
**Information technology — Multimedia
framework (MPEG-21) —**

Part 2:

Digital Item Declaration

AMENDMENT 1: Presentation of digital item

Technologies de l'information — Cadre multimédia (MPEG-21) —

Partie 2: Déclaration d'article numérique

AMENDEMENT 1: Présentation d'article numérique



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2012

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 21000-2:2005 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 21000-2:2005/Amd 1:2012

Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) —

Part 2: Digital Item Declaration

AMENDMENT 1: Presentation of digital item

After 6.2.15, add the following subclause:

6.2.16 presentation

Defines a specific Descriptor named as presentation in the Digital Item Declaration Model. A presentation contains the presentation information. Typically it is a scene representation language that can describe the structured information. It can be the well-formed XML or just a pointer which points to a remote fragment containing the presentation information. The presentation information can reference the metadata from a Digital Item.

EXAMPLE It can reference the metadata from current Digital Item or a remote Digital Item using `mpeg-pmsi()` schema defined in ISO/IEC 14496-20:2008/Amd.3:2010.

NOTE It should be noticed that the information in the parent Item may be modified when it employs the `mpeg-pmsi()` mechanism.

After 7.2.20, add the following subclause:

7.2.21 <Presentation>

A **Presentation** is a kind of **Descriptor**. It defines the presentation of an item that contains it. It is used as the extension of **Descriptor** element. For example, if an **Item** element contains a **Descriptor** element whose type is **Presentation**, the **Presentation** can present the structured information in this **Item**.

The **precedence** attribute of **Presentation** specifies whether one **Presentation** has precedence over others when the value of the **precedence** attribute is *true*, while if this attribute is missing or that its value is *false*, then it is up to the end-user application to display the preferred one. In this case the end application can choose an appropriate **Presentation** to present the Structured Information.

The **Presentation** uses the **mimeType** attribute of the **Resource element** to specify the data type of the **Presentation** as a concatenation of MIME media-type, sub-type, and parameters, as defined in IETF RFC 2045 and 2046.

EXAMPLE 1 If the **Presentation** is described as LASer XML, the **mimeType** should be "application/x-laser+xml"; if the **Presentation** is described as SVG XML, the **mimeType** should be "image/svg+xml". An **Item** element may contain one or more **Presentations** which can be described by LASer XML, BIFS and so on.

The **Presentation** may contain the presentation information inline as well-formed XML or just a pointer which points to a remote one. The **ref** attribute of the **Resource element** is used to identify whether it is a pointer or not. The URI value of the **ref** identifies the presentation information. It is a pointer that points to the remote presentation information; if the **ref** attribute is omitted, it means that the **Presentation** shall contain the presentation information inline as well-formed XML. For example, it can be a LASer scene file.

The presentation information can reference the metadata from a remote one. The *mpeg-pmsi()* schema can be used to do this.

NOTE It should be noticed that the information in parent Item may be modified when employs mpeg-pmsi() mechanism.

The **Presentation** is the extension of the **Descriptor** element, and it provides the presentation information for the item element which contains it. The namespace of **Presentation** is urn:mpeg:mpeg21:2010:02-DIDL-P-NS and its prefix is didl-p.

Table AMD1.1 — The Presentation syntax

Diagram	<pre>classDiagram class PresentationType { +attributes +didmodel:Condition 0..∞ +Condition 0..∞ +didmodel:Descriptor 0..∞ +Descriptor 0..∞ +didmodel:Component +Component +didmodel:Statement +Statement } class DescriptorType { +attributes } PresentationType -- > DescriptorType PresentationType --> didmodel:Condition PresentationType --> Condition PresentationType --> didmodel:Descriptor PresentationType --> Descriptor PresentationType --> didmodel:Component PresentationType --> Component PresentationType --> didmodel:Statement PresentationType --> Statement PresentationType --> attributes PresentationType --> precedence</pre>		
Children	<Component> <Condition> <Descriptor> <Statement>		
Used by	<Item>		
Attribute	Name	Type	Description
	precedence	string	Specifies whether one Presentation has precedence over others.
Source	<pre><complexType name="PresentationType"> <complexContent> <extension base="didl:DescriptorType"> <attribute name="precedence" type="string"/> </extension> </complexContent> </complexType></pre>		