# 🖲 最简单的基于FFmpeg的libswscale的示例附件:测试图片生成工具

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最简单的基于FFmpeg的libswscale的示例系列文章列表:

最简单的基于FFmpeg的libswscale的示例(YUV转RGB)

最简单的基于FFmpeg的libswscale的示例附件:测试图片生成工具

本文记录一个自己写的简单的测试图片生成工具:simplest\_pic\_gen。该工具可以生成视频测试时候常用的RGB/YUV格式的测试图片。包括灰阶测试图,彩条图,彩色条纹图,RGB渐变彩条图,YUV渐变彩条图,颜色视频等。下面简单介绍一下这些测试图片的生成函数。

这里有一点需要注意:查看生成的图片需要使用RGB/YUV播放器。

### 灰阶测试图

#### 亮度取值为16-235的灰阶测试图

下面这张图是一张灰阶测试图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,像素格式是YUV420P,亮度的取值范围是16-235,一共包含了10级的灰度。最左边的灰度竖条的YUV取值为(16,128,128),最右边的灰度竖条的YUV取值为(235,128,128)。

#### 亮度取值为0-255的灰阶测试图

下面这张图的分辨率是1280x720,像素格式是YUV420P,亮度的取值范围是0-255,一共包含了10级的灰度。最左边的灰度竖条的YUV取值为(0,128,128),最右边的灰度竖条的YUV取值为(255,128,128)。

在生成灰度图的同时,程序会打印出每一个灰阶的YUV取值。

#### 函数原型

gen\_yuv420p\_graybar()是用于生成灰阶测试图的函数,该函数的定义如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
  1.
       * Generate Picture contains Gray Bar changing from Black to White in YUV420P Format
  3.
       * @param width the width of picture.
  4.
  5.
        * @param height the height of picture.
       * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture.
       * @param ymin the minimum value of luminance
* @param ymax the maximum value of luminance.
  7.
                                   the minimum value of luminance.
  8.
  9.
        st @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
 10.
11. int gen_yuv420p_graybar(int width, int height,int barnum,unsigned char ymin,unsigned char ymax);
```

#### 简单解释每个参数的含义:

width:图像宽 height:图像高 barnum:灰阶数量 ymin:亮度最小取值 ymax:亮度最大取值

如果函数成功运行的话,会生成一个名称为"graybar\_%dx%d\_yuv420p.yuv"的YUV420P格式的文件(其中%dx%d代表了图像的宽和高)。

例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的灰阶图的代码如下。

亮度取值范围为16-235:

[cpp] [a] [b]

1. gen\_yuv420p\_graybar(1280,720,10,16,235);

亮度取值范围为0-255

## 彩条测试图

在电视节目的制作播出及设备维护中,最常用的莫过于彩条信号了。这是由于彩条信号能正确反映出各种彩色的亮度、色调和饱和度,是检验视频通道传输质量最方便的手段。下面这张图是一张彩条测试图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,像素格式是RGB24,包含了电视系统中常见的"白黄青绿品红蓝黑"彩条。

### "白黄青绿品红蓝黑"彩条中每种颜色的RGB取值如下所示:

Exclaimed with the control of the co	
颜色	(R, G, B)取值
白	(255, 255, 255)
黄	(255, 255, 0)
青	(0, 255, 255)
绿	(0, 255, 0)
品	(255, 0, 255)
红	(255, 0, 0)
蓝	(0, 0, 255)
黑	(0, 0, 0)

很多人会奇怪,这8个彩条信号的顺序为什么是"白黄青绿品红蓝黑"?其实,它们是按照它们的亮度进行排序的。 RGB转换为YUV的过程中,可以通过RGB计算该颜色的亮度。计算的公式如下所示。

Y=0.299\*R + 0.587\*G + 0.114\*B

把上述8个颜色的R,G,B取值带入上述公式,可以得到每种颜色的亮度取值,如下所示:

颜色	亮度取值
自	255
黄	225
青	178
绿	149
品	105
红	76
蓝	29
黑	0

在生成彩条图像之后,程序会打印出彩条信号的颜色信息,如下图所示。

#### 函数原型

gen\_rgb24\_colorbar()是用于生成彩条测试图的函数,该函数的原型如下。

### 简单解释每个参数的含义:

width:图像宽 height:图像高

如果函数成功运行的话,会生成一个名称为"colorbar\_%dx%d\_rgb24.rgb"的RGB24格式的文件(其中%dx%d代表了图像的宽和高)。

例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的彩条图的代码如下。

# 彩色条纹图

条纹图也是常见的一种测试图。下面这张图是一张彩色条纹图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,像素格式是RGB24,条纹的颜色为红色。其中竖直条纹的宽度为1 像素,条纹之间的间隔也是1像素。

#### 函数原型

gen\_rgb24\_stripe ()是用于生成会接测试图的函数,该函数的原型如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 2.
      * Generate Picture contains Stripe in RGB24 Format
 3.
      * @param width the width of picture.
 4.
       * @param height the height of picture.
 5.
      * @param r Red component of stripe
 6.
        * @param g
                                    Green component of stripe
      * @param g Green component of stripe

* @param b Blue component of stripe
 8.
       st @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
 9.
 10.
 11.
      int gen_rgb24_stripe(int width, int height,
12. unsigned char r,unsigned char g,unsigned char b)
```

#### 简单解释每个参数的含义:

width:图像宽height:图像高r:条纹的R分量取值g:条纹的G分量取值b:条纹的B分量取值

如果函数成功运行的话,会生成一个名称为"rgbstripe\_%dx%d\_rgb24.rgb"的RGB24格式的文件(其中%dx%d代表了图像的宽和高)。例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的彩色条纹图的代码如下。

## RGB渐变彩条图

下面这张图是一张RGB渐变彩条图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,一共包含了10个彩条,像素格式是RGB24,RGB颜色从红色(RGB分别取值为255,0,0)逐渐变换为蓝色(RGB分别取值为0,0,255)。

每个彩条的RGB取值如下所列:

```
255, 0, 0

227, 0, 28

199, 0, 56

170, 0, 85

142, 0, 113

114, 0, 141

85, 0, 170

57, 0, 198

29, 0, 226

0, 0, 255
```

在生成渐变彩条图像之后,程序会打印出彩条信号的颜色信息,如下图所示。

#### 函数原型

gen\_rgb24\_rgbgradient\_bar ()是用于生成渐变彩条图的函数,该函数的原型如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 2.
       * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
 3.
       * to destination color in RGB24 Format
 4.
        * @param width
 5.
                                  the width of picture.
      * @param height the height of picture.
 6.
        * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture.
* @param src_r Red component of source color.
      * @param src_r
 8.
        * @param src q
                                  Green component of source color.
 9.
      * @param src_b Blue component of source color.
10.
11.
        * @param dst r
                                  Red component of destination color.
      * @param dst_g
                               Green component of destination color.
12.
13.
       * @param dst b
                                  Blue component of destination color.
      * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
14.
15.
int gen_rgb24_rgbgradient_bar(int width, int height,int barnum,
17.
               unsigned char src_r,unsigned char src_g,unsigned char src_b,
               unsigned char dst_r,unsigned char dst_g,unsigned char dst_b)
18.
```

#### 简单解释每个参数的含义:

width:图像宽 height:图像高 barnum:彩条数量 src\_r:左侧颜色R分量 src\_g:左侧颜色B分量 src\_b:左侧颜色B分量 dst\_r:右侧颜色R分量 dst\_g:右侧颜色G分量 dst\_b:右侧颜色B分量

如果函数成功运行的话,会生成一个名称为"rgbgradientbar\_%dx%d\_rgb24.rgb"的RGB24格式的文件(其中%dx%d代表了图像的宽和高)。例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的渐变彩条图的代码如下。

# YUV渐变彩条图

下面这张图是一张YUV渐变彩条图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,一共包含了10个彩条,像素格式是YUV420P,YUV颜色从绿色(YUV分别取值为0,0,0)逐渐变换为灰色(YUV分别取值为128,128,128)。

每个彩条的YUV取值如下所列:

```
0, 0, 0
14, 14, 14
28, 28, 28
42, 42, 42
56, 56, 56
71, 71, 71
85, 85, 85
99, 99, 99
113, 113, 113
128, 128, 128
```

在生成渐变彩条图像之后,程序会打印出彩条信号的颜色信息,如下图所示。

#### 函数原型

gen\_yuv420p\_yuvgradient\_bar()是用于生成渐变彩条图的函数,该函数的原型如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
 2.
      * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
 3.
       * to destination color in YUV420P Format
 4.
 5.
       * @param width
                                the width of picture.
      * @param height the height of picture.
 6.
                        the number of Bars in the picture.
       * @param barnum
      * @param src_y Luma component of source color.
 8.
       * @param src u
                                U component of source color.
 9.
      * @param src_v V component of source color.
10.
 11.
       * @param dst y
                                Luma component of destination color.
      * @param dst_u U component of destination color.
12.
13.
       * @param dst v
                                V component of destination color.
      * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
14.
15.
int gen_yuv420p_yuvgradient_bar(int width, int height,int barnum,
17.
              unsigned char src_y,unsigned char src_u,unsigned char src_v,
              unsigned char dst_y,unsigned char dst_u,unsigned char dst_v)
18.
```

#### 简单解释每个参数的含义:

width:图像宽 height:图像高 barnum:彩条数量 src\_y:左侧颜色Y分量 src\_u:左侧颜色U分量 src\_v:左侧颜色V分量 dst\_y:右侧颜色Y分量 dst\_u:右侧颜色U分量

如果函数成功运行的话,会生成一个名称为"yuvgradientbar\_%dx%d\_yuv420p.yuv"的YUV420P格式的文件(其中%dx%d代表了图像的宽和高)。 例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的渐变彩条图的代码如下。

### 颜色视频

#### RGB颜色视频

"RGB颜色视频"不是一幅图像,而是一段视频文件。这个视频中包含了RGB24中的所有颜色。通过这个视频,可以了解RGB各个分量对颜色的影响。下面简单记录一下 这个视频的规则:

- 视频的宽为256,高为256,视频的帧数为256
- 最左边的像素的R分量取值为0,从左至右每个像素的R分量的取值依次加1
- 最上面的像素的G分量取值为0,从上至下每个像素的G分量的取值依次加1
- 第1帧的所有像素的B分量取值为0,每增加一帧该帧像素的B分量的取值依次加1

所以可以理解为一个坐标系,原点在视频的左上角,X轴对应R分量,Y轴对应G分量,Z轴(时间轴)对应B分量。 该视频的第0帧如下图所示。

从图中可以看出,左上角为黑色(R, G, B取值0, 0, 0);右上角为红色(R, G, B取值0, 0, 255);左下角为绿色(R, G, B取值0, 255, 0);右下角为黄色(R, G, B取值255, 255, 0)。

该视频的第128帧如下图所示。

可以看出当蓝色分量增加至128的时候,颜色发生了较大的变化。 该视频的第255帧如下图所示。

从图中可以看出,左上角为蓝色(R, G, B取值0, 0, 255);右上角为品色(R, G, B取值255, 0, 255);左下角为青色(R, G, B取值0, 255, 255);右下角为白色(R, G, B取值255, 255, 255)。

### YUV颜色视频

"RGB颜色视频"中包含了YUV444中的所有颜色。通过这个视频,可以了解YUV各个分量对颜色的影响。下面简单记录一下这个视频的规则:

• 视频的宽为256,高为256,视频的帧数为256

- 最左边的像素的U分量取值为0,从左至右每个像素的U分量的取值依次加1
- 最上面的像素的V分量取值为0,从上至下每个像素的V分量的取值依次加1
- 第1帧的所有像素的Y分量取值为0,每增加一帧该帧像素的Y分量的取值依次加1

所以可以理解为一个坐标系,原点在视频的左上角,X轴对应U分量,Y轴对应V分量,Z轴(时间轴)对应Y分量。 该视频的第0帧如下图所示。

从图中可以看出,左上角颜色偏绿(Y,U,V取值0,0,0);右上角颜色偏蓝(Y,U,V取值0,0,255);左下角颜色偏红(Y,U,V取值0,255,0);右下角颜色偏品色(Y,U,V取值255,255,0)。而正中央是黑色(Y,U,V取值0,128,128)。

在这个地方可能很多人会有疑问,认为Y,U,V取值为0,0,0的时候按理说应该是黑色。实际上U,V是加了偏置的分量,而偏置量就是128。所以"纯正"的黑色实际上对应的是Y,U,V取值为0,128,128的颜色。

该视频的第128帧如下图所示。

可以看出随着Y分量的增加,颜色发生了一些变化。 该视频的第255帧如下图所示。

可以看出,尽管Y分量从0增长到255,但是实际上色调变化不大,只是亮度变化很大。这是因为U,V分量存储了色度信息,Y分量存储了亮度信息。

#### 函数原型

gen\_allcolor\_video()是用于生成渐变彩条图的函数,该函数的原型如下。

```
[cpp] 📳 📑
1.
      * Generate a video in 256x256 and has 256 frames that contains all the colors.
3.
       \ ^{*} Each color is shown in 1 pixel. They are mapped as follows:
4.
      * In RGB24
5.
       * R component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
      * G component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
       * B component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
      * In YUV444P
8.
       * U component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
      * V component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
10.
       * Y component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
11.
12.
       * This function now support to draw YUV444P/RGB24 format pixel.
13.
14.
       * @return 0 if finished. -1 if there are errors.
15.
16.
17. int gen_allcolor_video();
```

该函数没有参数,直接调用即可生成上述视频。

## 工具函数:RGB24转BMP

本工具除了可以生成测试图片外,还提供了一个简单的工具函数:RGB24转BMP。经过转换后,原本只能用专用的RGB/YUV播放器查看的像素数据,就可以直接拿图 片浏览器查看了。

例如输入的RGB24像素数据如下所示。

而输出的BMP图片如下所示。

RGB24转换BMP有以下2个关键点:

- (1) 在RGB数据前面加上文件头
- (2) 把RGB24数据中的"R"和"B"位置互换(因为BMP中的RGB24实际的存储方式是bgrbgrbgr...)。

# 源代码



```
* 本程序可以生成多种RGB/YUV格式的测试图像。包括:
 12.
             * 灰阶图
                                     [YUV420P]
 13.
              * 彩条图
                                          [RGB24]
             * 彩色条纹图 [RGB24]
 14.
              * RGB渐变彩条图 [RGB24]
 15.
             * YUV渐变彩条图 [YUV420P]
 16.
 17.
              * 颜色视频
                                         [RGB24][YUV444P]
 18.
              st This software can generate several picture that used for
 19.
             * test:
 20.
               * Gray Bar Picture
                                                               [YIIV420P1
 21.
             * Color Bar Picture
 22.
                                                              [RGB24]
 23.
               * Color Stripe Picture
                                                              [RGB241
 24.
             * RGB Gradient Bar Picture [RGB24]
 25.
               * YUV Gradient Bar Picture [YUV420P]
 26.
             * All Color Video [RGB24][YUV444P]
 27.
 28.
 29.
 30.
             #include <stdio.h>
 31.
             #include <malloc.h>
 32.
 33.
 34.
 35.
              st Generate Picture contains Stripe in RGB24 Format
 36.
               * @param width
 37.
                                                 the width of picture.
             * @param height the height of picture.
 38.
 39.
               * @param r
                                                Red component of stripe
                                             Green component of stripe
 40.
             * @param g
 41.
               * @param b
                                                Blue component of stripe
 42.
             * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
 43.
 44.
            int gen_rgb24_stripe(int width, int height,
 45.
                    unsigned char r,unsigned char g,unsigned char b){
 46.
 47.
                    unsigned char *data=NULL;
 48.
             char filename[100]={0};
                    FILE *fp=NULL:
 49.
             int i=0,j=0;
 50.
 51.
            //Check
 52.
 53.
                    if(width \le 0 | | height \le 0) {
 54.
                          printf("Error: Width, Height cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
 55.
                           printf("Default Param is used.\n");
 56.
                           width=640;
 57.
                           height=480;
 58.
 59.
 60.
            data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
 61.
 62.
                   sprintf(filename, "rgbstripe %dx%d rgb24.rgb", width, height);
                    if((fp=fopen(filename, "wb+"))==NULL){
 63.
                          printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
 64.
 65.
                           return -1:
 66.
 67.
 68.
                    for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
 69.
                           for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
 70.
                                 if(i%2!=0){
  71.
                                          data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=r;
 72.
                                          data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=g;
 73.
                                          data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=b;
 74.
                                   }else{//White
 75.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
 76.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
 77.
 78.
 79.
                           }
 80.
 81.
                    fwrite(data,width*height*3,1,fp);
 82.
                  fclose(fp);
 83.
                    free(data):
 84.
                   printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
 85.
                    return 0;
 86.
 87.
 88.
 89.
             * Generate Picture contains Gray Bar changing from Black to White in YUV420P Format
 90.
 91.
             * @param width
                                            the width of picture.
 92.
                * @param height
 93.
                                                the height of picture.
             * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture.
 94.
 95.
               * @param ymin
                                                 the minimum value of luminance.
             * @param ymax the maximum value of luminance.
 96.
 97.
               * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
 98.
 99.
            \textbf{int gen\_yuv420p\_graybar(int width, int height, int barnum, unsigned char ymin, unsigned char ymax)} \\ \{ \textbf{int gen\_yuv420p\_graybar(int width, int height, int barnum, unsigned char ymin, unsigned char ymi
100.
101.
                    int barwidth;
```

```
102.
         float lum inc:
103.
            unsigned char lum temp;
        int uv_width,uv_height;
104.
           FILE *fp=NULL;
105.
106.
           unsigned char *data y=NULL;
       unsigned char *data_u=NULL;
unsigned char *data_v=NULL;
107.
108.
109.
            int t=0,i=0,j=0;
110.
       char filename[100]={0};
111.
112.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
113.
               printf("Error: Width, Height or Bar Number cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
114.
115.
                printf("Default Param is used.\n");
               width=640;
116.
                height=480;
117.
               barnum=10:
118.
119.
120.
        if(width%barnum!=0){
121.
                printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n");
122.
123.
            barwidth=width/barnum;
124.
        lum_inc=((float)(ymax-ymin))/((float)(barnum-1));
125.
            uv_width=width/2;
126.
           uv_height=height/2;
127.
128.
       data_y=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
            data_u=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv_width*uv_height);
129.
       data v=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv width*uv height);
130.
131.
           sprintf(filename, "graybar_%dx%d_yuv420p.yuv", width, height);
132.
133.
            if((fp=fopen(filename."wb+"))==NULL){
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
134.
135.
                return -1:
136.
137.
138.
       //Output Info
139.
            printf("Y, U, V value from picture's left to right:\n");
140.
            for(t=0;t<(width/barwidth);t++){</pre>
141.
                lum_temp=ymin+(char)(t*lum_inc);
142.
               printf("%3d, 128, 128\n",lum_temp);
143.
144.
        //Gen Data
145.
            for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
            for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
146.
147.
                    t=i/barwidth:
                   lum_temp=ymin+(char)(t*lum_inc);
148.
149.
                    data_y[j*width+i]=lum_temp;
150.
151.
152.
            for(j=0;j<uv_height;j++){</pre>
153.
                for(i=0;i<uv_width;i++){</pre>
154.
                 data_u[j*uv_width+i]=128;
155.
156.
157.
            for(j=0;j<uv_height;j++){</pre>
158.
          for(i=0;i<uv_width;i++){</pre>
159.
                    data v[j*uv width+i]=128;
160.
161.
          fwrite(data_y,width*height,1,fp);
162.
            fwrite(data_u,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
163.
           fwrite(data_v,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
164.
165.
            fclose(fp);
166
           free(data_y);
167.
            free(data_u);
168.
        free(data_v);
169.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
170.
171.
172.
173.
        * Generate Picture contains standard Color Bar in RGB24 Format
174.
         * @param width
175.
                            the width of picture.
        * @param height the height of picture.
176.
         \ast @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
177.
178.
179.
        int gen_rgb24_colorbar(int width, int height){
180.
181.
            unsigned char *data=NULL;
182.
           int barwidth;
183.
            char filename[100]={0};
184.
           FILE *fp=NULL;
185.
            int i=0,j=0;
186.
       int lum;
187.
            float r coeff=0.299,g coeff=0.587,b coeff=0.114;
188.
189.
            //Check
190.
           if(width<=0||height<=0){</pre>
                printf("Error: Width, Height cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
191.
                printf("Default Param is used.\n");
192.
```

```
193.
                           width=640:
194.
                           height=480;
195.
196.
                   if(width%8!=0)
                           \label{lem:printf}  \textbf{printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n");} \\
197.
198.
199.
                    data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
200.
                   barwidth=width/8;
201.
                   sprintf(filename, "colorbar %dx%d rgb24.rgb", width, height);
202.
203.
                    if((fp=fopen(filename."wb+"))==NULL){
                           printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
204.
205.
                           return -1:
206.
207.
208.
                    printf("Luminance (Y) component value of colors from left to right:\n");
209.
                    lum=r_coeff*255.0+g_coeff*255.0+b_coeff*255.0;
210.
                   printf("[White] \tR,G,B=255,255,255\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
211.
                           r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
212.
                    lum=r coeff*255.0+g coeff*255.0+b coeff*0.0;
213.
                   printf("[Yellow] \tR,G,B=255,255, 0\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
214.
                        r coeff,g coeff,b coeff,lum);
                    lum=r_coeff*0.0+g_coeff*255.0+b_coeff*255.0;
215.
                   printf("[Cyan] \tR,G,B= 0,255,255\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
216.
                          r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
217.
218.
                    lum = r\_coeff*0.0 + g\_coeff*255.0 + b\_coeff*0.0;
                    \label{eq:printf}  \mbox{printf("[Green] $$ \tx,G,B= 0,255, 0\t Y=\$.3f*R+\$.3f*G+\$.3f*B=\$3d\n", $$ \table{eq:printf("[Green] $$} $\tx$ is $$ \tx$ is $$ \
219.
                         r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
220.
221.
                    lum = r\_coeff*255.0 + g\_coeff*0.0 + b\_coeff*255.0;
222.
                   223.
                           r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
224.
                    lum=r\_coeff*255.0+g\_coeff*0.0+b\_coeff*0.0;
225.
                   printf("[Red] \tR,G,B=255, 0, 0\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
226.
                         r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
                    lum=r_coeff*0.0+g_coeff*0.0+b_coeff*255.0;
227.
228.
             printf("[Blue] \tR,G,B= 0, 0,255\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
229.
                           r coeff,g coeff,b coeff,lum);
                   lum=r_coeff*0.0+g_coeff*0.0+b_coeff*0.0;
230.
                   printf("[Black] \tR,G,B= 0, 0, 0\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
231.
                         r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
232.
233.
234.
                   for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
235.
                           for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
236.
                                 int barnum=i/barwidth;
237.
                                  switch(barnum){
238.
                                  case 0:{
239.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
240.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
241.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
242.
                                         break;
243.
                                             }
244.
                                  case 1:{
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
245.
246.
                                        data[(i*width+i)*3+1]=255:
247.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=0;
248
                                        break:
249.
                                             }
250.
                                  case 2:{
251.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=0;
252
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
253.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
254.
                                         break;
255.
256
                                  case 3:{
257.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=0;
258.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
259.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=0;
                                        break;
260.
261.
                                             }
262.
                                  case 4:{
                                        data[(i*width+i)*3+01=255:
263.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
264.
265
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
266.
                                        break;
267.
268.
                                   case 5:{
269.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
270.
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
271.
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=0;
272.
                                         break;
273.
                                             }
274.
                                   case 6:{
275.
                                        data[(i*width+i)*3+0]=0:
276.
                                        data[(i*width+i)*3+1]=0:
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
277
278
279.
                                        hreak:
280
                                           }
281.
                                  case 7:{
282
                                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=0;
283
                                         data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
```

```
uata[(]"WIUTHI)"3+2]=0;
285.
                        break:
286.
                          }
287.
288.
289.
               }
290.
291.
            fwrite(data,width*height*3,1,fp);
292.
           fclose(fp):
293.
            free(data);
294.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
295.
296.
297.
298.
        * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
        * to destination color in RGB24 Format
299.
300.
301.
         * @param width
                            the width of picture.
        * @param height the height of picture.
302.
        * @param barnum
303.
                            the number of Bars in the picture.
304.
        * @param src_r
                            Red component of source color.
305.
        * @param src_g
                            Green component of source color.
306.
        * @param src_b
                            Blue component of source color.
307.
        * @param dst r
                            Red component of destination color.
        * @param dst_g
308.
                            Green component of destination color.
309.
        * @param dst b
                            Blue component of destination color.
        * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
310.
311.
312.
       int gen rgb24 rgbgradient bar(int width, int height,int barnum,
           unsigned char src r,unsigned char src g,unsigned char src b,
313.
           unsigned char dst_r,unsigned char dst_g,unsigned char dst_b){
314.
315.
           unsigned char *data=NULL:
316.
317.
            int barwidth:
318.
           float r_inc,g_inc,b_inc;
319.
           unsigned char r_temp,g_temp,b_temp;
320.
           char filename[100]={0};
321.
            FILE *fp=NULL:
322.
           int t=0,i=0,j=0;
323.
324.
            //Check
325.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
            printf("Error: Width, Height or Bar Number cannot be 0 or negative number!\n")
326.
327.
               printf("Default Param is used.\n");
328.
               width=640;
               height=480;
329.
330.
331.
            if(width%barnum!=0)
               printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n'
332.
333.
334.
335.
            data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3):
336.
           barwidth=width/barnum;
337.
            r_inc=((float)(dst_r-src_r))/((float)(barnum-1));
338.
           g_inc=((float)(dst_g-src_g))/((float)(barnum-1));
339.
           b_inc=((float)(dst_b-src_b))/((float)(barnum-1));
340.
341.
            sprintf(filename, "rgbgradientbar_%dx%d_rgb24.rgb", width, height);
           if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
342.
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
343.
                return -1:
344.
345.
346.
347.
            //Output Info
348.
           printf("R, G, B value from picture's left to right:\n");
349.
            for(t=0;t<(width/barwidth);t++){</pre>
350.
               r_temp=src_r+(char)(t*r_inc);
351.
                g_temp=src_g+(char)(t*g_inc);
352.
               b_temp=src_b+(char)(t*b_inc);
353.
                printf("%3d, %3d, %3d\n",r_temp,g_temp,b_temp);
354.
355.
356.
            for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
357.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
                   t=i/barwidth;
358.
                    r temp=src r+(char)(t*r inc);
359.
                    g_temp=src_g+(char)(t*g_inc);
360.
                    b_temp=src_b+(char)(t*b_inc);
361.
                   data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=r_temp;
362.
363.
                    {\tt data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=g\_temp;}
364.
                   data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=b_temp;
365.
               }
366.
367.
            fwrite(data,width*height*3,1,fp);
368.
            fclose(fp):
369.
            free(data);
370.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
371.
            return 0;
372.
       }
373.
374.
        * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
```

```
376.
        * to destination color in YUV420P Format
377.
       * @param width the width of picture.
378.
379.
                            the height of picture.
        * @param height
        * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture
380.
381.
        * @param src_y
                            Luma component of source color.
        * @param src u
                            U component of source color.
382.
383.
        * @param src_v
                            V component of source color.
384.
        * @param dst_y
                          Luma component of destination color
385.
        * @param dst u
                            U component of destination color.
                          V component of destination color.
        * @param dst v
386.
        * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
387.
388.
389.
       int gen_yuv420p_yuvgradient_bar(int width, int height,int barnum,
390.
           unsigned char src_y,unsigned char src_u,unsigned char src_v,
391.
            unsigned char dst_y,unsigned char dst_u,unsigned char dst_v){
392.
393.
            int uv_width,uv_height;
394.
           unsigned char *data_y=NULL;
           unsigned char *data_u=NULL;
395.
           unsigned char *data v=NULL;
396.
397.
            FILE *fp=NULL;
           int barwidth,uv barwidth;
398.
399.
            float y_inc,u_inc,v_inc=0;
           unsigned char y_temp,u_temp,v_temp=0;
400.
401.
            char filename[100]={0}:
402.
           int t=0,i=0,j=0;
            //Check
403.
404.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
405.
               printf("Error: Width, Height or Bar Number cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
               printf("Default Param is used.\n");
406.
407.
                width=640;
408.
               height=480;
409.
410.
           if(width%barnum!=0)
               printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n");
411.
412.
413.
            uv width=width/2;
414.
           uv height=height/2:
            data y=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
415.
           data_u=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv_width*uv_height);
416.
            data_v=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv_width*uv_height);
417.
418.
           barwidth=width/barnum;
419.
            uv_barwidth=barwidth/(width/uv_width);
420
           y_inc=((float)(dst_y-src_y))/((float)(barnum-1));
421.
            u_inc=((float)(dst_u-src_u))/((float)(barnum-1));
422.
           v_inc=((float)(dst_v-src_v))/((float)(barnum-1));
423.
424.
           sprintf(filename, "yuvgradientbar_%dx%d_yuv420p.yuv", width, height);
425.
            if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
426.
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
427.
                return -1;
428.
429.
430.
          //Output Info
            printf("Y, U, V value from picture's left to right:\n");
431.
432.
            for(t=0;t<(width/barwidth);t++){</pre>
433.
               y_temp=src_y+(char)(t*y_inc);
434.
                u_temp=src_u+(char)(t*u_inc);
435.
                v_temp=src_v+(char)(t*v_inc);
               printf("%3d, %3d, %3d\n",y_temp,u_temp,v_temp)
436.
437.
438.
439.
            //Gen Data
440.
           for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
441.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
442.
                 t=i/barwidth:
                    y temp=src y+(char)(t*y inc);
443.
444.
                   data y[j*width+i]=y temp;
445.
               }
446.
447.
            for(j=0;j<uv_height;j++){</pre>
448
               for(i=0;i<uv_width;i++){</pre>
449.
                   t=i/uv_barwidth;
450.
                   u_temp=src_u+(char)(t*u_inc);
451.
                    {\tt data\_u[j*uv\_width+i]=u\_temp;}
452.
453.
454.
            for(j=0;j<uv height;j++){</pre>
455.
                for(i=0;i<uv_width;i++){</pre>
456.
                   t=i/uv barwidth;
457.
                    v temp=src v+(char)(t*v inc):
                   data v[j*uv width+i]=v temp;
458.
459.
460.
461.
            fwrite(data_y,width*height,1,fp);
462.
            fwrite(data_u,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
463.
            fwrite(data_v,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
464.
            fclose(fp);
465.
            free(data_y);
466
            free(data u);
```

```
467.
            free(data v):
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
468.
469.
            return 0:
470.
471.
472.
473.
        * Convert RGB24 format to BMP format
474.
475.
         * @param rgb24path
                                path of input RGB24 file.
476.
        * @param bmppath
                              path of output BMP file
477.
                                the width of picture.
         * @param width
        * @param height the height of picture.
478.
479.
        st @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
480.
481.
       int rgb24 to bmp(char *rgb24path,char *bmppath,int width,int height)
482.
483.
            typedef struct
484.
485.
                long imageSize;
486.
               long blank;
487.
               long startPosition;
488.
           }BmpHead;
489.
490.
       typedef struct
491.
492.
                long Length;
493.
                long width;
494.
               long height;
495.
                unsigned short colorPlane;
496.
               unsigned short bitColor;
497.
                long zipFormat;
498.
               long realSize;
499.
               long xPels;
500
               long yPels;
501.
               long colorUse;
502.
               long colorImportant;
503.
            }InfoHead;
504.
505.
            int i=0, j=0;
506.
           BmpHead m_BMPHeader={0};
507.
            InfoHead m BMPInfoHeader={0};
508.
           char bfType[2]={'B','M'};
509.
            int header size=sizeof(bfType)+sizeof(BmpHead)+sizeof(InfoHead);
           unsigned char *rgb24 buffer=NULL;
510.
511.
           FILE *fp rgb24=NULL, *fp bmp=NULL;
512.
513.
            if((fp_rgb24=fopen(rgb24path,"rb"))==NULL){
               printf("Error: Cannot open input RGB24 file.\n");
514.
515.
                return -1:
516.
517.
            if((fp_bmp=fopen(bmppath,"wb"))==NULL){
518.
               printf("Error: Cannot open output BMP file.\n");
519.
                return -1;
520.
521.
            rgb24_buffer=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
522.
523.
            fread(rgb24_buffer,1,width*height*3,fp_rgb24);
524.
           m BMPHeader.imageSize=3*width*height+header size;
525.
526.
           m BMPHeader.startPosition=header size;
527.
528.
           m BMPInfoHeader.Length=sizeof(InfoHead);
529.
            m BMPInfoHeader.width=width:
530.
           //BMP storage pixel data in opposite direction of Y-axis (from bottom to top)
531.
            m_BMPInfoHeader.height=-height;
532.
           m_BMPInfoHeader.colorPlane=1;
533.
            m_BMPInfoHeader.bitColor=24;
           m_BMPInfoHeader.realSize=3*width*height;
534.
535.
536.
           fwrite(bfType,1,sizeof(bfType),fp_bmp);
537.
            fwrite(&m_BMPHeader,1,sizeof(m_BMPHeader),fp_bmp);
538.
           fwrite(&m BMPInfoHeader,1,sizeof(m BMPInfoHeader),fp bmp);
539.
           //BMP save R1|G1|B1,R2|G2|B2 as B1|G1|R1,B2|G2|R2
540.
541.
            //It saves pixel data in Little Endian
           //So we change 'R' and 'B'
542.
543
            for(j = 0; j < height; j++){
544.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
                   char temp=rgb24_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+2];
545.
546.
                    rgb24\_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+2] = rgb24\_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+0];
547.
                    rgb24_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+0]=temp;
548.
549.
550.
            fwrite(rgb24_buffer,3*width*height,1,fp_bmp);
551.
            fclose(fp_rgb24);
552.
            fclose(fp_bmp);
553.
            free(rgb24 buffer);
554.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",bmppath);
555.
            return 0;
556.
       }
557.
```

```
558.
559.
560.
561.
        st Generate a video in 256x256 and has 256 frames that contains all the colors.
562.
563.
         * Each color is shown in 1 pixel. They are mapped as follows:
        * In RGB24
564.
         st R component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
565.
        * G component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
566.
         st B component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
567.
        * Tn YIIV444P
568.
569.
         * U component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
570.
        * V component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
571.
         st Y component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
572.
573.
        * This function now support to draw YUV444P/RGB24 format pixel.
574.
575.
        * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
576.
577.
        int gen_allcolor_video(){
578.
579.
            unsigned char *data=NULL;
580.
           char filename[100]={0};
581.
            FILE *fp=NULL:
582.
        int width=256,height=256,frames=256;
583.
           int i=0, j=0, k=0;
584.
585.
            //From left to right (width, X-axis),R increasing from 0 to 255
586.
       //From Top to bottom (height, Y-axis),G increasing from 0 to255
587.
            //From 0 to 255 frames (time, Z-axis),B increasing from 0 to 255
588.
            data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
589.
            sprintf(filename, "allcolor_xr_yg_zb_%dx%d_rgb24.rgb", width, height);
590.
            if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
591.
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
592.
                return -1;
593.
594.
        for(k=0; k<frames; k++) {</pre>
595.
                for(i=0:i<height:i++){</pre>
                    for(i=0:i<width:i++){
596.
597.
                        data[(i*width+i)*3+0]=i:
598.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=j;
599
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=k;
600.
601.
602.
                fwrite(data,width*height*3,1,fp);
603.
                printf("Finish generate frame %d!\n",k);
604.
605.
            fclose(fp):
606.
           free(data);
607.
            printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
608.
609.
            //From left to right (width, X-axis),U increasing from 0 to255
          //From Top to bottom (height, Y-axis),V increasing from 0 to255
610.
            //From 0 to 255 frames (time, Z-axis),Y increasing from 0 to 255
611.
           data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
612.
613.
            sprintf(filename, "allcolor\_xu\_yv\_zy\_\%dx\%d\_yuv444p.yuv", width, height);\\
614.
           if((fp=fopen(filename, "wb+"))==NULL){
615.
                printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
616.
                return -1;
617.
618.
            for(k=0;k<frames;k++){</pre>
619.
                for(j=0; j<height; j++){//Y}
                 for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
620.
621.
                        data[j*width+i]=k;
622.
623.
               fwrite(data.width*height.1.fp):
624.
625.
                for(i=0:i<height:i++){//U</pre>
                   for(i=0:i<width:i++){</pre>
626.
627.
                        data[j*width+i]=i;
628.
629.
630.
                fwrite(data,width*height,1,fp);
631.
                for(j=0; j< height; j++){//V}
632.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
633.
                        data[j*width+i]=j;
634.
635.
636.
                fwrite(data,width*height,1,fp);
637.
                printf("Finish generate frame %d!\n",k);
638.
639.
            fclose(fp):
640.
           free(data):
641.
            printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
642.
643.
            return 0:
644.
645.
646.
647.
648.
```

```
649.
650.
       int main(int argc, char* argv[])
651.
652.
           //All picture's resolution is 1280x720
           //Gray Bar, from 16 to 235
653.
654.
           gen_yuv420p_graybar(1280,720,10,16,235);
655.
           //Color Bar
656.
           gen_rgb24_colorbar(1280,720);
657.
           //10 bars, RGB changed from 255,0,0 to 0,0,255 \,
658.
           gen_rgb24_rgbgradient_bar(1280,720,10,255,0,0,0,0,255);
659.
           //10 bars, RGB changed from 0,0,0 to 128,128,128
           gen_yuv420p_yuvgradient_bar(1280,720,10,0,0,0,128,128,128);
660.
661.
           //RGB24 to BMP
           rgb24_to_bmp("colorbar_1280x720_rgb24.rgb","colorbar_1280x720_rgb24.bmp",1280,720);
662.
663.
           //Red stripe
           gen rgb24 stripe(1280,720,255,0,0);
664.
665.
           //Gen color video
666.
           gen_allcolor_video();
667.
           return 0;
668.
```

# 运行结果

程序运行完后,会生成上文中叙述的几种测试图。

# 下载

Simplest FFmpeg Swscale

### 项目主页

SourceForge: https://sourceforge.net/projects/simplestffmpegswscale/

Github: https://github.com/leixiaohua1020/simplest\_ffmpeg\_swscale

开源中国: http://git.oschina.net/leixiaohua1020/simplest\_ffmpeg\_swscale

CDSN下载地址: http://download.csdn.net/detail/leixiaohua1020/8292175

本教程是最简单的基于FFmpeg的libswscale进行像素处理的教程。它包含了两个工程:

simplest\_ffmpeg\_swscale: 最简单的libswscale的教程。

simplest\_pic\_gen: 生成各种测试图片的工具。

这次考虑到了跨平台的要求,调整了源代码,保证了该项目代码可以在个平台上编译通过。

CSDN下载地址: http://download.csdn.net/detail/leixiaohua1020/8445671

SourceForge上已经更新。

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