



Governed AI Execution for Enterprise Work

Enterprise knowledge assets, execution authority and practical adoption

Expand your work. Own the knowledge it creates.

Technical Whitepaper | English edition

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www.vibepackr.com

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Figure numbers retain website reference identities. All diagrams use the current English SVGs.

01 Expand your work. Own the knowledge it creates.

AI adoption should extend what your teams can accomplish and retain the know-how behind their work as company-owned, reusable Custom Packs.

Build on ERP, CRM and SCM records with the methods, judgment criteria and exception handling that explain how work gets done. Distill and review that tacit know-how, then label it for governed reuse.

Distill & structure

As the internal intelligence core in this knowledge asset model, PINM distills and structures work experience, connecting concepts, methods and evidence into a bottom-up ontology.

Label as a Custom Pack

Organize reviewed methods, context and reuse conditions into a user Custom Pack. Give the Pack an explicit identity, purpose and revision so the knowledge can be found and reused.

Retain & reuse in Packtory

Manage Custom Packs through explicit registration and the supported Packtory lifecycle. Authorized colleagues can discover the appropriate Pack and reuse it for new work.

Employee departure should not erase business know-how.

Knowledge retained in a Custom Pack gives the next authorized colleague methods, context and evidence to build on, reducing reliance on repeated explanations and lengthy handovers.

Keep the knowledge asset base under enterprise control.

Building this asset base does not require transferring it to an AI provider. External AI calls remain separate data flows governed by configuration, policy and provider terms.

VibePackr distills validated Work into reusable knowledge and manages supported Packs in local Packtory. Review and register a Pack before reuse, and apply the permissions and interfaces supplied with your release.

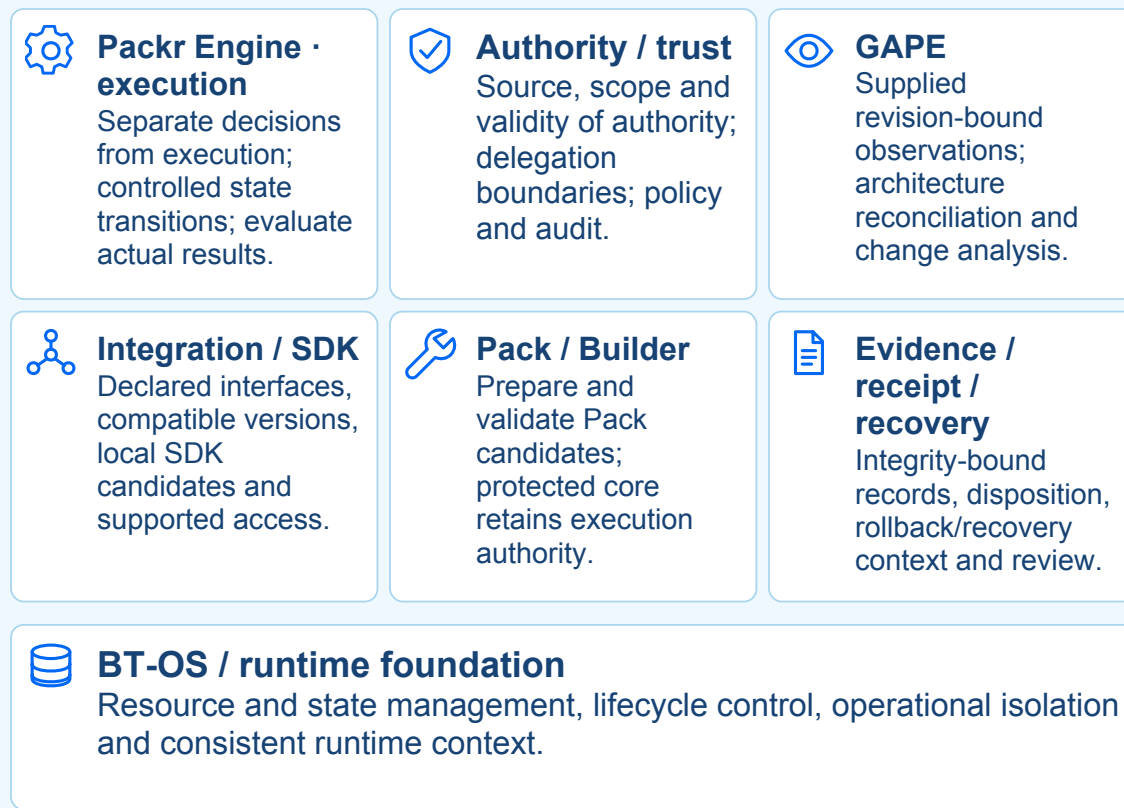
Continue on the website

[/#enterprise-knowledge](#)



From Multiple Deep Complexities to a Unified, Simple Experience

1 Each Domain Is Deep and Complex



2 Potential Relationships

Theoretical upper bound for pairwise relationships in a simple undirected graph:

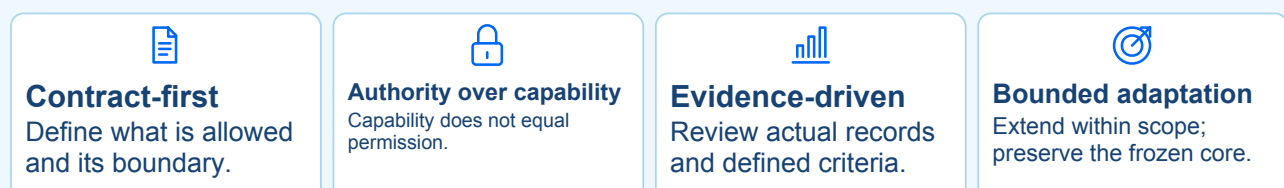
$$R_{\max} = n(n - 1) / 2$$

n = component count. Real systems intentionally restrict permitted relationships and state transitions.

n	Rmax
3	3
5	10
7	21
10	45
15	105

Not a measured complexity, benchmark or connector count.

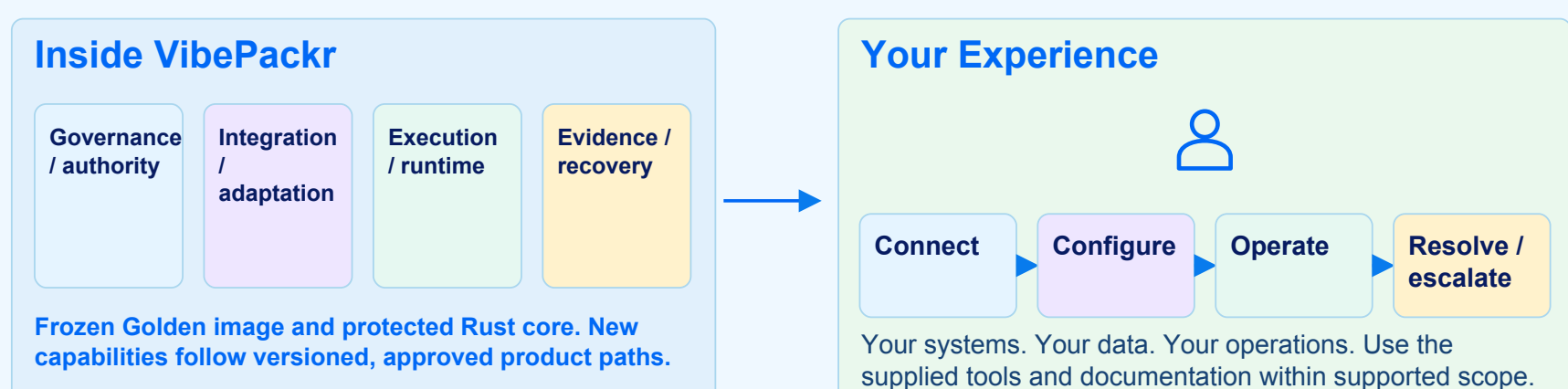
3 VibePackr's Unifying Principles



Control What Matters

Choose what connects, what may execute and which evidence supports the outcome.

4 From Complexity to a Simple User Experience



5 The Result · objectives to evaluate



Figure 31 · VibePackr Pack System



VibePackr Pack System

Governed capability composition, operational maintenance and availability support.

Keep the Golden image frozen. Add supported capabilities through governed Packs.



02 Enterprise AI, with an accountable execution boundary

VibePackr is a single-tenant enterprise AI appliance for customer-owned infrastructure, governed execution and bounded adaptation. Deploy and operate across supported cloud and legacy environments without vendor-delivered systems integration.

What we govern

For supported Work routed through VibePackr, the protected Packr Engine checks applicable Work Authority, policy and scope, governs admitted execution, and connects the result to validation, evidence and technical receipts. A useful AI proposal or available credential does not by itself authorize an operation.

Where your systems and responsibilities remain

Use supported interfaces, declarative contracts and governed Packs to connect existing systems. The customer owns configuration, data rights, deployment and operations; third-party infrastructure and AI services keep their own responsibilities. Google Cloud, AWS and Microsoft Azure deployment availability and compatibility are release-specific; AWS and Azure are shown as testing on the website.

Evaluate one useful Work

Define the task, authorized inputs, target, owner and acceptance criteria. Confirm the supplied product versions and supported path before executing. Retain denials and incomplete results as well as successful ones, then decide whether the observed outcome meets the business need.

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[/guides/poc/](#)

Figure 1 · VibePackr in the Existing Enterprise Stack

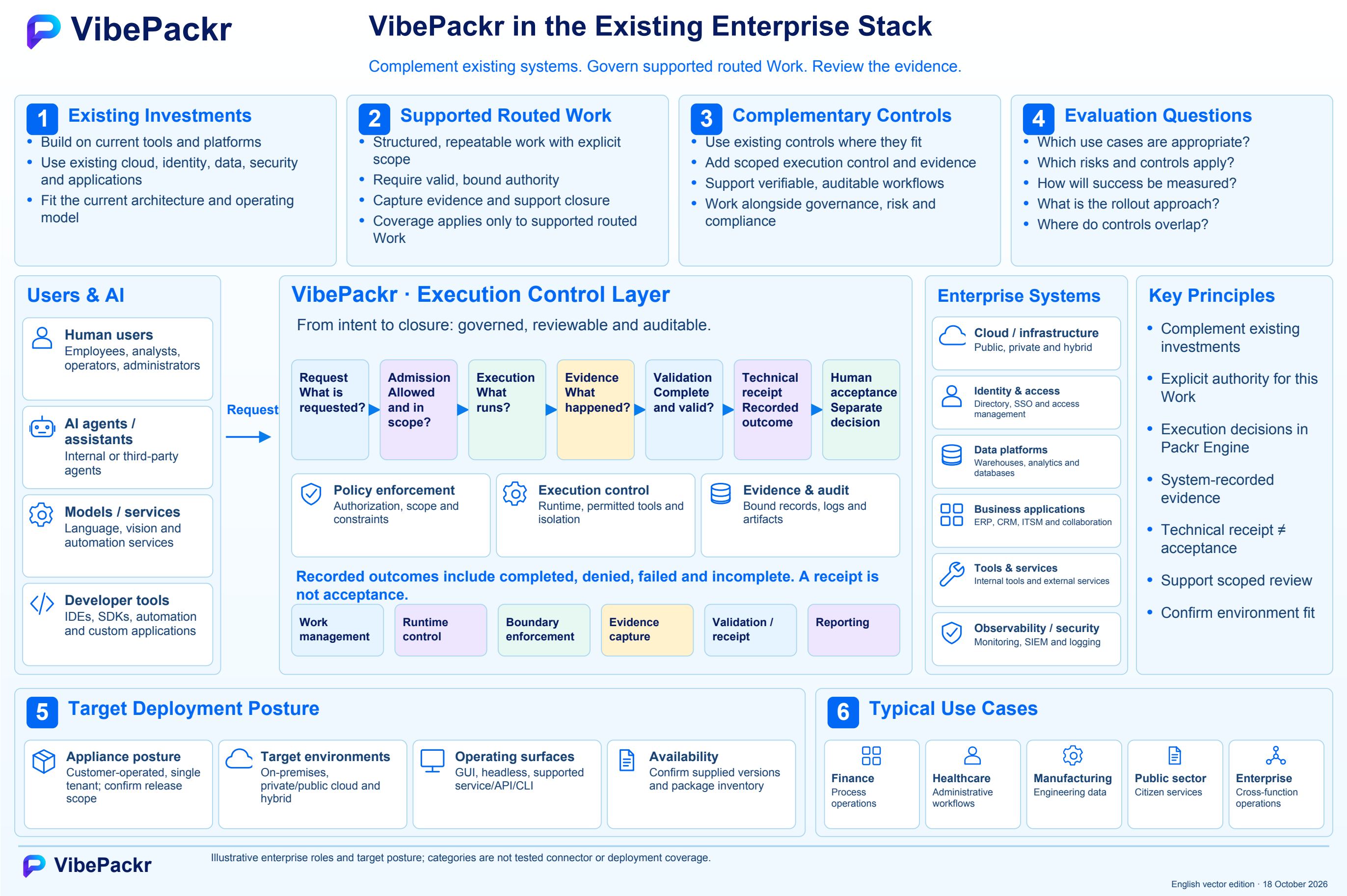


Figure 29 · Non-SI integration and operational adaptation



03 One protected core. Separate preparation and Work paths.

Enterprise environment

Select authorized systems, data, interfaces, policies and accountable owners. Context categories are not a compatibility catalog.

Contract and document support

Technical declarations capture intent, scope and constraints; reviewed material supports Work preparation. Document Supporter names that role, not a separately established module. Neither grants authority or parses legal agreements into policy.

GAPE

Operator R1 provides scoped Git/Rust/Tauri static source discovery, reconciliation, revision comparison and offline viewers. Headless accepts supplied snapshots and GUI remains R0. These distinct interfaces do not grant authority.

Integration Helper

R2 prepares architecture-bound binding and validation plans from an exact GAPE snapshot plus independent owner and authority bindings. Metadata candidates can also inform GAPE. CLI submission has no registration transport; preparation is not binding or permission.

SDK Engine

Use the optional SDK Engine for local adapter candidates. Full Enterprise integration is a separate implementation and support scope; follow Part.5 and the requirements supplied with your package.

Headless and human surfaces

Headless is the default posture; PackrGUI is on-demand for human requests and review. Admin and status surfaces do not independently own Work authority.

Work, evidence and acceptance

The protected Packr Engine governs supported execution. Validation, technical receipt, acceptance and closure remain distinct.

Scope & limitations

Packr Engine governs and executes supported Work after the required authority checks. Use preparation tools and optional SDK authoring to create inputs and candidates, then complete integration registration and validation. Full Enterprise integration is a separate implementation and support scope.

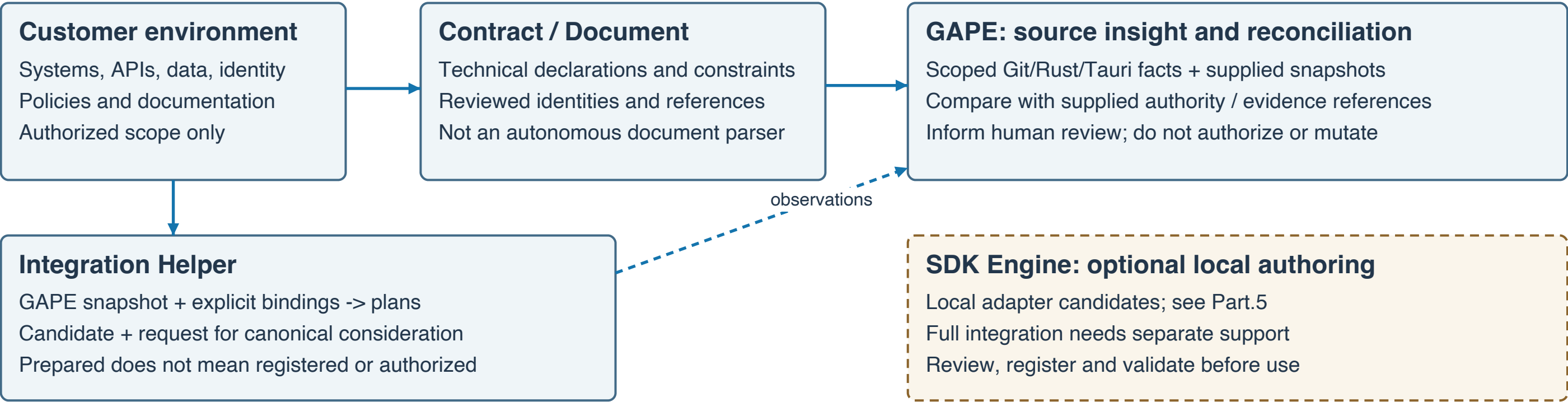
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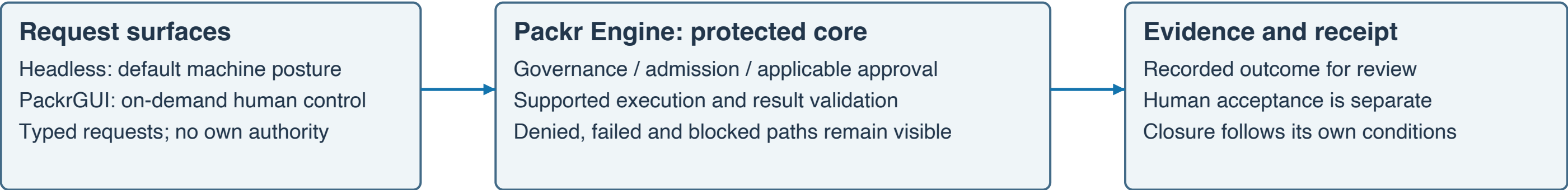
Figure 2 · Primary operating model

Enterprise operating model

Two related concerns: prepare understandable context; govern a supported Work. Not a mandatory linear pipeline.



SUPPORTED WORK PATH / protected governance and execution share the same core owner

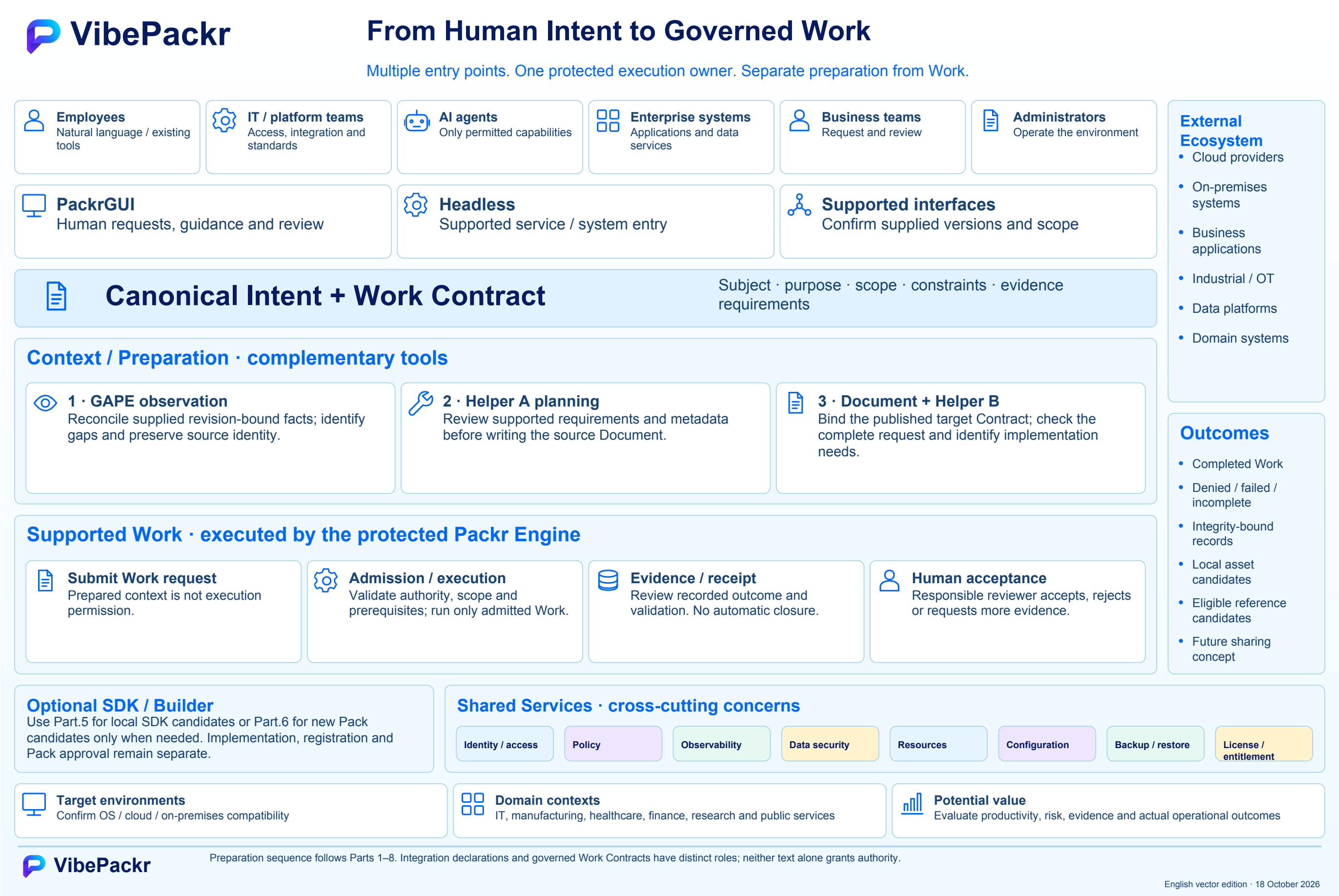


Preparation handoff requests consideration only; no automatic bridge into live Work is asserted.

Admin scopes are distinct. Status is read-only. Review can inform new declarations and requests, not grant permission.

Solid arrows: bounded input / Work flow. Dashed arrow: observations, not automatic registration or execution.

Figure 23 · From Human Intent to Governed Work



04 From installation to operation: choose the necessary tools

Follow the same sequence as Parts 1-8: installation, GAPE observation, Integration Helper preparation, Contract and Document declaration, Helper validation, optional SDK or Builder authoring, then operation and review. This is a preparation and decision flow; it is not a requirement to run every tool for every Work.

Helper before and after declaration

Before declaration, use Helper to identify requirements, gaps, owners and a validation plan from the scoped GAPE snapshot and independent bindings. After declaration, validate the exact prepared input against the supported contract and carry the returned reasons into the handoff. Preparation, registration, Work binding and execution authority remain separate steps.

When SDK and Builder can be omitted

Skip new SDK authoring when the existing supported interface already covers the required connection. Skip Builder when an existing approved Pack covers the intended capability and scope. Continue to apply required compatibility, entitlement, policy and Work-authority checks; reusing an asset does not inherit a previous execution permission.

Online and Offline are both supported choices

Choose the network and dependency route for the target environment. The Offline dependency set serves isolated on-premises preparation; it is not the default for every deployment. Online use can rely on the documented network-enabled toolchain. Match OS, architecture, package and native prerequisites in either mode.

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[/docs/](#)

[/docs/manuals/index.html](#)

[/guides/on-premises/](#)

Figure 32 · Installation and tool workflow

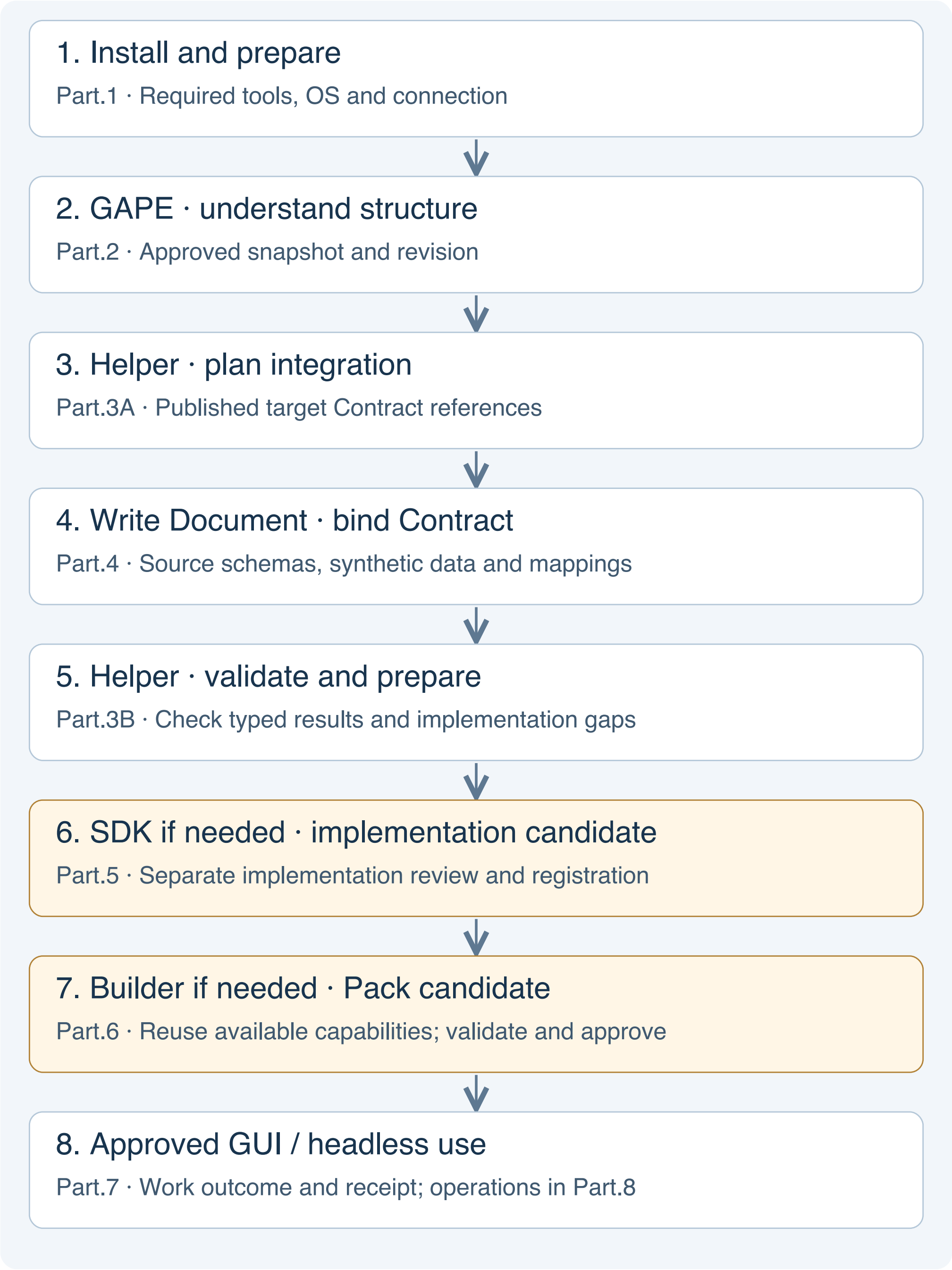
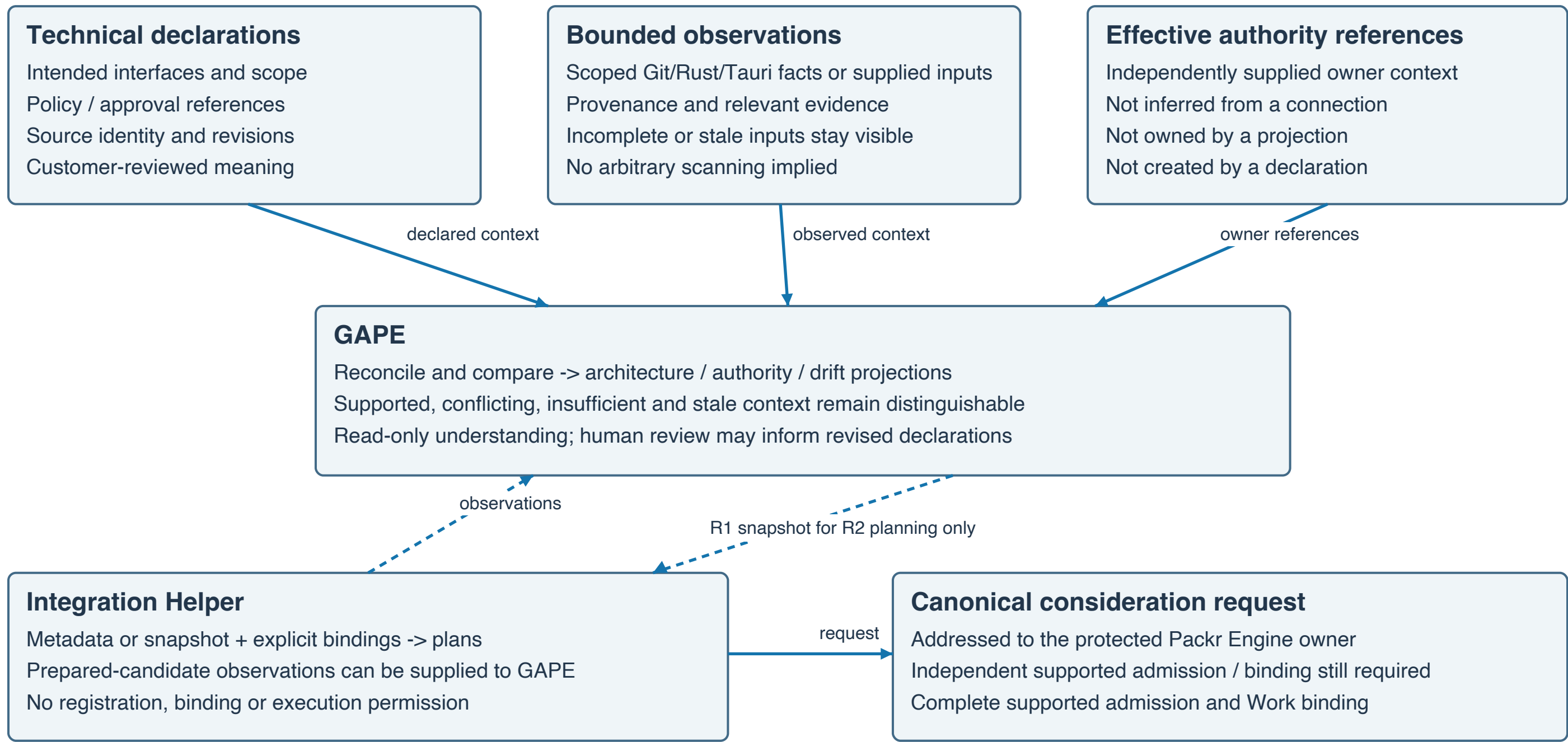


Figure 3 · Declaration and preparation

Declarations, observations and preparation

Inputs have different meanings. Reconciliation and candidate preparation do not create execution permission.



Declaration != discovery != preparation != registration != binding != authority != execution

05 GAPE: source discovery, reconciliation and review

Authorized inputs

Inputs are bounded, supplied revision-bound observations and references, with explicit provenance and source permission. Contracts, registries, configuration, runtime, evidence and user context are source categories, not a universal adapter inventory.

Separate source-discovery operation

Operator R1 extracts bounded static Rust and Tauri registration/literal-invocation relationships from explicitly scoped committed Git blobs, preserving revision and source provenance. This operation is separate from the supplied-input branch pictured above. Static relationships do not establish runtime effectiveness or authority.

Reconcile

Normalize formats, connect related facts, map ownership and link revisions. Conflicts and missing evidence must remain visible rather than silently becoming facts.

Canonical model

The middle model records components, interfaces, relationships, ownership and provenance. Separate observed and expected state. This architectural model does not own product execution decisions.

Revision comparison and offline viewers

R1 implements revision comparison and offline HTML review views. The pictured interface remains conceptual. Internal source detail and allowlisted public-safe projection are separate outputs; neither a picture nor a sanitized label proves disclosure safety.

Two preparation relationships, no activation

Helper can supply candidate provenance as observations. Separately, Helper R2 consumes an exact GAPE R1 snapshot with independent product, owner and authority bindings to prepare plans. Neither relationship registers a capability, binds Work or grants authority.

Scope & limitations

Operator discovery is limited to authorized, frozen Git blobs and bounded Rust/Tauri relationships. Headless inspection consumes supplied snapshots without fresh scanning; the current GUI projection remains R0. No universal network discovery, complete runtime coverage, execution authority or automatic remediation is implied. Review public-safe projections before sharing.

Continue on the website

</resources/gape-context/>

Figure 4 · GAPE · Governed Architecture Projection Engine



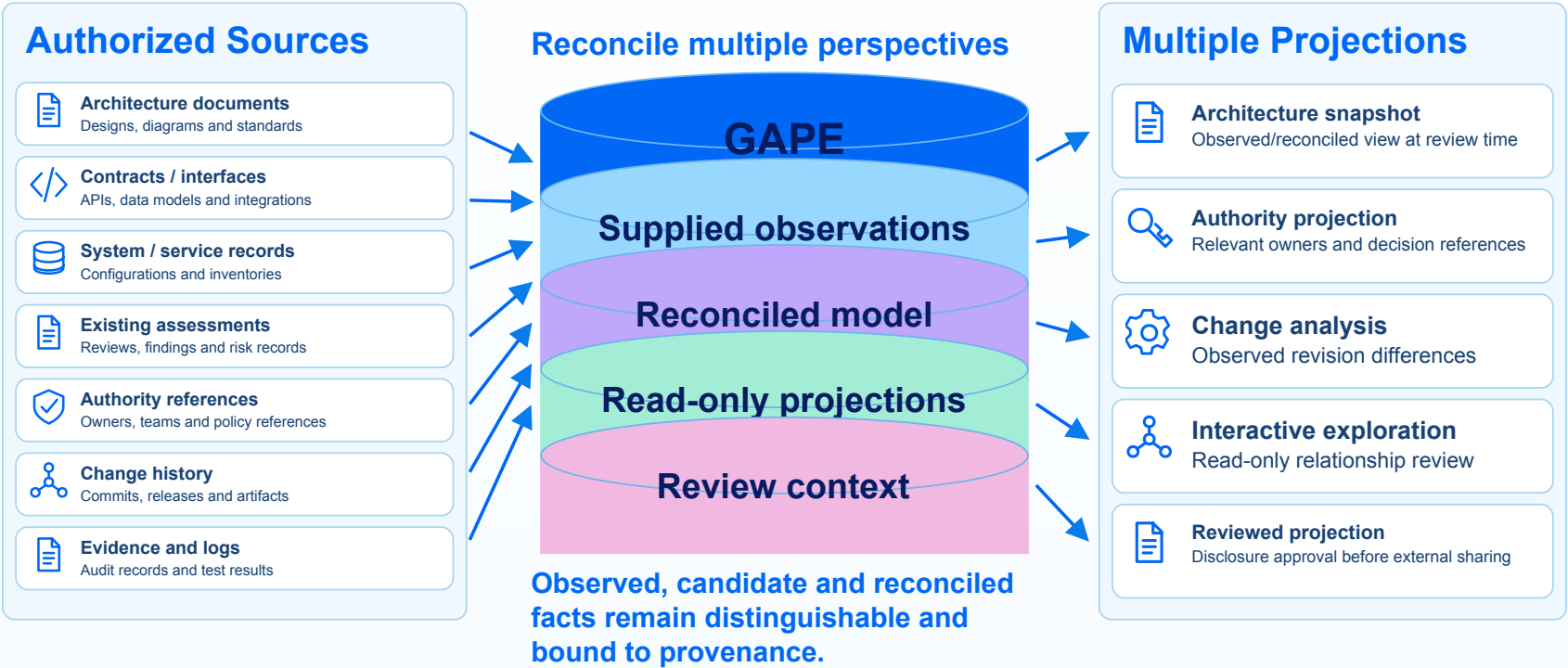
GAPE · Governed Architecture Projection Engine

Supplied, revision-bound observations. Source discovery is a separate operation.

ARCHITECTURE INSIGHTS FOR REAL-WORLD AI

Reconcile supplied observations from authorized sources. Preserve provenance without changing the environment.

Same information. Better questions. Informed decisions.



From supplied observations to informed review.

Facts can conflict. Context matters. People decide.

1 RECEIVE



- Collect supplied observations
- Authorized provided inputs
- Track revision and version
- Capture available evidence
- Inputs may be incomplete
- No scanning in this view

2 RECONCILE



- Normalize diverse inputs
- Unify data formats
- Resolve overlaps/conflicts
- Distinguish observed/candidate
- Link authority references
- Maintain traceability

3 PRESERVE PROVENANCE



- Build a source-bound model
- Components and interfaces
- Relationships and ownership
- Revision history
- No source mutation
- No execution authority

4 PROJECT



- Architecture snapshot
- Authority projection
- Change analysis
- Reviewed projection
- Derived, read-only views
- No automatic remediation

5 REVIEW



- Explore the relationships
- Components, interfaces, owners
- Changes and filters
- Confirm viewer availability
- Review before sharing
- Supports informed review

6 INFORM



- Understand architecture
- Identify review needs
- Spot drift and changes
- Support audit discussions
- Ask informed questions
- Human decisions remain separate

Design Objectives · evaluate in scope

- Evidence with provenance
- Governed by design
- Revision drift awareness
- Review risks before action
- Enterprise context
- Vendor-neutral inputs



GAPE reconciles supplied revision-bound inputs. It does not scan automatically, mutate the environment or authorize Work.

06 Integration Helper: prepare, validate, hand off

Bind the preparation context

Helper R2 consumes an exact GAPE R1 snapshot together with independent product, owner and authority bindings. It prepares binding and validation plans, authority reconciliation, gap reports and a public-safe guide. Unknown or unsupported bindings remain not ready.

Use the supplied complete request

Copy the supplied request to a fresh practice directory. Run the documented discover, normalize, validate, prepare and status commands for your installed version; retain stdout, stderr and the process exit code for each step. A declaration excerpt is explanatory text, not a substitute for the complete supported request.

Treat the returned reason as the next action

A recorded example has DISCOVER PASSED and NORMALIZE DENIED with CONTRACT_INCOMPATIBLE. Keep that denial and inspect the exact required contract and request revision. Do not relax the contract or present preparation as a completed customer connection.

Complete admission separately

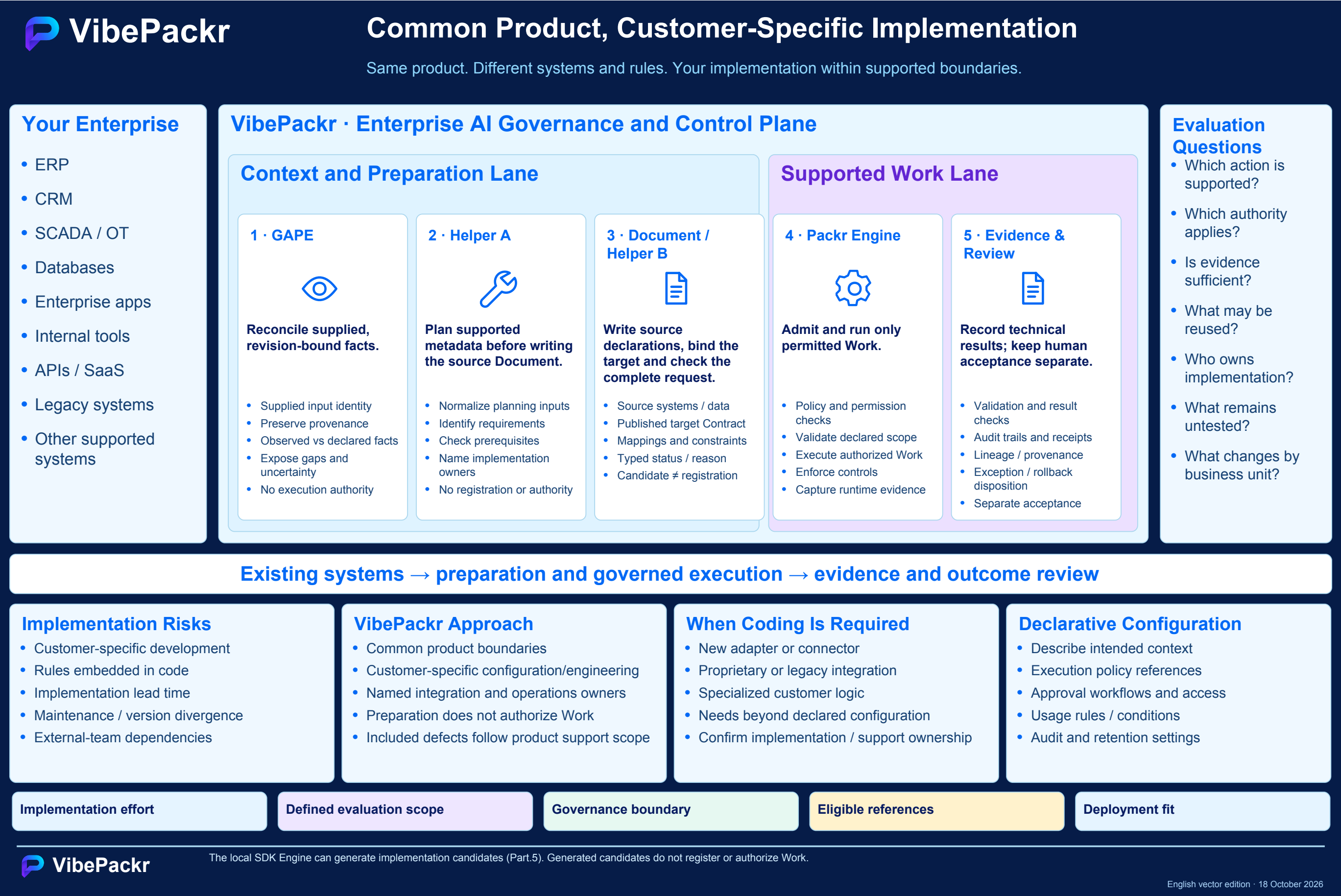
CLI submission does not provide a trusted registration transport. Native registry admission, Work binding and required execution authority are separate. Generated scaffolds need implementation, and transcript fixtures are local test material rather than proof of live provider connectivity.

Continue on the website

[/docs/manuals/Part_03_Integration_Helper.html](/docs/manuals/Part_03_Integration_Helper.html)

</guides/custom-execution/>

Figure 17 · Common Product, Customer-Specific Implementation



07 SDK Engine: extension without extra authority

Developer and partner environment

The diagram begins with applications, data, development tools, existing libraries, enterprise systems and documentation. These are possible integration inputs rather than a supported-language or connector matrix.

Implementation, integration and dependency

Generate local SDK adapter candidates using Part.5. The supported Rust integration API is a separate surface. Complete implementation review, registration and connection validation before using a candidate with other tools. Full Enterprise integration and desktop embedding require separately supported implementation; SDK authoring is optional for existing supported Work paths.

Enablement layer

Libraries and interfaces, patterns, testing utilities, examples, version compatibility and reusable components are distinct concerns. The reference architecture does not announce that every item is packaged or released.

Extension categories

Custom integrations, applications, workflow extensions, domain extensions, partner solutions and reusable modules describe potential uses. Extension capability never transfers execution authority.

Discover · develop · validate

Review declared interfaces and documentation, identify the use case, then implement and test within supported requirements. Compatibility needs evidence, not just successful compilation.

Integrate · prepare · evolve

Connect through declared interfaces, document configuration, verify the compatibility matrix and prepare a governed handoff. Later changes require compatibility and scope review again.

Scope & limitations

The SDK is an optional authoring workflow. Generate local candidates using Part.5, then complete the supported connection, registration and validation steps. Candidate generation alone does not connect Integration Helper, Headless or Packr Engine, or grant execution authority.

Continue on the website

</resources/integration-extension/>

Figure 20 · SDK Engine · Build with Confidence, Extend with Governance



SDK Engine · Extend with Governance

Local SDK candidate generation is available in the supplied SDK package. Registration and Work authority are separate.

Developer & Partner Environment

- Applications & services**
Web, desktop, mobile and SaaS
- Data sources**
Databases, files and platforms
- Development tools**
IDEs, build tools and CI/CD
- Existing libraries**
Supplied compatible libraries
- Enterprise systems**
APIs, services and infrastructure
- Documentation**
Guides, samples and declared requirements

Related Roles · distinct tools

- GAPE**
Supplied read-only context
- Helper**
Planning / request checks
- Headless**
Supported Work entry

SDK Engine · Local Candidate

- Complete source / target / mapping request
- Analyze supported conversions and fixtures
- Generate README.md and adapter.rs,
- libadapter.rlib and manifest.json
- Review typed status/reason; authority=false
- Matching toolchain: Online or exact Offline set



SDK candidate ≠ registered integration ≠ approved Pack
≠ executed Work.

Extension Roles and Possibilities

- Custom integrations**
Supported systems, tools and data
- AI applications**
Agents, copilots and workflows
- Workflow extensions**
Declared tools and connectors
- Domain extensions**
Industry and departmental use
- Partner ecosystem**
Named integration owners
- Reusable components**
Compatibility and rights review

1 EXPLORE

- Read Parts 1 and 5
- Confirm supplied OS package
- Choose supported interfaces
- Define required scope

2 DESIGN

- Save the complete request
- Bind source / target Contract
- Declare mappings and fixture
- Review policy / security context

3 VALIDATE

- Run analyze on the input
- Inspect typed status/reason
- Test supported conversions
- Check version compatibility

4 BUILD

- Generate into a new folder
- Inspect all four output files
- Compile with matched toolchain
- Compare expected fixture output

5 PREPARE

- Review candidate source
- Finish implementation / registration
- Use separate Pack approval if needed
- Document configuration / handoff

6 EVOLVE

- Monitor approved integration
- Maintain compatibility
- Recheck affected declarations
- No inherited execution authority

Design Objectives · evaluate with the actual package and environment

- Reuse existing investments
- Review security boundaries
- Make implementation explicit
- Support named partners
- Maintain compatible extensions



See Part.5 for complete runnable examples. SDK packages do not connect to every system or confer runtime execution authority.

08 A local SDK example: input, artifacts and reproducibility

Start with the complete read-only Custom API request supplied in the package, not the illustrative excerpt below. The local fixture returns a component and a string score; the mapping converts score to integer `quality_score`. This exercise performs local candidate generation, not a live API call.

JAVASCRIPT · INPUT EDIT

```
draft.fixture.response.score = "88"  
draft.fixture.response.component = "my-test-component"
```

Keep score quoted. With the same mapping, the logical expectation is `component="my-test-component"` and `quality_score=88`. The command does not separately print that mapped object as a live response. Numeric score without quotes is an intentional type-error case, not a positive input.

Inspect four outputs in a fresh directory

The expected files are `adapter.rs`, `libadapter.rlib`, `README.md` and `manifest.json`. Read the source and manifest; the `.rlib` is a Rust library, not an OS application to double-click. The candidate remains `CUSTOMER_REVIEW_CANDIDATE`. The manifest is an unsigned observation record, not a release signature or independent attestation.

Compare the same conditions

Changing fixture values alone can leave `adapter.rs` unchanged because its mapping rules did not change. For reproducibility, use the same complete input, OS, SDK, compiler and dependencies in another fresh result directory; compare `adapter.rs` and `libadapter.rlib` separately. Review stages and dependency-tree digests. Do not expect entire manifest hashes, different OS builds or different compiler versions to match.

Continue on the website

[/docs/manuals/Part_05_SDK_Engine.html](/docs/manuals/Part_05_SDK_Engine.html)

09 Headless operation and human review surfaces

Headless by default. Human interaction on demand.

Supported machine requests and typed operational queries do not require a continuously open graphical client. Only supported, scoped Work requests enter the governed execution path; this is not a universal API or scheduler claim.

One decision owner across entry points

Headless submits typed requests and returns product-owned status and results. PackrGUI provides an on-demand human surface for intent, review and acceptance. Moving between these surfaces does not create another authority engine or change the permitted scope of Work.

Inspect the returned Work

Carry the same Work identity into status, execution, validation and report review. A running service is not the same observation as readiness, a completed command is not automatically successful Work, and a readable report is not human acceptance. Use Part.7 for the installed tool and the recorded walkthroughs for reading practice.

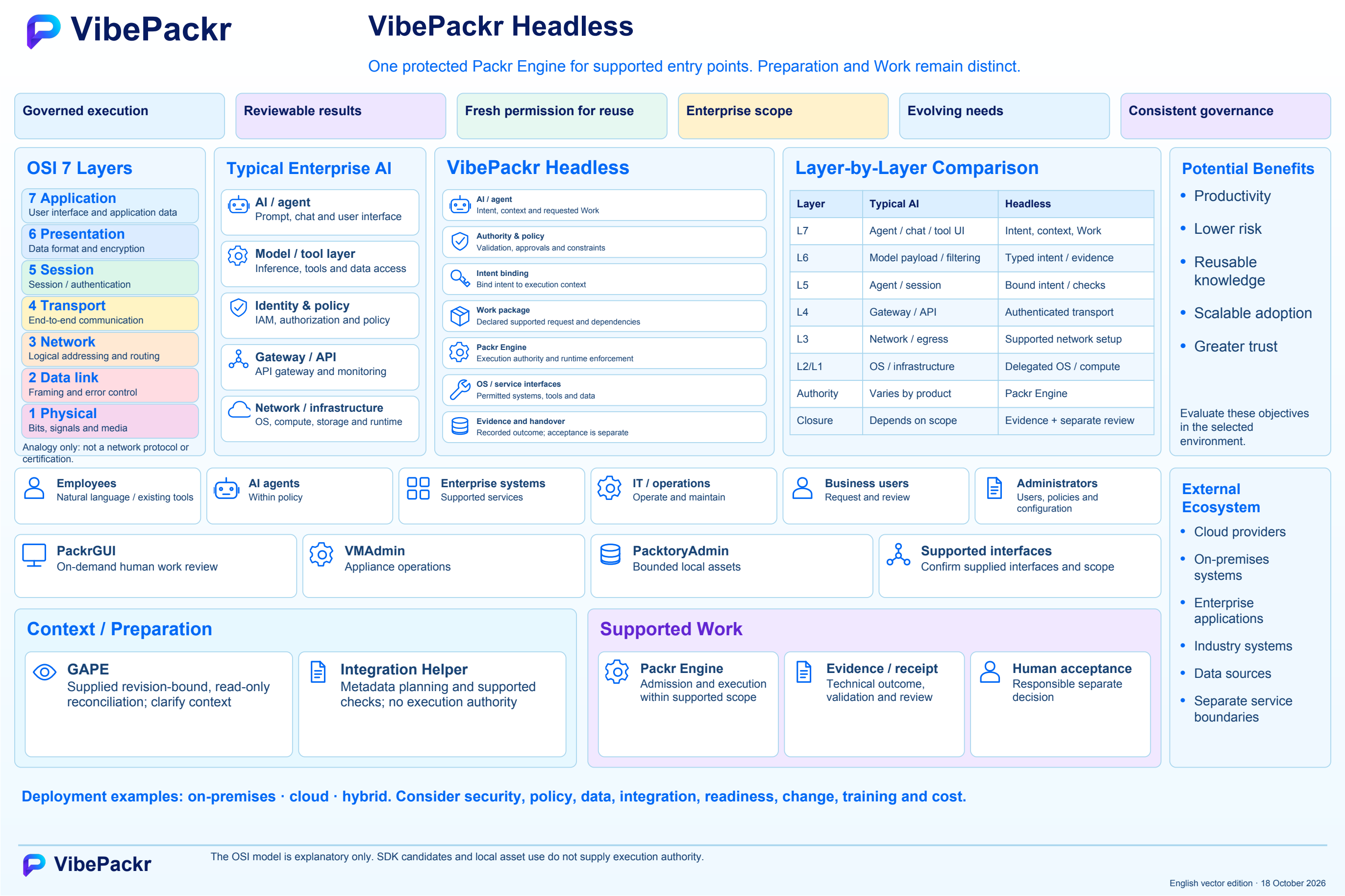
PacktoryAdmin, VMAdmin and read-only status surfaces support their declared administration and observation roles. They consume product-owned results and do not independently authorize Work.

Continue on the website

[/architecture/](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_07_PackrGUI.html](#)

Figure 6 · VibePackr Headless



10 Governed execution: from request to review

1 · Work request

Identify the intent, purpose, target, scope and constraints. A request is not permission to execute; the reporting example is illustrative, not ERP compatibility evidence.

2 · Policy and context

Evaluate identity, rights, classification, scope and relevant prerequisites against the applicable policy. Access to a model or tool does not authorize the Work.

3 · Approval, if required

Some Work requires an additional approval under the policy. Record its owner, scope and conditions. Approval is a governance condition, not a replacement for policy; not all Work requires approval.

4 · Governed execution

The protected Packr Engine governs the supported, authorized path. Execute only within the admitted scope; specific isolation and coverage require evaluation.

5 · Evidence, validation and receipt

Capture relevant records and compare results with declared criteria. Evidence and validation can be incomplete. A technical receipt records an outcome, not business acceptance or automatic closure.

6 · Recovery and continuation

Stop and preserve relevant evidence when something goes wrong. Review the failure and decide whether to correct, retry or escalate within policy. Recovery is a governed decision, not an automatic restart.

7 · Reuse and Pack intelligence

A prior result may inform a reusable candidate only after rights, scope and eligibility review. New execution requires fresh authority; successful Work is not automatically reusable knowledge.

8 · Security evaluation

Assess the applicable identity, access, policy, isolation and monitoring controls for the selected scope. The drawing is not certification, tested universal coverage or a scheduler guarantee. For multi-agent Work, evaluate shared-resource risks separately.

Scope & limitations

Route Work through supported integrations to apply VibePackr execution controls. Use the relevant platform controls for other agent, tool and operating-system activity. Technical receipts record execution; your authorized reviewers assess business acceptance, compliance, certification and legal requirements using the evidence.

Continue on the website

</resources/execution-boundaries/>

Figure 7 · From a Request to Real Execution



11 Identity, access and Work Authority

LLMs are stochastic text generators; they must never possess inherent authority to execute tools. VibePackr strictly separates Proposal from Authority. An AI can suggest multiple approaches, but only authorized operations can execute.

Identity establishes the actor; work-specific authority determines the permitted operation.

Ask three separate questions

Identity identifies the actor. Access establishes which system or interface that actor may reach. Work Authority concerns the particular requested operation, its target, scope and applicable conditions. Successful sign-in or an API token does not answer every Work-authority question.

Bind approval to the exact request

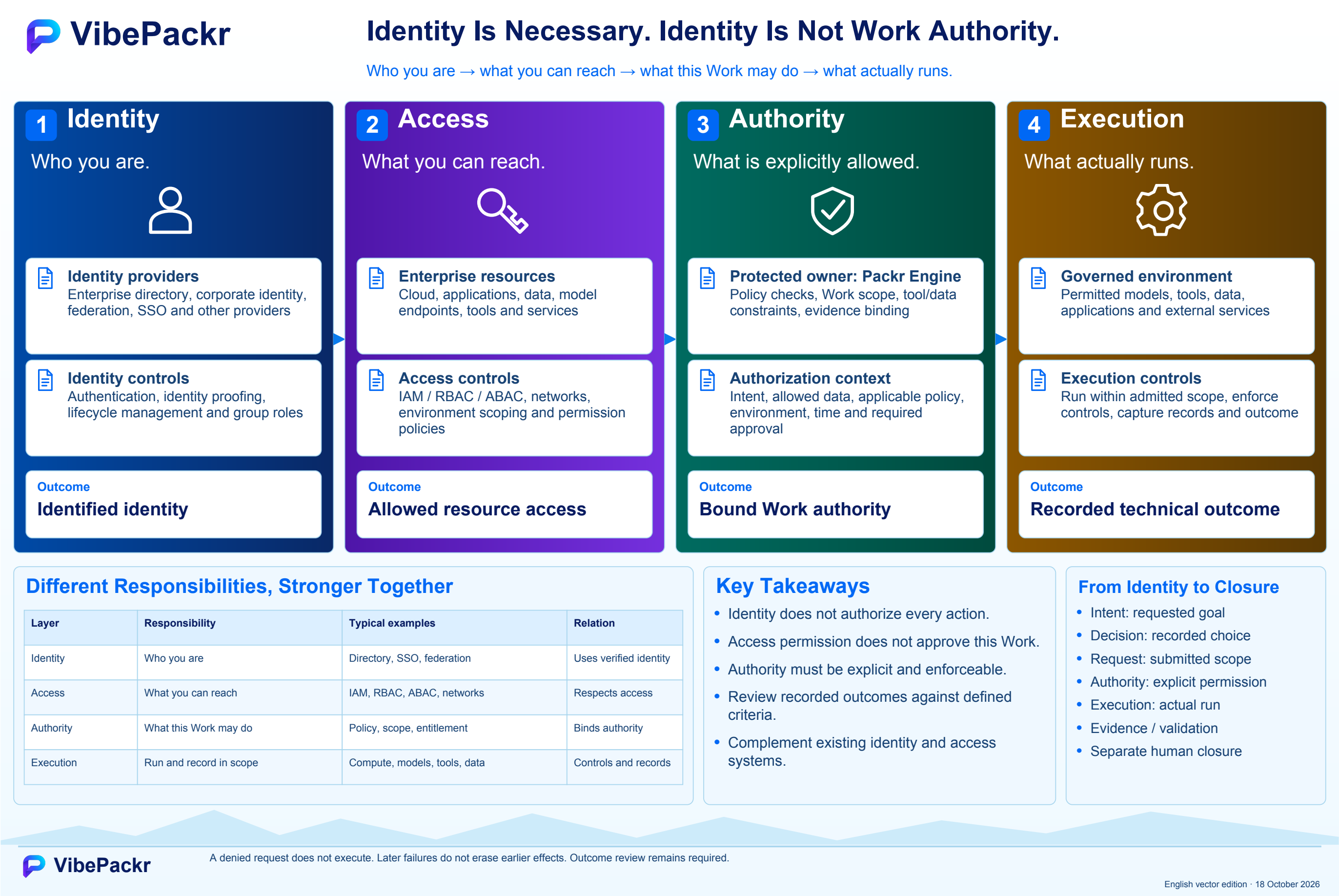
When policy requires approval, verify that the decision names the relevant operation and current conditions. A previous approval, reusable Pack or available tool does not authorize a new target. Denial is a terminal outcome for that request, not a success stage that silently proceeds.

Continue on the website

[/howto/](#)

[/resources/enterprise-ecosystem/](#)

Figure 8 · Identity Is Necessary. Identity Is Not Work Authority.



12 Evidence supports review and accountable acceptance

"Not another dashboard. A projection of what the system can prove." A unified governed work record projected into distinct assurance perspectives for enterprise stakeholders.

The Governed Work Lifecycle

User or automated request is captured, scoped, and normalized into a structured work intent. Capturing a request does not authorize its execution.

One Work Record, Multiple Assurance Views

A governed Work record supports different review questions. Observation, evidence, validation, receipt, acceptance and closure are distinct; a technical receipt is not human or business acceptance.

Observation, validation and acceptance

Logs and status describe observations. Evidence preserves relevant records and artifacts. Validation checks the stated criteria against the observed result. A technical receipt records the technical disposition. The responsible reviewer then decides whether to accept, defer or reject the business outcome.

Preserve identity and incomplete evidence

Match the Work, revision, input and artifact identities before comparing results. Record missing checks as missing; do not promote file presence or a successful hash comparison into proof that the business content is correct. A repair creates a linked new result while the failed attempt remains part of the record.

Continue on the website

[/architecture/](#)

[/docs/packrgui-final-report-en.html](#)

Figure 9 · Observability, Evidence, Validation and Acceptance



Observability, Evidence, Validation and Acceptance

Different questions. Bounded conclusions. Responsible decisions.

1

Observability

What did we observe?

- Application logs
- Traces, telemetry, metrics
- Events and audit logs
- Network and infrastructure
- Security signals

- Visibility and monitoring
- Operational insight
- May lack context
- Does not verify correctness

2

Evidence

What supports the claim?

- Execution logs
- Relevant input/output data
- Tool/component calls
- Files, changes and manifests
- Execution metadata / artifacts

- Preserve and bind data
- Link identity, time and context
- May be incomplete
- Evidence alone is insufficient

3

Validation

Does evidence meet criteria?

- Identity / authority checks
- Hash/signature integrity
- Scope and policy checks
- Expected vs actual comparison
- Completeness and environment

- Evaluate declared criteria
- Use available evidence
- Additional analysis may apply
- No unlimited guarantee

Technical Receipt

System record of the scoped outcome.

Identity and evidence references.

May be denied, failed or incomplete.

Not acceptance.

4

Acceptance and Closure

Can this Work be accepted?

- Responsible human owner
- Accountable reviewer
- Decision and rationale
- Closure record / audit package
- AI / systems: information only

- Human authority owns acceptance
- Defined criteria and ownership
- Further review may be required
- No automatic acceptance

Comparison at a Glance

Aspect	Observation	Evidence	Validation	Receipt	Acceptance
Question	What happened?	What is shown?	Criteria met?	What was recorded?	Accept complete?
Records	Logs / traces	Related artifacts	Validation record	Execution record	Decision record
Scope	Activity / signals	Selected data	Defined criteria	Executed scope	Work context
Integrity	May change	Bound records	Criteria-bound	Identity-bound	Own rationale
Owner	Operations	Data / compliance	Validation role	System	Human owner
Boundary	Not proof	Not sufficient	Bounded checks	Not acceptance	Human decision

Key Takeaways

- Observation shows activity.
- Evidence preserves what can be shown.
- Validation evaluates the claim.
- A receipt records technical outcome.
- Acceptance and closure are human decisions.
- Evaluate evidence quality and usefulness.

From Signals to Reviewable Trust

A governed path requires more than monitoring or logs.

Inspect relevant records, defined criteria, limits and accountable review.



Record integrity does not establish truth or completeness. Claim strength must follow the available evidence.

13 Enterprise AI adoption and use: regulatory and audit review

The Governed Work Execution Control Plane applies Work Authority, policy and scope to supported AI Work. Trace the authority decision, execution or denial, validation, evidence and technical receipts when reviewing enterprise AI adoption and use.

Build a reviewable chain

Begin with the intended use and responsible business owner. Identify the supported execution path, authorized identity and data scope, applicable policy and required approval. Match the observed execution or denial to the selected Work, validation result and retained artifacts. Give the reviewer the same identity and revision throughout.

Map obligations to the actual use

Your legal, security and risk owners determine which requirements apply to the organization and use case. Map each applicable requirement to a control, its owner, the evidence to inspect and any remaining gap. A product diagram, log or technical receipt alone does not establish compliance or acceptance.

Keep conclusions with the responsible organization

Execution evidence supports review of enterprise AI adoption and use. Final compliance and acceptance decisions remain with the responsible organization. This whitepaper supplies technical explanations and evaluation routes; it does not certify compliance, guarantee an audit result or set legal deadlines.

Continue on the website

[/#enterprise-knowledge](#)

[/resources/evaluation-path/](#)

[/guides/poc/](#)

14 Customer, VibePackr and third-party responsibilities

Customer objectives, data and policy

The customer identifies business goals and success criteria, establishes rights to data, and approves organizational policies, permissions and acceptable use. Data availability alone is not authorization to process it.

Customer model choices and decisions

Model and provider selection, interpretation of results and final business decisions remain customer concerns. An execution record does not certify the truth of a model answer.

Integration, operations and adoption

The customer and appointed implementers own customer-specific adapters, migrations, workflow design, production cutover, infrastructure operations, data rights, access and training within their agreed scope. Productized Assistance does not assume those projects.

VibePackr product boundary

The protected core governs supported Work and evidence. Administration is a client role, not a GUI required inside the headless appliance. Included product defects remain within applicable support scope; Non-SI does not exclude every integration-related product defect.

Third-party services and infrastructure

Model providers, cloud providers and software providers operate under their own terms. Examples do not imply partnership, endorsement or a tested integration.

Authorities, ecosystem and content owners

Applicable law, external standards and content rights remain separate from product controls. A reference to ISO, NIST or HIPAA is not a certification or compliance claim.

Read alongside the legal documents

This role map is explanatory. Actual responsibilities follow applicable law and executed agreements. The published support SLA is a draft requiring legal review.

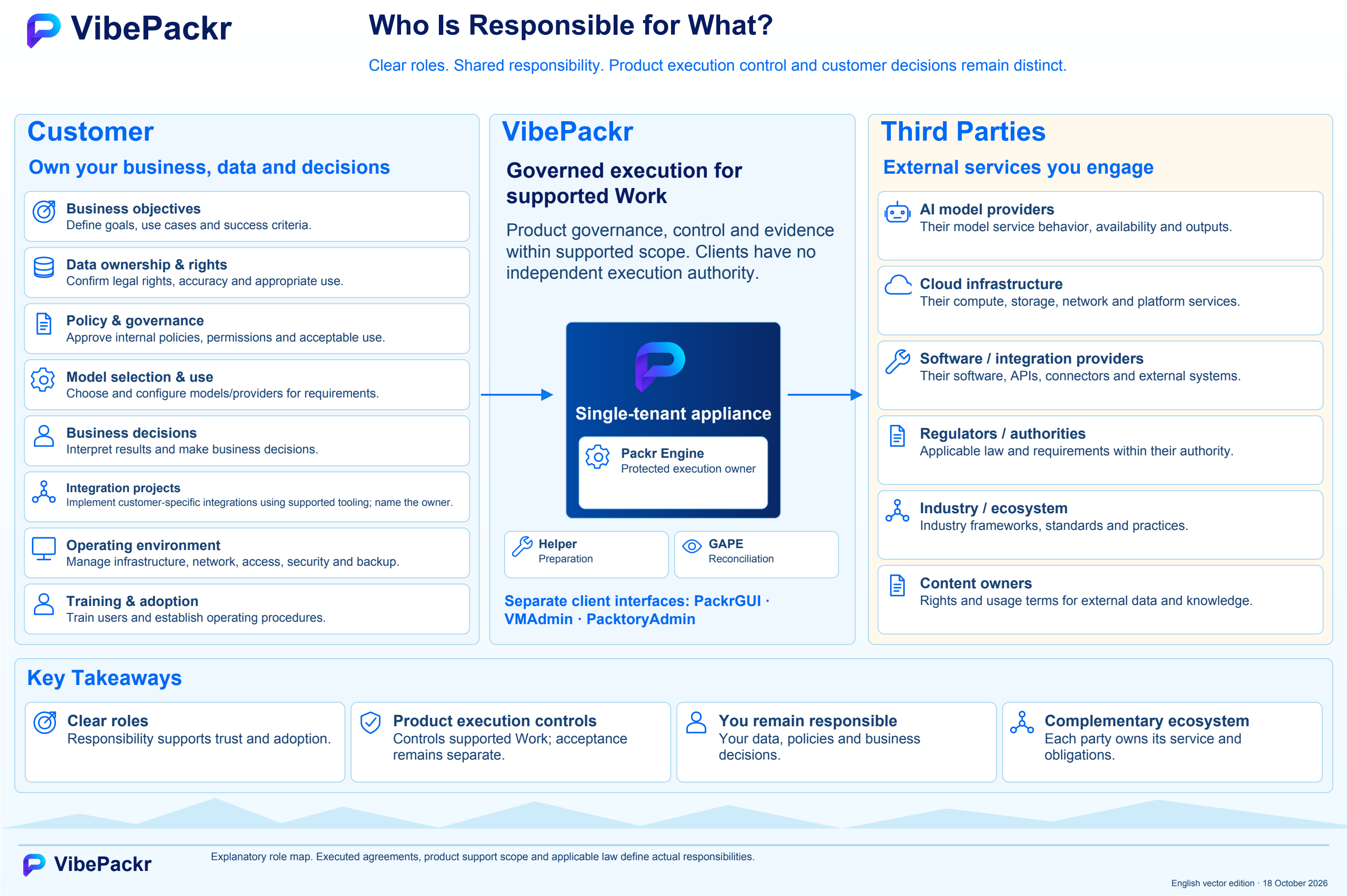
Scope & limitations

Execution control does not guarantee model accuracy, business correctness, regulatory compliance, or third-party availability. Applicable agreements and law govern responsibilities; the published SLA remains a draft requiring legal review. Standardize the boundary, not every customer's project. The figure does not create support commitments or transfer customer operations to VibePackr.

Continue on the website

</resources/shared-responsibility/>

Figure 10 · Who Is Responsible for What?



15 Deployment and recovery: compute, storage and validation

Deployment topology

The target is a customer-controlled, single-tenant headless VM appliance with separate human/admin clients. Compute, persistent system/evidence data and tested backups are different concerns. Future hosted storage is not a current remote service.

Readiness before resumption

Establish the supported environment, identity, access, runtime, policy and scope; then validate readiness. SDK Engine is not a prerequisite. Restored compute is not readiness, and readiness does not authorize Work.

Temporary interruption

The restart path calls for restarting the runtime, checking health, verifying configuration and identity, re-establishing connections, and validating before operations resume.

VM replacement

The replacement path calls for compatible compute, restored or rebound configuration, reconnection to intact persistent stores, access and identity checks, and validation of intended operation.

Compute is not storage, and storage is not backup

A replaceable VM does not guarantee retained data. Recovery depends on intact data, usable credentials and keys, compatible versions, retention decisions and tested restoration procedures.

Resource and platform assumptions

Control-layer resource needs are separate from model inference hardware. Deployment targets, sizing and recovery procedures must be confirmed for the specific evaluation and release.

Evaluation objectives, not service commitments

The lower panels are objectives for evaluation and future operations. They are not measured benefits, a recovery-time objective, recovery-point objective, uptime promise or zero-loss guarantee.

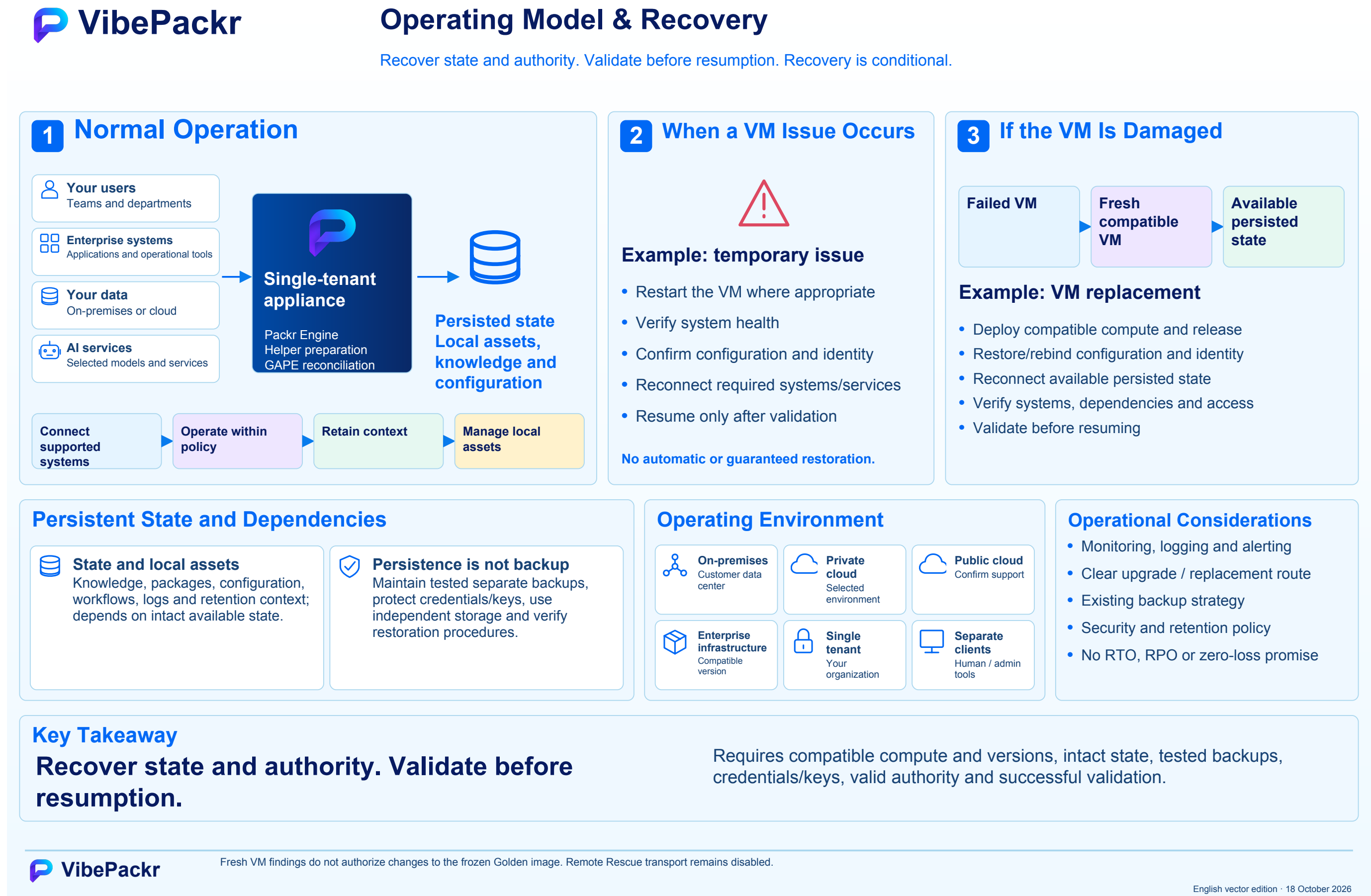
Scope & limitations

Follow the deployment and recovery procedures supplied for your release. Recovery-time, recovery-point, data-loss and uptime commitments follow the applicable agreement, not this diagram. SDK authoring is optional and is separate from installation and recovery. After restoring compute, validate readiness and obtain authority before resuming Work.

Continue on the website

</resources/recovery-boundaries/>

Figure 11 · Operating Model & Recovery



16 Packtory: detailed future knowledge architecture

Position and work-to-reference loop

The concept relates intent interpretation, governed execution, knowledge storage and the enterprise environment. Reviewed work could inform a later request, but does not transfer execution permission. Headless labels identify an operating surface, not a second protected authority or execution engine.

Proposed capabilities

The concept lists packaging, metadata, lineage, versioning, classification, search, adaptation and sharing. These proposed hosted/sharing roles are not a current service catalog.

Illustrative pack types

Work, report, dataset, process, model, solution, training and reference packs illustrate different knowledge shapes. The labels do not establish processing rights or production eligibility.

Access categories

Internal, customer-scoped and public sharing are concept categories. Storage, processing and redistribution rights must be evaluated separately; sharing never grants execution authority.

Proposed service architecture

Storage/versioning, enrichment, classification, search, reference handling and access form the conceptual services. External identity, collaboration and repository integrations are not asserted as available.

Lifecycle and review

Ingest, enrich, classify, package, store, review, reuse and feed back are conceptual stages. Review must precede reuse; a stored artifact is not automatically eligible.

Reuse eligibility

Policy, rights, sensitivity, provenance, scope and human review govern eligibility. Unknown or missing rights cannot be inferred from a successful prior operation.

Examples and objectives

The illustrated categories do not authorize ingestion of customer work. Rights, sensitivity, scope and eligibility require independent review. Bounded local Packtory is distinct from future hosted/sharing services; remote Rescue transport remains disabled.

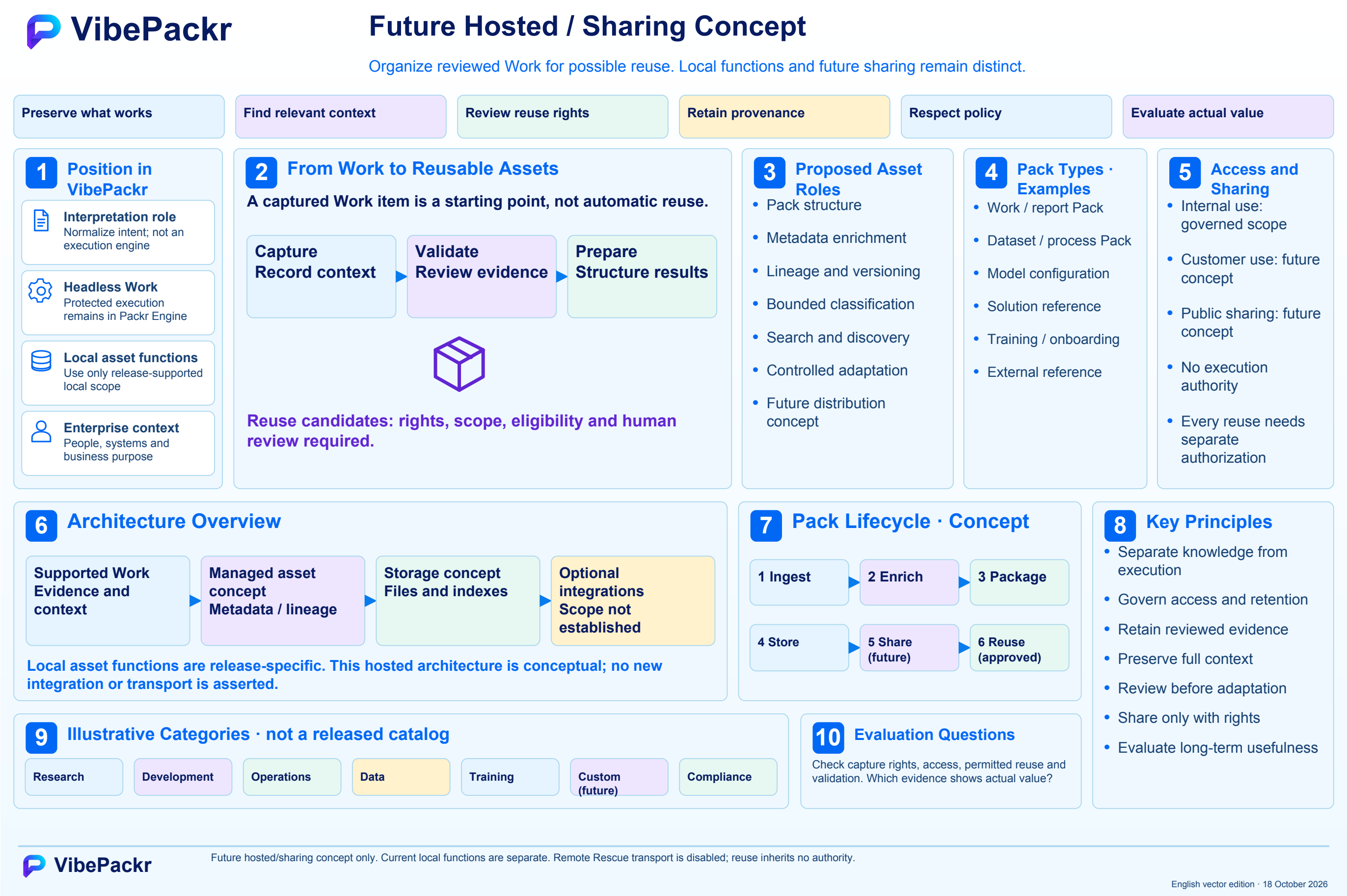
Scope & limitations

The future hosted/sharing concept is distinct from bounded local Packtory. It does not offer unrestricted uploads or sharing of customer work; remote Rescue transport remains disabled. Reuse does not transfer execution authority.

Continue on the website

</resources/knowledge-concept/>

Figure 12 · Future Hosted / Sharing Concept



17 Enterprise evaluation: dependencies before expansion

1 · AI platform already in place

Explore a bounded execution-control layer alongside an existing platform. Existing data integration or decision support does not by itself authorize a new Work request. Potential benefits remain hypotheses for evaluation.

2 · Existing enterprise stack, governance gap

Select one useful workflow across the existing systems. Confirm supported interfaces, versions, rights and accountable implementation owners; the diagram does not promise universal integration or a replacement-free project.

3 · Regulatory or assurance pressure

Define the review criteria, deployment constraints and evidence needed for the relevant decision. Execution controls support scoped review; they are not compliance certification or a substitute for responsible judgment.

Evaluate ecosystem fit

Cloud, data, identity, applications, models and automation are illustrative context categories, not a tested connector list. Confirm the exact supported environment and integration scope.

Test before expanding

Agree owners, permitted inputs, admission conditions and outcome criteria. Evaluate denial, missing prerequisites, failed checks and incomplete evidence as well as the intended path. Wider rollout requires a separate readiness and acceptance decision.

Conditional extension, not a mandatory pipeline

Start with the supported connection paths. When a new adapter is needed, assign an implementation owner, use Part.5 for local SDK authoring and complete compatibility validation. Add extensions only when your workflow needs them; agree the delivery scope and schedule separately.

Scope & limitations

Use this diagram to plan an optional extension. Part.5 covers local SDK authoring; full Enterprise integration requires separate implementation and validation. Agree deployment scope, support and acceptance criteria before rollout.

Continue on the website

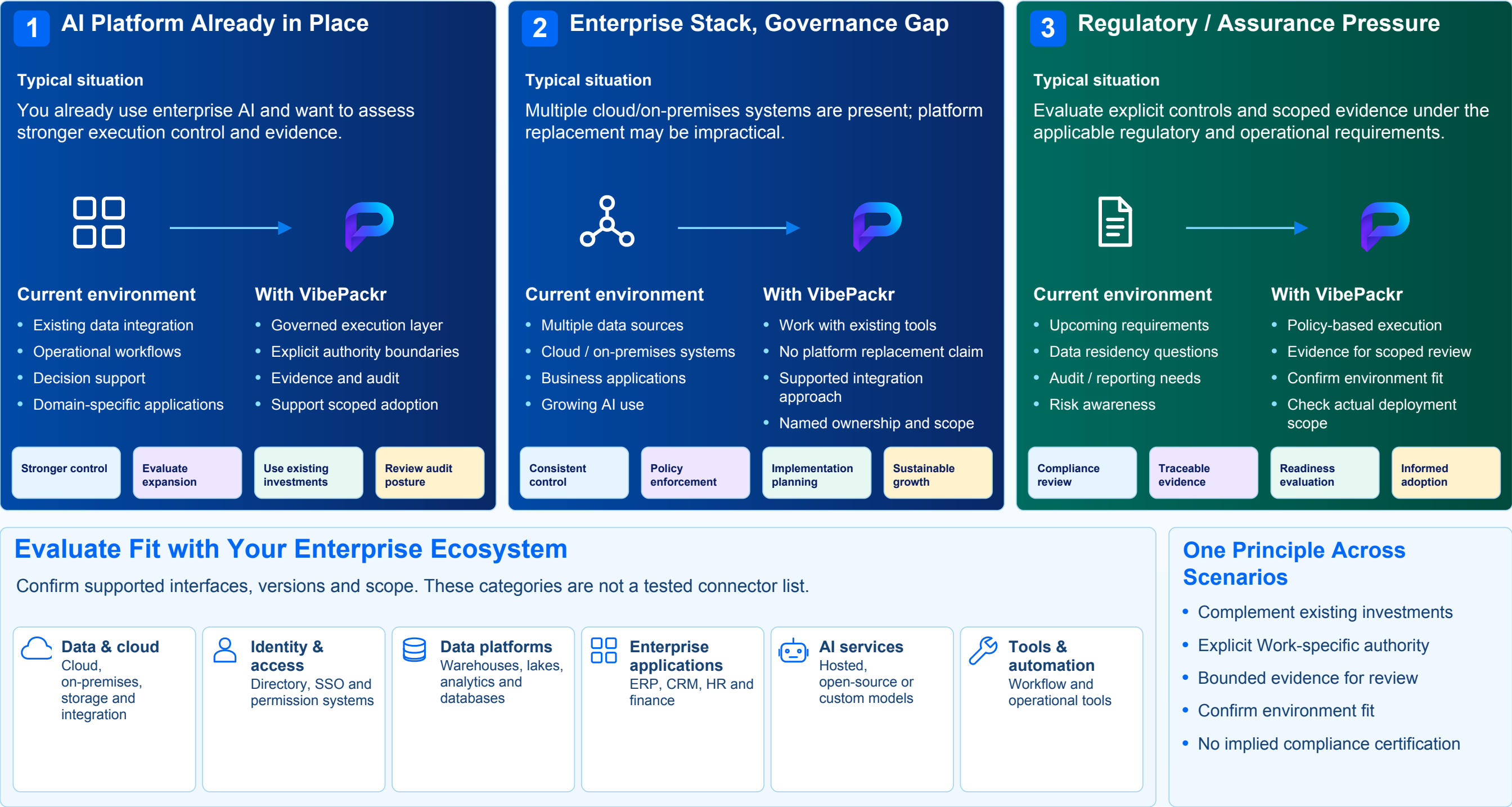
</resources/evaluation-path/>

Figure 13 · Different Starting Points. A More Reliable Future.



Different Starting Points. A More Reliable Future.

Illustrative evaluation scenarios, not customer case studies or promised deployment outcomes.



18 The iceberg: four layers of execution architecture

Visible surface

The iceberg is a layered metaphor, not the primary current operating model. Headless is the default posture; PackrGUI is an on-demand human request and review client. Administration and status have separate scopes and no independent Work authority.

Capability layer

Use Headless for terminal workflows, GAPE for scoped read-only review, Integration Helper for preparation and local Packtory for supported assets. Add local SDK authoring when needed. Register and validate integrations separately. Hosted sharing is planned and is separate from local asset management.

Governance and trust

Identity, permission, execution context, process identity, communication boundaries and evidence storage support bounded operations. Their presence in a drawing is not validation evidence.

Execution core

The deepest layer represents protected execution decisions, state handling, trust boundaries and evidence binding. Public labels describe roles without exposing internal implementation identifiers. Deterministic control decisions do not imply deterministic AI-generated content.

Evaluation questions

The right-hand panels ask reviewers to establish artifact identity, deployment readiness, supported interfaces, security boundaries, recovery procedures and traceability. They are questions, not completed review statuses.

Reference materials and limits

Use architecture, evaluation criteria, installation guidance, responsibility explanations and draft support terms together. The picture is not proof of Marketplace availability, commercial release, certification or production outcomes.

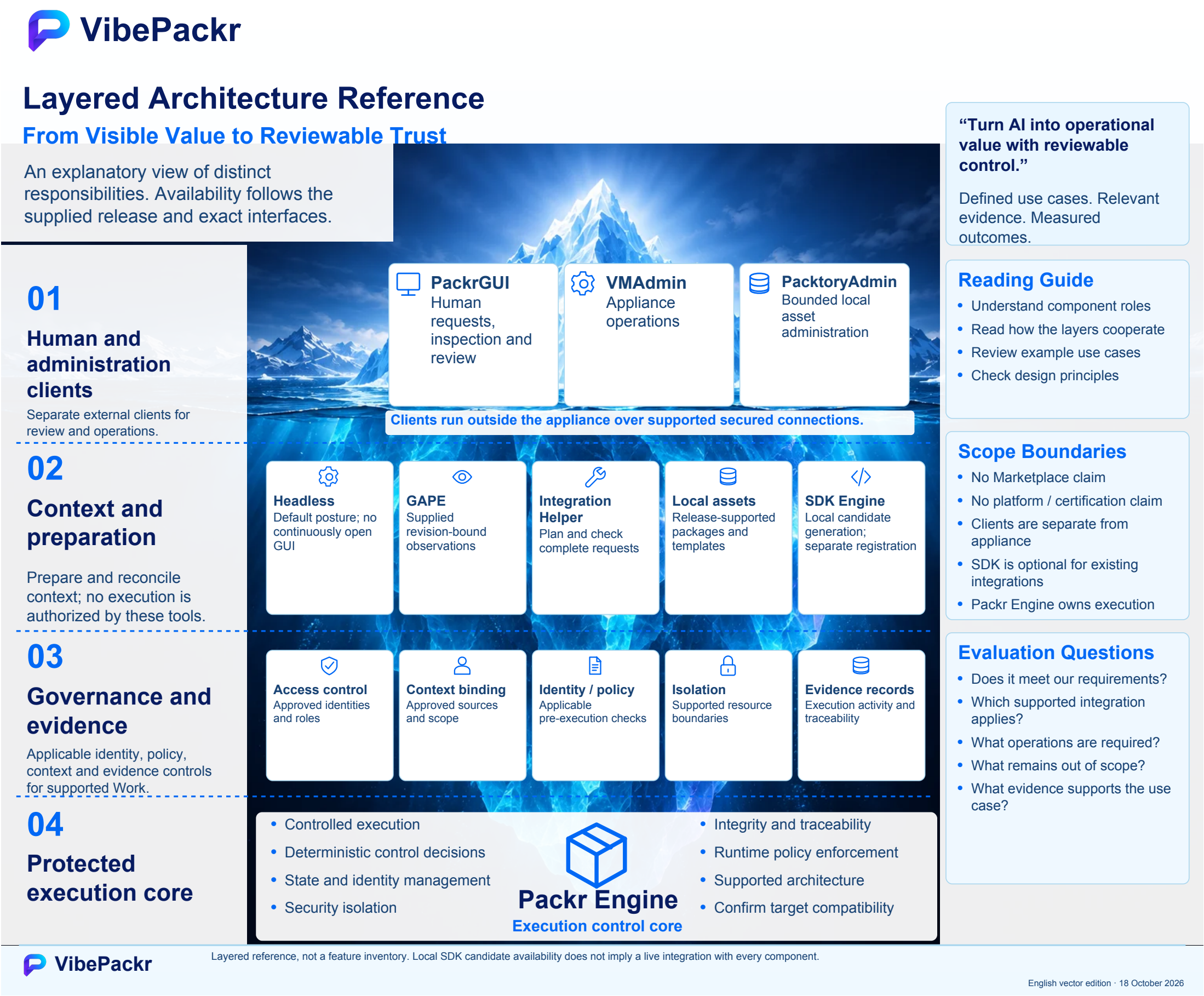
Scope & limitations

Conceptual architecture reference, not a product screenshot or released inventory. The whitepaper distinguishes bounded local Packtory from future hosted/sharing concepts; remote Rescue transport remains disabled. SDK is not a mandatory current component.

Continue on the website

</resources/iceberg-architecture/>

Figure 15 · Layered Architecture Reference



19 Shared resources and conflicting requests

When multiple autonomous agents operate in parallel, uncoordinated access causes data corruption, race conditions, and deadlocks. The illustration considers resource overlap and ordering for supported, routed requests. Exact concurrency, queueing and isolation behavior must be confirmed for the selected workflow.

Whitepaper Figure 18 · Full English reference plate. Risk evaluation questions, not a validated scheduler or conflict-prevention guarantee.

Define the shared target before acting

Two individually useful requests may conflict when they affect the same resource or depend on changing state. Identify the exact target, allowed change, relevant policy, authority and current preconditions. An agent recommendation does not resolve competing ownership or justify bypassing a denied operation.

Use the risk matrix as an evaluation aid

The diagram maps questions about prompt manipulation, tool misuse, unintended changes, data exposure and shared resources to execution controls and evidence. Its markers describe evaluation relationships, not measured attack coverage or a guarantee of prevention. Verify the supported path and retain each observed outcome.

Continue on the website

[/howto/](#)

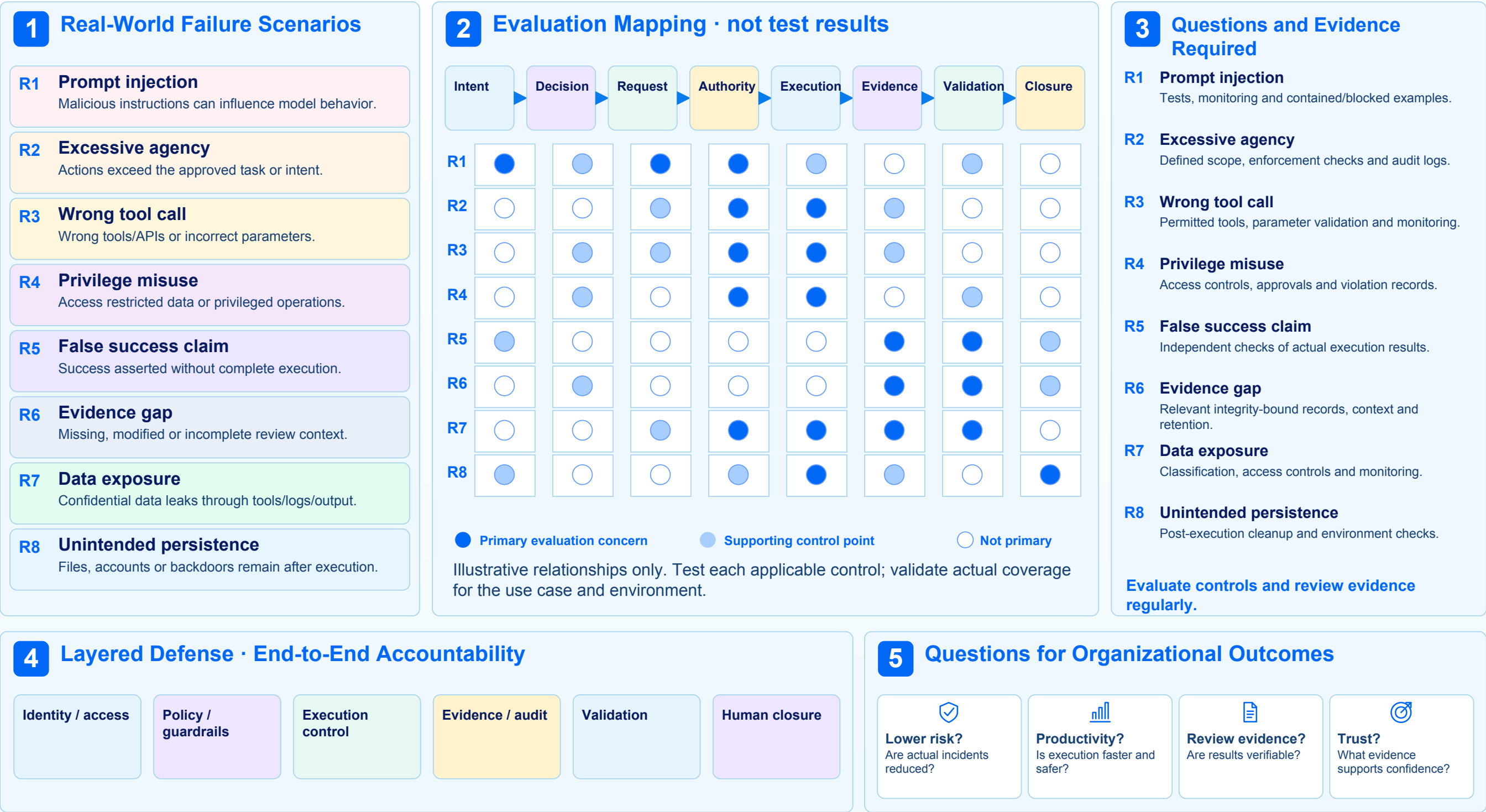
[/resources/enterprise-ecosystem/](#)

Figure 18 · From AI Risk to Execution Control



From AI Risk to Execution Control

Real scenarios. Evaluation mapping, not test results. Residual risk and bypass paths may remain.



20 What AI Can Do and What It Is Allowed to Execute Are Different.

1. Foundation models

Provide model capability, not Work-specific authority. A capable model does not independently grant permission for a proposed operation.

Illustrative examples: OpenAI; Anthropic; Google Gemini; Meta Llama; Mistral AI.

2. AI and cloud platforms

Provide models, tools, managed services and infrastructure. Platform access and Work admission answer different questions.

Illustrative examples: Google Cloud Vertex AI; Microsoft Azure AI Foundry; AWS Amazon Bedrock; Databricks; NVIDIA.

3. Agent builders and orchestration

Build agents and coordinate workflows. Coordinating steps does not by itself authorize every effect those steps could produce.

Illustrative examples: Microsoft Copilot Studio; LangGraph; crewAI; AutoGen; UiPath; ServiceNow.

4. Data and knowledge

Supply authorized enterprise data and domain context. Access, processing rights, source accuracy and provenance still need their own owners.

Illustrative examples: Palantir; Databricks; Snowflake; Collibra; Google Cloud BigQuery; Microsoft Fabric.

5. AI governance

Observe, assess and constrain AI within the selected products' scopes. Governance and security controls can overlap; this map is not a vendor capability ranking.

Illustrative examples: Microsoft Purview; IBM watsonx.governance; Collibra; SAS; Credo AI; Aporia.

6. VibePackr

The protected Packr Engine evaluates applicable authority, policy and scope for supported Work. Permitted Work may execute within its supported constraints; denial stops that request. Result validation and bound evidence support review.

7. Security and runtime protection

Configure and verify the security and runtime controls for your environment. The vendor logos in this architecture identify illustrative examples; select and validate the controls you actually deploy.

Illustrative examples: Palo Alto Networks; CrowdStrike; SentinelOne; Wiz; Snyk; Aqua.

8. Identity and access

Existing IAM, PAM and secret-management responsibilities remain in place. Authentication and reachable resources are not sufficient Work-specific authority.

What AI Can Do and What It Is Allowed to Execute Are Different. (continued)

Illustrative examples: Microsoft Entra ID; Okta; HashiCorp Vault; CyberArk; BeyondTrust; Ping Identity.

9. Enterprise effect surface

Applications, databases, files, cloud resources, industrial systems and APIs are illustrative target categories, not a tested connector inventory. Confirm the particular operation, supported interface and authority before use.

10. Evidence, audit and assurance

Records support technical, security and business review. Integrity, validation, human acceptance and closure remain distinct; an imported log does not retroactively authorize an operation.

Illustrative examples: ELK; Splunk; Microsoft Defender; Chronicle; IBM QRadar; SIEM and GRC categories.

Scope & limitations

This conceptual map applies to supported Work routed through VibePackr, not every enterprise action. Vendor examples do not establish integrations, partnerships, endorsements or certifications. Identity, security and governance responsibilities may overlap across the bands. Industry examples are illustrative, not tested workflows or sector approvals. Result validation remains required; integrity-bound evidence does not by itself prove completeness, truth or human acceptance.

Vendor names and logos identify illustrative examples, not confirmed integrations, partnerships, endorsements or certifications. Categories overlap. Availability and supported interfaces require confirmation.

This reference does not change product-release, Marketplace, support or Legal status, or amend any service agreement.

Continue on the website

</resources/enterprise-ecosystem/>

Figure 25 · Capability and Work Authority Are Different



What AI Can Do and What It Is Allowed to Execute Are Different.

AI expands possibilities. Supported execution requires governed, Work-specific authority.

01 AI CAPABILITY Analyze, plan and propose. Capability expands possibilities; it does not authorize execution.	1	Foundation models	OpenAI · Anthropic · Google Gemini · Meta Llama · Mistral AI
			Create intelligence / reasoning
	2	AI / cloud platforms	Google Cloud Vertex AI · Microsoft Azure AI Foundry · Amazon Bedrock · Databricks · NVIDIA
			Compute, model access and infrastructure
	3	Agent builders / orchestration	Microsoft Copilot Studio · LangGraph · crewAI · AutoGen · UiPath · ServiceNow
			Create agents and workflows
	4	Data / knowledge	Palantir · Databricks · Snowflake · Collibra · Google Cloud BigQuery · Microsoft Fabric
			Enterprise data and domain context
	5	AI governance	Microsoft Purview · IBM watsonx.governance · Collibra · SAS · Credo AI · Aporia
			Observe, evaluate and constrain AI

Proposed Work · supported interfaces

Optional evidence projection ↑

02

AUTHORITY BOUNDARY

Check whether proposed Work may execute.

CAPABILITY ≠ AUTHORITY

Protected decision owner: Packr Engine

Authority binding

Bind applicable authority to this Work

Policy checks

Apply supported policy and scope

Identity / context

Validate declared identity and context

Work Contract

Check declared technical constraints

Controlled execution

Run within supported limits

Execution evidence

Retain integrity-bound records

Evaluate

- Applicable authority
- Controlled execution
- Traceable effects
- Human acceptance

03 REAL-WORLD EFFECT Review actual effects of supported Work.	7	Security / runtime protection	Palo Alto Networks · CrowdStrike · SentinelOne · Wiz · Snyk · Aqua
	8	Identity and access	Microsoft Entra ID · Okta · HashiCorp Vault · CyberArk · BeyondTrust · Ping Identity
	9	Enterprise effect surface	Enterprise apps · databases · files/storage · cloud · industrial/OT · APIs/services
	10	Evidence, audit and assurance	Elastic / ELK · Splunk · Microsoft Defender · Chronicle · IBM QRadar · SIEM / GRC

Examples of Real-World Effects · illustrative

Finance

Healthcare

Manufacturing

Public sector

IT infrastructure

Data

Files / documents

Execution Lifecycle · simplified explanation

Intent

Proposal

Authority

Execution

Evidence

Acceptance

Denied requests do not execute. Validation remains required. Human acceptance is separate. Vendor names are illustrative examples, not confirmed integrations, partnerships or certifications.

21 Governed execution in the enterprise architecture

Ecosystem roles are complementary

Models, platforms, agents, data and AI governance provide different, potentially overlapping capabilities. Their visual order is not a required sequence or evidence that each vendor has a live connection to VibePackr.

Declarations inform supported checks

Policy sources express requirements and references. The illustration does not claim automatic interpretation of arbitrary legal or organizational documents into enforceable policy. Scope, revisions and accepted formats still matter.

One protected decision owner

Packr Engine owns applicable protected governance and execution decisions. The central tiles describe related responsibilities, not separate authority engines. Identity, access, preparation and GUI actions do not independently grant Work authority.

Admission is not successful completion

Applicable authority, scope, policy and prerequisites are evaluated before permitted execution. A denied request does not execute. After execution, the observed result still needs validation and sufficient evidence; human acceptance remains separate.

Denial, failure and incompleteness differ

No authority, scope mismatch, policy denial, identity mismatch and failed prerequisites can prevent admission. Execution can later fail, and evidence can be incomplete. Neither later condition proves that no side effects occurred or that rollback succeeded.

Surrounding controls remain customer responsibilities

IAM, PAM, security tools and observability retain their own owners and conditions. Names and arrows are illustrative, not confirmed connectors or an always-on security guarantee. Read-only projections do not acquire decision authority.

Preparation is not activation

Use GAPE for scoped context review and Integration Helper for candidates and plans when the Work needs them. Complete registration, binding and execution authorization separately. Part.5 explains local SDK authoring; full Enterprise integration requires its own supported implementation and validation.

Non-SI is not zero integration effort

Productized Assistance provides standardized functions and guidance. Customer-specific adapters, workflow design, testing and operations retain named customer or implementation owners. Preparation does not promise completed integration.

Evidence supports review

Integrity-bound records help identify artifacts and detect changes. They do not independently prove all events were observed, certify regulatory compliance or replace human acceptance and closure decisions.

Governed execution in the enterprise architecture (continued)

Control objectives need evaluation

Data, knowledge and execution control are objectives to evaluate for the selected deployment. External services retain separate processing boundaries. Business value, operational fit and compliance requirements need their own evidence.

Scope & limitations

This is an explanatory responsibility view, not a current release inventory, connector catalog, certification, automatic integration pipeline or outcome guarantee. The primary operating model and supported interface contracts take precedence.

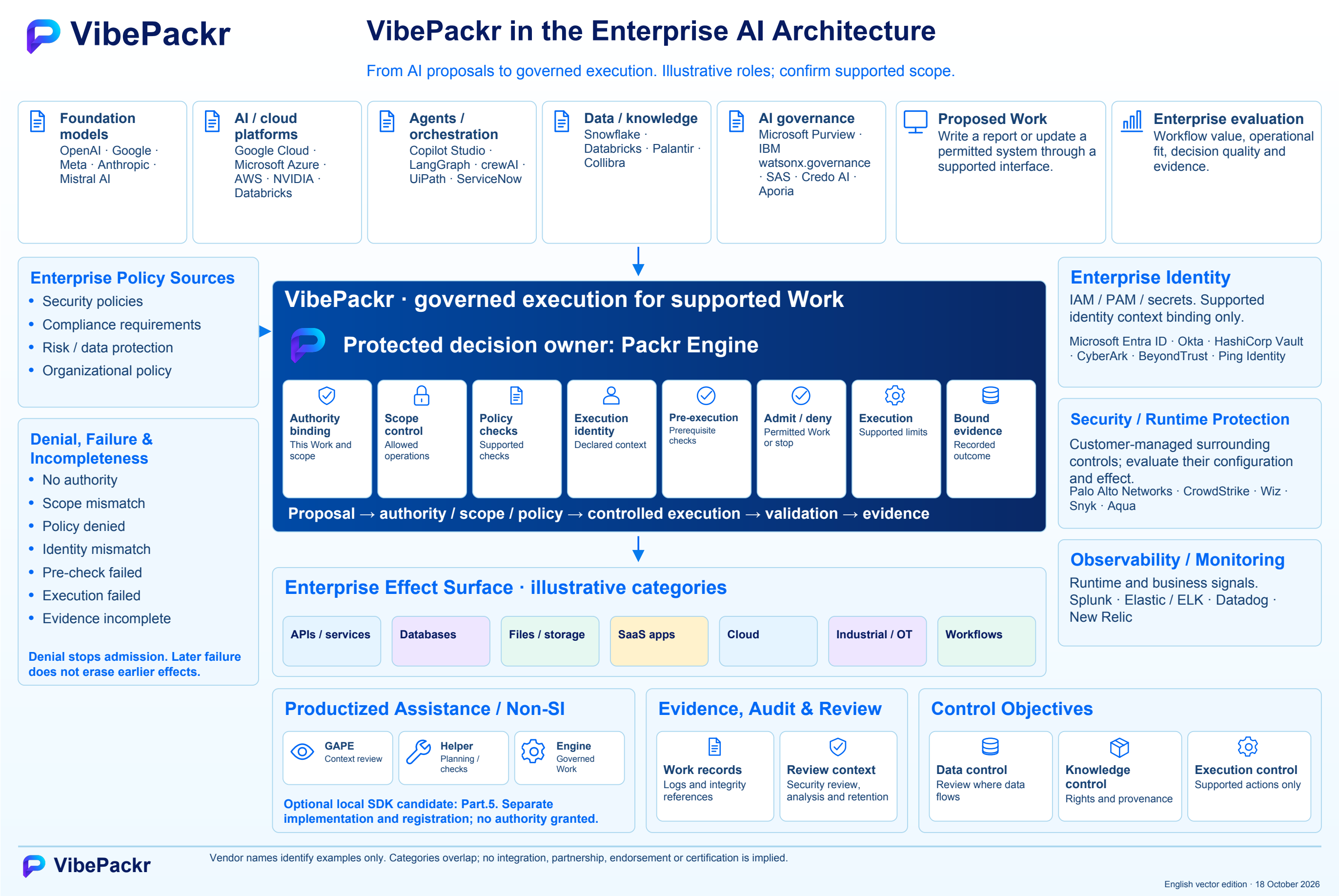
Vendor names and logos identify illustrative examples, not confirmed integrations, partnerships, endorsements or certifications. Categories overlap. Availability and supported interfaces require confirmation.

This reference does not change product-release, Marketplace, support or Legal status, or amend any service agreement.

Continue on the website

</resources/governed-execution-architecture/>

Figure 26 · VibePackr in the Enterprise AI Architecture



22 Deployment and trust boundaries

Read the boundary correctly

Operate the boundary

The target is a customer-operated, single-tenant appliance. Confirm the supported platform, tenancy boundary and operational responsibilities for your evaluation.

Govern supported Work

Check authority, policy and scope for Work routed through the supported path. Model capability and access credentials do not by themselves authorize every operation.

Make external processing explicit

Selecting an external AI service may involve external data processing. Identify the data flow, provider terms and relevant controls before use.

Compare the operating models

These are illustrative responsibility patterns. A provider's controls depend on the selected service and deployment; the VibePackr column describes the target model, not general availability.

Four questions for enterprise evaluation

Data control

Which data stays in your environment, and which data is processed by selected external services?

Execution sovereignty

Who may approve this particular Work, for which target and scope?

Dedicated runtime

What isolation boundary is actually configured and validated for the selected appliance deployment?

Auditability

What execution-bound records support review? Evidence does not itself establish certification or human acceptance.

Release assurance: an evaluation checklist

The steps below identify evidence to request. They do not report completed security checks or announce an approved release.

Scope & limitations

Provider controls vary by service and deployment. Availability, supported scope and release-specific validation require confirmation. This diagram does not change product, support, Marketplace or Legal status.

Customer operations and third-party responsibilities remain distinct. This reference does not amend support or service agreements.

Continue on the website

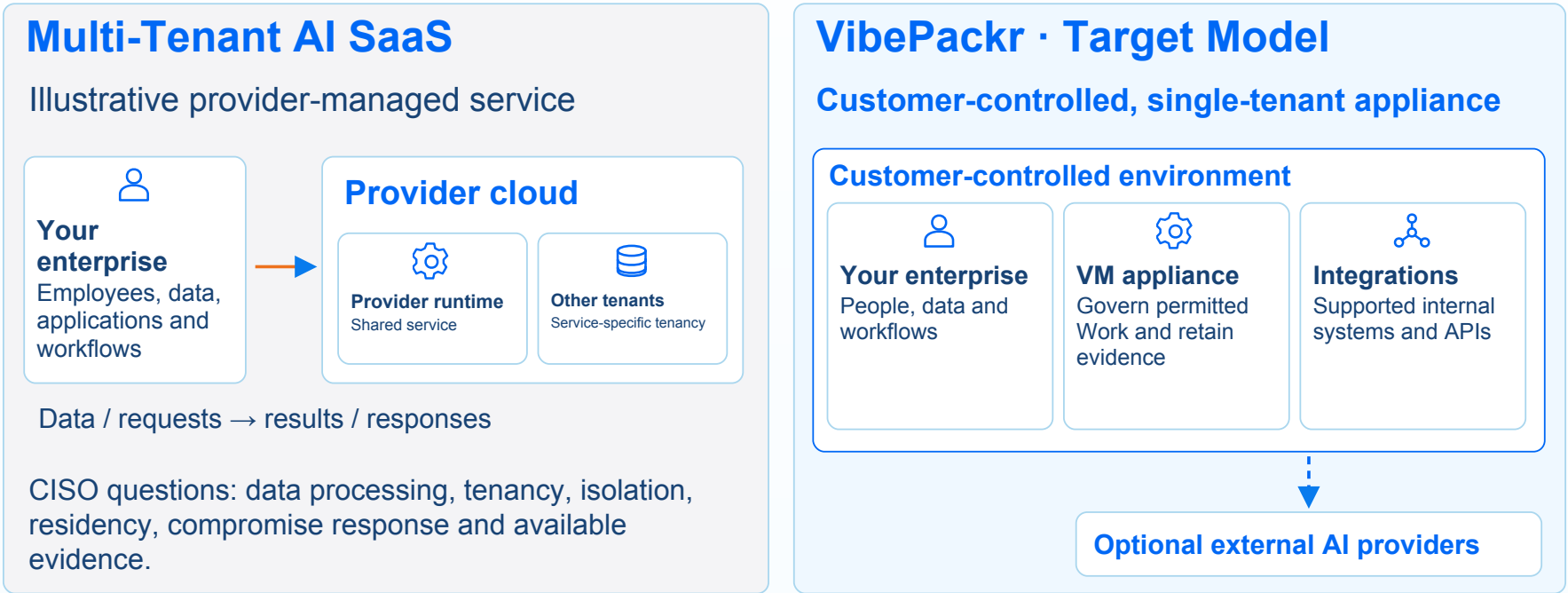
</resources/trust-boundary/>

Figure 24 · AI Capability. Different Trust Boundaries.



AI Capability. Different Trust Boundaries.

Compare who operates the runtime and where execution authority is governed.



23 Agent compromise alone does not grant authority.

Five stages. Distinct decisions.

Threats to AI / Agent

Prompt injection, malicious input, tool manipulation and agent manipulation can attempt to influence an agent. These are threat examples, not an exhaustive list or a claim of tested protection against each attack.

Capability

Reasoning, planning, file and network access, API / CLI tools and data processing describe what an agent may be capable of doing. Capability does not grant permission to perform a particular operation.

Governance / Authority

Establish who is acting, the permitted targets and actions, applicable policy constraints and approval where required. The agent does not grant itself authority. Required conditions must be met before supported Work is admitted for execution.

Governed Execution

VibePackr checks authority, applies policy, limits supported actions and records outcomes for Work routed through its supported paths. It denies execution when required conditions are unmet. Protect actions outside those paths with the relevant platform and operating-system controls.

Evidence and Review

Review execution records, technical receipts, artifacts and audit records against the intended purpose. An authorized reviewer decides business acceptance after checking the results and evidence; an agent cannot make that decision for the organization.

Approval is a condition, not a conclusion.

Obtain approval when the applicable policy requires it. Even authorized execution needs review of its purpose and results. Records support that review; they are not approval, certification or proof that an action was inherently safe.

Customer-operated appliance. Explicit product and provider boundaries.

This diagram uses Google Cloud to explain deployment roles. Provider names identify examples, not partnerships. Confirm supported platforms and deployment prerequisites in the applicable release documentation.

Customer

Owns project IAM, network configuration, deployment and operations in the illustrated environment. Product controls do not transfer customer operations to VibePackr.

VibePackr product

Provides execution controls and records for supported Work. Confirm the selected release, supported path and applicable agreements for an evaluation.

Agent compromise alone does not grant authority. (continued)

Cloud infrastructure

Google Cloud supplies the underlying cloud infrastructure in this example. Customer configuration and operational responsibilities remain separate.

AI / Agent and external AI

The agent proposes actions and uses explicitly permitted capabilities. Selected external AI services retain their own processing boundaries.

Evaluate the boundary you actually use.

This explanation applies to supported Work routed through VibePackr. It does not claim interception of every tool or operating-system action, and it is not proof that every attack is contained.

Confirm the supported integration, required authority and approval, customer operating controls, selected external processing and evidence needed to review the outcome. Applicable agreements define product support and operational responsibilities.

This publication adds no security validation, certification, new runtime capability or service commitment. Release-specific availability and validation require confirmation.

Continue on the website

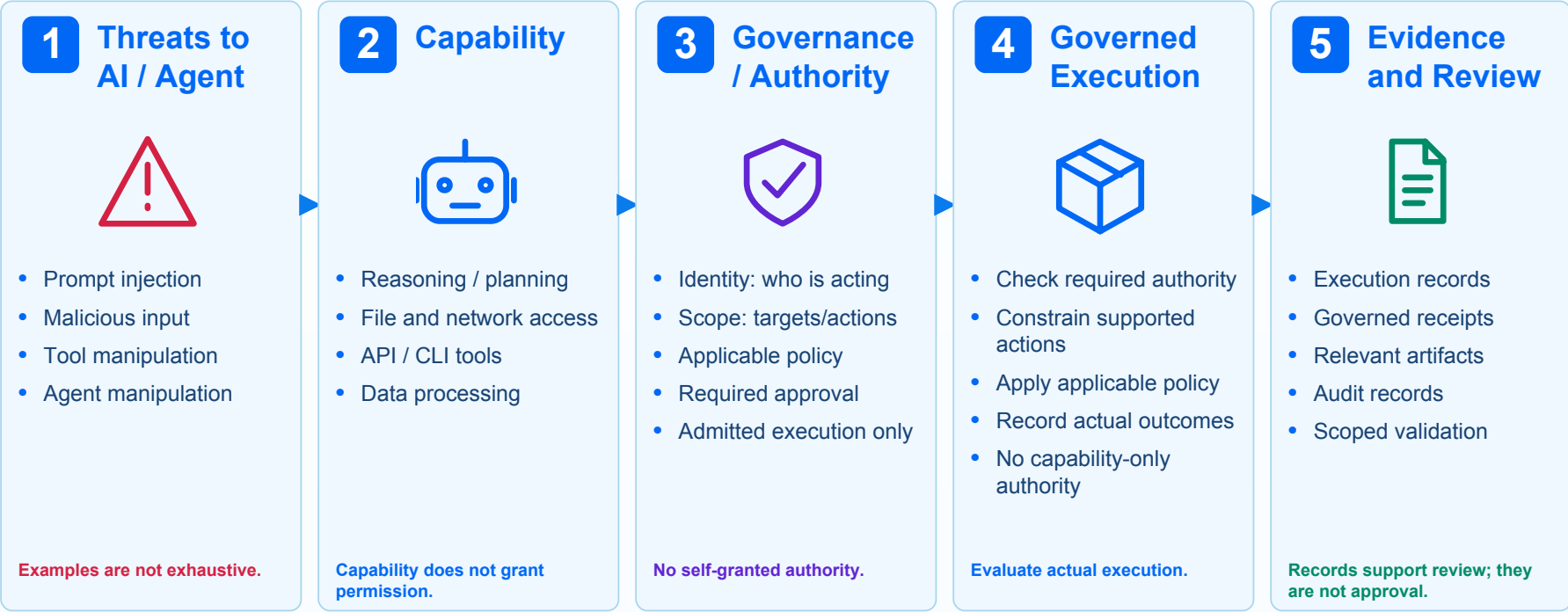
</resources/agent-compromise/>

Figure 28 · AI / Agent Compromise and Execution Authority



AI / Agent Compromise and Execution Authority

Compromise alone does not grant authority. Govern supported Work by identity, policy and scope.



Core Security Principles

- ✓ **Capability is not authority. The agent cannot grant itself authority.**
- ✓ **Bind verified identity to permitted scope.**
- ✓ **Evaluate observed results, not self-reports.**
- ✓ **Deny when required conditions are unmet.**
- ✓ **Keep customer and provider boundaries explicit.**

Deployment and Responsibility

- Google Cloud deployment example**
Underlying cloud infrastructure; an example, not endorsement.
- Customer**
Project IAM, network, deployment and operations.
- VibePackr product**
Controls and records for supported Work.
- AI / agent**
Proposes actions; only explicitly permitted capability.
- Customer-operated appliance**
Product controls do not transfer operations to VibePackr.
- External AI services**
Separate processing and trust boundaries.

From Compromise to Governed Decisions

Requests still require applicable authority, policy and scope. Review the purpose and actual results.



Scope of This Diagram

- Supported Work routed through VibePackr only.
- No interception claim for every tool or OS action.
- Not proof that every attack is contained.
- Agreements define support and operations responsibilities.



Reasoning is not authority. Assume compromise, evaluate containment and inspect evidence within the defined boundary.

English vector edition · 18 October 2026

24 One architecture. Three ways to read it.

Role, participation and control

Independent boxes occupy a shared Cartesian volume. Their sizes describe qualitative responsibility coverage; they do not measure capacity, performance or an amount of permission.

What kind of control?

Observe Only → Scoped → Authorized → Bound / Enforced → Autonomous Within Policy.

Interfaces remain at the observe/input end; the Engine occupies the enforcement region. X4 is deliberately unoccupied in this projection.

When does it participate?

Understand → Prepare → Authorize → Bind → Execute → Observe → Verify → Close → Recover.

A longer box spans more responsibilities across work. This is a participation map, not the exact persisted state-machine sequence.

Which architectural role?

Interfaces · Architecture / Integration · Policy & Authority · Runtime / Execution · Observation · Evidence & Trust · External Effect.

Box color identifies the primary plane. A function can involve other planes while keeping the same protected decision owner.

Explore the complete architecture space

Start with the axes at the shared origin. Find a numbered box, then use the component key below. Open the viewer to enlarge fine details, or download the A4 PDF for print.

How to read a line

Every segment changes one coordinate. Its color shows that axis—not whether the connection is trusted, successful or active.

A single connection can change color at a bend. No arrowhead or intersection grants authority; a visual crossing alone does not establish a shared interface.

Keep the boundaries visible

The dashed External Systems box is a typical target envelope. It has no universal execution link. The OS and network references below are outside the product's Z planes.

The complete SVG opens directly without JavaScript. Use your browser's zoom controls or download the PDF.

Fifteen roles, distinct responsibilities

The numbers match the diagram. Names such as Policy Manager and Authority Controller identify functional responsibilities. They do not imply separately deployed products.

Human Interface

Provides intent, review and acceptance input across work. Human decisions enter through supported checks; using a screen does not independently authorize execution.

One architecture. Three ways to read it. (continued)

Agent Interface

Submits typed requests and queries results. An agent's ability to propose work does not bypass admission or acquire execution authority.

Developer Interface

Supplies declarations and bounded integration input in the Prepare / Bind region. Extension capability remains separate from permission to execute.

GAPE

Supports discovery and architectural understanding near Understand. Its observations inform preparation; it creates no new product authority.

Integration Helper

Checks and organizes supported input for bounded integration preparation. A prepared candidate or plan is not a connected, registered or authorized runtime integration.

SDK Engine

Use the public typed interfaces and compatibility rules for supported extensions. Check the generation, workflow connection and delivery requirements supplied for your package.

Policy Manager

Represents policy definition and constraint inputs before execution. Applicable protected decisions remain within Packr Engine.

Authority Controller

Represents identity, scope, admission and binding checks around Authorize / Bind. It shares the protected Rust owner with execution governance.

Risk Analyzer

Supplies risk-evaluation inputs to governed admission. Its analysis is not an independent source of permission or a guarantee of risk-free operation.

Packr Engine (Rust)

Owns protected governed-execution decisions, transitions and closure gates. Its Bind → Execute → Close span places enforcement at the center of this view.

Observer

Reads typed status and work observations around Execute / Observe. Read-only visibility is not enforcement authority and cannot approve work.

Verifier

Represents result and evidence validation around Verify / Close. Validation decisions retain their protected owner; verification does not grant execution authority.

One architecture. Three ways to read it. (continued)

ETS

The Evidence & Trust role covers identity, integrity, lineage and retention in scoped product-asset paths. This does not imply every Work has an ETS reference or that evidence is execution.

Recovery Manager

Represents authorized backup, restore and state reconciliation near Close / Recover. Current operation authority is still required; arbitrary external undo is not asserted.

External Systems

A customer-controlled target boundary: cloud, on-premises systems, databases, enterprise applications or other applicable targets. Categories are not a list of proven connectors or universal industrial/device support.

One request, from preparation to review

Imagine preparing one bounded read operation. The sequence below explains the roles; it is not a newly executed end-to-end run, an automatic pipeline or a required path for every Work.

Understand the target · 04

Use available GAPE observations to review components and relationships. Establish what the intended operation needs. Observed structure supplies context, not permission.

Prepare supported input · 03, 05, 06

Describe the capability using a supported declaration. Review the Helper result for candidates, missing requirements or denial, then validate normalization and integration before use.

Evaluate authority and binding · 07, 08, 09, 10

Before a supported execution, exact identity, scope, applicable constraints and prerequisites must be evaluated. Preparation does not automatically register, bind or authorize the operation.

Inspect the recorded outcome · 10, 11, 12, 13

For admitted work, follow its exact identity through status, result validation and available evidence. Read the retained Headless example for an actual local run; keep its stated version and scope limits.

Review, close or recover within authority · 01, 14

Open the corresponding report, inspect its revision and distinguish validation from human acceptance. Recovery is a separately governed operation; a failure alone does not prove rollback or erase earlier effects.

The examples are separate records. The linked Helper, Headless and GUI examples explain their own observed results. They are not presented as one continuous execution or a newly validated customer deployment.

Two references outside the XYZ volume

Operating-system interaction and network communication are related but different. A file write or local IPC exchange does not necessarily traverse a network stack.

One architecture. Three ways to read it. (continued)

OS Channel Fabric

Six channel families organize process/runtime, IPC, filesystem/storage, network, devices/platforms and OS/kernel services.

Selected lines show governed process launch, typed local IPC and durable state persistence. Observer's selected IPC relationship is read-only. Unlinked channel categories are reference context, not claimed direct access.

Network / OSI communication reference

The seven-layer reference describes communication concepts from application protocols to physical or virtual network links.

Only the network channel family connects to this reference. Modern protocols such as QUIC cross traditional boundaries; the labels do not assert exclusive mappings or product support for every listed protocol.

A structural explanation with explicit limits

The diagram was reconciled with implementation and contract evidence. It is a responsibility projection, not a deployment inventory, new runtime test, supported-connector catalog or release authorization.

Human remains in control. Configuration may be delegated. Governance is not.

No certification, performance result, customer deployment or new provider execution is asserted by this projection. X4 is unoccupied here; that drawing choice is not a finding that a capability is absent. Supported scope and availability remain specific to the selected release and deployment.

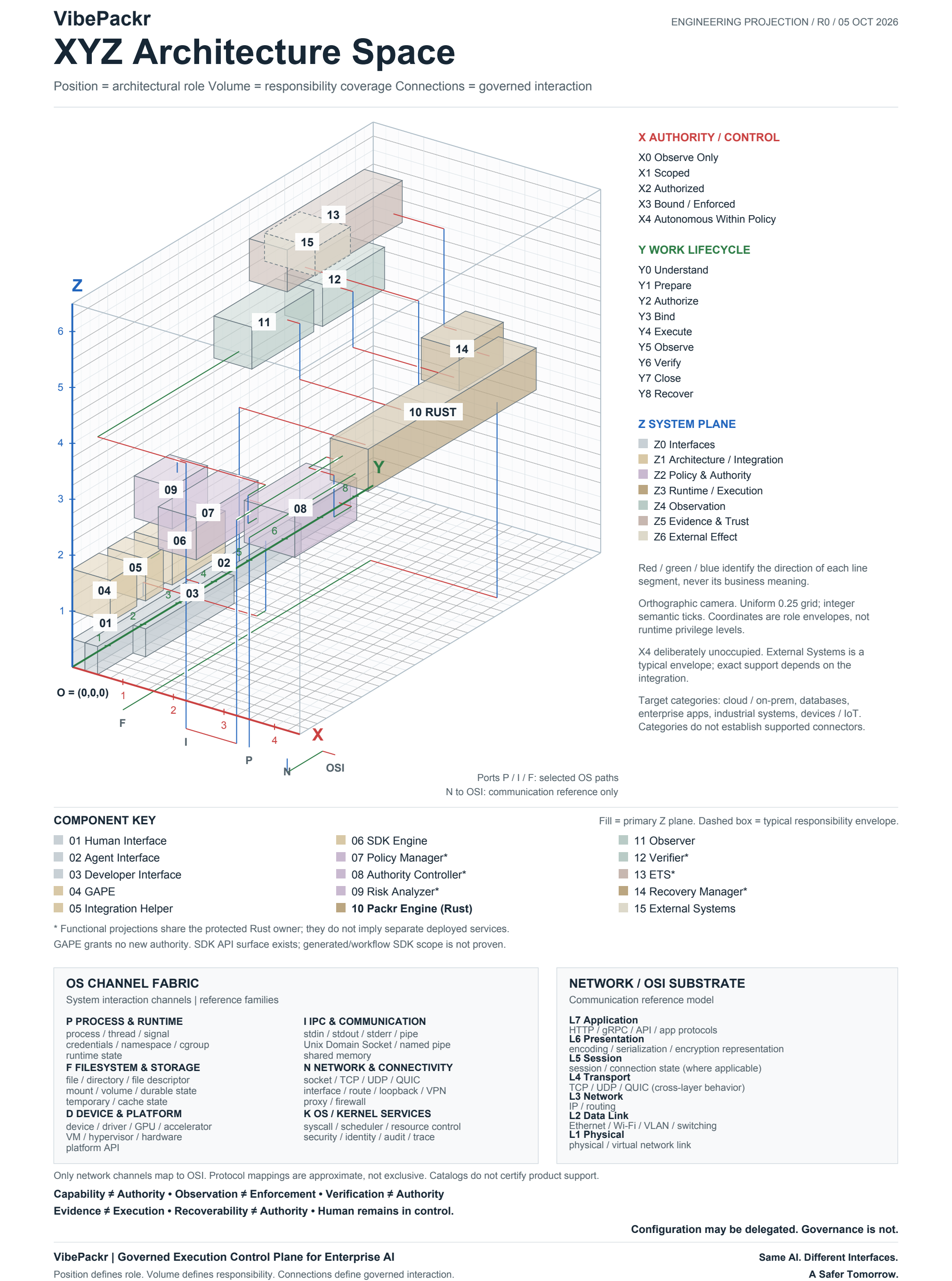
Governed Execution Control Plane for Enterprise AI

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Continue on the website

</resources/xyz-architecture-space/>

Figure 27 · XYZ Architecture Space



25 Recorded local examples: follow one identity

Headless R234: one recorded local Work

The 4 October 2026 example follows preparation, a rejected input, the corrected intent, execution and report verification. Its record reports execution count 1, validation PASSED and human acceptance required but unrecorded. Status RUNNING and health/readiness UNKNOWN were distinct observations; do not use that exercise as permission to ignore a prerequisite in another environment.

The rejected preparation also persisted session metadata. Preserve that first result. After correction, inspect the returned Work instead of submitting it again for another screen. PDF and JSON file hashes and the canonical report digest answer different identity questions.

PackrGUI R11: discover and inspect the exact report

The GUI example concerns a different Work. Its local R11 candidate discovered and displayed revision 16 of the retained report, opened that PDF in Preview and returned to the Work. The report records automation completed and human acceptance pending. Open JSON was not exercised. Opening or printing a report does not accept the Work.

Use the examples as reading practice

The linked walkthroughs preserve their dates, versions, failures and remaining decisions. They are recorded local examples, not live terminals, new executions, customer deployments or production acceptance. Use the Common PoC Guide to define a separate authorized evaluation.

Continue on the website

</docs/headless-worked-run-en.html>

</docs/packrgui-final-report-en.html>

</guides/poc/>

26 Choose the right manual: Parts 1-8

Part.1 · Installation and first connection

Choose OS, package and connection prerequisites.

Part.2 · GAPE observation, comparison and sharing

Capture the scoped revision and inspect the returned architecture.

Part.3 · Integration Helper operation

Prepare before declaration; validate and hand off after declaration.

Part.4 · Contract and Document authoring

Declare intent, constraints, inputs and review context.

Part.5 · SDK Engine practice and candidates

Generate local adapters only when custom authoring is required.

Part.6 · Builder and Additional Packs

Prepare a candidate when an existing approved Pack does not cover the need.

Part.7 · PackrGUI and headless operation

Follow Work identity, execution, validation and report review.

Part.8 · Operations, troubleshooting and support

Preserve the failed attempt, classify the issue and prepare a minimal support record.

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[/docs/](#)

[/docs/manuals/index.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_01_Installation.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_02_GAPE.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_03_Integration_Helper.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_04_Document.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_05_SDK_Engine.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_06_Builder.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_07_PackrGUI.html](#)

[/docs/manuals/Part_08_Operations.html](#)

27 Four practical guides and a troubleshooting handoff

Common PoC Guide

Start here to define the evaluation question, versions, owner, prerequisites, allowed operation and closeout evidence. Separate reading an existing record, reproducing an authorized local exercise and planning a customer evaluation.

Google Reviewer Guide

Use the vendor-authored review route and cited requirements to identify supplied evidence and checks still needed. It is review assistance, not Google-authored guidance or approval. Amazon and Microsoft reviewer guides remain in preparation.

On-premises Guide

Select Online or Offline for your environment, verify package integrity and match OS, architecture and native prerequisites. A bundled Rust dependency tree addresses the documented build route; it does not replace OS SDKs, linkers, customer permissions or every other tool prerequisite.

Custom Execution Guide

Use the task-specific preparation, input/output examples and verification steps. Guide Packs are documentation bundles; downloading one does not register an executable Pack or grant Work Authority.

When a step fails

Retain the exact request, returned reason, exit code and result directory. Check the named prerequisite or type before changing anything. Give the next owner the tool/version, expected and actual result, allowed data scope and the relevant shareable artifact references. Do not send credentials, raw confidential logs or private work records.

Continue on the website

</guides/>

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</guides/google-reviewer/>

</guides/on-premises/>

</guides/custom-execution/>

[/docs/manuals/Part_08_Operations.html](/docs/manuals/Part_08_Operations.html)

28 Terms used throughout this edition

Work

A scoped, identifiable unit of governed work.

Work Authority

Permission for the particular operation under applicable policy and scope.

Contract and Document

Technical declarations and reviewed supporting material; preparation is separate from execution permission.

PINM

The internal intelligence core in the knowledge asset model.

Custom Pack

The user-defined, identified and reviewed reusable knowledge/capability asset.

Packtory

Governed discovery, revision, storage and reuse within supported local lifecycle functions.

Technical receipt

A record of the technical disposition; distinct from business acceptance.

Validation and acceptance

Validation checks stated criteria; the responsible organization makes final acceptance decisions.

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[/docs/manuals/index.html](#)

29 Sources, reading paths and edition notes

Published 18 October 2026 by VibePackr Co., Ltd., Seoul, Republic of Korea. English and Korean editions share one chapter and figure inventory. Body text, captions and navigation are localized; architecture SVG labels remain English in both editions.

Current website and manuals

This edition is aligned to the current website overview, architecture and reference reading guides, Parts 1-8 and the four practical guides. Linked pages carry detailed prerequisites, complete request files, commands and troubleshooting cases. Use those complete instructions for installation and operation; this technical whitepaper explains the architecture and the next reading step.

Figure identities and the current edition

Figure numbers retain the reference identities used across the website, and the figure index lists this edition's selection. Figures 29-32 connect the Non-SI model, complexity, Pack system and actual tool workflow. This English/Korean pair is the current downloadable technical whitepaper.

Read technical and operational scope separately

Confirm supplied versions, supported interfaces and target-environment conditions with the release documentation. The paper adds no legal term, certification, Marketplace approval or service commitment. Existing recorded examples retain their own versions and observation limits. Customer deployment, execution and final acceptance require their applicable authority.

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