Adjust Color Match

> **Note:**
>
> It is recommended to do a normal color correction to the Reference video first before color matching if necessary.

11 Audio Editing

11.1 Fade In and Fade Out

Fading is commonly used in audio transitions. With Fade it, the sound begins with silence and increases to the full volume gradually. With fade out, the audio begins at full volume and decreases to silence gradually.

### Add Fade In and Fade Out in Audio Pane

- After adding the audio to the timeline, double click on it to open the Audio edit panel.
- Set fade-in and fade-out effects by dragging the sliders or by entering how many seconds a fade effect should last.

Add Fade In and Fade Out In Audio Pane
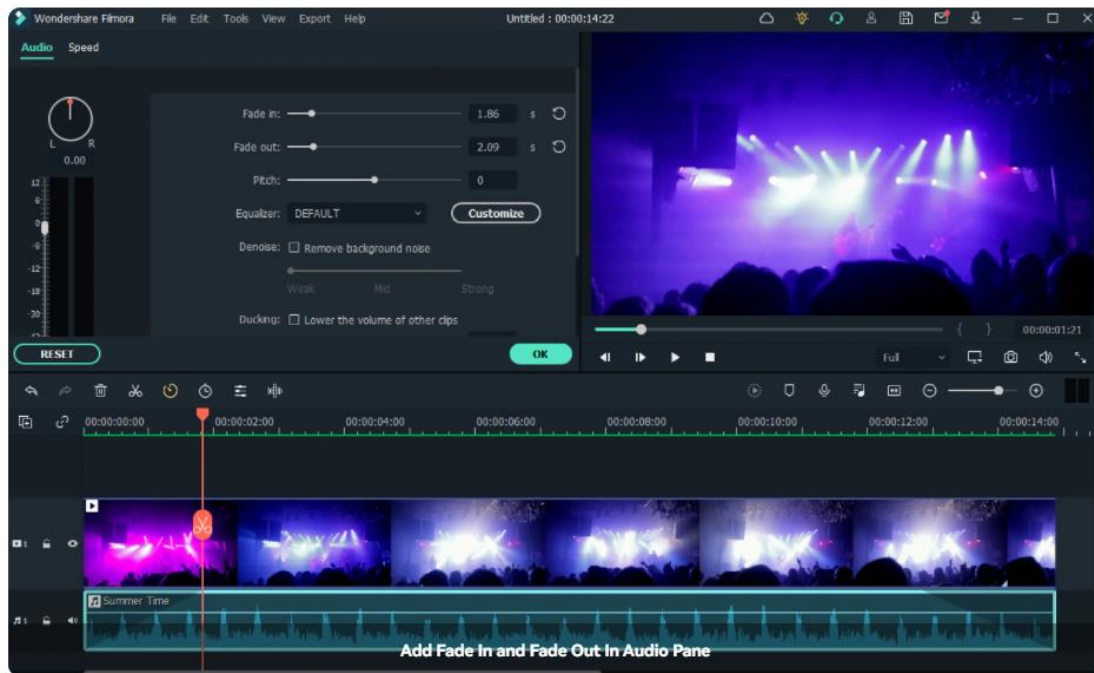
Add Fade In and Fade Out in Audio Pane

You can also use the fade icons at the left and right edges of the audio waveform areas to quickly fade in and out.

- At the beginning of the audio clip, drag the fade-in maker to the right to apply a fade-in audio effect.
- Go to the end of the audio clip and drag the fade-out maker to the left to add a fade-out audio effect.

Add Fade In and Fade Out Markers
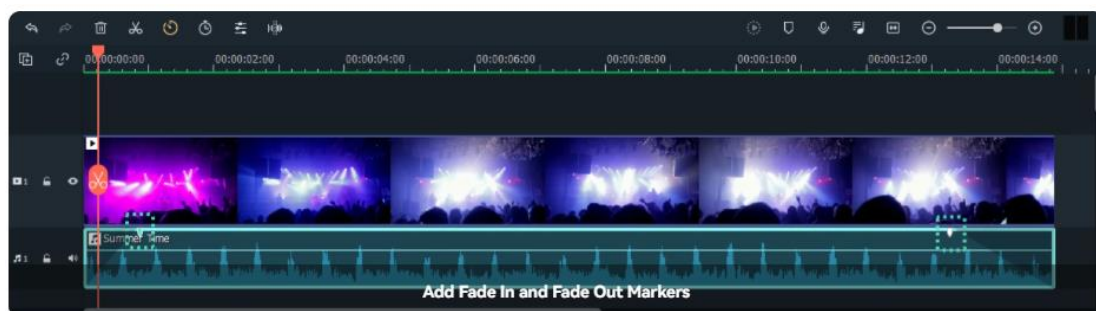
> **Note:**
> The further you drag, the longer the fade effect will last.

11.2 Pitch

Changing pitch in audio will make the voice be higher when sped up or lower when

slowed down.

Change Audio Pitch

- Double click the audio file in the timeline drag the pitch slider right to set the pitch up, and drag the slider left to set the pitch down.
- Click the Play button in the Preview window to check what the audio sounds like. Click the undo icon to restore the pitch settings.
- Click OK to save the pitch changes in audio.
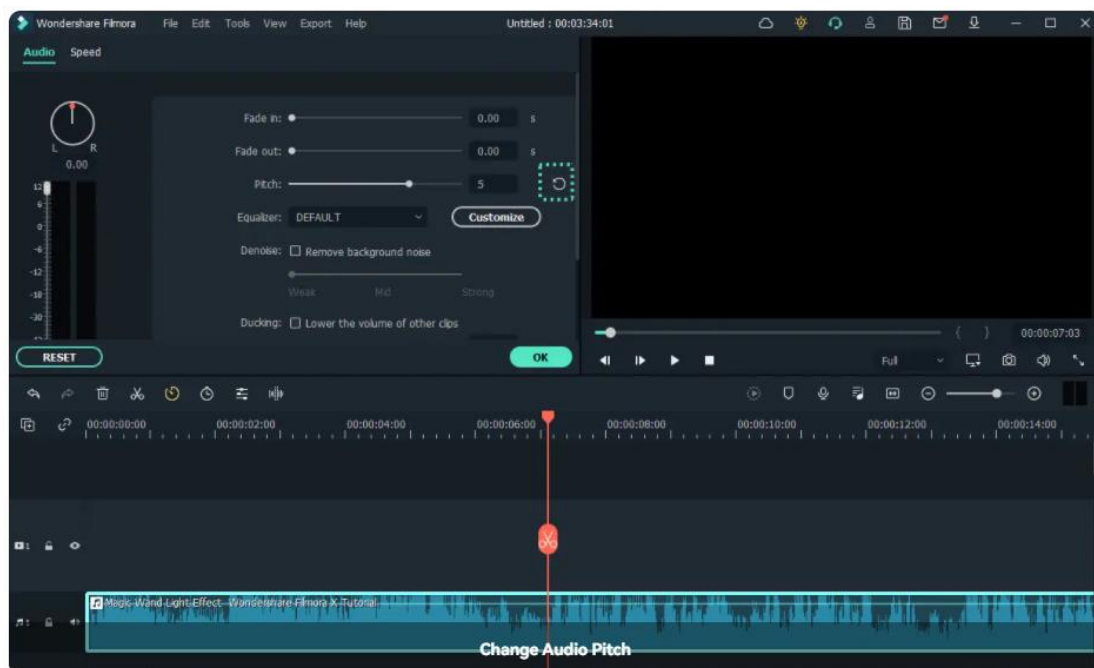
> **Note:**
>
> Adding a semitone is equivalent to changing the overall pitch by one note in a 12-tone scale. For example, C to C# (Sharp). The same to removing a semitone.

> **Note:**
>
> Modifying audio speed by adjusting the pitch will not change the audio length.

11.3 Equalizer

The Audio Equalizer (EQ) enables you to raise and lower the loudness of an audio frequency (i.e. bass or treble). You can choose one equalizer preset and add it to the

audio or customize it from scratch with sliders.

Adjust Audio Equalizer

● Double click the video or audio file in the timeline and then go to the Audio tab.

● Go to Equalizer option and select one preset from the drop-down list, including Default, Classic, Low Bass, Sparkle, Pop, Rock' n' Roll, Soft, Techno, Hard Rock, Ska, Country, Acoustic, Folk, Blues, and Custom. You can choose a preset based on the type of audio or the genre of the music.

Select Equalizer Preset
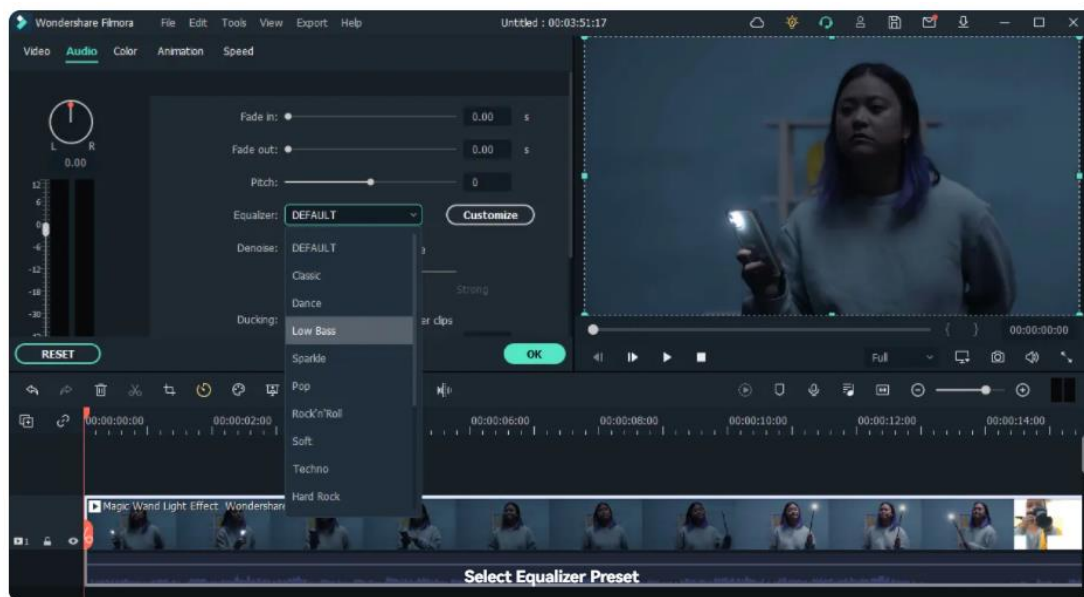
● Click the Customize button and access the Custom Equalizer window to modify the gain by dragging the sliders up or down.

- Click the play button in the Preview window to check the result. Click OK to apply the equalizer effect to the audio.

> **Note:**
>
> You can also click the Customize button before applying a preset to make the equalizer effect from scratch.

11.4 Adjust Audio

Access the Adjust Audio Interface in Filmora

To adjust your audio clip, you can try the following three ways:

- Double click on the audio clip.
- Right-click on the audio clip, then select Audio>Adjust Audio.
- In the top navigation bar, tab on Tools> Audio>Adjust Audio.

Absolutely, the first method is easier than the other two. After your operation, the audio adjusting interface will be aroused.

Adjust the Parameters

In the audio adjusting window, from left to right, you can see:
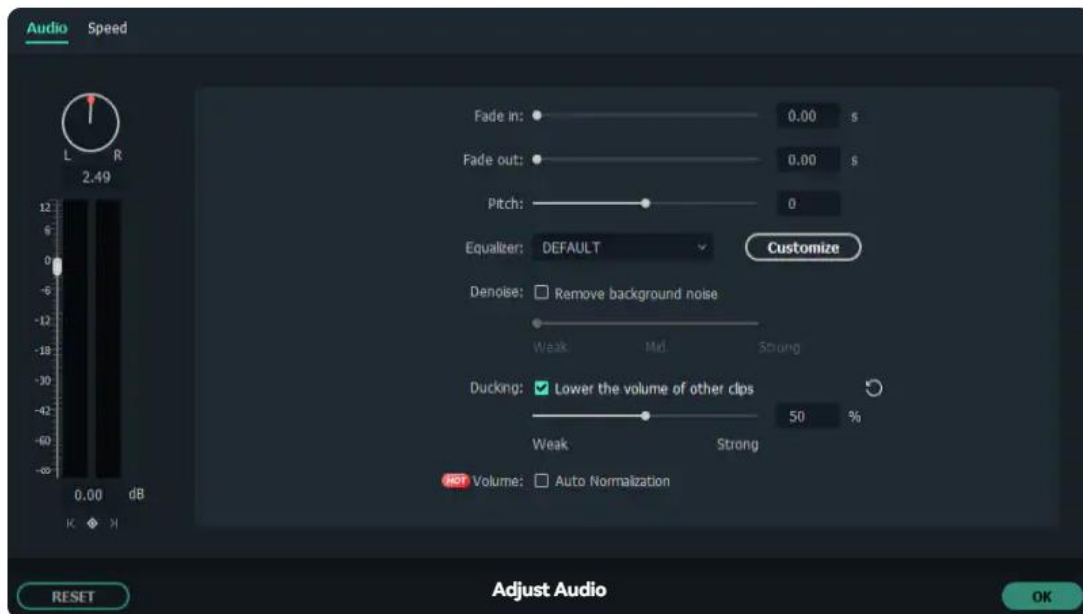
❶ Balance/Pan Control: Panning audio means directing a sound signal to a different part of the stereo field. In other words, the pan controls how each track is balanced between the right (R) and left (L) sides of where the audio is being heard from. For example, if you move it all the way to the right, you can hear the audio showing only on the right side of your headphones.

❷ Volume Control: By dragging the bar on the volume slider, you can easily heighten or lower the average volume of the audio.

❸ Volume Keyframe:Adding a volume keyframe enable you to heighten or lower the volume of a specific audio point.

❹ **Fade in**: Fade in means that the volume is gradually increased from zero at the beginning of the audio.

❺ **Fade out**: Fade in means that the volume is gradually decreased to zero at the end of the audio.

❻ **Pitch**: Pitch controls the highness or lowness of a tone. By dragging the slider from left to right, you can hear the audio changing from thick voice to shrill voice. It is usually used to change the human voice to make a funny effect.

❼ **Equalizer**:Y ou can use Filmora equalizer to manipulate the frequency of the mix so that everything is balanced and clear. Here you have some popular preset equalizations, such as classic, dance, pop, country, folk, and so on. You can also customize your equalizer.

> **Knowledge Class::**
>
> EQ (equalization) is the process of changing the balance of different frequency components in an audio signal. Our ears can detect a huge range of frequencies– roughly 20 Hz to 20 kHz. Each element of the mix has energy in different parts of that range.
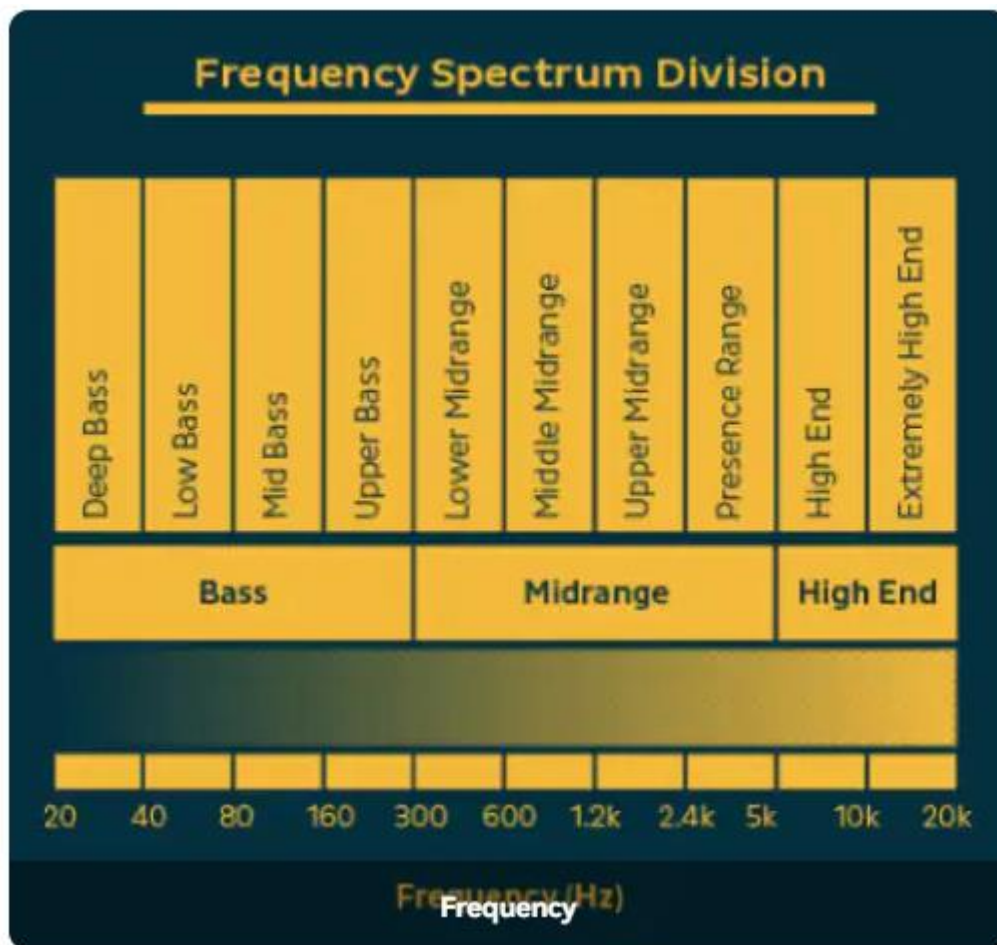
❽ Denoise: Denoise enables you to automatically and intelligently remove background noise in one click. There are three options for your choice: weak, medium, strong.

❾ Ducking: Filmora audio ducking helps to lower a specific sound when a second main sound exists. The algorithm can intelligently analyze the decrease the background music when you are talking.

❿ Volume: The function allows you to recover the average volume to 0 dB in one click.

11.5 Detach Audio

Detach Audio from One Video

To separate your audio from video, there are three paths:

- Hotkey: Ctrl+Alt+D
- Right-click on the video clip, then go to Audio>Detach Audio.
- In the top navigation bar, tab on Tools> Audio> Detach Audio.

Absolutely, the hotkey is easier than the other two. After clicking on the Detach Audio option, the video clip will be separated to a video and audio.

Detach Audio from One Video

Detach Audio from Multiple Video Clips

To detach audios from multiple video clips at one time, kindly choose all the video clips that need separation. Then repeat the operations to access Detach Audio button.

Detach Audio from Multiple Video Clips

11.6 Mute

Mute the Whole Audio

To mute the entire audio, you have three ways:

- Hotkey: Ctrl+Shift+M
- Right-click on the video clip, then choose Audio>Mute.
- In the top navigation bar, select Tools> Audio> Mute.
- After the audio gets muted, the whole audio becomes gray.

Mute the Whole Audio

Mute a Small Piece of Audio

- Split the audio by tapping the scissors icon on the toolbar.

- Select the audio clip that you want to mute and press Ctrl+Shift+M

Mute a Small Piece of Audio

Once you finish the process, you can see a small piece of the audio become gray. The function is usually used when bad words are found in a small segment. Then you can apply the Mute feature.

Turn off Mute Feature

If you want to cancel the Mute option, kindly select the muted parts. Then right-click to choose Audio>Mute.
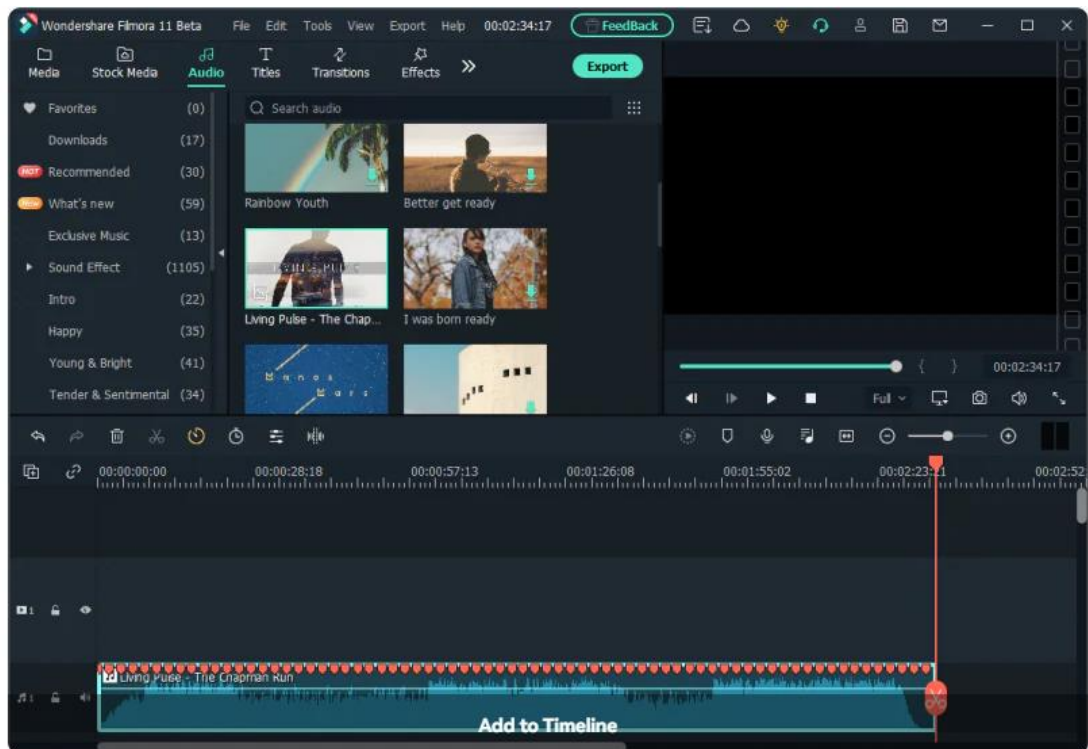
11.7 Beat Detection

Filmora's Beat Detection function will mark audio beats automatically and make it easier to match your video. Here are the steps to use Beat Detection.

Creating Markers with Beat Detection

Right-click on a music file that you want to detect the beats for. You can choose from the built-in music or your imported audio files. Select Beat Detection in the context menu. A Beat icon will appear on the music's thumbnail when the analysis is finished.
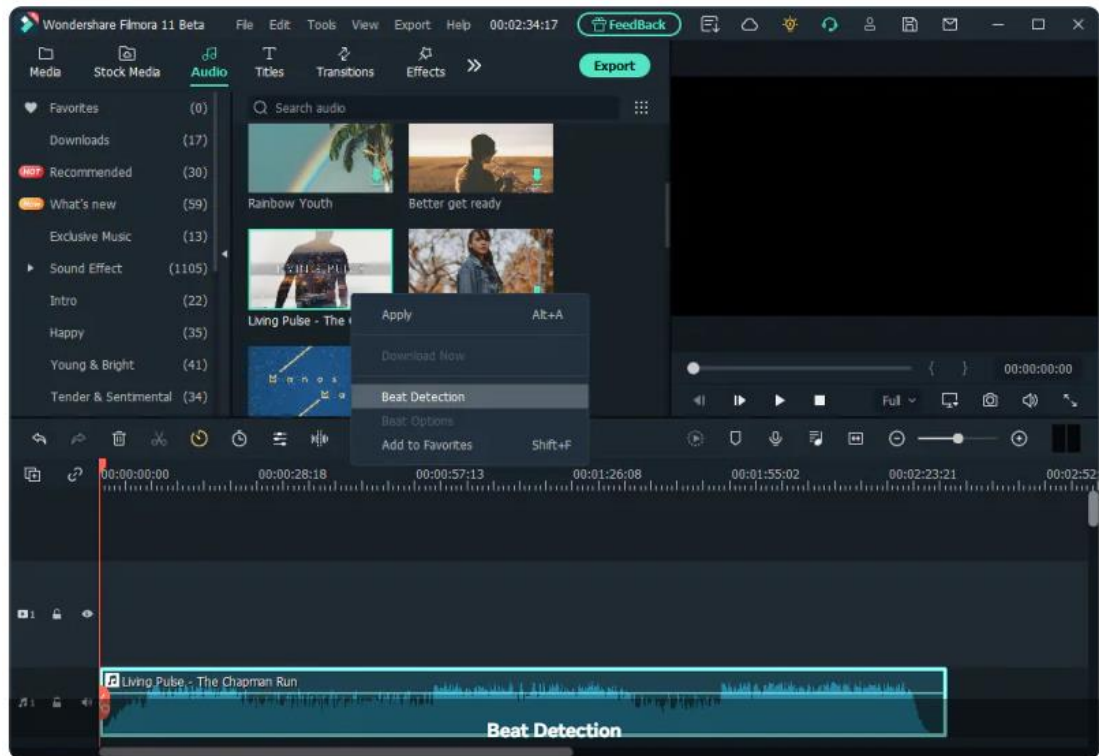
To see the beat markers, drag and drop your analyzed music file into your timeline. Filmora will display highlight beat markers in red every four beats by default, but this setting can be changed.

Beat Options Setting

You can change the beat detection settings by right-clicking the music file in the

library. Then select Beat Options. Here you can change the Beat Model, Highlight Frequency, Highlight Offset, or Mark highlight beats only to display every beat marker.
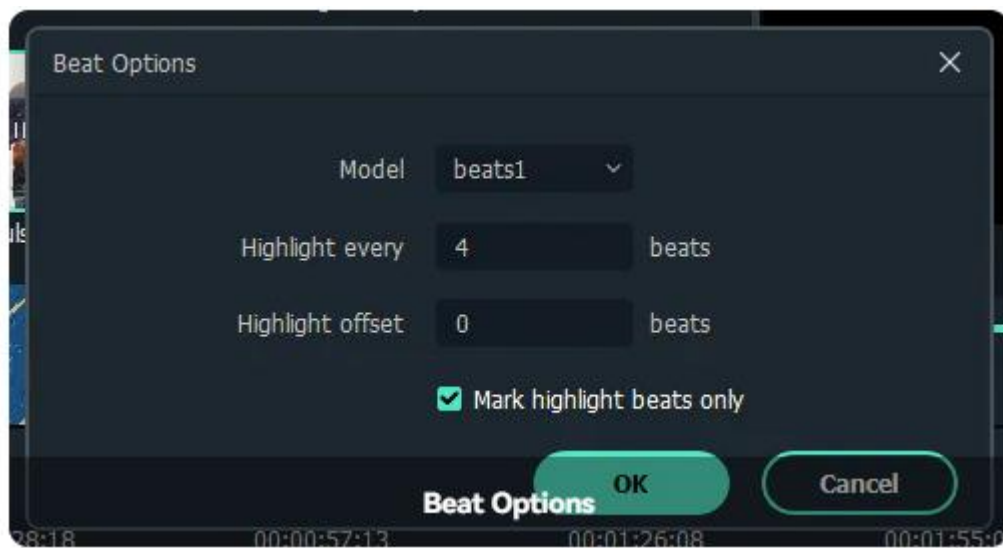
- **Beat Model**: Beat Model allows you to choose the highlight beat. There may be different important drumbeats. You can choose the highlight beat as you like.

- **Highlight Frequency**: A piece of music is composed with rhythm. When you find the highlight beat, you can calculate how many beats are followed by a highlight beat.

- **Highlight Offset**: Highlight offset enables the highlight beat to shift from beat 1 to beat 2, or from beat 1 to beat 4. You can set the preference as you like.

- **Mark Highlight Beats Only**: If you don't tick the option, all the beats will appear in the audio track.

Adding Additional Beat Markers

Select your audio file in the timeline and place the playhead where you want to add a marker. Then, click the marker icon or press M on your keyboard.
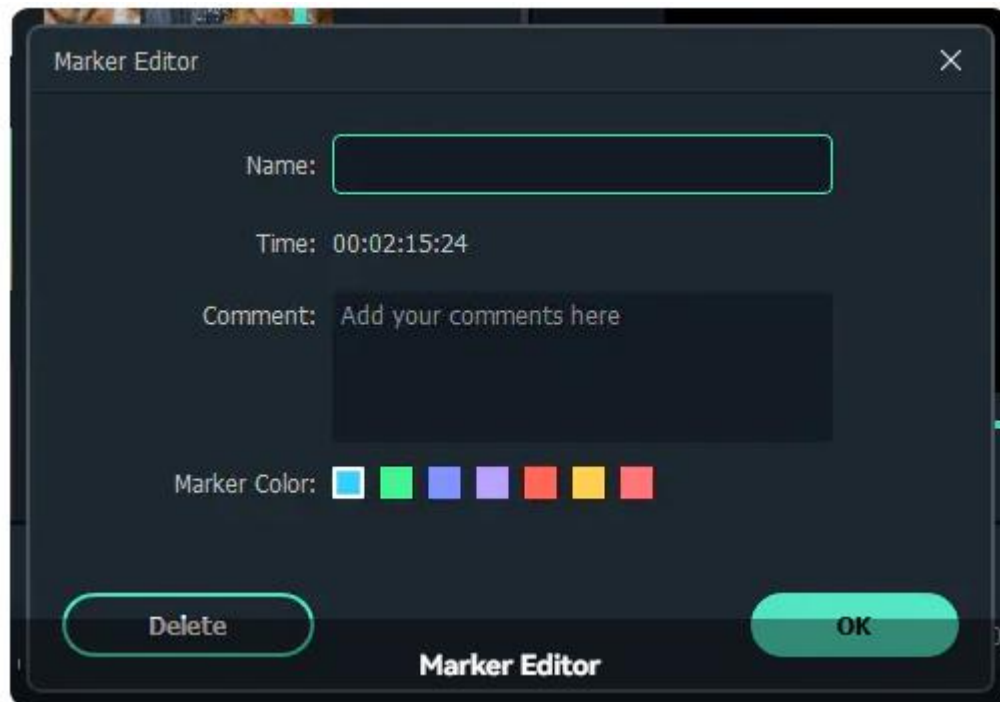

Removing Beat Markers

Choose a marker and press Delete on the keyboard, or right-click on the marker

and choose Delete. To remove all markers, choose Delete All Markers.

Besides, you can also edit your marker name and color. Commenting on the marker can also help you better understand the usage of the markers.


11.8 Trim/Split/Cut Audio

Split Audio

Cutting audio clips is an easy thing. First, you need to put the playhead to the point in your audio clip where you want to split it. Second, select the audio clip. After that, there are several ways that you can cut the audio:

● Hotkey: Ctrl+B

● Click on the Scissors icon on the playhead.

● Tab on the Scissors icon on the toolbar.

● Right-click on the audio clip and select Split.
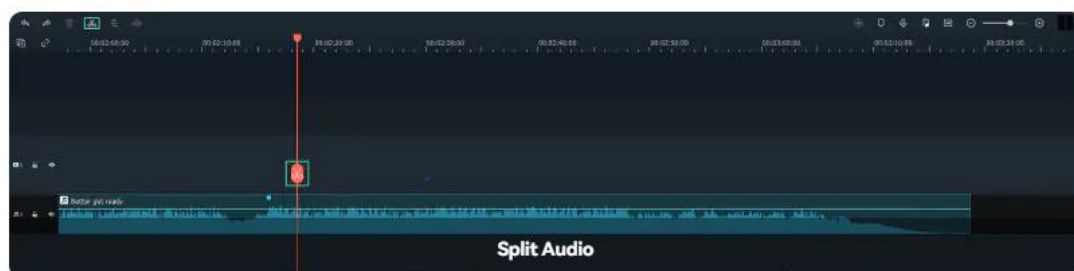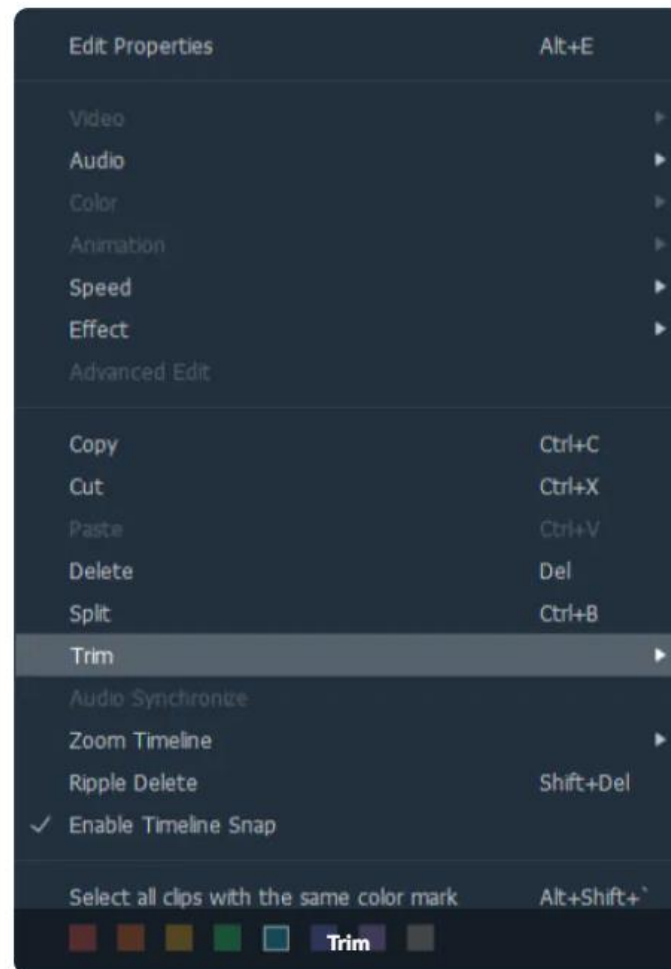

Trim Audio

Here are two methods to trim audios:

- Trim start to playhead. The matching hotkey is Alt+[.

- Trim end to playhead. The matching hotkey is Alt+].

To trim your videos, you need to first select the audio clip. Right-click to choose Trim>
Trim start to playhead or Trim> Trim end to playhead.

11.9 Audio Mixer

An audio mixer can also be known as a mixing console. This is a tool in Filmora used
for mixing, balancing and combining different sounds, and audio signals, sources
like microphones, instruments, and synthesizers or previously recorded audio.

You can use the Audio Mixer to fine-tune the audio of your projects. To use the
Audio Mixer, please follow these instructions:

Open the Audio Mixer Panel

Select the Audio Mixer icon in the toolbar to open the Audio Mixer panel.


Audio Mixer icon

Adjust the Audio

You can switch the sound between left and right by dragging the knob in the Pan/Balance Control. You can see your changes clearly in the channel control panel to the right.

There are two modes: Stereo and Surround. In Surround mode, you can pan from left to right as well as front to back, which gives you full control of the audio position all-around. While in Stereo mode, you can only pan left or right.

You can also go to the master section and drag the Master volume slider upward or downward to adjust the master volume higher or lower.

Audio Mixer
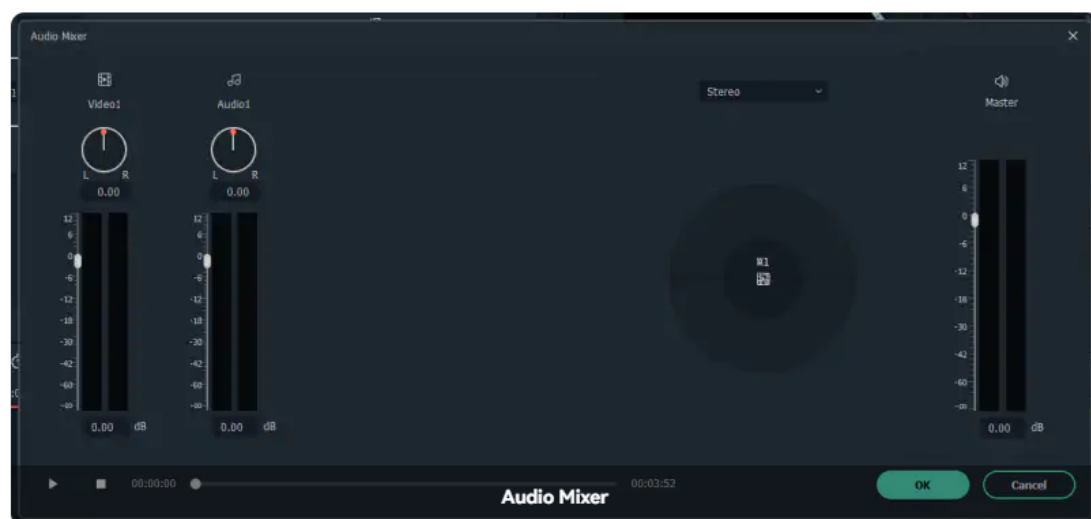
After your adjustments, click the Play button to hear the results. Select OK to save the settings.

11.10   Audio Effects

You can apply the audio effect presets included in Filmora to both audio and video

clips, simulating the sound in different environments, and enhancing your video's sound.

How to Apply Audio Effects?

❶ **FindAudioEffect Path**

In Filmora, select your video or audio clip in the media library, and drag it to the timeline. Then go to Effects>Audio Effects.


❷ **Preview the Audio Effects**
You will find five sound effect samples: Big Room, Small Room, Echo, Lobby, and Phone. Download the audio effect first. Then add the effect to the clip by tabbing the Add icon or dragging to the clip directly. After that, you can play the video or audio clip to check the result.

Adjust Applied Audio Effects

Currently, you can adjust the settings of Big Room, Small Room, Echo, Lobby, and Phone. To adjust the audio effects applied, double click the timeline clip and then go to audio effects under the Audio tab.

● **Big Room effect**: Using the Big Room audio effect, the sound signal will diffuse around in a big room. To heighten the level, the voice seems to spread farther.

● **Small Room effect**: When applying a Small Room audio effect, the sound signal will rebound when spread around to the room wall. The higher the level is, the larger the rebounding sound is.

- **Echo effect**: A sound or series of sounds caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener.

- **Lobby audio effect**: Imagine when your sound is reverberating in a lobby. The voice signal can diffuse farther than in a big room.

- **Phone audio effect**: Using this phone audio effect, your speaking will sound like you are on the phone.
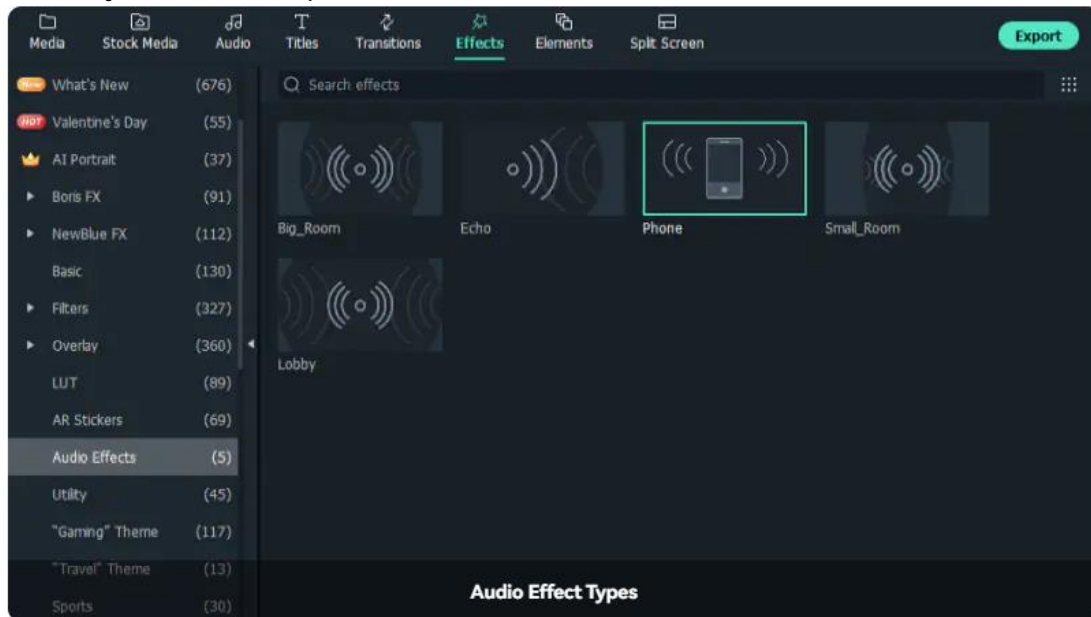
12 Animation Editing

12.1 Preset

Besides creating custom animations, you can also save time by animating with presets. Presets are animation settings designed and applied in advance.

Locate Preset Option

Double click on a clip, image, or element in your timeline to open the editing menu. From there, click on the Animation tab and choose Preset. From the Preset window, you can clearly see the Preset Animation and Preset Motion option. You can have a try to confirm the most matching one.