

Minimum Concurrency for Assembling Computer Music

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Roteiro

- 1 Introduction
- 2 SER
- 3 Concorrência Mínima
- 4 Musical Application
- 5 Conclusion

Motivation

- The Dining Philosophers:
proposed by *Edsger Dijkstra*
in 1965 to illustrate
deadlocks, starvation and
race condition.
- Variant with two states:
“*eating*” (consuming
resources) or “*hungry*”
(ready to eat).

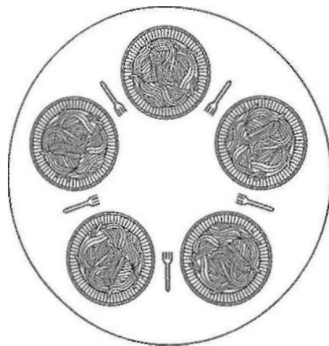


Figure 1:
The Dining Philosophers [1].

Resource Graph

- Nodes represent **processes** to be scheduled.
- Edges represent **shared resources** between two nodes.
- How to schedule nodes in order to **attain justice** and prevent classic scheduling problems?

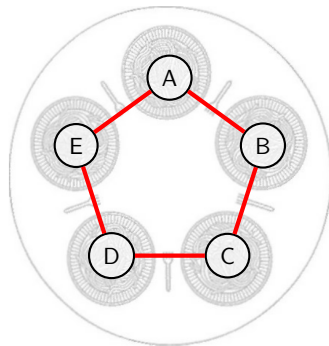


Figure 2: Resource Graph for the *Dining Philosophers*.

Scheduling by Edge Reversal (*SER*)

- Distributed solution for heavily loaded neighborhood-constrained systems.
- Acyclic orientation: *sinks* operate simultaneously and revert their edges, forming new *sinks*.
- Justice: all nodes operate the same number of times within a period.

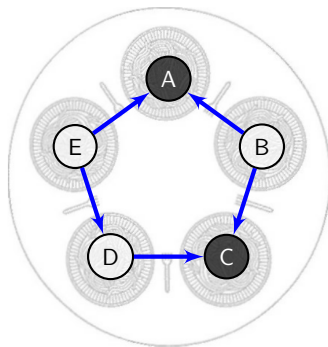


Figure 3: DAG representing the Dining Philosophers.

SER Example

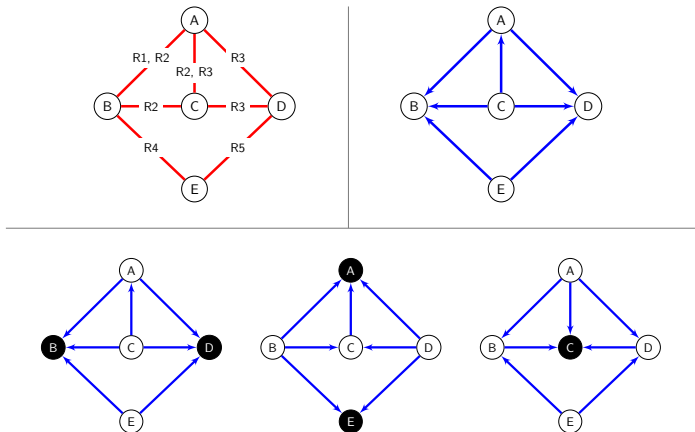
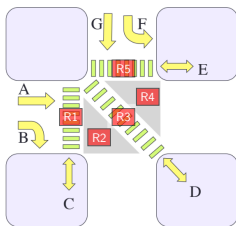
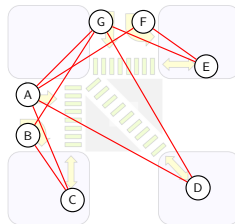


Figure 4: Oriented resource graph (*sup.*) and period induced by the algorithm (*inf.*).

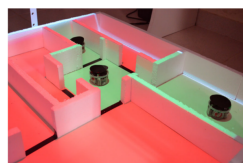
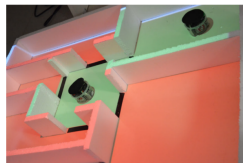
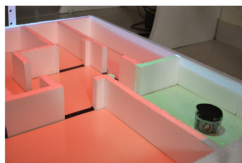
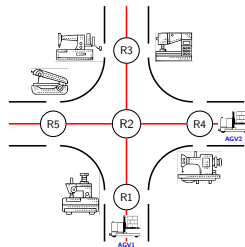
Applications



(a) Road junctions [2].



(b) AGV Routing [3].



(c) Firefighting by autonomous robots [4].

Figure 5: SER applications.

Definitions

Definition: Simple Cycle

For $G = (V, E)$, a simple cycle $\kappa \subseteq V$ is a subset of vertices that form a sequence $i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{|\kappa|-1}, i_0$. We define K as the set of all simple cycles of G .

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Definition: Acyclic Orientation

An acyclic orientation of G is a function $\omega : E \rightarrow V$ such that no cycle κ of the form $i_0, i_1, \dots, i_{|\kappa|-1}, i_0$ exists for which $\omega(i_0, i_1) = i_1$, $\omega(i_1, i_2) = i_2$, ..., $\omega(i_{|\kappa|-1}, i_0) = i_0$. Let Ω be the set of all acyclic orientations of G .

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Definition: Direction of Orientation

We define $n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega)$ as the number of edges in the cycle κ oriented by ω in the clockwise direction, and $n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega)$ as the ones oriented counterclockwise.

Concorrência

Definição: Concorrência (1)

Seja m o número de vezes que cada nó opera em um período do algoritmo *SER*.
Seja p o comprimento de um período, medido em orientações. Para $G = (V, E)$,
definimos *concorrência* como uma função $\gamma : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tal que:

$$\gamma(\omega) = \frac{m}{p} \quad (1)$$

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Definição: Concorrência (2)

Alternativamente, para $G = (V, E)$, definimos *concorrência* como:

$$\gamma(\omega) = \min_{\kappa \in K} \left\{ \frac{\min \{n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega), n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega)\}}{|\kappa|} \right\} \quad (2)$$

Exemplo SER (reprise)

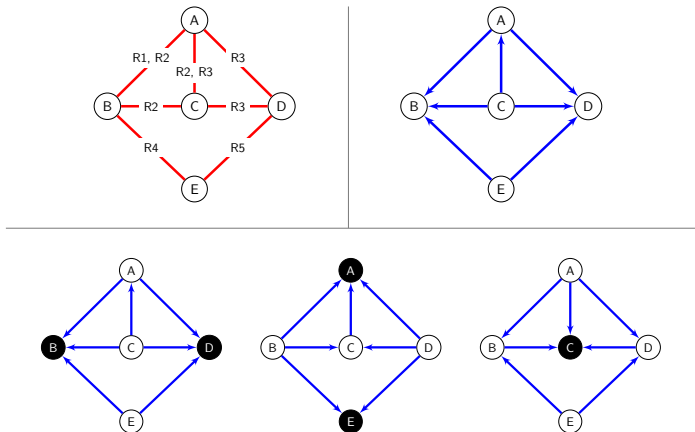


Figure 6: Concorrência: $\gamma(\omega) = m/p$; ou $\gamma(\omega) = \min_{\kappa \in K} \left\{ \frac{\min\{n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega), n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega)\}}{|\kappa|} \right\}$.

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Concorrência Mínima via Ciclos Máximos (1)

- NP-Completo [5]: Minimizar $\gamma(\omega)$ sobre todo o conjunto Ω :

$$\gamma^* = \min_{\omega \in \Omega} \left\{ \min_{\kappa \in K} \left\{ \frac{\min \{n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega), n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega)\}}{|\kappa|} \right\} \right\} \quad (3)$$

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Demonstração

Relembre a definição de concorrência: $\gamma(\omega) = \min_{\kappa \in K} \left\{ \frac{\min \{n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega), n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega)\}}{|\kappa|} \right\}$.

Para um dado ω' , seja κ' o ciclo escolhido pelo minimizador da definição de concorrência. Seja $x = \min \{n_{cw}(\kappa', \omega'), n_{ccw}(\kappa', \omega')\}$. Logo, temos $\gamma(\omega) = x/|\kappa'|$.

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$$\gamma^* = \min_{\kappa \in K} \left\{ \frac{1}{|\kappa|} \right\}$$

Demonstração

Porém, para qualquer ciclo $\kappa \in K$, é possível orientar κ com algum $\omega \in \Omega$ de forma que $n_{cw}(\kappa, \omega) = 1$ e $n_{ccw}(\kappa, \omega) = |\kappa| - 1$, ou vice-versa. Logo, se ω' , aplicado a κ' , não produziu o valor $x = 1$, haverá outra orientação $\omega \in \Omega$ que produzirá $\gamma(\omega) = 1/|\kappa'|$.

2/3

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Demonstração

Suponha que γ^* , a concorrência mínima de G , seja menor que $1/|\kappa'|$. Se isto for verdade, deverá existir um ciclo κ^* que, sob alguma orientação ω^* , produzirá $1/|\kappa^*| < 1/|\kappa'|$. Logo, encontrar γ^* tornou-se um problema de minimização sobre todo $\kappa \in K$. □

Concorrência Mínima via Ciclos Máximos (2)

- Resta encontrar ω^* tal que $\gamma^* = \gamma(\omega^*)$.

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Teorema 1

Dado qualquer ciclo máximo $\kappa^* \in K$ como entrada, existe um algoritmo de complexidade linear para encontrar uma orientação $\omega^* \in \Omega$ tal que $\gamma(\omega^*)$ é mínimo para todo $\omega \in \Omega$.

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Demonstração

Pela prova do Lema 1, para atingir γ^* , deve-se orientar κ^* tal que $n_{cw}(\kappa^*, \omega^*) = 1$ e $n_{ccw}(\kappa^*, \omega^*) = |\kappa^*| - 1$ (ou vice-versa). Isto pode ser realizado em tempo linear ao percorrermos o ciclo κ^* e atribuímos um número de identificação crescente $1, \dots, |\kappa^*|$ para cada vértice visitado, resultando em uma ordenação topológica do ciclo. Por fim, orienta-se as arestas no sentido dos vértices de maior identificador, cumprindo o requisito.

1/2

Concorrência Mínima via Ciclos Máximos (2)

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Demonstração

Resta orientar os demais vértices de G tal que ω^* sempre será de fato acíclica. Seja $S = V - \kappa^*$ o conjunto dos vértices restantes de G . Atribui-se um número de identificação crescente $|\kappa^*| + 1, \dots, |V|$ para cada vértice em S , e então orienta-se todas as arestas de G na direção dos vértices com maior identificador. Por absurdo, se ω^* possuir ciclos, existirá um caminho direcionado i_0, i_1, \dots, i_0 . No entanto, como $id[i_0] > id[i_1]$, é impossível retornar a i_0 após a partida, para qualquer $i_0 \in V$. Portanto, nenhum ciclo será formado. \square

Experimental Results

- *Simple Cycle Problem model* from Lucena et al. [6]:

Nodes	p	Avg. Edges	Solved	Avg. Min. Conc.	CPU Time (s)
200	0.01	391	10	1/178	0.6 (\pm 0.9)
200	0.1	3 780	10	1/200	6.5 (\pm 7.3)
1000	0.002	2 062	10	1/905	73.2 (\pm 51.4)
1000	0.02	19 695	10	1/1000	797.0 (\pm 547.3)
1000	0.2	179 806	3	1/1000	2 619.9 (\pm 1 015.0)
2000	0.001	4 091	10	1/1805	425.9 (\pm 371.3)
2000	0.01	39 807	3	1/2000	2 107.9 (\pm 1 561.5)
2000	0.1	380 199	0	—	—

Table 1: Experiments for finding minimum concurrency of random graphs $G(n,p)$.

Roteiro

1 Introduction

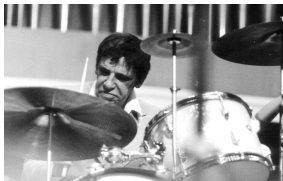
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Musical Context



(a) Buddy Rich, jazz.



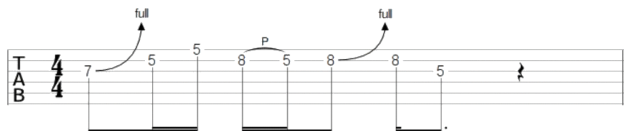
(b) Joe Bonamassa, blues.

- **Computer generation of melody** has been studied since the early 1950's [7].
- Two approaches: explicit (in which **composition rules are specified by humans**) and implicit [8].
- Western music: features *counterpoint* (or *polyphony*), with **multiple melodic voices** [9].

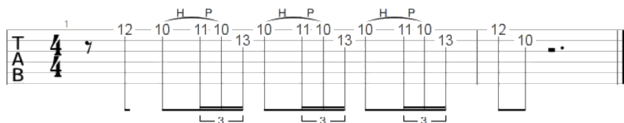
Figure 7: Virtuosos (*Creative Commons*).

Musical Phrases

- In *blues*, *jazz* and *rock* music, it's common to exist a “question/answer” dynamic with musical phrases:



(a) Antecedent phrase.



(b) Consequent phrase.

Figure 8: Examples of music tablature [10].

Assembling Maximum-length Tracks

- We'd like our model to capture the following restrictions:
 - A *consequent* phrase **may only be played** after an *antecedent* phrase, forming a *lick*;
 - Only phrases of the same type (*antecedent* or *consequent*) may be **played simultaneously**;
 - Phrases of **different intensities** (e.g. note counts) may not go well together;
 - The final composition must be a *loop*, include all phrases and be of **maximum length**.

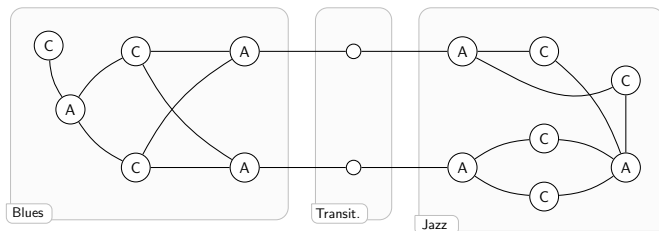
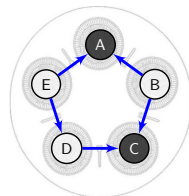


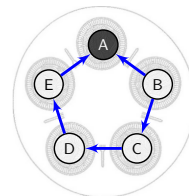
Figure 9: Modelling example.

Conclusion

- Contributions: computational strategy for **obtaining minimum concurrency** and new approach for **creating musical tracks**.
- The *MIDI* standard: **hour-long tracks** and potential source of inspiration for artists.
- Future work: computational model for **maximum concurrency** under *SER*; investigate octave information for better-quality polyphony.



(a) Maximum concurrency.



(b) Minimum concurrency.

Figure 10: Extreme concurrencies.

Agradecimentos

Obrigado!

Perguntas & Respostas

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