
SMPTE STABLE DOCUMENT



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A document should be stabilized if it is believed to be substantially correct, does not contain harmful or misleading recommendations, may still be relevant to equipment or practices in use, is stable, but does not represent current technology, and need not be subject to future reviews.

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Note:

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Stable documents may not adhere to the latest style and format of SMPTE documents, or to current usage of normative language. Suitable care should be taken in interpretation.

SMPTE STANDARD

for Television — Declarative Data Essence — Local Identifier (lid:) URI Scheme



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1 Scope

This standard defines the lid: uniform resource identifier (URI), and describes how it is used to identify instances of resources, such as web pages and graphics files, that are transmitted through unidirectional means, such as a television broadcast.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standards indicated below.

IETF RFC 2396, Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax

ISO/IEC 11578:1996, Information Technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Remote Procedure Call (RPC), Annex A, Universal Unique Identifier

3 Introduction

Content resources delivered by a one-way broadcast must be identified, stored in a storage system used by the receiver as they are received, and referenced by a uniform scheme for access by applications and systems. Broadcast receivers may use different types of storage devices; therefore, content broadcasters and application developers need a standard syntax for resource storage and reference that does not depend on the specific device or directory syntax, such as the file: URI scheme. A lid: can be bound to a resource entity during authoring and distribution, and may be used to name a device-independent storage location for the entity. The lid: scheme is syntactically similar to the http: scheme, but it is not intended to resolve lid: identifiers to locations outside the broadcast stream or local storage system, as is the case for http: DNS and resource resolution.

The lid: URI scheme enables content creators to assign an authority value that is globally unique. The lid: scheme supports relative paths for resource retrieval, so the authority component can be separately identified in applications to allow relative path references similar to http: and other URI references.

A single lid: can be used to identify different resource instances over time, and will resolve in a receiver to the last instance received with an equivalent lid:. Appropriate lid: identifiers can reduce the storage of redundant instances of resources for better memory efficiency. Storage management for lid: entities is implementation specific and beyond the scope of this specification, but it can be assumed that memory will be finite, and so will the period of persistence of any lid: entity. Applications using lid: should be designed to handle the case where resources have been deleted over time due to storage limitations.