

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



High Definition (HD) recording link guidelines



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High Definition (HD) recording link guidelines

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HIGH DEFINITION (HD) RECORDING LINK GUIDELINES

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Full information on the voting for the approval of this standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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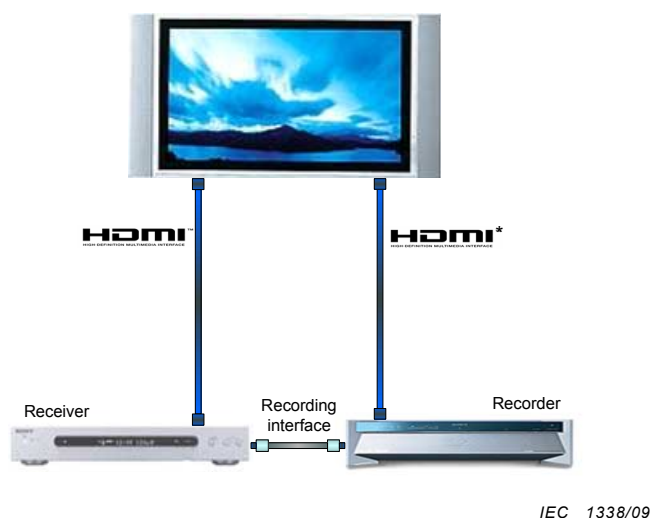
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INTRODUCTION

With the global introduction of High definition (HD) TV services, receivers, and consumer recording equipment, the need has arisen for a universal recording interface to connect receivers and recorders.

This International Standard presents a comprehensive proposal for this interface including content protection [2][3] ¹. The proposal – intended as a guideline – leverages existing standards IEC 62481-1, and [4] in the field, ensuring interoperability between receivers and recorders.



NOTE * HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface)² is a digital interface for the connection between source device and monitor provided by HDMI Licensing, LLC.

Figure 1 – High definition reception and recording

The starting point for the proposal is an in-home configuration depicted in Figure 1. The assumption is that both the receiver (e.g. STB) as well as the recorder (e.g. BD-recorder) are connected to the display via an HDMI interface [4]. The proposed recording interface connects the recorder to the receiver and carries compressed signals only. Obviously, the receiver functionality can be integrated into the display.

The proposed interface recognises the fact that a large amount of content will be made available in the form of a Pay-TV and thus be protected via a Conditional Access (CA) system. The required CA functionality is assumed to be contained in the receiver.

¹ Figures in square brackets refer to the Bibliography.

² HDMI is the trade name of a product supplied by HDMI Licensing, LLC. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by IEC of the product named.

HIGH DEFINITION (HD) RECORDING LINK GUIDELINES

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the communication protocol between a TV receiver and a video recorder which are connected through a digital interface.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62481-1:2007, *Digital living network alliance (DLNA) home networked device interoperability guidelines – Part 1: Architecture and protocols*

IEC 62481-2, *Digital living network alliance (DLNA) home networked device interoperability guidelines – Part 2: DNLA media formats*

ETSI TR 101 211:2004, *Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Guidelines on Implementation and usage of Service Information (SI)-V1.6.1*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1 content

video, audio or subtitles data which is intended to be delivered to and consumed by a user

3.1.2 content protection

control of access and usage of content through rules and rights

3.1.3 receiver

device with a digital broadcast reception capability which may have a storage for recording content, for example STB

3.1.4 recorder

device capable of recording digital content on to a storage medium (removable or non-removable or both), for example BD-recorder

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviations apply.

CDS	Content Directory Service
CEC	Consumer Electronics Control

CSV	Comma Separated Value
DIT	Discontinuity Information Table
DLNA	Digital Living Network Alliance
DMS	Digital Media Server
DTCP	Digital Transmission Content Protection
EPG	Electronic Program Guide
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HDLNK	HD recording LiNK
HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
IRD	Integrated Receiver Decoders
MPEG	Moving Picture Experts Group
OCM	Optional Content Management
PAT	Program Association Table
PMT	Program Map Table
PVR	Personal Video Recorder
RCV	Receiver
REC	Recorder
SIT	Selection Informative Table
SPTS	Single Program Transport Stream
STB	Set Top Box
STC	System Time Clock
TS	Transport Stream
SI	Service Information
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SCPD	Service Controlled Protocol Description
UPnP	Universal Plug and Play
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

4 Use cases

Annex A shows the following use cases derived from the interconnection depicted in Figure 1.

- a) Impulse recording (What You See Is What You Record – WYSIWYR)
- b) Scheduled recording
- c) Pause TV
- d) Archiving

This standard addresses the following two use cases described in A.4.3 and Clause A.6, but not others described in Annex A.

In addition, it should be noted that this guideline implements the scheduled recording use case without reservation of the storage on the recorder side. Other use cases described in Annex A may be covered by the future publications.

5 System definition

5.1 Device model

HD Recording Link guidelines uses the device model described in DLNA (see Clause 5 in IEC 62481-1). This subclause maps the receiver and the recorder (target devices for the guidelines) to DLNA device model.

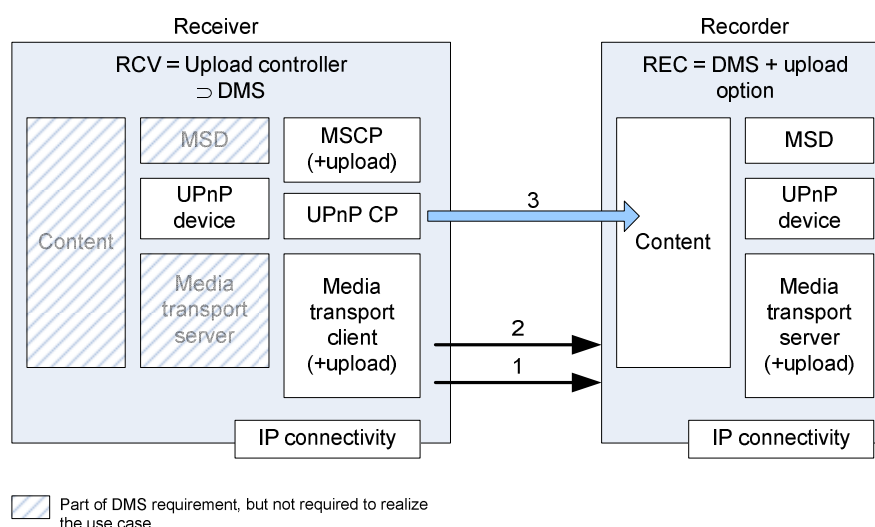
This guideline provides the requirements for the following devices:

- a) **RCV** – receiver is a device that consists of one or more broadcasting tuner(s), an IP-based home network interface and may have storage for recording content. The storage functionality of the receiver is not covered by the guidelines;
- b) **REC** – recorder is a device that consists of a storage for recording content (removable or non-removable or both) and an IP-based home network interface.

5.2 System usage

The system usage describes the device interaction model between devices defined in this document in order to realise the use cases listed in Clause 4.

The usage covers the use cases addressed in Clause 4 of this document. The recording system usage has an upload controller device capability in the **RCV** to instruct the **REC** to accept the content for recording.



IEC 1339/09

Figure 2 – Recording system usage interaction model

Figure 2 illustrates the device interaction model. The following steps are performed in the system usage:

- invoke UPnP action to select the destination media (HDD, BD, etc.);
- invoke UPnP action to create a CDS entry for the content to be recorded;
- transport the content to the recorder.

It should be noted that the upload controller device capability is incorporated as part of a valid DLNA device. In preparation for the next steps of the guidelines it has been decided to host the upload controller device capability in a DMS. Therefore, the receiver requires adherence to the DMS device class although the functionality of the DMS is not required to implement the use cases realised by the current guidelines.

6 Guideline terminology and conventions

The HD Recording Link guidelines include references to XML [6][7] elements and attributes without the definition of formal HDLNK XML schema. This allows the HD Recording Link guidelines to define new XML elements and attributes in the future, without having to define a new namespace or schema definition. Table 1 lists the namespace values that are used by HD Recording Link guidelines and the context of their usage.

Table 1 – HDLNK namespace values

Namespace value	Usage context
urn:schemas-hdlnk-org:device-1-0	Used for XML elements and attributes defined by HD Recording Link guidelines for use in UPnP device description files.

7 Guideline requirements

7.1 Purpose

This clause covers the guidelines that enable vendors to build HD receivers and recorders that together, provide HD Recording Link functionality as defined in the current phase.

7.2 General

The **RCV** must fulfil all the guidelines for a DMS device class in IEC 62481-1 and upload controller device capability (+UP+) in IEC 62481-1. The **REC** must fulfil all guidelines for DMS device class in IEC 62481-1 and must accept upload operations from the **RCV** (see following subclause for details).

7.3 Networking and connectivity

The **RCV** and **REC** must support the following connectivity selection of IEC 62481-1.

- Ethernet conformant to all [NC Ethernet:] labeled requirements in the general capability requirements clause of networking and connectivity.

The **RCV** and **REC** may support the following connectivity selection of IEC 62481-1.

- 802.11 conformant to all [NC 802:11:] labeled requirements in the general capability requirements clause of networking and connectivity³.

Any of the above selections can be supported via an add-on card, dongle, or equivalent.

7.4 Device discovery and control

The device discovery and control should be performed using UPnP device architecture as described in 7.3 of IEC 62481-1.

However, the HD Recording Link devices (**RCV** and **REC**) must incorporate the following changes to the device description documents.

- a) The **RCV** and **REC** must employ the <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> XML element inside the <device> element of the device description document to indicate adherence to a particular HDLNK guidelines parts.
- b) The value of <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> element is a string as defined below:

³ It is to be noted that the transmission of an HD signal may require more than 10 Mbps of network bandwidth.

- hdlnkdoc-value = hdlnk-dev-class”-“hdlnk-version;
- hdlnk-dev-class = “RCV” | “REC”;
- hdlnk-version = major-version”.”minor-version;
- major-version = DIGIT;
- minor-version = DIGIT DIGIT.

The hdlnk-dev-class represents a Device Class of a HDLNK device. The hdlnk-version represents adherence to specific guidelines parts according to Table 2.

The namespace value in the <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> element of the device description of RCV and REC devices must be according to Clause 6.

Table 2 – HD Recording Link guidelines version

HD Recording Link guidelines adherence	HD Record Link guidelines version
HD Recording Link guidelines (this standard)	1.00

For instance, to indicate adherence to the currently defined specification, the HD Recording Link devices must include the values as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 – <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> element description

Device class	<hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> element
RCV	<hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC xmlns:hdlnk="urn:schemas-hdlnk-org:device-1-0"> RCV-1.00 </ hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC>
REC	<hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC xmlns:hdlnk="urn:schemas-hdlnk-org:device-1-0"> REC-1.00 </ hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC>

7.5 Media management

7.5.1 Purpose

This subclause covers the guidelines for implementing media management, mainly transfer of content, using the DLNA and UPnP AV architecture.

7.5.2 Support for upload operations

An **RCV** must support the DLNA upload controller device capability according to IEC 62481-1, 7.4.1.2.4 with the following exception.

- The support for upload functionality as specified in these guidelines is not determined by the presence of the capability ID (av-upload) in <dlina:X_DLNACAP> element of the the device description. Instead, it must be deduced from adherence of a device to the **REC** device class specified by <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> defined in 7.4.

A **REC** must support the DLNA upload device option according to IEC 62481-1, 7.4.1.7.1 with the following additional requirements and exceptions.

- DLNA OCM content upload operation must be supported according to IEC 62481-1 7.4.1.7.12.1.

- The DLNA advertisement of the upload AnyContainer operation and OCM upload content operation is optional⁴. More specifically:
 - it is not required to use the capability ID (av-upload) in <dlina:X_DLNA_CAP> element of the device description to indicate support for the upload AnyContainer operation;
 - and it is not required to use @dlina:dlinaManaged attribute to indicate support for OCM upload content operation.
- The support for upload device option as specified in this guidelines must be deduced from adherence of a device to the **REC** device class specified by <hdlnk:X_HDLNKDOC> defined in 7.4.

7.5.3 Support for selection of record destination

A **REC** must support the selection of record destination using the following vendor-specific UPnP actions of the Content Directory service [5]:

- CDS:X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations()*– returns a list of possible record destinations. This action is used by RCV to acquire the possible record destinations;
- CDS:X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo()*– returns properties of a given record destination. This action is used by the **RCV** to query the status of a given record destination (e.g. media type, total capacity, etc.);
- CDS:X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID()* – returns the CDS container ID associated to a given record destination. This function is used by the **RCV** to select a CDS container with a given record destination. The returned container ID is later used in the execution of the *CreateObject()* action of the upload operation.

7.5.4 Actions

7.5.4.1 X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations()

This action returns a *RecordDestination* XML document describing the possible record destinations that a **REC** device supports, if any. The action is used by the **REC** to expose the possible record destinations, see Table 4.

Table 4 – Arguments for X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations()

Argument	Direction	Related state variable
<i>RecordDestinationList</i>	OUT	<u>X_RecordDestinationList</u>

7.5.4.2 X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo()

This action returns a *RecordDestinationInfo* XML document describing the properties of a given record destination, see Table 5.

Table 5 – Arguments for X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo()

Argument	Direction	Related State Variable
<i>RecordDestinationID</i>	IN	<u>X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationID</u>
<i>RecordDestinationInfo</i>	OUT	<u>X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationInfo</u>

⁴ The advertisement of the DLNA upload functionality is not mandatory in the REC for the following reasons:

A REC is not necessarily fully compliant with DLNA upload device option. Some valid REC implementations may not be able to support all mandatory upload media profiles as defined in IEC 62481-2.

A REC implementation may want to hide the upload functionality from all DLNA devices that are not aware of this guidelines. This may be used to avoid possible unmanaged upload operation from other DLNA devices conflicting with RCV record schedule.

7.5.4.3 X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID()

This action returns the container ID associated with a given record destination. The container is later used to create the new object for the upload operation, see Table 6.

Table 6 – Arguments for X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID()

Argument	Direction	Related State Variable
<i>RecordDestinationID</i>	IN	<u>X_ARG_TYPE RecordDestinationID</u>
<i>Elements</i>	IN	<u>A_ARG_TYPE Result</u>
<i>ContainerID</i>	OUT	<u>A_ARG_TYPE ObjectID</u>

The state variables *A_ARG_TYPE_ObjectID* and *A_ARG_TYPE_Result* are defined in [5].

The argument *Elements* is identical to the argument *Elements* of CreateObject (see [5]) except ParentID and is provided to describe the object that will be uploaded later. This way the **REC** can refine the selection of the associated container ID. For example, using the same *RecordDestinationID* a given **REC** implementation may expect the upload of audio and video items in two different containers.

Obviously, the argument *Elements* cannot include a valid parentID which is the expected result of the action. Hence, the value of parentID in the argument *Elements* must be empty (" ") in this action.

7.5.4.4 State variables

7.5.4.4.1 X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationID

This state variable is introduced to provide type information for the *RecordDestinationID* argument in various actions. The *RecordDestinationID* argument uniquely identifies individual record destinations within this vendor-specific extension of the Content Directory service [5].

7.5.4.4.2 X_RecordDestinationList

This state variable enumerates the various record destinations supported by the **REC**. The value is a valid *RecordDestination* XML document:

- the root element of the document is <RecordDestinations>. It contains zero or more child <RecordDestination> elements, each of which represents one record destination that is supported in this **REC** implementation;
- a <RecordDestination> element must have the required (R) child value and attributes as defined in Table 7;
- a <RecordDestination> element may have optional (O) attributes as defined in Table 7;
- a <RecordDestination> element may have other attributes.

Table 7 – Child elements and attributes of the <RecordDestination> element.

Name	R/O ^a	XML Form	Type	Description
version	R	Attribute of <RecordDestination>	<u>xsd:unsignedInt</u>	Indicates the <i>RecordDestination</i> version. MUST be set to “1” for this version.
destID	R	Attribute of <RecordDestination>	<u>xsd:string</u>	Uniquely identifies the <RecordDestination> element.
updateID	O	Attribute of <RecordDestination>	<u>xsd:unsignedInt</u>	Indicates the update count of the associated <RecordDestinationInfo>. The value is incremented by ‘1’ for every change of properties of the Record Destination.
-	R	Direct child value of <RecordDestination>	<u>xsd:string</u>	The user friendly name of the Record Destination.
^a R – required; O – optional				

See [6][7] for detailed description of xsd types (i.e.: xsd:unsignedInt, xsd:string, etc.).

Example (this string must be escaped when transmitted in a SOAP response message):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RecordDestinations
xmlns="urn:schemas-hdlnk-org">
  <RecordDestination destID="XXX" version="1">
    User Friendly Name
  </RecordDestination>
  <RecordDestination destID="YYY" version="1">
    User Friendly Name
  </RecordDestination>
</RecordDestinations>
```

7.5.4.4.3 X_A_ARG_TYPE _RecordDestinationInfo

This state variable is introduced to provide type information for the *RecordDestinationInfo* argument in various actions. It enumerates the properties of a given record destination. The value is a valid *RecordDestinationInfo* XML document:

- the root element of the document is <RecordDestinationInfo>;
- a <RecordDestinationInfo> element must have the required (R) child value and attributes defined in Table 8;
- a <RecordDestinationInfo> element may have optional (O) attributes defined in Table 8;
- a <RecordDestinationInfo> element may have other attributes.

Table 8 – Child elements and attributes of the <RecordDestinationInfo> element.

Name	R/O ^a	XML Form	Type	Description
version	R	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:unsignedInt</u>	Indicates the <i>RecordDestinationInfo</i> version. MUST be set to “1” for this version.
allowedTypes	R	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:string</u> (CSV)	Attribute indicates the CSV list for types of allowed media that are available for the recording. Refers to <u>AVTransport::RecordStorageMedium [9]</u> state variable for allowed values [9]
recordable	R	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:boolean</u>	When set to “1”, the content represented by this record destination can be used for recording purposes.
dtcpSupport	R	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:boolean</u>	When set to “1”, the content represented by this record destination can be used for recording from DTCP source device.
totalCapacity	O	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:unsignedLong</u>	Indicates the total capacity of the record destination expressed in bytes.
availableCapacity	O	Attribute of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:unsignedLong</u>	Indicates the available capacity of the record destination expressed in bytes.
-	R	Direct child value of <RecordDestinationInfo>	<u>xsd:string</u>	Indicates the type of media that is to be used for the recording. Refers to <u>AVTransport::RecordStorageMedium [9]</u> state variable for allowed values [9]. Note that “NONE” is used to indicate there is no media now.
^a R – required; O – optional				

Example (this string must be escaped when transmitted in a SOAP response message):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<RecordDestinationInfo
xmlns="urn:schemas-hdlnk-org"
version="1" allowedTypes="BD,DVD+RW,DVD-R,NONE" recordable="0"
availableCapacity="0"/>
DVD+RW      <!-- current media type in the drive -->
</RecordDestinationInfo>
```

7.5.4.5 Eventing and moderation

The eventing and moderation is shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – Eventing and moderation

Variable name	Evented	Moderated event	Maximum event rate ^a	Logical combination	Minimum delta per event ^b
<i>X_RecordDestinationList</i>	YES	YES	1 s		
^a Determined by N , where rate = (event)/(N seconds). ^b (N) × (allowedValueRange step)					

The *X_RecordDestinationList* state variable is evented to allow the **REC** to notify a change in the list of available record destinations or if applicable to notify a change in the state of one or more record destinations (see updateID property).

7.6 Media transport

Media transport should be performed by following mandatory protocols as defined in 7.4 of IEC 62481-1:

- HTTP/1.1 (IETF RFC 2616, Hypertext Transfer Protocol);
- HTTP POST.

7.7 Media format

7.7.1 Purpose

This clause provides a comprehensive list of all media format profiles defined (mandatory and optional) for this version of the HD Recording Link guidelines.

7.7.2 General

The following list of requirements is applicable for all media format profiles defined in the guidelines.

- All content objects exchanged according to HD Recording Link guidelines belong to AV media class as defined in IEC 62481-2.
- All media format profiles defined in these guidelines must adhere to the MPEG TS packet format described below:
 - the transport system stream must be a partial single program transport stream (SPTS).
- Information of the transport stream including PAT, PMT, SI tables, SIT and DIT must be compliant to partial bitstream described in ETSI TR 101 211 (Section 6 : Storage media) and the insertion of SIT is mandatory.
- A list of the recommendation of the media format profiles is given in Annex B. All the media format profiles should be supported by REC and at least one of these media format profiles is supported by RCV in accordance with the region where those are used.

7.7.3 Media format profile

A **REC** must support the exposure of the profiles for upload using CDS:X_GetDLNAUploadProfiles action defined in 7.4.1.7.4.2 of IEC 62481-1.

7.8 Content protection

All content objects exchanged according to HD Recording Link guidelines must be protected according to DTCP [2][3].

Annex A **(informative)**

Use cases

A.1 General

In order to specify the interface between receiver and recorder, use cases are investigated. This annex introduces the use cases which are investigated. Some of those use cases are solved by the current standard and some may be solved by the future publications.

A.2 Overview

This annex describes four use cases that form the basis for the HD Recording Link guidelines. The four use cases are:

- a) impulse recording (What You See Is What You Record – WYSIWYR);
- b) scheduled recording;
- c) pause TV;
- d) archiving.

The use cases are described in the form of a stimuli-response sequence. Typically, a key press on the remote control of a recorder or a receiver is the stimulus and the execution of a user requested function (such as recording) in the system response. Moreover, each use case can be triggered either by the receiver or by the recorder.

A.3 Impulse recording (WYSIWYR)

A.3.1 General

The impulse recording use case depicts a functionality to record a currently watched programme. The functionality can be triggered either from the receiver side or from the recorder side.

A.3.2 Triggered by the recorder



IEC 1340/09

Figure A.1 – HD reception and recording device model – triggered by the recorder

Figure A.1 shows the recording of an actual viewing programme initiated by the recorder. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- user pushes *Rec* button on the recorder;
- Active Source* is determined using an appropriate mechanism, for example HDMI/CEC [4]
If the receiver is the *Active Source*, it sends its content to the recorder;
- content is continuously transferred until the conclusion of the event (programme).

A.3.3 Triggered by the receiver



IEC 1341/09

Figure A.2 – HD reception and recording device model – triggered by the receiver

Figure A.2 shows the recording of an actual viewing programme initiated by the receiver. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- user pushes *Rec* button on the receiver;
- Active Source* is determined using an appropriate mechanism, for example HDMI/CEC [4];
- if the receiver is the *Active Source*, it sends its content to the recorder;
- content is continuously transferred until the conclusion of the event (programme).

A.4 Scheduled recording

A.4.1 General

The scheduled recording use case depicts a functionality to record a programme that will be broadcast in the future. A specific programme is selected using an Electronic Programme Guide (EPG) or other methods (e.g., manual entry of date, time, duration, channel number). The functionality can be triggered either from the receiver side or from the recorder side.

A.4.2 Initiated by the recorder

Figure A.1 shows the timer-recording of future programme(s) using EPG or other methods initiated from the recorder. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- user selects a programme to be recorded using EPG or another method on the recorder;
- recorder creates a recording schedule on the receiver;
- recorder internally creates a recording reservation;

- d) at the time of the selected event, the receiver sends its content to the recorder;
- e) content is continuously transferred until the conclusion of the event (programme).

A.4.3 Initiated by the receiver

Figure A.2 shows the timer recording of future programme(s) using EPG or other methods initiated from the receiver. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- a) user selects a programme to be recorded using EPG or another method on the receiver;
- b) receiver creates a recording reservation on the recorder;
- c) receiver internally creates a recording schedule;
- d) at the time of the selected event, the receiver sends its content to the recorder;
- e) content is continuously transferred until the conclusion of the event (programme).

A.5 Pause TV

A.5.1 General

The pause TV use case enables a functionality to pause a live TV programme that is being broadcast. While in the pause state, the recorder continues to record the content internally, but outputs the frozen picture at the paused position. When the user resumes the play, the content is played back from the position where it was paused, while the recorder continues to record the content internally. This functionality can be triggered either from the receiver side or from the recorder side.

A.5.2 Triggered by the recorder

Figure A.1 shows the Playback-Pause of a currently viewing programme initiated from the recorder. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- a) user pushes *Pause* button on the recorder;
- b) *Active Source* is determined using an appropriate mechanism, for example HDMI/CEC [4];
- c) if receiver is the *Active Source*, it sends its content to the recorder;
- d) the recorder continuously records the content internally while the video output is paused at the beginning of the transferred content;
- e) content is paused until the next user action.

A.5.3 Triggered by the receiver

Figure A.2 shows the Playback-Pause of a currently viewing programme initiated from the receiver. The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- a) user pushes *Pause* button on the receiver;
- b) *Active Source* is determined using an appropriate mechanism e.g. HDMI/CEC [4];
- c) if receiver is the *Active Source*, it sends its content to the recorder;
- d) the recorder continuously records the content internally while the video output is paused at the beginning of the transferred content;
- e) content is paused until the next user action.

A.6 Archiving

The archiving use case depicts a functionality to move or copy one or more recorded programmes on an internal storage of the receiver to an internal or removable storage of the recorder. This functionality is triggered by the user selecting one or more programmes stored on the receiver for archiving (see

Figure A.2). The sequence of user actions and system responses are as follows:

- a) user selects a programme to be copied or moved from the receiver;
- b) the receiver sends the content to the recorder;
- c) the recorder archives the received content on to the requested storage medium.

Annex B (informative)

Media format profile

Table B.1 shows the media format profiles which are supported by HDRL devices.

NOTE Table B.1 is tentative and to be modified.

Table B.1 – Media format profiles for regions

Region	Europe	US	Japan
Supported profiles	MPEG_TS_SD_EU MPEG_TS_SD_EU_T MPEG_TS_SD_EU_ISO	MPEG_TS_SD_NA MPEG_TS_SD_NA_T MPEG_TS_SD_NA_ISO	MPEG_TS_JP_T

Annex C (informative)

Record destination selection

C.1 General

This annex describes an example of a sequence of operations used to select a record destination to perform the upload operation.

C.2 Theory of operation

- a) First the **RCV** lists the possible record destinations available from the **REC**. It does this via the `X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations()` action.

Request:

```
X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations()
```

Response:

```
X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations(“
  <?xml version=“1.0” encoding=“UTF-8”?>
  <RecordDestinations
    xmlns=“urn:schemas-hdlnk-org”>
    <RecordDestination destID=“bd1” version=“1”>
      Summer 2006 Vacation (BD)
    </RecordDestination>
    <RecordDestination destID=“hdd1” version=“1”>
      Local HDD video collection
    </RecordDestination>
    <RecordDestination destID=“hdd2” version=“1”>
      Temporary storage space
    </RecordDestination>
  </RecordDestinations>”)
```

- b) Using the friendly names, the **RCV** presents the possible record destinations to the user. The user selects a record destination, for example “bd1”.
- c) The **RCV** queries the status of the selected record destination. It does this via the `X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo()` action.

Request:

```
X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo(“bd1”)
```

Response:

```
X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo(“
  <?xml version=“1.0” encoding=“UTF-8”?>
  <RecordDestinationInfo
    xmlns=“urn:schemas-hdlnk-org” version=“1”
    allowedTypes=“BD, DVD+RW, DVD-R, NONE” recordable=“1”
    totalCapacity=“26843545600” <!-- 25GB -->
    availableCapacity=“10485760”> <!-- 10MB -->
    BD
  </RecordDestinationInfo>”)
```

- d) The **RCV** analyses the result and understands that 10MB is not enough to record a video content. The **RCV** asks the user to replace the disc in the **REC** with an empty disc. The **RCV** repeats the operations from step a). This time the available capacity is sufficient.
- e) The **RCV** queries the container ID for the upload operation. It does this via the `X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID()` action.

Request:

```
X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID(“bd1”,
  <?xml version=“1.0” encoding=“UTF-8”?>
  <DIDL-Lite
```

```

xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/"
xmlns:upnp="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/didl-lite-v2-20060531.xsd
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/upnp-v2-20060531.xsd">
<item id="" parentID="" restricted="0">
<dc:title>Friends – Episode 3</dc:title>
<upnp:class>
object.item.movie.videoItem
</upnp:class>
</item>
</DIDL-Lite>")

```

Response:

X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID("video:bdrec")

- f) The **RCV** uploads the content using standard DLNA upload operations. It starts the operation with the CreateObject() action.

Request:

```

CreateObject("video:bdrec", "
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DIDL-Lite
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/"
xmlns:upnp="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/didl-lite-v2-20060531.xsd
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/upnp-v2-20060531.xsd">
<item id="" parentID="video:bdrec" restricted="0">
<dc:title>Friends – Episode 3</dc:title>
<upnp:class>
object.item.movie.videoItem
</upnp:class>
</item>
</DIDL-Lite>")

```

Response:

```

CreateObject("video:bdrec:031", "
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<DIDL-Lite
xmlns:dc="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/"
xmlns="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/"
xmlns:upnp="urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/DIDL-Lite/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/didl-lite-v2-20060531
urn:schemas-upnp-org:metadata-1-0/upnp/
http://www.upnp.org/schemas/av/upnp-v2-20060531.xsd">
<item id="video:bdrec:031" parentID="video:bdrec" restricted="0">
<dc:title> Friends – Episode 3</dc:title>
<dc:creator></dc:creator>
<res importUri="http://bdrec/record?id=031"
protocolInfo="*:*.video:*">
</res>
<upnp:class>
object.item.movie.videoItem

```

```
</upnp:class>  
<upnp:genre></upnp:genre>  
<upnp:album>My favorite episodes</upnp:album>  
</item>  
</DIDL-Lite>”)
```

Annex D (informative)

Vendor extension of XML Service description

D.1 General

The following SCPD segments describes the vendor extension that must be added in the section of the CDS XML Service description reserved for the “declaration for the other actions added by UPnP vendor”.

D.2 <Action> SCPD extension⁵

```

<action>
  <name>X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinations</name>
  <argumentList>
    <argument>
      <name>RecordDestinationList</name>
      <direction>out</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        X_RecordDestinationList
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
  </argumentList>
</action>
<action>
  <name>X_HDLnkGetRecordDestinationInfo</name>
  <argumentList>
    <argument>
      <name>RecordDestinationID</name>
      <direction>in</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationID
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
    <argument>
      <name>RecordDestinationInfo</name>
      <direction>out</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationInfo
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
  </argumentList>
</action>
<action>
  <name>X_HDLnkGetRecordContainerID</name>
  <argumentList>
    <argument>
      <name>RecordDestinationID</name>
      <direction>in</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationID
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
  </argumentList>

```

⁵ Green characters facilitate the traceability in the UPnP standard.

```

    <argument>
      <name>Elements</name>
      <direction>in</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        A_ARG_TYPE_Result
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
    <argument>
      <name>ContainerID</name>
      <direction>out</direction>
      <relatedStateVariable>
        A_ARG_TYPE_ObjectID
      </relatedStateVariable>
    </argument>
  </argumentList>
</action>

```

D.3 <stateVariable> SCPD extension

```

<stateVariable sendEvents="yes">
  <name>X_RecordDestinationList</name>
  <dataType>string</dataType>
</stateVariable>
<stateVariable sendEvents="no">
  <name>X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationID</name>
  <dataType>string</dataType>
</stateVariable>
<stateVariable sendEvents="no">
  <name>X_A_ARG_TYPE_RecordDestinationInfo</name>
  <dataType>string</dataType>
</stateVariable>

```

Bibliography

The following references, or portions thereof, are cited in the HD Recording Link guidelines as required for compliance with this document.

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