CLAIMS

1. A method for processing encoded video data, the method comprising: receiving a file associated with encoded video data, wherein the encoded video data is stored in the file according to a file format, wherein the encoded video data includes two or more layers, and wherein the two or more layers are stored in two or more tracks in the file; determining a first layer from among the two or more layers, wherein the first layer includes a first end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the first layer is determined to be a highest layer, among the two or more layers, that includes an end-of-bitstream indicator; identifying a set of layers from among the two or more layers, wherein the set of layers includes one or more layers selected for inclusion in a reconstructed bitstream; and generating the reconstructed bitstream, wherein generating the reconstructed bitstream includes generating a plurality of access units, wherein the plurality of access units includes one or more samples from the set of layers, and wherein a last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising: determining, during the generation of the plurality of access units, that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream does not include an end-of-bitstream indicator; and adding the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising: identifying a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer, and wherein the set of layers does not include the first layer; determining that the first layer is a higher layer than the second layer; and adding the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the first layer being a higher layer than the second layer.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising: identifying a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer and wherein the set of layers includes the first layer; determining that the second layer is a higher layer than the first layer; and moving the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the second layer being a higher layer than the first layer.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising: determining that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes more than one end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the more than one end-of-bitstream indicator includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator; and removing from the last access unit each end-of-bitstream indicator other than the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein at least two layers from among the two or more layers each include an end-of-bitstream indicator.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising: identifying the set of layers are selected based on the samples from layers in the set of layers being selected for display.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the file format is derived from an International Standards Organization (ISO) base media file format.

9. An apparatus for processing encoded video, comprising: a memory configured to store a file, wherein the file includes encoded video data, wherein the encoded video data is stored in the file according to a file format, wherein the encoded video data includes two or more layers, and wherein the two or more layers are stored in two or more tracks in the file; and a processor configured to: determine a first layer from among the two or more layers, wherein the first layer includes a first end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the first layer is determined to be a highest layer, among the two or more layers, that includes an end-of-bitstream indicator; identify a set of layers from among the two or more layers, wherein the set of layers includes one or more layers selected for inclusion in a reconstructed bitstream; and generate, during generation of the reconstructed bitstream, a plurality of access units, wherein the plurality of access units includes one or more samples from the set of layers, and wherein a last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the processor is further configured to: determine, during the generation of the plurality of access units, that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream does not include an end-of-bitstream indicator; and add the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream.

11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the processor is further configured to: identify a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer and wherein the set of layers does not include the first layer; determine that the first layer is a higher layer than the second layer; and add the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the first layer being a higher layer than the second layer.

12. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the processor is further configured to: identify a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers and the second layer is different from the first layer and wherein the set of layers includes the first layer; determine that the second layer is a higher layer than the first layer; and move the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the second layer being a higher layer than the first layer.

13. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the processor is further configured to: determine that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes more than one end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the more than one end-of-bitstream indicators include the first end-of-bitstream indicator; and remove from the last access unit each end-of-bitstream indicator other than the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

14. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein at least two layers from among the two or more layers each include an end-of-bitstream indicator.

15. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the set of layers are selected based on the samples from layers in the set of layers being selected for display.

16. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the file format is derived from an ISO base media file format.

17. A non-transitory computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to: receive a file associated with encoded video data, wherein the encoded video data is stored in the file according to a file format, wherein the encoded video data includes two or more layers, and wherein the two or more layers are stored in two or more tracks in the file; determine a first layer from among the two or more layers, wherein the first layer includes an first end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the first layer is determined to be a highest layer, among the two or more layers, that includes an end-of-bitstream indicator; identify a set of layers from among the two or more layers, wherein the set of layers includes one or more layers selected for inclusion in a reconstructed bitstream; and generate, during generation of the reconstructed bitstream, a plurality of access units, wherein the plurality of access units includes one or more samples from the set of layers, and wherein a last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

18. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, further comprising instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to: determine, during the generation of the plurality of access units, that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream does not include an end-of-bitstream indicator; and add the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream.

19. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, further comprising instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to: identify a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer and wherein the set of layers does not include the first layer; determine that the first layer is a higher layer than the second layer; and add the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the first layer being a higher layer than the second layer.

20. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, further comprising instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to: identify a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer, and wherein the set of layers include the first layer; determine that the second layer is a higher layer than the first layer; and move the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on

the second layer being a higher layer than the first layer.

21. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, further comprising instructions that, when executed by the one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to: determine that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes more than one end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the more than one end-of-bitstream indicators include the first end-of-bitstream indicator; and removing from the last access unit each end-of-bitstream indicator other than the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

22. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein at least two layers from among the two or more layers each include an end-of-bitstream indicator.

23. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the set of layers are selected based on the samples from layers in the set of layers being selected for display.

24. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 17, wherein the file format is derived from an ISO base media file format.

25. An apparatus for processing encoded video data, comprising: means for receiving a file associated with encoded video data, wherein the encoded video data is stored in the file according to a file format, wherein the encoded video data includes two or more layers, and wherein the two or more layers are stored in two or more tracks in the file; means for determining a first layer from among the two or more layers, wherein the first layer includes an first end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the first layer is determined to be a highest layer, among the two or more layers, that includes an end-of-bitstream indicator; means for identifying a set of layers from among the two or more layers, wherein the set of layers includes one or more layers selected for inclusion in a reconstructed bitstream; and means for generating a reconstructed bitstream, wherein the means for generating the reconstructed bitstream includes means for generating a plurality of access units, wherein the plurality of access units includes one or more samples from the set of layers, and wherein a last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

26. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising: means for determining, during the generation of the plurality of access units, that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream does not include an end-of-bitstream indicator; and means for adding the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream.

27. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising: means for identifying a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer and wherein the set of layers does not include the first layer; means for determining that the first layer is a higher layer than the second layer; and means for adding the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the first layer being a higher layer than the second layer.

28. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising: means for identifying a second layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is identified as a highest layer from among the set of layers, wherein the second layer is different from the first layer, and wherein the set of layers include the first layer; means for determining that the second layer is a higher layer than the first layer; and means for moving the first end-of-bitstream indicator to the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream based on the second layer being a higher layer than the first layer.

29. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising: means for determining that the last access unit in the reconstructed bitstream includes more than one end-of-bitstream indicator, wherein the more than one end-of-bitstream indicator includes the first end-of-bitstream indicator; and means for removing from the last access unit each end-of-bitstream indicator other than the first end-of-bitstream indicator.

30. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein at least two layers from among the two or more layers each include an end-of-bitstream indicator.

31. The apparatus of claim 25, further comprising: means for identifying the set of layers are selected based on the samples from layers in the set of layers being selected for display.

32. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the file format is derived from an International Standards Organization (ISO) base media file format.