Bassoon Fingering Finder

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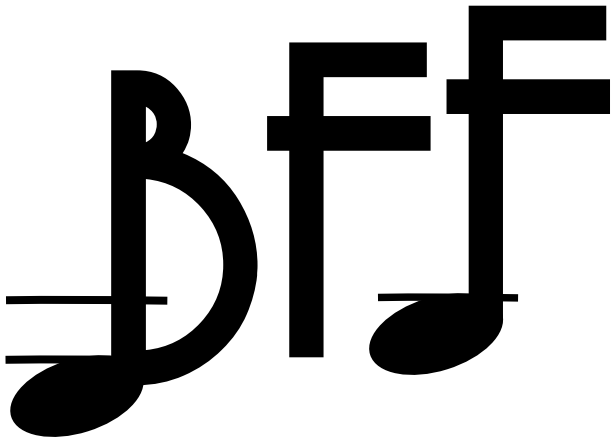
Computer Science Senior Design

May 11, 2011



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Letter of Transmittal

The subsequent report is a summary of the web application proposed to allow bassoonists to search, access, and learn about new fingerings. This report decribes the motivation, importance, and benefits of the project, as well as conceptual design, tasks, implementation details, and final product of the project.

The goal of this project was to develop a web application that would allow bassoonists to perform the aformentioned tasks easily on personal computers, tablets, or smartphones, as well as providing a social hub for bassoonists of all skill levels. The final implementation of the application is functional on all necessary devices mentioned, and is usable via all common browsers, including mobile browsers. Users are able to add, delete, edit, and search for fingerings, as required. Users are also able to comment upon fingerings, as well as 'like' or 'dislike' fingerings, as suggested for the social aspect of the application. This report describes the implementation and integration of these components, as well as desicions regarding their design.

Because additional features may be necessary for more verbose application, the project is planned to be continued and implemented as a mobile application for optimization on mobile devices. The application's ownership will be transmitted via Heroku, where the application is currently hosted.

Executive Summary

We designed a web application that helps bassoonists of all skill levels find and learn new fingerings with an easy to use interface.

Bassoon fingerings can be very difficult to learn, especially because there can be multiple fingerings for one note. Beginners and professionals alike have the need to lookup fingerings for a note, usually in a specific passage, to be sure they are using the appropriate fingering. Bassoonists need to be able to access this tool via a personal computer, a tablet (iPad, etc.), or smart-phone (Android, iPhone, etc.), and would

need to be able to easily search for fingerings for a specific note. They also need to be able to add new fingerings, edit and delete fingerings, and 'like'/'dislike' fingerings, as well as view fingerings based on skill level.

This application will be beneficial to many bassoonists because it gives them an easy way to find fingerings for specific notes based on their skill level. It also gives bassoonists a social medium for sharing fingerings, as well as suggestions and preferences for certain fingerings.

Background

Motivation

The Bassoon Fingering Finder Team is very interested in evolutionary computation and artificial intelligence, as well as mobile applications. This project will not only help bassoonists, but also allowed the BFF team to explore methods for using evolutionary computation and artificial intelligence in a full software project. Also, because the application needed to be compatible across multiple platforms, it also gave the team experience with compatibility and mobile applications.

Need

Currently bassoonists have very few options when it comes to finding fingerings quickly (which many times imperative during a concert or recital). There are books listing hundreds of standard fingerings, as well as an mobile fingering application with limited capabilities. Bassoonists need a way to access fingerings quickly and be able to search for fingerings they need. Also, because bassoonists have no social medium for discussing preferences or suggestions for fingerings, or receiving help for certain fingerings, it would also be helpful to have an application that not only helped bassoonists find fingerings, but also allowed them to communicate with fellow bassoonists.

Benefits

This project will benefit bassoonists, from beginners to professionals, and will provide a way for bassoonists to communicate through a bassoon specific application. Bassoonists will be able to add, edit, delete, view, and search for bassoon fingerings with an easy

to use graphical interface, as well as manage fingerings they have added, 'like'/'dislike' fingerings, and access the application via personal computer or mobile devices.

Problem Definition

Goals and Deliverables

Create an interactive web application that would include

- fingerings add/edit/delete/view/search
- sources for fingerings
- examples in literature
- comments
- likes/dislikes
- a graphical user interface that makes it easy to enter in fingerings
- accessibility via mobile devices as well as personal computers
- users that must login to be able to add/edit/delete fingerings

Specifications and Constraints

- Ruby v. 1.9.3
- Rails web framework v. 3.2.0
- Postgres database v. 9.1.3
- Hosted through Heroku
- Viewable via PC/tablet/smart-phone
- Supports Chrome/Firefox/Safari/Opera

Project Plan

Tasks and Schedule

1. First Infrastructure
    (a) Database
        i. For users
        ii. For note/fingering combinations
    (b) Users
        i. Authentication
        ii. Basic user
            A. Administrative user
        iii. Email verification
        iv. Time zone specification
        v. Skill level
2. Web page
    (a) Information organization
    (b) Professional appearance
3. Application
    (a) Fingering chart
    (b) Scale for notes
    (c) Input of a note
    (d) Input of a fingering
    (e) Store a note/fingering combination
    (f) Approve a note/fingering combination
    (g) Search a note for a list of associated fingerings
    (h) Sort list of associated fingerings by rating, based on skill level
    (i) Add a series of notes

(j) Search a series of notes

(k) Like/Dislike a note/fingering combination

A schedule was created to ensure that tasks were completed in a timely manner, such that the project was complete within the time frame. Below is the initial schedule for tasks and dates for when the tasks were actually completed.

Figure 1: Tasks Schedule and Dates Completed

	Tasks Schedule		***Tasks Completed***
2/1	*Decide on application type, choose language*	2/1	Decided on web application with Ruby on Rails
2/15	*Have users functioning, begin work on layout*	2/15	Users functioning, GUI functioning for fingerings
2/23	*Have server up and running*	2/16	Add/edit/delete fingerings functional
2/12	*Have user profiles working, functions for add/edit/delete fingerings*	2/17	User profiles functioning
2/29	*Have GUI functioning for fingerings*	3/6	**Milestone Met**
3/6	***Milestone:** Snapshot Day (preliminary application functioning)*	3/20	Mailer is functional
3/7	*Have Mailer functioning*	3/22	Admins functional
3/14	*Have Admins functioning*	3/28	Validation functional
3/21	*Finalize validation for passwords, emails, etc.*	4/4	Comments and likes/dislikes are implemented
3/28	*Have comments, likes/dislikes functioning*	4/5	Search is functional
4/4	*Finalize application GUI*	4/11	GUI is finalized
4/11	*Have search fully functional*	4/22	Unit testing validated, major usability testing finished
4/18	*Finish unit testing and usability testing*	4/25	Demoable version is finalized for EXPO
4/25	*Finalize demoable version, no fixes until after EXPO*	4/27	**Milstone Met**, application successfully demoable
4/27	***Milestone:** Engineering EXPO (demoable application, final product)*	5/6	Most major bugs are fixed.
5/6	*Finish Bug Fixes*		

Team Responsibilities

Jacob's primary task was the infrastructure. He worked to get the user authentication, time zone specification, and skill level functioning. He setup the ability for users to be able to view and edit their 'profile' information, containing their skill level, email address, etc. Once those tasks were done, he moved to work on bug reports and assist with the application section when needed.

Sasha's primary task was implementing the mailer and search capabilities. The mailer was used to automatically email users when they registered for the site, as well as when they forgot their password (the mailer would email a new temporary password). Implementing the search involved querying the database for appropriate fingerings, rating fingerings, and sorting/prioritizing fingerings. She created an algorithm that would appropriately rate fingerings based on their like/dislike scores that would appropriately weight fingerings. This algorithm then took into account the skill level of users and prioritized fingerings that had skill levels close to the user's skill level. Thus, when users searched for fingerings of a specific note, the resulting fingerings were ordered to

show users fingerings that were rated highly and that are appropriate for the user's skill level. Sasha also designed and completed the BFF poster for the Engineering EXPO.

Max's primary task was the JavaScript, HTML5, & CSS related parts. He mainly worked on the HTML5+JavaScript canvas for the note/fingering entry, editing, and display. He also worked on the browser side validation JavaScripts for the various forms on the website. He worked on adapting a free CSS template for use on the site and added various CSS rules for things like tabs and tables. Lastly he handled filtering most bug reports to their respective developers, i.e. filtering user bugs to Jacob and search bugs to Sasha.

Concepts Considered

Implementation Model: Web application vs. Fully Mobile

Though the project proposal suggested the model be implemented via a web application, our sponsor voiced the need to have the application be functional on mobile devices as well. Though it would be an interesting opportunity to build a fully mobile application, the team had no experience with building mobile applications.

Programming Language: Python/Django vs. Ruby/Rails

Originally, we considered using python with the django web framework to develop the application. Both languages are scripting languages that lend themselves to web development. All members of the team had experience working with Python and Django previously on the software engineering project for CS383/384. However, Ruby/Rails is ubiquitous in web development currently and would be an opportunity to learn a new language and web framework.

Applet Language: Java vs. Flash vs. JavaScript+HTML5

Java and flash are both often used in web development to build applets and therefore are well supported on most modern PC browsers with up to date plugins. However, mobile browsers this is not the case with Java applets unable to run on Android and iPhone, and Flash only running on newer versions of the Android OS. JavaScript+HTML5 is fairly new but runs on any browser including mobile devices albeit with varying levels

of support for various features, and requires no extra plugins to install and keep up to date.

Validation Methods: In-house vs. Devise

Because the application was fairly small and specific, the team decided in-house validation may be easier and better suited to the application. However, as the application continued to develop, it became a much larger application than originally modeled. The validation plug-in, Devise, provides built-in validation tools that are easy to integrate with applications.

Search Results Rating Algorithm: Ratio Rating vs. Confidence Interval Rating

The simple rating algorithm involved finding the ratio of 'likes' and 'dislikes' of a fingering (i.e. likes divided by likes plus dislikes). However, this rating algorithm could possibly rate fingerings inappropriately. For example, if fingering one had 100 likes and 50 dislikes, while fingering two had 1 like and no dislikes, fingering 2 would be rated higher than fingering one, even though fingering 1 should be rated higher.

Concept Selection

Implementation Model: Web application vs. Fully Mobile

Because the sponsor still wanted a mobile application in addition to a web application, the team decided to implement a mobile compatible web application to cater to users of both PC's and mobile devices.

Programming Language: Python/Django vs. Ruby/Rails

However, the team decided that gaining experience working with Ruby on Rails, which is ubiquitous in web application development, would be prudent.

Applet Language: Java vs. Flash vs. JavaScript+HTML5

Since the application was to be mobile device compatible JavaScript+HTML5 was chosen for the language of the applet that was to handle the entering, display, and editing of bassoon key fingerings.

Validation Methods: In-house vs. Devise

However, after trying to implement Devise on partially implemented application, it became apparent that the application was too far along in development to gain use from Devise.

Search Results Rating Algorithm: Ratio Rating vs. Confidence Interval Rating

The team decided to use a more accurate rating algorithm that take into account the volume of likes/dislikes and how well received the fingering is (i.e. if it is 'controversial'). The algorithm used is as follows:

$$(\hat{p} + z^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \pm z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \sqrt{(\hat{p}(1-\hat{p}) + z^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}/4n)/n})/(1 + z^2_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}/n)$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{n}$ and $z = 1.96$ (for a 95% confidence interval).

System Architecture

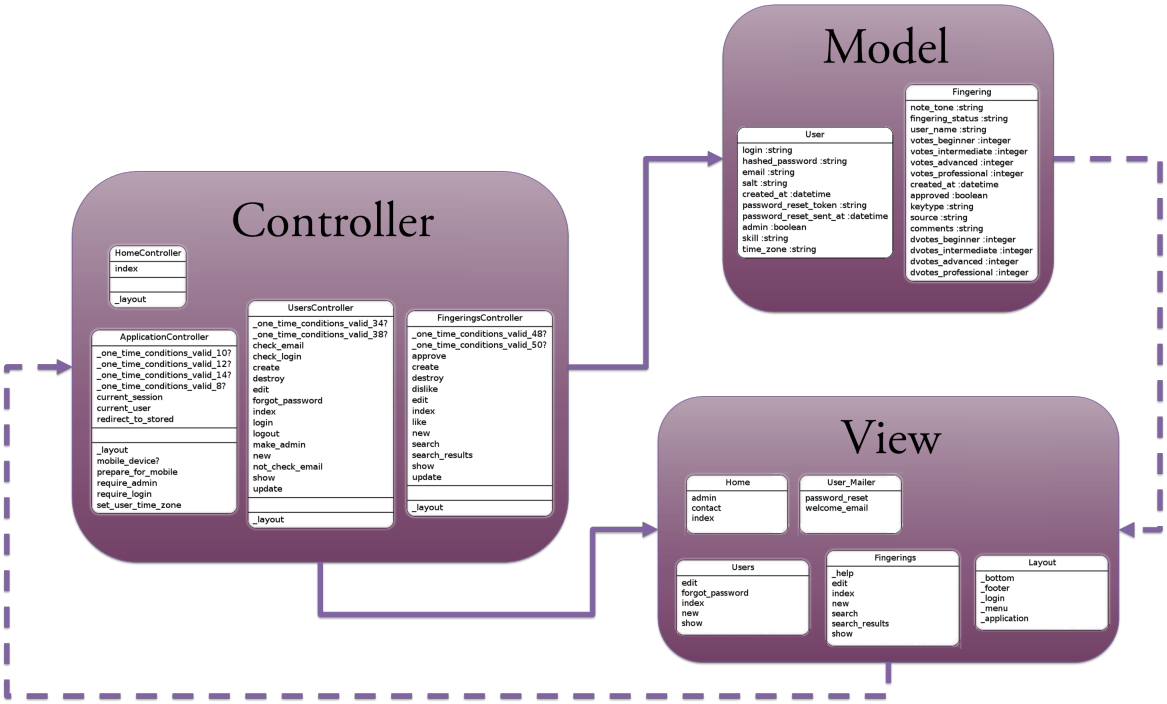
Conceptual Design

Conceptually, the web application is based on a Model-View-Controller architecture (Figure 1):

- The user interacts with the user interface (e.g. adding fingerings).
- The controller handles the input event from the user interface, and converts the event into an appropriate user action understandable for the model.
- The controller notifies the model of the user action (e.g. adding the fingering to the database). The controller houses the class methods/functions, while the model houses the structure of objects.

- The database of fingerings interacts the controller when additions, deletions, and queries are made for fingerings.
- A view queries the model to generate an appropriate user interface (e.g. the view shows the fingering entered). The controller issues an instruction to the view so it can render itself.
- The user interface waits for user interactions, which restarts the cycle.

Figure 2: MVC Architecture within BFF



The user interface for the application was one of the most important components because it is what the users will see and interact with to use the application. Initially Dr. Hess drafted bassoon fingering charts, which we then used to design the user interface. Users are able to click fingering holes on the chart interface and change the way the hole is filled (1/4 covered, trill, fully covered, etc.).

Figure 3: Dr. Hess's Initial Fingering Chart

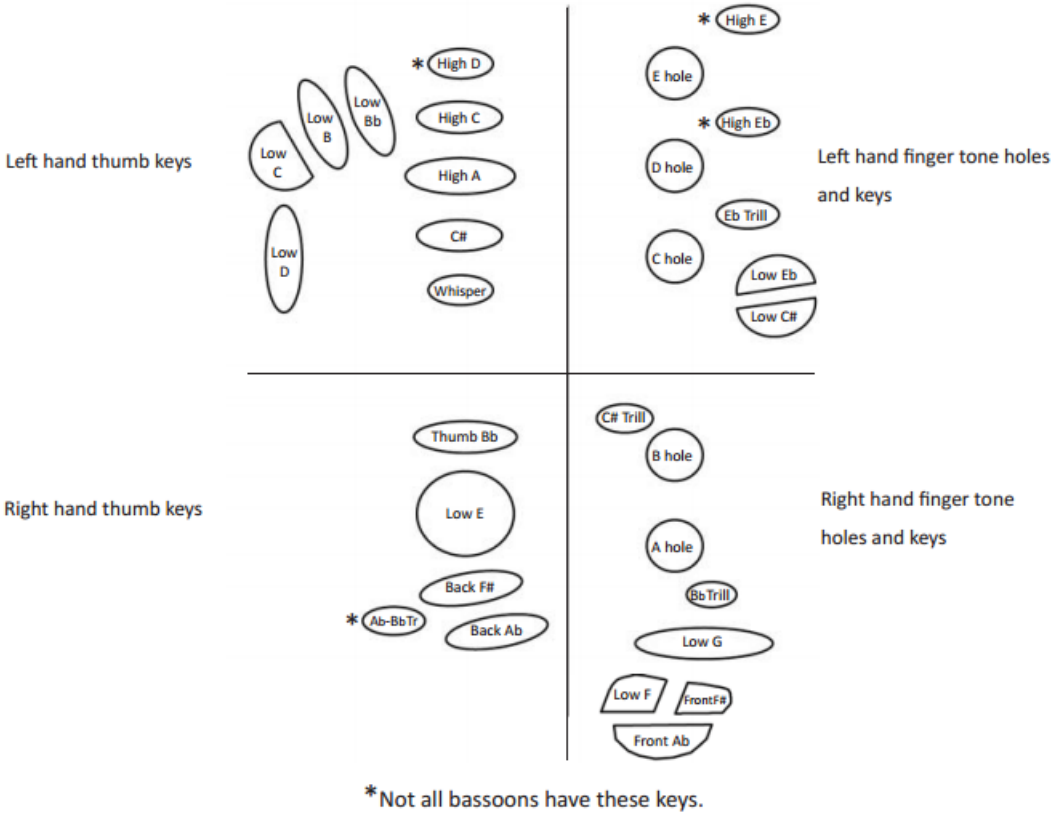
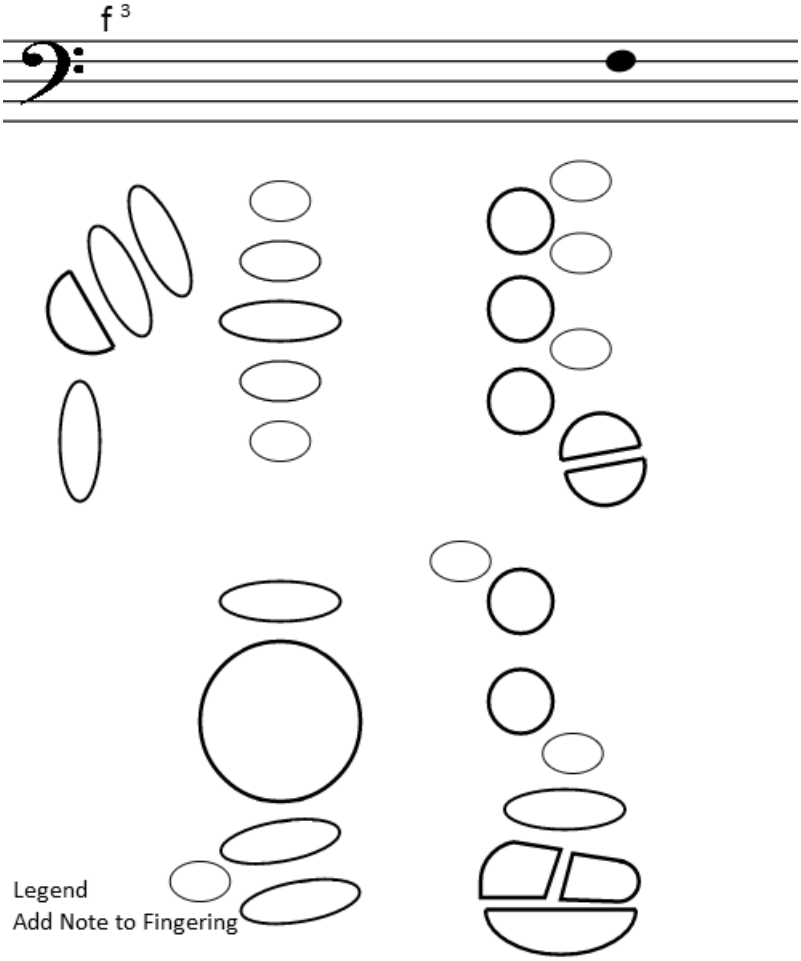


Figure 4: Final Fingering Chart Implementation

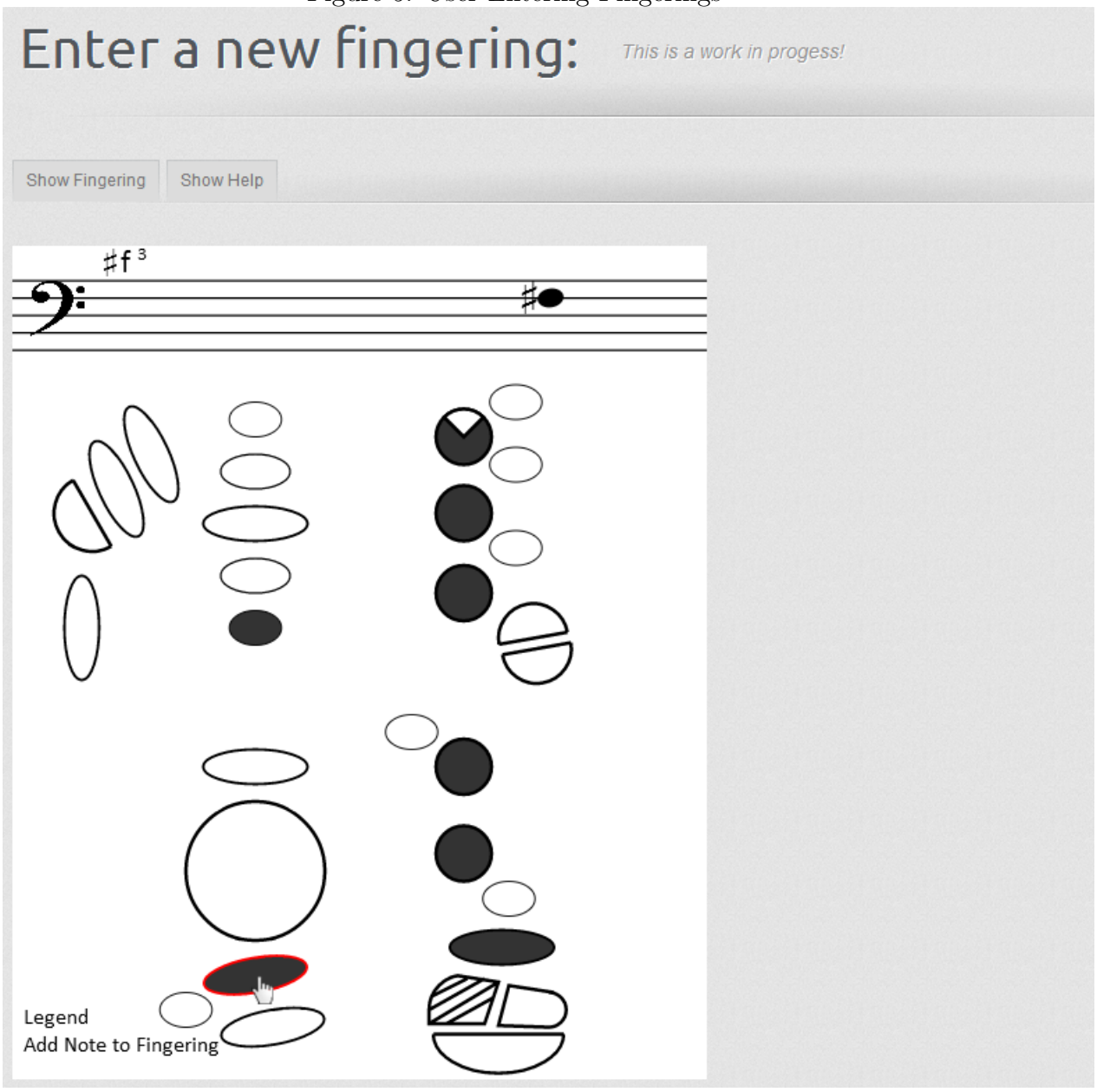


Components and Integration

Again, the application is based on a Model-View-Controller architecture (as seen in Figure 1). An example how the model, view, and controller are integrated with each other is a user adding a fingering:

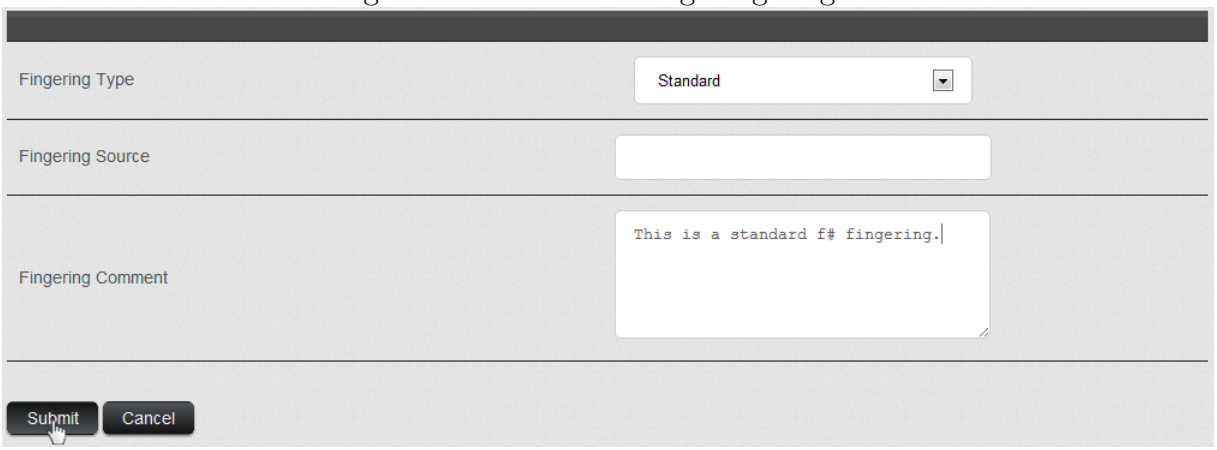
The user interacts with the user interface (e.g. adding fingerings) by clicking the fingering holes they wish to fill. By clicking the 'Submit' button, the controller is notified of an input event.

Figure 5: User Entering Fingerings



The controller handles the 'Submit' event from the user interface, and converts the event into an appropriate user action understandable for the model.

Figure 6: User Submitting Fingering



The controller notifies the model of the user action (e.g. internally adding the fingering to the database).

Figure 7: Controller Function for Adding Fingerings

```
def create
  @fingering = Fingering.create!(params[:fingering])
  @fingering.votes_beginner     = 0
  @fingering.votes_intermediate = 0
  @fingering.votes_advanced     = 0
  @fingering.votes_professional = 0
  @fingering.dvotes_beginner     = 0
  @fingering.dvotes_intermediate = 0
  @fingering.dvotes_advanced     = 0
  @fingering.dvotes_professional = 0
  @fingering.user_name = current_user.login
  @fingering.approved  = false
  @fingering.score = 0

  if @fingering.save
    redirect_to fingerings_url, :notice => 'Fingering was successfully created.'
  else
    render action: "new"
  end
end
```

The view queries the model to generate the view showing that the fingering was sucessfully entered.

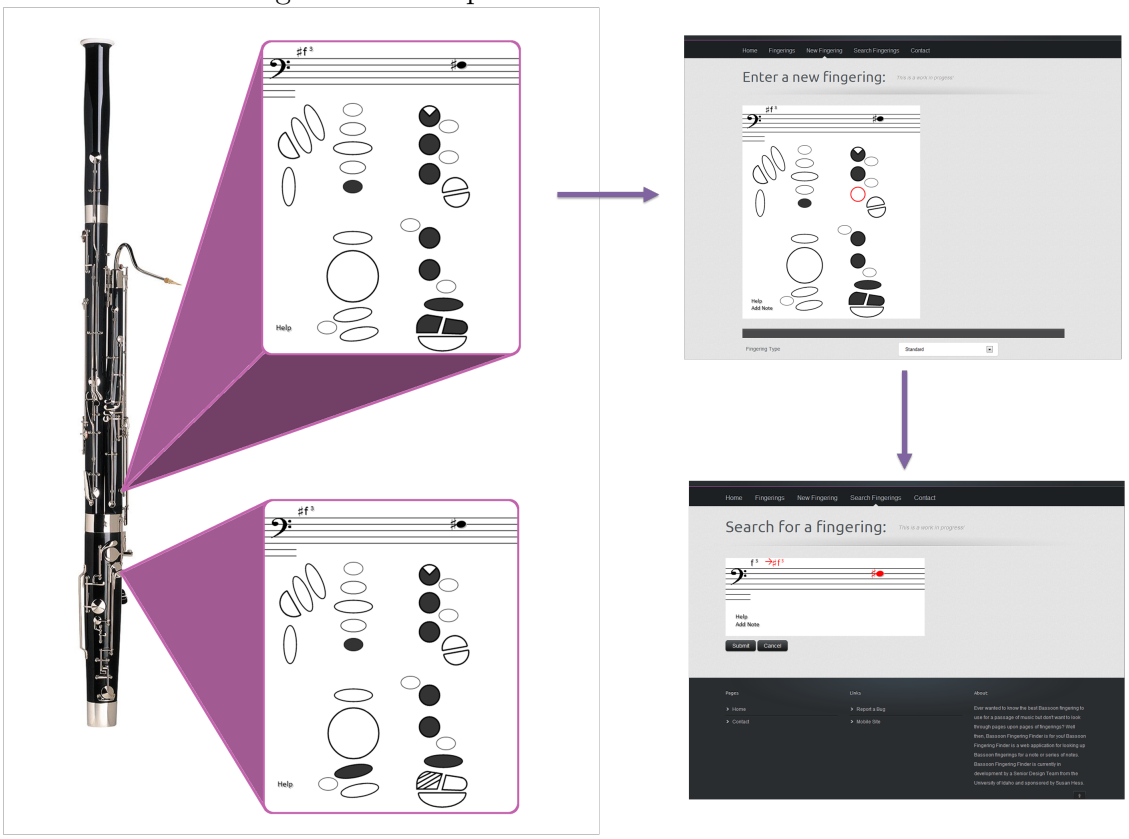
Figure 8: Fingering Added to the Database

ID	NOTE(S)	UPVOTES(B|I|A|P)	DOWNVOTES(B|I|A|P)	USER	DATE/TIME	APPROVED
3	♭b1	0 | 0 | 0 | 3	0 | 0 | 0 | 0	shess@uidaho.edu	2012-04-16 19:55:24 -0700	true
4	♮b1	0 | 0 | 0 | 2	0 | 0 | 0 | 0	shess@uidaho.edu	2012-04-16 19:57:34 -0700	true
5	♮c1	0 | 0 | 0 | 1	0 | 0 | 0 | 0	shess@uidaho.edu	2012-04-16 20:00:49 -0700	true
6	♯f3	0 | 3 | 0 | 2	0 | 0 | 0 | 0	shess@uidaho.edu	2012-04-16 20:02:31 -0700	true

The user interface waits for user interactions, which restarts the cycle.

This cycle applies to other components of the application, such as editing a user profile, deleting fingerings, or searching fingerings.

Figure 9: Conceptual Flow of User Interaction



Results from Tests/Analysis

The initial beta group, consisting primarily of our sponsor Dr. Susan Hess, response was reasonably positive. They submitted several bug reports, and a few feature requests

but overall provided fairly positive feedback about the features that were functioning and fully implemented.

The response remained positive after we moved to a larger test group including students and associates of our Dr. Hess. While Dr. Hess continued to be the primary tester, submitting the majority of bug reports and feature requests, the other users did not voice any major concerns about the application.

We were also able to get some feedback during the Engineering EXPO, which was positive. One of the biggest questions was if we could, or if we planned, on expanding the application to other instruments. We also had a number of non-bassoon players show interest in application and appreciated the application for the problem it solves.

Future Work

Work for this project is intended to continue next semester in order to implement the current application on a mobile platform. Though the current web application is usable via mobile browsers, a mobile application would provide the flexibility and flow specific to mobile devices.

In addition to a mobile version, the web application version would be continued to include features available in the premium version of the web application. These premium features would include, but is not limited to the following:

1. Being able to hear the sound of each note as it is selected.
2. Searching more than just standard fingerings, (i.e. the fingerings searchable on the site will only be basic, and in order to view many alternate fingerings one would have to pay for the app)
3. A mobile optimized version of the site.
4. Input of multiple fingering/note combinations.
5. Searching of a fingering to find the note associated, in addition to searching the note for the fingerings.

The implementation of a mobile application, as well as a premium web application, would require a full semester to complete and could be implemented by a future Computer Science Senior Design Team.

Appendices

The appendices include software and application requirements, requirements for users and admins, sections of code, example fingerings, and screenshots of the application.

Software Requirements

Web Browsers	
Description	Be viewable on most web browsers including mobile web browsers.
Notes	• None.

Application Requirements

Show Fingering/Note Combinations	
Description	Show a fingering combination for a note or a series of notes.
Notes	• None.

Enter Fingering/Note Combinations	
Description	Ability to add new fingering/note combinations.
Notes	• None.

Edit Fingering/Note Combinations	
Description	Ability to edit existing fingering/note combinations.
Notes	• None.

Remove Fingering/Note Combinations	
Description	Ability to remove existing fingering/note combinations.
Notes	• None.

User Requirements

Fingering Request for Notes	
Description	Ability to select a series of up to three fingerings and request a fingering progression for those notes.
Notes	• Can request alternate fingerings. • Can view example music for the fingerings. • Can sort fingerings by hole coverage or expertise level. • Can "Like" or "Dislike" the given fingerings. (Requires Login) • Can submit a new fingering for the chosen note progression. (Requires Login) – Can attach example music to the new fingering. (Requires Login) – Can set the expertise level of the new fingering. (Requires Login)

Administrative User Requirements

Add New Fingering	
Description	Ability to add a new fingering for a given set of notes. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None

Remove Existing Fingering	
Description	Ability to remove a new fingering from the database. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None

Update Fingering	
Description	Ability to update and existing fingering in the database. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None.

Approve User Added Fingering	
Description	Approve a fingering added by a user for use in the database. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None.

Deny User Added Fingering	
Description	Deny a fingering added by a user. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None.

Freeze User Like/Dislike Options	
Description	Ability to prevent users from Like/Disliking specific fingerings or all fingerings. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None.

Unfreeze User Like/Dislike Options	
Description	Ability to allow users to Like/Dislike specific fingerings or all fingerings. (Requires Login)
Notes	• None.

Users Controller Snippet

```
def login
  if request.post?
    if session[:user] = User.authenticate(params[:user][:login], params[:user][:password])
      redirect_to root_url, :notice => "Logged In"
    else
      redirect_to root_url, :notice => "Login Failed"
    end
  end
end

def logout
  session[:user] = nil
  redirect_to root_url, :notice => "Logged Out"
end

def forgot_password
  if request.post?
    usr = User.find_by_email(params[:user][:email])
    usr.send_new_password if usr

    if ActionMailer::Base.deliveries.empty?
      flash[:notice] = "Email was not found. Are you sure you entered your correct email?"
    else
      redirect_to root_url, :notice => "A new password has been sent to your email."
    end
  end
end

def show
  @user = User.find(params[:id])

  respond_to do |format|
    if @user != current_user and !current_user.admin
      format.html { redirect_to user_path(current_user) }
    else
      format.html { }
      if current_user.isAdmin
        format.json { render json: @user }
      end
    end
  end
end
```

Fingerings Controller Snippet

```
class FingeringsController < ApplicationController
  before_filter :require_login
  before_filter :require_admin, :only => [:destroy]

  def index
    @fingerings = Fingering.all.sort_by(&:created_at)

    respond_to do |format|
      format.html { }
      if current_user.isAdmin
        format.json { render json: @fingerings }
      end
    end
  end

  def search
    @user = session[:user]
    @fingering = Fingering.new(params[:fingering])
    @note_tone = @fingering.note_tone

    respond_to do |format|
      format.html { }
      if current_user.isAdmin
        format.json { render json: @fingering }
      end
    end
  end

  def search_results
      @Results = Fingering.where(:note_tone => params[:fingering][:note_tone]).order('score DESC')
      debugger
      if @Results != []
        @fingerings = @Results.paginate(:page => params[:page], :per_page => 1)#, :order => 'score DESC')
      else
        flash[:notice] = "No fingerings match that note(s)."
      end

  end
  def show
    @fingering        = Fingering.find(params[:id])
    @fingering_status = @fingering.fingering_status
    @note_tone        = @fingering.note_tone

    respond_to do |format|
      format.html { }
      if current_user.isAdmin
        format.json { render json: @fingering }
      end
    end
  end
```

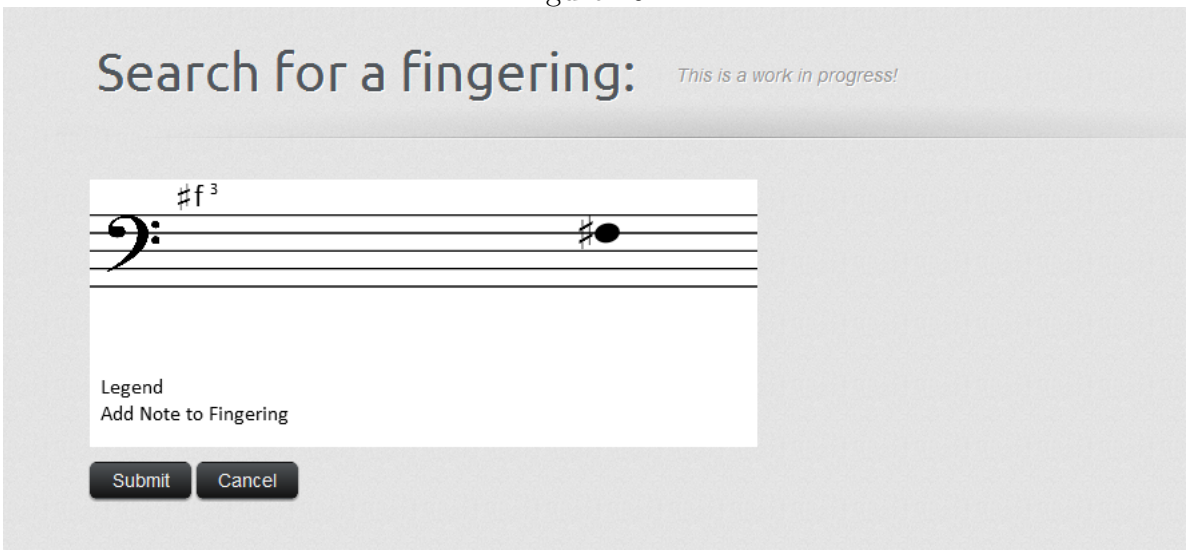
Fingerings Database Migration (Rails)

```
class CreateFingerings < ActiveRecord::Migration
  def self.up
    create_table :fingerings do |t|
      t.column :note_tone, :string
      t.column :fingering_status, :string
      t.column :user_name, :string
      t.column :votes_beginner, :int
      t.column :votes_intermediate, :int
      t.column :votes_advanced, :int
      t.column :votes_professional, :int
      t.column :created_at, :datetime
      t.column :approved, :bool
      t.column :type, :string #Standard, Alternate, Pianissimo, Trill, Shake
      t.column :source, :string
    end
  end

  def self.down
    drop_table :fingerings
  end
end
```

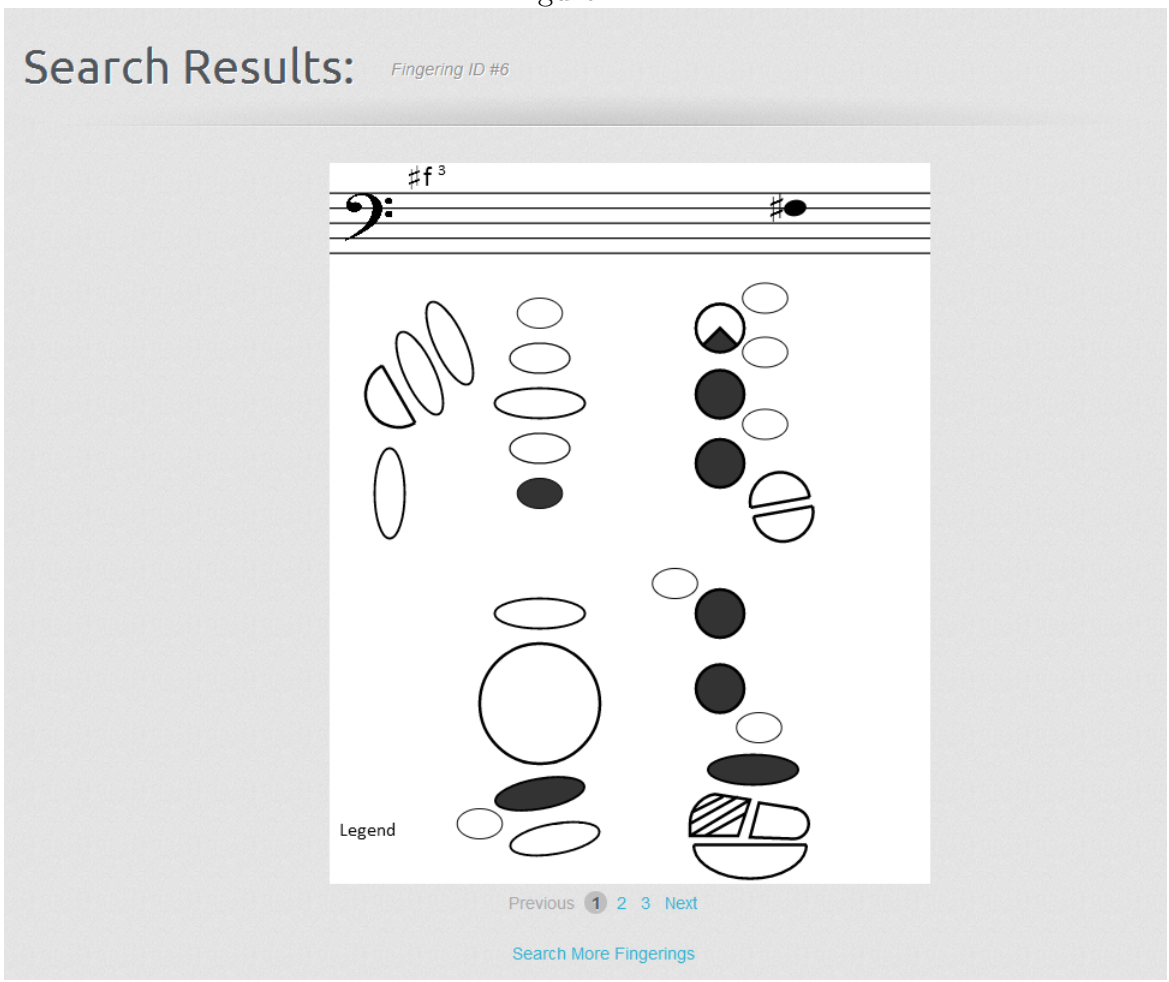
Searching Example (View)

Figure 10:



Search Results Example (View)

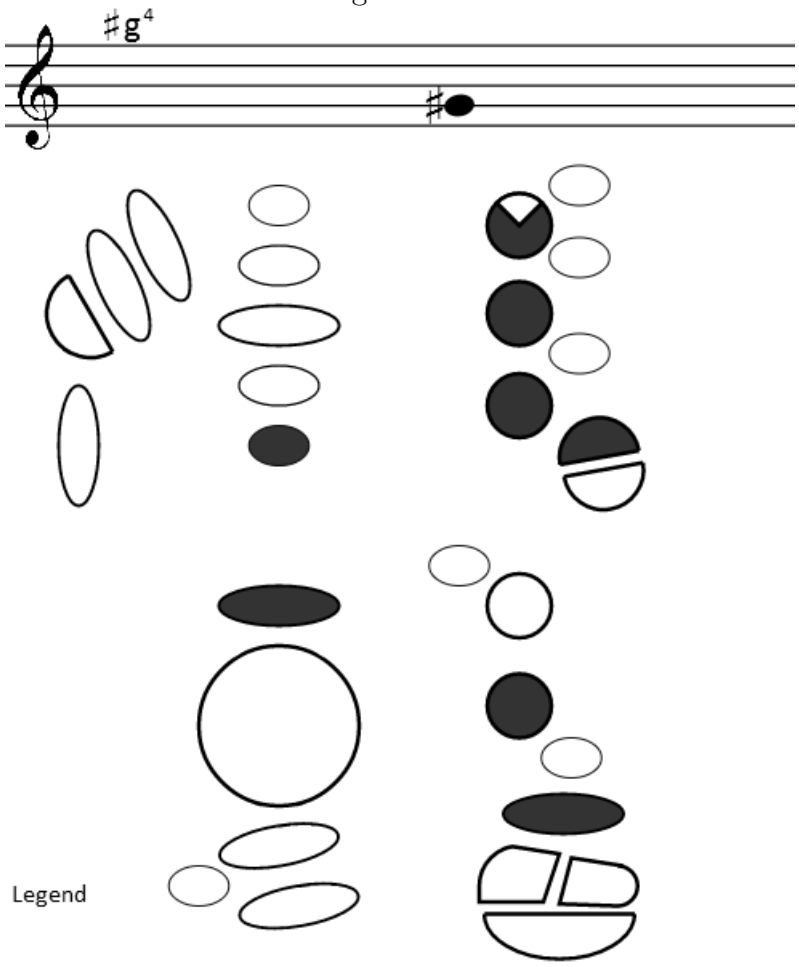
Figure 11:



Example Fingerings

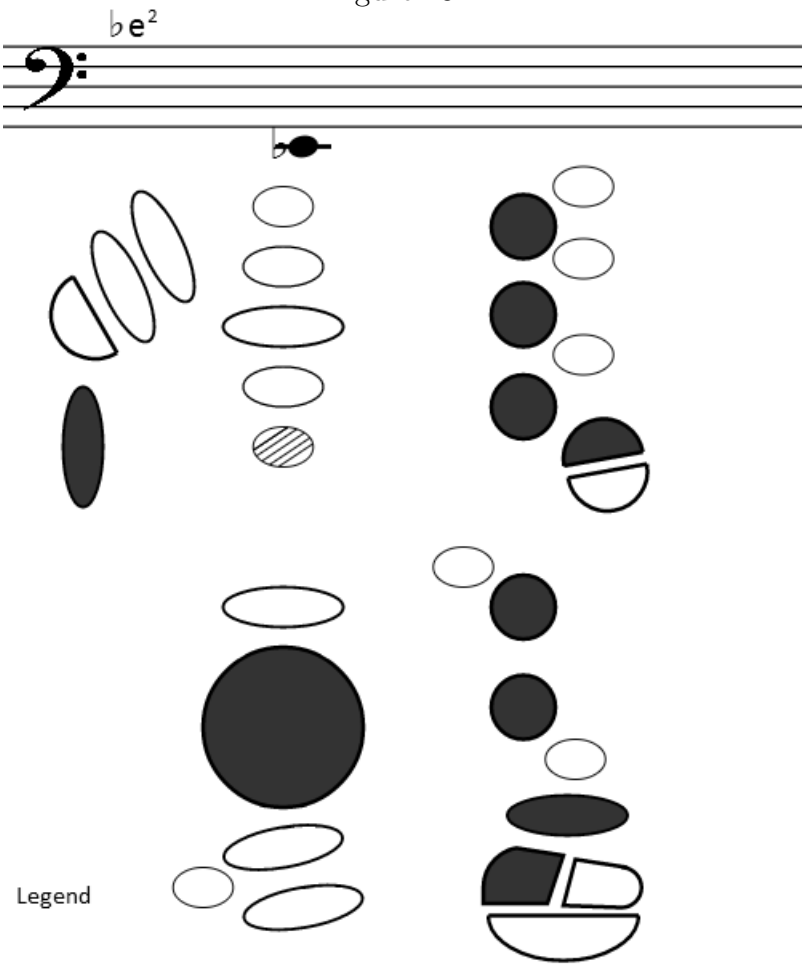
G Sharp (Treble Clef)

Figure 12:



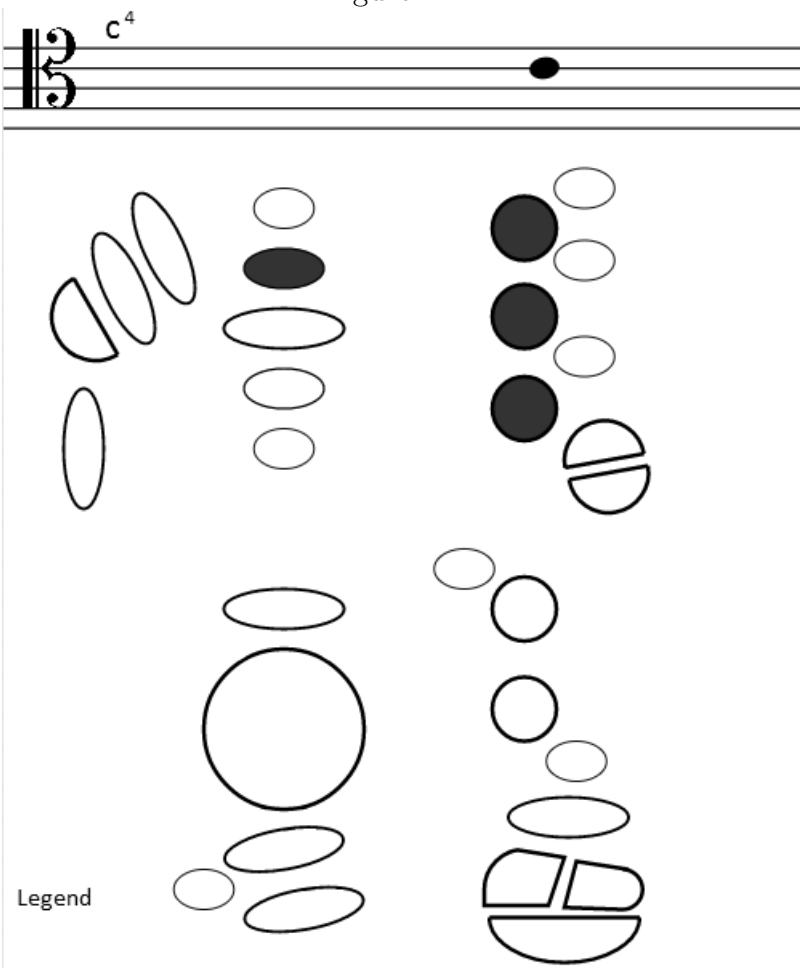
E flat (Bass Clef)

Figure 13:



C Natural (Tenor Clef)

Figure 14:



Multiple Fingerings: F Natural to G Natural (Bass Clef)

Figure 15: