

Oracle Video Server™

Quick Start

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Oracle Video Server Quick Start

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Oracle Video Server Quick Start

This Quick Start describes the benefits of digital video, guides you through creating digital video content, and instructs you on how to use your video content with the Oracle Video Server system. As the quickest way to get your own video up and streaming from the Oracle Video Server, this Quick Start sometimes refers to, sometimes shortcuts, but does not replace the rest of the Oracle Video Server system documentation.

This Quick Start contains the following sections:

- Why Digital Video?
- What is the Oracle Video Server?
- What to do First
- Creating Digital Video For Use with the Oracle Video Server
- Using Your Video with the Oracle Video Server
- Delivering Your Video from a Web Page

Why Digital Video?

Communicating by video is commonplace today. Uses include product promotions, employee training, customer education, surveillance, and record keeping. However, in today's corporate climate, where people expect immediate availability of information, traditional methods of video storage and distribution are rapidly becoming too restrictive.

Analog video, which is stored on individual tape cassettes, has several inherent disadvantages:

- Image quality degrades from repeated use or aging.
- Videos can be checked out or lost from the video library.
- Multiple copies of videos must be stored to satisfy demand.
- Users must have access to a VCR to watch the videos.

Digital video, on the other hand, is stored on and played from a computer and is not susceptible to these physical limitations. In addition, digital video provides other advantages:

- Videos can be immediately available to users via a local area network (LAN) or corporate Web site.
- Videos can be quickly distributed over a wide area network (WAN).
- Any video can be viewed concurrently by many people in any variety of locations with guaranteed availability.
- Video applications can be interactive.

You can use Oracle Video Server (OVS) to incorporate digital video into a variety of applications, such as interactive training-on-demand, product announcements, corporate messages, point-of-sale kiosks, Web sites, corporate repositories, and multimedia catalogs. These multimedia applications can provide your company with competitive advantages which dramatically improve productivity while reducing costs.

What is the Oracle Video Server?

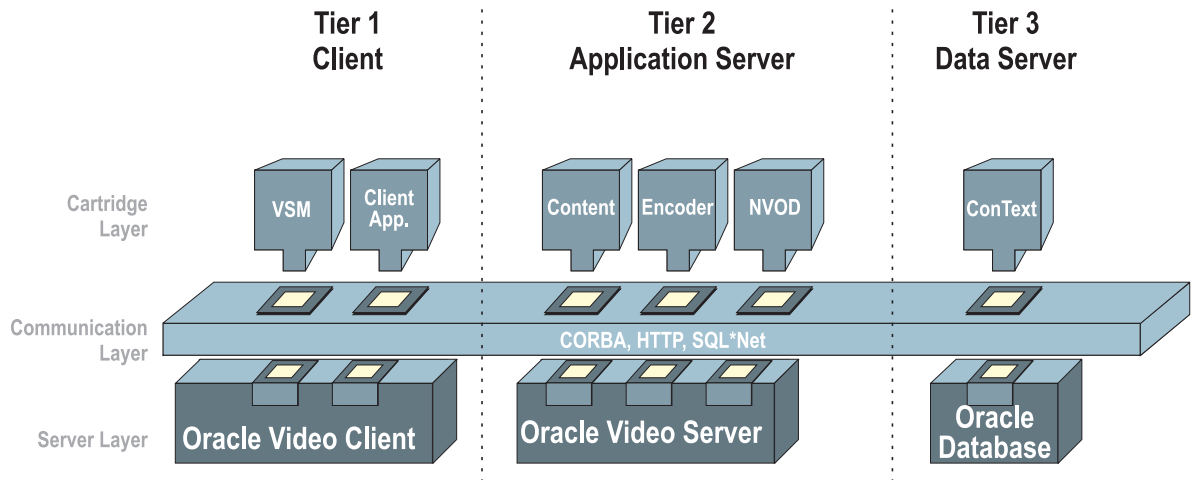
The Oracle Video Server (OVS) system is an end-to-end software solution for networked client and server computers which store, manage, deliver, and display digital video on demand. The Oracle Video Server is supported on a variety of server platforms and can scale to serve thousands of concurrent users.

The Oracle Video Server system is fully compliant with Oracle's Network Computing Architecture™ (NCA), offering a scalable, object-oriented architecture, which consists of three tiers:

- Tier 1: Client
- Tier 2: Application Server
- Tier 3: Data Server

Figure 1 illustrates where each of the OVS system components resides in this three-tier architecture.

Figure 1 Oracle Video Server System Architecture



Tier 1: Client

The client tier resides completely on the client machine(s) and consists of the following components:

- **Oracle Video Client:** The Oracle Video Client software allows you to develop interactive, video-based multimedia applications for such uses as computer-based training (CBT), interactive kiosks, corporate repositories, and Web sites. The Oracle Video Client software provides several tools to help you build and view client video applications. For more information about the Oracle Video Client, refer to the *Oracle Video Client Developer's Guide*.
- **Oracle Video Server Manager:** The Oracle Video Server Manager console is a Java application that gives you point-and-click control over OVS services, clients, and content. For more information about the Oracle Video Server Manager, refer to *Getting Started with Oracle Video Server Manager*.

Tier 2: Application Server

The Application Server tier consists of the following components:

- **Oracle Video Server:** The Oracle Video Server stores, manages, and delivers digital video on demand. The Oracle Video Server is supported on a variety of server platforms and scales to serve many users.
- **Oracle Video Server Cartridges:** A cartridge is a software module that “plugs into” and extends the functionality of another piece of software. Cartridges use an IDL (Interface Definition Language), a language-neutral interface, that allows the cartridge to identify itself to other objects in a distributed system.

Tier 3: Data Server

The Data Server machine contains the target services that the client application must access to get application-specific data. In the Oracle Video Server system environment, the Data Server tier consists of the Oracle database (optional). The OVS system can use the Oracle database to write and query database tables associated with OVS processes, including logical content, clips, and program schedules to be broadcast.

What to do First

To learn more about the Oracle Video Server system through online documentation and how to view the sample video content distributed with the product, have your system administrator install and configure the Oracle Video Server system, as follows:

Server Configuration Steps

1. Install the Oracle Video Server, as described in the *Oracle Video Server Installation Guide* for your server platform. During installation, be sure to:
 - select the **Production Install** option
 - select **Yes** when prompted to install the sample content
2. Initialize the Media Data Store (MDS), as described in the *Oracle Video Server Installation Guide* for your server platform. The Media Data Store is an optimized file system designed to store multimedia data and deliver it in real time to multiple clients.
3. Start the Oracle Video Server, as follows:

UNIX

- a. Log in to the server as the user **oracle** or the user you established to administer Oracle software.
- b. Establish the directory **\$ORACLE_HOME/vs30/admin** as your current working directory:

```
% cd $ORACLE_HOME/vs30/admin
```

- c. Execute the start-up script **ovsstart**:

```
% ./ovsstart
```

Windows NT

- a. Log in to Windows NT as the user **oracle** or the user you established to administer Oracle software.
- b. Double-click on the **Video Server Startup** icon or choose it from the Start menu.

4. The Oracle Video Server installation copied a sample video file to the video server computer. Copy **ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg** to the appropriate MDS volume. This example copies **ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg** to the MDS volume **video**:

UNIX

```
% mdscopy $ORACLE_HOME/vs30/demo/content/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg /mds/video/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg
```

Windows NT

```
c:> mdscopy c:\orant\vs30\demo\content\ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg /mds/video/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg
```

Note: Oracle Video Server 3.0 Production supports MPEG (Motion Pictures Expert Group) and OSF (Oracle Streaming Format) media formats. For this test configuration, use the MPEG file, **ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg**.

5. Register **ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg** with the Oracle Media Data Store and database using the command:

```
vstag /mds/video/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpg /mds/video/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpi
```

Client Configuration Steps

6. Install and test the Oracle Video Client (OVC), as described in CD booklet provided with the OVC distribution CD.
7. Watch a sample video from the server, as follows:
 - a. From the Windows Start menu, choose **Programs | Oracle Video Client | Oracle Video Player**.
 - b. Select **Preferences | Network Settings** from the menu bar and enter the `<hostname>.<domainname>:<port number>` of your default video server, if required, and click **OK**.
 - c. Select **File | Load Movie** from the menu bar.
 - d. Click the **Server** radio button and then click **Browse** to view the list of videos on the server.
 - e. Select **/mds/video/ovs_mpg1_1536k.mpi** (or **ovs_mpg1_1536**, if you are running OVS with a database) and click **OK**.
 - f. Choose **Playback | Play** from the menu bar to view the video.
If you cannot play the video, see your system administrator for assistance.

8. Install and test the client on the PCs of other users who will want to play video from the server.

After you have installed and tested the Oracle Video Server, you can load your own video content into it. The next section describes how to film, edit, and encode your own video content.

Creating Digital Video For Use with the Oracle Video Server

This section describes how to identify beneficial uses for video in your company, how to film your video, and how to encode your video for use with the Oracle Video Server.

Identify the Projects

Before filming new video, buying stock footage, or editing existing video, determine how and where you want to make video available by asking yourself the following questions:

- How can I use video to help my employees be more productive?
- How can I use video to help my customers?
- How can I use video to gain a competitive advantage?

Answers to these types of questions will help you identify the projects for which digital video deployment is critical.

In the process of identifying these projects, you might discover that your company has an existing video library that can be digitized and put online. To learn how to encode these videos, refer to the *Oracle Video Server Content Administrator's Guide*.

Sample Applications

You can use digital video to create a variety of applications, such as interactive training-on-demand, product announcements, point-of-sale kiosks, pay-per-view services, and Web sites.

This section provides examples of how you might use digital video in three different types of networking environments:

Example 1: Broadband The broadband environment is characterized by high-speed delivery rates of extremely large content files. Typically, this environment requires the use of a dedicated **set-top box**. Video applications in a broadband environment include:

- A pay-per-view service that delivers video from a central location to thousands of subscribers.

- Subscription-based service that delivers a digitally-recorded event, such as a blacked-out athletic game.

Example 2: Enterprise In an enterprise environment, needs are geared toward the particular company (or "enterprise") implementing the video solution. Files may still be as long or as large as those used in broadband environments, but concurrent viewers are served over a corporate LAN (using switched Ethernet networking), WAN, or intranet. Video applications in an enterprise environment include:

- Delivery of corporate training videos at a time convenient to the employee, rather than as a single scheduled event with many employees at a time.
- Corporate announcements and product announcements to the sales force
- Information stored in a "corporate repository" and available for retrieval as needed—for example, detailed step-by-step instructions for enrolling in your company's 401(k) program, instructions for installing a piece of equipment, or an introductory campus/facility tour.

Example 3: Low bit rate The low bit rate environment is typically geared toward delivery of digital video over the Internet. Most people still connect to the Internet via modems with a relatively slow rate of delivery (low bit rate). Video applications which are particularly effective in this environment include:

- Advertising. Many commercial locations now have Web sites that feature informative digital video to acquaint you with their product.
- News. You can provide a video-based, news-delivery Web site to which people can subscribe.

Plan and Purchase Equipment

If you want to create digital video, you need to plan the purchase of the appropriate equipment. (Your company might already have much of the equipment listed here.) When creating new video material, you have two choices:

- **Digital video:** Digital video cameras enable you to capture video directly to the computer. In this scenario, the video is never stored in an analog form.
- **Analog video:** The traditional, analog video camera enables you to record video on tape, which can then be converted to a digital form using special video capture equipment.

Of course, higher quality equipment yields higher quality videos.

Digital Video Equipment

Digital video cameras enable you to capture video directly to the computer. Some of the digital video cameras currently available include:

- Sony DSR-200
- Hitachi MP-EG1A (MPEG camera)
- JVC GR-DVX Digital CyberCam
- Sharp VL-DX10U Digital Viewcam

Analog Video Equipment

When choosing your analog video equipment, consider the following:

- **Use the best quality camera and tape available to you. Your choices, in order of decreasing quality, include:**
 - Digital tape: D1, D2, or D3
 - Betacam or Betacam SP (professional quality)
 - Hi-8
 - S-VHS
 - VHS or 8mm
- **Video cameras provide features that can help you produce better source video. We recommend using a camera with the following features:**
 - 400 scan-line image resolution (S-VHS or Hi-8) or better (Betacam or digital tape). VHS and standard 8mm support only 250 lines.
 - image stabilization
 - manual control over exposure and focus
 - hi-fi audio (stereo) for S-VHS; AFM or PCM for Hi-8
 - time code
 - headphone and microphone jacks
- **Accessories can make filming easier and help you produce better video. We recommend having some or all of the following:**
 - headphones
 - carrying case

- tripod
- extra batteries and tape
- lens and head cleaners
- lighting equipment
- wireless microphone

Record Your Video Project

To optimize your video for encoding and compression, follow a few simple rules when you record your video projects:

- Move in for close-ups; zoom, tilt, or pan slowly, if at all. Rapid movements do not digitize well.
- Film your subject as closely as possible, with occasional medium-distance shots for variety. Avoid long-distance shots, especially with rapidly-moving subjects.
- When possible, frame your subjects against solid-colored, unchanging backgrounds. This approach digitizes and compresses well.
- Keep your film clips as short as possible, within reason. Record continuous video sequences that can be digitized later and edited into a single, continuous movie file.
- Avoid recording at slow tape speeds. Slower tape speeds produce grainier source video.
- When using Hi-8, use 60-minute tape. The 120-minute tapes are 25% thinner and may break.
- Use a tripod. Unsteady camera movements do not digitize well.
- Use the dominant light source in a mixed lighting environment to manually calibrate your camera's white balance control.
- Use a microphone positioned close to your speaker or audio source. Avoid using the video camera microphone unless there are no other sound sources in the room.
- Always wear headphones if you are capturing audio with your video. This allows you to monitor the audio input as it's being recorded.

Edit Your Video Project

If you plan to edit your video, you must do so before you encode it. Performing digital editing after encoding will damage valuable encoding data that the video server and client need to play your video successfully.

When editing your video, consider the following:

- Digital content consumes a lot of disk space. To save space and editing time, capture only the clips you plan to use.
- End a clip as soon as the action finishes.
- Do not create scenes that are less than three seconds long. Shorter scenes do not provide enough time for the viewer's eyes to adjust.
- Avoid using jump cuts. Jump cuts use two separate clips to present the same scene. This editing technique is jarring and looks unprofessional. To avoid video jumps, insert a different scene between the two similar scenes. For example, you could insert a scene of a person talking about the scene. Alternatively, you can use the transition features in your editing software to create a more fluid transition. Since the audio data does not jump, you can use the audio from both clips.
- Make the credits fade on or pop on rather than crawl. Crawling credits do not compress as well during encoding. If credits must crawl, they should do so slowly and use large type.

Video Editing Software

For basic video editing, several video editing software packages are available:

- Adobe After Effects
- Adobe Premiere
- Asymetrix Digital Video Producer
- Corel Lumiere Suite
- MetaTools Final Effects

After you have edited your video to your satisfaction, you must encode it in a format which is appropriate for your delivery medium.

Encode Your Video

Video encoding captures the analog video signal from the source tape and converts it to a digital signal which is then compressed. Video compression removes redundant information between frames and reduces the amount of data necessary to produce a usable image. Compressed videos can be easily transported over networks and require less disk space for storage. Because digital video is stored on a computer, it does not degrade from repeated use or aging, and can be made available concurrently to many different people.

Oracle Video Server 3.0 Production supports MPEG and OSF media formats.

Note: AVI and WAV files are *not* designed for streaming over a network. Therefore, in order to stream AVI and WAV files from the Oracle Video Server, you must convert them to OSF (Oracle Streaming Format) files, which are optimized for streaming. To learn how to convert files to OSF, refer to “Chapter 4, Loading and Managing Digital Content” in the *Oracle Video Server Content Administrator’s Guide*.

To capture and encode video, you have these options:

- Employ a Video Production Studio
- Purchase a Capture/Encoding Station
- Real-time Feed

Note: Real-time feeds and real-time encoding are not covered in this Quick Start. For more information on real-time feeds, refer to the *Oracle Video Server Administrator’s Guide and Command Reference*.

Whether you do the video encoding yourself or hire a video production studio, first gather some basic information. Refer to “Chapter 3, Encoding Content” in the *Oracle Video Server Content Administrator’s Guide* for detailed information on encoding video content for use with the Oracle Video Server.

Note: As a rule, do not assume that the video production studio will know how you want your files encoded.

Employ a Video Production Studio

Before investing in an encoding system or purchasing any capture/encoding cards, consider the amount of video encoding you plan to do. It may be more practical and affordable to send your video to a video production studio that specializes in video capture and encoding. When choosing a production studio, research the following:

- price
- skill/experience of the people doing the encoding
- source format requirements
- type of encoders they use
- file output types
- media output (CD-ROM, FTP, tape) provided by the production studio

Purchase a Capture/Encoding Station

This option entails the highest capital cost, but if you plan to encode many hours of high-quality video, it might ultimately be the most cost-effective. Depending on how robust a system you need and how much equipment you already own, the price for setting up your own video capture studio can vary greatly. A typical encoding system requires the following equipment:

Hardware

- Pentium class PC (or higher)
- at least 32 MB of memory
- high-resolution 20" monitor
- video display card with 4 MB of VRAM (to get True Color Video on the PC)
- capture card
 - When evaluating capture cards, find the card that drops the least number of frames during capture.
 - Oracle recommends using a card that can capture Motion JPEG or uncompressed/raw format.
 - When choosing a capture card, make sure it is compatible with your PC and has the same video connectors as your video camera.
- necessary disk space (video files can be very large)

Software

- capture and encoding software
- video editing and special effects software (optional)
- codec (compressor/decompressor) that meets your streaming bit rate requirement. A codec is a piece of software that encodes and decodes movie data, usually in a highly compressed format.

Example

To support a bit rate of 28.8 kbps, you might choose the Iterated Systems ClearVideo (fractal) codec for video and Voxware AC-8 codec for audio.

Audio/Video Gear

- video tape recorder
- time base corrector
- video camera
- speakers

Using Your Video with the Oracle Video Server

This section describes how to load your video content into the MDS and prepare the video for delivery via the Oracle Video Server. In the examples in this section, replace the file name "**yourvideo.mpg**" with the name of your content file.

Note: This section assumes that you have already installed and tested the Oracle Video Server system as described under "What to do First."

Task 1. Start the Oracle Video Server

To start the Oracle Video Server, follow these steps:

UNIX

1. Log in to the server as the user **oracle** or the user you established to administer Oracle software.
2. Establish the directory **\$ORACLE_HOME/vs30/admin** as your current working directory:

```
% cd $ORACLE_HOME/vs30/admin
```

3. Execute the start-up script **ovsstart**:

```
% ./ovsstart
```

Windows NT

1. Log in to Windows NT as the user **oracle** or the user you established to administer Oracle software.
2. Double-click on the **Video Server Startup** icon or choose it from the Start menu.

The Oracle Video Server is now running.

Task 2. Load the Encoded Video Content

Each content file must be loaded into an MDS volume. A volume can contain several content files. How you load encoded video content into the MDS depends on how the encoded video is stored. Common methods for transporting encoded video include 4mm or 8mm tape, CD-ROM, and removable hard drives.

To load files into the MDS, you can use either the **mdstar** or **mdscopy** utility.

Using mdstar

If the encoded video is to be extracted into the MDS from a tar archive on tape or disk, use the **mdstar** utility. The **mdstar** utility allows you to create or extract a tar archive from the MDS to a host file system or tape device.

This example extracts the file **yourvideo.mpg** from a tape device and places it in the MDS volume **video**:

UNIX

```
% mdstar -x -T -b 128 -f /dev/rmt/0 -p /mds/video yourvideo.mpg
```

Windows NT

```
C:> mdstar -x -T -b 128 -f \\.\tape0 -p /mds/video yourvideo.mpg
```

where:

- x** extracts a file from a tar archive to the specified MDS volume
- T** provides detailed output about each file being extracted
- b** specifies the blocking factor to be used. In this example the blocking factor specified is 128; **mdstar** defaults to 20. *Get this value from the person or vendor who encoded your video.*
- f** the device name used as an archive (tape, disk, or other file system)
- p** the MDS volume to place files into during extraction. *Get this information from your system administrator*

Using mdscopy

If your encoded video is to be copied into the MDS from a CD-ROM or removable hard drive, use the **mdscopy** utility.

This example copies the file **yourvideo.mpg** from the current host directory into the MDS volume **video**:

UNIX

```
% mdscopy ./yourvideo.mpg /mds/video
```

Windows NT

```
C:> mdscopy .\yourvideo.mpg /mds/video
```

For further information on **mdstar** and **mdscopy**, refer to the *Oracle Video Server Administrator's Guide and Command Reference*.

Task 3. Registering Content Files

For each content file loaded into the MDS, you must register the file with the MDS and the database (if available). When you register a content file with the MDS, you generate a tag file which the MDS stores with the content file. Tag files contain important video information, such as encoding rate, time length, and data used for rate-control operations (seek forward, seek backward, pause) that the client application uses when accessing the video content file.

When registering content, be sure to specify the **.mpi** file extension for the tag file.

Registering MPEG Files

This example registers the MPEG (Motion Picture Experts Group) file **yourvideo.mpg**, giving the extension **.mpi** to the tag file:

```
% vstag /mds/video/yourvideo.mpg /mds/video/yourvideo.mpi
```

Converting and Registering AVI Files

To play AVI (Audio Video Interleaved) files from the Oracle Video Server, you must convert them to Oracle Streaming Format (OSF) files, which are optimized for streaming.

This example converts and registers the AVI file **yourvideo.avi** in the local file system and copies it to the MDS volume **video**:

```
C:> vsmkosf ./yourvideo.avi /mds/video/yourvideo
```

Note: The **vsmkosf** utility generates an OSF file (**yourvideo.osf**) and a tag file (**yourvideo.mpi**) in the Oracle Media Data Store, but does not overwrite your source AVI file (**yourvideo.avi**).

For more detailed instructions on how to use the **vsmkosf** utility, refer to the Registering Content section in Chapter 4 of the *Oracle Video Server Content Administrator's Guide*.

Task 4. Stream a Network Video File

After you have loaded and registered your content file, test the video with the Oracle Video Server.

1. From the Windows Start menu, choose **Programs | Oracle Video Client | Oracle Video Player**.
2. Click the **Server** radio button and then click **Browse** to view the list of videos on the server.
3. If you are running OVS without a database, select **yourvideo.mpi**. If you are running OVS with a database, select **yourvideo**.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Choose **Playback | Play** from the menu bar to play the video.

If you cannot play the video, see your system administrator for assistance.

Delivering Your Video from a Web Page

After you have loaded and registered your video content in the MDS, the next step is to incorporate the video into the application that will deliver the video to the client. This section describes how to deliver video from a sample Web page using the Oracle Video Web Plug-in.

Note: The sample Web page is a simple application for selecting and playing video. Building sophisticated interfaces for applications that deliver video is beyond the scope of this Quick Start. Refer to the *Oracle Video Client Developer's Guide* for more information on tools that you can use to develop interactive video applications.

The Oracle Video Web Plug-in

The Oracle Video Server includes a Web plug-in, which allows Web pages to receive video from the Oracle Video Server through a UDP or TCP connection. The Oracle Video Web Plug-in requires that you have a browser that supports plug-ins. The Oracle Video Web Plug-in is installed with the Oracle Video Client.

Note: On different client platforms, Oracle files are installed in different areas. In the instructions that follow, adjust the directory path name accordingly.

- On Windows 95 clients, the default is **C:\orawin95**.
- On Windows NT 4.0 clients, the default is **C:\orant**.

Testing the Plug-in

The Oracle Video Server comes with several sample Web pages. To open a page with embedded video, perform the following steps:

1. Open your browser.
2. From the File menu of your browser, open the following Oracle sample Web page:

Windows 95 C:\orawin95\vc30\demo\webplugin\index.htm

Windows NT C:\orant\vc30\demo\webplugin\index.htm

3. The Oracle Video Server Digital Directory welcome video will play.

If the welcome video does not play, see your system administrator for assistance.

For more information on how to develop applications with the Web plug-in, refer to the “Oracle Video Web Plug-in” chapter of the *Oracle Video Client Developer’s Guide*.

Modifying the Web Page Template to Play Your Video

You can modify the Oracle Video Server Web-page templates to play one of your video files. To edit the source HTML to request and display your video, perform the following steps:

1. In a text editor, open the file:

Windows 95 C:\orawin95\vc30\demo\webplugin\samples\yourvideo\sample1\defvid.htm

Windows NT C:\orant\vc30\demo\webplugin\samples\yourvideo\sample1\defvid.htm

The file contains the following code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE>
<!--
H3 {color: #000000 ;
font-family: Ariel, Geneva ;
font-size: 10pt ;
font-style: bold ;
}
// -->
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<center><BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF">
<embed type="application/oracle-video" width=320 height=240
autostart=true controls=true loop=false mediafile="/mds/video1/
ovs_cmmg_samp2.mpi">
<font-size=3> Now Playing Your Video<font>
</center>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

2. Replace the text **ovs_cmmg_samp2.mpi** in the embed statement in line 16 with the file name of the video you want to play. Be sure to specify the tag file (*.mp1*), not the content file (*.mpg* or *.osf*).
3. Save the file.
4. Open your Web browser.

5. From the File menu of your browser, open the file

Windows 95 C:\orawin95\vc30\demo\webplugin\index.htm

Windows NT C:\orant\vc30\demo\webplugin\index.htm

6. Click the **Samples** link (left side of window)
7. Click the **Your Video** link to view your video.

This template provides only a simple example of a Web plug-in application. You may choose to create more elaborate pages for your Web site. You can also create dynamic Web pages that will automatically update as you add or remove videos from your digital video repository. HTML editing and Web programming is beyond the scope of this Quick Start. To learn more about the options available to you, contact your Web master or network administrator.

Note: In addition to the Oracle Video Plug-in, the Oracle Video Client software also provides the Oracle Video ActiveX Control to help you build video client applications. The Oracle Video ActiveX Control enables Windows 95, Windows NT 4.0, and Internet multimedia applications to start, stop, and seek locations within media streams from the Oracle Video Server. For more information about the Oracle Video ActiveX Control, refer to the *Oracle Video Client Developer's Guide*.

Congratulations!

You have just learned how to embed your own digital video into a simple application that can be deployed via the Oracle Video Server over an enterprise network. Refer to the rest of the Oracle Video Server documentation for more information about managing your video server and creating more complex applications.

Congratulations!
