
SMPTE STABLE DOCUMENT



The attached SMPTE Engineering Document has been declared “Stable” by the controlling Technology Committee.

The SMPTE Operations Manual for Standards states:

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.

A Stable document shall still be made available and offered for sale by the Society, but it shall be prefaced by a cover page explaining its current status.

At any time, a Technology Committee may revise, amend, or otherwise initiate a new Project on a Stable document.

A Stable document is “In Force”, and not deprecated or withdrawn.

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Note:

SMPTE “Stable” documents were previously described as “Archived” and the attached document may be marked as “Archived”. The status of a SMPTE document described as “Archived” is exactly as described above for a “Stable” document.

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 and Motion Pictures — Dynamic Documents



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1 Scope

1.1 There is a need in the field of information technology for the unambiguous identification of objects to provide interoperability among information systems. Individual standards committees have divined, as part of their development of technical standards, classes of objects. Specific objects are the individual members of the class of objects. Registration is the process whereby unambiguous names are formally associated with objects. This may be done by an organization, a standard, or an automated facility.

1.2 Within the television and motion-picture industries, there is a need for engineering documents (standards, recommended practices, and engineering guidelines) which can easily and rapidly be extended to cover new requirements (dynamic documents). Such documents typically contain tables of values, parameters, or other entities that cannot be fully defined at the time the document is written.

1.3 Through a process described in this standard, the dynamic tables described above are established as registers to be administered by the SMPTE Registration Authority (SMPTE RA).

1.4 Dynamic documents are created using the same administrative practices as conventional SMPTE documents. Once a dynamic document is adopted as an engineering document, only designated entities within a dynamic document are subject to change by the dynamic document process. As with conventional engineering documents, the base document can be modified, but only in accordance with existing administrative practices.

1.5 Four types of registers are defined. These types differ in their procedures for adding or modifying the data contained within the registers.

1.6 In this standard, *shall* denotes a mandatory provision of the standard, *should* denotes a provision that is recommended but not mandatory, and *may* denotes a provision that is optional.

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.

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives, Procedures for the Technical Work of ISO/IEC JTC 1 on Information Technology, Third Edition, 1995

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers Administrative Practices, Section XIII, Engineering

3 Definitions

3.1 data: A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner, suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or automatic means.

3.2 data element: A unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation, and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes.

3.3 engineering document: A SMPTE standard, recommended practice, or engineering guideline, or equivalent document from another organization.

3.4 register: A set of files (paper, electronic, or a combination) containing the assigned data elements and the associated information. (Definition adapted after that in annex E of the ISO/IEC Directives.)

3.5 registered data element: A data element that has been entered into a register kept by a registration authority.

3.6 registration authority (RA): The organization established by the SMPTE Registration Authority, LLC which is authorized to register data elements.

3.7 registration authority board (RA Board): The registration authority board consists of the board of directors of the SMPTE Registration Authority, LLC.

4 Types of data elements

4.1 Type

Dynamic documents shall specify the type to which each registered data element within that document belongs, together with the information that must be supplied with each request for registration. The

Standards Committee shall specify which technology committee or other body is charged with reviewing the request.

4.2 Data set

An engineering document establishing a dynamic document shall specify an original set of data to be entered into the register once the engineering document has been approved.

4.3 Extension or change

Portions of the dynamic document that are subject to extension or change shall be clearly labeled as such, and shall be classified according to type as defined below. Assignment of registered data element type shall be subject to ballot and approval per applicable SMPTE administrative practices as is the rest of the document.

4.4 Maintenance

An engineering document establishing a dynamic document shall specify the RA responsible for maintenance and upkeep of any registered data elements specified in the engineering document. The engineering document may also specify locations where registers and registered data elements may be found in electronic form.

Table 1 outlines the difference among registered data element types.

Table 1 – Characteristics of registered data element types

Registered data element type	1	2	3	4
Supporting engineering document	✓			
Technical comment period	✓			
Review for technical merit	✓			
Ballot for technical merit	✓			
Public notice of ballot	✓	✓		
Consensus	✓	✓		
Standards Committee procedural review and approval	✓	✓		
Trial publication for public comment	✓	✓	✓	
Detailed format description	✓	✓	*	
Statement of intention to apply and date of first use			✓	3
Complete application required	✓	✓	3	3
NOTE – ✓ = required; * = may be required.				

4.5 Type 1 registers

Additions to a type 1 register shall be subject to review for technical merit, adequacy of information provided, nonconflict with existing engineering documents, and compliance with type 1 requirements. Additions to a type 1 register shall require an underlying engineering document to support any addition (see figure 1).

Example: If a document is extended to include a new type of ancillary data, at least a first draft of a SMPTE engineering document must exist describing the new ancillary data.

4.5.1 Information required for additions to type 1 registers

The following information shall be provided by any organization, individual, or committee wishing to make additions to a type 1 register:

- 1) Contact information for the organization, individual, or committee requesting the addition;
- 2) The supporting engineering document used as the basis for the submission;
- 3) A request specifying the addition to the register;
- 4) Identification of the specific register to which the addition is to be made;
- 5) Detailed information regarding the purpose and use of the addition to the register;
- 6) Name of authorized representative of the organization requesting the addition.

4.6 Type 2 registers

Additions to a type 2 register shall be subject to review for adequacy of information, including technical description, nonconflict with existing engineering documents, and compliance with type 2 requirements. Additions to a type 2 register shall not be subject to review for technical merit. Additions to a type 2 register shall not require a supporting SMPTE engineering document (see figure 2).

During the ballot process for a change in a type 2 registered data element, negative votes based upon procedural issues, including adequacy of technical description, shall be accepted. Negative votes based upon technical merit shall not be considered. Exam-

ple: The addition of a term to the metadata dictionary is an example of a type 2 data element.

4.6.1 Information required for additions to type 2 registers

The following information shall be provided by any organization, individual, or committee wishing to make additions to a type 2 register:

- 1) Contact information for the organization, individual, or committee requesting the addition;
- 2) A request specifying the addition to the register;
- 3) Detailed information regarding the purpose and use of the addition to the register;
- 4) Name of authorized representative of the organization requesting registration.

4.7 Type 3 registers

Additions to a type 3 register shall be reviewed for adequacy of information and compliance with type 3 requirements. Additions to a type 3 register shall not be subject to due process review (see figure 3).

Example: An example of a type 3 data element is an item in the portion of the metadata dictionary assigned for prototype purposes.

4.7.1 Information required for additions to type 3 registers

The following information shall be provided by any organization, individual, or committee wishing to make additions to a type 3 register:

- 1) Contact information for the organization, individual, or committee requesting the addition;
- 2) A request specifying the addition to the register;
- 3) Detailed information regarding the purpose and use of the addition to the register;
- 4) A detailed description of the format specification may be required;
- 5) Statement of intention to apply the registered data element, and intended date of first use;

6) Name of authorized representative of the organization requesting the addition.

4.8 Type 4 registers

Additions to a type 4 register shall be reviewed for adequacy of information and compliance with type 4 requirements. Additions to a type 4 register may require a fee payment before changes or additions will be accepted. Additions to a type 4 register shall not be examined for technical merit. Additions to a type 4 register shall not be subject to consensus review or trial publication (see figure 4).

Example: The registration of an MPEG RID or UPID root number would be a type 4 data element.

4.8.1 Information required for additions to type 4 registers

The following information shall be provided by any organization, individual, or committee wishing to make an addition to a type 4 register:

- 1) Contact information for the organization, individual, or committee requesting the addition;
- 2) Statement of intention to apply the registered data element, and intended date of first use;
- 3) Name of authorized representative of the organization requesting the addition to the registry.

5 Deletion of registered data elements

5.1 Any request for deletion of a registered data element shall result in the posting of an appropriate public notice giving the specifics of the proposed deletion. The following information shall be required before a deletion shall be considered:

- 1) Contact information for the organization, individual, or committee requesting the deletion;
- 2) Any supporting document that may have been used as the basis for an original request for creation of the registered data element;
- 3) A request specifying the deletion of the registered data element along with a complete justification for the deletion;

4) Identification of the specific register to which the deletion is to be made;

5) Name of authorized representative of the organization requesting the deletion.

5.2 To give users an opportunity to disagree with the deletion, the registered data element to be deleted will be marked as such for a one-year period. If, after this period, nobody identifies himself as a user, the registered data element shall be deleted from the register. If even one objection is received concerning deletion of the registered data element, the data element shall not be deleted.

5.3 In the event that it is discovered after the fact that an application for a registered data element contained false or misleading information, the registered data element may be immediately deleted from the register at the sole discretion of the SMPTE Registration Authority.

5.4 With the exception of 5.3 above, a registered data element shall not be deleted from a register earlier than one year from the time public notice is given of the deletion.

5.5 Individual engineering documents may impose restrictions on deletion of a registered data element that are more restrictive than those specified here.

6 Deletion of a register

6.1 A register can only be deleted by a revision to a register's establishing engineering document, or through withdrawal of the engineering document establishing the register.

6.2 Any request for deletion of a registered data element shall result in the posting of an appropriate public notice giving the specifics of the proposed deletion.

6.3 To give users an opportunity to disagree with the deletion, the register to be deleted will be marked as such for a one-year period. If, after this period, nobody identifies himself as a user, the register shall be deleted. If even one objection is received concerning deletion of the register, the register shall not be deleted.