

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

**Information technology—MPEG systems  
technologies**

**Part 1: Binary MPEG format for XML**

**STANDARDS**  
Australia



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee IT-029, Coded Representation of Picture, Audio and Multimedia/Hypermedia Information. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 8 August 2006.  
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The following are represented on Committee IT-029:

- Australian Broadcasting Authority (ABA)
  - Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC)
  - Australian Consumers Association
  - Australian Subscription Television
  - CSIRO Mathematical & Information Services
  - Department of Defence (Australia)
  - Free TV Australia
  - School of Computer Science and Mathematics
  - Victoria University of Technology
  - Special Broadcasting Service (SBS)
  - The University of New South Wales
  - University of Wollongong
- 

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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through public comment period.

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**Information technology—MPEG systems technologies**

**Part 1: Binary MPEG format for XML**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-029, Coded Representation of Picture, Audio and Multimedia/Hypermedia Information.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 23001-1:2006, *Information technology—MPEG systems technologies—Part 1: Binary MPEG format for XML*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the Australian multimedia industry with tools enabling users to provide suggested interactions with digital items to enable the inclusion of a dynamic aspect to static declarations of digital items.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annexes to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.
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- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

None of the normative references in the source text has been adopted as an Australian Standard.

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## INTRODUCTION

This International Standard provides a standardized set of generic technologies for encoding XML documents. It addresses a broad spectrum of applications and requirements by providing generic methods for transmitting and compressing XML documents.

**Part 1 – Binary Format for XML:** specifies the tools for preparing XML documents for efficient transport and storage and for compressing XML documents.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent.

The ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured ISO and IEC that he is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with the ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the companies listed in Annex C.

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

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

# Information technology — MPEG systems technologies —

## Part 1: Binary MPEG format for XML

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 23001 provides a standardized set of technologies for encoding XML documents. It addresses a broad spectrum of applications and requirements by providing a general method for transmitting and compressing XML documents.

This part of ISO/IEC 23001 specifies system level functionalities for the communication of XML documents. It provides a specification which will:

- enable the development of ISO/IEC 23001-1 receiving sub-systems, called ISO/IEC 23001-1 Terminal, or Terminal in short, to receive and assemble possibly partitioned and compressed XML documents
- provide rules for the preparation of XML documents for efficient transport and storage.

The decoding process within the ISO/IEC 23001-1 Terminal is normative. The rules mentioned provide guidance for the preparation and encoding of XML documents without leading to a unique encoded representation of such documents.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- ISO/IEC 10646:2003, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

**Note:** The UTF-8 encoding scheme is described in Annex R of ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993, published as Amendment 2 of ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993.

- XML, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0*, October 2000.
- XML Schema, *W3C Recommendation*, 2 May 2001.
- XML Schema Part 0: *Primer*, W3C Recommendation, 2 May 2001.
- XML Schema Part 1: *Structures*, W3C Recommendation, 2 May 2001.
- XML Schema Part 2: *Datatypes*, W3C Recommendation 2 May 2001.
- XPath, *XML Path Language*, W3C Recommendation, 16 November 1999.
- *Namespaces in XML*, W3C Recommendation, 14 January 1999.