

# tuneR - MIDI Demo

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## Example

We'll be looking at the midi data for a Calvin Harris song named "blame". It uses the `tuneR` package to read the midi binary into a neat dataframe of the score using the package's `getMidiNotes` function.

```
# Read midi binary data
blame_midi <- readMidi("data-midi/blame.mid")
# Get midi dataframe
blame <- getMidiNotes(blame_midi)
# Get a glimpse
head(blame)
```

| ##   | time | length | track | channel | note | notename | velocity |
|------|------|--------|-------|---------|------|----------|----------|
| ## 1 | 0    | 24     | 3     | 7       | 60   | c'       | 100      |
| ## 2 | 24   | 24     | 3     | 7       | 67   | g'       | 100      |
| ## 3 | 72   | 24     | 3     | 7       | 60   | c'       | 100      |
| ## 4 | 96   | 24     | 3     | 7       | 67   | g'       | 100      |
| ## 5 | 144  | 24     | 3     | 7       | 60   | c'       | 100      |
| ## 6 | 168  | 24     | 3     | 7       | 67   | g'       | 100      |

## Visualizing the Score

In the end, a musical score could be (unfairly) reduced to be just a vector of notes. Harmony is just a vertical vector; melody, a horizontal vector. We can visualize the score below.

```
# Set palette
pal <- wes_palette(21, name = "GrandBudapest1", type = "continuous")
# Plot score
blame %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = time, y = note, color = notename)) +
  geom_point() +
  scale_color_manual(values = pal) +
  labs(title = "Calvin Harris - Blame (MIDI Format)")
```

