

## ISO/IEC 29341-14-3

Edition 1.0 2011-08

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Information technology – UPnP device architecture – Part 14-3: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Level 3 – Media Server Device

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

PRICE CODE



ICS 35.200 ISBN 978-2-88912-653-8

## 29341-14-3 © ISO/IEC:2011(E)

## **CONTENTS**

1	Overview and Scope2			
	1.1	1.1 Introduction		
	1.2	Notation		3
		1.2.1	Data Types	3
		1.2.2	Strings Embedded in Other Strings	3
		1.2.3	Extended Backus-Naur Form	4
	1.3	Derive	d Data Types	4
		1.3.1	Comma Separated Value (CSV) Lists	4
	1.4	Manag	ement of XML Namespaces in Standardized DCPs	6
		1.4.1	Namespace Prefix Requirements	9
		1.4.2	Namespace Names, Namespace Versioning and Schema Versioning	10
		1.4.3	Namespace Usage Examples	12
	1.5	Vendo	or-defined Extensions	
		1.5.1	Vendor-defined Action Names	12
		1.5.2	Vendor-defined State Variable Names	13
		1.5.3	Vendor-defined XML Elements and attributes	13
		1.5.4	Vendor-defined Property Names	13
	1.6	.6 References		13
2	Device Definitions			16
	2.1	2.1 Device Type		16
	2.2	Device	Model	16
		2.2.1	Description of Device Requirements	17
		2.2.2	Relationships between Services	17
	2.3	Theory	of Operation	18
		2.3.1	Device Discovery	18
		2.3.2	Locating Desired Content	18
		2.3.3	Preparing to Transfer the Content	18
		2.3.4	Controlling the Transfer of the Content	19
		2.3.5	Recording Content	19
3	XML	Device	Description	19
4	Test			20
Fia	ure 1	— Medi	aServer Functional Diagram	2
3				
Tal	ala 1-1	1 ERN	NF Operators	1
Table 1-2 — CSV Examples				
Table 1-3 — Namespace Definitions				
Table 1-4 — Schema-related Information				
Tal	Table 1-5 — Default Namespaces for the AV Specifications			
Table 2-6 — Device Requirements				17

29341-14-3 © ISO/IEC:2011(E)

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – UPNP DEVICE ARCHITECTURE –

### Part 14-3: Audio Video Device Control Protocol – Level 3 – Media Server Device

#### **FOREWORD**

- 1) ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (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. Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any ISO and IEC member body interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with ISO and IEC also participate in this preparation.
- 2) In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. 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.
- 3) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC and ISO 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 and ISO member bodies.
- 4) IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC and ISO member bodies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications is accurate, IEC or ISO cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 5) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC and ISO member bodies undertake to apply IEC, ISO and ISO/IEC publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any ISO/IEC publication and the corresponding national or regional publication should be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 6) ISO and IEC provide no marking procedure to indicate their approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an ISO/IEC publication.
- 7) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 8) No liability shall attach to IEC or ISO or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of their technical committees and IEC or ISO member bodies 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 of, use of, or reliance upon, this ISO/IEC publication or any other IEC, ISO or ISO/IEC publications.
- 9) 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.
- 10) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/IEC 29341-14-3 was prepared by UPnP Forum Steering committee<sup>1</sup>, was adopted, under the fast track procedure, by subcommittee 25: Interconnection of information technology equipment, of ISO/IEC joint technical committee 1: Information technology.

The list of all currently available parts of the ISO/IEC 29341 series, under the general title *Information technology – UPnP device architecture*, can be found on the IEC web site.

This International Standard has been approved by vote of the member bodies, and the voting results may be obtained from the address given on the second title page.

<sup>1</sup> UPnP Forum Steering committee, UPnP Forum, 3855 SW 153<sup>rd</sup> Drive, Beaverton, Oregon 97006 USA. See also "Introduction".

This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication

29341-14-3 © ISO/IEC:2011(E)

IMPORTANT – The "colour inside" logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

### 1 Overview and Scope

#### 1.1 Introduction

This device specification is compliant with the UPnP<sup>TM</sup> Device Architecture version 1.0. It defines a device type referred to herein as MediaServer.

The MediaServer specification defines a general-purpose device that can be used to instantiate any Consumer Electronics (CE) device that provides AV content (for example, media) to other UPnP devices on the home network. It is based on the UPnP AV Architecture Framework (described in another document). It exposes its content via the ContentDirectory service (refer to the ContentDirectory service specification for details). The MediaServer MAY also provide functionality to record content using the ScheduledRecording service (refer to the ScheduledRecording service specification). As such, the MediaServer can handle any specific type of media, any data format, and transfer protocol.

Example instances of a MediaServer include traditional devices such as VCRs, CD Players, DVD Players, audio-tape players, still-image cameras, camcorders, radios, TV Tuners, and set-top boxes. Additional examples of a MediaServer also include new digital devices such as MP3 servers, PVRs, and Home MediaServers such as the PC. Although these devices contain diverse (AV) content in one form or another, the MediaServer (via the ContentDirectory service) is able to expose this content to the home network in a uniform and consistent manner. This ability allows the MediaServer to instantiate traditional single-function devices as well as more recent multi-function devices such as VCR-DVD players and the general purpose Home MediaServer, which contains a wide variety of content such as MPEG2 video, CD audio, MP3 and/or WMA audio, JPEG images, etc.

The MediaServer specification is very lightweight and can easily be implemented on low-resource devices such as still-image cameras or MP3 players that want to expose their local content to the home network. The MediaServer can also be used for high-end Home MediaServers that contain dozens of Gigabytes of heterogeneous content. Refer to the Theory Of Operation clause for some specific examples of the MediaServer.

A full-featured MediaServer device provides clients with the following capabilities:

- Enumerate and query any of the content that the MediaServer can provide to the home network.
- Negotiate a common transfer protocol and data format between the MediaServer and target device.
- Control the flow of the content (for example, FF, REW, etc).
- Copy (import) content to the MediaServer from another device.
- Record content using the ScheduledRecording service.

This device specification does not provide:

The ability to render AV content.

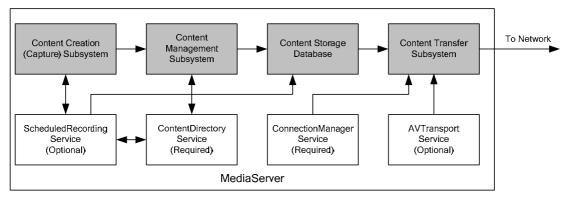


Figure 1 — MediaServer Functional Diagram

This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication

29341-14-3 © ISO/IEC:2011(E)

-3-

The un-shaded blocks represent the UPnP services that are contained by a MediaServer device. The shaded blocks represent various device-specific modules that the UPnP services might interact with. However, the internal architecture of a MediaServer device is vendor specific.