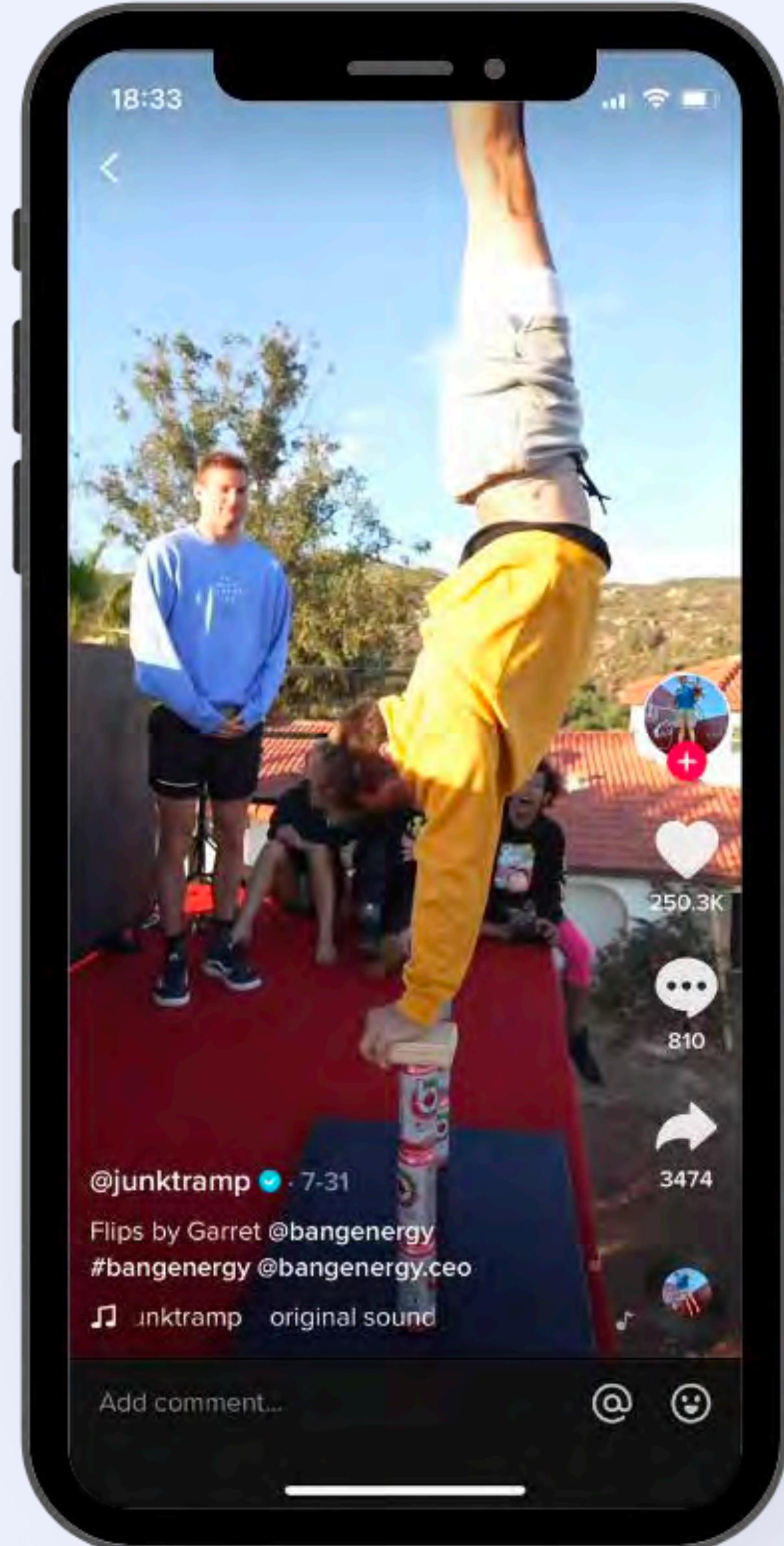


# The art of programmatic video with rust

# Videos

**are the most used type of content on the internet**

more than 10 hours per week



# **Technologies**

**are completely outdated**

# **It's time for Rust**

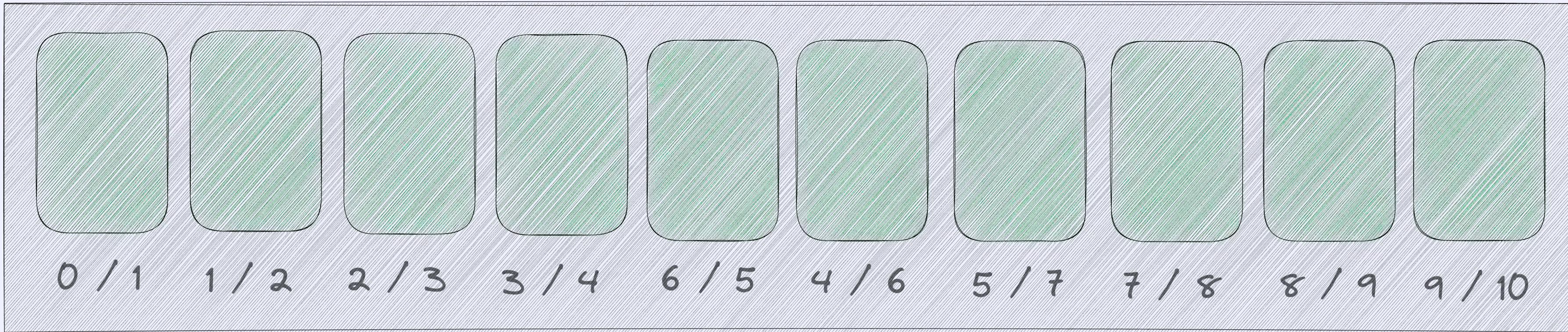
**and always has been**

The background features a minimalist design with a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, wavy lines that resemble ocean waves or sound waves, creating a sense of motion and depth.

**What is a video?**

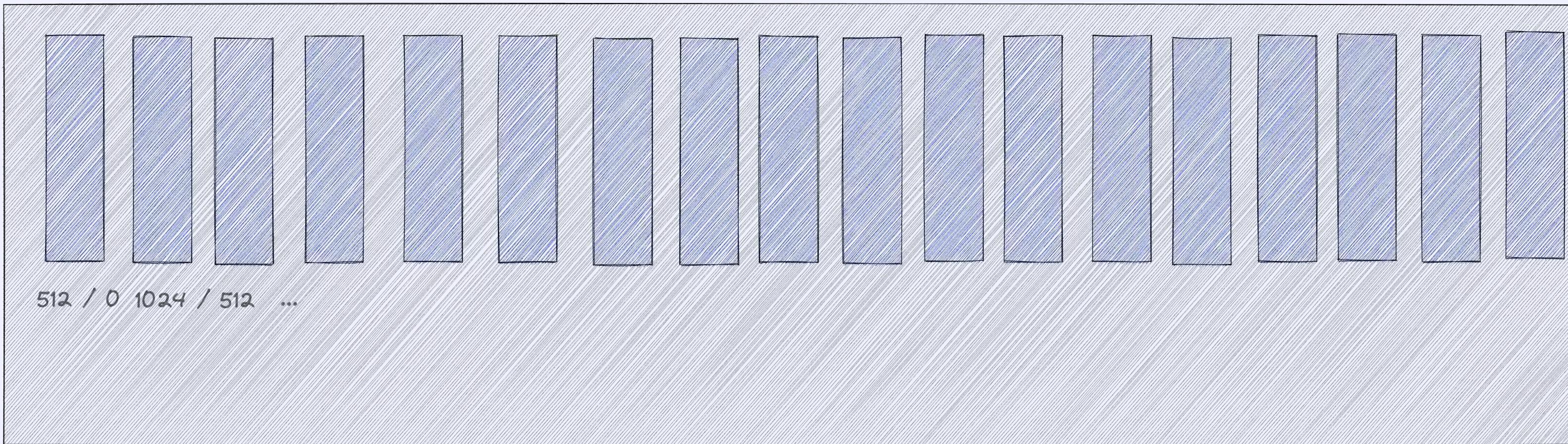
# MyVideo.mp4

Images Stream



in 1/fps

Audio Stream



in 1/sample\_rate

A circular diagram illustrating various video and audio file formats. The formats are arranged in a circle, with some labels rotated to fit. The central label is "MPEG-4". Other visible labels include:

- Top: VP8
- Top-right: mov
- Right: Spark
- Bottom-right: AVCHD-4
- Bottom: ogg
- Bottom-left: VP9
- Left: MPEG
- Left-top: HEVC
- Top-left: H.264
- Top-center: mp3
- Center-left: Theora
- Bottom-center: avi
- Bottom-left: asf

# HEVC



## specification 700 pages

International Telecommunication Union

# ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION  
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR  
OF ITU

# H.265

(08/2021)

SERIES H: AUDIOVISUAL AND MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS  
Infrastructure of audiovisual services – Coding of moving  
video

---

**High efficiency video coding**

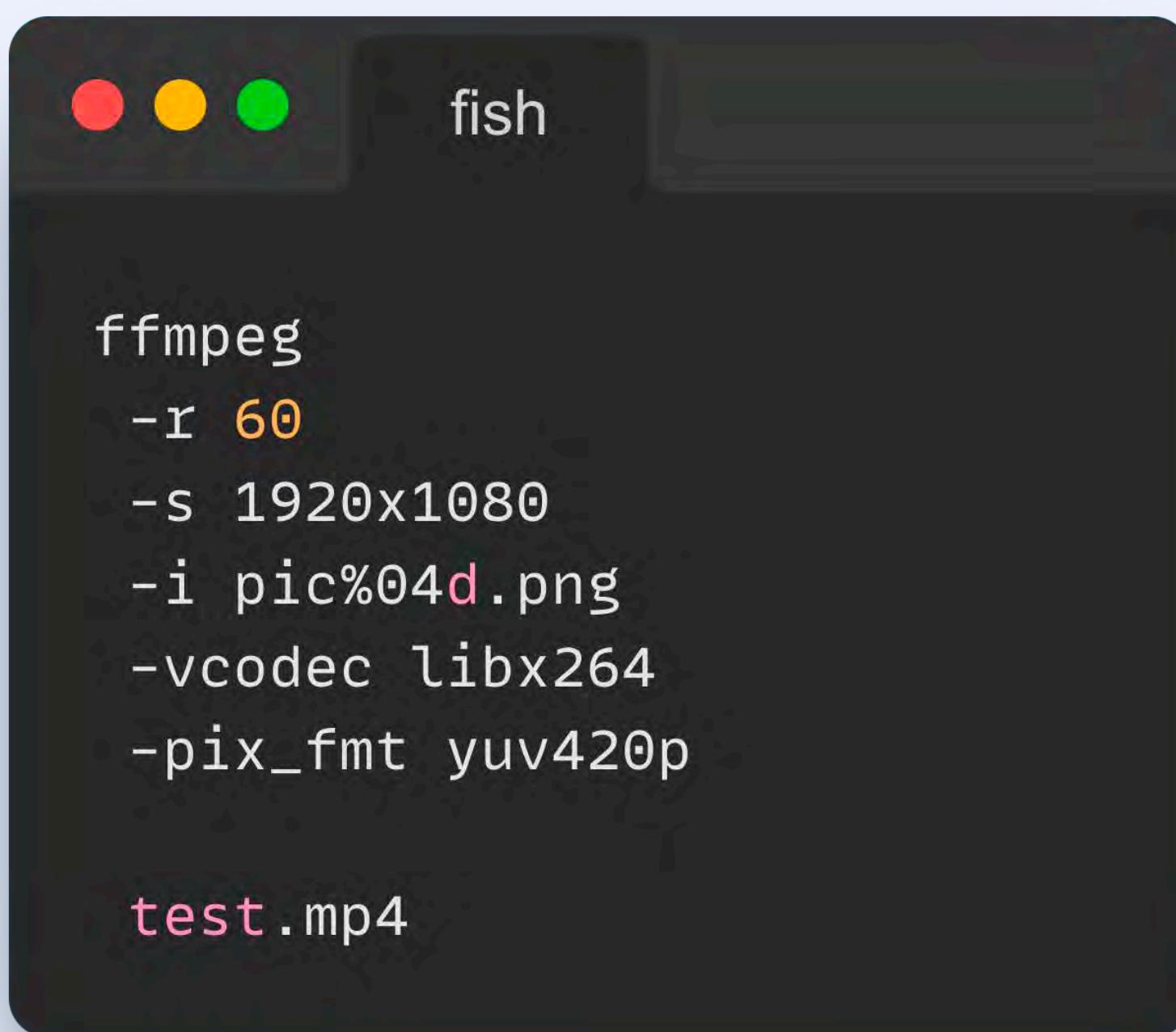
Recommendation ITU-T H.265





**and no problems**

# video generation

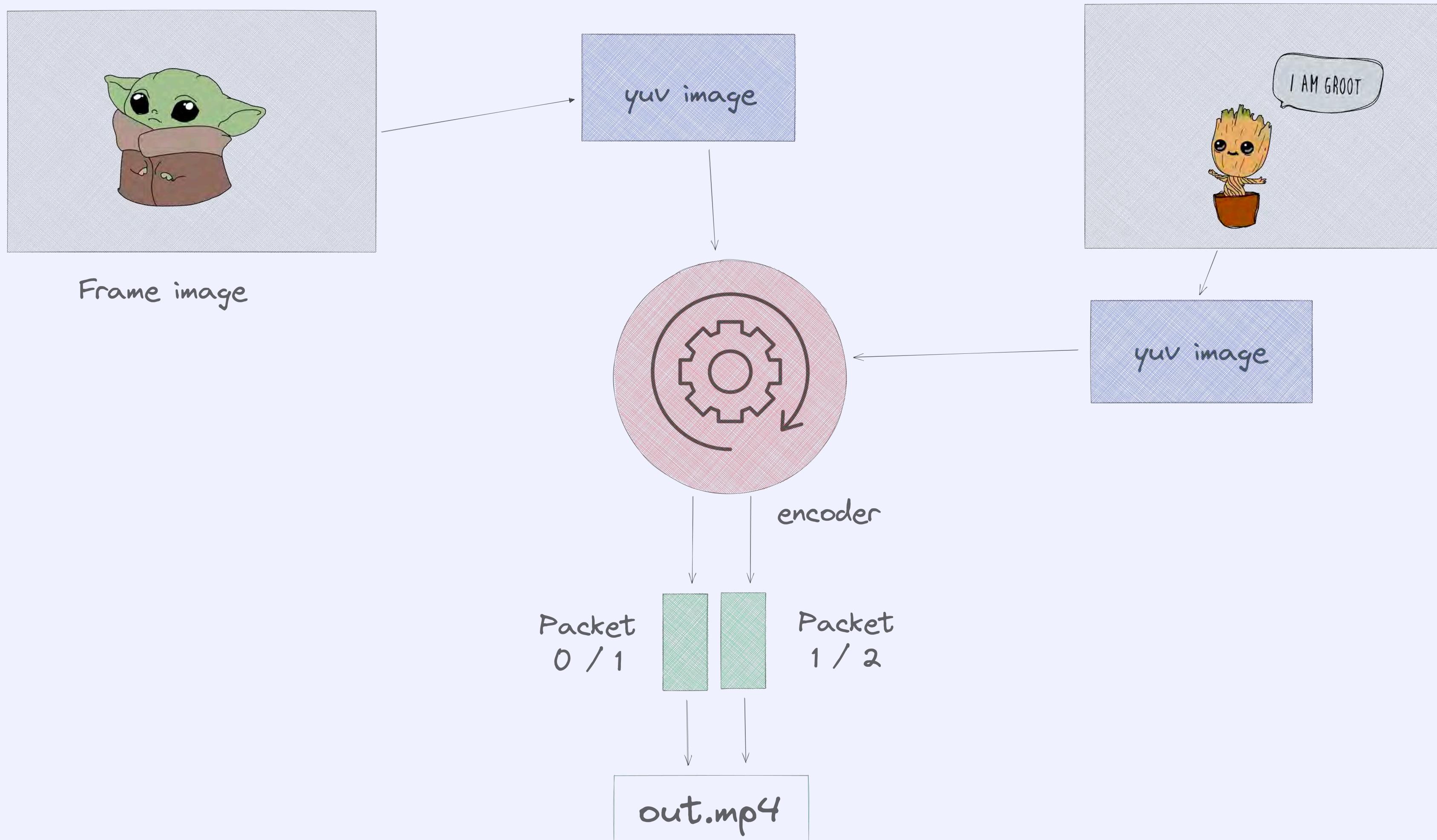


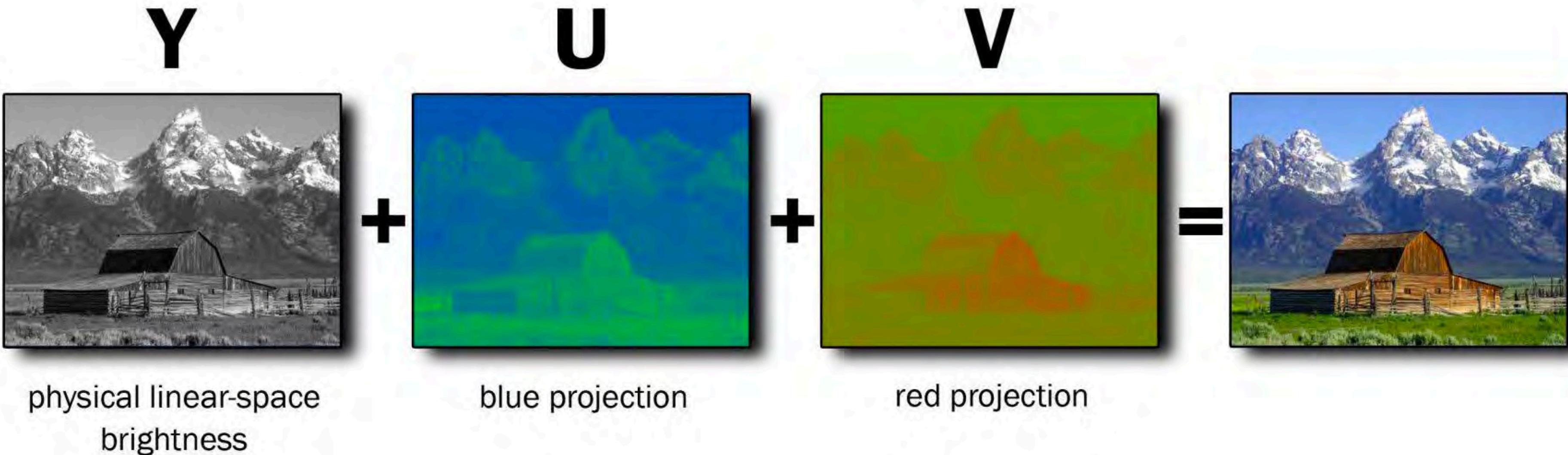
```
fish

ffmpeg
-r 60
-s 1920x1080
-i pic%04d.png
-vcodec libx264
-pix_fmt yuv420p

test.mp4
```

# Manual encoding







encoder.rs

```
let frame_size: usize = height * (*av_frame).linesize[0] as usize + width;

let y_pixels = std::slice::from_raw_parts_mut((*av_frame).data[0], frame_size);
let cb_pixels = std::slice::from_raw_parts_mut((*av_frame).data[1], frame_size / 4);
let cr_pixels = std::slice::from_raw_parts_mut((*av_frame).data[2], frame_size / 4);

for y in 0..height {
    for x in 0..width {
        let (r, g, b) = EncoderFrame::get_rgb(rgb_pixels, y * width + x);

        // use a linesize to get the correct index for the pixel as it can differ
        y_pixels[(y * (*av_frame).linesize[0] as usize + x) as usize] =
            (16 + (66 * r + 129 * g + 25 * b) >> 8) as u8;

        if y % 2 == 0 && x % 2 == 0 {
            // the bounds are 1/4 of the image size
            let x = x / 2;
            let y = y / 2;

            cb_pixels[(y * (*av_frame).linesize[1] as usize + x) as usize] =
                (128 + ((-38 * r - 74 * g + 112 * b) >> 8)) as u8;
            cr_pixels[(y * (*av_frame).linesize[2] as usize + x) as usize] =
                (128 + ((112 * r - 94 * g - 18 * b) >> 8)) as u8;
        }
    }
}
```

# Images

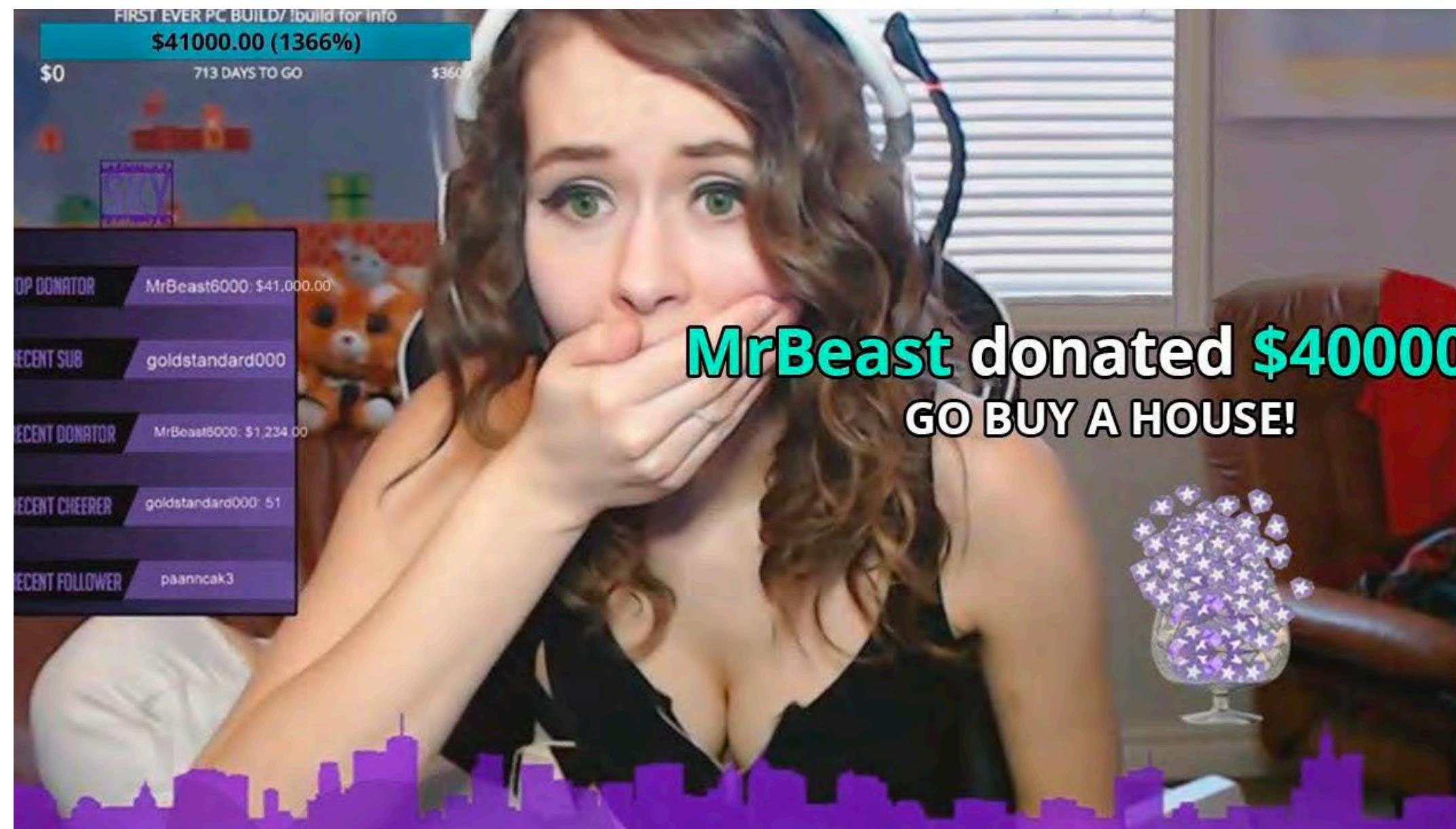
**render them or die trying**



# **Browser**

**the most popular way to render static content**

# Find similarity



dmtrKovalenko/  
odiff



The fastest pixel-by-pixel image visual difference  
tool in the world.

4

Contributors

13

Issues

2

Discussions

1k

Stars

64

Forks



# A format we need

Fixed

Animatable

DX 💥 Friendly

GPU First 🐌

Specified

Debuggable </>

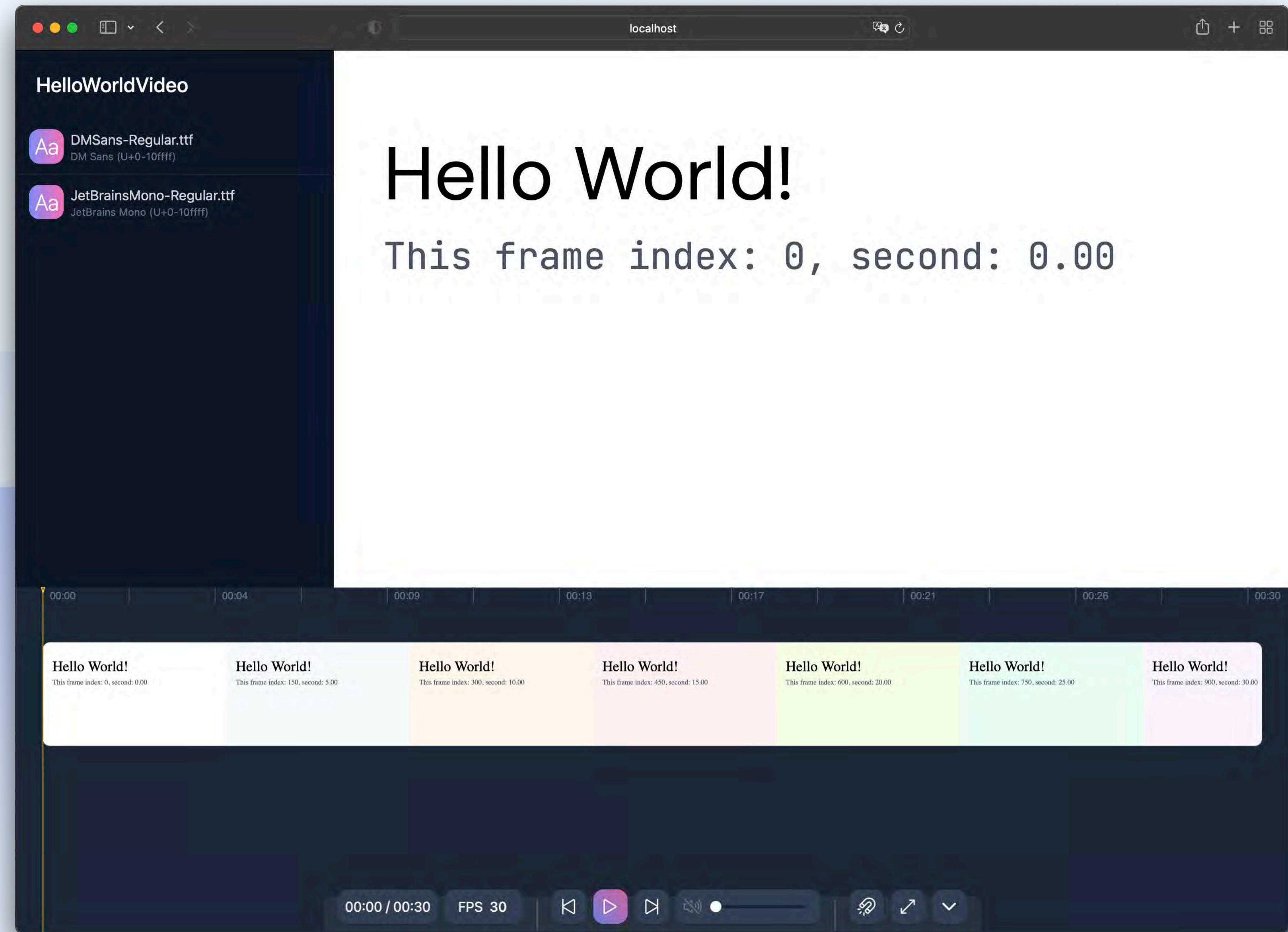
Clear

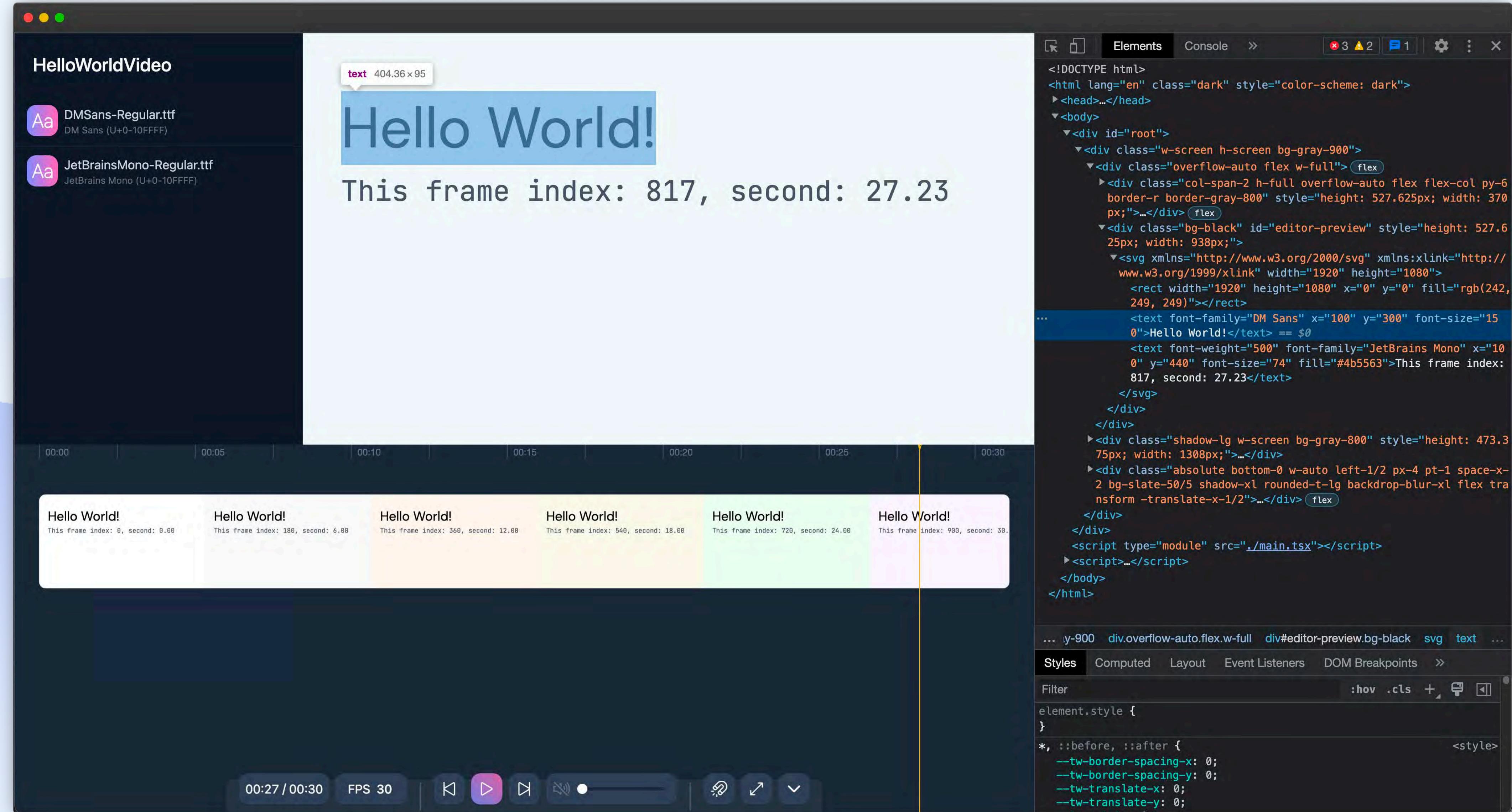


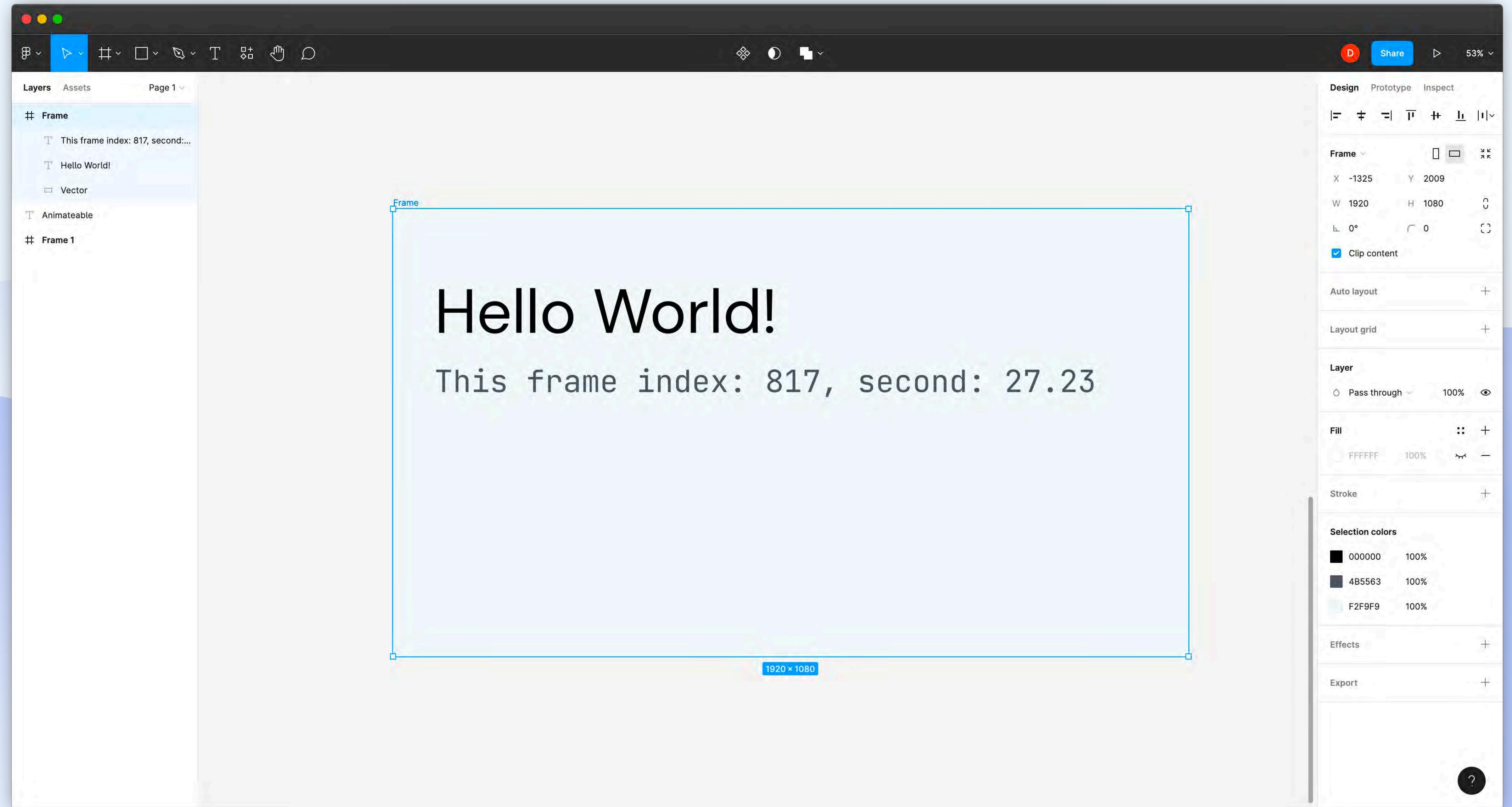
A format we need

**SVG**

```
svgr!(<svg xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" width={Self::WIDTH} height={Self::HEIGHT}><rect width={Self::WIDTH} height={Self::HEIGHT} x="0" y="0" fill={frame.animate(fframes::timeline!(on 0., val Color::hex("#fff") => Color::hex("#f8fafc"), &BACKGROUND_EASING, on 5., val Color::hex("#f8fafc") => Color::hex("#fff7ed"), &BACKGROUND_EASING, on 10., val Color::hex("#fff7ed") => Color::hex("#fef2f2"), &BACKGROUND_EASING, on 15., val Color::hex("#fef2f2") => Color::hex("#f7fee7"), &BACKGROUND_EASING, on 20., val Color::hex("#f7fee7") => Color::hex("#ecfdf5"), &BACKGROUND_EASING, on 25., val Color::hex("#ecfdf5") => Color::hex("#faf5ff"), &BACKGROUND_EASING))}><text font-family="DM Sans" x="100" y="300" font-size="150">"Hello World!"</text><text font-weight="500" font-family="JetBrains Mono" x="100" y="440" font-size="74" fill="#4b5563">{format!("This frame index: {}, second: {:.2}", frame.index, frame.get_current_second())}</text></svg>)
```





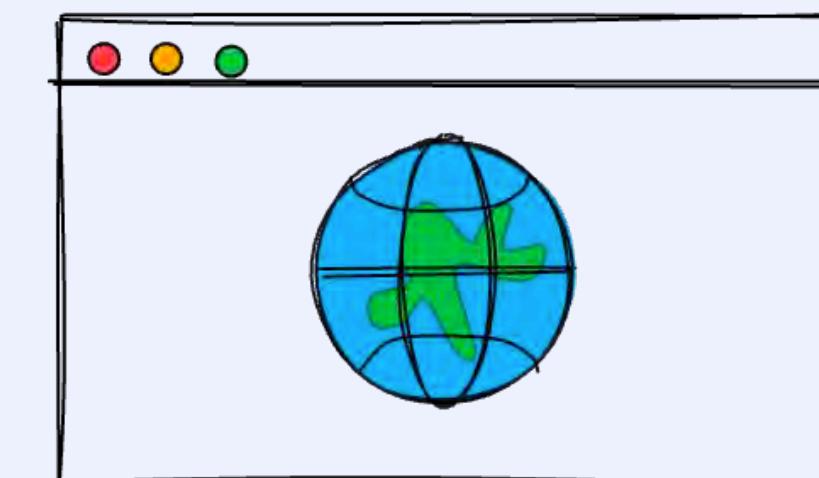
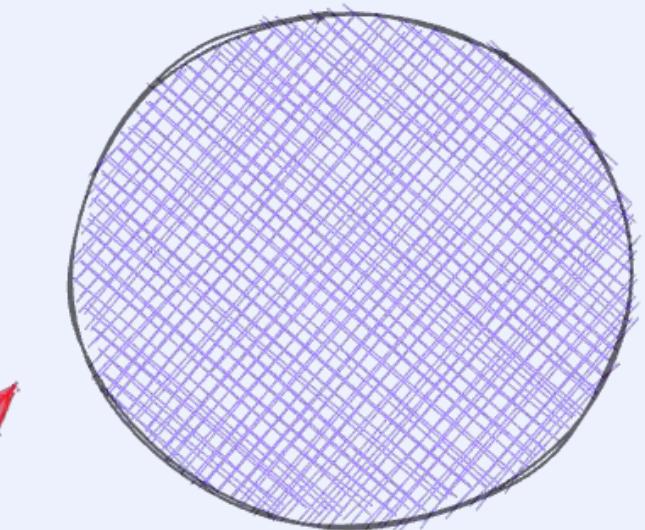


```
encoder.rs

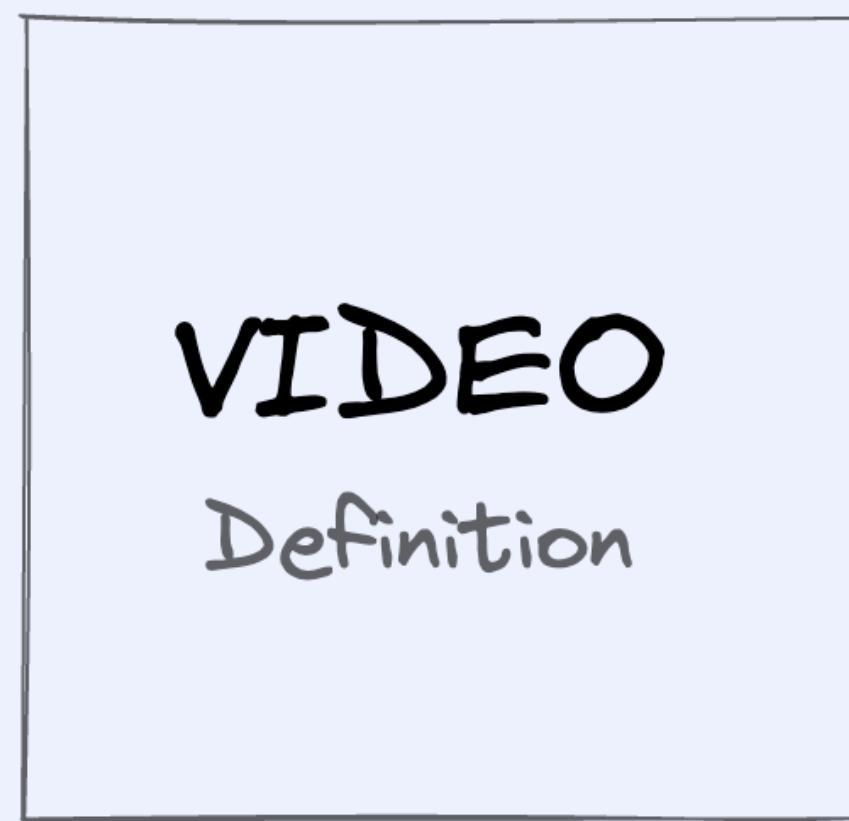
use fframes_editor_controller::{prelude::*, setup_wasm_editor};
use hello_world_example::HelloWorldVideo;

setup_wasm_editor!(HelloWorldVideo, {});
```

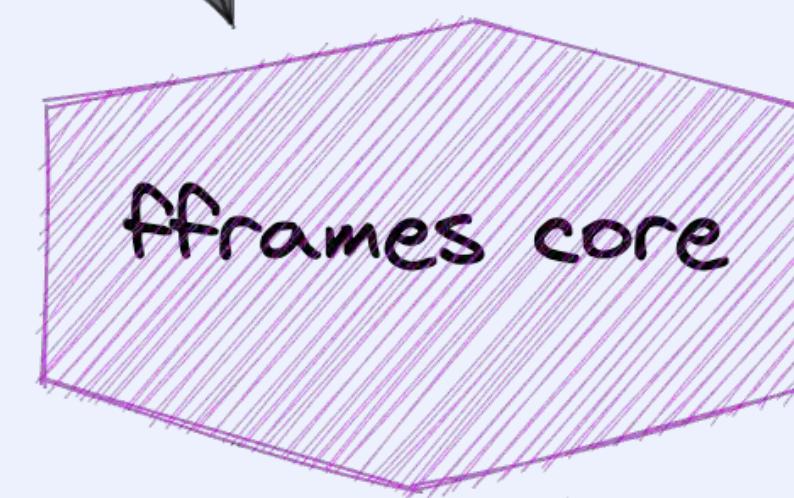
Wasm Bridge



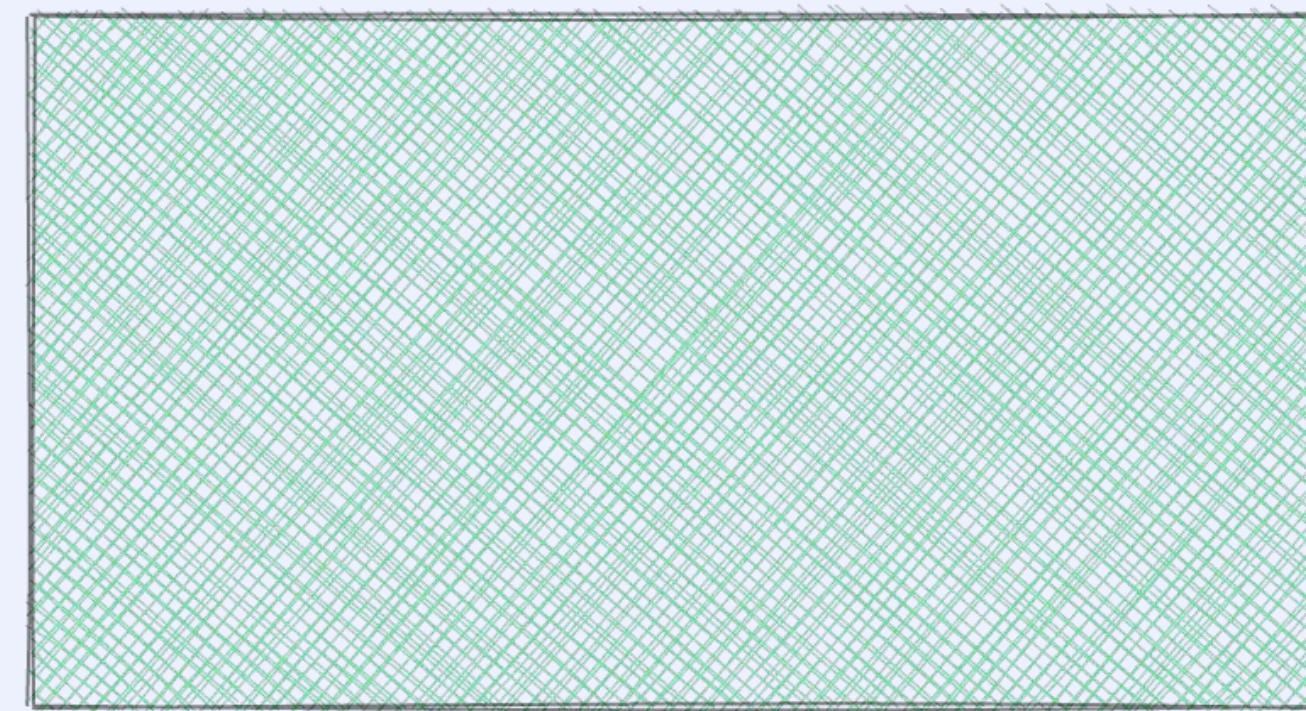
Editor app



VIDEO  
Definition



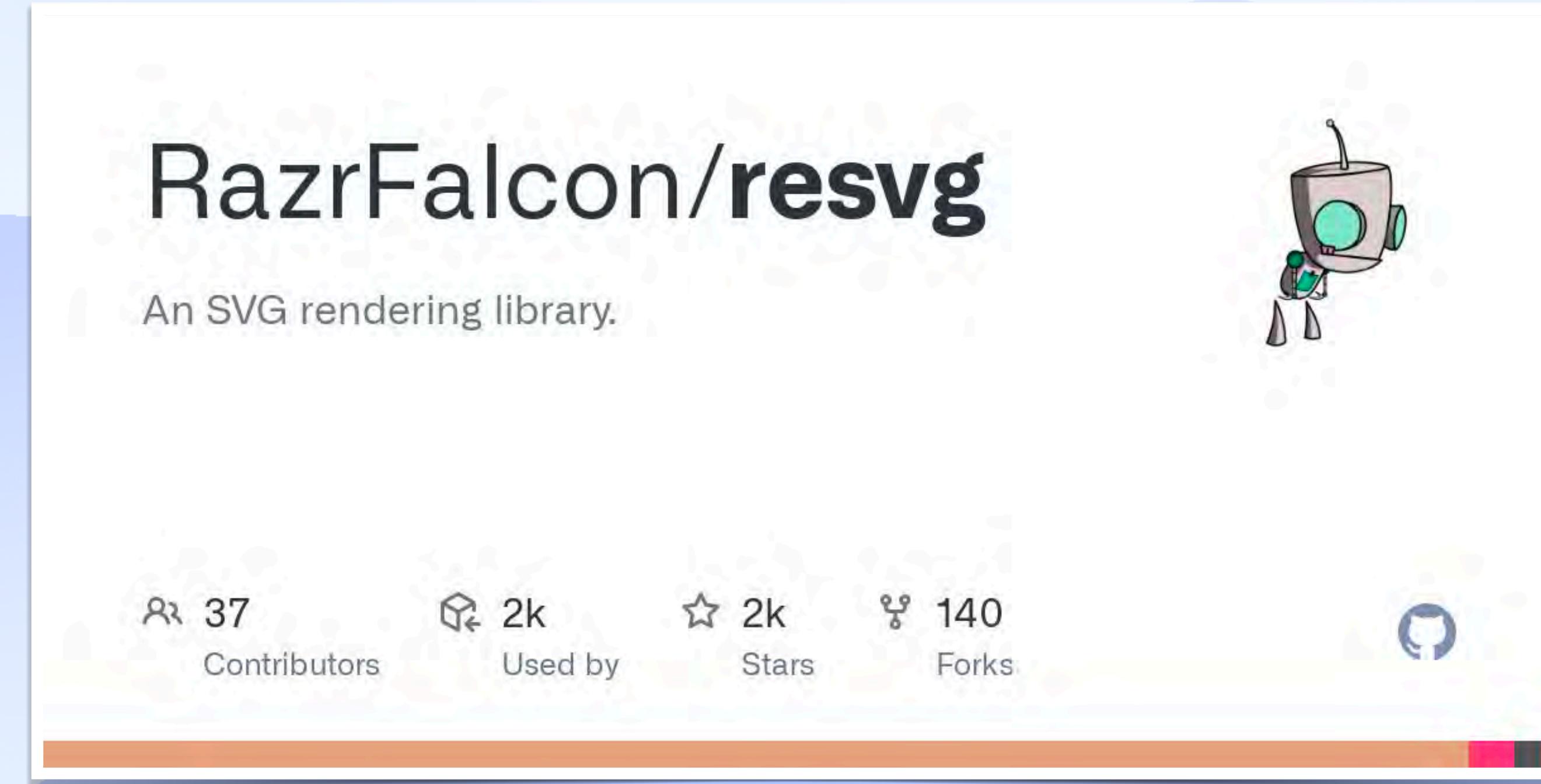
Renderer lib



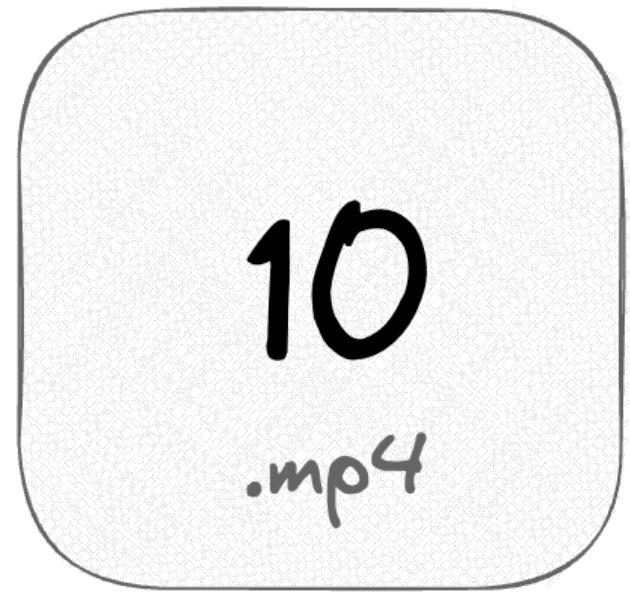
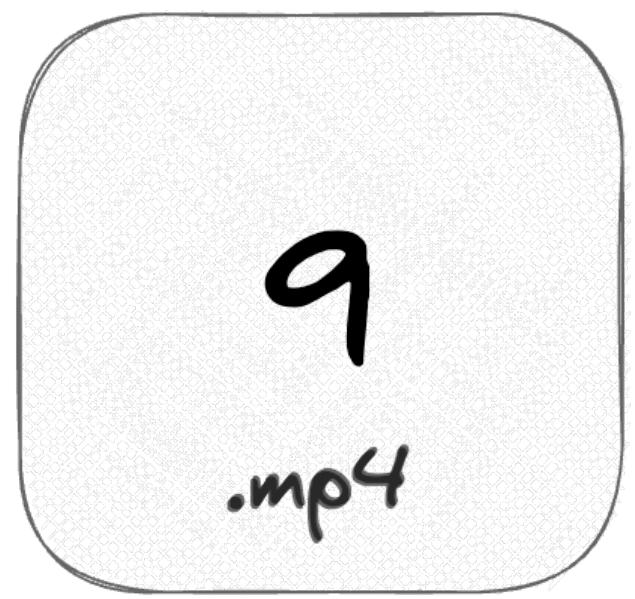
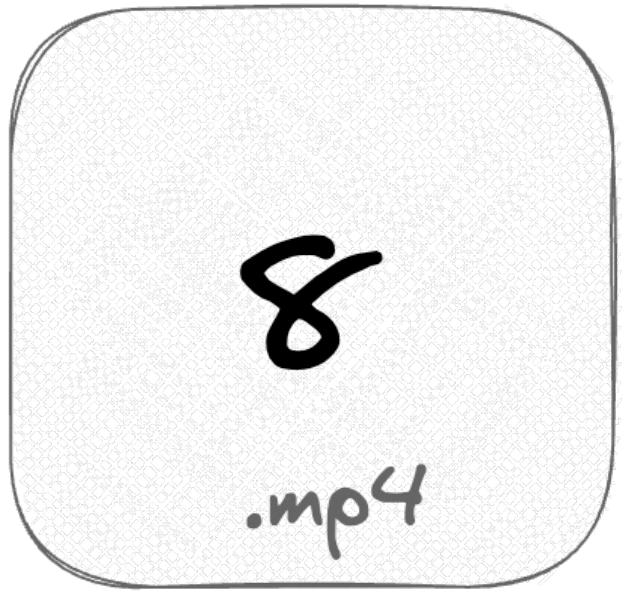
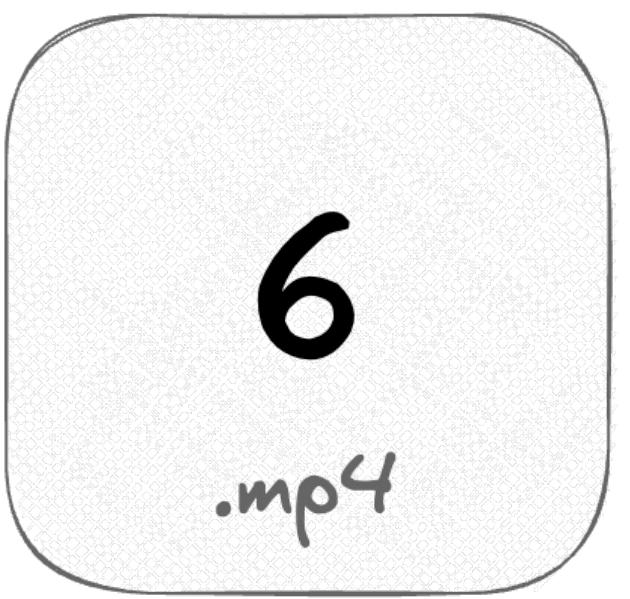
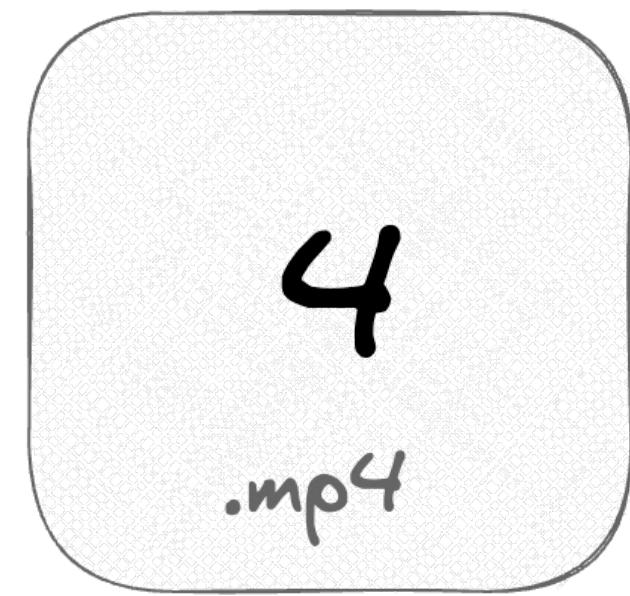
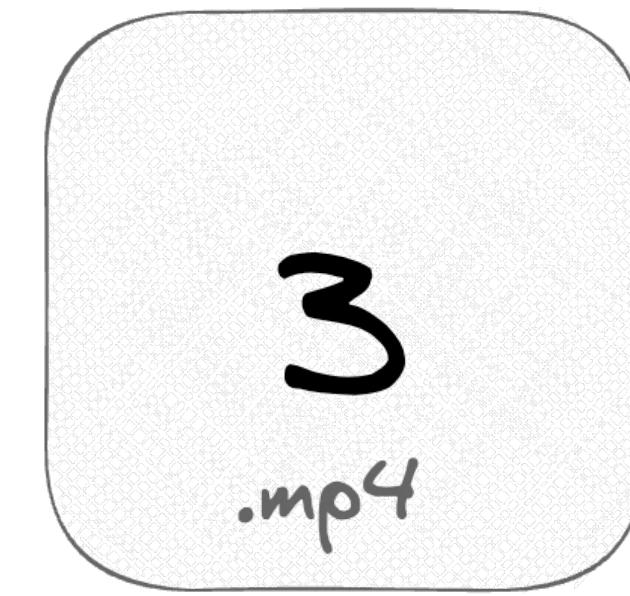
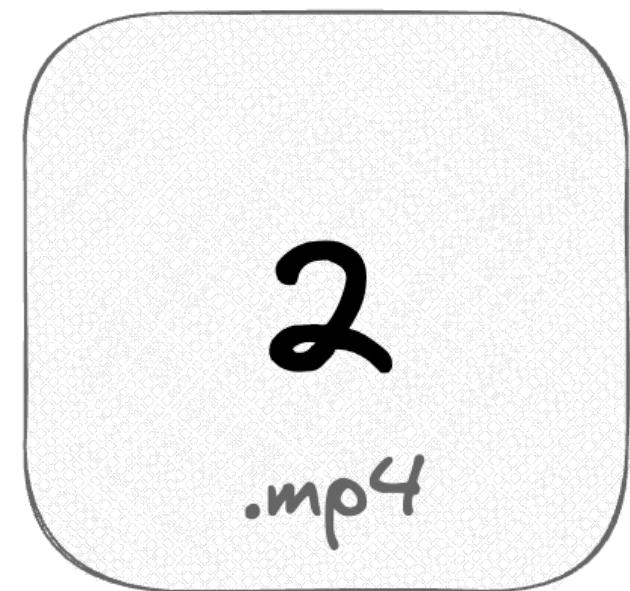
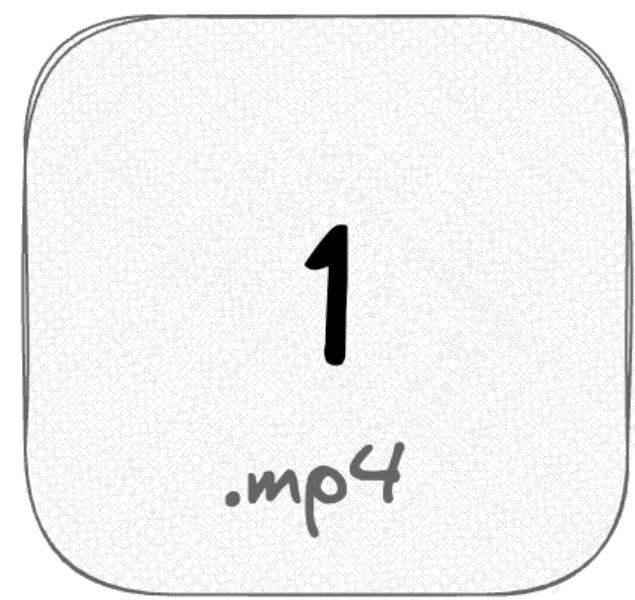
The background features a minimalist design with a light blue gradient. Overlaid on this are several thin, translucent blue wavy lines that create a sense of depth and motion.

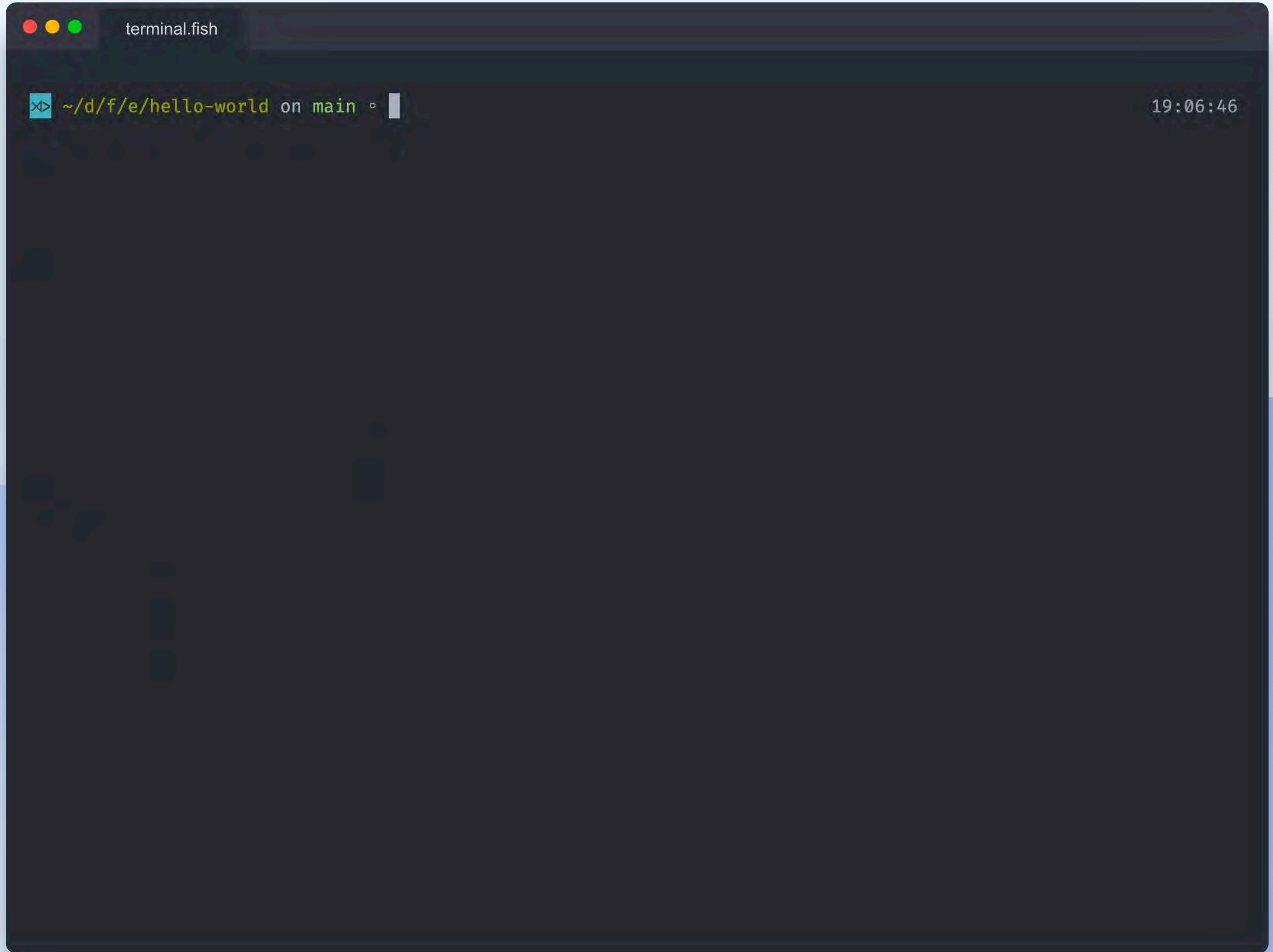
**To be rendered**

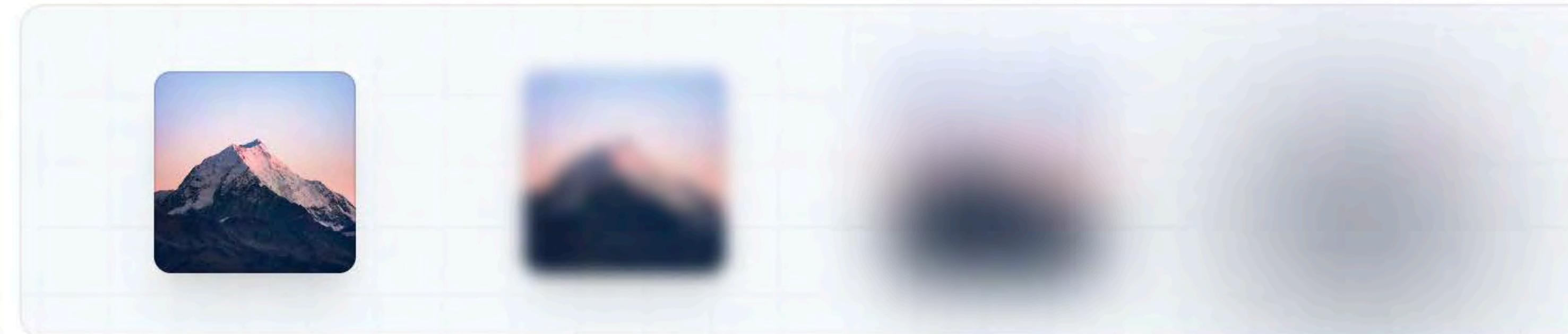
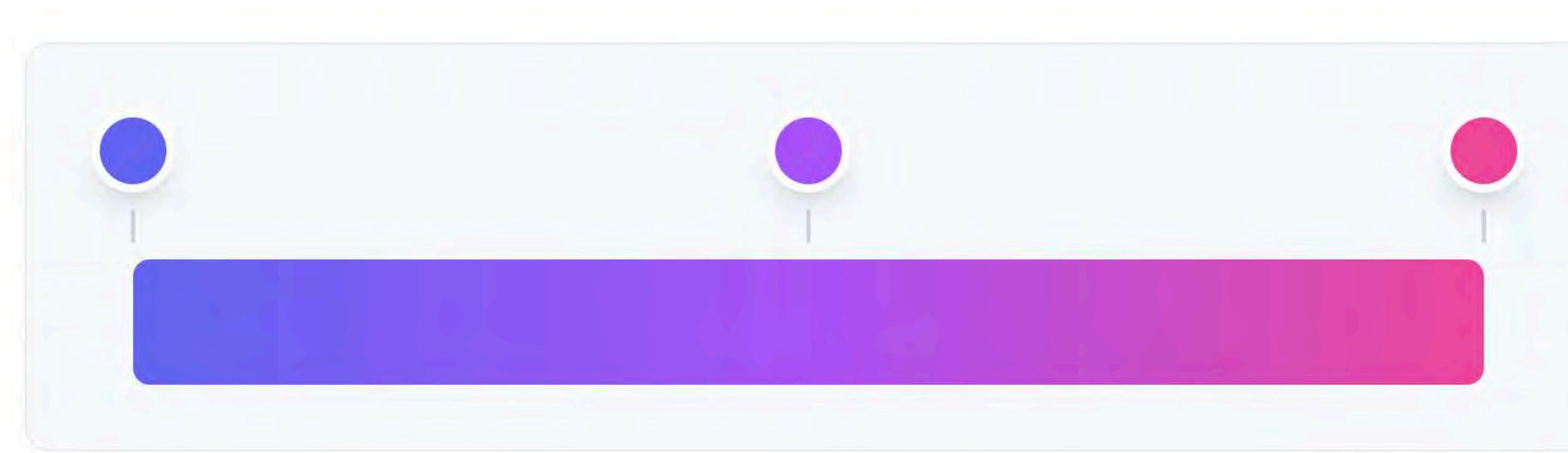
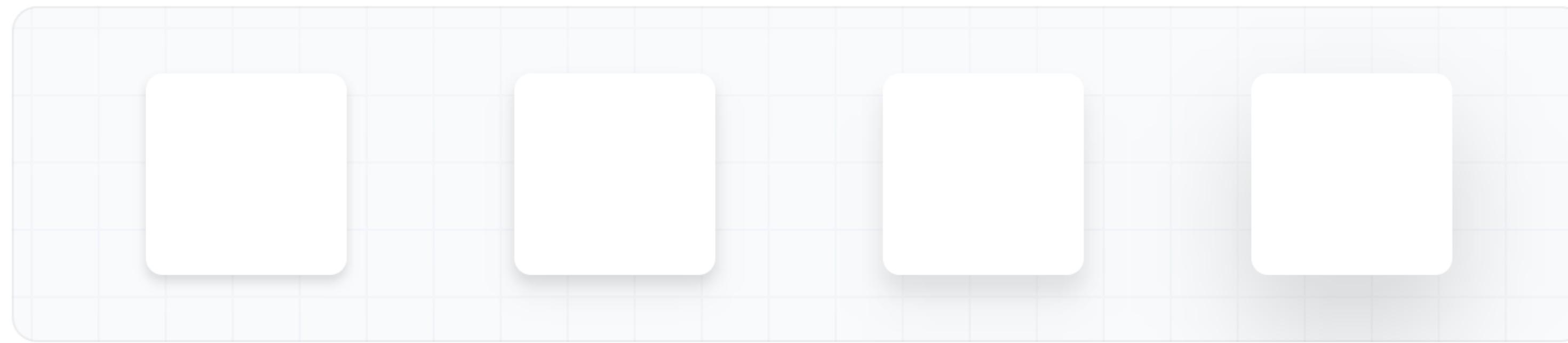
# 1500 tests



# CPU



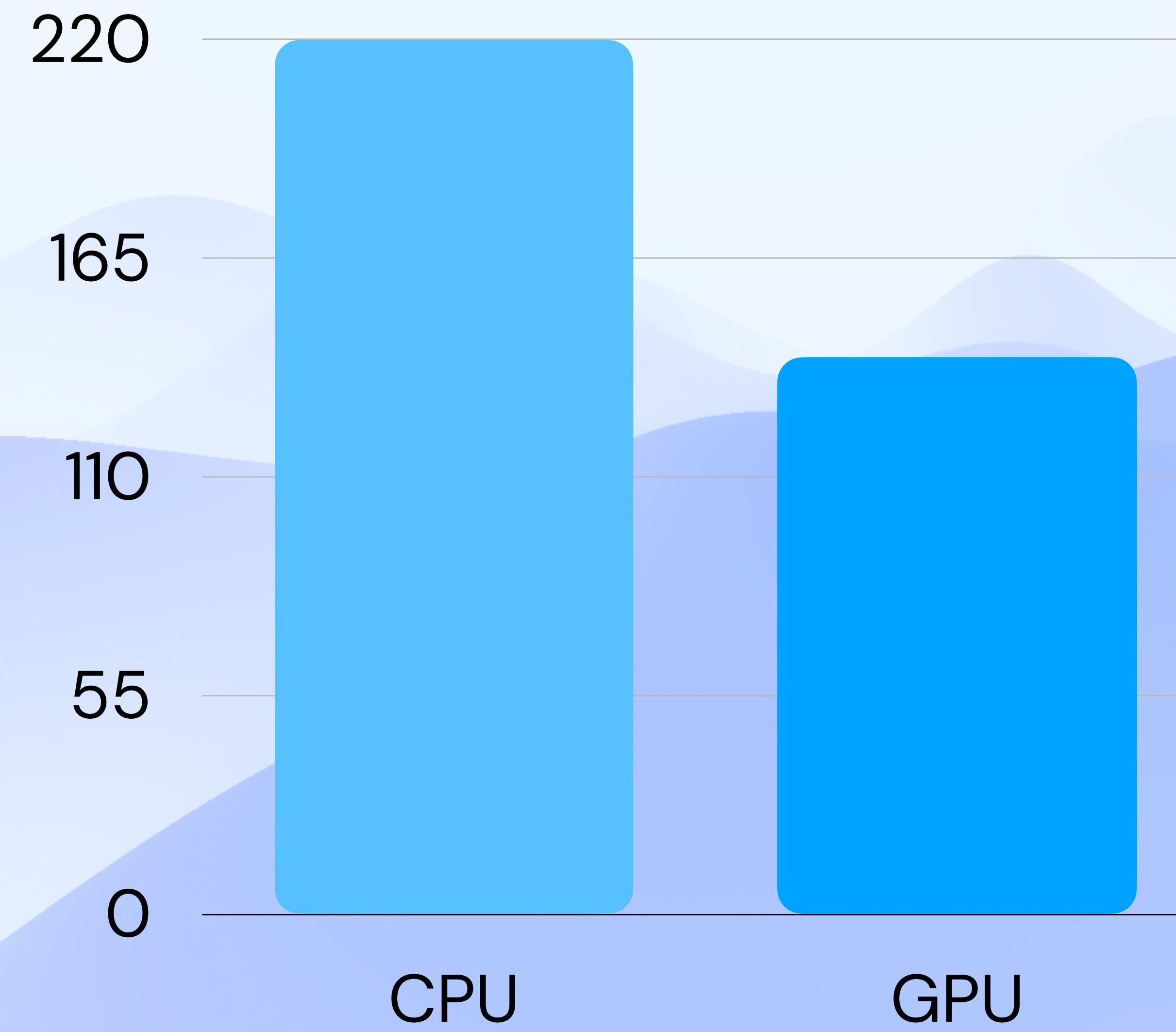




# GPU

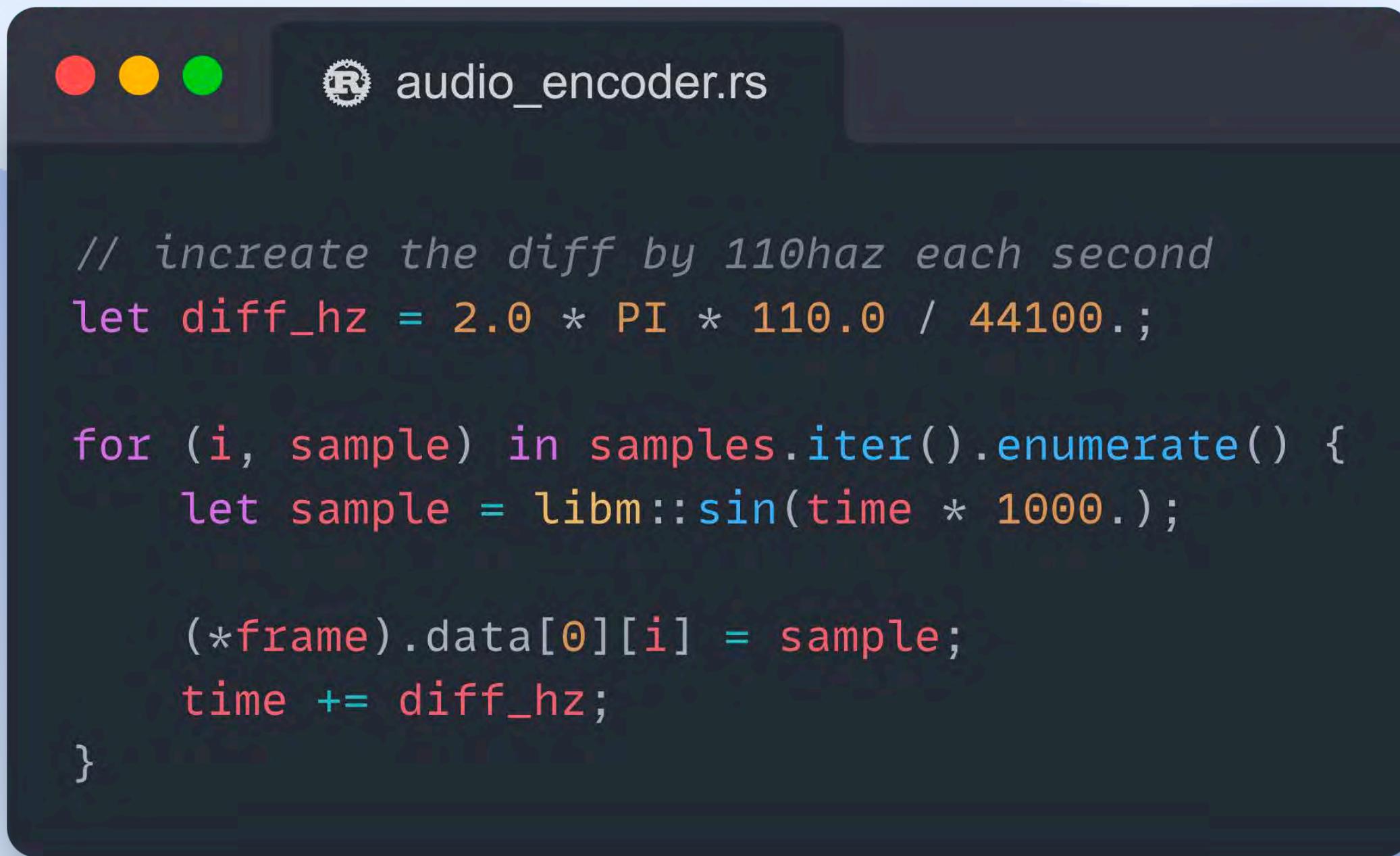
**useless but gorgeous**

# Hello World



# Audio

the most important part of a video



The image shows a dark-themed code editor window with a title bar that includes three circular icons (red, yellow, green) and the text "audio\_encoder.rs". The main area of the window displays the following Rust code:

```
// increase the diff by 110hz each second
let diff_hz = 2.0 * PI * 110.0 / 44100.;

for (i, sample) in samples.iter().enumerate() {
    let sample = libm::sin(time * 1000.);

    (*frame).data[0][i] = sample;
    time += diff_hz;
}
```

MarketingVideo

Aa Bubble.ttf  
Bubble Bobble (U+0-10FFFF)

code.png  
1328x996

end.mp3  
00:06, 44100hz

marketing.mp3  
00:21, 44100hz

subtitles.vtt  
8 phrases

woosh.mp3  
00:00, 44100hz

fn audio(&self) → AudioMap {  
 use fframes::AudioTimestamp::{Eof, Second};  
  
 AudioMap::from([  
 ("marketing.mp3", (Second(0), Eof)),  
 ("woosh.mp3", (Second(6), Eof)),  
 ("end.mp3", (Second(16), Eof)),  
 ])  
}



```
podcast.rs
```

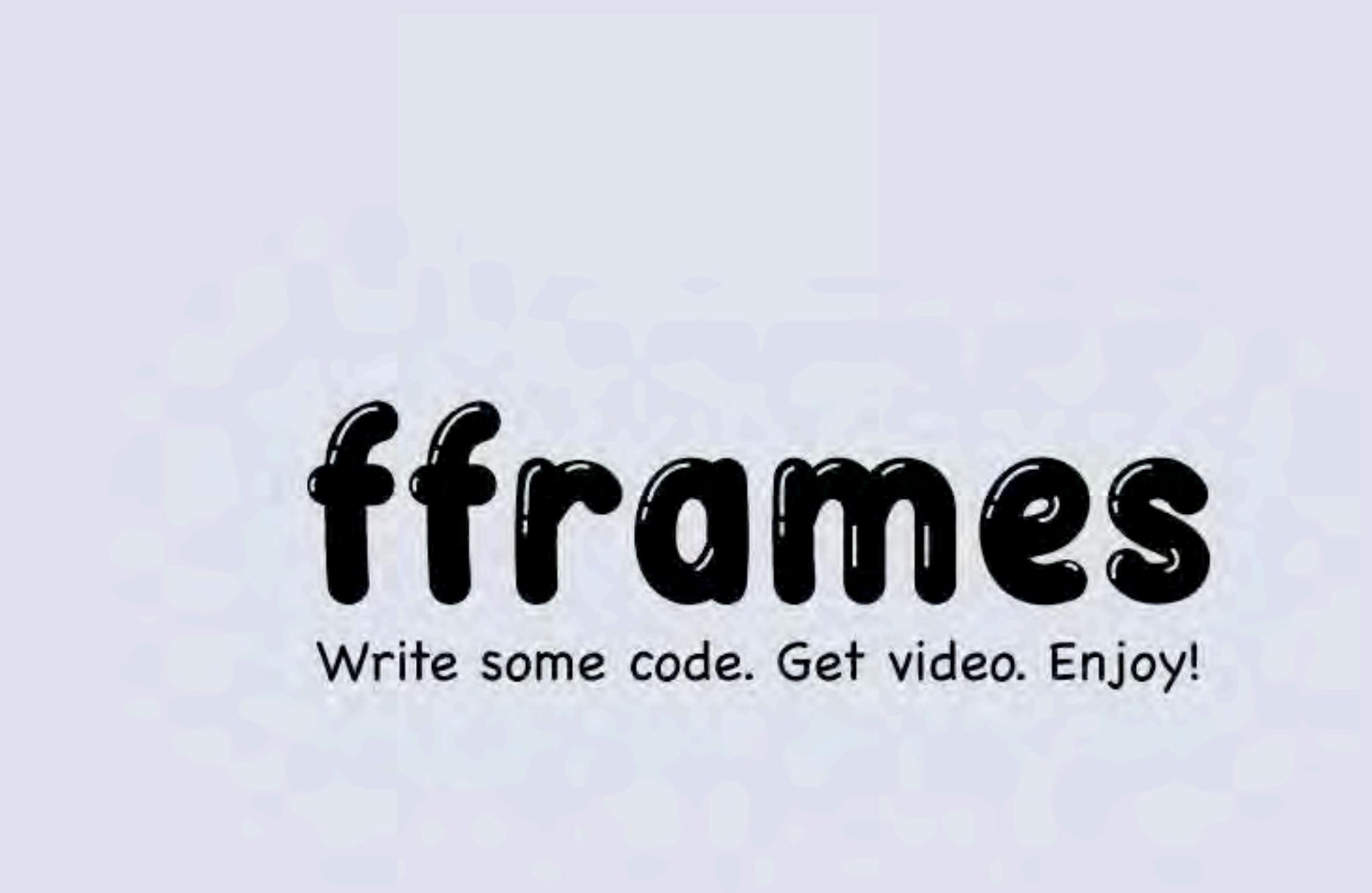
```
let guest_vis = fframes::audio_data::visualize_audio_frame(
    frame,
    &audio_data::VisualizeFrameInput {
        smooth_level: 2,
        ctx,
        audio: ctx.get_audio_data("guest.mp3"),
        sample_size: audio_data::SampleSize::S32,
        window: None,
    },
);

svgr!(
    <svg>
    {
        guest_vis.iter().enumerate().map(|(i, fr)| {
            // smooth raw frequencies to get decibels
            let db = 10.0 * libm::log10f(*fr);
            let db = db.max(10.0);

            svgr!(
                <rect
                    y={ (950) as f32 - db / 2.0}
                    x={800 + (i * 20)}
                    fill="#E7D850"
                    height={db}
                    width="16"
                    rx="4"
                    ry="4"
                />
            )));
        }
    </svg>
)
```

# **videos**

**are interesting**



# **fframes**

Write some code. Get video. Enjoy!

# Beta

starts right now

# Discord

put your @githubName to the **#Beta** chat



<https://fframes.studio/>

# Thank you for watching!