IPTV Demystified



IPTV - OTT Technology



What is IPTV & OTT?

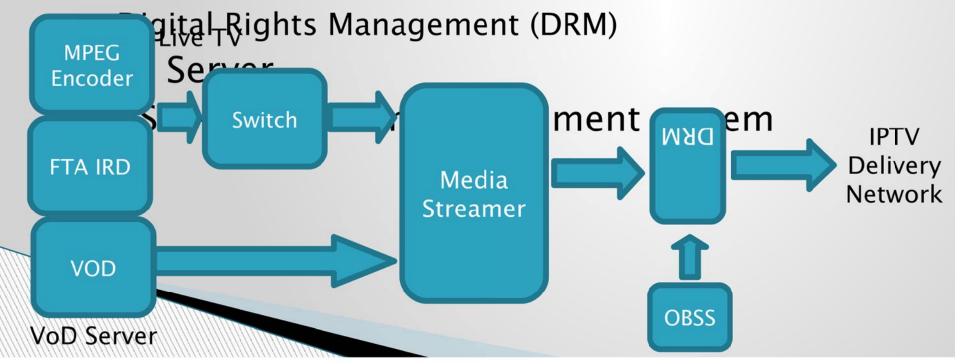
- Internet networks differ from cable and satellite by offering content through the same client-server model that delivers your email, websites, and other Internet-based services. (IP stands for Internet Protocol, the "language" used to transfer packets of data between computers attached to the Internet network.)
- In both cases, the consumer requests and receives content via Internet Protocol. The primary difference between IPTV and OTT streaming is that OTT streamed content

OTT & IPTV

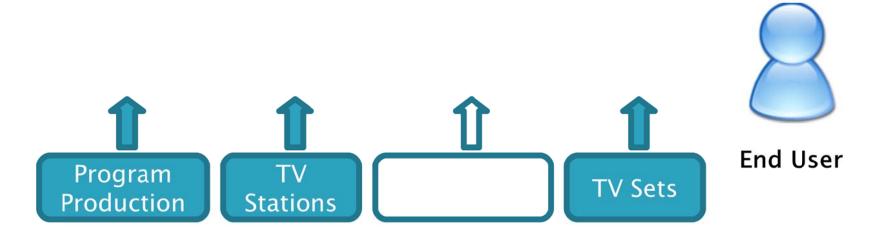
	OTT	IPTV
Transport	Use general internet	Use dedicated, private network
Geographical Reach	Can be access from anywhere in the globe	Limited by service provider
Service quality	Not guaranteed. Totally depends on Internet speed.	Guarantees high quality audio and video
Access Mechanism	Mobile handset / PC / Tablet / OTT STB	Set-Top-Box most of the time
Content Generation	Use own content	Provided by existing TV broadcasters

IPTV Head End

- Acquiring video from different sources
- Video Encoding
- VoD delivering
- Content security
 - Conditional Access System (CAS)

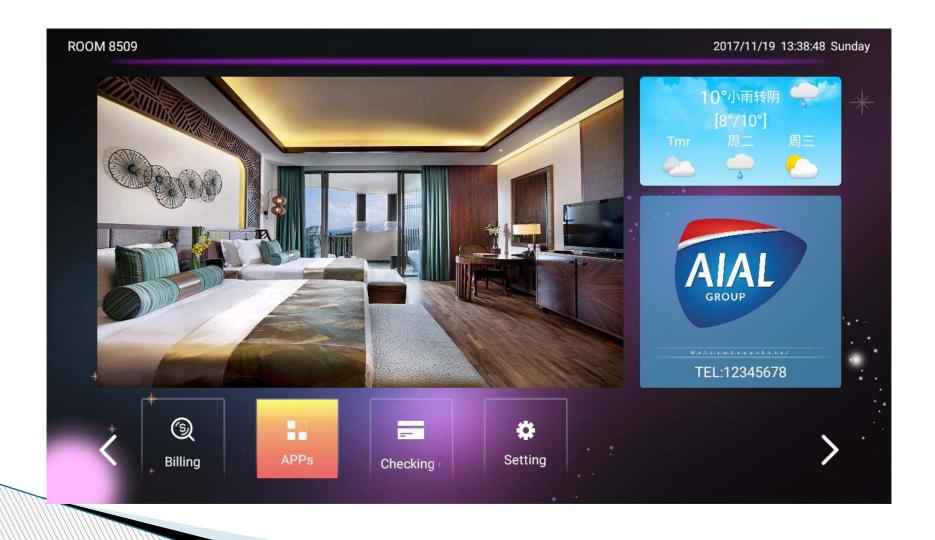


IPTV Process

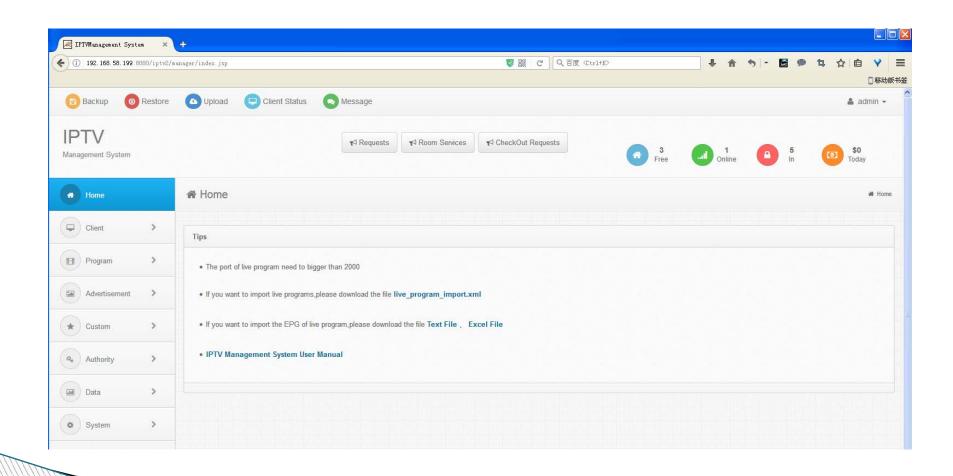


- ▶ IPTV Content Delivery:
 - TV Head End
 - IPTV Middleware
 - VOD Systems
 - Media Content Protection Systems (DRM)
 - JP STB

IPTV Services Management



IPTV System Management



IPTV Technical challenges

- Bandwidth requirements for streaming
 - High bandwidth continuously
 - Last mile is the problem
 - DSL originally employed for burst (web) traffic, Not support MPEG-2
 - Need to compress the video streams
- Reducing channel change time
 - Due to multicasting it takes time
- Providing VoD
 - Need to unicast messages

IPTV Content Security

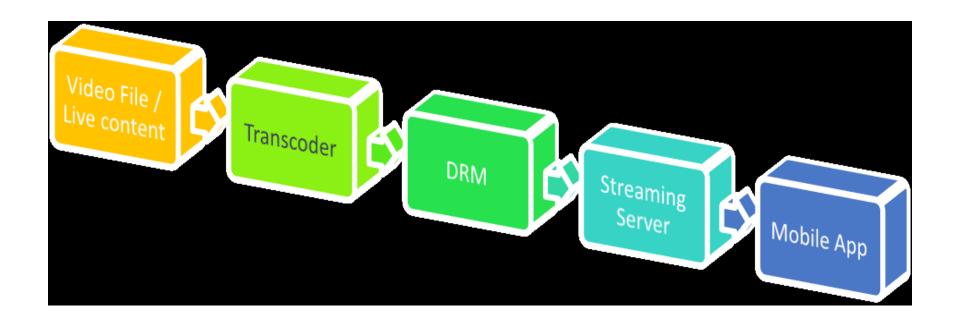
 DRM - Protection against theft and piracy of digital media content

OTT System

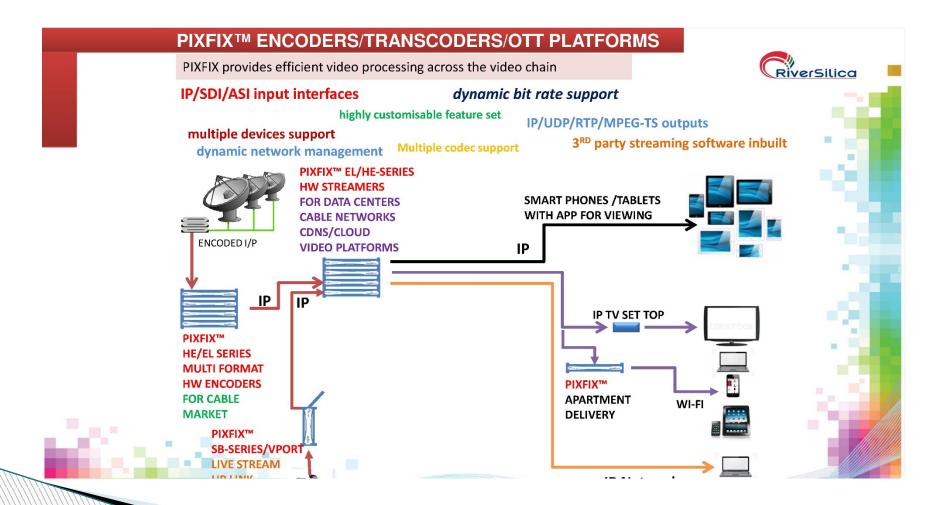


Multi-screen services

Content flow for OTT



OTT Network



IPTV / OTT STB





Hybrid STB DVB-C + OTT







Q & A