
Digital cinema (D-cinema) operations —
Part 9:
Key delivery bundle

Opérations du cinéma numérique (cinéma D) —
Partie 9: Paquet principal de livraison



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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 26430-9 was prepared by the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (as SMPTE 430-9-2008) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Technical Committee ISO/TC 36, *Cinematography*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

ISO 26430 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Digital cinema (D-cinema) operations*:

- *Part 1: Key delivery message* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-1]
- *Part 2: Digital certificate* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-2]
- *Part 3: Generic extra-theater message format* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-3]
- *Part 4: Log record format specification* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-4]
- *Part 5: Security log event class and constraints* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-5]
- *Part 6: Auditorium security messages for intra-theater communications* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-6]
- *Part 9: Key delivery bundle* [equivalent to SMPTE 430-9]

Introduction

This part of ISO 26430 comprises SMPTE 430-9-2008 and Annex ZZ (which provides equivalences between ISO standards and SMPTE standards referenced in the text).

SMPTE STANDARD

D-Cinema Operations — Key Delivery Bundle



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Foreword

SMPTE (the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers) is an internationally-recognized standards developing organization. Headquartered and incorporated in the United States of America, SMPTE has members in over 80 countries on six continents. SMPTE's Engineering Documents, including Standards, Recommended Practices and Engineering Guidelines, are prepared by SMPTE's Technology Committees. Participation in these Committees is open to all with a bona fide interest in their work. SMPTE cooperates closely with other standards-developing organizations, including ISO, IEC and ITU.

SMPTE Engineering Documents are drafted in accordance with the rules given in Part XIII of its Administrative Practices.

SMPTE Standard 430-9 was prepared by Technology Committee DC28.

1 Scope

This document specifies the Key Delivery Message bundle (KDMb). The KDMb is designed to deliver a set of Key Delivery Messages [KDM] from a D-Cinema content processing center to a consumer or redistributors of KDM elements (e.g., from post production to distribution, or from distribution to exhibition). The KDMb can represent an entire theatre, circuit or other grouping of recipients. The KDMb is a compressed archive that contains a mapping file and a directory containing a collection of one or more KDM files. The mapping file defines a relationship between a Composition Playlist [CPL], a Recipient and a KDM. The mapping file allows for a fast look-up of a KDM elements for CPL or Recipient. The intent of the KDMb is to distribute a set of KDM elements in a single compressed container for improved distribution efficiencies.

2 Conformance Notation

Normative text is text that describes elements of the design that are indispensable or contains the conformance language keywords: "shall", "should", or "may". Informative text is text that is potentially helpful to the user, but not indispensable, and can be removed, changed, or added editorially without affecting interoperability. Informative text does not contain any conformance keywords.

All text in this document is, by default, normative, except: the Introduction, any section explicitly labeled as "Informative" or individual paragraphs that start with "Note:"

The keywords "shall" and "shall not" indicate requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the document and from which no deviation is permitted.

The keywords, "should" and "should not" indicate that, among several possibilities, one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required; or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action is deprecated but not prohibited.

The keywords "may" and "need not" indicate courses of action permissible within the limits of the document.

The keyword "reserved" indicates a provision that is not defined at this time, shall not be used, and may be defined in the future. The keyword "forbidden" indicates "reserved" and in addition indicates that the provision will never be defined in the future.

A conformant implementation according to this document is one that includes all mandatory provisions ("shall") and, if implemented, all recommended provisions ("should") as described. A conformant implementation need not implement optional provisions ("may") and need not implement them as described.

3 Normative References

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standards indicated below.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (2004, February 4). *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Third Edition)*

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (2004, October 28). *XML Schema Part 1: Structures (Second Edition)*

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) (2004, October 28). *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes (Second Edition)*

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (November 1996) RFC1738 — *Uniform Resource Locators (URL)*

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (1996, November). RFC 2396 — *Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax*

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (2005, July). RFC 4122 — *A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace.7*

SMPTE 429-7-2006, D-Cinema Packaging — Composition Playlist

SMPTE 429-8-2007, D-Cinema Packaging — Packing List

SMPTE 430-1-2006, D-Cinema Operations — Key Delivery Message

IEEE Std 1003.1-2004, Standard for Information Technology — Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)

4 Overview (Informative)

The Bundle is designed to deliver a collection of Key Delivery Messages [KDM] from a D-Cinema content processing center to a consumer or redistributors of KDM elements (e.g., from post production to distribution, or from distribution to exhibition). The Bundle can contain KDMs for an entire theatre, circuit or other grouping of recipients. The Bundle is a single archive file that contains a Catalog file and a collection of one or more KDM files in a hierarchical directory structure. The Catalog file defines a relationship between a Composition Playlist [CPL], a Recipient and a KDM contained in the Bundle. The Catalog file allows for a fast look-up of KDM associated with a CPL or Recipient. The intent of the Bundle is to distribute a set of KDM files in a single container for improved distribution efficiencies.

It is recommended that the reader become familiar with the Key Delivery Message [KDM] and Composition Playlist [CPL] specifications in order to fully understand the concepts expressed within this document.

5 Bundle File Format

The Bundle file format shall follow the ustar Interchange Format defined in IEEE Std 1003.1(POSIX).

6 Basic KDMb Elements and D-Cinema Relationships

The Bundle shall contain at its top-level a single text file named CATALOG and a single directory named CONTENT that contains one or more KDM files. Other top-level files and directories shall be ignored.

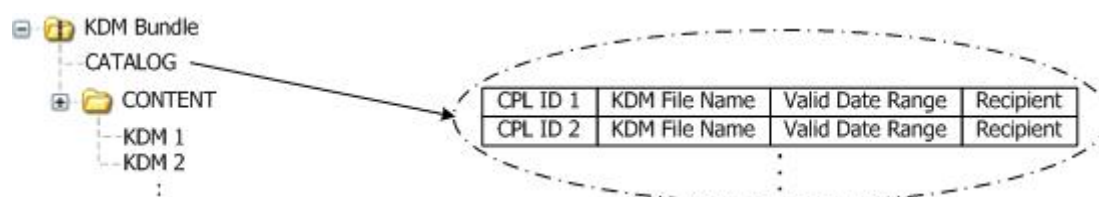


Figure 1 – KDM Bundle Structure Overview

6.1 CATALOG File

The CATALOG file is encoded using the Extensible Markup Language (XML) [XML 1.0]. It shall contain a single Catalog element, as defined in the following sections.

The Catalog element is specified using XML Schema [XML Schema Part 1: Structures] and [XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes]. This specification shall be associated with a unique XML namespace name [Namespaces in XML]. The namespace name shall be the string value "http://www.smpte-ra.org/schemas/429-10/2008/KDMB".

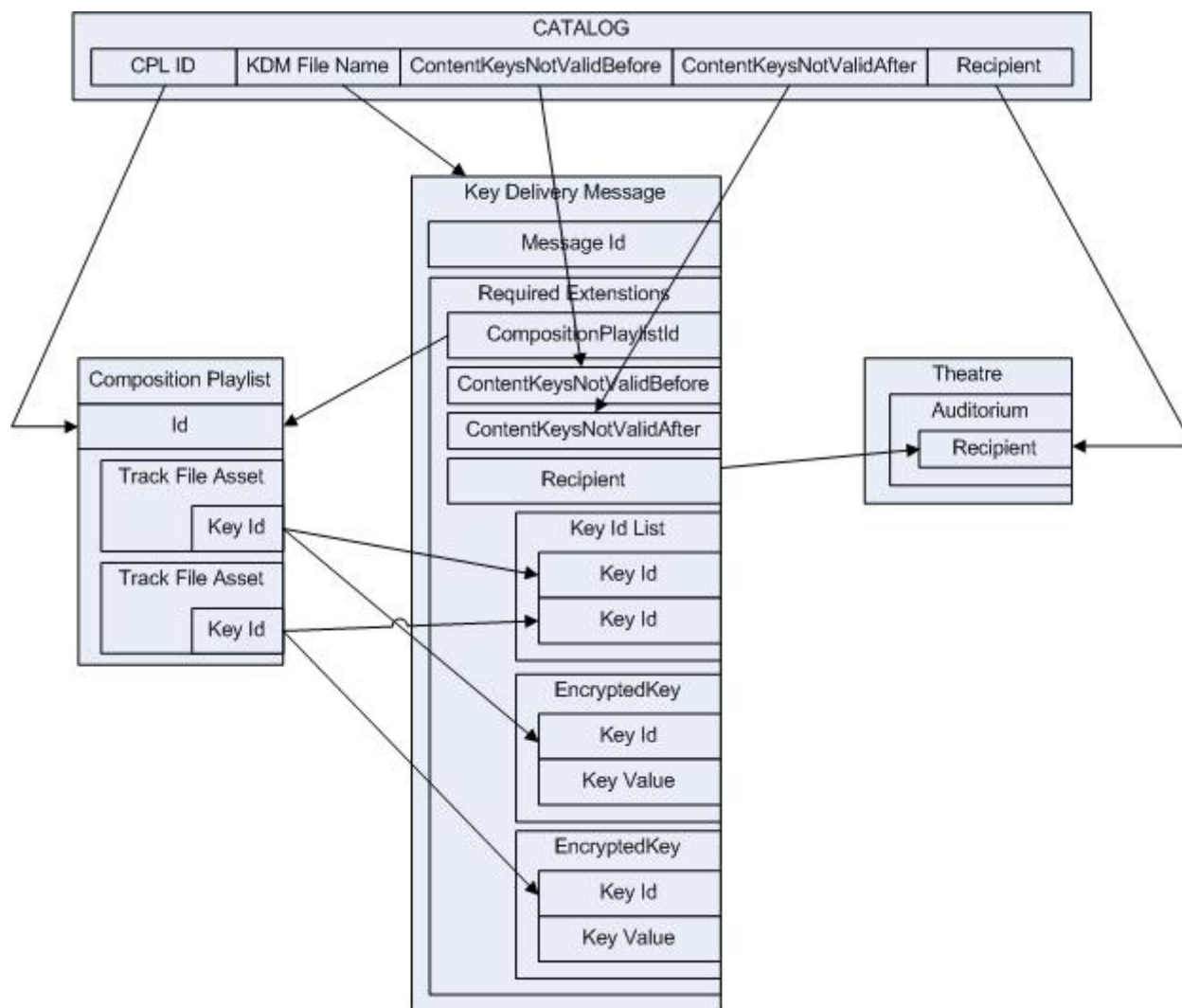


Figure 2 – Catalog Relationships

6.2 CONTENT Directory

The CONTENT directory shall contain one or more files. Each file shall contain a single Key Delivery Message, as specified in [KDM]. Any file name permitted by the ustar Interchange Format is allowed.

7 Catalog Element

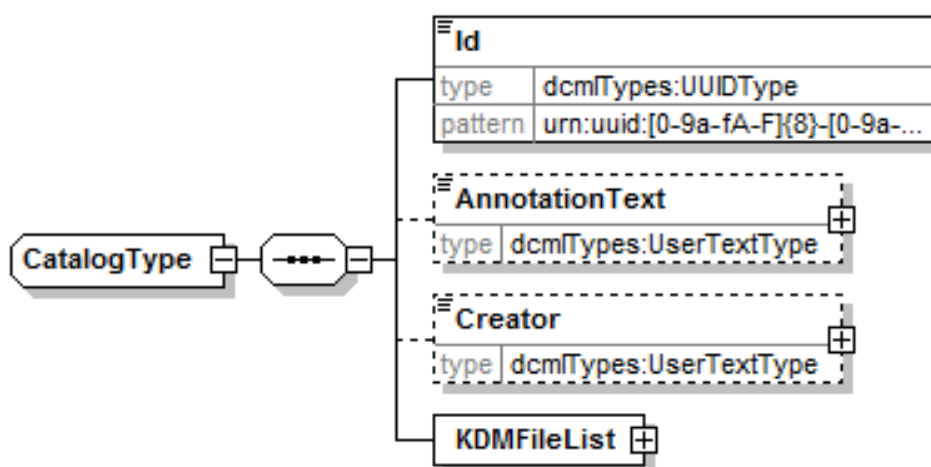


Figure 3 – CatalogType Structure

7.1 Id

Id shall be encoded as a urn:uuid per [RFC 4122]. The Id element uniquely identifies the Catalog for asset management purposes.

7.2 AnnotationText [optional]

The Annotation Text element shall be encoded as a dcmTypes:UserTextType. The Annotation Text element shall be a free-form, human-readable annotation describing the Catalog. It is meant strictly as a display hint to the user.

7.3 Creator [optional]

The Creator element shall be encoded as a dcmTypes:UserTextType. The Creator element shall be a free-form, human-readable annotation that shall identify the application used to create the Show Playlist. It is meant strictly for display to the user.

7.4 KDMFileList

The KDMFileList element contains a list of KDMFile elements. Each KDMFile element shall correspond to a single file contained in the CONTENT directory. The structure of the KDMFile element is described in the following section.

8 KDMFile Element

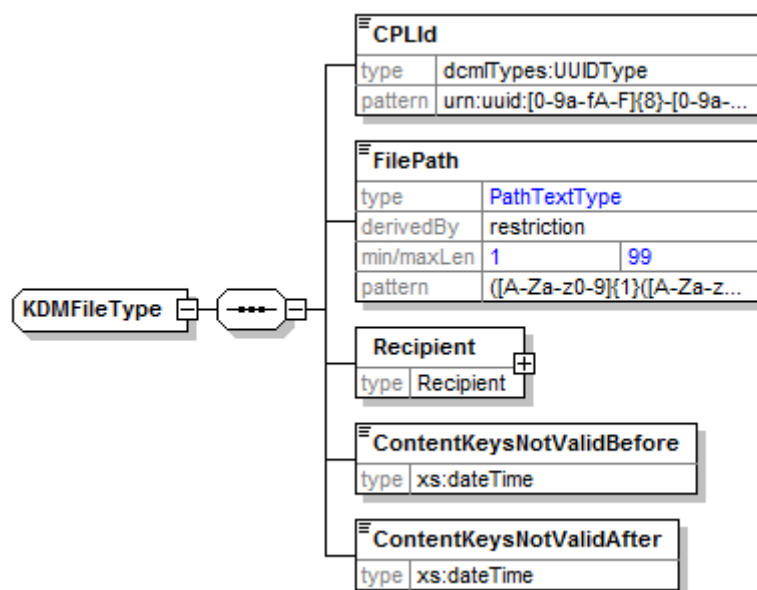


Figure 4 – KDMFileType Structure

The KDMFile element is used to represent a single KDM file contained in the CONTENT directory. It contains the following elements.

8.1 CPLId

CPLId shall be encoded as a urn:uuid per [RFC 4122]. The CPLId element shall be a copy of the Id of the Composition Playlist associated with the KDM contained in the associated KDM file.

8.2 FilePath

FilePath shall be encoded as a PathTextType element. The FilePath element shall contain the filename of the associated KDM file, relative to the root of the CONTENT directory. The minimum length of the path shall be one character and the maximum length shall not exceed 99 characters.

8.2.1 Archive File Attributes

All of the archive files must have the following attributes:

1. All archive files shall be regular files or directories (no symbolic links or device files).
2. All archive files shall have permission mode (octal) 0444 (read-only).
3. All archive directories shall have permission mode (octal) 0555 (read-only, searchable).
4. All archive files shall have relative pathnames (no absolute paths).
5. All archive files shall have user and group id of 0 (zero).
6. All archive files shall have a text user id and text group id of "root".
7. All archive files shall be case-sensitive, however all names shall be unique without regard to case.

8.2.2 PathTextType

PathTextType constrains the path text to have the following attributes:

1. File and directory names shall contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9, “_” (underscore), “-” (dash), and “.” (dot) 8-bit ASCII characters only.
2. File and directory names shall not contain whitespace characters.
3. The path separator shall be a “/” (forward slash) character.
4. File and directory names shall begin with an alphanumeric character (a-z, A-Z, 0-9).

8.3 Recipient

The Recipient field shall identify the intended certificate/subject of the associated KDM. The public key identified in this certificate is used to encrypt the keys found in the AuthenticatedPrivate portion of the KDM message. An X.509 certificate is identified by the name of the Certificate Authority (CA) that issued it, called IssuerName, and the unique serial number assigned by the CA, called SerialNumber. To aid in routing of KDMs, the X.509 SubjectName that is found in the certificate shall also be placed in the Recipient element.

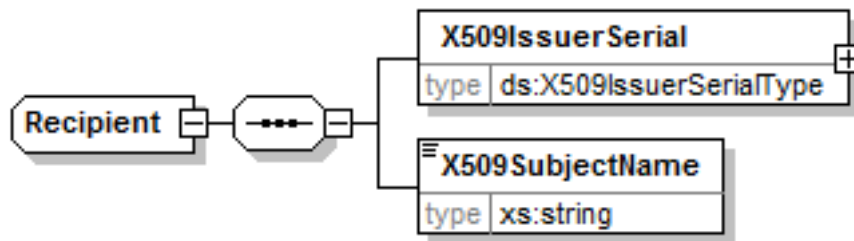


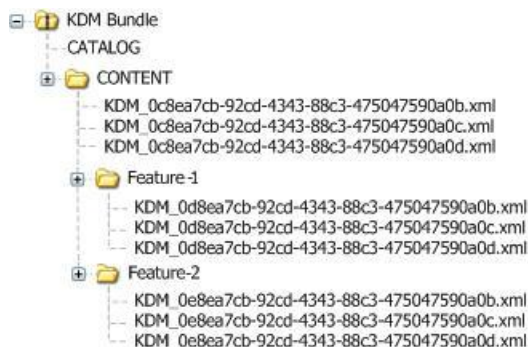
Figure 5 – KDM Recipient Structure

9 XML Schema

The XML Schema document presented in this section normatively defines the structure of the Catalog element. While this schema is intended to faithfully represent the structure presented in the normative prose portions of this document, conflicts in definition may occur. In the event of such a conflict, the normative prose shall be the authoritative expression of the standard.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
  xmlns:dcmlTypes="http://www.smp-te-ra.org/433/2008/dcmlTypes"
  elementFormDefault="qualified" attributeFormDefault="unqualified"
  id="KDMBundle">
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
    schemaLocation="http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/REC-xmldsig-core-20020212/xmldsig-core-schema.xsd"/>
  <xs:import namespace="http://www.smp-te-ra.org/433/2008/dcmlTypes" schemaLocation="./dcmlTypes.xsd"/>
  <xs:simpleType name="PathTextType">
    <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
      <xs:pattern value="([A-Za-z0-9]{1}([A-Za-z0-9,_,\-.])*)([/]{1}[A-Za-z0-9]{1}([A-Za-z0-9,_,\-.])*)*" />
    </xs:restriction>
  </xs:simpleType>
  <xs:complexType name="Recipient">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="X509IssuerSerial" type="ds:X509IssuerSerialType"/>
      <xs:element name="X509SubjectName" type="xs:string"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="KDMFileType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="CPLId" type="dcmlTypes:UUIDType"/>
      <xs:element name="FilePath">
        <xs:simpleType>
          <xs:restriction base="PathTextType">
            <xs:minLength value="1"/>
            <xs:maxLength value="99"/>
          </xs:restriction>
        </xs:simpleType>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="Recipient" type="Recipient"/>
      <xs:element name="ContentKeysNotValidBefore" type="xs:dateTime"/>
      <xs:element name="ContentKeysNotValidAfter" type="xs:dateTime"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:sequence>
    <xs:element name="Id" type="dcmlTypes:UUIDType"/>
    <xs:element name="AnnotationText" type="dcmlTypes:UserTextType" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="Creator" type="dcmlTypes:UserTextType" minOccurs="0"/>
    <xs:element name="KDMFileList">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:sequence>
          <xs:element name="KDMFile" type="KDMFileType" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
        </xs:sequence>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:element name="Catalog" type="CatalogType"/>
</xs:schema>
```

10 Bundle Catalog File Example (Informative)



```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Catalog xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="KDMbundle.xsd"
  xmlns:ds="http://www.w3.org/2000/09/xmldsig#"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <Id>urn:uuid:00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000</Id>
  <AnnotationText language="en">Example KDM Bundle</AnnotationText>
  <Creator language="en">DCIP</Creator>
  <KDMFileList>
    <KDMFile>
      <CPLId>urn:uuid:1c8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0b</CPLId>
      <FilePath>KDM_0c8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0b.xml</FilePath>
      <Recipient>
        <X509IssuerSerial>
          <ds:X509IssuerName>dnQualifier=NE0.,CN=..COM,OU=..INC,O=..COM</ds:X509IssuerName>
          <ds:X509SerialNumber>0123456789</ds:X509SerialNumber>
        </X509IssuerSerial>
        <X509SubjectName>dnQualifier=ZH/ SMPTE,OU=DC.DCIP.COM,O=DC20070301.SMPTE.DCIP.COM</X509SubjectName>
      </Recipient>
      <ContentKeysNotValidBefore>2001-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidBefore>
      <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
    </KDMFile>
    <KDMFile>
      <CPLId> urn:uuid:1c8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0c</CPLId>
      <FilePath>KDM_0c8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0c.xml</FilePath>
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        </X509IssuerSerial>
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      </Recipient>
      <ContentKeysNotValidBefore>2001-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidBefore>
      <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
    </KDMFile>
    <KDMFile>
      <CPLId>urn:uuid:1d8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0b</CPLId>
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      <Recipient>
        <X509IssuerSerial>
          <ds:X509IssuerName>dnQualifier=NE0.,CN=..COM,OU=..INC,O=..COM </ds:X509IssuerName>

```

```

        <ds:X509SerialNumber>0123456789</ds:X509SerialNumber>
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</Recipient>
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<KDMFile>
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    <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
    <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
</KDMFile>
<KDMFile>
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    <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
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<KDMFile>
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    <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
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    <FilePath>Feature-2/KDM_1e8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0c.xml </FilePath>
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        <X509SubjectName>dnQualifier=ZH/ SMPTE,OU=DC.DCIP.COM,O=DC20070301.SMPTE.DCIP.COM</X509SubjectName>
    </Recipient>
    <ContentKeysNotValidBefore>2001-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidBefore>
    <ContentKeysNotValidAfter>2010-12-17T09:30:47.0Z</ContentKeysNotValidAfter>
</KDMFile>
<KDMFile>
    <CPLId>urn:uuid:1e8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0d</CPLId>
    <FilePath>Feature-2/KDM_1e8ea7cb-92cd-4343-88c3-475047590a0d.xml </FilePath>
    <Recipient>
        <X509IssuerSerial>
            <ds:X509IssuerName>dnQualifier=NE0.=.CN=..COM,OU=..INC,O=..COM </ds:X509IssuerName>
            <ds:X509SerialNumber>0123456789</ds:X509SerialNumber>
        </X509IssuerSerial>
        <X509SubjectName>dnQualifier=ZH/ SMPTE,OU=DC.DCIP.COM,O=DC20070301.SMPTE.DCIP.COM</X509SubjectName>
    </Recipient>

```

```

</KDMFile>
</KDMFileList>
</Catalog>

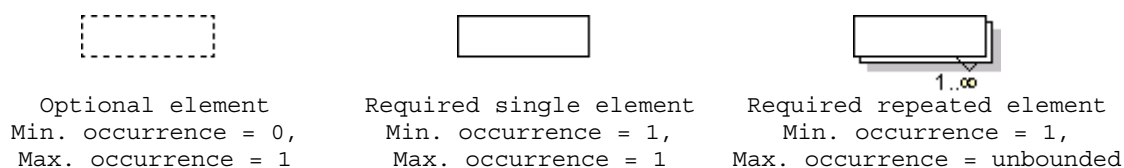
```

11 XML Diagram Legend (Informative)

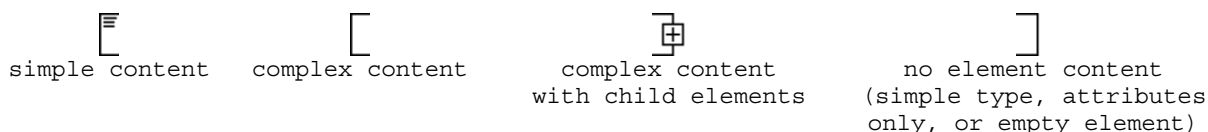
The following provides a legend for notation used in diagrams depicting XML structures.

11.1 Element Symbols

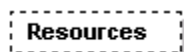
In the schema design diagrams presented above in this document, only the elements are drawn. Attributes are not visible. The cardinality of the element (0..1, 1 exactly, 0..n, 1..n) is indicated by the border of the elements. Optional elements are drawn with a dashed line, required elements with a solid line. A maximum occurrence greater one is indicated by a double border.



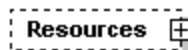
The content model of elements is symbolized on the left and right side of the element boxes. The left side indicates whether the element contains a simple type (text, numbers, dates, etc.) or a complex type (further elements). The right side of the element symbol indicates whether it contains child elements or not:



11.1.1 Examples



Optional single element without child elements. Minimum Occurrence = 0, Maximum Occurrence = 1, content = complex.



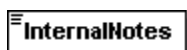
As above, but with child elements. The "plus" at the right side indicates the presence of one or more undisplayed child elements.



Mandatory single element. Minimum Occurrence = 1, Maximum Occurrence = 1, content = complex, no child elements (i.e. this denotes an *empty element*). The gray or green text below the element displays the xml-schema annotation associated with the element.



Mandatory multiple element containing child elements (content = complex). This element must occur at least once (Minimum Occurrence = 1) and may occur as often as desired (Maximum Occurrence = unbounded).



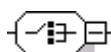
Mandatory single element with containing simple content (e.g. text) or mixed complex content (e.g. text with xhtml markup). Minimum Occurrence = 1, Maximum Occurrence = 1, type = xs:string (for example), content = simple. The three lines in the upper left corner are used for both text and numeric content.

11.2 Model Symbols ("Compositors")

A sequence of elements. The elements must appear exactly in the sequence in which they appear in the schema diagram.



A choice of elements. Only a single element from those in the choice may appear at this position.

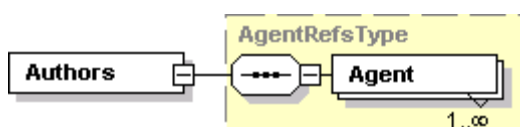


The "all" model, in which the sequence of elements is not fixed.

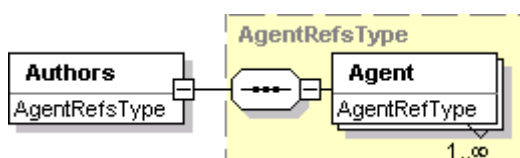


11.3 Types

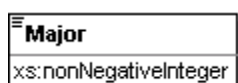
If an element refers to a complex global type, the type is shown with a border and yellow background. You can click on the gray type name shown at the top to jump to the type definition itself.



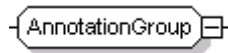
Depending on the settings in xml spy when generating the schema diagrams, the type name may be shown in the line below the element name:



In that case, the type names of simple types are shown as well:

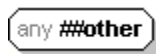


11.4 Model Groups and References



An *element group* is a named container with one or several elements. The group of elements can be reused at multiple places in the schema. Model groups are invisible in the instance document (in contrast to types, which require). Model groups have been used sparingly since they do not map to a feature in object-oriented programming languages (unless they support multiple inheritance).

Import note on reading the diagrams for model groups: If the model group symbol is drawn with simple lines (i.e. not dashed), this does not imply that the elements in the model group are required. The optionality of the group depends on the optionality of elements contained in the model group. (Model groups can be made optional, e.g. to make a model group with required elements optional in some cases, but this has not been used.)



The "*any*" group is a special kind of model group. It is a placeholder for elements not defined in the schema. The "*any*" element defines points where the schema can be extended. After the "Any" keyword the namespace from which the elements may come is defined, for example, "##other" specifies that the extension elements may come from any namespace, except from the current schema namespace.



Element references are indicated through a link arrow in the lower left corner. They are similar to references to model groups within a schema, but instead of refining the model group, they directly refer to a single global element. The global element can then be reused in multiple places.

Annex A (Informative)

Bibliography

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) (1994, December). RFC 1738 — *Uniform Resource Locators (URL)*. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) — *RDDL — Resource Directory Description Language* J. Border and T. Bray 2002. <http://www.rddl.org/>

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) — *Namespaces in XML*, <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml-names/>

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) — *QA Framework: Specification Guidelines, Formal Languages*, <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/WD-qaframe-spec-20041122/>

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) — *XML Schema Primer*, <http://www.w3.org/>

Annex ZZ
(informative)

**Corresponding International Standards for which equivalents
are not given in the text**

At the time of publication of this part of ISO 26430, the following ISO standards are equivalent to the SMPTE standards referenced in the text.

SMPTE 429-7-2006	ISO 26429-7:2008, <i>Digital cinema (D-cinema) packaging — Part 7: Composition playlist</i>
SMPTE 429-8-2007	ISO 26429-8:2009, <i>Digital cinema (D-cinema) packaging — Part 8: Packing list</i>
SMPTE 430-1-2006	ISO 26430-1:2008, <i>Digital cinema (D-cinema) operations — Part 1: Key delivery message</i>

