



HbbTV Symposium

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PARTNERS









Operator Applications

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Why would HbbTV want to do this?



- Starting to happen in the market anyway; doing this in HbbTV:
 - ensures compatibility with existing specs and broadcaster apps
 - results in higher quality solutions at less cost than when defined by individual operators
- Expands the customer base for HbbTV platforms and technology
- Enriches HbbTV ecosystem; More attractive for HbbTV technology suppliers
- Makes life easier for consumers the raison d'être for a standards organisation.

 And, more speculative, some operators blocking HbbTV claim that noncompatibility with their services is a reason to block – let's take that reason / red herring away

Three Variations



- "Standard"
 - Intended for TV sets; does not replace any part of manufacturer UI
 - Regular HbbTV 1.5/2 app signalled in all services in a network
 - E.g. red button starts Broadcaster App; green button starts Operator Environment
 - Already works today Freeview Australia, Freeview New Zealand, Delta in Old Zeeland (NL)
 - Not addressed further
- "Privileged"
 - Intended for TV sets; OpApp replaces some of the manufacturer UI
 - The primary focus of this presentation
- "Operator-specific"
 - Intended for STBs; OpApp provides most or all of the UI on a STB
 - Close to Privileged; differences are access to more settings and controls





Privileged OpApp



- Runs directly on a TV
- Replaces some of the UI, providing a branded Operator experience. Can, e.g., use P+/P- to change channels; display channel change banners
- Assumes a bilateral agreement between Operator and TV maker
- Understood to act as a "Source"
 - Like any other Source that could provide TV channels (e.g., Cable, Sat or HDMI)
 - May persist over a power cycle turn on the TV and you're in the App again.
- Can easily integrate live TV with on-demand offerings, like an STB would



Operator-Specific OpApp



- Intended for "non-initialised", white-label STBs
- Replaces (virtually) all of the UI on the STB to "instantiate" that STB for a particular Operator
- Like "Privileged", assumes a bilateral agreement
- Close to Privileged;
 - differences are in access to more settings, controls & remote control keys
 - Also OpApp is responsible for everything that happens on the box



Key Design Goals



- User is in control
 - User chooses to run an Op App
 - User chooses to switch back to manufacturer UI
 - Apps can offer choices to the user but decision lies with them
- Broadcaster apps keep working as they do today
 - Also, clear rules for overlaying broadcaster content
- Clear to the terminal (and hopefully also to the user) what handles which keys & when
 - Manufacturer UI, Broadcaster App, OpApp
- OpApps have access to all regular HbbTV 2.0 features
 - VoD, companion screen, (DRM)

Running an OpApp (1) - Discovery



- From IP
 - Terminal requests location of app description from internet DNS system using name of operator
- From broadcast
 - DVB-SI "linkage descriptor" points to channel carrying OpApp
- From common interface module (CAM)
 - CI "uri-linkage-descriptor" points to app description in CAM
 - App description points to files either in CAM or on operator web server
- From hardcoded URI
 - URL in terminal points to app description on operator web server

[&]quot;App description" = existing HbbTV XML AIT

Running an OpApp (2) - Authentication



- Terminals must authenticate OpApps
 - Critical as a rogue OpApp could be a significant web security problem
- Operators will want to authenticate terminals
 - Broadcasters already do this in some countries
- Spec will define how this works
 - Existing web standards used for OpApp distribution via web
 - Some work required for OpApp distribution via broadcast or CAM
- Public key for authentication to be addressed between operator and manufacturer
 - No HbbTV sponsored certificate authority
 - See later side on bilateral agreement

Running an OpApp (3) – Ul



- OpApps run in foreground or background
 - Think tabs on a browser
- When in foreground
 - Full access to graphics / UI layer
 - Access to (nearly) all remote control keys
 - Has full control over broadcast video
 - Can ask to be put in the background
- When in background
 - No access to graphics / UI layer except
 - Can show a Notification to give the user the option to bring it into the foreground
 - Like on a mobile phone or tablet
 - Limited access to remote control keys
 - Normal keys (colours, numbers, etc.) if not used by a broadcaster app
 - P+, P-, GUIDE, INFO, (MENU)
 - Limited control over broadcast video (channel changing)
- Broadband network available all the time

Running an OpApp (4) - Channel Banner



- Enabling the OpApp to draw the channel banner is complex
 - At least without giving the OpApp unrestricted access to the screen at all times
- OpApps can move from background to foreground for a short time when changing channel
 - Broadcaster app keeps running if required by base HbbTV spec but doesn't get any key events



Some interesting corner cases



- Channels outside an operator's offering
 - Some countries have regulations about an operator UI overlaying channels outside an operator's offering
 - OpApp just has to take care of this anything else is too complex

PVR

 Is there any good user experience if the user books recordings with both OpApp and manufacturer UI?

Bilateral Agreement



- Concept assumes agreement between manufacturer and operator – "Bilateral agreement"
- Some example topics
 - Business terms
 - Authentication of app to terminal and terminal to app
 - Behaviour on power-on
- Specification will provide more example topics

Summary



- An Operator App ("OpApp") is an HbbTV Application that provides access to live channels and other services from an operator
- When the user selects an OpApp they will get the operator UI
 - Channel up / down, channel banner, EPG, other services
 - User chooses operator UI or manufacturer UI
- Broadcaster HbbTV apps work as specified today
 - No need to even know an OpApp is present
- Aiming for spec completion end 2016 or early 2017
 - Publication will follow once test descriptions are written and reviewed