CLAIMS:

1. A method of decoding a coded picture of a coded video sequence, the method being performed by at least one processor and the method comprising:

decoding, from a parameter set, a plurality of candidate decoded resolutions;

resampling a sample associated with the coded video sequence based on an output resolution and a candidate decoded resolution corresponding to an index coded in a transient header structure applicable to a group of samples; and

enabling prediction using the resampled sample based on meta-information obtained during decoding of previous parts of the coded picture or coded video sequence and previously reconstructed and loop-filtered sample values.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the transient header structure is any one or any combination of a picture header, a tile group header, a tile header, a slice header, and a Group of Blocks header.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the index is coded in an Exp-Golomb code.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises a resampling factor.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises adaptive resolution change (ARC) reference information.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the ARC reference information refers to a subset of ARC information available in a parameter set.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein a number of the candidate decoded resolutions is coded in an Exp-Golomb code coded syntax element preceding the plurality of candidate decoded resolutions.

8. An apparatus for decoding a coded picture of a coded video sequence, the apparatus comprising:

at least one memory configured to store computer program code; and

at least one processor configured to access the at least one memory and operate according to the computer program code, the computer program code comprising:

decoding code configured to cause the at least one processor to decode, from a parameter set, a plurality of candidate decoded resolutions;

resampling code configured to cause the at least one processor to resample a sample associated with the coded video sequence based on an output resolution and a candidate decoded resolution corresponding to an index coded in a transient header structure applicable to a group of samples; and

enabling code configured to cause the at least one processor to enable prediction using the resampled sample based on meta-information obtained during decoding of previous parts of the coded picture or coded video sequence and previously reconstructed and loop-filtered sample values.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the transient header structure is any one or any combination of a picture header, a tile group header, a tile header, a slice header, and a Group of Blocks header.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the index is coded in an Exp-Golomb code.

11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises a resampling factor.

12. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises adaptive resolution change (ARC) reference information.

13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the ARC reference information refers to a subset of ARC information available in a parameter set.

14. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein a number of the candidate decoded resolutions is coded in an Exp-Golomb code coded syntax element preceding the plurality of candidate decoded resolutions.

15. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium storing a program for decoding a coded picture of a coded video sequence, the program comprising instructions that cause a processor to:

decode, from a parameter set, a plurality of candidate decoded resolutions;

resample a sample associated with the coded video sequence based on an output resolution and a candidate decoded resolution corresponding to an index coded in a transient header structure applicable to a group of samples; and

enable prediction using the resampled sample based on meta-information obtained during decoding of previous parts of the coded picture or coded video sequence and previously reconstructed and loop-filtered sample values.

16. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 15, wherein the transient header structure is any one or any combination of a picture header, a tile group header, a tile header, a slice header, and a Group of Blocks header.

17. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the index is coded in an Exp-Golomb code.

18. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises a resampling factor.

19. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 16, wherein the transient header structure is the tile group header and the tile group header comprises adaptive resolution change (ARC) reference information.

20. The non-transitory computer-readable storage medium of claim 15, wherein a number of the candidate decoded resolutions is coded in an Exp-Golomb code coded syntax element preceding the plurality of candidate decoded resolutions.