Streaming

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In the early days of streaming media -- the mid-to-late 1990s -- watching videos and listening to music online wasn't always fun.

In 2006, 57 million people listen to Internet radio every week. They watched more than a million streaming videos a day on YouTube [source: Reuters]. The same year, television network ABC started streaming its most popular TV shows over the Web.

Ref: https://computer.howstuffworks.com/internet/basics/streaming-video-and-audio.htm

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All of this data gets to where it needs to go because of sets of rules known as protocols, which govern the way data travels from one device to another. You've probably heard of one protocol --hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) deals with hypertext documents, or Web pages. Every time you surf the Web, you're using HTTP.

Streaming

streaming video and audio use protocols that allow the transfer of data in **real time**. They break files into very small pieces and send them to a specific location in a specific order. These protocols include:

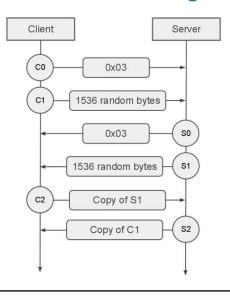
- Real-time transfer protocol (RTP)
- Real-time streaming protocol (RTSP)
- Real-Time Messaging Protocol (RTMP)
- Real-time transport control protocol (RTCP)

Real-Time Messaging Protocol

- The "plain" protocol which works on top of and uses TCP port number 1935 by default.
- RTMPS, which is RTMP over a TLS/SSL connection.
- RTMPE, which is RTMP encrypted using Adobe's own security mechanism. While the details of the implementation are proprietary, the mechanism uses industry standard cryptographic primitives.
- RTMPT, which is encapsulated within HTTP requests to traverse firewalls. RTMPT is frequently found utilizing cleartext requests on TCP ports 80 and 443 to bypass most corporate traffic filtering. The encapsulated session may carry plain RTMP, RTMPS, or RTMPE packets within.
- RTMFP, which is RTMP over <u>UDP</u> instead of TCP, replacing RTMP Chunk Stream. The Secure <u>Real-Time Media Flow Protocol</u> suite has been developed by Adobe Systems and enables end-users to connect and communicate directly with each other (P2P).

Packet Diagram 1 bit fint stream id stream id (c) stream id (c) timestamp... ... timestamp (cont.) length... ... length (cont.) type id message stream id... ... message stream id (cont.)





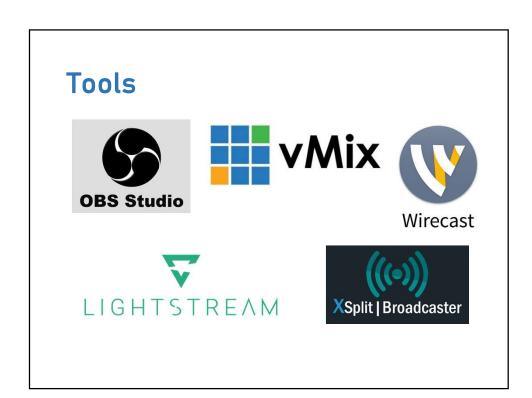
Connect

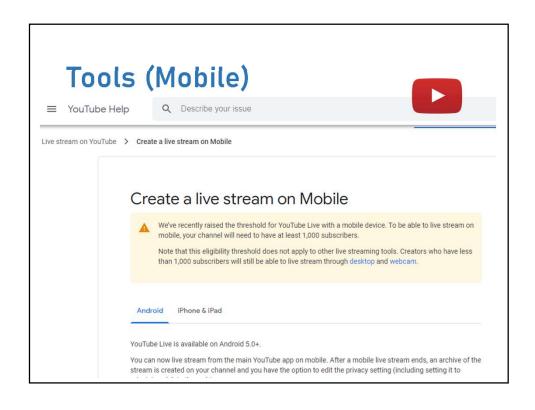
At this point, the client and server can negotiate a connection by exchanging AMF encoded messages. These include key value pairs which relate to variables that are needed for a connection to be established. An example message from the client is:

HTTP tunneling (RTMPT)

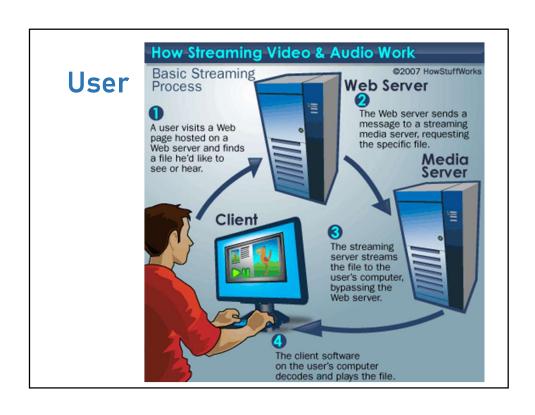
This refers to the HTTP tunneled version of the protocol. It communicates over port **80** and passes the **AMF** data inside HTTP **POST** request and responses. The sequence for connection is as follows:

POST /open/1 HTTP/1.1 Content-Type: application/x-fcs\r\n HTTP/1.1 200 OK Content-Type: application/x-fcs\r\n 1728724019

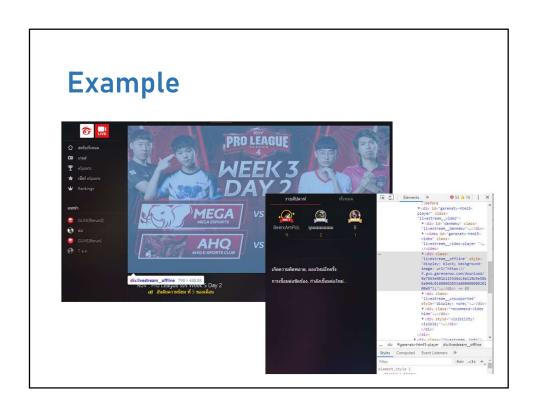


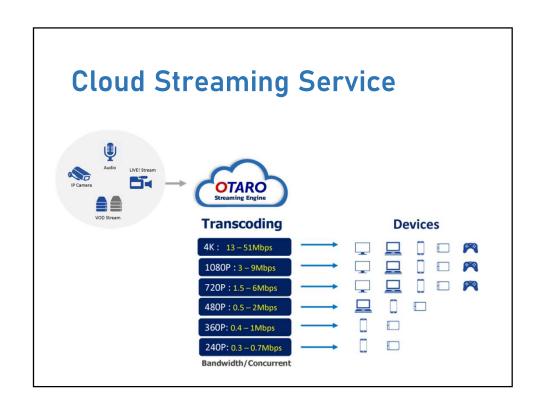


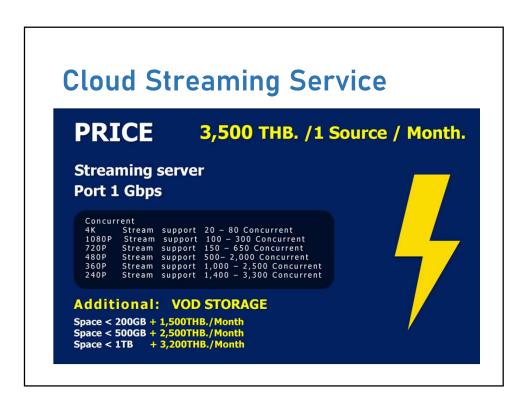


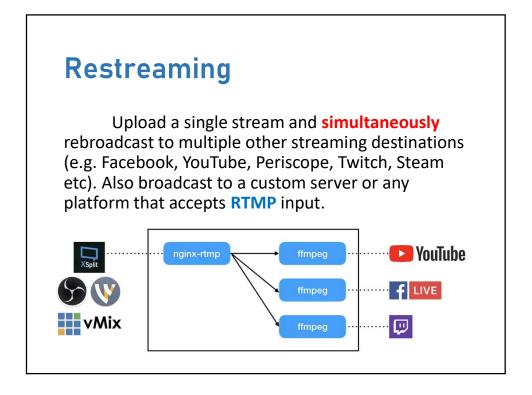












FFmpeg

A free and open-source project consisting of a vast software suite of libraries and programs for handling video, audio, and other multimedia files

and streams.

Firm	ASIC	purpose
AMD	UVD	decoding
	VCE	encoding
Amlogic	Amlogic Video Engine	decoding
BlackMagic	DeckLink	encoding/decoding
Broadcom	Crystal HD	decoding
Intel	Intel Clear Video	decoding
	Intel Quick Sync Video	encoding/decoding
Nvidia	PureVideo / NVDEC	decoding
	NVENC	encoding

Example

docker run --rm --link nginx-rtmp:nginx-rtmp -d jrottenberg/ffmpeg -i rtmp://nginx-rtmp/live/<your stream key> -c copy -f flv

'rtmp://a.rtmp.youtube.com/live2/<youtube stream key>'

docker run --rm --link nginx-rtmp:nginx-rtmp jrottenberg/ffmpeg -i rtmp://nginx-rtmp/live/sodsodnaja -c:a libfdk_aac -b:a 128k - c:v libx264 -b:v 3000k -f flv -g 30 -r 30 -s 1280x720 -profile:v baseline

'rtmp://rtmp-api.facebook.com:80/rtmp/facebook-stream-key'

