

Security in Applications: Multimedia Content (DRM)

2024/25 Q2

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DMAG

DISTRIBUTED MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS GROUP

Intellectual rights for multimedia

Intellectual rights for multimedia content:

Intellectual property

Standards for licenses and contracts

DRM and the Web

Intellectual property

- Owned by “creators” (rights holders, *titulares de derechos*).
- Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- “*Ley de Propiedad Intelectual*”.
- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization).
- Industrial property + Author right (Copyright).
- Moral rights: paternity, integrity, disclosure (*divulgación*), withdrawal, ...
- Economic rights (*patrimoniales*): reproduction, distribution, public communication, transformation.

Exclusive, Remunerated

- Related rights (*conexos*): performers (intérpretes), broadcasters, ...

Intellectual rights for multimedia

Intellectual rights for multimedia content:

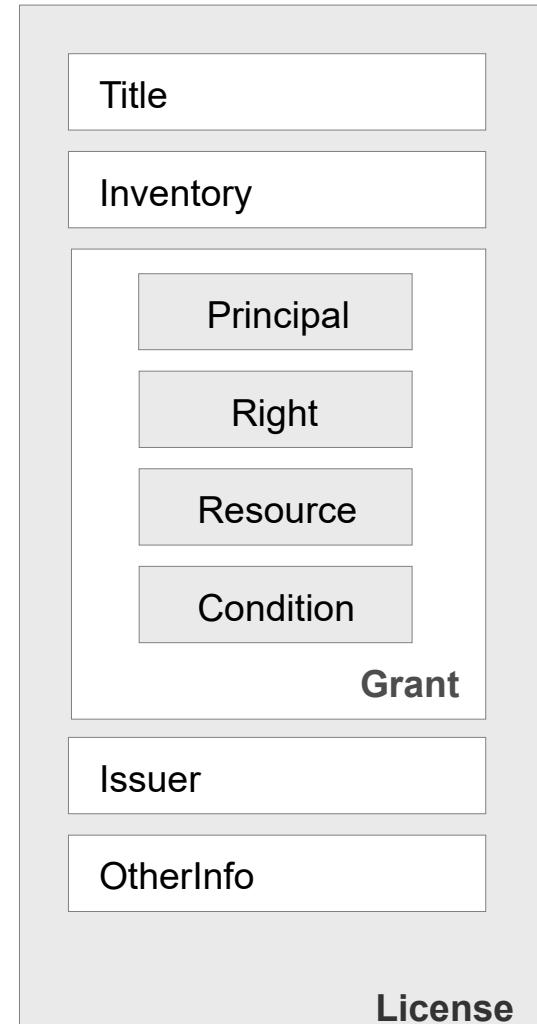
Intellectual property

Standards for licenses and contracts

DRM and the Web

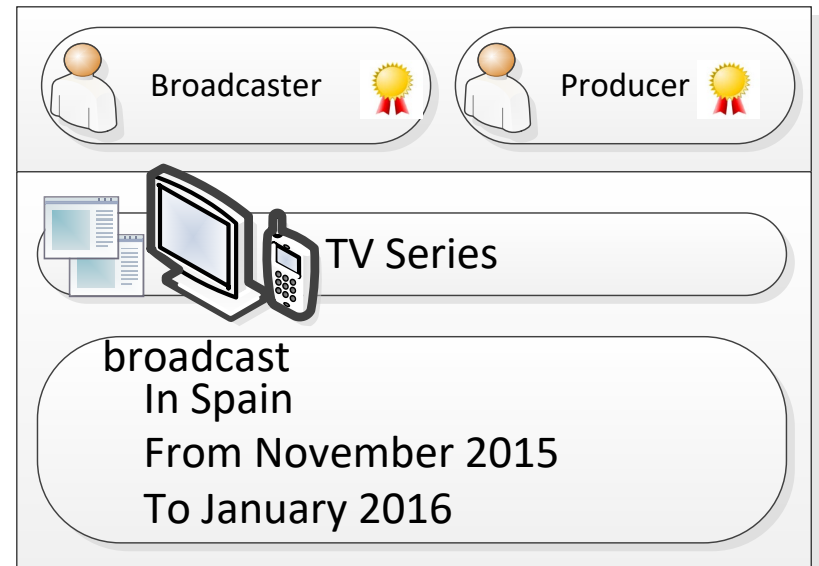
MPEG-21 Part 5: REL

- Rights Expression Language (REL)
 - Language (XML-based) for expressing rights and conditions for using content
 - Most important concept: **License**



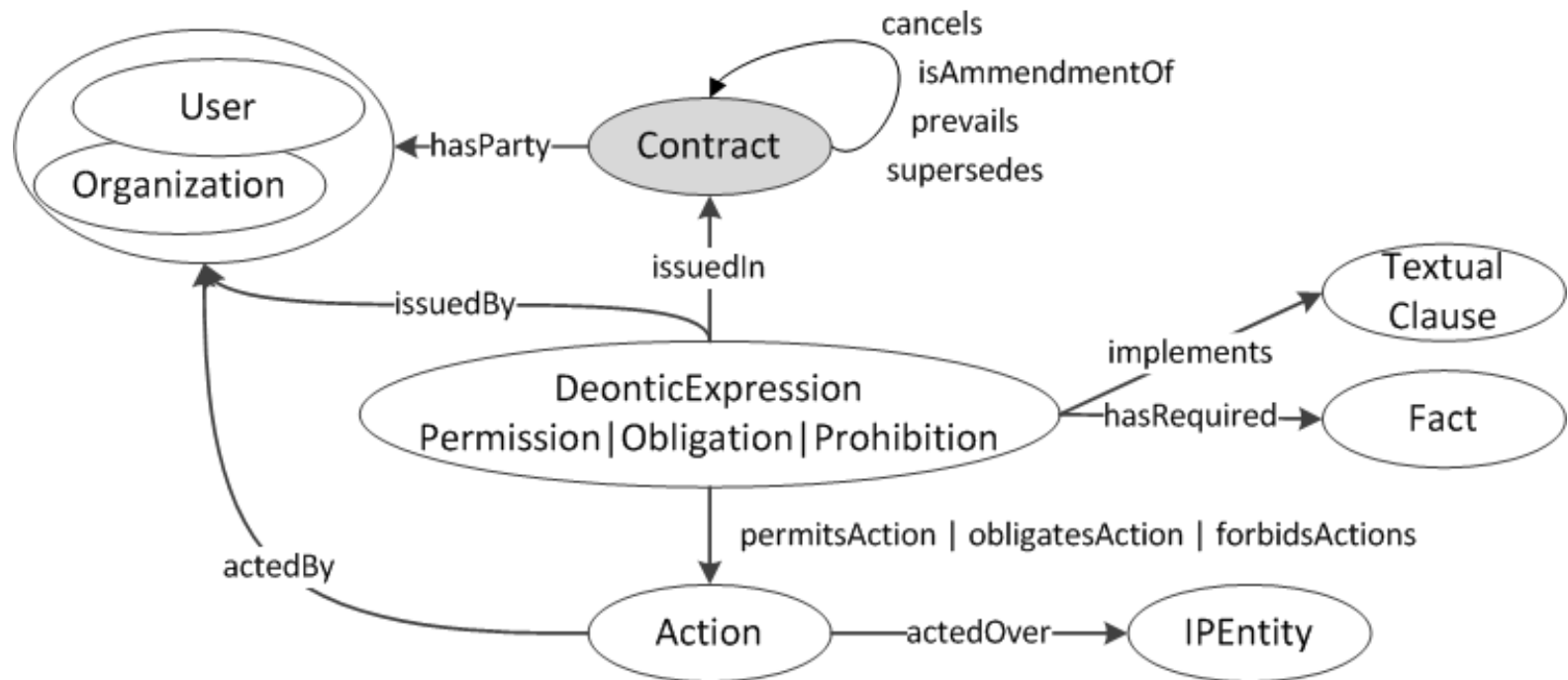
MPEG-21 Part 20: CEL

- Contracts Expression Language (CEL)
 - Language (XML-based) for expressing contracts defining actions and constraints for using content → Extends REL
 - Most important concept: **Contract**



MPEG-21 Part 21: MCO

- Media Contract Ontology (MCO)
 - Ontology model of CEL contracts
 - Deontic expressions: *Permission*, *Prohibition*, *Obligation*



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DRM and the Web

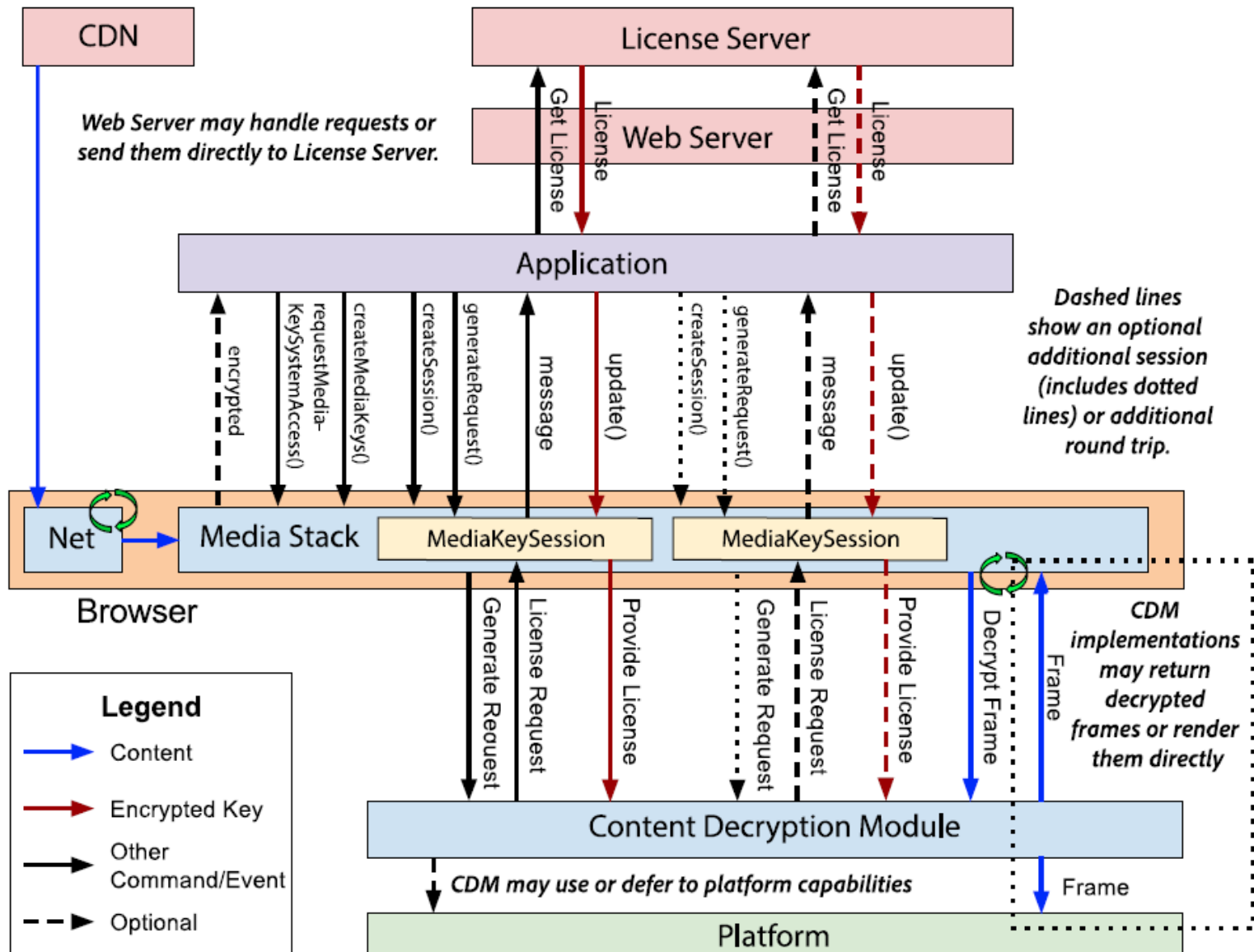
DRM & Web browsers

- **Encrypted Media Extensions (EME)**

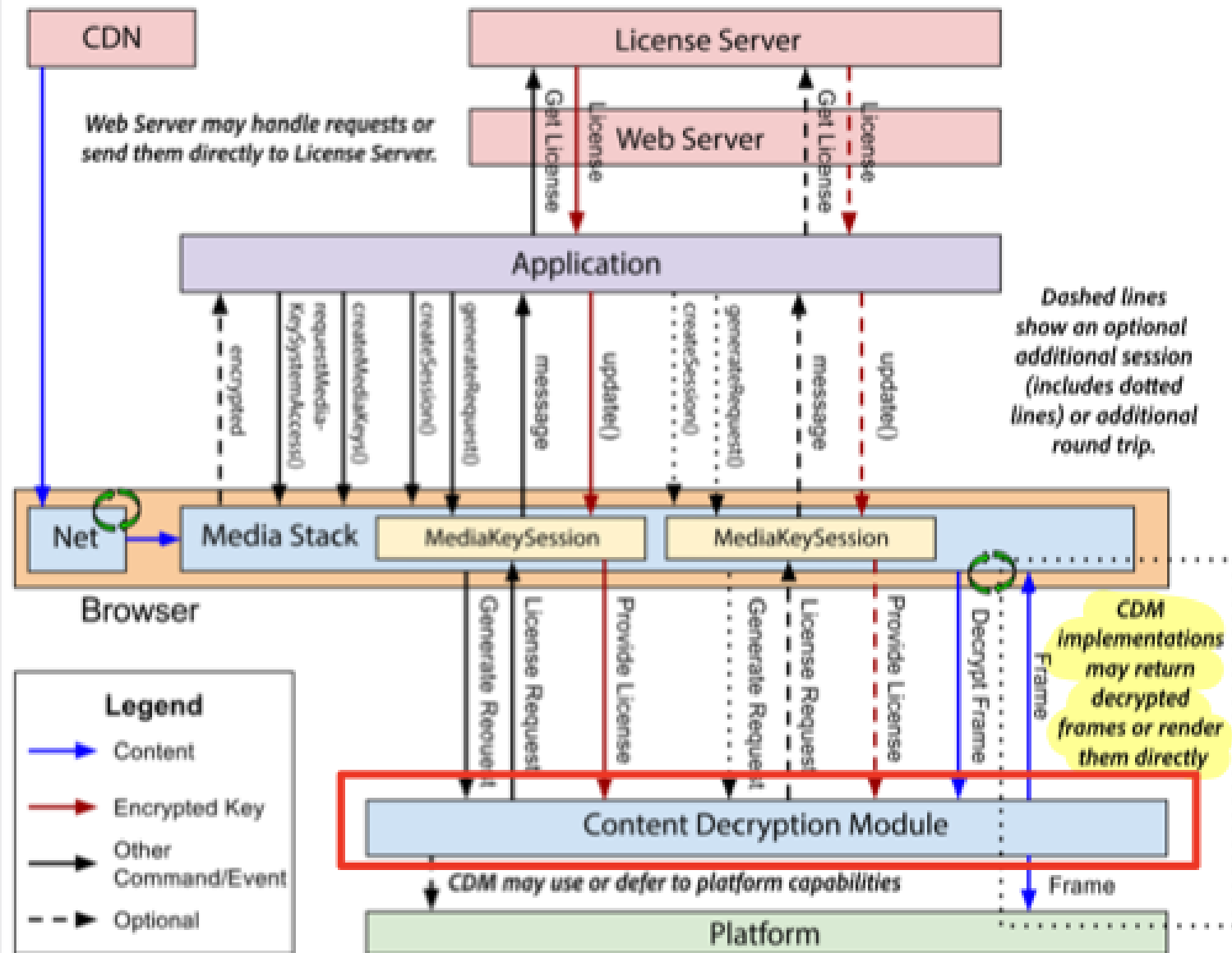
(<http://www.w3.org/TR/encrypted-media/>)

- Communication channel between web browsers and DRM (Digital Rights Management) agent software
- Extends *HTMLMediaElement* providing APIs to control playback of encrypted content
- License/key exchange controlled by the application
- Not defining content protection or DRM system
- The common API supports a simple set of content encryption capabilities

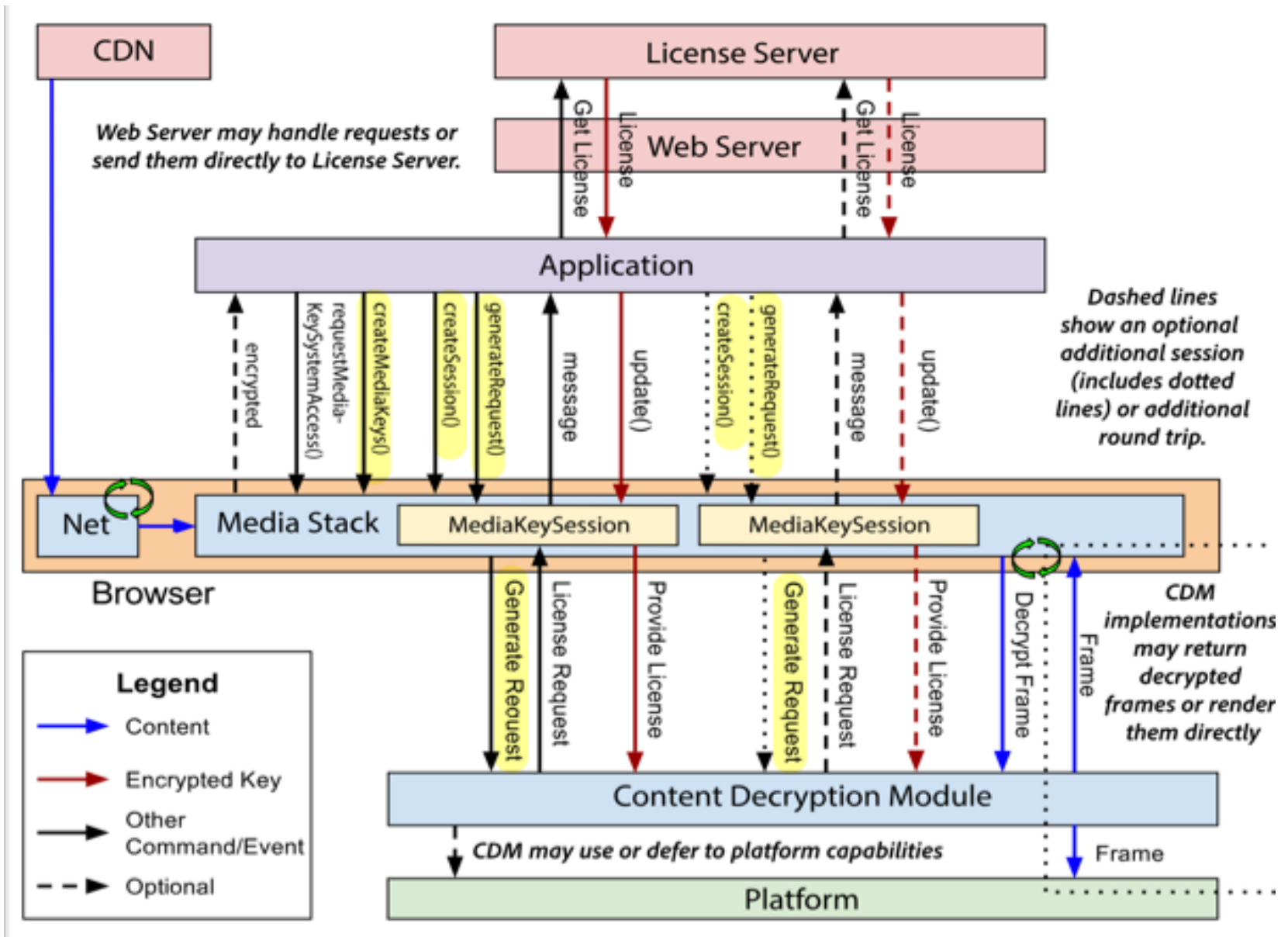
Encrypted Media Extensions (EME)



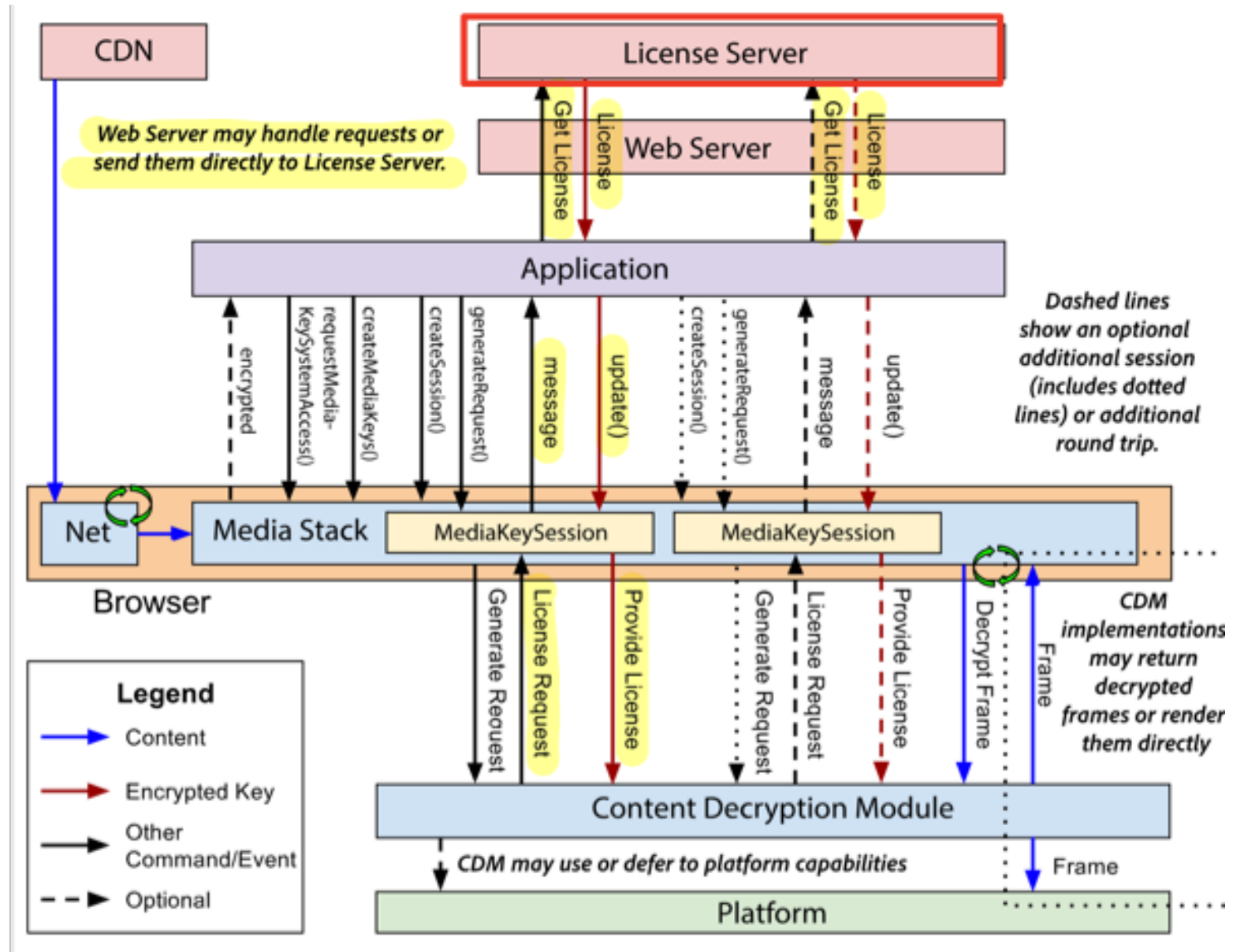
Content Decryption Module



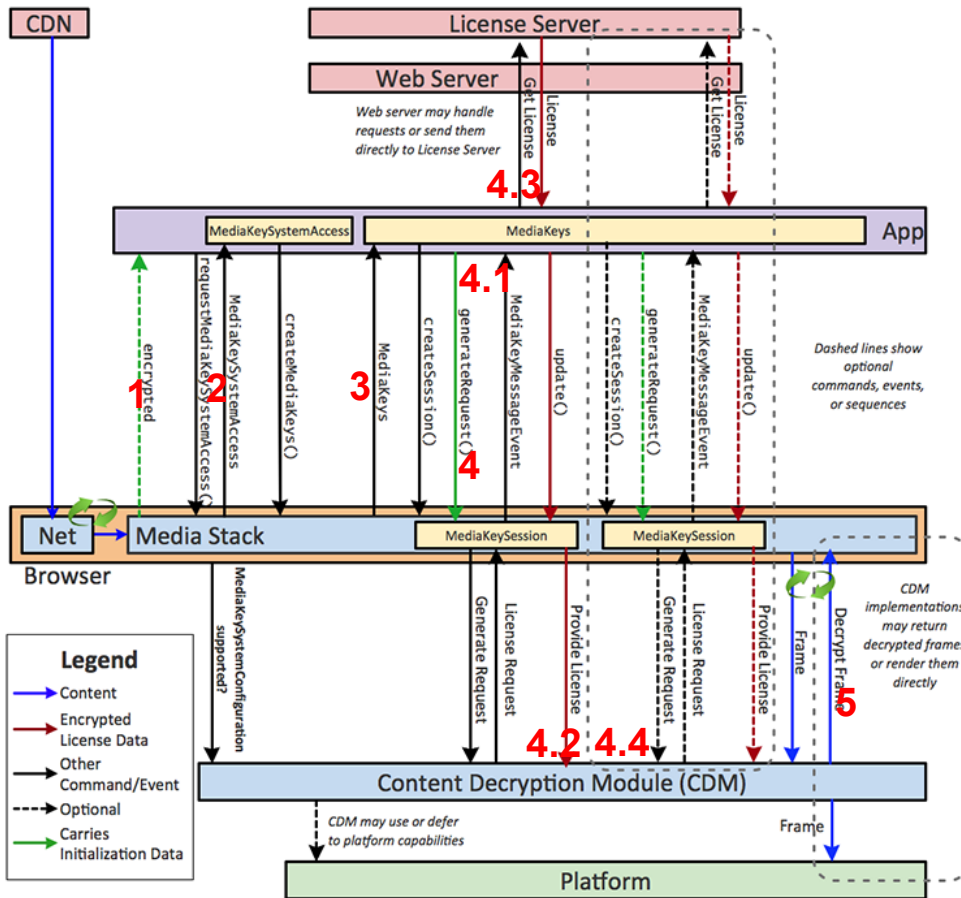
Media Key Sessions



License



EME Workflow



- 1 - Browser notifies the app that encountered encrypted media samples for which it has no appropriate decryption key
- 2 - App requests access to a DRM system available in the browser
- 3 - App assigns selected DRM system to an HTMLMediaElement
- 4 - App creates one or more *key sessions* associated with the selected DRM system
 - 4.1 - App instructs the key session to generate a license request message by providing it with *initialization data*
 - 4.2 - CDM generates a data blob (license request) and delivers it to the app
 - 4.3 - App sends the license request to a license server.
 - 4.4 - Upon receiving a response to its license request, app passes the response message back to the CDM. The CDM adds to the key session any decryption keys contained within the response
- 5 - CDM and/or browser use keys stored in the key session to decrypt media samples as they are encountered

DRM & Web browsers (2/2)

- **Media Source Extensions (MSE)**

(<https://www.w3.org/TR/media-source/>)

- Extends *HTMLMediaElement* to allow *JavaScript* to generate media streams for playback, independently of how the media is fetched (splicing and buffering model)
- Defines a *MediaSource* object (with one or more *SourceBuffer* objects, where applications append data segments)
- *SourceBuffer* objects managed as track buffers for audio, video and text data that is decoded and played
- No support needed for any particular media format or codec
- Enable interoperability between user agents and web applications when processing media data