

TXT2BIN

usage: TXT2BIN inputfile outputfile

TXT2BIN translates the "inputfile" which contains one (and only one) integer per line into its binary representation.

Then "outputfile.bin" may be loaded from TEXTURE 's Functions Window.

Don 't leave blank lines.

For example:

```
1
4
78
25
83
```

BIN2TXT

usage: BIN2TXT inputfile outputfile

BIN2TXT translates the binary "inputfile" which contains integers its text representation.

Use BIN2TXT to see functions saved from TEXTURE 's Functions Window.

BLEND

usage: BLEND inputfile1 inputfile2 offset outputfile

BLEND generates an output file made up of file1 and file2 sum plus a given offset.

CAT

usage: cat inputfile1 inputfile2 outputfile

CAT concatenates two files.

GEN

usage: GEN funlength datafile outputfile

GEN is an exponential curve generator. It generates a function of length funlength from a data file.

The data file format is:

```
t1
v1
a1
```

```
t2
v2
a2
```

```
...
```

```
tn
vn
```

where:

t = time (range 0.0 - 1.0)

v = values

a = transition parameter

Type only one parameter per line. Data file supports "/" (division) , ";" (comment) symbols and blanks lines.

Example:

; This is a comment

0 ; from time 0
20 ; from value 20
5 ; with a transition parameter of 5
 ; blank line
1/2 ; go at time 0.5
50 ; to value 50
-0.3 ; now with a transition parameter of -0.3

1 ; at time 1 (just the end of the function)
35 ; go to value 35

MIRROR

usage: MIRROR inputfile point outputfile

The input file is mirrored taking account the given point.

MIX

usage: MIX inputfile1 inputfile2 n m outputfile

Generates an output file reading alternatively n values from inputfile1 and m values from inputfile2.

PAT

usage: PAT funlength fromfile offset outputfile

PAT copies a pattern until the end of the function is reached. An offset is apply to pattern. Fromfile is the pattern.

SCALE

usage: SCALE inputfile ratio outputfile

SCALE scales an input file by a given ratio.

OFF

usage: OFF inputfile offset outputfile

OFF applies an offset to the input file.

NONZERO

usage:

NONZERO helps to make certain kind of distributions. For example if we want to put all distributions values in zero except 60 and 120, so that 60 is twice as likely to occur as 120, you may type the following as you are being prompted.

Enter Non zero values number [0...128] : 2

Enter index 0: [0...127] : 60
Enter value: [0...127] : 100
Enter index 1: [0...127] : 120
Enter value: [0...127] : 50
Enter Output file : HDensity.bin

Then:

- click the H.Density button in the Distributions window.
- click the diskette button in the same window.
- load the HDensity.bin file.
- check in the Control Panel window if value 60 and 120 are between the minimum and maximum range.
- start TEXTURE(piano button).

SCALES

usage:

SCALES helps distributing things so as to perform any kind of scale. For a C major scale we may type the following after each program prompt:

Enter Scale Length (in semitones) [1...128] : 12
Enter C value [0...127] : 100
Enter C# value [0...127] : 0
Enter D value [0...127] : 25
Enter D# value [0...127] : 0
Enter E value [0...127] : 25
Enter F value [0...127] : 50
Enter F# value [0...127] : 0
Enter G value [0...127] : 100
Enter G# value [0...127] : 0
Enter A value [0...127] : 25
Enter A# value [0...127] : 0
Enter B value [0...127] : 25
Enter Output file : CMayor.bin

Then:

- click the Notes button in the Distributions window.
- click the diskette button in the same window.
- load the CMayor.bin file.
- start TEXTURE(piano button).