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Information technology — MPEG systems technologies —

Part 7:

Common encryption in ISO base media file format files

Technologies de l'information — Technologies des systèmes MPEG —

*Partie 7: Cryptage commun des fichiers au format de fichier de médias
de la base ISO*

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	2
5 Scheme Signaling	2
6 Overview of Encryption Metadata	2
7 Encryption Parameters shared by groups of samples	3
8 Common Encryption Sample Auxiliary Information	4
8.1 Sample Encryption Information Box for Storage of Sample Auxiliary Information	4
8.1.1 Sample Encryption Box ('senc')	4
8.1.2 Syntax	5
9 Box Definitions	5
9.1 Protection System Specific Header Box	5
9.1.1 Definition	5
9.1.2 Syntax	6
9.1.3 Semantics	6
9.2 Track Encryption Box	7
9.2.1 Definition	7
9.2.2 Syntax	7
9.2.3 Semantics	7
10 Encryption of Media Data	7
10.1 Encryption Schemes	7
10.2 Field semantics	8
10.3 Initialization Vectors	9
10.4 Counter Operation	9
10.5 Full Sample Encryption	9
10.6 Subsample Encryption	10
10.6.1 Definition	10
10.6.2 Encryption of NAL Structured Video Tracks	11
11 AES 128-bit Cipher Block Chaining (CBC-128) Encryption of Media Data	12
11.1 Introduction to AES 128-bit Cipher-Block Chaining (CBC-128) Mode	12
11.2 AES-CBC-128 Mode	13
11.2.1 Field Semantics for AES-CBC-128 Mode	13
11.2.2 Creation of Initialization Vectors (Informative)	13
11.2.3 AES-CBC-128 Mode Encryption of NAL Structured Video Tracks	13
11.2.4 Full Encryption in AES-CBC-128 Mode	13
12 XML Representation of Common Encryption Parameters	14
12.1 Definition of the XML cenc:default_KID attribute and cenc:pssh element	14
12.2 Use of the cenc:default_KID attribute and cenc:pssh element in DASH ContentProtection Descriptor Elements	15
12.2.1 Addition of cenc:default_KID attributes in DASH ContentProtection Descriptors	15
12.2.2 Addition of the cenc:pssh element in protection system specific UUID Content Protection Descriptors	16
12.2.3 Example showing two Content Protection Descriptors included in an MPD	16
Bibliography	17

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 23001 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — MPEG systems technologies*:

- *Part 1: Binary MPEG format for XML*
- *Part 2: Fragment Request Units*
- *Part 3: XML IPMP messages*
- *Part 4: Codec configuration representation*
- *Part 5: Bitstream Syntax Description Language (BSDL)*
- *Part 7: Common encryption in ISO base media file format files*
- *Part 8: Coding-independent code points*
- *Part 9: Common encryption of MPEG-2 transport streams*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 10: Carriage of timed metadata metrics of media in ISO base media file format*
- *Part 11: Green metadata*

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Introduction

The common encryption protection scheme specifies standard encryption and key mapping methods that can be utilized to enable decryption of the same file using different digital rights management (DRM) and key management systems. The scheme operates by defining a common format for the encryption related metadata necessary to decrypt the protected streams, yet leaves the details of rights mappings, key acquisition and storage, DRM compliance rules, etc., up to the DRM system or systems supporting the common encryption scheme. For instance, DRM systems supporting the 'cenc' protection scheme must support identifying the decryption key via 'cenc' key identifier (KID) but how the DRM system locates the identified decryption key is left to a DRM-specific method. DRM specific information such as licenses or rights and license/rights acquisition information can be stored in an ISO Base Media file using a Protection System Specific Header box ('pssh'). Each instance of this box stored in the file corresponds to one applicable DRM system. DRM licenses/rights need not be stored in the file in order to look up a key using KID values stored in the file and decrypt media samples using the encryption parameters stored in each track. The second edition of this part of ISO/IEC 23001 also describes XML representation of common encryption parameters in MPEG DASH Media Presentation Description Documents.