# **Kyber** Interactive Streaming

(near) Real Time Video and Controls streaming

FRnOG 39



DDD

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### **Resume of My Video Life**

- <u>VideoLAN:</u> being working on the VideoLAN project for 17 years, president of the VideoLAN NPO since its creation (2008) Doing most of the non-developer tasks of VideoLAN
- <u>VLC:</u> Active developer since 2006, notably on GUI, Windows, Android ports, codecs and demuxers, packaging and releases
- **FFmpeg**: Active community member and peacekeeper of FFmpeg. De facto involved in releases and roadmaps.
- **Shadow:** ex-CTO of Cloud Gaming/Desktop company
- **Technical Consultant**: Video startups, scaleups and e-Commerce business



## Lower Latency

### **Lower Latency Streaming**



We're talking about encoded latency, else we would talk in lines :)

### Why do we need lower latency?

### Interactivity

### Safety & Critical

#### Remote Desktop

VM / VDI / DaaS Cloud Gaming Cloud Desktop



#### Robots & Drones

Robots, Drones AR Supervision Cars?



#### **Remote Monitor**

Virtual Monitor SlingBox Industrial Supervision



#### App Streaming

Remote Video Production Trial / Demo of Apps Visual Cloud Apps





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# Watizit?



### **Kyber**

### **Open Source**

### **Real Time**

Control of Machines Solution SDK

Client, Server and Networking stack Streaming video, audio, *subtitles* unidir Streaming inputs bidirectionally Modular SDK and application Quic protocol & <del>WebRTC</del>

Multi-platform Client (+ Web) Multiple platforms for the Servers All Codecs (H.264, HEVC, VP9, AV1) Multiple Hardware & Software Encoders Based on VLC and FFmpeg

### Demo



### **Linux Server**



### How does it work?



### Features

Input 🎞



Audio-Video Server based on FFmpeg libraries, through txproto

Pushed-based Streaming server, graph-based and multi-threaded per node Video Server can composite GPU overlays

Player based on libVLC, tuned for O-latency (push-based approach)

Video Codecs tested: H.264, HEVC, AV1, VP9

Audio Codecs tested: PCM, Flac, Opus

Hardware and Software encoders

4:2:0 -> 4:4:4 upsampling on client

New Input Server written in Rust from scratch

Push-based Input streaming server, graph-based, able to filter and merge inputs

I/O Support: Keyboard, Mouse (+*Cursor*), Gamepads (+*Rumble*), Copy-Paste, File-Transfer, USB/IP

Virtual Video, Mouse, Keyboard and Gamepad Drivers

Cross-Platform, Client = Server



Multiplexer Server written in Rust from scratch

Multi Protocol: Quic and WebTransport

Opens only one port (TCP+UDP)

TLS and Security handled at connection

Multi-user support (Main, Student)

Selectable features (audio, video, inputs)

Input latency is independent from Video latency

Separate process



### Measures

Desktop @ 60 Hz		
libVLC H.264:	<mark>~16ms</mark> - 1 frame	
Desktop @ 120 Hz		20
libVLC H.264:	<mark>∼12ms</mark> - 1 ½ frames	
libVLC HEVC:	<mark>∼12ms</mark> - 1 ½ frames	
Desktop @ 240 Hz		
libVLC HEVC:	<mark>∼10ms</mark> - ~2 ½ frames	
libVLC H.264:	<mark>~10ms</mark> - ~2 ½ frames	August and a second and a secon
Web @ 60 Hz		
Kyber H.264 Soft:	<mark>∼33ms</mark> - 2 frames	
Kyber HEVC Hard:	~33ms - 2 frames	
Web @ 120 Hz		
Kyber HEVC Hard:	<mark>~16ms</mark> - ~2 frames	
Kybon H 261 Soft.	$\sim 24mc$ $\sim 2$ frames	

We can do better!



### **Extra Low**



We can do better!

### Protocol

### Quic / WT

Multiple protocols supported by the muxer

Big focus on Quic, because TLS, Uni-Socket, Multi-Stream, Bi-Directional and Datagrams

Audio / Video data can use Datagrams Inputs are reliable and Bi-Directional

Use of WebTransport in very similar way than Quic, including DataGrams inside WebBrowser

### **Multiple Modes**

Reliable: sends each channel on one QUIC/WT stream

GOPstream: 1 QUIC/WT stream per GoP

Unreliable:

Video Packets are sent in DataGrams mode Config and Control packets are always sent in reliable streams

Unreliable\_fec:

Use of FEC (RaptorQ) to recover info without needing retransmissions when loss of packets

### **Unreliable Protocol**

#### Channels

One connection with multiple channels, similar to MoQ tracks Request to Server to subscribe to the right channels (*channel\_id*)

#### Stream vs Datagram

Some channels are either on DataGram or Stream mode

One channel is composed of multiple Streams or multiple Datagrams

Video can be datagrams and Inputs are always BiDi streams

#### Groups

Packets are grouped in groups for Media, to keep config (SPS/PPS) + data together



### **Unreliable Protocol + FEC**

#### FEC

Use of RaptorQ (for now) but other schemes are possible

RaptorQ source symbols of size configured to maximize the max Quic Datagram size.

Hopefully, the RaptorQ encoded symbols are going on their own UDP datagrams



### **Web Version**

#### Wasm

All the desktop Rust code is running in the web browser using Webassembly with same codebase

Notably Muxer and Input Server/Client

#### WebTransport

The Web version is using, in Rust/Wasm the same codebase and the same protocol WebTransport instead of Quic

FEC running in Wasm

### WebCodec

Video Decoding is done through WebCodec, in Rust/Wasm

Rendering is done through a Canvas Compositing time is controlled by the app

Audio is done through WebCodec

#### VLC.wasm

Video Decoding can also be done through VLC.wasm

### No WebRTC :)

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# Thanks

Do you have any questions? jb@videolan.org kyber.media



