



The MPEG-21 Multimedia Framework for Integrated Management of Environments enabling Quality of Service

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Outline

- UMA: Universal Multimedia Access
- MPEG-21 Overview
 - Concept and MPEG-21 Parts
 - Digital Item Declaration
 - Rights Expression Language
 - Digital Item Adaptation
- End-to-end management enabling UMA: the ENTHRONE solution based on MPEG-21
- Conclusions



UMA Challenge and Concept

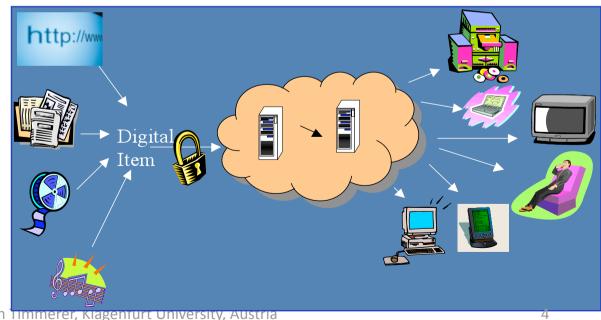
Universal Multimedia Access := any content should be available anytime, anywhere Universal Multimedia Experiences := User should have worthwhile, informative experience anytime, anywhere **Content Adaptation** for Universal Access Heterogeneous Networks, **Diverse Set of Dynamic Conditions Rich Multimedia** Terminal Devices, **Content User Preferences Growing mismatch**

Need for scalable content, descriptions, negotiation, adaptation



Introduction to MPEG-21 – Vision

- ... to enable transparent and augmented use of multimedia resources across a wide range of networks, devices, user preferences, and communities, notably for trading (of bits)
- Assumption: every human is potentially a node of a network involving billions of ...
 - content providers
 - value adders
 - packagers
 - service providers
 - consumers
 - resellers





MPEG-21: Basic Concepts

What? - Digital Items (DIs)

- A Digital Item (DI) is a structured digital object with a standard representation, identification, and metadata within the MPEG-21 framework
- Digital Items are "the content"

Who? - Users

- A User is any entity that interacts in the MPEG-21 environment or makes use of a Digital Item
- Users will assume rights and responsibilities according to their interaction with other Users
- All parties that have a requirement within MPEG-21 to interact are categorized equally as Users



MPEG-21: Basic Concepts

DIGITAL ITEM = RESOURCES + METADATA + STRUCTURE

Resources: individual assets, (distributed) content

Metadata: (distributed) data about or pertaining to the DI or its resources

Structure: relationships among the parts of the DI

Who? - Users

- A User is any entity that interacts in the MPEG-21 environment or makes use of a Digital Item
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MPEG-21 Organisation — Parts

Digital Rights Management

Pt. 4: **IPMP**Components

Pt. 5: **R**ights **E**xpression **L**ang

Pt. 6: **R**ights **D**ata **D**ictionary

Amd.1: DII relationship types

Adaptation

Pt. 7: **D**igital Item **A**daptation

Amd.1: Convers.
And Permissions

Amd.2: Dynamic and Distributed Adaptation

Processing

Pt. 10: **D**igital Item **P**rocessing

Amd.1: Add'l C++ bindings

Systems

Pt. 9: File Format

Pt. 16: Binary Format

Pt. 18: **D**igital Item **S**treaming

Misc

Pt. 8: Reference Software

Pt. 11: Persistent Association

Pt. 12: Test Bed

Pt. 14: Conform.

Pt. 15: Event Reporting

Pt. 17: Fragment Idenfication

Vision, Declaration, and Identification

Pt. 1: Vision, Technologies and Strategy

Pt. 2: Digital Item
Declaration

Pt. 3: **D**igital Item Identification



Digital Item Declaration

Why declare Digital Items?

Currently, multimedia applications are based on transfer / processing / presentation / ... of:

- Different media resources/types, with different representations
 - Still images (JPEG, JPEG2000, GIF, PNG, ...)
 - Video (MPEG-4, QuickTime, ...) and audio (WAV, MP3, ...)
 - Text (txt, doc, pdf, ...)
 Rèsources (é.g., MPEG-4, other/new formats)
 - _ ... Structure
- Metadata

Metadata (e.g., MPEG-7, other/new formats)

- Descriptive information about actual data (MPEG-7, ...)
- DRM information (rights expressions, IPMP, ...)
- Configuration information (usage environment descriptions, ...)
- **—** ...

⇒ MPEG-21 Solution: Digital Item Declaration Language (DIDL)

Digital Item Declaration (DID) – instance conforming to DIDL

IPMPDIDL: how to include IPMP information and protected parts of DIs in a DID



DID Example

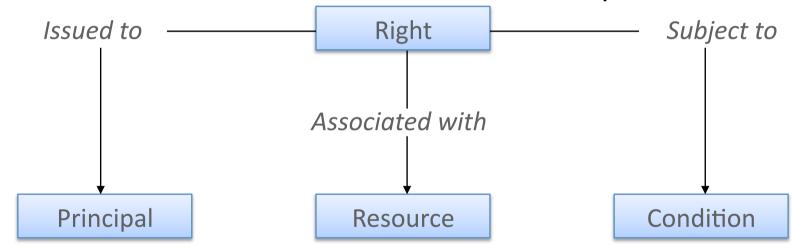
```
<DIDL>
 <ltem>
  <Descriptor>
   <Statement mimeType="text/plain">Best of Mozart</Statement>
  </Descriptor>
  <Descriptor>
   <Component><Resource mimeType="image/jpg" ref="cover.jpg"/></Co
  </Descriptor>
  <ltem>
   <Descriptor>
    <Statement mimeType="text/plain">Le nozze di Figaro KV 492, Overtüre, 4:08</Statement>
   </Descriptor>
   <Component>
    <Descriptor>
     <Statement mimeType="text/plain">Bitrate 192kbps</Statement>
    </Descriptor>
    <Resource mimeType="audio/m4a" ref="track01.m4a"/>
   </Component>
  </ltem>
  <!-- further items ... -->
 </ltem>
</DIDL>
2008/07/16
```



Rights Expression Language

REL := machine-readable language that can declare rights and permissions on digital resources

Grant: four basic entities and their relationship



- ⇒ Using this model, flexible rights expressions can be generated
- License: grant and issuer



REL Example

Grant: "John may play DI in 2008"

```
<license>
<qrant>
 <keyHolder licensePartId="John">...</keyHolder>
                                                    Principal
                                                    Right
 <mx:play/>
                                                    Resource
 <mx:diReference>
   <mx:identifier>urn:grid:a1-abcde-1234567890-f</mx:identifier>
 </mx:diReference>
                                                    Condition
 <validityInterval>
   <notBefore>2008-01-01T00:00:00
   <notAfter>2008-12-31T23:59:59
 </validityInterval>
</grant>
<issuer>
                                                    Issuer
  <keyHolder licensePartId="Xin">...</keyHolder>
</issuer>
</license>
```



Digital Item Adaptation

DIA := syntax and semantics of tools that assist in the adaptation of Digital Items

Goals:

 Satisfy transmission, storage and consumption constraints as well as Quality of Service (QoS) management Digital Item
Adaptation Engine

Resource Adaptation
Engine

Description Adaptation
Engine

Description Adaptation
Engine

Digital Item

Description Adaptation
Engine

Digital Item

Enable transparent access to (distributed)
 advanced multimedia content by shielding
 users from network and terminal installation
 issues

- Codec Format-independent mechanisms that provide support for Digital Item Adaptation in terms of:
 - Resource adaptation
 - Description adaptation
 - Quality of Service management



Usage Environment Description (UED)

User Characteristics

- User Info
- Usage Preference & History
- Presentation Preferences
- Accessibility
- Location

Terminal Capabilities

- Codec Capabilities
- Device Properties
- Input-Output Characteristics

fundamental input

to any adaptation engine

Network Characteristics

- Capabilities
- Conditions

Natural Environment Characteristics

- Location & Time
- Audio-Visual

Context-related metadata describes the usage environment in terms of terminal capabilities; network characteristics; user characteristics; natural environment characteristics;

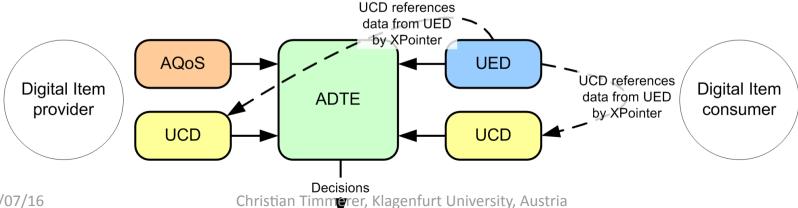
e.g., codec capabilities = mp2, ML@MP; available bandwidth=1500kbps; visually impaired; high-level ambient noise;

2008/07/16 Christian Timmerer, Klagenfurt University, Austria



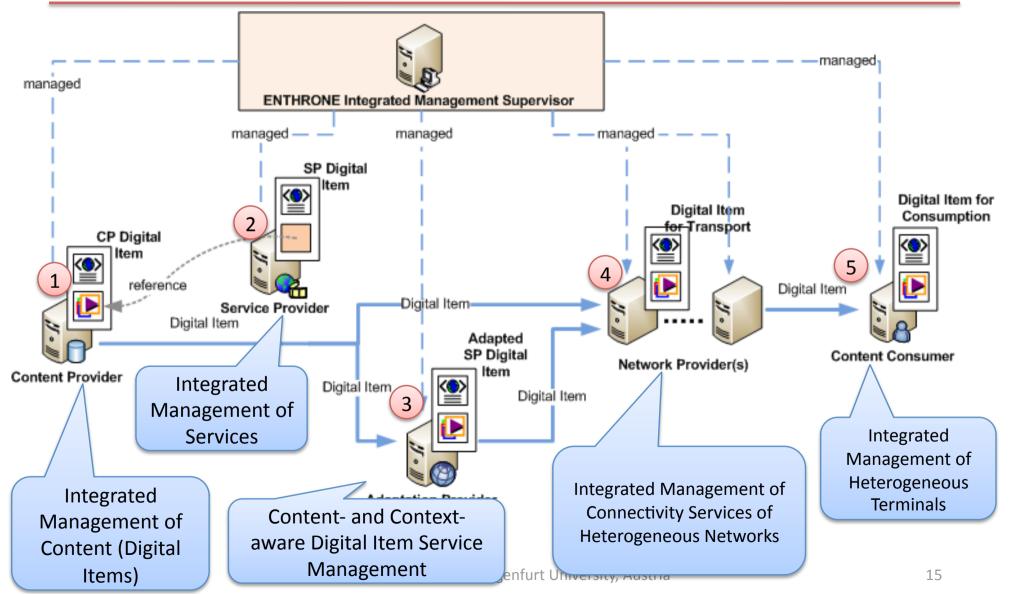
AdaptationQoS and Universal Constraints Description

- **Content-related metadata AdaptationQoS –** describes the relationship between constraints; feasible adaptation operations satisfying these constraints; associated utilities (qualities);
 - e.g., available bandwidth is 384kbps, terminal display is CIF; reduce bit-rate; quality at QCIF/30fps/QP=10 versus CIF/10fps/QP=15 e.g., bit-rate = 256kbps, frame-rate=30fps, resolution=CIF, etc.
- Universal Constraints Description (UCD): mathematical approach based on an optimization problem
 - find values for the variables representing adaptation parameters that do not violate the limitation constraints (feasibility) and maximize the optimization constraint (optimality, objective function)

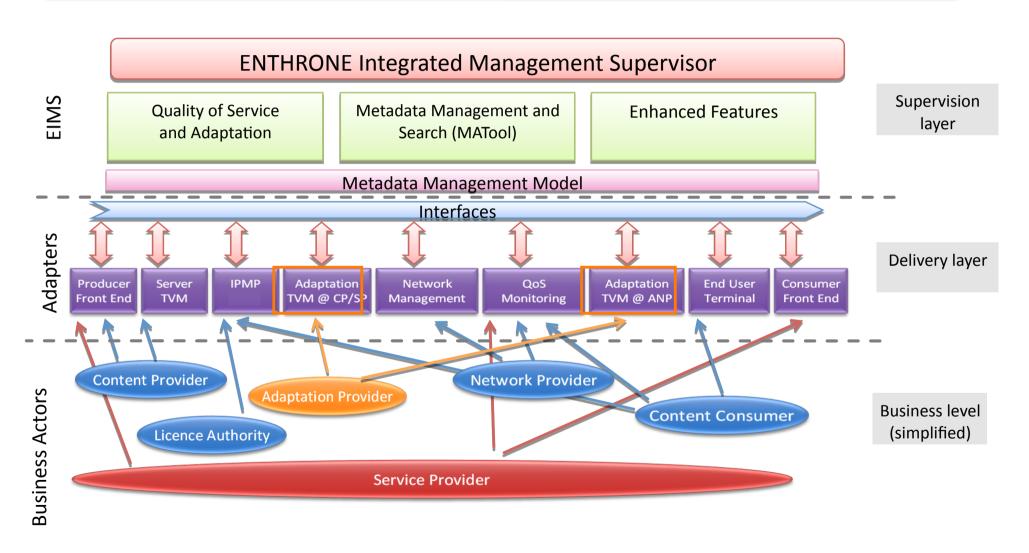




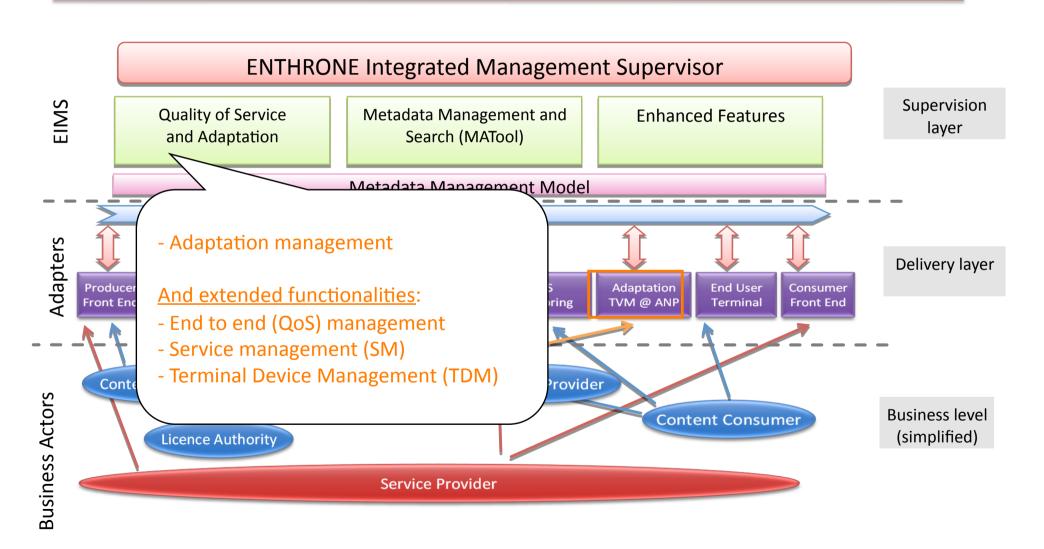
End-to-End QoS through Integrated Management of Content, Networks and Terminals



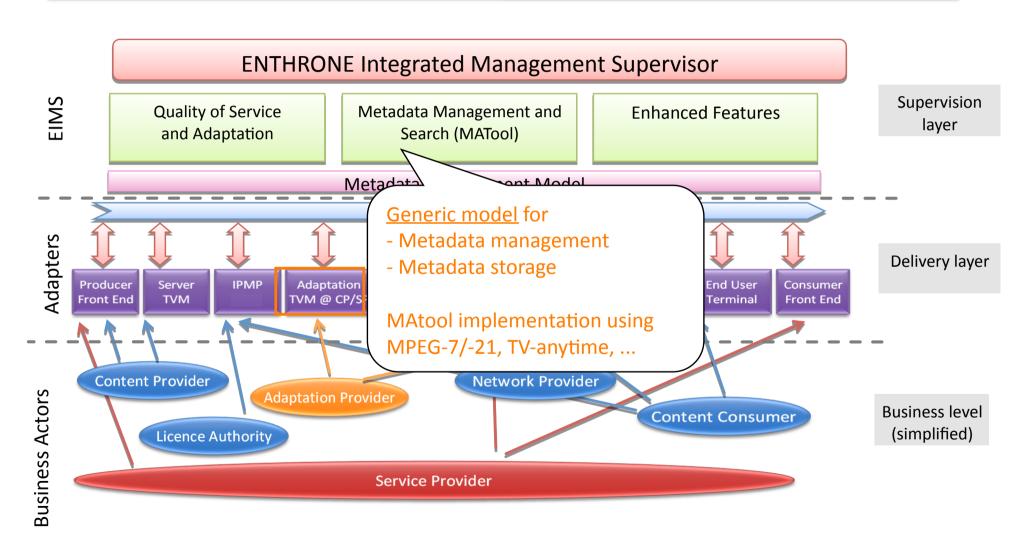




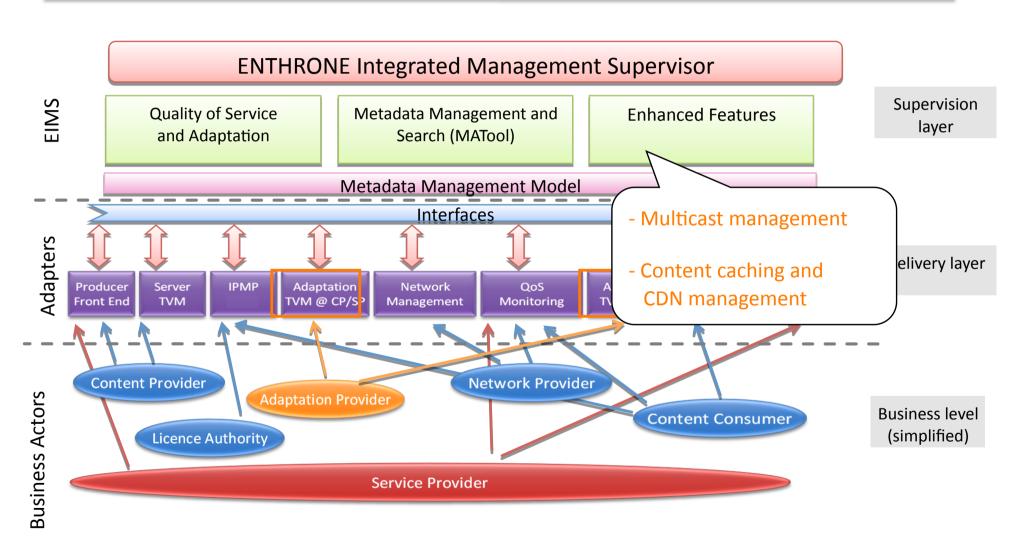




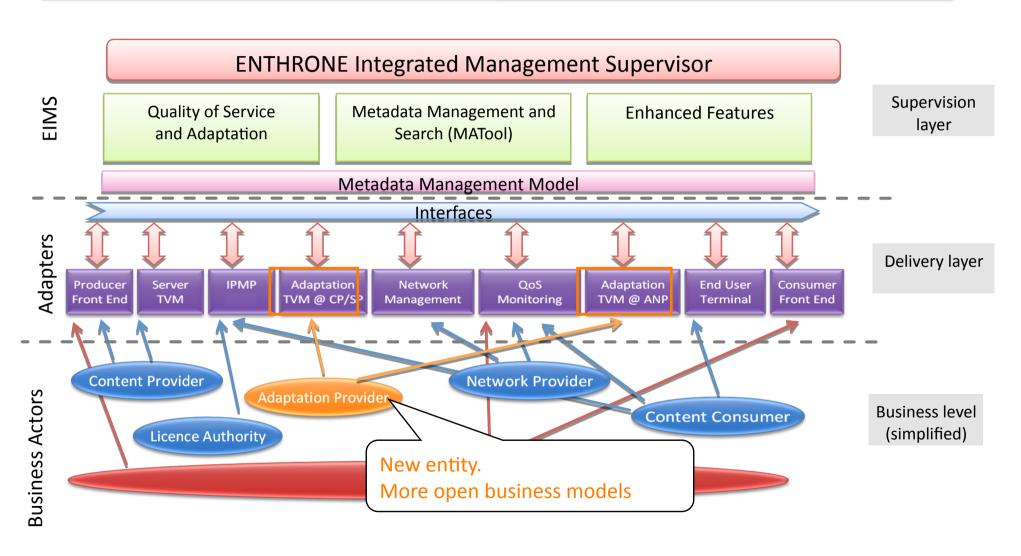






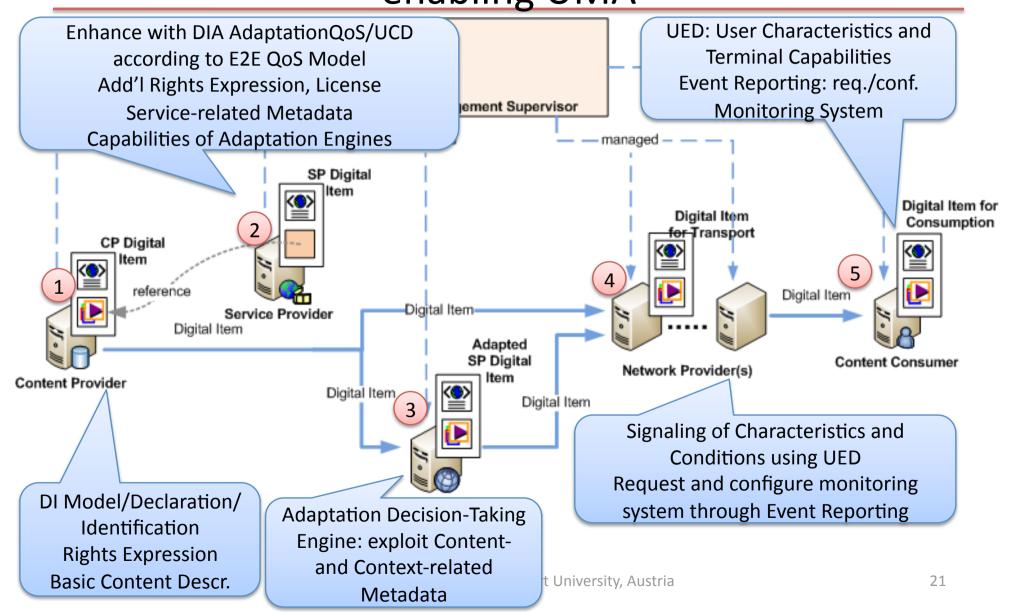








MPEG-21 for End-to-End QoS Management enabling UMA





Conclusions

MPEG-21 Multimedia Framework

- Develop "big picture": understand how the components of the framework are related and identify where gaps in the framework exist
- Fill the gaps: develop new standard specifications where needed
- Integrate: achieve the integration of standards to support harmonized technologies for the management of multimedia

ENTHRONE

- Integrated end-to-end management enabling QoS
- Heterogeneous contents, networks, and terminals
- Subsystems with well-defined functionality and interfaces
- Service-enabling technology



Thank you for your attention

