

Media Resources Adaptation for Limited Devices

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Introduction

Increasing demand for using rich content by small devices



Several constraints



- Displaying capabilities
- Access methods
- Media support (images, video, text, etc.)
- Languages (SMIL, MMS, WML, cHTML, etc.)
- Protocols: HTTP, WAP, UDP, etc.



Adaptation of the content according to the client constraints

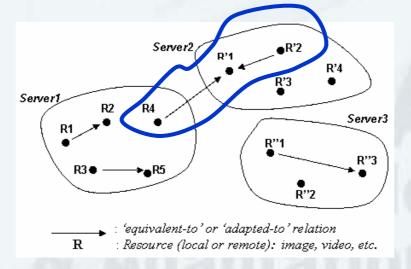


Related Media Resources Approach

- Transformation techniques can not be applied always (avoid semantic content distortion, lack of transformations)
- -The approach of *related resources* enriches the adapting system by semantic substitution possibilities rather than transformations

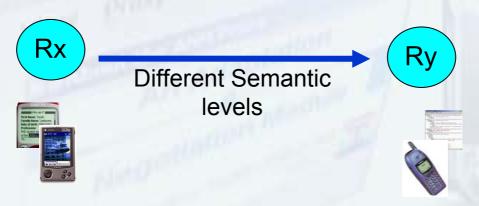
- A relationship gathers two resources that exist in the same server or in

different servers





Related Media Resources Approach



- Semantic considerations

Based on the semantic of the original resource, i.e. what does the resource give as understandable information

- Presentation considerations

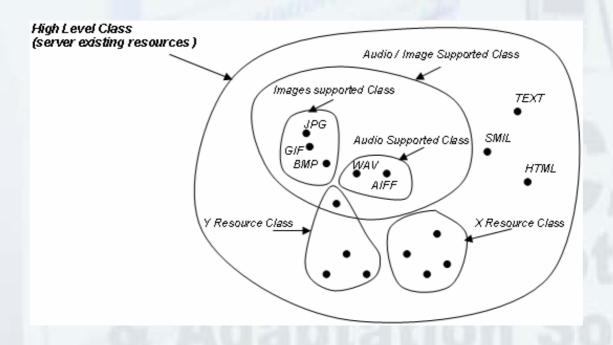
Concern the final presentation of the resource (format, colors number, size, resolution, etc.)

Definitions used dynamically by the adaptation task



Document Instances

- Document profiles describe a class of documents
- An instance may uses a subset of particular resources





Client Profiling

<u>Profiling concept</u>: Definition of the environment characteristics in order to apply properly the content adaptation

<u>Client side</u>: the client must convey its capabilities regarding the support of multimedia resources to the server

Our approach: use of UPS to ensure the environment profiling



UPS: Universal Profiling Schema

New framework that completes CC/PP and HTTP for content adaptation

The definition is based on



CC/PP: Composite Capabilities/Preference Profiles

http://www.w3.org/2000/07/04-ccpp#



RDF: Resource Description Framework

http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#





Extension: Six new schemata

Proper to the Content Negotiation

http://www.inrialpes.fr/opera/people/Tayeb.Lemlouma/ NegotiationSchema/*03012002#



A Client Profile Example

```
xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
 <rdf:RDF
                xmlns:ccpp="http://www.w3.org/2000/07/04-ccpp#"
   xmlns:neg="http://www.inrialpes.fr/opera/people/Tayeb.
   Lemlouma/NegotiationSchema/ClientProfileSchema03012002#">
 <rdf:Description ID="ClientResourcesProfile">
   <ccpp:component>
        <rdf:Description rdf:about="TerminalHardware">
        <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://www.inrialpes.fr/...</pre>
         HardwarePlatform"/>
               <neg:DeviceName>Ericsson-R320</neg:DeviceName>
               <neq:screen>30x23mm</neq:screen>
               <neg:PixelStretch>1.24/neg:PixelStretch>
               <neg:PhoneNumber>+33610987326</neg:PhoneNumber>
               </rdf:Description>
   </copp:component>
    <ccpp:component>
                <rdf:Description rdf:about="MultimediaServicesRequierement">
        </rdf:Description>
    </ccpp:component>
</rdf:Description>
```



</rdf:RDF>

Content Negotiation

Objective: Send only media which are adapted to the client capabilities and preferences

Resources can be: substituted, removed or transformed

Detailed view of the used resources in a requested document is required

HTTP negotiation limitations: several accept headers, limited description syntax, etc.



Content Negotiation

Determination of used resources in a requested document

```
procedure Treates_node(n) {
   if (n represents a media resource){
      create an entry in the output CC/PP profile;
      explore n's attributes;
      create media output attributes;
  }else{
      if (n contains other child nodes)
      for each child s {
            Treats node(s); }
  }}
```



Profiling-Based Media Delivery

The adaptation task uses the profiles description to ensure a delivery of the adapted medias

```
1 for each
(media resource category X existing in the profile of the requested document)
2 if
(all attributes and elements responds to the corresponding resource category X' (existing in
the client profile)){
   deliver X:
   }else{
   look for X-related resources (equivalent-to or adapted-to);
    evaluate the resources;
5
6
    if (an appropriate resource exist){
    deliver it;
    }else{
    look for available methods to adapt X according to X'
    constraints:
   if (such methods exist){
     apply the method on X;
10
     deliver the result;
11
     }else remove X;
    }}}
```



Processing Resources: Example

SMIL 2.0 includes related resources in the SWITCH element



Negotiation dimension: language



Processing Resources: Example

```
<neg:display>101x52Pixels/neg:display>
<neg:PixelStretch>1.24/neg:PixelStretch>
<!-- Here the language -->
<neg:systemLanguage>ru/neg:systemLanguage>
</rdf:Description>
</ccpp:component>
<ccpp:component>
```

UPS profile

accept-language: fr

HTTP request



Resources are selected according to the negotiation dimension





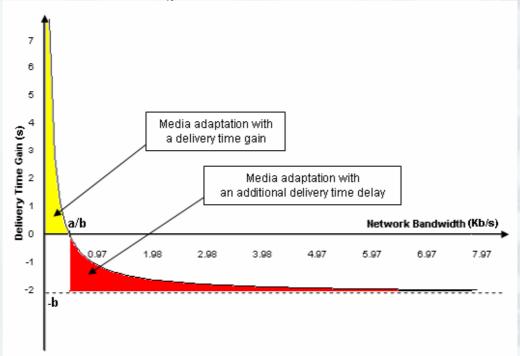


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The Evaluation of Media Adaptation

When the adaptation is benefic?

$$G_{Time} = \frac{\Delta Size}{B_{A}} - \sum_{i=l+1}^{n} T_{Tansfomation} (MR_{i}^{v})$$





Architecture Overview

- 1 ANM Proxy
- 2 UCM Module
- 3 Adaptation Engine
- 4 SMIL Player





Adaptation Methods

- Allows to transform an original service to another format which matches well client characteristics
- 1) Can adapt the document structure:

Example:

- 1- Adapting HTML (XHTML) documents to WML for WAP devices
- 2- Adapting SMIL 2.0 to SMIL basic (switch evaluation), which can be used for clients that support MMS for instance
- 2) Or adapt the different used media:

Example:

- 1- Image Transcoding
- 1- A method that transforms text to speech
- 2- Text to SMS messages



Media Resources Adaptation: Substitutions

<?xml version='1.0' encoding="iso-8859-1"?> <xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl='http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Tran</pre> <xsl:output doctype-public="-//WAPFORUM//DTD WML 1.3//
system="http://www.wapforum.org/DTD/wml13.dtd" /> **M3GATE** WAP Technology WAP Technology WAP Technology WAP phones use Wireless Markup Language (WML) instead of HTML. :()}" newcontext="true" WML is very simple by body/node()" /> comparison of HTML, and easy to be automatically created from monitoring scripts phones use Wireless Markup Language (WML) instead of HTMI [IMAGE: thank you for visiting] <xsl:value-of select="concat(substring-before(@src,'.'),'-ada</pre>

</xsl:variable>

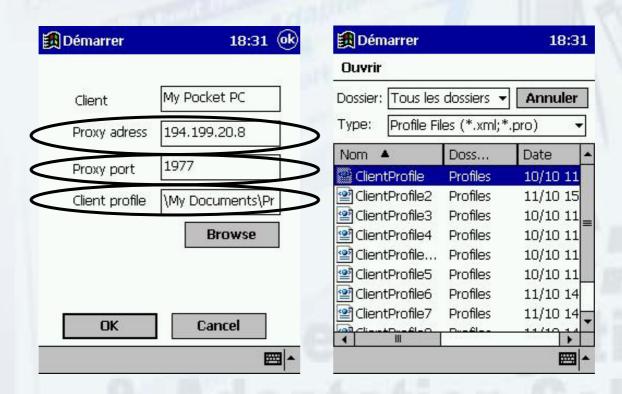
</xsl:template>

xalan.bat –IN HTML000.html –xsl HTML2WML wmlpage.wml



Media Resources Adaptation: Real-Time Methods

- After the NAC installation:
 - 1- Profile Selection using UCM module:

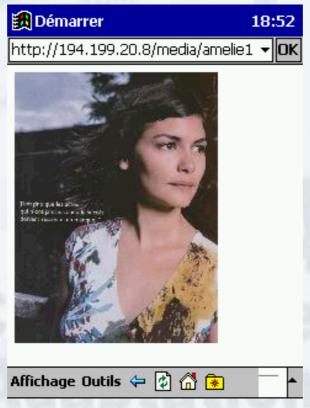


2- The client requests the content: a JPEG image



Media Resources Adaptation: Real-Time Methods

- Result:
 - The device receives an image adapted to its displaying capabilities





Media Resources Adaptation: Scenario



Profiles matching:

- UPS Profile
- + HTTP Request
- + Image Profile

Device Screen: 240X320

Original Image: 682X909

Proxy is able to resize

images



Decision: Adapt the image and send the adapted content



Media Resources Adaptation: Real-Time Methods





Conclusions

- Media adaptation in heterogeneous multimedia systems has a vital importance to respect the wide diversity of clients
- Structural transformations (like XSLT-based transformation) are not sufficient
- The definition of semantic relationships between resources ensures an efficient adaptation system and completes structural transformation
- Outgoing:
 - Developing the device independence principles
 - Adaptation of SMIL multimedia content for small devices (ICME 2003)
 - Definition of contextual based transformation language



Thank you

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