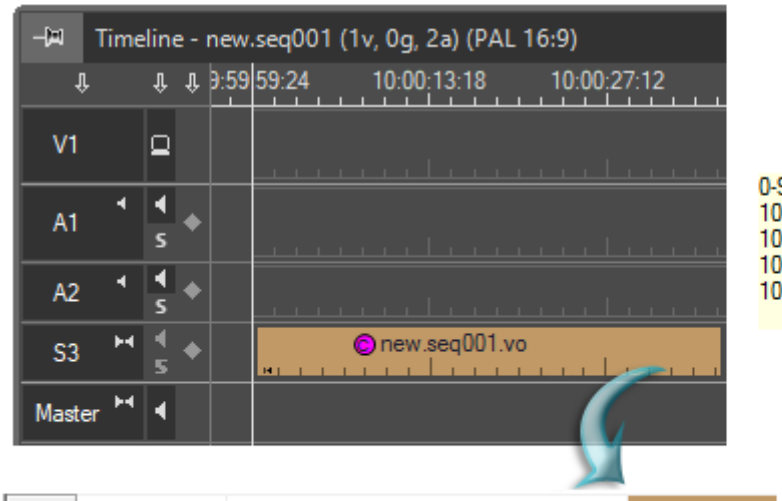
The "Colors" help to distinguish between the different captured/imported materials:

Color ID	Description
0 - 99	Clip colors
100	Voice-over
101	Graphics
102	Default video
103	Default audio



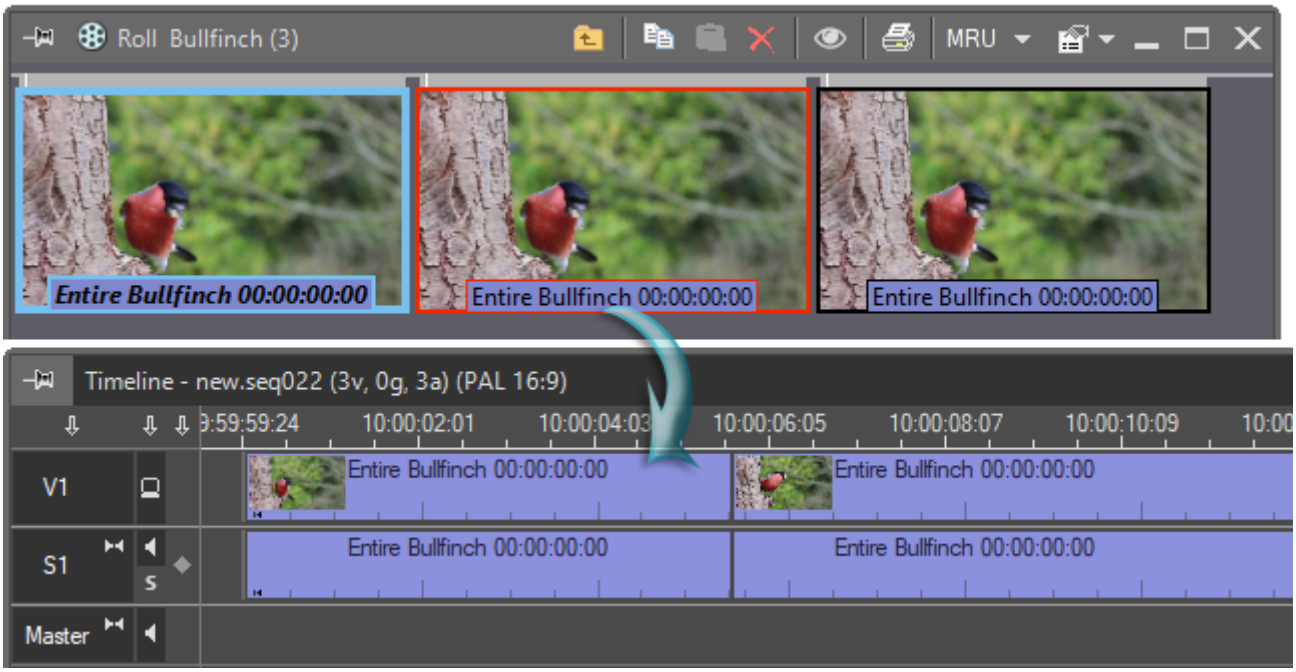
Example – Voice-over





100	6724032	
101	12632256	
102	13484182	
103	10866070	

Example – Roll



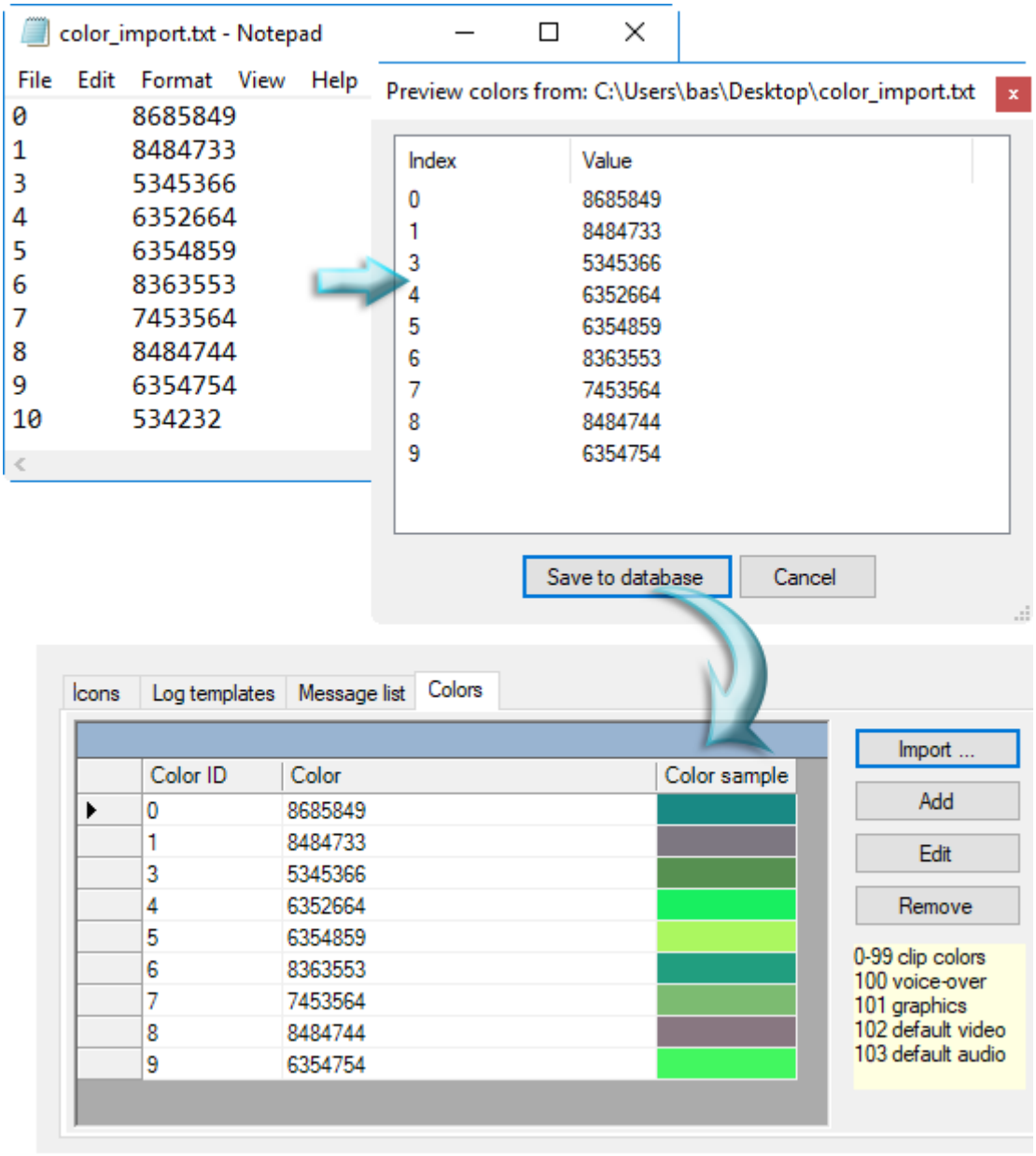
Import from Text File

Press the "Import" button to import a new color list from a TXT file. The new list will replace the current color list, so make sure you have defined all required "Color IDs" in your list.

1. Create a TXT file and insert your new colors.

   "Color ID" is separated from "Color" with a tab.

2. A dialog will appear to preview the imported color list.
3. Press the "Save to database" button to import the new colors.

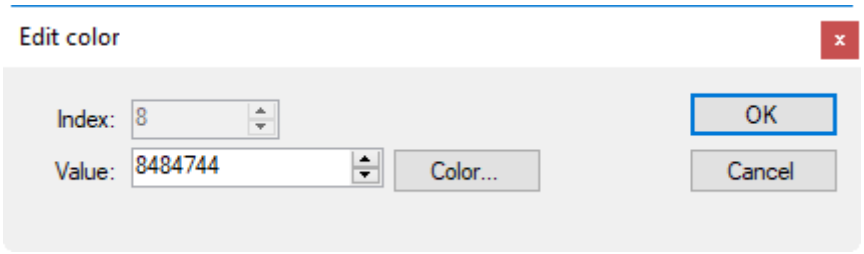


Adding a New Color

If you want to add a new color, press the "Add" button:

1. Enter the new color ID into the "Index" field.
2. Press the "Color…" button and select the color. This will set the color value in the "Value" field.
3. Press "OK" to add a new color.

Editing a Color



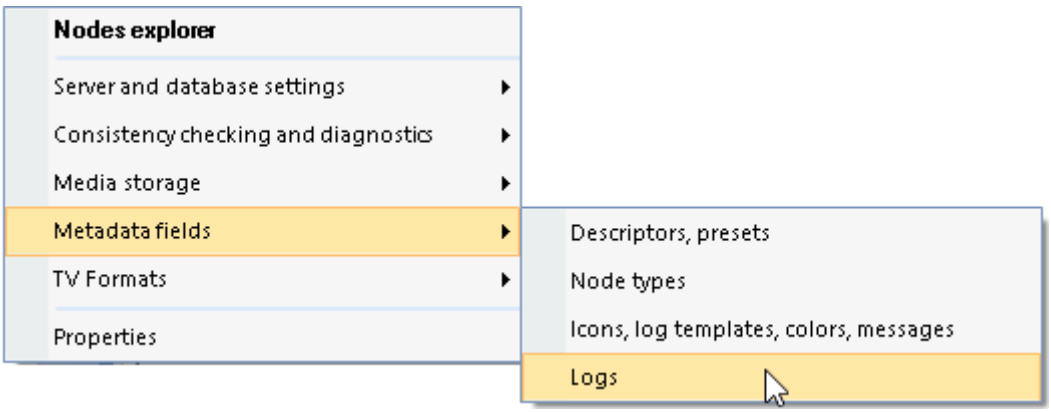
To edit a color, select the desired color ID and press the "Edit" button.

Removing a Color

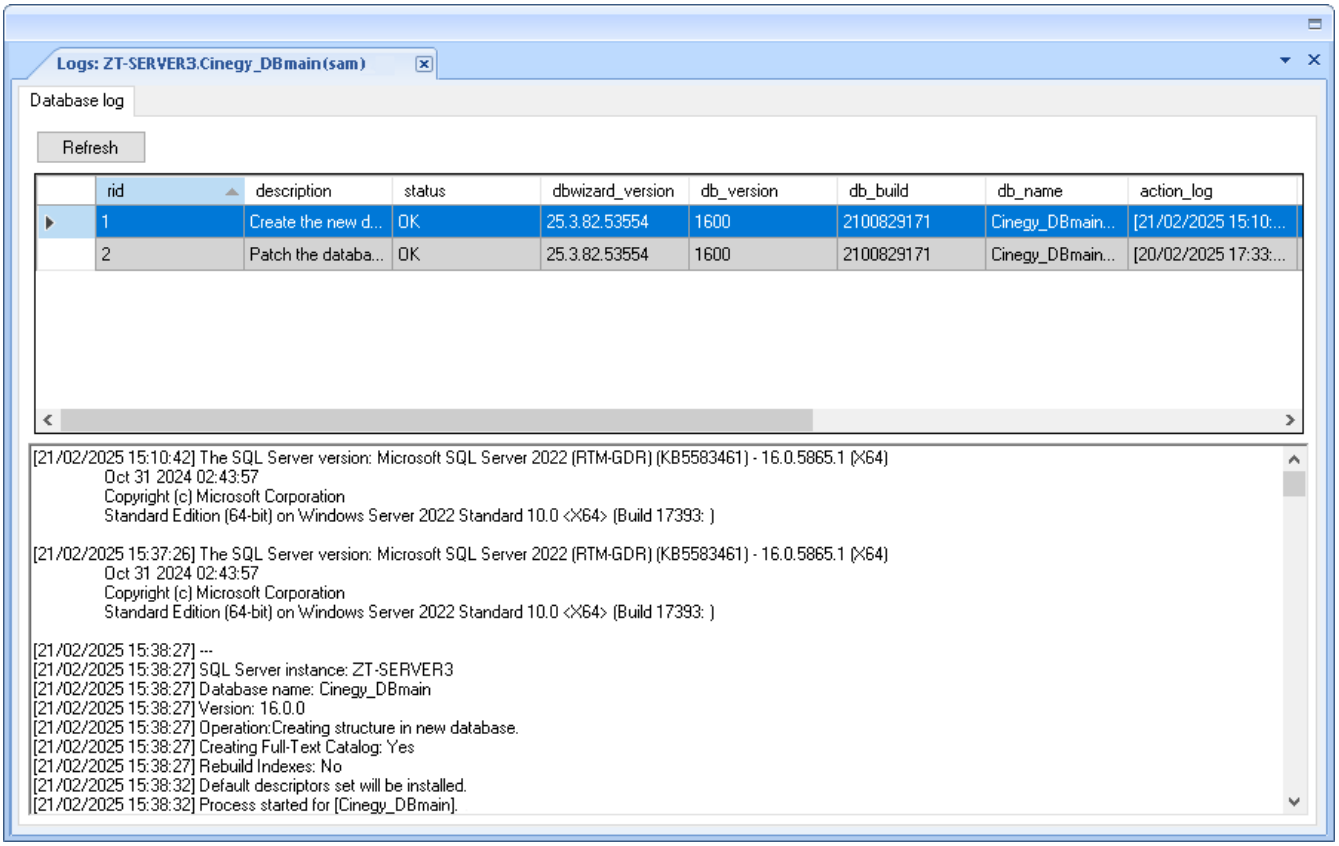
Press the "Remove" button to delete a color.

10.4 Logs

Cinegy Archive Manager allows you to monitor different types of events via the "Logs" functionality available from the "Metadata fields" submenu of the database context menu:



Database Log



In the "Database log" tab, a full list of actions performed on a database is displayed in the form of a table with the following columns:

- **ID** – action order;
- **Description** – action description;
- **Status** – action completion status;

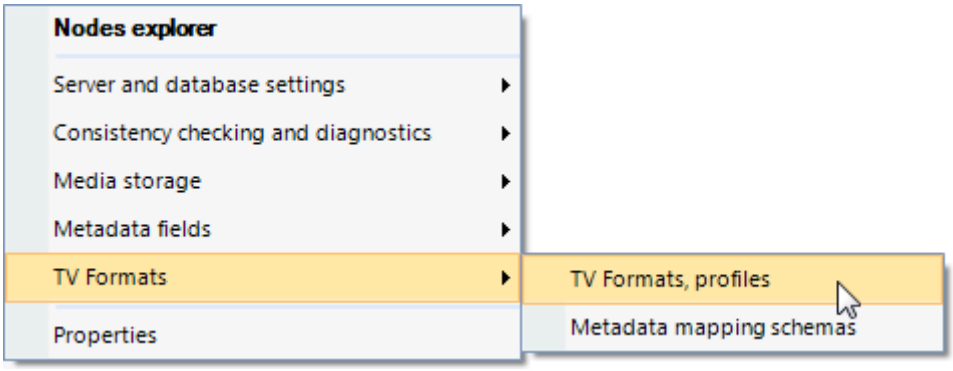
- **DB Wizard version** – the version of Cinegy Archive Database Wizard used to perform the action to the database;
- **DB version** – database version;
- **DB build** – database build;
- **DB name** – database name;
- **Action log** – the action log entry;
- **Action date** – the action date and time;
- **Action host** – the machine address on which an action was performed;
- **SQL Server host** – the machine name hosting the SQL Server;
- **SQL Server instance** – the SQL Server name hosting the database;
- **SQL Server version** – the SQL Server version hosting the database.

Refresh	Press the "Refresh" button to refresh the list of database log entries.

Chapter 11 TV Formats

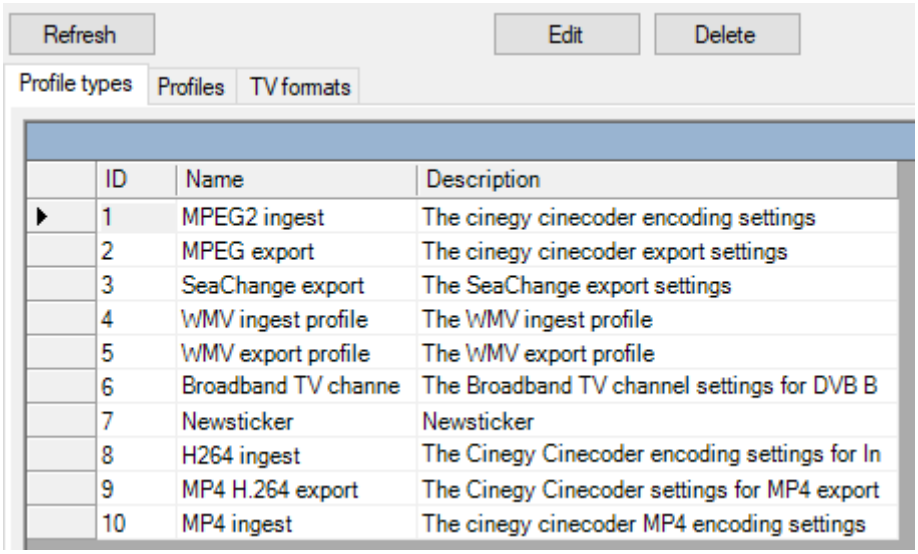
11.1 TV Formats, Profiles

To manage different TV formats and the appropriate ingest profiles, configure your settings in the Cinegy Archive Manager "TV formats, profiles" tab that can be launched from the "TV Formats" command:



Profile Types

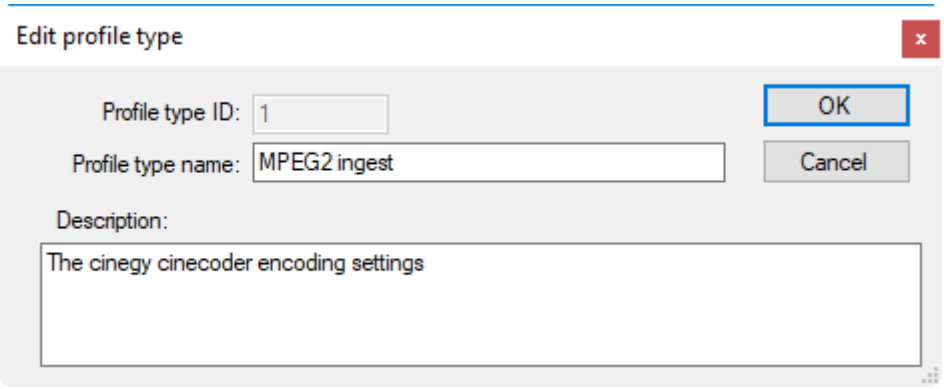
All predefined profile types are listed here:



Refresh	The "Refresh" button updates the list of profile types.

Editing a Profile Type

Edit	Press the "Edit" button to edit the selected profile type; the following dialog box appears:



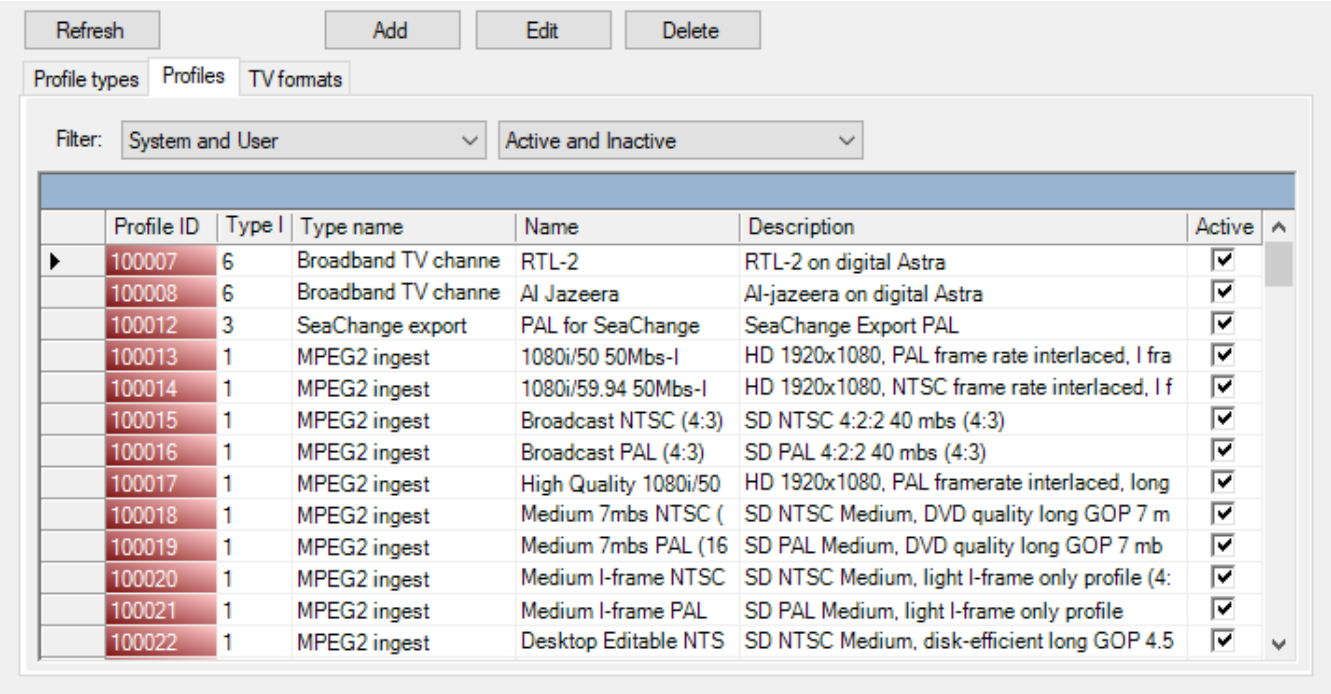
Here you can change "Profile type name" and "Description".

Deleting a Profile Type

Delete	Select the profile type you want to remove and press the "Delete" button.

Profiles

The "Profiles" are the nexus for import and export operations. Here you can define bit rates, resolutions, GOP structures for high, medium, and low qualities, Windows Media streams, and so on.



Profile ID	Type I	Type name	Name	Description	Active
100007	6	Broadband TV channe	RTL-2	RTL-2 on digital Astra	☑
100008	6	Broadband TV channe	Al Jazeera	Al-jazeera on digital Astra	☑
100012	3	SeaChange export	PAL for SeaChange	SeaChange Export PAL	☑
100013	1	MPEG2 ingest	1080i/50 50Mbs-I	HD 1920x1080, PAL frame rate interlaced, I fra	☑
100014	1	MPEG2 ingest	1080i/59.94 50Mbs-I	HD 1920x1080, NTSC frame rate interlaced, I f	☑
100015	1	MPEG2 ingest	Broadcast NTSC (4:3)	SD NTSC 4:2:2 40 mbs (4:3)	☑
100016	1	MPEG2 ingest	Broadcast PAL (4:3)	SD PAL 4:2:2 40 mbs (4:3)	☑
100017	1	MPEG2 ingest	High Quality 1080i/50	HD 1920x1080, PAL framerate interlaced, long	☑
100018	1	MPEG2 ingest	Medium 7mbs NTSC (	SD NTSC Medium, DVD quality long GOP 7 m	☑
100019	1	MPEG2 ingest	Medium 7mbs PAL (16	SD PAL Medium, DVD quality long GOP 7 mb	☑
100020	1	MPEG2 ingest	Medium I-frame NTSC	SD NTSC Medium, light I-frame only profile (4:	☑
100021	1	MPEG2 ingest	Medium I-frame PAL	SD PAL Medium, light I-frame only profile	☑
100022	1	MPEG2 ingest	Desktop Editable NTS	SD NTSC Medium, disk-efficient long GOP 4.5	☑

The profile ID is displayed on the red background for the read-only profiles; they cannot be edited.

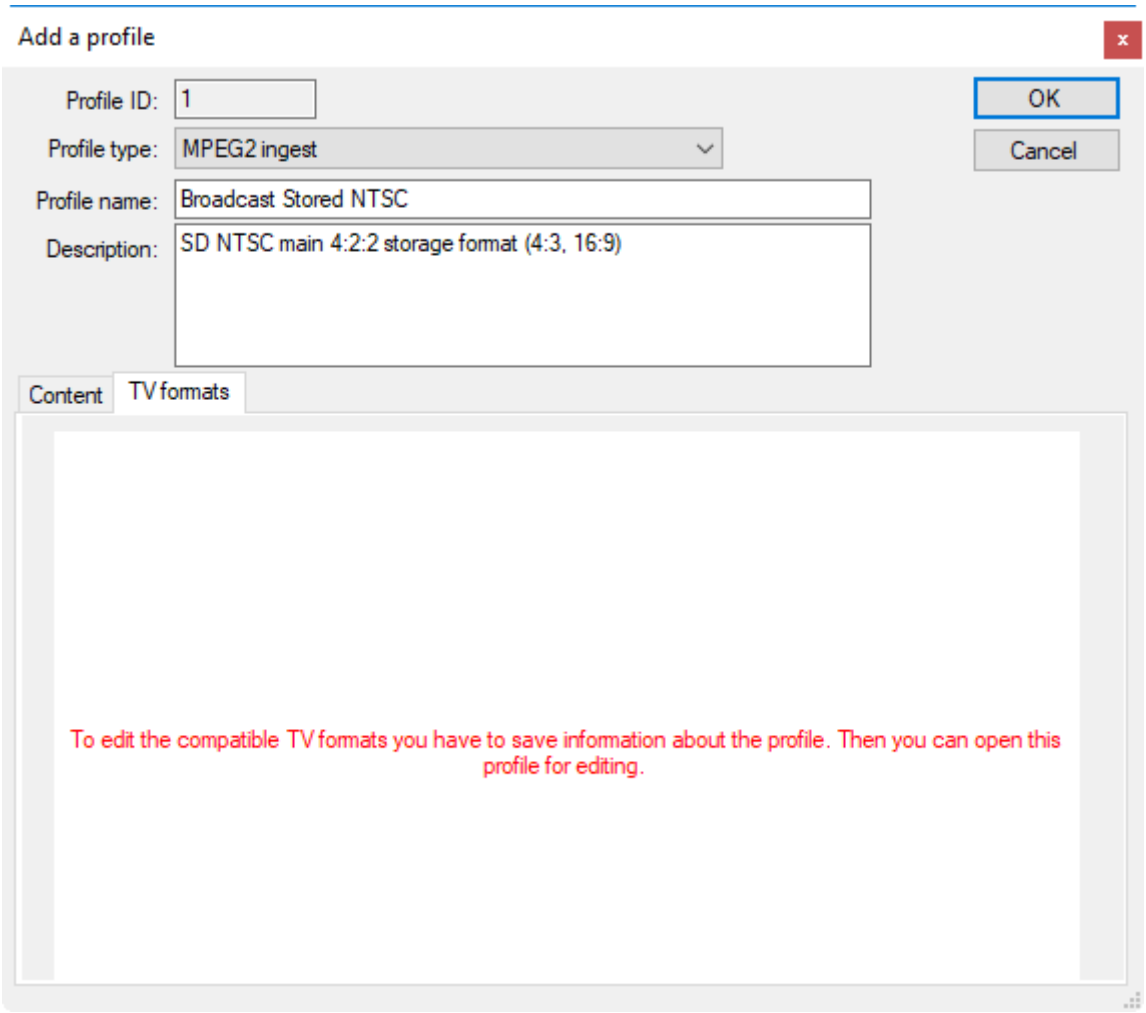
The "Active" checkbox defines profile availability for import/export operations. Unselect the checkbox next to the required profile to make it unavailable for these operations.

Here you can also filter the profiles to be displayed. Choose the "System and User", "System only", or "User only" option from the first drop-down list and/or the "Active and Inactive", "Active only", or "Inactive" option from the second drop-down list to assign the display of profiles to suit your needs.

By default, all the profiles existing in the current Cinegy Archive database are displayed.

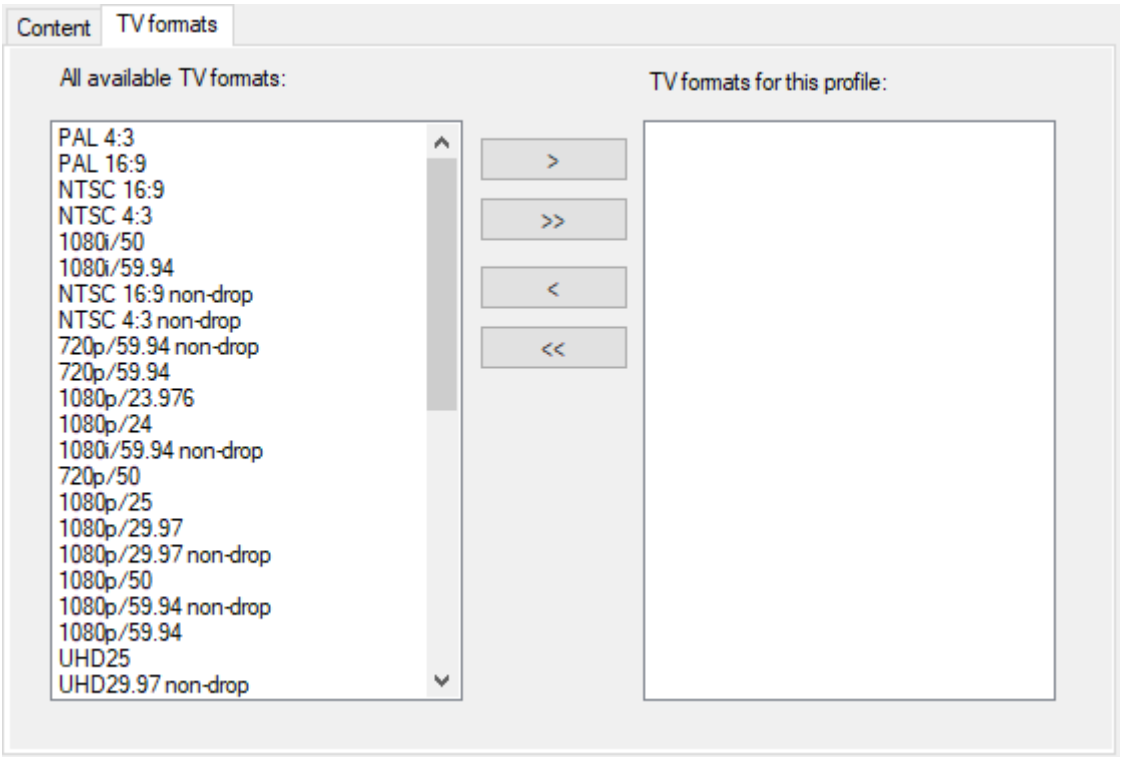
Adding a Profile

1. Press the "Add" button.
2. Select the profile type from the drop-down list.
3. Enter a unique profile name.
4. Write a short description for this new profile.



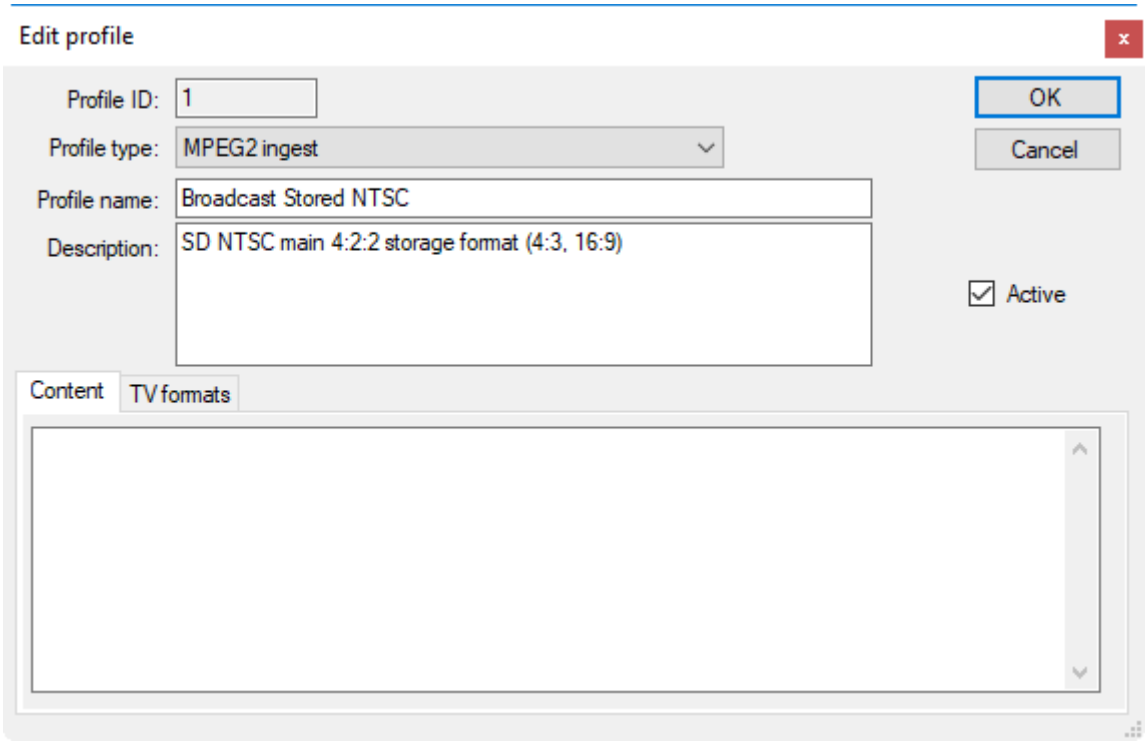
You can also edit the "Content" of the new profile; this feature is described in the **Content** paragraph below. If you click the "TV formats" tab, you will see a message informing you about the necessity to save your profile before choosing other compatible TV formats.

5. Having created a new profile, open it for editing to assign the compatible TV formats for it. Open the "TV formats" tab and choose the desired TV formats from the list of available ones:



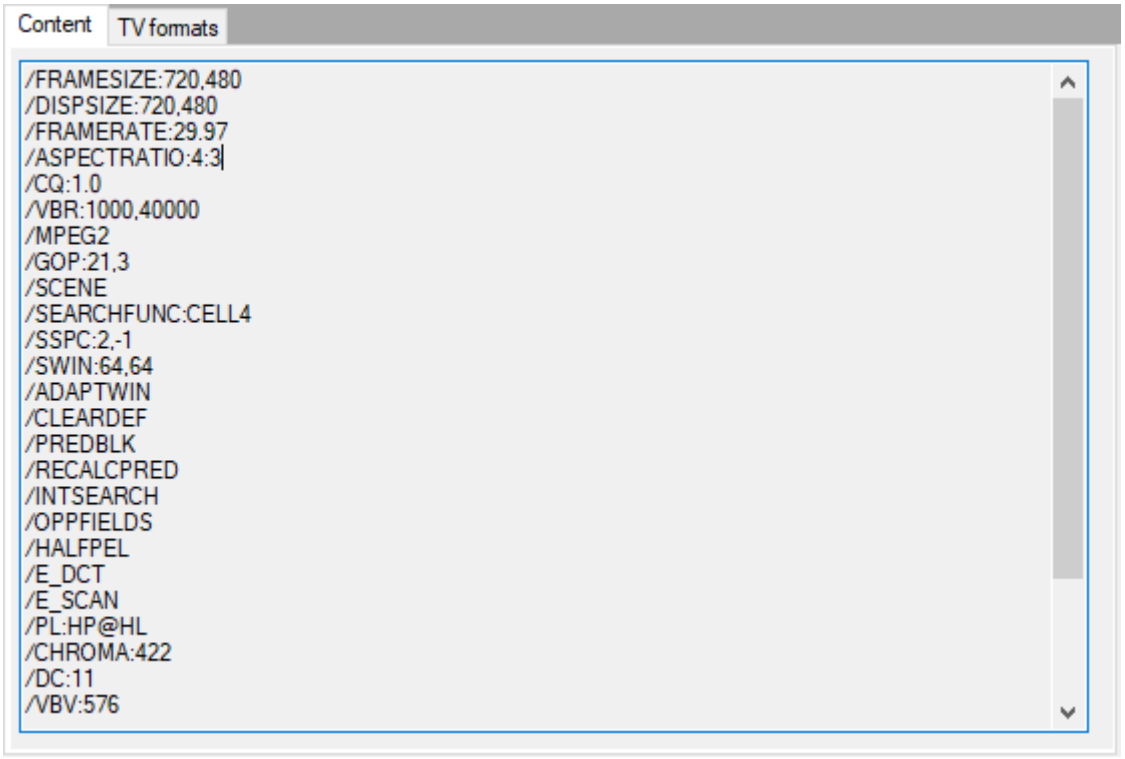
If no TV formats are assigned, the ingest profile is disabled for usage.

Press the "Edit" button to change the profile type, profile name, description, content, and TV format, as well as define whether the profile should be active.



Content

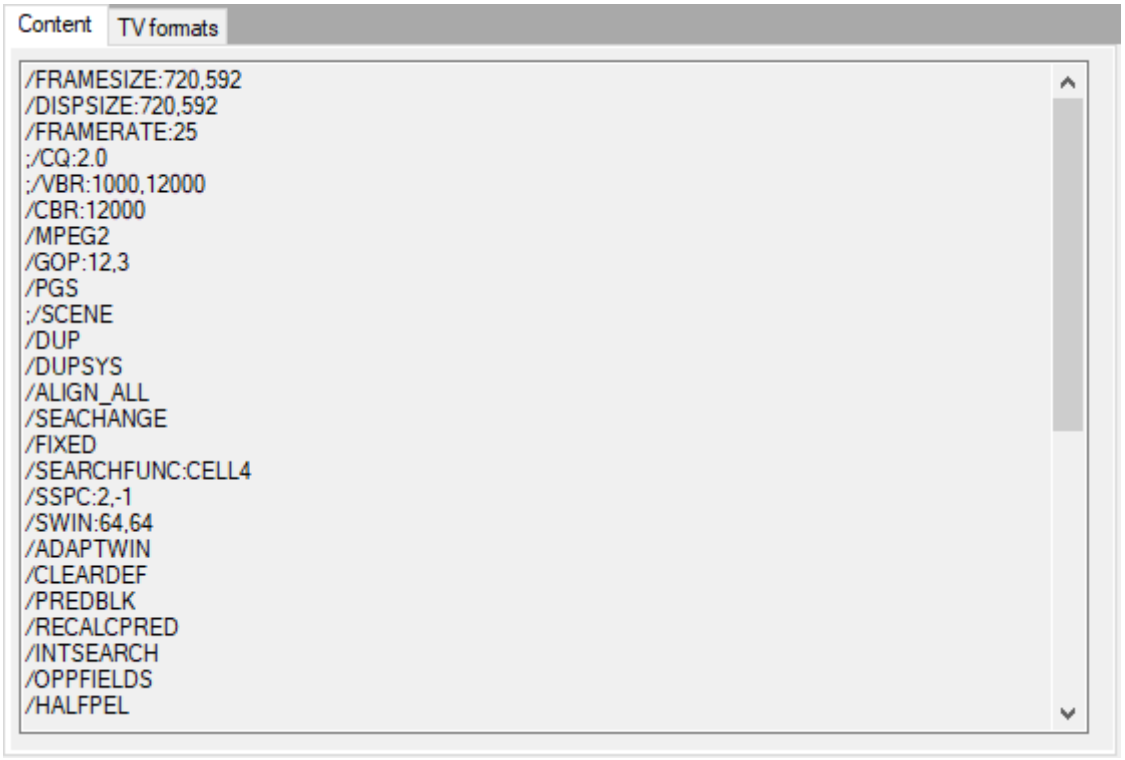
The "Content" field is used for the codec settings that can be entered manually or copied and pasted into this field. The content settings for MPEG-2 High-quality NTSC are shown below as an example:



Content settings for MPEG-2 High-quality NTSC

Refer to the **Cinegy and MPEG** article for more details.

SeaChange Export



Content settings for SeaChange Export, PAL

Refer to the **Cinegy and MPEG** article for more details.

WMV

This functionality is obsolete and is no longer in use.

Content | TV formats

```
<profile version="589824"
    storageformat="1"
    name="NTSC 4x3_VA9_2_Streams"
    description="For NTSC 4x3_VA9_ Two streams
320x240x29.97_500Kbps and 160x120x15_250Kbps">
        <streamconfig majortype="{73647561-0000-0010-8000-00AA00389B71}"
        streamnumber="1"
        streamname="Audio Stream"
        inputname="Audio409"
        bitrate="48024"
        bufferwindow="-1"
        reliabletransport="0"
        decodercomplexity=""
        rfc1766langid="en-us"
>
    <wmmediatype subtype="{00000161-0000-0010-8000-00AA00389B71}"
        bfixedsizesamples="1"
        btemporalcompression="0"
        lsamplesize="1115">
    <waveformatex wFormatTag="353"
            nChannels="2"
            nSamplesPerSec="44100"
            nAvgBytesPerSec="6003"
            nBlockAlign="1115"
            wBitsPerSample="16"
```

Content settings for Windows Media 320x240, 29.97 fps, 500 Kbps

To create this kind of Windows Media profile, use Microsoft Windows Media Profile Editor, create a new WMV profile, save it as *.prx, edit the profile with any text editor, and copy/paste the text into the "Content" field.

All computers must use the same Windows Media version to avoid errors while loading a WM profile.

Broadband TV channel

Content | TV formats

```
[BroadBandSettings]
Frequency=12148000
SymbolRate=27500
FEC=3
Polarity=0
LNBSelection=1
Diseqc=3
VideoPID=511
AudioPID=512
LNBFRQ=10600
```

Content settings for Broadband TV channel

H.264 Ingest

Content | TV formats

```
<H264VideoEncoderSettings>
 <BitRate type="CC_BITRATE" value="800000"/>
 <AvgBitRate type="CC_BITRATE" value="180000"/>
 <RateMode type="CC_BITRATE_MODE" value="2"/>
 <FrameRate type="CC_FRAME_RATE" num="25000" denom="1000"/>
 <FrameSize type="CC_SIZE" cx="352" cy="288"/>
 <AspectRatio type="CC_RATIONAL" num="4" denom="3"/>
 <IDR_Period type="CC_PERIOD" value="1"/>
 <GOP type="CC_GOP_DESCR" N="64" M="4"/>
 <DisableSceneDetector type="CC_BOOL" value="false"/>
 <MotionWindow type="CC_SIZE" cx="96" cy="96"/>
 <MotionFunc value="3" />
 <NumRefFrames type="DWORD" value="9"/>
 <ChromaFormat type="MPG_CHROMA_FORMAT" value="1"/>
 <VideoFormat type="MPG_VIDEO_FORMAT" value="0"/>
 <ColorCoefs type="MPG_COLOR_TX_DESCR" CP="7" TC="7" MC="7"/>
 <InterlaceType type="CC_INTERLACE_TYPE" value="0"/>
 <PictureStructure type="MPG_PICT_STRUCT" value="0"/>
 <MB_Struct type="MPG_MB_STRUCT" value="1"/>
 <Profile type="CC_H264_PROFILE" value="77"/>
 <Level type="DWORD" value="30"/>
 <BitDepthLuma type="DWORD" value="8"/>
 <SubBlockSplitMode type="CC_H264_SUBBLOCK_SPLIT_MODE" value="1"/>
 <EntropyCodingMode type="CC_H264_ENTROPY_CODING_MODE" value="3"/>
 <Enable8x8Transform type="CC_BOOL" value="true"/>
```

Content settings for H.264 Ingest, PAL 4:3, low, 280 Kbps

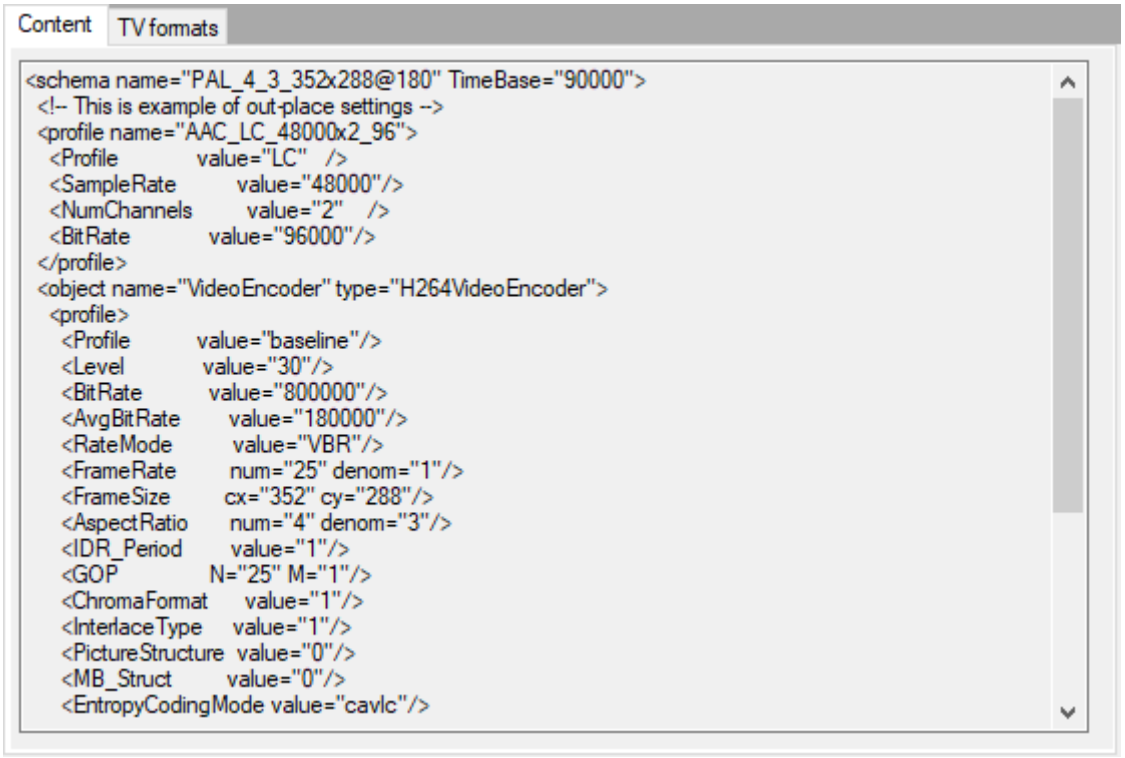
MP4 H.264 Export

Content | TV formats

```
<schema name="PAL_4_3_352x288@180" TimeBase="90000">
 <!-- This is example of out-place settings -->
 <profile name="AAC_LC_44100x2_96">
  <Profile          value="LC"   />
  <SampleRate       value="44100"/>
  <NumChannels      value="2"    />
  <BitRate          value="96000"/>
 </profile>
 <object name="VideoEncoder" type="H264VideoEncoder">
  <profile>
   <Profile         value="baseline"/>
   <Level           value="30"/>
   <BitRate         value="800000"/>
   <AvgBitRate      value="180000"/>
   <RateMode        value="VBR"/>
   <FrameRate       num="25" denom="1"/>
   <FrameSize       cx="352" cy="288"/>
   <AspectRatio     num="4" denom="3"/>
   <IDR_Period      value="1"/>
   <GOP             N="25" M="1"/>
   <ChromaFormat    value="1"/>
   <InterlaceType   value="1"/>
   <PictureStructure value="0"/>
   <MB_Struct       value="0"/>
   <EntropyCodingMode value="cavlc"/>
```

Content settings for MP4 H.264 Export, PAL 4:3, 352x288, 180 Kbps

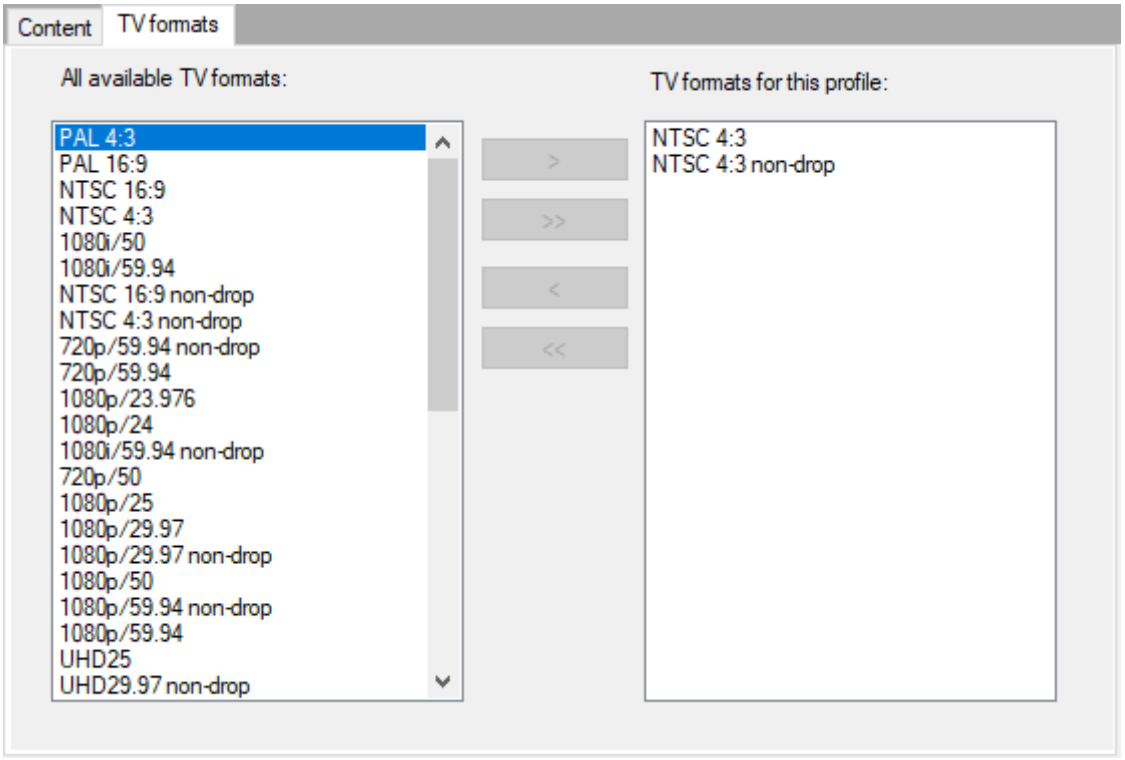
MP4 Ingest



Content settings for MP4 Ingest, PAL 4:3, 352x288, 180 Kbps

TV Formats

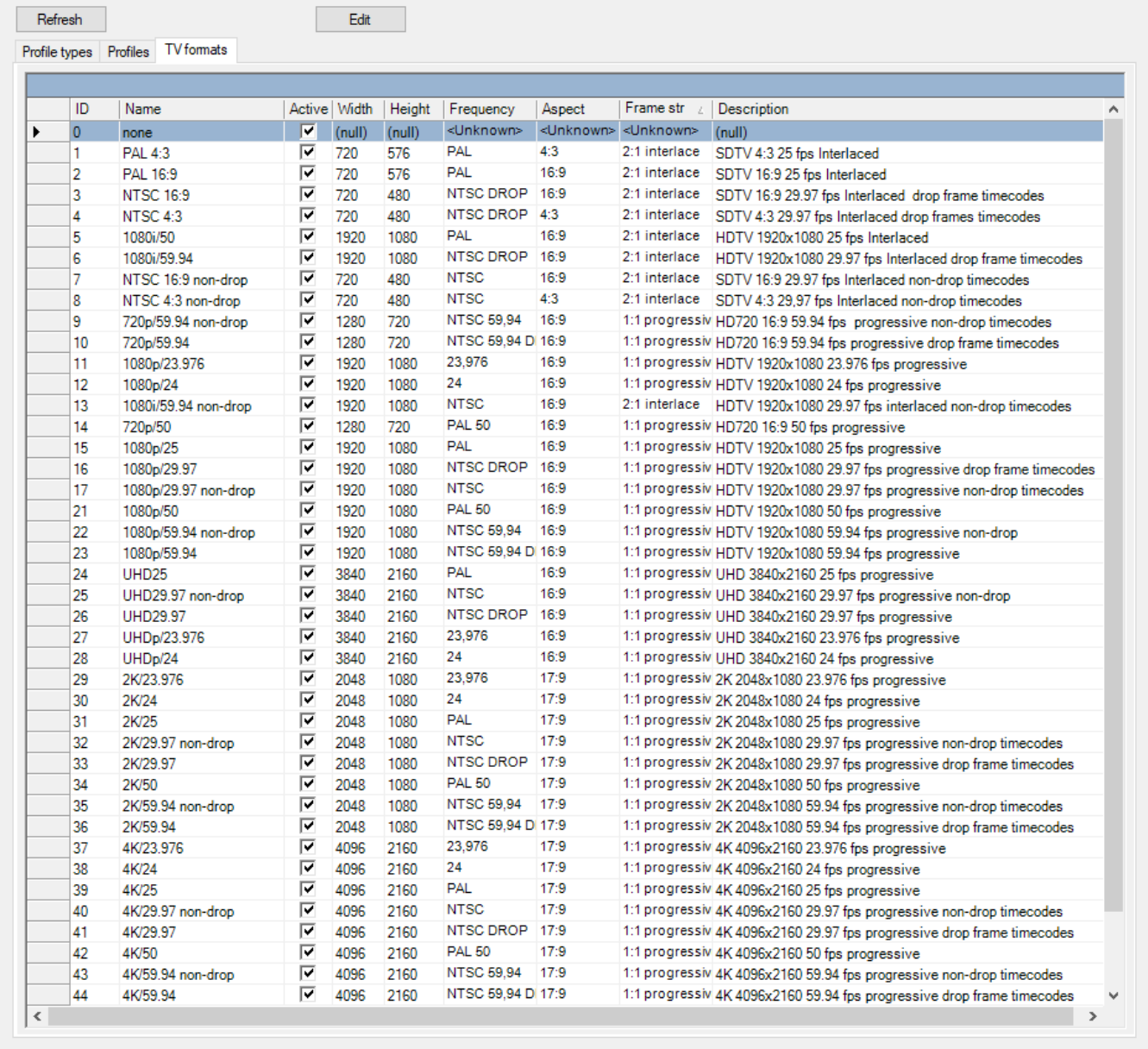
The next step is the assignment of one or more TV formats for this profile:



Select the desired TV format from the list of available TV formats and press the > button to enable it for use in this profile. Press the >> button to enable all available TV formats for this profile. To remove TV format(s) from the list of enabled TV formats, use the < or << buttons.

TV Formats

All available TV formats are listed in the "TV formats" tab.

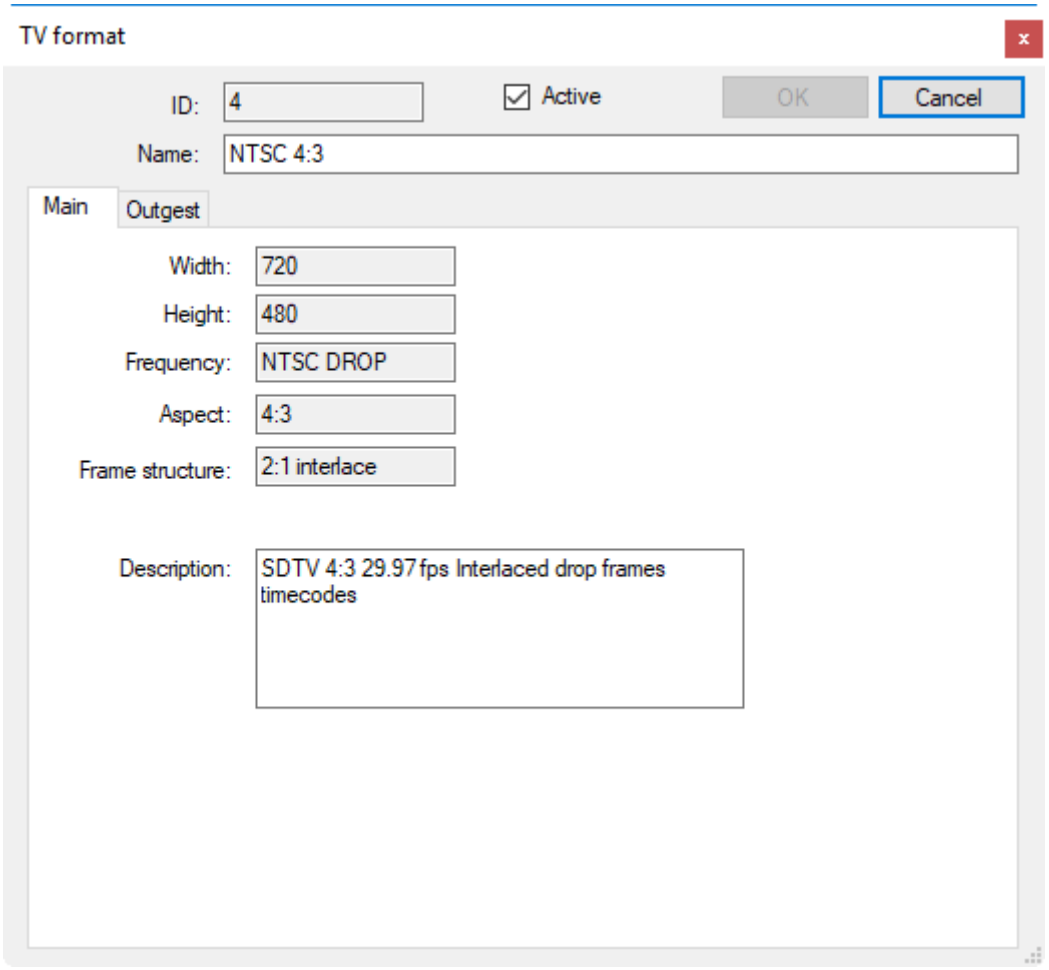


ID	Name	Active	Width	Height	Frequency	Aspect	Frame str	Description
0	none	☑	(null)	(null)	<Unknown>	<Unknown>	<Unknown>	(null)
1	PAL 4:3	☑	720	576	PAL	4:3	2:1 interlace	SDTV 4:3 25 fps Interlaced
2	PAL 16:9	☑	720	576	PAL	16:9	2:1 interlace	SDTV 16:9 25 fps Interlaced
3	NTSC 16:9	☑	720	480	NTSC DROP	16:9	2:1 interlace	SDTV 16:9 29.97 fps Interlaced drop frame timecodes
4	NTSC 4:3	☑	720	480	NTSC DROP	4:3	2:1 interlace	SDTV 4:3 29.97 fps Interlaced drop frames timecodes
5	1080i/50	☑	1920	1080	PAL	16:9	2:1 interlace	HDTV 1920x1080 25 fps Interlaced
6	1080i/59.94	☑	1920	1080	NTSC DROP	16:9	2:1 interlace	HDTV 1920x1080 29.97 fps Interlaced drop frame timecodes
7	NTSC 16:9 non-drop	☑	720	480	NTSC	16:9	2:1 interlace	SDTV 16:9 29.97 fps Interlaced non-drop timecodes
8	NTSC 4:3 non-drop	☑	720	480	NTSC	4:3	2:1 interlace	SDTV 4:3 29,97 fps Interlaced non-drop timecodes
9	720p/59.94 non-drop	☑	1280	720	NTSC 59,94	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HD720 16:9 59.94 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
10	720p/59.94	☑	1280	720	NTSC 59,94 D	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HD720 16:9 59.94 fps progressive drop frame timecodes
11	1080p/23.976	☑	1920	1080	23,976	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 23.976 fps progressive
12	1080p/24	☑	1920	1080	24	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 24 fps progressive
13	1080i/59.94 non-drop	☑	1920	1080	NTSC	16:9	2:1 interlace	HDTV 1920x1080 29.97 fps interlaced non-drop timecodes
14	720p/50	☑	1280	720	PAL 50	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HD720 16:9 50 fps progressive
15	1080p/25	☑	1920	1080	PAL	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 25 fps progressive
16	1080p/29.97	☑	1920	1080	NTSC DROP	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 29.97 fps progressive drop frame timecodes
17	1080p/29.97 non-drop	☑	1920	1080	NTSC	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 29.97 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
21	1080p/50	☑	1920	1080	PAL 50	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 50 fps progressive
22	1080p/59.94 non-drop	☑	1920	1080	NTSC 59,94	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 59.94 fps progressive non-drop
23	1080p/59.94	☑	1920	1080	NTSC 59,94 D	16:9	1:1 progressiv	HDTV 1920x1080 59.94 fps progressive
24	UHD25	☑	3840	2160	PAL	16:9	1:1 progressiv	UHD 3840x2160 25 fps progressive
25	UHD29.97 non-drop	☑	3840	2160	NTSC	16:9	1:1 progressiv	UHD 3840x2160 29.97 fps progressive non-drop
26	UHD29.97	☑	3840	2160	NTSC DROP	16:9	1:1 progressiv	UHD 3840x2160 29.97 fps progressive
27	UHDp/23.976	☑	3840	2160	23,976	16:9	1:1 progressiv	UHD 3840x2160 23.976 fps progressive
28	UHDp/24	☑	3840	2160	24	16:9	1:1 progressiv	UHD 3840x2160 24 fps progressive
29	2K/23.976	☑	2048	1080	23,976	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 23.976 fps progressive
30	2K/24	☑	2048	1080	24	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 24 fps progressive
31	2K/25	☑	2048	1080	PAL	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 25 fps progressive
32	2K/29.97 non-drop	☑	2048	1080	NTSC	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 29.97 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
33	2K/29.97	☑	2048	1080	NTSC DROP	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 29.97 fps progressive drop frame timecodes
34	2K/50	☑	2048	1080	PAL 50	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 50 fps progressive
35	2K/59.94 non-drop	☑	2048	1080	NTSC 59,94	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 59.94 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
36	2K/59.94	☑	2048	1080	NTSC 59,94 D	17:9	1:1 progressiv	2K 2048x1080 59.94 fps progressive drop frame timecodes
37	4K/23.976	☑	4096	2160	23,976	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 23.976 fps progressive
38	4K/24	☑	4096	2160	24	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 24 fps progressive
39	4K/25	☑	4096	2160	PAL	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 25 fps progressive
40	4K/29.97 non-drop	☑	4096	2160	NTSC	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 29.97 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
41	4K/29.97	☑	4096	2160	NTSC DROP	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 29.97 fps progressive drop frame timecodes
42	4K/50	☑	4096	2160	PAL 50	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 50 fps progressive
43	4K/59.94 non-drop	☑	4096	2160	NTSC 59,94	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 59.94 fps progressive non-drop timecodes
44	4K/59.94	☑	4096	2160	NTSC 59,94 D	17:9	1:1 progressiv	4K 4096x2160 59.94 fps progressive drop frame timecodes

Inactive formats are marked with a red "Name" field.

Editing a TV Format

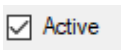
To edit a TV format, choose the required one from the list and press the "Edit" button. The following dialog appears:



Main Tab

Use the "Main" tab to edit the description of the selected TV format.

Activating/Deactivating a TV Format



To activate the TV format you are currently editing, select the "Active" checkbox. To deactivate the TV format, leave the checkbox empty.

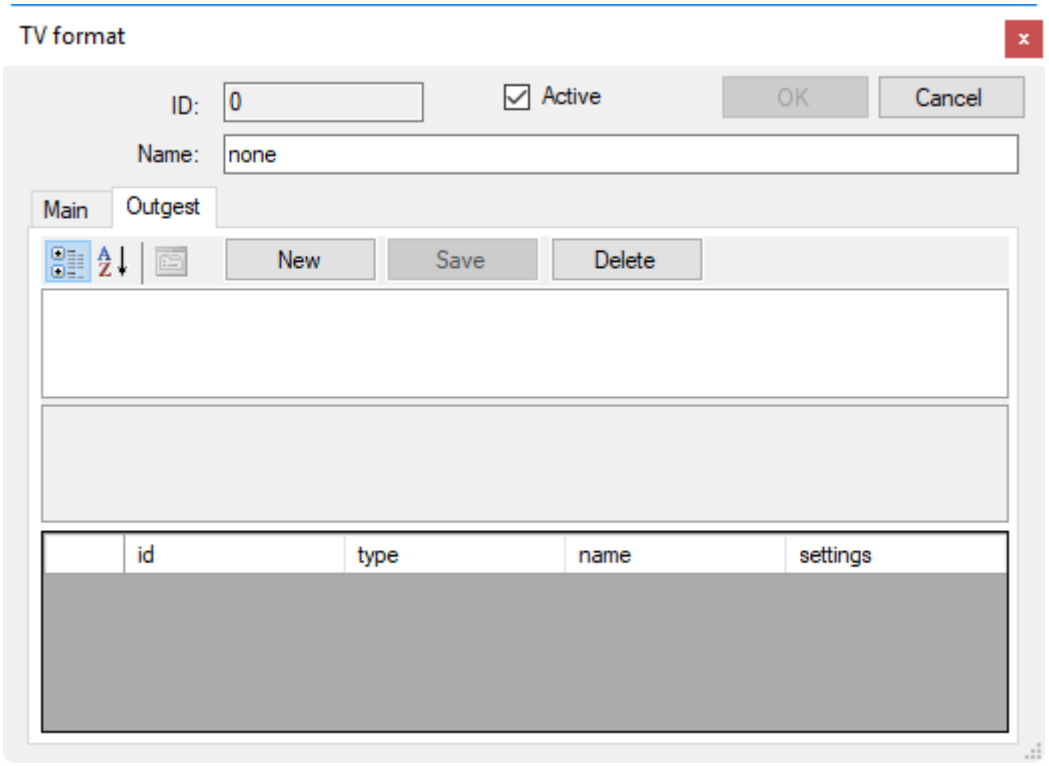
All the deactivated TV formats will be shown in red in the list of TV formats:

2	PAL 16:9	☑	720	576	PAL	16:9	2:1 interlace
3	NTSC 16:9	☐	720	480	NTSC DROP	16:9	2:1 interlace
4	NTSC 4:3	☐	720	480	NTSC DROP	4:3	2:1 interlace
5	1080i/50	☑	1920	1080	PAL	16:9	2:1 interlace

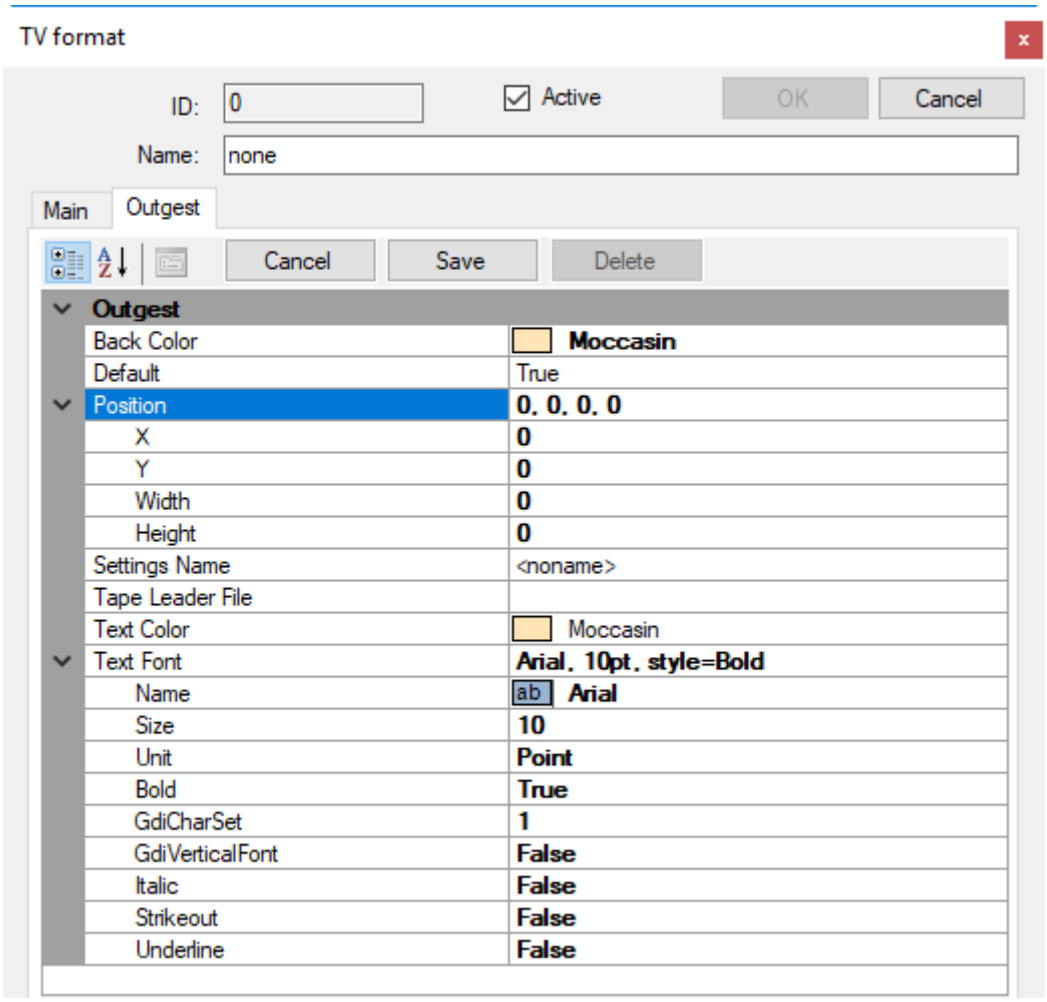
Outgest Tab

This functionality is obsolete and should not be used for new installations.

Outgest profiles are managed in the "Outgest" tab.



New To create a new outgest profile, press the "New" button; the list of settings appears in the table below:



The following outgest options can be configured here:

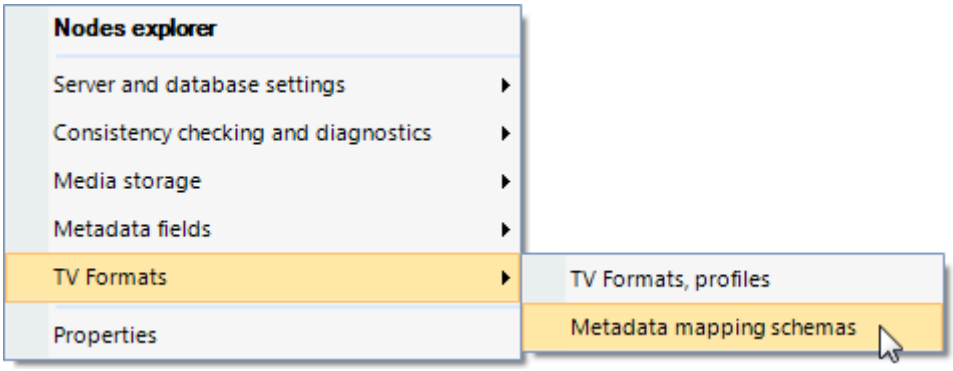
- **Back Color** – set the background color of the text. Press the button and choose the background color or enter a numeric value in RGB or ARGB format (values should be separated by the system delimiter).
- **Default** – set this option to "True" to apply the given profile as the default one.
- **Positions** – set the rectangle position of the text – its X and Y coordinates, width, and height; enter the values via the keyboard.
- **Settings Name** – enter the profile name.
- **Tape Leader File** – specify the heading video media that will be placed at the beginning of the exported material. Press the ... button to select the corresponding tape leader file.
- **Text Color** – set the color of the text. Press the button and choose the text color or enter a numeric value in RGB or ARGB format (values should be separated by the system delimiter).
- **Text Font** – set the standard text font parameters.

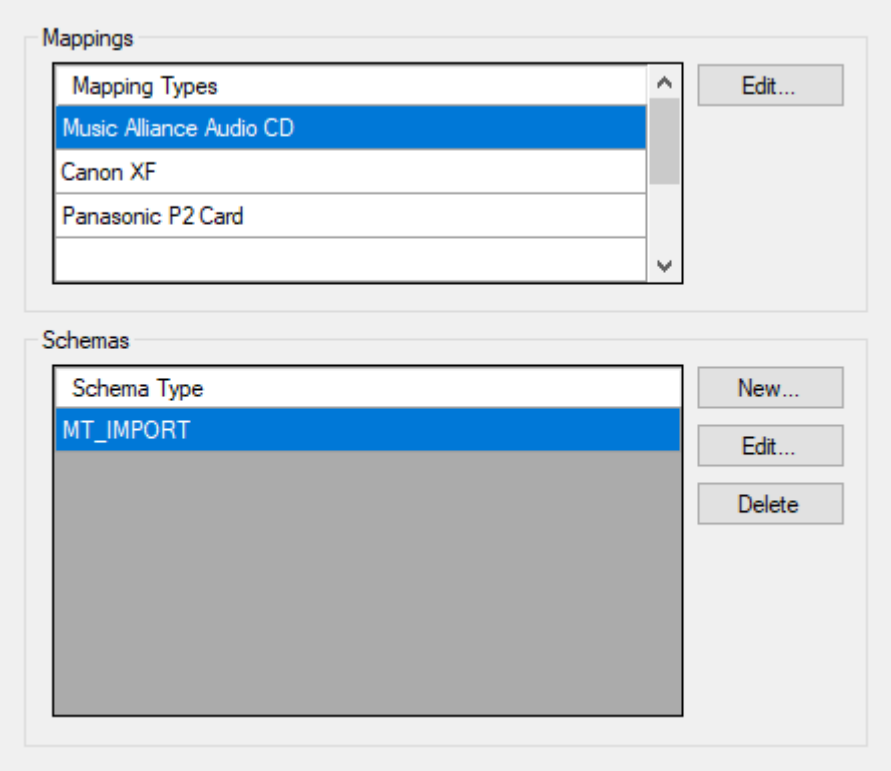
Save	Press the "Save" button to save the outgest profile.
Delete	Press the "Delete" button to delete the outgest profile.

11.2 Metadata Mapping Schemas

This functionality is obsolete and should not be used for new installations.

The metadata mapping editor allows the user to map the metadata fields of external media files onto equivalent metadata fields of the Cinegy Archive objects, such as master clips and Rolls. The data mapper establishes an individual superset of metadata fields for each particular plug-in type used for import/export. Use the "Metadata mapping schemas" command to launch the corresponding tab:

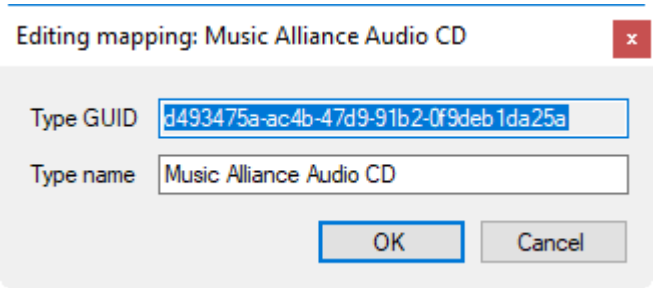




Mappings

All the available metadata mapping types are listed in the "Mapping Types" list.

Edit...	To edit an existing mapping type, choose the required one from the list and press the "Edit" button. The following dialog box appears:



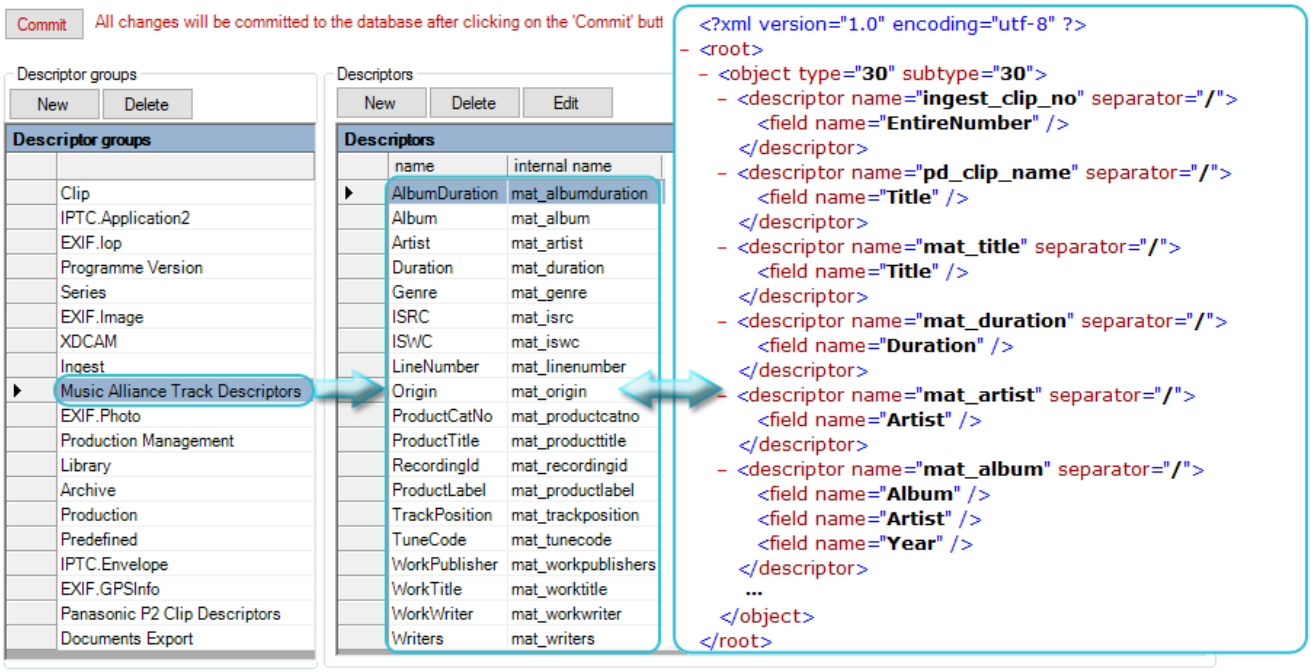
In the "Type name" field, enter a new name for the metadata mapping type via the keyboard.

The Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) is automatically generated by the system and cannot be changed. Press "OK" to apply your changes.

Schemas

Different metadata mapping schemas with the preconfigured superset of metadata fields can be created individually for each import/export plug-in type.

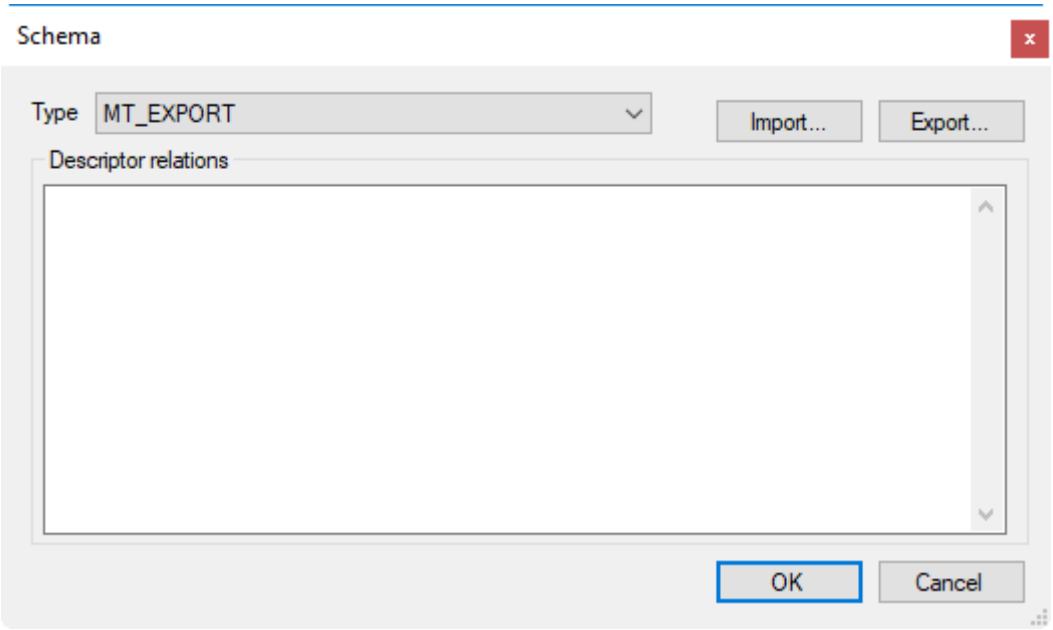
The metadata parameters of the schema are specified in the XML file and associated with the "Descriptors, presets" link in the "Descriptors, presets" tab.



Refer to the **Descriptors, Presets** article to learn how to create and manage descriptors.

Adding a New Schema

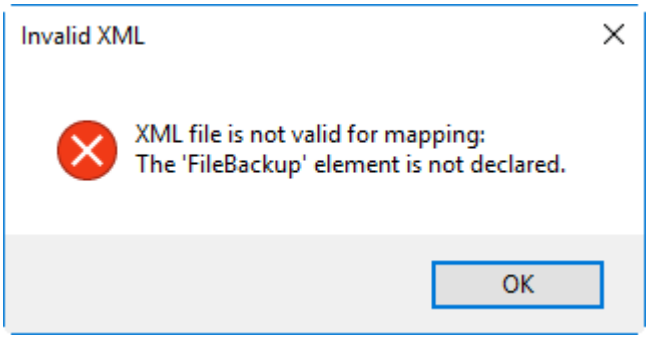
New... To add a new mapping schema, press the "New…" button. The following dialog box appears:



Here, choose the appropriate mapping schema type from the drop-down list.

The MT_EXPORT and MT_IMPORT metadata mapping types are currently available for the metadata export and import operations, respectively.

Import... Press the "Import" button to import the XML file. If the selected XML file is not valid for the metadata mapping, the following error message appears:



Press "OK" and choose the valid XML file.

Export...	To save the XML file used for the current metadata mapping schema, press the "Export" button.

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for audio import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="pd_clip_name" separator="/">
      <field name="Title">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_title" separator="/">
      <field name="Title">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_duration" separator="/">
      <field name="Duration">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_artist" separator="/">
      <field name="Artist">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_album" separator="/">
      <field name="Album">
      <field name="Artist">
      <field name="Year">
    </field></field></field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_year" separator="/">
      <field name="Year">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_albumduration" separator="/">
      <field name="AlbumDuration">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_isrc" separator="/">
      <field name="ISRC">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_genre" separator="/">
      <field name="Genre">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_iswc" separator="/">
      <field name="ISWC">
    </field></descriptor>
```

```
    <descriptor name="mat_origin" separator="/">
      <field name="Origin">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_linenumber" separator="/">
      <field name="LineNumber">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_productcatno" separator="/">
      <field name="ProductCatNo">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_productid" separator="/">
      <field name="ProductId">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_productlabel" separator="/">
      <field name="ProductLabel">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_producttitle" separator="/">
      <field name="ProductTitle">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_recordingid" separator="/">
      <field name="RecordingId">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_trackposition" separator="/">
      <field name="TrackPosition">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_tunecode" separator="/">
      <field name="TuneCode">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_workpublishers" separator="/">
      <field name="WorkPublishers">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_worktitle" separator="/">
      <field name="WorkTitle">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_workwriter" separator="/">
      <field name="WorkWriter">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="mat_writers" separator="/">
      <field name="Writers">
    </field></descriptor>
```

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for Canon XF import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="ingest_clip_no" separator="/">
      <field name="EntireNumber">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="pd_clip_name" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_srcfile" separator="/">
      <field name="SourceFile">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="title" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Title">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="creator" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Creator">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="clip_description" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Description">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="device_manufacturer" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Device/Manufacturer">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="device_serialno" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Device/SerialNo">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="device_modelname" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Device/ModelName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="device_firmversion" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Device/FirmVersion">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="location_altitude" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Altitude">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="location_longitude" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Longitude">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="location_latitude" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Latitude">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="location_source" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Source">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="location_placename" separator="/">
      <field name="//VideoClip/Location/PlaceName">
    </field></descriptor>
  </object>
</root>
```

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for Panasonic P2 card import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="pd_clip_name" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_clipname" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_globalclipid" separator="/">
      <field name="GlobalClipID">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_duration" separator="/">
      <field name="Duration">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_editunit" separator="/">
      <field name="EditUnit">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_videoformat" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/VideoFormat">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_codec" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/Codec">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_framerate" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/FrameRate">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_starttimecode" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/StartTimecode">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_startbinarygroup" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/StartBinaryGroup">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_aspectratio" separator="/">
      <field name="EssenceList/Video/AspectRatio">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_userclipname" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/UserClipName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_datasource" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/DataSource">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_creationdate" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Access/CreationDate">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_lastupdatedate" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Access/LastUpdateDate">
    </field></descriptor>
```

```
    <descriptor name="p2c_startdate" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Shoot/StartDate">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_enddate" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Shoot/EndDate">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_manufacturer" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Device/Manufacturer">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_serialno" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Device/SerialNo.">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="p2c_modelname" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipMetadata/Device/ModelName">
    </field></descriptor>
  </object>
</root>
```

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for MXF import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="ingest_clip_no" separator="/">
      <field name="EntireNumber">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="pd_clip_name" separator="/">
      <field name="ClipId">
    </field></descriptor><descriptor name="xdcam_srcfile" separator="/">
      <field name="SourceFile">
    </field></descriptor>
  </object>
</root>
```

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for document import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="poc_assetid" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/assetId">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_assettype" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/assetType">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_filename" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/fileName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_category" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/category">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_season" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/season">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_productinfo" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/productInfo">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="poc_priority" separator="/">
      <field name="asset/priority">
    </field></descriptor>
  </object>
</root>
```

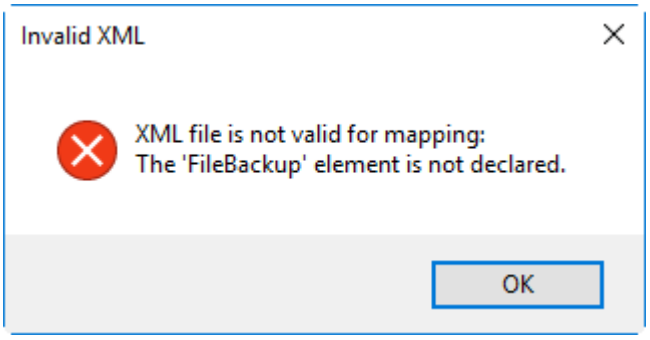
A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for AVC HD import is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<root>
   <object type="30" subtype="30">
     <descriptor name="ingest_clip_no" separator="/">
       <field name="EntireNumber">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="pd_clip_name" separator="/">
       <field name="ClipName">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="xdcam_srcfile" separator="/">
       <field name="SourceFile">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="title" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Title">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="creator" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Creator">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="clip_description" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Description">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="device_manufacturer" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Device/Manufacturer">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="device_serialno" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Device/SerialNo">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="device_modelname" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Device/ModelName">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="device_firmversion" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Device/FirmVersion">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="location_altitude" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Altitude">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="location_longitude" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Longitude">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="location_latitude" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Latitude">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="location_source" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Location/Source">
     </field></descriptor>
     <descriptor name="location_placename" separator="/">
       <field name="//VideoClip/Location/PlaceName">
     </field></descriptor>
   </object>
</root>
```

A sample of the XML metadata mapping file structure for XDCAM import is shown below:

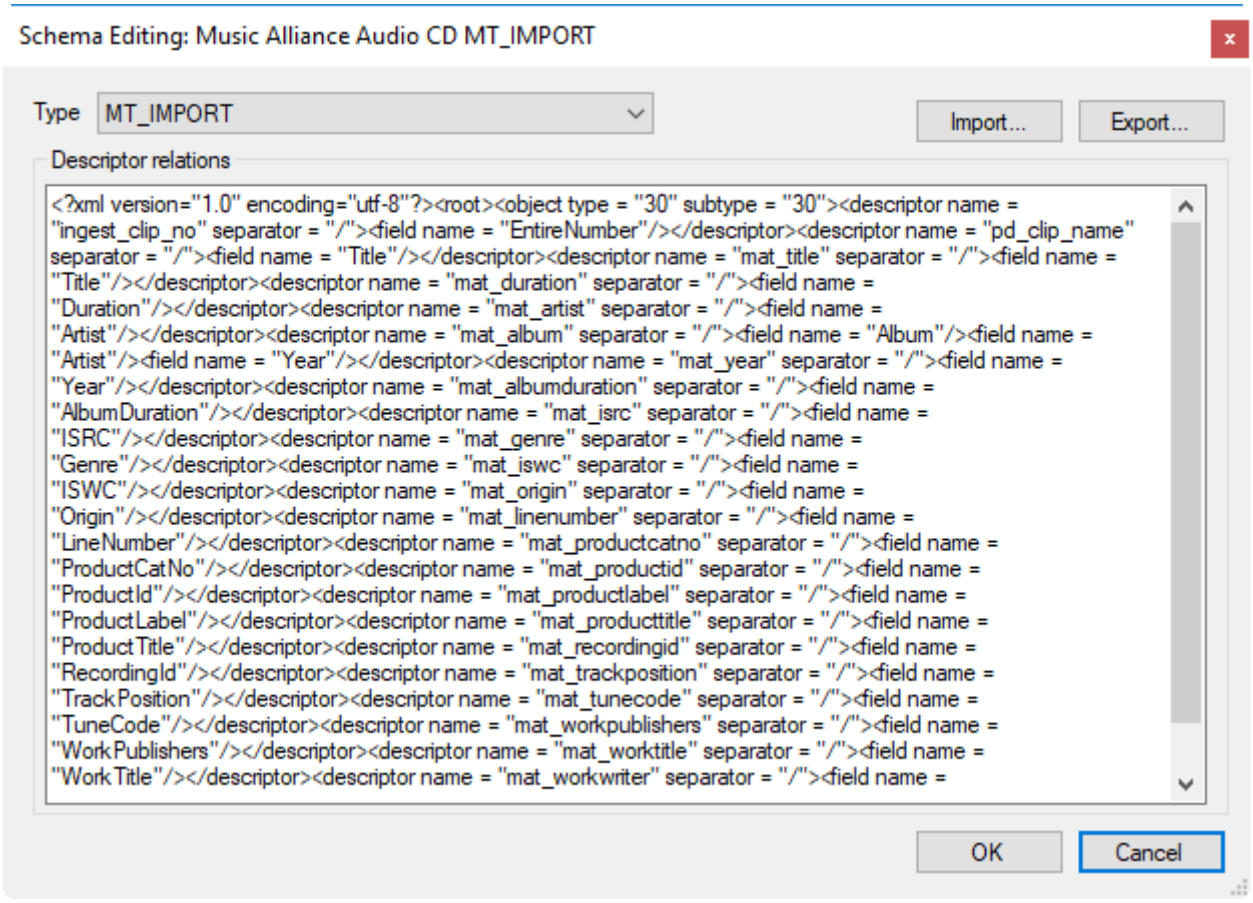
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<root>
  <object type="30" subtype="30">
    <descriptor name="ingest_clip_no" separator="/">
      <field name="EntireNumber">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_clipid" separator="/">
     <field name="ClipId">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_umid" separator="/">
     <field name="UmId">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_title" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Title^usAscii">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_lastupdate" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta^lastUpdate">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_duration" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Duration^value">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_creationdate" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/CreationDate^value">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_videocodec" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/VideoFormat/VideoFrame^videoCodec">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_formatfps" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/VideoFormat/VideoFrame^formatFps">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_aspectratio" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/VideoFormat/VideoLayout^aspectRatio">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_manufacturer" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Device^manufacturer">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_modelname" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Device^modelName">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_serialno" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Device^serialNo">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_creator" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Creator^name">
    </field></descriptor>
    <descriptor name="xdcam_description" separator="/">
     <field name="NonRealTimeMeta/Description">
    </field></descriptor>
  </object>
</root>
```

Having set up all the parameters, press "OK" to create the new mapping schema. If the selected XML file is not valid for the metadata mapping, the following error message appears:



Editing a Schema

Edit...	To edit the existing mapping schema type, select the required one and press the "Edit…" button. The following dialog box appears:

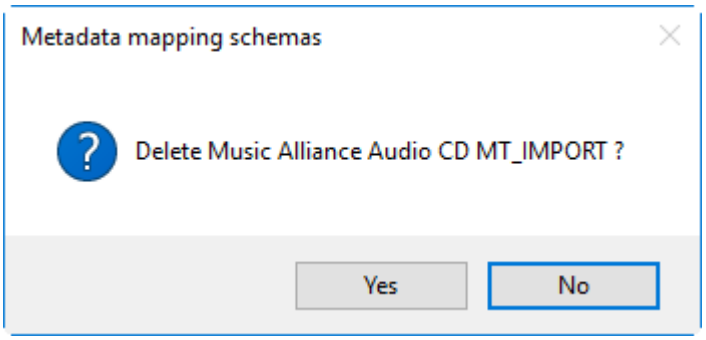


In the "Descriptor relations" field, you can manually edit relations represented as the XML-formatted text.

Export...	Having set up all the relations, press the "Export…" button to save the XML file in the desired location.
Import...	It is also possible to import the existing XML file using the "Import…" button.

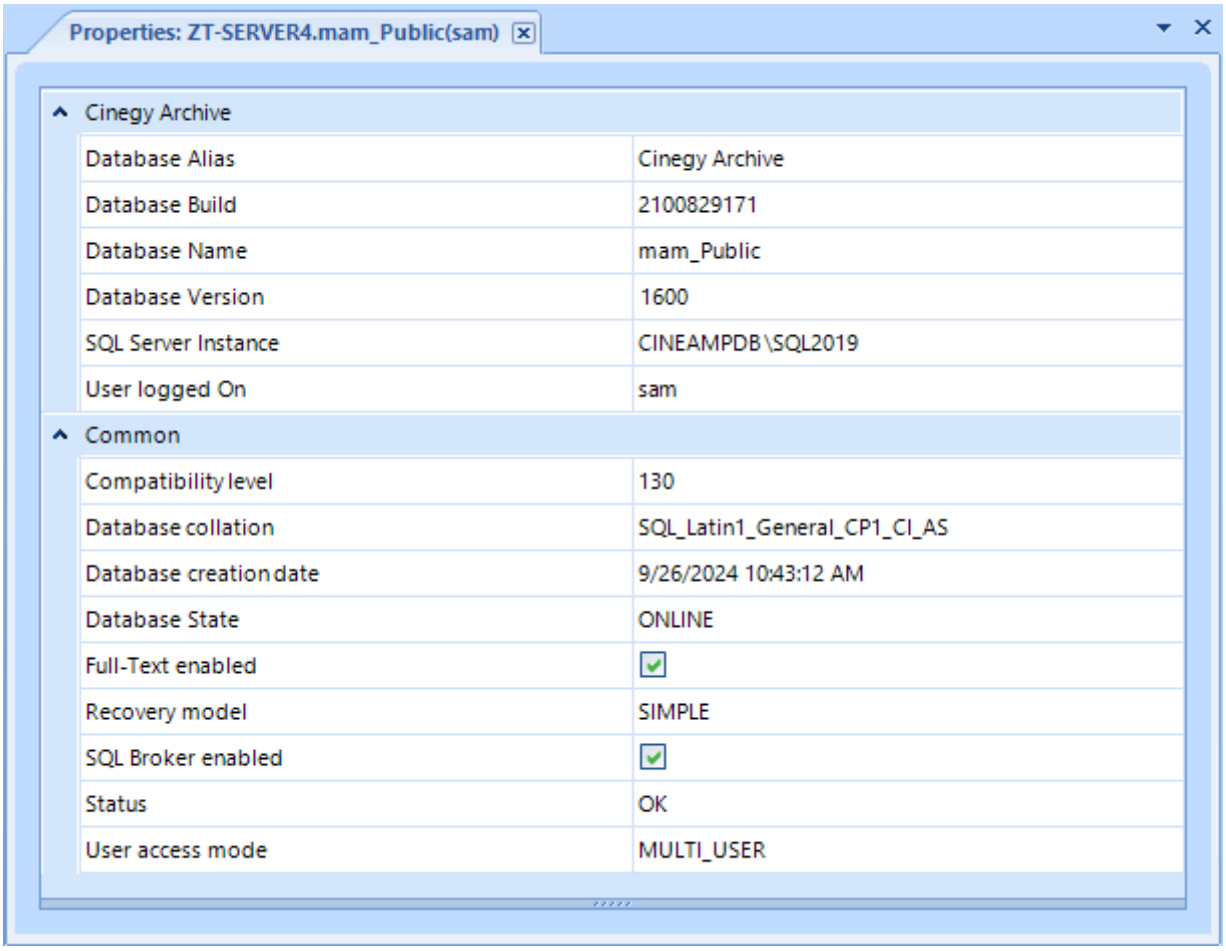
Deleting a Schema

Delete	To delete an existing mapping schema type, press the "Delete" button; the following confirmation window appears:



Chapter 12 Properties

In the "Properties" window, detailed information on the current database is displayed:



12.1 Cinegy Archive

- **Database Alias** – a user-defined name of the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **Database Build** – the current Cinegy Archive database build;
- **Database Name** – the current Cinegy Archive database name;
- **Database Version** – the current Cinegy Archive database version;
- **SQL Server Instance** – the name of the SQL Server hosting the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **User logged On** – the name of the user logged on to the current Cinegy Archive database.

12.2 Common

- **Compatibility level** – a compatibility level of the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **Database collation** – a collation of the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **Database creation date** – the date and time of the current Cinegy Archive database creation;
- **Database State** – the current state of the Cinegy Archive database;
- **Full-Text enabled** – a state of the full-text search in the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **Recovery model** – the model of the current Cinegy Archive database recovery;

- **SQL Broker enabled** – a state of the service broker in the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **Status** – the status of the current Cinegy Archive database;
- **User access mode** – mode of user access defined for the current Cinegy Archive database.



Please refer to the **Microsoft SQL Server documentation** for more guidelines and best practices on the management of those parameters.