■ FFmpeg的HEVC解码器源代码简单分析:解码器主干部分

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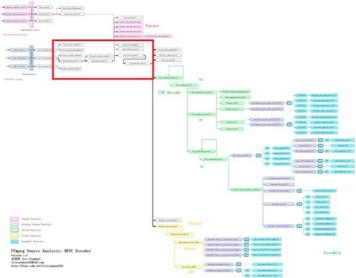
FFmpeg的HEVC解码器源代码简单分析:CTU解码(CTU Decode)部分-TU

FFmpeg的HEVC解码器源代码简单分析:环路滤波(LoopFilter)

本文分析FFmpeg的libavcodec中的HEVC解码器的主干部分。"主干部分"是相对于"CTU解码"、"环路滤波"这些细节部分而言的。它包含了HEV C解码器直到hls_decode_entry()前面的函数调用关系(hls_decode_entry()后面就是HEVC解码器的细节部分,主要包含了"CTU解码"、"环路滤波" 2个部分)。

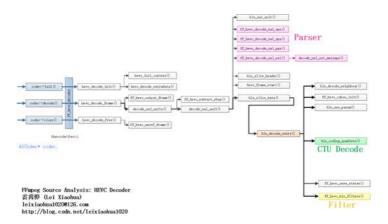
函数调用关系图

FFmpeg HEVC解码器主干部分在整个HEVC解码器中的位置如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的大图

HEVC解码器主干部分的源代码的调用关系如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的大图

从图中可以看出,HEVC解码器初始化函数是hevc_decode_init(),解码函数是hevc_decode_frame(),关闭函数是hevc_decode_free()。其中hevc_decode_frame()调用了decode_nal_units()进行一帧NALU的解码,decode_nal_units()又调用了decode_nal_unit()进行一个NALU的解码。

decode_nal_unit()一方面调用解析函数ff_hevc_decode_nal_vps(),ff_hevc_decode_nal_sps(),ff_hevc_decode_nal_pps()等对VPS、SPS、PPS进行解析;另一方面调用了hls_slice_header()和hls_slice_data()对Slice数据进行解码。

hls_slice_data()中调用了hls_decode_entry(),在其中完成了Slice Data解码的流程。该流程包含了CU、PU、TU解码,环路滤波、SAO滤波等环节。

ff_hevc_decoder

ff_hevc_decoder是HEVC解码器对应的AVCodec结构体。该结构体的定义位于libavcodec\hevc.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
      AVCodec ff_hevc_decoder = {
                    = "hevc",
 2.
         .name
                              = NULL IF CONFIG SMALL("HEVC (High Efficiency Video Coding)"),
 3.
          .long name
      .type = AVMEDIA_TYPE_VIDEO,
 4.
 5.
                              = AV CODEC ID HEVC,
          .id
      .priv_data_size
                          = sizeof(HEVCContext),
 6.
 7.
          .priv_class
                              = &hevc decoder class.
 8.
      .init
                            = hevc_decode_init,
 9.
          .close
                              = hevc_decode_free,
10.
     .decode
                           = hevc_decode_frame,
11.
          .flush
                              = hevc_decode_flush,
12.
         .update_thread_context = hevc_update_thread_context,
13.
          .init_thread_copy
                              = hevc_init_thread_copy,
14.
         .capabilities
                              = CODEC_CAP_DR1 | CODEC_CAP_DELAY |
15.
                                CODEC_CAP_SLICE_THREADS | CODEC_CAP_FRAME_THREADS,
         .profiles
                              = NULL_IF_CONFIG_SMALL(profiles),
16.
17. };
```

从源代码可以看出,HEVC解码器初始化函数是hevc_decode_init(),解码函数是hevc_decode_frame(),关闭函数是hevc_decode_free()。

hevc_decode_init()

hevc_decode_init()用于初始化HEVC解码器。该函数的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //初始化HEVC解码器
 2.
      static av_cold int hevc_decode_init(AVCodecContext *avctx)
 3.
 4.
         HEVCContext *s = avctx->priv_data;
 5.
         int ret;
 6.
          //初始化CABAC
 7.
 8.
     ff_init_cabac_states();
 9.
10.
     avctx->internal->allocate_progress = 1;
11.
     //为HEVCContext中的变量分配内存空间
12.
13.
          ret = hevc_init_context(avctx);
     if (ret < 0)
14.
15.
             return ret;
16.
17.
          s->enable_parallel_tiles = 0;
18.
     s->picture_struct = 0;
19.
20.
     if(avctx->active_thread_type & FF_THREAD_SLICE)
21.
             s->threads_number = avctx->thread_count;
22.
23.
             s->threads_number = 1;
24.
25.
          //如果AVCodecContext中包含extradata,则解码之
      if (avctx->extradata_size > 0 && avctx->extradata)
26.
27.
             ret = hevc_decode_extradata(s);
            if (ret < 0) {
28.
29.
                 hevc_decode_free(avctx);
30.
                return ret;
31.
32.
33.
34.
      if((avctx->active_thread_type & FF_THREAD_FRAME) && avctx->thread_count > 1)
35.
                 s->threads_type = FF_THREAD_FRAME;
36.
37.
                 s->threads_type = FF_THREAD_SLICE;
38.
39.
          return 0:
40. }
```

从源代码中可以看出,hevc_decode_init()对HEVCContext中的变量做了一些初始化工作。其中调用了一个函数hevc_init_context()用于给HEVCContext中的变量分配内存空间。

hevc_init_context()

hevc_init_context()用于给HEVCContext中的变量分配内存空间。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //为HEVCContext中的变量分配内存空间
2.
      static av_cold int hevc_init_context(AVCodecContext *avctx)
3.
4.
         HEVCContext *s = avctx->priv_data;
5.
6.
         s->avctx = avctx;
7.
8.
         s->HEVClc = av mallocz(sizeof(HEVCLocalContext));
9.
     if (!s->HEVClc)
10.
             goto fail:
11.
     s->HEVClcList[0] = s->HEVClc;
12.
13.
         s \rightarrow sList[0] = s;
14.
15.
         s->cabac_state = av_malloc(HEVC_CONTEXTS);
     if (!s->cabac_state)
16.
17.
             goto fail;
18.
19.
          s->tmp_frame = av_frame_alloc();
20.
     if (!s->tmp_frame)
21.
             goto fail;
22.
23.
         s->output_frame = av_frame_alloc();
24.
     if (!s->output_frame)
             goto fail;
25.
26.
         for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(s->DPB); i++) {
27.
       s->DPB[i].frame = av_frame_alloc();
28.
29.
             if (!s->DPB[i].frame)
30.
                goto fail;
             s->DPB[i].tf.f = s->DPB[i].frame;
31.
32.
33.
34.
     s->max_ra = INT_MAX;
35.
36.
     s->md5_ctx = av_md5_alloc();
37.
         if (!s->md5_ctx)
     goto fail;
38.
39.
40.
     ff_bswapdsp_init(&s->bdsp);
41.
42.
     s->context_initialized = 1;
43.
         s \rightarrow eos = 0;
44.
45.
         return 0;
46.
47.
48.
      hevc_decode_free(avctx);
49.
         return AVERROR(ENOMEM);
```

hevc_decode_free()

hevc_decode_free()用于关闭HEVC解码器。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //关闭HEVC解码器
2.
      static av_cold int hevc_decode_free(AVCodecContext *avctx)
3.
 4.
          HEVCContext     *s = avctx->priv_data;
5.
          int i;
6.
         pic arrays free(s);
7.
8.
9.
         av freep(&s->md5 ctx);
10.
11.
          for(i=0; i < s->nals allocated; i++) {
             av_freep(&s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal[i]);
12.
13.
     av_freep(&s->skipped_bytes_pos_size_nal);
14.
15.
          av_freep(&s->skipped_bytes_nal);
16.
         av_freep(&s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal);
17.
18.
     av_freep(&s->cabac_state);
19.
20.
     av_frame_free(&s->tmp_frame);
21.
         av_frame_free(&s->output_frame);
22.
23.
          for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(s->DPB); i++) {
      ff_hevc_unref_frame(s, &s->DPB[i], ~0);
24.
             av_frame_free(&s->DPB[i].frame);
25.
26.
27.
     for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(s->vps_list); i++)
28.
29.
             av_buffer_unref(&s->vps_list[i]);
      for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(s->sps_list); i++)
30.
31.
             av_buffer_unref(&s->sps_list[i]);
32.
      for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(s->pps_list); i++)
33.
             av_buffer_unref(&s->pps_list[i]);
34.
      s->sps = NULL;
35.
         s->pps = NULL;
36.
     s->vps = NULL;
37.
     av_buffer_unref(&s->current_sps);
38.
39.
40.
     av_freep(&s->sh.entry_point_offset);
41.
          av freep(&s->sh.offset);
42.
     av_freep(&s->sh.size);
43.
44.
     for (i = 1; i < s->threads_number; i++) {
45.
             HEVCLocalContext *lc = s->HEVClcList[i];
46.
             if (lc) {
47.
                 av_freep(&s->HEVClcList[i]);
48.
                 av_freep(&s->sList[i]);
49.
             }
50.
          if (s->HEVClc == s->HEVClcList[0])
51.
           s->HEVClc = NULL;
52.
         av freep(&s->HEVClcList[0]);
53.
54.
          for (i = 0; i < s->nals_allocated; i++)
55.
56.
            av_freep(&s->nals[i].rbsp_buffer);
          av_freep(&s->nals);
57.
58.
         s->nals_allocated = 0;
59.
60.
          return 0;
61. }
```

从源代码可以看出,hevc_decode_free()释放了HEVCContext中的内存。

hevc_decode_frame()

hevc_decode_frame()是HEVC解码器中最关键的函数,用于解码一帧数据。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 2.
      * 解码一帧数据
 3.
 4.
      * 注释:雷霄骅
       * leixiaohua1020@126.com
 5.
      * http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020
 6.
 7.
 8.
      static int hevc_decode_frame(AVCodecContext *avctx, void *data, int *got_output,
 9.
                      ______AVPacket *avpkt)
10.
11.
      int ret;
12.
          HEVCContext *s = avctx->priv_data;
13.
      //没有输入码流的时候,输出解码器中剩余数据
14.
15.
          //对应"Flush Decoder"功能
16.
      if (!avpkt->size) {
17.
              //第3个参数flush取值为1
18.
             ret = ff_hevc_output_frame(s, data, 1)
19.
              if (ret < 0)
20.
            return ret;
21.
22.
          *got output = ret;
23.
              return 0;
24.
25.
      s->ref = NULL:
26.
          //解码-帧数据
27.
      ret = decode_nal_units(s, avpkt->data, avpkt->size);
28.
29.
         if (ret < 0)
30.
             return ret;
31.
32.
      /* verify the SEI checksum */
33.
          if (avctx->err_recognition & AV_EF_CRCCHECK && s->is_decoded &&
34.
35.
              ret = verify_md5(s, s->ref->frame);
36.
             if (ret < 0 && avctx->err recognition & AV EF EXPLODE) {
37.
                 ff_hevc_unref_frame(s, s->ref, ~0);
                 return ret;
38.
39.
             }
40.
          s \rightarrow is_md5 = 0;
41.
42.
43.
          if (s->is decoded) {
44.
              av_log(avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG, "Decoded frame with POC %d.\n", s->poc);
45.
              s->is_decoded = 0;
46.
47.
48.
      if (s->output_frame->buf[0]) {
49.
              //输出解码后数据
50.
              av_frame_move_ref(data, s->output_frame);
51.
              *got output = 1;
52.
53.
54.
      return avpkt->size;
55. }
```

从源代码可以看出,hevc_decode_frame()根据输入的AVPacket的data是否为NULL分成两个情况:

- (1) AVPacket的data为NULL的时候,代表没有输入码流,这时候直接调用ff_hevc_output_frame()输出解码器中缓存的帧。
- (2) AVPacket的data不为NULL的时候,调用decode_nal_units()解码输入的一帧数据的NALU。

下面看一下一帧NALU的解码函数decode_nal_units()。

decode_nal_units()

decode_nal_units()用于解码一帧NALU。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
      //解码一帧数据
1.
2.
     static int decode_nal_units(HEVCContext *s, const uint8_t *buf, int length)
3.
      int i, consumed, ret = 0;
4.
5.
     s->ref = NULL;
6.
7.
          s->last eos = s->eos:
     s \rightarrow eos = 0;
8.
9.
10.
     /* split the input packet into NAL units, so we know the upper bound on the
11.
           * number of slices in the frame */
     s - > nb nals = 0;
12.
13.
          while (length >= 4) {
14.
          HEVCNAL *nal;
15.
             int extract_length = 0;
16.
             if (s->is nalff) {
17.
                 int i;
18.
                  for (i = 0: i < s->nal length size: i++)
```

```
20.
                       extract_length = (extract_length << 8) | buf[i];</pre>
 21
                    buf
                          += s->nal_length_size;
 22.
                    length -= s->nal_length_size;
 23.
 24.
                     if (extract_length > length) {
 25.
                        av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Invalid NAL unit size.\n");
                        ret = AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
 26.
 27.
                        goto fail;
 28.
 29.
                } else {
                   /* search start code
 30.
 31.
                    //查找起始码0x000001
                    while (buf[0] != 0 || buf[1] != 0 || buf[2] != 1) {
 32.
 33.
                        ++buf:
 34
                        --length;
 35.
                        if (length < 4) {</pre>
 36.
                            av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "No start code is found.\n")
 37.
                            ret = AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
 38.
                            goto fail;
 39.
 40.
                    //找到后,跳过起始码(3Byte)
 41.
 42.
                    buf
                          += 3;
 43.
                    length
                                   -= 3;
 44.
 45.
                if (!s->is nalff)
 46.
 47.
                    extract_length = length;
 48.
                if (s->nals_allocated < s->nb_nals + 1) {
 49
 50.
                    int new_size = s->nals_allocated + 1;
 51.
                    HEVCNAL *tmp = av_realloc_array(s->nals, new_size, sizeof(*tmp));
 52.
                    if (!tmp) {
 53.
                        ret = AVERROR(ENOMEM);
 54.
                        goto fail;
 55.
 56.
                    s->nals = tmp;
 57.
                    memset(s->nals + s->nals_allocated, 0,
                          (new size - s->nals allocated) * sizeof(*tmp));
 58.
                    av reallocp array(&s->skipped bytes nal, new size, sizeof(*s->skipped bytes nal));
 59.
                    av\_reallocp\_array(\&s->skipped\_bytes\_pos\_size\_nal, \ new\_size, \ \textbf{sizeof}(*s->skipped\_bytes\_pos\_size\_nal)); \\
 60.
                    av\_reallocp\_array(\&s->skipped\_bytes\_pos\_nal, \ new\_size, \ \ \underline{sizeof}(*s->skipped\_bytes\_pos\_nal));
 61.
                    s->skipped_bytes_pos_size_nal[s->nals_allocated] = 1024; // initial buffer size
 62.
 63.
                    s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal[s->nals_allocated] = av_malloc_array(s->skipped_bytes_pos_size_nal[s->nals_allocated], sizeof(*
       s->skipped_bytes_pos));
 64.
                    s->nals_allocated = new_size;
 65.
 66.
                s->skipped_bytes_pos_size = s->skipped_bytes_pos_size_nal[s->nb_nals];
 67.
                s->skipped_bytes_pos = s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal[s->nb_nals];
 68.
               nal = &s->nals[s->nb_nals];
 69.
 70.
               consumed = ff_hevc_extract_rbsp(s, buf, extract_length, nal);
 71.
 72.
                s->skipped bytes nal[s->nb nals] = s->skipped bytes:
                s->skipped bytes pos size nal[s->nb nals] = s->skipped bytes pos size;
 73.
 74.
               s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal[s->nb_nals++] = s->skipped_bytes_pos;
 75.
 76.
 77.
                if (consumed < 0) {</pre>
 78.
                    ret = consumed;
 79.
                    goto fail;
 80.
 81.
 82.
                ret = init_get_bits8(&s->HEVClc->gb, nal->data, nal->size);
 83.
                if (ret < 0)
 84.
                   goto fail;
 85.
                hls_nal_unit(s);
 86.
                if (s->nal unit type == NAL EOB NUT ||
 87.
                    s->nal_unit_type == NAL_EOS_NUT)
 88.
 89.
                    s \rightarrow eos = 1:
 90.
 91.
               huf
                      += consumed:
               length -= consumed;
 92.
 93.
 94.
 95.
            /* parse the NAL units */
 96.
            for (i = 0; i < s->nb_nals; i++) {
 97.
                int ret;
 98.
                s->skipped_bytes = s->skipped_bytes_nal[i];
 99.
                s->skipped_bytes_pos = s->skipped_bytes_pos_nal[i];
100.
                //解码NALU
101.
                ret = decode nal unit(s. s->nals[i].data. s->nals[i].size);
102.
                if (ret < 0) {
                    av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_WARNING,
103.
                          "Error parsing NAL unit #%d.\n", i);
104.
105.
                    qoto fail:
106.
107
           }
108
109.
       fail:
```

从源代码可以看出,decode_nal_units()中又调用了另一个函数decode_nal_unit(),两者的名字只相差一个"s"。由此可以看出decode_nal_unit()作用是解码一个NALU。

decode_nal_unit()

decode_nal_unit()用于解码一个NALU。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //解码一个NALU
1.
     static int decode_nal_unit(HEVCContext *s, const uint8_t *nal, int length)
2.
3.
4.
         HEVCLocalContext *lc = s->HEVClc;
5.
         GetBitContext *gb
                            = &lc->gb;
6.
     int ctb_addr_ts, ret;
8.
     ret = init_get_bits8(gb, nal, length);
9.
         if (ret < 0)
     return ret;
10.
11.
12.
     ret = hls_nal_unit(s);
13.
         if (ret < 0) {
      av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Invalid NAL unit %d, skipping.\n",
14.
                    s->nal_unit_type);
15.
             qoto fail:
16.
         } else if (!ret)
17.
18.
            return 0;
19.
20.
     switch (s->nal_unit_type) {
21.
         case NAL_VPS:
22.
            //解析VPS
23.
              ret = ff_hevc_decode_nal_vps(s);
24.
           if (ret < 0)
25.
                goto fail;
26.
           break;
27.
         case NAL SPS:
          //解析SPS
28.
29.
             ret = ff_hevc_decode_nal_sps(s);
             if (ret < 0)
30.
31.
                goto fail;
            break;
32.
33.
          case NAL PPS:
34.
            //解析PPS
35.
             ret = ff_hevc_decode_nal_pps(s);
36.
             if (ret < 0)
37.
                 goto fail;
     break;
38.
39.
          case NAL_SEI_PREFIX:
40.
      case NAL_SEI_SUFFIX:
             //解析SEI
41.
42.
             ret = ff_hevc_decode_nal_sei(s)
43.
             if (ret < 0)
44.
              goto fail;
45.
             break:
     case NAL_TRAIL_R:
46.
47.
         case NAL TRAIL N:
     case NAL_TSA_N:
48.
49.
         case NAL_TSA_R:
50.
     case NAL_STSA_N:
51.
         case NAL_STSA_R:
52.
     case NAL_BLA_W_LP:
53.
         case NAL_BLA_W_RADL:
      case NAL_BLA_N_LP:
54.
55.
         case NAL IDR W RADL:
56.
     case NAL_IDR_N_LP:
57.
         case NAL CRA NUT:
      case NAL RADL N:
58.
59.
         case NAL RADL R:
      case NAL RASL N:
60.
61.
          case NAL RASL R:
           //解析Slice
62.
63.
             //解析Slice Header
64.
             ret = hls_slice_header(s);
65.
             if (ret < 0)
66.
                return ret;
67.
             if (s->max_ra == INT_MAX) {
68.
                 if (s->nal unit type == NAL CRA NUT || IS BLA(s)) {
69.
70.
                    s->max_ra = s->poc;
71.
                 } else {
                  if (IS_IDR(s))
72.
                         s->max_ra = INT_MIN;
73.
74.
```

```
76.
 77.
                if ((s->nal_unit_type == NAL_RASL_R || s->nal_unit_type == NAL_RASL_N) &&
 78.
                   s->poc <= s->max_ra) {
 79.
                    s->is_decoded = 0;
 80.
                   break;
 81.
               } else {
                  if (s->nal unit type == NAL RASL R && s->poc > s->max ra)
 82.
                       s->max ra = INT MIN:
 83.
 84.
 85.
                if (s->sh.first_slice_in_pic_flag) {
 86.
 87.
                    ret = hevc_frame_start(s);
 88.
                    if (ret < 0)
 89.
                        return ret;
 90.
                } else if (!s->ref) {
 91.
                   av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "First slice in a frame missing.\n");
 92.
 93.
               }
 94.
 95.
               if (s->nal_unit_type != s->first_nal_type) {
                av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
 96.
                           "Non-matching NAL types of the VCL NALUs: %d %d\n",
 97.
                          s->first_nal_type, s->nal_unit_type);
 98.
                    return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
 99.
100.
101.
102
                if (!s->sh.dependent_slice_segment_flag &&
103.
                    s->sh.slice_type != I_SLICE) {
104.
                   ret = ff_hevc_slice_rpl(s);
105.
                    if (ret < 0) {
                     av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_WARNING,
106
107.
                               "Error constructing the reference lists for the current slice.\n");
108.
109.
110.
111.
                //解码 Slice Data
               if (s->threads_number > 1 && s->sh.num_entry_point_offsets > 0)
112.
                   ctb addr ts = hls slice data wpp(s, nal, length);
113.
114.
                else
115.
                   ctb addr ts = hls slice data(s);
                if (ctb_addr_ts >= (s->sps->ctb_width * s->sps->ctb_height)) {
116.
117.
                    s->is_decoded = 1;
118.
119.
120.
                if (ctb_addr_ts < 0) {</pre>
121.
                    ret = ctb_addr_ts;
122.
123.
124.
               break;
            case NAL EOS NUT:
125.
           case NAL EOB NUT:
126.
               s->seq_decode = (s->seq_decode + 1) & 0xff;
127.
               s->max ra = INT MAX;
128.
129.
               break:
130.
           case NAL AUD:
131.
           case NAL_FD_NUT:
132.
               break;
133.
           default:
134.
            av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_INFO,
135.
                       "Skipping NAL unit %d\n", s->nal_unit_type);
136.
137.
138.
           return 0;
139.
       fail:
140.
       if (s->avctx->err recognition & AV EF EXPLODE)
141.
               return ret;
142.
           return 0;
143.
```

从源代码可以看出,decode_nal_unit()根据不同的NALU类型调用了不同的处理函数。这些处理函数可以分为两类——解析函数和解码函数,如下所示。

```
(1) 解析函数(获取信息):
```

```
ff_hevc_decode_nal_vps():解析VPS。
ff_hevc_decode_nal_sps():解析SPS。
ff_hevc_decode_nal_pps():解析PPS。
ff_hevc_decode_nal_sei():解析SEI。
hls_slice_header():解析Slice Header。
```

(2) 解码函数 (解码得到图像):

hls_slice_data():解码Slice Data。

其中解析函数在文章《FFmpeg的HEVC解码器源代码简单分析:解析器(Parser)部分》已经有过介绍,就不再重复叙述了。解码函数hls_slice_data()完成了解码Slic e的工作,下面看一下该函数的定义。 hls_slice_data()用于解码Slice Data。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     //解码Slice Data
2.
     static int hls_slice_data(HEVCContext *s)
3.
4.
         int arg[2];
5.
          int ret[2];
6.
         arg[0] = 0;
     arg[1] = 1;
8.
9.
          //解码入口函数
         s->avctx->execute(s->avctx, hls_decode_entry, arg, ret , 1, sizeof(int));
10.
11.
          return ret[0]:
12.
```

可以看出该函数的源代码很简单,调用了另一个函数hls_decode_entry()。

hls_decode_entry()

hls_decode_entry()是Slice Data解码的入口函数。该函数的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      * 解码入口函数
2.
3.
      * 注释:雷霉唑
4.
5.
       * leixiaohua1020@126.com
6.
      * http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020
7.
8.
9.
      static int hls_decode_entry(AVCodecContext *avctxt, void *isFilterThread)
10.
     {
11.
          HEVCContext *s = avctxt->priv_data;
12.
         //CTB尺寸
13.
                         = 1 << s->sps->log2 ctb size;
          int ctb size
      int more data = 1;
14.
15.
                         = 0;
          int x ctb
                      = 0;
      int y ctb
16.
17.
          int ctb_addr_ts = s->pps->ctb_addr_rs_to_ts[s->sh.slice_ctb_addr_rs];
18.
19.
          if (!ctb_addr_ts && s->sh.dependent_slice_segment_flag) {
20.
              av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Impossible initial tile.\n");
21.
              return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
22.
23.
24.
          if (s->sh.dependent_slice_segment_flag) {
25.
              int prev_rs = s->pps->ctb_addr_ts_to_rs[ctb_addr_ts - 1];
              if (s->tab_slice_address[prev_rs] != s->sh.slice_addr) {
26.
27.
                  av_log(s->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Previous slice segment missing\n");
                  return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
28.
29.
              }
      }
30.
31.
          while (more_data && ctb_addr_ts < s->sps->ctb_size) {
32.
33.
              int ctb_addr_rs = s->pps->ctb_addr_ts_to_rs[ctb_addr_ts];
34.
              //CTB的位置x和y
35.
               x\_ctb = (ctb\_addr\_rs \% ((s->sps->width + ctb\_size - 1) >> s->sps->log2\_ctb\_size)) << s->sps->log2\_ctb\_size; 
               y\_ctb = (ctb\_addr\_rs \ / \ ((s->sps->width + ctb\_size \ \cdot \ 1) \ >> \ s->sps->log2\_ctb\_size)) \ << \ s->sps->log2\_ctb\_size) 
36.
37.
              //初始化周围的参数
38.
              hls_decode_neighbour(s, x_ctb, y_ctb, ctb_addr_ts);
39.
              //初始化CABAC
40.
              ff_hevc_cabac_init(s, ctb_addr_ts);
41.
              //样点自适应补偿参数
42.
              hls_sao_param(s, x_ctb >> s->sps->log2_ctb_size, y_ctb >> s->sps->log2_ctb_size);
43.
44.
              s->deblock[ctb addr rs].beta offset = s->sh.beta offset;
45.
              s->deblock[ctb_addr_rs].tc_offset = s->sh.tc_offset;
              s->filter_slice_edges[ctb_addr_rs] = s->sh.slice_loop_filter_across_slices_enabled_flag;
46.
47.
               * CU示意图
48.
49.
50.
               * 64x64块
51.
52.
               * 深度d=0
53.
                * split flag=1时候划分为4个32x32
54.
55.
56.
57.
58.
59.
                                                      Ī
60.
61.
                                                      I
62.
63.
```

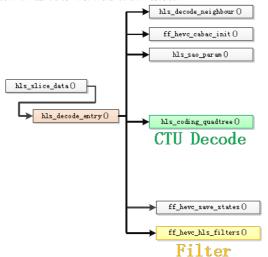
```
65.
 66.
 67.
                                                      Ī
 68.
 69.
 70.
 71.
 72.
 73.
 74.
 75.
 76.
 77.
 78.
 79.
 80.
 81.
 82.
 83.
 84.
 85.
 86.
 87.
 88.
 89.
 90.
                 * 32x32 块
 91.
                * 深度d=1
 92.
                 * split_flag=1时候划分为4个16x16
 93.
 94.
 95.
 96.
 97.
 98.
 99.
100.
101.
102.
103.
104.
105
106.
107.
108.
109.
110.
111.
112.
113.
                  16x16 块
                 * 深度d=2
114.
                 * split_flag=1时候划分为4个8x8
115.
116.
                * +-----
117.
118.
119.
120.
121.
122.
123.
                * |
124.
125.
126.
127.
128.
                * 8x8块
                * 深度d=3
129.
                 * split_flag=1时候划分为4个4x4
130.
131.
132.
                * |
133.
134.
135.
136.
137.
138.
139.
140.
                * 解析四叉树结构,并且解码
141.
                 * hls_coding_quadtree(HEVCContext *s, int x0, int y0, int log2_cb_size, int cb_depth)中:
142.
143.
                 * s:HEVCContext上下文结构体
                 * x_ctb:CB位置的x坐标
144.
145.
                 * y_ctb:CB位置的y坐标
                * log2_cb_size:CB大小取log2之后的值
146.
147.
                * cb_depth:深度
148.
149.
150.
               more\_data = hls\_coding\_quadtree(s, x\_ctb, y\_ctb, s->sps->log2\_ctb\_size, 0);
151.
               if (more_data < 0) {</pre>
152.
                   s->tab_slice_address[ctb_addr_rs] = -1;
153.
                   return more_data;
154.
```

```
156.
157.
               ctb_addr_ts++;
               //保存解码信息以供下次使用
158.
159.
               ff_hevc_save_states(s, ctb_addr_ts);
160.
               //去块效应滤波
161.
               ff_hevc_hls_filters(s, x_ctb, y_ctb, ctb_size);
162.
163.
164.
           if (x_ctb + ctb_size >= s->sps->width &&
165.
               y_ctb + ctb_size >= s->sps->height)
166.
               ff_hevc_hls_filter(s, x_ctb, y_ctb, ctb_size);
167.
168.
           return ctb_addr_ts;
169.
```

从源代码可以看出,hls_decode_entry()以CTB为单位处理输入的视频流。每个CTB的压缩数据经过下面两个基本步骤进行处理:

- (1) 调用hls_coding_quadtree()对CTB解码。其中包括了CU、PU、TU的解码。
- (2) 调用ff_hevc_hls_filters()进行滤波。其中包括去块效应滤波和SAO滤波。

hls_decode_entry()的函数调用关系如下图所示。后续的几篇文章将会对其调用的函数进行分析。



至此,FFmpeg HEVC解码器的主干部分的源代码就分析完毕了。

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个人分类: FFMPEG 所属专栏: FFmpeg

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