

MPEG-DASH vs. Apple HLS vs. Microsoft Smooth Streaming vs. Adobe HDS

All existing adaptive HTTP streaming technologies, such as the proprietary Adobe HTTP Dynamic Streaming (HDS), Apple HTTP Live Streaming (HLS), Microsoft Smooth Streaming (MSS), and the only international standardized solution MPEG Dynamic Adaptive Streaming over HTTP (MPEG-DASH) follow nearly the same principle



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The basic idea is to generate multiple versions of the same content (e.g., different bitrates). These versions are then chopped into segments (e.g., two seconds). The segments are provided on a website and downloaded through HTTP standard compliant GET requests. Typically, the relationship between the different qualities of the media content and the individual segments of each quality with their respective Locators (URLs). This structure provides the binding of the segments to the bitrate (resolution, start time, duration of segments). As a consequence each client will first request the manifest to get the temporal and structural information for the media content and based on that information request the segments that fit best for its requirements.

The adaptation to the bitrate or spatial resolution is done on the client side for each segment.

HTML5 Player

Stream Adaptive Video

in any Browser on



Get Started



MPEG DASH




Adaptive Streaming Feature Comparison

The following table shows a feature comparison of the proprietary adaptive streaming technologies: Adobe Dynamic Streaming (HDS), Apple HTTP Live Streaming (HLS), Microsoft Smooth Streaming (MSS), and the MPEG-DASH standard. Please note that this comparison is based on the standard's capabilities, and not reflecting the specific implementation from a certain vendor.

Feature	Adobe HDS	Apple HLS	Microsoft Smooth Streaming
Deployment on Ordinary HTTP Servers		 tick_green_sm2	
Official International Standard (e.g., ISO/IEC 23009-1)			

Flexible Content Protection with Common Encryption (DRM)				
Closed Captions / Subtitles				
Efficient Ad Insertion				
Fast Channel Switching				
Protocol Support's multiple CDNs in parallel				
HTML5 Support				
Support in HbbTV (version 1.5)				
HEVC Ready (UHD/4K)				
Agnostic to Video Codecs				
Agnostic to Audio Codecs				
ISO Base Media File Format Segments				
MPEG-2 TS Segments				
Segment Format Extensions beyond MPEG				
Support for multiplexed (Audio + Video) Content				
Support for non-multiplexed (separate Audio, Video) Content				
Support for Adaptive Streaming				

Client Failover				 tick_green_sm2
Remove and add Quality Levels during Streaming				 tick_green_sm2
Multiple Video Views				 tick_green_sm2
Efficient Trick Modes				 tick_green_sm2

Deployment on Standard HTTP Servers

MPEG-DASH and also Apple HLS can be used with ordinary HTTP-Servers such as Apache, Nginx, IIS, etc. Adobe as well as Microsoft are using server side mechanisms that need additional logic on the server.



Official International Standard



MPEG-DASH is an international standard, ratified in 2012 and currently adopted by YouTube, Netflix, etc. Several members of different companies such as Microsoft, Adobe, Apple, Samsung, Akamai, Cisco, Dolby, Ericsson, Harmonic, Qualcomm, Netflix, Intel, bitmovin, InterDigital, etc. have contributed to the standardization. The Apple HLS IETF Internet-Draft *) is driven by one company that is able to change its direction from one day to another. Furthermore, Apple has made no efforts since May 2009 to move the HLS IETF Internet-Draft to an international IETF standard.

Multiple Audio Channels

Switching between multiple audio channels is especially important for multi language content. MPEG-DASH supports this feature as well as Apple HLS and Microsoft Smooth Streaming.

Flexible Content Protection with Common Encryption

MPEG Common Encryption (CENC) allows content encrypted once to be compatible with multiple DRM systems. This is possible, as nearly every DRM system supports AES as content encryption method and only the license key exchange between the client and the server is different.

Closed Captions / Subtitles

All formats support closed captions or subtitles. Usually they are referenced in the manifest and stored as individual file, e.g., in [WebVTT](#) format.

Efficient Ad Insertion

Ad insertion is possible in all formats through chunk substitution. This means that individual chunks of the original video will simply be replaced by chunks that contain advertisements. MPEG-DASH enables through Periods a standardized interface that enables ad insertion in an efficient way. Which means that still ordinary HTTP servers can be used and no additional, proprietary logic is required to redirect requests for specific chunks to chunks that contain the advertisement.

Fast Channel Switching

Fast channel switching is a feature that is directly related to the chunk size. As smaller chunks allow faster channel change times than bigger chunks. Apple HLS typically uses 10 second chunks and is optimized for that chunk size. Adobe, Microsoft as well as MPEG-DASH are designed to work with 2 and 4 seconds chunks that allow faster channel change. Additionally the overhead of the MP4 format used in MPEG-DASH and Microsoft has significantly lower overhead than the MPEG-2 Transport Stream (MP2TS) format used in Apple HLS. The tradeoff between large and small chunk sizes is that, small chunks sizes enable fast channel switching, reducing startup latency for some systems (some players start the playback only if they have received the first chunk fully), and allow a more flexible adaptation behavior. On the other side small chunk sizes reduce coding efficiency as Group of Pictures (GOP) need to be smaller

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