

Converter

R.F.Bisschop

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> Converter		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY	R.F.Bisschop	April 12, 2022	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	Converter	1
1.1	Converter, main menu	1
1.2	Amos professional	1
1.3	History and wish list	2
1.4	Trouble shooting	2
1.5	How to use the program	2
1.6	File format	3
1.7	Screen layout	4
1.8	What & Why?	6
1.9	Bugs	6

Chapter 1

Converter

1.1 Converter, main menu

Sample Converter
(c) R.F.Bisschop

What & Why?
 What the program is about

Screen layout
 Explanation of the screen

Usage
 How to use the converter

File format
 The SMM file format

Problems
 Trouble shooting

Know bugs
 Bug report

Amos
 Amos Professional

History +
 History and wish list

1.2 Amos professional

Sample Converter

(c) R.F.Bisschop

Sample converter is written in Amos Professional Version 2.0.
Amos Professional is an Europress software production.

You can flip between the Converter/Amos & Workbench with Right Amiga + M !!

1.3 History and wish list

Sample Converter
(c) R.F.Bisschop

Version 1.0 (06/1998)

*The first release.

1.4 Trouble shooting

Trouble shooting

No trouble reported as yet!!

1.5 How to use the program

Usage

I will explain the program using the following example:

I want to convert 2 mono IFF sample into a stereo SMM sample

Mono files names: monoleft.iff/monoright.iff

Stereo SMM file name: Stereo.SMM

Here goes:

First we have to load the two mono files. We start with the left channel sample. We select the 'L' button and we select the MonoLeft.IFF sample using the loader. Once done, we select the 'FLIP' button. We can now load the right channel sample. We click on the 'R' and load the MonoRight.IFF sample. We now have the two samples selected. Next to do is to select the output file. We select the 'O'. Now we set the output directory using the loader. We select the file box and enter the following name: Stereo.SMM. We select okay. Next thing we have to do is to set the size of the block that SMM files use. We can select between 16kb, 32kb, 48kb or 64kb. The 16kb size gives you more control over the sample when played plus the waist (see File Format) will be less.

The main advantage of a big block is that the Harddisk is more free for other program. We select the '2' (32kb). The 'compressor' does not work as yet so we don't have to set that. The last thing to do is how we want to save the SMM sample. We can select between L, R, L+R or S. We don't want to just save the Left/Right channel, so we have to either select L and R or we select S. We select L, we select R and with that we are ready to convert the sample. We can press the START button. We do and the computer will now begin the conversion. With anything other than mono files this can take a while. The computer will display it's progress in the 'compressor box'. When done this box will be reset to 'Compressor'. We can now check if all is well. We clear the samples from the memory. Select 'C', Select 'Flip' and Select 'C' again. The Left and Right channel will be empty now. It does not matter which channel you're viewing, just press either L or R. Now select the STEREO.SMM sample. The computer will display the file format and on the right top of the screen the play button is now ready to be pressed. Press it!. Yes, it worked!

1.6 File format

File format

Here's the file format of an SMM sample:

Number of bytes, name/function, comment and starting with the first byte

```
04 Form          I just put it in for F@?# sake
04 Dummy         Not in use at the moment
08 Form2         This shoud read MFSSMMxx where xx is the version number
48 Name          The filename. This might change in future versions
01 Mode          This can either be mono (1) or stereo (2)
02 Speed         Sample rate
01 Blocksize     Either 1, 2, 3 or 4. Blocksize always multiply by 16000
02 Nr Blocks     Number of blocks incl. last block
03 Last block    Size of the last block in bytes
01 Compressor    Off=0 On=1
02 Dummy         Not in use
04 Data          Just to show you the data begins after this
```

Data:

The data is stored in blocks of X size.

For mono files this means the file will be the same as an IFF file.

Stereo files however are different. IFF samples are saved Left channel first, then Right channel. The SMM file format first saves a block of the left channel, then a block of the right channel, then the next block of the left channel and so on.

Lastblock:

To make life easy for me the size of the 'rest' or last block is the same as the other blocks. This will mean that the size of the data will be bigger then the original sample, so be it! However, for future use I included the size of the last block of the sample. If, for example, you would restore an SMM sample to IFF you can find out the size

of the original sample using the following formula:
 $((\text{Blocksize} \times 16000) \times (\text{Number of blocks} - 1)) + \text{size last block} = \text{True sample size!!!}$

Blocknote:

If you want to know the size of the data then here's the formula:

Data size of full sample = $\text{Blocks} \times \text{Blocksize} = 11 \times 32000 = 352.000$

If the sample is stereo multiply the outcome by 2

If you want to know the size of the data without the extra space that the last block brings with it then here's the formula:

$(\text{Block} - 1 \times \text{Blocksize}) + \text{size last block} = 10 \times 32000 = 320000 + 21010 = 341010!!$

If the sample is stereo multiply the outcome by 2

In this case the extra space saved by the converter is 10990 bytes (mono) or if it would be a stereo sample it would be $10990 \times 2 = 21980$ bytes

Note that the smaller the Blocksize is the smaller the waist will be!!

1.7 Screen layout

 Screen layout

From left to right, top to bottom:

X (white cross)

Quit

Title box

This will display my name, the name of the program and the version number.

> (play)

If an SMM file is displayed this button can be pressed to hear the sound. Any key press or a mouse click on Abort will Cancel play.

File header display

This large piece of funny text displays the file header.

Form

This will display the format of the sample, this can either be IFF or SMM. Other file formats are not supported.

Name

The name of the sample

Anno

The program the sample was created with

Speed

This will display the rate of the current sample

Mode

This will display if the sample is mono or stereo

Size

The full size of the data, this includes left & right channel

Below size you can find:

If IFF sample stereo, half the size (one channel)

If IFF sample mono, nothing

If SMM sample, then number of blocks and the size of the last block

Compressor

Set the compressor on or off

If an SMM file is loaded the computer will use this part as a display

Bsize (block size)

Set the size of the blocks to be loaded one after another

If an SMM file is loaded the computer will use this part as a display

Strange Arrows

Flip between left & right file/channel

L

Load a file into the left channel

R

Load a file into the right channel

C

Clear sample of current channel

L/R/S

Save mode, how to save the output file

L...Mono:Left file Stereo:Left channel of stereo file

R...Mono:Right file Stereo:Right channel of stereo file

L+R..Mono:Left+Right files Stereo:Save Left/Right channel of stereo file

S...Mono:Left+Right files Stereo:Save stereo file stereo

O+File

Set the name of the output file

If output file will be IFF, the name has to end with .IFF

If output file will be SMM, the name has to end with .SMM

Start

```
-----  
Begin converting sample from one format to the other  
  
Abort  
-----  
Abort an operation  
  
Quit  
-----  
Exit MFS sample converter
```

1.8 What & Why?

What is this program and why do I need it

What

This program converts any IFF (8SVX) sample into a special MFS sample (SMM).

Why?

The basic idea behind this program is to play Stereo samples from HD. With programs like 'Technosound turbo' you can record samples to Harddisk, but mono only. The SMM format allows us to play samples from HD, whether the sample is stereo or mono. The technique behind this is dubble buffered sampling and 'block-load'. A normal sample file contains a header, left channel sample and next the right channel sample. The SMM format has everything devided into sessions, blocks. A sample is devided into small pieces (blocks). The file is constructed using the following rule: Left block, Right block, Left block, Right block and so on. Well, if you would play a stereo iff sample from HD the computer would go to beginning of the sample and load a piece (to play) of the left channel. Next the computer has to move to the middle of sample to collect a piece of the right channel. Now the computer can play the piece and load the next piece of the left channel, move over the the middle for the right channel. In short: The Harddisk-head has to move all around to collect the pieces to play. If you would see something like that in action you would almost believe your harddisk is about the break down. If you play a SMM sample the computer would go to the beginning of the sample, load a block of data from the left channel, the block is automaticly followed by a block of sound from the right channel. The computer can play the pieces and continue at the last point loaded in the file to load the next piece of the left channel and so on. If you would see this in action you would see that the Harddisk is operation as smooth as a baby's bottom!

1.9 Bugs

Known bugs

Well, as far as I know there are no bugs in this little program.

But it's good that you looked here because I have a small tip which can quicken conversion. Try, if you can, to convert from 1 device to another. Lets say from Ram: to Harddisk or from Jazz/Zip to Harddisk.

For the best results you can best leave some space at the end of the sample when you sample it. About a second or two should do, this because the Player otherwise would jump very quickly from one song to the other.

And to finish this page; IFF save will also save the 'waist'.
