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Fonelab's straightforward software gives you total control of the backup and recovery process, ensuring that you always have access to the data you need. Aiseesoft Mac Blu-ray Player brings powerful Blu-ray features to the Mac, including Dolby Digital audio, fine audio controls, and multiple playback modes. It even lets you play Blu-ray ISO files directly, so the player itself is optional. Have you ever accidentally deleted your important contacts or call history on your iPhone/iPad that was not backed up? If you find yourself in a situation where you have deleted contacts from your iPhone, you can easily recover them with Mac iPhone Data Recovery from Aiseesoft. Just need to retrieve data from locked Android phone with broken screen? In order to extract and retrieve all the files from Android phone, Aiseesoft FoneLab for Android should be the ultimate solution you should take into consideration. MIDI is a technology standard that allows electronic musical instruments and computers to communicate.By the early 1980s, affordable digital synthesizer keyboards with a wide range of instrument sounds and effects were widely accessible. The multitude of different computer languages used by manufacturers to manage equipment inhibited interaction; thus, an industry working group was created to provide a unified, royalty-free standard. The first MIDI synthesizers were launched in 1983.What is midi? Musical Instrument Digital Interface is the abbreviation for MIDI. It is a sound card manufacturer-supported standard for recording and playing back music on digital synthesizers. It was created to control one keyboard from another, but it was quickly accepted for use with personal computers. It conveys information about how music is created rather than merely reflecting musical sound. The command set includes note-on, note-offs, critical velocity, pitch bend, and other synthesizer manipulation techniques. The produced sound waves were previously stored in a wavetable in the receiving instrument or sound card.A MIDI file is significantly more concise than formats that directly capture sound since it solely represents player information. A benefit is the short file size. However, the absence of specialized sound control is a drawback.You can make music using a regular keyboard or another input device if you use an application that offers this interface. You can then use the same or another application and a sound card as a music synthesizer to play your MIDI-compliant work. The MIDI application may have a graphical user interface resembling a recording studio control room. In addition, MIDI software is sometimes included with sound cards (for example, Mediavision's Pro Audio Studio 16).The MIDI protocol is asynchronous and employs eight-bit serial transmission with one start bit and one stop bit. It has a data rate of 31.25 Kbps. Three pins of a five-pin DIN plug are utilized to make the connection.Use Of Midi in MusicMany people believe that MIDI represents sound in programs. However, it is only data. When you play chords on a MIDI keyboard connected to your computer, you're delivering digital instructions rather than producing music.MIDI clips are the denotations in your timeline that indicate what your plugin is playing and the timing if you're composing music with plugins and a Digital Audio Workstation (DAW). MIDI is most commonly employed when working with emulated instruments in a DAW. The most popular sequencing-based DAWs are Logic Pro, Ableton, and Cubase. In addition, MIDI ports are now standard on most, if not all, electronic keyboards, as they are an integral part of today's music production.Why MIDI?The simplicity with which MIDI files may be transferred and edited is the primary reason for their widespread use. Making music is simple, but its simplicity has taken on new meaning in the wake of the global financial crisis. Even big files may be swiftly transferred, changed, and returned to the original receiver.MIDI allows music creators to collaborate on the same project without seeing each other physically. In addition, MIDI files are substantially more diminutive in size than audio ones. This means that DAWs are less likely to crash while processing multiple MIDI files than processing various audio files.MIDI SetupA MIDI keyboard/soundboard connected to a computer via MIDI-to-USB connection or one of the connectors indicated above is the most basic configuration for many home recording studios using MIDI for music creation. A DAW, such as Logic Pro X, should also be installed on your computer. It's worth noting that while most MIDI equipment has a keyboard, there are various sorts of MIDI outputs available. Other forms of MIDI controllers include drum pads, sequencers, and samplers. Dials, places, and sliders on most MIDI controllers may be assigned on the device and through your DAW. This configuration may be supplemented with a variety of different items. A MIDI interface, a piece of hardware that allows synthesizers, drum machines, and other external gear to communicate and sync time, can also be included.MIDI sequencers are an essential component of every music studio. Sequencers keep track of data and control audio playback. This is one of the most common applications for MIDI. Data is transferred from the sequencer to various system sections to maintain them synchronized with one another in this configuration. In most musical production projects, the DAW takes care of the majority, if not all, of the MIDI sequencer chores. One of the earliest programs to start as a MIDI sequencer was Cubase.Similar to how sequencers are used, samplers allow a user to modify a sample, i.e., apply an effect to the music sample and then save the recorded midi. This item may be supplied as a keyboard or a rack-mounted piece of equipment. Samplers were not seen as viable MIDI instruments in the same way that synthesizers were when MIDI was initially introduced. Nonetheless, when manufacturers began producing inexpensive samplers in the 1990s, they were more extensively utilized. After connecting your MIDI controller to your computer, create a new software instrument track in your DAW that corresponds to the instrument you wish to play. MIDI was designed to be used with computers, although it is still possible to have a MIDI setup centered around one. Instead of using a DAW to edit MIDI, a hardware synthesizer can be utilized.External MIDIThe easiest method to make music with a MIDI is to utilize a software instrument, but it is not the only one. It's also possible to use external MIDI instruments. For example, another DAW might be used for a completely different software instrument.MIDI ChannelsOn your DAW, MIDI channels are represented as a track with 16 separate channels for events and messages. These channels are critical for working with external music devices. But keep a mind that you're not restricted to only 16 MIDI tracks! If you have numerous digital instruments, such as drum kits, keyboards, and samplers, each one may be programmed to broadcast or receive MIDI data on a different channel.Other uses of MIDIAside from music composition, MIDI is employed in a variety of other intriguing applications. DJs specializing in Electronic Dance Music (EDM) utilize MIDI controllers to trigger rhythms and loops that impact and control lighting. In this example, MIDI keeps the lights in the club or at the event in sync with every note processed in the DAW. MIDI Show Controls can control rides and lighting at theme parks. Many audio/video recording equipment types may be controlled remotely using MIDI Machine Controls. Every day, new types of digital musical instruments and controllers are released. Because MIDI is so widely used, anyone can create a MIDI-controlled powered project.ConclusionBecause of its simplicity and adaptability, MIDI is a vital tool for modern music producers. Not only can you "play" just about any instrument with MIDI, but you can also apply effects. So in terms of music creation, the options are endless. Why do people want to convert MIDI to WAV? They are all aware that these MIDI files really aren't sound files. The MIDI file, which stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface, is nothing more than data that tells which notes should be played when they should be played, and also how long or what the volume of every note ought to be. Because MIDI files do not include actual audio data, they are substantially smaller. MIDI files are essentially command files that describe how the audio should be created when connected to a digital audio device or put into a computer program that understands the data. In this article, you will be provided with instructions and different offline or online converters you prefer to convert MIDI to WAV on different devices like Windows/Mac computers or iOS/Android Phones. Contents: Part 1. How Do I Easily Convert MIDI to WAV on PC/MacPart 2. Free & Online MIDI to WAV Converters Part 3. What's The Difference between MIDI and WAV? Part 1. How Do I Easily Convert MIDI to WAV on PC/Mac If you don't employ a steadfast and reputable program in converting MIDI to WAV, you'll almost certainly hear distortion as a result of the conversion. Firstly we will present to you a good choice - the iMyMac Video Converter. We recommend using the iMyMac Video Converter because it has a lot of useful functions. It is a great tool to help you easily and quickly convert video/audio files.So many users try it to convert their files MIDI to WAV, to MP3, or vice versa. It supports many media formats like ASF, SWF, AAC, 3GP, AC3, OGG, FLAC, MP4, etc. Get A Free Trial Now!Get A Free Trial Now!It also offers a lot of effect choices if you, who have a lot of creativity in mind, want to make some changes and edit the video or audio files. With the help of the iMyMac Video Converter, you can save time to convert MIDI to WAV on your Mac/Windows computer: Download it for free and open the app on your devices. Drag and drop the MIDIfiles on the screen or upload the files It allows users to simultaneously add several audio files. Click Convert Format. Select Audio from the three data formats choices: Audio, GIF, and V Then choose WAV. Click Save after you edit or enhance your files. Select the Convert or Export button to begin converting. Part 2. Free & Online MIDI to WAV Converters We will also show you 3 online MIDI to WAV converters that can totally meet your needs: Zamzar.com is one of the online file converters that will be introduced, and it was founded in 2006 by siblings Mike and Chris Whyley in England. It covers over 1,200 distinct conversion kinds and enables users to convert file types without having to install a computer program. It's risk-free and safe. The data users upload to convert will not be kept by the browser's online services. Here's how to use it to convert MIDI to WAV: Select the MIDI files you want to convert. Choose WAV as the file format you wish to convert the MIDI file. To convert the MIDI file, hit "Convert". Online-convert.com is the second tool you can use. Videos, audio files, documents, e-books, and images may all be converted into different forms. It supports around 250 different source formats and transforms them into a few common ones. There is no need to spend money on programs to convert files. Select the MIDI file to be converted. Change the size or the quality (optional). To convert MIDI to WAV, select "Start conversion". Download the WAV file. Lastly, FreeConvert.com is available for download and may be used in most internet browsers. It's simple to use, and then you might convert MIDI to WAV in bulk. They guarantee the safety and protection of your files. 256-bit SSL encryption is used to secure files, and they are immediately erased after two hours. To convert MIDI to WAV, select the "Choose Files" button to add MIDI files. Press the "Convert to WAV" option to begin the conversion. Hit the "Download WAV" button once the status changes to "Done." Part 3. What's The Difference between MIDI and WAV? MIDI is a format accepted and used in the music industry. Sound generators, sound cards, and synthesizers are examples of equipment that use MIDI to manage audio tracks. After learning how to convert MIDI to WAV, let's know more about these 2 formats. MIDI describes musical properties such as note pitch, loudness, and duration. Music created by a synthesizer using MIDI may be edited by some other synthesizer since MIDI is a widely acknowledged standard. Composing and editing music may be done with a variety of software tools. With the use of such programs, a computer may generate input music into a written score and inversely. MIDI may be found in reputable firms like Apple, Microsoft, Sony, and Yamaha's laptops, musical instruments, cell phones, and other items. Digital Audio Workstations are used to compose or write music on computer systems. VLC, Windows Media Player, QuickTime, WildMidi, MuseScore, Amarok, TiMidity++, Winamp, Apple's Logic Pro, WildMIDI, and Synthesia, are just a few of the media players that can access MIDI files. A WAV format is a Microsoft-created audio file type. It's also a widely used standard recording format for digital audio. This type is widely accepted as the standard for music listening and transfers on digital music workstations. What's the difference between MIDI and WAV? Why do people want to convert MIDI to WAV? The WAV format does have an advantage here: sound quality is determined by the sampling frequency and is consistent across machines. The audio quality of MIDI files is entirely dependent on the synthesizer on the sound card. In various sound systems, this very same MIDI file can sound very differently. The MIDI format is ideal for generating new songs since it allows you to change instrumentation and rhythms easily. On the other side, unlike WAV, the MIDI file could only hold musical instruction and cannot incorporate voice or sound effects. WAV files are more difficult to modify, but they are compatible with CDs and DVDs. It would also be acceptable to save the soundtrack as MIDI and convert MIDI to WAV prior to final processing. Conclusion Upon reading this guide, users will be able to convert MIDI to WAV files using either online or offline methods. It is absolutely accurate that converting files is not difficult. To use the iMyMac Video Converter, on the other hand, provides you the option of further managing the converted audio files.Get A Free Trial Now!Get A Free Trial Now! Chat with educators, ask questions, answer live polls, and get your doubts cleared - all while the class is going onLearning isn't just limited to classes with our practice section, mock tests and lecture notes shared as PDFs for your revisionOne subscription gets you access to all our live and recorded classes to watch from the comfort of any of your devices New Launch Sale for Screen Recorder Skip to content This MIDI CC list gives an overview of all 127 control change messages and which action they are assigned to by default. You can use this list to set up your MIDI controller and manipulate your MIDI data in all different kind of ways to make your music more expressive. For example, you can use them to add vibrato, abrupt or gradual volume changes, or control the amount of reverb, tremolo, and/or chorus, and so on. The most commonly used CCs are displayed in bold typeface. You can also download this MIDI CC list in PDF format and print it out if you want to. If you want to assign a parameter to an undefined CC you find a separate MIDI CC list of all undefined CCs below. MIDI CC # MIDI CC Purpose Value MIDI CC Description MIDI CC 0 Bank Select (MSB) 0-127 Allows user to switch bank for patch selection. Program change used with Bank Select. MIDI can access 16,384 patches per MIDI channel. MIDI CC 1 Modulation Wheel (MSB) 0-127 Generally this CC controls a vibrato effect (pitch, loudness, brighness). What is modulated is based on the patch. MIDI CC 2 Breath Controller (MSB) 0-127 Oftentimes associated with aftertouch messages. It was originally intended for use with a breath MIDI controller in which blowing harder produced higher MIDI control values. It can be used for modulation as well. MIDI CC 3 Undefined (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 4 Foot Pedal (MSB) 0-127 Often used with aftertouch messages. It can send a continuous stream of values based on how the pedal is used. MIDI CC 5 Portamento Time (MSB) 0-127 Controls portamento rate to slide between 2 notes played subsequently. MIDI CC 6 Data Entry (MSB) 0-127 Controls Value for NRPN or RPN parameters. MIDI CC 7 Volume (MSB) 0-127 Controls the volume of the channel. MIDI CC 8 Balance (MSB) 0-127 Controls the left and right balance, generally for stereo patches. A value of 64 equals the center. MIDI CC 9 Undefined (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 10 Pan (MSB) 0-127 Controls the left and right balance, generally for mono patches. A value of 64 equals the center. MIDI CC 11 Expression (MSB) 0-127 Expression is a percentage of volume (CC7). MIDI CC 12 Effect Controller 1 (MSB) 0-127 Usually used to control a parameter of an effect within the synth or workstation. MIDI CC 13 Effect Controller 2 (MSB) 0-127 Usually used to control a parameter of an effect within the synth or workstation. MIDI CC 14 Undefined (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 15 Undefined (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 16 – 19 General Purpose (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 20 – 31 Undefined (MSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 32 – 63 LSB Controller for 0-31 0-127 MIDI CC 64 Damper Pedal on/off ≤63 off, ≥64 on On/off switch that controls sustain pedal. Nearly every synth will react to CC 64. (See also Sostenuto CC 66) MIDI CC 65 Portamento on/off ≤63 off, ≥64 on On/off switch MIDI CC 66 Sostenuto Pedal on/off ≤63 off, ≥64 on On/off switch – Like the Sustain controller (CC 64), However, it only holds notes that were "On" when the pedal was pressed. People use it to "hold" chords" and play melodies over the held chord. MIDI CC 67 Soft Pedal on/off ≤63 off, ≥64 on On/off switch – Lowers the volume of notes played. MIDI CC 68 Legato FootSwitch ≤63 off, ≥64 on On/off switch – Turns Legato effect between 2 subsequent notes on or off. MIDI CC 69 Hold 2 ≤63 off, ≥64 on Another way to "hold notes" (see MIDI CC 64 and MIDI CC 66). However notes fade out according to their release parameter rather than when the pedal is released. MIDI CC 70 Sound Controller 1 0-127 Usually controls the way a sound is produced. Default = Sound Variation. MIDI CC 71 Sound Controller 2 0-127 Allows shaping the Voltage Controlled Filter (VCF). Default = Resonance also (Timbre or Harmonics) MIDI CC 72 Sound Controller 3 0-127 Controls release time of the Voltage controlled Amplifier (VCA). Default = Release Time. MIDI CC 73 Sound Controller 4 0-127 Controls the "Attack' of a sound. The attack is the amount of time it takes forthe sound to reach maximum amplitude. MIDI CC 74 Sound Controller 5 0-127 Controls VCFs cutoff frequency of the filter. MIDI CC 75 Sound Controller 6 0-127 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. MIDI CC 76 Sound Controller 7 0-127 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. MIDI CC 77 Sound Controller 8 0-127 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. MIDI CC 78 Sound Controller 9 0-127 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. MIDI CC 79 Sound Controller 10 0-127 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. MIDI CC 80 General Purpose MIDI CC 0-127 Decay Generic or on/off switch ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 81 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller 0-127 Hi-Pass Filter Frequency or Generic on/off switch≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 82 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller 0-127 Generic on/off switch ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 83 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller 0-127 Generic on/off switch≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 84 Portamento CC Control 0-127 Controls the amount of Portamento. MIDI CC 85 – 87 Undefined — MIDI CC 88 High Resolution Velocity Prefix 0-127 Extends the range of possible velocity values MIDI CC 89 & 90 Undefined — MIDI CC 91 Effect 1 Depth 0-127 Usually controls reverb send amount MIDI CC 92 Effect 2 Depth 0-127 Usually controls tremolo amount MIDI CC 93 Effect 3 Depth 0-127 Usually controls chorus amount MIDI CC 94 Effect 4 Depth 0-127 Usually controls detune amount MIDI CC 95 Effect 5 Depth 0-127 Usually controls phaser amount MIDI CC 96 (+1) Data Increment N/A Usually used to increment data for RPN and NRPN messages. MIDI CC 97 (-1) Data Decrement N/A Usually used to decrement data for RPN and NRPN messages. MIDI CC 98 Non-Registered Parameter Number LSB (NRPN) 0-127 For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the NRPN parameter. MIDI CC 99 Non-Registered Parameter Number MSB (NRPN) 0-127 For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the NRPN parameter. MIDI CC 100 Registered Parameter Number LSB (RPN) 0-127 For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the RPN parameter. MIDI CC 101 Registered Parameter Number MSB (RPN) 0-127 For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the RPN parameter. MIDI CC 102 – 119 Undefined — MIDI CC 120 to 127 are "Channel Mode Messages." MIDI CC 120 All Sound Off 0 Mutes all sound. It does so regardless of release time or sustain. (See MIDI CC 123) MIDI CC 121 Reset All Controllers 0 It will reset all controllers to their default. MIDI CC 122 Local on/off Switch 0 off, 127 on Turns internal connection of a MIDI keyboard or workstation, etc. on or off. If you use a computer, you will most likely want local control off to avoid notes being played twice. Once locally and twice when the note is sent back from the computer to your keyboard. MIDI CC 123 All Notes Off 0 Mutes all sounding notes. Release time will still be maintained, and notes held by sustain will not turn off until sustain pedal is depressed. MIDI CC 124 Omni Mode Off 0 Sets to "Omni Off" mode. MIDI CC 125 Omni Mode On 0 Sets to "Omni On" mode. MIDI CC 126 Mono Mode → Sets device mode to Monophonic. The value equals the number of channels, or 0 if the number of channels equals the number of voices in the receiver. MIDI CC 127 Poly Mode 0 Sets device mode to Polyphonic. In case you just need a MIDI CC List of undefined MIDI CCs to attach an effect/parameter/etc. to a MIDI Controller, here is one with the by default undefined MIDI CCs: CC 3CC 9CC 14-15CC 20-31CC 85-87CC 89-90CC 102-119 For a more detailed table with Data Bytes included you can check out the official MIDI Control Changes list. Note: Not all synthesizers respond to all CC's. There should be a list in your synth or keyboard manual. It's sometimes within the back and it's usually labeled as the MIDI implementation chart. If you don't have the manual or can't find one online, try a few to see if they work. If you find this page helpful, feel free to link to it. What is MIDI? MIDI, standing for Musical Instrument Digital Interface, is the technical music format with .mid or .midi file extension. MIDI is one of the most original formats of digital media. Different with MP3 or WAV audio format, MIDI contains no actual audio data, but it powerfully needs much smaller in size, as a song in MIDI format can be coded using only a few kilobytes and lines. However, you may find out that some popular media tools like VideoLAN, Audacity and more cannot support MIDI playback. Where to find MIDI player to play MIDI? Part 1: MIDI Player for Windows 10/8/7 1. Windows Media Player - Native MIDI player for Windows Windows Media Player is a native player for Windows computer, which can support playing MIDI files. However, many users respond that Windows Media Player cannot play MIDI audio file smoothly, as the Microsoft program frequently sent message of sound card error during MIDI playback. Besides sound card issue, the MIDI files not playing issue may cause by not installing MIDI driver or incorrectly setting MIDI Mapper. Before attempting the troubleshooting, you can try to restart your Windows first and try to do the MIDI playback first. 2. Sweet MIDI Player - A MIDI player for both Windows and Mac Sweet MIDI Player is a MIDI audio player that can not only audition all types of MIDI files, but also modify MIDI files themselves. It can help you easily edit the control messages, transpose the music, change the tempo, mute desired MIDI channels and save the end results to disk. With its Jukebox function, Sweet MIDI Player can let you create playlists with up to 500 songs. Besides the above MIDI players, MIDI files can be playable with WildMidi, Winamp, NoteWorthy Composer, TiMidity++, Synthesia, Amarok as well as some other media players. Part 2: MIDI Player for Mac (macOS High Sierra included) 1. QuickTime Pro - MIDI Player on Mac QuickTime Pro Player can import MIDI (Karaoke MIDI, Standard MIDI and General MIDI) formats. It uses its built-in synthesizer to play MIDI files. You can also set QuickTime to use an external synthesizer instead of the built-in one. In order to play MIDI audio on QuickTime, you just need to choose the MIDI file to add in the QuickTime Pro with choose File > Open File and select the MIDI file you want to play. 2. Apple's Logic Pro - More than a MIDI Player You can also use Apple's Logic Pro to play MIDI files. Logic Pro X is more than a basic player, it is a comprehensive music production software to let you create, edit and deliver your best music. Logic Pro can open or import Standard MIDI files by allowing you to work with MIDI data from almost any other application. You can either open MIDI file as a new project or import it into an existing Logic project to bring Standard MIDI file into Logic. Part 3: Play MIDI files online If you do not want to download or buy a MIDI player software, you can also choose playing MIDI online. There are lots of websites that can be considered as online MIDI players. Just take onlinesequencer.net for example, you can easily click "Choose File" button to select MIDI file on your computer and click "Continue", then you can enjoy MIDI file playback online. But please not that sequencer does not support all MIDI files, like MIDI files using features. It can work well with the simple ones. Part 4: MIDI Player for Android and iOS 18/17/16/15/14/13 Want to play MIDI music on portable Android device or iOS devices? You can check the following MIDI player apps. 1. MIDI Sheet Music - MIDI Player for Android Midi Sheet Music, which is able to play MIDI files. Also, this app enables you to convert the MIDI file to sheet music for printing or saving in the format of PDF or PNG. This MIDI player for Android can support adjusting the speed of MIDI music, muting or hiding tracks, displaying the note letters and more. 2. Sweet MIDI Player - MIDI Player for iPhone/iPad/iPod Sweet MIDI Player is a MIDI player for not only auditioning all types of MIDI files, but for modifying the MIDI files themselves. It can view lyrics synchronized with the music (MIDI Karaoke files) and has built in MIDI sound library with support for DLS/SF2 files. It also includes a playlist function which allows you to create and manage playlists. Extended Reading: MIDI Player Q & A 1. Why VLC and Audacity cannot play MIDI? MIDI is not an audio. It is believed to be related whith the primitive nature of MIDI. VLC playback needs sf2 (SoundFont) files, while MIDI file contain no actual audio but only contains tempo, volume, velocity, control signal parameters, pitch and some other data. The latest version of Audacity current provides support for MIDI. However, such feature is still buggy, and there is no MIDI playback available on Audacity. But Audacity can speak MIDI's "language" to standard keystrokes through Bome's MIDI Translator. 2. How to convert MIDI file to more playable audio formats? Difficult to play MIDI file? Alternatively, converting MIDI to MP3/WMA/M4A/OGG/AAC and other audio format is another way. There are many free online MIDI converters for you to choose from, such as Zamzar, Bear File Converter, FileZigZag and so on. Bear File Converter is also able to convert MP3 to MIDI. If you want to record MIDI or convert MIDI to MP3/M4A/WMA/AAC, you are recommended with a reputable and flexible MIDI Recorder. With this program, you are able to grab the .midi audio with perfect quality and save the recording as MP3/WMA/M4A/AAC. What do you think of this post? Excellent Rating: 4.8 / 5 (based on 85 ratings) Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Hopefully this list of MIDI continuous control changes will help you. Please bookmark this MIDI CC List and share. MIDI CC parameters are useful for automating in your DAW. They add movement, depth and variation helping your tracks sound more orgainic and expressive rather than monotonous and sterile.The MIDI CC list provides a comprehensive overview of all 127 control change messages and the default actions assigned to them. This list can be used to set up your MIDI controller and manipulate your MIDI data in various ways, such as adding vibrato, abrupt or gradual volume changes, or controlling the amount of reverb, tremolo, and/or chorus. The most commonly used CCs are highlighted in bold. To assign a custom parameter to a MIDI CC, you can refer to the separate MIDI CC list of undefined CCs provided below. MIDI CC parameters are essential for automation in your DAW, as they add movement, expression, and variation to your music compositions. They can make even orchestral music on software instruments feel expressive, organic, and lively. Or try slight pitch bends at the ends of your synth bass notes or the beginning of your chords. CC values have a range from 0-127, with 0 being the minimum value and 127 being the maximum value. However, some parameters are on/off, where 0 to 63 = Off and 64 to 127 = On. For convenience, the Common MIDI CC messages are bolded in the chart below. Also, to be correct, it's CONTROL CHANGE! Look for "continuous controls" and then look for "control change," on the official MIDI.org site. MIDI CC List MIDI CC Number MIDI CC Purpose MIDI CC Description Value MIDI CC 0 Bank Select Allows user to switch bank for patch selection. Program change used with Bank Select. MIDI can access 16,384 patches per MIDI channel. 0-127 MIDI CC 1 Modulation Generally this CC controls a vibrato effect (pitch, loudness, brighness). What is modulated is based on the patch. 0-127 MIDI CC 2 Breath Controller Often times associated with aftertouch messages. It was originally intended for use with a breath MIDI controller in which blowing harder produced higher MIDI control values. It can be used for modulation as well. 0-127 MIDI CC 3 Undefined 0-127 MIDI CC 4 Foot Controller Often used with aftertouch messages. It can send a continuous stream of values based on how the pedal is used. 0-127 MIDI CC 5 Portamento Time Controls portamento rate to slide between 2 notes played subsequently. 0-127 MIDI CC 6 Data Entry Most Significant Bit(MSB) Controls Value for NRPN or RPN parameters. 0-127 MIDI CC 7 Volume Control the volume of the channel 0-127 MIDI CC 8 Balance Controls the left and right balance, generally for stereo patches. 0 = hard left, 64 = center, 127 = hard right 0-127 MIDI CC 9 Undefined 0-127 MIDI CC 10 Pan Controls the left and right balance, generally for mono patches. 0 = hard left, 64 = center, 127 = hard right 0-127 MIDI CC 11 Expression Expression is a percentage of volume (CC7). 0-127 MIDI CC 12 Effect Controller 1 Usually used to control a parameter of an effect within the synth/workstation. 0-127 MIDI CC 13 Effect Controller 2 Usually used to control a parameter of an effect within the synth/workstation. 0-127 MIDI CC 14 Undefined 0-127 MIDI CC 15 Undefined 0-127 MIDI CC 16 – 19 General Purpose 0-127 MIDI CC 20 – 31 Undefined 0-127 MIDI CC 32 – 63 Controller 0-31 Least Significant Bit (LSB) 0-127 MIDI CC 64 Damper Pedal / Sustain Pedal On/Off switch that controls sustain. (See also Sostenuto CC 66) 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 65 Portamento On/Off Switch On/Off switch 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 66 Sostenuto On/Off Switch On/Off switch – Like the Sustain controller (CC 64), However it only holds notes that were "On" when the pedal was pressed. People use it to "hold" chords" and play melodies over the held chord. 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 67 Soft Pedal On/Off Switch On/Off switch - Lowers the volume of notes played. 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 68 Legato FootSwitch On/Off switch - Turns Legato effect between 2 subsequent notes On or Off. 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On ≤63 Normal, ≥64 Legato MIDI CC 69 Hold 2 Another way to "hold notes" (see MIDI CC 64 and MIDI CC 66). However notes fade out according to their release parameter rather than when the pedal is released. ≤63 off, ≥64 on MIDI CC 70 Sound Controller 1 Usually controls the way a sound is produced. Default = Sound Variation. 0-127 MIDI CC 71 Sound Controller 2 Allows shaping the Voltage Controlled Filter (VCF). Default = Resonance - also(Timbre or Harmonics) 0-127 MIDI CC 72 Sound Controller 3 Controls release time of the Voltage controlled Amplifier (VCA). Default = Release Time. 0-127 MIDI CC 73 Sound Controller 4 Controls the "Attack' of a sound. The attack is the amount of time it takes forthe sound to reach maximum amplitude. 0-127 MIDI CC 74 Sound Controller 5 Controls VCFs cutoff frequency of the filter. 0-127 MIDI CC 75 Sound Controller 6 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. 0-127 MIDI CC 76 Sound Controller 7 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. 0-127 MIDI CC 77 Sound Controller 8 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. 0-127 MIDI CC 78 Sound Controller 9 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. 0-127 MIDI CC 79 Sound Controller 10 Generic – Some manufacturers may use to further shave their sounds. 0-127 MIDI CC 80 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller Generic On/Off switch 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On 0-127 MIDI CC 81 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller Generic On/Off switch 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On 0-127 MIDI CC 82 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller Generic On/Off switch 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On 0-127 MIDI CC 83 General Purpose MIDI CC Controller Generic On/Off switch 0 to 63 = Off, 64 to 127 = On 0-127 MIDI CC 84 Portamento CC Control Controls the amount of Portamento. 0-127 MIDI CC 85 – 87 Undefined — MIDI CC88 Undefined High Resolution Velocity Prefix. Extends range of values, thereby creating a greater degree of precision. 0-127 MIDI CC 89 – 90 Undefined — MIDI CC 91 Effect 1 Depth Usually controls reverb send amount 0-127 MIDI CC 92 Effect 2 Depth Usually controls tremolo amount 0-127 MIDI CC 93 Effect 3 Depth Usually controls chorus amount 0-127 MIDI CC 94 Effect 4 Depth Usually controls detune amount 0-127 MIDI CC 95 Effect 5 Depth Usually controls phaser amount 0-127 MIDI CC 96 (+1) Data Increment Usually used to increment data for RPN and NRPN messages. N/A MIDI CC 97 (-1) Data Decrement Usually used to decrement data for RPN and NRPN messages. N/A MIDI CC 98 Non-Registered Parameter Number LSB (NRPN) For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the NRPN parameter. 0-127 MIDI CC 99 Non-Registered Parameter Number MSB (NRPN) For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the NRPN parameter. 0-127 MIDI CC 100 Registered Parameter Number LSB (RPN) For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the RPN parameter. 0-127 MIDI CC 101 Registered Parameter Number MSB (RPN) For controllers 6, 38, 96, and 97, it selects the RPN parameter. 0-127 MIDI CC 102 – 119 Undefined — MIDI CC 120 to 127 are "Channel Mode Messages." MIDI CC 120 All Sound Off Mutes all sounding notes. It does so regardless of release time or sustain. (See MIDI CC 123) 0 MIDI CC 121 Reset All Controllers It will reset all controllers to their default. 0 MIDI CC 122 Local On/Off Switch Turns internal connection of a MIDI keyboard/workstation, etc. On or Off. If you use a computer, you will most likely want local control off to avoid notes being played twice. Once locally and twice when the note is sent back from the computer to your keyboard. 0 off, 127 on MIDI CC 123 All Notes Off Mutes all sounding notes. Release time will still be maintained, and notes held by sustain will not turn off until sustain pedal is depressed. 0 MIDI CC 124 Omni Mode Off Sets to "Omni Off" mode. 0 MIDI CC 125 Omni Mode On Sets to "Omni On" mode. 0 MIDI CC 126 Mono Mode Sets device mode to Monophonic. [Channel Mode Message] Mono Mode On (+ poly off, + all notes off). This equals the number of channels, or zero if the number of channels equals the number of voices in the receiver. Read Description MIDI CC 127 Poly Mode Sets device mode to Polyphonic. [Channel Mode Message] Poly Mode On (+ mono off, +all notes off). 0 In case you just want an undefined MIDI CC List, here are the undefined MIDI CCs. You may use them to attach an effect/parameter/etc. to a hardware MIDI Controller. Useful when you want a controller to "learn MIDI!" 3 9 14-15 20-31 85-90 102-119 1 = Modulation wheel 2 = Breath Control 7 = Volume 10 = Pan 11 = Expression 64 = Sustain Pedal (on/off) 65 = Portamento (on/off) 71 = Resonance (filter) 74 = Frequency Cutoff (filter) MIDI CC values are between 0-127, resulting in 128 values since it's zero-based. MIDI CC values can be on/off switches. 0-63 = off, 64-127 = on. MIDI CC, or Continuous Controller, is a type of MIDI message that is used to control various parameters on a MIDI-enabled device, such as a synthesizer or sound module. These messages are sent using a specific MIDI channel and controller number, and can be used to adjust things like volume, panning, and other effects. One of the great things about MIDI CC is that it allows for real-time control of a device, which can be very useful in a live performance setting. For example, a musician could use a MIDI controller to adjust the volume of a synth while they are playing, or change the tempo of a drum machine on the fly. There are also many software applications that allow you to use MIDI CC to control various parameters on your computer. For example, you could use a MIDI controller to adjust the level of a track in your DAW (Digital Audio Workstation), or control the tempo of a virtual instrument. One common use of MIDI CC is in the creation of automated control changes. This is where a series of control messages are pre-programmed into a sequencer, and then sent out to a device or software effect or synthesizer at a specific time. This allows for precise control over a device, and can be used to create complex effects and transitions in your music. Overall, MIDI CC is a powerful and versatile tool that allows for precise control over MIDI-enabled devices. Whether you are a musician looking to add some real-time control to your live performances, or a producer looking to add some automation to your productions, MIDI CC is definitely worth exploring. MIDI CC History MIDI CC, or Continuous Controller, is a type of MIDI message that is used to control various parameters on a MIDI-enabled device, such as a synthesizer or sound module. The origins of MIDI CC can be traced back to the early days of digital music production, when musicians and producers were first beginning to experiment with the possibilities of computer-based music production. The first MIDI controllers were developed in the early 1980s, and they were initially used to control basic parameters such as pitch, velocity, and modulation. However, as the technology progressed, musicians and producers began to realize the potential of MIDI CC to control more complex parameters such as volume, panning, and effects. One of the key factors that led to the development of MIDI CC was the need for more expressive and dynamic control over music production. With traditional analog instruments, musicians had a wide range of control options available to them, such as knobs, sliders, and pedals. However, with early digital instruments, musicians were often limited to basic on/off controls and simple parameter adjustments. MIDI CC changed this by providing musicians with a wide range of control options that could be easily integrated into their digital production workflow. This allowed for more expressive and dynamic control over music production, and it opened up new possibilities for composers, producers, and performers alike. Even more possibilities have emerged with the development of DAWs, software synthe and Effects (i.e. VSTs, AU, VST3, CLAP, etc.). One of the most significant developments in the history of MIDI CC was the development of the MIDI controller. A MIDI controller is a device that allows musicians to control various parameters on their MIDI-enabled devices, such as a synthesizer or sound module. This could be a keyboard, a drum pad, or a dedicated MIDI controller with knobs and sliders. With the introduction of the MIDI controller, musicians were now able to control a wide range of parameters on their MIDI-enabled devices in real-time, which allowed for more expressive and dynamic performances. Another important development in the history of MIDI C