

jSymbolic in 2019: Updates and Improvements

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Introduction to jSymbolic

- jSymbolic is software that extracts **features** from **symbolic music files** (MIDI or MEI)
- A feature is a piece of statistical information that characterizes some aspect of a piece of music using a **simple, consistent measurement**
 - Each feature is expressed as one or more simple **numerical** values
 - Features can reveal meaningful patterns in music at a **macro** scale

Uses of features

- Training classification models with machine learning
- Statistical feature analysis
- Content-based searches
 - e.g. SIMSSA DB

jSymbolic's features (1/2)

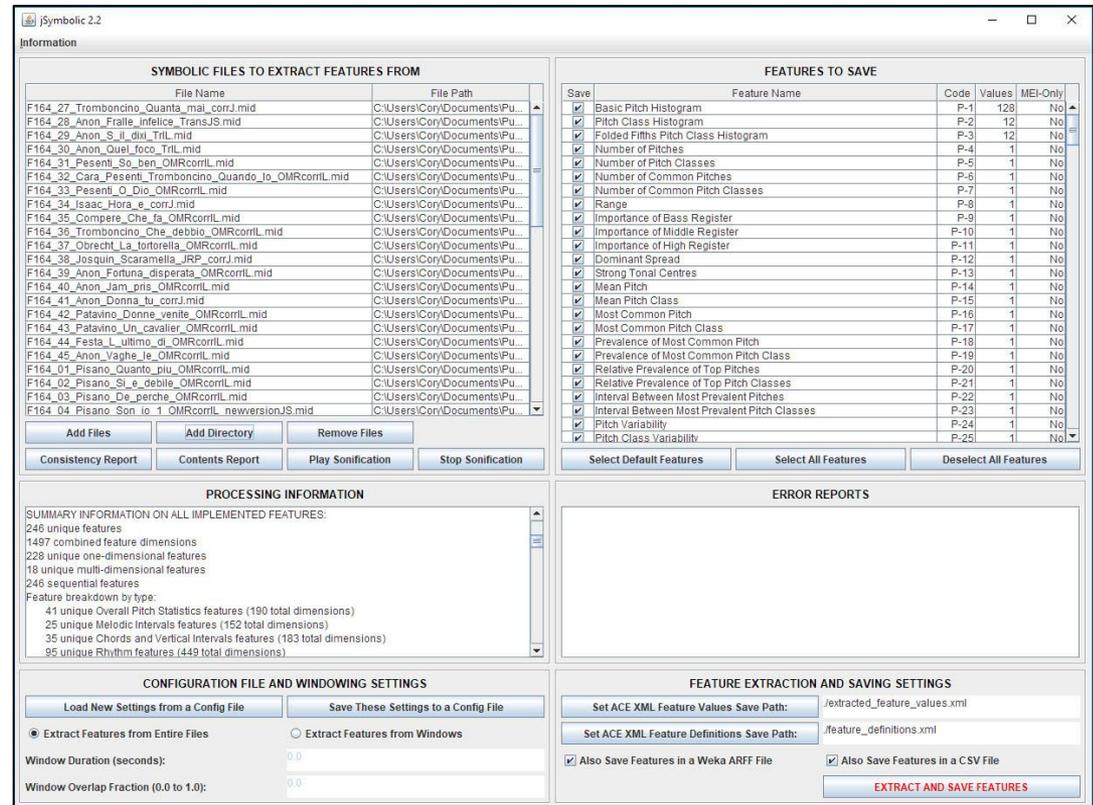
- The current 2018 release version (2.2) extracts **246 unique features**
 - **1497 distinct values** when multi-dimensional features (e.g. histograms) are expanded

jSymbolic's features (2/2)

- Feature types include:
 - Pitch statistics
 - e.g. Range
 - Melody / horizontal intervals
 - e.g. Most Common Melodic Interval
 - Chords / vertical intervals
 - e.g. Vertical Minor Third Prevalence
 - Texture
 - e.g. Parallel Motion
 - Rhythm
 - e.g. Note Density per Quarter Note
 - Instrumentation
 - e.g. Note Prevalence of Unpitched Instruments
 - Dynamics
 - e.g. Variation of Dynamics

User interfaces

- Graphical user interface
- Command-line interface
- Java API
- Rodan workflow for distributed processing



New interface developments in 2019

- Expanded the already extensive tutorial and manual
- Expanded multilingual support
- Feature summary stat reports
- Many miscellaneous interface improvements

Extensibility

- jSymbolic is designed to encourage researchers to add their own bespoke features
 - Modular plug-in feature design
 - Easy to iteratively build new features of increasing sophistication by incorporating values of already-implemented features in new features
- jSymbolic's feature catalogue has already expanded greatly
 - The original 2006 jSymbolic 1.0 had **160** features, compared to the 2018 jSymbolic 2.2's **246** features
 - **Tristano Tenaglia** implemented a good share of these new features from 2015 to 2016

New features in 2019

- **Rían Adamian** has already implemented **190 additional new unique features** this summer (comprising **422 new feature values**) :
 - 8 new pitch statistics features
 - 19 new rhythmic features
 - 112 new melody / horizontal interval features
 - 43 new chords / vertical interval features
 - 10 new instrumentation features
- **There are now 436 unique features in total**

Cory Monster want **MORE FEATURES!**



<https://register.myrunti.me/sesamestreerun/>

Features areas remaining to be more fully explored by jSymbolic

- **Local melodic transitions** longer than one horizontal interval and strings of horizontal patterns
- **Local chord transitions** and strings of vertical patterns
 - Current vertical features aggregate vertical intervals independently of what directly precedes and follows them
- **Local rhythmic transitions** and strings of rhythmic patterns
 - Current rhythmic features aggregate attacks, rhythmic values and rests independently of what directly precedes and follows them
- **Complex textural behaviour**
 - e.g. measures of imitation

Infrastructure needed to do this

- Note onset slices



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salami>

- N-grams

Note onset slices (1/2)

- A slice consists of **vertical groups of notes sounding simultaneously**
- A new slice is started every time a new (pitched) **note attack** occurs
- There are various (non-deli) flavours:
 - e.g. a slice may only contain notes starting at the beginning of the slice
 - e.g. a slice may also contain notes held from previous slices
 - e.g. a slice may omit notes that are only held for less than some fraction of the slice

The image displays two musical staves, labeled 'A.' (top) and 'T.' (bottom), illustrating note onset slices. The top staff (A.) is marked with a '5' above the first measure and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The bottom staff (T.) is marked with an '8' below the first measure and contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. Vertical dashed lines are drawn through the staves, indicating the onset of each slice. The first slice starts at the beginning of the first measure and includes the first note of both staves. The second slice starts at the beginning of the second measure and includes the second note of both staves. The third slice starts at the beginning of the third measure and includes the third note of both staves. The fourth slice starts at the beginning of the fourth measure and includes the fourth note of both staves. The fifth slice starts at the beginning of the fifth measure and includes the fifth note of both staves.

Note onset slices (2/2)

- Note onset slices provide **grouped units of notes** that permit the calculation of new features associated with:
 - Local harmonic transitions
 - Local melodic transitions
 - Local rhythmic transitions
 - Sophisticated textural behaviour
- Sets of such transitions can also be used to construct . . .

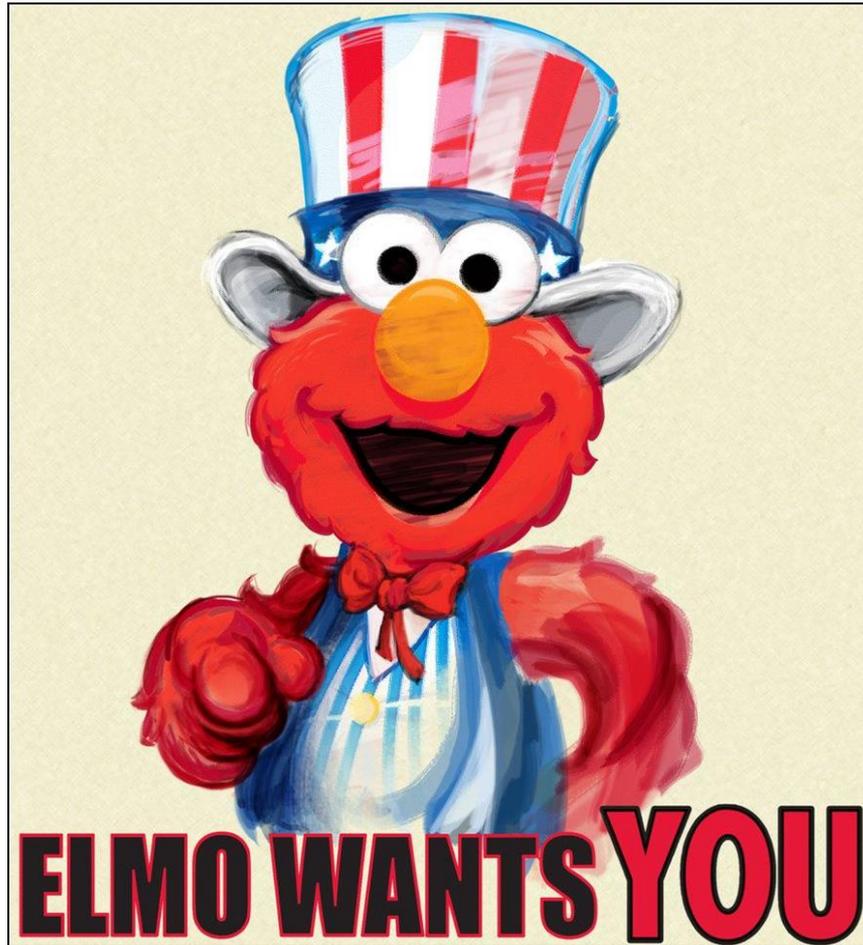
N-grams

- N-grams encode **sequences of n note onset slices**
- Can be related to:
 - Harmonic sequences
 - Melodic sequences
 - Rhythmic sequences
- **Examples:**
 - **7-6-8** is a **3-gram** showing the vertical intervals between outer voices
 - **[7] (1 -2) [6] (-2 2) [8]** is a **3-gram** that also encodes melodic transitions in the outer voices
- There can be many varieties of n-grams

A musical score snippet showing two staves (treble and bass clef) with a brace on the left. The treble staff has a treble clef and a '30' above it. The bass staff has a bass clef. The treble staff contains three notes: a quarter note, a half note, and a whole note. The bass staff contains two notes: a whole note and a whole note. Above the treble staff, the intervals between the notes are labeled as (-2) and (+2). Below the treble staff, the vertical intervals between the notes of the two staves are labeled as [7], [6], and [8]. Below the bass staff, the intervals between the notes are labeled as (1) and (-2).

Current jSymbolic development status

- A variety of note onset slice and n-gram implementation are already implemented and **undergoing code review and testing**
- We are designing features we can extract from them
 - e.g. textural features
 - Such as density of imitation
 - e.g. features looking at general n-gram distributions
 - Such as histogram statistics
 - e.g. features looking at selected n-grams expected to be meaningful
 - Such as cadential patterns



to tell us about any features you think could be usefully added to jSymbolic!

Thanks for your attention!

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