原 FFmpeg源代码简单分析:avcodec_encode_video()

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FFmpeg 源代码简单分析: makefile

FFmpeg 源代码简单分析: configure

[H.264]

FFmpeg 的 H.264 解码器源代码简单分析:概述

本文简单分析FFmpeg的avcodec_encode_video2()函数。该函数用于编码一帧视频数据。avcodec_encode_video2()函数的声明位于libavcodec\avcodec\n,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      * Encode a frame of video.
2.
3.
      * Takes input raw video data from frame and writes the next output packet, if
4.
        st available, to avpkt. The output packet does not necessarily contain data for
5.
      * the most recent frame, as encoders can delay and reorder input frames
6.
       * internally as needed.
7.
8.
9.
       * @param avctx
                          codec context
10.
      * @param avpkt output AVPacket.
11.
                           The user can supply an output buffer by setting
                          avpkt->data and avpkt->size prior to calling the
12.
13.
                           function, but if the size of the user-provided data is not
                          large enough, encoding will fail. All other AVPacket fields
14.
15.
                          will be reset by the encoder using av_init_packet(). If
16.
                          avpkt->data is NULL, the encoder will allocate it.
17.
                           The encoder will set avpkt->size to the size of the
                          output packet. The returned data (if any) belongs to the
18.
19.
                          caller, he is responsible for freeing it.
20.
                          If this function fails or produces no output, avpkt will be
21.
22.
                          freed using av_free_packet() (i.e. avpkt->destruct will be
23.
                           called to free the user supplied buffer).
24.
      * @param[in] frame AVFrame containing the raw video data to be encoded.
25.
                          May be NULL when flushing an encoder that has the
26.
                          CODEC_CAP_DELAY capability set.
27.
       * @param[out] got_packet_ptr This field is set to 1 by libavcodec if the
28.
                                    output packet is non-empty, and to \boldsymbol{\theta} if it is
29.
                                     empty. If the function returns an error, the
30.
                                     packet can be assumed to be invalid, and the
31.
                                     value of got_packet_ptr is undefined and should
32.
                                    not be used.
       * @return
33.
                          0 on success, negative error code on failure
34.
35.
      int avcodec_encode_video2(AVCodecContext *avctx, AVPacket *avpkt,
                                const AVFrame *frame, int *got_packet_ptr);
36.
```

该函数每个参数的含义在注释里面已经写的很清楚了,在这里用中文简述一下:

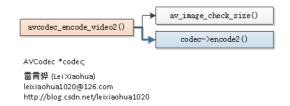
avctx:编码器的AVCodecContext。 avpkt:编码输出的AVPacket。 frame:编码输入的AVFrame。

got_packet_ptr:成功编码一个AVPacket的时候设置为1。

函数返回0代表编码成功。

函数调用关系图

函数的调用关系如下图所示。



avcodec_encode_video2()

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      \textbf{int} \  \, \textbf{attribute\_align\_arg} \  \, \textbf{avcodec\_encode\_video2} ( \text{AVCodecContext} \  \, *\textbf{avctx}, \\
2.
                                                       AVPacket *avpkt,
3.
                                                       const AVFrame *frame,
 4.
                                                       int *got_packet_ptr)
 5.
6.
          int ret;
          AVPacket user pkt = *avpkt;
7.
      int needs realloc = !user pkt.data;
8.
9.
10.
      *got packet ptr = 0;
11.
      if(CONFIG FRAME THREAD ENCODER &&
12.
              avctx->internal->frame\_thread\_encoder \ \&\& \ (avctx->active\_thread\_type\&FF\_THREAD\_FRAME))
13.
14.
              return ff_thread_video_encode_frame(avctx, avpkt, frame, got_packet_ptr);
15.
16.
      if ((avctx->flags&CODEC_FLAG_PASS1) && avctx->stats_out)
17.
               avctx->stats_out[0] = '\0';
18.
19.
           if (!(avctx->codec->capabilities & CODEC_CAP_DELAY) && !frame) {
20.
              av_free_packet(avpkt);
21.
               av_init_packet(avpkt);
22.
              avpkt->size = 0;
23.
               return 0;
24.
25.
           //检查输入
26.
      if (av_image_check_size(avctx->width, avctx->height, 0, avctx))
               return AVERROR(EINVAL):
27.
28.
29.
           av assert0(avctx->codec->encode2);
30.
        //编码
31.
           ret = avctx->codec->encode2(avctx, avpkt, frame, got_packet_ptr);
32.
          av assert0(ret <= 0);</pre>
33.
34.
          if (avpkt->data && avpkt->data == avctx->internal->byte_buffer) {
35.
               needs_realloc = 0;
36.
               if (user pkt.data) {
37.
                   if (user_pkt.size >= avpkt->size) {
                       memcpy(user_pkt.data, avpkt->data, avpkt->size);
38.
39.
                   } else {
                      av_log(avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Provided packet is too small, needs to be %d\n", avpkt->size);
40.
41.
                       avpkt->size = user_pkt.size;
42.
                       ret = -1;
43.
44.
                   avpkt->buf
                                = user_pkt.buf;
45.
                   avpkt->data
                                    = user_pkt.data;
46.
      #if FF API DESTRUCT PACKET
47.
      FF_DISABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
48.
                  avpkt->destruct = user_pkt.destruct;
49.
      FF_ENABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
50.
51.
              } else {
52.
                  if (av_dup_packet(avpkt) < 0)</pre>
                       ret = AVERROR(ENOMEM);
53.
54.
55.
               }
56.
      }
57.
58.
          if (!ret) {
59.
               if (!*got_packet_ptr)
60.
                   avpkt->size = 0;
61.
               else if (!(avctx->codec->capabilities & CODEC_CAP_DELAY))
62.
                   avpkt->pts = avpkt->dts = frame->pts;
63.
64.
               if (needs_realloc && avpkt->data) {
65.
                   ret = av buffer realloc(&avpkt->buf, avpkt->size + FF INPUT BUFFER PADDING SIZE);
66.
                   if (ret >= 0)
67.
                       avpkt->data = avpkt->buf->data;
68.
69.
               avctx->frame_number++;
70.
71.
72.
73.
           if (ret < 0 || !*got_packet_ptr)</pre>
74.
              av_free_packet(avpkt);
75.
76.
              av_packet_merge_side_data(avpkt);
77.
78.
           emms_c();
79.
           return ret;
80.
```

从函数的定义可以看出,avcodec_encode_video2()首先调用了av_image_check_size()检查设置的宽高参数是否合理,然后调用了AVCodec的encode2()调用具体的解码器。

av_image_check_size()

av image check size()是一个很简单的函数,用于检查图像宽高是否正常,它的定义如下所示。

```
int av_image_check_size(unsigned int w, unsigned int h, int log_offset, void *log_ctx)
{
    ImgUtils imgutils = { &imgutils_class, log_offset, log_ctx };

if ((int)w>0 && (int)h>0 && (w+128)*(uint64_t)(h+128) < INT_MAX/8)
    return 0;

av_log(&imgutils, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Picture size %ux%u is invalid\n", w, h);
    return AVERROR(EINVAL);
}</pre>
```

从代码中可以看出,av_image_check_size()主要是要求图像宽高必须为正数,而且取值不能太大。

AVCodec->encode2()

AVCodec的encode2()是一个函数指针,指向特定编码器的编码函数。在这里我们以libx264为例,看一下它对应的AVCodec的结构体的定义,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
     AVCodec ff_libx264_encoder = {
                = "libx264",
2.
                       = NULL_IF_CONFIG_SMALL("libx264 H.264 / AVC / MPEG-4 AVC / MPEG-4 part 10"),
3.
        .long_name
    .type = AVMEDIA_TYPE_VIDEO,
4.
5.
                       = AV CODEC ID H264,
        .id
    .priv_data_size = sizeof(X264Context),
6.
    .init = X264_init,
.encode2 = X264_frame,
7.
8.
    9.
10.
    .priv_class = &x264_class,
.defaults = x264_defaults,
11.
12.
        .init_static_data = X264_init_static,
13.
14. };
```

从ff_libx264_encoder的定义可以看出,encode2()函数指向的是X264_frame()函数。

X264_frame()

X264_frame()函数的定义位于libavcodec\libx264.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
     static int X264_frame(AVCodecContext *ctx, AVPacket *pkt, const AVFrame *frame,
1.
2.
                        int *got packet)
3.
      X264Context *x4 = ctx->priv_data;
4.
         x264_nal_t *nal;
5.
     int nnal, i, ret;
6.
7.
         x264_picture_t pic_out = {0};
     AVFrameSideData *side_data;
8.
9.
10.
     x264_picture_init( &x4->pic );
11.
         x4->pic.img.i_csp = x4->params.i_csp;
12.
     if (x264_bit_depth > 8)
13.
             x4->pic.img.i_csp |= X264_CSP_HIGH_DEPTH;
14.
     x4->pic.img.i_plane = avfmt2_num_planes(ctx->pix_fmt);
15.
16.
     if (frame) {
             for (i = 0; i < x4->pic.img.i_plane; i++) {
17.
              x4->pic.img.plane[i] = frame->data[i];
18.
                 x4->pic.img.i_stride[i] = frame->linesize[i];
19.
20.
21.
22.
             x4->pic.i_pts = frame->pts;
23.
              x4->pic.i_type =
24.
              frame->pict_type == AV_PICTURE_TYPE_I ? X264_TYPE_KEYFRAME :
25.
                  frame->pict_type == AV_PICTURE_TYPE_P ? X264_TYPE_P :
26.
                 frame->pict_type == AV_PICTURE_TYPE_B ? X264_TYPE_B :
27.
                                                X264_TYPE_AUT0;
28.
29.
              if (x4->avcintra_class < 0) {</pre>
             if (x4->params.b_interlaced && x4->params.b_tff != frame->top_field_first)
30.
31.
                 x4->params.b tff = frame->top field first:
                 x264 encoder reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
32.
33.
              if (x4->narams.vui.i sar height != ctx->sample aspect ratio.den ||
```

```
35
                    x4->params.vui.i_sar_width != ctx->sample_aspect_ratio.num) {
 36.
                    x4->params.vui.i_sar_height = ctx->sample_aspect_ratio.den;
 37.
                    x4->params.vui.i_sar_width = ctx->sample_aspect_ratio.num;
 38.
                    x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 39.
 40.
 41.
                if (x4->params.rc.i vbv buffer size != ctx->rc buffer size / 1000 ||
 42.
                   x4->params.rc.i vbv max bitrate != ctx->rc max rate / 1000) {
 43.
                    x4->params.rc.i vbv buffer size = ctx->rc buffer size / 1000;
                    x4->params.rc.i_vbv_max_bitrate = ctx->rc_max_rate / 1000;
 44.
 45.
                    x264 encoder reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 46.
 47.
 48
                if (x4->params.rc.i_rc_method == X264_RC_ABR &&
 49.
                    x4->params.rc.i_bitrate != ctx->bit_rate / 1000) {
 50.
                    x4->params.rc.i_bitrate = ctx->bit_rate / 1000;
 51.
                    x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 52.
 53.
 54.
                   (x4->crf >= 0 &&
 55.
                    x4->params.rc.i rc method == X264 RC CRF &&
 56.
                    x4->params.rc.f rf constant != x4->crf) {
                    x4->params.rc.f rf constant = x4->crf;
 57.
                   x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 58.
 59.
 60.
 61.
                if (x4->params.rc.i_rc_method == X264_RC_CQP &&
 62.
                   x4->cqp >= 0 &&
 63.
                    x4->params.rc.i_qp_constant != x4->cqp) {
 64.
                    x4->params.rc.i_qp_constant = x4->cqp;
 65.
                    x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 66.
 67.
 68.
                if (x4->crf_max >= 0 \&\&
 69.
                    x4->params.rc.f rf constant max != x4->crf max) {
 70.
                    x4->params.rc.f rf constant max = x4->crf max:
                    x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
 71.
 72.
 73.
 74.
                side_data = av_frame_get_side_data(frame, AV_FRAME_DATA_STEREO3D);
 75.
 76.
                if (side data) {
 77.
                    AVStereo3D *stereo = (AVStereo3D *)side_data->data;
 78.
                    int fpa_type;
 79.
 80.
                    switch (stereo->type) {
 81.
                    case AV_STERE03D_CHECKERB0ARD:
 82.
                        fpa_type = 0;
 83.
                        break;
 84.
                    case AV STEREO3D COLUMNS:
 85.
                        fpa type = 1;
 86.
                        break;
                    case AV STEREO3D LINES:
 87.
 88.
                       fpa type = 2;
 89.
                        break:
                    case AV_STERE03D_SIDEBYSIDE:
 90.
 91.
                        fpa type = 3;
 92.
                        break;
 93.
                    case AV_STERE03D_T0PB0TT0M:
 94.
                        fpa_type = 4;
 95.
                        break;
 96
                    case AV_STEREO3D_FRAMESEQUENCE:
 97.
                        fpa_type = 5;
 98.
                        break;
 99.
                    default:
100.
                        fpa type = -1;
101.
                        break:
102.
103.
104.
                    if (fpa_type != x4->params.i_frame_packing) {
105
                        x4->params.i_frame_packing = fpa_type;
106.
                        x264_encoder_reconfig(x4->enc, &x4->params);
107
108.
109.
110.
111.
                if (x264_encoder_encode(x4->enc, &nal, &nnal, frame? &x4->pic: NULL, &pic_out) < 0)</pre>
112.
                   return -1:
113.
114.
                ret = encode_nals(ctx, pkt, nal, nnal);
115.
                if (ret < 0)
116.
                   return -1:
           } while (!ret && !frame && x264 encoder delayed frames(x4->enc));
117.
118.
119.
            pkt->pts = pic out.i pts;
120.
           pkt->dts = pic_out.i_dts;
121.
122.
            switch (pic_out.i_type) {
123.
            case X264_TYPE_IDR:
124.
            case X264_TYPE_I:
               ctx->coded frame->pict type = AV PICTURE TYPE I;
125
```

```
126.
             break:
           case X264_TYPE P:
127.
128.
              ctx->coded_frame->pict_type = AV_PICTURE_TYPE_P;
               break;
129.
      case X264_TYPE_B:
130.
131.
           case X264_TYPE_BREF:
              ctx->coded_frame->pict_type = AV_PICTURE_TYPE_B;
132.
133.
134.
135.
136.
      pkt->flags |= AV_PKT_FLAG_KEY*pic_out.b_keyframe;
137.
138.
              ctx->coded_frame->quality = (pic_out.i_qpplus1 - 1) * FF_QP2LAMBDA;
139.
140.
           *got_packet = ret;
141.
           return 0;
142.
```

有关X264编码的代码在以后分析X264的时候再进行详细分析。在这里我们可以我们可以简单看出该函数中有一个do while循环,其中调用了x264_encoder_encode()完 成了编码的工作。

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