

# INScore OSC Messages Reference v.1.21

D. Fober  
GRAME  
Centre national de création musicale  
<fober@grame.fr>

November 3, 2016

INScore makes use of the following technologies:

|   |   |
|---|---|
| The GUIDOEngine                                     | <a href="http://guidolib.sf.net">http://guidolib.sf.net</a>   |
| The IRCAM Gesture Follower                          | <a href="http://imtr.ircam.fr/imtr/Gesture_Follower">http://imtr.ircam.fr/imtr/Gesture_Follower</a> |
| The GRAME Faust Compiler                            | <a href="http://faust.grame.fr">http://faust.grame.fr</a>   |
| The Qt5 cross-platform application and UI framework | <a href="http://qt-project.org/qt5">http://qt-project.org/qt5</a>                                   |

INScore research and development has been funded by the French National Research Agency [ANR] Interlude project [ANR- 08-CORD-010] and INEDIT project [ANR-12-CORD-0009].

# Contents

|          |                                       |           |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>General format</b>                 | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1      | Parameters . . . . .                  | 2         |
| 1.2      | Address space . . . . .               | 2         |
| 1.3      | Aliases . . . . .                     | 3         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Common messages</b>                | <b>4</b>  |
| 2.1      | Positioning . . . . .                 | 5         |
| 2.1.1    | Absolute positioning . . . . .        | 6         |
| 2.1.2    | Relative positioning . . . . .        | 7         |
| 2.1.3    | Components origin . . . . .           | 7         |
| 2.2      | Components transformations . . . . .  | 8         |
| 2.3      | Color messages . . . . .              | 8         |
| 2.3.1    | Absolute color messages . . . . .     | 9         |
| 2.3.2    | The color messages . . . . .          | 10        |
| 2.3.3    | The hsb messages . . . . .            | 10        |
| 2.3.4    | Relative color messages . . . . .     | 10        |
| 2.4      | Pen control . . . . .                 | 11        |
| 2.5      | The 'effect' messages . . . . .       | 12        |
| 2.5.1    | The blur effect . . . . .             | 12        |
| 2.5.2    | The colorize effect . . . . .         | 12        |
| 2.5.3    | The shadow effect . . . . .           | 13        |
| 2.6      | The 'edit' message . . . . .          | 13        |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Time management messages</b>       | <b>15</b> |
| 3.1      | Date and duration . . . . .           | 15        |
| 3.2      | Tempo . . . . .                       | 16        |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Miscellaneous messages</b>         | <b>17</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>The 'set' message</b>              | <b>18</b> |
| 5.1      | Symbolic music notation . . . . .     | 18        |
| 5.2      | Piano roll music notation . . . . .   | 19        |
| 5.3      | Textual components . . . . .          | 20        |
| 5.4      | Vectorial graphics . . . . .          | 21        |
| 5.5      | Signals and graphic signals . . . . . | 22        |

|           |                                     |           |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 5.6       | Images and video . . . . .          | 22        |
| 5.7       | Miscellaneous . . . . .             | 23        |
| 5.8       | File based resources . . . . .      | 23        |
| 5.9       | The file type . . . . .             | 24        |
| 5.10      | Web objects . . . . .               | 24        |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>The 'get' messages</b>           | <b>26</b> |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Type specific messages</b>       | <b>28</b> |
| 7.1       | Brush control . . . . .             | 28        |
| 7.2       | Width and height control . . . . .  | 29        |
| 7.3       | Symbolic score . . . . .            | 30        |
| 7.4       | Piano roll . . . . .                | 31        |
| 7.5       | Video . . . . .                     | 32        |
| 7.6       | SVG Objects . . . . .               | 33        |
| 7.7       | Rectangles . . . . .                | 34        |
| 7.8       | Arcs . . . . .                      | 34        |
| 7.9       | The 'grid' object . . . . .         | 34        |
| 7.10      | Arrows . . . . .                    | 35        |
| 7.11      | Textual objects . . . . .           | 36        |
|           | 7.11.1 Font control . . . . .       | 36        |
|           | 7.11.2 Writing . . . . .            | 37        |
| 7.12      | The 'debug' nodes . . . . .         | 37        |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Application messages</b>         | <b>38</b> |
| 8.1       | Application management . . . . .    | 38        |
| 8.2       | Ports management . . . . .          | 39        |
| 8.3       | System support . . . . .            | 40        |
| 8.4       | Application level queries . . . . . | 40        |
| 8.5       | Application static nodes . . . . .  | 40        |
|           | 8.5.1 The 'stats' nodes . . . . .   | 41        |
|           | 8.5.2 The 'debug' nodes . . . . .   | 41        |
|           | 8.5.3 The 'log' nodes . . . . .     | 41        |
|           | 8.5.4 The 'plugins' nodes . . . . . | 42        |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Scene messages</b>               | <b>43</b> |
| 9.1       | Scene control . . . . .             | 43        |
| 9.2       | Scene queries . . . . .             | 44        |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Messages forwarding</b>          | <b>46</b> |
| 10.1      | Remote hosts list . . . . .         | 46        |
| 10.2      | Filters . . . . .                   | 47        |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Layers</b>                       | <b>48</b> |
| 11.1      | Layers generalization . . . . .     | 48        |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>12 Mapping graphic space to time space</b>             | <b>49</b> |
| 12.1 The 'map' message . . . . .                          | 49        |
| 12.2 The 'map+' message . . . . .                         | 51        |
| 12.3 Mapping files . . . . .                              | 51        |
| 12.4 Symbolic score mappings . . . . .                    | 52        |
| <b>13 Synchronization</b>                                 | <b>53</b> |
| 13.1 Synchronization modes . . . . .                      | 54        |
| 13.1.1 Using the master date . . . . .                    | 54        |
| 13.1.2 Synchronizing an object duration . . . . .         | 55        |
| 13.1.3 Controlling the slave position . . . . .           | 55        |
| 13.1.4 The syncFrame mode . . . . .                       | 56        |
| <b>14 Signals and graphic signals</b>                     | <b>57</b> |
| 14.1 The 'signal' static node. . . . .                    | 57        |
| 14.1.1 Signal messages. . . . .                           | 58        |
| 14.1.2 Composing signals in parallel. . . . .             | 59        |
| 14.1.3 Distributing data to signals in parallel . . . . . | 60        |
| 14.2 Connecting signals to graphic attributes. . . . .    | 60        |
| 14.3 Graphic signals. . . . .                             | 62        |
| 14.3.1 Graphic signal default values. . . . .             | 63        |
| 14.3.2 Parallel graphic signals. . . . .                  | 63        |
| <b>15 Sensors</b>   | <b>65</b> |
| 15.1 Sensors as signals . . . . .                         | 65        |
| 15.2 Sensors as nodes . . . . .                           | 66        |
| 15.3 Values . . . . .                                     | 67        |
| 15.4 Calibration . . . . .                                | 68        |
| 15.5 Sensor common messages . . . . .                     | 68        |
| 15.6 Sensor specific messages . . . . .                   | 69        |
| 15.6.1 Accelerometer sensor . . . . .                     | 69        |
| 15.6.2 Magnetometer sensor . . . . .                      | 69        |
| 15.6.3 Rotation sensor . . . . .                          | 70        |
| 15.6.4 Orientation sensor . . . . .                       | 70        |
| 15.6.5 Tilt sensor . . . . .                              | 70        |
| <b>16 Events and Interaction</b>                          | <b>71</b> |
| 16.1 Internal events . . . . .                            | 72        |
| 16.1.1 Mouse events . . . . .                             | 72        |
| 16.1.2 Touch events . . . . .                             | 73        |
| 16.1.3 Time events . . . . .                              | 73        |
| 16.1.4 URL events . . . . .                               | 74        |
| 16.1.5 Miscellaneous events . . . . .                     | 74        |
| 16.1.6 Type specific events . . . . .                     | 75        |
| 16.2 Attribute based events . . . . .                     | 75        |
| 16.3 User defined events . . . . .                        | 76        |

|           |  |           |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 16.4      | The event message . . . . .                      | 76        |
| 16.5      | Variables . . . . .                              | 77        |
| 16.5.1    | Position variables . . . . .                     | 77        |
| 16.5.2    | Sensor variables . . . . .                       | 78        |
| 16.5.3    | Time variables . . . . .                         | 78        |
| 16.5.4    | Miscellaneous variables . . . . .                | 79        |
| 16.5.5    | Message based variables . . . . .                | 79        |
| 16.5.6    | Variables for user defined events . . . . .      | 80        |
| 16.5.7    | OSC address variables . . . . .                  | 80        |
| 16.6      | Interaction state management . . . . .           | 80        |
| 16.7      | File watcher . . . . .                           | 81        |
| <b>17</b> | <b>Scripting</b>                                 | <b>82</b> |
| 17.1      | Statements . . . . .                             | 82        |
| 17.2      | Messages . . . . .                               | 82        |
| 17.3      | Types . . . . .                                  | 83        |
| 17.4      | Variables . . . . .                              | 84        |
| 17.5      | Environnement variables . . . . .                | 84        |
| 17.6      | Message based parameters . . . . .               | 85        |
| 17.7      | Languages . . . . .                              | 85        |
| 17.7.1    | The Javascript object . . . . .                  | 86        |
| <b>18</b> | <b>Mathematical expressions</b>                  | <b>88</b> |
| 18.1      | Operators . . . . .                              | 88        |
| 18.2      | Arguments . . . . .                              | 89        |
| 18.3      | Polymorphism . . . . .                           | 90        |
| 18.3.1    | Numeric values . . . . .                         | 90        |
| 18.3.2    | Strings . . . . .                                | 90        |
| 18.3.3    | Arrays . . . . .                                 | 91        |
| <b>19</b> | <b>Score expressions</b>                         | <b>92</b> |
| 19.1      | General Syntax . . . . .                         | 92        |
| 19.2      | Score Operators . . . . .                        | 93        |
| 19.3      | Score Arguments . . . . .                        | 93        |
| 19.4      | expr commands . . . . .                          | 94        |
| 19.5      | newData event . . . . .                          | 95        |
| <b>20</b> | <b>Plugins</b>                                   | <b>97</b> |
| 20.1      | FAUST plugins . . . . .                          | 97        |
| 20.1.1    | Set Message . . . . .                            | 97        |
| 20.1.2    | Specific messages . . . . .                      | 98        |
| 20.1.3    | Feeding and composing FAUST processors . . . . . | 99        |
| 20.2      | Gesture Follower . . . . .                       | 99        |
| 20.2.1    | Basic principle . . . . .                        | 99        |
| 20.2.2    | Messages . . . . .                               | 100       |
| 20.2.3    | Gestures management . . . . .                    | 101       |

|           |                             |            |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 20.2.4    | Events and interaction      | 101        |
| 20.2.5    | Gesture Follower Appearance | 102        |
| 20.3      | Httpd server plugin         | 103        |
| 20.3.1    | Set Message                 | 103        |
| 20.3.2    | Specific messages           | 103        |
| <b>21</b> | <b>Appendices</b>           | <b>104</b> |
| 21.1      | Grammar definition          | 104        |
| 21.2      | Lexical tokens              | 106        |
| 21.3      | Score expressions grammar   | 107        |
| <b>22</b> | <b>Changes list</b>         | <b>109</b> |
| 22.1      | Differences to version 1.17 | 109        |
| 22.2      | Differences to version 1.15 | 109        |
| 22.3      | Differences to version 1.12 | 110        |
| 22.4      | Differences to version 1.08 | 110        |
| 22.5      | Differences to version 1.07 | 111        |
| 22.6      | Differences to version 1.06 | 111        |
| 22.7      | Differences to version 1.05 | 112        |
| 22.8      | Differences to version 1.03 | 112        |
| 22.9      | Differences to version 1.0  | 112        |
| 22.10     | Differences to version 0.98 | 113        |
| 22.11     | Differences to version 0.97 | 113        |
| 22.12     | Differences to version 0.96 | 114        |
| 22.13     | Differences to version 0.95 | 114        |
| 22.14     | Differences to version 0.92 | 114        |
| 22.15     | Differences to version 0.91 | 114        |
| 22.16     | Differences to version 0.90 | 114        |
| 22.17     | Differences to version 0.82 | 114        |
| 22.18     | Differences to version 0.81 | 115        |
| 22.19     | Differences to version 0.80 | 115        |
| 22.20     | Differences to version 0.79 | 115        |
| 22.21     | Differences to version 0.78 | 115        |
| 22.22     | Differences to version 0.77 | 115        |
| 22.23     | Differences to version 0.76 | 116        |
| 22.24     | Differences to version 0.75 | 116        |
| 22.25     | Differences to version 0.74 | 116        |
| 22.26     | Differences to version 0.63 | 116        |
| 22.27     | Differences to version 0.60 | 117        |
| 22.28     | Differences to version 0.55 | 117        |
| 22.29     | Differences to version 0.53 | 118        |
| 22.30     | Differences to version 0.50 | 118        |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 22.31 Differences to version 0.42 . . . . . | 118 |
|---|-----|

---

## Warning

Throughout the documentation, all the sample code are given using scripting syntax i.e. that OSC messages are suffixed with a semi-colon ';'. This semi-colon is used as a message separator in INScore scripts and is not needed when sending messages over a network.



# Chapter 1

## General format

An OSC message is made of an OSC address, followed by a message string, followed by zero to *n* parameters. The message string could be viewed as the method name of the object identified by the OSC address. The OSC address could be string or a regular expression matching several objects.

*OSCMessage*



### EXAMPLE

```
/ITL/scene/score x 0.5;
```

sends the message *x* to the object which address is */ITL/scene/score* with *0.5* as parameter.

The address is similar to a Unix path and supports regular expressions as defined by the OSC specification (see at <http://opensoundcontrol.org/>). This address scheme is extended to address any host and applications (see section 16 p.71). Relative addresses have also been introduced for the scripting language (see section 17.2 p.82)

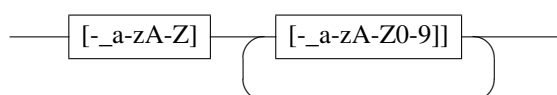
**NOTE** A valid legal OSC address always starts with */ITL* that is the application address and that is also used as a discriminant for incoming messages.

*OSCAddress*



Identifiers may include letters, hyphen, underscore and numbers apart at first position (see lexical definition section 21.2 p.106).

*identifier*



Some specific nodes (like *signals* - see section 14.1.1) accept OSC messages without message string:

OSCMessage



## 1.1 Parameters

Message parameters types are the OSC types *int32*, *float32* and *OSC-string*. In the remainder of this document, they are used as terminal symbols, denoted by **int32**, **float32** and **string**.

When used in a script file (see section 17), **string** should be single or double quoted when they include characters not allowed in identifiers (space, punctuation marks, etc.). If an ambiguous double or single quote is part of the string, it must be escaped using a `'\'`.

Parameters types policy is relaxed: the system makes its best to convert a parameter to the expected type, which depend on the message string. With an incorrect type and when no conversion is applied, an incorrect parameter message is issued.

## 1.2 Address space

The OSC address space is made of static and dynamic nodes, hierarchically organized as in figure 1.1:



Figure 1.1: The OSC address space. Nodes in italic/blue are dynamic nodes.

OSC messages are accepted at any level of the hierarchy:

- **the application level** responds to messages for application management (udp ports management, loading files, query messages).
- **the scene level** contains *scores* that are associated to a window and respond to specific scene management messages. It includes a static node named *stats* that collects information about incoming messages, a static *log* node that control an embedded log window.
- **the component level** contains the score components and 3 static nodes:
  - a *signal* node that may be viewed as a folder containing signals
  - a *sync* node, in charge of the synchronization messages
  - a *javascript* node, that may be addressed to run javascript code dynamically.

Each component includes a static node named *debug* that provides debugging information.

- **the signals level** contains signals i.e. objects that accept data streams and that may be graphically rendered as a scene component (see Signals and Graphic signals section 14 p.57).

**NOTE** Since version 1.05, each component of a score may also be a container and thus, the hierarchy described above has a potential infinite depth level. Note also that a `sync` node is present at each level.

## 1.3 Aliases

An alias mechanism allows an arbitrary OSC address to be used in place of a real address. An `alias` message is provided to describe aliases:



- **[1]** sets `OSCAlias` as an alias of `OSCAddress`. The alias may be optionally followed by a message string which is then taken as an implied message i.e. the alias is translated to `OSCAddress message`.
- **[2]** removes `OSCAddress` aliases.

### EXAMPLE

```
/ITL/scene/myobject alias '/1/fader1';
```

makes the object `myobject` addressable using the address `/1/fader1`.

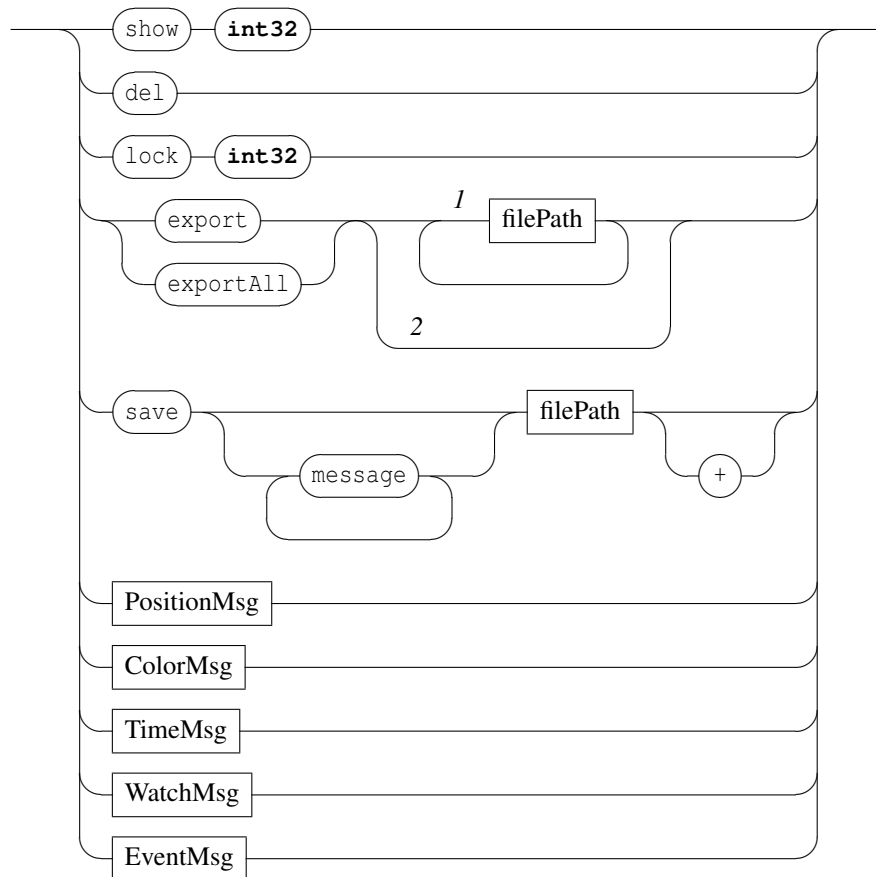
**NOTE** Regular expressions are not supported by the alias mechanism and could lead to unpredictable results.

## Chapter 2

# Common messages

Common messages are intended to control the graphic and the time space of the components of a scene. They could be sent to any address with the form */ITL/scene* or */ITL/scene/identifier* where *identifier* is the unique identifier of a scene component.

*commonMsg*



- *show*: shows or hides the destination object. The parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. Default value is 1.
- *del*: deletes the destination object.

- **lock**: if not null, cancel any `del` message sent to this object. The object will still be deleted if its ancestors receive a `del` message. The parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. Default value is 0.
- **export** and **exportAll**: exports an object to an image file respectively without or with its childrens. If the exported object is a scene, childrens are always exported.
  - 1) exports to the `filePath` name. The `filePath` can be relative or absolute. When the filename is not specified, exports to `path/identifier.pdf`. The file extension is used to infer the export format. Supported extensions and formats are: *pdf, bmp, gif, jpeg, png, pgm, ppm, tiff, xbm, xpm*.
  - 2) exports to `rootPath/identifier.pdf`.
 When the destination file is not completely specified (second form or missing extension), there is an automatic numbering of output names when the destination file already exists.
- **save**: recursively saves objects states to a file. When a `message` list is present, only the specified attributes are saved. The `filePath` can be relative or absolute. When relative, an absolute path is build using the current `rootPath` (see application or scene current paths p.38 and p.43). The optional `+` parameter indicates an append mode for the write operation. The message must be sent to the address `/ITL` to save the whole application state.
 

**Note**: when a list of attributes is specified, unknown attributes are silently ignored.

**Note**: the file extension for INScore files is `.inscore`. INScore files dropped on the application or on a window are interpreted as script files (see section 17 p.82).
- **'PositionMsg'** are absolute and relative position messages.
- **'ColorMsg'** are absolute and relative color control messages.
- **'TimeMsg'** are time management messages. They are described in section 3 p.15.
- **'WatchMsg'** are described in section 16 p.71.
- **'EventMsg'** are described in section 16.4 p.76.

#### EXAMPLE

Export of a scene to a given file as jpeg at the current root path:

```
/ITL/scene export 'myexport.jpg';
```

Saving a scene to `myScore.inscore` at the current root path, the second form saves only the `x`, `y` and `z` attributes, the third form uses the append mode:

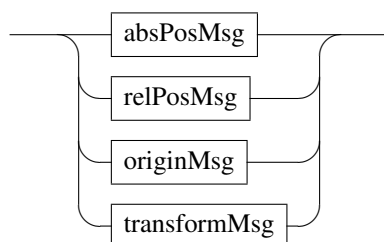
```
/ITL/scene save 'myScore.inscore';
/ITL/scene save x y z 'thePositions.inscore';
/ITL/scene save 'myScore.inscore' '+';
```

Hiding an object:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject show 0;
```

## 2.1 Positioning

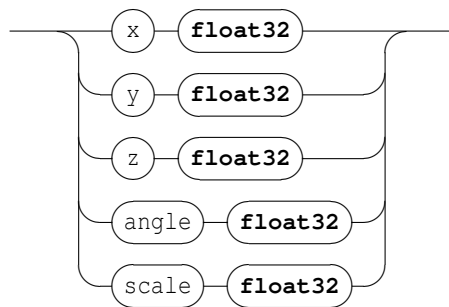
*PositionMsg*



Graphic position messages are absolute position or relative position messages. They can also control an object *origin* and transformations like rotation around an axis.

### 2.1.1 Absolute positioning

*absPosMsg*



- **x y:** moves the x or y coordinate of a component. By default, components are centered on their x, y coordinates. The coordinates space range is  $[-1, 1]$ .  
For a `scene` component, -1 is the leftmost or topmost position, 1 is the rightmost or bottommost position.  $[0, 0]$  represents the center of the `scene`.  
For the `scene` itself, it moves the window in the screen space and the coordinate space is orthonormal, based on the screen lowest dimension (*i.e.* with a 4:3 screen,  $y=-1$  and  $y=1$  are respectively the exact top and bottom of the screen, but neither  $x=-1$  nor  $x=1$  are the exact left and right of the screen).  
Default coordinates are  $[0, 0]$ .
- **z:** sets the z order of a component. z order is actually relative to the `scene` components: objects of high z order will be drawn on top of components with a lower z order. Components sharing the same z order will be drawn in an undefined order, although the order will stay the same for as long as they live.  
Default z order is 0.
- **angle:** sets the angle value of a component, which is used to rotate it around its center. The angle is measured in clockwise degrees from the x axis.  
Default angle value is 0.
- **scale:** reduce/enlarge a component. Default scale is 1.

#### EXAMPLE

Moving and scaling an object:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject x -0.9;  
/ITL/scene/myObject y 0.9;  
/ITL/scene/myObject scale 2.0;
```

### 2.1.2 Relative positioning

*relPosMsg*



- dx, dy, dz messages are similar to x, y, z but the parameters represent a displacement relative to the current target value.
- drotatex, drotatey, drotatez are relative rotation messages. dangle is equivalent to drotatez and is maintained only for compatibility reasons.
- dscale is similar to scale but the parameters represents a scale multiplying factor.

#### EXAMPLE

Relative displacement of an object:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject dx 0.1;
```

### 2.1.3 Components origin

The origin of a component is the point  $(x_0, y_0)$  such that the  $(x, y)$  coordinates and the  $(x_0, y_0)$  point coincide graphically. For example, when the origin is the top left corner, the component top left corner is drawn at the  $(x, y)$  coordinates.

*originMsg*



- xorigin, yorigin are relative to the component coordinates space i.e.  $[-1, 1]$ , where -1 is the top or left border and 1 is the bottom or right border. The default origin is  $[0, 0]$  i.e. the component is centered on its  $(x, y)$  coordinates.
- dxorigin, dyorigin represents displacement of the current xorigin or yorigin.

#### EXAMPLE

Setting an object graphic origin to the top left corner.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject xorigin -1. ;  
/ITL/scene/myObject yorigin -1. ;
```

## 2.2 Components transformations

A component transformation specifies 2D transformations of its coordinate system. It includes shear and object rotation.

*transformMsg*



- `rotatex rotatey rotatez`: rotates the component around the corresponding axis. Parameter value expresses the rotation in degrees.
- `shear` transforms the component in x and y dimensions. `x` and `y` are float values expressing the transformation value in the corresponding dimension.

#### EXAMPLE

Rotating an object graphic on the z axis.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject rotatez 90. ;
```

**NOTE** `angle` and `rotatez` are equivalent. `angle` has been introduced before the transformation messages and is maintained for compatibility reasons.

## 2.3 Color messages

*ColorMsg*

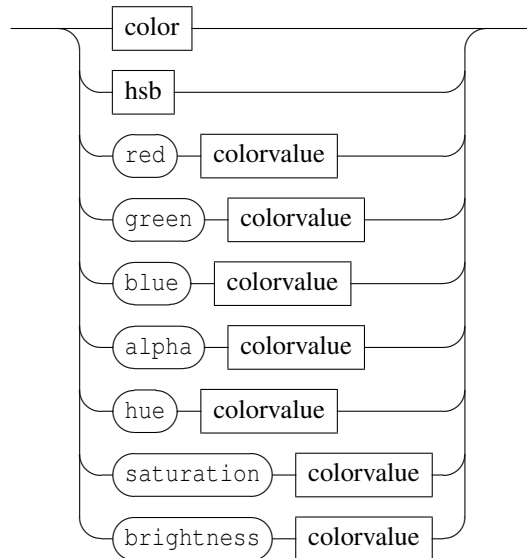


Color messages are absolute or relative color control messages. Color may be expressed in RGBA or HSBA.



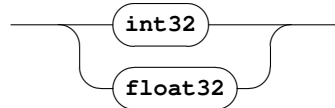
### 2.3.1 Absolute color messages

*absColorMsg*



red, green, blue, hue, saturation, brightness, alpha messages address a specific part of a color using the RGB or HSB scheme.

*colorvalue*



The value may be specified as integer or float. The data range is given in table 2.1. When the alpha component is not specified, the color is assumed to be opaque.

| Component      | integer range | float range                 |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| red [R]        | [0,255]       | [-1,1]                      |
| green [G]      | [0,255]       | [-1,1]                      |
| blue [B]       | [0,255]       | [-1,1]                      |
| alpha [A]      | [0,255]       | [-1,1]                      |
| hue [H]        | [0,360]       | [-1,1] mapped to [-180,180] |
| saturation [S] | [0,100]       | [-1,1]                      |
| brightness [B] | [0,100]       | [-1,1]                      |

Table 2.1: Color components data ranges when expressed as integer or float.

#### EXAMPLE

The same alpha channel specified as integer value or as floating point value:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject alpha 51 ;
/ITL/scene/myObject alpha 0.2 ;
```

### 2.3.2 The color messages

*color*



`color` sets an object color in the RGBA space. When A is not specified, the color is assumed to be opaque. Default color value is `[0, 0, 0, 255]`.

### 2.3.3 The hsb messages

*hsb*



`hsb` sets an object color in the HSBA space. When A is not specified, the color is assumed to be opaque.

### 2.3.4 Relative color messages

*relColorMsg*



- `dred`, `dgreen`, etc. messages are similar to `red`, `green`, etc. messages but the parameters values represent a displacement of the current target value.
- `dcolor` and `dhsb` are similar and each color parameter represents a displacement of the corresponding target value.

#### EXAMPLE

Moving a color in the RGBA space:

```
TL/scene/myObject dcolor 10 5 0 -10 ,
```

will increase the red component by 10, the blue component by 5, and decrease the transparency by 10.

**NOTE** Objects that are carrying color information (images, SVG) don't respond to color change but are sensitive to transparency changes.

## 2.4 Pen control

Pen messages accepted by all the components and result in 2 different behaviors:

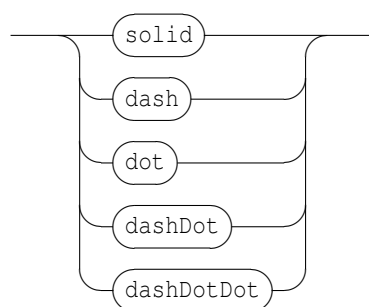
- for components types `rect` | `ellipse` | `polygon` | `curve` | `line` | `graph` | `fast graph` | `grid`, it makes the object border visible using the pen attributes;
- for the other components and when the pen width is greater than 0, it makes the object bounding box visible.

*penMsg*



- `penWidth` controls the pen width. The default value is 0 (excepted for `line` objects, where 1.0 is the default value). It is expressed in arbitrary units (1 is a reasonable value).
- `penColor` controls the pen color. The color should be given in the RGBA space. The default value is opaque black (0 0 0 255).
- `penStyle` controls the pen style.
- `penAlpha`, `pendAlpha` controls the pen transparency only. See section 2.3 p.8 for the expected

*penstyle*



The pen style default value is `solid`.

### EXAMPLE

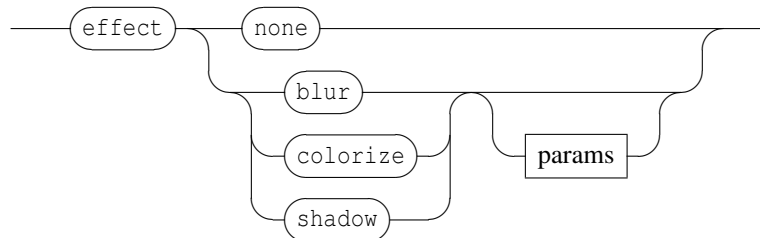
Setting a rectangle border width and color:

```
/ITL/scene/rect set rect 0.5 0.5 ;
/ITL/scene/rect penWidth 2. ;
/ITL/scene/rect penColor 255 0 0 ;
```

## 2.5 The 'effect' messages

The `effect` message sets a graphic effect on the target object.

*effectMsg*

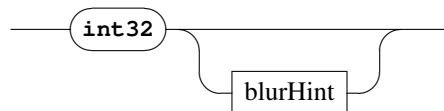


- `none`: removes any effect set on the target object.
- `blur`, `colorize`, `shadow`: sets the corresponding effect. An effect always replaces any previous effect. The effect name is followed by optional specific effects parameters.

**NOTE** An effect affects the target object but also all the target slaves.

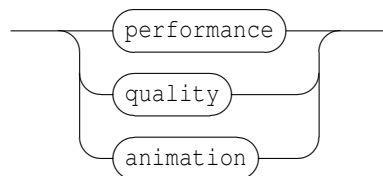
### 2.5.1 The blur effect

*blurParams*



Blur parameters are the blur radius and a rendering hint. The radius is an `int32` value. By default, it is 5 pixels. The radius is given in device coordinates, meaning it is unaffected by scale.

*blurHint*



Use the `performance` hint to say that you want a faster blur, the `quality` hint to say that you prefer a higher quality blur, or the `animation` when you want to animate the blur radius. The default hint value is `performance`.

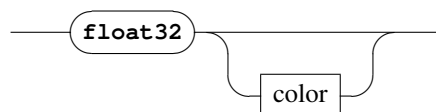
#### EXAMPLE

Setting a 8 pixels effect on `myObject`

```
/ITL/scene/myObject effect blur 8;
```

### 2.5.2 The colorize effect

*colorizeParams*



Colorize parameters are a strength and a tint color. The strength is a float value. By default, it is 1.0. A strength 0.0 equals to no effect, while 1.0 means full colorization.

The color is given as a RGB triplet (see section 2.3 p.8) by default, the color value is light blue (0, 0, 192).

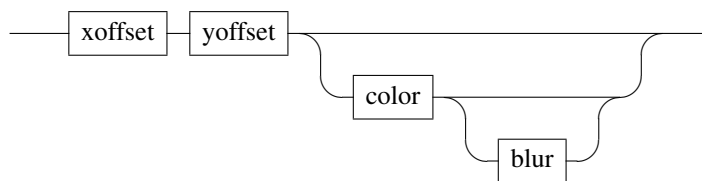
#### EXAMPLE

Setting a red colorize effect on `myObject` with a 0.5 strength.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject effect colorize 0.5 200 0 0;
```

### 2.5.3 The shadow effect

*shadowParams*



`xoffset` and `yoffset` are the shadow offset and should be given as int32 values. The default value is 8 pixels. The offset is given in device coordinates, which means it is unaffected by scale.

The color is given as a RGBA color (see section 2.3 p.8) by default, the color value is a semi-transparent dark gray (63, 63, 63, 180)

The blur radius should be given as an int32 value. By default, the blur radius is 1 pixel.

#### EXAMPLE

Setting a shadow effect on `myObject`.

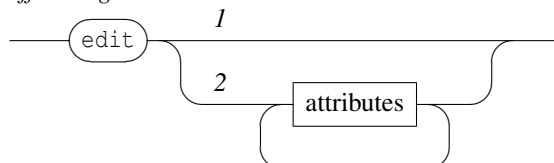
The shadow offset is (10,10) pixels, the color is a transparent grey (100,100,100, 50) and the blur is 8 pixels.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject effect shadow 10 10 100 100 100 50 8;
```

## 2.6 The 'edit' message

The `edit` message opens a small editor that allows to edit the target object attributes.

*effectMsg*



- **1:** without argument, the editor is initialized with all the target object attributes only.
- **2:** using a list of attributes, the editor is initialized with the target object corresponding attributes.

Each object maintains the current content of the editor, that is initialized at first `edit` message or when this content is cleared. Successive call to `edit` will preserve the editor content unless it is cleared.

**NOTE** Since the editor preserves its content, it doesn't take account of changes that may result from received messages and thus may not reflect the target object changes. To synchronize the editor content with the current attributes values, you can clear the editor content, which will refresh the attributes to their current values.

**NOTE** Although initialized with the target object attributes, the editor supports arbitrary INScore messages, i.e. addressed to any other object or even making use of extended OSC addresses.

**EXAMPLE**

Editing an object on double click:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch doubleClick (/ITL/scene/myObject edit);
```

Editing some specific attributes:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch doubleClick (/ITL/scene/myObject edit x y);
```

## Chapter 3

# Time management messages

### 3.1 Date and duration

Time messages control the time dimension of the score components. They could be sent to any address with the form `/ITL/scene/identifier` where *identifier* is the unique identifier string of a scene component.

*timeMsg*



*time*



- 1) Time is specified as a rational value  $d/n$  where  $1/1$  represents a whole note.
- 2) Time may be specified with a single integer, then 1 is used as implicit denominator value.
- 3) Time may be specified as a single float value that is converted using the following approximation:  
let  $f$  be the floating point date, the corresponding rational date is computed as  $f \times 10000 / 10000$ .
- 4) Time may also be specified as a string in the form ' $n/d$ '.
- `clock`: similar to MIDI clock message: advances the object date by  $1/24$  of quarter note.

- `durClock`: a clock message applied to duration: increases the object duration by 1/24 of quarter note.
- `date`: sets the time position of an object. Default value is 0/1.
- `duration`: changes the object duration. Default value is 1/1.
- `ddate`: relative time positioning message: adds the specified value to the object date.
- `dduration`: relative duration message: adds the specified value to the object duration.

#### EXAMPLE

Various ways to set an object date.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject date 2 1 ;
/ITL/scene/myObject date 2;      ! the denominator is 1 (implied)
/ITL/scene/myObject date 0.5;    ! equivalent to 1/2
/ITL/scene/myObject date '1/2'; ! the string form
```

Similar ways to move an object date.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject clock;
/ITL/scene/myObject ddate '1/96';
```

## 3.2 Tempo

The `tempo` message is supported by all the score components. It's default value is 0. When non null, the date of an object is moved at the corresponding tempo (e.g. with a `tempo` = 60, the date move will be 1/4 - a quarter note - every second). Note that the date is refreshed at INScore time task rate.

*tempoMsg*



- `tempo`: set an object tempo. Default value is 0.
- `dtempo`: relative tempo message: adds the specified value to the object tempo.

#### EXAMPLE

A cursor moving over a score using the `tempo` message.

```
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[a a a a a]"; ! a short score
/ITL/scene/cursor set ellipse 0.5 0.5; ! a cursor
/ITL/scene/sync cursor score;          ! synchronizes the cursor to the score
/ITL/scene/cursor tempo 80;            ! an set the tempo
```

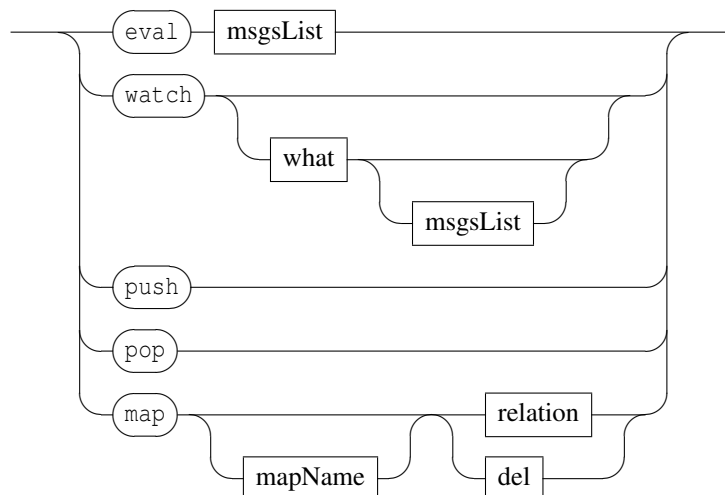


## Chapter 4

# Miscellaneous messages

The following messages are supported by all the objects. They are detailed in specialized sections.

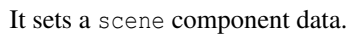
*miscMsgs*



- **eval**: evaluates a list of messages in the context of the receiver object. See section 17.2 p.82 for more details.
- **watch**: used to manage the object interaction with various events. See section 16 p.71 for more details.
- **push, pop**: saves and restores the object interaction state. See section 16.6 p.80 for more details.
- **map**: used to describe the relations between graphic and time spaces. See section 12 p.49 for more details.

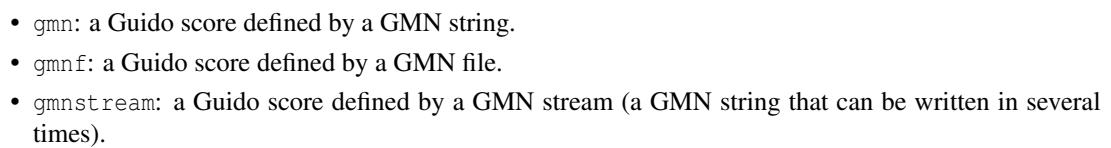
## The 'set' message

setMsg



## 5.1 Symbolic music notation

setMsg



- `musicxml`: a score defined by a MusicXML string.
- `musicxmlf`: a score defined by a MusicXML file.
- `gmxml`: a score defined by a *score expression*. See section 19 p.92 for the score expressions reference.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating a music score using a Guido Music Notation language string.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set gmxml "[ a b g ]";
```

Creating the same music score as a stream.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set gmxmlstream "[ a";  
/ITL/scene/myObject write "b";  
/ITL/scene/myObject write "g";
```

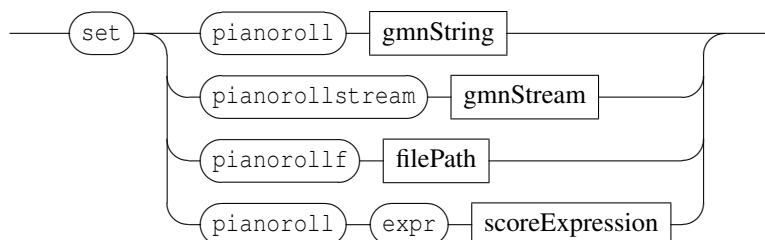
**NOTE** For compatibility with previous versions, passing a MusicXML string to a `gmxml` object or a MusicXML file to a `gmxmlf` object may succeed since the system tries to parse the content as GMN content or as MusicXML content when the former fails.

**NOTE** Conversion from MusicXML to GMN could be achieved manually using a command line tool that is distributed with the MusicXML library (see at <https://github.com/dfober/libmusicxml>). It allows to improve the output GMN code afterward.

## 5.2 Piano roll music notation

Piano roll music notation is based on the Guido Music Notation format [GMN].

*setMsg*



- `pianoroll`: a piano roll defined by a GMN string.
- `pianorollstream`: a piano roll defined by a GMN stream (a GMN string that can be written in several times).
- `pianorollf`: a piano roll defined by a guido file (with ".gmml" extension) or by a midi file (with ".mid" extension). Warning: url forms are not supported for midi files.
- `pianoroll` *expr*: a piano roll defined by a *score expression*. See section 19 p.92 for the score expressions reference.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating a pianoroll using a Guido Music Notation language string.

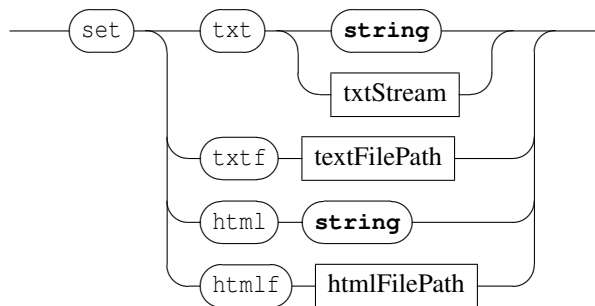
```
/ITL/scene/myObject set pianoroll "[ a b g ]";
```

Creating the same piano roll as a stream.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set pianorollstream "[ a";  
/ITL/scene/myObject write "b";  
/ITL/scene/myObject write "g";
```

## 5.3 Textual components

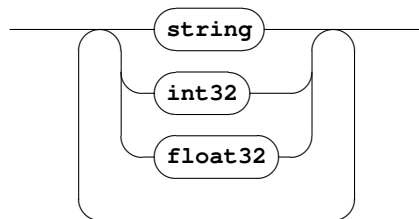
*setMsg*



- **txt**: a textual component.
- **txtf**: a textual component defined by a file.
- **html**: an html component defined by an HTML string.
- **htmlf**: an html component defined by an HTML file.

Text may be specified by a single quoted string or using an arbitrary count of parameters that are converted to a single string with a space used as separator.

*txtStream*



### EXAMPLE

Creating a text object.

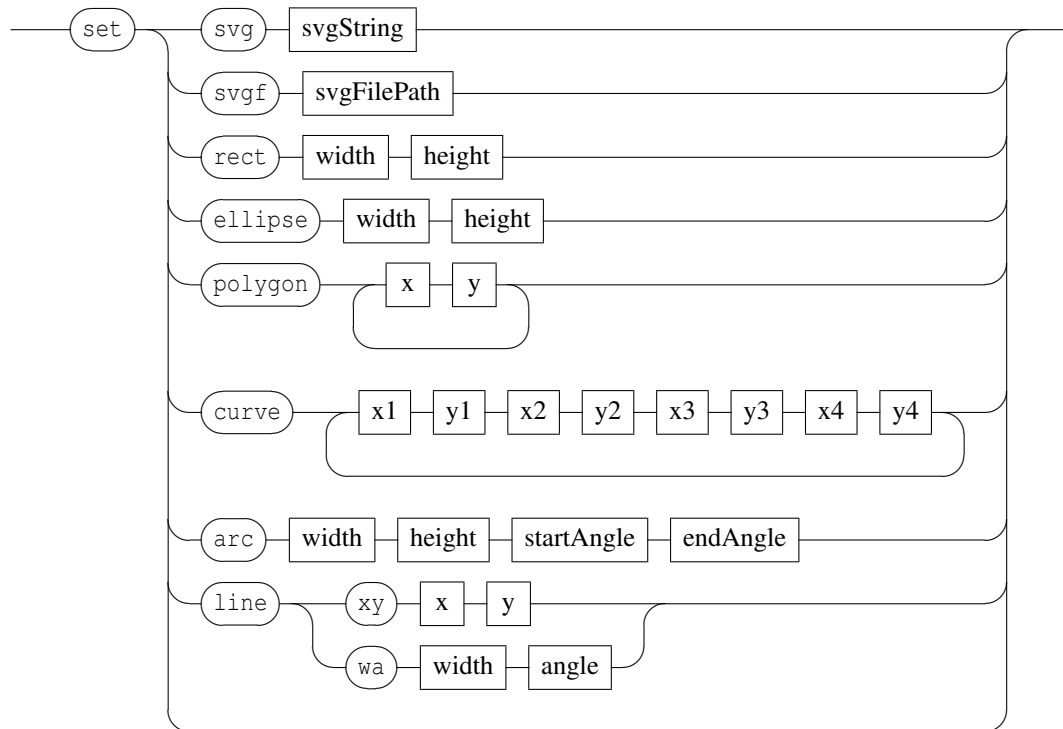
```
/ITL/scene/myObject set txt "Hello ... world!";
```

Setting the content of a text object using a values stream.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set txt Hello 1 world and 0.5;
```

## 5.4 Vectorial graphics

*setMsg*



- **svg**: SVG graphics defined by a SVG string.
- **svgf**: vectorial graphics defined by a SVG file.
- **rect**: a rectangle specified by a width and height. Width and height are expressed in `scene` coordinates space, thus a width or a height of 2 corresponds to the width or a height of the `scene`.
- **ellipse**: an ellipse specified by a width and height.
- **polygon**: a polygon specified by a sequence of points, each point being defined by its (x,y) coordinates. The coordinates are expressed in the `scene` coordinate space, but only the relative position of the points is taken into account (*i.e* a polygon  $A = \{ (0,0) ; (1,1) ; (0,1) \}$  is equivalent to a polygon  $B = \{ (1,1) ; (2,2) ; (1,2) \}$ ).
- **curve**: a sequence of 4-points bezier cubic curve. If the end-point of a curve doesn't match the start-point of the following one, the curves are linked by a straight line. The first curve follows the last curve. The inner space defined by the sequence of curves is filled, using the object color. The points coordinates are handled like in a `polygon`.
- **arc**: an arc defined by its enclosing rectangle and the start and end angles. Angles are in degrees and express counter-clockwise directions.
- **line**: a simple line specified by a point (x,y) expressed in `scene` coordinate space or by a width and angle. The point form is used to compute a line from (0,0) to (x,y), which is next drawn centered on the scene.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a rectangle with a 0.5 width and a 1.5 height.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set rect 0.5 1.5;
```

Creating a line specified using width and angle.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set line wa 1. 45.;
```

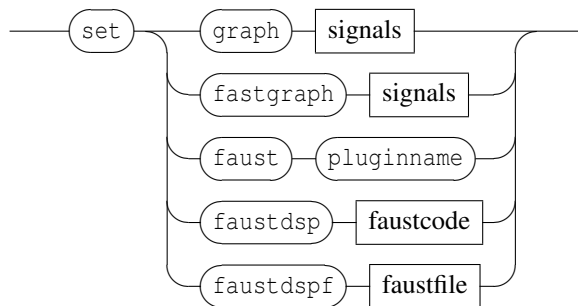
## 5.5 Signals and graphic signals

Signals are special objects that are stored in a special `signal` node and that may be composed in parallel to produce graphic signals. Signals and graphic signals are described in section 14 p.57.

Signals and computation on signals may be based on FAUST objects that are actually signals processors. FAUST objects are described in section 20.1 p.97.

For more information about the FAUST language, see at <http://faust.grame.fr>.

*setMsg*

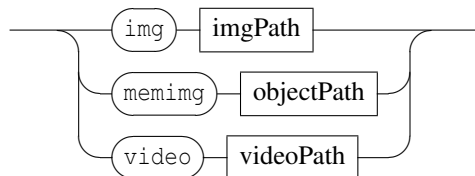


- `graph`: graphic of a signal. See section 14 p.57 for details about the `graph` objects data.
- `fastgraph`: fast rendering graphic signal. See also section 14 p.57.
- `faust`: a FAUST object as a plugin (see section 20.1)
- `faustdsp`: a FAUST object defined by a string (see section 20.1 p.97)
- `faustdspf`: a FAUST object defined by a file (see section 20.1 p.97)

## 5.6 Images and video

Images and video are supported using various formats. See section 5.9 p.24 for more details on the supported formats.

*setMsg*



- `img`: an image file. The image format is inferred from the file extension.
- `memimg`: a memory capture of the object given as argument. `objectPath` indicates the target object that is captured with all its childrens. It may be an object name or a path to an object. Simple object names and relative path are looked for in the receiver layer.
- `video`: a video file. The video format is inferred from the file extension. Note that navigation through the video is made using its date.

## EXAMPLE

Creating an image.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set img "myImage.png";
```

Creating a memory image of a scene.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set memimg "/ITL/scene";
```

## NOTE

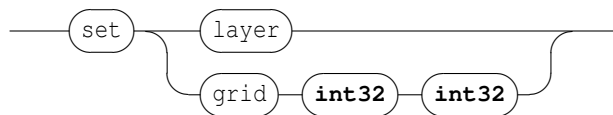
It is necessary to have an object or scene graphically rendered before a capture can be made. Since the actual graphic rendering is made asynchronously to the model update, a sequence of messages like the following:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set gmn "[a f g]";  
/ITL/scene/capture set memimg myObject;
```

won't work if the messages are handled by the same time task. A delay is necessary between the two messages. To make sure all the objects have been rendered, you can use the scene `endPaint` event.

## 5.7 Miscellaneous

*setMsg*



- `layer`: a graphic layer, may be viewed as a container (see section 11 p.48).
- `grid`: a white transparent object that provides a predefined time to graphic mapping (see section 7.9 p.34 for more details and section 12 p.49 for time to graphic relations). The parameters are `int32` values representing the number of columns and rows.

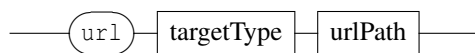
## 5.8 File based resources

Most of the types can be either expressed with the corresponding data, or by a path to a file containing the data. For the latter form, the object type is generally suffixed with an 'f' (e.g. `txtf`, `htmlf`, `gmnf`, `musicxmlf`, `svgf`, `faustf`). The `img` and `video` types have only a file form (and no 'f' suffix).

A file path can be expressed as a Unix path (absolute or relative - see the scene or application `rootPath` message for relative paths handling), but also as an URL. Only the `http` protocol is currently supported.

When the system encounters an URL, it creates an intermediate object that is in charge of retrieving the corresponding data. This object has a specific `url` type that takes the target type and an `urlPath` as arguments. It has a graphic appearance (actually a light gray box containing the object name and the target url) that can be controlled like for any regular object.

*urlType*



The `url` intermediate object acts as a proxy for the target object and will transfer all its properties once the data are ready. A client can thus interact transparently with the target address, whatever the status of the download request.

## EXAMPLE

Creating a score using an URL:

```

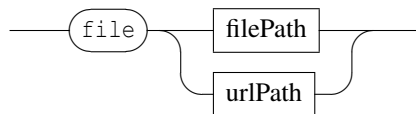
/ITL/scene/score set gmnf "http://anyhost.adomain.org/score.gmn";
    is equivalent to
/ITL/scene/score set url gmnf "http://anyhost.adomain.org/score.gmn";

```

**NOTE** The url object handles specific events : success, error and cancel (see the section 16.1.4 p.74).

## 5.9 The file type

*setFile*



- file: a generic type to handle file based objects. Actually, the file type is translated into a one of the txtf, gmnf, img or video types, according to the file extension (see table 5.1).

**See also:** the application rootPath message (section 8 p.38) for file based objects.

Table 5.1: File extensions supported by the file translation scheme.

| file extension                      | translated type |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| .txt .text                          | txtf            |
| .htm .html                          | htmlf           |
| .gmn                                | gmnf            |
| .xml                                | musicxmlf       |
| .svg                                | svgf            |
| .jpg .jpeg .png .gif .bmp .tiff     | img             |
| .avi .wmv .mpg .mpeg .mp4 .mov .vob | video           |
| .dsp                                | faustdspf       |

### EXAMPLE

Creating an image using the file type.

```

/ITL/scene/myObject set file "myImage.png";
    is equivalent to
/ITL/scene/myObject set img "myImage.png";

```

## 5.10 Web objects

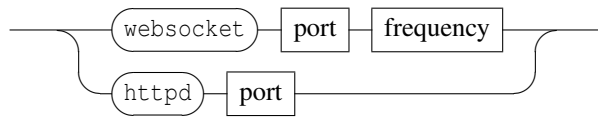
A score can make its content available to the Internet using specific components that provide an image of the scene over http or websocket protocols.

The httpd server depends on the Httpd server plugin and is described in section 20.3 p.103.

The websocket server provides a two-ways communication between INScore and distant clients. The server sends notifications to client using a Screen updated text message when the scene is updated. Clients can request an image by sending a getImage text message to the server. The server responds with a image of the scene in png format, using a Blob type javascript object.



*webobject*



- **port**: a port number for the socket communication.
- **frequency**: a minimum time in millisecond between two `Screen` updated notifications.

#### NOTE

A busy port prevents the server to start. The server status can be checked with the `get status` message.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating an websocket server using the port 1234 and limiting the notifications rate to one per 500 milliseconds.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject set websocket 1234 500;
```

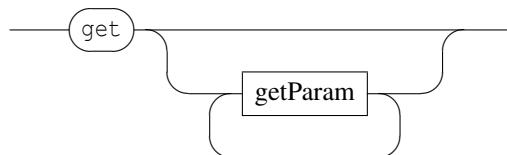
**See also:** the http web server plugin (section 20.3 p.103).

## Chapter 6

# The 'get' messages

The *get* messages can be sent to any valid OSC address. It is intended to query the system state. It is the counterpart of all the messages modifying this state. The result of the query is sent to the OSC output port with the exact syntax of the counterpart message. The global form of the message is:

*getMsg*



The *get* message without parameter is the counterpart of the *set* message. When addressed to a container (the application `/ITL`, a scene `/ITL/scene`, the signal node `/ITL/scene/signal`) is also distributed to all the container components.

Specific *get* forms may be available, depending on the component type (see sections 7.3, 8.4, 8.5.2, 13, 14.1.2, 20.1.2).

The *get frame* message is supported by all the components. An object frame is available for read only. It represents the polygon that encloses the object, taking account of scaling, rotations, and shear. The polygon is returned as a set of 4 points (x, y) expressed in the parent object coordinates space.

### EXAMPLE

Sending the following request to an object which position is 0.3 0.5

```
/ITL/scene/myobject get x y;
```

will give the following messages on output port:

```
/ITL/scene/myobject x 0.3;
```

```
/ITL/scene/myobject y 0.5;
```

### Querying an object content

```
/ITL/scene/myobject get;
```

will give the corresponding *set* message:

```
/ITL/scene/myobject set txt "Hello world!";
```

### Querying an object frame

```
/ITL/scene/myobject get frame;
```

will give the corresponding frame message:

```
/ITL/scene/myobject frame -0.5 -0.25 0.50 -0.25 0.50 0.25 -0.5 0.25;
```

**NOTE**

The `get width` and `get height` messages addressed to components that have no explicit width and height (text, images, etc.) returns 0 as long as the target component has not been graphically rendered.

## Chapter 7

# Type specific messages

Some of the messages are accepted only by specific components.

### 7.1 Brush control

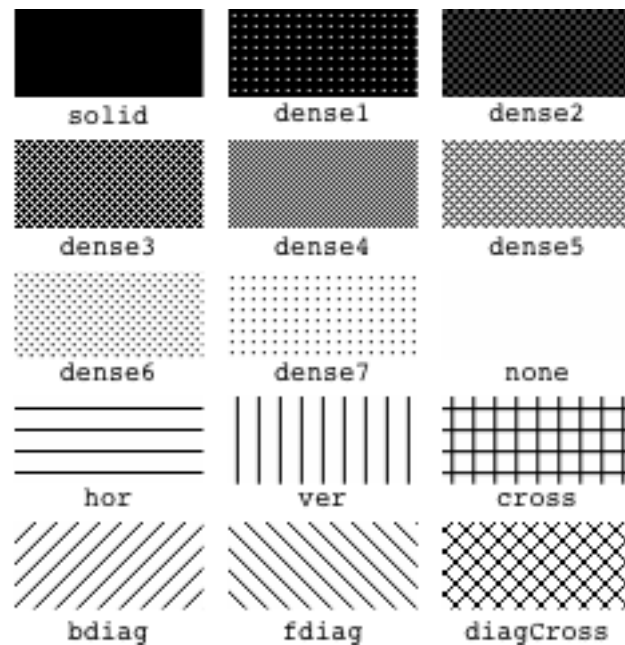


Figure 7.1: Brush styles

Specific brush messages accepted by the following components: rect | ellipse | polygon | curve | layer.

*brushMsg*



- brushStyle controls the brush style (see figure 7.1).

The brush style default value is solid.

For the layer object, the brush style default value is none.

#### EXAMPLE

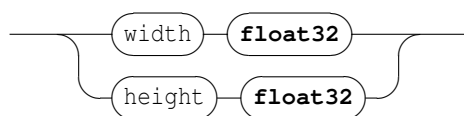
Setting a rectangle style :

```
/ITL/scene/rect set rect 0.5 0.5 ;
/ITL/scene/rect brushStyle dense4;
```

## 7.2 Width and height control

width and height messages are accepted by the following components: rect | ellipse | graph | fastgraph | grid | pianoroll | pianorollf.

*widthMsg*

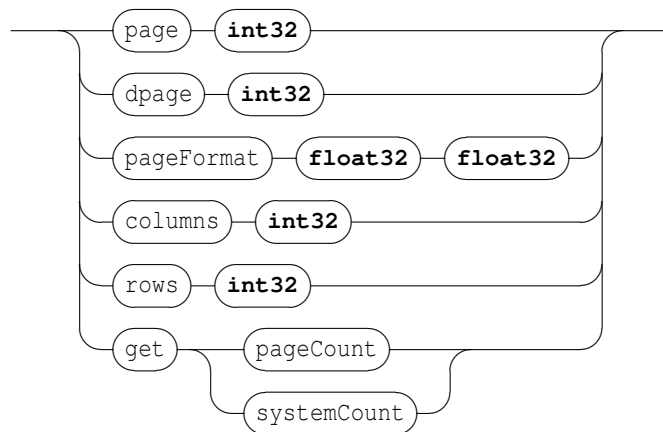


**NOTE** Querying the width and height of any object is always supported, provided that the object has been graphically rendered.

## 7.3 Symbolic score

The following messages are accepted by the components types `gmh` | `gmhstream` | `gmnf`.

*scoreMsg*



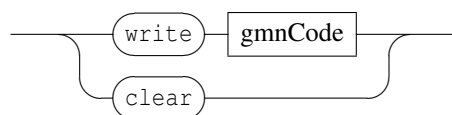
- `page`: set the score current page
- `dpage`: moves the score current page
- `pageFormat`: set the page format. The parameters are the page width and height. Note that the message has no effect when the score already includes a `\pageformat` tag.
- `columns`: for multi pages display: set the number of columns.
- `rows`: for multi pages display: set the number of rows.
- `pageCount`: a read only attribute, gives the score pages count.
- `systemCount`: a read only attribute, gives the number of systems on each of the score pages. The result is given as a list systems count ordered by page number (index 0 is page 1, etc.).

### EXAMPLE

Displaying a multi-pages score on two pages starting at page 3:

```
/ITL/scene/myScore columns 2 ;
/ITL/scene/myScore page 3 ;
```

*gmhstreamMsg*



- `write`: add the gmh code to the current gmh stream
- `clear`: reinitialize the stream

### EXAMPLE

Writing a score in 3 steps:

```

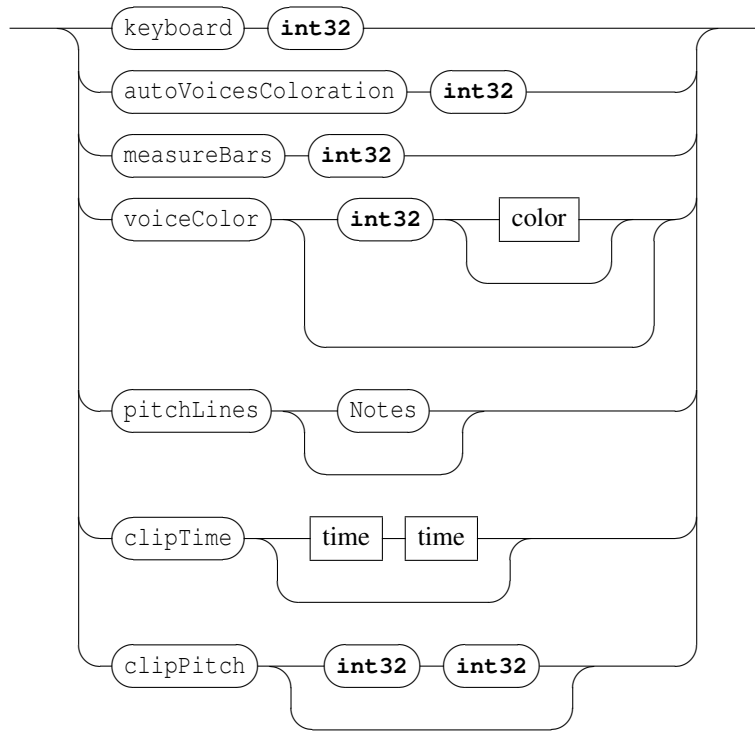
/ITL/scene/myScore set gmnstream "[ c";
/ITL/scene/myScore write " d e";
/ITL/scene/myScore write " f]";

```

## 7.4 Piano roll

The following messages are accepted by the components types `pianoroll` | `pianorollstream` | `pianorollf`.

*pianorollMsg*



- `keyboard`: display the keyboard on left of piano roll. Default value to 0.
- `autoVoicesColoration`: enable voices automatic coloration. If `voiceColor` is used for a voice, automatic voices coloration do nothing for it. Default value to 0.
- `measureBars`: Display measure bars on piano roll. Default value to 0.
- `voiceColor`: set a color to a voice. The parameters are voice number (start to 1), and RGBA color (See section 2.3 p.8). If not color is present, voice color is reset to default color. If voice number and color are not present, reset all voices to default color.
- `pitchLines`: Display pitch lines on pianoroll. Parameters are a note list in english notation (A A# B ...) with case insensitive. Default to all lines. An 'empty' note (i.e. the litteral 'empty' string) can be used to not display any line.
- `clipTime`: set time limits for piano roll (See section 3 p.15 to set a time). The two times have to be wrote in the same format. If no time is present, time limits are reset to default.
- `clipPitch`: Set pitch limits to piano roll. The pitch is in midi format. If no value is present, pitch limits are reset to default.

### EXAMPLE

Set a color on voice 2 with transparency and display C and F pitch lines:

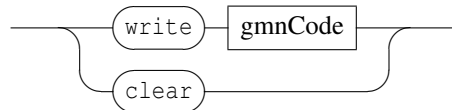
```
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll voiceColor 2 154 234 45 100;
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll pitchLines 'C' 'F';
```

Removes the pitch lines:

```
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll pitchLines empty;
```

Piano roll streams support the same messages than Guido streams:

*pianorollstreamMsg*



- write: add the gmncode to the current gmncode stream
- clear: reinitialize the stream

#### EXAMPLE

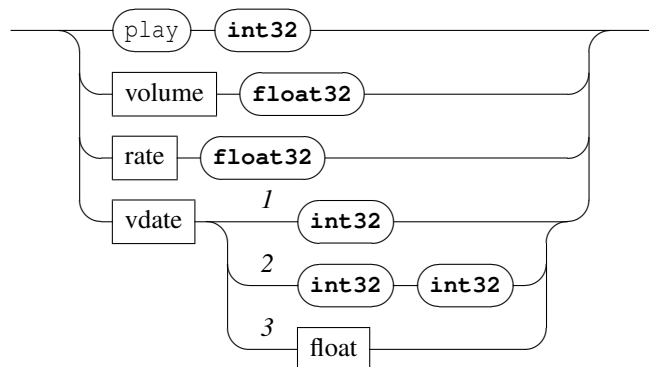
Writing a pianoroll in 3 steps:

```
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll set pianorollstream "[ c";
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll write " d e";
/ITL/scene/myPianoroll write " f]";
```

## 7.5 Video

A video object has an own internal time and duration that is independant from the INScore time and duration. This video time is controlled using specific messages.

*video*



- play start or stop playing the video. Default value is 0.
- volume sets the audio volume of the video. Default and maximum value is 1.
- rate sets the video playing rate. Default value is 1.
- vdate sets the current video frame. Default value is 0. Arguments are the following:
  - 1 : a value in milliseconds.
  - 2 : a musical time expressed as a rational. Note that musical time is converted to milliseconds using a tempo value of 60.

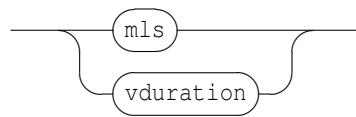


- **3**: a musical time expressed as a float.

The video position may be updated while the video is playing.

A video object supports also specific queries:

*videoget*



- **mls** gives the video absolute duration in milliseconds.
- **vduration** gives the video duration in musical time. The returned value is a rational computed using the current rate, according to a tempo value of 60.

A video object supports specific events (see section 16.1.6 p.75 for more details).

#### EXAMPLE

Playing a video at half speed:

```
/ITL/scene/video set video "Video.mp4";
/ITL/scene/video rate 0.5;
/ITL/scene/video play 1";
```

#### NOTE

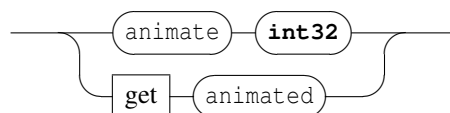
Depending on the video encoding and on the platform renderer, setting the video current position using the **vdate** message may be aligned to key frames.

Supported video formats are highly dependent on the platform, as well as the video specific features (e.g. setting the playing rate that may or may not be supported, or may behave differently).

## 7.6 SVG Objects

The following message is accepted by the SVG components (types **svg** | **svgf**).

*svgMsg*



- **animate**: start or stop the svg animation (provided the SVG is animated). The parameter is a boolean value (default is 0).
- **animated**: a get parameter only: returns whether the svg is animated or not.

#### NOTE

SVG objects are rendered using the Qt SVG Renderer and suffer the Qt limitations. For example and with Qt 5.5, xlink is not supported.

## 7.7 Rectangles

Rectangles (type `rect`) accept a `radius` message that can be used to draw rounded rectangles.

*radiusMsg*

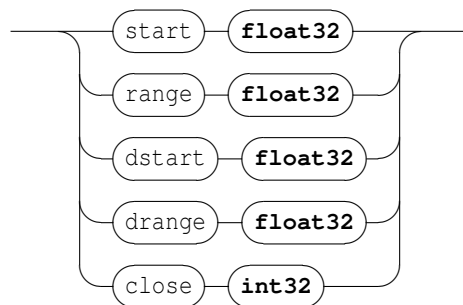


- `radius`: followed by 2 values that specify the radius on the x and y axis (default is 0 0). The values express a percentage of the object dimensions, thus the value's range is [0, 100].

## 7.8 Arcs

Arcs are portion of ellipses. Although an arc is specified by its `set` message, it supports additional messages to control the start angles and the arc extension individually. An additional `close` message affects the drawing of the arc.

*arcMsg*



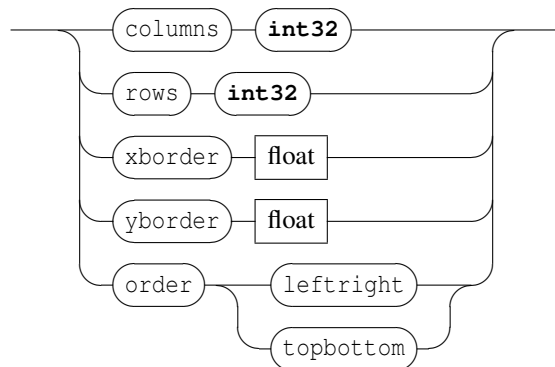
- `start`: set the start angle of the arc.
- `range`: set the arc extension in degrees counter-clockwise.
- `dstart`: move the start angle of the arc from the value given as parameter.
- `drange`: move the arc range from the value given as parameter.
- `close`: by default, only the curve of an arc is drawn. When the `close` attribute is set, lines from the arc borders to the center of the ellipse are also drawn. The `close` parameter is read as a boolean value.

Angles are in degrees and express counter-clockwise directions.

## 7.9 The 'grid' object

The `grid` object provides a pre-defined time to graphic mapping organized in columns and row. By default, it is not visible (white, transparent) but supports all the attributes of rectangles (color, pen, effects, etc.). Each element of a grid has a duration that is computed as the grid duration divided by the total number of elements ( columns x rows) and is placed in the time space from the date 0 to the end of the grid duration.

*gridMsg*



- `columns` set the number of columns of the grid,
- `rows` set the number of rows of the grid,
- `xborder` set the horizontal spacing between the elements of the grid (default is 0.),
- `yborder` set the vertical spacing between the elements of the grid (default is 0.),
- `order` defines the time order of the elements. By default, elements are organized from left to right first and from top to bottom next (`leftright`). The `topbottom` parameter changes this order from top to bottom first and from left to right next.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating a 10 x 10 grid organized from top to bottom with a border:

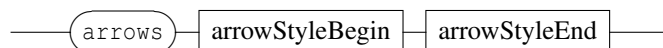
```

/ITL/scene/grid set grid 10 10 ;
/ITL/scene/grid xborder 3. ;
/ITL/scene/grid yborder 3. ;
/ITL/scene/grid order topbottom ;
  
```

## 7.10 Arrows

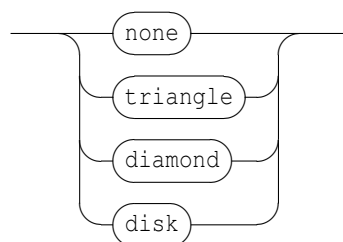
Specific arrows message is accepted by the component type `line`. It add capability to draw arrow heads to the begining and the end of a line object.

*arrowheadMsg*



- `arrowStyleBegin` Set the arrow head of the begining of the line.
- `arrowStyleEnd` Set the arrow head of the end of the line.

*arrowStyle*



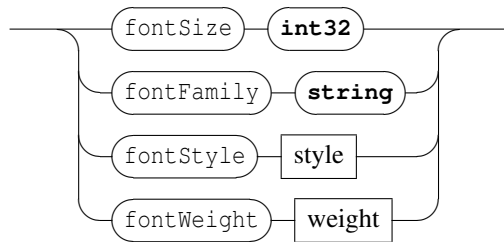
The arrow style default value is `none`.

## 7.11 Textual objects

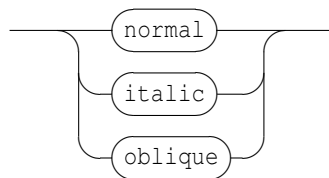
### 7.11.1 Font control

Specific font messages are accepted by `txt` `html` `txtf` and `htmlf` components.

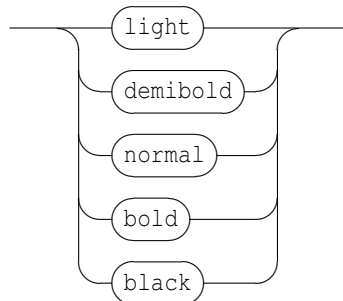
*fontMsg*



*fontStyle*



*fontWeight*



- `fontSize` controls the font size in pixel. The default value is 13px.
- `fontFamily` controls the font family. The default value is 'Arial'. If a non existing value is used, system default font is used.
- `fontStyle` controls the pen style. The font style default value is `normal`.
- `weightValue` controls the font weight. The font weight default value is `normal`.

#### EXAMPLE

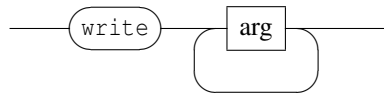
Setting a text object with a font family Times and bold weight:

```
/ITL/scene/text set txt "text sample";  
/ITL/scene/text fontFamily Times;  
/ITL/scene/text fontWeight bold;
```

### 7.11.2 Writing

Textual objects support writing in a stream-like way.

*txtwrite*



- `write`: append the `arg` list formatted as a string to the textual content.

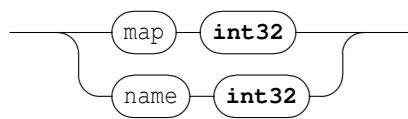
#### EXAMPLE

```
/ITL/scene/text set txt "Hello";  
/ITL/scene/text write "world!";
```

## 7.12 The 'debug' nodes

Each component includes a static `debug` nodes provided to give information about components.

*debugMsg*



- `map` is used to display the time to graphic mapping. The parameter is a `int` value: 0 prevents mapping display, 1 displays only the bounding boxes and 2 displays also the dates along with the boxes. Default is 0 (no map).
- `name` is used to display both the object name and bounding box. The parameter is a boolean value. Default is 0.

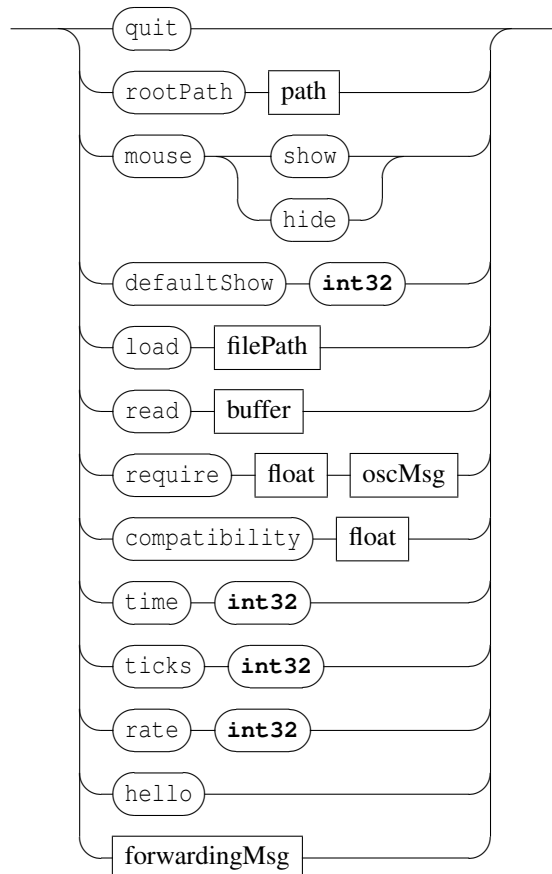
## Chapter 8

# Application messages

Application messages are accepted by the static OSC address /ITL.

### 8.1 Application management

*ITLMsg*



- quit: requests the client application to quit.

- **rootPath**: *rootPath* of an INScore application is the default path where the application reads or writes a file when a relative path is used for this file. The default value is the user home directory. Sending the `rootPath` message without parameter resets the application path to its default value.
- **mouse**: hide or show the mouse pointer.
- **defaultShow**: changes the default show status for new objects. The default `defaultShow` value is 1.
- **load**: loads a file previously saved using the `save` message (see section 2 p.4). Note that the load operation appends the new objects to the existing scene. When necessary, it is the sender responsibility to clear the scene before loading a file. URL are supported for the file path (see section 5.8 p.23);
- **read**: read a buffer that is expected to contain a valid inscore script.
- **require**: check that the current INScore version number is equal or greater to the number given as argument. The version number is given as a float value. A message is associated to the `require` message, which is triggered when the check fails. See section 16 p.71 for more details.
- **compatibility**: preserve INScore previous behavior. The argument corresponds to a version number, INScore will preserve the corresponding behavior (objects scaling, default size, etc.).
- **rate**: changes the time task rate. Note that null values are ignored. The default `rate` value is 10.
- **time**: sets the application current time. The time is expressed in milliseconds.
- **ticks**: sets the application current ticks count. The ticks count indicates the number of time tasks performed by the application.
- **hello**: query the host IP number. The message is intended for ITL applications discovery. Answer to the query has the following format:  
IP inPort outPort errPort where IP is sent as a string and port numbers as integer values.
- **forwardingMsg**: application support message forwarding and filtering. See section 10 p.46.

#### EXAMPLE

when sending the message:

```
/ITL hello;
```

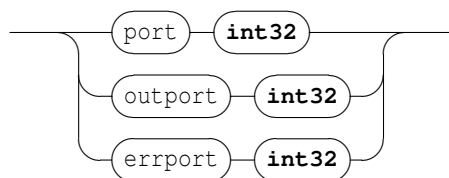
the application will answer with the following message:

```
/ITL 192.168.0.5 7000 7001 7003
```

when it runs on a host which IP number is 192.168.0.5 using the default port numbers.

## 8.2 Ports management

*ITLPortsMsg*



Changes the UDP port numbers:

- `port` defines the listening port number,
- `outport` defines the port used to send replies to queries,

- `errport` defines the port used to send error messages.

The `int32` parameter should be a positive value in the range [1024-49150].

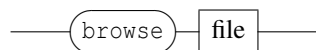
The default port, `outport` and `errport` values are 7000, 7001 and 7002.

#### NOTE

Error messages are sent as a single string.

## 8.3 System support

*ITLSystem*

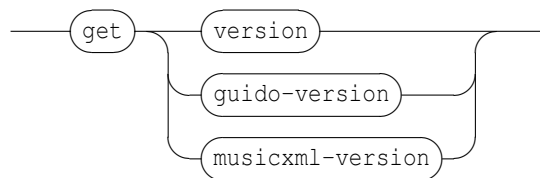


- `browse` open the file given as parameter using the system default browser. The message supports URLs that can be of type `http://`, `https://` or `file://`. It supports also direct reference to a local file (e.g. `myfile.html`) that is translated into `file://` url using the application `rootPath`.

## 8.4 Application level queries

The application supports the `get` messages for its parameters (see section 6 p.26). In addition, it provides the following messages to query version numbers.

*ITLRequest*



- `version`: version number request.
- `guido-version`: Guido engine version number request.
- `musicxml-version`: MusicXML and Guido converter version numbers request. Returns "not available" when the library is not found.

#### EXAMPLE

Querying INScore version:

```
/ITL get version;
```

will give the following as output:

```
/ITL version 1.00
```

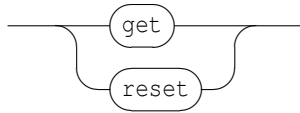
## 8.5 Application static nodes

The application level provides the static nodes - `stats`, `debug` and `log`, available at `/ITL/stats` `/ITL/debug` and `/ITL/log` to help debugging communication and INScore scripts design.



### 8.5.1 The 'stats' nodes

*ITLStats*



- `get` gives the count of handled messages at OSC and UDP levels: the UDP count indicates the count of messages received from the network, the OSC count includes the UDP count and the messages received internally.
- `reset` resets the counters to zero. Note that querying the `stats` node increments at least the OSC the counter.

#### EXAMPLE

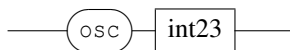
Answer to a `get` message addressed to `/ITL/stats`

```
/ITL/stats osc 15 udp 10
```

### 8.5.2 The 'debug' nodes

The `debug` node is used to activate debugging information.

*ITLdebug*



- switch the debug mode ON or OFF. The parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. When in debug mode, INScore sends verbose messages to the OSC error port for every message that can't be correctly handled. Debugging is ON by default.

#### EXAMPLE

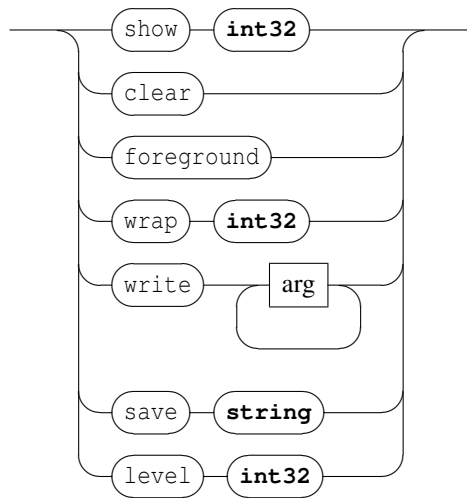
Error messages generated on error port in debug mode:

```
error: incorrect OSC address: /ITL/stat
error: incorrect parameters: /ITL/scene/foo unknown 0.1
error: incorrect parameters: /ITL/scene/foo x "incorrectType"
```

### 8.5.3 The 'log' nodes

The `log` node controls a console window that display all the messages sent to the OSC error port. Typical content is given by the example above.

### *ITLLog*

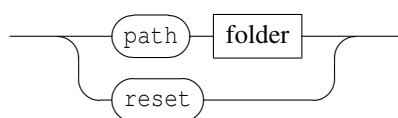


- **show** show or hides the console. The parameter is a boolean value.
- **clear** clear the console window.
- **foreground** put the console window to front.
- **wrap** control line wrapping of the console. The parameter is a boolean value.
- **write** write the `arg` list formatted as a string to the log window.
- **save** save the current log content to a file. The parameter is a file name. When expressed as a relative path, the file is saved under the current application root path.
- **level** set the log level. Expected values are:
  - 0 : no log
  - 1 : log errors (default value)
  - 2 : log errors and output of `get` messages

### 8.5.4 The 'plugins' nodes

The `plugins` node controls the search path for plugins. See section 20 p.97 for more information on plugins and search strategies.

### *ITLPlugin*



- **path** add `folder` as a user path. The system will look for plugins in this folder first.
- **reset** clear the current user path.

## Chapter 9

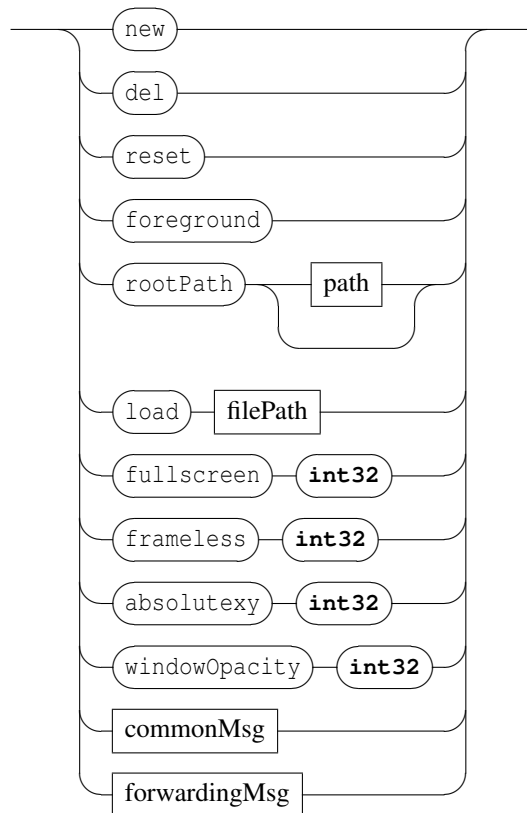
# Scene messages

A scene may be viewed as a window on the score elements. Its address is `/ITL/sceneIdentifier` where *sceneIdentifier* is the scene name.

### 9.1 Scene control

The following messages are available at scene level, to control the scene appearance and behaviour:

*sceneMsg*



- `new`: creates a new scene and opens it in a new window.

- `del`: deletes a scene and closes the corresponding window.
- `reset`: clears the scene (i.e. delete all components) and resets the scene to its default state (position, size and color).
- `foreground`: display scene window in foreground of all other windows in the system windows manager.
- `rootPath`: *rootPath* of a scene is the default path where the scene reads or writes a file when a relative path is used for this file. When no value has been specified, the application *rootPath* is used. Calling `rootPath` without argument clears the scene *rootPath*.
- `load`: loads an INScore file to the scene. Note that the OSC addresses are translated to the scene OSC address.
- `fullscreen`: requests the scene to switch to full screen or normal screen. The parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. Default value is 0.
- `frameless`: requests the scene to switch to frameless or normal window. The parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. Default value is 0.
- `absolutexy`: requests the scene to absolute or relative coordinates. Absolute coordinates are in pixels relative to the top left corner of the screen. Relative coordinates are in the range [-1, 1] where [0,0] is the center of the screen. The message parameter is interpreted as a boolean value. Default value is 0.
- `windowOpacity`: switch the scene window to opaque or transparent mode. When in transparent mode, the scene alpha channel controls the window opacity (from completely opaque to completely transparent). In opaque mode, the scene alpha channel controls the background brush only. Default value is 0 (transparent).
- `commonMsg`: a scene support the common graphic attributes. See section 2 p.4.
- `forwardingMsg`: a scene support message forwarding and filtering. See section 10 p.46.

#### EXAMPLE

Setting a scene current path:

```
/ITL/scene rootPath "/path/to/my/folder";
```

Loading an INScore file:

```
/ITL/scene load "myscript.inscore";
```

will load `/path/to/my/folder/myscript.inscore` into the scene.

Setting a scene to fullscreen:

```
/ITL/scene fullscreen 1;
```

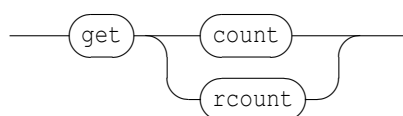
Creating a new score named `myScore`:

```
/ITL/myScore new;
```

## 9.2 Scene queries

A scene may respond to queries regarding its elements:

*sceneQuery*



- `count`: count the number of elements in the scene.
- `rcount`: recursively count the number of elements in the scene.

**EXAMPLE**

Counting the elements in a scene:

```
/ITL/scene get count;  
    will give a message like the following as output:  
/ITL/scene count 200;
```

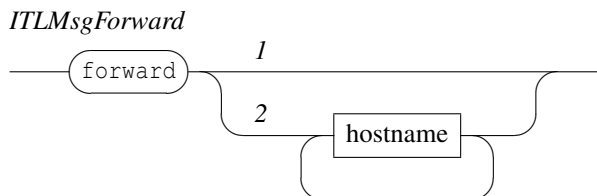
## Chapter 10

# Messages forwarding

The messages handled by the application or by a scene can be forwarded to arbitrary remote hosts. A filtering mechanism can be used to have a fine control of forwarded messages.

### 10.1 Remote hosts list

Remote hosts lists can be set using the `forward` message at scene or application level. Hosts lists of the application and of each scene are independent. At scene level, only messages handle by the scene are forwarded (ie message for the scene itself or for one of his children object). The `forward` message itself can't be forwarded. A message from a host cannot be forwarded to him to avoid direct loop.



- 1) removes the set of forwarded destinations,
- 2) set a list of remote hosts for forwarding. Note that `hostname` can be any legal host name or IP number, optionally extended with a port number separated by a semi-colon. By default, when no port number is specified, the default application listening port number is used (7000).

#### EXAMPLE

Forwarding messages handle by application to `host1.adomain.org` using the default application listening port number (7000) and to `host2.adomain.org` on port number 5100.

```
/ITL forward host1.adomain.org host2.adomain.org:5100;
```

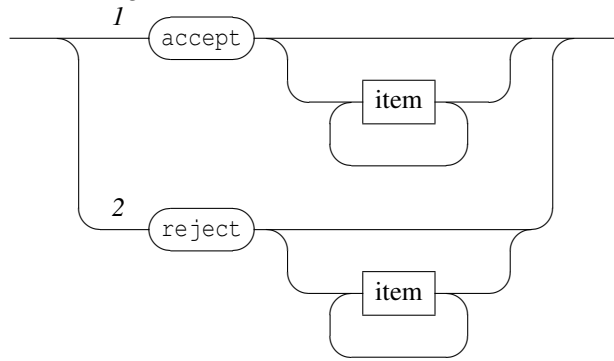
Forwarding messages handle by the scene `scenel` to `host3.adomain.org` using the default application listening port number (7000) and to `host4.adomain.org` on port number 5100.

```
/ITL/scenel forward host1.adomain.org host2.adomain.org:5100;
```

## 10.2 Filters

The messages forwarded to arbitrary remote hosts using the `forward` message can be filtered to send only wanted messages. The static `filter` node is use manage the filter. A static `filter` node is created for each scene and one at application level. The filter can be construct with OSC address and messages.

*ITLFilteringForward*



- 1) Replace the actual accepted list by the new list or by an empty list. Item in accepted list are not filtered by the reject item list.
- 2) Replace the actual rejected list by the new list or by an empty list. Item in reject list are filtered if they not match the accept list.

When a new message is incoming, if they match to an accepted item, filter is not apply.

### EXAMPLE

Filter at application level :

```
/ITL/filter reject /ITL/scene/line* /ITL/scene/rect;
/ITL/filter accept /ITL/scene/line2 scale arrows;
```

Message with OSC message with address starting with `/ITL/scene/line` or with address `/ITL/scene/rect` are filtered only if message address is not `/ITL/scene/line2` or if the content is not `scale` or `arrows`.

Filter at scene level :

```
/ITL/scenel/filter reject fontWeight /ITL/scenel/rect;
```

The `fontWeight` message and message for `/ITL/scenel/rect` are rejected.

# Chapter 11

## Layers

Layers may be viewed as containers or as groups. They represent a way to structure both the address space and the graphic space.

From graphic viewpoint, a layer is a scene inside a scene. All the properties of 'rect' components are available to layers: position, scale, color, transparency, etc.). By default, a layer is not visible: it has no brush and no pen, but changing the brush style (see section 7.1 p.28) - e.g. to `solid` - makes it visible.

From time viewpoint, a layer has the common time attributes i.e. a date, a duration.

A layer may be synchronized to other objects, including other layers. It includes a `sync` node and supports synchronization of the enclosed objects. However, synchronization is restricted to objects from the same layer and cannot cross the border of a layer.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a layer and its content:

```
/ITL/scene/layer1 set layer;  
/ITL/scene/layer1/score set gmnf 'myscore.gmn';  
/ITL/scene/layer1/cursor set rect 0.01 0.1;
```

Synchronizing 2 components of a layer :

```
!'score' and 'cursor' must be enclosed in layer1  
/ITL/scene/layer1/sync cursor score;
```

Making a layer visible :

```
/ITL/scene/layer1 brushStyle solid;  
/ITL/scene/layer1 color 120 120 120;
```

### 11.1 Layers generalization

The idea of layer is generalized to all the type of objects: any INScore object can be a container without depth limitation.

Layers but also any object respond to the `count` and `rcount` queries described in section 9.2 p.44.



## Chapter 12

# Mapping graphic space to time space

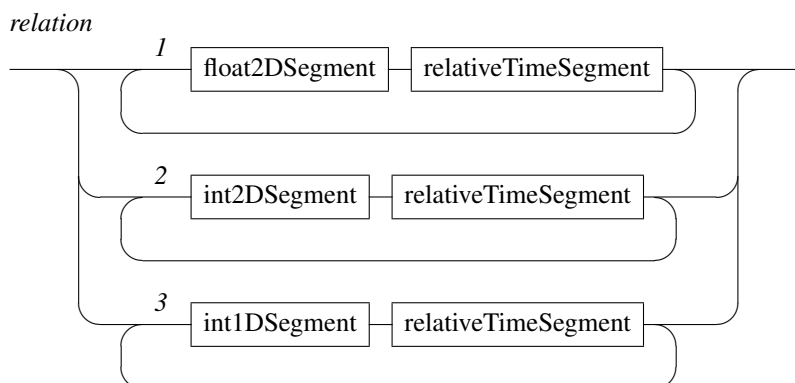
Time to space mapping refers to the description of relationship between an object local graphic space and its time space. A mapping consists in a set of relations between the two spaces. INScore provides specific messages to describes mappings and to synchronize arbitrary objects i.e. to display their time relationships in the graphic space.

### 12.1 The 'map' message

The map messages can be sent to any address with the form `/ITL/scene/identifier`. It is intended to describe the target object relation to time and sets a relation between an object segmentation and a time segmentation. The global form of the message is:



The `relation` parameter must be sent as a single string which format is described below. It consists in a list of associations between the object local space and its time space expressed as segments.



Segments are expressed as a list of intervals. For a 1 dimension resource, a segment is a made of a single interval. For a 2 dimensions resource, a segment is a made of 2 intervals: an interval on the x-axis and one

on the y-axis for graphic based resource, or an interval on columns and one on lines for text based resources. Intervals are right-opened.

The different kind of relations corresponds to:

- [1] a relation between a 2 dimensions segmentation expressed in float values and a relative time segmentation. These segmentations are used by `rect`, `ellipse`, `polygon`, `curve`, `line` components.
- [2] a relation between a 2 dimensions segmentation expressed in integer values and a relative time segmentation. These segmentations are used by `txt`, `txtf`, `img` components.
- [3] a relation between a 1 dimension segmentation expressed in integer values and a relative time segmentation. These segmentations are used by the `graph` component and express a relation between a signal space and time.

Table 12.1 summarizes the specific local segmentation used by each component type.

The specified `map` can be named with an optional `mapName` string; this name can be further reused, during object synchronization, to specify the mapping to use. When `mapName` is not specified, the mapping has a default *empty name*.

The `del` command deletes the mapping specified with `mapName`, or the '*empty name*' mapping if no `map` name is specified.

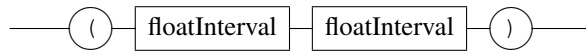
Table 12.1: Local segmentation type for each component

| component type   | segmentation type            |
|--|------------------------------|
| <code>txt</code> , <code>txtf</code>   | <code>int2DSegments</code>   |
| <code>img</code>   | <code>int2DSegments</code>   |
| <code>rect</code> , <code>ellipse</code> , <code>polygon</code> , <code>curve</code> | <code>float2DSegments</code> |
| <code>graph</code>   | <code>int1DSegments</code>   |

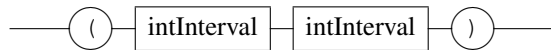
*relativeTimeSegment*



*float2DSegment*



*int2DSegment*



*int1DSegment*



*relativeTimeInterval*



*floatInterval*



*intInterval*



Relative time is expressed as rational values where 1 represents a whole note.

*rational*



#### EXAMPLE

Mapping an image graphic space to time:

```
/ITL/scene/myImage map
"( [0, 67[ [0, 86[ ) ( [0/2, 1/2[ )
( [67, 113[ [0, 86[ ) ( [1/2, 1/1[ )
( [113, 153[ [0, 86[ ) ( [1/1, 3/2[ )
( [153, 190[ [0, 86[ ) ( [3/2, 2/1[ )
( [190, 235[ [0, 86[ ) ( [2/1, 5/2[ )" ;
```

the image is horizontally segmented into 5 different graphic segments that express pixel positions. The vertical dimension of the segments remains the same and corresponds to the interval  $[0, 86[$ . Each graphic segment is associated to a time interval which duration is  $1/2$  (a half note).

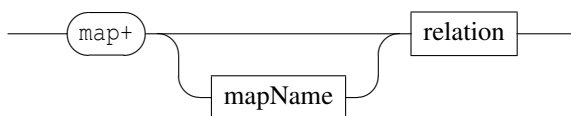
#### NOTE ABOUT LOCAL SPACES

- Text objects (`txt`, `txtf`) local space is expressed by intervals on columns and rows.
- Html object (`html`, `htmlf`) do not support mapping because there is not correspondence between the text and the graphic space.
- Vectorial objects (`rect`, `ellipse`, `polygon`, `curve`, `svg`, ...) express their local graphic space in internal coordinates system i.e. on the  $[-1., 1.]$  interval.
- Bitmap objects (`img`) express their local graphic space in pixels.

## 12.2 The 'map+' message

The `map+` messages is similar to the `map` message but doesn't replace the existing mapping data: the specified relations are added to the existing one.

*mapAddMsg*



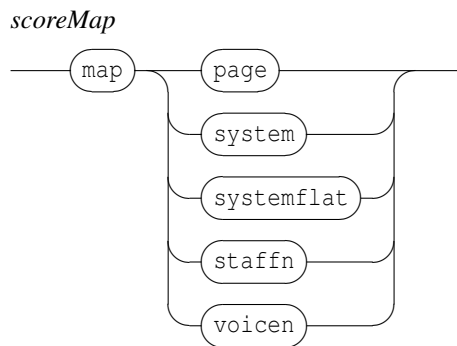
## 12.3 Mapping files

The `mapf` messages is similar to the `map` message but gives the path name of a file containing the mapping data, along with the optional map name.



## 12.4 Symbolic score mappings

Mapping between the graphic and time space is automatically computed for symbolic score *gmn*, *gmnstream*, *gmnf*. However and depending on the application, the graphic space may be segmented in different ways, for instance: different graphic segments for different staves, a single graphic segment traversing all a system, etc. Thus for a symbolic score, the *map* message different and is only intended to select one king mapping supported by the system.



- *page*: a page level mapping
- *system*: a system level mapping
- *systemflat*: a system level mapping without system subdivision (one graphic segment per system)
- *staffn*: a staff level mapping: the staff number is indicated by *n*, a number between 1 and the score staves count.
- *voicen*: a voice level mapping: the voice number is indicated by *n*, a number between 1 and the score voices count.

The default mapping for a symbolic score is unnamed but equivalent to *staff1*.

### EXAMPLE

Requesting the mapping of the third staff of a score:

```
/ITL/scene/myScore map staff3;
```

Requesting the system mapping :

```
/ITL/scene/myScore map system;
```

### NOTE

A voice may be distributed on several staves and thus a staff may contain several voices.

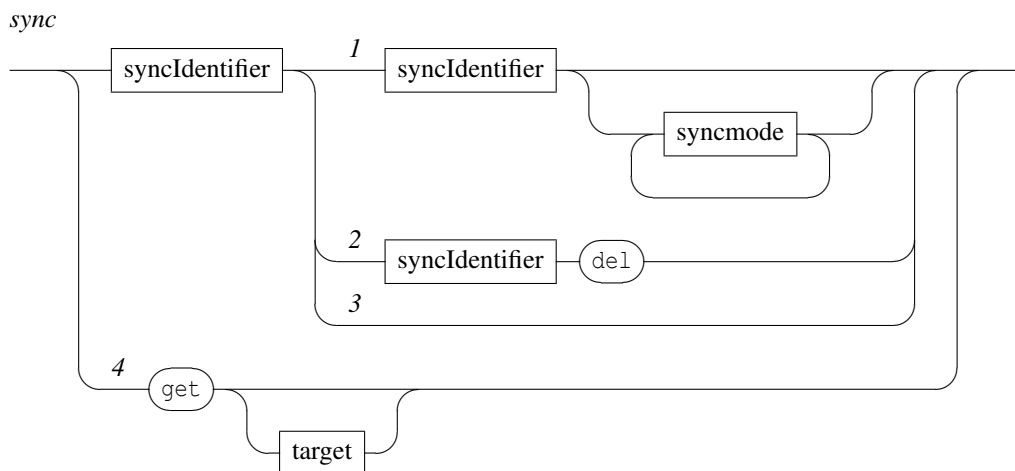
## Chapter 13

# Synchronization

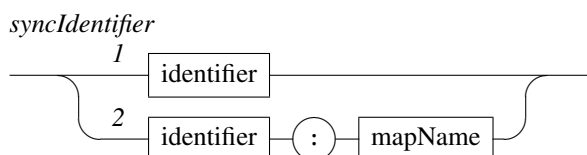
Synchronization between components is in charge of the static `sync` node, automatically embedded in each object. Its address is `/ITL/.../object/sync` and it supports messages to add or remove a master / slave relation between components or to query the synchronizations state.

### NOTE

A master can naturally have several slaves, but a slave can have several masters as well. In this case, it will be drawn several times, corresponding to each master's space.



- [1] the `slave master` form is followed by an optional synchronization mode (see below). It adds a slave / master relation between the first and the second component.
- [2] the `slave master del` form removes the specified slave/master relation.
- [3] the `slave` form without `master` removes all synchronizations with the slave.
- [4] the `get` message is intended to query the synchronization state. The optional parameter is the identifier of a component. The `get` message without parameter is equivalent to a `get` message addressed to each object declared in the `sync` node.



Synchronization identifiers indicates 1) the name of an object or 2) the name of an object associated to a mapping name. Using the first form (i.e. without explicit mapping name), the system uses the default unnamed mapping (see section 12.1 p.49 mappings and named mappings).

Synchronization between components has no effect if any of the required mapping is missing (see table 12.1).

#### EXAMPLE

Synchronizing an object on several masters:

```
/ITL/scene/myParent/sync mySlave myMaster1;
/ITL/scene/myParent/sync mySlave myMaster2;
```

Synchronizing two objects using a specific mapping (the second object is assumed to be a symbolic score (gmn, gmnstream or gmnf) which system mapping has been previously requested):

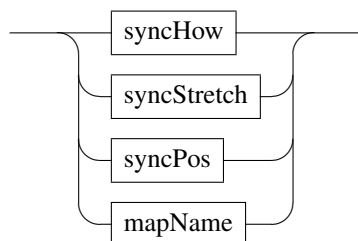
```
/ITL/scene/myParent/sync mySlave myMaster:system;
```

## 13.1 Synchronization modes

Synchronizing a slave component A to a master component B has the following effect:

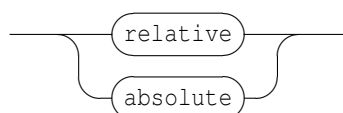
- A position (x) is modified to match the B time position corresponding to A date.
- depending on the optional `syncStretch` option, A width and/or height is modified to match the corresponding B dimension (see below).
- depending on the optional `syncPos` option, A vertical position (y) is modified. Note that the y position remains free and could always be modified using a `dy` message.
- if A date has no graphic correspondence in B mapping (the date is not mapped, or out of B mapping bounds ), A won't be visible.

*syncmode*



### 13.1.1 Using the master date

*syncHow*



The synchronization mode makes use of the master time to graphic mapping to compute the slave position. It may also use the master current date, depending on the following options:

- **relative**: the time position where the slave appears is relative to the mapping and to the master current date (actually, it shifts the mapping from the master current date). The relative mode is used by default.

- **absolute:** the time position where the slave appears corresponds to the mapping date only.

#### NOTE

Use of the `absolute` mode may take sense with nested synchronizations: let's consider an object A, slave of B, which is slave of C. In `relative` mode and if A and B receive the same `clock` messages, A will remain at a fixed position on B although it is moving in time.

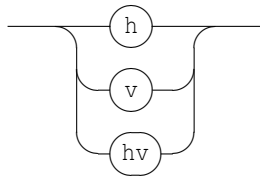
#### EXAMPLE

Describing nested synchronizations, the first one using the `absolute` mode:

```
/ITL/scene/sync slave masterSlave absolute ;
/ITL/scene/sync masterSlave master ;
```

### 13.1.2 Synchronizing an object duration

#### *syncStretch*



The synchronization stretch mode has the following effect on the slave dimensions:

- **h:** the slave is horizontally stretched to align its begin and end dates to the corresponding master locations.
- **v:** the slave is vertically stretched to the master map vertical dimension.
- **hv:** combines the above parameters.

By default, no stretching is applied.

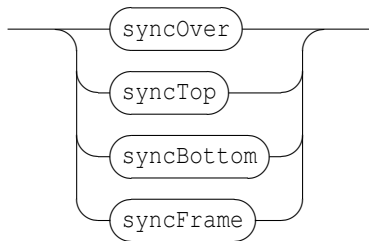
#### EXAMPLE

Synchronizing two objects, aligning the slave duration to the corresponding master space and stretching the slave to the master map vertical dimension:

```
/ITL/scene/sync mySlave myMaster hv ;
```

### 13.1.3 Controlling the slave position

#### *syncPos*



The synchronization position mode has the following effects on the slave *y* position:

- **syncOver:** the center of the slave is aligned to the master center.
- **syncTop:** the bottom of the slave is aligned to the top of the master.
- **syncBottom:** the top of the slave is aligned to the bottom of the master.

- `syncFrame`: used to browse the master frame (see the next section).

The default position mode is `syncOver`. The `y` attribute of the slave remains available to displacement (`dy`).

**NOTE**

The `y` position of a synchronized object remains a free attribute. To control this position, you should send `dy` messages.

**EXAMPLE**

Synchronizing two objects, aligning the slave duration to the corresponding master space, the slave being below the master map:

```
/ITL/scene/sync mySlave myMaster h syncBottom;
```

### 13.1.4 The `syncFrame` mode

When the `syncFrame` mode is used, the slave is placed on the frame of the master. Typically, this frame corresponds to the object bounding box that is also the object default mapping. For ellipses, arcs, lines, polygons, the frame corresponds to the border of the object. The frame duration is the object duration.

Mappings and stretch options are ignored in `syncFrame` mode.



## Chapter 14

# Signals and graphic signals

The graphic representation of a signal is approached with *graphic signals*. As illustrated in figure 14.1, the graphic representation of a signal could be viewed as a stream of a limited set of parameters : the  $y$  coordinate at a time  $t$ , a thickness  $h$  and a color  $c$ . A *graphic signal* is a composite signal including a set of 3 parallel signals that control these parameters. Thus the INScore library provides messages to create signals and to combine them into *graphic signals*.



Figure 14.1: A simple graphic signal, defined at time  $t$  by a coordinate  $y$ , a thickness  $h$  and a color  $c$

### 14.1 The 'signal' static node.

A scene includes a static signal node, which OSC address is `/ITL/scene/signal` which may be viewed as a container for signals. It is also used for *composing signals in parallel*.

The signal node supports the `get` message that gives the list of the defined signals and also the `get connect` message that gives a list of all connections, but doesn't take any argument.

#### EXAMPLE

Querying the signal node:

```
/ITL/scene/signal get;
```

will give the enclosed signals definitions:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/y size 200 ;  
/ITL/scene/signal/h size 200 ;
```

And :

```
/ITL/scene/signal get connect;
```

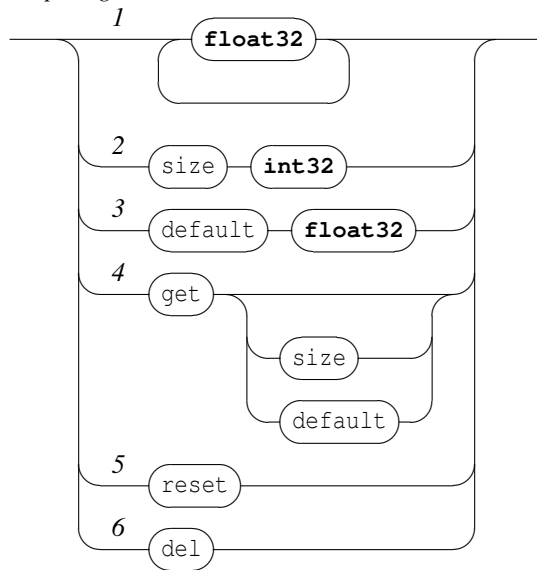
will give the signal connections :

```
/ITL/scene/signal connect cos object1:method1 ;
/ITL/scene/signal connect sin object2:method2 ;
```

### 14.1.1 Signal messages.

Signal messages can be sent to any address with the form `/ITL/scene/signal/identifier`, where *identifier* is a unique signal identifier. The set of messages supported by a signal is the following:

*simpleSignal*



- [1] push an arbitrary data count into the signal buffer. The expected data range is  $[-1, 1]$ . Note that the internal data buffer is a ring buffer, thus data are wrapped when the data count is greater than the buffer size.
- [2] the `size` message sets the signal buffer size. When not specified, the buffer size value is the size of the first data message.
- [3] the `default` message sets the *default signal value*. A signal *default value* is the value returned when a query asks for data past the available values.
- [4] the `get` message without parameter gives the signal current values. The `size` and `default` parameters are used to query the signal size and default values.
- [5] the `reset` message clears the signal data.
- [6] the `del` message deletes the signal from the `signal` space. Note that it is safe to delete a signal even when used by a graphic signal.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating a signal with a given buffer size:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/mySig size 200;
```

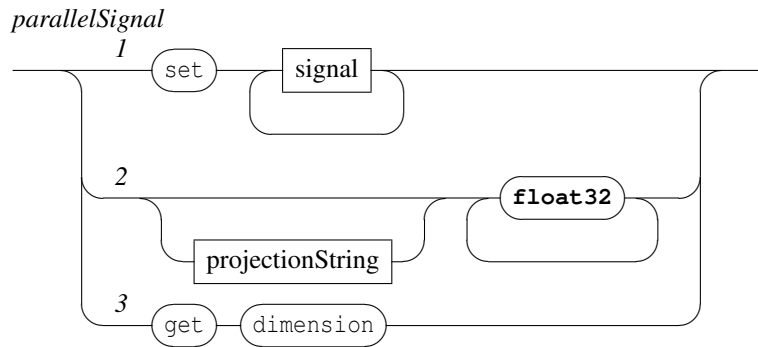
Creating a signal with a given set of data (the buffer size will be the data size):

```
/ITL/scene/signal/mySig 0. 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0. -0.1 -0.2 ;
```

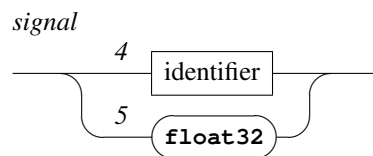
### 14.1.2 Composing signals in parallel.

Composing signals in parallel produces a signal which value at a time  $t$  is a vector of the composed signals values. Thus an additional read-only attribute is defined on *parallel signals* : the signal *dimension* which is size of the signals vector. Note that the dimension property holds also for simple signals.

The format of the messages for parallel signals is the following:



where



- [1] defines a new signal composed of the signals given as parameters. A signal parameter is defined as:
  - [4] an identifier i.e. a signal name referring to an existing signal in the signal node.
  - [5] or as a float value. This form is equivalent to an anonymous constant signal holding the given value.
- [2] sets the values of the signals using a projection string. See section 14.1.3 p.60.
- [3] in addition to the `get` format defined for signals, a parallel signal supports the `get dimension` message, that gives the number of simple signals in parallel. The dimension of a simple signal is 1.

#### EXAMPLE

Putting a signal `y` and constant signals `0.01 0. 1. 1. 1.` in parallel:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/mySig set y 0.01 0. 1. 1. 1. ;
```

Querying the previously defined parallel signal:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/mySig get ;
will give the following output:
/ITL/scene/signal/mySig set y 0.01 0. 1. 1. 1.
```

#### NOTE

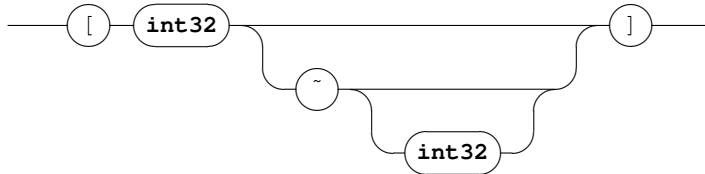
For a parallel signal:

- the `get size` message gives the maximum of the components size.
- the `get default` message gives the default value of the first signal.

### 14.1.3 Distributing data to signals in parallel

When signals are in parallel, a *projection string* may be used to distribute data over each signal. Individual components of a parallel signal may be addressed using a *projection string* that is defined as follows:

*projectionString*



The projection string is made of a *index value*, followed by an optional *parallel marker* (~), followed by an optional *step value*, all enclosed in brackets.

The *index value* *n* is the index of a target signal. When the *parallel marker* option is not present, the values are directed to the target signal. Indexes start at 0.

#### EXAMPLE

Sending data to the second component of a parallel signal:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/sig '[1]' 0. 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0. ;
```

is equivalent to the following message (assuming that the second signal name is 's2'):

```
/ITL/scene/signal/s2 0. 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0. ;
```

Note that:

- the message is ignored when *n* is greater than the number of signals in parallel. Default *n* value is 0.
- setting directly the values of a simple signal or as the projection of a parallel signal are equivalent.

The *parallel marker* (~) and the *step value* *w* options affect the target signals. Let's consider *s[n]* as the signal at index *n*. The values are distributed in sequence and in loop to the signals *s[n]*, *s[n+w]*...*s[m]* where *m* is the greatest value of the index *n+(w,i)* that is less than the signal dimension. The default *step value* is 1.

#### EXAMPLE

Sending data to the second and third components of a set of 3 parallel signals:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/sig '[1~] 0.1 0.2 ;
```

is equivalent to the following messages (assuming that the signal dimension is 3):

```
/ITL/scene/signal/sig [1] 0.1 ;
```

```
/ITL/scene/signal/sig [2] 0.2 ;
```

or to the following (assuming that the target signal names are 's2' and 's3'):

```
/ITL/scene/signal/s2 0.1;
```

```
/ITL/scene/signal/s3 0.2;
```

## 14.2 Connecting signals to graphic attributes.

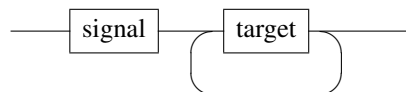
A signal may be connected to one or several graphic attributes of an object. Only the common attributes (see section 2 p.4) support this mechanism. When a connection between a signal and an object attribute is set, sending values to the signal is equivalent to send the values to the connected object attribute. A similar behavior could be achieved by sending the equivalent messages, however the connection mechanism is provided for efficiency reasons and in addition, it supports values scaling.

*signalcnx*



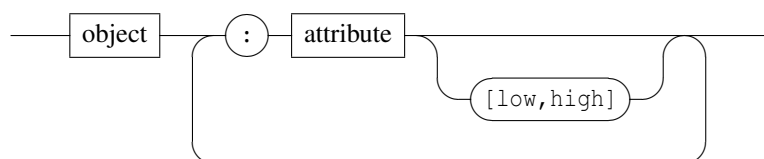
- the **connect** message makes a connection between a signal and one or several attributes of one or several objects.
- the **disconnect** message breaks a specific connection [1] or all the connections of a given signal [2], or all connections between a given signal and a given object [3].

*connection*



- **signal** is a name referring to an existing component of the **signal** node.

*target*



- **object** is the name of an object (must be on the same hierarchy level than the **signal** node).
- **attribute** is the name of the object target attribute (same name as the method used to set the attribute, e.g. **x**, **angle**, etc.).
- an optional scaling feature is provided with the **[low,high]** suffix: signal values are expected to be between -1 and 1, the scaling suffix re-scale the input values between **low** and **high**.

#### NOTE

Connections are restricted to one-dimensional signals as source and to one-dimensional attribute as target. This is not a real limitation since any component of a multi dimensional attribute (e.g. **color**) is always available as a single attribute (e.g. **red** or **blue**).

#### NOTE

A connection can't cross the borders of a component i.e. the target object and the signal node should have the same parent.

#### EXAMPLE

Connecting signals to attributes:

```
! connects the values of sig1 to the red attribute of the 'rect' object
/ITL/scene/signal connect sig1 "rect:red";
! connects the values of sig2 to several objects and attributes
/ITL/scene/signal connect sig2 "rect:blue:x:rotatey[0,360]" "cursor:date[0,15]";
```

Disconnecting some of the previous connections :

```
/ITL/scene/signal disconnect sig2 "cursor:date" "rect:rotatey:blue";
```

## 14.3 Graphic signals.

A graphic signal is the graphic representation of a set of parallel signals. It is created in the standard scene address space. A simple graphic signal is defined by a parallel signal controlling the  $y$  deviation value, the thickness and the color at each time position. The color is encoded as HSBA colors (Hue, Saturation, Brightness, Transparency). The mapping of a signal value  $([-1, 1])$  to the HSBA color space is given by the table 14.1.

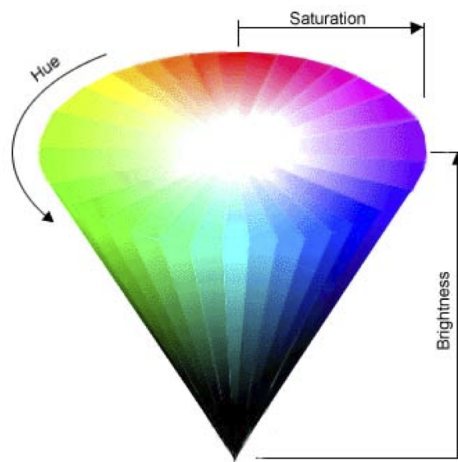


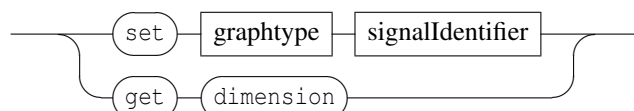
Figure 14.2: The HSB color space

Table 14.1: HSBA color values.

| parameter    | mapping   |   |
|--------------|-----------|---|
| hue          | $[-1, 1]$ | corresponds to $[-180, 180]$ angular degree where 0 is red. |
| saturation   | $[-1, 1]$ | corresponds 0% to 100% saturation.                          |
| brighthness  | $[-1, 1]$ | corresponds 0% (black) to 100% (white) brithgness.          |
| transparency | $[-1, 1]$ | corresponds 0% to 100% tranparency.                         |

A graphic signal responds to common component messages (section 2 p.4). Its specific messages are the following:

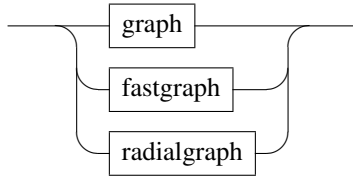
*graphicSignal*



- the set message is followed by the graph type and a *signalIdentifier*, where *signalIdentifier* must correspond to an existing signal from the signal address space. In case *signalIdentifier* doesn't exist, then a new signal is created at the *signalIdentifier* address with default values.

- the `get dimension` message gives the number of graphic signals in parallel (see section 14.3.2 p.63).

*graphtype*



The signal representation type is among:

- `graph`: a classical signal representation as illustrated in figure 14.1, where time is mapped to the x coordinate.
- `fastgraph`: a representation similar to the `graph` type, using a more efficient drawing strategy, but at the expense of a degraded graphic rendering.
- `radialgraph`: a signal representation where time is mapped to the polar coordinates. The rendering takes place in the ellipse enclosed in the object dimensions.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating a signal and its graphic representation:

```

/ITL/scene/signal/y size 200 ;
! use of constant anonymous signals for thickness and color
/ITL/scene/signal/sig set y 0.1 0. 1. 1. 1. ;
/ITL/scene/siggraph set graph sig ;

```

### 14.3.1 Graphic signal default values.

As mentioned above, a graphic signal expects to be connected to parallel signals having at least an `y` component, a graphic thickness component and HSBA components. Thus, from graphic signal viewpoint, the expected dimension of a signal should be equal or greater than 6. In case the `signalIdentifier` dimension is less than 6, the graphic signal will use the default values defined in table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Graphic signal default values.

| parameter                 | default value |                                     |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| <code>y</code>            | 0             | the center line of the graphic      |
| <code>thickness</code>    | 0             |                                     |
| <code>hue</code>          | 0             | meaningless due to brightness value |
| <code>saturation</code>   | 0             | meaningless due to brightness value |
| <code>brighthness</code>  | -1            | black                               |
| <code>transparency</code> | 1             | opaque                              |

### 14.3.2 Parallel graphic signals.

When the dimension  $d$  of a signal connected to a graphic signal is greater than 6, then the input signal is interpreted like parallel graphic signals. More generally, the dimension  $n$  of a graphic signal is:

$$n \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \wedge 6.(n-1) < d \leq 6.n$$

where  $d$  is the dimension of the input signal.

When  $d$  is not a multiple of 6, then the last graphic signal makes use of the default values mentioned above.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating parallel graphic signals:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/y1 size 200 ;
/ITL/scene/signal/y2 size 200 ;
! use of constant anonymous signals for thickness and color
/ITL/scene/signal/sig1 set y1 0.1 0. 1. 1. 1. ;
! use a different color for 'sig2'
/ITL/scene/signal/sig2 set y2 0.1 0.6 1. 1. 1. ;
! put 'sig1' and 'sig2' in parallel
/ITL/scene/signal/sig set sig1 sig2;      ! 'sig' dimension is 12
/ITL/scene/siggraph set graph sig;
```

#### NOTE

Using data projection may be convenient when the input signal represents interleaved data. For example, the projection string `[n~6]` distribute data over similar components of a set of graphic signals, where  $n$  represents the index of the graphic signal target component.



# Chapter 15

## Sensors

INScore supports various sensors, which can be viewed as objects or as signals. When created as a signal node, a sensor behaves like any signal but may provide some additional features (like calibration). When created as a score element, a sensor has no graphical appearance and provides specific sensor events and features.

Table 15 gives the list of supported sensors names.

| name          | values      | description  |
|---------------|-------------|--|
| accelerometer | x, y, z     | acceleration on the x, y, and z axis                               |
| ambient light | light level | ambient light value  |
| compass       | azimuth,    | azimuth is in degrees from magnetic north in a clockwise direction |
| gyroscope     | x, y, z     | the angular velocity around the x, y, and z axis                   |
| light         | lux         | the light level measured as lux                                    |
| magnetometer  | x, y, z     | the raw magnetic flux density measured on the x, y and z axis      |
| orientation   | orientation | the device orientation   |
| proximity     | close       | a boolean value  |
| rotation      | x, y, z     | the rotation around the x, y and z axis                            |
| tilt          | x, y        | the amount of tilt on the x and y axis.                            |

Table 15.1: Sensors names and description

### NOTE

All the sensors won't likely be available on a given device. In case a sensor is not supported, an error message is generated at creation request and the creation process fails.

## 15.1 Sensors as signals

A sensor is viewed as a signal when created in a `signal` node using pre-defined signal names which are listed in table 15.1. Values provided on different axis (e.g. acceleration on the x, y, and z axis) are available from the sensor subnodes, also listed in table 15.1.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a rotation sensor with a 200 values buffer size.

```
/ITL/scene/signal/rotation size 200;
```

Getting accelerometer values on the x axis.

```
/ITL/scene/signal/accelerometer/x get;
```

| sensor        | signal name   | subnodes    |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| accelerometer | accelerometer | x, y, z     |
| ambient light | ambientlight  | <i>none</i> |
| compass       | compass       | <i>none</i> |
| gyroscope     | gyroscope     | x, y, z     |
| light         | light         | <i>none</i> |
| magnetometer  | magnetometer  | x, y, z     |
| orientation   | orientation   | <i>none</i> |
| proximity     | proximity     | <i>none</i> |
| rotation      | rotation      | x, y, [z]   |
| tilt          | tilt          | x, y        |

Table 15.2: Sensor's signal names and subnodes

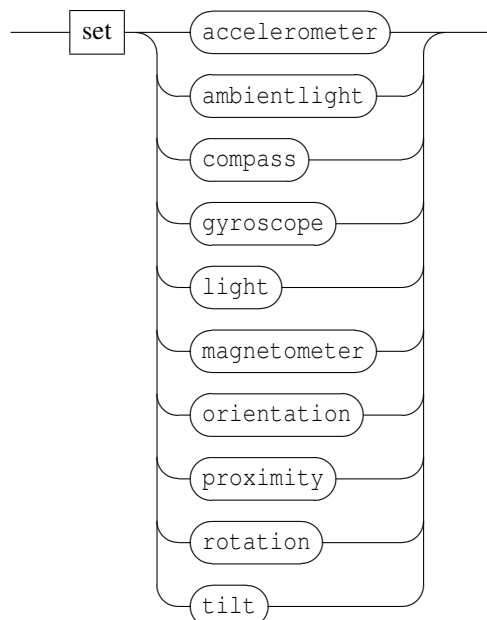
#### NOTE

The `rotation` sensor may or may not have a `z` component however, the `z` signal is always present but set to 0 when no `z` component is available. A specific message is provided to get the `z` component status (see section 15.6.3 p.70).

## 15.2 Sensors as nodes

A sensor is viewed as a regular INScore node when created outside a `signal` node and using one of the sensors types defined below. A sensor node has no graphical appearance but has the position attributes of an INScore object (`x`, `y`, `z` and `scale`).

*sensorSet*



Values generated by a sensor are available using its `x`, `y` and `z` attributes. Depending on the sensor type, `y` and `z` may be useless. Note also that events generated in the context of a sensor have the variables `$x`, `$y` and `$z` set with the current sensor values (see section 16.5.2 p.78).

## EXAMPLE

Creating a proximity sensor, querying it's value and watching the value changes.

```
/ITL/scene/sensor set proximity;  
/ITL/scene/sensor get x;  
/ITL/scene/sensor watch newData (/ITL/scene/score show '$x');
```

## 15.3 Values

Values generated by the sensors depends on the sensor type and on the the sensor instance (i.e. whether created as signal or as node). Table 15.3 presents the values range for the node and the signal instances. The rationale is that nodes values are raw sensor values while signal values are mapped to the signal range i.e. [-1,1]. Actually, the mapping of the raw values depends on the sensor calibration that can be automatically or manually adjusted. See the section about calibration below.

| sensor        | node values   | signal values | comment                                |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| accelerometer | [-v,v]        | [-1,1]        | depends on the calibration             |
| ambient light | 0,1,2,3,4,5   | [-1,1]        | see the note about ambient light below |
| compass       | [-180,180]    | [-1,1]        |  |
| gyroscope     | [-v,v]        | [-1,1]        | depends on the calibration             |
| light         | [0,v]         | [-1,1]        | depends on the calibration             |
| magnetometer  | [-v,v]        | [-1,1]        |  |
| orientation   | 0,1,2,3,4,5,6 | [-1,1]        | see the note about orientation below   |
| proximity     | 0,1           | [-1,1]        | a boolean value mapped to -1, 1        |
| rotation      | x [-90, 90]   | [-1,1]        |  |
|               | y [-180, 180] | [-1,1]        |  |
|               | z [-180, 180] | [-1,1]        |  |
| tilt          | [-90,90]      | [-1,1]        |  |

Table 15.3: Sensor's values as node and as signal

### NOTE ABOUT AMBIENT LIGHT

Ambient light is measured using discrete values ranging from 0 to 5, where 0 means undefined and 1 to 5 goes from dark to very bright.

A value  $v$  is mapped to  $(v * 0.4 - 1)$

### NOTE ABOUT ORIENTATION

Orientation is measured using discrete values ranging from 0 to 6, where 0 means undefined and 1 to 6 represents the following orientations:

- 1: the Top edge of the device is pointing up.
- 2: the Face of the device is pointing up.
- 3: the Left edge of the device is pointing up.
- 4: the Face of the device is pointing down.
- 5: the Right edge of the device is pointing up.
- 6: the Top edge of the device is pointing down.

A value  $v$  is mapped to  $(v/3 - 1)$

In a given way and from values 2 to 5, the device may be viewed as rotating clockwise. A counter-clockwise option is also supported, see section 15.6.4 p.70.

## 15.4 Calibration

Calibration of sensor values may be viewed as scaling and makes use of the common object's `scale` attribute. By default, the scale value is 1.0 when the sensor is a regular node. For signal nodes, the default scale value is given by the table 15.4. These values have been chosen to map the raw values to the signal range but of course this mapping depends on the device and may greatly vary. In order to accommodate these variations but also to cope with different requirements, scaling can be manually adjusted to any arbitrary value using the `scale` message, or automatically adjusted to measured peak values using the `autoscale` message.

| sensor        | signal scale | comment                                       |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| accelerometer | 1/g          | where g is the gravity on earth i.e. 9.81     |
| ambient light | 0.4          | see the note about ambient light above        |
| compass       | 1 / 180      |   |
| gyroscope     | 1 / 90       |   |
| light         | 1 / 200      | an arbitrary lux value (considered as         |
| magnetometer  | 10000        |   |
| orientation   | 1/3          | see the note about orientation above          |
| proximity     | 1.0          | the <code>false</code> value is shifted to -1 |
| rotation      | 1 / 180      | for the x value, the scale is multiplied by 2 |
| tilt          | 1 / 90       |   |

Table 15.4: Sensor as signal default scaling

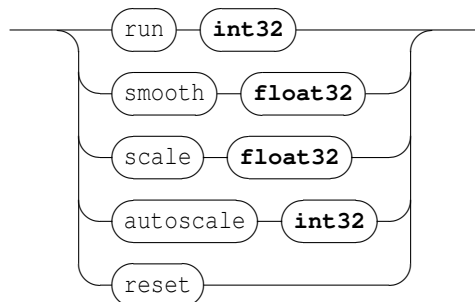
### NOTE ABOUT AUTO-SCALING

Auto-scaling consists in measuring the peak of the absolute values of a sensor during a period. The sensor scale value is next adjusted to  $1/peak$  (see also the sensor common messages in section 15.5). Auto-scaling is supported by all the sensors, although

## 15.5 Sensor common messages

All sensors support a common set of message.

*sensorCommon*



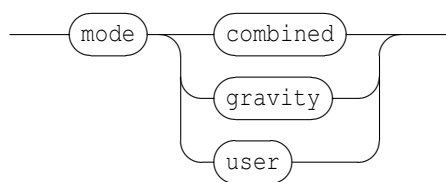
- `run`: takes a boolean value as parameter. When true, the sensor starts to generate values. Default value is false.
- `smooth`: applies exponential smoothing to the sensor values. At a time  $t$ , the sensor value is computed as:  $s_t = \alpha \cdot v_t + (1 - \alpha) \cdot s_{t-1}$  where  $v_t$  is the current sensor value and  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ . The parameter is the smoothing factor  $\alpha$ . Default value is 1.

- **scale:** sensor values are multiplied by the scale. Default scale is dependent on the sensor type. See table 15.4 for the default scale values.
- **autoscale:** start or stop the auto-scaling process. Default value is false. See the note about auto scaling above. Note that a sensor must be running for the auto-scaling process to take effect.
- **reset:** reset the smoothing factor and the scale to their default values.

## 15.6 Sensor specific messages

### 15.6.1 Accelerometer sensor

*accelerometerMsg*



- **mode:** the acceleration mode controls how acceleration values are reported.
  - **gravity:** only the acceleration caused by gravity is reported. Movements of the device caused by the user have no effect other than changing the direction when the device is rotated.
  - **user:** only the acceleration caused by the user moving the device is reported, the effect of gravity is canceled out. A device at rest therefore should report values of, or close to, zero.
  - **combined:** both the acceleration caused by gravity and the acceleration caused by the user moving the device is reported combined.

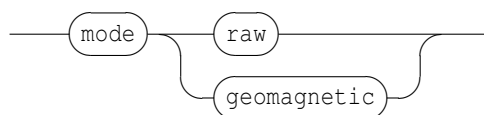
Default value is *combined*.

#### NOTE ABOUT MODES

Acceleration caused by gravity and acceleration caused by the user moving the device are physically impossible to distinguish because of general relativity. Most devices use sensor fusion to figure out which parts of the acceleration is caused by gravity, for example by using a rotation sensor to calculate the gravity direction and assuming a fixed magnitude for gravity. Therefore the result is only an approximation and may be inaccurate. The *combined* mode is the most accurate one, as it does not involve approximating the gravity.

### 15.6.2 Magnetometer sensor

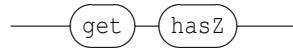
*magnetometerMsg*



The magnetometer can report on either raw magnetic flux values or geomagnetic flux values. The primary difference between raw and geomagnetic values is that extra processing is done to eliminate local magnetic interference from the geomagnetic values so they represent only the effect of the Earth's magnetic field. This process is not perfect and the accuracy of each reading may change. Default value is *raw*.

### 15.6.3 Rotation sensor

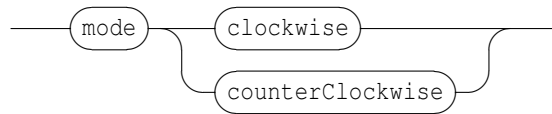
*rotationMsg*



z angle availability of the rotation sensor can be queried using `hasZ`. The returned value is a boolean value.

### 15.6.4 Orientation sensor

*orientationMsg*



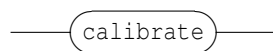
- `mode`: selects how the device position is mapped to successive values. Default value is `clockwise`. See table 15.6.4 for the detail of the positions and values.

| value | clockwise            | counter clockwise    |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1     | Top edge up          | Top edge up          |
| 2     | Face up              | Face up              |
| 3     | <b>Left</b> edge up  | <b>Right</b> edge up |
| 4     | Face down            | Face down            |
| 5     | <b>Right</b> edge up | <b>Left</b> edge up  |
| 6     | Top edge down        | Top edge down        |

Table 15.5: Device positions and values in different modes.

### 15.6.5 Tilt sensor

*tiltMsg*



- `calibrate`: calibrates the tilt sensor: uses the current tilt angles as 0.

## Chapter 16

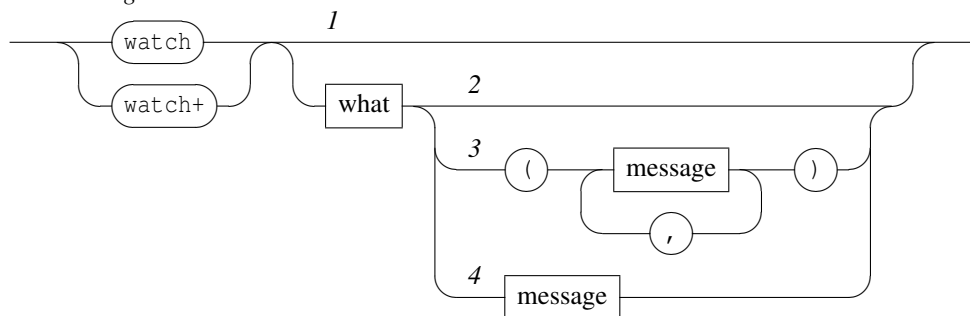
# Events and Interaction

Interaction messages are user defined messages associated to *events* and triggered when these events occur. These messages accept variables as message arguments.

*Events* are typical user interface events (mouse or touch events), extended in the time domain and to specific objects or engine properties. Starting from INScore version 1.20, the modification of any object attribute may be viewed as an event and user defined events have also been introduced (see section 16.2 p.75 for more details).

The general form of the message to *watch* an event is the following:

*interactMsg*



*what* represents the event to watch and *message* is a list of associated messages, separated by a comma. Colon is also supported as separator (to avoid issues with comma in Max).

- 1 : clear all the messages for all the events.
- 2 : clear the messages associated to the *what* event.
- 3 : associate a list of messages to the *what* event. With *watch*, the messages replace previously associated messages. Using *watch+*, the messages are appended to the messages currently associated to the event.
- 4 : associate or add a single message to the *what* event. This form is provided for compatibility with previous versions.

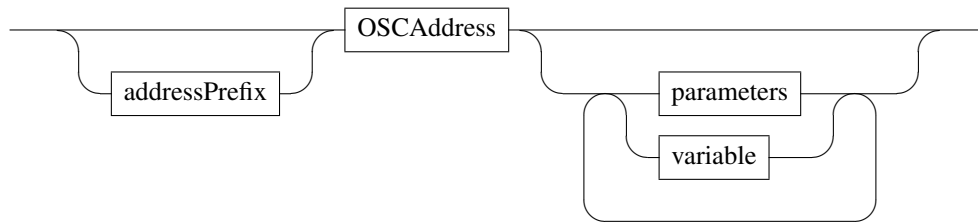
### NOTE

The [1] and [2] form has no effect with the *watch+* message.

In some environments, the comma has a special meaning, making tricky to use it as a message separator. This is why ':' is also accepted as separator in OSC messages.

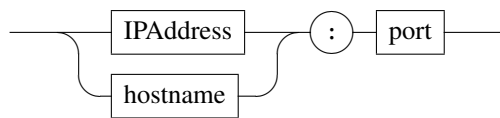
The *get watch* message gives all the *watch* messages of a node, but doesn't take any argument.

*message*



The associated messages are any valid OSC message (not restricted to the INScore message set), with an extended address scheme, supporting IP addresses or host names and udp port number to be specified as OSC addresses prefix. The message parameters are any valid OSC type or variable (see section 16.5).

*addressPrefix*



#### EXAMPLE

An extended address to send messages to localhost on port 12000:

```
localhost:12000/your/osc/address;
```

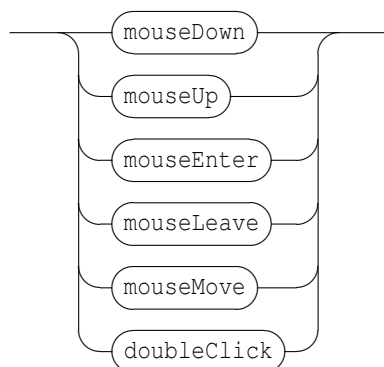
## 16.1 Internal events

Internal events are triggered by the user interaction (mouse or touch events) or by the engine internal functioning.

### 16.1.1 Mouse events

User interface events are typical mouse events:

*mouseEvent*



#### EXAMPLE

Triggering a message on mouse down:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch mouseDown (/ITL/scene/myObject show 0);
```

the object hides itself on mouse click.

Triggering a message on mouse down but addressed to another host on udp port 12100:



```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch mouseDown (host.domain.org:12100/an/address start);
```

#### NOTE

UI events are not supported by objects that are synchronized as slave.

Mouse events can be simulated using a event message:

*uiEvt*



where `mouseEvent` is one of the events described above, `x` and `y` are integer values giving the click position, expressed in pixels and relative to the target object.

#### EXAMPLE

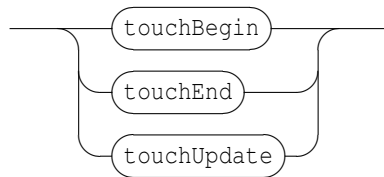
Simulating a mouse down at position 10, 10 :

```
/ITL/scene/myObject event mouseDown 10 10;
```

### 16.1.2 Touch events

Depending on the display device, multi-touch events are supported by INScore :

*touchEvent*

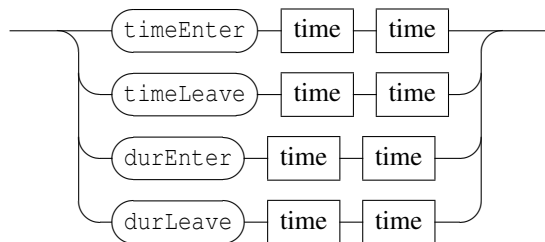


A typical sequence of generated events consists in a `touchBegin` event, followed by `touchUpdate` events and closed by a `touchEnd`.

### 16.1.3 Time events

Events are also defined on the time domain:

*timeEvent*



Each event takes a time interval as parameter, defined by two `time` specifications (see section 3 p.15 for the time format)

- `timeEnter`, `timeLeave` are triggered when an object date is moved to or out of a watched time interval,
- `durEnter`, `durLeave` are triggered when an object duration is moved to or out of a watched time interval.

#### EXAMPLE

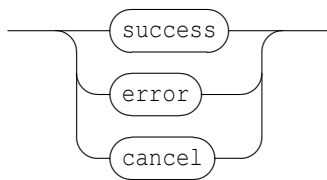
An object that moves a score to a given page number when it enters its time zone.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch timeEnter 10/1 18/1 (/ITL/scene/score page 2);
```

### 16.1.4 URL events

url objects (i.e. intermediate objects for URL based objects (see section 5.8 p.23) support specific events, intended to reflect the transaction state:

*urlEvent*



- success is triggered when the data have been downloaded,
- error is triggered when an error has occurred during the download,
- cancel is triggered when the target url or the object type is changed while downloading.

#### EXAMPLE

Triggering an error message in case of failure :

```
/ITL/scene/score set gmnf "http://ahost.adomain.org/score.gmn";  
/ITL/scene/score watch error(  
  /ITL/scene/status set txt "Failed to download file"  
);
```

### 16.1.5 Miscellaneous events

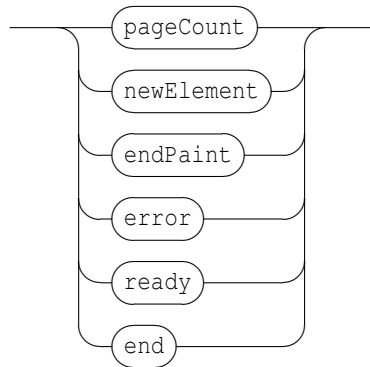
*miscEvent*



- the export event is supported by all the components. It is triggered after an export message has been handled and could be used to simulate synchronous exports.
- the newData event is supported by all the components. It is triggered when the object specific data are modified (typically using the set message).

### 16.1.6 Type specific events

*specificEvent*



- the `pageCount` event is supported by all the symbolic score components (`gm(f)`, `gmstream`, `musicxml(f)`). It is triggered when the page count of the score changes. It is mainly intended to manage variable scores like `gmstream`.
- the `newElement` event is supported at scene level only and triggered when a new element is added to the scene.
- the `endPaint` event is supported at scene level only and triggered after a scene has been painted.
- the `error` event is supported at application level and triggered when an error occurs while receiving messages. Note that syntax errors are also triggering the event but the event handler must be set at the time of the script reading i.e. that the sequence  
`/ITL watch error (a message lists);`  
`/ITL/scene incorrect syntax`  
won't trigger the error the first time it is loaded.  
Typically you can use of this event to open the log window (`/ITL/log show 1`)
- the `ready` event is supported by video objects. It is triggered when a video data (duration, graphic dimensions) are available.
- the `end` event is supported by video objects. It is triggered when a video is playing and reaches the end of the media. In this case, the object play status is automatically switched to 0 to reflect the actual player state.

#### EXAMPLE

Displaying a welcome message to new elements:

```
/ITL/scene watch newElement (/ITL/scene/msg set txt "Welcome");
```

## 16.2 Attribute based events

Attribute based events includes the whole set of messages that are supported by an object: `x`, `y`, `color`, etc. but also type specific messages. These events are triggered when a message has been successfully processed. However, you shouldn't assume that the attribute value has been changed: when a message sets an attribute to its current value, it is successfully processed and the corresponding event - if any - is triggered.

#### EXAMPLE

Watching an object `x` coordinate change:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch x (/ITL/scene/msg set txt "myObject moved");
```

#### NOTE

Watching the `newData` event is equivalent to watch the `set` attribute. However, the `newData` event is triggered only when the object state is changed.

#### WARNING

With the event's generalisation to any object attribute, a one tick delay has been introduced to all events. Thus the associated messages are not processed synchronously to the event but posted to be processed by the next time task. This delay has been introduced to avoid freezing the system in case of loops. However, it introduces also a pitfall in interaction design, when message based variables are used (see section 16.5.5 p.79): message based variables are evaluated at the event time while messages are processed by the next time task, thus the following messages won't produce the expected result:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch x (
    /ITL/scene/A x '$(/ITL/scene/myObject get x)',
    /ITL/scene/B x '$(/ITL/scene/A get x)'
);
```

actually, when the `$(/ITL/scene/A get x)` variable is evaluated, the preceding message that sets the `x` attribute of `A` has not been already processed. One workaround consists in splitting the interaction in several parts, making sure that the messages are processed e.g.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch x ( /ITL/scene/A x '$(/ITL/scene/myObject get x)');
/ITL/scene/A watch x ( /ITL/scene/B x '$(/ITL/scene/A get x)' );
```

## 16.3 User defined events

INScore events supports user defined events. The name of user defined events must start with a capital letter and be composed of capital letters and/or numbers. Other characters are reserved for INScore use.

Messages attached to user defined events accept regular variables (although the position variables are useless), but they accept also any number of a variables which names are `$1`, ... `$i` and which values are taken from the event call arguments (see section 16.5.6 p.80).

User defined events can only be triggered using the `event` message (see section 16.4 p.76).

#### EXAMPLE

Watching and triggering a user defined event:

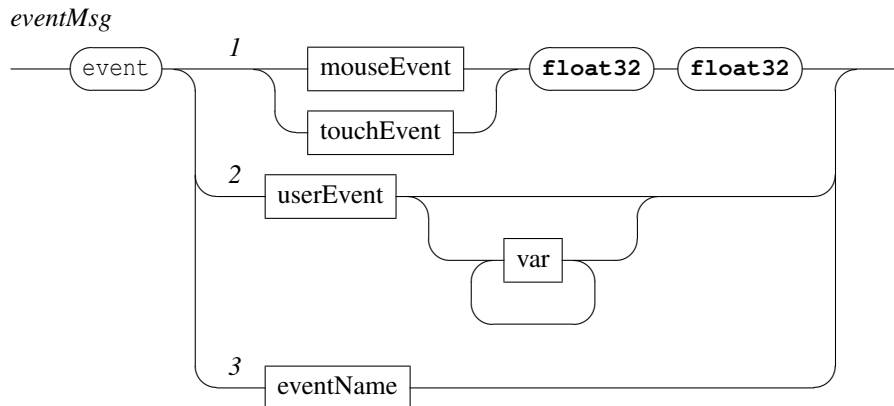
```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch MYEVENT (/ITL/scene/msg set txt "MYEVENT occurred!");
/ITL/scene/myObject event MYEVENT;
```

Defining high level abstractions:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch MOVEABC (
    /ITL/scene/a x $1,
    /ITL/scene/b x $2,
    /ITL/scene/C x $3
);
/ITL/scene/myObject event MOVEABC -0.4 0.1 0.6;
```

## 16.4 The event message

The `event` message may be used to triggered events. It's the only way to trigger user defined events. It may be used also to simulate user interface events (like mouse events).



- **1:** this form is intended to simulate mouse or touch event. It must be followed by the x and y coordinates of the interaction point. Coordinates express a position in pixels (the top left corner of the object is in [0,0]).
- **2:** triggers a user defined event. It accepts any number of arguments, that are then expanded in place of the variables \$1 ... \$i. User defined events may be viewed as functions with arbitrary parameters; however parameters count and type is not checked.
- **3:** triggers any other event.

#### NOTE

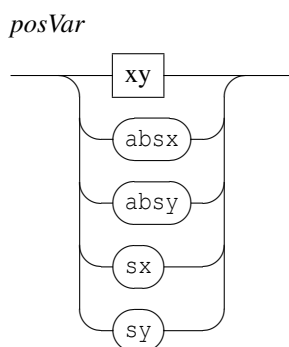
Time events are excluded from the `event` message supported events: to trigger a time event, you can use a `date` message.

## 16.5 Variables

Variables are values computed when an event is triggered. These values are send in place of the variable. A variable name starts with a '\$' sign.

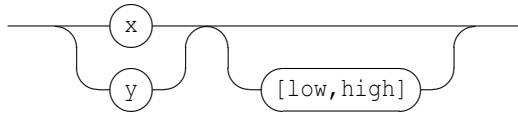
### 16.5.1 Position variables

Position variables reflects the current mouse position for mouse events or the current touch position for touch events. For attribute based events, the x and y variables are set to the target object current position and the other variables are undefined. For other events, the position variables are set to 0.



where

xy



- $\$x \$y$ : denotes the mouse pointer position at the time of the event. The values are in the range  $[0, 1]$  where 1 is the object size in the x or y dimension. The value is computed according to the object origin: it represents the mouse pointer distance from the object x or y origin (see 2.1.3 p.7).  $\$x$  and  $\$y$  variables support an optional range in the form  $[low, high]$  that transforms the  $[0, 1]$  values range into the  $[low, high]$  range.
- $\$absx \$absy$ : denotes the mouse pointer absolute position at the time of the event. The values represent a pixel position relative to the top-left point of the target object. Note that this position is unaffected by scale. Note also that the values are not clipped to the object dimensions and could exceed its width or height or become negative in case of mouse move events.
- $\$sx \$sy$ : denotes the mouse pointer position in the scene coordinates space.

#### EXAMPLE

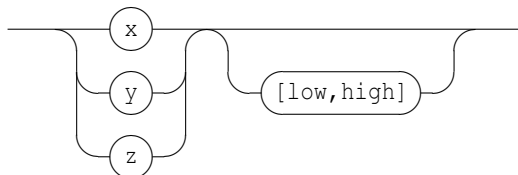
An object that follows mouse move.

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch mouseDown (
    /ITL/scene/myObject x '$sx',
    /ITL/scene/myObject y '$sy' );
```

### 16.5.2 Sensor variables

Sensors values are available using the  $\$x$ ,  $\$y$  and  $\$z$  variables, for events generated in the context of a sensor.

xyz

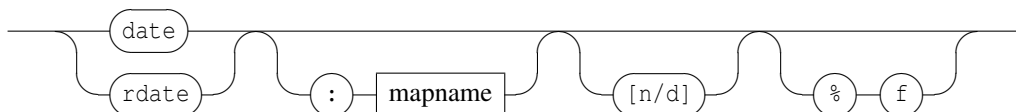


Note that depending on the sensor type, the  $\$y$  and  $\$z$  variables may be useless.

### 16.5.3 Time variables

Time variables reflects the date corresponding to the current mouse position for mouse events. For attribute based events, the time variables are set to the target object current time position. They are set to 0 for the other events.

timeVar



- `$date`: denotes the object date corresponding to the mouse pointer position at the time of the event. It is optionally followed by a colon and the name of the mapping to be used to compute the date. The `$date` variable is replaced by its rational value (i.e. two integers values). The optional rational enclosed in brackets may be used to indicate a quantification: the date value is rounded to an integer count of the specified rational value. The optional `%f` may be used to get the date delivered as a float value.
- `$rdate`: is similar to `$date` but ignores the target current date: the date is relative to the object mapping only.

#### NOTE

A variable can be used several times in a message, but several `$date` variables must always refer to the same mapping.

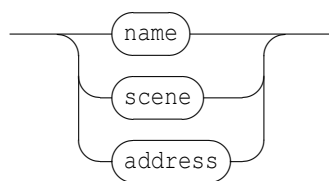
#### EXAMPLE

Sending the current date as a float value to an external application:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch mouseDown ( targetHost:12000/date '$date%f' );
```

### 16.5.4 Miscellaneous variables

*variable*



- `$name` is replaced by the target object name.
- `$scene` is replaced by the target object scene name.
- `$address` is replaced by the target object OSC address.

#### NOTE

For the `newElement` event, the target object is the new element.

#### EXAMPLE

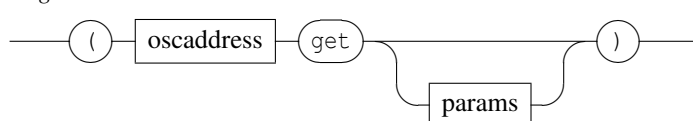
Using an object name:

```
/ITL/scene watch newElement (/ITL/scene/welcome set txt "Welcome" '$name');
```

### 16.5.5 Message based variables

A message based variable is a variable containing an OSC message which will be evaluated at the time of the event. They are supported by all kind of events. Like the variables above, a message based variable starts with a '\$' sign followed by a valid 'get' message enclosed in parenthesis:

*msgVar*



The evaluation of a 'get' message produces a message or a list of messages. The message based variable will be replaced by the parameters of the messages resulting from the evaluation of the 'get' message. Note that all the 'get' messages attached to an event are evaluated at the same time.

#### EXAMPLE

An object that takes the x position of another object on mouse down:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject watch mouseDown
(/ITL/scene/myObject x '$(/ITL/scene/obj get x)');
```

### 16.5.6 Variables for user defined events

Messages associated to user defined events accept any number of variables which names are \$1, ... \$i and which values are taken from the event call arguments. These events may be viewed as functions with arbitrary parameters; however parameters count and type is not checked: arguments in excess are ignored and variables without corresponding argument (e.g. \$3 when only 2 arguments are available) are left unexpanded.

### 16.5.7 OSC address variables

The OSC address of a message associated to an event supports the following variables:

- \$self: replaced by the object name.
- \$scene: replaced by the scene name.

#### EXAMPLE

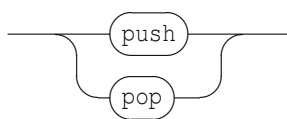
Requesting a set of objects to send a message to themselves on a mouse event:

```
/ITL/scene/* watch mouseDown ! request all the objects of the scene
(/ITL/scene/$self x '$sx'); ! to send a message to themselves
```

## 16.6 Interaction state management

For a given object, its *interaction state* (i.e. the watched events and the associated messages) can be saved and restored.

*stateMsg*

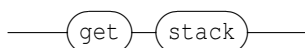


Interaction states are managed using a stack where the states are pushed to or popped from.

- push: push the current interaction state on top of the stack.
- pop: replace the current interaction state with the one popped from the top of the stack.

The different states stored in this stack can be obtain with the message :

*stackMsg*



#### NOTE

The effect of a pop message addressed to an object with an empty stack is to clear the object current interaction state.



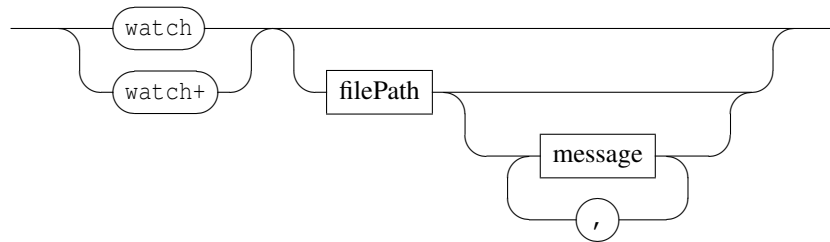
## 16.7 File watcher

The `fileWatcher` is a static node of a scene that is intended to watch file modifications.

It receives messages at the address `/ITL/scene/fileWatcher`.

The `fileWatcher` support the `watch` and `watch+` messages as described in section 16 p.71 with a file name used in place of the `what` parameter.

*fileWatcher*



### EXAMPLE

Reload aa INScore script on file modification:

```
/ITL/scene/fileWatcher wach 'myScript.inscore'  
  ( /ITL/scene load 'myScript.inscore' );
```

# Chapter 17

## Scripting

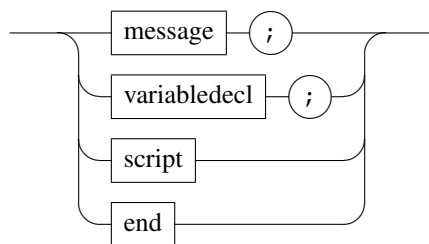
INScore saves its state to files containing textual OSC messages. These files can be edited or created from scratch using any text editor. In order to provide users with a scripting language, the OSC syntax has been extended at textual level.

### 17.1 Statements

An INScore file is a list of textual expressions. A script expression is:

- a message: basically a textual OSC message extended to support URL like addresses and variables as parameters.
- a variable declaration.
- a foreign language script that may generate messages as output.
- an end marker '\_\_\_END\_\_\_' to declare a script end. After the marker, the remaining part of the script will be ignored.

*expression*



Messages and variables declarations must be followed by a semicolon, used as statements separator.

### 17.2 Messages

Messages are basically OSC messages that support the address extension scheme described in section 16 p.71 and relative addresses that are described below. Messages parameters can be replaced by variables that are evaluated at parsing level. Variables are described in section 17.4.

Using the address extension scheme, a script may be designed to initialize an INScore scene and external applications as well, including on remote hosts.

#### EXAMPLE

Initializing a score and an external application listening on port 12000 and running on a remote host named `host.adomain.net`.

```
/ITL/scene/score set gmnf 'myscore.gmn';  
host.adomain.net:12000/run 1;
```

Relative addresses have been introduced to provide more flexibility in the score design process. A relative address starts with `'./'`. It is evaluated in the context of the message receiver: a legal OSC address is dynamically constructed using the receiver address that is used to prefix the relative address.

#### EXAMPLE

```
the relative address  ./score  
addressed to          /ITL/scene/layer  
will be evaluated as  /ITL/scene/layer/score
```

The receiver context may be:

- the INScore application address (i.e. `/ITL`) for messages enclosed in a file loaded at application level (using the `load` message addressed to the application) or for files dropped to the application or given as arguments of the INScoreViewer application.
- a scene address for messages enclosed in a file loaded at scene level (using the `load` message addressed to a scene) or for files or messages dropped to a scene window.
- any object address when the messages are passed as arguments of an `eval` message (see section 4 p.17).

#### EXAMPLE

Using a set of messages in different contexts:

```
score = (  
  ./score set gmn '[a f g]',  
  ./score scale 2.  
);  
/ITL/scene/l1 eval $score;  
/ITL/scene/l2 eval $score;
```

#### NOTE

Legal OSC addresses that are given as argument of an `eval` message are not affected by the evaluation.

## 17.3 Types

Using OSC, the message parameters are typed by the OSC protocol. With their textual version, any parameter is converted to an OSC type (i.e. `int32`, `float` or `string`) at parsing level. A special attention must be given to strings in order to discriminate addresses and parameters. Strings intended as parameters must:

- be quoted, using single or double quotes. Note that an ambiguous quote included in a string can be escaped using a `'\'`.
- or make use of the following characters set: `[-a-zA-Z0-9]+` or `[_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*`.

#### EXAMPLE

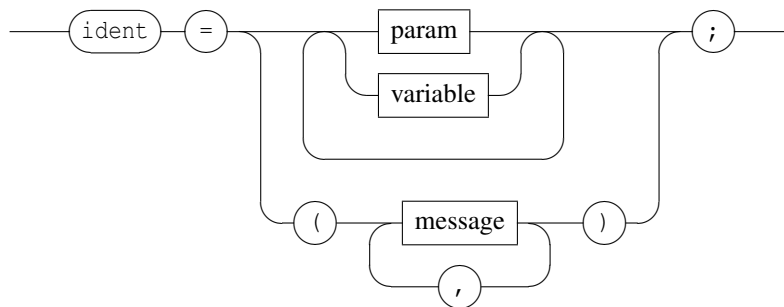
Different string parameter

```
/ITL/scene/text set txt "Hello world"; ! string including a space must be quoted  
/ITL/scene/img set file 'anImage.png'; ! dots must be quoted too  
/ITL/scene/foo set txt no_quotes_needed;
```

## 17.4 Variables

A variable declaration associates a name with a list of parameters or a list of messages. Parameters must follow the rules given in section 17.3. They may include previously declared variables. A message list must be enclosed in parenthesis and a comma must be used as messages separator.

*variabledecl*



### EXAMPLE

Variables declarations

```
color = 200 200 200;
colorwithalpha = $color 100; ! using another variable
msgsvr= (
    localhost:7001/world "Hello world",
    localhost:7001/world "how are you ?" );
```

A variable may be used in place of any message parameter. A reference to a variable must have the form \$ident where ident is a previously declared variable. A variable is evaluated at parsing level and replaced by its content.

### EXAMPLE

Using a variable to share a common position:

```
x = 0.5;
/ITL/scene/a x $x;
/ITL/scene/b x $x;
```

Variables can be used in interaction messages as well, which may also use the variables available in the interaction context (see section 16.5 p.77). To differentiate between a *script* and an *interaction* variable, the latter must be quoted to be passed as strings and to prevent their evaluation by the parser.

### EXAMPLE

Using variables in interaction messages: \$sx is evaluated at event occurrence and \$y is evaluated at parsing level.

```
y = 0.5;
/ITL/scene/foo watch mouseDown (/ITL/scene/foo "$sx" $y);
```

## 17.5 Environnement variables

Environnement variables are predefined variables available in a script context. They provide information related to the current context. Current environment variables are:

- **OSName:** gives the current operating system name. The value is among "MacOS", "Windows", "Linux", "Android" and "iOS".

- **OSId** : gives the current operating system as a numeric identifier. Returned value is (in alphabetic order):
  - 1 for Android
  - 2 for iOS.
  - 3 for Linux,
  - 4 for MacOS,
  - 5 for Windows,

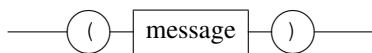
#### NOTE

There is nothing to prevent overriding of an environment variable. It's the script responsibility to handle variable names collisions.

## 17.6 Message based parameters

Similarly to message based variables (see section 16.5.5 p.79), a message parameter may also use the result of a `get` message as parameters specified like a message based variable. The message must be enclosed in parameters with a leading `$` sign.

*msgparam*



#### EXAMPLE

Displaying INScore version using a message parameter:

```
/ITL/scene/version set txt "INScore version is" $(/ITL get version);
```

#### NOTE

Message based parameters are evaluated by the parser. Thus when the system state is modified by a script before a message parameter, these modifications won't be visible at the time of the parameter evaluation because all the messages will be processed by the next time task. For example:

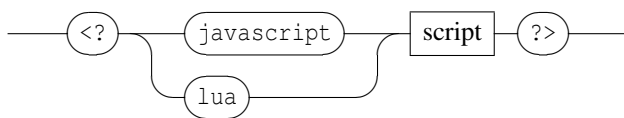
```
/ITL/scene/obj x 0.1;
/ITL/scene/foo x $(/ITL/scene/foo get x);
```

`x` position of `/ITL/scene/foo` will be set to `x` position of `/ITL/scene/obj` at the time of the script evaluation (that may be different to 0.1).

## 17.7 Languages

INScore supports Javascript and Lua as scripting languages. Javascript is embedded by default (using the Qt Javascript engine). INScore needs to be recompiled to embed the Lua engine<sup>1</sup>. A script section is indicated similarly to a Javascript section in html i.e. enclosed in an opening `<?` and a closing `?>`.

*script*



<sup>1</sup><http://www.lua.org/>

The principle of using an embedded programming language in script files is the following: *javascript* or *lua* sections are given to the corresponding engine and are expected to produce INScore messages on output. These messages are then parsed as if replacing the corresponding script section.

Note that INScore variables are exported to the current language environment.

#### EXAMPLE

```
<?javascript
  "/ITL/scene/version set 'txt' 'Javascript v.'" + version() + "';";
?>
```

A single persistent context is created at application level and shared to each scene.

**NOTE** Lua support is going to be deprecated and should be removed in a future release.

### 17.7.1 The Javascript object

The Javascript engine is available at runtime at the address `/ITL/scene/javascript`. It has a `run` method that takes a javascript string as parameter.

*javascript*



The `run` method evaluates the code. Similarly to javascript sections in scripts, the output of the evaluation is expected to be a string containing valid INScore messages that are next executed. Actually, including a javascript section in a script is equivalent to send the `run` message with the same code as parameter to the javascript object.

The Javascript engine is based on the Qt5 Javascript engine, extended with additional functions:

- **version()** : gives the javascript engine version number as a string.
- **print(val1 [, val2 [, ...]])** : print the arguments to the OSC standard output. The arguments list is prefixed by 'javascript:'. The function is provided for debug purpose.
- **readfile(file)** : read a file and returns its content as a string. The file name could be specified as an absolute or relative path. When relative, the file is searched in the application current `rootPath` (see section 8.1 p.38).
- **post(address [, ...])** : build an OSC message and post it for delayed processing i.e. to be processed by the next time task. `address` is an OSC or an extended OSC address. Optional arguments are the message parameters.
- **osname()** : gives the current operating system name. Returned value is among "MacOS", "Windows", "Linux", "Android" and "iOS".
- **osid()** : gives the current operating system as a numeric identifiant. Returned value is (in alphabetic order):
  - 1 for Android
  - 2 for iOS.
  - 3 for Linux,
  - 4 for MacOS,
  - 5 for Windows,

#### EXAMPLE 1

```
<?javascript
  post ("/ITL/scene/obj", "dalpha", -1);";
  # The message /ITL/scene/obj dalpha -1
  # will be evaluated by the next time task.
?>
```

## EXAMPLE 2

```
<?javascript
  # declare a function foo()
  function foo(arg) {
    return "/ITL/scene/obj set txt foo called with " + arg + ";";
  }
?>

# call the foo function
<?javascript foo(1)?>

# or call the foo function using the run message
/ITL/scene/javascript run "foo(1)";
```

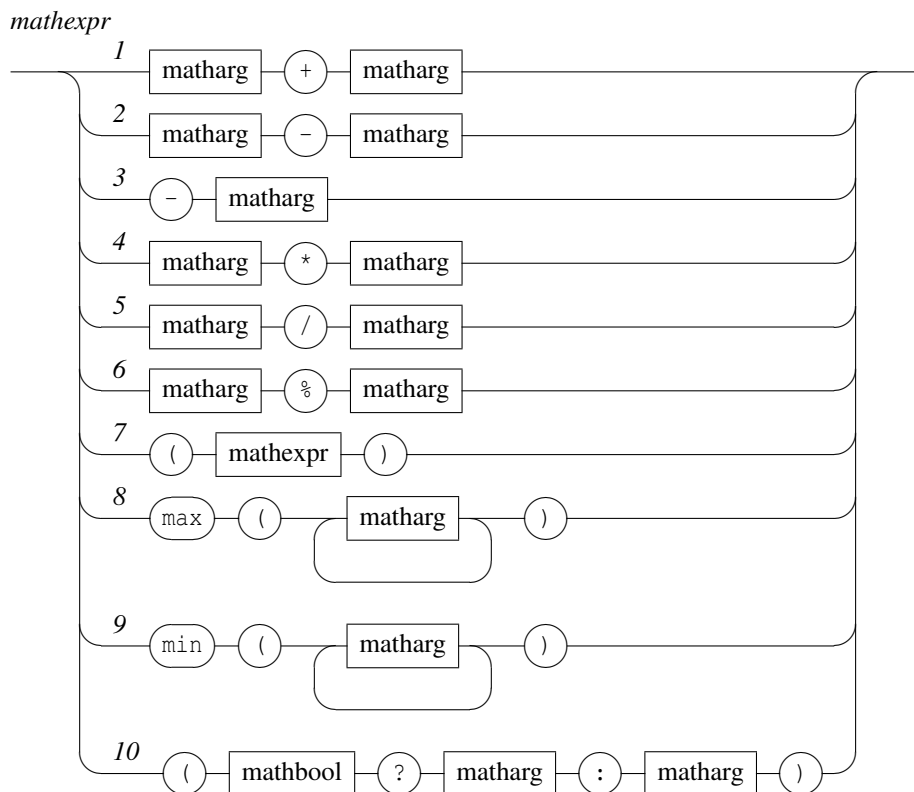
## Chapter 18

# Mathematical expressions

Since INScore version 1.20, mathematical expressions have been introduced as messages arguments. These expressions allows to compute values at parsing time.

### 18.1 Operators

Basic mathematical expressions are supported. They are listed below.



Note that *matharg* could be a *mathexpr* as well (see section 18.2).

- 1: addition.
- 2: subtraction.



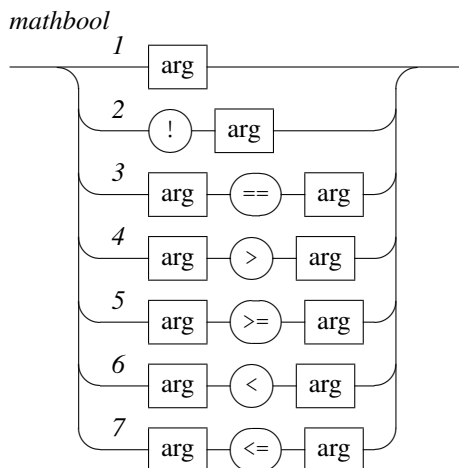
- **3:** negation.
- **4:** multiplication.
- **5:** division.
- **6:** modulo.
- **7:** parenthesis, to be used for evaluation order.
- **8:** gives the maximum value.
- **9:** gives the minimum value.
- **10:** conditional form: returns the first `matharg` if `mathbool` is true, otherwise returns the second one.

#### EXAMPLE

Some simple mathematical expressions used as message parameters:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject x 0.5 * 0.2;
/ITL/scene/myObject y ($var ? 1 : -1);
```

Boolean operations are the following:



- **1:** evaluate the argument as a boolean value.
- **2:** evaluate the argument as a boolean value and negates the result.
- **3:** check if the arguments are equal.
- **4:** check if the first argument is greater than the second one.
- **5:** check if the first argument is greater or equal to the second one.
- **6:** check if the first argument is less than the second one.
- **7:** check if the first argument is less or equal to the second one.

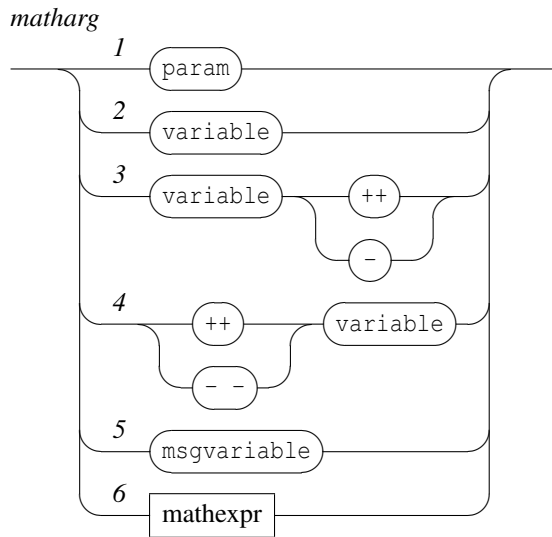
#### EXAMPLE

Compare two variables:

```
/ITL/scene/myObject x ($var1 > $var2 ? 1 : -1);
```

## 18.2 Arguments

Arguments of mathematical operations are the following:



- 1: any message parameter.
- 2: a variable value.
- 3: a variable that is post incremented or post decremented.
- 4: a variable that is pre incremented or pre decremented.
- 5: a message based variable.
- 6: a mathematical expression.

## 18.3 Polymorphism

Since INScore's parameters are polymorphic, the semantic of the operations are to be defined notably when applied to non numeric arguments. Actually, a basic OSC message parameter type is between `int32`, `float32` and `string`. However, due to the extension of the scripting language, parameters could also be arrays of any type, including mixed types (e.g. resulting from variable declarations).

### 18.3.1 Numeric values

For numeric arguments, automatic type conversion is applied with a precedence of `float32` i.e. when one of the argument's type is `float32`, the result is also `float32` (see Table 18.1).

| arg1    | arg2    | output  |
|---------|---------|---------|
| int32   | int32   | int32   |
| float32 | int32   | float32 |
| int32   | float32 | float32 |
| float32 | float32 | float32 |

Table 18.1: Numeric operations output

### 18.3.2 Strings

For `string` parameters, operations that have an obvious semantic (like `+` applied to two strings) are defined (see Table 18.2) , the others are undefined and generate an error (see Table 18.3).

| operation           | evaluates to                 | comment                     |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| string + string     | string                       | concatenate the two strings |
| string + num        | string + <i>string</i> (num) | num is converted to string  |
| num + string        | <i>string</i> (num) + string | "                           |
| @max(string string) | string                       | select the largest string   |
| @min(string string) | string                       | select the smallest string  |

Table 18.2: Supported operations on strings

| operation                  | comment                         |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| string <i>op</i> string    | where <i>op</i> is in [- * / %] |
| string <i>op</i> num       | "                               |
| num <i>op</i> string       | "                               |
| -string                    |                                 |
| prefixed or postfix string |                                 |

Table 18.3: Non supported operations on strings

Boolean operations are supported on string only when both arguments are strings (see Table 18.4). Other types combination generate an error.

| boolean operation | evaluated as                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| string == string  | regular strings comparison      |
| string > string   | alphabetical strings comparison |
| string >= string  | "                               |
| string < string   | "                               |
| string <= string  | "                               |

Table 18.4: Supported boolean operations on strings

### 18.3.3 Arrays

For arrays, the operation is distributed inside the array elements:

$$arg\ op\ [v_1 \dots v_n] := [arg\ op\ v_1 \dots arg\ op\ v_n]$$

or

$$[v_1 \dots v_n]\ op\ arg := [v_1\ op\ arg \dots v_n\ op\ arg]$$

When both parameters are arrays, the operation is distributed from one array elements to the other array elements when the arrays have the same size and it generates an error when the sizes differ:

$$[a_1 \dots a_i]\ op\ [b_1 \dots b_i] := [a_1\ op\ b_1 \dots a_i\ op\ b_i]$$

Boolean operations on arrays are evaluated as the logical *and* of it's element's boolean values and generate an error when the arrays sizes differ.

## Chapter 19

# Score expressions

*Score expressions* allows to defines score objects (gm or pianoroll) by dynamically combine various resources using a formal expression. To define such object one should use the basic `set` messages using a score expressions as arguments:

### EXAMPLE

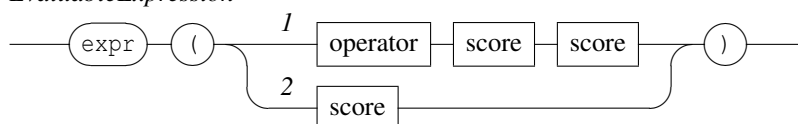
The following example defines a `gm` and a `pianoroll` object using score expressions, the meaning of the expression is explained further.

```
/ITL/scene/score set gm expr(seq [a] [b]);  
/ITL/scene/pianoroll set pianoroll expr(score);
```

## 19.1 General Syntax

A score expression always starts with `expr (` and ends with `)`, then 2 syntaxes are handled:

*EvaluableExpression*



- **1:** Define an expression as an operation combining two scores. `operator` is the name of the operation used to combine them (see Section 19.2 for operators list), and `score` are the arguments passed to the operator (see Section 19.3 for arguments specification).
- **2:** Define on expression using a single score. This syntax is useful when defining an object as a dynamic copy of an other existing object or file.

Each of these tokens can, of course, be separated by spaces, tabulations or carriage returns (allowing multiline expression definition).

When defining an object using a score expressions, `INScore` will parse it, construct an internal representation and finally evaluate it, reducing the formal expressions to a valid GMN string.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a `guido` object by sequencing two `guido` string

```
/ITL/scene/score set gm expr( seq "[c d e]" "[f g h]");
```

is equivalent to

```
/ITL/scene/score set gm "[c d e f g h]";
```

## 19.2 Score Operators

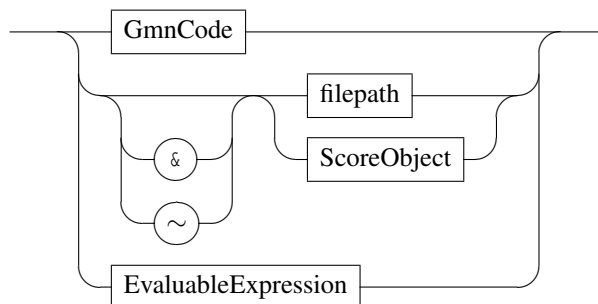
All the score operators of INScore make use of guido operators implemented in the GuidoAR library.

| operation | arguments    | description  |
|-----------|--------------|--|
| seq       | <i>s1 s2</i> | puts the scores <i>s1</i> and <i>s2</i> in sequence  |
| par       | <i>s1 s2</i> | puts the scores <i>s1</i> and <i>s2</i> in parallel  |
| rpar      | <i>s1 s2</i> | puts the scores <i>s1</i> and <i>s2</i> in parallel, right aligned   |
| top       | <i>s1 s2</i> | takes the <i>n</i> first voices of <i>s1</i> where <i>n</i> is <i>s2</i> voices count  |
| bottom    | <i>s1 s2</i> | cut the <i>n</i> first voices of <i>s1</i> where <i>n</i> is <i>s2</i> voices count  |
| head      | <i>s1 s2</i> | takes the head of <i>s1</i> up to <i>s2</i> duration   |
| evhead    | <i>s1 s2</i> | takes the <i>n</i> first events of <i>s1</i> where <i>n</i> is the event's count of <i>s2</i>                                    |
| tail      | <i>s1 s2</i> | cut the beginning of <i>s1</i> up to the duration of <i>s2</i>   |
| evtail    | <i>s1 s2</i> | cut the <i>n</i> first events of <i>s1</i> where <i>n</i> is the event's count of <i>s2</i>                                      |
| transpose | <i>s1 s2</i> | transposes <i>s1</i> so its first note of its first voice match <i>s2</i> one  |
| duration  | <i>s1 s2</i> | stretches <i>s1</i> to the duration of <i>s2</i><br>if not used carefully, this operator can output impossible to display rhythm |
| pitch     | <i>s1 s2</i> | applies the pitches of <i>s1</i> to <i>s2</i> in a loop  |
| rhythm    | <i>s1 s2</i> | applies the rhythm of <i>s1</i> to <i>s2</i> in a loop   |

## 19.3 Score Arguments

The syntax for arguments is quite permissive and various resources can be used as arguments for score expressions. In any case, when evaluating the expression, all the arguments will be reduce to GMN string so they can then be processed by the operators.

*Argument*



### Arguments specification

- **GmnCode** are not evaluated, passed as they are to operators. Both GMN and MusicXML string are supported.
- **filepath**: on evaluation INScore read all the content of the file. Again, both GMN and MusicXML are supported. **filepath** handle absolute or relative path (from the scene rootPath) as well as url.
- **ScoreObject**: Gmn code can be retrieve from existing score objects (gmn or pianoroll) simply referring to them using their identifier (using absolute or relative path).
- **EvaluableExpression**: an expression can also be used as an argument, thus simple operator can be combined together to create more complex ones. In that case the `expr` token can be omitted: parenthesis are sufficient.

### Arguments prefix

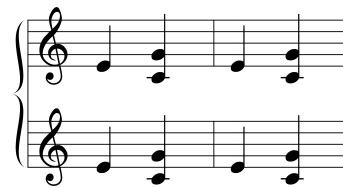
- `&`: When triggering the reevaluation of an expression (see Section 19.4) only the arguments prefixed with `&` are updated.
- `~`: before the first evaluation of a score expression, any `ScoreObjects` prefixed with a `~` shall be replaced by their own expression. In other words, score expressions containing `~` arguments will be expended with existing score expressions. This mechanism allows to compose not only scores and score expressions together.

### EXAMPLE

Defining `/ITL/scene/score` as a copy of `/ITL/scene/simpleScore` duplicated 4 times.

```
/ITL/scene/simpleScore set gmn "[e {c,g} |]";  
  
/ITL/scene/score set gmn expr( &simpleScore );  
/ITL/scene/score set gmn expr( seq ~score ~score);  
/ITL/scene/score set gmn expr( par ~score ~score);
```

`/ITL/scene/score` should look like:



Querying for the expanded expression of `/ITL/scene/score` (see Section 19.4) should return:

```
/ITL/scene/score expr  
expr( par  
  ( seq  
    &simpleScore  
    &simpleScore  
  )  
  ( seq  
    &simpleScore  
    &simpleScore  
  )  
)
```

### NOTE ON ARGUMENTS QUOTING

Arguments using special characters (space, tabulation, parenthesis, braces...), should be simple or double quoted, otherwise quotes can be omitted.

## 19.4 `expr` commands

`ITLObject` defined using an evaluable expression gain access to these specific commands:

- `get expr`: return the expression used to define the object (before the expansion of `~` arguments).
- `get exprTree`: return the expanded expression

- `expr reeval`: re-evaluate the expression, updating only the value of arguments prefixed with `&`.
- `expr reset`: re-evaluate the expression, updating the value of all arguments.
- `expr renew`: reapply the definition of the object (similar to send its `set` message again)

Applied to an object which wasn't defined by an evaluable expression, all this commands will cause a bad argument error.

The `renew` command reset the internal state of the evaluated variable, forcing the re-evaluation and update of every arguments in the expression. Be aware that the track of copy evaluated arguments is lost after the first evaluation, thus renewing an expression defined using copy evaluated arguments won't update these arguments to their targeted ITLObject expression. Though, static arguments added by the copy shall be renewed.

## 19.5 newData event

`newData` is triggered by any object when its value change (generally because of a `set` message). Neither trying to set an object to its actual value without changing its type, nor re-evaluating an object to its actual value will trigger `newData`.

Of course, the `newData` event can be used together with `reeval` to automatically update an object when the value of an other changes.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a copy of `score`, and automatise its update when `score` is changed

```
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[c e]";
/ITL/scene/copy set gmn expr(&score);
/ITL/scene/score watch newData (/ITL/scene/copy expr reeval);
```

To avoid infinite loop when using recursion, `newData` event is delayed of one event loop, meaning that, in the previous example, during the event loop that follow `score`'s modification, `score` and `copy` are different (`copy` has not been updated yet...).

### NOTE

Because `newData` event is delayed, if `score` experiences multiple modifications during the same event loop (because multiple `set` messages have been sent together), only his final value will be accessible when `newData` will be actually triggered, however the event will be sent as many times as `score` have been modified.

### NOTE WHEN AUTOMATISING UPDATE

For the reasons raised in the previous note, one should be very careful to delayed update when automatise `reeval` with `newData`. Indeed, in some extreme case, executing a script one line after an other won't have the same result as executing the all script at once!!

### EXAMPLE

Creating a "score buffer", storing every state adopted by `score`

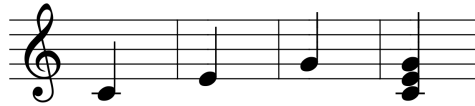
```
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[c]";

/ITL/scene/buffer set gmn "[]";
/ITL/scene/buffer set gmn expr(seq &buffer (seq "[]" &score));
/ITL/scene/score watch newData (/ITL/scene/buffer expr reeval);

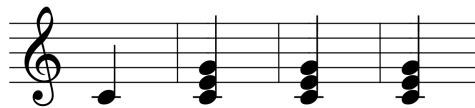
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[e]";
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[g]";
/ITL/scene/score set gmn "[{c,e,g}]";
```

Won't have the same result if run line by line, or the all script as once:

Line by line:



All script at once:



To avoid such undeterministic behaviour, one should, in this case, manually trigger `reeval` after each modification of `score`.



# Chapter 20

## Plugins

A plugin is an external library that is dynamically loaded when an object that need it is created. The system looks for plugins in the following locations:

- in the current folder first
- in the PlugIns folder, located in the application bundle on macos, in the application folder on other systems
- in the system default locations for shared libraries

Additionally, a user path can be set, where the system will look for plugins in first position. See section 8.5.4 p.42.

The plugins are shared libraries which extension is platform dependent. The plugin name should not include the extension. The expected extensions are the following: .dylib on MacOS and Linux, .dll on Windows.

### 20.1 FAUST plugins

FAUST [Functional Audio Stream]<sup>1</sup> is a functional programming language specifically designed for real-time signal processing and synthesis. A FAUST/INScore architecture allows to embed FAUST processors in INScore, for the purpose of signals computation. A FAUST plugin is viewed as a parallel signal and thus it is created in the `signal` address space. Similarly to signals, it is associated to an OSC address in the form `/ITL/scene/signal/name` where `name` is a user defined name.

#### 20.1.1 Set Message

There are two ways to create a FAUST Processor :

- 1 - By charging a DSP as a plugin already compiled



**EXAMPLE**

```
/ITL/scene/signal/myFaust set faust aFaustPlugin;
```

**NOTE**

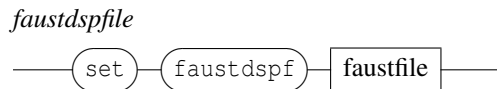
The plugin name should not include the extension. The expected extensions are the following: .dylib

---

<sup>1</sup><http://faust.grame.fr>

on MacOS and Linux, .dll on Windows.

- 2 - By charging libfaust as a plugin to compile a DSP on-the-fly (as a string or a file).

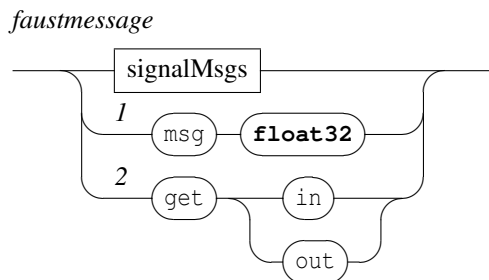


**EXAMPLE**

```
/ITL/scene/signal/plus set faustdsp "process=+;";
/ITL/scene/signal/mydsp set faustdspf "mydsp.dsp";
```

### 20.1.2 Specific messages

A FAUST processor is characterized by the numbers of input and output channels and by a set of parameters. Each parameter carries a name defined by the FAUST processor. The set of messages supported by a FAUST processor is the set of signals messages extended with the parameters names and with specific query messages.



- 1 *msg* is any of the FAUST processor parameters, which are defined by the FAUST processor.
- 2 the *get* message is extended to query the FAUST processor: *in* and *out* give the number of input and output channels.

**EXAMPLE**

Querying a FAUST processor input and output count:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/myFaust get in out;
```

gives as output:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/myFaust in 2;
/ITL/scene/signal/myFaust out 4;
```

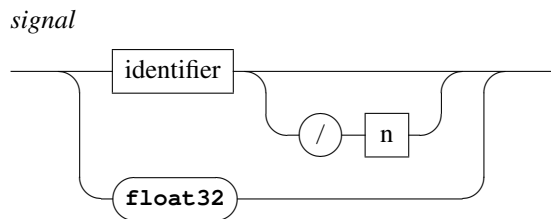
Modifying the value of a FAUST processor parameter named *volume*:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/myFaust volume 0.8
```

### 20.1.3 Feeding and composing FAUST processors

A FAUST processor accepts float values as input, which are taken as interleaved data and distributed to the input channels.

From composition viewpoint, a FAUST processor is a parallel signal which dimension is the number of output channels. Thus, a FAUST processor can be used like any parallel signal. However, the signal identifier defined in 14.1.2 is extended to support addressing single components of parallel signal as follows:



where  $n$  selects the signal # $n$  of a parallel signal. Note that indexes start at 0.

#### EXAMPLE

Creating 3 parallel signals using the 3 output channels of a FAUST processor named `myFaust`:

```
/ITL/scene/signal/y1 set 'myFaust/0' 0.01 0. 1. 1. 1. ;  
/ITL/scene/signal/y2 set 'myFaust/1' 0.01 0.5 1. 1. 1. ;  
/ITL/scene/signal/y3 set 'myFaust/2' 0.01 -0.5 1. 1. 1. ;
```

## 20.2 Gesture Follower

INScore supports gesture following using the technology developed by the IRCAM IMTR team. These features are available as a plugin that is included in the INScore distribution (version 1.03 or greater) or available from the IRCAM.

### 20.2.1 Basic principle

Gesture following is provided as a mean to interact with a score. From input viewpoint, the gesture follower is similar to signals (see section 14.1.1 p.58): it accepts data stream as input both in learning and following modes. It implements a specific set of events related to gesture following and can generate message streams parametrized with the gesture follower current state.

A gesture follower is setup to handle a given count of gestures, which are actually denoted by streams of float vectors. We'll refer to the size of the float vector as the *gesture dimension*. For example, the dimension of a gesture captured from x, y and z accelerometers is 3.

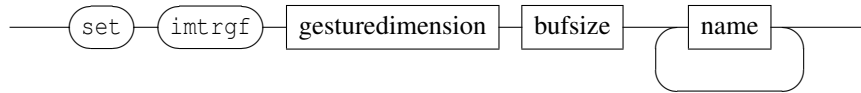
A gesture follower operates in two distinct phases: a *learning phase* where it actually stores the gestures data, and a *following phase* where it tries to match incoming data to the stored gestures data. When not learning nor following, we'll talk of an idle phase.

In the *following phase*, the system maintains a list of likelihood for the learned gestures, a list of positions in the gestures and a list of speeds representing how fast the gestures are made. Of course, the higher the likelihood, the more these data are meaningful. It's the user responsibility to decide on the meaningful likelihood threshold value. Interaction events are triggered only in the *following phase* and for meaningful likelihoods.

## 20.2.2 Messages

A gesture follower is created in a scene using the `imtrgf` type. It has a graphic appearance that may be used for debug purpose but it is hidden by default.

*gesturefollower*



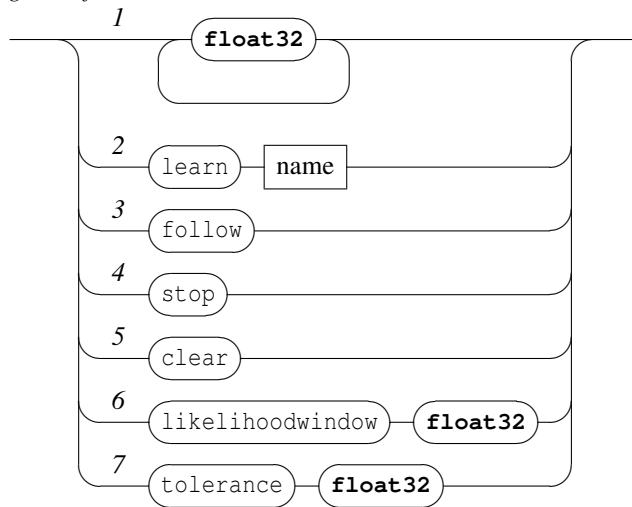
The parameters are:

- `gesturedimension`: the size of the gestures data vector.
- `bufsize`: the size of the gesture data storage.
- `name`: a list of names to be used to refer to the learned gestures.

### NOTE

A gesture follower is created with a fixed count of gestures that can be learned and decoded. These gestures are named gestures and can be addressed at `/ITL/scene/myfollower/gesturename` where the part in *italic* are user defined names and where *myfollower* is a gesture follower.

*gesturefollower*



- [1] input data into the gesture follower. The data are interpreted according to the current operating mode i.e. learning, following or idle.
- [2] starts to learn the gesture designated by *name*. Actually records the next input data to the gesture.
- [3] starts following i.e. trying to match the next input data to the recorded gestures.
- [4] stops learning or following. Actually puts the system in idle phase.
- [5] clear all the gestures data. This is equivalent to send the `clear` message to all the gestures.
- [6] sets the size of the window that contains the history of the likelihoods. May be viewed as how fast the likelihoods will change.
- [7] sets the follower tolerance.

### EXAMPLE

Creating a gesture follower for 3 dimensional data and a typical learning sequence:

```

/ITL/scene/gf set imtrgf 3 1000 gestureA gestureB gestureC gestureD ;
/ITL/scene/gf learn gestureA ;
/ITL/scene/gf 0.1 0.5 -0.2 ... 0.7; ! the data size must be a multiple of 3
/ITL/scene/gf stop;

```

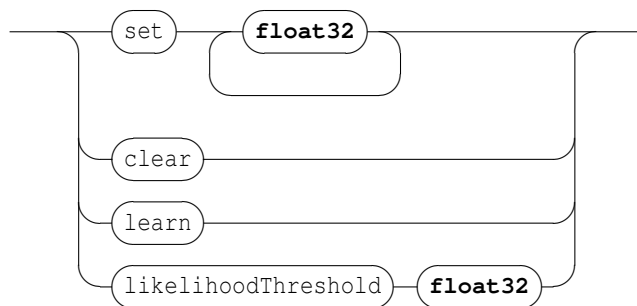
### 20.2.3 Gestures management

Messages can also be sent to gestures i.e. to addresses in the form `/ITL/scene/myfollower/gesturename` where `myfollower` is a gesture follower.

A gesture could be in two states:

- an active state: when its likelihood is greater or equal to the likelihood threshold.
- an idle state: when its likelihood is lower than the likelihood threshold.

*gesture*



- `set`: sets the gesture data. This is equivalent to learn the corresponding data. The `set` message could be used to restore previously saved gesture data.
- `clear`: clears the gesture data.
- `learn`: puts the gesture follower in learning mode and starts learning the corresponding gesture. This is equivalent to send `OSCLearn gesturename` to the parent gesture follower.
- `likelihoodThreshold`: sets the gesture likelihood threshold. The parameter is a float value in the range `[0, 1]`. Default value is `0.5`.

Gestures supports also specific queries :

*gestureget*

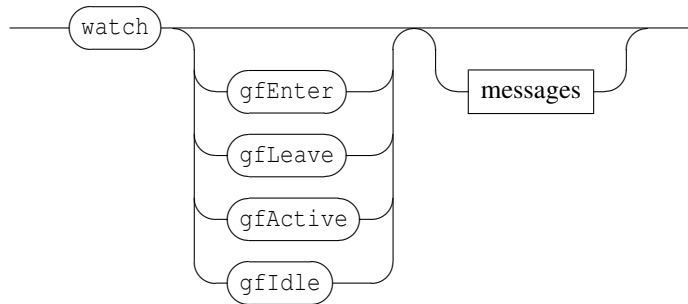


- `get`: without parameter, returns a set message when the gesture is not empty.
- `size`: gives the current size of the gesture, actually the number of recorded frames.

### 20.2.4 Events and interaction

Events are defined at gesture level and events management messages should be addressed to gestures.

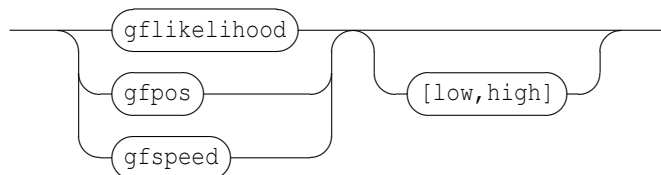
*gestureevents*



- **gfEnter** triggered when the gesture state changes from idle to active.
- **gfLeave** triggered when the gesture state changes from active to idle.
- **gfActive** triggered in active state each time the gesture likelihood is refreshed.
- **gfIdle** triggered in idle state each time the gesture likelihood is refreshed.

A message associated to a gesture supports the following specific variables:

*gesturevariable*



These variables support the scaling feature associated to position variables and described in section 16.5.1 p.77.

- **gflikelihood** indicates the current likelihood
- **gfpos** indicates the current position in the gesture
- **gfspeed** indicates the current gesture execution speed

#### NOTE

Variables described in section 16.5 p.77 may also be used but they are meaningless and contains default values.

### 20.2.5 Gesture Follower Appearance

A gesture follower object has a graphic appearance and supports all the standard objects properties, including mapping and synchronization. This graphic appearance is provided mainly for debug purpose and by default, the object is hidden. Figure 20.1 shows the gesture follower appearance in its different phases:

- when idle, the upper part of the graphic indicates the buffer state of the different gestures. It also includes the gestures likelihood threshold.
- when learning, a red frame and a grey background indicates that a learning a gesture is currently in progress. The gesture buffer state is refreshed while learning.
- when following, the upper part indicates each gesture current likelihood and the lower part indicates the current estimated positions.



Figure 20.1: The gesture follower appearance in its different phases.

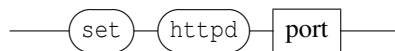
## 20.3 Httpd server plugin

INScore can embed Http server to expose real time screenshot image of a scene to the web. This feature is based on libmicrohttpd<sup>2</sup> and is available as a plugin that is included in the INScore distribution (version 1.11 or greater). The Url to get the image is the base url of the server.

### 20.3.1 Set Message

The http server object is created in a scene like other objects and served image of his scene.

*httpdserver*



- port http port used by the server.

#### EXAMPLE

```
/ITL/scene/server set httpd 8000;
```

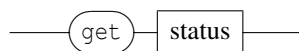
#### NOTE

If the http port is already used, the server cannot start.

### 20.3.2 Specific messages

The http server status can be delivered with a specific message.

*httpdmessage*



A string corresponding to the server status ("started" or "stopped") is return.

#### EXAMPLE

```
/ITL/scene/server get status;
```

<sup>2</sup><http://www.gnu.org/software/libmicrohttpd/>

## Chapter 21

# Appendices

### 21.1 Grammar definition

```
//_____
// relaxed simple ITL format specification
//_____
start      : expr
           | start expr
           ;

//_____
// expression of the script language
//_____
expr       : message  ENDEXPR
           | variabledecl ENDEXPR
           | script
           | ENDSCRIPT
           ;

//_____
// javascript and lua support
//_____
script     : LUASCRIPT
           | JSCRIPT
           ;

//_____
// messages specification (extends osc spec.)
//_____expArg expression_____
message    : address
           | address params
           | address eval LEFTPAR messagelist RIGHTPAR
           | address eval variable
           ;
messagelist : message
           | messagelist messagelistseparator message
           ;
messagelistseparator : COMMA
                   | COLON
                   ;
```



```

//_____
// address specification (extends osc spec.)
address      : oscaddress
              | relativeaddress
              | urlprefix oscaddress
              ;
oscaddress   : oscpath
              | oscaddress oscpath
              ;
relativeaddress : POINT oscaddress
              ;
oscpath      : PATHSEP identifier
              | PATHSEP WATCH
              | PATHSEP VARSTART varname
              ;
urlprefix    : hostname COLON UINT
              | IPNUM COLON UINT
              ;
hostname     : HOSTNAME
              | hostname POINT HOSTNAME
              ;
identifier   : IDENTIFIER
              | HOSTNAME
              | REGEXP
              ;

//_____
// parameters definitions
// eval need a special case since messages are expected as argument
eval         : EVAL
params       : param
              | variable
              | params variable
              | params param
              ;
variable     : VARSTART varname
              | VARSTART LEFTPAR message RIGHTPAR
              ;
param        : number
              | FLOAT
              | identifier
              | STRING
              | expression
              | LEFTPAR messagelist RIGHTPAR
              | script
              ;

//_____
// variable declaration
variabledecl : varname EQUAL params
              ;
varname      : IDENTIFIER
              | HOSTNAME
              ;

```

```
//_____
// misc
number      : UINT
              | INT
              ;

//_____
// expression declaration
expression  : EXPRESSION
              ;
```

## 21.2 Lexical tokens

```
//_____
// numbers
//_____
INT      a signed integer
UINT     an unsigned integer
FLOAT    a floating point number

//_____
// hosts addresses
//_____
// allowed character set for host names (see RFC952 and RFC1123)
HOSTNAME  : [-a-zA-Z0-9]+
IPNUM     : {DIGIT}+"."{DIGIT}+"."{DIGIT}+"."{DIGIT}+

//_____
// OSC addresses
//_____
// allowed characters for identifiers
IDENTIFIER : [_a-zA-Z][_a-zA-Z0-9]*
REGEXP     see OSC doc for regular expressions

//_____
// strings
//_____
STRING     : ("/"|" cant be single (') or double quotes (")

//_____
// languages support
//_____
JSCRIPT    : <?javascript any javascript code ?>
LUASCRIPT  : <?lua any lua code ?>

//_____
// misc.
//_____
PATHSEP    : '/'
POINT      : '.'
```

```

VARSTART      : '$'
COLON         : ':'
COMMA         : ','
LEFTPAR       : '('
RIGHTPAR      : ')'
EQUAL         : '='
ENDEXPR       : ';'
ENDSCRIPT     : "__END__"
EVAL          : "eval"

```

```

//_____
// score expressions
//_____
EXPRESSION    expr( a valid score expression )
              see 'Score expressions grammar'

```

## 21.3 Score expressions grammar

```

//_____
// relaxed simple lExpression format specification
//_____
start : expression
;
//_____
//misc
identifier : IDENTIFIER
;
string : identifier
| STRING
| QUOTEDSTRING
;
variable : VARSTART identifier
;
//_____
// expression declaration
expression : EXPR_START operator exprArg exprArg EXPR_END
| EXPR_START exprArg EXPR_END
| EXPR_START operator variable EXPR_END
;
operator : identifier
| variable
;
exprArg : arg
| AMPERSAND arg
| TILDE arg
| expression
;
arg : string
| variable
;

```

```
// _____  
// special expression chars  
// _____  
AMPERSAND      : '&'  
TILDE          : '~'
```

# Chapter 22

## Changes list

### 22.1 Differences to version 1.17

- new `tempo` message supported by all objects. See section 3.2 p.16.
- new `pageCount` event supported by symbolic score objects. See section 16.1.6 p.75.
- new `error` event supported at application level. See section 16.1.6 p.75.
- new `browse` message at application level to open a document in a web browser. See section 8.3 p.40.
- web api documentation included in package

### 22.2 Differences to version 1.15

- support animated svg using the new `animate` message. See section 7.6 p.33.
- messages list variables are exported to javascript as a string.
- Carlito Regular open source font is embedded in the application resources and used as a default font. See at <https://fontlibrary.org/fr/font/carlito> for more information.
- symbolic notation support extended with score expressions. See section 19 p.92.
- new `newData` event. See section 16.1.5 p.74.
- the javascript engine is shared between the application and the different scenes. Note that it may change a script behavior when exploiting the previous independance of the javascript engine environments.
- new javascript `osname` function that gives the current operating system name. See section 17.7.1 p.86.
- new javascript `osid` function that gives the current operating system as an id. See section 17.7.1 p.86.
- `rootPath` message can be called without parameter to clear a scene `rootPath`. See section 9 p.43.
- log window supports the `foreground` message. See section 8.5.3 p.41.
- user actions on windows are generating `foreground` messages.
- application quit when the last scene is closed (even when the log window is opened)
- new `lock` message supported by all objects to prevent an object deletion. See section 2 p.4.
- OSC output buffer has been enlarged to 32768. Note that sending large messages works on localhost but are likely to face the MTU on real network.
- crash bug corrected: outgoing OSC messages are now handling buffer overflow exceptions.
- support for multi touch events. See section 16.1.2 p.73.

- new `radialgraph` signal representation. See section 14.3 p.62.
- `httpd` object is visible as a `qrcode` giving the server url.
- `httpd` object is now part of the library (not a plugin any more) (not available on Windows, Android and iOS)
- `frameless` and `fullscreen` modes management revised at view level and are now now exclusive at model level
- String without spaces in INScore scripts no longer need to be quoted.

## 22.3 Differences to version 1.12

- new `frame` query method: `get frame` gives the coordinates of 4 points that represent the object frame, expressed in the scene local coordinates system and including all the graphic transformations (scaling, rotations on the 3 axis, shear etc.)
- `pen` messages are now accepted by all the components. This extension is provided to display any object bounding box. Note that for `rects`, `ellipses` etc. the previous behavior is preserved.
- `pianoroll` support. See section 5.2 p.19 and 7.4 p.31.
- Add web Api to expose inscore on the web with `websocket` or `http`.
- Add change tab on mobile with three digits gesture.
- add new object `filter` at application and scene level to filter forwarded messages.
- sending to broadcast address is enabled
- add `forward` and `filter` messages to the scene to handle messages forwarding at scene level. See section 10 p.46.
- default port to forward messages is now 7000.
- add new optional tab at startup with a menu for ios and android.
- add zoom and move capabilities at scene level using `scale`, `OSCxorigin` and `OSCyorigin`. This is intended to support two fingers gesture on mobile device.
- bug with lines corrected: a line in non-square parent was rotated when the parent's width was smaller than its height.
- bug with `eval` forwarding corrected: forwarded messages were triggering a syntax error due to a misinterpreted incorrect args count

## 22.4 Differences to version 1.08

- line objects: `color` message is now an alias of `penColor`.
- `foreground` method at scene level to put a scene window in foreground. See section 9 p.43.
- text items support font spec with new `fontSize`, `fontFamily`, `fontStyle` and `fontWeight` messages. See section 7.11.1 p.36.
- new `compatibility` method at application level, provided to preserve previous behaviors. See section 8.1 p.38.
- default size of `guido` item is increased: the ratio to the previous size is 8.
- force default size and font to text items in order to get equivalent rendering on different platforms (default to Arial 13px).
- new `arrows` attribute for `line` objects. See section 7.10 p.35.
- the `export` message supports multiple file paths. See section 2 p.4.
- new `exportAll` message to export an object with its children. See section 2 p.4.

- incoming messages buffer size increased to 10.000
- url support for inscore files (load message)
- new common queries (get message) : count and rcount that give the enclosed objects count and recursive count. The messages are supported at scene and application level as well. See section 9.2 p.44.
- new memimg object that capture the image of any object hierarchy including scenes. See section 5.6 p.22.
- supports relative OSC addresses that are evaluated in the context of the target object (i.e. a scene for drag and drop operations, arbitrary objects with the eval method). See section 17.2 p.82.
- new eval method that takes a message list as argument, provided as a context for relative addresses evaluation. See section 4 p.17.
- new httpd object that implements an http server providing images of the scene to remote clients. See section 5.10 p.24 and section 20.3 p.103.
- new websocket object that implements a websocket server providing images of the scene to remote clients but also changes notifications. See section 5.10 p.24.
- Files objects can receive URL as path. See section 5.8 p.23.
- new intermediate object for the URL (waiting for the data to be downloaded to create the real object)
- new events associated to url based objects: success, error, cancel. See section 16.1.4 p.74.
- support for int values as parameters of the set method of rect shape and polygon objects
- the clear message addressed to a gmnstream object clears also the view. The change was not previously reflected until a new valid string was posted to the object.
- bug in export item corrected : child scaling was not applied.
- bug correction: for multiple exports, only the last one was done.
- bug in extended address support corrected: extended address was ignored for messages dropped to a scene .
- bug in window color corrected: black color was not correctly set due to an incorrect color information returned by Qt.
- bug with 'line' initialization corrected: wrong position and orientation with negative coordinates (was previously corrected but reintroduced), incorrect initialization in layers.

## 22.5 Differences to version 1.07

- new \_\_END\_\_ marker supported to end a script parsing at arbitrary location (see section 17.1 p.82).
- when displaying the mapping, the map dates are not printed any more by default (due to size and collisions). The debug map parameter change from boolean to int value: 1 to activate the mapping display, 2 to have also the dates displayed (see section 7.12 p.37).
- the signal node is available at any level of the hierarchy (as well as the sync node)
- new connect and disconnect messages for the signal node to support signal connection to objects graphic attributes (see section 14.2 p.60).
- a slave can have several masters
- no more side effects for synchronized objects (position change, scaling)

## 22.6 Differences to version 1.06

- bug with 'line' initialization corrected: wrong position and orientation with negative coordinates.

- new `plugins` static node at application level to provide a user path to look for pugins (see section 8.5.4 p.42).
- explicit objects for musicxml scores (`musicxml` and `musicxmlf` types) (see section 5.1 p.18).
- new `faustdsp` object, charging libfaust as a plugin to compile faust DSP on-the-fly (see section 5.5 p.22).
- exception caught when sending osc messages: was a potential crash, e.g. in case of `get` message sent to a signal with a large buffer -> out of buffer memory
- new javascript 'post' function for posting delayed messages (see section 17.7.1 p.86)
- new `write` method supported by the 'log' window (see section 8.5.3 p.41)
- variable addresses are evaluated in message based variables
- supports relative rotations on x and y axis

## 22.7 Differences to version 1.05

- `save message` can now take an optional list of attributes to be saved (see section 2 p.4)
- variables are now evaluated and expanded inside strings. Thus interaction variables can now be passed as argument of javascript functions.
- corrects musicxml-version output
- log window is put to front when the show menu is recalled
- object aliases are removed when the object is deleted

## 22.8 Differences to version 1.03

- incorrect error message for watch messages corrected
- new javascript `readfile` function (see section 17.7.1 p.86)
- log window is now available from the application 'Tools' menu
- new `brushStyle` attribute (see section 7.1 p.28)
- new `layer` object (see section 5.7 p.23)
- new `save` method specific to the log window: saves the window content to a file (see section 8.5.3 p.41)
- new `event` method supported at object level for UI events simulation
- new `del` watchable event: sent when deleting an object (see section 16.1.5 p.74)
- new `gmnstream` guido stream object (see section 5.1 p.18)

## 22.9 Differences to version 1.0

- log window utility provided as a new static node at application level (`/ITL/log`) (see section 8.5.3 p.41).
- new `systemCount` read only attribute for Guido scores (see section 7.3 p.30)
- IRCAM gesture follower support (see section 20.2 p.99)
- javascript engine is available at the static address `/ITL/scene/javascript` and can be activated using a 'run' method (see section 17.7.1 p.86)
- new `export event` (see section 16.1.5 p.74)
- new `endPaint` event at scene level (see section 16.1.5 p.74)



- new `windowOpacity` method at scene level (see section 9 p.43)
- bug correction: error messages not generated for dropped files (actually for the scene load method)
- bug correction: possible infinite loop in `QStretchTilerItem::paint` method
- bug correction: incorrect get alias output (all the aliases were dumped out in a single message)

## 22.10 Differences to version 0.98

- bug correction in stretching very small objects (due to approximations)
- bug correction in `$sx` and `$sy` computation (`xorigin` and `yorigin` was not taken into account)
- new 'ticks' message at application level for querying or setting the current count of time tasks (see section 8.1 p.38)
- new 'time' message at application level for querying or setting the current time (see section 8.1 p.38)
- new 'forward' message at application level for messages forwarding to remote hosts (see section 8.1 p.38)
- new 'relative | absolute' synchronization mode (see section 13.1 p.54)
- 'rename' message not supported any more
- a scene accepts multiple dropped files
- significant extension and syntax changes in inscore script files (see Scripting documentation section 17 p.82)
- `fileWatcher` methods renamed and simplified (see section 16.7 p.81)
- 'click' and 'select' messages are not supported any more.
- new 'stats' virtual node at application level (address `/ITL/stats`), supports 'get' and 'reset' messages the node gives statistics about the incoming messages (see section 8.5.2 p.41)
- crash bug in signal creation corrected: a signal size created with an incorrect stream (e.g. a string value) was 0 and no buffer was allocated.
- extension of the time related events to duration: new 'durEnter' and 'durLeave' watchable events (see section 16.1.3 p.73)
- new 'absolutexy' message at scene level to switch to absolute coordinates (in pixels) (see section 9 p.43)
- new 'push' and 'pop' messages to store and restore current watched events and associated messages (see section 16.6 p.80)
- internal change: mappings are now implemented as a separable library strictly complying to the mappings formalism.
- new `%f` format for the date variable to request a float value (instead a rational value) (see section 16.5.3 p.78).
- dates may be specified as rational strings (see section 3 p.15).
- interaction messages are not any more generated when the date can't be resolved.
- new `rate` message at application level to control the time task rate (see section 8 p.38)
- new `frameless` message at scene level to switch to frameless or normal window (see section 9 p.43)

## 22.11 Differences to version 0.97

- new `fastgraph` object for graphic signals fast rendering (see section 5 p.18)
- `$date` variable overflow caught

- files dropped on application icon correctly opened when the application is not running
- supports drag and drop of textual osc message strings
- osc error stream normalized: the message address is 'error:' or 'warning:' followed by a single message string.
- javascript and lua support: a single persistent context is created at application level and for each scene. (see section 17.7 p.85)

## 22.12 Differences to version 0.96

- objects position, date and watched events preserved through type change
- bug in quantified dates corrected (null denominator set to the quantified value)
- new 'alias' message providing arbitrary OSC addresses support
- bug in parser corrected: \ escape only ' and " chars, otherwise it is literal
- guido score map makes use of the new guidolib extended mapping API for staff and system
- chords map correction (corrected by guido engine)

## 22.13 Differences to version 0.95

- switch to v8 javascript engine
- lua not embedded by default

## 22.14 Differences to version 0.92

- new 'mouse' 'show/hide' message supported at application level (see section 8 p.38)
- graphic signal supports alpha messages at object level
- javascript and lua embedded and supported in inscore scripts (see section 17.7 p.85).
- bug correction in sync delete (introduced with version 0.90)

## 22.15 Differences to version 0.91

- bug corrected: crash with messages addressed to a signal without argument
- date and duration messages support one arg form using 1 as implicit denominator value the one arg form accepts float values (see section 3 p.15).

## 22.16 Differences to version 0.90

- bug in sync management corrected (introduced with the new sync parsing scheme)

## 22.17 Differences to version 0.82

- at application level: osc debug is now 'on' by default
- new scripting features (variables) (see section 17.4 p.84).

- ITL file format change:
  - semicolon added at the end of each message
  - `'//'` comment not supported any more
  - `'%'` comment char replaced by `'!'`
  - new variables scripting features
  - single quote support for strings
  - messages addressed to sync node must use the string format
- new `'grid'` object for automatic segmentation and mapping

## 22.18 Differences to version 0.81

- new Faust plugins for signals processing
- colors management change: all the color models (RGBA and HSBA) accept now float values that are interpreted in the common  $[-1,1]$  range. For the hue value, 0 always corresponds to 'red' whatever the scale used.
- stretch adjustment for video objects (corrects gaps in sync h mode)
- support for opening inscore files on the command line
- system mapping correction
- splash screen and about menu implemented by the viewer

## 22.19 Differences to version 0.80

- behavior change with synchronization without stretch: now the system looks also in the slave map for a segment corresponding to the master date.
- `$date` variable change: the value is now (0,0) when no date is available and `$date` is time shifted according to the object date.
- date message change: the date 0 0 is ignored

## 22.20 Differences to version 0.79

- corrects the map not saved by the `save` message issue
- corrects `get map` output: 2D segments were not correctly converted to string

## 22.21 Differences to version 0.78

- crash bug corrected for the 'save' message addressed to `'/ITL'`
- message policy change: relaxed numeric parameters policy (float are accepted for int and int for float)
- bug in `get watch` for time events corrected (incorrect reply)

Known issues:

- map not saved by the `save` message

## 22.22 Differences to version 0.77

- guido system map extended: supports flat map or subdivided map (see section 12.4 p.52).

- new `shear` and `rotate` transformations messages (see section 2.2 p.8).
- new `rename` message to change an object name (and thus its OSC address) (see section 2 p.4).
- relaxed bool parameter policy: objects accept float values for bool parameters
- automatic numbering of exports when destination file is not completely specified i.e. no name, no extension. (see section 2 p.4).
- quantification introduced to `$date` variable (see section 16.5 p.77).
- `reset` message addressed to a scene clears the scene `rootPath`

## 22.23 Differences to version 0.76

- `get guido-version` and `musicxml-version` messages supported by the application (see section 8 p.38).
- `save` message bug correction - introduced with version 0.70: only partial state of objects was saved
- `rootPath` message introduced at scene level (see section 9 p.43).
- scene name translation strategy change: only the explicit 'scene' name is translated by the scene load message handler into the current scene name, other names are left unchanged.
- bitmap copy adjustment in sync stretched mode is now only made for images

## 22.24 Differences to version 0.75

- new `require` message supported by the `/ITL` node (see section 8 p.38).
- new event named `newElement` supported at scene level (see section 16.1.3 p.73).
- new `name` and `address` variables (see section 16.5 p.77).
- new system map computation making use of the new slices map provided by the guidolib version 1.42
- INScore API: the `newMessage` method sets now the message `src IP` to `localhost` With the previous version and the lack of `src IP`, replies to queries or error messages could be sent to undefined addresses (and mostly lost).
- bug corrected with `ellipse` and `rect` : integer graphic size computation changed to float (prevents objects disappearance with small width or height)
- bug in scene export: left and right borders could be cut, depending on the scene size corrected by rendering the `QGraphicsView` container instead the `QGraphicsScene`
- crash bug with `$date:name` corrected: crashed when there is no mapping named `name`.

## 22.25 Differences to version 0.74

- new `map+` message (see section 12.2 p.51).
- the `click` and `select` messages are deprecated (but still supported). They will be removed in a future version.

## 22.26 Differences to version 0.63

- new `dpage` message accepted by `gmn` objects (see section 7.3 p.30).
- `x` and `y` variables: automatic range type detection (int | float)

- set `txt` message: accepts polymorphic stream like parameters (see section 5 p.18).
- drag and drop files support in INScore viewer
- interaction variables extension: `$sx`, `$sy` variables added to support scene coordinate space (see section 16.5 p.77).
- automatic range mapping for `$x`, `$y` variables.
- new `$self` and `$scene` variables in the address field (see section 16.5.7 p.80).
- OSC identifiers characters set extended with `'_'` and `'-'` (see section 1 p.1).
- support for multiple scenes: `new`, `del` and `foreground` messages (see section 9 p.43).
- load message supported at scene level (see section 9 p.43).
- `get watch` implemented.
- `watch` message without argument to clear all the watched events (see section 16.5 p.77).
- order of rendering and width, height update corrected (may lead to incorrect rendering)
- bug with `gmn` score corrected: missing update for page, columns and rows changes.
- package delivered with the Guido Engine version 1.41 that corrects minimum staves distance and incorrect mapping when optimum page fill is off.

## 22.27 Differences to version 0.60

- new `'mousemove'` event (see section 16.1.1 p.72).
- interaction messages accept variables (`$x`, `$y`, `$date...`) (see section 16.5 p.77).
- SVG code and files support (see section 5.9 p.24).
- set line message change: the `x y` form is deprecated, it is replaced by the following forms: `'xy' x y` (equivalent to the former form) and `'wa' width angle` (see section 5 p.18).
- new `'effect'` message (section 2.5 p.12).
- utf8 support on windows corrected
- transparency support for stretched synchronized objects corrected
- multiple application instances supported with dynamic udp port number allocation.
- command line option with `-port portnumber` option to set the receive udp port number at startup.

## 22.28 Differences to version 0.55

- new `'xorigin'` and `'yorigin'` messages (section 2.1.3 p.7).
- new interaction messages set (section 16 p.71).
- alpha channel handled by images and video
- bug correction in line creation corrected (false incorrect parameter returned)
- bug correction in line `'get'` message handling
- memory leak correction (messages not deleted)

Known issues:

- incorrect graphic rendering when `'sync a b'` is changed to `'sync b a'` in the same update loop
- incorrect nested synchronization when master is horizontally stretched,

## 22.29 Differences to version 0.53

- ITL parser corrected to support regexp in message string (used by messages addressed to sync node)
- format of mapping files and strings changed (section 12.1 p.49).
- format of sync messages extended to include map name (section 13 p.53).
- signal node: 'garbage' message removed
- new 'reset' message for the scene (/ITL/scene) (section 9 p.43).
- new 'version' message for the application (/ITL) (section 8 p.38).
- new 'reset' message for signals (section 14.1.1 p.58).
- bug parsing messages without params corrected
- slave segmentation used for synchronization
- new H synchronization mode (preserves slave segmentation)
- crash bug corrected for load message and missing ITL files

## 22.30 Differences to version 0.50

- Graphic signal thickness is now symmetrically drawn around y position.
- ITL file format supports regular expressions in OSC addresses.
- IP of a message sender is now used for the reply or for error reporting.
- new `line` object (section 5 p.18).
- new `penStyle` message for vectorial graphics (section 7 p.28).
- new color messages `red`, `green`, `blue`, `alpha`, `dcolor`, `dred`, `dgreen`, `dblue` (section 2 p.4 and 2.1.2 p.7).
- color values for objects are bounded to [0,255]
- `get map` message behaves according to new map message (section 6 p.26).
- `get width` and `get height` is now supported by all objects (section 6 p.26).
- bug in signal projection corrected (index 0 rejected)
- bug in signals default value delivery corrected
- new `pageCount` message for guido scores
- debug nodes modified state propagated to parent node (corrects the debug informations graphic update issue)
- rational values catch null denominator (to prevents divide by zero exceptions).

## 22.31 Differences to version 0.42

- identifier specification change (section 1 p.1).
- new application `hello` and `defaultShow` messages (section 8 p.38).
- new `load` and `save` messages (sections 8 p.38 and 2 p.4).
- `click` and `select` messages:
  - `rightbottom` and `leftbottom` modes renamed to `bottomright` and `bottomleft`
  - new `center` mode for the `click` message
  - query mode sent back with the reply both for `click` and `select` messages
- new `file`, `html` and `htmlf` types for the `set` message (section 5 p.18).

- `get` syntax change for the `scene`.
- `fileWatcher` messages completely redesigned.
- mappings can be identified by names (section 12.1 p.49).
- `rect`, `ellipse`, `curve`, `line` and `polygon` object support graphic to relative-time mapping
- new synchronization modes for Guido scores: `voice1`, `voice2`, ... , `staff1`, `staff2`, ... , `system`, `page`.
- Guido mapping manages repeat bars.
- Graphic signals messages design (section 14.3 p.62).

# Index

*ColorMsg*, 8  
*ITLFilteringForward*, 47  
*ITLLog*, 41  
*ITLMsg*, 38  
*ITLMsgForward*, 46  
*ITLPlugin*, 42  
*ITLPortsMsg*, 39  
*ITLRequest*, 40  
*ITLStats*, 41  
*ITLSystem*, 40  
*ITLdebug*, 41  
*OSCAddress*, 1  
*OSCMMessage*, 1  
*PositionMsg*, 5  
*absColorMsg*, 9  
*absPosMsg*, 6  
*accelerometerMsg*, 69  
*addressPrefix*, 72  
*alias*, 3  
*arcMsg*, 34  
*arrowStyle*, 35  
*arrowsheadMsg*, 35  
*blurHint*, 12  
*blurParams*, 12  
*brushMsg*, 28  
*color*, 10  
*colorizeParams*, 12  
*colorvalue*, 9  
*commonMsg*, 4  
*connection*, 61  
*debugMsg*, 37  
*effectMsg*, 12, 13  
*eventMsg*, 76  
*float2DSegment*, 50  
*floatInterval*, 50  
*fontMsg*, 36  
*fontStyle*, 36  
*fontWeight*, 36  
*getMsg*, 26  
*gmnstreamMsg*, 30  
*graphicSignal*, 62  
*graphtype*, 63  
*gridMsg*, 34  
*hsb*, 10  
*identifier*, 1  
*int1DSegment*, 50  
*int2DSegment*, 50  
*intInterval*, 51  
*interactMsg*, 71  
*magnetometerMsg*, 69  
*mapAddMsg*, 51  
*mapMsg*, 49  
*mapfMsg*, 51  
*message*, 71  
*miscEvent*, 74  
*miscMsgs*, 17  
*mouseEvent*, 72  
*orientationMsg*, 70  
*originMsg*, 7  
*parallelSignal*, 59  
*penMsg*, 11  
*penstyle*, 11  
*pianorollMsg*, 31  
*pianorollstreamMsg*, 32  
*posVar*, 77  
*projectionString*, 60  
*radiusMsg*, 34  
*rational*, 51  
*relColorMsg*, 10  
*relPosMsg*, 7  
*relation*, 49  
*relativeTimeInterval*, 50  
*relativeTimeSegment*, 50  
*rotationMsg*, 69  
*sceneMsg*, 43  
*sceneQuery*, 44  
*scoreMap*, 52  
*scoreMsg*, 30  
*sensorCommon*, 68  
*sensorSet*, 66  
*setFile*, 24  
*setMsg*, 18–23  
*shadowParams*, 13  
*signal*, 59  
*signalcnx*, 60  
*simpleSignal*, 58



- specificEvent*, 75
- svgMsg*, 33
- sync*, 53
- syncHow*, 54
- syncIdentifier*, 53
- syncPos*, 55
- syncStretch*, 55
- syncmode*, 54
- target*, 61
- tempoMsg*, 16
- tiltMsg*, 70
- time*, 15
- timeEvent*, 73
- timeMsg*, 15
- touchEvent*, 73
- transformMsg*, 8
- txtStream*, 20
- txtwrite*, 37
- uievt*, 73
- urlEvent*, 74
- urlType*, 23
- video*, 32
- videoget*, 33
- webobject*, 24
- widthMsg*, 29
- xy*, 77

#### Common messages

- alias*, 3
- angle*, 6
- color*, 9, 10
  - alpha*, 9
  - blue*, 9
  - brightness*, 9
  - green*, 9
  - hue*, 9
  - red*, 9
  - saturation*, 9
- debug*
  - map*, 37
  - name*, 37
- del*, 4
- dx*, 7
- dy*, 7
- dz*, 7
- edit*, 13
- event*, 77
- export*, 4
- exportAll*, 4
- get*, 26
- hsb*, 10
- lock*, 4

- map*, 49
- map+*, 51
- mapf*, 52
- save*, 4
- scale*, 6
- set*, 18, 19
- show*, 4
- x*, 6
- y*, 6
- z*, 6

#### Effect messages

- effect*
  - blur*, 12
  - colorize*, 12
  - none*, 12
  - shadow*, 12

#### faustprocessor

- in*, 95
- max*, 95
- min*, 95
- out*, 95
- set*, 94, 95

#### fileWatcher

- watch*, 80
- watch+*, 80

#### gesture

- clear*, 97
- get*, 97
  - size*, 97
- learn*, 97
- likelihoodThreshold*, 97
- set*, 97

#### gesture events

- gfActive*, 98
- gfEnter*, 98
- gfIdle*, 98
- gfLeave*, 98
- watch*, 98

#### gesture follower, 96

- follow*, 97
- learn*, 97
- likelihoodwindow*, 97
- stop*, 97
- tolerance*, 97

#### gesture variables

- gflikelihood*, 98
- gfpos*, 98
- gfspeed*, 98

#### Graphic signal

- dimension*, 62

- fastgraph*, 63
- graph*, 63
- radialgraph*, 63
- set*, 62
- httpdmessage*
  - status*, 99
- httpdserver*
  - set*, 99
- Interaction*
  - Events*
    - cancel*, 74
    - doubleClick*, 72
    - durEnter*, 73
    - durLeave*, 73
    - end*, 75
    - endPaint*, 75
    - error*, 74, 75
    - event*, 73
    - export*, 74
    - mouseDown*, 72
    - mouseEnter*, 72
    - mouseLeave*, 72
    - mouseMove*, 72
    - mouseUp*, 72
    - newData*, 74
    - newElement*, 75
    - pageCount*, 75
    - ready*, 75
    - success*, 74
    - timeEnter*, 73
    - timeLeave*, 73
    - touchBegin*, 73
    - touchEnd*, 73
    - touchUpdate*, 73
  - pop*, 80
  - push*, 80
  - variable*
    - absx*, 77
    - absy*, 77
    - address*, 79
    - date*, 78
    - name*, 79
    - rdate*, 78
    - scene*, 79
    - sx*, 77
    - sy*, 77
    - x*, 77
    - y*, 77
  - watch*, 71
  - watch+*, 71
- ITL debug*
  - osc*, 41
- ITL log*
  - clear*, 42
  - level*, 42
  - save*, 42
  - show*, 42
  - wrap*, 42
- ITL messages*
  - accept*, 47
  - browse*, 40
  - compatibility*, 38
  - defaultShow*, 38
  - errport*, 39
  - forward*, 46
  - guido-version*, 40
  - hello*, 38
  - load*, 38
  - mouse*, 38
  - musicxml-version*, 40
  - outport*, 39
  - port*, 39
  - rate*, 38
  - read*, 38
  - reject*, 47
  - require*, 38
  - rootPath*, 38
  - ticks*, 38
  - time*, 38
  - version*, 40
- ITL plugin*
  - path*, 42
  - reset*, 42
- ITL stat*
  - get*, 41
  - reset*, 41
- Math expression*
  - arguments*, 87
  - booleans*, 86
  - operators*, 86
- Misc messages*
  - eval*, 17
  - map*, 17
  - pop*, 17
  - push*, 17
  - watch*, 17
- Position messages*
  - absolute*
    - angle*, 6
    - scale*, 6

- x*, 6
  - y*, 6
  - z*, 6
- color*
  - dalpha*, 10
  - dblue*, 10
  - dbrightness*, 10
  - dcolor*, 10
  - dgreen*, 10
  - dhsb*, 10
  - dhue*, 10
  - dred*, 10
  - dsaturation*, 10
- relative*
  - dangle*, 7
  - drotatex*, 7
  - drotatey*, 7
  - drotatez*, 7
  - dscale*, 7
  - dx*, 7
  - dxorigin*, 7
  - dy*, 7
  - dyorigin*, 7
  - dz*, 7
  - xorigin*, 7
  - yorigin*, 7
- Scene messages*, 43
  - absolutexy*, 43
  - del*, 43
  - foreground*, 43
  - frameless*, 43
  - fullscreen*, 43
  - load*, 43
  - new*, 43
  - reset*, 43
  - rootPath*, 43
- Scene query*, 44
  - count*, 44
  - rcount*, 44
- Scripting*
  - javascript*, 84
    - run*, 85
  - lua*, 84
  - message based parameters*, 84
  - variable*, 83
  - expressions*, 81
  - javascript*, 84
  - lua*, 84
- Sensors*
  - accelerometer*, 66
    - mode*, 69
  - ambientlight*, 66
  - autoscale*, 68
  - compass*, 66
  - gyroscope*, 66
  - light*, 66
  - magnetometer*, 66
    - mode*, 69
  - orientation*, 66
    - mode*, 70
  - proximity*, 66
  - reset*, 68
  - rotation*, 66
    - hasZ*, 69
  - run*, 68
  - scale*, 68
  - smooth*, 68
  - tilt*, 66
    - calibrate*, 70
- Set type*
  - arc*, 21
  - curve*, 21
  - ellipse*, 21
  - fastgraph*, 22
  - faust*, 22
  - faustdsp*, 22
  - file*, 24
  - gmn*, 18
  - gmnf*, 18
  - gmstream*, 18
  - graph*, 22
  - grid*, 23
  - html*, 20
  - htmlf*, 20
  - httpd*, 25
  - img*, 22
  - layer*, 23
  - line*, 21
  - memimg*, 22
  - musicxml*, 18
  - musicxmlf*, 18
  - pianoroll*, 19
  - pianorollf*, 19
  - pianorollstream*, 19
  - polygon*, 21
  - rect*, 21
  - svg*, 21
  - svgf*, 21
  - txt*, 20
  - txtf*, 20
  - url*, 23
  - video*, 22
  - websocket*, 25

- signal*, 58
  - connect*, 61
  - connection*, 61
  - disconnect*, 61
  - parallel signal*, 59
    - get*, 59
    - projection string*, 60
  - simple signal*
    - default*, 58
    - del*, 58
    - get*, 58
    - reset*, 58
    - size*, 58
- Specific messages*
  - arc*
    - close*, 34
    - drange*, 34
    - dstart*, 34
    - range*, 34
    - start*, 34
  - brushStyle*, 29
    - bdiag*, 29
    - cross*, 29
    - dense*, 29
    - dense2*, 29
    - dense3*, 29
    - dense4*, 29
    - dense5*, 29
    - dense6*, 29
    - dense7*, 29
    - diagCross*, 29
    - fdiag*, 29
    - hor*, 29
    - linearCross*, 29
    - none*, 29
    - solid*, 29
    - ver*, 29
  - fontFamily*, 36
  - fontSize*, 36
  - fontStyle*, 36
    - italic*, 36
    - normal*, 36
    - oblique*, 36
  - fontWeight*, 36
    - black*, 36
    - bold*, 36
    - demibold*, 36
    - light*, 36
    - normal*, 36
  - height*, 30
  - line*
    - arrows*, 35

- penAlpha*, 11
- penColor*, 11
- pendAlpha*, 11
- penStyle*, 11
  - dash*, 11
  - dashDot*, 11
  - dashDotDot*, 11
  - dot*, 11
  - solid*, 11
- penWidth*, 11
- pianoroll*
  - autoVoicesColoration*, 31
  - clear*, 32
  - clipPitch*, 31
  - clipTime*, 31
  - keyboard*, 31
  - measureBars*, 31
  - pitchLines*, 31
  - voiceColor*, 31
  - write*, 32
- rect*
  - radius*, 34
- score*
  - clear*, 30
  - columns*, 30
  - dpage*, 30
  - page*, 30
  - pageCount*, 30
  - pageFormat*, 30
  - rows*, 30
  - systemCount*, 30
  - write*, 30
- svg*
  - animate*, 33
  - animated*, 33
- video*
  - play*, 32
  - rate*, 32
  - vdate*, 32
  - vduration*, 33
  - volume*, 32
- width*, 30
- write*, 37
- Synchronization*, 53
  - syncIdentifier*, 54
  - get*, 53
  - Guido map*, 52
    - page*, 52
    - staff*, 52
    - system*, 52
    - systemflat*, 52
    - voice*, 52

- syncHow*, 54
  - absolute*, 54
  - relative*, 54
- syncmode*, 54
- syncPos*, 55
  - syncBottom*, 55
  - syncFrame*, 55
  - syncOver*, 55
  - syncTop*, 55
- syncStretch*, 55
  - h*, 55
  - hv*, 55
  - v*, 55

*Time messages*

- absolute*
  - date*, 15
  - duration*, 15
- relative*
  - clock*, 15
  - ddate*, 15
  - dduration*, 15
  - durClock*, 15
- tempo*, 16

*Transform messages*

- rotate*, 8
- shear*, 8