# 🤋 FFmpeg源代码简单分析:常见结构体的初始化和销毁(AVFormatContext,AVFrame等)

2015年03月03日 16:25:13 阅读数:41537

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【H.264】

### FFmpeg 的 H.264 解码器源代码简单分析:概述

#### 本文简单分析FFmpeg常见结构体的初始化和销毁函数的源代码。常见的结构体在文章:

#### 《FFMPEG中最关键的结构体之间的关系》中已经有过叙述,包括:

AVFormatContext:统领全局的基本结构体。主要用于处理封装格式(FLV/MKV/RMVB等)。

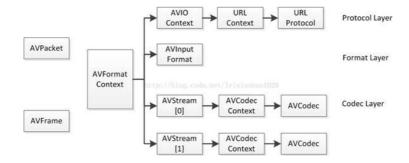
AVIOContext:输入输出对应的结构体,用于输入输出(读写文件,RTMP协议等)。

AVStream, AVCodecContext:视音频流对应的结构体,用于视音频编解码。

AVFrame:存储非压缩的数据(视频对应RGB/YUV像素数据,音频对应PCM采样数据)

AVPacket:存储压缩数据(视频对应H.264等码流数据,音频对应AAC/MP3等码流数据)

他们之间的关系如下图所示(详细信息可以参考上文提到的文章)。



下文简单分析一下上述几个结构体的初始化和销毁函数。这些函数列表如下。

结构体	初始化	销毁
AVFormatContext	avformat_alloc_context()	avformat_free_context()
AVIOContext	avio_alloc_context()	
AVStream	avformat_new_stream()	
AVCodecContext	avcodec_alloc_context3()	
AVFrame	av_frame_alloc(); av_image_fill_arrays()	av_frame_free()
AVPacket	av_init_packet(); av_new_packet()	av_free_packet()

下面进入正文。

#### **AVFormatContext**

AVFormatContext的初始化函数是avformat\_alloc\_context(),销毁函数是avformat\_free\_context()。

### avformat\_alloc\_context()

avformat\_alloc\_context()的声明位于libavformat\avformat.h,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
2.
     * Allocate an AVFormatContext.
3.
      * avformat_free_context() can be used to freethe context and everything
4.
     * allocated by the framework within it.
     AVFormatContext*avformat_alloc_context(void);
```

avformat\_alloc\_context()的定义位于libavformat\options.c。代码如下所示。

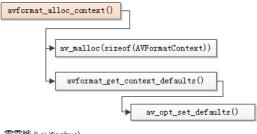
```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
      AVFormatContext *avformat_alloc_context(void)
 2.
      {
 3.
          AVFormatContext *ic;
 4.
          ic = av_malloc(sizeof(AVFormatContext));
 5.
          if (!ic) return ic;
      avformat_get_context_defaults(ic);
 6.
 8.
          ic->internal = av_mallocz(sizeof(*ic->internal));
 9.
      if (!ic->internal) {
10.
11.
              avformat_free_context(ic);
12.
              return NULL;
13.
14.
15.
16.
          return ic;
17.
```

从代码中可以看出,avformat\_alloc\_context()调用av\_malloc()为AVFormatContex结构体分配了内存,而且同时也给AVFormatContext中的internal字段分配内存(这个 字段是FFmpeg内部使用的,先不分析)。此外调用了一个avformat\_get\_context\_defaults()函数。该函数用于设置AVFormatContext的字段的默认值。它的定义也位于li bavformat\options.c,确切的说就位于avformat\_alloc\_context()上面。我们看一下该函数的定义。

```
1.
      static void avformat_get_context_defaults(AVFormatContext *s)
2.
3.
          memset(s, 0, sizeof(AVFormatContext));
4.
5.
     s->av_class = &av_format_context_class;
6.
8.
9.
          av_opt_set_defaults(s);
10.
```

从代码可以看出,avformat\_get\_context\_defaults()首先调用memset()将AVFormatContext的所有字段置0。而后调用了一个函数av\_opt\_set\_defaults()。av\_opt\_set\_de faults()用于给字段设置默认值。

avformat alloc context()代码的函数调用关系如下图所示。



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### avformat\_free\_context()

avformat\_free\_context()的声明位于libavformat\avformat.h,如下所示。

```
1.
     * Free an AVFormatContext and all its streams.
2.
      st @param s context to free
3.
     void avformat_free_context(AVFormatContext *s);
```

avformat\_free\_context()的定义位于libavformat\options.c。代码如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      void avformat_free_context(AVFormatContext *s)
2.
      {
3.
4.
5.
6.
     if (!s)
7.
             return;
8.
9.
     av_opt_free(s);
10.
11.
         if (s->iformat && s->iformat->priv_class && s->priv_data)
12.
             av_opt_free(s->priv_data);
13.
         if (s->oformat && s->oformat->priv_class && s->priv_data)
     av_opt_free(s->priv_data);
14.
15.
16.
17.
          for (i = s->nb_streams - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
18.
     ff_free_stream(s, s->streams[i]);
19.
      for (i = s->nb_programs - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
20.
21.
             av_dict_free(&s->programs[i]->metadata);
22.
             av freep(&s->programs[i]->stream index);
23.
             av_freep(&s->programs[i]);
24.
25.
         av freep(&s->programs);
      av freep(&s->priv data);
26.
27.
         while (s->nb chapters--) {
      av_dict_free(&s->chapters[s->nb_chapters]->metadata);
28.
29.
             av_freep(&s->chapters[s->nb_chapters]);
30.
31.
          av_freep(&s->chapters);
32.
      av_dict_free(&s->metadata);
33.
         av_freep(&s->streams);
34.
         av_freep(&s->internal);
35.
          flush_packet_queue(s);
36.
         av free(s);
37. }
```

从代码中可以看出,avformat\_free\_context()调用了各式各样的销毁函数:av\_opt\_free(),av\_freep(),av\_dict\_free()。这些函数分别用于释放不同种类的变量,在这里不再详细讨论。在这里看一个释放AVStream的函数ff\_free\_stream()。该函数的定义位于libavformat\toptions.c(其实就在avformat\_free\_context()上方)。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      void ff_free_stream(AVFormatContext *s, AVStream *st) {
2.
      int j;
3.
          av assert0(s->nb streams>0);
4.
      av_assert0(s->streams[ s->nb_streams - 1 ] == st);
5.
6.
         for (j = 0; j < st->nb side data; j++)
7.
             av freep(&st->side_data[j].data);
8.
         av freep(&st->side data):
9.
     st->nb_side_data = 0;
10.
11.
12.
13.
         if (st->parser) {
14.
             av_parser_close(st->parser);
15.
     if (st->attached_pic.data)
16.
17.
             av_free_packet(&st->attached_pic);
     av_dict_free(&st->metadata);
18.
19.
         av_freep(&st->probe_data.buf);
     av freep(&st->index entries);
20.
21.
         av freep(&st->codec->extradata):
      av freep(&st->codec->subtitle_header);
22.
         av_freep(&st->codec);
23.
      av_freep(&st->priv_data);
24.
25.
         if (st->info)
26.
             av_freep(&st->info->duration_error);
27.
          av_freep(&st->info);
28.
         av_freep(&s->streams[ --s->nb_streams ]);
29. }
```

从代码中可以看出,与释放AVFormatContext类似,释放AVStream的时候,也是调用了av\_freep(),av\_dict\_free()这些函数释放有关的字段。如果使用了parser的话,会调用av\_parser\_close()关闭该parser。

#### **AVIOContext**

### avio\_alloc\_context()

AVIOContext的初始化函数是avio\_alloc\_context(),销毁的时候使用av\_free()释放掉其中的缓存即可。它的声明位于libavformat\avio.h中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
2.
      * Allocate and initialize an AVIOContext for buffered I/O. It must be later
3.
       * freed with av free().
 4.
       * @param buffer Memory block for input/output operations via AVIOContext.
5.
               The buffer must be allocated with av_malloc() and friends.
6.
       * @param buffer size The buffer size is very important for performance.
7.
      * For protocols with fixed blocksize it should be set to this blocksize.
8.
                For others a typical size is a cache page, e.g. 4kb.
9.
      * @param write_flag Set to 1 if the buffer should be writable, 0 otherwise.
10.
11.
       * @param opaque An opaque pointer to user-specific data.
      * @param read_packet A function for refilling the buffer, may be NULL.
12.
13.
       * @param write_packet A function for writing the buffer contents, may be NULL.
14.
              The function may not change the input buffers content.
15.
      ^{st} @param seek A function for seeking to specified byte position, may be NULL.
16.
17.
      * @return Allocated AVIOContext or NULL on failure.
18.
19.
      AVIOContext *avio_alloc_context(
20.
                   unsigned char *buffer,
21.
                        int buffer_size,
22.
                        int write flag,
23.
                        void *opaque,
                        int (*read_packet)(void *opaque, uint8_t *buf, int buf_size),
24.
                        int (*write_packet)(void *opaque, uint8_t *buf, int buf size),
25.
                        int64_t (*seek)(void *opaque, int64_t offset, int whence));
26.
```

avio\_alloc\_context()定义位于libavformat\aviobuf.c中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      AVIOContext *avio_alloc_context(
2.
                        unsigned char *buffer,
                        int buffer_size,
3.
4.
                        int write_flag,
5.
                        void *opaque,
6.
                        int (*read_packet)(void *opaque, uint8_t *buf, int buf_size),
7.
                        int (*write packet)(void *opaque, uint8 t *buf, int buf size),
                        int64_t (*seek)(void *opaque, int64_t offset, int whence))
8.
9.
         AVIOContext *s = av_mallocz(sizeof(AVIOContext));
10.
11.
          if (!s)
12.
             return NULL:
13.
          ffio_init_context(s, buffer, buffer_size, write_flag, opaque,
14.
                       read_packet, write_packet, seek);
15.
          return s;
```

从代码中可以看出,avio\_alloc\_context()首先调用av\_mallocz()为AVIOContext分配内存。而后调用了一个函数ffio\_init\_context()。该函数完成了真正的初始化工作。我们看一下ffio\_init\_context()函数的定义。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      int ffio_init_context(AVIOContext *s,
2.
                       unsigned char *buffer
3.
                       int buffer size,
 4.
                       int write_flag,
 5.
                       void *opaque,
6.
                       int (*read_packet)(void *opaque, uint8_t *buf, int buf_size),
                       int (*write packet)(void *opaque, uint8 t *buf, int buf size),
7.
                       int64 t (*seek)(void *opaque, int64 t offset, int whence))
8.
9.
      s->buffer = buffer;
10.
          s->orig_buffer_size =
11.
     s->buffer_size = buffer_size;
12.
13.
          s->buf ptr
                        = buffer;
     s->opaque
14.
                       = opaque;
15.
          s->direct
                        = 0:
16.
17.
18.
     url_resetbuf(s, write_flag ? AVIO_FLAG_WRITE : AVIO_FLAG_READ);
19.
20.
21.
          s->write_packet
                            = write_packet;
     s->read_packet = read_packet;
22.
23.
          s->seek
                            = seek;
                           = 0;
24.
      s->pos
25.
          s->must flush
                            = 0:
      s \rightarrow eof_reached = 0;
26.
                            = 0:
27.
          s->error
      s->seekable = seek ? AVIO_SEEKABLE_NORMAL : 0;
28.
29.
          s->max_packet_size = 0;
      s->update_checksum = NULL;
30.
31.
32.
33.
         if (!read_packet && !write_flag) {
34.
             s->pos = buffer_size;
35.
             s->buf_end = s->buffer + buffer_size;
36.
37.
          s->read_pause = NULL;
      s->read_seek = NULL;
38.
39.
40.
41.
          return 0:
42.
```

从函数的代码可以看出,ffio\_init\_context()对AVIOContext中的缓存,函数指针等等进行了赋值。

### AVStream, AVCodecContext

AVStream的初始化函数是avformat new stream(),销毁函数使用销毁AVFormatContext的avformat free context()就可以了。

### avformat\_new\_stream()

avformat new stream()的声明位于libavformat\avformat.h中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
       * Add a new stream to a media file.
 2.
 3.
       * When demuxing, it is called by the demuxer in read header(). If the
 4.
        * flag AVFMTCTX_NOHEADER is set in s.ctx_flags, then it may also
 5.
       * be called in read_packet().
 6.
 7.
       * When muxing, should be called by the user before avformat_write_header()
 8.
 9.
10.
       * User is required to call avcodec_close() and avformat_free_context() to
11.
        \ensuremath{^*} clean up the allocation by \ensuremath{\mathrm{avformat\_new\_stream()}}.
12.
13.
        * @param s media file handle
       * @param c If non-NULL, the AVCodecContext corresponding to the new stream
14.
15.
        * will be initialized to use this codec. This is needed for e.g. codec-specific
       * defaults to be set, so codec should be provided if it is known.
16.
17.
       * @return newly created stream or NULL on error.
18.
19.
      {\tt AVStream \ *avformat\_new\_stream(AVFormatContext \ *s, \ {\tt const} \ AVCodec \ *c);}
20.
```

avformat\_new\_stream()的定义位于libavformat\utils.c中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      AVStream *avformat_new_stream(AVFormatContext *s, const AVCodec *c)
2.
      {
3.
4.
          int i;
5.
          AVStream **streams;
6.
7.
     if (s->nb streams >= INT MAX/sizeof(*streams))
8.
              return NULL;
9.
     streams = av_realloc_array(s->streams, s->nb_streams + 1, sizeof(*streams));
10.
11.
          if (!streams)
12.
             return NULL:
13.
          s->streams = streams;
14.
15.
16.
     st = av_mallocz(sizeof(AVStream));
17.
          if (!st)
18.
              return NULL;
19.
          if (!(st->info = av_mallocz(sizeof(*st->info)))) {
      av_free(st);
20.
21.
              return NULL;
22.
23.
          st->info->last_dts = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
24.
25.
      st->codec = avcodec_alloc_context3(c);
26.
          if (s->iformat) {
27.
28.
         /* no default bitrate if decoding */
29.
              st\text{-}>codec\text{-}>bit\_rate = 0;
30.
31.
32.
           /* default pts setting is MPEG-like */
33.
              avpriv_set_pts_info(st, 33, 1, 90000);
34.
35.
36.
37.
          st->index
                         = s->nb streams;
      st->start time = AV NOPTS VALUE;
38.
          st->duration = AV NOPTS VALUE;
39.
      /st we set the current DTS to 0 so that formats without any timestamps
40.
41.
           * but durations get some timestamps, formats with some unknown
      * timestamps have their first few packets buffered and the

* timestamps corrected before they are returned to the user */
42.
43.
     st->cur_dts = s->iformat ? RELATIVE_TS_BASE : 0;
44.
45.
          st->first_dts
                            = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
46.
      st->probe_packets = MAX_PROBE_PACKETS;
47.
          st->pts_wrap_reference = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
48.
     st->pts_wrap_behavior = AV_PTS_WRAP_IGNORE;
49.
50.
51.
          st->last IP pts = AV NOPTS VALUE;
52.
      st->last_dts_for_order_check = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
          for (i = 0; i < MAX REORDER DELAY + 1; i++)</pre>
53.
54.
      st->pts_buffer[i] = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
55.
56.
          st->sample_aspect_ratio = (AVRational) { 0, 1 };
57.
58.
59.
60.
      #if FF_API_R_FRAME_RATE
61.
          st->info->last_dts
                                  = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
62.
      #endif
63.
          st->info->fps_first_dts = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
      st->info->fps_last_dts = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
64.
65.
66.
          st->inject_global_side_data = s->internal->inject_global_side_data;
67.
68.
69.
70.
         s->streams[s->nb streams++] = st;
71.
          return st;
72.
```

从代码中可以看出,avformat\_new\_stream()首先调用av\_mallocz()为AVStream分配内存。接着给新分配的AVStream的各个字段赋上默认值。然后调用了另一个函数avcodec\_alloc\_context3()初始化AVStream中的AVCodecContext。

## avcodec\_alloc\_context3()

avcodec\_alloc\_context3()的声明位于libavcodec\avcodec.h中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
2.
      * Allocate an AVCodecContext and set its fields to default values. The
3.
       * resulting struct should be freed with avcodec_free_context().
4.
5.
       * @param codec if non-NULL, allocate private data and initialize defaults
                     for the given codec. It is illegal to then call avcodec_open2()
6.
                      with a different codec.
7.
                     If NULL, then the codec-specific defaults won't be initialized,
8.
                      which may result in suboptimal default settings (this is
9.
10.
                     important mainly for encoders, e.g. libx264).
11.
      st @return An AVCodecContext filled with default values or NULL on failure.
12.
       st @see avcodec_get_context_defaults
13.
14.
15.
      AVCodecContext *avcodec_alloc_context3(const AVCodec *codec);
```

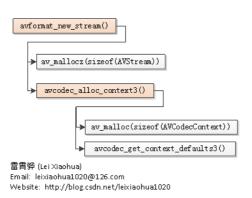
下面我们看一下avcodec\_alloc\_context3()的定义。下面我们看一下avcodec\_alloc\_context3()的定义。avcodec\_alloc\_context3()的定义位于libavcodec\options.c中。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      AVCodecContext *avcodec_alloc_context3(const AVCodec *codec)
2.
3.
         AVCodecContext *avctx= av malloc(sizeof(AVCodecContext));
4.
5.
     if (!avctx)
6.
7.
             return NULL;
8.
9.
10.
      if(avcodec_get_context_defaults3(avctx, codec) < 0){</pre>
11.
             av_free(avctx);
12.
             return NULL;
13.
14.
15.
16.
         return avctx:
     }
17.
```

从代码中可以看出,avcodec\_alloc\_context3()首先调用av\_malloc()为AVCodecContext分配存储空间,然后调用了一个函数avcodec\_get\_context\_defaults3()用于设置该AVCodecContext的默认值。avcodec\_get\_context\_defaults3()的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      \textbf{int} \  \, \textbf{avcodec\_get\_context\_defaults3} ( \text{AVCodecContext} \  \, \textbf{*s, const} \  \, \text{AVCodec} \  \, \textbf{*codec} )
2.
      {
3.
 4.
          memset(s, 0, sizeof(AVCodecContext));
5.
6.
7.
          s->av class = &av codec context class;
8.
9.
      s->codec_type = codec ? codec->type : AVMEDIA_TYPE_UNKNOWN;
10.
11.
          if (codec)
12.
            s->codec id = codec->id;
13.
14.
15.
          if(s->codec_type == AVMEDIA_TYPE_AUDIO)
16.
              flags= AV_OPT_FLAG_AUDIO_PARAM;
17.
          else if(s->codec_type == AVMEDIA_TYPE_VIDEO)
18.
              flags= AV_OPT_FLAG_VIDEO_PARAM;
19.
          else if(s->codec_type == AVMEDIA_TYPE_SUBTITLE)
             flags= AV_OPT_FLAG_SUBTITLE_PARAM;
20.
21.
          av_opt_set_defaults2(s, flags, flags);
22.
23.
24.
      s->time_base = (AVRational){0,1};
25.
          s->get buffer2
                                  = avcodec default get buffer2;
      s->get_format = avcodec_default_get_format;
26.
27.
          s->execute
                                  = avcodec_default_execute;
      s->execute2 = avcodec_default_execute2;
28.
29.
          s->sample_aspect_ratio = (AVRational){0,1};
      s->pix_fmt = AV_PIX_FMT_NONE;
s->sample_fmt = AV_SAMPLE_FMT_NONE;
30.
31.
32.
      s->timecode_frame_start = -1;
33.
34.
35.
                                  = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
           s->reordered_opaque
36.
         if(codec && codec->priv data size){
37.
               if(!s->priv data){
                  s->priv_data= av_mallocz(codec->priv_data_size);
38.
39.
                   if (!s->priv data) {
                       return AVERROR(ENOMEM);
40.
41.
42.
43.
               if(codec->priv_class){
44.
                   *(const AVClass**)s->priv_data = codec->priv_class
45
                   av_opt_set_defaults(s->priv_data);
46.
47.
48.
           if (codec && codec->defaults) {
49.
               int ret;
               const AVCodecDefault *d = codec->defaults;
50.
51.
               while (d->key) {
52.
                  ret = av_opt_set(s, d->key, d->value, 0);
                   av_assert0(ret >= 0);
53.
54.
                  d++:
55.
               }
56.
57.
           return 0;
58.
```

avformat\_new\_stream()函数的调用结构如下所示。



### **AVFrame**

AVFrame的初始化函数是av\_frame\_alloc(),销毁函数是av\_frame\_free()。在这里有一点需要注意,旧版的FFmpeg都是使用avcodec\_alloc\_frame()初始化AVFrame的,但是我在写这篇文章的时候,avcodec\_alloc\_frame()已经被标记为"过时的"了,为了保证与时俱进,决定分析新的API——av\_frame\_alloc()。

av\_frame\_alloc()的声明位于libavutil\frame.h,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
  1.
       * Allocate an AVFrame and set its fields to default values. The resulting
  2.
        * struct must be freed using av_frame_free().
  3.
  4.
  5.
        * @return An AVFrame filled with default values or NULL on failure.
  6.
  7.
        st @note this only allocates the AVFrame itself, not the data buffers. Those
  8.
       * must be allocated through other means, e.g. with av_frame_get_buffer() or
  9.
        * manually.
 10.
11. AVFrame *av_frame_alloc(void);
```

av\_frame\_alloc()的定义位于libavutil\frame.c。代码如下所示。

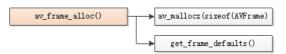
```
[cpp] 📳 👔
1.
      AVFrame *av_frame_alloc(void)
2.
     {
         AVFrame *frame = av_mallocz(sizeof(*frame));
 3.
4.
5.
6.
     if (!frame)
             return NULL;
7.
8.
9.
10.
     frame->extended data = NULL:
         get_frame_defaults(frame);
11.
12.
13.
14.
         return frame;
15.
```

从代码可以看出,av\_frame\_alloc()首先调用av\_mallocz()为AVFrame结构体分配内存。而后调用了一个函数get\_frame\_defaults()用于设置一些默认参数。get\_frame\_defaults()定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      static void get_frame_defaults(AVFrame *frame)
2.
3.
         if (frame->extended_data != frame->data)
 4.
          av_freep(&frame->extended_data);
5.
 6.
7.
         memset(frame, 0, sizeof(*frame));
8.
9.
10.
     frame->pts
11.
         frame->pkt_dts
     frame->pkt_pts
                                   = AV NOPTS VALUE;
12.
         av frame set best_effort_timestamp(frame, AV_NOPTS_VALUE);
13.
     av_frame_set_pkt_duration (frame, 0);
14.
15.
         av_frame_set_pkt_pos
                                        (frame, -1);
     av_frame_set_pkt_size (frame, -1);
16.
17.
         frame->key_frame
                                 = 1:
18.
     frame->sample_aspect_ratio = (AVRational){ 0, 1 };
19.
         frame->format
                                 = -1; /* unknown */
     frame->extended_data = frame->data;
20.
21.
         frame->color_primaries
                                  = AVCOL_PRI_UNSPECIFIED;
     frame > color_trc = AVCOL_TRI_UNSPECIFIED;
22.
                                  = AVCOL_SPC_UNSPECIFIED;
23.
         frame->colorspace
     frame->color range = AVCOL RANGE UNSPECIFIED;
24.
25.
         frame->chroma_location
                                 = AVCHROMA_LOC_UNSPECIFIED;
26.
```

从av\_frame\_alloc()的代码我们可以看出,该函数并没有为AVFrame的像素数据分配空间。因此AVFrame中的像素数据的空间需要自行分配空间,例如使用avpicture\_fill(),av\_image\_fill\_arrays()等函数。

av\_frame\_alloc()函数的调用结构如下所示。



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```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 1.
      * Setup the picture fields based on the specified image parameters
2.
       * and the provided image data buffer.
3.
4.
5.
       * The picture fields are filled in by using the image data buffer
6.
     * pointed to by ptr.
7.
8.
     * If ptr is NULL, the function will fill only the picture linesize
9.
      * array and return the required size for the image buffer.
10.
      \ensuremath{^{*}} To allocate an image buffer and fill the picture data in one call,
11.
     * use avpicture alloc().
12.
13.
14.
     * @param picture the picture to be filled in
       * @param ptr
15.
                            buffer where the image data is stored, or NULL
     16.
       * @param width
                            the width of the image in pixels
17.
     * @param height the height of the image in pixels
18.
19.
       * @return the size in bytes required for src, a negative error code
     * in case of failure
20.
21.
     * @see av_image_fill_arrays()
22.
23.
24.
    int avpicture_fill(AVPicture *picture, const uint8_t *ptr,
25.
                       enum AVPixelFormat pix_fmt, int width, int height);
```

avpicture\_fill()的定义位于libavcodec\avpicture.c,如下所示。

PS:目测这个函数未来也有可能成为"过时的"函数,因为通过观察这一年FFmpeg代码的变化,发现FFmpeg组织似乎想把AVFrame相关的函数(原先定义在AVCodec的头文件中)从AVCodec的代码中分离出来,形成一套单独的API。所以很多和AVFrame相关的名称为avcodec\_XXX()的函数都被标记上了"过时的"标记。当然,上述推测也是我自己猜测的。

从代码中可以看出, avpicture fill()仅仅是简单调用了一下av image fill arrays()。也就是说这两个函数实际上是等同的。

#### av\_image\_fill\_arrays()

av\_image\_fill\_arrays()的声明位于libavutil\imgutils.h中,如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 🗿
1.
      * Setup the data pointers and linesizes based on the specified image
2.
3.
       * parameters and the provided array.
4.
5.
      * The fields of the given image are filled in by using the src
     ^{st} address which points to the image data buffer. Depending on the
6.
       * specified pixel format, one or multiple image data pointers and
8.
     * line sizes will be set. If a planar format is specified, several
      \ ^{*} pointers will be set pointing to the different picture planes and
     * the line sizes of the different planes will be stored in the
11.
      * lines_sizes array. Call with !src to get the required
12.
     * size for the src buffer.
13.
     * To allocate the buffer and fill in the dst data and dst linesize in
14.
       * one call, use av image alloc().
15.
16.
       * @param dst data
17.
                            data pointers to be filled in
18.
     * @param dst linesizes linesizes for the image in dst data to be filled in
19.
       * @param src
                            buffer which will contain or contains the actual image data, can be NULL
20.
      * @param pix_fmt
                           the pixel format of the image
21.
       * @param width
                            the width of the image in pixels
     22.
                            the value used in src for linesize alignment
23.
      * @param align
      * @return the size in bytes required for src, a negative error code
24.
25.
      * in case of failure
26.
     int av_image_fill_arrays(uint8_t *dst_data[4], int dst_linesize[4],
27.
                             const uint8 t *src.
28.
                              enum AVPixelFormat pix fmt, int width, int height, int align);
29.
```

av\_image\_fill\_arrays()的定义位于libavutil\imgutils.c中。

```
[cpp] 📳
 1.
      int av_image_fill_arrays(uint8_t *dst_data[4], int dst_linesize[4],
                 const uint8 t *src,
 3.
                              enum AVPixelFormat pix_fmt, int width, int height, int align)
      {
 4.
 5.
          int ret, i;
 8.
     if ((ret = av_image_check_size(width, height, 0, NULL)) < 0)</pre>
 9.
             return ret;
10.
11.
      if ((ret = av_image_fill_linesizes(dst_linesize, pix_fmt, width)) < 0)</pre>
12.
13.
              return ret;
14.
15.
16.
     for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
17.
              dst_linesize[i] = FFALIGN(dst_linesize[i], align);
18.
19.
     if ((ret = av_image_fill_pointers(dst_data, pix_fmt, width, NULL, dst_linesize)) < 0)</pre>
20.
21.
             return ret;
22.
23.
24.
      return av_image_fill_pointers(dst_data, pix_fmt, height, (uint8_t *)src, dst_linesize);
25. }
```

av\_image\_fill\_arrays()函数中包含3个函数:av\_image\_check\_size(),av\_image\_fill\_pointers()。av\_image\_fill\_pointers()。av\_image\_check\_size()用于检查输入的宽高参数是否合理,即不能太大或者为负数。av\_image\_fill\_linesizes()用于填充dst\_linesize。av\_image\_fill\_pointers()则用于填充dst\_data。它们的定义相对比较简单,不再详细分析。

av\_image\_check\_size()代码如下所示。

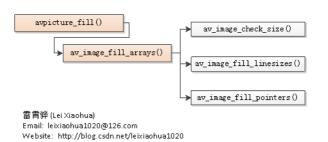
```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      int av_image_check_size(unsigned int w, unsigned int h, int log_offset, void *log_ctx)
 2.
 3.
          ImgUtils imgutils = { &imgutils_class, log_offset, log_ctx };
 4.
 5.
     if ((int)w>0 && (int)h>0 && (w+128)*(uint64_t)(h+128) < INT_MAX/8)</pre>
 6.
              return 0;
 8.
10.
     av_log(&imgutils, AV_LOG_ERROR, "Picture size %ux%u is invalid\n", w, h);
          return AVERROR(EINVAL);
11.
12. }
```

av\_image\_fill\_linesizes()代码如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
      int av image fill linesizes(int linesizes[4], enum AVPixelFormat pix fmt, int width)
 2.
      {
 3.
      const AVPixFmtDescriptor *desc = av_pix_fmt_desc_get(pix_fmt);
 4.
 5.
          int max_step
                         [4];
                                    /* max pixel step for each plane */
      int max_step_comp[4];  /* the component for each plane which has the max pixel step */
 6.
 8.
 9.
          memset(linesizes, 0, 4*sizeof(linesizes[0]));
 10.
 11.
 12.
     if (!desc || desc->flags & AV_PIX_FMT_FLAG_HWACCEL)
              return AVERROR(EINVAL);
 13.
 14.
 15.
      av_image_fill_max_pixsteps(max_step, max_step_comp, desc);
 16.
 17.
          for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
             if ((ret = image_get_linesize(width, i, max_step[i], max_step_comp[i], desc)) < 0)</pre>
 18.
 19.
                  return ret;
 20.
              linesizes[i] = ret;
21.
 22.
23.
 24.
          return 0;
25. }
```

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      int av_image_fill_pointers(uint8_t *data[4], enum AVPixelFormat pix_fmt, int height,
 2.
                             uint8_t *ptr, const int linesizes[4])
 3.
 4.
       int i, total_size, size[4] = { 0 }, has_plane[4] = { 0 };
 5.
 6.
          const AVPixFmtDescriptor *desc = av_pix_fmt_desc_get(pix_fmt);
 7.
      8.
 9.
10.
          if (!desc || desc->flags & AV PIX FMT FLAG HWACCEL)
11.
      return AVERROR(EINVAL);
12.
13.
14.
15.
          data[0] = ptr;
     if (linesizes[0] > (INT_MAX - 1024) / height)
16.
17.
              return AVERROR(EINVAL):
18.
          size[0] = linesizes[0] * height;
19.
20.
21.
          if (desc->flags & AV_PIX_FMT_FLAG_PAL ||
          desc->flags & AV PIX FMT FLAG PSEUDOPAL) {
22.
23.
              size[0] = (size[0] + 3) \& ~3;
             data[1] = ptr + size[0]; /* palette is stored here as 256 32 bits words
24.
              return size[0] + 256 * 4;
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
          for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
      has_plane[desc->comp[i].plane] = 1;
30.
31.
32.
33.
          total_size = size[0];
34.
      for (i = 1; i < 4 && has_plane[i]; i++) {</pre>
35.
              int h, s = (i == 1 || i == 2) ? desc->log2_chroma_h : 0;
36.
              data[i] = data[i-1] + size[i-1];
37.
              h = (height + (1 << s) - 1) >> s;
             if (linesizes[i] > INT MAX / h)
38.
39.
                 return AVERROR(EINVAL):
             size[i] = h * linesizes[i];
40.
              if (total_size > INT_MAX - size[i])
41.
42.
                 return AVERROR(EINVAL);
43.
              total_size += size[i];
44.
45.
46.
47.
          return total_size;
48. }
```

avpicture fill()函数调用关系如下图所示。



#### av frame free()

av\_frame\_free ()的声明位于libavutil\frame.h,如下所示。

```
1. /**
2. * Free the frame and any dynamically allocated objects in it,
3. * e.g. extended_data. If the frame is reference counted, it will be
4. * unreferenced first.
5. *
6. * @param frame frame to be freed. The pointer will be set to NULL.
7. */
8. void av_frame_free(AVFrame **frame);
```

av\_frame\_free ()的定义位于libavutil\frame.c。代码如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
     void av_frame_free(AVFrame **frame)
2.
    {
3.
        if (!frame || !*frame)
    return;
4.
5.
6.
        av frame unref(*frame);
7.
    av freep(frame);
8.
9.
    }
```

在释放AVFrame结构体之前,首先调用了一个函数av\_frame\_unref()。av\_frame\_unref()也是一个FFmpeg的API,它的作用是释放AVFrame中参考的缓存(还没完全弄懂),并且重置AVFrame中的字段。调用这个函数的目的应该是为了确保AVFrame可以被正常释放。代码如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
 1.
      void av_frame_unref(AVFrame *frame)
      {
 3.
 4.
 5.
     for (i = 0; i < frame->nb_side_data; i++) {
 6.
             free_side_data(&frame->side_data[i]);
 8.
 9.
         av_freep(&frame->side_data);
10.
11.
12.
    for (i = 0; i < FF_ARRAY_ELEMS(frame->buf); i++;
13.
             av_buffer_unref(&frame->buf[i]);
14.
    for (i = 0; i < frame->nb_extended_buf; i++)
15.
             av_buffer_unref(&frame->extended_buf[i]);
    av_freep(&frame->extended_buf);
16.
17.
         av dict free(&frame->metadata);
     av_buffer_unref(&frame->qp_table_buf);
18.
19.
20.
         get_frame_defaults(frame);
21.
22. }
```

#### **AVPacket**

AVPacket的初始化函数有两个:av\_init\_packet(),av\_new\_packet()。销毁函数是av\_free\_packet()。在初始化函数中av\_init\_packet()比较简单,初始化一些字段;而av\_new\_packet()相对"高级"一些,除了包含av\_init\_packet()的功能之外,还包含了AVPacket内部内存的分配。下面分别看看这些函数。

# av\_init\_packet()

av\_init\_packet()的声明位于libavcodec\avcodec.h,如下所示。

```
1. /**
2. * Initialize optional fields of a packet with default values.
3. *
4. * Note, this does not touch the data and size members, which have to be
5. * initialized separately.
6. *
7. * @param pkt packet
8. */
9. void av_init_packet(AVPacket *pkt);
```

av\_init\_packet()的定义位于libavcodec\avpacket.c。如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      void av_init_packet(AVPacket *pkt)
 2.
     {
 3.
                              = AV NOPTS VALUE;
     pkt->dts
 4.
                             = AV_NOPTS_VALUE;
                              = -1;
 5.
        pkt->pos
     pkt->duration = 0;
 6.
        pkt->convergence_duration = 0;
 7.
        pkt->stream_index
     pkt->flags
 8.
 9.
     #if FF API DESTRUCT PACKET
 10.
 11.
     FF_DISABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
12.
                         = NIII 1 :
        pkt->destruct
     FF_ENABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
 13.
 14.
    #endif
15.
        pkt->buf
                              = NULL:
     pkt->side_data = NULL;
16.
 17.
         pkt->side_data_elems
                              = 0:
18. }
```

# av\_new\_packet()

av new packet()的声明位于libavcodec\avcodec.h。如下所示。

```
1. /**
2. * Allocate the payload of a packet and initialize its fields with
3. * default values.
4. *
5. * @param pkt packet
6. * @param size wanted payload size
7. * @return 0 if OK, AVERROR_xxx otherwise
8. */
9. int av_new_packet(AVPacket *pkt, int size);
```

av\_new\_packet()的定义位于libavcodec\avpacket.c。如下所示。

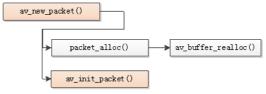
```
[cpp] 📳 👔
1.
     int av new packet(AVPacket *pkt, int size)
2.
     {
         AVBufferRef *buf = NULL;
3.
     int ret = packet_alloc(&buf, size);
4.
         if (ret < 0)
5.
     return ret;
6.
7.
8.
9.
        av_init_packet(pkt);
    pkt->buf = buf;
10.
11.
        pkt->data
                      = buf->data;
     pkt->size = size;
12.
     #if FF_API_DESTRUCT_PACKET
13.
14.
     FF_DISABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
15.
         pkt->destruct = dummy destruct packet;
16.
     FF ENABLE DEPRECATION WARNINGS
17.
     #endif
18.
19.
20.
     return 0;
21.
     }
```

从代码可以看出,av\_new\_packet()调用了av\_init\_packet(pkt)。此外还调用了一个函数packet\_alloc()。packet\_alloc()函数的定义如下。

```
1.
      static int packet_alloc(AVBufferRef **buf, int size)
 2.
 3.
          int ret;
      if ((unsigned)size >= (unsigned)size + FF_INPUT_BUFFER_PADDING_SIZE)
 4.
 5.
             return AVERROR(EINVAL);
 6.
      ret = av_buffer_realloc(buf, size + FF_INPUT_BUFFER_PADDING_SIZE);
 8.
 9.
          if (ret < 0)
 10.
      return ret;
 11.
 12.
          memset((*buf)->data + size, 0, FF INPUT BUFFER PADDING SIZE);
 13.
 14.
 15.
       return 0;
 16.
17.
```

PS:发现AVPacket的结构随着FFmpeg的发展越发复杂了。原先AVPacket中的数据仅仅存在一个uint8\_t类型的数组里,而现在已经使用一个专门的结构体AVBufferRef存储数据。

av\_new\_packet()代码的函数调用关系如下图所示。



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### av\_free\_packet()

av\_free\_packet()的声明位于libavcodec\avcodec.h,如下所示。

```
1. /**
2. * Free a packet.
3. *
4. * @param pkt packet to free
5. */
6. void av_free_packet(AVPacket *pkt);
```

av\_free\_packet()的定义位于libavcodec\avpacket.c。如下所示。

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
1.
     void av_free_packet(AVPacket *pkt)
2.
     {
         if (pkt) {
3.
4.
     FF_DISABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
5.
            if (pkt->buf)
6.
                av_buffer_unref(&pkt->buf);
     #if FF_API_DESTRUCT_PACKET
8.
     else if (pkt->destruct)
                pkt->destruct(pkt);
10.
     pkt->destruct = NULL;
11.
     FF_ENABLE_DEPRECATION_WARNINGS
12.
13.
                                = NULL;
            pkt->data
         pkt->size
14.
                                = 0;
15.
16.
17.
             av_packet_free_side_data(pkt);
18.
19. }
```

从代码可以看出,av\_free\_packet()调用av\_buffer\_unref()释放AVPacket中的数据,而后还调用了av\_packet\_free\_side\_data()释放了side\_data(存储封装格式可以提供的额外的数据)。

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文章标签:(ffmpeg avformatcontext avstream avcodeccontext avpacket 个人分类:FFMPEG

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