Metalink 3.0 Specification (Second Edition)

Namespace Description, Client Behavior, Examples
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http://www.metalinker.org/

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Status of this Specification

This document specifies a protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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Abstract

This standard specifies a way to describe location(s) and content for a faster and

simpler downloading experience by automating typically advanced features.

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0.0 Acknowledgements

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is a Metalink?

Metalinks bundle the various ways (FTP/HTTP/P2P) to acquire files into one format for easy content distribution/Electronic Software Distribution (ESD). This can increase download performance, reliability, usability, & efficiency. Any program that downloads files could potentially use it. A Metalink is a Multi Method Metalinker (MMM or M3talinker) document. MMM is a dialect of XML and MMM files must conform to the XML 1.0 specification. “MMM” might also look like “WWW” mirrored.

1.2 Benefits over traditional download methods

- Backward compatible with regular links.
- Combines FTP and HTTP with Peer-to-peer (P2P, shared bandwidth).
- Standard unified format that collects links for automatic accelerated (segmented) downloads from multiple sources.
- Automatic load balancing distributes traffic so individual servers are under less strain.
- No Single Point of Failure (SPOF) like FTP or HTTP URLs. More fault tolerant.
- Useful for automatic updating programs when new versions are released.
- No long confusing list of possibly outdated Mirrors and P2P links.
- Makes the download process simpler for users (automatic selection of language, Operating System, location, etc).
- Stores more descriptive and useful information for ESD.
- No separate MD5/SHA-1 file or manual process for verification.
- Uniquely identifies files, so even if all references to it in the Metalink stop working, the same exact file can be found via a P2P or Web search.
- Can finish P2P downloads even if no full seeds are shared.
- For FTP/HTTP, an updated client is needed, but not a separate client like some P2P (For example, BitTorrent (Official client) is a 6.5 megabyte download).

1.3 Goals

- Remain backward compatible with traditional hyperlinks.
- Make downloads faster and cheaper by making mirror/P2P use automatic and integrated.
- Make downloads more reliable and more likely to finish. Higher availability.
- Simplify the download process: Less options and user interaction by default.
- Improve the way that large multi-located files are distributed.
- Make the use of a unique identifier common across many file sharing networks and search engines so it is easy to find the exact same file.
- Keep the Metalink file format as simple as possible, while also storing information that may be useful for content distribution.

1.4 Possible Uses

Metalink was designed for describing the locations of large files that are multi-located (shared via many mirrors and with P2P) so all locations can be used. Support for Metalink would be useful in download managers and Web browsers. It is useful for communities or companies who distribute content over the Internet with multiple servers and methods. Possible uses include software distribution (Operating Systems, games, software updates, etc) and large video or audio file distribution (iTunes, DVDs, lossless audio, compressed audio). It is also useful for making the download process simpler, so the user does not need to select or decide which Operating System, language, or download location they require and also for downloading many related files with one click.

1.5 Version History

This (3.0) is the third version of Metalink and the first "public" version. The first version was similar to a simple text file. The second version from 1998 used XML. The third version added P2P besides the original FTP and HTTP hyperlinks. The fourth version (2.0) lacks some features of chronologically earlier versions, but is much simpler (no XML).

NOTE: Metalink 3.0 supports multiple files. Metalink 2.0 does not.

1.6 Implementation

Darius Liktorius (http://www.netcorpinc.com) was the first to implement Metalink 2.0. He modified FlashGot (http://www.flashgot.net), a Firefox extension, to support Metalinks in GetRight (http://www.getright.com). Giorgio Maone of FlashGot provided guidance and direction for modifying his code, and for this he deserves many thanks. Michael Burford added native support for Metalink 3.0 in GetRight 6 (Beta 6+04). Without GetRight and FlashGot, Metalink would have had to start from scratch. Tatsuhiro Tsujikawa added Metalink 3.0 support to aria2 (http://aria2.sourceforge.net/), the first Unix client. Speed Download (http://www.yazsoft.com/) is the first Mac client to

support Metalink 3.0. wxDownload Fast (http://dfast.sourceforge.net/) is the first cross platform (Mac/Unix/Windows) client to support Metalink 3.0.

Darius Liktorius also wrote the first Metalink Generator. Manuel Subredu created the first automatic Metalink Generator (http://metalink.packages.ro/) with updates.

We invite other Download Managers, Web browsers, and P2P (BitTorrent, ed2k, magnet link) clients to support Metalink. We also invite comments from developers and users on ways to improve Metalink. We also look forward to more support on other platforms and more Open Source implementations.

Manuel Subredu wrote RoPkg::Metalink and Simba for automating the creation of metalinks. Bram Nejit made metalink tools, the first command line tools for automating metalink generation for the average person.

1.7 Backward compatibility

If clients support it, Metalink 3.0 is backward compatible with regular hyperlinks. This is done by adding #!metalink3!http://www.example.com/file.ext.metalink onto the end of a URL like so:

http://www.example.com/file.ext#!metalink3!http://www.example.com/file.ext.metalink

Clients that do not recognize Metalink 3.0 will drop what is after the first #. This backward compatibility is inspired by Gervase Markham's Link Fingerprints.

2.0 Metalink Implementation Requirements

2.1 Client

Requirements for integration into Web browsers and download managers:

- **RECOMMENDED:** Multi-threaded (segmented) downloads.
- Optional: Configurable options/settings (or detection of): language, location, operating system, etc.
- Optional: For <verification>: md5sum, sha1sum, (Optional: OpenPGP).
- Optional: BitTorrent (**Recommended**, 4.4 or latest version in that stable branch). (e.g. GetRight, which can download a file with BitTorrent AND FTP/HTTP links).
- Optional: Magnet Links, ed2k links, and other P2P networks.

2.2 Server

A server component to Metalink is unnecessary but would be very useful. This part will keep mirrors up to date, files verified, and will ensure that there are no broken links.

3.0 User, Client, & Site Behavior

3.1 User activity

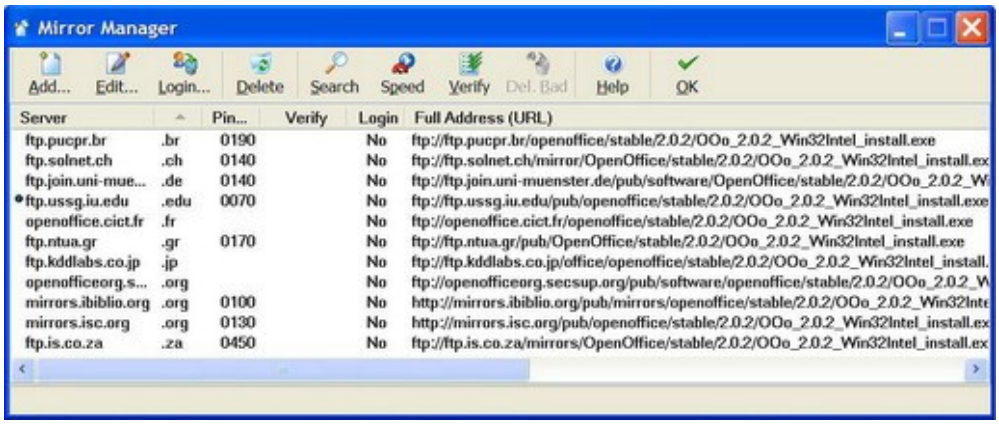
User clicks on a link to a .metalink file on a Web page, or opens one in an email attachment or locally. This invokes client. Client automatically downloads file using as many methods from <resources> as is efficient, making the file download faster. This, however, is all transparent to the user and requires no extra input. (More options would of course be available to advanced users, for instance by right clicking the .metalink file).

3.2 Client (Download Manager) activity

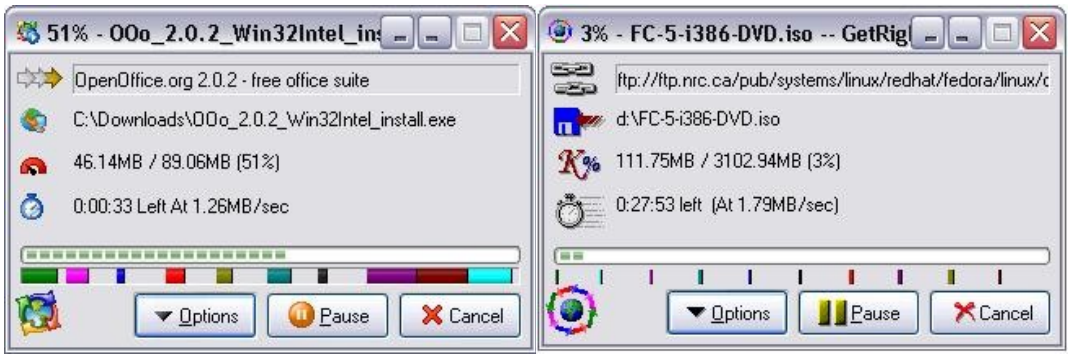
After a user has clicked on a .metalink file, the client parses the file. If *type="dynamic"*, client checks *origin* location for newer *refreshdate*. Client refers to settings the user has filled out indicating language or operating system, and downloads that version of the file if it is specified. (For instance if the user's settings were "pt-BR" for language, "Solaris (SPARC)" for operating system, and "Japan" for location, the client would default to downloading the Brazilian Portuguese version for Solaris (SPARC), using the Japanese mirror to begin with). The client checks <resources> and for <url>s with *location* and *preference*, and downloads segments from the highest preference first while also testing download speeds. If all <resources> have gone stale (broken, or below a certain threshold), the client queries a site that catalogs mirrors and files for the SHA-1 sum (or other unique identifier) listed in the file. File automatically downloads using as many methods from <resources> as is efficient, making the file download faster. Client prefers P2P downloads over other methods unless specified. If the client does not natively support a P2P method (magnet or ed2k) it could pass these links to an external program. Client uses .torrent <url> or extracts .torrent info embedded in XML. Alternatively, the client could download the .torrent from a URL specified, if the creator did not wish to embed it. If a <bittorrent> download is in progress, but there are no more seeds or no seeds at 100%, then the client will automatically finish the download with another location from <resources>. Once a <bittorrent> download has completed, it will continue seeding to others until manually stopped or until a pre-configured time. Once download is complete, client uses <verification> such as <hash> or <signature> to verify file authenticity – verification is already built into BitTorrent, but not regular downloads.

3.2.1 Metalink in action (Figure 1 and 2)

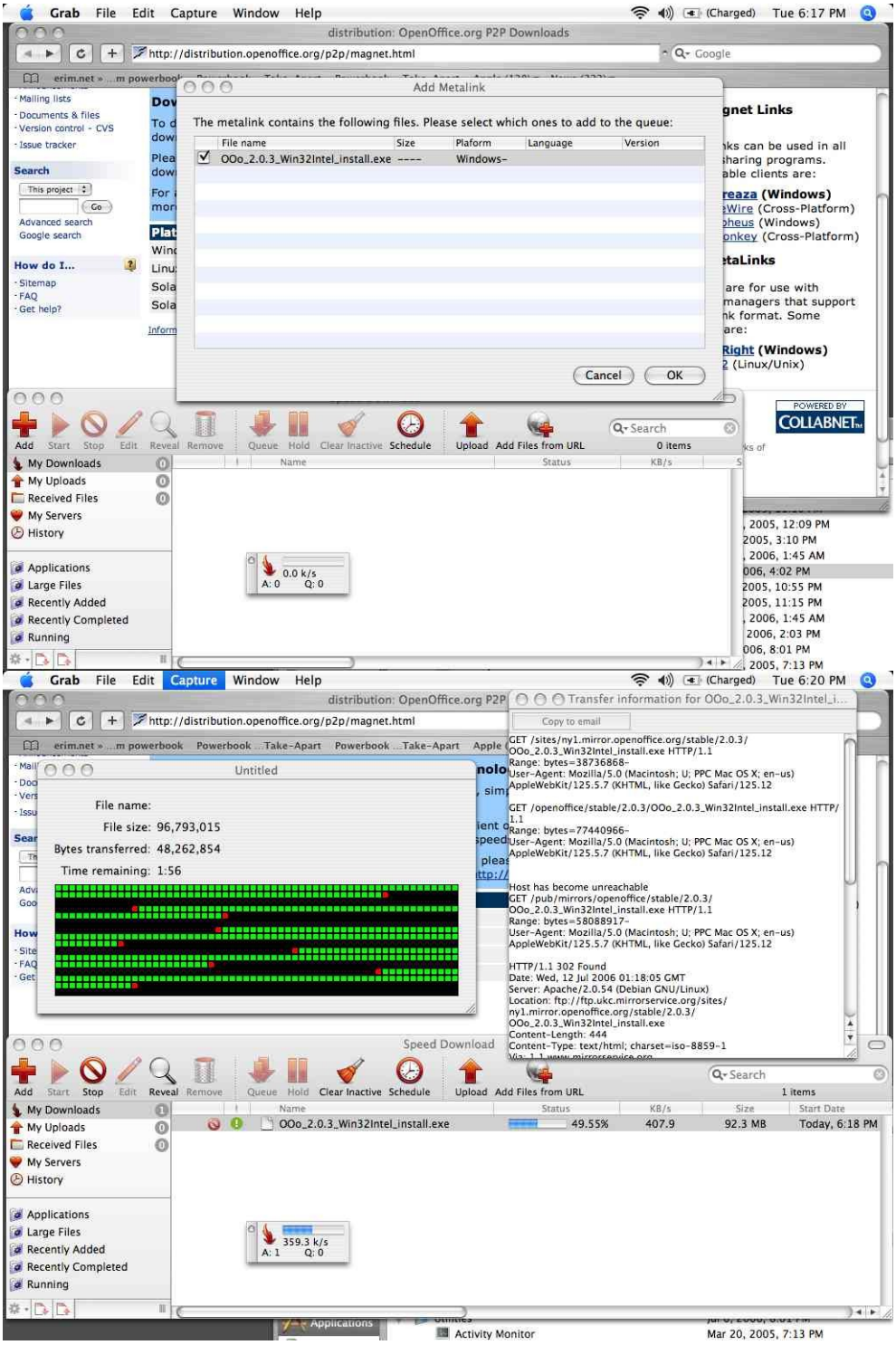
If you are familiar with GetRight and its Mirror Manager, this is what it looks like after being auto-populated by a Metalink. Instead of searching and manually adding these mirror locations, they are automatically used.



Segmented downloading with Metalink via GetRight:



Segmented downloading with a Metalink in Speed Download 4.



3.3 File Distribution Sites

Currently, OpenOffice.org uses Metalink to distribute its free office suite. They are located on the P2P Downloads page. These are automatically generated by Simba.

The following Linux and BSD distributions use Metalink to distribute their ISOs: BLAG Linux, StartCom Linux, Berry Linux, Ubuntu Christian Edition, DesktopBSD, Arch Linux, redWall Firewall, and PC-BSD.

File Distribution sites like http://www.download.com/, http://fileforum.betanews.com/, http://freshmeat.net/, & other aggregating sites like http://filemirrors.com/ could subscribe to an official syndicated feed (Atom or RSS) from software producers that alerts them to new releases of programs or files & the Metalink file that describes their locations.

Sites that serve Metalinks need to add a MIME type for .metalink files of "application/metalink+xml" on their web servers. If you use an older version of Apache, filename.tar.gz.metalink may give an error in browsers. You need to comment out these lines in /etc/apache/http.conf:

```
# AddEncoding x-compress Z
# AddEncoding x-gzip gz tgz
```

4.0 Metalink Element Definitions

4.1 Required Elements

4.1.1 Required Header Element: <metalink>

```
<metalink version="3.0" xmlns="http://www.metalinker.org/">
```

This identifies the XML namespace & differentiates it from other XML dialects with possibly similar tags.

4.1.2 Required Body Elements:

4.1.2.1 <files> Element:

`<metalink>` MUST contain one and only one `<files>`.

4.1.2.2 <file> Element:

`<files>` MUST contain one `<file>` and MAY contain multiple `<file>`s. `<file>` MUST have the attribute *name* containing the file name, as in:

```
<file name="example.ext">.
```


4.1.2.3 <resources> Element:

<file> MUST contain one and only one <resources>.

4.1.2.4 <url> Element:

<resources> MUST contain one <url> and MAY contain multiple <url>s. <url> has values of "ftp", "http", "rsync", "bittorrent", "magnet", "ed2k" for the type attribute. The optional *location* attribute is a 2 letter country code for the location of the mirror, as in *location="uk"*. The optional *preference* attribute is a number from 1 to 100 for priority, with 100 used first and 1 used last. Different <url>s can have the same preference, i.e. ten mirrors could have *preference="100"* set. <url> elements do not need to be in any order. (NOTE: Magnet links must be escaped or the XML will not validate).

4.1.2.5 Example:

```
<files>
  <file name="example.ext">
    <resources>
      <url type="ftp"/>
      <url type="http"/>
      <url type="bittorrent"/>
      <url type="magnet"/>
      <url type="ed2k"/>
    </resources>
  </file>
</files>
```

A simple example with a minimum of one, but hopefully multiple methods for getting a <file> in <resources>:

```
<metalink version="3.0" xmlns="http://www.metalinker.org/">
<files>
  <file name="example.ext">
    <resources>
      <url type="ftp">ftp://ftp.example.com/example.ext</url>
      <url type="http">http://www.example2.com/example.ext</url>
      <url type="bittorrent>http://www.ex.com/file.torrent</url>
      <url type="magnet"/>
      <url type="ed2k"/>
    </resources>
  </file>
</files>
<metalink>
```

For simplicity also allow:

```
<resources>
  <url>http://example.com/example.ext</url>
  <url>http://example2.com/example.ext</url>
```



```
      <url>http://example3.com/example.ext</url>
    </resources>
```

By scanning the beginning of a URL, it can be determined if it is FTP (ftp://), HTTP (http://), rsync (rsync://), magnet (magnet:), ed2k (ed2k://). By examining the end of a URL, you can tell if it is for BitTorrent (.torrent).
If a whole directory is mirrored, and all files listed are at all mirrors, allow `<resources>` to be nested up another level, under `<files>` instead of `<file>`.

4.2 Recommended Elements

4.2.1 Recommended Header Attributes:

4.2.1.1 origin Attribute

origin = The original location of this .metalink file. If type is "dynamic" then this is the location where an updated version of the file will be found.

4.2.1.2 type Attribute

type = *"dynamic"* or *"static"*. Static files are not updated.

4.2.1.3 pubdate Attribute

pubdate = Original date and time of publishing. All Metalink date-times conform to the Date and Time Specification of RFC 822, with the exception that the year may be expressed with two characters or four characters (four preferred). Example: Mon, 15 May 2006 00:00:01 GMT

4.2.1.4 refreshdate Attribute

refreshdate = The date and time when a "*dynamic"* file has been updated

4.2.1.5 generator Attribute

generator = The application used to generate the .metalink file.

4.2.1.6 Header Example

```
<metalink version="3.0" xmlns="http://www.metalinker.org/"
 origin="http://www.example.com/m3/file.metalink"
 type="dynamic" pubdate="Mon, 15 May 2006 00:00:01 GMT"
 refreshdate="Mon, 15 May 2006 12:00:01 GMT"
 generator="manual">
```


4.2.2 Recommended Body Elements:

4.2.2.1 <identity> Element

This is the basic identity of the file. For OpenOffice.org 2.0, this would be:

```
<identity>OpenOffice.org</identity>
```

4.2.2.2 <version> Element

This is the version of the file. For OpenOffice.org 2.0, this would be:

```
<version>2.0</version>
```

4.2.2.3 <verification> Element

This contains `<hash>` and `<signature>` which is used to verify a file. Hashes can be used to uniquely identify a file.

There are two attributes for `<hash>` type: *md5* or *sha1*. These are the most commonly used hashes, but more can be added. This would be used in this way, and more than one hash can be used:

```
<verification>
  <hash type="md5">example-md5-hash</hash>
  <hash type="sha1">example-sha1-hash</hash>
</verification>
```

Also, PGP signatures can be embedded with `<signature type=”pgp”>` and contain an optional `file` attribute which references another `<file name=”linux.sign”>` listed in the Metalink as so:

```
<verification>
  <signature type=”pgp” file="linux.sign">
  -----BEGIN PGP SIGNATURE-----
  Version: GnuPG v1.4.2.2 (GNU/Linux)
  Comment: See http://www.kernel.org/signature.html for info

  iD8DBQBElLc9yGugalF9Dw4RAsplAJ9Vhjp8IgkMBdGdiYygXtYBcKZ6GwCffyTu

  +gY8wsoFmSdAU6UiqakOcyo=
  =hcew
  -----END PGP SIGNATURE-----
  </signature>
</verification>
```

4.2.2.4 <size> Element

This is the size of the file in bytes.

4.3 Optional Body Elements

4.3.1 preference Attribute

"*preference*" is an optional attribute of `<url>` under `<resources>` , the priority of a URL. A number from 1-100 that calls for one resource to be used over another. For instance, we want to use P2P or a certain mirror first, so we set it at 100. Or we may want to pull from an ftp/http mirror more for increased speed if P2P is slow. If more than one resource has the same `<preference>`, they can all be used.

4.3.2 location Attribute

"*location*" is an optional attribute of `<url>` under `<resources>`, which contains the 2 letter country code (See ISO 3166) for where a server is located.

4.3.3 <description> Element

This is a text description of the file.

4.3.4 <logo> Element

This is a location for a graphic logo for the file or program.

4.3.5 <tags> Element

Tags that describe the file in a few words

4.3.6 <language> Element

The language the file is in, per ISO-639/3166. "en-US" for Standard American English, "en-GB" for British English, "fr" for French, "de" for German, "zh-Hans" for Chinese (Simplified), "zh-Hant" for Chinese (Traditional), etc. By default, a client will only download files in the user's language (set as an option in the client or detected by it). But, there should be options for advanced users to download other files.

4.3.7 <os> Element

This contains information on the required Operating System and architecture, if the file is an application. For example: Source, BSD-x86, BSD-x64, Linux-x86, Linux-x64, Linux-ia64, Linux-alpha, Linux-arm, Linux-hppa, Linux-m68k, Linux-mips, Linux-mipsel, Linux-PPC, Linux-PPC64, Linux-s390, Linux-SPARC, MacOSX-PPC, MacOSX-Intel, MacOSX-UB, Solaris-SPARC, Solaris-x86, Windows-x86, Windows-x64, Windows-ia64. By default, a client will only download files for the user's Operating System (set as an option in the client or detected by it). There should be options for advanced users to download other files though.

4.3.8 <mimetype> Element

MIME type of the file.

4.3.9 <relations> Element

This lists other files that are closely related to this file, such as a version in another language, for another Operating System, or the same file compressed with a different program.

4.3.10 <releasedate> Element

This describes when the file was released (not when the .metalink file was created).

4.3.11 <changelog> Element

This lists the changes between this version of the file and the last.

4.3.12 <publisher> Element

This is the publisher of the file.

4.3.13 <copyright> Element

This contains the Copyright of the file.

4.3.14 <license> Element

The license the file was released under. Such as: Shareware, Commercial, GPL, BSD, Creative Commons, etc.

```
<license>
  <name>GPL</name>
  <url>http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html</url>
</license>
```

4.3.15 <multimedia> Element

For Audio and Audio/Video files. Optional sub-elements include <audio>, <video> for listing <bitrate>, <duration>, <codec>, <resolution>, <artist>, <album> for example:

```
<multimedia>
  <audio>
    <bitrate>320</bitrate>
    <codec>MP3</codec>
  </audio>
  <video>
    <codec>DivX 5.1</codec>
    <duration>55:23</duration>
```



```
      <resolution>512 x 384</resolution>
    </video>
  </multimedia>
```

4.3.16 <screenshot> Element

Contains `<url>` for screenshots of the application.

4.3.17 <upgrade> Element

The action to be performed when a previous version is already installed. Some programs need older versions uninstalled before installing new ones, and some do not. Could be “install” or “uninstall,install”.

4.3.18 <bittorrent> encoding/decoding information

There are three ways to deal with BitTorrent: externally linked, encoded from binary to text, or extracted and placed in XML tags. (1) If the creator does not wish to embed the torrent, it can be linked with <url>http://example.com/example.torrent</url> to an external torrent. (2) The .torrent file can be encoded and embedded. Options to include the type of encoding such as <torrent encoding=”base64”>. (3) Information can also be extracted from the .torrent & stored in the Metalink such as <tracker>, <hash>, <size>, <pubdate>, <piecelength>, and <pieces>. This makes BitTorrent information much easier to manipulate. Methods (1) and (3) are preferred.

Examples:

(1) Externally linked:

```
  <resources>
    <url type=”bittorrent”>http://www.example.com/example.torrent</url>
  </resources>
```

(2) Encoded from binary to text:

```
<bittorrent preference=”100”>
  <torrent encoding="base64">
  ZDg6YW5ub3VuY2U0NTpodHRwOi8vYm9yZnQuc3R1ZGVudC51dHdlbnRlLm5sOjY5NjkvYW5u
  ..TRIMMED TO SAVE SPACE. THIS CAN GET LONG.............................
  9Ga3mBoFtC27aPzups1rpVoW57B3fSiwKR5jPBE00wKXRBYU4QmJ9NOJUEmaeRdr4liSpWXw
  3rGNUHmXRjc/QhIE6JaeCRzlAy8ik0Lawti3jqk8xGmd2Q7OVdwrSkgbvD9jZWU=
  </torrent>
</bittorrent>
```

(3) .torrent information extracted and placed in XML tags:

```
  <bittorrent preference=”100”>
    <announce>http://www.example.com:6969/announce</announce>
    <file name="filename.ext">
    <size>1231212</size>
```



```
      <verification>
        <hash type="sha1">example-sha1-hash</hash>
        <pieces length="131072">
          <hash type="sha1" piece="0">example-sha1-hash</hash>
          <hash type="sha1" piece="1">example-sha1-hash</hash>
        </pieces>
      </verification>
      </file>
    </bittorrent>
```

5.0 Guidelines & Implementation Checklist

5.1 Guidelines

These are not rules that have to be followed, but just general ideas that might not hurt. Please suggest more, or feel free to disagree.

Drop dead/inactive/incomplete links.
Use fastest mirrors based on "location", "preference", and speed.
Rely on P2P if available, unless download speed goes below a threshold
Don't use multiple connections on slow servers.
Preferably use one segment per mirror (Max: 2).
Switch to faster mirrors, if speed goes below threshold
If partial checksums (chunk checksums via BitTorrent) are available, check those coming from FTP/HTTP to identify bad Mirrors (even if you don't download from BitTorrent).
Compare checksums. If they match, do nothing. If not, give short error message/warning (or if your program lists completed downloads, display that the checksums don't match) & maybe give choice to re-download.
If MD5 and SHA-1 checksums are present, just use SHA-1.

5.2 Implementation Checklist

None of these are required besides segmented downloads.

Does your application support segmented downloads?
Does it support verifying checksums once the download is complete?
Does it support verifying partial checksums from .torrents (even if it doesn't download from BitTorrent peers) for segments downloaded from other methods (FTP/HTTP)?
Does it support PGP signatures?
Does it support checking the origin URL in the Metalink header for finding updated .metalinks?
Does it support backwards compatible (URL#!metalink3!URLtoMetalink) style URLs?
Does it process .metalink files that it downloads automatically?
Does your application associate .metalink files with itself, so when they are double clicked they will start downloading?

Does your application show a list of “Finished Downloads”? If so, it might be useful to have some type of small graphical indicator (like an orange “!”) to show that a downloaded file’s checksum does not match the expected checksum.

Appendix A : Example .metalink files

Updated example .metalinks are available from http://www.metalinker.org/samples.html and Metalink @ Packages Resources.

A.1 Linux Kernel 2.6.16.19: linux-2.6.16.19.tar.bz2.metalink

This was generated by Manuel Subredu's Metalink generating code. It originally contained all kernel.org mirrors, but was edited for space reasons to only contain a few.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<metalink version="3.0" xmlns="http://www.metalinker.org/"
  origin="http://metalink.packages.ro/download/download/kernel/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2.metalink"
  type="static" pubdate="2006-06-09-18:56:57"
  generator="Metalink Gen - http://metalink.packages.ro"
  refreshdate="2006-06-09-18:56:57">

  <publisher>
    <name>Package resources</name>
    <url>http://www.packages.ro</url>
  </publisher>
  <license>
    <name>GPL</name>
    <url>http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/gpl.html</url>
  </license>
  <description>Linux kernel</description>
  <tags>kernel, linux</tags>
  <identity>linux-2.6.16.19.tar.bz2</identity>
  <version>2.6.16.19</version>

  <files>
   <file name="linux-2.6.16.19.tar.bz2">

     <os>Linux-x86</os>

    <size>40836905</size>
    <verification>
     <hash type="md5">b1e3c65992b0049fdbee825eb2a856af</hash>
    </verification>
    <resources>
      <url type="http"
           location="RO"
           preference="10">
       http://ftp.roedu.net/mirrors/ftp.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.
6/linux-2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
      </url>
      <url type="http"
           location="AT"
           preference="10">
       http://ftp.at.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
      </url>
      <url type="http"
           location="al"
```



```
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.al.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
       <url type="http"
           location="ad"
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.ad.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
       <url type="http"
           location="aq"
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.aq.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
       <url type="http"
           location="ag"
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.ag.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
       <url type="http"
           location="ar"
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.ar.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
       <url type="http"
           location="am"
           preference="10">
        http://ftp.am.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v2.6/linux-
2.6.16.19.tar.bz2
       </url>
     </resources>
   </file>
  </files>
</metalink>
```

A.2 Nero Ultra Edition 7: nero-7.0.1.4b.metalink

NOTE: If this is not the current version of Nero, these files may be unavailable.

This example is for the popular CD/DVD authoring program called Nero. This includes BitTorrent links, multiple FTP, and HTTP hyperlinks for the English, Chinese (Simplified), and German versions for Windows. The client will only download the version for the user's language (which will be specified in the client) with this single click Metalink. For example, a German user clicks the Metalink and the client automatically downloads only the German version, or a Chinese (Simplified) user clicks it and it only downloads the Chinese (Simplified) version, etc.

The current Nero download process is at http://www.nero.com/nero7/enu/nero7-up.php . Mirrors are available from another link at http://www.nero.com/nero7/enu/mirror.php?pak_lang=eng

and http://www.hspeed.net/en/nero-mirror.php (which also has BitTorrent links). Information on the separate MD5 verification is at http://www.nero.com/nero7/enu/Nero_MD5_Verifier.html .

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<metalink version="3.0" xmlns="http://www.metalinker.org/"
  origin="http://www.nero.com/mmm/nero-7.0.1.4b.metalink"
  type="static" pubdate="2005-12-22-22:04:25"
  refreshdate="2005-12-23-03:24:18">

<publisher>
  <name>Nero AG</name>
  <url>http://www.nero.com/</url>
</publisher>
<copyright>Copyright 2006 Nero AG / Nero Inc.</copyright>
<releasedate>2005-12-22</releasedate>
<description>Nero Ultra Edition 7 - CD/DVD Authoring suite
</description>
<tags>Nero, CD, DVD, burning, authoring</tags>
<identity>Nero Ultra Edition</identity>


<files>
  <file name="Nero-7.0.1.4b_eng.exe">
    <version>7.0.1.4b</version>
    <language>en-US</language>
    <os>Windows-x86</os>
    <size>106797808</size>
    <verification>
      <hash type="md5">b86eaee3dc7f511c7b93cddb1f1bcaac</hash>
    </verification>
    <resources>
      <url type="bittorrent" preference="100">
ftp://nero-mirror.hspeed.net/software/Nero7/Nero-
7.0.1.4b_eng.exe.torrent
      </url>
      <url type="ftp" location="us" preference="80">
ftp://ftp2.usw.nero.com/software/nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_eng.exe
      </url>
      <url type="ftp" location="de" preference="40">
ftp://nero-mirror.com/software/Nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_eng.exe
      </url>
      <url type="ftp" location="de" preference="40">
ftp://nero-mirror.hspeed.net/software/Nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_eng.exe
      </url>
      <url type="http" location="us" preference="80">
http://httpdl2.usw.nero.com/software/nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_eng.exe
      </url>
    </resources>
  </file>

<file name=" Nero-7.0.1.4b_chs.exe">
    <version>7.0.1.4b</version>
    <language>zh-Hans</language>
    <os>Windows-x86</os>
    <size>112296416</size>
    <verification>
```



```
      <md5>cccd7f891ff81b30b9152479d2efcda2</md5>
    <resources>
      <url type=”bittorrent” preference=”100”>
ftp://nero-mirror.hspeed.net/software/Nero7/Nero-
7.0.1.4b_chs.exe.torrent
      </url>
      <url type=”ftp” location=”de” preference=”40”>
ftp://nero-mirror.hspeed.net/software/Nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_chs.exe
      </url>
    </resources>
  </file>

<file name="Nero-7.0.1.4b_deu.exe">
    <identity>Nero Ultra Edition</identity>
    <version>7.0.1.4b</version>
    <language>de</language>
    <os>Windows-x86</os>
    <size>112422536</size>
    <verification>
      <hash type=”md5”>44b04c2b0a49ec59da26706dfb969158</hash>
    <resources>
      <url type=”bittorrent” preference=”100”>
ftp://nero-mirror.hspeed.net/software/Nero7/Nero-
7.0.1.4b_deu.exe.torrent
      </url>
      <url type=”ftp” location=”us” preference=”80”>
ftp://ftp2.usw.nero.com/software/nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_deu.exe
      </url>
      <url type=”http” location=”us” preference=”80”>
http://httpdl2.usw.nero.com/software/nero7/Nero-7.0.1.4b_deu.exe
      </url>
    </resources>

</files>
</metalink>
```


Appendix B : Full Copyright Statement