
PianoRay

Release 0.2.3

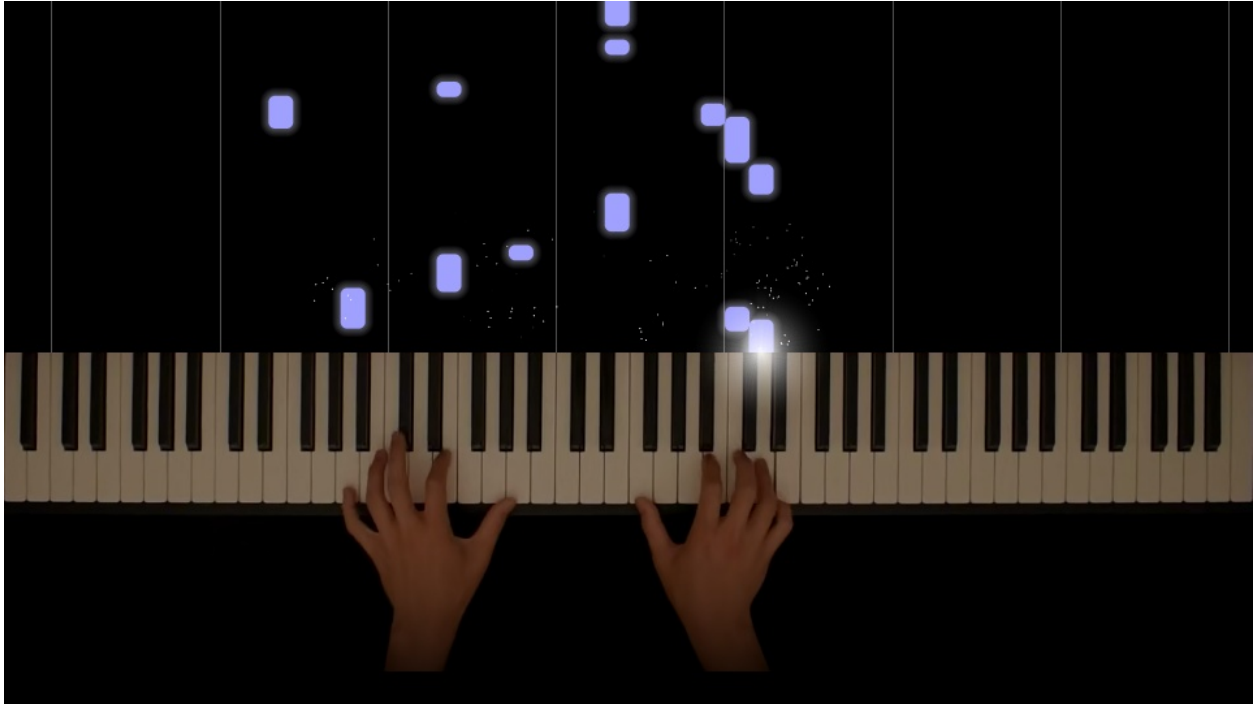
PianoRay Authors

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GENERAL

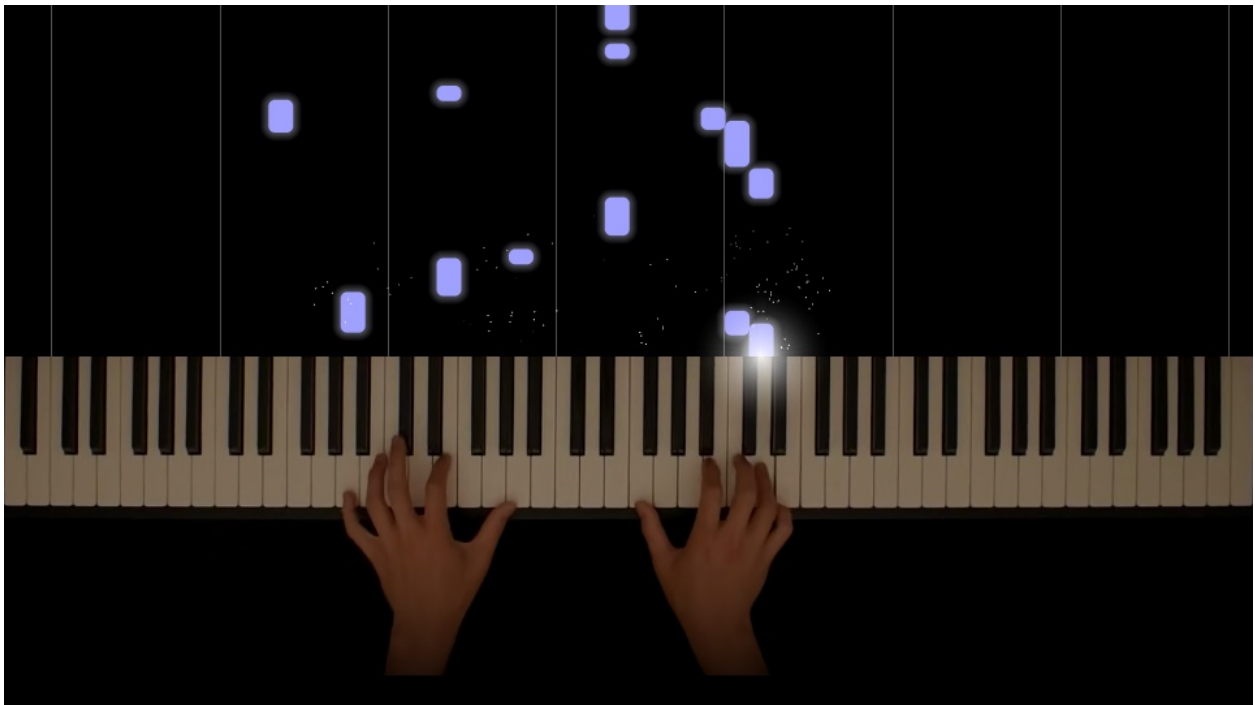
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ABOUT

PianoRay is a piano visualization tool.



1.1 Features

- Adds dropping blocks.
- Crops piano from video.
- Glare when blocks hit piano.
- Automatically compiles audio and video.

INSTALLATION

2.1 Dependencies

- Python version 3.8 or higher.
- FFmpeg.
- C++ compiler (g++).
- Python packages listed in `requirements.txt`
- Basic Python knowledge.

2.2 Latest

PianoRay is distributed on PyPI. Install with

```
pip install pianoray
```

2.3 Master Branch

May be unstable or have bugs.

```
pip install git+https://github.com/phuang1024/pianoray
```


SUPPORT

Please open an issue or discussion on [GitHub](#).

LICENSE

PianoRay is licensed under GNU GPL v3. See LICENSE for the full license text.

You are free to use the software however you want.

If you are using the code itself, i.e. using some code from PianoRay for your own projects, you must license the complete derived work with a compatible license.

If you are just using the output i.e. the rendered videos, you may use the output however you want, with or without credit.

FIRST VIDEO

First, install PianoRay. Follow instructions in [General/Installation](#).

5.1 Example Files

Download example performance files. This script copies the Fur Elise example recording to `~/pianoray_tutorial`.

```
cd /tmp
git clone https://github.com/phuang1024/pianoray
cd pianoray/examples/furelise

mkdir ~/pianoray_tutorial
cp video.mp4 midi.mid audio.mp3 ~/pianoray_tutorial
```

The video file contains the recording of the piano. The MIDI file contains data about which notes are played. The audio file has the audio.

5.2 Create Settings

In order to convey settings to PianoRay, we use the Python API. The API usage is described in detail in [Animation](#).

Save this data to `~/pianoray_tutorial/furelise.py`:

```
from pianoray import *

class FurElise(DefaultScene):
    def setup(self):
        self.video.resolution = (960, 540)
        self.video.fps = 30

        self.midi.file = "midi.mid"

        self.audio.file = "audio.mp3"
        self.audio.start = 20.74

        self.keyboard.file = "video.mp4"
        self.keyboard.start = 4.75
        self.keyboard.end = 37.64
        self.keyboard.crop = ((252,480), (1793,487), (1789,676), (257,666))
```

This creates a new scene called `FurElise` with some settings. PianoRay will read the scene to obtain settings.

5.3 Render

To start the render, run these commands in a shell:

```
cd ~/pianoray_tutorial
pianoray render furelise.py FurElise -o out.mp4 -p
```

This starts rendering, using the provided Python script and class name. The `-p` flag tells PianoRay to open the output file after rendering.

Rendering may take a few minutes. If the renderer crashes, run the same command again. If it repeatedly does not work, open an issue on GitHub for help.

SECOND VIDEO

In this section, we will explore the API further.

Please follow the steps in *First Video* first, as we will use the setup and code as a starting point.

6.1 Basics

The `Scene` class extends `DefaultScene`, which is defined internally. This scene contains *PropertyGroup* instances, each with their own *Property*.

When we run code like `self.video.resolution = ...`, we are setting the value of the property. The available properties are documented in *Properties*. The current properties we have changed are either not exciting or mandatory.

Let's change the appearance of the video.

6.2 Changing Props

There is an available property `blocks.color`, which allows us to set the RGB color of the blocks.

Add this line somewhere in the `setup` method:

```
self.blocks.color = (255, 160, 160) # Red
```

This will set the blocks to red. Run the render command to re-render the video:

```
pianoray render furelise.py FurElise -o out.mp4 -p
```

You may be asked whether you want to overwrite the output file. Choose yes. The new video will have red blocks.

6.3 Animation

In addition to setting values, the API also supports animating them. This is done with keyframes.

Essentially, a keyframe contains a frame, a value, and an interpolation. The frame is which frame the keyframe is. The value is the value at the frame. The interpolation is how to transition from this keyframe to the next. This is described in detail in *Animation*.

Warning: If a property is animated, PianoRay will ignore it's non-animated value:

```
# This value will be used if there is no animation.
self.blocks.color = ...

# The animation will be used, but the value from the previous line
# will be ignored.
self.blocks.color.animate(...)
```

Animation is done with a property's `animate` method. Let's animate the blocks changing from green to blue. Add these lines somewhere:

```
self.blocks.color.animate(
    (100, (160, 255, 160), Interp.LINEAR), # Green
    (150, (160, 160, 255), Interp.LINEAR), # Blue
)
```

Render the video again and you should see the blocks change color somewhere in the middle. Notice how the blocks are not red, even though the line above sets them to red. Read the warning above to learn why.

ANIMATION

Animation is done on *pianoray.Property* with `Keyframe` instances. Each keyframe contains a frame, a value, and an interpolation.

TODO

RECORDING

Instructions for recording and making your own video.

8.1 Recording

You will need to record two files: Video and MIDI. In order to record these files, you will need a MIDI keyboard, a camera, and a computer.

8.1.1 Video

Find a setup with a camera looking down vertically onto the keyboard. Some things to consider:

- Safety: Make sure the camera won't fall down.
- Stability: Try to reduce shaking, e.g. from vibrations from the keyboard.
- Focus: Make sure you focus the camera onto the keyboard before recording. It is very disappointing to find that the video is ruined because the keyboard recording is blurry (speaking from experience).
- Background: If you desire, place a dark tarp under the keyboard so you can create the "hands floating over nothing" effect. There are some settings in PianoRay to dim the background and achieve this effect.
- Privacy: If you plan to release the video to the public, make sure it doesn't contain any private information.

8.1.2 MIDI

Connect the MIDI keyboard to the computer. Use MIDI recording software to record the MIDI. I use [MidiEditor](#), which has worked great.

8.2 Processing

8.2.1 Audio

Create an audio file from the MIDI.

1. Download a soundfont. [SoundFonts4U](#) has great piano soundfonts.
2. Install software that can render a MIDI file. I use [FluidSynth](#), and the rest of these instructions assume you have FluidSynth.

3. Run this command, which uses FluidSynth to render and FFmpeg to write the audio file: `fluidsynth -a alsa -T raw -g GAIN -F - SOUNDFONT.sf2 MIDI.mid | ffmpeg -y -f s32le -i - -filter:a "volume=2" AUDIO.mp3`. Replace the uppercase words with the respective values. A value of 0.5 for GAIN works usually.

8.2.2 Video

Make sure the video is right side up. That is, your hands come from the bottom of the screen and play the keyboard.

If you need to rotate it, see [this page](#) for rotating with FFmpeg.

8.3 Offsets

Find the offsets for respective media. PianoRay uses these offsets. It may be beneficial to write down these offsets somewhere so you don't forget them later.

8.3.1 Audio

Open the audio in an audio player and find the timestamp, in seconds, when the audio starts. I use [Audacity](#).

8.3.2 Video

Find the moment you play the first note in the video. I use [Blender's](#) video editor.

8.3.3 Video Crop

Find the pixel coordinates of the four corners of the keyboard in the video, starting from the top left and going clockwise. If you use Blender's video editor, keep in mind that Blender's image viewer has the Y coordinates reversed.

8.4 Rendering

Follow instructions in [this page](#) for rendering instructions.

Command line interface arguments.

Type `pianoray -h` for info.

9.1 Example Commands

- Render: `pianoray render file.py ClassName`

9.2 Resume Previous Render

While rendering, PianoRay saves which frame is currently being rendered to the cache. This allows resuming a render if it is interrupted.

Configure render resuming with the `--resume=...` flag.

- If omitted, PianoRay will ask via stdin if you wish to resume.
- If `True`, PianoRay will always resume if a previous render exists.
- If `False`, PianoRay will never resume.

If the previous render finished completely, you can pass `--resume=True` to only recompile the frames into a video.

The API is exposed as a Python module, `pianoray`.

This page contains documentation for each object. See [Animation](#) for information on how to use the API to animate.

10.1 Property Group

`class pianoray.PropertyGroup`

Group of properties. Define a subclass to create your `PropertyGroup`. Define properties by creating annotations with `:`. Don't override any methods, as instantiating a `PropertyGroup` subclass requires the methods.

```
class MyProps(PropertyGroup):
    temperature: FloatProp(
        name="Temperature",
        desc="Temperature to cook the food at.",
        default=-10,
    )

    food: StringProp(
        name="Food",
        desc="The food to cook.",
        default="Java",
    )
```

You can set and get properties.

```
pgroup.temperature          # Returns the property object.
pgroup.temperature.animate(...) # Animate. See Property docs.
pgroup.temperature = -273    # Calls pgroup.temperature.set_value()
```

10.2 Properties

`class pianoray.Property(name: str = "", desc: str = "", animatable: bool = True, required: bool = True, mods: Sequence[pianoray.api.modifiers.Modifier] = (), default: Optional[Any] = None)`

Property base class.

animate(*args) → None

Insert a keyframe.

A few syntaxes are available:

```
prop.animate(Keyframe(frame, value, interp))
prop.animate(Keyframe(frame, value, interp), Keyframe(frame, value, interp))
prop.animate(frame, value, interp)
prop.animate((frame, value, interp))
prop.animate((frame, value, interp), (frame2, value2, interp2), ...)
```

They all do the same thing. However, please do not mix syntaxes in one call (don't pass a keyframe object and then an unpacked tuple).

set_value(value: Any)

Checks validity and sets self._value

value(frame: int, use_mods: bool = True, default: Optional[pianoray.api.accessor.Accessor] = None) → Any

Returns value at frame. Uses keyframe interpolations. Converts to type. Applies modifiers.

verify(value: Any) → bool

Check whether the value can be assigned to this prop, e.g. min and max.

Default implementation returns True. Override in subclass, if applicable.

class pianoray.**BoolProp**(name: str = "", desc: str = "", animatable: bool = True, required: bool = True, mods: Sequence[pianoray.api.modifiers.Modifier] = (), default: Optional[Any] = None)

Boolean.

type

alias of bool

class pianoray.**IntProp**(min: Optional[int] = None, max: Optional[int] = None, coords: bool = False, **kwargs)

Integer. Min and max inclusive. Coords: Whether this quantity is in coords.

type

alias of int

verify(value: int) → bool

Checks min and max.

class pianoray.**FloatProp**(min: Optional[float] = None, max: Optional[float] = None, coords: bool = False, **kwargs)

Float. Min and max inclusive. Coords: Whether this quantity is in coords.

type

alias of float

verify(value: float) → bool

Checks min and max.

class pianoray.**StrProp**(min_len: Optional[int] = None, max_len: Optional[int] = None, **kwargs)

String. Min and max inclusive.

type

alias of str

verify(value: str) → bool

Checks length min and max.

class pianoray.**PathProp**(isfile: bool = False, isdir: bool = False, **kwargs)

Path property. Can verify if a path exists.

verify(value: str) → bool

Checks path isfile and isdir, if respective attributes are True.

class pianoray.**ArrayProp**(shape: Optional[Tuple[int]] = None, **kwargs)

Numpy array property.

verify(value: numpy.ndarray) → bool

Checks shape.

class pianoray.**RGBProp**(**kwargs)

RGB color property, 0 to 255.

10.3 Scene

class pianoray.**Scene**

Group of PropertyGroups.

Create a subclass with your pgroups. Set the dictionary `_pgroups` to mapping of id to property group instance.

```
class MyScene(Scene):
    _pgroups = {
        "food": FoodProps(),
    }
```

Create a subclass of a scene, and override the setup method to do animation. Scene.setup is called at initialize time.

```
# We are extending "MyScene", described above.
class MyOtherScene(MyScene):
    def setup(self):
        self.food.temperature = 100
```

property default: pianoray.api.accessor.Accessor

Equivalent to `self.values(0)`. Usually used to get non animatable props.

setup() → None

Do any animation or property value setting here.

values(frame: int, use_mods: bool = True) → pianoray.api.accessor.Accessor

Returns Accesor object of all pgroup values at frame.

PROPERTIES

Automatically generated property docs.

11.1 AudioProps

- `scene.audio.file`: *PathProp*

Name Audio File

Description Path to audio file.

Animatable False

Required True

Is File True

- `scene.audio.start`: *FloatProp*

Name Start Time

Description Timestamp, in seconds, you press the first note.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 0.0

11.2 BlocksProps

- `scene.blocks.speed`: *FloatProp*

Name Speed

Description If X is the distance between the top of the screen and the top of the keyboard, the blocks travel $\text{speed} * X$ per second.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 0.5

- `scene.blocks.color`: *RGBProp*

Name Color

Description Color of the blocks.

Animatable True

Required True

Default [150 160 240]

- **scene.blocks.radius:** *FloatProp*

Name Corner Radius

Description Corner rounding radius in coords.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords

Required True

Default 0.25

Minimum 0

- **scene.blocks.glow_intensity:** *FloatProp*

Name Glow Intensity

Description Intensity of glow around blocks.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 0.3

Minimum 0

- **scene.blocks.glow_color:** *RGBProp*

Name Glow Color

Description Color of the glow.

Animatable True

Required True

Default [230 230 255]

- **scene.blocks.glow_radius:** *FloatProp*

Name Glow Radius

Description Radius of glow around blocks in coords.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords

Required True

Default 0.4

11.3 CompositionProps

- `scene.composition.margin_start`: *FloatProp*

Name Start Margin

Description Pause, in seconds, before first note starts.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 3.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.composition.margin_end`: *FloatProp*

Name End Margin

Description Pause, in seconds, after the last note ends.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 3.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.composition.fade_in`: *FloatProp*

Name Fade In

Description Seconds of fade in.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 1.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.composition.fade_out`: *FloatProp*

Name Fade Out

Description Seconds of fade out.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 1.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.composition.fade_blur`: *FloatProp*

Name Fade Blur

Description Blur radius of fade in coords.

Animatable False

Modifiers Coords

Required True

Default 1.0

11.4 GlareProps

- **scene.glare.radius:** *FloatProp*

Name Radius

Description Radius of glare in coords.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords

Required True

Default 3.0

Minimum 0

- **scene.glare.intensity:** *FloatProp*

Name Intensity

Description Intensity of glare.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 0.9

Minimum 0

- **scene.glare.jitter:** *FloatProp*

Name Jitter

Description Range of random multiplier.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 0.08

Minimum 0

- **scene.glare.streaks:** *IntProp*

Name Streaks

Description Number of streaks.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 6

Minimum 0

Maximum 20

11.5 KeyboardProps

- **scene.keyboard.file:** *PathProp*
 - Name** Video File
 - Description** Path to video recording of keyboard.
 - Animatable** False
 - Required** True
 - Is File** True
- **scene.keyboard.start:** *FloatProp*
 - Name** Start
 - Description** Timestamp, in seconds, when the first note starts in the video.
 - Animatable** False
 - Required** True
- **scene.keyboard.end:** *FloatProp*
 - Name** End
 - Description** Timestamp, in seconds, when the last note starts in the video.
 - Animatable** False
 - Required** True
- **scene.keyboard.crop:** *ArrayProp*
 - Name** Crop
 - Description** Crop points of the keyboard. See docs for more info.
 - Animatable** False
 - Required** True
- **scene.keyboard.dim_mult:** *FloatProp*
 - Name** Multiplicative Dimming
 - Description** Multiplier to pixel brightness.
 - Animatable** True
 - Required** True
 - Default** 1.0
 - Minimum** 0
- **scene.keyboard.dim_add:** *FloatProp*
 - Name** Additive Dimming
 - Description** Value added to pixel brightness (0 to 255).
 - Animatable** True
 - Required** True
 - Default** 0.0

- **scene.keyboard.below_length:** *FloatProp*

Name Length of Below Section

Description Length in coords of section below keyboard.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords

Required True

Default 7.0

Minimum 0

- **scene.keyboard.octave_lines:** *BoolProp*

Name Octave Lines

Description Whether to render octave lines.

Animatable True

Required True

Default True

11.6 MidiProps

- **scene.midi.file:** *PathProp*

Name MIDI File

Description Path to MIDI file.

Animatable False

Required True

Is File True

- **scene.midi.speed:** *FloatProp*

Name Speed Multiplier

Description MIDI notes speed multiplier.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 1.0

- **scene.midi.min_length:** *FloatProp*

Name Minimum Duration

Description Min duration of a note in seconds.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 0.08

Minimum 0

11.7 PianoProps

- `scene.piano.black_width_fac`: *FloatProp*

Name Black Key Width Factor

Description Black key width as factor of white key width.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 0.6

Minimum 0

11.8 ParticleProps

- `scene.ptcls.pps`: *FloatProp*

Name Particles per Second

Description Number of particles to emit per note per second.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 40.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.ptcls.air_resist`: *FloatProp*

Name Air Resistance

Description Velocity multiplies by this every second.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 0.6

Minimum 0

- `scene.ptcls.lifetime`: *FloatProp*

Name Lifetime

Description Particle lifetime in seconds.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 3.0

Minimum 0

- `scene.ptcls.x_vel`: *FloatProp*

Name X Velocity

Description Initial X velocity range in coords/sec.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords, SecToFrame

Required True

Default 1.0

Minimum 0

- **scene.ptcls.y_vel:** *FloatProp*

Name Y Velocity

Description Initial Y velocity range in coords/sec.

Animatable True

Modifiers Coords, SecToFrame

Required True

Default 4.0

Minimum 0

- **scene.ptcls.wind_strength:** *FloatProp*

Name Wind Strength

Description Strength multiplier of wind affecting particles.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 1.0

- **scene.ptcls.heat_strength:** *FloatProp*

Name Heat Strength

Description Strength multiplier of heat affecting particles.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 1.0

- **scene.ptcls.gravity:** *FloatProp*

Name Gravity

Description Strength multiplier of gravity affecting particles.

Animatable True

Required True

Default 1.0

11.9 VideoProps

- `scene.video.resolution`: *ArrayProp*

Name Resolution

Description Output video resolution.

Animatable False

Required True

Default [1920 1080]

- `scene.video.fps`: *IntProp*

Name FPS

Description Frames per second of output video.

Animatable False

Required True

Default 30

Minimum 1

- `scene.video.vcodec`: *StrProp*

Name Video Codec

Description Codec for video, passed to FFmpeg.

Animatable False

Required True

Default libx265

How to setup your development environment.

12.1 Dependencies

See dependencies in *Installation*.

Additional dependencies for development:

- Git
- GNU Make

12.2 Fork and Clone

First, fork the GitHub repository and clone your fork.

12.3 Test Video

```
cd /path/to/pianoray
make wheel
make install
pianoray render tests/furelise.py FurElise -o out.mp4 -p
```

This should render the video and open it in your video player. Rendering may take a few minutes.

FILE STRUCTURE

Information about the project files.

13.1 /

Root directory. Contains cool files.

Python module `setup.py` and `MANIFEST.in` are here.

There is a Makefile with convenient targets.

13.2 .github

GitHub files, like workflows.

13.3 docs

Documentation. Docs are generated with Python sphinx and hosted on ReadTheDocs.

13.4 examples

Example recordings for testing.

13.5 pianoray

Source code for everything.

13.5.1 pianoray/

Main module and global utilities.

- `__init__.py`: Module file.
- `cpp.py`: Handles C++ library compiling and loading.
- `logger.py`: Logging utilities.
- `main.py`: Main entry point.
- `settings.py`: Class for convenient settings access.
- `utils.py`: Global utilities.

13.5.2 pianoray/cutls

C++ header files for C++ libraries.

- `pr_image.hpp`: Image class for interacting with raw unsigned char data.
- `pr_math.hpp`: Math utilities.
- `pr_piano.hpp`: Utilities relating to rendering, e.g. piano dimensions.
- `pr_random.hpp`: Random number generator utilities.

13.5.3 pianoray/effects

Files that render the video.

- `effect.py`: Effect base class for OOP internally.
- `midi.py`: Parse MIDI.
- `blocks.py`, `blocks.cpp`: Rendering blocks.
- `glare.py`, `glare.cpp`: Rendering glare.
- `keyboard.py`: Rendering keyboard.

13.5.4 pianoray/render

Rendering pipeline.

- `render.py`: Calling effects to render the video.
- `video.py`: Class for managing video frames and calling FFmpeg to compile the video.
- `lib.py`: Load and initialize C++ libraries.

13.5.5 pianoray/view

PianoRay viewer files. Currently in development.

13.6 scripts

Small scripts, like style checks.

13.7 tests

Testing files, like test JSON settings.

CACHE

PianoRay stores temporary files in a cache directory (default `.prcache`). The cache can be safely deleted at any time.

14.1 File Structure

- `./c_libs`: Compiled C library object and library files.
- `./output`: Output render is stored here.
- `./settings.json`, `./currently_rendering.txt`: Files that store the state of the rendering. This is used to resume rendering if desired. See [CLI](#) for more info.

INFORMATION

Just information for now.

- Frame zero is when the first note begins.
- Note zero is lowest note on piano.
- One coord (unit of distance) is the width of one white key in the video. This is equal to the horizontal resolution divided by 52. For example, for a 1920x1080 video, one coord is 36.924 pixels.

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