non-segment-op	If 'true', this implementation supports non-segment operation. The default is 'false'.	N/A	Boolean	Boolean
buffer-fullness-inc-event	The percentage increase of buffer fullness by which an event is issued	N/A	Number	unsigned integer between 1 and 100
unsigned integer = [0, (2*53)-1]				

【0070】 The Merger Function merges the multiple multidimensional inputs into a single multidimensional output and shall have the following requirements:

- N ~~one~~ input and one output FIFO buffers, where N is a configuration parameter for the number of merges.
- Inputs:
    - Each input segment shall satisfy the following requirements:
        - maximum size of **D**= $[D_0, D_1, ..., D_{M-1}]$ in the unit of scale **T** = $[(T_0, T_1, ..., T_{M-1}]$, where **D** and **T** are set in the Function's configuration.
        - Include one of the following metadata and constraint:
            - The location metadata:
                - start location **s**= $[s_0, s_1, ..., s_{M-1}]$ in scale vector **t** = $[t_0, t_1, ..., t_{M-1}]$, where the number s_i is scaled in t_i.
                - scale **t** = **T**
                - length **d**= $[d_0, d_1, ..., d_{M-1}]$ in scale **t**
                - byte size L (bytes)

- The merge process occurs as the following: one segment from every input I_0, I_1, …, I_{N-1} is moved to the output buffer in that order and then the output buffer is reordered in increasing order of segments.

~~1.~~

【0071】 In the case of having a common header, the splitter shall repeat it in every single output. A media format may require the use of the same sequence of bytes at the start of the streams regardless of any parameter change in content represented by that stream. This sequence of the bytes, which may be fixed and not changing, may be referred to as the Common Header for that media format. The Common Header may have a zero-length. In the splitter, adding the Common Header to every single output may be required to maintain the compliancy of the output media streams to a specific media format to which that the input stream is compliant. Since the Common Header does not describe any length of media, the segment containing the common header may zero length. Therefore, in the case of timing metadata, if the first segment of any stream has zero length, it may be considered as the Common Header for that stream and the splitter may use this property to identify the Common Header segment. In the case of a Common Header does not exist in the input (e.g. the first segment has nonzero length), the splitter doesn't need to add any Common Header to any of the outputs, and the first segment of input is treated like any other media segment in that input stream. In the case of sequence metadata, the segment with sequence number 0 is the Common Header segment, if the repeat-header flag is set in the configuration.

1. In the case of temporal segments, m= M= 1 and d and t indicate duration and timescale respectively.
2. The function may support a maximum dimension of input signal (e.g., does not support splitting inputs with dimensions higher than a specific value). This value may be defined as a contact configuration parameter.