

# Advanced Web Technologies

## Web & Media II

Stefan Pham | Open Distributed Systems | lecture winterterm 2015/16

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# 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
		<a href="#">Treffpunkt um ### Uhr am Fraunhofer Institut FOKUS</a>
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/](http://www.ods.tu-berlin.de/menue/lehre/wintersemester/vl_advanced_web_technologies/)

# Project: Advanced Web Technologies

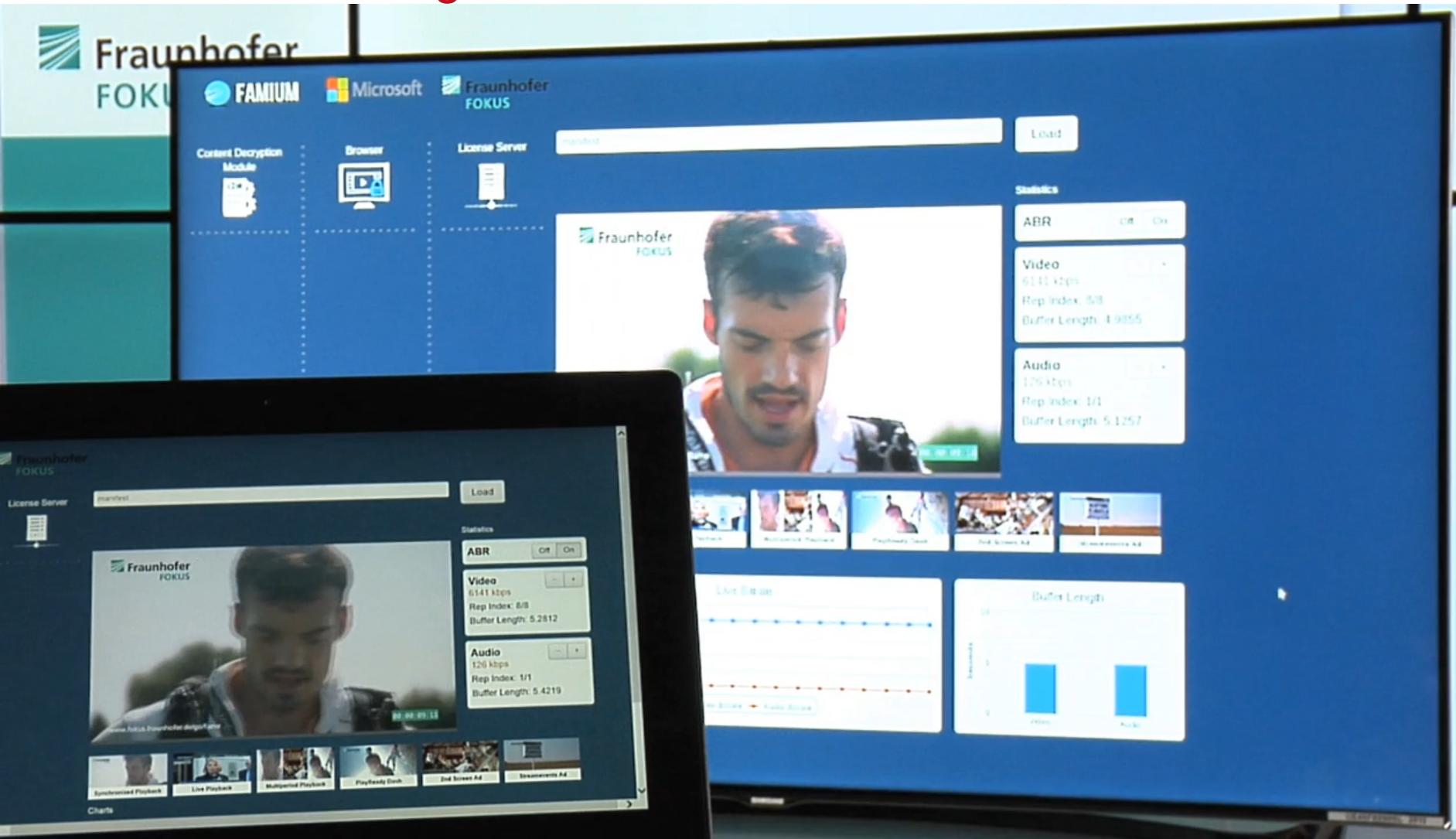
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# MEDIA STREAMING

Topics:

- Accurate Bandwidth Limitation
- Server side re-encryption of MPEG-DASH based media streaming content
- Implementation of an MPEG-DASH segmenter using Node.js
- Development of real-time video and audio workflows using high performance processing software
- JavaScript-based Media Stream Manipulation
- Context-sensitive Adaptive Media Streaming
- Optimizing Media Streaming using Next Generation Web protocols
- Adaptive Streaming of 360° and panoramic videos

# Media Streaming



# ACCURATE BANDWIDTH LIMITATION

## Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor thesis

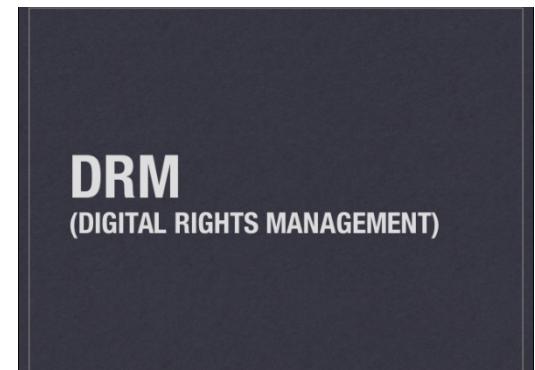
- Use case: To measure the performance of different adaptive streaming algorithms, bandwidth fluctuations need to be emulated.
- Tasks:
  - Setup a HTTP proxy server that allows accurate shaping of the output bitrate.
  - Develop a small application to test and verify the accuracy of your setup.
- Related technologies: Linux Traffic Control and Token Bucket Filter



## SERVER SIDE RE-ENCRYPTION OF MPEG-DASH BASED MEDIA STREAMING CONTENT

### Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor thesis

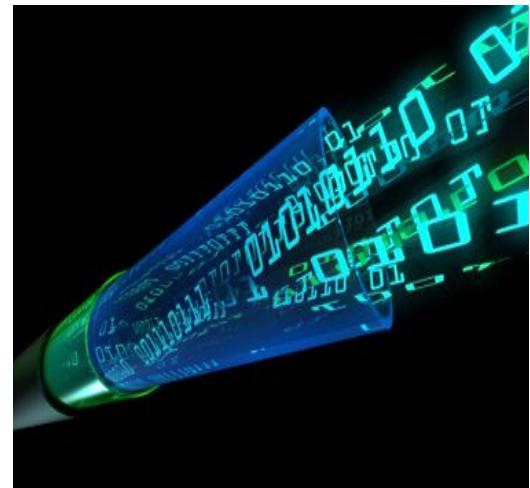
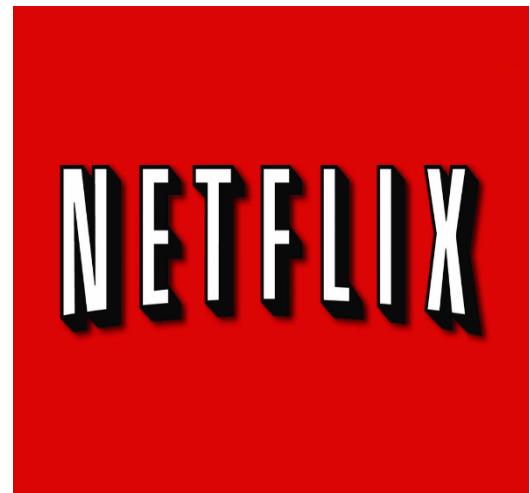
- Use case: Digital Rights Management (DRM) systems control the use of copyrighted content. Different combinations of operating systems and browsers require different DRM systems and therefore different encryption schemes.
- Tasks:
  - Understand the principles behind the encryption mechanisms used in DASH and HLS.
  - Analyze on the fly repackaging from encrypted DASH content into HLS.
  - If applicable implement a prototype for demonstration purposes.
- Related technologies: C/C++ or JavaScript/Node.js, MPEG-DASH, HLS



# IMPLEMENTATION OF AN MPEG-DASH SEGMENTER USING NODE.JS

## Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor thesis

- Use case: MPEG-DASH is a standard to enable adaptive media streaming in the browser using conventional HTTP servers. DASH conformant content is encoded in different qualities and segmented into small chunks.
- Tasks:
  - Understand the container structure of DASH based media files (ISOBMFF).
  - Extend a Node.js based DASH segmenter to support new box types.
  - Implement an MPD creator to support use cases like multi-period, ad-insertion.
- Related technologies: MPEG-DASH, JavaScript, Node.js



## DEVELOPMENT OF REAL-TIME VIDEO AND AUDIO WORKFLOWS USING HIGH PERFORMANCE PROCESSING SOFTWARE

### Student Project (1-3 participants)

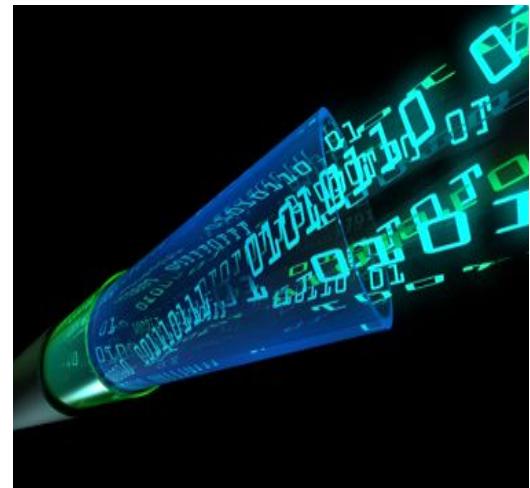
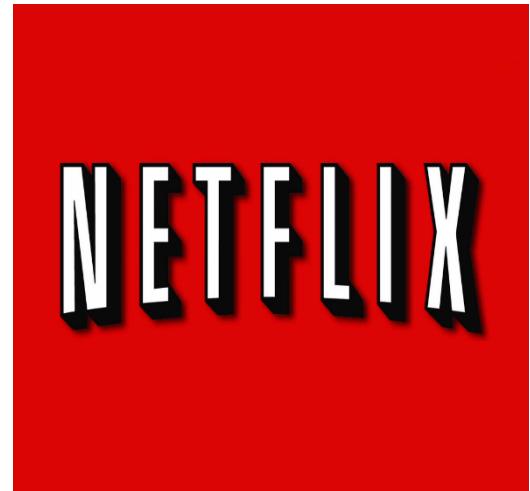
- Use case: High performance encoding and transcoding software has become an important part in the media distribution chain. In this context students will have the opportunity to take a deeper look into the latest high-end encoding software.
- Tasks:
  - Configuration of next generation encoding/packaging software.
  - Define your own encoding chains and test them in different players.
- Related technologies: Elemental Delta, Elemental Live, Thomson VS7000, Envivio Muse and Envivio Halo



# JAVASCRIPT-BASED MEDIA STREAM MANIPULATION

## Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor- and Master Thesis

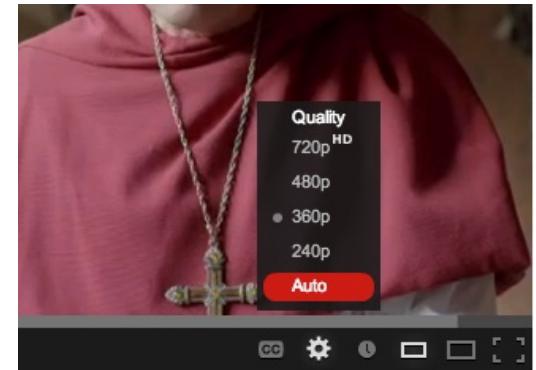
- Use case: Open source JavaScript-based frameworks such as isoboxer and mp4box.js enable extraction and manipulation of media streams.
- Tasks:
  - Research and develop use cases.
  - Analyze and extend frameworks for media stream manipulation.
- Related technologies: MPEG-DASH, JavaScript, Node.js



# CONTEXT-SENSITIVE ADAPTIVE MEDIA STREAMING

## Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor- and Master Thesis

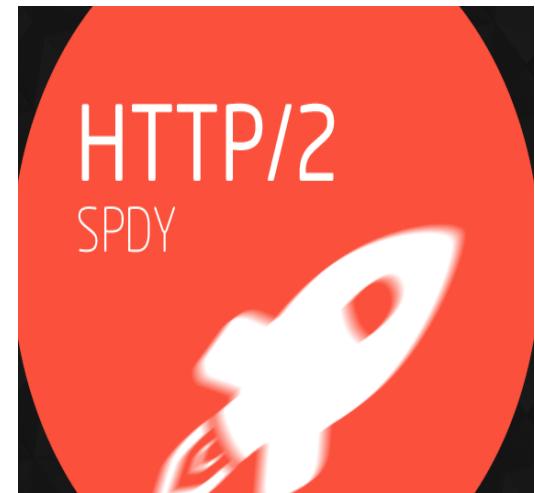
- Use case: Adaptive media streaming solutions adjust the quality of video and audio content depending on the current available bandwidth on the client. The key component is the adaptivity algorithm of the client.
- Tasks:
  - Research & develop context-sensitive adaptive media streaming algorithms.
  - Integration with open source MPEG-DASH players (e.g. dash.js, Shaka).
- Related technologies: MPEG-DASH, JavaScript



# OPTIMIZING MEDIA STREAMING USING NEXT GENERATION WEB PROTOCOLS

## Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor- and Master Thesis

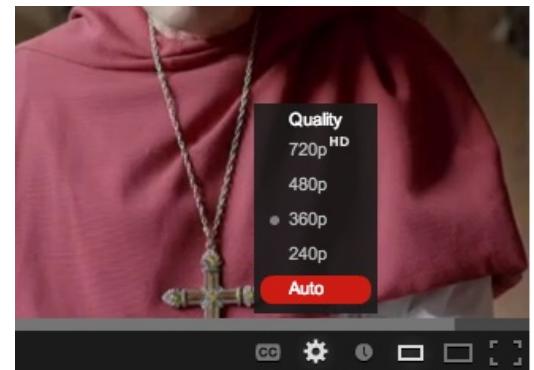
- Use case: Media streaming over HTTP 1.1 is based on a client-side pull mechanism. Next Generation Web protocols such as HTTP/2 or QUIC promise to reduce transmission latency by allowing server push mechanisms
- Tasks:
  - Research next generation Web protocols.
  - Investigate improvements with regard to media streaming latency.
- Related technologies: MPEG-DASH, SSE, HTTP/2, WebSockets, QUIC



# ADAPTIVE STREAMING OF 360° AND PANORAMIC VIDEOS

**Student Project (1-3 participants), Bachelor- and Master Thesis**

- Use case: Viewer can dynamically switch between different available regions in the video, for example a sports stadium.
- Task:
  - Research and develop use cases.
  - Extend adaptive streaming players (dash.js, Shaka player) to support streaming of 360° videos.
- Related technologies: MPEG-DASH, JavaScript



# Agenda

Recap Web & Media I

Digital Rights Management (DRM)

Common Encryption (CENC)

- Demo: Stream Analysis

Encrypted Media Extension (EME)

- Demo: Multi-DRM Playback

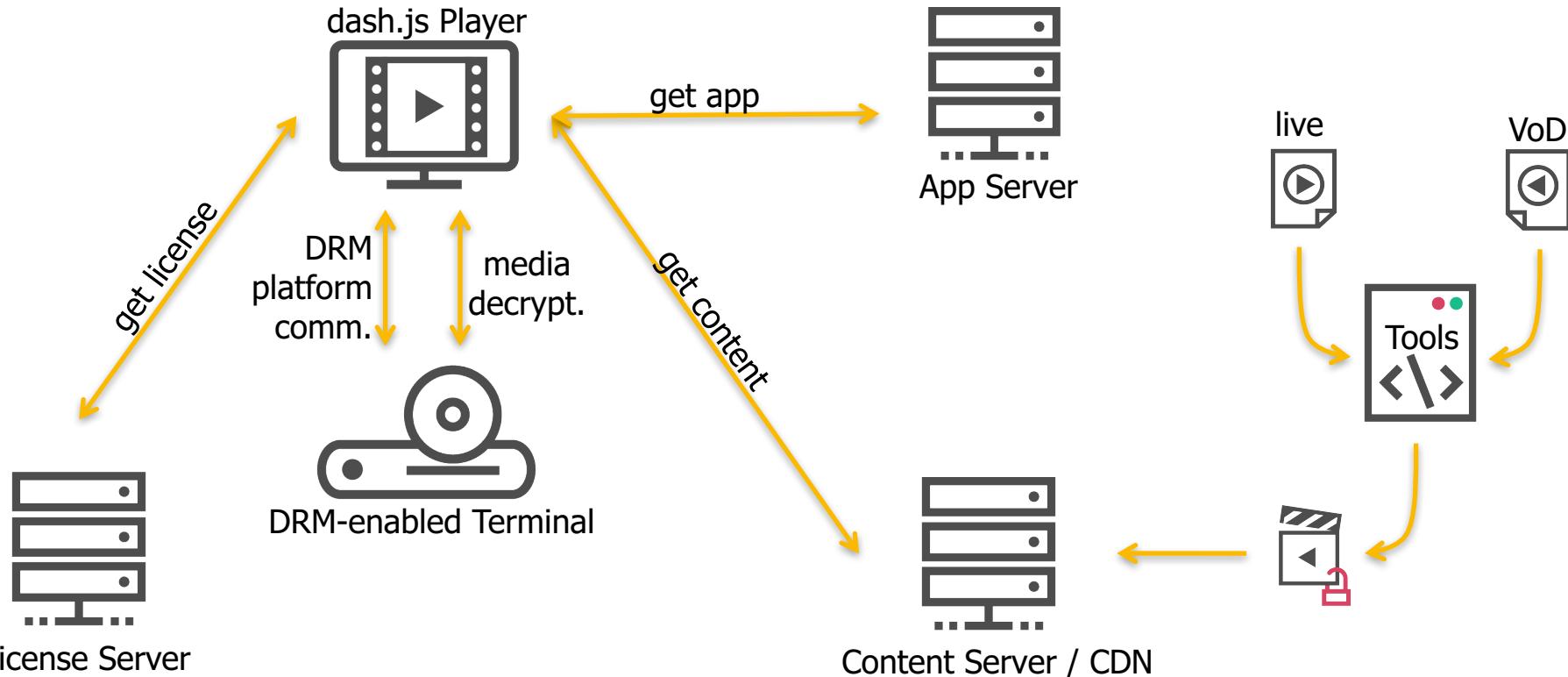
Reaching Streaming Devices

Live Streaming

# Web & Media II

## Recap Web Media I

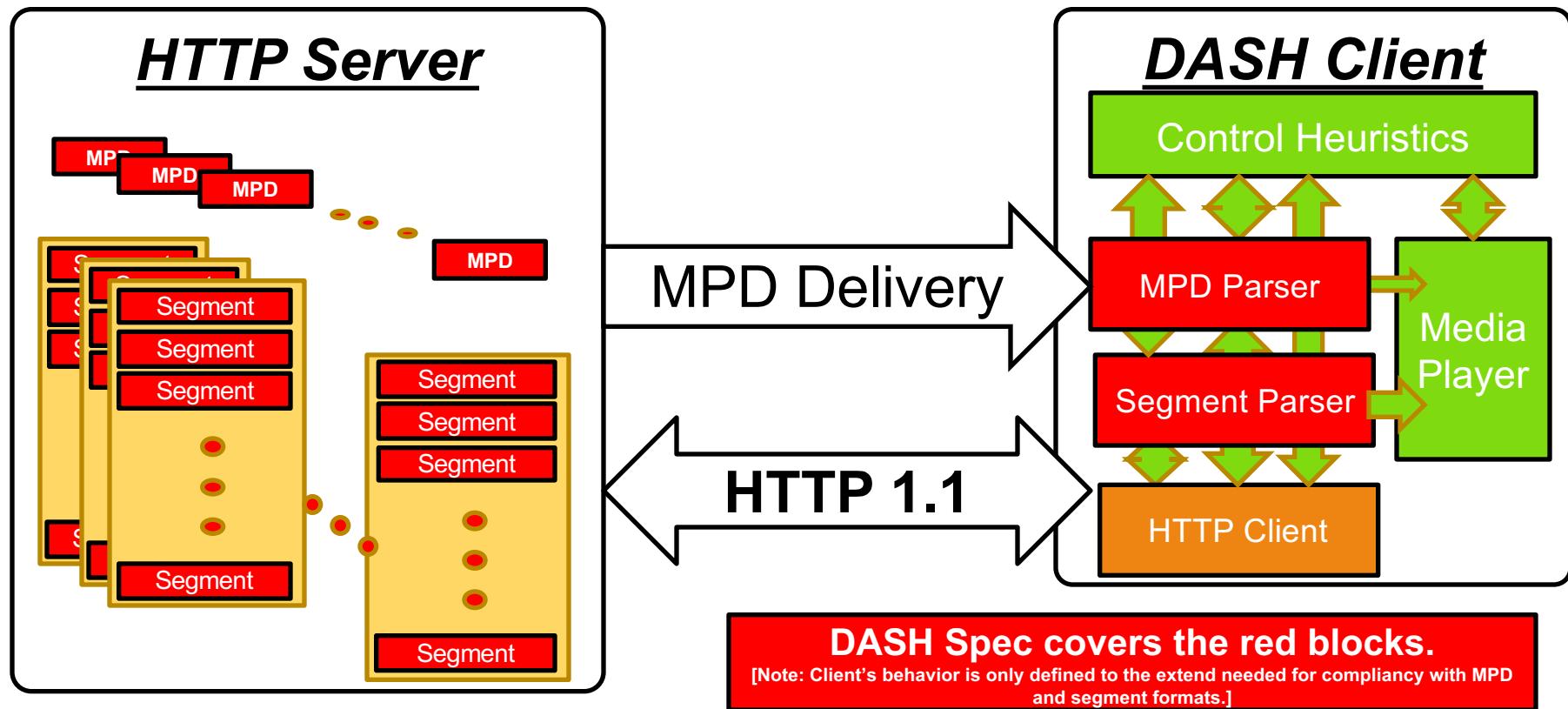
# PLAYER ARCHITECTURE



# 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

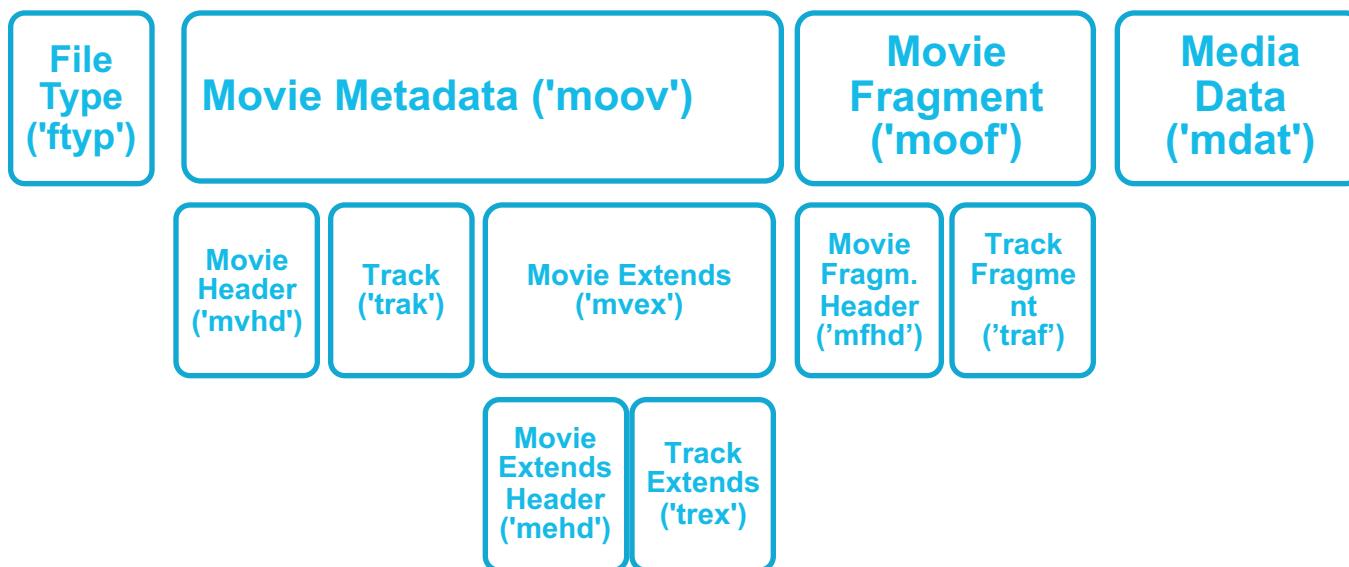
# MPEG-DASH - SCOPE



# MPEG-DASH FILE FORMAT

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

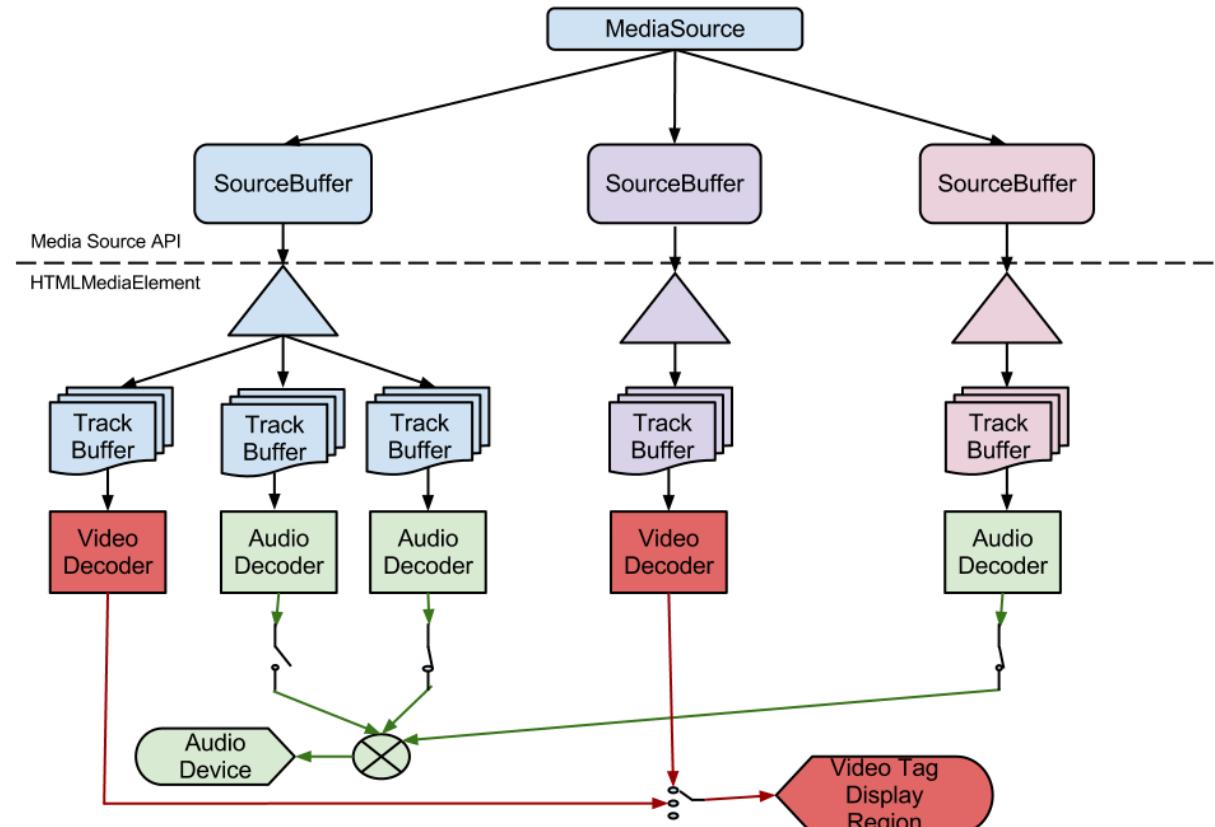
“Boxes” in ISOBMFF:



# 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>



# TYPES OF BROWSER-BASED DASH PLAYBACK

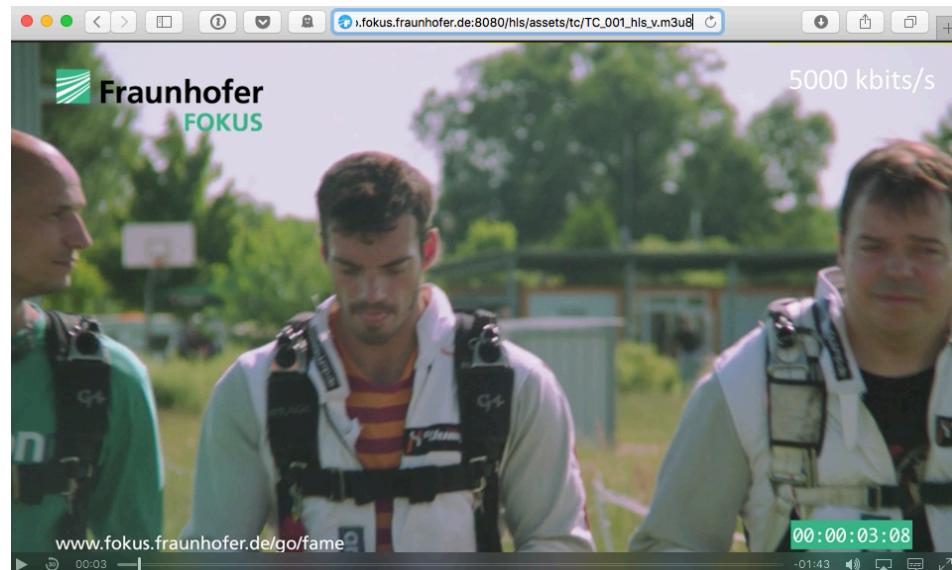
- Type 1: HTML5 <video>

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

- Type 2: HTML5 <video> + ABR API

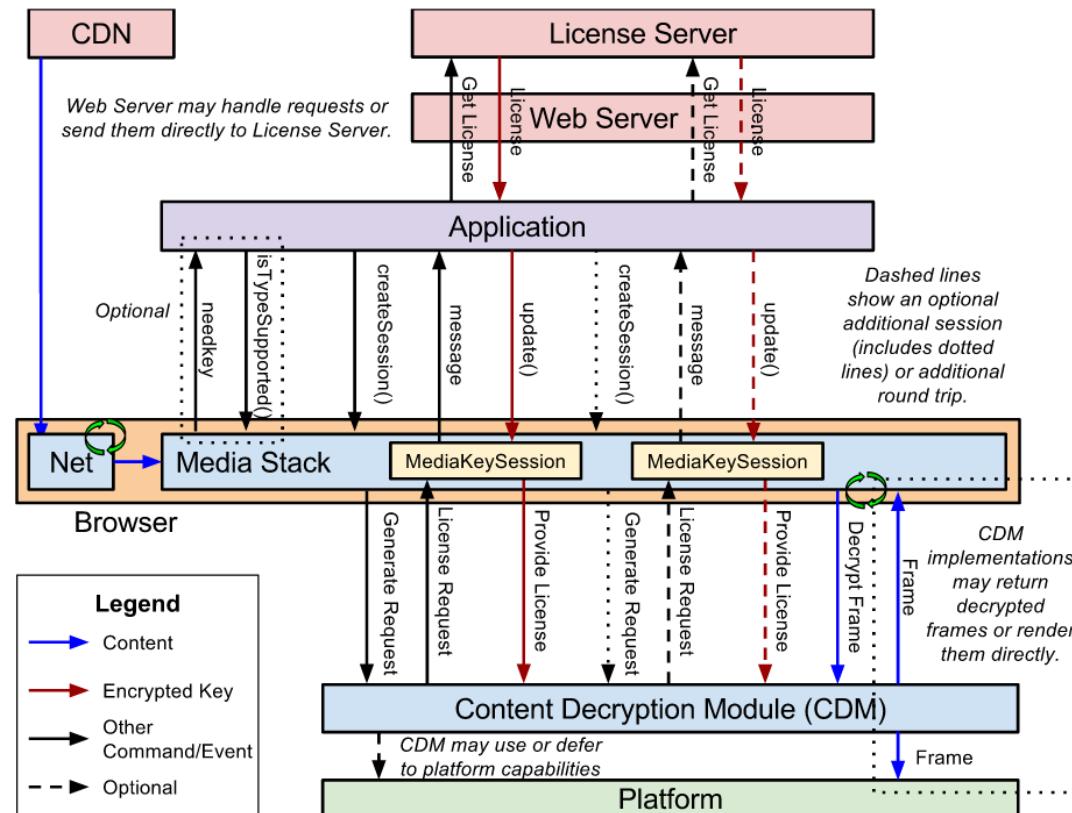
- **Type 3: Media Source Extension (MSE)**

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



# W3C ENCRYPTED MEDIA EXTENSIONS

- Working Draft: <http://www.w3.org/TR/encrypted-media/> (31 March 2015)



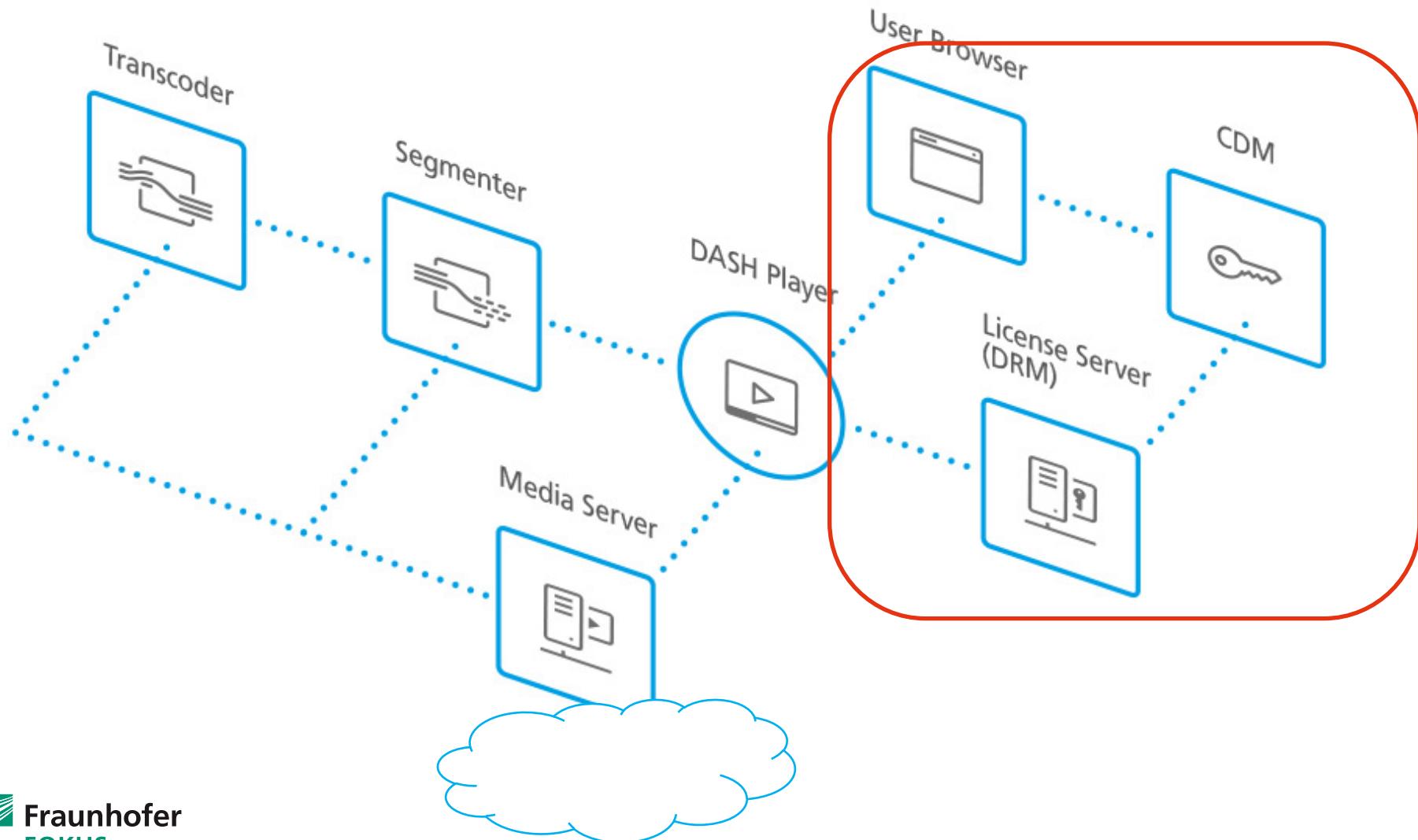
# BROWSER-BASED CONSUMPTION OF ENCRYPTED MEDIA

- Content:
  - Combination of ISO BMFF + Common Encryption (CENC)
  - CENC supports multiple DRM systems
- Browser-side:
  - Encrypted Media Extensions (EME)
  - Native Content Decryption Module
  - Handling of content exposed to JavaScript
- MPEG-DASH supports encryption on content side
- On browser-side MSE+EME support encrypted MPEG-DASH

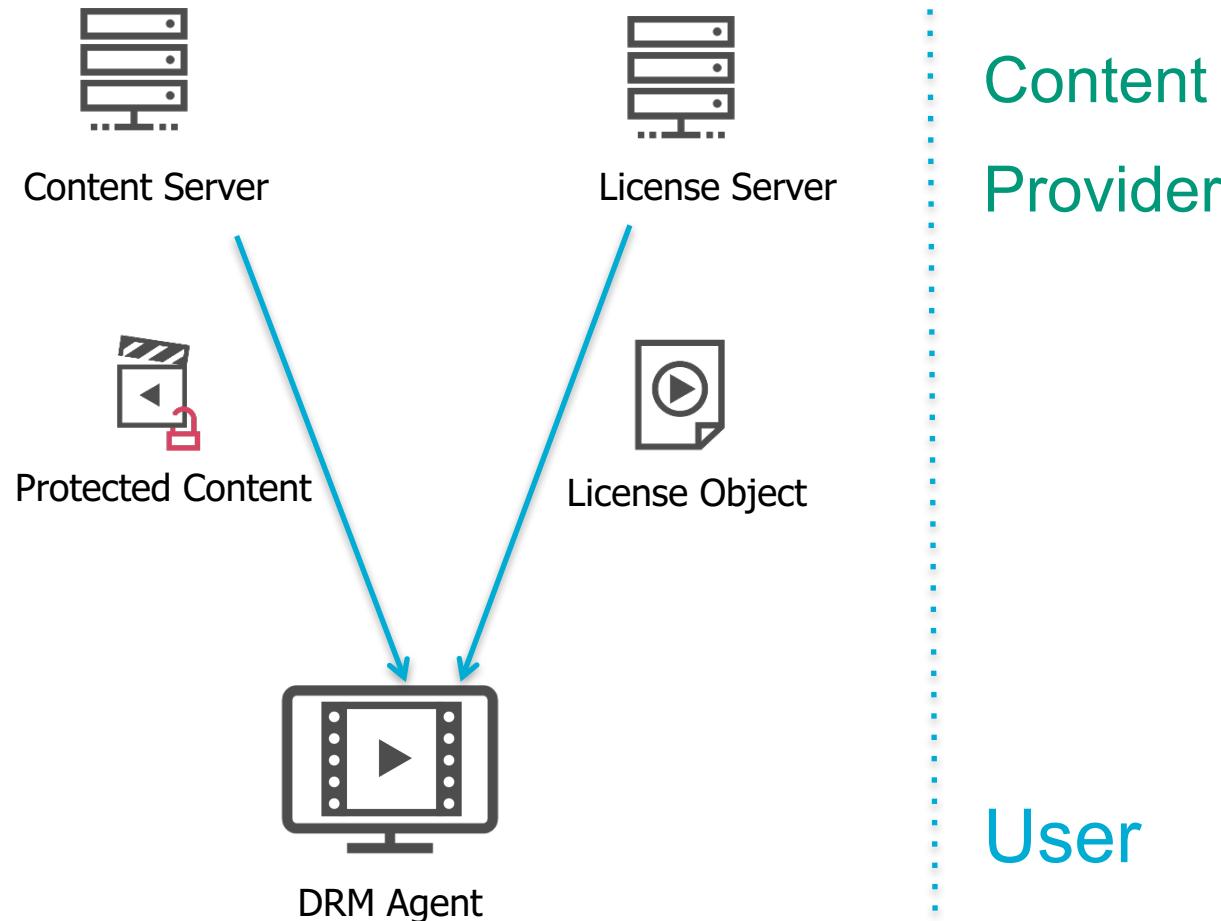
# Web & Media I

## Digital Rights Management (DRM)

# OVERVIEW



# GENERIC DRM ARCHITECTURE



“We have Ph.D.’s here that know the stuff cold, and we don’t believe it’s possible to protect digital content.” [Steve Jobs, December 2003](#)

“This is unethical.” [Ian Hickson](#), HTML5 editor, upon learning of the Netflix-Google-Microsoft Encrypted Media Extensions proposal - [February 2012](#)

“No one likes DRM as a user, wherever it crops up. It is worth thinking, though, about what it is we do not like about existing DRM-based systems”. – [Tim Berners-Lee, October 2013](#)

“We have come to the point where Mozilla not implementing the W3C EME specification means that Firefox users have to switch to other browsers to watch content restricted by DRM ”. – [Andreas Gal, former Mozilla CTO, May 2014](#)

- Current DRM Systems
  - Microsoft Playready
  - Marlin
  - OMA DRM
  - Apple FairPlay
  - Adobe Access
  - Google Widevine
  - Many more, all proprietary

# MOVIELABS ENHANCED CONTENT PROTECTION

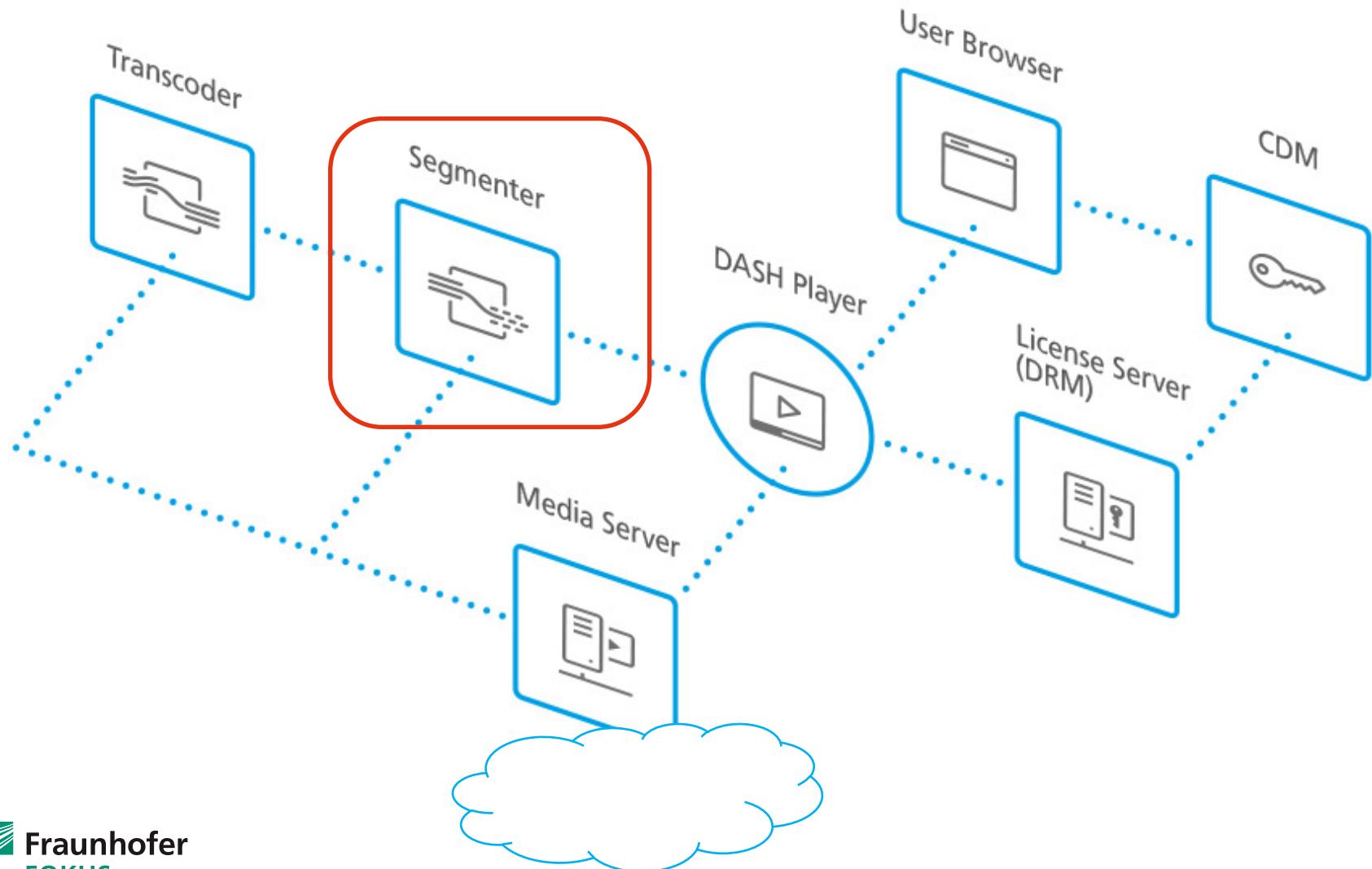
- Hollywood studios specify requirements on premium UHD content:
  - Cryptography
  - Connection
  - Hack One, Only Hack One: Binding to Device, Software Diversity, Copy & Title Diversity
  - Revocation & Renewal
  - Output & Link Protection
  - Secure Computation Environment
  - Hardware Root of Trust
  - Watermarking
  - Breach Response
  - Certification

Source: <http://www.movie labs.com/ngvideo/>

# Web & Media I

## Common Encryption (CENC)

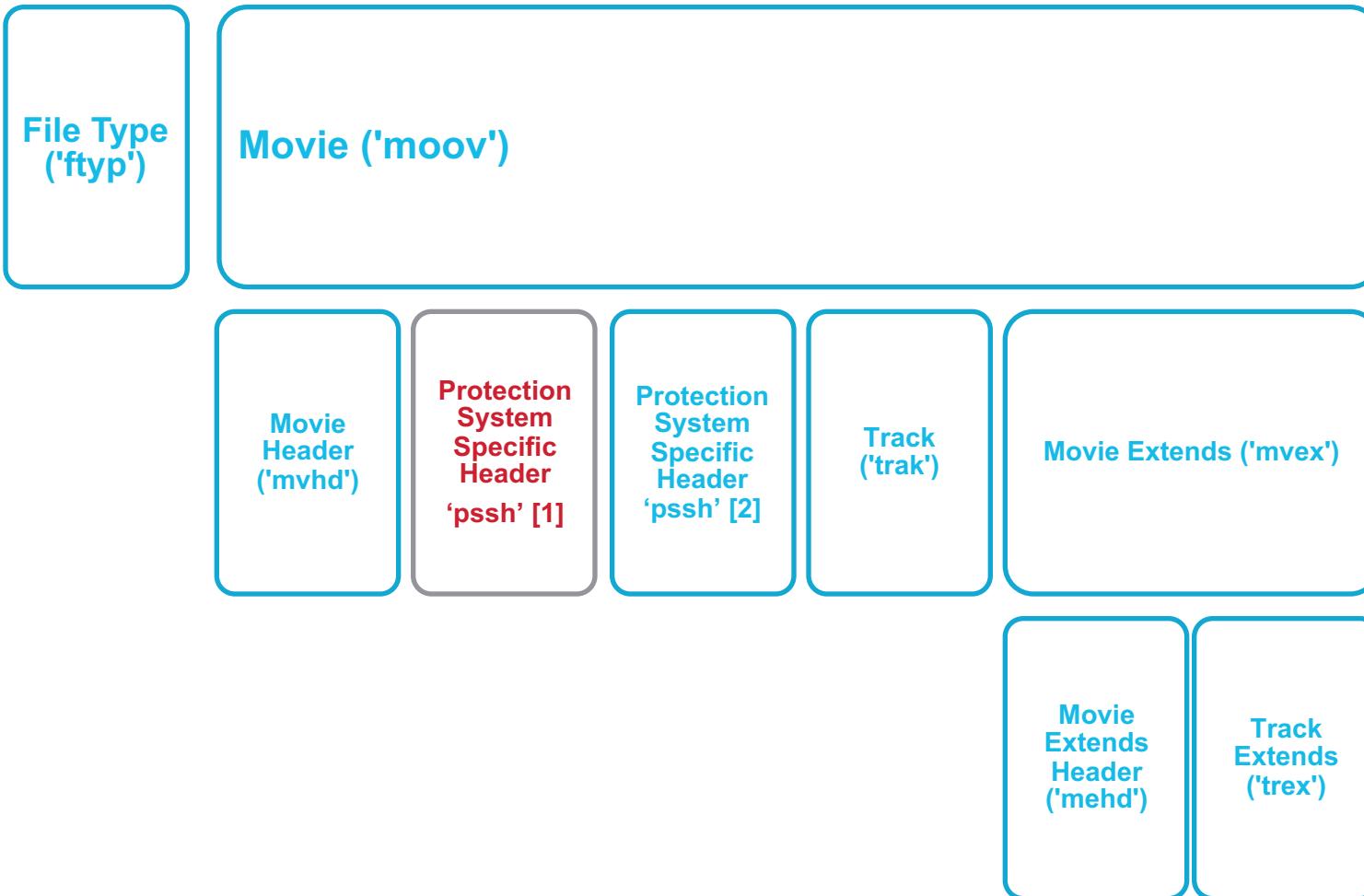
# OVERVIEW



# COMMON ENCRYPTION (CENC)

- ISO/IEC 23007-1 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition) – Common encryption in ISO based media file format files
- Protection schemes: 'cenc', 'cbc1', 'cens', 'cbc1s'
- Common encryption means the same short fragment of video can be decrypted and decoded by devices using different DRMs.
- Improved encoding, network cache (origin vs. edge server) and CDN efficiencies

# PROTECTION SYSTEM HEADER BOX



# MEDIA CREATION (FILE OR STREAM)

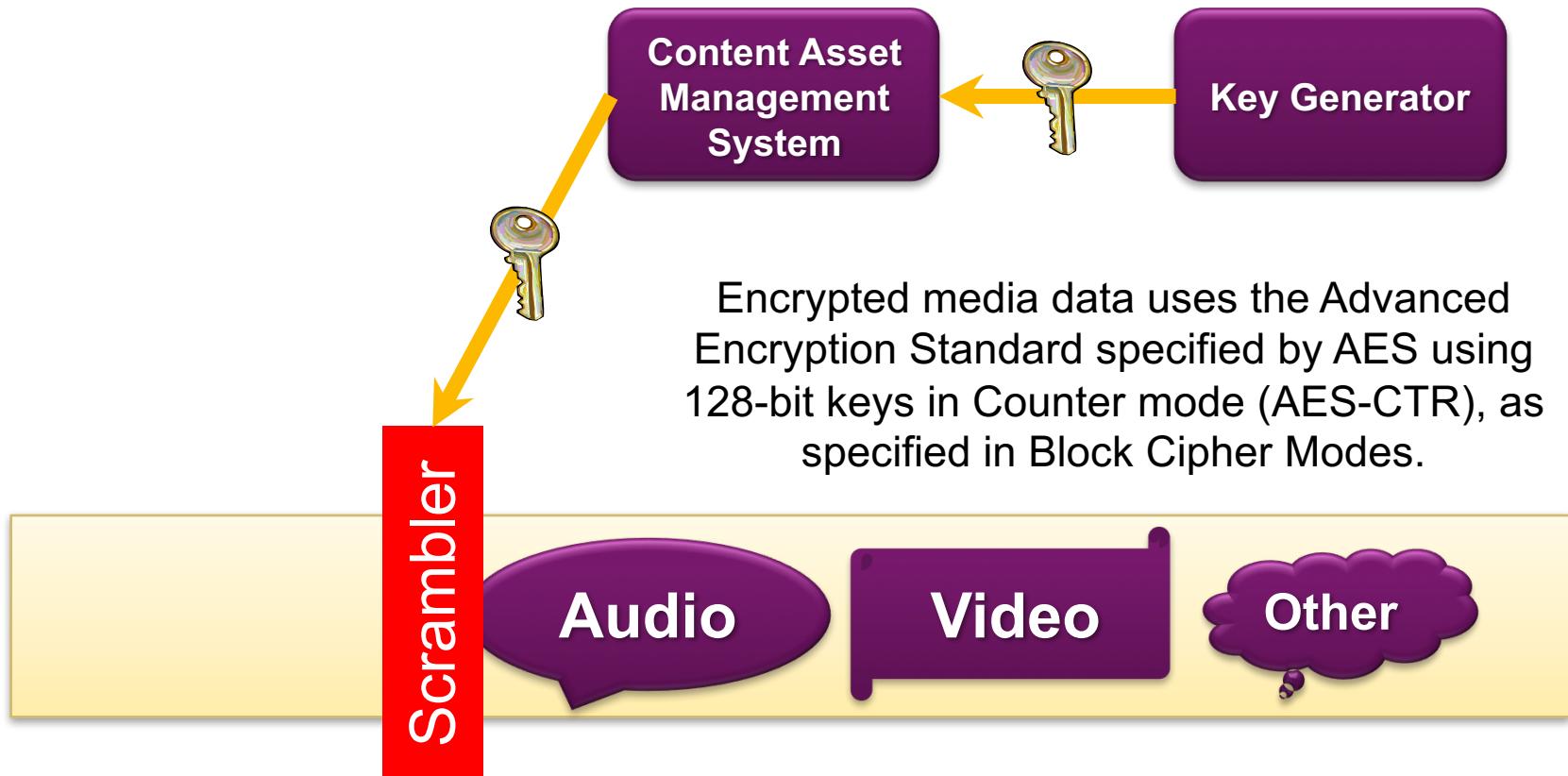
Media Authoring  
Application

Audio

Video

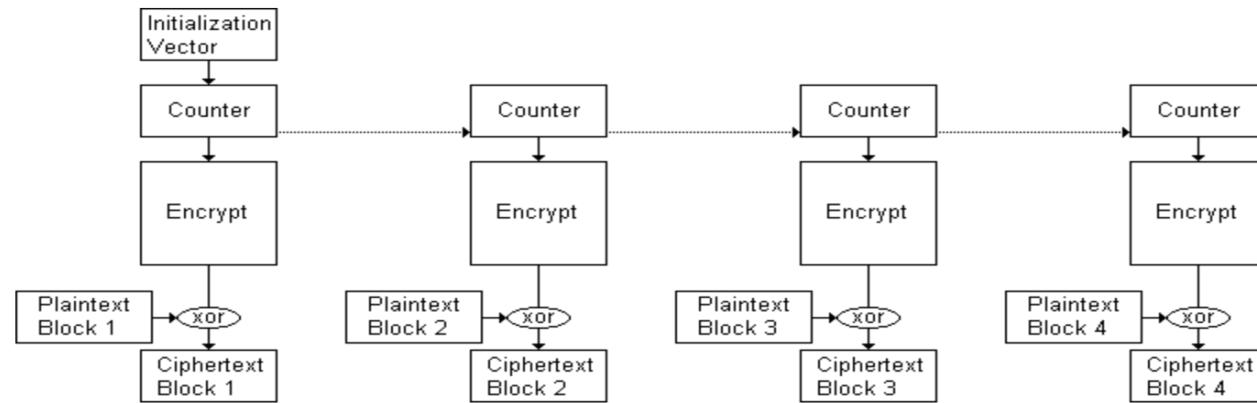
Other

# COMMON FILE FORMAT ENCRYPTION

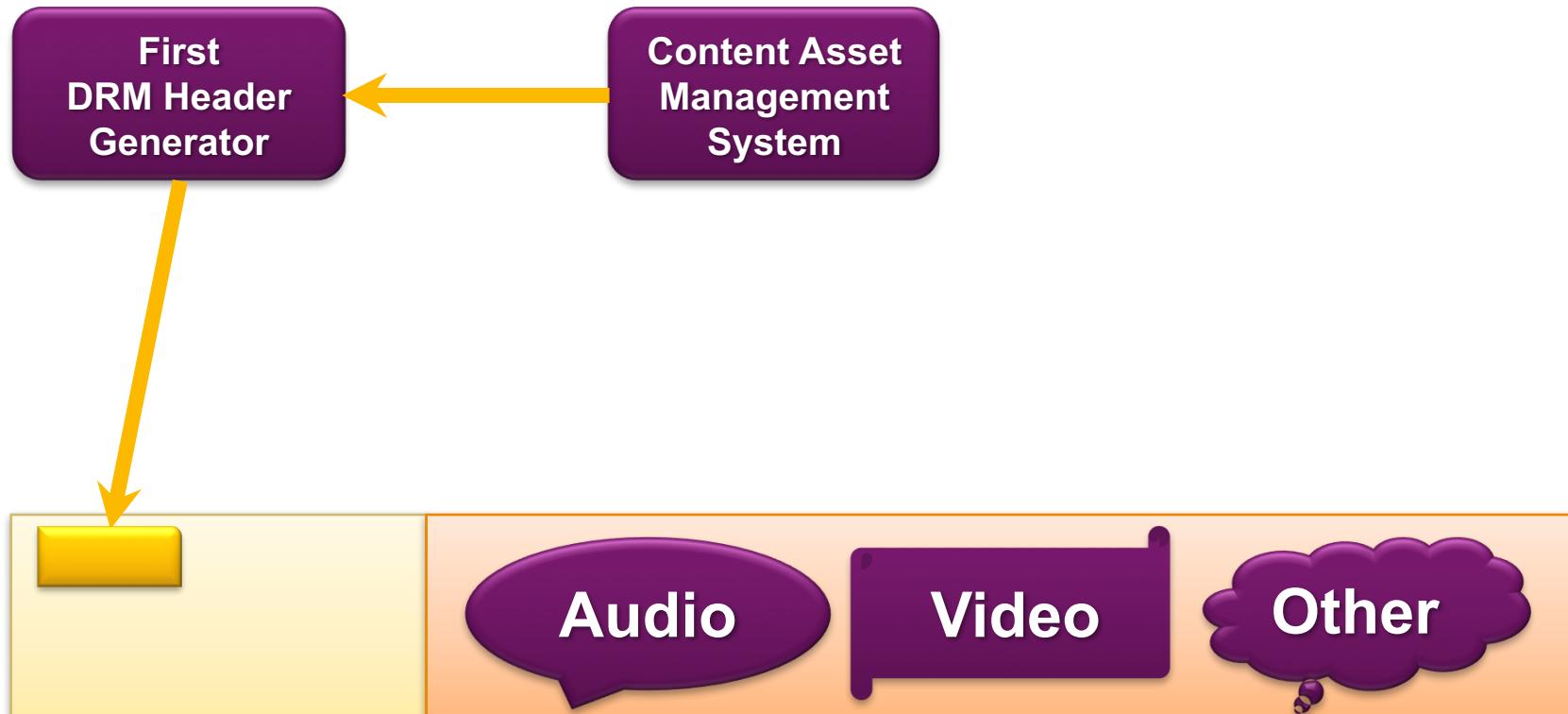


# ENCRYPTION

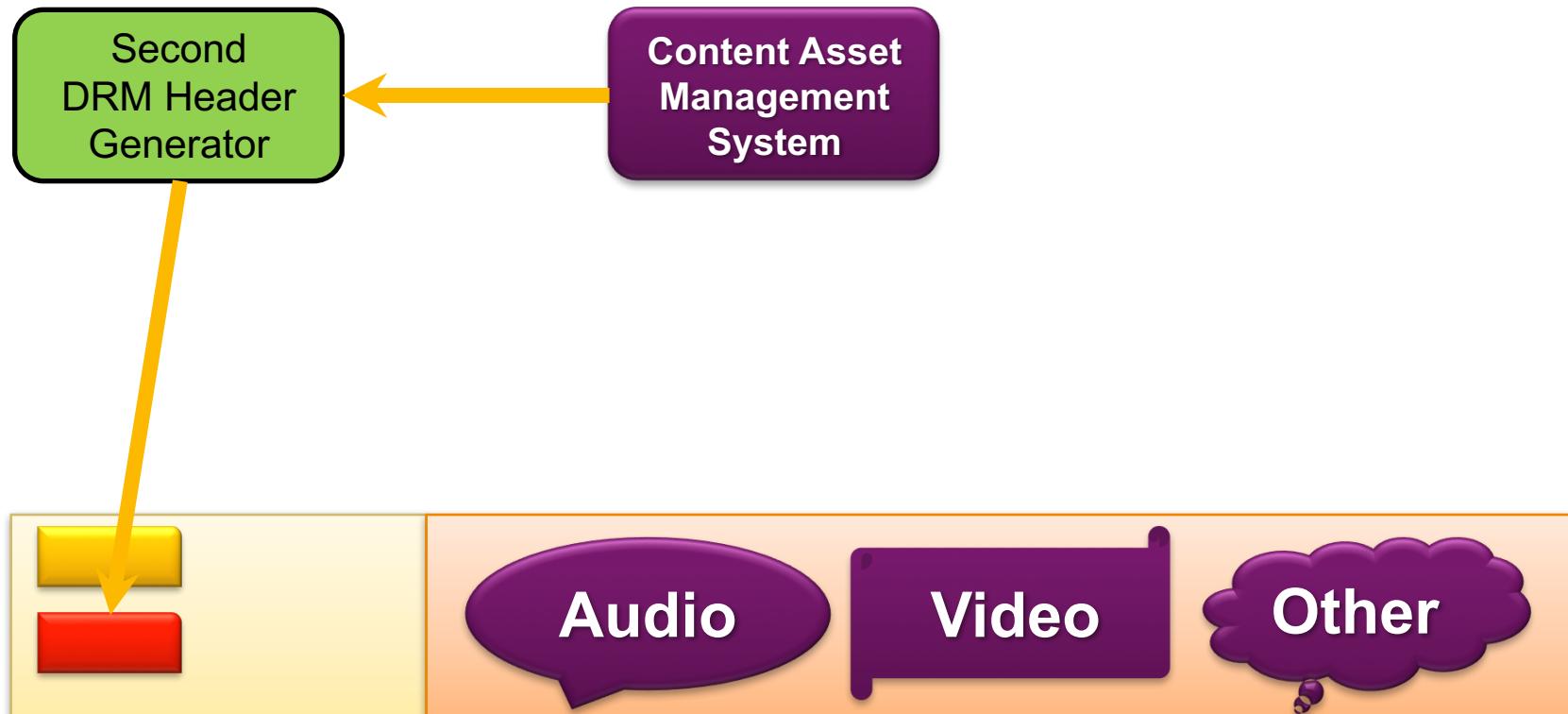
- Encrypted media data uses the Advanced Encryption Standard specified by AES using 128-bit keys in Counter mode (AES-CTR), as specified in Block Cipher Modes.
- Advanced Encryption Standard, Federal Information Processing Standards Publication 197, FIPS-197, <http://www.nist.gov/>
- Recommendation of Block Cipher Modes of Operation, NIST, NIST Special Publication 800-38A, <http://www.nist.gov/>



# COMMON ENCRYPTION - HEADER GENERATION



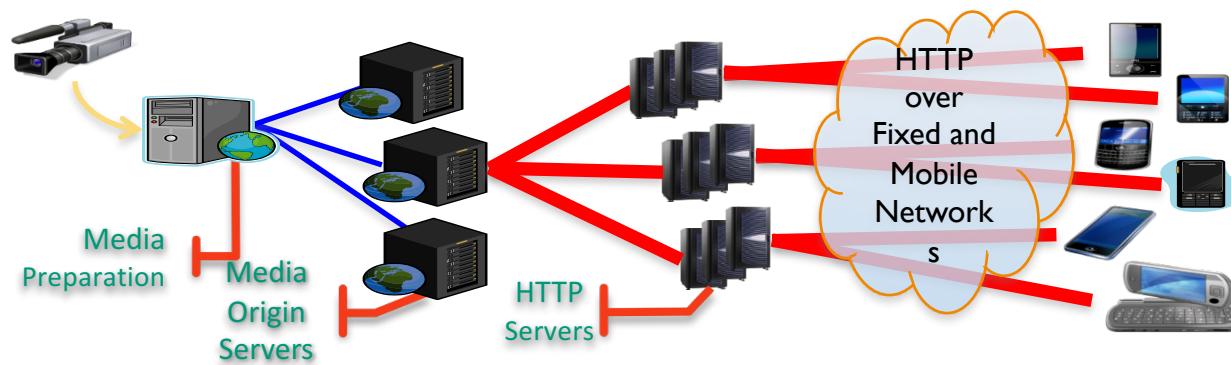
# COMMON ENCRYPTION - HEADER GENERATION



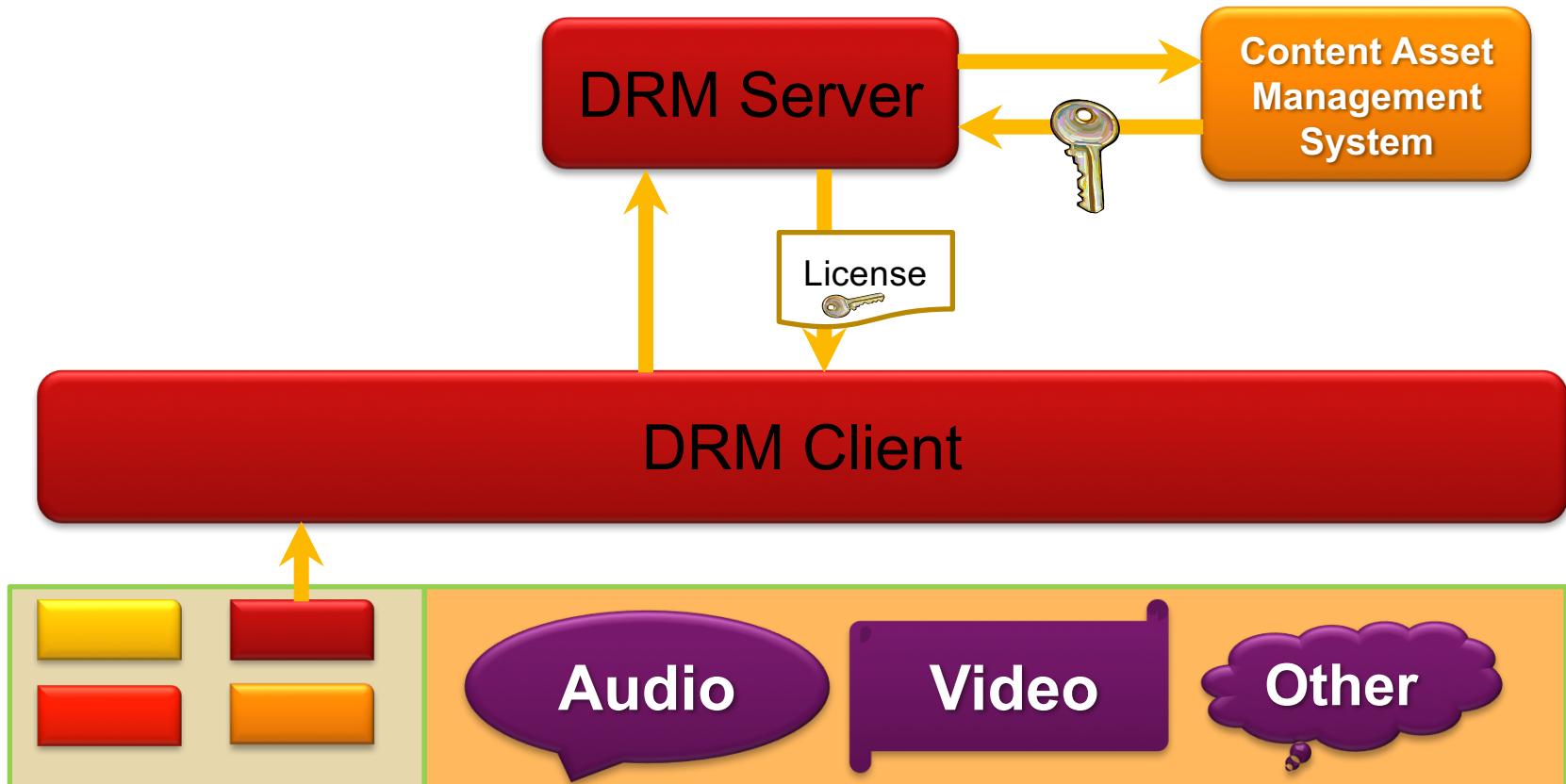
# CENC HEADER GENERATION



# TRANSMISSION



# DRM LICENSE RETRIEVAL



## Media Player Application

DRM Client

License  


Audio

Video

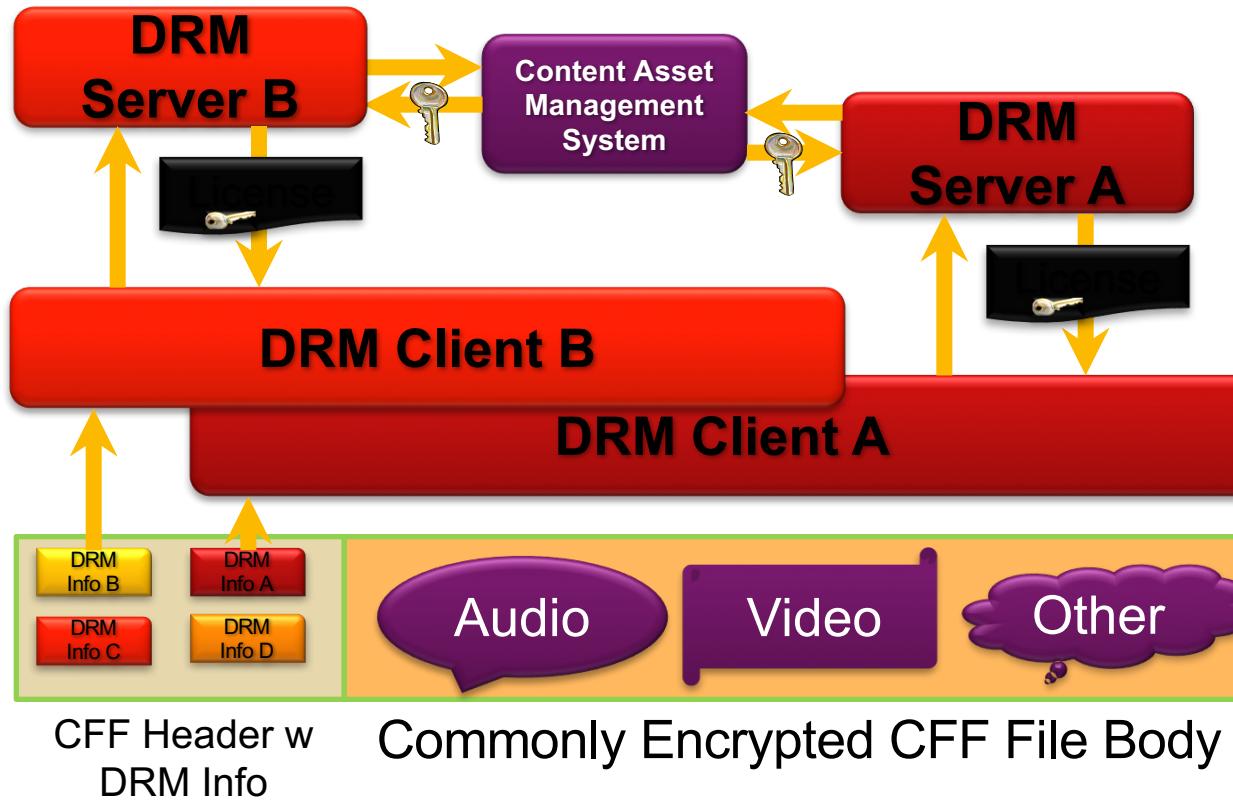
Other

# DRM LICENSE EMBEDDING



# STANDARDS - DASH&DRM

## MULTIPLE DRMS IN PARALLEL

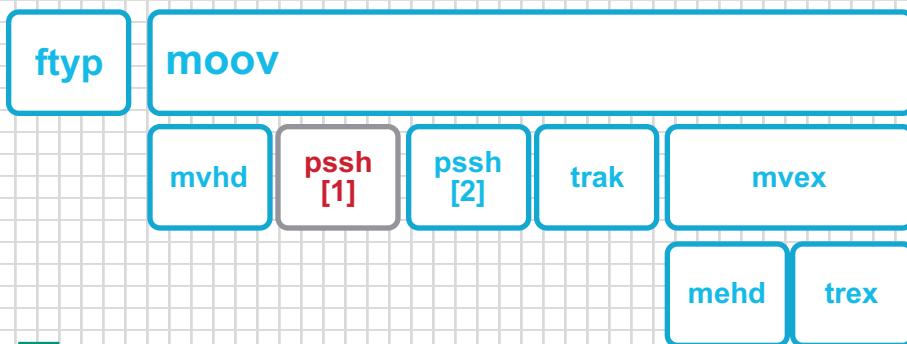


# EXAMPLE: CENC STREAM ANALYSIS

- CENC Defines new box named “pssh” (protection system specific header)
- This box contains DRM specific information like:
  - License acquisition URL
  - The unique DRM identifier UUID
  - Policies
  - Key Identifier (KID)
  - Provider name
  - Content ID

## Setup

- Safari/OSX & Chrome/Linux with Web Inspector
- Download DASH Segments
- Isoviewer:  
<https://code.google.com/p/mp4parser/>  
or <http://thumb.co.il>
- DRM identifiers:  
<http://dashif.org/identifiers/protection>



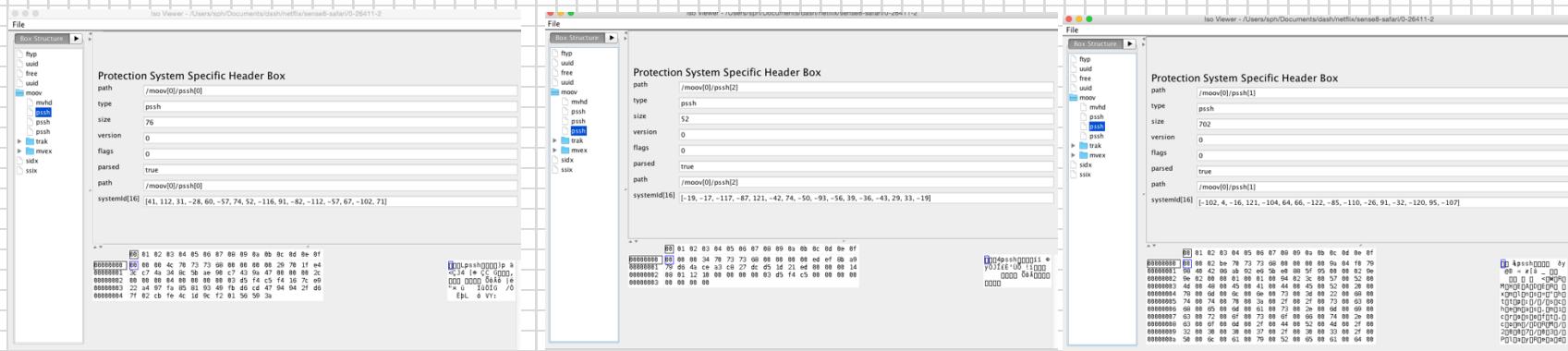
# EXAMPLE: CENC STREAM ANALYSIS

Which file format and DRM is Netflix using?

Streaming: DASH / ISOBMFF

DRM: Widevine, PlayReady, Fairplay

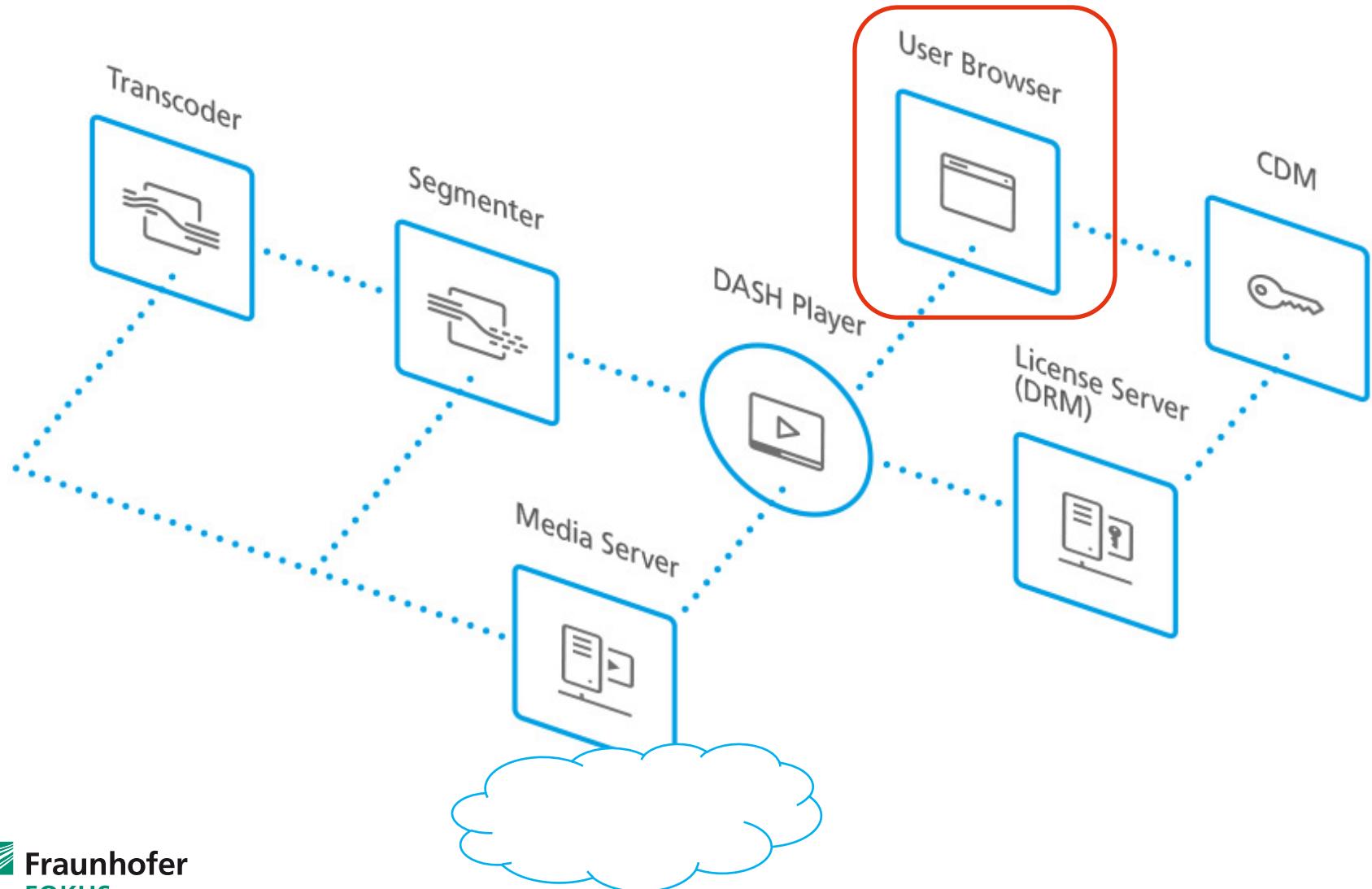
ISOViewer screenshots:



# Web & Media I

## Encrypted Media Extension

# OVERVIEW

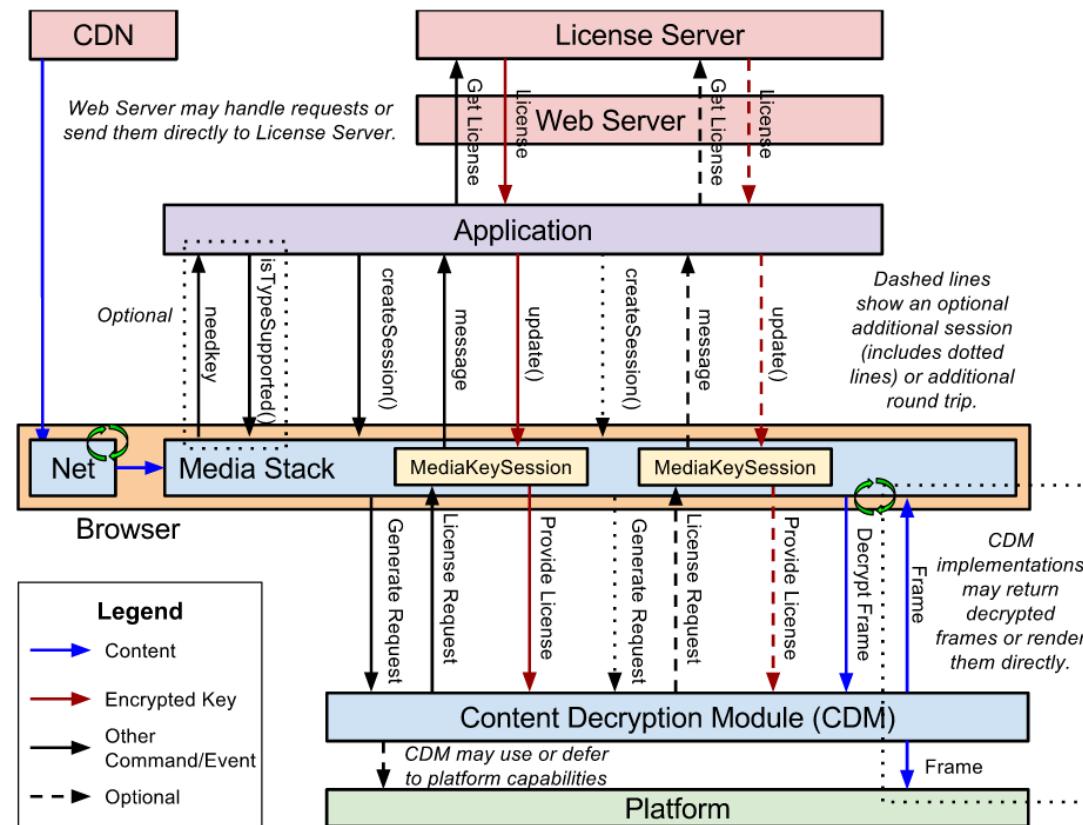


# BROWSER-BASED CONSUMPTION OF ENCRYPTED MEDIA

- Content:
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  - CENC supports multiple DRM systems
- Browser-side:
  - Encrypted Media Extensions (EME)
  - Native Content Decryption Module
  - Handling of content exposed to JavaScript
- MPEG-DASH supports encryption on content side
- On browser-side MSE+EME support encrypted MPEG-DASH

# W3C ENCRYPTED MEDIA EXTENSIONS

- Candidate Recommendation: <https://www.w3.org/TR/encrypted-media/> (05 July 2016)



# W3C EME CODE EXAMPLE: ONNEEDKEY

```
<video src="foo.webm" autoplay onneedkey="handleKeyNeeded(event)"></video>  
...  
  
function handleKeyNeeded(event) {  
    var video = event.target;  
    if (!video.mediaKeys) {  
        selectKeySystem();  
        video.setMediaKeys(new MediaKeys(keySystem));  
    }  
    if (!video.mediaKeys) {  
        throw "Could not create MediaKeys";  
    }  
    var keySession = video.mediaKeys.createSession(event.contentType,  
        event.initData);  
    if (!keySession) {  
        throw "Could not create key session";  
    }  
    keySession.addEventListener("message", licenseRequestReady, false);  
}
```

Entry point for  
EME

# W3C EME CODE EXAMPLE: SELECTING A SUPPORTED KEYSYSTEM

```
function selectKeySystem() {  
    if (MediaKeys.isTypeSupported("com.example.somesystem",  
        "video/webm; codecs='vp8, vorbis'")) {  
        licenseUrl = "https://license.example.com/getkey";  
        keySystem = "com.example.somesystem";  
    } else if (MediaKeys.isTypeSupported("com.foobar",  
        "video/webm; codecs='vp8, vorbis'")) {  
        licenseUrl = "https://license.foobar.com/request";  
        keySystem = "com.foobar";  
    } else {  
        throw "Key System not supported";  
    }  
}
```

# W3C EME CODE EXAMPLE: REQUESTING A LICENSE

```
...
keySession.addEventListener("message", licenseRequestReady, false);
...

function licenseRequestReady(event) {
    var keySession = event.target;
    var request = event.message;
    if (!request) {
        throw "Could not create license request";
    }
    var xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
    xmlhttp.open("POST", licenseUrl);
    xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function () {
        if (xmlhttp.readyState === 4) {
            var license = new Uint8Array(xmlhttp.response);
            keySession.update(license); // playback can now begin
        }
    }
    xmlhttp.send(request);
}
```

Request a license  
from DRM server

## DEMO: MULTI-DRM PLAYBACK

### Setup

- DASH+CENC (PR, WV, ClearKey) content
- Playback in dash.js (using MSE/EME) with keysystem selection
- EME instrumentation
- Chrome/Edge/Firefox compatible

# Web & Media I

## Reaching Streaming Devices

# DRM SUPPORT ON DESKTOP WEB BROWSER

Desktop Browser	Platform	EME/CDM	Flash Player/Primetime	NPAPI/ Silverlight 5
Chrome	Win	Widevine	(Yes)	No
	OSX		(Yes)	No
	Linux		(Yes)	No
Firefox	Win	Widevine, Adobe	Yes	Yes
	OSX		Yes	Yes
	Linux		(Yes)	Yes
Safari	> OSX Yosemite	(Fairplay)	Yes	Yes
	< OSX Yosemite	No	Yes	Yes
IE/Edge	< Win 7	No	Yes	Yes
	Win 10	PlayReady	Yes	No

# DRM SUPPORT ON MOBILE

Mobile Platform	HTML5	Native App / DRM
iOS	No MSE/EME HLS (AES-128 CBC) via <video>	Native SDK and WebView: FairPlay
		3rd Party Player SDKs – almost any DRM/Streaming is possible (PlayReady, Widevine, Verimatrix, VisualOn, Authentec, Castlabs, Discretix, Irdeto, NDS, Saffron, etc.)
Android	MSE/EME	Native + Android SDK (MediaDRM APIs) - (Widevine + OMA v2)
		Native + WebView with Widevine
		3rd Party Player SDKs - almost any DRM is possible; any streaming format
Windows 10 Mobile	MSE/EME	WebViews/Hosted Web Apps with PlayReady

# DRM SUPPORT ON TV/ GAME COSOLES

Platform	MSE/EME (DASH)	DRM
HbbTV 1.5/2.0	No 2.0.1 supports EME	TNT 2.0: Marlin/ PlayReady
Smart TV Alliance	optional	PlayReady (conditional- mandatory)/ Widevine (optional); Smooth (mandatory), DASH (optional)
Samsung (SDK 1.4)	Yes	PlayReady, Widevine, Verimatrix; DASH, HLS, Smooth
FireTV	No	VisualOn SDK + PlayReady (TrustZone); HLS/ DASH/ Smooth

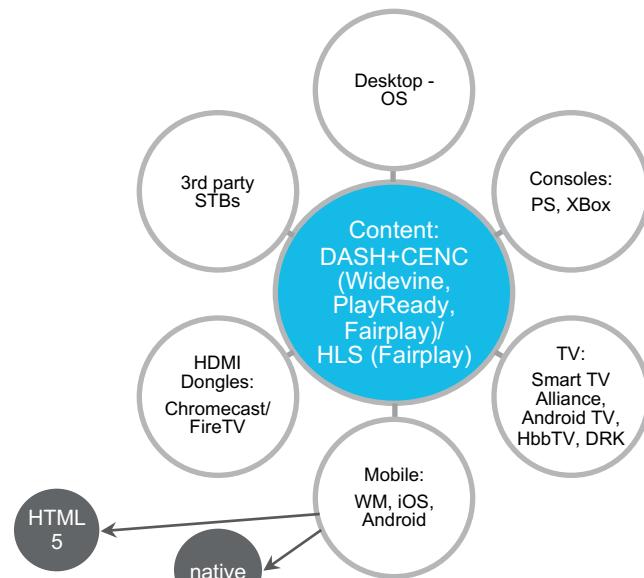
Chromecast	Yes	Dash + PlayReady/ Widevine; Smooth + PlayReady HLS + AES
AppleTV	No	HLS + Fairplay
RDK	Yes (OCDM)	PlayReady, Adobe Access
AndroidTV		For Google devices – see Android mobile, difference only in Security Levels

Platform	Web Browser (MSE/EME)	Native DRM
XBox	Yes (as Win10 Hosted App)	PlayReady
PS	No	PlayReady(?), Marlin

# STREAMING FORMAT FROM DRM PERSPECTIVE

How can we address different devices classes today?

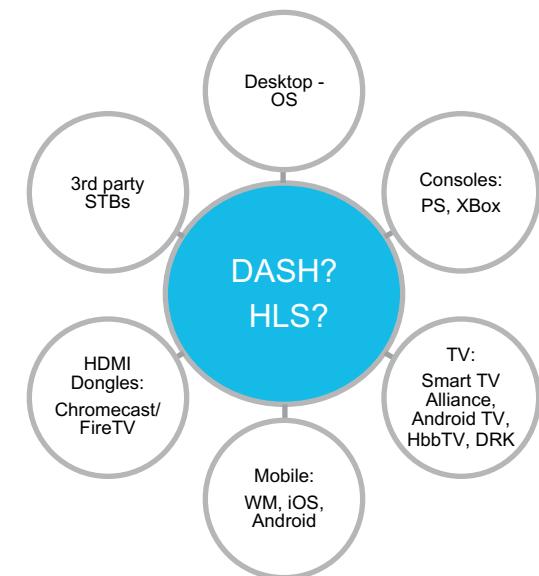
- What's on the market?
  - SmoothStreaming, HDS
  - HLS + Fairplay
  - DASH + CENC
- Can we choose one technology?
  - No, it is not possible to address the variety of different device classes with one streaming standard.
- With the support of both streaming formats **HLS + Fairplay and DASH + CENC (Widevine, PlayReady)** all the device classes available on the market can be addressed



# WHY NOT A SINGLE STREAMING FORMAT?

## Why not only DASH or HLS?

- Why not only DASH?
  - App Store Review Guidelines document for video streaming content over a cellular network:  
9.4 Video streaming content over a cellular network longer than 10 minutes must use HTTP Live Streaming and include a baseline 192 kbps or lower HTTP Live stream
- Why not only HLS?
  - we won't be able to address all other devices
- What about legacy streaming?
  - Smooth to DASH client-side converting is possible
  - HLS to DASH client-side converting is not possible due to DRM → both streaming formats are needed



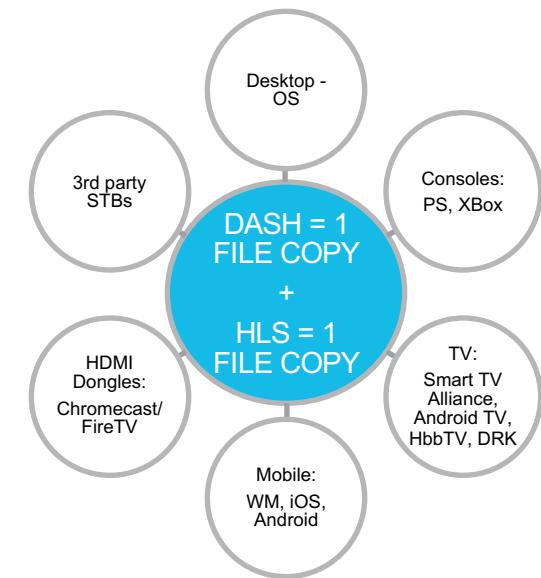
# HOW MANY PHYSICAL FILE COPIES?

## DASH and HLS

Streaming	File Format	Encryption
DASH	ISOBMFF	'cenc' (AES-CTR)

Streaming	File Format	Encryption
HLS	MPEG2TS	Sample-AES (AES-CBC)
HLS	ISOBMFF	'cbc' (AES-CBC)

- Summary
  - 2 physical files encrypted with AES-CTR and AES-CBC
  - If only 1 encryption scheme  
→ CDN cache efficiency



# TRANSCODING ON THE CLIENT

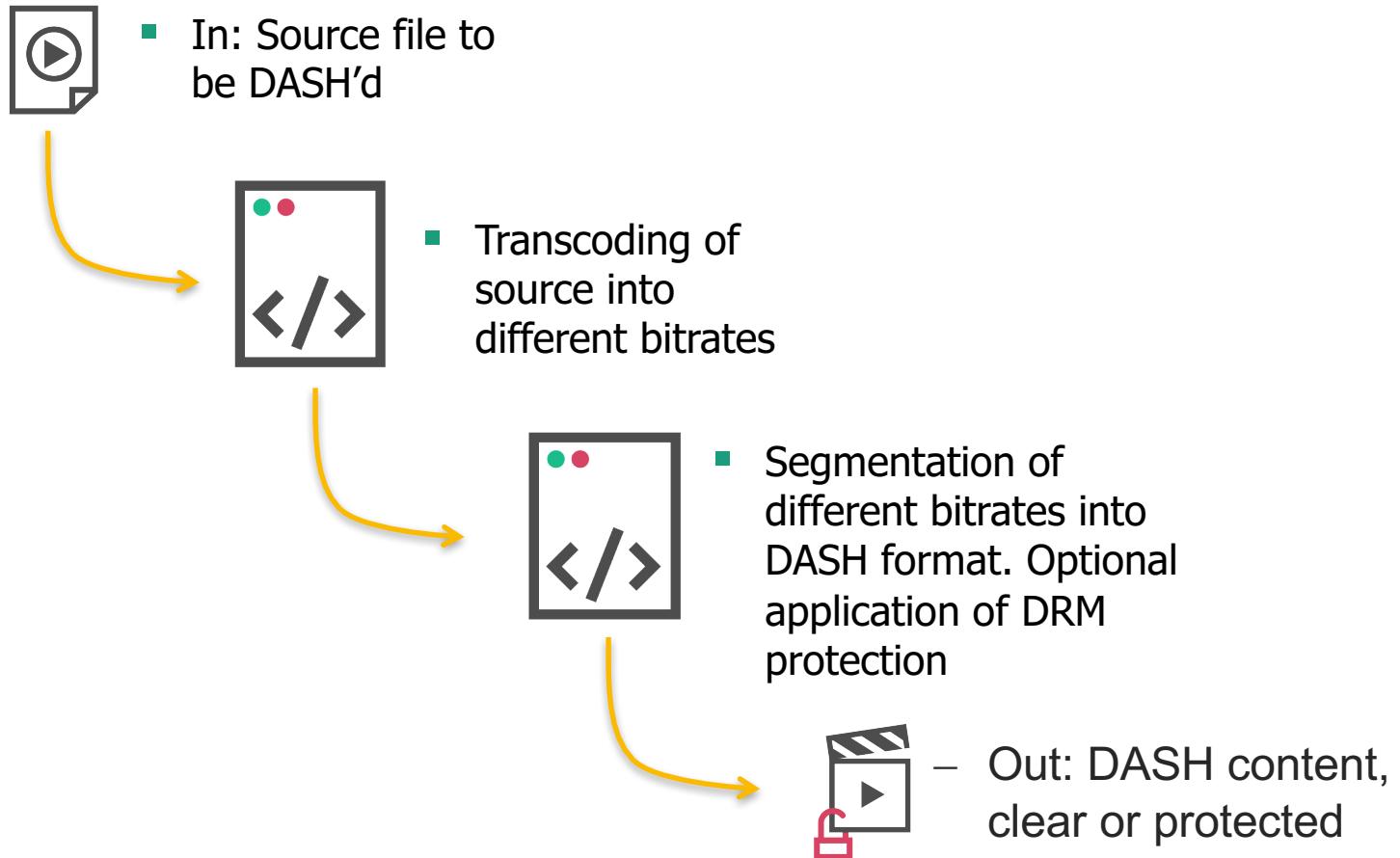
## Legacy (SmoothStreaming) and HLS to MPEG DASH

- Smooth with PIFF encryption can be transcoded on the fly to DASH with CENC on the client-side
  - SMOOTH+PIFF → DASH+CENC on the client
- HLS-Fairplay can not be transcoded to DASH-CENC on the client-side due to different AES encryption
  - HLS+Fairplay → DASH+CENC on the client
- Open source MSE players:
  - Hasplayer (Smooth/HLS to DASH)
  - Hls.js (HLS to DASH for unprotected content)

# Web & Media II

## Live Streaming

# MPEG-DASH GENERATION



# MPEG-DASH LIVE:STATE OF THE ART

- Live Transcoding with RaspberryPis
  - Using FAMIUM tools from local camera
  - Each Pi transcodes 1 A/V bitrate
- 20-30 seconds latency
- Other references:
  - Heise World Cup 2014 [comparison](#)
  - Adaptive Streaming latency > 30-90s
  - [Zattoo Whitepaper](#)



# MPEG-DASH LIVE LOW-LATENCY

- In general:
  - HTTP Streaming does not have quality assurance (in contrast to broadcast or managed networks)
- What is causing latency?
  - Video encoding:
    - segment length
    - # of a/v bitrates
  - Player buffering behavior:
    - buffer size
    - parallel vs. sequential
    - DASH MPD (minBufferTime, availabilityStartTime)
  - Transport:
    - CDN, caching
    - TCP-IP

# MPEG-DASH LIVE LOW-LATENCY

- Solutions:
  - Optimizations for Video encoding, player buffering and transport possible, but limited
    - Smaller segments and file format changes to improve coding efficiency
    - Tuning player buffering algorithms (startup, buffer size, segment fetching, representation switching)
  - Alternative and new transport protocols in consideration:
    - HTTP/2 PUSH, SSE
    - WebSockets, WebRTC
    - Multiple TCP

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THANKS FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION