

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY v1.0.0

Ogg¹

Xiph.Org Foundation (XIPH)²

¹ <https://xiph.org/ogg/doc/rfc3533.txt>

² <https://xiph.org/>

Change Control

Modification	Details
Version 1.0.0	
Initial version	

TABLE OF CONTENT

- 1. INTRODUCTION..... 4
- 2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY..... 4
 - 2.1. Interoperability Principles..... 4
 - 2.2. Interoperability Layers..... 6
- 3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS 8

TABLE OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results 8
- Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results 9

1. INTRODUCTION

The present document is a summary of the assessment of Ogg carried out by CAMSS using the CAMSS EIF assessment scenario. The purpose of this scenario is assessing the compliance of a standard or specification with the European Interoperability Framework (EIF)³.

2. ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

Ogg is an open container format which can multiplex a number of independent streams. Its main purpose is to be the representative open source multimedia format. Ogg started as a simple project of audio compression in 1993. In 2003, two Internet RFCs were published relating to the Ogg format. The Ogg bitstream published as RFC 3533 and RFC 3534 which includes the Internet content type of Ogg. It became so popular for being an open source multimedia container format.

2.1. Interoperability Principles

Interoperability principles are fundamental behavioural aspects that drive interoperability actions. They are relevant to the process of establishing interoperable European public services. They describe the context in which European public services are designed and implemented.

The specification fully supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Subsidiarity and proportionality**

Ogg is included in the Spanish national catalogue of recommended specifications. The National Interoperability Framework (NIF) of this Member States is fully aligned with at least 4 out of 5 sections of the European Interoperability Framework (EIF) according to the National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO)⁴ factsheets.

The specification partially supports the principles setting context for EU actions on interoperability:

- **Openness**

Ogg is an open source container format which can multiplex a number of independent streams of audio, video, text (such as subtitles), and metadata. The specification is an open specification available for everyone to study or use. In Xiph organisation, there is monthly meeting where everyone can assist and give their opinions about changes or improvements of the specification, and the decision-making process includes a public review. As a XIPH standard, Ogg is licensed on a (F)RAND and royalty-free basis. The first RFC related to Ogg was published in 2003 so it is mature enough for its use in the development of products and services. Ogg has a good market acceptance. The online news portal Tagesschau was awarded for making all its video entries available in the open format Ogg. Moreover, it is one of the most used free media container to publish videos using HTML5.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/isa2/eif_en

⁴ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/national-interoperability-framework-observatory-nifo/nifo-factsheets>

Ogg does not support the first level of maturity of Tim Berners-Lee 5-star schema for Open Data which is make data available on the Web.

- **Transparency**

Ogg as an open multimedia container, can help to enhance the visualization and visibility of public administrations by providing multimedia content. Moreover, Ogg can help to comprehend the multimedia data of public administration by adding text as subtitles. However, the purpose of Ogg is not related to the availability of interfaces with internal information systems.

- **Reusability**

Ogg is a business domain agnostic specification that can be reused in a cross-domain way. Moreover, it is available for its use and implementation on XIPH webpage defined in several RFCs. All Ogg RFCs have a mirror copy on IETF's webpage. However, there is no national or European platform with the specification Ogg available for free.

- **Technological neutrality and data portability**

Ogg was designed to create an open source multimedia container which it is independent of any vendor. However, Ogg is dependant of some open source technologies that make it up (Vorbis/Opus and FLAC/OggPCM).

Ogg is proportionate to the needs of its user and it does not hamper the scalability of systems. However, it is not related with data portability.

The specification does not support the principles related to generic user needs and expectations:

- **User-centricity**

The purpose of Ogg is not related to the implementation of the once-only principle. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Inclusion and accessibility**

The purpose of Ogg is not related to e-accessibility. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Security and privacy**

Ogg does not provide any generic encryption or signing of itself or its contained content. However, it is also possible to add an external security mechanism that encrypts or signs an Ogg physical bitstream and thus provides content confidentiality and authenticity.

- **Multilingualism**

The purpose of Ogg is not related to the delivery of multilingual public services. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

The specification partially supports the foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations:

- **Administrative Simplification**

The purpose of this specification is not related to reduce administrative burden. The main purpose of Ogg is to proportionate a multimedia open source format/container. Therefore, this criterion is considered not applicable to this specification.

- **Preservation of information**

Although Ogg's purpose is not the long-term preservation of data, it can be used to store multimedia content.

- **Assessment of effectiveness and efficiency**

There is information that compares different audio formats that forms Ogg. From there, it can be assessed the effectivity and effectiveness of the usage of Ogg⁵.

2.2. Interoperability Layers

The interoperability model which is applicable to all digital public services includes:

- Four layers of interoperability: legal, organisational, semantic and technical;
- A cross-cutting component of the four layers, 'integrated public service governance';
- A background layer, 'interoperability governance'.

The Specification supports the implementation of digital public services complying with the EIF interoperability model:

- **Interoperability governance**

5 Member States are recommending Ogg in their ICT National Catalogues. The specification is included within catalogues of standards at the national level but not at the EU level. Additionally, Ogg is already associated with European Interoperability Reference Architecture (EIRA) ABBs in the European Library of Specifications (ELIS). More specifically, Ogg can define the interoperability aspects of the "Representation" ABB of the EIRA Semantic View.

After searching in the different official European websites, there is no evidence of any cross-border project that use Ogg nor explicit agreements involving the usage of the specification. Moreover, there is no tool that assess the conformity of this specification.

- **Integrated public service governance & Legal Interoperability**

No evidences have been found of the specification being included in a formal interoperability agreement between organisations involved in the European public services provision. Moreover, no assessment verifying the compliance of Ogg with the European standardisation regulation has been found.

⁵<https://stsaz.github.io/fmedia/audio-formats/>

- **Organisational interoperability**

Ogg is not a business process modelling standard or specification and it does not define organisational interoperability aspect. The purpose of the specification is not related to organisational Interoperability.

- **Semantic Interoperability**

Ogg does not support the main principles for the publication of data as Linked Open Data. Moreover, it does not define a reusable data model.

- **Technical interoperability**

Ogg is an open multimedia container and it is available to everyone for study or use.

3. ASSESSMENT RESULTS

This section presents an overview of the results of the CAMSS assessments for **Ogg**. The CAMSS “Strength” indicator measures the reliability of the assessment by calculating the number of answered (applicable) criteria. On the other hand, the number of favourable answers and the number of unfavourable ones are used to calculate the “Automated Score” per category and an “Overall Score”.

Category	Automated Score	Assessment Strength	# Favourable	# Unfavourable	# Not Applicable
Principle setting the context for EU actions on interoperability	100%	100%	1	0	0
Core interoperability principles	82%	89%	14	3	2
Principles related to generic user needs and expectations	0%	25%	0	1	3
Foundation principles for cooperation among public administrations	100%	67%	2	0	1
Interoperability layers*	60%	91%	12	8	2
Overall Score	65%	79%	20	11	8

*The technical interoperability layer is covered by the criteria corresponding to the core interoperability principle "Openness".

With a 79% of assessment strength, this assessment can be considered representative of the specification compliance with the EIF principles and recommendations.

The Overall Automated Score of 65% demonstrates that the specification supports the European Interoperability Framework in the domains where it applies.

INTEROPERABILITY PRINCIPLES

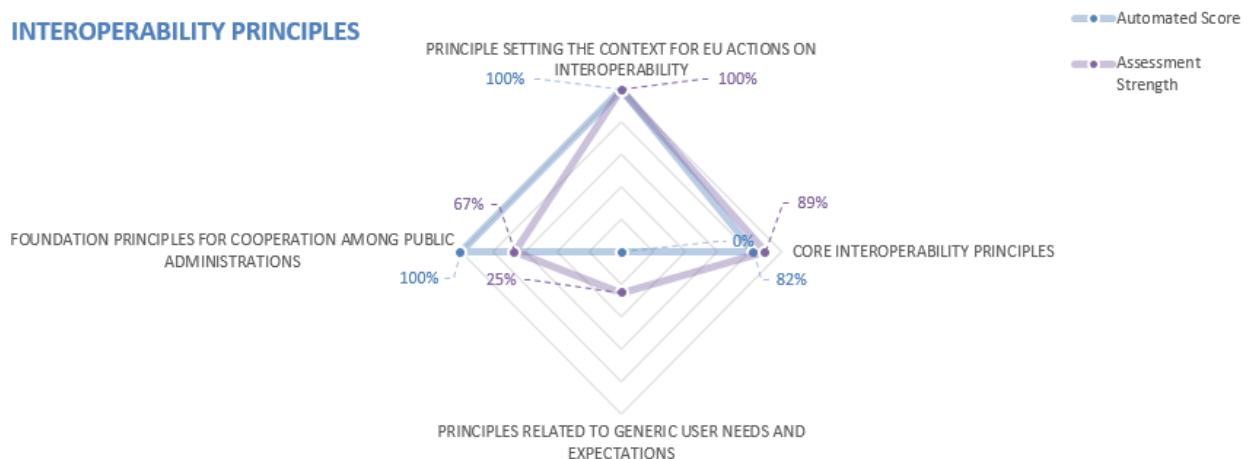


Figure 1. Interoperability principles Results

INTEROPERABILITY LAYERS

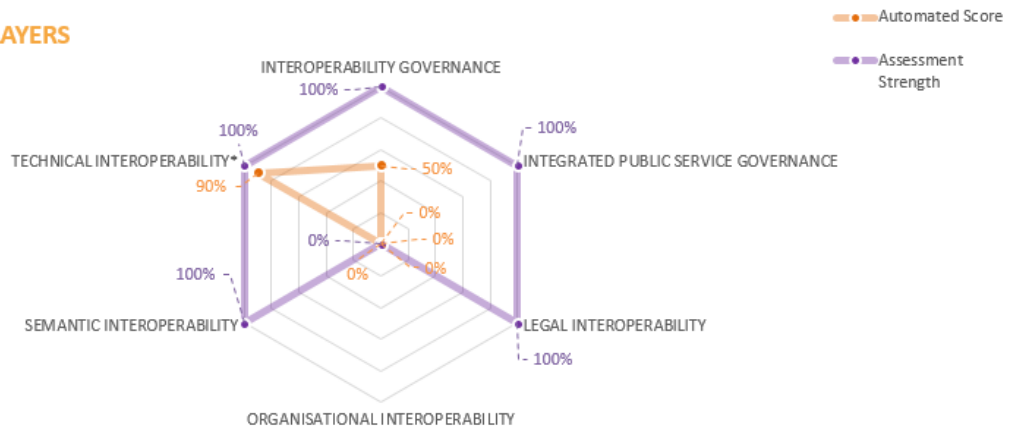


Figure 2. Interoperability layers Results