

Advanced Web Technologies

Web & Media I

Stefan Pham | Open Distributed Systems | lecture winterterm 2016/17

Agenda

Datum		Inhalt
KW 43	27.10.2016	Introduction and framework
KW 44	3.11.2016	Web and Media I
KW 45	10.11.2016	Web and Media II
KW 46	17.11.2016	Web Technologies Basics
KW 47	24.11.2016	TV Apps
KW 48	1.12.2016	Multiscreen Technologies and Standards I
KW 49	8.12.2016	Multiscreen Technologies and Standards II
KW 50	15.12.2016	Data Mining & Recommender Systems
KW 51		Thema IX (oder Weihnachtsquiz)
KW 52		-
	19.12.2016 - 02.01.2017	Weihnachtsferien
KW 01	5.1.2017	Web Of Things
KW 02	12.1.2017	WebSecurity and Privacy
KW 03	19.1.2017	Exkursion zum Fraunhofer FOKUS
		Treffpunkt um ### Uhr am Fraunhofer Institut FOKUS
KW 04	26.1.2017	Große Übung
KW 05 oder 06	9.2.2017	Schriftlicher Test (ca. 60 min)

Updates:

Per mail / in den VL Terminen

http://www.ods.tu-berlin.de/menue/lehre/wintersemester/vl_advanced_web_technologies/

Agenda Web & Media I

Motivation

HTTP Adaptive Streaming &
MPEG-DASH

Browser-based MPEG-DASH
Playback

- Demo: „Silent TV“ (Media Synchronization)

Web & Media I

Motivation

INTERNET DELIVERED MEDIA

By 2018 video traffic will be 79% of all consumer IP traffic. Each second nearly a million minutes of video will cross IP networks.

It would take over 5 million years to watch the amount of video that will cross global IP networks each month in 2018.

Video-on-demand traffic will double by 2018. The amount of VOD traffic in 2018 will be equivalent to 6 billion DVDs per month.

Source: Cisco Visual Networking Index Forecast and Methodology, 2013-2018

INTERNET DELIVERED MEDIA

Where we are:

- Very popular commercial OTT streaming services, e.g. Netflix, Amazon Video, Watchever, Spotify, ...

What we work with and where we start:

- Different device platforms & multi-screen functionality – *how to reach them all?*
- Other factors: *Scalability* (CDNs), *Monetization* (subscription, advertisement), *Regulatory* (DRM, parental control), *Quality/UX* (4K)

Outlook and our solutions:

- ⇒ *The Web Browser nowadays represents the common app platform across devices*
- ⇒ *Plugin/NPAPI plugins (Flash, Silverlight) are replaced with HTML5 <video> and media extensions*

CHARACTERISTICS OF TV DISTRIBUTION

Traditional TV

Broadcast via DVB-S/C/T

IPTV

„managed network“ e.g. NGN

Content is provided by network provider

Quality of Service (QoS matters)
• Sufficient bandwidth required
• IP-Multicast (UDP/RTP) possible
• Adaptive Streaming (possible)

WebTV /OTT IPTV

„Unmanaged network“ (Over-The-Top)

Content and Data is provided via Internet
• Quality of Service
• Sufficient bandwidth
• UDP/RTP possible
• Adaptive Streaming

Mobile

Hybrid-TV

Content is delivered by DVB-S/C/T

Device is connected to the Internet and can consume Services of the Internet

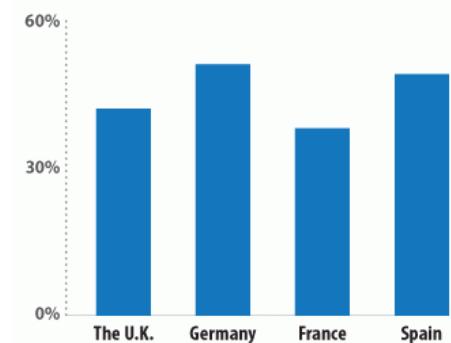
KEY FACTORS FOR INTERNET DELIVERED MEDIA

- IPTV, HybridTV and WebTV is nothing new, started many years ago.
- What has changed ? Why now?
 - **Broadband widely available in households**
 - sufficient bandwidth, affordable
 - Internet services are commodity
 - **Devices**
 - more powerful, ubiquitous computing, hybrid
 - Flat Screen, hi resolution
 - **Evolved Web Standards & Tools**
 - HTML, JS, CSS
 - **Content went digital**
 - audio & video are bits and bytes now ;-)



Smart TV Ownership

Broadband Households in Specified EU Countries



KEY FACTORS FOR INTERNET DELIVERED MEDIA

Device diversity



*www.apple.com



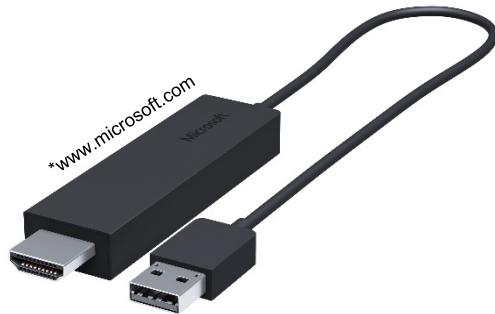
*www.sony.com



*www.google.com



*www.amazon.com



*www.microsoft.com



*www.sony.com



*www.microsoft.com

HTML5 NEXT GEN TV TECHNOLOGY

- Today browsers are more than just HTML interpreter and render.
 - HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, A/V Codec
 - Plugins (Flash, Silverlight, ...)
 - NPAPI deprecation
- Some HTML5 Features
 - **HTML5 <video> and <audio> + extensions**
 - Text tracks
 - Canvas (2d shapes and bitmap images)
 - SVG
 - Advanced CSS3 features
 - Storage/offline applications
 - Websockets
 - Hardware acceleration (WebGL...)
 - ...



DELIVERING MEDIA: TECH TO UNDERSTAND

- **DASH** – MPEG Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP for live and on demand video
- **HLS** – Apple HTTP Live Streaming for live and on demand video
- **CENC** – MPEG Common Encryption for multi-DRM
- **MSE** – W3C Media Source Extension to trick-function HTML5 video-objects via JavaScript (control AV media streams)
- **EME** – W3C Encrypted Media Extension to play back DRM-protected media in standard browsers w/o the use of proprietary plug-ins
- **CDM** – Content Decryption Module - addition to the browser that provides functionality for one or more Key Systems

STREAMING MEDIA STACK

Composition

- W3C Media Source Extensions (MSE)
- W3C Encrypted Media Extensions (EME)

AuthN-AuthZ

- W3C Web Crypto Extensions

Transport

- Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP

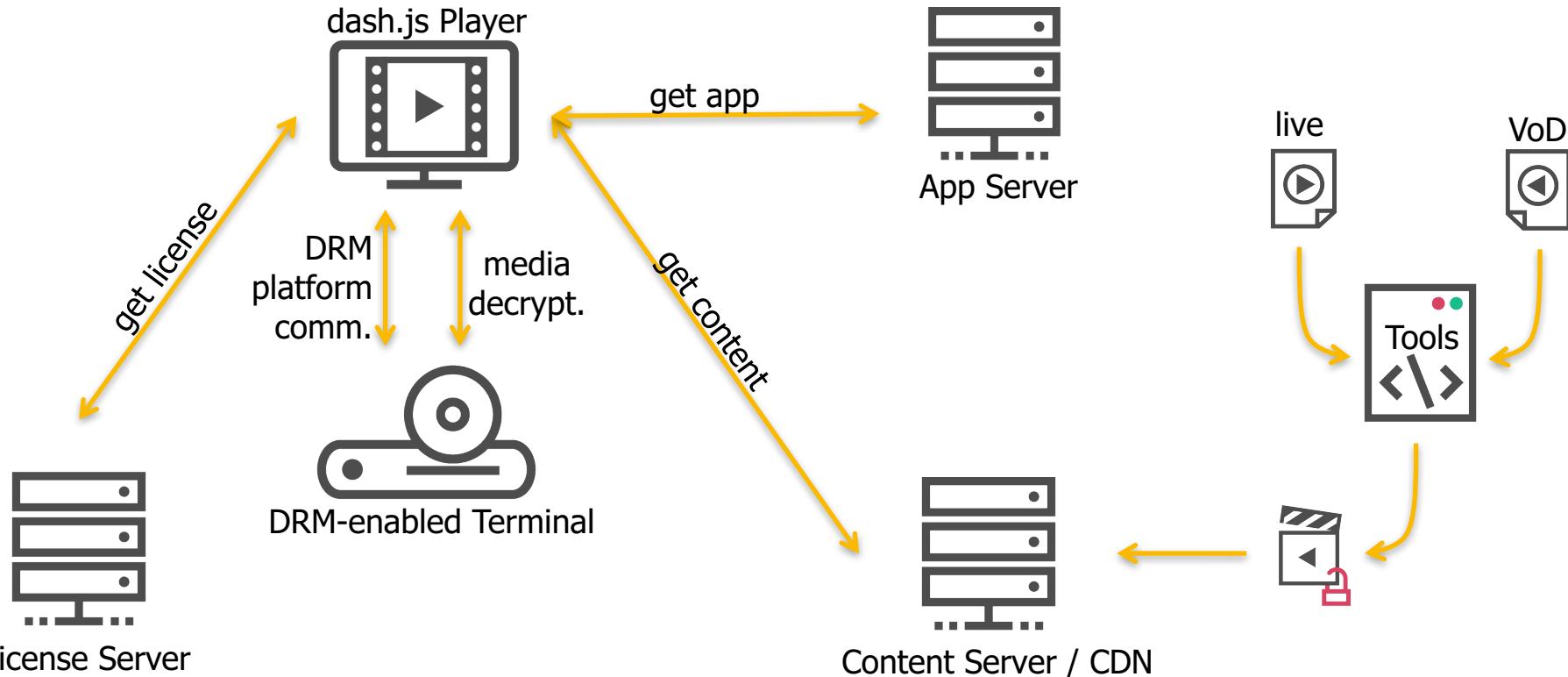
Encrypt

- Common Encryption for ISO-BMFF / MPEG-2 TS

Encode

- MPEG-DASH profiles ISO-BMFF / MPEG-2 TS / DASH264

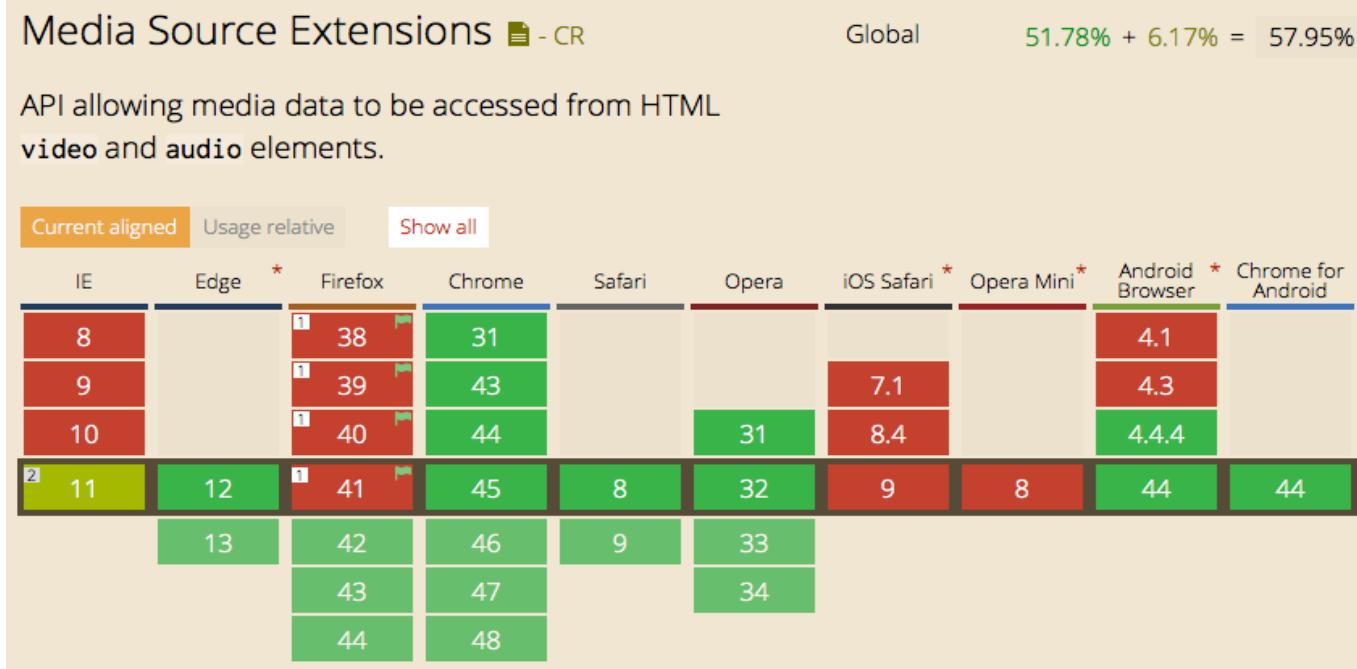
PLAYER ARCHITECTURE



INTERNATIONAL RELEVANCE

- **DASH/CFF/CENC**
 - part of HbbTV 1.5/2.0 / TNT 2.0 / DVB / DASHIF / Smart TV Alliance / IPTV Forum Japan etc. specifications
 - Integrated by many TV/STB vendors today
 - Supported by growing number of streaming solutions
 - Global relevance
- **MSE/EME/CDM**
 - All browser vendors have integrated HTML5 Premium Video Extensions
 - Seen as enabler for additional services, e.g. VoD, ad insertion
 - Mandatory feature in next gen CE devices from OTT players & managed IPTV players world wide to enable HTML5 based client implementations

Web Browsers with MSE support



<http://caniuse.com/#search=media%20source>

Web Browsers with EME support

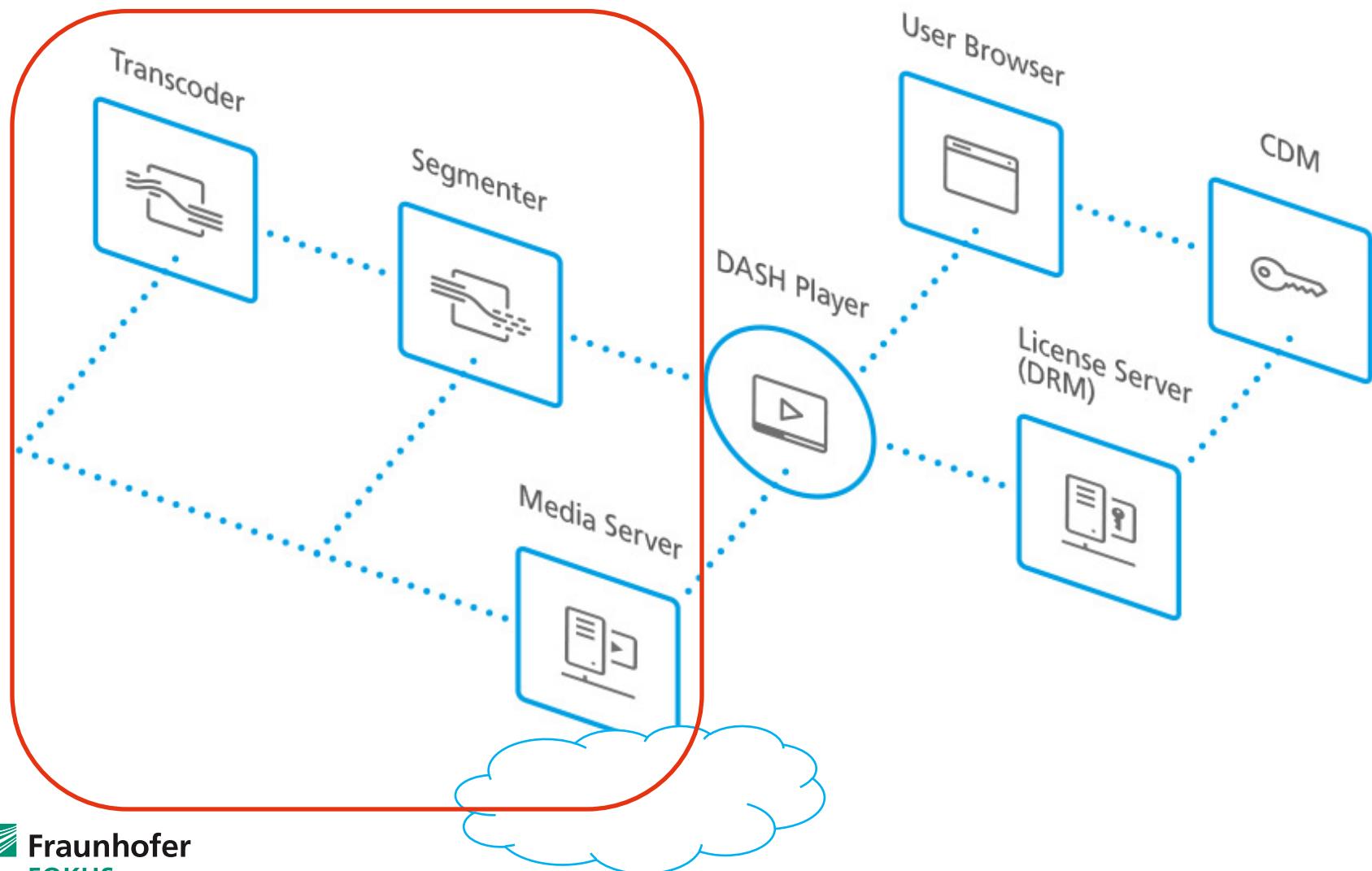
- In 2015 Chrome, Edge and Firefox have deprecated NPAPI (for Silverlight)
- By the end of 2016 Flash will be deprecated in Chrome
- Instead HTML5-based MSE & EME should be used

Browser	CDM
Chrome (Desktop/Android/TV)	Widevine
Chrome (Chromecast)	Widevine, PlayReady
Firefox	Adobe Access
IE/Edge	PlayReady
Safari (OSX)	Fairplay

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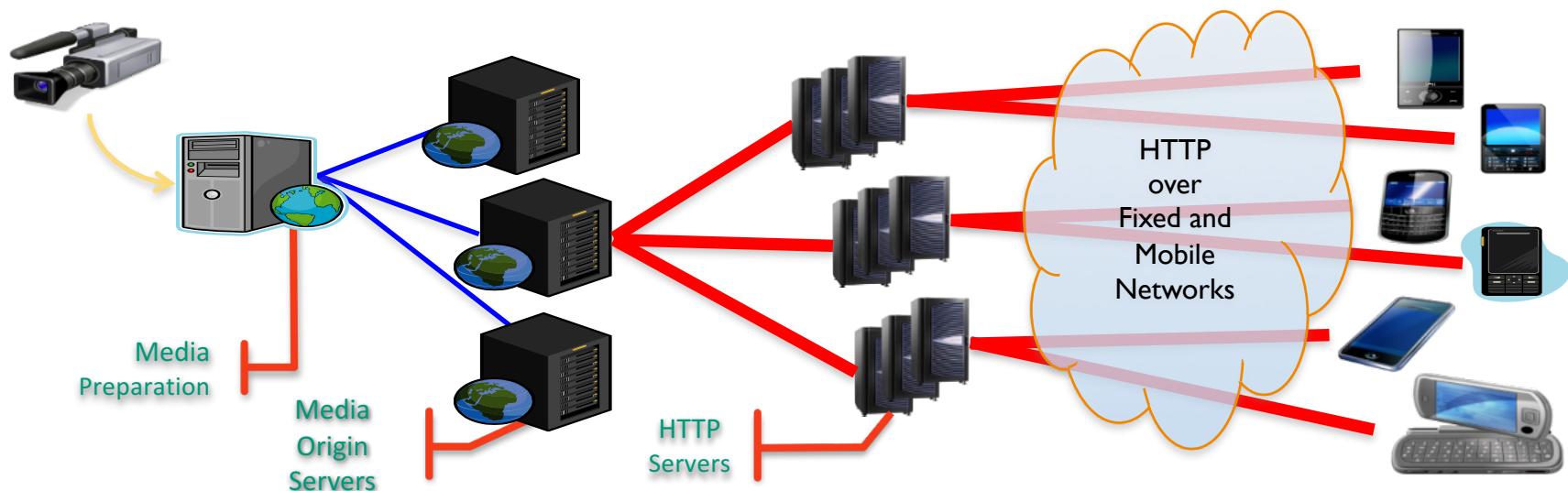
HTTP Adaptive Streaming & MPEG-DASH

OVERVIEW



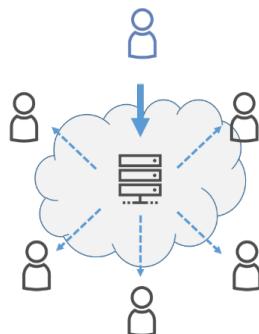
OVERVIEW OF HTTP STREAMING

- Short segments of video stored as movie fragments, requested with HTTP and spliced together by client.
 - Uses existing Internet CDNs
 - traverses NAT/Firewalls
 - fixed-mobile convergence.

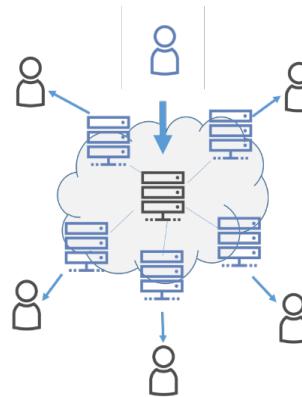


CONTENT DELIVERY NETWORKS

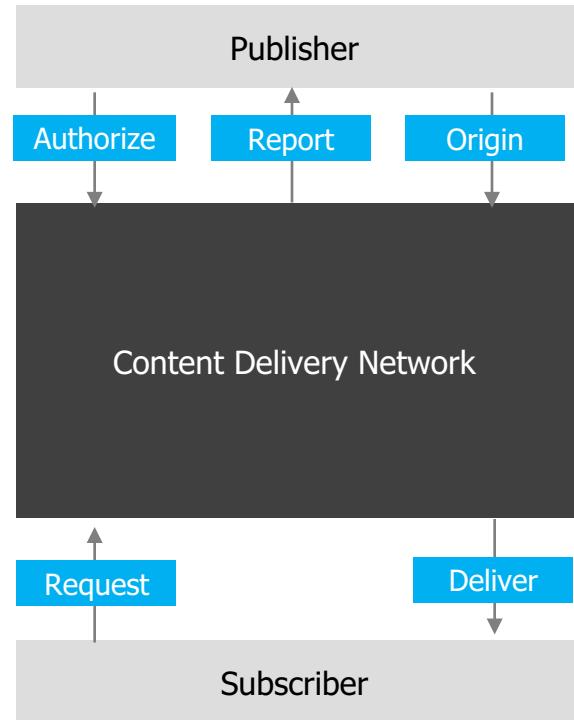
- A system of caches
 - containing copies of data,
 - placed at various points in a network
 - to maximize bandwidth for access from clients
- Clients accessess a copy of the data near to the client
 - Opposed to all clients accessing the same central server
- Load balancers manage the distribution of content and dynamically adjust routing according to business rules



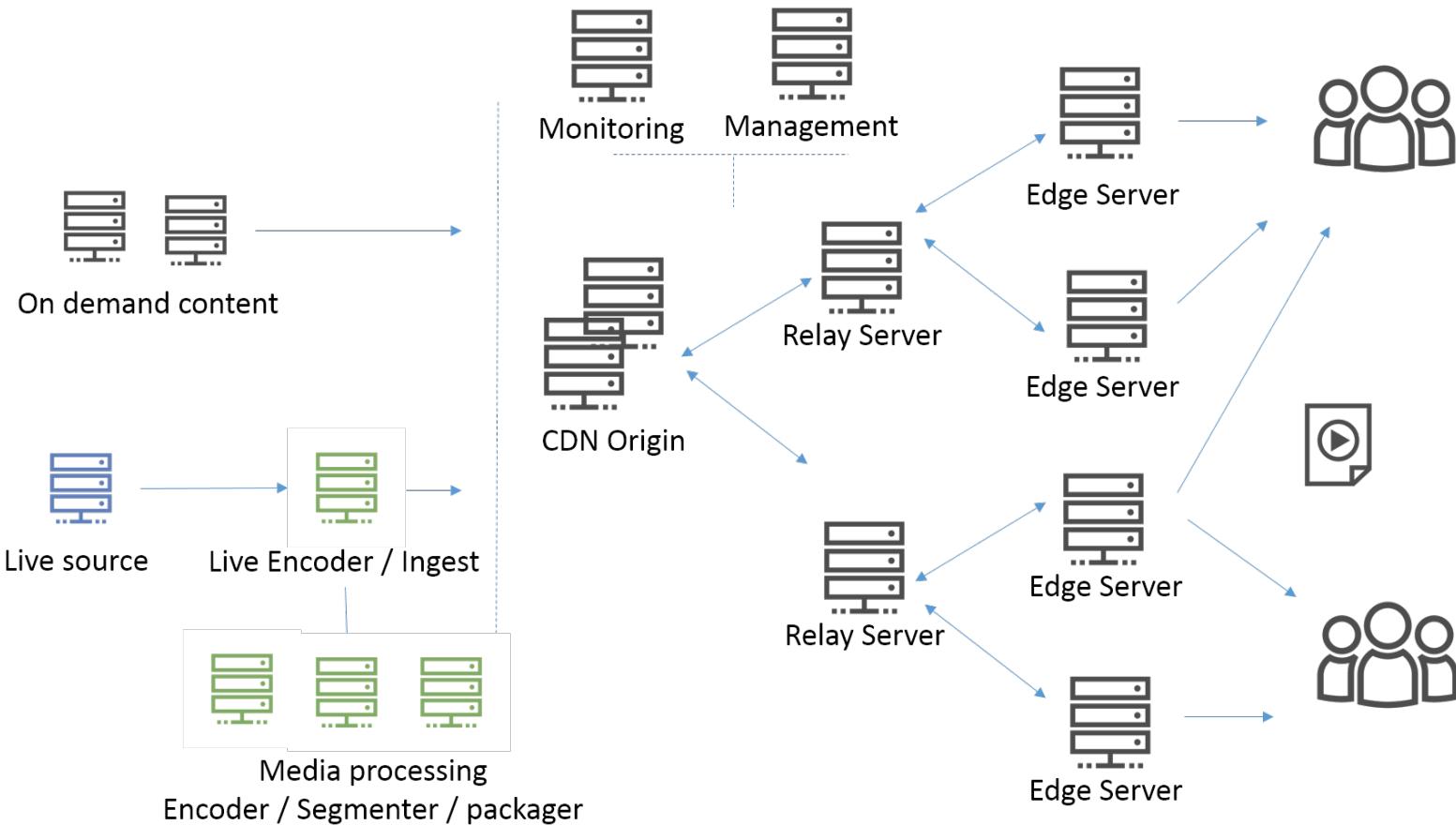
One central web server



Content delivery network



A TYPICAL TOPOLOGY TO SERVE MEDIA CONTENT



ADAPTIVE STREAMING

- Origin stores different representations/qualities of video files
- Segments of those files are cataloged in a manifest file
- Clients dynamically decide which segment to request next
- Clients differentiate by the algorithms applied to select the segments
 - Buffer size
 - Available bandwidth
 - Context prediction
 - Cost savings
 - Cooperation
 - ...
- Existing solutions: Apple HLS, Microsoft Smooth Streaming, Adobe HDS, ... and MPEG-DASH

ABR RECOMMENDATIONS

H.264/AVC @ Netflix

– Bitrate (kbps)	Resolution
– 235	320x240
– 375	384x288
– 560	512x384
– 750	512x384
– 1050	640x480
– 1750	720x480
– 2350	1280x720
– 3000	1280x720
– 4300	1920x1080
– 5800	1920x1080

<http://techblog.netflix.com/2015/12/per-title-encode-optimization.html>

HLS @ Apple

– Bitrate (kbps)	Resolution
– 264	416x234
– 400	480x270
– 600	640x360
– 1200	640x360
– 3500	960x540
– 5000	1280x720
– 6500	1280x720
– 8500	1920x1080

https://developer.apple.com/library/ios/technotes/tn2224/_index.html#/apple_ref/doc/uid/DTS40009745-CH1-SETTINGSFILES

MPEG-DASH

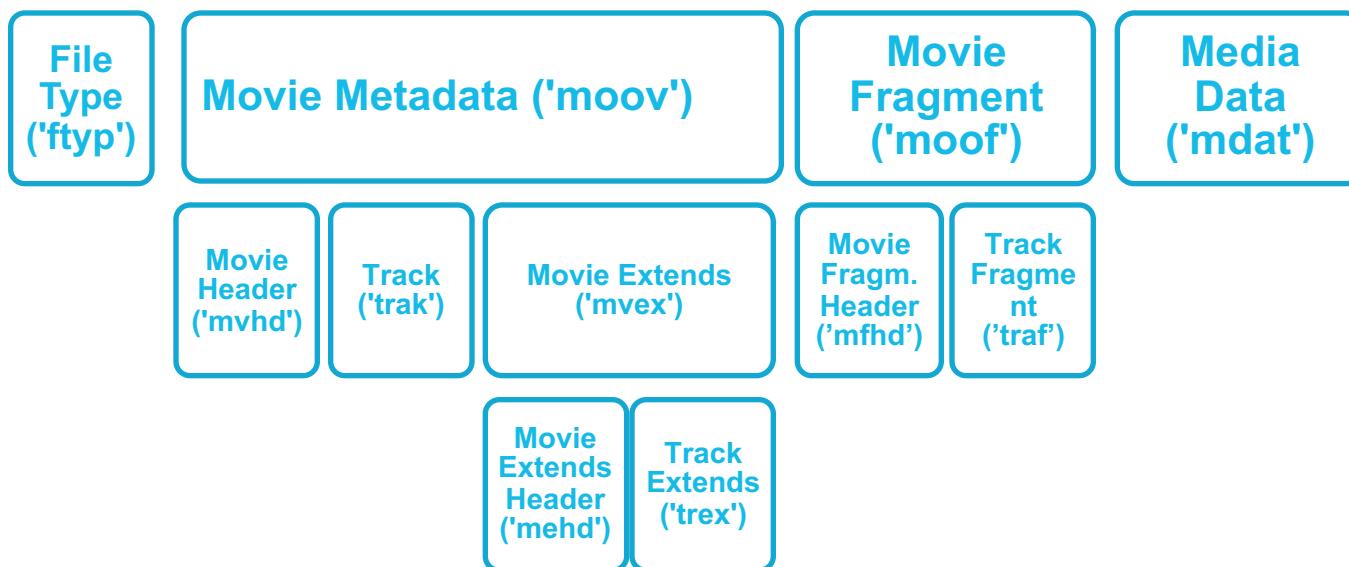
- Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (DASH) - ISO/IEC 23009
 - Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats
 - Part 2: Conformance and reference software
 - Part 3: Implementation guidelines
 - Part 4: Segment encryption and authentication
 - Part 5: Server and network assisted DASH (SAND)
 - Part 6: DASH with Server Push and Web Sockets
- Standard for streaming multimedia over the internet
- Harmonize video delivery across the internet
- Similar to vendor-specific solutions like MSS and HLS
- Extensions for common DRM-interoperable encryption and encoding
- DASH-IF promotes MPEG's DASH specification
 - Interoperability guidelines: DASH-264
- DASH profiles: DVB, HbbTV 1.5/2.0, ATSC etc.



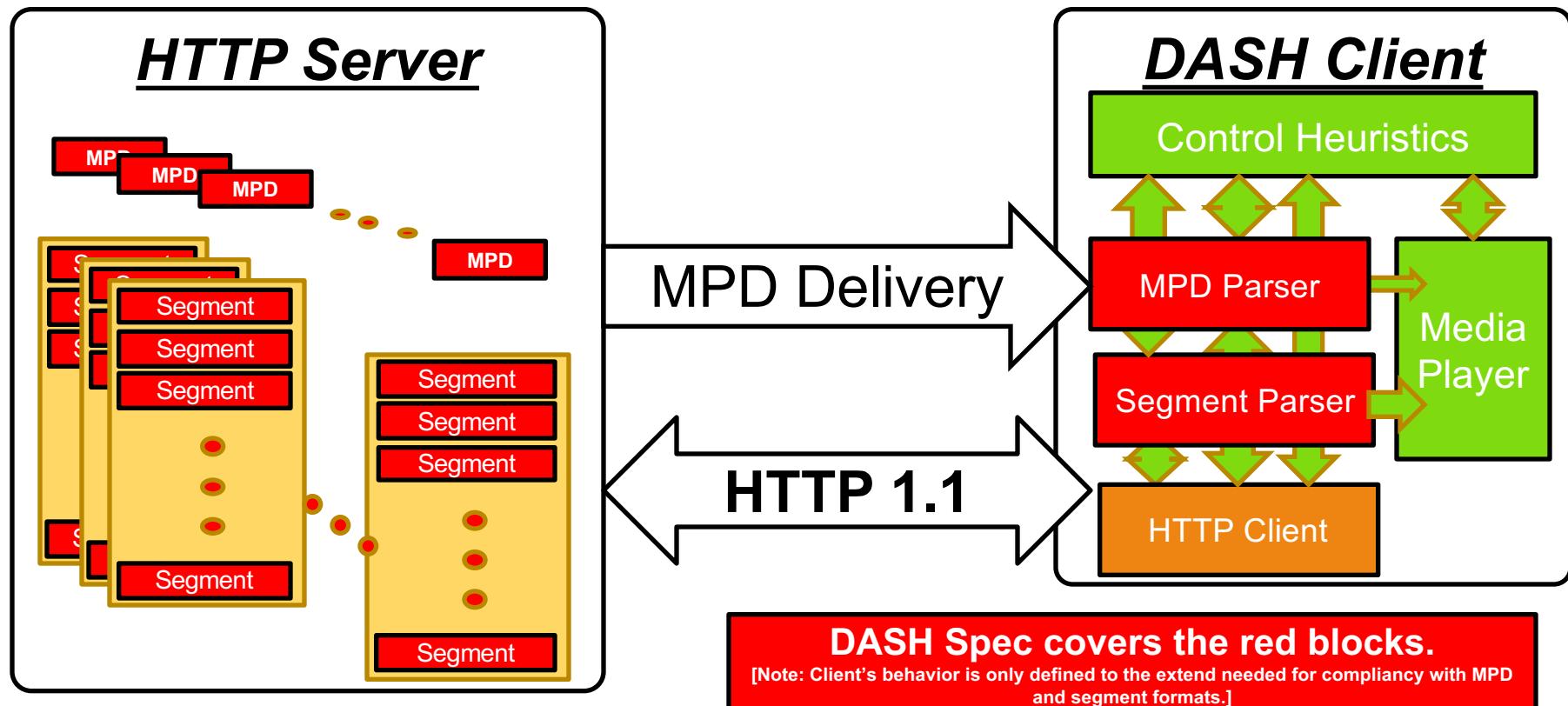
MPEG-DASH FILE FORMAT

- ISO base media file format (ISOBMFF) or MPEG2-TS
- Codec-agnostic

“Boxes” in ISOBMFF:



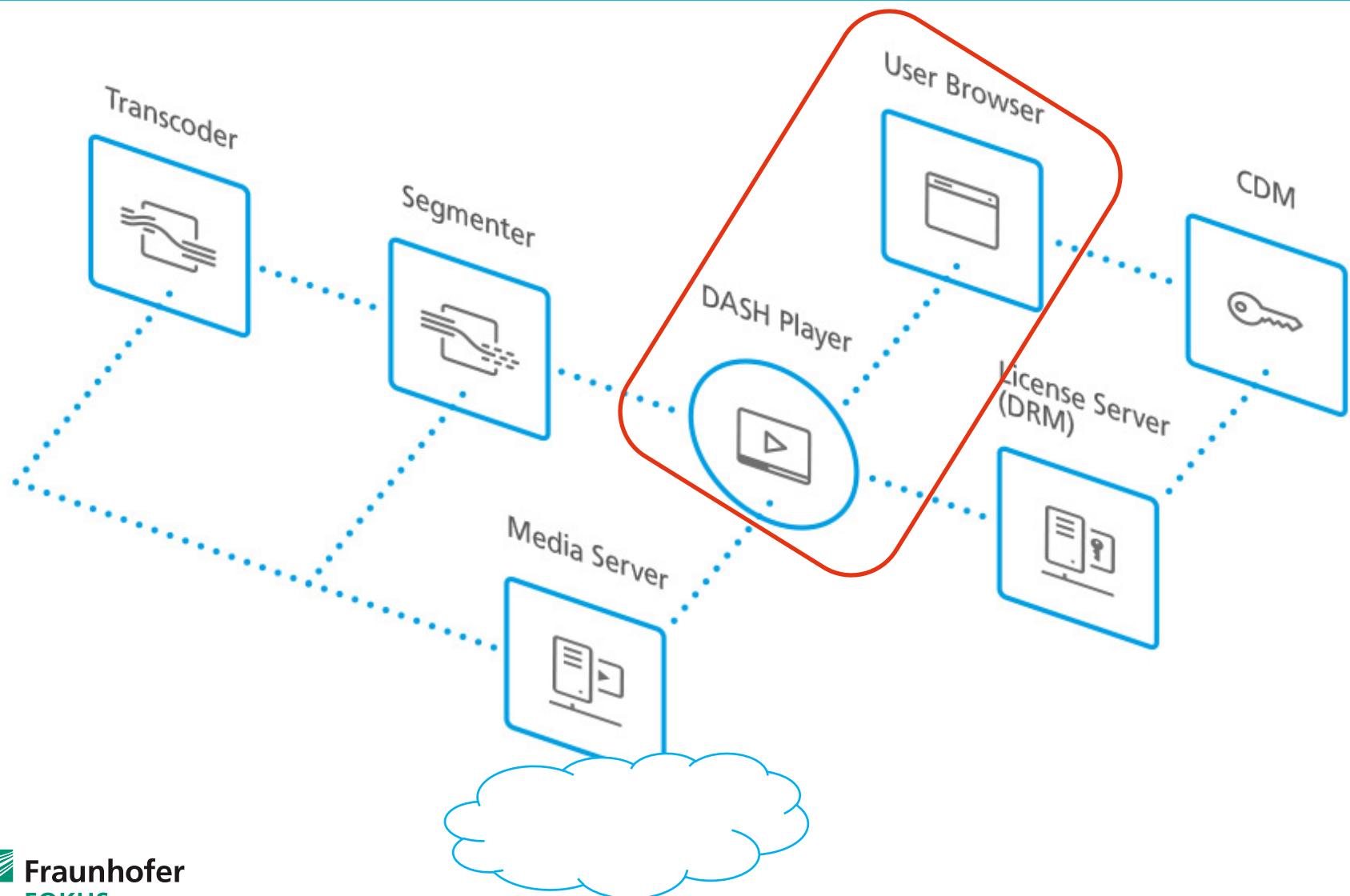
MPEG-DASH - SCOPE



MPEG-DASH

- **Highlighted Features**
 - Adaptive on demand and live streaming.
 - Efficient use of existing CDNs, proxies, caches, NATs and firewalls.
 - Control of entire streaming session by the client.
 - Support of seamless switching of tracks.
 - Signaling, delivery, utilization of multiple DRM schemes.
 - Supports ad-insertion.
 - Segments with variable durations.

OVERVIEW



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Browser-based MPEG-DASH Playback

TYPES OF BROWSER-BASED DASH PLAYBACK

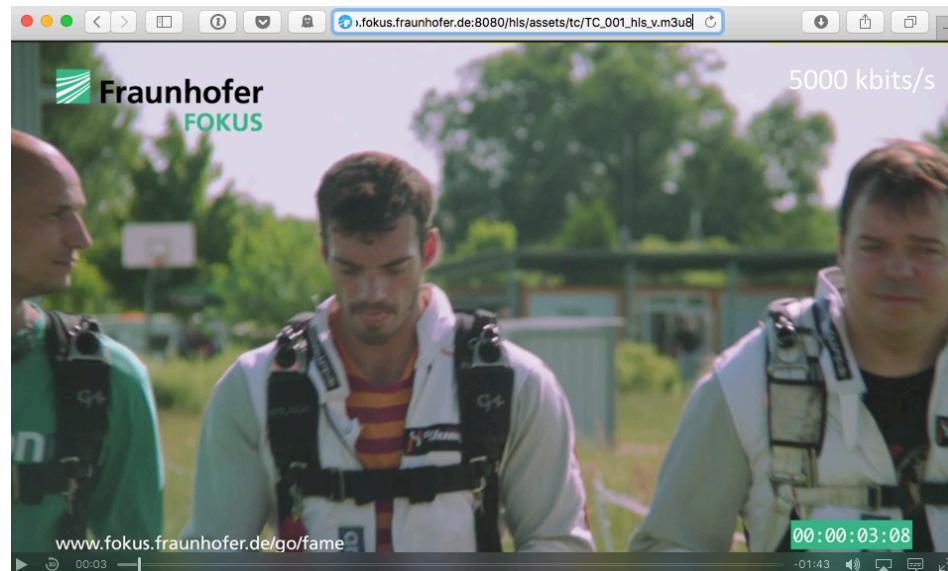
- Type 1: HTML5 <video>

```
<video id="video" controls width=1280 height=720  
src="dash.mpd"></video>
```

- Type 2: HTML5 <video> + ABR API

- **Type 3: Media Source Extension (MSE)**

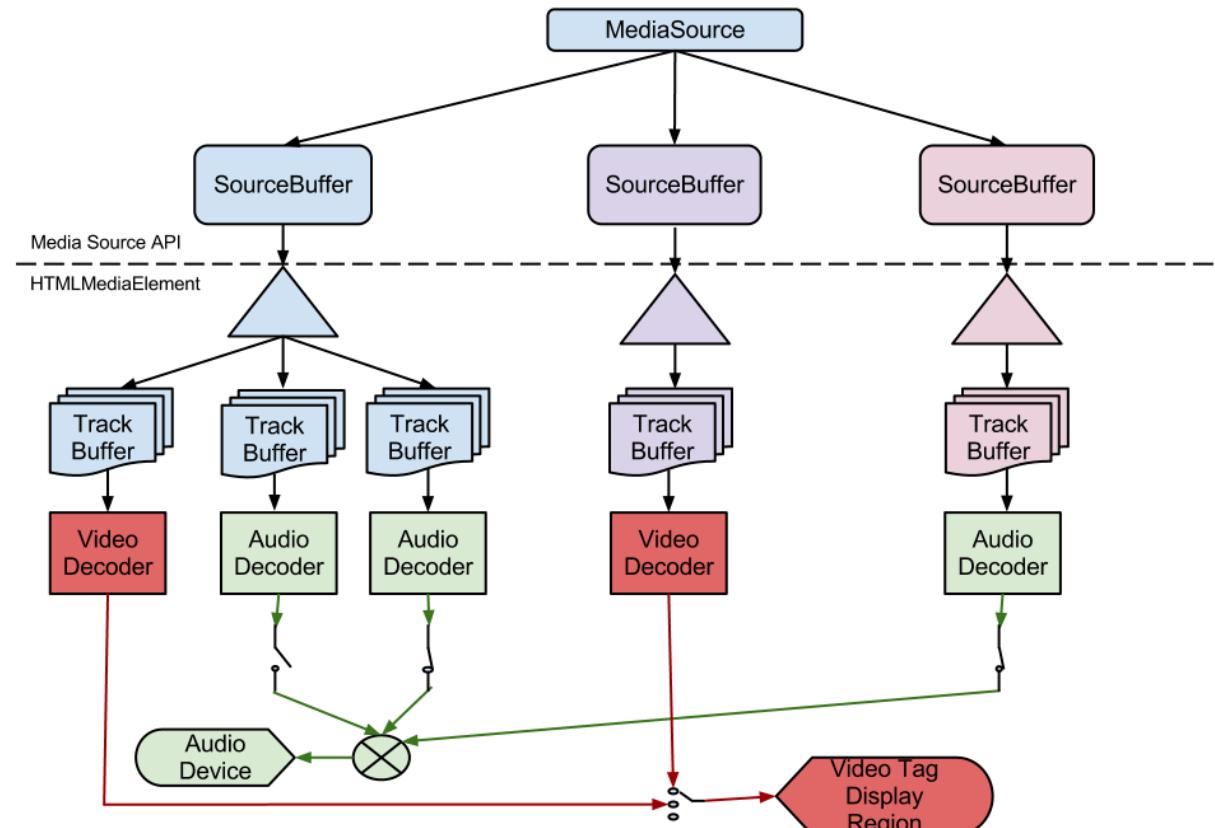
Source: <http://blogs.windows.com/msedgedev/2015/07/02/moving-to-html5-premium-media/>



STANDARDS - DASH&DRM

W3C MEDIA SOURCE EXTENSIONS

- Candidate Recommendation (31 March 2015)
- <https://dvcs.w3.org/hg/html-media/raw-file/tip/media-source/media-source.html>



W3C MSE – SIMPLIFIED CODE EXAMPLE

```
<html>
<video id='video' autoplay>empty</video>
</html>
...
<script>
[MPD parsing]
....
```

Resolve segment URLs

```
var mediaSource = new MediaSource();
var video = document.getElementById('video');
video.src = window.URL.createObjectURL(mediaSource);

mediaSource.addEventListener('sourceopen', function(videoTag, e) {
  ...
  var sourceBuffer = mediaSource.addSourceBuffer('video/mp4');
  sourceBuffer.appendBuffer(segment);
  ...
}, false);
</script>
```

MediaElement points to MediaSource now

WIDE AVAILABILITY OF MSE DASH PLAYERS

- Dash.js: „A reference client implementation for the playback of MPEG DASH via Javascript and compliant browsers“
 - <https://github.com/Dash-Industry-Forum/dash.js>
- Shaka Player
 - <https://github.com/google/shaka-player>
- JWPlayer, rx-player, DASH PLAY, bitdash, video.js and many more
- Additional support for ad insertion, content protection etc.



DASH ANNEX D METRICS

In Annex D of MPEG DASH (ISO/IEC 23009) metrics are defined - also referenced in SAND (Part 5):

- TcpList
 - List of HTTP request/response transactions
 - Not available in browsers
- HttpList
 - List of HTTP request/response transactions
- RepSwitchList
 - List of Representation switch events (a switch event is the time at which the first HTTP request for a new Representation, that is later presented, is sent)

DASH ANNEX D METRICS

- PlayList
 - A list of playback periods. A playback period is the time interval between a user action and whichever occurs soonest of the next user action, the end of playback or a failure that stops playback
- BufferLevel
 - List of buffer occupancy level measurements during playout at normal speed

DASH.JS BITRATE ADAPTATION

- Dash.js Bitrate Adaptation makes use of these metrics
- General idea:
 - Define ruleset for each task:
 - Bitrate change?
 - request more segments?
 - find live edge
 - Each rule responds with a recommendation and a priority
 - Example: Bitrate change?
 - ThroughputRule → high throughput: (switch up, default prio)
 - InsufficientBufferRule → low buffer level: (don't switch, strong prio)
 - Don't switch

MPEG-DASH PART 5 – SAND - REPORTING

- SAND will specify a reporting scheme for above metrics
- Reporting will be added via MPD

```
<Metrics  
metrics="BufferLevel,HttpList,RepSwitchList,PlayList">  
  <Reporting schemeIdUri="urn:mpeg:dash:sand:channel:2016"  
  value="http://example.url"/>  
</Metrics>
```

DASH IF WORK ON METRICS

- Startup time
 - time from when manifest is first requested, to when either audio or video is perceivable by the end user.
- Rebuffers count
 - the number of rebuffing incidents, of any duration, that have occurred from the start of playback to the time at which this data is requested, or playback has terminated, whichever is earlier
- Rebuffers rate
 - the change in rebuffer count that has occurred over a given time period
- Rebuffers percentage
 - the time spent in a rebuffer state over a given wall-clock interval

DASH IF WORK ON METRICS

- Average rendered video|audio|total bitrate
 - the average media bitrate rendered by the player from the start of the presentation to when the metric is requested or the presentation is complete, whichever is earlier
- bitrate switch count for audio|video
- Dropped frame count for video

DEMO: „SILENT TV“ (MEDIA SYNCHRONIZATION)

Setup

- Demuxed A/V tracks (english/spanish)
- Node.js synchronization Server using WebSockets
- Synchronizes HTML5 <video> events

CONTACT

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THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION