



OEBPS Container Format (OCF) 0.94

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1 Overview

1.1 Purpose and Scope

This specification defines the OEBPS Container Format (OCF). OCF is a general-purpose container technology. This specification describes the general-purpose container technology in the context of encapsulating OEBPS publications and optional alternate renditions thereof. It is however anticipated that the general-purpose container technology described herein will ultimately be used in other bundling applications.

As a general container format, OCF collects a related set of files into a single-file container. OCF can be used to collect files in various document formats and for classes of applications. The single-file container enables easy transport of, management of, and random access to, the collection.

OCF defines the rules for how to represent an abstract collection of files (the “abstract container”) into physical representation within a ZIP archive (the “physical container”). The rules for ZIP containers build upon and are backward compatible with the ZIP technologies used by Open Document Format (ODF) 1.0.

OCF is the recommended single-file container technology for OEBPS publications. OCF plays a role in the following workflows:

- During the preparation steps in producing an electronic publication, OCF is used as the single-file format when exchanging in-progress publications between different individuals and/or different organizations.
- When providing an electronic publication from publisher or conversion house (Content Provider) to the distribution or sales channel, OCF is the recommended single-file format to be used as the transport format.
- When delivering the final publication to an OCF Reading System or end-user, OCF is the recommended format for the single-file container that holds all of the assets that make up the publication.

1.2 Definitions

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange – a 7-bit character encoding based on the English alphabet (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc20.txt>).

IRI

Internationalized Resource Identifier (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt>).

OCF CONTAINER

A container file this is compliant with the format defined in this specification.

OCF

The OEBPS Container Format defined by this specification.

CONTENT PROVIDER

A publisher, author, individual, or other information source that provides a publication to distribution or sales channels or directly to one or more OCF Reading Systems using OCF as described in this specification.

ODF

Open Document Format (<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/12572/OpenDocument-v1.0-os.pdf>).

OEBPS

Open eBook Publication Structure (<http://www.idpf.org/oebps/oebps1.2/index.htm>).

OEBPS DOCUMENT

An XML markup document that conforms to the OEBPS 1.2 specification – generally containing textual content of an OEBPS Publication.

OEBPS PACKAGE

An XML file that describes an OEBPS Publication as defined by the OEBPS 1.2 specification. It identifies all other files in the publication and provides descriptive information about them.

OEBPS PUBLICATION

A collection of OEBPS Documents, an OEBPS Package file, and other files, typically in a variety of media types, including structured text and graphics that constitute a cohesive unit for publication, as defined by the OEBPS 1.2 specification.

READING DEVICE

The physical platform (hardware and software) on which publications are rendered.

OCF READING SYSTEM

A combination of hardware and/or software that accepts OEBPS Publications (packaged in an OCF Container) and makes them available to consumer of the content. Great variety is possible in the architecture of Reading Systems. A Reading System may be implemented entirely on one device, or it may be split among several computers. In particular, a Reading Device that is a component of a Reading System need not directly accept OEBPS Publications, but all Reading Systems must do so. Reading Systems may include additional processing functions, such as compression, indexing, encryption, rights management, and distribution.

MIME

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/rfc2045.txt>). “MIME media types” provide a standard methodology for specifying the content type of objects.

RFC

Literally “Request For Comments”, but more generally a published standards document (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html>).

RELAX NG

A schema language for XML (<http://www.relaxng.org/>).

ROOTFILE

The top-level file of a rendition of a publication; either the “root” from which all other components can be found or the lone file encapsulating the rendition. The OEBPS rootfile is the OEBPS Package file. A PDF file containing the PDF rendition could also be a rootfile.

XML

Extensible Markup Language (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/>).

ZIP

A defacto industry standard bundling and compression format (http://www.pkware.com/business_and_developers/developer/appnote).

1.3 Relationship to Other Specifications

This specification combines subsets and applications of other specifications. Together, these facilitate the construction, organization, presentation, and unambiguous interchange of electronic documents:

1. The XML 1.1 Extensible Markup Language specification (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xml11/>); and
2. The OEBPS 1.2 Open eBook Publication Structure specification (<http://www.idpf.org/oebps/oebps1.2/index.htm>); and
3. The XML 1.1 namespace specification (<http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-names11/>); and
4. The Unicode character set (<http://www.unicode.org>); and
5. The UTF-8 transformation of Unicode (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3629.txt>); and
6. Particular MIME media types (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4288.txt> and <http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/index.html>); and
7. Open Document Format for Office Applications (Open Document) v1.0 (<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/12572/OpenDocument-v1.0-os.pdf>); and
8. ZIP format (http://www.pkware.com/business_and_developers/developer/appnote); and
9. XML-Signature Syntax and Processing (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmldsig-core-20020212>); and
10. XML Encryption Syntax and Processing (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmlenc-core-20021210>).
11. Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG10/>).

1.4 Conformance

The keywords "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>).

This section defines conformance requirements for OCF.

1.4.1 Conforming Containers

The term “Conforming OCF Abstract Container” indicates an OCF Abstract Container (See Section 2.2) that conforms to all of the relevant conformance criteria defined in this specification. The term “Conforming OCF ZIP Container” indicates a ZIP archive that conforms to the relevant ZIP container conformance criteria (See Section 4) and whose contents is a Conforming OCF Abstract Container.

In addition to other conformance criteria defined in this specification, a Conforming OCF Abstract Container must meet the following conditions:

- All XML files must be well-formed (as defined in XML 1.1)
- All XML files must be compatible with the XML 1.1 specification (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml11-20040204>) and the Namespaces in XML specification (<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml-names>)
- All XML files must begin with a correct XML declaration (e.g. `<?xml version='1.0'?>`)
- All XML files must be encoded in UTF-8 or UTF-16
- All XML files must be conformant to the relevant language specification for that particular type of file

1.4.2 Conforming User Agents

The term “Conforming OCF User Agent” indicates a User Agent that supports all of the mandatory features defined by this specification.

An OCF User Agent that does not support all of the features defined in this specification must not claim to be a Conforming OCF User Agent and should provide readily available documentation of the subset of features it supports.

An OCF User Agent should provide readily available documentation of the accessibility features it supports. This documentation should conform to the relevant version of the W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. (See Section 1.5)

1.5 Accessibility

E-books can provide an accessible reading experience for users with disabilities as long as authors and publishers conform to accepted industry standards for the creation of accessible electronic materials. OEBPS publications packaged or delivered using OCF should conform to the accessibility standards set forth by the OEBPS Working Group (http://www.idpf.org/idpf_groups/oebpswg.htm) to ensure that the broadest possible set of users will have access to books delivered in this format. This includes adherence to the W3C's Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 1.0 (<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/WAI-WEBCONTENT-19990505/>) or, if it is released while the Working Group is active, the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.0 (the current draft is available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/>). OEBPS publications packaged or delivered using OCF must not interfere with any features intended to deliver accessible content, regardless of how that content is rendered (e.g., using an OCF Reading System-specific delivery format or OEBPS as the delivery format from within the container).

1.6 Future Directions

It is the intent of the contributors to this specification that subsequent versions of this specification continue in the directions established by the 1.0 release. Specifically:

- Future versions of this specification are expected to improve alignment with OASIS/ODF.
- Future versions of this specification are expected to be aligned with future versions of the OEBPS specification.
- Any required functionality not present in relevant official standards shall be defined in a manner consistent with its eventual submission to an appropriate standards body as extensions to existing standards.

Future versions of the OCF specification may include:

- Adoption of a particular XML vocabulary for use in META-INF/metadata.xml allowing the specification of container-level metadata.
- Adoption of a particular XML vocabulary for use in META-INF/rights.xml.
- Updates required to maintain alignment with future versions of the OEBPS specification.

2 OCF Overview

2.1 OCF: A General Container Technology

OCF is purposely designed as a general container technology that can be used by other file formats, not just OEBPS. In particular, OCF is purposely designed to be upwardly compatible with the container technology used in ODF 1.0 such that a future version of ODF might use OCF.

2.2 “Abstract Container” vs. “Physical Container”

An “Abstract Container” defines a virtual file system model for the contents of the container. The virtual file system must have a single common root directory for all of the contents of the container. The special files required by OCF must be included within the META-INF directory that is a direct child of the root directory. All (non-remote) electronic assets for embedded publications must be located within the directory tree headed by the container’s root directory.

A “Physical Container” holds the physical manifestation of an abstract container. This specification defines how an abstract container is mapped to the following two physical container technologies:

- *File System Container* – The mapping of an Abstract Container to a file system within computer storage media (e.g., a hard disk on a computer or a data CD) is a one-to-one mapping where each directory and file within the abstract container is represented as a directory or file within the file system.
- *ZIP Container* - The mapping of an Abstract Container to a ZIP archive is defined in Section 4.

Publications must render the same no matter whether using a File System Container or a ZIP Container. In both cases, the OCF Reading System ultimately opens the rootfile for the Publication, from which it can determine how to render the Publication.

2.3 Examples

(This section is informative.)

This section includes an example of a single rendition and a multiple rendition container. See Section 3.5.1 for normative descriptions.

2.3.1 Example of a simple Publication, Abstract Container, and ZIP Container

To illustrate the concepts from the previous section, let's assume we have a single OEBPS 1.2 Publication of Dicken's "Great Expectations" which consists of an OEBPS 1.2 package file ("Great Expectations.opf") and a large number of HTML files, one for the cover page (e.g., "cover.html") and one for each chapter (e.g., "chapter01.html"). The contents of the *publication* might be as follows:

```
OEBPS 1.2 Publication:
Great Expectations.opf
cover.html
chapters/
  chapter01.html
  chapter02.html
... other HTML files for the remaining chapters ...
```

The contents of the Abstract Container includes all of the assets from the Publication, plus a small number of files defined by OCF within the META-INF directory. Note that container.xml is required in all circumstances. See Section 3 for descriptions of the files within the META-INF directory.

```
Abstract Container:
META-INF/
  container.xml
  [manifest.xml]
  [metadata.xml]
  [signatures.xml]
  [encryption.xml]
  [rights.xml]
OEBPS/
  Great Expectations.opf
  cover.html
  chapters/
    chapter01.html
    chapter02.html
    ... other HTML files for the remaining chapters ...
```

When the above abstract container is mapped to a File System Container, the directory structure within the file system exactly matches the OCF's Abstract Container directory structure shown above:

File System Container:

```

...some directory within the file system.../
  META-INF/
    container.xml
    [manifest.xml]
    [metadata.xml]
    [signatures.xml]
    [encryption.xml]
    [rights.xml]
  OEBPS/
    Great Expectations.opf
    cover.html
    chapters/
      chapter01.html
      chapter02.html
      ... other HTML files for the remaining chapters ...

```

When the above Abstract Container is stored within a ZIP container, the contents of the ZIP archive will match the directory structure shown above, but must also contain a “mimetype” file as the first file in the ZIP archive to aid in the easy identification of the media type of the container. [See section 3.4]

ZIP Container:

```

mimetype
META-INF/
  container.xml
  [manifest.xml]
  [metadata.xml]
  [signatures.xml]
  [encryption.xml]
  [rights.xml]
OEBPS/
  Great Expectations.opf
  cover.html
  chapters/
    chapter01.html
    chapter02.html
    ... other HTML files for the remaining chapters ...

```

The corresponding META-INF/container.xml file might appear as follows:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/Great Expectations.opf"
      media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>

```

2.3.2 Single-publication containers, but with alternate renditions

In some circumstances, an OCF container might hold multiple renditions of the same publication. An example is a container that has an OEBPS Publication as the primary rendition for viewing but includes an alternate PDF for printing. To avoid name conflicts, it is recommended that each rendition be placed within its own subdirectory and that multiple <rootfile> elements be defined within container.xml. Here is an example:

Abstract Container:

```

META-INF/
  container.xml - Note: includes multiple <rootfile> elements
  [manifest.xml]
  [metadata.xml]
  [signatures.xml]
  [encryption.xml]
  [rights.xml]
OEBPS/
  Great Expectations.opf
  cover.html
  chapters/
    chapter01.html
    chapter02.html
    ... other HTML files for the remaining chapters ...
PDF/
  Great Expectations.pdf

```

The corresponding META-INF/container.xml file might appear as follows:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/Great Expectations.opf"
      media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
    <rootfile full-path="PDF/Great Expectations.pdf"
      media-type="application/pdf" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>

```

3 OCF Container Contents

3.1 File and directory structure

The virtual file system for the OCF “Abstract Container” must have a single common root directory for all of the contents of the container.

The following file names in the root directory are reserved:

- “mimetype”
- “META-INF”

The “mimetype” file is discussed in Section 4. The META-INF/ directory contains the reserved files used by OCF. These reserved files are described in the following sections. All other files used by the publication rendition(s) within the Abstract Container may be in any location descendant from the root directory except for the above reserved locations.

It is recommended that the contents of individual publications be stored within dedicated sub-directories to minimize potential file name collisions in the event that multiple renditions are used or that multiple publications per container are supported in future versions of this Specification.

3.2 Relative IRIs for referencing other components

Files within the Abstract Container reference each other via Relative IRI References

(<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt> and <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>), no matter what is used for the physical container (e.g., File System Container or ZIP Container). For example, if a file named “chapter1.html” references an image named “image1.jpg” that is located in the same directory, then “chapter1.html” might contain the following as part of its content:

```

```

For Relative IRI References, the Base IRI (see RFC3986) is determined by the relevant language specifications for the given file formats. For example, the CSS specification defines how relative IRI references work in the context of CSS style sheets and property declarations. Note that some language specifications reference RFCs that preceded RFC 3987, in which case the earlier RFC applies for content in that particular language.

The exception for Base IRIs is that all files within the META-INF/ directory use the root folder for the Abstract Container as the default Base IRI. For example, if META-INF/container.xml has the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/Great Expectations.opf"
      media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

the path “OEBPS/Great Expectations.opf” is relative to the root directory for the Abstract Container and *not* relative to the META-INF/ directory.

3.3 File names

The term File Name represents either a directory name or the name of a file within a directory within an Abstract Container. For a given directory within the Abstract Container, the Path Name is a string holding all directory File Names in the full path concatenated together with a “/” character separating the directory names. For a given file within the Abstract Container, the Path Name is the string holding all directory File Names concatenated together with a “/” character separating the directory names, followed by a “/” character and then the File Name for the file.

The following statements apply to Conforming OCF Content:

- When represented as UTF-8, File Names must not exceed 255 bytes
- When represented as UTF-8, the Path Name for any directory or file within the Abstract Container must not exceed 65535 bytes
- File Names must not use the following characters (Reason: these characters may not be supported always across commonly used operating systems):
 - Slash: / (ASCII 0x2F)
 - Double quote: " (ASCII 0x22)
 - Asterisk: * (ASCII 0x2A)
 - Period as the last character: . (ASCII 0x3A)
 - Semicolon : ; (ASCII 0x3B)
 - Less than: < (ASCII 0x3C)

- Greater than: > (ASCII 0x3E)
- Question mark: ? (ASCII 0x3F)
- Back slash : \ (ASCII 0x5C)
- File Names are case sensitive.
- Two File Names within the same directory must not map to the same string following case normalization (<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr21/tr21-5.html>). Two File Names that differ only in case are disallowed within the same directory.

Note that some commercial ZIP tools do not support the full Unicode range and may only support the ASCII range for file names. Content creators who want to use ZIP tools that have these restrictions may find it is best to restrict their file names to the ASCII range.

3.4 Container media type identification

It is frequently necessary for applications to determine the media type of a file. This is usually accomplished by looking at the file extension of the file. This gives applications a quick way to determine the type of the file without looking inside the file. OCF Container files should use an extension “.epub” to identify to processing applications that they are OCF Containers.

In order to translate a file extension into a media type, typically a processing agent will register the relationship between file extension and media type with the operating system. Applications that are interested in OCF Container files should register the media type of “application/epub+zip” as corresponding to the file extension of “.epub”. If “manifest.xml” is present (see below), this media type must also be specified as the “manifest:media-type” of the root file therein.

Unfortunately, the identification of files through the use of file extensions is notoriously unreliable. As a result, it is desirable to have a more robust way of identifying files independent of their file names or extensions. One mechanism that has evolved for doing this is to require the placement of specific information at specific file offsets. A processing agent can then check a fixed location to determine if the file is an OCF Container.

The method that has evolved for doing this in ZIP archives is the inclusion of an uncompressed, unencrypted file called “mimetype” as the first file in the ZIP archive. The contents of this file are the media type of the file. OCF Containers should place the ASCII string “application/epub+zip” in the “mimetype” file as the first file in the ZIP archive. See Section 4 for more detail on this mechanism.

3.5 META-INF

All valid OCF Containers must include a directory called “META-INF” at the root level of the container file system. This directory contains the files specified below that describe the contents, metadata, signatures, encryption, rights and other information about the contained publication.

The semantics of the following files that may be present at the “META-INF/” level are specified. All other files found at the “META-INF/” level must be “happily ignored” by conformant OCF Reading Systems.

3.5.1 Container – META-INF/container.xml

All valid OCF Containers must include a file called “container.xml” within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system. The container.xml file must identify the MIME type of, and path to, the rootfile for the OEBPS version of the publication and any optional alternate renditions included within the container.

The container.xml file must not be encrypted.

The container.xml file contains XML that uses the “urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container” namespace for all of its elements and attributes. The “version=“1.0”” attribute must be included for all containers that conform to this version of the specification.

A RELAX NG OCF schema describing the <container> element that must be the root element of container.xml can be found in the Appendix A.

The <rootfiles> element must contain at least one <rootfile> element that has a media-type of “application/oebps-package+xml”. Only one <rootfile> element with a media-type of “application/oebps-package+xml” should be included. The first <rootfile> element that has a media-type of “application/oebps-package+xml” will be considered the OEBPS root. The OEBPS rootfile (the OEBPS package file) must not be encrypted.

Each <rootfile> element specifies the rootfile of a single rendition of the contained publication. A rootfile often includes an enumeration of the other files needed by the rendition. In the case of OEBPS, the root will be the OEBPS Package file for the OEBPS rendition of the publication, whose <manifest> element enumerates the other files used by the OEBPS rendition. In other cases, the rootfile may be the only file needed by the rendition.

(This example is informative.)

The following example shows a sample container.xml for an OCF container inside of which is an OEBPS Publication with the root file “OEBPS/My Crazy Life.opf” (the OEBPS package file):

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/My Crazy Life.opf"
      media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

(This example is informative.)

The following example adds an alternate PDF version of the Publication:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/My Crazy Life.opf"
      media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
    <rootfile full-path="PDF/My Crazy Life.pdf"
      media-type="application/pdf" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

The <manifest> element contained within the OEBPS root package file specifies the one and only manifest used for OEBPS processing. Ancillary manifest information contained in the ZIP archive or in the optional “manifest.xml” file must not be used for OEBPS processing purposes. Any extra files in the ZIP archive (i.e., files within the ZIP archive that are not listed within the

package files' <manifest> element, such as META-INF files or alternate derived renditions of the publication) must not be used in the processing of the OEBPS publication.

The values of the full-path attributes must contain a “path component” (as defined by RFC3986) which must only take the form of a “path-rootless” (as defined by RFC3986). The path components are relative to the root of the container in which they are used.

Conforming user agents must ignore unrecognized elements (and their contents) and unrecognized attributes within a container.xml file, including unrecognized elements and unrecognized attributes from other namespaces.

Conforming container.xml files must be valid according to the RELAX NG OCF schema with the <container> element as the root element after removing all elements (and child nodes of these elements) and attributes from other namespaces.

(This example is informative.)

For example:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0"
  xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container"
  foo:xmlns="..."
  foozle:xmlns="..." />
  <foo:bar />
  <rootfiles foozle:identifier="bar">
    ...
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

is conformant, but:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <foo />
  <rootfiles>
    ...
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

is non-conformant due to the non-namespace-qualified use of the <foo> element.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles identifier="bar">
    ...
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

is also non-conformant due to the non-namespace-qualified use of the “identifier” attribute on the <rootfiles> element.

3.5.2 Manifest – META-INF/manifest.xml

An optional file with the name “manifest.xml” within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system is a reserved name in a valid OCF container. If present, the file’s content must be as defined in the ODF 1.0 manifest schema (<http://www.oasis-open.org/committees/download.php/12570/OpenDocument-manifest-schema-v1.0-os.rng>).

The manifest.xml file, if present, must not be encrypted.

3.5.3 Metadata – META-INF/metadata.xml

A file with the name “metadata.xml” within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system is a reserved name in a valid OCF container. This file is reserved for container-level metadata. In version 1.0 of OCF, no such container-level metadata is specified. It is in this file that future innovation and extension should occur.

If the “META-INF/metadata.xml” file exists, its contents must be valid XML with namespace-qualified elements to avoid collision with future versions of OCF that may specify a particular grammar and namespace for elements and attributes within this file.

The metadata.xml file, if present, must not be encrypted.

3.5.4 Digital Signatures – META-INF/signatures.xml

An optional “signatures.xml” file within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system holds digital signatures of the container and its contents. This file is an XML document whose root element is <signatures>. The <signatures> element contains child elements of type <Signature> as defined by “XML-Signature Syntax and Processing” (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmldsig-core-20020212>). Signatures can be applied to the publication and any alternate renditions as a whole or to parts of the publication and renditions. XML Signature can specify the signing of any kind of data, not just XML.

The signatures.xml file must not be encrypted.

When the signatures.xml file is not present, the OCF container provides no information indicating any part of the container is digitally signed.

A RELAX NG OCF schema describing the <signature> element that must be the root element of signatures.xml can be found in the Appendix A.

When an OCF agent creates a signature of data in a container, it should add the new signature as the last child <Signature> element of the <signatures> element in the signatures.xml file.

Each <Signature> in the signatures.xml file identifies by URI the data to which the signature applies, using the XML Signature <Manifest> element and its <Reference> sub-elements. Individual contained files may be signed separately or together. Separately signing each file creates a digest value for the resource that can be validated independently. This approach may make a Signature element larger. If files are signed together, the set of signed files can be listed in a single XML Signature <Manifest> element and referenced by one or more <Signature> elements.

Any or all files in the container can be signed in their entirety with the exception of the signatures.xml file since that file will contain the computed signature information. Whether and how the signatures.xml file should be signed depends on the objective of the signer.

- If the signer wants to allow signatures to be added or removed from the container without invalidating the signer’s signature, the signatures.xml file should not be signed.
- If the signer wants any addition or removal of a signature to invalidate the signer’s signature, the Enveloped Signature transform (defined in Section 6.6.4 of XML Signature) can be used to sign the entire preexisting signature file excluding the <Signature> being created. This transform would sign all previous signatures, and it would become invalid if a subsequent signature was added to the package.

- If the signer wants the removal of an existing signature to invalidate the signer's signature but also wants to allow the addition of signatures, an XPath transform can be used to sign just the existing signatures. (This is only a suggestion. The particular XPath transform is not a part of OCF specification.)

XML-Signature does not associate any semantics with a signature, however an agent may include semantic information, for example, by adding information to the Signature element that describes the signature. XML Signature describes how additional information can be added to a signature (for example, by using the SignatureProperties element).

(This example is informative.)

The following XML expression shows the content of an example “signatures.xml” file, and is based on the examples found in Section 2 of “XML-Signature Syntax and Processing.” It contains one signature, and the signature applies to two resources, OEBFPS/book.html and OEBFPS/images/cover.jpeg, in the container.

```
<signatures>
  <Signature Id="MyFirstSignature" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
    <SignedInfo>
      <CanonicalizationMethod
        Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
      <SignatureMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#dsa-sha1" />
      <Reference URI="#Manifest1">
        <DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1" />
        <DigestValue>j6lwx3rvEPO0vKtMup4NbeVu8nk=</DigestValue>
      </Reference>
    </SignedInfo>
    <SignatureValue>MC0CFFrVLtRlk=...</SignatureValue>
    <KeyInfo>
      <KeyValue>
        <DSAKeyValue>
          <P>...</P><Q>...</Q><G>...</G><Y>...</Y>
        </DSAKeyValue>
      </KeyValue>
    </KeyInfo>
    <Object>
      <Manifest Id="Manifest1">
        <Reference URI="OEBFPS/book.xml">
          <Transforms>
            <Transform
              Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
            </Transform>
          </Transforms>
        </Reference>
        <Reference URI="OEBFPS/images/cover.jpeg" />
      </Manifest>
    </Object>
  </Signature>
</signatures>
```

3.5.5 Encryption – META-INF/encryption.xml

An optional “encryption.xml” file within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system holds all encryption information on the contents of the container. This file is an XML document whose root element is <encryption>. The <encryption> element contains child elements of type <EncryptedKey> and <EncryptedData> as defined by “XML Encryption Syntax and Processing” (<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmlenc-core-20021210>). Each EncryptedKey element describes how one or more container files are encrypted. Consequently, if any resource within the container is encrypted, “encryption.xml” must be present to indicate that the resource is encrypted and provide information on how it is encrypted.

An <EncryptedKey> element describes each encryption key used in the container, while an <EncryptedData> element describes each encrypted file. Each <EncryptedData> element refers to an <EncryptedKey> element, as described in XML Encryption.

A RELAX NG OCF schema describing the <encryption> element that must be the root element of encryption.xml can be found in the Appendix A.

When the encryption.xml file is not present, the OCF container provides no information indicating any part of the container is encrypted

OCF encrypts individual files independently, trading off some security for improved performance, allowing the container contents to be incrementally decrypted. Encryption in this way still exposes the directory structure and file naming of the whole package.

OCF uses XML Encryption to provide a framework for encryption, allowing a variety of algorithms to be used. XML Encryption specifies a process for encrypting arbitrary data and representing the result in XML. Even though an OCF container may contain non-XML data, XML Encryption can be used to encrypt all data in an OCF container. OCF encryption supports only encryption of whole files. The encryption.xml file, if present, must not be encrypted.

Encrypted data replaces unencrypted data in an OCF container. For example, if an image named “photo.jpeg” is encrypted, the contents of the photo.jpeg resource should be replaced by its encrypted contents. When stored in a ZIP container, streams of data should be compressed before they are encrypted in order to achieve efficient compression. Within the ZIP directory, encrypted files must be stored rather than deflated, assuming that this recommendation to compress before encrypting is followed.

Note that it is possible to compress encrypted files using the transform capabilities described by XML Encryption.

The following files must never be encrypted (regardless of whether default or specific encryption is requested):

- mimetype
- META-INF/container.xml
- META-INF/manifest.xml
- META-INF/metadata.xml
- META-INF/signatures.xml
- META-INF/encryption.xml
- META-INF/rights.xml
- OEBPS rootfile (the OEBPS Package file)

Signed resources may subsequently be encrypted by using the Decryption Transform for XML Signature. This feature enables an application such as an OCF agent to distinguish data that was encrypted before signing from data that was encrypted after signing. Only data that was encrypted after signing must be decrypted before computing the digest used to validate the signature.

(This example is informative.)

In the following example, adapted from Section 2.2.1 of “XML Encryption Syntax and Processing,” the resource image.jpeg is encrypted using a symmetric key algorithm (AES) and

the symmetric key is further encrypted using an asymmetric key algorithm (RSA) with a key of John Smith.

```
<encryption
  xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container"
  xmlns:enc="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#"
  xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">
  <enc:EncryptedKey Id="EK">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1_5"/>
    <ds:KeyInfo>
      <ds:KeyName>John Smith</ds:KeyName>
    </ds:KeyInfo>
    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherValue>xyzabc</enc:CipherValue>
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedKey>
  <enc:EncryptedData Id="ED1">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#kw-aes128"/>
    <ds:KeyInfo>
      <ds:RetrievalMethod URI="#EK"
        Type="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#EncryptedKey"/>
    </ds:KeyInfo>
    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherReference URI="image.jpeg"/>
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedData>
</encryption>
```

3.5.6 Rights Management – META-INF/rights.xml

An optional file with the name “rights.xml” within the “META-INF” directory at the root level of the container file system is a reserved name in a valid OCF container. This location is reserved for digital rights management (DRM) information for trusted exchange of Publications among rights holders, intermediaries, and users. In version 1.0 of OCF, there is not a required format for DRM information, but a future version of this specification may specify a particular format for DRM information.

If the “META-INF/rights.xml” file exists, it must be a well-formed XML document which uses and conforms to XML Namespaces it uses, and its contents should be valid XML with namespace-qualified elements to avoid collision with future versions of OCF that may specify a particular format this file.

The rights.xml file must not be encrypted.

When the rights.xml file is not present, the OCF container provides no information indicating any part of the container is rights governed.

4 ZIP Container

OCF’s ZIP Container supports the ZIP format as specified by the application note at http://www.pkware.com/business_and_developers/developer/appnote/, but with the following constraints and clarifications:

- Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must not use the features in the ZIP application note that allow ZIP files to be split across multiple storage media. Conforming OCF user agents must treat any OCF files that specify that the ZIP file is split across multiple

storage media as being in error.

- Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must only include uncompressed file or Flate-compressed files within the ZIP archive. Conforming OCF user agents must treat any OCF Containers that use compression techniques other than Flate as being in error.
- Conforming OCF ZIP Containers may use the ZIP64 extensions and should only use those extensions when the content requires them. Conforming OCF user agents must support the ZIP64 extensions.
- Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must not use the encryption features defined by the ZIP format; instead, encryption must be done using the features described in Section 3.5.5. Conforming OCF user agents must treat any other OCF ZIP Containers that use ZIP encryption features as being in error.
- It is not a requirement that Conforming OCF user agents preserve information from an OCF ZIP Container through load and save operations that do not map to corresponding representation within the OCF Abstract Container; in particular, a Conforming OCF user agent does not have to preserve CRC values, comment fields or fields that hold file system information corresponding to a particular operating system (e.g., “External file attributes” and “Extra field”)
- Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must encode file names using UTF-8.

Here are some details about particular fields in the ZIP archive:

- On the local file header table, Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must set the ‘version needed to extract’ fields to the values 10, 20 or 45 in order to match the maximum version level needed by the given file (e.g., 20 if Deflate is needed, 45 if ZIP64 is needed). Conforming OCF user agents must treat any other values as being in error.
- On the local file header table, Conforming OCF ZIP Containers must set the ‘compression’ method field to the values 0 or 8. Conforming OCF user agents must treat any other values as being in error.
- OCF user agents must treat OCF ZIP Containers with an “Archive decryption header” or an “Archive extra data record” as being in error.

The first file in the ZIP Container must be a file by the ASCII name of ‘mimetype’ which holds the MIME type for the ZIP Container (i.e., “application/epub+zip” as an ASCII string; no padding, white-space or case change). The file must be neither compressed nor encrypted and there must not be an extra field in its ZIP header. If this is done, then the ZIP Container offers convenient “magic number” support as described in RFC 2048 and the following will hold true:

- The bytes “PK” will be at the beginning of the file
- The bytes “mimetype” will be at position 30
- The actual MIME type (i.e., the ASCII string “application/epub+zip”) will begin at position 38

APPENDIX A: RELAX NG OCF Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<choice xmlns="http://relaxng.org/ns/structure/1.0">
  <element name="container">
    <attribute name="version">
      <value>1.0</value>
    </attribute>
    <attribute name="xmlns">
      <value>urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container</value>
    </attribute>
    <element name="rootfiles">
      <oneOrMore>
        <element name="rootfile">
          <attribute name="full-path">
            <text/>
          </attribute>
          <attribute name="media-type">
            <text/>
          </attribute>
        </element>
      </oneOrMore>
    </element>
  </element>

  <element name="signatures">
    <attribute name="xmlns">
      <value>urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container</value>
    </attribute>
    <oneOrMore>
      <element name="Signature" ns="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmldsig#">
        <externalRef
          href="http://www.w3.org/Signature/2002/07/xmldsig-core-schema.rng"/>
        </element>
      </oneOrMore>
    </element>

    <element name="encryption">
      <attribute name="xmlns">
        <value>urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container</value>
      </attribute>
      <oneOrMore>
        <choice>
          <element name="EncryptedData" ns="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#">
            <externalRef
              href="http://www.w3.org/Encryption/2002/07/xenc-schema.rng"/>
            </element>
          <element name="EncryptedKey" ns="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#">
            <externalRef
              href="http://www.w3.org/Encryption/2002/07/xenc-schema.rng"/>
            </element>
          </choice>
        </oneOrMore>
      </element>
    </choice>
  </choice>
```

APPENDIX B: Example

The following example demonstrates the use of this OCF format to contain a signed and encrypted OEBPS publication with an alternate PDF rendition within a ZIP Container.

Ordered list of files in the ZIP Container:

```
mimetype
META-INF/container.xml
META-INF/signatures.xml
META-INF/encryption.xml
OEBPS/As You Like It.opf
OEBPS/book.html
OEBPS/images/cover.png
PDF/As You Like It.pdf
```

The mimetype file:

```
application/epub+zip
```

The META-INF/container.xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<container version="1.0" xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <rootfiles>
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/As You Like It.opf"
              media-type="application/oebps-package+xml" />
    <rootfile full-path="OEBPS/As You Like It.pdf"
              media-type="application/pdf" />
  </rootfiles>
</container>
```

The META-INF/signatures.xml file:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<signatures xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container">
  <Signature Id="AsYouLikeItSignature" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">

    <!-- SignedInfo is the information that is actually signed. In this case -->
    <!-- the SHA1 algorithm is used to sign the canonical form of the XML -->
    <!-- documents enumerated in the Object element below -->
    <SignedInfo>
      <CanonicalizationMethod
        Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315"/>
      <SignatureMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#dsa-sha1"/>
      <Reference URI="#AsYouLikeIt">
        <DigestMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#sha1"/>
        <DigestValue>j6lwx3rvEPO0vKtMup4NbeVu8nk=</DigestValue>
      </Reference>
    </SignedInfo>

    <!-- The signed value of the digest above using the DSA algorithm -->
    <SignatureValue>MC0CFFrVLtRlk=...</SignatureValue>

    <!-- The key to use to validate the signature -->
    <KeyInfo>
      <KeyValue>
        <DSAKeyValue>
          <P>...</P><Q>...</Q><G>...</G><Y>...</Y>
        </DSAKeyValue>
      </KeyValue>
    </KeyInfo>

    <!-- The list documents to sign. Note that the canonical form of XML -->
    <!-- documents is signed while the binary form of the other documents -->
```

```

<!-- is used -->
<Object>
  <Manifest Id="AsYouLikeIt">
    <Reference URI="OEBPS/As You Like It.opf">
      <Transforms>
        <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
      </Transforms>
    </Reference>
    <Reference URI="OEBPS/book.html">
      <Transforms>
        <Transform Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/TR/2001/REC-xml-c14n-20010315" />
      </Transforms>
    </Reference>
    <Reference URI="OEBPS/images/cover.png" />
    <Reference URI="PDF/As You Like It.pdf" />
  </Manifest>
</Object>

</Signature>
</signatures>

```

The META-INF/encryption.xml file:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<encryption
  xmlns="urn:oasis:names:tc:opendocument:xmlns:container"
  xmlns:enc="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#"
  xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#">

  <!-- The RSA encrypted AES-128 symmetric key used to encrypt the data -->
  <enc:EncryptedKey Id="EK">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#rsa-1\_5" />
    <ds:KeyInfo>
      <ds:KeyName>John Smith</ds:KeyName>
    </ds:KeyInfo>
    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherValue>xyzabc...</enc:CipherValue>
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedKey>

  <!-- Each EncryptedData block identifies a single document that has been -->
  <!-- encrypted using the AES-128 algorithm. The data remains stored in it's -->
  <!-- encrypted form in the original file within the container. -->
  <enc:EncryptedData Id="ED1">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#kw-aes128" />
    <ds:KeyInfo>
      <ds:RetrievalMethod URI="#EK"
        Type="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#EncryptedKey" />
      </ds:KeyInfo>
    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherReference URI="OEBPS/book.html" />
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedData>

  <enc:EncryptedData Id="ED2">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#kw-aes128" />
    <ds:KeyInfo>
      <ds:RetrievalMethod URI="#EK"
        Type="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#EncryptedKey" />
      </ds:KeyInfo>
    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherReference URI="OEBPS/images/cover.png" />
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedData>

  <enc:EncryptedData Id="ED3">
    <enc:EncryptionMethod Algorithm="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#kw-aes128" />
    <enc:KeyInfo>
      <enc:RetrievalMethod URI="#EK"
        Type="http://www.w3.org/2001/04/xmlenc#EncryptedKey" />
      </enc:KeyInfo>

```

```

    <enc:CipherData>
      <enc:CipherReference URI="PDF/As You Like It.pdf"/>
    </enc:CipherData>
  </enc:EncryptedData>

</encryption>

```

The OEBPS/As You Like It.opf file:

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE package PUBLIC "-//ISBN 0-9673008-1-9//DTD OEB 1.2 Package//EN"
"http://openebook.org/dtds/oeb-1.2/oebpkg12.dtd">
<package unique-identifier="Package-ID">
  <metadata>
    <dc-metadata xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.0"
      xmlns:oebpkg="http://openebook.org/namespaces/oeb-package/1.0">
      <dc:Identifier id="Package-ID">ebook:guid-6B2DF0030656ED9D8</dc:Identifier>
      <dc>Title>As You Like It</dc>Title>
      <dc:Creator role="aut">William Shakespeare</dc:Creator>
      <dc:Identifier>0-7410-1455-6</dc:Identifier>
      <dc:Subject></dc:Subject>
      <dc>Type></dc>Type>
      <dc>Date event="publication">3/24/2000</dc>Date>
      <dc>Date event="copyright">1/1/9999</dc>Date>
      <dc:Identifier scheme="ISBN">0-7410-1455-6</dc:Identifier>
      <dc:Publisher>Project Gutenberg</dc:Publisher>
      <dc:Language></dc:Language>
    </dc-metadata>
  </metadata>
  <manifest>
    <item id="4915" href="book.html" media-type="text/x-oeb1-document"/>
    <item id="7184" href="images/cover.png" media-type="image/png" />
  </manifest>
  <spine>
    <itemref idref="4915"/>
  </spine>
</package>

```

The OEBPS/book.html file:

This file would be binary and be encrypted. Its decrypted contents might look something like:

```

<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
  "-//ISBN 0-9673008-1-9//DTD OEB 1.2 Document//EN"
  "http://openebook.org/dtds/oeb-1.2/oebdoc12.dtd">
<html>
<head>

  ...

</head>
<body>

  ...

  

  ...

</body>
</html>

```

The OEBPS/images/cover.png file:

This file contains the encrypted binary bytes of the cover.png file.

The OEBPS/As You Like It.pdf file:

This file contains the encrypted binary bytes of the PDF file.

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTORS

This specification has been developed through a cooperative effort, bringing together publishers, vendors, software developers, and experts in the relevant standards.

Version 1.0 of this specification was prepared by the International Digital Publishing Forum's Unified OEBPS Container Format Working Group. Active members of the working group at the time of publication of revision 1.0 were:

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Angel Ancin (iRex Technologies)
Ryan Bandy (Random House)
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Nick Bogaty (IDPF) - Working Group Secretary
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