First step to discover Open Music

Quick history

When opening **Open Music** , two windows appear, the *workspace* , *workspace* where folders and patches are managed as well as the window *Listener* , window where are dis and the results of calculations, evaluations. This corresponds to Lisp environments. **OpenMusic** , developed by Gérard Assayag and Carlos Agon, is a visual programming en programming language LISP is the successor of **Patchwork** software , developed and created by Mikael Laurson, Camilo Rueda, Jacques Duthen, Gérard Assayag and Carlo programming language but without an object-oriented interface. A number of commands required text entries. Open-Music offers a graphical interface that makes it much easie symbolized by icons and most operations are done by dragging an icon and linking it to another. A large number of data execution and musical behavior classes are provided. graphic editors, different representations of a musical process are manipulated, and notably include the notation " classical " , by piano-roll (midi), by sound waveforms, but als Set Theory as well as circular representation via the twelve-tone / intervallic circle.

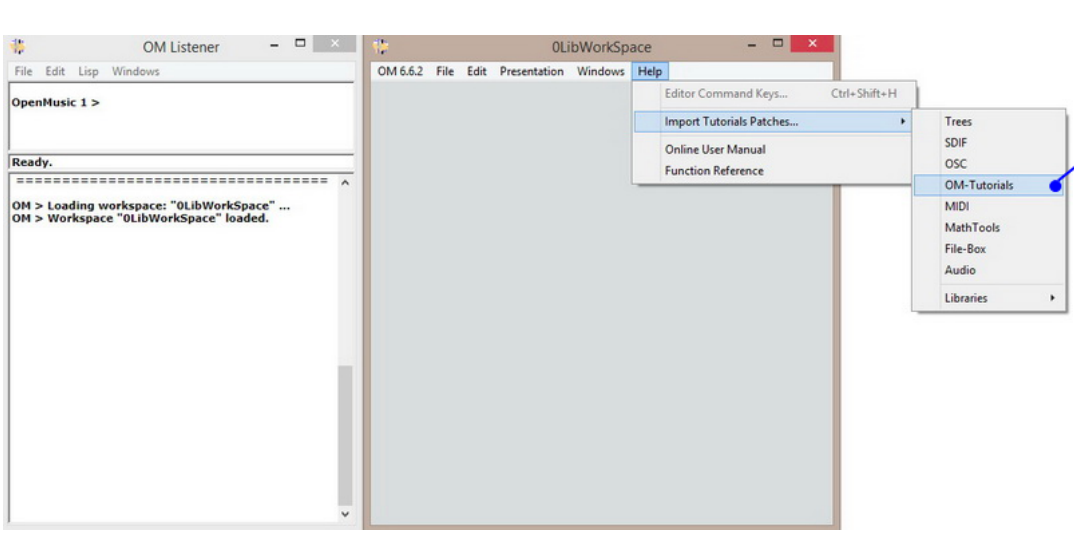


Figure 1. The OM Listener and Workspace windows " .

Figure 2. The l examples.

Om Listener and Workspace

Once created the **workspace** where will be grouped all the created or imported patches, the new user will discover two windows. The first, **OM Listener** in its white space is important. This is where all the operations are noted, and especially the numerical result of the calculations. The second, the **workspace** allows to create a new patch or to open one, create folders, new models, etc. This a space that will fill up quickly.

Importing Open Music Tutorials

One of the first things to do is import the sample patches you can create with Open Music. The import is done from the **Help** menu in the workspace. This menu gives access to different examples including those of **MathTools** which illustrate the different possibilities implanted natively in OM with the tools of the *Set Theory* (including transpositions, inversions, complementary search, catalog of Allen Forte, etc). But for now, it is better to import the OM-Tutorial which includes 43 examples.

With two or three different patches, this old online tutorial explains the different patches of the tutorial:
- http://recherche.ircam.fr/equipes/repmus/OpenMusic/user-doc/DocFiles/Tutorial/ -

Similarly, from the Help menu, the user can at any time consult the online manual and the catalog of functions and other modules.

MidiShare driver

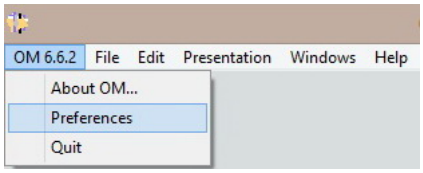
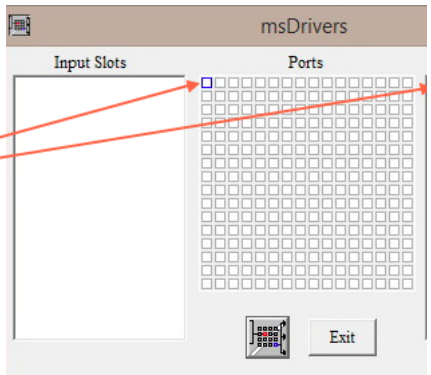


Figure 3. With the " Preferences " menu, the user can modify OM's general parameters, including the setting of the MidiShare driver.



Normally, the " MidiShare " driver, which allows you to listen to OM patches with the player (Fig. 5), automatically installs and the adjustment is made directly from the computer's sound card or from a computer. external sound card.
But in the case, where no sound would come out, you have to open in the OM menu the " *Preferences* " window (Fig.3) then in *MIDI / OSC* open " *Set MIDI Ports* " . The adjustment is made from the grid (Fig 4.). The user must click on the small slots (squares) so as to obtain a green square. This is perhaps the most delicate setting - it's

a way of speaking - to perform.

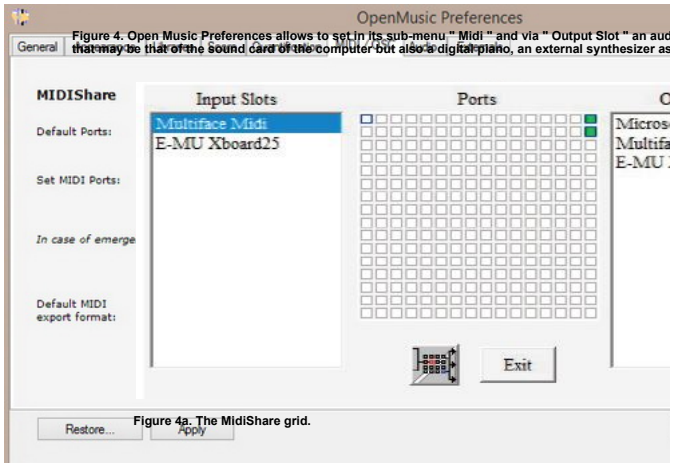


Figure 4. Open Music Preferences allows to set in its sub-menu " Midi " and via " Output Slot " an aud
that may be that of the sound card of the computer but also a digital piano, an external synthesizer as

Figure 4a. The MidiShare grid.

The Open Music Player

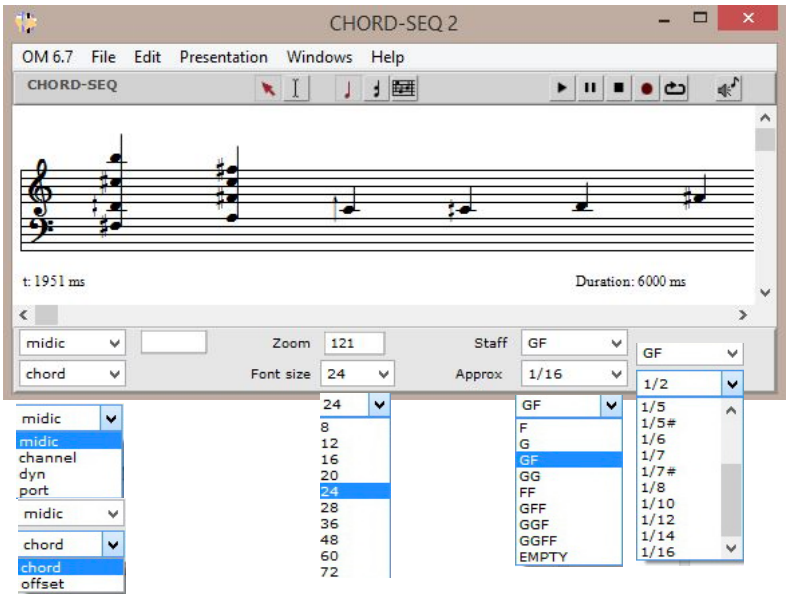


Figure 5. OM's " Chord-Seq " player and sub menus.

<---- Figure 6. In previous versions of Open Music, the player was
separate window. With OM 6.7, the launch is done directly from th

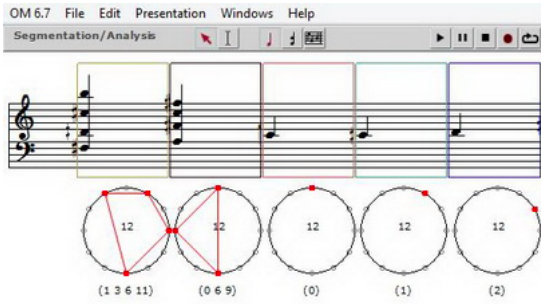


Figure 7. Since OM 6.6, new functions have been implemented, including the circular rep

The reader " Chord-Seq " OM displays several submenus that offer different presentations like the classic *treble clef* , *bass clef* , but also *two litters in treble keys* , *two litters in bass clef* , reading different temperaments ranging from the 2nd octave to the 1 / 16th of a tone, etc. And by right clicking with the mouse, you access a menu allowing to perform a segmentation in a sequence of chords or sound blocks and display the result with its circular representation.