

**Video - mp4**

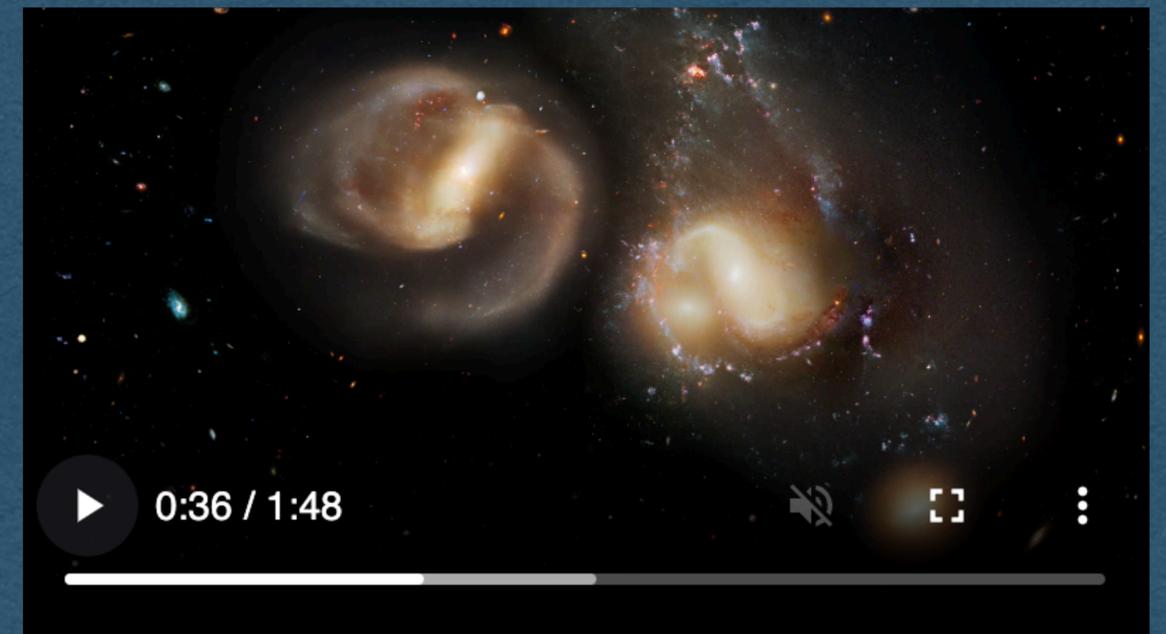
# Uploading Video

- We now support file uploads
  - We allow users to upload images
- How do we support video uploads?
  - The same exact way!
  - Files are just bytes
  - Images and videos are handled as bytes

# Displaying Video

- How do we display a video on our page?
  - Not the same as images (Can't use the `<img>` element)
- Use the `<video>` element!

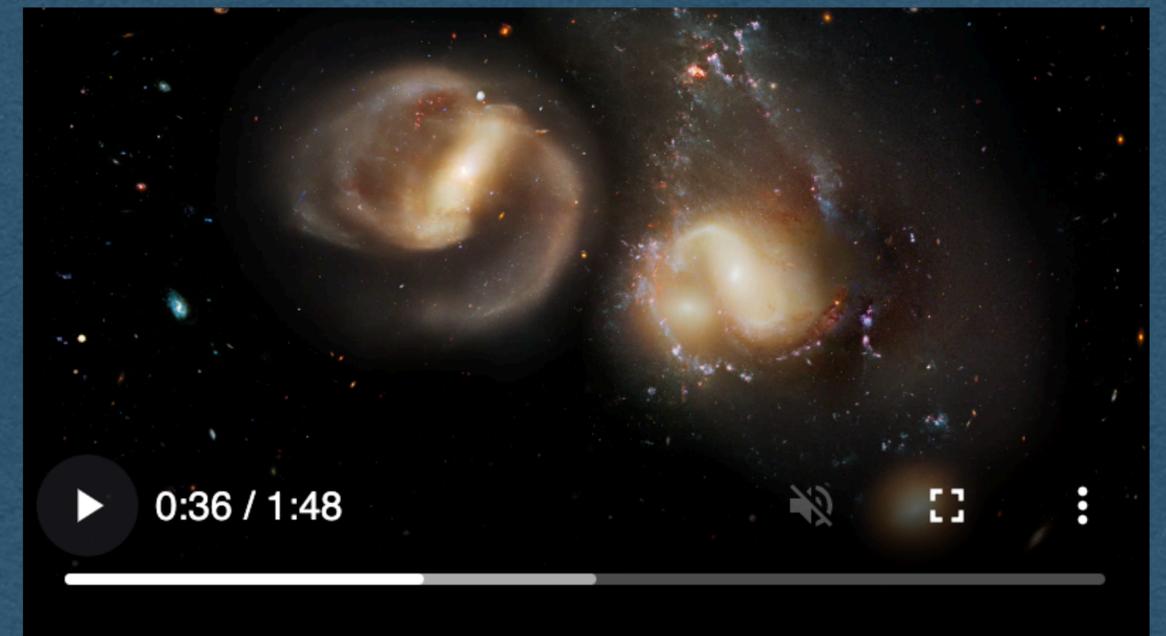
```
<video width="400" controls autoplay muted>  
  <source src="space.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```



# Displaying Video

- Can add a variety of attributes to the video
  - controls: displays the control buttons for the user
  - autoplay: plays on page load [if allowed by the browser]
  - muted: mute the audio (Required in Chromium for autoplay)

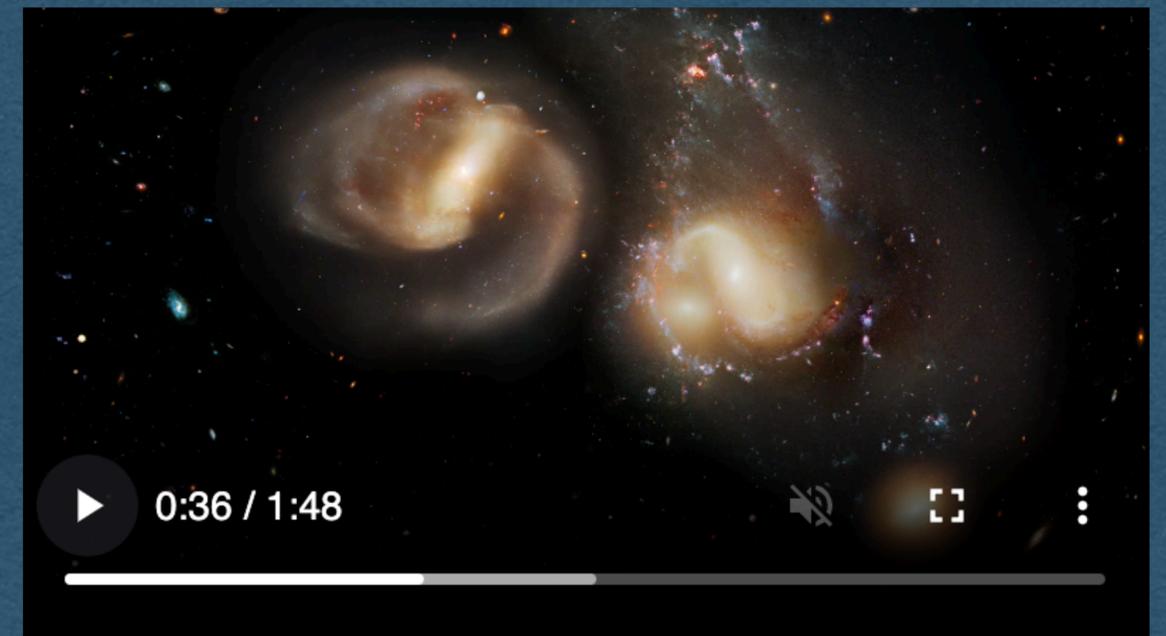
```
<video width="400" controls autoplay muted>  
  <source src="space.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```



# Displaying Video

- Specify the source file in a source element
- If the MIME type is omitted, the browser might be able to sniff the type (Don't rely on this)
- This element will request "space.mp4" just like the src of an img

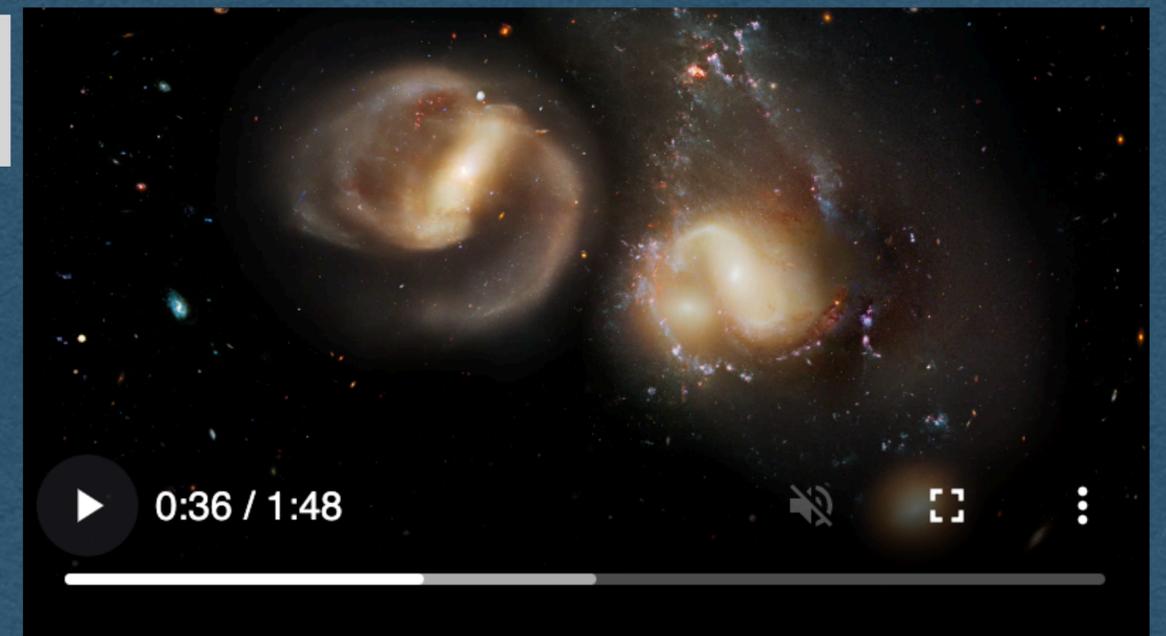
```
<video width="400" controls autoplay muted>  
  <source src="space.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```



# Displaying Video

- Using the src attribute in the video element is allowed
  - This is discouraged
  - Cannot specify MIME type
  - Can only have one source

```
<video width="400" src="space.mp4" controls autoplay muted>  
</video>
```

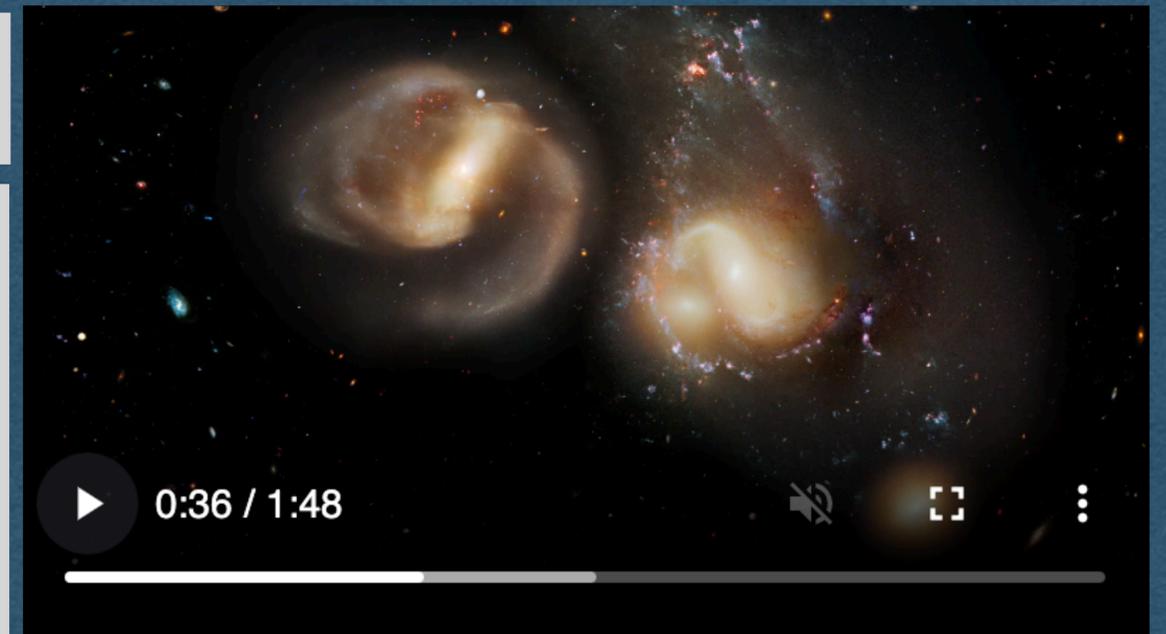


# Displaying Video

- Using the source element allows us to specify multiple formats
  - Browser will use the first source in the list that it supports
  - Most browsers do not support m3u8 and will play the mp4
- Add text that is displayed for very old browsers that don't support the HTML5 video element

```
<video width="400" src="space.mp4" controls autoplay muted>  
</video>
```

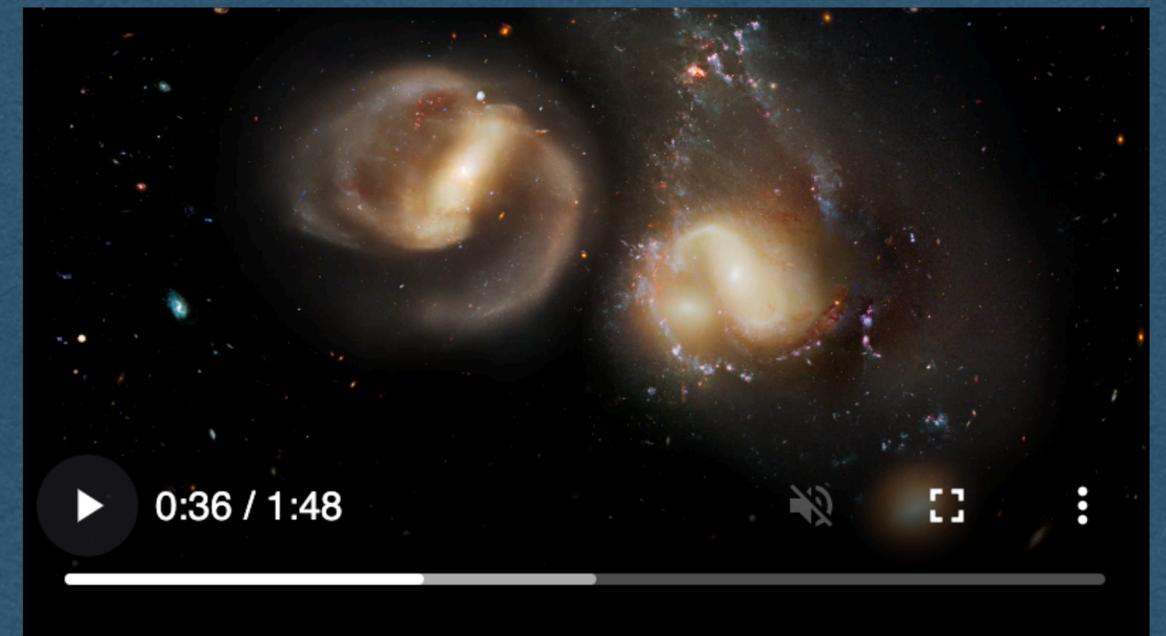
```
<video width="400" controls autoplay muted>  
  <source src="space.mpd" type="application/x-mpegURL">  
  <source src="space.m3u8" type="video/hls">  
  <source src="space.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  Your browser does not support video playback  
</video>
```



# Displaying Video

- Expectation for HW3 when a video is uploaded:
  - Save the video to disk
  - Create HTML with a video element and a source with the name of your video file
  - Add this HTML as the chat message for the uploading user
- Note: Since we use polling, the video will constantly reload and start over. Bad user experience (UX), but fine for the HW

```
<video width="400" controls autoplay muted>  
  <source src="space.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```



# File Formats

# File Formats

- How can we find the type of file that was uploaded?
- Check the file extension?..
  - Fine for LO3
- File extension pros:
  - Helpful for us humans to identify the type
  - Let's our OS recommend which program to use to open the file
- File extensions cons:
  - They are part of the filename and can be set to anything by renaming the file (Or removed entirely)
  - They are not part of the file itself (No filename when working with only the content of the file)

# Begin Application Objectives

# File Signatures

- The first bytes of each file contain a signature
  - Identifies the type of the file
  - Reliable(ish) since it's part of the content of the file itself instead of the filename
- When the file extension can't be trusted
  - Read the first bytes of the file
  - Lookup the signature of these bytes
- Common file types will always start with the same bytes
  - eg. JPEG images will start with
    - `b'\xff\xd8\xff\xe0\x00\x10JFIF\x00\x01'`
- Find the signatures for each file type you support and determine the MIME type matching the signature

ffmpeg

# ffmpeg

- We sometimes want to process video files
- ffmpeg is *the* answer for video manipulation
- Need to install ffmpeg
  - Include the installation in your Dockerfile
- Invoke ffmpeg
  - Command line examples today
  - Make system calls from your code
  - -or- use a client library that makes the sys calls for you (You still need to install ffmpeg)

# ffmpeg

```
ffmpeg -i inputVideo.avi -f mp4 outputVideo.mp4
```

- Example of basic ffmpeg usage
  - Converts inputVideo.avi into an mp4
- The -i flag indicates the input filename
- The -f flag indicates the output format
- The last argument is always the output filename
  - No flag for the output filename

# ffmpeg

```
ffmpeg -i inputVideo.avi -s 640x360 -f mp4 outputVideo.mp4
```

- We can add more arguments for more control
  - Output filename is still the last argument
- The -s flag is sets the resolution of the output file
  - We convert the file to 640x360

Demos