

**Digital Video Broadcasting;
Content Purchasing API**



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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by Joint Technical Committee (JTC) Broadcast of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), Comité Européen de Normalisation ELECTrotechnique (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

NOTE: The EBU/ETSI JTC Broadcast was established in 1990 to co-ordinate the drafting of standards in the specific field of broadcasting and related fields. Since 1995 the JTC Broadcast became a tripartite body by including in the Memorandum of Understanding also CENELEC, which is responsible for the standardization of radio and television receivers. The EBU is a professional association of broadcasting organizations whose work includes the co-ordination of its members' activities in the technical, legal, programme-making and programme-exchange domains. The EBU has active members in about 60 countries in the European broadcasting area; its headquarters is in Geneva.

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Founded in September 1993, the DVB Project is a market-led consortium of public and private sector organizations in the television industry. Its aim is to establish the framework for the introduction of MPEG-2 based digital television services. Now comprising over 200 organizations from more than 25 countries around the world, DVB fosters market-led systems, which meet the real needs, and economic circumstances, of the consumer electronics and the broadcast industry.

The specifications for the following Java packages are contained in archive ts_102zzzv010101p0.zip which accompanies the present document.

- it.dtt.ca
- it.dtt.ca.event
- it.dtt.ca.exception
- it.dtt.ca.history
- it.dtt.ca.ppv
- it.dtt.ca.request
- it.dtt.ca.response
- it.dtt.ca.util

Introduction

Some years ago, the DAVIC organisation defined a conditional access API – which is included in MHP. This API can be implemented using both embedded conditional access and DVB common interface. In order to ensure the latter, the capabilities of this API were designed to fit those of the DVB common interface. A major part of this API is allowing MHP applications to receive so-called “high level” MMI messages and present them with a look and feel determined by the application provider.

Those high level MMI messages were developed at a time when conditionally accessed TV was a relatively simple operation, essentially based on a subscription TV model with set-top boxes implementing a single conditional access system. Today, recent developments have shown that those assumptions are no longer true:

1. CA systems are used for a variety of encrypted Free to View Channels
2. Commercial deployment of multi CA receivers (with as many as 3 resident systems) is becoming more common.
3. New business model based on Subscription VOD, Pay per Use, Pay per Time, Pay per Event, etc. are becoming more and more important
4. Introduction of pre-paid CA smart cards
5. Introduction of wallet based payments (based on local transactions without return channel)
6. Interaction with the end user is generally based on broadcast MHP applications that can be customized both from the look and feel and the behaviour point of view. It is no longer reasonable to expect that CA user interfaces can, or should, be limited to the implementation by the manufacturer.

The present document is a formalisation of a specification developed by the DGTVi for MHP in Italy, under the name of MHP CA API 1.2 [9]. In the Italian market in fact the assumptions behind the original DAVIC API were incorrect and, more than this, complex Pay TV services based on horizontal interactive MHP-based set-top boxes were introduced. Most MHP boxes in the Italian market include at least two conditional access systems with both connected to an implementation of that specification. The present document is believed to be backwards compatible with the parts of that original work which are used in the market. Not all of the original specification is used in practice and the present document is not backwards compatible with some parts which are not used.

1 Scope

The present document defines an API whose main goal is to permit MHP or GEM applications to purchase protected content. Several other features can be supported in addition to this main goal including secure messaging and access to smart cards – including ones not related to a conditional access or content protection system.

Although the package name includes “ca”, the API is not specific to content protected by a content protection system, the API can also be used with content protected by a DRM system or other means. Although the package name includes “dtm”, the API is neither specific to DTT nor to broadcast content, as it can also be used with IPTV delivered content. These naming conventions are kept to maintain backwards compatibility with current implementation in the market.

The scope of the API includes the following features;

- Obtaining lists of content available to be purchased
- Requesting the purchasing of a one or more items of content from a content protection system
- Support information about purchasing and smart card general management including, for example, giving access to purchase history, recharge history or information about the specific smart card

The API itself is not intended to be secure. All security requirements are intended to be addressed by the underlying content protection system.

The present document is intentionally not a complete specification either for implementers or for application developers. It is intended to be read in conjunction with a document specific to a particular deployment of a particular content protection system. Such additional document would address issues such as the following;

- How many of the API features are implemented in that particular deployment
- Which of the implemented API features are available to which applications – with or without authentication

Neither of these are addressed in the present document.

It is important to emphasize that the API defined in the present document is optional and that;

No conditional access or content protection system used in an MHP deployment is obligated to use this API or any part of it.

Any MHP deployment that does choose to use this API, or any part of it, can extend it in any way. The specific extensions and the extension mechanism will be defined by an additional document specific to that deployment. Extensions should not override any functionality already defined in the API.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- Non-specific reference may be made only to a complete document or a part thereof and only in the following cases:
 - if it is accepted that it will be possible to use all future changes of the referenced document for the purposes of the referring document;
 - for informative references.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

For online referenced documents, information sufficient to identify and locate the source shall be provided. Preferably, the primary source of the referenced document should be cited, in order to ensure traceability. Furthermore, the reference should, as far as possible, remain valid for the expected life of the document. The reference shall include the method of access to the referenced document and the full network address, with the same punctuation and use of upper case and lower case letters.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

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

- [1] Java TV API 1.0, part of ISBN:1-892488-25-6,
available from <http://java.sun.com/products/specformhp/>
- [2] Java TV API 1.1 (JSR-927)
available from <http://www.jcp.org/en/jsr/detail?id=927>
- [3] DAVIC 1.4.1 Specification Part 9,
available from <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/DAVIC>

2.2 Informative references

- [4] ETSI ES 201 812: "Multimedia Home Platform (MHP) Specification 1.0.3".
- [5] ETSI TS 102 812: "Multimedia Home Platform (MHP) Specification 1.1.3".
- [6] ETSI TS 102 590 "Multimedia Home Platform (MHP) Specification 1.2"
- [7] ETSI EN 300 468 "Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB);Specification for Service Information (SI) in DVB systems"
- [8] ETSI EN 50221 Common Interface Specification for Conditional Access and other Digital Video Broadcasting Decoder Applications
- [9] DGTVi "DTT CA API 1.2" specification
available on request from info@dgtvi.it or from http://atlantis.tilab.com/projects/ca_api/

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

API: Application Program Interface. An interface between an application and a particular feature, function or resource of the MHP.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

API	Application Programming Interface
DAVIC	Digital Audio Visual Council
DVB-SI	Digital Video Broadcasting – Service Information
MMI	Man-machine interface

4 General

4.1 APIs

The present document requires the presence of the following packages – `it.dtt.ca`, `it.dtt.ca.event`, `it.dtt.ca.exception`, `it.dtt.ca.history`, `it.dtt.ca.ppv`, `it.dtt.ca.request`, `it.dtt.ca.response`, `it.dtt.ca.util`. The extent to which these are implemented in any particular deployment of a particular content protection system is defined by the additional document specific to that deployment.

4.2 Platform dependencies

The present document requires the presence of an implementation of either one of the following;

- JavaTV 1.0 [1]
- JavaTV 1.1 [2]

The present document also requires the presence of the `org.davic.resource.ResourceClient` interface defined in DAVIC 1.4.1 part 9 [3] as found in MHP 1.0 [4], MHP 1.1 [5] or MHP 1.2 [6]. The extent to which the methods on this interface are called in any particular deployment of a particular content protection system is defined by the additional document specific to that deployment.

4.3 Throwing RuntimeExceptions

The present document intentionally does not define when `RuntimeExceptions` (such as `SecurityException`) are thrown. When methods throw these and the circumstances under which they are thrown is expected to form part of the additional document containing content protection system and deployment specific information, given the access to some APIs could be limited by the policies of a specific content protection system.

4.4 Input and output parameters

Where methods take an array as an input parameter, implementations should take a copy of the array. Where methods return an array, a copy should be returned and modifications to the array should be ignored by the implementation until or unless the array is passed back to the implementation as a parameter to a method call.

NOTE: For new implementations, it is recommended that the should statements in the previous paragraph are considered to be shall statements.

5 System integration

5.1 Parental and maturity rating

The solution in the present document, when used in combination with the `javax.tv.service.selection` package, provides 2 mechanisms for enforcing maturity rating and parental access control.

- One provided by the implementation of the `javax.tv.service.selection` package (or a part of a generic media player called by that package)
- A second one provided by the content protection system.

Both mechanisms report failure to access content due to parental access control through events in the `javax.tv.service.selection` package. These include;

- `SelectionFailedEvent` with reason code `CA_REFUSAL` where parental access control is enforced by the content protection system and failure results in presentation of content being stopped.
- `AlternateContentEvent` where parental access control is enforced by the content protection system and failure results in alternative content being presented rather than that which was requested.
- `SelectionFailedEvent` with reason code with reason code `OTHER` where parental access control is enforced by the implementation of the `javax.tv.service.selection` package.

The present document intentionally does not define the following;

- Any requirement on content protection systems to provide parental access control at all.
- The source of the maturity rating information about content used by content protection system based parental access control.
- The order in which the two mechanisms are applied where both are implemented.

In devices where both mechanisms are implemented, some content may use one mechanism and other content may use the other mechanism. For example, in a network with some scrambled services and some clear to air services, the content protection mechanism may enforce parental access control for scrambled services and the implementation of `javax.tv.service.selection` for the clear to air services.

Applications may discover the rating information about content as follows;

- In the content purchase API using `PPVEvent.getRating`
- In MHP implementations, in the `org.dvb.si` API by obtaining the parental rating descriptor
- In the `javax.tv.service.selection` API using `ProgramEvent.getRating`.

NOTE: Where DVB-SI [7] signalling is used, the mapping from the signalling to this API is defined by clause O.2.10 “`javax.tv.service.RatingDimension`” of MHP 1.0 [4], MHP 1.1 [5] or MHP 1.2 [6].

In devices where content protection based enforcement is used for all content, the implementation of the `javax.tv.service.selection` package is not required to duplicate this enforcement.

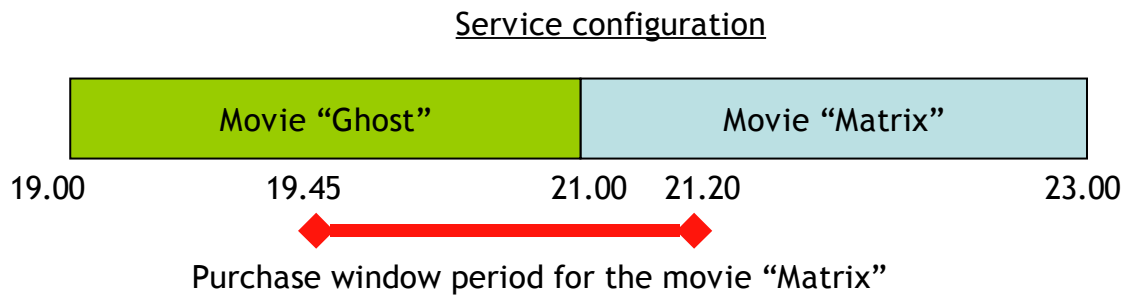
For instances of `javax.tv.service.guide.ContentRatingAdvisory` which are returned from methods defined in the present document, the references to program events shall be interpreted as references to PPV and PPT events as defined in the present document. The reference to the system rating ceiling shall be interpreted as a reference to a rating ceiling imposed by the content protection system.

NOTE: The rating region used by implementations of the present document need not be the same as the rating region used by implementations of the JavaTV [] implementation in the same device."

Annex <A> (informative): Use-cases and mapping to the APIs

A.1 Example service configuration

Assume a broadcast channel with 2 films, “Ghost” from 1900 to 2100 and “Matrix” from 2100 to 2300. For “Matrix”, there is a purchase window from 1945 to 2120. This is shown in the following figure;



A.2 Pull mode

A.2.1 User experience

In this example, the user experience would be as follows;

- user tunes at 20.00
- retrieves information on current and next event
- user purchases “Matrix” in advance

A.2.2 Mapping to application behaviour and API calls

The following table shows a mapping from this user experience to a sequence of actions taken by the user, the system and an application.

User action	System action	Application action
	Launch application	
		<p>Opens a session with content purchasing API for provider X and service provider Y</p> <p>Retrieve information about currently running event and next one</p> <p>Get the name of the two events and show them to the user ("Ghost" and "Matrix")</p> <p>Retrieve start time of "Ghost" and tell it's started since 1 hour</p> <p>Retrieve start time of "Matrix" and tell it's starting in 1 hour</p>
"MATRIX" item is selected		
		<p>Retrieve description and extended description of the movie and show them on screen</p> <p>Retrieve the price and show it to the user</p> <p>Check the purchase window start time and, given it's started since 15 minutes, show the button "Purchase it!" on screen</p>
"Purchase it!" is selected		
		<p>Xlet performs request to purchase "Matrix" and waits for an event (as a listener)</p> <p>A BuyResponseEvent notifies purchase has ended successfully (credit decremented and content right stored)</p> <p>A message tells the user he has acquired right to watch Matrix, starting at 21.00</p>

A.3 Push mode

A.3.1 User experience

In this example, the user experience would be as follows;

- user tunes at 21.02
- information on current event is pushed to the user
- user purchases "Matrix" just started

A.3.2 Mapping to application behaviour and API calls

The following table shows a mapping from this user experience to a sequence of actions taken by the user, the system and an application.

User action	System action	Application action
	Launch application on tuned service	
		<p>Opens a session with content purchasing API for provider X and service provider Y</p> <p>content purchasing API notifies basic information (ID, price) about currently running event</p> <p>Get the name of the event from ID (via EIT or other means)</p> <p>Check the purchase window start time and, given it's started since 2 minutes, show the button "Purchase it!" banner with all infos to the user (Buy "Matrix" started at 21.00 for €5)</p>
click "Purchase it!"		
		<p>Xlet performs request to purchase "Matrix" and waits for an event (as a listener)</p> <p>A BuyResponseEvent notifies purchase has ended successfully (credit decremented and content right stored)</p> <p>A message tells the user he has acquired right to watch Matrix, started at 21.00</p>

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	TBD 2008	??