
**Televizijski splet (teleweb) – 3. del: Profil superteleteksta (IEC 62298-3:2005)
(istoveten EN 62298-3:2005)**

Teleweb application – Part 3: Superteletext profile (IEC 62298-3:2005)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 62298-3

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English version

Teleweb application
Part 3: Superteletext profile
(IEC 62298-3:2005)

Application Teleweb
Partie 3: Profil supertélétexte
(CEI 62298-3:2005)

TeleWeb-Anwendung
Teil 3: Superteletext-Profil
(IEC 62298-3:2005)

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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.

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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 document 100/924/FDIS, future edition 1 of IEC 62298-3, prepared by IEC TC 100, Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment, was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and was approved by CENELEC as EN 62298-3 on 2005-06-01.

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) | 2006-03-01 |
| -- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the EN have to be withdrawn | (dow) | 2008-06-01 |

Annex ZA has been added by CENELEC.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62298-3:2005 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

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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 Where 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 62297-1	- ¹⁾	Triggering messages for broadcast applications Part 1: Format	EN 62297-1	2005 ²⁾
ISO 639-2	- ¹⁾	Codes for the representation of names of languages Part 2: Alpha-3 code	-	-
ISO 8601	- ¹⁾	Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times	EN 28601	1992 ²⁾
ISO/IEC 8859-1	1998	Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets Part 1: Latin alphabet No.1	-	-
ETSI TS 101 231	- ¹⁾	Television systems - Register of Country and Network Identification (CNI), Video Programming System (VPS) codes and Application codes for Teletext based systems	-	-
ETSI EN 300 231	- ¹⁾	Television systems - Specification of the domestic video Programme Delivery Control system (PDC)	-	-
ETSI EN 300 468	- ¹⁾	Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems	-	-
ETSI EN 300 706	- ¹⁾	Enhanced teletext specification	-	-
ETSI EN 300 707	- ¹⁾	Electronic Programme Guide (EPG) - Protocol for a TV Guide using electronic data transmission	-	-

¹⁾ Undated reference.

²⁾ Valid edition at date of issue.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

IEC 62298-3

First edition
2005-05

TeleWeb application –

**Part 3:
Superteletext profile**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	8
3.1 Terms and definitions	8
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Display	9
4.1 Colour representation.....	9
4.2 Text representation	10
4.3 Text placement.....	12
4.4 Image representation	13
4.5 4:3 and 16:9 aspect ratio displays	13
5 URLs.....	14
5.1 File naming	15
5.2 Access through page number	15
5.3 TeleWeb file reference scheme	16
5.4 Teletext page reference scheme.....	18
5.5 NexTView reference scheme.....	19
5.6 Special function URLs	20
6 Text and hypertext.....	20
6.1 TeleWeb HTML file format.....	20
6.2 Syntax of TeleWeb HTML tags	22
6.3 Document structure elements.....	24
6.4 Header section tags	27
6.5 Paragraph formatting.....	29
6.6 Character formatting.....	32
6.7 Hypertext links	36
6.8 Lists	41
6.9 Tables	44
6.10 Images	50
6.11 Ticker text	53
6.12 Exceptional ignored tags	55
7 TeleWeb default style	55
8 Image files.....	55
8.1 GIF.....	55
8.2 JPEG	56
9 Content labelling	56
9.1 Predefined themes and identifier coding.....	56
9.2 Parental ratings.....	56
10 Special data	56
10.1 Service identification graphic.....	56
10.2 Home page.....	57
10.3 Default page.....	57

10.4 Profile upgrade page	57
10.5 ZLIB dictionary files	57
11 Service-related attributes	58
11.1 Name	58
11.2 Information	58
11.3 Language	58
11.4 Transmission schedule	58
12 File-related attributes.....	59
12.1 General file attributes	60
12.2 File content attributes	61
12.3 Time- and date-related attributes	62
12.4 Storage-related attributes	63
12.5 Special function attributes.....	63
13 Short and full TeleWeb service	64
14 Individual addressing – Group addressing.....	65
Annex A (informative) HTML compatibility	66
Annex B (normative) Default colour palette specification.....	69
Annex C (normative) Table of predefined themes	71
Annex D (informative) TeleWeb document type definition (DTD).....	78
Annex E (informative) TeleWeb default CSS2 style sheet	87
Annex F (normative) Font metrics.....	90
Annex G (informative) TeleWeb Supertext profile reference decoder	95
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4834df35-42a2-4b6f-b870-dec3f4b582ea/sist-en-62298-3-2006	
Bibliography	98
Table 1 – Default colour palette	10
Table 2 – Font sizes	11
Table 3 – File naming	15
Table 4 – EPG parameters.....	17
Table 5 – Profile parameter.....	18
Table 6 – Special function URLs	20
Table 7 – List of service-related attributes	58
Table 8 – List of file-related attributes	59
Table 9 – Rating scheme	62
Table 10 – Filter attributes for nexTView references	65
Table A.1 – HTML V3.2 tags not supported	66
Table A.2 – HTML V3.2 attributes not supported.....	67
Table A.3 – Browser specific tags supported	67
Table A.4 – TeleWeb specific tags supported	67
Table B.1 – Default colour palette specification	69
Table C.1 – Predefined themes	71

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TELEWEB APPLICATION –

Part 3: Superteletext profile

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62298-3 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This standard cancels and replaces IEC/PAS 62298 published in 2002.

This first edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
100/924/FDIS	100/962/RVD

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 62298 consists of the following parts, under the general title *TeleWeb application*:

Part 1: General description

Part 2: Delivery methods

Part 3: Superteletext profile

Part 4: Hyperteletext profile (in preparation)

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.

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of TeleWeb is to deliver World Wide Web-style content to the living-room TV to give the viewer an enhanced television experience. A TeleWeb service broadcasts data files containing text and high-definition graphics to suitable decoders. The data transmitted can be closely linked to events within the accompanying TV programs or can be more general in nature to emulate a traditional, but higher definition, superteletext service. Different profiles are defined.

It is intended that TV-based decoders can be implemented in a cost-effective manner without recourse to the technology normally associated with personal computers. In part, this is achieved by limiting the number of different types of multimedia data that can be used within a service. By careful design of the user interface, decoder manufacturers will be able to offer easy-to-use equipment for accessing TeleWeb services without requiring the consumer to be computer-literate. In addition, they will be able to customize their products to differentiate them from those of their competitors.

This standard specifies the TeleWeb Superteletext profile and focuses on the presentation layer especially the implementation of TeleWeb HTML. It further defines graphical requirements like colours and fonts and the content formats used.

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TELEWEB APPLICATION –

Part 3: Superteletext profile

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62298 specifies the TeleWeb Superteletext profile that allows Web-style text and graphics to be displayed on suitable decoders. A TeleWeb service comprises multimedia data files whose format and attributes are defined by this specification. This specification focuses on the presentation layer especially the implementation of TeleWeb HTML. It further defines graphical requirements like colours and fonts and the used content formats. For information regarding general information and the transport layer, refer to IEC 62298-1 and IEC 62298-2.

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 62297-1, *Triggering messages for broadcast applications*

ISO 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names and languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times*

ISO 8859-1:1998, *Information technology – 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets – Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1*

ETSI TR 101 231, *Television systems; Register of Country and Network Identification (CNI), Video Programming System (VPS) codes and Application codes for Teletext based systems*

ETSI EN 300 231, *Television systems; Specification of the domestic video Program Delivery Control (PDC) system*

ETSI EN 300 468, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems*

ETSI EN 300 706, *Enhanced Teletext Specification*

ETSI EN 300 707, *Electronic Program Guide (EPG); Protocol for a TV Guide using electronic data transmission*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

button

part of the user interface that enables the viewer to select a page or trigger an event, etc. It may not necessarily exist as a physical button on a remote control handset

3.1.2

CDATA

character data in an HTML document. Character entities and HTML mark-up is not recognized

3.1.3

conditional access (CA)

mechanism by which user access to service components can be restricted

3.1.4

PCDATA

Parsed character data in an HTML document. Character entities (numeric and named entities) as well as HTML mark-up are recognized in the data

3.1.5

signed_integer

positive or negative integer value, in decimal notation. The first digit is preceded by a mandatory plus (+) or minus (–) symbol with no white space between the symbol and the first digit

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3.1.6

text_string

sequence of displayable Latin-1 characters

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3.1.7

unsigned_integer

integer value, in decimal notation, without a preceding plus (+) or minus (–) symbol

3.2 Abbreviations

ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CA	Conditional Access
CDATA	Character Data
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DTD	Document Type Definition
DVB	Digital Video Broadcasting
ETS	European Telecommunication Standard
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format
HTML	Hyper Text Mark-up Language
JFIF	JPEG File Interchange Format
JPEG	Joint Picture Experts Group
LSB	Least Significant Bit

MJD	Modified Julian Date
MSB	Most Significant Bit
PCDATA	Parsed Character Data between tags
RFC	Request For Comments
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated
WWW	World Wide Web

4 Display

This clause defines the minimum requirements of a TeleWeb display. They are applicable to both editing stations and decoders.

4.1 Colour representation

4.1.1 General requirements

A decoder shall be able to display each pixel on the text/graphics, background image and background colour planes in a different colour from a palette of at least 188 colours. Full transparency and one-level semi-transparency to video shall also be supported.

A decoder may be implemented with either a true-colour store or an indexed colour system. To accommodate the latter type of decoder and to define a palette for GIF images that do not specify a palette themselves, a single 188 colour palette is defined in 4.1.5. As a minimum, the text/graphics, background image and background colour planes shall be able to support colours subjectively equivalent to these colours. Content can be authored using other colours, but authors should be aware that some decoders may not be able to reproduce them exactly and may map such a colour to the closest match in the pre-defined colour palette.

For authoring purposes the text/graphics, background image and background colour planes shall support at least 188 colours on the screen at any one time. In practical terms, a decoder is likely to be able to display at least 256 colours, giving the equipment manufacturers at least 68 colours for their user interface.

To get an optimal display, the content should be authored using the TeleWeb default colour palette. The response of a decoder is not defined by this specification if the colours used are not all taken from the pre-defined colour palette. Under these circumstances, colour dithering or matching techniques may need to be applied and the response of decoders may differ.

4.1.2 Colour resolution

Each colour shall be defined by red, green and blue (RGB) components or by a colour constant (see 6.2.5.1).

The authored content shall define colours as 24-bit values, i.e. 8 bits for each component in the order R, G, B.

A decoder is required to have a colour resolution of at least 4 bits per component (12 bits minimum overall).

4.1.3 Gamma

Decoders shall assume that all RGB values defined and invoked by authored content have been gamma pre-corrected for the eye.