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Information technology — Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) —
Part 1:
Media presentation description and segment formats

Technologies de l'information — Diffusion en flux adaptatif dynamique
sur HTTP (DASH) —

Partie 1: Description de la présentation et formats de remise des
médias



Reference number
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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 23009-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 23009-1:2012), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO/IEC 23009-1:2012/Cor.1:2013.

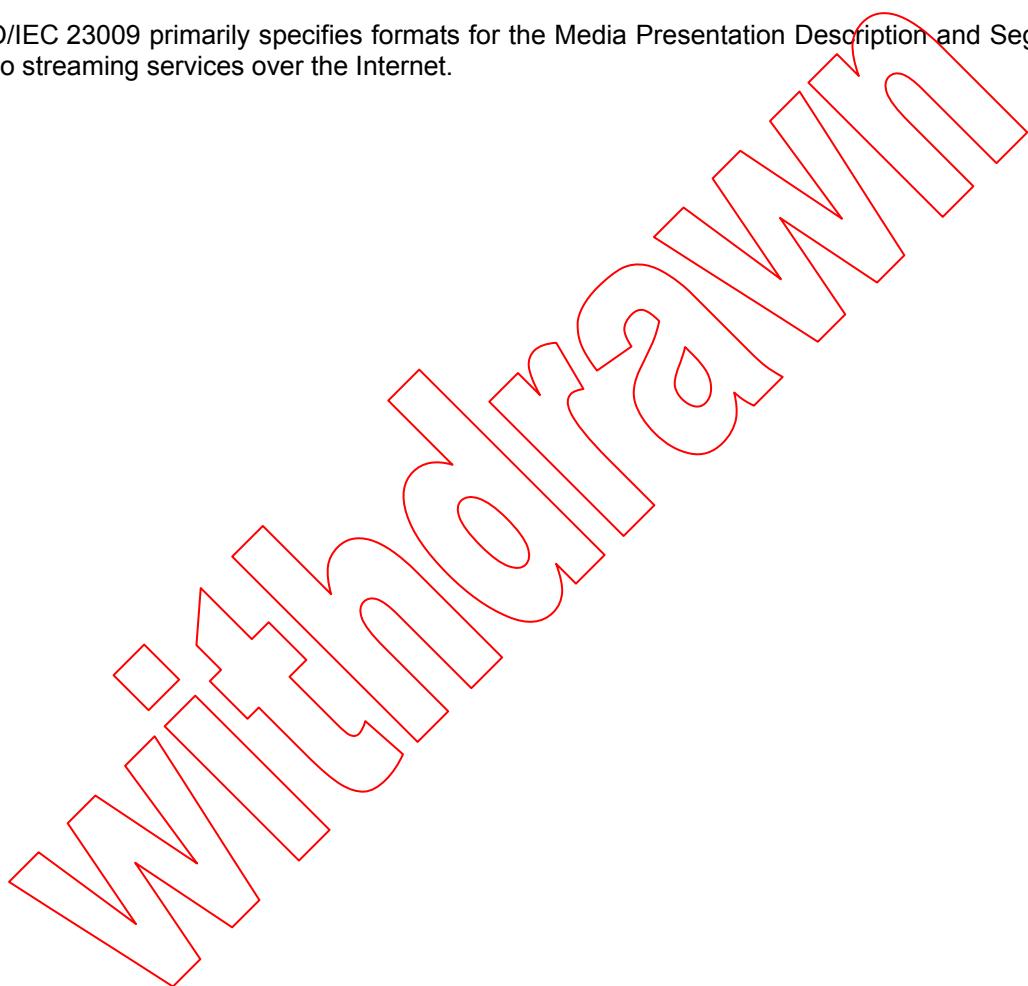
ISO/IEC 23009 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH)*:

- *Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats*
- *Part 2: Conformance and reference software*
- *Part 3: Implementation guidelines [Technical Report]*
- *Part 4: Segment encryption and authentication*

Introduction

Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (DASH) is intended to support a media-streaming model for delivery of media content in which control lies exclusively with the client. Clients may request data using the HTTP protocol from standard web servers that have no DASH-specific capabilities. Consequently, this part of ISO/IEC 23009 focuses not on client or server procedures but on the data formats used to provide a DASH Media Presentation.

This part of ISO/IEC 23009 primarily specifies formats for the Media Presentation Description and Segments. It is applicable to streaming services over the Internet.



Information technology — Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) —

Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 23009 primarily specifies formats for the Media Presentation Description and Segments for dynamic adaptive streaming delivery of MPEG media over HTTP. It is applicable to streaming services over the Internet.

2 Normative references

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

ITU-T Rec. H.222.0 | ISO/IEC 13818-1, *Information technology — Generic coding of moving pictures and associated audio information: Systems*

ISO/IEC 14496-10, *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 10: Advanced Video Coding*

ISO/IEC 14496-12, *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 12: ISO base media file format (technically identical to ISO/IEC 15444-12)*

ISO/IEC 23001-8, *Information technology — MPEG systems technologies — Part 8: Coding-independent code points*

IETF RFC 2141, *URN Syntax*, May 1997

IETF RFC 2616, *Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1*, June 1999

IETF RFC 3023, *XML Media Types*, January 2001

IETF RFC 3406, *Uniform Resource Names (URN) Namespace Definition Mechanisms*, October 2002

IETF RFC 3629, *UTF-8, a transformation format of ISO 10646*, November 2003

IETF RFC 3986, *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*, January 2005

IETF RFC 4122, *A Universally Unique IDentifier (UUID) URN Namespace*, July 2005

IETF RFC 4288, *Media Type Specifications and Registration Procedures*, December 2005

IETF RFC 4337, *MIME Type Registration for MPEG-4*, March 2006

IETF RFC 4648, *The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings*, October 2006

IETF RFC 5261, An Extensible Markup Language (XML) Patch Operations Framework Utilizing XML Path Language (XPath) Selectors, September 2008

IETF RFC 5646, *Tags for Identifying Languages*, September 2009

IETF RFC 6265, *HTTP State Management Mechanism*, April 2011

IETF RFC 6381, *The 'Codecs' and 'Profiles' Parameters for "Bucket" Media Types*, August 2011

W3C XLINK XML Linking Language (XLink) Version 1.1, W3C Recommendation 06, May 2010

W3C Media Fragments URI 1.0 (basic), W3C Recommendation, 25 September 2012

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