

Go MIDI

Exploration of Linux's System Interfaces

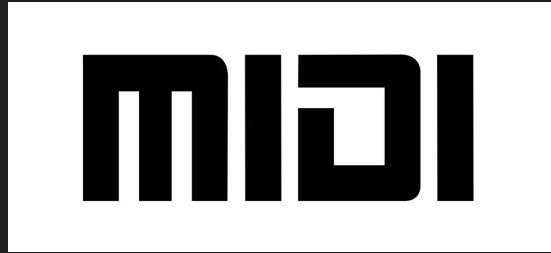
Tracks

0. Presentation Header
1. MIDI and SMF
2. Linux
3. Hardware
4. Demo
5. Conclusion

Track 1: MIDI and SMF

Musical Instrument Digital Interface

- Protocol and Electrical standard for connecting musical instruments, computers, and related audio devices
- Defined in 1983, continues to be in active use
- Baud rate: 31250
- Supports up to 16 channels multiplexed
- Commands to trigger notes, no audio data is transmitted



Live Messages

- Channel Messages
 - Voice (note on/off, key pressure, pitch bends, bank select)
 - Mode (silence, polyphonic, monophonic)
- System Messages
 - Real Time (clock, start/stop, reset)
 - Common (MIDI timing code, song select)
 - Exclusive (stream of bytes)

Standard MIDI Files

- Set of instructions for MIDI devices
 - Sequencers, DAW, video games
- Stores messages along with their position
- Versions
 - Single track
 - Multitrack synchronous
 - Multitrack asynchronous
- Sounds only as good as the hardware synthesizing

SMF Messages

- Meta Messages
 - Sequence and track names, copyrights, lyrics
 - Time signature, tempo, key
- Channel Messages
- System Common and Exclusive Messages

MIDI 2.0

- Draft announced January 2019
- Increased resolution (8-bit to 32-bit in many cases)
- Supports up to 256 channels
- Backwards compatible

Track 2: Linux

gokrazy

- Pure-Go Linux userland for applications
 - Small init written in Go
 - No C runtime
- `gokr-packer` CLI tool to build the distribution, including our Go applications

Syscall

- Directly make function calls into the kernel
- A lot of functionality is exposed!

golang.org/x/sys/unix

```
func Syscall(trap, a1, a2, a3 uintptr) (r1, r2 uintptr, err syscall.Errno)
```

```
func Syscall6(trap, a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6 uintptr) (r1, r2 uintptr, err syscall.Errno)
```

```
func SyscallNoError(trap, a1, a2, a3 uintptr) (r1, r2 uintptr)
```

And a bunch of wrapping functions to deal with architecture differences

Memory Backed File

- Option 1: Create a temporary file on /tmp
 - Program or user might not have permissions to write to this directory
 - Directory isn't guaranteed to exist
 - Harder to track memory usage
 - Must remember to remove the file after use

Memory Backed File

- Option 2: Ask the Linux Kernel to create a file backed by memory
 - Kernel automatically clears the memory when all references to the file are closed
- `func MemfdCreate(name string, flags int) (fd int, err error)`
 - Create a file descriptor backed by memory
- `func Ftruncate(fd int, length int64) (err error)`
 - Truncate the file to the size of our data
- `func Mmap(fd int, offset int64, length int, prot int, flags int) (data []byte, err error)`
 - Map the memory of the file into our memory space

ioctl

Interact with special devices

```
cmd := ethtool_cmd{cmd: 0x00000001} // ETHTOOL_GSET
dev := []byte{"eth0"}
ifr := ifreq{name: uintptr(unsafe.Pointer(&dev[0])), data: &cmd}
f, _ := unix.Socket(unix.AF_INET, unix.SOCK_STREAM, 0)
_, _, errno := syscall.Syscall(unix.SYS_IOCTL, uintptr(f.Fd()),
                               uintptr(unix.SIOCEHTOOL), uintptr(unsafe.Pointer(&ifr)))
```


Sockets

Similar to ioctl, passing structures between Go and Linux

```
info := iptGetInfo{name: []byte{"nat"}}
f, _ := unix.Socket(unix.AF_INET, unix.SOCK_RAW, unix.IPPROTO_RAW)
_, _, err := syscall.Syscall6(unix.SYS_GETSOCKOPT,
    uintptr(f.Fd()), uintptr(unix.IPPROTO_IP), uintptr(64),
    uintptr(unsafe.Pointer(&info)),
    uintptr(unsafe.Sizeof(iptGetInfo)), 0)
fmt.Printf("table has %d entries.\n", info.numEntries)
```

Problems

- The previous ways of interacting with the kernel rely on passing memory.
- Fine for small values, but annoying for structs.

Linux Netlink

- An IPC mechanism enabling communication between kernel and userspace (or between multiple userspace programs)
- Netlink communications never leave the local host
- Body of Netlink messages are encoded as list of attributes (Length, Type, Value)
 - Attributes may be nested in Values
 - Value is 4-byte aligned
- Bus for each family of messages

github.com/mdlayher/netlink

- Attribute Encoder and Decoders
- Creates and manages underlying sockets
- Manages sequence IDs for you :)

Generic Netlink

- Make it easier for kernel modules to support Netlink, a generic bus was defined, with its own families.
- Attributes of a Generic Netlink family
 - ID (change with every reboot, must look up)
 - Name
 - Version
 - Multicast group

github.com/mdlayher/genetlink

- Helps create valid Netlink messages for the Generic Netlink family

Getting WiFi interfaces

```
c, err := genetlink.Dial(nil)
family, err := c.GetFamily(name)
req := genetlink.Message{
    Header: genetlink.Header{
        Command: nl80211CommandGetInterface,
        Version: family.Version,
    },
}
flags := netlink.HeaderFlagsRequest | netlink.HeaderFlagsDump
msgs, err := c.Execute(req, family.ID, flags)
```

Parsing Interface fields

```
func (ifi *Interface) parseAttributes(attrs []netlink.Attribute)
error {
    for _, a := range attrs {
        switch a.Type {
        case nl80211.AttrIfindex:
            ifi.Index = int(nlenc.Uint32(a.Data))
        case nl80211.AttrIfname:
            ifi.Name = nlenc.String(a.Data)
        }
    }

    return nil
}
```


Aside to Desktop Linux

- A userspace daemon would listen to these events
 - Apply policies
 - Create symlinks on devtmpfs
 - Maintain device metadata and emit enriched events
- **systemd, eudev, vdev**
 - Maintain /run directories of metadata
 - Emit enriched events to dbus
- (optionally) Another daemon farther process these events
 - Udisks2 listens on dbus, and exposes RPCs specifically for working with disks
 - Udevil automatically mounts disks by listening to udev events

uevent and kobject

- Linux creates and manages kobjects that tracks the addition, modification, and removal of devices
- Changes to the kobject result in uevents passed from the kernel to userspace over a netlink family
- The values for the last uevent are exposed by Linux as a file in sysfs

github.com/mdlayher/kobject

```
c, _ := kobject.New()  
for {  
    event, _ := c.Receive()  
    // process event  
}
```

Coldplug

- uevent has no buffering, only new events
- Can process existing events by walking sysfs
 - `filepath.Walk("/sys", filepath.WalkFunc)`
 - Read "uevent" file
 - Parse key-value pair from each line

```
func ParseEvent(f io.Reader) map[string]string {
    event := make(map[string]string, 0)
    buf := bufio.NewScanner(f)
    for buf.Scan() {
        fields := strings.SplitN(buf.Text(), "=", 2)
        if len(fields) < 2 {
            return event
        }
        event[fields[0]] = fields[1]
    }
    return event
}
```

Track 3: Hardware

Back in 90s

- Roland made a "music tutor" that played back MIDI from 3.5" floppies



In 2019



[Roland Music Player MT-80s Vintage Karaoke MIDI Player **WORKING**](#)

Pre-Owned

\$93.99

Buy It Now

Free Shipping



[Roland MT-80s MIDI Player](#)

\$76.34

1 bid

+\$22.89 shipping

2d 18h left (Tue, 5:21 AM)

From Canada



[1997 Roland Music Player MT 80s MIDI & 30 Faber piano lesson accompaniment discs](#)

Pre-Owned

\$118.00

or Best Offer

Free Shipping



[Roland Music Player MT-80s Vintage KARAOKE MIDI Player](#)

Pre-Owned

\$85.00

0 bids

or Best Offer

+\$30.00 shipping

6d 16h left (Sat, 2:55 AM)



[Roland Music Player MT-80s Vintage MIDI Player](#)

Pre-Owned

\$99.00

Buy It Now

+\$48.00 shipping

Building My Own

- Raspberry Pi 3+
- MIDI synthesizer attached to serial port
- Floppy drive over USB
- Player written in Go

Why Go?

JBD says (<https://github.com/rakyll/go-hardware>):

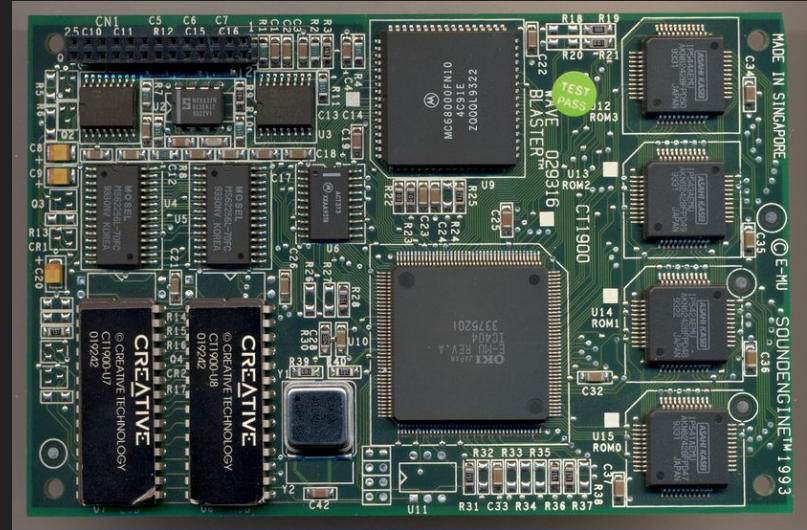
- "Out-of-the-box cross compilation"
- "Built-in concurrency primitives"
- "Go programs compile to static binaries"
- "Go is efficient, fast and has low memory footprint"
- "Code reuse"

I says:

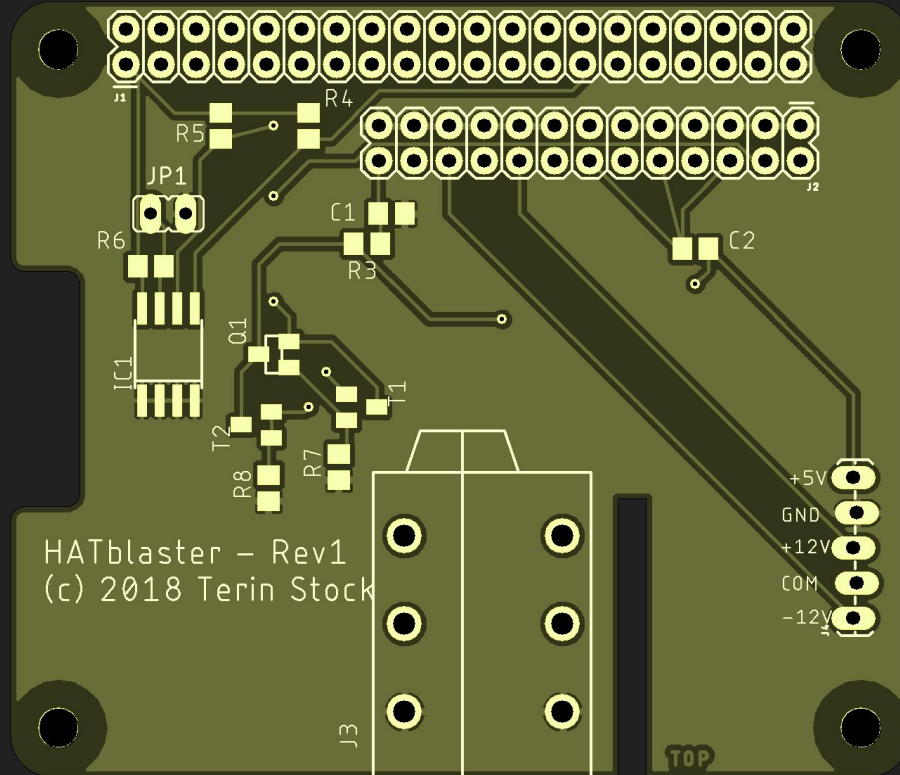
- "Not C"
- "Out of the box toolchain"

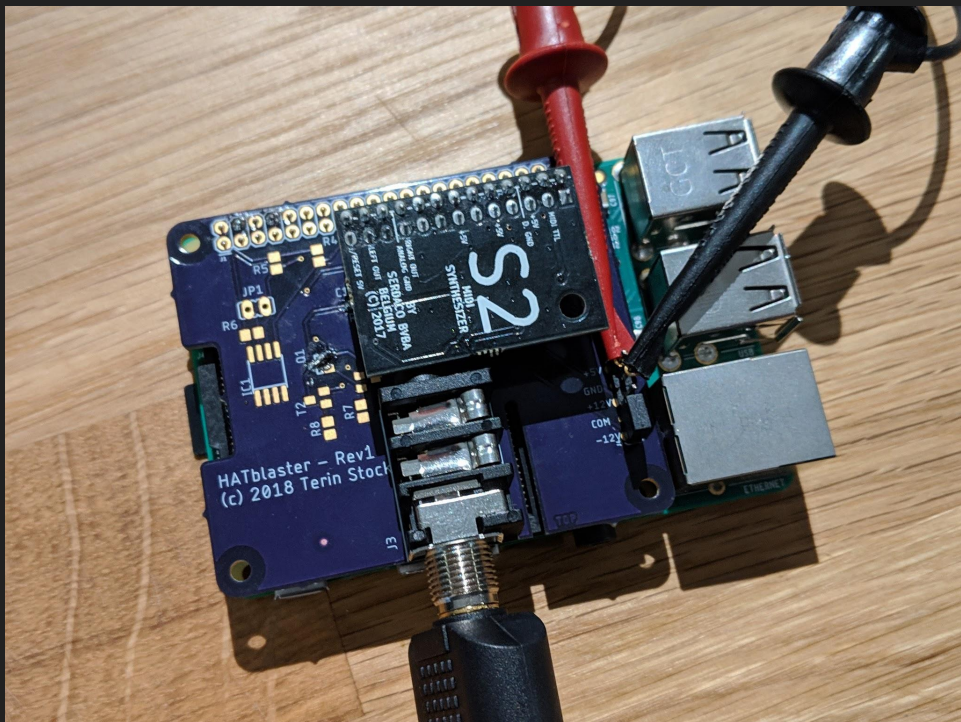
MIDI Synthesizer

- Many classic MIDI synths are available in WaveBlaster-compatible daughterboards
 - Creative WaveBlaster
 - Yamaha DB60XG
 - Roland SCB-55
 - Korg Ai20
- A few modern synthesizers are available
 - Serdaco Dreamblaster X2
 - Serdaco Dreamblaster S2



WaveBlaster Hat





Track 4: Demo

Demo gods got me :(

Track 5: Conclusion

We're Hiring



Acknowledgements

- Matt Layher (<https://mdlayher.com/>)
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- Michael Stapelberg (<https://michael.stapelberg.de/>)
 - Main developer on gokrazy
- Chiel Kersten (<http://members.home.nl/c.kersten/>)
 - Large catalog of WaveBlaster-compatible daughterboards

Thanks!

- Blog: <https://terinstock.com>
- Code: <https://git.terinstock.com>
- Twitter: [@terinjokes](https://twitter.com/terinjokes)