FFmpeg源代码简单分析:av_write_frame()

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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

打算写两篇文章简单分析FFmpeg的写文件用到的3个函数avformat_write_header(),av_write_frame()以及av_write_trailer()。上篇文章已经分析了avformat_write_header(),这篇文章继续分析av_write_frame()。

av_write_frame()用于输出一帧视音频数据,它的声明位于libavformat\avformat.h,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      * Write a packet to an output media file.
2.
3.
      st This function passes the packet directly to the muxer, without any buffering
4.
       \ensuremath{^*} or reordering. The caller is responsible for correctly interleaving the
5.
      * packets if the format requires it. Callers that want libavformat to handle
6.
       * the interleaving should call av_interleaved_write_frame() instead of this
8.
      * function.
9.
      * @param s media file handle
10.
11.
       * @param pkt The packet containing the data to be written. Note that unlike
12.
      * av_interleaved_write_frame(), this function does not take
13.
                    ownership of the packet passed to it (though some muxers may make
14.
                   an internal reference to the input packet).
15.
                    <br>
                    This parameter can be NULL (at any time, not just at the end), in
16.
17.
                    order to immediately flush data buffered within the muxer, for
18.
                    muxers that buffer up data internally before writing it to the
19.
                    output.
20.
                    <hr>
21.
                    Packet's @ref AVPacket.stream_index "stream_index" field must be
22.
                    set to the index of the corresponding stream in \operatorname{\mathfrak{e}ref}
23.
                    AVFormatContext.streams "s->streams". It is very strongly
24.
                    recommended that timing information (@ref AVPacket.pts "pts", @ref
25.
                    AVPacket.dts "dts", @ref AVPacket.duration "duration") is set to
26.
                    correct values.
27.
       * @return < 0 on error, = 0 if 0K, 1 if flushed and there is no more data to flush
28.
29.
       * @see av interleaved write frame()
30.
31. int av_write_frame(AVFormatContext *s, AVPacket *pkt);
```

简单解释一下它的参数的含义:

s:用于输出的AVFormatContext。

pkt:等待输出的AVPacket。

函数正常执行后返回值等于0。

这个函数最典型的例子可以参考:

最简单的基于FFMPEG的视频编码器(YUV编码为H.264)

函数调用关系图

av_write_frame()的调用关系如下图所示。

av_write_frame()

av_write_frame()的定义位于libavformat\mux.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      int av_write_frame(AVFormatContext *s, AVPacket *pkt)
2.
      {
3.
4.
 5.
          ret = check_packet(s, pkt);
     if (ret < 0)
6.
7.
             return ret;
      //Packet为NULL, Flush Encoder
8.
         if (!pkt) {
9.
10.
         if (s->oformat->flags & AVFMT ALLOW FLUSH) {
                 ret = s->oformat->write_packet(s, NULL);
11.
                 if (s->flush_packets && s->pb && s->pb->error >= 0 && s->flags & AVFMT_FLAG_FLUSH_PACKETS)
12.
13.
                     avio_flush(s->pb);
                 if (ret >= 0 && s->pb && s->pb->error < 0)
14.
15.
                     ret = s->pb->error;
16.
                  return ret;
17.
18.
         return 1;
19.
20.
21.
          ret = compute_pkt_fields2(s, s->streams[pkt->stream_index], pkt);
22.
23.
         if (ret < 0 && !(s->oformat->flags & AVFMT_NOTIMESTAMPS))
24.
            return ret;
          //写入
25.
      ret = write_packet(s, pkt);
26.
         if (ret >= 0 && s->pb && s->pb->error < 0)
27.
     ret = s->pb->error;
28.
29.
30.
      if (ret >= 0)
31.
             s->streams[pkt->stream_index]->nb_frames++;
32.
          return ret;
33. }
```

从源代码可以看出,av_write_frame()主要完成了以下几步工作:

- (1) 调用check_packet()做一些简单的检测
- (2) 调用compute_pkt_fields2()设置AVPacket的一些属性值
- (3) 调用write_packet()写入数据

下面分别看一下这几个函数功能。

check_packet()

check packet()定义位于libavformat\mux.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
       static int check packet(AVFormatContext *s, AVPacket *pkt)
 2.
          if (!pkt)
 3.
 4.
             return 0:
 5.
      if (pkt->stream_index < 0 || pkt->stream_index >= s->nb_streams) {
 6.
              av\_log(s, \ AV\_LOG\_ERROR, \ "Invalid packet stream index: \ %d\n",
 7.
 8.
                     pkt->stream index);
 9.
               return AVERROR(EINVAL);
10.
11.
12.
      if (s->streams[pkt->stream_index]->codec->codec_type == AVMEDIA_TYPE_ATTACHMENT) {
13.
               av\_log(s,\ AV\_LOG\_ERROR,\ "Received a packet for an attachment stream.\n");\\
14.
              return AVERROR(EINVAL);
15.
16.
17.
           return 0;
18.
```

从代码中可以看出,check_packet()的功能比较简单:首先检查一下输入的AVPacket是否为空,如果为空,则是直接返回;然后检查一下AVPacket的stream_index(标记了该AVPacket所属的AVStream)设置是否正常,如果为负数或者大于AVStream的个数,则返回错误信息;最后检查AVPacket所属的AVStream是否属于attachment stream,这个地方没见过,目前还没有研究。

compute_pkt_fields2()

compute_pkt_fields2()函数的定义位于libavformat\mux.c,如下所示。

```
av_dlog(s, "compute_pkt_fields2: pts:%s dts:%s cur_dts:%s b:%d size:%d st:%d\n",
 9.
                              av ts2str(pkt->pts), av ts2str(pkt->dts), av ts2str(st->cur dts), delay, pkt->size, pkt->stream index);
10.
                  \textbf{if} \ (\texttt{pkt->duration} \ < \ 0 \ \&\& \ \texttt{st->codec->codec\_type} \ != \ \texttt{AVMEDIA\_TYPE\_SUBTITLE}) \ \{ \\
11.
             av_log(s, AV_LOG_WARNING, "Packet with invalid duration %d in stream %d\n",
12.
13.
                                   pkt->duration, pkt->stream index);
14.
                       pkt->duration = 0;
15.
16.
17.
                  /* duration field */
18.
          if (pkt->duration == 0) {
 19.
                        ff_compute_frame_duration(s, &num, &den, st, NULL, pkt);
20.
                        if (den && num) {
21.
                              pkt->duration = av\_rescale(1, num * (int64\_t)st->time\_base.den * st->codec->ticks\_per\_frame, den * (int64\_t)st->time\_base.den * 
          e.num);
22.
23.
24.
                 if (pkt->pts == AV_NOPTS_VALUE && pkt->dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE && delay == 0)
25.
26.
                   pkt->pts = pkt->dts;
27.
28.
          //XXX/FIXME this is a temporary hack until all encoders output pts
29.
                 if ((pkt->pts == 0 || pkt->pts == AV_NOPTS_VALUE) && pkt->dts == AV_NOPTS_VALUE && !delay) {
30.
                       static int warned:
31.
                        if (!warned) {
32.
                        av_log(s, AV_LOG_WARNING, "Encoder did not produce proper pts, making some up.\n");
33.
                              warned = 1;
34.
35.
                       pkt->dts =
                     pkt->pts= st->cur_dts;
36.
37.
                             pkt->pts = st->pts.val;
38.
39.
          //calculate dts from pts
40.
41.
                 if (pkt->pts != AV NOPTS VALUE && pkt->dts == AV NOPTS VALUE && delay <= MAX REORDER DELAY) {
42.
                       st->pts_buffer[0] = pkt->pts;
43.
                        for (i = 1; i < delay + 1 && st->pts_buffer[i] == AV_NOPTS_VALUE; i++)
44.
                            st->pts_buffer[i] = pkt->pts + (i - delay - 1) * pkt->duration;
45.
                        for (i = 0; i<delay && st->pts_buffer[i] > st->pts_buffer[i + 1]; i++)
46.
                        FFSWAP(int64_t, st->pts_buffer[i], st->pts_buffer[i + 1]);
47.
48.
          pkt->dts = st->pts_buffer[0];
49.
50.
51.
                 if (st->cur_dts && st->cur_dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE &&
                      ((!(s->oformat->flags & AVFMT TS NONSTRICT) &&
52.
53.
                           st->cur dts >= pkt->dts) || st->cur dts > pkt->dts)) {
                       av log(s, AV LOG ERROR,
54.
55.
                                    "Application provided invalid, non monotonically increasing dts to muxer in stream %d: %s >= %s\n",
56.
                                 st->index, av_ts2str(st->cur_dts), av_ts2str(pkt->dts));
57.
                        return AVERROR (ETNVAL):
58.
59.
                 if (pkt->dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE && pkt->pts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE && pkt->pts < pkt->dts) {
60.
                       av_log(s, AV_LOG_ERROR,
61.
                                    "pts (%s) < dts (%s) in stream %d\n",
                                   av_ts2str(pkt->pts), av_ts2str(pkt->dts),
62.
63.
                                   st->index);
64.
                        return AVERROR(EINVAL);
65.
66.
                 av dlog(s, "av write frame: pts2:%s dts2:%s\n",
67.
                          av ts2str(pkt->pts), av ts2str(pkt->dts));
68.
                 st->cur dts = pkt->dts;
69.
          st->pts.val = pkt->dts;
70.
71.
72.
          /* update pts */
73.
                 switch (st->codec->codec_type) {
 74.
                 case AVMEDIA_TYPE_AUDIO:
75.
                       frame_size = (pkt->flags & AV_PKT_FLAG_UNCODED_FRAME) ?
 76.
                                    ((AVFrame *)pkt->data)->nb_samples :
                                             av_get_audio_frame_duration(st->codec, pkt->size);
 77.
 78.
79.
                        /* HACK/FIXME, we skip the initial 0 size packets as they are most
                       * likely equal to the encoder delay, but it would be better if we
80.
                         * had the real timestamps from the encoder */
81.
                      if (frame size >= 0 && (pkt->size || st->pts.num != st->pts.den >> 1 || st->pts.val)
82.
                              frac_add(&st->pts, (int64_t)st->time_base.den * frame_size);
83.
84.
85.
                       break:
                 case AVMEDIA TYPE VIDEO:
86.
                       frac_add(&st->pts, (int64_t)st->time_base.den * st->codec->time_base.num);
87.
                       break;
88.
89.
90.
                return 0;
91. }
```

AVOutputFormat->write_packet()

write_packet()函数的定义位于libavformat\mux.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 🗐 🔝
 1.
       ^{*} Make timestamps non negative, move side data from payload to internal struct, call muxer, and restore
2.
3.
       * sidedata.
4.
       \ensuremath{^{*}} FIXME: this function should NEVER get undefined pts/dts beside when the
5.
       * AVFMT_NOTIMESTAMPS is set.
6.
       * Those additional safety checks should be dropped once the correct checks
7.
      * are set in the callers.
8.
9.
10.
      static int write_packet(AVFormatContext *s, AVPacket *pkt)
11.
12.
          int ret, did_split;
13.
14.
          if (s->output_ts_offset) {
               AVStream *st = s->streams[pkt->stream_index];
15.
               int64_t offset = av_rescale_q(s->output_ts_offset, AV_TIME_BASE_Q, st->time_base);
16.
17.
               if (pkt->dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE)
18.
19.
                   pkt->dts += offset;
20.
               if (pkt->pts != AV NOPTS VALUE)
21.
                   pkt->pts += offset;
22.
23.
24.
      if (s->avoid negative ts > 0) {
25.
               AVStream *st = s->streams[pkt->stream_index];
26.
               int64_t offset = st->mux_ts_offset;
27.
28.
               if (s->offset == AV_NOPTS_VALUE && pkt->dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE &&
29.
                   (pkt\text{-}>dts < 0 \mid | s\text{-}>avoid\_negative\_ts == AVFMT\_AVOID\_NEG\_TS\_MAKE\_ZERO)) \ \{
                   s->offset = -pkt->dts;
30.
31.
                   s->offset_timebase = st->time_base;
32.
33.
34.
               if (s->offset != AV NOPTS VALUE && !offset) {
35.
                   offset = st->mux ts offset =
                    av_rescale_q_rnd(s->offset,
36.
37.
                                         s->offset timebase.
38.
                                         st->time base,
                                         AV ROUND UP);
39.
40.
41.
42.
               if (pkt->dts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE)
43.
                   pkt->dts += offset;
44.
               if (pkt->pts != AV_NOPTS_VALUE)
45.
                   pkt->pts += offset;
46.
47.
               av_assert2(pkt->dts == AV_NOPTS_VALUE || pkt->dts >= 0 || s->max_interleave_delta > 0);
               if (pkt->dts != AV NOPTS VALUE && pkt->dts < 0) {</pre>
48.
                   av_log(s, AV_LOG_WARNING,
49.
                          "Packets poorly interleaved, failed to avoid negative "
50.
51.
                           "timestamp %s in stream %d.\n"
                          "Try -max_interleave_delta 0 as a possible workaround.\n",
52.
53.
                          av ts2str(pkt->dts),
54.
                          pkt->stream_index
55.
                   );
56.
57.
58.
59.
           did_split = av_packet_split_side_data(pkt);
           if ((pkt->flags & AV_PKT_FLAG_UNCODED_FRAME)) {
60.
61.
               AVFrame *frame = (AVFrame *)pkt->data;
               av_assert0(pkt->size == UNCODED_FRAME_PACKET_SIZE);
62.
               ret = s->oformat->write_uncoded_frame(s, pkt->stream_index, &frame, 0);
63.
               av frame free(&frame);
64.
          } else {
65.
              //写入
66.
67.
               ret = s->oformat->write_packet(s, pkt);
68.
69.
      if (s->flush_packets && s->pb && ret >= 0 && s->flags & AVFMT_FLAG_FLUSH_PACKETS)
70.
71.
               avio_flush(s->pb);
72.
73.
           if (did split)
74.
               av_packet_merge_side_data(pkt);
75.
76.
           return ret;
77.
```

write_packet()函数最关键的地方就是调用了AVOutputFormat中写入数据的方法。如果AVPacket中的flag标记中包含AV_PKT_FLAG_UNCODED_FRAME,就会调用A VOutputFormat的write_uncoded_frame()函数;如果不包含那个标记,就会调用write_packet()函数。write_packet()实际上是一个函数指针,指向特定的AVOutputFormat中的实现函数。例如,我们看一下FLV对应的AVOutputFormat,位于libavformat\flvenc.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      AVOutputFormat ff_flv_muxer = {
 2.
                    = "flv"
          .name
                         = NULL_IF_CONFIG_SMALL("FLV (Flash Video)"),
3.
          .long_name
      .mime_type = "video/x-flv",
 4.
 5.
          .extensions
     .priv_data_size = sizeof(FLVContext),
6.
     .audio_codec = CONFIG_LIBMP3LAME ? AV_CODEC_ID_MP3 : AV_CODEC_ID_ADPCM_SWF,
.video_codec = AV_CODEC_ID_FLV1,
8.
          .write_header = flv_write_header,
9.
     .write_packet = flv_write_packet,
10.
          .write_trailer = flv_write_trailer,
11.
     .codec_tag = (const AVCodecTag* const []) {
12.
13.
                                flv_video_codec_ids, flv_audio_codec_ids, 0
14.
15.
          .flags
                          = AVFMT_GLOBALHEADER | AVFMT_VARIABLE_FPS |
16.
                       AVFMT_TS_NONSTRICT,
17.
    };
```

从ff_flv_muxer的定义可以看出,write_packet()指向的是flv_write_packet()函数。在看flv_write_packet()函数的定义之前,我们先回顾一下FLV封装格式的结构。

FLV封装格式

FLV封装格式如下图所示。

PS:原图是网上找的,感觉画的很清晰,比官方的Video File Format Specification更加通俗易懂。但是图中有一个错误,就是TagHeader中的Stre amID字段的长度写错了(查看了一下官方标准,应该是3字节,现在已经改过来了)。

从FLV的封装格式结构可以看出,它的文件数据是一个一个的Tag连接起来的,中间间隔包含着Previous Tag Size。因此,flv_write_packet()函数的任务就是写入一个Tag和Previous Tag Size。下面简单记录一下Tag Data的格式。Tag Data根据Tag的Type不同而不同:可以分为音频Tag Data,视频Tag Data以及Script Tag Data。下面简述一下音频Tag Data和视频Tag Data。

Audio Tag Data

Audio Tag在官方标准中定义如下。

Audio Tag开始的第1个字节包含了音频数据的参数信息,从第2个字节开始为音频流数据。

第1个字节的前4位的数值表示了音频数据格式:

0 = Linear PCM, platform endian

1 = ADPCM

2 = MP3

3 = Linear PCM, little endian

4 = Nellymoser 16-kHz mono

5 = Nellymoser 8-kHz mono

6 = Nellymoser

7 = G.711 A-law logarithmic PCM

8 = G.711 mu-law logarithmic PCM

9 = reserved

10 = AAC

14 = MP3 8-Khz

15 = Device-specific sound

第1个字节的第5-6位的数值表示采样率:0 = 5.5kHz, 1 = 11KHz, 2 = 22 kHz, 3 = 44 kHz。

第1个字节的第7位表示采样精度: 0 = 8bits, 1 = 16bits。

第1个字节的第8位表示音频类型:0 = sndMono, 1 = sndStereo。

其中,当音频编码为AAC的时候,第一个字节后面存储的是AACAUDIODATA,格式如下所示。

Video Tag Data

Video Tag在官方标准中的定义如下。

Video Tag也用开始的第1个字节包含视频数据的参数信息,从第2个字节为视频流数据。

第1个字节的前4位的数值表示帧类型(FrameType):

- 1: keyframe (for AVC, a seekableframe) (关键帧)
- 2: inter frame (for AVC, a nonseekableframe)
- 3: disposable inter frame (H.263only)
- 4: generated keyframe (reservedfor server use only)

```
5: video info/command frame
第1个字节的后4位的数值表示视频编码ID(CodecID):
1: JPEG (currently unused)
2: Sorenson H.263
3: Screen video
4: On2 VP6
5: On2 VP6 with alpha channel
6: Screen video version 2
7: AVC
其中,当音频编码为AVC(H.264)的时候,第一个字节后面存储的是AVCVIDEOPACKET,格式如下所示。
```

flv_write_packet()

下面我们看一下FLV格式中write_packet()对应的实现函数flv_write_packet()的定义,位于libavformatlyflvenc.c,如下所示。

```
1.
      static int flv_write_packet(AVFormatContext *s, AVPacket *pkt)
2.
3.
          AVIOContext *pb
                               = s->pb;
4.
          AVCodecContext *enc = s->streams[pkt->stream_index]->codec;
5.
          FLVContext *flv
                              = s->priv_data;
     FLVStreamContext *sc = s->streams[pkt->stream_index]->priv_data;
6.
          unsigned ts;
8.
      int size = pkt->size;
9.
          uint8_t *data = NULL;
10.
      int flags = -1, flags size, ret;
11.
      if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6F || enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6A ||
12.
              enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6 || enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_AAC)
13.
14.
              flags size = 2;
15.
          else if (enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID H264 || enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID MPEG4)
16.
             flags_size = 5;
17.
          else
18.
             flags_size = 1;
19.
20.
      if (flv->delay == AV_NOPTS_VALUE)
21.
              flv->delay = -pkt->dts;
22.
23.
          if (pkt->dts < -flv->delay) {
      av_log(s, AV_LOG_WARNING,
24.
25.
                      "Packets are not in the proper order with respect to DTS\n"):
            return AVERROR(EINVAL);
26.
27.
28.
          ts = pkt->dts + flv->delay; // add delay to force positive dts
29.
30.
31.
          if (s->event_flags & AVSTREAM_EVENT_FLAG_METADATA_UPDATED) {
32.
              write_metadata(s, ts);
33.
              s->event_flags &= ~AVSTREAM_EVENT_FLAG_METADATA_UPDATED;
34.
35.
          //Tag Header
36.
      switch (enc->codec_type) {
37.
          case AVMEDIA_TYPE_VIDE0:
38.
             //Type
39.
              avio w8(pb, FLV TAG TYPE VIDEO);
40.
41.
              flags = enc->codec tag;
42.
             if (flags == 0) {
43.
                  av log(s, AV LOG ERROR,
                         "Video codec '%s' is not compatible with FLV\n",
44.
45.
                         avcodec_get_name(enc->codec_id));
46
                  return AVERROR(EINVAL);
47.
48.
             //Key Frame?
49.
              flags |= pkt->flags & AV_PKT_FLAG_KEY ? FLV_FRAME_KEY : FLV_FRAME_INTER;
50.
51.
          case AVMEDIA_TYPE_AUDIO:
52.
53.
              flags = get audio flags(s, enc);
54.
55.
              av assert0(size);
56.
             //Type
57.
              avio w8(pb, FLV TAG TYPE AUDIO);
58.
             break:
59.
          case AVMEDIA_TYPE_DATA:
60.
             //Type
61.
              avio_w8(pb, FLV_TAG_TYPE_META);
62.
             break;
63.
          default:
             return AVERROR(EINVAL);
64.
65.
66.
67.
          if (enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID H264 || enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID MPEG4) {
```

```
68.
               /* check if extradata looks like mp4 formated */
               if (enc->extradata size > 0 && *(uint8 t*)enc->extradata != 1)
 69.
 70.
                   if ((ret = ff_avc_parse_nal_units_buf(pkt->data, &data, &size)) < 0)</pre>
 71.
                       return ret;
 72.
           } else if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_AAC && pkt->size > 2 &&
 73.
                       (AV_RB16(pkt->data) \& 0xfff0) == 0xfff0) {
 74.
               if (!s->streams[pkt->stream_index]->nb_frames) {
 75.
               av_log(s, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Malformed AAC bitstream detected: "
                       "use the audio bitstream filter 'aac_adtstoasc' to fix it
 76.
                       "('-bsf:a aac_adtstoasc' option with ffmpeg)\n");
 77.
 78.
               return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
 79.
               av log(s, AV LOG WARNING, "aac bitstream error\n");
 80.
 81.
 82.
            /* check Speex packet duration */
 83.
 84.
           if (enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID SPEEX && ts - sc->last ts > 160)
 85.
               av_log(s, AV_LOG_WARNING, "Warning: Speex stream has more than
 86.
                                         "8 frames per packet. Adobe Flash "
 87.
                                          "Player cannot handle this!\n");
 88.
 89.
           if (sc->last_ts < ts)</pre>
 90.
          sc->last_ts = ts;
 91.
 92.
       if (size + flags size >= 1<<24) {</pre>
               av_log(s, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Too large packet with size <math>u = un',
 93.
                    size + flags size, 1<<24);
 94.
 95.
               return AVERROR(EINVAL):
 96.
 97.
           //Tag Header - Datasize
 98.
          avio_wb24(pb, size + flags_size);
 99.
           //Tag Header - Timestamp
100.
           avio wb24(pb, ts & 0xFFFFFF);
101.
           avio_w8(pb, (ts >> 24) & 0x7F); // timestamps are 32 bits _signed_
102.
           //StreamID
103.
           avio_wb24(pb, flv->reserved);
104.
105.
           if (enc->codec_type == AVMEDIA_TYPE_DATA) {
106.
               int data_size;
107.
               int64 t metadata size pos = avio tell(pb);
108.
               if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_TEXT) {
109.
                   // legacy FFmpeg magic?
                   avio w8(pb, AMF DATA TYPE STRING);
110.
                   put amf string(pb, "onTextData"):
111.
                   avio_w8(pb, AMF_DATA_TYPE_MIXEDARRAY);
112.
113.
                   avio wb32(pb, 2);
114.
                   put_amf_string(pb, "type");
115
                    avio_w8(pb, AMF_DATA_TYPE_STRING);
116.
                   put_amf_string(pb, "Text");
117.
                   put_amf_string(pb, "text");
118.
                   avio_w8(pb, AMF_DATA_TYPE_STRING);
119.
                   put_amf_string(pb, pkt->data);
                   put_amf_string(pb, "");
120.
121.
                   avio w8(pb, AMF END OF OBJECT);
122.
                 else {
123.
                   // just pass the metadata through
124.
                   avio write(pb. data ? data : pkt->data, size):
125.
               /* write total size of tag */
126.
127.
               data size = avio tell(pb) - metadata size pos;
128.
               avio_seek(pb, metadata_size_pos - 10, SEEK_SET);
129.
               avio_wb24(pb, data_size);
130.
               avio_seek(pb, data_size + 10 - 3, SEEK_CUR);
131.
               avio_wb32(pb, data_size + 11);
132.
             else {
133.
               av_assert1(flags>=0);
134.
               //First Byte of Tag Data
135.
               avio_w8(pb,flags);
136.
               if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6)
137.
                   avio_w8(pb,0);
138.
                if (enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID VP6F || enc->codec id == AV CODEC ID VP6A) {
139.
                   if (enc->extradata size)
140.
                       avio w8(pb, enc->extradata[0]);
141.
                    else
142.
                    avio_w8(pb, ((FFALIGN(enc->width, 16) - enc->width) << 4) |
143.
                                     (FFALIGN(enc->height, 16) - enc->height));
144.
               } else if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_AAC)
145
                   avio_w8(pb, 1); // AAC raw
146.
                else if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_H264 || enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_MPEG4) {
147.
                    //AVCVIDEOPACKET-AVCPacketType
                   avio_w8(pb, 1); // AVC NALU
148.
                    //AVCVIDEOPACKET-CompositionTime
149.
150.
                   avio_wb24(pb, pkt->pts - pkt->dts);
151.
               //Data
152.
153.
               avio write(pb. data ? data : pkt->data. size):
154.
155.
               avio wb32(pb, size + flags size + 11); // previous tag size
156.
               flv->duration = FFMAX(flv->duration,
157.
                                      pkt->pts + flv->delay + pkt->duration);
158
```

```
159.

160. av_free(data);

161.

162. return pb->error;

163. }
```

我们通过源代码简单梳理一下flv_write_packet()在写入H.264/AAC时候的流程:

(1) 写入Tag Header的Type,如果是视频,代码如下:

如果是音频,代码如下:

```
[cpp] [ ]

1. avio_w8(pb, FLV_TAG_TYPE_AUDIO);
```

(2) 写入Tag Header的Datasize,Timestamp和StreamID(至此完成Tag Header):

```
1. //Tag Header - Datasize
2. avio_wb24(pb, size + flags_size);
3. //Tag Header - Timestamp
4. avio_wb24(pb, ts & 0xFFFFFF);
5. avio_w6(pb, (ts >> 24) & 0x7F); // timestamps are 32 bits _signed_
//StreamID
7. avio_wb24(pb, flv->reserved);
```

(3) 写入Tag Data的第一字节(其中flag已经在前面的代码中设置完毕):

(4) 如果编码格式VP6作相应的处理(不研究);编码格式为AAC,写入AACAUDIODATA;编码格式为H.264,写入AVCVIDEOPACKET:

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
     if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6F || enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_VP6A) {
 2.
      if (enc->extradata_size)
 3.
             avio w8(pb, enc->extradata[0]);
     else
 4.
             avio_w8(pb, ((FFALIGN(enc->width, 16) - enc->width) << 4) |
 5.
6.
                         (FFALIGN(enc->height, 16) - enc->height));
     } else if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_AAC)
 8.
         avio_w8(pb, 1); // AAC raw
     else if (enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_H264 || enc->codec_id == AV_CODEC_ID_MPEG4) {
10.
      //AVCVIDEOPACKET-AVCPacketType
11.
         avio w8(pb, 1); // AVC NALU
     //AVCVIDEOPACKET-CompositionTime
12.
13.
         avio_wb24(pb, pkt->pts - pkt->dts);
14. }
```

(5) 写入数据:

```
[CPP] [ ] []

1. //Data
2. avio_write(pb, data ? data : pkt->data, size);
```

(6) 写入previous tag size:

至此,flv_write_packet()就完成了一个Tag的写入。

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