

Notes for HMSL Workshop

HMSL = Hierarchical Music Specification Language

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Forth

HMSL is based on Forth, an interactive stack based language. HForth compiles directly to 68000 machine code for speed. Turnkey applications can be generated with permission.

```
23 45 .S Stack> 23 45 2ok
SWAP .S Stack> 45 23 2ok
DUP .S Stack> 45 23 23 3ok
```

```
3 4 + . 7 ok
10 4 - 2 * . 12 ok

: HI ( -- , say hello )
    ." Hello!" CR
;

: MANYHI ( -- , repeat saying hello )
    BEGIN hi
    ?terminal
    UNTIL
;

variable VAR-1
567 var-1 !
var-1 @ . 567 ok
```

MIDI OutPut

Macintosh version uses Apple MIDI Manager.

MIDI.XMIT (byte -- , send byte over MIDI)
MIDI.NOTEON (note velocity -- , turn note on)
MIDI.CONTROL (control# value -- , send Control message)

```
60 70 midi.noteon ( play middle C )
60 0 midi.noteoff ( turn it off )
62 70 20 midi.noteon.for ( play D for 20 ticks )

: RAND.NOTE ( -- , play random note )
    12 choose ( random number, 0-11 )
    48 + ( offset to normal range )
    64 10 midi.noteon.for ( play it )
;
```

Three time zones in HMSL

Real Time - RTC.TIME@ - actual time right now
Advance Time - TIME@ - time HMSL morphs think it is
Virtual Time - VTIME@ - time when output should occur

```
\ Play a note 200 ticks in the future.
rtc.time@ 200 + vtime! 50 64 20 midi.noteon.for

: DO.RAND ( N -- , play N random notes )
    rtc.time@ vtime! ( set virtual time to now )
    200 min ( clipto to 200 )
    0 DO rand.note
        20 vtime+! ( advance time to play next note )
```

```
        LOOP
    ;
```

MIDI Parser

Assembles incoming bytes into packets and passes data to user subroutines. MIDI input can: be processed and retransmitted, trigger sequences, pass data to algorithms, be recorded, be displayed, etc.

```
    : DUMP.NOTE ( note velocity -- )
      swap ." Note = " .
      ." , Vel = " . cr
    ;
mp.reset
'c dump.note mp-on-vector ! ( store pointer to function )
midi.parse.loop ( pass any notes received to DUMP.NOTE )
```

See HP:DEMO_PARSER, HP:BOUNCE

Score Entry System

```
PLAYNOW C D E F
PLAYNOW par{ 1/4 d e d a }par{ 1/3 a f c }par
PLAYNOW _pp 4 // chord{ c e g }chord e f g b c5
```

See HP:SES_FUN, HP:SCORE_1

ODE

Class = type of thing, template for data and methods
Object = a thing of a given class
Method = a function associated with a class
Message = telling an object to execute a method
Instantiate = make an object from the class/template

See: HP:VAR.PING.PONG, HP:OB.PING.PONG

Morphs

Shapes = set of N dimensional points

time	pitch	velocity
100	50	60
200	52	54

Player = schedules the performance of shape data
Instrument = converts shape data to musical output using an interpreter
Collection = contains several other morphs, eg. players, jobs, other collections
Structures = a collection that uses Markov Chains to execute its children
Jobs = background processes that periodically execute user functions

See HP:DEMO_PRESET, HP:DEMO_REPFUNC

Digital Signal Processing

```
Motorola DSP 56000 code that runs on Sound Accelerator
; Unit Generators
;
; Author: Phil Burk
; Copyright 1990
; All Rights Reserved
; May be used for non-commercial purposes with permission of the author!
```

```

;
;-----
; Slew Rate Limiter
;-----
; Input:  ( target -- current )
; R0 = Slew Limiter Unit
;         0 = Current Value
;         1 = Delta
; Output:
; R0 = Slew Limiter Unit
;         0 = Updated Value (!)
;         1 = Delta
SlewLimiter
    MOVE    X:(R0)+,B      ; current -> B
    CMP     B,A           X:(R0)-,X0  ; above or below target, get delta
    JGT     _Below
    JEQ     _Done
; current > target
    SUB     X0,B
    CMP     B,A
    JGE     _Done
    MOVE    B,X:(R0)      ; save current
    MOVE    B,A           ; return current
    RTS
_Below ; current < target
    ADD     X0,B
    CMP     B,A
    JLE     _Done
    MOVE    B,X:(R0)      ; save current
    MOVE    B,A           ; return current
    RTS
_Done
    MOVE    A,X:(R0)
    RTS

InitSlewLimiter
    LayDown    #0
    LayDown    #$100
    RTS

;-----
; Sawtooth Oscillator
;-----
; Accum: ( freq -- sample )
; R0 = address of oscillator data record
; 0 = phase ( fractional , -1 to 1 is one wavelength )
SawTooth
    MOVE    X:(R0),X1      ; add to phase
    ADD     X1,A           ; add phase increment to phase
    MOVE    A1,A          ; clip to -1,1 , without limiting
    MOVE    A1,X:(R0)      ; update phase in memory
    RTS

;-----
;Arbitrary Waveform Oscillator - Non Interpolating & Interpolating
;-----
; Accum: ( freq -- sample )
; R0 = address of oscillator data record
; 0 = phase ( fractional , -1 to 1 is one wavelength )
; 1 = size of table/2
OSC_TABLE    EQU    2      ; 2 = address of middle of table

Oscillator
    MOVE    X:(R0),X1      ; add to phase
    ADD     X1,A           ; add phase increment to phase
    MOVE    A1,X0          ; clip to -1,1 , without limiting
    MOVE    X0,X:(R0)+     ; update phase in memory
    MOVE    X:(R0)+,Y1     ; get size/2
    MOVE    X:(R0)+,A      ; calc offset of sample, get mid address
    MAC     Y1,X0,A        ; sa = (size/2)*phase + size/2 +
base
    MOVE    A1,R4          ; move to address register, fraction in A0
    NOP

```

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```
MOVE   Y:(R4),A           ; get sample from Y memory
RTS
```

Forth Code that connects 56000 Units, runs on MacII

```
:M COMPILE: ( -- , compile into 56000 )
  56k{
    iv-circ-xaddr usc_freq + 56k.x@ \ mod freq
    iv-circ-xaddr usc_slew + 56K.SlewLimiter
    iv-circ-xaddr usc_osc + 56K.OscillatorI
    56K.MixSample
    56K.RTS
  }56k dup iv=> iv-circ-paddr
  dsp-here @ - iv=> iv-circ-psize
;M
```