

Convert images/videos

Lossless conversion of webp to png

```
sudo apt-get install webp
dwebp file.webp -o file.png

#check:
convert file.webp ppm:- | shasum
convert file.png ppm:- | shasum
#or
if [ "$(convert file.webp ppm:- | shasum)" == "$(convert file.png ppm:- | shasum)" ]; then echo "equal"; else echo "not equal"; fi

#recursively converting:
find . -name '*.webp' -type f -exec bash -c 'dwebp "$0" -o "${0%.webp}.png"' {} \;
#find . -type f -name '*.webp' -delete
```

lossless conversion of png to webp

```
cwebp -z 9 "file.png" -o "file.webp"

#recursively converting:
find . -name '*.png' -type f -exec bash -c 'cwebp -z 9 "$0" -o "${0%.png}.webp"' {} \;
#find . -type f -name '*.png' -delete
```

lossless changing container from webm to mkv

Webm is a container similar to mkv and can contain various encoded video or audio streams. To change the container from webm to mkv, the following command can be used:

```
ffmpeg -i file.webm -c:a copy -c:v copy file.mkv

#recursively changing containers:
find . -name '*.webm' -type f -exec bash -c 'ffmpeg -i "$0" -c:a copy -c:v copy "${0%.webm}.mkv"' {} \;
#find . -type f -name '*.webm' -delete
```

change container mkv <-> mp4

To only change the container use the following example command - provided the codecs are compatible with mp4. The quality and size stays the same:

```
ffmpeg -i input.mkv -codec copy output.mp4
```

downscale video to 720p mkv

The following command scales a video to 720p x264 codec with 30fps target framerate, copying the audio as is and any subtitles while reducing the overall quality with CRF of 28.

```
ffmpeg -i input.mp4 -vf scale=-1:720 -c:v libx264 -r 30 -crf 28 -c:a copy -scodec copy output.720p.mkv
```

CRF option explained:

1. The range of the quantizer scale is 0-51: where 0 is lossless, 23 is default, and 51 is worst possible. A lower value is a higher quality and a subjectively sane range is 18-28. Consider 18 to be visually lossless or nearly so: it should look the same or nearly the same as the input but it isn't technically lossless.
2. The range is exponential, so increasing the CRF value +6 is roughly half the bitrate while -6 is roughly twice the bitrate. General usage is to choose the highest CRF value that still provides an acceptable quality. If the output looks good, then try a higher value and if it looks bad then choose a lower value.

Scale option -1 means the output has to be divisible by 1 with same aspect ratio. Scale option -2 means the output has to be divisible by 2, etc.

To limit bitrate to 2Mbit, add

```
-b:v 2M -maxrate 2M -bufsize 1M
```

Useful bash script, put in ~/.local/bin and chmod +x it after:

[video_downscale.sh](#)

```
#!/bin/bash
maxwidth=1280
maxheight=720
bitrate="2M"
bufsize="1M"
# mp4 is better for streaming, mkv supports all sorts of mixed codecs
and subtitles
#container="mkv"
container="mp4"
#encoder="libx264" #libx264 = CPU, better quality and much smaller
filesize; h264_amf = AMD GPU; h265_nvenv = Nvidia GPU; h264_qsv = Intel
```

GPU

```
# ffpb is a wrapper for ffmpeg to show a progress bar and the remaining
time.
# install it using:
# pip install ffpb

# Check if ffpb is installed, then use it, otherwise use normal ffmpeg
builtin type -P "ffpb" &> /dev/null && binary="ffpb" || binary="ffmpeg"

# Check if a parameter is provided
if [ -z "$1" ]; then
    echo "Usage: "$(basename $0)" <file or files>"
    exit 1
fi

for input in "$@";
do
    if [ -f "$input" ]; then
        echo "Processing file: $input"
        output="${input%.*}.convertednew"
        # Check if mp4 container is desired and if subtitle is ASS
        # format, then convert to srt, otherwise just copy subs
        subtitles_present=$(ffprobe -v error -select_streams s -
show_entries stream=codec_name -of csv=p=0:s=x "$input")
        if [ "$subtitles_present" == "ass" ] && [ "$container" == "mp4"
];
        then
            subtitle_option="-c:s mov_text -metadata:s:s:0 language=en"
        else
            subtitle_option="-scodec copy"
        fi
        #check framerate to only ever reduce it and not increase it
        # ffprobe returns 25/1 or 24000/1001. result needs to be
        # calculated and needs to be an integer, thus the bash $(( )).
        fps=$(ffprobe -v 0 -of csv=p=0 -select_streams v -show_entries
stream=avg_frame_rate "$input" | sed 's#/# / #g')
        if [ "$fps" == "0 / 0" ]; then
            # some video files return 0 / 0 for avg_frame_rate, using
            r_frame_rate instead
            fps=$(ffprobe -v 0 -of csv=p=0 -select_streams v -
show_entries stream=r_frame_rate "$input" | sed 's#/# / #g')
        fi
        fps=$(( $fps ))
        if [ $fps -gt 30 ]; then
            fps_option="-r 30"
        else
            fps_option=""
        fi
        #-c:a copy #copies audio as is, but mp4 works best with aac
        #and wma cannot be in mp4 files
    fi
done
```

```

    $binary -i "$input" -vf scale=-2:$resolution -c:v libx264 -r
30 -crf 28 -c:a aac -scodec copy -b:v $bitrate -maxrate $bitrate -
bufsize $bufsize "$output"
    # using complex filter to prevent upscaling and only ever
downscale
    cmd=$binary' -i ""$input"" -filter_complex
"scale=ceil(iw*min(1,min('$maxwidth'/iw\,$maxheight'/ih))/2)*2:-2" -
c:v libx264 '$fps_option' -crf 28 -c:a aac '$subtitle_option' -b:v
'$bitrate' -maxrate '$bitrate' -bufsize '$bufsize' -f '$container'
""$output""'
    $binary -i "$input" -filter_complex
"scale=ceil(iw*min(1,min($maxwidth/iw\,$maxheight/ih))/2)*2:-2" -c:v
libx264 $fps_option -crf 28 -c:a aac $subtitle_option -b:v $bitrate -
maxrate $bitrate -bufsize $bufsize -f $container "$output"
    if [ $? -eq 0 ];
    then
        actualheight=$(ffprobe -v error -select_streams v -
show_entries stream=height -of csv=p=0:s=x "$output")
        #output2="${output%.*}.$actualheight"$p.$container"
output2="${output//.convertednew/.$actualheight""p.}$container"
        mv "$output" "$output2"
        echo "Output file: $output2"
    else
        echo "An error occured. File not converted properly!"
        echo "Full ffmpeg command:"
        echo "${cmd//ffpb/ffmpeg}"
    fi
fi
done

# When using in Nemo, it's helpful to force a key to be pressed before
closing the terminal to see the status or any errors. Uncomment the
following line:

#echo;read -rsn1 -p "Press any key to continue . . .";echo

```

To add this to Nemo filemanager as right-click option for video files, create a nemo_action file in `~/local/share/nemo/actions`

[video_downscale.nemo_action](#)

```

[Nemo Action]
Name=Video Downscale to max 720p
Comment=Video Downscale to max 720p
Exec=video_downscale.sh %F
Icon-Name=stock_down
Selection=notnone
Extensions=mp4;wmv;avi;mkv;mov;webm;mpg
Quote=double
EscapeSpaces=true

```

```
Terminal=true
```

When using in Nemo, it's helpful to add the following to the very end of the `video_downscale.sh` script to force a key to be pressed before closing the terminal to see the status or any errors:

```
echo;read -rsn1 -p "Press any key to continue . . .";echo
```

Reencode videos with high bitrate

[processfiles.sh](#)

```
#!/bin/bash
MYFILES=$(find /media/videofiles -type f -iname "*.mp4")
SAVEIFS=$IFS

IFS=$(echo -en "\n\b")
for FILE in ${MYFILES}
do
    bitrate=$(ffprobe -v quiet -select_streams v:0 -show_entries stream=bit_rate -of default=noprint_wrappers=1:nokey=1 $FILE)
    if ! [[ $bitrate =~ ^[0-9]+$ ]];
    then
        continue
    fi
    if [ $bitrate -gt 8000000 ]
    then
        echo $bitrate" | "$FILE
        video_downscale.sh "$FILE"
    fi
done
IFS=$SAVEIFS
```

From:
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Last update: **2024/07/01 22:24**

