

Background Report: ABCD - ABC Music Notation extended with programming features*

Trent Jeffery

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
y3f0b@ugrad.cs.ubc.ca

Victoria Wang

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
y7x9a@ugrad.cs.ubc.ca

Ziyang Jin

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
f4a0b@ugrad.cs.ubc.ca

Yifan Yang

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C.
p7w9a@ugrad.cs.ubc.ca

ABSTRACT

This is our project background research report for our new Domain Specific Language - ABCD, the extended language that adds programming features to the classic ABC notation. This report gives an overview of ABCD, its value, and how it is related to ABC. We also compare similar music programming languages, discuss their design decisions. In the end, we describe a blueprint of ABCD and offer a few examples to showcase language implementation.

KEYWORDS

Programming Language, Music, ABC Music Notation, Alda, Chuck, Overtone, EBNF, Parsing, Compiler

ACM Reference Format:

Trent Jeffery, Ziyang Jin, Victoria Wang, and Yifan Yang. 2017. Background Report: ABCD - ABC Music Notation extended with programming features. In *Proceedings of The University of British Columbia (CPSC 311 2017W1)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 4 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnn.nnnnnnn>

1 OVERVIEW

Music is one of the most beautiful and ancient languages humans have created. With the advancement of technology, many solutions have been designed to facilitate the creation and spread process of music. ABC is one of the most widely used music notation forms. Even though it has great features to help musicians generate formal music sheets from scratch, its nature of being a markup language has limited its capacity for effective modification.

Many works have been done to enable musicians to systematically and efficiently generate and modify scores. However, most existing programming tools are either insufficient or not convenient to use with ABC. Our group plans to design a domain specific language called ABCD that extends ABC with common programming language features such as variables, functions, conditionals and

loops. Our goal is to allow users to efficiently modify an existing ABC file or create a new piece by writing scripts in ABCD that compile to ABC.

2 VALUE/IMPORTANCE/IMPACT

ABC music notation is a markup language for sheet music, designed to be comprehensible by both computers and humans. It uses letters, digits and symbols to represent various music features, such as notes, meters, accents, etc., allowing users to type out tunes on a computer without using the special musical characters[12].

ABC was originally invented for sharing a large amount of tunes in a small-size file through email[10]. The development of different ABC software editors also offer many other advantages, such as transposition and file conversion. ABC could be useful for training one's ears and sight-reading skills. People with limited music education often find it easier to read in ABC[7].

Nonetheless, since ABC is originally designed for simple tunes, there are many limitations in handling complex music pieces, which make it difficult for musicians to represent certain features or apply certain changes to an existing piece. Some limitations are associated with the parser. The parser cannot tell from the data format what types of ABC extension of rarely-used features it may encounter, and there is no formal specification for the parser to know when the chain of elements would end[5]. ABC cannot express many of the musical features. For instance, there is little support for nested tuples, bar numbering control, and grace notes positioning[5]. Only a subset of guitar chords have semantic meaning in ABC[4]. There is no efficient search function to find multiple occurrences of a tune pattern or a chord. As a result, users cannot systematically change a note in the multiple occurrences of a particular chord.

In general, using a computer program to make music has the following significance. It is faster, more reusable, and less prone to mistakes if the algorithms in a musician's mind can be represented by computer algorithms. A music composer may use programs to realize imagined and novel music that's unperformable by humans or that requires an amount of calculations unthinkable without a computer. By defining different functions, one may enhance a composer or an instrumentalist's operations in many ways. Similarly, the goal of this project is to expand and empower ABC so that users can perform operations more effectively by programming in ABCD.

*The authors' names are ordered by last name.

Permission to make digital or hard copies of part or all of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not made or distributed for profit or commercial advantage and that copies bear this notice and the full citation on the first page. Copyrights for third-party components of this work must be honored. For all other uses, contact the owner/author(s).
CPSC 311 2017W1, 2017, Vancouver, BC, Canada
© 2017 Copyright held by the owner/author(s).
ACM ISBN 978-x-xxxx-xxxx-x/YY/MM.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnn.nnnnnnn>

3 SIMILAR WORK

aaa

3.1 Alda

aaa

3.2 Chuck

3.2.1 What is it about? Chuck is a powerful programming language designed for real-time sound synthesis and music creation[14]. It has the following great features[13]:

- Strongly-timed: Chuck allows programmers to control and reason about time precisely and expressively. It is an extremely important feature in audio programming paradigm.
- Deterministic concurrency model: Chuck is able to run multiple processes (shreds) in parallel in its virtual machine. Combined with time-based model, it empowers end-user programmers to have arbitrarily fine granularity and create complex audio synthesis programs.
- Dynamic control rates: Programmers can manipulate the control rates (the manner with which a shred advances its way through time[13]) as they want and the control rates can dynamically vary with time.
- Live-coding: Chuck allows programmers to modify the code on the fly without recompiling.

3.2.2 What has it achieved?

Language Design: Chuck is first released in 2003[8]. Since then, it has evolved into a very robust and complete audio programming language. It is static typing. Besides, the designer of Chuck has includes most of the modern language features in this languages. For example, it has primitive types such as int, float, void etc, reference types, variables, arrays, functions, control structures, and even object oriented features. Furthermore, since Chuck is a programming language specialized in music, it contains many special designs such as 'time' and 'dur' type for users to easily manipulate time, 'unit generator' and 'unit analyzer' functions that are convenient to modify big chunk of music.

Applications: The Chuck has found a variety of applications in music research and music creation. First of all, it is able to turn computers into instruments. Chuck has powered two "computer music" orchestras, namely PLOrk (Princeton Laptop Orchestra) and SLOrk (Stanford Laptop Orchestra). Besides, Chuck has served as experimental platform for on-the-fly machine learning for real-time music information retrieval prototyping[8]. In addition, it has also been applied in the development of music mobile-apps like Ocarina and Smule[8].

3.2.3 How our language is different? The success of Chuck demonstrates the significance of the role of programming language plays in music and audio production. Designing and applying programming languages in generating and modifying music is definitely a valuable task to do. And Chuck is a great example we can learn from when designing our own Domain Specific Language which is customized for ABC music notation. There are many language designs in Chuck that we can follow. For instance, we should definitely include primitive types such as int, float, and music specific types

like duration, note etc. Moreover, having functions and common control structures like conditional statements and loops will also be helpful. With that being said, we will not copy all the features from Chuck into ABCD. What we will do differently is that ABCD will contain ABC related data types to natively support ABC notations. Besides, we will also provide build-in SDK to systematically modify ABC files.

3.3 Overtone

Overtone is an Open Source toolkit for designing synthesizers and collaborating with music. It provides[3]:

- A Clojure API to the SuperCollider synthesis engine
- A growing library of musical functions (scales, chords, rhythms, arpeggiators, etc.)
- Metronome and timing system to support live-programming and sequencing
- Plug and play MIDI device I/O
- A full Open Sound Control (OSC) client and server implementation.
- Pre-cache - a system for locally caching external assets such as .wav files

Overtone's idea is about sound generation. "Let me answer from the synthesis perspective - which is one of my main interests. Learning to design new synthesizers is a pretty dark art, and most of the books/resources I found take a very theory-centric stance which I found to not be particularly useful." Said the author of Overtone, Sam Aaron[1]. The current design of ABCD is just let it compile to ABC, and let ABC deals with the sound generation part. The ultimate version of ABCD can be directly interpreted to play sound, so how Overtone hooks up with SuperCollider can be case-studied for our own implementation.

Another advantage of overtone is about collaborative programming. Overtone provides an API for querying and fetching sounds from <http://freesopund.org> and a global concurrent event stream[3]. Sharing music is a huge part of enable people to write music. ABC is a great source in text format to share music, and Overtone is a great source to share music in computer programs. However, to understand Overtone program is not as straight forward as reading ABC notation. ABCD will have programming feature, so we enable both sides — for people who writes complicated music programs and for people who just write plain ABC with some syntactic sugar to make their life easier.

From a language design perspective, Overtone's design is based on Clojure. Two core component of Overtone are synths and ugens (unit-generator). Synths are trees of ugens. Ugens are standard Clojure functions and return data-structures which are understood by the macros demo and defsynth. You can pass arguments to the ugen functions to specify their behaviour. Synths are not ugens. Calling a ugen function returns a data structure which can be used in a synth design. Calling a synth as a function triggers (i.e. plays) that synth.[2] The story of overtone gives us some hints on the language design — we probably need to define what are the atomics in the music world and make them first-class members of our language. However, for a sequence of sounds, they are probably playable/translatable objects.

4 POTENTIAL PROJECT

4.1 Features

4.1.1 Variables:

4.1.2 Functions:

4.1.3 Loops:

4.1.4 Conditions:

4.1.5 Import Statement:

4.2 Concrete Syntax

4.3 Parse into AST

After some research, we have found a few implementations of parsing ABC. Sergi Mansilla has implemented an ABC parser in JavaScript, which parses the ABC notation to a JSON object[11]. Remo Dentato has developed a C library to parse the ABC notation[6], however, the source code can no longer be found on the website and the usage description is quite complicated. However, on Dentato's website, it offers some high-level design graph of the scanner and documentation on tokens. Hans Höglund has implemented a parser in Haskell[9]. Höglund's implementation has a few limitations such as do not support volatile features, text strings, and macros. abc4j is a Java library that provides API to handle ABC music notation using Java. The source code can be downloaded on <https://code.google.com/archive/p/abc4j/source>. However, it only supports the v1.6 standard of ABC (the current version is v2.1). There are many other people who tried to implement parser for ABC but failed or stopped their project.

Mansilla's implementation seems to be the easiest one to comprehend and can be adopted effortlessly if we implement ABCD language in JavaScript. The parser is based on PEG.js (parsing expression grammar), a simple parser generator for JavaScript that produces fast parsers with error reporting[15]. It integrates both lexical and syntactical analysis. The parsing expression grammar formalism is described to be more powerful than traditional LL(k) and LR(k) parsers.

In order to build a prototype, we think of a simple implementation in Python that only parses a subset of ABC notation (bars, title, etc.), because Python is good for its string manipulation capabilities. In our full project, we plan to use a parser generator to completely contain the whole ABC language specification.

For example, for the following ABC code.

```
X:1
T:Notes
M:C
L:1/4
K:C
```

C, D, E, F, | G, A, B, C | D E F G | A B c d | e f g a | b c' d' e' | f' g' a' b' |

We will parse it to an AST like this:

```
{
  id: 1,
  title: "Notes",
  meter: "C",
  length: "1/4",
  key: "C",
```

```
tune: [ // tune is an array of bars
```

```
[{ note: "C",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "D",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "E",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "F",
  length: 1 }, ],
 [{ note: "G",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "A",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "B",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "C",
  length: 1 }, ],
 ...
 [{ note: "f'",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "g'",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "a'",
  length: 1 },
 { note: "b'",
  length: 1 }, ], ],
```

```
]
}
```

4.4 Compiler

5 CONCLUSIONS

This paragraph will end the body of this sample document.

REFERENCES

- [1] Sam Aaron. 2013. What are the best resources for learning music theory that mesh with Overtone's theory-related facilities? (2013). Retrieved November 8, 2017 from <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/2022445/what-are-the-best-resources-for-learning-music-theory-that-mesh-with-overtone>
- [2] Sam Aaron. 2014. Structuring Overtone Project. (2014). Retrieved November 8, 2017 from <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/20861851/structuring-overtone-project>
- [3] Sam Aaron. 2016. Collaborative Programmable Music. (2016). Retrieved November 8, 2017 from <https://github.com/overtone/overtone/blob/master/README.md>
- [4] John Chambers. 2002. ABC Music Notation: Chords. (2002). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from http://trillian.mit.edu/~jc/music/abc/doc/ABCtut_Chords.html
- [5] Michael Scott Cuthbert. 2014. What are the limitations of the ABC notation format. (2014). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://music.stackexchange.com/questions/23841/what-are-the-limitations-of-the-abc-notation-format>
- [6] Remo Dentato. 2009. ABCp: A parser for the ABC music notation. (2009). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://sites.google.com/site/abcparser/Home>
- [7] Editor. 2014. ABC: low-cost music notation tools for church musicians. (2014). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <http://www.liturgytools.net/2014/01/abc-low-cost-music-notation-tools-for.html>
- [8] Spencer Salazar Ge Wang, Perry R. Cook. 2015. ChucK: A Strongly Typed Computer Music Language. *Computer Music Journal* 39, 4, Article 5 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1162/COMJ.2015.00032>
- [9] Hans Höglund. 2015. abcnotation: Haskell representation and parser for ABC notation. (2015). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://hackage.haskell.org/package/abcnotation>
- [10] David Johnson. 2017. How ABC notation will help you. (2017). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://altonsteadysession.wordpress.com/about/how-abc-notation-will-help-you/>
- [11] Sergi Mansilla. 2012. ABC notation parser for JavaScript. (2012). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://github.com/sergi/abcnod>

- [12] Chris Walshaw. 2011. The abc music standard 2.1 (Dec 2011). (2011). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <http://abcnotation.com/wiki/abc:standard:v2.1>
- [13] Ge Wang. 2008. *The Chuck Audio Programming Language "A Strongly-timed and On-the-fly Environmentality"*. Ph.D. Dissertation. Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, USA. Advisor(s) Cook, Perry R.
- [14] Ge Wang and Perry Cook. 2002. *Chuck : Strongly-timed, Concurrent, and On-the-fly Music Programming Language*. (2002). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <http://chuck.cs.princeton.edu/>
- [15] Futago za Ryuu. 2017. *PEG.js: Parser Generator for JavaScript*. (2017). Retrieved November 9, 2017 from <https://pegjs.org/>