NAME

semits — translate pitch-related representations to numerical semitones

SYNOPSIS

```
semits [-p n] [-tx] [inputfile ...] [>outputfile.sem]
```

DESCRIPTION

The semits command transforms various pitch-related inputs to corresponding numerical semitone values. It outputs one or more Humdrum **semits spines containing values corresponding to the semitone distance from middle C for pitch-related input tokens. Pitches above middle C produce positive output values, whereas pitches below middle C produce negative output values. For example, the **pitch token "C3" is transformed to -12 (semits).

The semits command is able to translate any of the pitch-related representations listed below. In each case, a tuning standard of A4 equals 440 hertz is assumed. For descriptions of the various input representations (including **semits) refer to Section 2 (Representation Reference) of this reference manual.

It is recommended that output files produced using the semits command should be given names with the distinguishing '.sem' extension.

**cents	hundredths of a semitone with respect to middle C=0 (e.g. 1200 equals C5)
**freq	fundamental frequency (in hertz)
**fret	fretted-instrument pitch tablature
**kern	core pitch/duration representation
**MIDI	Music Instrument Digital Interface tablature
**pitch	American National Standards Institute pitch notation (e.g. "A#4")
**semits	equal-tempered semitones with respect to middle C=0
**solfg	French solfège system (fixed 'doh')
**specC	spectral centroid (in hertz)
**Tonh	German pitch system

Input representations processed by semits.

OPTIONS

The semits command provides the following options:

- -h displays a help screen summarizing the command syntax
- - \mathbf{p} n output precision of n decimal places
- -t suppresses printing of all but the first note of a group of tied **kern notes
- -x suppresses printing of non-semits data

Options are specified in the command line.

The -p option can be used to set the precision of the output values to n decimal places. The default precision is integer values only. Note that semits is able to process **semits as input; this feature allows the user to round-off existing **semits data to a specified precision.

The -t ensures that only a single output value is given for tied **kern notes; the output coincides with the first note of the tie.

In the default operation, semits outputs non-pitch-related signifiers in addition to the semits value. For example, the **pitch token "A5zzz" will result in the output "21zzz" — that is, after translating A5 to 21 semits, the "zzz" signifiers are retained in the output. For some applications, echoing non-pitch-related signifiers in the output is useful. However, in other situations, the result can prove confusing — especially, when the non-pitch-related signifiers are numbers. Consider the case of the **kern token "8aa"; after translating 'aa' to 21 semits, the non-pitch-related signifier '8' will also be output, hence the value 821 — which will undoubtedly cause confusion. The -x option is useful for eliminating non-pitch-related signifiers from the output. For most **kern inputs, the -x option is recommended.

EXAMPLES

The following example illustrates the use of semits. The input contains six pitch-related spines — two of which (**deg and **cocho) cannot be processed by semits. In addition, there are two non-pitch-related spines (**embell and **metpos).

!! 'semits' example.									
**kern	**pitch	**MIDI	**deg	**metpos	**cocho	**Tonh	**embell		
*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4		
*	*	*	*	*tb8	*	*	*		
=1	=1	=1	= 1	= 1	<u>=1</u>	= 1	=1		
8ee-	G#4f∞	/60/bar	$1f\infty$	1	r	Gis2	ct		
•	•	/-60/	•	•	•	•	•		
8ff	A3	/62/	2	3	9.89	H2	upt		
•	•	/-62/	•	•	•	•	•		
8dd-	Ab3	/70/	1	2	7.07	B2	ct		
•	•	/-70/	•	•	•	•	•		
8d -	C#4	/61/	6	3	7.135	Cis4	sus		
•	•	/-61/	•	•	•	•	•		
= 2	= 2	= 2	= 2	=2	= 2	= 2	= 2		
[4a-	r	•	5	1	r	r	•		
•	•	•	7	3	5.5	Heses2	ct		
4a-]	D4	/48/ /52/	1	2	8.11	C3	ct		
•	•	/-48/	•	•	•	•	•		
•	D4 F4	/-52/	2	3	7.33 6.4	C3 Es3	ct		
= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3		
r	G4	•	r	1	~	H2 D3	•		
									
*_	*_	* <u> </u>	*	*_	*_	* - -	*_		

Executing the command

produces the following result:

!! \semits	s' example.						
**semits	**semits	**semits	**deg	**metpos	**cocho	**semits	**embel]
*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4	*M2/4
*	*	*	*	*tb8	*	*	*
=].	= 1	= [=1		=1	= 1	<u>=1</u>
15	8	0	$1f\infty$	1	r	-16	ct
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
17	- 3	2	2	3	9.89	-13	upt
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
13	<i></i> ∠ <u>i</u>	10	1	2	7.07	- 14	ct
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	<u></u>	1	6	3	7.135	1	sus
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
=2	=2	=2	=2	=2	= 2	= 2	= 2
8	r	•	5	1	r	r	•
•	•	•	7	3	5.5	- 15	ct
•	2	-12 -8	1	2	8.11	-12	ct
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	2 5	•	2	3	7.33 6.4	-12 -9	ct
= 3	= 3	= 3	= 3	=3	= 3	== 3	=3
r	7	•	r	1	r	- 13 - 10	·
							
*-	*_	* -	*_	*_	*_	*	*

Both processed and unprocessed spines are output. Notice that the tied note at the beginning of measure 2 in the **kern spine has been rendered as a single note rather than as two notes (due to the -t option). Also notice that the non-pitch-related signifiers (e.g. foo) in the first notes of the **pitch, **MIDI, and **cocho spines have been stripped away (due to the -x option).

FILES

The file x_option.awk is used by this program when the -x option is invoked.

PORTABILITY

DOS 2.0 and up, with the MKS Toolkit. OS/2 with the MKS Toolkit. UNIX systems supporting the *Korn* shell or *Bourne* shell command interpreters, and revised *awk* (1985).

SEE ALSO

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**cents (2), cents (4), **freq (2), freq (4), **fret (2), **kern (2), kern (4), **MIDI (2), midi (4), **pitch (2), pitch (4), **semits (2), **solfg (2), solfg (4), **specC (2) specC (4), **Tonh (2), tonh (4)
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