

# Content Metadata Specification

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# Content Metadata Specification Version 1.1.1

Working Group: Technical Working Group

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Overview of DECE Metadata

DECE Metadata is used throughout the Ecosystem. It is created as part of the Publishing process, used by Retailers to support sales, DSPs do manage assets, User Interface and Customer Support for displaying Rights information to Users, and Devices to manage assets and display content information.

DECE Metadata is only a portion of the metadata used throughout the Ecosystem. It is anticipated that parties will use metadata from various sources to provide the best possible experience for the User.

DECE Metadata is based on Common Metadata. Descriptive Metadata used in the Coordinator and elsewhere is a specific subset of Common Metadata defined in *Common Metadata Derived Types* below. Container Metadata, information included in DECE Common File Format (CFF) Containers (DCCs) draws upon Common Metadata and is defined in *Container Metadata* below.

### 1.2 Overview of Common Metadata

Common Metadata [DCMETA] includes elements that cover typical definitions of media, particularly movies and television. Basic Metadata includes descriptions such as title and artists. It describes information about the work independent of encoding. Physical metadata describes information about individual encoded audio, video and subtitle streams, and other media included. Package and File Metadata describes one possible packaging scenario and ties in other metadata types. Ratings information is described.

Common Metadata is designed to provide definitions to be inserted into other metadata systems, so ancillary participants in DECE will ideally be using at least some common elements.

Common Metadata was created to accommodate the common elements of various metadata systems under development, primarily DECE and the Entertainment Merchants Association (EMA). DECE specifies metadata for exchange directly between Content Publishers and the Coordinator, and between the Coordinator, and Retailers, LASPs, DSPs and Devices. Interfaces directly between Content Publishers and Retailers LASPs and DSPs are out of scope. EMA nicely fills this gap by providing elements identical to DECE metadata elements. Elements are identical because they work of the Common Metadata Specification.

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## 1.3 Document Organization

This document is organized as follows:

1. Introduction—Provides background, scope and conventions
2. Identifiers – References identifiers used by DECE and defined in Common Metadata
3. Common Metadata Derived Type – Defines Common Metadata types used in DECE
4. Container Metadata – Defines metadata for DECE Common File Format (CFF) Containers

## 1.4 Document Notation and Conventions

The following terms are used to specify conformance elements of this specification. These are adopted from the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Annex H [ISO-P2H]. For more information, please refer to those directives.

- SHALL and SHALL NOT indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.
- SHOULD and SHOULD NOT indicate that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.
- MAY and NEED NOT indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the document.

Notational Conventions are described in Common Metadata [DCMETA].

## 1.5 Normative References

### 1.5.1 DECE References

[DMedia]	DECE Common File Format & Media Format Specification
[DDMP]	DECE Media Package Specification
[DCMeta]	DECE Common Metadata Specification md-v2.1.xsd
[DCMetaCR]	DECE Common Metadata Ratings Specification

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## 1.5.2 Other Normative References

[RFC1738]	<u>T. Berners-Lee, et al, <i>RFC 1738, Uniform Resource Locators (URL)</i>, December 1994.</u> <u><a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt</a></u>
[RFC2141]	URN Syntax, May 1997
[RFC3629]	UTF-8, a transformation format of ISO 10646
[RFC3986]	Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, January 2005
[RFC4647]	<u>Philips, A., et al, <i>RFC 4647, Matching of Language Tags</i>, September 2006.</u> <u><a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4647.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4647.txt</a></u>
[RFC5646]	Philips, A, et al, <i>RFC 5646, Tags for Identifying Languages</i> , IETF, September, 2009. <u><a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5646.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5646.txt</a></u>
[RFC5891]	Klensin, J., RFC 5891, <i>Internationalized Domain Names in Applications (IDNA): Protocol</i> , August 2010. <u><a href="http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5891.txt">http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5891.txt</a></u>
[IANA-LANG]	IANA Language Subtag Registry. <u><a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry">http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-subtag-registry</a></u>
[IANA-IMAGE]	IANA Image Media Types, <u><a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/image">http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/image</a></u>
[IANA-MIME]	IANA MIME Media Types, <u><a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types">http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types</a></u>
[TTML]	Timed Text Markup Language (TTML) 1.0, W3C Proposed Recommendation 14 September 2010, <u><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/ttaf1-dfxp/">http://www.w3.org/TR/ttaf1-dfxp/</a></u>
[ISO-10918-1]	ISO/IEC 10918-1:1994, Information technology -- Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines
[ISO-10918-5]	ISO/IEC FDIS 10918-5, Information technology -- Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF)
[ISO-15948]	ISO/IEC 15948:2004, Information technology -- Computer graphics and image processing -- Portable Network Graphics (PNG): Functional specification.
[XML]	"XML Schema Part 1: Structures", Henry S. Thompson, David Beech, Murray Maloney, Noah Mendelsohn, W3C Recommendation 28 October 2004, <u><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/">http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/</a></u> "XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes", Paul Biron and Ashok Malhotra, W3C Recommendation 28 October 2004, <u><a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/">http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/</a></u>

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[ISO-P2H]	ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, Annex H <a href="http://www.iec.ch/tiss/iec/Directives-part2-Ed5.pdf">http://www.iec.ch/tiss/iec/Directives-part2-Ed5.pdf</a>
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## 1.6 Informative References

MovieLabs metadata information may be found at <http://www.movielabs.com/md>.

EMA metadata information may be found at <http://www.entmerch.org/programsinitiatives/the-ema-metadata-structure/index.html>.

[TR-META-EMA]	EMA Metadata, TR-META-EMA, v1.2, November 1, 2011, <a href="http://www.movielabs.com/md/ema/v1.2/EMA%20Metadata%20v1.2.pdf">http://www.movielabs.com/md/ema/v1.2/EMA%20Metadata%20v1.2.pdf</a>
[XSD-META-EMA]	XML Schema to accompany [TR-META-EMA], November 1, 2011, <a href="http://www.movielabs.com/schema/ema/v1.2/ema.xsd">http://www.movielabs.com/schema/ema/v1.2/ema.xsd</a>

## 1.7 Encoding

Metadata SHALL be encoded using UTF-8.

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## 2 Identifiers

Identifiers and metadata are closely linked. In essence, all identifiers have corresponding metadata that describes the object being identified. Just as it is useful to distinguish between different kinds of objects with different kinds of identifiers, it is useful to distinguish the metadata in terms of those same objects.

The primary objects being identified and described in Common Metadata are:

- Logical Asset (an entity to which a Right is granted); Asset Logical ID (ALID)
- Physical Asset (a Container); Asset Physical ID (APID)
- Content Metadata; Content ID (ContentID)
- Compound Object (groups logical assets sold together); Compound Object ID (CompObjID)

The following XML types describing identifiers are defined in Common Metadata [DCMETA]:

`md:id-type`

`md:orgID-type`

`md:ContentID-type`

`md:AssetPhysicalID-type`

`md:AssetLogicalID-type`

`md:CompObjID-type`



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## 3 Common Metadata Derived Types

Some of DECE Metadata is based on Common Metadata [DCMETA]. Common Metadata includes:

- Basic Metadata—Information about logical assets that allows basic DECE functions beyond the Coordinator to function.
- Digital Asset Metadata—Information about physical assets (e.g., encoding) that may be required for basic user experience as provided by Coordinator and other Roles

The following XML types describing metadata are defined in Common Metadata [DCMETA]:

`md:BasicMetadata-type`

`md:DigitalAssetMetadata-type`

### 3.1 Metadata Constraints

DECE Metadata is a subset of Common Metadata as defined here.

The following defines whether metadata MAY be included (noted as optional) or SHALL BE included (not noted as optional), or otherwise included as noted. Any metadata allowed in [DCMETA] BasicMetadata-type not listed here MAY be included in the Basic Metadata. Any metadata allowed in [DCMETA] DigitalAssetMetadata-type not listed here MAY be included in Digital Content Metadata. Note that elements required in [DCMETA] are also required for DECE as excluding them would result in invalid XML.

- BasicMetadata-type
  - ContentID attribute
  - UpdateNum—SHALL be included if the record is an update (i.e., not the first record distributed)
  - LocalizedInfo
    - TitleDisplay19 – see note below.
    - TitleDisplay60
    - TitleDisplayUnlimited SHOULD be included
    - TitleSort
    - ArtReference – References to Images SHALL be included in accordance with Image Formats, Section 3.2. Additional images references MAY be included. References SHALL refer to available images.
    - Summary190
    - Summary400
    - Summary4000 SHOULD be included
    - Genre SHOULD be included
    - OriginalTitle
    - CopyrightLine
  - RunLength
  - ReleaseYear

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- ReleaseDate SHOULD include the highest date/time resolution available
- WorkType – WorkType SHALL comply with enumeration in [DCMETA], Section 4.1.1.1
- PictureColorType—optional, but it SHOULD be included
- PictureFormat—optional, but it SHOULD be included
- AltIdentifier—optional, but it SHOULD be included for all commonly used identifiers. For example, if ISAN is available, it should be included.
- RatingSet—SHALL be included for all available ratings in the regions where Retailers are authorized to sell this content
- SequenceInfo – SHALL be included if WorkType is: 'Season' or 'Episode'. SHALL be included for other WorkTypes when an order applies.
- Parent – SHALL be included if WorkType is: 'Season', 'Episode', 'Promotion', 'Excerpt' or 'Supplemental'. SHOULD be included for other WorkTypes if a parent relationship exists.
- DigitalAssetMetadata-type—SHALL be included for each track included in the Container.
  - Audio
    - Type
    - Encoding
      - Codec
      - CodecType—The IANA namespace SHALL be used
      - BitrateMax
      - SampleRate
      - SampleBitDepth
    - Language
    - Channels
  - Video:
    - Type
    - Encoding
      - Codec—SHALL BE 'H.264, MPEG-4 Part 10'
      - CodecType—SHALL BE 'IANA:h264'
      - BitrateMax
    - Picture:
      - AspectRatio
    - ColorType
    - SubtitleLanguage—SHALL be included if the video contains visible subtitles.
  - Subtitle (if applicable)
    - Format
    - Type
    - FormatType—SHALL be 'SMPTE 2052-1 Timed Text'
    - Language

TitleDisplay19 is deprecated. It will be encoded for Devices and Nodes that need it, however, when this specification version is in effect, Devices and Nodes are not allowed to use TitleDisplay19. It is strongly recommended that Devices and Nodes do not use this element.

If usage permits and TitleDisplayUnlimited is available, TitleDisplayUnlimited is preferred to TitleDisplay60.

OriginalTitle is not to be used in lieu of one of the TitleDisplay elements for display purposes.

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BitrateMax is the maximum bitrate that the stream is guaranteed not to exceed. Note that this can be the maximum for the profile, the actual maximum or something in between.

## 3.2 Image Formats

### 3.2.1 Encoding

Images SHALL be encoded using the sRGB color model.

Images SHALL be in either JPEG or PNG formats.

JPEG images SHALL be encoded and packaged in accordance with [ISO-10918-1] and [ISO-10918-5].

PNG images SHALL be encoded and packaged in accordance with [ISO-15948] and [DMedia] Section 6.4.

In metadata, MIME types SHALL be in accordance with IANA Media Types Registry found at [IANA-MIME]. MIME types for images are found at [IANA-IMAGE]. Allowable encoding MIME type for JPEG is '/image/jpeg', not '/image/jpg', 'jpg' or 'jpeg'.

### 3.2.2 Format

#### 3.2.2.1 Metadata Image Format

The intent is for images to be displayed well against a variety of backgrounds in conjunction with images from various sources.

Active pixels (pixels that contribute to the picture) in JPEG images SHALL fill the image. That is, no padding is allowed.

With the following exception, active pixels in PNG images SHALL fill the image. PNG images MAY be padded in with transparent pixels (i.e., pixels with alpha value of zero as per [ISO-15948], Section 2.4) on one pair of opposite edges with equal padding within one pixel applied to each edge. That is, active pixels must fill the image horizontally, vertically or both. If active pixels do not fill the image in one direction, transparent pixels are to be added in equal proportion, within single-pixel rounding error.

Images SHOULD have the following characteristics

- Formatted in portrait orientation
- Contain key art and title, as appropriate
- Do not contain release date, film rating, website, or small text

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Multiple sizes are recommended to allow appropriate image size to be selected for various screen sizes. For example, a smaller display may use low resolution images as thumbnails in a locker view, and medium resolution images for the detailed display.

The following tables specify image formats and where they apply.

Resolutions are stated in pixels.

In the following table:

- Under Container
  - R means Recommended.
    - At least one image in a Recommended format associated with the Media Profile of the Container SHALL be included in the Container.
    - Images in Recommended formats in each Container Media Profile SHOULD be included in each Container with that Profile.
  - O means Optional
    - Images in Optional formats in each Container Media Profile MAY be included in each Container with that Profile.
- In Basic Metadata
  - R means Recommended
    - At least one image in a Recommended format SHALL be included with Basic Metadata.
    - Images in Recommended formats SHOULD be included with Basic Metadata.
  - O means Optional
    - Images in Optional formats MAY be included in Basic Metadata.
  - Any image format that is not supplied through Basic Metadata to the Coordinator SHALL be generated by the Coordinator as follows
    - Where other images are supplied in the same aspect ratio, missing images SHALL be generated using proportional resizing from the largest of those images.
    - Where other images are not supplied in the same aspect ratio, missing images SHALL be generated from the largest supplied images using proportional resizing to align one dimension and symmetric cropping (i.e., approximately same number of pixels from each side) to align the other dimension.
    - Image format (PNG or JPEG) SHALL be retained when generating other images.

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Note the specification of required images does not preclude the inclusion of additional images of any aspect ratio and resolution.

Locker view implementations in Nodes are thus guaranteed to have available at least six images, in small, medium, and large resolution in two common aspect ratios, either supplied by the Content Provider or derived by the Coordinator from the supplied images.

Locker view implementations in Devices will find at least one image in one of the two common aspect ratios in the Container. See [DDevice] 9.2.2 for related requirements.

Shape	Resolution (horizontal x vertical)	Container			Basic Metadata
		PD	SD	HD	
Portrait (0.67 aspect ratio)	96x144	O	O	O	O
	192x288	R	O	O	O
	800x1200	O	R	R	R
Portrait (0.70 aspect ratio)	112x160	O	O	O	O
	224x320	R	O	O	O
	840x1200	O	R	R	R

### 3.2.2.2 Chapter Image Format

Chapter images SHALL have square pixel aspect ratio.

Chapter images SHALL be of the aspect ratio ranging from 1:1 to the active picture area aspect ratio. For example, a video with a 16:9 picture with 1.85:1 active picture area could have chapter images with aspect ratios ranging from 1:1 to 1.85:1.

All Chapter images in a single Container SHALL be the same size.

Chapter images SHALL be no larger than the video picture size, and with a width no smaller than 1/8 of the video width. For example, if video is 1280x720 with all pixels active, the largest allowable image is 1280x720, and the smallest allowable image has 160 horizontal pixels (160x160 – 160x90). Given a

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1280x720 (16:9) frame with 2:35:1 active picture, the smallest allowable image has 160 horizontal pixels and 67 vertical pixels.

## 3.2.3 Reference (Extensions)

URN image references as per Section 4.3 SHALL use <ext> as follows

- 'png' for PNG images
- 'jpeg' or 'jpg' for JPEG images.

URL image references SHALL have URL <path> as per [RFC1738] Section 3.3 ending as follows

- '.png' for PNG images
- '.jpeg' or '.jpg' for JPEG images

## 3.2.4 Image Size

Images SHALL NOT exceed 10MB ( $10 \times 1024^2$  bytes).

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## 4 Container Metadata

This section defines the profile for DECE metadata that will be included in the DECE CFF Container further defined in [DMedia]. In a DMP, metadata resides in its own Part as defined in [DDMP], Section 4.3.4.

All types and elements here are in the 'mddece' namespace unless otherwise specified.

### 4.1 Required Metadata

DECE Container Required Metadata is a well formed XML document with a `MetadataMovie` root element.

The Required Metadata elements SHALL be as follows:

Element	Attribute	Definition	Type	Card.
<code>MetadataMovie</code>		Movie metadata that is required in a DECE Container.	<code>ContainerMovieMetadata-type</code>	

#### 4.1.1 ContainerMovieMetadata-type

`ContainerMovieMetadata-type` is defined as follows:

Element	Attribute	Definition	Type	Card.
<code>ContainerMovieMetadata-type</code>				
	<code>MetadataVersionReference</code>	A string that defines the version of the metadata in this element. If the metadata changes, this string SHOULD be included and unique relative to other instances of this attribute.	<code>xs:string</code>	0..1
	<code>PresentationID</code>	Media Presentation ID for Content in the Container.	<code>md:LogialAssetID-type</code>	
<code>ContentMetadata</code>		Mandatory descriptive metadata regarding the media in the Container.	<code>mddece:ContainerContentMetadata-type</code>	

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RequiredImages		References to Container required images in Compliance with Section 3.2 Image Formats	md:DigitalAssetImageData-type	1..n
TrackMetadata		Descriptions of each track	mddece:ContainerTrackMetadata-type	
Ratings		Content ratings for media in the Container as defined in Common Metadata [DCMETA], Section 7.3.	md:ContentRating-type	0..1
Chapters		Chapter entry points	mddece:ContainerChapterList-type	0..1
OptionalImages		References to Container optional images	md:DigitalAssetImageData-type	0..n
TrackSelections			mddece:ContainerTrackSelectionList-type	0..1
ContainerVersionReference		A string that defines the version of the Container. It can be used as a reference to identify changes in the Container.	xs:string	0..1

### 4.1.2 ContainerContentMetadata-type

ContainerInfo-type contains the following information:

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerContentMetadata-type				
ContentID		Content Identifier as a metadata reference identifier.	md:ContentID-type	
DECEMediaProfile		Identifier of Media Profile of Container	mddece:AssetProfile-type	



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RunLength		The duration of the primary track(s) in the Container as defined in Common Metadata [DCMETA], Section 4.1.	xs:duration	
Publisher		Content Publisher. This equivalent to DisplayName in the AssociatedOrg element as per [DCMETA], Section 4.1. The Content Publisher chooses which entry goes here.	xs:string	
ReleaseYear		These correspond with elements of the same name in Section 3.1 (including notes on TitleDisplay19, TitleDisplayUnlimited and TitleDisplay60)	xs:gYear	
ReleaseDate			xs:date	
ReleaseDateTime			xs:dateTime	
TitleDisplay19			xs:string	
TitleDisplay60			xs:string	
TitleSort			xs:string	
Summary190			xs:string	
TitleDisplayUnlimited			xs:string	0..1
Summary400			xs:string	0..1
Summary4000			xs:string	0..1
Description Language		Language of the Title and summary information in this element.	xs:language	
AlternateLocalizedInfo		Optional additional localized information (title, etc.)	mddece:ContainerLocalizedInfo-type	0..n

AssetProfile-type is a simple type of xs:string enumerated to 'PD', 'SD' and 'HD'.

### 4.1.2.1 ContainerLocalizedInfo-type

ContainerLocalizedInfo-type allows additional localized descriptions to be included.

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Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerLocalizedInfo-type				
TitleDisplay19		These correspond with elements of the same name in Section 3.1 (including notes on TitleDisplay19, TitleDisplayUnlimited and TitleDisplay60)	xs:string	
TitleDisplay60			xs:string	
TitleSort			xs:string	
Summary190			xs:string	
TitleDisplayUnlimited			xs:string	0..1
Summary400			xs:string	0..1
Summary4000			xs:string	0..1
DescriptionLanguage		Language of the Title and summary information in this element.	xs:language	

### 4.1.3 ContainerTrackMetadata-type

ContainerTrackMetadata-type is defined as follows:

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerTrackMetadata-type				
Track		Track description. One instance for each track.	md:DigitalAssetMetadata-type	1..n
SegmentSize		This value shall be equal to or greater than the number of bytes in the largest DCC	xs:int	(extension to md:DigitalAssetMetadata-type for Track)

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		Movie Fragment in the track.		
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In addition to elements and attributes defined in Section 3.1, `Track` element SHALL also include from the elementary streams in the file:

- `DigitalAssetVideoEncoding-type`:
  - `MPEGProfile` —set to `profile_idc`
  - `MPEGLLevel` —SHALL be set to `level_idc`
- `TrackReference` in `Audio`, `Video`, `Subtitle`, `Image` and `Interactive` as applicable. When present, `TrackReference` SHALL corresponds with `track_ID` in `'tkhd'` Box, as per [DMedia], Section 2.3.5.

Note that, to allow a device to set a decode buffer size, `SegmentSize` is set a value equal to or greater than the largest segment, in bytes, in the track.

### 4.1.4 Chapter Metadata

Chapter metadata identifies the locations within a track where chapters begin. Each chapter has a numerical index and an entry point that defines where the chapter starts.

Note that optional metadata may provide additional information about chapters.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
<code>ContainerChapterList-type</code>				
<code>Chapter</code>		Chapter entry point descriptor	<code>mddece:ContainerChapter-type</code>	

Elements SHALL be in chapter order.

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Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerChapter-type				
	index	Chapter index.	xs:integer	
EntryTimecode		Entry point for chapter start.	xs:string, pattern [0-9]+\.[0-9]+	
DisplayLabel		Displayable text on a per-language basis for the chapter	xs:string	0..n
	language	Language of DisplayLabel. Must be included in all DisplayLabel elements if more than one DisplayLabel element is included. Matching is in accordance with Section 4.1.5.1 Use of Language	xs:language	0..1
ImageReference		Reference to a chapter image in accordance with Section 4.3 Image Reference and Section 3.2 Image Format.	xs:anyURI	0..n

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	language	Language of ImageReference. Must be included in all ImageReference elements if more than one ImageReference element is included and there is language-specific text in the image (i.e., burned in text). Matching is in accordance with Section 4.1.5.1 Use of Language	xs:language	0..1
ImageDescription		Information about dimensions and encoding of image. This element is required if either ImageReference or ExternallImageURL is provided. TrackReference has no meaning.	md:DigitalAssetImageData-type	0..1

The `index` attribute is a number starting with 0 and increasing monotonically for each subsequent chapter.

`EntryTimecode` corresponds with a constrained form of the ‘offset-time’ syntax (without the metric field) of the media timebase defined in [TTML], Section 10.3.1, and corresponds with the beginning of the chapter in the video and/or audio tracks for which the chapters are identified. The metric is in units of seconds.

In the case of a rounding error that doesn’t result in an integer number of frames, the video and/or audio frame(s) `EntryTimecode` refers to shall be the next decodable frame after the time in the media referenced by this value. For example, in a 30fps progressive video track, 0.1 = the 3<sup>rd</sup> frame. 0.101 = the 4<sup>th</sup> frame.

### 4.1.5 Track Selection Metadata

The `TrackSelection` element provides grouping information for which tracks belong to the same type, such as normal or commentary track selections. The `TrackSelection` element also provides

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information about track priority and which audio and subtitle language pair is preferred based on the language preferences.

These data supplement information in `TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle` and `TrackMetadata/Track/Audio`.

See Section 5 for information on expected interpretation of these data.

## 4.1.5.1 Use of Language

Track Select Metadata assumes that Devices have a parameter referred to here as System Language. The System Language is the current setting for the Device's interface language, perhaps set by the User. Users may also make independent language preference selections for audio language and for subtitle language.

Language preferences such as System Language are expressed as at least one language tag as per [RFC5646] and included in [IANA-LANG], possibly prioritized as a Language Priority List as per [RFC4647], Section 2.3. The assumed Priority List consists of at least the following language ranges:

- 1) The fully enumerated language tag including region, dialect or any other subtag element. For example, this would be a language tag from System Language, Audio User preference or Subtitle User preference.
- 2) The language tag from the first entry trimmed to the primary language tag, followed by a wildcard '\*' subtag.

For example if the language is "en-GB", the Priority List will be "en-GB, en-\*".

The best language match between a language preference (e.g., System Language) and one or more languages in a list (e.g., language tags in a list of audio tracks) is to be done in accordance with [RFC4647], Section 3.4 "Lookup".

## 4.1.5.2 ContainerTrackSelectionList-type

The `ContainerTrackSelectionList-type` provides information on what tracks go together in the `TrackGroup` element and which tracks are preferred.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
---------	-----------	------------	-------	-------

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ContainerTrackSelectionList-type				
TrackGroup		A prioritized list of video, audio and subtitle track selections associated with each other (e.g., main program, commentary 1, commentary 2, etc.) .	mddece:ContainerTrackGroup-type	1..n

Each ContainerTrackSelectionList-type instance SHALL have a TrackGroup with TrackSelectionNumber='0'.

Each TrackGroup element SHALL have a unique value in TrackSelectionNumber.

### 4.1.5.3 ContainerTrackGroup-type

The ContainerTrackGroupType defines which tracks are associated with each other. This allows a Device to determine which tracks should be played together. It also contains LanguagePairs that include information about which tracks language combinations the author recommends for a given a System Language.

Within an element of this type, any audio track is associated with any video track and any subtitle track; and any subtitle track is associated with any video track and any audio track.

For example, all video, audio and subtitle track relating to the main program, regardless of CODEC and language would be in the same element. However, commentary audio and subtitle tracks would be in a separate element. A TrackGroup would not include both a 'primary' audio track and a 'commentary' subtitles track that are not intended to be played together. A Device would know from this structure which subtitle track to play with a commentary audio track.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerTrackGroup-type				
TrackSelectionNumber		A Track Selection Number assigned to the group of tracks that belong to the same type, such as normal or commentary tracks.	xs:nonNegativeInteger	

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VideoTrackReference		Track Reference to a Video track in TrackMetadata.	xs:string	1..n
	priority	Relative priority of this track.	xs:positiveInteger	
AudioTrackReference		Track Reference to an Audio track in TrackMetadata.	xs:string	1..n
	priority	Relative priority of this track.	xs:positiveInteger	
SubtitleTrackReference		Track Reference to a Subtitle track in TrackMetadata.	xs:string	0..n
	priority	Relative priority of this track.	xs:positiveInteger	
LanguagePair		Defines which audio language and subtitle language are paired with a System Language. Each instance SHALL have a SystemLanguage element. With a unique language.	mddece:ContainerLanguagePair-type	0..n

Within VideoTrackReference, AudioTrackReference and SubtitleTrackReference, the priority attribute is the relative priority of the track. A smaller number is a higher priority, with '1' being the highest priority.

Within a ContainerTrackGroup-type instance, each VideoTrackReference/priority child SHALL be unique.

Within a ContainerTrackGroup-type instance, each AudioTrackReference/priority child SHALL be unique.

Within a ContainerTrackGroup-type instance, each SubtitleTrackReference/priority child SHALL be unique.

Each TrackSelectionNumber represents a selection of tracks that belong to the same type. For example, primary audio tracks and normal subtitle tracks are associated with TrackSelectionNumber='0', director's commentary audio tracks and subtitle tracks are associated with TrackSelectionNumber='1', and so on.

Audio tracks of type 'primary' and subtitle tracks of Type 'normal' SHALL be associated with TrackSelectionNumber='0'.



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`VideoTrackReference`, `AudioTrackReference` and `SubtitleTrackReference` elements, lists the track priority order for all video, audio and subtitle tracks associated with the `TrackSelectionNumber`. All tracks associated with a lower `TrackSelectionNumber` are higher priority than all tracks associated with a higher `TrackSelectionNumber`.

The `priority` attribute can be used to specify priority order amongst equivalent tracks. For example, given multiple `AudioTrackReference` instances that reference primary English tracks with different CODECs, the preferred order of these tracks would be indicated by the `priority` attributes, with the most preferred track having `priority='1'`. If there are multiple instances of `SubtitleTrackReference` elements for equivalent tracks with different `Track/FormatTypes` (Text or Image), authors can specify which `FormatType` has higher priority using the `priority` attribute. Within a `TrackGroup`, `Priority` is unique across all audio tracks and is unique across all subtitle tracks.

Note that CFF currently only allows one video track, so it is not meaningful to have more than one `VideoTrackReference` (i.e., a cardinality of 1). The schema allows multiple instances to support future growth.

### 4.1.5.4 ContainerLanguagePair-type

`ContainerLanguagePair`-type allows the author to specify audio and subtitle track pairs based on a User's System Language.

A User preference for System Language does not always imply audio and subtitle tracks of the same language. For example, in some cases the best choice for a Japanese viewer would be Japanese language audio and no subtitle. In other cases, the best choice would be an English audio track and a Japanese subtitle.

`TrackGroup/AudioReference` and `TrackGroup/SubtitleReference` refer to a subset of tracks in `TrackMetadata/Track/Audio` and `TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle` respectively. `ContainerLanguagePair`-type further constrains the track list by selecting tracks by language. That is, `LanguagePair` refers only to audio tracks where `TrackMetadata/Track/Audio/Language` equals `AudioLanguage` and to subtitle tracks where `TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Language` equals `SubtitleLanguage`.

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Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
ContainerLanguagePair -type				
SystemLanguage		The language scope for which the Language Pair applies. For example, if this element is 'en-US' then the Language Pair element applies to English spoken in the United States.	xs:language	
AudioLanguage		Author recommended audio language for given SystemLanguage	xs:language	
SubtitleLanguage		Author recommended subtitle language for given SystemLanguage	xs:language	

Within the set of `LanguagePair` elements, each `LanguagePair` element SHALL have a unique value in `SystemLanguage`.

## 4.2 Container Optional Metadata

Optionally, detailed metadata can be included in the DECE Container.

Container Optional Metadata MAY include DECE Container Optional Metadata.

Container Optional Metadata MAY include one or more of DECE Alternative Optional Metadata.

If both DECE Container Optional Metadata and DECE Alternative Optional Metadata are included, DECE Container Optional Metadata SHALL be first.

Optional Metadata SHALL not exceed  $256 \times 2^{10}$  (256K) bytes.

### 4.2.1 DECE Container Optional Metadata

DECE Container Optional Metadata is a well formed XML document with a `MetadataTail` root element.

DECE Container Optional Metadata SHALL be in conformance with Common Metadata Derived Types, Section 3 above. Additional metadata elements MAY be included.

Element	Definition	Value
---------	------------	-------

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<b>MetadataTail</b>	Optional metadata that may be included at the end of a DECE Container.	mddece:ContainerSupplemetnalMetadata-type
---------------------	--	---

ContainerSupplementalMetadata-type allows up to one instance of DECE metadata and optionally metadata in other forms. If elements with this type are included, at least one metadata (i.e., DECE, Alternate or both) SHALL be included.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
<b>ContainerSupplementalMetadata-type</b>				
	MetadataVersionReference	A string that defines the version of the metadata in this element. If the metadata changes, this string SHOULD be included and unique relative to other instances of this attribute.	xs:string	0..1
DECE		Detailed DECE metadata optionally included in a Container.	mddece:ContainerOptionalMetadata-type	0..1
Alternate		Detailed non-DECE metadata optionally included in a Container.	mddece:AlternateOptionalMetadata-type	0..n

### 4.2.1.1 ContainerOptionalMetadata-type

ContainerOptionalMetadata-type is defined as follows:

Element	Attribute	Definition	Value	Card.
<b>ContainerOptionalMetadata-type</b>				

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Basic		Basic Metadata as defined in Common Metadata, [DCMETA], Section 4.	md:BasicMetadata-type	
DigitalAsset		Digital Asset Metadata as defined in Common Metadata, [DCMETA], Section 5.	md:DigitalAssetMetadata-type	1..n

### 4.2.2 DECE Container Alternate Metadata

Alternative Optional Metadata takes the form of the of the `AlternativeOptionalMetadata` element as defined here.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Type	Card.
AlternateOptionalMetadata-type		Other metadata		
Namespace		Namespace to identify the alternative metadata	xs:string	
(any)		Alternate metadata. Structure is not defined by DECE.	xs:any	

Namespace identifies the metadata used. It should clearly identify a metadata scheme such that someone familiar with that scheme will be able to interpret the elements. As guidance, it suggested the namespace be a string, all in lowercase, that constitutes a common name for that metadata; for example, 'ema' or 'pbcore'.

### 4.3 Image References

Metadata images internal to a DCC SHALL be referenced using a URN, as per [RFC2141] of the form:

```
urn:dece:container:metadataimageindex:<index>.<ext>
```

where

- <index> is the `item_ID` value as expressed in the 'iloc' Box defined in [DMedia] 2.1.2.1 referring to the image in question
- <ext> is a file extension associated with the image type (e.g., "png")

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Images external to a DCC SHALL be referenced using a URL as per [RFC3986] with the actual location of the image. Typically, the image reference URL will be of scheme 'http' or 'ftp'.

## 4.4 Base Locations

The BaseLocations element is equivalent to the Base Location Box 'bloc' in [DMedia]. Note that while 'bloc' must be fixed size, BaseLocations does not require padding.

Element	Attribute	Definition	Type	Card.
BaseLocations				
	PresentationID	Presentation for which the Base Locations apply.		
BaseLocation		The Base Location defined in Section 8.3.2 of [DSystem].	xs:string	
BasePurlLocation		The Base Purl Location as specified in Section 8.3.3 of [DSystem].	xs:string	0..1

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## 5 Annex A: Track Selection Process

This section describes the intended use of Track Selection Data as described in Section 4.1.5.

The following stages occur in track selection:

1. The Device assigns a default System Language
2. A User optionally changes System Language; and may select preferences such as audio and subtitle languages, and subtitle type
3. The Device selects default audio track and subtitle track (Primary Subtitling Presentation Track), if applicable
4. A User may optionally select specific audio track or subtitle track (Primary Subtitling Presentation Track)
5. The Device selects subtitle tracks for forced subtitles (Alternate Subtitling Presentation Track), if applicable
6. Playback can begin. User selections may require repeating some steps above. For example, changing tracks (Step 4) would require performing Step 5.

This Annex uses the following terminology:

- The following subtitle definitions are used to describe what is in a subtitle track
  - Forced Subtitle: A subtitle with only one instance of MetadataMovie/TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Type where that instance equals 'forced'.
  - Other Subtitle: A subtitle with no instances of MetadataMovie/TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Type equal to "forced"
  - Mixed Subtitle: A subtitle with at least one instance of MetadataMovie/TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Type equal to 'forced'; and at least one instance of Metadata/TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Type not equal to "forced"
    - Within a Mixed Subtitle track, subtext and subpicture elements that are to be displayed as forced subtitles are referred to as 'forced elements' and elements that are not to be displayed as forced elements are referred to as 'non-forced elements'

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- From a User’s perspective, subtitles are either “on” or “off”, however, in both cases subtitle elements may be displayed. The following definitions indicate what subtitle elements are presented when subtitles are off and on, what tracks contain those elements, and what audio track contains audio for playback
  - Primary Subtitling Presentation Mode: corresponds to subtitles are “on”. When in Primary Subtitling Presentation Mode, the Primary Subtitling Presentation Track will be presented.
  - Primary Subtitling Presentation Track: The subtitle track that is to be presented during Primary Subtitling Presentation. An Other Subtitle track or a Mixed Subtitle track will be decoded and presented during Primary Subtitling Presentation.
  - Alternate Subtitling Presentation Mode: corresponds to subtitles are “off”. When in Alternate Subtitling Presentation Mode, only forced elements within the Alternate Subtitling Presentation Track will be presented (if any). An Alternate Subtitle can be forced subtitle elements within a Mixed Subtitle track or a Forced Subtitle track.
  - Alternate Subtitling Presentation Track: The subtitle track that includes the forced subtitle elements to be presented during Alternate Subtitling Presentation. Forced subtitle elements within a Mixed Subtitle track or all elements in a Forced Subtitle track will be presented during Alternate Subtitle Presentation. Note that for a Mixed Track, the Selected Primary Subtitle Track and the Selected Alternate Subtitle Track might be the same track.
- The following definition indicates what audio track contains audio for playback
  - Selected Audio Track: The audio track selected for play.

### 5.1 Defined Preferences

The following are Input Variables to default track selection and must be selected prior to default track selection.

- System Language (required)
- User Preferred Audio Type. The type of audio preferred by the user. Type enumeration is as per md:DigitalAssetAudioData-type/Type. By default this should be “primary”
- User Preferred Audio Language (optional) – User preference for audio language which applies to all DCCs

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- User Preferred Subtitle Language (optional) – User preference for subtitle language which applies to all DCCs
- User Preferred Subtitle Type (optional) – The type of subtitle preferred by the User for the purposes of selecting default audio and subtitle tracks. Type enumeration is as per md:DigitalAssetSubtitleData-type/Type. By default this should be 'normal'.

Devices are assumed to have the following capabilities

- Allow a User to override Input Variables
- Allow a User to select a specific audio track
- Allow a User to select a specific subtitle track for Primary Subtitling Presentation
- Allow a User to turn “on” and “off” subtitles
  - When “On”, decode and present the Primary Subtitling Presentation Track and display all forced and non-forced elements.
  - When “Off”: decode and present the Alternate Subtitling Presentation Track and only display forced elements

### 5.2 Default Audio and Subtitle Track Selection

This section defines algorithms for selecting default audio track and default subtitle track.

Default tracks are selected prior to initial playback and prior to User’s making specific tracks selections.

The following rules apply to the decision flow:

- When matching and selecting tracks, only tracks that are playable on the Device should be considered. Tracks that are not playable should be ignored. For example, a track with a CODEC not supported by the Device would never be selected.
- When multiple elements match equivalently
  - If there are additional User preference and at least one element matches this preference, filter elements based on the User preferences. For example, if the user prefers original audio tracks, and an original audio track matches other criteria, select that track.
  - Then, If elements are prioritized, return the element with the highest priority;



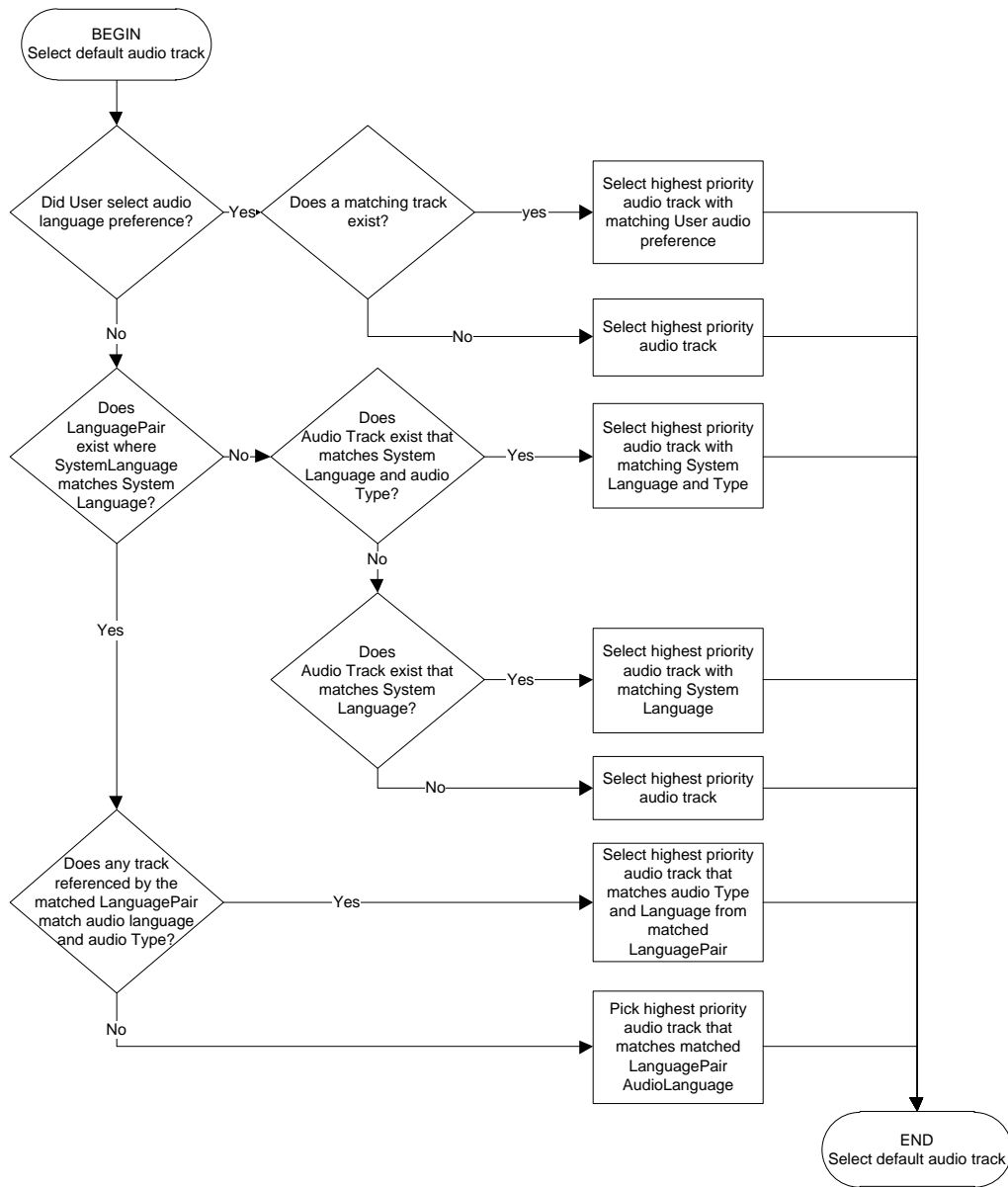
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- Otherwise, return the element that appears first in the metadata. For example, if a language lookup matches two LanguagePairs equally well, the first LanguagePair to appear in the TrackGroup would be selected.
- If more than one TrackGroup element is present, the TrackGroup element with TrackSelectionNumber equal to 0 is referenced for automatic default track selection.
- In the diagrams, when an audio track is “selected” it is selected as the Selected Audio Track. When a subtitle track is selected, it is selected as a Selected Primary Subtitle Track, unless otherwise noted.
- In conditions referring to matching tracks of a given language, TrackMetadata/Track/Audio/Language is used for audio language matching and TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Language is used for subtitle language matching.
- In conditions referring to matching tracks of a given type TrackMetadata/Track/Audio/Type is used for audio Type matching, and TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Type is used for subtitle Type matching.
- When referring to Tracks referenced by LanguagePair this refers to all tracks referenced by TrackGroup/AudioTrackReference that match TrackMetadata/Track/Audio/Language in union with tracks referenced by TrackGroup/SubtitleTrackReference that match TrackMetadata/Track/Subtitle/Language.

### 5.2.1 Default Audio Track Selection

This flow describes the assumed algorithm for selecting a Default Audio Track.

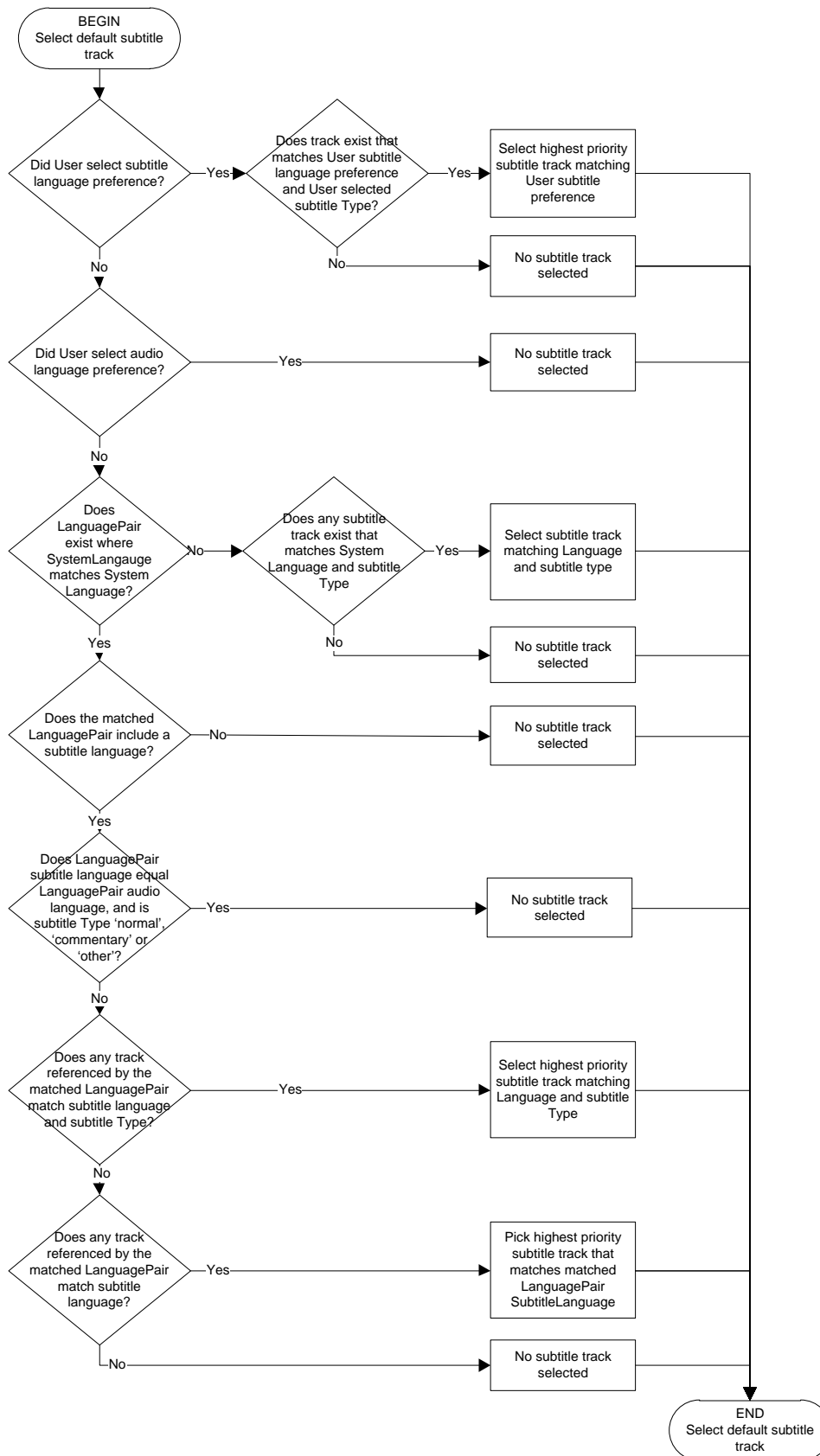
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## 5.2.2 Default Primary Subtitling Presentation Track Selection

This flow describes the assumed algorithm for selecting a Default Subtitle Track.

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## 5.3 Alternate Subtitling Presentation Track Selection

An Alternate Subtitle Track is used for Forced Subtitles.

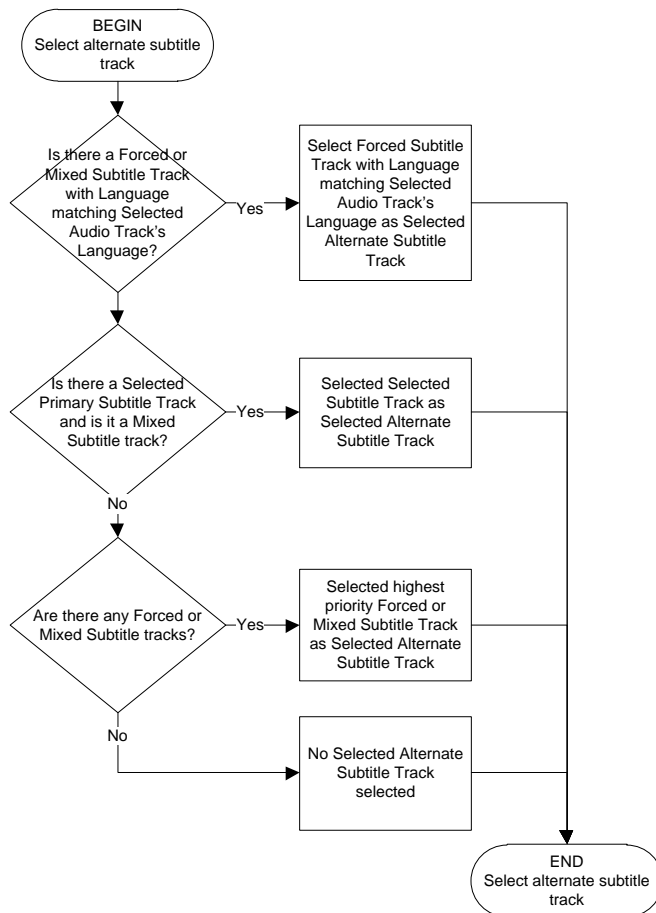
Forced subtitles are displayed either in conjunction with other subtitles, or when subtitles are turned off. That is, if subtitle is off and a suitable forced subtitle track (i.e., either a Forced Subtitle track or a Mixed Subtitle Track) is present, it will be displayed.

A forced subtitle track is expected to match the language of a selected audio track.

If a subtitle track contains information that allows differentiation between elements that are forced and not forced, then the forced subtitle track should be interpreted as the mixed track with only forced elements presented.

### 5.3.1 Select Alternate Subtitle Track

This flow describes the assumed algorithm for selecting the Alternate Subtitle Track.



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### END ###