OGG-format description

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
S "O" 4f	S "G" 47	S "G" 47	S "S" 53	S 0 00	D 1|2|4	----------	----------	Absolute granule position ----------						-------	Stream serial number -------		

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
----------	page sequence number ----			----------	CRC Checksum --------			#segments [0-255]									

- 6: **type flag**
  - 1 -> there is a previous page
  - 2 -> this is the first page
  - 4 -> last page in the stream
- 7-14 (length: 8): **absolute granule position**, encodes
  - Decode timestamp
  - Presentation timestamp
  - Distance to first needed reference
  - Depends on the codec
- 15-18 (length: 4): **stream serial number**
  - Each logical stream must have a unique serial number within a physical stream. It is also intended to be used like a weak has h so that a collision is very unlikely when multiplexing different streams, which eliminates the need for continuous recalculation of page headers at every multiplexing step.
- 19-22 (length: 4): **page sequence number**
  - Used to detect lost pages within the stream
  - Has to be unique
  - Has to have a number-1 as a predecessor
- 23-26 (length: 4): **CRC checksum**
  - Value changes
  - When computed, this filed is calculated with 0
  - Needs special care with the format fuzzer
- 27: **number of segments** in this page
  - Can range from 0 - 255
  - Is the size of the segment table *in bytes*
- Segment table
  - Each segment can be up to 255 bytes in length and is bounded by the page. A segment smaller than 255 bytes marks the end of a packet; the next segment will begin a new packet. A packet with a length that is a multiple of 255 bytes will end with a segment of length 0. If the last segment of the page is 255 bytes then the last packet is continued on the following page.