Network Working Group Request for Comments: 4613 Category: Informational

P. Frojdh U. Lindgren M. Westerlund Ericsson September 2006

Media Type Registrations for Downloadable Sounds for Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI)

## Status of This Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2006).

#### Abstract

This document serves to register a media type for Downloadable Sounds.

## Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	. 1
	Security Considerations	
	IANA Considerations	
	3.1. Media Type for Downloadable Sounds	
	References	
	4.1. Normative References	. 5
	4.2. Informative References	

# 1. Introduction

The present document seeks to register a media type for Downloadable Sounds (DLSes). The DLS format is used to define instruments for widely used wavetable synthesizers associated with the standards [DLS1, DLS2, MDLS]. DLSes and their associated standards are maintained and defined by two organizations, the Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI) Manufacturers Association (MMA) and the Association of the Musical Electronics Industry (AMEI).

The media type defined here is needed to identify DLS files correctly when they are served over HTTP, included in multi-part documents, or used in other places where media types are used.

Frojdh, et al. Informational

[Page 1]

## 2. Security Considerations

The DLS format may contain audio, displayable text data, and modeling parameters (a.k.a. articulation parameters). In addition, the DLS format contains a so-called conditional chunk that is 'active' in the sense that it affects the execution of a DLS file parser. However, the DLS format does not currently define any scripting mechanism.

Clearly, it is possible to author malicious files that, for example, contain large amounts of data always blocked by a conditional statement; i.e., no synthesizer loads the instruments.

However, for DLS, clients can and usually do protect themselves against these kinds of attacks. A key point is that conditional chunks are optional, that is, a parser does not have to execute a conditional chunk. However, if a parser evaluates a conditional chunk, it is still possible to parse its content and draw to a conclusion as to whether it is usable for a particular synthesizer engine.

Note that selected metadata fields may include information partly intended to protect the media against unauthorized use or distribution. In this case, the intention is that alteration or removal of the data in the field would be treated as an offense under national agreements based on World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) treaties.

DLS have an extensible structure, making it theoretically possible to define metadata fields or media formats in the future that could be used to induce particular actions of the recipient, and thus that would present additional security risks. However, this type of capability is currently not supported in the referenced specifications.

There is no current provision in the DLS standard for encryption, signing, or authentication within the file formats.

# 3. IANA Considerations

The IANA has registered the media type audio/dls, as specified in Section 3.1. The registration uses the template present in [RFC4288].

## 3.1. Media Type for Downloadable Sounds

Type name: audio

dls Subtype name:

Required parameters: None

Optional parameters: 'dls-type'

> A comma-separated list of the dls types (one or more) that the file content conforms to. The following values are specified: 0, 1, and 2 signify Downloadable Sounds Level 1.1b content, Downloadable Sounds Level 2.1 content, and Mobile Downloadable Sound content, respectively. All types that the content conforms to should be indicated. Further values (integers) may be specified in the future, and any unknown values shall be ignored. If the parameter is not

specified, it corresponds to a value equal to 0; i.e., the content conforms to Downloadable

Sound level 1.1b.

Encoding considerations: DLS files are binary and should

be transmitted in a suitable

encoding without CR/LF conversion, 7-bit stripping etc.; base64 [RFC3548] is a

suitable encoding.

Security considerations: see the security considerations

in Section 2 of RFC 4613.

Interoperability considerations: This media type is for

consumption by a MIDI player

capable of utilizing

downloadable sounds for its synthesizers. A general-purpose audio player will not be capable of utilizing the audio within the format without explicit

support of the format.

Published specification: Downloadable Sounds Level 1.1b

[DLS1], Downloadable Sounds Level 2.1 [DLS2], and Mobile Downloadable Sounds [MDLS]. MMA specifications can be ordered

from the MMA web site,

www.midi.org.

Applications that use this media type: Multi-media

Additional information:

Magic number(s): The ninth to twelfth bytes of

> the file must equal (in hexadecimal notation) 44, 4c, 53, and 20, respectively.

File extension(s): .dls is declared at

http://www.nist.gov/nics

Person & email address to contact for further information:

Ulf A. Lindgren,

ulf.a.lindgren@ericsson.com

Intended usage: COMMON

Restrictions on usage: None

Author: Per Frojdh

> Ulf A. Lindgren Magnus Westerlund

Change controller: MIDI Manufacturers Association

http://www.midi.org

info@midi.org

## 4. References

#### 4.1. Normative References

- "Downloadable Sounds Level 1.1b", MMA/AMEI specification [DLS1] v1.1b, Los Angeles, CA, USA, 2004.
- [DLS2] "Downloadable Sounds Level 2.1", MMA/AMEI specification v1.0, Los Angeles, CA, USA, 2001.
- "Mobile Downloadable Sounds 1.0", MMA specification v1.0, [MDLS] Los Angeles, CA, USA, 2004.
- [RFC4288] Freed, N. and J. Klensin, "Media Type Specifications and Registration Procedures", BCP 13, RFC 4288, December 2005.

## 4.2. Informative References

[RFC3548] Josefsson, S., "The Base16, Base32, and Base64 Data Encodings", RFC 3548, July 2003.

#### Authors' Addresses

Per Frojdh Ericsson AB Ericsson Research SE-164 80 Stockholm Sweden

EMail: per.frojdh@ericsson.com

Ulf A. Lindgren Ericsson AB Ericsson Research SE-417 56 Goteborg Sweden

EMail: ulf.a.lindgren@ericsson.com

Magnus Westerlund Ericsson AB Ericsson Research SE-164 80 Stockholm Sweden

EMail: magnus.westerlund@ericsson.com

Informational Frojdh, et al.

[Page 5]

## Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2006).

This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

#### Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at http://www.ietf.org/ipr.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.

#### Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is provided by the IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA).