Study Guide for Music & Computers – Final Exam

1. Sound is defined as pressure waves of air.

2. **Digital Audio** is the representation of sound as numbers.

3. **Ripping** refers to the moving of music from CD or music device TO the computer

4. **Downloading** refers to the moving of music from a website TO the computer

5. **Mp3** is the most commonly used format used in music. It stands for Moving Pictures Experts Group layer 3

6. iTunes uses their own format (AAC) which are not readable by all computers and mp3 players.   You will need a 1/8 mini stereo cable to transfer audio from an ipod to a computer. You will play the music from your ipod and record on a digital audio program.

7. **Compression** is the changing of a format from WAV to mp3. A 32 MB wave file will compress down to a 3MB mp3 file.

8. **MIDI** stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface

9. A **music track** is a layer of sound. A music **channel** is the specific path that the layer of sound travels. You can have as many tracks of music as you want. You can only have 16 MIDI channels for you to use. Drums sounds are sent through channel 10 only.

10. The "Mp3 revolution" allowed people to transfer music over the internet. It also allowed people to purchase music online. People could now also edit music digitally on the computer.

11. **Step Sequencing** is the technique of inputing individual notes to create rhythmic and melodic patterns.

12. **SAMPLES:**

    - Modern samples are nothing more than digital recording.
    - Refers to the entirety of a certain digital recording. For instance, a drum sample typically refers to a digital recording of a drum that has been hit once.

13. **LOOPS**
    - A loop is a repeating section of sound material. A sample of music which is repeated.
    - Short sections of material can be repeated to create ostinato(repeated) patterns

14. MIDI files have an advantage over digital audio for two reasons:

    1. MIDI file sizes are MUCH smaller
    2. You can freely edit music in the MIDI format.

15. **AUDACITY:**
    a. Edit Digital Audio
    b. Only plays Audio tracks, not MIDI
    c. Does not record MIDI keyboards, only audio through a microphone
16. **CAKEWALK:**
    a. Create Loops
    b. Use step sequencing
    c. Combine both AUDIO and MIDI tracks
    d. Records using a MID keyboard

17. Explain one element from this class that you learned about and how can you use this information in the future.