DJ

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Why a music language?

- Music lends itself to programming
- Interesting field to explore
- Allows for the use of Java libraries
- Combines artistry with computer science

Intro to DJ

- DJ abstracts the difficulties of MIDI programming
- DJ makes music programming intuitive
- DJ Focuses on Conventions and Simplified Programming
- DJ enables serial and parallel addition to extend chords and tracks

Language tutorial:

- 1. JMusic
- 2. Data Types & Hello World
- 3. Programmatic Structure
- 4. Control Flow
- 5. Functionality
- 6. Example: Hello World

JMusic

- Music library for Java
- Abstracts difficult midi music composition
- Allows for the creation of notes, chords, tracks, and scores.
- Built in instrument library including: flute, piano, guitar, xylophone, etc.

DJ: Data Types

double note chord track score

song score () {

double pitchA = 141.32; double volume = 100; double duration = 2; double piano = 0;

note n = note (pitchA, volume, duration); chord c = chord (n); track t = track (0); t = t.c; score s = score(t);

return s;

DJ: Programmatic Structure

Main function: song score () { ... } Global Variables Inline initialization double C4 = 261.63;

song score () {

double pitchA = C4; double volume = 100; double duration = 5; note n;

n = note (pitchA, volume, duration); track t = track (5); score s = score(t);

return s;

}

DJ: Control Flow

For If/Else While Loop song score () {

double i;

for (i = 0 ; i < 5 ; i = i + 1) {...} loop (5) {...}

score s = score();

return s;

}

DJ: Functionality

 Serial Add .
Parallel Add :
Note Attribute Accessor ->

```
createOtherNote note (note n) {
/* creates + returns new note*/
double p = n -> pitch + 40;
double v = n -> vol + 10;
double d = n -> dur + 5;
```

```
return note(p, v, d);
```

```
song score () {
note n1 = note(440, 100, 5);
note n2 = createOtherNote(n1);
note n3 = createOtherNote(n2);
chord c = chord(n1);
c = c:n2;
c = c:n3;
track t = track(26);
t = t.c;
score s = score(t);
return s;
```

Example: HelloWorld

Making Noise!

song score ()

double pitchA; double volume; double duration;

pitchA = 440; volume=50; duration=4;

note n = note (pitchA, volume, duration);

chord c = chord(n); track t = track(0); t = t . c; score s = score(t);

return s;

Implementation:

- 1. Process
- 2. Structure
- 3. Statistics

Implementation Process: semcheck



Implementation Process: Javagen

New Note ((double) a, b, c); Anorenous Men Note ((double) a, b, c); Anorenous Menaseln (I)NUTE-CR Note (a, b, c); E) Rest Circoate -> Rost(r) (3) ACCESSOR n-7a È (3) · N add (noves) y = er and lor · Chord . add (N) TRACK_GR CH. Ch) new Part (1,4); 6 Oserial add () (igno) (7) Modulson vib→0 +rent→0 (-?) (0,00) (0,00) frack & Cphrane, phron (... part) -2011

Implementation Process: More Javagen



Structure of DJ



Statistics

• 540 Commits to Master • 25 Feature Branches 30 Issues and Pull Requests Assigned



Lessons Learned

- Do your research into any extra libraries you'll need
- Everyone should be tangentially involved in every step of the way
- Don't shy away from trying a hard language
- To fully create a language, you are going to have to leave time to make it twice

The End

All code can be found on our github repository at:

http://whet-plt.github.io/wdjc/

Thank you!

Demo: Legend of Zelda!

