FFmpeg的H.264解码器源代码简单分析:解析器(Parser)部分

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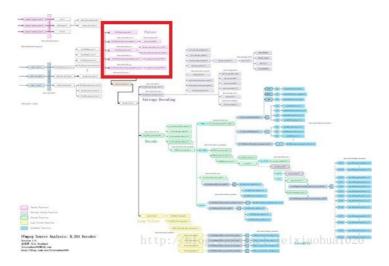
FFmpeg的H.264解码器源代码简单分析:宏块解码(Decode)部分-帧间宏块(Inter)

FFmpeg的H.264解码器源代码简单分析:环路滤波(Loop Filter)部分

本文继续分析FFmpeg中libavcodec的H.264解码器 (H.264 Decoder)。上篇文章概述了FFmpeg中H.264解码器的结构;从这篇文章开始,具体研究H.264解码器的源代码。本文分析H.264解码器中解析器(Parser)部分的源代码。这部分的代码用于分割H.264的NALU,并且解析SPS、PPS、SEI等信息。解析H.264码流(对应AVCodecParser结构体中的函数)和解码H.264码流(对应AVCodec结构体中的函数)的时候都会调用该部分的代码完成相应的功能。

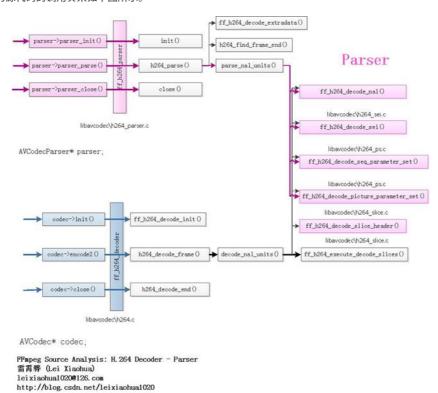
函数调用关系图

解析器(Parser)部分的源代码在整个H.264解码器中的位置如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的图片

解析器(Parser)部分的源代码的调用关系如下图所示。



单击查看更清晰的图片

从图中可以看出,H.264的解析器(Parser)在解析数据的时候调用h264_parse(),h264_parse()调用了parse_nal_units(),parse_nal_units()则调用了一系列解析特定 NALU的函数。H.264的解码器(Decoder)在解码数据的时候调用h264_decode_frame(),h264_decode_frame()调用了decode_nal_units(),decode_nal_units()也同 样调用了一系列解析不同NALU的函数。

图中简单列举了几个解析特定NALU的函数:

ff_h264_decode_nal():解析NALU Header ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set():解析SPS ff_h264_decode_picture_parameter_set():解析PPS ff_h264_decode_sei():解析SEI

H.264解码器与H.264解析器最主要的不同的地方在于它调用了ff_h264_execute_decode_slices()函数进行了解码工作。这篇文章只分析H.264解析器的源代码,至于H.2

64解码器的源代码,则在后面几篇文章中再进行分析。

ff_h264_decoder

ff_h264_decoder是FFmpeg的H.264解码器对应的AVCodec结构体。它的定义位于libavcodec\h264.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
       AVCodec ff_h264_decoder = {
 2.
                                = "h264",
                                 = NULL IF CONFIG SMALL("H.264 / AVC / MPEG-4 AVC / MPEG-4 part 10"),
 3.
           .long_name
                               = AVMEDIA_TYPE_VIDEO,
 4.
          .type
 5.
           .id
                                 = AV_CODEC_ID_H264,
 6.
      .priv_data_size = sizeof(H264Context),
                                  = ff h264 decode init,
 7.
           .init
 8.
          .close
                                 = h264 decode end.
 9.
           .decode
                                  = h264 decode frame,
                                 = /*CODEC_CAP_DRAW_HORIZ_BAND |*/ CODEC CAP DR1 |
      .capabilities
10.
                                   CODEC_CAP_DELAY | CODEC_CAP_SLICE_THREADS |
11.
                                   CODEC_CAP_FRAME_THREADS,
12.
13.
           .flush
                                  = flush dpb,
           .init_thread_copy = ONLY_IF_THREADS_ENABLED(decode_init_thread_copy),
14.
15.
           . update\_thread\_context = ONLY\_IF\_THREADS\_ENABLED(ff\_h264\_update\_thread\_context) \,,
16.
           .profiles
                             = NULL_IF_CONFIG_SMALL(profiles),
17.
           .priv_class
                                 = &h264_class,
18.
```

从ff_h264_decoder的定义可以看出:解码器初始化的函数指针init()指向ff_h264_decode_init()函数,解码的函数指针decode()指向h264_decode_frame()函数,解码器 关闭的函数指针close()指向h264_decode_end()函数。

有关H.264解码器这方面的源代码在以后的文章中再进行详细的分析。在这里我们只需要知道h264_decode_frame()内部调用了decode_nal_units(),而decode_nal_unit s()调用了和H.264解析器(Parser)有关的源代码就可以了。

ff_h264_parser

ff_h264_parser是FFmpeg的H.264解析器对应的AVCodecParser结构体。它的定义位于libavcodec\h264_parser.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
     AVCodecParser\ ff\_h264\_parser\ =\ \{
     .codec ids = { AV CODEC ID H264 },
2.
         .priv data size = sizeof(H264Context).
3.
     .parser_init = init,
4.
5.
         .parser parse = h264 parse,
6.
        .parser_close = close,
7.
         .split
                        = h264 split,
8.
```

从ff_h264_parser的定义可以看出:AVCodecParser初始化的函数指针parser_init()指向init()函数;解析数据的函数指针parser_parse()指向h264_parse()函数;销毁的函数指针parser_close()指向close()函数。下面分别看看这些函数。

init() [对应于AVCodecParser-> parser_init()]

ff_h264_parser结构体中AVCodecParser的parser_init()指向init()函数。该函数完成了AVCodecParser的初始化工作。函数的定义很简单,如下所示。

```
1. static av_cold int init(AVCodecParserContext *s)
2. {
3.     H264Context *h = s->priv_data;
4.     h->thread_context[0] = h;
5.     h->slice_context_count = 1;
6.     ff_h264dsp_init(&h->h264dsp, 8, 1);
7.     return 0;
8. }
```

close() [对应于AVCodecParser-> parser_close()]

ff_h264_parser结构体中AVCodecParser的parser_close()指向close()函数。该函数完成了AVCodecParser的关闭工作。函数的定义也比较简单,如下所示。

```
1. static void close(AVCodecParserContext *s)
2. {
    H264Context *h = s->priv_data;
    ParseContext *pc = &h->parse_context;
5.    av_freep(&pc->buffer);
    ff_h264_free_context(h);
8. }
```

h264_parse() [对应于AVCodecParser-> parser_parse()]

ff_h264_parser结构体中AVCodecParser的parser_parser()指向h264_parser()函数。该函数完成了AVCodecParser的解析工作(在这里就是H.264码流的解析工作)。h2 64_parser()的定义位于libavcodec\h264_parser.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp]
      //解析H.264码流
      //输出一个完整的NAL,存储于poutbuf中
      static int h264_parse(AVCodecParserContext *s,
3.
4.
                           AVCodecContext *avctx,
                            const uint8_t **poutbuf, int *poutbuf_size,
 5.
6.
                           const uint8_t *buf, int buf_size)
7.
         H264Context *h = s->priv data;
8.
          ParseContext *pc = &h->parse context;
9.
10.
          int next:
11.
          //如果还没有解析过1帧,就调用这里解析extradata
12.
          if (!h->got first) {
13.
              h->got first = 1;
14.
              if (avctx->extradata_size) {
15.
                  h->avctx = avctx;
16.
                  // must be done like in decoder, otherwise opening the parser,
17.
                  // letting it create extradata and then closing and opening again
                  // will cause has b frames to be always set.
18.
19.
                  // Note that estimate_timings_from_pts does exactly this.
20.
                  if (!avctx->has_b_frames)
21.
                      h->low_delay = 1;
22.
                  //解析AVCodecContext的extradata
23.
                  ff h264 decode extradata(h, avctx->extradata, avctx->extradata size);
24.
25.
      //输入的数据是完整的一帧?
26.
          //这里通过设置flags的PARSER FLAG COMPLETE FRAMES来确定
27.
28.
      if (s->flags & PARSER_FLAG_COMPLETE_FRAMES) {
              //和缓存大小一样
29.
30.
              next = buf_size;
31.
          } else {
32.
             //查找帧结尾(帧开始)位置
33.
              //以"起始码"为依据(0x000001或0x00000001)
34.
              next = h264_find_frame_end(h, buf, buf_size);
35.
              //组帧
36.
              if (ff combine frame(pc, next, &buf, &buf size) < 0)</pre>
37.
                               = NULL;
                  *poutbuf
                  *poutbuf size = 0;
38.
39.
                  return buf size:
40.
41.
42.
              if (next < 0 && next != END_NOT_FOUND) {</pre>
43.
                  av assert1(pc->last index + next >= 0);
44.
                  h264_find_frame_end(h, &pc->buffer[pc->last_index + next], -next); // update state
45.
46.
47.
          //解析NALU,从SPS、PPS、SEI等中获得一些基本信息。
48.
        //此时buf中存储的是完整的1帧数据
49.
          parse_nal_units(s, avctx, buf, buf_size);
50.
51.
          if (avctx->framerate.num)
52.
             avctx->time_base = av_inv_q(av_mul_q(avctx->framerate, (AVRational){avctx->ticks_per_frame
          if (h->sei_cpb_removal_delay >= 0) {
53.
             s->dts_sync_point = h->sei_buffering_period_present;
54.
              s->dts ref dts delta = h->sei cpb removal delay:
55.
56.
             s->pts_dts_delta = h->sei_dpb_output_delay;
57.
          } else {
58.
             s->dts sync point = INT MIN;
59.
              s->dts_ref_dts_delta = INT_MIN;
                                = INT_MIN;
60.
              s->pts_dts_delta
61.
62.
          if (s->flags & PARSER FLAG ONCE) {
63.
             s->flags &= PARSER_FLAG_COMPLETE_FRAMES;
64.
65.
66.
          //分割后的帧数据输出至poutbuf
67.
          *poutbuf
                       = buf;
          *poutbuf size = buf size:
68.
69.
          return next:
70.
```

从源代码可以看出,h264_parse()主要完成了以下3步工作:

- (1) 如果是第一次解析,则首先调用ff_h264_decode_extradata()解析AVCodecContext的extradata(里面实际上存储了H.264的SPS、PPS)。
- (2)如果传入的flags 中包含PARSER_FLAG_COMPLETE_FRAMES,则说明传入的是完整的一帧数据,不作任何处理;如果不包含PARS ER_FLAG_COMPLETE_FRAMES,则说明传入的不是完整的一帧数据而是任意一段H.264数据,则需要调用h264_find_frame_end()通过查找"起始码"(0x00000001或者0x000001)的方法,分离出完整的一帧数据。
- (3) 调用parse nal units()完成了NALU的解析工作。

下面分别看一下这3步中涉及到的函数:ff_h264_decode_extradata(), h264_find_frame_end(), parse_nal_units()。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
      //解析extradata
2.
      //最常见的就是解析AVCodecContext的extradata。其中extradata实际上存储的就是SPS、PPS
3.
      int ff_h264_decode_extradata(H264Context *h, const uint8_t *buf, int size)
4.
 5.
          AVCodecContext *avctx = h->avctx;
6.
8.
     if (!buf || size <= 0)
9.
              return -1;
10.
11.
          if (buf[0] == 1) {
12.
             int i, cnt, nalsize;
13.
              const unsigned char *p = buf;
14.
              //AVC1 描述:H.264 bitstream without start codes.是不带起始码0×00000001的。MKV/MOV/FLV中的H.264属于这种类型
15.
16.
              //H264 描述:H.264 bitstream with start codes.是带有起始码0×00000001的。MPEGTS中的H.264,或者H.264裸流属于这种类型
17.
              h \rightarrow is avc = 1;
18.
              //数据量太小
19.
              //随意测了一个视频
20.
             //SPS: 30 Byte
21.
              //PPS: 6 Byte
22.
              if (size < 7) {
                  av_log(avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
23.
24.
                         "avcC %d too short\n", size);
25.
                  return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
26.
27.
              /* sps and pps in the avcC always have length coded with 2 bytes,
               * so put a fake nal_length_size = 2 while parsing them */
28.
29.
              h->nal length size = 2;
30.
              // Decode sps from avcC
31.
              //解码SPS
32.
              cnt = *(p + 5) \& 0x1f; // Number of sps
33.
              p += 6;
34.
              for (i = 0; i < cnt; i++) {
                  nalsize = AV_RB16(p) + 2;
35.
36.
                   if(nalsize > size - (p-buf))
37.
                      return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
38.
39.
                   ret = decode nal units(h, p, nalsize, 1);
40.
                  if (ret < 0) {
41.
                      av log(avctx, AV LOG ERROR,
42.
                             "Decoding sps %d from avcC failed\n",
43.
                      return ret:
44
                  p += nalsize;
45.
46.
47.
               // Decode pps from avcC
48.
              //解码PPS
49.
               cnt = *(p++); // Number of pps
50.
              for (i = 0; i < cnt; i++) {</pre>
                  nalsize = AV_RB16(p) + 2;
51.
52.
                  if(nalsize > size - (p-buf))
                      return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
53.
54.
                  ret = decode nal units(h, p, nalsize, 1);
55.
                  if (ret < 0) {
                   av log(avctx, AV LOG ERROR,
56.
                              "Decoding pps %d from avcC failed\n", i);
57.
58.
                    return ret:
59.
60.
                  p += nalsize;
61.
62.
              // Store right nal length size that will be used to parse all other nals
63.
              h \rightarrow nal_length_size = (buf[4] \& 0x03) + 1;
64.
          } else {
65.
              h \rightarrow is_avc = 0;
              //解析
66.
67.
              ret = decode_nal_units(h, buf, size, 1);
68.
              if (ret < 0)
69.
                  return ret;
70.
71.
          return size:
72.
```

从源代码中可以看出,ff_h264_decode_extradata()调用decode_nal_units()解析SPS、PPS信息。有关decode_nal_units()的源代码在后续文章中再进行分析。

h264_find_frame_end()

h264_find_frame_end()用于查找H.264码流中的"起始码"(start code)。在H.264码流中有两种起始码:0x000001和0x00000001。其中4Byte的长度的起始码最为常见。只有当一个完整的帧被编为多个slice的时候,包含这些slice的NALU才会使用3Byte的起始码。h264_find_frame_end()的定义位于libavcodec\h264_parser.c,如下所示。

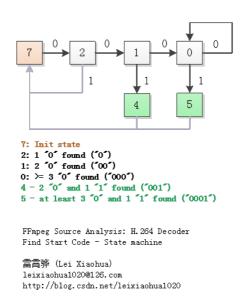
```
//几种状态state:
     //2 - 找到1个0
4.
5.
     //1 - 找到2个0
6.
     //0 - 找到大于等于3个0
     //4 - 找到2个0和1个1,即001(即找到了起始码)
7.
8.
     //5 - 找到至少3个0和1个1,即0001等等(即找到了起始码)
9.
     //7 - 初始化状态
10.
     //>=8 - 找到2个Slice Header
11.
12.
     //关于起始码startcode的两种形式:3字节的0x000001和4字节的0x00000001
     //3字节的0x000001只有一种场合下使用,就是一个完整的帧被编为多个slice的时候,
13.
14.
     //包含这些slice的nalu使用3字节起始码。其余场合都是4字节的。
15.
     static int h264 find frame end(H264Context *h, const uint8 t *buf,
16.
17.
                               int buf size)
18.
19.
        int i, j;
20.
        uint32 t state;
21.
        ParseContext *pc = &h->parse_context;
22.
     int next_avc= h->is_avc ? 0 : buf_size;
23.
24.
     // mb_addr= pc->mb_addr - 1;
25.
         state = pc->state;
     if (state > 13)
26.
27.
           state = 7;
28.
29.
        if (h->is_avc && !h->nal_length_size)
30.
     av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "AVC-parser: nal length size invalid\n");
31.
     //每次循环前进1个字节,读取该字节的值
32.
33.
        //根据此前的状态state做不同的处理
     //state取值为4,5代表找到了起始码
34.
        //类似于一个状态机,简单画一下状态转移图:
35.
     //
                  +----
36.
37.
        //
38.
39.
         // 7--(0)-->2--(0)-->1--(0)-->0-(0)-+
40.
        // ^ | |
       41.
42.
43.
        // +----+
44.
     //
                                 5
45.
        //
     for (i = 0; i < buf_size; i++) {</pre>
46.
47.
           //超过了
           if (i >= next avc) {
48.
49.
               int nalsize = 0:
50.
               i = next_avc;
51.
                for (j = 0; j < h->nal_length_size; j++)
52.
                 nalsize = (nalsize << 8) | buf[i++];</pre>
53.
               if (nalsize <= 0 || nalsize > buf_size - i) {
54.
               av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "AVC-parser: nal size %d remaining %d\n", nalsize, buf_size - i);
55.
                   return buf_size;
56.
57.
               next_avc = i + nalsize;
58.
               state = 5;
59.
            }
60.
           //初始state为7
            if (state == 7) {
61.
            //查找startcode的候选者?
62.
                //从一段内存中查找取值为0的元素的位置并返回
63.
               //增加i取值
64.
65.
               i += h->h264dsp.startcode_find_candidate(buf + i, next_avc - i);
66.
               //因为找到1个0,状态转换为2
67.
                if (i < next_avc)</pre>
68.
                 state = 2;
69.
            } else if (state <= 2) {</pre>
                                      //找到0时候的state。包括1个0(状态2),2个0(状态1),或者3个及3个以上0(状态0)。
70.
               if (buf[i] == 1)
                                      //发现了一个1
                  state ^= 5;
                                      //状态转换关系:2->7, 1->4, 0->5。状态4代表找到了001, 状态5代表找到了0001
71.
72.
                else if (buf[i])
73.
                                      //恢复初始
                  state = 7;
74.
                else
                                      //发现了一个0
75.
                  state >>= 1;
                                      // 2->1, 1->0, 0->0
            } else if (state <= 5) {
76.
               //状态4代表找到了001,状态5代表找到了0001
77.
               //获取NALU类型
78.
79.
                //NALU Header (1Byte) 的后5bit
80.
               int nalu_type = buf[i] & 0x1F;
81.
82.
                if (nalu_type == NAL_SEI || nalu_type == NAL_SPS ||
83.
                   nalu_type == NAL_PPS || nalu_type == NAL_AUD) {
84.
                   //SPS, PPS, SEI类型的NALU
                   if (pc->frame_start_found) { //如果之前已找到了帧头
85.
                   i++;
86.
87.
                      qoto found;
88.
               89.
90.
                   //表示有slice header的NALU
91.
                   //大于等于8的状态表示找到了两个帧头,但没有找到帧尾的状态
92.
```

```
93.
                       state += 8:
 94.
                       continue;
 95.
 96.
                   //上述两个条件都不满足,回归初始状态(state取值7)
 97.
                   state = 7;
 98.
               } else {
 99.
                   h->parse_history[h->parse_history_count++]= buf[i];
100.
                   if (h->parse_history_count>5) {
                       unsigned int mb, last_mb= h->parse_last_mb;
101.
                       GetBitContext qb;
102.
103.
104.
                       init_get_bits(&gb, h->parse_history, 8*h->parse_history_count);
105
                       h->parse_history_count=0;
106.
                       mb= get_ue_golomb_long(&gb);
107.
                       h->parse_last_mb= mb;
108.
                       if (pc->frame_start_found) {
109.
                           if (mb <= last_mb)</pre>
110.
                              goto found;
111.
112.
                          pc->frame_start_found = 1;
113.
                       state = 7;
114.
115.
               }
116.
117.
           pc->state = state;
118.
          if (h->is avc)
119.
               return next avc;
120.
       //没找到
121.
           return END NOT FOUND;
122.
123.
       found:
124.
          pc->state
125.
           pc->frame_start_found = 0;
126.
          if (h->is_avc)
127.
               return next_avc;
          //state=4时候,state & 5=4
128.
129.
           //找到的是001(长度为3),i减小3+1=4,标识帧结尾
       //state=5时候, state & 5=5
130.
           //找到的是0001(长度为4), i减小4+1=5, 标识帧结尾
131.
132.
           return i - (state & 5) - 5 * (state > 7);
133.
```

从源代码可以看出,h264_find_frame_end()使用了一种类似于状态机的方式查找起始码。函数中的for()循环每执行一遍,状态机的状态就会改变一次。该状态机主要包含以下几种状态:

- 7 初始化状态
- 2-找到1个0
- 1-找到2个0
- 0-找到大于等于3个0
- 4-找到2个0和1个1,即001(即找到了起始码)
- 5-找到至少3个0和1个1,即0001等等(即找到了起始码)
- >=8 找到2个Slice Header

这些状态之间的状态转移图如下所示。图中粉红色代表初始状态,绿色代表找到"起始码"的状态。



如图所示,h264_find_frame_end()初始化时候位于状态"7";当找到1个"0"之后,状态从"7"变为"2";在状态"2"下,如果再次找到1个"0",则状态变为"1";在状态"1"下,如果找到"1",则状态变换为"4",表明找到了"0x000001"起始码;在状态"1"下,如果找到"0",则状态变换为"0";在状态"0"下,如果找到"1",则状态变换为"5",表明找到了"0x000001"起始码。

startcode find candidate()

其中,在查找数据中第1个"0"的时候,使用了H264DSPContext结构体中的startcode_find_candidate()函数。startcode_find_candidate()除了包含C语言版本的函数外,还包含了ARMV6等平台下经过汇编优化的函数(估计效率会比C语言版本函数高一些)。C语言版本的函数ff_startcode_find_candidate_c()的定义很简单,位于liba vcodec\startcode.c,如下所示。

parse_nal_units()

parse_nal_units()用于解析NALU,从SPS、PPS、SEI等中获得一些基本信息。在该函数中,根据NALU的不同,分别调用不同的函数进行具体的处理。parse_nal_unit s()的定义位于libavcodec\h264_parser.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      * Parse NAL units of found picture and decode some basic information.
2.
3.
4.
      * @param s parser context.
5.
       * @param avctx codec context.
6.
      * @param buf buffer with field/frame data.
       * @param buf_size size of the buffer.
8.
      //解析NALU,从SPS、PPS、SEI等中获得一些基本信息。
9.
10.
      static inline int parse_nal_units(AVCodecParserContext *s,
11.
                                        AVCodecContext *avctx,
                                       const uint8 t * const buf, int buf size)
12.
13.
      H264Context *h = s->priv_data;
14.
15.
          int buf index. next avc:
16.
         unsigned int pps id;
17.
          unsigned int slice type:
18.
      int state = -1, got_reset = 0;
19.
          const uint8_t *ptr;
20.
     int q264 = buf_size >=4 && !memcmp("Q264", buf, 4);
21.
          int field_poc[2];
22.
23.
          /* set some sane default values */
     s->pict_type = AV_PICTURE_TYPE_I;
24.
25.
          s->key_frame
                              = 0;
26.
      s->picture structure = AV PICTURE STRUCTURE UNKNOWN;
27.
      h->avctx = avctx;
28.
29.
          ff h264 reset sei(h):
      h->sei_fpa.frame_packing_arrangement_cancel_flag = -1;
30.
31.
      if (!buf_size)
32.
33.
              return 0:
34.
35.
          buf index
                        = 0:
36.
         next avc
                       = h->is_avc ? 0 : buf_size;
37.
          for (;;) {
38.
          int src_length, dst_length, consumed, nalsize = 0;
39.
40.
              if (buf index >= next avc) {
41.
                  nalsize = get avc nalsize(h, buf, buf size, &buf index);
                  if (nalsize < 0)</pre>
42.
43.
                     break:
44.
                 next avc = buf index + nalsize;
45.
              } else {
46.
                  buf_index = find_start_code(buf, buf_size, buf_index, next_avc);
47.
                  if (buf_index >= buf_size)
48
                     break:
49.
                  if (buf_index >= next_avc)
50.
                    continue;
51.
52.
             src_length = next_avc - buf_index;
53.
              //NALU Header (1 Byte)
              state = buf[buf_index];
54.
55.
              switch (state & 0x1f) {
              case NAL_SLICE:
56.
              case NAL IDR SLICE:
57.
58.
                 // Do not walk the whole buffer just to decode slice header
                  if ((state & 0x1f) == NAL_IDR_SLICE || ((state >> 5) & 0x3) == 0) {
59.
60.
                   /* IDR or disposable slice
61.
                       ^{st} No need to decode many bytes because MMCOs shall not be present. ^{st}/
                      if (src length > 6A)
```

```
(310_cengen > 00)
 63.
                           src_length = 60;
 64.
                   } else {
 65.
                       /* To decode up to MMCOs */
                       if (src length > 1000)
 66.
                           src length = 1000;
 67.
 68.
 69.
                   break:
 70.
               }
               //解析NAL Header,获得nal_unit_type等信息
 71.
 72.
               ptr = ff_h264_decode_nal(h, buf + buf_index, &dst_length,
 73.
                                       &consumed, src_length);
 74.
               if (!ptr || dst_length < 0)</pre>
 75.
                   break:
 76.
 77.
               buf_index += consumed;
               //初始化GetBitContext
 78.
 79.
                //H264Context->gb
               //后面的解析都是从这里获取数据
 80.
 81.
               init_get_bits(&h->gb, ptr, 8 * dst_length);
               switch (h->nal_unit_type) {
 82.
               case NAL SPS:
 83.
                  //解析SPS
 84.
 85.
                   ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set(h);
 86.
                   break;
 87.
               case NAL PPS:
 88.
                   //解析PPS
 89.
                   ff_h264_decode_picture_parameter_set(h, h->gb.size_in_bits);
 90.
                   break;
 91.
                case NAL_SEI:
 92.
                  //解析SEI
 93.
                   ff_h264_decode_sei(h);
 94.
                   break;
               case NAL_IDR_SLICE:
 95.
 96.
                  //如果是IDR Slice
 97.
                   //赋值AVCodecParserContext的key_frame为1
                   s->key frame = 1;
 98.
 99.
                   h->prev_frame_num = 0;
100.
101.
                   h - prev_frame_num_offset = 0;
                   h->prev_poc_msb =
102.
103
                   h->prev_poc_lsb
                                            = 0:
104.
                  fall through */
105.
                case NAL_SLICE:
                   //获取Slice的一些信息
106.
107.
                   //跳过first_mb_in_slice这一字段
108.
                   get ue golomb long(&h->gb); // skip first mb in slice
109.
                   //获取帧类型(I,B,P)
110.
                   slice_type = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
                   //赋值到AVCodecParserContext的pict type (外部可以访问到)
111.
112.
                   s->pict type = golomb to pict type[slice type % 5];
                   //关键帧
113.
114.
                   if (h->sei_recovery_frame_cnt >= 0) {
                       /* key frame, since recovery_frame_cnt is set */
115.
                       //赋值AVCodecParserContext的key_frame为1
116
117.
                       s -> key_frame = 1;
118
119.
                   //获取 PPS ID
120.
                   pps_id = get_ue_golomb(\&h->gb);
121.
                   if (pps_id >= MAX_PPS_COUNT) {
122.
                       av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
123.
                              "pps_id %u out of range\n", pps_id);
124.
                       return -1;
125.
126.
                   if (!h->pps buffers[pps id]) {
127.
                       av_log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR,
                             "non-existing PPS %u referenced\n", pps_id);
128.
129.
                       return -1:
130.
131.
                   h->pps = *h->pps_buffers[pps_id];
132.
                   if (!h->sps_buffers[h->pps.sps_id]) {
133.
                       av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
134.
                              "non-existing SPS %u referenced\n", h->pps.sps_id);
135.
                       return -1;
136.
137.
                   h->sps
                                = *h->sps_buffers[h->pps.sps_id];
138.
                   h->frame_num = get_bits(&h->gb, h->sps.log2_max_frame_num);
139.
140.
                   if(h->sps.ref_frame_count <= 1 && h->pps.ref_count[0] <= 1 && s->pict_type == AV_PICTURE_TYPE_I)
141.
                       s \rightarrow kev frame = 1:
                    //获得"型"和"级"
142.
                   //赋值到AVCodecContext的profile和level
143.
                   avctx->profile = ff_h264_get_profile(&h->sps);
144.
145.
                   avctx->level = h->sps.level idc;
146.
147
                   if (h->sps.frame_mbs_only_flag) {
148.
                       h->picture_structure = PICT_FRAME;
149.
150.
                      if (get_bits1(&h->gb)) { // field_pic_flag
151.
                           h->picture_structure = PICT_TOP_FIELD + get_bits1(&h->gb); // bottom_field_flag
152.
                       } else {
                           h->picture structure = PICT FRAME;
```

```
154.
155
156.
157
                    if (h->nal_unit_type == NAL_IDR_SLICE)
158.
                       get_ue_golomb(&h->gb); /* idr_pic_id */
159.
                    if (h->sps.poc_type == 0) {
160.
                      h->poc_lsb = get_bits(&h->gb, h->sps.log2_max_poc_lsb);
161.
162.
                        if (h->pps.pic\_order\_present == 1 \&\&
163.
                            h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME)
164.
                            h->delta poc bottom = get se golomb(&h->gb);
165.
166.
                    if (h->sps.poc_type == 1 &&
167.
168.
                       !h->sps.delta_pic_order_always_zero_flag) {
169.
                        h->delta_poc[0] = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
170.
171.
                        if (h->pps.pic_order_present == 1 &&
172
                            h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME)
173.
                            h->delta_poc[1] = get_se_golomb(\&h->gb);
174
175.
176.
                    /* Decode POC of this picture.
                     * The prev_ values needed for decoding POC of the next picture are not set here. */
177.
178.
                    field_poc[0] = field_poc[1] = INT_MAX;
179.
                    ff init poc(h, field poc, &s->output picture number);
180.
181.
                    /* Continue parsing to check if MMCO RESET is present.
                    * FIXME: MMCO RESET could appear in non-first slice.
182.
                             Maybe, we should parse all undisposable non-IDR slice of this
183.
                             picture until encountering MMCO_RESET in a slice of it. */
184.
185.
                    if (h->nal_ref_idc && h->nal_unit_type != NAL_IDR_SLICE) {
186
                       got_reset = scan_mmco_reset(s);
187.
                        if (got_reset < 0)</pre>
188
                           return got_reset;
189.
190.
                    /st Set up the prev_ values for decoding POC of the next picture. st/
191.
192.
                    h->prev_frame_num
                                        = got_reset ? 0 : h->frame_num;
193.
                    h->prev_frame_num_offset = got_reset ? 0 : h->frame_num_offset;
194.
                    if (h->nal ref idc != 0) {
                        if (!got reset) {
195.
                            h->prev_poc msb = h->poc msb;
196.
                            h->prev_poc_lsb = h->poc_lsb;
197.
198
                        } else {
199.
                            h->prev_poc_msb = 0;
200
                            h->prev_poc_lsb =
201.
                               h->picture_structure == PICT_BOTTOM_FIELD ? 0 : field_poc[0];
202.
203.
204.
                    //包含"场"概念的时候,先不管
205.
                    if (h->sps.pic_struct_present_flag) {
                        switch (h->sei_pic_struct) {
206
                        case SEI PIC STRUCT TOP FIELD:
207.
208.
                        case SEI PIC STRUCT BOTTOM FIELD:
209.
                           s->repeat_pict = 0;
                          break;
210.
211.
                        case SEI PIC STRUCT FRAME:
                        case SEI PIC STRUCT TOP BOTTOM:
212.
                        case SEI PIC STRUCT BOTTOM TOP:
213.
214.
                           s->repeat_pict = 1;
215
                            break:
216.
                        case SEI_PIC_STRUCT_TOP_BOTTOM_TOP:
217
                        case SEI_PIC_STRUCT_BOTTOM_TOP_BOTTOM:
218.
                           s->repeat_pict = 2;
219.
                            break;
220.
                        case SEI_PIC_STRUCT_FRAME_DOUBLING:
221.
                            s->repeat_pict = 3;
222.
                            break;
223.
                        case SEI_PIC_STRUCT_FRAME_TRIPLING:
224.
                        s->repeat_pict = 5;
225.
                            break:
226.
                        default:
                            s->repeat pict = h->picture structure == PICT FRAME ? 1 : 0;
227.
228.
                            break;
229.
230.
                    } else {
231.
                        s->repeat_pict = h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME ? 1 : 0;
232.
233.
234.
                    if (h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME) {
235.
                        s->picture_structure = AV_PICTURE_STRUCTURE_FRAME;
236.
                        if (h->sps.pic struct present flag) {
237.
                            switch (h->sei_pic_struct) {
238.
                            case SEI PIC STRUCT TOP BOTTOM:
                            case SEI PIC STRUCT TOP BOTTOM TOP:
239.
                               s->field_order = AV_FIELD_TT;
240.
241.
                                break;
                            case SEI PIC STRUCT BOTTOM TOP:
242.
243.
                            case SEI PIC STRUCT BOTTOM TOP BOTTOM:
244.
                               s->field order = AV FIELD BB;
```

```
245
246.
                             default:
247.
                                 s->field order = AV FIELD PROGRESSIVE;
248.
249.
250.
                          else {
251.
                            if (field poc[0] < field poc[1])</pre>
                                s->field_order = AV_FIELD_TT;
252.
                             else if (field_poc[0] > field_poc[1])
253.
254
                                s->field_order = AV_FIELD_BB;
255.
256.
                                 s->field_order = AV_FIELD_PROGRESSIVE;
257.
258
                      else {
259.
                         if (h->picture_structure == PICT_TOP_FIELD)
260.
                            s->picture_structure = AV_PICTURE_STRUCTURE_TOP_FIELD;
261.
262.
                            s->picture_structure = AV_PICTURE_STRUCTURE_BOTTOM_FIELD;
263.
                        s->field order = AV FIELD UNKNOWN;
264.
265.
                    return 0: /* no need to evaluate the rest */
266.
267.
268
            if (a264)
269
270.
                return 0;
271.
            /* didn't find a picture! */
272.
            av\_log(h->avctx, \ AV\_LOG\_ERROR, \ "missing picture in access unit with size \ %d\n", \ buf\_size);
273.
            return -1;
274.
```

从源代码可以看出,parse_nal_units()主要做了以下几步处理:

- (1) 对于所有的NALU,都调用ff_h264_decode_nal解析NALU的Header,得到nal_unit_type等信息
- (2) 根据nal unit type的不同,调用不同的解析函数进行处理。例如:
 - a)解析SPS的时候调用ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set()
 - b)解析PPS的时候调用ff_h264_decode_picture_parameter_set()
 - c)解析SEI的时候调用ff h264 decode sei()
 - d)解析IDR Slice / Slice的时候,获取slice_type等一些信息。

ff_h264_decode_nal()

ff_h264_decode_nal()用于解析NAL Header,获得nal_unit_type等信息。该函数的定义位于libavcodec\h264.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //解析NAL Header,获得nal_unit_type等信息
1.
2.
     const uint8_t *ff_h264_decode_nal(H264Context *h, const uint8_t *src,
3.
                                     int *dst_length, int *consumed, int length)
4.
5.
         int i, si, di;
6.
         uint8 t *dst;
7.
         int bufidx;
8.
         // src[0]&0x80; // forbidden bit
9.
10.
     //
11.
         // 1 byte NALU头
     // forbidden_zero_bit: 1bit
12.
         // nal ref idc: 2bit
13.
14.
      // nal unit type: 5bit
15.
         // nal ref idc指示NAL的优先级,取值0-3,值越高,代表NAL越重要
16.
     h->nal_ref_idc = src[0] >> 5;
17.
         // nal_unit_type指示NAL的类型
18.
         h - nal\_unit\_type = src[0] \& 0x1F;
19.
         //后移1Byte
20.
         src++;
21.
         //未处理数据长度减1
22.
      length--;
23.
24.
     //起始码:0x000001
25.
         //保留:0x000002
        //防止竞争:0x000003
26.
         //既表示NALU的开始,又表示NALU的结束
27.
      //STARTCODE_TEST这个宏在后面用到
28.
         //得到length
29.
        //length是指当前NALU单元长度,这里不包括nalu头信息长度(即1个字节)
30.
31.
     #define STARTCODE TEST
32.
        if (i + 2 < length \&\& src[i + 1] == 0 \&\& src[i + 2] <= 3) {
33.
             if (src[i + 2] != 3 && src[i + 2] != 0) {
34.
                 /* 取值为1或者2(保留用),为起始码。startcode, so we must be past the end
35.
                 length = i;
36.
37.
             break;
38.
39.
     #if HAVE FAST UNALIGNED
40.
     #define FIND FIRST ZERO
```

```
42.
        if (i > 0 && !src[i])
 43.
               i--;
           while (src[i])
 44.
 45.
               i++
 46.
 47.
       #if HAVE_FAST_64BIT
 48.
       for (i = 0; i + 1 < length; i += 9) {
 49.
               if (!((~AV RN64A(src + i) &
                    (AV_RN64A(src + i) - 0x0100010001000101ULL))
 50.
 51.
                     0x8000800080008080ULL))
 52.
                   continue:
               FIND FIRST ZERO;
 53.
              STARTCODE_TEST;
 54.
 55.
               i -= 7;
       }
 56.
 57.
       #else
 58.
       for (i = 0; i + 1 < length; i += 5) {</pre>
 59.
               if (!((~AV_RN32A(src + i) &
 60.
                     (AV_RN32A(src + i) - 0x01000101U)) &
 61.
                     0x80008080U))
                  continue;
 62.
               FIND FIRST ZERO;
 63.
 64.
               STARTCODE_TEST;
 65.
               i -= 3;
       }
 66.
 67.
       #endif
       #else
 68.
           for (i = 0; i + 1 < length; i += 2) {
 69.
 70.
            if (src[i])
 71.
                   continue:
 72.
               if (i > 0 \&\& src[i - 1] == 0)
 73.
                  i--;
 74.
               //起始码检测
 75.
               STARTCODE_TEST;
 76.
 77.
       #endif
 78.
 79.
           // use second escape buffer for inter data
 80.
       bufidx = h->nal unit type == NAL DPC ? 1 : 0;
 81.
       av_fast_padded_malloc(&h->rbsp_buffer[bufidx], &h->rbsp_buffer_size[bufidx], length+MAX_MBPAIR_SIZE);
 82.
 83.
           dst = h->rbsp_buffer[bufidx];
 84.
 85.
           if (!dst)
 86.
              return NULL;
 87.
 88.
           if(i>=length-1){ //no escaped 0}
 89.
               *dst_length= length;
 90.
               *consumed= length+1; //+1 for the header
 91.
               if(h->avctx->flags2 & CODEC_FLAG2_FAST){
 92.
                  return src;
 93.
               }else{
 94.
                memcpy(dst, src, length);
 95.
                   return dst:
 96.
               }
 97.
           }
 98.
 99.
           memcpy(dst, src, i);
100.
       si = di = i;
101.
           while (si + 2 < length) {
102.
              // remove escapes (very rare 1:2^22
103.
               if (src[si + 2] > 3) {
104.
                   dst[di++] = src[si++];
105.
                   dst[di++] = src[si++];
106.
               } else if (src[si] == 0 && src[si + 1] == 0 && src[si + 2] != 0)
107.
                   if (src[si + 2] == 3) { // escape
                    dst[di++] = 0;
108.
109.
                       dst[di++] = 0;
110.
                       si
                               += 3:
                       continue;
111.
112.
                   } else // next start code
113.
                       goto nsc;
114.
115.
116.
               dst[di++] = src[si++];
117.
118.
       while (si < length)</pre>
119.
               dst[di++] = src[si++];
120.
121.
       nsc:
       memset(dst + di, 0, FF_INPUT_BUFFER_PADDING_SIZE);
122.
123.
124.
           *dst length = di:
            *consumed = si + 1; // +1 for the header
125.
           /st FIXME store exact number of bits in the getbitcontext
126.
            st (it is needed for decoding) st/
127.
128.
           return dst:
129. }
```

从源代码可以看出,ff_h264_decode_nal()首先从NALU Header(NALU第1个字节)中解析出了nal_ref_idc,nal_unit_type字段的值。然后函数进入了一个for()循环进行起始码检测。

起始码检测这里稍微有点复杂,其中包含了一个STARTCODE_TEST的宏。这个宏用于做具体的起始码的判断。这部分的代码还没有细看,以后有时间再进行补充

ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set()

ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set()用于解析H.264码流中的SPS。该函数的定义位于libavcodec\h264_ps.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
       //解码SPS
1.
 2.
      int ff_h264_decode_seq_parameter_set(H264Context *h)
3.
 4.
          int profile_idc, level_idc, constraint_set_flags = 0;
5.
           unsigned int sps_id;
      int i, log2_max_frame_num_minus4;
 6.
8.
      SPS *sps;
9.
          //profile型, 8bit
10.
      //注意get bits()
11.
                                 = aet bits(&h->ab. 8):
          profile idc
          constraint_set_flags |= get_bits1(&h->gb) << 0;  // constraint_set0_flag
constraint_set_flags |= get_bits1(&h->gb) << 1;  // constraint_set1_flag</pre>
12.
13.
14.
          constraint\_set\_flags \ |= \ get\_bits1(\&h->gb) \ << \ 2; \ \ // \ constraint\_set2\_flag
15.
           constraint_set_flags |= get_bits1(&h->gb) << 3;</pre>
                                                             // constraint set3 flag
          constraint_set_flags |= get_bits1(&h->gb) << 4; // constraint_set4_flag</pre>
          16.
17.
                                                             // constraint_set5_flag
18.
          skip_bits(&h->gb, 2);
19.
           //level级,8bit
      level_idc = get_bits(&h->gb, 8);
20.
21.
           //该SPS的ID号,该ID号将被picture引用
22.
        //注意:get_ue_golomb()
23.
          sps_id
                    = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
24.
25.
          if (sps id >= MAX SPS COUNT) {
       av log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR, "sps id %u out of range\n", sps id);
26.
               return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
27.
28.
           //赋值给这个结构体
29.
          sps = av_mallocz(sizeof(SPS));
30.
31.
          if (!sps)
32.
              return AVERROR(ENOMEM);
           //赋值
33.
34.
          sps->sps_id
35.
           sps->time_offset_length = 24;
                                = profile_idc;
36.
          sps->profile idc
37.
          sps->constraint_set_flags = constraint_set_flags;
38.
          sps->level_idc = level_idc;
39.
          sps->full range
                                     = -1;
40.
41.
          memset(sps->scaling_matrix4, 16, sizeof(sps->scaling_matrix4));
42.
          memset(sps->scaling_matrix8, 16, sizeof(sps->scaling_matrix8));
           sps->scaling_matrix_present = 0;
43.
          sps->colorspace = 2; //AVCOL_SPC_UNSPECIFIED
44.
45.
           //Profile对应关系
46.
          if (sps->profile_idc == 100 || // High profile
47.
               sps->profile_idc == 110 || // High10 profile
48.
               sps->profile_idc == 122 || // High422 profile
49.
               sps->profile_idc == 244 || // High444 Predictive profile
              sps->profile_idc == 44 || // Cavlc444 profile
50.
51.
               sps->profile_idc == 83 || // Scalable Constrained High profile (SVC)
              sps->profile_idc == 86 || // Scalable High Intra profile (SVC)
52.
              sps->profile idc == 118 || // Stereo High profile (MVC)
sps->profile_idc == 128 || // Multiview High profile (MVC)
53.
54.
              sps->profile_idc == 138 || // Multiview Depth High profile (MVCD)
sps->profile_idc == 144) { // old High444 profile
55.
56.
57.
               //色度取样
58.
               //0代表单色
59.
              //1代表4:2:0
60.
               //2代表4:2:2
61.
62.
              //3代表4:4:4
63.
               sps->chroma_format_idc = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
64.
               if (sps->chroma format idc > 3U) {
65.
                   avpriv_request_sample(h->avctx, "chroma_format_idc %u",
66.
                                         sps->chroma_format_idc);
                   goto fail;
67.
68.
               } else if (sps->chroma format idc == 3) {
                   sps->residual_color_transform_flag = get_bits1(&h->gb);
69.
                   if (sps->residual color transform flag) {
70.
                       av log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "separate color planes are not supported\n");
71.
                       goto fail;
72.
73.
74.
               //hit denth luma minus8
```

```
//加8之后为亮度颜色深度
 77.
              //该值取值范围应该在0到4之间。即颜色深度支持0-12bit
 78.
              sps->bit depth luma = qet ue qolomb(&h->qb) + 8;
              //加8之后为色度颜色深度
 79.
              sps->bit_depth_chroma = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb) + 8;
 80.
              if (sps->bit_depth_chroma != sps->bit_depth_luma) {
 81.
 82.
              avpriv request sample(h->avctx,
 83.
                                      "Different chroma and luma bit depth"):
 84.
                  goto fail;
 85.
 86.
              if (sps->bit_depth_luma > 14U || sps->bit_depth_chroma > 14U) {
 87.
                  av\_log(h\text{->}avctx,\ AV\_LOG\_ERROR,\ "illegal\ bit\ depth\ value\ (%d,\ %d)\n",
 88.
                        sps->bit_depth_luma, sps->bit_depth_chroma);
 89.
 90.
 91.
              sps->transform_bypass = get_bits1(&h->gb);
 92.
              decode_scaling_matrices(h, sps, NULL, 1,
 93.
                                    sps->scaling matrix4, sps->scaling matrix8);
 94.
       } else {
 95.
              //默认
 96.
              sps->chroma format idc = 1:
 97.
              sps->bit depth luma = 8:
              sps->bit depth chroma = 8;
 98.
 99.
100.
         //log2 max frame num minus4为另一个句法元素frame num服务
          //fram_num的解码函数是ue(v), 函数中的v 在这里指定:
101.
102.
                v = log2_max_frame_num_minus4 + 4
103.
          //从另一个角度看,这个句法元素同时也指明了frame_num 的所能达到的最大值:
          // MaxFrameNum = 2^( log2_max_frame_num_minus4 + 4 )
104.
105.
          log2_max_frame_num_minus4 = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
106.
          if (log2_max_frame_num_minus4 < MIN_LOG2_MAX_FRAME_NUM - 4 ||</pre>
107.
              log2 max frame num minus4 > MAX LOG2 MAX FRAME NUM - 4) {
108.
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
109.
                     "log2 max frame num minus4 out of range (0-12): %d\n",
110.
                    log2 max frame num minus4);
111.
              goto fail:
112.
113.
          sps->log2 max frame num = log2 max frame num minus4 + 4;
114.
        //pic_order_cnt_type 指明了poc (picture order count) 的编码方法
          //poc标识图像的播放顺序。
115.
116
          //由于H. 264使用了B帧预测,使得图像的解码顺序并不一定等于播放顺序,但它们之间存在一定的映射关系
117.
          //poc 可以由frame-num 通过映射关系计算得来,也可以索性由编码器显式地传送。
118.
          //H.264 中一共定义了三种poc 的编码方法
119.
          sps->poc_type = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
120.
          //3种poc的编码方法
121.
          if (sps->poc type == 0) { // FIXME #define
122.
              unsigned t = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
123.
              if (t>12) {
124.
                 av log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR, "log2 max poc lsb (%d) is out of range\n", t);
125.
                  goto fail:
126.
127.
              sps->log2_max_poc_lsb = t + 4;
128.
          } else if (sps->poc_type == 1) { // FIXME #define
129.
              sps->delta\_pic\_order\_always\_zero\_flag = get\_bits1(\&h->gb);
              130.
131.
132.
133.
134.
              if ((unsigned)sps->poc_cycle_length >=
135.
                  FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(sps->offset_for_ref_frame)) {
136.
                  av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
137.
                         "poc_cycle_length overflow %d\n", sps->poc_cycle_length);
138.
                  goto fail;
139.
              }
140.
141.
              for (i = 0; i < sps->poc cycle length; i++)
142.
                 sps->offset_for_ref_frame[i] = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
143.
          } else if (sps->poc_type != 2) {
144
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "illegal POC type %d\n", sps->poc_type);
145.
              goto fail;
146.
147.
          //num_ref_frames 指定参考帧队列可能达到的最大长度,解码器依照这个句法元素的值开辟存储区,这个存储区用于存放已解码的参考帧,
          //H.264 规定最多可用16 个参考帧,因此最大值为16。
148.
149.
          sps->ref_frame_count = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
150.
          if (h->avctx->codec_tag == MKTAG('S', 'M', 'V', '2'))
151.
              sps->ref_frame_count = FFMAX(2, sps->ref_frame_count);
          if (sps->ref frame count > H264 MAX PICTURE COUNT - 2 ||
152.
              sps->ref frame count > 16U) {
153.
              av log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR,
154.
155.
                     "too many reference frames %d\n", sps->ref_frame_count);
              qoto fail;
156.
157.
158.
          sps->gaps in frame num allowed flag = get bits1(&h->gb);
159.
          //加1后为图像宽(以宏块为单位)
160.
          //以像素为单位图像宽度(亮度):width=mb_width*16
                                            = get_ue_golomb(\&h->gb) + 1;
161.
          sps->mb_width
162.
          //加1后为图像高(以宏块为单位)
          //以像素为单位图像高度(亮度):height=mb_height*16
163.
164.
          sps->mb_height = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb) + 1;
165.
          if ((unsigned)sps->mb width >= INT MAX / 16 ||
```

```
167.
               (unsigned)sps->mb height >= INT MAX / 16 ||
               av_image_check_size(16 * sps->mb_width,
168.
                                   16 * sps->mb_height, 0, h->avctx)) {
169.
170.
               av\_log(h->avctx,\ AV\_LOG\_ERROR,\ "mb\_width/height\ overflow\n");\\
171.
172.
173.
174.
           sps->frame_mbs_only_flag = get_bits1(&h->gb);
           if (!sps->frame_mbs_only_flag)
175.
176.
              sps->mb_aff = get_bits1(&h->gb);
177.
178.
             sps->mb aff = 0:
179.
       sps->direct 8x8 inference flag = get bits1(&h->gb);
180.
181.
182.
       #ifndef ALLOW INTERLACE
183.
           if (sps->mb aff)
184.
           av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
185.
                      "MBAFF support not included; enable it at compile-time.\n");
186.
187
           //裁剪输出,没研究过
188.
           sps->crop = get bits1(&h->gb);
189.
           if (sps->crop) {
190.
            int crop_left
                              = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
191.
               int crop_right = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
               int crop top = get ue golomb(&h->gb);
192.
193.
               int crop_bottom = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
               int width = 16 * sps->mb width;
194.
               int height = 16 * sps->mb_height * (2 - sps->frame_mbs_only_flag);
195.
196.
197.
               if (h->avctx->flags2 & CODEC FLAG2 IGNORE CROP) {
198.
                   av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG, "discarding sps cropping, original "
199.
                                                  "values are l:%d r:%d t:%d b:%d\n",
200.
                      crop_left, crop_right, crop_top, crop_bottom);
201.
202.
                   sps->crop_left =
203.
                   sps->crop_right =
204.
                   sps->crop_top =
205.
                   sps->crop_bottom = 0;
206.
                 else {
207.
                   int vsub
                             = (sps->chroma format idc == 1) ? 1 : 0;
                   int hsub = (sps->chroma format idc == 1 ||
208.
                                 sps->chroma_format_idc == 2) ? 1 : 0;
209.
                   int step x = 1 << hsub:</pre>
210.
211.
                   int step_y = (2 - sps->frame_mbs_only_flag) << vsub;</pre>
212.
213.
                   if (crop_left & (0x1F >> (sps->bit_depth_luma > 8)) &&
214.
                       !(h->avctx->flags & CODEC_FLAG_UNALIGNED)) {
215
                       crop_left &= ~(0x1F >> (sps->bit_depth_luma > 8));
216.
                       av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_WARNING,
217.
                              "Reducing left cropping to %d "
218.
                              "chroma samples to preserve alignment.\n",
219.
                              crop_left);
220.
221.
222.
                    if (crop_left > (unsigned)INT_MAX / 4 / step_x ||
                       crop right > (unsigned)INT MAX / 4 / step x ||
223.
                       crop top > (unsigned)INT_MAX / 4 / step_y ||
224.
                       crop bottom> (unsigned)INT MAX / 4 / step y ||
225.
                       (crop_left + crop_right ) * step_x >= width ||
226.
                       (crop_top + crop_bottom) * step_y >= height
227.
228
229.
                       av_log(h-
       >avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "crop values invalid %d %d %d %d %d %d / %d %d\n", crop_left, crop_right, crop_top, crop_bottom, width, height);
230.
                       goto fail;
231.
232.
                                                 * step_x;
233.
                   sps->crop_left = crop_left
                   sps->crop_right = crop_right * step_x;
234.
                                                 * step_y;
235.
                   sps->crop_top = crop_top
236.
                   sps->crop_bottom = crop_bottom * step_y;
237.
238.
           } else {
               sps->crop left =
239.
240.
               sps->crop_right =
241.
               sps->crop_top
242.
               sps->crop_bottom =
                              = 0;
243.
               sps->crop
244.
245.
246.
           sps->vui_parameters_present_flag = get_bits1(&h->gb);
247.
           if (sps->vui_parameters_present_flag) {
248.
               int ret = decode vui parameters(h, sps);
249.
               if (ret < 0)
250.
                qoto fail;
251.
252.
253.
           if (!sps->sar.den)
               sps->sar.den = 1:
254.
255.
           //Debug的时候可以输出一些信息
           if (h->avctx->debug & FF_DEBUG_PICT_INFO) {
256.
```

```
static const char csp[4][5] = { "Gray", "420", "422", "444" };
258.
             av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG,
                    259.
260.
                   sps_id, sps->profile_idc, sps->level_idc,
261.
                   sps->poc type,
262.
                   sps->ref frame count.
263.
                   sps->mb width, sps->mb height,
                   sps->frame_mbs_only_flag ? "FRM" : (sps->mb_aff ? "MB-AFF" : "PIC-AFF")
264.
                   sps->direct_8x8_inference_flag ? "8B8" : "",
265.
266
                   sps->crop_left, sps->crop_right,
267.
                   sps->crop_top, sps->crop_bottom,
268.
                   sps->vui_parameters_present_flag ? "VUI" : "",
269.
                   csp[sps->chroma_format_idc],
270.
                   271.
                   sps->timing_info_present_flag ? sps->time_scale : 0,
272.
                   sps->bit_depth_luma,
273.
                   sps->bitstream restriction flag ? sps->num reorder frames : -1
274.
275.
276.
         sps->new = 1:
277.
         av free(h->sps buffers[sps id]);
278.
279.
          h -> sps\_buffers[sps\_id] = sps;
280.
281.
          return 0:
282.
283.
      fail:
284.
         av_free(sps);
285.
          return -1;
286.
```

解析SPS源代码并不是很有"技术含量"。只要参考ITU-T的《H.264标准》就可以理解了,不再做过多详细的分析。

ff_h264_decode_picture_parameter_set()

ff_h264_decode_picture_parameter_set()用于解析H.264码流中的PPS。该函数的定义位于libavcodec\h264_ps.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
      //解码PPS
2.
      int ff h264 decode picture parameter set(H264Context *h, int bit length)
3.
4.
          unsigned int pps_id = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
5.
          PPS *pps:
6.
          SPS *sps;
7.
8.
      int qp_bd_offset;
9.
          int bits left;
10.
11.
          if (pps id >= MAX PPS COUNT) {
12.
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "pps_id %u out of range\n", pps_id);
13.
              return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
14.
          //解析后赋值给PPS这个结构体
15.
      pps = av_mallocz(sizeof(PPS));
16.
17.
          if (!pps)
18.
             return AVERROR(ENOMEM);
          //该PPS引用的SPS的ID
19.
         pps->sps id = get ue golomb 31(&h->gb);
20.
          if ((unsigned)pps->sps_id >= MAX_SPS_COUNT ||
21.
              !h->sps_buffers[pps->sps_id]) {
22.
23.
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "sps_id %u out of range\n", pps->sps_id);
24.
              goto fail;
25.
26.
         sps = h->sps_buffers[pps->sps_id];
27.
          qp_bd_offset = 6 * (sps->bit_depth_luma - 8);
28.
          if (sps->bit_depth_luma > 14) {
29.
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
                     "Invalid luma bit depth=%d\n",
30.
31.
                     sps->bit_depth_luma);
32.
             goto fail;
          } else if (sps->bit_depth_luma == 11 || sps->bit_depth_luma == 13) {
33.
           av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
34.
                     "Unimplemented luma bit depth=%d\n",
35.
36.
                     sps->bit depth luma);
37.
              qoto fail;
38.
          //entropy_coding_mode_flag
39.
         //0表示熵编码使用CAVLC,1表示熵编码使用CABAC
40.
          pps->cabac
41.
                                 = get_bits1(&h->gb);
42.
          pps->pic_order_present = get_bits1(&h->gb);
43.
          pps->slice\_group\_count = get\_ue\_golomb(\&h->gb) + 1;
44.
          if (pps->slice_group_count > 1) {
45.
              pps->mb_slice_group_map_type = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb);
46.
              av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR, "FMO not supported\n");
47.
              switch (pps->mb_slice_group_map_type) {
48.
              case 0:
      #if 0
49.
```

```
tor (1 = 0; 1 <= num_stice_groups_minusi; 1++) | |</pre>
 51.
                                   run_length[i]
                                                                                                       |1 |ue(v) |
 52.
           #endif
 53.
                             break;
 54.
 55.
           #if 0
 56.
                              for (i = 0; i < num_slice_groups_minus1; i++)</pre>
 57.
                                   top_left_mb[i]
                                                                                                       |1 |ue(v) |
 58.
                                                                                                       |1 |ue(v) |
                                   bottom right mb[i]
 59.
                             }
                                                                                                       Т
                                                                                                             - 1
 60.
           #endif
 61.
                             break:
 62.
                       case 3:
 63.
                       case 4:
 64.
                       case 5:
 65.
           #if 0
 66.
           - 1
                             {\tt slice\_group\_change\_direction\_flag}
                                                                                                       |1 |u(1) |
 67.
                             {\tt slice\_group\_change\_rate\_minus1}
                                                                                                        |1 |ue(v) |
 68.
           #endif
 69.
                             break;
  70.
           #if 0
 71.
 72.
                             slice_group_id_cnt_minus1
           1
                                                                                                       |1 |ue(v)
                              for (i = 0; i <= slice_group_id_cnt_minus1; i++)|</pre>
 73.
 74.
                             slice group id[i]
                                                                                                      |1 |u(v) |
  75.
           #endif
 76.
                            break:
  77.
           }
 78.
                 //num_ref_idx_l0_active_minusl 加1后指明目前参考帧队列的长度,即有多少个参考帧
 79.
 80.
                 //读者可能还记得在SPS中有句法元素num_ref_frames 也是跟参考帧队列有关,它们的区
 81.
                 //别是num_ref_frames 指明参考帧队列的最大值, 解码器用它的值来分配内存空间;
 82.
                //num_ref_idx_l0_active_minus1 指明在这个队列中当前实际的、已存在的参考帧数目,这从它的名
 83.
                 //"active"中也可以看出来。
 84.
               pps->ref_count[0] = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb) + 1;
 85.
                 pps->ref_count[1] = get_ue_golomb(&h->gb) + 1;
                 if (pps->ref_count[0] - 1 > 32 - 1 || pps->ref_count[1] - 1 > 32 - 1) {
 86.
 87.
                       av log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR, "reference overflow (pps)\n");
 88.
                       goto fail;
 89.
           //P Slice 是否使用加权预测?
 90.
 91.
                 pps->weighted pred
                                                                                  = aet bits1(&h->ab):
 92.
                //B Slice 是否使用加权预测?
 93.
                 pps->weighted bipred idc
                                                                                  = get bits(&h->gb, 2);
 94
                 //QP初始值。读取后需要加26
 95.
                 pps->init_qp
                                                                                  = get_se_golomb(&h->gb) + 26 + qp_bd_offset;
 96.
                 //SP和SI的QP初始值(没怎么见过这两种帧)
 97.
                 pps->init qs
                                                                                  = get_se_golomb(&h->gb) + 26 + qp_bd_offset;
 98.
                                                                                 = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
                 pps->chroma_qp_index_offset[0]
 99.
                 pps->deblocking_filter_parameters_present = get_bits1(&h->gb);
100.
                 pps->constrained_intra_pred
                                                                                 = get_bits1(&h->gb);
101.
                 pps->redundant_pic_cnt_present
                                                                                  = get_bits1(&h->gb);
102.
103.
                 pps->transform_8x8_mode = 0;
104.
                 // contents of sps/pps can change even if id doesn't, so reinit
105.
                 h->deguant coeff pps = -1:
106.
                 memcpy(pps->scaling matrix4, h->sps buffers[pps->sps id]->scaling matrix4,
107.
                            sizeof(pps->scaling_matrix4));
108.
                 \verb|memcpy(pps->scaling_matrix8, h->sps_buffers[pps->sps_id]->scaling_matrix8, buffers[pps->sps_id]->scaling_matrix8, buffers[pps->sps_
109
                            sizeof(pps->scaling_matrix8));
110.
111.
                 bits_left = bit_length - get_bits_count(&h->gb);
112.
                 if (bits_left > 0 && more_rbsp_data_in_pps(h, pps)) {
113.
                       pps->transform_8x8_mode = get_bits1(&h->gb);
114.
                       decode\_scaling\_matrices(h, h->sps\_buffers[pps->sps\_id], pps, 0,
115.
                                                            pps->scaling_matrix4, pps->scaling_matrix8);
116.
                       // second chroma qp index offset
117.
                       pps->chroma_qp_index_offset[1] = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
118.
                    else {
119.
                       pps->chroma qp index offset[1] = pps->chroma qp index offset[0];
120.
121.
122.
                 build\_qp\_table(pps, \ 0, \ pps->chroma\_qp\_index\_offset[0], \ sps->bit\_depth\_luma);
123.
                 build_qp_table(pps, 1, pps->chroma_qp_index_offset[1], sps->bit_depth_luma);
124.
                 if (pps->chroma_qp_index_offset[0] != pps->chroma_qp_index_offset[1])
125.
                       pps->chroma_qp_diff = 1;
126
127.
                 if (h->avctx->debug & FF_DEBUG_PICT_INFO) {
128.
                       av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG,
129.
                                   "pps:%u sps:%u %s slice_groups:%d ref:%u/%u %s qp:%d/%d/%d/%d %s %s %s %s\n",
130.
                                  pps id, pps->sps id,
131.
                                  pps->cabac ? "CABAC" : "CAVLC",
132.
                                  pps->slice group count,
133.
                                  pps->ref count[0], pps->ref count[1],
                                  pps->weighted_pred ? "weighted" : "",
134.
                                  135.
                                  pps->deblocking_filter_parameters_present ? "LPAR" : "",
136.
                                  pps->constrained_intra_pred ? "CONSTR" : "",
137.
                                  pps->redundant_pic_cnt_present ? "REDU" : "",
138
139
                                  pps->transform_8x8_mode ? "8x8DCT" : "");
140
```

```
142. av_free(h->pps_buffers[pps_id]);
143. h->pps_buffers[pps_id] = pps;
144. return 0;
145. lail:
146. fail:
147. av_free(pps);
148. return -1;
149. }
```

和解析SPS类似,解析PPS源代码并不是很有"技术含量"。只要参考ITU-T的《H.264标准》就可以理解,不再做过多详细的分析。

ff_h264_decode_sei()

ff_h264_decode_sei()用于解析H.264码流中的SEI。该函数的定义位于libavcodec\h264_sei.c,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      //SEI补充增强信息单元
2.
      int ff_h264_decode_sei(H264Context *h)
3.
 4.
          while (get_bits_left(&h->gb) > 16 && show_bits(&h->gb, 16)) {
 5.
              int type = 0;
6.
              unsigned size = 0;
7.
              unsigned next;
             int ret = 0;
8.
9.
10.
11.
                  if (get_bits_left(&h->gb) < 8)</pre>
                    return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
12.
13.
                  type += show bits(&h->qb, 8);
14.
             } while (get_bits(&h->gb, 8) == 255);
15.
16.
17.
                  if (get_bits_left(&h->gb) < 8)</pre>
18.
                     return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
19.
                  size += show_bits(&h->gb, 8);
20.
              } while (get_bits(&h->gb, 8) == 255);
21.
22.
              if (h->avctx->debug&FF DEBUG STARTCODE)
23.
                  av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG, "SEI %d len:%d\n", type, size);
24.
25.
              if (size > get_bits_left(&h->gb) / 8) {
                  26.
                         type, 8*size, get_bits_left(&h->gb));
27.
28.
                  return AVERROR_INVALIDDATA;
29.
30.
              next = get_bits_count(&h->gb) + 8 * size;
31.
32.
              switch (type) {
33.
              case SEI_TYPE_PIC_TIMING: // Picture timing SEI
34.
                  ret = decode_picture_timing(h);
35.
                  if (ret < 0)
36.
                     return ret;
37.
                  break;
              case SEI TYPE USER DATA ITU T T35:
38.
39.
                  if (decode_user_data_itu_t_t35(h, size) < 0)</pre>
40.
                     return -1;
41.
                  break:
42.
                 //x264的编码参数信息一般都会存储在USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED
43.
                  //其他种类的SEI见得很少
44.
              case SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED:
45.
                  ret = decode_unregistered_user_data(h, size);
46.
                  if (ret < 0)
47.
                      return ret;
                 break;
48.
49.
              case SEI_TYPE_RECOVERY_POINT:
               ret = decode_recovery_point(h);
50.
51.
                  if (ret < 0)
52.
                    return ret;
                  break;
53.
              case SEI TYPE BUFFERING PERIOD:
54.
55.
                  ret = decode_buffering_period(h);
56.
                  if (ret < 0)
57.
                      return ret;
58.
                 break:
59.
              case SEI_TYPE_FRAME_PACKING:
60.
                 ret = decode_frame_packing_arrangement(h);
61.
                  if (ret < 0)
62.
                     return ret;
63.
              case SEI_TYPE_DISPLAY_ORIENTATION:
64.
65.
                  ret = decode display orientation(h);
66.
                  if (ret < 0)
67.
                     return ret;
                  break:
68.
              default:
69.
                 av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_DEBUG, "unknown SEI type %d\n", type);
70.
71.
72.
              skip\_bits\_long(\&h->gb, next - get\_bits\_count(\&h->gb));
73.
74.
              // FIXME check bits here
75.
              align_get_bits(&h->gb);
76.
77.
78.
         return 0;
79. }
```

```
在《H.264官方标准》中,SEI的种类是非常多的。在ff_h264_decode_sei()中包含以下种类的SEI:
SEI_TYPE_BUFFERING_PERIOD
SEI_TYPE_PIC_TIMING
SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_ITU_T_T35
SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED
SEI_TYPE_RECOVERY_POINT
```

SEI_TYPE_FRAME_PACKING

SEI_TYPE_DISPLAY_ORIENTATION

其中的大部分种类的SEI信息我并没有接触过。唯一接触比较多的就是SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED类型的信息了。使用X264编码视频的时候,会自动将配置信息以SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED(用户数据未注册SEI)的形式写入码流。

从ff_h264_decode_sei()的定义可以看出,该函数根据不同的SEI类型调用不同的解析函数。当SEI类型为SEI_TYPE_USER_DATA_UNREGISTE RED的时候,就会调用decode unregistered user data()函数。

decode_unregistered_user_data()

decode_unregistered_user_data()的定义如下所示。从代码可以看出该函数只是简单的提取了X264的版本信息。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
      //x264的编码参数信息一般都会存储在USER_DATA_UNREGISTERED
      static int decode_unregistered_user_data(H264Context *h, int size)
 2.
 3.
          uint8_t user_data[16 + 256];
 4.
 5.
          int e. build. i:
 6.
 7.
          if (size < 16)
 8.
            return AVERROR INVALIDDATA;
 9.
10.
      for (i = 0; i < sizeof(user_data) - 1 && i < size; i++)</pre>
 11.
              user_data[i] = get_bits(&h->gb, 8);
      //user_data内容示例:x264 core 118
 12.
 13.
           //int sscanf(const char *buffer,const char *format,[argument ]...);
      //sscanf会从buffer里读进数据,依照format的格式将数据写入到argument里。
14.
15.
          user_data[i] = 0;
16.
      e = sscanf(user data + 16, "x264 - core %d", &build);
          if (e == 1 && build > 0)
17.
             h->x264 build = build;
18.
          if (e == 1 && build == 1 && !strncmp(user data+16, "x264 - core 0000", 16))
19.
      h->x264 build = 67:
20.
21.
      if (h->avctx->debug & FF DEBUG BUGS)
22.
23.
              av\_log(h->avctx,\ AV\_LOG\_DEBUG,\ "user data:\"%s\"\n",\ user\_data\ +\ 16);\\
24.
25.
           for (; i < size; i++)</pre>
26.
              skip_bits(&h->gb, 8);
27.
28.
          return 0;
29.
```

解析Slice Header

对于包含图像压缩编码的Slice,解析器(Parser)并不进行解码处理,而是简单提取一些Slice Header中的信息。该部分的代码并没有写成一个函数,而是直接写到了parse_nal_units()里面,截取出来如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
1.
      case NAL_IDR_SLICE:
2.
                //如果是IDR Slice
3.
                  //赋值AVCodecParserContext的key frame为1
4.
                 s->key frame = 1;
5.
                 h->prev frame num
                                       = 0:
6.
7.
                 h->prev_frame_num_offset = 0;
8.
                 h->prev poc msb
9.
                 h->prev_poc_lsb
                                          = 0:
10.
              /* fall through */
11.
              case NAL_SLICE:
12.
                  //获取Slice的一些信息
13.
                  //跳过first mb in slice这一字段
14.
                  get_ue_golomb_long(&h->gb); // skip first_mb_in_slice
                  //获取帧类型 (I,B,P)
15.
16.
                 slice_type = get_ue_golomb_31(&h->gb);
                  //赋值到AVCodecParserContext的pict_type(外部可以访问到)
17.
18.
                 s->pict_type = golomb_to_pict_type[slice_type % 5];
19.
                  //关键帧
20.
                  if (h->sei recovery frame cnt >= 0) {
21.
                     /* key frame, since recovery frame cnt is set */
                     //赋值AVCodecParserContext的key_frame为1
22.
23.
                     s -> key_frame = 1;
24.
25.
                  //获取 PPS ID
26.
                  pps_id = get_ue_golomb(\&h->gb);
27.
                  if (pps id >= MAX PPS COUNT) {
28.
                     av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
29
                             "pps_id %u out of range\n", pps_id);
30.
                      return -1;
31.
                  if (!h->pps buffers[pps id]) {
32.
                     av log(h->avctx, AV LOG ERROR,
33.
                             "non-existing PPS %u referenced\n". pps id):
```

```
35.
                        return 1:
 36
 37.
                    h->pps = *h->pps_buffers[pps_id];
 38.
                    if (!h->sps_buffers[h->pps.sps_id]) {
 39.
                        av_log(h->avctx, AV_LOG_ERROR,
 40.
                               "non-existing SPS %u referenced\n", h->pps.sps_id);
 41.
 42.
 43.
                                 = *h->sps_buffers[h->pps.sps_id];
                    h->sps
 44.
                    h\text{->frame\_num} = \texttt{get\_bits(\&h->gb, h->sps.log2\_max\_frame\_num);}
 45.
                    if(h->sps.ref frame count <= 1 && h->pps.ref count[0] <= 1 && s->pict type == AV PICTURE TYPE I)
 46.
 47.
                        s->key frame = 1;
                    //获得"型"和"级"
 48.
 49
                    //赋值到AVCodecContext的profile和level
 50.
                    avctx->profile = ff_h264_get_profile(&h->sps);
 51.
                    avctx->level
                                  = h->sps.level_idc;
 52.
 53.
                    if (h->sps.frame_mbs_only_flag) {
                       h->picture_structure = PICT_FRAME;
 54.
 55.
                    } else {
 56.
                        if (get bits1(&h->gb)) { // field pic flag
 57.
                            h->picture_structure = PICT_TOP_FIELD + get_bits1(&h->gb); // bottom_field_flag
 58.
                        } else {
 59.
                            h->picture_structure = PICT FRAME;
 60.
 61.
                    }
 62.
 63.
                    if (h->nal_unit_type == NAL_IDR_SLICE)
 64
                        get_ue_golomb(&h->gb); /* idr_pic_id */
                    if (h->sps.poc_type == 0) {
 65.
 66
                       h->poc_lsb = get_bits(&h->gb, h->sps.log2_max_poc_lsb);
 67.
 68.
                        if (h->pps.pic\_order\_present == 1 \&\&
                            h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME)
 69.
 70.
                            h->delta_poc_bottom = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
 71.
 72.
 73.
                    if (h->sps.poc type == 1 &&
                        !h->sps.delta pic order always zero flag) {
 74.
 75.
                        h->delta_poc[0] = get_se_golomb(&h->gb);
 76.
 77.
                        if (h->pps.pic order present == 1 &&
                            h->picture_structure == PICT_FRAME)
 78.
 79.
                            h->delta_poc[1] = get_se_golomb(\&h->gb);
 80.
 81.
 82.
                    /* Decode POC of this picture.
 83.
                     * The prev_ values needed for decoding POC of the next picture are not set here.
                    field_poc[0] = field_poc[1] = INT_MAX;
 84.
 85.
                    ff_init_poc(h, field_poc, &s->output_picture_number);
 86.
                    /* Continue parsing to check if MMCO RESET is present.
 87.
                    * FIXME: MMCO RESET could appear in non-first slice.
 88.
                              Maybe, we should parse all undisposable non-IDR slice of this
 89.
                             picture until encountering MMCO_RESET in a slice of it. */
 90.
 91.
                    if (h->nal_ref_idc && h->nal_unit_type != NAL_IDR_SLICE) {
 92
                        got_reset = scan_mmco_reset(s);
 93.
                        if (got_reset < 0)</pre>
 94.
                            return got_reset;
 95.
 96
 97.
                    /* Set up the prev_ values for decoding POC of the next picture. */
 98.
                                          = got_reset ? 0 : h->frame_num;
                    h->prev_frame_num
 99.
                    h->prev_frame_num_offset = got_reset ? 0 : h->frame_num_offset;
                    if (h->nal_ref_idc != 0) {
100.
101.
                        if (!got_reset) {
                            h->prev poc msb = h->poc msb;
102.
                            h->prev_poc_lsb = h->poc_lsb;
103.
104.
                        } else {
105.
                            h \rightarrow prev poc msb = 0;
106.
                            h->prev poc lsb =
                                h->picture_structure == PICT_BOTTOM_FIELD ? 0 : field poc[0];
107
108.
109.
```

可以看出该部分代码提取了根据NALU Header、Slice Header中的信息赋值了一些字段,比如说AVCodecParserContext中的key_frame、pict_type,H264Context中的sps、pps、frame_num等等。

雷霄骅