



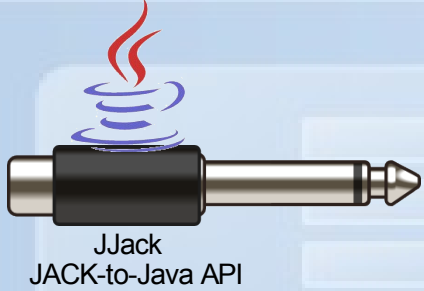
JJack



<http://jjack.berlios.de>

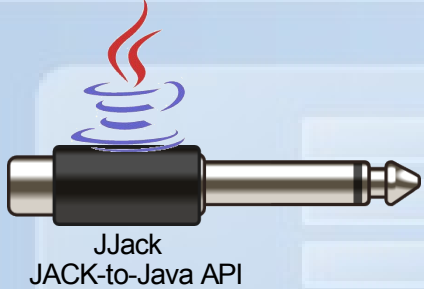
Using the JACK Audio Connection Kit with Java

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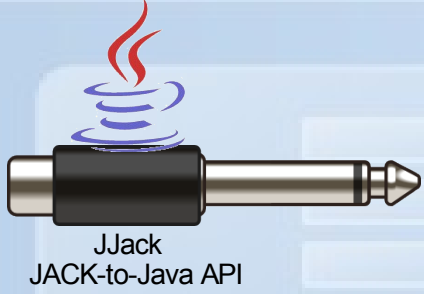
What's JJack for?

- Write **Java programs** that act as interconnectable **JACK clients**
- **Record / generate / transform** audio with Java, JACK-compliant
- Possible alternative to internal **JavaSound API** (`javax.sound.sampled.*`)

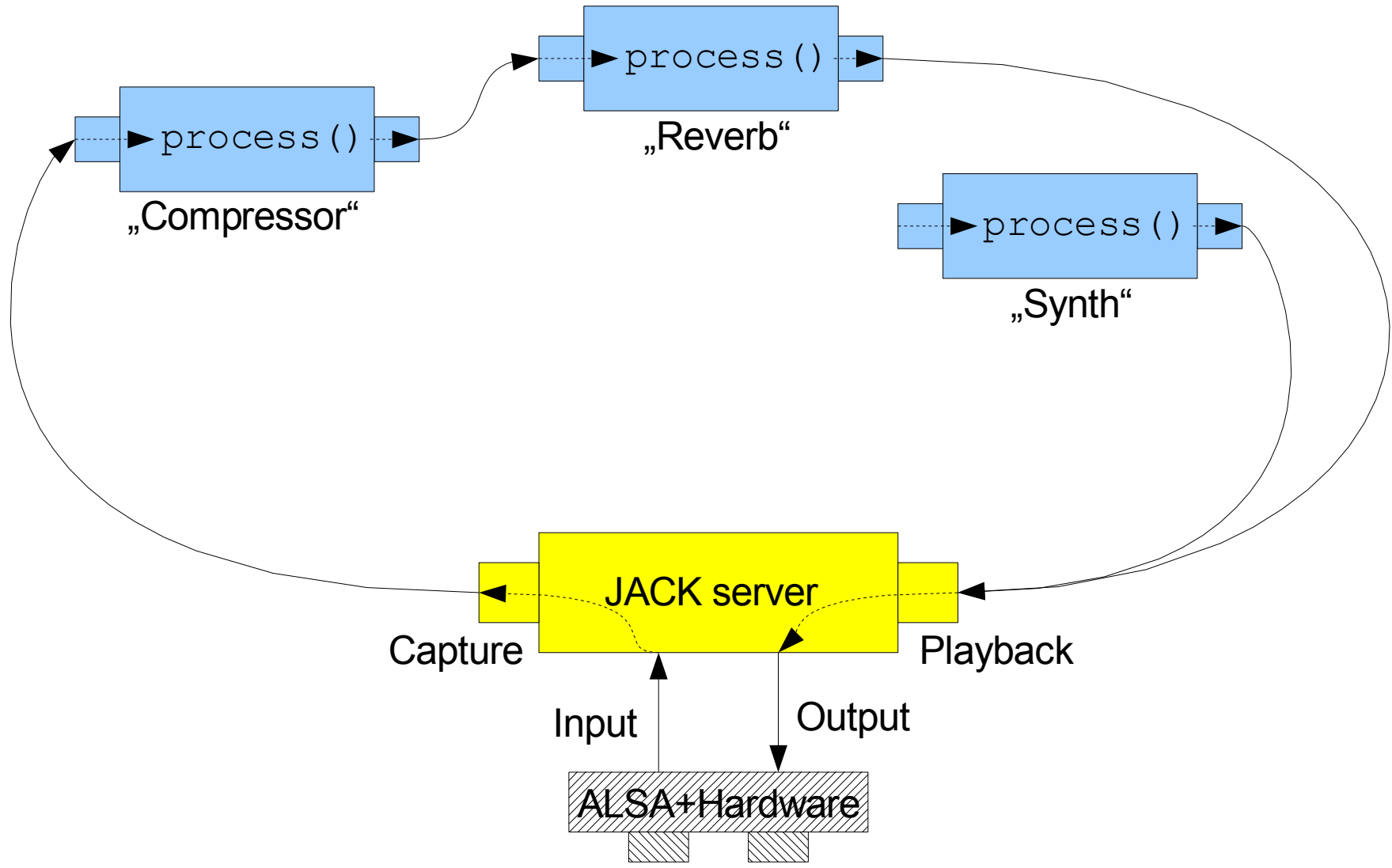


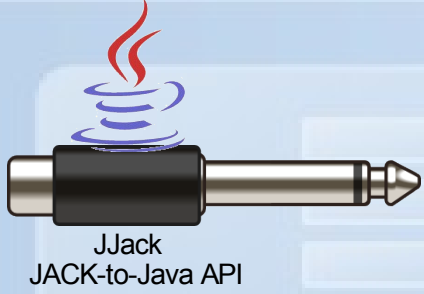
Overview

- JACK
- JACK & Java
- JJack direct JACK reflection
- JJack high-level API
- Examples

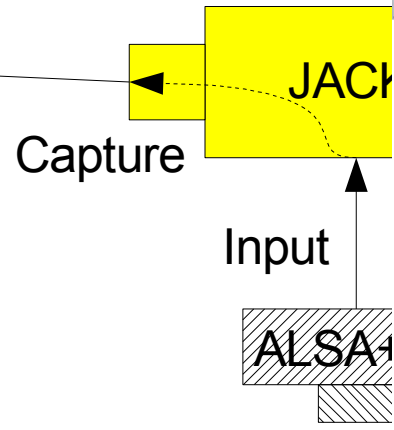
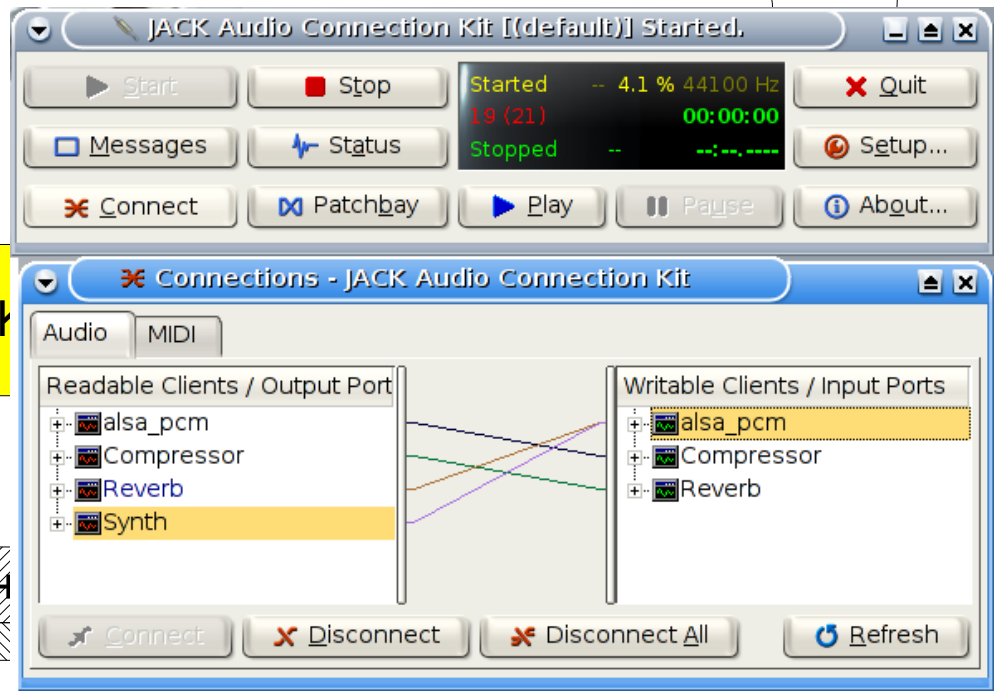
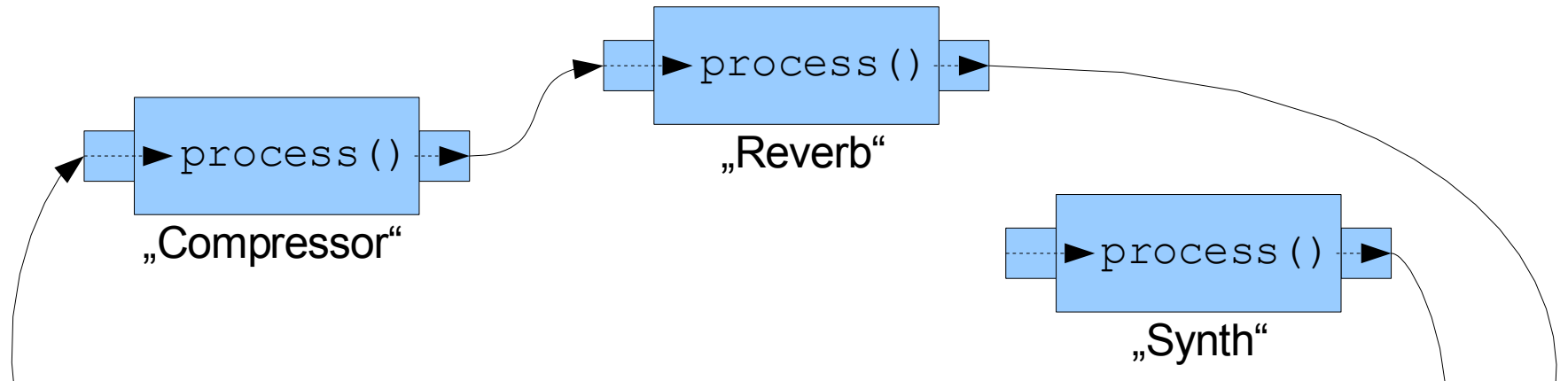


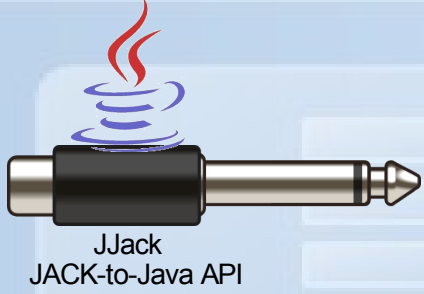
JACK processing loop



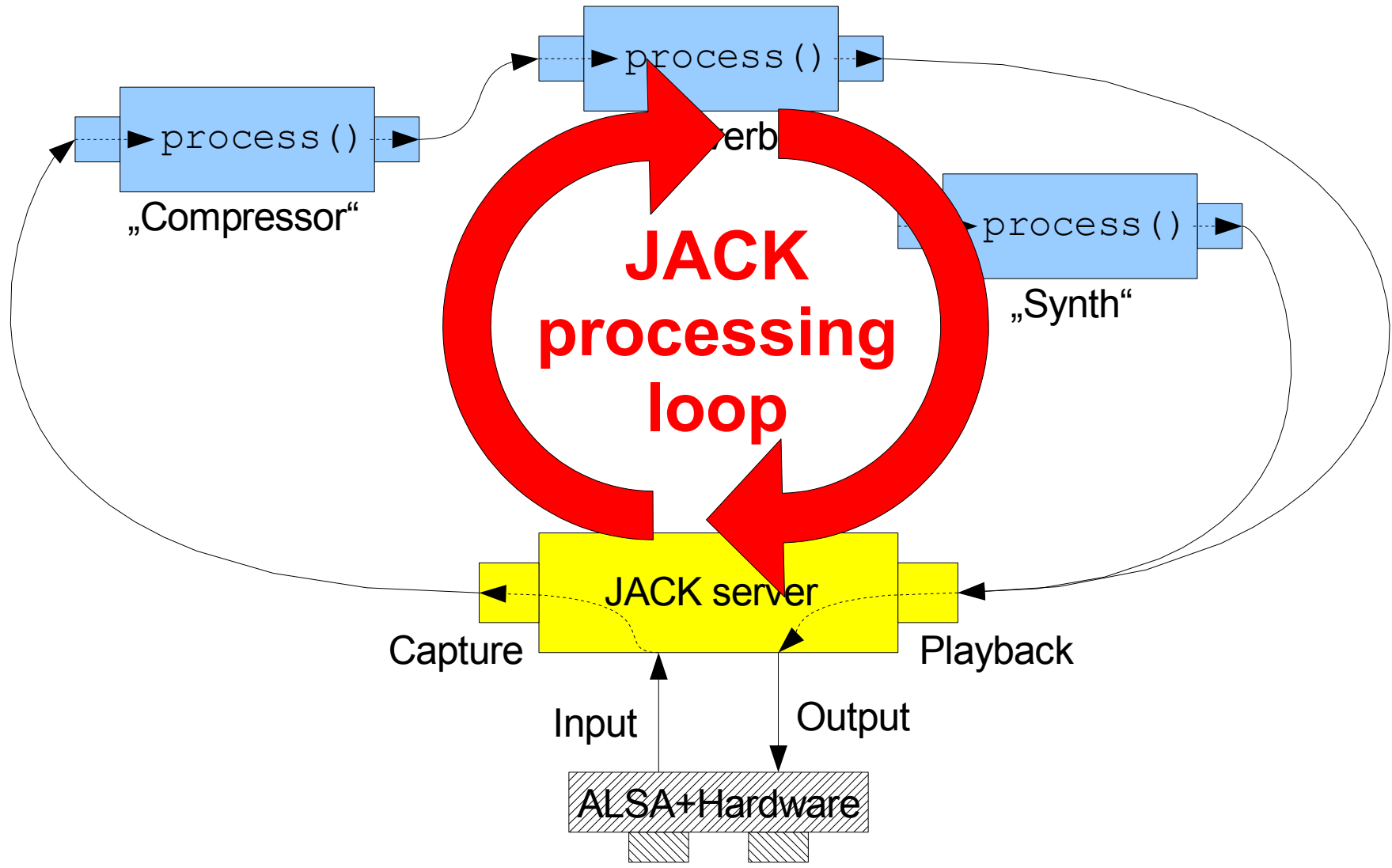


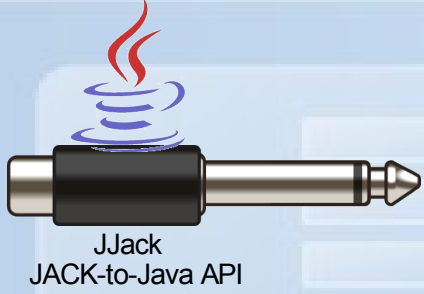
JACK processing loop



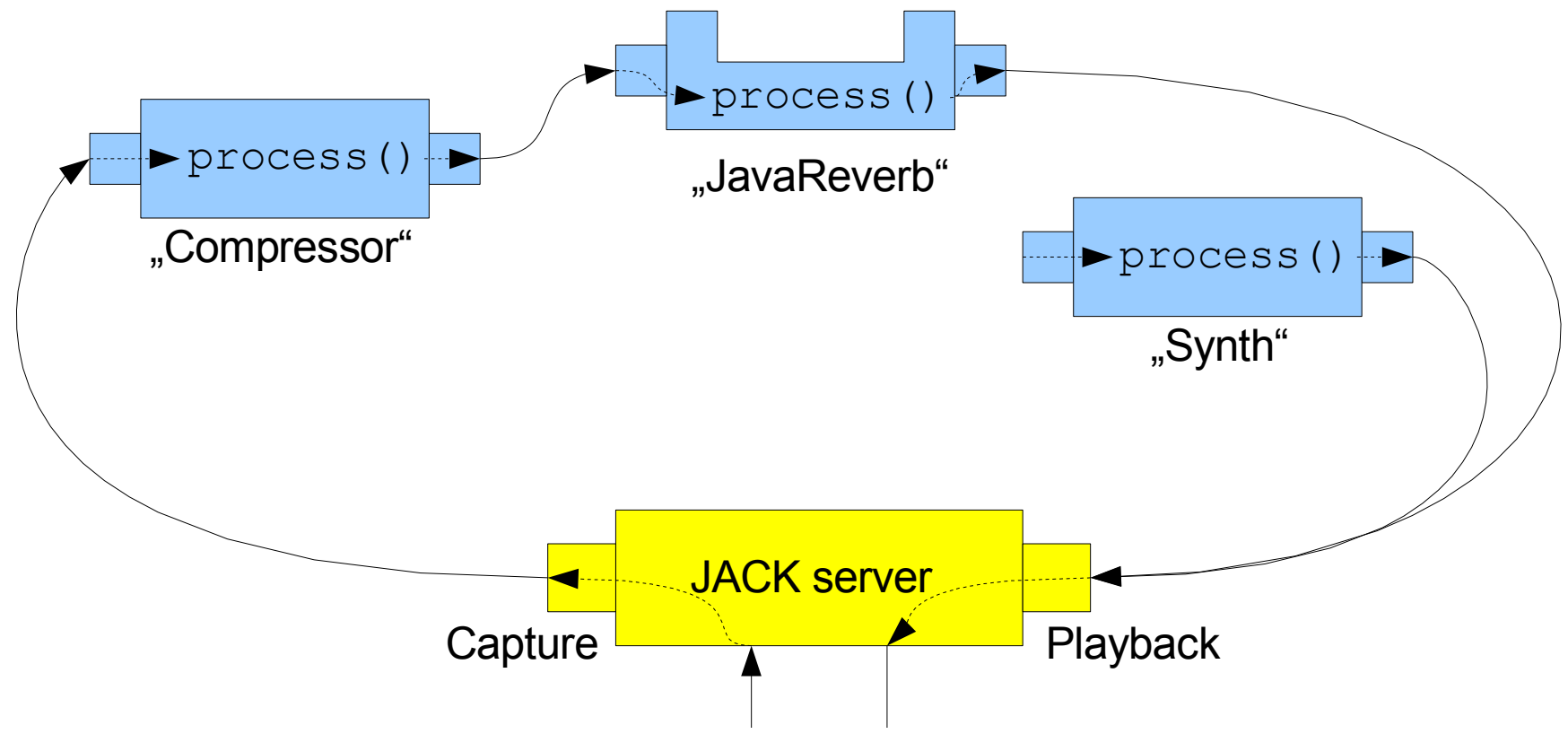


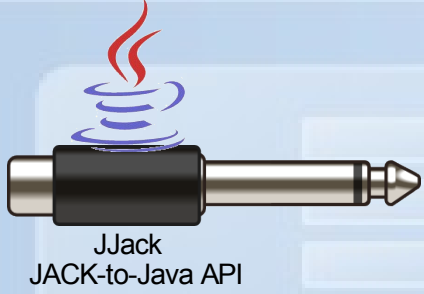
JACK processing loop



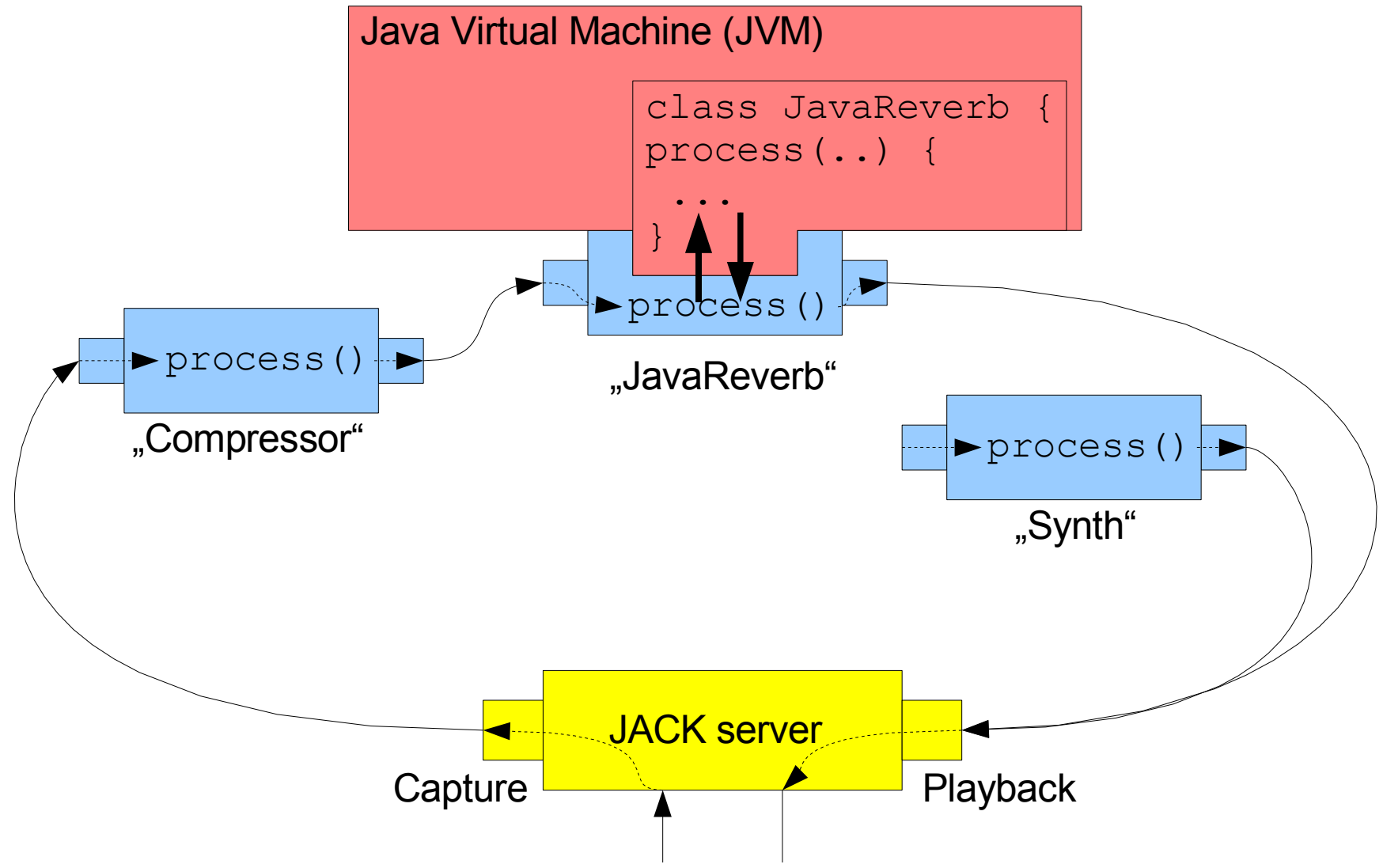


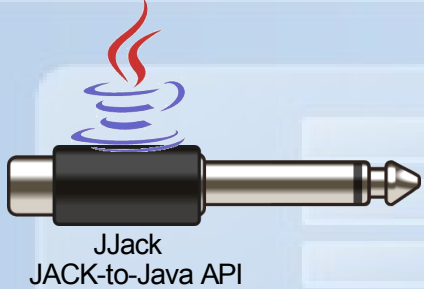
JACK & Java





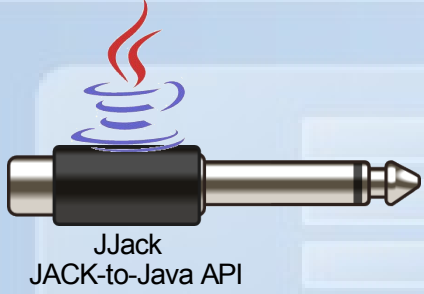
JACK & Java



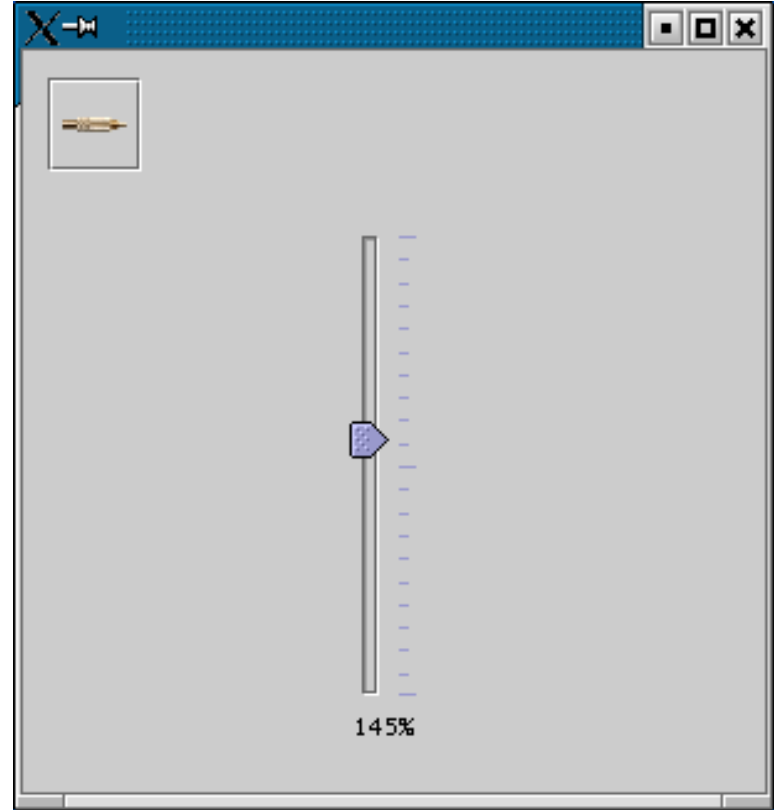
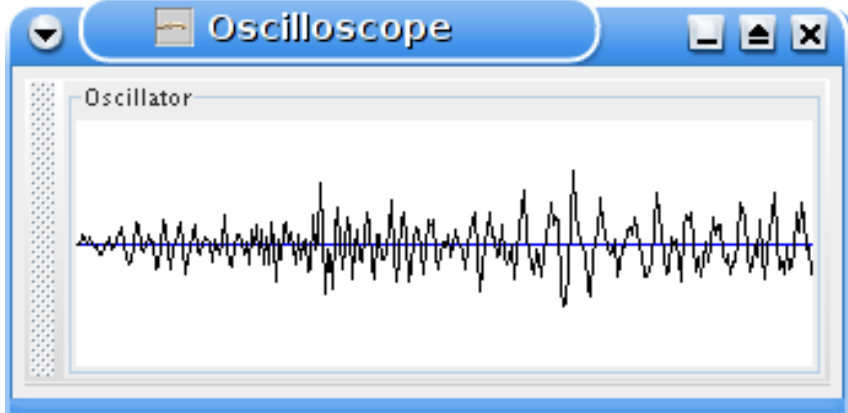
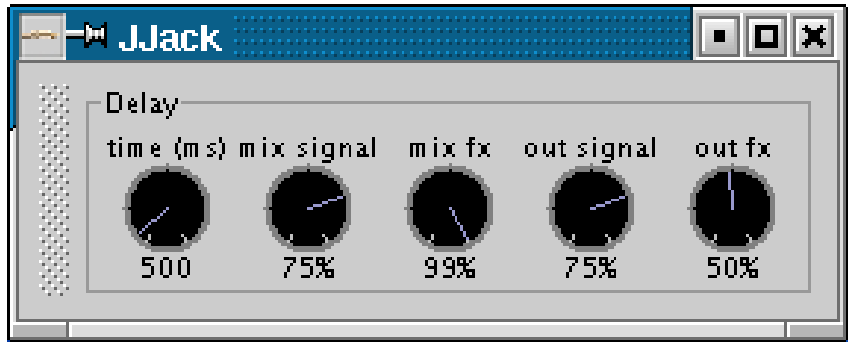


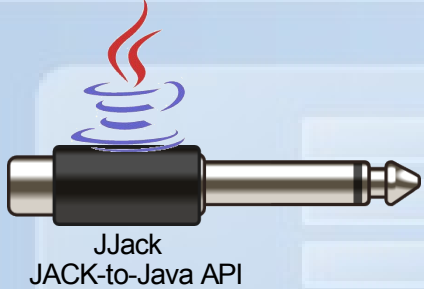
JJack Approach

- Native library acts as JACK client (`lib/i386/linux/libjjack.so`)
- Bound to class `JJackSystem` by Java Native Interface (JNI)
- Native call to `process()` is delegated to Java-method `JJackSystem.process(...)`



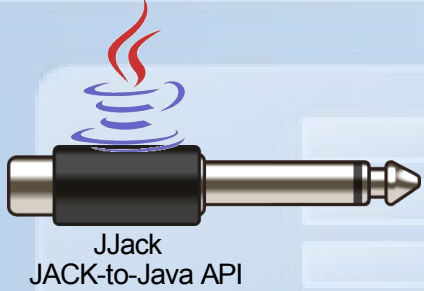
JJack – Examples 1





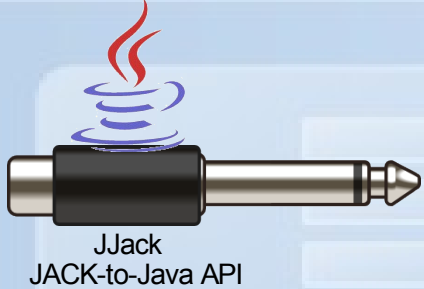
JJack Architecture

- 2 levels of architecture:
 - **Direct JACK reflection (simple)**
 - **High-level API**



Direct JACK reflection

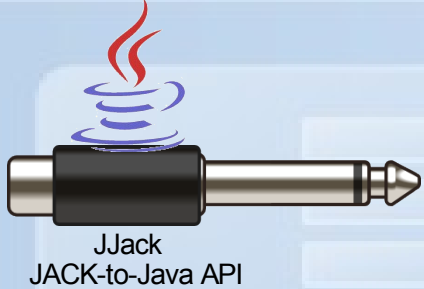
- Single `process()` method in Java does the job of a JACK client
- Easy to use
- Sufficient for most applications



Direct JACK reflection

- Simple JJACK client in Java:

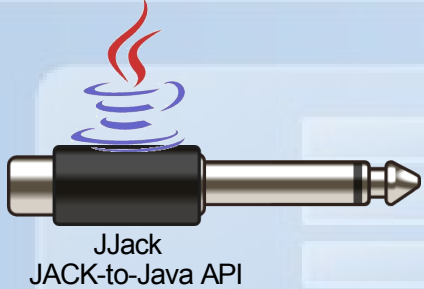
```
public void process(JJackAudioEvent e) {  
    float v = getVolume(); // parameter from gui  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < e.countChannels(); i++) {  
        FloatBuffer in = e.getInput(i);  
        FloatBuffer out = e.getOutput(i);  
        int cap = in.capacity();  
        for (int j = 0; j < cap; j++) {  
            float a = in.get(j);  
            a *= v; // amplify signal  
            if (a > 1f) a = 1f; else if (a < -1f) a = -1f;  
            out.put(j, a);  
        }  
    }  
}
```



Direct JACK reflection

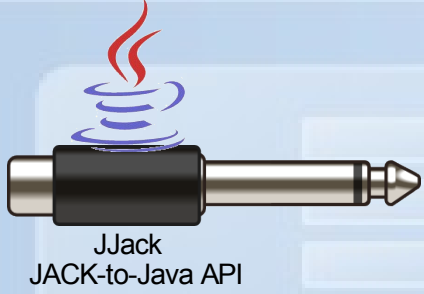
- Deploying:

```
public class JJackTest {  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        // get JACK system's sample rate, initialize  
        int sampleRate = JJackSystem.getSampleRate();  
        System.out.print("Sample-rate: "+ sampleRate);  
  
        // set single processing client  
        MyJJackClient client = new MyJJackClient();  
  
        JJackSystem.setClient(client);  
  
        /* ... */  
    }  
}
```



High-Level API

- Optional model for audio signal-routing, **internal** to Java
- Object-oriented API for **multiple** audio-processors
 - e.g. `Channel`, `Port`,
`AudioProducer`, `AudioConsumer`...
- **JavaBeans-compatible** interconnection mechanism



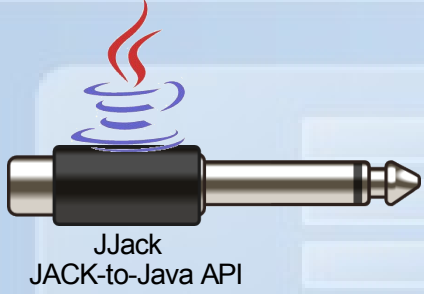
Example: High-Level API

Connections - JACK Audio Connection Kit

Readable Clients / Output Ports	Writable Clients / Input Ports
JJack	JJack
alsa_pcm	alsa_pcm
bio2jack_0_1214	playback_1
output_1	input_1
output_2	input_2
out_0	
out_1	playback_2

Shell - Konsole

```
java@moritz:/usr/java/jjack-0.1/bin$ ./jjack.sh -i de.gulden.ap
plication,jjack,clients "Gain [Oscillator(name=Oscillator-Clie
nt)] Delay [Oscillator(name=Delay-Oscillator)]"
natively registering jack client "JJack"
using 2 input ports, 2 output ports
```

Example: BeanBuilder

The Bean Builder - Runtime Mode

File View Icons Help

JJack Swing Containers Menu

Control Panel

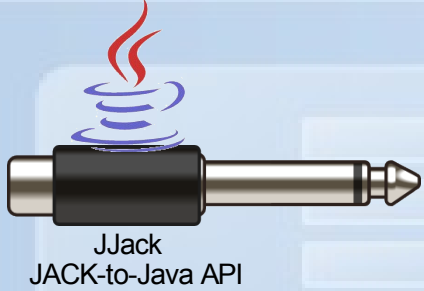
Event Management Instantiate Bean Design Mode

Property Inspector - de.gulden.application.jj...

Property	Value
amplify	
background	204,204,204
border	
fps	4
name	Oscillator
size	Width: 300 Height: 100
visible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> true
zoom	0.01

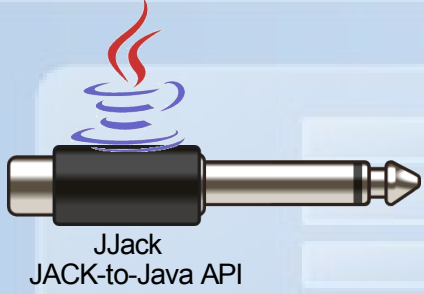
Properties for: de.gulden.application.jjack.clients.Oscillator

The main workspace shows a visual signal flow diagram with five knobs: time (ms) at 250, mix signal at 75%, mix fx at 50%, out signal at 75%, and out fx at 50%. A 100% knob is also visible on the left. Green lines connect the knobs to various ports in the diagram.



Real-World Application

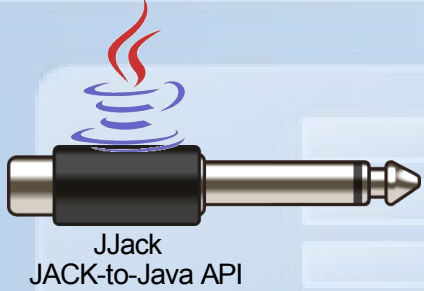
- Music sequencer **Frinika** (GPL, <http://www.frinika.com/>)
- Entirely written in Java, implements sequencer model `javax.sound.midi.*`
- Audio I/O either via JJack or JavaSound



Example: Frinika

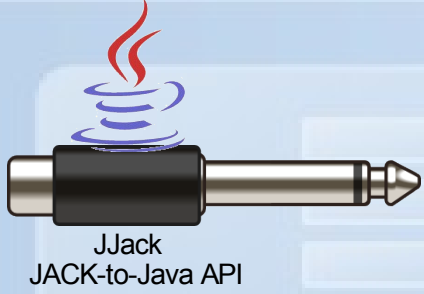
The screenshot displays the AudioDemo.frinika* application window. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Perspectives, Settings, Tools, Help, and debug. The main interface is divided into several sections:

- Transport:** Shows a play button, a time display of 0405596, and controls for Start (1.0:000), End (3.0:000), and BPM (145).
- Mixer:** Features a central meter and various track controls. The tracks visible are:
 - Guitar:** Mute, Solo, R (Right channel)
 - Piano:** Mute, Solo, R
 - Organ:** Mute, Solo, R
 - Vamp:** Mute, Solo, R
 - RasmusDSP:** L, M, S, R
 - Midi 8:** L, M, S, R
- Piano Roll:** Located at the bottom, it shows a piano keyboard and a timeline with notes. The current note is D-5 with a velocity of 100 and a length of 0.1:043.

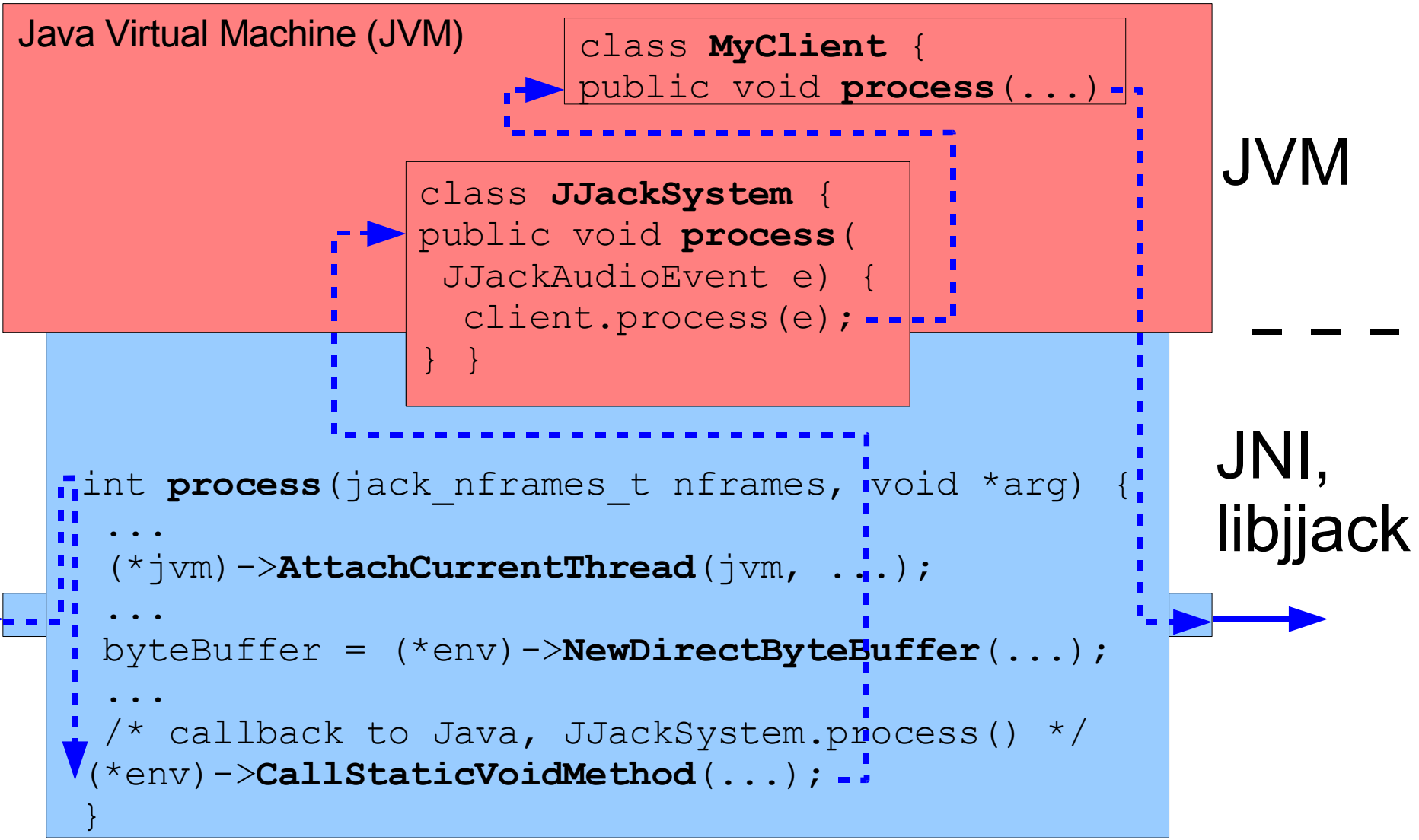


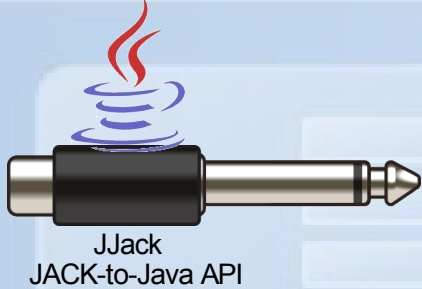
Native Bridge Implementation

- High performance thanks to JDK1.4 `java.nio.*` („New I/O“)
- Native `*float` memory-blocks get directly mapped onto Java `float[]` arrays (`java.nio.DirectByteBuffer`)
- *No conversion, even no copying*



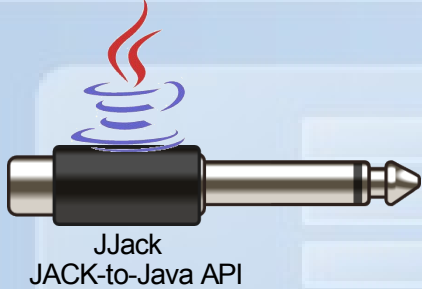
Native Bridge Implementation





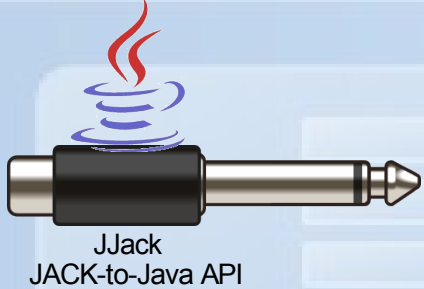
Comparing JJack and JavaSound (1/2)

	JJack	JavaSound
<i>interoperability</i>	high, virtual cable-connectivity	low, device I/O oriented
<i>timing latency</i>	JACK timing, potential low-latency below 5 ms on fast machines	device-dependent, varying among OSs and JDK versions
<i>realtime-capability</i>	yes (application can run in a user-thread, JACK in a realtime thread)	no (unless the whole JVM runs in a realtime thread)



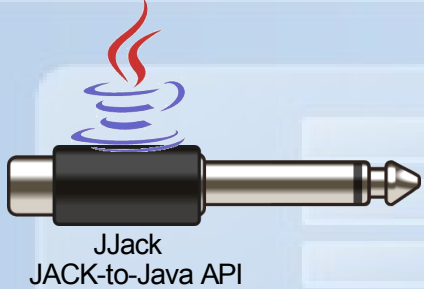
Comparing JJACK and JavaSound (2/2)

<i>process architecture</i>	pull-architecture (JACK thread calls <code>process()</code>)	push-architecture (application is responsible for delivering data)
<i>internal data-format</i>	32-bit float (less aliasing, higher performance for interconnection)	16-bit integer (faster processing for simple clients, else conversion)
<i>number of channels</i>	any	according to hardware driver or software mixer
<i>operating system</i>	Linux or Mac (JACK required)	Any (JDK \geq 1.3)



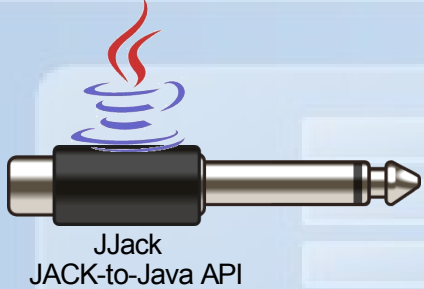
Future Plans

- Improve current codebase (with Frinika developers)
- Garbage-collection issues?
- JACK-MIDI?



Conclusion

- **JJACK enables** Java as a programming language for **interconnectable** audio clients
- Audio-specific **architecture**
- May provide better **performance** than JavaSound (some systems)
- **Alternative** to JavaSound API

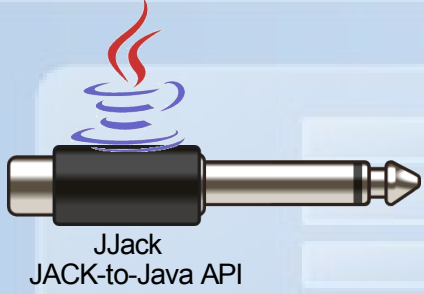


JJack – Using JACK with Java

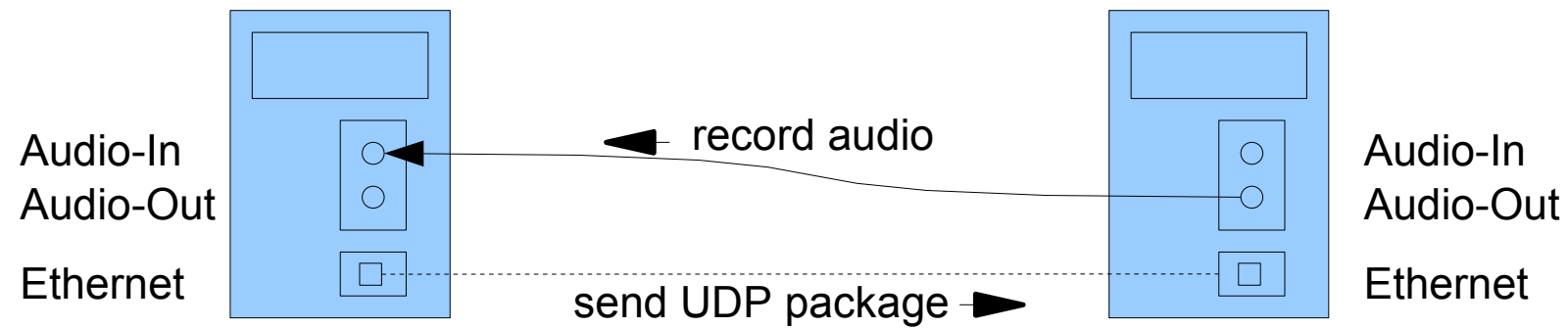
Thank you!

<http://jjack.berlios.de/>

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Appendix: Latency Measurements

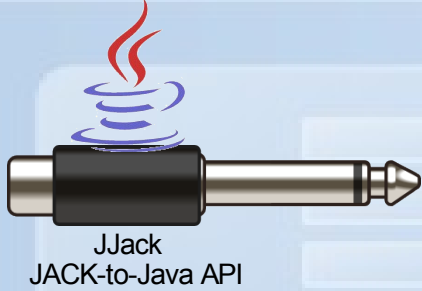


Test-Client

Linux 2.5.15-4-
realtime, JJACK
with JACK-period
256, JDK1.5,
onboard VIA
hardware

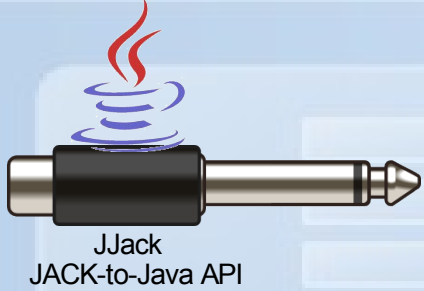
Test-Server

alternative configurations:
•Linux 2.6.15-4-realtime /
Linux 2.6.15-5 /
Windows XP
•JDK1.4 / JDK1.6
•Onboard-sound / USB-sound



Appendix: Latency Measurements

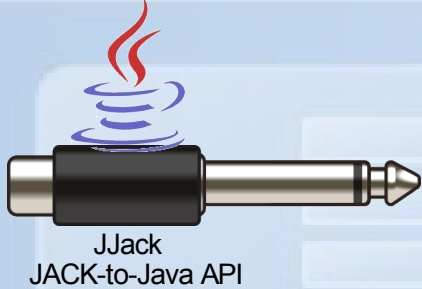
- **Benchmark application:**
`de.gulden.framework.jjack.util.
benchmark.AudioBenchmark`
(current CVS)
- **Note: test-client induces latency itself, suitable for comparing setups, but no absolute results**



Appendix: Latency Measurements

Onboard-sound	JACK period	JJack		JavaSound		JavaSound Buffer
		JDK1.4	JDK1.6	JDK1.4	JDK1.6	
Linux 2.6.15-4- realtime	512			333.71		131071
	256	18.82				88200
	128				3.71	65536
	64	8.62				32768
	32		4.94	325.18		16384
Linux 2.6.15-5	512			329.47		131071
	256					88200
	128			336.95	4.13	65536
	64		6.82	337.56		32768
	32	6.86	5.39	342.26		16384
Windows XP				178.67		131071
					28.26	88200
						65536
				185.79	27.9	32768
					16384	

The values are each averaged from at least 20 individual measurements.



Appendix: Latency Measurements

USB-sound	JACK period	JJack		JavaSound		JavaSound Buffer
		JDK1.4	JDK1.6	JDK1.4	JDK1.6	
Linux 2.6.15-4- realtime	512			372.3		131071
	256			354.34	19.52	88200
	128					65536
	64	10.74	10.34			32768
	32				20.04	16384
Linux 2.6.15-5	512					131071
	256			21.17	20.58	88200
	128					65536
	64	10.17	9.53			32768
	32				20.64	16384
Windows XP				179.5		131071
					31.02	88200
					30.71	65536 32768 16384

The values are each averaged from at least 20 individual measurements.