FFmpeg

FFmpeg is a free and open-source software project consisting of a large suite of <u>libraries</u> and <u>programs</u> for handling video, audio, and other <u>multimedia</u> files and streams. At its core is the FFmpeg program itself, designed for <u>command-line-based</u> processing of video and audio files. It is widely used for format <u>transcoding</u>, basic editing (trimming and <u>concatenation</u>), <u>video</u> scaling, video post-production effects and standards compliance (SMPTE, ITU).

FFmpeg includes <u>libavcodec</u>, an audio/video <u>codec</u> library used by many commercial and free software products, **libavformat** (Lavf), $^{[7]}$ an audio/video <u>container mux and demux</u> library, and the core **ffmpeg** command-line program for transcoding multimedia files.

FFmpeg is part of the workflow of hundreds of other software projects, and its libraries are a core part of software media players such as \underline{VLC} , and has been included in core processing for $\underline{YouTube}$ and \underline{iTunes} . Codecs for the encoding and/or decoding of most audio and video file formats is included, making it highly useful for the transcoding of common and uncommon media files into a single common format.

The name of the project is inspired by the \underline{MPEG} video standards group, together with "FF" for "fast forward". [8] The logo uses a \underline{zigzag} pattern that shows how MPEG video codecs handle entropy encoding. [9]

FFmpeg is published under the GNU Lesser General Public License 2.1+ or GNU General Public License 2+ (depending on which options are enabled). [10]

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History

FFmpeg



Seed to the price of the control of

FFmpeg running on Arch Linux

Original author(s)	Fabrice Bellard
Developer(s)	FFmpeg team
Initial release	December 20, 2000 ^[1]
Stable release	4.3.1 (July 11, 2020 ^[2]) [±] (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Template: Latest_stable_software_re lease/FFmpeg&action=edit)
Preview release	Git [±] (https://en.wikipedi a.org/w/index.php?title=Te mplate:Latest_preview_so

Repository git.ffmpeg.org/ffmpeg.git

ction=edit)

(https://git.ffmpeg.org/ffmp eg.git)

ftware_release/FFmpeg&a

Written in \underline{C} and $\underline{Assembly}^{[3]}$

Operating system Various, including Windows, macOS, and

Linux (executable programs are only available from third parties, as the project only distributes source code)[4][5]

Platform x86, ARM, PowerPC, MIPS, DEC Alpha,

Blackfin, AVR32, SH-4, and SPARC; may be compiled for other desktop

computers

Type Multimedia framework

<u>LGPL</u> 2.1+, <u>GPL</u> 2+ Unredistributable if

compiled with any software with a license incompatible with the

GPL^[6]

Website

ffmpeg.org (https://ffmpeg.org)

The project was started by <u>Fabrice Bellard</u> (using the <u>pseudonym</u> "Gérard Lantau") in 2000, and was led by Michael Niedermayer from 2004 until 2015. Some FFmpeg developers were also part of the <u>MPlayer</u> project.

On January 10, 2014, two Google employees announced that over 1000 bugs had been fixed in FFmpeg during the previous two years by means of fuzz testing. [12]

In January 2018, the *ffserver* command-line program – a long-time component of FFmpeg – was removed. [13] The developers had previously deprecated the program citing high maintenance efforts due to its use of internal application programming interfaces. [14]

The project publishes a new release every three months on average. While release versions are available from the website for download, FFmpeg developers recommend that users compile the software from source using the latest build from their source code Git version control system. [15]

Codec history

Two <u>video coding formats</u> with corresponding codecs and one <u>container format</u> have been created within the FFmpeg project so far. The two video codecs are the lossless FFV1, and the lossless and lossy Snow codec. Development of Snow has stalled, while its bit-stream format has not been finalized yet, making it experimental since 2011. The multimedia container format called NUT is no longer being actively developed, but still maintained. [16]

In summer 2010, Fiona Glaser, Ronald Bultje, and David Conrad of the FFmpeg Team announced the ffvp8 decoder. Through testing, they determined that ffvp8 was faster than Google's own libvpx decoder. Starting with version 0.6, FFmpeg also supported WebM and VP8. [19]

In October 2013, a native $\underline{\text{VP9}}^{[20]}$ and the OpenHEVC decoder, an open source $\underline{\text{High Efficiency Video Coding (HEVC)}}$ decoder, were added to FFmpeg. $\underline{^{[21]}}$ In 2016 the native $\underline{\text{AAC}}$ encoder was considered stable, removing support for the two external AAC encoders from $\underline{\text{VisualOn}}$ and $\underline{\text{FAAC}}$. FFmpeg 3.0 (nicknamed "Einstein") retained build support for the $\underline{\text{Fraunhofer FDK AAC}}$ encoder. $\underline{^{[22]}}$ Since version $\underline{\text{3.4 "Cantor"}}$ FFmpeg supported the $\underline{\text{FITS}}$ image format. $\underline{^{[23]}}$ Since November 2018 in version 4.1 "al-Khwarizmi" $\underline{\text{AV1}}$ can be muxed in $\underline{\text{MP4}}$ and $\underline{\text{Matroska}}$ incl. WebM. $\underline{^{[24][25]}}$

Forks

On March 13, 2011, a group of FFmpeg developers decided to fork the project under the name "Libay". $\frac{[26][27][28]}{[29][30][31]}$ The event was related to an issue in project management, in which developers disagreed with the leadership of FFmpeg. $\frac{[29][30][31]}{[29][30][31]}$

Components

Command line tools

- *ffmpeg* is a command-line tool that converts audio or video formats. It can also capture and encode in real-time from various hardware and software sources^[32] such as a TV capture card.
- ffplay is a simple media player utilizing SDL and the FFmpeg libraries.
- ffprobe is a command-line tool to display media information (text, CSV, XML, JSON), see also Mediainfo.

Libraries

- *libswresample* is a library containing audio resampling routines.
- *libavresample* is a library containing audio resampling routines from the <u>Libav</u> project, similar to *libswresample* from *ffmpeg*.
- *libavcodec* is a library containing all of the native FFmpeg audio/video encoders and decoders. Most codecs were developed from scratch to ensure best performance and high code reusability.
- *libavformat* (Lavf)^[7] is a library containing demuxers and muxers for audio/video container formats.
- *libavutil* is a helper library containing routines common to different parts of FFmpeg. This library includes hash functions (Adler-32, CRC, MD5, RIPEMD, SHA-1. SHA-2, MurmurHash3, HMAC MD-5, HMAC SHA-1 and HMAC SHA-2), ciphers (DES, RC4, AES, AES-CTR, TEA, XTEA, Blowfish, CAST-128, Twofish and Camellia), LZO decompressor and Base64 encoder/decoder.
- libpostproc is a library containing older h263 based video postprocessing routines.
- *libswscale* is a library containing video <u>image scaling</u> and <u>colorspace/pixelformat conversion routines</u>.
- *libavfilter* is the substitute for vhook which allows the video/audio to be modified or examined between the decoder and the encoder. Filters have been ported from many projects including MPlayer and avisynth.

Supported hardware

CPUs

FFmpeg encompasses software implementations of video and audio compressing and decompressing algorithms. These can be compiled and run on diverse instruction sets.

Many widespread <u>instruction sets</u> are supported by FFmpeg, including <u>x86</u> (<u>IA-32</u> and <u>x86-64</u>), PPC (<u>PowerPC</u>), <u>ARM</u>, <u>DEC Alpha</u>, <u>SPARC</u>, and MIPS. [33]

Special purpose hardware

Various application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) related to video and audio compression and decompression exist. Such ASICs can perform the computation for audio/video decompression or compression partly or fully to offload these from the host CPU. To make use of such an ASIC, instead of a complete implementation of some algorithm, only the \underline{API} is required. There are numerous ASICs and APIs available, of which several are supported by FFmpeg. [34]

Firm	ASIC	purpose	supported by FFmpeg	Details
AMD	UVD	decoding	✓	via <u>VDPAU</u> API and <u>VAAPI</u>
	VCE	encoding	✓	via <u>VAAPI</u> , considered experimental ^[35]
Amlogic	Amlogic Video Engine	decoding	?	
BlackMagic	DeckLink	encoding/decoding	✓	real-time ingest and playout
Broadcom	Crystal HD	decoding	✓	
Intel	Intel Clear Video	decoding	✓	
	Intel Quick Sync Video	encoding/decoding	✓	
Nvidia	PureVideo / NVDEC	decoding	/	via the VDPAU API as of FFmpeg v1.2 (deprecated) via CUVID API as of FFmpeg v3.1 ^[36]
	NVENC	encoding	✓ /	as of FFmpeg v2.6

Use with the FFmpeg Utility

Internal hardware acceleration decoding is enabled through the -hwaccel option. It starts decoding normally, but if a decodable stream is detected in hardware, then the decoder designates all significant processing to that hardware, thus accelerating the decoding process. Whereas if no decodable streams are detected (as happens on an unsupported codec or profile), hardware acceleration will be skipped and it will still be decoded in software. -hwaccel_device option is applied when the hardware requires a particular device to function especially there are several graphic cards are available.

Supported codecs and formats

Image formats

FFmpeg supports many common and some uncommon image formats.

The **PGMYUV** image format is a homebrewn variant of the binary (P5) PGM Netpbm format. FFmpeg also supports 16-bit depths of the PGM and PPM formats, and the binary (P7) PAM format with or without alpha channel, depth 8 bit or 16 bit for pix_fmts monob, gray, gray16be, rgb24, rgb48be, ya8, rgba, rgb64be.

Supported formats

In addition to FFV1 and Snow formats, which were created and developed from within FFmpeg, the project also supports the following formats:

Group	Format type	Format name			
	Video				
ISO/IEC/ITU-T	Audio	MP1, MP2, MP3, AAC, HE-AAC, MPEG-4 ALS, G.711 μ-law, G.711 A-law, G.721 (a.k.a. G.726 32k), G.722, G.722.2 (a.k.a. AMR-WB), G.723 (a.k.a. G.726 24k and 40k), G.723.1, G.726, G.729, G.729D, IEC DV audio and Direct Stream Transfer			
	Subtitle	MPEG-4 Timed Text (a.k.a. 3GPP Timed Text)			
	Image	JPEG, Lossless JPEG, JPEG-LS, JPEG 2000, PNG, CCITT G3 and CCITT G4			
Alliance for Open Media	Video	AV1 ^[38]			
EIA	Subtitle	EIA-608			
CEA	Subtitle	CEA-708			
	Video	SMPTE 314M (a.k.a. DVCAM and DVCPRO), SMPTE 370M (a.k.a. DVCPRO HD), VC-1 (a.k.a. WMV3), (a.k.a. Dirac Pro), VC-3 (a.k.a. AVID DNxHD)			
	Audio	SMPTE 302M			
SMPTE	Audio	Full Rate (GSM 06.10), AC-3 (Dolby Digital), Enhanced AC-3 (Dolby Digital Plus) and DTS Coherent Acoustics (a.k.a. DTS or DCA)			
	Image	DPX			
ATSC/ETSI/DVB	Subtitle	DVB Subtitling (ETSI 300 743)			
DVD Forum/Dolby	Audio	MLP / Dolby TrueHD			
DVD Forum/Dolby	Subtitle	DVD-Video subtitles			
DTS, Inc/QDesign	Audio	DTS Coherent Acoustics (a.k.a. DTS or DCA), DTS Extended Surround (a.k.a. DTS-ES), DTS 96/24, DTS-HD High Resolution Audio, DTS Express (a.k.a. DTS-HD LBR), DTS-HD Master Audio, QDesign Music Codec 1 and 2			
Blu-ray Disc Association	Subtitle	PGS (Presentation Graphics Stream)			
3GPP	Audio	AMR-NB, AMR-WB (a.k.a. G.722.2)			
3GPP2	Audio	QCELP-8 (a.k.a. SmartRate or IS-96C), QCELP-13 (a.k.a. PureVoice or IS-733) and Enhanced Variable Rate Codec (EVRC. a.k.a. IS-127)			
	Video	Animated GIF			
World Wide Web Consortium	Subtitle	WebVTT			
	Image	GIF, and SVG (via librsvg)			
<u>IETF</u>	Audio	iLBC (via libilbc), Opus and Comfort noise			
International Voice Association	Audio	DSS-SP			
SAC	Video	AVS video			
	Video	Microsoft RLE, Microsoft Video 1, Cinepak, Indeo (v2, v3, v4 and v5), [37] Microsoft MPEG-4 v1, v2 and v3, Windows Media Video (WMV1, WMV2, WMV3/VC-1), WMV Screen and Mimic codec			
Microsoft	Audio	Windows Media Audio (WMA1, WMA2, WMA Pro and WMA Lossless), XMA (XMA1 and XMA2), MS-GSM and MS-ADPCM			
	Subtitle	SAMI			
	Image	Windows Bitmap, WMV Image (WMV9 Image and WMV9 Image v2) and DirectDraw Surface			
Interactive Multimedia Association	Audio	IMA ADPCM			
Digital Video Interactive	Video	RTV 2.1 (Intel Indeo 2)			
Digital Video Interactive	Audio	DVI4 audio codec			
	Video	RealVideo Fractal Codec (a.k.a. Iterated Systems ClearVideo), 1, 2, 3 and 4			
RealNetworks	Audio	RealAudio v1 – v10			
	Subtitle	RealText			
Apple / Spruce Technologies	Video	Cinepak (Apple Compact Video), ProRes, Sorenson 3 Codec, QuickTime Animation (Apple Animation), QuickTime Graphics (Apple Graphics), Apple Video, Apple Intermediate Codec and Pixlet			
	Audio	ALAC			
	Image	QuickDraw PICT			
	Subtitle	Spruce subtitle (STL)			
Adobe Flash Player (SWF)	Video	Screen video, Screen video 2, Sorenson Spark and VP6			
AGOSC FIGSTI TILYCT (SVVF)	Audio	Adobe SWF ADPCM and Nellymoser Asao			
Aldus / Adobe	Image	TIFF, PSD, and DNG			
Xiph.Org	Video	<u>Theora</u>			

	Audio	Speex (via libspeex), Vorbis, Opus and FLAC			
	Subtitle	Ogg Writ			
Sony	Audio	Adaptive Transform Acoustic Coding (ATRAC1, ATRAC3, ATRAC3Plus and ATRAC9)[37][39] and PSX ADPCM			
NTT	Audio	TwinVQ			
	Video	Duck TrueMotion 1, Duck TrueMotion 2, Duck TrueMotion 2.0 Real Time, <u>VP3, VP4, VP5, ^[37] VP6, ^[37] VP7, VP8, VP9 ^[20] and animated WebP</u>			
On2 / GIPS / Google	Audio	DK ADPCM Audio 3/4, On2 AVC and iLBC (via libilbc)			
	Image	WebP			
DAD Come Tools	Video	Smacker video and Bink video			
RAD Game Tools	Audio	Bink audio			
CRI Middleware	Audio	ADX ADPCM, and HCA			
	Video	Mobiclip video			
Nintendo / NERD	Audio	GCADPCM (a.k.a. ADPCM THP), FastAudio, and ADPCM IMA MOFLEX			
DSP Group	Audio	Truespeech			
Electronic Arts / Criterion Games / Black Box Games	Video	RenderWare TXD ^[40] , Madcow, CMV, TGV, TGQ, TQI, Midivid VQ (MVDV), MidiVid 3.0 (MV30), and Midivid Archival (MVHA)			
Garries / Black Box Garries	Audio	Electronic Arts ADPCM variants			
Netpbm	Image	PBM, PGM, PPM, PNM, PAM and PFM			
MIT/X Consortium/The Open Group	Image	XBM, XPM and xwd			
LIDE / CCI / Cilican Crambias	Video	Silicon Graphics RLE 8-bit video, Silicon Graphics MVC1/2			
HPE / SGI / Silicon Graphics	Image	Silicon Graphics Image			
Oracle/Sun Microsystems	Image	Sun Raster			
IBM	Video	IBM UltiMotion			
Avid Tashpalagy / Trucyinian	Video	Avid 1:1x, Avid Meridien, Avid DNxHD and DNxHR			
Avid Technology / Truevision	Image	Targa			
Autodook / Aligo	Video	Autodesk Animator Studio Codec and FLIC			
Autodesk / Alias	Image	Alias PIX			
Grass Valley / Canopus	Video	HQ, HQA, HQX and Lossless			
NewTek	Video	SpeedHQ			
Academy Software Foundation / ILM	Image	<u>OpenEXR</u>			
Mozilla Corporation	Video	APNG			
Matrox	Video	Matrox Uncompressed SD (M101) / HD (M102)			
AMD/ATI	Video	ATI VCR1/VCR2			
Asus	Video	ASUS V1/V2 codec			
Commodore	Video	CDXL codec			
Kodak	Image	Photo CD			
Blackmagic Design / Cintel	Image	Cintel RAW			
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt / The Learning Company / ZSoft Corporation	Image	PCX			
Bell Labs	Image	X-Face			
Bluetooth Special Interest Group	Audio	SBC, and mSBC			
Qualcomm	Audio	QCELP, aptX, and aptX HD			

Muxers

Output formats (container formats and other ways of creating output streams) in FFmpeg are called "muxers". FFmpeg supports, among others, the following:

- AIFF
- ASF
- <u>AVI</u> and also input from <u>AviSynth</u>

- BFI^[41]
- CAF
- FLV
- GIF
- GXF, General eXchange Format, SMPTE 360M
- HLS, HTTP Live Streaming
- IFF^[42]
- ISO base media file format (including QuickTime, 3GP and MP4)
- Matroska (including WebM)
- Maxis XA^[43]
- MPEG-DASH^[44]
- MPEG program stream
- MPEG transport stream (including AVCHD)
- MXF, Material eXchange Format, SMPTE 377M
- MSN Webcam stream^[45]
- NUT^[16]
- Ogg
- OMA^[46]
- RL2^[47]
- Segment, for creating segmented video streams
- Smooth Streaming
- TXD^[40]
- WTV

Pixel formats

FFmpeg supports many pixel formats. Some of these formats are only supported as input formats. The command ffmpeg $-pix_fmts$ provides a list of supported pixel formats.

Туре	Color	Packed		Planar			Palette
		Without alpha	With alpha	Without alpha	With alpha	Chroma- interleaved	With alpha
Monochrome	Binary (1-bit monochrome)	monoblack, monowhite	-	-	-	-	-
	Grayscale	8/9/10/12/14/16bpp	-	-	16/32bpp	-	-
	RGB 1:2:1 (4-bit color)	4bpp	-	-	-	-	-
	RGB 3:3:2 (8-bit color)	8bpp	-	-	-	-	-
	RGB 5:5:5 (High color)	16bpp	-	-	-	-	-
RGB	RGB 5:6:5 (High color)	16bpp	-	-	-	-	-
	RGB/BGR	24/30 ^[p 1] /48bpp	32 ^[p 2] /64bpp	-	-	-	8bit- >32bpp
	GBR ^[p 3]	-	-	8/9/10/12/14/16bpc	8/10/12/16bpc	-	-
RGB Float	GBR	-	-	32bpc	32bpc	-	-
	YVU 4:1:0	-	-	(9bpp (YVU9)) ^[p 4]	-	-	-
	YUV 4:1:0	-	-	9bpp	-	-	-
YUV	YUV 4:1:1	8bpc (UYYVYY)	-	8bpc	-	(8bpc (NV11))	-
	YVU 4:2:0	-	-	(8bpc (YV12)) ^[p 4]	-	8 (NV21)	-
	YUV 4:2:0	-	-	8 ^[p_5] /9/10/12/14/16bpc	8/9/10/16bpc	8 (NV12)/10 (P010)/16bpc (P016)	-
	YVU 4:2:2	-	-	(8bpc (YV16)) ^[p 4]	-	(8bpc (NV61))	-
	YUV 4:2:2	8bpc (YUYV ^[p 6] and UYVY) ^[p 7]	-	8 ^[p 8] /9/10/12/14/16bpc	8/9/10/12/16bpc	8 (NV16)/10bpc (NV20 a.k.a. P210) ^[p 9]	-
	YUV 4:4:0	-	-	8/10/12bpc	-	-	-
	YVU 4:4:4	-	-	(8bpc (YV24)) ^[p 4]	-	8bpc (NV42)	-
	YUV 4:4:4	(10 (Y410) and 16bpc (Y416))	16bpc ^[p 10]	8 ^[p 11] /9/10/12/14/16bpc	8/9/10/12/16bpc	8bpc (NV24)	-
XYZ	XYZ 4:4:4 ^[p 12]	12bpc	-	-	-	-	-
Bayer	BGGR/RGGB/GBRG/GRBG	8/16bpp	-	-	-	-	-

- 1. 10-bit color components with 2-bit padding (X2RGB10)
- 2. RGBx (rgb0) and xBGR (0bgr) are also supported
- 3. used in YUV-centric codecs such like H.264
- 4. YVU9, YV12, YV16, and YV24 are supported as rawvideo codec in FFmpeg.
- 5. I420 a.k.a. YUV420P
- 6. aka YUY2 in Windows
- 7. Y210 (YUYV 10bpc) is not supported. UYVY 10bpc without a padding is supported as *bitpacked* codec in FFmpeg. UYVY 10bpc with 2-bits padding is supported as *v210* codec in FFmpeg. 16bpc (Y216) is supported as *targa_y216* codec in FFmpeg.
- 8. I422 a.k.a. YUV422P
- 9. 16bpc (P216) is not supported
- 10. 8bpc (AYUV) is not supported
- 11. I444 a.k.a. YUV444P
- 12. used in JPEG2000

FFmpeg does not support IMC1-IMC4, AI44, CYMK, \underline{RGBE} , Log RGB and other formats. It also does not yet support \underline{ARGB} 1:5:5:5, 2:10:10:10, or other \underline{BMP} bitfield formats that are not commonly used.

Supported protocols

Open standards

- IETF RFCs:
 - FTP
 - Gopher

- HLS
- HTTP
- HTTPS
- RTP
- RTSP
- SCTP
- SDP
- SRTP
- TCP
- TLS
- UDP
- UDP-Lite
- IETF I-Ds:[49]
 - SFTP (via libssh)
- Microsoft OSP:
 - CIFS/SMB (via libsmbclient)
 - MMS over TCP (MS-MMSP)
 - MMS over HTTP (MS-WMSP)

De facto standards

- RTSP over TLS^{[50][51]}
- Icecast protocol
- Adobe RTMP, RTMPT, RTMPE, RTMPTE and RTMPS
- RealMedia RTSP/RDT

Supported filters

FFmpeg supports, among others, the following filters. [52]

Audio

- Resampling (aresample)
- Pass/Stop filters
 - Low-pass filter (lowpass)
 - High-pass filter (highpass)
 - All-pass filter (allpass)
 - Butterworth Band-pass filter (bandpass)
 - Butterworth Band-stop filter (bandreject)
- Arbitrary Finite Impulse Response Filter (afir)
- Arbitrary Infinite Impulse Response Filter (aiir)
- Equalizer
 - Peak Equalizer (equalizer)
 - Butterworth/<u>Chebyshev Type I/Type II</u> Multiband Equalizer (anequalizer)
 - Low Shelving filter (bass)
 - High Shelving filter (treble)
 - Xbox 360 rqulizer
 - FIR equalizer (firequalizer)
 - Biquad filter (biquad)
- Remove/Add DC offset (dcshift)
- Expression evaluation
 - Time domain expression evaluation (aeval)
 - Frequency domain expression evaluation (afftfilt)

- Dynamics
 - Limiter (alimiter)
 - Compressor (acompressor)
 - Dynamic range expander (crystalizer)
 - Side-chain Compressor (sidechaincompress)
 - Compander (compand)
 - Noise gate (agate)
 - Side-chain Noise gate(sidechaingate)
- Distortion
 - Bitcrusher (acrusher)
- Emphasis (aemphasis)
- Amplify/Normalizer
 - Volume (volume)
 - Dynamic Audio Normalizer (dynaudnorm)
 - EBU R 128 loudness normalizer (loudnorm)
- Modulation
 - <u>Sinusoidal Amplitude Modulation</u> (tremolo)
 - Sinusoidal Phase Modulation (vibrato)
 - Phaser (aphaser)
 - Chorus (chorus)
 - Flanger (flanger)
 - Pulsator (apulsator)
- Echo/Reverb
 - Echo (aecho)

- Routing/Panning
 - Stereo widening (stereowiden)
 - Increase channel differences (extrastereo)
 - M/S to L/R (stereotools)
 - Channel mapping (channelmap)
 - Channel splitting (channelsplit)
 - Channel panning (pan)
 - Channel merging (amerge)
 - Channel joining (join)
 - for Headphones
 - Stereo to Binaural (earwax, ported from SoX)^[53]
 - Bauer Stereo to Binaural (bs2b, via libbs2b)
 - Crossfeed (crossfeed)
 - Multi-channel to Binaural (sofalizer, requires libnetcdf)
 - Delay
 - Delay (adelay)
 - Delay by distance (compensationdelay)
- Fade
 - Fader (afade)
 - Crossfader (acrossfade)
- Audio time-scale/pitch modification
 - Time stretching (atempo)
 - Time-stretching and Pitch-shifting (rubberband, via librubberband)

- Editing
 - Trim (atrim)
 - Silence-padding (apad)
 - Silence remover (silenceremove)
- Show frame/channel information
 - Show frame information (ashowinfo)
 - Show channel information (astats)
 - Show silence ranges (silencedetect)
 - Show audio volumes (volumedetect)
 - ReplayGain scanner (replaygain)
- Modify frame/channel information
 - Set output format (aformat)
 - Set number of sample (asetnsamples)
 - Set sampling rate (asetrate)
- Mixer (amix)
- Synchronization (asyncts)
- HDCD data decoder (hdcd)
- Plugins
 - LADSPA (ladspa)
 - LV2 (lv2)
- Do nothing (anull)

Video

- Transformations
 - Cropping (crop, cropdetect)
 - Fading (fade)
 - Scaling (scale)
 - Padding (pad)
 - Rotation (rotate)
 - Transposition (transpose)
 - Others:
 - Lens correction (lenscorrection)
 - OpenCV filtering (ocv)
 - Perspective correction (perspective)
- Temporal editing
 - Framerate (fps, framerate)
 - Looping (loop)
 - Trimming (trim)
- Deinterlacing (bwdif, idet, kerndeint, nnedi, yadif, w3fdif)
- Filtering
 - Blurring (boxblur, gblur, avgblur, sab, smartblur)
 - Convolution filters
 - Convolution (convolution)
 - Edge detection (edgedetect)
 - Sobel Filter (sobel)
 - Prewitt Filter (prewitt)
 - Unsharp masking (unsharp)
- <u>Denoising</u> (atadenoise, bitplanenoise, dctdnoiz, owdenoise, removegrain)

- Logo removal (delogo, removelogo)
- Subtitles (ASS, subtitles)
- Alpha channel editing (alphaextract, alphamerge)
- Keying (chromakey, colorkey, lumakey)
- Frame detection
 - Black frame detection (blackdetect, blackframe)
 - Thumbnail selection (thumbnail)
- Frame Blending (blend, tblend, overlay)
- Video stabilization (vidstabdetect, vidstabtransform)
- Color and Level adjustments
 - <u>Balance</u> and levels (colorbalance, colorlevels)
 - Channel mixing (colorchannelmixer)
 - Color space (colorspace)
 - Parametric adjustments (curves, eq)
- Histograms and visualization
 - CIE Scope (ciescope)
 - Vectorscope (vectorscope)
 - Waveform monitor (waveform)
 - Color histogram (histogram)
- Drawing
- OCR
- Quality measures
 - SSIM (ssim)
 - PSNR (psnr)
- Lookup Tables
 - lut, lutrgb, lutyuv, lut2, lut3d, haldclut

Applications

FFmpeg contains more than 100 codecs, [54] most of which use compression techniques of one kind or another. Many such compression techniques may be subject to legal claims relating to software patents. [55] Such claims may be enforceable in countries like the United States which have implemented software patents, but are considered unenforceable or void in member countries of the European Union, for example. Patents for many older codecs, including AC3 and all MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 codecs, have expired.

FFmpeg is licensed under the LGPL license, however, if a particular build of FFmpeg is linked against any GPL libraries (notably $\underline{x264}$), then the entire binary is licensed under the GPL.

Projects using FFmpeg

FFmpeg is used by software such as $\underline{\text{VLC}}$ media player, xine, Shotcut, Cinelerra-GG video editor, Plex, Kodi, Blender, HandBrake, $\underline{\text{YouTube}}$, $\underline{\text{YouTube}}$, $\underline{\text{VirtualDub}}$, $\underline{\text{VirtualDub}}$ fork, $\underline{\text{For}}$ and $\underline{\text{MPC-HC}}$; it handles video and audio playback in $\underline{\text{Google Chrome}}$, and Linux version of Firefox. Graphical user interface front-ends for FFmpeg have been developed, including XMedia Recode.

FFmpeg is used by <u>ffdshow</u>, LAV Filters, <u>GStreamer FFmpeg plug-in</u>, <u>Perian</u>, <u>OpenMAX IL</u>, and FFmpegInterop to expand the encoding and decoding capabilities of their respective multimedia platform.

See also

- MEncoder, a similar project
- List of open-source codecs

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External links

■ Official website (https://ffmpeg.org)

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