

Television METADATA -- Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

Television METADATA -- Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 62261-1:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 62261-1:2006 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 17.01.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 62261-1:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 62261-1:2006.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 17.01.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
--	---

<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>The metadata dictionary structure defined in this part of IEC 62261 covers the use of metadata for all types of essence (video, audio, and data in their various forms). Applications of individual dictionary entries will vary but, when used, metadata shall conform to the definitions and formats in this metadata dictionary structure standard and the associated metadata dictionary recommended practice (IEC 62261-3). IEC 62261-3 defines a registered set of metadata element descriptions for association with essence or other metadata and this standard and the contents practice shall be used together as a pair – neither shall be used in isolation. The IEC may, from time to time, appoint other bodies to act as its Registration Authority and Agent for the compilation and safe keeping of IEC 62261-3 as described in IEC 62261-2.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>The metadata dictionary structure defined in this part of IEC 62261 covers the use of metadata for all types of essence (video, audio, and data in their various forms). Applications of individual dictionary entries will vary but, when used, metadata shall conform to the definitions and formats in this metadata dictionary structure standard and the associated metadata dictionary recommended practice (IEC 62261-3). IEC 62261-3 defines a registered set of metadata element descriptions for association with essence or other metadata and this standard and the contents practice shall be used together as a pair – neither shall be used in isolation. The IEC may, from time to time, appoint other bodies to act as its Registration Authority and Agent for the compilation and safe keeping of IEC 62261-3 as described in IEC 62261-2.</p>
---	---

ICS 33.160, 35.040

Võtmesõnad:

Television METADATA
Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure
(IEC 62261-1:2005)

Métadonnées des applications télévision
Partie 1: Structure du dictionnaire des
métadonnées
(CEI 62261-1:2005)

Fernseh-Metadaten
Teil 1: Metadaten-Verzeichnisstruktur
(IEC 62261-1:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2006-12-01. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in two official versions (English and German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

CENELEC

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 35, B - 1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard IEC 62261-1:2005, prepared by Technical Area 6: Higher data rate storage media, data structure and equipment, of IEC TC 100, Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, was submitted to the formal vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62261-1 on 2006-12-01 without any modification.

The following dates were fixed:

- latest date by which the EN has to be implemented
at national level by publication of an identical
national standard or by endorsement (dop) 2007-12-01
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting
with the EN have to be withdrawn (dow) 2009-12-01

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62261-1:2005 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE When an international publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 62261-2	- ¹⁾	Television METADATA Part 2: Data encoding protocol using key-length-value	EN 62261-2	2006 ²⁾
IEC 62261-3	- ³⁾	Television METADATA Part 3: Universal labels for unique identification of digital data	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

³⁾ Deleted from IEC work programme.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC
62261-1

First edition
2005-08

Television METADATA –

Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure



Reference number
IEC 62261-1:2005(E)

Publication numbering

As from 1 January 1997 all IEC publications are issued with a designation in the 60000 series. For example, IEC 34-1 is now referred to as IEC 60034-1.

Consolidated editions

The IEC is now publishing consolidated versions of its publications. For example, edition numbers 1.0, 1.1 and 1.2 refer, respectively, to the base publication, the base publication incorporating amendment 1 and the base publication incorporating amendments 1 and 2.

Further information on IEC publications

The technical content of IEC publications is kept under constant review by the IEC, thus ensuring that the content reflects current technology. Information relating to this publication, including its validity, is available in the IEC Catalogue of publications (see below) in addition to new editions, amendments and corrigenda. Information on the subjects under consideration and work in progress undertaken by the technical committee which has prepared this publication, as well as the list of publications issued, is also available from the following:

- **IEC Web Site** (www.iec.ch)

- **Catalogue of IEC publications**

The on-line catalogue on the IEC web site (www.iec.ch/searchpub) enables you to search by a variety of criteria including text searches, technical committees and date of publication. On-line information is also available on recently issued publications, withdrawn and replaced publications, as well as corrigenda.

- **IEC Just Published**

This summary of recently issued publications (www.iec.ch/online_news/justpub) is also available by email. Please contact the Customer Service Centre (see below) for further information.

- **Customer Service Centre**

If you have any questions regarding this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre:

Email: custserv@iec.ch
Tel: +41 22 919 02 11
Fax: +41 22 919 03 00

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC
62261-1

First edition
2005-08

Television METADATA –

Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

© IEC 2005 — Copyright - all rights reserved

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 the publisher.

International Electrotechnical Commission, 3, rue de Varembé, PO Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone: +41 22 919 02 11 Telefax: +41 22 919 03 00 E-mail: inmail@iec.ch Web: www.iec.ch



Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
International Electrotechnical Commission
Международная Электротехническая Комиссия

PRICE CODE

M

For price, see current catalogue

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	3
1 Scope.....	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Metadata dictionary structure	5
3.1 General.....	5
3.2 Compatibility with other metadata structures	6
3.3 Individual metadata classes	6
3.4 Dictionary element structure and format	10
3.5 Metadata dictionary structure maintenance.....	11
Annex A (normative) Glossary of terms.....	12
Figure 1 – Metadata class structure	7

This document is a preview generated by EVS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

TELEVISION METADATA –

Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62261-1 has been prepared by Technical Area 6: Higher data rate storage media, data structures and equipment, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62261 published in 2001.

This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/853/CDV	100/954/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

IEC 62261 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Television metadata*:

Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

Part 2: Data encoding protocol using key-length-value

Part 3: Universal labels for unique identification of digital data

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn;
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

TELEVISION METADATA –

Part 1: Metadata dictionary structure

1 Scope

The metadata dictionary structure defined in this part of IEC 62261 covers the use of metadata for all types of essence (video, audio, and data in their various forms). Applications of individual dictionary entries will vary but, when used, metadata shall conform to the definitions and formats in this metadata dictionary structure standard and the associated metadata dictionary recommended practice (IEC 62261-3). IEC 62261-3 defines a registered set of metadata element descriptions for association with essence or other metadata and this standard and the contents practice shall be used together as a pair – neither shall be used in isolation. The IEC may, from time to time, appoint other bodies to act as its Registration Authority and Agent for the compilation and safe keeping of IEC 62261-3 as described in IEC 62261-2.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62261-2, *Television metadata – Part 2: Data encoding protocol using key-length-value*

IEC 62261-3, *Television metadata – Part 3: Universal labels for unique identification of digital data*

3 Metadata dictionary structure

3.1 General

The metadata dictionary structure provides flexibility in capturing metadata and exchanging it among applications through a standardized hierarchy of universal labels for the metadata elements, grouped to aid their management within a small but comprehensive number of classes. Metadata classes are collections of metadata elements with common characteristics or attributes. Additional classes are provided for user-defined metadata.

IEC 62261-3 references an individual item or element of metadata using a two-part 16-byte universal label that is numerical (and hence language-independent) and unique. The first eight bytes label the second eight bytes as a “tag” in a specific version of a designated metadata dictionary (“tags” are defined in IEC 62261-2 (key-length-value encoding)). This tag is used to index the meaning or definition of the metadata element.

The actual metadata information described by the metadata element is the metadata value. The dictionary also contains information on the required format of metadata values and the allowable range of values (if applicable) either as a list or as a bounded range.

Individual data element values can frequently be represented in more than one way – for instance, it is possible to represent a textual value as ASCII or unicode, where the value is identical but the particular representation different. It is important both that the representation is known and that as new representations are registered they can be accommodated. In this case, the last active word of the tag defines the representation in use – the default being 00_h.