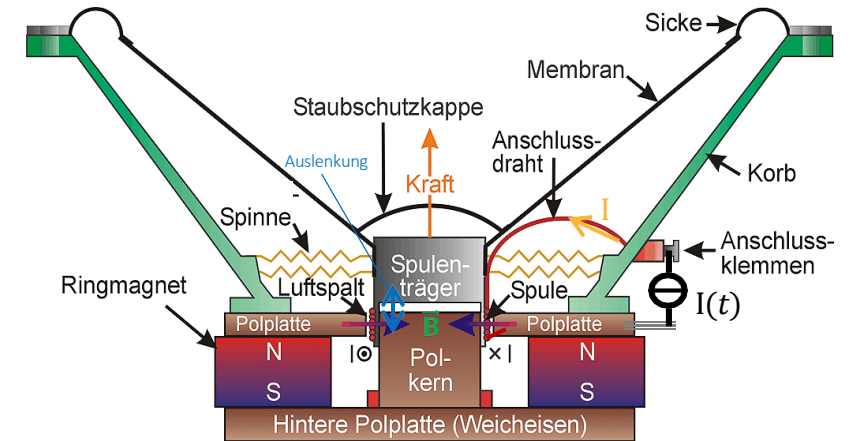


Digital audio

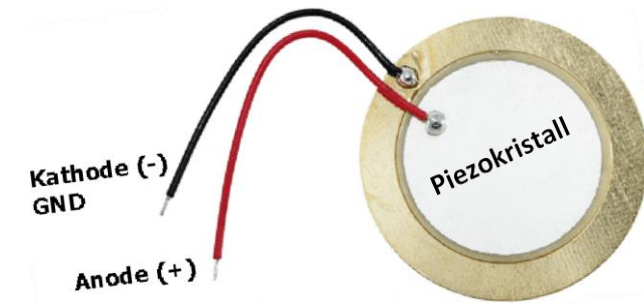
The background is a blurred photograph of a vintage Schutrone amplifier. The device is light-colored with a dark wood-grain top. It features a large black volume knob on the left, a circular meter with a needle in the center, and a glowing orange indicator light to the right of the meter. Below the meter is a smaller black knob and a switch. The brand name 'Schutrone' is visible in a stylized font on the right side of the faceplate. The overall image has a soft, out-of-focus aesthetic.

Schall erzeugen

- Schallwellen lassen sich mit dem Lautsprecher künstlich erzeugen. In einer klassischen Lautsprechereinheit wird durch einen Elektromagneten (Lautsprecherspule) eine Membran und somit die umliegende Luft zum schwingen angeregt.
- Je mehr Elektronen pro Sekunde durch den gewickelten Draht der Lautsprecherspule fließen, desto weiter wird die Membran ausgelenkt.
- Das an der Lautsprecherspule angelegte elektrische Signal (Wechselstrom $I(t)$) wird als sogenanntes Audiosignal bezeichnet.



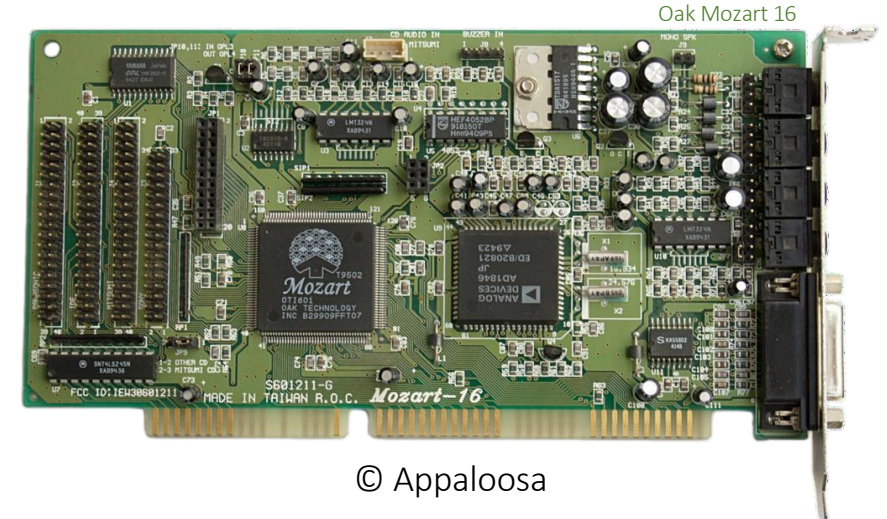
© Gottfried Behler



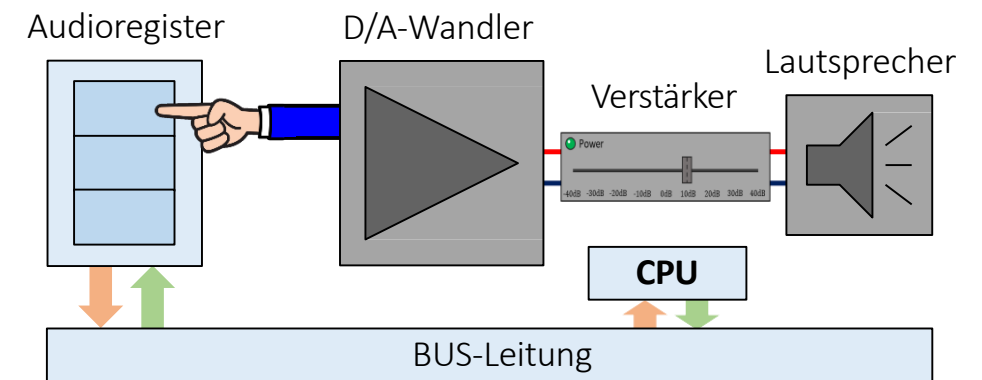
© Turanis

Audiokarte

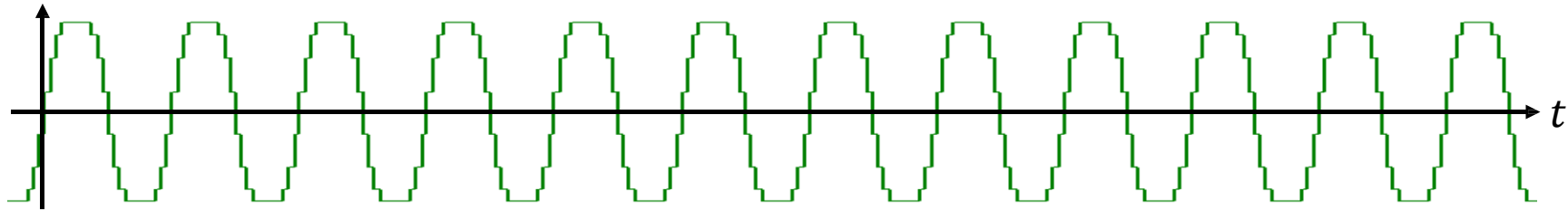
Eine Audiokarte, auch Tonkarte oder im englischen als Soundcard bezeichnet, erzeugt, mischt und zeichnet Tonsignale auf. Bei der Erzeugung eines Tonsignals schreibt (☞ Stream) die CPU ein Sample in das Audioregister. Ein D/A-Wandler erzeugt aus dem Sample ein analoges Signal, das ggf. verstärkt werden kann. Das Verfahren wird bei Aufnahmen genau umgekehrt angewendet.



© Appaloosa



Diskretisierte Audiosignale



Sinussignal

(Bittiefe: 4bit)

WAVE-Kopf

```
typedef struct WavHeader {  
    char riff[4];           // "RIFF"  
    unsigned int size;  
    char wave[4];          // "WAVE"  
    char fmt[4];           // "fmt "  
    unsigned int fmt_size;  
    unsigned short audio_format;  
    unsigned short num_channels;  
    unsigned int sample_rate;  
    unsigned int byte_rate;  
    unsigned short block_align;  
    unsigned short bits_per_sample;  
    char data[4];          // "data"  
    unsigned int data_size; } wavHeader;
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen I

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    CHK0(argc, argv);
    WavHeader reference_header, header;
    int input_count = argc - 2;
    const char* output_path = argv[argc - 1];
    FILE* test, output;
    FILE** inputs = malloc(sizeof(FILE*) * input_count); CHK1(inputs);
    int16_t* samples = malloc(sizeof(int16_t) * input_count); CHK1(samples);

    // Check that output file does not exist
    test = fopen(output_path, "rb");
    if (test != NULL) {
        fclose(test);
        ERR0(output_path);
        return 1;
    }
    ...
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen II

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    ...  
    // Open all input files and check headers  
    for (int i = 0; i < input_count; ++i) {  
        inputs[i] = fopen(argv[i + 1], "rb");  
        // --> ERR1: Could not open input file  
        if (!inputs[i]) {  
            for (int j = 0; j < i; ++j) { fclose(inputs[j]); }  
            free(inputs);  
            ERR1(argv[i + 1]);  
            return 1;  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen III

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    ...  
    // Open all input files and check headers  
    for (int i = 0; i < input_count; ++i) {  
        ...  
        // Rewind + --> ERR2: Could not read WAV header  
        rewind(inputs[i]);  
        if (fread(&header, 1, HEADER_SIZE, inputs[i]) != HEADER_SIZE) {  
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; ++j) { fclose(inputs[j]); }  
            free(inputs);  
            ERR2(argv[i + 1]);  
            return 1;  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen IV

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    ...
    // Open all input files and check headers
    for (int i = 0; i < input_count; ++i) {
        ...
        // --> ERR3: Incompatible WAV file
        if (i == 0) {
            reference_header = header;
        } else if (!headers_are_compatible(&reference_header, &header)) {
            for (int j = 0; j <= i; ++j) { fclose(inputs[j]); }
            free(inputs);
            ERR3(argv[i + 1]);
            return 1;
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen V

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    ...  
    // Create output file  
    output = fopen(output_path, "wb");  
    if (!output) {  
        for (int i = 0; i < input_count; ++i) { fclose(inputs[i]); }  
        free(inputs);  
        ERR4(output_path);  
        return 1;  
    }  
  
    // Write placeholder header  
    fwrite(&reference_header, 1, HEADER_SIZE, output);  
    ...  
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen VI

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {  
    ...  
    // Calculate channels and sample count  
    int sample_count = reference_header.data_size  
                        / (reference_header.bits_per_sample / 8);  
    int channels = reference_header.num_channels;  
    int total_samples = sample_count / channels;  
    int16_t sample = 0;  
    int16_t mixed = 0;  
    int sum = 0;  
    int count = 0;  
    long int final_pos = 0;  
    ...  
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen VII

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    ...
    // Mix samples
    for (int i = 0; i < total_samples; ++i) {
        for (int ch = 0; ch < channels; ++ch) {
            sum = 0; count = 0;

            for (int j = 0; j < input_count; ++j) {
                if (fread(&sample, sizeof(int16_t), 1, inputs[j]) == 1) {
                    sum += sample; count++; }
            }

            mixed = count ? (sum / count) : 0;
            fwrite(&mixed, sizeof(int16_t), 1, output);
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Aufgabe: WAVE-Dateien mischen VIII

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    ...
    // Update header with correct data size
    final_pos = ftell(output);
    reference_header.data_size = final_pos - HEADER_SIZE;
    reference_header.size = final_pos - 8;

    rewind(output);
    fwrite(&reference_header, 1, HEADER_SIZE, output);

    for (int i = 0; i < input_count; ++i) { fclose(inputs[i]); } // Cleanup
    fclose(output);
    free(inputs);
    free(samples);
    MIXING_COMPLETED(output_path);
    return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```