Teletype Documentation

Contents

1. Introduction

Teletype is a dynamic, musical event triggering platform.

- Teletype Studies[1] - guided series of tutorials
- PDF command reference chart[2] — PDF key reference chart[3] — PDF scene recall sheet[4] — Default scenes[5]
- Current version: 2.1.0 — Firmware update procedure[6]

[1] https://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/studies-1
[2] https://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/TT_commands_2.1.pdf
[3] https://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/TT_keys_card_1.3.pdf
[4] https://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/TT_scene_RECALL_sheet.pdf
[5] http://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/scenes-1.0/
[6] https://monome.org/docs/modular/update/

2. What's new?

Version 2.1

Teletype version 2.1 introduces new operators that mature the syntax and capability of the Teletype, as well as several bug fixes and enhancement features.

Major new features

Tracker Data Entry Improvements

Data entry in the tracker screen is now *buffered*, requiring an `ENTER` keystroke to commit changes, or `SHIFT-ENTER` to insert the value. All other navigation keystrokes will abandon data entry. The increment / decrement keystrokes (`]` and `[`), as well as the negate keystroke (`-`) function immediately if not in data entry mode, but modify the currently buffered value in edit mode (again, requiring a commit).

Turtle Operator

The Turtle operator allows 2-dimensional access to the patterns as portrayed out in Tracker mode. It uses new operators with the `@` prefix. You can `@MOVE X Y` the turtle relative to its current position, or set its direction in degrees with `@DIR` and its speed with `@SPEED` and then execute a `@STEP`.

To access the value that the turtle operator points to, use `@`, which can also set the value with an argument.

The turtle can be constrained on the tracker grid by setting its fence with `@FX1`, `@FY1`, `@FX2`, and `@FY2`, or by using the shortcut operator `@F x1 y1 x2 y2`. When the turtle reaches the fence, its behaviour is governed by its *fence mode*, where the turtle can simply stop (`@BUMP`), wrap around to the other edge (`@WRAP`), or bounce off the fence and change direction (`@BOUNCE`). Each of these can be set to 1 to enable that mode.

Setting `@SCRIPT N` will cause script `N` to execute whenever the turtle crosses the boundary to another cell. This is different from simply calling `@STEP; @SCRIPT N` because the turtle is not guaranteed to change cells on every step if it is moving slowly enough.

Finally, the turtle can be displayed on the tracker screen with `@SHOW 1`, where it will indicate the current cell by pointing to it from the right side with the `<` symbol.

New Mods: EVERY, SKIP, and OTHER, plus SYNC

These mods allow rhythmic division of control flow. `EVERY X`: executes the post-command once per `X` at the `X`th time the script is called. `SKIP X`: executes it every time but the `X`th. `OTHER`: will execute when the previous `EVERY`/`SKIP` command did not.

Finally, SYNC X will set each EVERY and SKIP counter to X without modifying its divisor value. Using a negative number will set it to that number of steps before the step. Using SYNC -1 will cause each EVERY to execute on its next call, and each SKIP will not execute.

Script Line "Commenting"

Individual lines in scripts can now be disabled from execution by highlighting the line and pressing `ALT-/`. Disabled lines will appear dim. This status will persist through save/load from flash, but will not carry over to scenes saved to USB drive.

New Operators

`W [condition]:` is a new mod that operates as a while loop. The `BREAK` operator stops executing the current script `BPM [bpm]` returns the number of milliseconds per beat in a given BPM, great for setting `M`. `LAST [script]` returns the number of milliseconds since `script` was last called.

New Operator Behaviour

`SCRIPT` with no argument now returns the current script number. `I` is now local to its corresponding `L` statement. `IF/ELSE` is now local to its script.

New keybindings

`CTRL-1` through `CTRL-8` toggle the mute status for scripts 1 to 8 respectively. `CTRL-9` toggles the METRO script. `SHIFT-ENTER` now inserts a line in Scene Write mode.

Bug fixes

Temporal recursion now possible by fixing delay allocation issue, e.g.: `DEL 250: SCRIPT SCRIPT` `KILL` now clears TR outputs and stops METRO. `SCENE` will no longer execute from the INIT script on initial scene load. `AVG` and `Q.AVG` now round up from offsets of 0.5 and greater.

Breaking Changes

As `I` is now local to `L` loops, it is no longer usable across scripts or as a general-purpose variable. As `IF/ELSE` is now local to a script, scenes that relied on IF in one script and ELSE in another will be functionally broken.

Version 2.0

Teletype version 2.0 represents a large rewrite of the Teletype code base. There are many new language additions, some small breaking changes and a lot of under the hood enhancements.

Major new features

Sub commands

Several commands on one line, separated by semicolons.

e.g. `CV 1 N 60; TR.PULSE 1`

See the section on “Sub commands” for more information.

Aliases

For example, use `TR.P 1` instead of `TR.PULSE 1`, and use `+ 1 1`, instead of `ADD 1 1`.

See the section on “Aliases” for more information.

PN versions of every P 0P

There are now PN versions of every P 0P. For example, instead of:

```
P.I 0
P.START 0
P.I 1
P.START 10
```

You can use:

```
PN.START 0 0
PN.START 1 10
```

TELEXi and TELEXo 0Ps

Lots of 0Ps have been added for interacting with the wonderful TELEXi input expander and TELEXo output expander. See their respective sections in the documentation for more information.

New keybindings

The function keys can now directly trigger a script.

The `<tab>` key is now used to cycle between live, edit and pattern modes, and there are now easy access keys to directly jump to a mode.

Many new text editing keyboard shortcuts have been added.

See the “Modes” documentation for a listing of all the keybindings.

USB memory stick support

You can now save you scenes to USB memory stick at any time, and not just at boot up. Just insert a USB memory stick to start the save and load process. Your edit scene should not be effected.

It should also be significantly more reliable with a wider ranger of memory sticks.

WARNING: Please backup the contents of your USB stick before inserting it. Particularly with a freshly flashed Teletype as you will end up overwriting all the saved scenes with blank ones.

Other additions

- Limited script recursion now allowed (max recursion depth is 8) including self recursion.
- Metro scripts limited to 25ms, but new `M!` op to set it as low as 2ms (at your own risk), see "Metronome" OP section for more.

Breaking changes

- **Removed the need for the `II` OP.**

  For example, `II MP.PRESET 1` will become just `MP.PRESET 1`.

- **Merge `MUTE` and `UNMUTE` OPs to `MUTE x` / `MUTE x y`.**

  See the documentation for `MUTE` for more information.

- **Remove unused Meadowphysics OPs.**

  Removed: `MP.SYNC`, `MP.MUTE`, `MP.UNMUTE`, `MP.FREEZE`, `MP.UNFREEZE`.

- **Rename Ansible Meadowphysics OPs to start with `ME`.**

  This was done to avoid conflicts with the Meadowphysics OPs.

WARNING: If you restore your scripts from a USB memory stick, please manually fix any changes first. Alternatively, incorrect commands (due to the above changes) will be skipped when imported, please re-add them.

Known issues

Visual glitches

The cause of these is well understood, and they are essentially harmless. Changing modes with the `<tab>` key will force the screen to redraw. A fix is coming in version 2.1.

3. Quickstart

Panel

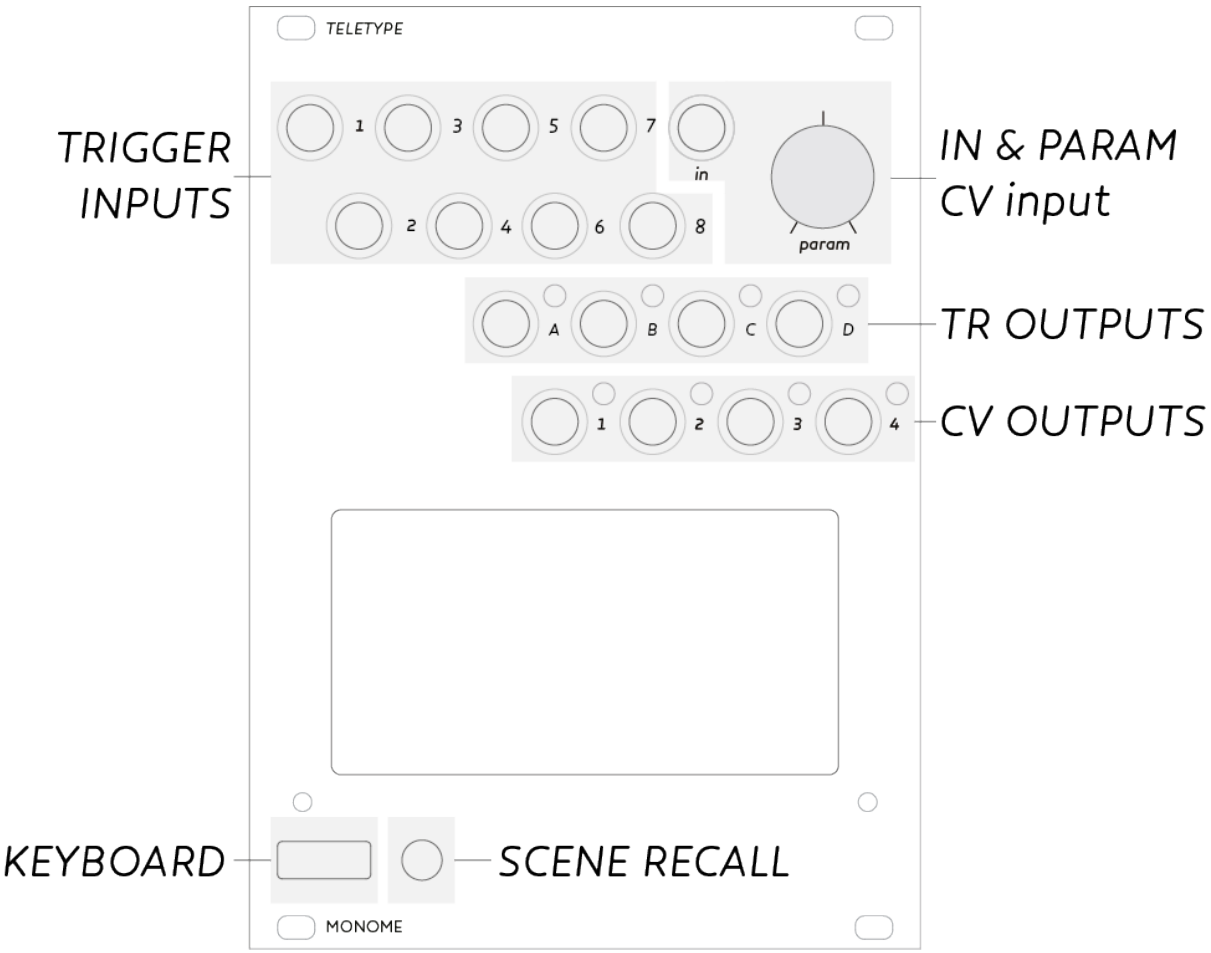

Figure 3.1: Panel Overlay

The keyboard is attached to the front panel, for typing commands. The commands can be executed immediately in *LIVE mode* or assigned to one of the eight trigger inputs in *EDIT mode*. The knob and in jack can be used to set and replace values.

LIVE mode

Teletype starts up in LIVE mode. You'll see a friendly **>** prompt, where commands are entered. The command:

```
TR.TOG A
```

will toggle trigger A after pressing enter. Consider:

```
CV 1 V 5
CV 2 N 7
CV 1 0
```

Here the first command sets CV 1 to 5 volts. The second command sets CV 2 to note 7 (which is 7 semitones up). The last command sets CV 1 back to 0.

Data flows from right to left, so it becomes possible to do this:

```
CV 1 N RAND 12
```

Here a random note between 0 and 12 is set to CV 1.

We can change the behavior of a command with a *PRE* such as `DEL`:

```
DEL 500 : TR.TOG A
```

`TR.TOG A` will be delayed by 500ms upon execution.

A helpful display line appears above the command line in dim font. Here any entered commands will return their numerical value if they have one.

SCRIPTS, or several lines of commands, can be assigned to trigger inputs. This is when things get musically interesting. To edit each script, we shift into EDIT mode.

LIVE mode icons

Four small icons are displayed in LIVE mode to give some important feedback about the state of Teletype. These icons will be brightly lit when the above is true, else will remain dim. They are, from left to right:

- Slew: CV outputs are currently slewing to a new destination.
- Delay: Commands are in the delay queue to be executed in the future.
- Stack: Commands are presently on the stack waiting for execution.
- Metro: Metro is currently active and the Metro script is not empty.

EDIT mode

Toggle between EDIT and LIVE modes by pushing **TAB**.

The prompt now indicates the script you're currently editing:

- 1-8 indicates the script associated with corresponding trigger
- `M` is for the internal metronome
- `I` is the init script, which is executed upon scene recall

Script 1 will be executed when trigger input 1 (top left jack on the panel) receives a low-to-high voltage transition (trigger, or front edge of a gate). Consider the following as script 1:

1:

```
TR.TOG A
```

Now when input 1 receives a trigger, `TR.TOG A` is executed, which toggles the state of output trigger A.

Scripts can have multiple lines:

1:

```
TR.TOG A
CV 1 V RAND 4
```

Now each time input 1 receives a trigger, CV 1 is set to a random volt between 0 and 4, in addition to output trigger A being toggled.

Metronome

The `M` script is driven by an internal metronome, so no external trigger is required. By default the metronome interval is 1000ms. You can change this readily (for example, in LIVE mode):

```
M 500
```

The metronome interval is now 500ms. You can disable/enable the metronome entirely with `M.ACT`:

```
M.ACT 0
```

Now the metronome is off, and the `M` script will not be executed. Set `M.ACT` to 1 to re-enable.

Patterns

Patterns facilitate musical data manipulation– lists of numbers that can be used as sequences, chord sets, rhythms, or whatever you choose. Pattern memory consists four banks of 64 steps. Functions are provided for a variety of pattern creation, transformation, and playback. The most basic method of creating a pattern is by directly adding numbers to the sequence:

```
P.PUSH 5
P.PUSH 11
P.PUSH 9
P.PUSH 3
```

`P.PUSH` adds the provided value to the end of the list– patterns keep track of their length, which can be read or modified with `P.L`. Now the pattern length is 4, and the list looks something like:

```
5, 11, 9, 3
```

Patterns also have an index `P.I`, which could be considered a playhead. `P.NEXT` will advance the index by one, and return the value stored at the new index. If the playhead hits the end of the list, it will either wrap to the beginning (if `P.WRAP` is set to 1, which it is by default) or simply continue reading at the final position.

So, this script on input 1 would work well:

1:

```
CV 1 N P.NEXT
```

Each time input 1 is triggered, the pattern moves forward one then CV 1 is set to the note value of the pattern at the new index. This is a basic looped sequence. We could add further control on script 2:

2:

```
P.I 0
```

Since P.I is the playhead, trigger input 2 will reset the playhead back to zero. It won't change the CV, as that only happens when script 1 is triggered.

We can change a value within the pattern directly:

```
P 0 12
```

This changes index 0 to 12 (it was previously 5), so now we have *12, 11, 9, 3*.

We've been working with pattern 0 up to this point. There are four pattern banks, and we can switch banks this way:

```
P.N 1
```

Now we're on pattern bank 1. P.NEXT, P.PUSH, P, (and several more commands) all reference the current pattern bank. Each pattern maintains its own play index, wrap parameter, length, etc.

We can directly access and change *any* pattern value with the command PN:

```
PN 3 0 22
```

Here the first argument (3) is the *bank*, second (0) is the *index*, and last is the new value (22). You could do this by doing P.N 3 then P 0 22 but there are cases where a direct read/write is needed in your patch.

Check the *Command Set* section below for more pattern commands.

Patterns are stored in flash with each scene!

TRACKER mode

Editing patterns with scripts or from the command line isn't always ergonomic. When you'd like to visually edit patterns, TRACKER mode is the way.

The TAB key cycles between LIVE, EDIT and TRACKER mode. You can also get directly to TRACKER mode by pressing the NUM LOCK key. TRACKER mode is the one with 4 columns of numbers on the Teletype screen.

The current pattern memory is displayed in these columns. Use the arrow keys to navigate. Holding ALT will jump by pages.

The edit position is indicated by the brightest number. Very dim numbers indicate they are outside the pattern length.

Use the square bracket keys [and] to decrease/increase the values. Backspace sets the value to 0. Entering numbers will overwrite a new value. You can cut/copy/paste with ALT-X-C-V.

Scenes

A *SCENE* is a complete set of scripts and patterns. Stored in flash, scenes can be saved between sessions. Many scenes ship as examples. On startup, the last used scene is loaded by Teletype.

Access the SCENE menu using ESCAPE. The bracket keys ([and]) navigate between the scenes. Use the up/down arrow keys to read the scene *text*. This text will/should describe what the scene does generally along with input/output functions. ENTER will load the selected scene, or ESCAPE to abort.

To save a scene, hold ALT while pushing ESCAPE. Use the brackets to select the destination save position. Edit the text section as usual– you can scroll down for many lines. The top line is the name of the scene. ALT-ENTER will save the scene to flash.

Keyboard-less Scene Recall

To facilitate performance without the need for the keyboard, scenes can be recalled directly from the module's front panel.

- Press the SCENE RECALL button next to the USB jack on the panel.
- Use the PARAM knob to highlight your desired preset.
- Hold the SCENE RECALL button for 1 second to load the selected scene.

Init Script

The *INIT* script (represented as I) is executed when a preset is recalled. This is a good place to set initial values of variables if needed, like metro time M or time enable TIME.ACT for example.

Commands

Nomenclature

- SCRIPT – multiple *commands*
- COMMAND – a series (one line) of *words*
- WORD – a text string separated by a space: *value*, *operator*, *variable*, *mod*
- VALUE – a number
- OPERATOR – a function, may need value(s) as argument(s), may return value
- VARIABLE – named memory storage
- MOD – condition/rule that applies to rest of the *command*, e.g.: del, prob, if, s

Syntax

Teletype uses prefix notation. Evaluation happens from right to left.

The left value gets assignment (*set*). Here, temp variable X is assigned zero:

```
X 0
```

Temp variable Y is assigned to the value of X:

```
Y X
```

X is being *read* (*get* X), and this value is being used to *set* Y.

Instead of numbers or variables, we can use operators to perform more complex behavior:

```
X TOSS
```

TOSS returns a random state, either 0 or 1 on each call.

Some operators require several arguments:

```
X ADD 1 2
```

Here ADD needs two arguments, and gets 1 and 2. X is assigned the result of ADD, so X is now 3.

If a value is returned at the end of a command, it is printed as a MESSAGE. This is visible in LIVE mode just above the command prompt. (In the examples below ignore the // comments).

```
8           // prints 8
X 4
X           // prints 4
ADD 8 32    // prints 40
```

Many parameters are indexed, such as CV and TR. This means that CV and TR have multiple values (in this case, each has four.) We pass an extra argument to specify which index we want to read or write.

```
CV 1 0
```

Here CV 1 is set to 0. You can leave off the 0 to print the value.

```
CV 1        // prints value of CV 1
```

Or, this works too:

```
X CV 1      // set X to current value of CV 1
```

Here is an example of using an operator RAND to set a random voltage:

```
CV 1 V RAND 4
```

First a random value between 0 and 3 is generated. The result is turned into a volt with a table lookup, and the final value is assigned to CV 1.

The order of the arguments is important, of course. Consider:

```
CV RRAND 1 4 0
```

RRAND uses two arguments, 1 and 4, returning a value between these two. This command, then, chooses a random CV output (1-4) to set to 0. This might seem confusing, so it's possible to clarify it by pulling it apart:

```
X RRAND 1 4
CV X 0
```

Here we use X as a temp step before setting the final CV.

With some practice it becomes easier to combine many functions into the same command.

Furthermore, you can use a semicolon to include multiple commands on the same line:

```
X RRAND 1 4; CV X 0
```

This is particularly useful in **INIT** scripts where you may want to initialize several values at once:

```
A 66; X 101; TR.TIME 1 20;
```

Continuing

Don't forget to checkout the Teletype Studies[1] for an example-driven guide to the language.

[1] https://monome.org/docs/modular/teletype/studies-1

4. Keys

Global key bindings

These bindings work everywhere.

Key	Action
`<tab>`	change modes, live to edit to pattern and back
`<esc>`	preset read mode, or return to last mode
`alt-<esc>`	preset write mode
`win-<esc>`	clear delays, stack and slews
`<alt>-?`	help text, or return to last mode
`<F1>` to `<F8>`	run corresponding script
`<F9>`	run metro script
`<F10>`	run init script
`alt-<F1>` to `alt-<F8>`	edit corresponding script
`alt-<F9>`	edit metro script
`alt-<F10>`	edit init script
`ctrl-<F1>` to `ctrl-<F8>`	mute/unmute corresponding script
`ctrl-<F9>`	enable/disable metro script
`<numpad-1>` to `<numpad-8>`	run corresponding script
`<num lock>` / `<F11>`	jump to pattern mode
`<print screen>` / `<F12>`	jump to live mode

Text editing

These bindings work when entering text or code.

In most cases, the clipboard is shared between *live*, *edit* and the 2 *preset* modes.

Key	Action
`<left>` / `ctrl-b`	move cursor left
`<right>` / `ctrl-f`	move cursor right
`<home>` / `ctrl-a`	move to beginning of line
`<end>` / `ctrl-e`	move to end of line

Key	Action
<backspace> / ctrl-h	backwards delete one character
<delete> / ctrl-d	forwards delete one character
shift-<backspace> / ctrl-u	delete from cursor to beginning
shift-<delete> / ctrl-e	delete from cursor to end
alt-<backspace> / ctrl-w	delete from cursor to beginning of word
ctrl-x / alt-x	cut to clipboard
ctrl-c / alt-c	copy to clipboard
ctrl-v / alt-v	paste to clipboard

Live mode

Key	Action
<down> / C-n	history next
<up> / C-p	history previous
<enter>	execute command
[/]	switch to edit mode

Edit mode

Key	Action
<down> / C-n	line down
<up> / C-p	line up
[	previous script
]	next script
<enter>	enter command
shift-<enter>	insert command
alt-/	toggle line comment

Tracker mode

The tracker mode clipboard is independent of text and code clipboard.

Key	Action
<down>	move down
alt-<down>	move a page down
<up>	move up
alt-<up>	move a page up
<left>	move left
alt-<left>	move to the very left
<right>	move right
alt-<right>	move to the very right
[	decrement by 1
]	increment by 1
<backspace>	delete a digit
shift-<backspace>	delete an entry, shift numbers up
<enter>	commit edit (increase length if cursor in position after last entry)
shift-<enter>	commit edit, then duplicate entry and shift downwards (increase length as <enter>)
alt-x	cut value (n.b. ctrl-x not supported)
alt-c	copy value (n.b. ctrl-c not supported)
alt-v	paste value (n.b. ctrl-v not supported)
shift-alt-v	insert value
shift-l	set length to current position
alt-l	go to current length entry
shift-s	set start to current position
alt-s	go to start entry
shift-e	set end to current position
alt-e	go to end entry
-	negate value
<space>	toggle non-zero to zero, and zero to 1
0 to 9	numeric entry
shift-2 (@)	toggle turtle display marker (<)

Preset read mode

Key	Action

Key	Action
<down> / C-n	line down
<up> / C-p	line up
<left> / [	preset down
<right> /]	preset up
<enter>	load preset

Preset write mode

Key	Action
<down> / C-n	line down
<up> / C-p	line up
[	preset down
]	preset up
<enter>	enter text
shift-<enter>	insert text
alt-<enter>	save preset

Help mode

Key	Action
<down> / C-n	line down
<up> / C-p	line up
<left> / [	previous page
<right> /]	next page

5. OPs and MODs

Variables

General purpose temp vars: X, Y, Z, and T.

T typically used for time values, but can be used freely.

A-D are assigned 1-4 by default (as a convenience for TR labeling, but TR can be addressed with simply 1-4). All may be overwritten and used freely.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
A	**A x**		get / set the variable A, default 1
B	**B x**		get / set the variable B, default 2
C	**C x**		get / set the variable C, default 3
D	**D x**		get / set the variable D, default 4
DRUNK	**DRUNK x**		changes by −1, 0, or 1 upon each read saving its state, setting will give it a new value for the next read
DRUNK.MIN	**DRUNK.MIN x**		set the lower bound for DRUNK, default 0
DRUNK.MAX	**DRUNK.MAX x**		set the upper bound for DRUNK, default 255
DRUNK.WRAP	**DRUNK.WRAP x**		should DRUNK wrap around when it reaches it's bounds, default 0
FLIP	**FLIP x**		returns inverted state (0 or 1) on each read (also settable)
I	**I x**		get / set the variable I, this variable is overwritten by L, but can be used freely outside an L loop
O	**O x**		auto-increments *after* each access, can be set, starting value 0
O.INC	**O.INC x**		how much to increment O by on each invocation, default 1
O.MIN	**O.MIN x**		the lower bound for O, default 0
O.MAX	**O.MAX x**		the upper bound for O, default 63
O.WRAP	**O.WRAP x**		should O wrap when it reaches its bounds, default 1
T	**T x**		get / set the variable T, typically used for time, default 0
TIME	**TIME x**		timer value, counts up in ms., wraps after 32s, can be set
TIME.ACT	**TIME.ACT x**		enable or disable timer counting, default 1
LAST x			get value in milliseconds since last script run time

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
X	**X x**		get / set the variable X, default 0
Y	**Y x**		get / set the variable Y, default 0
Z	**Z x**		get / set the variable Z, default 0

DRUNK

- **DRUNK** / **DRUNK x**

Changes by -1, 0, or 1 upon each read, saving its state. Setting DRUNK will give it a new value for the next read, and drunkedness will continue on from there with subsequent reads.

Setting DRUNK.MIN and DRUNK.MAX controls the lower and upper bounds (inclusive) that DRUNK can reach. DRUNK.WRAP controls whether the value can wrap around when it reaches it's bounds.

O

- **O** / **O x**

Auto-increments by O.INC *after* each access. The initial value is 0. The lower and upper bounds can be set by O.MIN (default 0) and O.MAX (default 63). O.WRAP controls if the value wraps when it reaches a bound (default is 1).

Example:

```
O           => 0
O           => 1
X O
X           => 2
O.INC 2
O           => 3 (O increments after it's accessed)
O           => 5
O.INC -2
O 2
O           => 2
O           => 0
O           => 63
O           => 61
```

LAST

- **LAST x**

Gets the number of milliseconds since the current script was run. From the live mode, shows time elapsed since last run of I script.

For example, one-line tap tempo:

```
M LAST SCRIPT
```

Running this script twice will set the metronome to be the time between runs.

Hardware

The Teletype trigger inputs are numbered 1-8, the CV and trigger outputs 1-4. See the Ansible documentation for details of the Ansible output numbering when in Teletype mode.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
CV x	**CV x y**		CV target value
CV.OFF x	**CV.OFF x y**		CV offset added to output
CV.SET x			Set CV value
CV.SLEW x	**CV.SLEW x y**		Get/set the CV slew time in ms
IN			Get the value of IN jack (0-16383)
PARAM		**PRM**	Get the value of PARAM knob (0-16383)
TR x	**TR x y**		Set trigger output x to y (0-1)
TR.POL x	**TR.POL x y**		Set polarity of trigger output x to y (0-1)
TR.TIME x	**TR.TIME x y**		Set the pulse time of trigger x to y ms
TR.TOG x			Flip the state of trigger output x
TR.PULSE x		**TR.P**	Pulse trigger output x
MUTE x	**MUTE x y**		Disable trigger input x
STATE x			Read the current state of input x

CV

- **CV x** / **CV x y**

Get the value of CV associated with output x, or set the CV output of x to y.

CV.OFF

- **CV.OFF x** / **CV.OFF x y**

Get the value of the offset added to the CV value at output x. The offset is added at the final stage. Set the value of the offset added to the CV value at output x to y.

CV.SET

- **CV.SET x**

Set the CV value at output x bypassing any slew settings.

CV.SLEW

- **CV.SLEW x** / **CV.SLEW x y**

Get the slew time in ms associated with CV output x. Set the slew time associated with CV output x to y ms.

IN

- **IN**

Get the value of the IN jack. This returns a valuue in the range 0-16383.

PARAM

- **PARAM**
- *alias*: **PRM**

Get the value of the PARAM knob. This returns a valuue in the range 0-16383.

TR

- **TR x** / **TR x y**

Get the current state of trigger output x. Set the state of trigger output x to y (0-1).

TR.POL

- **TR.POL x** / **TR.POL x y**

Get the current polarity of trigger output x. Set the polarity of trigger output x to y (0-1). When TR.POL = 1, the pulse is 0 to 1 then back to 0. When TR.POL = 0, the inverse is true, 1 to 0 to 1.

TR.TIME

- **TR.TIME x** / **TR.TIME x y**

Get the pulse time of trigger output x. Set the pulse time of trigger output x to yms.

TR.TOG

- **TR.TOG x**

Flip the state of trigger output x.

TR.PULSE

- **TR.PULSE x**
- *alias*: **TR.P**

Pulse trigger output x.

MUTE

- **MUTE x** / **MUTE x y**

Mute the trigger input on x (0-7) when y is non-zero.

STATE

- **STATE x**

Read the current state of trigger input x (0=low, 1=high).

##Patterns Patterns facilitate musical data manipulation– lists of numbers that can be used as sequences, chord sets, rhythms, or whatever you choose. Pattern memory consists four banks of 64 steps. Functions are provided for a variety of pattern creation, transformation, and playback.

New in teletype 2.0, a second version of all Pattern ops have been added. The original P ops (P, P.L, P.NEXT, etc.) act upon the 'working pattern' as defined by P.N. By default the working pattern is assigned to pattern 0 (P.N 0), in order to execute a command on pattern 1 using P ops you would need to first reassign the working pattern to pattern 1 (P.N 1).

The new set of ops, PN (PN, PN.L, PN.NEXT, etc.), include a variable to designate the pattern number they act upon, and don't effect the pattern assignment of the 'working pattern' (ex: PN.NEXT 2 would increment pattern 2 one index and return the value at the new index). For simplicity throughout this introduction we will only refer to the P ops, but keep in mind that they now each have a PN counterpart (all of which are detailed below)

Both patterns and their arrays of numbers are indexed from 0. This makes the first pattern number 0, and the first value of a pattern is index 0. The pattern index (P.I) functions like a playhead which can be moved throughout the pattern and/or read using ops: P, P.I, P.HERE, P.NEXT, and P.PREV. You can contain pattern movements to ranges of a pattern and define wrapping behavior using ops: P.START, P.END, P.L, and P.WRAP.

Values can be edited, added, and retrieved from the command line using ops: P, P.INS, P.RM, P.PUSH, P.HERE, P.NEXT, and P.PREV. Some of these ops will additionally impact the pattern length upon their execution: P.INS, P.RM, P.PUSH, and P.POP.

To see your current pattern data use the <tab> key to cycle through live mode, edit mode, and pattern mode. In pattern mode each of the 4 patterns is represented as a column. You can use the arrow keys to navigate throughout the 4 patterns and their 64 values. For reference a key of numbers runs the down the lefthand side of the screen in pattern mode displaying 0-63.

From a blank set of patterns you can enter data by typing into the first cell in a column. Once you hit <enter> you will move to the cell below and the pattern length will become one step long. You can continue this process to write out a pattern of desired length. The step you are editing is always the brightest. As you add steps to a pattern by editing the value and hitting <enter> they become brighter than the unused cells. This provides a visual indication of the pattern length.

The start and end points of a pattern are represented by the dotted line next to the column, and the highlighted dot in this line indicates the current pattern index for each of the patterns. See the key bindings for an extensive list of editing shortcuts available within pattern mode.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
P.N	**P.N x**		get/set the pattern number for the working pattern, default 0
P x	**P x y**		get/set the value of the working pattern at index x
PN x y	**PN x y z**		get/set the value of pattern x at index y
P.L	**P.L x**		get/set pattern length of the working pattern, non-destructive to data

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
PN.L x	**PN.L x y**		get/set pattern length of pattern x. non-destructive to data
P.WRAP	**P.WRAP x**		when the working pattern reaches its bounds does it wrap (0/1), default 1 (enabled)
PN.WRAP x	**PN.WRAP x y**		when pattern x reaches its bounds does it wrap (0/1), default 1 (enabled)
P.START	**P.START x**		get/set the start location of the working pattern, default 0
PN.START x	**PN.START x y**		get/set the start location of pattern x, default 0
P.END	**P.END x**		get/set the end location of the working pattern, default 63
PN.END x	**PN.END x y**		get/set the end location of the pattern x, default 63
P.I	**P.I x**		get/set index position for the working pattern.
PN.I x	**PN.I x y**		get/set index position for pattern x
P.HERE	**P.HERE x**		get/set value at current index of working pattern
PN.HERE x	**PN.HERE x y**		get/set value at current index of pattern x
P.NEXT	**P.NEXT x**		increment index of working pattern then get/set value
PN.NEXT x	**PN.NEXT x y**		increment index of pattern x then get/set value
P.PREV	**P.PREV x**		decrement index of working pattern then get/set value
PN.PREV x	**PN.PREV x y**		decrement index of pattern x then get/set value
P.INS x y			insert value y at index x of working pattern, shift later values down, destructive to loop length
PN.INS x y z			insert value z at index y of pattern x, shift later values down, destructive to loop length
P.RM x			delete index x of working pattern, shift later values up, destructive to loop length
PN.RM x y			delete index y of pattern x, shift later values up, destructive to loop length

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
P.PUSH x			insert value x to the end of the working pattern (like a stack), destructive to loop length
PN.PUSH x y			insert value y to the end of pattern x (like a stack), destructive to loop length
P.POP			return and remove the value from the end of the working pattern (like a stack), destructive to loop length
PN.POP x			return and remove the value from the end of pattern x (like a stack), destructive to loop length

P.N

- **P.N** / **P.N x**

get/set the pattern number for the working pattern, default `0`. All P ops refer to this pattern.

P

- **P x** / **P x y**

get/set the value of the working pattern at index x. All positive values (`0`-`63`) can be set or returned while index values greater than 63 clip to 63. Negative x values are indexed backwards from the end of the pattern length of the working pattern.

Example:

with a pattern length of 6 for the working pattern:

`P 10` retrieves the working pattern value at index 6

`P.I -2` retrieves the working pattern value at index 4

This applies to PN as well, except the pattern number is the first variable and a second variable specifies the index.

P.WRAP

- **P.WRAP** / **P.WRAP x**

when the working pattern reaches its bounds does it wrap (`0`/`1`). With `PN.WRAP` enabled (1), when an index reaches its upper or lower bound using `P.NEXT` or `P.PREV` it will wrap to the other end of the pattern and you can continue advancing. The bounds of P.WRAP are defined through `P.L`, `P.START`, and `P.END`.

If wrap is enabled (`P.WRAP 1`) a pattern will begin at its start location and advance to the lesser index of either its end location or the end of its pattern length

Examples:

With wrap enabled, a pattern length of 6, a start location of 2 , and an end location of 8.

```
P.WRAP 1; P.L 6; P.START 2; P.END 8
```

The pattern will wrap between the indexes 2 and 5.

With wrap enabled, a pattern length of 10, a start location of 3, and an end location of 6.

```
P.WRAP 1; P.L 10; P.START 3; P.END 6
```

The pattern will wrap between the indexes 3 and 6.

If wrap is disabled (`P.WRAP 0`) a pattern will run between its start and end locations and halt at either bound.

This applies to `PN.WRAP` as well, except the pattern number is the first variable and a second variable specifies the wrap behavior (`0/1`).

P.I

- **`P.I`/`P.I x`**

get/set index position for the working pattern. all values greater than pattern length return the first step beyond the pattern length. negative values are indexed backwards from the end of the pattern length.

Example:

With a pattern length of 6 (`P.L 6`), yielding an index range of `0-5`:

```
P.I 3
```

moves the index of the working pattern to 3

```
P.I 10
```

moves the index of the working pattern to 6

```
P.I -2
```

moves the index of the working pattern to 4

This applies to `PN.I`, except the pattern number is the first variable and a second variable specifics the index.

Control flow

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
IF x: ...			if x is not zero execute command
ELIF x: ...			if all previous IF / ELIF fail, and x is not zero, execute command
ELSE: ...			if all previous IF / ELIF fail, excute command
L x y: ...			run the command sequentially with I values from x to y
W x: ...			run the command while condition x is true
EVERY x: ...			run the command every x times the command is called
SKIP x: ...			run the command every time except the xth time.
OTHER: ...			runs the command when the previous EVERY/SKIP did not run its command.
SYNC x			synchronizes *all* EVERY and SKIP counters to offset x.
PROB x: ...			potentially execute command with probability x (0-100)
SCRIPT	**SCRIPT x**		get current script number, or execute script x (1-8), recursion allowed
SCENE	**SCENE x**		get the current scene number, or load scene x (0-31)
KILL			clears stack, clears delays, cancels pulses, cancels slews, disables metronome
BREAK		**BRK**	halts execution of the current script

IF

- **IF x: ...**

If x is not zero execute command

Advanced IF / ELIF / ELSE usage

1. Intermediate statements always run

```text
SCRIPT 1:
IF 0: 0        => do nothing
TR.P 1         => always happens
ELSE: TR.P 2   => else branch runs because of the previous IF
```

2. ELSE without an IF

```text
SCRIPT 1:
ELSE: TR.P 1   => never runs, as there is no preceding IF
```

3. ELIF without an IF

```text
SCRIPT 1:
ELIF 1: TR.P 1  => never runs, as there is no preceding IF
```

4. Independent scripts

```text
SCRIPT 1:
IF 1: TR.P 1    => pulse output 1

SCRIPT 2:
ELSE: TR.P 2    => never runs regardless of what happens in script 1
                   (see example 2)
```

L

- **L x y: ...**

Run the command sequentially with I values from x to y.

For example:

```
L 1 4: TR.PULSE I   => pulse outputs 1, 2, 3 and 4
L 4 1: TR.PULSE I   => pulse outputs 4, 3, 2 and 1
```

W

- **W x: ...**

Runs the command while the condition x is true or the loop iterations exceed 10000.

For example, to find the first iterated power of 2 greater than 100:

```
A 2
W LT A 100: A * A A
```

A will be 256.

EVERY

- **EVERY x: ...**

Runs the command every x times the line is executed. This is tracked on a per-line basis, so each script can have 6 different “dividers”.

Here is a 1-script clock divider:

```
EVERY 2: TR.P 1
EVERY 4: TR.P 2
EVERY 8: TR.P 3
EVERY 16: TR.P 4
```

The numbers do *not* need to be evenly divisible by each other, so there is no problem with:

```
EVERY 2: TR.P 1
EVERY 3: TR.P 2
```

SKIP

- **SKIP x: ...**

This is the corollary function to EVERY, essentially behaving as its exact opposite.

OTHER

- **OTHER: ...**

OTHER can be used to do somthing alternately with a preceding EVERY or SKIP command.

For example, here is a script that alternates between two triggers to make a four-on-the-floor beat with hats between the beats:

```
EVERY 4: TR.P 1
OTHER: TR.P 2
```

You could add snares on beats 2 and 4 with:

```
SKIP 2: TR.P 3
```

SYNC

- **SYNC x**

Causes all of the EVERY and SYNC counters to synchronize their offsets, respecting their individual divisor values.

Negative numbers will synchronize to to the divisor value, such that `SYNC -1` causes all every counters to be 1 number before their divisor, causing each `EVERY` to be true on its next call, and each `SKIP` to be false.

SCRIPT

- **`SCRIPT`** / **`SCRIPT x`**

Execute script x (1-8), recursion allowed.

There is a limit of 8 for the maximum number of nested calls to `SCRIPT` to stop infinite loops from locking up the Teletype.

SCENE

- **`SCENE`** / **`SCENE x`**

Load scene x (0-31).

Does *not* execute the `I` script. Will *not* execute from the `I` script on scene load. Will execute on subsequent calls to the `I` script.

WARNING: You will lose any unsaved changes to your scene.

Maths

Logical operators such as EQ, 0R and LT return 1 for true, and 0 for false.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
ADD x y		**+**	add x and y together
SUB x y		**-**	subtract y from x
MUL x y		*****	multiply x and y together
DIV x y		**/**	divide x by y
MOD x y		**%**	find the remainder after division of x by y
RAND x			generate a random number between 0 and x inclusive
RRAND x y			generate a random number between x and y inclusive
TOSS			randomly return 0 or 1
MIN x y			return the minimum of x and y
MAX x y			return the maximum of x and y
LIM x y z			limit the value x to the range y to z inclusive
WRAP x y z			limit the value x to the range y to z inclusive, but with wrapping
QT x y			round x to the closest multiple of y (quantise)
AVG x y			the average of x and y
EQ x y		**==**	does x equal y
NE x y		**!=** , **XOR**	x is not equal to y
LT x y		**<**	x is less than y
GT x y		**>**	x is greater than y
LTE x y		**<=**	x is less than or equal to y
GTE x y		**>=**	x is greater than or equal to y
EZ x		**!**	x is 0, equivalent to logical NOT
NZ x			x is not 0
LSH x y		**<<**	left shift x by y bits, in effect multiply by 2 to the power of x
RSH x y		**>>**	right shift x by y bits, in effect divide by 2 to the power of x
ABS x			absolute value of x
AND x y		**&&**	logical AND of x and y
OR x y		**||**	logical OR of x and y

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`JI x y`			just intonation helper, precision ratio divider normalised to 1V
`SCALE a b x y i`			scale `i` from range a to b to range `x` to y, i.e. `i * (y - x) / (b - a)`
`ER f l i`			Euclidean rhythm, `f` is fill (`1`-`32`), `l` is length (`1`-`32`) and `i` is step (any value), returns `0` or `1`
`BPM x`			milliseconds per beat in BPM `x`
`N x`			converts an equal temperament note number to a value usable by the CV outputs (`x` in the range `-127` to `127`)
`V x`			converts a voltage to a value usable by the CV outputs (`x` between `0` and `10`)
`VV x`			converts a voltage to a value usable by the CV outputs (`x` between `0` and `1000`, `100` represents 1V)
`EXP x`			exponentiation table lookup. `0`-`16383` range (V `0`-`10`)

AND

- **`AND x y`**
- *alias*: **`&&`**

Logical AND of `x` and `y`. Returns 1 if both `x` and `y` are greater than `0`, otherwise it returns `0`.

OR

- **`OR x y`**
- *alias*: **`||`**

Logical OR of `x` and `y`. Returns 1 if either `x` or `y` are greater than `0`, otherwise it returns `0`.

ER

- **`ER f l i`**

Euclidean rhythm helper, as described by Godfried Toussaint in his 2005 paper “The Euclidean Algorithm Generates Traditional Musical Rhythms”[1][2]. From the abstract:

[1] http://cgm.cs.mcgill.ca/~godfried/publications/banff.pdf

[2] Toussaint, G. T. (2005, July). The Euclidean algorithm generates traditional musical rhythms. *In Proceedings of BRIDGES:*

- `f` is fill (1–32) and should be less then or equal to length
- `l` is length (1–32)
- `i` is the step index, and will work with negative as well as positive numbers

If you wish to add rotation as well, use the following form:

```
ER f l SUB i r
```

where `r` is the number of step of *forward* rotation you want.

For more info, see the post on samdoshi.com[3]

N

- **`N x`**

The N OP converts an equal temperament note number to a value usable by the CV outputs.

Examples:

```
CV 1 N 60        => set CV 1 to middle C, i.e. 5V
CV 1 N RAND 24   => set CV 1 to a random note from the lowest 2 octaves
```

Mathematical Connections in Art, Music and Science (pp. 47-56).

[3] http://samdoshi.com/post/2016/03/teletype-euclidean/

Metronome

An internal metronome executes the M script at a specified rate (in ms). By default the metronome is enabled (`M.ACT 1`) and set to 1000ms (`M 1000`). The metro can be set as fast as 25ms (`M 25`). An additional `M!` op allows for setting the metronome to experimental rates as high as 2ms (`M! 2`). **WARNING**: when using a large number of i2c commands in the M script at metro speeds beyond the 25ms teletype stability issues can occur.

Access the M script directly with `alt-<F10>` or run the script once using `<F10>`.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
M	**M x**		get/set metronome interval to x (in ms), default 1000, minimum value 25
M!	**M! x**		get/set metronome to experimental interval x (in ms), minimum value 2
M.ACT	**M.ACT x**		get/set metronome activation to x (0/1), default 1 (enabled)
M.RESET			hard reset metronome count without triggering

Delay

The DEL delay op allow commands to be sheduled for execution after a defined interval by placing them into a buffer which can hold up to 8 commands. Commands can be delayed by up to 16 seconds

In LIVE mode, the second icon (an upside-down U) will be lit up when there is a command in the DEL buffer.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`DEL x: ...`			Delay command by x ms
`DEL.CLR`			Clear the delay buffer

DEL

- **`DEL x: ...`**

Delay the command following the colon by x ms by placing it into a buffer. The buffer can hold up to 8 commands. If the buffer is full, additional commands will be discarded.

DEL.CLR

- **`DEL.CLR`**

Clear the delay buffer, cancelling the pending commands.

Stack

These operators manage a last in, first out, stack of commands, allowing them to be memorised for later execution at an unspecified time. The stack can hold up to 8 commands. Commands added to a full stack will be discarded.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`S: ...`			Place a command onto the stack
`S.CLR`			Clear all entries in the stack
`S.ALL`			Execute all entries in the stack
`S.POP`			Execute the most recent entry
`S.L`			Get the length of the stack

S

- **`S: ...`**

Add the command following the colon to the top of the stack. If the stack is full, the command will be discarded.

S.CLR

- **`S.CLR`**

Clear the stack, cancelling all of the commands.

S.ALL

- **`S.ALL`**

Execute all entries in the stack (last in, first out), clearing the stack in the process.

S.POP

- **`S.POP`**

Pop the most recent command off the stack and execute it.

S.L

- **`S.L`**

Get the number of entries in the stack.

Queue

These operators manage a first in, first out, queue of values. The queue can hold up to 16 values. The length of the queue can be dynamically changed and the contents will be preserved. There is also an averaging operator which is useful for smoothing input values.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
Q	**Q x**		Modify the queue entries
Q.N	**Q.N x**		The queue length
Q.AVG	**Q.AVG x**		Return the average of the queue

Q

- **Q** / **Q x**

Gets the output value from the queue, or places x into the queue.

Q.N

- **Q.N** / **Q.N x**

Gets/sets the length of the queue.

Q.AVG

- **Q.AVG** / **Q.AVG x**

Getting the value the average of the values in the queue. Setting x sets the value of each entry in the queue to x.

Turtle

A 2-dimensional, movable index into the pattern values as displayed on the TRACKER screen.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
@	**@ x**		get or set the current pattern value under the turtle
@X	**@X x**		get the turtle X coordinate, or set it to x
@Y	**@Y x**		get the turtle Y coordinate, or set it to x
@MOVE x y			move the turtle x cells in the X axis and y cells in the Y axis
@F x1 y1 x2 y2			set the turtle's fence to corners x1,y1 and x2,y2
@FX1	**@FX1 x**		get the left fence line or set it to x
@FX2	**@FX2 x**		get the right fence line or set it to x
@FY1	**@FY1 x**		get the top fence line or set it to x
@FY2	**@FY2 x**		get the bottom fence line or set it to x
@SPEED	**@SPEED x**		get the speed of the turtle's @STEP in cells per step or set it to x
@DIR	**@DIR x**		get the direction of the turtle's @STEP in degrees or set it to x
@STEP			move @SPEED/100 cells forward in @DIR, triggering @SCRIPT on cell change
@BUMP	**@BUMP 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is BUMP, or set it to BUMP with 1
@WRAP	**@WRAP 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is WRAP, or set it to WRAP with 1
@BOUNCE	**@BOUNCE 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is BOUNCE, or set it to BOUNCE with 1
@SCRIPT	**@SCRIPT x**		get which script runs when the turtle changes cells, or set it to x
@SHOW	**@SHOW 0/1**		get whether the turtle is displayed on the TRACKER screen, or turn it on or off

Ansible

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
KR.PRE	**KR.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
KR.PERIOD	**KR.PERIOD x**		get/set internal clock period
KR.PAT	**KR.PAT x**		get/set current pattern
KR.SCALE	**KR.SCALE x**		get/set current scale
KR.POS x y	**KR.POS x y z**		get/set position z for track z, parameter y
KR.L.ST x y	**KR.L.ST x y z**		get loop start for track x, parameter y / set to z
KR.L.LEN x y	**KR.L.LEN x y z**		get length of track x, parameter y / set to z
KR.RES x y			reset position to loop start for track x, parameter y
ME.PRE	**ME.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
ME.SCALE	**ME.SCALE x**		get/set current scale
ME.PERIOD	**ME.PERIOD x**		get/set internal clock period
ME.STOP x			stop channel x (`0` = all)
ME.RES x			reset channel x (`0` = all), also used as “start”
LV.PRE	**LV.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
LV.RES x			reset, `0` for soft reset (on next ext. clock), 1 for hard reset
LV.POS	**LV.POS x**		get/set current position
LV.L.ST	**LV.L.ST x**		get/set loop start
LV.L.LEN	**LV.L.LEN x**		get/set loop length
LV.L.DIR	**LV.L.DIR x**		get/set loop direction
LV.CV x			get the current CV value for channel x
CY.PRE	**CY.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
CY.RES x			reset channel x (`0` = all)
CY.POS x	**CY.POS x y**		get / set position of channel x (`x = 0` to set all), position between `0-255`
CY.REV x			reverse channel x (`0` = all)
CY.CV x			get the current CV value for channel x
MID.SLEW t			set pitch slew time in ms (applies to all allocation styles except FIXED)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
MID.SHIFT o			shift pitch CV by standard Teletype pitch value (e.g. N 6, V -1, etc)
ARP.HLD h			0 disables key hold mode, other values enable
ARP.STY y			set base arp style [0-7]
ARP.GT v g			set voice gate length [0-127], scaled/synced to course divisions of voice clock
ARP.SLEW v t			set voice slew time in ms
ARP.RPT v n s			set voice pattern repeat, n times [0-8], shifted by s semitones [-24, 24]
ARP.DIV v d			set voice clock divisor (euclidean length), range [1-32]
ARP.FIL v f			set voice euclidean fill, use 1 for straight clock division, range [1-32]
ARP.ROT v r			set voice euclidean rotation, range [-32, 32]
ARP.ER v f d r			set all euclidean rhythm
ARP.RES v			reset voice clock/pattern on next base clock tick
ARP.SHIFT v o			shift voice cv by standard tt pitch value (e.g. N 6, V -1, etc)

KR.POS

- **KR.POS x y** / **KR.POS x y z**

Set position to z for track x, parameter y.

A value of 0 for x means all tracks.

A value of 0 for y means all parameters

Parameters:

- 0 = all
- 1 = trigger
- 2 = note
- 3 = octave
- 4 = length

White Whale

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
WW.PRESET x			Recall preset (0-7)
WW.POS x			Cut to position (0-15)
WW.SYNC x			Cut to position (0-15) and hard-sync the clock (if clocked internally)
WW.START x			Set the loop start position (0-15)
WW.END x			Set the loop end position (0-15)
WW.PMODE x			Set the loop play mode (0-5)
WW.PATTERN x			Change pattern (0-15)
WW.QPATTERN x			Change pattern (0-15) after current pattern ends
WW.MUTE1 x			Mute trigger 1 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE2 x			Mute trigger 2 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE3 x			Mute trigger 3 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE4 x			Mute trigger 4 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTEA x			Mute CV A (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTEB x			Mute CV B (0 = on, 1 = mute)

WW.PRESET

- **WW.PRESET x**

Set White Whale to preset x (0-7). This takes effect immediately. The current playback position is not changed.

WW.POS

- **WW.POS x**

Cut immediately to position (0-15) in the currently playing pattern.

WW.SYNC

- **WW.SYNC x**

Cut to position (0-15) in the currently playing pattern. If White Whale is being clocked internaly, this also hard-syncs the clock.

WW.START

- **WW.START x**

Set the loop start position (0-15). This does not impact the current playback position. If the playback position is outside of the defined loop it will continue to step until it enters the loop. If the start position is after the end position, the loop will wrap around the ends of the grid.

WW.END

- **WW.END x**

Set the loop end position (0-15). This does not impact the current playback position. If the playback position is outside of the defined loop it will continue to step until it enters the loop. If the end position is before the end position, the loop will wrap around the ends of the grid.

WW.PMODE

- **WW.PMODE x**

Set the loop play mode. The available modes are: 0 - forward, 1 - reverse, 2 - drunk, 3 - random, 4 - pingpong, 5 - pingpong with repeated end points.

WW.PATTERN

- **WW.PATTERN x**

Change pattern. This does not impact the current playback position.

WW.QPATTERN

- **WW.QPATTERN x**

Change pattern (0-15) after current pattern ends

WW.MUTE1

- **WW.MUTE1 x**

Mute trigger 1 (0 = on, 1 = mute).

WW.MUTE2

- **WW.MUTE2 x**

Mute trigger 2 (0 = on, 1 = mute).

WW.MUTE3

- **WW.MUTE3 x**

Mute trigger 3 (0 = on, 1 = mute).

WW.MUTE4

- **WW.MUTE4 x**

Mute trigger 4 (0 = on, 1 = mute).

WW.MUTEA

- **WW.MUTEA x**

Mute CV A (0 = on, 1 = mute).

WW.MUTEB

- **WW.MUTEB x**

Mute CV B (0 = on, 1 = mute).

Meadowphysics

For use on the original Meadowphysics module with version 2 firmware. Reference the Ansible ops for using Meadowphysics on the Ansible module.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`MP.PRESET x`			set Meadowphysics to preset x (indexed from `0`)
`MP.RESET x`			reset countdown for channel x (`0` = all, `1`–`8` = individual channels)
`MP.STOP x`			reset channel x (`0` = all, `1`–`8` = individual channels)

Earthsea

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
ES.PRESET x			Recall preset x (0-7)
ES.MODE x			Set pattern clock mode. (0=normal, 1=II clock)
ES.CLOCK x			If II clocked, next pattern event
ES.RESET x			Reset pattern to start (and start playing)
ES.PATTERN x			Select playing pattern (0-15)
ES.TRANS x			Transpose the current pattern
ES.STOP x			Stop pattern playback.
ES.TRIPLE x			Recall triple shape (1-4)
ES.MAGIC x			Magic shape (1= halfspeed, 2=doublespeed, 3=linearize)

ES.PRESET

- **ES.PRESET x**

Recall the preset in location x. This will stop the currently playing pattern.

ES.MODE

- **ES.MODE x**

Sets the pattern clock mode. Setting x to 0 sets Earthsea to use it's internal clock. Setting x to 1 clocks Earthsea via the ES.CLOCK command.

ES.CLOCK

- **ES.CLOCK x**

If Earthsea is II clocked (see ES.MODE), and x is non-zero, advance to the next pattern event.

ES.RESET

- **ES.RESET x**

If x is non-zero, reset the position in the current pattern to the start and start playing.

ES.PATTERN

- **ES.PATTERN x**

Select pattern (0-15) from the current preset.

ES.TRANS

- **ES.TRANS x**

Apply a transposition relative to the current ‘root’ position. Integer divisions of x shift the root note up or down a row, x modulo 5 will shift the position left or right up to 4 notes.

ES.STOP

- **ES.STOP x**

If x is non-zero, stop pattern playback, or stop record if currently recording.

ES.TRIPLE

- **ES.TRIPLE x**

Recall triple shape (1-4).

ES.MAGIC

- **ES.MAGIC x**

Apply one of the magic shapes, (1= halfspeed, 2=doublespeed, 3=linearize). Other shapes are not currently available via II ops.

Orca

Remote commands for Orca (alternative WW firmware). For detailed info and tips on usage please refer to the Orca manual[4].

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
OR.CLK x			Advance track x (1-4)
OR.RST x			Reset track x (1-4)
OR.GRST x			Global reset (x can be any value)
OR.TRK x			Choose track x (1-4) to be used by OR.DIV, OR.PHASE, OR.WGT or OR.MUTE
OR.DIV x			Set divisor for selected track to x (1-16)
OR.PHASE x			Set phase for selected track to x (0-16)
OR.WGT x			Set weight for selected track to x (1-8)
OR.MUTE x			Mute trigger selected by OR.TRK (0 = on, 1 = mute)
OR.SCALE x			Select scale x (1-16)
OR.BANK x			Select preset bank x (1-8)
OR.PRESET x			Select preset x (1-8)
OR.RELOAD x			Reload preset or bank (0 - current preset, 1 - current bank, 2 - all banks)
OR.ROTS x			Rotate scales by x (1-15)
OR.ROTW x			Rotate weights by x (1-3)
OR.CVA x			Select tracks for CV A where x is a binary number representing the tracks
OR.CVB x			Select tracks for CV B where x is a binary number representing the tracks

OR.CLK

- **OR.CLK x**

Gives you the ability to clock individual tracks. The master clock will still advance all 4 tracks.

[4] https://github.com/scanner-darkly/monome-mods/wiki/Orca---manual#teletype-integration

OR.SCALE

- **OR.SCALE x**

Value of 1–16 will select scale for both CV A and CV B. To select individual scales append their numbers, for instance, 105 will select scale 1 for CV A and scale 5 for CV B, and 1005 will select scale 10 for CV A and scale 5 for CV B.

OR.RELOAD

- **OR.RELOAD x**

Abandons any unsaved changes and reloads selected presets/banks from flash. Could be useful in I script.

OR.ROTS

- **OR.ROTS x**

Rotates scales up. To rotate them down set x to 16 minus the amount.

OR.ROTW

- **OR.ROTW x**

Rotates weights up. To rotate them down set x to 4 minus the amount.

OR.CVA

- **OR.CVA x**

Convert a binary number representing selected tracks (so 1001 will select tracks 1 and 4, for instance) and set x to that.

OR.CVB

- **OR.CVB x**

Convert a binary number representing selected tracks (so 1001 will select tracks 1 and 4, for instance) and set x to that.

Just Friends

More extensively covered in the Just Friends Documentation[5].

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`JF.TR x y`			Simulate a TRIGGER input. x is channel (`0` = all) and y is state (`0` or 1)
`JF.RMODE x`			Set the RUN state of Just Friends when no physical jack is present. (`0` = run off, non-zero = run on)
`JF.RUN x`			Send a 'voltage' to the RUN input. Requires `JF.RMODE 1` to have been executed, or a physical cable in JF's input. Thus Just Friend's RUN modes are accessible without needing a physical cable & control voltage to set the RUN parameter. use `JF.RUN V x` to set to x volts. The expected range is V -5 to V 5
`JF.SHIFT x`			Shifts the transposition of Just Friends, regardless of speed setting. Shifting by V 1 doubles the frequency in sound, or doubles the rate in shape. x = pitch, use `N x` for semitones, or `V y` for octaves.
`JF.VTR x y`			Like `JF.TR` with added volume control. Velocity is scaled with volts, so try `V 5` for an output trigger of 5 volts. Channels remember their latest velocity setting and apply it regardless of TRIGGER origin (digital or physical). x = channel, `0` sets all channels. y = velocity, amplitude of output in volts. eg `JF.VTR 1 V 4`.
`JF.TUNE x y z`			Adjust the tuning ratios used by the INTONE control. x = channel, y = numerator (set the multiplier for the tuning ratio), z = denominator (set the divisor for the tuning ratio).

[5] https://www.whimsicalraps.com/pages/just-type

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
JF.MODE x			Set the current choice of standard functionality, or Just Type alternate modes. You'll likely want to put JF.MODE x in your Teletype INIT scripts. x = nonzero activates alternative modes. 0 restores normal.
JF.VOX x y z			Create a note at the specified channel, of the defined pitch & velocity. All channels can be set simultaneously with a chan value of 0. x = channel, y = pitch relative to C3, z = velocity (like JF.VTR).
JF.NOTE x y			Polyphonically allocated note sequencing. Works as JF.VOX with chan selected automatically. Free voices will be taken first. If all voices are busy, will steal from the voice which has been active the longest. x = pitch relative to C3, y = velocity.
JF.GOD x			Redefines C3 to align with the 'God' note. x = 0 sets A to 440, x = 1 sets A to 432.
JF.TICK x			Sets the underlying timebase of the Geode. x = clock. 0 resets the timebase to the start of measure. 1 to 48 shall be sent repetitively. The value representing ticks per measure. 49 to 255 sets beats-per-minute and resets the timebase to start of measure.
JF.QT x			When non-zero, all events are queued & delayed until the next quantize event occurs. Using values that don't align with the division of rhythmic streams will cause irregular patterns to unfold. Set to 0 to deactivate quantization. x = division, 0 deactivates quantization, 1 to 32 sets the subdivision & activates quantization.

TELEXi Teletype Input Expander

The TELEXi (or TXi) is an input expander that adds 4 IN jacks and 4 PARAM knobs to the Teletype. There are jumpers on the back so you can hook more than one TXi to your Teletype simultaneously.

Inputs added to the system by the TELEX modules are addressed sequentially: 1-4 are on your first module of any type, 5-8 are on the second, 9-12 on the third, and so on. A few of the commands reference the module by its unit number – but those are rare.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TI.PARAM x		**TI.PRM**	reads the value of PARAM knob x; default return range is from 0 to 16383; return range can be altered by the TI.PARAM.MAP command
TI.PARAM.QT x		**TI.PRM.QT**	return the quantized value for PARAM knob x using the scale set by TI.PARAM.SCALE; default return range is from 0 to 16383
TI.PARAM.N x		**TI.PRM.N**	return the quantized note number for PARAM knob x using the scale set by TI.PARAM.SCALE
TI.PARAM.SCALE x		**TI.PRM.SCALE**	select scale # y for PARAM knob x; scales listed in full description
TI.PARAM.MAP x y z		**TI.PRM.MAP**	maps the PARAM values for input x across the range y - z (defaults 0-16383)
TI.IN x			reads the value of IN jack x; default return range is from -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V; return range can be altered by the TI.IN.MAP command
TI.IN.QT x			return the quantized value for IN jack x using the scale set by TI.IN.SCALE; default return range is from -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V
TI.IN.N x			return the quantized note number for IN jack x using the scale set by TI.IN.SCALE
TI.IN.SCALE x			select scale # y for IN jack x; scales listed in full description
TI.IN.MAP x y z			maps the IN values for input jack x across the range y - z (default range is -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TI.PARAM.INIT x		**TI.PRM.INIT**	initializes PARAM knob x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes mapping (but not calibration)
TI.IN.INIT x			initializes IN jack x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes mapping (but not calibration)
TI.INIT d			initializes all of the PARAM and IN inputs for device number d (1-8)
TI.PARAM.CALIB x y		**TI.PRM.CALIB**	calibrates the scaling for PARAM knob x; y of 0 sets the bottom bound; y of 1 sets the top bound
TI.IN.CALIB x y			calibrates the scaling for IN jack x; y of -1 sets the -10V point; y of 0 sets the 0V point; y of 1 sets the +10V point
TI.STORE d			stores the calibration data for TXi number d (1-8) to its internal flash memory
TI.RESET d			resets the calibration data for TXi number d (1-8) to its factory defaults (no calibration)

TI.PARAM.SCALE

- **TI.PARAM.SCALE x**
- *alias*: **TI.PRM.SCALE**

Quantization Scales

0. Equal Temperament [DEFAULT]
1. 12-tone Pythagorean scale
2. Vallotti & Young scale (Vallotti version) also known as Tartini-Vallotti (1754)
3. Andreas Werckmeister's temperament III (the most famous one, 1681)
4. Wendy Carlos' Alpha scale with perfect fifth divided in nine
5. Wendy Carlos' Beta scale with perfect fifth divided by eleven
6. Wendy Carlos' Gamma scale with third divided by eleven or fifth by twenty
7. Carlos Harmonic & Ben Johnston's scale of 'Blues' from Suite f.micr.piano (1977) & David Beardsley's scale of 'Science Friction'
8. Carlos Super Just
9. Kurzweil "Empirical Arabic"

10. Kurzweil “Just with natural b7th”, is Sauveur Just with 7/4
11. Kurzweil “Empirical Bali/Java Harmonic Pelog”
12. Kurzweil “Empirical Bali/Java Slendro, Siam 7”
13. Kurzweil “Empirical Tibetian Ceremonial”
14. Harry Partch’s 43-tone pure scale
15. Partch’s Indian Chromatic, Exposition of Monophony, 1933.
16. Partch Greek scales from “Two Studies on Ancient Greek Scales” on black/white

TI.PARAM.MAP

- **`TI.PARAM.MAP x y z`**
- *alias*: **`TI.PRM.MAP`**

If you would like to have a `PARAM` knob values over a specific range, you can offload the processing for this to the TXo by mapping the range of the potentiometer using the `MAP` command. It works a lot like the `MAP` operator, but does the heavy lifting on the TXi, saving you space in your code and cycles on your processor.

For instance, let’s have the first knob return a range from 0 to 100.

```
TI.PARAM.MAP 1 0 100
```

You can reset the mapping by either calling the map command with the default range or by using the `INIT` command (`TO.PARAM.INIT 1`).

TI.IN.SCALE

- **`TI.IN.SCALE x`**

Quantization Scales

0. Equal Temperament [DEFAULT]
1. 12-tone Pythagorean scale
2. Vallotti & Young scale (Vallotti version) also known as Tartini-Vallotti (1754)
3. Andreas Werckmeister’s temperament III (the most famous one, 1681)
4. Wendy Carlos’ Alpha scale with perfect fifth divided in nine
5. Wendy Carlos’ Beta scale with perfect fifth divided by eleven
6. Wendy Carlos’ Gamma scale with third divided by eleven or fifth by twenty
7. Carlos Harmonic & Ben Johnston’s scale of ‘Blues’ from Suite f.micr.piano (1977) & David Beardsley’s scale of ‘Science Friction’
8. Carlos Super Just
9. Kurzweil “Empirical Arabic”
10. Kurzweil “Just with natural b7th”, is Sauveur Just with 7/4
11. Kurzweil “Empirical Bali/Java Harmonic Pelog”
12. Kurzweil “Empirical Bali/Java Slendro, Siam 7”
13. Kurzweil “Empirical Tibetian Ceremonial”
14. Harry Partch’s 43-tone pure scale
15. Partch’s Indian Chromatic, Exposition of Monophony, 1933.

16. Partch Greek scales from “Two Studies on Ancient Greek Scales” on black/white

TI.PARAM.CALIB

- **TI.PARAM.CALIB x y**
- *alias*: **TI.PRM.CALIB**

You can calibrate your PARAM knob by using this command. The steps for full calibration are as follows:

1. Turn the PARAM knob x all the way to the left
2. Send the command ‘TI.PARAM.CALIBRATE x 0’
3. Turn the PARAM knob x all the way to the right
4. Send the command ‘TI.PARAM.CALIBRATE x 1’

Don’t forget to call the TI.STORE command to save your calibration between sessions.

TI.IN.CALIB

- **TI.IN.CALIB x y**

You can calibrate your IN jack to external voltages by using this command. The steps for full calibration are as follows:

1. Send a -10V signal to the input x
2. Send the command ‘TI.IN.CALIBRATE x -1’
3. Send a 0V signal to the input x
4. Send the command ‘TI.IN.CALIBRATE x 0’
5. Send a 10V signal to the input x
6. Send the command ‘TI.IN.CALIBRATE x 1’

Don’t forget to call the TI.STORE command to save your calibration between sessions.

TELEXo Teletype Output Expander

The TELEXo (or TXo) is an output expander that adds an additional 4 Trigger and 4 CV jacks to the Teletype. There are jumpers on the back so you can hook more than one TXo to your Teletype simultaneously.

Outputs added to the system by the TELEX modules are addressed sequentially: 1-4 are on your first module of any type, 5-8 are on the second, 9-12 on the third, and so on. A few of the commands reference the module by its unit number – but those are rare.

Unlike the Teletype's equivalent operators, the TXo does not have get commands for its functions. This was intentional as these commands eat up processor and bus-space. While they may be added in the future, as of now you cannot poll the TXo for the current state of its various operators.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`TO.TR x y`			sets the TR value for output x to y (0/1)
`TO.TR.TOG x`			toggles the TR value for output x
`TO.TR.PULSE x`		**`TO.TR.P`**	pulses the TR value for output x for the duration set by `TO.TR.TIME/S/M`
`TO.TR.PULSE.DIV x y`		**`TO.TR.P.DIV`**	sets the clock division factor for TR output x to y
`TO.TR.PULSE.MUTE x y`		**`TO.TR.P.MUTE`**	mutes or un-mutes TR output x; y is 1 (mute) or 0 (un-mute)
`TO.TR.TIME x y`			sets the time for `TR.PULSE` on output n; y in milliseconds
`TO.TR.TIME.S x y`			sets the time for `TR.PULSE` on output n; y in seconds
`TO.TR.TIME.M x y`			sets the time for `TR.PULSE` on output n; y in minutes
`TO.TR.WIDTH x y`			sets the time for `TR.PULSE` on output n based on the width of its current metronomic value; y in percentage (0-100)
`TO.TR.POL x y`			sets the polarity for TR output n
`TO.TR.M.ACT x y`			sets the active status for the independent metronome for output x to y (`0`/1); default `0` (disabled)
`TO.TR.M x y`			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in milliseconds; default `1000`
`TO.TR.M.S x y`			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in seconds; default 1

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.TR.M.M x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in minutes
TO.TR.M.BPM x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in Beats Per Minute
TO.TR.M.COUNT x y			sets the number of repeats before deactivating for output x to y; default 0 (infinity)
TO.TR.M.MUL x y			multiplies the M rate on TR output x by y; y defaults to 1 - no multiplication
TO.TR.M.SYNC x			synchronizes the PULSE for metronome on TR output number x
TO.M.ACT d y			sets the active status for the 4 independent metronomes on device d (1-8) to y (0/1); default 0 (disabled)
TO.M d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d (1-8) to y in milliseconds; default 1000
TO.M.S d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in seconds; default 1
TO.M.M d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in minutes
TO.M.BPM d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in Beats Per Minute
TO.M.COUNT d y			sets the number of repeats before deactivating for the 4 metronomes on device d to y; default 0 (infinity)
TO.M.SYNC d			synchronizes the 4 metronomes for device number d (1-8)
TO.CV x			CV target output x; y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10
TO.CV.SLEW x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in milliseconds
TO.CV.SLEW.S x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in seconds
TO.CV.SLEW.M x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in minutes

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.CV.SET x y			set the CV for output x (ignoring SLEW); y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10
TO.CV.OFF x y			set the CV offset for output x; y values are added at the final stage
TO.CV.QT x y			CV target output x; y is quantized to output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.QT.SET x y			set the CV for output x (ignoring SLEW); y is quantized to output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.N x y			target the CV to note y for output x; y is indexed in the output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.N.SET x y			set the CV to note y for output x; y is indexed in the output's current CV.SCALE (ignoring SLEW)
TO.CV.SCALE x y			select scale # y for CV output x; scales listed in full description
TO.CV.LOG x y			translates the output for CV output x to logarithmic mode y; y defaults to 0 (off); mode 1 is for 0-16384 (0V-10V), mode 2 is for 0-8192 (0V-5V), mode 3 is for 0-4096 (0V-2.5V), etc.
TO.OSC x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384); a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.SET x y			set oscillation for CV output x to y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384); a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.OSC.QT x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384) and quantized to current OSC.SCALE; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.QT.SET x y			set oscillation for CV output x to y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384) and quantized to current OSC.SCALE; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.N x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to note y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; see quantization scale reference for y; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.N.SET x y			sets oscillation for CV output x to note y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); see quantization scale reference for y; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.FQ x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to frequency y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is in Hz; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
`TO.OSC.FQ x y`			sets oscillation for CV output x to frequency y (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in Hz; a value of `0` disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be `> 0` for it to be perceivable
`TO.OSC.LFO x y`			targets oscillation for CV output x to LFO frequency y with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in mHz (millihertz: 10^-3 Hz); a value of `0` disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be `> 0` for it to be perceivable
`TO.OSC.LFO.SET x y`			sets oscillation for CV output x to LFO frequency y (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in mHz (millihertz: 10^-3 Hz); a value of `0` disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be `> 0` for it to be perceivable
`TO.OSC.CYC x y`			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in milliseconds
`TO.OSC.CYC.SET x y`			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in milliseconds
`TO.OSC.CYC.S x y`			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in seconds
`TO.OSC.CYC.S.SET x y`			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in seconds
`TO.OSC.CYC.M x y`			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in minutes

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.OSC.CYC.M.SET x y			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in minutes
TO.OSC.SCALE x y			select scale # y for CV output x; scales listed in full description
TO.OSC.WAVE x y			set the waveform for output x to y; y values range `0-4999`; values translate to sine (0), triangle (1000), saw (2000), pulse (3000), or noise (4000); oscillator shape between values is a blend of the pure waveforms
TO.OSC.RECT x y			rectifies the polarity of the oscillator for output x to y; range for y is -2 to 2; default is 0 (no rectification); 1 & -1 are partial rectification - omitting all values on the other side of the sign; 2 & -2 are full rectification - inverting values from the other pole
TO.OSC.WIDTH x y			sets the width of the pulse wave on output x to y; y is a percentage of total width (0 to 100); only affects waveform `3000`
TO.OSC.SYNC x			resets the phase of the oscillator on CV output x (relative to `TO.OSC.PHASE`)
TO.OSC.PHASE x y			sets the phase offset of the oscillator on CV output x to y (0 to 16383); y is the range of one cycle
TO.OSC.SLEW x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in milliseconds
TO.OSC.SLEW.S x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in seconds
TO.OSC.SLEW.M x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in minutes
TO.OSC.CTR x y			centers the oscillation on CV output x to y; y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.ENV.ACT x y			activates/deactivates the AD envelope generator for the CV output x; y turns the envelope generator off (0 - default) or on (1); CV amplitude is used as the peak for the envelope and needs to be > 0 for the envelope to be perceivable
TO.ENV.TRIG x			triggers the envelope at CV output x to cycle; CV amplitude is used as the peak for the envelope and needs to be > 0 for the envelope to be perceivable
TO.ENV.ATT x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in milliseconds (default 12 ms)
TO.ENV.ATT.S x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in seconds
TO.ENV.ATT.M x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in minutes
TO.ENV.DEC x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in milliseconds (default 250 ms)
TO.ENV.DEC.S x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in seconds
TO.ENV.DEC.M x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in minutes
TO.ENV.EOR x n			fires a PULSE at the End of Rise to the unit-local trigger output 'n' for the envelope on CV output x; n refers to trigger output 1-4 on the same TXo as CV output 'y'
TO.ENV.EOC x n			fires a PULSE at the End of Cycle to the unit-local trigger output 'n' for the envelope on CV output x; n refers to trigger output 1-4 on the same TXo as CV output 'y'
TO.ENV.LOOP x y			causes the envelope on CV output x to loop for y times; a y of 0 will cause the envelope to loop infinitely; setting y to 1 (default) disables looping and (if currently looping) will cause it to finish its current cycle and cease

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.TR.INIT x			initializes TR output x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes metronomes, dividers, pulse counters, etc.
TO.CV.INIT x			initializes CV output x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes offsets, slews, envelopes, oscillation, etc.
TO.INIT d			initializes all of the TR and CV outputs for device number d (1-8)
TO.KILL d			cancels all TR pulses and CV slews for device number d (1-8)

TO.TR.PULSE.DIV

- **TO.TR.PULSE.DIV x y**
- *alias*: **TO.TR.P.DIV**

The pulse divider will output one trigger pulse every y pulse commands. For example, setting the DIV factor to 2 like this:

```
TO.TR.P.DIV 1 2
```

Will cause every other `TO.TR.P 1` command to emit a pulse.

Reset it to one (`TO.TR.P.DIV 1 1`) or initialize the output (`TO.TR.INIT 1`) to return to the default behavior.

TO.TR.WIDTH

- **TO.TR.WIDTH x y**

The actual time value for the trigger pulse when set by the WIDTH command is relative to the current value for TO.TR.M. Changes to TO.TR.M will change the duration of TR.PULSE when using the WIDTH mode to set its value. Values for y are set in percentage (0-100).

For example:

```
TO.TR.M 1 1000
TO.TR.WIDTH 1 50
```

The length of a TR.PULSE is now 500ms.

```
TO.TR.M 1 500
```

The length of a TR.PULSE is now 250ms. Note that you don't need to use the width command again as it automatically tracks the value for TO.TR.M.

TO.TR.M.ACT

- **TO.TR.M.ACT x y**

Each TR output has its own independent metronome that will execute a TR.PULSE at a specified interval. The ACT command enables (1) or disables (0) the metronome.

TO.TR.M.COUNT

- **TO.TR.M.COUNT x y**

This allows for setting a limit to the number of times TO.TR.M will PULSE when active before automatically disabling itself. For example, let's set it to pulse 5 times with 500ms between pulses:

```
TO.TR.M 1 500
TO.TR.M.COUNT 1 5
```

Now, each time we activate it, the metronome will pulse 5 times - each a half-second apart.

```
TO.TR.M.ACT 1 1
```

PULSE … PULSE … PULSE … PULSE … PULSE.

The metronome is now disabled after pulsing five times. If you call ACT again, it will emit five more pulses.

To reset, either set your COUNT to zero (`TO.TR.M.COUNT 1 0`) or call init on the output (`TO.TR.INIT 1 1`).

TO.TR.M.MUL

- **TO.TR.M.MUL x y**

The following example will cause 2 against 3 patterns to pulse out of TO.TR outputs 3 and 4.

```
TO.TR.M.MUL 3 2
TO.TR.M.MUL 4 3
L 3 4: TO.TR.M.ACT I 1
```

TO.M.SYNC

- **TO.M.SYNC d**

This command causes the TXo at device d to synchronize all of its independent metronomes to the moment it receives the command. Each will then continue to pulse at its own independent M rate.

TO.CV.SCALE

- **TO.CV.SCALE x y**

Quantization Scales

0. Equal Temperament [DEFAULT]
1. 12-tone Pythagorean scale
2. Vallotti & Young scale (Vallotti version) also known as Tartini-Vallotti (1754)
3. Andreas Werckmeister's temperament III (the most famous one, 1681)
4. Wendy Carlos' Alpha scale with perfect fifth divided in nine
5. Wendy Carlos' Beta scale with perfect fifth divided by eleven
6. Wendy Carlos' Gamma scale with third divided by eleven or fifth by twenty
7. Carlos Harmonic & Ben Johnston's scale of 'Blues' from Suite f.micr.piano (1977) & David Beardsley's scale of 'Science Friction'
8. Carlos Super Just
9. Kurzweil "Empirical Arabic"
10. Kurzweil "Just with natural b7th", is Sauveur Just with 7/4
11. Kurzweil "Empirical Bali/Java Harmonic Pelog"
12. Kurzweil "Empirical Bali/Java Slendro, Siam 7"
13. Kurzweil "Empirical Tibetian Ceremonial"
14. Harry Partch's 43-tone pure scale
15. Partch's Indian Chromatic, Exposition of Monophony, 1933.
16. Partch Greek scales from "Two Studies on Ancient Greek Scales" on black/white

TO.CV.LOG

- **TO.CV.LOG x y**

The following example creates an envelope that ramps to 5V over a logarithmic curve:

```
TO.CV.SET 1 V 5
TO.CV.LOG 1 2
TO.ENV.ATT 1 500
TO.ENV.DEC.S 1 2
TO.ENV.ACT 1 1
```

When triggered (`TO.ENV.TRIG 1`), the envelope will rise to 5V over a half a second and then decay back to zero over two seconds. The curve used is 2, which covers 0V-5V.

If a curve is too small for the range being covered, values above the range will be limited to the range's ceiling. In the above example, voltages above 5V will all return as 5V.

TO.OSC

- **TO.OSC x y**

Setting an `OSC` frequency greater than zero for a `CV` output will start that output oscillating. It will swing its voltage between to the current `CV` value and its polar opposite. For example:

```
TO.CV 1 V 5
TO.OSC 1 N 69
```

This will emit the audio-rate note A (at 440Hz) swinging from '+5V' to '-5V'. The CV value acts as an amplitude control. For example:

```
TO.CV.SLEW.M 1 1
TO.CV 1 V 10
```

This will cause the oscillations to gradually increase in amplitude from 5V to 10V over a period of one minute.

IMPORANT: if you do not set a CV value, the oscillator will not emit a signal.

If you want to go back to regular CV behavior, you need to set the oscillation frequency to zero. E.g. `TO.OSC 1 0`. You can also initialize the CV output with `TO.CV.INIT 1`, which resets all of its settings back to start-up default.

TO.OSC.SCALE

- **`TO.OSC.SCALE x y`**

Quantization Scales

0. Equal Temperament [DEFAULT]
1. 12-tone Pythagorean scale
2. Vallotti & Young scale (Vallotti version) also known as Tartini-Vallotti (1754)
3. Andreas Werckmeister's temperament III (the most famous one, 1681)
4. Wendy Carlos' Alpha scale with perfect fifth divided in nine
5. Wendy Carlos' Beta scale with perfect fifth divided by eleven
6. Wendy Carlos' Gamma scale with third divided by eleven or fifth by twenty
7. Carlos Harmonic & Ben Johnston's scale of 'Blues' from Suite f.micr.piano (1977) & David Beardsley's scale of 'Science Friction'
8. Carlos Super Just
9. Kurzweil "Empirical Arabic"
10. Kurzweil "Just with natural b7th", is Sauveur Just with 7/4
11. Kurzweil "Empirical Bali/Java Harmonic Pelog"
12. Kurzweil "Empirical Bali/Java Slendro, Siam 7"
13. Kurzweil "Empirical Tibetian Ceremonial"
14. Harry Partch's 43-tone pure scale
15. Partch's Indian Chromatic, Exposition of Monophony, 1933.
16. Partch Greek scales from "Two Studies on Ancient Greek Scales" on black/white

TO.OSC.RECT

- **`TO.OSC.RECT x y`**

The rectification command performs a couple of levels of rectification based on how you have it set. The following values for y work as follows: * `y = 2`: "full-positive" - inverts negative values, making them positive * `y = 1`: "half-positive" - omits all negative values (values below zero are set to zero) * `y = 0`:

no rectification (default) * y = -1: “half-negative” - omits all positive values (values above zero are set to zero) * y = -2: “full-negative” - inverts positive values, making them negative

TO.OSC.SLEW

- **TO.OSC.SLEW x y**

This parameter acts as a frequency slew for the targeted CV output. It allows you to gradually slide from one frequency to another, creating a portamento like effect. It is also great for smoothing transitions between different LFO rates on the oscillator. For example:

```
TO.CV 1 V 5
TO.OSC.SLEW 1 30000
TO.OSC.LFO.SET 1 1000
TO.OSC.LFO 1 100
```

This will start an LFO on CV 1 with a rate of 1000mHz. Then, over the next 30 seconds, it will gradually decrease in rate to 100mHz.

TO.OSC.CTR

- **TO.OSC.CTR x y**

For example, to create a sine wave that is centered at 2.5V and swings up to +5V and down to 0V, you would do this:

```
TO.CV 1 VV 250
TO.OSC.CTR 1 VV 250
TO.OSC.LFO 1 500
```

TO.ENV.ACT

- **TO.ENV.ACT x y**

This setting activates (1) or deactivates (0) the envelope generator on CV output y. The envelope generator is dependent on the current voltage setting for the output. Upon activation, the targeted output will go to zero. Then, when triggered (TO.ENV.TRIG), it will ramp the voltage from zero to the currently set peak voltage (TO.CV) over the attack time (TO.ENV.ATT) and then decay back to zero over the decay time (TO.ENV.DEC). For example:

```
TO.CV.SET 1 V 8
TO.ENV.ACT 1 1
TO.ENV.ATT.S 1 1
TO.ENV.DEC.S 1 30
```

This will initialize the CV 1 output to have an envelope that will ramp to +8V over one second and decay back to zero over thirty seconds. To trigger the envelope, you need to send the trigger command TO.ENV.TRIG 1. Envelopes currently re-trigger from the start of the cycle.

To return your CV output to normal function, either deactivate the envelope (`TO.ENV.ACT 1 0`) or reinitialize the output (`TO.CV.INIT 1`).

TO.ENV.EOR

- **TO.ENV.EOR x n**

The most important thing to know with this operator is that you can only cause the EOR trigger to fire on the same device as the TXo with the envelope. For this command, the outputs are numbered LOCALLY to the unit with the envelope.

For example, if you have an envelope running on your second TXo, you can only send the EOR pulse to the four outputs on that device:

```
TO.ENV.EOR 5 1
```

This will cause the first output on TXo #2 (`TO.TR 5`) to pulse after the envelope's attack segment.

TO.ENV.EOC

- **TO.ENV.EOC x n**

The most important thing to know with this operator is that you can only cause the EOC trigger to fire on the same device as the TXo with the envelope. For this command, the outputs are numbered LOCALLY to the unit with the envelope.

For example, if you have an envelope running on your second TXo, you can only send the EOC pulse to the four outputs on that device:

```
TO.ENV.EOC 5 1
```

This will cause the first output on TXo #2 (`TO.TR 5`) to pulse after the envelope's decay segment.

6. Advanced

Teletype terminology

Here is a picture to help understand the naming of the various parts of a Teletype command:

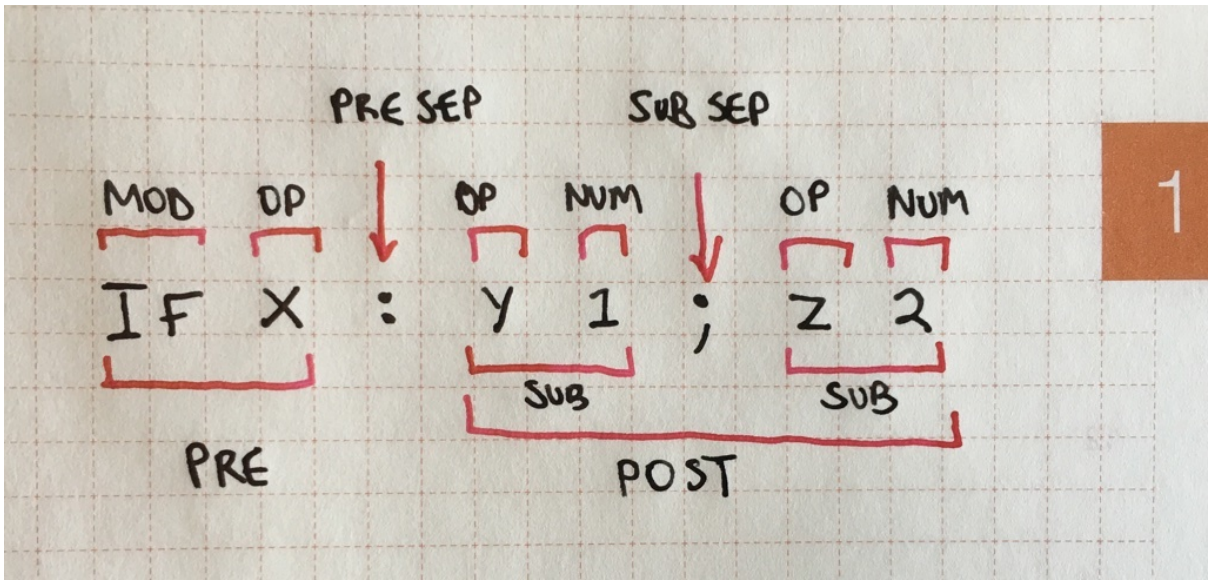

Figure 6.1: Teletype command terminology

COMMAND The entire command, e.g. `IF X: Y 1; Z 2;`.

PRE The (optional) part before the *PRE SEP*, e.g. `IF X`.

POST The part after the *PRE SEP*, e.g. `Y 1; Z 2`.

SUB A sub command (only allowed in the *POST*), e.g. `Y 1`, or `Z 2`.

PRE SEP A *colon*, only one is allowed.

SUB SEP A *semi-colon*, that separates sub commands (if used), only allowed in the *POST*.

NUM A number between `-32768` and `32767`.

OP An *operator*, e.g. `X`, `TR.PULSE`

MOD A *modifier*, e.g. `IF`, or `L`.

Sub commands

Sub commands allow you to run multiple commands on a single line by utilising a semi-colon to separate each command, for example the following script:

```
X 0
Y 1
Z 2
```

Can be rewritten using sub commands as:

```
X 0; Y 1; Z 2
```

On their own sub commands allow for an increased command density on the Teletype. However when combined with PRE statements, certain operations become a lot easier.

Firstly, sub commands cannot be used before a MOD or in the PRE itself. For example, the following is **not allowed**:

```
X 1; IF X: TR.PULSE 1
```

We can use them in the POST though, particularly with an IF, for example:

```
IF X: CV 1 N 60; TR.P 1
IF Y: TR.P 1; TR.P 2; TR.P 3
```

Sub commands can also be used with L, though due to (current) limitations on how many separate numbers, OPs and MODs are allowed in a single command this can be tricky (even if you can fit the text on a line).

Aliases

In general, aliases are a simple concept to understand. Certain OPs have been given shorted names to save space and the amount of typing, for example:

```
TR.PULSE 1
```

Can be replaced with:

```
TR.P 1
```

Where confusion may arise is with the symbolic aliases that have been given to some of the maths OPs. For instance **+** is given as an alias for ADD and it *must* be used as a direct replacement:

```
X ADD 1 1
X + 1 1
```

The key to understanding this is that the Teletype uses *prefix notation*[1] always, even when using mathematical symbols.

The following example (using *infix notation*) **will not work**:

```
X 1 + 1
```

Aliases are entirely optional, most OPs do not have aliases. Consult the OP tables and documentation to find them.

[1] Also know as *Polish notation*.

Avoiding non-determinism

Although happy accidents in the modular world are one of it's many joys, when writing computer programs they can be incredibly frustrating. Here are some small tips to help keep things predictable (when you want to them to be):

1. **Don't use variables unless you need to.**

   This is not to say that variables are not useful, rather it's the opposite and they are extremely powerful. But it can be hard to keep a track of what each variable is used for and on which script it is used. Rather, try to save using variables for when you do want non-deterministic (i.e. *variable*) behaviour.

2. **Consider using `I` as a temporary variable.**

   If you do find yourself needing a variable, particularly one that is used to continue a calculation on another line, consider using the variable `I`. Unlike the other variables, `I` is overwritten whenever `L` is used, and as such, is implicitly transient in nature. One should never need to worry about modifying the value of `I` and causing another script to malfunction, as no script should ever assume the value of `I`.

3. **Use PN versions of OPs.**

   Most `P` OPs are now available as `PN` versions that ignore the value of `P.I`. (e.g. `PN.START` for `P.START`). Unless you explicitly require the non-determinism of `P` versions, stick to the `PN` versions (space allowing).

4. **Avoid using A, B, C and D to refer to the trigger outputs, instead use the numerical values directly.**

   As `A-D` are variables, they may no longer contain the values `1-4`, and while this was the recommend way to name triggers, it is no longer consider ideal. Newer versions of the Teletype hardware have replaced the labels on the trigger outputs, with the numbers 1 to 4.

A. Alphabetical list of OPs and MODs

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
@	**@ x**		get or set the current pattern value under the turtle
@BOUNCE	**@BOUNCE 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is BOUNCE, or set it to BOUNCE with 1
@BUMP	**@BUMP 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is BUMP, or set it to BUMP with 1
@DIR	**@DIR x**		get the direction of the turtle's @STEP in degrees or set it to x
@F x1 y1 x2 y2			set the turtle's fence to corners x1,y1 and x2,y2
@FX1	**@FX1 x**		get the left fence line or set it to x
@FX2	**@FX2 x**		get the right fence line or set it to x
@FY1	**@FY1 x**		get the top fence line or set it to x
@FY2	**@FY2 x**		get the bottom fence line or set it to x
@MOVE x y			move the turtle x cells in the X axis and y cells in the Y axis
@SCRIPT	**@SCRIPT x**		get which script runs when the turtle changes cells, or set it to x
@SHOW	**@SHOW 0/1**		get whether the turtle is displayed on the TRACKER screen, or turn it on or off
@SPEED	**@SPEED x**		get the speed of the turtle's @STEP in cells per step or set it to x
@STEP			move @SPEED/100 cells forward in @DIR, triggering @SCRIPT on cell change
@WRAP	**@WRAP 1**		get whether the turtle fence mode is WRAP, or set it to WRAP with 1
@X	**@X x**		get the turtle X coordinate, or set it to x
@Y	**@Y x**		get the turtle Y coordinate, or set it to x
A	**A x**		get / set the variable A, default 1
ABS x			absolute value of x

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
ADD x y		**+**	add x and y together
AND x y		**&&**	logical AND of x and y
ARP.DIV v d			set voice clock divisor (euclidean length), range [1-32]
ARP.ER v f d r			set all euclidean rhythm
ARP.FIL v f			set voice euclidean fill, use 1 for straight clock division, range [1-32]
ARP.GT v g			set voice gate length [0-127], scaled/synced to course divisions of voice clock
ARP.HLD h			`0` disables key hold mode, other values enable
ARP.RES v			reset voice clock/pattern on next base clock tick
ARP.ROT v r			set voice euclidean rotation, range [-32, 32]
ARP.RPT v n s			set voice pattern repeat, n times [0-8], shifted by s semitones [-24, 24]
ARP.SHIFT v o			shift voice cv by standard tt pitch value (e.g. N 6, V -1, etc)
ARP.SLEW v t			set voice slew time in ms
ARP.STY y			set base arp style [0-7]
AVG x y			the average of x and y
B	**B x**		get / set the variable B, default 2
BPM x			milliseconds per beat in BPM x
BREAK		**BRK**	halts execution of the current script
C	**C x**		get / set the variable C, default 3
CV x	**CV x y**		CV target value
CV.OFF x	**CV.OFF x y**		CV offset added to output
CV.SET x			Set CV value
CV.SLEW x	**CV.SLEW x y**		Get/set the CV slew time in ms
CY.CV x			get the current CV value for channel x
CY.POS x	**CY.POS x y**		get / set position of channel x (x = `0` to set all), position between `0`–`255`
CY.PRE	**CY.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
CY.RES x			reset channel x (`0` = all)
CY.REV x			reverse channel x (`0` = all)
D	**D x**		get / set the variable D, default 4

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
DEL x: ...			Delay command by x ms
DEL.CLR			Clear the delay buffer
DIV x y		**/**	divide x by y
DRUNK	**DRUNK x**		changes by -1, 0, or 1 upon each read saving its state, setting will give it a new value for the next read
DRUNK.MAX	**DRUNK.MAX x**		set the upper bound for DRUNK, default 255
DRUNK.MIN	**DRUNK.MIN x**		set the lower bound for DRUNK, default 0
DRUNK.WRAP	**DRUNK.WRAP x**		should DRUNK wrap around when it reaches it's bounds, default 0
ELIF x: ...			if all previous IF / ELIF fail, and x is not zero, execute command
ELSE: ...			if all previous IF / ELIF fail, excute command
EQ x y		**==**	does x equal y
ER f l i			Euclidean rhythm, f is fill (1-32), l is length (1-32) and i is step (any value), returns 0 or 1
ES.CLOCK x			If II clocked, next pattern event
ES.MAGIC x			Magic shape (1= halfspeed, 2=doublespeed, 3=linearize)
ES.MODE x			Set pattern clock mode. (0=normal, 1=II clock)
ES.PATTERN x			Select playing pattern (0-15)
ES.PRESET x			Recall preset x (0-7)
ES.RESET x			Reset pattern to start (and start playing)
ES.STOP x			Stop pattern playback.
ES.TRANS x			Transpose the current pattern
ES.TRIPLE x			Recall triple shape (1-4)
EVERY x: ...			run the command every x times the command is called
EXP x			exponentiation table lookup. 0-16383 range (V 0-10)
EZ x		**!**	x is 0, equivalent to logical NOT
FLIP	**FLIP x**		returns inverted state (0 or 1) on each read (also settable)
GT x y		**>**	x is greater than y

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
GTE x y		**>=**	x is greater than or equal to y
I	**I x**		get / set the variable I, this variable is overwritten by L, but can be used freely outside an L loop
IF x: ...			if x is not zero execute command
IN			Get the value of IN jack (0-16383)
JF.GOD x			Redefines C3 to align with the 'God' note. x = 0 sets A to 440, x = 1 sets A to 432.
JF.MODE x			Set the current choice of standard functionality, or Just Type alternate modes. You'll likely want to put JF.MODE x in your Teletype INIT scripts. x = nonzero activates alternative modes. 0 restores normal.
JF.NOTE x y			Polyphonically allocated note sequencing. Works as JF.VOX with chan selected automatically. Free voices will be taken first. If all voices are busy, will steal from the voice which has been active the longest. x = pitch relative to C3, y = velocity.
JF.QT x			When non-zero, all events are queued & delayed until the next quantize event occurs. Using values that don't align with the division of rhythmic streams will cause irregular patterns to unfold. Set to 0 to deactivate quantization. x = division, 0 deactivates quantization, 1 to 32 sets the subdivision & activates quantization.
JF.RMODE x			Set the RUN state of Just Friends when no physical jack is present. (0 = run off, non-zero = run on)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
JF.RUN x			Send a 'voltage' to the RUN input. Requires JF.RMODE 1 to have been executed, or a physical cable in JF's input. Thus Just Friend's RUN modes are accessible without needing a physical cable & control voltage to set the RUN parameter. use JF.RUN V x to set to x volts. The expected range is V -5 to V 5
JF.SHIFT x			Shifts the transposition of Just Friends, regardless of speed setting. Shifting by V 1 doubles the frequency in sound, or doubles the rate in shape. x = pitch, use N x for semitones, or V y for octaves.
JF.TICK x			Sets the underlying timebase of the Geode. x = clock. 0 resets the timebase to the start of measure. 1 to 48 shall be sent repetitively. The value representing ticks per measure. 49 to 255 sets beats-per-minute and resets the timebase to start of measure.
JF.TR x y			Simulate a TRIGGER input. x is channel (0 = all) and y is state (0 or 1)
JF.TUNE x y z			Adjust the tuning ratios used by the INTONE control. x = channel, y = numerator (set the multiplier for the tuning ratio), z = denominator (set the divisor for the tuning ratio).
JF.VOX x y z			Create a note at the specified channel, of the defined pitch & velocity. All channels can be set simultaneously with a chan value of 0. x = channel, y = pitch relative to C3, z = velocity (like JF.VTR).

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
JF.VTR x y			Like JF.TR with added volume control. Velocity is scaled with volts, so try V 5 for an output trigger of 5 volts. Channels remember their latest velocity setting and apply it regardless of TRIGGER origin (digital or physical). x = channel, 0 sets all channels. y = velocity, amplitude of output in volts. eg JF.VTR 1 V 4.
JI x y			just intonation helper, precision ratio divider normalised to 1V
KILL			clears stack, clears delays, cancels pulses, cancels slews, disables metronome
KR.L.LEN x y	**KR.L.LEN x y z**		get length of track x, parameter y / set to z
KR.L.ST x y	**KR.L.ST x y z**		get loop start for track x, parameter y / set to z
KR.PAT	**KR.PAT x**		get/set current pattern
KR.PERIOD	**KR.PERIOD x**		get/set internal clock period
KR.POS x y	**KR.POS x y z**		get/set position z for track z, parameter y
KR.PRE	**KR.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
KR.RES x y			reset position to loop start for track x, parameter y
KR.SCALE	**KR.SCALE x**		get/set current scale
L x y: ...			run the command sequentially with I values from x to y
LAST x			get value in milliseconds since last script run time
LIM x y z			limit the value x to the range y to z inclusive
LSH x y		**<<**	left shift x by y bits, in effect multiply by 2 to the power of x
LT x y		**<**	x is less than y
LTE x y		**<=**	x is less than or equal to y
LV.CV x			get the current CV value for channel x
LV.L.DIR	**LV.L.DIR x**		get/set loop direction
LV.L.LEN	**LV.L.LEN x**		get/set loop length
LV.L.ST	**LV.L.ST x**		get/set loop start

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
LV.POS	**LV.POS x**		get/set current position
LV.PRE	**LV.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
LV.RES x			reset, `0` for soft reset (on next ext. clock), `1` for hard reset
M	**M x**		get/set metronome interval to x (in ms), default `1000`, minimum value `25`
M!	**M! x**		get/set metronome to experimental interval x (in ms), minimum value `2`
M.ACT	**M.ACT x**		get/set metronome activation to x (`0`/`1`), default `1` (enabled)
M.RESET			hard reset metronome count without triggering
MAX x y			return the maximum of x and y
ME.PERIOD	**ME.PERIOD x**		get/set internal clock period
ME.PRE	**ME.PRE x**		return current preset / load preset x
ME.RES x			reset channel x (`0` = all), also used as “start”
ME.SCALE	**ME.SCALE x**		get/set current scale
ME.STOP x			stop channel x (`0` = all)
MID.SHIFT o			shift pitch CV by standard Teletype pitch value (e.g. `N 6`, `V -1`, etc)
MID.SLEW t			set pitch slew time in ms (applies to all allocation styles except FIXED)
MIN x y			return the minimum of x and y
MOD x y		**%**	find the remainder after division of x by y
MP.PRESET x			set Meadowphysics to preset x (indexed from `0`)
MP.RESET x			reset countdown for channel x (`0` = all, `1`–`8` = individual channels)
MP.STOP x			reset channel x (`0` = all, `1`–`8` = individual channels)
MUL x y		*****	multiply x and y together
MUTE x	**MUTE x y**		Disable trigger input x
N x			converts an equal temperament note number to a value usable by the CV outputs (x in the range `-127` to `127`)
NE x y		**!=** , **XOR**	x is not equal to y

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
NZ x			x is not 0
O	**O x**		auto-increments *after* each access, can be set, starting value 0
O.INC	**O.INC x**		how much to increment 0 by on each invocation, default 1
O.MAX	**O.MAX x**		the upper bound for 0, default 63
O.MIN	**O.MIN x**		the lower bound for 0, default 0
O.WRAP	**O.WRAP x**		should 0 wrap when it reaches its bounds, default 1
OR x y		||	logical OR of x and y
OR.BANK x			Select preset bank x (1-8)
OR.CLK x			Advance track x (1-4)
OR.CVA x			Select tracks for CV A where x is a binary number representing the tracks
OR.CVB x			Select tracks for CV B where x is a binary number representing the tracks
OR.DIV x			Set divisor for selected track to x (1-16)
OR.GRST x			Global reset (x can be any value)
OR.MUTE x			Mute trigger selected by OR.TRK (0 = on, 1 = mute)
OR.PHASE x			Set phase for selected track to x (0-16)
OR.PRESET x			Select preset x (1-8)
OR.RELOAD x			Reload preset or bank (0 - current preset, 1 - current bank, 2 - all banks)
OR.ROTS x			Rotate scales by x (1-15)
OR.ROTW x			Rotate weights by x (1-3)
OR.RST x			Reset track x (1-4)
OR.SCALE x			Select scale x (1-16)
OR.TRK x			Choose track x (1-4) to be used by OR.DIV, OR.PHASE, OR.WGT or OR.MUTE
OR.WGT x			Set weight for selected track to x (1-8)
OTHER: ...			runs the command when the previous EVERY/SKIP did not run its command.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
P x	**P x y**		get/set the value of the working pattern at index x
P.END	**P.END x**		get/set the end location of the working pattern, default 63
P.HERE	**P.HERE x**		get/set value at current index of working pattern
P.I	**P.I x**		get/set index position for the working pattern.
P.INS x y			insert value y at index x of working pattern, shift later values down, destructive to loop length
P.L	**P.L x**		get/set pattern length of the working pattern, non-destructive to data
P.N	**P.N x**		get/set the pattern number for the working pattern, default 0
P.NEXT	**P.NEXT x**		increment index of working pattern then get/set value
P.POP			return and remove the value from the end of the working pattern (like a stack), destructive to loop length
P.PREV	**P.PREV x**		decrement index of working pattern then get/set value
P.PUSH x			insert value x to the end of the working pattern (like a stack), destructive to loop length
P.RM x			delete index x of working pattern, shift later values up, destructive to loop length
P.START	**P.START x**		get/set the start location of the working pattern, default 0
P.WRAP	**P.WRAP x**		when the working pattern reaches its bounds does it wrap (0/1), default 1 (enabled)
PARAM		**PRM**	Get the value of PARAM knob (0-16383)
PN x y	**PN x y z**		get/set the value of pattern x at index y
PN.END x	**PN.END x y**		get/set the end location of the pattern x, default 63
PN.HERE x	**PN.HERE x y**		get/set value at current index of pattern x
PN.I x	**PN.I x y**		get/set index position for pattern x

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
PN.INS x y z			insert value z at index y of pattern x, shift later values down, destructive to loop length
PN.L x	**PN.L x y**		get/set pattern length of pattern x. non-destructive to data
PN.NEXT x	**PN.NEXT x y**		increment index of pattern x then get/set value
PN.POP x			return and remove the value from the end of pattern x (like a stack), destructive to loop length
PN.PREV x	**PN.PREV x y**		decrement index of pattern x then get/set value
PN.PUSH x y			insert value y to the end of pattern x (like a stack), destructive to loop length
PN.RM x y			delete index y of pattern x, shift later values up, destructive to loop length
PN.START x	**PN.START x y**		get/set the start location of pattern x, default `0`
PN.WRAP x	**PN.WRAP x y**		when pattern x reaches its bounds does it wrap (`0`/1), default 1 (enabled)
PROB x: ...			potentially execute command with probability x (0-100)
Q	**Q x**		Modify the queue entries
Q.AVG	**Q.AVG x**		Return the average of the queue
Q.N	**Q.N x**		The queue length
QT x y			round x to the closest multiple of y (quantise)
RAND x			generate a random number between `0` and x inclusive
RRAND x y			generate a random number between x and y inclusive
RSH x y		**>>**	right shift x by y bits, in effect divide by 2 to the power of x
S: ...			Place a command onto the stack
S.ALL			Execute all entries in the stack
S.CLR			Clear all entries in the stack
S.L			Get the length of the stack
S.POP			Execute the most recent entry

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
SCALE a b x y i			scale i from range a to b to range x to y, i.e. `i * (y - x) / (b - a)`
SCENE	**SCENE x**		get the current scene number, or load scene x (0-31)
SCRIPT	**SCRIPT x**		get current script number, or execute script x (1-8), recursion allowed
SKIP x: ...			run the command every time except the xth time.
STATE x			Read the current state of input x
SUB x y		**-**	subtract y from x
SYNC x			synchronizes *all* EVERY and SKIP counters to offset x.
T	**T x**		get / set the variable T, typically used for time, default 0
TI.IN x			reads the value of IN jack x; default return range is from -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V; return range can be altered by the TI.IN.MAP command
TI.IN.CALIB x y			calibrates the scaling for IN jack x; y of -1 sets the -10V point; y of 0 sets the 0V point; y of 1 sets the +10V point
TI.IN.INIT x			initializes IN jack x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes mapping (but not calibration)
TI.IN.MAP x y z			maps the IN values for input jack x across the range y - z (default range is -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V)
TI.IN.N x			return the quantized note number for IN jack x using the scale set by TI.IN.SCALE
TI.IN.QT x			return the quantized value for IN jack x using the scale set by TI.IN.SCALE; default return range is from -16384 to 16383 - representing -10V to +10V
TI.IN.SCALE x			select scale # y for IN jack x; scales listed in full description
TI.INIT d			initializes all of the PARAM and IN inputs for device number d (1-8)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TI.PARAM x		**TI.PRM**	reads the value of PARAM knob x; default return range is from 0 to 16383; return range can be altered by the TI.PARAM.MAP command
TI.PARAM.CALIB x y		**TI.PRM.CALIB**	calibrates the scaling for PARAM knob x; y of 0 sets the bottom bound; y of 1 sets the top bound
TI.PARAM.INIT x		**TI.PRM.INIT**	initializes PARAM knob x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes mapping (but not calibration)
TI.PARAM.MAP x y z		**TI.PRM.MAP**	maps the PARAM values for input x across the range y - z (defaults 0-16383)
TI.PARAM.N x		**TI.PRM.N**	return the quantized note number for PARAM knob x using the scale set by TI.PARAM.SCALE
TI.PARAM.QT x		**TI.PRM.QT**	return the quantized value for PARAM knob x using the scale set by TI.PARAM.SCALE; default return range is from 0 to 16383
TI.PARAM.SCALE x		**TI.PRM.SCALE**	select scale # y for PARAM knob x; scales listed in full description
TI.RESET d			resets the calibration data for TXi number d (1-8) to its factory defaults (no calibration)
TI.STORE d			stores the calibration data for TXi number d (1-8) to its internal flash memory
TIME	**TIME x**		timer value, counts up in ms., wraps after 32s, can be set
TIME.ACT	**TIME.ACT x**		enable or disable timer counting, default 1
TO.CV x			CV target output x; y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10
TO.CV.INIT x			initializes CV output x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes offsets, slews, envelopes, oscillation, etc.

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.CV.LOG x y			translates the output for CV output x to logarithmic mode y; y defaults to 0 (off); mode 1 is for 0-16384 (0V-10V), mode 2 is for 0-8192 (0V-5V), mode 3 is for 0-4096 (0V-2.5V), etc.
TO.CV.N x y			target the CV to note y for output x; y is indexed in the output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.N.SET x y			set the CV to note y for output x; y is indexed in the output's current CV.SCALE (ignoring SLEW)
TO.CV.OFF x y			set the CV offset for output x; y values are added at the final stage
TO.CV.QT x y			CV target output x; y is quantized to output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.QT.SET x y			set the CV for output x (ignoring SLEW); y is quantized to output's current CV.SCALE
TO.CV.SCALE x y			select scale # y for CV output x; scales listed in full description
TO.CV.SET x y			set the CV for output x (ignoring SLEW); y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10
TO.CV.SLEW x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in milliseconds
TO.CV.SLEW.M x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in minutes
TO.CV.SLEW.S x y			set the slew amount for output x; y in seconds
TO.ENV.ACT x y			activates/deactivates the AD envelope generator for the CV output x; y turns the envelope generator off (0 - default) or on (1); CV amplitude is used as the peak for the envelope and needs to be > 0 for the envelope to be perceivable
TO.ENV.ATT x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in milliseconds (default 12 ms)
TO.ENV.ATT.M x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in minutes

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.ENV.ATT.S x y			set the envelope attack time to y for CV output x; y in seconds
TO.ENV.DEC x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in milliseconds (default 250 ms)
TO.ENV.DEC.M x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in minutes
TO.ENV.DEC.S x y			set the envelope decay time to y for CV output x; y in seconds
TO.ENV.EOC x n			fires a PULSE at the End of Cycle to the unit-local trigger output 'n' for the envelope on CV output x; n refers to trigger output 1-4 on the same TXo as CV output 'y'
TO.ENV.EOR x n			fires a PULSE at the End of Rise to the unit-local trigger output 'n' for the envelope on CV output x; n refers to trigger output 1-4 on the same TXo as CV output 'y'
TO.ENV.LOOP x y			causes the envelope on CV output x to loop for y times; a y of 0 will cause the envelope to loop infinitely; setting y to 1 (default) disables looping and (if currently looping) will cause it to finish its current cycle and cease
TO.ENV.TRIG x			triggers the envelope at CV output x to cycle; CV amplitude is used as the peak for the envelope and needs to be > 0 for the envelope to be perceivable
TO.INIT d			initializes all of the TR and CV outputs for device number d (1-8)
TO.KILL d			cancels all TR pulses and CV slews for device number d (1-8)
TO.M d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d (1-8) to y in milliseconds; default 1000
TO.M.ACT d y			sets the active status for the 4 independent metronomes on device d (1-8) to y (0/1); default 0 (disabled)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.M.BPM d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in Beats Per Minute
TO.M.COUNT d y			sets the number of repeats before deactivating for the 4 metronomes on device d to y; default `0` (infinity)
TO.M.M d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in minutes
TO.M.S d y			sets the 4 independent metronome intervals for device d to y in seconds; default 1
TO.M.SYNC d			synchronizes the 4 metronomes for device number d (1-8)
TO.OSC x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to y with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384); a value of `0` disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > `0` for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.CTR x y			centers the oscillation on CV output x to y; y values are bipolar (-16384 to +16383) and map to -10 to +10
TO.OSC.CYC x y			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in milliseconds
TO.OSC.CYC.M x y			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in minutes
TO.OSC.CYC.M.SET x y			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in minutes
TO.OSC.CYC.S x y			targets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x with the portamento rate determined by the `TO.OSC.SLEW` value; y is in seconds
TO.OSC.CYC.S.SET x y			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores `CV.OSC.SLEW`); y is in seconds

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.OSC.CYC.SET x y			sets the oscillator cycle length to y for CV output x (ignores TO.OSC.SLEW); y is in milliseconds
TO.OSC.FQ x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to frequency y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is in Hz; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.FQ x y			sets oscillation for CV output x to frequency y (ignores TO.OSC.SLEW); y is in Hz; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.LFO x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to LFO frequency y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is in mHz (millihertz: 10^-3 Hz); a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.LFO.SET x y			sets oscillation for CV output x to LFO frequency y (ignores TO.OSC.SLEW); y is in mHz (millihertz: 10^-3 Hz); a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.N x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to note y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; see quantization scale reference for y; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.OSC.N.SET x y			sets oscillation for CV output x to note y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); see quantization scale reference for y; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.PHASE x y			sets the phase offset of the oscillator on CV output x to y (0 to 16383); y is the range of one cycle
TO.OSC.QT x y			targets oscillation for CV output x to y with the portamento rate determined by the TO.OSC.SLEW value; y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384) and quantized to current OSC.SCALE; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.QT.SET x y			set oscillation for CV output x to y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384) and quantized to current OSC.SCALE; a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable
TO.OSC.RECT x y			rectifies the polarity of the oscillator for output x to y; range for y is -2 to 2; default is 0 (no rectification); 1 & -1 are partial rectification - omitting all values on the other side of the sign; 2 & -2 are full rectification - inverting values from the other pole
TO.OSC.SCALE x y			select scale # y for CV output x; scales listed in full description
TO.OSC.SET x y			set oscillation for CV output x to y (ignores CV.OSC.SLEW); y is 1v/oct translated from the standard range (1-16384); a value of 0 disables oscillation; CV amplitude is used as the peak for oscillation and needs to be > 0 for it to be perceivable

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.OSC.SLEW x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in milliseconds
TO.OSC.SLEW.M x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in minutes
TO.OSC.SLEW.S x y			sets the frequency slew time (portamento) for the oscillator on CV output x to y; y in seconds
TO.OSC.SYNC x			resets the phase of the oscillator on CV output x (relative to TO.OSC.PHASE)
TO.OSC.WAVE x y			set the waveform for output x to y; y values range 0-4999; values translate to sine (0), triangle (1000), saw (2000), pulse (3000), or noise (4000); oscillator shape between values is a blend of the pure waveforms
TO.OSC.WIDTH x y			sets the width of the pulse wave on output x to y; y is a percentage of total width (0 to 100); only affects waveform 3000
TO.TR x y			sets the TR value for output x to y (0/1)
TO.TR.INIT x			initializes TR output x back to the default boot settings and behaviors; neutralizes metronomes, dividers, pulse counters, etc.
TO.TR.M x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in milliseconds; default 1000
TO.TR.M.ACT x y			sets the active status for the independent metronome for output x to y (0/1); default 0 (disabled)
TO.TR.M.BPM x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in Beats Per Minute
TO.TR.M.COUNT x y			sets the number of repeats before deactivating for output x to y; default 0 (infinity)
TO.TR.M.M x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in minutes

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
TO.TR.M.MUL x y			multiplies the M rate on TR output x by y; y defaults to 1 - no multiplication
TO.TR.M.S x y			sets the independent metronome interval for output x to y in seconds; default 1
TO.TR.M.SYNC x			synchronizes the PULSE for metronome on TR output number x
TO.TR.POL x y			sets the polarity for TR output n
TO.TR.PULSE x		**TO.TR.P**	pulses the TR value for output x for the duration set by TO.TR.TIME/S/M
TO.TR.PULSE.DIV x y		**TO.TR.P.DIV**	sets the clock division factor for TR output x to y
TO.TR.PULSE.MUTE x y		**TO.TR.P.MUTE**	mutes or un-mutes TR output x; y is 1 (mute) or 0 (un-mute)
TO.TR.TIME x y			sets the time for TR.PULSE on output n; y in milliseconds
TO.TR.TIME.M x y			sets the time for TR.PULSE on output n; y in minutes
TO.TR.TIME.S x y			sets the time for TR.PULSE on output n; y in seconds
TO.TR.TOG x			toggles the TR value for output x
TO.TR.WIDTH x y			sets the time for TR.PULSE on output n based on the width of its current metronomic value; y in percentage (0-100)
TOSS			randomly return 0 or 1
TR x	**TR x y**		Set trigger output x to y (0-1)
TR.POL x	**TR.POL x y**		Set polarity of trigger output x to y (0-1)
TR.PULSE x		**TR.P**	Pulse trigger output x
TR.TIME x	**TR.TIME x y**		Set the pulse time of trigger x to y ms
TR.TOG x			Flip the state of trigger output x
V x			converts a voltage to a value usable by the CV outputs (x between 0 and 10)
VV x			converts a voltage to a value usable by the CV outputs (x between 0 and 1000, 100 represents 1V)

OP	OP *(set)*	*(aliases)*	Description
W x: ...			run the command while condition x is true
WRAP x y z			limit the value x to the range y to z inclusive, but with wrapping
WW.END x			Set the loop end position (0-15)
WW.MUTE1 x			Mute trigger 1 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE2 x			Mute trigger 2 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE3 x			Mute trigger 3 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTE4 x			Mute trigger 4 (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTEA x			Mute CV A (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.MUTEB x			Mute CV B (0 = on, 1 = mute)
WW.PATTERN x			Change pattern (0-15)
WW.PMODE x			Set the loop play mode (0-5)
WW.POS x			Cut to position (0-15)
WW.PRESET x			Recall preset (0-7)
WW.QPATTERN x			Change pattern (0-15) after current pattern ends
WW.START x			Set the loop start position (0-15)
WW.SYNC x			Cut to position (0-15) and hard-sync the clock (if clocked internally)
X	**X x**		get / set the variable X, default `0`
Y	**Y x**		get / set the variable Y, default `0`
Z	**Z x**		get / set the variable Z, default `0`

B. Missing documentation

C. Changelog

vNEXT

- **NEW**: added a cheat sheet PDF

v2.1

- **BREAKING**: the `I` variable is now scoped to the `L` loop, and does not exist outside of an execution context. Scripts using `I` as a general-purpose variable will be broken.
- **FIX**: `SCENE` will not run from `INIT` script during scene load.
- **NEW**: Tracker data entry overhaul. Type numbers, press enter to commit.
- **NEW**: new op: `BPM` to get milliseconds per beat in given BPM
- **NEW**: script lines can be disabled / enabled with ctrl-/
- **NEW**: shift-enter in scene write mode now inserts a line
- **NEW**: new ops: `LAST x` for the last time script `x` was called
- **NEW**: `SCRIPT` with no arguments gets the current script number.
- **FIX**: `AVG` and `Q.AVG` now round up properly
- **NEW**: new op: `BREAK` to stop the remainder of the script
- **NEW**: new mod: `W [condition]: [statement]` will execute `statement` as long as `condition` is true (up to an iteration limit).
- **NEW**: new mods: `EVERY x:`, `SKIP x:`, `OTHER:` to alternately execute or not execute a command.
- **NEW**: new op: `SYNC x` will synchronize all `EVERY` and `SKIP` line to the same step.
- **NEW**: new feature: @ - the turtle. Walks around the pattern grid. Many ops, see documentation.
- **OLD**: ctrl-F1 to F8 mute/unmute scripts.
- **NEW**: ctrl-F9 enables/disables METRO.
- **FIX**: recursive delay fix. Now you can `1: DEL 500: SCRIPT 1` for temporal recursion.
- **FIX**: KILL now clears TR output as well as disabling the METRO script.
- **FIX**: if / else conditions no longer transcend their script
- **IMP**: functional exectuion stack for `SCRIPT` operations

v2.0.1

- **FIX**: update IRQ masking which prevents screen glitches and crashing under heavy load

v2.0

- **BREAKING**: remove `II` op. Ops that required it will now work with out it. (e.g. `II MP.PRESET 1` will become just `MP.PRESET 1`)

- **BREAKING**: merge the MUTE and UNMUTE ops. Now MUTE x will return the mute status for trigger x (0 is unmuted, 1 is muted), and MUTE x y will set the mute for trigger x (y = 0 to unmute, y = 1 to mute)
- **BREAKING**: remove unused Meadowphysics ops: MP.SYNC, MP.MUTE, MP.UNMUTE, MP.FREEZE, MP.UNFREEZE
- **BREAKING**: rename Ansible Meadowphysics ops to start with ME
- **NEW**: sub commands, use a ; separator to run multiple commands on a single line, e.g. X 1; Y 2
- **NEW**: key bindings rewritten
- **NEW**: aliases: + for ADD, - for SUB, * for MUL, / for DIV, % for MOD, << for LSH, >> for RSH, == for EQ, != for NE, < for LT, > for GT, <= for LTE, >= for GTE, ! for EZ, && for AND, || for OR, PRM for PARAM, TR.P for TR.PULSE
- **NEW**: new ops: LTE (less than or equal), and GTE (greater than or equal)
- **NEW**: new pattern ops: PN.L, PN.WRAP, PN.START, PN.END, PN.I, PN.HERE, PN.NEXT, PN.PREV, PN.INS, PN.RM, PN.PUSH and PN.POP
- **NEW**: USB disk loading and saving works at any time
- **NEW**: M limited to setting the metronome speed to 25ms, added M! to allow setting the metronome at unsupported speeds as low as 2ms
- **NEW**: TELEX Aliases: TO.TR.P for TO.TR.PULSE (plus all sub-commands) and TI.PRM for TI.PARAM (plus all sub-commands)
- **NEW**: TELEX initialization commands: TO.TR.INIT n, TO.CV.INIT n, TO.INIT x, TI.PARAM.INIT n, TI.IN.INIT n, and TI.INIT x
- **IMP**: new Ragel parser backend
- **IMP**: script recursion enhanced, maximum recursion depth is 8, and self recursion is allowed
- **IMP**: removed the need to prefix : and ; with a space, e.g. IF X : TR.PULSE 1 becomes IF X: TR.PULSE
- **IMP**: AND and OR now work as boolean logic, rather than bitwise, XOR is an alias for NE
- **FIX**: divide by zero errors now explicitly return a 0 (e.g. DIV 5 0 now returns 0 instead of -1), previously the behaviour was undefined and would crash the simulator
- **FIX**: numerous crashing bugs with text entry
- **FIX**: i2c bus crashes under high M times with external triggers
- **FIX**: P.I and PN.I no longer set values longer than allowed
- **FIX**: VV works correctly with negative values

v1.4.1

- **NEW**: added Ansible remote commands LV.CV and CY.CV
- **NEW**: Added TELEX Modules Support for the TXi and the TXo
- **NEW**: 75 New Operators Across the Two Modules
- **NEW**: Supports all basic Teletype functions (add TI and TO to the commands you already know)
- **NEW**: Extended functionality allows for additional capabilities for existing functions
- **NEW**: Experimental input operators add capabilities such as input range mapping and quantization
- **NEW**: Experimental output operators add oscillators, envelopes, independent metronomes, pulse dividing, etc.
- **NEW**: Full List of Methods Found and Maintained Here[1]

[1] https://github.com/bpcmusic/telex/blob/master/commands.md

v1.2.1

- **NEW**: Just Friends ops: `JF.GOD`, `JF.MODE`, `JF.NOTE`, `JF.RMODE`, `JF.RUN`, `JF.SHIFT`, `JF.TICK`, `JF.TR`, `JF.TUNE`, `JF.VOX`, `JF.VTR`

v1.2

- **NEW**: Ansible support added to ops: `CV`, `CV.OFF`, `CV.SET`, `CV.SLEW`, `STATE`, `TR`, `TR.POL`, `TR.PULSE`, `TR.TIME`, `TR.TOG`
- **NEW**: `P.RM` will also return the value removed
- **NEW**: `ER` op
- **IMP**: a `TR.TIME` of 0 will disable the pulse
- **IMP**: `O.DIR` renamed to `O.INC`, it's the value by which `O` is *incremented* when it is accessed
- **IMP**: `IF`, `ELIF`, `ELSE` status is reset on each script run
- **IMP**: key repeat now works for all keypresses
- **FIX**: `FLIP` won't interfere with the value of `O`
- **FIX**: the `O` op now returns it's set value *before* updating itself
- **FIX**: the `DRUNK` op now returns it's set value *before* updating itself
- **FIX**: `P.START` and `P.END` were set to 1 when set with too large values, now are set to 63
- **FIX**: `CV.SLEW` is correctly initialised to 1 for all outputs
- **FIX**: several bugs where pattern length wasn't updated in track mode
- **FIX**: fixed `[` and `]` not updating values in track mode

v1.1

- **NEW**: USB flash drive read/write
- **NEW**: `SCRIPT` op for scripted execution of other scripts!
- **NEW**: `MUTE` and `UNMUTE` ops for disabling trigger input
- **NEW**: hotkeys for `MUTE` toggle per input (meta-shift-number)
- **NEW**: screen indication in live mode for `MUTE` status
- **NEW**: `SCALE` op for scaling number from one range to another
- **NEW**: `JI` op just intonation helper
- **NEW**: `STATE` op to read current state of input triggers 1-8 (low/high = 0/1)
- **NEW**: keypad executes scripts (works for standalone USB keypads and full-sized keyboards)
- **NEW**: `KILL` op clears delays, stack, CV slews, pulses
- **NEW**: hotkey meta+ESC executes `KILL`
- **NEW**: `ABS` op absolute value, single argument
- **NEW**: `FLIP` op variable which changes state (0/1) on each read
- **NEW**: logic ops: `AND`, `OR`, `XOR`
- **NEW**: `O` ops: `O.MIN`, `O.MAX`, `O.WRAP`, `O.DIR` for counter range control
- **NEW**: `DRUNK` ops: `DRUNK.MIN`, `DRUNK.MAX`, `DRUNK.WRAP` for range control
- **NEW**: `TR.POL` specifies the polarity of `TR.PULSE`
- **NEW**: if powered down in tracker mode, will power up in tracker mode
- **IMP**: `TR.PULSE` retrigger behaviour now predictable

- **IMP**: mode switch keys more consistent (not constantly resetting to live mode)
- **FIX**: bug in command history in live mode
- **FIX**: EXP op now exists
- **FIX**: P and PN parse error
- **FIX**: possible crash on excess length line entry
- **FIX**: CV wrapping with negative `CV.OFF` values
- **FIX**: INIT script executed now on keyboardless scene recall
- **FIX**: `Q.AVG` overflow no more
- **FIX**: `P.PUSH` will fully fill a pattern
- **FIX**: `CV.SET` followed by slewed CV in one command works
- **FIX**: `DEL 0` no longer voids command

v1.0

- Initial release