| Namalana   |   | DM                          |                               |
|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nombre:  |   | DNI:                        | 100 014 1401                  |
| Internet, Seguridad y Dis<br>Curso 2024-25 Q2  | stribución de Conto   | enidos Multimedia           | ISDCM-MEI<br>Duración: 1h 15' |
| Primer examen parcial  | SOLUCION  |                             | 2025/04/07                    |
| rimei examen parciai   | JOLOGION  |                             | 2023/04/07                    |
| Preguntas Test (5 puntos). I<br>0,2 puntos. Cada respuesta incorrecta<br>SE PUEDEN AÑADIR COMENTA  | a descuenta <b>0,2 puntos</b> .   |                             | Cada respuesta correcta sor   |
| <issuer>Example</issuer>   | /example.org/payment<br>me><br>000" Currency="USD"><br>145 0277 5567 <td><u>vv2"</u>&gt;</td> <td></td> | <u>vv2"</u> >               |                               |
| 1. "USD" va entre comillas por tra   | atarse del valor de un atr  | ibuto.                      |                               |
| ☐ Cierto   |   | ☐ Falso                     |                               |
| Answer: True.  |   |                             |                               |
| 2. "Name" es el "root element" de  | el documento XML por se   | er el primero de los elemen | tos en "PaymentInfo".         |
| ☐ Cierto   |   | ☐ Falso                     |                               |
| Answer: False. The root element is   | "PaymentInfo".  |                             |                               |
| Contestar las siguientes dos preg<br>son parte del mensaje, sino núme  |   | una "HTTP response" (los    | números a la izquierda no     |
| 1. HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2. Accept-Ranges: bytes 3. Age: 294510 4. Cache-Control: max-age=6048 5. Content-Type: text/html; cl 6. Date: Sat, 11 Jan 2025 14: 7. Expires: Sun, 12 Jan 2025 2 8. Last-Modified: Thu, 17 Oct 9. Server: ECAcc (nyd/D10E) 10.Content-Length: 1256 | harset=UTF-8<br>18:33 GMT<br>14:18:33 GMT   |                             |                               |
| 3. La "HTTP Request Line" corres   | spondiente a esta respue  | sta acaba con "HTTP/1.1".   |                               |
| ☐ Cierto   |   | □ Falso                     |                               |
| Answer: True.  |   |                             |                               |

4. El "status code" de la respuesta corresponde con el mensaje "Moved Permanently".

□ Cierto □ Falso

Answer: False. The status code is "200", which indicates that the resource has been correctly sent.

| 5. Una de las   | ventajas de HTTP/2 es que anade nuevos me                           | lodos a los ya existentes en mi 17/1.1.              |  |
|---|---|--|--|
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False   | . It does not add new methods.                                      |  |  |
| 6. El carácter<br>16".  | Unicode cuyo "Code Point" es 100 (en Decir                          | nal) necesita 2 "Code Units" al codificarse en "UTF- |  |
|   | □ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False   | . It needs just one code unit of 16 bits.                           |  |  |
| 7. Advanced A   | Audio Coding (AAC) y Vorbis son ejemplos d                          | e estándares "open-source" que compiten con MP3      |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False   | . AAC is not open-source and it is an evolution o                   | f MP3.   |  |
| 8. "JPSearch  | core metadata" es un estándar de ISO.                               |  |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: True.   |   |  |  |
|   | de imágenes AVIF es el único caso en el e<br>e compresión de vídeo. | que la representación de la imagen se basa en un     |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False   | . There are others. It is a current trend.                          |  |  |
| 10. Los forma   | tos de gráficos vectoriales se basan en el us                       | o de objetos geométricos para definir imágenes.      |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: True.   |   |  |  |
| 11. SMIL (Syr<br>gráficos vecto   |   | e) es un estándar basado en XML para especificar     |  |
|   | □ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False   | . It is a W3C standard to describe multimedia pre                   | esentations and animations.                          |  |
| 12. El estánda  | ar MPEG-4 especifica 2 mecanismos de comp                           | resión de vídeo diferentes.                          |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: True.   | In parts 2 and 10. The latter is the AVC.                           |  |  |
| 13. El formato  | de contenedor WebM, de Google, incluye A                            | /C para video y AAC para audio.                      |  |
|   | □ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: False.<br>Opus (audio).   | . It initially included VP8 (video) and Vorbis (aud                 | io), but now it has been improved to VP9 (video) and |  |
| 14. Dublin Core son metadatos que permiten describir contenido, incluyendo objetos físicos. |   |  |  |
|   | ☐ Cierto  | □ Falso  |  |
| Answer: True.   |   |  |  |

| 15. IEEE LOM mismo tipo de                                 |  | ivalentes en el sentido de que permiten describir el   |
|--|--|--|
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: False.   | IEEE LOM describes educational content, while                            | e MPEG-7 describes general multimedia content.   |
| 16. La descrip   | ción de datos digitales puede estar dentro o                             | fuera del propio contenido descrito.   |
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  |  |  |
| 17. Después d<br>RTCP.                                     | e establecer una sesión RTSP, podríamos en                               | iviar datos multimedia usando los protocolos RTP y   |
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  | RTP sends the multimedia data, and RTCP send                             | ds the protocol control data.  |
|  | siguientes dos preguntas relacionadas con e<br>S se refiere a Servidor): | I siguiente intercambio RTSP (C se refiere a Cliente,  |
|  | movie.Mjpeg RTSP/1.0   |  |
| <pre>C: CSeq: 5 C: Session:</pre>                          | 123456   |  |
| S: RTSP/1.0  | 200 OK   |  |
| S: CSeq: 5<br>S: Session:                                  | 123456   |  |
| 18. Para realiz  | ar este "Request", se necesita establecer an                             | tes una sesión.  |
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  | This is to close an already established communi                          | cation.  |
| 19. Se podría  | usar TCP como protocolo de transporte.                                   |  |
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  |  |  |
| 20. Organizac<br>estandarizació                            |  | DASH aparte de los especificados por el grupo de   |
|  | ☐ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  |  |  |
| 21. En MPEG indexados.                                     | -DASH hay varios mecanismos para inde                                    | xar segmentos. Uno de ellos es utilizar ficheros   |
|  | □ Cierto   | □ Falso  |
| Answer: True.  |  |  |
| Contestar las  | siguientes dos preguntas relacionadas con e                              | este fragmento de MPD:   |
| <pre>xmlns="urn: DASH-MPD.xs availabilit profiles="u</pre> |  | <pre>maLocation="urn:mpeg:dash:schema:mpd:2011 od="PT2S" timeShiftBufferDepth="PT30M" nBufferTime="PT4S"</pre> |

<BaseURL>http://cdn2.example.com/</BaseURL>
<Period id="1">

| <pre><adaptationset codecs="" mimetype="video/mp4" segmentalignment="true" startwithsap="1"></adaptationset></pre>  | ="avc1.4D401F" frameRate="30000/1001"             |
|---|---|
| <pre>   </pre>  |   |
| 22. El acceso a los segmentos del contenido se define con   | la característica de rango de bytes de HTTP.      |
| □ Cierto  | □ Falso   |
| Answer: False. We do not know, since this information is not in   | cluded.   |
| 23. El "default namespace" se define con una URN.   |   |
| □ Cierto  | □ Falso   |
| Answer: True. It is "urn:mpeg:dash:schema:mpd:2011".  |   |
| Dos de los documentos aprobados durante la reunión 126  | de ISO/IEC JTC1 SC29/WG11 (MPEG) son:             |
| <ul> <li>a) "Disposition of comments on DIS ISO/IEC 23092-3<br/>and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs))"</li> </ul>  | 3 (ISO/IEC 23092-3 - Genomic Information Metadata |
| b) "Text of ISO/IEC FDIS 23092-3 Genomic Information (APIs)"  | n Metadata and Application Programming Interfaces |
| 24. El documento a) es el resultado de la votación de un F  | DIS (el paso que sigue al DIS).                   |
| □ Cierto  | □ Falso   |
| Answer: False. It is the result of the DIS ballot. Once a ballot has of Comments". Then, those comments are implemented in the on a DIS, and a FDIS (or an IS) is produced. |   |
| 25. Respecto al documento b), en FDIS 23092-3, el número se desarrollará 23902-4 hasta que 23092-3 sea finalmente a   |   |
| □ Cierto  | □ Falso   |
|   |   |

numbers.

### Problema 1 (2,5 puntos)

Dada la especificación WSDL del Anexo I,

### Contestar razonada y brevemente a las siguientes preguntas:

1) ¿Qué es "tCheckAvailability"?: ¿Qué elementos tiene? ¿Dónde y para qué se usa?

2) Esta especificación es para usar con SOAP. Si queremos que funciones con REST, ¿cómo sería el nuevo elemento de binding? ¿Qué más habría que cambiar para hacerlo con REST?

```
The current binding, to SOAP, is:
<binding name="reservationSOAPBinding"</pre>
    interface="tns:reservationInterface"
    type="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/soap"
    wsoap:protocol="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap/bindings/HTTP/">
 <fault ref="tns:invalidDataFault"
  wsoap:code="soap:Sender"/>
 <operation ref="tns:opCheckAvailability"</pre>
  wsoap:mep="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap/mep/soap-response"/>
</binding>
In the case of REST, it could be:
              name="reservationRESTBinding"
 <br/>binding
              interface=" tns:reservationInterface">
              type="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/http"
 <operation ref="tns:opCheckAvailability"</pre>
              whttp:method="GET"/>
 </binding>
We could consider adding the "fault" elements.
```

There are no other major changes, except eliminating the elements and attributes specific for SOAP.

- 3) a) Si hacemos el "binding" sobre REST, proporcionar un ejemplo de URL para un "request" de la operación "opCheckAvailability". b) ¿Qué método HTTP se debería usar? c) ¿Cuál sería el contenido del body del HTTP Request?
- a) A simple example, with the values of the 3 elements of the complex type, could be:

http://greath.example.com/2004/reservation/opCheckAvailability/250407/250408/double

A more complete example, including also the names of the elements, could be:

http://greath.example.com/2004/reservation/opCheckAvailability?checkInDate=250407&checkOutDate=250408&roomType=double

b) GET could be used when all parameters are in the URL, as in the previous examples. The solution in 2 assumes this situation and specifies GET as the HTTP method.

An alternative solution could be to decide that the parameters are not to be included in the URL, but in the body of the HTTP Request, in which case the POST method should be used.

- c) If we use GET, all the information would be in the HTTP's Request line; therefore, the "body" would be empty. On the contrary, if we use POST, the "body" wouls include the values of the parameter of the operation.
- 4) Si no se ha tenido en cuenta en las respuestas a las preguntas 2 y 3, ¿cómo se deberían incluir los mecanismos de "fault" tanto en atributos como elementos al pasar el servicio a REST? Nota: Véanse las aclaraciones al final del anexo.

The specified "fault" implies that a specific response should be given in case of the specified error.

In this case, the error refers to invalid data; i.e., the values of the input parameters are wrong, so it is not possible to check any room availability.

The simplest approach to this error management could be to provide the error's answer in the body of the HTTP Response.

An alternative solution could be to try to map the error directly in the HTTP status codes.

### Problema 2 (1 punto)

(Se adjunta al final del examen un resumen de las reglas Unicode)

Considerar los 2 siguientes Code Points correspondientes a caracteres Unicode:

- a) 8001 (Hexadecimal) ó 32769 (Decimal)
- b) 801 (Hexadecimal) ó 2049 (Decimal)

### Contestar razonada y brevemente a las siguientes preguntas:

- 1) Codificar "a" en UTF-8.
- 2) Codificar "b" en UTF-16.
- 3) ¿Cuál el code point más cercano (menor) a "b" que reduce el tamaño de su codificación en UTF-16?
- 4) Lo mismo que la pregunta 3 pero en UTF-8.

```
1) The encoding is (in binary and hexadecimal):
8001 = 11101000 10000000 10000001 - E8 80 81 (3 bytes)

2) The encoding is (in hexadecimal):
801 (2 bytes)

3) It already has the minimum size.

4) Number "b" in UTF-8 is (in binary and hexadecimal):
801 (12 bits) = 11100000 10100000 10000001 - E0 A0 81

With 11 bits (for the Code Point) we only need 2 bytes to encode in UTF-8. 2047 (decimal) is the closest one (7FF in hex).
```

### Problema 3 (1,5 puntos)

### Contestar razonada y brevemente las siguientes preguntas sobre este fragmento de MPD DASH:

```
<MPD type="static" xmlns="urn:mpeg:dash:schema:mpd:2011"</pre>
      xmlns:dvb="urn:dvb:dash-extensions:2014-1"
      profiles="urn:dvb:dash:profile:dvb-dash:2014,urn:dvb:dash:profile:dvb-dash:isoff-
ext-live:2014"
      minBufferTime="PT2.337S" maxSegmentDuration="PT10S"
      mediaPresentationDuration="PT10M31.960S">
  <ProgramInformation>
  </ProgramInformation>
  <BaseURL serviceLocation="A" dvb:priority="1" dvb:weight="1">
    http://rdmedia.bbc.co.uk/dash/ondemand/elephants dream/1/</BaseURL>
  <Period duration="PT10M31.960S" start="PT0S">
    <AdaptationSet startWithSAP="2" segmentAlignment="true" id="1" sar="1:1"</pre>
     frameRate="25" contentType="video" mimeType="video/mp4">
      <BaseURL>avc3/</baseURL>
      <SegmentTemplate timescale="1000" duration="3840"</pre>
       media="$RepresentationID$/$Number%06d$.m4s"
       initialization="$RepresentationID$/IS.mp4"/>
        <Representation id="1280x720p25" codecs="avc3.640020" height="720"</pre>
         width="1280" scanType="progressive" bandwidth="6556136" />
    </AdaptationSet>
    <AdaptationSet startWithSAP="2" segmentAlignment="true" id="3"</pre>
     codecs="mp4a.40.2" audioSamplingRate="48000" lang="eng" contentType="audio"
     mimeType="audio/mp4">
      <AudioChannelConfiguration schemeIdUri=</pre>
       "urn:mpeg:dash:23003:3:audio channel:2011" value="2"/>
        <BaseURL>audio/</baseURL>
        <SegmentTemplate startNumber="1" timescale="1000" duration="3840"</pre>
         media="$RepresentationID$/$Number%06d$.m4s"
         initialization="$RepresentationID$/IS.mp4"/>
          <Representation id="128kbps" bandwidth="128000"/>
    </AdaptationSet>
    < AdaptationSet startWithSAP="2" segmentAlignment="true" id="5" codecs="stpp"
     lang="eng" contentType="text" mimeType="application/mp4">
```

- 1) a) ¿Cómo es de largo en tiempo el contenido descrito en este MPD? ¿Dónde se especifica? b) ¿Cuál es la duración máxima, en segundos, de los segmentos? ¿Dónde se especifica?
- a) 10 minutes and 31.96 seconds. It is specified in the attribute "duration" of the element "Period" and in the attribute "mediaPresentationDuration" of the element "MPD" (the value is "PT10M31.960S").
- b) 10 seconds, as specified in the attribute maxSegmentDuration="PT10S" from the MPD element.

| "urn:dvb:dash:profile:dvb-dash:2014, urn:dvb:dash:profile:dvb-dash:isoff-ext-live:2014".   |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| b) The two profiles are specified by DVB. The second one seems to be a DVB extension of the ISOFF live profile.  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3) a) ¿Cuántas Representation de video se especifican? Identificar su(s) tipo(s) de contenido. b) ¿Hay alguna información sobre el idioma de la(s) Representation?   |  |  |  |  |
| a) One video representation (video/mp4, avc3, 1280x720p25) in the first adaptation set.  |  |  |  |  |
| b) The second adaptation set (audio) has an attribute lang with value "eng", so it is in English.  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4) Dar un ejemplo de URL para acceder a un segmento dentro del AdaptationSet con id="3". ¿Qué suposiciones son necesarias para contestar?  |  |  |  |  |
| We should use first the BaseURL elements that appear in the MPD ("http://rdmedia.bbc.co.uk/dash/ondemand/elephants_dream/1/") and AdaptationSet ("audio/"). Then, we should complete it with the template of the segments' names. For example: |  |  |  |  |
| http://rdmedia.bbc.co.uk/dash/ondemand/elephants_dream/1/audio/repId1/000001.m4s   |  |  |  |  |
| ("repId1" is the given identifier, but others could work, such as "128kbps")   |  |  |  |  |
| (we have chosen the first segment, then "000001" (with 6 characters) is used)  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5) Si disponemos de un ancho de banda de 6.600.000 bps para transmisión de vídeo y audio, ¿cuáles son los identificadores de las representaciones que hemos de usar?   |  |  |  |  |
| We have only one option for video, with bandwidth="6556136", and one for audio, with bandwidth="128000"  |  |  |  |  |
| Both bandwidths together do not fit in the available 6.600.000 bps, so we cannot transmit this content.  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

2) **a)** ¿Qué perfil o perfiles MPEG-DASH sigue este MPD? ¿Cómo se sabe? **b)** ¿Qué SDOs lo(s) ha(n) especificado?

a) The value of the "profiles" attribute of the MPD element includes two profiles:

### **ANEXO I**. Ejemplo de WSDL (part of the GreatH Web Service) (Aclaraciones al final)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" ?>
<description
    xmlns="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl"
    targetNamespace= "http://greath.example.com/2004/wsdl/resSvc"
    xmlns:tns= "http://greath.example.com/2004/wsdl/resSvc"
    xmlns:ghns = "http://greath.example.com/2004/schemas/resSvc"
    xmlns:wsoap= "http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/soap"
    xmlns:soap="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-envelope"
    xmlns:wsdlx= "http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl-extensions">
  <types>
    <xs:schema
        xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
        targetNamespace="http://greath.example.com/2004/schemas/resSvc"
        xmlns="http://greath.example.com/2004/schemas/resSvc">
      <xs:element name="checkAvailability" type="tCheckAvailability"/>
      <xs:complexType name="tCheckAvailability">
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="checkInDate" type="xs:date"/>
          <xs:element name="checkOutDate" type="xs:date"/>
          <xs:element name="roomType" type="xs:string"/>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
      <xs:element name="checkAvailabilityResponse" type="xs:double"/>
      <xs:element name="invalidDataError" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:schema>
  </types>
  <interface name = "reservationInterface" >
    <fault name = "invalidDataFault"
            element = "ghns:invalidDataError"/>
    <operation name="opCheckAvailability"</pre>
            pattern="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/in-out"
            style="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/style/iri"
            wsdlx:safe = "true">
        <input messageLabel="In"</pre>
              element="ghns:checkAvailability" />
        <output messageLabel="Out"</pre>
              element="ghns:checkAvailabilityResponse" />
        <outfault ref="tns:invalidDataFault" messageLabel="Out"/>
    </operation>
  </interface>
  <binding name="reservationSOAPBinding"</pre>
          interface="tns:reservationInterface"
          type="http://www.w3.org/ns/wsdl/soap"
          wsoap:protocol="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap/bindings/HTTP/">
    <fault ref="tns:invalidDataFault"
      wsoap:code="soap:Sender"/>
    <operation ref="tns:opCheckAvailability"</pre>
      wsoap:mep="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap/mep/soap-response"/>
  </binding>
```

#### - Aclaraciones sobre los atributos de fault:

```
<fault name = "invalidDataFault"
```

The name attribute defines a name for this fault. The name is required so that when an operation is defined, it can reference the desired fault by name. Fault names must be unique within an interface.

```
element = "ghns:invalidDataError"/>
```

The element attribute specifies the schema type of the fault message, as previously defined in the types section.

### - Aclaraciones sobre atributos y elementos de operation:

```
wsdlx:safe="true" >
```

This line indicates that this operation will not obligate the client in any way, i.e., the client can safely invoke this operation without fear that it may be incurring an obligation (such as agreeing to buy something).

```
<outfault ref="tns:invalidDataFault" messageLabel="Out"/>
```

This associates an output fault with this operation. Faults are declared a little differently than normal messages. The ref attribute refers to the name of a previously defined fault in this interface -- not a message schema type directly. Since message exchange patterns could in general involve a sequence of several messages, a fault could potentially occur at various points within the message sequence. Because one may wish to associate a different fault with each permitted point in the sequence, the messageLabel is used to indicate the desired point for this particular fault. It does so indirectly by specifying the message that will either trigger this fault or that this fault will replace, depending on the pattern.

## UTF-8

A code unit is a single byte

3055 H

12,373

11000001010101

HIRAGANA LETTER SA

**UTF-8 Example** 

- A code point is from 1 to 4 code units
- Code units between 0 and 127 directly represent the corresponding code points
- 110XXXXXX indicates that 2 code units are used
  - 1110XXXXX indicates that 3 code units are used
- 11110XXX indicates that 4 code units are used
- The remaining code units looks like 10xxxxxx

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# **UTF-16**

- A code unit consists of 2 bytes
- Code points below 65,536 are in a single code unit
- Higher code points are represented as:
- 110110XXXXXXXXXX 110111XXXXXXXXXX

(after subtracting 65,536)

 This makes sense because Unicode assign no code points between the numbers: 1101100000000000 (55,296)

110111111111111 (57,343)

UTF-16 Example

/ Character "Big-endian byte order"

- **•** 00110000 01010101
- HIRAGANA LETTER SA

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