

Enregistrement de vidéos dans la solution domotique **WebThings**.

Retour d'expérience.

WebThings : un petit rappel.



RPI **>=1**



conbee 2 zigbee

<https://phoscon.de/en/conbee2>

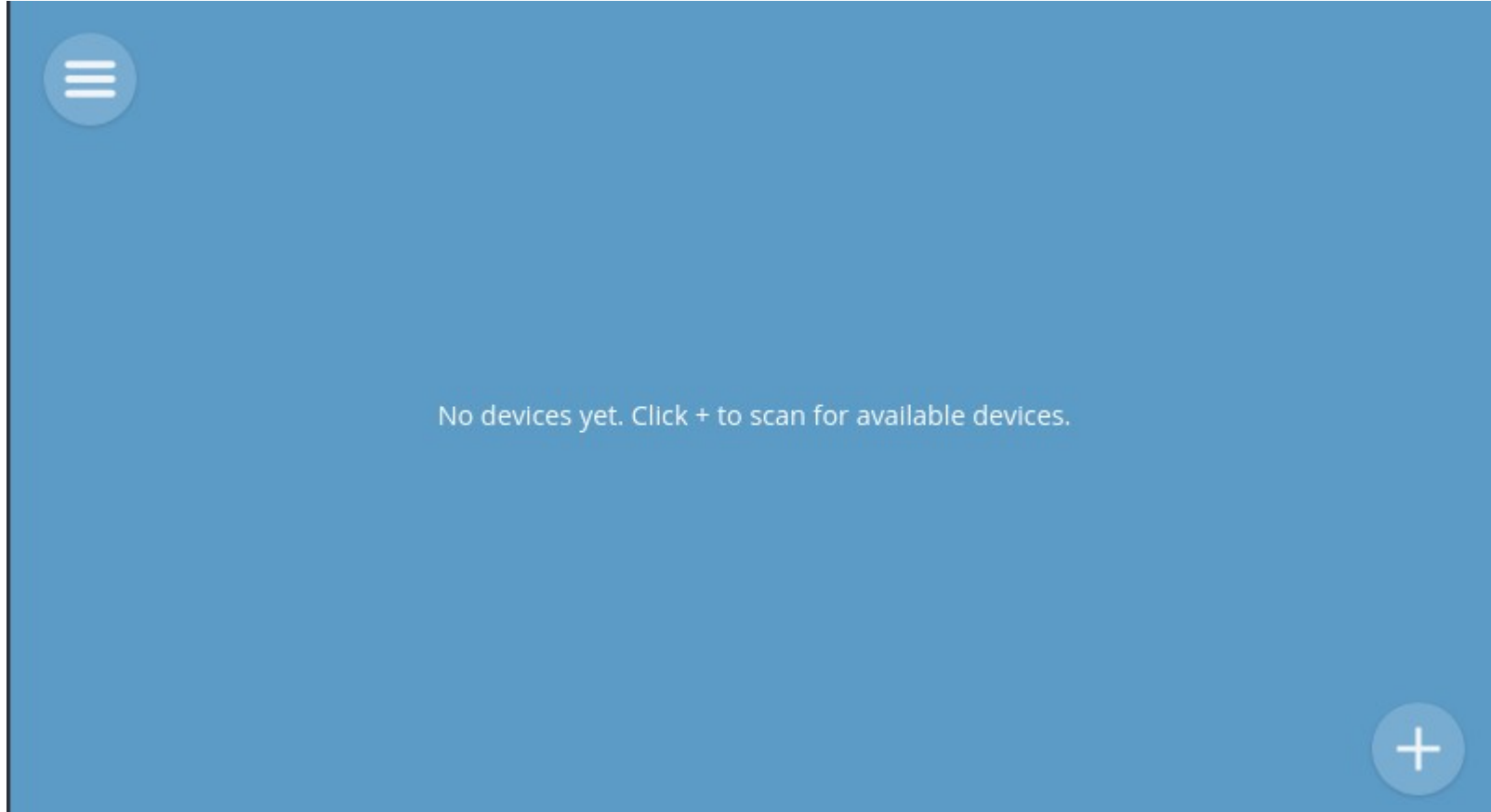
<https://phoscon.de/en/conbee2/compatible>



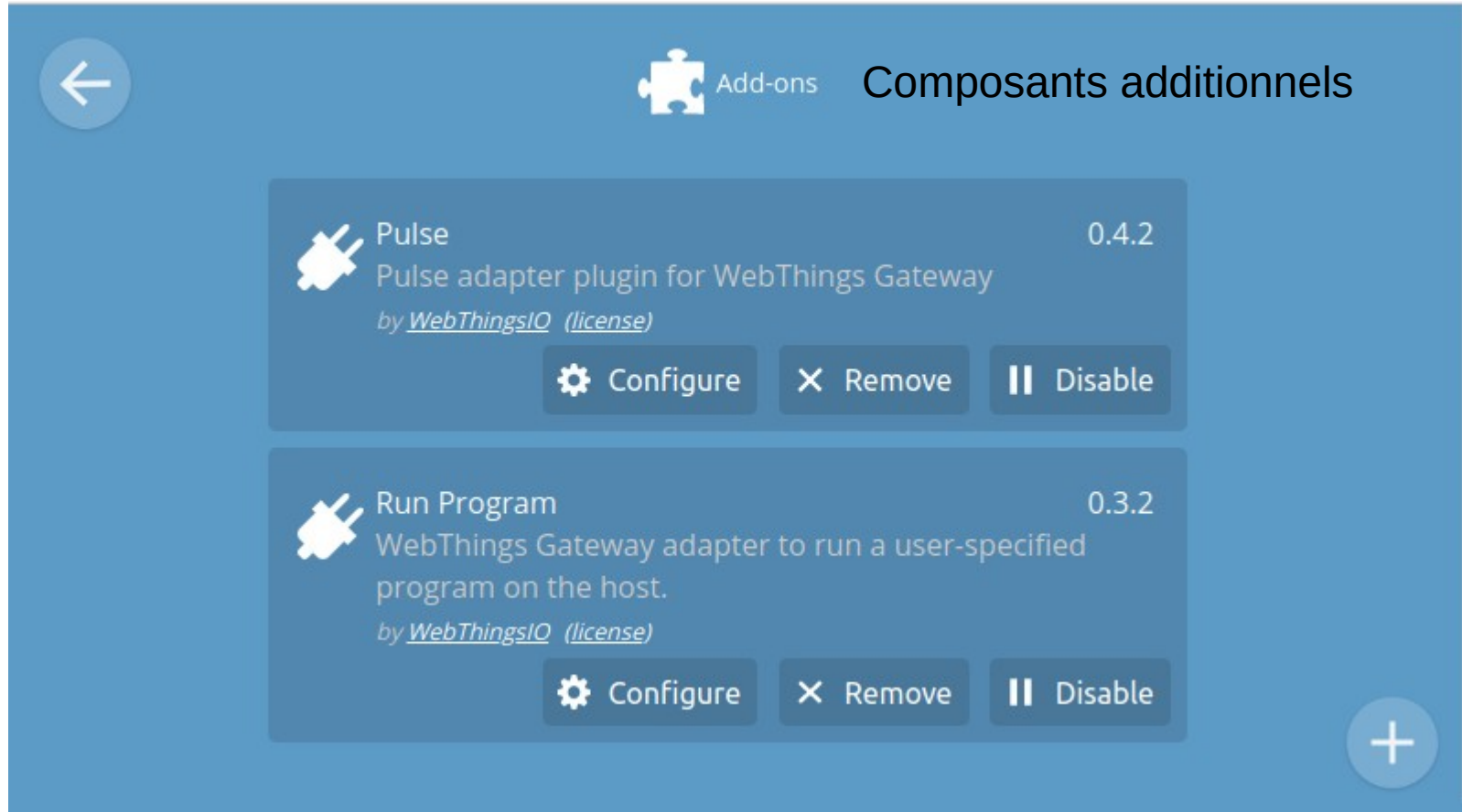
Détecteur de
Mouvements

Motion sensor with
temperature- and light
measurement

WebThings.





WebThings.



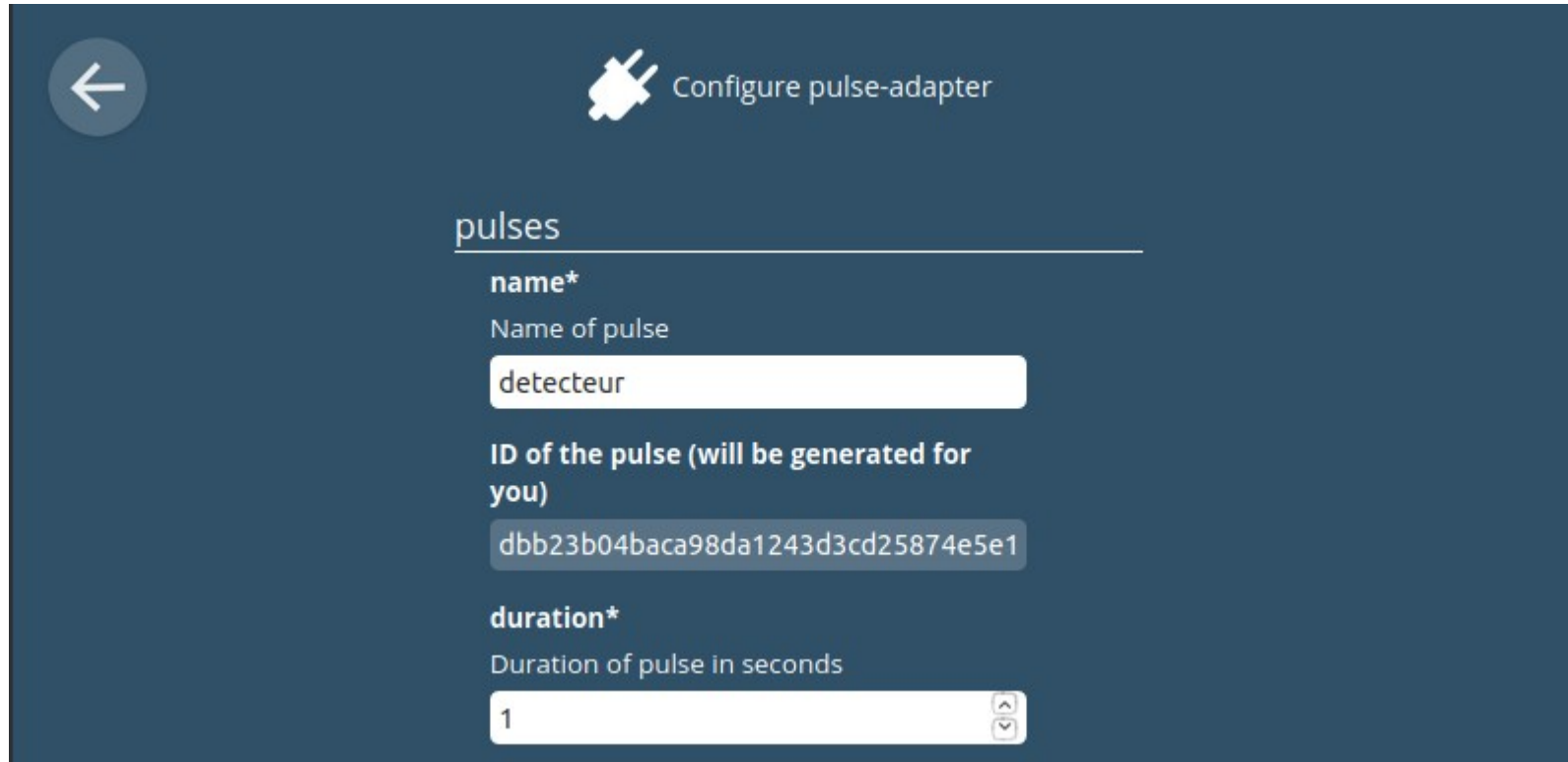
The screenshot displays the 'Add-ons' section of the WebThings interface, titled 'Composants additionnels'. It features a list of two installed components, each with a description and control buttons. A back arrow is in the top left, and a plus sign is in the bottom right.

← Add-ons Composants additionnels

-  **Pulse** 0.4.2
Pulse adapter plugin for WebThings Gateway
by [WebThingsIO](#) (license)
⚙️ Configure ✕ Remove || Disable
-  **Run Program** 0.3.2
WebThings Gateway adapter to run a user-specified program on the host.
by [WebThingsIO](#) (license)
⚙️ Configure ✕ Remove || Disable


+

WebThings.



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring a pulse adapter. At the top left is a back arrow icon. To its right is the title 'Configure pulse-adapter' with a small Android robot icon. Below the title is a section header 'pulses' with a horizontal line underneath. The first field is labeled 'name*' and has the description 'Name of pulse'. The input field contains the text 'detecteur'. The second field is labeled 'ID of the pulse (will be generated for you)' and contains a long alphanumeric string: 'dbb23b04baca98da1243d3cd25874e5e1'. The third field is labeled 'duration*' and has the description 'Duration of pulse in seconds'. The input field contains the number '1' and has up and down arrow icons on its right side.

←

 Configure pulse-adapter

pulses

name*
Name of pulse

detecteur

ID of the pulse (will be generated for you)


dbb23b04baca98da1243d3cd25874e5e1

duration*
Duration of pulse in seconds

1

WebThings.

←

 Configure run-program-adapter

programs

name*
What to call this (needs to be unique)

recordVIDEO

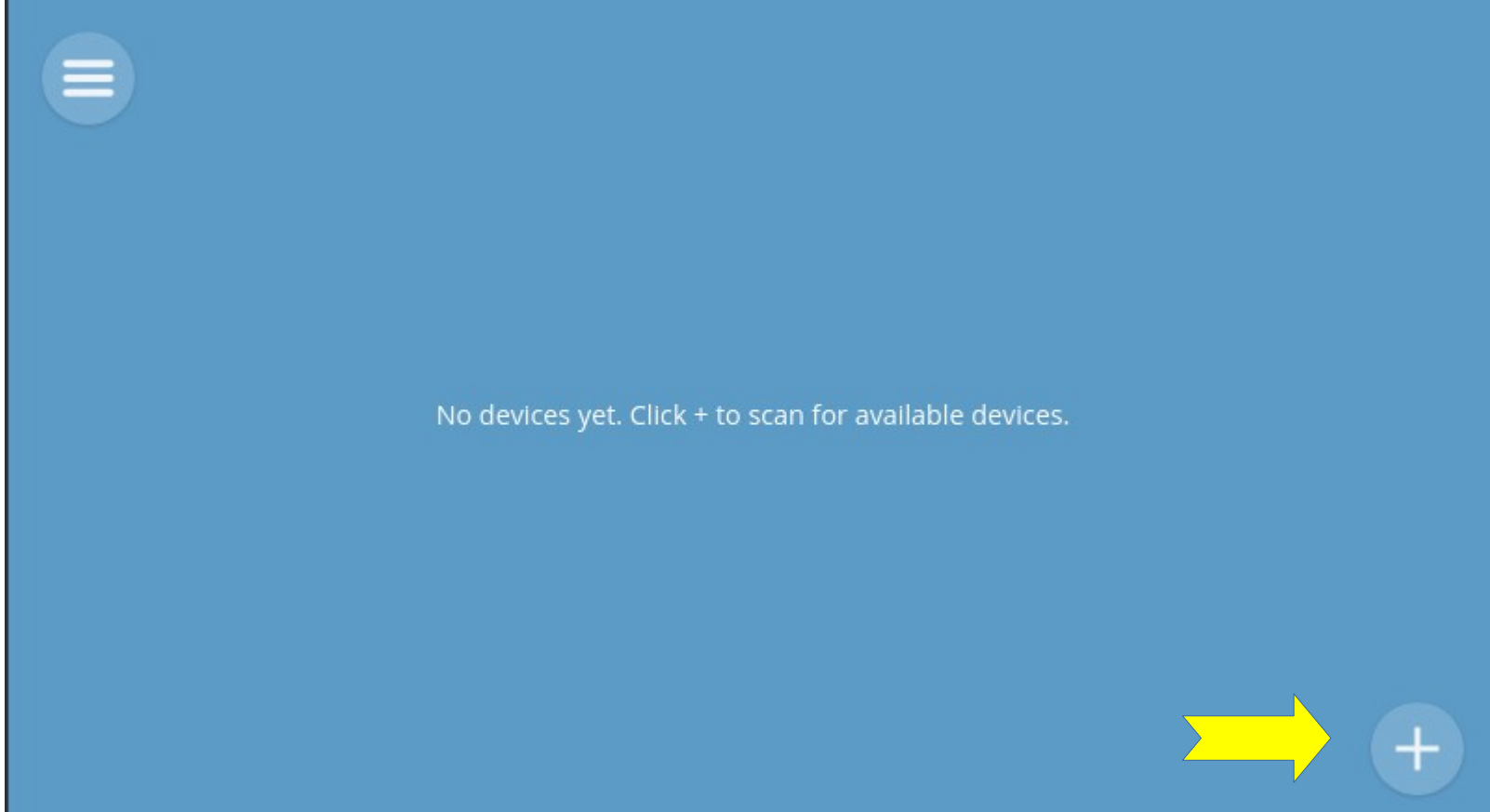
program*
Program to run (with arguments)

/home/loligrub/Vidéos/recordVIDEO.sh

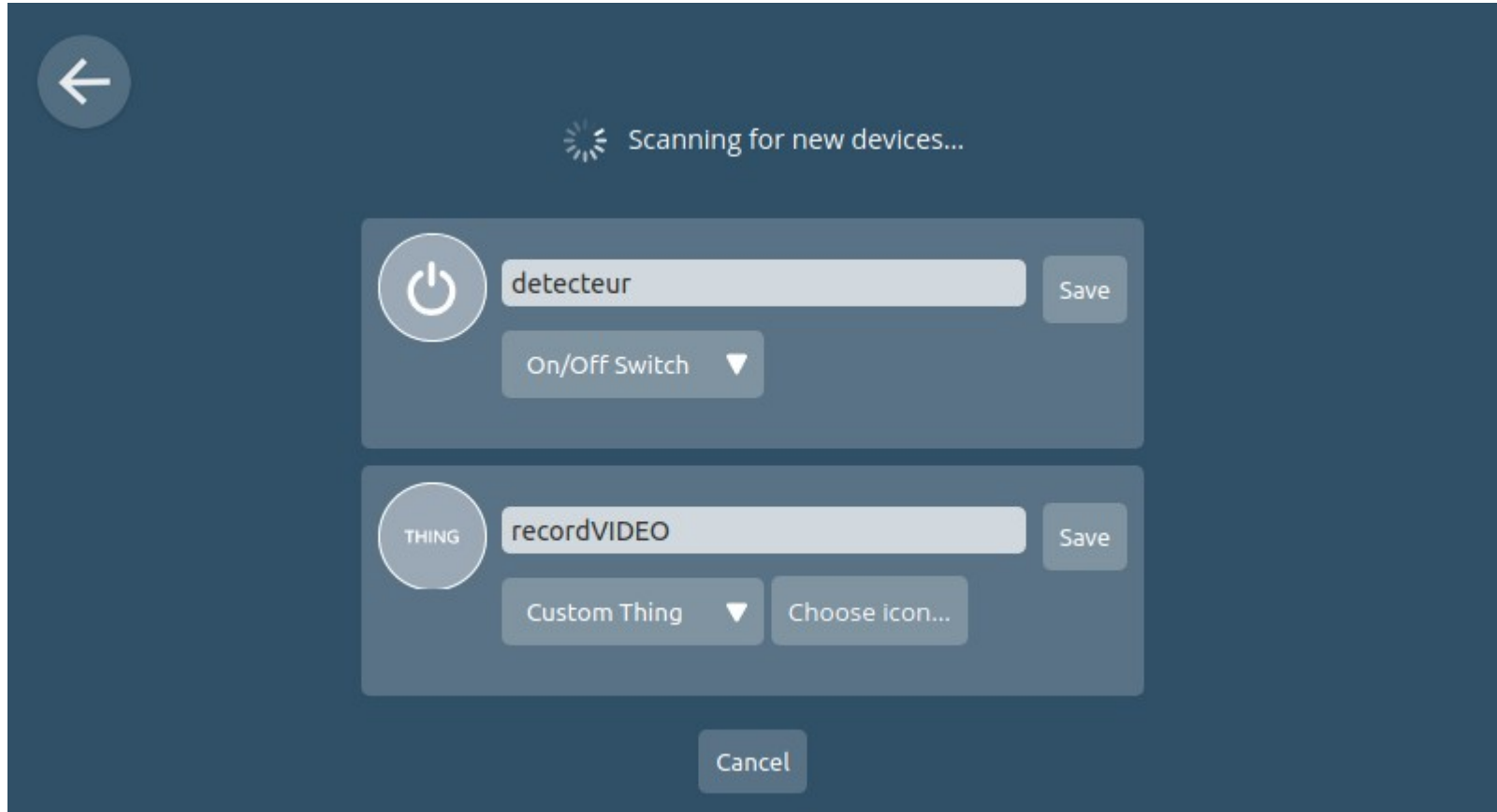
+

✓ Apply

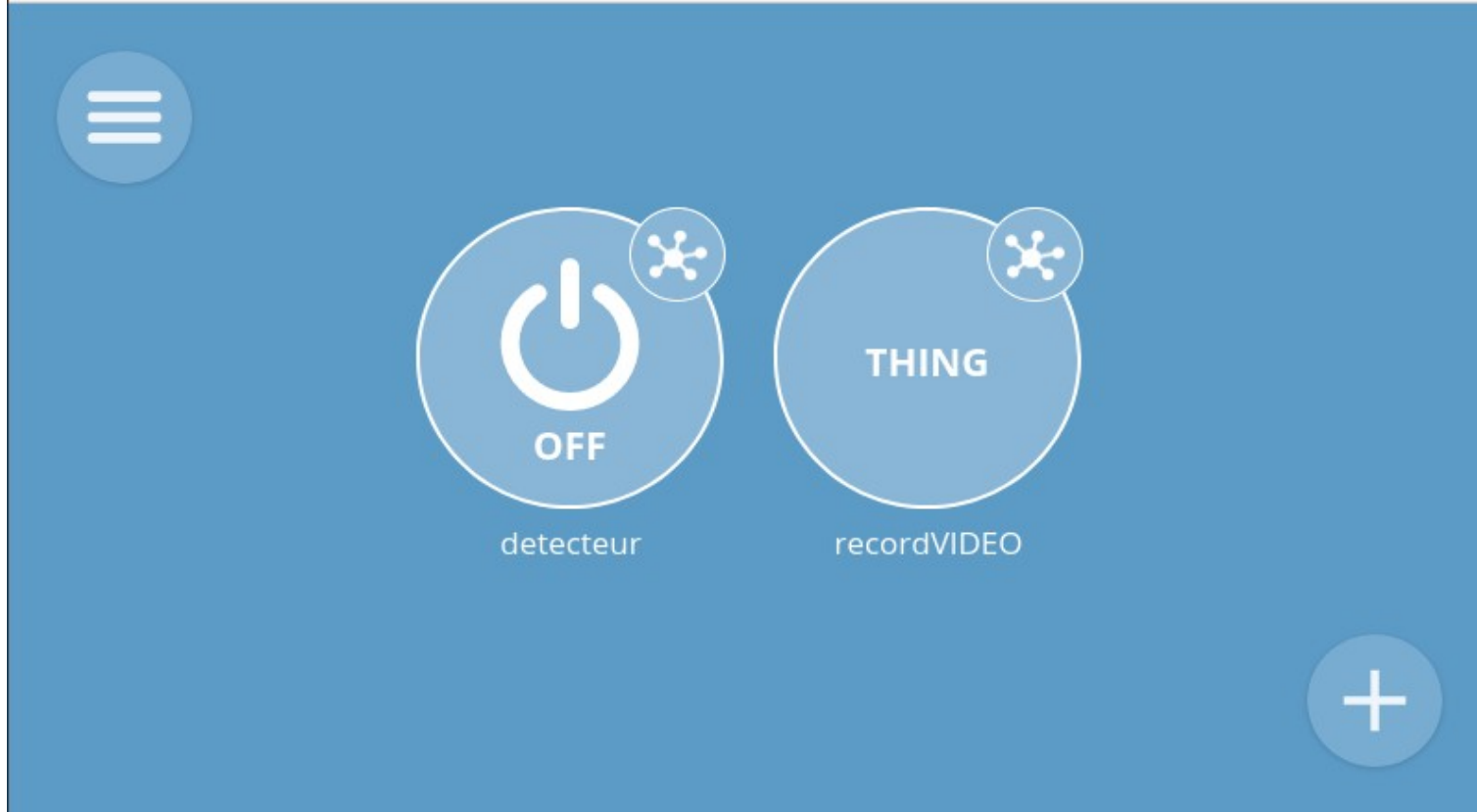
WebThings.



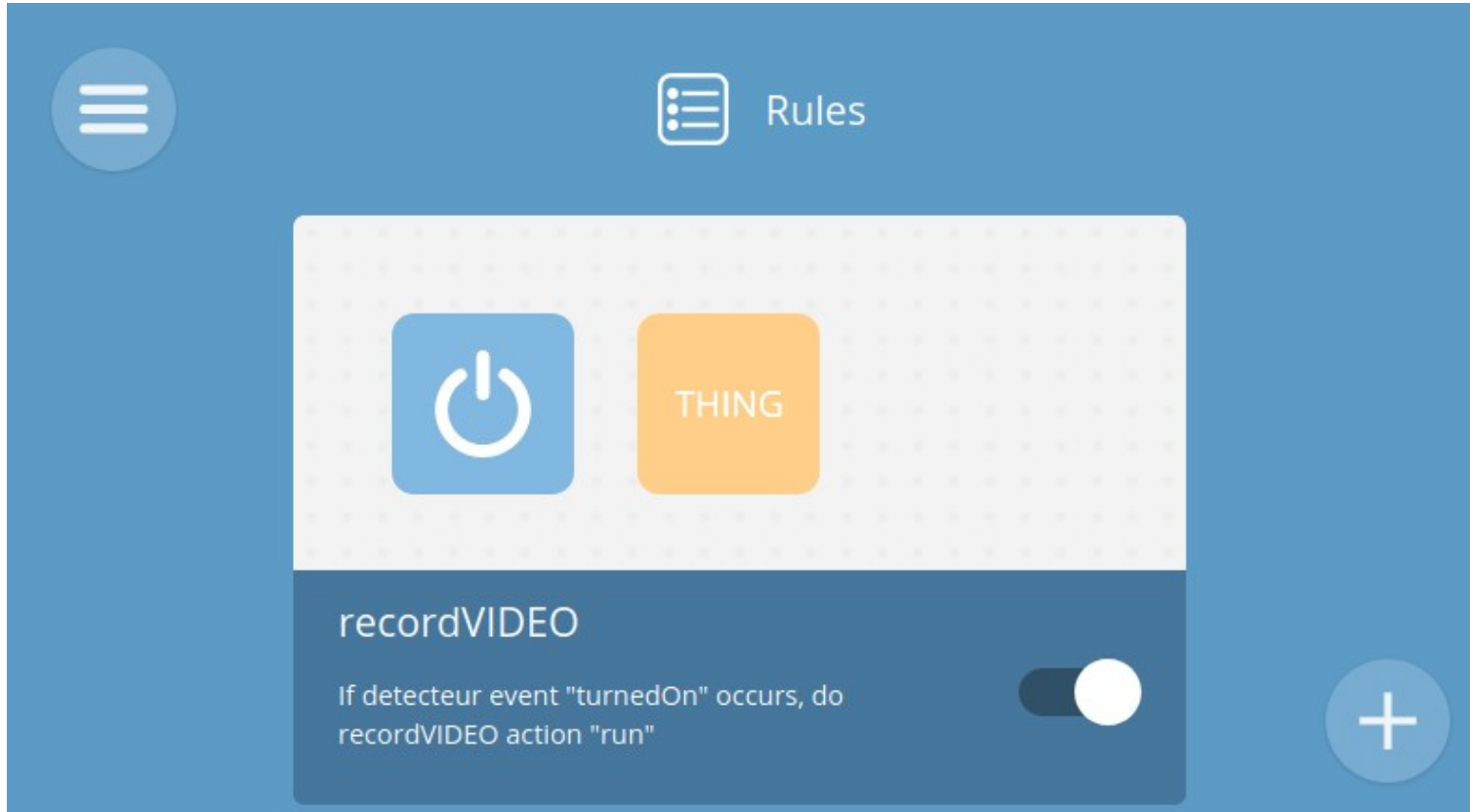
WebThings.



WebThings.



WebThings.




WebThings.

The screenshot displays a WebThings interface with a workflow rule. At the top, a blue header bar contains a back arrow icon, the text "recordVIDEO" with an edit icon, and a trash icon. Below the header, a rule is defined: "If detecteur event 'turnedOn' occurs, do recordVIDEO action 'run'". The rule is visualized as a sequence of two nodes connected by a line. The first node is a blue box with a power icon, labeled "detecteur" and "Event 'turnedOn'". The second node is an orange box labeled "THING" and "Action 'run'", with "recordVIDEO" written above it. At the bottom, a blue bar contains four icons: a clock labeled "Clock", a notification bell labeled "Browser Notification", a power icon labeled "detecteur", and a "THING" icon labeled "recordVIDEO".

WebThings.

←

 Configure run-program-adapter

programs

name*
What to call this (needs to be unique)

recordVIDEO

program*
Program to run (with arguments)

/home/loligrub/Vidéos/recordVIDEO.sh

+

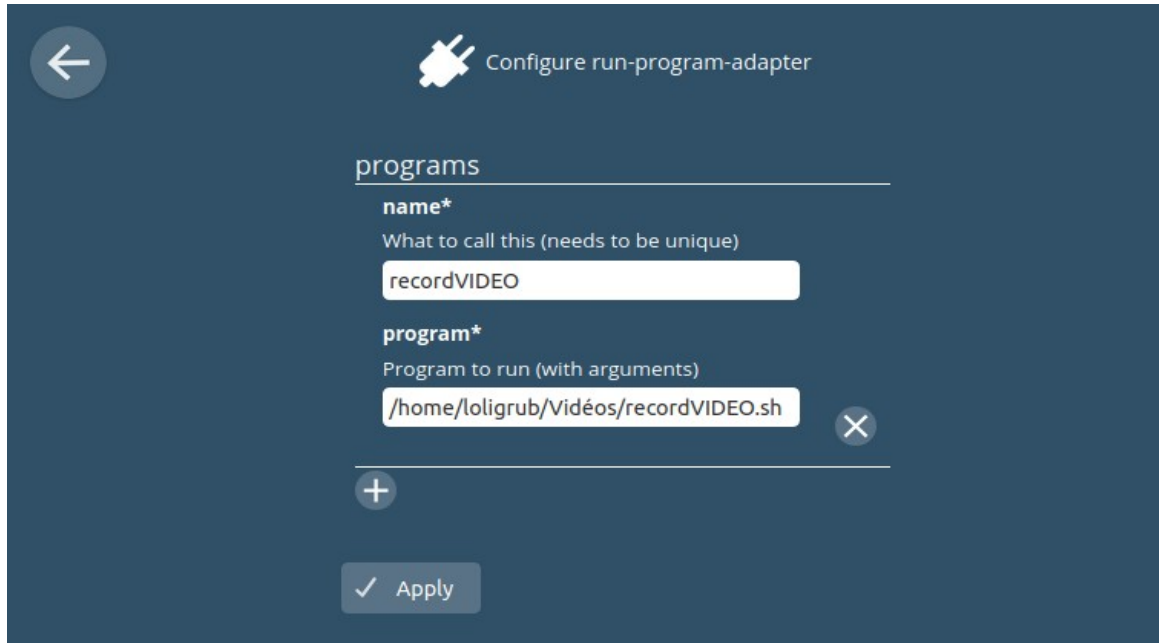
✓ Apply


WebThings.

Visualisons
l'interface;-)

WebThings.

Quelle(s) commande(s) va contenir le script recordVIDEO.sh pour enregistrer un flux vidéo?



←  Configure run-program-adapter

programs

name*
What to call this (needs to be unique)

program*
Program to run (with arguments)

+

Serveur centralisé de vidéo surveillance avec des RaspberryPi

V4l2rtspserver , permet de visualiser des caméras de RPI via un flux réseau sans surcharger le CPU d'un RPI-1 !

Protocol RTSP : https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real_Time_Streaming_Protocol

Un des auteurs mentionne également la possibilité d'utiliser MotionEye (RPI >=3) pour visualiser les différentes caméras de façon centralisée.

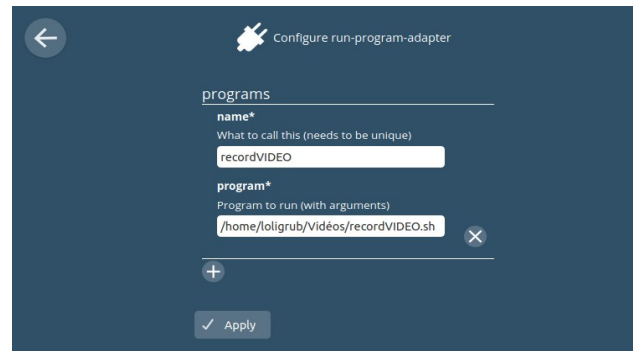
Sources des articles :

- <https://ouafnico.shivaserv.fr/posts/geek-raspberry-motioneye/> (MotionEye sur RPI)
- <https://sylvaindurand.fr/surveillance-camera-with-raspberry-pi/>

Documentation v4l2rtspserver : <https://github.com/mpromonet/v4l2rtspserver>

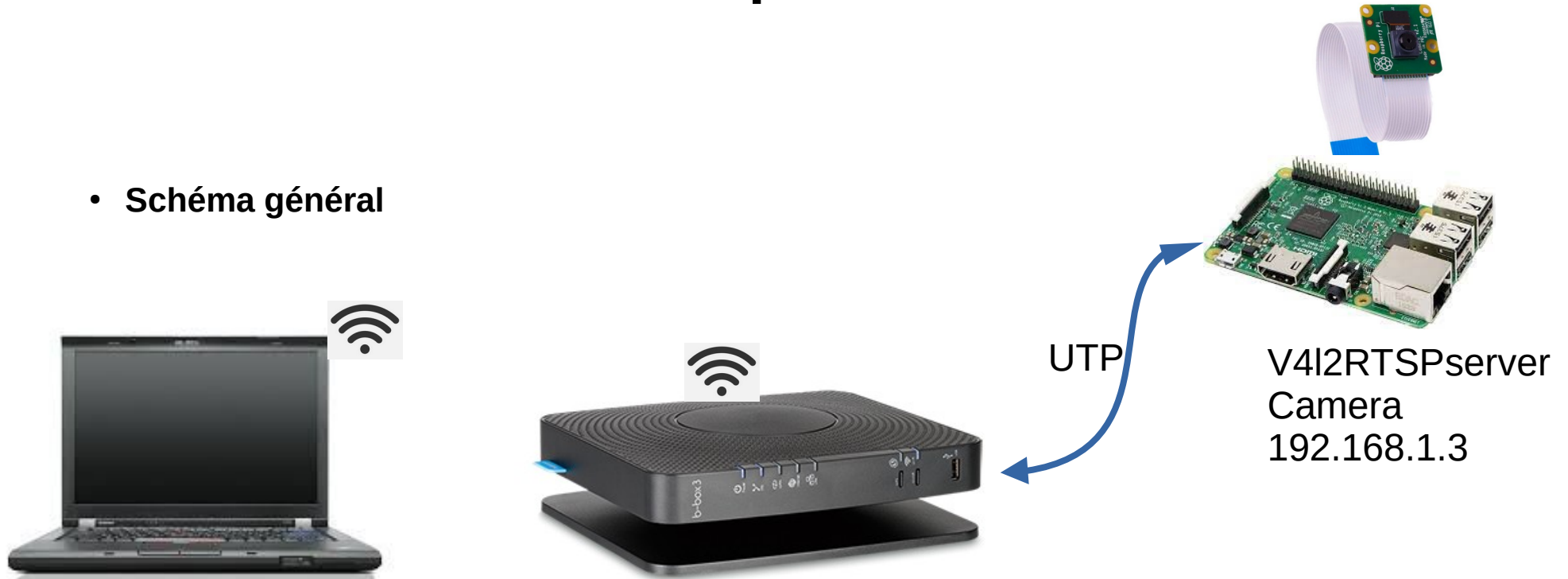
v4l2rtspserver

- Schéma général
- Installation
- Lancement et tests de paramètres avec VLC
- configurer le service
- activer et démarrer le service
- FFMPEG
- Script : recordVIDEO.sh



v4l2rtspserver

- Schéma général



On va tester le script sur un PC et une fois le résultat vérifié, on pourra le transférer dans le système domotique ;-)

v4l2rtspserver

- Schéma général
- **Installation**
 - Suivre les instructions d'un des deux sites
 - <https://ouafnico.shivaserv.fr/posts/geek-raspberry-motioneye/>
 - <https://sylvaindurand.fr/surveillance-camera-with-raspberry-pi/>

sudo apt install cmake liblog4cpp5-dev libv4l-dev ⇒ outils pour compiler

git clone https://github.com/mpromonet/v4l2rtspserver.git ⇒ cloner le dépôt

cd v4l2rtspserver/ ⇒ se placer dans le répertoire

cmake .  compiler

make

sudo make install ⇒ installation

v4l2rtspserver

- Schéma général
- Installation
- **Lancement et tests de paramètres**

dans le RPI lancer la commande :

```
v4l2rtspserver -H 600 -W 800 -F 10 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0
```

dans VLC , lire le flux réseau « `rtsp://loli:grub@192.168.1.3:8888/unicast` »

v4l2rtspserver

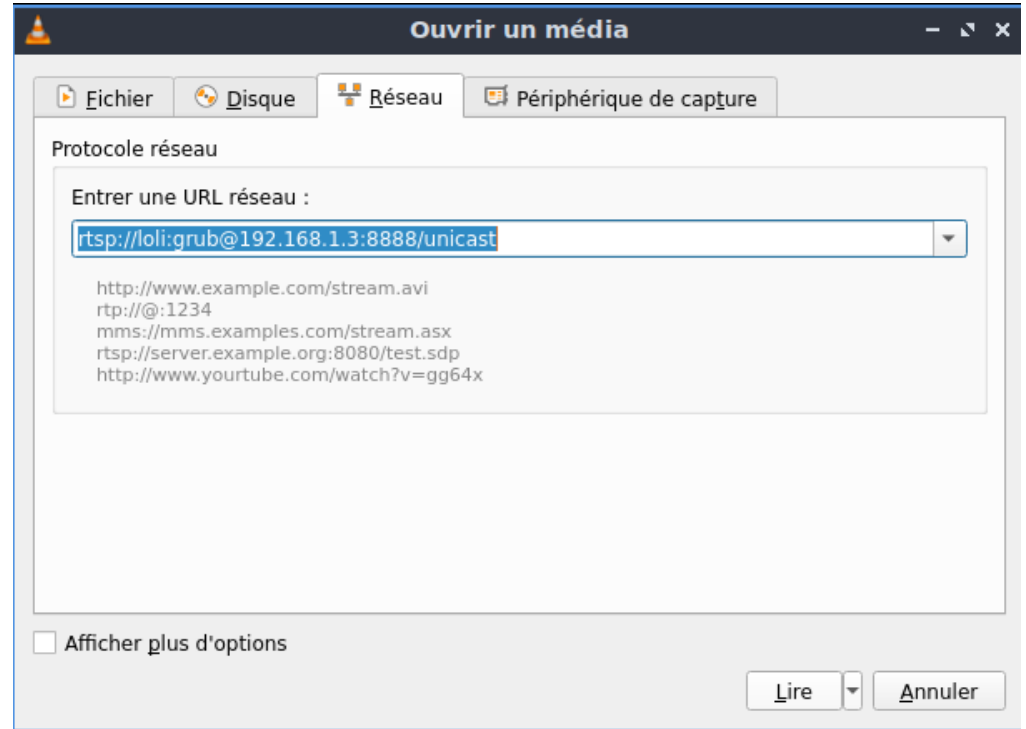
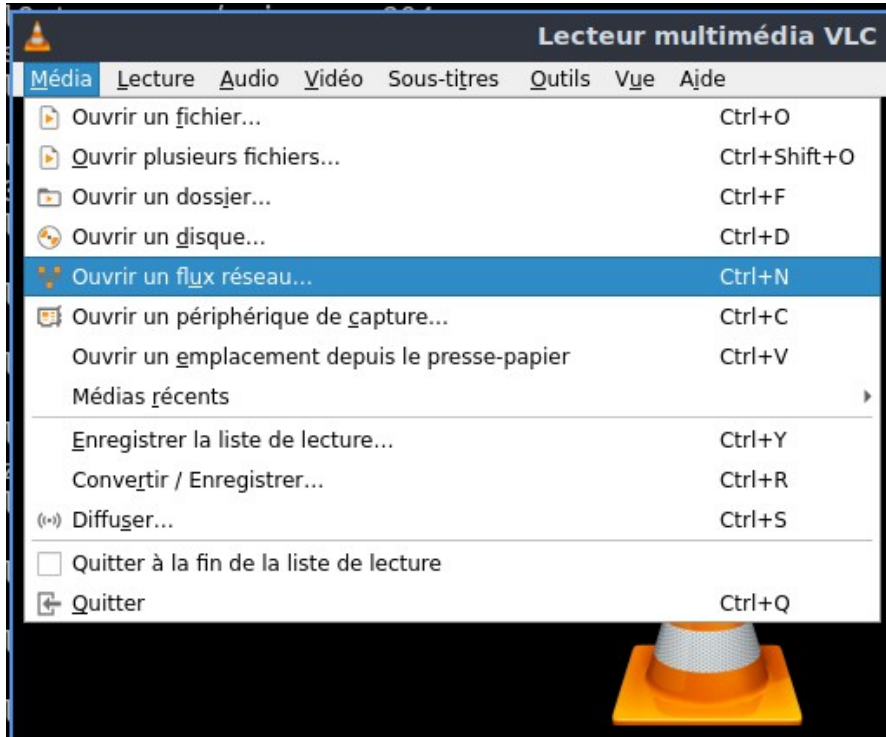
```
labojurbise@labojurbise-2522g33:~$ ssh pi@192.168.1.3
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ v4l2rtspserver -H 600 -W 800 -F 10 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ v4l2rtspserver -H 600 -W 800 -F 10 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0
2022-03-10 19:46:08,742 [NOTICE] - /home/pi/v4l2rtspserver/main.cpp:294
    Version: 0.2.3-34-g1f0c768 live555 version:2021.10.31
2022-03-10 19:46:08,751 [NOTICE] - /home/pi/v4l2rtspserver/src/V4l2RTSPServer.cpp:36
    Create V4L2 Source.../dev/video0
.....
.....
2022-03-10 19:46:09,217 [NOTICE] - /home/pi/v4l2rtspserver/inc/V4l2RTSPServer.h:81
    Play this stream using the URL "rtsp://192.168.1.3:8888/unicast"
2022-03-10 19:46:09,219 [NOTICE] - /home/pi/v4l2rtspserver/src/DeviceSource.cpp:93
    begin thread
```

v4l2rtspserver

Dans VLC(version 3.0.16)



v4l2rtspserver

v4l2rtspserver **-H 600 -W 800** -F 10 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0

Dans VLC



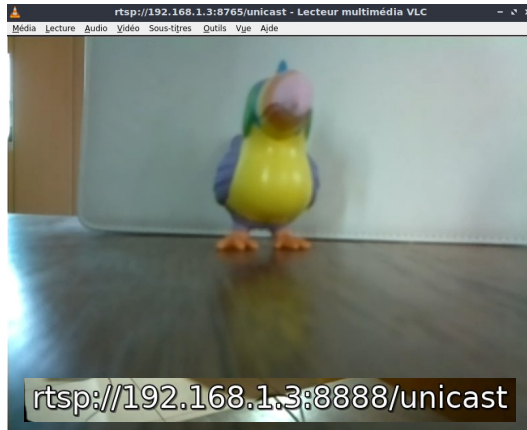
```
top - 17:23:35 up 21:58, 1 user, load average: 0.23, 0.16, 0.10
Tasks: 77 total, 1 running, 76 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 3.0 us, 6.4 sy, 0.0 ni, 90.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.7 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 366.6 total, 211.1 free, 35.8 used, 119.7 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 100.0 total, 100.0 free, 0.0 used. 277.1 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
958	root	20	0	25012	9248	8468	S	7.8	2.5	36:29.00	v4l2rtspserver

v4l2rtspserver

v4l2rtspserver **-H 1200 -W 1600** -F 10 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0

Dans VLC



```
top - 20:01:29 up 36 min, 2 users, load average: 0.26, 0.16, 0.11
Tasks: 79 total, 1 running, 78 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 7.5 us, 10.9 sy, 0.0 ni, 77.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 4.1 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 366.6 total, 240.1 free, 51.0 used, 75.5 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 100.0 total, 100.0 free, 0.0 used. 264.6 avail Mem
```

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
849	pi	20	0	37172	22676	22356	22.1	6.0	0:15.09	v4l2rtspserver

WebThings.

Testons

;-)

v4l2rtspserver

- Installation
- Lancement et tests de paramètres
- **configurer le service**
 - éditer le service systemd : `/usr/lib/systemd/system/v4l2rtspserver.service`
 - Modifiez la ligne du “ExecStart” :

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo nano /usr/lib/systemd/system/v4l2rtspserver.service
```

```
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/v4l2rtspserver -H 600 -W 800 -F 15 -P 8888 -U loli:grub  
/dev/video0
```

v4l2rtspserver

- Installation
- Lancement et tests de paramètres
- configurer le service
- **activer et démarrer le service :**
 - `systemctl enable v4l2rtspserver`
 - `systemctl start v4l2rtspserver`

v4l2rtspserver

activer et démarrer le service :

- `systemctl enable v4l2rtspserver`
 - `systemctl start v4l2rtspserver`
 - `pi@raspberrypi:~ $ systemctl status v4l2rtspserver`
Warning: The unit file, source configuration file or drop-ins of v4l2rtspserver.service changed on disk. Run 'systemctl daemon-reload' to rel
 - v4l2rtspserver.service - V4L2 RTSP server
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/v4l2rtspserver.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: active (running) since Tue 2022-03-15 16:51:59 GMT; 31min ago
Main PID: 1830 (v4l2rtspserver)
Tasks: 2 (limit: 725)
CGroup: /system.slice/v4l2rtspserver.service
└─1830 /usr/local/bin/v4l2rtspserver -H 600 -W 800 -F 15 -P 8888 -U loli:grub /dev/video0
- raspberrypi v4l2rtspserver[1830]: Play this stream using the URL
"rtsp://192.168.1.3:8888/unicast"

WebThings.

Nous avons vu comment :

- Configurer le serveur v4lrtpserver
- l'activer en permanence sur le RPI-1
- Visualiser le flux via vlc

Il nous reste à découvrir comment enregistrer un flux vidéo de x secondes

FFmpeg

FFmpeg : <https://ffmpeg.org/>

- Une solution complète et multiplateforme pour **enregistrer**, convertir et diffuser des fichiers audio et **vidéo**.

FFmpeg

**A complete, cross-platform solution
to record, convert and stream audio
and video.**

FFmpeg

labojurbise@labojurbise-2522g33:~\$

```
ffmpeg -rtsp_transport tcp -i rtsp://loli:grub@192.168.1.3:8888/unicast -vcodec copy -an -t 60 /home/labojurbise/Vidéos/"Video".mp4
```

- `-i rtsp://loli:grub@192.168.1.3:8888/unicast` ⇒ fichier source que l'on a déjà utilisé dans VLC
- `-vcodec copy` ⇒ copie le flux sans réencodage
- `-an` ⇒ supprime l'audio
- `-t 60` ⇒ durée de 60 secondes
- `/home/labojurbise/Vidéos/"Video".mp4` ⇒ fichier de destination
- `-rtsp_transport tcp` ⇒ utilise TCP comme protocole de transport

WebThings.

Testons

;-)

• Schéma général



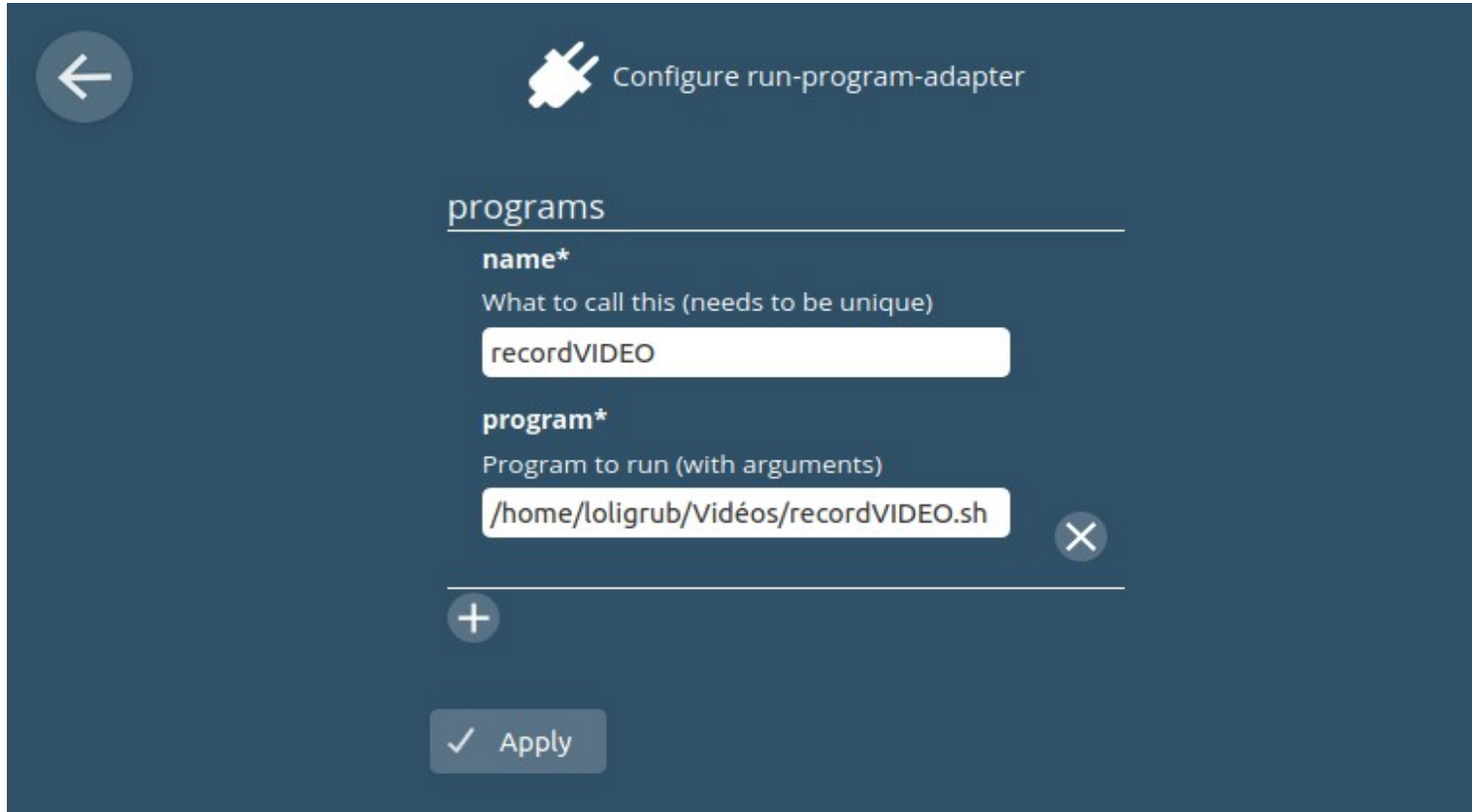
On va tester le script sur un PC et une fois le résultat vérifié, on pourra le transférer dans le système domotique ;-)

WebThings.


- **Script : recordVIDEO.sh**

```
#!/bin/sh
heure=$(date +%H%M)
jour=$(date +%Y%m%d)
ffmpeg -rtsp_transport tcp -i rtsp://loli:grub@192.168.1.3:8888/unicast -vcodec copy -an -t 60
/home/pi/video/$jour$heure"_Video".mp4
# -rtsp_transport tcp :: cela résout le probleme d'images corrompues
# -i :: input file
# -vcodec copy :: copie directe du flux vidéo d'entrée ==> transcodage désactivé
# -an :: désactive le son
# -t 60 :: durée du flux vidéo en sortie
```


WebThings.



←

 Configure run-program-adapter

programs

name*
What to call this (needs to be unique)

recordVIDEO

program*
Program to run (with arguments)

/home/loligrub/Vidéos/recordVIDEO.sh

+

✓ Apply

WebThings.

The screenshot displays a WebThings interface with a workflow rule. At the top, a blue header bar contains a back arrow, the text "recordVIDEO" with an edit icon, and a trash icon. Below the header, a rule is defined: "If detecteur event 'turnedOn' occurs, do recordVIDEO action 'run'". The rule is visualized as a sequence of two nodes connected by a line. The first node is a blue box with a power icon, labeled "detecteur" and "Event 'turnedOn'". The second node is an orange box labeled "THING" and "Action 'run'", with "recordVIDEO" written above it. At the bottom, a blue bar contains four icons: a clock labeled "Clock", a notification bell labeled "Browser Notification", a power icon labeled "detecteur", and a "THING" icon labeled "recordVIDEO".

Planche-contact.

Créer une planche-contact d'une vidéo sous Linux :

https://www.arsouyes.org/blog/2021/2021-06-14_Miniatures_videos

```
sudo apt install ffmpeg imagemagick
```



bbb.webm



```
./miniatures.sh bbb.webm 55
```



bbb.webm



miniatures.sh

```
#!/bin/sh

if [ $# -lt 3 ]
then
    echo "Introduire 3 paramètres:le fichier vidéo, le nbr de colonnes et le nbr de lignes"
    exit
fi

length=`ffprobe -i $1 -show_entries format=duration -v quiet -of csv="p=0"`

freq=`echo "((($2*$3/$length))" | bc -l`

ffmpeg -i $1 -vf drawtext="text='timestamp: %{pts \: hms}':x=(w-text_w)/2:y=h-th-10:box=1:fontcolor=black:boxcolor=white@0.5:fontsize=(h/5)",fps=$freq -vcodec png /tmp/capture-%03d.png

for i in /tmp/capture-*.png; do name=`basename $i`; convert $i -resize 160x120 /tmp/resized-$name; done

montage -title "$1" -tile $2x$3 -geometry +$2+$3 /tmp/resized-*.png $1.png

rm /tmp/capture-* /tmp/resized-*
```

Webthings

Fin de l'exposé!

Le bar va bientôt ouvrir !! Cool ;-)