



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 15444-9:2005
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Published 2008-12-15

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
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Information technology — JPEG 2000 image coding system: Interactivity tools, APIs and protocols

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Technologies de l'information — Système de codage d'images JPEG 2000: Outils d'interactivité, interfaces de programmes d'application et protocoles

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical Corrigendum 2 to ISO/IEC 15444-9:2005 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. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec.T.808 (2005)/Cor.2.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
RECOMMENDATION ITU-TInformation technology – JPEG 2000 image coding system:
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Clarifications to the metadata transfers between server and client

1) Subclause C.5.2

Replace the entire body of C.5.2 by the following text:

C.5.2 Metadata Request (metareq)

C.5.2.1 Description

```
metareq = "metareq" "=" 1#("[ 1$(req-box-prop) "]" [root-bin] [max-depth])
                                     [metadata-only]
req-box-prop = box-type [limit] [metareq-qualifier] [priority]
limit = ":" (UINT / "r")
metareq-qualifier = "/" 1*("w" / "s" / "g" / "a")
priority = "!"
root-bin = "R" UINT
max-depth = "D" UINT
metadata-only = "!!"
```

This field specifies what metadata is desired in response to a request, in addition to any metadata required for the client to decode or interpret the requested image data as defined by C.5.1. The purpose of this request is to allow the client to request selected parts of the contents and the layout of the metadata encoded in the JP2 and JPX file formats a server did not choose to transmit according to C.5.1.

The value string in this request field is a list of independent requests; however, the server may handle the requests as a group, and there may be overlap between the requests. It is then sufficient (but not necessary) that the server sends the requested data only once.

The way how the server decides to break up the initial stream into bins is irrelevant for defining the target of the request except that the `root-bin` field can be used to limit a request to parts of the file structure, once a client has identified the layout. Once a request is confined to a specific bin, the way how that bin is broken up into more bins – or if it is broken up at all – is irrelevant for the client and the way how that data is addressed within the request.

Note, however, that data a server returns upon a request will, in general, depend on that layout because the division of the logical target into metadata-bins may force the server to return additional data, including the contents or headers of some other, potentially unrequested boxes. All a server has to ensure that **at least** the requested data is contained, and that **enough** data is returned to allow a client to parse it. Examples when additional data must be returned are given below in C.5.2.7. The following text uses the wording "request" to point out which data is **desired** by the client, which might be a sub-set of the data actually returned by the server due to reasons pointed out in C.5.2.7.