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**Information technologies — JPEG
Systems —**

**Part 2:
Transport mechanisms and packaging**

Technologies de l'information — Systèmes JPEG -- —

Partie 2: Mécanismes de transport et paquetage

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

A list of all parts of the ISO/IEC 19566 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Access to images and metadata using channels with limited bit rates can be significantly speed up by allowing proper decoding of partial representations. In this case, parts of the image can be displayed to the user or processed by an algorithm as soon as parts of the codestream or of the file are available at the client side.

Rec. ITU-T T.808 | ISO/IEC 15444-9 standardizes mechanisms called JPIP for incrementally communicating box-structured files, as well as information found within codestreams that may or may not be embedded within boxes of a box-structured file. By these means, standardized methods for accessing meaningful parts of an image are available.

So far, Rec. ITU-T T.808 | ISO/IEC 15444-9 is part of the JPEG 2000 standards. Other standards like JPEG (Rec. ITU-T T.81 | ISO/IEC 10918-1) or JPEG-XR (ISO/IEC 29199) are either not supported at all, or only in a very limited way. Consequently, application of JPIP is predominantly restricted to JPEG 2000. In the ambition to create an ecosystem of tools that can be applied to many or all standards of the JPEG family, this document gives guidelines for design of future compression standards and transmission formats such that partial access to images can be provided in a uniform manner based on the concepts and ideas of JPIP as defined in Rec. ITU-T T.808 | ISO/IEC 15444-9.

Information technologies — JPEG Systems —

Part 2:

Transport mechanisms and packaging

1 Scope

This document collects important information with the goal of elaborating a system layer for JPEG standards, referred to as JPEG systems.

This document summarizes the principles of incremental codestream and file transport that are intended to form the future building blocks JPEG systems. Industrial implementations, future codecs and systems components are encouraged to follow these guidelines.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.