
**Information technology — Multimedia
application formats (MPEG-A) —**

**Part 18:
Media linking application format**

*Technologies de l'information — Formats des applications
multimédia (MPEG-A) —*

Partie 18: Format des applications de liaison de médias





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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.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23000 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

ISO/IEC 23000 (also known as “MPEG-A”) is an MPEG standard that supports a fast track to standardization by selecting readily tested and verified technologies taken from the MPEG corpus of standards and combining them to form a Multimedia Application Format (MAF). If a needed piece of technology is not available from the said corpus, then additional technologies originating from other organizations may also be included by reference in order to facilitate the envisioned MAF.

The development of the MAF called “Media Linking Application Format” (MLAF) has been prompted by existing many examples of services where media transmitted for consumption on a primary device give hints to users to consume related media on a secondary or companion device. To facilitate interoperability of such services, it is beneficial to define a data structure (a “format”) that codifies the relationship between the two information sources.

The core of MLAF structure is the representation of the structure of bridgets. A bridget is a pivotal information element that links Source Content and Destination Content. A bridget is associated to its Presentation Information. [Clause 7](#) specifies the representation of bridgets. [Clause 8](#) specifies the presentation of bridgets.

The XML Schema of MLAF is defined in [Annex A](#). Technology for bridget Presentation based on XMT is included in [Annex B](#). Bridget presentation in BIFS is defined in [Annex C](#). [Annex D](#) reports some examples.

Information technology — Multimedia application formats (MPEG-A) —

Part 18: Media linking application format

1 Scope

This document specifies a data structure called “bridget”. A bridget is a link between a “source” content and a “destination” content. The bridget contains information on the source content and on the destination content, on the link between the two and on how the information contained in the bridget is to be presented to users consuming the source content in order to enable them to make considerate decisions about whether to consume the destination content.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO/IEC 14496-11:2015, *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 11: Scene description and application engine*