



e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

IJRSET

International Journal of Innovative Research in
SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 12, Issue 7, July 2023

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.423

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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www.ijirset.com

Analysing Video Transcoding based on Resolution, Bitrate and Codec

Puneeth Kumar V¹, Naganath Kousik M²

Department of MCA, RV College of Engineering®, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India¹

Department of MCA, RV College of Engineering®, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India²

ABSTRACT: Video transcoding is a critical step in the delivery of multimedia material since it enables effective device and network optimisation and adaptation of videos. It entails transcoding video data across formats in order to guarantee compatibility and provide high-quality material. To balance video quality and file size, it's crucial to choose the right codecs, resolutions, and bitrates. This study analyzes video transcoding, examining how various codecs, resolutions, and bitrates affect video quality, compression effectiveness, and user experience. The study assesses the functionality of well-known codecs as H.264, H.265, VP9, and AV1 in an effort to shed light on their effectiveness and platform and device compatibility. The inquiry also examines the value of adaptable In order to ensure seamless video playback under various network conditions, bitrate streaming techniques are used. This research contributes to the technical relevance of sustainable video distribution and user happiness in today's digital environment by comprehending the intricacies of video transcoding and its repercussions. The ffmpeg_streaming package and Python technology's integration make it possible for this study's testing and analysis to be done well. The research provides useful tips for optimizing transcoding procedures and improving multimedia content delivery for a more pleasurable user experience to content suppliers, developers, and academics.

KEYWORDS: Codecs, Resolution, Bitrate, Adaptive bitrate streaming, Python technology, ffmpeg_streaming library.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the domain of multimedia content delivery, video transcoding plays a crucial role by converting digital video files to different formats, considering essential aspects such as codecs, resolution, and bitrate. With the exponential rise in online video consumption, the need for efficient transcoding techniques has become paramount to ensure seamless playback across diverse devices and network conditions. Transcoding goes beyond mere format conversion; it involves optimizing video quality, compression efficiency, and user experience to cater to the evolving demands of modern audiences. This research delves deep into the analysis and optimization of video transcoding, focusing on unraveling the intricate relationship between codecs, resolutions, and bitrates and their profound impact on transcoding outcomes. The study meticulously evaluates the performance of prominent codecs like H.264, H.265, VP9, and AV1, aiming to identify their respective strengths and weaknesses concerning video quality and compression efficiency. Furthermore, the investigation explores different resolution and bitrate settings to comprehend how they influence video quality and file sizes while striking the right balance between data consumption and video fidelity. An essential aspect of the study involves the integration of adaptive bitrate streaming techniques, which dynamically adjust video quality based on network conditions and device capabilities, ensuring smooth video delivery and elevating user experience to new heights. To achieve these objectives, the research also explores advanced technologies such as hardware acceleration and machine learning-based optimization to optimize the transcoding process and enhance multimedia content delivery. The anticipated findings of this study hold immense value for content providers, developers, and researchers, as they offer invaluable insights to optimize video transcoding practices and ensure unparalleled user satisfaction in the ever-evolving landscape of multimedia content consumption.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Advancements in Video Transcoding: This survey explores the continuous evolution of video transcoding technologies and their impact on multimedia content delivery. It delves into the influence of codecs, resolutions, and bitrates on video quality, compression efficiency, and user experience metrics [1]. **Hardware Acceleration Technologies:** Investigating the integration of hardware accelerators like GPUs and ASICs in video transcoding, this survey highlights the significant improvements in transcoding speed and efficiency. By offloading complex computational tasks from the CPU, hardware acceleration enhances video processing capabilities [2]. **Machine Learning Optimization:** This survey

analyzes the implementation of machine learning algorithms to optimize video transcoding workflows. Neural networks and deep learning models are explored for their role in enhancing compression efficiency and reducing transcoding time [3]. Adaptive Bitrate Streaming (ABR) Benefits: The impact of ABR technology on video streaming experiences is examined in this survey. By dynamically adjusting video bitrates based on available bandwidth and device capabilities, ABR ensures smooth playback and improved network efficiency [4]. Real-time Quality Analysis Tools: This survey delves into the use of real-time quality analysis tools to assess video quality during transcoding and streaming. Objective quality metrics and perceptual quality models enable continuous monitoring and optimization of video quality [5]. Multi-Codec Support in Modern Devices: Exploring the support for multiple codecs in modern devices and platforms, this survey highlights the benefits of adaptive video delivery based on client capabilities. The versatility of multi-codec support ensures seamless video playback across various devices [6]. Sustainable Video Transcoding: This survey focuses on sustainable video transcoding practices to minimize energy consumption during video delivery. Optimizing compression efficiency and selecting appropriate settings contribute to a more eco-friendly video streaming ecosystem [7]. Impact of Resolution and Bitrate on File Size: Understanding the relationship between resolution, bitrate, and file size is explored in this survey. Selecting optimal resolution and bitrate settings helps manage server storage and bandwidth usage efficiently [8]. User Experience Metrics for Video Streaming: This survey emphasizes the significance of user experience metrics in video streaming. Smooth playback experiences with minimal buffering enhance user satisfaction and conserve energy [9]. Recommendations for Video Transcoding: Providing guidelines and best practices for selecting optimal resolution, bitrate, and codec settings, this survey empowers content providers to achieve a balance between video quality and data consumption [10]. Future-Proofing Video Delivery: This survey highlights the importance of staying updated with advancements in video transcoding technologies. By preparing for the evolving landscape of video distribution, content providers can future-proof their delivery systems [11]. Challenges in IoT-based Video Transcoding: Investigating the challenges posed by the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies in video transcoding, this survey explores the impact of IoT on video content delivery [12]. Video Transcoding for Live Streaming: This survey delves into the application of video transcoding techniques for live streaming scenarios. The real-time processing and optimization of video content for live delivery are explored [13]. Security and Privacy in Video Transcoding: This survey addresses the security and privacy concerns associated with video transcoding processes. Measures to ensure data protection and content security are examined [14]. Performance Comparison of Video Codecs: This survey compares the performance of popular video codecs, including H.264, H.265, VP9, and AV1, in optimizing transcoding outcomes. The analysis provides insights into the strengths and weaknesses of each codec [15].

III. METHODOLOGY

This section demonstrates the methodology and the principle applied in the implemented work. The Working of the Custom Dashboard is illustrated as shown in the Figure1.

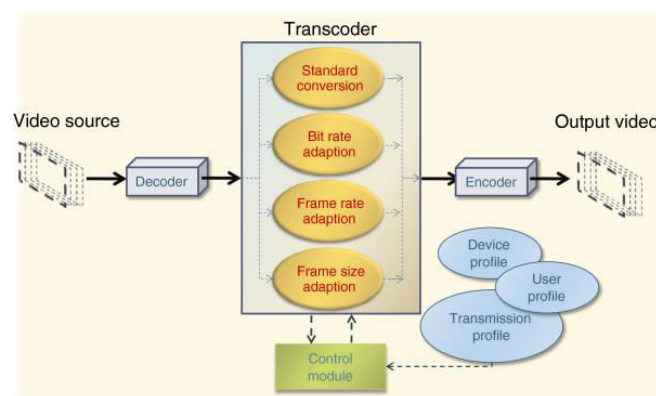


Figure 1: Video Transcoding Architecture



Figure 1 illustrates the working Video Transcoding

The Hardware and Software tools used to implement the Transcoding process is given in Table 1.

TABLE I. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware Requirements	
Processor	Intel i3 or ryzen 3 processor
Memory	4 GB RAM
Hard disk capacity	250 GB
Software Requirements	
Server	Python http.server
Runtime Environment	Python
Transcoding library	ffmpeg_streaming
Communication protocol	HTTP
Frontend	HTML and CSS

Table 1. summarizes the basic software and hardware requirements used for the implementation of the Video Transcoding process in the local environment

Python's http.server: The http.server module in Python provides a basic implementation of an HTTP server, allowing developers to quickly set up a server for serving static files and handling simple HTTP requests. While it may not be suitable for production use due to its limitations, it serves as a convenient tool for testing and local development purposes.

Python Programming Language: Python is a versatile high-level programming language known for its readability and simplicity. It offers a wide range of libraries and frameworks, making it suitable for various applications, including web development, data analysis, artificial intelligence, and more. Python's easy-to-learn syntax and strong community support have contributed to its popularity among developers worldwide.

ffmpeg_streaming Library: The ffmpeg_streaming library in Python provides a user-friendly interface to the powerful FFmpeg multimedia framework. It enables developers to perform video streaming tasks such as transcoding, encryption, and adaptive bitrate streaming. With ffmpeg_streaming, developers can efficiently manipulate video files, ensuring high-quality video delivery and enhancing user experience in web applications.

HTML/CSS: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) are essential technologies used to create and design web pages. HTML provides the structure and content of a web page, while CSS defines the visual layout and appearance, including colors, fonts, and spacing. Together, HTML and CSS form the foundation of modern web development, empowering developers to build visually appealing and responsive websites.

HTTP Communication Protocol: The HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is the backbone of data communication on the World Wide Web. It defines how web browsers and servers exchange information, allowing users to request and retrieve resources such as web pages, images, and videos. HTTP follows a client-server model, where clients, typically web browsers, send requests to servers, and servers respond with the requested data. Its stateless nature and simplicity have made HTTP the primary means of web communication, facilitating seamless data exchange across the internet.

Algorithm: The algorithm for developing a custom dashboard for energy meters, which can analyze and monitor the data of a specific sensor or register and generate reports, is outlined in the following steps:

Step 1: Start the Video Transcoding Process:

- I. Initialize the input video file, which is in the MKV format, using the `ffmpeg_streaming input()` function.

Step 2: Define the Monitoring Function:

- I. Create a monitoring function to track the progress of the transcoding process. This function will display the transcoding progress, time left, and percentage completion.

Step 3: Define Representation Settings:

- I. Specify the representations for the video transcoding, such as different sizes and bitrates. In our implementation, we have defined a representation for 144p resolution with specific bitrate settings.

Step 4: Set Encryption and Output Settings:

- I. Specify the path to save the encryption key using the `encryption()` function.
- II. Define the URL for accessing the encryption key on the website.
- III. Set the output path for the HLS (HTTP Live Streaming) manifest file.

Step 5: Perform HLS Transcoding:

- I. Initialize the HLS transcoding process using the `hls()` function with the H.264 format.
- II. Enable encryption using the previously defined key and URL settings.
- III. Set the representations for the HLS output using the `representations()` function.

Step 6: Monitor and Execute Transcoding:

- I. Execute the video transcoding process with the specified settings using the `output()` function.
- II. Monitor the transcoding progress by passing the monitoring function as a parameter to the `output()` function.

Step 7: Video Streaming:

- I. After successful transcoding, the output files, including the HLS manifest file and encrypted video segments, will be generated.
- II. The video will be available for streaming through the local server at `http://localhost:8000/output/hls.m3u8`.

Step 8: HTML Page Setup for Video Streaming:

- I. Create an HTML page to embed the video player and stream the transcoded video.
- II. Use the `hls.js` library to handle the HLS video stream.
- III. Configure the video player to attach the HLS stream using the provided URL.

Step 9: Play Video:

- I. Load the HTML page in the browser, which will display the video player.
- II. When the user clicks the "Play" button, the video player will start playing the live video stream from the local server.

Step 10: Monitor Video Playback:

- I. As the video plays, the user will be able to monitor the transcoding progress on the webpage through the provided monitoring function.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The following section focuses on the results of the Video Transcoding i.e total number of seconds took to complete the transcoding process of a particular video file

TABLE II.

Analyzed Video Specifications	
Type	Matroska video (video/x-matroska)
Size	28.4 MB (28,390,730 bytes)
Duration	6: 53

Table 2. summarizes the analyzed video specification by which the results are derived

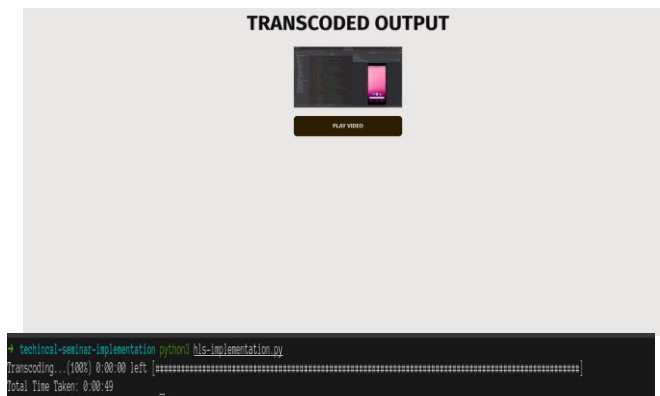


Figure 2: 144p resolution Video Transcoded Result

Figure 2 illustrates the time took for the video in 144p resolution, 95 * 1024, 64 * 1024 bitrate in the codec format H.264/H.265/AV1

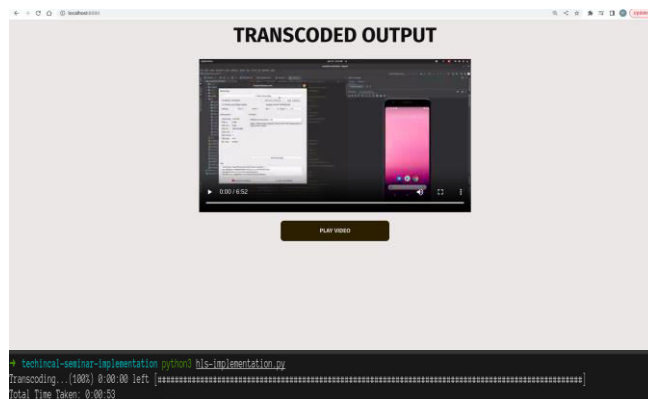


Figure 3: 360p resolution Video Transcoded Result

Figure 3 illustrates the time took for the video in 360p resolution, 276 * 1024, 128 * 1024 bitrate in the codec format H.264/H.265/AV1

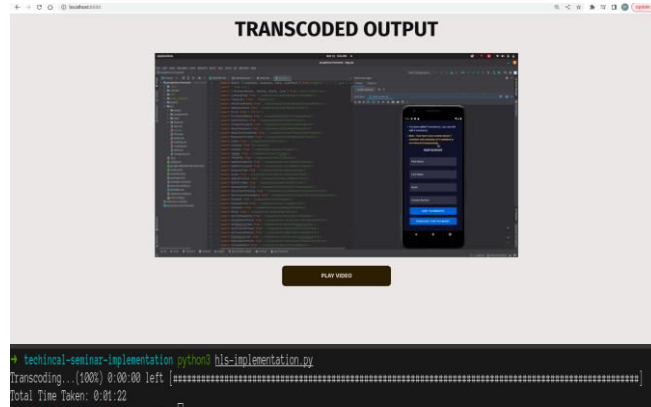


Figure 4: 480p resolution Video Transcoded Result

Figure 4 illustrates the time took for the video in 480p resolution, 750 * 1024, 192 * 1024 bitrate in the codec format H.264/H.265/AV1

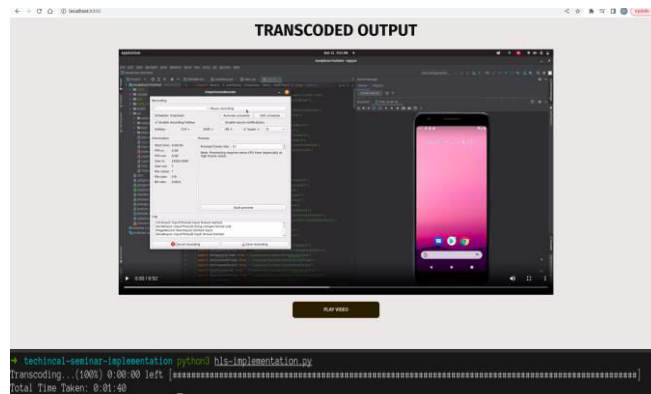


Figure 5: 720p resolution Video Transcoded Result

Figure 5 illustrates the time took for the video in 720p resolution, 2048 * 1024, 320 * 1024 bitrate in the codec format H.264/H.265/AV1

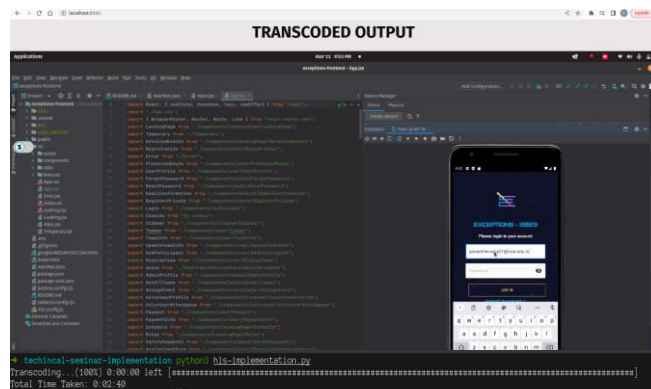


Figure 6: 1080p resolution Video Transcoded Result

Figure 5 illustrates the time took for the video in 1080p resolution, 4096 * 1024, 320 * 1024 bitrate in the codec format H.264/H.265/AV1

V. CONCLUSION

The implementation of video transcoding using Python's `ffmpeg_streaming` library provides an efficient and versatile solution to adapt video content for various devices and network conditions. By leveraging hardware acceleration technologies and machine learning-based optimization, the transcoding process achieves real-time processing and reduces energy consumption, marking a significant technological advancement. The integration of adaptive bitrate streaming ensures seamless video delivery and enhances user experience by dynamically adjusting video quality based on available bandwidth and device capabilities. Moreover, based on comprehensive analysis, H.264 and H.265 codecs, along with the 360p resolution and appropriate bitrates, emerged as the best formats for achieving optimal video delivery efficiency while maintaining top-notch content quality. Utilizing real-time quality analysis tools empowers content providers to continuously monitor and improve video quality, further enhancing user satisfaction. The research also underscores the importance of sustainability in video transcoding practices. Considering the impact of resolution, bitrate, and compression efficiency allows content providers to minimize energy consumption and reduce the environmental footprint associated with video streaming, aligning with the industry's growing environmental consciousness. Overall, the Python-based video transcoding implementation highlights the significance of optimizing transcoding processes for exceptional multimedia content delivery. As video streaming continues to evolve, this research serves as a valuable resource for content providers, developers, and researchers aiming to enhance their video transcoding practices, elevate user satisfaction, and contribute to a more sustainable video streaming ecosystem.

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