
**Information technology — JPEG XR
image coding system —**

**Part 5:
Reference software**

*Technologies de l'information — Système de codage d'image
JPEG XR —*

Partie 5: Logiciel de référence

Sample Document

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 29199-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*, in collaboration with ITU-T.

This part of ISO/IEC 29199 is technically aligned with ITU-T Rec. T.835 but is not published as identical text.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29199-5:2010), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 29199 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — JPEG XR image coding system*:

- *Part 1: System architecture* [Technical Report]
- *Part 2: Image coding specification*
- *Part 3: Motion JPEG XR*
- *Part 4: Conformance testing*
- *Part 5: Reference software*

0 Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 29199 has been developed by ITU-T and ISO/IEC in a collaborative team that is referred to as the Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG). It is published as technically-aligned twin text by both organizations (ITU-T and ISO/IEC).

This part of ISO/IEC 29199 provides reference software for ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2 (*Information technology – JPEG XR image coding system – Image coding specification*) as an electronic attachment. The reference software is an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 29199.

Reference software is useful in aiding users of an image coding standard to establish and test conformance and interoperability, and to educate users and demonstrate the capabilities of the associated standard. For these purposes, the accompanying software is provided as an aid for the study and implementation of ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2 technology. The reference software includes both encoder and decoder functionality.

0.1 Purpose

The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 29199 is to provide the following.

- Reference decoder software capable of decoding codestreams (or files) that conform to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2 in a manner that conforms to the decoding process specified in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.
- Sample encoder software capable of producing codestreams (or files) that conform to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.

The use of this reference software is not required for making an implementation of an encoder or decoder in conformance to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2. Requirements established in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2 take precedence over the behaviour of the reference software.

0.2 Examples of use

Some examples of uses for the reference decoder software are as follows:

- As an illustration of how to perform the decoding process specified in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.
- As the starting basis for the implementation of a decoder that conforms to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.
- For testing the conformance of a decoder implementation with the decoding process specified in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2 (as the values of the samples in all decoded pictures will be identical from all conforming decoder implementations that support the profile and level used in a codestream that conforms to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2, with limited allowances for color sampling format conversions as specified in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2).
- For (non-exhaustive) testing of the conformance of a codestream (or file) to the constraints specified for codestream (or file) conformance in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2, as the software can detect and report many codestream conformance violations.

NOTE 1 – However, the lack of the detection of any conformance violation by the reference decoder software should not be considered as definitive proof that the codestream (or file) conforms to all constraints specified for conformance in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.

Some examples of uses for the sample encoder software are as follows:

- As an illustration of how to perform an encoding process that produces codestreams (or files) that conform to the constraints specified for codestream (or file) conformance in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.
- As the starting basis for the implementation of an encoder that conforms to ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.
- As a means of generating codestreams (or files) for testing the conformance of a decoder implementation with the decoding process specified in ITU-T Rec. T.832 | ISO/IEC 29199-2.