
GENOMUS: REPRESENTING PROCEDURAL MUSICAL STRUCTURES WITH AN ENCODED FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR OPTIMIZED FOR METAPROGRAMMING AND MACHINE LEARNING

A PREPRINT

José López-Montes✉

PhD Student E.T.S. Ingeniería Informática
Departamento Ciencias de la
Computación e Inteligencia Artificial
University of Granada
lopezmontes@correo.ugr.es

Miguel Molina-Solana

E.T.S. Ingeniería Informática
Departamento Ciencias de la
Computación e Inteligencia Artificial
University of Granada
miguelmolina@ugr.es

Waldo Fajardo

E.T.S. Ingeniería Informática
Departamento Ciencias de la
Computación e Inteligencia Artificial
University of Granada
aragorn@correo.ugr.es

October 25, 2019

ABSTRACT

We present GenoMus, a new model for artificial musical creativity based on a procedural approach, able to represent and learn the compositional techniques behind a musical score. The aim of this model is to build a framework for automatic creativity, easily adaptable to other domains beyond music. The core of GenoMus is a functional grammar designed to cover a wide range of styles, integrating traditional and contemporary composing techniques. Musical *genotypes* are defined as functional trees, able to generate musical scores described as *phenotypes*. To enable the maximal diversity of outputs, each process uses the same generic functional structure, no matter what time scale, polyphonic structure or additional characteristics are being employed. The goal of this highly homogeneous and modular approach is to simplify metaprogramming of genotypes, as well as maximize search space. Genotypes and phenotypes are encoded as normalized numeric vectors. This abstract representation of musical knowledge as pure numeric arrays is convenient for the application of different machine learning paradigms. The user interface developed for GenoMus is oriented to the exploration of augmented creativity, regardless of user expertise. However, a composer can create and alter manually genotypes and algorithms to modify automatic results. The system allows the implementation of user-defined processes, which will expand the procedures library.

Keywords: automatic musical composition · metaprogramming · procedural representation of music · artificial creativity · GenoMus

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Composing composers	3
1.2	New challenges for automatic composition	3
1.3	Overview of the framework and complementary materials	4
2	A simple functional grammar to represent musical procedures	4
2.1	Foundations and requirements	4
2.2	Genotypes, phenotypes, specimens and species	6
2.3	Formal definition of the <i>GenoMus</i> framework	6
2.4	Anatomy of a genotype function	7
2.5	Function types	7
2.6	Leaves, parameter mapping and readability	7
2.7	Function libraries	7
2.8	Specimen data structure	7
3	Encoded genotypes and phenotypes	7
3.1	Encoding genotypes with Gödelian resonances	7
3.2	Scores represented as normalized vectors	8
3.3	A unique format for procedures and results	8
3.4	Safety through encoding	8
4	A minimal example: <i>Clapping music</i>	8
4.1	Code and interface for the experiments	8
4.2	Decoded genotype: a procedural function tree of the piece	8
4.3	Encoded genotype: an abstract representation of compositional processes	8
4.4	Encoded phenotype and possible outputs	10
5	Evaluation and evolution	10
5.1	Evolutionary paradigm	11
5.2	Scalability	11
5.3	Integrating traditional and contemporary techniques	12
5.4	Expanding our musical perception	12
6	Conclusions and ongoing work	12

1 Introduction

But there’s a big difference between “impossible” and “hard to imagine”. The first is about it; the second is about you!

—Marvin Minsky [25]

[29] -> interesante para situar la discusion y encuadrar las motivaciones y posibles peligros. Motivations classes: 1. computer programs are written by the composer as an idiosyncratic extension to her own compositional processes; 2. computer programs are written as general tools to aid any composer in the composition of music; 3. theories of a musical style are implemented as computer programs; 4. cognitive theories of the processes

Failures: 1. a failure to specify the precise practical or theoretical aims of research; 2. a failure to adopt an appropriate methodology for achieving the stated aims; 3. a failure to adopt a means of evaluation appropriate for judging the degree to which the aims have been satisfied.

1.1 Composing composers

Metalevel -> [6]

[17] -> interesante la disgresion filosofica sobre la autoria. De Music composition to music recognition. Dice: Is the same? Yo digo: Can computer solutions get us to new styles, to nwe ways or feeling music?s

[21] -> ACTUAL! Algoritmic Music Composition Based on Artificial Intelligence: A Survey

El survey de Vico [31]

[12] -> survey actual de evolutionary music generation (para inicio)

Research in artificial musical intelligence demand for formalized grammars of musical structures. Besides, a model of creative mind is required to operate these abstractions. Aesthetic criteria are extremely subjective, furthermore the details of every model of automatic composition impose, consciously or not, a limited search space. Delimiting these boundaries and setting evaluation principles can be seen as metacomposition, namely composing composers.

Composers' interest in musical language pervaded the 20th century aesthetics. Transformation and overcoming of well-established methods inherited from Romanticism led to post-tonal music. Linguistic structuralism applied to musical syntax stimulated relativization and consciousness of compositional procedures. Reversing the logic of this analytic knowledge, the methods of serial dodecaphonic music was the first step for the foundations of an inverse creative strategy: synthesize new styles from the predefinition of new rules.

Computer assisted composition enabled far more complex procedures, tedious or unfeasible to explore by hand. Eventually, composers began to use computers not only for analysis and calculation of complex structures, but for the automation of the creative processes themselves. That fact opened the door to a new approach to composition: a metamusical level characterized by modeling the processes within the minds of composers.

[Reflexiones sobre metacomposicion, el concepto de autoria y consideraciones pedagogicas y humanas de fondo.]

[Interes de la musica en el modelado de creatividad artificial - multidimensionalidad de la percepcion y analisis]

[Sobre la necesidad de usar el metanivel de los procedimientos antes que la partitura]

Many approaches to artificial intelligence applied to the automatic composition of music are modeled using scores as its data source...

[Complejidad del diseno de lenguajes de representacion musical en la composicion asistida por ordenador. Cita de algunas aproximaciones analogas.]

1.2 New challenges for automatic composition

[Repaso rapido de los principales paradigmas de herramientas de CAC para hacer notar como es necesario un metanivel de trabajo]

Citar [26] -> -Pag. 4-5: Buen resumen de los paradigmas -> -5: justifica problema de neural nets con fragmentos largos coherentes

Muy interesante: Open Problems for Genetic Music: [23]

This proposal, beyond the technical details, is a model of augmented creativity from the point of view of the composer. The new paradigm of computation applied to creative tasks is tilting from ordering to the computer "what to do", to saying "what to get", as a starting point to detonate supervised or non-supervised

creative processes. So, the goal of GenoMus is to combine a knowledge base of compositional procedures with the maximal freedom of recombination.

Hacer resumen del proyecto completo, referencias a los antecedentes y dejar claro que trata este texto

1.3 Overview of the framework and complementary materials

[Specifications. Code, Max Patches, Examples of specimens, Music excerpts]

2 A simple functional grammar to represent musical procedures

I believe that music today could surpass itself by research into the outside-time category, which has been atrophied and dominated by the temporal category. Moreover this method can unify the expression of fundamental structures of all Asian, African, and European music. It has a considerable advantage: its mechanization—hence tests and models of all sorts can be fed into computers, which will effect great progress in the musical sciences.

—Iannis Xenakis [37]

2.1 Foundations and requirements

Similaridad con [15] como el referente mas cercano. Mostrar diferencias. Tambien cercano a [2] como lenguaje creado por un compositor para autoexpansion.

[9] -> solo por citar una aproximacion hibrida muy actual, pero poco interesante

[10] > aproximacion similar en su planteamiento, pero muy limitada

[18] -> un ejemplo analogo a la generacion automatica de arboles de funciones

Referencia a compositor de referencia -> [37] Ya habla de la posibilidad de expresar la musica como expresiones logical and algebraic a partir de eventos sonicos basicos, a la par que habla de ir "towards a metamusic"

Over the last decades, a plethora of grammars to represent music have been proposed. This framework...

After studying the potential and limitations of previous research, and based on the experience of several iterations of the core concept, the *GenoMus* grammar has been designed to satisfy these key features:

a) Grammar based on a symbolic and generative approach to music composition and analysis.

GenoMus is focused on the correspondences between compositional procedures as musical results. It employs the genotype/phenotype metaphor, as many other similar approaches, but in a specific way, discussed below.

b) Style-independent grammar, but able to incorporate complex processes from contemporary techniques.

In any approach to artificial creativity, a representation system is a precondition that restricts the search space and imposes aesthetic biases a priori, either consciously or unconsciously. The design of algorithms to generate music can be ultimately seen as an act of composition itself. With this in mind, our proposal seeks to be as open and generic as possible, to represent virtually any style and enclose any procedure. The purpose of the project is not to imitate styles, but to create results of certain originality, worthy of being qualified as *creative*.

A smooth integration of modern and traditional techniques is one of the purposes of our grammar. *GenoMus* allows to include any compositional procedure, even those from generative techniques that imply iterative subprocesses, such as recursive formulas, automata, chaos, constraint-based and heuristic searches, L-systems, etc.

c) Optimized modularity for metaprogramming.

Each musical excerpt is generated by a function tree made with a palette of procedures attending all dimensions: events, motifs, rhythmic and harmonic structures, polyphony, global form, etc. All function categories share the same input/output data structure, which ease the implementation of metaprogramming routines encompassing all time scales and polyphonic layers of a composition.

d) Identical encoded representation of both compositional procedures and musical scores as single unidimensional and normalized vectors.

Compared to similar grammars, this is the distinctive feature of *GenoMus*. Functional expressions and the results of their evaluations are both encoded as sequences of floats within the interval $[0, 1]$. Thus, pairs of complex nested procedures and their corresponding complex polyphonic scores are mapped as flattened unidimensional arrays. This abstract representation of music is suitable to be handled with different machine learning techniques.

e) Alternative decoded format of compositional procedures, as function trees easily understandable and manually editable.

Functional expressions and their encoded format are alternative representations. So, the abstract vectorial format can be converted into a readable and editable text with convenient numeric scales for each parameter.

f) Representation of music able to capture all time scales and polyphonic layers, from expressive details to global form.

The aesthetic potential of computer generated artworks is often obscure, especially when there are aspirations to find original styles and new rules. Human composers usually conceive sequences of notes, agogics, articulation gestures and dynamic expressiveness as a whole. There is no intrinsic value in a sequence of durations and pitches if it lacks of expressive attributes such as articulation and dynamics. Interrelations of different parameters, both in short and long term, are critical to get appealing results.

A good piece of music is much more of than the sum of its parts.¹ Composers often construct a piece by planning interrelations between the details of motifs and the overall structure. This holistic conception of creativity have been obviated in many previous research focused on particular compositional tasks. So, in our framework macro and microformal features are created and transformed as an entire entity from the beginning of the transformational operations.

Preliminary experiments with *GenoMus* showed that many of the randomly generated musical excerpts exhibited surprising expressive qualities: an interesting dynamic gesture can create a feeling of order and purpose when applied to sequences of notes that otherwise could be assessed as meaningless or too random. So, to discover potential combinations, our framework fuses the generation of completely developed excerpts with the incremental transformation of the details of any element inside them.

g) Support for internal autoreferences.

In almost any composition, some essential procedures require the reuse of previously heard patterns. As many pieces consist of transformations and derivations of motifs presented at the very beginning, our framework enables pointing to preceding patterns. At execution time, each subexpression is stored and indexed, being available to be referenced by the following functions of the evaluation chain.

Beyond the benefits of avoiding internal redundancy when there are repeated patterns, the possibility of create internal autoreferences of nodes inside a function tree is an indispensable precondition for the inclusion of procedures which demand recursion, reevaluation of subexpressions.

h) Consistency of the correspondences among procedures and musical outputs

To get an increasing knowledge base, correspondences between expressions, encoded representations and resulting music must be always the same, regardless of the subsequent evolution of the grammar and the progressive addition of new procedures by different users.

For encoding musical procedures, each function name maps to a number. But in order to keep the encoded vectors as different as possible, function name indexes are scattered across the interval $[0, 1]$ and registered in a library containing all available functions.

i) Possibility of generating music using subsets of the complete library of compositional procedures.

Before the automatic composition process begins, it can be selected which specific procedures should be included or excluded from it. It can also be defined mandatory functions to be used in all the results proposed by the algorithm.

j) Applicability to other creative disciplines beyond music.

¹Beethoven perfectly exemplifies how sublime and huge musical structures can emerge from trivial and seemingly uninteresting musical motifs.

Although this framework is presented for the automatic composition of music, the model can be easily adaptable to other areas where creative solutions are sought. Whenever it is possible to decompose a result into nested procedures, a library of such procedures can be created that takes advantage of their encoding as numerical vectors that serve as input data for machine learning algorithms.

[32] -> Conditions for creativity: Knowledge representation is organised in such a way that the number of possible associations is maximised. A flexible knowledge representation scheme. Similarly Boden (1996) says that representation should allow to explore and transform the conceptual space. Tolerate ambiguity in representations. Allow multiple representations in order to avoid the problem of ?functional fixity?. The usefulness of new combinations should be assessable. New combinations need to be elaboratable to find out their consequences. El articulo de Boden es: What is Creativity. In M. Boden, editor, Dimensions of Creativity, pages 75?118. MIT Press, 1996. (citado antes).

[14] -> Quiza recoger su apunte de las conclusiones: falta el long-term approach y el higher-level concept

Just con [13] -> para la generacion automatica de arboles y gramatica (f mas a fondo)

Una aproximacion tambien muy similar en el sentido de generar metaprogramas -> [33]

Similar pero muy simple -> [1]

too [4] -> para justificar el uso de arboles de funciones, ya que este articulo habla de parsear lenguaje (musical entre otros) para llegar al arbol original.

[16] -> Propone trabajar con ‘building blocks‘ mas grandes, cercano a frases

[Conveniencia del paradigma de programacion funcional para la metaprogramacion. Antecedentes procedimientos compositivos como funciones (referencias a Haskell y LISP en la tradicion)]

2.2 Genotypes, phenotypes, specimens and species

Although its target is not only genetic algorithms, the *GenoMus* framework uses the evolutionary metaphor, as many other automatic composition systems [35, 30]. Each system has its particular definition of evolutionary terms, sometimes denoting even opposite

-> usa el paradigma genotipo fenotipo, aunque de un modo diferente Muy importante: Indirect encoding: IAMUS -> importancia de la evo-devo incremental. El proceso importa, no solo la codificacion del ADN ?Using an effective indirect encoding, a small genotype can potentially specify a large and complex phenotype, accounting for the scalability problem previously mentioned. Additionally, a small change in the genotype can potentially provoke a variety of coordinated changes in the phenotype?

?They are currently being used to a certain extent for automating tasks that demand creativity, proposing different variations to existing solutions, which evolve toward desired design targets, resembling an automated form of brainstorming.?

[34] -> In order to meet this challenge, many researchers are proposing indirect encodings, that is, evolutionary mechanisms where the same genes are used multiple times in the process of building a phenotype.

[Marco conceptual basico del paradigma genotipo-fenotipo (referencias de otros proyectos)]

[Definiciones estrictas de genotipo y fenotipo]

[Similitud con la programacion funcional: la pieza musical como funcion de funciones.]

Ejemplo preliminar de aplicacion a la sintesis de sonido -> [20]

2.3 Formal definition of the *GenoMus* framework

A *GenoMus* framework for a species s is defined as the 9-tuple

$$G_s = \{P, \mathbf{e}, T, i, F, E, L, M, \mathbf{d}\}$$

where

- P is the set of parameter types representing the dimensions of a phenotype basic event.
- \mathbf{e} is the vector of ordered parameter types $\in P$ specifying the format of any basic event.
- T is the set of genotype function types.

- $i \in T$ is the function type required to init a genotype first node.
- F is the set of all genotype functions registered in a specific library for species s .
- $E \subset F$ is the set of eligible functions selected to build genotypes.
- L is the set of leaf types employed as genotype terminal nodes.
- M is the set of conversion functions mapping specific formats of any parameter type $\in P$ into real numbers $\in [0, 1]$, and their correspondent inverse functions.
- C is the pair of an encoding function to transform genotype functions trees into unidimensional vectors of reals $\in [0, 1]$, and its inverse function.
- \mathbf{d} is a generic data structure to be taken as input or returned as output by any function $\in F$.

The transformation of *GenoMus* phenotypes into standard formats for any musical application can be seen as external operations, not concerning directly this framework.

2.4 Anatomy of a genotype function

2.5 Function types

These types can either correspond to structural levels of a phenotype, or can attend to specific data substructures needed to feed particular functions.

[Tabla con los tipos de funciones. Figura ilustrando la estructura score/voice/chord]

2.6 Leaves, parameter mapping and readability

2.7 Function libraries

2.8 Specimen data structure

[Tabla con la estructura de datos de cada par genofeno generado]

3 Encoded genotypes and phenotypes

Lerner appears to believe that transformations that could be carried out by a computer program [...] could not possibly generate anything sensible—and that no program could tell sense from nonsense anyway. The implication [...] is that no computational theory could describe the generation of valuable new ideas, and that only an unanalyzable faculty of “intuition” or “insight” could recognize their value. None of these beliefs is justified.

—Margaret Boden [5]

- Proposito de la codificacion en el marco del machine learning
- Codificacion como vectores unidimensionales normalizados
- Universal valid format
- Modularidad y posibilidad de manipulacion manual
- Encoding as safety filter

3.1 Encoding genotypes with Gödelian resonances

[11] -> para las resonancias godelianas

Any random sequence of numbers generates a valid program.

$$P = \{x_n \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq x_n \leq 1\}$$

Multidimensional search space of all possible vectors with normalized parameters:

$$P^n$$

Figure 1: Structures of S. Reich's *Clapping Music*.

Each vector in P is mapped to a valid encoded genotype (that is a valid functional expression which generates an excerpt of music). Let G be the set of all possible valid encoded genotypes. To create genotypes, the map f works as a decision tree such as every vector $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) \in P^n$ will be mapped to G :

$$f : P^n \rightarrow G$$

Most of times n doesn't match the number of required items to complete a valid encoded genotype. If \mathbf{p} has more items than needed, they are ignored. If f needs more items than those supplied by \mathbf{p} , f reads \mathbf{p} repeatedly from the beginning as a loop, until closing the valid encoded genotype. That implies that even vectors with a single value can be mapped to large functional expressions.

3.2 Scores represented as normalized vectors

3.3 A unique format for procedures and results

3.4 Safety through encoding

4 A minimal example: *Clapping music*

[...] in general the rules don't make the music, it is the music that makes the rules. Then, instead of relying only on a set of imperfect rules, why not making use of the source of the rules, that is the compositions themselves?

—Ramón López de Mántaras [19]

Presentacion de la pieza

Figure 1 is here.

4.1 Code and interface for the experiments

[manual coding to extract procedural and extendable knowledge][15]

4.2 Decoded genotype: a procedural function tree of the piece

Extrapolacion de estructuras y variantes:

ClappingMusic ([.04, .04, .08], [65], [.5], [50, 50, 120], 1, 3, 2, 8, 13, 8, 1, 12) =

4.3 Encoded genotype: an abstract representation of compositional processes


```

1 s2V( // score L: joins the 2 voices vertically
2   vSlice( // voice J: slices last cycle because of phase lag
3     vRepeatV( // phase G: F 13 times
4       vRepeatV( // cycle F: E 8 times
5         vConcatV( // pattern E: C + D
6           vConcatV( // motif C: A + B
7             vMotifLoop( // core motif A: 3 8th-notes and a silence
8               ln(1/8), // note values
9               lm(65), // pitch (irrelevant for this piece)
10              la(50), // articulation
11              li(60,60,90,0)), // intensities (last note louder for clarity)
12             vSlice( // motif B: A with 1st note sliced
13               vAutoref(0),
14               q(1))),
15             vSlice( // motif D: C with first two notes sliced
16               vAutoref(3),
17               q(2))),
18             q(8)),
19             q(13)),
20             q(8)),
21     vConcatV( // voice K: F + H
22       vAutoref(7),
23       vRepeatV( // phase I: H 12 times
24         vSlice( // cycle H: cycle F with 1st note sliced
25           vAutoref(10),
26           q(1)),
27           q(12))))

```

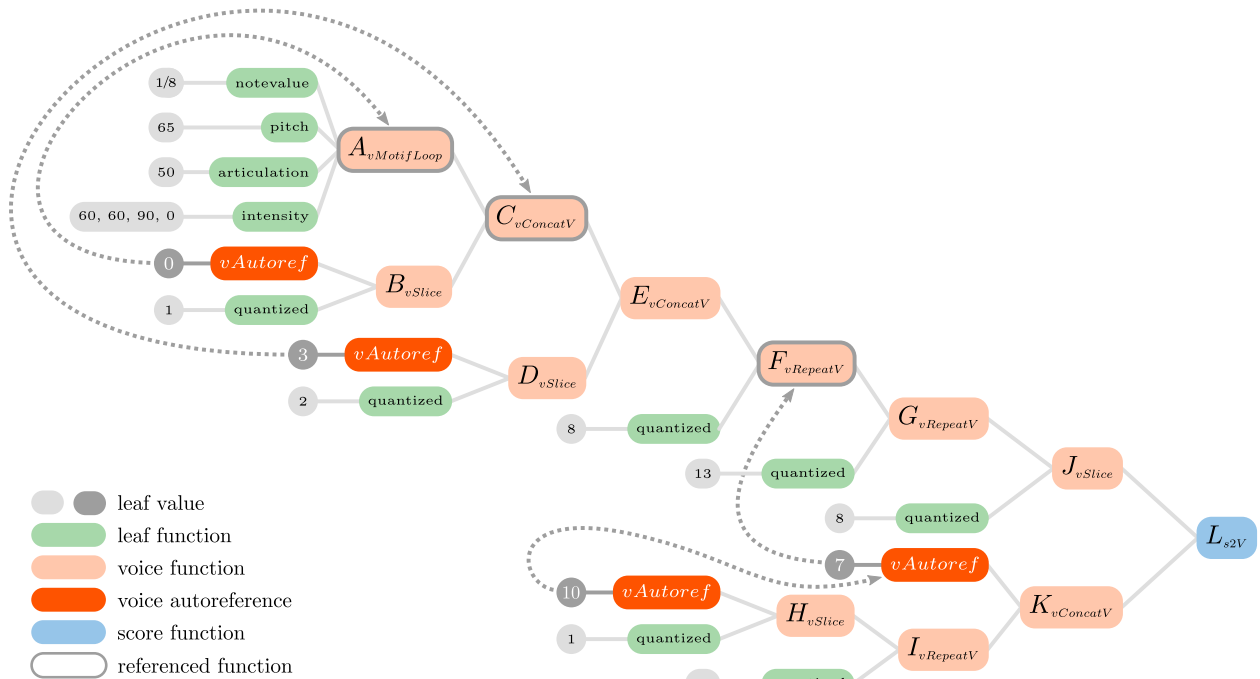


Figure 2: Structures of S. Reich’s *Clapping Music*.

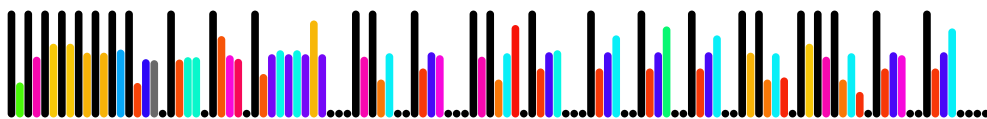


Figure 3: Structures of S. Reich’s *Clapping Music*.

```

1 [1, 0.275535, 1, 0.534808, 1, 0.665631, 1, 0.665631, 1, 0.575462, 1, 0.575462, 1,
  0.606798, 1, 0.27051, 0.51, 0.5, 0, 1, 0.506578, 0.53, 0.53, 0, 1, 0.742646,
  0.55, 0.51346, 0, 1, 0.36068, 0.56, 0.6, 0.56, 0.6, 0.56, 0.9, 0.56, 0, 0, 0,
  1, 0.534808, 1, 0.304952, 0.57, 0, 0, 1, 0.416408, 0.58, 0.55, 0, 0, 0, 1,
  0.534808, 1, 0.304952, 0.57, 0.854102, 0, 1, 0.416408, 0.58, 0.6, 0, 0, 0, 1,
  0.416408, 0.58, 0.75, 0, 0, 1, 0.416408, 0.58, 0.84, 0, 0, 1, 0.416408, 0.58,
  0.75, 0, 0, 1, 0.575462, 1, 0.304952, 0.57, 0.326238, 0, 1, 0.665631, 1,
  0.534808, 1, 0.304952, 0.57, 0.18034, 0, 1, 0.416408, 0.58, 0.55, 0, 0, 1,
  0.416408, 0.58, 0.82, 0, 0, 0, 0]

```

Listing 1: Encoded genotype for S. Reich’s *Clapping Music*

4.4 Encoded phenotype and possible outputs

- Un ejemplo clasico con varias voces y conteniendo armonia, dinamica y articulacion
- Modularidad y posibilidad de manipulacion manual
- Ejemplos basicos de tecnicas habituales en CAC (movimiento browniano,
- Handling of recursive techniques (fibonacci, y extension del modelo a expresiones matematicas complejas)
- Puentes entra la notacion tradicional, la sintesis de sonido y la espacializacion
- Multimedia

5 Evaluation and evolution

Edward Fredkin suggested to me the theory that listening to music might exercise some innate map-making mechanism in the brain. When I mentioned the puzzle of music’s repetitiousness, he compared it to the way rodents explore new places: first they go one way a little, then back to home. They do it again a few times, then go a little farther. They try small digressions, but frequently return to base. Both people and mice explore new territories that way, making mental maps lest they get lost. Music might portray this building process, or even exercise those very parts of the mind.

—Marvin Minsky [24]

[3] para el problema del ?fitness bottleneck? con la eval. humana

[8] -> IMPORTANTE distincion entre Genetic Programming and Gen. Algorithms: ‘An overview of earlier studies in EC for musical composition is offered in [12], determining that Ge- netic Programming (GP) methods perform better than those that use Genetic Algorithms (GA). This may be unsurprising as GP methods use a tree-based structure whereas GAs are limited to a linear string in their representation. Hence, GP can represent more complex representations and operations | some- thing that would be very useful in representing music.’

[22] -> The evolution of a population offers so much scope and possibility that it is reminiscent of the music creation process a solution is not linearly determined but instead emerges from a uid, incremental process.

[25] - > interesantes perspectivas de la evaluacion, relacionadas con los prejuicios apuntados por Minsky

Citar [7] para -> Ejemplo de sistema basado en programacion textual, para introduccion manual de expresiones complejas -> A menudo son sistemas creados por los propios compositores como medio de extender su estilo

Buscar donde meter el asunto de la hibridacion Otro ejemplo de hibrido -> [9]

El texto de [27] segun Mantaras, usan fitness basado en contorno, intervalica, y otras cuestiones cuantificables

When modeling artistic creativity with algorithms, probably the most evasive issue to address is programming fitness functions. By definition, the assessment of a piece of art can only be made from a subjective point of view, since the goal of art is to provoke inner and personal reactions. These individual responses are very dependent on cultural and social context. However, provided enough data some predictions can be made about the expected rating for a new piece.

In GenoMus, we divide evaluation of each specimen in two categories:

- Autoanalytic profile: objective analysis of a set of musical features, such as variability, rhythmic complexity, tonal stability, global dissonance index, level of inner autoreference, etc.
- Human evaluations: subjective ratings made by human users, attending to aesthetic value, originality, mood and emotional intensity. This informations are stored individually and together as global statistics.

The self-analysis contained in every specimen allows to measure distance and similarity to other specimens, as well as to classify results and to drive evolution processes.

Defining how to evaluate and select results is now the most creative effort, and can be identified with the act of composition itself, since composing music is ultimately making choices.

- Esta propuesta de gramatica posibilita la implementacion y competencia de diferentes sistemas de evaluacion
- Design of evaluation methods as the crucial act of composition
- Objective vs. subjective evaluation
- What to learn?
- Evolutionary paradigm as the most promising

5.1 Evolutionary paradigm

Determining how to evolve and mutate an specimen towards a best version is crucial question too. Starting from a simple motif, endless evolution paths can lead to satisfying results based on heuristic approaches, using accumulated knowledge from examples, human ratings and automatic self-analysis.

The GenoMus grammar is designed to favor the broadest diversity of combinations and transformations. Genetic algorithms are suitable for the automation of an incremental exploration and selection of multiple ways. A GenoMus decoded genotype tree expression can be transformed using these methods:

- createGen
- mutateLeaves
- growTrunk
- growBranch
- insertBranch
- flattenBranch
- pruneBranch
- splitGen

Approaches based on neural networks need a very controlled format of data and big training datasets. The encoded genotype format of GenoMus can represent any piece of music as a simple unidimensional sequence of normalized floats, which can be profitable for techniques as recurrent neural networks (ref. to LMSTD), able to learn patterns from sequential streams of data.

5.2 Scalability

- Como conjugar universalidad de las expresiones con optimizacion para tener los vectores codificados con mayores diferencias entre si.
- Estrategias de caracterizacion de perfiles estilisticos
- El problema del mapeo de funciones y su extensibilidad
- Como establecer una base de datos de conocimiento
- Metricas automatizadas de ciertos resultados

5.3 Integrating traditional and contemporary techniques

5.4 Expanding our musical perception

[36] -> para afirmar que GenoMus reúne diferentes paradigmas en sus árboles multicapa. Estos paradigmas según el artículo son: Analytic, Transformational and Generative

[A genotype como un árbol multiagente, que puede incorporar nodos con funciones de todo tipo: analíticos, recursivos, de constraints, etc. Una vez se tiene un marco de función, todo puede caber en el árbol de procesos.]

Justificar con [19]: -> 2: En los 50 era lógico excluir la parte expresiva. Los modelos Markovianos son de resultados muy pobres. Ahora debe estar incluida? IMPORTANTE: -> referencia a Minsky, que plantea la posibilidad de los multiagentes, que puedan actuar sobre bloques mayores de música, y que sean a veces solo analíticos -> ?the rules don't make the music, it is the music that makes the rules? -> Truly creative! para el final

6 Conclusions and ongoing work

A generation later, we should be experimenting on programs that write better programs to replace themselves. Then at last it will be clear how foolish was our first idea—that never, by their nature, could machines create new things.

—Marvin Minsky [25]

[28] -> concluye que los avances prometedores vendrán de la integración de sistemas diferentes

De la referencia citada al principio [21]: ?Symbolic AI methods still have not enough rules therefore, they hardcoded in limited database knowledge. This could be extended with machine learning techniques but the lack of an automatic evaluation method makes it difficult to solve.?

The artistic results of every algorithm designed for automated composition are strongly constrained by their own representation system of musical data. This paper presents GenoMus, a framework for the exploration of artificial musical creativity based on a generative grammar focused on the abstraction of creative processes as a metalevel of compositional tasks. We define musical genotypes as functional nested expressions, and phenotypes as the pieces created by evaluating these computable expressions. GenoMus' grammar is designed to ease the combination of fundamental procedures behind very different styles, ranging from basic to complex contemporary techniques, particularly those able to produce rich output from very simple recursive algorithms. At the same time, maximal modularity is provided to simplify metaprogramming routines to generate, assess, transform and categorize the selected musical excerpts. The system is conceived to maintain a long term interrelation with different users achieving individual musical styles. This proposed grammar can also be an analytic tool, from the point of view of composition as computation, considering that the best analysis of a piece is the shortest precise description.

Cuestiones interesantes:

- ?Cuántas funciones primitivas son necesarias para generar música en un determinado estilo? Hay innumerables expresiones funcionales diferentes que pueden generar la misma música. Se puede deducir que la expresión funcional más breve es el mejor análisis. Se pueden ver diferentes paradigmas de enseñanza/aprendizaje de la música con estos modelos.
- ?Cómo puede hacerse ingeniería inversa automatizada para extraer estructuras desde la música?

References

- [1] ANDO, D., DAHLSTED, P., NORDAHL, M. G., AND IBA, H. Interactive GP with tree representation of classical music pieces. In *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, pp. 577–584.
- [2] ARIZA, C. *An Open Design for Computer-Aided Algorithmic Music Composition: athenaCL*. Dissertation.Com, 2005.
- [3] BILES, J. GenJam: A genetic algorithm for generating jazz solos. In *Proceedings of the 1994 International Computer Music Conference, IGMA, San Francisco* (1994), pp. 131–137.

- [4] BOD, R. The data-oriented parsing approach: Theory and application. In *Computational Intelligence: A Compendium*, J. F. J. Fulcher and L. C. Jain, Eds. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2008, pp. 330–342.
- [5] BODEN, M. A. *Dimensions of Creativity*. The MIT Press, 1996, ch. What Is Creativity?, pp. 75–118.
- [6] BUCHANAN, B. G. Creativity at the Metalevel (AAAI-2000 Presidential Address). *AI Magazine* 22, 3 (2001), 13–28.
- [7] BURTON, A. R. *A Hybrid Neuro-Genetic Pattern Evolution System Applied to Musical Composition*. PhD thesis, University of Surrey, 1998.
- [8] BURTON, A. R., AND VLADIMIROVA, T. Generation of musical sequences with genetic techniques. *Computer Music Journal* 23, 4 (Dec. 1999), 59–73.
- [9] CRAWFORD, R. *Algorithmic Music Composition: A Hybrid Approach*. Northern Kentucky University, 2015.
- [10] DE LA PUENTE, A. O., ALFONSO, R. S., AND MORENO, M. A. Automatic composition of music by means of grammatical evolution. In *Proceedings of the 2002 conference on APL array processing languages: lore, problems, and applications - APL '02* (2002), ACM Press.
- [11] DE LEMOS ALMADA, C. Gödel-vector and gödel-address as tools for genealogical determination of genetically-produced musical variants. In *Computational Music Science*. Springer International Publishing, 2017, pp. 9–16.
- [12] DOSTÁL, M. Evolutionary music composition. In *Handbook of Optimization*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013, pp. 935–964.
- [13] DREWES, F., AND HÖGBERG, J. An algebra for tree-based music generation. In *Proc. 2nd Intl. Conf. on Algebraic Informatics, Lecture Notes in Computer Science. This issue* (2007).
- [14] HERREMANS, D., CHUAN, C.-H., AND CHEW, E. A functional taxonomy of music generation systems. *ACM Comput. Surv.* 50, 5 (Sept. 2017), 69:1–69:30.
- [15] HOFMANN, D. M. A genetic programming approach to generating musical compositions. In *Evolutionary and Biologically Inspired Music, Sound, Art and Design*. Springer International Publishing, 2015, pp. 89–100.
- [16] JACOB, B. L. Composing with genetic algorithms. In *Proceedings of the 1995 International Computer Music Conference, ICMC 1995, Banff, AB, Canada, September 3-7, 1995* (1995).
- [17] JACOB, B. L. Algorithmic composition as a model of creativity. *Organised Sound* 1, 3 (Dec. 1996), 157–165.
- [18] LAINE, P., AND KUUSKANKARE, M. Genetic algorithms in musical style oriented generation. In *Proceedings of the First IEEE Conference on Evolutionary Computation. IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence* (1994), IEEE.
- [19] LOPEZ DE MANTARAS, R. Making music with ai: Some examples. In *Proceedings of the 2006 Conference on Rob Milne: A Tribute to a Pioneering AI Scientist, Entrepreneur and Mountaineer* (Amsterdam, The Netherlands, The Netherlands, 2006), IOS Press, pp. 90–100.
- [20] LÓPEZ-MONTES, J. Microcontrapunctus: metaprogramación con GenoMus aplicada a la síntesis de sonido. *Espacio Sonoro*, 48 (May 2016).
- [21] LOPEZ-RINCON, O., STAROSTENKO, O., AND MARTIN, G. A.-S. Algorithmic music composition based on artificial intelligence: A survey. In *2018 International Conference on Electronics, Communications and Computers* (2018), IEEE.
- [22] LOUGHRAN, R., AND O’NEILL, M. Generative music evaluation: Why do we limit to ‘human’?
- [23] MCCORMACK, J. Open problems in evolutionary music and art. In *Applications of Evolutionary Computing, EvoWorkshops 2005: EvoBIO, EvoCOMNET, EvoHOT, EvoIASP, EvoMUSART, and EvoSTOC, Lausanne, Switzerland, March 30 - April 1, 2005, Proceedings* (2005), pp. 428–436.
- [24] MINSKY, M. Music, mind, and meaning. *Computer Music Journal* 5, 3 (1981), 28.
- [25] MINSKY, M. Why people think computers can’t. *AI Magazine* 3, 4 (1982), 3–15.
- [26] NIERHAUS, G. *Algorithmic Composition: Paradigms of Automated Music Generation*, 1st ed. Springer Publishing Company, Incorporated, 2008.
- [27] PAPADOPOULOS, G., AND WIGGINS, G. A genetic algorithm for the generation of jazz melodies. In *Proceedings of STeP 98* (1998), pp. 7–9.

- [28] PAPADOPOULOS, G., AND WIGGINS, G. Ai methods for algorithmic composition: A survey, a critical view and future prospects. In *AISB Symposium on Musical Creativity* (1999), pp. 110–117.
- [29] PEARCE, M., MEREDITH, D., AND WIGGINS, G. Motivations and methodologies for automation of the compositional process. *Musicae Scientiae* 6, 2 (Sept. 2002), 119–147.
- [30] QUINTANA, C. S., ARCAS, F. M., MOLINA, D. A., RODRIGUEZ, J. D. F., AND VICO, F. J. Melomics: A case-study of AI in Spain. *AI Magazine* 34, 3 (Sept. 2013), 99.
- [31] RODRIGUEZ, J. D. F., AND VICO, F. J. AI methods in algorithmic composition: A comprehensive survey. *CoRR abs/1402.0585* (2014).
- [32] ROWE, J., AND PARTRIDGE, D. Creativity: a survey of AI approaches. *Artif. Intell. Rev.* 7, 1 (1993), 43–70.
- [33] SPECTOR, L., AND ALPERN, A. Induction and recapitulation of deep musical structure. In *In Proceedings of the IJCAI-95 Workshop on Artificial Intelligence and Music*, pp. 41–48.
- [34] STANLEY, K. O., AND MIKKULAINEN, R. A taxonomy for artificial embryogeny. *Artificial Life* 9, 2 (2003), 93–130.
- [35] SULYOK, C., HARTE, C., AND BODÓ, Z. On the impact of domain-specific knowledge in evolutionary music composition. In *Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference on GECCO'19* (2019), ACM Press.
- [36] WOOLLER, R., BROWN, A. R., MIRANDA, E., DIEDERICH, J., AND BERRY, R. A framework for comparison of process in algorithmic music systems. In *Generative Arts Practice* (Sydney, Australia, 2005), B. David and E. Ernest, Eds., Creativity and Cognition Studios, pp. 109–124.
- [37] XENAKIS, I. *Formalized Music: Thought and Mathematics in Composition*. Indiana University Press, 1971.