Documentation: Creating and Using Audio Filters in VLC

This document provides a comprehensive guide for both users and developers on working with audio filters in VLC media player. It covers two main topics:

- 1. **Using FFmpeg avfilters in VLC**: The easy and powerful way to apply any of FFmpeg's hundreds of audio filters directly within VLC without any programming.
- 2. **Creating a Native VLC Audio Filter**: An advanced guide for C developers on how to build a custom audio filter from source.

1. Using FFmpeg Filters in VLC (The Generic avfilter Plugin)

VLC includes a powerful, generic audio filter module named avfilter which acts as a bridge to FFmpeg's libavfilter library. This allows you to use almost any FFmpeg audio filter by simply typing its name and parameters.

How It Works

The avfilter plugin in VLC takes a filter-chain string, exactly like the one you would use with the -af or -filter: a option in the FFmpeg command line. VLC then passes this chain to the FFmpeg library, which processes the audio in real-time.

A. Enabling avfilter via the GUI (Graphical Interface)

This is the most straightforward method for experimentation.

- 1. Open VLC Preferences: Go to Tools -> Preferences.
- 2. **Show All Settings**: In the bottom-left corner, select the "All" radio button to display advanced settings.
- 3. **Navigate to the FFmpeg Filter**: In the settings tree on the left, navigate to Audio -> Filters -> FFmpeg audio filter.
- 4. **Enter Your Filter Chain**: In the text box labeled **"FFmpeg audio filter"**, enter the filter graph you want to apply.
- 5. **Enable the Filter**: Now, navigate back up to Audio -> Filters in the tree. Check the box for "FFmpeg audio filter" to enable it.
- 6. Save and Restart: Click "Save" and restart VLC for the changes to take effect.

Filter Chain Examples for the GUI

You enter just the filter description, not the ffmpeg -af part.

 Dynamic Audio Normalizer (dynaudnorm): To apply the filter from our previous discussion.

```
dynaudnorm=f=150:g=31:p=0.95
```

• Audio Compressor (compressor): Great for "night mode" listening.

```
compressor=threshold=0.1:ratio=4:attack=5:release=50
```

• 10-Band Equalizer (equalizer): To boost bass and treble (frequencies are in Hz).

```
equalizer=f=60:width_type=h:width=20:g=5,
equalizer=f=120:width_type=h:width=40:g=3,
equalizer=f=8000:width_type=h:width=1000:g=4,
equalizer=f=16000:width_type=h:width=2000:g=6
```

B. Enabling avfilter via the Command Line

For scripting or power users, the command line is more efficient. You use the --audio-filter option to enable the module and --avfilter-graph to provide the filter chain.

```
# Example using dynaudnorm
vlc "my_movie.mkv" --audio-filter=avfilter
--avfilter-graph="dynaudnorm=p=0.95:g=21"

# Example chaining a highpass and lowpass filter to isolate mid-range frequencies
vlc "my_podcast.mp3" --audio-filter=avfilter
--avfilter-graph="highpass=f=300,lowpass=f=3000"
```

2. Creating a Native VLC Audio Filter (For C Developers)

If the vast library of FFmpeg filters isn't enough and you need to implement a custom algorithm, you can write a native VLC audio filter. This requires a C development environment

and the VLC source code. Given your preference for C++17 with gcc-9.2, you are well-equipped to handle the C-based compilation process.

A. Prerequisites

- 1. **VLC Source Code**: Clone the official repository: git clone https://code.videolan.org/videolan/vlc.git
- 2. **Build Environment**: A C compiler (like GCC), make, autoconf, and other standard build tools.
- 3. **Dependencies**: You must install all of VLC's build dependencies for your system. The VLC wiki has excellent guides for Linux, Windows, and macOS.

B. The Core Concepts

A VLC audio filter is a shared library (.so, .dll, .dylib) that conforms to the VLC module API. It primarily consists of:

- Entry/Exit Points: Macros (vlc_module_begin, vlc_module_end) that define your module's properties and capabilities.
- Callback Functions:
 - Open: Called when the filter is first needed. You allocate memory and initialize your filter's state here.
 - Filter: The core function. It's called for every chunk of audio data. This is where your processing logic goes.
 - Flush: Called when there is a discontinuity in the stream (e.g., seeking). You should reset your filter's state here.
 - o Close: Called when the stream ends. You free any memory you allocated in Open.

C. Example: A Simple "Gain" Filter

Let's create a filter that simply multiplies the audio samples by a constant factor to change the volume.

1. Create the File:

Create a new C file inside the VLC source tree at vlc/modules/audio_filter/gain.c.

2. Write the Code (gain.c):

```
#ifdef HAVE_CONFIG_H
# include "config.h"
#endif

#include <vlc_common.h>
#include <vlc_plugin.h>
```

```
#include <vlc_filter.h>
#include <vlc_block.h>
* Module definitions
static int Open(vlc_object_t *);
static void Close(vlc_object_t *);
static block_t *Filter(filter_t *, block_t *);
vlc_module_begin ()
    set shortname("Gain")
    set_description("Simple audio gain filter")
    set_capability("audio filter", 0)
    set_callbacks(Open, Close)
    add_shortcut("gain")
vlc_module_end ()
 * The filter's internal data structure
struct filter_sys_t
    float gain_factor;
};
* Open: Called to create the filter.
static int Open(vlc_object_t *p_this)
{
    filter_t *p_filter = (filter_t *)p_this;
   filter_sys_t *p_sys;
   /* Allocate our private data structure */
   p_sys = malloc(sizeof(filter_sys_t));
    if (p_sys == NULL)
        return VLC_ENOMEM;
    p_sys->gain_factor = 1.5f;
    msg_Info(p_filter, "Simple Gain filter initialized with factor: %.2f",
```

```
p_sys->gain_factor);
    p_filter->p_sys = p_sys;
    p_filter->pf_audio_filter = Filter;
    return VLC_SUCCESS;
}
 * Close: Called to destroy the filter.
static void Close(vlc_object_t *p_this)
    filter_t *p_filter = (filter_t *)p_this;
   filter_sys_t *p_sys = p_filter->p_sys;
    free(p_sys);
}
static block_t *Filter(filter_t *p_filter, block_t *p_block)
    filter_sys_t *p_sys = p_filter->p_sys;
    // Ensure we have an audio block to process
    if (!p_block || !p_block->i_nb_samples ||
p_filter->fmt_in.audio.i_format != VLC_CODEC_FL32)
    {
        // For simplicity, this filter only works on Float32 samples.
        // A real-world filter should handle format conversion.
        if(p block)
            msg_Warn(p_filter, "Can only process 32-bit float audio.");
        return p_block;
    }
    float *p_samples = (float *)p_block->p_buffer;
    for (size_t i = 0; i < p_block->i_nb_samples *
p filter->fmt in.audio.i channels; i++)
```

```
{
    // Apply the gain factor
    p_samples[i] = p_samples[i] * p_sys->gain_factor;
}

return p_block;
}
```

D. Building and Installing the Filter

 Add to Build System: Open vlc/modules/audio_filter/Makefile.am and add gain.c to the SOURCES_gain list. Since there is no gain module yet, you will need to add a new section:

```
# In modules/audio_filter/Makefile.am
libvlc_LTLIBRARIES += libgain_plugin.la
SOURCES_gain = gain.c
```

Bootstrap the Build System: From the root of the VLC source directory, run the bootstrap script to make the build system aware of your new files.

```
./bootstrap
```

2. Configure and Compile:

```
./configure
make
```

This will compile all of VLC, including your new plugin. The resulting shared library (libgain_plugin.so) will be in vlc/modules/audio_filter/.

3. **Install or Run**: You can either run sudo make install to install it system-wide, or you can run VLC directly from the build directory, which is safer for testing:

```
./vlc
# if you want to run Qt explicitly
vlc --intf=qt
```

E. Activating Your New Filter

You can now enable your "Gain" filter just like any other:

- **GUI**: Go to Tools -> Preferences -> All -> Audio -> Filters and check the "Gain" box.
- Command Line:

```
./vlc my_song.mp3 --audio-filter=gain
```

Your custom audio logic will now be applied to any media you play!