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**Content delivery and rights management -- Functional
requirements for identifiers and descriptors for use in the
music, film, video, sound recording and publishing industries
(English Translation)**

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Table of Contents

Foreword
Introduction
1 Scope
2 Method
3 Legend
4 Conceptual business architecture
5 Information Architecture
6 Attributes and relations
7 User Affairs
Appendix A (normative) entity attributes and relationships Table
References

Foreword

This Guidance Document is equivalent to ISO/T R21449.2004 "Content Delivery and Equity Management for Music, Movies, Videos, Recordings Functional Requirements for Tone and Publishing Industry Identifiers and Descriptors".

The guidance of technical documents by the National Information and Documentation Standardization Technical Committee proposed and centralized.

The main drafting of the guidance of technical documents. Tsinghua University, National Library, China National Institute of Standardization, China Copyright Association of new technologies and the Copyright Protection Committee, the chief editor of CCTV, the Central People's Broadcasting Station Book Audiovisual Library, Xinhua News Agency Communication Technology Bureau, Wen Ministry of Culture Market Development Center.

Introduction

In recent years, advances in digital technology have led to major changes in the music, film, video, recording and publishing industries. Web environment as a "content" industry, they are all actively developing and using new technologies for information creation, storage and communication in order to make traditional creation and distribution Line mode to adapt to the development of the times. In the meantime, as industries adjust, other industries (such as information/communications) are also moving into these areas.

In the publishing and recording industries, identifiers used to describe traditional works

have been used for decades. Digital content transfer to the network, the more it requires an efficient and reliable way to identify the product and the intellectual property contained therein. In the expanded "content" industry, as a new multimedia component of the physical infrastructure, the identification of digital products and the standardization of descriptions, have become supportive of cross-sectoral and global content-related E-commerce transactions an important means. This not only resulted in the requirement of expanding the category of identifiers but also put forward new demands on the functions of identifiers Integrity, applicability, scalability, agility, and interoperability are key considerations to track the entire life cycle of digital products. A variety of transactions within the supply chain.

From a business perspective, the identification and description of digital products as a key element of infrastructure will, in a networked environment, be a divisible component that supports efficient business transactions and protects commercial interests and interests.

From an operational point of view, the standardized design and application of digital product identification and description, support for content creation, production to product distribution and the use of tracking the entire supply chain activities, are of crucial significance. To be fully valid in a multimedia environment, a digital product identifier and description must have a full range of functions. Not only can it distinguish between products and property, suitable for aggregation and decomposition of multiple levels, but also in a multi-level and inter-departmental environments that need to be interoperable.

This guidance document is intended to provide the content industry with a shared reference frame describing the process of production, distribution and rights management Business activities as well as the characteristics of information processing services and provide a structured description of requirements to identify and describe those functions Case application development to provide guidance.

This guidance document has been developed to meet the needs of the publishing industry in our country to transform from traditional publishing to digital publishing. In view of the skill in the art the rapid development of surgery, in the case of not yet stereotypes, the form should not be strictly limited by the standard.

Music, film, video, sound recording and publishing industries Content Delivery and Equity Management Identifiers and Descriptor function requirements

1 Scope

This guidance document briefly outlines the business and information specifically developed for the management of knowledge content and product certification and description programs Architecture.

This guidance document refers to the content industry (ie, music, movie, video, sound recording and publishing industry) and industry-specific production and distribution Line

and rights management-related business transactions as the center for the development and transmission of knowledge and art content creators, producers, Distributors, registered authorities, and rights managers understand that the organization's organization is responsible for content related to other manufacturing, distribution and rights management the relationship between industry. The information model presented in this guidance document does not reflect the business functions such as marketing and file management, nor Does not reflect the business activities of secondary service providers such as libraries, archives or museums.

2 Methods

The functional requirements analysis of identifiers and descriptors applied to the content industry is carried out in the following four aspects.

The first part defines the conceptual business architecture. The framework is clear in the knowledge or art content production, distribution and content rights management the functions performed by individuals and organizations emphasize the important business relationships between the various functions. Conceptual business architecture is provided to the business environment , To assist organizations responsible for the formulation and management of identification and description of knowledge content and works, to understand the relationship between the Organization and other systems of engagement the relationship between content industry for distribution, and rights management. The details of a conceptual business architecture are set forth in Chapter 4.

The second part defines the information architecture. This architecture gives the key entities involved in each business function (ie objects, agents, activities, events Etc.) and the definition of the main relationship between the entity and the structured expression. Details of the information architecture are set forth in Chapter 5.

The third part clarifies and defines the attributes and relationships associated with each entity identified in the information architecture. Fine-defined attributes and relationships Section A is described in Appendix A.

Part IV. Define a common set of consumer transactions. The three entities that focus on the above transactional and information architecture (content, Product and property) related properties and relationships diagram. Drawing transaction attributes and relationship diagrams are intended to define content, products and assets Set a common set of descriptors required to lay the foundation. The definition of user transactions and their schematics are described in Chapter 7.

3 Legend

The specific description of the business architecture and information model used in this guidance document uses a number of graphical symbols, the meaning of which is as

follows.

Conceptual Business Architecture (Used in Figure 1) Circle represents the individual or organization in the production, distribution and management of the overall operation of the context of the function Lines and arrows between circles represent transactions between individuals and organizations performing designated functions, and secondary related things Service with dotted arrows