

Temporal semantics for a live coding language

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Fibonacci Crisis



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

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<http://overtone.github.io>



```

(ns meta-ex.shader
  (:use [overtone.live])
  (:require [shadertone.tone :as t]))

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/fireball.glsl")
(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/sine_dance.glsl")
(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/electron.glsl")
(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/spectrograph.glsl"
  ;; this puts the FFT data in iChannel0 and a texture of the
  ;; previous frame in iChannel1
  :textures [:overtone-audio :previous-frame])

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/menger-san.glsl"
  ;; this puts the FFT data in iChannel0 and a texture of the
  ;; previous frame in iChannel1
  )

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/zoomwave.glsl"
  :textures [:overtone-audio :previous-frame])

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/wave.glsl" :textures [:overtone-audio])

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/simpletex.glsl"
  :textures [:overtone-audio "resources/textures/granite.png" "resources/textures/towel.png"])

(t/stop)

(demo 5 (* (sin-osc:kr 0.3) (saw [200 101])))

(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/simplecube.glsl" :textures ["resources/textures/buddha_*.jpg"])

(defsynth vvv
  []
  [let [a (+ 300 (* 50 (sin-osc:kr (/ 1 3))))
    b (+ 300 (* 100 (sin-osc:kr (/ 1 5))))
    _ (tap "a" 60 (a2k a))
    _ (tap "b" 60 (a2k b))]
  (out 0 (pan2 (+ (sin-osc a)
    (sin-osc b))))]

(def v (vvv))
(t/start-fullscreen "resources/shaders/vvv.glsl"
  :user-data { "iA" (atom {:synth v :tap "a"})
  "iB" (atom {:synth v :tap "b"}) })
(kill v)
(stop)

```

```

(ns meta-ex.grumbles
  (:use [overtone.live]
    [meta-ex.kit.mixer]
    [meta-ex.sets.ignite]))

;; Inspired by an example in an early chapter of the SuperCollider book

(defsynth grumble [speed 6 freq-mul 1 out-bus 0 amp 1]
  (let [snd (mix (map f(* (sin-osc (* % freq-mul 100))
    (max 0 (+ (lf-noise1:kr (lag speed 60)
      (line:kr 1 -1 30 :action FREE))))))
    [1 (/ 2 3) (/ 3 2) 2]))]
  (out out-bus (* amp (pan2 snd (sin-osc:kr 50)))))

(defsynth grumble [speed 6 freq-mul 1 out-bus 0 amp 1]
  (let [snd (mix (map f(* (square (* % freq-mul 100)
    (max 0 (+ (lf-noise1:kr (lag speed 60)
      (line:kr 1 -1 30 :action FREE))))))
    [1 (/ 2 3) (/ 3 2) 2]))]
  (out out-bus (* amp (pan2 (lpf snd (mouse-x 200 2000)) (sin-osc:kr 50)))))

(defonce grumble-g (group))

(def ob (nkmx :si))
(def ob 0)
(volume 0.55)

(grumble [:head grumble-g :freq-mul 2 :out-bus ob :amp 2)
(grumble [:head grumble-g :freq-mul 1.8 :out-bus ob :amp 2)
(grumble [:head grumble-g :freq-mul 1.5 :out-bus ob :amp 2)

~/
do (grumble [:head grumble-g] :freq-mul 1 :out-bus ob :amp 1
  grumble [:head grumble-g] :freq-mul 0.5 :out-bus ob :amp 1)

do
  grumble [:head grumble-g] :freq-mul 1 :out-bus ob :amp 3
  grumble [:head grumble-g] :freq-mul 0.5 :out-bus ob :amp 2)

(ctl grumble-g :speed 1997)

(defn sin-ctl
  [ctl-id arg-map]
  (reduce (lambda [res [k v]]
    (let [idx (synth-arg-index meta-mix k)]
      (merge res (map (lambda [[k v]]
        (keyword (str (name k) "-" idx) v))
        v)))
  ) arg-map)

(sin-ctl nkmx-ctl :si
  (map (freq-mul 0
    :mul 1
    :add 0.5))

(ctl nkmx-ctl :si
  :freq-mul-7 0
  :mul-7 1
  :add-7 0.5)

(ctl nkmx-ctl :si
  :freq-mul-13 1/8
  :mul-13 1
  :add-13 0.5)
  ;;(status)

```

Tasks: 248 total, 0 running
Load average: 1.72 1.61 1.59
Uptime: 17:27:12

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
4425	sam	31	0	2487M	1668	0	C	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	htop
1	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(launchd)
11	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(UserEventAgent)
12	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(kextd)
13	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(taskgated)
14	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(notifyd)
15	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(securityd)
16	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(diskarbitrationd)
17	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(configd)
18	root	0	0	0	0	0	?	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	(powerd)

F1Help F2Setup F3Search F4Invert F5Tree F6SortByF7Nice F8Nice F9Kill F10Quit

meta-ex

Connection established

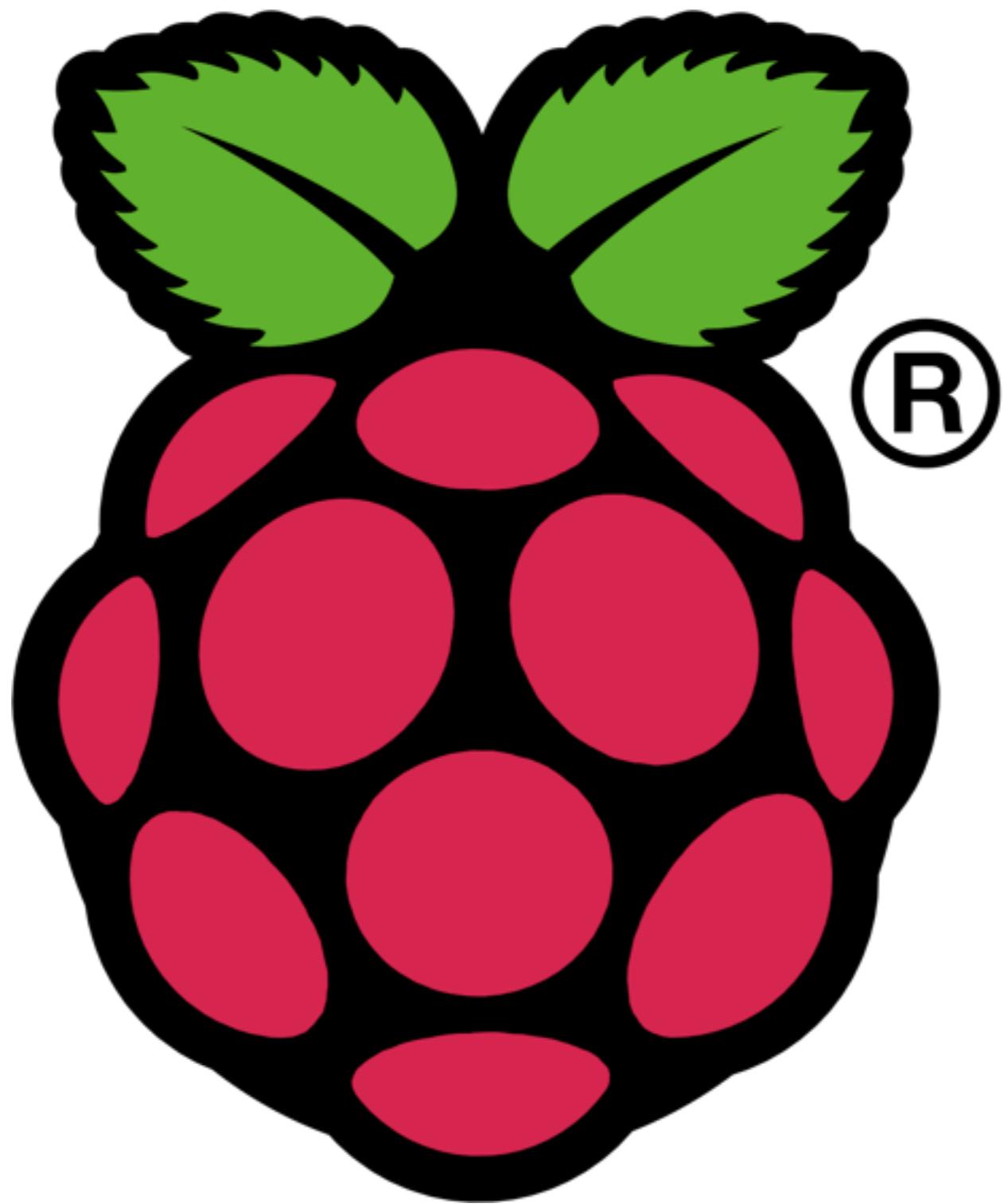
WAVESIDE

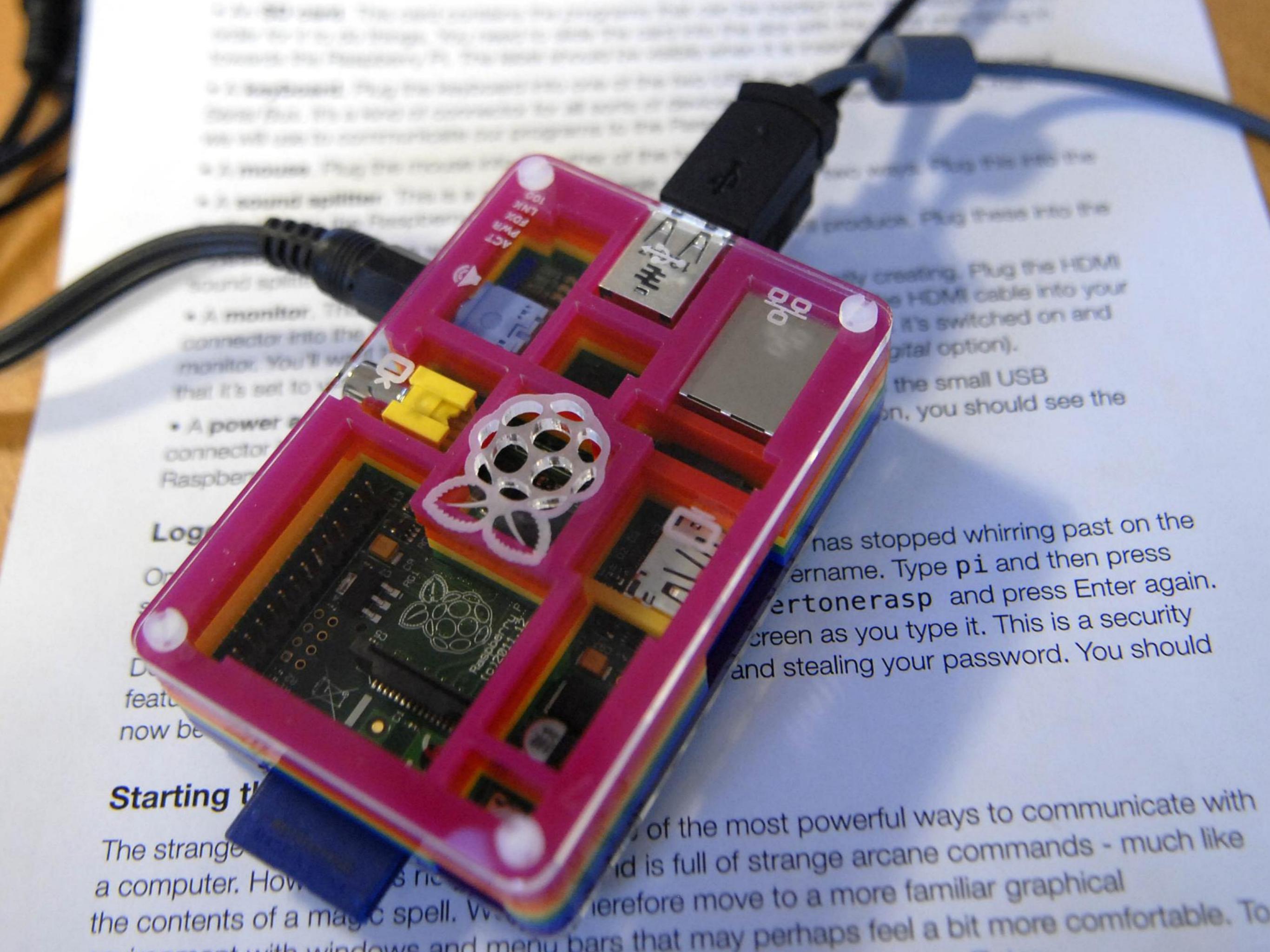
Collaborative Programmable Music. v0.10-dev

Hello Sam. Do you feel it? I do. Creativity is rushing through your veins today!

nil

user=> Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/fireball.glsl
Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/menger-san.glsl
Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/sine_dance.glsl
Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/fireball.glsl
Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/spectrograph.glsl
setting up :previous-frame texture
Loading shader from file: resources/shaders/electron.glsl
(use 'o/use 'overtone.live)2014-09-04 16:26:18.480 java[4344:d0b] Unknown modifier with keycode: 0





Starting the Pi

The strange command line interface is one of the most powerful ways to communicate with a computer. However, it is not the easiest way to interact with the contents of a magic spell. We will therefore move to a more familiar graphical

environment with windows and menu bars that may perhaps feel a bit more comfortable. To do this, we will need to connect the Pi to a monitor.

Log in to the Pi using the credentials you chose when you first set it up. You should see the screen as you type it. This is a security feature designed to prevent someone from stealing your password. You should

now be able to see the screen. Plug the HDMI cable into your monitor. You'll want to make sure that it's set to the digital option).

Plug the small USB stick into the Pi. Once it's switched on and you should see the

- A power connector

Raspberry Pi

Log

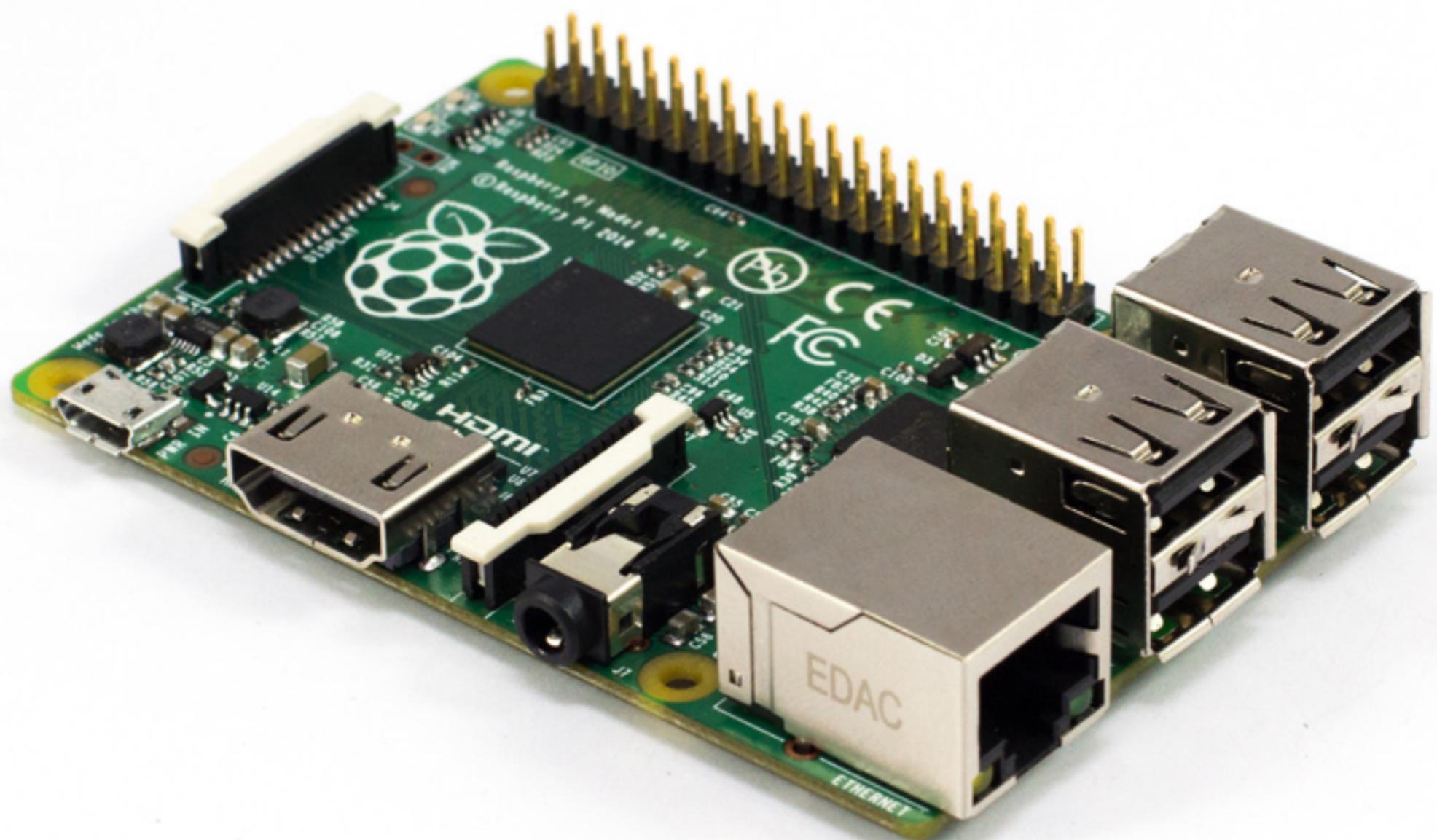
On

St

D

fe

now be





Sonic Pi



Mr. Sheldog's Assessment Unit 8: Learning the

A student needs to do the following to demonstrate an understanding of important concepts:

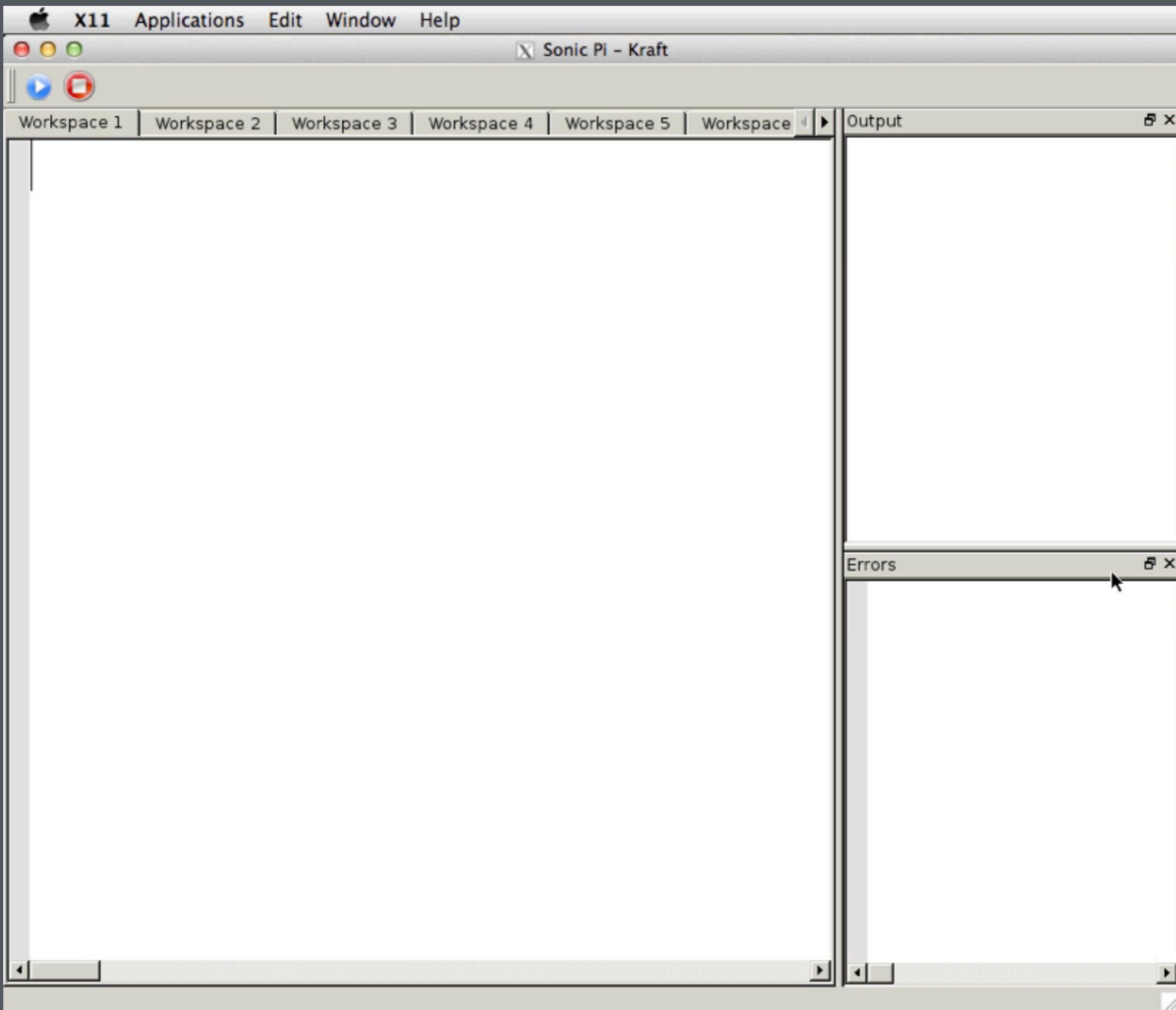
- demonstrate an understanding that words relate to computer code.
- use code to create a simple computer program.

Objectives:

- Plan to set the requirements for your program by identifying and defining what the problem is.
- Design your requirements, including your algorithm.
- Create an algorithm, using flow maps, and pseudocode given the problem.
- Write clear pseudocode to implement the algorithm. Make sure the algorithm makes sense, is logical, and efficient.
- Write code in Scratch to implement the algorithm.
- Test the code to make sure it works.

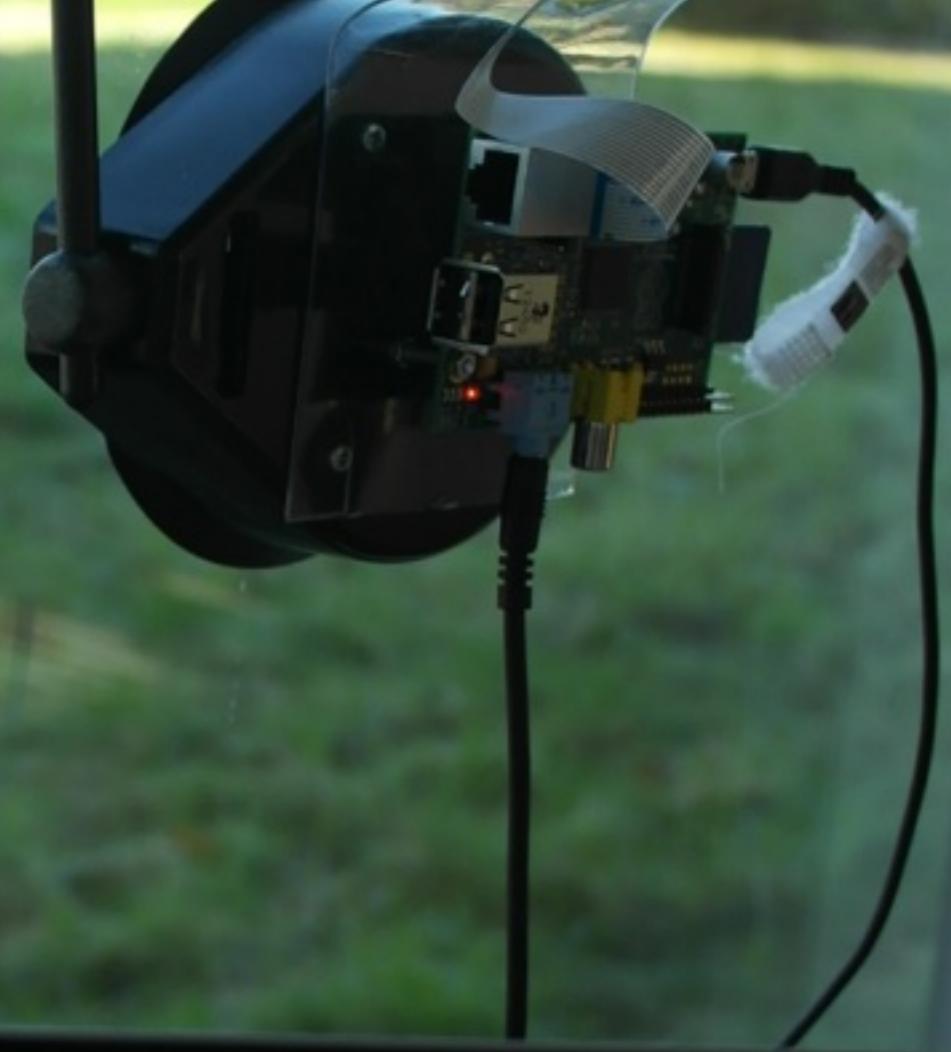
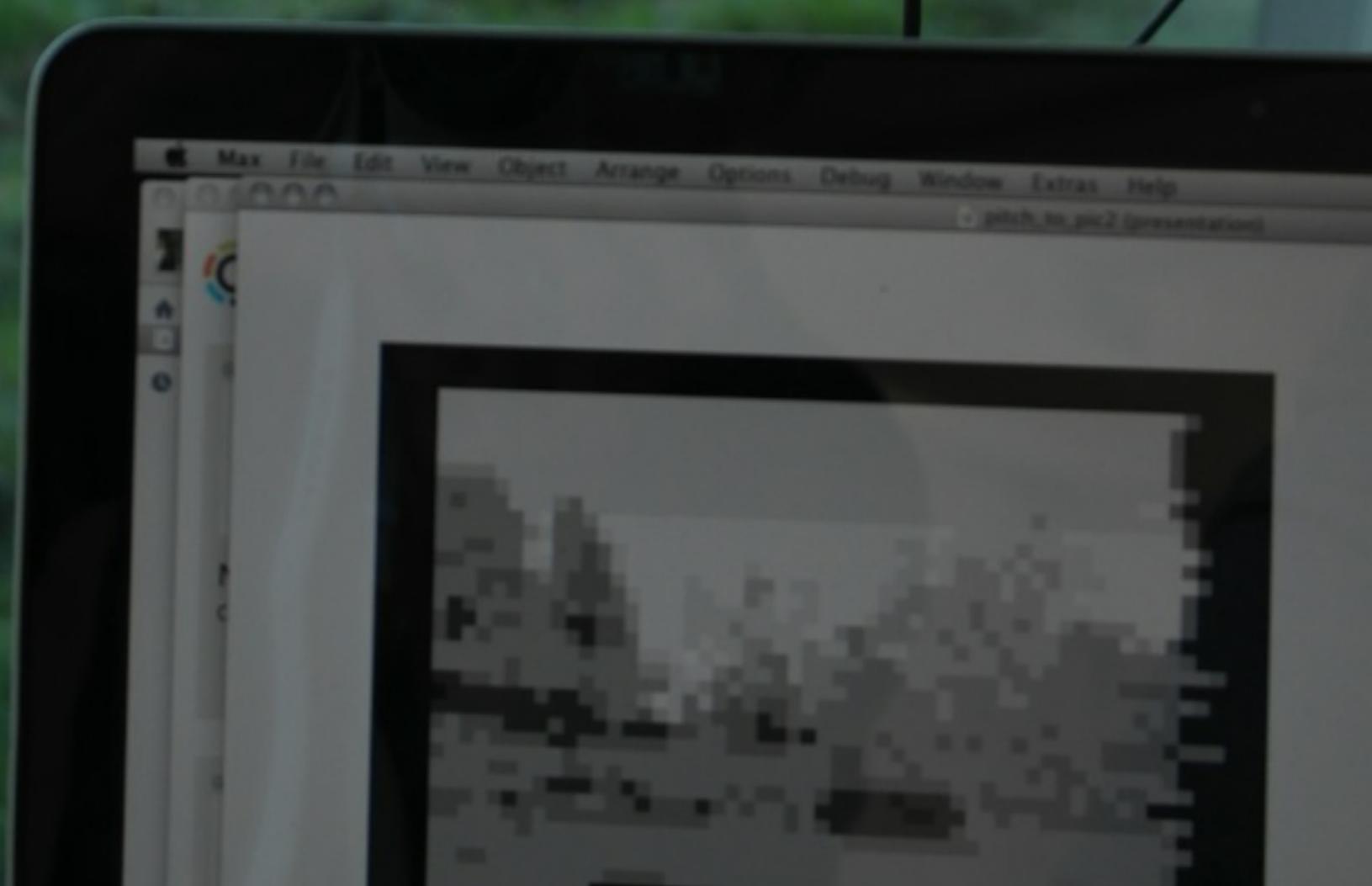
What I need to do:

- Plan to set the requirements for your program by identifying and defining what the problem is.











DON VALLEY BOWL
10th & 11th JUNE 2011
ARCTIC MONKEYS
MILES KANE
THE VACCINES
ANNA CALVI
MABEL LOVE
DEAD SONS

Defining Pi workshop proves big success

THE Raspberry Pi and a group of lucky artists were the stars of the show at Cambridge Junction on Saturday.

A quirky programme called Defining Pi saw five chosen artists getting to unleash their creative sides by making music with the device.

The workshop, entitled *How To Make Music On Raspberry Pi*, was held as part of the programme, which is a collaboration between Wysing Arts Centre and the Crucible Network at Cambridge University.

Cambridge Junction hosted the event as part of the Festival of Ideas and Junction University – an initiative offering short artist-led courses, workshops and experiences for the public exploring the intersection of art and life.

Dr Sam Aaron, the technical developer of sonic pi, led the workshop and the artists who participated were Richard Healy, Kate Owens, Rob Smith, Chooc Ly Tan and Dan Tombs.

All five artists are embarking on learning new skills in computer programming in order to help them make new work with the Raspberry Pi.



LET'S HEAR IT: The workshop on how to make music using a Raspberry Pi. Top, Dr Sam Aaron, research associate with Cambridge University, addresses the audience; above right, Sonny Osman, 13, and his mum Janine Woods

Did firework cause blaze in copse?

A STRAY firework could have caused an area of trees to go up in flames.

One fire crew from Sutton was called to the blaze in Nelsons Lane, Haddenham, at around 7.05pm on Saturday.

They arrived to find an area of trees approximately 20 square metres well alight and a second crew from Cottenham was called for back-up.

Hose reels were used to extinguish the flames and the fire was finally brought under control at 8.15pm.

Crews were due to re-inspect the site yesterday morning to determine the cause of the blaze.

Trailer on A10 overturns

A TRACTOR driver had a lucky escape after the trailer he was towing overturned on the A10.

The incident happened at the Grange Lane roundabout in Littleport at around 9.30am on Saturday.

Emergency services attended but nobody was injured. The road was not closed as a result of the incident, although motorists did face minor delays.



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A screenshot of a Max/MSP patch window. The interface includes a toolbar with Run, Stop, Save, and Record buttons, and a menu bar with Size and Align options. The main area contains the following Max/MSP code:

```
control archie_ixi, rate: 3  
control archie_reverb, room: 0.5  
control archie_distort, distort: 0.3  
control archie_level, amp: 3  
  
control harvey_ixi, rate: 3  
control harvey_distort, distort: 0.0000000000000001  
control harvey_level, amp: 1  
  
in_thread(name: :drum_first){loop{drum_first}}  
in_thread(name: :drum_cymbals){loop{drum_cymbals}}  
in_thread(name: :drum_snares){loop{drum_snares}}
```

The right side of the window shows a hierarchical tree labeled "Output" with nodes like "Start", "Skip", and "Stop". Below the code, there are tabs labeled "Worksp..." repeated seven times.



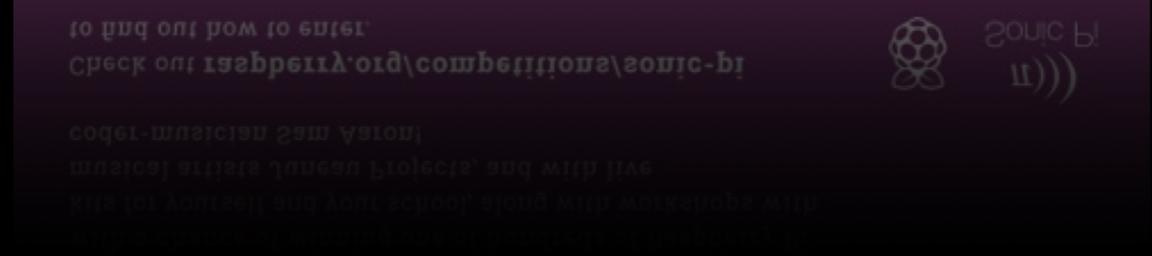
Sonic Pi v2.0 COMPETITION FOR SCHOOLS

Are you the next Daft Punk?
Make sure there's more than a screwdriver in your sonic toolbox.

Sonic Pi is a way to get creative with music and computing. We're hunting down the UK's best young musical coding talent from outer space: is it you? Create a 2-minute or 200-line piece of music on the theme **Space Wonders** with Sonic Pi v2.0 on a Raspberry Pi, and you could be in with a chance of winning one of hundreds of Raspberry Pi kits for yourself and your school, along with workshops with musical artists Juneau Projects, and with live coder-musician Sam Aaron!

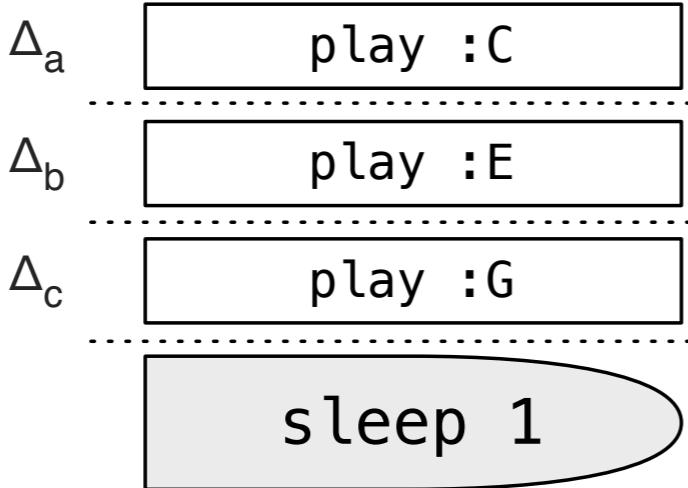
Check out raspberry.org/competitions/sonic-pi to find out how to enter.

Sonic Pi



Statement
Duration

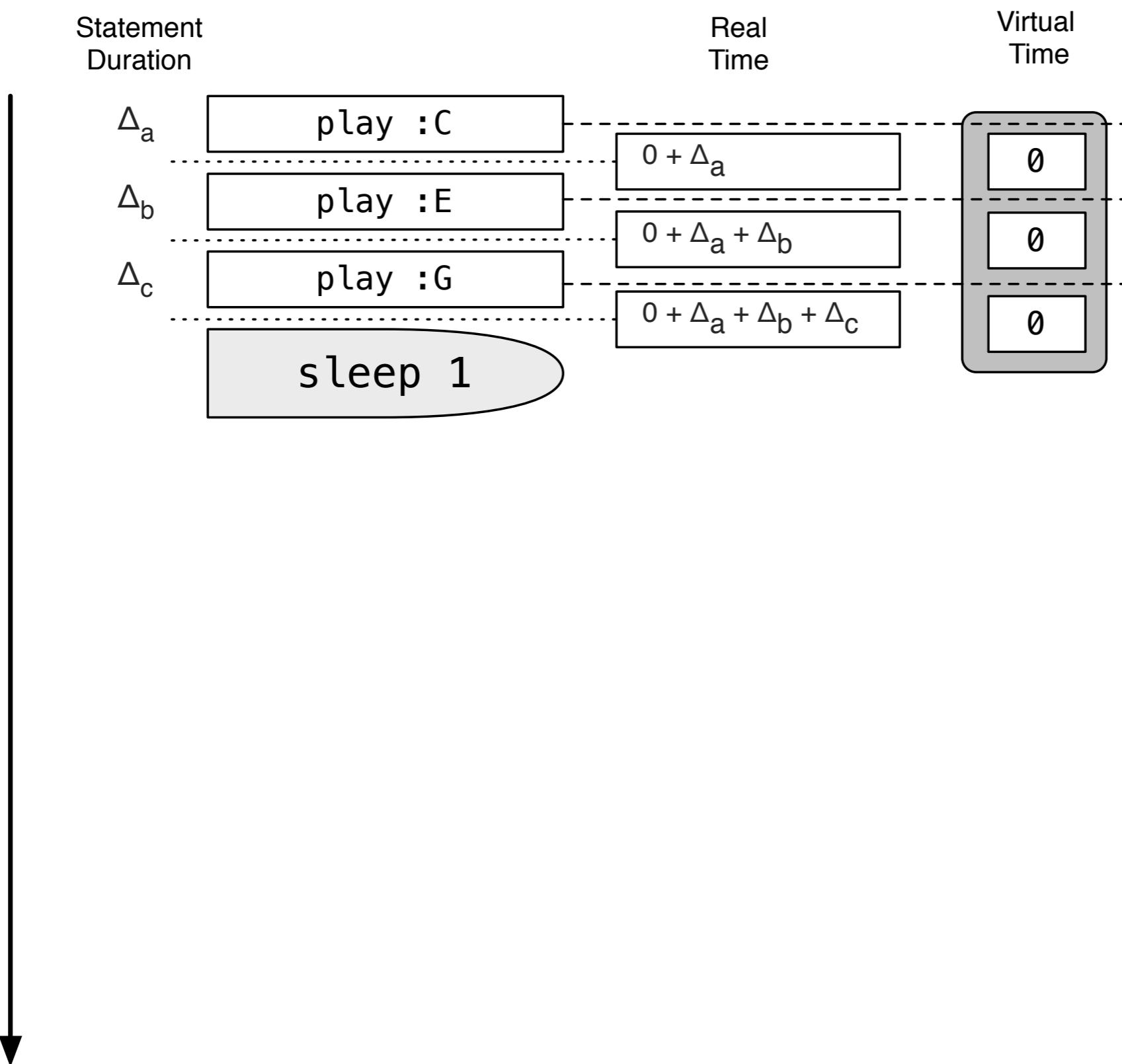
Real
Time



Δ_a

$\Delta_a + \Delta_b$

$\Delta_a + \Delta_b + \Delta_c$



A formal semantics for sleep

- Abstract interpretation “time system”
- Denotational semantics (via monads)
- Prove “time safety” = prove semantics sound wrt. time system

Paper has the full details

Simplified Sonic Pi v2.0 syntax

$$P ::= P; S \mid \emptyset$$
$$S ::= E \mid v = E$$
$$E ::= \text{sleep } \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \mid A^i \mid v$$

Time system

$[—]_v$: virtual time

$[—]_t$: actual time

$$[\emptyset]_v = 0$$

$$[\emptyset]_t \approx 0$$

$$[P; v = E]_v = [P]_v + [E]_v$$

$$[P; \text{sleep } t]_t \approx ([P]_v + t) \max [P]_t$$

$$[\text{sleep } t]_v = t$$

$$[P; v = A^i]_t \approx [P]_t + [A^i]_t$$

$$[A^i]_v = 0$$

e.g. $P; \text{sleep } 2$ where $[P]_t = 1, [P]_v = 0$

$$\therefore [P; \text{sleep } 2]_t = (0 + 2) \max 1 = 2$$

$$[P; \text{sleep } 2]_v = 2$$

Time system

$[—]_v$: virtual time

$[—]_t$: actual time

$$[\emptyset]_v = 0$$

$$[\emptyset]_t \approx 0$$

$$[P; v = E]_v = [P]_v + [E]_v$$

$$[P; \text{sleep } t]_t \approx ([P]_v + t) \max [P]_t$$

$$[\text{sleep } t]_v = t$$

$$[P; v = A^i]_t \approx [P]_t + [A^i]_t$$

$$[A^i]_v = 0$$

e.g. $P; \text{sleep } 1$ where $[P]_t = 2, [P]_v = 0$

$$\therefore [P; \text{sleep } 1]_t = (0 + 1) \max 2 = 2$$

$$[P; \text{sleep } 1]_v = 1$$

Time system

$[—]_v$: virtual time

$[—]_t$: actual time

$$[\emptyset]_v = 0$$

$$[\emptyset]_t \approx 0$$

$$[P; v = E]_v = [P]_v + [E]_v$$

$$[P; \text{sleep } t]_t \approx ([P]_v + t) \max [P]_t$$

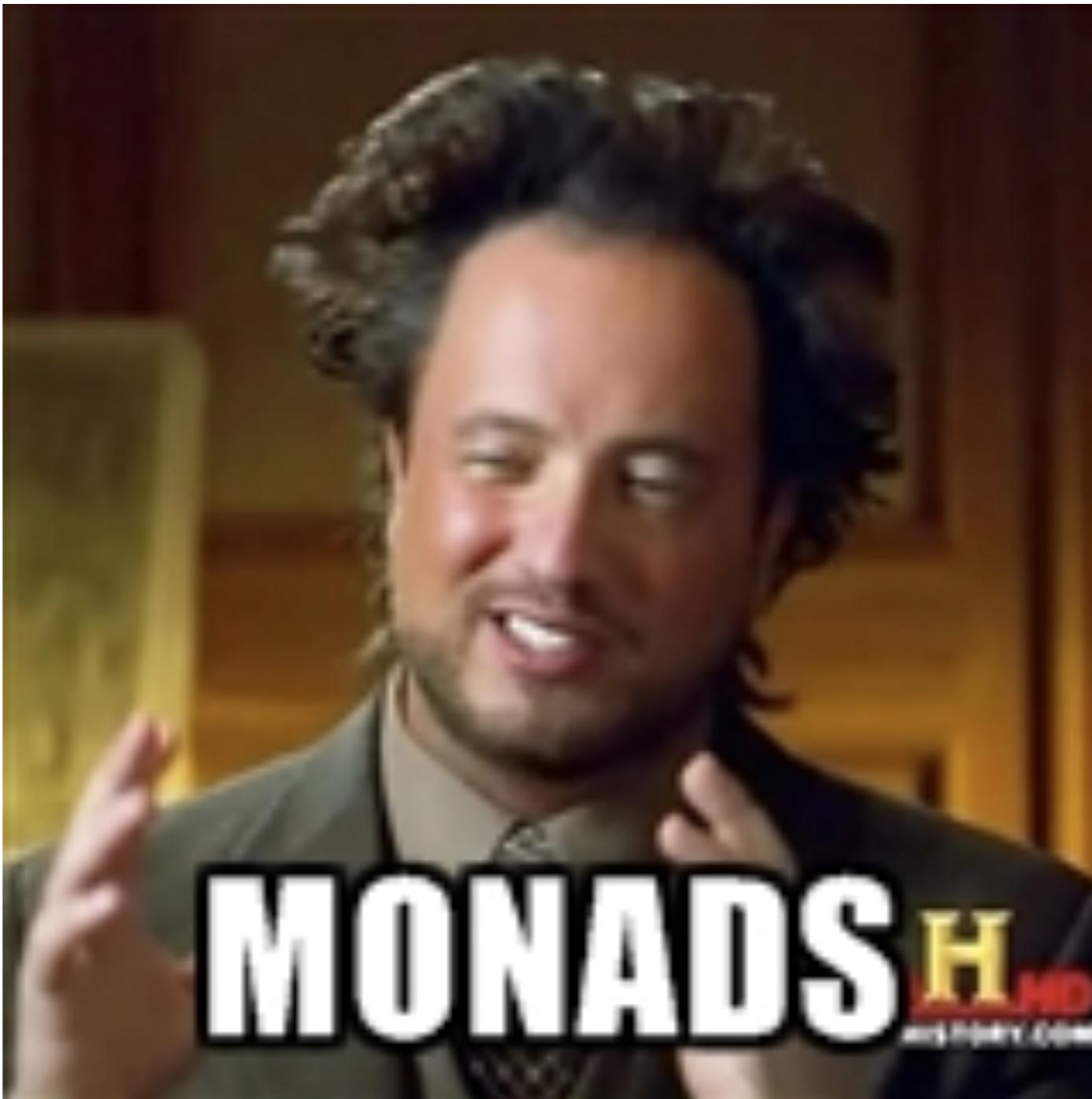
$$[\text{sleep } t]_v = t$$

$$[P; v = A^i]_t \approx [P]_t + [A^i]_t$$

$$[A^i]_v = 0$$

Lemma 1. *For any program P then $[P]_t \geq [P]_v$.*

Denotational semantics



Denotational semantics

- State for *virtual time*
- Read only *actual time* (updated from OS)

Temporal $a = (\text{start time}, \text{current time}) \rightarrow (\text{old vtime} \rightarrow (a, \text{new vtime}))$

$\llbracket P \rrbracket_{\text{top}} : \text{Temporal} \ (\)$

- Paper describes core semantics with Haskell

Temporal $a = (\text{Time}, \text{Time}) \rightarrow (\text{VTime} \rightarrow \text{IO} \ (a, \text{VTime}))$

Time safety

soundness of the denotational semantics

- wrt. virtual time

Lemma 2. $\text{[runTime } \llbracket P \rrbracket]_{\text{v}} = [P]_{\text{v}}$

- wrt. actual time (modulo constant sequential overhead)

Lemma 3. $\text{[runTime } \llbracket P \rrbracket]_{\text{t}} \approx [P]_{\text{t}}$

Temporal monad for you?

- Reusable for other purposes
- Code online (<http://github.com/dorchard/temporal-monad>)
- Generalisations to applicative functor & monoid
- Over-run warnings (hard & soft)