# 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

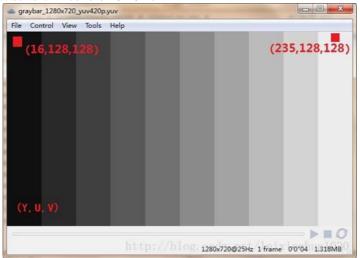
本文记录一个自己写的简单的测试图片生成工具:simplest\_pic\_gen。该工具可以生成视频测试时候常用的RGB/YUV格式的测试图片。包括灰阶测试图,彩条图,彩色条纹图,RGB渐变彩条图,YUV渐变彩条图,颜色视频等。下面简单介绍一下这些测试图片的生成函数。

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

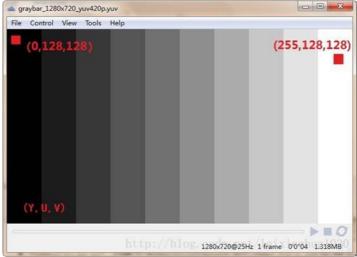
#### 亮度取值为16-235的灰阶测试图

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。

```
V. U. U value from picture's left to right:

0. 128, 128
28, 128, 128
55. 128, 128
111, 128, 128
111, 128, 128
1141, 128, 128
1198, 128
1298, 128, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1298, 128
1299, 128, 128
1299, 128, 128
1255, 128, 128
Finish generate graybar_1288x720_yuv420p.yuv!
```

#### 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.
2.
      * Generate Picture contains Gray Bar changing from Black to White in YUV420P Format
     * @param width
                            the width of picture.
4.
      * @param height the height of picture.
5.
     * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture.
6.
      * @param ymin
                              the minimum value of luminance.
7.
     * Oparam ymax the maximum value of luminance.
8.
      * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
9.
10.
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)。

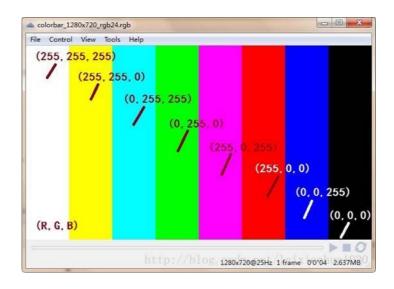
例如,生成分辨率为1280x720的上文中的灰阶图的代码如下。

亮度取值范围为16-235:

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:

47.6	
颜色	(R, G, B)取值
白	(255, 255, 255)
黄	(255, 255, 0)
青月	(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
白	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:

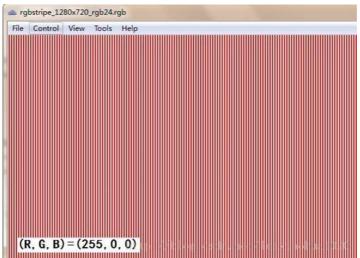
width:图像宽 height:图像高

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1280×720,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.
      * @param height the height of picture.
     * @param r Red component of stripe
6.
      * @param g
                                 Green component of stripe
7.
     * @param b Blue component of stripe
8.
      st @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
9.
10.
     int gen_rgb24_stripe(int width, int height,
11.
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。

```
[cpp] [ ] []

1. gen_rgb24_stripe(1280,720,255,0,0);
```

# 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)。

```
rgbgradientbar_1280x720_rgb24.rgb

File Control View Tools Help

(255, 0, 0)

(199, 0, 56)

(170, 0, 85)

(142, 0, 113)

(114, 0, 141)

(85, 0, 170)

(57, 0, 198)

(29, 0, 226)

(R, G, B)

http://blog_1280x720@25Hz 1 frame_00004_2.637MB
```

### 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。

```
R. G. B value from picture's left to right:

255. 8. 8

227. 8. 28

199. 8. 56

170. 8. 85

142. 8. 113

114. 8. 141

85. 8. 178

57. 8. 198

29. 8. 226

8. 8. 255

Finish generate rgbgradientbar_1280x728_rgb24.rgb!
```

#### 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] 📳 👔
 1.
 2.
       * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
        * to destination color in RGB24 Format
 4.
       * @param width
 5.
                                   the width of picture.
      * @param height the height of picture.
 6.
                          the number of Bars in the picture.
Red component of source color.
       * @param barnum
 7.
      * @param src_r
 8.
      * @param src_b

* @param src_b

Blue component of source color.

Pod_component of destination col
 9.
                                   Green component of source color.
10.
        * @param dst_r
11.
                                   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.
16.
      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G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

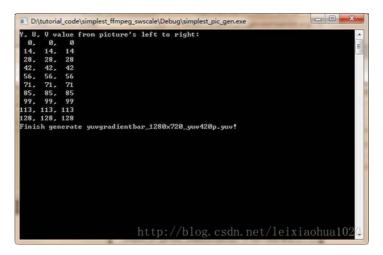
下面这张图是一张YUV渐变彩条图的示例。这张图的分辨率是1280x720,一共包含了10个彩条,像素格式是YUV420P,YUV颜色从绿色(YUV分别取值为0,0,0)逐渐变换为灰色(YUV分别取值为128,128,128)。

```
| Variable | View | Tools | Help | (128, 128, 128) | (14, 14, 14) | (28, 28, 28) | (42, 42, 42) | (56, 56, 56) | (71, 71, 71) | (85, 85, 85) | (99, 99, 99) | (113, 113, 113) | (Y, U, V) | http://blog.1280x720@25Hz 1 frame | 0'0'04| 1:318MB | (Y, U, V) | (Y,
```

#### 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] 📳 📑
      * 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.
       * @param barnum
                        the number of Bars in the picture.
     * @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.
16.
    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)
```

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 dst\_v:右侧颜色V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。

[cpp] 📳 🗿

1. gen\_yuv420p\_yuvgradient\_bar(1280,720,10,0,0,0,128,128,128);

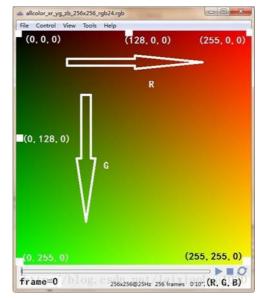
# 颜色视频

### 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。



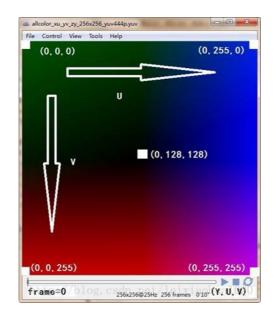
从图中可以看出,左上角为蓝色(R, G, B取值0, 0, 255);右上角为品色(R, G, B取值255, 0, 255);左下角为青色(R, G, B取值0, 255, 255);右下角为白色(R, G, B取值255, 255, 255)。

# 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

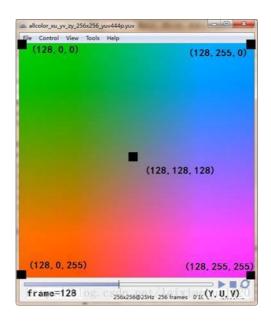
所以可以理解为一个坐标系,原点在视频的左上角,X轴对应U分量,Y轴对应V分量,Z轴(时间轴)对应Y分量。 该视频的第0帧如下图所示。



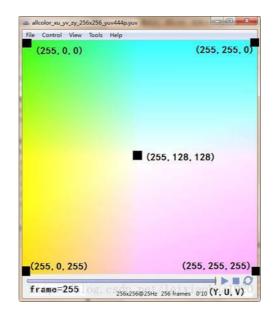
从图中可以看出,左上角颜色偏绿(Y,U,V取值0,0,0);右上角颜色偏蓝(Y,U,V取值0,0,255);左下角颜色偏红(Y,U,V取值0,255,0);右下角颜 色偏品色(Y,U,V取值255,255,0)。而正中央是黑色(Y,U,V取值0,128,128)。

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。

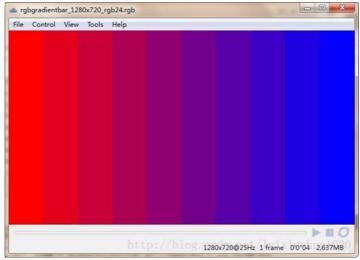
```
[cpp] 📳 📑
      * Generate a video in 256x256 and has 256 frames that contains all the colors.
2.
3.
      * Each color is shown in 1 pixel. They are mapped as follows:
      * In RGB24
4.
       * R component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
5.
      * G component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
6.
       \mbox{*} B component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
7.
      * In YUV444P
8.
9.
       ^{st} 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.
11.
       st Y component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
12.
13.
       * This function now support to draw YUV444P/RGB24 format pixel.
14.
15.
       * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
16.
17. int gen_allcolor_video();
```

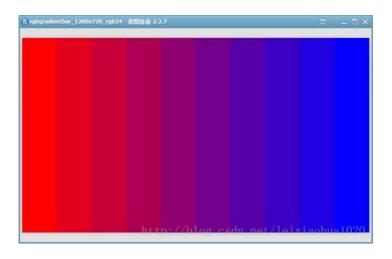
该函数没有参数,直接调用即可生成上述视频。

# 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。





### 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

```
[cpp] 📳 👔
1.
      * 最简单的测试图片生成工具
2.
       * Simplest Pic Gen
3.
4.
5.
      * 雷霄骅 Lei Xiaohua
6.
      * leixiaohua1020@126.com
      * 中国传媒大学/数字电视技术
      * Communication University of China / Digital TV Technology
      * http://blog.csdn.net/leixiaohua1020
10.
      * 本程序可以生成多种RGB/YUV格式的测试图像。包括:
11.
      * 灰阶图 [YUV420P]
12.
      * 彩条图
                     [RGB24]
13.
      * 彩色条纹图 [RGB24]
14.
       * RGB渐变彩条图 [RGB24]
15.
      * YUV渐变彩条图 [YUV420P]
16.
       * 颜色视频
                    [RGB24][YUV444P]
17.
18.
19.
      * This software can generate several picture that used for
20.
      * test:
21.
      * Gray Bar Picture
                                 [YUV420P]
22.
      * Color Bar Picture
                             [RGB24]
23.
       * Color Stripe Picture
      * RGB Gradient Bar Picture [RGB24]
24.
25.
       * YUV Gradient Bar Picture [YUV420P]
      * All Color Video [RGB24][YUV444P]
26.
27.
      */
28.
29.
      #include <stdio.h>
30.
31.
      #include <malloc.h>
32.
33.
34.
35.
      * Generate Picture contains Stripe in RGB24 Format
36.
37.
      * @param width
                         the width of picture.
      * @param height the height of picture.
38.
39.
                         Red component of stripe
      * @param r
40.
      * @param g
                      Green component of stripe
      * @param b
41.
                         Blue component of stripe
42.
      * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
43.
     int gen_rgb24_stripe(int width, int height,
44.
         unsigned {\bf char} r,unsigned {\bf char} g,unsigned {\bf char} b){
45.
46.
47.
          unsigned char *data=NULL;
48.
         char filename[100]={0};
49.
          FILE *fp=NULL;
50.
      int i=0,j=0;
51.
52.
53.
          if(width<=0||height<=0){</pre>
54.
             printf("Error: Width, Height cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
             printf("Default Param is used.\n");
55.
             width=640;
56.
57.
             height=480;
58.
```

```
60.
           data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
 61.
           sprintf(filename, "rgbstripe %dx%d rgb24.rgb", width, height);
 62.
 63.
            if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
 64.
 65.
                return -1;
 66.
 67.
           for(j=0;j<height;j++){</pre>
 68.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
 69.
                 if(i%2!=0){
 70.
                        data[(i*width+i)*3+0]=r:
 71.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=g;
 72.
 73.
                        \verb|data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=b;|\\
 74.
                     else{//White
 75.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
 76.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
 77.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
 78.
 79.
 80.
 81.
            fwrite(data.width*height*3.1.fp):
           fclose(fp);
 82.
            free(data):
 83.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
 84.
 85.
            return 0:
 86.
       }
 87.
 88.
 89.
 90.
        * Generate Picture contains Gray Bar changing from Black to White in YUV420P Format
 91.
 92.
       * @param width
                         the width of picture.
 93.
        * @param height
                            the height of picture.
        * @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture
 94.
        * @param ymin
                            the minimum value of luminance.
 95.
                       the maximum value of luminance.
        * @param ymax
 96.
        * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
 97.
 98.
 99.
       int gen yuv420p graybar(int width, int height,int barnum,unsigned char ymin,unsigned char ymax){
100.
101.
            int barwidth;
102.
        float lum_inc;
103.
            unsigned char lum_temp;
104.
           int uv_width,uv_height;
105.
           FILE *fp=NULL;
106.
           unsigned char *data_y=NULL;
107.
           unsigned char *data_u=NULL;
108.
           unsigned char *data_v=NULL;
109.
            int t=0,i=0,j=0;
110.
        char filename[100]={0};
111.
112.
          //Check
113.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
               printf("Error: Width, Height or Bar Number cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
114.
115.
               printf("Default Param is used.\n");
116.
               width=640:
117.
               height=480;
118.
               barnum=10;
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));
           uv width=width/2;
125.
           uv height=height/2;
126.
127.
           data_y=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
128.
            data_u=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv_width*uv_height);
129.
           data_v=(unsigned char *)malloc(uv_width*uv_height);
130.
131.
132.
            sprintf(filename, "graybar_%dx%d_yuv420p.yuv", width, height);
133.
            if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
134.
               printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
135.
                return -1;
136.
137.
138.
        //Output Info
139.
            printf("Y, U, V value from picture's left to right:\n");
            for(t=0;t<(width/barwidth);t++){</pre>
140.
               lum temp=ymin+(char)(t*lum inc);
141.
               printf("%3d, 128, 128\n",lum_temp);
142.
143.
144.
          //Gen Data
145
            for(j=0;j<height;j++){}
146.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
147.
                    t=i/barwidth;
148.
                    lum_temp=ymin+(char)(t*lum_inc);
149.
                    data_y[j*width+i]=lum_temp;
150
```

```
151.
152.
           for(j=0;j<uv height;j++){</pre>
               for(i=0;i<uv width;i++){</pre>
153.
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.
162.
           fwrite(data_y,width*height,1,fp);
163.
           fwrite(data_u,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
164.
           fwrite(data_v,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
165.
           fclose(fp);
           free(data y);
166.
           free(data u);
167.
           free(data v);
168.
169.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
170.
171.
172.
173.
        * Generate Picture contains standard Color Bar in RGB24 Format
174.
175.
                          the width of picture.
       * @param height the height of picture.
176.
177.
        * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
178.
179.
       int gen rgb24 colorbar(int width, int height){
180.
181.
           unsigned char *data=NULL:
          int barwidth:
182.
183.
           char filename[100]={0};
       FILE *fp=NULL;
184.
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.
192.
               printf("Default Param is used.\n");
193.
               width=640;
               height=480;
194.
195.
          if(width%8!=0)
196.
197.
               printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n");
198.
199.
           data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3):
200.
           barwidth=width/8;
201.
202.
           sprintf(filename, "colorbar_%dx%d_rgb24.rgb", width, height);
203.
           if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
204.
            printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
205.
               return -1;
206.
207.
208.
           printf("Luminance (Y) component value of colors from left to right:\n");
           lum=r coeff*255.0+g coeff*255.0+b coeff*255.0;
209.
           printf("[White] \tR,G,B=255,255,255\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
210.
               r coeff,g coeff,b coeff,lum);
211.
212.
           \label{lum-r_coeff*255.0+g_coeff*255.0+b_coeff*0.0} \\ \text{lum=r\_coeff*255.0+g\_coeff*255.0+b\_coeff*0.0};
213.
           214.
              r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
215.
           lum=r\_coeff*0.0+g\_coeff*255.0+b\_coeff*255.0;
216.
           217.
               r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
218.
           lum=r_coeff*0.0+g_coeff*255.0+b_coeff*0.0;
219.
           printf("[Green] \tR,G,B= 0,255, 0\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
220.
              r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
221.
           lum=r_coeff*255.0+g_coeff*0.0+b_coeff*255.0;
222.
       printf("[Magenta]\tR,G,B=255, 0,255\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
223.
               r coeff.a coeff.b coeff.lum):
          lum=r coeff*255.0+g coeff*0.0+b coeff*0.0;
224.
           printf("[Red] \tR,G,B=255, 0, 0\t Y=%.3f*R+%.3f*G+%.3f*B=%3d\n",
225.
              r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
226.
227.
           lum = r\_coeff*0.0 + g\_coeff*0.0 + b\_coeff*255.0;
228.
           printf("[Blue] \ \ \ \ \ 0, \ \ 0,255\t\ Y=\%.3f*R+\%.3f*G+\%.3f*B=\%3d\n",
229.
               r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
230.
           lum=r_coeff*0.0+g_coeff*0.0+b_coeff*0.0;
231.
           232.
               r_coeff,g_coeff,b_coeff,lum);
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[(i*width+i)*3+1]=255:
                      data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
241.
```

```
242.
                        break
243.
244.
245.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
246.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=255;
247.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=0;
248.
                        break:
249.
                           }
250.
                    case 2:{
251.
                        data[(i*width+i)*3+01=0:
                        data[(i*width+i)*3+11=255:
252.
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;
260.
                        break;
261.
262.
                    case 4:{
263.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=255;
264.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
265.
                        data[(i*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[(j*width+i)*3+0]=0;
276.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
277.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=255;
278.
279.
                        break:
280.
                          }
                    case 7:{
281.
282.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=0;
283
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=0;
284.
                        data[(j*width+i)*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.
        * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
298.
299.
         * to destination color in RGB24 Format
300.
301.
         * @param width
                            the width of picture.
302.
        * @param height the height of picture.
303.
                           the number of Bars in the picture.
         * @param barnum
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.
         * @param dst_r
                            Red component of destination color.
307.
        * @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,
313.
            unsigned char src_r,unsigned char src_g,unsigned char src_b,
314.
           unsigned char dst_r,unsigned char dst_g,unsigned char dst_b){
315.
316.
            unsigned char *data=NULL;
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};
            FILE *fp=NULL;
321.
        int t=0,i=0,j=0;
322.
323.
324.
325.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
                printf("Error: Width, \ Height \ or \ Bar \ Number \ cannot \ be \ 0 \ or \ negative \ number!\n");
326.
                printf("Default Param is used.\n");
327.
328.
                width=640;
329.
                height=480;
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):
            barwidth=width/barnum;
336.
337.
            r inc=((float)(dst r-src r))/((float)(barnum-1));
            g_inc=((float)(dst_g-src_g))/((float)(barnum-1));
338.
339.
            b_inc=((float)(dst_b-src_b))/((float)(barnum-1));
340.
341.
            sprintf(filename,"rgbgradientbar_%dx%d_rgb24.rgb",width,height);
342.
            if((fp=fopen(filename,"wb+"))==NULL){
343.
                printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
344.
                return -1;
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>
358.
                    t=i/barwidth;
359.
                    r_temp=src_r+(char)(t*r_inc);
360.
                    g_temp=src_g+(char)(t*g_inc);
361.
                    b temp=src b+(char)(t*b inc);
                    data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=r temp;
362.
                    data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=g temp;
363.
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.
375.
         * Generate Picture contains Color Bar Changing from source color
        * to destination color in YUV420P Format
376.
377.
378.
        * @param width the width of picture.
         * @param height
                            the height of picture.
379.
         * @param neight the neight of picture.* @param barnum the number of Bars in the picture
380.
381.
         * @param src_y
                            Luma component of source color.
382.
        * @param src_u
                           U component of source color.
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.
386.
        * @param dst_v V component of destination color.
         * @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:
            unsigned char *data_y=NULL;
394.
            unsigned char *data_u=NULL;
395.
            unsigned char *data_v=NULL;
396.
397.
            FILE *fp=NULL:
398.
            int barwidth,uv_barwidth;
399.
            float y_inc,u_inc,v_inc=0;
400.
            unsigned char y_{temp,u_{temp},v_{temp}=0};
401.
            char filename[100]={0};
402.
            int t=0,i=0,j=0;
403.
            //Check
404.
            if(width<=0||height<=0||barnum<=0){</pre>
                printf("Error: Width, Height or Bar Number cannot be 0 or negative number!\n");
405.
406.
                printf("Default Param is used.\n");
407.
                width=640:
408.
                height=480:
409.
            if(width%barnum!=0)
410.
411.
                \label{lem:printf("Warning: Width cannot be divided by Bar Number without remainder!\n");}
412.
413.
            uv width=width/2:
414.
            uv height=height/2;
415.
            data_y=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
            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);
            y_inc=((float)(dst_y-src_y))/((float)(barnum-1));
420.
421.
            u inc=((float)(dst u-src u))/((float)(barnum-1));
            v_inc=((float)(dst_v-src_v))/((float)(barnum-1));
422.
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);
436
               printf("%3d, %3d, %3d\n",y_temp,u_temp,v_temp);
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;
443.
                    y temp=src y+(char)(t*y inc);
444.
                   data_y[j*width+i]=y_temp;
445.
               }
446.
            for(j=0;j<uv_height;j++){</pre>
447.
                for(i=0;i<uv width;i++){</pre>
448.
449.
                    t=i/uv barwidth;
                   u_temp=src_u+(char)(t*u_inc);
450.
451.
                   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);
458.
                   data_v[j*uv_width+i]=v_temp;
459.
               }
460.
            fwrite(data y,width*height,1,fp);
461.
           fwrite(data_u,uv_width*uv_height,1,fp);
462.
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);
468.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
469.
            return 0;
470.
471.
472.
473.
        * Convert RGB24 format to BMP format
474.
475.
        * @param rgb24path
                                path of input RGB24 file.
        * @param bmppath path of output BMP file
476.
477.
         * @param width
                                the width of picture.
                          the height of picture.
        * @param height
478.
         * @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
479.
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;
               unsigned short colorPlane;
495.
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;
           BmpHead m_BMPHeader={0};
506.
            InfoHead m_BMPInfoHeader={0};
507.
           char bfType[2]={'B','M'};
508.
509.
            int header_size=sizeof(bfType)+sizeof(BmpHead)+sizeof(InfoHead);
510.
           unsigned char *rgb24_buffer=NULL;
511.
            FILE *fp_rgb24=NULL,*fp_bmp=NULL;
512.
513.
            if((fp_rgb24=fopen(rgb24path,"rb"))==NULL){
514.
               printf("Error: Cannot open input RGB24 file.\n");
```

```
recurn -1;
516.
            if((fp bmp=fopen(bmppath."wb"))==NULL){
517.
518.
               printf("Error: Cannot open output BMP file.\n")
519.
                return -1:
520.
521.
522.
            rgb24_buffer=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height*3);
523.
            fread(rgb24_buffer,1,width*height*3,fp_rgb24);
524.
525.
            m_BMPHeader.imageSize=3*width*height+header_size;
526.
           m_BMPHeader.startPosition=header_size;
527.
528.
           m BMPInfoHeader.Length=sizeof(InfoHead);
529.
            m BMPInfoHeader.width=width;
           //BMP storage pixel data in opposite direction of Y-axis (from bottom to top)
530.
531.
            m BMPInfoHeader.height=-height:
           m BMPInfoHeader.colorPlane=1:
532.
533.
            m BMPInfoHeader.bitColor=24:
534.
           m BMPInfoHeader.realSize=3*width*height;
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.
540.
            //BMP save R1|G1|B1,R2|G2|B2 as B1|G1|R1,B2|G2|R2
541.
            //It saves pixel data in Little Endian
542.
           //So we change 'R' and 'B'
543.
            for(j =0;j<height;j++){</pre>
544.
              for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
545.
                    char temp=rgb24 buffer[(i*width+i)*3+2]:
546.
                    rgb24\_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+2] = rgb24\_buffer[(j*width+i)*3+0];
                    rgb24 buffer[(j*width+i)*3+0]=temp;
547.
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.
        * Generate a video in 256x256 and has 256 frames that contains all the colors.
562.
         * Each color is shown in 1 pixel. They are mapped as follows:
563.
        * In RGB24
564
565.
         * R component's value is increasing with the growth of width (X-axis);
566.
        * G component's value is increasing with the growth of height (Y-axis);
567.
         * B component's value is increasing with the growth of frame number (Z-axis).
568.
        * In YUV444P
569.
         * 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);
570.
571.
        * 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.
         st @return 0 if finished, -1 if there are errors.
575.
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 to255
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);
            sprintf(filename, "allcolor_xr_yg_zb_%dx%d_rgb24.rgb", width, height);
589.
            if((fp=fopen(filename, "wb+"))==NULL){
590.
591.
                printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
592.
                return -1;
593
594
            for(k=0;k<frames;k++){</pre>
595.
                for(j=0;j<height;j++){}
596.
                    for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
597.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+0]=i;
598.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+1]=j;
599.
                        data[(j*width+i)*3+2]=k;
600.
601.
                fwrite(data,width*height*3,1,fp);
602.
603.
                printf("Finish generate frame %d!\n",k);
604.
            fclose(fp):
605.
            free(data):
```

```
607.
           printf("Finish generate %s!\n",filename);
608.
609.
            //From left to right (width, X-axis),U increasing from 0 to255
610.
          //From Top to bottom (height, Y-axis),V increasing from 0 to255
            //From 0 to 255 frames (time, Z-axis),Y increasing from 0 to 255
611.
612.
           data=(unsigned char *)malloc(width*height);
            sprintf(filename, "allcolor_xu_yv_zy_%dx%d_yuv444p.yuv", width, height);
613.
           if((fp=fopen(filename, "wb+"))==NULL){
614.
                printf("Error: Cannot create file!");
615.
                return -1;
616.
617.
           for(k=0:k<frames:k++){</pre>
618.
619.
                for(j=0; j< height; j++){//Y}
620.
                   for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
621.
                        data[j*width+i]=k;
622.
623.
624.
                fwrite(data,width*height,1,fp);
625.
                for(j=0; j< height; j++){//U}
626.
                for(i=0;i<width;i++){</pre>
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
653.
            //Gray Bar, from 16 to 235
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
662.
           rgb24_to_bmp("colorbar_1280x720_rgb24.rgb","colorbar_1280x720_rgb24.bmp",1280,720);
            //Red stripe
663.
664.
           gen_rgb24_stripe(1280,720,255,0,0);
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/

 $\textbf{Github:} \ \, \textbf{https://github.com/leixiaohua1020/simplest\_ffmpeg\_swscale}$ 

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

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。

更新-1.1 (2015.2.13)============

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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文章标签:「测试图」「灰度图」「彩条信号」「渐变图」「颜色」

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所属专栏: FFmpeg

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