





MAWG	Relation	Dublin Core	How to do the mapping	Datatype	XPath
Descriptive Properties (Core Set)					
Identification					
identifier	exact	identifier		ASCII Text	N/A
title	exact	title		ASCII Text	N/A
language	exact	language		ASCII Text	N/A

#### 5.2.2.4 EBUCore

### 5.2.2.5 EXIF 2.2

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### 5.2.2.7 IPTC

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5.2.28 LQM 2.1

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### 5.2.2.2 Media RSS

### 5.2.2.10 MPEG-7

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5.2.2.13 DMS-1

#### 5.2.2.14 TTML

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#### 5.2.2.15 TV-Audio

5.2.2.16 DDFind

5.2.2.17 XMP5.2.2.18 Yuv7

### 5.2.3 Multimedia container formats mapping tables

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#### 5.2.3.2.1 FLV

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### 5.2.3.3 Quick

#### 5.2.3.4 MP4

### 5.2.3.5 OGG

#### 5.2.3.6 Web.

Descriptive St

## 6 Usage Examples

*This section is informative*

## 6.1 How to use the POWDER protocol in combination with the Media Ontology's properties for publishing descriptions of media resources

## 6.2 Subtitles and the Ontology for Media Resources

Concerning external subtitles, using *relation* is the recommended approach. The identifier attribute contains the URL of the subtitle file, and the relation type qualifies it as a subtitle relation. The value should be a URI, but could also be a string. It is recommended to use a controlled vocabulary for the type of the relation.

Embedding of subtitles is not a use case that has been originally considered, however it is possible. The mechanism used to specify timed metadata is to specify fragments identified by Media Fragment URIs [Media Fragment](#) and then describe annotations of these fragments.

To summarize, there are three options for dealing with subtitles:

- Link to external subtitle file using fragment, with type subtitle and a Timed Text Markup Language (TTML) [\[TTML\]](#) or WebSRT [\[WebSRT\]](#) file as target.
- Subtitles can be embedded in a media file, in which case they can be described as a track media fragment using fragment and Media Fragment URIs [\[MediaFragment\]](#).
- Subtitles could be embedded by using title with a type qualifier for subtitle. A list of time media fragments is defined and each fragment is annotated using title.

through the main circuit to a way of self-protection. Therefore, in order to ensure the safety of the system, the main circuit should be equipped with a self-protection device.

### 9.3 Sensitivity analysis

Time based annotations are a possibility and the following two cases are covered by the specification

- use description for a textual description of the media resource (or a fragment).
- use relation to link to a RDF file or named graph containing the annotation for the media resource (or fragment)

At the time of writing this specification, there was no solution for embedding a set of triples into one of the properties of the *Ontology Media Resources 1.0*. The summary of a discussion with the Semantic Web Coordination Group is that named graphs could be a solution to this issue, but there is no standard syntax for expressing them, to which this specification could refer. Such a syntax might find its way into *RDF 2.0*. Thus the embedding of triples into media annotation elements is excluded until a standard syntax for named graphs is available.

## 6.4 Captions and signing

[Core property definitions section](#) defines a general property fragment with a role attribute to specify

- an additional track of the media file
- embedded in the video track,
- as a separate file.

For example, the following RDF describes a video with embedded images, subtitles as an external file, and a track containing audio description (important for accessibility):

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For more details, refer to the [DfE's high-quality resources](#), since the [Standard Recommendation version of the Outcomes for Media Literacy 3.0](#).

