Software Manual

Linux Interface Specification GStreamer

Software Manual

RZ/G3L Group

Renesas Electronics

www.renesas.com

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Credit

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    - Architecture: `x86_64`
    - Docker: `Docker version 29.1.4, build 0e6fee6`
    - Container OS: `Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS`
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    - pip: `25.3`
    - PDFtk:

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General Precautions in the Handling of Microprocessing Unit and Microcontroller Unit Products

The following usage notes are applicable to all Microprocessing unit and Microcontroller unit products from Renesas. For detailed usage notes on the products covered by this document, refer to the relevant sections of the document as well as any technical updates that have been issued for the products.

1. Precaution against Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

   A strong electrical field, when exposed to a CMOS device, can cause destruction of the gate oxide and ultimately degrade the device operation. Steps must be taken to stop the generation of static electricity as much as possible, and quickly dissipate it when it occurs. Environmental control must be adequate. When it is dry, a humidifier should be used. This is recommended to avoid using insulators that can easily build up static electricity. Semiconductor devices must be stored and transported in an anti-static container, static shielding bag or conductive material. All test and measurement tools including work benches and floors must be grounded. The operator must also be grounded using a wrist strap. Semiconductor devices must not be touched with bare hands. Similar precautions must be taken for printed circuit boards with mounted semiconductor devices.

2. Processing at power-on

   The state of the product is undefined at the time when power is supplied. The states of internal circuits in the LSI are indeterminate and the states of register settings and pins are undefined at the time when power is supplied. In a finished product where the reset signal is applied to the external reset pin, the states of pins are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the reset process is completed. In a similar way, the states of pins in a product that is reset by an on-chip power-on reset function are not guaranteed from the time when power is supplied until the power reaches the level at which resetting is specified.

3. Input of signal during power-off state

   Do not input signals or an I/O pull-up power supply while the device is powered off. The current injection that results from input of such a signal or I/O pull-up power supply may cause malfunction and the abnormal current that passes in the device at this time may cause degradation of internal elements. Follow the guideline for input signal during power-off state as described in your product documentation.

4. Handling of unused pins

   Handle unused pins in accordance with the directions given under handling of unused pins in the manual. The input pins of CMOS products are generally in the high-impedance state. In operation with an unused pin in the open-circuit state, extra electromagnetic noise is induced in the vicinity of the LSI, an associated shoot-through current flows internally, and malfunctions occur due to the false recognition of the pin state as an input signal become possible.

5. Clock signals

   After applying a reset, only release the reset line after the operating clock signal becomes stable. When switching the clock signal during program execution, wait until the target clock signal is stabilized. When the clock signal is generated with an external resonator or from an external oscillator during a reset, ensure that the reset line is only released after full stabilization of the clock signal. Additionally, when switching to a clock signal produced with an external resonator or by an external oscillator while program execution is in progress, wait until the target clock signal is stable.

6. Voltage application waveform at input pin

   Waveform distortion due to input noise or a reflected wave may cause malfunction. If the input of the CMOS device stays in the area between VIL (Max.) and VIH (Min.) due to noise, for example, the device may malfunction. Take care to prevent chattering noise from entering the device when the input level is fixed, and also in the transition period when the input level passes through the area between VIL (Max.) and VIH (Min.).

7. Prohibition of access to reserved addresses

   Access to reserved addresses is prohibited. The reserved addresses are provided for possible future expansion of functions. Do not access these addresses as the correct operation of the LSI is not guaranteed.

8. Differences between products

   Before changing from one product to another, for example to a product with a different part number, confirm that the change will not lead to problems. The characteristics of a microprocessing unit or microcontroller unit products in the same group but having a different part number might differ in terms of internal memory capacity, layout pattern, and other factors, which can affect the ranges of electrical characteristics, such as characteristic values, operating margins, immunity to noise, and amount of radiated noise. When changing to a product with a different part number, implement a system-evaluation test for the given product.

How to Use This Manual

1. Purpose and Target Readers

This document is designed to provide the user with an understanding of the software development environment for RZ/G3L Group MPU(s). It is intended for users developing software incorporating the MPU(s). A basic knowledge of software development and Linux systems is necessary to use this document.

> Particular attention should be paid to the precautionary notes when using the manual. These notes occur within the body of the text, at the end of each section, and in the Usage Notes section.

> The revision history summarizes the locations of revisions and additions. It does not list all revisions. Refer to the text of the manual for details.

The following documents apply to the RZ/G3L Group MPU(s). Make sure to refer to the latest versions of these documents. The newest versions of the documents listed may be obtained from the Renesas Electronics Web site.

Document Type	Description	Document Title	Document No.
Hardware Manual	Hardware specifications (pin assignments, memory maps, peripheral function specifications, electrical characteristics, timing charts) and operation description	RZ/G3L Group Hardware Manual	-
Renesas Technical Update	Describes all basic steps to use Yocto build environment with Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L	Available from Renesas RZ Linux BSP Plus GitHub page	-

2. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Description
ALSA	Advanced Linux Sound Architecture
API	Application Programming Interface
BSP	Board Support Package
CRU	Camera Data Receive Unit
CSI	Camera Serial Interface
DU	Display Unit on RZ/G Series
EVK	Evaluation Kit
FB	Framebuffer
FPS	Frames per second
ISU2	Image Scaling Unit
MCU	Micro Controller Unit
MIPI	Mobile Industry Processor Interface

Abbreviation	Description
MPU	Micro Processor Unit
OSS	Open-Source Software
RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
SDK	Software Development Kit
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
V4L2	Video for Linux 2
VLP	Verified Linux Package
VSP	Video Signal Processor
VSPD	VSP for DU

3. Conventions

   Command line run on Linux host PC will be shown as below:

```
$    echo "This is command line run on x86-64 Linux PC"
```

   Command line run on target board's linux kernel will be shown as below:

```
#    echo "This is command line run on ARM board"
```

   Command line run on target board's bootloader will be shown as below:

```
=>    echo "This is command line run on ARM board"
```

   File content will be shown as below:

FILENAME

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "This is content in a file"
```

Table of Contents

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List of Tables

1. Overview

This document explains the expanded specification of GStreamer Plug-in and explains how to run the GStreamer Plug-in and GStreamer on Linux on RZ/G3L Group MPU(s).

1.1 Related Documents

The following table shows the document related to this module.

Table 1-1 Related Documents

Index	Document Name	Remarks
1	Getting Started for RZ/G of Renesas RZ Linux BSP Plus	See https://renesas-rz.github.io/rz_linux_bsp_plus/RZG/getting_started/

1.2 Terminology

The following table shows the terminology related to this module.

Table 1-2 Terminology

Terms	Explanation
GStreamer	It provides functionality based on multimedia applications such as Audio/Video in multimedia framework open source URL: http://gstreamer.freedesktop.org/
GStreamer Plug-in	It is various Plug-in of GStreamer framework, provides other functionality and various codec
OpenMAX	It is general multimedia API for embedded devices such as image, audio,…, it consists of three layers as below: • OpenMAX AL (Application Layer) • OpenMAX IL (Integration Layer) • OpenMAX DL (Development Layer) URL: http://www.khronos.org/openmax/
gst-omx	GStreamer Plug-in that allows communication with OpenMAX IL component
Wayland	Wayland is a protocol that specifies the communication between the display server (called Wayland compositor) and its clients, as a replacement for the X Window System

Terms	Explanation
Weston	Weston is the reference implementation of a Wayland compositor (typical elements of a window)

2. Operating Environment

2.1 Hardware and Software Environment

The following table lists the hardware (EVK) and software (BSP/VLP/SDK) needed to use this module.

Table 2-1 Hardware and Software Environment

Index	EVK	BSP/VLP/SDK	Remarks
1	RZ/G3L Evaluation Board Kit: • RZ/G3L SMARC Module Board • RZ SMARC Series Carrier Board II	Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L *Kernel 6.12-CIP, Yocto-5.0 (Scarthgap)*	-

2.2 Software Requirement

The following table lists the software needed to use this module.

Table 2-2 Software Requirement

Index	Name	Remarks
1	Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L	• Memory Manager MMNGR • UVCS Driver • Audio codec (faac; faad) • Video Signal Processor Manager VSPM
2	RZ MPU Graphics Library	• Wayland/Weston
3	RZ MPU Video Codec Library	• OMX (Video)

2.3 Module Configuration

This section shows the software configuration in which GStreamer is used.

2.3.1 Video Decode and Display

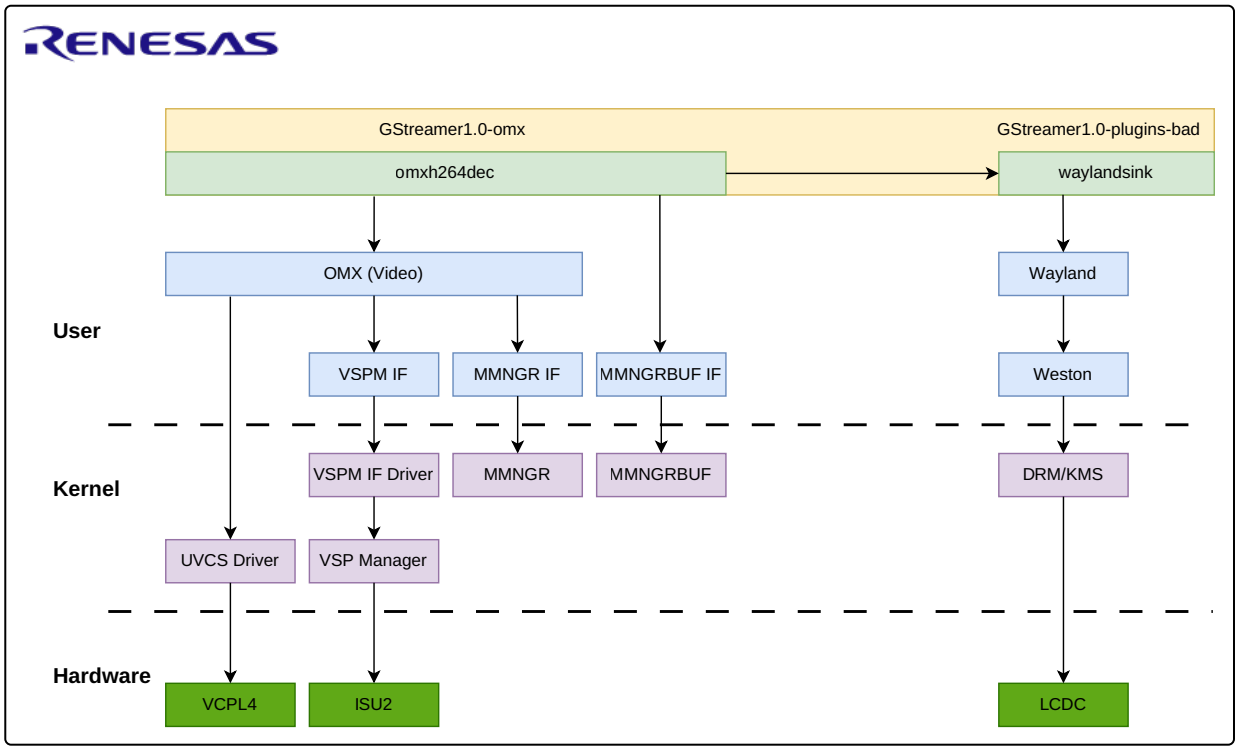

Figure 2-1: Video Playback

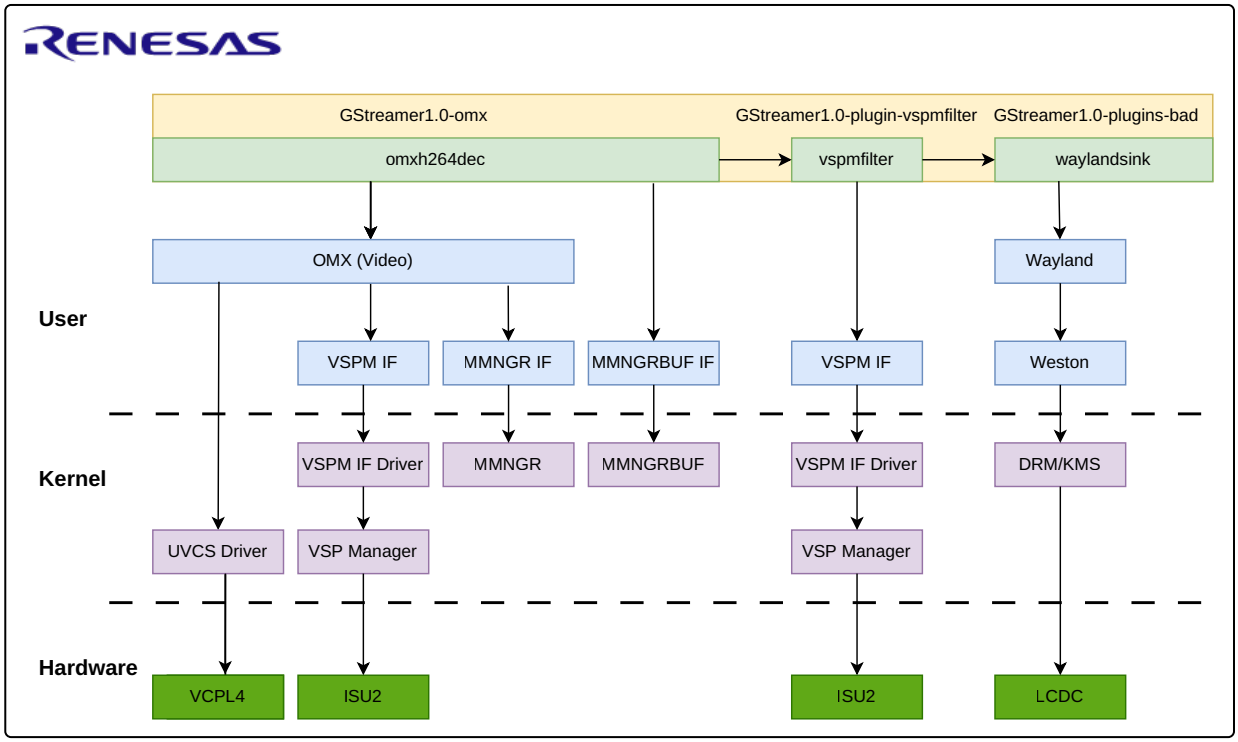

Figure 2-2: Video Playback (scaling and format conversion)

2.3.2 Video Capture and Display

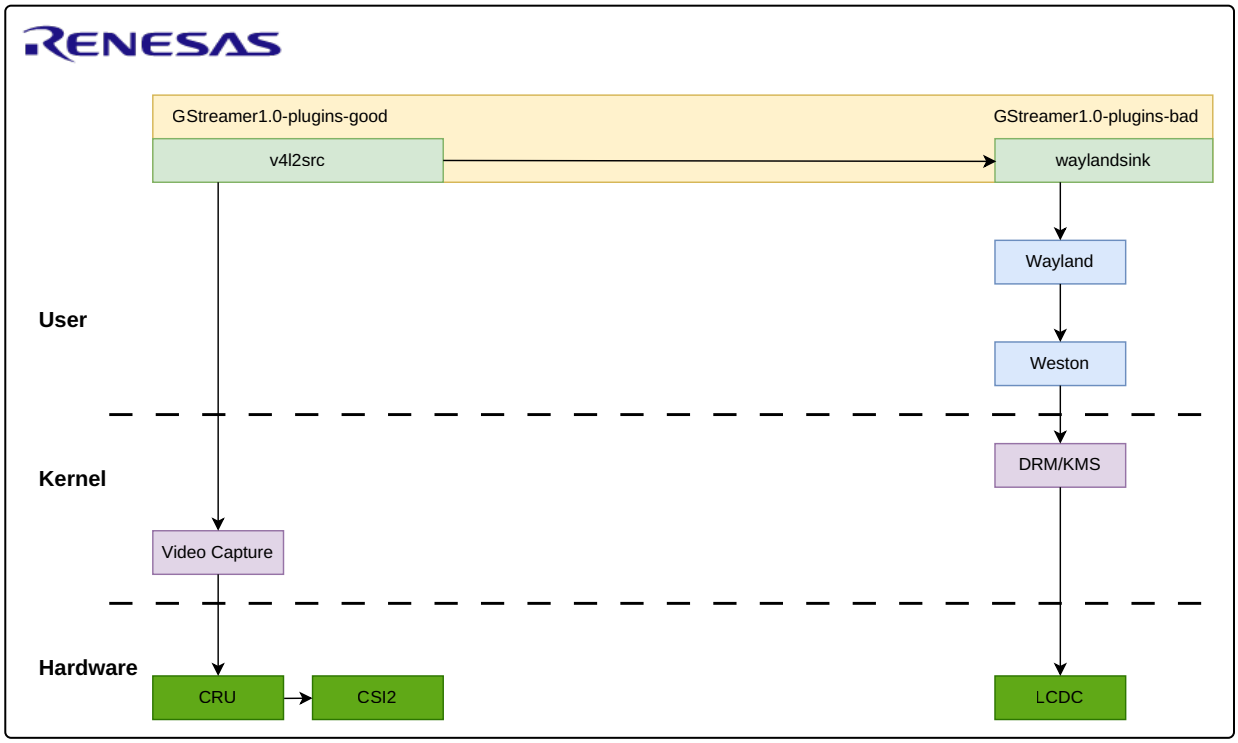

Figure 2-3: Video Capture and Display

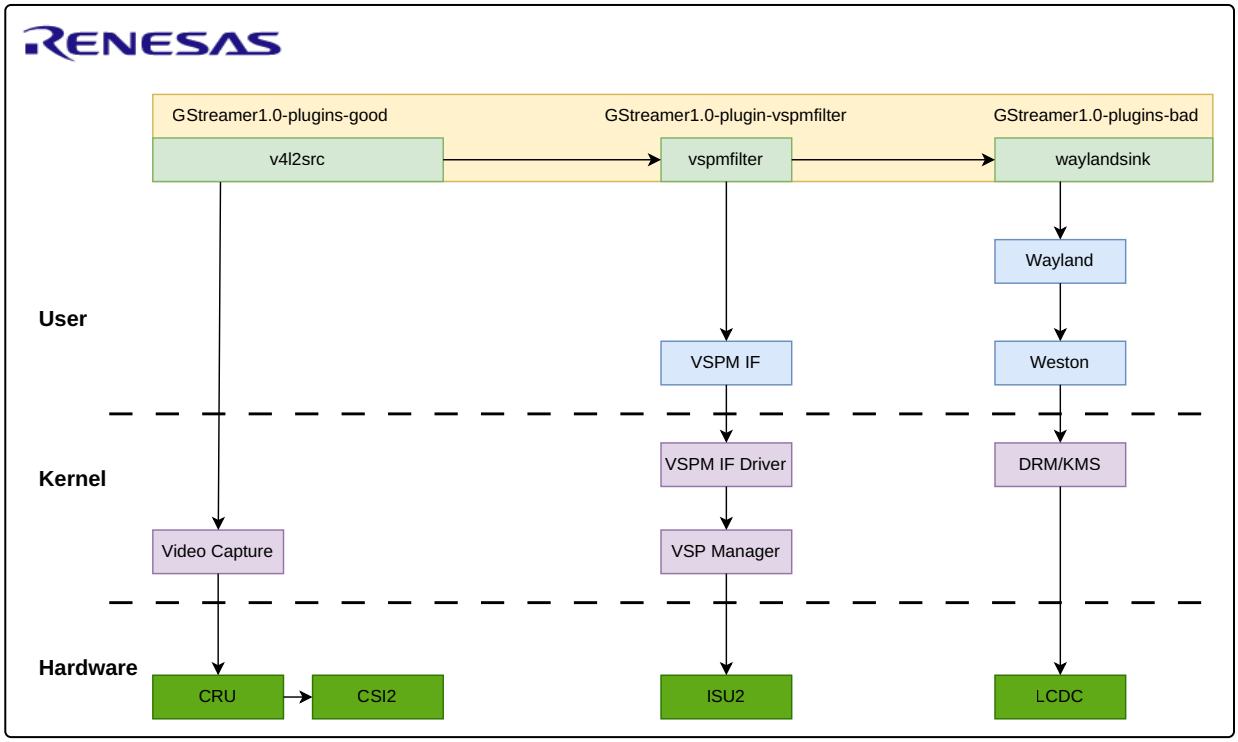

Figure 2-4: Video Capture and Display (scaling and format conversion)

2.3.3 Video Capture and Encode

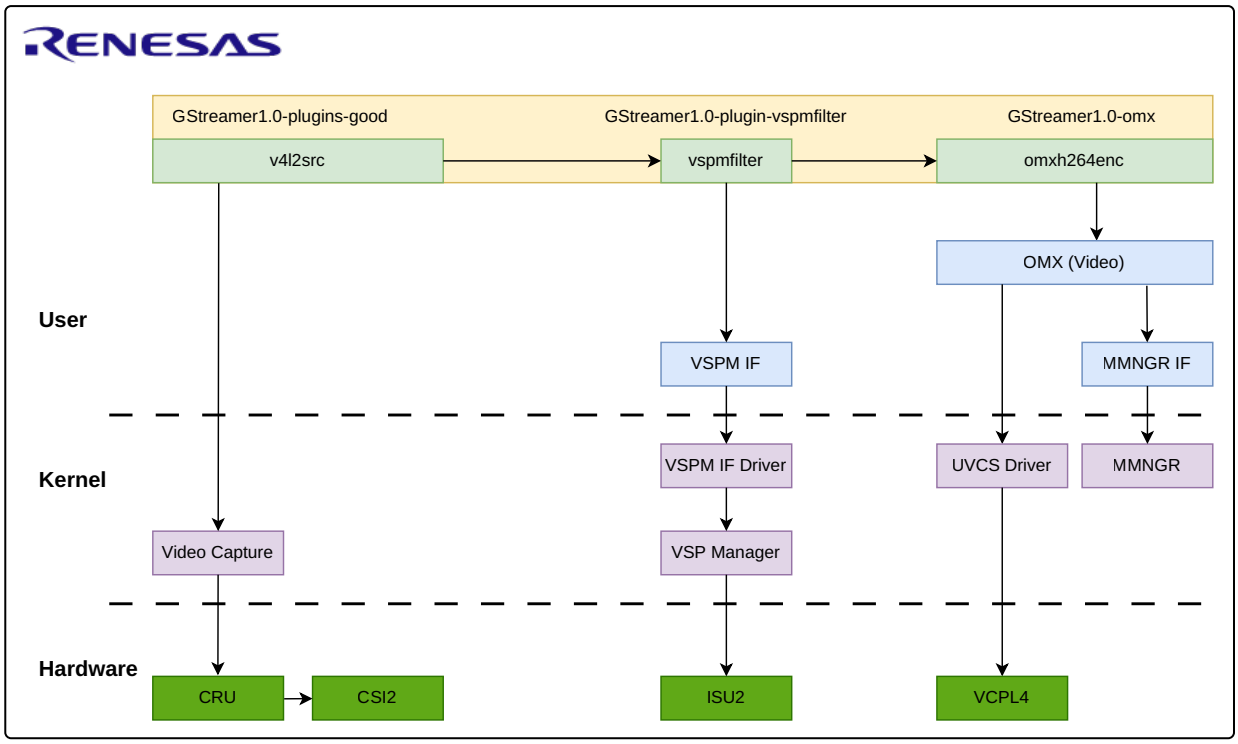

Figure 2-5: Video Capture and Encode

3. GStreamer Tool, Plug-in and Element

3.1 GStreamer Tool

3.1.1 `gst-launch-1.0`

`gst-launch-1.0` - build and run a GStreamer pipeline.

This tool accepts a textual description of a pipeline, instantiates it, and sets it to the PLAYING state. It allows you to quickly check if a given pipeline works, before going through the actual implementation using GStreamer API calls.

```
#    gst-launch-1.0 [OPTIONS] PIPELINE-DESCRIPTION
```

3.1.2 `gst-inspect-1.0`

`gst-inspect-1.0` - print info about a GStreamer plugin or element.

`gst-inspect-1.0` is a tool that prints out information on available GStreamer plugins, information about a particular plugin, or information about a particular element.

When executed with no `PLUGIN` or `ELEMENT` argument, `gst-inspect-1.0` will print a list of all plugins and elements together with a summary.

```
#    gst-inspect-1.0
```

When executed with a `PLUGIN` or `ELEMENT` argument, `gst-inspect-1.0` will print information about that plug-in or element.

```
#    gst-inspect-1.0 omxh264dec
```

3.1.3 `gst-discoverer-1.0`

`gst-discoverer-1.0` - Display file metadata and stream information.

`gst-discoverer-1.0` is a tool that can be used to print basic metadata and stream information about a media file. It can be run on individual files or whole directories. It will recurse into sub-directories in that case.

```
#    gst-discoverer-1.0 MP4_file.mp4
```

3.2 GStreamer Plug-in and Element

Table 3-1 GStreamer and GStreamer Plugins

Index	Name	License	Version	Remarks
1	GStreamer core plugins (Include change for `filesink`)	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto[1]
2	GStreamer Base plugins	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto[1]
3	GStreamer Good plugins (Include change for `v4l2src`)	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto[1]
4	GStreamer Bad plugins (Include change for `waylandsink`, `bayersink`, `bayerconvert`)	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto[1]
5	GStreamer Ugly plugins	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto
6	GStreamer gst-omx plugins (Include change for `omxh264dec`, `omxh264enc`)	LGPL-2.1	1.22.12	Downloaded by Yocto[1]
7	`gst-plugin-vspmfilter` (Include `vspmfilter`)	GPL-2.0	-	Downloaded by Yocto[1]

1. URL: https://github.com/renesas-rz.

3.2.1 `playbin` and `playbin3`

`playbin` and `playbin3` provide a standalone, all-in-one abstraction for audio and/or video playback. They can handle both audio and video streams as well as related features.

- Automatic file type recognition and based on that automatic selection and usage of the right audio/video/subtitle demuxers/decoders.
- Visualisations for audio files.
- Subtitle support for video files. Subtitles can be stored in external files.
- Stream selection between different video/audio/subtitles streams.
- Meta info (tag) extraction.
- Easy access to the last video sample.
- Buffering when playing streams over a network.
- Volume control with mute option.

Table 3-2 `playbin` and `playbin3`

Element Name	Package	Description
`playbin`	`gst-plugins-base`	Various playback elements
`playbin3`	`gst-plugins-base`	Various playback elements

NOTE

The default video filter of the `playbin` and `playbin3` for Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L is set by `/etc/gstpbfilter.conf`, for changing default video filter please see How to Change the Default Video Filter In `playbin` and `playbin3` Elements.

3.2.2 Video Decode Plugin

Video decoders are utilized to convert encoded video into raw video and establish a connection with a destination sink, such as a display or file storage.

Table 3-3 Video Decode Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`decodebin`	`gst-plugins-base`	Autoplug and decode video
`omxh264dec`	`gst-omx`	OpenMAX H.264 Video Decoder

3.2.3 Video Capture Plugin

Table 3-4 Video Capture Plugin

Element Name	Package	Description
`v4l2src`	`gst-plugins-good`	Reads frames from a Video4Linux2 device

3.2.4 Video Conversion Plugin

Table 3-5 Video Conversion Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`videoconvert`	`gst-plugins-base`	Converts video from one colorspace to another
`videoscale`	`gst-plugins-base`	This element resizes video frames
`vspmfilter`	`gst-plugin-vspmfilter`	This is a GStreamer plugin that can use the color conversion and scaling with the hardware acceleration on RZ/G3L Group MPU(s)

3.2.5 Video Encode Plugin

Table 3-6 Video Encode Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`omxh264enc`	`gst-omx`	OpenMAX H.264 Video Encoder

3.2.6 Video Sink Plugin

Table 3-7 Video Sink Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`autovideosink`	`gst-plugins-good`	A video sink that automatically detects an appropriate video sink to use
`fbdevsink`	`gst-plugins-bad`	Linux framebuffer videosink
`glimagesink`	`gst-plugins-base`	glimagesink renders video frames to a drawable on a local or remote display using OpenGL
`fpsdisplaysink`	`gst-plugins-bad`	Can display the current and average framerate as a `testoverlay` or on `stdout`
`waylandsink`	`gst-plugins-bad`	The waylandsink is creating its own window and renders the decoded video frames to that

NOTE

Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L enable `waylandsink` as the highest rank video sink. This causes the `autovideosink`, `playbin` and/or `playbin3` to utilize the `waylandsink`. To use another video sink, you need to specify it with the `video-sink=<video_sink_element>` option.

3.2.7 Demux Plugin

Table 3-8 Demux Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`qtdemux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Demuxes a .mov/mp4 file into raw or compressed audio and/or video streams
`matroskademux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Demuxes a Matroska file into the different contained streams
`flvdemux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Demuxes a FLV file into the different contained streams
`avidemux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Demuxes an AVI file into raw or compressed audio and/or video streams

3.2.8 Mux Plugin

Table 3-9 Mux Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`qtmux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Merges streams (audio and video) into QuickTime(.mov) file
`matroskamux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Muxes different input streams into a Matroska file
`flvmux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Muxes different streams into a FLV file
`avimux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Muxes raw or compressed audio and/or video streams into an AVI file
`mp4mux`	`gst-plugins-good`	Merges streams (audio and video) into ISO MPEG-4 (.mp4) file

3.2.9 Audio Plugin

Audio plugins are used to convert or translate different formats of audio data such as wav, ogg, aac, mp3, etc.

Table 3-10 Audio Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`mpg123audiodec`	`gst-plugins-good`	Audio decoder for MPEG-1 layer 1/2/3 audio data
`vorbisdec`	`gst-plugins-base`	Decodes a Vorbis stream to raw float audio
`vorbisenc`	`gst-plugins-base`	Encodes raw float audio into a Vorbis stream
`faac`	`gst-plugins-bad`	Encodes raw audio to AAC (MPEG-4 part 3) streams
`faad`	`gst-plugins-bad`	Decodes AAC (MPEG-4 part 3) stream
`alsasink`	`gst-plugins-base`	Renders audio samples using the ALSA audio API

3.2.10 Network Protocol Plugin

Table 3-11 Network Protocol Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
`udpsink`	`gst-plugins-good`	`udpsink` is a network sink that sends UDP packets to the network. It can be combined with RTP payloaders to implement RTP streaming
`multiudpsink`	`gst-plugins-good`	`multiudpsink` is a network sink that sends UDP packets to multiple clients
`udpsrc`	`gst-plugins-good`	`udpsrc` is a network source that reads UDP packets from the network
`tcpserversink`	`gst-plugins-base`	A sink element that sends data as a server over the network via TCP

Element Name	Package	Description
tcpclientsrc	gst-plugins-base	A source element that receives data as a client over the network via TCP
tcpclientsink	gst-plugins-base	A sink element that send data as a client over the network via TCP
tcpserversrc	gst-plugins-base	A source element that receive data as a server over the network via TCP

3.2.11 Payload/Depayload Plugin

Table 3-12 Payload/Depayload Plugins

Element Name	Package	Description
rtph264pay	gst-plugins-good	Payload-encode H.264 video into RTP packets
rtph264depay	gst-plugins-good	Extracts H.264 video from RTP packets
rtpmpapay	gst-plugins-good	Payload MPEG audio as RTP packets
rtpmpadepay	gst-plugins-good	Extracts MPEG audio from RTP packets

3.3 Renesas Extended Element

The main elements customized by Renesas are explained below. The properties added by Renesas are explained as “Expansion Properties”.

3.3.1 Video H.264 Decode Element: `omxh264dec`

Table 3-13 `omxh264dec` Pad Templates

SINK	SRC
Capabilities: video/x-h264 alignment: Au stream-format: byte-stream width: [80, 1920] height: [80, 1080]	Capabilities: video/x-raw format: { NV12, NV16, YUY2, UYVY, RGB16, RGB, BGR, ARGB, ABGR, RGBA, BGRA, GRAY8 } width: [80, 1920] height: [80, 1080]

Table 3-14 `omxh264dec` Expansion Properties

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Element Name</th><th rowspan="2">Element Explanation</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"><code>omxh264dec</code></td><td rowspan="5">• Support NV12, NV16, YUY2, UYVY, RGB16, RGB, BGR, ARGB, RGB16, RGB, BGR, ARGB as the output formats
• Support video downscaling and cropping (if video has crop infomation[1])
• Supported resolution:
  • 80x80 to 1920x1080</td><td><code>no-copy</code> [2]</td><td>Do not copy output data in gst-omx
Share output buffer with element of downstream
Export userptr to downstream for buffer sharing
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Copyless</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default[3])</td><td>Copy (general purpose)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>use-dmabuf</code> [2]</td><td>Do not copy output data in gst-omx
Use DMA buffer sharing framework (DMABUF)
Export DMABUF to downstream for buffer sharing
<table><tr><td>TRUE (default[3])</td><td>Use DMABUF</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>Does not use DMABUF (Same as <code>no-copy=FALSE</code>)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>bypass</code> [4]</td><td>Whether or not to use Bypass mode in OMX
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Enable</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>Disable</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>num-outbufs</code> [5]</td><td>Number of buffers that are required on output port. (0 - 32)
Default: 4 (<code>bypass=FALSE</code>) or 5 (<code>bypass=TRUE</code>)</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>sizebytes</code></td><td>Change the size of allocation buffer for the input port. (0 - 4294967295)
Default: 0</td></tr>
</table>

1. Crop information can be set via the omxh264enc crop property (see Video H.264 Encode Element).
2. Select one, either `no-copy` or `use-dmabuf` option. When you specify neither `no-copy` nor `use-dmabuf` option, `omxh264dec` works as `use-dmabuf=TRUE`.
3. The default value can be changed by updating `gstomx.conf` (see How to Change the Default Mode In OMX Video Decoder Element).
4. Cropping and scale-down features are disabled when bypass mode is enabled.
5. If `num-outbufs` is set smaller than default value, it will be round up to default value.

3.3.2 Video H.264 Encode Element: `omxh264enc`

Table 3-15 `omxh264enc` Pad Templates

SINK	SRC
Capabilities: video/x-raw format: { NV12, I420 } width: [80, 1920] height: [80, 1080]	Capabilities: video/x-h264 stream-format: byte-stream width: [80, 1920] height: [80, 1080]

Table 3-16 `omxh264enc` Expansion Properties

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Element Name</th><th rowspan="2">Element Explanation</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7"><code>omxh264enc</code></td><td rowspan="7">• Support NV12 and I420 as the input formats
• Supported resolution:
• 80x80 to 1920x1080</td><td><code>no-copy</code> [1]</td><td>Do not copy input data in gst-omx
Share input buffer with element of upstream
Export userptr to upstream for buffer sharing
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Copyless</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>Copy (general purpose)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>use-dmabuf</code> [1]</td><td>Do not copy input data in gst-omx
Use DMA buffer sharing framework (DMABUF)
Import DMABUF from upstream for buffer sharing
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Use DMABUF</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>Does not use DMABUF
(Same as <code>no-copy=FALSE</code>)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>scan-type</code></td><td>Set encode scan type
<table><tr><td>0</td><td>Progressive</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Interlaced Top Field First</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Interlaced Bottom Field First</td></tr><tr><td>-1</td><td>OMX default (Progressive)</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>crop</code> [2]</td><td>Set output crop information. The encoder does not perform cropping as pre-processing. The crop information is added to SPS header of output video
<code>crop=crop_left:crop_right:crop_top:crop_bottom</code>
String. Default: "0:0:0:0"</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>send-eos</code></td><td>Send EOS/EOF stream data downstream
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Send</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>NOT send</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>ref-frames</code></td><td>Number of reference frames. (0-2)
Default: 0 (use OMX encoder default setting)</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>b-frames</code></td><td>Specifies the number of B-frames inserted between each pair of reference frames (i.e., between P–P or I–P frames). (0-3)
Default: 0</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Element Name</th><th rowspan="2">Element Explanation</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6"></td><td rowspan="6"></td><td><code>sizebytes</code></td><td>Change the size of allocation buffer for the input port. (0 - 4294967295)
Default: 0</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>interval_intraframes</code> [3]</td><td>The sum of P-frames between 2 I-frames and b-frames setting. (0 - 4294967295)
Default: 4294967295 (use OMX encoder default setting)</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>control-rate</code></td><td>Bitrate control method
<table><tr><td>(0): disable</td><td>Disable</td></tr><tr><td>(1): variable</td><td>Variable</td></tr><tr><td>(2): constant</td><td>Constant</td></tr><tr><td>(3): variable-skip-frame</td><td>Variable Skip Frames</td></tr><tr><td>(4): constant-skip-frames</td><td>Constant Skip Frames</td></tr><tr><td>(-1): default</td><td>Component Default</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>target-bitrate</code></td><td>Target bitrate in bits per second. (0 - 4294967295)
Default: 4294967295 (use OMX encoder default setting)</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>periodicity-idr</code></td><td>Periodicity of IDR frames. Specifies how many GOPs are encoded between consecutive IDR frames. (0 - 4294967295)
Default: 4294967295 (use OMX encoder default setting)</td></tr>
</table>

1. Select one, either `no-copy` or `use-dmabuf` option. When you specify neither `no-copy` nor `use-dmabuf` option, `omxh264enc` works as `use-dmabuf=TRUE`.
2. To set crop information in SPS header of output video, you need to add option `crop=crop_left:crop_right:crop_top:crop_bottom` to the pipeline. These parameters must satisfy the following conditions:
   - `crop_left`, `crop_right`, `crop_top`, `crop_bottom`, must be even numbers greater than or equal to 0;
   - The sum of `crop_left` and `crop_right` must be less that the width of video size;
   - The sum of `crop_top` and `crop_bottom` must be less that the height of video size.

   For example pipeline, please see Video Encode Pipeline.
3. When `interval_intraframes` is set to 255 and `b-frames` is 0, the frame number in the GOP becomes unlimited. In this case, the first frame is encoded as an IDR frame, and all subsequent frames are encoded as P-frames.

3.3.3 Source Element: `v4l2src`

Table 3-17 `v4l2src` Pad Templates

SRC

`Capabilities: video/x-raw`
`format: { BGR, GRAY8, YUY2, UYVY, NV16, ARGB, BGRA, BGRx }`
`width: [ 80, 2592 ]`
`height: [ 80, 1944 ]`
`framerate: [ 0/1, 60/1 ]`

Table 3-18 `v4l2src` Expansion Properties

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Element Name</th><th rowspan="2">Element Explanation</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"><code>v4l2src</code></td><td rowspan="3">• <code>v4l2src</code> can be used to capture video from v4l2 devices, like webcams and tv cards
• Support BGR, GRAY8, YUY2, UYVY, NV16, ARGB, BGRA, BGRx as the output formats</td><td><code>io-mode</code></td><td>This property is standard implementation
The available settings are as follows
<table><tr><td>auto (default)</td><td>Auto</td></tr><tr><td><code>mmap</code> [1]</td><td>Use mmap</td></tr><tr><td><code>dmabuf</code> [2]</td><td>Use dmabuf</td></tr><tr><td><code>userptr</code> [3]</td><td>Use userptr</td></tr><tr><td><code>dmabuf-import</code> [4]</td><td>Use dmabuf-import</td></tr><tr><td><code>rw</code></td><td>Use rw</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>num-alloc-buffer</code></td><td>Change number of buffers in <code>v4l2src</code>
It is used for debugging purpose</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>disable-dynamic-buffer-alloc</code></td><td>Flag for handling dynamic buffer allocation
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Enable</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>Disable</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

1. If device does not support DMA-BUF, it selects `mmap` mode. This mode is the preferred mode for most applications that require fast data processing and minimal latency.
2. If device supports DMA-BUF, it selects `dmabuf` mode. This mode is highly efficient for systems that support DMA and can significantly reduce CPU load and increase throughput.
3. This mode is unsupported.
4. A glitch stripe issue may occur when this mode is used with `vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE inbuf-alloc=TRUE` and USB camera. Please use MIPI camera instead.

NOTE

To identify active cameras and obtain their details, refer to Section How to Detect Active Camera While USB cameras can be directly integrated with a GStreamer pipeline, MIPI cameras necessitate the preliminary configuration of the CRU/CSI2 driver. For more details, please refer to the manual of the CRU/CSI2 driver. Example for OV5645 MIPI camera is at Section How to Configure and Utilize MIPI Camera.

3.3.4 Video Conversion Element: `vspmfilter`

Table 3-19 `vspmfilter` Pad Templates

SINK	SRC
Capabilities: video/x-raw format: { NV12, RGB16, RGB, BGR, RGBx, BGRx, xRGB, xBGR, BGRA, ARGB, ABGR, UYVY, YUY2, NV16, GRAY8, RGBA } width: [1, 2800] height: [1, 2047]	Capabilities: video/x-raw format: { NV12, RGB16, RGB, BGR, RGBx, BGRx, xRGB, xBGR, BGRA, ARGB, ABGR, UYVY, YUY2, NV16, GRAY8, RGBA } width: [1, 1920] height: [1, 1080]

Table 3-20 `vspmfilter` Expansion Properties

<table>
<tr><th>Element Name</th><th>Element Explanation</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th></th><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4"><code>vspmfilter</code></td><td rowspan="4">• <code>vspmfilter</code> controls Colorspace conversion, Video scaling and cropping with VSPM
• Support NV12, RGB16, RGB, BGR, RGBx, BGRx, xRGB, xBGR, RGBA, BGRA, ARGB, ABGR, UYVY, YUY2, NV16, GRAY8 as the input formats
• Support NV12, RGB16, RGB, BGR, RGBx, BGRx, xRGB, xBGR, RGBA, BGRA, ARGB, ABGR, UYVY, YUY2, NV16, GRAY8 as the output formats</td><td><code>outbuf-alloc</code></td><td>Whether or not to use <code>self-allocate</code> for output buffer
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td><code>vspmfilter</code> internally allocates memory for the output buffers</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>downstream element allocates memory for output buffers</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>dmabuf-use</code></td><td>Whether or not to use <code>dmabuf</code> for self-allocated buffers
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td><code>vspmfilter</code> allocates DMA-BUF (Direct Memory Access Buffer Sharing Framework) for the output buffers[1]. If <code>inbuf-alloc=TRUE</code>, it also allocates DMA-BUF for input buffers[2]</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td><code>vspmfilter</code> does not use DMA-BUF for self-allocated buffers</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>crop</code></td><td>Set input crop information. The vspmfilter crops the input frame by removing the specified number of pixels from each edge.
<code>crop=crop_left:crop_right:crop_top:crop_bottom</code>
String. Default: "0:0:0:0"</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>inbuf-alloc</code></td><td>Whether or not to use <code>self-allocate</code> for input buffer
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td><code>vspmfilter</code> internally allocates memory for the input buffers and proposes it to upstream</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>upstream element allocates memory for input buffers</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

1. `dmabuf-use=TRUE` implies `outbuf-alloc=TRUE`.
2. `dmabuf-use=TRUE` does not imply `inbuf-alloc=TRUE`.

NOTE

To use `vspmfilter` with USB cameras, you need to add option `allocators=1` to `uvcvideo` kernel.

```
# rmmod uvcvideo
# insmod /lib/modules/*/kernel/drivers/media/usb/uvc/uvcvideo.ko allocators=1
```

3.3.5 Video Sink Element: `waylandsink`

Table 3-21 `waylandsink` Pad Templates

SINK
Capabilities: video/x-raw format: { BGRx, BGRA, RGB16, YUY2, NV12 } width: [1, 1920] height: [1, 1080]

Table 3-22 `waylandsink` Expansion Properties

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Element Name</th><th colspan="2">Expansion Properties</th></tr>
<tr><th>Property</th><th>Property Explanation</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="6"><code>waylandsink</code></td><td><code>suppress-interlace</code></td><td>Suppress the buffer flag of interlace
(e.g., Use if wayland / weston does not support the interlace flag)
<table><tr><td>TRUE (default)</td><td>Suppress the buffer flag of interlace</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE</td><td>Not suppress the buffer flag of interlace</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>position-x</code></td><td>Wayland Position X value from the application
Range: 0 - 2147483647
Default: -1</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>position-y</code></td><td>Wayland Position Y value from the application
Range: 0 - 2147483647
Default: -1</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>fullscreen</code></td><td>Display fullscreen on top of weston bar
Position will be at center of screen
<table><tr><td>TRUE</td><td>Enable</td></tr><tr><td>FALSE (default)</td><td>Disable</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td><code>out-h</code></td><td>Wayland Height size of application
Integer. Range: 0 - 2147483647
Default: -1</td></tr>
<tr><td><code>out-w</code></td><td>Wayland Width size of application
Integer. Range: 0 - 2147483647
Default: -1</td></tr>
</table>

4. Example Pipeline

4.1 `playbin` and `playbin3`

> **NOTE**
>
> The default video filter of the `playbin` and `playbin3` for Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L is set by `/etc/gstpbfilter.conf`, for changing default video filter please see How to Change the Default Video Filter In `playbin` and `playbin3` Elements.

4.1.1 `playbin`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 playbin uri=file:/MP4_file.mp4
```

4.1.2 `playbin3`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 playbin3 uri=file:/MP4_file.mp4
```

4.2 Video Decode Pipeline

4.2.1 `decodebin`

1. `decodebin` H.264 file

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=H264_file.264 ! decodebin ! autovideosink
```

2. `decodebin` MP4 file

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file.mp4 ! decodebin ! autovideosink
```

4.2.2 `omxh264dec` (Hardware Accelerated Video Decoder)

1. MP4 container file decode

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_H264_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

2. H.264 elementary stream file decode

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=H264_file.264 ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

3. Multiple MP4 container files decode

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file1.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! waylandsink & \
gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file2.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! waylandsink &
```

4. Multiple MP4 container files decode with "max-lateness=-1 qos=FALSE"

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file1.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! waylandsink max-lateness=-1 qos=FALSE & \
gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file2.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! waylandsink max-lateness=-1 qos=FALSE &
```

> **NOTE** In order to prevent dropped buffers when running multiple streams, it is recommended to add the `max-lateness=-1` and `qos=FALSE` options after the `waylandsink`. This will ensure that the system is able to handle the incoming streams without any data loss due to buffer overflow.

5. Down scaling MP4 container file decode

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_FHD_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! video/x-raw,width=1280,height=720 ! waylandsink
```

6. Color conversion H.264 elementary stream file decode

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=NV12_file.264 ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! video/x-raw,format=RGBA ! waylandsink
```

7. Decode a video file that contains crop info

```
# gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=CROP_file.264 ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

NOTE

Crop information can be set via the omxh264enc crop property (see Video H.264 Encode Element).

4.3 Video Conversion Pipeline

4.3.1 `vspmfilter`

`outbuf-alloc` and `dmabuf-use` are used in different cases to boost GStreamer pipeline performance.

1. Down scaling video capture

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 io-mode=mmap ! \
video/x-raw, width=1920, height=1080 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! \
video/x-raw, width=720, height=480 ! waylandsink
```

2. Format conversion video capture

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 io-mode=mmap ! \
video/x-raw, width=1920, height=1080, format=YUY2 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! \
video/x-raw, format=NV12 ! waylandsink
```

3. Down scaling and format conversion video capture

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 io-mode=mmap ! \
video/x-raw, width=1920, height=1080, format=YUY2 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! \
video/x-raw, width=720, height=480, format=NV12 ! waylandsink
```

4. Up scaling and format conversion video capture

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 io-mode=mmap ! \
video/x-raw, width=1280, height=720, format=YUY2 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! \
video/x-raw, width=1920, height=1080, format=NV12 ! waylandsink
```

5. Video convert and display

```
# gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=FHD_H264_file.264 ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! \
vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! video/x-raw, format=BGRA, width=1280, height=720 ! \
waylandsink
```

6. Video cropping, up scaling and format conversion

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 io-mode=dmabuf-import ! \
video/x-raw, width=1280, height=960, format=YUY2 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE \
crop=100:100:0:0 inbuf-alloc=true ! video/x-raw, width=1920, height=1080, \
format=NV12 ! waylandsink
```

4.3.2 `videoconvert`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=FHD_H264_file.264 ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! \
videoconvert ! video/x-raw, format=BGRA ! waylandsink
```

4.3.3 `videoscale`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=FHD_H264_file.264 ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! \
videoscale ! video/x-raw, width=1280, height=720 ! waylandsink
```

4.4 Video Encode Pipeline

To avoid unreadable output file when shutting the pipeline down via ^ Ctrl + C, we can use these options below:

`gst-launch-1.0` `-e`, `--eos-on-shutdown`: Force an EOS event on sources before shutting the pipeline down. This option of `gst-launch-1.0` makes sure muxers create readable files when a muxing pipeline is shut down forcefully via ^ Ctrl + C.

`v4l2src` `num-buffers`: specifies the number of buffers to be captured from a `video4linux2` (v4l2) device and then automatically shuts the pipeline down.

NOTE Below example pipelines are tested on **OV5645** MIPI camera.

4.4.1 `omxh264enc` (Hardware Accelerated Video Encoder)

1. H.264 encode and save to a MP4 container file (format conversion by `vspmfilter`)

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 ! \
video/x-raw, format=UYVY, width=1920, height=1080 ! \
vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! video/x-raw, format=NV12 ! \
omxh264enc control-rate=2 target-bitrate=10485760 interval_intraframes=14 \
periodicty-idr=2 use-dmabuf=TRUE ! \
video/x-h264, profile=\(string\)high, level=\(string\)4 ! h264parse ! \
video/x-h264, stream-format=avc, alignment=au ! qtmux ! filesink location=MP4_H264_file.mp4
```

2. H.264 encode and save to an elementary file (format conversion by `vspmfilter`)

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 ! \
video/x-raw, format=UYVY, width=1920, height=1080 ! \
vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! video/x-raw, format=NV12 ! \
omxh264enc control-rate=2 target-bitrate=10485760 interval_intraframes=14 \
periodicty-idr=2 use-dmabuf=TRUE ! \
video/x-h264, profile=\(string\)high, level=\(string\)4 ! filesink location=H264_file.264
```

3. H.264 encode 100 frames and save to MP4 container file (format conversion by `vspmfilter`)

```
# gst-launch-1.0 v4l2src num-buffers=100 device=/dev/video0 ! \
video/x-raw, format=UYVY, width=1920, height=1080 ! vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! \
video/x-raw, format=NV12 ! omxh264enc control-rate=2 target-bitrate=10485760 \
interval_intraframes=14 periodicty-idr=2 use-dmabuf=TRUE ! \
video/x-h264, profile=\(string\)high, level=\(string\)4 ! h264parse ! \
video/x-h264, stream-format=avc, alignment=au ! qtmux ! filesink location=MP4_H264_file.mp4
```

4. H.264 encode with cropping setting and save to an elementary file (format conversion by `vspmfilter`)

```
# gst-launch-1.0 -e v4l2src device=/dev/video0 num-buffers=300 ! \
video/x-raw, format=UYVY, width=1920, height=1080, framerate=30/1 ! \
vspmfilter dmabuf-use=TRUE ! video/x-raw, format=NV12 ! \
omxh264enc control-rate=2 target-bitrate=10485760 interval_intraframes=14 \
periodicty-idr=2 crop=0:640:0:120 use-dmabuf=TRUE ! \
video/x-h264, profile=\(string\)high, level=\(string\)4 ! \
filesink location=H264_file.264
```

NOTE

This pipeline will capture 10 second (300 frame, 30FPS) from camera with resolution FHD (1920x1080). Then, adding crop information to SPS of output video. The resolution after cropping is HD (1280x960) when playback.

4.5 Video Sink Pipeline

4.5.1 `waylandsink`

1. Display `videotestsrc` with setting position – Example set `position-x=100` and `position-y=100`

```
#   gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, format=NV12, width=640, height=480 ! \
    waylandsink position-x=100 position-y=100
```

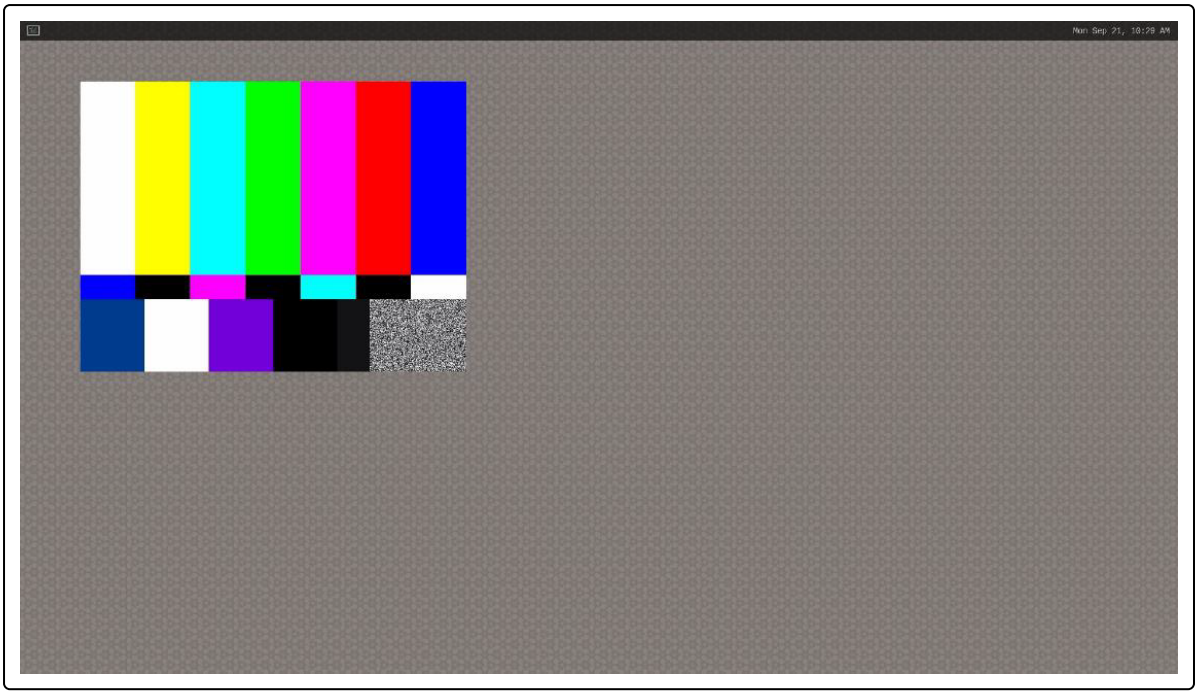

Figure 4-1: Video on Weston Screen With Setting Position

2. Display `videotestsrc` fullscreen

```
#   gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, format=NV12, width=640, height=480 ! \
    waylandsink fullscreen=TRUE
```

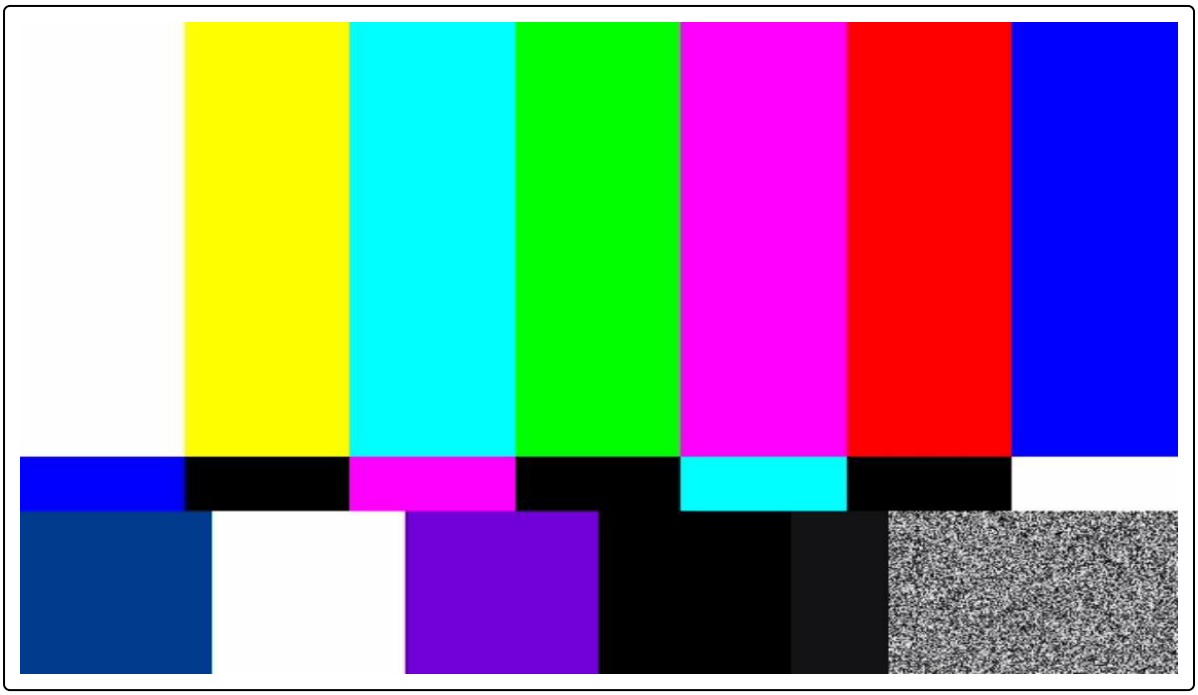

Figure 4-2: Fullscreen Video on Weston Screen

3. Display `videotestsrc` with setting wayland size of application – Example set `out-h=1000` `out-w=1500`

```
#   gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-ray, format=NV12, width=640, height=480 ! \
    waylandsink out-h=1000 out-w=1500
```

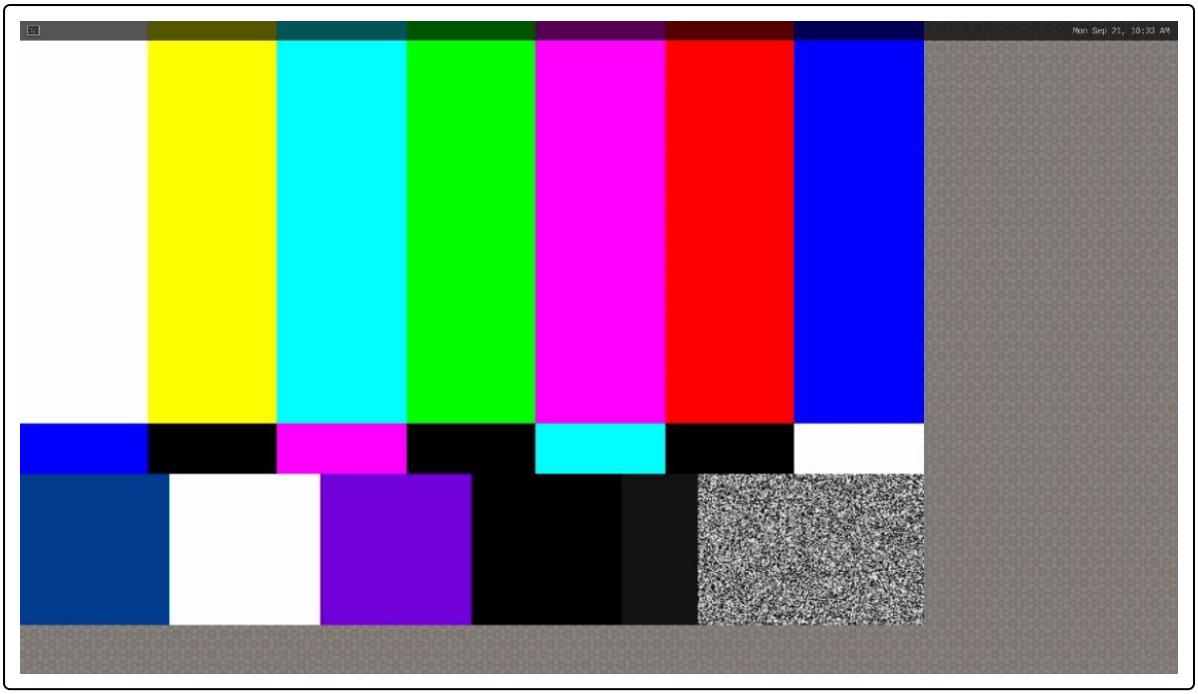

Figure 4-3: Video With Setting Size on Weston Screen

4.5.2 fbdevsink

Before using `fbdevsink`, stop Weston interface by `systemctl stop weston`

After using `fbdevsink`, start Weston interface by `systemctl start weston`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, width=640, height=480 ! fbdevsink
```

4.5.3 fpsdisplaysink

```
# gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, width=1280, height=720, framerate=30/1 ! fpsdisplaysink
```

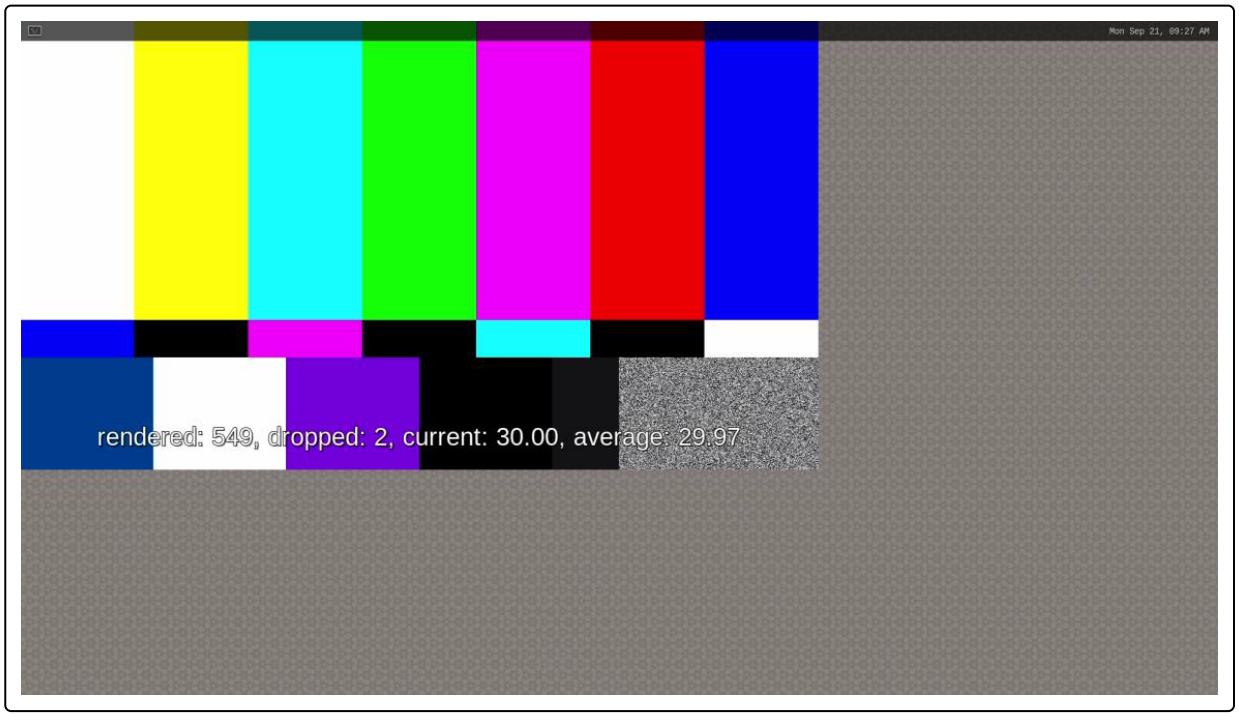

Figure 4-4: `fpsdisplaysink`

4.5.4 glimagesink

1. Display scaling video

```
# gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, width=640, height=480, framerate=30/1 ! \
glimagesink max-lateness=-1 render-rectangle='<0, 0, 720, 480>'
```

2. Rotation video

```
# gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! video/x-raw, width=640, height=480, framerate=30/1 ! \
glimagesink max-lateness=-1 rotate-method=1
```

4.6 Audio Pipeline

4.6.1 Decode MP3

```
#    gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP3_file.mp3 ! mpegaudioparse ! mpg123audiodec ! \
audioconvert ! audioresample ! alsasink device=plughw:0,0
```

4.6.2 Decode Vorbis stream

```
#    gst-launch-1.0 -v filesrc location=OGG_file.ogg ! oggdemux ! vorbisdec ! audioconvert ! \
audioresample ! alsasink device=plughw:0,0
```

4.6.3 Decode AAC

```
#    gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=ACC_file.aac ! faad ! audioconvert ! audioresample ! \
alsasink device=plughw:0,0
```

4.6.4 Encode Vorbis stream

```
#    gst-launch-1.0 -e audiotestsrc wave=sine num-buffers=100 ! audioconvert ! \
vorbisenc ! oggmux ! filesink location=OGG_file.ogg
```

4.7 Network Protocol Pipeline

4.7.1 UDP

1. Receiver

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 udpsrc port=5000 buffer-size=100000000 ! application/x-rtp ! \
   rtph264depay ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

2. Sender

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
   video/x-h264, stream-format=avc, alignment=au ! rtph264pay config-interval=1 ! \
   udpsink host=RECEIVER_IP port=5000
```

NOTE A receiver needs to run first.

4.7.2 TCP (`tcpserversink` to `tcpclientsrc`)

1. Receiver

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 tcpclientsrc host=SENDER_IP ! h264parse ! omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

2. Sender

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse config-interval=1 ! \
   video/x-h264, stream-format=byte-stream ! tcpserversink host=SENDER_IP
```

NOTE A sender needs to run first.

4.7.3 TCP (`tcpclientsink` to `tcpserversrc`)

1. Receiver

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 tcpserversrc host=RECEIVER_IP port=5000 ! h264parse ! \
   omxh264dec ! waylandsink
```

2. Sender

```
#  gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=MP4_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse config-interval=1 ! \
   video/x-h264,stream-format=byte-stream ! tcpclientsink host=RECEIVER_IP port=5000
```

NOTE A receiver needs to run first.

5. Debugging Tool

5.1 GST_DEBUG

Use `gst-launch-1.0 --gst-debug-help` to show the list of all registered categories.

Add `GST_DEBUG=<category>:<log level>` to enable debug log of category. For example:

```
# GST_DEBUG=videotestsrc:5 gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc ! fakesink
```

Table 5-1 Debug Levels

Level	Name	Description
0	none	No debug information is output.
1	ERROR	Logs all fatal errors. These are errors that do not allow the core or elements to perform the requested action. The application can still recover if programmed to handle the conditions that triggered the error.
2	WARNING	Logs all warnings. Typically, these are non-fatal, but user-visible problems are expected to happen.
3	FIXME	Logs all "fixme" messages. Those typically that a code path that is known to be incomplete has been triggered. It may work in most cases but may cause problems in specific instances.
4	INFO	Logs all informational messages. These are typically used for events in the system that only happen once or are important and rare enough to be logged at this level.
5	DEBUG	Logs all debug messages. These are general debug messages for events that happen only a limited number of times during an object's lifetime; these include setup, teardown, change of parameters, etc.
6	LOG	Logs all log messages. These are messages for events that happen repeatedly during an object's lifetime; these include streaming and steady-state conditions. This is used for log messages that happen on every buffer in an element for example.
7	TRACE	Logs all trace messages. Those are message that happen very very often. This is for example is each time the reference count of a GstMiniObject, such as a GstBuffer or GstEvent, is modified.
9	MEMDUMP	Logs all memory dump messages. This is the heaviest logging and may include dumping the content of blocks of memory.

5.2 Pipeline Graph

For those cases where your pipeline starts to grow too large and you lose track of what is connected with what, GStreamer has the capability to output graph files. These are **.dot** files, readable with free programs like **GraphViz**, that describe the topology of your pipeline, along with the caps negotiated in each link.

Requirements:

- Ubuntu 16.04 or later.
- **GraphViz** (detailed information at https://graphviz.org/)

Steps to use it:

1. Define output location for the generated pipeline graphs.

   Export:

   ```
   # export GST_DEBUG_DUMP_DOT_DIR=/output
   ```

   While running application or pipeline:

   ```
   # GST_DEBUG_DUMP_DOT_DIR=/output gst-launch-1.0 [OPTIONS] PIPELINE-DESCRIPTION
   ```

   or

   ```
   # GST_DEBUG_DUMP_DOT_DIR=/output ./gst_application
   ```

2. .dot files are generated in output location

   ```
   0.00.00.078803791-gst-launch.NULL_READY.dot
   0.00.00.087083833-gst-launch.READY_PAUSED.dot
   0.00.00.096721166-gst-launch.PAUSED_PLAYING.dot
   0.00.01.097021958-gst-launch.PLAYING_PAUSED.dot
   0.00.01.100463125-gst-launch.PAUSED_READY.dot
   ```

3. Converting Pipeline dot Files to various format such as PDF, PNG, JPEG, etc.

   This step should be done on Ubuntu PC which has **GraphViz**.

   ```
   $ dot -T{format} INPUT_FILE > OUTPUT_FILE
   ```

   We can use **0.00.00.096721166-gst-launch.PAUSED_PLAYING.dot** as input file.

   Example for pipeline:

   ```
   # GST_DEBUG_DUMP_DOT_DIR=/output gst-launch-1.0 videotestsrc num-buffers=30 ! waylandsink
   ```

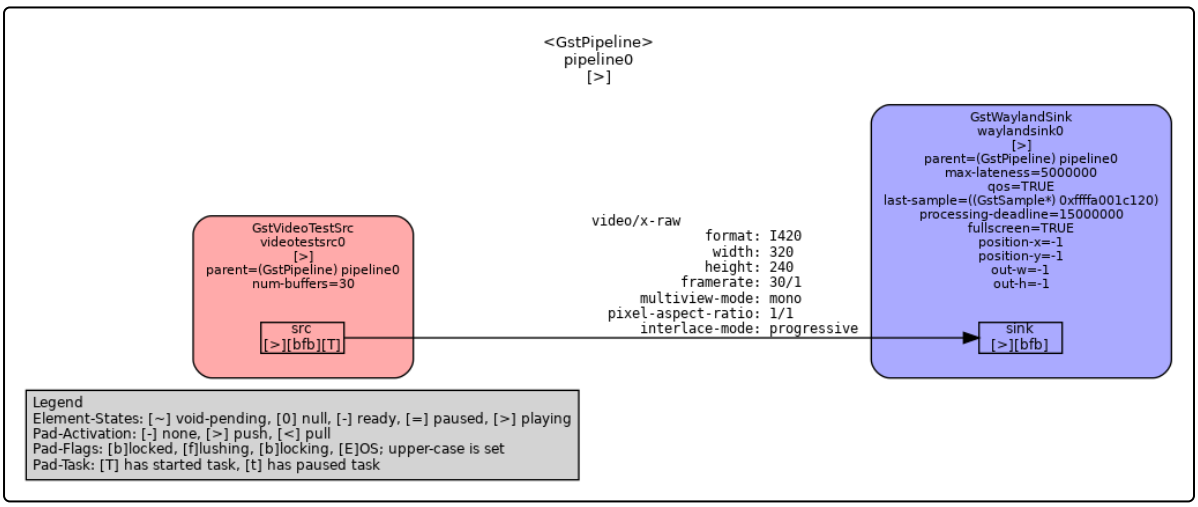

Figure 5-1: Pipeline Graph

6. Limitation

6.1 `vspmfilter`

- `vspmfilter` doesn't work with `fakesink`, `filesink` and `waylandsink` on the default mode.
- `vspmfilter` doesn't work when decoding audio.
- `vspmfilter` works with USB cameras, as long as the format and framerate match the selected resolution.

Appendix

A How to Write Output to Raw File Instead of Displaying Using `filesink`

```
# gst-launch-1.0 filesrc location=FHD_MP4_file.mp4 ! qtdemux ! h264parse ! \
omxh264dec ! filesink location=FHD_RAW_file.raw
```

B How to Change the Default Video Filter In `playbin` and `playbin3` Elements

`playbin` and `playbin3` provides a stand-alone everything-in-one abstraction for an audio and/or video player.

The default video filter for video chain in **playbin** and **playbin3** is defined in `/etc/gstpbfilter.conf`.

If we want to use `vspmfilter` or other video filter, we can change this default.

Here is how to change the default video filter in **playbin** and **playbin3**:

Please edit `/etc/gstpbfilter.conf` to change the default video filter.

In case of using `vspmfilter` as default video filter.

gstpbfilter.conf

```
video-filter=vspmfilter
```

In case of using `videoconvert` as default video filter.

gstpbfilter.conf

```
video-filter=videoconvert
```

C How to Change the Default Mode In OMX Video Decoder Element

When we specify neither `no-copy` nor `use-dmabuf` option. The default mode of omx video decoder element is `use-dmabuf=TRUE`.

Here is how to change the default mode of omx video decoder element.

Please edit `/etc/xdg/gstomx.conf` to change the default mode.

In case of using `no-copy` mode as default, add the following definition to the “hacks”.

gstomx.conf

```
hacks=use-no-copy-mode-as-default
```

D How to Detect Active Camera

List all connected cameras:

```
#    v4l2-ctl --list-devices
```

e.g.: Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L with SMARC RZ/G3L EVK

```
root@smarc-rzg3l:~# v4l2-ctl --list-devices
RZG2L_CRU (platform:16000000.video):
        /dev/video0
        /dev/media0

Logicool Webcam C930e (usb-11c70100.usb-1.4):
        /dev/video1
        /dev/video2
        /dev/media1
```

List all supported formats for selected camera

```
#    v4l2-ctl -d <path-to-device;e.g.:/dev/video1> --list-formats-ext
```

e.g.: Device: `/dev/video1` (`Logicool Webcam C930e (usb-11c70100.usb-1.4)`) The terminal output shown here has been selectively truncated.

```
root@smarc-rzg3l:~# v4l2-ctl -d /dev/video1 --list-formats-ext
ioctl: VIDIOC_ENUM_FMT
        Type: Video Capture
        [0]: 'YUYV' (YUYV 4:2:2)
                Size: Discrete 640x480
                        Interval: Discrete 0.033s (30.000 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.042s (24.000 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.050s (20.000 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.067s (15.000 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.100s (10.000 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.133s (7.500 fps)
                        Interval: Discrete 0.200s (5.000 fps)
```

Test with GStreamer Pipeline:

```
root@smarc-rzg3l:~# gst-launch-1.0 v4l2src device=/dev/video1 io-mode=mmap num-buffers=30 ! video/x-
raw,format=YUY2,width=640,height=480,framerate=30/1 ! waylandsink
Setting pipeline to PAUSED ...
Pipeline is live and does not need PREROLL ...
Setting pipeline to PLAYING ...
New clock: GstSystemClock
Got EOS from element "pipeline0".
Execution ended after 0:00:01.488533994
Setting pipeline to NULL ...
Total time: 1.488861 seconds
Freeing pipeline ...
```

E How to Configure and Utilize MIPI Camera

To utilize a MIPI camera, it is necessary to perform configuration settings prior to its operation.

Example configuration for integrating the **OV5645** MIPI camera with the "**Renesas Linux BSP Plus for RZ/G3L with SMARC RZ/G3L EVK**":

Firstly, to determine the initial CSI-2 (Camera Serial Interface 2) and device IP (CRU-IP) sub-device recognized by the system, execute the following command, and assign its output to the variable `csi2` and `ip`:

```
#   export csi2=$(cat /sys/class/video4linux/v4l-subdev*/name | grep "csi2" | head -n 1)
#   export ip=$(cat /sys/class/video4linux/v4l-subdev*/name | grep "cru-ip" | head -n 1)
```

In this example `csi2` is **csi-10830400.csi2** and `ip` is **cru-ip-10830000.video0**

Below command resets the media controller state. It clears all existing links and formats on the media device represented by `/dev/media0`.

```
#   media-ctl -d /dev/media0 -r
```

Below command sets up a link between two entities in the media device. It links the output pad 1 of the **csi-10830400.csi2** entity to the input pad 0 of the **cru-ip-10830000.video0** entity and activates the link.

```
#   media-ctl -d /dev/media0 -l "'${csi2}':1 -> '${ip}':0 [1]"
```

Below command sets the video format for a specific pad (pad 1) of the **csi-10830400.csi2** entity. The format specified here is **UYVY8_2X8** with a resolution of 1280x960 and no interlaced field.

```
#   media-ctl -d /dev/media0 -V "'${csi2}':1 [fmt:UYVY8_2X8/1280x960 field:none]"
```

Below command sets the video format for pad 0 of the **ov5645 1-003c** entity to **UYVY8_2X8** at 1280x960 resolution with no interlaced field.

```
#   media-ctl -d /dev/media0 -V "'ov5645 1-003c':0 [fmt:UYVY8_2X8/1280x960 field:none]"
```

Below command sets the video format for pad 0 of the **cru-ip-10830000.video0** entity to **UYVY8_2X8** at 1280x960 resolution with no interlaced field.

```
#   media-ctl -d /dev/media0 -V "'${ip}':0 [fmt:UYVY8_2X8/1280x960 field:none]"
```

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R

Renesas Extended Element

Revision History	Linux Interface Specification GStreamer Software Manual

Rev.	Date	Description	
		Page	Summary
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