

Edition 2.0 2016-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Multimedia systems and equipment - Multimedia e-publishing and e-books - Interchange format for e-dictionaries (Standards.iteh.ai)

<u>IEC 62605:2016</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fl dfcf30-7d4b-4144-a6f2-9502fl 13e645/iec-62605-2016





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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 33.160.60; 35.240.20; 35.240.30

ISBN 978-2-8322-3102-9

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MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT – MULTIMEDIA E-PUBLISHING AND E-BOOKS – INTERCHANGE FORMAT FOR E-DICTIONARIES

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International Standard IEC 62605 has been prepared by technical area 10: Multimedia e-publishing and e-book technologies, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition.

- a) Ref element is added to facilitate cross reference between entries.
- b) A new version of LeXML format, which is one of the base formats of the first edition, has been expanded and becomes Annex B. (The existing format becomes Annex A.)

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

CDV	Report on voting	
100/2430/CDV	100/2506/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.

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

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- · amended.

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INTRODUCTION

Markets for multimedia e-books and e-publishing require standardization of formats for e-book data interchange among associated people, authors, data preparers, publishers and readers. The formats are classified into submission format, interchange format and reader's format. The submission format supports an interaction between authors and data preparers. The reader's format depends on e-publishing equipment. The interchange format provides an interchange format for data preparers and publishers and therefore should be e-publishing equipment independent.

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MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT – MULTIMEDIA E-PUBLISHING AND E-BOOKS – INTERCHANGE FORMAT FOR E-DICTIONARIES

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the interchange format for e-dictionaries among publishers, content creators and manufacturers.

This International Standard does not address the following aspects:

- data formats for reading devices;
- elements necessary for final print reproduction only;
- rendering issues related to physical devices;
- · security issues such as DRM for documents.

2 Normative references

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

IEC TS 62229:2006, Multimedia systems and equipment — Multimedia e-publishing and e-book — Conceptual model for multimedia e-publishing

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

manufacturer

organization or person that manufactures hardware and/or software of the e-book

4 Position and requirements for interchange format for e-dictionaries

4.1 Interchange format for e-dictionaries in contents creation/distribution model

The conceptual model for multimedia e-publishing (IEC TS 62229) defines a contents creation/distribution model shown in Figure 1.

Kev

- (1) content data in submission format
- (2) content data in interchange format
- (3) content data in reader's format

Figure 1 - Contents creation/distribution model

It should be noted that the role of manufacturers of e-dictionary hardware and software overlaps that of the publisher in Figure 1. Therefore, a slightly modified model will be assumed for this International Standard, as shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 – Contents creation/distribution model (modified)

This International Standard specifies the interchange format between data preparers and publishers, i.e. a format for (2) in Figure 2, though it may be used as a reader's format.

4.2 Requirements for interchange format for e-dictionaries

An interchange format for e-dictionaries needs to address the following.

- Description of keywords, links from the keywords to entries (link data) and the order of the entries.
- Description of articles for each entry (entry data). This includes text, image, and other multimedia functionalities generally required for e-books.
- Description of bibliographical data and other data. This should include the name of the author and the publisher, the title of the content and the explanatory note. The relationship between these concepts is visually represented in Figure 3.
- Description of contents written in various languages.

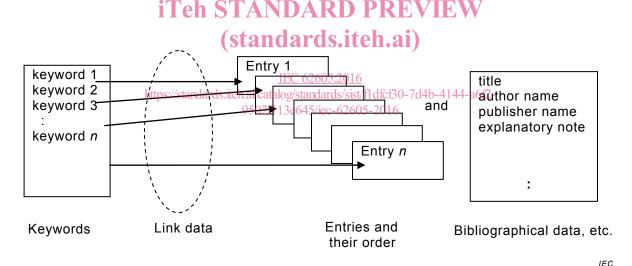


Figure 3 - Relationship between concepts

5 File formats

This International Standard defines two XML-based formats. One is based on XMDF (as described in IEC 62448:2013, Annex B) and LeXML. The format is hereafter called XMDF-LeXML format. The other is based solely on LeXML 3.0. They are presented in Annex A and Annex B, respectively.

NOTE LeXML is proposed by Digital ASSIST Ltd. Its original specifications are found at http://www.d-assist.com/index.html (in Japanese).

6 Semantics

Elements of the XMDF-LeXML format can be rendered in accordance with appropriate style specifications, which are outside the scope of this International Standard.

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Annex A (normative)

XMDF-LeXML format

A.1 General

The XMDF-LeXML format is an interchange format for e-dictionaries multimedia e-book data interchange, targeted at data preparers and publishers rather than the reader, with an emphasis on mobile devices as a target platform. Much like HTML, this format does not split the document in fixed pages, but determines the layout according to the viewer device's display size, the font in use, and so on. In this annex, such contents will be referred to as flowing content, as opposed to paged content.

A.2 Overview of the format's structure

Flowing contents are usually composed of several concatenated flows. This annex makes no particular requirement concerning the way the flowing content should be split into individual flows. This decision is left to the data preparer, to accommodate the various types of contents. For instance, a newspaper may have one flow per article, a novel one per chapter, and so on. It is also possible not to split the content, and to have only one flow. However, it should be noted that particularly large flows, or an extremely large number of flows, may impact on runtime performance, depending on the specific version of the viewer in use, the available memory, and so on.

The XML tree structure of the format is shown in Figure A.1.

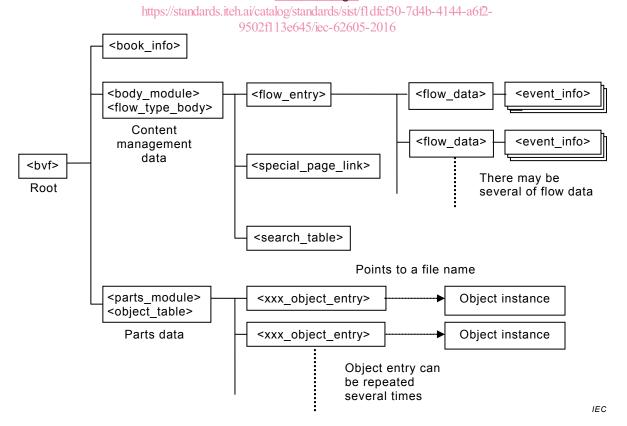


Figure A.1 – XML tree structure

The actual contents of each flow, in other words, what will be displayed by the viewer, is recorded in the object instance. The object instance is registered in object_entry, and associated with an ID number and other auxiliary data, turning it into playable/displayable data. Flow_data determines its content by pointing at such registered objects. In addition, information on functionalities such as page link is recorded in event_info.

The main part of Annex A is generic, and may be used for any country and language. However, some parts may have language specific behavior. Localization-related issues are detailed in Clause A.6.

Elements and attributes **A.3**

A.3.1 General

The different types of values that may be used in the various elements or attributes are explained below. The elements and attributes detailed below will be valid throughout this annex, and will be referenced by other constructs. In the following explanations, alphanumeric characters refer to numerals from 0 to 9 and alphabetic letters from a to z and A to Z.

A.3.2 Page_ID

Page ID specifies a unique identification number for the flow data of the flowing contents. It is a string starting by the "PG" characters, followed by alphanumeric characters.

Example:

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<flow_data flow_id="PG0002" ... />

A.3.3

Object_ID https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fldfcf30-7d4b-4144-a6f2-9502fl13e645/iec-62605-2016

Object ID specifies a unique identification number for objects used in the flowing contents. It is a string starting by the "OB" characters, followed by alphanumeric characters.

Example:

<dynamic text object entry id="OB0ue4".../>

Char ID A.3.4

Char_ID specifies an identification number for positions (character strings, etc.) within text and dictionary data objects. It is an alphanumeric string which is to be given uniquely in the text (see A.4.6.2) and dictionary data object instance (see A.4.6.3). Char IDs with the same value in different object instances are regarded as separate and don't affect each other.

Example:

<trigger_pointer id="OB29s0/CR0de4"/> Click<char_id char_id="CR0001">here</char_id>for details.

A.3.5 Reading

For sorting purposes, reading may be useful to specify the reading of each word. Restricting the characters allowed for this purpose to a limited set makes it easier to define the sorting method. Such characters should be determined on a per language basis. All languages can use the characters listed in Table A.1 as a common base, while the localization (see Clause A.6) will describe the language specific extensions to it.

Table A.1 - Base characters for reading

Name	Corresponding characters ^a
Basic alphabet	A to Z (U+0041 to U+005A)
	A to z (U+0061 to U+007A)
Numerals	0 to 9 (U+0030 to U+0039)
Others	space (U+0020), ((U+0028),) (U+0029)
^a [Attributes]II val	ues are in Unicode.

Example:

<title reading="PI"> π </title>

A.3.6 Filename

Filenames should be written using the following convention. The path is relative to the file in which this reference is made. Network paths should not be used. For portability concerns, it is recommended that only ACSII characters be used. Both the slash and backslash characters are acceptable as directory separators. It is also recommended not to use excessively long filenames, as those might not be supported by the host operating system.

Example:

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https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fl.dfcf30-7d4b-4144-a6f2-

<dynamic_text_object_entry src="sect10.xml"2type="text/x-bvf-text" id="OB0ue4"/>

A.3.7 Standard character

The standard character set of the document, as set by the default_ccs attribute of the <bvf>element (see A.4.2), is to be chosen from a well defined list, so as to ease the development of viewing software. However, this list may change for different localized versions of the XMDF-LeXML format. Any e-book data has to define its standard character set as one of or a combination of character set(s) listed in Table A.2 and those defined for a specific localization (see A.6.2).

Table A.2 - Standard character set

Character set name	Description	
"ISO 646-IRV"	Characters in the range of US-ASCII	

A.3.8 Standard character string

A string composed of Standard characters is called a Standard character string. Unless specified otherwise, the spacing characters (space (U+0020), linefeed (U+000D, U+000A, U+000D+U+000A), tabulation (U+0009)) are to be handled as follows:

Space (U+0020) to be displayed as is.

Linefeed (U+000D, U+000a, U+000D+U+000A) not to be displayed, but simply ignored.

Tabulation (U+0009) to be displayed as if it were a single space.