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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication****Kim et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2004/0208487 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Oct. 21, 2004**(54) **METHOD FOR CREATING AND MANAGING
NAVIGATION INFORMATION IN A
REWITABLE RECORDING MEDIUM**(75) Inventors: **Byung-Jin Kim**, Kyunggido (KR);
Kang-Soo Seo, Kyunggido (KR);
Ki-Won Kang, Seoul (KR)

Correspondence Address:

Jonathan Y. Kang, Esq.**Lee, Hong, Degerman, Kang & Schmadeka P.C.****14th Floor****801 S. Figueroa Street****Los Angeles, CA 90017 (US)**(73) Assignee: **LG Electronics Inc.**(21) Appl. No.: **10/848,083**(22) Filed: **May 17, 2004****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 10/371,129, filed on
Feb. 20, 2003, which is a continuation of application
No. 09/245,857, filed on Feb. 8, 1999, now Pat. No.
6,301,587.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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Publication Classification(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **H04N 5/781**(52) U.S. Cl. **386/95; 386/125**(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention provides a method of managing the navigation data for a rewritable recording medium which are referred to for control of recording, editing, and reproduction. It enables to access to each information table in the navigation data directly by referring to the start address, which is kept in the first information table in the navigation data. When data are recorded to the rewritable recording medium, the management data which are relevant to the data to be recorded are created and written to the relevant information tables, which are accessed directly based on the start addresses. When data on the recording medium are reproduced, the information tables which contain management data required for reproduction of the requested data are located directly by the start addresses. Then, the data are read out from the rewritable recording medium and reproduced in reference to the management data. Compared to the prior navigation data structure, where the information tables are accessed through calculation of the end addresses, the present invention allows to reduce the access time to each information table, contributing to the real-time operation for writing and reproduction.

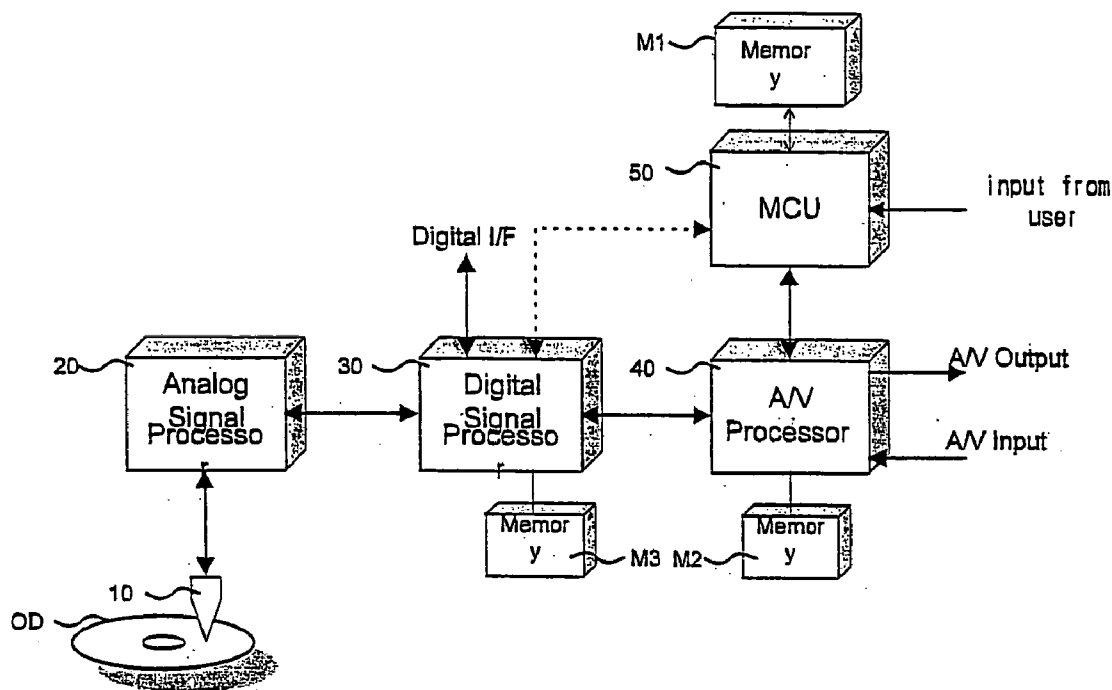


FIG. 1

Video Manager Information (VMGI)	Video Manager Information Management Table (VMGI_MAT)	RTRWI_EA
		VMGI_EA
	Play List Search Pointer Table (PL_SRPT)	
Movie AV File Information Table (M_AVFIT)	Movie AV File Information Table Information (M_AVFITI)	M_AVFIT_EA
	Movie AV File Information (M_AVFI)	
Still Picture AV File Information Table (S_AVFIT)	Still Picture AV File Information Table Information (S_AVFITI)	S_AVFIT_EA
	Still Picture AV File Information (S_AVFI)	
Original PGC Information Table (ORG_PGCIT)	Original PGC Information Table Information (ORG_PGCITI)	ORG_PGCIT_EA
	Original PGC Search Pointer (ORG_PGCI_SRP)	
	Original PGC Information (ORG_PGCI)	
User Defined PGC Information Table (UD_PGCIT)	User Defined PGC Information Table Information (UD_PGCITI)	UD_PGCIT_EA
	User Defined PGC Search Pointer #i (UD_PGCI_SRP#i)	
	User Defined PGC Information (UD_PGCI#i)	
Text Data Manager (TXT_DT_MG)	Text Data Information (TXTDTI)	TXT_DT_MG_EA
	Item Text Search Pointer #i (IT_TXT_SRP#i)	
	Item Text #i (IT_TXT#i)	
Manufacturer's Information Table (MNFIT)	Manufacturer's Information Table Information (MNFITI)	MNFIT_EA
	Manufacturer's Information Search Pointer #i (MNFI_SPR #i)	
	Manufacturer's Information #i (MNFI#i)	

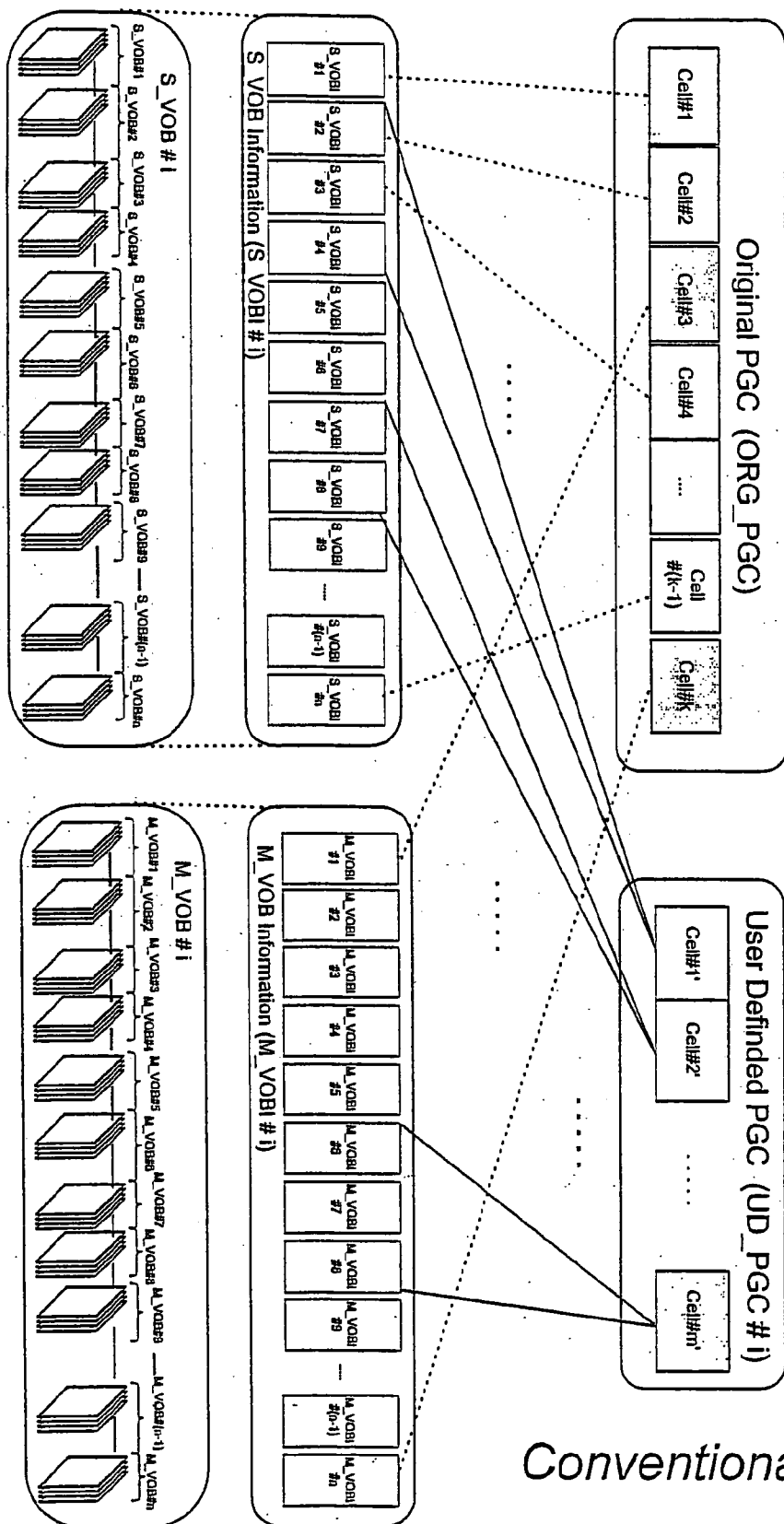
Conventional Art

FIG. 2

VMGI_MAT	VMG_ID
	RTRWI_EA
	VMGI_EA
	VERN

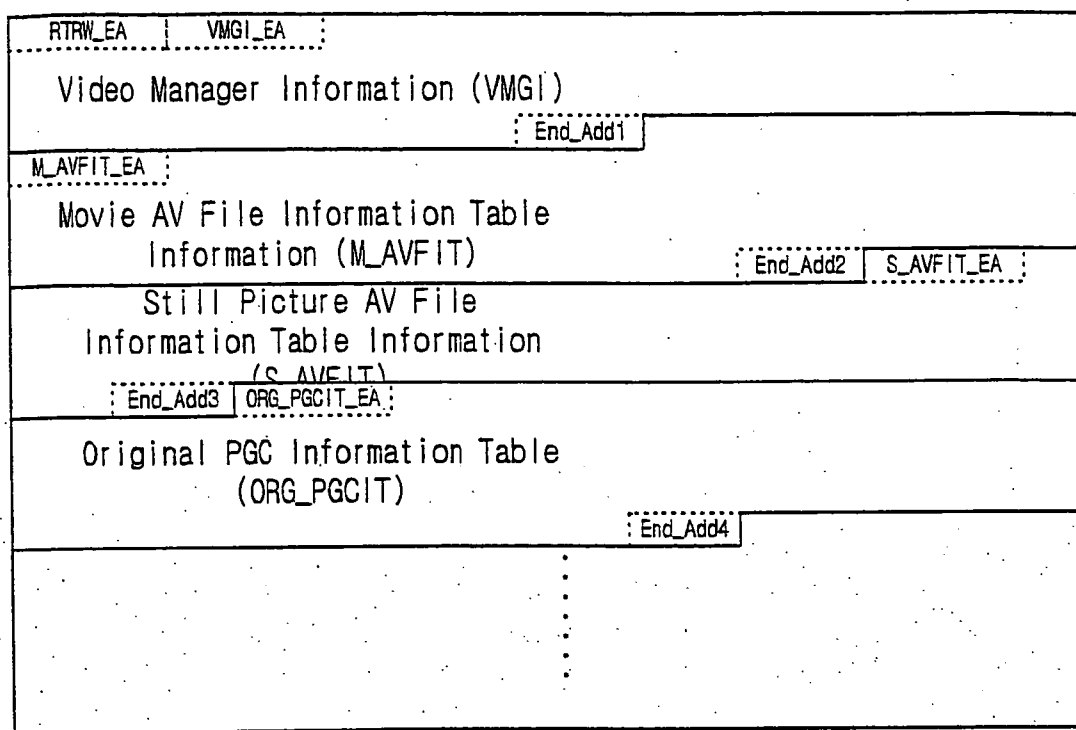
Conventional Art

FIG. 3



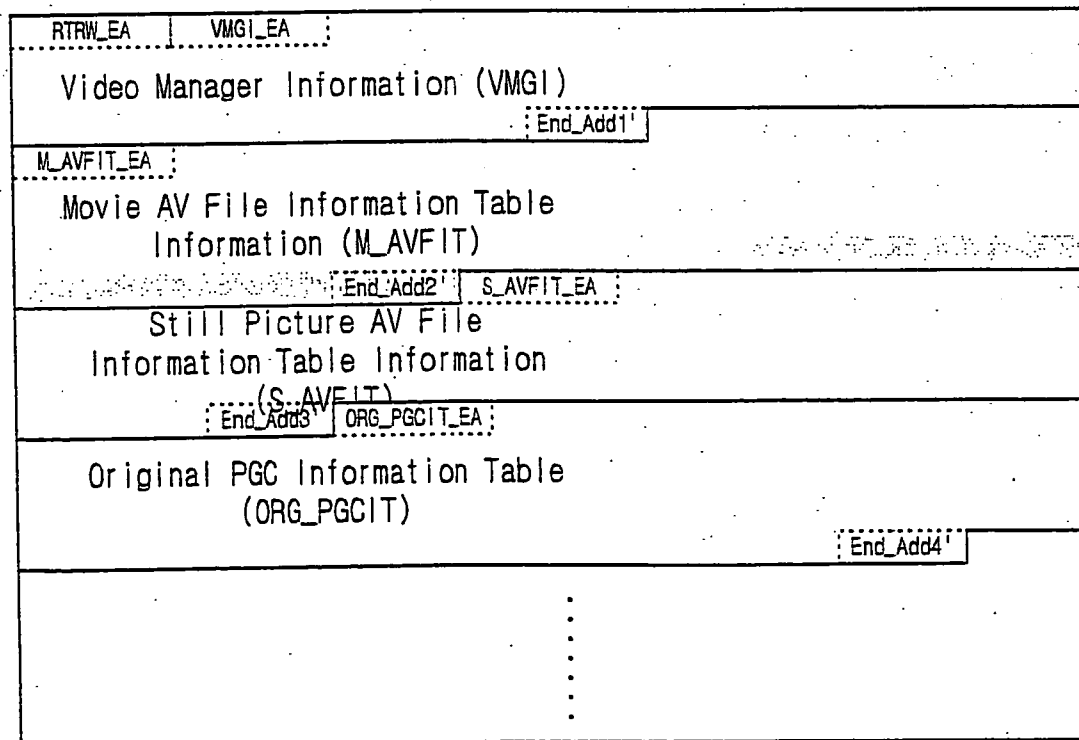
Conventional Art

FIG. 4A



Conventional Art

FIG. 4B



Conventional Art

FIG. 5

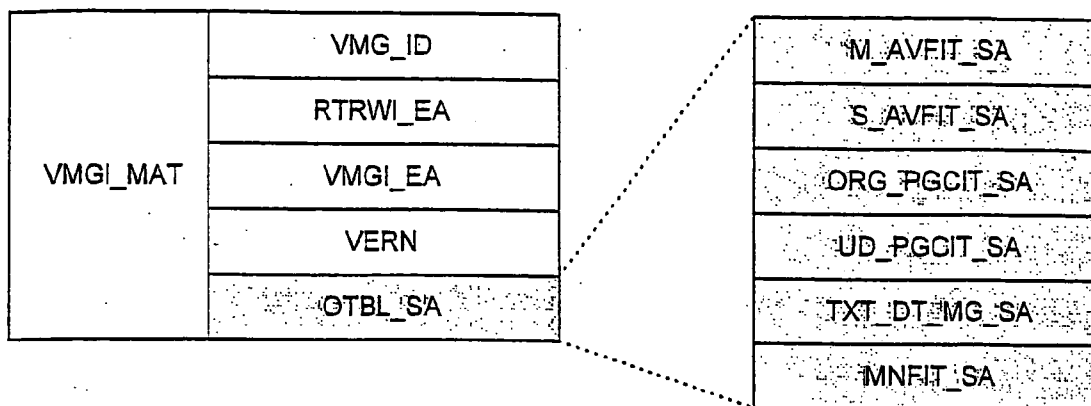


FIG. 6

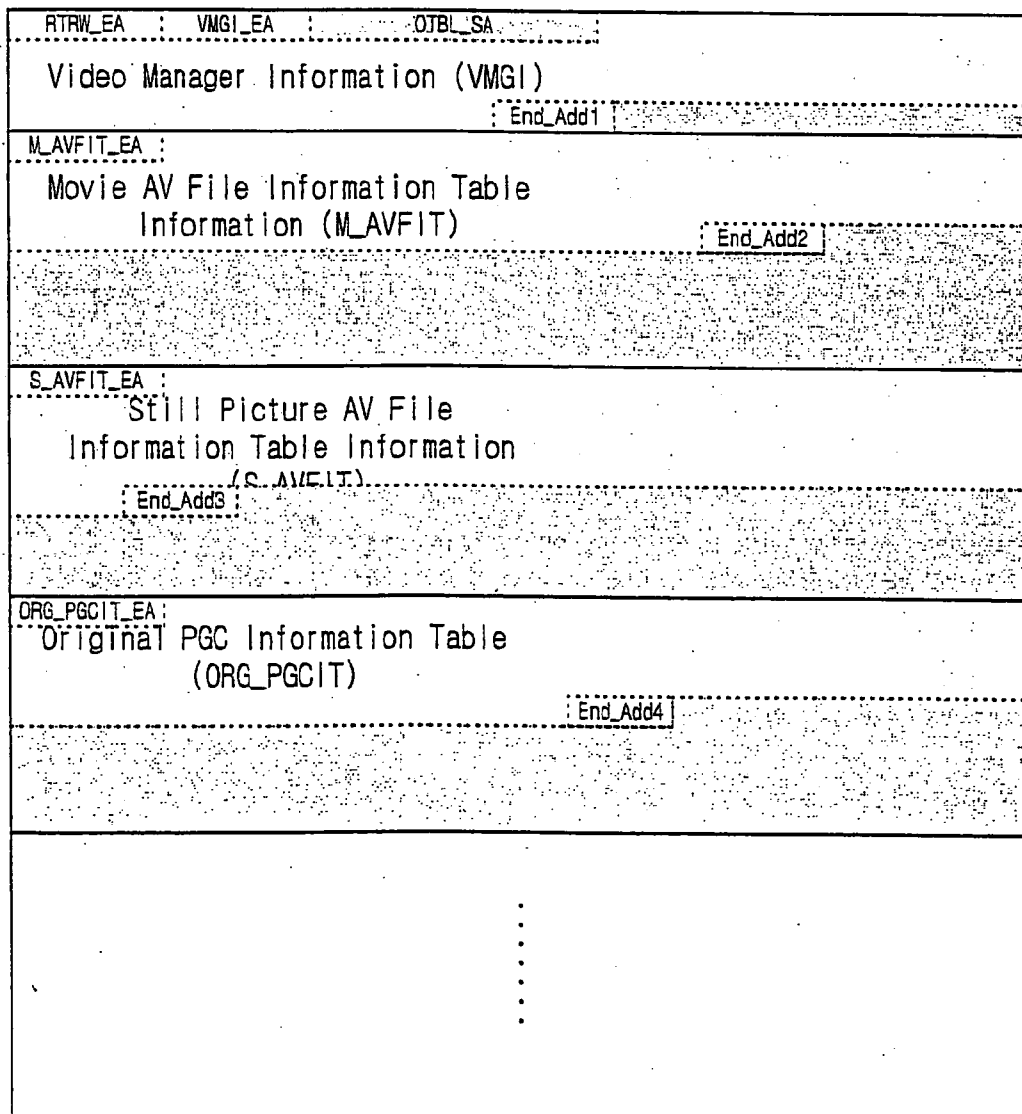


FIG. 7

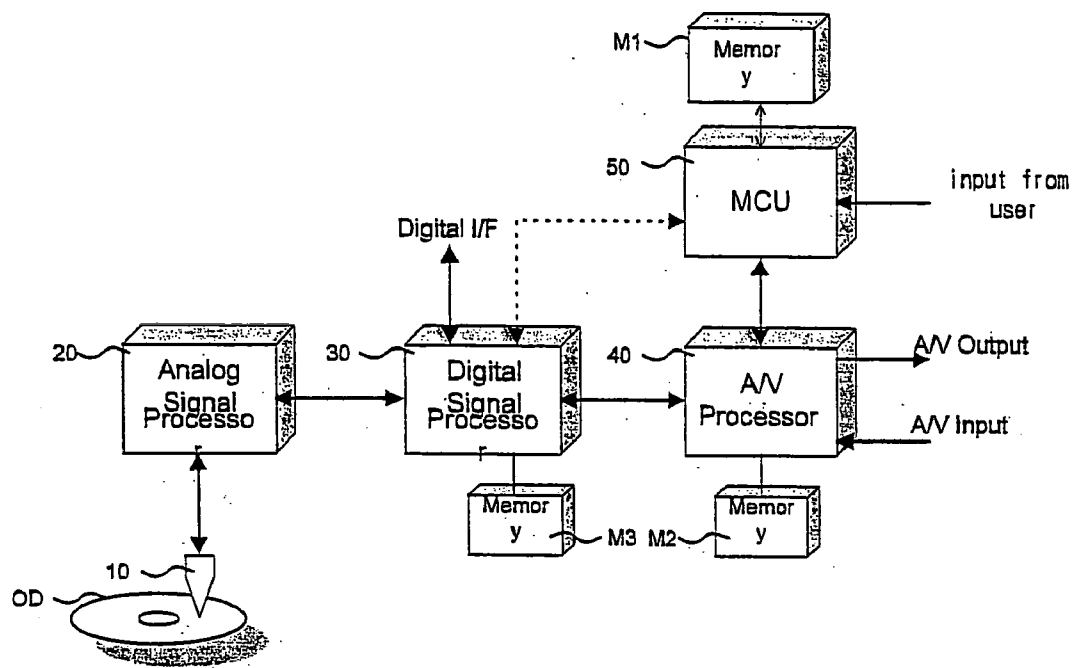
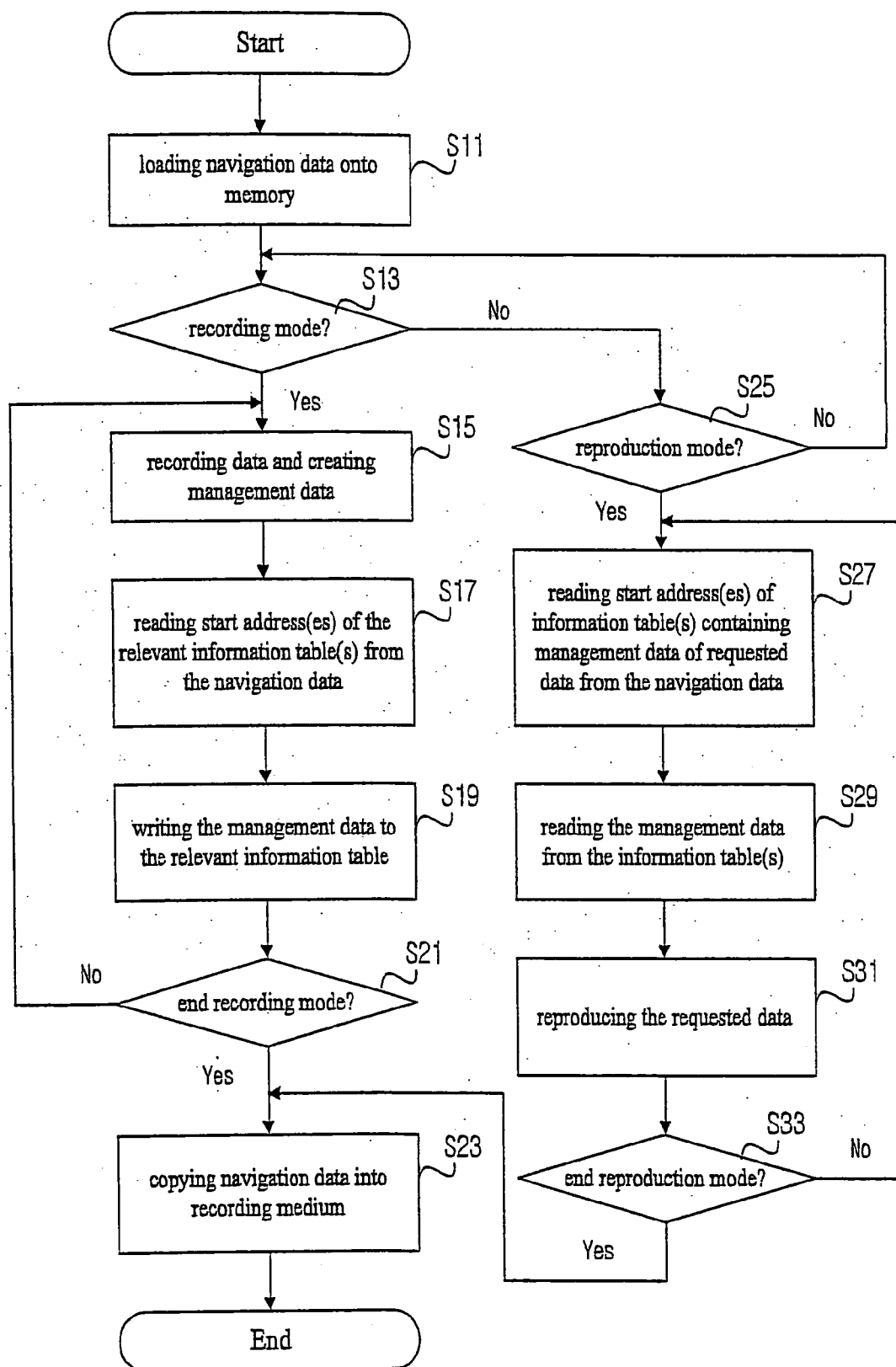


FIG. 8



METHOD FOR CREATING AND MANAGING NAVIGATION INFORMATION IN A REWRITABLE RECORDING MEDIUM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates generally to rewritable recording media, and more particularly, to an efficient management method of navigation information on a rewritable recording medium which are referred to when data on the recording medium are edited and reproduced or data are recorded to the recording medium.

[0003] 2. Description of the Related Art

[0004] Optical discs have come into wide use since the advent of compact disc (CD) and the demand for optical discs is expected to grow steadily with popularization of digital versatile disc (DVD). Optical discs include read-only discs such as CD-ROM and DVD-ROM, write-once discs such as CD-R and DVD-R, and rewritable discs such as CD-RW and DVD-RAM. The specification of DVD-RTRW, which is standard writing/reading format of a rewritable disc, has not released yet and standardization for DVD-RTRW is in progress.

[0005] As rewritable optical discs like DVD-RAM are of immensely large capacity, users may store a variety of data such as moving pictures, still pictures, audio data, and the like on a single recording medium. Each time a new data file is recorded on a rewritable recording medium, navigation information for locating the data file after the recording is created and recorded along with the data file on the recording medium. The recorded navigation information is referred to whenever the relevant data file is accessed.

[0006] Navigation information regarding all data files stored on a recording medium is contained in a navigation data table as shown in FIG. 1, which is recorded as a single data file on the recording medium. Accessing the recording medium entails loading the navigation data file into a memory, wherein the navigation data reside all the time. When recording a moving or still picture on the recording medium, the area in which the picture file will be recorded is determined with reference to the navigation information. Recording a picture file always accompanies creating management information regarding the recorded picture file and updating the navigation data file to include the newly created management information.

[0007] Navigation data pertaining to moving pictures comprise movie video object information (M_VOBI) and movie video object presentation order information (movie Cell Information or simply CI). Suppose that a moving picture file is composed of n movie video objects (M_VOBS), e.g., $M_VOB\#1 \sim M_VOB\#n$ as shown in FIG. 3. Since each M_VOB needs a M_VOBI and a CI, n M_VOBI and n CIs are created in the same order that n M_VOBS are recorded. In FIG. 3, $M_VOBI\#1 \sim M_VOBI\#n$ correspond to $M_VOB\#1 \sim M_VOB\#n$ and $C\#3, \dots, C\#k$ (shaded cells in the box labeled ORG_PGC) correspond to $M_VOB\#1 \sim M_VOB\#n$. The created M_VOBI and CIs are stored in the movie A/V file information table (M_AVFIT) and the original program chain information table (ORG_PGCIT) of the navigation data shown in FIG. 1, respectively.

[0008] On the other hand, navigation data pertaining to still pictures comprise still picture video object information (S_VOBI) and still picture video object presentation order information (still picture Cell Information or simply CI). Suppose that a still picture file is composed of n still picture video objects (S_VOBS) $S_VOB\#1 \sim S_VOB\#n$ as shown in FIG. 3. Since each S_VOB needs a S_VOBI and a CI, n S_VOBI and n CIs are created in the same order that n S_VOBS are recorded. In FIG. 3, $S_VOBI\#1 \sim S_VOBI\#n$ correspond to $S_VOB\#1 \sim S_VOB\#n$ and $C\#1, C\#2, C\#4, \dots, C\#(k-1)$ (not shaded Cells in the box labeled ORG_PGC) correspond to $S_VOB\#1 \sim S_VOB\#n$. The created S_VOBI and CIs are stored in the still picture A/V file information table (S_AVFIT) and the original program chain information table (ORG_PGCIT) of the navigation data shown in FIG. 1, respectively.

[0009] When the rewritable recording medium is accessed for reproduction, the navigation data file is read out from the recording medium and loaded into a memory. If reproduction of a moving picture (still picture) is requested, M_VOBI (S_VOBI) and CI relevant to the requested moving picture file (still picture file) are read from the M_AVFIT (S_AVFIT) and ORG_PGCIT of the navigation data table, respectively. With reference to the M_VOBI (S_VOBI) and CI, the requested moving picture file (still picture file) can be located from the recording medium and reproduced.

[0010] The navigation data file is used in the same manner when a moving or still picture files recorded on the recording medium is edited. If a user edits a play list of moving or still pictures to reproduce them in a preferred order, management data regarding the changed play list are created with reference to the navigation data loaded into the memory. The management data consist of a new series of CIs corresponding to the selected pictures, e.g., $C\#1' \sim C\#m'$ of FIG. 3, which forms a user-defined PGC (UD_PGC) to be stored in the user-defined PGC information (UD_PGCI) of the UD_PGCIT shown in FIG. 1. $UD_PGC\#i$ is stored in $UD_PGCIT\#i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$). If reproduction of the edited play list of the picture files is requested, the UD_PGC stored in the UD_PGCI corresponding to the requested play list is read from the UD_PGCIT of the navigation data in the memory. Then, the M_VOBI and S_VOBI corresponding to the CIs in the UD_PGC can be read from the M_AVFIT and S_AVFIT. For example, in FIG. 3, $S_VOBI\#2 \sim S_VOBI\#4, S_VOBI\#7 \sim S_VOBI\#8, \dots, M_VOBI\#6, M_VOBI\#8$ are read out. Finally, the VOBI linked to the play list can be read out and the play list can be reproduced in reference to the VOBI and CI.

[0011] In the navigation data configured as above, video manager information management table (VMGI_MAT) comprises, as shown in FIG. 2, a video manager identifier (VMG_ID) for representing a navigation data file; an address (RTRWI_EA) for specifying the end address of the navigation data table which is represented by a relative logical block number from the beginning of the table; an address (VGMI_EA) for specifying the end address of the video manager information (VGMI) which is represented by a relative byte number from the beginning of the VGMI; and a version number (VERN) of the rewritable recording medium.

[0012] As shown in FIG. 1, each information table has an address field which indicates the end address of the infor-

mation table: M_AVFIT_EA in movie A/V file information table information (M_AVFITI)-specifies the end of M_AVFIT, S_AVFIT_EA in still picture A/V file information table information (S_AVFITI) for S_AVFIT, ORG_PGCIT_EA in original PGC information table information (ORG_PGCITI) for ORG_PGCIT, UD_PGCI_EA in user-defined PGC information table information (UD_PGCIIT) for UD_PGCIT, TXT_DT_MG_EA in text data information (TXTDTI) for text data manager (TXT_DT_MG), and MNFIT_EA in manufacturer's information table information (MNFINI) for manufacturer's information table (MNFIT).

[0013] For example, in order to access original PGC information (ORG_PGCI) of the navigation data of **FIG. 1**, first, the end address of VMGI, or VMGI_EA is read out from VMGI_MAT of VMGI. M_AVFIT is located in reference to the VMGI_EA because M_AVFIT is the next information table of VMGI. Then, M_AVFIT_EA is read out from M_AVFITI of M_AVFIT. In the same way, S_AVFIT_EA is obtained from S_AVFINI of S_AVFIT in reference to the M_AVFIT_EA, and then the ORG_PGCI is accessed by referencing the next address of the S_AVFIT_EA.

[0014] Therefore, the navigation data file structure, where the end addresses for the information tables such as VMGI_EA, M_AVFIT_EA, S_AVFIT_EA, ORG_PGCIT_EA, UD_PGCI_EA, TXT_DT_MG_EA, and MNFIT_EA are used for locating, must be loaded on a memory in such a way that the information tables such as VMGI, M_AVFIT, S_AVFIT, ORG_PGCIT, UD_PGCI, TXT_DT_MG, and MNFIT are arranged contiguously in order to access each information table appropriately.

[0015] In addition, when some data, for example, moving pictures are written to the rewritable recording medium, M_VOBI#i and C#i are generated corresponding to the M_VOBI#i to be recorded newly and are then written to M_AVFIT and ORG_PGCIT, respectively. Since the information tables of the navigation data are arranged on the memory contiguously, as shown in **FIG. 4A**, writing the generated M_VOBI#i into M_AVFIT requires that information tables after the M_AVFIT be moved back by the size of the M_VOBI#i (shaded area in M_AVFIT in **FIG. 4B**), as shown in **FIG. 4B**. After writing the M_VOBI#i is completed, the end addresses of the M_AVFIT and information tables thereafter are updated. Likewise, in order to write the C#i into ORG_PGCIT, it is required that information tables positioned after the ORG_PGCIT are moved back by the size of the C#i (shaded area in ORG_PGCIT in **FIG. 4B**). Writing the C#i into ORG_PGCIT is followed by updating the end addresses of ORG_PGCIT and information tables thereafter.

[0016] In other words, in the prior navigation data file structure, it takes more reading-and-writing cycle of information tables on the memory to write management information, which are generated when data are written to a rewritable recording medium, to the navigation data. As a result, updating management data requires more time for memory operation.

[0017] Because, in the prior navigation data file structure, access to the information tables in the navigation data such as M_AVFIT, S_AVFIT, ORG_PGCIT, UD_PGCI, TXT_DT_MG, and MNFIT is made through a series of refer-

encing the end addresses of preceding information tables, the access time is rather long and thereby it may be a burden to real-time operation for writing/reproducing data to/from the rewritable recording medium.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] It is therefore a primary object of the present invention to provide an effective method of managing navigation data, which are referred to when data on the recording medium are edited and reproduced, or data are recorded to the recording medium, by offering a new navigation data structure in which direct access to information tables in the navigation data is enabled.

[0019] The method of managing the navigation data for the rewritable recording medium according to the present invention is characterized in that it comprises steps of writing management information, which is asked to be updated due to writing/editing data or change of presentation order, to the relevant information tables in the navigation data; checking whether or not the adjustment of positions of the information tables on the navigation data is required to write the relevant management information; and altering the start locations of the information tables whose locations are to be adjusted, according to the examination result.

[0020] The management method of the navigation data according to the present invention is further characterized in that it comprises steps of loading the navigation data recorded on the rewritable recording medium onto a memory; generating management data depending on the data type and the type of presentation control, when recording, reproduction, or editing is requested; reading the start address information of the information tables, which are relevant to the generated management data, from the navigation data on the memory; and writing the generated management data to an appropriate location of each of the relevant information tables based on the start address information.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] **FIG. 1** is a table showing the navigation data file for managing data recorded on a rewritable recording medium;

[0022] **FIG. 2** is a table showing the prior configuration of the video manager information table (VGMI_MAT) shown in **FIG. 1**;

[0023] **FIG. 3** is a schematic diagram explaining the mechanism of creating and handling management information in the navigation data file of **FIG. 1** during recording, editing, and reproduction of moving or still pictures.

[0024] **FIGS. 4A and 4B** are schematic diagrams illustrating the process of writing video object information and video object presentation order information, which are created by writing of the data to the rewritable recording medium, to information tables in the navigation data file of the prior art;

[0025] **FIG. 5** is a configuration of the video manager information table (VMGI_MAT) according to the present invention;

[0026] **FIG. 6** is a schematic diagram illustrating the process of writing video object information and video object

presentation order information to information tables of the navigation data file having a structure according to the present invention;

[0027] FIG. 7 is a schematic diagram of an optical disc recording/reproduction apparatus embodying the present invention; and

[0028] FIG. 8 is a flow chart depicting a management method of the navigation data for a rewritable recording medium according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0029] The preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail referring to the accompanying drawings.

[0030] FIG. 5 depicts an embodiment of the VMGI_MAT of the navigation file structure for a rewritable recording medium in accordance with the present invention. The VMGI_MAT differs from the prior VMGI_MAT of FIG. 2 in that, besides VMG_ID, RTRWI_EA, VMGI_EA, and VERN, it further includes an additional field, OTBL_SA where start addresses of the information tables except VMGI_MAT, i.e., M_AVFIT, S_AVFIT, ORG_PGCIT, UD_PGCIT, TXT_DT_MG, and MNFIT are stored. The start addresses are denoted by M_AVFIT_SA (for M_AVFIT), S_AVFIT_SA (for S_AVFIT), ORG_PGCIT_SA (for ORG_PGCIT), UD_PGCIT_SA (for UD_PGCIT), TXT_DT_MG_SA (for TXT_DT_MG), and MNFIT_SA (for MNFIT), respectively. Each start address may be represented by a relative byte number from the beginning of the navigation data table of FIG. 1.

[0031] In the navigation data file configured as above, each information table can be accessed by only reading out its own start address from the OTBL_SA of the first information table or VMGI_MAT, and referencing the address.

[0032] Thus, each information table need not to be arranged contiguously on the memory or the recording medium, as in the prior navigation data structure. For example, the start addresses kept in the OTBL_SA of VMGI_MAT can be chosen such that the information tables in the navigation data are arranged apart to each other with a predetermined spacing (shaded area in each information table of FIG. 6), as shown in FIG. 6. In this case, it is possible to write data into one or more of the information tables without moving back the information tables thereafter in order to make sufficient area for the data. The navigation data structure according to the present invention includes the prior navigation data structure. That is, the start addresses may be set such that the information tables are positioned contiguously, where when writing data into information table(s) in the navigation data, it is inevitable to move back the information tables which follows the information table(s), as in the prior navigation data structure. In the case, however, it requires no manipulation of the end addresses of the preceding information tables to access the information tables to be moved.

[0033] The player comprises an optical pickup 10 for writing/reading information to/from an optical recording medium; an analog signal processing unit 20 for filtering and digitizing high-frequency analog signals reproduced from the recording medium and converting digital data to be

recorded on the recording medium into analog signals; a digital signal processing unit 30 for decoding and encoding digital data and yielding a control signal for data synchronism; an A/V data processing unit 40 for decoding audio/video input data, hereinafter referred to simply as A/V data and encoding audio/video input signals into A/V data; a control unit 50 for controlling general operation of the player in response to a user's requests; and a plurality of memories M1, M2, and M3 for storing temporary data created in each signal processing step. The navigation data file is loaded into the memory M1.

[0034] When recording a moving or still picture on the recording medium in the player of FIG. 7, first, the control unit 50 loads the navigation data file recorded on the recording medium into the memory M1. Referring to the loaded navigation data, the control unit 50 records the picture data on the recording medium, creates management information composed of M_VOBs or S_VOBs and CIs corresponding to the VOBs forming the picture file, and writing the management information into the navigation data on the memory M1.

[0035] To be specific, in case where moving pictures are written to the recording medium, the control unit 50 generates a series of M_VOBs, i.e., M_VOB#1~M_VOB#n in FIG. 3, corresponding to a series of M_VOBs to be written, i.e., M_VOB#1~M_VOB#n in FIG. 3. Then, the control unit 50 reads out the start address of M_AVFIT, or M_AVFIT_SA from VMGI_MAT of VMGI in the navigation data, and then writes the generated M_VOBs sequentially into M_AVFI of M_AVFIT which is accessed in reference to the M_AVFIT_SA. And, a series of CIs, i.e., C#3, . . . , C#k in FIG. 3, each corresponding to each of the M_VOB#i, is generated by the control unit 50. ORG_PGCIT is accessed by reading the start address of ORG_PGCIT or ORG_PGCIT_SA from VMGI_MAT, and then the series of CIs is written sequentially into ORG_PGCI of the ORG_PGCIT.

[0036] The procedure for writing still pictures to the recording medium is similar to that for writing moving pictures. The control unit 50 generates a series of S_VOBs, i.e., S_VOB#1~S_VOB#n in FIG. 3, corresponding to the series of S_VOBs to be written, i.e., S_VOB#1~S_VOB#n in FIG. 3. Then, the control unit 50 reads out the start address of S_AVFIT, or S_AVFIT_SA from the VMGI_MAT of VMGI in the navigation data, and then writes the generated S_VOBs sequentially into S_AVFI of S_AVFIT which is accessed in reference to the S_AVFIT_SA. And, a series of CIs, i.e., C#1, C#2, . . . , C#(k-1) in FIG. 3, each corresponding to each of the S_VOB#i, is generated by the control unit 50. ORG_PGCIT is accessed by using the start address of ORG_PGCIT or ORG_PGCIT_SA which is kept in VMGI_MAT, and then the series of CIs is written sequentially into ORG_PGCI of the ORG_PGCIT.

[0037] When writing moving or still pictures to the recording medium, it is necessary that the control unit 50 checks whether or not information tables related to the moving or still pictures have their own reserved writing area enough to contain the corresponding management information. This is because, even though each information table can have its own some reserved area initially in the navigation data structure, as shown in FIG. 6, the reserved areas become insufficient as the amount of management information gets

large. For every information table whose reserved area is determined to be insufficient, all information tables after the information table are moved back sequentially on the memory by a predetermined amount, and then the generated management information is written to the newly expanded writing area of the information table. In addition, because the start addresses of the moved information tables change, corresponding start addresses kept in the OTBL_SA field in VMGI_MAT of VMGI are altered. When reproduction of moving pictures (or still pictures) recorded on the recording medium is requested, the navigation data file on the recording medium is, first, loaded onto the memory M1. The control unit 50 accesses ORG_PGCIT by obtaining the start address of ORG_PGCIT, or ORG_PGCIT_SA from VMGI_MAT in the loaded navigation data, and then reads out the presentation order information corresponding to the requested VOBs from ORG_PGCI sequentially, i.e., C#1~C#k in FIG. 3. At the same time, M_VOBI (or S_VOBI) corresponding to the presentation order information are read out sequentially from M_AVFI (or S_AVFI) in the navigation data after accessing M_AVFIT (or S_AVFIT) by using M_AVFIT_SA (or S_AVFIT_SA) stored in VMGI_MAT. Then, the control unit 50 searches for the requested moving picture (or still picture) on the recording medium and then reproduces them in reference to the CIs and the M_VOBI (or S_VOBI).

[0038] On the other hand, in case where editing the presentation order of moving pictures (or still pictures) on the recording medium is asked, the navigation data file on the recording medium is loaded onto the memory M1. According to the user's editing of the presentation order of the M_VOBI (or S_VOBI) recorded on the recording medium, the control unit 50 creates a series of CIs representing the new presentation order of the M_VOBI (or S_VOBI), e.g., C#1'~C#m' shown in FIG. 3. Then, the control unit 50 accesses UD_PGCIT by referencing the start address of UD_PGCIT, or UD_PGCIT_SA and writes the new series of the CIs into UD_PGCI of UD_PGCIT. The generated CIs composes a user-defined program chain information (UD_PGC), or a play list, which represents a reproduction order of the relevant M_VOBI (or S_VOBI).

[0039] When reproduction is requested according to the edited play list after editing the presentation order, first, the start address of UD_PGCIT or UD_PGCIT_SA which is read out from VMGI_MAT of the navigation data loaded on the memory M1 is used to access the UD_PGCIT, and then the CIs corresponding to the requested play list, i.e., C#1'~C#m' in FIG. 3 is read out from the UD_PGCI of the UD_PGCIT. And, S_AVFIT and M_AVFIT are accessed in reference to S_AVFIT_SA and M_AVFIT_SA stored in VMGI_MAT, respectively. Then, the VOBs corresponding to the CIs, i.e., S_VOBI#2~S_VOBI#4, S_VOBI#7~S_VOBI#8, . . . , M_VOBI#6~M_VOBI#8 shown in FIG. 3, are read out sequentially from the S_AVFI and M_AVFI. Based on the CIs and VOBIS, the VOBs corresponding to the requested play list are read out from the recording medium and then reproduced.

[0040] The method of managing the navigation data for the rewritable recording medium according to the present invention is described below in detail with reference to the flow chart shown in FIG. 8.

[0041] If a rewritable recording medium is loaded into the player, the control unit 50 reads the navigation data file from

the recording medium and stores the file in the memory M1 (S11). Then, the control unit 50 examines whether or not writing moving or still pictures is requested by a user, i.e., recording mode is set (S13). When it is determined that the player is in the recording mode, the control unit 50 begins execution of a writing control routine, and creates management data corresponding to the data which are written to the recording medium (S15). The VOBIs and CIs compose the management data when moving or still pictures are written to the recording medium. Then, the control unit 50 reads out the start addresses of the information tables, which are relevant to the generated management data, from VMGI_MAT in the navigation data loaded on the memory M1 (S17). For example, if the management data are M_VOBI and C₁, M_AVFIT_SA and ORG_PGCIT_SA are read out.

[0042] Then the control unit 50 accesses the relevant information tables in the navigation data table by using the start addresses obtained in the step of S17 and then writes the generated management data into the information tables (S19). For example, in case of writing moving pictures to the recording medium, M_AVFIT is accessed by using M_AVFIT_SA and then the relevant M_VOBI is written to M_AVFI of the M_AVFIT. Also, ORG_PGCIT is accessed by ORG_PGCIT_SA and then CI is written to ORG_PGCI of the ORG_PGCIT.

[0043] Once the writing management data into the navigation data is completed, the control unit 50 examines whether to end the recording mode (S21). If not, the above writing process S15 through S19 is repeated. On the other hand, when the recording mode is determined to end, the control unit 50 reads the navigation data contained in the memory M1 and writes the navigation data to the recording medium (S23), thereby completing the writing control routine.

[0044] On the other hand, if it is determined in the step of S13 that the recording mode is not set, the control unit 50 examines whether the reproduction mode is set or not (S25). If the player is in the reproduction mode, the start addresses of the information tables which are relevant to the data to be asked for reproduction are read out from the navigation data on the memory M1 (S27). By referencing the start addresses, the relevant information tables are accessed and then the management data corresponding to the requested data on the recording medium are extracted from the information tables (S29). For example, if reproduction of moving pictures is requested in a presentation order of original PGC, M_AVFIT_SA and ORG_PGCIT_SA are read out from VMGI_MAT of the navigation data, and then M_VOBI and CI are extracted the two information tables or M_AVFIT and ORG_PGCIT.

[0045] Then, the control unit 50 executes a control routine for reading out and reproducing the data recorded on the recording medium (S31). The control unit 50 examines whether or not the reproduction mode ends (S33). If not, the above reproduction process S27 through S31 is repeated on the other hand, when it is determined that the reproduction mode ends, the control unit 50 executes the step of S23, in which the navigation data contained in the memory M1 are written to the recording medium, in order to preserve management data in the navigation data which may have been changed by editing data and/or changing presentation order in the reproduction mode, thereby completing the control routine.

[0046] Although it is primarily described in detail in the foregoing embodiment that information tables on the navigation data such as M_AVFIT, S_AVFIT, ORG_PGCIT, and UD_PGCIT are directly accessed by using the start addresses in VMGI_MAT of the navigation data, other information tables such as TXT_DT_MG and MNFIT can be accessed directly in the same way with their own start addresses such as TXT_MT_MG_SA and MNFIT_SA, respectively.

[0047] The management method of the navigation data for a rewritable recording medium according to the present invention provides a fast way of accessing each information table on the navigation data table compared to the prior art method, contributing to the real-time reproduction or writing operation. The present invention also enables to locate each information table of the navigation data table due to keeping its own start address, even if the information tables are not arranged contiguously on the memory or the recording medium. Furthermore, instead of loading all of the information tables of the navigation data table onto the memory, as in the prior art method, the present invention makes it possible to selectively load the information tables which are currently needed for the requested operation onto the memory, yielding high efficient use of the memory. In this case, each time new operation, reproduction or writing, is requested, it is checked that the information tables relevant to the requested operation are different from the information tables which have been loaded on the memory. It is preferred that the information tables are loaded on the memory only when they are different.

[0048] The foregoing is provided only for the purpose of illustration and explanation of the preferred embodiments of the present invention, so changes, variations and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of creating and writing navigation data required for control of recording, reproduction, and editing, comprising the steps of:

- (a) creating at least three information tables, classified by the type of data to be recorded and the type of presentation control of recorded data;
- (b) generating start address information of each of the classified information tables to access each of the classified information tables; and
- (c) writing the generated start address information into an information table which is additionally reserved besides the classified information tables.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said navigation data are written as a single file.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said information tables which are classified by the type of data to be recorded are classified into two information tables according to whether the data are moving pictures or still pictures.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said information tables which are classified by the type of presentation control of recorded data, comprises:

- a sequential presentation information table containing management information for reproducing data in the recording order of the data; and

a prescribed-order presentation information table containing management information for reproducing data in a user-defined order.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said additionally reserved information table is the first information table in said navigation data, which are recorded as a single file.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein each of said start address information of said classified information tables is represented by a relative positional information from the beginning of said navigation data, which are written as a single file.

7. A method of managing navigation data which were generated and written for control of recording, reproduction, and editing, comprising the steps of:

writing management information, which is changed due to writing/editing data or change of presentation order, to the information tables relevant to the management information;

checking whether or not the recording locations for the information tables in the navigation data are required to be adjusted; and

altering the start address information of the information tables whose recording locations are to be adjusted.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein said navigation data are written as a single file.

9. A method according to claim 7, wherein each of said start address information of said information tables is represented by a relative positional information from the beginning of said navigation data, which are written as a single file.

10. A method according to claim 7, wherein in said step (c) alters the start address information of said relevant information tables stored in the first information table in said navigation data which is written as a single file.

11. A method of managing navigation data which were recorded on a rewritable recording medium for control of recording, reproduction, and editing, comprising the steps of:

(a) reading out the navigation data from the rewritable recording medium and loading the navigation data onto a memory;

(b) generating management data based on the data type and the type of presentation control, when recording, reproduction, or editing is requested;

(c) reading the start address information of the information tables, which are relevant to the generated management data, from the navigation data on the memory; and

(d) writing the generated management data to an appropriate location of each of the relevant information tables based on the start address information.

12. A method according to claim 11, wherein said step (d) further comprises the steps of:

(e) checking whether or not the recording location for each of the information tables is required to be adjusted due to the writing of the generated management data; and

(f) altering the start address information of the information tables based on the checking result.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein said step (f) alters said start address information stored in the first information table in said navigation data which is written as a single file.

14. A method according to claim 11, wherein said navigation data are written as a single file.

15. A method of managing navigation data which were recorded on a rewritable recording medium for control of recording, reproduction, and editing, comprising the steps of:

- (a) reading out start address information of the information tables, which are classified by the type of data to be recorded and the presentation method of recorded data, from the navigation data recorded on the rewritable recording medium and loading the start address information on a memory;
- (b) generating management data which are relevant to the data to be written to the rewritable recording medium;
- (c) reading the information tables which are relevant to the generated management data from the navigation data on the rewritable recording medium by referencing the start address information of the relevant information tables on the memory, and loading the relevant information tables on the memory; and
- (d) writing the generated management data to an appropriate location of each of the loaded information tables based on the start address information.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein said navigation data are written as a single file.

17. A method according to claim 15, wherein said management data which are generated depending on the type of data to be recorded, are classified according to whether the data are moving pictures or still pictures.

18. A method according to claim 15, wherein said management data which are generated depending on the presentation method of recorded data, comprises a sequential presentation management data for reproducing data in the recording order of the data, and a prescribed-order presentation management data for reproducing data in a user-defined order.

19. A method according to claim 15, wherein each of said start address information of the classified information tables is represented by a relative positional information from the beginning of said navigation data, which are written as a single file.

20. A method according to claim 15, wherein said step (d) further comprises the steps of:

checking whether or not the writing location for each of the information tables is required to be adjusted due to the writing of the generated management data; and

altering the start address information of the information tables based on the checking result.

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