[MS-UPMC-Diff]:

UPnP Device and Service Templates: Media Property and Compatibility Extensions

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Table of Contents

1 Introduction			
1.1 Glossary6			
1.2 References			
1.2.1 Normative References			
1.2.2 Informative References 8			
1.3 Overview			
1.4 Relationship to Protocols and Other Structures8			
1.5 Applicability Statement			
1.6 Versioning and Localization9			
1.7 Vendor-Extensible Fields			
2 Structures			
2.1 MMPE			
2.1.1 Artist Properties			
2.1.1.1 artistAlbumArtist			
2.1.1.2 artistPerformer			
2.1.1.3 artistConductor			
2.1.2 Author Properties			
2.1.2.1 authorComposer 11			
2.1.2.2 authorOriginalLyricist			
2.1.2.3 authorWriter			
2.1.3 Ratings Properties 12			
2.1.3.1 userRating			
2.1.3.2 userEffectiveRating			
2.1.3.3 userRatingInStars 12			
2.1.3.4 userEffectiveRatingInStars			
2.1.4 serviceProvider			
2.1.5 sourceURL			
2.1.6 year			
2.1.7 folderPath			
2.1.8 fileIdentifier			
2.2 MCEF			
2.2.1 Compatibility Flag Values and Behaviors			
2.2.1.1 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_HTTP			
2.2.1.2 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA			
2.2.1.4 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5			
2.2.1.5 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_PCMPARAMS			
2.2.1.6 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMDRMND			
2.2.1.7 WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO			
2.2.1.8 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMALOSSLESS_NONTRANSCODED			
2.2.1.9 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_SEARCH			
2.2.1.10 WMC_COMPAT_DO_NOT_LIMIT_RESPONSE_SIZE			
2.2.1.11 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_VIDEO_TRANSCODING			
2.2.1.12 WMC_COMPAT_PLAYLIST_FAKECHILDCOUNT			
2.2.1.13 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_NONPCM_AUDIO_TRANSCODING			
2.2.1.14 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_TRANSCODING_TO_MPEG219			
2.2.1.15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING19			
2.3 MPME			
2.3.1 Magic Packets 19			
2.3.1.1 microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported19			
2.3.1.2 microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported			
2.4 Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions			
2.4.1 PlayToApp Extension 20			

3	Structure Examples	
	3.1 MMPE Examples	
	3.1.1 Artist Properties Tags	
	3.1.2 Author Properties Tags	
	3.1.3 Ratings Properties Tags	
	3.1.4 serviceProvider Property Tag	
	3.1.5 year Property Tag	22
	3.1.6 folderPath Property Tag	
	3.1.7 fileIdentifier Property Tag	
	3.2 MCEF Examples	
	3.2.1 X_DeviceCaps Example	
	3.3 MPME Examples	
	3.3.1 magicPacketWakeSupported	
	3.3.2 magicPacketSendSupported	
	3.4 Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions Examples	
	3.4.1 PlayToApp Extension	
4	Security Considerations	24
5	Appendix A: Product Behavior	25
6	Change Tracking	
7	Index	

1 Introduction

This document defines the Microsoft Media Property Extensions (MMPE), the Microsoft Compatibility Extension Flags (MCEF), the Microsoft Power Management Extensions (MPME), and the Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions. These flags and extensions extend the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) interoperability guidelines, as specified by the UPnP Forum [UPnP] and used by the Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) [DLNA].

Sections 1.7 and 2 of this specification are normative. All other sections and examples in this specification are informative.

1.1 Glossary

This document uses the following terms:

- **device description document (DDD)**: A document used to specify device information and its capabilities, as described in the UPnP standard [UPnP].
- **digital item declaration language (DIDL-Lite)**: A subset of the Digital Item Declaration Language (DIDL), which is an XML dialect developed within ISO/MPEG21 [MPEG-21].
- **Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA)**: A cross-industry organization of leading consumer electronics, computing industry, and mobile device companies, which are focused on delivering interoperability guidelines to allow entertainment devices in the home to operate with each other. DLNA has embraced WMM for its QoS strategy.
- **Digital Media Player (DMP)**: A device class defined in the DLNA Guidelines. A DMP is an UPnP control point, which means that it invokes UPnP actions on UPnP devices. The DMP is not itself a UPnP Device.
- **Digital Media Renderer (DMR)**: A Device Class defined in the DLNA Guidelines. A DMR is UPnP Device that implements the UPnP MediaRenderer Device type.
- **Digital Media Server (DMS)**: A device class defined in the DLNA Guidelines. A DMS is an UPnP device that implements the UPnP MediaServer device type.
- **DLNA guidelines**: The DLNA Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines [DLNA] consist of three volumes that provide vendors with the information required to build interoperable networked platforms and devices for the digital home, including architecture and protocols, profiles for media formats, and link protection.
- **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)**: An application-level protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems (text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files) on the World Wide Web.
- **Microsoft Compatibility Extension Flags (MCEF)**: Flags provided by DMRs and DMPs to filter specific res elements exposed to these devices.
- **Microsoft Media Property Extensions (MMPE)**: Additional metadata properties that describe a media item that further enriches the metadata properties defined by [UPnP].
- **Microsoft Power Management Extensions (MPME)**: XML tags used to communicate the devices support of magic packets.

Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions: Extensions to the ProtocolInfo syntax, defined by Microsoft.

ProtocolInfo: As specified in [UPNPCNMGR] section 2.5.2.

- **Real-Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP)**: A protocol used for transferring real-time multimedia data (for example, audio and video) between a server and a client, as specified in [RFC2326]. It is a streaming protocol; this means that RTSP attempts to facilitate scenarios in which the multimedia data is being simultaneously transferred and rendered (that is, video is displayed and audio is played).
- **res**: Identifies a resource. A resource is typically some type of a binary asset, such as a photo, song, video, etc. A res element contains an URI that identifies the resource.
- **Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)**: A set of computer network protocols, published by the UPnP Forum [UPnP], that allow devices to connect seamlessly and that simplify the implementation of networks in home (data sharing, communications, and entertainment) and corporate environments. UPnP achieves this by defining and publishing UPnP device control protocols built upon open, Internet-based communication standards.
- **UTF-8**: A byte-oriented standard for encoding Unicode characters, defined in the Unicode standard. Unless specified otherwise, this term refers to the UTF-8 encoding form specified in [UNICODE5.0.0/2007] section 3.9.
- **XML**: The Extensible Markup Language, as described in [XML1.0].
- **MAY, SHOULD, MUST, SHOULD NOT, MUST NOT:** These terms (in all caps) are used as defined in [RFC2119]. All statements of optional behavior use either MAY, SHOULD, or SHOULD NOT.

1.2 References

Links to a document in the Microsoft Open Specifications library point to the correct section in the most recently published version of the referenced document. However, because individual documents in the library are not updated at the same time, the section numbers in the documents may not match. You can confirm the correct section numbering by checking the Errata.

1.2.1 Normative References

We conduct frequent surveys of the normative references to assure their continued availability. If you have any issue with finding a normative reference, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com. We will assist you in finding the relevant information.

[DLNA] Digital Living Network Alliance, "The DLNA Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines", http://www.dlna.org/dlna-for-industryhttps://spirespark.com/dlna/guidelines

Note ThereRegistration is a chargerequired to download the specificationdocument.

[MS-DTYP] Microsoft Corporation, "Windows Data Types".

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997, http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt

[RFC3629] Yergeau, F., "UTF-8, A Transformation Format of ISO 10646", STD 63, RFC 3629, November 2003, http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3629.txt

[RFC5234] Crocker, D., Ed., and Overell, P., "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", STD 68, RFC 5234, January 2008, http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc5234.txt

[UPnP] UPnP Forum, "Standards", http://upnp.org/sdcps-and-certification/standards/sdcps/

[XML10] World Wide Web Consortium, "Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Third Edition)", February 2004, http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-20040204/

1.2.2 Informative References

[MS-DLNHND] Microsoft Corporation, "Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines: Microsoft Extensions".

[UPNPARCH1] UPnP Forum, "UPnP Device Architecture 1.0", October 2008, http://www.upnp.org/specs/arch/UPnP-arch-DeviceArchitecture-v1.0.pdf

[UPNPCDS1] UPnP Forum, "ContentDirectory:1 Service Template Version 1.01", June 2002, http://www.upnp.org/standardizeddcps/documents/ContentDirectory1.0.pdf

[UPNPCNMGR] UPnP Forum, "ConnectionManager:1 Service Template Versions 1.01", June 2002, http://www.upnp.org/standardizeddcps/documents/ConnectionManager1.0.pdf

1.3 Overview

Microsoft Compatibility Extension Flags (MCEF) are used to request specific device behavior(s) to enhance interoperability among UPnP Devices. For example, device manufacturers can develop a UPnP capable network device in order to retrieve information about the media content that is exposed to the network by a digital media server (DMS). Such a device is enabled to include the MCEFs in its device description document (DDD) or User-Agent Header in order to tailor the metadata attributes in the XML responses that are provided by the DMS during interaction for enhanced interoperability.

Microsoft Media Property Extensions (MMPE) are used to expose several media content properties that are defined by Microsoft. These properties are generally not expressible, or are difficult to express, with the existing UPnP metadata attributes. In order to provide the expected query results with the existing attributes, additional processing capabilities are required on the device. For example, by using the additional properties defined by Microsoft, the device is relieved of the "heavy-lifting" involved in generating similar results and is enabled to provide a richer media browsing experience to their users.

Microsoft Power Management Extensions (MPME) are used to expose UPnP Device capabilities for power management. For example, a UPnP Device can support sleep mode and accept wake requests from other UPnP Devices. At the same time, a UPnP Device can support waking other UPnP Devices.

The Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions are extensions to the ProtocolInfo, defined by Microsoft. For example, a Digital Media Renderer (DMR) can use the PlayToApp extension (section 2.4.1) to indicate that it supports a nonstandard URI scheme.

1.4 Relationship to Protocols and Other Structures

MMPE are extensions to the XML syntax called DIDL-Lite, which are defined in the UPnP ContentDirectory service specification. For more information, see [UPNPCDS1] Appendix A.

MPME are extensions to the XML syntax for UPnP DDDs. The DDDs are defined in [UPNPARCH1] section 2.1.

MMPE, MCEF, and MPME can be used in implementations of the Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) Home Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines: Microsoft Extensions [MS-DLNHND].

1.5 Applicability Statement

The MMPE and MCEF are only applicable to implementations of the Microsoft Extensions to the Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) Home Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines [MS-DLNHND].

The MPME is only applicable to implementations of the Microsoft Extensions to the Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) Home Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines.

Implementations of the MMPE and/or MCEF and/or MPME are not required in order to interoperate with Windows. The Media Property and Compatibility Extensions enhance the Digital Living Network Alliance (DLNA) Home Networked Device Interoperability Guidelines and the Remote Media Streaming Initiation Protocol without breaking interoperability.

Implementers are recommended to consider whether or not the MMPE and/or MCEF and/or MPME are applicable to their scenarios in order to provide a richer multimedia experience.

1.6 Versioning and Localization

The MMPE, MCEF, and MPME do not support versioning.

The MMPE, MCEF, and MPME do not explicitly address localization. However, these Microsoft Extensions use the UTF-8 character set, as specified in [DLNA] section 7.2.5.9 and [RFC3629].

1.7 Vendor-Extensible Fields

None.

2 Structures

This protocol references commonly used data types, as defined in [MS-DTYP].

2.1 MMPE

Each MMPE is a property that describes a media item, where all but one of the properties can be included in a DIDL-Lite XML document. In the case of the property that is not included, the name of the property is used as the name of an XML tag that is included within a <desc> XML tag, which itself is included within an <item> tag that contains all of the tags associated with the media item.

The properties can also be specified as input parameters to the UPnP ContentDirectory [UPNPCDS1] service Search and Browse actions, wherever those actions allow properties to be used. For example, the ContentDirectory service Search action allows property names to be used to formulate a search query.

- The sourceURL property (section 2.1.5) cannot appear in DIDL-Lite
- The XML tags MUST follow the syntax rules for XML defined in [XML10]. Unless otherwise specified, any characters in the value of an XML tag MUST be escaped, using the XML escaping mechanism defined in [XML10] section 2.4.
- The syntax of each tag is specified using ABNF [RFC5234].

2.1.1 Artist Properties

A group of XML properties that supports various artist roles, which is included in the multimedia content, such as album artist, performer (also known as a contributing artist), and conductor. Support for the artist properties enables devices to provide results for queries such as "browse by performer, and then find albums by the selected performer".

2.1.1.1 artistAlbumArtist

This property specifies the name of an artist that is listed on the album when the media item is part of an album (i.e., a music album). For some albums, the name of the album artist can differ from the name of the artist of individual songs.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:artistAlbumArtist"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.1.2 artistPerformer

This property specifies the name of a performing artist that is associated with the media item.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:artistPerformer"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.1.3 artistConductor

This property specifies the name of a conductor (typically, a musical conductor) that is associated with the media item.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:artistConductor"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.2 Author Properties

A group of properties that supports various roles that one or more authors can have in multimedia content: Composer, Original Lyricist, or Writer. Support for the Author attributes enables devices to provide results for queries such as "browse by composer, and then find genres for the selected composer".

2.1.2.1 authorComposer

Specifies the name of a composer (typically, a musical composer) that is associated with the media item.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:authorComposer"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.2.2 authorOriginalLyricist

This property specifies the name of a person who created the original lyrics of the media item.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:authorOriginalLyricist"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.2.3 authorWriter

This property specifies the name of a person who is considered the writer of the media item.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:authorWriter"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.3 Ratings Properties

The Ratings properties support metadata that is supplied from both the user and from the metadata provider. These properties allow devices to provide "prioritized" or "scoped" results to end users based on their preferences. This enables a user, for example, to choose to browse only musical content that has been rated at "5 or more stars".

There are four Ratings-related properties:

- userRating and userEffectiveRating represent the user rating (if present) and an automatic rating, respectively. The values of the userRating and userEffectiveRating properties are expressed as a number, in the range between 0 and 99, inclusive.
- userRatingInStars and userEffectiveRatingInStars represent the same information as userRating and userEffectiveRating, respectively. The values of the userRatingInStars and userEffectiveRatingInStars properties are expressed as a number, in the range between 0 and 5, inclusive.

At most, one instance of each property is allowed.

2.1.3.1 userRating

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:userRating"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = 1*2DIGIT; unsigned integer ranges from 0 to 99

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.3.2 userEffectiveRating

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:userEffectiveRating"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = 1*2DIGIT; unsigned integer ranges from 0 to 99

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.3.3 userRatingInStars

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:userRatingInStars"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = "0" / "1" / "2" / "3" / "4" / "5"; unsigned integer ranges from 0 to 5

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.3.4 userEffectiveRatingInStars

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:userEffectiveRatingInStars"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = "0" / "1" / "2" / "3" / "4" / "5"; unsigned integer ranges from 0 to 5

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.4 serviceProvider

The serviceProvider property represents the name of the distributor of the media item. The serviceProvider property allows devices to return results categorized by the entity that provided the content.

Multiple instances of this property are allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:serviceProvider"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.5 sourceURL

The sourceURL property supports the grouping of results by file system path, which enables a device to group media files by parent folder. For example, the device can return results that enumerate all of the pictures in the "January Ski Trip to Canada" folder.

Note The use of the "ParentID" attribute can provide results similar to sourceURL, but only for a container hierarchy that replicates the file system hierarchy.

At most, one instance of each property is allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:sourceURL"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.6 year

The year property enables the organization of multimedia content based solely on year, whereas the commonly-used "dc:date" UPnP property provides the whole date. For example, use of the year property enables a device to more easily return results for all of the pictures taken in "2006".

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:year"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = 4DIGIT; unsigned integer, format YYYY

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.7 folderPath

The folderPath property represents a folder path to the media item, relative to a root folder.

At most, one instance of each property is allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:folderPath"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.1.8 fileIdentifier

The fileIdentifier property is obtained from the media file. The property is assigned by the creator of the media file. <1>

For example, if the same file is shared by two different DMS implementations, although the value of the "id" attribute on the "item" property can be different on each DMS, the value of the fileIdentifier property is the same, since the value is obtained from the file itself.

At most, one instance of each property is allowed.

The syntax of the property is defined as follows:

PropertyName = "microsoft:fileIdentifier"; UTF-8

PropertyValue = ALPHA; UTF-8

MMPE = "<" PropertyName ">" PropertyValue "</" PropertyName ">";

2.2 MCEF

MCEFs are used to define specific behavior(s) for a particular device in order to enhance interoperability. The flags can be provided by a DMP, or Digital Media Renderer (DMR) via its User-Agent header, as described in [MS-DLNHND] or its DDD, as defined in [UPNPARCH1] section 2.1. To provide the flag, the device MUST specify the Microsoft-defined microsoft:X_DeviceCaps tag within the Device node of the DDD, as shown in section 3.2.1. The syntax to follow for this tag is specified using ABNF [RFC5234], as follows:

CompatibilityFlag = 1*DIGIT; it is the decimal numerical representation of the bitwise-OR operation among the hexadecimal flags used, as defined in section 2.2.1;

```
<microsoft:X_DeviceCaps xmlns:microsoft="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:WMPNSS-1-
0"/>CompatibilityFlag</microsoft:X_DeviceCaps>
```

Note The Microsoft-defined microsoft:X_DeviceCaps attribute does not change in any respect the manner regarding how DDDs are made available to other devices in the network as, described by [UPNPARCH1].

2.2.1 Compatibility Flag Values and Behaviors

Any flag value that is not documented in this section is considered reserved and SHOULD not be used.

2.2.1.1 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_HTTP

This flag causes a DMS to exclude res and upnp:albumArtURI elements in the DIDL-Lite response of the Browse or Search UPnP actions that implement the HTTP protocol in their URLs, as specified in [UPnP].

Value: %x1

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse, ContentDirectory:Search, and ConnectionManager:GetProtocolInfo.

When this flag is specified, the value of the protocolInfo attribute, as defined in [UPNPCDS1] section 6, on res elements, only specifies non-HTTP transport-dependent formats. Any res element with a protocolInfo attribute whose value begins with an "http-get" MUST be excluded from the response. For more information regarding the syntax of the ProtocolInfo string, see [UPNPCNMGR].

Note This flag MUST NOT be used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP.

2.2.1.2 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP

This flag causes a DMS to exclude res elements in the DIDL-Lite response of the Browse or Search UPnP actions that implement the RTSP protocol in their URLs, as specified by [UPnP]. Elements in the DIDL-Lite response, as demonstrated in the following syntax block, MUST be removed with the use of this flag.

Value: %x2

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse, ContentDirectory:Search, and ConnectionManager:GetProtocolInfo.

A consequence of constructing the DIDL-Lite response as shown in this example is that the value of the protocolInfo attribute, as defined in [UPNPCDS1] section 6, on res elements MUST specify only non-RTSP transport-dependent formats. Any res element with a protocolInfo attribute whose value begins with "rtsp-rtp-udp" MUST be excluded from the response. For more information regarding the syntax of the ProtocolInfo string, see [UPNPCNMGR].

Note This flag MUST NOT be used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_HTTP because at least one protocol (either HTTP or RTSP) SHOULD be enabled. This flag MUST NOT be used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO.

2.2.1.3 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA

This flag causes a DMS to exclude all DLNA-defined attributes and parameters in the DIDL-Lite responses given by the Browse or Search UPnP actions, as specified by [UPnP].

Value: %x4

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse, ContentDirectory:Search, and ConnectionManager:GetProtocolInfo.

Note The dlna:profileID and xmlns:dlna attributes MUST NOT be included in the upnp:albumArtURI nodes.

```
<upre><upre>cupnp:albumArtURI dlna:profileID="JPEG_SM" xmlns:dlna="urn:schemas-dlna-org:metadata-1-
0/">http://127.0.0.1:10243/WMPNSsv4/2815481477/0_ezI00TI3N0I5LUU2MUQtNDdEMi05MTI3LTJBNjFDOTFG
M0M5N30uMC40.jpg?albumArt=true</upnp:albumArtURI>
```

The following content feature flags MUST also be removed from the protocolInfo attribute, as defined in [UPNPCDS1] section 6, of res elements:

- DLNA.ORG_PN
- DLNA.ORG_OP
- DLNA.ORG_PS
- DLNA.ORG_CI
- DLNA.ORG_FLAGS
- DLNA.ORG_MAXSP

Because some devices fall down if the string DLNA exists in the protocol response, the WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5 compatibility flag MUST be set to indicate that the specified attributes have not been included in the upnp:albumArtURI and res nodes. Setting this compatibility flag causes the server to not include the DLNA string as specified in the XML response.

Moreover, because DLNA support is non-existent if the WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO flag has been set, it MUST be ignored. By setting this flag, RTSP-based URLs will be excluded from res nodes in the case of video content.

Note In order to preserve backwards compatibility, when the WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP flag is included within the descriptor <desc> tag, it can be escaped as described in [MS-DLNHND] section 3.4.5.1.

In the case of the UPnP action ConnectionManager:GetProtocolInfo, all format support information MUST NOT contain protocol information that announces DLNA profiles, as specified in [DLNA].

http-get:*:audio/x-ms-wma:DLNA.ORG_PN=WMABASE

Note The XML tags can be escaped, as described in section 3.1 of this document, when this compatibility flag is used.

2.2.1.4 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5

This flag causes a DMS to map the DLNA Profile ID "MP3X" to "MP3", and to map the DLNA Profile IDs "WMVSPLL_BASE" and "WMVSPML_BASE" to "WMVMED_BASE". In addition, this flag causes the DLNA Profile ID for any media item whose DLNA Profile ID begins with "WMDRM_" to be omitted. When this flag is used, all URLs MUST have a file extension, such as ".mp3" for MP3 content and ".pcm" for LPCM content.

Value: %x8

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse, ContentDirectory:Search, and ConnectionManager:GetProtocolInfo.

Note The XML tags can be escaped, as described in section 3.1 of this document, when this compatibility flag is used.

2.2.1.5 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_PCMPARAMS

This flag causes a DMS to exclude sample rate and channels information from the protocolInfo attribute in the res element for audio/L16 and audio/L8 MIME types.

Value: %x10

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.6 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMDRMND

This flag causes a DMS to not generate res tags where the URL requires the use of WMDRM-ND.

Value: %x20

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.7 WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO

This flag causes a DMS to include res tags with RTSP-based URLs for video even if WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP and/or WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5 are set.

Value: %x40

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.8 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMALOSSLESS_NONTRANSCODED

This flag causes a DMS to not generate res tags with URLs for non-transcoded WMA Lossless content. This flag MUST be ignored if used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING.

Value: %x80

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.9 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_SEARCH

This flag causes the ContentDirectory:Search UPnP action to not be supported for this DMS. In order to accomplish this action, ContentDirectory:GetSearchCapabilities MUST NOT provide any search capabilities.

Value: %x100

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Search and ContentDirectory:GetSearchCapabilities.

2.2.1.10 WMC_COMPAT_DO_NOT_LIMIT_RESPONSE_SIZE

This flag causes the DIDL-Lite responses to not be limited to 200 kB in size for these UPnP actions.

Value: %x400

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.11 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_VIDEO_TRANSCODING

This flag causes a DMS to not offer res tags with URLs that correspond to transcoded versions of video items. This flag MUST be ignored if used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING.

Value: %x800

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.12 WMC_COMPAT_PLAYLIST_FAKECHILDCOUNT

This flag causes a value of "1" to be returned for the child count of playlists containers. This flag is used to counteract the reduction in performance caused by calculating the "real" child count for playlist container.

Value: %x1000

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.13 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_NONPCM_AUDIO_TRANSCODING

This flag causes res tags with URLs that correspond to transcoded versions of audio items to not be offered, unless the res tag is for an audio item transcoded into LPCM. This flag MUST be ignored if used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING.

Value: %x2000

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.14 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_TRANSCODING_TO_MPEG2

This flag causes res tags with URLs that correspond to transcoded versions of video items into the MPEG-2 format to not be offered. This flag MUST be ignored if used in combination with WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING.

Value: %x4000

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.2.1.15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING

All DIDL-Lite responses from a DMS MUST contain all applicable transcoding res elements associated to the requested media.

Value: %x8000

This flag affects the response of UPnP Actions: ContentDirectory:Browse and ContentDirectory:Search.

2.3 MPME

MPMEs are used to signal support for specific behaviors for a particular device in order to enhance power management. The MPME XML tags can be provided by a DMR or a DMS in its DDD, as described in [UPNPARCH1] section 2.1. This section defines the MPME XML tags.

2.3.1 Magic Packets

This section defines MPME XML tags for indicating support for magic packets. For more information about magic packets, see [MS-DLNHND] section 2.2.5.

2.3.1.1 microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported

This is an XML tag that a UPnP device provides in its DDD to announce that it can be awakened by the use of a magic packet.<2>

For more information about the syntax of magic packet, see [MS-DLNHND] section 2.2.5.

An UPnP device MUST only provide this information if it implements a low power mode of operation.

An UPnP device that can be woken from a low power mode MUST provide the following tag in its DDD:

flag = "1" / "0"; true or false, respectively.

```
<microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported xmlns:microsoft="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:WMPNSS-1-
0">flag</microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported>
```

2.3.1.2 microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported

This is an XML tag that a UPnP device provides in its DDD to announce whether the device is able to wake a sleeping UPnP device.<3> The following syntax shows how the element is used to announce this capability.

flag = "1" / "0"; true or false respectively.

```
<microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported xmlns:microsoft="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:WMPNSS-1-
0">flag</microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported>
```

2.4 Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions

The Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions extend the syntax of the ProtocolInfo syntax element, as described in [UPNPCNMGR] section 2.5.2.

2.4.1 PlayToApp Extension

The PlayToApp ProtocolInfo extension can be used by DMR devices to specify support for additional URI schemes beyond those defined in [UPNPCNMGR] sections 5.1.1 through 5.1.4.<4>

The PlayToApp ProtocolInfo extension adheres to the extension mechanism for ProtocolInfo as defined in [UPNPCNMGR] section 5.1.5.

The syntax of the extension is defined as follows:

CustomURIScheme = 1*(ALPHA / DIGIT / "-")

Protocol = "microsoft.com"

Network = "*"

ContentFormat = "application/vnd.ms-playtoapp;target=" DQUOTE CustomURIScheme DQUOTE

```
AdditionalInfo = "*"
```

PlayToApp = Protocol ":" Network ":" ContentFormat ":" AdditionalInfo

3 Structure Examples

3.1 MMPE Examples

In order to preserve backwards compatibility, XML tags inside the descriptor <desc> tag can be escaped. For more information, refer to [MS-DLNHND] section 3.4.5.1. For example, "<microsoft:artistAlbumArtist>" can appear as "<microsoft:artistAlbumArtist>" in the XML response.

3.1.1 Artist Properties Tags

The following is an example of the usage of the Artist properties in an XML response:

3.1.2 Author Properties Tags

The following is an example of the usage of the Author properties in an XML response:

3.1.3 Ratings Properties Tags

The following is an example of the usage of the Ratings properties in an XML response:

3.1.4 serviceProvider Property Tag

The following is an example of the usage of the serviceProvider property in an XML response:

3.1.5 year Property Tag

The following is an example of the usage of the year property in an XML response:

3.1.6 folderPath Property Tag

The following is an example of the usage of the folderPath property in an XML response: <5>

3.1.7 fileIdentifier Property Tag

The following is an example of the usage of the fileIdentifier property (section 2.1.8) in an XML response:

3.2 MCEF Examples

3.2.1 X_DeviceCaps Example

Device compatibility flags are specified in a DDD by using the following format:

Use of microsoft:X_DeviceCaps requires that the Microsoft XML namespace (urn:schemas-microsoftcom:WMPNSS-1-0) be specified in the DDD. The value for microsoft:X_DeviceCaps is given in decimal and represents a bitwise OR combination of the individual compatibility flag values described in section 2.2. In this example, the value of "94" for microsoft:X_DeviceCaps indicates the following compatibility flags:

- WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP
- WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA

- WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5
- WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_PCMPARAMS
- WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO

3.3 MPME Examples

3.3.1 magicPacketWakeSupported

The following example shows a DDD that announces that the UPnP device supports microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported (section 2.3.1.1). <6>

3.3.2 magicPacketSendSupported

The following example shows a DDD that announces that the UPnP device supports microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported (section 2.3.1.2). <7>

3.4 Microsoft ProtocolInfo Extensions Examples

3.4.1 PlayToApp Extension

The following example shows a ProtocolInfo string (section 2.4.1) that a DMR device can include in its SinkProtocolInfo state variable ([UPNPCNMGR] section 2.2.2) to declare that it supports playing media using the "example://" URI schemes.

microsoft.com:*:application/vnd.ms-playtoapp;target="example":*

4 Security Considerations

The MMPE and MCEF do not introduce any new security considerations beyond those that already apply to XML-based formats. Therefore, the same security considerations that pertain to the UPnP and DLNA guidelines also apply.

5 Appendix A: Product Behavior

The information in this specification is applicable to the following Microsoft products or supplemental software. References to product versions include released service packsupdates to those products.

- Windows Vista operating system
- Windows 7 operating system
- Windows Home Server 2011 server software
- Windows 8 operating system
- Windows Server 2012 operating system
- Windows 8.1 operating system
- Windows Server 2012 R2 operating system
- Windows 10 operating system
- Windows Server 2016 operating system
- Windows Server operating system

Exceptions, if any, are noted below.<u>in this section.</u> If a<u>-an update version</u>, service pack or <u>Quick Fix</u> Engineering (QFE<u>Knowledge Base (KB</u>) number appears with the<u>a</u> product version,<u>name</u>, the behavior changed in that service pack or QFE.<u>update</u>. The new behavior also applies to subsequent service packs of the product<u>updates</u> unless otherwise specified. If a product edition appears with the product version, behavior is different in that product edition.

Unless otherwise specified, any statement of optional behavior in this specification that is prescribed using the terms "SHOULD" or "SHOULD NOT" implies product behavior in accordance with the SHOULD or SHOULD NOT prescription. Unless otherwise specified, the term "MAY" implies that the product does not follow the prescription.

<1> Section 2.1.8: The Microsoft:fileIdentifier XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista, Windows 7, and Windows Home Server 2011.

<2> Section 2.3.1.1: The microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista.

<3> Section 2.3.1.2: The microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista.

<4> Section 2.4.1: The PlayToApp ProtocolInfo extension is not supported in Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows Home Server 2011, and Windows 8.

<5> Section 3.1.6: The FolderPath XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista.

<6> Section 3.3.1: The microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista.

<7> Section 3.3.2: The microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported XML tag is not supported in Windows Vista.

6 Change Tracking

No table of <u>This section identifies</u> changes is available. The <u>that were made to this</u> document is <u>either</u> new or has had no changes since its <u>the</u> last release. <u>Changes are classified as Major</u>, <u>Minor</u>, or <u>None</u>.

The revision class **Major** means that the technical content in the document was significantly revised. Major changes affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of major changes are:

- A document revision that incorporates changes to interoperability requirements.
- A document revision that captures changes to protocol functionality.

The revision class **Minor** means that the meaning of the technical content was clarified. Minor changes do not affect protocol interoperability or implementation. Examples of minor changes are updates to clarify ambiguity at the sentence, paragraph, or table level.

The revision class **None** means that no new technical changes were introduced. Minor editorial and formatting changes may have been made, but the relevant technical content is identical to the last released version.

The changes made to this document are listed in the following table. For more information, please contact dochelp@microsoft.com.

Section	Description	Revision class
5 Appendix A: Product Behavior	Added Windows Server to the list of applicable products.	Major

7 Index

A

Applicability 8 Artist properties 10 Artist properties tags example 21 artistAlbumArtist properties 10 artistConductor properties 11 artistPerformer properties 10 Author properties 11 Author properties tags example 21 authorComposer properties 11 authorOriginalLyricist properties 11 authorWriter properties 11

С

Change tracking 26 Common data types and fields 10 Compatibility flags - values and behaviors 14

D

Data types and fields - common 10 Details artist properties 10 artistAlbumArtist properties 10 artistConductor properties 11 artistPerformer properties 10 author properties 11 authorComposer properties 11 authorOriginalLyricist properties 11 authorWriter properties 11 common data types and fields 10 compatibility flags - values and behaviors 14 fileIdentifier property 14 flags - values and behaviors 14 folderPath properties 14 magic packets 19 MCEF property 14 microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported tag 20 microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported tag 19 MMPE property 10 MPME property 19 ratings properties 12 serviceProvider properties 13 sourceURL properties 13 userEffectiveRating properties 12 userEffectiveRatingInStars properties 13 userRating properties 12 userRatingInStars properties 12 WMC_COMPAT_DO_NOT_LIMIT_RESPONSE_SIZE flag 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA flag 16 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5 flag 17 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_HTTP flag 15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_NONPCM_AUDIO_TRANSCODING flag 19 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE PCMPARAMS flag 17 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING flag 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP flag 15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_SEARCH flag 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_TRANSCODING_TO_MPEG2 flag 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_VIDEO_TRANSCODING flag 18

WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMALOSSLESS_NONTRANSCODED flag 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMDRMND flag 17 WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO flag 18 WMC_COMPAT_PLAYLIST_FAKECHILDCOUNT flag 18 year properties 13

Е

Examples artist properties tags 21 author properties tags 21 fileIdentifier property tag 22 folderPath property tag 22 magicPacketSendSupported 23 magicPacketWakeSupported 23 MMPE 21 MMPE Examples 21 ratings properties tags 21 serviceProvider property tag 21 X_DeviceCaps 22 year property tag 22

F

Fields - vendor-extensible 9 fileIdentifier property 14 fileIdentifier property tag example 22 Flags values and behaviors 14 WMC_COMPAT_DO_NOT_LIMIT_RESPONSE_SIZE 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA 16 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5 17 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE HTTP 15 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE NONPCM AUDIO TRANSCODING 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_PCMPARAMS 17 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP 15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_SEARCH 18 WMC COMPAT_EXCLUDE_TRANSCODING_TO_MPEG2 19 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE VIDEO TRANSCODING 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMALOSSLESS_NONTRANSCODED 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMDRMND 17 WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO 18 WMC_COMPAT_PLAYLIST_FAKECHILDCOUNT 18 folderPath properties 14 folderPath property tag example 22

G

Glossary 6

Ι

Implementer - security considerations 24 Informative references 8 Introduction 6

L

Localization 9

Μ

Magic packets 19

magicPacketSendSupported example 23 magicPacketWakeSupported example 23 MCEF property 14 microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported tags 20 microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported tags 19 MMPE example 21 MMPE Examples example 21 MMPE property 10 MPME property 19

Ν

Normative references 7

0

Overview (synopsis) 8

Ρ

Packets - magic 19 PlayToApp extension 20 PlayToApp extension example 23 Product behavior 25 Properties artist 10 artistAlbumArtist 10 artistConductor 11 artistPerformer 10 author 11 authorComposer 11 authorOriginalLyricist 11 authorWriter 11 compatibility flags - values and behaviors 14 fileIdentifier 14 flags values and behaviors 14 WMC_COMPAT_DO_NOT_LIMIT_RESPONSE_SIZE 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA 16 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_DLNA_1_5 17 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_HTTP 15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_NONPCM_AUDIO_TRANSCODING 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_PCMPARAMS 17 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RES_FILTERING 19 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_RTSP 15 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_SEARCH 18 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE TRANSCODING TO MPEG2 19 WMC COMPAT EXCLUDE VIDEO TRANSCODING 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMALOSSLESS_NONTRANSCODED 18 WMC_COMPAT_EXCLUDE_WMDRMND 17 WMC_COMPAT_INCLUDE_RTSP_FOR_VIDEO 18 WMC_COMPAT_PLAYLIST_FAKECHILDCOUNT 18 folderPath 14 MCEF 14 MMPE 10 MPME 19 ratings 12 serviceProvider 13 sourceURL 13 userEffectiveRating 12 userEffectiveRatingInStars 13 userRating 12 userRatingInStars 12 year 13 ProtocolInfo Extensions 20

R

Ratings properties 12 Ratings properties tags example 21 References 7 informative 8 normative 7 Relationship to protocols and other structures 8

S

Security - implementer considerations 24 serviceProvider properties 13 serviceProvider property tag example 21 sourceURL properties 13 Structures MCEF property 14 MMPE property 10 MPME property 19 overview 10 ProtocolInfo Extensions 20

Т

Tags magic packets 19 microsoft:magicPacketSendSupported 20 microsoft:magicPacketWakeSupported 19 Tracking changes 26

U

userEffectiveRating properties 12 userEffectiveRatingInStars properties 13 userRating properties 12 userRatingInStars properties 12

V

Vendor-extensible fields 9 Versioning 9

Х

X_DeviceCaps example 22

Y

year properties 13 year property tag example 22