# Functional Live Coding vs. DAWs and VSTs

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## Creative Context: Sitar, Live Coding, VSTs

- Khyal Geometries: Shama Rahman (sitar), Nick Rothwell (software and processing)
- Non-linear environment, combining live coding with commercial VSTs and a matrix mixer
- VSTs address audio-processing tasks without re-inventing the wheel
- VST control via code seems like a fertile area of creative exploration

### Tools: Max, VSTs, Node.js, ClojureScript



Figure 2

- Max as VST host and audio mixer
- Embedded Node.js acting as a parameter controller for VSTs and mixer
- ClojureScript live-coded via NREPL from Emacs



Figure 1

• No direct interaction with Max patchers or instruments—just on-screen for visual monitoring

#### Inspiration: Overtone, Gibberwocky

```
// notes are played, always play two back to back.

tracks[0].midinote.seq( [64,65].rnd(), [1/8,1/16].rnd(1/16,2), 1 )

// play a scintillating bass line

tracks[1].note.seq( [-14,-12,-9,-8], 1/8 )

// play chords with piano sound

tracks[2].chord.seq( Rndi(0,8,3), 2 )

// control bass filter cutoff

tracks[1].devices[0]['Filter Freq']( mul( beats(2), .75 ) )
```

Figure 3

- Step sequencing from generative pattern expressions
- Table/map lookup for device parameters
- Gibberwocky's visual feedback (spark-lines etc.) replaced by Max's graphical interface
- Choice of Clojure for immutable data structures: ability to reverse changes or jump between cues, useful for improvisation and rehearsal

## Issues: Resetting and Recalling Devices

Figure 4

- Conceptual clash between immutable data of Clojure and editable state of virtual instruments and effects
- Edits can be tracked, but are not always reversible—cannot emulate immutability
- Complete resets to known states (initial, preset)—discontinuous (sudden audio changes), so need to track levels of signal paths (when it is safe to recall a state?)
- Future directions: more sophisticated state tracking needed

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