Applications will test this object, dm_repository_config, when a user logs in to a repository. When an application detects the flag, it recognizes that a Content Transformation Services product is installed and the system is able to process files.

The Content Server stores thumbnails in a special file store that is shared with the Thumbnail Server, a server that uses Java servlets to manage thumbnail representations and HTTP technology to accelerate the display of thumbnail images in Web client applications.

For more information on Thumbnail Server, see the *Thumbnail Server Release Notes*.

With Streaming Server integration, when a streaming media object is checked into the repository, the Content Server recognizes that the object is in a streaming format and figures out how the object should be processed and where it should be stored. The Content Server stores the streaming media in a separate file store from which the media can be streamed directly to the client.

For more information on Streaming Server integration, see the *Audio/Video Transformation Services Release Notes*, or consult your Streaming Server documentation.

Storing objects

Storage rules are generally controlled by the Content Server. All objects have multiple content objects that are each stored in databases on the repository. For more information on object storage, see the *Content Server Administration Guide*.

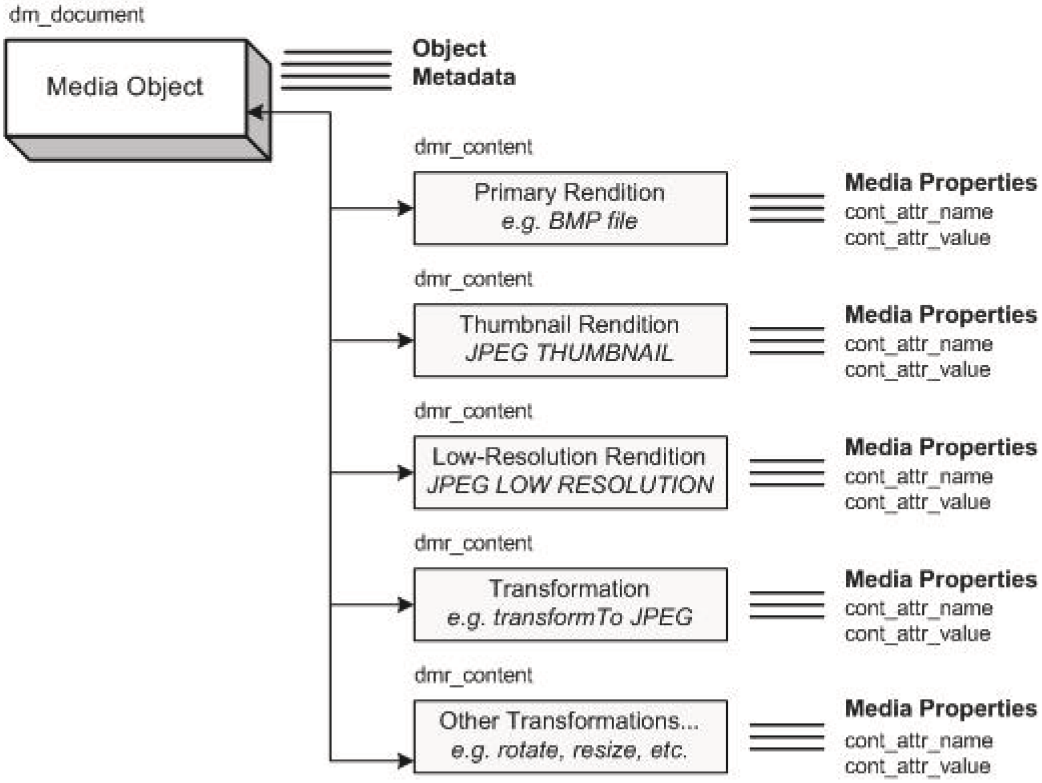
The following section briefly describes where and how Documentum objects, including all files that are produced by Content Transformation Services, are stored.

Media Object data model

The information in Figure 2, page 14 demonstrates how thumbnails, low-resolution renditions, media properties, and transformations are stored in the repository for objects.

Each box represents an object in the repository. The parent, Media Object, can have one or more of the renditions specified in the boxes. Each rendition has its own media properties stored in the repository. For example, a JPEG thumbnail rendition of the object will have the media properties cont_attr_name and cont_attr_value associated with it.

Figure 2. Media Object data model



Content Transformation Services transformations

Transforming is the act of changing a file in some way to create a new file.

Transformations take place either as part of the registration process (described in Automated transformations, page 14) or as requested by users (described in User transformations, page 19).

The following examples illustrate how Content Transformation Services products transform files from one format to another, using examples from specific Content Transformation Services products.

Automated transformations

The process of adding files to the repository is called registration. When files are imported or checked in, default transformations are created automatically.