原 视音频数据处理入门：H.264视频码流解析

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视音频数据处理入门：UDP-RTP协议解析

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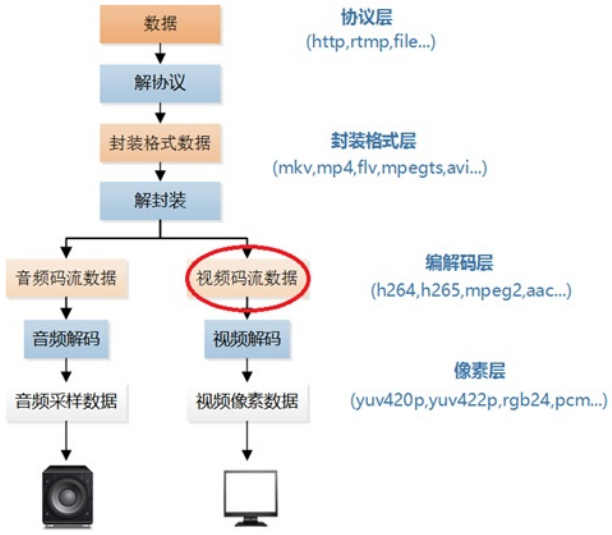
前两篇文章介绍的YUV/RGB处理程序以及PCM处理程序都属于视音频原始数据的处理程序。从本文开始介绍视音频码流的处理程序。本文介绍的程序是视频码流处理程序。视频码流在视频播放器中的位置如下所示。



本文中的程序是一个H.264码流解析程序。该程序可以从H.264码流中分析得到它的基本单元NALU，并且可以简单解析NALU首部的字段。通过修改该程序可以实现不同的H.264码流处理功能。

原理

H.264原始码流（又称为“裸流”）是由一个一个的NALU组成的。他们的结构如下图所示。

其中每个NALU之间通过startcode（起始码）进行分隔，起始码分成两种：0x000001（3Byte）或者0x00000001（4Byte）。如果NALU对应的Slice为一帧的开始就用0x00000001，否则就用0x000001。
H.264码流解析的步骤就是首先从码流中搜索0x000001和0x00000001，分离出NALU；然后再分析NALU的各个字段。本文的程序即实现了上述的两个步骤。

代码

整个程序位于simplest_h264_parser()函数中，如下所示。

```cpp
/**
 * 最简单的视音频数据处理示例
 * Simplest MediaData Test
 *
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 *
 * 本项目包含如下几种视音频测试示例：
 *  (1)像素数据处理程序。包含RGB和YUV像素格式处理的函数。
 *  (2)音频采样数据处理程序。包含PCM音频采样格式处理的函数。
 *  (3)H.264码流分析程序。可以分离并解析NALU。
 *  (4)AAC码流分析程序。可以分离并解析ADTS帧。
 *  (5)FLV封装格式分析程序。可以将FLV中的MP3音频码流分离出来。
 *  (6)UDP-RTP协议分析程序。可以将分析UDP/RTP/MPEG-TS数据包。
 *
 * This project contains following samples to handling multimedia data:
 *  (1) Video pixel data handling program. It contains several examples to handle RGB and YUV data.
 *  (2) Audio sample data handling program. It contains several examples to handle PCM data.
 *  (3) H.264 stream analysis program. It can parse H.264 bitstream and analysis NALU of stream.
 *  (4) AAC stream analysis program. It can parse AAC bitstream and analysis ADTS frame of stream.
 *  (5) FLV format analysis program. It can analysis FLV file and extract MP3 audio stream.
 *  (6) UDP-RTP protocol analysis program. It can analysis UDP/RTP/MPEG-TS Packet.
 *
 */
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

typedef enum {
    NALU_TYPE_SLICE    = 1,
    NALU_TYPE_DPA      = 2,
    NALU_TYPE_DPB      = 3,
    NALU_TYPE_DPC      = 4,
    NALU_TYPE_IDR      = 5,
    NALU_TYPE_SEI      = 6,
    NALU_TYPE_SPS      = 7,
    NALU_TYPE_PPS      = 8,
    NALU_TYPE_AUD      = 9,
    NALU_TYPE_EOSEQ    = 10,
    NALU_TYPE_EOSTREAM = 11,
    NALU_TYPE_FILL     = 12,
} NaluType;

typedef enum {
    NALU_PRIORITY_DISPOSABLE = 0,
    NALU_PRIRITY_LOW         = 1,
    NALU_PRIORITY_HIGH       = 2,
    NALU_PRIORITY_HIGHEST    = 3
} NaluPriority;


typedef struct
{
    int startcodeprefix_len;      //! 4 for parameter sets and first slice in picture, 3 for everything else (suggested)
    unsigned len;                 //! Length of the NAL unit (Excluding the start code, which does not belong to the NALU)
    unsigned max_size;            //! Nal Unit Buffer size
    int forbidden_bit;            //! should be always FALSE
    int nal_reference_idc;        //! NALU_PRIORITY_xxxx
    int nal_unit_type;            //! NALU_TYPE_xxxx
    char *buf;                    //! contains the first byte followed by the EBSP
} NALU_t;

FILE *h264bitstream = NULL;               //!< the bit stream file

int info2=0, info3=0;

static int FindStartCode2 (unsigned char *Buf){
    if(Buf[0]!=0 || Buf[1]!=0 || Buf[2] !=1) return 0; //0x000001?
    else return 1;
}

static int FindStartCode3 (unsigned char *Buf){
    if(Buf[0]!=0 || Buf[1]!=0 || Buf[2] !=0 || Buf[3] !=1) return 0;//0x00000001?
    else return 1;
}


int GetAnnexbNALU (NALU_t *nalu){
    int pos = 0;
    int StartCodeFound, rewind;
    unsigned char *Buf;

    if ((Buf = (unsigned char*)calloc (nalu->max_size , sizeof(char))) == NULL)
        printf ("GetAnnexbNALU: Could not allocate Buf memory\n");
```

```
    nalu->startcodeprefix_len=3;

    if (3 != fread (Buf, 1, 3, h264bitstream)){
        free(Buf);
        return 0;
    }
    info2 = FindStartCode2 (Buf);
    if(info2 != 1) {
        if(1 != fread(Buf+3, 1, 1, h264bitstream)){
            free(Buf);
            return 0;
        }
        info3 = FindStartCode3 (Buf);
        if (info3 != 1){
            free(Buf);
            return -1;
        }
        else {
            pos = 4;
            nalu->startcodeprefix_len = 4;
        }
    }
    else{
        nalu->startcodeprefix_len = 3;
        pos = 3;
    }
    StartCodeFound = 0;
    info2 = 0;
    info3 = 0;

    while (!StartCodeFound){
        if (feof (h264bitstream)){
            nalu->len = (pos-1)-nalu->startcodeprefix_len;
            memcpy (nalu->buf, &Buf[nalu->startcodeprefix_len], nalu->len);
            nalu->forbidden_bit = nalu->buf[0] & 0x80; //1 bit
            nalu->nal_reference_idc = nalu->buf[0] & 0x60; // 2 bit
            nalu->nal_unit_type = (nalu->buf[0]) & 0x1f;// 5 bit
            free(Buf);
            return pos-1;
        }
        Buf[pos++] = fgetc (h264bitstream);
        info3 = FindStartCode3(&Buf[pos-4]);
        if(info3 != 1)
            info2 = FindStartCode2(&Buf[pos-3]);
        StartCodeFound = (info2 == 1 || info3 == 1);
    }

    // Here, we have found another start code (and read length of startcode bytes more than we should
    // have.  Hence, go back in the file
    rewind = (info3 == 1)? -4 : -3;

    if (0 != fseek (h264bitstream, rewind, SEEK_CUR)){
        free(Buf);
        printf("GetAnnexbNALU: Cannot fseek in the bit stream file");
    }

    // Here the Start code, the complete NALU, and the next start code is in the Buf.
    // The size of Buf is pos, pos+rewind are the number of bytes excluding the next
    // start code, and (pos+rewind)-startcodeprefix_len is the size of the NALU excluding the start code

    nalu->len = (pos+rewind)-nalu->startcodeprefix_len;
    memcpy (nalu->buf, &Buf[nalu->startcodeprefix_len], nalu->len);//
    nalu->forbidden_bit = nalu->buf[0] & 0x80; //1 bit
    nalu->nal_reference_idc = nalu->buf[0] & 0x60; // 2 bit
    nalu->nal_unit_type = (nalu->buf[0]) & 0x1f;// 5 bit
    free(Buf);

    return (pos+rewind);
}

/**
 * Analysis H.264 Bitstream
 * @param url    Location of input H.264 bitstream file.
 */
int simplest_h264_parser(char *url){

    NALU_t *n;
    int buffersize=100000;

    //FILE *myout=fopen("output_log.txt","wb+");
    FILE *myout=stdout;

    h264bitstream=fopen(url, "rb+");
    if (h264bitstream==NULL){
        printf("Open file error\n");
        return 0;
    }

    n = (NALU_t*)calloc (1, sizeof (NALU_t));
    if (n == NULL){
        printf("Alloc NALU Error\n");
```

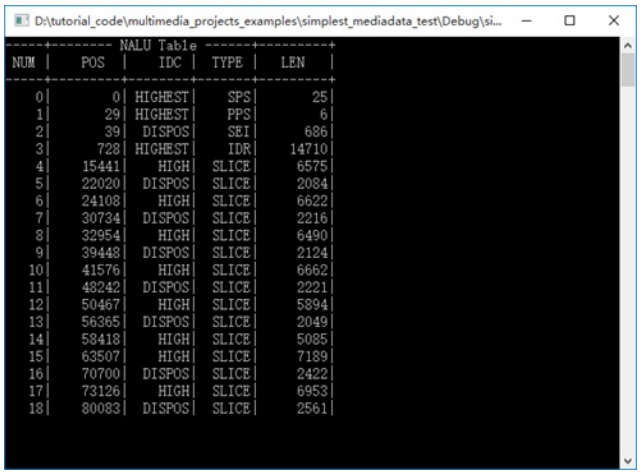
```
        printf("Alloc NALU Error\n");
        return 0;
    }

    n->max_size=buffersize;
    n->buf = (char*)calloc (buffersize, sizeof (char));
    if (n->buf == NULL){
        free (n);
        printf ("AllocNALU: n->buf");
        return 0;
    }

    int data_offset=0;
    int nal_num=0;
    printf("-----+-------- NALU Table ------+---------+\n");
    printf(" NUM |    POS  |    IDC |  TYPE |   LEN   |\n");
    printf("-----+---------+--------+-------+---------+\r);

    while(!feof(h264bitstream))
    {
        int data_lenth;
        data_lenth=GetAnnexbNALU(n);

        char type_str[20]={0};
        switch(n->nal_unit_type){
            case NALU_TYPE_SLICE:sprintf(type_str,"SLICE");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_DPA:sprintf(type_str,"DPA");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_DPB:sprintf(type_str,"DPB");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_DPC:sprintf(type_str,"DPC");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_IDR:sprintf(type_str,"IDR");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_SEI:sprintf(type_str,"SEI");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_SPS:sprintf(type_str,"SPS");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_PPS:sprintf(type_str,"PPS");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_AUD:sprintf(type_str,"AUD");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_EOSEQ:sprintf(type_str,"EOSEQ");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_EOSTREAM:sprintf(type_str,"EOSTREAM");break;
            case NALU_TYPE_FILL:sprintf(type_str,"FILL");break;
        }
        char idc_str[20]={0};
        switch(n->nal_reference_idc>>5){
            case NALU_PRIORITY_DISPOSABLE:sprintf(idc_str,"DISPOS");break;
            case NALU_PRIRITY_LOW:sprintf(idc_str,"LOW");break;
            case NALU_PRIORITY_HIGH:sprintf(idc_str,"HIGH");break;
            case NALU_PRIORITY_HIGHEST:sprintf(idc_str,"HIGHEST");break;
        }

        fprintf(myout,"%5d| %8d| %7s| %6s| %8d|\n",nal_num,data_offset,idc_str,type_str,n->len);

        data_offset=data_offset+data_lenth;

        nal_num++;
    }

    //Free
    if (n){
        if (n->buf){
            free(n->buf);
            n->buf=NULL;
        }
        free (n);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

上文中的函数调用方法如下所示。

```cpp
simplest_h264_parser("sintel.h264");
```

结果

本程序的输入为一个H.264原始码流（裸流）的文件路径，输出为该码流的NALU统计数据，如下图所示。



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Simplest mediadata test

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Github： https://github.com/leixiaohua1020/simplest_mediadata_test

开源中国： http://git.oschina.net/leixiaohua1020/simplest_mediadata_test

CSDN下载地址： http://download.csdn.net/detail/leixiaohua1020/9422409

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