



Rec. ITU-T H.761 (2011) NCL and Ginga-NCL

IPTV Multimedia Application
Framework



H.761 (2011) - Introduction

- ✓ **H.761 - Nested Context Language (NCL) and Ginga-NCL**
- ✓ Ginga-NCL is the Presentation Environment of Ginga
 - Subsystem for running NCL applications
- ✓ NCL is a declarative, XML-based language.
- ✓ Main NCL features:
 - Glue language (strict separation between the application's content and structure)
 - Intrinsic ability for easily defining spatiotemporal synchronization among media assets
 - Multi-device support
 - Presentation and content adaptability
 - Language homogeneity and flexibility
 - Reuse facility
 - API for building/modifying applications at runtime



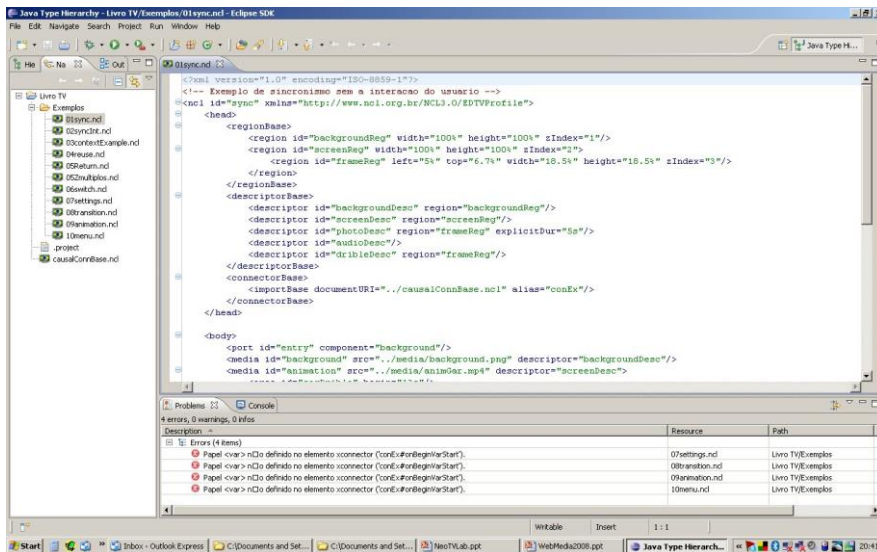
Ginga Position

- ✓ Ginga is an ABNT standard for terrestrial DTV since 2007 (ABNT NBR 15606-2)
- ✓ In 2009, Ginga-NCL and NCL became ITU-T Recommendation for IPTV (ITU-T H.761)
- ✓ Ginga-NCL is also part of the ITU-T J.201 and ITU-T BT 1699 Recommendations
- ✓ At least 7 brands of commercial Ginga-NCL implementations embedded in most TV sets of main manufacturers in Latin America
- ✓ 13 countries have adopted Ginga as the middleware of their terrestrial DTV standards

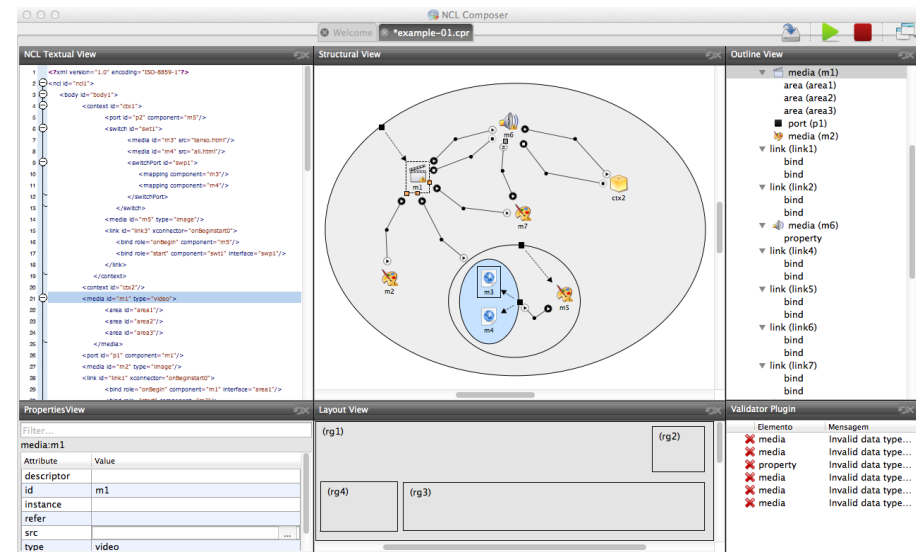


Authoring Tools

- ✓ Several textual and graphical authoring tools were developed to help application designers to create new NCL applications.



NCL Eclipse



NCL Composer

<http://www.ncl.org.br/en/autoria>



H.761 Reference Implementation

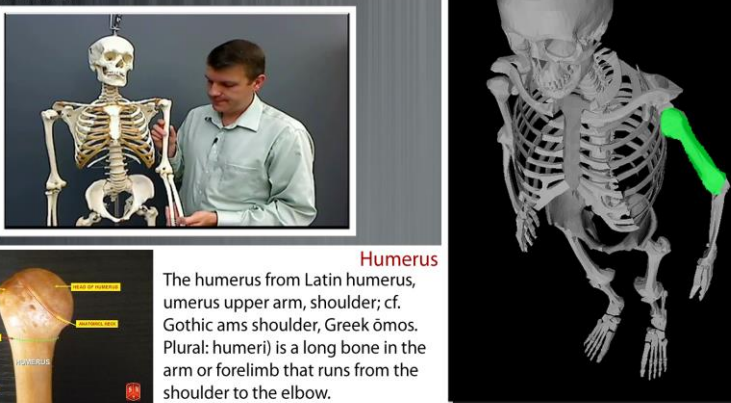
- ✓ Open-source reference implementation
- ✓ Also available as a tool for:
 - Developers to test their applications
 - End-users to watch interactive content
- ✓ Ported to main Operating Systems:
 - Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, Android

<http://www.ncl.org.br/en/ferramentas>

H.761 - Examples


Ginga-ncl | middleware
TV interativa de 1to com Ginga!

The Skeleton Channel



Humerus

The humerus from Latin humerus, umerus upper arm, shoulder; cf. Gothic ams shoulder, Greek ὄμος. Plural: humeri) is a long bone in the arm or forelimb that runs from the shoulder to the elbow.



learning



sports



advertisement



soap opera

H.761 - Examples



news



sports (mobile)



talk show



game (multi-device)



Nested Context Language

- ✓ NCL imposes a strict separation between application content and its structure
- ✓ NCL does not define itself any media content
- ✓ Defines the glue that holds media objects together in multimedia presentations
 - An NCL application just defines how media objects are structured and related, in time and space.
 - User interactivity is homogeneously handled as a temporal synchronization



Supported Media Types

- ✓ Supported media types just depend on which media players are coupled up to the NCL Presentation Environment
 - Video, Audio, HTML, Image, Text...
 - Lua Scripts (NCLua API)
- ✓ Independently of their types, media objects are homogenously handled by the same group of events and actions: Presentation, Selection and Attribution
- ✓ Media objects may be sourced from local file system, carrousel, Internet



H.761 - Example

- ✓ Code sample: temporal synchronization, including user interactivity

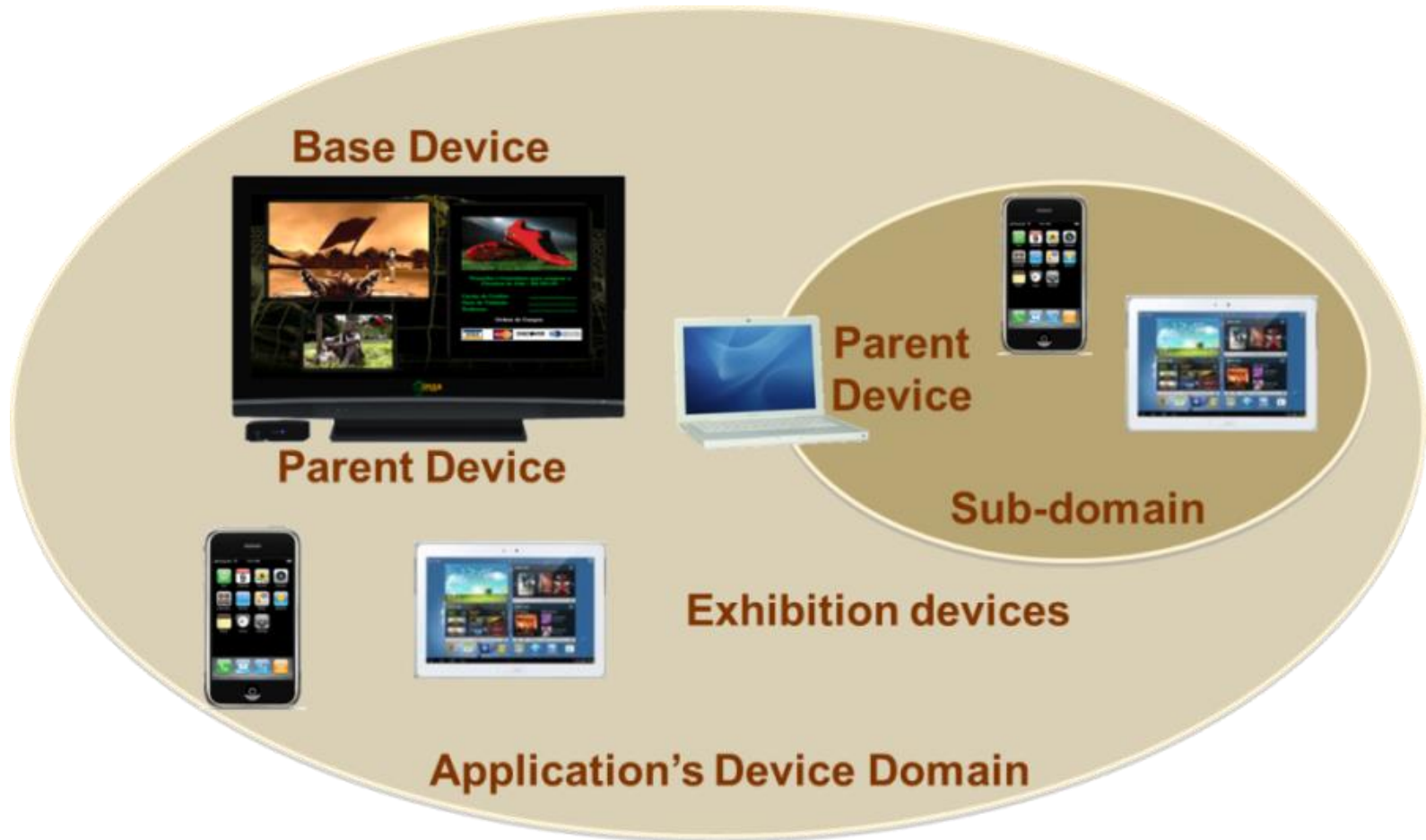
```
<link id="lBegingShoes" xconnector="conEx#onKeySelectionStopSet_varStart">
  <bind role="onSelection" component="icon">
    <bindParam name="keyCode" value="RED"/>
  </bind>
  <bind role="start" component="shoes"/>
  <bind role="start" component="ptForm"/>
  <bind role="set" component="reusedAnimation" interface="bounds">
    <bindParam name="var" value="5%,6.67%,45%,45%"/>
  </bind>
  <bind role="stop" component="icon"/>
</link>
```



Multi-device Support

- ✓ NCL provides declarative support for presenting distributed DTV applications on multiple devices
 - Presentation of media objects in NCL applications can be associated to devices using an abstraction called *device classes*
 - Secondary devices (child devices) are registered to classes controlled by a parent device

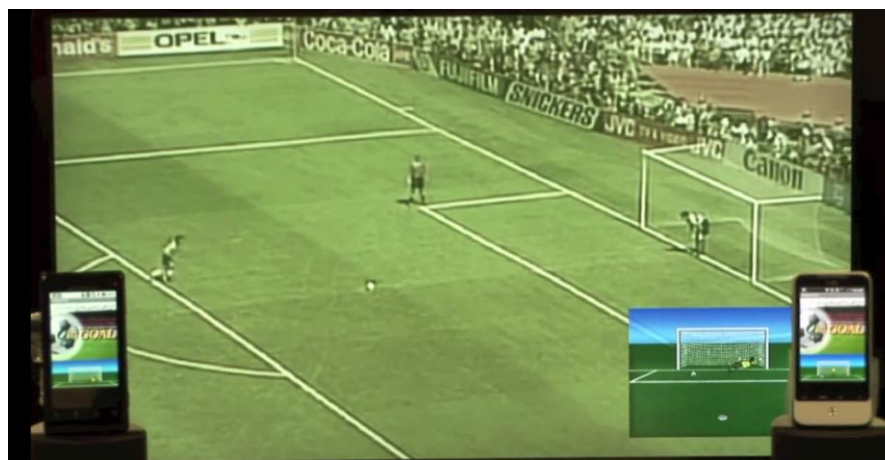
Multi-device Support



Multiple Device Examples



Multiple Device Examples





Multi-device Support

- ✓ NCL has two main types of device classes:
 - Passive classes: in a passive class, the same content is shown on all paired devices, under the rendering of their parent device
 - Active classes: in an active class, the content is decoded and rendered by each individual child device, thus allowing independent navigation and interaction



H.761 - Example

- ✓ Code sample: multi-device presentation

```
<regionBase device="systemScreen(0)">
  <region id="screenReg" width="100%" height="100%" zIndex="1">
    <region id="frameReg" left="5%" top="6.7%" width="18.5%"
height="18.5%" zIndex="2"/>
  </regionBase>
```

```
<regionBase device="systemScreen(2)">
  <region id="NCLAdvertReg" width="100%" height="100%" zIndex="1"/>
</regionBase>
```




Final Remarks

- ✓ NCL is a simple, easy to learn multimedia language
- ✓ Ginga-NCL is a lightweight multimedia presentation environment
- ✓ Official Websites:
 - <http://www.gingancl.org.br>
 - <http://www.ncl.org.br>
- ✓ NCL Reference Guide:
 - <http://www.ncl.org.br/en/handbooks>
- ✓ More application examples:
 - <http://clube.ncl.org.br>