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More Efficient Streaming using Linux DRM Modifiers @ndufresne

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Are computers getting faster?

CPU frequency increase is slowing down

Timeline of CPU frequency



Data from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instructions_per_second





Core counts is still growing

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Timeline of CPU MIPS



Data from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instructions_per_second



RAM is also getting faster

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RAM Data and command rate

Data from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAS_latency

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But they also feel faster, why?

- RAM can operate asynchronously
- Extensive use of caches
- Rate is faster when access is linear

RAM speed isn't just about frequency

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Photo by Mathew Schwartz on Unsplash



Surrounding data is copied into cache
Caching behavior is predictable
Memory access can be optimized
So let's see how video data storage

Prediction

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Photo by Liam Briese on Unsplash







The use of raster scanning in television was proposed in 1880 by French engineer Maurice Leblanc



Illustration by Ian Harvey on Wikipedia





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Top photo by Miss Zhang on Unsplash Middle photo by Oğuzhan Akdoğan on Unsplash Bottom photo by Mika Baumeister on Unsplash















Different format, better performance









Tiles can be square or rectangular
Tiles can use full height
Tiles can be combined with various inner pixel formats!

Tiles comes in all sort of flavors

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Photo by Pratiksha Mohanty on Unsplash





What if the bandwidth is the bottleneck ?





Randomly generate image gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=/dev/random !\ rawvideoparse width=1280 height=720 ! jpegenc ! identity eos-after=2 ! filesink location=test.jpg



Yes, its a bug!

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A frame from Big Buck Bunny movie, Blender Foundation







- FBC is implemented by memory controllers
- Lossless and low complexity compression
- Data is compressed before being stored
- Can reduce by half (sometimes more) the bandwidth utilization
- Does not save anything in storage size, always require more space







How this used to be implemented ...



- Hidden under abstraction API like GL / VK / VA / D3D / etc.
- No interroperability, hence no sharing between Cameras, GPUs and even with some of the CODECs
- And when sharing is done implicitly ...









By Ratar Dzięgiel on Issue #1230







How did we fix that ?

NV12_64Z32, NV12_4L4, NV12_32L32, NV12_16L32S, NV12_8L128, NV12_10BE_8L128 GPUs have hundreds of these

Explicit Negotiation

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Photo by Lucas Kapla on Unsplash





- Direct Render Manager (DRM)
- This Linux kernel subsystem is where all Display and GPU drivers lives
- They bonified their pixel formats with a 64bits modifier
- The upper 8bits is a vendor ID
- Leaving 56bits to decribe the actual format







- DRM formats are defined as fourcc, a four characters string
- The DRM Modifier is represented as a 16 digits hexadecimal
- 0x00000000000000000000 means Linear
- 0x010000000000001 means Intel's X tile mode







An overview DMABuf DRM format negotiation in GStreamer



- Used with memory:DMABuf caps feature
- A DMABuf being the generic FD type used to share memory between drivers on Linux
- The format = field is always DMA_DRM
- The actual format is set in **drm-format** field







- Form of the combination DRM fource and the modifier hexadecimal representation
- drm-format=<fourcc>:<modifier>
- video/x-raw(memory:DMABuf),

format=(string)DMA_DRM,

drm-format=(string)NV12:0x01000000000000000001,

width=(int)1920,

height=(int)1080,







- Over the years, OpenGL, VA API, Wayland and of course Linux DRM subsystem enabled the ability to enumerate the supported combinations
- Wayland DMAbuf Feedback provide updates on rendering device changes (WIP in GStreamer)











By Rafał Dzięgiel on issue #1236







- GStreamer DMA Buffers design
- <u>GstVideoInfoDMADrm helpers</u>
- <u>GStreamer DMABuf "allocator"</u>
- <u>A nice summary from Victor at Igalia</u>













Thank you!



