# 🕟 x264源代码简单分析:宏块分析(Analysis)部分-帧内宏块(Intra)

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本文记录x264的 x264\_slice\_write()函数中调用的x264\_macroblock\_analyse()的源代码。x264\_macroblock\_analyse()对应着x264中的分析模块。 分析模块主要完成了下面2个方面的功能:

- (1) 对于帧内宏块,分析帧内预测模式
- (2) 对于帧间宏块,进行运动估计,分析帧间预测模式

由于分析模块比较复杂,因此分成两篇文章记录其中的源代码:本文记录帧内宏块预测模式的分析,下一篇文章记录帧间宏块预测模式的分析。

#### 函数调用关系图

宏块分析(Analysis)部分的源代码在整个x264中的位置如下图所示。

单击查看更清晰的图片

宏块分析(Analysis)部分的函数调用关系如下图所示。

单击查看更清晰的图片

### x264\_slice\_write()

x264\_slice\_write()是x264项目的核心,它完成了编码了一个Slice的工作。有关该函数的分析可以参考文章《 x264源代码简单分析:x264\_slice\_write() 》。本文分析其调用的x264\_mb\_analyse()函数。

# x264\_macroblock\_analyse()

x264\_macroblock\_analyse()用于分析宏块的预测模式。该函数的定义位于encoder\analyse.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
2.
      * 分析-帧内预测模式选择、帧间运动估计等
3.
4.
     * 注释和处理:雷霄骅
      * http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020
5.
     * leixiaohua1020@126.com
6.
7.
8.
     void x264_macroblock_analyse( x264_t *h )
9.
10.
         x264_mb_analysis_t analysis;
11.
         int i_cost = COST_MAX;
12.
        //通过码率控制方法,获取本宏块QP
13.
         h->mb.i_qp = x264_ratecontrol_mb_qp(h);
14.
     /* If the QP of this MB is within 1 of the previous MB, code the same QP as the previous MB
          * to lower the bit cost of the qp_delta. Don't do this if QPRD is enabled. */
15.
16.
     if( h->param.rc.i_aq_mode && h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine < 10 )</pre>
17.
            h->mb.i_qp = abs(h->mb.i_qp - h->mb.i_last_qp) == 1 ? h->mb.i_last_qp : h->mb.i_qp;
18.
19.
         if( h->param.analyse.b mb info )
20.
            h \rightarrow fdec \rightarrow effective_qp[h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] = h \rightarrow mb.i_qp; /* Store the real analysis QP. */
21.
         //初始化
     x264_mb_analyse_init( h, &analysis, h->mb.i_qp );
22.
23.
24.
     /*-----<sup>3</sup>
25.
         //I帧:只使用帧内预测,分别计算亮度16x16(4种)和4x4(9种)所有模式的代价值,选出代价最小的模式
26.
27.
         //P帧:计算帧内模式和帧间模式 ( P Slice允许有Intra宏块和P宏块;同理B帧也支持Intra宏块)。
      //对P帧的每一种分割进行帧间预测,得到最佳的运动矢量及最佳匹配块。
28.
         //帧间预测过程:选出最佳矢量—>找到最佳的整像素点—>找到最佳的二分之一像素点—>找到最佳的1/4像素点
29.
     //然后取代价最小的为最佳MV和分割方式
30.
31.
         //最后从帧内模式和帧间模式中选择代价比较小的方式(有可能没有找到很好的匹配块,这时候就直接使用帧内预测而不是帧间预测)。
32.
33.
         if( h->sh.i type == SLICE TYPE I )
     {
34.
35.
             //I slice
            //通过一系列帧内预测模式(16x16的4种,4x4的9种)代价的计算得出代价最小的最优模式
36.
37.
     intra analysis:
38.
            if( analysis.i mbrd )
39.
                x264_mb_init_fenc_cache( h, analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 );
40.
             //帧内预测分析
41.
             //从16×16的SAD,4个8×8的SAD和,16个4×4SAD中选出最优方式
42.
             x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, COST_MAX );
43.
             if( analysis.i mbrd )
44.
                x264_intra_rd( h, &analysis, COST_MAX );
45.
             //分析结果都存储在analysis结构体中
            //开销
46.
47.
             i cost = analysis.i satd i16x16;
48.
             h->mb.i type = I 16x16;
             //如果I4x4或者I8x8开销更小的话就拷贝
49.
             //copy if little
50.
51.
             \label{loss} {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_satd\_i4x4,\ h->mb.i\_type,\ I\_4x4\ );}
            \label{loss} \mbox{COPY2\_IF\_LT( i\_cost, analysis.i\_satd\_i8x8, h->mb.i\_type, I\_8x8 );}
52.
53.
             //画面极其特殊的时候,才有可能用到PCM
54.
            if( analysis.i_satd_pcm < i_cost )</pre>
55.
                h->mb.i_type = I_PCM;
56
             else if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 )
                x264_intra_rd_refine( h, &analysis );
```

```
60.
         else if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_P )
 61.
 62.
                 //P slice
 63.
 64.
                 int b skip = 0;
 65.
 66.
                 \label{local_hamb_pic} $$h->mc.prefetch_ref( h->mb.pic.p_fref[0][0][h->mb.i_mb_x&3], h->mb.pic.i_stride[0], 0 );
 67.
 68.
                 analysis.b_try_skip = 0;
                 if( analysis.b_force_intra )
 69.
 70.
                 {
 71.
                     if( !h->param.analyse.b_psy )
 72.
                    {
 73.
                         x264\_mb\_analyse\_init\_qp( \ h, \ \&analysis, \ X264\_MAX( \ h->mb.i\_qp - \ h->mb.ip\_offset, \ h->param.rc.i\_qp\_min \ ) \ );
 74.
                         goto intra analysis;
 75.
 76.
                }
 77.
                 el se
 78.
                 {
 79.
                      /* Special fast-skip logic using information from mb_info. */
 80.
                     if( h->fdec->mb_info && (h->fdec->mb_info[h->mb.i_mb_xy]&X264_MBINFO_CONSTANT) )
 81
 82.
                          if( !SLICE MBAFF && (h->fdec->i frame - h->fref[0][0]->i frame) == 1 && !h->sh.b weighted pred &&
 83.
                              h \rightarrow fref[0][0] \rightarrow effective_qp[h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] <= h \rightarrow mb.i_qp)
 84.
 85.
                              h->mb.i_partition = D_16x16;
                              /* Use the P-SKIP MV if we can... */
 86.
 87.
                              if( !M32(h->mb.cache.pskip mv) )
 88.
                              {
 89.
                                  b \, skip = 1:
                                  h->mb.i_type = P_SKIP;
 90.
 91.
                             /* Otherwise, just force a 16x16 block. */
 92.
 93.
                              else
 94
                              {
 95.
                                  h->mb.i_type = P_L0;
 96.
                                  analysis.l0.me16x16.i_ref = 0;
 97.
                                  M32( analysis.l0.me16x16.mv ) = 0;
 98.
 99.
                              goto skip_analysis;
100.
101.
                          /* Reset the information accordingly */
102.
                         else if( h->param.analyse.b_mb_info_update )
                              103.
104.
105.
                     int skip invalid = h->i_thread_frames > 1 && h->mb.cache.pskip_mv[1] > h->mb.mv_max_spel[1];
106.
                     /* If the current macroblock is off the frame, just skip it. */
107.
                      \textbf{if}( \ \text{HAVE\_INTERLACED} \ \&\& \ \text{!MB\_INTERLACED} \ \&\& \ \text{h->mb.i\_mb\_y} \ * \ 16 \ \text{>=} \ \text{h->param.i\_height} \ \&\& \ \text{!skip\_invalid} \ ) 
108
109.
                         b_skip = 1;
110.
                      /* Fast P_SKIP detection */
111.
                     else if( h->param.analyse.b_fast_pskip )
112.
113.
                          if( skip_invalid )
                          // FIXME don't need to check this if the reference frame is done
114.
115.
                              {}
116.
                          else if( h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine >= 3 )
117.
                             analysis.b try skip = 1;
                          else if( h->mb.i_mb_type_left[0] == P_SKIP ||
118.
119.
                                   h->mb.i mb type top == P SKIP ||
                                   h->mb.i_mb_type_topleft == P_SKIP ||
120.
121.
                                   h->mb.i mb type topright == P SKIP )
                              b_skip = x264_macroblock_probe_pskip( h );//检查是否是Skip类型
122
123.
124
125.
126
                 \label{lem:h-mc.prefetch_ref} $$h->mc.prefetch_ref($h->mb.pic.p_fref[0][0][h->mb.i_mb_x&3]$, $h->mb.pic.i_stride[0]$, 1);
127.
128.
                 if( b_skip )
129.
                 {
130.
                     h->mb.i_type = P_SKIP;
131.
                     h->mb.i_partition = D_16x16;
                     assert( h->mb.cache.pskip mv[1] <= h->mb.mv max spel[1] || h->i thread frames == 1 );
132.
133.
        skip analysis:
                     /* Set up MVs for future predictors */
134.
135.
                     for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i fref[0]; i++ )
                         M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
136.
137
                 }
138.
                else
139.
140.
                     const unsigned int flags = h->param.analyse.inter;
141.
                     int i type;
142.
                     int i_partition;
143.
                     int i_satd_inter, i_satd_intra;
144.
145.
                     x264 mb analyse load costs( h, &analysis );
146.
147.
                      * 16x16 帧间预测宏块分析-P
148.
149.
150
```

```
151
152.
153.
154.
155.
156.
157.
158.
159.
                    x264_mb_analyse_inter_p16x16( h, &analysis );
160.
161.
                    if( h->mb.i_type == P_SKIP )
162.
163.
164.
                         for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[0]; i++ )
165
                            M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
166.
167.
168.
169.
                     if( flags & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB16x16 )
170.
171.
                         if( h->param.analyse.b mixed references )
172.
                           x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x8_mixed_ref( h, &analysis )
173.
                         else{
174.
                              * 8x8帧间预测宏块分析-P
175.
176
177.
178.
179.
180.
181.
182.
                             x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x8( h, &analysis );
183.
184.
185.
186.
                     /* Select best inter mode */
187.
                    i type = P L0;
                    i partition = D 16x16;
188.
189.
                    i cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
190.
                     //如果8x8的代价值小于16x16
191.
                    //则进行8x8子块分割的处理
192.
193
                     //处理的数据源自干10
194.
195
                     if( ( flags & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB16x16 ) && (!analysis.b_early_terminate ||
196.
                        analysis.l0.i_cost8x8 < analysis.l0.me16x16.cost) )</pre>
197.
198.
                        i_type = P_8x8;
199.
                         i_partition = D_8x8;
200.
                        i cost = analysis.l0.i cost8x8;
201.
202.
                        /* Do sub 8x8 */
                         if( flags & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB8x8 )
203.
204.
205
                             for( int i = 0: i < 4: i++)
206.
                                 //8x8块的子块的分析
207
208.
                                 /*
                                  * 4×4
209.
210.
211.
212.
213.
                                  * |
214.
215.
216.
                                 x264_mb_analyse_inter_p4x4( h, &analysis, i );
217.
                                 int i_thresh8x4 = analysis.l0.me4x4[i][1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me4x4[i][2].cost_mv;
218.
219
                                 //如果4x4小干8x8
                                 //则再分析8x4,4x8的代价
220.
221.
                                  \textbf{if}( \ | \ analysis.b\_early\_terminate \ | \ | \ analysis.l0.i\_cost4x4[i] < analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost + i\_thresh8x4 \ ) 
222.
223
                                     int i_cost8x8 = analysis.l0.i_cost4x4[i];
224.
                                     h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] = D_L0_4x4;
225.
                                      * 8x4
226.
227.
228.
229.
230.
                                      * | |
231.
232.
233.
                                     //如果8x4小于8x8
234.
                                     x264_mb_analyse_inter_p8x4( h, &analysis, i );
235.
236
                                     {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost8x8,\ analysis.l0.i\_cost8x4[i],}
237.
                                                   h\text{->}mb.i\_sub\_partition[i]\text{, }D\_L0\_8x4\text{ );}
238.
                                      * 4x8
239.
240.
241.
```

```
242.
243.
244.
245.
246
247.
                                    //如果4x8小于8x8
248
                                    x264_mb_analyse_inter_p4x8( h, &analysis, i );
249.
                                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost8x8, analysis.l0.i_cost4x8[i],
250
                                               h->mb.i_sub_partition[i], D_L0_4x8 );
251.
252.
                                    i_cost += i_cost8x8 - analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost;
253.
254.
                                x264_mb_cache_mv_p8x8( h, &analysis, i );
255.
256.
                           analysis.l0.i cost8x8 = i cost;
257.
                       }
258.
259.
260.
                    /* Now do 16x8/8x16 */
261.
                    int i thresh16x8 = analysis.l0.me8x8[1].cost mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[2].cost mv;
262.
263.
                    //前提要求8x8的代价值小干16x16
264.
                    if( ( flags & X264_ANALYSE_PSUB16x16 ) && (!analysis.b_early_terminate ||
265.
                        analysis.l0.i\_cost8x8 < analysis.l0.me16x16.cost + i\_thresh16x8) \ )
266.
267.
                        int i_avg_mv_ref_cost = (analysis.l0.me8x8[2].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[2].i_ref_cost
268.
                                              + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].i_ref_cost + 1) >> 1;
269.
                        analysis.i_cost_est16x8[1] = analysis.i_satd8x8[0][2] + analysis.i_satd8x8[0][3] + i_avg_mv_ref_cost;
270.
                         * 16x8 宏块划分
271.
272.
273.
                         * | |
274.
275
276.
277.
278.
279.
280.
                        x264_mb_analyse_inter_p16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
281.
                        COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_cost16x8, i_type, P_L0, i_partition, D_16x8 );
282.
283.
                        i_avg_mv_ref_cost = (analysis.l0.me8x8[1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[1].i_ref_cost
284.
                                         + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].cost mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[3].i ref cost + 1) >> 1;
                        analysis.i\_cost\_est8x16[1] = analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][1] + analysis.i\_satd8x8[0][3] + i\_avg\_mv\_ref\_cost;
285.
286.
                         * 8×16 宏块划分
287.
288.
289.
                         * | |
290
291.
292
293.
294
295.
296.
                         * | |
297.
298.
299.
                        x264 mb analyse inter p8x16( h, &analysis, i cost );
300.
301.
                        \label{loss} {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.l0.i\_cost8x16,\ i\_type,\ P\_L0,\ i\_partition,\ D\_8x16\ );}
302.
303.
304.
                   h->mb.i partition = i partition;
305.
306.
                    /* refine qpel */
307
                    //亚像素精度搜索
308.
                    //FIXME mb_type costs?
309
                    if( analysis.i_mbrd || !h->mb.i_subpel_refine )
310.
311.
                        /* refine later */
312.
313.
                    else if( i partition == D 16x16 )
314.
315.
                        x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16 );
316.
                       i cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
317.
                    }
318
                   else if( i partition == D 16x8 )
319.
320.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[0] );
321.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.mel6x8[1] );
322
                        i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x8[0].cost + analysis.l0.me16x8[1].cost;
323.
324.
                    else if( i_partition == D_8x16 )
325.
326
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[0] );
327.
                        x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[1] );
328.
                        i cost = analysis.l0.me8x16[0].cost + analysis.l0.me8x16[1].cost;
329.
330.
                   else if( i partition == D 8x8 )
331.
332.
                       i cost = 0;
```

```
333.
                         for( int i8x8 = 0; i8x8 < 4; i8x8++ )
334.
335
                             switch( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i8x8] )
336.
337.
                                 case D L0 8x8:
338.
                                    x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x8[i8x8] );
339.
                                     i cost += analysis.l0.me8x8[i8x8].cost;
                                     break;
340.
341.
                                 case D L0 8x4:
342.
                                    x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0] );
343
                                     x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1] );
344.
                                     i_cost += analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0].cost +
345
                                               analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1].cost;
346
                                     break;
347.
                                 case D L0 4x8:
348
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][0] );
349.
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1] );
350
                                     i_cost += analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][0].cost +
351.
                                               analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1].cost;
352.
353.
354.
                                 case D_L0_4x4:
355.
                                     x264 me refine gpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0] );
356.
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1] );
357.
                                     x264 me refine gpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][2] );
                                     x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3] );
358.
359.
                                     i cost += analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0].cost +
360.
                                               analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1].cost +
361.
                                                analysis.10.me4x4[i8x8][2].cost +
362
                                                analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3].cost;
                                     break;
363.
364.
                                 default:
365.
                                     x264\_log( h, X264\_LOG\_ERROR, "internal error (!8x8 && !4x4)\n" );
366.
367.
368.
369.
370.
                     if( h->mb.b chroma me )
371.
372.
373.
                         if( CHROMA444 )
374
375.
                             x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_cost );
376
                             x264_mb_analyse_intra_chroma( h, &analysis );
377.
378.
                        else
379.
                        {
380.
                             x264_mb_analyse_intra_chroma( h, &analysis );
381.
                             x264 mb analyse intra( h, &analysis, i cost - analysis.i satd chroma );
382.
383.
                        analysis.i_satd_i16x16 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
                        analysis.i_satd_i8x8 += analysis.i_satd_chroma;
384.
                        analysis.i satd i4x4 += analysis.i satd chroma;
385.
386.
387.
                    else
                        x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_cost );//P Slice中也允许有Intra宏块,所以也要进行分析
388.
389
390.
                    i_satd_inter = i_cost;
391.
                     i_satd_intra = X264_MIN3( analysis.i_satd_i16x16,
392.
                                             analysis.i_satd_i8x8,
                                                analysis.i_satd_i4x4 );
393.
394.
                     if( analysis.i_mbrd )
395.
396.
397.
                        x264_mb_analyse_p_rd( h, &analysis, X264_MIN(i_satd_inter, i_satd_intra) );
398.
                        i type = P L0;
                         i partition = D 16x16:
399.
400.
                        i cost = analysis.l0.i rd16x16:
                        \label{loss} {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.l0.i\_cost16x8,\ i\_partition,\ D\_16x8\ );}
401.
                        \label{eq:copy2_if_lt} \mbox{COPY2\_IF\_LT( $i$\_cost, analysis.l0.i$\_cost8x16, i$\_partition, D$\_8x16 );}
402.
403
                        \label{loss} {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.l0.i\_cost8x8,\ i\_partition,\ D\_8x8,\ i\_type,\ P\_8x8\ );}
404
                        h->mb.i_type = i_type;
405.
                         h->mb.i_partition = i_partition;
406
                        if( i_cost < COST_MAX )</pre>
407.
                             x264_mb_analyse_transform_rd( h, &analysis, &i_satd_inter, &i_cost );
                        x264_intra_rd( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter * 5/4 + 1 );
408.
409.
410.
                     //获取最小的代价
411.
                     COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i16x16, i_type, I_16x16 );
                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i8x8, i_type, I_8x8 );
412.
413.
                     COPY2 IF LT( i cost. analysis.i satd i4x4. i type. I 4x4 ):
                    COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_pcm, i_type, I_PCM );
414.
415.
416.
                    h->mb.i_type = i_type;
417.
                    if( analysis.b_force_intra && !IS_INTRA(i_type) )
418.
419.
420.
                         /st Intra masking: copy fdec to fenc and re-encode the block as intra in order to make it appear as if
421.
                          * it was an inter block. */
422.
                         x264_analyse_update_cache( h, &analysis );
423.
                         x264 macroblock encode( h );
```

```
for( int p = 0; p < (CHROMA444 ? 3 : 1); p++ )</pre>
424.
425.
                             h->mc.copy[PIXEL 16x16]( h->mb.pic.p fenc[p], FENC STRIDE, h->mb.pic.p fdec[p], FDEC STRIDE, 16 );
                         if( !CHROMA444 )
426.
427.
428
                             int height = 16 >> CHROMA V SHIFT:
429.
                             h->mc.copy[PIXEL\_8x8] \quad ( \ h->mb.pic.p\_fenc[1], \ FENC\_STRIDE, \ h->mb.pic.p\_fdec[1], \ FDEC\_STRIDE, \ height \ ); \\
430
                             h->mc.copy[PIXEL_8x8] ( h->mb.pic.p_fenc[2], FENC_STRIDE, h->mb.pic.p_fdec[2], FDEC_STRIDE, height );
431.
432
                         x264\_mb\_analyse\_init\_qp(\ h,\ \&analysis,\ X264\_MAX(\ h->mb.i\_qp\ -\ h->mb.ip\_offset,\ h->param.rc.i\_qp\_min\ )\ );
433.
                         qoto intra analysis;
434.
435.
436.
                     if( analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 && h->mb.i_type != I_PCM )
437.
438.
                         if( IS INTRA( h->mb.i type ) )
439.
                             x264 intra rd refine( h, &analysis );
440.
441.
442
                         else if( i partition == D 16x16 )
443
444.
                             x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 0, 0, 4, 4, 0, analysis.l0.me16x16.i_ref );
445
                             analysis.l0.me16x16.cost = i cost;
446.
                             x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me16x16,\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 0,\ 0\ );
117
448.
                         else if( i partition == D 16x8 )
449
                         {
450.
                             h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[0] = h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[1] =
451.
                             h->mb.i_sub_partition[2] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[3] = D_L0_8x8;
452.
                             x264 macroblock cache ref( h, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0, analysis.l0.me16x8[0].i ref );
                             x264 macroblock cache ref( h, 0, 2, 4, 2, 0, analysis.l0.mel6x8[1].i ref );
453.
                             x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me16x8[0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 0,\ 0\ );
454.
455.
                             x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.mel6x8[1], analysis.i lambda2, 8, 0 );
456.
457
                         else if( i partition == D 8x16 )
458.
459
                             h->mb.i_sub_partition[0] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[1] =
460
                             h->\!mb.i\_sub\_partition[2] = h->\!mb.i\_sub\_partition[3] = D\_L0\_8x8;
461.
                             x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 0, 0, 2, 4, 0, analysis.l0.me8x16[0].i_ref );
                             x264_macroblock_cache_ref( h, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, analysis.l0.me8x16[1].i_ref );
462
                             x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[0], analysis.i_lambda2, 0, 0 );
463.
464.
                             x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x16[1],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 4,\ 0\ );
465.
466.
                         else if( i partition == D 8x8 )
467.
                         {
468.
                             x264 analyse update cache( h, &analysis );
469.
                             for( int i8x8 = 0: i8x8 < 4: i8x8++ )
470.
                                  if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 8x8 )
471.
472.
473
                                      x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x8[i8x8],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4,\ 0\ );
474.
475
                                  else if( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i8x8] == D_L0_8x4 )
476.
                                      x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][0], analysis.i_lambda2, i8x8*4+0, 0 );
477
478
                                      \label{eq:constraint} x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x4[i8x8][1],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+2,\ 0\ );
479
480.
                                 else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 4x8 )
481.
                                  {
482.
                                       x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+0,\ 0\ ); 
483.
                                       x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x8[i8x8][1],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+1,\ 0\ ); 
484.
485.
                                  else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i8x8] == D L0 4x4 )
486.
487.
                                      \label{eq:constraint} x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][0],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+0,\ 0\ );
488
                                      x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][1],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+1,\ 0\ );
489.
                                      x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][2],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i8x8*4+2,\ 0\ );
490
                                      x264_me_refine_qpel_rd(h, \&analysis.l0.me4x4[i8x8][3], analysis.i_lambda2, i8x8*4+3, 0);
491.
492.
493.
494.
495.
496.
497.
            else if( h->sh.i type == SLICE TYPE B )//B Slice的时候
498.
499.
                int i bskip cost = COST MAX;
500.
                int b skip = 0:
501.
502
                if( analysis.i mbrd )
503.
                     x264_mb_init_fenc_cache( h, analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 );
504
505
                 h->mb.i type = B SKIP;
506.
                if( h->mb.b direct auto write )
507.
508.
                     /* direct=auto heuristic: prefer whichever mode allows more Skip macroblocks
509.
                     for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
510.
511.
                         int b changed = 1;
                         h->sh.b direct spatial mv pred ^= 1:
512.
                         analysis.b direct available = x264 mb predict my direct16x16( h. i && analysis.b direct available ? &b changed : NULL
513.
```

```
514.
                         1f( analysis.b_direct_available )
515
516.
                            if( b_changed )
517.
518.
                                 x264_mb_mc( h );
519.
                                 b skip = x264 macroblock probe bskip( h );
520.
521.
                            h->stat.frame.i direct score[ h->sh.b direct spatial mv pred ] += b skip;
522.
523.
                        else
524.
                            b \, skip = 0:
525.
                    }
526
527.
                else
528.
                    analysis.b_direct_available = x264_mb_predict_mv_direct16x16( h, NULL )
529.
530.
                analysis.b_try_skip = 0;
531.
                if( analysis.b_direct_available )
532.
533.
                    if( !h->mb.b direct auto write )
534.
                        x264_mb_mc( h );
535.
                       If the current macroblock is off the frame, just skip it. */
                    if( HAVE INTERLACED && !MB_INTERLACED && h->mb.i_mb_y * 16 >= h->param.i_height )
536.
537.
                        b \, skip = 1:
                    else if( analysis.i mbrd )
538.
539.
540.
                        i bskip cost = ssd mb( h );
                         /* 6 = minimum cavlc cost of a non-skipped MB */
541.
542.
                        b_skip = h->mb.b_skip_mc = i_bskip_cost <= ((6 * analysis.i_lambda2 + 128) >> 8);
543
544.
                    else if( !h->mb.b_direct_auto_write )
545
546.
                         /st Conditioning the probe on neighboring block types
547.
                          * doesn't seem to help speed or quality. */
548.
                        analysis.b_try_skip = x264_macroblock_probe_bskip( h )
549.
                        if( h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine < 3 )</pre>
550.
                         b skip = analysis.b try skip;
551.
                    /* Set up MVs for future predictors */
552.
                    if( b_skip )
553.
554.
555.
                         for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i fref[0]; i++ )
556.
                            M32( h \rightarrow mb.mvr[0][i][h \rightarrow mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
557.
                         for( int i = 0; i < h->mb.pic.i_fref[1]; i++ )
558
                            M32( h -> mb.mvr[1][i][h -> mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
559.
560.
561.
562.
                if( !b_skip )
563.
564.
                    const unsigned int flags = h->param.analyse.inter;
565.
                    int i type:
566.
                    int i partition;
567.
                    int i satd inter:
568.
                    h \rightarrow mb.b_skip_mc = 0;
569
                    h->mb.i type = B DIRECT;
570.
571.
                    x264_mb_analyse_load_costs( h, &analysis );
572.
573
                    /* select best inter mode */
574.
                    /* direct must be first */
575
                    if( analysis.b_direct_available )
576.
                        x264_mb_analyse_inter_direct( h, &analysis );
577.
578.
                     * 16×16 帧间预测宏块分析-B
579.
580.
581.
582.
583.
584
585.
586
587.
588
589.
590.
591.
                    x264_mb_analyse_inter_b16x16( h, &analysis );
592.
593.
                    if( h->mb.i type == B SKIP )
594.
595.
                         for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i fref[0]; i++ )
596.
                            M32( h - mb.mvr[0][i][h - mb.i_mb_xy] ) = 0;
597.
                         for( int i = 1; i < h->mb.pic.i fref[1]; i++ )
                            M32(h->mb.mvr[1][i][h->mb.i_mb_xy]) = 0;
598
599.
                         return;
600.
601.
602.
                    i_type = B_L0_L0;
                    i_partition = D_16x16;
603.
604
                    i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost;
                                          analysis 11 ma16v16 sast i type D | 1 | 1 | 1
```

```
{\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_cost16x16bi,\ i\_type,\ B\_BI\_BI\ );}
606
607.
                                      COPY2 IF LT( i cost, analysis.i cost16x16direct, i type, B DIRECT );
608.
                                       if( analysis.i mbrd && analysis.b early terminate && analysis.i cost16x16direct <= i cost * 33/32 )</pre>
609.
610.
611.
                                               x264_mb_analyse_b_rd( h, &analysis, i_cost );
612.
                                              if( i_bskip_cost < analysis.i_rd16x16direct &&</pre>
613.
                                                       i_bskip_cost < analysis.i_rd16x16bi &&
                                                      i bskip cost < analysis.l0.i rd16x16 &&
614.
615.
                                                       i bskip cost < analysis.l1.i rd16x16 )
616
                                                       h->mb.i_type = B_SKIP;
617.
618.
                                                      x264 analyse update cache( h, &analysis );
619.
                                                      return:
620.
621.
622.
                                       if( flags & X264 ANALYSE BSUB16x16 )
623.
624.
625
626.
627
                                                * 8x8 帧间预测宏块分析-B
628
629
630.
631.
632.
633.
634.
635.
636.
                                               if( h->param.analyse.b mixed references )
                                                      x264_mb_analyse_inter_b8x8_mixed_ref( h, &analysis );
637.
638.
                                               else
639.
                                                       x264_mb_analyse_inter_b8x8( h, &analysis );
640
641.
                                               COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost8x8bi, i_type, B_8x8, i_partition, D_8x8 );
642
643.
                                               /st Try to estimate the cost of b16x8/b8x16 based on the satd scores of the b8x8 modes st/
                                               int i_cost_est16x8bi_total = 0, i_cost_est8x16bi_total = 0;
644
645.
                                               int i_mb_type, i_partition16x8[2], i_partition8x16[2];
646.
                                               for( int i = 0: i < 2: i++)
647.
                                               {
648.
                                                      int avg_l0_mv_ref_cost, avg_l1_mv_ref_cost;
649.
                                                       int i_l0_satd, i_l1_satd, i_bi_satd, i_best_cost;
650.
                                                      // 16x8
651.
                                                       i best cost = COST MAX:
                                                      i_l0_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i*2] + analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i*2+1];
652.
653.
                                                       i l1 satd = analysis.i satd8x8[1][i*2] + analysis.i satd8x8[1][i*2+1];
654
                                                      i\_bi\_satd = analysis.i\_satd8x8[2][i*2] + analysis.i\_satd8x8[2][i*2+1];
655
                                                       avg\_l0\_mv\_ref\_cost = ( \ analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2].cost\_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2].i\_ref\_cost = ( \ analysi
656.
                                                                                                 + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2+1].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i*2+1].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
657
                                                       avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost = ( \ analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2].cost\_mv \ + \ analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2].i\_ref\_cost\_mv \ + \ anal
                                                                                                 + analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2+1].cost_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i*2+1].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
658.
659
                                                       COPY2_IF_LT( i_best_cost, i_l0_satd + avg_l0_mv_ref_cost, i_partition16x8[i], D_L0_8x8 );
                                                       COPY2_IF_LT( i_best_cost, i_l1_satd + avg_l1_mv_ref_cost, i_partition16x8[i], D_L1_8x8 );
660.
661.
                                                       COPY2 IF LT( i best cost, i bi satd + avg l0 mv ref cost + avg l1 mv ref cost, i partition16x8[i], D BI 8x8 );
                                                      analysis.i_cost_est16x8[i] = i_best_cost;
662.
663.
664.
665.
                                                       i best cost = COST MAX:
                                                       i l0 satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i] + analysis.i_satd8x8[0][i+2];
666.
667.
                                                       i_l1_satd = analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i] + analysis.i_satd8x8[1][i+2];
668
                                                      i\_bi\_satd = analysis.i\_satd8x8[2][i] + analysis.i\_satd8x8[2][i+2];
669.
                                                       avg_l0_mv_ref_cost = ( analysis.l0.me8x8[i].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i].i_ref_cost
670
                                                                                                + analysis.l0.me8x8[i+2].cost_mv + analysis.l0.me8x8[i+2].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
                                                       avg_l1_mv_ref_cost = ( analysis.l1.me8x8[i].cost_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i].i_ref_cost
671.
                                                                                                 + analysis.l1.me8x8[i+2].cost_mv + analysis.l1.me8x8[i+2].i_ref_cost + 1 ) >> 1;
672
673
                                                       \label{lower} {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_best\_cost,\ i\_l0\_satd\ +\ avg\_l0\_mv\_ref\_cost,\ i\_partition8x16[i],\ D\_L0\_8x8\ );}
                                                      \label{loss_cost_ill_satd} \texttt{COPY2\_IF\_LT(} \ i\_best\_cost, \ i\_l1\_satd + avg\_l1\_mv\_ref\_cost, \ i\_partition8x16[i], \ D\_L1\_8x8 \ );
674
                                                       COPY2_IF_LT( i_best_cost, i_bi_satd + avg_l0_mv_ref_cost + avg_l1_mv_ref_cost, i_partition8x16[i], D_BI_8x8 );
675.
676
                                                      analysis.i_cost_est8x16[i] = i_best_cost;
677.
                                              i mb type = B L0 L0 + (i partition16x8[0] >> 2) * 3 + (i partition16x8[1] >> 2);
678.
                                               analysis.i cost est16x8[1] += analysis.i lambda * i mb b16x8 cost table[i mb type];
679.
                                               i_cost_est16x8bi_total = analysis.i_cost_est16x8[0] + analysis.i cost est16x8[1];
680.
                                               i_mb_type = B_L0_L0 + (i_partition8x16[0]>>2) * 3 + (i_partition8x16[1]>>2);
681.
                                              analysis.i cost est8x16[1] += analysis.i lambda * i mb b16x8 cost table[i mb type];
682.
683.
                                               i cost est8x16bi total = analysis.i cost est8x16[0] + analysis.i cost est8x16[1];
684
685
                                               /* We can gain a little speed by checking the mode with the lowest estimated cost first */
686.
                                               int try_16x8_first = i_cost_est16x8bi_total < i_cost_est8x16bi_total;</pre>
687
                                               if( try 16x8 first && (!analysis.b early terminate || i cost est16x8bi total < i cost) )</pre>
688.
689.
                                                       x264_mb_analyse_inter_b16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
690.
                                                      COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost16x8bi, i_type, analysis.i_mb_type16x8, i_partition, D_16x8 );
691.
692.
                                              if( !analysis.b early terminate || i cost est8x16bi total < i cost )</pre>
693.
                                               {
                                                       x264 mb analyse inter b8x16( h, &analysis, i cost );
694.
695.
                                                       COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost8x16bi, i_type, analysis.i_mb_type8x16, i_partition, D_8x16 );
696
```

CUFIZ IF LI( I CUSC, didatySIS.tl.meioxio.cust, I type, D LI LI /;

```
697
                        if( !try_16x8_first && (!analysis.b_early_terminate || i_cost_est16x8bi_total < i_cost) )</pre>
698
699.
                             x264_mb_analyse_inter_b16x8( h, &analysis, i_cost );
700.
                            COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_cost16x8bi, i_type, analysis.i_mb_type16x8, i_partition, D_16x8 );
701.
702.
703.
                    if( analysis.i mbrd || !h->mb.i subpel refine )
704.
705.
                        /* refine later */
706.
707.
                    /* refine qpel */
708
709.
                    else if( i_partition == D_16x16 )
710
711
                        analysis.l0.me16x16.cost -= analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[B_L0_L0];
                        analysis.l1.me16x16.cost -= analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[B_L1_L1];
712.
713.
                         if( i type == B L0 L0 )
714.
715.
                            x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16 );
716.
                            i_cost = analysis.l0.me16x16.cost
717.
                                   + analysis.i lambda * i mb b cost table[B L0 L0];
718.
719.
                        else if( i type == B L1 L1 )
720.
                        {
721.
                            x264 me refine gpel( h, &analysis.l1.mel6x16 );
722
                            i cost = analysis.l1.me16x16.cost
723.
                                   + analysis.i_lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[B_L1_L1];
724
725.
                         else if( i_type == B_BI_BI )
726
727.
                            x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l0.bi16x16 );
728.
                            x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.bi16x16 );
729.
730.
731.
                    else if( i partition == D 16x8 )
732.
                         for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )
733.
734.
735.
                            if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] != D_L1 8x8 )
                                x264 me refine gpel( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[i] );
736.
                            if( analysis.i mb partition16x8[i] != D L0 8x8 )
737.
738.
                               x264_me_refine_qpel( h, &analysis.l1.me16x8[i] );
739
740.
741.
                    else if( i_partition == D_8x16 )
742.
743
                         for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )</pre>
744.
745.
                            if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] != D_L1_8x8 )
746.
                                x264 me refine qpel( h, &analysis.l0.me8x16[i] );
747.
                            if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] != D_L0_8x8 )
748.
                               x264 me refine gpel( h, &analysis.l1.me8x16[i] );
749.
                        }
750.
751.
                    else if( i partition == D 8x8 )
752.
753.
                        for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
754.
755
                             x264 me t *m:
756
                            int i part cost old;
757.
                            int i_type_cost;
758.
                            int i_part_type = h->mb.i_sub_partition[i];
759.
                            int b_bidir = (i_part_type == D_BI_8x8);
760.
761.
                            if( i part type == D DIRECT 8x8 )
                                continue;
762.
                            if( x264_mb_partition_listX_table[0][i_part_type] )
763.
764.
765
                                m = &analvsis.l0.me8x8[i]:
766.
                                i_part_cost_old = m->cost;
                                i_type_cost = analysis.i_lambda * i_sub_mb_b_cost_table[D_L0_8x8];
767
768.
                                m->cost -= i_type_cost;
769
                                 x264_me_refine_qpel( h, m );
770.
                                if( !b_bidir )
771.
                                     analysis.i_cost8x8bi += m->cost + i_type_cost - i_part_cost_old;
772.
773.
                             if( x264_mb_partition_listX_table[1][i_part_type] )
774.
775.
                                m = &analysis.l1.me8x8[i];
776.
                                i_part_cost_old = m->cost;
                                i\_type\_cost = analysis.i\_lambda * i\_sub\_mb\_b\_cost\_table[D\_L1\_8x8];
777.
                                m->cost -= i_type_cost;
778.
                                 x264_me_refine_qpel( h, m );
779.
                                if( !b bidir )
780.
781.
                                     analysis.i\_cost8x8bi \ += \ m\text{-}>cost} \ + \ i\_type\_cost} \ - \ i\_part\_cost\_old;
782
783.
                             /* TODO: update mvp? */
784.
785.
786
787.
                    i satd inter = i cost;
```

```
788.
789.
                                 if( analysis.i mbrd )
790.
791.
                                       x264\_mb\_analyse\_b\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis,\ i\_satd\_inter\ );
792
                                       i type = B SKIP;
793.
                                        i_cost = i_bskip_cost;
794
                                        i_partition = D_16x16;
795
                                        COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.l0.i_rd16x16, i_type, B_L0_L0 );
796
                                        COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.ll.i_rd16x16, i_type, B_L1_L1 );
797
                                        COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_rd16x16bi, i_type, B_BI_BI );
                                       COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_rd16x16direct, i_type, B_DIRECT );
798.
                                        COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_rd16x8bi, i_type, analysis.i_mb_type16x8, i_partition, D_16x8 );
799.
800.
                                       {\tt COPY3\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_rd8x16bi,\ i\_type,\ analysis.i\_mb\_type8x16,\ i\_partition,\ D\_8x16\ );}
801.
                                       COPY3_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_rd8x8bi, i_type, B_8x8, i_partition, D_8x8 );
802.
803.
                                       h->mb.i tvpe = i tvpe:
                                       h->mb.i partition = i partition;
804.
805.
806.
807
                                 if( h->mb.b chroma me )
808.
809.
                                        if( CHROMA444 )
810
811
                                               x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter );
812.
                                              x264_mb_analyse_intra_chroma( h, &analysis );
813.
814.
                                       else
815.
                                       {
816.
                                              x264 mb analyse intra chroma( h, &analysis );
                                              x264 mb analyse intra( h. &analysis. i satd inter - analysis.i satd chroma ):
817.
818.
819.
                                       analysis.i satd i16x16 += analysis.i satd chroma;
820.
                                       \verb"analysis.i_satd_i8x8" += \verb"analysis.i_satd_chroma";
821.
                                       analysis.i satd i4x4 += analysis.i satd chroma;
822.
823
                                 else
824.
                                      x264_mb_analyse_intra( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter );
825
826.
                                 if( analysis.i_mbrd )
827.
828.
                                       x264 mb analyse transform rd( h, &analysis, &i satd inter, &i cost );
829.
                                       x264_intra_rd( h, &analysis, i_satd_inter * 17/16 + 1 );
830.
831.
                                 COPY2 IF LT( i cost, analysis.i satd i16x16, i type, I 16x16 );
832.
833.
                                 COPY2 IF LT( i cost, analysis.i satd i8x8, i type, I 8x8 );
                                COPY2_IF_LT( i_cost, analysis.i_satd_i4x4, i_type, I_4x4 );
834.
835.
                                 {\tt COPY2\_IF\_LT(\ i\_cost,\ analysis.i\_satd\_pcm,\ i\_type,\ I\_PCM\ );}
836
837.
                                h->mb.i_type = i_type;
838
                                h->mb.i_partition = i_partition;
839.
840
                                 if( analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 && IS_INTRA( i_type ) && i_type != I_PCM )
                                        x264_intra_rd_refine( h, &analysis );
841.
842.
                                 if( h->mb.i subpel refine >= 5 )
843.
                                        x264_refine_bidir( h, &analysis );
844.
845.
                                 if( analysis.i mbrd >= 2 && i type > B DIRECT && i type < B SKIP )</pre>
846.
847.
                                        int i biweight;
                                       x264_analyse_update_cache( h, &analysis );
848.
849.
850
                                       if( i partition == D 16x16 )
851.
852
                                             if( i_type == B_L0_L0 )
853
854.
                                                     analysis.l0.me16x16.cost = i_cost;
                                                     x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me16x16, analysis.i_lambda2, 0, 0 );
855
856.
857.
                                               else if( i_type == B_L1_L1 )
858.
                                              {
859.
                                                     analysis.l1.me16x16.cost = i cost;
                                                    x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l1.me16x16,\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ 0,\ 1\ );
860.
861.
                                              else if( i type == B BI BI )
862.
863.
864
                                                     i biweight = h->mb.bipred weight[analysis.l0.bi16x16.i ref][analysis.l1.bi16x16.i ref];
865.
                                                     x264\_me\_refine\_bidir\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.bi16x16,\ \&analysis.l1.bi16x16,\ i\_biweight,\ 0,\ analysis.i\_lambda2\ );
866
867
868
                                        else if( i_partition == D_16x8 )
869.
870
                                              for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
871.
872.
                                                     \label{eq:h-mbi} $h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[i*2] = h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[i*2+1] = analysis.i\_mb\_partition16x8[i]; $h->mb.i\_sub\_partition[i*2+1] = analysis.i\_mb\_partition16x8[i]; $h->mb.i\_sub\_partition16x8[i]; $h->mb.i\_sub\_partition16x8[
873.
                                                     if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] == D_L0_8x8 )
874.
                                                           x264 me refine qpel rd( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[i], analysis.i lambda2, i*8, 0 );
875.
                                                     else if( analysis.i_mb_partition16x8[i] == D_L1_8x8 )
                                                           x264_me_refine_qpel_rd( h, &analysis.l1.mel6x8[i], analysis.i_lambda2, i*8, 1 );
876.
877.
                                                     else if( analysis.i mb partition16x8[i] == D BI 8x8 )
878.
```

```
879.
                                                             i_biweight = h->mb.bipred_weight[analysis.l0.me16x8[i].i_ref][analysis.l1.me16x8[i].i_ref];
                                                            x264_me_refine_bidir_rd( h, &analysis.l0.me16x8[i], &analysis.l1.me16x8[i], i_biweight, i*2, analysis.i_l
880
             da2 );
881
882
883.
                                        else if( i partition == D 8x16 )
884.
885.
                                              for( int i = 0: i < 2: i++ )
886.
887
                                                     \label{local_partition} $$h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] = h->mb.i_sub_partition[i+2] = analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i];
888
889
                                                      if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] == D_L0_8x8 )
890
                                                            \label{eq:constraint} x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x16[i],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i*4,\ 0\ );
891
                                                      else if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] == D_L1_8x8
892
                                                            x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l1.me8x16[i],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i*4,\ 1\ );
893
                                                      else if( analysis.i_mb_partition8x16[i] == D_BI_8x8 )
894.
895
                                                             i_biweight = h->mb.bipred_weight[analysis.l0.me8x16[i].i_ref][analysis.l1.me8x16[i].i_ref];
896
                                                            x264\_me\_refine\_bidir\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x16[i],\ \&analysis.l1.me8x16[i],\ i\_biweight,\ i,\ analysis.i\_lambda analysis.lo.me8x16[i],\ analysis.
897
898.
899.
                                        else if( i partition == D 8x8 )
900.
901.
                                              for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
902.
903.
904
                                                     if( h->mb.i sub partition[i] == D L0 8x8 )
905
                                                            x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l0.me8x8[i],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i*4,\ 0\ );
906
                                                      else if( h->mb.i_sub_partition[i] == D_L1_8x8 )
907
                                                            x264\_me\_refine\_qpel\_rd(\ h,\ \&analysis.l1.me8x8[i],\ analysis.i\_lambda2,\ i*4,\ 1\ );
908
                                                      else if( h->mb.i sub partition[i] == D BI 8x8 )
909
910.
                                                            i_biweight = h->mb.bipred_weight[analysis.l0.me8x8[i].i_ref][analysis.l1.me8x8[i].i_ref];
                                                            x264 me refine bidir rd( h, &analysis.l0.me8x8[i], &analysis.l1.me8x8[i], i biweight, i, analysis.i lambd
911.
             );
912.
                                                    }
913.
914.
                                       }
915.
916.
917
918.
919
                    x264_analyse_update_cache( h, &analysis );
920.
921
                    /* In rare cases we can end up qpel-RDing our way back to a larger partition size
922.
                     ^{st} without realizing it. Check for this and account for it if necessary. ^{st}/
923
                    if( analysis.i_mbrd >= 2 )
924.
925
                           /* Don't bother with bipred or 8x8-and-below, the odds are incredibly low. */
926.
                          static const uint8_t check_mv_lists[X264_MBTYPE_MAX] = {[P_L0]=1, [B_L0_L0]=1, [B_L1_L1]=2};
927.
                           int list = check mv lists[h->mb.i type] - 1;
                          if( list >= 0 && h->mb.i partition != D 16x16 &&
928.
                                 M32(\&h->mb.cache.mv[list][x264 scan8[0]]) == M32(\&h->mb.cache.mv[list][x264 scan8[12]]) \&\&
929.
930.
                                 h-mb.cache.ref[list][x264 scan8[0]] == h-mb.cache.ref[list][x264 scan8[12]])
931.
                                       h->mb.i partition = D 16x16;
932
933.
934
                   if( !analysis.i_mbrd )
935.
                          x264_mb_analyse_transform( h );
936
937.
                    if( analysis.i mbrd == 3 && !IS SKIP(h->mb.i type) )
938.
                          x264_mb_analyse_qp_rd( h, &analysis );
939.
940.
                   h->mb.b trellis = h->param.analyse.i trellis;
941.
                    h->mb.b noise reduction = h->mb.b noise reduction || (!!h->param.analyse.i noise reduction && !IS INTRA( h->mb.i type ));
942.
943.
                   944.
                          x264 psy trellis init( h, 0 );
945.
                    if( h->mb.b_trellis == 1 || h->mb.b_noise_reduction )
946
                          h - mb.i_skip_intra = 0;
947
            }
4
```

尽管x264\_macroblock\_analyse()的源代码比较长,但是它的逻辑比较清晰,如下所示:

- (1) 如果当前是I Slice,调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()进行Intra宏块的帧内预测模式分析。
- (2) 如果当前是P Slice,则进行下面流程的分析:
  - a)调用x264\_macroblock\_probe\_pskip()分析是否为Skip宏块,如果是的话则不再进行下面分析。
  - b)调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x16()分析P16x16帧间预测的代价。
  - c)调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x8()分析P8x8帧间预测的代价。
  - d)如果P8x8代价值小于P16x16,则依次对4个8x8的子宏块分割进行判断:
    - i.调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p4x4()分析P4x4帧间预测的代价。
    - ii.如果P4x4代价值小于P8x8,则调用 x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x4()和x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p4x8()分析P8x4和P4x8帧间预测的代价。
  - e)如果P8x8代价值小于P16x16,调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p16x8()和x264\_mb\_analyse\_inter\_p8x16()分析P16x8和P8x16帧间预

测的代价。

f)此外还要调用x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra(),检查当前宏块作为Intra宏块编码的代价是否小于作为P宏块编码的代价(P Slice中也允许有Intra宏块)。

(3) 如果当前是B Slice,则进行和P Slice类似的处理。

本文记录这一流程中Intra宏块的帧内预测模式分析函数x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()。

### x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()

x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()用于对Intra宏块进行帧内预测模式的分析。该函数的定义位于encoder\analyse.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 🔝
      //帧内预测分析-从16×16的SAD,4个8×8的SAD和,16个4×4SAD中选出最优方式
2.
      static void x264_mb_analyse_intra( x264_t *h, x264_mb_analysis_t *a, int i_satd_inter )
3.
4.
          const unsigned int flags = h->sh.i type == SLICE TYPE I ? h->param.analyse.intra : h->param.analyse.inter;
5.
           //计算
      //p fenc是编码帧
6.
          pixel *p_src = h->mb.pic.p_fenc[0];
7.
      //p_fdec是重建帧
8.
9.
          pixel *p dst = h->mb.pic.p fdec[0];
10.
11.
           static const int8_t intra_analysis_shortcut[2][2][2][5] =
12.
13.
               \{\{\{I\_PRED\_4x4\_HU, -1, -1, -1, -1\},\
                {I_PRED_4x4_DDL, I_PRED_4x4_VL, -1, -1, -1}},
14.
15.
               {{I_PRED_4x4_DDR, I_PRED_4x4_HD, I_PRED_4x4_HU, -1, -1},
16.
                {I_PRED_4x4_DDL, I_PRED_4x4_DDR, I_PRED_4x4_VR, I_PRED_4x4_VL, -1}}}
17.
               \{\{\{I\_PRED\_4x4\_HU, -1, -1, -1, -1\},\
18.
               {-1, -1, -1, -1, -1}},
               {{I PRED 4x4 DDR, I PRED 4x4 HD, I PRED 4x4 HU, -1, -1},
19.
               {I_PRED_4x4_DDR, I_PRED_4x4_VR, -1, -1, -1}}},
20.
21.
          };
22.
           int idx:
23.
      int lambda = a->i lambda:
24.
25.
26.
           /*----- Try all mode and calculate their score
27.
           /* Disabled i16x16 for AVC-Intra compat */
28.
        //帧内16x16
29.
           if( !h->param.i avcintra class )
30.
               //获得可用的帧内预测模式-针对帧内16x16
31.
32.
               * 16x16块
33.
34.
35.
                * |
36.
37.
38.
39.
40.
41.
               * |
42.
43.
44.
45.
46.
               //左侧是否有可用数据?上方是否有可用数据?
               const int8_t *predict_mode = predict_16x16_mode_available( h->mb.i_neighbour_intra );
47.
48.
49.
               /* Not heavily tuned */
              static const uint8 t i16x16 thresh lut[11] = { 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 }:
50.
51.
               int \ i16x16\_thresh = a->b\_fast\_intra \ ? \ (i16x16\_thresh\_lut[h->mb.i\_subpel\_refine]*i\_satd\_inter)>>1 \ : \ COST\_MAX;
52.
53.
               if( !h->mb.b lossless && predict mode[3] >= 0 )
54.
55.
                  h \rightarrow pixf.intra\_mbcmp\_x3\_16x16( p\_src, p\_dst, a \rightarrow i\_satd\_i16x16\_dir );
                  a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[0] += lambda * bs_size_ue(0);
56
                   a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[1] += lambda * bs_size_ue(1);
57.
                   a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[2] += lambda * bs_size_ue(2);
58.
59.
                   \label{lower_copy2_if_lt} \mbox{COPY2\_IF\_LT( a->i\_satd\_i16x16, a->i\_satd\_i16x16\_dir[0], a->i\_predict16x16, 0 );}
                  COPY2_IF_LT( a->i_satd_i16x16, a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[1], a->i_predict16x16, 1 );
60.
61.
                  COPY2_IF_LT( a->i_satd_i16x16, a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[2], a->i_predict16x16, 2 );
62.
63.
                   /* Plane is expensive, so don't check it unless one of the previous modes was useful. */
                  if( a->i_satd_i16x16 <= i16x16_thresh )</pre>
64.
65.
                       h->predict 16x16[I PRED 16x16 P]( p dst );
66.
                       a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[I_PRED_16x16_P] = h->pixf.mbcmp[PIXEL_16x16]( p_dst, FDEC_STRIDE, p_src, FENC_STRIDE );
67.
                       a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[I_PRED_16x16_P] += lambda * bs_size_ue(3);
68.
69.
                       \label{eq:copy2_IF_LT(a->i_satd_i16x16, a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[I_PRED_16x16_P], a->i_predict16x16, 3);}
70.
71
72.
              else
73.
                  //遍历所有的可用的Intral6x16帧内预测模式
```

```
75.
                  //最多4种
                  for( ; *predict_mode >= 0; predict_mode++ )
 76.
 77.
                  {
 78.
                      int i satd;
 79.
                      int i_mode = *predict_mode;
 80.
 81.
                      //帧内预测汇编函数:根据左边和上边的像素计算出预测值
                      /*
* 帧内预测举例
 82.
 83.
 84.
                       * Vertical预测方式
 85.
                           |X1 X2 ... X16
 86.
 87.
                           |X1 X2 ... X16
 88.
                          |X1 X2 ... X16
 89.
                            |... X16
                          |X1 X2 ... X16
 90.
 91.
                       * Horizontal预测方式
 92.
 93.
 94.
 95.
                         X1| X1 X1 ... X1
 96.
                         X2| X2 X2 ... X2
 97.
 98.
                       * X16|X16 X16 ... X16
 99.
100.
                       * DC预测方式
101.
                          |X1 X2 ... X16
102.
                       * X17|
103.
104.
                       * X181
105.
                       * X32|
106.
107.
108
                       * Y=(X1+X2+X3+X4+...+X31+X32)/32
109.
110.
111.
                      if( h->mb.b_lossless )
112
                         x264_predict_lossless_16x16( h, 0, i_mode );
113.
114.
                        h->predict_16x16[i_mode]( p_dst );//计算结果存储在p_dst重建帧中
115.
116.
                      //计算SAD或者是SATD(SATD(transformed)是经过Hadamard变换之后的SAD)
117.
                      //即编码代价
                      //数据位于p dst和p src
118.
119.
                      i satd = h->pixf.mbcmp[PIXEL 16x16]( p dst, FDEC STRIDE, p src, FENC STRIDE ) +
                          lambda * bs_size_ue( x264_mb_pred_mode16x16_fix[i_mode] );
120.
121.
                      //COPY2 IF LT()函数的意思是"copy if little"。即如果值更小(代价更小),就拷贝。
122.
123.
                      //宏定♥展开后如下所示
124.
                      //if((i_satd)<(a->i_satd_i16x16))
125
                      //{
126.
                      // (a->i_satd_i16x16)=(i_satd);
127.
                           (a->i_predict16x16)=(i_mode);
128.
                      //}
129.
                      COPY2_IF_LT( a->i_satd_i16x16, i_satd, a->i_predict16x16, i_mode );
                      //每种模式的代价都会存储
130.
131.
                      a->i_satd_i16x16_dir[i_mode] = i_satd;
132.
133.
              }
134.
              if( h->sh.i type == SLICE TYPE B )
135.
136.
                  /* cavlc mb type prefix */
                  a->i_satd_i16x16 += lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[I_16x16];
137.
138.
139.
              if( a->i_satd_i16x16 > i16x16_thresh )
140.
                 return;
141.
142.
143.
           144.
           /* 8x8 prediction selection */
145.
           //帧内8x8(没研究过)
146.
          if( flags & X264 ANALYSE I8x8 )
147.
              ALIGNED_ARRAY_32( pixel, edge,[36] );
148.
              x264_pixel_cmp_t sa8d = (h->pixf.mbcmp[0] == h->pixf.satd[0]) ? h->pixf.sa8d[PIXEL_8x8] : h->pixf.mbcmp[PIXEL_8x8];
149.
150.
              int i_satd_thresh = a->i_mbrd ? COST_MAX : X264_MIN( i_satd_inter, a->i_satd_i16x16 );
151.
152.
              // FIXME some bias like in i4x4?
              int i_cost = lambda * 4; /* base predmode costs */
153.
              h->mb.i_cbp_luma = 0;
154.
155.
156.
              if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_B )
157.
                  i_cost += lambda * i_mb_b_cost_table[I_8x8];
158.
159.
               for( idx = 0;; idx++)
160.
161.
                  int x = idx&1;
                  int y = idx>>1;
162.
                  pixel *p_src_by = p_src + 8*x + 8*y*FENC_STRIDE;
163.
                  pixel *p_dst_by = p_dst + 8*x + 8*y*FDEC_STRIDE;
164.
                  int i_best = COST MAX;
165.
```

```
166.
                              int i_pred_mode = x264_mb_predict_intra4x4_mode( h, 4*idx );
167.
                               const int8_t *predict_mode = predict_8x8_mode_available( a->b_avoid_topright, h->mb.i_neighbour8[idx], idx );
168.
169.
                              h->predict_8x8_filter( p_dst_by, edge, h->mb.i_neighbour8[idx], ALL_NEIGHBORS );
170.
171.
                               if( h->pixf.intra mbcmp x9 8x8 && predict mode[8] >= 0 )
172.
                              {
173.
                                      /* No shortcuts here. The SSSE3 implementation of intra mbcmp x9 is fast enough. */
                                     i\_best = h->pixf.intra\_mbcmp\_x9\_8x8( p\_src\_by, p\_dst\_by, edge, cost\_i4x4\_mode-i\_pred\_mode, a-distance and additional and additional angles and additional angles are also as a superior of the property of t
174.
            >i satd i8x8 dir[idx] );
175.
                                     i cost += i best & 0xffff:
176.
                                     i best >>= 16;
177.
                                     a->i_predict8x8[idx] = i_best;
178
                                     if( idx == 3 || i_cost > i_satd_thresh)
179.
                                           break:
180
                                     x264_macroblock_cache_intra8x8_pred( h, 2*x, 2*y, i_best );
181.
182
                              else
183.
                               {
184.
                                     if( !h->mb.b_lossless && predict_mode[5] >= 0 )
185.
                                     {
186.
                                           ALIGNED_ARRAY_16( int32_t, satd,[9] );
187.
                                            h->pixf.intra mbcmp x3 8x8( p src by, edge, satd );
                                           int favor vertical = satd[I PRED 4x4 H] > satd[I PRED 4x4 V];
188.
                                            satd[i pred mode] -= 3 * lambda;
189.
                                           for( int i = 2; i >= 0; i-- )
190.
191.
                                            {
192
                                                 int cost = satd[i]:
193.
                                                  a->i_satd_i8x8_dir[idx][i] = cost + 4 * lambda;
194
                                                  COPY2_IF_LT( i_best, cost, a->i_predict8x8[idx], i );
195
196.
197
                                            /st Take analysis shortcuts: don't analyse modes that are too
198.
                                             ^{st} far away direction-wise from the favored mode. ^{st}/
199.
                                           if( a->i mbrd < 1 + a->b fast intra )
200.
                                                predict_mode = intra_analysis_shortcut[a->b_avoid_topright][predict_mode[8] >= 0][favor_vertical];
                                            else
201.
202.
                                                 predict mode += 3:
203.
                                     }
204.
205.
                                      206
207.
                                            int i satd;
208
                                           int i_mode = *predict_mode;
209.
210.
                                            if( h->mb.b lossless )
211.
                                                 x264_predict_lossless_8x8( h, p_dst_by, 0, idx, i_mode, edge );
212.
213.
                                                  h->predict 8x8[i mode]( p dst by, edge );
214.
215.
                                            i_satd = sa8d( p_dst_by, FDEC_STRIDE, p_src_by, FENC_STRIDE );
                                           if( i pred mode == x264 mb pred mode4x4 fix(i mode) )
216.
                                                  i satd -= 3 * lambda;
217.
218.
219.
                                            COPY2 IF LT( i best, i satd, a->i predict8x8[idx], i mode );
220.
                                           a -> i\_satd\_i8x8\_dir[idx][i\_mode] = i\_satd + 4 * lambda;
221.
222.
                                     i_cost += i_best + 3*lambda;
223.
224.
                                      if( idx == 3 || i_cost > i_satd_thresh )
225.
                                           break;
226.
                                      if( h->mb.b lossless )
227.
                                           x264_predict_lossless_8x8( h, p_dst_by, 0, idx, a->i_predict8x8[idx], edge );
228.
229.
                                           h->predict_8x8[a->i_predict8x8[idx]]( p_dst_by, edge );
230.
                                     x264 macroblock cache intra8x8 pred( h, 2*x, 2*y, a->i predict8x8[idx] );
231.
                               /* we need to encode this block now (for next ones) */
232.
                               x264\_mb\_encode\_i8x8(h, 0, idx, a->i\_qp, a->i\_predict8x8[idx], edge, 0);
233.
234.
235.
236
                        if( idx == 3 )
237.
238
                               a->i_satd_i8x8 = i_cost;
239.
                               if( h->mb.i skip intra )
240.
241.
                                     h->mc.copy[PIXEL_16x16]( h->mb.pic.i8x8_fdec_buf, 16, p_dst, FDEC_STRIDE, 16 );
242.
                                     h->mb.pic.i8x8 nnz buf[0] = M32(\&h->mb.cache.non zero count[x264 scan8[0]]);
243.
                                     h->mb.pic.i8x8_nnz_buf[1] = M32( &h->mb.cache.non_zero_count[x264_scan8[ 2]] );
                                     h->mb.pic.i8x8 nnz buf[2] = M32(\&h->mb.cache.non zero count[x264 scan8[8]]);
244.
                                     h->mb.pic.i8x8 nnz buf[3] = M32( \&h->mb.cache.non zero count[x264 scan8[10]] );
245.
                                     h->mb.pic.i8x8_cbp = h->mb.i_cbp_luma;
246.
247.
                                     if( h->mb.i skip intra == 2 )
248.
                                         \label{eq:h-mc.memcpy_aligned} h-> mc.memcpy\_aligned( h-> mb.pic.i8x8\_dct\_buf) h-> mc.memcpy\_aligned( h-> mb.pic.i8x8\_dct\_buf) );
249.
250.
                        }
251.
                         else
252.
253.
                               static const uint16_t cost_div_fix8[3] = {1024,512,341};
254.
                              a->i_satd_i8x8 = COST_MAX;
255.
                               i_cost = (i_cost * cost_div_fix8[idx]) >> 8;
```

```
256.
257.
                /* Not heavily tuned */
               static const uint8_t i8x8_thresh[11] = { 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 };
258.
259.
                \textbf{if}( \text{ a->b\_early\_terminate } \&\& \text{ X264\_MIN} (i\_cost, \text{ a->i\_satd\_i16x16}) > (i\_satd\_inter*i8x8\_thresh[h->mb.i\_subpel\_refine]) >> 2) 
260.
                   return:
261.
           }
262.
263.
            /* 4x4 prediction selection */
264.
           //帧内4x4
265.
            if( flags & X264_ANALYSE_I4x4 )
266.
267.
                * 16x16 宏块被划分为16个4x4子块
268.
269.
270.
                 * |
271.
272.
273.
274.
275.
276.
277
278.
279
280.
281.
                int i_cost = lambda * (24+16); /* 24from JVT (SATD0), 16 from base predmode costs */
282.
               int i_satd_thresh = a->b_early_terminate ? X264_MIN3( i_satd_inter, a->i_satd_i16x16, a->i_satd_i8x8 ) : COST_MAX;
283.
               h->mb.i_cbp_luma = 0;
284.
285.
               if( a->b early terminate && a->i mbrd )
286.
                i_satd_thresh = i_satd_thresh * (10-a->b_fast_intra)/8;
287.
                if( h->sh.i_type == SLICE_TYPE_B )
288.
289.
                   i cost += lambda * i mb b cost table[I 4x4];
290.
                //循环所有的4x4块
291.
                for( idx = 0;; idx++)
292.
                    //编码帧中的像素
293.
294.
                    //block_idx_xy_fenc[]记录了4x4小块在p_fenc中的偏移地址
295.
                    pixel *p_src_by = p_src + block_idx_xy_fenc[idx];
296.
                    //重建帧中的像素
297.
                    //block_idx_xy_fdec[]记录了4x4小块在p_fdec中的偏移地址
298.
                   pixel *p dst by = p dst + block idx xy fdec[idx];
299.
300.
                    int i best = COST MAX;
301.
                    int i pred_mode = x264_mb_predict_intra4x4_mode( h, idx );
                    //获得可用的帧内预测模式-针对帧内4x4
302.
303
                    //左侧是否有可用数据?上方是否有可用数据?
304.
                    const int8_t *predict_mode = predict_4x4_mode_available( a->b_avoid_topright, h->mb.i_neighbour4[idx], idx );
305
306.
                    if( (h->mb.i_neighbour4[idx] & (MB_TOPRIGHT|MB_TOP)) == MB_TOP )
307.
                        /* emulate missing topright samples */
308.
                        MPIXEL_X4( &p_dst_by[4 - FDEC_STRIDE] ) = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4( p_dst_by[3 - FDEC_STRIDE] );
309.
310.
                    if( h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x9_4x4 && predict_mode[8] >= 0 )
311.
                        /* No shortcuts here. The SSSE3 implementation of intra_mbcmp_x9 is fast enough. */
312.
313.
                        i best = h->pixf.intra mbcmp x9 4x4( p src by, p dst by, cost i4x4 mode-i pred mode );
314.
                       i_cost += i_best & 0xffff;
315.
                        i best >>= 16;
                        a->i_predict4x4[idx] = i best;
316.
                        if(i_cost > i_satd_thresh || idx == 15)
317.
318.
                          break:
319.
                        h->mb.cache.intra4x4 pred mode[x264 scan8[idx]] = i best;
320
321.
                    else
322
323.
                        if( !h->mb.b lossless && predict mode[5] >= 0 )
324
325.
                            ALIGNED_ARRAY_16( int32_t, satd,[9] );
326.
327.
                            h->pixf.intra mbcmp x3 4x4( p src by, p dst by, satd );
328.
                            int favor_vertical = satd[I_PRED_4x4_H] > satd[I_PRED_4x4_V];
329.
                            satd[i pred mode] -= 3 * lambda;
                            i best = satd[I PRED 4x4 DC]: a->i predict4x4[idx] = I PRED 4x4 DC:
330.
331.
                            \label{lower_copy2_if_LT(i_best, satd[I_PRED_4x4_H], a->i_predict4x4[idx], I_PRED_4x4_H );} \\
                            COPY2_IF_LT( i_best, satd[I_PRED_4x4_V], a->i_predict4x4[idx], I_PRED_4x4_V );
332.
333.
334.
                            /st Take analysis shortcuts: don't analyse modes that are too
335
                             st far away direction-wise from the favored mode. st/
336.
                            if( a->i_mbrd < 1 + a->b_fast_intra )
337.
                                predict_mode = intra_analysis_shortcut[a->b_avoid_topright][predict_mode[8] >= 0][favor_vertical];
338.
339.
                                predict_mode += 3;
340.
341.
342.
                        if( i_best > 0 )
343.
344.
                            //遍历所有Intra4x4帧内模式,最多9种
345.
                            for( ; *predict mode >= 0; predict mode++ )
346
                            {
```

```
34/.
                              int 1 satd:
348
                              int i_mode = *predict_mode;
349.
350.
                               * 4x4帧内预测举例
351.
352.
                               * Vertical预测方式
353.
                                  |X1 X2 X3 X4
354.
                                  |X1 X2 X3 X4
355.
                                  |X1 X2 X3 X4
356.
357.
                                   IX1 X2 X3 X4
358.
                                  |X1 X2 X3 X4
359
360.
                               * Horizontal预测方式
361.
362.
363.
                                * X5|X5 X5 X5 X5
364.
                               * X6|X6 X6 X6 X6
365.
                                * X7 X7 X7 X7
366.
                                * X8|X8 X8 X8 X8
367.
                                * DC预测方式
368.
369.
                                  IX1 X2 X3 X4
370.
                                * X51
371.
                               * X6|
372.
                                * X7|
373.
                               * X8|
374
375.
376
                               * Y=(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6+X7+X8)/8
377.
378
379.
                              if( h->mb.b lossless )
380.
                                 x264_predict_lossless_4x4( h, p_dst_by, 0, idx, i_mode );
381.
382.
                                 h->predict_4x4[i_mode]( p_dst_by );//帧内预测汇编函数-存储在重建帧中
383.
                              //计算SAD或者是SATD(SATD(Transformed)是经过Hadamard变换之后的SAD)
384.
385.
                              //即编码代价
                              //p_src_by编码帧,p_dst_by重建帧
386.
                              i_satd = h->pixf.mbcmp[PIXEL_4x4]( p_dst_by, FDEC_STRIDE, p_src_by, FENC_STRIDE );
387.
388.
                              if( i_pred_mode == x264_mb_pred_mode4x4_fix(i_mode) )
389.
390.
                                 i satd -= lambda * 3:
391.
                                  if( i_satd <= 0 )</pre>
392.
393.
                                      i_best = i_satd;
394.
                                     a->i_predict4x4[idx] = i_mode;
395.
                                      break;
396.
397.
                              //COPY2 IF LT()函数的意思是"copy if little"。即如果值更小(代价更小),就拷贝。
398.
                              //宏定义展开后如下所示
399.
400.
                              //if((i_satd)<(i_best))
401.
                              //{
402
                              //
                                   (i best)=(i satd):
403.
                              11
                                    (a->i_predict4x4[idx])=(i_mode);
404.
                              //}
405.
406.
                              //看看代价是否更小
407.
                              //i_best中存储了最小的代价值
408.
                              //i predict4x4[idx]中存储了代价最小的预测模式(idx为4x4小块的序号)
409.
                              COPY2_IF_LT( i_best, i_satd, a->i_predict4x4[idx], i_mode );
410.
411.
412.
                      //累加各个4x4块的代价(累加每个块的最小代价)
                       i cost += i best + 3 * lambda;
413.
                       if( i_cost > i_satd_thresh || idx == 15 )
414.
415.
                          break:
416.
                       if( h->mb.b lossless )
417
                          x264 predict lossless 4x4( h, p dst by, 0, idx, a->i predict4x4[idx] );
418.
                       else
419
                          h->predict_4x4[a->i_predict4x4[idx]]( p_dst_by );
420.
421.
422.
                       * 将mode填充至intra4x4_pred_mode_cache
423.
424.
                         用简单图形表示intra4x4_pred_mode_cache如下。数字代表填充顺序(一共填充16次)
425.
426.
427.
                           | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
                          00001256
428.
429.
                           10000 3 4 7 8
                          | 0 0 0 0 9 10 13 14
430.
                           | 0 0 0 0 11 12 15 16
431.
432.
433.
434.
                      h->mb.cache.intra4x4\_pred\_mode[x264\_scan8[idx]] = a->i\_predict4x4[idx];
435.
436.
                   /st we need to encode this block now (for next ones) st/
437.
                   x264_mb_encode_i4x4(h, 0, idx, a->i_qp, a->i_predict4x4[idx], 0);
```

```
439.
                if( idx == 15 )//处理最后一个4x4小块(一共16个块)
440.
                    //开销(累加完的)
441.
                    a->i satd i4x4 = i cost:
442.
443.
                    if( h->mb.i_skip_intra )
444
445
                        h->mc.copy[PIXEL_16x16]( h->mb.pic.i4x4_fdec_buf, 16, p_dst, FDEC_STRIDE, 16);
446.
                        h->mb.pic.i4x4\_nnz\_buf[0] = M32( \&h->mb.cache.non\_zero\_count[x264\_scan8[ \ 0]] \ );
447
                        \label{eq:h-mb.pic.i4x4_nnz_buf[1] = M32(&h->mb.cache.non_zero\_count[x264\_scan8[\ 2]]\ );}
448.
                        \label{eq:h-mb.pic.i4x4_nnz_buf[2] = M32( &h->mb.cache.non_zero_count[x264_scan8[ 8]] );}
                        h->mb.pic.i4x4\_nnz\_buf[3] = M32( \&h->mb.cache.non\_zero\_count[x264\_scan8[10]] );
449
450.
                        h->mb.pic.i4x4_cbp = h->mb.i_cbp_luma;
451.
                        if( h->mb.i skip intra == 2 )
452.
                            h->mc.memcpy_aligned( h->mb.pic.i4x4_dct_buf, h->dct.luma4x4, sizeof(h->mb.pic.i4x4_dct_buf)
453.
454.
455.
                else
                   a->i_satd i4x4 = COST MAX;
456
457.
458.
```

总体说来x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()通过计算Intra16x16,Intra8x8(暂时没有研究),Intra4x4这3中帧内预测模式的代价,比较后得到最佳的帧内预测模式。该函数的等流程大致如下:

- (1) 进行Intra16X16模式的预测
  - a)调用predict\_16x16\_mode\_available()根据周围宏块的情况判断其可用的预测模式(主要检查左边和上边的块是否可用)。b)循环计算4种Intra16x16帧内预测模式:
    - i.调用predict\_16x16[]()汇编函数进行Intra16x16帧内预测
    - ii.调用x264\_pixel\_function\_t中的mbcmp[]()计算编码代价(mbcmp[]()指向SAD或者SATD汇编函数)。
  - c)获取最小代价的Intra16x16模式。
- (2) 进行Intra8x8模式的预测(未研究,流程应该类似)
- (3) 进行Intra4X4块模式的预测
  - a)循环处理16个4x4的块:
    - i.调用x264\_mb\_predict\_intra4x4\_mode()根据周围宏块情况判断该块可用的预测模式。
    - ii.循环计算9种Intra4x4的帧内预测模式:
      - 1)调用predict\_4x4 []()汇编函数进行Intra4x4帧内预测
      - 2)调用x264\_pixel\_function\_t中的mbcmp[]()计算编码代价(mbcmp[]()指向SAD或者SATD汇编函数)。
    - iii.获取最小代价的Intra4x4模式。
  - b)将16个4X4块的最小代价相加,得到总代价。
- (4) 将上述3中模式的代价进行对比,取最小者为当前宏块的帧内预测模式。

后文将会对其中涉及到的几种汇编函数进行分析。在看源代码之前,简单记录一下相关的知识。

### 帧内预测知识

简单记录一下帧内预测的方法。帧内预测根据宏块左边和上边的边界像素值推算宏块内部的像素值,帧内预测的效果如下图所示。其中左边的 图为图像原始画面,右边的图为经过帧内预测后没有叠加残差的画面。

H.264中有两种帧内预测模式:16x16亮度帧内预测模式和4x4亮度帧内预测模式。其中16x16帧内预测模式一共有4种,如下图所示。

### 这4种模式列表如下。

这4件候式列衣如下。	
模式	描述
Vertical	由上边像素推出相应像素值
Horizontal	由左边像素推出相应像素值
DC	由上边和左边像素平均值推出相应像素值
Plane	由上边和左边像素推出相应像素值

4x4帧内预测模式一共有9种,如下图所示。

可以看出,Intra4x4帧内预测模式中前4种和Intra16x16是一样的。后面多增加了几种预测箭头不是45度角的方式——前面的箭头位于"口"中,而后面的箭头位于"日"中。

# 像素比较知识

帧内预测代价计算的过程中涉及到SAD和SATD像素计算,简单记录几个相关的概念。有关SAD、SATD、SSD的定义如下:

SAD(Sum of Absolute Difference)也可以称为SAE(Sum of Absolute Error),即绝对误差和。它的计算方法就是求出两个像素块对应像素点的差值,将这些差值分别求绝对值之后再进行累加。

SATD (Sum of Absolute Transformed Difference) 即Hadamard变换后再绝对值求和。它和SAD的区别在于多了一个"变换"。

SSD (Sum of Squared Difference) 也可以称为SSE (Sum of Squared Error) ,即差值的平方和。它和SAD的区别在于多了一个"平方"。

H.264中使用SAD和SATD进行宏块预测模式的判断。早期的编码器使用SAD进行计算,近期的编码器多使用SATD进行计算。为什么使用SATD而不使用SAD呢?关键原因在于编码之后码流的大小是和图像块DCT变换后频域信息紧密相关的,而和变换前的时域信息关联性小一些。SAD只能反应时域信息;SATD却可以反映频域信息,而且计算复杂度也低于DCT变换,因此是比较合适的模式选择的依据。

使用SAD进行模式选择的示例如下所示。下面这张图代表了一个普通的Intra16x16的宏块的像素。它的下方包含了使用Vertical,Horizontal,DC和Plane四种帧内预测模式预测的像素。通过计算可以得到这几种预测像素和原始像素之间的SAD(SAE)分别为3985,5097,4991,2539。由于Plane模式的SAD取值最小,由此可以断定Plane模式对于这个宏块来说是最好的帧内预测模式。

下面按照Intra16x16预测,Intra4x4预测,像素计算的顺序记录依次记录各个模块的汇编函数源代码。

## Intra16x16帧内预测源代码

Intra16x16帧内预测模块的初始化函数是x264\_predict\_16x16\_init()。该函数对x264\_predict\_t结构体中的函数指针进行了赋值。X264运行的过程中只要调用x264\_predict\_t的函数指针就可以完成相应的功能。

#### x264\_predict\_16x16\_init()

x264\_predict\_16x16\_init()用于初始化Intra16x16帧内预测汇编函数。该函数的定义位于x264\common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //Intra16x16帧内预测汇编函数初始化
 1.
      void x264 predict 16x16 init( int cpu, x264 predict t pf[7] )
 2.
 3.
      //C语言版本
 4.
 5.
     //垂直 Vertical
 6.
          pf[I PRED 16x16 V ]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_v_c;
     .
//水平 Horizontal
 8.
 9.
          pf[I_PRED_16x16_H ]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_h_c;
10.
      //DC
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_dc_c;
11.
          pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC]
     //Plane
12.
13.
          pf[I_PRED_16x16_P ]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_p_c;
      //这几种是啥?
14.
          pf[I PRED 16x16 DC LEFT] = x264 predict 16x16 dc left c;
15.
      pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_TOP ]= x264_predict_16x16_dc_top_c;
16.
          pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_128 ]= x264_predict_16x16_dc_128_c;
17.
18.
      //==
19.
          //MMX版本
      #if HAVE MMX
20.
21.
          x264_predict_16x16_init_mmx( cpu, pf );
22.
      #endif
23.
          //ALTIVEC版本
24.
      #if HAVE ALTIVEC
25.
         if( cpu&X264_CPU_ALTIVEC )
26.
             x264_predict_16x16_init_altivec( pf );
27.
      #endif
         //ARMV6版本
28.
29.
      #if HAVE ARMV6
30.
         x264 predict 16x16 init arm( cpu, pf );
31.
      #endif
         //AARCH64版本
32.
33.
      #if ARCH AARCH64
         x264_predict_16x16_init_aarch64( cpu, pf );
34.
35.
      #endif
36. }
```

从源代码可看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_init()首先对帧内预测函数指针数组x264\_predict\_t[]中的元素赋值了C语言版本的函数x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_c(),x264\_predict\_16x16\_h\_c(),x264\_predict\_16x16\_d\_c(),x264\_predict\_16x16\_d\_c(),x264\_predict\_16x16\_p\_c();然后会判断系统平台的特性,如果平台支持的话,会调用x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_mmx(),x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_arm()等给x264\_predict\_t[]中的元素赋值经过汇编优化的函数。下文首先看一下Intra16x16中的4种帧内预测模式的C语言版本,作为对比再看一下Intra16x16中Vertical模式的X86汇编版本和NEON汇编版本。

### x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_c()

x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_c()是Intra16x16帧内预测Vertical模式的C语言版本函数。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] | (a)
      //16×16帧内预测
      //垂直预测 (Vertical)
 3.
      void x264 predict 16x16 v c( pixel *src )
 4.
      {
 5.
      * Vertical预测方式
 6.
             IX1 X2 X3 X4
 8.
 9.
              |X1 X2 X3 X4
          * |X1 X2 X3 X4
10.
11.
               |X1 X2 X3 X4
12.
          * |X1 X2 X3 X4
13.
14.
15.
      * 【展开宏定义】
16.
17.
           * uint32 t v0 = ((x264 union32 t*)(&src[ 0-FDEC STRIDE]))->i;
          * uint32_t v1 = ((x264_union32_t*)(&src[ 4-FDEC_STRIDE]))->i;
18.
           * uint32_t v2 = ((x264_union32_t*)(&src[ 8-FDEC_STRIDE]))->i;
19.
        * uint32_t v3 = ((x264_union32_t*)(&src[12-FDEC_STRIDE]))->i;
20.
           * 在这里, 上述代码实际上相当干:
21.
          * uint32_t v0 = *((uint32_t*)(&src[ 0-FDEC_STRIDE]));
22.
           * uint32_t v1 = *((uint32_t*)(&src[ 4-FDEC_STRIDE]));
23.
          * uint32_t v2 = *((uint32_t*)(&src[ 8-FDEC_STRIDE]));
24.
           * uint32_t v3 = *((uint32_t*)(&src[12-FDEC_STRIDE]));
25.
26
          * 即分成4次,每次取出4个像素(一共16个像素),分别赋值给v0, v1, v2, v3
27.
           * 取出的值源自于16x16块上面的一行像素
28.
              0|
                                     8
                     v0
                                          v2
29.
               11
                           \perp
                                     1
                                              v3
                                                          30.
31.
                П
32.
               Ш
33.
34.
               -11
35.
36.
               Ш
37.
38.
39.
          //pixel4实际上是uint32 t(占用32bit),存储4个像素的值(每个像素占用8bit)
40.
41.
          pixel4 v0 = MPIXEL_X4( &src[ 0-FDEC_STRIDE] );
42.
          pixel4 v1 = MPIXEL_X4( &src[ 4-FDEC_STRIDE] );
43.
          pixel4 v2 = MPIXEL_X4( &src[ 8-FDEC_STRIDE] );
44.
      pixel4 v3 = MPIXEL_X4( &src[12-FDEC_STRIDE] );
45.
      //循环赋值16行
46.
47.
          for( int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
48.
49.
              //【展开宏定义】
50.
             //(((x264 union32 t*)(src+ 0))->i) = v0;
              //(((x264\_union32\_t*)(src+ 4))->i) = v1;
51.
52.
             //(((x264 union32 t*)(src+ 8))->i) = v2;
              //(((x264\_union32\_t*)(src+12))->i) = v3;
53.
54.
             //即分成4次,每次赋值4个像素
55.
56.
             MPIXEL_X4( src+ \theta ) = v\theta;
57.
              MPIXEL\_X4(src+4) = v1;
             MPIXEL_X4(src+8) = v2;
58.
              MPIXEL_X4(src+12) = v3;
59.
60.
61.
              //FDEC_STRIDE=32,是重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行的数据量
             src += FDEC STRIDE;
62.
63.
64.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_c()首先取出16x16块上面一行像素值,依次存储在v0、v1、v2、v3,然后循环16次赋值给块中的16行像素。

#### x264\_predict\_16x16\_h\_c()

x264\_predict\_16x16\_h\_c()是Intra16x16帧内预测Horizontal模式的C语言版本函数。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
     //16×16帧内预测
2.
     //水平预测(Horizontal)
3.
     void x264_predict_16x16_h_c( pixel *src )
4.
     {
5.
         * Horizontal预测方式
6.
7.
            - 1
8.
          * X5|X5 X5 X5 X5
9.
         * X6|X6 X6 X6 X6
10.
          * X7 | X7 X7 X7 X7
11.
         * X8|X8 X8 X8 X8
12.
13.
14.
15.
         * const pixel4 v = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4( src[-1] );
16.
          * 宏定义展开后
17.
          * const uint32_t v = (src[-1])*0x01010101U;
18.
19.
20.
         * PIXEL_SPLAT_X4()的作用应该是把最后一个像素(最后8位)拷贝给前面3个像素(前24位)
21.
          * 即把0×0100009F变成0×9F9F9F9F
22.
23.
          * 前提是x占8bit (对应1个像素)
          * y=x*0x01010101
* =x*(0x00000001
24.
            =x*(0x00000001+0x00000100+0x00010000+0x01000000)
25.
         * =x<<0+x<<8+x<<16+x<<24
26.
27.
         * const uint32_t v = (src[-1])*0x01010101U含义:
28.
29.
          * 每行把src[-1]中像素值例如0x02赋值给v.v取值为0x02020202
         * src[-1]即16x16块左侧的值
30.
31.
32.
      //循环赋值16行
33.
         for( int i = 0; i < 16; i++ )</pre>
34.
35.
             const pixel4 v = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4( src[-1] );
36.
            //宏定义展开后:
             //((x264_union32_t*)(src+ 0))->i=v;
37.
            //((x264 union32 t*)(src+ 4))->i=v;
38.
39.
             //((x264_union32_t*)(src+ 8))->i=v;
            //((x264 union32 t*)(src+12))->i=v;
40.
             //即分4次,每次赋值4个像素(一行一共16个像素,取值是一样的)
41.
42.
             //
43.
             // 0|
                                                          16
             44.
45.
             //---++=======+======+
46.
             // ||
47.
                                                1
48.
             // ||
49.
50.
             // ||
51.
             MPIXEL_X4(src+0) = v;
52.
             MPIXEL X4( src+ 4 ) = v;
53.
            MPIXEL X4( src+ 8 ) = v;
54.
             MPIXEL_X4(src+12) = v;
55.
56.
             //FDEC_STRIDE=32,是重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行的数据量
57.
             src += FDEC_STRIDE;
58.
59.
         }
60.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_h\_c()首先取出16x16块每行左边的1个像素,复制4份后存储在v中,然后分成4次将v赋值给这一行像素。其中"PIXEL\_SPLAT \_X4()"的功能是取出变量低8位的数值复制4份到高24位,相关的推导功能已经记录在源代码中,不再重复叙述。

# x264\_predict\_16x16\_dc\_c()

x264\_predict\_16x16\_dc\_c()是Intra16x16帧内预测DC模式的C语言版本函数。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      #define PREDICT_16 \times 16_DC(v)\
2.
      for( int i = 0; i < 16; i++ )\</pre>
3.
4.
             MPIXEL_X4(src+0) = v;
             MPIXEL_X4(src+ 4) = v;
5.
             MPIXEL_X4( src+ 8 ) = v;\
6.
             MPIXEL X4( src+12 ) = v;\
7.
             src += FDEC STRIDE;\
8.
9.
10.
11.
      void x264_predict_16x16_dc_c( pixel *src )
12.
     {
13.
         * DC预测方式
14.
           * |X1 X2 X3 X4
15.
16.
          * X5|
17.
18.
          * X6|
19.
           * X7
20.
         * X8|
21.
      * Y=(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6+X7+X8)/8
22.
23.
24.
25.
          int dc = 0:
      //把16x16块中所有像素的值加起来,存储在dc中
26.
27.
          for( int i = 0: i < 16: i++ )</pre>
      {
28.
29.
              //左侧的值
30.
             dc += src[-1 + i * FDEC_STRIDE];
31.
             //上方的值
32.
             dc += src[i - FDEC_STRIDE];
33.
34.
      //加起来的值除以32(一共16+16个点)
35.
         //"+16"是为了四舍五入?
36.
      //PIXEL SPLAT X4()的作用应该是把最后一个像素(最后8位)拷贝给前面3个像素(前24位)
37.
          //即把0x0100009F变成0x9F9F9F9F
      pixel4 dcsplat = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4( ( dc + 16 ) >> 5 );
38.
39.
          //赋值到16x16块中的每个像素
40.
          * 宏展开之后结果
41.
      * for( int i = 0; i < 16; i++ )
42.
43.
        * (((x264_union32_t*)(src+ 0))->i) = dcsplat;
* (((x264_union32_t*)(src+ 4))->i) = dcsplat;
44.
45.
46.
          * (((x264_union32_t*)(src+ 8))->i) = dcsplat;
47.
           * (((x264_union32_t*)(src+12))->i) = dcsplat;
          * src += 32;
48.
49.
           * }
50.
          PREDICT 16x16 DC( dcsplat );
51.
52.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_dc\_c()求出16x16块上面一行像素和左边一列像素的平均值,然后赋值给16x16块中的每一个像素。

### X86以及ARM平台汇编函数

除了C语言版本的帧内预测函数之外,还包含了很多汇编语言版本的函数。下面以Intra16x16帧内预测Vertical模式为例,看一下该函数的X86平台 汇编版本以及ARM平台汇编版本。

### x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_mmx()

 $x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_mmx()$ 用于初始化经过x86汇编优化过的Intra16x16的帧内预测函数。该函数的定义位于common\x86\predict-c.c(在"x86"子文件夹下),如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //Intra16x16帧内预测汇编函数-MMX版本
2.
      void x264_predict_16x16_init_mmx( int cpu, x264_predict_t pf[7]
3.
 4.
         if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_MMX2) )
             return;
6.
      pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC]
                              = x264_predict_16x16_dc_mmx2;
         pf[I PRED 16x16 DC TOP] = x264 predict 16x16 dc top mmx2;
7.
      pf[I PRED 16x16 DC LEFT] = x264 predict 16x16 dc left mmx2;
8.
         pf[I PRED 16x16 V]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_v_mmx2;
9.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_H]
                                = x264_predict_16x16_h_mmx2;
10.
11.
      #if HIGH BIT DEPTH
     if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SSE) )
12.
13.
             return;
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_V] = x264_predict_16x16_v_sse;
14.
15.
          if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SSE2) )
16.
             return;
17.
          pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_dc_sse2;
     pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_TOP] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_top_sse2;
18.
19.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_LEFT] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_left_sse2;
20.
      pf[I_PRED_16x16_H] = x264_predict_16x16_h_sse2;
21.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_P]
                                  = x264_predict_16x16_p_sse2;
22.
      if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_AVX) )
23.
             return;
         pf[I\_PRED\_16x16\_V] = x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_avx;
24.
25.
         if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_AVX2) )
26.
             return:
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_H]
                                  = x264 predict 16x16 h avx2:
27.
28.
      #else
29.
      #if | ARCH X86 64
30.
      pf[I\_PRED\_16x16\_P] = x264\_predict\_16x16\_p\_mmx2;
31.
32.
      if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SSE) )
33.
      pf[I\_PRED\_16x16\_V] = x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_sse;
34.
35.
         if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SSE2) )
36.
             return;
37.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC]
                                  = x264_predict_16x16_dc_sse2;
     if( cpu&X264_CPU_SSE2_IS_SLOW )
38.
39.
             return:
     pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_TOP] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_top_sse2;
40.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_LEFT] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_left_sse2;
41.
42.
         pf[I PRED 16x16 P]
                                 = x264_predict_16x16_p_sse2;
43.
          if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SSSE3) )
44.
             return;
45.
          if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_SLOW_PSHUFB) )
46.
            pf[I_PRED_16x16_H] = x264_predict_16x16_h_ssse3;
47.
      #if HAVE_X86_INLINE_ASM
48.
       pf[I_PRED_16x16_P] = x264_predict_16x16_p_ssse3;
49.
      #endif
50.
      if( !(cpu&X264_CPU_AVX) )
51.
52.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_P]
                                = x264_predict_16x16_p_avx;
      #endif // HIGH BIT DEPTH
53.
54.
          if( cpu&X264 CPU AVX2 )
55.
56.
57.
             pf[I PRED 16x16 P]
                                      = x264_predict_16x16_p_avx2;
             pf[I\_PRED\_16x16\_DC] = x264\_predict\_16x16\_dc\_avx2;
58.
59.
              pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_TOP] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_top_avx2;
60.
             pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_LEFT] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_left_avx2;
61.
```

可以看出,针对Intra16x16的Vertical帧内预测模式,x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_mmx()会根据系统的特型初始化2个函数:如果系统仅支持MMX指令集,就会初始化x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_mmx2();如果系统还支持SSE指令集,就会初始化x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_sse()。下面看一下这2个函数的代码。

# x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_mmx2() x264 predict 16x16 v sse()

在x264中,x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_mmx2()和x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_sse()这两个函数的定义是写到一起的。它们的定义位于common\x86\predict-a.asm,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
2.
     ; void predict_16x16_v( pixel *src )
3.
     ; Intral6x16帧内预测Vertical模式
4.
5.
     ;SIZEOF PIXEL取值为1
6.
     ;FDEC_STRIDEB为重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行像素的大小,取值为32
8.
     :平台相关的信息位于x86inc.asm
     ;INIT MMX中
9.
10.
     ; mmsize为8
11.
       mova为movq
     ;INIT XMM中:
12.
      ; mmsize为16
13.
14.
     ; mova为movdqa
15.
16.
     ;STORE16的定义在前面,用于循环16行存储数据
17.
18.
     %macro PREDICT 16x16 V 0
19.
     cglobal predict_16x16_v, 1,2
     %assign %%i 0
20.
21.
     %rep 16*SIZEOF_PIXEL/mmsize
                                                      ;rep循环执行,拷贝16×16块上方的1行像素数据至m0,m1...
22.
                                                     ;mmssize为指令1次处理比特数
23.
         mova m %+ %%i, [r0-FDEC_STRIDEB+%%i*mmsize]
                                                      ;移入m0,m1...
24.
     %assign %%i %%i+1
25.
     %endrep
     %if 16*SIZEOF PIXEL/mmsize == 4
                                                      ;1行需要处理4次
26.
27.
         STORE16 m0, m1, m2, m3
                                                      :循环存储16行,每次存储4个寄存器
     %elif 16*SIZEOF_PIXEL/mmsize == 2
28.
                                                      ;1行需要处理2次
29.
         STORE16 m0, m1
                                                      ;循环存储16行,每次存储2个寄存器
30.
     %else
                                                     ;1行需要处理1次
31.
         STORE16 m0
                                                      ;循环存储16行,每次存储1个寄存器
32.
     %endif
33.
         RET
34.
     %endmacro
35.
36.
     INIT MMX mmx2
37.
     PREDICT_16x16_V
     INIT XMM sse
38.
     PREDICT 16x16 V
39.
```

从汇编代码可以看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_mmx2()和x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_sse()的逻辑是一模一样的。它们之间的不同主要在于一条指令处理的数据量:MMX指令的MOVA对应的是MOVQ,一次处理8Byte(8个像素);SSE指令的MOVA对应的是MOVDQA,一次处理16Byte(16个像素,正好是16x16块中的一行像素)。作为对比,我们可以看一下ARM平台下汇编优化过的Intra16x16的帧内预测函数。这些汇编函数的初始化函数是x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_arm()。

#### x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_arm()

 $x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_arm()$ 用于初始化ARM平台下汇编优化过的Intra16x16的帧内预测函数。该函数的定义位于common\arm\predict-c.c("arm"文件夹下),如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     void x264_predict_16x16_init_arm( int cpu, x264_predict_t pf[7] )
2.
         if (!(cpu&X264 CPU NEON))
3.
     return;
4.
5.
6.
     #if !HIGH BIT DEPTH
                              = x264_predict_16x16_dc_neon;
7.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC ]
     pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_TOP] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_top_neon;
8.
9.
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_DC_LEFT] = x264_predict_16x16_dc_left_neon;
10.
     pf[I\_PRED\_16x16\_H] = x264\_predict\_16x16\_h\_neon;
11.
         pf[I PRED 16x16 V ]
                                = x264_predict_16x16_v_neon;
         pf[I_PRED_16x16_P ] = x264_predict_16x16_p_neon;
12.
      #endif // !HIGH_BIT_DEPTH
13.
14. }
```

从源代码可以看出,针对Vertical预测模式,x264\_predict\_16x16\_init\_arm()初始化了经过NEON指令集优化的函数x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_neon()。

### x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_neon()

x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_neon()的定义位于common\arm\predict-a.S,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
2.
     * Intral6x16帧内预测Vertical模式-NEON
3.
4.
      /* FDEC_STRIDE=32Bytes,为重建宏块一行像素的大小 */
5.
      /* R0存储16x16像素块地址 */
6.
7.
     function x264_predict_16x16_v_neon
                  r0, r0, #FDEC STRIDE /* r0=r0-FDEC STRIDE */
8.
     sub
                   ip, #FDEC STRIDE
                                        /* ip=32 */
9.
        mov
                                        /* VLD向量加载: 内存->NEON寄存器 */
10.
                                        /* d0.d1为64bit双字寄存器,共16Bvte,在这里存储16x16块上方一行像素 */
11.
     vld1.64 {d0-d1}, [r0,:128], ip /* 将RO指向的数据从内存加载到d0和d1寄存器(64bit) */
12.
13.
                                        /* r0=r0+ip */
                                        /* 循环16次,一次处理1行 */
     .rept 16
14.
                                        /* VST向量存储: NEON寄存器->内存 */
15.
     vst1.64 {d0-d1}, [r0,:128], ip /* 将d0和d1寄存器中的数据传递给R0指向的内存 *,
16.
17.
                                        /* r0=r0+ip */
18.
19.
                                        /* 子程序返回 */
20.
     endfunc
```

可以看出,x264\_predict\_16x16\_v\_neon()使用vld1.64指令载入16x16块上方的一行像素,然后在一个16次的循环中,使用vst1.64指令将该行像素值赋值给16x16块的每一行。

至此有关Intra16x16的Vertical帧内预测方式的源代码就分析完了。

### Intra4x4帧内预测源代码

Intra4x4帧内预测模块的初始化函数是x264\_predict\_4x4\_init()。该函数对x264\_predict\_t结构体中的函数指针进行了赋值。X264运行的过程中只要调用x264\_predict\_t的函数指针就可以完成相应的功能。

### x264\_predict\_4x4\_init()

x264\_predict\_4x4\_init()用于初始化Intra4x4帧内预测汇编函数。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
//Intra4x4帧内预测汇编函数初始化
2.
      void x264_predict_4x4_init( int cpu, x264_predict_t pf[12]
 3.
4.
         //9种Intra4x4预测方式
5.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_V]
                                = x264_predict_4x4_v_c;
      pf[I_PRED_4x4_H] = x264_predict_4x4_h_c;
6.
                                = x264 predict 4x4 dc c;
          pf[I PRED 4x4 DC]
7.
      pf[I_PRED_4x4_DDL] = x264_predict_4x4_ddl_c;
8.
     pf[I_PRED_4x4_DDR] = x264_predict_4x4_ddr_c;
pf[I_PRED_4x4_VR] = x264_predict_4x4_vr_c;
9.
10.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_HD]
                                = x264_predict_4x4_hd_c;
11.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_VL]
12.
                              = x264 predict 4x4 vl c;
13.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_HU]
                               = x264_predict_4x4_hu_c;
      //这些是?
14.
15.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_DC_LEFT] = x264_predict_4x4_dc_left_c;
16.
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_DC_TOP] = x264_predict_4x4_dc_top_c;
          pf[I_PRED_4x4_DC_128] = x264_predict_4x4_dc_128_c;
17.
18.
19.
      #if HAVE MMX
20.
         x264_predict_4x4_init_mmx( cpu, pf );
21.
      #endif
22.
23.
      #if HAVE ARMV6
        x264_predict_4x4_init_arm( cpu, pf );
24.
25.
      #endif
26.
27.
      #if ARCH AARCH64
28.
         x264_predict_4x4_init_aarch64( cpu, pf )
29.
      #endif
30. }
```

从源代码可看出,x264\_predict\_4x4\_init()首先对帧内预测函数指针数组x264\_predict\_t[]中的元素赋值了C语言版本的函数x264\_predict\_4x4\_v\_c(),x264\_predict\_4x4\_h\_c(),x264\_predict\_4x4\_dc\_c(),x264\_predict\_4x4\_p\_c()等一系列函数(Intra4x4有9种,后面那几种是怎么回事?);然后会判断系统平台的特性,如果平台支持的话,会调用x264\_predict\_4x4\_init\_mmx(),x264\_predict\_4x4\_init\_arm()等给x264\_predict\_t[]中的元素赋值经过汇编优化的函数。下面看一下Intra4x4帧内预测中Vertical、Horizontal、DC模式的C语言版本函数。

#### x264\_predict\_4x4\_v\_c()

x264\_predict\_4x4\_v\_c()实现了Intra4x4帧内预测Vertical模式。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      void x264_predict_4x4_v_c( pixel *src )
 2.
      {
 3.
 4.
         * Vertical预测方式
           * | X1 X2 X3 X4
 6.
              |X1 X2 X3 X4
 7.
      * |X1 X2 X3 X4
 8.
               |X1 X2 X3 X4
 9.
      * | X1 X2 X3 X4
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
           * 宏展开后的结果如下所示
         * 注:重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行的数据量为32Byte
16.
17.
18.
          * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(0)*32]))->i) =
19.
           * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(1)*32]))->i) =
           * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(2)*32]))->i) =
20.
21.
           * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(3)*32]))->i) = (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(-1)*32]))->i);
22.
23.
          PREDICT_4x4_DC(SRC_X4(0,-1));
24.
```

x264\_predict\_4x4\_v\_c()函数的函数体极其简单,只有一个宏定义"PREDICT\_4x4\_DC(SRC\_X4(0,-1));"。如果把该宏展开后,可以看出它取了4x4块上面一行4个像素的值,然后分别赋值给4x4块的4行像素。

#### x264\_predict\_4x4\_h\_c()

x264\_predict\_4x4\_h\_c()实现了Intra4x4帧内预测Horizontal模式。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      void x264_predict_4x4_h_c( pixel *src )
2.
4.
        * Horizontal预测方式
5.
             - 1
     * --+-
6.
          * X5 | X5 X5 X5 X5
7.
         * X6|X6 X6 X6 X6
8.
          * X7 X7 X7 X7
9.
     * X8|X8 X8 X8 X8
10.
11.
     */
12.
13.
14.
          * 宏展开后的结果如下所示
15.
16.
     * 注:重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行的数据量为32Byte
17.
18.
      * 该代码就是把每行左边的值赋值给该行像素,一次赋值一行
19.
20.
      * (((x264_union32_t*)(&src[(0)+(0)*32]))->i)=((src[(-1)+(0)*32])*0x01010101U);
          * (((x264_union32_t*)(&src[(0)+(1)*32]))->i)=((src[(-1)+(1)*32])*0x01010101U);
21.
          * (((x264 union32 t*)(&src[(0)+(2)*32]))->i)=((src[(-1)+(2)*32])*0x01010101U);
22.
          * (((x264_union32_t*)(&src[(0)+(3)*32]))->i)=((src[(-1)+(3)*32])*0x01010101U);
23.
24.
          * PIXEL SPLAT X4()的作用应该是把最后一个像素(最后8位)拷贝给前面3个像素(前24位)
25.
      * 即把0x0100009F变成0x9F9F9F9F
26.
          * 推导:
27.
      * 前提是x占8bit (对应1个像素)
28.
29.
          * y=x*0x01010101
         * =x*(0x0000001+0x00000100+0x00010000+0x01000000)
* =x<<0+x<<8+x<<16+x<<24
30.
31.
32.
33.
          * const uint32_t v = (src[-1])*0x01010101010含义:
         * 每行把src[-1]中像素值例如0x02赋值给v.v取值为0x02020202
34.
          * src[-1]即16x16块左侧的值
35.
36.
37.
38.
         SRC X4(0,0) = PIXEL SPLAT X4(SRC(-1,0));
39.
         SRC X4(0,1) = PIXEL SPLAT X4(SRC(-1,1));
40.
         SRC X4(0.2) = PIXEL SPLAT X4( SRC(-1.2) ):
41.
         SRC_X4(0,3) = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4(SRC(-1,3));
42.
43.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264\_predict\_4x4\_h\_c()首先取出4x4块每行左边的1个像素,复制4份后赋值给这一行像素。其中"PIXEL\_SPLAT\_X4()"的功能是取出变量低8位的数值复制4份到高24位。

x264\_predict\_4x4\_dc\_c()实现了Intra4x4帧内预测DC模式。该函数的定义位于common\predict.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 🔝
1.
      void x264_predict_4x4_dc_c( pixel *src )
2.
3.
     * DC预测方式
4.
5.
           * | X1 X2 X3 X4
6.
          * X5|
      * X6|
8.
9.
           * X7
      * X8|
10.
11.
      * Y=(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5+X6+X7+X8)/8
12.
13.
14.
15.
     * 宏展开后的结果如下所示
16.
           * 注:重建宏块缓存fdec_buf一行的数据量为32Byte
17.
     * 注2:"+4"是为了四舍五入
18.
19.
20.
      * uint32_t dc=(((src[(-1)+(0)*32] + src[(-1)+(1)*32] + src[(-1)+(2)*32] + src[(-1)+(3)*32] +
                src[(0)+(-1)*32] \ + \ src[(1)+(-1)*32] \ + \ src[(2)+(-1)*32] \ + \ src[(3)+(-1)*32] \ + \ 4) \ >> \ 3)*0x0101010101
21.
22.
          * 一次赋值一行
23.
      * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(0)*32]))->i) =
24.
25.
           * (((x264 union32 t*)(&src[(0)+(1)*32]))->i) =
          * (((x264 \text{ union32 t*})(\&src[(0)+(2)*32]))->i) =
26.
           * (((x264\_union32\_t*)(\&src[(0)+(3)*32]))->i) = dc;
27.
28.
29.
     pixel4 dc = PIXEL_SPLAT_X4( (SRC(-1,0) + SRC(-1,1) + SRC(-1,2) + SRC(-1,3) +
30.
31.
                                      SRC(0,-1) + SRC(1,-1) + SRC(2,-1) + SRC(3,-1) + 4) >> 3);
32.
         PREDICT 4x4 DC( dc );
33.
```

从源代码可以看出,x264 predict 4x4 dc c()取出了4x4块左边和上边的8个像素,将它们的平均值赋值给4x4块中的每个像素。

### 像素计算源代码

像素计算模块的初始化函数是x264\_pixel\_init()。该函数对x264\_pixel\_function\_t结构体中的函数指针进行了赋值。X264运行的过程中只要调用x26 4\_pixel\_function\_t的函数指针就可以完成相应的功能。

#### x264\_pixel\_init()

x264\_pixel\_init()初始化像素值计算相关的汇编函数(包括SAD、SATD、SSD等)。该函数的定义位于common\pixel.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
      * x264 pixel init:
2.
3.
      //SAD等和像素计算有关的函数
4.
5.
      void x264 pixel init( int cpu, x264 pixel function t *pixf )
6.
         memset( pixf. 0. sizeof(*pixf) ):
7.
8.
9.
          //初始化2个函数-16x16,16x8
10.
     #define INIT2_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
11.
         pixf->name1[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_##name2##_16x16##cpu;
     pixf->name1[PIXEL_16x8] = x264_pixel_##name2##_16x8##cpu;
12.
13.
          //初始化4个函数-(16x16,16x8),8x16,8x8
     #define INIT4_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
14.
15.
         INIT2_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
      pixf->name1[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_##name2##_8x16##cpu;\
16.
17.
         pixf->name1[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_##name2##_8x8##cpu;
         //初始化5个函数-(16x16,16x8,8x16,8x8),8x4
18.
19.
      #define INIT5 NAME( name1, name2, cpu )
20.
      INIT4 NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
          pixf->name1[PIXEL_8x4] = x264_pixel_##name2##_8x4##cpu;
21.
22.
         //初始化6个函数-(16x16,16x8,8x16,8x8,8x4),4x8
23.
      #define INIT6_NAME( name1, name2, cpu )
24.
      INIT5_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
25.
         pixf->name1[PIXEL_4x8] = x264_pixel_##name2##_4x8##cpu;
          //初始化7个函数-(16x16,16x8,8x16,8x8,8x4,4x8),4x4
26.
      #define INIT7_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
27.
28.
      INIT6_NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
29.
         pixf->name1[PIXEL_4x4] = x264_pixel_##name2##_4x4##cpu;
30.
      #define INIT8 NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
         INIT7 NAME( name1, name2, cpu ) \
31.
         pixf->name1[PIXEL_4x16] = x264_pixel_##name2##_4x16##cpu;
32.
```

```
34.
          //重新起个名字
 35.
       #define INIT2( name, cpu ) INIT2_NAME( name, name, cpu )
 36.
       #define INIT4( name, cpu ) INIT4_NAME( name, name, cpu )
 37.
       #define INIT5( name, cpu ) INIT5_NAME( name, name, cpu
       #define INIT6( name, cpu ) INIT6_NAME( name, name, cpu )
 38.
       #define INIT7( name, cpu ) INIT7_NAME( name, name, cpu )
 39.
 40.
       #define INIT8( name, cpu ) INIT8_NAME( name, name, cpu )
 41.
 42.
       #define INIT_ADS( cpu ) \
 43.
           pixf->ads[PIXEL 16x16] = x264 pixel ads4##cpu;\
 44.
           pixf->ads[PIXEL 16x8] = x264 pixel ads2##cpu:\
           pixf->ads[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_ads1##cpu;
 45.
          //8个sad函数
 46.
           INIT8( sad, );
 47.
 48.
           INIT8_NAME( sad_aligned, sad, );
 49.
           //7个sad函数-一次性计算3次
 50.
           INIT7( sad_x3, );
 51.
           //7个sad函数-一次性计算4次
 52.
           INIT7( sad_x4, );
           //8个ssd函数
 53.
 54.
          //ssd可以用来计算PSNR
 55.
           INIT8( ssd, );
 56.
       //8个satd函数
 57.
           //satd计算的是经过Hadamard变换后的值
 58.
           INIT8( satd. ):
           //8个satd函数-一次性计算3次
 59.
           INIT7( satd x3, );
 60.
           //8个satd函数-一次性计算4次
 61.
 62.
           INIT7( satd x4, );
 63.
           INIT4( hadamard ac, );
 64.
       INIT_ADS( );
 65.
 66.
           pixf->sa8d[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_sa8d_16x16;
 67.
           pixf->sa8d[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_sa8d_8x8;
           pixf->var[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_var_16x16;
 68.
 69.
           pixf->var[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_var_8x16;
           pixf->var[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_var_8x8;
 70.
 71.
           pixf->var2[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_var2_8x16;
           pixf->var2[PIXEL 8x8] = x264 pixel var2 8x8;
 72.
           //计算UV的
 73.
 74.
          pixf->ssd nv12 core = pixel ssd nv12 core;
 75.
           //计算SSIM
 76.
           pixf->ssim 4x4x2 core = ssim 4x4x2 core;
 77.
           pixf->ssim_end4 = ssim_end4;
 78.
           pixf->vsad = pixel_vsad;
 79.
           pixf->asd8 = pixel_asd8;
 80.
 81.
           pixf->intra_sad_x3_4x4
                                    = x264_intra_sad_x3_4x4;
 82.
           pixf->intra_satd_x3_4x4 = x264_intra_satd_x3_4x4;
           pixf->intra_sad_x3_8x8 = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x8;
 83.
 84.
           pixf->intra_sa8d_x3_8x8 = x264_intra_sa8d_x3_8x8;
 85.
           pixf->intra_sad_x3_8x8c = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x8c;
           pixf->intra satd x3 8x8c = x264 intra satd x3 8x8c;
 86.
 87.
           pixf->intra sad x3 8x16c = x264 intra sad x3 8x16c:
           pixf->intra satd x3 8x16c = x264 intra satd x3 8x16c;
 88.
           pixf->intra sad_x3_16x16 = x264_intra_sad_x3_16x16;
 89.
           pixf->intra\_satd\_x3\_16x16 = x264\_intra\_satd\_x3\_16x16;
 90.
 91.
 92.
       //后面的初始化基本上都是汇编优化过的函数
 93.
 94.
       #if HIGH_BIT_DEPTH
 95.
       #if HAVE_MMX
 96.
       if( cpu&X264_CPU_MMX2 )
 97.
 98.
               INIT7( sad, _mmx2 );
 99.
               INIT7_NAME( sad_aligned, sad, _mmx2 );
100.
               INIT7( sad_x3, _mmx2 );
101.
               INIT7( sad_x4, _mmx2 );
               INIT8( satd, mmx2 );
102.
               INIT7( satd_x3, _mmx2 );
103.
104.
               INIT7( satd x4, mmx2 );
105.
               INIT4( hadamard_ac, _mmx2 );
106.
               INIT8( ssd, _mmx2 );
107.
               INIT_ADS( _mmx2 );
108.
109.
               pixf->ssd_nv12_core = x264_pixel_ssd_nv12_core_mmx2;
110.
               pixf->var[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_var_16x16_mmx2;
111.
               pixf->var[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_var_8x8_mmx2;
       #if ARCH X86
112.
113.
               pixf->var2[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_var2_8x8_mmx2;
114.
               pixf->var2[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_var2_8x16_mmx2;
115.
       #endif
116.
                                        = x264 intra sad x3 4x4 mmx2;
117.
               pixf->intra sad x3 4x4
               pixf->intra_satd_x3_4x4 = x264_intra_satd_x3_4x4_mmx2;
118.
                                        = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x8_mmx2;
119.
               pixf->intra sad x3 8x8
               pixf->intra_sad_x3_8x8c = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x8c_mmx2;
120.
121.
               pixf->intra_satd_x3_8x8c = x264_intra_satd_x3_8x8c_mmx2;
122.
               pixf->intra_sad_x3_8x16c = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x16c_mmx2;
123.
               pixf->intra_satd_x3_8x16c = x264_intra_satd_x3_8x16c_mmx2;
               pixf->intra sad x3 16x16 = x264 intra sad x3 16x16 mmx2;
124.
```

```
125.
               pixf->intra_satd_x3_16x16 = x264_intra_satd_x3_16x16_mmx2;
126.
127.
           if( cpu&X264 CPU SSE2 )
128.
               INIT4_NAME( sad_aligned, sad, _sse2_aligned );
129.
130.
               INIT5( ssd, _sse2 );
               INIT6( satd, _sse2 );
131.
               pixf->satd[PIXEL_4x16] = x264_pixel_satd_4x16_sse2;
132.
133.
134.
               pixf->sa8d[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_sa8d_16x16_sse2;
135.
               pixf->sa8d[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_sa8d_8x8_sse2;
136.
       #if ARCH_X86_64
137.
               pixf->intra_sa8d_x3_8x8 = x264_intra_sa8d_x3_8x8_sse2;
138.
              pixf->sa8d_satd[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_sa8d_satd_16x16_sse2;
139.
140.
              pixf->intra_sad_x3_4x4 = x264_intra_sad_x3_4x4_sse2;
141.
               pixf->ssd nv12 core = x264 pixel ssd nv12 core sse2;
               pixf->ssim_4x4x2_core = x264_pixel_ssim_4x4x2_core_sse2;
142.
143.
               pixf->ssim end4
                                     = x264_pixel_ssim_end4_sse2;
               pixf->var[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_var_16x16_sse2;
144.
145.
               pixf->var[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_var_8x8_sse2;
               pixf->var2[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_var2_8x8_sse2;
146.
147.
               pixf->var2[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_var2_8x16_sse2;
148.
               pixf->intra_sad_x3_8x8 = x264_intra_sad_x3_8x8_sse2;
149.
150.
       //此处省略大量的X86、ARM等平台的汇编函数初始化代码
151. }
```

x264\_pixel\_init()的源代码非常的长,主要原因在于它把C语言版本的函数以及各种平台的汇编函数都写到一块了(不知道现在最新的版本是不是还是这样)。x264\_pixel\_init()包含了大量和像素计算有关的函数,包括SAD、SATD、SSD、SSIM等等。它的输入参数x264\_pixel\_function\_t是一个结构体,其中包含了各种像素计算的函数接口。x264\_pixel\_function\_t的定义如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 🔝
      typedef struct
 2.
      {
 3.
           x264_pixel_cmp_t sad[8];
          x264_pixel_cmp_t ssd[8];
 4.
          x264_pixel_cmp_t satd[8];
 6.
      x264_pixel_cmp_t ssim[7];
          x264 pixel cmp t sa8d[4];
 7.
      x264 pixel cmp t mbcmp[8]; /* either satd or sad for subpel refine and mode decision */
 8.
          x264_pixel_cmp_t mbcmp_unaligned[8]; /* unaligned mbcmp for subpel */
 9.
      x264_pixel_cmp_t fpelcmp[8]; /* either satd or sad for fullpel motion search *,
10.
11.
          x264 pixel cmp x3 t fpelcmp x3[7];
12.
          x264 pixel cmp x4 t fpelcmp x4[7];
           x264_pixel_cmp_t sad_aligned[8]; /* Aligned SAD for mbcmp */
13.
14.
          int (*vsad)( pixel *, intptr_t, int );
15.
           int (*asd8)( pixel *pix1, intptr_t stride1, pixel *pix2, intptr_t stride2, int height );
16.
      uint64_t (*sa8d_satd[1])( pixel *pix1, intptr_t stride1, pixel *pix2, intptr_t stride2 );
17.
      uint64 t (*var[4])( pixel *pix, intptr_t stride );
18.
19.
           int (*var2[4])( pixel *pix1, intptr_t stride1,
                         pixel *pix2, intptr_t stride2, int *ssd );
20.
21.
          uint64_t (*hadamard_ac[4])( pixel *pix, intptr_t stride );
22.
23.
           void (*ssd_nv12_core)( pixel *pixuv1, intptr_t stride1,
                               pixel *pixuv2, intptr_t stride2, int width, int height,
24.
25.
                                 uint64 t *ssd u. uint64 t *ssd v ):
      void (*ssim_4x4x2_core)( const pixel *pix1, intptr_t stride1,
26.
                                   const pixel *pix2, intptr_t stride2, int sums[2][4] );
27.
      float (*ssim_end4)( int sum0[5][4], int sum1[5][4], int width );
28.
29.
30.
      /* multiple parallel calls to cmp. */
31.
           x264_pixel_cmp_x3_t sad_x3[7];
          x264_pixel_cmp_x4_t sad_x4[7];
32.
33.
           x264_pixel_cmp_x3_t satd_x3[7];
      x264_pixel_cmp_x4_t satd_x4[7];
34.
35.
36.
      /* abs-diff-sum for successive elimination.
37.
           * may round width up to a multiple of 16. */
          int (*ads[7])( int enc dc[4], uint16 t *sums, int delta,
38.
39.
                         uint16 t *cost mvx, int16 t *mvs, int width, int thresh );
40.
           /* calculate satd or sad of V. H. and DC modes. */
41.
42.
       void (*intra_mbcmp_x3_16x16)( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
43.
           void (*intra_satd_x3_16x16) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
44.
          void (*intra_sad_x3_16x16) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
45.
           void (*intra_mbcmp_x3_4x4) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
          void (*intra_satd_x3_4x4) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
46.
47.
           void (*intra_sad_x3_4x4)
                                      ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
      void (*intra_mbcmp_x3_chroma)( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
           void (*intra_satd_x3_chroma) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
      void (*intra_sad_x3_chroma) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
51.
           void (*intra mbcmp x3 8x16c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
      void (*intra_satd_x3_8x16c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
52.
           void (*intra sad x3 8x16c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
53.
      void (*intra_mbcmp_x3_8x8c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
54.
      void (*intra_satd_x3_8x8c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
void (*intra_sad_x3_8x8c) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, int res[3] );
55.
56.
          void (*intra_mbcmp_x3_8x8) ( pixel *fenc, pixel edge[36], int res[3] );
57.
      void (*intra_sa8d_x3_8x8) ( pixel *fenc, pixel edge[36], int res[3] );
58.
59.
          void (*intra_sad_x3_8x8)
                                      ( pixel *fenc, pixel edge[36], int res[3] );
60.
      /* find minimum satd or sad of all modes, and set fdec.
           * may be NULL, in which case just use pred+satd instead. */
61.
62.
      int (*intra_mbcmp_x9_4x4)( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, uint16_t *bitcosts );
           int (*intra_satd_x9_4x4) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, uint16_t *bitcosts );
63.
          int (*intra_sad_x9_4x4) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, uint16_t *bitcosts );
64.
           int (*intra mbcmp x9 8x8)( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, pixel edge[36], uintl6 t *bitcosts, uintl6 t *satds );
65.
66.
          int (*intra_sa8d_x9_8x8) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, pixel edge[36], uint16_t *bitcosts, uint16_t *satds );
67.
           int (*intra_sad_x9_8x8) ( pixel *fenc, pixel *fdec, pixel edge[36], uint16_t *bitcosts, uint16_t *satds );
68. } x264 pixel function t:
```

在x264\_pixel\_init()中定义了好几个宏,用于给x264\_pixel\_function\_结构体中的函数接口赋值。例如"INIT8( sad, )"用于给x264\_pixel\_function\_t中的sad[8]赋值。该宏展 开后的代码如下。

```
[cpp] 🗐 🗿
     pixf->sad[PIXEL 16x16] = x264 pixel sad 16x16;
     pixf->sad[PIXEL_16x8] = x264_pixel_sad_16x8;
2.
     pixf->sad[PIXEL 8x16] = x264 pixel sad 8x16;
3.
4.
     pixf->sad[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_sad_8x8;
     pixf->sad[PIXEL 8x4]
                           = x264_pixel_sad_8x4;
5.
     pixf->sad[PIXEL_4x8] = x264_pixel_sad_4x8;
6.
     pixf->sad[PIXEL 4x4]
                           = x264_pixel_sad_4x4;
     pixf->sad[PIXEL_4x16] = x264_pixel_sad_4x16;
```

```
1. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_ssd_16x16;
2. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_16x8] = x264_pixel_ssd_16x8;
3. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_ssd_8x16;
4. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_ssd_8x8;
5. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_8x4] = x264_pixel_ssd_8x4;
6. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_4x8] = x264_pixel_ssd_4x8;
7. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_4x4] = x264_pixel_ssd_4x4;
8. pixf->ssd[PIXEL_4x16] = x264_pixel_ssd_4x16;
```

"INIT8( satd, )" 用于给x264\_pixel\_function\_t中的satd[8]赋值。该宏展开后的代码如下。

```
1. pixf->satd[PIXEL_16x16] = x264_pixel_satd_16x16;
2. pixf->satd[PIXEL_16x8] = x264_pixel_satd_16x8;
3. pixf->satd[PIXEL_8x16] = x264_pixel_satd_8x16;
4. pixf->satd[PIXEL_8x8] = x264_pixel_satd_8x8;
5. pixf->satd[PIXEL_8x4] = x264_pixel_satd_8x4;
6. pixf->satd[PIXEL_4x8] = x264_pixel_satd_4x8;
7. pixf->satd[PIXEL_4x4] = x264_pixel_satd_4x4;
8. pixf->satd[PIXEL_4x16] = x264_pixel_satd_4x16;
```

下文打算分别记录SAD、SSD和SATD计算的函数x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4(), x264\_pixel\_ssd\_4x4(), 和x264\_pixel\_satd\_4x4()。此外再记录一个一次性"批量"计算4个点的函数x264\_pixel sad x4\_4x4()。

#### x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4()

x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4()用于计算4x4块的SAD。该函数的定义位于common\pixel.c,如下所示。

```
1.
       static int x264_pixel_sad_4x4( pixel *pix1, intptr_t i_stride_pix1,
2.
          pixel *pix2, intptr_t i_stride_pix2 )
3.
4.
      int i_sum = 0;
         for( int y = 0; y < 4; y++ ) //4个像素
5.
6.
     {
7.
             for( int x = 0; x < 4; x++ ) //4个像素
8.
                i_sum += abs( pix1[x] - pix2[x] );//相减之后求绝对值,然后累加
9.
10.
            }
11.
             pix1 += i stride pix1:
12.
            pix2 += i stride pix2;
13.
14.
        return i sum;
15.
```

可以看出x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4()将两个4x4图像块对应点相减之后,调用abs()求出绝对值,然后累加到i\_sum变量上。

#### x264\_pixel\_sad\_x4\_4x4()

x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4()用于计算4个4x4块的SAD。该函数的定义位于common\pixel.c,如下所示。

可以看出,x264\_pixel\_sad\_4x4()计算了起始点在pix0,pix1,pix2,pix3四个4x4的图像块和fenc之间的SAD,并将结果存储于scores[4]数组中。

#### x264 pixel ssd 4x4()

x264\_pixel\_ssd\_4x4()用于计算4x4块的SSD。该函数的定义位于common\pixel.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
      static int x264_pixel_ssd_4x4( pixel *pix1, intptr_t i_stride_pix1,
 2.
             pixel *pix2, intptr_t i_stride_pix2 )
 3.
       int i_sum = 0;
 4.
          for( int y = 0; y < 4; y++ ) //4个像素
 5.
 6.
              for( int x = 0; x < 4; x++ ) //4个像素
 7.
 8.
             -{
                 int d = pix1[x] - pix2[x]; //相减
 9.
                 i_sum += d*d; //平方之后,累加
 10.
 11.
 12.
             pix1 += i stride pix1;
 13.
              pix2 += i_stride_pix2;
 14.
 15.
          return i_sum;
16. }
```

可以看出x264\_pixel\_ssd\_4x4()将两个4x4图像块对应点相减之后,取了平方值,然后累加到i\_sum变量上。

### x264\_pixel\_satd\_4x4()

x264 pixel satd 4x4()用于计算4x4块的SATD。该函数的定义位于common\pixel.c,如下所示。

```
//SAD (Sum of Absolute Difference) =SAE (Sum of Absolute Error)即绝对误差和
2.
     //SATD (Sum of Absolute Transformed Difference) 即hadamard变换后再绝对值求和
3.
4.
     //为什么帧内模式选择要用SATD?
     //SAD即绝对误差和,仅反映残差时域差异,影响PSNR值,不能有效反映码流的大小。
     //SATD即将残差经哈德曼变换的4x4块的预测残差绝对值总和,可以将其看作简单的时频变换,其值在一定程度上可以反映生成码流的大小
6.
8.
     static NOINLINE int x264_pixel_satd_4x4( pixel *pix1, intptr_t i_pix1, pixel *pix2, intptr_t i_pix2 )
9.
10.
         sum2 t tmp[4][2]:
         sum2_t a0, a1, a2, a3, b0, b1;
11.
     sum2_t sum = 0;
12.
13.
14.
     for( int i = 0; i < 4; i++, pix1 += i_pix1, pix2 += i_pix2 )</pre>
15.
16.
             a0 = pix1[0] - pix2[0];
17.
             a1 = pix1[1] - pix2[1];
18.
             b0 = (a0+a1) + ((a0-a1) << BITS_PER_SUM);
             a2 = pix1[2] - pix2[2];
19.
20.
             a3 = pix1[3] - pix2[3];
21.
             b1 = (a2+a3) + ((a2-a3) << BITS PER SUM);
             tmp[i][0] = b0 + b1;
22.
23.
             tmp[i][1] = b0 - b1;
24.
     }
25.
          for( int i = 0; i < 2; i++ )</pre>
26.
     {
             HADAMARD4( a0, a1, a2, a3, tmp[0][i], tmp[1][i], tmp[2][i], tmp[3][i] );
27.
             a\theta = abs2(a\theta) + abs2(a1) + abs2(a2) + abs2(a3);
28.
29.
             sum += ((sum_t)a0) + (a0>>BITS_PER_SUM);
30.
31.
          return sum >> 1;
32. }
```

可以看出x264\_pixel\_satd\_4x4()调用了一个宏HADAMARD4()用于Hadamard变换的计算,并最终将两个像素块Hadamard变换后对应元素求差的绝对值之后,累加到sum变量上。

### mbcmp\_init()

Intra宏块帧内预测模式的分析函数x264\_mb\_analyse\_intra()中并没有直接调用x264\_pixel\_function\_t 中sad[]/satd[]的函数,而是调用了x264\_pixel\_function\_t的mbcmp[]中的函数。mbcmp[]中实际上就是存储的sad[]/satd[]中的函数。mbcmp\_init()函数通过参数决定了mbcmp[]使用sad[]还是satd[]。该函数的定义位于encoder\encoder.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
              //决定了像素比较的时候用SAD还是SATD
  2.
               static void mbcmp_init( x264_t *h )
 3.
  4.
                       5.
 6.
              int satd = !h->mb.b_lossless && h->param.analyse.i_subpel_refine > 1;
 7.
 8.
             //sad或者satd赋值给mbcmp
                       memcpy( h->pixf.mbcmp, satd ? h->pixf.satd : h->pixf.sad aligned, sizeof(h->pixf.mbcmp) );
 9.
                      10.
11.
                       h -> pixf.intra\_mbcmp\_x3\_16x16 = satd ? h -> pixf.intra\_satd\_x3\_16x16 : h -> pixf.intra\_sad\_x3\_16x16; h -> pixf.intra\_sad\_x3\_16x16 : h -> pixf.intra\_sad\_
                     h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x3_8x16c = satd ? h->pixf.intra_satd_x3_8x16c : h->pixf.intra_sad_x3_8x16c;
12.
                       h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x3_8x8c = satd ? h->pixf.intra_satd_x3_8x8c : h->pixf.intra_sad_x3_8x8c;
13.
             h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x3_8x8 = satd ? h->pixf.intra_sa8d_x3_8x8 : h->pixf.intra_sad_x3_8x8;
14.
15.
                       h -> pixf.intra\_mbcmp\_x3\_4x4 = satd ? h -> pixf.intra\_satd\_x3\_4x4 : h -> pixf.intra\_sad\_x3\_4x4;
16.
             h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x9_4x4 = h->param.b_cpu_independent || h->mb.b_lossless ? NULL
17.
                                                                                     : satd ? h->pixf.intra_satd_x9_4x4 : h->pixf.intra_sad_x9_4x4;
18.
             h->pixf.intra_mbcmp_x9_8x8 = h->param.b_cpu_independent || h->mb.b_lossless ? NULL
19.
                                                                                     : satd ? h->pixf.intra_sa8d_x9_8x8 : h->pixf.intra_sad_x9_8x8;
             satd &= h->param.analyse.i_me_method == X264_ME_TESA;
20.
21.
                       memcpy( h->pixf.fpelcmp, satd ? h->pixf.satd : h->pixf.sad, sizeof(h->pixf.fpelcmp) );
22.
                      memcpy( h->pixf.fpelcmp x3, satd ? h->pixf.satd x3 : h->pixf.sad x3, sizeof(h->pixf.fpelcmp x3) );
23.
                       memcpy( h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4, satd ? h->pixf.satd_x4 : h->pixf.sad_x4, sizeof(h->pixf.fpelcmp_x4) );
24.
```

从mbcmp\_init()的源代码可以看出,当i\_subpel\_refine取值大于1的时候,satd变量为1,此时后续代码中赋值给mbcmp[]相关的一系列函数指针的函数就是SATD函数; 当i\_subpel\_refine取值小于等于1的时候,satd变量为0,此时后续代码中赋值给mbcmp[]相关的一系列函数指针的函数就是SAD函数。

至此有关x264中的Intra宏块分析模块的源代码就分析完毕了。

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