





七牛 WebRTC 连麦服务端架构实践





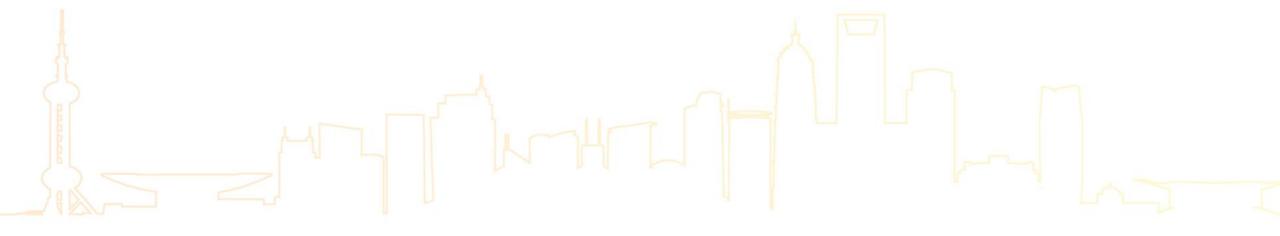


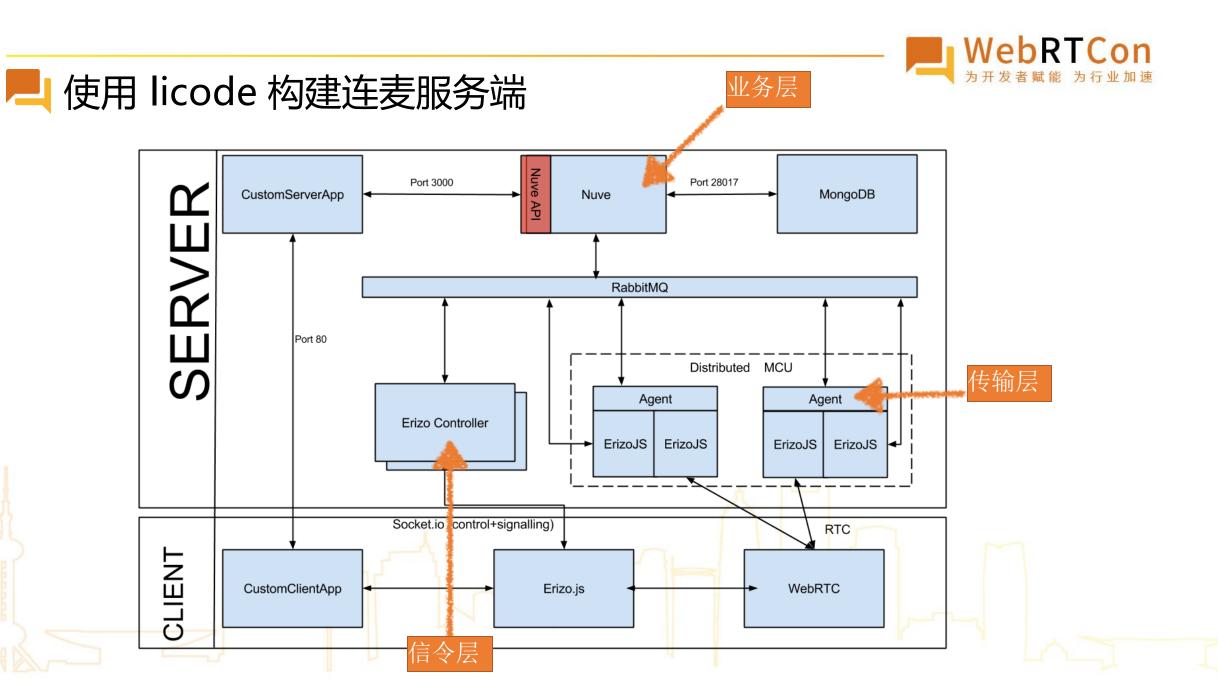
### | 目录

- 使用 licode 的传输层实现连麦 SFU
  - licode 架构层
  - 剥离传输层
- 使用 WebRTC/ffmpeg 实现服务端合流 MCU
  - · WebRTC 相关代码修改
  - GPU 加速
- 自研边缘透明加速
  - ICE 概述
  - 实现原理



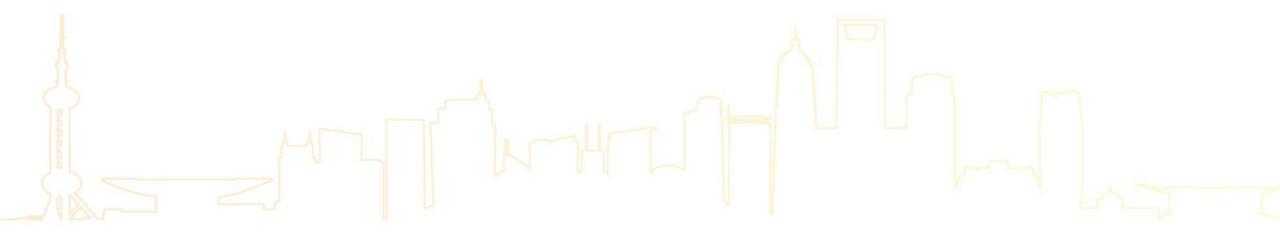
- 连麦架构
  - 业务层(用户管理,房间管理)
  - 信令层(房间内部消息,ICE)
  - 传输层 (Rtp/Rtcp)







- licode 传输层架构
  - libnice
  - libsrtp
  - Pipeline
  - OneToManyProcessor



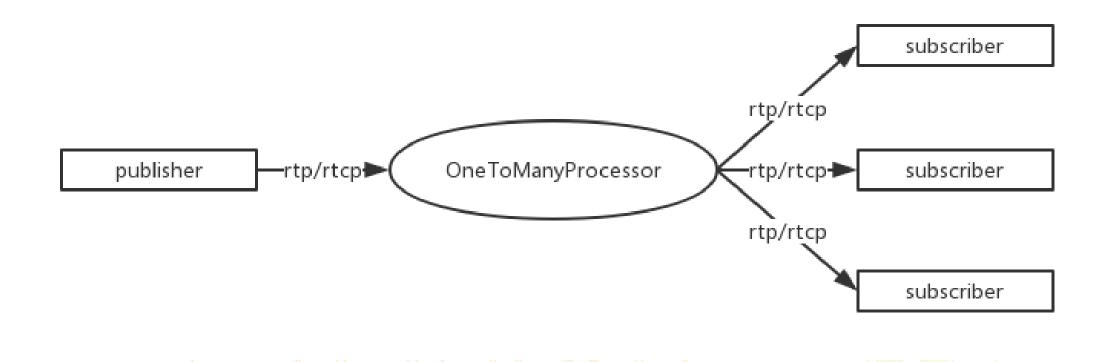


- Pipeline
  - 按一定顺序处理 rtp 包

```
pipeline_->addFront(PacketReader(this));
pipeline_->addFront(RtpDumpHandler(this, false));
pipeline_->addFront(LayerDetectorHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtcpProcessorHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(FecReceiverHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(LayerBitrateCalculationHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(QualityFilterHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(IncomingStatsHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpTrackMuteHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpSlideShowHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpPaddingGeneratorHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(PliPacerHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(BandwidthEstimationHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpPaddingRemovalHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtcpFeedbackGenerationHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpRetransmissionHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(SRPacketHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(SenderBandwidthEstimationHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(OutgoingStatsHandler());
pipeline_->addFront(RtpDumpHandler(this, true));
pipeline_->addFront(PacketWriter(this));
```

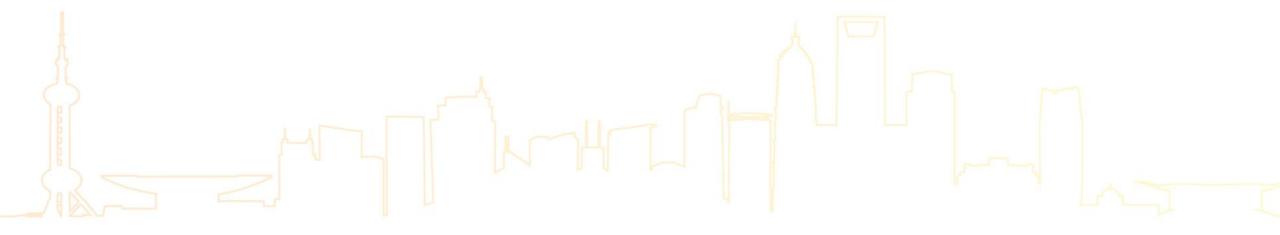


OneToManyProcessor





- 剥离传输层
  - erizo\_controller/erizoJS(去掉)
  - erizoAPI (保留 or 去掉)
  - erizo (保留)





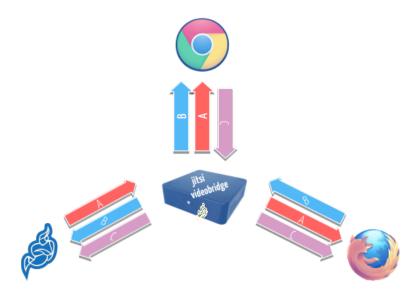
- 定制微服务接口
  - •new-conn={ "ice\_servers": [ { "urls": [ "stun:..." ] }, ] }
  - •set-remote-desc-create-answer={ "id": "xx", "sdp": "xx" }
  - on-ice-candidate={ "id": "xx", "candidate": "xx" }
  - •add-ice-candidate={ "id":"xx", "candidate": "xx" }
  - licode-new-one-to-many-processor={ }
  - licode-one-to-many-processor-set-pub={ "id": "xx", "pub": "xx" }
  - licode-one-to-many-processor-add-sub={ "id": "xx", "sub": "xx" }

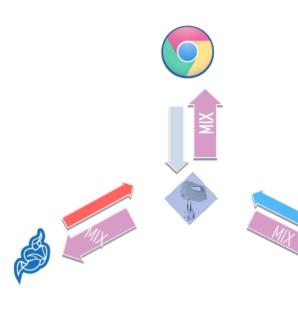


- ExternalOutput
  - 可以实现 WebRTC to RTMP 的传输层转换
  - •参数是 url
  - 将 RTP 包拼成 ffmpeg 的 AVPacket 然后用 avformat 发到 url
  - 和 client 一样作为 subscriber 加在 OneToManyProcessor 下



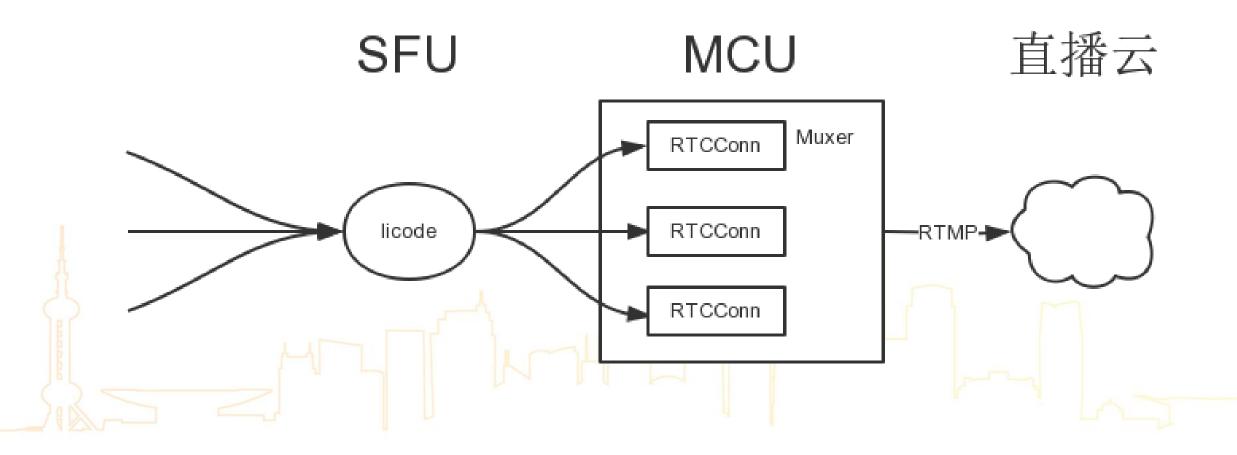
# THE SFU THE MCU





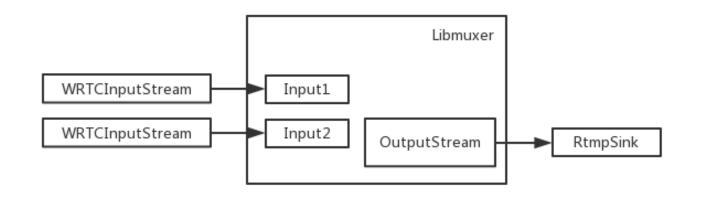


• 七牛服务端合流架构





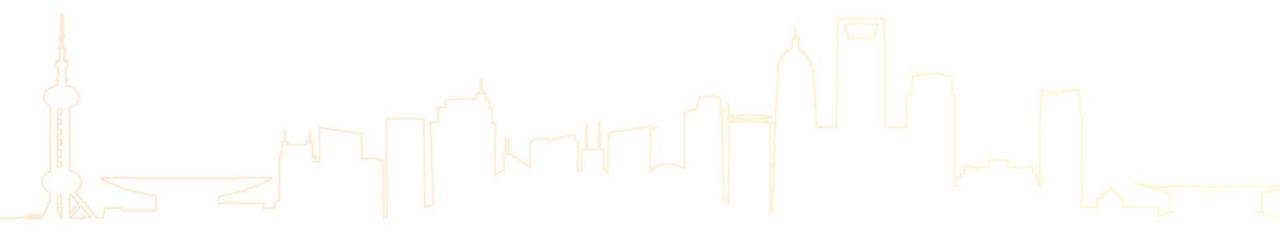
- 合流流媒体层设计
  - Stream
    - WRTCInputStream
    - WRTCOutputStream
    - FileInputStream
  - Sink
    - RtmpSink
    - FileSink
  - Libmuxer
    - OutputStream
    - AddInputStream







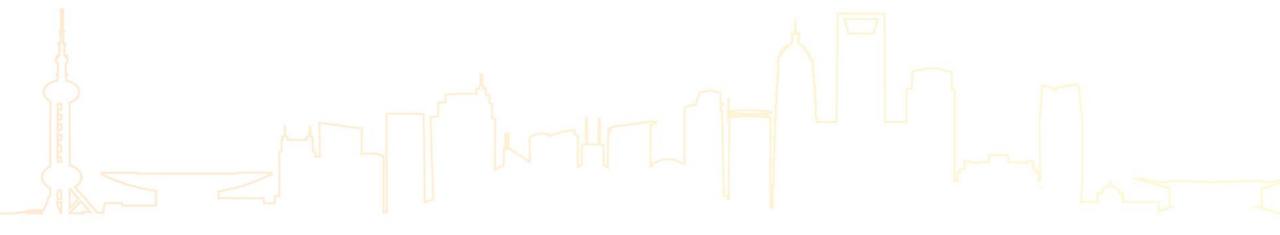
- 技术选型
  - WebRTC 官方 repo VS licode client
    - licode 支持的传输层特性不全
  - ffmpeg





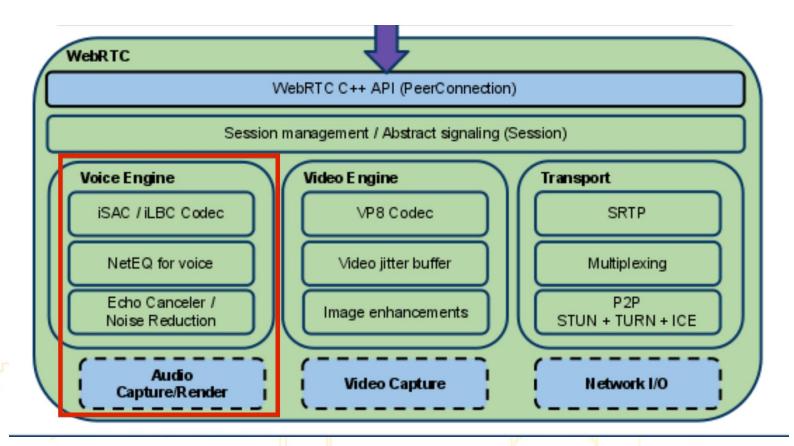


- WebRTC 相关代码修改
  - 对音频处理部分的修改
  - ffmpeg 编译选项的修改





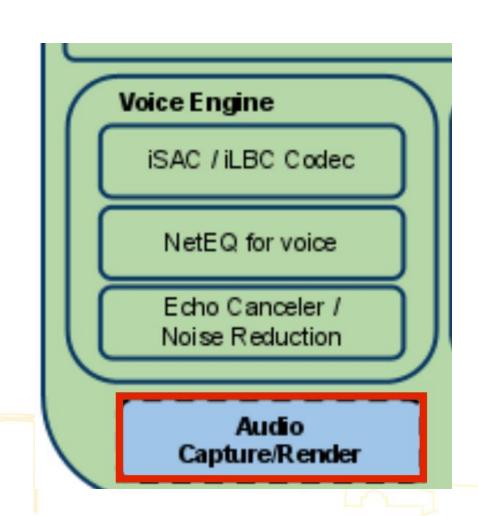
- 对音频处理部分的修改
  - 仅针对客户端
  - 非服务端需要







- 对音频处理部分的修改
  - Audio Capture/Render
    - •被 Voice Engine 依赖
    - 依赖平台的音频驱动
    - 服务器无法使用音频驱动
    - 需要实现 FakeAudioDevice
  - Voice Engine
    - 单输入
    - 较难剥离

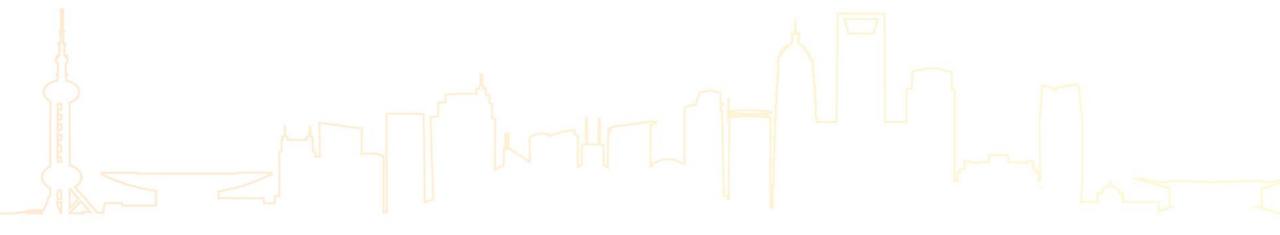




- 对音频处理部分的修改
  - 实现 FakeAudioDevice
    - modules/audio\_device/include/audio\_device.h
      - RegisterAudioCallback()
      - StartPlayout() / Playing()
      - StartRecording() / Recording()
    - 参考现有的 AudioDevice 来实现 FakeAudioDevice



- ffmpeg 编译选项的修改
  - 原生仅支持 openh264 decoder (LICENSE 原因)
  - 换成 ffmpeg 自带的 h264 decoder
  - 换成硬件加速的 h264 decoder
  - 增加 format/decoder/encoder 用于调试





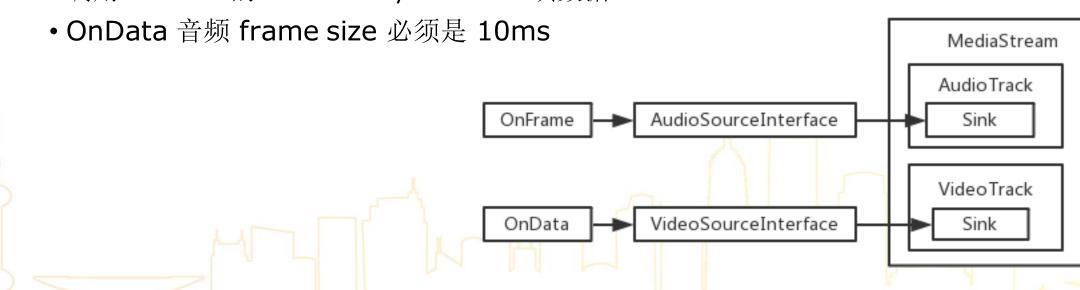


- ffmpeg 编译选项的修改
  - 特殊的编译方式
  - 生成 ffmpeg\_generated.gni
  - chromium/scripts/build\_ffmpeg.py
  - chromium/scripts/generate\_gn.py
  - chromium/scripts/copy\_config.sh





- 成为推流端
  - 创建 AudioSourceInterface / VideoSourceInterface
  - 创建 AudioTrackInterface / VideoTrackInterface
  - 创建 CreateLocalMediaStream
  - 调用 Source 的 OnFrame / OnData 填数据





- 使用 WebRTC/ffmpeg 实现服务端合流
- 使用 **GPU** 加速
  - Nvidia Tesla 平台介绍





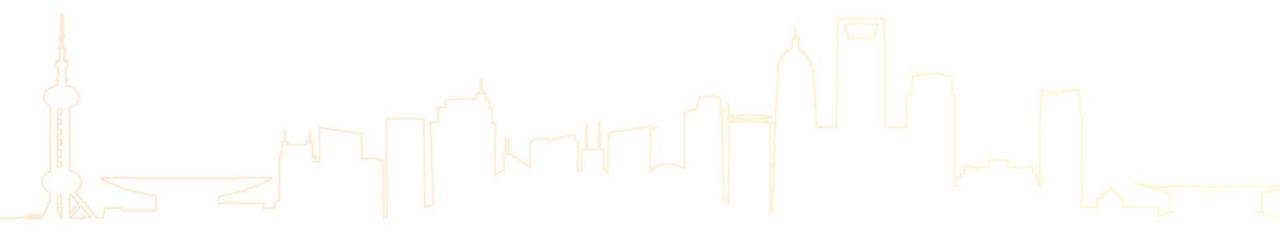
- 在 ffmpeg 中使用 Nvidia Tesla 方案
  - https://developer.nvidia.com/ffmpeg

### FFmpeg GPU HW-Acceleration Support Table

	Fermi	Kepler	Maxwell (1st Gen)	Maxwell (2nd Gen)	Maxwell (GM206)	Pascal
H.264 encoding	N/A	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3
HEVC encoding	N/A	N/A	N/A	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3
MPEG2, MPEG-4, H.264 decoding	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3
HEVC decoding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3
VP9 decoding	N/A	N/A	N/A	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3	FFmpeg v3.3



- 在 ffmpeg 中使用 Nvidia Tesla 方案
  - ./configure --enable-cuda --enable-cuvid --enable-nvenc --enable-nonfree -enable-libnpp —extra-cflags=-I/usr/local/cuda/include —extra-ldflags=-L/usr/local/cuda/lib64
  - 以闭源库方式提供





- CPU vs GPU 结果对比 (CPU)
  - · 高分辨率高画质占用 CPU 较多
  - CPU 占用率波动大
  - 内存占用率稳定

规格/输出	CPU	MEM
libx264_faster_480P	95%	106Mb
libx264_faster_720P	160%	122Mb
libx264_faster_1080P	250%	150Mb
libx264_veryfast_480P	80%	104Mb
libx264_veryfast_720P	115%	118Mb
libx264_veryfast_1080P	160%	142Mb
libx264_ultrafast_480P	58%	102Mb
libx264_ultrafast_720P	77%	112Mb
libx264_ultrafast_1080P	110%	128Mb





- CPU vs GPU 结果对比 (GPU)
  - GPU 占用率在 20%~35%
  - CPU 占用率稳定在 35%~55%
  - 内存 & 显存占用较多
  - · 总显存为 8G

规格/输出	СРИ	MEM	DISP MEM
nvenc_medium_1080P	55%	435Mb	279Mb
nvenc_medium_720P	42%	405Mb	230Mb
nvenc_medium_480P	36%	256Mb	170Mb
nvenc_fast_1080P	55%	430Mb	279Mb
nvenc_fast_720P	42%	375Mb	230Mb
nvenc_fast_480P	36%	256Mb	170Mb





- CPU vs GPU 结果对比(结论)
  - 越高分辨率高画质的编码 GPU 优势越明显





- 保障各地区边缘用户正常接入连麦
  - •加速传输层(udp)
  - •加速信令层(tcp)





- ICE 简介
  - https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5245
  - candidate 的作用

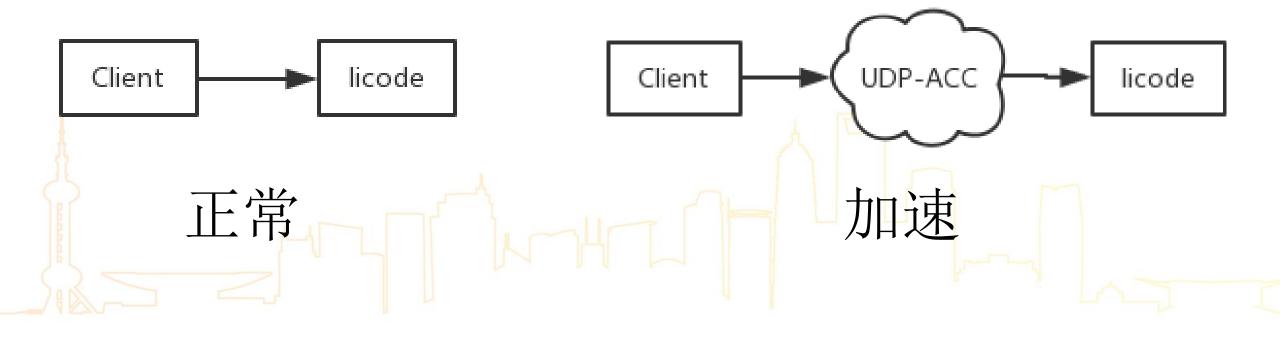
a=candidate:1467250027 1 udp 2122260223 192.168.0.196 46243 typ host generation 0

a=candidate:1467250027 2 udp 2122260222 192.168.0.196 56280 typ host generation 0

- 控制 candidate 下发机制以实现加速
  - 提前分配路径
  - 更改 candidate 端口

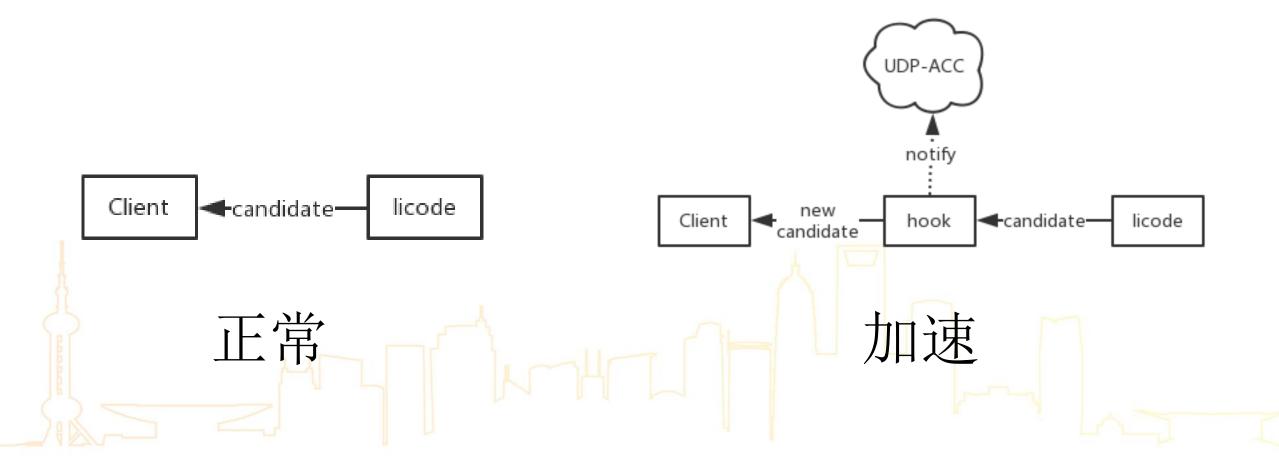


• 正常路径 vs 边缘加速路径





• candidate 下发:正常 vs 加速



## Thank You!



主办方: LiveVideoStack