Abstraction for Programmming

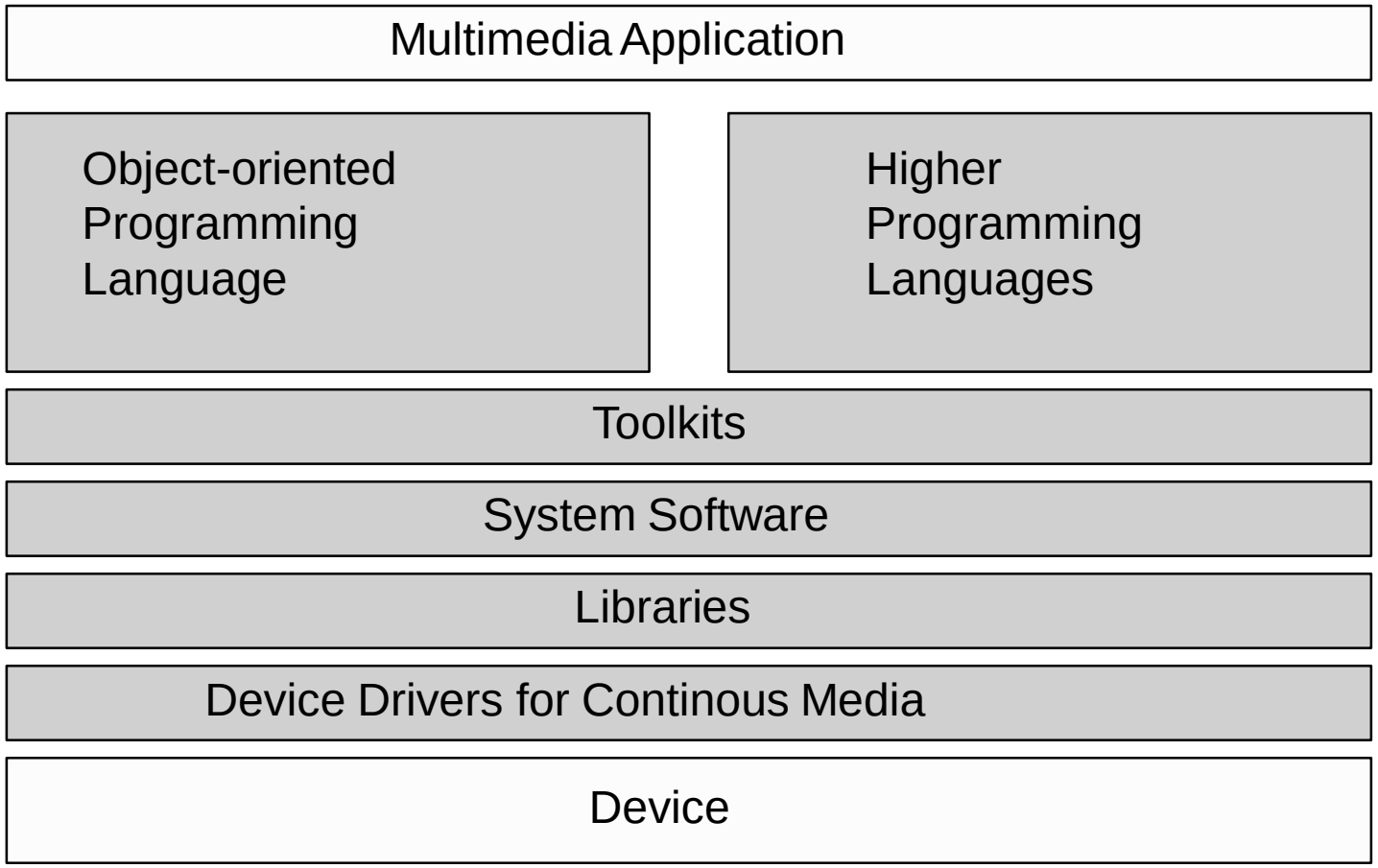
The state of the art of programming

- Most of the current commercially available multimedia applications are implemented in procedure-oriented programming languages.
- Application code is still highly dependent on hardware.
- Change of multimedia devices still often requires re-implementation.
- Common operating system extensions try to attack these problems
- Different programming possibilities for accessing and representing multimedia data

Overview of different abstraction levels

- Libraries
- System Software
- Toolkits
- Higher Programming Languages
- Object-oriented Approaches

14.2 Abstraction Levels



Processing of continuous media based on functions embedded into libraries

Libraries differ in their degree of abstraction

Example from IBM's early Audio Visual Connection (AVC):

```
acb.channel = AAPI_CHNA
acb.mode = AAPI_PLAY
...
aud_init(&acb)  /* acb is the audio control block */
...
audrc = fab_open(AudioFullFileName,AAFB_OPEN,AAFB_EXNO, 0,&fab,0,0,0,0);
fork(START in PARALLEL)
aud_strt(&acb)
displayPosition(RelativeStarttime, Duration)
...
```

Device access becomes part of the operating system:

Data as Time Capsules (file extensions)

- each Logical Data Unit (LDU) carries in its time capsule its data type, actual value and valid life span
- useful concept for video, where each frame has a valid life span of 40ms (rate of read access during a normal presentation)
- presentation rate is changed for VCR (Video Casette Recorder) functions like fast forward, slow forward or fast rewind by
  - changing the presentation life span of a LDU
  - skipping of LDUs or repetition of LDUs

Data as Streams

- a stream denotes the continuous flow of audio and video data between a source and a sink
- prior to the flow the stream is established equivalent to the setup of a connection in a networked environment

Simpler approach than the system software interface from the users point of view are Toolkits (simpler because abstarction from many “uninteresting“ details) :

- abstract from the actual physical layer
- allow a uniform interface for communication with all different devices of continuous media
- introduce the client-server paradigm
- can hide the process-structures
- can be embedded into programming languages or object-oriented environments

Media as Types:

- definition of appropriate data types (e.g. for video and audio)
- smallest unit can be a LDU
- example of merging a text and a motion picture (OCCAM-2 similar notation):

```
subtitle  TEXT_STRING
mixed.video, ldu.video VIDEO_LDU;
...
WHILE
 COBEGIN
  PROCESS_1
   input(av_filehandle,ldu.video)
   IF new_video_scene
    input(subtitle_filehandle,subtitle)
   mixed.video := ldu.video + subtitle
```

```
PROCESS_2
  output(video_window,mixed.video)
...
END_WHILE
...
```

In above example implicit type conversion must occur

Media as Files:

- instead of considering continuous media as data types they can be considered as files

```
file_h1 = open(MICROPHONE_1,...)
file_h2 = open(MICROPHONE_2,...)
file_h3 = open(SPEAKER, ...)
...
read(file_h1)
read(file_h2)
mix(file_h3, file_h1, file_h2)
activate(file_h1, file_h2, file_h3)
...
deactivate(file_h1, file_h2, file_h3)
...
rc1 = close(file_h1)
rc2 = close(file_h2)
rc3 = close(file_h3)
```

Media as Processes:

- it is possible to map continous media to processes and integrate them into an HLL

```
PROCESS cont_process_a;
...
On_message_do
  set_volume ...
  set_loudness ...
  ...
...
[main]
pid = create(cont_process_a)
send(pid, set_volume, 3)
send(pid, set_loudness)
...
```

This process implements a set of actions ("`set-volume`","`set-loudness`")

14.7 Programming Language Requirements

The High Level Language (HLL) should support parallel processing, because the processing of continuous data is

- controlled by the HLL through pure asynchronous instructions
- an integral part of a program through the identification of media

Different processes must be able to communicate through an Inter-Process-Communication mechanism (IPC), which must be able to:

- understand a priori and/or implicitly specified time requirements (QoS parameters or extracted from the data type)
- transmit the continous data according to the requirements
- initiate the processing of the received continous process on time

Basic ideas of object-oriented programming are data encapsulation inheritance, in connection with class and object definitions.

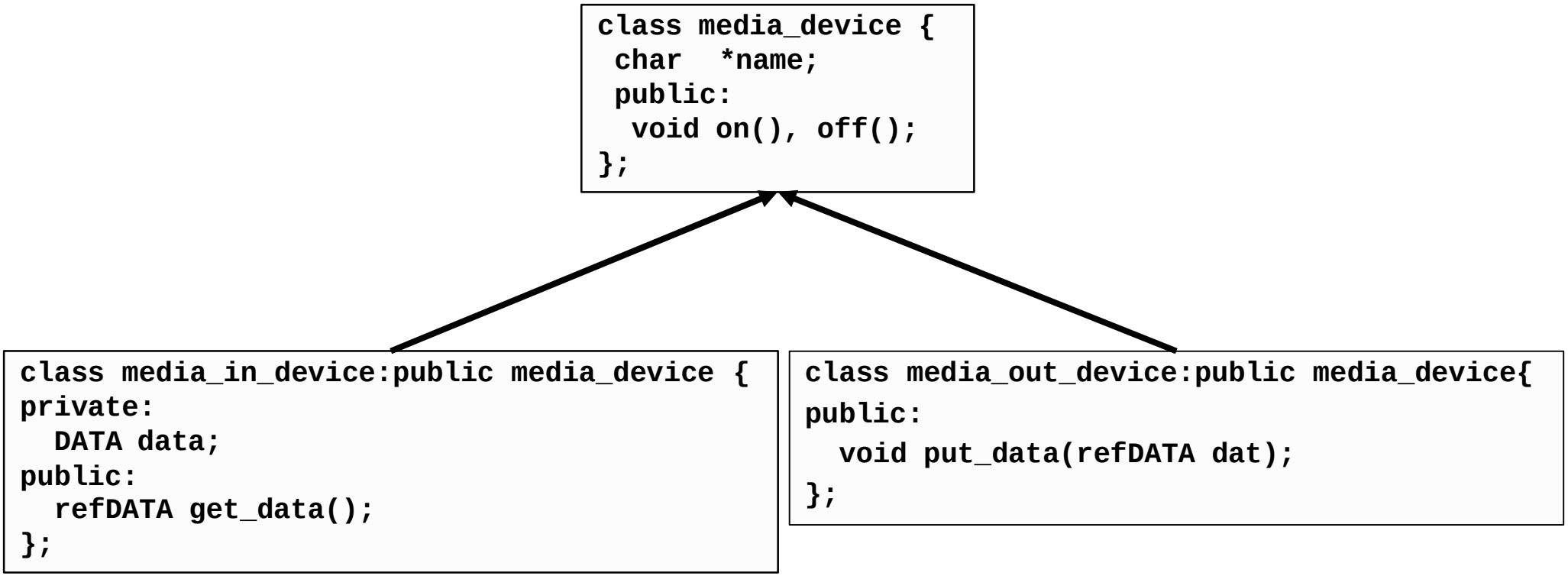
- Abstract Type Definition (definition of data types through abstract interfaces)
- Class (implementation of a abstract data type)
- Object (instance of a class)

Other important properties of object-oriented systems are:

- Inheritance
- Polymorphism

Devices as Classes:

- devices are assigned to objects which represent their behaviour and interface



Processing Units as Classes

Three main objects:

- source objects
- destination objects
- combined source-destination objects allows the creation of data flow paths through connection of objects

Multimedia Object

- Basic Multimedia Classes (BMCs) /
  Basic Multimedia Objects (BMOs)
- Compound Multimedia Classes (CMCs) /
  Compound Multimedia Objects (CMO), which are compound of BMCs / BMOs and other CMCs/CMOs
- BMOs and CMOs can be distributed over different computer nodes

Media as Classes:

- Media Class Hierarchies define hierarchical relations for different media
- different class hierarchies are better suited for different applications