SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Smernice za uporabnike EN 15744 in EN 15907

Guidelines for implementors of EN 15744 and EN 15907

Richtlinien für Implementierer von EN 15744 und EN 15907

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 16371:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 372 “Project Committee - Cinematographic Works”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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1 Scope

This Technical Specification outlines technological approaches towards implementing EN 15907 and (partially) EN 15744 for the purpose of exchanging metadata about cinematographic works.

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.

EN 15744, *Film identification – Minimum set of metadata for cinematographic works*

EN 15907:2010, *Film identification – Enhancing interoperability of metadata – Element sets and structures*

ISO 15836:2009, *Information and documentation – The Dublin Core metadata element set*

ISO/IEC 19757-2:2008, *Information technology – Document Schema Definition Language (DSDL) – Part 2: Regular-grammar-based validation – RELAX NG*

ISO/IEC 19757-4:2006, *Information technology – Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) – Part 4: Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language (NVDL)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19757-2:2008 and the following apply.

3.1
encoding scheme
a set of definitions for the structured representation of complex data objects

3.2
foreign element
element with a name whose namespace URI is not the namespace URI for the parent schema

3.3
instance
XML document that is being validated with respect to an XML schema

3.4
schema
XML-encoded set of declarative rules against which one or more instances can be validated

3.5
URI
compact string of characters that uses the syntax defined in IETF RFC 2396 to identify an abstract or physical resource

3.6
valid with respect to a schema
member of the set of XML documents described by the schema

3.7
validator
software module that determines whether a schema is correct and whether an instance is valid with respect to a schema

4 Options for implementing the CEN metadata standards for cinematographic works

4.1 General

Neither EN 15744 nor EN 15907 mandate a particular representation for conformant metadata. Interoperability is assumed if metadata is communicated in a format that (1) preserves the meaning as defined in the standards, and (2) can be produced and/or consumed by all parties taking part in an exchange of metadata.

Both standards specify element names and associated definitions, while EN 15907 additionally specifies relationships between elements.

4.2 Data exchange options for EN 15744

4.2.1 General

EN 15744 specifies fifteen metadata elements similar in intent to many „core“ specifications such as the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES, ISO 15836:2003, revised 2009). For data exchange purposes, EN 15744-conformant metadata can be prepared in one of the following ways.

4.2.2 EN 15744 mapped to DCMES

In cases where a party in a metadata exchange is unable to provide or consume EN 15744-conformant metadata, or such metadata is to be merged with DCMES-based metadata, the element contents may be transformed to a DCMES-conformant representation using the Dublin Core mapping statements contained in EN 15744.

A representation transformed according to the DCMES may be encoded in any syntax endorsed by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative.

4.2.3 EN 15744 native

Metadata using the EN 15744 element specifications may be encoded in any syntax endorsed by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative. Where appropriate, this metadata may be combined with elements from other standards and specifications, provided that any element not defined in EN 15744 is labelled with a namespace reference indicating its origin.

4.3 EN 15907 Data exchange using XML

4.3.1 General

The following clauses specify requirements for an XML-based exchange of metadata instances conformant with EN 15907. Further definitions based on different encoding schemes may be made available in the future.

4.3.2 Wrapper element

A wrapper element is required whenever more than a single instance of a Cinematographic Work element is to be exchanged as a contiguous data stream. Depending on the exchange scenario, such an element may or may not be defined by the exchange specification. Where this is not the case, sequences of Cinematographic Work elements shall be enclosed in an **ExchangeSet** element.

4.3.3 Description units

Cinematographic Work

Since EN 15907 defines this unit of description as the reference point for any Variant and/or Manifestation, it shall be used as the top-level element in an XML-based representation of a conformant metadata. This requirement entails that a work-level identity shall be supplied even in cases where no work-level information

about a Manifestation is available. It is the task of the metadata supplier to provide elementary work-level identification, independent of whether this information is transitory, preliminary, or persistent.

Variant

Defined as optional in EN 15907, this unit of description may or may not be included depending on one of the following conventions:

a) All work-level descriptions have a default instance of Variant. In this case, any instance of Manifestation, even if not more than one is known, shall occur as a child element of a Variant.

b) A Variant is used to distinguish two or more sets of (one or more) Manifestations, and omitted if all Manifestations are considered to belong to a single set. In the latter case, each instance of Manifestation will occur as a direct sub-element of the Cinematographic Work, while in the former case each Manifestation will occur as a direct child element of a Variant instance.

c) A Variant is used to distinguish a particular set of Manifestations from those that are not considered to belong to any Variant. In this case, instances of Manifestation can occur both as sub-elements of Cinematographic Work and of one or more instances of Variant.

d) The Variant is never used. In this case, each instance of Manifestation shall occur as a child element of the Cinematographic Work instance.

It is recommended that a contiguous XML-encoded data stream containing EN 15907-compliant metadata restricts the use (or non-use) of the Variant to a single convention from the above list. It is further recommended that parties engaging in an XML-based exchange of EN 15907-compliant metadata agree on one of the above conventions so as to minimise the risk of misalignment when processing this metadata.

Manifestation

Although not explicitly stated in EN 15907, this unit of description shall be considered mandatory if compatibility with EN 15744 is required. A Cinematographic Work without a known manifestation, or one that has never been realised, shall be associated with a Manifestation of an appropriate type (e.g. „unknown“ or „production aborted“).

Item

Any item-level description shall be represented as a dependent element (i.e. a sub-element in XML) with respect to a Manifestation. Where an item is the only source for metadata, the EN 15907 data model assumes that properties such as extent and format are those of the manifestation, i.e. common to all possibly existing exemplars.

An item may be composed of sections representing a unique combination of cinematographic works. Such item-level compilations are not in the immediate scope of EN 15907. They may be expressed by associating a single instance of Item with two or more manifestations of different works by use of a suitable specialisation of the HasOtherRelationship.

4.3.4 Expressing Relationships

Except for some one-to-many relationships, which can be expressed through XML element nesting, any relationship expression requires the use of identifiers. An XML encoding of EN 15907-conformant metadata shall not use the ID/IDREF or KEY/KEYREF types, since these require references to be resolvable within the scope of accessible XML document instances. Moreover, these features are specific to XML whereas EN 15907 may also be used with other encodings.

Each many-to-many relationship defined in EN 15907 can be understood as a predicate (in the linguistic sense) with a subject represented by the element instance at hand, and an object represented by an identifier or, in some cases, an instance of some other element. Identifiers in the object position shall have global

scope, wherever possible. Element instances in the object position shall be represented as XML child elements of the relationship element.

Semantic enrichment

The basic many-to-many relationship types defined in EN 15907 are semantically weak and typically require specialisation by means of type vocabularies.

EN 15907 provides for type attributes or sub-elements that may or shall take on values from (preferably controlled) vocabularies. An XML-based representation of specialised relationship types shall meet the following requirements:

a) Multiplicity of types. An object of a relationship shall be allowed to appear in more than one role without the necessity of repeating subject and object for each role.

b) Language attribute. A type name shall be allowed to have a language attribute.

Neither of these requirements can be met by using the XML attribute syntax. An XML encoding of EN 15907 relationship types shall therefore use the XML element syntax wherever any of the above requirements apply.

4.3.5 Adding Type Vocabularies

All metadata values apart from those that are free text or scalar values shall be taken from controlled vocabularies wherever an appropriate source for such vocabulary is available. Parties planning to exchange EN 15907-conformant metadata in an XML encoding are advised to add their choice of vocabularies to the XML schema definition in the following way:

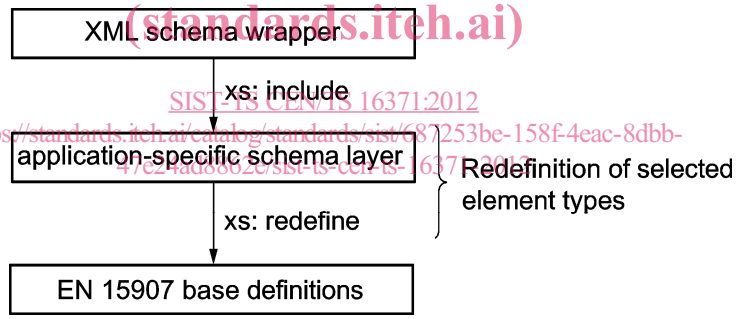

Figure 1 — References between XML schema components

A type vocabulary may be added by redefining an element type declaration from the base definitions within an application-specific schema layer. As an example, let the data type for the *usage* attribute specified in 6.9.2 of EN 15907:2010 be defined as follows:

```
<xs:simpleType name="LanguageUsageType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string"/>
</xs:simpleType>
```

This definition allows any sequence of characters to be accepted as a legal value for the *usage* attribute. Restricting the set of allowed values can be achieved by adding a replacement for the base definition to the application-specific schema layer:

```
<xs:simpleType name="LanguageUsageType">
    <xs:restriction base="ns1:LanguageUsageType">
        <xs:enumeration value="commentary" />
        <xs:enumeration value="dialogue" />
        <xs:enumeration value="dubbing" />
        (...)
```