



Mixxx User Manual

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The Mixxx Development Team

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Introduction to Mixxx

Mixxx enables you to perform live DJ mixes with your digital music collection. It helps you rock the party with DJ controllers, vinyl turntables, or even just your keyboard. It is developed by an international team of volunteers who want to bring the joy of DJing to everyone. The project is non-profit, open-source and community driven. Together, we aim to build the best DJ software ever created. We hope you will *join us!*

1.1 How Mixxx Works

Mixxx is different from typical music player applications because it plays multiple audio files at the same time and has many features to manipulate the playback of the audio files. This lets you creatively mix different tracks together on the fly.

You can use Mixxx to preview the next track in headphones before the audience hears it, also known as headphone cueing. This helps you choose a track that is appropriate for the present moment and that will mix well into the currently playing track(s). To use headphone cueing, you need at least 2 separate audio outputs, typically provided by a USB audio interface (also known as a “sound card”, although most of them are not shaped like cards anymore).

The *shortcut* for headphone cueing in Deck1 is T while for Deck 2 the shortcut is Y.

Mixxx can be used in two different ways for headphone cueing:

Internal Mixing

Mixxx plays multiple audio files on the computer at the same time, mixes them together, and sends the mixed signal to one audio interface output. A separate signal is sent to another audio interface output for headphone cueing. Often a DJ controller is used with internal mixing to provide easier control over Mixxx than a mouse and keyboard.

External Mixing

In this kind of setup, Mixxx plays multiple audio files on the computer at the same time and sends each track to a separate audio interface output. The audio interface's outputs are plugged into an external hardware mixer. The hardware mixer performs the actual mixing of the audio signals. On the hardware mixer, there are separate outputs for the mixed signal to play to the audience and for the DJ to use headphone

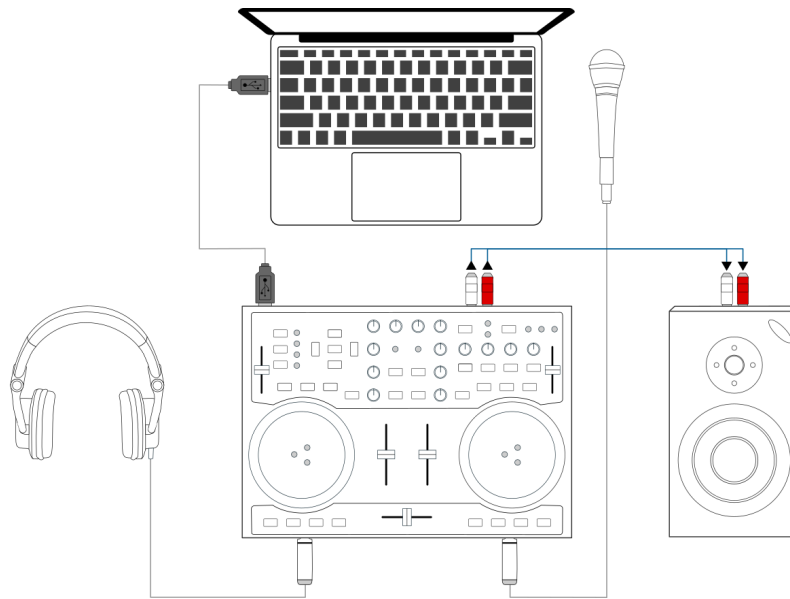


Figure1: Using Mixxx together with a DJ controller for internal mixing. The DJ controller has an integrated audio interface that provides two separate stereo outputs.

cueing. External mixing is typically used with turntables and *special vinyl records* to manipulate digital music files as if the music was on the vinyl records.

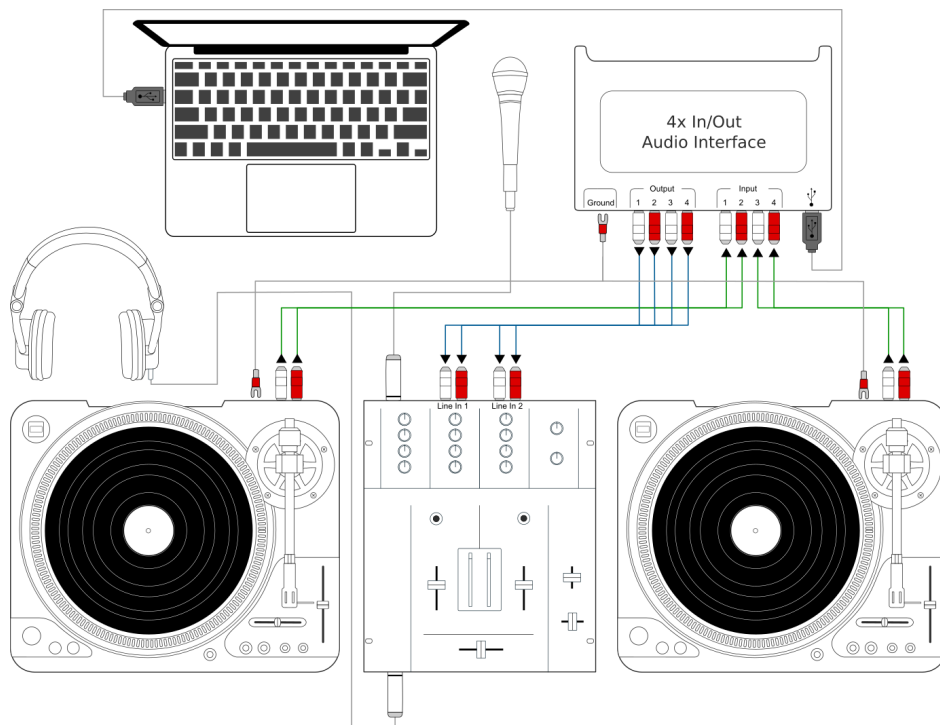


Figure2: Using Mixxx together with a USB audio interface, external mixer, and timecode vinyl for external mixing

2.1 Installing Mixxx

After downloading Mixxx from our Website, you need to install it on your computer.

Windows Double-click the Mixxx installation file and go through the installation wizard.

macOS Double-click the Mixxx .dmg file and drag the Mixxx icon to your Applications folder.

GNU/Linux No steps are necessary after you follow the instructions on the download page.

2.2 Upgrading Mixxx

You may safely install Mixxx on top of any previous version. You don't need to uninstall the old version.

Your settings and library will not be removed or reset, but they may be upgraded when you launch the new version of Mixxx. Note that we do not guarantee that new configurations will work on older versions of Mixxx, therefore you may want to make a backup of your existing settings just in case.

Windows

Mixxx settings are in %LOCALAPPDATA%\Mixxx, which is usually something like c:\Users\\AppData\Local\Mixxx. If you have trouble finding this folder, see [these instructions](#).

macOS Mixxx settings are in /Users/<username>/Library/Application Support/Mixxx

GNU/Linux Mixxx settings are in /home/<username>/mixxx

Copy this folder to a backup drive or somewhere else on your system to make a backup of your settings.

2.3 Opening Mixxx



Once you've installed Mixxx, start by opening Mixxx and importing your music to the Mixxx library.

Windows Double-click the Mixxx icon on the Desktop. Alternatively, browse your Windows start menu and click the Mixxx icon, or perform a search for `Mixxx.exe`.

macOS Double-click the Mixxx icon in the Applications folder. Alternatively, drag the Mixxx icon to the dock and double-click it there or search for `mixxx` in Spotlight.

GNU/Linux Click the Mixxx icon in the applications menu or launcher of your desktop environment or perform a search for `mixxx`. Alternatively type `mixxx` into the terminal, then hit Return. If your *audio interface* is not accessible from Mixxx because it is used by other applications via PulseAudio, you may close and restart Mixxx using `pasuspender mixxx`. See *Launching Mixxx from the Command Line* for an overview of Mixxx's command line options.

2.4 Importing your audio files

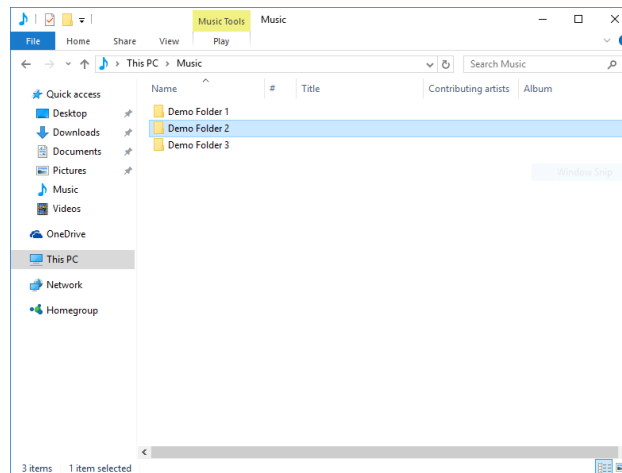


Figure 1: Mixxx running on Windows 10 - Choose music library directory dialog

The first time you run Mixxx, you are asked to select a directory where your music is stored. By default, the dialog points to a location where music files are typically held, but you can select any location on your computer.

Click *Select Folder* and Mixxx will scan your music library. Depending on the size of your library this could take some time. All the supported music files Mixxx detects will be listed in the *Tracks - View and edit your whole collection*.

If you want to refresh your library (for example because you added or moved files), you can do this with *Library → Rescan Library* in the menu. If you want to rescan at every launch, select *Preferences → Library → Rescan on startup*.

Warning: On Windows 7 and 8 the import dialog points to your Windows “Music“ Library, a special-purpose virtual folder. You can **not** use these virtual folders. Select a regular folder instead, usually “My Music“, like pictured above.

2.5 Analyze your library



Mixxx automatically analyzes tracks the first time you load them in a deck. This allows you to run *beatgrid*, *key*, and *ReplayGain* detection on tracks in advance. It also prepares the waveform overviews, detects file corruption, and calculates the *BPM* values.

See also:

For more information, go to *Beat Detection*.

2.5.1 Why you should analyze your audio files

If the tracks have never been played with Mixxx before, the library columns *BPM*, *Duration* and *Key* will be empty or unreliable (because the values are just read from the file's tags if present and might be wrong). Pre-generating beatgrids gives you the chance to double-check the beat markers to make sure they are correct. Errors in beatgrids can cause difficulty when syncing tracks. Furthermore, track analysis takes considerable CPU power and might cause skips in the audio — things you surely don't need while performing.

2.5.2 How to analyze your audio files

Once you have *imported your music library*, press *OK* on the Preferences window.

- Go to the *Analyze* view on the left side panel of the library.
- To analyze a few specific tracks, hold down the `Ctrl` button, and select the tracks that you want to analyze or you can `shift`-select a range of tracks. Once they've been highlighted, click the *Analyze* button on the top right of the library section.
- To analyze the newly added tracks, toggle the *New* label and then click *Analyze*.
- To analyze the entire library, toggle the *All* label and then click *Analyze*.
- The *New* and *All* toggle buttons are located at the top left of the analysis pane - just above the *Preview* and *Cover Art* column titles of the library.

While analyzing, the progress in percentage and total queue length are shown.

2.6 Configuring sound input and output

Before you can start using Mixxx, you need to configure Mixxx to use your sound hardware in *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*. You do not need to configure all inputs and outputs.

The *DJ Hardware* chapter explains different types of DJ hardware and how to set them up with the input and output options. For Mixxx to perform the best it can on your system, configure the other *Sound Hardware* preferences in addition to the inputs and outputs.

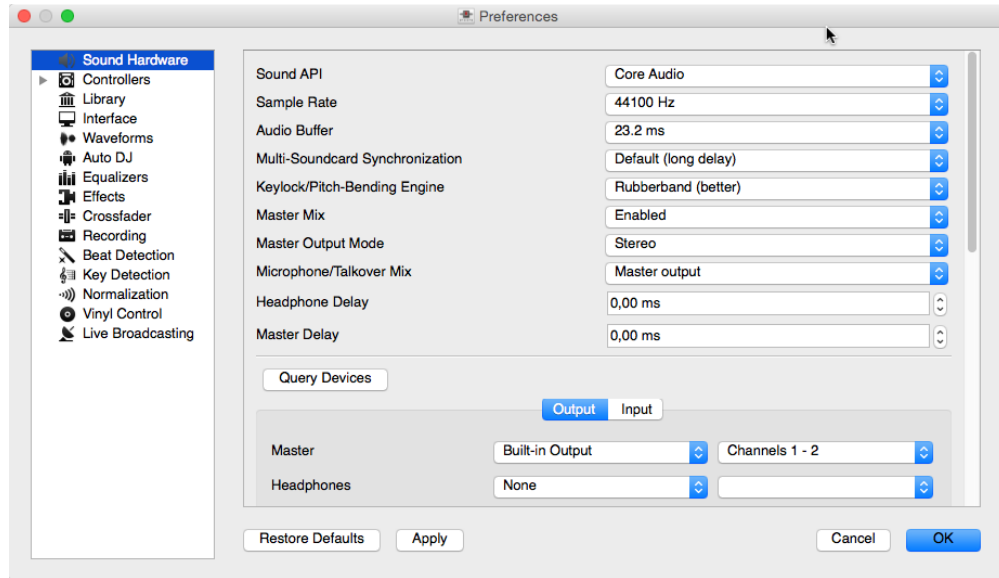


Figure2: Mixxx Sound Hardware Preferences

2.6.1 Output Options

Internal mixing:

Use these outputs if you are not using an *external hardware mixer*. If you are using a controller with a built-in audio interface, use these outputs.

- *Master*: all decks, samplers, microphones, and auxiliary inputs mixed together. This output is sent to the speakers for the audience.
- *Headphones*: all decks, samplers, microphones, and auxiliary inputs assigned to *pre-fader listening*
- *Booth*: same as Master output, but has a separate gain control

External mixing:

- *Decks 1-4*: the individual unmixed decks to send to an external mixer
- *Bus Left/Center/Right*: all decks, samplers, and auxiliary inputs assigned to each side of Mixxx’s crossfader

2.6.2 Input Options

Internal mixing:

Use these inputs if you are not using an external hardware mixer. If you are using a controller with a built-in audio interface, use these inputs.

- *Microphone 1-4*: live microphone or musical instrument inputs
- *Auxiliary 1-4*: other sound sources

External mixing:

- *Record/Broadcast*: When this is configured, Mixxx will record and broadcast from this audio interface input instead of the internal master mix. If you have a microphone plugged into the mixer, do not configure the Microphone 1-4 inputs.

Either internal or external mixing:

- *Vinyl Control 1-4*: timecode input from turntables or CDJs for manipulating decks 1-4

See also:

Using Microphones

The Mixxx User Interface

Welcome to the Mixxx interface. This is where the magic happens. You are going to want to get very familiar with this interface because it is the main way to use Mixxx. In this chapter, we present the default interface of Mixxx and describe its elements, knobs and faders.



Figure1: The Mixxx interface - Latenight skin

This is the LateNight skin, PaleMoon color theme. It is the default skin supplied with Mixxx 2.3. There are a variety

of other skins included with Mixxx. You should explore them all to figure out which one you prefer. This section will focus on LateNight only, though all Mixxx skins provide most of the controls described here.

3.1 Section Skin Settings

On top, and on the right side of the user interface are the section expansion buttons and options.



Figure2: The GUI section quick toggles buttons in the top tool bar

If you click on either *WAVEFORMS*, *4 DECKS*, *MIXER*, *EFFECTS*, *SAMPLERS* or *MICS & AUX* then you will enable control sections for interacting with:

- *Waveform Displays*
- *The Deck Sections*
- *The Mixer Section*
- *The Effects Section*
- *The Sampler Section*
- *The Microphone Section*

You can also use the specific *Application shortcuts*.

You can find common basic controls as well as some skin-specific options in the skin settings menu. Click the *SETTINGS* button or gear icon (depending on the Skin) to open it.

3.2 The Deck Sections

The deck section comes in three sizes: Full, Compact and Mini. You can switch between any of the three sizes by clicking on the *Settings* button or the gear icon. Under the *Decks* section, click on hide mixer to select. This will automatically select the Compact deck (underlined and bolded). If you wish to change to a different deck size, you can choose FULL or Mini.

The FULL deck (which is similar in all skins) will show the *Vinyl Control Mode and Cueing controls* and *Key controls* at the top of the deck section and then the *Hotcue Controls, Intro/Outro Markers, Loop Controls* at the bottom.

The Compact deck has a reduced set of controls for when you don't need all of them on screen, for example when they're also accessible from your controller. Reverse is removed from the *Playback/Cue Controls*, and the *Hotcue Controls, Intro/Outro Markers, Loop Controls* and rate adjust buttons are not shown.

The mini deck is of a much smaller size and shows only the waveform and the *Track Information Display*. You can also use minimal decks with the maximized library.

Hint: Hiding the mixer will by default switch to the compact decks.

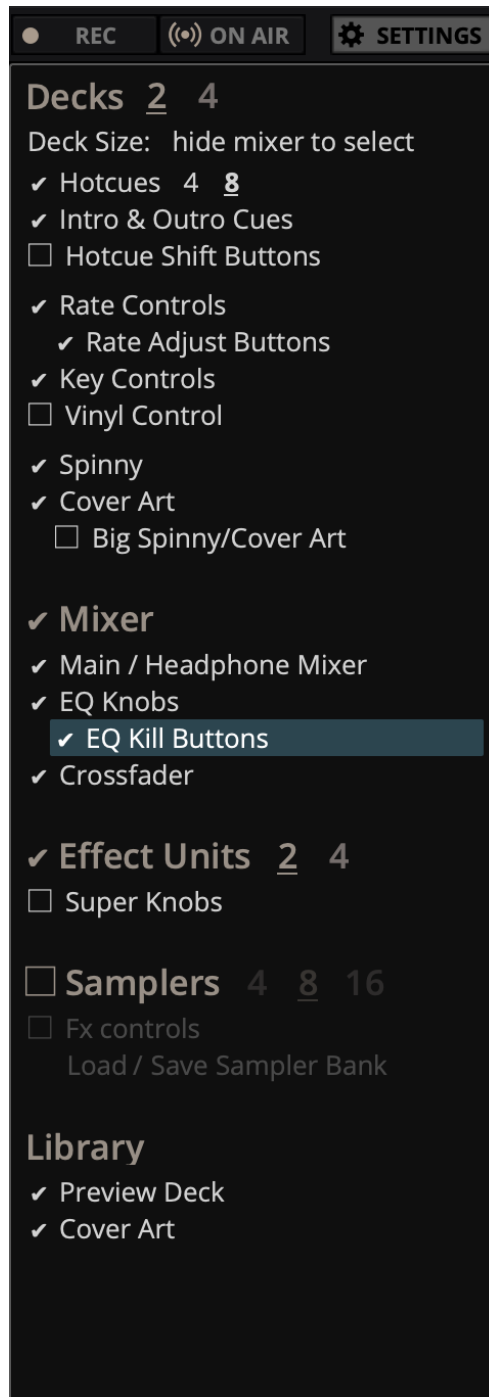


Figure3: The Skin Settings menu on the right

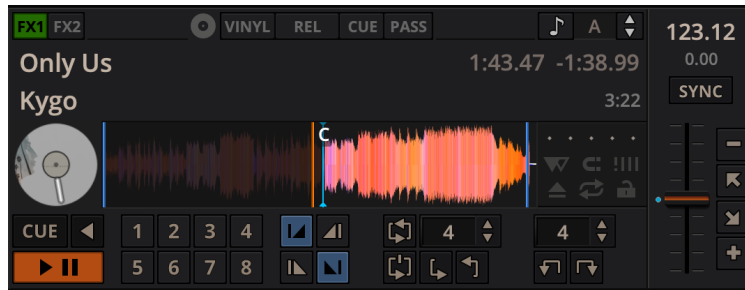


Figure4: A deck with a track loaded

The deck section allows you to control everything relating to a virtual turntable *deck*. We are going to break this down into sections.

3.2.1 Track Information Display



Figure5: The track information section of the deck

Track Title The title of the track that was loaded into a deck is displayed on top. This is the same as the title listed under the *Title* column heading in the *Mixxx library*. This information is initially loaded from the track's *metadata*. If the metadata is missing, the title and artist are guessed from the filename.

Track Artist The artist of the track is listed below. It is the same as listed under the *Artist* column heading in the *Mixxx library*.

Time Elapsed/Remaining/Both By default it displays the total elapsed time in the track up to the millisecond. Clicking on the display switches to the *Time Remaining* view, which indicates how much time is left before the track reaches the end. Clicking the display again, both the elapsed and remaining time are shown simultaneously in the format *elapsed time / remaining time*. You can change the default in *Preferences* → *Decks* → *Deck options*.

BPM (Tempo) The number at the top right is the effective *BPM* of the track. This is the detected *BPM* of the track, adjusted for the playback rate of the track. For example, if the track is normally 100 BPM, and it is playing at +5%, then the effective BPM will read 105 BPM.

Hint: You can use a keyboard shortcut and tap with the beat to set the BPM to the speed you are tapping, go to *Using a Keyboard* for more information.

Key

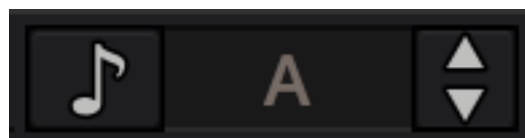


Figure6: The Key options.

The key displays the current musical key of the loaded track after pitch shifting. The key is displayed below the BPM (Tempo). This is the same as the key that is shown under the *Key* column heading in the *Mixxx library*. Clicking the key will expand it to reveal more options:

- **Pitch Control:** This changes the track pitch independent of the tempo. Left-clicking the - button decreases the pitch by one semitone. Right-clicking it decreases the pitch by 10 cents. Left-clicking the + button increases the pitch by one semitone. Right-clicking it increases the pitch by 10 cents.
- **Sync and Reset Key:** Left-clicking the *MATCH* button sets the key to a pitch that allows harmonic transition from the other track. It requires a detected key on both involved decks. Right-clicking it resets the key to the original track key.

Cover Art The cover art of the track loaded into the deck is displayed on the left side of the track. This is the same as the cover art that is shown under the *Cover Art* column heading in the *Mixxx library*. In Deere skin you can choose to enable or disable the cover art by clicking the gear icon in the upper right corner, then toggling the *Decks* → *Cover Art* option. Clicking on the cover art will expand it into a full blown image. The cover art is also shown in the Vinyl Widget next to the *parallel waveforms*.

3.2.2 Waveform Displays

The waveform section of a deck allows you to visualize the audio changes that occur throughout the track, you can basically “see” your music.

By default the waveform displays are aligned parallel to each other in order to make *beatmatching* easier, as it is possible to beatmatch visually by aligning the beats that appear in each waveform.



Figure7: Parallel waveforms in the default Mixxx skin (LateNight, PaleMoon theme)

Depending on the skin, Mixxx displays either parallel waveforms (default) or separate waveforms. LateNight and Tango skins only have resizable parallel waveforms while Shade skin provides only separate waveforms. In Deere skin you can select your preferred appearance by clicking the gear icon in the upper right corner, then toggling the *Skin Settings* → *Parallel Waveforms* option.

Warning: If you have a slower computer and notice performance issues with Mixxx, try lowering the frame rate or changing the waveform type in *Preferences* → *Waveforms*.

Waveform summary The big waveform summary shows the waveform envelope of the track near the current playback position and is updated in real time. The mouse can be used on the waveform to pause, scratch, spin-back or throw the tracks. Right-clicking on the waveforms allows you to drag with the mouse to make temporary pitch adjustments.

Hint: You can select from different types of displays for the waveform, which differ primarily in the level of detail shown in the waveform, in *Preferences* → *Waveforms* → *Waveform type*.

Waveform overview The smaller, zoomed-out version of the waveform shows the various markers within the track as well as the waveform envelope of the entire track. This is useful because they allow DJs to see breakdowns far in advance. As visual aid, the part of the track that has already been played is darkened.

Clicking somewhere on the waveform allows you to jump to an arbitrary position in the track. Like with the Waveform summary, you can select from different types of displays for the overview in *Preferences* → *Waveforms* → *Overview type*.

Vinyl Widget The line on the vinyl widget rotates if the track moves. It is similar to the position marker found on scratch records. Use the mouse on the vinyl widget to pause, scratch, spin-back or throw tracks - just like a real record. When performing *Loop rolls* or right-clicking on the vinyl during playback, a “ghost” marker hints where the playback will continue. The Vinyl Widget is hidden by default and can be enabled in the *Deck Options Button Grid*.

If *vinyl control* is enabled, it can optionally display the time-coded vinyl signal quality. Activate the option in *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control* → *Show Signal Quality in Skin*.

Waveform Zoom Using the mouse-wheel everywhere in the waveform summary will zoom the waveform in or out. You can choose whether to synchronize the zoom level between the decks in *Preferences* → *Waveforms*.

Waveform Marker While mixing, various additional markers can appear on the waveforms:

- **Position marker:** The static vertical line in the center of the waveform summary indicates the playback point of the deck. The waveform overview includes a vertical line to show the current position within the track.
- **Beat marker:** The regular white lines on the waveform summary indicate the locations of beats in the audio, also called the *beatgrid*.
- **Cue marker:** Indicates the position of the *cue point*.
- **Hotcue marker:** Indicate the position and number of a *hotcue* point if set.
- **Loop-in/Out marker:** Indicate the beginning and the end of a loop.
- **Loop overlay:** Is drawn between the Loop-in/Out markers and changes color depending on whether a loop is activated or not.
- **Track ending notification:** If the waveform overview flashes red, only 30 seconds are left before the track reaches the end.

3.2.3 Deck Options Button Grid



Figure8: The Options Button Grid of the deck

The six buttons at the bottom right below the waveform allow you to configure the deck. Starting from the top-left and moving clockwise the buttons are as follows:

Slip Mode Toggle When active, the playback continues muted in the background during a loop, reverse, scratch, etc. Once disabled, the audible playback will resume where the track would have been.

Repeat Mode Toggle If enabled, the repeat mode will jump back to the beginning and continue playing when the track finishes.

Beat-grid Adjust Button Clicking this button adjusts the track beat-grid so that the current position is marked as a beat. This is useful if Mixxx was able to accurately detect the track's *BPM* but failed to align the beat markers on the beats. For more information, go to the chapter *Beat Detection*.

Eject Track Button Clicking this button ejects the track from the deck. Alternatively you can use a keyboard shortcut, go to the chapter *Using a Keyboard* for more information.

Quantize Mode Toggle If enabled, all cues, hotcues, loops, and beatloops will be automatically *quantized* so that they begin on a beat.

Keylock Toggle *Key lock* locks the track's pitch so that adjustments to its tempo via the rate slider do not affect its pitch. This is useful if you would like to speed up or slow down a track and avoid the "chipmunk" effect that speeding up vocals has.

3.2.4 Playback/Cue Controls



Figure9: The playback and cueing controls of the deck

Play/Pause Button Clicking the Play/Pause button starts and pauses the playback.

See also:

The actual behavior of the Play/Pause button depends on the selected *Cue mode*.

Cue Button If the button is pressed while the track is playing, the play position jumps to the *Cue point* on the track and the track is paused. Once the track is paused at the Cue point, you can preview it by holding the Cue Button. If you have not moved the Cue point yet, the default point is at the track's beginning.

See also:

The actual behavior of the Cue button depends on the selected *Cue mode*.

Reverse button Press and hold this button to temporarily play the track backwards during regular playback. Right-click and hold for *Censor mode*. This reverses the track while the playback continues muted in the background. On release playback is resumed where the track would have been if it had not been reversed.

Setting Cue points

Every track has a Cue point, by default on its beginning. Unlike with *Hotcues*, you can't delete, but only move Cue points.

The Cue point is moved according to the selected Cue mode, as explained below.

Auto Cue

Mixxx automatically seeks to the saved Cue point on track load. If none exists, seeks to the beginning of the track.

Uncheck *Preferences* → *Interface* → *Auto Cue* → *Jump to main cue point on track load* to always seek to the beginning of the track.

Using Cue Modes

Mixxx supports various Cue modes that adapt to fit other devices in your setup or your personal preferences. The actual behavior of the Play, Pause, and Cue buttons depends on the selected Cue mode. To change the Cue mode, go to *Preferences* → *Decks* → *Cue mode*.

Mixxx mode (default)

- **While paused at Cue point (Cue button lit):**
 - Hold down the Cue button to play the track from the *Cue point*, as long as the button is pressed. After releasing the Cue button, the track jumps back to the Cue point and pauses again.
 - Press Play/Pause before releasing the Cue button to continue playback normally.
- **While paused not at Cue point (Cue button flashing):**
 - Tap the Cue button to store the current position as new *Cue point*.
- **While playing:**
 - Tap the Cue button to jump to the *Cue point* and pause playback.

Mixxx mode (no blinking)

- Same as the default Mixxx mode, but without blinking indicators.

Pioneer mode

- Same as Mixxx mode, but the buttons are more flashy matching a Pioneer CDJ player.
 - The Play/Pause button flashes once per second when a track is paused.
 - The Cue button flashes twice a second when the next push will move the *Cue point*.

Denon mode

- **While paused at Cue point (Cue button lit) - same as Mixxx mode:**
 - Hold down the Cue button to play the track from the *Cue point*, as long as the button is pressed. After releasing the Cue button, the track jumps back to the *Cue point* and pauses again.
 - Press Play/Pause before releasing the Cue button to continue playback normally.
- **While paused not at Cue point (Play button flashing):**
 - Tap the Cue button to move the track back to *Cue point*.
 - Tap the Play/Pause button to move the *Cue point* to the current position and start playback.
- **While playing - same as Mixxx mode:**
 - Tap the Cue button to jump to the *Cue point* and pause playback.

Numark mode

- Same as Denon mode, but without a flashing Play/Pause button.
- This mode is useful if you want to implement a custom skin with 3-button decks, featuring a Cue button, a dedicated Pause button, and a Play/Stutter button.

CUP (Cue + Play) mode

- Press the Cue button to jump to the *Cue point* and pause, continuing playback only when either the Cue button is released or Play/Pause is pressed.
- If the Cue button is pressed while paused, the *Cue point* is first moved to the current position.

Hint: Use the *Hotcue Controls* to place more reference points on a track.

See also:

You can also use keyboard shortcuts for Cueing. Go to *Using a Keyboard* for more information.

3.2.5 Intro/Outro Markers



Figure10: The Intro/Outro End and Start Markers

You can use the Intro/Outro Markers with Auto DJ to mix in and out of points but unlike hotcues, they do not mark only one point. The intro and outro are sections and each section is defined by two points. See *Auto DJ - Automate your mix*.

Intro Start/End Markers The analyzer places the intro start point at the first sound of a track and you can decide where to place the intro end point. Left-clicking on the marker when it is set jumps to the marker. When it is not set, clicking sets the marker to the current play position. Right-clicking on the marker when it is set clears the marker.

Outro Start/End Markers The analyzer places the outro end point at the last sound of a track and you can decide where to place the outro start point. Left-clicking on the marker when it is set jumps to the marker. When it is not set, clicking sets the marker to the current play position. Right-clicking on the marker when it is set clears the marker.

Note: If *quantization* is enabled, left-clicking on any of the markers snaps to the nearest beat.

3.2.6 Transport Controls



Figure11: The transport controls of the deck

Beatjump/ Loop Move Size You can type, use the arrow keys or scroll vertically in the input box to select the number of beats to jump or move, with the Beatjump Forward/ Backward buttons.

Beatjump Backward button Clicking this while the loop is inactive will make the track jump backward by the set number of beats (left click) or by one beat (right click). Clicking this while the loop is active will move the loop backward by the set number of beats (left click) or by one beat (right click).

Beatjump Forward button Clicking this while the loop is inactive will make the track jump forward by the set number of beats (left click) or by one beat (right click). Clicking this while the loop is active will move the loop forward by the set number of beats (left click) or by one beat (right click).

3.2.7 Vinyl Control Mode and Cueing controls

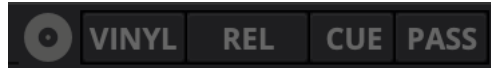


Figure12: The Vinyl Control Mode and Cueing controls of a deck

The control above the waveforms relate to the *vinyl control* feature in Mixxx and is **hidden** in the default *Mixxx user interface*. Click the gear icon in the upper right corner, then toggle *Skin Settings* → *Vinyl Control Options*, or use the specific *Application shortcuts* to show or hide the section.

See also:

For more information on how to use Vinyl control in your setup, go to the chapter *Vinyl Control*.

Vinyl button

This button enables *vinyl control*. When enabled in Mixxx, the track on the Mixxx deck is controlled by the external vinyl control.

Pass button

This button enables passthrough. When enabled, audio from an external vinyl can be played on the Mixxx deck.

Abs/Rel/Const button

- **Absolute mode:** The track position equals needle position and speed.
- **Relative mode:** The track speed equals needle speed regardless of needle position.
- **Constant mode:** The track speed equals last known-steady speed regardless of needle input.

Cue/Hot button

This button determines how *cue points* are treated in vinyl control relative mode:

- **Off:** Cue points are ignored.
- **Cue:** If the needle is dropped after the cue point, the track will seek to that cue point.
- **Hot:** The track will seek to the nearest previous *hotcue* point.

3.2.8 Sync and Rate Controls

The rate controls allow you to change the rate at which tracks are played. This is very useful for *beatmatching* two tracks together in a mix. You can control rate changes also from your computer’s keyboard, see the chapter *Using a Keyboard* for more information.

SYNC button

- **Left-Click:** Changes the *rate* of the track so that the *BPM* and *phase* of the track matches the other deck.



- **Right-Click:** Only changes the *rate* of the track to match the other deck but does not adjust the *phase*.

Decks and samplers now pick which sync target to sync to on the fly. Decks can't sync to samplers and samplers can only sync to decks. The sync target for samplers is:

- The first deck (in numerical order) that is playing a track with a detected beatgrid, and has a rate different than zero.
- The first deck (in numerical order) that has a track loaded with a detected beatgrid, no matter if it is playing or stopped.

So basically, if you sync a sampler and both deck 1 and deck 2 are playing a track with a beatgrid then deck 1 will win since numerically it is first. The sync targets for decks are chosen with the new master sync feature, see *Master Sync* for more information.

Pitch/Rate slider The slider allows you to change the speed of the song, by default up to 10% from the tracks original tempos. The speed will increase as you move the slider up, opposite to the behavior found on DJ turntables and *CDJ*. Right-clicking on the slider will reset the tempo to its original value.

Pitch Rate Display The percent that the track's rate is sped up or slowed down is noted here. Is the Pitch/Rate slider positioned at the center, the pitch rate display is at +0.0%, which indicates no change.

Temporary Pitch/Rate buttons (Nudge) Pushing the diagonal arrow buttons is like nudging the metal edge of a turntable, or the outer edge of a CD player. It will give the track a push or pull forwards or backwards. If the buttons are released the previous tempo is restored. The buttons can act as either a fixed *pitch bend* or a *ramping pitch bend*.

Pitch/Rate buttons Clicking the - button will set the pitch/rate lower while the + button will set the pitch/rate higher. This is like moving the pitch slider up or down by a fixed amount. Unlike using the temporary pitch/rate buttons, the change is permanent so these buttons don't need to be held down.

See also:

To customize the amount by which the buttons alter the pitch of the track, the slider range as well as the direction, go to *Preferences* → *Interface* → *Adjustment buttons* → *Permanent / Temporary*.

Hint: If the tempo of a track changes, you'll notice that the tone changes based on the pitch used (e.g. playing at faster pitch gives a chipmunk sound). You can enable the *Keylock* feature to maintain a constant tone.

3.2.9 Loop Controls



Figure14: The beatloop and looping controls of the deck

In this section of the Mixxx interface you can control (beat-)loops and set the loop points of a track. You can also shift loops using the *beatjump / loop move controls* shown at the right side of the looping controls.

Beatloop size The input box allows you to set the size of the loop in beats to set with the Beatloop button. Changing this resizes the loop if the loop already matches the size. If a loop is set, a loop overlay will be drawn on the *waveforms*.

Beatloop Left-clicking the Beatloop button starts a loop over the set number of beats. If quantize is enabled, it snaps to the nearest beat. This works for manually placed loops as well as automatic loops set by the beatlooping buttons. Depending on the current status of the loop, the loop overlay on the waveforms changes color. Right-clicking the Beatloop button temporarily enables a rolling loop over the set number of beats. Playback will resume where the track would have been if it had not entered the loop.

Double loop Clicking on the arrow pointing up will double the current loop's length up to 64 bars. The length of the loop overlay in the waveform will increase accordingly.

Halve loop Clicking on the arrow pointing down will halve the current loop's length down to 1/32 bars. The length of the loop overlay in the waveform will decrease accordingly.

Loop-In This button allows you to manually set the start point of a loop. A loop-in marker is placed on the waveform indicating the position. If clicked when a loop was already set, it moves the start point of a loop to a new position.

Loop-Out This button allows you to manually set the end point of a loop. A loop-out marker is placed on the waveform indicating the position. If clicked when a loop was already set, it moves the end point of a loop to a new position.

Reloop Left-clicking this button toggles the current loop on or off. If the loop is ahead of the current position, looping will start when the loop is reached. This works only if the Loop-in and Loop-Out marker are set. Right-clicking this button enables the loop, jumps to Loop-in marker and stops playback.

Hint: If you are playing inside a loop and want to move the end point beyond its current position in the track, click on the *Beatloop* button first and when the play position reaches the desired position, click on the Loop-Out button.

See also:

If the *Quantize* mode is enabled, the loops will automatically snap to the nearest beat. This is disabled by default, click on the *Quantize Mode Toggle* to enable it.

3.2.10 Hotcue Controls

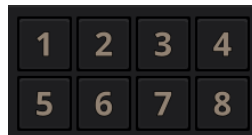


Figure15: The hotcue controls of the deck

To jump in between different parts of a track, you can use these numbered buttons. You can also use keyboard shortcuts, go to *Using a Keyboard* for more information.

Setting Hotcues

Clicking on a numbered button will set a *hotcue* at the current play position on the track. A marker with the corresponding number will appear in the waveform and the button will light up to indicate that the hotcue is set.

Playing Hotcues

- **While playing:** Tap a hotcue button to cause the track to instantly jump to the location of the hotcue and continue playing. If you are playing inside a loop and tap a hotcue whose position is outside of the loop, then the track still instantly jumps to the hotcue but the loop will be deactivated.
- **While stopped:** Tap a hotcue button to cause the track to instantly jump to the location of the hotcue and start playing as long as the button is pressed. Press the *Play* keyboard shortcut while the hotcue button is pressed to continue playback, then release the hotcue button.

Highlighting Hotcues

It's possible to add labels or colors to your hotcues to make them easier to distinguish and make it possible to get their meaning at first glance.

Labels and colors can be assigned from the Hotcue context menu, which can be opened by right-clicking either the hotcue button or the hotcue marker in the waveform overview.

Hint: Mixxx allows *customizing the color palette* and *bulk replacing hotcue colors*.

Deleting Hotcues

To delete a hotcue, right-click on the hotcue button or the waveform marker in the overview waveform to open the context menu, then click the trash icon.

Note: Mixxx supports up to 36 hotcues per deck. By default, only some of them are visible in the user interface. You can customize your *keyboard* or *controller* mappings to use all of them.

See also:

Just as with the loops (see above), if the *quantize* mode is enabled, the hotcues will automatically snap to the nearest beat. This is disabled by default, click on the *Quantize Mode Toggle* to enable it.

3.3 The Mixer Section

The mixer section of the *Mixxx user interface* allows you to control how the different decks and samplers are mixed together.

3.3.1 Channel Faders and Level Meters

Level meters The left meter shows the volume level for the left deck, while the right meter shows the volume level for the right deck. The double meter at the center shows the current volume of the main output's left and right channel separately. These should stay at the top of the green region, with the loudest parts of the music (transients) briefly going into the yellow region. They should never be in the red region. Refer to *Setting your levels properly (gain staging)* for more details.

Line faders The two large faders on either side of the level meters are the deck volume faders, also known as Channel- or Line-faders. Adjusting these controls the volume of each deck.



Figure16: The mixer section

Hint: Some DJ's prefer to use the line faders over the crossfader for fading between tracks. Try it, you may like it.

3.3.2 Equalizers and Gain Knobs

Gain Knob The gain knob (orange) above the volume fader allows you to adjust the gain applied to the deck. Use this to compensate for the differences in recording levels between tracks. In general, you should adjust this knob so that the track's *level meter* stays around the top of the green region with the loudest parts of the track (the transients) briefly going into the yellow region. **Do NOT turn the Gain Knob up so much that the level meter is in the red region. At this point the track is clipping, which sounds bad and could damage equipment.**

Note: By default, Mixxx automatically applies an additional ReplayGain so tracks have approximately equal loudness at unity gain. Your tracks must be *analyzed* to take advantage of this feature. When an unanalyzed track is loaded, Mixxx calculates its ReplayGain value, but will not apply a newly calculated ReplayGain value to a track after it has already started playing (to avoid a sudden change in the gain of a playing track).

See also:

For an explanation of why you should set your gains this way, see [Setting your levels properly \(gain staging\)](#).

EQ Knobs

The low, mid, and high EQ knobs allow you to change the filters of the audio. This allows you to selectively reduce or boost certain frequency ranges of the audio.



Figure17: EQ Controls

Warning: Be careful not to raise the EQs so much that the signal clips, indicated by a *level meter* being in the red region. See *Setting your levels properly (gain staging)* for a more detailed explanation.

Kill Switches The small boxes next to each EQ knob are called *kills*. Hold these buttons to fully remove that frequency range. Short click on the buttons for latching. When in Latch mode, click again to restore the frequency range. If the Kill switches do not work as expected, check the high/low shelf EQ settings in the preferences.

Quick Effect Super knob This knob lets you control the Meta knob of the deck's Quick Effect. Filter is the default. Right-click this knob to center it. This is equivalent to no audible effect for the built-in filter effects only (Filter, Moog Ladder 4 Filter). The button next to the knob toggles the effect. It provides the same latching capabilities like the EQ Kill switches.

See also:

You can customize the EQ settings in *Preferences* → *Equalizer*.

3.3.3 PFL/Headphone Button



Figure18: The headphone buttons of both decks in the mixer

The headphone button is also known as the *pre-fader listen or PFL* button and allows you to use headphone cueing. That is, it allows you to hear the track you will play next in your headphones before your audience hears it. This helps you plan when to start the next track and manipulate it to make it blend better with the currently playing track (for example, by synchronizing the beats, setting a loop, or using EQs). Pressing the PFL button plays the track on the headphone output at full volume regardless of the position of the crossfader or the deck's line fader. To play a track in your headphones but not have the audience hear it, press the PFL button and move the crossfader all the way to the opposite side of the deck or turn the deck's volume fader all the way down.

Note: Headphone cueing is only available if you have configured a Headphone Output in *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*.

Note: If you use an external hardware mixer, plug your headphones into that rather than your sound card. Use the headphone buttons on the mixer rather than the buttons in Mixxx.

3.3.4 Crossfader



Figure19: The crossfader section of the mixer

The *crossfader* determines the actual volume of each deck when moving the slider from left to right. If both decks are playing and the crossfader is in its default center position, then you will hear both decks. Right-clicking on the crossfader will reset the slider to its default position.

To move the crossfader left or right, you can use the *keyboard shortcut* G and H. To apply small crossfade left and small crossfade right, the *shortcuts* are Shift + G and Shift + H respectively.

You can reverse the configuration of the crossfader, so that the right deck is on the left end of the crossfader and vice versa. This is also known as *Hamster Style*. To adjust the crossfader to your style of mixing, go to *Preferences* → *Crossfader*.

The *crossfader* orientation determines to which side of the crossfader the deck is assigned. It can be set to the left or right side, or to the center where it is unaffected by the crossfader knob.

Hint: Using the *AutoDJ* feature in Mixxx, you can automate the crossfade between the decks.

3.3.5 Headphone and Main Mix Controls



Figure20: The headphone and main mix knobs

Headphone Mix knob Allows you to control how much of the Main output you hear in the *Headphones* output. It works like a crossfader between the stereo Main and stereo *PFL* signal. If the knob is set to the left, you only hear the PFL signal, which is the usual position for prelistening tracks.

This can be used to practice DJing with only one stereo output and a set of either speakers or headphones.

Additionally, this can be used to mix in headphones when you cannot hear the speakers connected to the *main* output and there are no booth monitor speakers. Some DJs prefer to use this knob to mix in headphones all the time, but many find it to be a difficult way to play. If there is only one set of speakers and no booth monitors, you can avoid the need to mix in headphones by setting up the speakers behind you so both you and your audience can hear them.

Note: Don't forget to activate the *PFL* button on the deck you want to listen to in your headphones.

Head knob (Headphone gain)

This knob controls the gain applied to the headphone output signal that Mixxx sends to your sound card. Generally, this knob should not be adjusted. To adjust the volume in your headphones, adjust your sound card's gain on the headphone output. Most external sound cards have a gain knob specifically for the headphone jack. If you use an onboard sound card for your headphones, adjust the gain control in your *OS* mixer program. If your sound card only has one gain knob that controls both the Main output and the headphone output, then adjust the *Head* knob in Mixxx to control the volume of your headphones without affecting your Main output.

Note: Not all controls may be present in all skins anymore. However, these controls can be mapped to keyboards and MIDI controllers. See this [guide](#).

Headphone Split Cue button If activated, two mono signals are sent to the headphone output instead of one stereo signal. The main signal plays in the right channel, while the cueing signal plays in the left channel. You can still adjust the *Head Mix* knob to control the mix of the Main and cue signals in the left channel.

Balance Knob This knob allows you to adjust the *balance* (left/right orientation) of the Main output.

Main Knob The Main Gain Knob controls the gain applied to the Main output signal that Mixxx sends to your sound card, Internet broadcasting servers, and recorded mixes. Generally, this knob should not be adjusted. To change the output volume, a gain control should be adjusted as close to the speakers as possible for the best signal-to-noise ratio throughout your signal chain. Ideally, the volume would only be adjusted by adjusting the gain on the power amplifier. On active speakers, including computer speakers, studio monitors, and PA systems that do not require a separate amplifier, this means adjusting the gain on the speakers (which may be labeled Volume).

As a DJ, you may not have access to the power amplifier. In that case, adjust the volume by adjusting the gain on the equipment closest to the power amplifier that you have access to. Typically, this is a DJ mixer. If you are not going through a mixer, adjust the gain of your sound card. If your sound card does not have any controls on it (for example, for sound cards built into computers), adjust the sound card settings with your *OS* mixer program. The Main Gain Knob in Mixxx should be a last resort for adjusting volume.

Warning: In no case should any part of the signal chain be clipping, indicated by a level meter going into its red region or an LED labeled clipping turning on.

See also:

For an explanation of why you should set your gains this way, see [Setting your levels properly \(gain staging\)](#).

3.4 The Sampler Section



Figure21: Sample decks



Figure22: Sample decks expanded

Samplers are miniature decks. They allow you to play short samples and jingles but also additional tracks in your mix. They come with a small overview waveform and a limited number of controls. All controls work just like on the regular decks, see *The Deck Sections*.

The Sampler section can be **hidden** in the *Mixxx user interface*. Click the *SAMPLERS* button at the top of the user interface, or use the specific *Application shortcuts* to show or hide the section.

3.4.1 Waveform Display

Waveform overview The waveform shows the various markers within the track as well as the waveform envelope of the entire track. Clicking somewhere on the waveform allows you to jump to an arbitrary position in the track.

Waveform Marker While mixing, some additional markers can appear on the waveforms:

- **Position marker:** A vertical line indicates the playback point of the sample deck.
- **Hotcue marker:** Indicate the position and number of a *hotcue* point if set.

3.4.2 Track Information Display

Track Artist/Title The artist and title of the track that was loaded into a sampler deck is displayed here.

BPM (Tempo) The number at the top right is the effective *BPM* of the track. Tap the BPM to set the BPM to the speed you are tapping.

3.4.3 Deck Options Button Grid

The buttons grid next to the waveform overview allow you to configure the sampler deck. Starting from the top-left and moving counterclockwise the buttons are as follows:

Repeat Mode Toggle If enabled, the repeat mode will jump back to the beginning and continue playing when the track finishes.

Keylock Toggle *Keylock* locks the track's pitch so that adjustments to its tempo via the rate slider do not affect its pitch.

Mix Orientation Toggle This control determines the sampler input's mix orientation.

Eject Track Button Clicking this button ejects the track from the deck.

3.4.4 Sample Deck Controls

Play/Pause button Clicking the button always starts playback from the *cue point*. If playback is already enabled the play position will jump back to the *cue point*. Right-clicking on the button will stop playback and seek the play position to the beginning of the sample.

Sync Button Syncs the Sampler deck to a regular deck, as described in *Sync and Rate Controls*.

- **Left-Click:** Changes the *rate* of the track so that the *BPM* and *phase* of the track matches the sync target.
- **Right-Click:** Only changes the *rate* of the track to match the sync target but does not adjust the *phase*.

Hotcue Controls To jump in between different parts of a sample, you can use these numbered hotcue buttons.

PFL/Headphone Button If active, the *pre-fader listen or PFL* button allows you to listen to the track in your headphones.

Gain Knob Allows you to adjust the gain applied to the track.

Level Meter Shows the level of the signal and can be adjusted with the Gain knob.

Pitch/Rate slider The slider allows you to change the speed of the sample. Right-clicking on the slider will reset the tempo to its original value.

3.5 The Effects Section



Figure23: Collapsed effect unit

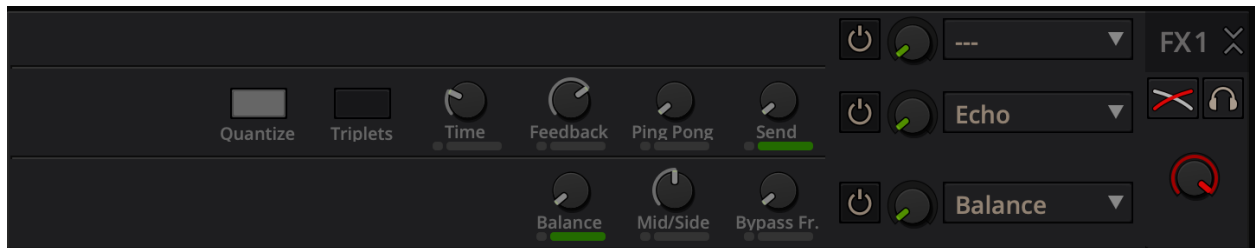


Figure24: Expanded effect unit

Mixxx comes with some built in sound effects that can be chained together in effect units. Effect units can be freely assigned to different decks as well as other inputs. The buttons for routing decks to effect units are in the *The Deck Sections*.

See also:

The *Effects* chapter has a more detailed explanation of the effects system.

3.6 The Microphone Section



Figure25: The Microphone section

The microphone section is **hidden** in the default *Mixxx user interface*. Click the *MICS & AUX* button at the top of your user interface, or use the specific *Application shortcuts* to show or hide the section.

See also:

The *Using Microphones* chapter has detailed instructions for setting up microphones with various hardware.

3.6.1 Microphone Controls

Talk Button Hold this button and talk to mix the microphone input into the Mixxx Main output. Short click on the button for latching. This is handy for talking for an extended period, for example when *streaming* a radio show. When in Latch mode, click again to mute the microphone input.

Mix Orientation Toggle This control determines the microphone input's mix orientation. Either to the left side of crossfader, to the right side or to the center (default). Clicking cycles through all the options.

Microphone Volume Meter This displays the microphone volume input signal strength.

Microphone Gain Knob Use this knob to adjust the gain of the microphone output. Try to keep the volume at a reasonable level to avoid signal clipping.

3.7 Preview Deck Section



Figure26: The Preview Deck with a track loaded

The Preview Deck is a special deck that allows you to pre-listen to tracks in the headphones before using them in your mix. Pre-listening to a track does not change its *Played* state as well as the play counter and is not logged in the *History*. Press CTRL + 4 (Windows/Linux) or CMD + 4 (Mac) to display the Preview Deck.

The features in detail:

- **Track Artist/Title:** The artist and title of the track is displayed here. This is the same as that listed under the *Track* and *Title* column heading in the *Mixxx library*. This information is initially loaded from the track's *metadata*.
- **Eject Track button:** Clicking this button ejects the track from the deck.
- **Play/Pause button:** Clicking the button starts and pauses the playback. Right-clicking on the button will stop playback and seek the play position to the beginning of the tracks.

- **Waveform overview:** Shows the various markers (Cues, Hotcues) within the track as well as the waveform envelope of the entire track. Clicking somewhere on the waveform allows you to jump to an arbitrary position in the track.
- **Gain slider:** Move the slider to adjust the gain of the track.
- **Volume Meter:** Shows the current volume of the track. If it's too loud and distorted, a peak indicator flashes red.

See also:

For more information, go to the chapter *Previewing Tracks*.

The Mixxx Library

4.1 Overview of the Library features

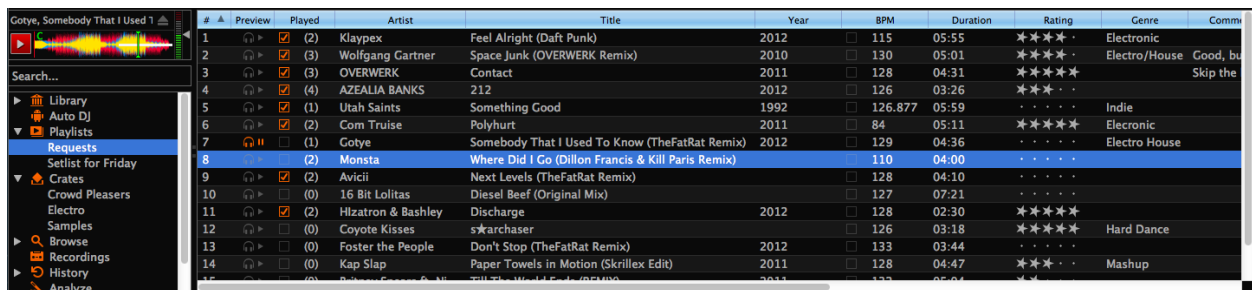


Figure1: The Mixxx Library

The library manages all of your music files. This is where you can find the tracks you want to play and load them into a *deck* or *sampler*; see [Loading Tracks](#). Mixxx imports your music library automatically when it is run for the first time, see [Changing music directories](#) for more information.

The sidebar on the left contains different collections of music. The track list view on the right displays the tracks in those collections.

Sidebar:

- **Search:** Search for tracks in your Mixxx library.
- **Tracks:** View and edit your whole collection.
- **Auto DJ:** Automatically load and crossfade tracks for unattended mixing.
- **Playlists:** Arrange tracks in a set order.
- **Crates:** Organize tracks in (unordered) collections.
- **Computer:** Navigate, view, and load tracks from folders on your hard disk and connected devices.

- **Recordings:** Record your mix and view previous recordings.
- **History:** Browse lists of tracks played in past mixing sessions.
- **Analyze:** Generate Mixxx-specific data for tracks before a gig.
- **External Libraries:** Access your existing iTunes, Traktor, Rhythmbox, and Banshee libraries.

Track List:

- **Sort:** Display and sort track collections by different criteria.
- **Load:** Drag tracks you want to play to the waveform display.
- **Edit:** Rate tracks and edit track properties.

4.2 Tracks - View and edit your whole collection



A sortable list of all the tracks in your music library.

Customizing the view Move columns by clicking a column header and dragging it to another position. Right-click on a column header to show or hide individual columns. Adjust the column width to fit the contents of the rows by double-clicking on the separator between two column headers.

Sorting Tracks Tracks are automatically sorted by the active column. Click on the active column header to reverse the sort order. Click on another column header to change the active column.

- **Multi-Column sorting**

You can sort multiple columns by clicking *up to three* column headers you wish to sort your tracks by. This makes searching for tracks in a large list more efficient. Clicking twice on a column header will reverse the sort order.

Example:

1. Click on the *BPM* column header -> list is sorted by BPM
2. Click on the *Year* column header -> list is sorted by year. If year is equal, it is still sorted by the last criteria, e.g. BPM.
3. Click on the *Genre* column header -> list is sorted by genre. If genre is equal, it is still sorted by year. If genre and year is equal, then it is sorted by BPM.

- **Random sorting**

Click on the *Preview* column header to randomly sort tracks.

- **Sort keys by circle of fifths**

Click on the *Key* column header. The order starts with *C* at the top, then its relative minor (*a*), then adds 1 sharp (*G*), then *G*'s relative minor (*e*), and so adding sharps/removing flats around the circle of fifths. For *Lancelot* notation, it starts with *G#m* at the top, which is *IA* in that notation, and proceeds alphanumerically (minor keys appear before their relative major keys in this case).

Rating tracks Make sure the *Rating* column is not hidden. Rate tracks by hovering over the rating field and clicking the stars.

Track Inline editing Mixxx reads *metadata* from the tracks to fill the columns of the library. Double-click on a field, edit the data, and hit `Enter` when you are done. Go to the chapter *edit metadata* for detailed information.

Loading tracks To load a track into a *deck*, you can either drag it to the waveform display, use the context menu or use *keyboard shortcuts*. Go to the chapter *Loading Tracks* for detailed information.

Importing tracks Mixxx imports your music library automatically when it is run for the first time. Go to the chapter *Changing music directories* for detailed information.

Previewing Tracks To pre-listen to tracks in your headphones without loading them to a regular deck, click the  icon in the *Preview* column. Go to the chapter *Previewing Tracks* for detailed information.

Cover/Album Art

Mixxx can display cover art it finds for a track in the library. It will search for available cover art in the following places in order and will use the first one it finds:

1. The first image saved in the track's ID3v2/Vorbis *tags*
2. An image file in the track folder (if there is only one image file there.)
3. `%track-file-base%.jpg` in the track directory for `%track-file-base%.mp3`
4. `%album%.jpg`
5. `cover.jpg`
6. `front.jpg`
7. `album.jpg`
8. `folder.jpg`

Mixxx supports the following image types: jpg, jpeg, png, gif, bmp

Rescan Library If you want to manually refresh your library without exiting (for example because you added or moved files) you can do this with *Library* → *Rescan Library* in the menu at the top of the application window. You can prompt an automatic rescan when Mixxx is started under *Preferences* → *Library* → *Rescan on startup*.



Rescanning the library will add new files to the library and mark tracks as missing if the corresponding file has been deleted. It tries to detect and relocate missing tracks if files have been renamed or moved into another directory.

Automatically refreshing the metadata of tracks when files have been modified by an external application is not supported, yet. In this case you need to select the affected tracks and (re-)import their metadata from file tags.

4.2.1 Track list context menu

Right-clicking on selected tracks in the track list reveals the context menu:

- **Add to Auto DJ:** Adds the content of the selection to either the *bottom* or *top* of the *Auto DJ* playlist for automatic mixing. The *replace* option deletes the Auto DJ queue first, and then fills it with the selected tracks.
- **Load to:** Loads a selected file to one of the available *Decks*, *Samplers* or to the *Preview Deck*. Alternatively simply drag it to the *Waveform Displays*. The number of available decks and samplers might differ, depending on the selected skin. Note that you can't load multiple files at once.
- **Add to Playlist:** Add selected tracks to an existing playlist, or drag the selection to a playlist crate in the sidebar. Choose *Create new playlist* to put them into a new playlist.
- **Crates:** The checkbox shows in which existing crates the selection is in. Changing the crates selection does not collapse the menu, which allows much easier categorization of tracks without going through the menu from scratch. Choose *Create new Crate* to put them into a new crate.
- **Metadata:**
 - **Import from File Tags:** If the track's *metadata* changes, (e.g. if you used iTunes to edit it,) this option lets you save the new values for the selected tracks to the Mixxx library. See *edit metadata*.

- **Import from MusicBrainz:** Look up *metadata* online by searching the *MusicBrainz* database and apply the search results to your tracks. See *edit metadata*.
- **Export to File Tags:** Saves *metadata* to files. Mixxx may wait to modify files until they are not loaded to any decks or samplers. If you do not see changed metadata in other programs immediately, eject the track from all decks and samplers or shutdown Mixxx.
- **Cover Art:**
 - * **Choose New Cover:** Select an image from the file browser as the cover.
 - * **Clear Cover:** Delete any cover information saved for this track.
 - * **Reload from track/folder:** Reload the cover from the tracks ID3v2 *tags* or a picture in the track folder if the tags do not supply any.
- **Clear:**
 - **BPM and Beatgrid:** Removes the *BPM* and *beatgrid* data from the selected tracks in the Mixxx library. After doing this, we recommend *analyzing* the tracks again.
 - **Play Count:** Marks selected tracks as not played in the current session and sets their play counter to zero. The icon in the *Played* column changes.
 - **Hotcues:** Clears all saved *hotcues* and *hotcue labels*.
 - **ReplayGain:** Clears all saved *ReplayGain* values.
 - **Waveform:** Clears the saved waveform data from the selected tracks. This is useful if a file is overwritten by another file of the same name, or was edited externally (e.g. in a waveform editor). To clear the waveform cache for all tracks in the library, select *Preferences* → *Waveforms* → *Clear cached Waveforms*.
 - **All:** Clears all of the data above from the Mixxx library database at once.
- **Change BPM:**
 - Allows to change the *BPM* to 50%, 66%, 75%, 133,33%, 150%, or 200% of the BPM set by Mixxx when *analyzing* the tracks. If many of the detected BPM values are incorrect, you might want to adjust the *BPM Range* in the *Analyzer Settings* and re-run the analysis.
 - **Lock/Unlock BPM:** Locks/Unlocks the *BPM* of selected tracks so you can't edit them in the track properties. The  icon next to the track's BPM in the library row is a toggle. Clicking it will set the status to locked, and the icon changes to .
- **Hide from Library:** Temporarily hides selected tracks from the track list. Hidden tracks are listed in the *Hidden Tracks* menu item which is explained below.
- **Open in File Browser:** Brings up the selected files in your file manager.
- **Properties:** Similar to inline editing explained above, the properties dialog allows you to view and edit metadata such as title, artist, album, and view the full file name and path. Note that you can not edit multiple files at once.

Note: Most of the context menu items are available in file lists of other views like Auto DJ, Playlists, and Crates as well.

4.2.2 Missing Tracks

The Missing Tracks view is accessible by expanding the Library tree item in the sidebar. Any tracks that were previously loaded into your library but were later not found on your drive will appear here. Mixxx does not automatically delete records of missing tracks so that extra metadata Mixxx might have (such as hot cues and beat grids) will not be lost in case the file is replaced.

The features in detail:

- **Select All button:** Selects all tracks in the current view.
- **Purge button:** Purges the selected tracks from the Mixxx library, but does not remove them from your computer. This will delete all *metadata* Mixxx has for a track.

4.2.3 Hidden Tracks

The Hidden Tracks view is accessible by expanding the Library tree item in the sidebar. Any tracks that were previously loaded into your library but were later set to be hidden from the library will appear here. Use the *Hide from Library* context menu item in the *tracks* view to temporarily hide selected tracks.

The features in detail:

- **Select All button:** Selects all tracks in the current view.
- **Purge Button:** Purges the selected tracks from the Mixxx library, but does not remove them from your computer. This will delete all *metadata* Mixxx has for a track.
- **Unhide Button:** Removes the selected tracks from the *Hidden Tracks* view and makes them available in the regular track lists again. The tracks will re-appear in every playlist or crate they were in before being hidden.

See also:

To learn how to permanently remove tracks from the Mixxx library using the *Hidden Tracks* view, see [permanently remove tracks](#).

4.3 Loading Tracks

Tracks can be loaded into a deck in several ways:

- Right-click the *library track table*: Right-clicking on a track in the table will present the options *Load in Deck 1* and *Load in Deck 2*, among others. Making either selection will load a track into a deck.
- By *Using a Keyboard* to load the selected track in the library track table. Use keyboard ↑ and ↓ arrow button to select a track, *Shift + ←* to load into Deck 1 and *Shift + →* to load into Deck 2.
- Drag-and-drop from library track table: Dragging-and-dropping a track from the track table onto a waveform display will load the track into that deck.
- Drag-and-drop from deck to deck: Once you've loaded a track to deck, sampler, or preview deck, click on the *track title*, *track artist* or cover art and drag it to another deck or sampler. Note that you can also drop tracks onto Playlists and Crates in the sidebar, as well as into track tables of active Playlists or Crates.
- Drag-and-drop from external file browser: Dragging-and-dropping a track from an external file browser directly onto a waveform display in Mixxx will load that track. This function also works with some other applications. For example, on macOS, dragging-and-dropping a track from iTunes onto one of Mixxx's waveform displays will load it into that deck.

4.4 Finding Tracks (Search)

The search function filters the currently displayed list (e.g. a playlist, a crate, or even the whole library) for tracks that match your search query.

- Activate the search input field by clicking in it or pressing CTRL + F (Windows/Linux) or CMD + F (Mac).
- Type your search term(s). Mixxx filters the tracks as you type and shows only those matching the search term(s). Search terms can include an artist's name, a song title, BPM, etc.
- To clear the search string hit ESC or click the clear button right next to the input field.
- Hit TAB to cycle between the search and the list of results in the library. Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to scroll in the list of results.

Note: If the search input field has focus, the Mixxx keyboard shortcuts are disabled, see [Using a Keyboard](#).

4.4.1 Using search operators

Search operators allow you to form more complex search queries. They allow you to limit certain search terms to particular properties of your tracks.

Mixxx supports the following filters:

- **Text filtering:** album_artist, album, artist, comment, composer, crate, genre, grouping, location, title

Examples

```
artist: "com truisse"  
album: Danger  
genre: Trance  
title: foo  
composer: foo  
comment: foo  
genre: hip-hop -genre: gangsta
```

Note: It doesn't matter if you have space between the colon and the argument or not. Quotes must be used for multi-word text arguments.

- **Numeric filtering:** bitrate, bpm, played, rating, track, year

Examples

```
bpm: 140  
bpm: >140  
year: <2010  
bpm: >=140  
rating: <=4  
bpm: 140-150  
played: >10
```

Note: You can put a space after the colon but currently there must be no space between the operator and the number.

- **Special filtering:** key, duration, added, dateadded, datetime_added, date_added
 - Supports fuzzy matching of key searches. The following example lists tracks with harmonically compatible keys to C# minor.

```
~key:c#m
```

You can combine operators but there's no way to do an "OR" search right now. The following example lists all tracks by "Danger" over 3 minutes long that are rated 4 or 5.

```
artist:Danger duration:>3m rating:>=4
```

- Negative search filters. Use the `-` prefix as negation operator. The following example would find "hip-hop" from any year but 1990.

```
genre:hip-hop -year:1990
```

- Search for empty fields. The following example lists all tracks without a genre. It works for all text fields, including crates.



```
genre:""
```

Examples

```
duration:2m10
duration:<2:10
duration:>1m35s
duration:>62
```

Note: You can put a space after the colon but currently there must be no space between the operator and the number.

4.5 Previewing Tracks

To pre-listen to a track, activate the *Preview* column in a library view. Clicking the  icon in the library's *Preview* column loads the selected track into a special *Preview Deck* that will only output sound in the *headphones* channel. Click the  icon to stop the playback.

Alternatively, select a track from the track list of the Mixxx library, drag the track to the waveform view of the *Preview Deck* and click the *Play* button next to the waveform.

To display the *Preview Deck*, press CTRL + 4 (Windows/Linux) or CMD + 4 (Mac).

Hint: Click on the *Preview* column header to randomly sort tracks.

4.6 Edit metadata of audio files

Mixxx reads relevant *metadata* from the tracks and displays them in the library columns. You are free to edit most metadata, and Mixxx offers a number of different ways to do so. Note that some information can not be edited, such as bitrate, size, length, type, filename, and location.

Note: Mixxx does not support editing the metadata of many tracks at a time (bulk editing).

Warning: Mixxx won't touch your audio files by default. Changes to a track's metadata will be saved to the Mixxx library, but **not** to the track itself.

If you wish to write modified track metadata from the library into file tags, check the box in *Preferences* → *Library* → *Track Metadata Synchronisation*.

4.6.1 Manual Edit

Track Inline editing: Double-click on a field in the *library*. If the field is editable, it will become an editable text box. Enter a value and hit *Enter* when you are done.

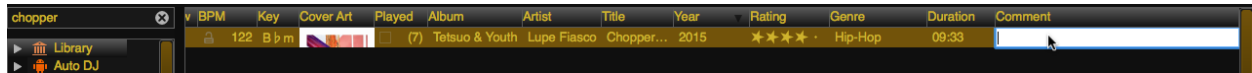


Figure2: Mixxx library - Inline editing

Properties editor: Click on a **single track** in the library and select *Properties* to open the editor. Add or change values in the editable fields, and save your changes as explained below.

- **OK:** Accept the changes and close the editor.
- **Apply:** Accept the changes and leave the editor open.
- **Cancel:** Discard the changes and close the editor.
- **Previous/Next:** Load the previous or next track in the current library view.
- **Import Metadata from File:** Prompts Mixxx to re-read the metadata of the selected track (such as when you have modified it externally with another application.)
- **Import Metadata from MusicBrainz:** Look up metadata on-line by searching the *MusicBrainz* database. See below.

4.6.2 Using the MusicBrainz online database

MusicBrainz is an *open-source* music encyclopedia that collects music *metadata* and makes it available to the public.

The MusicBrainz wizard in Mixxx allows searching the MusicBrainz database and applying the results to your tracks. Click on a **single track** in the library and select *Get Metadata from MusicBrainz*. Mixxx fetches track data from the MusicBrainz database and displays the search results.

Select the best match from the search results by clicking on it in the list.

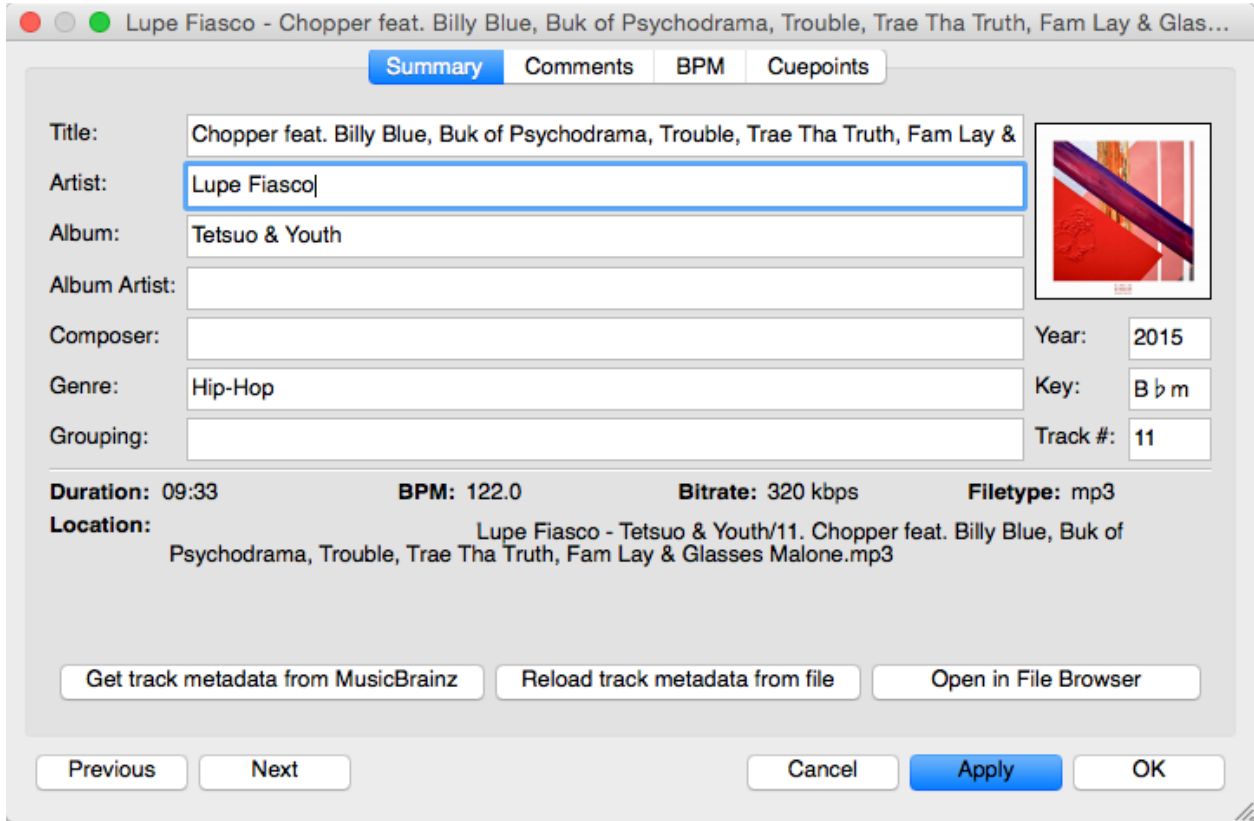


Figure3: Mixxx library - Properties editor

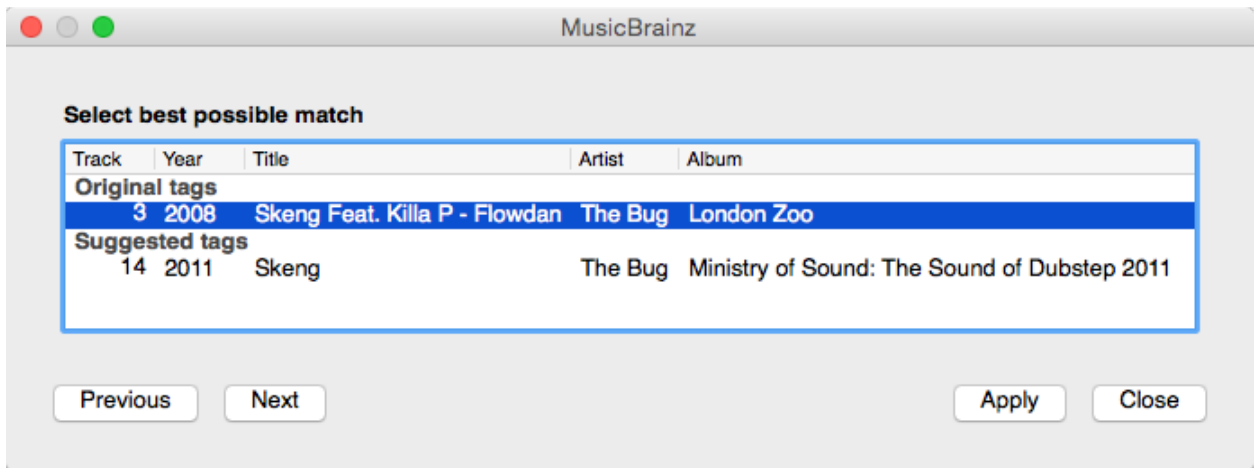


Figure4: Mixxx library - MusicBrainz Wizard

- **Apply:** Apply the selected MusicBrainz metadata to the track.
- **Close:** Close the wizard.
- **Previous/Next:** Load the previous or next track in the current library view and perform a MusicBrainz lookup on it as well.

Fetching track metadata from MusicBrainz can fail:

- if Mixxx is unable to find the specified track in the MusicBrainz database,
- if Mixxx cannot reach the MusicBrainz servers (if they are down),
- or if you are not connected to the Internet.

Hint: The MusicBrainz service has been designed for identifying full audio files. If a track is less than 2 minutes long, identifying the file will likely fail. Identifying a layered mix-track or mash-up may produce false positives in the result list.

4.6.3 Using third-party software

If you have modified file metadata in third-party software, select *Library* → *Rescan Library* in the menu on top of the application window. This prompts Mixxx to re-read the metadata from **all** tracks in the library.

Popular software to edit metadata of audio files include:

- [Mp3tag](#) (Windows)
- [Kid3](#) (Mac, Windows, Linux)
- [Picard](#) (Mac, Windows, Linux)

4.7 Auto DJ - Automate your mix



The Auto DJ queue is a special playlist that contains extra controls for automatic mixing. This is useful when taking a break from live mixing or for using Mixxx as media player.

The Auto DJ features in detail:

- **Shuffle button:** Randomizes the order of tracks in the Auto DJ playlist.
- **Add Random button:** Adds a random track from track sources (crates) to the Auto DJ queue. If no track sources are configured, the track is added from the library instead.
- **Skip track button:** Skips the next track in the Auto DJ playlist.
- **Fade now button:** Triggers the transition to the next track.
- **Transition time spin-box:** Determines the duration of the transition. A negative value will add a pause between tracks.
- **Selection Info label:** Displays the duration and number of selected tracks. Press `Ctrl + A` to get the total duration of the AutoDJ queue.
- **Enable Auto DJ button:** Toggles the Auto DJ mode on or off.

The *Skip track*, *Add Random* and *Fade now* buttons are only accessible if the Auto DJ mode is enabled. The Search field in the upper left corner is disabled in Auto DJ. By default, Auto DJ removes tracks after playing them but if you want it to play the same tracks over and over again, you can activate the *Auto DJ Requeue* option in *Preferences* → *Auto DJ* → *Re-queue tracks after playback*.

Auto DJ Crates

It is possible to add random tracks to the bottom of the Auto DJ playlist. The tracks are chosen from a set of crates that you have set as a source for Auto DJ, or from the standard library. Mixxx will normally try to select tracks that haven't yet been played. You can set a minimum number of tracks that are always available for selection no matter when they were last played in *Preferences* → *Auto DJ* → *Minimum available tracks in Track Source*.

See also:

For more information, go to the chapter *Auto DJ*.

4.8 Playlists - Arranging tracks in a set order




Playlists are ordered lists of tracks that allow you to plan your DJ sets. Some DJs construct playlists before they perform live; others prefer to build them on-the-fly.

Playlists are not directly loadable into decks as Mixxx is primarily intended for live, attended performance use. However, you can right-click a playlist to queue it to *Auto DJ*, so in a sense you can play it.

- **Create a playlist:** Right-click on the *Playlists* sidebar item and select *Create New Playlist*. Name the playlist and click *OK*. The total number of tracks and total duration are displayed next to the name.
- **Import playlists:** Right-click on the *Playlists* sidebar item and select *Import Playlist*. Select one or more playlists and click *OK*. Mixxx creates an import of these existing external playlists as new Mixxx playlists.
- **Add Tracks:** Add tracks to a previously created playlist by dragging-and-dropping a selection of tracks from the library or playlists onto the name of a playlist in the sidebar. Alternatively, use the right-click context menu in the library's *track list*.

Hint: If you have a track selected in the library, all of the visible playlist and crates that it is in are shown in bold.

Right-click on an existing playlist name to access the different features in the context menu:

- **Add to Auto DJ:** Adds the content of the playlist to the *Auto DJ* queue for automatic mixing.
- **Rename:** To rename a playlist, just enter a new playlist name and click *OK*.
- **Duplicate:** Sometimes you want to build a playlist based on an existing one. Select the playlist you would like to duplicate, choose *Duplicate Playlist*, name the new playlist and click *OK*.
- **Remove:** Removes an unlocked playlist. Tracks that were in the playlist remain in the library for later use.
- **Lock:**  This icon indicates a locked playlist. If a playlist is locked, you cannot add tracks, rename or delete the playlist. Choose *Unlock* from the context menu to unlock the playlist.
- **Analyze entire playlist:** Forces the analysis of the tracks in the playlist in the *Analyze* view.
- **Import playlist:** Import tracks from external playlists in various file formats to the selected playlist. For more information, go to *Using libraries from other software*.

- **Export playlist:** Export a playlist to various file formats such as `m3u`, `m3u8`, `pls`, `txt`, or `csv`. This allows you to use the data in other applications.
- **Export Track files:** This copies all of the tracks in a playlist into a folder such as an external USB stick. Only files are copied, not Mixxx-specific metadata like waveforms or cover art that is not embedded in the file.


4.9 Crates - Organizing tracks into collections



Crates are unordered collections of tracks, just like DJ cases holding your favorite records.

- **Create a crate:** Right-click on the *Crates* sidebar item and select *Create New Crate*. Name the crate and click *OK*. The total number of tracks and total duration are displayed next to the name.
- **Import crates:** Right-click on the *Crates* sidebar item and select *Import Crate*. Select one or more playlists and click *OK*. Mixxx creates an import of these existing external playlists as new Mixxx crates.
- **Add Tracks:** Add tracks to a previously created crate by dragging-and-dropping a selection of tracks from the library or playlists onto the name of a crate in the sidebar. Alternatively use the context menu in the library's *track list*.

Right-click on an existing crate's name to access the different features in the context menu:

- **Rename:** To rename a crate, enter the new crate name and click *OK*.
- **Duplicate:** Just like playlists you can duplicate an existing crate. Select the crate you would like to duplicate, choose *Duplicate Crate*, name the new crate and click *OK*.
- **Remove:** Removes an unlocked crate. Tracks in the crate are still available in the library for later use.
- **Lock:**  This icon indicates a locked crate. If a crate is locked, you cannot add tracks, rename or delete the crate. Choose *Unlock* from the context menu to unlock the crate.
- **Auto DJ Track Source:** Use this crate as a source for random tracks in Auto DJ, see *Auto DJ crates*.
- **Analyze entire crate:** Forces the analysis of the crate in the *Analyze* view.
- **Import crate:** Import tracks from external playlists in various file formats to the selected crate.
- **Export crate:** Export a crate to various file formats, such as `m3u`, `m3u8`, `pls`, `txt`, or `csv`. This allows you to use the data in other applications.
- **Export Track files:** This copies all of the tracks in a crate into a folder such as an external USB stick. Only files are copied, not Mixxx-specific metadata like waveforms or cover art that is not embedded in the file.


4.9.1 Crates vs. Playlists


Crates are unordered collections of tracks. Unlike playlists, they cannot contain duplicate entries and do not support arranging tracks within them.

Often DJs group tracks by genre, keep lists of favorite tracks, and/or prepare lists of tracks they want to play at a particular party. In these cases they rarely care about the order since they will choose it at the party based on the dance floor and mood. They certainly don't want duplicates in these lists. Crates serve these purposes. You can think of them like labels in Gmail or Web 2.0 tags for your music.

If however you want to plan out a specific set and practice the transitions, you will want an ordered list of tracks. Playlists serve this purpose.

4.10 Computer - Loading tracks from anywhere on your computer

 This mode works like a file manager and allows you to load tracks from anywhere on your computer and connected devices, that are not necessarily already in your Mixxx library.

Click the *Computer* sidebar item to navigate the computer and find your music. Depending on your *operating system*, your music will usually be found in the “My Music” or “Music” folder. Drag the files you want to import to the  *Tracks* icon or directly to the *Waveform Displays*.

Note: Currently you can only drag files (not folders) to the Mixxx library.

Right-click on a folder and choose *Add to Library* to add the folder as an additional music directory. Mixxx will watch this directory and its subdirectories for new tracks.


See also:

For more information, go to *Changing music directories*.

4.10.1 Quick Links - Bookmark your favorite folders

Using the *Quick Links* sub-menu you can bookmark folders for direct access. Click the *Browse* sidebar item and navigate to the folder you would like to bookmark. Right-click and choose *Add to Quick Links*. The folder is now pinned below the *Quick Links*. To un-pin that folder, right-click and choose *Remove from Quick Links*.


4.11 Recordings


 In this section of the library you can start and stop recording your session as well as view previous recordings and the dates they were made.

See also:

For more information, go to *Recording Your Mix*.


4.12 History - Keep track of your sessions

 The history section automatically keeps a list of tracks you play in your DJ sets. This is handy for remembering what worked in your DJ sets, posting set-lists, or reporting your plays to licensing organizations. Every time you start Mixxx, a new history section is created. If you don't play any tracks during the session, it will be discarded.

 This icon indicates the current session.

Click on the *History* icon in the sidebar to switch to the *History* view, then right-click on a session's name/date to access the different features:

- **Add to Auto DJ:** Adds the content of the session to the *Auto DJ* queue for automatic mixing.
- **Rename:** Rename a session. The default is the calendar date (YYYY-MM-DD).

- **Remove:** Remove a previous (unlocked) session. (You cannot remove the current session.)
- **Lock:** Protect a previous session against accidental merge or deletion. An  icon indicates a locked session.
- **Create new history playlist:** Split off the current history session and add a new session without having to restart Mixxx. The current history must contain at least one track for this option to be available.
- **Join with previous:** Append the selected history session to the end of the previous one.
- **Export playlist:** Export a session in various file formats. This allows you to use the data in other applications.

4.13 Analyze - Prepare your tracks

This section allows you to analyze your tracks in advance of loading them into a deck. Analyzing tracks requires considerable CPU power and may cause skips in the audio while performing, so it helps to have your tracks analyzed before you play. See *Analyze your library* for details.

4.14 Using libraries from other software

Supported libraries:

-  iTunes (Windows, macOS)
-  Traktor (Windows, macOS)
-  Rhythmbox (GNU/Linux)
-  Banshee (Windows, macOS, GNU/Linux)
-  Serato (Windows, macOS)

The external library views allow you to use music libraries you have created in these third-party applications. You can access music as well as playlists. If available, Mixxx automatically loads the external libraries from their default locations on your hard drive.

Note: Playing a track from an external library will add it to your Mixxx library.

See also:

External libraries can be disabled under *Preferences* → *Library*.

Right-click on the iTunes icon in the Library tree and select *Choose Library* to load the iTunes Music Library.xml from a different location. Select *Use Default Library* to reset.

- Right-click on a iTunes/Traktor/Rhythmbox/Banshee playlist and choose *Import Playlist* to import it into a new Mixxx playlist.
- If you have an iTunes configuration file (*.xml) from a Windows or Mac partition mounted in Linux, you can load it and use your iTunes tracks and playlists as well.

4.14.1 Using the Serato library

Mixxx supports reading your Serato library and crates both from your local hard drive as well as portable USB drives. Smart crates are currently not supported.

Serato stores information such as hot cues, track color and beatgrid in the file tags. Regardless of whether a track is loaded into deck from the library or directly from the file browser, Mixxx will import that information automatically if present.

Saved loops are imported as well, but since Mixxx is lacking support for multiple saved loops, only the first loop is usable in Mixxx. All other saved loops can be used like regular hotcues for now.

Waveforms, Gain values and Flips are not imported from Serato.

Note: Due to differences in the metadata format, importing Serato information from Ogg Vorbis files is currently not supported.

To import Serato libraries from external USB drives:

1. Copy music library from Serato into external USB drive
2. Plug in USB drive while Mixxx is running
3. Click on *Serato* in the library. All USB drives containing a Serato library will be detected automatically.
4. For each removable device, the library and all crates from Serato will be accessible.

If you have already added a track containing Serato Metadata to your Mixxx library in a Mixxx version that didn't support reading that data, you can reimport it from the file's tags via the track context menu.

Warning: This action will clear your existing cuepoints in Mixxx if the file contains Serato Metadata

To reimport metadata from files:

- Right click on the track to show the context menu
- Select *Metadata* → *Import From File Tags*.

Hint: Decoders may slightly detect different track start and end times for files from different sources, this could possibly be because of the presence of countless encoders and decoders for MP3 and M4A/AAC. This problem may cause your cues to be shifted up by a few milliseconds. Mixxx might not always be able to mitigate this problem, but it's possible to shift all cues for a track at once as a workaround.

4.15 Removing tracks from the library

Removing tracks from the Mixxx library will **not** physically delete them from your drive. However it does delete extra metadata Mixxx might have (such as hotcues and the beatgrids), and removes links to playlists or crates.

1. Click the *Library* item in the sidebar.
2. Find and select the tracks you want to remove, perform a right-click on them and select *Hide from Library* from the context menu.
3. Expand the *Library* item in the sidebar and click on the *Hidden tracks* sub-item. All tracks that were set to be hidden from the library will appear here.

4. Select the tracks you want to remove, or use the *Select All* button.
5. To confirm you want to permanently remove these tracks from the library, click *Purge*.

Hint: If you later decide to add some of the deleted tracks back, import them to the Mixxx library again, see [Changing music directories](#).

4.16 Compatible file formats

Mixxx supports a variety of audio file formats:

Lossless	Lossy
<i>FLAC</i> (flac)	<i>MP3</i> (mp3)
<i>Wave</i> (wav)	<i>Ogg Vorbis</i> (ogg)
<i>Aiff</i> (aiff, aif)	<i>AAC</i> (aac, m4a, mp4)
	<i>Opus</i> (opus)

Lossless formats preserve every detail of the original recording and are recommended for the best sound quality. The *FLAC* format compresses the files to take less space on your computer without sacrificing audio quality. *WAV* and *AIFF* files are uncompressed and take up much more space.

Lossy formats take up less storage space on your computer than lossless formats at the expense of reducing sound quality. Assuming an average track length of about 4 minutes, a 1 TB hard drive or solid state drive can store about 42000 *FLAC* files or about 115000 *MP3* files at 320 kbps.

There is no benefit to converting lossy file to lossless formats. The detail lost when making the lossy file cannot be recovered.

AAC (*M4A*) is supported on Windows Vista and macOS 10.8 onwards. The [Platform Update Supplement](#) is required for Windows Vista.

On Linux, *AAC* playback is disabled by default due to licensing restrictions. To enable the playback of *AAC* files, [build Mixxx from source with m4a/AAC files support](#).

Warning: *DRM* protected files, such as *m4p* files purchased in the iTunes Store in 2009 or earlier, are not supported.

Warning: *ALAC* files use the same container *MP4* container format and file extensions (*m4a*, *mp4*) as *AAC* files, but Mixxx cannot play *ALAC* files. It is recommended to convert *ALAC* files to *FLAC* for use in Mixxx. This will not reduce the sound quality of the files.

4.17 Music from audio CDs

Mixxx can not play music directly from audio CDs. Use a CD ripping program to copy the audio from the CD to files on your computer. It is recommended to save the ripped files in the *FLAC* format. Many different programs are available to rip CDs, but not every program is capable of saving them to *FLAC*.

Although Mixxx can be used with just a laptop or desktop computer, fully taking advantage of Mixxx's features requires specialized DJ hardware. Depending on your budget and application area, your setup and requirements may vary. This chapter provides general background information about various types of DJ hardware.

To make DJing with Mixxx a fun experience, at least the following pieces are needed:

- speakers to play the music to the audience,
- an *audio interface* with 4 mono/2 stereo output channels (or 2 mono output channels + a *DJ splitter cable*),
- *headphones* for prelistening tracks while another track is playing on the speakers, and
- audio cables and adapters to connect the equipment to your computer.

Additionally, you might consider getting the following equipment:

- a *controller*,
- *turntables*, an audio interface with phono inputs and *timecode vinyl*,
- a laptop/controller stand,
- a surge protector to protect the equipment from voltage spikes,
- cases for laptop, controller and headphones, and
- custom fader and knob caps to customize your gear.

See also:

Instructions how to use DJ Controllers that work out-of-the-box with Mixxx can be found in the *Hardware Manuals* section of this manual. The [Mixxx DJ Hardware Guide](#) on the Mixxx Wiki also lists additional devices, including information about their prices, features, and compatibility with Mixxx.

5.1 Controllers

DJ controllers are devices with knobs, faders, buttons, and jog wheels to control DJ software such as Mixxx. Controllers allow quick access to different controls while providing tactile and visual feedback indicating the state of each control, such as the position of a knob or whether a switch is on or off. This allows you to focus on manipulating the music without needing to look at your computer screen all the time. Controllers also allow using two hands to manipulate two different controls at the same time, which is required for many mixing techniques.

DJ controllers typically do not do any actual audio processing. Instead, they send signals (typically *MIDI* or *HID* over a USB cable) to the computer to instruct DJ software how to manipulate the audio. Many DJ controllers include an *audio interface* with 2 separate stereo outputs built into the device. This allows the DJ to transport and setup only one piece of hardware in addition to a laptop. Some devices can be used as both a controller and *hardware mixer*.

Mixxx can work with any *MIDI* or *HID controller* as long as there is a mapping file to tell Mixxx how to understand the controller's signals. Mixxx comes bundled with a number of MIDI and HID mappings, which are listed in the *Hardware Manuals* section. For controllers that Mixxx does not yet support, you can [search the forum](#) to see if anyone has started a mapping. You can also start one yourself using the information in the [Controller Mapping Documentation](#) on the wiki.

See also:

[Using MIDI/HID Controllers](#) describes how to configure Mixxx to use controllers.

5.2 Audio Interfaces

An audio interface (also known as a sound card, although few of them are shaped like cards anymore) is a device that allows a computer to send output to and receive input from audio equipment. Whether using *internal* or *external mixing*, it is recommended to use a single audio interface with at least 4 independent output channels (2 separate stereo pairs).

The headphone jack on most laptops is not a second audio output. Rather, plugging headphones into the jack simply redirects the laptop's single stereo output from its speakers to your headphones. A *splitter cable* can be used to separate the stereo output of a headphone jack into two separate mono outputs for headphone cueing, but it is recommended to use a sound card with at least four mono outputs (for two stereo pairs). Such sound cards tend to be higher quality than those built into laptops and allow your mix to be enjoyed in stereo by your audience.

Unlike some proprietary DJ systems, Mixxx can use any audio interface and any *MIDI* or *HID* controller that your *OS* has drivers to use. If your controller has an integrated audio interface, you may choose to use a different audio interface for higher quality audio. Mixxx can also use multiple audio interfaces simultaneously.

5.2.1 Audio Interface Considerations

This section provides background information to help you choose an audio interface to use with Mixxx.

Bit Depth and Sample Rate

Most music is published with a bit depth of 16 bits at a sample rate of 44.1 kHz because this is all that is needed to store all the detail of music in digital form.

Bit depth determines the possible dynamic range of the signal. 16 bits is more than enough for playing back music. While 24 bits is helpful for recording, it is useless for playback.

Half the sample rate determines the maximum frequency that can be represented by the signal. Humans generally can't hear frequencies above 20 kHz, so a sampling rate of 44.1 kHz, representing a maximum frequency of 22.05 kHz, is fine for playback. Higher sample rates like 88.2 kHz and 96 kHz can be helpful to reduce aliasing distortion when recording, but have no benefit for playback and make your computer work harder.

For a more thorough and technical explanation of why 16 bits at 44.1 kHz is all that is needed for playback, read [24/192 Music Downloads Are Very Silly Indeed](#).

Specifications

When considering specifications, higher dynamic range, higher signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), higher maximum output level, lower THD+N (Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise; look for a more negative dB value or smaller percentage), and lower crosstalk (more negative dB value) are better. Cheap audio interfaces tend to not have these specifications published.

Connector and Cable Types

If you are unfamiliar with professional audio equipment, read Digital DJ Tips [Essential Guide to Audio Cables for DJs](#) to understand the different kinds of connectors on audio interfaces. It is better to use an audio interface with balanced outputs, especially if you will run long cables directly into an amplifier or active speakers without going through a *hardware mixer*. Balanced signals reject interference and are less susceptible to ground loop hum issues (which can be a problem when plugging unbalanced gear into separate power sources).

However, most venues have DJs plug into *hardware DJ mixers*, which typically only have RCA inputs (RCA cables cannot be balanced). Most home/computer speakers and amplifiers have RCA and/or 1/8 TRS stereo inputs. Most live sound mixers have balanced 1/4 TRS mono inputs. If you need to interconnect balanced and unbalanced gear, refer to this [guide from Presonus \(deleted, via archive.org\)](#) and this [guide from Rane \(deleted, via archive.org\)](#).

Number of Channels

Audio interfaces sometimes have multiple connectors for a single channel, resulting in more connectors than channels. So, not every connector can send or receive an independent signal. For example, some audio interfaces made for DJing have 4 output channels with 4 mono output connectors and 1 stereo headphone connector. This does not mean that the audio interface can send out 6 different signals at the same time; rather, the signal on 2 of the mono outputs and the stereo headphone output would be the same. Also, many controllers have separate master and booth outputs with independent volume controls, but they both play the same signal.

Vinyl Control and Phono Preamplifiers

Turntables output low voltage (phono level) signals that need to be amplified to line level before most audio equipment can work with them. So, if you want to use *Vinyl Control*, sometimes referred to as a Digital Vinyl System (DVS), it is best to have phono preamplifiers (one for each deck) somewhere between your turntable and sound card to boost the turntable's phono level signal to line level. Mixxx can amplify phono level signals in software, but it is better to do it in hardware. The phono preamp can be in the turntable, in the audio interface, or a stand alone device. Most audio interfaces do not have phono preamps; these are generally found on audio interfaces specifically made for controlling DJ software with timecode vinyl. *Mixers* with audio interfaces have phono preamps on their deck inputs, but not necessarily on every deck input. Many higher-end all-in-one controllers also include audio interfaces with phono preamps.

Driver Support

Unlike some proprietary DJ programs, Mixxx works with any audio interface that is compatible with your operating system — including for timecode vinyl (DVS) use.

USB Audio Class compliant audio interfaces should work out of the box on all operating systems supported by Mixxx. This is the case for the integrated audio interfaces in most DJ controllers. Sound cards that aren't USB Audio Class compliant need a driver for each OS.

Note: On Windows, you should install the manufacturer's drivers even for USB class compliant audio interfaces to be able to use the recommended ASIO sound API.

Hint: If you are considering buying a controller or audio interface, the easiest way to tell if it is USB class compliant before you buy it is to search for macOS drivers for the device on the manufacturer's website. If it is advertised as compatible with macOS or iOS but there are no drivers to download for macOS, the device is USB class compliant.

5.3 Mixers

Mixers are devices that combine audio signals. DJ mixers are different from live and studio mixers because they have multiple stereo channels with phono preamplifiers for connecting *Turntables*. It is conventional to use a DJ mixer with *Vinyl Control*, but vinyl control can be used without a hardware mixer.

Using Mixxx with a DJ mixer requires an audio interface with at least 4 mono outputs (2 stereo pairs) to send Mixxx's decks to the mixer's stereo channels. Some DJ mixers have a USB *audio interface* built into them. This lets Mixxx send unmixed audio files directly to the mixer without needing a separate stand-alone audio interface.

Often DJs who use DJ software with internal mixing send their master output to a hardware mixer. This can be helpful to send the mixed signal to both a main speaker output for the audience and booth speakers for the DJ with separate gain controls for each output. It also facilitates smooth transitions between DJs.

However, using an external mixer with internal mixing is not necessary and reduces the sound quality. Each piece of equipment an audio signal passes through reduces the sound quality, so avoiding unnecessary equipment in the signal path can provide better sound quality. Many DJ controllers provide separate master and booth outputs with independent volume controls. Alternatively, a sound card with at least 6 output channels can be used with Mixxx's *Booth* output.

Many people confuse analog mixers and hardware mixers, but these are not the same. Many hardware mixers process audio digitally with specialized signal processors as opposed to a general purpose CPU like those in laptop and desktop computers.

See also:

Recording And Broadcasting With An External Hardware Mixer

5.4 Turntables

Turntables are mechanical devices that play music recordings cut into vinyl phonograph records. Before software like Mixxx was available, the art of DJing originated with turntables and *DJ mixers*. Special vinyl records can be used with turntables to control the playback of digital files in Mixxx as if the digital file was pressed onto the vinyl record.

See also:

Vinyl Control

5.5 CDJs

CDJs are devices that play digital audio files and have controls from manipulating the playback of the audio. Originally CDJs played audio CDs, but new devices typically use USB storage drives or SD cards. Some CDJs can be plugged into a computer with a USB cable to function as a *controller* for Mixxx.

5.6 Microphones

Microphones convert changes in sound pressure in air to changes in voltage (an analog audio signal). Mixxx can work with any microphone that can be plugged into your *audio interface*.

See also:

Using Microphones

5.7 Headphones

Being able to listen to what you will play next in headphones before your audience hears on the main speakers or your broadcast stream is an essential part of DJing. DJ headphones are generally better quality than typical consumer headphones. Importantly, they are designed to have good isolation, meaning they block outside sound. This allows the DJ to focus on the sound in the headphones better without having to turn up the volume to drown out sound from the monitors, PA system, and chatter. Also, DJ headphones have hinges or flexible headbands that allow the DJ to take off one headphone cup to hear the monitor or PA output better in one ear and compare it to the headphone output in the other ear.

When shopping for headphones, consider how well they isolate sound and their durability. The most frequent places that headphones break are the cable attachment point and the headband. Look for headphones with detachable cables, metal headbands, and other individually replaceable parts. Avoid Bluetooth headphones because these may be unreliable and will always reduce sound quality. Active noise canceling headphones also tend to have worse sound quality than other headphones of a comparable price. DJ headphones with a closed design block out a lot of sound simply by being closed.

Whether to get on-ear or over-ear headphones is a matter of personal preference. Everyone's head is different, so headphones that are comfortable for a friend or a reviewer may not be comfortable for you.

In-ear monitors (IEMs) isolate sound better than headphones but are more expensive. They usually cost more than double the price of good DJ headphones with comparable quality. They may be a sound investment for musicians who play often in very loud environments to preserve their hearing.

5.8 Splitter Cables

DJ splitter cables are the cheapest way to get two separate sound outputs from your computer. These plug into the onboard audio interface built into computer motherboards and split the stereo signal into two separate mono signals. However, onboard audio interfaces are not good quality, and you lose the stereo effect of hearing different sounds arranged in space.

Devices marketed as headphone splitter instead of DJ splitters duplicate one stereo signal in two jacks. These cannot be used for headphone cueing. Also, generic stereo-to-mono splitter cables or adapters typically have two mono jack outputs. Plugging headphones or stereo speakers into a generic stereo-to-mono splitter will only play sound on one side of the headphones or speakers.

This chapter presents some example hardware setups with instructions for how to configure Mixxx to work with them.

See also:

- *DJ Hardware*: background information about different types of equipment.
- *Configuring sound input and output*: details about each available input and output option.
- *Using Microphones*: details for configuring Mixxx to work with microphones.
- *DJ Hardware Guide* lists specific devices with information about their prices, features, and compatibility with Mixxx.

6.1 Computer Only

The built-in audio interface on most computers comes with a single stereo line-out and a microphone input. This can be set up with Mixxx in two ways:

6.1.1 Practicing Mixing / Broadcasting

This setup can be used with a single audio output for speakers or headphones to practice DJing without investing in any equipment other than a computer and a set of speakers or headphones. With this configuration, use the *Pre/Main Knob* to switch back and forth between the Master mix and *PFL* signal. This setup cannot be used to play for a live audience because the Master mix is not sent to an audio interface output. However, it can be used by radio DJs who only need to send the Master mix to a broadcast audience.

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select your built-in audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*. Although this is labeled *Headphones*, you can also plug speakers into the output jack of your computer.
4. Depending on your audio interface, you can specify a *microphone*

- a. Use your built-in microphone or connect a microphone to your computer
 - b. Check that your microphone is detected by your *OS*
 - c. Open the *Input* tab
 - d. From the *Microphone* drop-down menu, select the input your microphone is connected to
5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

6.1.2 Playing for an Audience

This setup allows for playing to an audience without headphone *cueing*.

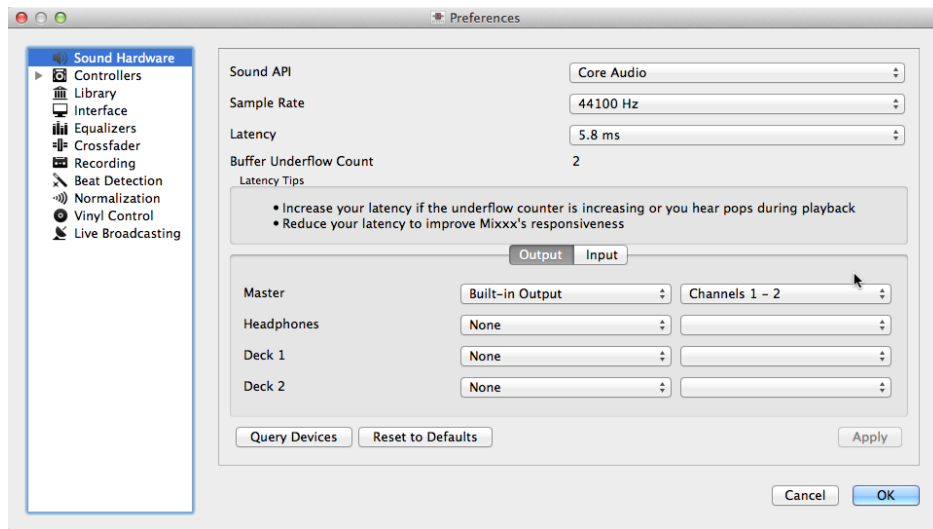


Figure1: Using Mixxx with your built-in sound card

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select your built-in audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
4. Depending on your audio interface, you can specify a *microphone*
 - a. Use your built-in microphone or connect a microphone to your computer
 - b. Check that your microphone is detected by your *OS*
 - c. Open the *Input* tab
 - d. From the *Microphone* drop-down menu, select the input your microphone is connected to
5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

6.2 Laptop and Splitter Cable

The cheapest way to DJ and *cue* with headphones uses a stereo-to-mono DJ splitter cable (also known as a “Y cable”) plugged into the headphone jack of a laptop or other computer. This cable divides the stereo output from a single jack into two separate mono signals.

This setup allows you to start DJing without having to invest in expensive equipment. However, because the signals are in mono, you and your audience will not be able to enjoy music producers positioning of sound in space (although many club PA systems are wired in mono anyway). Furthermore, audio interfaces built into computers are usually low quality and often pick up interference from other components of the computer.

Using a built-in audio interface and a stereo-to-mono splitter

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. Check that your headphones are plugged into the side of the cable with a headphones symbol and that the speakers are plugged into the side of the cable with a speaker symbol.
4. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select your built-in audio interface, then *Channel 1*
5. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select your built-in audio interface, then *Channel 2*
6. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

Warning: Most splitter cables, particularly those marketed as headphone splitter cables, output the same stereo signal to two headphone jacks and will not work for this DJ setup. Also, if you use a generic stereo-to-mono splitter adapter, you may only be able to hear out of one side of your speakers and headphones. DJ splitter cables allow you to hear the same mono signal on both sides of your headphones and speakers.

6.3 Laptop and External USB Audio Interface

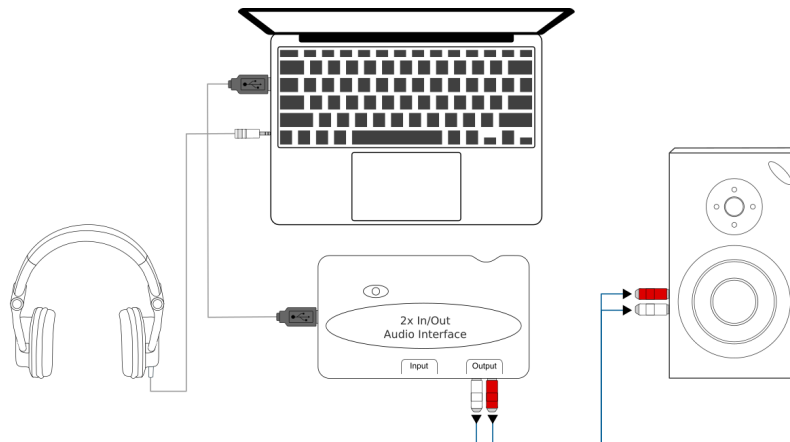


Figure2: Using Mixxx together with an external audio interface

Using two audio interfaces (built-in + external)

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab

3. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select the external audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
4. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select the built-in audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*

Using an external multi-channel audio interface

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select the external audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
4. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select the external audio interface, then *Channels 3-4*
5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

6.4 Laptop and MIDI or HID Controller

See also:

The *Controllers* section of the *DJ Hardware* chapter has background information about controllers.

6.4.1 Controllers with an integrated audio interface

Many DJ controllers include an integrated *multi-channel* audio interface. A setup with this kind of controller may look like the diagram below:

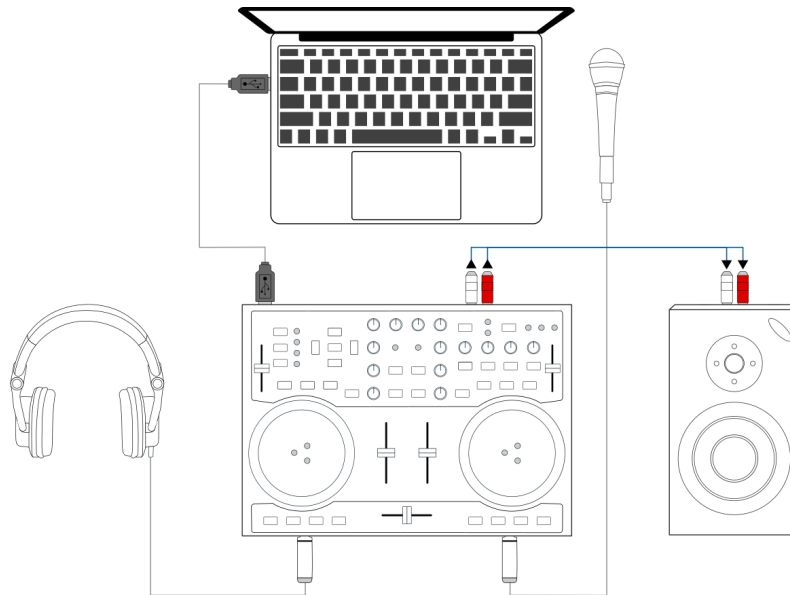


Figure3: Using Mixxx together with a DJ controller and integrated audio interface

Using a controller with an integrated multi-channel audio interface

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select your controller's audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
4. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select your controller's audio interface, then *Channels 3-4*

5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

6.4.2 Controllers without an integrated audio interface

Controllers without an integrated audio interface can be used together with a USB audio interface as depicted in the diagram below:

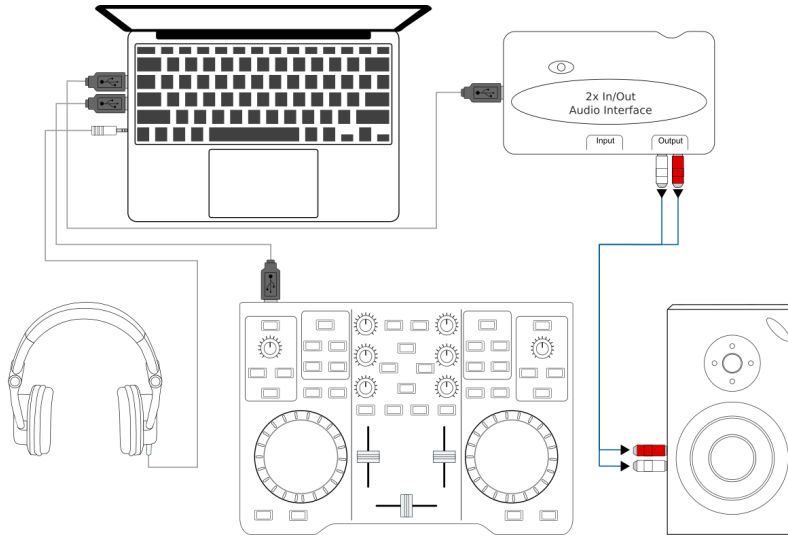


Figure4: Using Mixxx together with a DJ controller and external audio interface

Using a controller without an integrated audio interface

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Output* tab
3. From the *Master* drop-down menu, select the external audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
4. From the *Headphones* drop-down menu, select the built-in audio interface, then *Channels 1-2*
5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

6.5 Laptop, External Hardware Mixer and Vinyl Control

This setup allows DJs to use the techniques of DJing with vinyl record turntables combined with the portability and flexibility of a laptop computer. Instead of carrying crates of records or CDs, DJs can carry their entire music collection on their laptop. In addition to a laptop and headphones, this setup requires an audio interface with at least two pairs of stereo inputs and outputs as well as a pair of *timecode* records.

See also:

Go to the chapter *Vinyl Control* for detailed information.

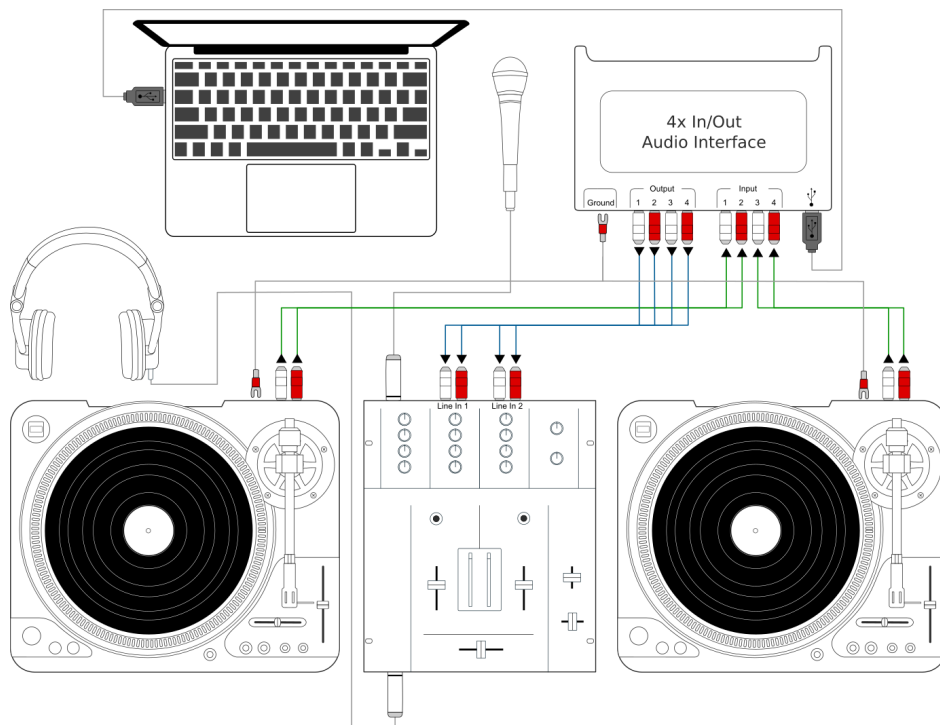


Figure5: Using Mixxx together with turntables and external mixer

Controlling Mixxx

Mixxx can be controlled with a keyboard, a mouse, *MIDI/HID* controllers, time-code records/CDs, or a combination of these. The choice usually depends on your budget or style of DJing.

7.1 Using a Mouse and Touchpad

Use your mouse to interact with the controls in the *Mixxx User Interface* on your computer screen. You can perform actions by pointing and clicking with your mouse.

- **Single Left Click:** Performing a left mouse click on buttons triggers the default action for that control. Moreover if you click on a value in the track list of the Mixxx *library*, you can change the value. For example the year of a track.
- **Single Right Click:** On most buttons, performing a right click triggers a different action than a left click. You can return any knob or fader to its default value by right-clicking that control.
- **Mouse Drag:** Click on a knob or fader, hold the left mouse button and move your cursor to change the value of the control. Use mouse drag to drop tracks from the file list to the decks, crates, playlists, etc.
- **Mouse Wheel:** Just like Mouse Drag, you can change knob and fader values by placing the cursor over the control and moving the mouse wheel.

Hint: If you hover with the mouse over a control (e.g. the crossfader) in the Mixxx user interface, the tooltip lists the left- and right-click action respectively.

Hint: On a Macbook or a computer with a touchpad that lacks mouse buttons, a two-finger click gesture is often treated as a right click.

See also:

Using the Mouse drag/wheel on the waveforms you can adjust zoom and playback rate of the tracks. For more information, go to *Waveform Displays*.

7.2 Using a Keyboard

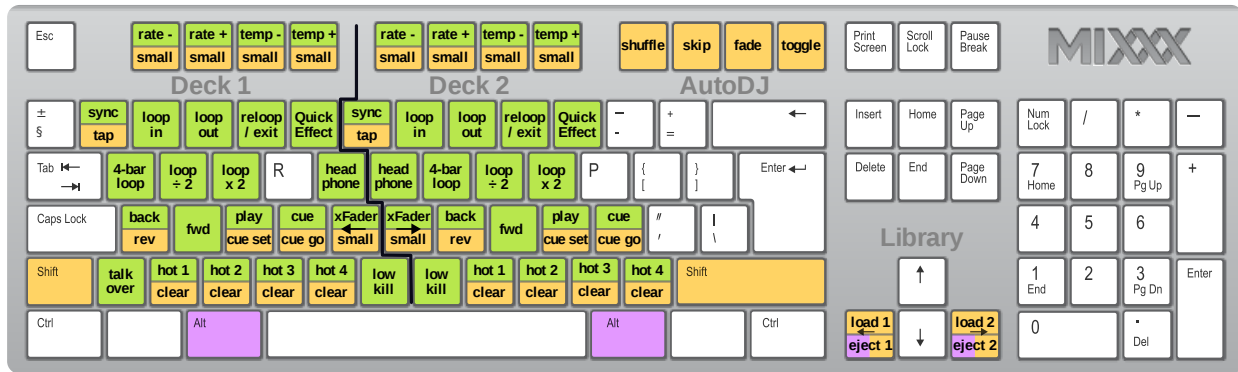


Figure1: Mixxx Keyboard shortcuts (for en-us keyboard layout)

[Download the image](#)

Controlling Mixxx with a keyboard is handy. Unlike mouse control, the keyboard allows you to manage things simultaneously. For example, you can start playing a track on deck 1 whilst stopping deck 2 at the same time.

The default mapping for English keyboards is depicted in the figure above. It is divided into a left-hand side for deck 1 and right-hand side for deck 2. Please note that you can also access the functions through Mixxx’s interface.

For some user groups, like those using *controllers* or *vinyl control*, it might be useful to enable/disable the keyboard mappings at runtime. You can do so by clicking *Options* → *Enable Keyboard Shortcuts*.

Hint: If you hover with the mouse over a control (e.g. the crossfader) in the Mixxx user interface, the tooltip lists the keyboard shortcuts of the control among a description of the control.

See also:

For a list of default shortcuts, go to [Keyboard mapping table](#).

7.2.1 Customizing the keyboard mapping

Mixxx allows you to customize the keyboard control. For more information, go to:

- [Making a Custom Keyboard Mapping](#)

7.3 Using MIDI/HID Controllers

Mixxx supports MIDI and HID *controllers* which are external hardware devices used to control audio applications. Many DJs prefer the hands-on feel of a controller with Mixxx because it can feel similar to using a real mixer and turntables or *CDJ*.

7.3.1 Loading a controller mapping

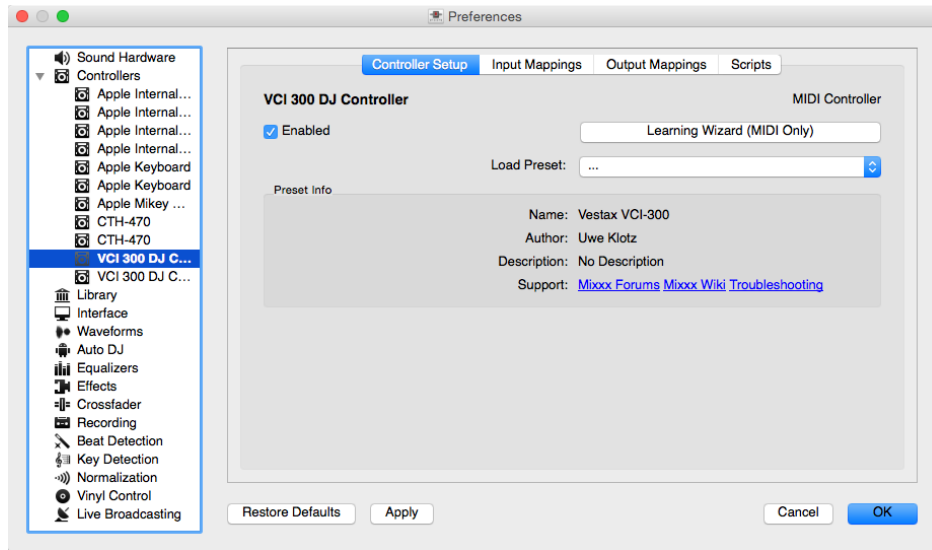


Figure2: Mixxx Preferences - Loading a controller mapping

Without loading the correct mapping, your controller does not work with Mixxx.

1. Connect your controller(s) to your computer
2. Start Mixxx
3. Go to *Preferences* → *Controllers*
4. Select your device from the list of available devices on the left, and the right pane will change
5. Select the mapping for your controller from the *Load Mapping* drop-down menu
6. Make sure that the *Enabled* checkbox is ticked
7. Click *Apply* and Mixxx can now be controlled by your controller(s).
8. Repeat step 4-7 for any of the controllers you want to use

Hint: If you do not find a connected device in the list, make sure to install any necessary drivers for that device.

7.3.2 Supported controllers

Mixxx can use any *MIDI/HID* controller that is recognized by your *OS* (some may require drivers), as long as there is a MIDI/HID mapping file to tell Mixxx how to understand it. Mixxx comes bundled with a number of mappings for various devices. There are two levels of controller mappings:

- **Mixxx Certified Mappings:** These mappings are verified by the Mixxx Development Team.
- **Community Supported Mappings:** These mappings are provided and have been verified as working by the Mixxx community, but the Mixxx Development Team is unable to verify their quality because we don't have the devices ourselves. They might have bugs or rough edges.

If you run into issues with any of these mappings, please file a *bug report* on our [Bug Tracker](#) or tell us about it on our mailing list, forums, or *IRC* channel. Device support varies for each supported *OS*, so make sure to consult the documentation of the device.

Hint: Additional mappings are available in the [Controller mapping forum](#).

See also:

Before purchasing a controller to use with Mixxx, consult our [Hardware Compatibility wiki page](#). It contains the most up-to-date information about which controllers work with Mixxx and the details of each.

7.3.3 Installing a mapping from the forum

To use a controller mapping that did not come bundled with Mixxx, place the controller mapping in your User Mappings folder. This is the folder called controllers inside your User Preferences folder. To open your User Mappings folder, go to *Preferences* → *Controllers* and click the *Open User Mapping Folder* button. Alternatively, navigate to the folder in your *OS* file browser:

- GNU/Linux: `/home/<username>/.mixxx/controllers`
- macOS: `/Users/<username>/Library/Application Support/Mixxx/controllers`
- Windows Vista and newer: `C:\Users\<username>\AppData\Mixxx\controllers`
- Windows XP: `C:\Documents and Settings\<username>\AppData\controllers`

On Windows, the `AppData` folder is hidden, so if you have not already, you will need to set Windows Explorer to show hidden files and folders (how to do this varies with each version of Windows).

If the mapping was posted as a `.zip` file, first extract the `.zip` file by right clicking on it in your file browser and selecting the option for extracting an archive or compressed folder. Copy the `.xml` file into your User Mapping folder. If there is a `.js` file, also copy that to your User Mapping folder. Restart Mixxx and *load the mapping*.

7.3.4 Map your own controller

There is no mapping available for your controller or you want to change an existing mapping? You can map your controller by using the Controller Wizard or take full control with the MIDI Scripting support in Mixxx.

See also:

Go to *Adding support for your MIDI/HID Controller* for detailed information.

7.4 Using Timecode Vinyl Records and CDs

Vinyl control allows a user to manipulate the playback of a track in Mixxx using a turntable or *CDJ* as an interface. In effect, it simulates the sound and feel of having your digital music collection on vinyl. Many DJs prefer the tactile feel of vinyl, and vinyl control allows that feel to be preserved while retaining the benefits of using digital audio.

See also:

Go to *Vinyl Control* for detailed information.

Vinyl control allows a user to manipulate the playback of a track in Mixxx using a real turntable as a controller. In effect, it simulates the sound and feel of having your digital music collection on vinyl. Many DJs prefer the tactile feel of vinyl, and vinyl control allows that feel to be preserved while retaining the benefits of using digital audio.

8.1 How does it work?

Vinyl control uses special *timecode* records or CD's which are placed on real turntables or *CDJ*. The audio output of the turntables is plugged into a audio interface connected to a computer on which Mixxx is running. When a record is played on one of the attached turntables, Mixxx reads the timecode from the record and uses the information to manipulate whatever track is loaded.

8.2 What do I need to use it?

It is possible to use Mixxx's vinyl control with a variety of setups. Unlike some proprietary DJ software, Mixxx can use several types of timecode media and any audio interface that your *operating system* has drivers to use. Optionally, any *MIDI/HID controller* can be used together with timecode control. The basic setups for timecode control are:

Setup 1: Vinyl DJ

2-4 timecode vinyls, 2-4 turntables with phono pre-amplifiers (or line-level output), and 2-4 stereo sound inputs.

Your audio interface inputs must match the turntable outputs. Turntables output very quiet phono-level outputs that must be amplified for Mixxx to use. You should either find a audio interface that has phono pre-amplifiers built in (one for each deck), use standalone phono pre-amplifiers, or use turntables with built in phono pre-amplifiers.

You can try skipping the phono pre-amps if you use the software pre-amp in Mixxx on the Vinyl Control preferences pane. This may not work for everyone. Line-level signals are preferred and recommended.

For turntables a typical setup is depicted in the figure below. First, connect the RCA cables from the turntables to the inputs on your audio interface. Second, connect the outputs of your audio interface to the inputs on your mixer.

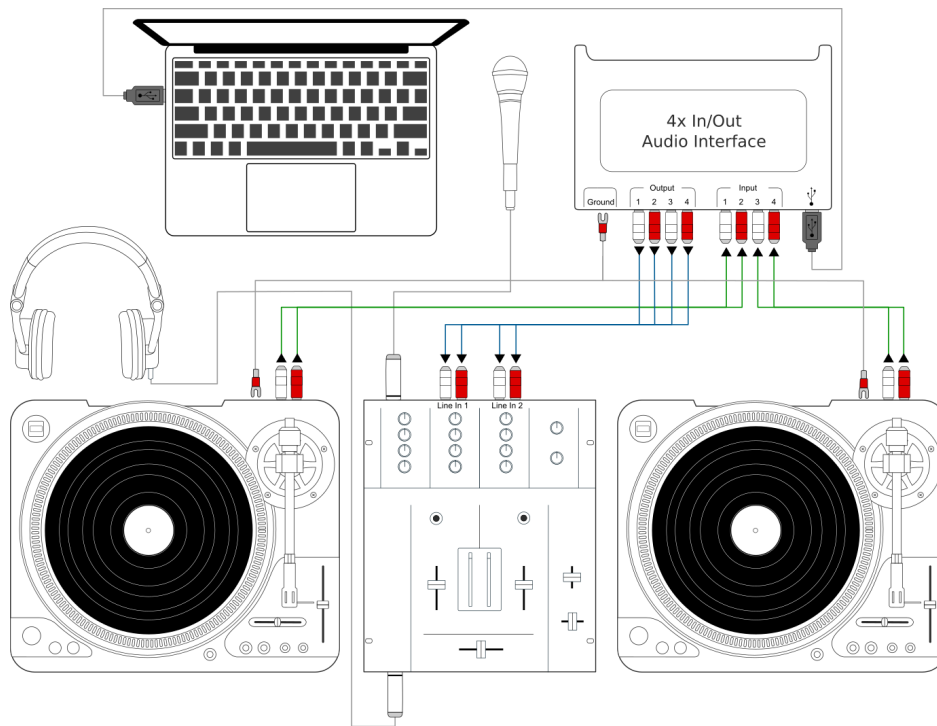


Figure1: Using Mixxx together with turntables and external mixer

Note: Many modern turntables have a *Line/Phono* select switch. If yours does, make sure it matches the input or switch setting on your sound card.

Setup 2: CDJ

2-4 timecode CDs, 2-4 CD decks, and 2-4 stereo sound inputs.

Setting up CDJs for use with timecode CDs is similar to setting up turntables. The figure below outlines a typical configuration. First, connect the RCA cables of the CDJs to inputs of your audio interface. Second, connect the inputs of your mixer to the outputs of your audio interface. Make sure the input mode of your audio interface is set to *Line*.

Sound inputs

- It is recommended to use a DJ audio interface that has **multiple** stereo line inputs on it.
- Alternatively you can use multiple audio interfaces, each with a single stereo line in, but this is strongly discouraged.

Mixxx supports vinyl control input through a single audio interface with at least 4-channels of input (two stereo line-in jacks), or through multiple separate audio interfaces which each have 2-channels of input (a single stereo line-in jack). Vinyl control requires the use of stereo line-in jacks - Mono or microphone inputs will not work.

It is strongly recommended to use a audio interface that comes with native low latency drivers such as ASIO (Windows) or CoreAudio (Mac). Linux users depend on the quality of the corresponding open source driver.

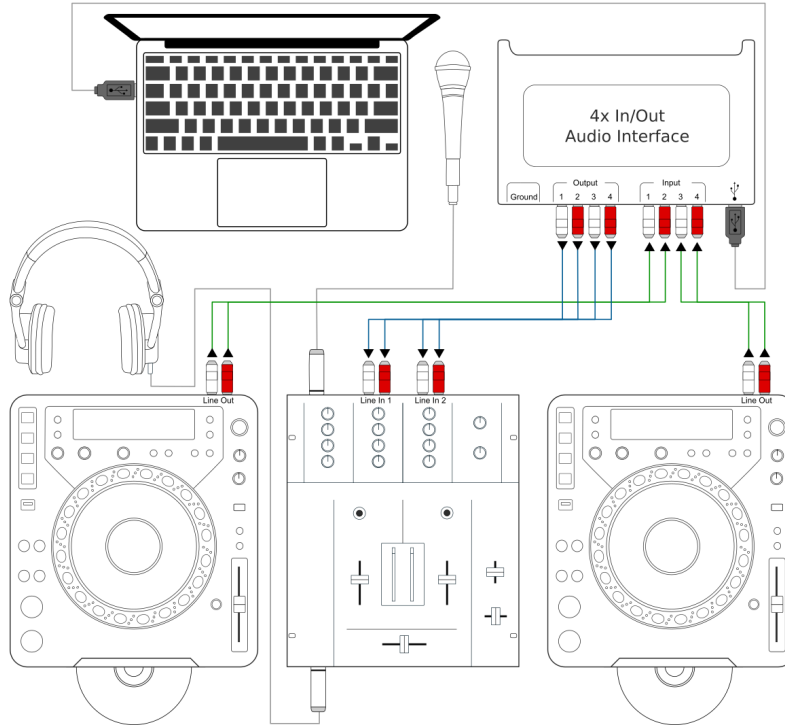


Figure2: Using Mixxx together with CDJs and external mixer

Note: For best scratch performance with vinyl control, we recommend using a system capable of *latencies* of 10ms. With higher latencies the scratch sound will start to become distorted.

Note: An external hardware mixer is not required for using timecode control. You can use a *MIDI or HID controller* to mix in software instead.

8.2.1 Supported Timecode media

You can use any of the timecode media supported by Mixxx:

Type	Responsiveness
Serato CV02/2.5 Vinyl	Very high
Serato Control CD 1.0	Very high
Traktor Scratch MK1 Vinyl	Very high
Traktor Scratch MK2 Vinyl	Not supported
MixVibes DVS V2 Vinyl	Very high

At the present time, Serato records are recommended if you are looking to buy vinyl. If you want to use CDs, you can download a free copy for personal use from [Serato](#).

8.3 Configuring Input and Output devices

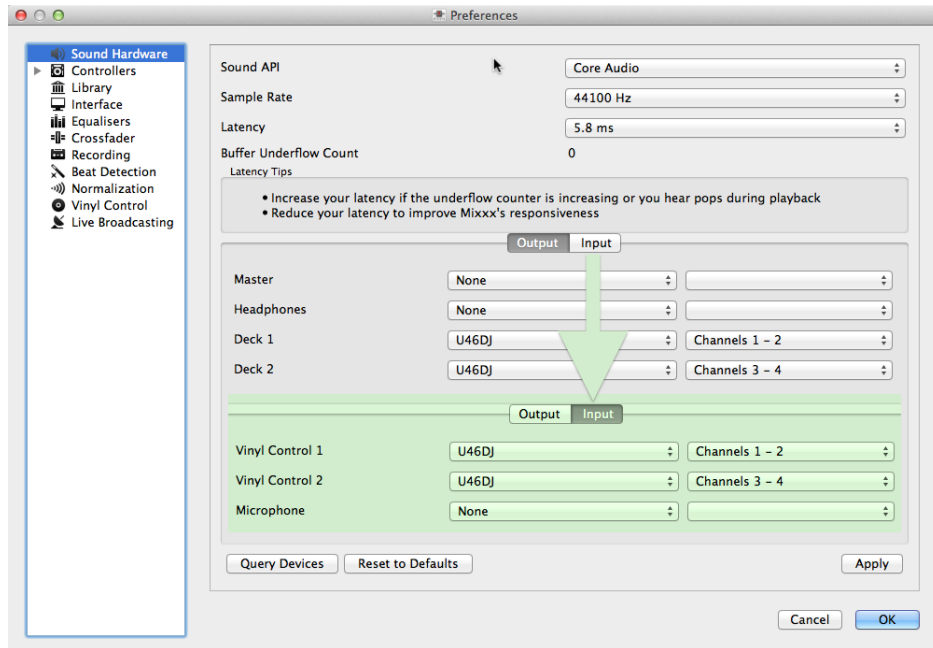


Figure3: Mixxx preferences - Setting up Input and Output devices for Vinyl Control

Mixxx can be controlled by up to 4 decks with either timecoded vinyl or timecoded CDs.

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*
2. Select the *Input* tab
3. From the *Vinyl Control 1 - Vinyl Control 4* drop-down menus, select the audio interface(s) which your decks are plugged into.
4. In the channel selection drop-down menu, select the channel pairs corresponding to the plug on your audio interface that your deck(s) are plugged into, typically *Channels 1-2* and *Channels 3-4* etc.
5. Click *Apply* to save the changes.
6. Select the *Output* tab
7. Specify *Deck 1 - Deck 4* to route Mixxx's output directly to the external mixer
8. Click *Apply* to save the changes.

8.4 Configuring Vinyl Control

You can configure vinyl control in *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control*.

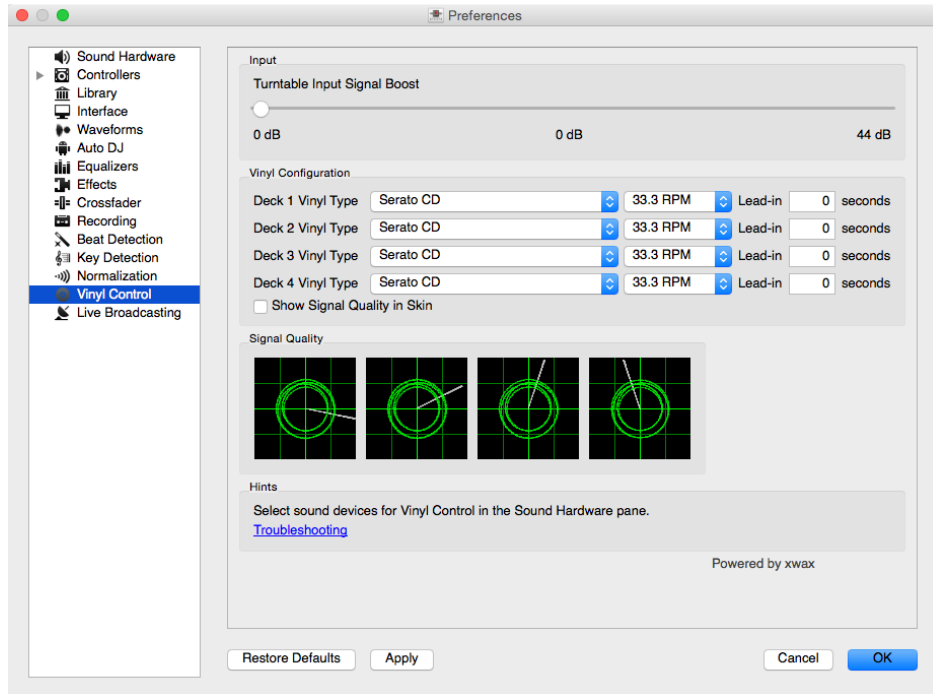


Figure4: Mixxx preferences - Setting up vinyl control

8.4.1 Turntable Input Signal Boost

Many turntables provide unamplified “phono level” output which must be boosted to a “line level” signal. Normally, a mixer or audio interface provides this amplification, but if you’re plugging a turntable’s phono output directly into a audio interface that doesn’t support phono input, Mixxx can do the amplification. The *Turntable Input Signal Boost* slider allows you to adjust the level of preamplification applied to your decks signal. However, it is always preferable to use a proper phono preamplifier if you have one.

8.4.2 Vinyl Configuration

- **Vinyl Type:** Several types of timecoded media can be used to control Mixxx. Configure the drop-down menus to match what type of timecoded media you are using on your decks.
- **Deck Vinyl Tempo:** Change this if you prefer to scratch with your turntable or CDJ set at 45 RPM, default is 33 RPM.
- **Lead-in Time:** Allows you to set a dead-zone at the start of your vinyl or CD, where the time code will be ignored. This is useful in situations where the time code begins very close to the edge of a vinyl which can make back-cueing over the first beat in a track tricky to do without your turntable’s needle falling off the vinyl. Setting a lead-in time of 20 seconds or more helps alleviate this by giving you more room on the vinyl to cue with. It’s also useful when you’ve worn the grooves at the edge of a control record to the point that it no longer works reliably: you simply set the lead-in so that the start of the tracks begin in good groove area. You can keep doing this until you run out of groove area, thereby decreasing your record replacement frequency.
- **Show Signal Quality in Skins:** If enabled, a circular representation of the incoming timecode signal is displayed in real-time on the *Vinyl Widget* in the Mixxx Interface.

Hint: Although not recommended, you can use different kinds of timecode media per deck.

8.4.3 Control Mode

Mixxx has three control modes regardless of which control records you use.

- **Absolute Mode:** Provides Mixxx with both pitch and position information from the timecode, and allows you to seek by needle dropping on your vinyl or seeking on your CDJ.
- **Relative Mode:** Takes the position to be relative to your deck’s starting point, and only controls the pitch in Mixxx. It is not possible to seek using your deck in relative mode, with one exception. If you drop the needle in the *Lead-in Time* area (see *Vinyl Configuration*), Mixxx will seek back to the beginning of the track. Once a track is playing in Relative Mode, Mixxx will not allow you to select Absolute mode. Otherwise, the track would suddenly jump to a new position. Make sure the record is stopped and then you’re free to select Absolute mode.
- **Constant Mode:** This special mode is usually only activated when Mixxx needs to keep playing a track even if the vinyl control signal isn’t present. Constant mode is automatically enabled when the needle reaches the end of a vinyl control record.

8.4.4 Cueing Modes

Mixxx has two optional cueing modes for vinyl control which **only** apply to **Relative Mode**. These modes are useful for quickly seeking to specific positions in a track without touching the laptop. Turntablists often need to find a break or a vocal sample, and cueing modes make these easy to find.

- **Cue:** In this mode, when you drop the needle on the record *after* the Cue point, Mixxx will seek to that cue point.
- **Hot Cue:** When the needle is dropped Mixxx will seek to the nearest hotcue point, working backwards. So if you have a hotcue at the one-minute mark, and another at the two-minute mark, you can drop the needle anywhere between one and two minutes and Mixxx will seek to the one-minute hotcue.

Hint: You can change the Control and Cueing Modes directly in the Mixxx user interface while mixing, go to *Vinyl Control Mode and Cueing controls*. Alternatively, use the *Application shortcuts*.

8.4.5 Signal Quality

A successful vinyl control setup hinges on good signal quality. Many factors can affect signal quality, but the most important one is ensuring the volume level of your timecode signal is moderate. A signal that is too loud or too quiet will cause adverse performance, often characterized by a loss of position data causing absolute mode to behave like relative mode.

Mixxx represents the quality of the timecode signal as a circular graphic coming from the vinyl control audio itself. The graphs correspond to your active input devices *Deck 1 - Deck 4*.

If your vinyl signal is working, you should see a round, green circle drawn with two lines. This vinyl “doughnut” should be as circular as possible, and the lines should be clear with a minimum amount of fuzz.

Hint: You can display the signal quality in the Mixxx user interface while mixing, see *Configuring Input and Output devices*.

8.5 Enabling Vinyl Control

For each deck, select *Options* → *Vinyl Control* → *Enable Vinyl Control*, or use the *Application shortcuts*.

8.5.1 Vinyl Control Status Display



Figure5: The vinyl control status, and signal quality display of the deck

A rectangle provides visual feedback with regards to vinyl control status of a deck.

- **Off:** Vinyl control disabled on the deck.
- **Green:** Vinyl control is enabled on the deck.
- **Yellow:** The needle has reached End-Of-Record.

8.6 Single Deck Control

If you only have one turntable, you can still use Mixxx to play your sets. In the *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware* → *Input* tab, use the same audio input for both *Vinyl Control* decks.

When mixing, you'll have one track playing automatically while the other is controlled by the turntable. Start by enabling vinyl control on the first deck, and start mixing. When you're ready to cue up the next record, just disable vinyl control on the first deck and enable it on the second deck. Playback will continue on the first deck without interruption. Cue up the second track and mix it in. When you're ready to cue the first deck again, just toggle the second deck off and the first deck on again.

Use the *Application shortcuts* to swap focus from one deck to the other. Alternatively, select *Vinyl* → *Single Deck mode* in the *Controller Wizard*, to assign the control to a key on your controller.

8.7 End-Of-Record Mode

Sometimes the track you are playing is longer than the timecode area on your record. If the needle reaches the end of the vinyl timecode, Mixxx will enter a special *End-Of-Record Mode*. When this happens, the vinyl indicator (usually a green rectangle) will blink yellow as a warning. At the same time, Mixxx will automatically enable *Constant Mode* and will ignore the turntable's pitch. At this point the track will simply continue playing until the end. When you load a new track, *End-Of-Record Mode* will be automatically disabled and *Constant Mode* turned off.

When you're in *End-Of-Record Mode* and you want to still use the turntable for pitch control, simply lift the needle and place it anywhere in the main timecode area. It's OK, the track won't stop playing. As soon as Mixxx detects that the needle has settled, it will automatically switch to *Relative Mode*.

8.8 Control Track

Some vinyl control records have a special portion of grooves near the center of the record for selecting and loading tracks in the user interface. You can see these grooves because there is a gap between the main timecode area and the inner circle. Some control records have not been tested with Mixxx, and their control areas are not supported. Serato CV02 Vinyl and Traktor Vinyl MK1 are known to work. Serato CV02 CDs are known not to work.

Just drop the needle in the control area and let the record play forward or backward. The highlighted row in the library should move up or down. Simply lift the needle and drop it anywhere in the main timecode area to load the track.

8.9 Troubleshooting











Configuration

To complete your setup you must configure Mixxx properly. Make sure you have:

- specified *Deck 1 - Deck 4* in *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware* to route Mixxx's output directly to the external mixer
- specified *Vinyl Control 1 - Vinyl Control 4* under *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware* → *Input*
- selected the correct control type under *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control* → *Vinyl type* in the preferences. See the list of *Supported Timecode media*
- enabled vinyl control via the menu under *Options* → *Vinyl Control* → *Enable Vinyl Control*.

Signal Quality

The graph is displayed in *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control*, see *Signal Quality*.

Signal	Meaning	Troubleshooting
	Vinyl control input channels not correctly set up. Vinyl control will not work.	Open Preferences/ Sound Hardware and set up the devices you want to use, see <i>Configuring Input and Output devices</i>
	Vinyl control input channels set up correctly. Waiting for timecode input signal.	Start your turntable or CDJ with the selected timecode vinyl or CD.
	Nearly perfect green doughnut about half the width of the graph. Rotating radar sweeps in the direction your record on the turntable is spinning.	Everything is OK, nothing to do. Go spin some beats.
	Incorrect choice of vinyl control source. Doughnut looks good but has a solid red color.	Select the correct vinyl type in the preferences. E.g. maybe you selected side B of the Serato Vinyl but your record is on side A.
	Input signal is bad. As the vinyl signal gets worse, you'll see the color of the doughnut change from green over orange to red.	Check the wiring / grounding on your turntable / CDJ. You timecode record / CD might be worn out or the needle on your turntable is dirty.
	Wrong direction. The green doughnut looks good but the radar sweeps in the opposite direction of the record on your turntable / CDJ.	You probably have a wiring problem. Try reversing the left and right inputs on your turntable. You may also have to rewire the headshell.
	Input signal is no timecode signal. Mixxx receives a normal audio signal while it expects a timecode signal.	Start your turntable or CDJ with the selected timecode vinyl or CD. You may want to check if the inputs devices are set up correctly in the preferences.
	Left or right channel is missing. Mixxx receives only a mono signal but needs a stereo timecode signal to operate.	Check the wiring on your turntable / CDJ and also the headshell and needle on your turntable.
	Timecode signal too loud. Mixxx receives a signal which has too much amplification.	Lower the amplification, either on your external mixer, audio interface, or with the <i>Turntable Input Signal Boost</i> .
	Timecode signal too quiet. Mixxx receives a signal which has not enough amplification.	Boost the amplification, either on your external Mixer, audio interface, or with the <i>Turntable Input Signal Boost</i> .

Using Microphones

Mixxx can work with any microphone that can be plugged into your *audio interface*. There are three ways to use microphones with Mixxx, each with their own pros and cons:

- *Software Monitoring*: Cheapest and simplest to set up, but you cannot hear yourself without a disorienting delay, referred to as latency.
- *Direct Monitoring*: Recommended for most users. This is the cheapest to set up with good sound quality and without the latency of software monitoring.
- *Hardware Mixers*: Most expensive option to set up with high sound quality. This does not have the latency of software monitoring.

Warning: USB microphones are not recommended. These devices have their own audio interface built in and can only be used with software monitoring. Some USB microphones have headphone jacks for direct monitoring, but the music from Mixxx cannot be heard in this headphone jack. Also, they can be difficult to configure at the same time as a different audio interface for music output.

See also:

The [Mixxx DJ Hardware Guide](#) lists specific audio interfaces with information about their prices, features, and suitability for use with microphones.

9.1 Software Monitoring

Software monitoring can be used with the built-in microphone on a laptop or with a headset plugged into the built-in audio interface on a computer. However, there is a delay between the time you make sound into the microphone and hear it in the Master output. Due to the nature of digital audio, it takes time for input from the audio interface to be available for Mixxx to process, time for Mixxx to process the audio, and more time to send the audio back out the audio interface. This time is referred to as latency.

Mixxx can be configured to run at low latencies by choosing a smaller *Audio Buffer*, but there is no way to completely eliminate latency. Although latency is measured in milliseconds, even a few milliseconds of latency can be disorienting

and distracting to hear, whether you are using the microphone for spoken announcements, vocals, or playing a musical instrument.

To use software monitoring:

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*.
2. Select the *Input* tab.
3. For *Microphone 1*, select the audio interface that your microphone is plugged into.
4. Click the *Apply* button.
5. Click the *OK* button.
6. Click the *Mics* button in the main Mixxx window to show the microphone controls.
7. Click the *Talk* button when you are using the microphone.

Hint: If you would prefer to not hear the microphone input, you can set the *Microphone Monitor Mode* option to *Direct monitor (recording and broadcasting only)*. This will still mix the microphone input with your recorded and broadcasted mixes, but it will not mix the microphone with the Master output. Don't forget to press the *Talk* button when using the microphone if you use this option.

9.2 Direct Monitoring

An audio interface with direct monitoring and a *Loopback Input* is the recommended way to use microphones with Mixxx for most users. Except for audio interfaces built into computers, most audio interfaces with microphone inputs support direct monitoring. However, not all audio interfaces that support direct monitoring also have a loopback input.

Direct monitoring routes the audio from the audio interface's inputs directly its outputs. This avoids the latency of sending it into the computer and back out with *Software Monitoring*. At the same time, the audio interface sends the input into the computer so Mixxx can record and broadcast it.

9.2.1 Loopback Input

Some audio interfaces that support *Direct Monitoring* have a loopback input feature. They add Mixxx's output to the microphone signal before sending it to the computer. This makes it easier to set up Mixxx with direct monitoring than configuring *Latency Compensation*.

To configure Mixxx with a loopback input:

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*.
2. Click the *Input* tab.
3. Select the audio interface for the *Record/Broadcast* input. Do not configure anything for the *Microphone 1-4* inputs.
4. Click the *Apply* button.
5. Click the *OK* button.
6. *Activate direct monitoring and loopback on your audio interface.*
7. Adjust the microphone volume with the input gain knob on your audio interface.

The microphone controls in Mixxx will not affect your microphones because they are mixed by the audio interface and not sent directly to Mixxx.

9.2.2 Latency Compensation

When using *Direct Monitoring*, you will hear the microphone mixed with the music from Mixxx without any noticeable latency. However, it still takes time for Mixxx to receive the microphone signal and process it. Without compensating for this latency or using a *Loopback Input*, the microphone inputs will be out of time relative to the music in your recorded and broadcasted mixes.

Mixxx can compensate for this timing misalignment, but it is complicated to set up. If you do not want to record your microphone into your mix or broadcast, you can *activate direct monitoring on your audio interface* without configuring latency compensation.

Measuring Round Trip Latency

To configure Mixxx to compensate for input latency while using direct monitoring, first you must measure the round trip latency of your setup. The round trip latency is different from the size of the *Audio Buffer* configured in Mixxx. It is the amount of time it takes for audio to make a complete trip from your audio interface's input, through your computer, and back out the audio interface.

Mixxx cannot calculate the round trip latency because it depends on details of your audio interface's hardware, your operating system, your audio interface's driver, and other factors in your computer's hardware. The round trip latency can only be found by measuring it. To do this, use a physical cable to connect the audio interface's output to its input. Then, use a third party program to measure the round trip latency. These programs are recommended on each *OS*:

- **GNU/Linux:** `jack_iodelay`
- **Windows:** *RTL Utility*
- **macOS:** *Audacity*

You must use the same sample rate and audio buffer size in the measurement program as you do in Mixxx for the measurement to be accurate. If you decide to change the sample rate or buffer size you use with Mixxx, you will need to remeasure your round trip latency to have your microphone inputs aligned in your recorded and broadcasted mixes.

Warning: Make sure direct monitoring is *not activated on your audio interface* while you are measuring the round trip latency or you will not get an accurate measurement.

Configuring Latency Compensation

1. Before opening Mixxx, *measure the round trip latency*.
2. Open Mixxx.
3. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*.
4. Click the *Input* tab.
5. Select the audio interface input(s) for the *Microphone 1-4* inputs. Select a single mono channel for each Microphone input unless you are using stereo microphones.
6. For the *Microphone Monitor Mode* option, select *Direct monitor (recording and broadcasting only)*.
7. Enter the measured round trip latency in milliseconds for the *Microphone Latency Compensation* option.
8. Click the *Apply* button.
9. Click the *OK* button.
10. *Activate direct monitoring on your audio interface*.

11. Click the *Mics* button in the main Mixxx window to show the microphone controls.
12. Click the *Talk* button when you are using the microphone.
13. Adjust the microphone volume with the input gain knob on your audio interface. Do not adjust the microphone gain in Mixxx. If you do, the relative volume of the mics and music will be different in your recorded and broadcasted mixes compared to what you hear out of your audio interface.

Mixxx will not record or broadcast your microphone if the *Talk* button is not active. However, you will still hear the microphone in your main output because the microphone is mixed by your audio interface, not Mixxx. You may leave the *Talk* button on to ensure you do not forget it, but this will record and broadcast background noise when you are not actively using the microphone. If your microphone has an on/off switch on it, you may leave the *Talk* button enabled in Mixxx and use the switch on the microphone to avoid adding background noise to your mix. Alternatively, you can adjust the input gain on your audio interface throughout your mix.

9.2.3 Activating Direct Monitoring And Loopback On The Audio Interface

General tips for activating direct monitoring and loopback are described below. However, every audio interface is different, so refer to the audio interface manual from the manufacturer for more details.

On stand-alone audio interfaces, there is often a knob on the device that controls direct monitoring. This knob cross-fades the audio interface's output between the signal from the computer and the directly monitored inputs. If your audio interface has a knob like this, set the knob to the center. Alternatively, some audio interfaces have a switch to toggle direct monitoring instead of a knob.

To hear mono microphone inputs on both sides of the stereo output with direct monitoring, you typically need to toggle a switch on the device.

If the audio interface supports *Loopback Input*, that may be activated by a switch on the device.

Audio interfaces with lots of inputs and outputs often have a control panel program provided by the manufacturer that is installed automatically with the driver. This may be used instead of knobs and switches on the hardware to control direct monitoring, loopback, stereo/mono switches, and other audio interface features. On GNU/Linux, you might be able to access these controls with **alsamixer**.

Refer to the section below for details about *DJ Controllers With Microphone Inputs*.

9.3 Hardware Mixers

Mixxx can be used with a microphone plugged into an external hardware mixer. This does not have the problem with latency that happens with *Software Monitoring*. However, it is generally recommended to use an audio interface that supports *Direct Monitoring* and a *Loopback Input* instead of an external mixer. If you are using *Vinyl Control* and a microphone, you may need an external mixer.

Mixxx can send each deck to separate stereo channels on an external mixer by using the *Deck 1-4* outputs. This requires an audio interface with at least 4 output channels (2 stereo pairs). Audio interfaces built into computers only have one stereo output and they do not have high sound quality. Thus, another audio interface is recommended. Audio interfaces with at least 4 output channels typically have microphone inputs and support *Direct Monitoring*, so there is no need for the external mixer.

However, audio interfaces with phono preamplifiers for *Vinyl Control* do not have microphone inputs. If you want to use vinyl control with a microphone, it is recommended to plug the microphone into a DJ mixer.

Warning: Some mixers that are not designed for DJing have a built-in USB audio interface. However, the audio interfaces in these mixers typically send only 2 channels (one stereo pair) to the mixer, so they are not recommended.

9.3.1 Recording And Broadcasting With An External Hardware Mixer

To record or broadcast with an external hardware mixer, the output of the mixer needs to be connected to the input of an audio interface. Most DJ mixers have an extra output for this which may be labeled record, session, auxiliary, or booth. Some audio interfaces for vinyl control have enough input channels to receive the output of the mixer and timecode from two turntables. If yours does not, you may use the input of the audio interface built into your computer, but these do not have high sound quality.

Alternatively, some DJ mixers have a built-in USB audio interface. These have inputs with phono preamplifiers for vinyl control and usually can send the record output back to the computer without a separate audio interface. Many (but not all) of these mixers are digital mixers, so they can send signals back and forth to Mixxx without converting them to analog. This results in higher sound quality for your recorded and broadcasted mixes compared to using a separate audio interface with an external mixer.

To configure Mixxx for using a hardware mixer for recording and/or broadcasting:

1. Open *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*.
2. In the *Output* tab, select the audio interface for the *Deck 1-2* outputs (and *Deck 3-4* outputs if your audio interface and mixer support 4 decks).
3. Click the *Input* tab.
4. For the *Record/Broadcast* input, select the audio interface connected to the mixer's output. For mixers with a built-in USB audio interface, refer to the mixer manufacturer's manual to find which channels of the mixer's audio interface send the record output.
5. If you are using vinyl control, select the audio interface connected to the turntables for the *Vinyl Control 1-4* inputs.
6. Click the *Apply* button.
7. Click the *OK* button.

Do not configure anything for the *Microphone 1-4* inputs when using an external mixer. The microphone controls in Mixxx will not affect your microphones because the microphone is mixed by the external mixer.

DJ mixers typically do not supply phantom power required for condenser microphones. Stand-alone audio interfaces typically do supply phantom power.

9.4 DJ Controllers With Microphone Inputs

DJ controllers with microphone inputs typically mix the microphone input with the master output without sending it to the computer. This does not have the problem with latency that happens with *Software Monitoring*. However, many cheap DJ controllers do not digitize the signal to make it available to the computer. Refer to the controller's page on the [Mixxx wiki](#) or the manual from the controller manufacturer for details about your particular controller.

If the controller does not digitize the microphone input, you cannot use Mixxx's microphone input to record or broadcast with the microphone using Mixxx's *Microphone 1-4* inputs. It is still possible to record and broadcast the microphone by connecting the booth output of the controller to an audio interface input and configuring this for Mixxx's *Record/Broadcast* input. If the controller does not have a booth output, a Y splitter cable can be used on each side of the stereo main output to connect the main output to both the speakers and to another audio interface's input.

DJ controllers typically do not supply phantom power required for condenser microphones. Stand-alone audio interfaces typically do supply phantom power.

9.5 Microphone Ducking

Microphone ducking is a technique to improve the audibility of speech by reducing the volume of background music while a voice signal is recorded by the microphone and allows listeners to hear the voice more clearly and consistently. While using Mixxx with a microphone, you might want the music to automatically fade into the background each time you speak, or you might prefer lowering the volume of the music to a specific level. Microphone ducking helps you achieve this. The music will duck out of the way of the microphone audio.



Figure1: The microphone ducking controls

The *Strength* knob adjusts the microphone talkover ducking strength and its behaviour depends on any of the Microphone talkover modes described below. Clicking on the *Auto* button will switch it to any of three modes:

- *Off*: When you speak through the microphone, the music volume does not reduce.
- *Auto*: When you speak through the microphone, the music volume will be reduced when Mixxx detects your voice. You can adjust the amount by which the volume is automatically reduced with the Strength knob.
- *Manual*: In this mode, the music will play at the volume set by the Strength knob whenever the microphone Talk button is active, regardless of the volume coming through the microphone input. When you speak through your microphone, set the volume to which the music should reduce by turning the Strength knob to a level that suits you. When you disable Talk mode, the music will return to the regular volume

Hint: To set the Ducking volume correctly, you can use manual mode to adjust the knob to your taste and then set to auto when happy.

Live Broadcasting - Start your own Internet radio

Live Broadcasting in Mixxx allow you to stream your mix over the Internet to listeners around the world.

See also:

The *Using Microphones* chapter has detailed instructions for including input from microphones in your broadcasted mixes.

10.1 Streaming Servers

Remote streaming server Mixxx allows you to feed your audio stream directly to *Shoutcast* and *Icecast* streaming servers. Depending on the number of listeners, streaming audio requires a significant amount of bandwidth. Streaming servers provide the required bandwidth and broadcast the stream to your listeners. A popular free streaming service is *Caster.fm*. A review of several free and paid stream hosts is available at broadcasting-world.net.

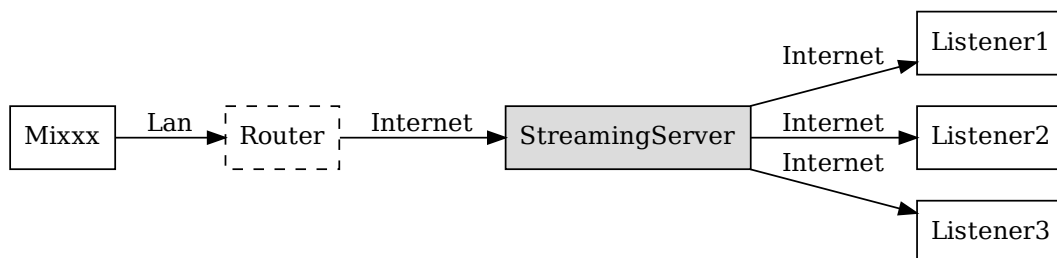


Figure1: Mixxx as client-side streaming source broadcasting to an remote streaming server

Local streaming server For experienced users, it may be interesting to set up your own local streaming server. This turns your personal computer into a radio station and listeners connect directly to your server. Mixxx as a streaming source does not need to run on the same computer as your streaming server. However, professional stations often run the streaming source on the same computer as the streaming server for stability and reliability reasons. Keep in mind that if want to stream audio to a significant number of listeners, you'll need enough bandwidth. Read the [Shoutcast documentation](#) or [Icecast documentation](#) for server setup instructions.

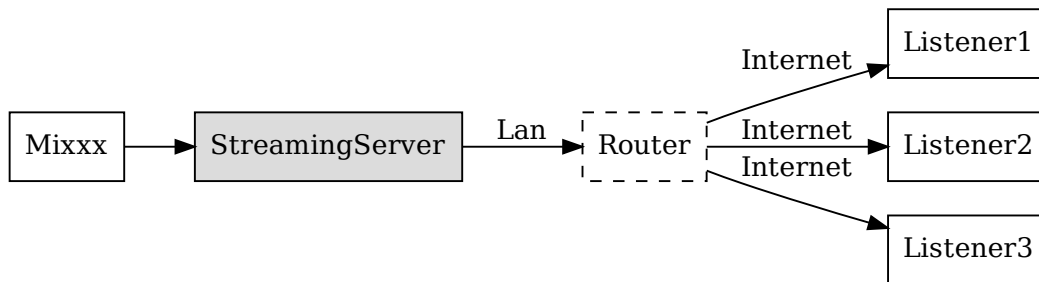


Figure2: Mixxx as client-side streaming source broadcasting to an local streaming server

10.2 Configuring Mixxx

Start by supplying Mixxx with all information needed to establish a connection to the streaming server:

- Open *Preferences* → *Live Broadcasting*.
- Insert the settings following the descriptions in the *Mixxx preferences - Setting up live broadcasting*
- Click *OK*
- Go to *Options* → *Enable Live Broadcasting* or use the *Application shortcuts* to start broadcasting.

10.2.1 Server Connection

- **Type:** Select the type of streaming server you want to connect with. *Shoutcast 1*, *Icecast 1*, and *Icecast 2* servers are supported.

Mixxx works with Shoutcast 2 using the Shoutcast 1 protocol if you provide a stream name in *Preferences* → *Live Broadcasting* → *Stream Settings*. If you don't provide a stream name, Shoutcast 2 rejects the connection (where Shoutcast 1 would accept this case).

- **Host:** You can enter the host as either a host name or an IP address.
- **Login:** As provided by your streaming server provider. Without this, you will not connect successfully to the server. The default login for *Icecast* is `source` while the default login for *Shoutcast* is `admin`.
- **Mount:** A mount point is a unique name identifying a particular stream. For *Shoutcast* it is not necessary to specify a mount point. The setting must not be blank if you are using *Icecast*. Try the default `/mount` or `/live`. If you haven't been given a specific mount point you can usually make one up. It always begins with a `/` (slash) followed by a text without any special characters in it.

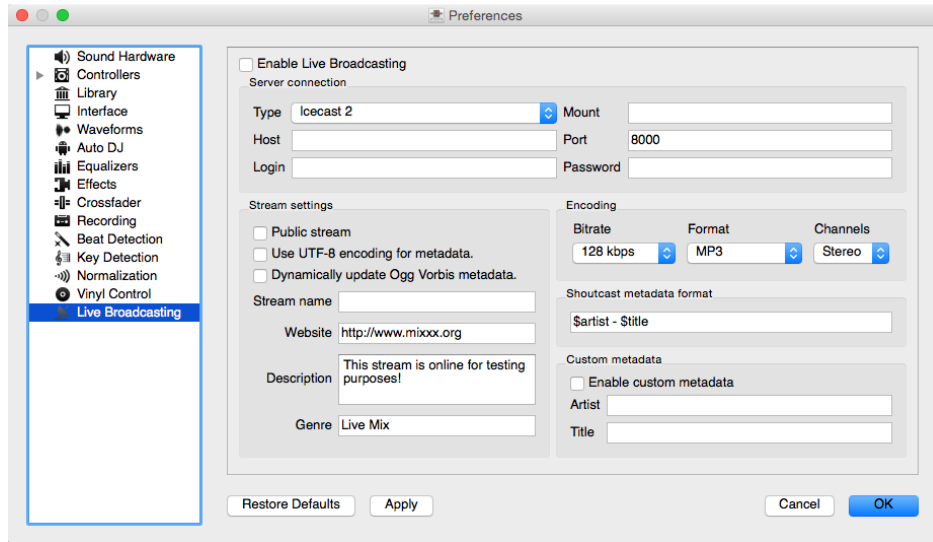


Figure3: Mixxx preferences - Setting up live broadcasting

- **Port:** As provided by your streaming server provider. Most servers use the default port 8000.
- **Password:** As provided by your streaming server provider, unless you run your own radio server. It is required to establish the connection to the server and to start the broadcast.

Warning: Do not enter a *URL* as the host! `http://example.com:8000` does not work. Use `example.com` in the *Host* field and `8000` in the *Port* field instead.

10.2.2 Stream Settings

- **Public stream:** If enabled, this option adds your radio station to the Shoutcast/Icecast directory.
- **Enable UTF-8 metadata:** If enabled, this option fixes broken accented and foreign language symbols in *metadata*, assuming the streaming provider has configured the server to support UTF-8 metadata.
- **Dynamically update Ogg Vorbis metadata:** Due to flaws in some streaming clients, updating Ogg Vorbis metadata dynamically can cause listener glitches and disconnections. Check this box to update the metadata anyway. Some players that listeners can use have bugs that can cause audio glitches or disconnections when the Ogg Vorbis metadata is updated dynamically. If this is not a problem, you can enable this checkbox.
- **Stream name:** So, what's the name of your show?
- **Website:** The website you would like your listeners to visit.
- **Description:** Enter your DJ name and a short tagline.
- **Genre:** List the main genres you play. This attracts search hits on stream directories. Genre must not be blank.

10.2.3 Encoding

- **Bitrate:** Selecting a *bitrate* of 128 or 160 *kbps* is common and provides sufficient quality to your listeners. Higher bitrates will use a larger chunk in your Internet connection bandwidth to stream and for your listeners to receive the stream.
- **Format:** Mixxx supports streaming to Icecast servers either in *MP3* or *Ogg Vorbis* format, streaming to Shoutcast servers is supported in *MP3* format.

10.2.4 Metadata

Shoutcast metadata format

This allows to set custom metadata formats for the Shoutcast title field. Previously only `artist - title` was allowed. For example if you were broadcasting as part of a station, you could add the station's name or the presenter's name in the title: `MyStation | $artist - $title`. Or if you were doing a live mix with several artists, you could have: `Live mix by MyName - currently playing: $artist`. Or even if you wanted a very unusual format: `Hey, I like $artist, here is $title by $artist`.

The changes **do not** affect the case for the combination of OGG/Icecast2.

Custom metadata

By default, Mixxx broadcasts artist and title information of the files that you play to your listeners. You can disable this feature and use your own custom metadata.

- **Enable custom metadata:** Toggles custom metadata on and off.
- **Artist:** Insert your custom artist metadata here, your DJ name for example.
- **Title:** Insert your custom title metadata here.

10.2.5 Icecast vs. Shoutcast

Both essentially serve the same purpose. An Icecast server can stream either *MP3* or *Ogg Vorbis*. However, although Ogg is more efficient and effective (you get higher-fidelity sound than MP3 at lower data rates) not all players can play Ogg streams. As a result MP3 is probably a safe choice unless you know your listeners can hear an Ogg stream successfully.

10.2.6 Broadcast directories

Generally your streaming server host adds your radio station to the Shoutcast/Icecast directory, if you enable the *Public Stream* option in *Preferences* → *Live Broadcasting* → *Stream Settings*.

- **Shoutcast radio directory:** www.shoutcast.com
- **Icecast radio directory:** dir.xiph.org

Often streaming hosts will run their own directories. Check your host's FAQ to find out. If you want to promote your streaming radio station even more, register at services like streamfinder.com. An overview of different internet radio directories is available at shoutcheap.com

10.3 Troubleshooting

- If you have trouble connecting to your streaming server, check the configuration in the *Mixxx preferences - Setting up live broadcasting*.
- You may have selected the *Ogg Vorbis* format that is unsupported by Shoutcast servers.
- You may need to check your firewall settings. Both Icecast and Shoutcast use two ports. If you are streaming on a port (for example, port 8000) then you need to open up the next port (port 8001) as well.
- You may need to configure port forwarding if you are behind a router or your router will block requests to your streaming port (for example, port 8000)

Mixxx has a powerful sound effects system. Understanding how it works can open you up to a wide variety of mixing techniques.

11.1 Effect Units

Mixxx has 4 effect units. By default, only 2 of them are shown. The other 2 effect units can be shown by toggling the setting in the skin settings menu.

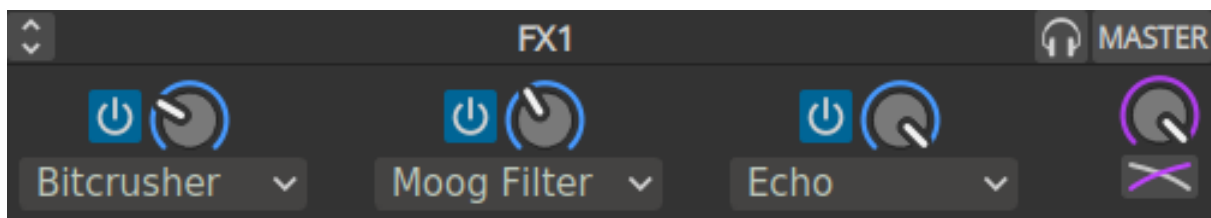


Figure 1: An effect unit

Each effect unit can load up to 3 effects in a chain. These effects are processed one after the other in series. You will hear different sounds depending on the order of effects within the chain. Each effect in the chain has its own button to toggle it on and off.

Effect units can process sound from:

- decks
- microphones
- auxiliary inputs
- the master mix
- the *PFL* (headphone) mix

- left/middle/right crossfader buses

The buttons to route effect units to decks, microphones, and auxiliary inputs are located in the deck, microphone, and auxiliary sections of the skin. The buttons for routing other inputs to effect units are in different locations depending on the skin.



Figure2: The effect unit buttons located in the deck.

If a channel is assigned to multiple effect units, those effect units are chained together. This allows you to chain more than 3 effects at a time.

To route deck 1 to effect unit 1, click the *FX1* button on deck 1 to turn it on. To route deck 2 to effect unit 2, click the *FX2* button on deck 2, and so on. It's also possible to route a single deck to multiple effect units, or multiple decks to a single effect unit.

The mix knob adjusts the mix between the dry signal (input to the unit) and the wet signal (output of the last effect in the unit). It changes the level of all 3 effects in the unit together. Refer to the [Effect Unit Mix Modes](#) section below for details.

Effects are processed after the deck faders and crossfader. This allows effects like Echo and Reverb to continue outputting sound after their input has been cut off by lowering the fader. Unlike other DJ software and hardware, effects can also be heard in headphones even though they are processed after the faders for the master output. Refer to the [Effects In Headphones](#) section below for details.

Note that equalizer and filter effects create a phase shift. If the mix knob is anywhere in the middle between dry and wet and any of these effects are enabled in the unit, there will be comb filtering which is probably not desired. For more background information, read [Equalizers and Phase Shift](#).

11.2 Effect Parameters & Metaknobs

Every effect within an *Effect Unit* has its own set of parameters. By default, these are hidden. Instead, there is a single knob called a metaknob for each effect which is linked to the different parameters. The metaknob allows you to easily control the effects in a unit without having to manipulate every parameter individually.

If you want more detailed control of effects, press the expansion button on the effect unit to reveal the effect parameters:

You can customize how the metaknob is linked to the parameters by clicking the buttons below the parameter knobs. The button under the parameter name controls the metaknob link mode:

- Inactive: parameter not linked
- Active: parameter moves with metaknob
- Left side active: parameter moves with left half of metaknob turn
- Right side active: parameter moves with right half of metaknob turn
- Left and right side active: parameter moves across range with half of metaknob turn and back with the other half

The button below the metaknob link button inverts the parameter's relationship to the metaknob.



Figure3: An effect unit with parameters showing

For information about specific effects and their parameters, hover your mouse over them to show the tooltip. If you do not see tooltips, check that you have them enabled for the skin in *Preferences* → *Interface*.

Effects (except for Reverb) that have a length of time as a parameter are synchronized to the tempo of decks.

11.3 Effect Unit Mix Modes

The effect unit mix knob controls the level of all 3 effects in the unit together. It can be toggled between two different modes with the mix mode button adjacent to it.

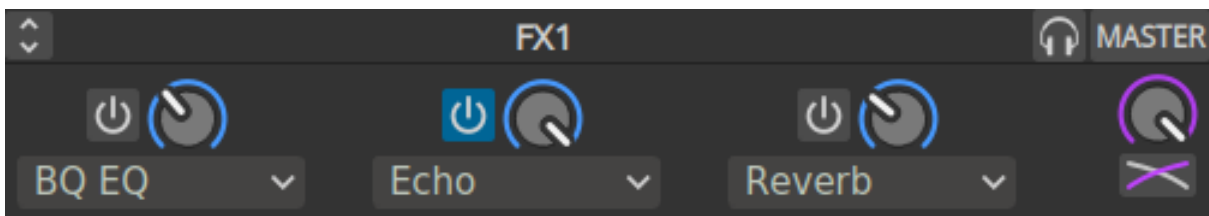


Figure4: An effect unit in Dry/Wet mode

In the default Dry/Wet mode, the mix knob crossfades between the dry signal (input to the first effect in the unit) and the wet signal (output of the last effect in the unit). When the knob is fully left, no sound will be heard from the effect unit. When the knob is fully right, only the output of the effect unit will be heard without any of the dry input signal.

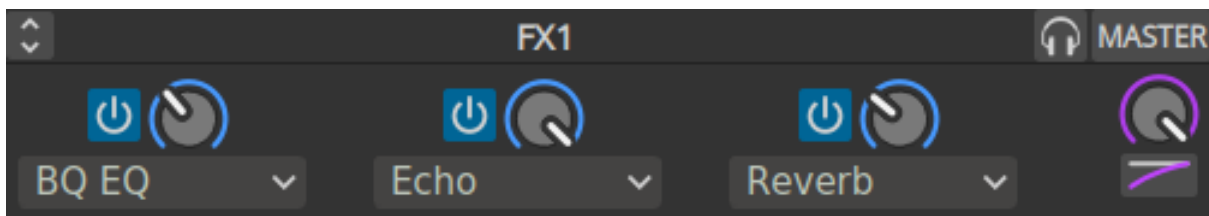


Figure5: An effect unit in Dry+Wet mode

In Dry+Wet mode, the dry signal is always at full volume. The mix knob controls how much of the wet signal is added to the dry signal. A useful example for Dry+Wet mode is loading a filter or equalizer effect before the Echo effect. With this setup, the filter or equalizer can remove bass frequencies from the echoed signal without removing them from the unechoed signal. If the effect unit is switched to Dry/Wet mode with the same effects in the same order, the bass frequencies will be taken out of the echoed signal, but they will also be removed from the unechoed signal.

11.4 Effects In Headphones

To preview how a track will sound with effects before you mix in the track, simply assign the deck to an effect unit and enable the headphone button for the deck. Note that this will increase CPU compared to assigning an effect unit to a deck without the headphone button enabled. This is because effects are processed in parallel for the headphone output (prefader) and master output (postfader).

Effects can also be previewed in headphones on decks that are playing to the audience, but this requires a few more steps:

1. Disable the effect unit for the deck
2. Enable the headphone button for the deck
3. Enable the headphone button for the effect unit
4. Enable effects and adjust their metaknobs and parameters for how you want the effects to sound.
5. When you are ready to mix in the effect, turn the mix knob fully left (dry)
6. Enable the effect unit for the deck
7. Turn the mix knob right so the effects are heard in the master output
8. Disable the headphone button for the effect unit so you do not forget to turn it off later

11.5 Controller Effects Mapping

This section describes how to use the standard Mixxx mapping for effects sections on controllers with the typical layout of 4 knobs (or 3 knobs + 1 encoder) and 4 buttons for effects. It allows you to switch between controlling all 3 effects of a chain or controlling each parameter of one effect.

By default, 3 knobs are used for controlling effect metaknobs and the buttons under them toggle each effect on/off. To temporarily toggle an effect on/off, press and hold an effect enable button. The 4th knob is used for the mix (dry/wet) knob of the whole chain. On controllers designed for Serato, the *Beats* encoder is used as the mix knob.

The button next to the mix knob is used for focusing effects. On controllers designed for Serato, this button is labeled *Tap*. While holding this button pressed, the enable buttons for each effect switch to choosing which effect is focused. When an effect is focused:

- the knobs switch to controlling the first 3 parameters of that effect instead of the metaknobs of each effect in the chain;
- the buttons switch to controlling the first 3 button parameters of the effect; and

The LED of the focus button indicates whether any effect is focused. When its LED is on, you can hold the button down to see which effect is focused without having to look at the computer screen. To unfocus the effect, you can short press the focus button. The focused effect is remembered, so when you short press the focus button again, the previously focused effect will be refocused (it is not remembered when you shut down Mixxx though).

Alternatively, if you want to keep all the parameters showing on screen, you can press and hold the focus button, then press the button of the focused effect to unfocus it. Showing all the parameters without having an effect focused is helpful for experimenting with different ways of linking parameters to the metaknob.

When the focus button is pressed with shift, it toggles the Effect Unit between controlling different *Effect Units* in Mixxx. Typically this is used to toggle between *Effect Units* 1 & 3 or 2 & 4, like deck toggle buttons.

To load different effects, hold shift and turn the knob for an effect.

To load chain presets 1-4, press the buttons with shift (new in Mixxx 2.4).

Mixxx was designed to be easy to learn for both novice and experienced DJs.

This part of the manual provides you with directions for using Mixxx's features to create your own mixes.

12.1 Setting Your Levels Properly (Gain Staging)

Setting your levels properly, also known as gain staging, is essential for getting the best sound quality out of the equipment you are using. At every link in your signal chain, from Mixxx's channel gains to the power amplifier, the level should be well above the noise floor, but lower than the maximum level before the signal clips. The *level meters* should mostly be around the top of their green region. The level meter pictured to the left shows where Mixxx's level meters should average at the loudest parts of tracks. The average level should not be in the yellow region. Use the yellow region to leave headroom, or available level above the average before the signal clips. The loudest parts of the music (the transients) should briefly go into the yellow region.

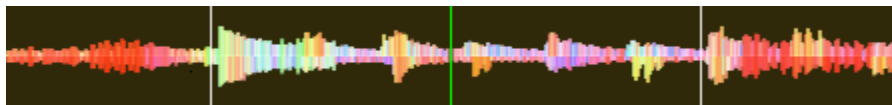


Figure1: A waveform at a good level. Note that the example waveforms in this section were made by adjusting the visual gain of the waveform display in Mixxx to illustrate the concepts. Adjusting the visual gain of the waveform display does not change the level of the audio.

If a level meter is in its red region, the signal is clipping and the gain should be turned down. Some equipment doesn't have a level meter and only has an LED that turns on when the signal clips. Clipping means that the peaks of the waveform are flattened because the equipment has reached the maximum level that it can amplify the signal to. This distorts sound in an unpleasant way and can damage equipment by driving it with more power than it is designed to handle. Increasing the gain past the point where clipping begins (further into the red on a meter) will distort the signal more. If you want to make the sound louder when every part of the signal chain is at its maximum without clipping, use more speakers or use speakers that are more sensitive and convert electrical energy into acoustic energy more efficiently.



Figure2: A clipping waveform



On the other hand, the signal should not be too low. This is because every audio device generates a little noise at a level referred to as its noise floor. Additionally, analog signals pick up noise as they travel along wires. The signal measured by the meter on the left is relatively close to the noise floor. When a device is turned up, the noise floor does not go up; only the signal does. However, every time the signal is amplified by the gain of another piece of equipment, both the noise and the signal from previous devices in the signal chain are amplified. For example, if your sound card is turned down and you turn the gain up on your mixer to compensate, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of the sound card output will be low and the mixer's gain will amplify the signal and the noise from the sound card, plus the noise picked up along the wire. The end result will have more noise than if the output of the sound card was turned up before the signal reached the mixer and the mixer's gain did not have to be turned up.

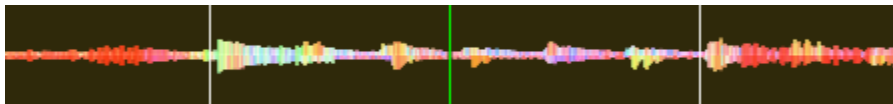


Figure3: A waveform that is too close to the noise floor

Note: To adjust the output volume of a sound system while maintaining a high signal-to-noise ratio, the gain should be adjusted as close to the speakers as possible. Refer to the [Gain Knob](#) section for details.

12.2 Beatmatching and Mixing

Beatmatching is the process of adjusting the playback rate of a track so that it matches the tempo of another track. Beatmatching also involves adjusting the *phase* of the beats in a track so that they are aligned with the beats in the other track. Matching the *tempo* and aligning the beats are the two things a DJ must do to beatmatch.

Mixxx can match the tempo and align the beats for you but this requires an accurately detected BPM value and a correct beat grid for both tracks. To enable this feature, tap the *SYNC* button. To beatmatch manually, the tempo of the two tracks must be synchronized by adjusting the playback rate sliders. You can adjust the phase of the beats by right-clicking and dragging on either waveform display to temporarily speed up or slow down one of the tracks until the beats are aligned. The temporary pitch bend buttons can also be used to momentarily adjust the playback rate, allowing you to “shuffle” the beats in a track forwards or backwards, so they can be aligned with another track. See the chapter [Sync and Rate Controls](#).

Two tracks are beatmatched once their tempos are matched and their beats are aligned. A “perfect” beatmatch is nearly impossible - there will always be a tiny difference in the playback rates. A keen DJ will keep his or her ears open and listen for the beats drifting out of alignment. This has a distinct “double bass kick” sound which is often preceded by the kick weakening in intensity as the two kicks drift out of phase. When this happens, the beats can be realigned by simply tapping one of the temporary pitch bend buttons a few times in the appropriate direction.

12.3 Master Sync

Master Sync is an intelligent assistant that allows you to leave the beatmatching to Mixxx so you can focus on track selection, effects manipulation, looping, 4 deck mixing, and other advanced DJing techniques.

To activate Master Sync on a deck, push and hold (or click and hold) the *SYNC* button. You'll know Master Sync is on because the sync button will remain lit. Changing the rate of any deck that has Sync lit will change the rates of all other decks that also have the Sync button lit. There is no need to set specific decks to be a master or followers. You can play, stop, eject, load, and queue any track with master sync and it won't interrupt the playback of the other decks. However, changing the rate of a stopped deck will change the rate of playing decks.

Master Sync will also notice if one of your tracks is double the BPM of another track and match them correctly. So if you want to mix a 140 BPM drum & bass track with a 70 bpm dubstep track, Master Sync will make sure they are lined up properly.

Hint: Usually, Master Sync will only make sure the rate sliders are set correctly. If you also want to make sure your beats are perfectly in sync, turn on the *QUANTIZE* button. When activated, Quantize will ensure that the beats are perfectly lined up as well.

12.4 Harmonic Mixing

Harmonic mixing is a technique to mix songs with matching melodies and harmonies. To learn more about harmonic mixing you might want to check out [the mixshare archive](#).

Mixxx has two features to help you with harmonic mixing. The first is a *key lock*. When it is active changing the speed of a track won't affect the key. To enable *key lock*, click the *key lock* button in the *Deck Options Button Grid*. The second is that Mixxx can automatically detect the key of a track and will display it in the library and the decks. The notation which is used to display a key can be changed in *Key Detection Preferences*.

12.5 Recording Your Mix

With the integrated recording feature you can record your mix as an audio file and listen to it later, distribute it as a *Podcast* or burn it to CD.

By default, Mixxx records the Master output. Alternatively, Mixxx can record the output of an external mixer if you have an audio interface configured for the *Record/Broadcast* input in *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware*. Refer to [Recording And Broadcasting With An External Hardware Mixer](#) for details.

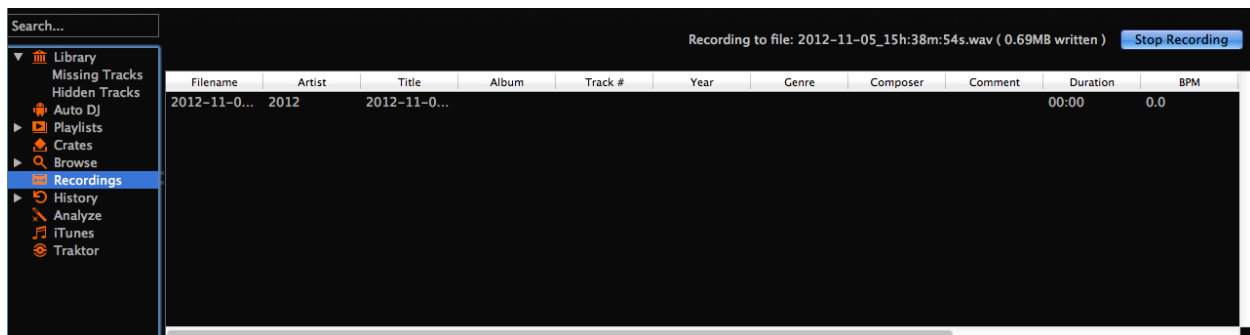


Figure4: Mixxx library - Recordings view

Mixxx can record your mix in various audio formats and quality settings. You can split your recordings, generate *cue files*, choose a custom recording directory and even set your own *metadata*. By default, Mixxx saves your recordings as lossless *WAV* files to a `Mixxx/Recordings` sub-folder in the Mixxx music directory. Before you start recording, we recommend that you adjust the settings in *Preferences* → *Recording*.

If you click on the *Recordings* icon in the sidebar of the Mixxx library, the track table to the right displays the content of your recordings directory. New recordings are automatically saved to this directory as well as CUE files if you choose to create them in the preferences.

Hint: Recording your mixes and listening to them later to critique yourself is a great tool for improving your DJing skills. Sending your mixes to other DJs for feedback can also be helpful.

12.5.1 Record your mix to disk

Click on the recording icon on top of the application window to start, and stop the recording session. The duration of the running recording is displayed next to the icon.

Note: The recording widget might not be available in some skins.

Alternatively:

- Click on the *Recordings* icon in the sidebar to switch to the *Recordings* view
- Click the *Start Recording* button or click *Options* → *Record Mix* in the menu on top of the Mixxx application window.
- The display above the track table shows how much data has already been recorded, as well as the duration of the recording.
- Perform your mix
- Click the *Stop Recording* button to stop the recording when the mix has finished.

Hint: You can instantly play your recording as a track in Mixxx. Simply drag-and-drop the track to a deck.

12.6 Intro and Outro Cues

Intro/Outro cues are used to mix in and out of tracks and they can also be *used with Auto DJ* to mix in and out at those points. Unlike *hotcues*, they do not mark only one point. The into and outro are sections and each section is defined by two points.

Mixxx detects where the first and last sounds are when analyzing a track making it easy to stop playing silent parts at the beginning and at the end of the track. The analyzer places the intro start point at the first sound and the outro end point at the last sound. The first and last sounds are determined by the first time the signal rises above -60 dBFS and the last time it goes below -60 dBFS.

You can decide where to place the intro end and the outro start points. Marking the whole intro and outro allows Mixxx to calculate how long each section is and show it on the overview waveform. This information can help you know when to press play on the next track. *Auto DJ can also use this information* to line up tracks and determine how long to crossfade.

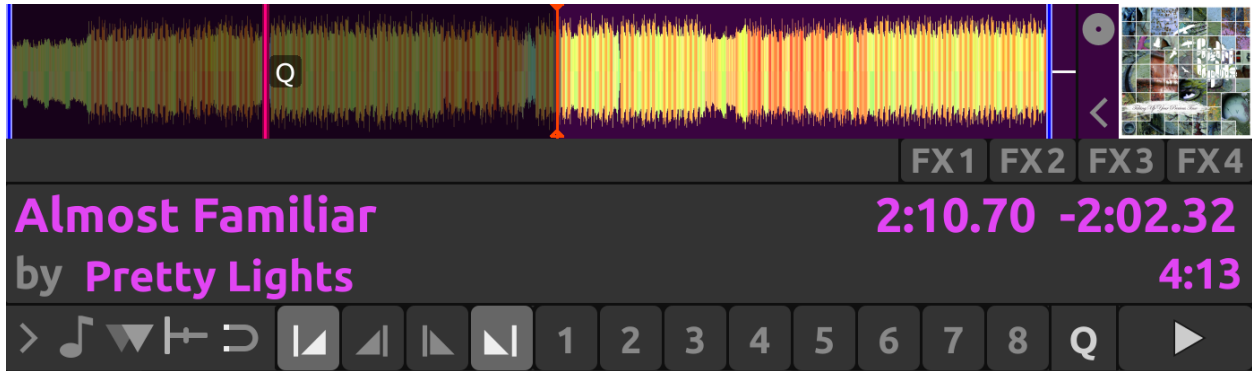


Figure5: Intro start and outro end cues placed at the first and last sound of a track respectively by the analyzer

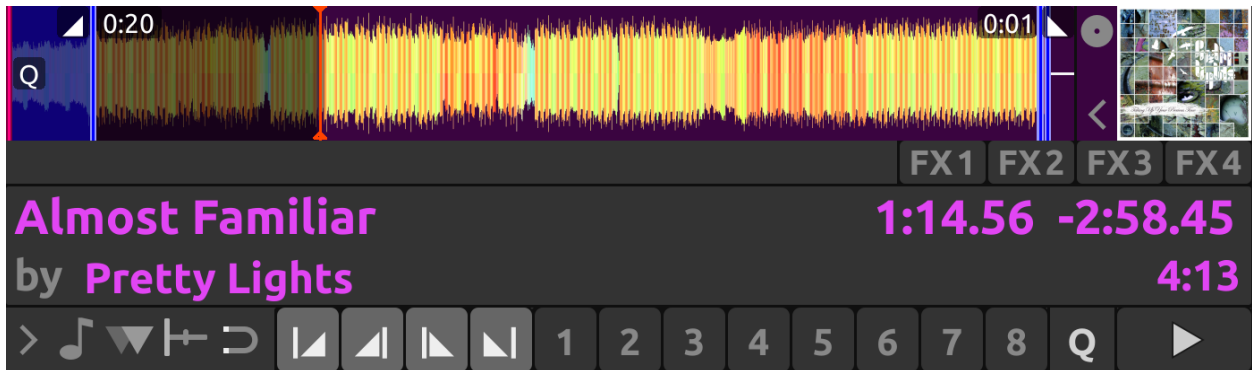


Figure6: Intro end and outro start markers placed on the track alongside the intro start and the outro end markers to make sections

12.6.1 Mixing With Intro & Outro Cues

You can line up the ends of the intro and outro so the energy of the new song picks up right as the old track ends.

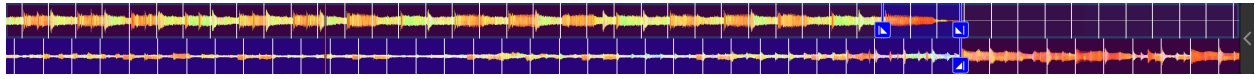
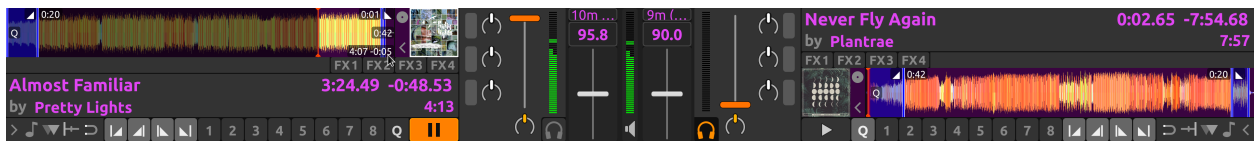


Figure7: Intro and outro end markers aligned showing on the waveform

If the intro and outro are short enough to fit on the waveform at the same time, you can simply watch the waveforms and press play when the markers align. Otherwise, you can watch the time remaining on the deck and hover your mouse cursor over the outro end line on the overview waveform. Mixxx will show you how much time is left until that point. When that time equals the length of the intro, press play to precisely line up the end of the intro. If you have changed the tempo of the track, the time remaining scales to show the real time remaining at the adjusted tempo.



Alternatively, you can line up the start of the intro & outro. In this case, watch the scrolling waveform when the outro start point is coming up on the old track. Then, press play on the new track when the old track reaches the outro start.

Note: There are no rules on which method should be used. The method you decide to use is an artistic judgement based on the musical content of each track, what the vibe of the crowd is at that moment, and what you want to do with the mix.

If you do not have the intro end and outro start points marked when loading a track, you can find and mark these in headphones before you mix in the track. Then seek back to the intro start to get the track ready. If you don't have time to find the outro end point before mixing in the track, you can use the deck cloning feature to drag and drop to a new deck, then seek ahead on the new deck and listen in headphones to mark the outro start point. If you don't have time to do that either, you can right click on the overview waveform where you think the outro starts. Then look for how far that is from the end of the track to compare it to the length of the intro of the next track.

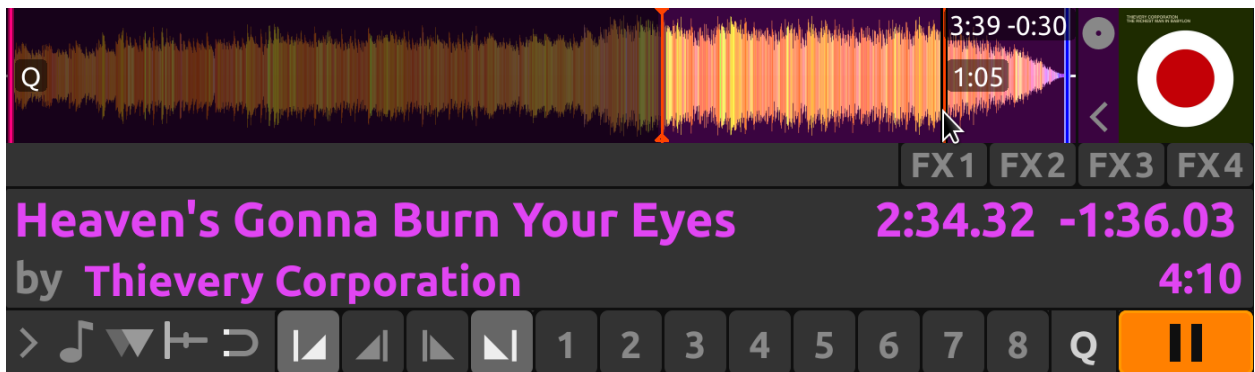


Figure8: Here the outro is approximately 30 seconds long. However, the analyzer placed the outro end point before the end of the track, so the outro is actually a little bit shorter than 30 seconds. Without marking the outro start point, you would have to do some math in your head to find exactly how long the outro is.

12.7 Auto DJ

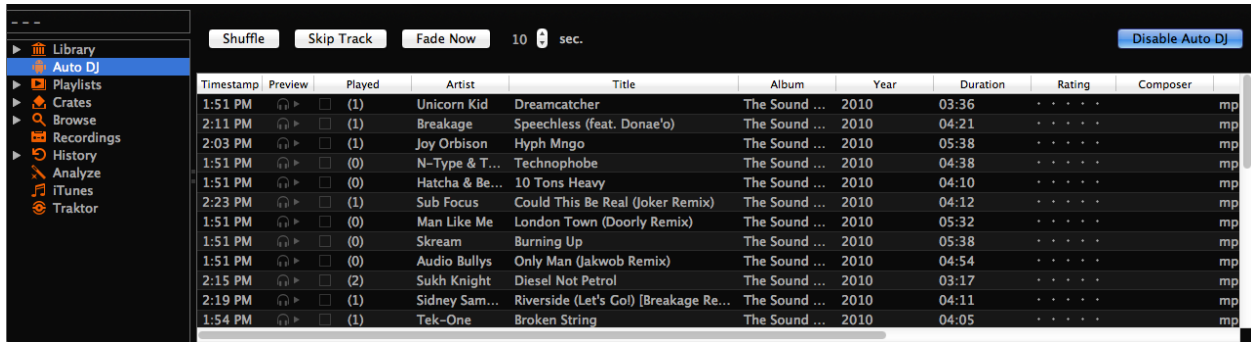


Figure9: Mixxx library - Auto DJ view

Auto DJ allows you to automatically load tracks from the Auto DJ playlist when the current track is nearly finished, and crossfade into it. See *Auto DJ - Automate your mix*.

Auto DJ does not take into account the volume of each track, nor the frequency content, nor the rhythms, so it's not intended to be a replacement for a human DJ. However, it is good enough to give a human DJ a break without a major disruption to the mix.

12.7.1 Loading tracks into Auto DJ

To play tracks automatically, they must first be loaded into the Auto DJ playlist. The Auto DJ playlist is empty by default.

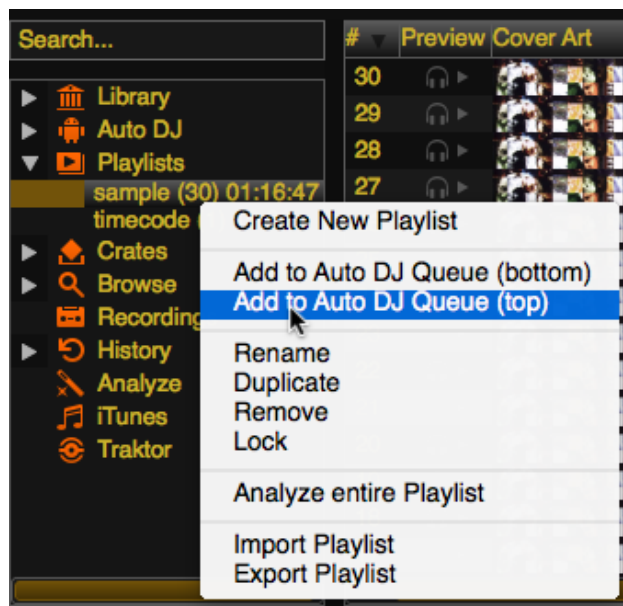


Figure10: Mixxx library - Adding a playlist to Auto DJ

There are several ways to load tracks into the Auto DJ playlist:

- Select single or multiple tracks from the library, a regular playlist or crate and drag them to the Auto DJ icon on the left.

- Select a regular playlist or crate, right-click with the mouse and select *Add to Auto DJ* from the mouse menu. This adds all tracks to Auto DJ.
- While in the Auto DJ view of the library, drag tracks from external file managers to the Auto DJ icon in the sidebar or to the Auto DJ track table on the right.

12.7.2 Automatically adding tracks from crates

Instead of inserting the contents of the crates directly into the Auto DJ playlist, *Auto DJ crates* are associated crates that become a source of random track selections.

- **Add a crate to the Auto DJ track sources:** Expand the *Auto DJ* item in the sidebar, and right-click on the *Crates* sub-item. Select one of the existing crates from the list. This makes the content of the crate available for random selection into the *Auto DJ* queue for automatic mixing. The name of the crate is now listed as sub-item below.

If you do not have any crates available for selection in the list, go and create a crate first and add some tracks, see *Crates - Organizing tracks into collections*.

- **Manually add tracks from track sources to Auto DJ:** Click the *Auto DJ* item in the sidebar and switch to the Auto DJ view of the library. Click the *Add random* button to add one track at the time from Auto DJ track sources to the bottom of the Auto DJ playlist.

Note: If you did not set any crates as an Auto DJ track source, clicking the *Add Random* button will add a randomly selected track from the whole library instead.

- **Automatically add tracks from track sources to Auto DJ:** Mixxx can randomly add tracks to the Auto DJ playlist from track sources as soon as a specified minimum number of tracks remain. Select *Preferences* → *Auto DJ* → *Enable random track addition to queue* → *On*. Set *Minimum allowed tracks before addition* to change the minimum number of tracks after which random tracks may be added.

Note: If you did not set any crates as an Auto DJ track source, tracks are selected from the whole library instead.

- **Remove a crate from the Auto DJ track sources:** Expand the *Auto DJ* item in the sidebar, and right-click on one of the crates listed below the *Crates* sub-item. Select *Remove Crate as Track Source* to remove the crate from the Auto DJ track sources.

12.7.3 Playing tracks in Auto DJ

Now that you have loaded tracks into the Auto DJ playlist, you can activate Auto DJ as follows:

- Click on the *Auto DJ* icon in the sidebar to switch to the *Auto DJ* view of the library.
- Click the *Enable Auto DJ* button.
- The first tracks from your list are loaded into the decks and the playback starts.
- Mixxx will continue to automatically mix until the Auto DJ playlist is empty.
- Click the *Disable Auto DJ* button to stop the automatic mixing

Hint: You can add a track to the end of the Auto DJ playlist once it is played instead of removing it. Set *Preferences* → *Auto DJ* → *Re-queue tracks after playback* → *On*.

12.7.4 Auto DJ Mix Modes

Auto DJ has several modes it can use to mix tracks:

- Full Intro + Outro
- Fade At Outro Start
- Full Track
- Skip Silence

The Full Intro + Outro and Fade At Outro Start modes both use the intro and outro cues but the Full Track and Skip Silence cues do not.

Full Intro + Outro and Fade At Outro Start

The Full Intro + Outro and Fade At Outro start Auto DJ modes use the *intro & outro cues* to determine how long to crossfade and how to align the tracks in time. In both modes, Auto DJ compares the duration of the outro of the old track and the intro of the new track. Auto DJ picks the time of the shorter section as the crossfade time.

In both modes, if the outro is shorter than the intro, Auto DJ will align the start of the outro with the start of the intro.

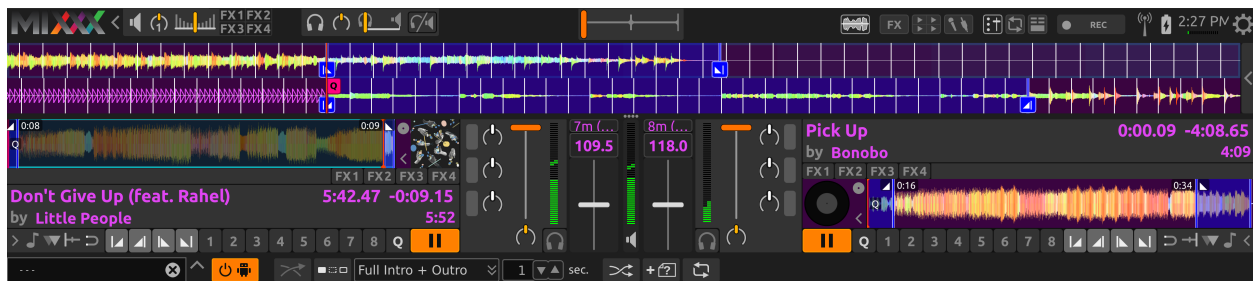


Figure 11: Intro and outro start markers aligned by Auto DJ

The two modes work differently when the outro is longer than the intro.

Full Intro + Outro Mode The full length of both the intro and the outro are always played. When the outro is longer than the intro, Auto DJ aligns the end of the intro and outro by starting the next track during the outro of the previous track. This mode is the most likely to sound good with the widest variety of tracks. Therefore, it is the default mode.

Fade At Outro Start Auto DJ always aligns the start of the intro and outro. When the outro is longer than the intro, Auto DJ cuts off the end of the outro. This can be helpful if you want to prevent the energy of the mix from declining during a long outro. However, the transition may sound abrupt if the intro is short.

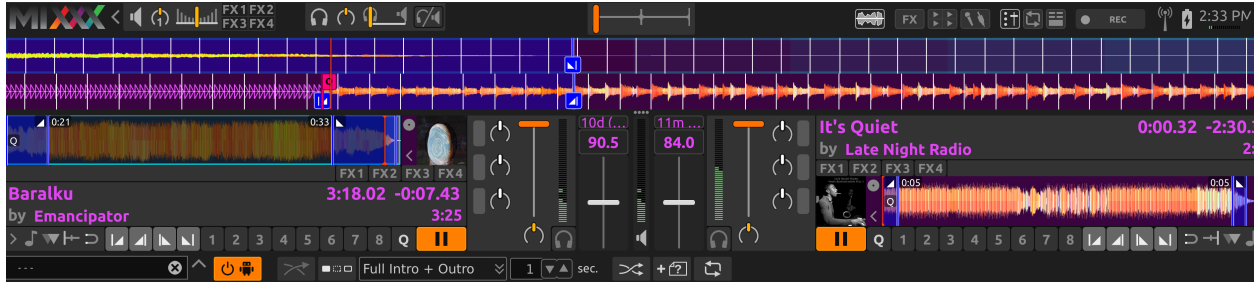


Figure12: Intro and outro start cues aligned by Auto DJ in Full Intro + Outro mode



Figure13: Intro and outro start cues aligned by Auto DJ in Fade At Outro mode

Full Track and Skip Silence

The Full Track and Skip Silence Auto DJ modes do not use the intro and outro cues. They crossfade tracks over a number of seconds that you specify in the box next to the mode selection menu. The Full Track mode plays the entire length of every file. The Skip Silence mode works the same way but automatically cuts out silence at the beginning and ends of tracks (defined as when the signal first goes above or below -60 dBFS).

Hint: If you still want to use Auto DJ like a normal music player application, use one of these modes with a transition time of 0 seconds.

Mixxx has many options to customize in *Options* → *Preferences*.

13.1 Sound Hardware

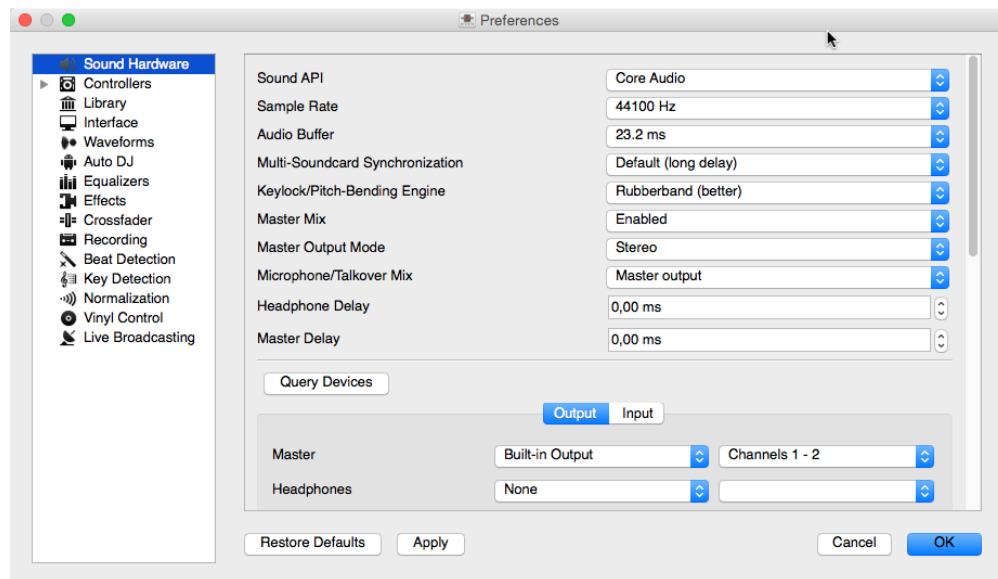


Figure1: Mixxx Sound Hardware Preferences

To achieve the best performance with Mixxx it is essential to configure your *audio buffer*, *sample rate*, and *audio API*. These three factors largely determine Mixxx's responsiveness and reliability. The optimal settings will vary based on your computer and hardware quality.

For information about the different input and output options, refer to *Configuring sound input and output*. The *DJ Hardware* chapter explains different types of DJ hardware and how to set them up with the input and output options.

If you are using a microphone, refer to the *Using Microphones* chapter.

13.1.1 Audio Buffer

The audio buffer is the amount of audio in milliseconds that Mixxx processes at a time. This is a major factor that determines the latency between changing controls in Mixxx such as moving the crossfader or pressing the play button and hearing the audio change. For example, with an audio buffer of 23 ms, it will take approximately 23 milliseconds for Mixxx to stop the audio after you toggle the play button. The actual latency will be longer depending on a variety of factors.

The audio buffer setting determines how quickly your *operating system* expects Mixxx to react. A smaller audio buffer means Mixxx will be more responsive, but requires a faster CPU and quality audio interface. Setting your audio buffer too small may be too much for your computer and audio interface to handle. In this situation, Mixxx playback will be choppy and very clearly distorted as your system will not be able to keep up with how frequently Mixxx is trying to process audio. It is recommended to set your audio buffer as small as your system can handle reliably without glitches. Experiment with different audio buffer sizes to find what works for your system.

An audio buffer between 23-64 ms is acceptable if you are using Mixxx with a keyboard/mouse or a controller. An audio buffer below 10 ms is recommended when vinyl control is used because Mixxx will feel unresponsive otherwise.

The [Adjusting Audio Latency](#) page on the Mixxx Wiki has tips for different operating systems that may help you use a smaller audio buffer reliably.

Warning: Your system may glitch only occasionally if you have your audio buffer set a little too low. This will happen at unpredictable times and you may not notice if you are only doing brief tests of each audio buffer size. When you think you have found a good buffer size for your system, play with Mixxx for at least a half hour before performing to ensure no glitches happen.

13.1.2 Sample Rate

The sample rate setting in Mixxx controls how many samples (chunks of audio) per second are produced by Mixxx. This determines the maximum frequency in Mixxx's signal, which is half the sample rate. Humans can only hear up to 20 kHz, so there is generally no need to use more than a 44.1 kHz (44100 Hz) sample rate for playback. Most music is published with a 44100 Hz sample rate, and playing music in a different sample rate than the audio file slightly reduces sound quality.

Warning: A sample rate of 96 kHz gives your computer less than half the time to do as to do the same processing. Increasing the sample rate will increase CPU usage and likely raise the minimum audio buffer size you can use reliably.

13.1.3 Sound API

The Sound *API* that Mixxx uses is the method by which Mixxx talks to your *operating system* in order to deliver audio to your audio interface. Your choice of Sound API can drastically affect Mixxx's performance on your computer. **Therefore it is important to take care to choose the best Sound API available to you.**

Windows

The following Sound APIs are available on Windows:

- **ASIO**: Good
- **WDM-KS**: Good
- **WASAPI**: Acceptable
- **DirectSound**: Poor
- **MME**: Poor

It is best to use the ASIO Sound API that bypasses the sound processing of the Windows kernel. Using ASIO requires a driver for your audio interface from the manufacturer. Check the manufacturer's website to see if a driver download is available. Soundcards designed for musicians almost always have an ASIO driver available, but audio interfaces built into computers and very cheap audio interfaces typically do not have an ASIO driver. If there is no ASIO driver available for your audio interface, use the WDM-KS API. There is generally no advantage to using [ASIO4ALL](#), a wrapper around the WDM-KS API.

GNU/Linux

The following Sound APIs are available on GNU/Linux:

- **ALSA**: Good
- **JACK**: Good
- **OSS**: Acceptable

ALSA is the simplest sound API to configure. Using ALSA will prevent any other programs from using the audio interface(s) that Mixxx is using.

JACK allows you to route audio between JACK-compatible applications in flexible ways and output sound from multiple programs at the same time. However, JACK can be complicated to set up. Unless you will be connecting Mixxx to other JACK-compatible applications, JACK offers no advantages over ALSA. To use JACK, start the JACK daemon *before* running Mixxx. Otherwise JACK will not appear as a Sound API in the preferences.

Most modern GNU/Linux distributions use PulseAudio by default. When launched from a GUI menu entry or icon, Mixxx suspends PulseAudio while it is running so that Mixxx can use ALSA directly. Like JACK, PulseAudio allows multiple programs to access one audio interface, but PulseAudio and JACK have opposite design goals. PulseAudio is designed to make ordinary computer usage such as watching videos online and listening to music easy whereas JACK is designed for demanding low latency audio programs like Mixxx. It can be difficult to setup JACK and PulseAudio to work well together. So, unless you already use JACK, it is easiest to let Mixxx suspend PulseAudio and use ALSA.

If the PulseAudio plugin for alsalibs is installed on GNU/Linux, you can choose the virtual device `pulse`. This allows Mixxx to share the default system audio interface with other media players. This only works if you start Mixxx without `pasuspender`, which you can do by running `mixxx` from a console rather than clicking the launcher icon in a menu or on your desktop. Since the sound stream is routed from ALSA to Pulse and back to ALSA, this adds an additional latency of $\sim 2 \times$ the selected audio buffer size.

OSS is an Sound API that predates ALSA. Few modern audio interfaces have OSS drivers.

macOS

CoreAudio is the only Sound API on macOS.

13.1.4 Other Sound Hardware options

- **Multi-Soundcard Synchronization:** Mixxx is able to use two or more *audio interface* at a time, each with its own clock. When multiple audio interfaces are in use, the Mixxx engine is driven by the Master audio interface. Here you can select the synchronization used for the other audio interfaces to avoid buffer overflows or underflows.
- **Keylock/Pitch-Bending Engine:** This allows you to select the engine used for independent tempo and pitch changes (e.g. *key lock*). Use *Soundtouch* on lower power machines (such as netbooks) or if you experience buffer underflows while using *key lock*.
- **Master Mix:** You may disable the master mix to reduce Mixxx's CPU usage if you do not use the Master output, recording or live broadcasting.
- **Master Output Mode:** In Mono mode, the left and right channel are combined into a mono signal which is passed to both channels of your master audio interface. This is useful for setups where the audience cannot hear your mix in stereo because of speaker placement or playing in a space with lots of reverberation.
- **Buffer Underflow Count:** Underflows (data is not available when needed) indicate that some of the subsystems in Mixxx can't keep up with real-time deadlines imposed by the current audio buffer size. This is useful to tune the latency settings. If the counter increases, then increase your audio buffer size, decrease the sample rate setting or change the sound API setting if available.

13.2 Library

13.2.1 Changing music directories

You can manually add, relink, and remove Mixxx music directories in *Preferences* → *Library*.

Add a new music directory Mixxx handles multiple music library folders. Click *Add* to browse to a directory where your music is stored. Mixxx will watch this directory and its subdirectories for new tracks.

If you add a directory that is already in your library, or you are currently *rescanning your library*, the operation is canceled.

Directories can also be added from the *Computer* sidebar item inside the library.

Relink a existing music directory If an existing music directory is moved or renamed, Mixxx doesn't know where to find the audio files in it. The tracks will still show in library but they can't be loaded on decks and the tracks will become missing after the library is rescanned.

To relink the music directory, go to *Preferences* → *Library*, click *Relink* to select the music directory in its new location. This will re-establish the links to the audio files in the Mixxx library.

Click *Library* → *Rescan Library*, this will update the tracks and cause them to show up again in the library, check the location column in the library and you should see that it now points to the new music directory.

The playlists, crates, history and all track data like cue points, rating, comments etc. are preserved after relinking the library, the tracks are also not re-analyzed as the cached analysis is reused. You can confirm this by checking the *Key* and *BPM* columns to see if there is a key and BPM for every track.

Note: It is recommended to take a backup of your Mixxx configuration files before moving or renaming music directories used in Mixxx. The location of Mixxx configuration files vary based on the *operating system*:

- Windows: %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Application Data\Mixxx\
 - macOS: Library/Application Support/Mixxx
 - Linux: The configuration files are found in the `.mixxx` folder in your home directory.
-

Remove a music directory Click *Remove*, and Mixxx will no longer watch a directory and its subdirectories for new tracks, and asks what you like to do with the tracks from these directories.

- Select *Hide Tracks* to hide all tracks from this directory and subdirectories.
- Select *Delete Track Metadata* to delete all metadata for these tracks from Mixxx permanently
- Select *Leave Tracks Unchanged* to leave the tracks unchanged in your library.

Hiding tracks saves their metadata in case you re-add them in the future.

Metadata means all track details (artist, title, playcount, etc.) as well as beatgrids, hotcues, and loops. This choice only affects the Mixxx library. No files on disk will be changed or deleted.

Hint: When changing music directories, you might want to run a library rescan afterwards. Select *Library* → *Rescan Library* in the menu.

13.3 Colors

13.3.1 Selecting Palettes and Default Colors

Track/Hotcue Palette It is possible to assign colors to tracks and *hotcues* to highlight them. Mixxx offers a selection of different palettes that you can choose colors from.

You can also make your own palette by clicking the *Edit* button next to the palette name. This will open a the *palette editor*.

Default Hotcue Color It is possible to either select a single color from the current hotcue palette that will be assigned to all newly created hotcue colors, or select the *By hotcue number* option. The latter will automatically assign a color from the palette to new hotcues based on the hotcue number.

13.3.2 Editing Palettes

The palette editor allows you add, modify, reorder and remove colors in a color palette and save it under a new name. You can also delete custom palettes.

To modify a color, double-click it to open the color picker window.

When editing the hotcue palette, the palette editor also allows assigning a specific default color to a hotcue number. This setting is honored when *Hotcue default color* is set to *By hotcue number*.

That makes it possible to assign just a few distinct colors to your hotcues automatically, but still have more colors available in the palette in case you want to override the color manually.

For example, if you have a color palette consisting of 4 colors, and you configure the palette to assign the first color to hotcue 1 and the third color to hotcue 2, then hotcue 1 will use the first color and hotcue 2 will be assigned the

third color. The colors will repeat when setting a hotcue with a number greater than those used in the palette. In the example above, hotcue 3 will use the first color and hotcue 4 the second color, and so on.

You can also assign the same color to more than one hotcue. For example by separating the hotcue numbers with a comma (“2, 4, 7”), expressing a range of numbers (“1 - 3”) or any combination of that (“6, 1 - 3, 7”).

If no color in the palette has a hotcue number assigned to it, new hotcues will use the color at the same index from the palette (i.e. hotcue 1 will be assigned the first color in the palette, hotcue 2 uses the second color in the palette, etc.).

13.3.3 Replacing Hotcue Colors

Sometimes it’s necessary to bulk replace colors of existing hotcues in your library. Instead of changing the color of every single hotcue manually, you can *Replace* to open the cue color replace dialog.

In addition to selecting the new color, you may set conditions that determine which hotcues the new color will be assigned to. If you tick both checkboxes, the new color will only be applied if both conditions match.

13.4 Beat Detection

Mixxx uses an ultra-precise BPM and beat detector. Manual adjustments are redundant in many cases because Mixxx knows where the beats are.

BPM and beat detection is a complex operation. Depending on your computer and the track’s bitrate and duration this may take some time. By default Mixxx analyzes the complete track. To accelerate beat detection on slower computers, a “Fast Analysis” option is available. If enabled, the BPM is computed by analyzing the first minute of the track. In most cases this does not affect the beat detection negatively because most of today’s dance music is written in a 4/4 signature with a fixed tempo.

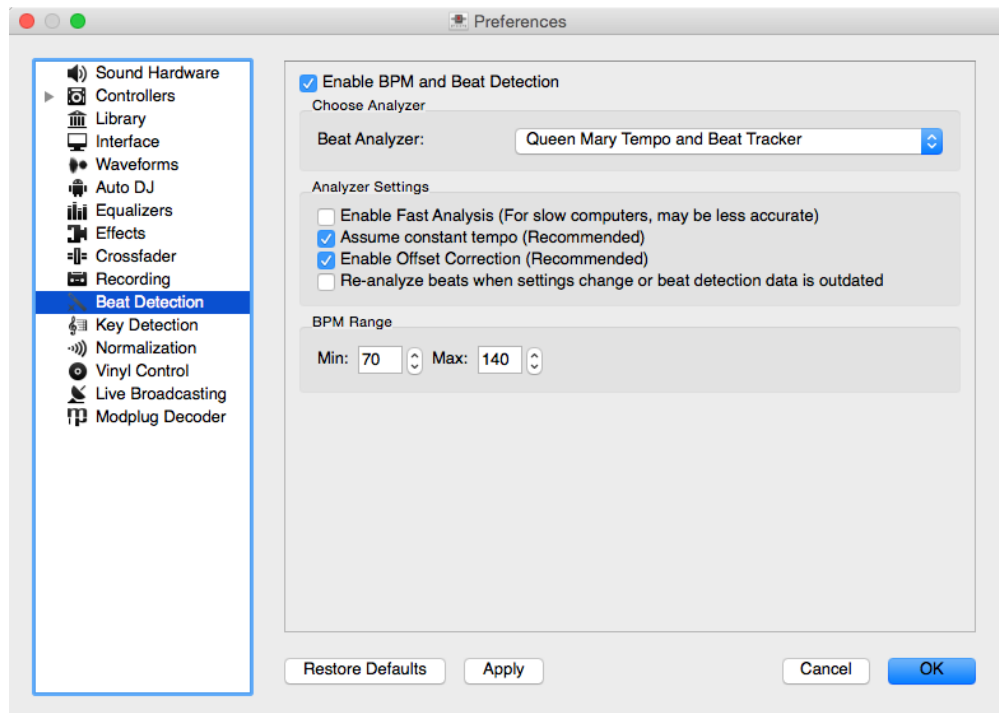


Figure2: Mixxx preferences - BPM settings

The table below summarizes the beat detection settings:

Option	Description
Enable Fast Analysis	If enabled, BPM will be detected by only using the first minute of audio.
Assume constant tempo	If enabled, Mixxx assumes that the distances between the beats are constant. If disabled, the raw beat grid obtained by the analyzer is presented. The latter is appropriate for tracks with variable tempo.
Enable Offset Correction	Prevents beat markers from being placed incorrectly.
Re-analyze beats when settings change or beat detection data is outdated	If enabled, Mixxx over-writes old beat grids from prior versions. Moreover, it will re-analyze the BPM if your beat detection preferences change or BPM data from 3rd party programs are present.

13.4.1 Correcting Beat Grids

There may be situations where BPM and beat detection do not result in a proper beat grid.

Typically, the detected BPM is correct but the analyzer has failed to detect the location of the first beat. Consequently, the beat markers are shifted, i.e. the beat markers are a fixed distance from the true beat. To adjust the beat grid, cue the track before a real beat and click the *Beat-grid Adjust* button in the *Deck Options Button Grid*.

If the detected BPM is not accurate, the corresponding beat grid will also be inaccurate. A deviation of 0.02 BPM units from the correct BPM will cause beatgrid alignment issues on long tracks (e.g. a club mix). If this happens, your beatgrid may look aligned for the few minutes but you will notice a slight drift as the song goes on. Finding the correct BPM is easy in many cases - just follow the note below.

Note: If the detected BPM value is not sufficiently accurate but very close to an integer value, try to set the BPM value manually to the integer.

13.5 Key Detection

Mixxx comes with a high precision musical key detector to help you make smooth mixes by ensuring that your tracks are musically compatible.

13.5.1 Analyzer Settings

Key detection is a complex operation. Depending on your computer and the track's bitrate and duration this may take some time. By default Mixxx analyzes the complete track. To accelerate key detection on slower computers, a "Fast Analysis" option is available. If enabled, the key is computed by analyzing the first minute of the track.

The table below summarizes the Key detection settings:

Option	Description
Enable Fast Analysis	If enabled, the key will be detected by using only the first minute of audio.
Re-analyze key when settings change or Key detection data is outdated	If enabled, Mixxx will re-analyse tracks if you select a different key detection plugin or the key was generated by a program other than Mixxx.
Key Notation	Change the way keys are displayed in the library.

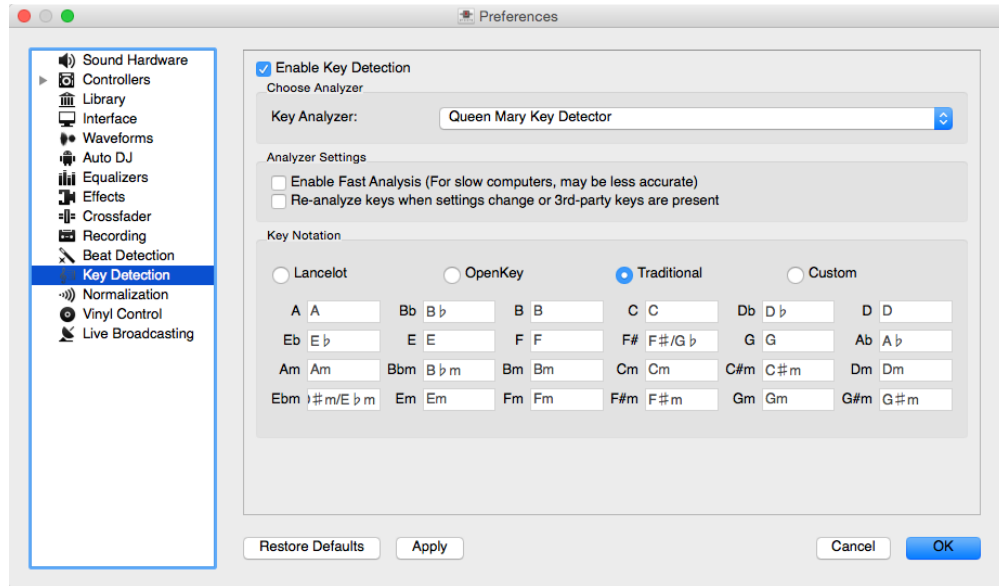


Figure3: Mixxx preferences - Key settings

13.6 Equalizers

Preferences → *Equalizer* allows you to setup the equalizers.

- **Equalizer Rack:** The Equalizer Rack is a special effect rack that is connected to the deck’s equalizer and filter controls.
- In this section you can select the equalizers and quick effects that are used with the decks.
- **Equalizer Plugin:** Here you can select the effect that is used as the mixing EQ in each deck. By default only built-in equalizers are displayed. Unchecking *Only allow EQ knobs to control EQ specific effects* allows you to select any other effect.
- **Quick Effect:** Here you can select the effect that is controlled by the dedicated filter knob in each deck. By default only built-in filter effects are selected for all decks, but that can be changed as above.
- **High/Low Shelf EQ:** This slider sets the crossover frequencies of the mixing EQ. It controls which frequency range is affected by the low, mid, and high channel EQ knobs. By default the low knob controls the bass and sub bass range up to 246 Hz. The mid knob controls the mid range up to 2.5 kHz. The remaining treble range is controlled by the high knob.
- **Master EQ:** This section allows you to setup an EQ that affects the master output.

13.6.1 Mixing Equalizers

Mixxx offers three types of mixing equalizers with a full kill option. These equalizers are isolators, adapted from analog crossover networks. Each EQ is combination of a high shelf filter, a band pass filter, and a low shelf filter. Each EQ type has a unique sound, so try them out to find out which one you prefer.

The Bessel EQs with Lipshitz and Vanderkooy Mix (LV-Mix) do not alter the sound or take any processing time when their knobs are in the center position. They activate once you adjust an EQ knob.

The Linkwitz-Riley EQ on the other hand always applies a minimum, natural sounding phase shift to the sound. Their processing time does not change when you adjust the EQ knobs.

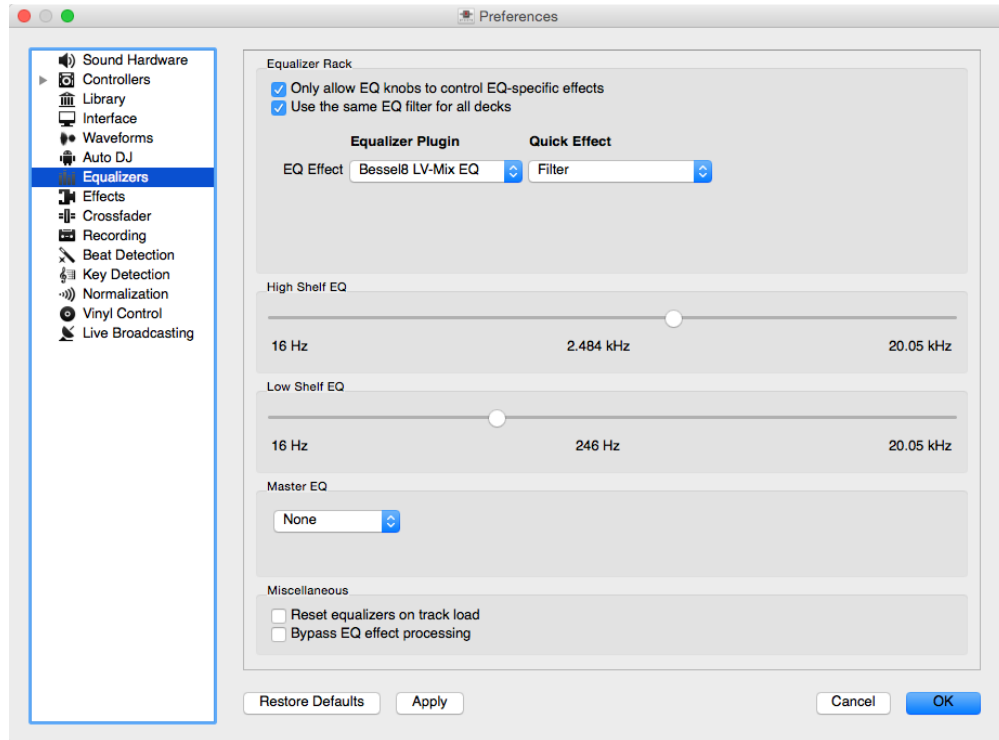


Figure4: Equalizer Preferences

The following table compares some technical parameters:

Type	cut	roll-off	phase shift	bit perfect	CPU usage
Bessel4 LV-Mix	soft	-24 db/Oct	linear	yes	low
Bessel8 LV-Mix	medium	-48 db/Oct	linear	yes	medium
Linkwitz-Riley	sharp	-48 db/Oct	minimum	no	high

- cut: the frequency response (curve form) at the cross over frequency.
- roll-off: The steepness of the EQ bands.
- linear phase: No phase distortion, all frequencies are processed with the same group delay.
- minimum phase: A natural phase distortion, the group delay changes by the frequency.
- bit perfect: Whether the EQ leaves the original samples untouched when the EQ is at unity.
- CPU usage: Processing time needed to calculate the EQ output.

14.1 Adding support for your MIDI/HID Controller

With several dozens of DJ controllers supported out-of-the-box, Mixxx gives you comprehensive hardware control for your DJ mixes, see *Using MIDI/HID Controllers*.

Support for additional devices can be added to Mixxx by creating a new mapping file. This file tells Mixxx how to translate, or map, *MIDI/HID* messages from a controller into commands that Mixxx understands.

You can download and share custom controller mappings in the [Mixxx User customizations forums](#).

14.1.1 Controller Wizard

By far, the easiest way to create a new MIDI mapping is by using the Controller Wizard.

1. Connect your controller(s) to your computer
2. Start Mixxx
3. Go to *Preferences* → *Controllers*
4. Select your device from the list of available devices on the left, and the right pane will change
5. Activate the *Enabled* checkbox
6. Click on *Learning Wizard* to open the selection dialog
7. Click any control in the Mixxx *GUI*
8. Alternatively, click the *Choose Control* button and choose one from the selection list
9. Push *Learn* and then move a control or push a button on your controller to map it. You can also move a control without pushing the *Learn* button if you are learning many controls.
10. If you are learning a button, just push it once. If you are learning a knob or a slider, try to move it throughout its range.

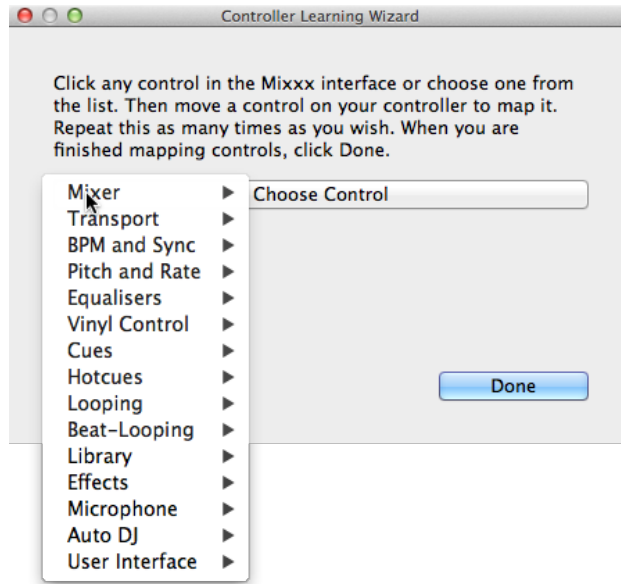


Figure1: Mixxx Controller Wizard - Mapping a control

11. After Mixxx detects the control, you may click *Learn Another* or you can click on another button in the Mixxx *GUI* to learn another control.
12. When you are finished mapping controls, click *Done*

There are also some advanced options in the Midi Wizard you may need to use:

- **Soft Takeover:** Use this option for knobs or sliders to avoid sudden jumps in when the knob in the *GUI* doesn't match the physical knob. If you select this option, you won't be able to perform super-fast motions as easily. (Recommended off)
- **Invert:** Use this option for controls that you want to work backwards from how they were detected.
- **Switch Mode:** Use this option on controllers that have controls that act like switches and emit one value on the first press, and a different value on the next press. (Think an actual hardware toggle switch, or a button that lights up on the first press and turns off on the second press).
- **Jog Wheel / Select Knob:** Use this for knobs that don't have a beginning or an end, but spin continuously.

The Controller wizard saves the new mapping to the following file paths:

- **Linux:** /home/<username>/.mixxx/controllers
- **macOS:** /Users/<username>/Library/Application\ Support/Mixxx/controllers
- **Windows:** %LOCALAPPDATA%\Mixxx\controllers

You can then modify the XML file it creates (or any of the ones that ship with Mixxx) if you'd like to fine-tune it or add more mappings. For more information, go to <https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx/wiki/MIDI-Controller-Mapping-File-Format>.

The Controller Wizard works only for *MIDI* devices. Currently you can't map modifier (shift) keys and platter rotations. Use *MIDI Scripting* instead.

14.1.2 MIDI Scripting

In order to support the advanced features of many *MIDI/HID* controllers, Mixxx offers what we call MIDI Scripting.

It enables MIDI controls to be mapped to *QtScript* (aka Javascript/EMCAScript) functions stored in function library files, freeing Mixxx from a one-to-one MIDI mapping ideology. These user-created functions can then do anything desired with the MIDI event such as have a single controller button simultaneously affect two or more Mixxx properties (“controls”), adjust incoming control values to work better with Mixxx (scratching), display a complex LED sequence, or even send messages to text displays on the controller.

For more information, go to <https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx/wiki/Midi-Scripting> and https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx/wiki/hid_mapping_format.

14.1.3 Mixxx Controls

Nearly every knob, button, or fader you see in Mixxx’s interface is controllable via Mixxx’s control system. The control system allows skins, *MIDI* controllers, *HID* controllers and keyboards to control Mixxx via a single interface.

A control is identified by a group (which is used for grouping associated controls) and a key (the name of the individual control).

For example, the volume fader for Deck 1 is identified by the group `[Channel1]` and key `volume`. Similarly, the volume fader for Sampler 1 is identified by the group `[Sampler1]` and key `volume`.

The group is used to collect all the controls that affect one component of Mixxx into one collection. Some groups have a high overlap of controls in common (e.g. samplers, decks, and the preview deck all share the same control keys).

In addition to controlling Mixxx, the control system can be used to inspect Mixxx’s state. For example, the sample rate of the track loaded in Deck 1 can be accessed via the `[Channel1],track_samplerate` control. You can read the `[Channel3],play` control to determine whether Deck 3 is playing.

The default value range is 0.0 to 1.0, unless otherwise noted. Binary means that it is either ON (non-zero) or OFF (zero).

Hint: Discovering Controls used in Skins

You can view the control connected to any part of a skin by running Mixxx with the `--developer` command line option and hovering your mouse cursor over part of the skin. If no tooltip appears, enable tooltips for the Library and Skin in *Options* → *Preferences* → *Interface*.

Hint: Changing any control from the GUI in Developer Mode

When running Mixxx in Developer Mode (with the `--developer` command line option), you can view and manually set the state of any control in Mixxx by going to *Developer* → *Developer Tools*.

See also:

See `controlindex` for a full list.

ControlPotMeter controls

The following extensions add some features to ControlPotMeter controls (volume, *crossfader*, ...). Use in conjunction with [ChannelN], [SamplerN], [Master], ... groups.

Control Suffix	Description
<code>_up</code>	Increases the value, e.g. <code>[ChannelN], rate_perm_up</code> sets the speed one step higher (4 % default)
<code>_down</code>	Decreases the value, sets the speed one step lower (4 % default)
<code>_up_small</code>	Increases the value by smaller step, sets the speed one small step higher (1 % default)
<code>_down_small</code>	Decreases the value by smaller step, sets the speed one small step lower (1 % default)
<code>_set_one</code>	Sets the value to 1.0, sets the channel volume to full
<code>_set_minus_one</code>	Sets the value to -1.0, sets the channel volume to zero
<code>_set_default</code>	Sets the control to its default, return to default waveform zoom level
<code>_set_zero</code>	Sets the value to 0.0, put the crossfader in the middle again
<code>_toggle</code>	Sets the value to 0.0 if the value was > 0.0, and to 1.0 if the value was 0.0, will cut off/on a track while you're playing
<code>_minus_toggle</code>	Sets the value to -1.0 if the value was > -1.0, and to 1.0 if the value was -1.0, can tilt the crossfader from left to right

These controls can be used in JavaScript files like this:

```
// This won't work:
engine.setValue(group, "pitch_up_small", 1.0);

// Use this instead:
script.triggerControl(group, "pitch_up_small", 50);
```

To use `*_toggle` the respective shortcut for scripts is:

```
script.toggleControl(group, "keylock_toggle", 100);
```

The [Master] group

The [Master] group generally corresponds to controls that affect the mixing engine. This will bear some similarity to what you will find on a DJ mixer (e.g. *crossfader* controls, headphone cueing controls, etc.).

[Master] audio_latency_usage

Reflects fraction of *latency*, given by the audio buffer size, spend for audio processing inside Mixxx. At value near 25 % there is a high risk of buffer underflows

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0 .. 25 %

Feedback latency meter

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] audio_latency_overload

Indicates a buffer under or over-flow. Resets after 500 ms

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Overload indicator

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master]audio_latency_overload_count

Counts buffer over and under-flows. Max one per 500 ms

Range 0 .. n

Feedback Counter in hardware preferences

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master]balance

Adjusts the left/right channel balance on the Master output.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -1.0..1.0

Feedback Center Balance knob

[Master]booth_enabled

Indicates whether a Booth output is configured in the *Sound Hardware Preferences*.

Range binary

Feedback Booth gain knob shown or hidden

New in version 2.1.0.

[Master]booth_gain

Adjusts the gain of the Booth output.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0...1.0...5.0

Feedback Booth gain knob

New in version 2.1.0.

[Master]crossfader

Adjusts the *crossfader* between players/decks (-1.0 is all the way left).

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -1.0..1.0

Feedback Crossfader slider

[Master]crossfader_down

Moves the *crossfader* left by 1/10th.

Range binary

Feedback Crossfader slider

[Master]crossfader_down_small

Moves the *crossfader* left by 1/100th.

Range binary

Feedback Crossfader slider

New in version 1.10.0.

[Master]crossfader_up

Moves the *crossfader* right by 1/10th.

Range binary

Feedback Crossfader slider

[Master] crossfader_up_small

Moves the *crossfader* right by 1/100th.

Range binary

Feedback Crossfader slider

New in version 1.10.0.

[Master] duckStrength

Microphone ducking strength

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0

Feedback Strength knob

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] enabled

Indicator that the master mix is processed.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] gain

Adjusts the gain for the master output as well as recording and broadcasting signal.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0..5.0

Feedback Master volume knob

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] headEnabled

Indicator that the headphone mix is processed.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] headGain

Adjusts the headphone output gain.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0..5.0

Feedback Headphone volume knob

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master] headMix

Adjusts the cue/main mix in the headphone output.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Pre/Main knob

[Master]headSplit

Splits headphone stereo cueing into right (master mono) and left (*PFL* mono).

Range binary

Feedback Split Cue button

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master]latency

Latency setting (sound buffer size) in milliseconds (default 64).

Range >=0 (absolute value)

Feedback Latency slider in the prefs

[Master]maximize_library

Toggle maximized view of library.

Range binary

Feedback Toggle maximized view of library

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master]num_decks

The number of decks currently enabled.

Range integer

Feedback None

New in version 1.9.0.

[Master]num_effectsavailable

The number of available effects that can be selected in an effect slot.

Range integer, read-only

Feedback None

New in version 2.1.0.

[Master]num_samplers

The number of samplers currently enabled.

Range integer

Feedback None

New in version 1.9.0.

[Master]num_preview_decks

The number of preview decks currently enabled.

Range integer

Feedback None

New in version 1.11.0.

[Master]PeakIndicator

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) (composite).

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (mono)

[Master]PeakIndicatorL

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the left channel.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (left)

[Master]PeakIndicatorR

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the right channel.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (right)

[Master]samplerate

The current output sample rate (default: 44100 Hz).

Range absolute value (in Hz)

Feedback None

[Master]talkoverDucking

Toggle microphone ducking mode (OFF, AUTO, MANUAL)

Range FIXME

Feedback Ducking mode button

New in version 2.0.0.

[Master]VuMeter

Outputs the current instantaneous master volume (composite).

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Master meter (mono)

[Master]VuMeterL

Outputs the current instantaneous master volume for the left channel.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Master meter L

[Master]VuMeterR

Outputs the current instantaneous master volume for the right channel.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Master meter R

[Master]headVolume

Adjust headphone volume.

Range 0.0..1.0..5.0

Feedback Headphone Gain knob

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[Master], headGain` instead.

[Master] volume

Adjust master volume.

Range 0.0..1.0..5.0

Feedback Master Gain knob

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[Master], gain` instead.

Decks, Preview Decks and Samplers

Each deck in Mixxx corresponds to a `[ChannelN]` group. Whenever you see `[ChannelN]`, think Deck N. N can range from 1 to the number of active decks in Mixxx.

Preview decks and Sample decks (samplers) in Mixxx are identical to regular decks, they simply have a different purpose (previewing tracks or playing samples, respectively). Any control listed above for `[ChannelN]` will work for a samplers and preview decks, just replace `[ChannelN]` with `[PreviewDeckN]` or `[SamplerN]`.

See also:

There are some *additional global controls for samplers*.

[ChannelN]back

[PreviewDeckN]back

[SamplerN]back

Fast rewind (REW)

Range binary

Feedback << button

[ChannelN]beat_active

[PreviewDeckN]beat_active

[SamplerN]beat_active

Indicates whether the player is currently positioned within 50 milliseconds of a beat or not. This can be used to make controller LEDs blink on every beat.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beat_jump

[PreviewDeckN]beat_jump

[SamplerN]beat_jump

Jump forward by `beatjump_size` (positive) or backward by `beatjump_size` (negative). If a loop is active, the loop is moved by `beatjump_size`.

Range real number, -1, 0, 1

Feedback Player jumps forward or backward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beat_jump_size

[PreviewDeckN]beat_jump_size

[SamplerN]beat_jump_size

Set the number of beats to jump with `beatjump_forward/beatjump_backward`.

Range positive real number

Feedback Beatjump size spinbox

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beat jump_forward
[PreviewDeckN]beat jump_forward
[SamplerN]beat jump_forward

Jump forward by *beatjump_size*. If a loop is active, the loop is moved forward by X beats.

Range binary

Feedback Player jumps forward by *beatjump_size*.

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beat jump_backward
[PreviewDeckN]beat jump_backward
[SamplerN]beat jump_backward

Jump backward by *beatjump_size*. If a loop is active, the loop is moved backward by X beats.

Range binary

Feedback Player jumps backward by *beatjump_size*.

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beat jump_X_forward
[PreviewDeckN]beat jump_X_forward
[SamplerN]beat jump_X_forward

Jump forward by X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. If a loop is active, the loop is moved forward by X beats.

Range binary

Feedback Player jumps forward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beat jump_X_backward
[PreviewDeckN]beat jump_X_backward
[SamplerN]beat jump_X_backward

Jump backward by X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64. If a loop is active, the loop is moved backward by X beats.

Range binary

Feedback Player jumps backward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beatloop_activate
[PreviewDeckN]beatloop_activate
[SamplerN]beatloop_activate

Set a loop that is *beatloop_size* beats long and enables the loop

Range binary

Feedback A loop is shown over *beatloop_size* beats

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beatloop_X_activate
[PreviewDeckN]beatloop_X_activate
[SamplerN]beatloop_X_activate

Activates a loop over X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range binary

Feedback A loop is shown over X beats.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beatloop_size

[PreviewDeckN]beatloop_size

[SamplerN]beatloop_size

Set the length of the loop in beats that will get set with *beatloop_activate* and *beatlooproll_activate*. Changing this will resize an existing loop if the length of the loop matches *beatloop_size*.

Range positive real number

Feedback Beatloop size spinbox and possibly loop section on waveform

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beatloop_X_toggle

[PreviewDeckN]beatloop_X_toggle

[SamplerN]beatloop_X_toggle

Toggles a loop over X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range binary

Feedback A loop is shown over X beats.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beatloop_X_enabled

[PreviewDeckN]beatloop_X_enabled

[SamplerN]beatloop_X_enabled

1 if beatloop X is enabled, 0 if not.

Range binary

Feedback Beatloop X button in skin is lit.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beatlooproll_activate

[PreviewDeckN]beatlooproll_activate

[SamplerN]beatlooproll_activate

Activates a rolling loop over *beatloop_size* beats. Once disabled, playback will resume where the track would have been if it had not entered the loop.

Range binary

Feedback A loop overlay is shown over *beatloop_size* beats on waveform.

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN]beatlooproll_X_activate

[PreviewDeckN]beatlooproll_X_activate

[SamplerN]beatlooproll_X_activate

Activates a rolling loop over X beats. Once disabled, playback will resume where the track would have been if it had not entered the loop. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range binary

Feedback Beatloop X button in skin is lit. A loop overlay is shown over X beats on waveform.

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN]beats_adjust_faster
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_adjust_faster
 [SamplerN]beats_adjust_faster

Adjust the average *BPM* up by +0.01

Range binary

Feedback The *beatgrid* lines move closer to each other.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beats_adjust_slower
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_adjust_slower
 [SamplerN]beats_adjust_slower

Adjust the average *BPM* down by -0.01.

Range binary

Feedback The *beatgrid* lines move further apart from each other.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beats_translate_curpos
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_translate_curpos
 [SamplerN]beats_translate_curpos

Adjust *beatgrid* so closest beat is aligned with the current playposition.

Range binary

Feedback The beatgrid moves to align with current playposition.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beats_translate_match_alignment
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_translate_match_alignment
 [SamplerN]beats_translate_match_alignment

Adjust *beatgrid* to match another playing deck.

Range binary

Feedback Instead of *syncing* the beatgrid to the current playposition, sync the beatgrid so the nearest beat lines up with the other track's nearest beat.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beats_translate_earlier
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_translate_earlier
 [SamplerN]beats_translate_earlier

Move *beatgrid* to an earlier position.

Range binary

Feedback The beatgrid moves left by a small amount.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beats_translate_later
 [PreviewDeckN]beats_translate_later
 [SamplerN]beats_translate_later

Move *beatgrid* to a later position.

Range binary

Feedback The beatgrid moves right by a small amount.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]beatsync
 [PreviewDeckN]beatsync
 [SamplerN]beatsync

Syncs the *tempo* and phase (depending on quantize) to that of the other track (if *BPM* is detected on both).

range binary

feedback The *Sync* button flashes and the *tempo* slider snaps to the appropriate value.

Changed in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beatsync_phase
 [PreviewDeckN]beatsync_phase
 [SamplerN]beatsync_phase

Syncs the *phase* to that of the other track (if *BPM* is detected on both).

Range binary

Feedback The *Sync* button flashes and the *tempo* slider snap to the appropriate value.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]beatsync_tempo
 [PreviewDeckN]beatsync_tempo
 [SamplerN]beatsync_tempo

Syncs the *tempo* to that of the other track (if *BPM* is detected on both).

Range binary

Feedback The *Sync* button flashes and the *tempo* slider snaps to the appropriate value.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]bpm
 [PreviewDeckN]bpm
 [SamplerN]bpm

Reflects the perceived (rate-adjusted) *BPM* of the loaded file.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range real-valued

Feedback *BPM* value display

Changed in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]bpm_tap
 [PreviewDeckN]bpm_tap
 [SamplerN]bpm_tap

When tapped repeatedly, adjusts the *tempo* of the channel to match the tapped *BPM*.

Range binary

Feedback *BPM* value display (playback speed doesn't change)

New in version 1.9.2.

[ChannelN]CloneFromDeck
 [PreviewDeckN]CloneFromDeck
 [SamplerN]CloneFromDeck

Clone the given deck number, copying the play state, position, rate, and key. If 0 or a negative number is given, Mixxx will attempt to select the first playing deck as the source for the clone.

Range integer between 1 and *[Master], num_decks* (inclusive)

Feedback The channel will start playing at the rate and position of the source deck.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] CloneFromSampler

[PreviewDeckN] CloneFromSampler

[SamplerN] CloneFromSampler

Clone the given sampler number, copying the play state, position, rate, and key.

Range integer between 1 and *[Master], num_samplers* (inclusive)

Feedback The channel will start playing at the rate and position of the source deck.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] cue_default

[PreviewDeckN] cue_default

[SamplerN] cue_default

In *CDJ* mode, when playing, returns to the *cue point* and pauses. If stopped, sets a cue point at the current location. If stopped and at a cue point, plays from that point until released (set to 0.)

Range binary

Feedback *Cue* button

[ChannelN] cue_gotoandplay

[PreviewDeckN] cue_gotoandplay

[SamplerN] cue_gotoandplay

If the *cue point* is set, seeks the player to it and starts playback.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position and start playing.

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN] cue_gotoandstop

[PreviewDeckN] cue_gotoandstop

[SamplerN] cue_gotoandstop

If the *cue point* is set, seeks the player to it and stops.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position.

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN] cue_indicator

[PreviewDeckN] cue_indicator

[SamplerN] cue_indicator

Provides information to be bound to the *Cue* Button e.g. blinking when next press will move the *cue point*

Range binary

Feedback *Cue* button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] cue_cdj

[PreviewDeckN] cue_cdj

[SamplerN] cue_cdj

Represents a *Cue* button that is always in *CDJ* mode.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN] cue_play

[PreviewDeckN] cue_play

[SamplerN] cue_play

Go to *cue point* and play after release (CUP button behavior). If stopped, sets a cue point at the current location.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] cue_point

[PreviewDeckN] cue_point

[SamplerN] cue_point

The current position of the *cue point* in samples

Range absolute value

Feedback Cue point marker

[ChannelN] cue_preview

[PreviewDeckN] cue_preview

[SamplerN] cue_preview

Plays from the current *cue point*

Range binary

Feedback Cue button lights and waveform moves

[ChannelN] cue_set

[PreviewDeckN] cue_set

[SamplerN] cue_set

Sets a *cue point* at the current location

Range binary

Feedback Cue mark appears on the waveform

[ChannelN] cue_simple

[PreviewDeckN] cue_simple

[SamplerN] cue_simple

If the player is not playing, set the *cue point* at the current location otherwise seek to the cue point.

Range binary

Feedback Cue button

[ChannelN] duration

[PreviewDeckN] duration

[SamplerN] duration

Outputs the length of the current song in seconds

Range absolute value

Feedback None

[ChannelN] eject

[PreviewDeckN] eject

[SamplerN] eject

Eject currently loaded track

Range binary

Feedback Eject button is lit. Be sure to set back to 0 with scripts so the button does not stay lit.

New in version 1.9.0.

[ChannelN] end

[PreviewDeckN] end

[SamplerN] end

Jump to end of track

Range binary

Feedback Track jumps to end

[ChannelN] end_of_track

[PreviewDeckN] end_of_track

[SamplerN] end_of_track

Switches to 1 if the play position is within the end range defined in *Preferences* → *Waveforms* → *End of track warning*.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Waveform and Overview widgets show a flashing border

[ChannelN] file_bpm

[PreviewDeckN] file_bpm

[SamplerN] file_bpm

The detected *BPM* of the loaded track.

Range positive value, read-only

Feedback None

[ChannelN] file_key

[PreviewDeckN] file_key

[SamplerN] file_key

The detected key of the loaded track.

Range ?, read-only

Feedback None

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] fwd

[PreviewDeckN] fwd

[SamplerN] fwd

Fast forward (FF)

Range binary

Feedback > button

[ChannelN] hotcue_X_activate

[PreviewDeckN] hotcue_X_activate

[SamplerN] hotcue_X_activate

If *hotcue X* is not set, this sets a hotcue at the current play position and saves it to hotcue slot X.

If hotcue X is set, the player seeks to hotcue X's position. Setting the control to 1 when the track is currently not playing (i.e. *play* is set to 0) will start hotcue previewing. After resetting the control to 0, playback will

usually be stopped and the player will seek to the hotcue position. If *play* is set to 1 while previewing is active, the playback will continue and no seek occurs.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position. Hotcue X marker may change on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_clear

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_clear

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_clear

If *hotcue* X is set, clears its hotcue status.

Range binary

Feedback Hotcue X marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_color

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_color

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_color

Color of *hotcue* X or -1 if the hotcue is not set.

Range 3-Byte *RGB* color code (or -1)

Feedback Color of Hotcue X button and waveform marker changes.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_enabled

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_enabled

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_enabled

Indicates if *hotcue* slot X is set. The value is 1 if the hotcue is set (position is not -1), 0 otherwise.

Range binary, read-only

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_goto

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_goto

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_goto

If *hotcue* X is set, seeks the player to hotcue X's position.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_gotoandplay

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_gotoandplay

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_gotoandplay

If *hotcue* X is set, seeks the player to hotcue X's position and starts playback.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position.

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_gotoandstop

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_gotoandstop

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_gotoandstop

If *hotcue* X is set, seeks the player to hotcue X's position and stops.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_position

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_position

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_position

The position of *hotcue* X in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Hotcue X marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_X_set

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_X_set

[SamplerN]hotcue_X_set

Set *hotcue* X to the current play position. If hotcue X was previously set, clears its hotcue status.

Range binary

Feedback Hotcue X marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_focus

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_focus

[SamplerN]hotcue_focus

Contains the number of the most recently used *hotcue* (or -1 if no hotcue was used).

Range positive integer (or -1)

Feedback None

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_focus_color_prev

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_focus_color_prev

[SamplerN]hotcue_focus_color_prev

If there is a focused *hotcue*, sets its color to the previous color in the palette.

Range binary

Feedback Color of focused hotcue button and waveform marker changes.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]hotcue_focus_color_next

[PreviewDeckN]hotcue_focus_color_next

[SamplerN]hotcue_focus_color_next

If there is a focused *hotcue*, sets its color to the next color in the palette.

Range binary

Feedback Color of focused hotcue button and waveform marker changes.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_end_activate

[PreviewDeckN]intro_end_activate

[SamplerN]intro_end_activate

If the intro end cue is set, seeks the player to the intro end position. If the intro end is not set, sets the intro end to the current play position.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position. Intro end marker may change on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_end_clear

[PreviewDeckN]intro_end_clear

[SamplerN]intro_end_clear

If the intro end cue is set, clears its status.

Range binary

Feedback Intro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_end_enabled

[PreviewDeckN]intro_end_enabled

[SamplerN]intro_end_enabled

1 if intro end cue is set, (position is not -1), 0 otherwise.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Intro end button lights up.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_end_position

[PreviewDeckN]intro_end_position

[SamplerN]intro_end_position

The position of the intro end in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Intro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_end_set

[PreviewDeckN]intro_end_set

[SamplerN]intro_end_set

Set intro end to the current play position. If intro end was previously set, it is moved to the new position.

Range binary

Feedback Intro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]intro_start_activate

[PreviewDeckN]intro_start_activate

[SamplerN]intro_start_activate

If the intro start cue is set, seeks the player to the intro start position. If the intro start is not set, sets the intro start to the current play position.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position. Intro start marker may change on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] intro_start_clear
[PreviewDeckN] intro_start_clear
[SamplerN] intro_start_clear

If the intro start cue is set, clears its status.

Range binary

Feedback Intro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] intro_start_enabled
[PreviewDeckN] intro_start_enabled
[SamplerN] intro_start_enabled

1 if intro start cue is set, (position is not -1), 0 otherwise.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Intro start button lights up.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] intro_start_position
[PreviewDeckN] intro_start_position
[SamplerN] intro_start_position

The position of the intro start in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Intro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] intro_start_set
[PreviewDeckN] intro_start_set
[SamplerN] intro_start_set

Set intro start to the current play position. If intro start was previously set, it is moved to the new position.

Range binary

Feedback Intro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] key
[PreviewDeckN] key
[SamplerN] key

Current key of the track

Range

Value	OpenKey	Lancelot	Traditional
1	1d	8b	C
2	8d	3b	D
3	3d	10b	D
4	10d	5b	E
5	5d	12b	E
6	12d	7b	F
7	7d	2b	F/G
8	2d	9b	G
9	9d	4b	A
10	4d	11b	A
11	11d	6b	B
12	6d	1b	B
13	10m	5a	Cm
14	5m	12a	Cm
15	12m	7a	Dm
16	7m	2a	Dm/Em
17	2m	9a	Em
18	9m	4a	Fm
19	4m	11a	Fm
20	11m	6a	Gm
21	6m	1a	Gm
22	1m	8a	Am
23	8m	3a	Bm
24	3m	10a	Bm

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] keylock

[PreviewDeckN] keylock

[SamplerN] keylock

Enable key-lock for the specified deck (rate changes only affect tempo, not key)

Range binary

Feedback key-lock button activates

New in version 1.9.0.

[ChannelN] LoadSelectedTrack

[PreviewDeckN] LoadSelectedTrack

[SamplerN] LoadSelectedTrack

Loads the currently highlighted track into the deck

Range binary

Feedback Track name & waveform change

[ChannelN] LoadSelectedTrackAndPlay

[PreviewDeckN] LoadSelectedTrackAndPlay

[SamplerN] LoadSelectedTrackAndPlay

Loads the currently highlighted track into the deck and starts playing

Range binary

Feedback Track name & waveform change & Play/pause button

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN] loop_double

[PreviewDeckN] loop_double

[SamplerN] loop_double

Doubles *beatloop_size*. If *beatloop_size* equals the size of the loop, the loop is resized.

Range binary

Feedback Beatloop size spinbox changes

New in version 1.10.0.

Changed in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_enabled

[PreviewDeckN] loop_enabled

[SamplerN] loop_enabled

Indicates whether or not a loop is enabled.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Loop in waveform is active.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN] loop_end_position

[PreviewDeckN] loop_end_position

[SamplerN] loop_end_position

The player loop-out position in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Loop-out marker shows on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN] loop_half

[PreviewDeckN] loop_half

[SamplerN] loop_half

Halves *beatloop_size*. If *beatloop_size* equals the size of the loop, the loop is resized.

Range binary

Feedback Beatloop size spinbox changes

New in version 1.10.0.

Changed in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_in

[PreviewDeckN] loop_in

[SamplerN] loop_in

If loop is disabled, sets the player loop in position to the current play position. If loop is enabled, press and hold to move loop in position to the current play position. If quantize is enabled, *beatloop_size* will be updated to reflect the new loop size.

Range binary

Feedback Loop-in marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

Changed in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_in_goto

[PreviewDeckN] loop_in_goto

[SamplerN] loop_in_goto

Seek to the loop in point.

Range binary

Feedback Waveform position jumps

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_out

[PreviewDeckN] loop_out

[SamplerN] loop_out

If loop is disabled, sets the player loop out position to the current play position. If loop is enabled, press and hold to move loop out position to the current play position. If quantize is enabled, *beatloop_size* will be updated to reflect the new loop size.

Range binary

Feedback Loop-out marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

Changed in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_out_goto

[PreviewDeckN] loop_out_goto

[SamplerN] loop_out_goto

Seek to the loop out point.

Range binary

Feedback Waveform position jumps

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] loop_move

[PreviewDeckN] loop_move

[SamplerN] loop_move

Move loop forward by X beats (positive) or backward by X beats (negative).

Range real number

Feedback Loop moves forward or backward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] loop_move_X_forward

[PreviewDeckN] loop_move_X_forward

[SamplerN] loop_move_X_forward

Moves the loop in and out points forward by X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range binary

Feedback Loop moves forward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] loop_move_X_backward

[PreviewDeckN] loop_move_X_backward

[SamplerN] loop_move_X_backward

Loop moves by X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range binary

Feedback Loop moves backward by X beats.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]loop_scale

[PreviewDeckN]loop_scale

[SamplerN]loop_scale

Scale the loop length by the value scale is set to by moving the end marker. *beatloop_size* is not updated to reflect the change.

Range 0.0 - infinity

Feedback Loop length is scaled by given amount on waveform.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]loop_start_position

[PreviewDeckN]loop_start_position

[SamplerN]loop_start_position

The player loop-in position in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Loop-in marker changes on waveform.

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN]orientation

[PreviewDeckN]orientation

[SamplerN]orientation

Set channel orientation for the *crossfader*.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	Left side of crossfader
1	Center (not affected by crossfader)
2	Right side of crossfader

Feedback None

New in version 1.9.0.

[ChannelN]outro_end_activate

[PreviewDeckN]outro_end_activate

[SamplerN]outro_end_activate

If the outro end cue is set, seeks the player to the outro end position. If the outro end is not set, sets the outro end to the current play position.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position. Outro end marker may change on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_end_clear

[PreviewDeckN]outro_end_clear

[SamplerN]outro_end_clear

If the outro end cue is set, clears its status.

Range binary

Feedback Outro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_end_enabled
[PreviewDeckN]outro_end_enabled
[SamplerN]outro_end_enabled

1 if outro end cue is set, (position is not -1), 0 otherwise.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Outro end button lights up.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_end_position
[PreviewDeckN]outro_end_position
[SamplerN]outro_end_position

The position of the outro end in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Outro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_end_set
[PreviewDeckN]outro_end_set
[SamplerN]outro_end_set

Set outro end to the current play position. If outro end was previously set, it is moved to the new position.

Range binary

Feedback Outro end marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_start_activate
[PreviewDeckN]outro_start_activate
[SamplerN]outro_start_activate

If the outro start cue is set, seeks the player to the outro start position. If the outro start is not set, sets the outro start to the current play position.

Range binary

Feedback Player may change position. Outro start marker may change on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_start_clear
[PreviewDeckN]outro_start_clear
[SamplerN]outro_start_clear

If the outro start cue is set, clears its status.

Range binary

Feedback Outro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_start_enabled
[PreviewDeckN]outro_start_enabled
[SamplerN]outro_start_enabled

1 if outro start cue is set, (position is not -1), 0 otherwise.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Outro start button lights up.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_start_position
[PreviewDeckN]outro_start_position
[SamplerN]outro_start_position

The position of the outro start in samples, -1 if not set.

Range positive integer

Feedback Outro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]outro_start_set
[PreviewDeckN]outro_start_set
[SamplerN]outro_start_set

Set outro start to the current play position. If outro start was previously set, it is moved to the new position.

Range binary

Feedback Outro start marker changes on waveform.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]passthrough
[PreviewDeckN]passthrough
[SamplerN]passthrough

Connects the vinyl control input for vinyl control on that deck to the channel output. Allows to mix external media into DJ sets.

Range binary

Feedback Passthrough label in the *waveform overview* and passthrough button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]PeakIndicator
[PreviewDeckN]PeakIndicator
[SamplerN]PeakIndicator

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted)

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light

[ChannelN]PeakIndicatorL
[PreviewDeckN]PeakIndicatorL
[SamplerN]PeakIndicatorL

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the left channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (left)

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]PeakIndicatorR
[PreviewDeckN]PeakIndicatorR

[SamplerN]PeakIndicatorR

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the right channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (right)

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]pfl

[PreviewDeckN]pfl

[SamplerN]pfl

Toggles *headphone cueing (PFL)*.

Range binary

Feedback Headphone button

[ChannelN]pitch

[PreviewDeckN]pitch

[SamplerN]pitch

The total adjustment to the track's pitch, including changes from the rate slider if keylock is off as well as *pitch_adjust*.

Note: Do not map this to knobs or sliders on controllers; map *pitch_adjust* instead.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -6.0..6.0

Feedback Key display

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]pitch_up

[PreviewDeckN]pitch_up

[SamplerN]pitch_up

Changes the track pitch up one half step, independent of the tempo.

Range binary

Feedback Key display

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]pitch_down

[PreviewDeckN]pitch_down

[SamplerN]pitch_down

Changes the track pitch down one half step, independent of the tempo.

Range binary

Feedback Key display

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]pitch_adjust

[PreviewDeckN]pitch_adjust

[SamplerN]pitch_adjust

Adjust the pitch in addition to the *tempo* slider pitch.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -3.0..3.0

Feedback Key display

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]play

[PreviewDeckN]play

[SamplerN]play

Toggles playing or pausing the track.

The value is set to 1 when the track is playing or when previewing from cue points and when the play command is adopted and track will be played after loading.

Range binary

Feedback Play/pause button

[ChannelN]play_indicator

[PreviewDeckN]play_indicator

[SamplerN]play_indicator

Provides information to be bound with the a Play/Pause button e.g blinking when play is possible

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Play/pause button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]play_latched

[PreviewDeckN]play_latched

[SamplerN]play_latched

This is set to 1 when the track is playing, but not when previewing (see *play*).

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Play/pause button

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN]play_stutter

[PreviewDeckN]play_stutter

[SamplerN]play_stutter

A play button without pause. Pushing while playing, starts play at *cue point* again (Stutter).

Range binary

Feedback Play/Stutter button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]playposition

[PreviewDeckN]playposition

[SamplerN]playposition

Sets the absolute position in the track.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -0.14 to 1.14 (0 = beginning -> Midi 14, 1 = end -> Midi 114)

Feedback Waveform

[ChannelN]pregain

[PreviewDeckN]pregain

[SamplerN]pregain

Adjusts the pre-fader gain of the track (to avoid clipping)

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0..4.0

Feedback GAIN knob

[ChannelN]quantize

[PreviewDeckN]quantize

[SamplerN]quantize

Aligns Hot-cues and Loop In & Out to the next beat from the current position.

Range binary

Feedback Hot-cues or Loop In/Out markers

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]rate

[PreviewDeckN]rate

[SamplerN]rate

Speed control

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -1.0..1.0

Feedback Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_dir

[PreviewDeckN]rate_dir

[SamplerN]rate_dir

Indicates orientation of speed slider.

Range -1 or 1

[ChannelN]rate_perm_down

[PreviewDeckN]rate_perm_down

[SamplerN]rate_perm_down

Sets the speed one step lower (4 % default) lower

Range binary

Feedback Perm down button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_perm_down_small

[PreviewDeckN]rate_perm_down_small

[SamplerN]rate_perm_down_small

Sets the speed one small step lower (1 % default)

Range binary

Feedback Perm down button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_perm_up

[PreviewDeckN]rate_perm_up

[SamplerN]rate_perm_up

Sets the speed one step higher (4 % default)

Range binary

Feedback Perm up button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_perm_up_small
[PreviewDeckN]rate_perm_up_small
[SamplerN]rate_perm_up_small
 Sets the speed one small step higher (1 % default)

Range binary

Feedback Perm up button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_temp_down
[PreviewDeckN]rate_temp_down
[SamplerN]rate_temp_down
 Holds the speed one step lower while active

Range binary

Feedback Temp down button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_temp_down_small
[PreviewDeckN]rate_temp_down_small
[SamplerN]rate_temp_down_small
 Holds the speed one small step lower while active

Range binary

Feedback Temp down button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_temp_up
[PreviewDeckN]rate_temp_up
[SamplerN]rate_temp_up
 Holds the speed one step higher while active

Range binary

Feedback Temp up button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rate_temp_up_small
[PreviewDeckN]rate_temp_up_small
[SamplerN]rate_temp_up_small
 Holds the speed one small step higher while active

Range binary

Feedback Temp up button & Speed slider

[ChannelN]rateRange
[PreviewDeckN]rateRange
[SamplerN]rateRange
 Sets the range of the Speed slider (0.08 = 8%)

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..3.0

Feedback none, until you move the Speed slider

[ChannelN]rateSearch
[PreviewDeckN]rateSearch
[SamplerN]rateSearch
 Seeks forward (positive values) or backward (negative values) at a speed determined by the value

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -300..300

Feedback Deck seeks

[ChannelN] rateEngine

[PreviewDeckN] rateEngine

[SamplerN] rateEngine

Actual rate (used in visuals, not for control)

[ChannelN] reloop_andstop

[PreviewDeckN] reloop_andstop

[SamplerN] reloop_andstop

Activate current loop, jump to its loop in point, and stop playback.

Range binary

Feedback Loop range in waveform activates or deactivates and play position moves to loop in point.

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] reloop_toggle

[PreviewDeckN] reloop_toggle

[SamplerN] reloop_toggle

Toggles the current loop on or off. If the loop is ahead of the current play position, the track will keep playing normally until it reaches the loop.

Range binary

Feedback Loop range in waveform activates or deactivates.

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] repeat

[PreviewDeckN] repeat

[SamplerN] repeat

Enable repeat-mode for the specified deck

Range binary

Feedback when track finishes, song loops to beginning

New in version 1.9.0.

[ChannelN] reset_key

[PreviewDeckN] reset_key

[SamplerN] reset_key

Resets the key to the original track key.

Range binary

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] reverse

[PreviewDeckN] reverse

[SamplerN] reverse

Toggles playing the track backwards

Range binary

Feedback REV button

[ChannelN] reverseroll

[PreviewDeckN] reverseroll

[SamplerN] reverseroll

Enables reverse and slip mode while held (Censor)

Range binary

Feedback REV button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] scratch2

[PreviewDeckN] scratch2

[SamplerN] scratch2

Affects absolute play speed & direction whether currently playing or not when *[ChannelN], scratch2_enabled* is active. (multiplicative). Use JavaScript engine .scratch functions to manipulate in controller mappings.

Range -3.0..3.0

Feedback Waveform

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN] scratch2_enabled

[PreviewDeckN] scratch2_enabled

[SamplerN] scratch2_enabled

Takes over play speed & direction for *[ChannelN], scratch2*.

Range binary

Feedback Waveform

New in version 1.8.0.

[ChannelN] slip_enabled

[PreviewDeckN] slip_enabled

[SamplerN] slip_enabled

Toggles slip mode. When active, the playback continues muted in the background during a loop, scratch etc. Once disabled, the audible playback will resume where the track would have been.

Range binary

Feedback Slip mode button

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN] stars_up

[PreviewDeckN] stars_up

[SamplerN] stars_up

Increase the rating of the currently loaded track (if the skin has star widgets in the decks section).

Range binary

Feedback Star count is increased in the deck's star widget and in the library table.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] stars_down

[PreviewDeckN] stars_down

[SamplerN] stars_down

Decrease the rating of the currently loaded track (if the skin has star widgets in the decks section).

Range binary

Feedback Star count is decreased in the deck's star widget and in the library table.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] start

[PreviewDeckN] start

[SamplerN] start

Jump to start of track

Range binary

Feedback Track jumps to start

[ChannelN] start_play

[PreviewDeckN] start_play

[SamplerN] start_play

Start playback from the beginning of the deck.

Range binary

Feedback Deck plays from beginning

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN] start_stop

[PreviewDeckN] start_stop

[SamplerN] start_stop

Seeks a player to the start and then stops it.

Range binary

Feedback Deck stops at the beginning.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN] stop

[PreviewDeckN] stop

[SamplerN] stop

Stops a player.

Range binary

Feedback Pause Button. Deck pauses at the current position.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN] sync_enabled

[PreviewDeckN] sync_enabled

[SamplerN] sync_enabled

Syncs the *tempo* and *phase* (depending on quantize) to that of the other track (if *BPM* is detected on both). Click and hold for at least one second activates sync lock on that deck.

Range binary

Feedback If enabled, the *Sync* button stays lit and *tempo* slider snap to the appropriate value. Slider adjustments are linked on all decks that have *sync lock* enabled.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] sync_master

[PreviewDeckN] sync_master

[SamplerN] sync_master

Sets deck as leader clock.

Range binary

Feedback If enabled, the *Sync* button stays lit and *tempo* slider snap to the appropriate value. Slider adjustments are linked on all decks that have *sync lock* enabled.

New in version 2.0.0.

Changed in version 2.3.0: This button just enables *sync lock* mode (similar to `[ChannelN], sync_enabled`), it does not actually guarantee the deck will be the sync leader. This will be fixed in a future version.

[ChannelN] sync_mode
[PreviewDeckN] sync_mode
[SamplerN] sync_mode

New in version 2.0.0.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	<i>Sync lock</i> disabled for that deck
1	Deck is sync follower
1	Deck is sync leader

[ChannelN] sync_key
[PreviewDeckN] sync_key
[SamplerN] sync_key

Feedback Key value widget

Match musical key.

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN] track_color
[PreviewDeckN] track_color
[SamplerN] track_color

Color of the currently loaded track or -1 if no track is loaded or the track has no color.

Range 3-Byte *RGB* color code (or -1)

Feedback Track color changes in the library view.

New in version 2.3.0.

[ChannelN] track_loaded
[PreviewDeckN] track_loaded
[SamplerN] track_loaded

Whether a track is loaded in the specified deck

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Waveform and track metadata shown in deck

New in version 2.1.0.

[ChannelN] track_samplerate
[PreviewDeckN] track_samplerate
[SamplerN] track_samplerate

Sample rate of the track loaded on the specified deck

Range absolute value, read-only

Feedback None

New in version 1.9.0.

[ChannelN] track_samples
[PreviewDeckN] track_samples

[SamplerN]track_samples

Number of sound samples in the track loaded on the specified deck

Range absolute value, read-only

Feedback None

[ChannelN]volume

[PreviewDeckN]volume

[SamplerN]volume

Adjusts the channel volume fader

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck volume fader

[ChannelN]mute

[PreviewDeckN]mute

[SamplerN]mute

Mutes the channel

Range binary

Feedback Mute button

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]vinylcontrol_enabled

[PreviewDeckN]vinylcontrol_enabled

[SamplerN]vinylcontrol_enabled

Toggles whether a deck is being controlled by digital vinyl.

Range binary

Feedback When enabled, a vinyl indication should appear onscreen indicating green for enabled.

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]vinylcontrol_cueing

[PreviewDeckN]vinylcontrol_cueing

[SamplerN]vinylcontrol_cueing

Determines how *cue points* are treated in vinyl control relative mode.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	Cue points ignored
1	One Cue - If needle is dropped after the <i>cue point</i> , track will seek to that cue point
2	Hot Cue - Track will seek to nearest previous <i>hotcue</i>

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]vinylcontrol_mode

[PreviewDeckN]vinylcontrol_mode

[SamplerN]vinylcontrol_mode

Determines how vinyl control interprets needle information.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	Absolute Mode (track position equals needle position and speed)
1	Relative Mode (track <i>tempo</i> equals needle speed regardless of needle position)
2	Constant Mode (track <i>tempo</i> equals last known-steady tempo regardless of needle input)

See *Control Mode* for details.

Feedback 3-way button indicates status

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]vinylcontrol_status

[PreviewDeckN]vinylcontrol_status

[SamplerN]vinylcontrol_status

Provides visual feedback with regards to vinyl control status.

Range 0.0-3.0, read-only

Feedback Off for control disabled, green for control enabled, blinking yellow for when the needle reaches the end of the record, and red for needle skip detected

New in version 1.10.0.

[ChannelN]visual_bpm

[PreviewDeckN]visual_bpm

[SamplerN]visual_bpm

BPM to display in the *GUI* (updated more slowly than the actual BPM).

Range ?

Feedback *BPM* value widget

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]visual_key

[PreviewDeckN]visual_key

[SamplerN]visual_key

Current musical key after pitch shifting to display in the *GUI* using the notation selected in the preferences

Range ?

Feedback Key value widget

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]visual_key_distance

[PreviewDeckN]visual_key_distance

[SamplerN]visual_key_distance

The distance to the nearest key measured in cents

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range -0.5..0.5

Feedback Key value widget

New in version 2.0.0.

[ChannelN]VuMeter

[PreviewDeckN]VuMeter

[SamplerN]VuMeter

Outputs the current instantaneous deck volume

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck VU meter

[ChannelN]VuMeterL

[PreviewDeckN]VuMeterL

[SamplerN]VuMeterL

Outputs the current instantaneous deck volume for the left channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck VU meter L

[ChannelN]VuMeterR

[PreviewDeckN]VuMeterR

[SamplerN]VuMeterR

Outputs the current instantaneous deck volume for the right channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck VU meter R

[ChannelN]waveform_zoom

[PreviewDeckN]waveform_zoom

[SamplerN]waveform_zoom

Zooms the waveform to look ahead or back as needed.

Range 1.0 - 10.0

Feedback Waveform zoom buttons

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN]waveform_zoom_up

[PreviewDeckN]waveform_zoom_up

[SamplerN]waveform_zoom_up

Waveform Zoom Out

Range ?

Feedback Waveform zoom buttons

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN]waveform_zoom_down

[PreviewDeckN]waveform_zoom_down

[SamplerN]waveform_zoom_down

Waveform Zoom In

Range ?

Feedback Waveform zoom buttons

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN]waveform_zoom_set_default

[PreviewDeckN]waveform_zoom_set_default

[SamplerN] waveform_zoom_set_default

Return to default waveform zoom level

Range ?**Feedback** Waveform zoom buttons

New in version 1.11.0.

[ChannelN] wheel**[PreviewDeckN] wheel****[SamplerN] wheel**

Affects relative playback speed and direction persistently (additive offset & must manually be undone).

Range -3.0..3.0**Feedback** Waveform**Deprecated controls**

These controls have been deprecated, new controller mappings should use the alternatives.

[ChannelN] beatloop**[PreviewDeckN] beatloop****[SamplerN] beatloop**

Setup a loop over the set number of beats.

Range positive real number**Feedback** A loop is shown over the set number of beats.Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[ChannelN], beatloop_size* and *[ChannelN], beatloop_toggle* instead.**[ChannelN] reloop_exit****[PreviewDeckN] reloop_exit****[SamplerN] reloop_exit**

Toggles the current loop on or off. If the loop is ahead of the current play position, the track will keep playing normally until it reaches the loop.

Range binary**Feedback** Loop range in waveform activates or deactivates.Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[ChannelN], reloop_toggle* instead.**[ChannelN] jog****[PreviewDeckN] jog****[SamplerN] jog**

Affects relative playback speed and direction for short instances (additive & is automatically reset to 0).

Range -3.0..3.0**Feedback** waveformDeprecated since version ??: Use the JavaScript `engine.scratch` functions instead.**[ChannelN] scratch****[PreviewDeckN] scratch****[SamplerN] scratch**Affects playback speed and direction ([differently whether currently playing or not](<https://bugs.launchpad.net/mixxx/+bug/530281>)) (multiplicative).

Range -3.0..3.0

Feedback Waveform

Deprecated since version ??: Use the JavaScript engine .scratch functions instead.

[ChannelN] filter

[PreviewDeckN] filter

[SamplerN] filter

Toggles the filter effect.

Range binary

Feedback Filter button

New in version 2.0.0.

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelN]_Effect1], enabled` instead.

[ChannelN] filterDepth

[PreviewDeckN] filterDepth

[SamplerN] filterDepth

Adjusts the intensity of the filter effect.

Range default

Feedback Filter depth knob

New in version 2.0.0.

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelN]], super1` instead.

[ChannelN] filterLow

[PreviewDeckN] filterLow

[SamplerN] filterLow

Adjusts the gain of the low *EQ* filter.

Range 0.0..1.0..4.0

Feedback Low EQ knob

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelN]_Effect1], parameter1` instead.

[ChannelN] filterLowKill

[PreviewDeckN] filterLowKill

[SamplerN] filterLowKill

Holds the gain of the low *EQ* to -inf while active

Range binary

Feedback Low EQ *kill switch*

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1], button_parameter1` instead.

[ChannelN] filterMid

[PreviewDeckN] filterMid

[SamplerN] filterMid

Adjusts the gain of the mid *EQ* filter..

Range 0.0..1.0..4.0

Feedback Mid EQ knob

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1],parameter2` instead.

[ChannelN] filterMidKill
[PreviewDeckN] filterMidKill
[SamplerN] filterMidKill

Holds the gain of the mid *EQ* to -inf while active.

Range binary

Feedback Mid EQ *kill switch*

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1],button_parameter2` instead.

[ChannelN] filterHigh
[PreviewDeckN] filterHigh
[SamplerN] filterHigh

Adjusts the gain of the high *EQ* filter.

Range 0.0..1.0..4.0

Feedback High EQ knob

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1],parameter3` instead.

[ChannelN] filterHighKill
[PreviewDeckN] filterHighKill
[SamplerN] filterHighKill

Holds the gain of the high *EQ* to -inf while active.

Range binary

Feedback High EQ *kill switch*

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1],button_parameter3` instead.

[ChannelN] beatloop_X
[PreviewDeckN] beatloop_X
[SamplerN] beatloop_X

Setup a loop over X beats. A control exists for X = 0.03125, 0.0625, 0.125, 0.25, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

Range toggle

Feedback A loop is shown over X beats.

New in version 1.10.0.

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use `[ChannelN],beatloop_X_activate` instead.

Global Sampler controls

These controls can be used to control all samplers.

[Samplers] show_samplers

Range binary

Feedback Shows Sampler bank(s)

[Sampler] SaveSamplerBank

Save sampler configuration. Make currently loaded tracks in samplers instantly available at a later point.

Range binary

Feedback Opens file dialog. Configuration file can be named and saved.

[Sampler] LoadSamplerBank

Load saved sampler configuration file and add tracks to the available samplers.

Range binary

Feedback Opens file dialog. Select configuration file.

Microphones and Auxiliary Channels

In contrast to *decks*, *preview decks and samplers*, microphones and auxiliary channels are input channels. You can map audio interface's inputs to mixxx's auxiliary input channels and connect external audio source to it (cellphone, mp3 player). Then you can use your *MIDI* controller to control its volume and some other parameters (orientation, gain, *volume*), apply effects and use the prelisten function.

Note: Although the first auxiliary group is named [Auxiliary1], the group for the first microphone is just called [Microphone], not [Microphone1].

[MicrophoneN] enabled

[AuxiliaryN] enabled

1 if a channel input is enabled, 0 if not.

Range binary

Feedback Microphone is enabled.

New in version 1.10.0.

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: Use *[MicrophoneN], input_configured* instead.

[MicrophoneN] input_configured

[AuxiliaryN] input_configured

1 if there is input is configured for this channel, 0 if not.

Range binary, read-only

Feedback Configured channel in the sound preferences.

[MicrophoneN] master

[AuxiliaryN] master

Hold value at 1 to mix channel input into the master output. For [MicrophoneN] use *[MicrophoneN], talkover* instead. Note that [AuxiliaryN] also take *[AuxiliaryN], orientation* into account.

Range binary

Feedback Auxiliary: Play button Microphone: N/A

[AuxiliaryN]orientation

Set channel orientation for the *crossfader*.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	Left side of crossfader
1	Center (not affected by crossfader)
2	Right side of crossfader

Feedback None

New in version 1.10.0.

[MicrophoneN]orientation

New in version 1.10.0.

Deprecated since version 1.10.0: The control is not processed in the Mixer, which is also why there are no orientation controls for Microphones in the GUI.

[MicrophoneN]PeakIndicator

[AuxiliaryN]PeakIndicator

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted)

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Microphone Clip light

New in version 1.10.0.

[MicrophoneN]PeakIndicatorL

[AuxiliaryN]PeakIndicatorL

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the left channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (left)

New in version 2.0.0.

[MicrophoneN]PeakIndicatorR

[AuxiliaryN]PeakIndicatorR

Indicates when the signal is clipping (too loud for the hardware and is being distorted) for the right channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range binary

Feedback Clip light (right)

New in version 2.0.0.

[MicrophoneN]pfl

[AuxiliaryN]pfl

Toggles *headphone cueing (PFL)*.

Range binary

Feedback Headphone button

[MicrophoneN] talkover

Hold value at 1 to mix channel input into the master output.

Range binary

Feedback Talk button

New in version 1.10.0.

[MicrophoneN] volume

[AuxiliaryN] volume

Adjusts the channel volume fader

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Microphone volume fader changes

New in version 1.10.0.

[MicrophoneN] pregain

[AuxiliaryN] pregain

Adjusts the gain of the input

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0..4.0

Feedback Microphone gain knob

[MicrophoneN] mute

[AuxiliaryN] mute

Mutes the channel

Range binary

Feedback Mute button

New in version 2.0.0.

[MicrophoneN] VuMeter

[AuxiliaryN] VuMeter

Outputs the current instantaneous channel volume

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Microphone VU meter changes

New in version 1.10.0.

[MicrophoneN] VuMeterL

[AuxiliaryN] VuMeterL

Outputs the current instantaneous deck volume for the left channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck VU meter L

New in version 2.0.0.

[MicrophoneN] VuMeterR

[AuxiliaryN]VuMeterR

Outputs the current instantaneous deck volume for the right channel

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range default

Feedback Deck VU meter R

New in version 2.0.0.

The [VinylControl] group

The [VinylControl] group can toggle the *vinyl control feature*.

[VinylControl]Toggle

Moves control by a vinyl control signal from one deck to another if using the single deck vinyl control (VC) feature.

Range binary

Feedback If VC isn't enabled on any decks, enable it on the first one we're receiving samples for. If VC is enabled on a single (exclusive) deck, and another deck is setup to receive samples, disable it on the former deck and enable it on the next eligible deck (ordered by deck number). If VC is enabled on multiple decks, don't do anything.

New in version 1.10.0.

[VinylControl]show_vinylcontrol

Toggle the vinyl control section in skins.

Range binary

Feedback Vinyl controls are shown

New in version 1.10.0.

[VinylControl]gain

Allows to amplify the phono level of attached turntables to line level. This is equivalent to setting the *turntable boost* in *Options* → *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control*

Range binary

Feedback position of Boost slider in *Options* → *Preferences* → *Vinyl Control* (is not updated while viewing this Preferences page)

New in version 1.10.0.

The [Recording] controls

The controls in the [Recording] group can be used to query and control the *recording of your mix*.

[Recording]toggle_recording

Turns recording on or off.

Range binary

Feedback Recording icon

[Recording]status

Indicates whether Mixxx is currently recording.

Range

Value	Meaning
0	Recording Stopped
1	Initialize Recording
2	Recording Active

Feedback Recording icon

AutoDJ controls

The [AutoDJ] controls allow interacting with *AutoDJ*.

[AutoDJ] enabled

Turns Auto DJ on or off.

Range binary

Feedback AutoDJ button

New in version 1.11.0.

[AutoDJ] shuffle_playlist

Shuffles the content of the Auto DJ playlist.

Range binary

Feedback Order of tracks in the AutoDJ playlist changes.

New in version 1.11.0.

[AutoDJ] skip_next

Skips the next track in the Auto DJ playlist.

Range binary

Feedback Skipped track is removed from the AutoDJ playlist.

New in version 1.11.0.

[AutoDJ] fade_now

Triggers the transition to the next track.

Range binary

Feedback Crossfader slider moves to the other side.

New in version 1.11.0.

The [Library] controls

The controls in the [Library] group can be used to navigate the *library*. Note that [Library], *MoveUp* and other Move and Scroll controls emulate keypresses and therefore require the Mixxx window to be focused.

[Library] MoveUp

Equivalent to pressing the Up key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]MoveDown

Equivalent to pressing the `Down` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]MoveVertical

Move the specified number of locations up or down. Intended to be mapped to an encoder knob.

Range Relative (positive values move down, negative values move up)

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]ScrollUp

Equivalent to pressing the `PageUp` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]ScrollDown

Equivalent to pressing the `PageDown` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]ScrollVertical

Scroll the specified number of pages up or down. Intended to be mapped to an encoder knob.

Range Relative (positive values move down, negative values move up)

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]MoveLeft

Equivalent to pressing the `Left` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]MoveRight

Equivalent to pressing the `Right` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library]MoveHorizontal

Move the specified number of locations left or right. Intended to be mapped to an encoder knob.

Range Relative (positive values move right, negative values move left)

Feedback Currently selected item changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library] MoveFocusForward

Equivalent to pressing the `Tab` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently focused pane changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library] MoveFocusBackward

Equivalent to pressing the `Shift + Tab` key on the keyboard

Range Binary

Feedback Currently focused pane changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library] MoveFocus

Move focus the specified number of panes forward or backwards. Intended to be mapped to an encoder knob.

Range Relative (positive values move forward, negative values move backward)

Feedback Currently focused pane changes

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library] GoToItem

Equivalent to double clicking the currently selected item

Range Binary

Feedback Context dependent

New in version 2.1.0.

[Library] AutoDjAddBottom

[Playlist] AutoDjAddBottom

Add selected track(s) to Auto DJ Queue (bottom).

Range Binary

Feedback Append track(s) to Auto DJ playlist

New in version 2.0.0.

[Library] AutoDjAddTop

[Playlist] AutoDjAddTop

Add selected track(s) to Auto DJ Queue (top).

Range Binary

Feedback Prepend track(s) to Auto DJ playlist

New in version 2.0.0.

[Library] show_coverart

Toggle the Cover Art in Library

Range Binary

[Library] font_size_increment

Increase the size of the library font. If the row height is smaller than the font-size the larger of the two is used.

Range Binary

Feedback Library view

New in version 2.0.0.

[Library] font_size_decrement

Decrease the size of the library font

New in version 2.0.0.

Range Binary

Feedback Library view

[Library] font_size_knob

Increase or decrease the size of the library font

New in version 2.0.0.

Range Relative

Feedback Library view

[Library] sort_column

Indicates the sorting column the track table

Range

Value	Description	Library	Playlist	Crate	Browse
1	Artist	X	X	X	X
2	Title	X	X	X	X
3	Album	X	X	X	X
4	Albumartist	X	X	X	X
5	Year	X	X	X	X
6	Genre	X	X	X	X
7	Composer	X	X	X	X
8	Grouping	X	X	X	X
9	Tracknumber	X	X	X	X
10	Filetype	X	X	X	X
11	Native Location	X	X	X	X
12	Comment	X	X	X	X
13	Duration	X	X	X	X
14	Bitrate	X	X	X	X
15	BPM	X	X	X	X
16	ReplayGain	X	X	X	X
17	Datetime Added	X	X	X	X
18	Times Played	X	X	X	X
19	Rating	X	X	X	X
20	Key	X	X	X	X
21	Preview	X	X	X	X
22	Coverart	X	X	X	
23	Position		X		
24	Playlist ID		X		
25	Location		X		
26	Filename				X
27	File Modified Time				X
28	File Creation Time				X
29	Sample Rate				

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Value	Description	Library	Playlist	Crate	Browse
30	Track Color	X	X	X	

Feedback Sorting indicator in the column headers of the track table

New in version 2.3.0.

[Library]sort_column_toggle

Equivalent to clicking on column headers. A new value sets *[Library],sort_column* to that value and *[Library],sort_order* to 0, setting the same value again will toggle *[Library],sort_order*.

Range Same as for *[Library],sort_column* or value 0 for sorting according the current column with the cursor on it

Feedback Sorting indicator in the column headers of the track table

New in version 2.3.0.

[Library]sort_order

Indicate the sort order of the track tables.

Range Binary (0 for ascending, 1 for descending)

Feedback Sorting indicator in the column headers of the track table

New in version 2.3.0.

[Library]track_color_prev

Set color of selected track to previous color in palette.

Range Binary

Feedback Track color changes in the library view.

New in version 2.3.0.

[Library]track_color_next

Set color of selected track to next color in palette.

Range Binary

Feedback Track color changes in the library view.

New in version 2.3.0.

The [Playlist] controls

[Playlist] controls allow navigating the sidebar and tracks table directly without considering the currently focused widget. This is helpful when another application’s window is focused. This group is going to be deprecated at some point, with its controls added to [Library] above.

See also:

See [bug #1772184](#) for the current status.

[Playlist]SelectPlaylist

Scrolls the given number of items (view, playlist, crate, etc.) in the side pane (can be negative for reverse direction).

Range relative value

Feedback Library sidebar highlight

[Playlist]SelectTrackKnob

Scrolls the given number of tracks in the track table (can be negative for reverse direction).

Range relative value

Feedback Library track table highlight

[Playlist]LoadSelectedIntoFirstStopped

Loads the currently highlighted song into the first stopped deck

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], GoToItem* instead.

[Playlist]SelectNextPlaylist

Switches to the next view (Library, Queue, etc.)

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], MoveDown* instead.

[Playlist]SelectPrevPlaylist

Switches to the previous view (Library, Queue, etc.)

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], MoveUp* instead.

[Playlist]ToggleSelectedSidebarItem

Toggles (expands/collapses) the currently selected sidebar item.

New in version 1.11.0.

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], GoToItem* instead.

[Playlist]SelectNextTrack

Scrolls to the next track in the track table.

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], MoveDown* instead.

[Playlist]SelectPrevTrack

Scrolls to the previous track in the track table.

Deprecated since version 2.1.0: Use *[Library], MoveUp* instead.

The [Controls] controls

The `[Controls]` group contains controls that didn't fit in any other group.

[Controls]touch_shift

Once enabled, all touch tab events are interpreted as right click. This control has been added to provide touch-screen compatibility in 2.0 and might be replaced by a general modifier solution in the future.

Range binary

Feedback All Widgets

New in version 2.0.0.

[Controls]AutoHotcueColors

If enabled, colors will be assigned to newly created *hotcues* automatically.

Range binary

Feedback None

New in version 2.3.0.

The Effects Framework

In the list below,

- EffectRack1 leaves room for future expansion to multiple EffectRacks.
- N ranges from 1 to [EffectRack1], num_effectunits, inclusive.
- M ranges from 1 to [EffectRack1_EffectUnitN], num_effectslots, inclusive. (For a given value of N)
- K ranges from 1 to [EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM], num_parameters, inclusive. (For given values of N and M)
- I ranges from 1 to [Master], num_decks, inclusive.
- J ranges from 1 to [Master], num_samplers, inclusive.

New in version 2.0.0.

Linking Values

Effect parameters can be linked to the effect’s metaknob. This linkage can be user-controlled by changing the link_type and the link_inverse control of the parameter. The default link type is loaded from the effect parameter’s manifest’s linkHint property.

Link Type	Integer Value	Interpretation
None	0	Not controlled by the metaknob
Linked	1	Controlled by the metaknob as it is
Linked Left	2	Controlled by the left side of the metaknob
Linked Right	3	Controlled by the right side of the metaknob
Linked Left Right	4	Controlled by both sides of the metaknob

Link Inverse	Integer Value	Interpretation
Normal	0	Linked in equal relation
Inverse	1	Linked in an inverse relation.

EQs and Filters

Equalizers and filters are special effects units. The EQs are controlled by [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] and the filter knob is controlled by [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]], super1 and [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1], enabled. Users can choose between several options for the effects loaded in these racks in the Equalizers section of the Preferences window.

Controls

[EffectRack1] show

Show the Effect Rack

Range binary

[EffectRack1] num_effectunits

[EqualizerRack1] num_effectunits

[QuickEffectRack1] num_effectunits

The number of EffectUnits in this rack

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1] clear

[EqualizerRack1] clear

[QuickEffectRack1] clear

Clear the Effect Rack

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] chain_selector

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] chain_selector

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] chain_selector

Select EffectChain preset. > 0 goes one forward; < 0 goes one backward.

Range +1/-1

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] clear

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] clear

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] clear

Clear the currently loaded EffectChain in this EffectUnit.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] enabled

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] enabled

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] enabled

If true, the EffectChain in this EffectUnit will be processed. Meant to allow the user a quick toggle for the effect unit.

Range binary, default true

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] focused_effect

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] focused_effect

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] focused_effect

0 indicates no effect is focused; > 0 indicates the index of the focused effect. Focusing an effect only does something if a controller mapping changes how it behaves when an effect is focused.

Range 0..num_effects

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] group_[ChannelI]_enable

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] group_[ChannelI]_enable

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] group_[ChannelI]_enable

Whether or not this EffectChain applies to Deck I

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] group_[Headphone]_enable

Whether or not this EffectChain applies to the Headphone output

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]group_[Master]_enable

Whether or not this EffectChain applies to the Master output

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]group_[SamplerJ]_enable

Whether or not this EffectChain applies to Sampler J

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]loaded

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]loaded

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]loaded

Whether an EffectChain is loaded into the EffectUnit

Range binary, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]mix

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]mix

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]mix

The dry/wet mixing ratio for this EffectChain with the EngineChannels it is mixed with

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]next_chain

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]next_chain

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]next_chain

Cycle to the next EffectChain preset after the currently loaded preset.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]num_effects

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]num_effects

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]num_effects

The number of Effects that this EffectChain has

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]num_effectslots

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]num_effectslots

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]num_effectslots

The number of effect slots available in this EffectUnit.

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]prev_chain

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]prev_chain

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]prev_chain

Cycle to the previous EffectChain preset before the currently loaded preset.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]show_focus

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]]show_focus

[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]]show_focus

Whether to show focus buttons and draw a border around the focused effect in skins. This should not be manipulated by skins; it should only be changed by controller mappings.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN]show_parameters

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] show_parameters
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] show_parameters

Range binary

Whether to show all the parameters of each effect in skins or only show metaknobs.

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN] super1
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]] super1
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]] super1

The EffectChain superknob. Moves the metaknobs for each effect in the chain.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0.0..1.0

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] clear
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] clear
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] clear

Clear the currently loaded Effect in this Effect slot from the EffectUnit.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] effect_selector
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] effect_selector
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] effect_selector

Select Effect – >0 goes one forward, <0 goes one backward.

Range +/-1

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] enabled
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] enabled
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] enabled

If true, the effect in this slot will be processed. Meant to allow the user a quick toggle for this effect.

Range binary, default true

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] loaded
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] loaded
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] loaded

Whether an Effect is loaded into this EffectSlot

Range binary, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] next_effect
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] next_effect
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] next_effect

Cycle to the next effect after the currently loaded effect.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] num_parameters
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] num_parameters
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] num_parameters

The number of parameters the currently loaded effect has.

Range integer, read-only, 0 if no effect is loaded

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM] num_parameterslots
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] num_parameterslots
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1] num_parameterslots

The number of parameter slots available.

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]num_button_parameters
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]num_button_parameters
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]num_button_parameters

The number of button parameters the currently loaded effect has.

Range integer, read-only, 0 if no effect is loaded

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]num_button_parameterslots
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]num_button_parameterslots
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]num_button_parameterslots

The number of button parameter slots available.

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]meta
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]meta
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]meta

Controls the parameters that are linked to the metaknob.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range 0..1

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]prev_effect
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]prev_effect
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]prev_effect

Cycle to the previous effect before the currently loaded effect.

Range binary

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]parameterK
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK

The scaled value of the Kth parameter. See the [Parameter Values](#) section for more information.

This is a *ControlPotMeter control*.

Range double

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]parameterK_link_inverse
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_link_inverse
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_link_inverse

The link direction of the Kth parameter to the effect's metaknob.

Range bool

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]parameterK_link_type
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_link_type
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_link_type

The link type of the Kth parameter to the effects's metaknob.

Range enum

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]parameterK_loaded
 [EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_loaded
 [QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_loaded

Whether or not the Kth parameter slot has an effect parameter loaded into it.

Range binary, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]parameterK_type

[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_type
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]parameterK_type
 The type of the Kth parameter value. See the Parameter Value Types table.

Range integer, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]button_parameterK
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK
 The value of the Kth parameter. See the Parameter Values section for more information.

Range double

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]button_parameterK_loaded
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK_loaded
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK_loaded
 Whether or not the Kth parameter slot has an effect parameter loaded into it.

Range binary, read-only

[EffectRack1_EffectUnitN_EffectM]button_parameterK_type
[EqualizerRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK_type
[QuickEffectRack1_[ChannelI]_Effect1]button_parameterK_type
 The type of the Kth parameter value. See the Parameter Value Types table.

Range integer, read-only

Removed controls

These controls have been removed from Mixxx. Skins and controller mappings that attempt to use them will not work correctly.

[ChannelN] flanger
 Toggles the flanger effect.

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: This control has been **removed** without a direct replacement. Use the *effects framework* instead.

[ChannelN] Hercules1
[ChannelN] Hercules2
[ChannelN] Hercules3
[ChannelN] Hercules4
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[ChannelN] NextTask
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[ChannelN] NextTrack
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[ChannelN] PrevTask
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[ChannelN] PrevTrack
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[ChannelN] transform
 Deprecated since version ??: This control has been **removed**.

[Flanger] lfoDepth
 Adjusts the intensity of the flange effect

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: This control has been **removed** without a direct replacement. Use the *effects framework* instead.

[Flanger] lfoDelay

Adjusts the phase delay of the flange effect in microseconds

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: This control has been **removed** without a direct replacement. Use the *effects framework* instead.

[Flanger] lfoPeriod

Adjusts the wavelength of the flange effect in microseconds

Deprecated since version 2.0.0: This control has been **removed** without a direct replacement. Use the *effects framework* instead.

14.2 Making a Custom Keyboard Mapping

The *default keyboard mappings* are defined in a text file which can be found at the following location:

- Linux: `/usr/local/share/mixxx/keyboard/en_US.kbd.cfg`
- macOS: `/Applications/Mixxx.app/Contents/Resources/keyboard/en_US.kbd.cfg`
- Windows: `<Mixxx installation directory>\keyboard\en_US.kbd.cfg`

Depending on your system's language settings, Mixxx might use a different file as default, e.g. `de_DE.kbd.cfg` for German or `es_ES.kbd.cfg` for Spanish.

It is not recommended that you modify the system-wide keyboard mapping file because all your changes may be lost if you uninstall or upgrade Mixxx. Instead, copy the default mapping file to the following location:

- Linux: `~/.mixxx/Custom.kbd.cfg`
- macOS: `~/Library/Application Support/Mixxx/Custom.kbd.cfg`
- Windows: `%LOCALAPPDATA%\Mixxx\Custom.kbd.cfg`

Then edit this file and save the changes. On the next startup, Mixxx will check if `Custom.kbd.cfg` is present and load that file instead of the default mapping file. This has the advantage that you can always revert back to the default mapping by deleting `Custom.kbd.cfg`.

For a list of controls that can be used in a keyboard mapping, see <https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx/wiki/mixxxcontrols>.

You can download and share custom keyboard mappings in the [Mixxx User customizations forums](#).

14.3 Additional Effects via external Mixer Mode

Mixxx comes with a set of *native effects*. Additionally, using the *external mixer mode* you can route each deck directly to 3rd party effect hosts.

The following examples are only intended to encourage experimentation, they are not definitive guidance.

14.3.1 Effects via AU Lab on macOS

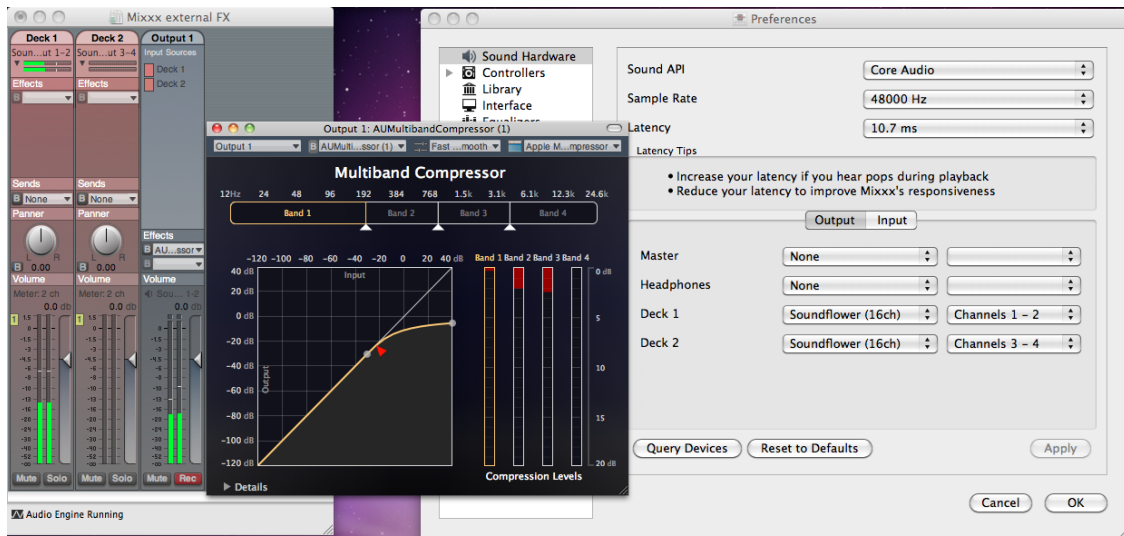


Figure2: The Au Lab routing for external effects on macOS

On macOS there is a simple and free way to give Mixxx access to the collection of AU/VST/MAS plugins that are installed on your system.

- Install the free [Soundflower](#), a system extension for inter-application audio routing.
- Install the free digital audio mixing application [AU Lab](#).

Hint: macOS 10.15 (Catalina) introduces additional restrictions on running non-Apple software. Make sure to grant permission in *System Preferences* → *Security & Privacy* → *Microphone* → *AU Lab*.

Alternatively, try [Blackhole](#), a modern virtual audio driver that allows applications to pass audio to other applications with zero additional *latency*, and [Hosting AU](#), a free micro-sized *DAW* that hosts Audio Unit instruments and effect plugins.

In Mixxx

- Go to *Preferences* → *Sound Hardware* → *Output*
- Select for *Deck 1* the *Soundflower 16* device with *Channel 1-2*
- Select for *Deck 2* the *Soundflower 16* device with *Channel 3-4*
- Click the *Apply* button

In AU Lab

- Click on the + button to create a new configuration
- Add 2 stereo input tracks in the *Audio Input Tab*
- Add 2 stereo output tracks in the *Audio Output Tab*
- Click *OK*
- Change the audio input device to *Soundflower 16*
- Change the audio output device for example to *Built-in Output*

- Click *Create document*
- In the *Output 1* channel, select an effect from the drop-down menu, for example *Apple* → *AUCompressor*

The effect should now react if you play a track in Mixxx.

14.3.2 Effects via JACK Rack on GNU/Linux

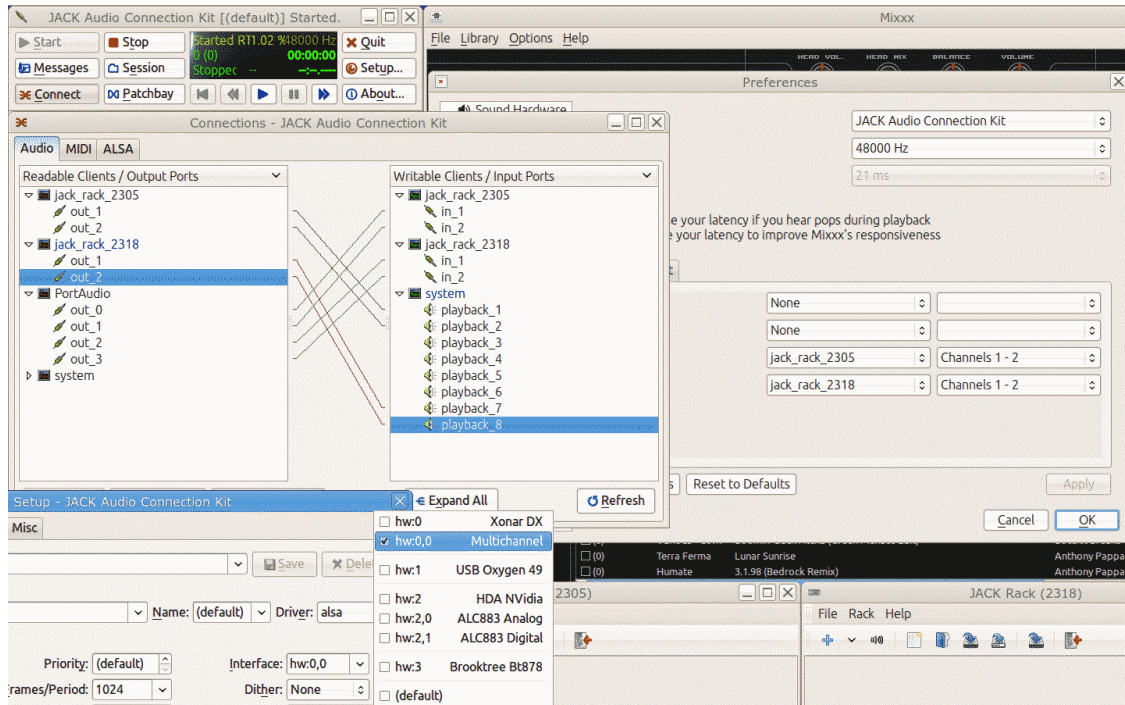


Figure3: The Jack routing for external effects on GNU/Linux

Use *Jack* to route each deck directly through *JACK Rack* effect racks, or for more control you can use *Ardour* (or another *DAW*) using sends for effects. This gives *Mixxx* access to the extensive collection of *LADSPA* plugins.

Make sure the correct multichannel audio interface has been selected in *Jack* (*Jack* settings visible bottom left). Note that *Mixxx* possibly labels its *Jack* ports as *Portaudio*.

14.4 Deleting Your Library

The library file is stored in the following places depending on your *operating system*:

Windows The *Mixxx* library is stored in the %USERPROFILE%\Local Settings\Application Data\Mixxx\ folder. To delete your library on Windows, delete the *mixxxdb.sqlite* file in this folder.

macOS The *Mixxx* library is stored in the *Library/Application Support/Mixxx* folder in your home directory. To delete your library on macOS type the following command into a terminal:

```
rm ~/Library/Application\ Support/Mixxx/mixxxdb.sqlite
```

GNU/Linux The *Mixxx* library is stored in the *.mixxx* folder in your home directory. To delete your library on GNU/Linux type the following command into a terminal:

```
rm ~/.mixxx/mixxxdb.sqlite
```

Warning: Deleting your library will lose all of your *metadata*. This includes saved hotcues, loops, comments, ratings, and other library related metadata. Only delete your library if you are fine with losing these.

Contributing to the Project

Mixxx is a community-driven project involving many DJs worldwide. Without the contributions from these DJs, Mixxx would not exist, and we're constantly looking for more contributors.

We want to make it as easy as possible for people to get involved in Mixxx development. First off, to be clear **you don't have to be a programmer to contribute**.

15.1 As a non-developer

- [Donate](#) to Mixxx using Paypal to help support and enhance development.
- [Make skins](#)
- [Make MIDI mappings](#) for your controller
- [Report bugs](#)
- Update our [Wiki](#) to make sure the information on it is up to date.
- Translate Mixxx using [Transifex](#)
- Answer questions on the [Troubleshooting Forum](#) and the [Launchpad Answers page](#)
- Help promote Mixxx: If you've got a blog, write an article about Mixxx. Blog about our new releases when they come out. Any exposure on the web and in print helps our project grow, and is much appreciated.
- Send us some photos of you using Mixxx at a gig!

15.2 As a software developer

- You don't have to know C++. There are developers who got into Mixxx development while learning C++ along the way.
- Join our mailing list: [mixxx-devel](#)
- Join our [Zulip chat](#).
- Tell us your ideas! Email us, talk on [Zulip](#), file wishlist [bugs](#), or post on the forums.
- Register an account on our development platform [Github](#) and fork our code. See [Using Git for Mixxx Development](#)
- Join the [Mixxx Development Team](#) on Launchpad.
- Get familiar with the code. Pick a bug off of the [Easy Bug List](#)
- Get help fixing the bug on [Zulip](#), talk to us about the best way to do it.

Contributing to Mixxx in 3 Easy Steps:

1. Pick a bug off of the [Easy Bug List](#)
2. Talk to us on [Zulip](#) for help on how to fix it.
3. Fix it! *Done!* Your name will now be on the [Mixxx contributor list](#).

16.1 Additional Resources

Got questions? Need more information? Want to *contribute*? There are a variety of other resources where you can find out more:

- **Mixxx Website:** For general information and updates, as well as the latest news on Mixxx, go to: <https://mixxx.org>
- **Mixxx Wiki:** For up-to-date information about supported DJ hardware, documentation on making controller mappings, and other tips and tricks, go to: <https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx/wiki>
- **Keyboard Shortcuts:** This a list for all default Mixxx keyboard shortcuts. Please note that these shortcuts are for keyboards configured in English layout and default shortcuts may be different if your language setting is not English. *default keyboard mappings*
- **Mixxx Community Forums:** To search for answers, post your question or answer other DJ's questions, go to: <https://mixxx.org/forums>
- **Mixxx Zulip Chat:** Hang out with Mixxx developers and users on our Zulip chat. Stand-alone apps for Zulip can be configured to use the server `mixxx.zulipchat.com`.
- **Mixxx Source Code:** To download the source code for Mixxx, go to: <https://github.com/mixxxdj/mixxx>
- **Mixxx Bug Tracker:** To report a bug or request a feature, go to: <https://bugs.launchpad.net/mixxx>
- **Mixxx Translations:** To translate Mixxx and promote your mother tongue, go to: <https://www.transifex.com/mixxx-dj-software/public/>. Please read the [Translation FAQ](#) first.
- **Social Media:** Follow us on [Twitter](#), and [Facebook](#).

16.2 Keyboard mapping table

Shortcuts let you work more efficiently. This table lists the default keyboard shortcuts for accessing Mixxx with an English keyboard layout. Depending on your language settings the defaults may be different.

Function	Deck 1	Deck 2	Master
Mixer			
Crossfade Left			G
Crossfade Right			H
Small Crossfade Left			Shift + G
Small Crossfade Right			Shift + H
Activate/Disable Effects Unit	5	0	
Headphone Cue (Pre-fader listen)	T	Y	
Bass Kill	B	N	
Playback			
Load selected track to deck	Shift + ⇧	Shift + →	
Unload track from deck	Alt + Shift + ⇧	Alt + Shift + →	
Playback	D	L	
Seek Backwards	A	J	
Reverse Playback	Shift + A	Shift + J	
Seek Forwards	S	K	
Tempo Adjust Down	F1	F5	
Tempo Adjust Up	F2	F6	
Small Tempo Adjust Down	Shift + F1	Shift + F5	
Small Tempo Adjust Up	Shift + F2	Shift + F6	
Temporary Tempo Adjust Down	F3	F7	
Temporary Tempo Adjust Up	F4	F8	
Small Temporary Tempo Adjust Down	Shift + F3	Shift + F7	
Small Temporary Tempo Adjust Up	Shift + F4	Shift + F8	
Tempo (BPM) Sync	1	6	
BPM Tap Tempo Adjust	Shift + !	Shift +	
Cue and Loop			
Set Cuepoint	Shift + D	Shift + L	
Cue	F	;	
Cue Go-to-and-stop	Shift + F	Shift + :	
Activate 4 Beat Loop	Q	U	
Halve Beat Loop Size	W	I	
Double Beat Loop Size	E	O	
Set Loop In Point	2	7	
Set Loop Out Point (Activates Loop)	3	8	
Toggle Loop On/Off	4	9	
Set Hot cue 1	Z	M	
Set Hot cue 2	X	,	
Set Hot cue 3	C	.	
Set Hot cue 4	V	/	
Clear Hot cue 1	Shift + Z	Shift + M	
Clear Hot cue 2	Shift + X	Shift + <	
Clear Hot cue 3	Shift + C	Shift + >	
Clear Hot cue 4	Shift + V	Shift + ?	
Microphone			

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

Function	Deck 1	Deck 2	Master
Microphone Talkover			`
Auto DJ			
Shuffle Auto DJ playlist			Shift + F9
Skip next track in Auto DJ			Shift + F10
Fade to next track in Auto DJ			Shift + F11
Toggle Auto DJ on/Off			Shift + F12
Preview Deck			
Load Selected Track And Play			Alt + Return
Start/Stop			Return
Seek Backwards			Alt + ←
Seek Forwards			Alt + →
Vinyl Control			
Passthrough	Ctrl + J	Ctrl + K	
Vinylcontrol Mode	Ctrl + Shift + Y	Ctrl + Shift + U	
Vinylcontrol Cueing	Ctrl + Alt + Y	Ctrl + Alt + U	
Single Deck Toggle / Swap Decks	Ctrl + T	Ctrl + T	
Search bar			
Focus	Ctrl + F		
Clear input	Ctrl + Back		
Exit search and leave focus	ESC		
Library			
Select all files in current list	Ctrl + A		
Select group of files in current list	Click first item, hold Shift key, click last item		

See also:

Mixxx allows you to customize the keyboard shortcuts. For more information, and to download a keyboard mapping image, go to [Using a Keyboard](#).

16.3 Application shortcuts

Use these shortcuts to access features available in the menu on top of the application window.

Function	Key
File menu	
Load Track to Deck 1	Ctrl + O
Load Track to Deck 2	Ctrl + Shift + O
Library menu	
Add new Playlist	Ctrl + N
Add new Crate	Ctrl + Shift + N
View menu	
Show Skin Settings Menu	Ctrl + 1
Show Microphone Section	Ctrl + 2
Show Vinyl Control Section	Ctrl + 3
Show Preview Deck	Ctrl + 4
Show Cover Art	Ctrl + 6
Maximize Library	Space
Full Screen (Windows & Linux)	F11

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

Function	Key
Full Screen (macOS)	Shift + Command + F
Options menu	
Enable Vinyl Control 1	Ctrl + T
Enable Vinyl Control 2	Ctrl + Y
Enable Vinyl Control 3	Ctrl + U
Enable Vinyl Control 4	Ctrl + I
Enable Live Broadcasting	Ctrl + L
Record Mix	Ctrl + R
Enable Keyboard Shortcuts	Ctrl + `
Open Preferences (Windows & Linux)	Ctrl + P
Open Preferences (macOS)	Ctrl + ,
Exit Mixxx	Ctrl + Q
Developer menu	
Reload skin	Ctrl + Shift + R
Developer Tools	Ctrl + Shift + T
Stats: Base Bucket	Ctrl + Shift + B
Stats: Experiment Bucket	Ctrl + Shift + E
Debugger Enabled	Ctrl + Shift + D

Hint: The `Ctrl` key on Windows & Linux is equivalent to the `Command` key on macOS. The `Alt` key on Windows & Linux is equivalent to the `Option` key on macOS. Application shortcuts are not customizable.

Note: The Developer menu is available if Mixxx is started using the *Launching Mixxx from the Command Line*.

16.4 Launching Mixxx from the Command Line

To launch Mixxx using the command line:

Windows Locate the folder where Mixxx is installed and copy the file path. You can also obtain the file path by right clicking on the Mixxx icon and then choosing Properties. Copy the path and paste it in terminal and add `\mixxx` at the end - everything should be inside quotes. Press Enter. The entire command will look like this

```
"C:\Program Files\Mixxx\mixxx"
```

macOS Similarly, for macOS, the command will be

```
/Applications/Mixxx.app/Contents/MacOS/mixxx
```

GNU/Linux If Mixxx is in your system's search path (`$PATH`), you can just type

```
mixxx
```

16.4.1 Command line options

Mixxx is designed to be as user-friendly as possible. As such, its command line options are only useful for development or debugging, as they make these tasks easier. Command line options are case-sensitive.

To launch Mixxx with any of these command line options, simply append the option to the base command for your operating system. For example, to launch Mixxx in developer mode on Windows, type this in terminal

```
"C:\Program Files\Mixxx\mixxx" --developer
```

In addition to these options, it is possible to specify one or more music file(s) on the command line. These will be loaded at start-up. Each file you specify will be loaded into the next virtual deck. For a list of supported file types, go to *Compatible file formats*.

- resourcePath PATH** Top-level directory where Mixxx will look for its resource files such as MIDI mappings, overriding the default installation location.
- pluginPath PATH** Top-level directory where Mixxx will look for sound source plugins in addition to default locations.
- settingsPath PATH** Top-level directory where Mixxx will look for user settings files such as the library database and preferences configuration file.
- controllerDebug** Log all controller data Mixxx sends and receives as well as scripts it loads.
- developer** Enable developer mode. Includes extra logs, stats on performance and the Developer tools menu as well as tooltips and logs useful for skin developers.
- safeMode** Disable OpenGL widgets (scrolling waveforms, spinnies) to work around GPU driver bugs. If Mixxx is crashing on startup, try using this.
 - Automatically loads empty waveforms
 - Disables spinning vinyl widgets
 - Disables synchronization polling
 - Doesn't open controllers by default
- locale LOCALE** Use a custom locale for loading translations (e.g fr)
- f, --fullScreen** Start Mixxx in full-screen mode.
- logLevel LEVEL** Set the verbosity of command line logging.

Value	Meaning
critical	Critical/Fatal only
warning	Above + Warnings
info	Above + Informational messages
debug	Above + Debug/Developer messages
trace	Above + Profiling messages

- logFlushLevel LEVEL** Set the logging level at which the log buffer is flushed to `mixxx.log`. LEVEL is one of the values defined at `--logLevel` above.
- debugAssertBreak** Breaks (SIGINT) Mixxx if a `DEBUG_ASSERT` evaluates to false. A debugger can then be used to continue. This disables the `MIXXX_DEBUG_ASSERTIONS_FATAL` flag which can otherwise lead to a time consuming full rebuild.
- h, --help** Display this help message and exit

16.5 Developer tools

To start Mixxx in Developer mode from a custom resource directory with *MIDI* and *HID* logging enabled, type the following line into the terminal and hit return:

```
./mixxx --controllerDebug --developer --resourcePath res
```

16.5.1 Experiment modes for rapid development and testing

- Adds a static Experiment class with a tri-state mode flag that indicates whether the experiment mode is OFF, BASE, or EXPERIMENT.
- Adds *Developer* → *Stats:Experiment Bucket* and *Developer* → *Stats:Base Bucket*. Each one toggles between OFF and BASE/EXPERIMENT so you can choose exactly what time spans you would like to collect in your base and experiment buckets.
- Updates StatsManager to segment collected stats into a base and experiment bucket. This allows you to quickly measure the difference a code change has on relevant counters / timers within the same execution of Mixxx.

This is useful for quickly enabling and disabling a code change without a re-compile/re-run cycle to get an anecdotal sense of how it feels as well as a quantified sense of how it differs in terms of stats Mixxx collects.

All stats collected via the usual Counter/Timer/ScopedTimer/etc. tools are segmented into a BASE STATS and EXPERIMENT STATS section printed to the log on exit.

16.6 Version History

16.6.1 2.3.0 (Unreleased)

Hotcues

- Add hotcue colors and custom labels by right clicking hotcue buttons or right clicking hotcues on overview waveforms #2016 #2520 #2238 #2560 #2557 #2362
- Mouse hover cues on overview waveform to show time remaining until the cue #2238

Hotcue & Track Colors

- Add configurable color per track #2470 #2539 #2545 #2630 lp:1100882
- Add customizable color palettes for hotcue and track colors #2530 #2589
- Add hotcue color find-and-replace tool #2547

Importing From Other DJ Software

- Import cue points, track colors, and playlists from Serato file tags & database #2480 #2526 #2499 #2495 #2673
- Note: Mixxx does not yet support multiple loops per track. We are *working on this* for Mixxx 2.4. In Mixxx 2.3, if you import a track with multiple loops from Serato, Mixxx will use the first loop cue as the single loop Mixxx currently supports. The imported loops are still stored in Mixxx's database and are treated as hotcues in Mixxx 2.3. If you do not delete these hotcues, they will be usable as loops in Mixxx 2.4. Serato keeps loops and hotcues in separate lists, but Mixxx does not, so loops from Serato are imported starting as hotcue 9.
- Import cue points, track colors, and playlists from Rekordbox USB drives #2119 #2555 #2543 #2779

- Note: The first Rekordbox memory cue is imported for the main cue button in Mixxx and the remaining Rekordbox memory cues are imported as Mixxx hotcues, starting with the next hotcue number after the last hotcue from Rekordbox.
- Note: Mixxx does not yet support multiple loops per track. Imported loops from Rekordbox are treated like imported loops from Serato, so refer to the note above for details.

Intro & Outro Cues

- Add intro & outro range cues with automatic silence detection #1242
- Show duration of intro & outro ranges on overview waveform #2089
- Use intro & outro cues in AutoDJ transitions #2103

Deck cloning

- Add deck cloning (also known as instant doubles in other DJ software) by dragging and dropping between decks #1892
- Clone decks by double pressing the load button on a controller (with option to disable this) #2024 #2042

Skins & GUI

- Aesthetically revamped LateNight skin #2298 #2342
- Right click overview waveform to show time remaining until that point #2238
- Show track context menu when right clicking text in decks #2612 #2675 #2684 #2696
- Add laptop battery widget to skins #2283 #2277 #2250 #2228 #2221 #2163 #2160 #2147 #2281 #2319 #2287
- Show when passthrough mode is active on overview waveforms #2575 #2616
- Changed format of currently playing track in window title from artist, title to artist - title #2807

Music Feature Analysis

- Multithreaded analysis for much faster batch analysis on multicore CPUs #1624 #2142 lp:1641153
- Fix bugs affecting key detection accuracy #2137 #2152 #2112 #2136
- Note: Users who have not manually corrected keys are advised to clear all keys in their library by pressing Ctrl + A in the library, right clicking, going to Reset -> Key, then reanalyzing their library. This will freeze the GUI while Mixxx clears the keys; this is a known problem that we will not be able to fix for 2.3. Wait until it is finished and you will be able to reanalyze tracks for better key detection results.
- Remove VAMP plugin support and use Queen Mary DSP library directly. vamp-plugin-sdk and vamp-hostsdk are no longer required dependencies. #926

Music Library

- Add support for searching for empty fields (for example *crate:*) lp:1788086
- Improve synchronization of track metadata and file tags #2406
- Library Scanner: Improve hashing of directory contents #2497
- Rework of Cover Image Hashing lp:1607097 #2507 #2508
- MusicBrainz: Handle 301 status response #2510
- MusicBrainz: Add extended metadata support lp:1581256 #2522
- TagLib: Fix detection of empty or missing file tags lp:1865957 #2535

Audio Codecs

- Add FFmpeg audio decoder, bringing support for ALAC files #1356

- Include LAME MP3 encoder with Mixxx now that the MP3 patent has expired [lp:1294128](#) [buildserver:#37](#) [buildserver:9e8bcee](#)
- Add Opus streaming and recording support. [lp:1338413](#)
- Remove support for SoundSource plugins because the code was not well-maintained and could lead to crashes [lp:1792747](#)

Controllers

- Improve workflow for configuring controller mappings and editing mappings #2569
- Improve error reporting from controller scripts #2588
- Make hotcue and track colors mappable on controllers #2030 #2541 #2665 #2520
- Add way to change library table sorting from controllers #2118
- Add support for velocity sensitive sampler buttons in Components JS library #2032
- Add logging when script ControlObject callback is disconnected successfully #2054
- Add controller mapping for Roland DJ-505 #2111
- Update controller mapping for Allen & Heath Xone K2 to add intro/outro cues #2236
- Add controller mapping for Numark iDJ Live II #2818

Development

- Add CMake build system with Ccache support for faster compilation time #2280
- Note: The old SCons build system is still supported for 2.3. We will be removing it for Mixxx 2.4.
- Make Mixxx compile even though QT_NO_OPENGL or QT_OPENGL_ES_2 is defined (fixes build on Raspberry Pi) [lp:1863440](#) #2504

16.6.2 2.2.5 (Unreleased)

- Add controller mapping for Hercules DJControl Inpulse 200 #2542
- Add controller mapping for Hercules DJControl Jogvision #2370
- Fix missing manual in deb package [lp:1889776](#)
- Fix caching of duplicate tracks that reference the same file #3027
- Fix loss of precision when dealing with floating-point sample positions while setting loop out position and seeking using vinyl control #3126 #3127

16.6.3 2.2.4 (2020-06-27)

- Store default recording format after Restore Defaults [lp:1857806](#) #2414
- Prevent infinite loop when decoding corrupt MP3 files #2417
- Add workaround for broken libshout versions #2040 #2438
- Speed up purging of tracks [lp:1845837](#) #2393
- Don't stop playback if vinyl passthrough input is configured and PASS button is pressed #2474
- Fix debug assertion for invalid crate names [lp:1861431](#) #2477
- Fix crashes when executing actions on tracks that already disappeared from the DB #2527

- AutoDJ: Skip next track when both deck are playing lp:1399974 #2531
- Tweak scratch parameters for Mixtrack Platinum #2028
- Fix auto tempo going to infinity on Pioneer DDJ-SB2 #2559
- Fix bpm.tapButton logic and reject missed & double taps #2594
- Add controller mapping for Native Instruments Traktor Kontrol S2 MK3 #2348
- Add controller mapping for Soundless joyMIDI #2425
- Add controller mapping for Hercules DJControl Inpulse 300 #2465
- Add controller mapping for Denon MC7000 #2546
- Add controller mapping for Stanton DJC.4 #2607
- Fix broadcasting via broadcast/recording input lp:1876222 #2743
- Only apply ducking gain in manual ducking mode when talkover is enabled lp:1394968 lp:1737113 lp:1662536 #2759
- Ignore MIDI Clock Messages (0xF8) because they are not usable in Mixxx and inhibited the screensaver #2786

16.6.4 2.2.3 (2019-11-24)

- Don't make users reconfigure sound hardware when it has not changed #2253
- Fix MusicBrainz metadata lookup lp:1848887 #2328
- Fix high DPI scaling of cover art #2247
- Fix high DPI scaling of cue point labels on scrolling waveforms #2331
- Fix high DPI scaling of sliders in Tango skin #2318
- Fix sound dropping out during recording lp:1842679 #2265 #2305 #2308 #2309
- Fix rare crash on application shutdown #2293
- Workaround various rare bugs caused by database inconsistencies lp:1846971 #2321
- Improve handling of corrupt FLAC files #2315
- Don't immediately jump to loop start when loop_out is pressed in quantized mode lp:1837077 #2269
- Preserve order of tracks when dragging and dropping from AutoDJ to playlist lp:1829601 #2237
- Explicitly use X11 Qt platform plugin instead of Wayland in .desktop launcher lp:1850729 #2340
- Pioneer DDJ-SX: fix delayed sending of MIDI messages with low audio buffer sizes #2326
- Enable modplug support on Linux by default lp:1840537 #2244 #2272
- Fix keyboard shortcut for View > Skin Preferences lp:1851993 #2358 #2372
- Reloop Terminal Mix: Fix mapping of sampler buttons 5-8 lp:1846966 #2330

16.6.5 2.2.2 (2019-08-10)

- Fix battery widget with upower <= 0.99.7. #2221
- Fix BPM adjust in BpmControl. lp:1836480
- Disable track metadata export for .ogg files and TagLib 1.11.1. lp:1833190
- Fix interaction of hot cue buttons and looping. lp:1778246
- Fix detection of moved tracks. #2197
- Fix playlist import. lp:1687828
- Fix updating playlist labels. lp:1837315
- Fix potential segfault on exit. lp:1828360
- Fix parsing of invalid bpm values in MP3 files. lp:1832325
- Fix crash when removing rows from empty model. #2128
- Fix high DPI scaling of RGB overview waveforms. #2090
- Fix for OpenGL SL detection on macOS. lp:1828019
- Fix OpenGL ES detection. lp:1825461
- Fix FX1/2 buttons missing Mic unit in Deere (64 samplers). lp:1837716
- Tango64: Re-enable 64 samplers. #2223
- Numark DJ2Go re-enable note-off for deck A cue button. #2087
- Replace Flanger with QuickEffect in keyboard mapping. #2233

16.6.6 2.2.1 (2019-04-22)

- Include all fixes from Mixxx 2.1.7 and 2.1.8
- Fix high CPU usage on MAC due to preview column lp:1812763
- Fix HID controller output on Windows with common-hid-packet-parser.js
- Fix rendering slow down by not using QPainter in WSpinny lp:1530720
- Fix broken Mic mute button lp:1782568
- added quick effect enable button to the control picker menu
- Fix Cover Window close issue with empty cover arts
- Fix Numark Mixtrack 3 mapping. #2057

16.6.7 2.2.0 (2018-12-17)

General

- Update from Qt4 to Qt5.
- Use Qt5's automatic high DPI scaling (and remove the old scaling option from the preferences).
- Vectorize remaining raster graphics for better HiDPI support.

Effects

- Add mix mode switch (Dry/Wet vs Dry+Wet) for effect units.
- Add support for LV2 effects plugins (currently no way to show plugin GUIs).
- Add preference option for selecting which effects are shown in the list of available effects in the main window (all LV2 effects are hidden by default and must be explicitly enabled by users).

Skins

- Add 8 sampler and small sampler options to LateNight.
- Add key / BPM expansion indicators to Deere decks.
- Add skin settings menu to LateNight.

Controllers

- Add controller mapping for Numark Mixtrack Platinum.
- Update controller mapping for Numark N4.
- Add spinback and break for Vestax VCI-400 mapping.

Miscellaneous

- Add preference option to adjust the play position marker of scrolling waveforms.
- Add preference option to adjust opacity of beatgrid markers on scrolling waveforms.
- Support IRC/AIM/ICQ broadcast metadata.

16.6.8 2.1.8 (2019-04-07)

- Fix a rare chance for a corrupt track file while writing metadata in out of disk situations. [lp:1815305](#)
- Fix export of BPM track file metadata. [lp:1816490](#)
- Fix sending of broadcast metadata with TLS enabled libshout 2.4.1. [lp:1817395](#)
- Fix rediscovering purged tracks in all cases. [lp:1821514](#)
- Fix dropping track from OSX Finder. [lp:1822424](#)

16.6.9 2.1.7 (2019-01-15)

- Fix syncing to doublespeed lp:1808697
- Fix issues when changing beats of a synced track lp:1808698
- Fix direction of pitch bend buttons when inverting rate slider lp:1770745
- Use first loaded deck if no playing deck is found lp:1784185
- Encode file names correctly on macOS lp:1776949

16.6.10 2.1.6 (2018-12-23)

- Fix crash when loading a Qt5 Soundsource / Vamp Plug-In. lp:1774639
- Validate effect parameter range. lp:1795234
- Fix crash using the bpm_tap button without a track loaded. lp:1801844
- Fix possible crash after ejecting a track. lp:1801874
- Fix wrong bitrate reported for faulty mp3 files. lp:1782912
- Fix Echo effect syncing lp:1793232
- Fix iTunes context menu lp:1799932
- Fix loading the wrong track after delete search and scroll. lp:1803148
- Improve search bar timing. lp:1635087
- Fix quoted search sentence. lp:1784141
- Fix loading a track formerly not existing. lp:1800395
- Fix importing m3u files with blank lines. lp:1806271
- Fix position in sampler overview waveforms. lp:1744170
- Don't reset rate slider, syncing a track without a beatgrid. lp:1783020
- Clean up iTunes track context menu. lp:1800335
- Collapsed sampler are not analyzed on startup. lp:1801126
- search for decoration characters like “”. lp:1802730
- Fix cue button blinking after pressing eject on an empty deck. lp:1808222

16.6.11 2.1.5 (2018-10-28)

- Code signing for Windows builds. lp:1517823
- Fix crash on exit when preferences is open. lp:1793185
- Fix crash when analyzing corrupt MP3s. lp:1793387
- Fix crash when importing metadata from MusicBrainz. lp:1794993
- Library search fixes when single quotes are used. lp:1784090 lp:1789728
- Fix scrolling waveform on Windows with WDM-KS sound API. lp:1729345
- Fix right clicking on beatgrid alignment button in Tango and LateNight skins. lp:1798237

- Improve speed of importing iTunes library. [lp:1785545](#)
- Add 2 deck mapping for DJTechTools MIDI Fighter Twister.

16.6.12 2.1.4 (2018-08-29)

- Fix track selection not getting shown in the track table on Windows. There are no changes to the source code, but the Jenkins build configuration was changed to delete the Jenkins workspace before each build. [lp:1751482](#)

16.6.13 2.1.3 (2018-08-20)

- Fix a severe [performance regression on Windows](#)

16.6.14 2.1.2 (2018-08-10)

- Allow maximum deck speed of 4x normal.
- Don't always quantize hotcues, a 2.1.1 regression. [lp:1777429](#)
- Fix artifacts using more than 32 samplers. [lp:1779559](#)
- store No EQ and Filter persistently. [lp:1780479](#)
- Pad unreadable samples with silence on cache miss. [lp:1777480](#)
- Fixing painting of preview column for Qt5 builds. [lp:1776555](#)
- LateNight: Fix play button right click. [lp:1781829](#)
- LateNight: Added missing sort up/down buttons.
- Fix sampler play button tooltips. [lp:1779468](#)
- Shade: remove superfluid margins and padding in sampler.xml. [lp:1773588](#)
- Deere: Fix background-color code.
- iTunes: Don't stop import in case of duplicated Playlists. [lp:1783493](#)

16.6.15 2.1.1 (2018-06-13)

- Require Soundtouch 2.0 to avoid segfault. [lp:1577042](#)
- Improved skins including library view fix. [lp:1773709](#) [lp:1772202](#)
- [lp:1763953](#)
- Fix crash when importing ID3v2 APIC frames. [lp:1774790](#)
- Synchronize execution of Vamp analyzers. [lp:1743256](#)
- DlgTrackInfo: Mismatching signal/slot connection.
- Detect M4A decoding errors on Windows. [lp:1766834](#)
- Fix spinback inertia effect.
- Fix decoding fixes and upgrade DB schema. [lp:1766042](#) [lp:1769717](#)
- Fix integration of external track libraries. [lp:1766360](#)

- Fix memory leak when loading cover art. [lp:1767068](#)
- Fix clearing of ReplayGain gain/ratio in file tags. [lp:1766094](#)
- Fix crash when removing a quick link. [lp:1510068](#)
- Fdlib: Thread-safe and reentrant generation of filters. [lp:1765210](#)
- Fix unresponsive scrolling through crates & playlists using encoder. [lp:1719474](#)
- Swap default values for temp/perm rate changes. [lp:1764254](#)

16.6.16 2.1.0 (2018-04-15)

- Graphical interface scales for high resolution screens
- Overhauled Deere and LateNight skins
- New Tango skin
- Resizable waveforms
- Effects are synchronized to the tempo
- Effects are processed post-fader and post-crossfader and can be previewed in headphones
- One metaknob per effect with customizable parameter control for intuitive use of effect chains
- Nine new effects: Autopan, Biquad Equalizer, Biquad Full Kill Equalizer, Loudness Contour, Metronome, Parametric Equalizer, Phaser, Stereo Balance, Tremolo
- Loaded effects and their parameters are saved and restored when Mixxx restarts
- More transparent sounding equalizers (Biquad Equalizer and Biquad Full Kill Equalizer)
- Improved scratching sounds with jog wheels, vinyl control, and dragging waveforms with the mouse
- Simplified looping and beatjump controls
- Configurable rows of 8 samplers with up to 8 rows available for a total of 64 samplers
- Files loaded to samplers are reloaded when Mixxx restarts
- Improved volume normalization algorithm (EBU-R 128)
- Filter library table by crates
- Sort musical keys in library table by circle of fifths
- Write metadata tags back to audio files
- New JavaScript library for controller mapping
- Configure multiple Internet broadcasting stations and use multiple stations at the same time
- Broadcast and record microphones with direct monitoring and latency compensation
- Broadcast and record from an external mixer
- Booth output with independent gain knob for using sound cards with 6 output channels without an external mixer
- Prevent screensaver from starting while Mixxx is running
- CUP (Cue And Play) cue button mode
- Time remaining and time elapsed now take into account the tempo fader
- Clicking cover art now shows it full size in a separate window

For a full list of new features and bugfixes, go to: <https://launchpad.net/mixxx/2.1>.

16.6.17 2.0.0 (2015-12-31)

- 4 Decks with Master Sync
- New Effects Framework with 4 Effect Units and 5 Built-in Effects: * Flanger, Bit Crusher, Reverb, Echo, Filter
* More to come!
- Configurable, Resizable User Interface with 3 Brand New Skins
- Cover Art Display
- Music Key Detection and Shifting
- Vinyl Audio Pass-Through
- 4 Microphone inputs and 4 Auxiliary inputs
- MIDI Mapping GUI and Improved Learning Wizard
- MusicBrainz metadata fetching
- RGB Musical Waveforms
- Hundreds of Bug Fixes and Improvements
- New Pitch-Independent Algorithm for Better-Sounding Key-lock

For a full list of new features and bugfixes, go to: <https://launchpad.net/mixxx/2.0>.

See also:

For an overview of previous versions, [take a look](#) at the timeline.

17.1 Controllers

Mixxx supports the following *controllers* out of the box. Additional third-party controller mappings that were contributed by the community (but are not yet included in Mixxx) can be found at Mixxx [Controller Mapping Forum](#).

See also:

Using MIDI/HID Controllers describes how to configure Mixxx to use controllers.

17.1.1 Akai LPD8

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.10.1.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.2 Akai MPD24

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.8.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.3 Allen & Heath Xone:K2

The Allen & Heath Xone:K2 is a flexible controller that is mapped to control Mixxx’s decks, effects, or both. It has an integrated 4 channel audio interface with 2 RCA jacks and an 1/8 stereo headphone jack. The Xone K1 is the same as the Xone K2 but without the built in audio interface and does not come with the EVA travel case that the K2 comes with.

- [Manufacturer’s product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)
- [Manufacturer’s User Guide](#)
- [Blank template diagrams](#)

New in version 1.11.

Audio Setup

The Xone:K2 is setup in Mixxx > Preferences > Sound Hardware > Output

Output	Device	Channel
Master	XONE:K2	Channel 3 - 4
Headphones	XONE:K2	Channel 1 - 2

Note: This Channel setup is the opposite of what most DJ controllers with an integrated audio interface use. The design choice to not use Channel 1 - 2 for Master Output is known to cause problems, when users want to use the Xone:K2 as default system audio output as the operating system will always use Channel 1 - 2. Thus system audio will go to the headphones.

There are no hardware controls for the volume so they are always at max volume. Adjusting the volume of master and headphone outputs is done by adjusting the gain for those outputs in Mixxx using the controller mapping.

Setup

Requirement: The Xone K2 must have Latching Layers turned off, which is the default. Refer to the [Xone K2 manual](#) page 12 for details. The K1 does not have Latching Layers.

This mapping can used with one or multiple Xone K2s/K1s. Multiple Xone K2s/K1s can be connected to each other via X-Link with one of them connected to the computer via USB. Alternatively, when using 2 K2s/K1s, they can both be connected with their own USB cable and this same mapping can be loaded for each.

The layout of the mapping depends on the configured MIDI channel of the controller. Change the MIDI channel of the controller by pressing the bottom right encoder (labeled “Power On Setup/Scroll/Set”) while plugging in the controller. Scroll with the encoder to select a MIDI channel. The letter in parentheses corresponds to the last lit button when selecting the channel:

- Channel 15 (O, default out of the box): two decks + two effect units with decks in the middle
- Channel 14 (N): two decks + two effect units with effect units in the middle
- Channel 13 (M): two decks + two effect units with decks on left
- Channel 12 (L): two decks + two effect units with decks on right
- Channel 11 (K): four decks ordered 3 1 2 4
- Channel 10 (J): four decks ordered 1 2 3 4

- Channel 9 (I): four effect units ordered 3 1 2 4
- Channel 8 (H): four effect units ordered 1 2 3 4

Global Controls

These are available on any configuration with decks, but not the 4 effect unit layout.

- Bottom left encoder:
 - adjust tempo of all decks with sync enabled
 - press and turn: PFL/master mix in headphones
 - shift: headphone gain
 - press with shift: toggle split cue mode
- Bottom right encoder
 - scroll through tracks in library
 - press and release: load selected track into first stopped deck
 - press and hold: load selected track into a deck by pressing the play button of the deck
 - shift: master gain

Decks

The bottom right button is the shift button. The bottom left button toggles the bottom button grid between a loop layer (amber) and a hotcue layer (red). Holding shift then holding the bottom left layer button at the same time activates supershift mode.

Mixxx 2.1 - 2.2

- Top encoder: jog
 - shift: key
 - supershift: gain
- Top encoder press: sync
 - shift: reset key
 - supershift: reset gain
- Knobs: high/mid/low equalizer knobs
- Top button 1: headphones/PFL
 - shift: reset tempo
 - supershift: set beatgrid to current position
- Top button 2: cue
 - shift: go to beginning of track and stop
 - supershift: keylock
- Top button 3: play

- shift: reverse
- supershift: quantize
- Fader: volume
- Bottom buttons (loop layer):
- Bottom button 1 (red): reloop/disable loop
 - shift: jump to to beginning of loop, stop playback, and activate loop
 - supershift: set loop in point. Hold to move loop in point with play position.
- Bottom button 2 (green): activate loop of selected size
 - shift: activate rolling loop of selected size
 - supershift: set loop out point. Hold to move loop out point with play position.
- Bottom button 3 (amber): beatjump forward by selected size if no loop is enabled. If loop is enabled, move the loop forward by the beatjump size.
 - shift: double loop size
 - supershift: double beatjump size
- Bottom button 4 (amber): beatjump backward by selected size if no loop is enabled. If loop is enabled, move the loop backward by the beatjump size.
 - shift: halve loop size
 - supershift: halve beatjump size
- Bottom buttons (hotcue layer, red): activate hotcues 1-4 or set the hotcue if the is not one set yet
- shift: delete hotcues 1-4

Mixxx 2.3

- Top encoder: gain
 - shift: jog
 - supershift: adjust key
- Top encoder press: reset gain
 - shift: master sync
 - supershift: reset key
- Knobs: high/mid/low equalizer knobs
- Top button 1: headphones/PFL
 - shift: reset tempo
 - supershift: set beatgrid to current position
- Top button 2: cue
 - shift: go to beginning of track and stop
 - supershift: keylock
- Top button 3: play

- shift: reverse
- supershift: quantize
- Fader: volume
- Bottom buttons (intro/outro cue layer, amber): Intro/outro cues from top to bottom are ordered: - Intro start - Intro end - Outro start - Outro end
 - press: jump to that cue or sets it if it is not set
 - shift: seek forward/back. The top two (intro) buttons seek quickly; the bottom two (outro) seek slowly
 - supershift: delete cue
- Bottom buttons (hotcue layer, red): Hotcues are ordered 1-4 from top to bottom
 - press: jump to that hotcue or sets it if it is not set
 - shift: seek forward/back. The top two buttons seek quickly; the bottom two seek slowly
 - supershift: delete hotcue
- Bottom buttons (loop layer, green):
- Bottom button 1 (red): reloop/disable loop
 - shift: jump to to beginning of loop, stop playback, and activate loop
 - supershift: set loop in point. Hold to move loop in point with play position.
- Bottom button 2 (green): activate loop of selected size
 - shift: activate rolling loop of selected size
 - supershift: set loop out point. Hold to move loop out point with play position.
- Bottom button 3 (amber): double loop size
 - shift: beatjump forward by selected size if no loop is enabled. If loop is enabled, move the loop forward by the beatjump size.
 - supershift: double beatjump size
- Bottom button 4 (amber): halve loop size
 - shift: beatjump backward by selected size if no loop is enabled. If loop is enabled, move the loop backward by the beatjump size.
 - supershift: halve beatjump size

Effects

The top part of the column uses the [Standard Effects Mapping](#). Pressing the top encoder acts as the effect focus button. When no effect is focused, the buttons are red. When holding the top encoder to choose an effect to focus, the buttons are green. When an effect is focused, the buttons are amber.

The fader acts as the mix knob.

The bottom buttons assign the effect unit to different input channels and light up red. On the two deck layouts, from top to bottom, they assign the effect unit to deck 1, deck 2, master mix, and headphones. On the four effect unit layouts, they assign the effect unit to decks 1-4 going down the column. You can look down a column to see which decks an effect unit is assigned. You can look across a row to see which effect units are assigned to a deck. When shift is pressed, the bottom two buttons switch to controlling the routing buttons for the master and headphones channels and light up amber.

The bottom encoders are not mapped in the 4 effect unit layout.

Effect unit focusing

In addition to focusing one effect in a unit at a time with the [Standard Effects Mapping](#), the Xone K2/K1 has another mode for focusing a whole effect unit. This allows for controlling the parameters of all 3 effects in the unit at a time. This mode is only available on the 4 effect unit layouts. To access it, press the Layer button in the bottom left. Press one of the top encoders to choose which effect unit to focus.

In this mode, each horizontal row of knobs and buttons controls one effect. The knobs control the parameters of the effects. Turning any of the knobs with shift loads different effects. The button in the leftmost column controls the enable button of the effect and turns amber when it is on. The rest of the buttons control the button parameters of the effect and turn green when active (not all effects have button parameters). The faders still control the dry/wet knobs and the bottom button grid still controls the routing buttons.

To get back to controlling all 4 effect units, press the Layer button again. The next time Layer is pressed, the effect unit that was focused before will be remembered (but it will not be remembered after restarting Mixxx).

Troubleshooting

If general functionality or supershift are not working, double check that Latch Layers is turned off and MIDI CH is selected. Refer to the [Xone K2 manual](#) page 12 for details.

Known Issues

There are a few known issues with the Xone K2/K1 firmware. First, there is no way for Mixxx to ask the controller about the positions of all the knobs and faders when Mixxx starts, so they are out of sync with the state of Mixxx until they are first moved. Also, when the USB connection is interrupted and the controller stays powered on, such as leaving the controller plugged into a powered USB hub and disconnecting the hub from the computer, the controller will not send MIDI input until it is powered down (unplugged) and plugged back in. If you would like these issues to be fixed, please let [Allen & Heath Support](#) know.

17.1.4 American Audio Radius 2000

A CD and USB media player that can control Mixxx over USB with MIDI. It can also play timecode from CDs or USB drives which can control Mixxx when they are connected by a sound card.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)

New in version 1.10.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.5 American Audio VMS2

The American Audio VMS2 is a 2-deck all-in-one controller. It is a USB class compliant MIDI and audio device that works with GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. It features a 4 channel input and 4 channel output sound card with 2 phono preamps. The main output has XLR and RCA outputs (do not use both at once). There is a separate RCA booth output. The VMS2 can also be used as a stand-alone mixer with analog sources without a computer by setting the USB/Analog switches on the front of the device to “Analog”.

- [Manufacturer’s product page](#), provides manual and drivers for download.
- [Forum thread](#), for discussion of mapping options.
- [Pull Request](#), which this wiki page describes.

New in version 1.11.

Audio Setup

No driver needs to be installed on GNU/Linux or Mac OS X. However, on Windows, it is recommended to install the driver from the manufacturer to be able to use the *ASIO sound API*.

Unlike most controllers with built in sound cards, which rely on Mixxx to do all mixing in software, the VMS2 mixes signals from the sound card in hardware. To use it with Mixxx:

- Bypass the built-in hardware equalizer of the VMS2 (i.e. use Post-EQ Mode). Hold the forward search button on the right deck as you turn the VMS2 on to switch between Post-EQ and Pre-EQ modes. See section 15 of the [manufacturer’s manual](#) for details.
- Set the USB/Analog switches on the front side of the VMS2 to “USB”
- In Mixxx’s Sound Hardware Preferences:
 - Set the sample rate to 48000 Hz
 - Select channels 1-2 for Deck 1 output
 - Select channels 3-4 for Deck 2 output

Note: You cannot use the preview deck to pre-listen in this setup, as Mixxx routes the preview deck to Mixxx’s headphone output, which is not mixed with the Deck 1/2 outputs. You could use a separate soundcard and route the headphone output there to also pre-listen using the preview deck. Of course, if you do so, attach the headphones to that other soundcard instead of the VMS2.

Input and Recording

The analog inputs are captured by the built-in soundcard as input signals. They can be used for timecode signals (e.g. timecode vinyl), as the VMS2 also features built-in phono preamps. *FIXME* I did not try that, please verify!

The microphone input is mixed directly into the master output signal of the VMS2 in hardware and cannot be captured through software. If you want to record voice over using the Mixxx software, you will need a different solution. You can use a separate microphone attached to the computer, but that signal will not be routed to the VMS2 and therefore not be on the VMS2 master output (but in the Mixxx recording from the software master/record output).

Mixxx’s Deck 1/2 outputs are affected by the Mixxx software EQs. However, the VMS2’s volume faders and cross-fader (as well as the headphone buttons) control the VMS2’s hardware mixer and do not affect Mixxx’s Deck 1 and Deck 2 output signals. Therefore, a recording using the Mixxx software will sound different from what is played through the VMS2 master output, as the crossfader curve and signal mixing are not the same in hardware and software. If you require a recording that captures exactly what the audience will hear, use a separate soundcard and recording software to record from the VMS2 booth output.

Mapping description

Mixer section

All main functions are mapped straightforwardly:

VMS2 Control	Mixxx Control
Crossfader	Crossfader
Volume Fader	Volume Fader
Cue (PFL)	PFL
Cue Mix	Cue Mix (PFL / Master)
Headphone Gain	Headphone Gain
Channel Gain	Channel Gain
Master Gain	Master Gain

As noted in the *#Audio Setup* section, these control the VMS2's hardware mixer. Although the state of the controls is reflected on screen in Mixxx, the actual mixing is done by the VMS2's hardware mixer.

Deck Control

Deck control is straightforward, too:

VMS2 Control	Mixxx Control
Play	Toggle deck play/pause
Pause	Pause the deck
Cue	Cue Point (configure behavior in software)
Pitch +/-	Temporary pitch bend +/-
Pitch Fader	Pitch Fader
Range (Shift+Sync)	Cycle pitch fader range (+-8/10/30/100%)
Sync	Sync to other deck
Search <</>>	Search through currently loaded track
Keylock (Shift+Vinyl)	Toggle pitch independent time stretch (KeyLock)
Vinyl	Toggle between Scratch mode and Pitch mode
Platter	Touch sensitive platters! Scratch or Pitchbend
Shift + Platter	Scroll through library quickly

In Pitch mode, moving the platters from either the top or side will only bend the pitch of the deck. In Scratch mode, the platters act like vinyl turntables and can be used for scratching. Touching and holding them from the top stops the deck. Moving them from the edge does not stop the deck.

Library and Track loading

Use the encoder in the center of the controller to browse through the library. Press the encoder to switch between library main window and sidebar. Unfortunately there seems to be no way to expand entries in the sidebar through the controller script.

Use the [LOAD] buttons to load the currently selected track into either the left or right deck.

The four directional buttons around the knob also control the library:

Button	Library function
Up	Previous library entry
Down	Next library entry
Left	Previous sidebar entry
Right	Next sidebar entry

If you hold Shift and then rotate a platter, you can scroll through the library much faster.

Equalizer

The per deck EQ rotaries are mapped to their software counterparts. The VMS2 has no dedicated kill switches for the EQ. However, in Mixxx, pressing the following buttons with Shift acts as EQ kill switches.

VMS2 Control	Mixxx Control
Shift+IN	Kill Switch Low
Shift+OUT	Kill Switch Mid
Shift+RELOOP	Kill Switch High

Hotcues

The VMS2 can control 6 hotcues per deck.

VMS2 Control	Mixxx Control
1 / 2 / 3	Set/Jump HotCue 1 / 2 / 3
Vinyl + 1 / 2 / 3	Delete HotCue 1 / 2 / 3
4 / 5 / 6 = (Shift + 1 / 2 / 3)	Set/Jump HotCue 4 / 5 / 6
Vinyl + 4 / 5 / 6 = (Vinyl + Shift + 1 / 2 / 3)	Delete HotCue 4 / 5 / 6

Pressing the vinyl/keylock button will not toggle scratch mode or keylock as long as a hotcue is deleted before releasing the vinyl/keylock button.

Loops

VMS2 Control	Mixxx Control
IN	Mark beginning of loop
OUT	Mark end of loop
RELOOP	Leave / Reenter current loop
LOOP	Start a 4 Beat loop from current position
Smart (Shift + Loop)	Toggle quantize
(:2) / (*2)	Halve or double the current loop length

As Mixxx currently only supports one active loop per deck, the secondary loop controls have been remapped to EQ kill switches.

17.1.6 American Audio VMS4/4.1

The original VMS4 has problems with sound quality. The microphone input impedance is off and the output volume is low. The VMS4.1 is the same controller, except that those hardware issues have been fixed. The Traktor edition has different labels on some buttons & knobs, but it's otherwise the same hardware as the VMS4.1.

- VMS4
- VMS4.1
- VMS4.1 Traktor edition

New in version 1.9.

Setup

Note: Mixxx expects the VMS4 to be set to “Post EQ” mode for best sound quality. Do this by holding down the Headphone Cue button on Midilog 4 while powering on the unit. You only need to do this once. (Each time you do, it changes the mode back and forth.) Consult the [user manual](#) for more information.

To check the status of this in Linux, at a console, issue the command `lsusb -v|grep 'iSerial\\|iProduct '` and look at the serial number under the VMS4 device per the instructions in the user manual. As of this writing, the leading digit should be 1.

1. Make sure the VMS4 is off
2. Slide the switch on the front of the VMS4 to “8 OUT”
 - If you're using vinyl control or aux devices (or Mixxx 1.11 & below) set the switch to “4 OUT” for 2-deck output and 2-deck input
3. Turn on the unit (and plug in the USB cable if you haven't yet)
4. Start Mixxx
5. Open Preferences
6. Click Sound Hardware. In the right pane:
 1. Set the sample rate to **44100Hz**
 2. Set the Master output to **None**
 3. Set the Headphone output to **None**
 4. Set the Deck 1 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 3-4** (may show as “USB Audio Device” on Windows)
 5. Set the Deck 2 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 5-6**
 6. Set the Deck 3 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 1-2**
 7. Set the Deck 4 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 7-8**
 - If you're using 4 OUT mode, (for vinyl control/aux input or Mixxx 1.11 & below):
 1. Set the Deck 1 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 1-2**
 2. Set the Deck 2 output to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 3-4**
 3. For vinyl control, set the Vinyl Control 1 input to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 1-2**, connect a turntable to Midilog 1, and set it to Analog.

4. For vinyl control, set the Vinyl Control 2 input to the **VMS4** device and **Channel 3-4**, connect a turntable to Midilog 4, and set it to Analog.
7. Plug your headphones into the VMS4's jack on the front. You will use the VMS4's CUE buttons and knobs for headphone control.
8. Still in the Preferences, expand "Controllers" on the left
9. Select the "VMS4 MIDI" device (may show as "USB Audio Device" on Windows)
 - Do not choose the the HID one. That's for the little mouse pad and button area.
10. Click the Enable checkbox in the right pane
11. Click the drop-down and choose the *American Audio VMS4* preset
12. Click OK and the controller should light up. (In 1.9.x, the controller will light up when you load a track to a deck.)
13. Continue reading below to know how everything is mapped

Direct deck output implications

This setup uses direct deck outputs because mixing takes place in the VMS4 hardware. The down side to this is that you won't be able to use Mixxx features that play to Master or Cue buses like the Preview Deck or Samplers. Using these features with a hardware + MIDI mixer like the VMS4 is not really feasible unless you used a separate sound interface or controlled Mixxx's internal mixer another way.

Control

This guide explains how the VMS4 is mapped by default in Mixxx.

Easy customization: We have provided the following customization variables at the top of the script you can set to your liking:

1. **RateRanges:** Set the pitch slider range each time you toggle it with Shift+Sync.

Just open the `midi/American-Audio-VMS4-scripts.js` file in your favorite text editor (Wordpad works too) and you'll see these variables right near the top. Edit & save, then restart Mixxx and enjoy.

Deck controls

Note: There are a number of different face plates in the wild so these images and control descriptions may not exactly match yours. The locations of the controls are the key things to pay attention to.

The controls are the same on both sides of the controller. The left side controls Deck 1 and the right side controls Deck 2.

- **Sync/Range** button - Changes the BPM of this deck to match that of the other. When shifted, toggles the pitch slider range. (See top of page to customize.)
- **Hot cue buttons** - Press to set or recall a hot cue. The buttons light up red when one is set. Hold Shift and press to access hot cues 5-8. (The buttons light up blue for these.) Hold Vinyl and press to delete the cue. (Note: there is a bug in some firmware versions that causes hot cues 5 and 6 to be deleted simultaneously.) the cue.
- **Pitch Bend +/-**
- Momentarily speeds up or slows down the deck while the button is held down.

- Hold Shift and press to adjust the key (pitch) of the song (independent of the tempo.)
- **Loop In** - Set the in point of a loop
- **Loop Out** - Set the out point of a loop
- **Reloop** - Toggle a previously-set loop. Lights red when a loop is active.
- **Loop/Smart** Start a 4-beat loop. Hold Shift and press to toggle quantization (locking to the nearest beat.)
- **Vinyl/Keylock** - (*Does nothing on its own when un-shifted at the moment.*) When shifted, toggles key lock.
- **<< Search/ /2** - Fast-rewind Hold Shift and press to halve the current loop length
- **Search >>/ *2** - Fast-forward Hold Shift and press to double the current loop length
- **Touch strip** Scroll through the respective Library panes. (Left for the folders/crates list, right for the track list.) Hold Shift and touch: - to affect the Dry/Wet knob on the respective effect unit while the deck is playing - for Needle drop - search through the track while the deck is stopped
- **Wheel** Move the wheel while touching the top to scratch the current track like a vinyl record Move the wheel without touching the top (so on the sides) to perform a temporary pitch bend
- **CUE** - Operates according to the Cue mode set in Mixxx's preferences Hold Shift and press to play immediately from the cue point (known as Cue+Play or CUP.)
- **Play** - Press to toggle deck playback Hold Shift and press to set this deck as the master for syncing with another
- **Pause** - Stops the deck playback

Effects section

The left side controls effect unit 1 and the right side controls effect unit 2.

- **Select knob**
 - Rotate to choose the effect chain preset
 - Press to toggle whether the effect unit is on or not
- **Control knob**
 - Adjusts the wet/dry ratio
 - When Parameter is on, this becomes the Wonder Knob, adjusting all effect parameters at once
- **On/Off** - Toggles the effect for the deck matching the effect unit number
- **Parameter** - Toggles what the above Control knob adjusts

Sample section

The left side of the controller controls Sampler 1, and the right, Sampler 2.

- **Select knob** Rotate to move the highlight in the library. Press to load the currently highlighted track into the sampler. Hold Shift and press to eject the current track from the sampler (when the sampler is not playing.)
- **Volume knob** - Adjusts the volume of the sampler
- **Play** Press to play the sample from the beginning. Press while playing for a stutter-play effect (play again from the beginning.) Hold Shift and press to stop playing.
- **Rec** - *Currently does nothing*

Mixer controls

The volume sliders don't control the ones in Mixxx because direct Deck outputs are affected by Mixxx's internal ones.

- **Midilog 1:** This strip controls Deck 3/C
- **Midilog 2:** This strip controls Deck 1/A
- **Midilog 3:** This strip controls Deck 2/B
- **Midilog 4:** This strip controls Deck 4/D

17.1.7 Behringer B-Control DeeJay BCD 2000

This controller has been discontinued. The *Behringer B-Control DeeJay BCD 3000* is its successor.

- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.8 Behringer B-Control DeeJay BCD 3000

- [Manufacturer's page](#)

By default, the input channels 1-2 use the RCA phono inputs for the source signal. On Windows, this can be switched to the microphone in the ASIO driver control panel. On GNU/Linux and Mac OS X, *a particular MIDI message must be sent* <<https://mixxx.discourse.group/t/mixxx-bcd3000-mic-port-is-not-work/16008>> to switch channels 1-2 to the microphone input.

New in version 1.6.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.9 Behringer CMD Micro

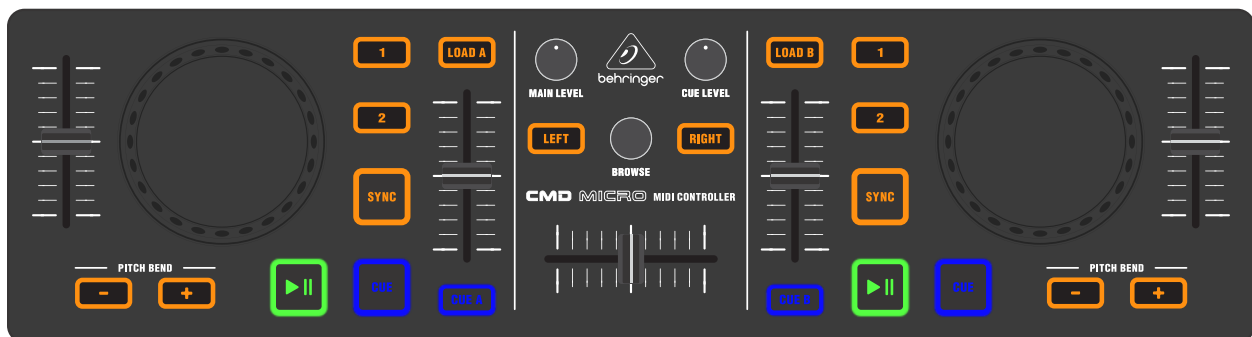


Figure1: Behringer CMD Micro (schematic view)

The *Behringer CMD Micro* is a simple controller for basic two-channel mixing. This device does not have a built in sound card, so it would require a *splitter cable* or *separate audio interface* to be able to preview tracks in headphones.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)

New in version 2.1.

Mapping description

- **Cue**, **Play/Pause**, **Sync**, **Load A**, **Load B**, the **Level / Browse** knobs, and the **crossfader** all behave as labeled.
- **Cue A** and **Cue B** send the respective track to the headphones.
- The inner vertical sliders control the track's volume.
- The outer sliders control the playback speed.
- The **1**, and **2** buttons toggle a 4 and 8 beat loop, respectively.
- The **Pitch Bend** buttons temporarily adjust the playback rate. They can be configured to change the key of the track instead by setting the `PitchBendsKey` option to true at the top of the JS file (open the JS file in a text editor such as Notepad, TextEdit, or gEdit to change this). With the `PitchBendsKey` option, when both buttons are pressed simultaneously, the key is reset to the track's default key.

Jog Wheels

The jog wheels are touch enabled. When the top is pressed, they emulate turntable scratching. When the side is touched, they affect the playback speed (jog).

17.1.10 Behringer CMD MM-1

The Behringer CMD MM-1 is a flexible controller that controls 4 decks by default. The mapping can be easily configured to control any combination of decks and effect units. The Behringer CMD DC-1 and Behringer CMD DV-1 are designed to be used together with the CMD MM-1, but the CMD MM-1 can be used alone or with other controllers (especially the *Novation Launchpad*).

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 2.1.

Mapping description

Architecture

The controller has four strips of channels, each of which can be configured to control a different Deck or even an EffectUnit. These options can be changed during runtime via the Buttons in the of the **ThirdLayer**. You can find more about how to use this at the end of this document.

Mapping options

There are a few user configurable options available for you to customize. You can change these by opening the `Behringer-CMD-MM-1-scripts.js` file with your text editor of choice (such as Notepad, TextEdit, Kate, or gEdit) and editing the lines at the very top of the file.

- `channelNumber`: change this if your *controller LEDs do not light up*.
- `invertColor`: Swaps the colors which suits certain skins more
- `defaultChannelSequence`: Defines how the channels are mapped when Mixxx starts
- `channelMode`: Defines if a channel is in Deck or FX Mode when Mixxx starts
- `faderMode`: Defines how the faders behave in FX Mode by default
- `standardKnobBehavior`: Defines the mapping of the knobs when Mixxx starts
- `navEncoderScale`: the factor of speedup when using the encoder with a modifier

Top row



Figure2: Behringer CMD MM-1 (top row)

The top left knobs control the Master balance and Master gain. The top right knobs control the headphone gain and cue mix (PFL/master mix in Headphones output).

You can see the L/R buttons besides the encoder as `[SHIFT]` and `[CTRL]` buttons. These allow each button to have up to four functionalities. They behave like the Shift and Control keys on a computer keyboard.

Knobs

The Knobs have three different modes which can be cycled while in operation. The knobs in each mode, from top to bottom, control:

1. Deck: High, Mid, Low, QuickEffect (filter by default)
2. Deck: Gain, High, Mid, Low
3. Effect Unit: Meta 1, Meta 2, Meta 3, Mix

The Effect Unit number is the same as the channel/deck number, so the channel that controls the knobs/buttons/faders of deck 1 also controls the knobs of EffectUnit1, Channel 2 controls EffectUnit2, and so on.

FX Mode

The Knobs in FxMode overwrite the assigned mapping and are mapped as [Effect 1 Meta, Effect 2 Meta, Effect 3 Meta, Super] and the fader is also mapped to the mix of the EffectUnit. The buttons are documented in their own section.

Middle button

- Normal: recenter Crossfader
- Shift: Cycle Knob assignment (swaps the mapping of the knobs as mentioned earlier)

Buttons

Deck Mode

[1]&[2] Buttons:

- Normal: Change Crossfader side (Orientation)
- Shift: Toggle Fx1&2 for desired Channel
- Ctrl: Toggle Fx3&4 for desired Channel
- Third: Change ChannelNumber/Assignment

[CUE] Buttons:

- Normal: Pre-Fader-Listening
- Shift: Load selected Track to Deck
- Ctrl: enable Sync for the Deck.
- Third: Change Channelmode

FX Mode



Figure3: Behringer CMD MM-1 (FX mode)

[1]&[2] Buttons:

- Normal: Toggle Effect 1&2 in desired FxUnit

- Shift: Toggle Channel1&2 for desired FxUnit
- Ctrl: Toggle Channel3&4 for desired FxUnit
- Third: Change ChannelNumber/Assignment

[CUE] Buttons:

- Normal: Toggle Effect 3 for desired FxUnit
- Shift: Pre-Fader-Listening for FxUnit
- Ctrl: change mix_mode of Unit
- Third: Change Channelmode

Faders

DeckMode:

- Normal: Volume Fader

FxMode:

- EffectUnit Mix (dry/wet)
- Third: Reconfigure Fader to control Rate/BPM/Pitch of the Channel as if it was in Deckmode

Reassigning channel mode and number

The channel modes and numbers can be set by changing the *#mapping options* at the top of the script. They can also be changed while using the controller when in **thirdMode**. Pressing the cue- button toggles between Deck and FX Mode. The Channel number is assigned with the [1]&[2] buttons.

They are mapped in a sort of two bit encoded system:

- & [] = Channel 1
- & [] = Channel 2
- & [x] = Channel 3
- & [x] = Channel 4

So you can change between channel 1&3 by pressing the [1] button, and channel 2&4 by pressing the [2] button.

You can change the Channel mode (Deck/Fx) via the Cue Button. (Note: there is a rare issue where you have to change the Channel mode after the assignment for it to work. So it is suggested that you always change the assignment first).

Troubleshooting

Controller does not light up

The issue is probably the MIDI channel of your MM-1. Behringer had a tool that can set the controller to a different MIDI channel, however this is no longer available for download from Behringer's website. So you will have to modify the controller mapping to use the MIDI channel that your controller is set to.

Once you know the MIDI channel of your controller, open the file `Behringer-CMD-MM-1-scripts.js` file with your text editor of choice (such as Notepad, TextEdit, Kate, or gEdit) and replace the number 5 in the line where it says `var CHANNELNUMBER = 5;`. Then, open the file `Behringer CMD-MM-1.midi.xml` in the same folder

and replace the 4 at the end of 0x94, 0x84 and 0xB4 with your channel number - 1. Restart Mixxx, reload the mapping in Mixxx's preferences, and then it should work.

17.1.11 Behringer CMD STUDIO 4a

The Behringer CMD STUDIO 4a is a 2 deck controller that supports 4 virtual decks and has a built in 4 channel (one stereo master, one stereo headphones) USB sound card built in.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Mixxx Forum Thread](#)

New in version 2.1.

Mixxx Sound Hardware Preferences

- Master output: channels 1-2
- Headphone output: channels 3-4

Mapping description

Most of the buttons and knobs on the controller behave as they are labelled:

The only major departure from the above are the 4 "FX Control" knobs and buttons at the top of each deck.

Mixer

- The HIGH, MID, and LOW EQ knobs & kill buttons, deck faders, cross-fader, master, and headphone monitoring (mix & volume) knobs all operate as labelled.
- Each deck also has a gain knob (leftmost "FX Control" knob).

Navigation Control

- The BROWSE knob scrolls through the track list in the library panel.
- The BROWSE LEFT/RIGHT buttons move through the library tree (and can also select effects, see later).
- The ENTER button expands/collapses library tree items.

Deck Select Buttons

- The deck select buttons (A, B, C, D) make the respective "virtual" deck active.
- On the left deck: A = Channel 1, C = Channel 3.
- On the right deck: B = Channel 2, D = Channel 4.

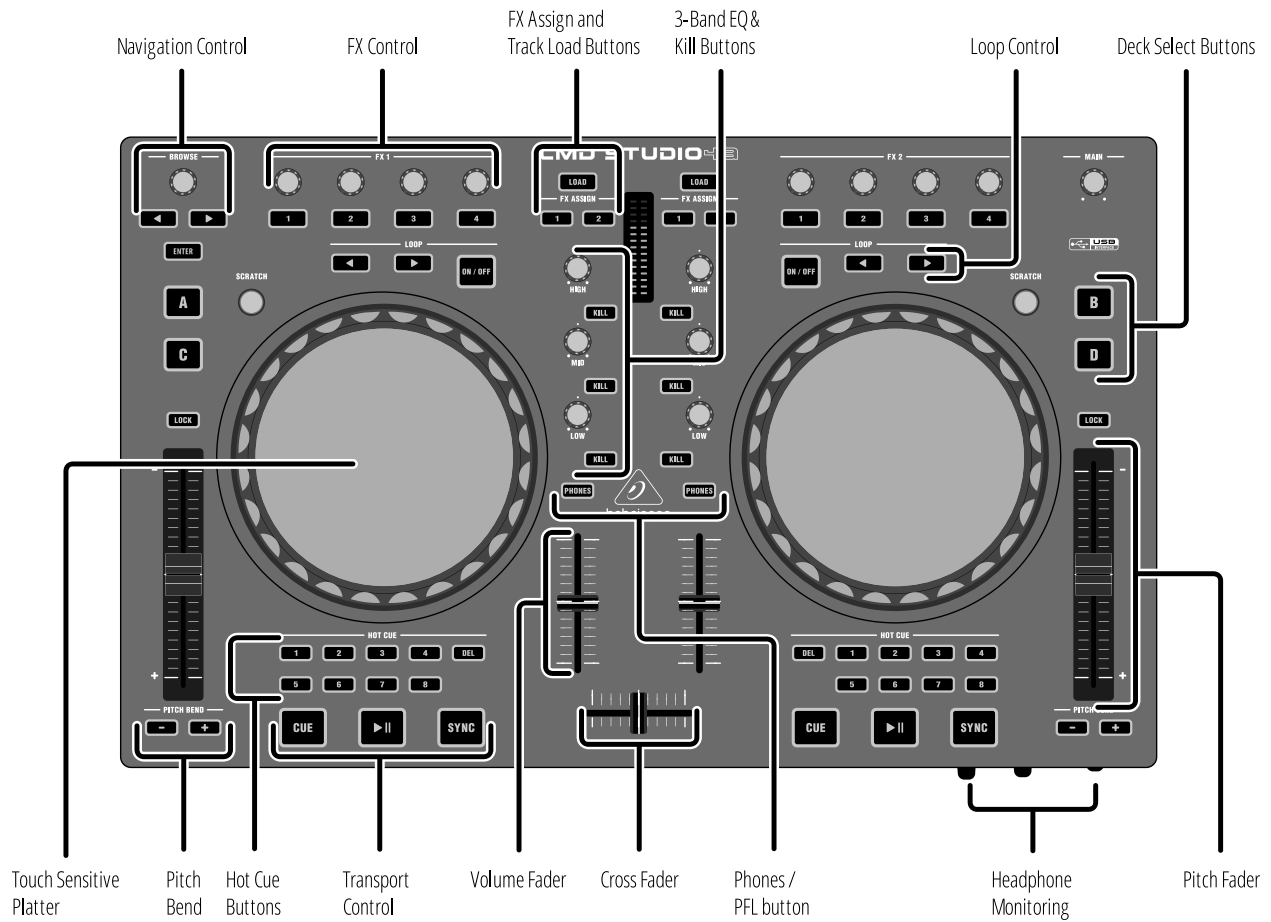


Figure4: Behringer CMD STUDIO 4a (top view)

Transport Control

- The deck LOAD buttons will load the currently highlighted track in the library window into that deck.
- The deck CUE, PLAY, SYNC, and LOOP buttons work as labelled (SYNC toggles master sync for the deck).

Wheels

- While a track is playing, spinning the wheels temporarily speeds up or slows down the track.
- When a track is stopped, spinning the wheels results in a fast search.
- When the top wheel surface is touched the wheels act as a precision jog.
- When the SCRATCH button is activated, moving the wheel while touching the top surface scratches the track.

Hot Cue Buttons

- If not currently set, pressing a HOT CUE button sets that hot cue at the current playback position.
- If already set, pressing a HOT CUE button jumps to that hot cue position.
- If the DEL button is *held*, pressing an already set HOT CUE button will clear that hot cue.
- Tapping the DEL button toggles *#DEL-mode*. The button will light up blue. DEL-mode alters some of the other button functions like a shift button on other controllers.

Playback Pitch/Rate

- The pitch sliders control the pitch.
- The PITCH BEND +/- buttons step the playback rate up or down (pressing both resets the rate back to normal).
- The LOCK buttons turn on key lock so the pitch doesn't change when the playback rate changes.
- The PITCH BEND button lights will indicate whether the current pitch is higher or lower than normal.

FX Control Buttons

These do not control effects; they have other functions:

- FX Control button 1 toggles the deck slip-mode on/off, (button lights blue when active). Slip-mode is not available in any Mixxx skin yet so may be unfamiliar. When slip-mode is active, playback continues (muted in the background) during a loop/scratch etc. Once disabled, playback will resume where the track would have been if the loop/scratch has not taken place (thus preserving the track beat).
- FX Control button 2 toggles the deck repeat mode, (button lights blue when active).
- FX Control button 3 can be tapped to adjust the beat-grid position.
- FX Control button 4 toggles the deck quantise mode on/off, (button lights blue when active).

FX Control knobs

- FX Control knob 1 = Deck gain.
- FX Control knob 2 = FX 1 “super” control (FX unit 1 on left deck, unit 3 on right deck).
- FX Control knob 3 = FX 2 “super” control (FX unit 2 on left deck, unit 4 on right deck).
- FX Control knob 4 = Deck “quick effect” control (by default this is a filter effect but can be changed in Mixxx’s preferences).

FX Assign Buttons

- Tapping either of the 2 FX ASSIGN buttons on each deck will toggle the deck’s output to one (or both) of two effects in the (default) 4-unit effects rack. The left deck (A or C) can be assigned to effect units 1 and/or 2. The right deck (B or D) can be assigned to effect units 3 and/or 4.
- *Holding* an FX ASSIGN button allows the effect in that effect unit to be changed using the BROWSE LEFT/RIGHT buttons.

DEL-mode

DEL-mode is activated by *tapping* the deck’s hot cue DEL button (the button will light up blue). This is equivalent to a shift button on other controllers and so changes the behaviour of a number of the controller buttons as follows:

- The HOT CUE buttons act as auto-loop triggers (when *held*) in DEL-mode. The button layout follows the default “LateNight” skin (i.e. top row = [1/8] to [1], bottom row = [2] to [16] beats). Longer auto-loops can be “locked” (so the HOT CUE button doesn’t have to be held) by pressing the LOOP ON/OFF button after an auto-loop is selected, (locked/playing auto-loops can also be resized by selecting a different auto-loop and then re-locking the new size with the LOOP ON/OFF button).
- The CUE button triggers reverse playback (while *held*).
- The PLAY button triggers reverse-slip playback (while *held*). NB: if you already have slip-mode activated before you trigger reverse-slip playback, (e.g. by having pressed FX-Control button 1), then slip-mode will be turned off as soon as you release the PLAY button (and you will return to the playback point where you would have been if you hadn’t altered the playback).
- The PITCH BEND +/- buttons step the key up/down without altering the playback rate. If both PITCH BEND buttons are pressed together, the playback key is reset to normal.

Auto-Loops and Slip-Mode

There are no “slip-mode aware” skins in Mixxx yet so the auto-loop behaviour of this controller (which *is* “slip-mode aware”) may be a little different than you might expect to take advantage of this feature.

- Auto-loop buttons are (by default) only active when held.
- In slip-mode, releasing an auto-loop button will immediately “re-sync” playback (by disabling, then immediately re-enabling slip mode), you may see the slip-mode button flash briefly when this happens. This allows for some very interesting “slip-auto-loop” effects.

17.1.12 Denon DN-HS5500

- [Manufacturer's product page](#) (archived)

New in version 2.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.13 Denon DN-SC2000

- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.8.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.14 Denon MC3000

- [Manufacturer's product page](#) (archived)

New in version 2.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.15 Denon MC4000

The MC4000 is a 2-deck DJ controller for the professional entertainer wrapping in-demand audio manipulation tools in a robust steel chassis for rugged durability. In addition to precision touch-activated jog wheels, performers get access to dedicated hot cue and sample pads for on-the-fly remixes.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Manual / Midi commands](#)
- [Forum thread](#)

The microphone and auxiliary inputs are mixed with the master output in hardware. They are not available to the computer through the MC4000's sound card, so this controller's sound card is not suitable for broadcasting or recording the inputs. You could use the controller with a separate USB sound card that has a microphone input for that purpose.

New in version 2.1.

Mapping Description

The Mixxx mapping is mostly the same as the standard Serato mapping, with a few exceptions which are highlighted below with *underlined text* where a specific functionality that exists in Serato is not (yet) implemented in the Mixxx mapping.

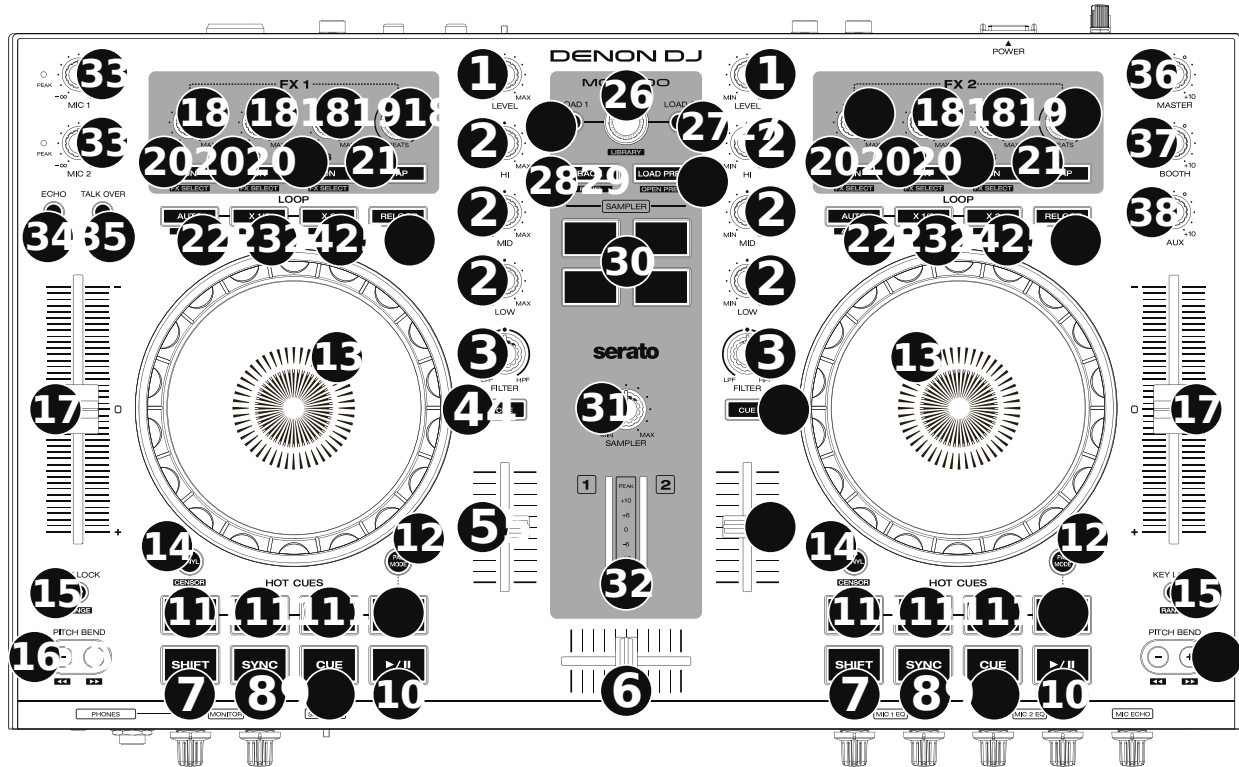


Figure5: Denon MC4000 (layout)

1. **Channel Level:** Adjust the level of the pre-fader, pre-EQ audio signal
2. **Channel EQ:** Boost or cut the high, mid-range, and low frequencies
3. **Channel Filter:** Turn counterclockwise to apply a low-pass filter. Turn clockwise to apply a high-pass filter.
4. **Channel Cue:** Send the channel's pre-fader signal to the headphones' cue channel.
5. **Channel Fader:** Adjust the channel's volume level.
6. **Crossfader:** Mix between the two decks.
7. **Shift:** Press and hold this button to access secondary functions of other controls.
8. **Sync / Sync Off:** Automatically match the corresponding Deck's tempo with the opposite Deck's tempo and phase. *Unlike Serato, Shift + sync is not mapped to anything.*
9. **Cue / Track Start:** Behavior changes according to the *cue mode selected in Mixxx's preferences*. Hold Shift and press this button to return to the start of the track.
10. **Play/Pause / Stutter:** Play/pause playback. Hold Shift and press to "stutter-play" the track from the cue point.
11. **Hot Cues:** Press a pad to set or jump to a hot cue point. To set a hot cue point, press an unlit pad at the desired location in the track (the pad will then be lit). To jump to that hot cue point, press the lit pad. To delete a hot cue point, hold Shift and press a lit pad.

12. **Pad Mode:** *Currently unmapped*
13. **Platter:** This capacitive, touch-sensitive platter controls the audio playhead when the wheel is touched and moved. When the Vinyl button is on, move the platter to “scratch” the track like a vinyl record. When the Vinyl button is off (or if you are touching only the side of the platter), move the platter to temporarily adjust the track’s speed.
14. **Vinyl / Censor:** Toggle “vinyl mode” for the platter. When activated, you can use the platter to scratch the track as you would with a vinyl record. Hold Shift and this button to activate the Censor feature: the playback of the track will be reversed, but when you release the button, normal playback will resume from where it would have been if you had never engaged the Censor feature (i.e., as if the track had been playing forward the whole time).
15. **Key Lock / Range:** Toggle Key Lock. When Key Lock is activated, the track’s key will remain the same even if you adjust its speed. Hold Shift and press to cycle through the available ranges of the pitch fader (+/- 8%, 16%, 50%). Other ranges for the fader can be selected in Mixxx’s Preferences in the Interface section, but pressing this button with Shift will only cycle through 8%, 16%, and 50%.
16. **Pitch Bend +/- :** Hold one of these buttons to momentarily reduce or increase (respectively) the speed of the track. Hold Shift and then press and hold one of these buttons to rewind or fast-forward (respectively) through the track.
17. **Pitch Fader:** Move this fader to adjust the speed (pitch) of the track. You can adjust its total range with the Key Lock / Range button.
18. **FX Level:** Turn the knobs on the left side of the controller to adjust the effect intensity (i.e. “meta” parameter) for the effects in Effect Unit 1. Turn the knobs on the right side of the controller to adjust the meta parameter for the effect in Effect Unit 2. The FX On button under the knob must be lit for the effect to be enabled.
19. **FX Beats:** Currently changes the wet/dry ratio of the effect chain. This will probably change in the future.
20. **FX On / Select:** Press to toggle the corresponding effect on or off. Hold Shift and press to assign a different effect to this slot.
21. **FX Tap:** *Currently not mapped*
22. **Auto-Loop / Auto 4:** Toggle a 4 beat loop on or off. Hold Shift and press to toggle beat quantize on or off (I.e. quantization of loop start / end points to the nearest beat). *Note: this behavior is different from Serato.*
23. **X 1/2 Loop / Loop In:** Halve the length of the current loop. Hold Shift and press to create a Loop In point at the current location.
24. **X 2 Loop / Loop Out:** Double the length of the current loop. Hold Shift and press to create a Loop Out point at the current location.
25. **Reloop:** Exit the current loop if a loop is active, or skip to the last-played loop and activate it immediately if there is no loop active.
26. **Browse / Library Knob:** Turn to browse through the items in the currently focused pane (i.e. library or sidebar). Press shift and turn to scroll *quickly* through the items in the currently focused pane. Press the knob to select the current item.
27. **Load:** Load the currently selected track to the deck.
28. **Back / Panel:** Change the currently focused pane (i.e. library or sidebar) to the next or previous pane.
29. **Load Prep / Open Prep:** Load the currently selected track to the preview deck. Hold Shift and press to eject the current track from the preview deck. *(Different from Serato mapping).*
30. **Sampler Pads:** Press to play the corresponding samples in the software’s sampler (1–4). Hold Shift and press a pad to stop its sample playback.
31. **Sample Level:** Turn this knob to adjust the volume level of the software’s samplers (1–4).

- 32. **Level Meters:** These LEDs display the level of the audio signal depending on the state of each deck and Channel Fader. The meters are not affected by the position of the Master Knob.
- 33. **Mic Volume:** Adjust the input gain of the microphone. This adjusts the hardware microphone preamplifier, not Mixxx’s mic gain. The microphone input is not available to the computer through the MC4000’s sound card; it is mixed with the master output in hardware.
- 34. **Mic Echo:** Toggle an echo effect on the microphone input. This effect is done in hardware, not in Mixxx.
- 35. **Mic Talk Over / Post:** Toggle microphone talkover, which automatically reduces the volume of the music when using the microphone. Hold shift and press to toggle whether the microphone input is routed to the booth output. These controls are done by the MC4000 in hardware and do not affect Mixxx.
- 36. **Master:** Adjust the master output level of the sound card. This does not affect the master gain in Mixxx.
- 37. **Booth:** Adjust the booth output level of the sound card. This does not affect anything in Mixxx.
- 38. **Aux:** Adjust the auxiliary output level of the sound card. This does not affect anything in Mixxx.

17.1.16 Denon MC6000MK2

- [Manufacturer’s product page](#) (archived)
- [Forum thread](#)
- [Mixxx maintainer](#)

New in version 2.0.

The number in the first column refers to the corresponding label in the *Owner’s Manual* in the chapter *Part names and functions* starting on page 20.

# User Manual	Control	Modifier	Context	Function
1	BEATS/V.FX SEL.		Knob is turned	2.1.0: Effect unit dry/wet mix
			Knob is pressed	2.1.0: Focus/unfocus effect unit
		NONE	Knob is turned	2.0.0: Change musical key
		NONE	Knob is pressed	2.0.0: Reset musical key
		SHIFT	Knob is turned	2.0.0: Load prev/next EFX chain
		SHIFT	Knob is pressed	2.0.0: Toggle between echo loop and default para
2	TAP	NONE		Toggle (enable/disable) EFX unit
		SHIFT		2.0.0: Enable/disable EFX unit + wet loop (autor
3	EFX 1/2/3 KNOB			2.1.0: Effect meta knob
3	EFX 1 KNOB		Echo loop params	2.0.0: Control echo delay (“parameter2”). The B
3	EFX 2 KNOB		Echo loop params	2.0.0: Control echo feedback (“parameter3”)
3	EFX 3 KNOB			2.0.0: Control dry/wet mix
4	EFX 1/2/3 ON			2.1.0: Enable/disable effect
		NONE		2.0.0: Toggle effect parameter between max. (=
		SHIFT		2.0.0: Reset effect parameter to min. value
5	EFX CH. ASSIGN	NONE		Assign/unassign deck
		SHIFT		Assign deck exclusively
6	LOOP IN	NONE		Set loop in point
		SHIFT		Delete loop
6	LOOP OUT	NONE		Set loop out point
		SHIFT		Delete loop out point
7	AUTO LOOP	NONE	Loop is undefined	Activate a loop over beatloop size beats
		SHIFT	Loop is undefined	Activate a rolling loop over beatloop size beats

Table 1 – continued from previ

# User Manual	Control	Modifier	Context	Function
		NONE	Loop is defined	Toggle reloop
		SHIFT	Loop is defined	Delete loop
7	LOOP +	NONE		2.1.0: Double beatloop size beats
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Move loop forward by beatloop size beats
		NONE		2.0.0: Double loop length
		SHIFT		2.0.0: Move loop forward by 1 beat
7	LOOP -	NONE		2.1.0: Halve beatloop size beats
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Move loop backward by beatloop size beats
		NONE		2.0.0: Halve loop length
		SHIFT		2.0.0: Move loop backward by 1 beat
8	HOT CUE 1/2/3/4	NONE	Deck is stopped	Jump to hot cue and start playing while pressed
		NONE	Deck is playing	Jump to hot cue
		SHIFT		Delete hot cue
8	SAMPLE 1/2/3/4	NONE	Sampler is empty	Load selected track into sampler
		NONE	Press button	Play track from beginning while pressed
		NONE	Release button	Stop playback
		SHIFT	Release button	Continue playback
		SHIFT	Press button	Eject track from sampler
9	DECK			Switch active deck
10	SHIFT			Modifier that activates a 2nd layer of functions. I
11	KEY LOCK			Enable/disable key lock mode
12	HOT CUE / SAMPLE			Switch between hot cues and samplers
13	JOG WHEEL	NONE		Bend or scratch (vinyl mode)
		SHIFT	Deck is stopped	Fast track seek (wheel search)
14	PITCH SLIDER			Change playback speed
15	SYNC			Trigger sync mode by short/long press
16	CUE	NONE		Trigger cue according to configured cue mode
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Stop playback and jump to beginning of tr
		SHIFT	Deck is stopped	2.0.0: Delete cue point or jump to beginning of t
		SHIFT	Deck is playing	2.0.0: Stop deck with a break effect
			Auto DJ: stopped	2.0.0: Skip the loaded/next track
17	PLAY	NONE		Start/stop/continue playback
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Reverse playback direction
			Deck is empty	2.0.0: Load and play selected track
		SHIFT		2.0.0: Stutter playback
			Auto DJ: stopped	2.0.0: Fade now and start playing the loaded/nex
18	SLIP/CENSOR	NONE		Censor: Enable reverse and slip mode while pres
		SHIFT		Toggle (enable/disable) slip mode permanently
19	PITCH BEND +		Deck is stopped	Fast forward
		NONE	Deck is playing	Pitch bend up
		SHIFT	Deck is playing	Pitch bend up (small)
19	PITCH BEND -		Deck is stopped	Fast rewind
		NONE	Deck is playing	Pitch bend down
		SHIFT	Deck is playing	Pitch bend down (small)
20	VINYL			Enable/disable vinyl mode (scratching)
21	PANEL			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
22	VIEW			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
23	X-F LINK			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
24	AREA			<i>Not yet mapped</i>

Table 1 – continued from previ

# User Manual	Control	Modifier	Context	Function
25	LIST			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
26	BACK	NONE		2.1.0: Scroll up
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Move focus backward to previous panel
				2.0.0: Select previous sidebar item
26	FWD	NONE		2.1.0: Scroll down
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Move focus forward to next panel
				2.0.0: Select next sidebar item
27	SELECT KNOB	NONE	Knob is turned	2.1.0: Move through focused panel/list
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Scroll through focused panel/list
				2.0.0: Move through track list
		NONE	Knob is pressed	2.1.0: Go to the selected item
		SHIFT		2.1.0: Move focus backward to previous panel
				2.0.0: Expand/collapse the selected sidebar item
28	LOAD	NONE		Load selected track into active deck
		SHIFT		Eject loaded track from active deck
29	FILTER ON			Enable/disable filter effect for deck 1/3 or 2/4
30	FILTER KNOB			Control filter effect (low/high pass) for deck 1/3
31	MIC LEVEL 1/2			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
32	MIC ON 1/2			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
33	MIC DUCKING			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
34	MIC ECHO ON 1/2			<i>Not yet mapped</i>
35	CUE MIX	NONE		Enable/disable cue mix
		SHIFT		Enable solo cue mix (only this channel)
36	VU METER DISP. SWITCH			Select channel(s) for display
37	CHANNEL FADER			Control channel output volume
38	CROSS FADER			Control balance between assigned channels
39	VU METER			Display channel/master output volume
40	BOOTH ASSIGN			Select source for booth output
41	BOOTH LEVEL			Control booth output volume
42	MASTER LEVEL			Control master output volume
43	HI KNOB			Control channel EQ (high freq.)
43	MID KNOB			Control channel EQ (mid. freq.)
43	LOW KNOB			Control channel EQ (low freq.)
44	LEVEL KNOB			Control channel gain
45	CHANNEL INPUT SELECT			Select channel input source

17.1.17 Denon MC7000

The Denon MC7000 is a professional DJ controller which has got 4-channel capability and dual USB connections. These two USB audio interfaces enable two DJs to play together. This controller includes Denon’s high build quality and superior 24-bit audio reproduction, makes this suited to both mobile and club DJs.

New in version 2.2.4.

Changed in version 2.3.0: Fixed a vinyl mode bug on deck 4 and added new features, like library sorting, searching through track with jog wheel, ejecting track from deck, waveform zoom, fixed loops and an experimental beat counter (slicer-like) and improved parameter and censor/reverse/spinback button mappings.

Useful links

- [Denon MC7000 Mapping thread](#)
- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [User Guide](#)
- [Hardware Setting Specification](#)
- [Mixxx showcase on YouTube](#)

Compatibility

- **Mac** users should be just fine connecting the MC7000 and go.
- **Windows** users need to install the latest Windows Driver from [Denon Download Site](#).
- **Linux** users need a minimum LTS Kernel version **4.19.105** or **5.4.21**. All Kernels **5.6.x** and following are supporting the device out-of-the-box.

Mapping

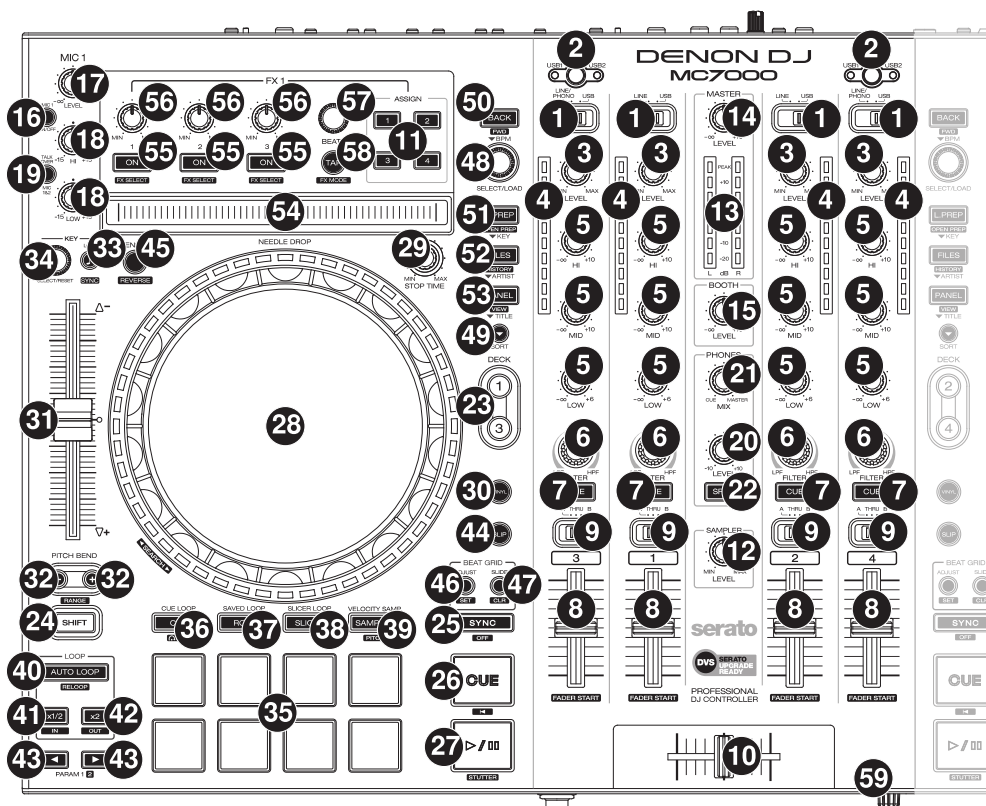


Figure6: Denon MC7000 (schematic view)

This controller is made for Serato DJ and most of the mapping is made for Mixxx accordingly. Anyhow, there are several differences for functions not matching the Serato mapping. If you have any wishes to improve the mapping, then please discuss it in the [Denon MC7000 Mapping](#) thread.

User Variables

Please check the `Denon-MC7000-scripts.js` mapping file for user variables to:

- activate *experimental features* (default: `false`)
- activate NeedleDrop sensor while a track is playing (default: `false`)
- set the Pitch Fader ranges in % to toggle between them (default: 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 24)
- Platter Ring LED mode: single LED on or off (default: 1). Can be toggled with SHIFT + Deck
- Vinyl Mode on or off at Mixxx start which also triggers the Platter Ring LED function (default: 1)
- Scratch Parameters (default: 33+1/3, 1/10, 1/10/32)
- Jog Sensitivity (default: 1)

Mixer Section

No.	Control	Function
1	Input Selector Switch	Set to the desired audio source for this channel. LINE/PHONO will disable the corresponding Deck (switches off all LEDs and the controller will not send MIDI signals to control Mixxx). This allows the mixer to use an external source. USB will turn the corresponding Deck on and allows to control Mixxx via USB connection.
2	USB1 / USB2	Press to select whether the deck is controlling the computer connected to USB Port 1 or USB Port 2. If only one USB Port is connected the controller activates this automatically.
3	LEVEL	Turn to adjust the level of the pre-fader, pre-EQ audio signal for the channel.
4	Channel Level Meters	Display the audio signal level of the channel as in Mixxx GUI.
5	Channel EQ	Turn to boost or cut the HI, MID and LOW frequencies for the channel.
6	FILTER	Turn this knob to adjust the filter applied to the channel. Turn the knob counter-clockwise to apply a low-pass filter. Turn the knob clockwise to apply a high-pass Filter.
7	CUE	Press to send the channel's pre-fader signal to the headphones' cue channel.
8	Channel fader	Use to adjust the channel's volume level.
9	Crossfader Assign	Routes the audio playing on the corresponding channel to either side of the crossfader (A or B), or bypasses the crossfader and sends the audio directly to the program mix (THRU).
10	Crossfader	Use this crossfader to mix between the left and right decks.
12	SAMPLER LEVEL	Turn this knob to adjust the volume level of the software's sampler. If the volume is set to 0 then the Sampler banks are hidden, otherwise shown.
13	Master Level Meters	These LEDs show the Master Audio signal.
14	MASTER LEVEL	Turn to adjust the volume level of the master outputs.
15	BOOTH LEVEL	Turn to adjust the volume level of the booth outputs.
20	PHONES LEVEL	Turn to adjust the volume level of the headphones.
21	PHONES MIX	Adjusts the software's audio output to the headphones, mixing between the cue output and the master mix output.
22	SPLIT	Press to switch Headphone split mode. When this switch is lit, the headphone audio will be split such that all channels sent to cue channel are summed to mono and sent to the left headphone channel and the master mix is summed to mono and sent to the right channel. When the switch is unlit, the cue channel and master mix will be blended together.
59	X FADER CONTOUR	Turn to adjust the slope of the crossfader curve, to the left for a smooth fade (mixing) or to the right for a sharp cut (scratching).

Note: The Input source selection, Master Level Meters, USB1 / USB2, MASTER LEVEL, BOOTH LEVEL, PHONES LEVEL, PHONES MIX and SPLIT are handled by the controller. The status of Mixxx will not be changed.

Microphone Section

No.Control	Function
16 MIC ON/OFF	Press to activate/deactivate the microphones.
17 MIC LEVEL	Turn to adjust the volume levels of the corresponding microphone inputs.
18 MIC 1 HI/MIC 1 LOW (left deck)	Turn to boost or cut the high or low frequencies for Microphone 1.
18 MIC 2 TONE (right deck)	Turn to adjust the tone (high-low) for Microphone 2.
18 ECHO MIC 1&2 (right deck)	Turn to adjust the amount of the echo effect for both Microphones.
19 TALKOVER MIC 1&2 (left deck)	Press to use the talkover feature, which automatically reduces the volume level of the master mix when you speak into the microphones.
19 SHIFT + TALKOVER MIC 1&2 (left deck)	Press to activate/deactivate the Post feature. When on, the microphones signal will be sent to the Booth Outputs. When off, the microphones signal will not be routed to the Booth Outputs.
19 ECHO MIC 1&2 (right deck)	Press this button to activate or deactivate the echo effect on the microphones' audio signal.

Note: All functions are handled by the controller in hardware. The status of Mixxx will not be changed.

FX Section

No.Control	Function
11 FX ASSIGN	Press assign FX 1 and/or FX 2 to the corresponding channel.
55 FX ON	Press to turn the corresponding effect on or off.
55 SHIFT + FX ON	Press to select an effect from the list that was enabled in the Mixxx Preferences FX section.
56 FX 1, FX 2, FX 3	Turn to adjust the level of the corresponding effect. The FX ON button under the knob must be lit for this knob to function.
57 FX BEATS	Turn to adjust the Wet/Dry rate of the effects.
58 FX TAP	Press to activate effects for the Master output. This can be overlapped with Channel Effects.
58 SHIFT + FX TAP	Press to activate effects for headphones cue.

Library Section

No.Control	Function
48 SELECT/LOAD	Turn to navigate through lists. Press the left side button to load a track into the active Deck (1 or 3), press the right side button to load a track into the active Deck (2 or 4). When you keep the knob pressed down longer than 0,5 sec an actual loaded track will be ejected from the deck upon release of the knob.
48 SHIFT + SELECT/LOAD	Turn to browse quickly through the tracks in the library or push the knob to open folders on the left side of the library.
49 SORT	Press and hold to activate sort functions.
50 BACK	Press to switch between right and left side of the library.
50 SHIFT + BACK	Press to move through frames inside the GUI.
50 SORT + BACK	Press to sort the tracks by Beats Per Minute.
51 L.PREP	Press to load the currently selected track to the Preview Deck.
51 SHIFT + L.PREP	Press to start and stop playing the track in Preview Deck.
51 SORT + L.PREP	Press to sort the tracks by their Key.
52 FILES	Press to maximise the library. Press this button again to exit maximised library.
52 SORT + FILES	Press to sort the tracks by Artist.
53 PANEL	Press to open and close the FX panel inside the GUI.
53 SORT + PANEL	Press to sort the tracks by Title.

Deck Section

No.Control	Function
23 DECK	Selects which deck in the software is controlled by that hardware deck. The left deck can control Deck 1 or 3; the right deck can control Deck 1 or 4.
23 SHIFT + DECK	Press to switch Platter Ring LED Mode. Refer to the LEDs section for details.
24 SHIFT	Press and hold this button to access secondary functions of other controls.
25 SYNC	Press to automatically match the corresponding deck's <i>tempo</i> with the tempo and phase of the opposite deck. Press again to deactivate Sync. Hold this button down for one sec to permanently match the tempo.
26 CUE	If a cue point is not set then press this button to set it at the current track position. During playback, press this button to return the track to the cue point. If the deck is paused, press and hold this button to play the track from the cue point. Release the button to return the track to the cue point and pause it. To continue playback without returning to the cue point, press and hold this button and then press the PLAY button, afterwards release cue button.
26 SHIFT + CUE	Press to return to the start of the track.
27 PLAY / PAUSE	Press to pause or resume playback.
27 SHIFT + PLAY / PAUSE	Press to stutter play the track from the last set cue point.
28 Jog Wheel	Controls the audio playhead when the wheel is touched and moved. When the VINYL button is lit, move the platter to scratch the track as you would with a vinyl record. When the VINYL button is unlit (or if you are touching only the side of the platter), move the platter to temporarily adjust the track's speed.
28 SHIFT + Jog Wheel	Navigates quickly through the track. This only applies if touching the side of the platter or with VINYL deactivated.

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

No	Control	Function
29	STOP TIME	Controls the rate at which the track slows to a complete stop (brake time) during backspin. This also affects how quickly the track starts after a backspin (Soft Start).
30	VINYL	Press to activate/deactivate a vinyl mode for the platter. When activated, you can use the platter to scratch the track as you would with a vinyl record.
31	Pitch Fader	Move to adjust the speed (pitch) of the track.
32	PITCH BEND -/+	Press to momentarily reduce or increase the speed of the track.
32	SHIFT + PITCH BEND -/+	Press to set the range of the Pitch Fader to values of 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 16% and 24%.
33	KEY LOCK	Press to activate/deactivate Key Lock. When Key Lock is activated, the track's key will remain the same even if you adjust its speed.
33	SHIFT + KEY LOCK	Press to automatically match the corresponding deck's key with the key of the opposite deck.
34	KEY SELECT/RESET	Turn to raise or lower the key of the track. Press to reset the track's key to its original key.
34	SHIFT + KEY SELECT/RESET	Turn to zoom in and out the waveform or push the knob to reset the Waveform zoom to the level set in preferences.
35	Performance Pads	refer to the <i>Performance Pads section</i> for details.
40	AUTO LOOP	Press to create an auto-loop with the length set with loop length. You may change the length of beats by using the X1/2 or X2 buttons.
40	SHIFT + AUTO LOOP	Press to toggle the current loop on or off. If the loop is ahead of the current play position, the track will keep playing normally until it reaches the loop.
41	X1/2	Press to halve the length of the current loop.
41	SHIFT + X1/2	Press to create a loop in point at the current Location.
42	X2	Press to double the length of the current loop.
42	SHIFT + X2	Press to create a loop out point at the current Location.
43	</> PARAM 1 2	Press to add/remove rating stars to the loaded track.
43	SHIFT + </> PARAM 1 2	Press to change the track color in the library.
44	SLIP	Press to enable or disable Slip Mode. In Slip Mode, you can jump to cue points, trigger loops or use the platters, while the track's timeline continues. In other words, when you deactivate Slip Mode, the track will resume normal playback from where it would have been if you had never done anything (i.e., as if the track had been playing forward the whole time).
45	CENSOR	Press and hold this button to play the track in REVERSE. When releasing the button, the track immediately starts playing from its momentary position. If SLIP was active then after releasing the button the track continues as it had been playing forward the whole time (CENSOR). If you want to use the Censor function a 2nd time, make sure to enable SLIP again.
45	SHIFT + CENSOR	Press to activate a backspin with the length set by the STOP TIME knob.
46	BEAT GRID ADJUST	Press to adjust the Beat Grid to the current play position.
46	SHIFT + BEAT GRID ADJUST	Press to activate Quantize mode.
47	BEAT GRID SLIDE	Press to adjust the Beat Grid to another playing track.
54	NEEDLE DROP	Place your finger on a point along this sensor to jump to that point in the track (strip represents entire track).
54	SHIFT + NEEDLE DROP	Press to jump to a position while a track is currently playing.

Hint: The jog sensitivity and scratch parameters (28), the default vinyl mode (30), the pitch fader ranges (32) as well as the needle drop activity (54) can be set by modifying the variables inside the *JavaScript file* accordingly.

Performance Pads

Mode Selection

No.Control	Function
35 Performance Pads	Press to perform action with one of those buttons.
36 CUE	Press to switch to Hot Cue mode.
37 ROLL	Press to switch to Roll mode.
37 SAVED LOOP	Press ROLL one more time to get into Fixed Loop mode.
38 SLICER	Press to switch to Beatjump mode.
39 SAMPLER	Press to switch to Sampler mode.

Hot Cue Mode (blue LED)

8 Hot Cue positions can be defined in this mode.

Press one of the pad buttons to set or play a Hot Cue.
Use SHIFT + pad button to delete an existing Hot Cue.

Roll Mode (turquoise LED)

This mode lets you repeat a number of beats while keep pushing a pad button down.

The SLIP function remains

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Fixed Loop Mode (yellow LED)

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off.

Beatjump Mode (red LED)

This mode lets you jump a number of beats while pushing a pad button once.

Press and hold SHIFT and then push a pad button to jump even more beats.

16, 32, 64 and 128 forward on the upper row and

backwards on the lower row.

Note: If experimental features were set to *true* in the *JavaScript file* then the pad LEDs counting the beat **after** the main CUE point.

	CUE LOOP	SAVED LOOP	SLICER LOOP	VELOCITY SAMP.
	CUE	ROLL	SLICER	SAMPLER
Sampler Mode (pink LED)				PITCH
	Jump fwd 1 beat	Jump fwd 2 beats	Jump fwd 4 beats	Jump fwd 8 beats
	Jump back 1 beat	Jump back 2 beats	Jump back 4 beats	Jump back 8 beats

8 samplers can be triggered from either Deck.

Add samplers to the sampler bank pushing a pad button.

If a sampler is loaded, then another

from its Cue point.

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Push
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Cue
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Use
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LEDs

luminesces.

Hardware.

The Channel Volume Meters matches to the ones shown in Mixxx GUI. Only when clipping the red LED il-

The Master Volume Meter is not correlated to Mixxx GUI as the controller handles that in

Button LEDs

are fully mapped for the first function. As you press and hold SHIFT then the secondary functions

have only got some flashing LEDs mapped, e.g. TAP and KEY SYNC, when activated.

Press SHIFT + Deck to switch Platter Ring LED Mode.

- Mode 0 -

Single off LED chase (all other LEDs are on)

- Mode 1 -

Single on LED chase (all other LEDs are off)

Hint: The default mode can be set to 0 or 1 inside the *JavaScript file*.

Platter Ring LEDs are correlated with the VINYL button.

- If vinyl mode is enabled, the LED indicates a turntable platter spinning at 33.3 rpm.
- If vinyl mode is

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starting at the top.

Note: The Platter Ring LEDs are not moving while the track position is negative. That means if the position is before the track starts then the position LED keeps staying at most up position.

Known Issues

- Some Performance Pad modes are not available (Cue Loop, Flip, Slicer Loop, Velocity Sampler, Pitch).
- The Effect

Units don't use Mixxx Standard Effects Mapping

17.1.18 DJ Tech CDJ 101

DJ Tech is not to be confused with DJ TechTools, the makers of the MIDI Fighter series, Chroma Ca-

bles, and Chroma Caps. There is no (longer) a product page for this discontinued device.

- [Forum thread](#)
- [New in version 1.11.](#)

Mapping description

Needs the CDJ 101 to be on midi channel 1 for deck 1 and on channel 2 for deck 2.

- Pitch slider works as you'd expect

- Holding down the push button works as a “shift” to activate secondary functions

- Rotate push button: navigate tracks
- Shift + rotate push button: switch between playlists
- Cue button: default cue behaviour
- Play: toggle play
- Shift + play: sync

While track is playing

- Surface of jog wheel: scratch
- Edge of jog wheel: tempo bend
- Shift + edge of jog wheel: fine tempo bend

While deck is paused

- Press push button: load a track
- Surface of jog wheel: scratch thru track
- Shift + surface

of
jog
wheel:
scan
through
track
quickly

- Edge
of
jog
wheel:
jog
though
track
slowly

- Shift
+
Cue:
move
beat-
grid

17.1.19 DJ Tech DJM 101

DJ
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Ca-

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

New
in
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1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.20 DJ Tech iMix Reload

DJ
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bles, and Chroma Caps. There is no (longer) a product page for this discontinued device.

- [Fo-
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New

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1.10.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.21 DJ Tech Kon- trol One

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is
not
to
be
con-
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with
DJ
Tech-
Tools,
the
mak-
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of
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MIDI
Fighter
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bles, and Chroma Caps. There is no (longer) a product page for this discontinued device.

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.
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Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller,

please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.22 DJ Tech MIX-101

New in version 2.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.23 DJ Tech Mixer One

DJ Tech is not to be confused with DJ Tech-Tools, the makers of the MIDI Fighter series, Chroma Caps,

bles, and Chroma Caps.

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New
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1.10.1.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.24 DJ Tech- Tools MIDI Fighter Clas- sic

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map-
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1-
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for
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New
in
ver-
sion
1.8.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.25 DJ Tech- Tools MIDI Fighter Twister

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page

New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.5.
-

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.26 EK Otus

This controller has been discontinued as EKS is went out of business.

New in version 1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.27 Ele Tweaker

The Electric Tweaker is an unconventional MIDI controller that can control most

as-
pects
of
Mixxx.
In-

stead of jog wheels, it fits an 8x4 grid of multicolor backlit buttons, 8 velocity-sensitive buttons, and 6 push encoders with LED rings into a relatively small package. It does not have a built in sound card, so it requires a separate sound card or splitter cable (although it does include 5-pin MIDI in and out ports).

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
web-
site](#)
 - [Fo-
rum
topic](#)
 - [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
man-
ual](#)
- New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.

Compatibility and setup

The
Tweaker
is
a
USB
MIDI
class
com-
pli-
ant
de-
vice,
so
it
does
not
re-

any operating system. Just plug it in and load the Mixxx mapping on any OS that Mixxx runs on.

quire
any
spe-
cial
drivers
on

Use
it
with
the
Tweaker
MIDI
1
port
(Tweaker
MIDI
2
is
the
5-
pin
MIDI
I/O
on
the
Tweaker).

Mapping description

Global controls

1. Scroll through library. Press to toggle big library view
2. Scroll up left panel of

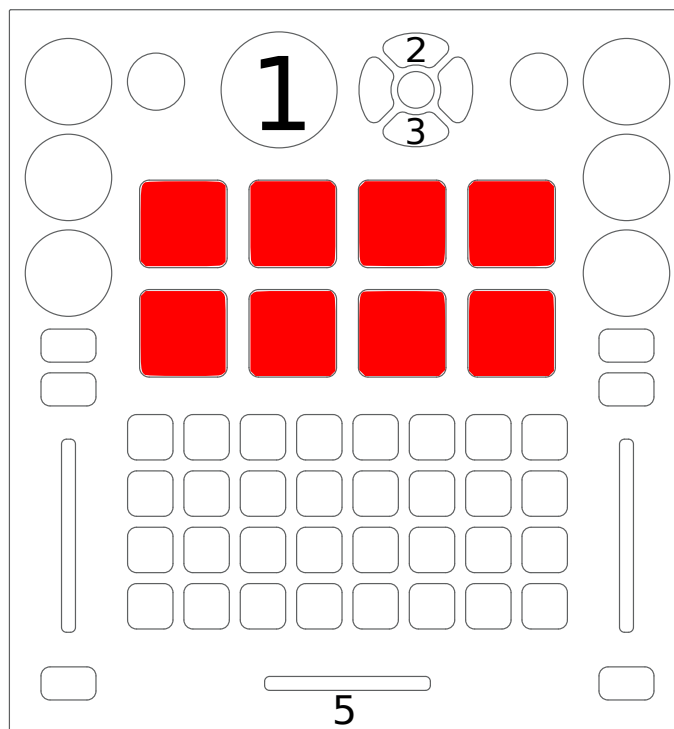


Figure7: Electrix Tweaker (global controls)

li-
brary

3. Scroll
down
left
panel
of
li-
brary

4. Sam-
plers

- Off
when
empty,
red
when
loaded

- Press
a
but-
ton
to
load
the
se-
lected
sam-
ple
into
a
sam-
pler
and
play
it

- Press
a
but-
ton
to
play
a
sam-
ple.
When
the

ing.

but-
ton
is
re-
leased,
the
sam-
ple
will
stop
play-

- Press [[#top-shift-layer|top shift]] and a sampler button to eject a sample from a sampler
- Samples will play with their volume proportional to how much force was used to strike

the
but-
ton.

You can adjust the sensitivity or disable the velocity sensitivity (and make them work as on/off switches) by adjusting options at the top of the JavaScript file in a text editor.

5. Cross-fader

Top shift layer

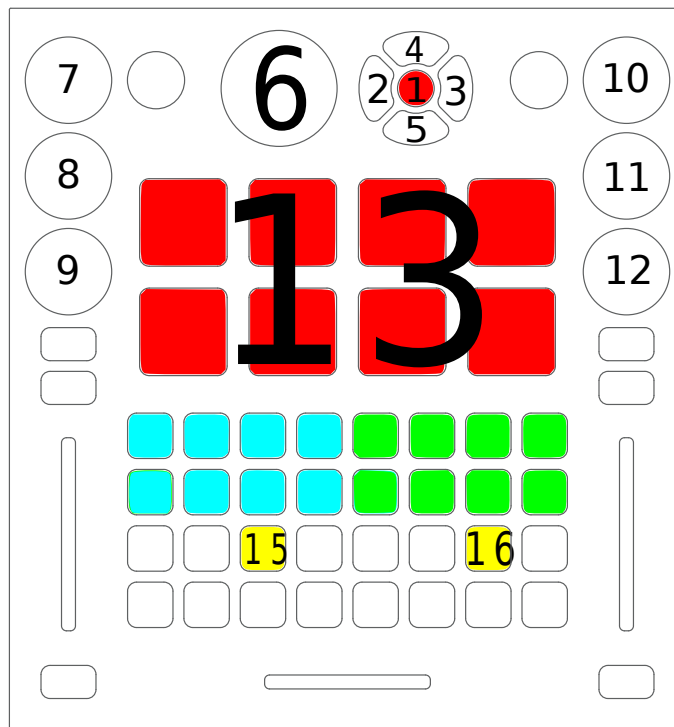


Figure8: Electrix Tweaker (top shift layer controls)

This
layer
is
ac-
tive
while
the
top

shift
but-
ton
(#1
in
the
di-
a-
gram)
is
held
down.

With
the
ex-
cep-
tion
of
the
head-
phone
mix
en-
coder
(#8
in
the
di-
a-
gram),
press-
ing
the
en-
coders

7-12 resets them to center.

1. Top shift button
2. Eject left deck
3. Eject right deck
4. Ex-

pand/collapse
se-
lected
item
in
left
li-
brary
pane

5. Ex-
pand/collapse
se-
lected
item
in
left
li-
brary
pane

6. Scroll
through
li-
brary
quickly.
Push
to
load
se-
lected
track
into
first
stopped
deck.

7. Head-
phone
gain

8. Head-
phone
cue/master
mix
in
head-
phones.
Press
to
tog-
gle

lit when split cue mode is enabled.

split
cue
mode.
The
blue
LED
be-
low
en-
coder
is

9. Chan-
nel
gain
for
ac-
tive
deck
on
left
side

10. Mas-
ter
out-
put
gain

11. Mas-
ter
out-
put
bal-
ance

12. Chan-
nel
gain
for
ac-
tive
deck
on
right
side

13. Eject
sam-
pler

- 14. Delete hotcue
- 15. Deck shift button. Press to enable [[#vinyl time-code mode]] on the deck that is active on the left

side (press top shift button first, then this button while holding down top shift)

- 16. Deck shift button. Press to enable [[#vinyl time-code mode]] on the deck that is active on the right

side (press top shift button first, then this button while holding down top shift)

Deck controls

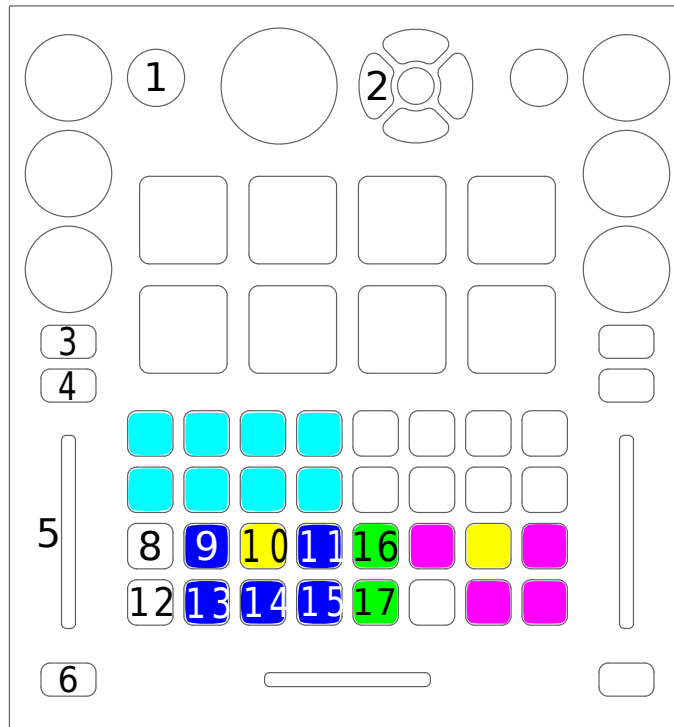


Figure9: Electrix Tweaker (deck controls)

The deck controls are the same on each half of the controller. Which deck each side

con-
trols
can
be
switched

with the deck toggle button, labeled #11 in the diagram. When controlling deck 1 or 2, the switches on that side (9, 11, 13, 14, and 15 in the diagram) are blue when enabled, as shown on the left side of the diagram. When controlling deck 3 or 4, the switches on that side are magenta when enabled, as shown on the right side of the diagram.

1. Filter (low pass filter left of center; high pass filter right of center)
2. Load track selected in library into deck
3. Toggle encoders between EQ and loop mode (see [[#channel-encoder-layers|below]])

4. Head-
phone
cue-
ing
5. Vol-
ume
6. Play/pause
7. Hotcues.
Press
an
un-
lit
but-
ton
to
set
a
hotcue.
When
slip
mode
is
dis-
abled
(see
#9
be-
low),
press-

ing a hotcue simply jumps to that hotcue. When slip mode is on, hotcues can be previewed on a stopped deck. While previewing a hotcue, press the play button to let the track keep playing after the hotcue is released. Pressing a hotcue while a deck is playing and slip mode is on will jump to the hotcue then jump back to where the track would have been once the last hotcue button is released.

8. Jump
4
beats
for-
ward
(with
quan-
tize
en-
abled)
9. Slip
mode.

When active, loops and hotcues will only play as long as they are held down. When they are re-

leased, the track will jump to where it would have been if the loop or hotcue was not pressed.

10. `[[#deck-shift-layer|Deck shift]]`

11. Deck toggle between decks 1 & 3 on the left and decks 2 & 4 on the right.

12. Jump 4 beats back-

ward
(with
quan-
tize
en-
abled)

13. Quantize. In addition to snapping cues, loops, and play button presses to the nearest beat, this

changes the behavior of the controller's navigation buttons. When enabled, the navigation buttons are white as shown by 8 & 11 in the diagram. With quantize enabled, the navigation buttons jump by 4 beats or 1 beat with [#deck-shift-layer|deck shift (#10)] pressed. When disabled, the navigation buttons are green as shown by 15 & 16 in the diagram. With quantize disabled, the navigation buttons fast forward and rewind the track. When quantize is disabled and deck shift is pressed, the navigation buttons are temporary pitch bend buttons.

14. Key lock
15. Sync lock
16. Fast forward (with quantize disabled)
17. Rewind

(with
quan-
tize
dis-
abled)

Deck Shift layer

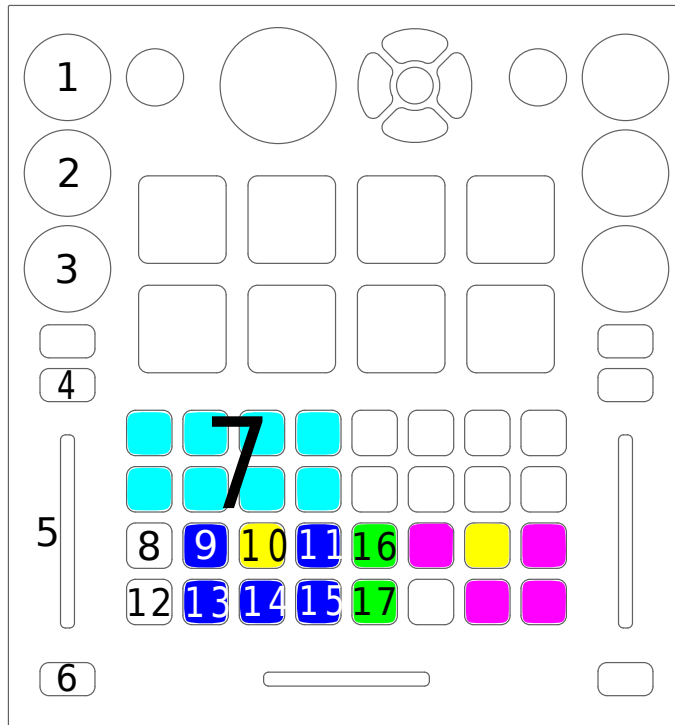


Figure10: Electrix Tweaker (deck shift layer)

This
layer
is
ac-
tive
while
the
yel-
low
deck
shift

button on that side of the controller is held down.

1. Pitch (only adjusts tempo with key-lock on)
2. Jump 32 beats forward or backward
3. Scroll through hotcue pages. The pages are color coded, in order, cyan, green, red, and white. The LED around

coder indicates the hotcue page number. The active page on a deck is remembered when toggling between decks (see [[#deck-controls|deck controls (#11)]] above).

the
en-

4. Exit loop
5. Volume
6. Cue. When previewing from the cue point on a stopped deck, release this cue button to stop play-

ing and jump back to the cue point. Release deck shift to continue playing.

7. Move hotcue to current position
8. Jump forward 1 beat (with quan-

size
en-
abled,
see
[[#deck-
controls|deck
con-
trols
#13]])

9.
Man-
u-
ally
place
loop
start
point

10.
Deck
shift
but-
ton

11.
Man-
u-
ally
place
loop
end
point

12.
Jump
back
1
beat
(with
quan-
tize
en-
abled,
see
[[#deck-
controls|deck
con-
trols
#13]])

13.
Align
beat-
grid
with

current
position

14. Sync
key.
If
key
has
been
changed
from
track's
original
key,
reset
the
key.

15. Re-
set
tempo

16. Tem-
porar-
ily
raise
pitch
while
pressed
(with
quan-
tize
dis-
abled,
see
[[#deck-
controls|deck
con-
trols
#13]])

17. Tem-
porar-
ily
lower
pitch

while
pressed
(with
quan-
tize
dis-
abled,
see
[[#deck-
controls|deck
con-
trols
#13]])

Channel encoder layers

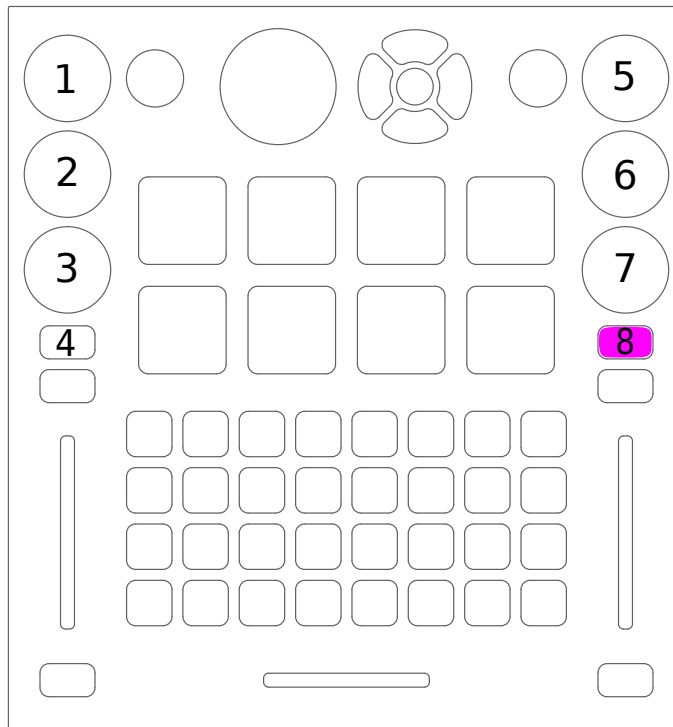


Figure 11: Electrix Tweaker (channel encoder layers)

The
en-
coder

layer buttons (#4 and #8 in the diagram) toggle the encoders between EQ and

loop layers.

The left side of the diagram shows EQ mode. In EQ mode, pressing encoders toggles that EQ's kill

switch. The blue LED below the encoder is lit while the kill switch is on. Pressing the encoder while holding deck shift (see *deck controls #10*) resets the EQ to center.

Tip: You can go to Options

>
Pref-
er-
ences
>
Equal-
iz-
ers
and
check
“Re-
set
equal-
iz-
ers
on

track load”. On most controllers, this would be an issue because the physical knobs would be misaligned with the values in software when the EQs were reset, but because the Tweaker has LED rings around encoders instead of knobs, this is not an issue.

The
right
side
of
the
di-
a-
gram
shows
loop
mode.
The
LEDs
on
the
loop
move
length
and
loop
length
en-
coders

represent numbers of beats. Center means 1 beat. Each step to the right doubles the beats and each step to the left halves the beats. For example, the default loop length is 4 beats, so the center LED and 2 LEDs to the right are lit ($2 \times 2 = 4$).

1. High EQ
2. Mid EQ
- 3.

Low EQ

4. Encoder mode button. Press to switch to loop mode.

5. Loop move length

6. Move loop

7. Loop length. Press to toggle loop. When in slip mode (see [\[\[#deck-controls|deck control button #9\]\]](#)), the loop is

only active while this is held down. The blue LED below the encoder is lit while

8. a loop is active.

9. Encoder mode button. Press to switch to EQ mode.

Vinyl Timecode Mode

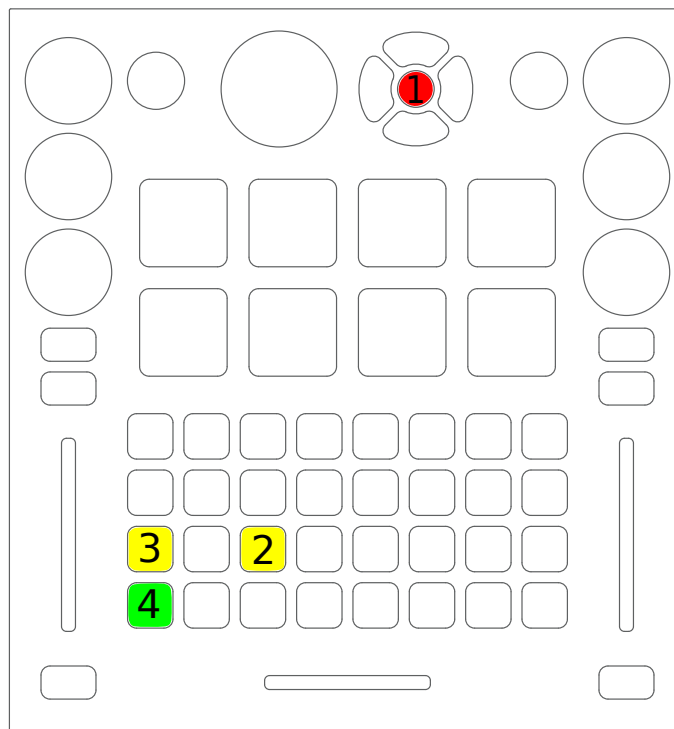


Figure12: Electrix Tweaker (vinyl timecode mode)

1. Top Shift
- 2.

Tog-
gle
vinyl
time-
code
mode
by
press-
ing
deck
shift
(#2
in
the
di-
a-
gram)
while
hold-
ing
top
shift

(#1 in the the diagram). This replaces the navigation buttons for that deck with buttons that toggle options for timecode control.

3.
Cy-
cle
through
vinyl
con-
trol
modes:
ab-
so-
lute
(LED
off),
rel-
a-
tive
(LED
in-
di-
cates
cue
mode),
and

constant (LED red). If the deck is in relative mode and playing, pressing the button cycles through cue modes: off (white), cue (yellow), hotcue (green). When the deck is playing in relative mode, pressing the button with deck shift (#2) switches to constant mode.

4.
tog-
gle

vinyl control. Turns green when vinyl control is enabled. With deck shift (#2) pressed, it toggles

passthrough mode and turns white. Pressing the button while passthrough mode is enabled turns passthrough mode off (without toggling whether vinyl control is enabled).

17.1.28 Ev X- Session

This product has been discontinued.

New in version 1.6.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.29 Factory DJ2

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
New in version 1.6.

Setting up the controller

In order for this mapping to work, you will need to use these settings. First, enter *System Mode*

by pressing the two black buttons in the top right encoder section. There is a vertical *System* label next to these two buttons. The orange *Sys/Mon* LED in the center bottom should be on and not blinking.

You can now modify various

set-
tings
by
press-
ing
each
of
the
4
black
but-
tons
of
the
en-

coder section. There are two possible settings for each function, *On* or *Off*, depending which of the corresponding LED is lit. There is also a brief explanation of these settings on a gray sticker in the back of the controller.

- The top left button controls the *Auto Switch* function. If the *Seek/Scratch* green LED, is on, the function

is off. If the *List/load* red LED is on, the function is on. If the *Auto Switch* function is on, the encoder will switch to *Seek/Scratch* after pressing the encoder to load a track. This function is up to the user's preference and will not affect the mapping.

- **The bottom left button must be set**

to
the
Gain
green
LED
for
this
map-
ping
to
work.
If
set

to the red *Pitch* LED, the transport buttons will have different CC numbers. This is useful if you own a second controller which already has transport functions.

- The top right button must be set to the Seek/Scratch green LED. If set to the *List/Load* red LED, the *Auto*

Play function will be on, meaning that loading a track from the *List/load* encoder will trigger playback. You don't want this function on since it will conflict with the play button of the transport section which would have the same CC number.

- The bottom right button must be set to the

Gain green LED.
If set to the red LED, the joy-

stick will have different CC numbers, and its mapping won't work properly.

- If the green *FX1* LED is on, the controller's will use MIDI channel 1, and channel 16 if the

FX2 LED is on. This is useful if you want to control four decks using two FaderFox DJ2 controllers. If you use only one controller, leave this setting to *FX1*. To change the setting, press the *Shift* button and the lower left black button of the encoder section for channel 1, or the lower right black button of the encoder section for channel 16.

Important
:
changes to your settings won't be saved if you just

turn
off
the
con-
troller
on
Sys-
tem

Mode. To save the settings, exit *System Mode* by pressing again the two black buttons of the left encoder section.

Encoders Section

The
two
en-
coders
on
top
of
the
con-
troller
con-
trol
var-
i-
ous
pa-
ram-
e-
ters.
They
can
of
course

be turned but also act as push buttons. You can select which function is used for each of the encoders by pushing the black buttons of the encoders section. LEDs indicate which function is currently selected.

- *List/Load*
(top
red
LED
is
on)
lets
you
browse
your
playlist.
Push
the
left
en-

into Deck A or the right encoder for Deck B.

coder
to
load
the
high-
lighted
track

encoder for Deck B. Pushing the encoder on that setting will activate *Sync* on that deck.

- *Seek/Scratch*
(top green LED is on) acts as a jog-wheel. Turn the left encoder for Deck A or the right

- *Gain*
(bottom green LED is on) controls the gain of the channel. Pushing the encoder

setting will mute the track.

on
that

- *Pitch* (bottom red LED is on) controls the tempo of the deck. Unfortunately there is no MIDI

CC number emitted when pushing the encoder on that position.

Joystick

The joystick can be set to control either the first or the second unit of the effect rack.

To control the first effect unit, press *Shift* + the lower black button of the left encoder section (*FX1* green LED is on).
To control the second effect unit, press *Shift* + the lower black button of the right encoder section (*FX2* green LED is on).

The horizontal axis of the joystick controls the *Mix* knob of the effect unit. The vertical

cal axis control the *Super Knob* of the unit.

Mixer Section

- Using the knobs and faders should be straightforward as the controls follow the labels printed on

the controller.

- The *Cue Mix* knob controls the headphone mix. The *Cue A* and *Cue B* are used to pre-listen the

selected deck.

- The green *FX ctrl* buttons are used to activate a desired effect unit on the selected

deck.

- the left

green
but-
ton
en-
ables
ef-
fect
unit
1
on
that
deck

- the
right
green
but-
ton
en-
ables
ef-
fect
unit
2
on
that
deck

- *Shift*
+
left
green
but-
ton
en-
ables
ef-
fect
unit
3
on
that
deck

- *Shift*
+
right
green
but-
ton
en-
ables

fx
unit
4
on
that
deck

- The *Kill* button controls Low Kill and *Shift* + *Kill* controls High Kill. To use Mid Kill, press *Shift*

+ *Cue A* (Deck A) or *Shift* + *Cue B* (Deck B)

Transport Section

The left transport section controls Deck A transport functions, and the right transport sec-

Deck B.

tion
those
of

grid to current playposition function. *Shift* + this button controls the *Quantize* function.

- The top left gray button (labeled with a pause symbol) of each section controls the *Align beat-*

controls the *Reverse* function.

- The top right gray button (without any label) controls the *Key-lock*. *Shift* + this button con-

back jump one beat backward on this deck.

- The bottom left gray button (Play/pause label) controls *Play*. *Shift* + this button will make the play-

preferences). *Shift* + this button will make the playback jump one beat forward on this deck.

- The bottom right gray button (play label) controls *Cue* (depending on the settings in Mixxx's

- The top blue but-

ton
holds
down
the
speed
(tem-
po-
rary
pitch
bend)
and
the
bot-
tom
blue
but-
ton
holds

the speed up according to the labels on the controller. Pressing *Shift* + these blue buttons will act similarly but with a smaller pitch bending.

17.1.30 Ge CDMP- 7000

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.31 Ge First- Mix

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
\(archived\)](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.32 He DJ Con- sole 4- Mx

The Hercules DJ Console 4-Mx is a USB controller with a built

ilar to the [\[\[Hercules DJ Console RMX\]\]](#), but with switches for 4 decks.

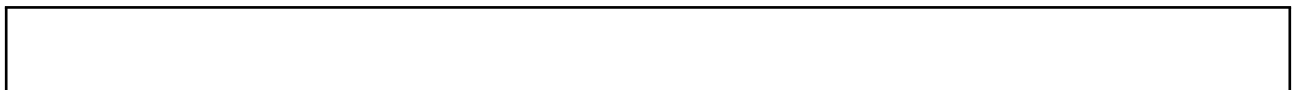
in
sound
card.
It
is
very
sim-

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Audio

The
DJ
Con-
sole
4-
Mx
is
not
a
USB
class
com-
pli-
ant
MIDI
de-
vice,
al-
though
it
is
a
USB

Audio device. Drivers for Mac OS X and Windows can be found on the [Hercules support page](#).



Warning:
The

The device will only produce audio if the device hasn't been configured for ASIO under windows previously. Also, check the volumes in alsamixer.

controller will not work on Linux out of the box. You will need to use the [Linux user-mode driver](#).

The sound card has 4 inputs and 4 outputs (2 stereo in/out). The inputs are switchable between line-

in and phono, and also is possible to select different line levels (consumer -10dBV, Pro +4dBu and boost +8dBu), so you can connect both CD players and turntables on the inputs. * Inputs are RCA. * Outputs are RCA or 1/4 TRS balanced. * Microphone input is 1/4 TS * Headphone jack is 1/4 (6.35 mm) TRS stereo

Hercules Tray Icon configuration

The drivers for Windows and OS X install an application that can be used to configure

the audio and controller settings. Most of the settings work well on the default setting.

- **Volume/Pan/Mute**
Sets the volume output for channels 1-2 and channels 3-4. Note that the vol-

ume of the channels 3-4 refers to the line output from behind. In other words. It does not affect the volume of the headphones.

- **Line**

in mode:
Sets the line level of the inputs. In case of line 1-2, it also allows to

redirect the microphone to the line 1-2. Else, it is mixed in hardware to the master out.

- **Talkover attention:**
Sets how much to attenuate the master output when ac-

tivating the hardware mixed microphone.

- **Enable/Disable jog wheels:**
Al-

to disable the jog wheels, in case the user desires not to use them.

- **Sensitivity:** Alters the sensitivity of the jog wheels. If you change this, change also the

sensitivity option in the script, as described below.

- **Audio Mode:** Enables the WDM drivers (non-asio) or the

specific ASIO-only driver.

- **MIDI pitch resolution:** Sets the resolution of the pitch sliders. Mixxx will work with any

of the two settings, but it is recommended to set it to 14bit (8bit used) which doubles the precision versus 7bit.

- **ASIO:** You can configure the sample rate, bit depth and latency for the ASIO driver.

- **MIDI chan-**

**nel
for
con-
trols:**
*Keep
these
at
1-
2
(De-
fault)
when
you
use
it
with
Mixxx.*

- **Cross-
fader
set-
tings:**
Al-
lows
to
con-
fig-
ure
how
does
the
cross-
fader
re-
act.
Mixxx
also
of-
fers
an

alternate invert option in the crossfader settings.

- **Head-
phone
chan-
nels:**
Al-
lows
to
setup
which
in-
put

channels are sent to the head-phone output.

- **Channels 1-2 hardware mix:** Allows mixing the line in or the microphone directly in

hardware to the speaker output.

- **Deck mode:** *Leave this at 4 Decks (Default) if you want to use four decks with Mixxx.*

*Else,
you
will
only*

be able to use two decks.

Options

There are several options that can be configured for this mapping. You can edit these by opening

the JavaScript file in a text editor like Notepad, TextEdit, or gEdit and editing the values at the top of the file.

- **au-to-Head-Mix:** Indicates if the Head-phone/Master mix should au-to-mat-i-cally be set

ter when none of the headphone cue buttons are activated.

when a song is loaded. (Like in virtual-dj)

to
mas-

- **au-
to-
Head-
cueOn-
Load:** Au-
to-
mat-
i-
cally
en-
able
the
head-
phone
cue
se-
lect
(PFL)
of
the
deck

- **beat-
Flash-
Led:** set
which
LED,
if
any,
blinks
with
the
beat

- **use-
VuMe-
ters:** Sim-
u-
late
vuMe-
ters
us-
ing
the

ter VUs, or deck VU depending if prefader listen button is enabled or not.

values make it scroll faster.

kill
and
source
but-
tons'
LEDs.
If
en-
abled,
shows
mas-

- **naviS-
croll-
Speed:**
KeyRe-
peat
speed
for
nav-
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gat-
ing
up/down,
in
mil-
lisc-
onds.
100
is
a
good
value.
Lower

- **cross-
fader-
ScratchCurve:**
The
con-
troller
has
two
modes
to
re-
port
the
cross-
fader
po-

situation. The default/beatmix curve,

and the scratch curve. The default curve reports the real position of the control. The scratch curve just crossfades on the edges. Setting this setting to true, the curve will change to scratch curve when the scratch mode is on (scratch button). Setting it to false will not change it, so it will use the setting configured in the DJHercules Tray-icon configuration.

- **vinyl-Speed:** Playback speed of the virtual vinyl that is being scratched. 45.00 and 33.33 are the common

speeds. (Lower number equals faster scratch)

- **sensitivity:** Jog wheel sensitivity. You should configure this setting

than in the DJHercules tray icon configuration. (Normal means 1/1). If crossfaderScratchCurve is true, or the setting is changed while Mixxx is active, this value will be detected automatically.

to
the
same
value

- **alpha:**
alpha value for the scratch filter (start with 1/8 (0.125) and tune from there)

- **beta:**
beta value for the scratch filter (start with alpha/32 and tune from there)

- **FXbutton-Setup:**
This indicates which

mapping for the FX buttons should Mixxx use. The possible

ble values are: mixxx21, mixxx20, and original (Hercules Manual and the default setup in Virtual DJ 7 LE)

Master / Global controls

Control	Mode	Function
Cross-Fader		Fades between left and right decks
Vol. Main		Controls the Master volume knob of Mixxx.
Scratch		Toggles scratch mode. When scratch mode is enabled, pressing a jog wheel controls scratching
Auto		Enable AutoDJ. Stop decks 1 and 2 to disable it using the controller.
Auto	AutoDJ on	Fade to next song.
Folders / Files		Switches between browsing the sidebar in the library, or the list. If Folders is pressed twice, opens/closes the tree branch
Files	AutoDJ on	The next song in the Auto DJ cue is skipped
Up / Down		Moves up and down in the library track list. If held down and any of the jog wheels is moved, then the jog wheel takes over the cursor movement until the up/down button is released
Cue/Mix		Control mix of master and PFL (cue) output in headphones
Mic On/Off		Enables or disables the microphone. The microphone is always mixed in hardware. The trayicon driver configuration allows to choose between direct mixing, or mix it only when enabled with the button. It no longer tries to activate Mixxx microphone talkover.

Note: The Microphone volume and the Headphone

volume controls are hardware controls (i.e. they don't control Mixxx's interface)

Deck / Channel specific controls

Control	Mode	Function
Shift key		When this button is pressed and released, it toggles between keypad function
Shift key		When this button is pressed and released, it toggles between keypad function
Play/Pause		Play track if it is not playing; pause it if track is playing
Play/Pause	Shift	Play backwards. If slip mode is enabled (triangle image in Deere skin), it
Stop		Moves the cursor to the beginning, or to the cue point if it is set, and stop
Stop	Shift	Brake (Slow it down progressively). Releasing it will continue playing, e
Cue		Depends on the cue mode set in Mixxx preferences
Jog wheel		Seeks forwards and backwards in a stopped track Temporarily changes th
Jog wheel	Scratch on and jog pressed	If Scratch is on and the jog is pressed, moving it will do a scratch effect
Jog wheel	Up/Down pressed	Moves up / down in the tracklist if either Up or Down are held down
Jog wheel	LED	If the beatflash led has been set to jogwheel in the JavaScript file, the light
Forward / Backward		Seeks at high speed.
Forward / Backward		Seeks forward or backward in the track in steps of 4 beats (when the bea
Forward / Backward	Pressed for 500ms	seeks at high speed.
Forward / Backward	Shift	Seeks forward or backward in the track in steps of 1 beats
Sync		Automatically sets the pitch fader speed to match the BPM of the other c
Sync	LED	If the beatflash led has been set to Sync in the JavaScript file, the light of
Sync	Pressed for 500ms	Activates master sync for this deck.
Sync	Shift	Activates the beatgrid edit mode
Sync	Beatgrid edit mode	When the track is stopped, aligns the beatgrid with the current playback
Pitch fader		Adjusts playback speed (range and direction can be adjusted in Mixxx pr
Pitch bend +/-		Adjusts playback speed temporarily (range can be adjusted in Mixxx pre
Pitch bend +/-	Beatgrid edit mode	Increases or decreases the BPM of the track (the detected one).
Pitch bend +/-	Shift	Adjust playback speed permanently (range can be adjusted in Mixxx pre
Pitch Scale +/-		These controls have a different meaning in Mixxx: They have been mapp
Pitch Scale +/-	Beatgrid edit mode	Move the beatgrid to the left or to the right
Pitch Scale -	Shift	Activates or deactivates the (musical) keylock mode
Pitch Scale +	Shift	Activates or deactivates the quantize (to beat) mode
Pitch Reset		This is triggered when both pitch scale buttons are pressed at the same ti
Pitch Reset	LED	This led has a different meaning in Mixxx: If the beatflash led has been s
Deck A/C, B/D		Switches the deck to control between Deck A/C or between Deck B/D. L
Vol. Deck		Controls a deck's output volume
Cue Select Deck		Toggles on and off this deck's output to the monitor/prefader listen (head

Control	Mode	Function
Cue Select Deck	Shift	Set this deck to control the “Preview Deck”. Press it again to leave this mode.
Cue Select Deck	LED	The led is active when the monitoring with headphones is active. The button is active when the monitoring with headphones is active.
	Load On Left/Right Deck	
Bass knob		EQ low frequencies
Medium knob		EQ mid frequencies
Treble knob		EQ high frequencies
Gain		Controls a deck’s gain before the volume fader
Kill (Bass/ Medium/ Treble)		Toggles that frequency band completely off
Kill (Bass/ Medium/ Treble)	LED	If the useVuMeters option is activated in the JavaScript file, these LEDs will show the level of the frequency band.
Source 1/2		Toggles the deck to use the input channel 1/2 as its audio source instead of the main channel.
Source 1/2	LED	If the vumeter is activated in the JavaScript file, they will show a vumeter for the selected source.
Keypad 1 to 4		Set/Unset a beatloop of 0.5, 1, 2 or 4 beats. They act like the corresponding buttons on the left deck.
Keypad 1 to 4	Shift	Set/Unset a beatloop. buttons 1 and 2 use a beatloop size of 0.125 and 0.25 beats.
Keypad 5 to 6		Reverses playback direction when held down. keypad 6 does it with audio effect.
Keypad 7 to 10		Set/Unset the hotcues 1 to 4
Keypad 7 to 10	Shift	The corresponding hotcue is cleared
Keypad 11 to 12		Enables the effect rack 1 and 2 for this specific deck
Keypad 1		Sets the loop begin and Activates the loop edit mode
Keypad 1	Shift	Same as click, but it will be a rolling loop (slip mode)
Keypad 1	Loop edit mode	Exits the loop edit mode
Keypad 1	Loop active	Disable the loop
Keypad 1	LED	The led is on if the loop is active
Keypad 2		Re-loop (Enable or disable the previously existing loop)
Keypad 2	Loop edit mode	Sets the loop end and exits the loop edit mode
Keypad 2	LED	The led is on if a loop exists
Keypad 3 to 4		Sets a loop of 4 or 16 beats.
Keypad 3 to 4	Shift	Same as click, but it will be a rolling loop (slip mode)
Keypad 3 to 4	LED	If a beatloop of 1 or 4 beats is enabled.
Keypad 5 to 6		starts or stops a sampler 1 or 2 (buttons on the left deck), or the sampler on the right deck.
Keypad 3 to 6	Loop edit mode	Sets a beatloop of 2, 8, 16 or 32 beats
Keypad 7 to 10		Set/Unset the hotcues 1 to 4
Keypad 7 to 10	Shift	The corresponding hotcue is cleared
Keypad 11 to 12		Enables the effect rack 1 or 2 for this specific deck
Fx knob		Filter knob (the Quick Effect set in the equalizer preferences)
Fx knob	Shift	Move the filter knob slowly (the Quick Effect set in the equalizer preferences)
Fx knob	Beatgrid edit mode	Move the beatgrid position
Fx knob	Loop edit mode	Increase or decrease the loop size
Fx knob	audio effect pressed	If a keypad number is mapped to an audio effect, holding such button on will activate the effect.
Fx knob	pitch Scale +/- pressed	Increases or decreases the musical key (it doesn’t matter which of the pitch buttons is pressed)
Fx knob	Loop edit mode	Move the loop forward or backward in steps of one beat
Fx knob	keypad 1 held down	Increase or decrease the loop size

Note:
The
actions
of
the
Key-
pad

but-
tons
can
be
changed
from
the
JavaScript.
There
are
three
pre-
con-
fig-
ured

presets corresponding to Manual/Virtual DJ LE, Mixxx 2.0 and Mixxx 2.1.

17.1.33 He DJ Con- sole (Mac Edi- tion)

New
in
ver-
sion
1.7.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.34 He DJ Con- sole MK1

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.35 Hercules DJ Console MK2

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.36 Hercules DJ Console MK4

New
in
ver-
sion
1.8.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.37 Hercules DJ Console RMX

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
The Hercules

DJ
Con-
sole
RMX
is
a
USB
con-
troller
with
a
built
in
sound
card.
It
is
a
class
com-

pliant USB Audio and HID device. Older versions of Mixxx that did not support HID required using Hercules' MIDI driver, but it is now recommend to not use the Hercules driver on GNU/Linux. If you have it installed, it is recommended to uninstall the driver and upgrade to the [latest version of Mixxx](#) if you have not already. On Windows (and Mac OS X?) the driver is still recommended.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Audio

The
sound
card
has
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in-
puts
and
4
out-
puts
(2
stereo
in/out).
The
in-
puts
are
switch-
able
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tween
line-

in and phono, so you can connect both CD players and turntables on the inputs. The inputs require a high input signal (~10mV+) for turntables if you want to record audio or mix it to the output. Time-coded vinyls, for Vinyl Control, should work okay with lower input signal.

MIDI Mappings

Regular mapping

Global controls

Control	Function
Cross-Fader	Fades between left and right deck
Vol. Main	Controls output volume of your mix
Balance	Controls balance between left and right audio channel of your mix
Scratch	Toggles scratch on and off which changes the function of the deck jog wheels Effect Shift when held down shifts function of each decks Bass, Medium, Treble to control effect parameters
Up / Down	Moves up and down in the library track list When held down changes the jog wheels behaviour to scroll the library list
Left / Right	Moves up and down between the library sections
Monitor	Fades monitor output (headphones) between cue selected tracks output and the main mix

Deck / Channel specific controls

Control	Function
Play/Pause	Starts playing a loaded track if stopped. If track is currently playing it stops the track
Stop	Stops a currently playing track and moves to the beginning.
Cue	Sets the cue point if a track is stopped and not at the current cue point Stops track and returns to the current cue point if a track is playing. Plays preview if a track is stopped at the cue point for as long as it's held down
Jog wheel	Seeks forwards and backwards in a stopped track Temporarily changes the playback speed for playing tracks Scratches both stopped and playing tracks when scratch mode is on Moves up / down in the tracklist if either Up or Down is held down
Forward / Backward	Seeks at high speed in a track
Load Deck A/B	Loads the currently selected track in the track list to the related deck
Cue Select	Toggles this decks output to the monitor (headphones) on and off
Pitch	Adjusts playback speed +/-10% (can be adjusted in the preferences)
Sync	Automatically sets pitch so the BPM of the other deck is matched
Pitch Reset	Resets the pitch to the tracks normal playback speed
Bass	Adjusts the volume of a channels low frequency content (ex. bass drum) Adjusts flanger period when Effect Shift is held down
Medium	Adjusts the volume of a channels mid frequency content (ex. vocals) Adjusts flanger delay when Effect Shift is held down
Treble	Adjusts the volume of a channels high frequency content (ex. hi-hats) Adjusts flanger depth when Effect Shift is held down
Kill (Bass / Medium / Treble)	Toggles output of a frequency band on and off
Gain	Controls a decks input volume
Vol. Deck A/B	Controls a decks output volume
Keypad 1	Toggles a channels flanger effect on and off
Keypad 4	Reverses playback direction when held down

Advanced mapping

The advanced mapping works similar to the normal RMX map-

ping,
but
also
sup-
ports
loops
and
hot

cues. This mapping was added to not brake the previous (Mixxx -1.7.2) behaviour. Controls that differ between the normal and advanced mappings are described here.

Global controls

Control	Function
Scratch	Toggles scratch on and off which changes the function of the deck jog wheels Effect Shift when held down: - Shifts function of each decks Bass, Medium, Treble to control effect parameters - Shifts the Keypad (1-6) functions to effects. Currently flanger and reverse

Deck / Channel specific controls

Control	Function
Stop	Deck shift changes behaviour of other controls related to this deck when held down
Forward / Backward	Adjusts position of loop in/out and hot cues when a loop / hot cue button is held down
Bass	Adjusts the volume of a channels low frequency content (ex. bass drum) Soft takeover when Deck Shift is held down, lets you move knob in position before adjusting Adjusts flanger period when Scratch is held down
Medium	Adjusts the volume of a channels mid frequency content (ex. vocals) Soft takeover when Deck Shift is held down, lets you move knob in position before adjusting Adjusts flanger delay when Scratch is held down
Treble	Adjusts the volume of a channels high frequency content (ex. hi-hats) Soft takeover when Deck Shift is held down, lets you move knob in position before adjusting Adjusts flanger depth when Scratch is held down
Keypad 1	Go to hotcue 1 Set hotcue 1 when Deck Shift is held down Toggles a channels flanger effect on and off when Effect Shift is held down
Keypad 2	Go to hotcue 2 Set hotcue 2 when Deck Shift is held down
Keypad 3	Go to hotcue 3 Set hotcue 3 when Deck Shift is held down
Keypad 4	Hold down to adjust loop in position with Forward / Backward Set loop in when Deck Shift is held down Reveses playback direction when held down if Effect Shift is held down
Keypad 5	Hold down to adjust loop out position with Forward / Backward Set loop out when Deck Shift is held down
Keypad 6	Re-loop / exit turns looping on and off Half loop when Deck Shift is held down

17.1.38 Hercules DJ Con- sole RMX2

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)
- [Previous forum thread](#)

This all-in-one DJ controller features a built-in 4 channel sound card with balanced XLR master

outputs and a balanced microphone input. It is a USB class compliant MIDI and audio device (unlike older Hercules controllers).

New

in
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sion
1.11.

User Options

To
change
the
map-
ping's
user
op-
tions,
you
have
to
open
the
script
file
(.js).
*At
the
top
of
the
file
un-*

*der **USER OPTIONS** the following settings can be made:

- **DJCRMX2.jog**
Sets
the
jog-
wheel
sen-
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tiv-
ity.
1
=
de-
fault,
2
is
twice
as
sen-
si-
tive,
0.5

half as sensitive.

able jogwheel sensitivity increase when holding **[SHIFT]**.

is

- **DJCRMX2.jog**

Sets how much more sensitive the jogwheels get when holding **[SHIFT]**. Set it to 1 to disable

- **DJCRMX2.twi**

If true, level-meter twinkles if *Au-toDJ* is enabled.

- **DJCRMX2.aud**

If true, PFL / Cue (headphone) is being

ac-
ti-
vated
by
load-
ing
a
track
into
cer-
tain

deck.

- **DJCRMX2.vu**
If true, deck vu meters show master output (L = Deck A, R = Deck B). If false,

deck vu meter shows deck output (mono).

- **DJCRMX2.sho**
If true, *Samplers* and *EffectRack* get shown or hidden depend-

ing
on
the
Pad-
Mode.

General Functions

Managed by Mixxx

Figure	[SHIFT]?	Long-press?	Control Name	Description
11			[MAIN VOL-UME]	Controls <i>Master</i> volume
13			[VINYL]	Split headcue
13	✓		[VINYL]	Maximize library
20			[CROSS FADER]	Controls crossfader
21			[CUE TO MIX]	Controls mix in headphones between PFL and master signal
7			[MIC ON/OFF]	Toggle microphone on/off and talkover on/off
15 (Right)			[FILES]	Go To Item in Library
15 (Right)	✓		[FILES]	Add to bottom of Auto DJ playlist
15 (Left)			[FOLDERS]	Move focus backward in Library
15 (Left)	✓		[FOLDERS]	Toggle Auto DJ
15 (Up)			[UP]	Move vertically up in Library
15 (Up)		✓	[UP]	Scroll vertically up in Library
15 (Down)			[DOWN]	Move vertically down in Library
15 (Down)		✓	[DOWN]	Scroll vertically down in Library

Managed by the controller

The following functions directly affect the controller's sound

card,
so
ad-
just-
ing
these
will
not
change

anything on screen in Mixxx:

Figure	[SHIFT]?	Long-press?	Control Name	Description
22			[HEADPHONES VOLUME]	Controls the headphones output volume
6			[MIC VOLUME]	Controls the microphone volume (gain)

Deck Functions

Figure	[SHIFT]?	Long-press?	Control Name	Description
3 (-)			[PITCH BEND MINUS]	Pitch bend down
3 (-)	✓		[PITCH BEND MINUS]	Decrement (halve) pitch range
3 (+)			[PITCH BEND PLUS]	Pitch bend up
3 (+)	✓		[PITCH BEND PLUS]	Increment (double) pitch range
2 (Left)			[REWIND]	Fast backward in loaded track
2 (Left)	✓		[REWIND]	<i>Spinback</i> effect
2 (Right)			[REWIND]	Fast forward in loaded track
2 (Right)	✓		[REWIND]	<i>Brake</i> effect
9			[SOURCE]	Toggle pass thru
17			[PREVIEW]	Toggle pfl
17	✓		[PREVIEW]	Toggle keylock
30			[PLAY]	Play Button
30	✓		[PLAY]	Play Button
29			[CUE]	Cue Button
29	✓		[CUE]	Cue Button
28			[SYNC]	Sync Button
28	✓		[SYNC]	Sync Button
16			[LOAD]	Load selected track
16	✓		[LOAD]	Eject track
8			[LOOP MODE] encoder	Adjust beatloop size
8	✓		[LOOP MODE] encoder	Move loop forward/backward
8			[FX MODE] encoder	EffectUnit's mix knob, in <i>EffectFocusMode</i> in combination
8	✓		[FX MODE] encoder	EffectUnit's super knob
8			[SAMPLE MODE] encoder	Switch between 4 sampler banks (each of 4 samplers)
8			[CUE MODE] encoder	Adjust key of loaded track
24-1			[LOOP PAD 1]	Toggles beatloop over beatloop size
24-2			[LOOP PAD 2]	Toggles beatloop over 2 beats
24-3			[LOOP PAD 3]	Toggles beatloop over 4 beats
24-4			[LOOP PAD 4]	Toggles beatloop over 8 beats
24-1	✓		[LOOP PAD 1]	Toggles beatlooproll over 1/16 beats
24-2	✓		[LOOP PAD 2]	Toggles beatlooproll over 1/8 beats
24-3	✓		[LOOP PAD 3]	Toggles beatlooproll over 1/4 beats

Table 4 – continued from previous page

Figure	[SHIFT]?	Long-press?	Control Name	Description
24-4	✓		[LOOP PAD 4]	Toggles beatlooproll over 1/2 beats
24-1			[FX PAD 1]	Enables effect 1, in <i>EffectFocusMode</i> toggles effect button p
24-2			[FX PAD 2]	Enables effect 2, in <i>EffectFocusMode</i> toggles effect button p
24-3			[FX PAD 3]	Enables effect 3, in <i>EffectFocusMode</i> toggles effect button p
24-4			[FX PAD 4]	Shows/hides focus of EffectUnit
24-1		✓	[FX PAD 1]	In <i>EffectFocusMode</i> enables <i>ParameterEditMode</i> and gives
24-2		✓	[FX PAD 2]	In <i>EffectFocusMode</i> enables <i>ParameterEditMode</i> and gives
24-3		✓	[FX PAD 3]	In <i>EffectFocusMode</i> enables <i>ParameterEditMode</i> and gives
24-4		✓	[FX PAD 4]	Enables <i>EffectFocusMode</i> (+ press [FX PAD 1..3] to focus
24-1	✓		[FX PAD 1]	Enables effect 1 of EffectUnit and controls meta its meta kn
24-2	✓		[FX PAD 2]	Enables effect 2 of EffectUnit and controls meta its meta kn
24-3	✓		[FX PAD 3]	Enables effect 3 of EffectUnit and controls meta its meta kn
24-4	✓		[FX PAD 4]	Cycle through <i>effectUnit</i> numbers array
24-1			[SAMPLE PAD 1]	Load selected track into Sampler (Index 1) if empty, else go
24-2			[SAMPLE PAD 2]	Load selected track into Sampler (Index 2) if empty, else go
24-3			[SAMPLE PAD 3]	Load selected track into Sampler (Index 3) if empty, else go
24-4			[SAMPLE PAD 4]	Load selected track into Sampler (Index 4) if empty, else go
24-1	✓		[SAMPLE PAD 1]	Stop Sampler (Index 1) if playing, else eject loaded track
24-2	✓		[SAMPLE PAD 2]	Stop Sampler (Index 2) if playing, else eject loaded track
24-3	✓		[SAMPLE PAD 3]	Stop Sampler (Index 3) if playing, else eject loaded track
24-4	✓		[SAMPLE PAD 4]	Stop Sampler (Index 4) if playing, else eject loaded track
24-1			[CUE PAD 1]	Hotcue 1 Button
24-2			[CUE PAD 2]	Hotcue 2 Button
24-3			[CUE PAD 3]	Hotcue 3 Button
24-4			[CUE PAD 4]	Hotcue 4 Button
24-1	✓		[CUE PAD 1]	Hotcue 1 Button
24-2	✓		[CUE PAD 2]	Hotcue 2 Button
24-3	✓		[CUE PAD 3]	Hotcue 3 Button
24-4	✓		[CUE PAD 4]	Hotcue 4 Button
1			[JOG WHEEL]	Jog/Scratch loaded track
1	✓		[JOG WHEEL]	Jog/Scratch loaded track using <i>DJCRMx2.jogwheelShiftMu</i>
10			[GAIN]	Controls pregain
18/19			[VOLUME FADER]	Controls volume
4			[PITCH FADER]	Controls rate (speed control)
12			[KILL TREBLE]	High frequencies kill
12			[KILL MEDIUM]	Middle frequencies kill
12			[KILL BASS]	Low frequencies kill
14			[TREBLE]	High frequencies control
14			[MEDIUM]	Middle frequencies control
14			[BASS]	Low frequencies control
14	✓		[BASS]	Filter (QuickEffectRack) control

17.1.39 Hercules DJ- Control AIR

This is one of the cheapest Hercules DJ controller from Hercules leisure DJ controllers brand. There are ac-

tually many versions of it:

- DJ-
Control
AIR
(The one shown in picture above)
- DJ-
Control
AIR
Street
Edition
(Limited

Edition)

- DJ-
Control
AIR
S
Series

- DJ-
Control
AIR
for
iPad

This controller have built-in sound-card with mixer output (3.5mm jack) and headphones output (6.35mm jack).

The main fun and uncommon feature of this controller is

above EQ potentiometers and between top horizontal vu-meter.

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prox-
im-
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(IR)
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- [Man-
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- [Fo-
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Thread](#)
[New
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1.11.](#)

Sound Hardware settings

- [Sam-
ple
rate:
44100
Hz](#)
- [Mas-
ter
Out-
put:
Chan-
nels
1
-
2](#)
- [Head-
phones](#)

Out-
put:
Chan-
nels
3
-
4

Mapping Description

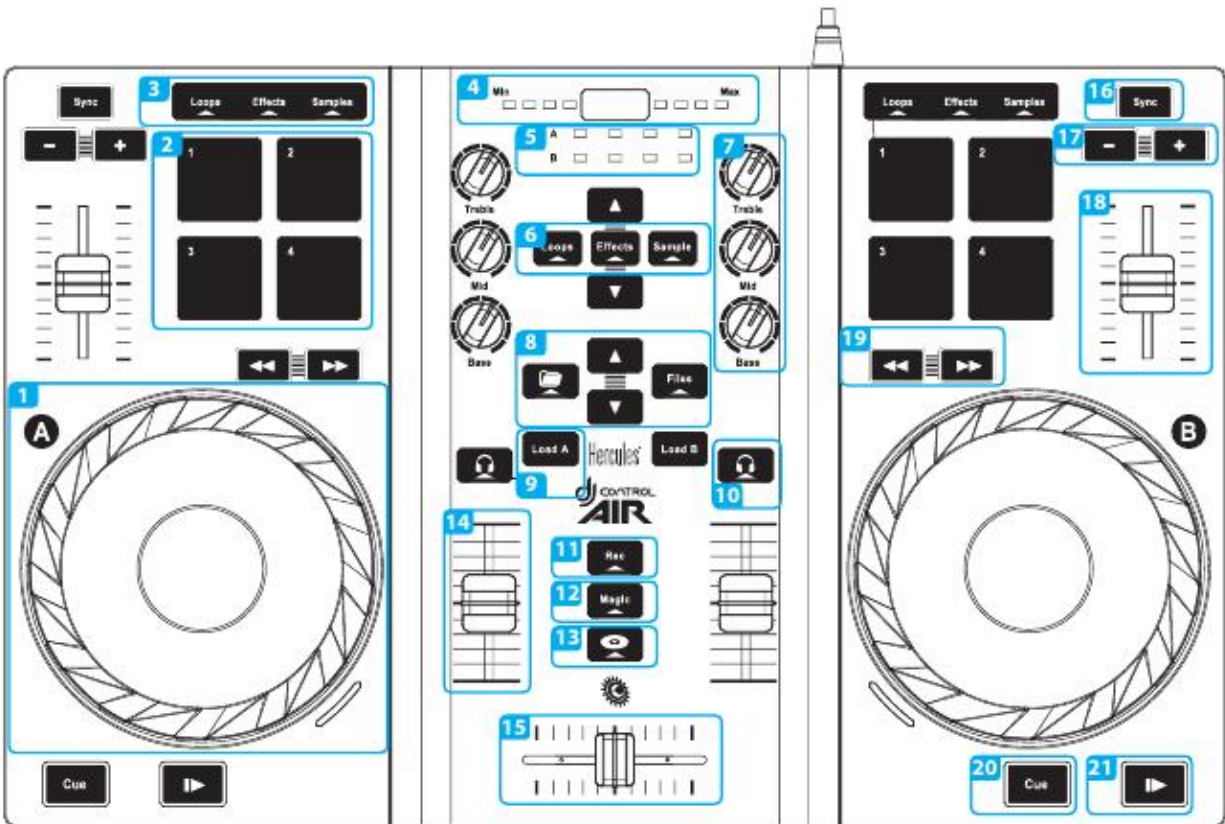


Figure13: Hercules DJControl AIR (schematic view). This picture is taken from the [Getting Started Tutorial](#) (courtesy of Guillemot Corporation S.A.).

We
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tated
pic-
ture
above
that

each decks have same controls.

Jogs / Jogs Wheels (1)

Pressing Jogs enable the scratch mode.

PADs (2)

	Loops	Effects	Samples
1	Loop In	Flanger (Mixxx 1.10)	Sample 1
2	Loop Out	Align Beat Grid to current position	Sample 2
3	Loop Double	Toggle Quantize	Sample 3
4	Reloop/Exit	Toggle KeyLock	Sample 4

Proximity Sensor (4)

Currently not mapped

Library Navigation (8)

- **Folder** : Switch to previous view (library, playlist...)

- **Files**
:
Switch to next view (library, playlist...)
- **Up**
:
Scroll to previous track in library/playlist
- **Down**
:
Scroll to next track in library/playlist

Load track to Deck (9)

This button load track to the selected deck (A => Deck 1, B => Deck

2)

Headphone listen (PFL) (10)

This toggle the Pre Fader Listen for the selected Deck(s)

Rec (11)

Currently not mapped

Load selected track to sample (12)

This is done by pressing and holding the **Magic** button while pressing on the desired sample PAD.

SpinBack(13)

*Cur-
rently
not
mapped*

Sync (16)

Syn-
chro-
nize
the
tempo
to
the
other
deck
one
(One-
time
beat
sync,
tempo/phase).

Speed Adjustment (17)

Ad-
just
speed
slower
[
-

]
or
faster
[
+
]
in
Coarse
mode.

17.1.40 Hercules DJ- Control Compact

- Manufacturer's product page
- MIDI mapping manual

The Hercules DJ-
Control
Compact
is
a
simple
con-
troller
for
ba-
sic
two-
channel
mix-
ing.
This
de-

vice does not have a built in sound card, so it would require a *splitter cable* or *separate audio interface* to be able to preview tracks in headphones. It also does not have buttons for routing decks to headphones.

Thanks
to
Her-
cules
for

supporting the development of this mapping by providing a controller.

New in version 2.1.

Mapping description

Much of the Compact's behavior is hard-coded into its firmware, including shift button messages and

button mode selections.

Shift

+
Play
jumps
to
the
be-
gin-
ning
of
the
track
and
stops
play-
back.

The
cue
but-
ton
be-
haves
dif-
fer-
ently
de-
pend-
ing
on
the
*cue
mode
set
in
Mixxx's
Pref-
er-
ences.*

The
sync
but-
ton
syn-
chro-
nizes
the
tempo
to
the
other
deck.
Press
and
hold

sync
to
en-
gage
Sync
Lock.

There
is
only
one
each
of
the
Mode,
Shift,
and
Scratch
but-
tons,
so
they
af-
fect
both
decks.

Shift
+
Scratch
(Au-
tomix)
tog-
gles
Au-
toDJ
on/off.

Jog Wheels

When
Scratch
is
off,
turn-
ing
a
jog
wheel
bends
the
pitch
of
the

track.
When
Scratch
is
on,
turn-
ing
a
jog

wheel scratches that deck. Holding Shift and turning a jog wheel adjusts the playback rate (tempo). Enable keylock on a deck by clicking the music note button on screen if you do not want the pitch to change when adjusting the tempo.

Pad Grid

Press
the
MODE
but-
ton
to
cy-
cle
through
each
pad
mode.

Loop mode

In
loop
mode,
the
but-
tons
are
mapped
in
a
way
that's
more
ar-
tis-
ti-
cally
ex-
pres-
sive:

-

But-
ton
1
en-
ables
and
dis-
ables
the
loop

- But-
ton
2
en-
ables
an
8
beat
loop

- But-
ton
3
di-
vides
the
cur-
rent
loop
in
half

- But-
ton
4
dou-
bles
the
length
of
the
cur-
rent
loop

- Shift
+
But-
ton
1
per-

forms
an
1/8th
beat
roll

- Shift
+
But-
ton
2
per-
forms
an
1/4th
beat
roll

- Shift
+
But-
ton
3
per-
forms
an
1/2th
beat
roll

- Shift
+
But-
ton
4
per-
forms
an
1
beat
roll

FX mode

- Button 1 enables and disables the first FX chain for Channel 1
- Button 2 enables and disables the second FX chain for Channel 1
- Button 1 enables and disables the first FX chain for Channel

2

- Button 2 enables and disables the second FX chain for Channel 2. Shift-FX buttons are not mapped.

Sampler mode

- Left side buttons play Sample Decks 1 through 4.
- Right side buttons play Sample Decks 5

through
8

- Shift + Buttons stops Sample Deck and puts the play-head at the cue point

Cue mode

- Each button activates the hotcue with that number

- Shift + button clears the hotcue with that number

17.1.41 He DJ- Con- trol In- pulse 300

- [Man-
u-
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turer's
prod-
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page](#)
- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
sup-
port
and
down-
loads
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
2.2.4.](#)

Compatibility

This
con-
troller
is
a
class
com-
pli-
ant
USB
MIDI
and

audio device, so it can be used without

any special drivers on GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. However, if you wish to use the *ASIO sound API* under Windows, please install the latest driver package available from the [Support page](#).

Sound card setup

This controller has built-in 4 channel output sound card, with MASTER output (RCA) and HEADPHONE out-

put (3.5mm jack).

- Open **Preferences** > **Sound Hardware**
- Select

the
**Out-
put**
tab

- From the **Master** drop-down menu, select the audio interface, then **Channels 1-2**

- From the **Headphones** drop-down menu, select the audio interface, then **Channels 3-4**

- Click **Apply** to save

the changes.

See also:

The *example setups* section provides more details about the audio configuration in

Mixxx.

Note: The **Master** and **Headphone** knobs, as well as the **Master** button are hardware controls and interact directly with the integrated sound card's output. Although they also send MIDI messages, they have NOT been mapped in Mixxx, so do not expect an on-screen reaction when using them. This was done to prevent the knobs to adjust both the gain on the controller's sound card and in Mixxx.

Mapping description

Controls not included in this mapping

- Master knob (Hardware control)
- Headphone

knob
(Hardware control)

- Master buttons (Hardware control)

- Beat-match guide (Hardware control)

- PADS: Slicer/Slicer Loop

- PADS: Tone-play

- PADS: FX

Note: When using **Firmware v1.68** and earlier, each FX pad will send multiple and different Note and CC messages. As these could not all be used properly with Mixxx current effect framework, the pads have not been assigned in this mapping. * However, after applying **Firmware v1.72**, each FX pad now sends a simple Note On/Note Off (as is the case in every other Pad mode). This would make it easier to use the pads to control effect and the mapping might be modified eventually to take advantage of this possibility.

For more details about updating the Firmware.

Decks:

Sync
=
Sync
lock
SHIFT
+
SYNC
=
Sync
mas-
ter.

Cue
=
Cue
point
SHIFT
+
CUE
=
Re-
turn
to
be-
gin-
ning
of
loaded
song.

Play
=
Play/Pause
SHIFT
+
Play
=
Cue
Stut-
ter.

Vinyl
=
Scratch
On/Off
(De-
fault:
ON)
Q
=
Key-
lock
Beat
Align

LED
=
Track
end
warn-
ing
(Make
sure
**Beat-
match**

Guide is **On** for this to work) Loop In = Beatloop 4 beats SHIFT + Loop In = Loop Halve. Loop Out = Beatloop Off
SHIFT + Loop Out = Loop Double.

Browser:

En-
coder
=
Move
up/down
list
En-
coder
but-
ton
=
Switch
fo-
cus
be-
tween
List
and
file
view
SHIFT
+
En-

coder button = Maximize/Minimize browser view Assistant = AutoDJ On/Off

FX:

FX
On
=
FX
3
On/off
SHIFT
+
FX
On
=
FX
3
Se-

lect
(next
ef-
fect)

PADS

-

**Hot
Cue:**

Set
and
trig-
ger
Hot
Cue

1-
4

SHIFT

+

Pad

=

Delete

Hot

Cue

1-

4.

PADS

-

Roll:

Pad

1-

4

=

Beat-

loop

1

/

2

/

4

/

8

beats

PADS

-

**Sam-
ple:**

Trig-
ger

Sam-
pler
1-
4
(Deck
A)
Trig-
ger
Sam-
pler
5-
8
(Deck
B)

PADS
-

**Beat-
jump:**

Pad
1-
2:
Beat-
jump
Back-
ward/Forward
1
beat
Pad
3-
4:
Beat-
jump
Back-
ward/Forward
2
beat
Pad
5-
6:
Beat-
jump

Backward/Forward 4 beat Pad 7-8: Beatjump Backward/Forward 8 beat

17.1.42 He DJ- Con- trol In- stinct (S)

This is the cheapest all-in-one controller with an integrated sound card. The DJ-Control Instinct

S is functionally identical to the DJ Control Instinct, but has a brushed stainless finish.

- [Manu-
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turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
 - [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.1.

Setup

The controller is a class compliant MIDI controller, so you should be able to just plug it in and

it should be recognized in Mixxx. No need for drivers.

Make sure to select the correct mapping for the controller and enable it.

Audio Channels

There are two outputs on the controller itself: the headphones output with builtin volume control on

the side facing you and the speakers output.

In Mixxx the headphones output is on channels 3 and 4, so select the “Channels 3-4” item

to get stereo output. The speakers output is on channels 1 and 2, so to get stereo output you want to select the “Channels 1-2” item.

Controls

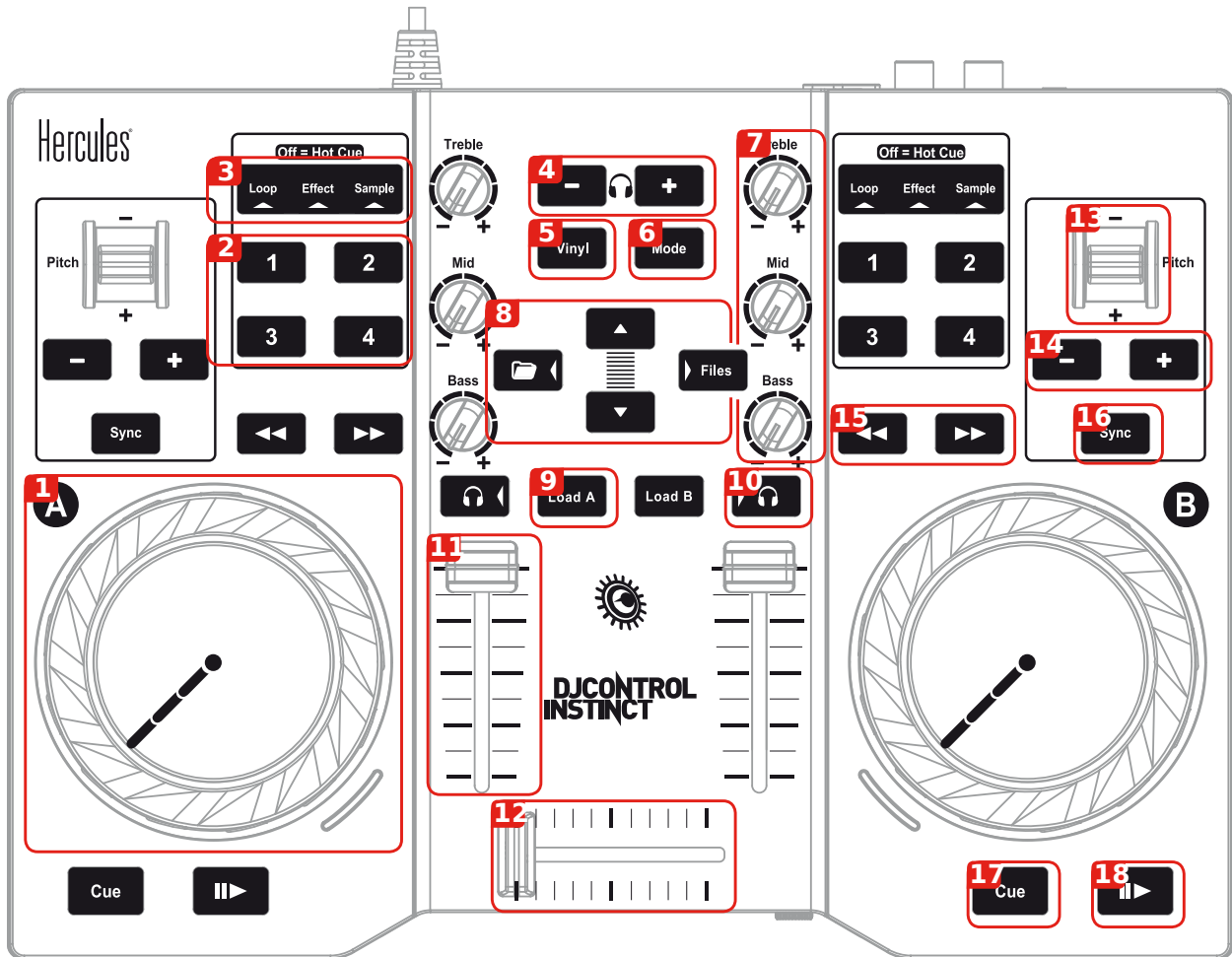


Figure14: Hercules DJControl Instinct (schematic view). This picture is taken from [product poster](#) (courtesy of Guillemot Corporation S.A.).

1. Jog Wheel for the deck on the side of the wheel
2. Action buttons

for the deck on the side of the controls, depending on the mode they do

the following:

- Hot Cue:
 - **1:** Set and play (by holding it) from Hot Cue 1
 - **2:** Set and play (by holding it) from Hot Cue 2
 - **3:** Re-set

Hot
Cue
1

-

4:
Re-
set
Hot
Cue
2

•

Loop

-

1:
Set
Loop
start

-

2:
Set
loop
end

-

3:
Shrink
loop
(halves
it)

-

4:
Exit
loop

•

Ef-
fect

-

1:
Tog-
gle
Ef-
fect
1

-

2:
Tog-
gle
Ef-
fect
2

- **3:**
Tog-
gle
Ef-
fect
3
- **4:**
Tog-
gle
Ef-
fect
4
- Sam-
ple
- **1:**
Play
Sam-
ple
1
- **2:**
Play
Sam-
ple
2
- **3:**
Play
Sam-
ple
3
- **4:**
Play
Sam-
ple
4
- 3. Mode
sta-
tus
dis-
play.
The
cur-
rent

mode
is
glow-
ing
or
if
none
is
on,
Hot
Cues
are
en-
abled.

4. Head-
phone
vol-
ume
con-
trols

5. No
di-
rect
use,
used
as
a
but-
ton
to
add
a
sec-
ond
layer
of
con-
trols

6. Switch
the
cur-
rent
mode
for
both
decks

7. Knobs
to

ad-just the EQ of the deck they are on. Top knob ad-justs highs, middle knob the mids

and bottom know the lows.

8. Buttons to browse your library. The up and down button go up and down in the current playlist,

The folder/left button goes up in the playlist list and the Files/right button goes down in the playlist list.

9. Load the currently selected track

deck)

to
the
re-
spec-
tive
deck
(A
is
the
left
deck,
B
is
the
right

10. Lis-
ten
to
this
deck
un-
mixed
on
the
head-
phones
11. Deck
vol-
ume
ad-
justs
the
out-
put
vol-
ume
of
the
re-
spec-
tive
deck
12. Cross-
fader
13. Tem-
po-
rary

pitch shift. Pressing the Vinyl button increases the shift.

button takes the steps bigger.

14. Adjust tempo. Pressing both buttons together resets to the original tempo. Pressing the Vinyl

15. Fast forward and backward buttons for the respective decks

16.

Sync tempo of this deck to the tempo of the other deck

17. If pressed while paused sets the cue and when held plays from the cue, when pressed during play-back jumps to

the cue.

18. Play and pause play-back of the respective decks

17.1.43 He DJ- Con- trol Jogvi- sion

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
sup-
port
and
down-
loads
page](#)

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

Whether
you're
just
get-
ting
started
DJing
or
you've
al-
ready
re-
fined
your
skills,
you
can
let
your
cre-
ativ-

ity
run

wild. Enjoy excellent precision and comfort to create your mixes using the circular displays on the jog wheels to guide your movements and perfect your scratches, and have fun with the amazing contactless AIR Control sensor. Your adventure starts right here and now. It's your turn!

Compatibility

This
con-
troller
is
a
class
com-
pli-
ant
USB
MIDI
and
au-
dio
de-
vice,
so
it
can
be
used
with-
out

any special drivers on GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. For Windows, please install the latest driver package available from the manufacturer's product page.

Sound card setup

This
con-
troller
has
built-
in
4
chan-
nel
out-
put
sound
card,
with:

Channel	Port
Master Output	RCA and 3.5mm jack
Booth Output	RCA and 3.5mm jack
Headphone Output	6.35mm and 3.5mm jack
Microphone Input	6.35mm jack
Auxiliary Input	3.5mm jack

- Open *Pref-er-ences* → *Sound Hard-ware*
- Se-lect the *Out-put* tab
- From the *Mas-ter* drop-down menu, se-lect the au-dio in-ter-face, then *Chan-nels 1-2*
- From the *Head-phones* drop-down menu,

select the audio interface, then *Channels* 3-4

- Click *Apply* to save the changes.

Please refer to the user manual for more details about the audio configuration in Mixxx.

Note: The MASTER and HEADPHONE knobs, as well as the MASTER button are hardware controls and interact directly with the integrated sound card's output.

Mapping configuration

Edit
the
Hercules_De
js,
and
change
the
the
CFG.
(user|fine)
vari-
ables
to
fit
your
needs:

Hint: This controller mapping can be customized by editing the corresponding Javascript file and editing the configuration options at the top of the file.

All
con-
trols
act
as
la-
beled,
but
there
are
some
ad-
di-
tional
func-
tion-
al-
i-
ties
that
have
been
added:

Control	Description
MODE + LOOP ON	Set a loop_in mark (with currently defined loop_size), activate it, and enable slip mode
MODE + LOOP X½ / LOOP X2	Do a beatjump backward/forward
MODE + LOOP SIZE knob	Decrease/Increase pitch (only key, not tempo!)
MODE + Jog Wheel plate (playing)	Scratch with Slip on (deactivate Slip when plate is released)
MODE + Jog Wheel plate (stopped)	Move song position backward/forward faster
MODE + BROWSER knob turn	Move library's selected position multiple elements forward/backward
MODE + LOAD buttons	Toggle quantize for deck where MODE button is pressed
SHIFT + LOAD buttons	Eject track from deck where SHIFT key is pressed
SHIFT + BROWSER knob press	Activate (double-click) currently selected item in browser
SHIFT + LOOP SIZE knob	Move existing loop forward/backward
SHIFT + Jog Wheel touch	Do a backspin
SHIFT + MULTI FX	Set beatgrid to current position
SHIFT + AIR CONTROL Filter	Do the reverse than standard, that is, high-pass filter

17.1.44 He
DJ-
Con-
trol
MP3

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.45 He
DJ-
Con-
trol
MP3
e2
/
MP3
LE
/
Glow

The
Her-

cules
DJ
Con-
trol
MP3
e2,
MP3
LE,
and
Glow
are
USB
con-
troll-
ers
that
have
iden-
ti-
cal
con-
trols

and share the same mapping. These controllers do not have a built in sound card, so a *splitter cable* or *separate audio interface* is recommended for use with it. The mapping is included in Mixxx and allows you to manipulate 4 decks, 2 at a time, switching Deck A (left) between Channel 1 and 3 and Deck B (right) between Channel 2 and 4.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Note: These controllers are not class compliant *MIDI* devices. On Linux, older versions of Mixxx required using a custom Hercules kernel module. This is neither necessary nor recommended anymore.

Mapping description (by function)

Shift / Supershift

Function	Control	number
Shift button to obtain more controls than those provided by Hercules. Press & Hold automix, then press corresponding button to obtain shifted behavior.	Automix	9
Supershift button to obtain a third level of controls. Press & Hold Automix, then press & Hold Scratch, then press corresponding button to obtain supershifted behavior.	Shift-Scratch	7
Switch deck A (left) between Channel1 and Channel3 (also apply to Sampler1 and Sampler3)	Supershift + Load A	18
Switch deck B (right) between Channel2 and Channel4 (also apply to Sampler2 and Sampler4)	Supershift + Load B	18

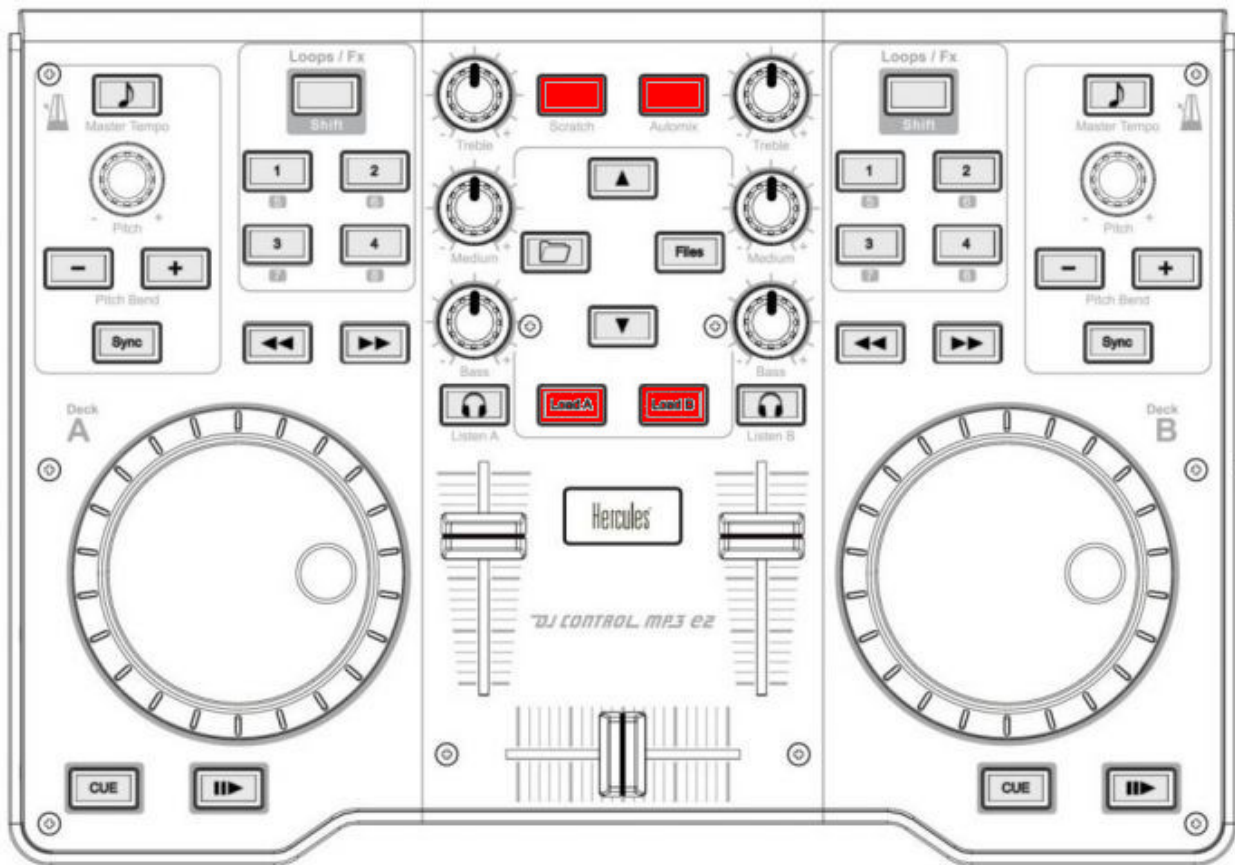


Figure15: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (shift/supershift)

Library

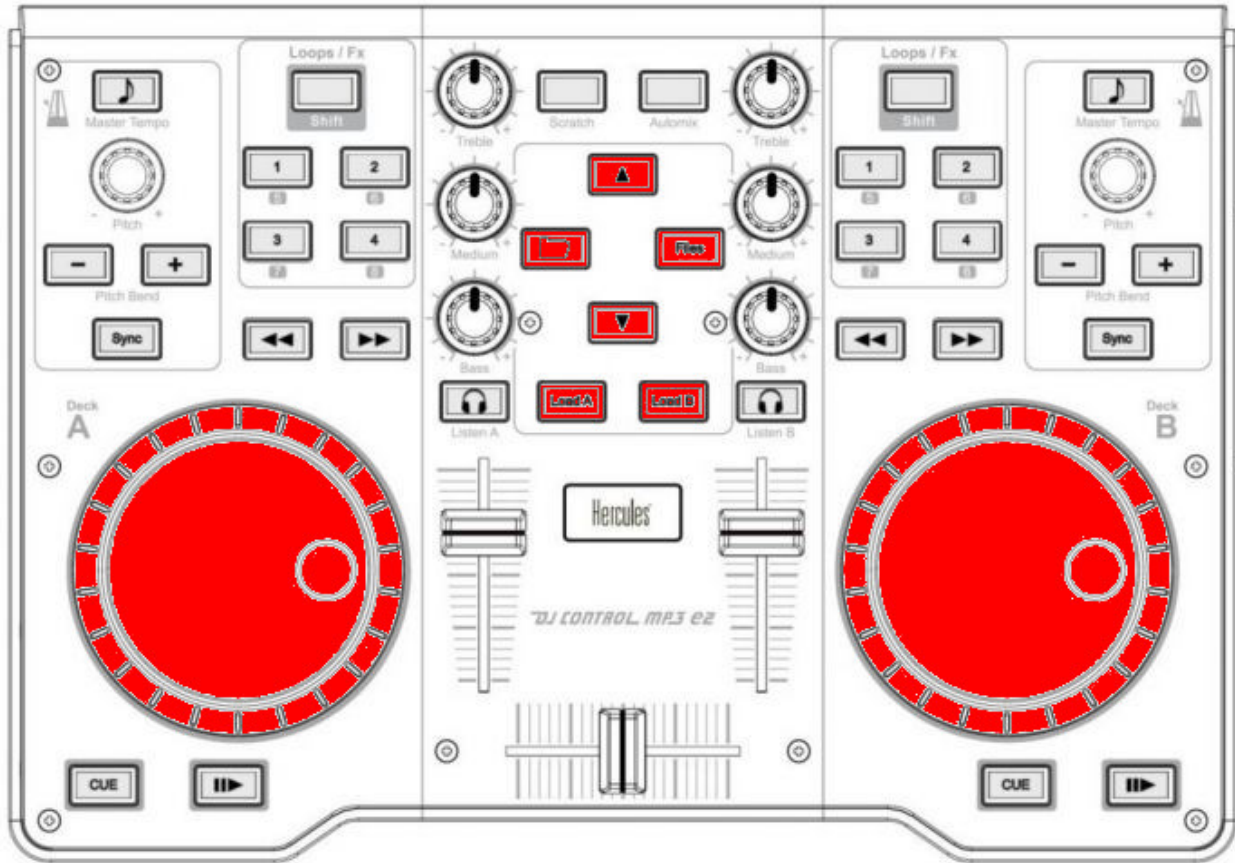


Figure 16: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (library)

Function	Control	number
Select prev/next playlist	Supershift + Deck A Jog Wheel	16
Toggles (expands/collapses) the currently selected library sidebar item	Folder	6
Go one track down	Up arrow	8
Go one track up	Shift + Up arrow	8
Select prev/next track	Supershift + Deck B Jog Wheel	16
Loads the currently highlighted track into the corresponding deck (A or B)	Load A/B	18
Loads the current highlighted track into the corresponding sampler (1 or 2)	Shift + Load A/B	18

Master/Headphones/Microphone

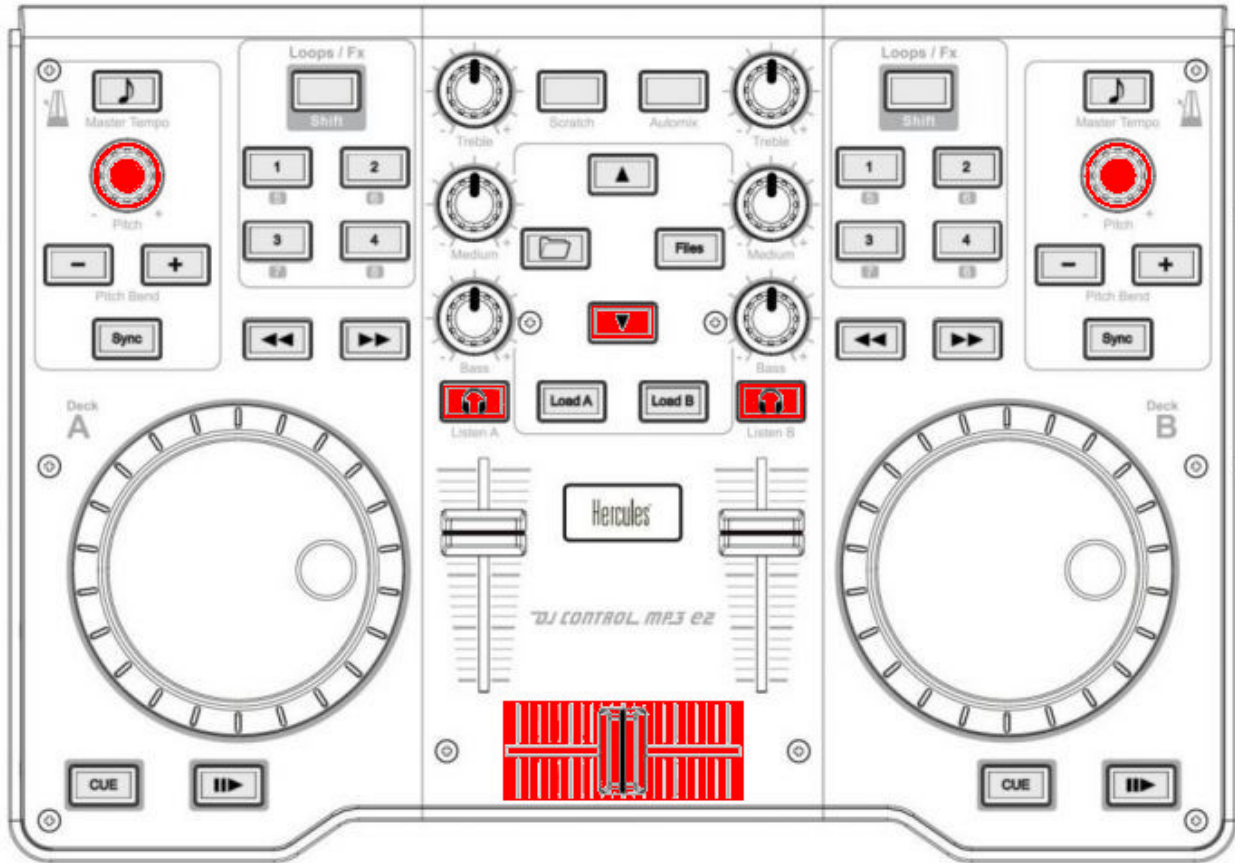


Figure17: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (master/headphones/microphone)

Function	Control	number
Microphone TalkOver	Down Arrow	8
Fades between left (channel 1 & 3) and right (channel 2 & 4) deck	Crossfader	19
Headphone volume	Shift + Deck A pitch knob	3
Adjust the cue/main mix in the headphone output	Shift + Deck B pitch knob	3
Toggles deck output to the headphones monitor on/off	Headphone monitor	20

Sampler

Function	Control	number
Loads the current highlighted track into the corresponding sampler (1 or 2)	Shift + Load A/B	18
Goto start & Play sampler 1/3	Shift + Folder	6
Stop sampler 1/3	Supershift + Folder	6
Goto start & Play sampler 2/4	Shift + Files	10
Stop sampler 2/4	Supershift + Files	10

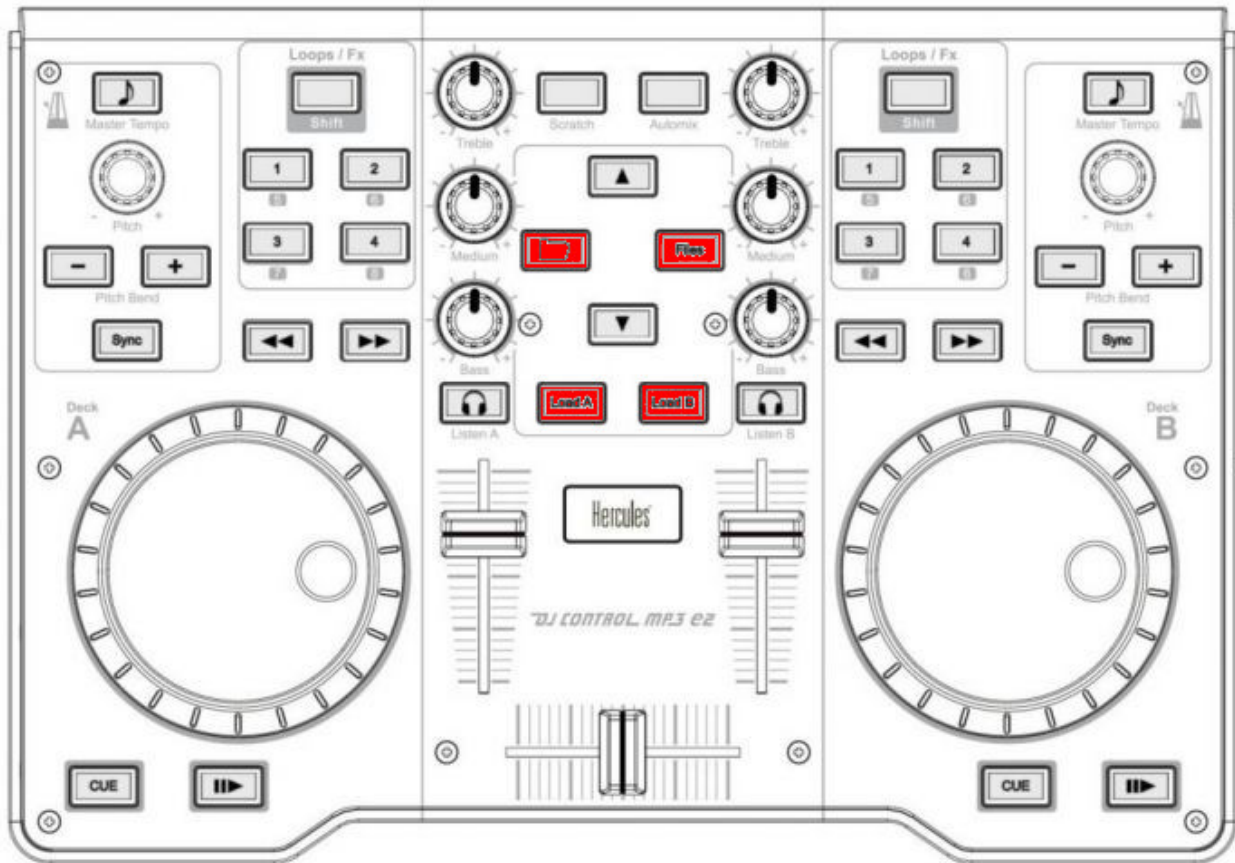


Figure18: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (sampler)

Decks / Channels

Playing

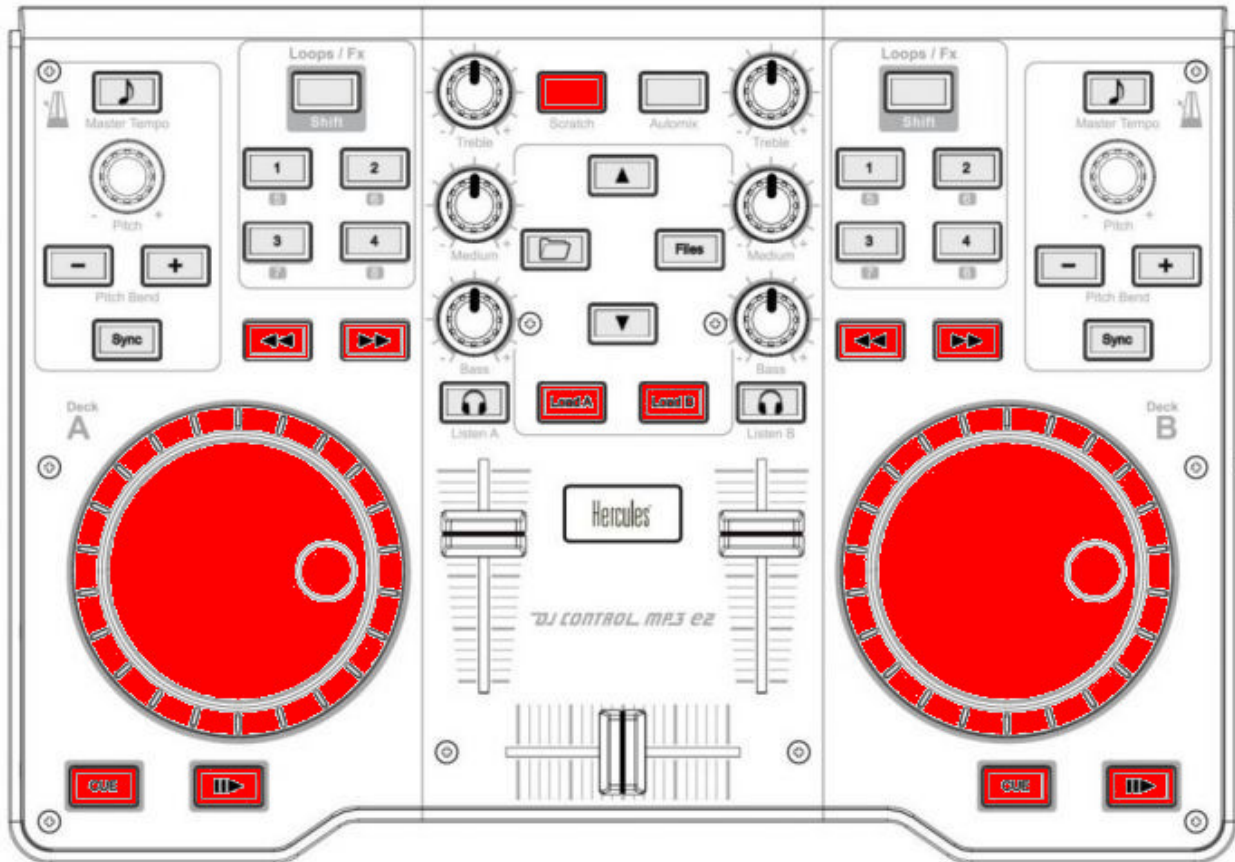


Figure19: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (deck playing)

Function	Control	number
Loads the currently highlighted track into the corresponding deck (A or B)	Load A/B	18
Starts or stop a loaded track	Play	14
Backward Play	Shift + Play	14
Toggle Repeat	Super-shift + Play	14
Sets the cue point if a track is stopped and not at the current cue point. Stops track and returns to the current cue point if a track is playing. Plays preview if a track is stopped at the cue point for as long as it's held down	Cue	15
Move Forward/Backward in track	Forward / Backward	12
Enable or disable the scratch mode on all four decks	Scratch	7
Seeks forwards and backwards in a stopped track. Temporarily changes the playback speed for playing tracks. Absolute sync of the track speed to the jog wheel if scratch mode enabled	Jog wheel	16

Volume / Equalizer / Effects

Function	Control	number
Controls the deck output volume, with soft takeover on deck switch.	Deck volume slider	17
Adjusts the gain of the low/medium/high equalizer filter. No soft takeover.	Equalizer knobs	5
Filter Low Kill	Supershift + Pitchbend -	1
Filter Mid Kill	Supershift + Sync	13
Filter High Kill	Supershift + Pitchbend +	1
Adjust pregain	Shift + Forward / Backward	12
Quick Filter knob	Supershift + Pitch knobs	3
Brake Effect	Supershift + Forward (stops on release)	12
Spinback Effect	Supershift + Backward (stops on release)	12

Hotcues

Need to be in Hotcue mode (button Loop/Fx

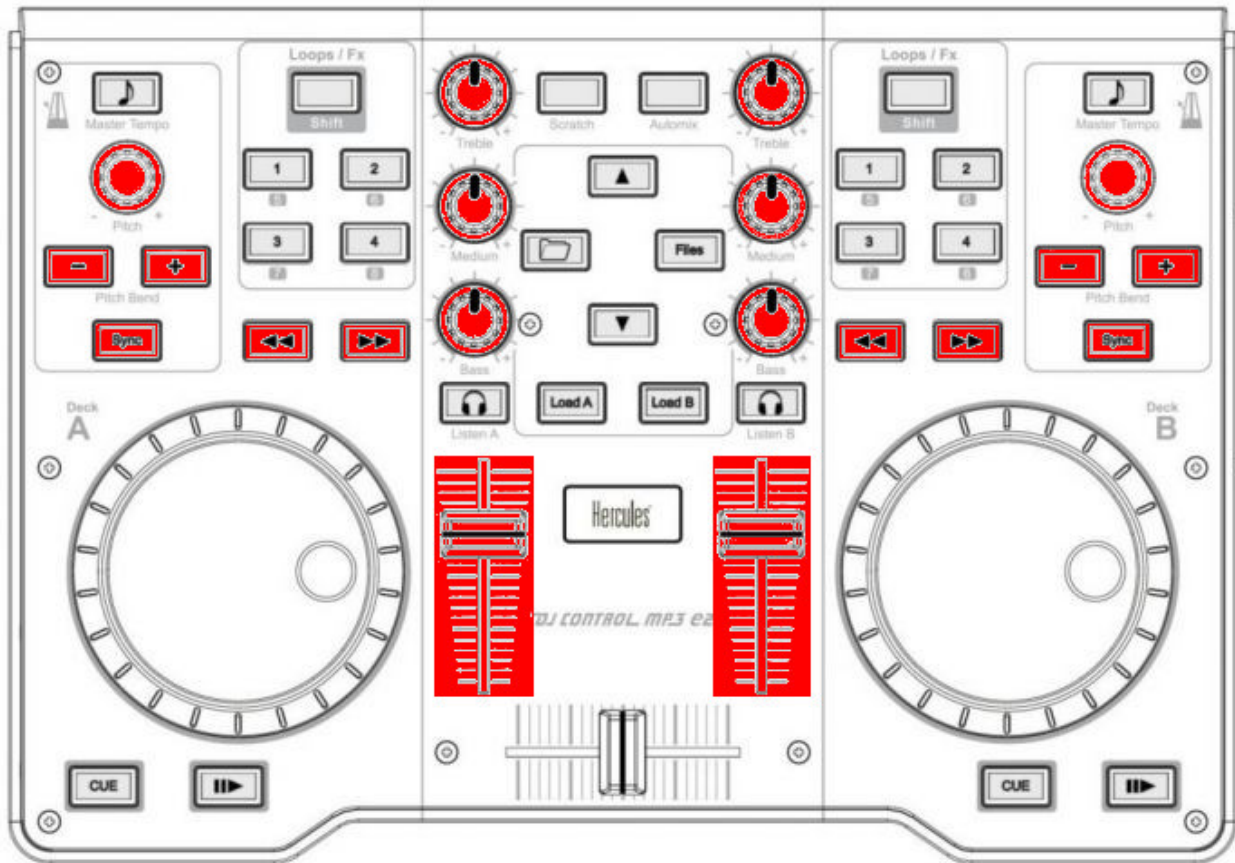


Figure20: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (deck volume/EQ/FX)

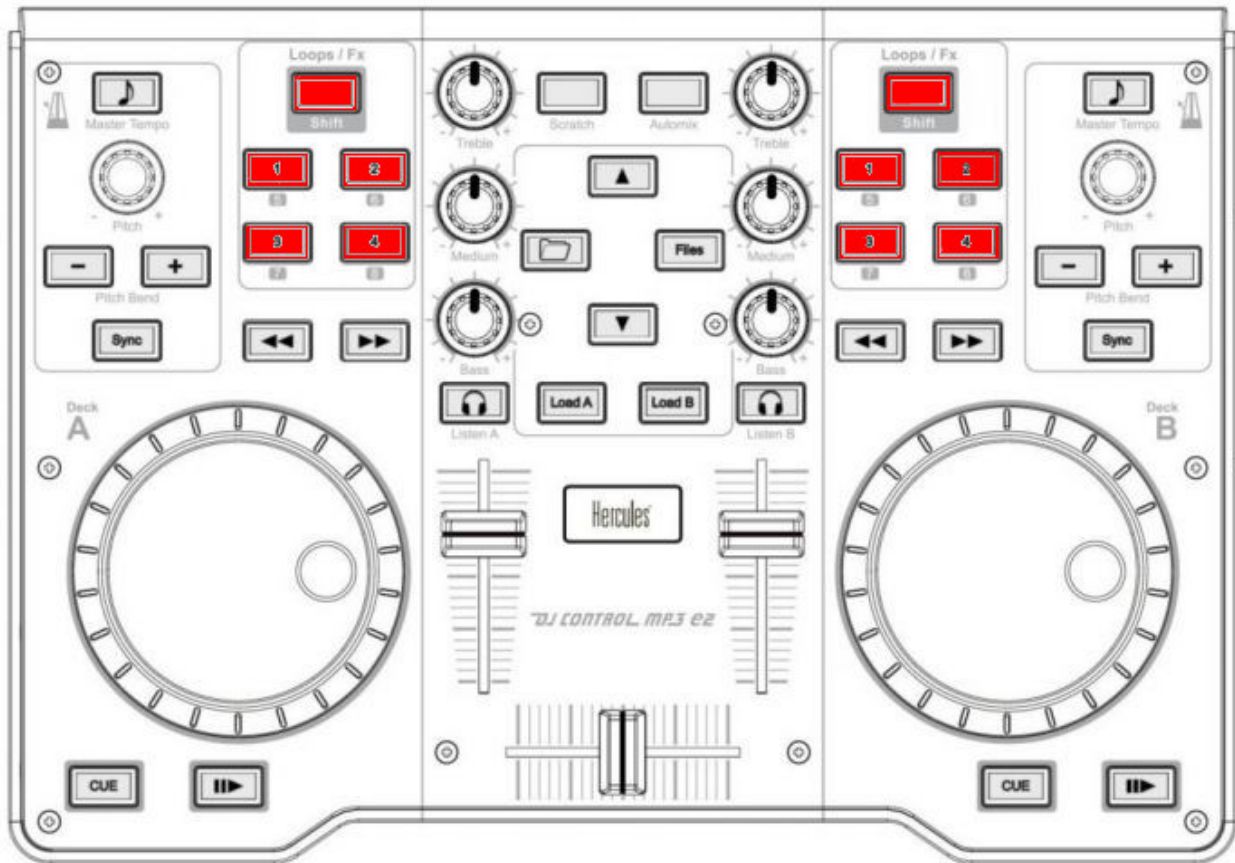


Figure21: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (hotcues)

(4)
lit
up).
If
not,
press
Loop/Fx
but-
ton
to
switch
to
hotcue
mode.

Function	Control	num-ber
If hotcue X is set, seeks the player to hotcue X's position. If hotcue X is not set, sets hotcue X to the current play position.	1/2/3/4 buttons	11
If hotcue X is set, clears its hotcue status.	Shift + 1/2/3/4 buttons	11

Loops

Need
to
be
in
Loop
mode
(but-
ton
Loop/Fx
(4)
turned
off).
If
not,
press
Loop/Fx
but-
ton
to
switch
to
Loop
mode.

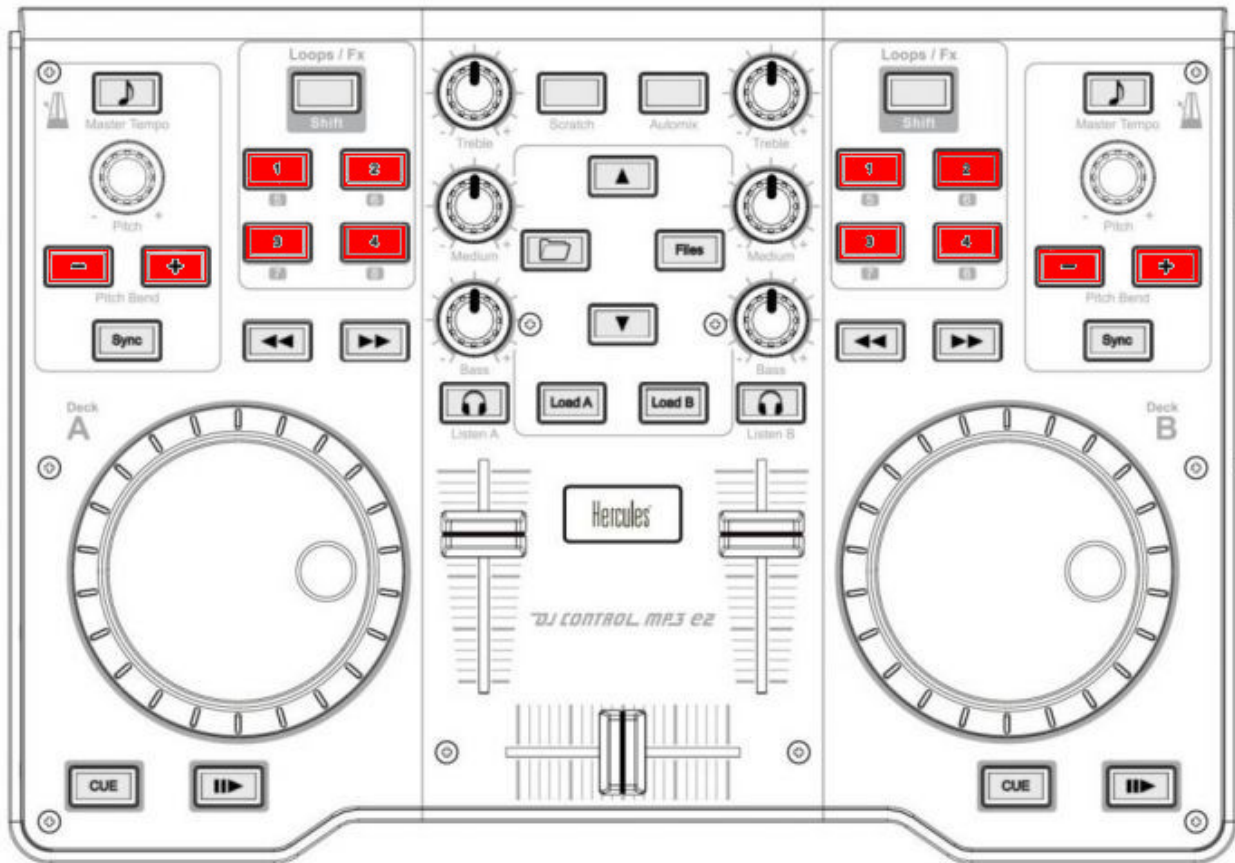


Figure22: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (loops)

Function	Control	number
loop-in	Button 1	11
loop-out	Button 2	11
Toggles current loop On or Off	Button 3	11
Clear Loop	Supershift + Button 1	11
loop 1/8	Supershift + Button 2	11
loop 1/4	Shift + Button 1	11
loop 1/2	Shift + Button 2	11
loop 1	Shift + Button 3	11
loop 2	Shift + Button 4	11
loop 4	Button 4	11
loop 8	Supershift + Button 3	11
loop 16	Supershift + Button 4	11
Double loop	Shift + Pitchbend +	1
Half loop	Shift + Pitchbend -	1

Pitch / Syncing

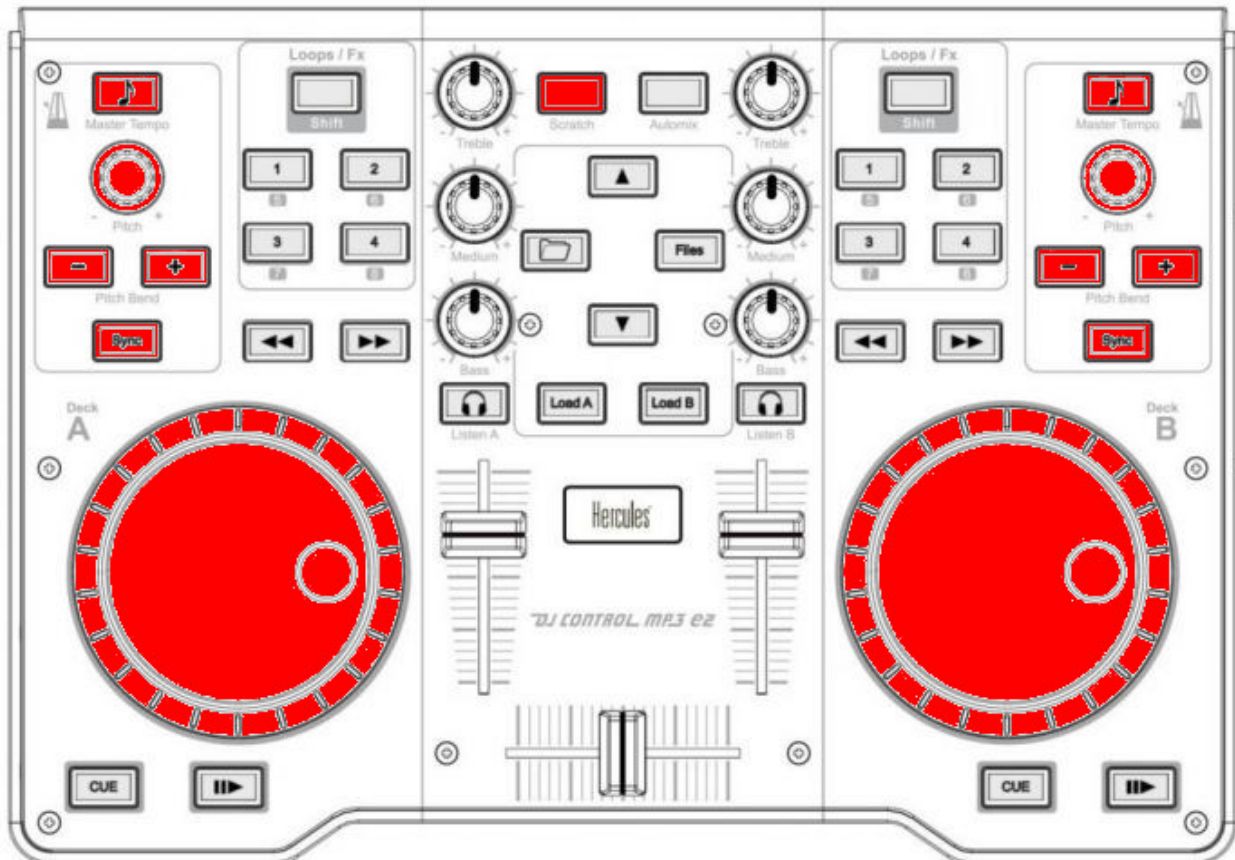


Figure23: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (pitch / sync)

Function	Control	number
Temporary Holds the pitch 4% higher while pressed	Pitchbend +/-	1
Set deck as master clock. Led blink: master Fixed led: Follower Led off: none	Master tempo (MP3 e2) / Pitch reset (MP3 LE & Glow)	2
Adjust playback pitch / speed	Pitch knobs	3
Automatically sets pitch so the BPM of the other deck is matched	Sync	13
Enable key-lock for the specified deck (rate changes only affect tempo, not key)	Shift + Master tempo	2
Magnet (all cues, hotcues, loops, and beatloops will be automatically quantized so that they begin on a beat.)	Supershift + Master tempo	2
Adjust beatgrid	Shift + Sync	13
Enable or disable the scratch mode on all four decks	scratch	7
Seeks forwards and backwards in a stopped track. Temporarily changes the playback speed for playing tracks. Absolute sync of the track speed to the jog wheel if scratch mode enabled	Jog wheel	16

Mapping description (by knob/button)

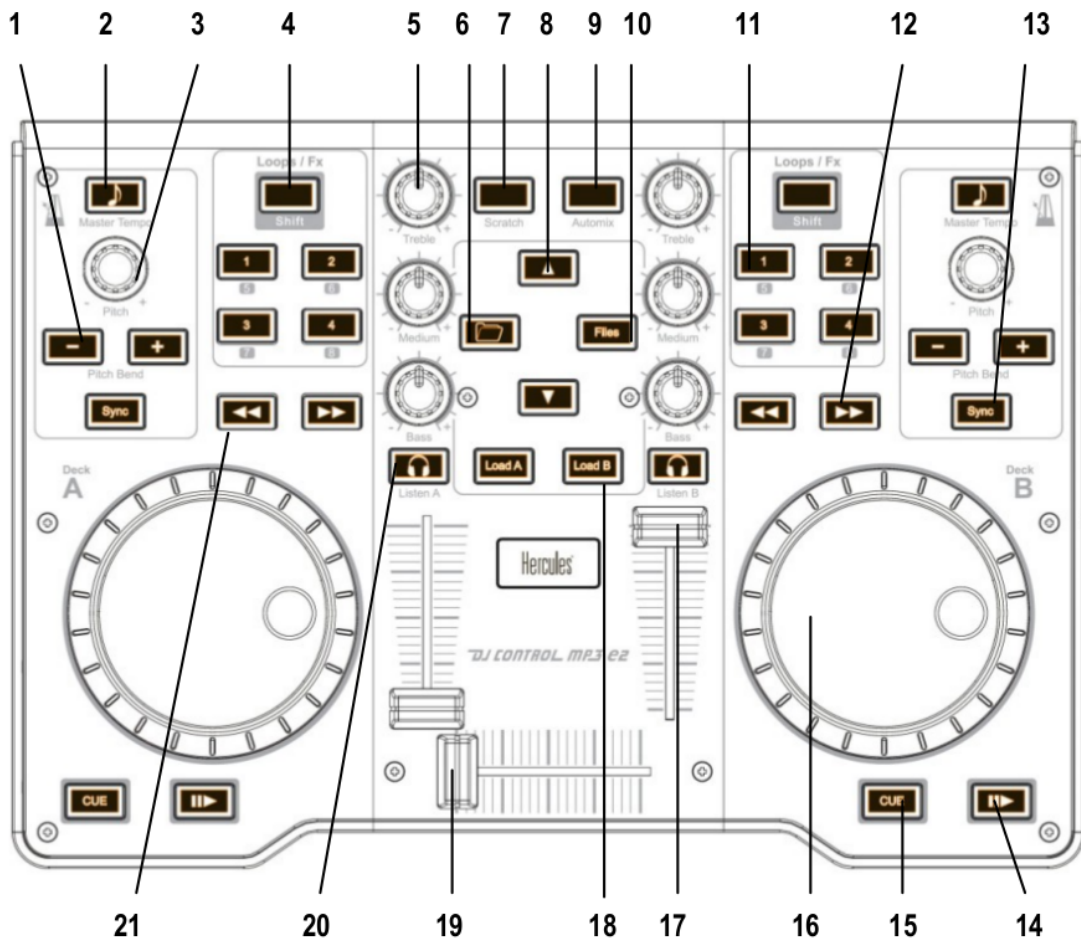


Figure24: Hercules DJControl MP3 e2 (schematic view)

Global controls

Number	Control	Function	shifted	Supershifted
8	Arrow up/down	Up : goes one track down Down : Microphone TalkOver	Up : Goes one track up Down : Nothing	Nothing
6	Folder	Toggles (expands/collapses) the currently selected library sidebar item	Play/Stutter sampler 1/3	Stop sampler 1/3
10	Files	Toggles (expands/collapses) the currently selected library sidebar item	Play/Stutter sampler 2/4	Stop sampler 2/4
18	Load A/B	Loads the currently highlighted track into the corresponding deck (A or B)	Loads the current highlighted track into the corresponding sampler (1 or 2)	Switch deckA between Channel 1 & 3 and deckB between 2 &4
19	Cross-fader	Fades between left (channel 1 & 3) and right (channel 2 & 4) deck		
9	Automix	Used as a master shift button to obtain more controls than those provided by Hercules. Press & Hold automix, then press corresponding button to obtain shifted behavior.		
7	Scratch	Enable or disable the scratch mode on both decks	Used as a master supershift button to obtain a third level of controls. Press & Hold Automix, then press & Hold Scratch, then press corresponding button to obtain supershifted behavior	

Deck / Channel specific controls

Number	Control	Simple function	Shifted function	Supershifted function
1	Pitch bend +/-	Temporary Holds the pitch 4% higher while pressed	+ double loop - half loop	+ Filter High Kill - Filter Low Kill
2	Master Tempo	Syncs the BPM and phase to that of the other track (if BPM is detected on both). Led blink: master Fixed led: follower Led off: none	Enable key-lock for the specified deck (rate changes only affect tempo, not key)	Quantize (Magnet)
3	Pitch knobs	Adjusts playback pitch/speed	Deck A: adjust the headphone volume Deck B: adjust the cue/main mix in the headphone output	Quick Filter knob
4	Loop/Hotcue	Toggle the Loop/Hotcue mode for the keys buttons. When the button is not lit up the loop buttons are enabled, when the button is lit up the hotcue's buttons are enabled		
5	Equalizer knobs	Adjusts the gain of the low/medium/high equalizer filter		
11	1/2/3/4 buttons	Loop mode: 1 - loop-in 2 - loop-out 3 - Toggles current loop On or Off 4 - Loop 4 Hotcue mode: 1, 2, 3 and 4: If hotcue X is set, seeks the player to hotcue X's position. If hotcue X is not set, sets hotcue X to the current play position.	Loop mode: 1 - Loop 1/4 2 - Loop 1/2 3 - Loop 1 4 - Loop 2 Hotcue mode: If hotcue X is set, clears its hotcue status.	Loop mode: 1 - Clear loop 2 - Loop 1/8 3 - Loop 8 4 - Loop 16 Hotcue mode: Nothing
12	Forward \ Backward	Fast forward/backward	Adjust pregain	Forward: brake effect (stay pushed) Backward: spinback effect (stay pushed)
13	Sync	Automatically sets pitch so the BPM of the other deck is matched	Adjust BeatGrid	Kill Mid
14	Play	Starts or stop a loaded track	Backward Play	Repeat
15	Cue	Sets the cue point if a track is stopped and not at the current cue point Stops track and returns to the current cue point if a track is playing. Plays preview if a track is stopped at the cue point for as long as it's held down		
16	Jog wheel	Seeks forwards and backwards in a stopped track. Temporarily changes the playback speed for playing tracks Absolute sync of the track speed to the jog wheel if the scratch mode is enabled		Deck A: Select prev/next playlist Deck B: select prev/next track
17	Deck volume	Controls the deck output volume. There is soft takeover after deck switch (1/3 or 2/4) to prevent wide parameter changes when the on-screen control diverges from the hardware control.		
17.1.	Controllers	Manipulating the control on the hardware will have no effect until the position of the hardware control is close to that of the software, at which point it will take over and operate as usual.		367
20	Headphones	Toggles this deck output to the headphones monitor on/off		

Troubleshooting

Jog wheels not working or controller not responding

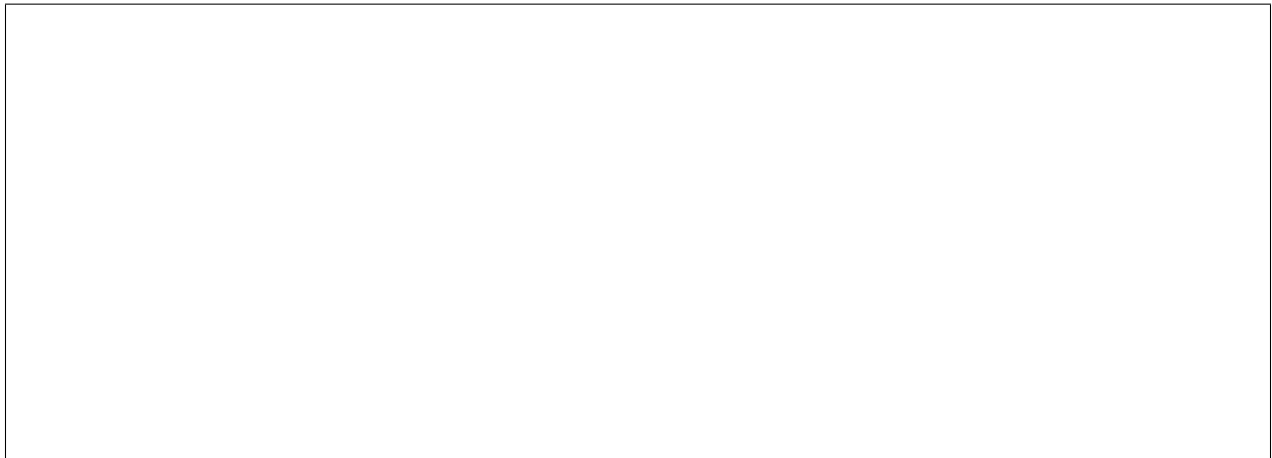
If your jog wheels doesn't work, or nothing works on the controller even when you have carefully read all other

resources, you should be aware that this controller stores at least two configuration options in the controller:

- Enable/disable Jog Wheels
- MIDI channel to use and maybe a third one: Jog wheel sensitivity
With

factory default settings, the jog wheels are enabled and the MIDI channel used is channel 1.

The mapping is made for channel 1 only. If your controller is configured for another channel, nothing will work and if you launch Mixxx with `--controllerDebug`` parameter, you will have lines like this one showing in the logs when you press a button on the controller :



```
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↳ "DJ_
↳ Control_
↳ MP3_
↳ e2_
↳ :_
↳ 3_
↳ bytes:_
↳ B3_
↳ 38_
↳ 38_
↳
↳ "
```

note the B3 here. it's B<MIDI Channel # - 1>. So

this controller is configured on channel

4. controller configured on channel 1 will show B0, which is correct.

To change these parameters, you have to use the configuration tool that comes with the Hercules

driver on [the Hercules support page](#). Unfortunately, the configuration tool is only available for Windows and Mac OS X. We are not aware of any solution for Linux. So if you normally use Linux, you will have to find a computer with Windows or Mac OS X, install the Hercules driver, plug-in the controller and change configuration. You will only need to do this once, then the controller should work with Linux.

Controller not recognized as bulk controller

It has been reported that when the Hercules drivers

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stalled
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a
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dows,
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driver
takes
over
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bulk communication with the controller so it cannot be recognized by Mixxx as a bulk controller. Uninstall the Hercules driver and use it as a USB bulk controller.

17.1.46 He DJ- Con- trol Starlight

Ultra-
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and
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to mix and scratch. With its built-in audio interface, the DJControl Starlight offers pre-listening in the headphones so you can then play your mix on speakers, which is perfect for learning or creating new mixes. The system is so comprehensive for its size that it boasts all the essential features such as bass equalization/filter knobs for smooth transitions or touch-sensitive jog wheels for easy scratching. The added bonus: the bright and powerful RGB backlighting.

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Compatibility

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any special drivers on GNU/Linux, macOS, and Windows. However, if you wish to use the ASIO sound *API* under Windows, please install the latest driver package available from the [Support page](#).

Sound card setup

jack).

This controller has built-in 4 channel output sound card, with master and head-phone output (both 3.5mm

- Open **Preferences** > **Sound Hardware**
- Select the **Output** tab
- From the **Master** drop-down

menu,
select
the
audio
interface,
then
Channels
1-
2

- From
the
Headphones
drop-down
menu,
select
the
audio
interface,
then
Channels
3-
4

- Click
Apply
to
save
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changes.

**See
also:**

More
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Note: The **Master** and **Headphone** knobs are hardware controls and interact directly with the integrated sound card's output. Although they also send *MIDI* messages, they have NOT been mapped in Mixxx, so do not expect an on-screen reaction when using them. This was done to prevent the knobs to adjust both the gain on the controller's sound card and in Mixxx.

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Mixxx.

Mapping description

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Meter for light show effect on each deck respectively.

All controls not listed here work as labeled.

Decks

Button	Description
SYNC	Sync lock
SHIFT + SYNC	Set deck as sync leader
CUE	Cue point
SHIFT + CUE	Return to beginning of loaded song
PLAY	Play/Pause
SHIFT + PLAY	Cue Stutter
VINYL	Scratch On/Off (Default: on)

When Vinyl is on, turning a jog wheel scratches that deck. When Vinyl is off,

turning a jog wheel bends the

pitch of the track.

Pads

Pad Mode	Button	Description
Hot Cue	Pads 1-4	Set and trigger Hot Cue 1-4
Hot Cue	SHIFT + Pads 1-4	Pad = Delete Hot Cue 1-4.
Loop	Pad 1	Beatloop 1/2 beat
Loop	Pad 2	Beatloop 1 beat
Loop	Pad 3	Beatloop 2 beats
Loop	Pad 4	Beatloop 4 beats
FX	Pads 1-3	FX 1-3 on/off
FX	SHIFT + Pads 1-3	FX 1-3 select
FX	Pad 4	FX Rack 1/2 On/Off (Deck A/B respectively)
Sampler	Pads 1-4 (Deck A)	Sampler 1-4
Sampler	Pads 1-4 (Deck B)	Sampler 5-8

**17.1.47 He
P32
DJ**

- Man- u- fac- turer’s prod- uct page
- Man- u- fac- turer’s tech- ni- cal sup- port page
- Fo-



Figure25: https://www.hercules.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/HerculesDJ_HerculesP32DJ_top-1400x747.jpg

jog wheels, it has a 4 x 4 multicolor (red/blue/purple) pad grid for each deck. The pad grids can be switched between 4 different layers to perform a variety of functions.

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Compatibility

This controller is a class compliant USB MIDI and audio device, so it can be used without

any special drivers on GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. However, it is recommended to install [the driver](#) on Windows to be able to use the *ASIO sound API*.

Sound card setup

This device has a built in 4 channel output sound card. There are 2 RCA outputs for the main

output and a 1/4 TRS stereo headphone jack. There are buttons in the center of the controller that adjust the sound card's headphone output volume in hardware. These do not adjust the headphone gain in Mixxx.

ume of the sound card can be controlled from the OS mixer. The device comes with the main output set to 45%. So, for the best *gain staging*, turn the volume of the main output all the way up in your operating system mixer.

Warning:

There is no master output volume control on the device, but the master output vol-

Mapping description

User configurable options

There are a few user configurable options available for you to customize. You

ing the `Hercules-P32-scripts.js` file with your text editor of choice (such as Notepad, TextEdit, Kate, or gEdit) and editing the lines at the very top of the file.

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- **loopEnabled-Dot:**
whether
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that
a
loop

is active. This restricts loop sizes to 2-32 beats and may be helpful if you never use loops less than 2 beats long. Otherwise the dot indicates a loop size equal to 1/(# on the LED display).

- **sampler-Cross-faderAssign:**
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to
the
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fader.
If
true,
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controlled by the left pad grid are assigned to the left of the crossfader and the samplers controlled by the right pad grid are assigned to the right of the crossfader.

plers
con-

- **toggle-EffectUnitsWithDecks*:** whether to automatically toggle the effect unit controls

between units 1 & 3 on the left and units 2 & 4 on the right when toggling decks between decks 1 & 3 and 2 & 4

Encoders

The encoders do not behave exactly as labeled.

- **Browse encoder:** scrolls through library. Push-

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cue/main mix going to the headphone output. Pushing with shift toggles split cue mode (left ear of headphone output plays cue signal, right ear plays main signal).

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rically, but they are mapped asymmetrically like the rest of the deck controls:

- **Left encoder:** Turn-
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jumps
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ward/backward.
or
if

a loop is enabled, moves the loop 1 beat forward/backward. Pushing (de)activates a loop. Pushing with shift reactivates a disabled loop, or if a loop is enabled, jumps to the loop in point and stops the deck.

• **Right encoder:**
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pitch,
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tempo.
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pitch to the track's default. Turning with shift jumps forward/backwards by the beatjump size. If a loop is enabled, turning with shift moves the loop by the beatjump size. Hold shift, push, and turn to adjust the beatjump size, shown on the LED display on the controller. When the encoder is released, the LED display goes back to showing the loop size.

Effects

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nel. This is useful for previewing an effect on a playing deck before using it. The headphone (PFL) button must also be pressed on the deck to hear the effect on it in headphones.

Other controls

- **Record button:** toggles recording on and off.

- **Slip button:** toggles slip mode on and off for all decks. With shift, toggles between decks 1 &

3 on the left and decks 2 & 4 on the right.

- **Pad grid:** Press the

Hotcue/Loop/S
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modes

- **Hotcue mode:** Press an unlit pad to set a hotcue. Press a red pad to activate a hotcue. Press

a red pad with shift to delete a hotcue.

- **Loop mode:** Control manual loops and other miscellaneous functions. On the

top
row,
from
left
to

right, the pads set the loop in point, loop out point, and toggle the loop (without changing its size). Hold the loop in or loop out button while moving the waveform with the mouse to adjust the loop in/out point (new in Mixxx 2.1). On the bottom row, the two purple buttons temporarily decrease/increase the playback speed while they are held down for beatmatching. The button to the right of those shifts the beat grid to the current position. The right column is for pitch management, from top to bottom: match the key with the other track, pitch up, pitch down, and reset to the default key of the track.

- **Slicer mode:**
re-fer to Effects section above

- **Sampler mode:**
Press an unlit pad to load the track selected in the library to that sampler.

Pads are blue when the sampler is loaded but not playing and red when playing. Press a blue pad to play the sample from its cue point. Press a red pad to jump back to the sample's cue point. Press a red pad with shift to stop a playing sample. Press a blue pad with shift to eject a sample. Note that samplers are independent from decks; the left grid controls samplers 1-16 and the right grid controls samplers 17-32.

- **Sync:**
Short

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- **Shift**
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- **Shift**
+ **cue**:
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stop

- **Shift**
+ **play**:
tog-
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verse
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- **Shift**
+ **load**:
ejects
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track
from
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deck

- **EQ knobs, volume faders, cross-fader, head-phone button, play, cue, sync, and load** all behave as labeled.

17.1.48 ION Discover DJ

The ION Discover DJ is a cheap budget MIDI controller meant to “discover DJ-ing”

a potential interest. It does not have a built in sound card, so a *splitter cable* or *separate audio interface* is required to use headphones with it.

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Compatibility

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ing to install any special drivers. The manufacturer's page only mentions Windows and Mac but it's confirmed working on Linux as well.

Library browsing

The controls for library browsing are in the center of the controller.

Control	Function
Rotary encoder	Track selection
Load buttons	Loads currently highlighted track to the corresponding deck (only if no audio is playing)
Pushing rotary encoder	Maximizes/minimizes the library

Jog wheels

The button in the center can be used to switch the jog wheels between search and scratch mode. In search

mode, the jog wheels can be used to seek to different parts of a song when paused. When that deck is playing, the jog wheels can be pushed/pulled to speed up/slow down the playback. This is useful for beatmatching.

Pressing the center button will put the jog wheels in scratch mode, which means that the deck in Mixxx will

follow the absolute movement of the jog wheels. In this mode the Scratch button is lit.

Equalizers

This controller only has a 2-band equalizer but Mixxx uses a 3-band EQ. Therefore, the volume knob

has been mapped to the low EQ, the bass knob has been mapped to the mid EQ, and the treble knob has been mapped to the high EQ. For controlling the volume of the decks, use the crossfader.

Other buttons

The pitch buttons will control the tempo which also controls the pitch, except when key-lock is on (pad-

lock icon on screen).

Button	Function	Light
Sync	Matches the BPM of that deck to the song playing in the other deck	Blinks according to the beat-grid
Rev	While held the deck plays in reverse	only lights when pressed
CUE	Attached to the cue control in mixxx	follows cue button on screen
play/pause	Play/pause the deck	follows play button on screen

The behavior of the cue and play buttons can be configured in *Mixxx's* *pref-*

modes>.

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17.1.49 Ion Discover DJ Pro

Ion Discover DJ Pro is a 2-deck controller with integrated audio interface and iPhone dock.

- [Mixxx User Forum](#)
New in version 2.2.5.

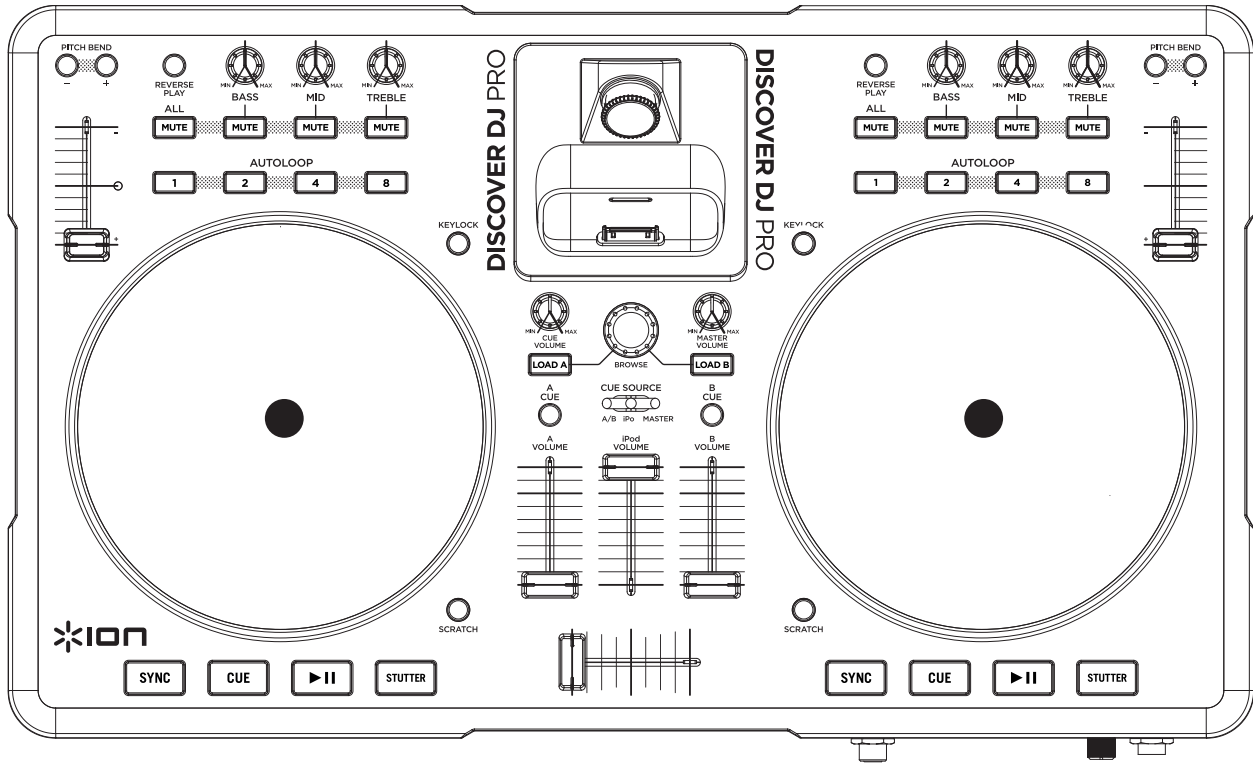


Figure26: ION Discover DJ Pro (schematic view)

Compatibility

This controller is USB MIDI class compliant, so it is plug-and-play on all platforms without having to install any special drivers. The manufacturer's page only mentions Windows and Mac but it's confirmed

working on Linux as well.

Controller Mapping

Deck section

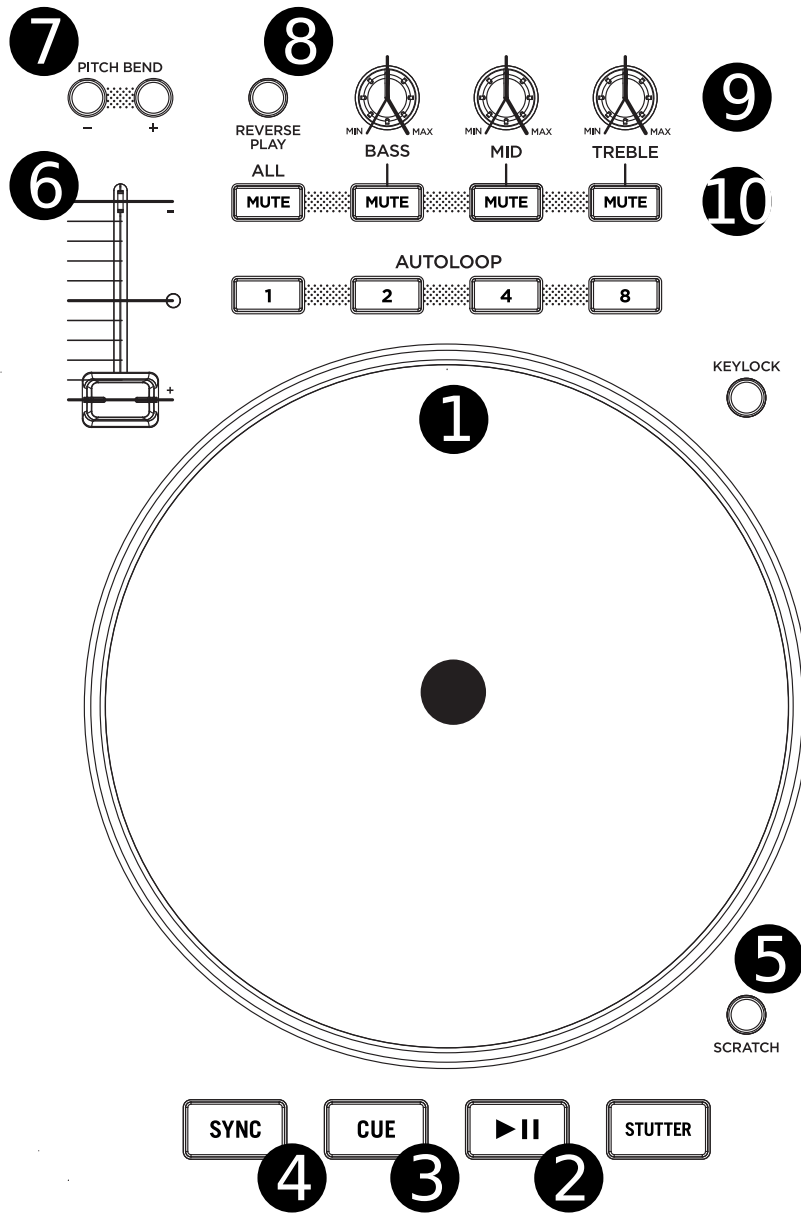


Figure27: ION Discover DJ Pro (deck section)

No.	Control	Function
1	JOG WHEEL	Scratches the track
2	PLAY/PAUSE button	Plays/pauses a track in the respective Deck
3	CUE button	While playing: go to cue point, while stopped: set cue point
4	SYNC button	Sync the tempo to other playing track
5	SCRATCH button	Toggle the scratch mode
6	TEMPO slider	Adjust the track playing speed
7	PITCH BEND buttons -/+	Lower (-) or Raise (+) the pitch temporarily
8	REVERSE PLAY button	Hold for reverse play
9	BASS/MID/TREBLE knobs	Adjust the low/mid/high-frequency regions of the song
10	MUTE buttons	Mute low/mid/high-frequency regions

Mixer section

No.	Control	Function
1	Channel faders	Adjust the output level for each channel
2	Cross fader	Fades between left and right deck.
3	A CUE / B CUE buttons	Sends the selected channel's audio to the headphone output
4	LOAD A / LOAD B buttons	Load the selected library track to deck A / B
5	CUE VOLUME knob	Control the output volume of the headphones output
6	BROWSE knob	Browse the library
7	MASTER VOLUME knob	Control the output volume of the master output

Known Issues

Controls not yet working:

- STUTTER button
- ALL MUTE button
- AUTOLOOP buttons
- iPod

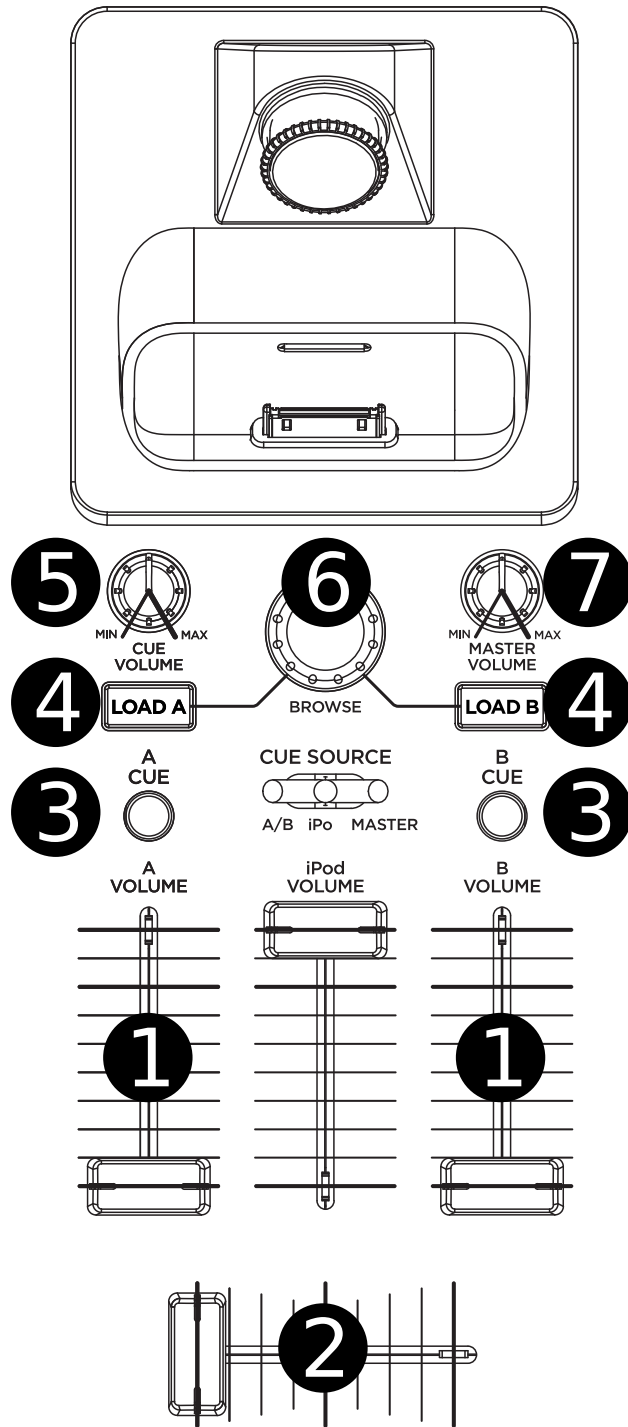


Figure28: ION Discover DJ Pro (mixer section)

dock

17.1.50 Keith McMillen Qu- Neo

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)

Keith McMillen Qu-Neo is a USB multi purpose pad controller and features tactile pads, sliders, rotary

sensors and switches. Works with USB, MIDI or OSC and will communicate most music software environments right out of the box.

Features

- 27 pads, sliders and rotary sen-

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Even the 17 switches respond to how hard you press.

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code to respond to QuNeo’s sensor data. Hack away to control your world in ways never before possible!

New in version 1.11.

Mapping Description

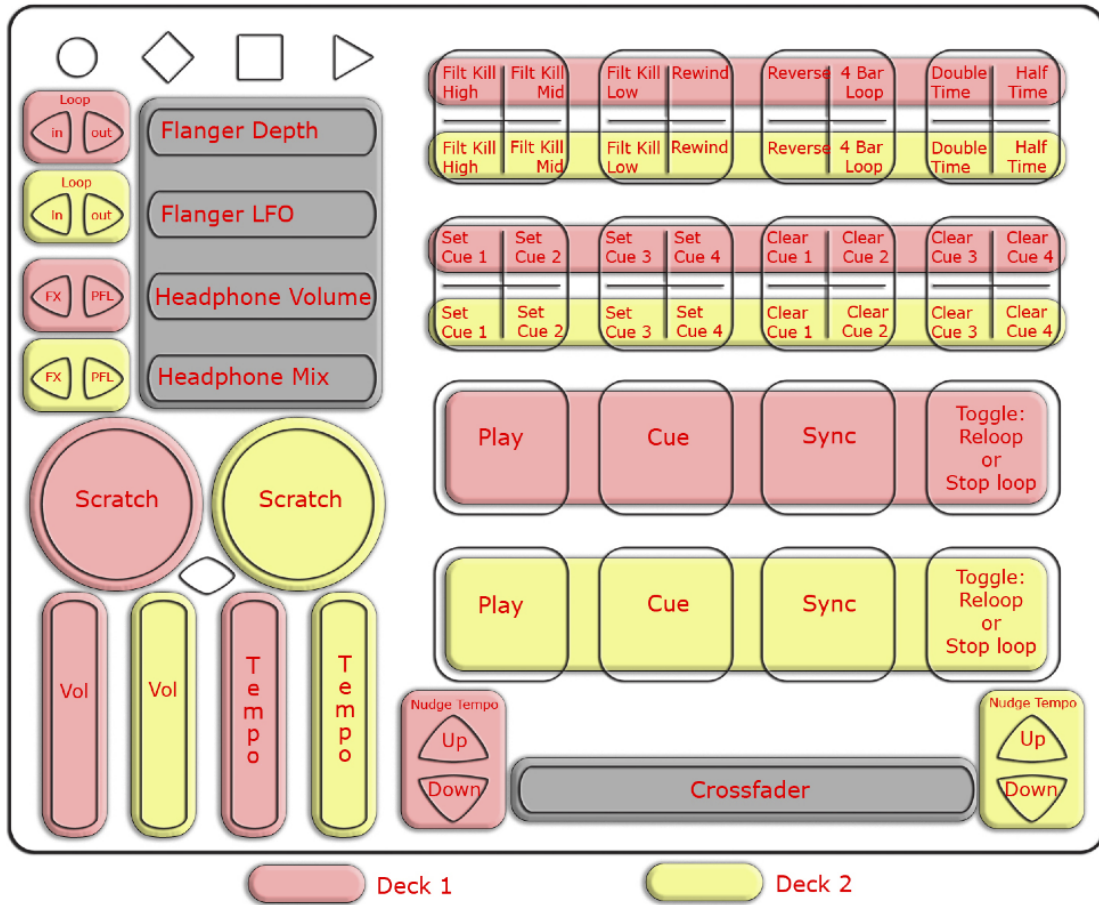


Figure29: Keith McMillen QuNeo (schematic view)

The mapping is included with the Qu-Neo installer,

make
sure
to
click
the
“Mixxx”
check
box
when
prompted
dur-

ing the installation. Alternatively download the Installer from www.keithmcmillen.com. The MIDI mapping goes with QuNeo’s factory preset number 12. To change the factory preset, select the blue MODE button on the device and press tab #12. Also see [Youtube - Setting up Mixxx with QuNeo](#).

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play, sync, cue, tempo controls, crossfading, scratching, and various volume controls accessible from QuNeo.

17.1.51 Ko DJ KDJ500

- [Fo-
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New
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ver-
sion
1.10.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.52 Ko Kaoss DJ con- troller

2-
deck
con-
troller
with
touch
con-
trolled
jog-
wheels,
built-
in
4-
channel
sound-
card
and
a
Korg
Kaoss
Pad
as
built-

in effect section (can be switched off for using software effects).

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [Pull
re-
quest](#)

Mapping

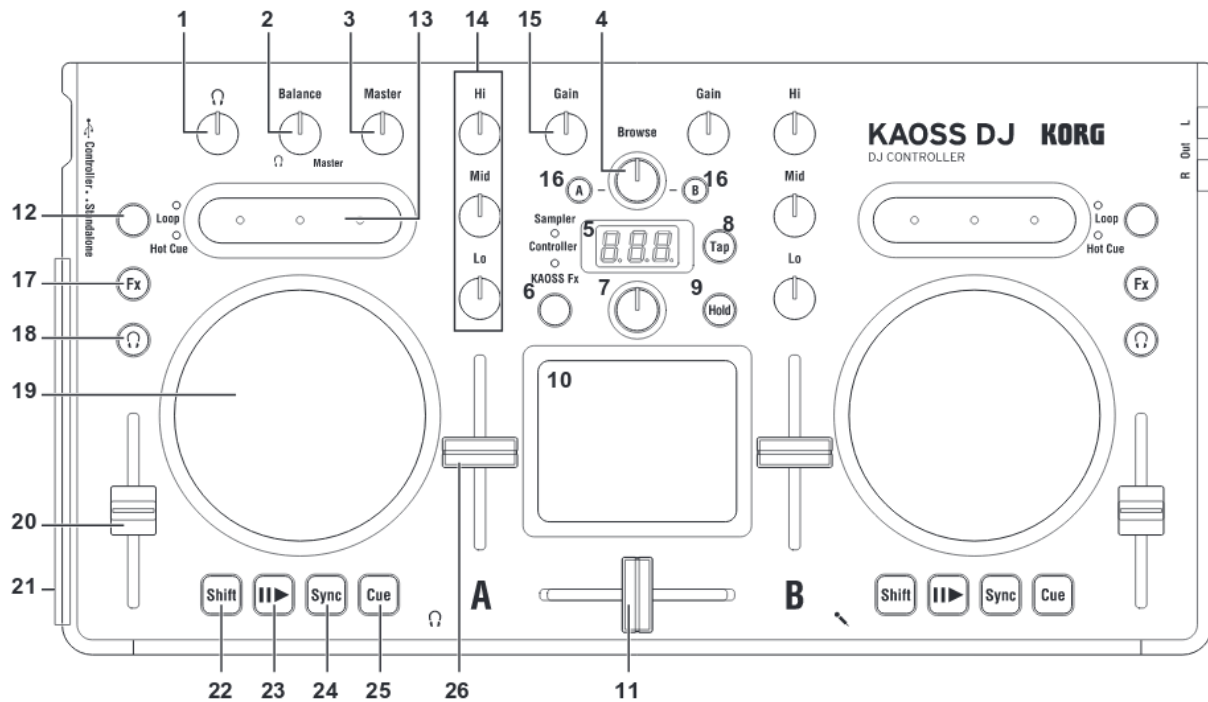


Figure30: Korg Kaoss DJ (schematic view)

No.	Name	Function
1	Headphone knob	Adjusts the headphone level
2	Balance knob	Adjusts the balance between the master level and the headphone monitor level
3	Master knob	Adjust the master volume level
4	Browse knob	Selects a song from the library
5	Display	Indicates the effect number or parameter
6	Touchpad Mode Button	Switches the touchpad between the Controller, KAOSS Effect, and Sampler modes (long pres.
7	Program/Value Knob	Selects an effect
8	Tap Button	Sets the tempo Long-press this button to access the auto BPM function
9	Hold Button	Enables/disables the touchpad's hold function
10	Touchpad (controller mode)	Controls the effects of the DJ software. The vertical axis controls the mix (dry/wet) knob and
	Touchpad (Kaoss Effect mode)	Controls the KAOSS effect
	Touchpad (sampler mode)	Controls the sampler function of the DJ software
11	Crossfader	Adjusts the balance between Decks A and B

Table 5 – conti

No.	Name	Function
12	Touch Slider mode button	Switches between the three touch slider mode
13	Touch Slider (Normal mode)	Left Side - Nudges (pitch -) Center - Enables the touch wheel's Scratch mode Right Side - Nudges (pitch +)
	Touch Slider (Hot Cue mode)	Left Side - Sets Hot Cue 1, and moves to Hot Cue 1 Center - Sets Hot Cue 2, and moves to Hot Cue 2 Right Side - Sets Hot Cue 3, and moves to Hot Cue 3
	Touch Slider (Loop mode)	Left Side - Auto Loop × 1/2 Center - Loop on/off Right Side - Auto Loop × 2
14	EQ	Boosts or Cuts the Hi EQ Boosts or Cuts the Mid EQ Boosts or Cuts the Lo EQ
15	Gain knob	Adjusts the gain
16	Load button	Loads the song into the selected deck
17	Fx button	Left - FX1 rack mix knob can be manipulated when enabled Right - FX2 rack mix knob can be manipulated when enabled
18	Headphone cue button	Turns the headphone monitor on/off
19	Touch wheel	Scratches (in scratch mode) or adjusts the pitch
20	Pitch fader	Adjusts the pitch
21	Level meter	Indicates the input level to deck A/B or the master level
22	Shift button	Holding this button provides access to the controllers SHIFT functions
23	Play / pause button	Starts/pauses the song
24	Sync button	Synchronizes the tempo of Deck A and Deck B
25	Cue button	Sets the cue point or moves to the cue point
26	Level fader	Adjusts the level of deck A/B

17.1.53 Korg nanoKONTROL

This controller has been discontinued in favor of the *Korg nanoKONTROL 2*.

- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.8.2.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.54 Korg nanoKONTROL2

There are two mappings for this controller included in Mixxx. The one labeled “Korg Nanokontrol 2 (alter-

native)” takes advantage of features introduced in Mixxx 2.0 such as master sync and cue modes.

- [Manufacturer’s product page](#)
 - [Forum thread](#)
- New in version 1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.55 Ko nanoPAD2

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.56 M- Audio X- Session Pro

This
de-
vice
has
been
dis-
con-
tin-
ued.
M-
Audio
dis-
con-
tin-
ued
its
DJ
prod-
ucts
af-
ter
the
com-

pany was bought by inMusic in 2012.

New
in

ver-
sion
1.6.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.57 M- Audio Torq Xpo- nent

This
de-
vice
has
been
dis-
con-
tin-
ued.
M-
Audio
dis-
con-
tin-
ued
its
DJ
prod-
ucts
af-
ter
the
com-

pany was bought by inMusic in 2012. This device is a class compliant USB audio and MIDI device, so it does not require a special driver on any OS that Mixxx runs on.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.6.

Note for Windows users

Typ-
i-
cally,
the
ASIO
sound
API
is
the
best
op-
tion
on
Win-
dows
and
it
re-
quires
an
ASIO
driver
from

the sound card manufacturer. However, it seems that the current version of the Xponent ASIO driver for Windows interferes with the ability to send MIDI control messages to the Xponent. As a result, if you are running M-Audio's Xponent ASIO drivers on Windows, the lights will not work. If you uninstall the drivers, the lights will work, but you can no longer use the Xponent's sound card with the ASIO sound API.

It
is
rec-
om-
mended
to
use
the
WDM-
KS
sound
API
in-
stead.
The
sound
card
will
ap-
pear
as
“Ana-
log

Connector 1 (Xponent Audio)” and “Analog Connector 2 (Xponent Audio)”. Connector 2 is the main out, and Con-

nector 1 is the headphones. The latency meter seems to run a bit higher than it did under ASIO, so keep this in mind, and test both setups with your own system to see how they compare. If you require low latency as well as a lot of effects or time stretching, you may want to run with the ASIO driver at the expense of the lights.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.58 Mic Midi- con- trol

New
in
ver-
sion
1.5.2.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.59 Mix DM2

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
\(archived\)](#)

New
in
ver-
sion
1.7.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

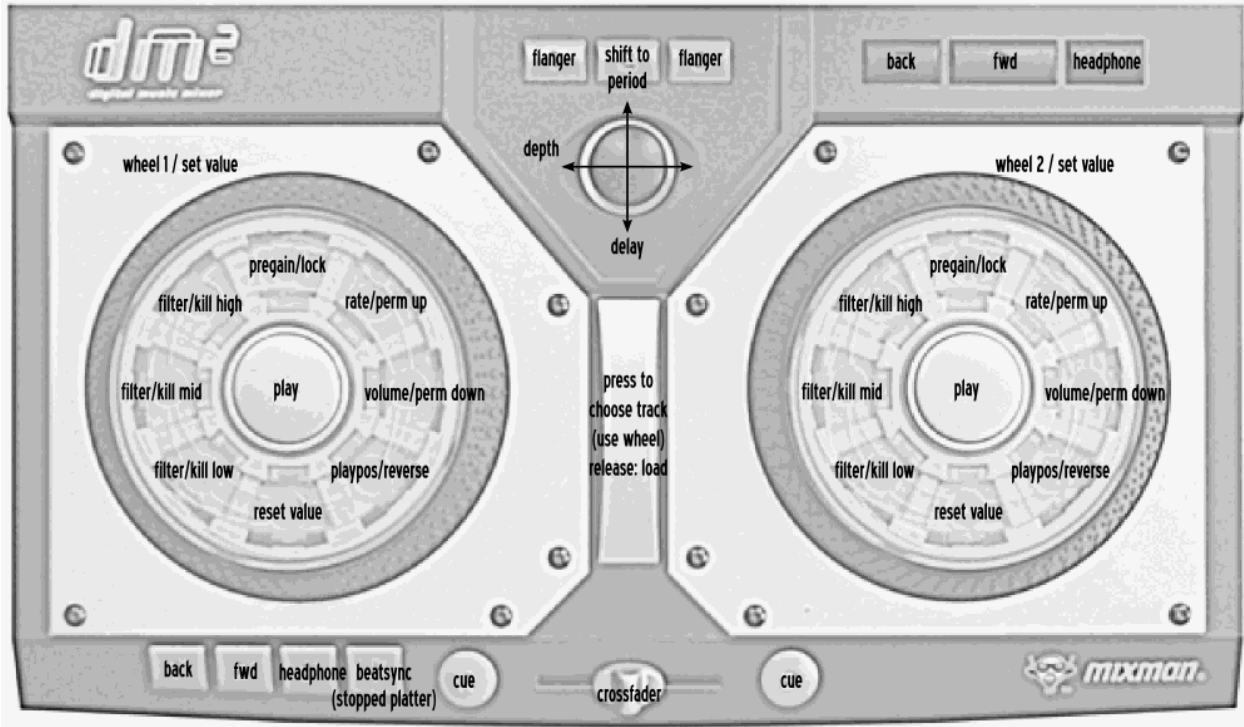


Figure31: Mixman DM2 (schematic view)

17.1.60 Mix U-Mix Control (Pro) 2

The Mix Vibes U-Mix Control Pro 2 is a MIDI DJ controller with an in-

nal
sound-
card
and
two

Inputs for Turntables or any Audio-Source with RCA. It offers also a **changeable** Cross-fader, **adjustable** Cross-Fader **Curve** and **individual Touch-Level-Sensors**. The U-Mix Control **Pro** differs only in Cue-Button-Labels The U-Mix Control 2 (without “Pro” = internal soundcard) also. Both should work fine with this MIDI mapping.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer’s
prod-
uct
page
\(archived\)](#)

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.1.

Mapping description

- Cross-

Volume-

and
Pitchbend-
Slider
- Mas-
ter,
Gain-

and
EQ-
Nobs
incl. Kill-
Switches,
Cue/Master-
Mix
(Head-
phone)

- Cue-
,
Play-
,
Sync-
,
Pitchbend-
,
HotCue-
,
Head-
phone,
Load
A/B-
Buttons
 - Jog-
Wheels
(incl. Scratch
&
Jog)
 - Me-
di-
a-
Knob
 - LEDs
 - 1. Clip-
ping
 - 2. EQ-
Kill
 - 3. CUE/PLAY(BP
 - 4. HotCUEs
 - 5. Head-
phone
(A/B)
 - 6. Load
(A/B)
-
- 20

Sec-
onds
end
of
Track

7.
Jog
(Key-
lock)

8.
Bend

**Spe-
cial
Func-
tions**

- BPM-
Tap:
Press
“Shift”
+
“Sync”

- Key-
lock:
Press
“Jog”

**Cur-
rently
not
work-
ing**

- Sample-
Deck-
Management

- Loop-
Knob
&
Loop-
Setting

**Not
MIDI-
mappable**

- MIC-
Level-
Control

(MIC is hard-wired through master output)

- Headphone-Level Control (Level-Adjustment in Mixxx and the Hardware-Nob are independent)
- Touch Level sensitivity (only Hardware)
- C.F. Curve (turn to fully left and change in Mixxx, if needed)

17.1.61 Na In- stru- ments Trak- tor Kon- trol F1

The Traktor Kontrol F1 is a small versatile controller that is intended to be used for remix

decks but can easily be repurposed for other uses such as hotcues.

- [Manu-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.62 Na
In-
stru-
ments
Trak-
tor
Kon-
trol
S2
MK2

The
Na-
tive
In-
stru-
ments
Trak-
tor
Kon-
trol
S2
MK2
is
a
2
deck
all-
in-
one
con-
troller
with
an

integrated audio interface. It has a pair of balanced 1/4 TRS outputs and a pair of unbalanced RCA outputs which both output the main mix, a 1/4 TRS headphone jack, and a 1/4 TRS microphone input. The microphone input is digitized and available to the computer for recording and broadcasting. The Kontrol S2 MK2 can run with only USB bus power and an optional power supply can be connected to make the LEDs brighter and the headphone output louder.

The
Kon-
trol
S2
MK2
can
be
dis-
tin-
guished
from
the
Mk1
by

the
jog
wheels.
The
top
of
the
jog
wheels

on the MK2 are shiny aluminum; the top of the jog wheels on the Mk1 are black. The Kontrol S2 Mk3 does not have effects knobs at the top.

New
in
ver-
sion
2.3.

Compatibility

The
Kon-
trol
S2
MK2
is
a
USB
au-
dio
and
HID
class
com-
pli-
ant
de-
vice.
It
is
fully
com-
pat-

ible with Linux, Windows, and macOS. No proprietary driver is required on Linux or macOS. For Windows, download and install the latest driver from [Native Instruments' website](#).

Audio routing

Output	Channels
<i>Master</i>	Channel 1 - 2
<i>Headphones</i>	Channel 3 - 4

Input	Channels
<i>Microphone 1</i>	Channel 1 - 2

Do *not* configure the *Record/Broadcast* input in Mixxx.

Mapping

Decks

Jog Wheels

Touch the top of the jog wheel and turn it to scratch. Move the jog wheel from the edge without touching

the top to nudge the track. Hold SHIFT and spin the jog wheel to seek quickly.

Loop Section

The encoders work differently in Mixxx than in Traktor:

Left encoder

Turning jumps forward/backward by the beatjump size. If a loop is enabled, turning moves the loop by

the beatjump size. Push and turn to adjust the beatjump size. Turning with SHIFT adjusts the musical key. Pushing with SHIFT resets the key to the track's default.

Right encoder

Turning halves/doubles the loop size. Turning with SHIFT beatjumps

by
1
beat
for-
ward/backward.
or
if
a
loop
is

enabled, moves the loop 1 beat forward/backward. Pushing (de)activates a loop. Pushing with SHIFT reactivates a disabled loop, or if a loop is enabled, jumps to the loop in point and stops the deck.

LOOP IN/LOOP OUT

Man-
u-
ally
set
the
loop
in
and
out
points.
Press
and
hold
while
mov-
ing
the
jog
wheel
to
ad-
just

the loop in or out point.

Top Pad Row

The
top
pad
row
has
3
dif-
fer-
ent
modes.

Hotcue mode

This
is

the
de-
fault
mode
when
Mixxx
starts.
The
pads
con-
trol
hotcues
1-
4.
The
color
of
the
hotcues
is

shown on the pads. Press an unlit button to set a new *hotcue*. Press a lit pad to seek to the hotcue. Press a lit pad with SHIFT to delete the hotcue.

Intro & Outro cue m

This
mode
is
ac-
ti-
vated
by
press-
ing
the
FLUX
but-
ton
above
the
tempo
fader.
Pads
1
&
2
are

used for the intro start & end cues and light up green. Pads 3 & 4 are used for the outro start & end cues and light up red.

Sampler mode

This
mode
is
ac-
ti-

vated
by
the
but-
ton
un-
der
the
Remix
knob
in
the
cen-
ter
of
the
mixer.

Press an unlit pad to load the selected track in the library to the sampler. Loaded and stopped sampler pads are lit white. Press a white pad to play a sampler. A playing sampler is lit magenta. Press a lit pad with SHIFT to stop a sampler, or if it is already stopped, unload the sample.

Transport Controls

The
trans-
port
con-
trols
work
mostly
as
la-
belled
on
the
con-
troller:

SYNC button

Press
to
sync
tempo.
Press
and
hold
to
en-
able
sync
lock.
Press
again

to
dis-
able
sync
lock.
Press
with
SHIFT

to enable sync lock without needing to hold.

CUE button

Be-
hav-
ior
de-
pends
on
the
*cue
mode
set
in
the
Mixxx
pref-
er-
ences.*
Press
with
SHIFT
to
seek
the

beginning of the track and stop.

PLAY button

Play
or
pause
the
deck.
Press
with
SHIFT
to
tog-
gle
key
lock.

TEMPO fader

Ad-
justs
the
tempo.

FLUX button

Mixxx
does
not
yet
have
a
very
use-
ful
flux/slip
mode,
so
in-
stead
this
but-
ton
tog-
gles
the
top
pad

row to the intro/outro cues. Press the button when it is lit to return the top pad row to hotcue mode.

When
slip
mode
is
im-
ple-
mented
in
Mixxx
in
the
fu-
ture,
this
could
be
changed
so
SHIFT
+
FLUX
but-
ton

activates intro & outro mode for the pads.

Mixer

Deck Columns

GAIN/FILTER encoder

Controls the Quick Effect superknob for the deck. With SHIFT, controls gain. Press to reset the

Quick Effect superknob. Press with SHIFT to reset gain.

FX 1/FX 2 buttons

Assign the deck to effect units 1 and 2.

HI/MID/LOW knobs

Adjust the high, middle, and low frequencies.

CUE button
Toggle whether the deck is routed to the *pre-fader head-phone output*. With SHIFT, toggle quantize for

the deck.

Fader
Control the deck volume.

Center Column

MAIN LEVEL knob
Adjust the volume of the main output. This acts on the controller's au-

dio
in-
ter-
face
out-

put in hardware, so it is not mapped to the main mix gain knob in Mixxx (otherwise the gain would be applied twice).

REMIX knob

Ad-
justs
the
gain
of
sam-
plers
1-
8.

REMIX ON A/REMIX ON B

Tog-
gles
the
top
pad
row
of
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
deck
to
con-
trol
sam-
plers.
Press
when
lit
to

return the pads to controlling *hotcues*.

BROWSE encoder

Scroll
through
the
mu-
sic
li-
brary.
Push
to
max-

i-
mize
the
li-
brary
browser
on
screen.
Turn
with
SHIFT
to

scroll 5 rows at a time.

LOAD A/LOAD B b

Load
the
track
se-
lected
in
the
li-
brary
to
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
deck.
Press
with
SHIFT
to
un-
load

a track.

LEVEL meters

The
me-
ters
show
the
lev-
els
for
each
deck.

Crossfader

Cross-
fade
be-

tween
the
decks.

Effects

The
Kon-
trol
S2
MK2
uses
the
stan-
dard
Mixxx
ef-
fects
map-
ping.

Front panel

The
cue
vol-
ume
knob
ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
of
the
con-
troller's
au-
dio
in-
ter-
face
in
hard-
ware,
so

it is not mapped to Mixxx (otherwise the gain would be applied twice). The cue mix knob is mapped to Mixxx. The Mic Engage button toggles talkover for Microphone Input 1 in Mixxx.

17.1.63 Na In- stru- ments Trak- tor Kon- trol S2 MK3

The
Kon-
trol
S2
MK3
is
a
two-
channel
con-
troller
with
an
in-
te-
grated
sound
card.
It
has
two
in-
te-

grated stereo outputs (line and 1/8 / 3.5 mm TRS), headphone outputs (1/8 / 3.5 mm TRS) and microphone inputs (1/4 / 6.3 mm TRS). The MK3 uses the standard HID protocol to send and receive signals from a computer, so it can work with Mixxx. The Kontrol S2 MK3 can run from USB bus power, and using a separate power supply has no impact on the output level or LED brightness ([as opposed to the MK2](#)).

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Map-
ping
fo-
rum](#)

thread

New
in
ver-
sion
2.2.4.

Changed
in
ver-
sion
2.3:

Un-
bind
Mas-
ter

knob
from

Mixxx's

Main
Gain,

be-
cause
it

con-
trols
the
hard-
ware
vol-

ume.

Mixxx Sound Hardware Preferences

- Mas-
ter
out-
put:
chan-
nels
1-
2

- Head-
phone
out-
put:
chan-
nels
3-
4

Mixxx mapping

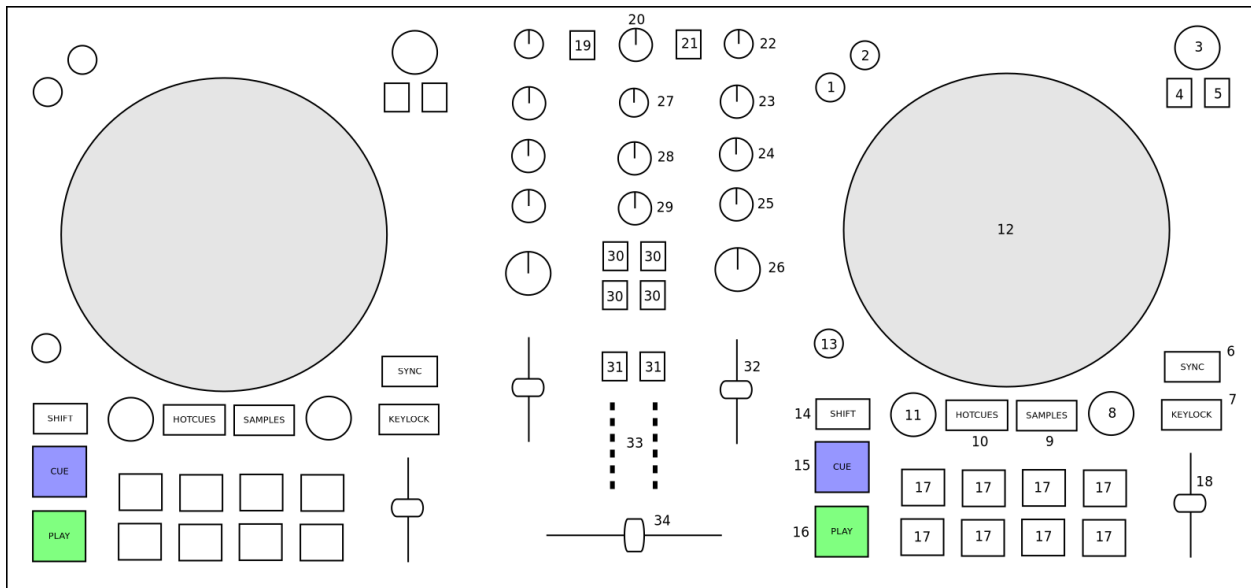


Figure32: Native Instruments Traktor Kontrol S2 MK3 (schematic view)

Element	Primary function	Secondary function (+ SHIFT)
(1) REV Button	Reverse play while held	Reverse play + slip mode while held
(2) FLX Button	Enable and disable slip mode	
(3) Browse knob (turn)	Scroll vertically in library	Scroll horizontally in library
(3) Browse knob (press)	Load selected track into deck	Eject current track
(4) Preparation button	Add selected track to AutoDJ queue (bottom)	Add selected track to AutoDJ queue (top)
(5) List view button	Toggles maximizing the library	
(6) Sync button	Syncs the BPM and phase (depending on quantize). Press longer to activate master sync on that deck.	Syncs the phase to that of the other track
(7) Keylock button	Enable keylock for the deck	
(8) Loop knob (turn)	Halve or double loop size	
(8) Loop knob (press)	Set a loop of the defined number of beats and enables the loop	Toggles the current loop on or off
(9) Samples button	Active sampler mode (for the number buttons)	
(10) Hotcues button	Activate hotcue mode (for the number buttons)	
(11) Move knob (turn)	Beatjump backwards/forwards	Halve or double beatjump size

continues on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

Element	Primary function	Secondary function (+ SHIFT)
(11) Move knob (press)	Activates a rolling loop of the defined number of beats. Once disabled, playback will resume where the track would have been if it had not entered the loop	Activate current loop, jump to its loop in point, and stop playback
(12) Jog wheels	Control scratching when touched from the top (<i>Missing: temporarily bend the pitch when touched from the side</i>)	
(13) Grid button	Adjust beatgrid so closest beat is aligned with the current play position	Adjust beatgrid to match another playing deck
(14) Shift button	Activates secondary functions when pressed	
(15) CUE button	CUE default	If the CUE point is set, jump to it and stops
(16) Play button	Toggles playing	Seeks a player to the start and then stops it
(17) Number buttons	Function depends on current mode	
Hotcue mode	If hotcue is set, seeks the player to hotcue position. Otherwise set hotcue at current position	Clear the hotcue
Samples mode	If track is loaded into corresponding slot, go to CUE point and play	If track is playing, CUE default behaviour. Otherwise eject track
(18) Tempo fader	Speed control	
(19) Quantize button	Toggles quantization for both decks	
(20) Gain knob	<i>Unmapped</i> (adjusts the hardware gain)	
(21) Microphone button	Toggles microphone talkover, long press for permanent activation	
(22) Pre-Gain knob	Adjusts the pre-fader gain of the deck	
(23) HI knob	High frequency filter	
(24) MID knob	Middle frequency filter	
(25) LOW knob	Low frequency filter	
(26) Effect Superknob	Quick effect superknob for the corresponding deck	

continues on next page

Table 6 – continued from previous page

Element	Primary function	Secondary function (+ SHIFT)
(27) Sample knob	Adjusts the pregain for all the sample decks combined	
(28) Headphone mix knob	Adjusts the cue/main mix in the headphone output	
(29) Headphone gain knob	Adjusts the headphone output gain	
(30) Effect buttons	Enable or disable effect units for both decks	
(31) Headphone buttons	Toggles headphone cueing	
(32) Volume fader	Adjusts the channel volume fader for the corresponding deck	
(33) VuMeter LEDs	Show the current instantaneous deck volume	
(34) Crossfader	Adjusts the crossfader between both decks	

**17.1.64 Na
In-
stru-
ments
Trak-
tor
Kon-
trol
S3**

The Kon-
trol
S3
is
an
in-
tro-
duc-
tory
4
deck
con-
troller
with
good
build
qual-
ity
and
inte-

sound card. This is the first controller released with the S3 name.

grated

The Kon-trol S3 can run from USB bus power. Using the separate power supply increases the bright-

ness of the LEDs, which is helpful for using it in daylight, and increases the volume of the headphone output.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
New in version 2.3.0.

Compatibility

Controller

The Kon-trol S3 is a USB

class
com-
pli-
ant
au-
dio
and
HID
de-
vice,
so
it
is
com-
pat-
i-

ble with Mixxx without any proprietary drivers on GNU/Linux and macOS. On Windows, it is recommended to install the driver from Native Instruments and select the ASIO *sound API* in the *Sound Hardware section of Mixxx's Preferences*.

With
the
S3
plugged
in,
the
de-
vice
is
listed
as
an
avail-
able
con-
troller
in
Mixxx's
Pref-
er-
ences.
The
con-

troller uses HID for the knobs, buttons, and other components on the device, so the mapping can only be loaded when you select the HID device on the left side of Mixxx's Preferences.

Audio Hardware setup

The S3 has a standard 4 channel sound card. You should configure the channels as follows:

Audio Output	Channel Configuration
Master	Channel 1-2
Headphones	Channel 3-4

Audio Inputs

The S3 has two sets of inputs, but only one can be active at a time. There is a

set
of

line-level RCA inputs on the back of the controller, and a combo XLR / 1/4 mic jack on the front. Use SHIFT + EXT to switch between these inputs.

Mapping description

Note that Mixxx doesn't have the concept of a single leader deck for sync. Instead, push and hold the SYNC

button to lock sync on for all decks you want to remain in sync. Or you can push SHIFT + SYNC to lock sync on. Refer to *Sync Lock documentation* for details.

Hint: There are two SHIFT buttons, one for each side of the controller. Make sure you press the SHIFT button on the same side as the control you want to modify.

Mixer

• The GAIN and equalizer HIGH/MID/LOW knobs and the CUE (headphones)

but-
ton
be-
have
as
la-
belled.

- FX
En-
able
but-
tons:
See
Ef-
fect
sec-
tion
be-
low.

- The
FIL-
TER
knob
con-
trols
the
Quick
Ef-
fect
su-
per-
knob.
By
de-
fault,
this
uses
a
high-
/low-
pass

filter, but a different effect can be chosen in the *Equalizer section of Mixxx Preferences*.

- EXT:
The
EXT
but-
ton
changes
the

fourth
chan-
nel
pre-
gain
(knob),
pfl,
and
vol-
ume
(slider)
ad-
just-
ments
to

operate with the Microphone input. The microphone does not respond to EQ or effects.

- SHIFT
+
EXT:
Switches
in-
put
sen-
si-
tiv-
ity
for
the
in-
put
con-
nec-
tors
from
Mic
to
Line
and

back again.

The
Main
Vol-
ume
knob
on
the
S3
con-
trols
the
vol-
ume

of the S3's main output in hardware, so

it does not affect the software main output gain knob in Mixxx by default. You can hold SHIFT and turn the knob to adjust Mixxx main output gain. Note that this will still also adjust the hardware gain, so after you release SHIFT you'll need to adjust the knob again.

Peak display is only generated from software. So if you see clipping indicated, lower the gain

of the playing decks or use SHIFT + Main Volume knob.

Decks

Control	Description
Library encoder press	Load track selected in library to the deck.
SHIFT + Library encoder press	Eject track.
Small play button	While held, plays the current track in the preview deck. If you rotate the library encoder while you hold the PLAY button, Mixxx will scan through the track being previewed.
Star button	This button is not used.
List-plus button	Adds the current track to the Auto DJ list.
VIEW button	Move focus of library control between left-hand tree and main list.

Transport Mode Buttons

Control	Description
REV	Activates a reverse-roll (aka censor) effect.
SHIFT + REV	Turns on reverse playback mode.
GRID	Turns on Quantize mode.
FLUX	Turns on Slip mode.
JOG	When on, touching the jog wheels enables Scratch mode.
SHIFT + Wheels	Hold to use the wheels to quickly scroll through the track.

Looping

Control	Description
Right Encoder Turn	Double/halve loop size.
SHIFT + Right Encoder Turn	Move loop forward/backward by the beatjump size.
Right Encoder Press	Activate loop of set size from current position, or disable active loop
SHIFT + Right Encoder Press	Toggles the existing loop on and off.
Left Encoder Turn	Beatjump forward/backward.
SHIFT + Left Encoder Turn	Adjust beatjump size.
Left Encoder Press	Activates beatloop roll.
SHIFT + Left Encoder Press	Activates a loop and then stops.

Rate / Keylock

There are two ways the rate sliders can be mapped: Absolute, and Relative. Absolute mode is

the default. In this mode, the position of the pitch slider matches the on-screen pitch slider position. If the sliders are misaligned, Mixxx engages soft takeover mode – Mixxx won't update the value of the slider until the controller

matches the GUI. In Relative mode, moving the slider always adjusts the value of the pitch slider, even if they don't match.

- Ab-
so-
lute
Mode:
- KEY-
LOCK:
Press
to
tog-
gle
key-
lock
mode.
- SYNC:
Press
to
beat-
sync,
or
press
and
hold
to
ac-
ti-
vate
Sync
Lock
Mode.
- Pitch
slider:
Ad-
justs
play-
back
speed.
- SHIFT
+
Pitch
slider:
Ad-
justs
mu-
si-

cal
key

- Rel-
a-
tive
Mode:

— KEY-
LOCK:
Press
to
tog-
gle
key-
lock
mode
(tog-
gles
when
re-
leas-
ing
the
but-
ton).

— SYNC:
Press
to
beat-
sync,
or
press
and
hold
to
ac-
ti-
vate
Sync
Lock
Mode.

— Pitch
slider:
Ad-
justs
play-
back
speed.

— Key-lock + Pitch Slider: adjusts musical key

— SHIFT + Pitch Slider: Allows the user to move the slider without any effect.

Button Pads

The grid of 8 buttons have two possible trigger modes: Hotcues, and Samplers. In

Hotcues mode, pressing the number button will set the hotcue if none exists, and activate it

if one does. If you hold SHIFT and press a button, it will clear that hotcue.

In Samplers mode, the buttons on the left side of the controller correspond to Samplers 1-8.

The buttons on the right side of the controller correspond to Samplers 9-16. By default, pressing a number button will activate a sample. Pressing the button again will stop sample playback.

You can change this be-

hav-
ior
by
edit-
ing
the
javascript
file
to
set
Trak-
torS3.SamplerM
=
true;.
In
this
mode,
the

sample will play while the button is held, and stop when you let go.

In
both
modes,
hold-
ing
SHIFT
and
press-
ing
a
but-
ton
will
eject
the
sam-
ple
if
it
is
not
play-
ing,

and will rewind the sample back to the beginning if it was playing.

Effects

Because the S3 has limited effects controls, the FX setup is unusual and a little complex.

Each deck has a single effect toggle button and one knob, and on the right-hand side of the mixer there are five buttons, one for each effect chain and one for the QuickEffect. These buttons and knobs are used in different ways depending on how they are pushed, and together allow the DJ to customize all of the effects.

There are three modes that the effect controls can be in: 1. The initial mode is Filter Mode. This

mode is indicated when the FILTER ENABLE buttons have the same colors as the individual decks. This mode is used for adjusting QuickEffects and assigning Effect Chains to decks. 1. The next mode is Effect Chain Edit Mode.

This mode is indicated when the FILTER ENABLE buttons are all the same color as one of the effect buttons. This mode is used for turning individual effects in a chain on and off, and adjusting each effect chain's mix knob. 1. The last mode is Effect Focus Mode. This mode is indicated when FILTER ENABLE buttons are all the same color as one of the effects, and one of the FX SELECT buttons is blinking. This mode is used for tuning individual parameters in an effect and enabling or disabling effect toggle buttons.

Switching Effect Modes

get lost, try pusing the FILTER button to start over.

At any time, you can push the FILTER FX SELECT button to return to Filter Mode. If you

Press any FX SELECT button to enter Effect Chain mode for that number chain. If

same FX SELECT button again, you'll return to Filter Mode. Press a different FX SELECT button to enter Effect Chain mode for that other chain.

you
press
the

Press
and
hold
an
FX
SE-
LECT
but-
ton,
then
press
a
FIL-
TER
EN-
ABLE
but-
ton
to
en-
ter
Ef-
fect

Focus mode. The FX SELECT button will start blinking. From left to right, the FILTER ENABLE buttons will focus on the first through fourth effects in the chain. If you press any FX SELECT button, you'll return to Effect Chain mode.

Soft Takeover

The
knobs
have
Soft
Takeover
mode
en-
abled,
which
means
you
need
to
turn
the
phys-
i-
cal

knob
to
match
the
cur-

rent position of the UI knob before the value will change. If you are wondering why it seems like the values aren't changing, you may need to rotate the knob more.

Assigning Effects

You
can
as-
sign
ef-
fect
chains
to
in-
di-
vid-
ual
decks
in
Fil-
ter
Mode.
Press
and
hold
FIL-
TER
EN-

ABLE, then press the desired FX SELECT button or buttons. The FX SELECT buttons that are bright are the effect chains that are selected for that deck.

Effect Chain Edit Mode

In
Ef-
fect
Chain
Edit
Mode,
the
FIL-
TER
EN-
ABLE
but-
tons
change

color
to
match
the
se-
lected
FX
but-
ton.

The lights will be dim if the effect is disabled, and bright if it is enabled. Tap the FILTER ENABLE button to enable or disable the effect. Turn the first three knobs to adjust the meta knob for each effect. The last filter knob adjusts the mix knob for the whole chain. This is to prevent sudden changes in sound when navigating between modes.

Effect Focus Mode

In
Ef-
fect
Fo-
cus
Mode,
the
FIL-
TER
EN-
ABLE
but-
tons
rep-
re-
sent
ef-
fect
but-
ton
pa-
ram-
e-

ters, while the four knobs adjust the first four parameters of the selected effect.

Mapping options

There
are
two
user-
friendly
cus-
tomiza-
tions
pos-
si-

ble
on
the
S3:

1. Toggle between Absolute and Relative pitch slider mode.
2. Customize the colors for decks A, B, C, and D.
3. Change the Sampler playback mode.
4. Whether wheel touch scratching is on by default.

To make these changes, you need to edit to the mapping script file.

1. Open Mixxx Preferences and select the Kontrol S3 in the side list.
2. There will be a box labeled *Mapping Info*, and that box will have a section labeled *Map-*

Files.

ping

3. Select Traktor-Kon.js.

4. Either the file should open in an editor, or you should see a file browser window with that

file selected. If you see a file browser, right click the file and select an option to edit it.

5. At the top of the file will be short instructions explaining how to edit the file.

Changes you make will take effect as soon as you save the file.

17.1.65 Na In- stru- ments Trak- tor Kon- trol S4 MK2

The Kon-
trol
S4
MK2
is
a
4
deck
all-
in-
one
con-
troller
with
a
sturdy
build
qual-
ity
and
in-
te-

grated sound card. The MK2 has substantial improvements over the S4 MK1, including large multicolor buttons. The MK1 is not supported and cannot be supported because it uses a proprietary communication protocol exclusive to Traktor. The MK2 uses the standard *HID* protocol (also used by keyboards & mice) to send and receive signals from

a computer, so it can work with Mixxx. The easiest way to tell the MK1 apart from the MK2 is the appearance of the jog wheel. On the MK1, the top of the jog wheel is black plastic; on the MK2, the top of the jog wheel is shiny aluminum.

The
Kon-
trol
S4
Mk2
can
run
from
USB
power.
Us-
ing
the
sep-
a-
rate
power
sup-
ply
in-
creases
the
bright-

ness of the LEDs, which is helpful for using it in daylight, and increases the volume of the headphone output.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.

Compatibility

Controller

The
Kon-
trol
S4
MK2
is

a
USB
class
com-
pli-
ant
au-
dio,
HID
and
MIDI
de-
vice,
so
it
is
com-

patible with Mixxx without any proprietary drivers on GNU/Linux and MacOS. On Windows, it is recommended to install the driver from Native Instruments and select the *ASIO sound API in the preferences*.

With
the
S4
plugged
in,
a
MIDI
de-
vice
is
listed
as
an
avail-
able
con-
troller
in
Mixxx's
Pref-
er-
ences.
That

is the MIDI input/output ports on the back of the S4 for connecting external MIDI gear; no mapping for the S4 will appear in the menu for the MIDI device. The controller uses HID for the knobs, buttons, and other components on the device, so the mapping can only be loaded when you select the HID device on the left side of Mixxx's Preferences.

Timecode vinyl

The phono inputs on the S4 can be used with turntables for timecode vinyl control of Mixxx.

See also:

Read the *Vinyl Control section* for details.

Mapping Description

Push and hold the SYNC button to “lock” sync on for all

decks
you
want
to
re-
main
in
sync.
Push
SHIFT

+ SYNC to enable *Sync Lock* for details.

Mixxx
does
not
have
remix
decks,
so
the
four
remix
slot
but-
tons
con-
trol
the
sam-
plers.
There
are
some
more
bonus

actions that can be accessed by holding SHIFT and pressing certain buttons.

Mixer

Control	Description
FILTER knob	Controls QuickEffect superknob. This controls the Filter effect by default, but a different effect can be chosen in the Equalizer section of Mixxx's Preferences.
SNAP	Toggles library fullscreen
LOOP RECORD	Toggles recording
SHIFT + Gain	Up/down will move the beatgrid

GAIN,
ef-
fects
rout-

ing,
equal-
izer
high/mid/low,
and
CUE
(head-
phones)
be-
have
as
la-
beled.

The
Mas-
ter
Vol-
ume
knob
on
the
S4
con-
trols
the
vol-
ume
of
the
S4's
mas-
ter
out-
put
in
hard-

ware, so it does not affect the software master gain knob in Mixxx. Peak display is only generated from software, however. So if you see or hear clipping, lower the gain of the playing decks; adjusting the master volume knob on the S4 will not help.

Decks

Control	Description
LOAD	Load track selected in library to the deck.
SHIFT + LOAD	Eject track
Small buttons with play icons	Play a sampler from its cue point. If no track is loaded in the sampler, the track selected in the library will be loaded.
SHIFT + small buttons with play icons	If sampler is playing, stop it. If sampler is not playing, the loaded eject track from the sampler.
1-4 numbered buttons	Set/activate <i>hotcue</i>
SHIFT + 1-4 numbered buttons	Clear hotcue
SHIFT + Wheel nudge	Fast search through track when not playing

Looping

Control	Description
Right Encoder (turn)	Double/halve loop size. The loop size is shown on the controller. A dot on the right indicates a fractional loop size. Two dots indicates a loop size larger than 99 beats.
Right Encoder (press)	Activate loop of set size from current position
SHIFT + Right Encoder (turn)	Adjust key
SHIFT + Right Encoder (press)	Reset key
Left Encoder (turn)	Beatjump forward/backward by beatjump size (shown on screen but not on controller), or move the loop by beatjump size if there is a loop enabled
Left Encoder (press)	Re-enable a loop that has been set previously. Pressing this before a loop will keep playing until the loop is entered.
SHIFT + Left Encoder (turn)	Adjust beatjump size
SHIFT + Left Encoder (press)	Jump to loop in point, activate loop, and stop playback. This is helpful for preparing to mix a track in with a loop.
IN button	Set loop in point manually. Hold pressed while moving the jog wheel to finely adjust the loop in point.
OUT button	Set loop out point manually. Hold pressed while moving the jog wheel to finely adjust the loop out point.

Effects

The knob on the left of each effect

unit controls the mix (dry/wet) knob for all 3 effects in the

unit. The other knobs control the metaknobs of the effects. The buttons below the metaknobs control the effect enable buttons. When pressed with shift, they cycle through the available effects. The button below the mix knob toggles whether the effect parameters are showing on screen. This will be expanded in a future update to implement the [Standard Effects Mapping](#).

The buttons at the top of each mixer column control which decks are routed to which effects units.

Mapping options

If you choose, you can edit the controller

script
and
change
the
Remix
Slot
but-
tons
to
per-
form
loop
rolls
in-

stead. Also by default, SHIFT + CUE rewinds the track to the beginning but you can change this to a Reverse Roll (or “Censor”) effect instead.

Mak-
ing
these
changes
is
still
a
lit-
tle
awk-
ward
and
we
will
be
mak-
ing
con-
troller
pref-
er-
ences
eas-

ier to change in the future. For now you’ll have to make a small change to the mapping script file. Don’t worry, the actual edit only involves replacing a single word in a text file.

1.
Open
Mixxx
Pref-
er-
ences
and
se-
lect
the
Kon-
trol

S4
in
the
side
list.
3.
Se-
lect
Traktor-Kon-
js.
4.

Click *Open Selected File*. 5. Either the file should open in an editor, or you should see a file browser window with that file selected. If you see a file browser, right click the file and select an option to edit it. 6. At the top of the file will be short instructions explaining what to do.

17.1.66 Na In- stru- ments Trak- tor Kon- trol X1

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.67 Nir Wi- imote

The
Wi-
imote
is
a
motion-
sensitive
wire-
less
game

con-
sole
con-
troller.

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

17.1.68 No Dicer

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
\(archived\)](#)

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

The
No-
va-
tion
Dicer
is
a
small
con-
troller
de-
signed
to
be
placed
on
the
cor-
ner
of

use with timecode vinyl. They are sold in pairs.

turntables for

New in version 1.10.

Mapping description

The mapping has all buttons mapped and mimics the overall layout of the DJ Tech Tools Dicer mapping

ping for Traktor.

17.1.69 No Launchpad Mini

- Manufacturer's product page

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
[New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.70 No Launch- pad MK1

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
[New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.](#)
[Changed
in
ver-
sion
2.1.](#)
This
de-
vice
is
not
USB
MIDI
class
com-
pli-
ant.
Its
sig-
nals
are
trans-
lated

to
MIDI
by
spe-
cial
drivers

on Windows and Mac OS X. There is no driver available for Linux. It has been discontinued in favor of the *Novation Launchpad MK2* which is USB MIDI class compliant and has RGB pads.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.71 No Launch- pad MK2

No-
va-
tion
Launch-
pad
MK2
is
an
up-
dated
ver-
sions
of
the
Launch-
pad.
It
in-
tro-
duces
new
fea-
tures

such as RGB, velocity sensitive pads, and a redesigned layout scheme.

New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.72 No Twitch

New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.73 Nu DJ2GO

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)

New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.74 Nu iDJ Live II

The
Nu-
mark
iDJ
Live
II
is
a
bud-
get
MIDI

con-
troller
sim-
i-
lar
to
the
the
Dis-
cover
DJ
<*ion-*
discover-

dj>. It does not have a built in sound card, so a *splitter cable* or a *separate audio interface* is required to use headphones with it.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
New
in
ver-
sion
2.3.0.

Compatibility

This
con-
troller
is
USB
MIDI
class
com-
pli-
ant,
so
it
is
plug-
and-
play
on
all
plat-
forms
with-
out

ing to install any special drivers.

hav-

Button mapping

Most of the mapping is self-explanatory and matches up to labels in the Mixxx *GUI*. The mapping script only

handles the jog wheels and scratch button, so you can remap everything else using the learning wizard if you'd like.

Play/Cue/Sync buttons

Despite their appearance, the cue buttons don't seem to have LEDs. Only the play and sync

but-
tons
do.

The
SET
but-
tons
set
the
cue
point
and
the
ar-
row
but-
tons
jump
to
the
cue
point.
They
do
not
change

behavior depending on whether the track is playing or paused.

Jog wheels and scratch button

The
scratch
but-
ton
in
the
mid-
dle
changes
the
mode
of
the
jog
wheels.
When
the
scratch
LED
is
off,
you

use the wheels to adjust the pitch of a playing track, or to quickly search through a paused track. The search mode moves exactly 32 beats for each revolution of the jog wheel.

Browse knob

corresponding deck. Pressing down on the Browse knob toggles fullscreen library view.

can

The browse knob scrolls through your library, and the 1 and 2 buttons below it load a track into the

17.1.75 Nu Mix-track

This controller as the same as the *Nu-mark Mix-track Pro* but without a

been discontinued and succeeded by the *Numark Mixtrack 3*.

built-in sound card. It has

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)

- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.8.2.

Mapping Description

1. USB cable
2. Channel Treble
3. Channel Mid
4. Channel Bass
5. Cue: send the core-

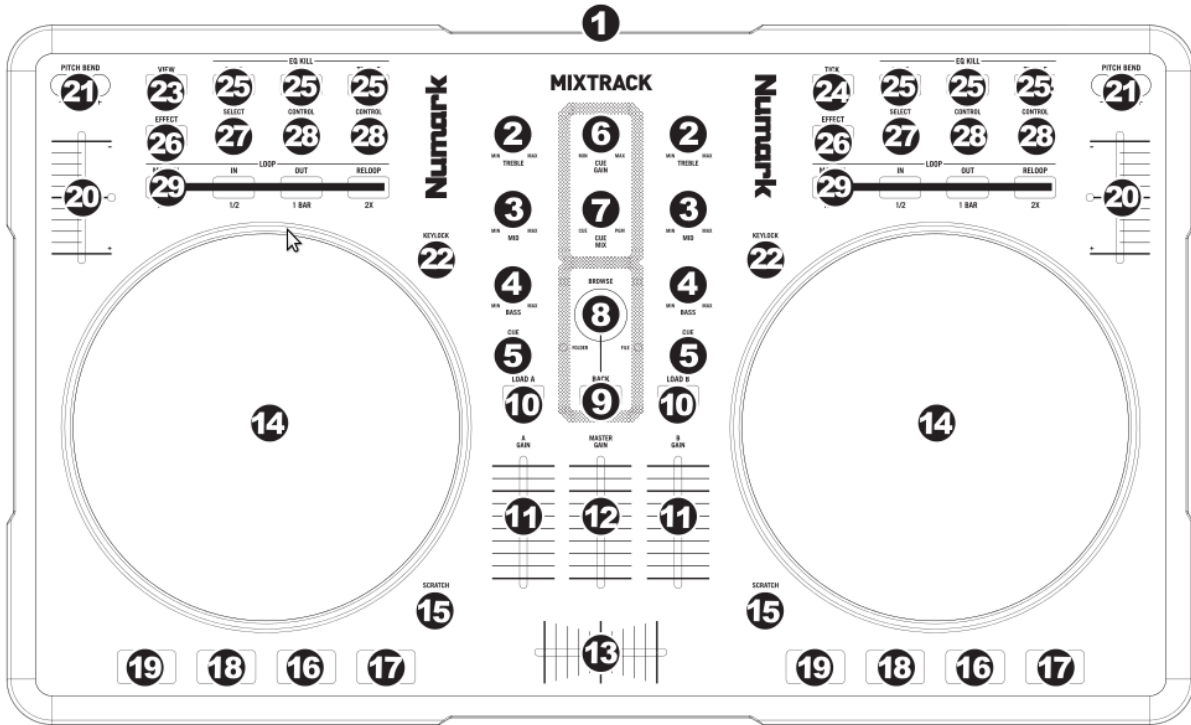


Figure33: Numark Mixtrack (schematic view)

- 6. Cue Gain: adjust audio level of cue channel
- 7. Cue Mix: adjust mix be-

tween
Cue
and
Au-
dio
out
in
the
head-
phones.

8. Browser
Knob:
help
browse
through
your
col-
lec-
tion
with-
out
us-
ing
a
mouse
or
track-
pad

9. Back:
takes
you
up
one
level
in
your
file
hi-
er-
ar-
chy

10. Load
A/Load
B:
Load
the
high-
lighted
track

to
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
Deck

11. Channel faders: control the volume of each channel
12. Master fader: adjust the output volume of mixxx
13. Cross-fader
14. Jog Wheels (see below for details)
15. Scratch mode (see below

for
de-
tails)

16. Play/Pause

17. Stutter:
press while music is playing to jump back to the cue point

18. CUE:
plays from the cue point if hold. When released, jumps back to the cue point

19. SYNC:
automatically matches the corresponding

ing
Deck's
tempo
to
the
other
Deck's
tempo

20. Pitch
Faders

21. Pitch
Bend:
when
pressed,
the
pitch
will
ad-
just
-
/+4%,
when
re-
leased,
the
tempo
will
set
back
to
the
right

one

22. Key-
lock

23. View:
dy-
nam-
i-
cally
set
cue
point
for
Deck
A

24.

Tick:
dy-
nam-
i-
cally
set
cue
point
for
Deck
B

25.
Eq
Kill
Switches

26.
Ef-
fect
On/Off:
turn
on/off
the
flanger
ef-
fect

27.
On
Deck
A:
con-
trol
the
Flagner's
LFO
(unas-
signed
on
Deck
B)

28.
On
Deck
A:
con-
trol
the
Flagner's
Depth
and
de-
lay
(unas-

signed
on
Deck
B)

29. Loop
Mode:
press
to
al-
ter-
nate
be-
tween
man-
ual
or
au-
toloop-
ing

- Man-
ual
Loop-
ing

- In:
set
loop
start

- Out:
set
loop
end

- Reloop:
exit
or
reen-
ter
loop

- Auto
Loop-
ing

- 1/2
X:
di-

vide
loop
length
by
2

—
1
Bar:
make
a
loop
of
just
one
bar
(the
cur-
rent
one)

—
2
X:
mul-
ti-
ply
loop
length
by
2

The Jogs

Not in scratch mode

When
not
in
scratch
mode,
touch-
ing
the
jogs
won't
pause
the
song.
Turn-
ing
them
will
slightly

ad-just the tempo, which

will resume slowly to its speed. This slowness to resume is somehow equivalent to what you would expect from drivebelt turntables. I hate it, and I have not found a way to correct it... This is why I mostly mix using the pitch bend buttons, which allow for an instant resume to the “pitch slider assigned” pitch for the track.

In scratch mode

In scratch mode, touching the jogs will pause the song. The jogs are very sensitive, and allow for scratch-

ing and launching tracks on a given moments when “cueing them in your headphones”. Be very careful with this: never remain in scratch mode if not needed, you will touch the jogs by error and put your tracks out of sync because one has pause, or worse, produce a “blank”.

Known problems

- The pitch on the controller has a very short run.

Thus, having it configured as a +10/-10

(or more) is tricky because you will get a very low pitch precision. Configuring it as +8/-8 (Mk2 style) is highly recommended

- The autolooping functions, although implemented are quite flawed. The “loop one bar”, which is present since

the 1.0b version, is making a loop between two bars, which are rarely fitted on real “measures”. As of mixxx 1.9, there is no possibility to adjust the bars to make them fit perfectly to the tempo

- Pressing play while “cue previewing” should start the track for real,

CDJ style. This is not implemented

yet, and is marked as a TODO in Mixxx code, so it is unlikely to get implemented on the controller mapping side. *NOTE: If you use the mapping included with the software, this feature is supported. Controls in this mapping are different than the community made one, so be careful.*

- Final remark on the hardware design: be very, very careful not to press the “Load A” or

“Load B” button, instead of the corresponding track’s “cue” button. They are very near, the error is easy and produces the most dire effect in a party: an awful blank !

17.1.76 Nu Mix- track Plat- inum

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer’s
prod-
uct
page

- [Forum thread](#)
The Numark Mixtrack Platinum is a 2 channel (with 4 channel layering) entry level DJ

controller with an integrated audio interface. The stand out feature of the Mixtrack Platinum is the LCD displays integrated into the jog wheels. It is a USB Audio and MIDI Class compliant device and works with Linux, macOS, and Windows.

New in version 2.2.

Audio interface

Configure Mixxx's Master output for channels 1-2 and

Head-
phones
out-
put
for
Chan-
nels
3-
4.

The
mi-
cro-
phone
in-
put
on
this
con-
troller
is
not
avail-
able
to
the
com-
puter
through
the
con-
troller's
au-

dio interface. It is mixed with the master output in hardware, so this controller's audio interface is not suitable for broadcasting or recording the inputs. If you want to use the controller for broadcasting or recording, a separate *audio interface* with a microphone input is suggested.

Configuration Options

Con-
fig-
u-
ra-
tion
op-
tions
can
be
set
in
the
map-
ping.
You

will need to edit the values below

low at the very top of the JavaScript file `Numark-Mixtrack-Platinum-scripts.js` and save changes. Allowed values are “true” or “false” unless specified.

- **Enable-Wheel:** if true, wheel/vinyl mode will be enabled by default (defaults to true)
- **Show-TimeElapsed:** if true, time elapsed will be shown by default on the displays, otherwise time remaining will be displayed (defaults to true)

maining will be displayed (defaults to true)

- **Use-Manual-LoopAs-Cue:**
if true, the manual loop controls will behave as hotcues 5-8. When

enabled, the normal loop control behavior can be activated using shift+pad mode+mode button and pad mode+mode to use the hotcue behavior (defaults to false)

- **Use-AutoLoopAs-Cue:**
if true, the auto loop controls will behave as hotcues 5-8. When enabled, the

normal loop control behavior can be activated using shift+pad mode+mode button and pad mode+mode to use the hotcue behavior (defaults to false)

- **Use-Cue-**

As-Sampler:
if true, the hotcues will control sampler slots 5-8 when sampler mode is

active. When enabled, the normal hotcue control behavior can be activated using shift+pad mode+sampler while pad mode+sampler will activate the special behavior (defaults to false)

- **Shift-Load-Ejects:**
if true, pressing shift + load will eject a track (defaults to false)

Mapping

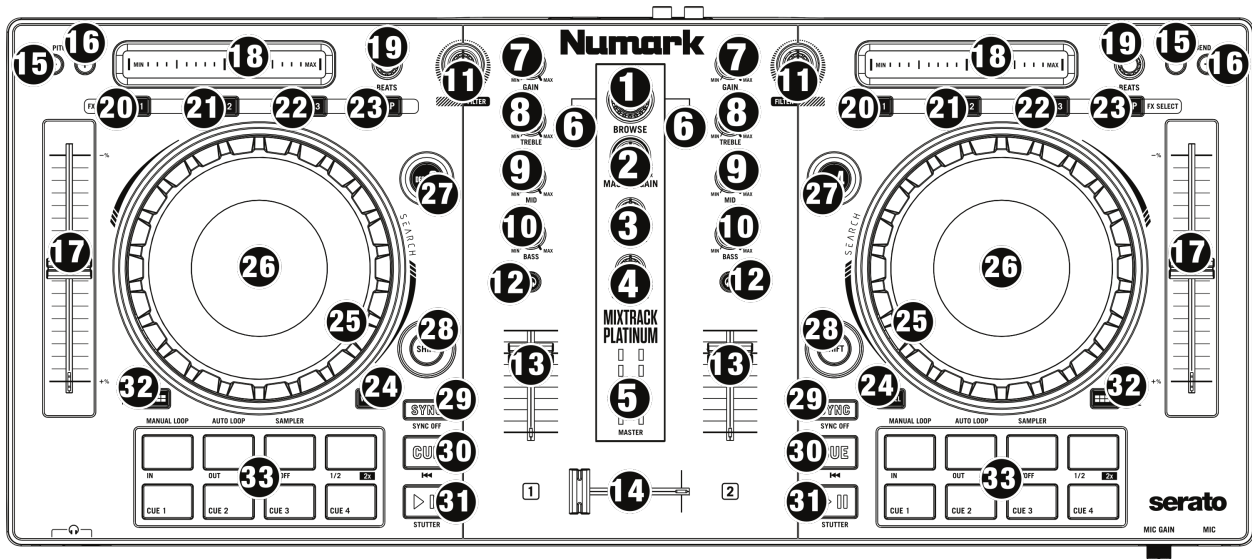


Figure34: Numark Mixtrack Platinum (schematic view)

1. **Browse Knob:** Rotate this knob clockwise to scroll down, counter clockwise to scroll up. Press the Knob to

load tracks into the inactive deck, expand entries in the library view, and select playlists and crates.

Shift + Turn: Page down/page

up, allows you to scroll by page instead of by item.

Shift + Push: Focus next library pane, allows you to toggle between the left and right panes.

2. **Master Gain:** Adjusts the master volume in the software.

Note:
This control does not affect the microphone volume which is summed with the final output.

put of the Master Gain to the Master Output. Use the Mic Gain knob to control the microphone volume.

3. **Cue Mix:** Adjusts the software's audio output to the headphones, mixing between the cue (PFL)

output and the master mix output.

4.
Cue Gain:
Ad-justs the volume for head-phone cue-ing in the soft-ware.

Shift+Cue Gain:
ad-just the volume of the first 8 sam-pler banks

5.
VU Meter:
Mon-i-tor the vol-ume lev-els of the mas-ter out-put and each

cue/pfl is active on ANY channel, the meter shows the mono levels each channel (left meter shows the deck on the left, right meter for the deck on the right). Otherwise the meter shows the stereo levels of the master output.

chan-
nel.
When

sign it to Deck 1 and 2 (or 3 and 4), respectively, in the software.

6.
Load:
Press
one
of
these
but-
tons
while
a
track
is
se-
lected
in
the
li-
brary
win-
dow
to
as-

Shift
+
Load:
Load
the
track
and
play
(or
if
the
Shift-
Load-
E-
jects
op-
tion
is
set,
eject
the

track)

7.
Gain Knobs:
Ad-just the gain of the deck.

Shift + Gain:
Ad-just pa-ram-e-ter 2 of the cur-rently fo-cused ef-fect on this deck.

8.
High EQ Knobs:
Ad-just the vol-ume of the high fre-quen-cies

of
the
deck.

Shift
+
High:
Ad-
just
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
3
of
the
cur-
rently
fo-
cused
ef-
fect
on
this
deck.

9.
Mid
EQ
Knobs:
Ad-
just
the
vol-
ume
of
the
mid
fre-
quen-
cies
of
the
deck.

Shift
+
Mid:
Ad-
just
pa-
ram-

e-
ter
4
of
the
cur-
rently
fo-
cused
ef-
fect
on
this
deck.

10.
**Low
EQ
Knobs:**
Ad-
just
the
vol-
ume
of
the
low
fre-
quen-
cies
of
the
deck.

**Shift
+
Low:**
Ad-
just
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
5
of
the
cur-
rently
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

on
this
deck.

11.
**Fil-
ter:**
Ad-
justs
the
amount
of
the
fil-
ter
ef-
fect.
Turn-
ing
the
knob
left
con-
trols
the
low

pass filter; turning it right controls the high pass filter. The effect applied here can be configured (the Quick Effect option in the Equalizer preferences).

**Shift
+
Fil-
ter:**
With
no
ef-
fect
fo-
cused,
this
con-
trols
the
Su-
per-
knob
of
the
ef-
fects
unit.

With an effect focused, this adjusts parameter 1 of the currently focused effect on this deck.

tive, the VU meter will show channel output levels instead of master output levels on all decks.

12.
Cue/PFL/Head
Sends
pre-
fader
au-
dio
to
the
head-
phone
out-
put.
If
any
chan-
nels
have
the
cue
but-
ton
ac-

13.
**Vol-
ume
fader:**
Ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
of
the
deck.

14.
**Cross-
fader:**
Con-
trols
the
blend
be-
tween
the
two
decks.

15-
16.

Pitch Bend Down/Up:

Press and hold to momentarily reduce the speed of the track.

Shift + Pitch Bend:

adjust the key of the playing track up or down. Press both buttons to re-

set the key.

Pitch Bend Up + Pitch Bend Down:

toggle key-

lock

17.
**Pitch
Fader:**

Ad-just the speed of the music (ac-ti-vate key-lock to ad-just tempo with-out af-

fecting pitch). Note that moving the fader down *increases* speed, as marked by the “+” at the bottom of the fader on the controller. This can be reversed in Mixxx’s preferences under Interface > Speed slider direction.

18.
**Touch
Strip:**

Use the Touch Strip to ad-just the deck’s Ef-fect Unit Su-per-knob. When an ef-fect

is focused, the touch strip controls that effect’s meta knob.

Shift
+
Touch Strip:
search through a track's time-line

19.
Beats Knob:
Adjusts the Dry/Wet mix of the deck's Effect Unit.

20.
FX 1 On/Off:
Toggle FX 1 of the deck's Effect Unit

Shift
+
FX 1:
Cycle to the next

ef-
fect.

**Hold
+
FX
1:** En-
able
this
ef-
fect
in
in-
stant
mode,
af-
ter
the
but-
ton
is
re-
leased
the

effect will be disabled again.

**Tap
+
FX
1:** Fo-
cus
this
ef-
fect
to
al-
low
ad-
just-
ing
its
meta-
knob
with
the
touch
strip.

21.
FX

2
On/Off:
Tog-
gle
FX
2
of
the
deck's
Ef-
fect
Unit

Shift
+
FX
2:
Cy-
cle
to
the
next
ef-
fect.

Hold
+
FX
2:
En-
able
this
ef-
fect
in
in-
stant
mode,
af-
ter
the
but-
ton
is
re-
leased
the

effect will be disabled again.

Tap
+
FX
2:

Focus this effect to allow adjusting its meta-knob with the touch strip.

22.
FX 3 On/Off:
Toggle FX 3 of the deck's Effect Unit

Shift + FX 3:
Cycle to the next effect.

Hold + FX 3:
Enable

effect will be disabled again.

this
ef-
fect
in
in-
stant
mode,
af-
ter
the
but-
ton
is
re-
leased
the

**Tap
+
FX
3:**
Fo-
cus
this
ef-
fect
to
al-
low
ad-
just-
ing
its
meta-
knob
with
the
touch
strip.

23.
**Tap
BPM:**
Press
this
but-
ton
sev-
eral
times
on

beat
to
man-
u-
ally
en-
ter
a
new
BPM.
The

software will ignore the track's BPM and follow your manually entered tempo.

24.
**Wheel
but-
ton:**
If
ac-
tive
you
can
use
the
plat-
ter/jog
wheel
to
grab
and
move
the
au-
dio,
scratch-

ing the track like a vinyl
record.

**Shift
+
Wheel:**
Tog-
gle
elapsed
time
or
time
re-
main-
ing
on
the
deck's
dis-

play.

25.
Plat-ter/Jog Wheel:
If Wheel is enabled, touching the platter will result in vinyl scratching, when

disabled, nothing will happen and the entire jog wheel behaves as if the side was touched.

Touch side:
Pitch bend (nudging) if track is playing

Shift + Touch platter:
Quickly scroll through the track

Shift +

Touch side:
Beat jump

26.
Jog Wheel Display:
The display is fully functional with this mapping. It will display the po-

sition of the spinner, play position, bpm, and keylock status.

27.
Deck Switch:
Allows switching between decks 1/3 and 2/4.

28.
Shift:
Allows alternate options to

be
ac-
ti-
vated
for
var-
i-
ous
con-
trols.

29.
Sync:
Set
the
BPM
of
this
deck
to
match
the
op-
po-
site
deck.
Press:
Press
once
to
syn-
chro-
nize

the tempo (BPM) to that of to that of the other track

**Long
Press:**
En-
able
mas-
ter
sync.
Press
again
to
dis-
able.

**Shift
+
Sync:**
Tog-

gle
quan-
tize
mode.

30.
**Cue
(Trans-
port
Con-
trol):**
Be-
hav-
ior
de-
pends
on
the
*cue
mode*
set
in
the
Mixxx
pref-
er-
ences.

**Shift
+
Cue:**
re-
turn
the
play
head
to
the
start
of
the
track
and
stop
the
deck.

31.
Play/Pause:
Starts

and stops playback.

Shift + Play/Pause:

stutter the track from the last set cue point. If a cue point has not been set, the

play head will return to the start of the track.

32. **Pad Mode:**

Hold this button to see the currently selected pad mode, while holding select be-

tween Manual Loop, Auto Loop, and Sampler modes. Additionally control of hotcues 5-8 can be activated using

shift+pad mode+loop mode (either manual or auto loop). Setting either of the **UseManualLoopAsCue** or **UseAutoLoopAsCue** options will reverse the selection of hotcue vs loop mode when shift is held.

**Pad
Mode+Manual
Loop:**
set
the
top
row
of
pads
to
man-
ual
loop
con-
trol
mode
(see
be-
low)

**Pad
Mode+Auto
Loop:**
set
the
top
row
of
pads
to
auto
loop/loop
roll
con-
trol
mode
(see
be-
low)

**Pad
Mode+Sample**
set
the
top
row
of
pads
to
sam-

pler
con-
trol
mode
(see
be-
low)

**Shift+Pad
Mode+Manual**

Loop:
set
the
top
row
of
pads
to
con-
trol
hotcues
5-
8
(see
be-
low)

**Shift+Pad
Mode+Auto**

Loop:
set
the
top
row
of
pads
to
con-
trol
hotcues
5-
8
(see
be-
low)

**Shift+Pad
Mode+Sample**

set
the
bot-
tom
row

of pads to control sampler banks 5-8 (see below)

33. **Performance Pads:**

The top row of pads is for controlling loops and samples. To select a mode, hold down the Pad

Mode button and press one of the upper pads. An LED under the pad section indicates the currently selected mode. See the subsections below for details about each mode.

The bottom row of pads

is used to trigger hotcue points. If a hotcue point has not already been

set for the loaded track, this control will mark the hotcue point. If a hotcue point has already been set, this control will jump to it.

Shift + Hot Cue:
Deletes the assigned hotcue point

Note:
the top row can be made to control hotcues 5-8 using shift+pad mode+loop mode (being Auto Loop or

Manual Loop). This can also be made the default using a config option (see documentation above and below).

Manual Loop Mode

Hold Pad Mode and press the pad marked Manual Loop (silkscreened above the pad) to assign the upper 4 pads

to the functions listed below:

- **Loop In**
– Sets the beginning of a loop: When assigned, the Pad LED will light blue
- **Loop Out**

– Sets the end point for the loop: When assigned, the Pad LED will light blue

- **On/Off**

– (De)activate the loop. If a loop has not been set, this button will have no effect.: When assigned, the Pad LED will light blue

signed, the Pad LED will light blue

- **Loop x1/2**

– Halve the length of the loop. Press Shift

+
Loop
x 1/2
to
dou-
ble
the
length
of
the
loop.

Note that this does not update the beatloop size shown on screen.

If
Man-
ual
Loop
is
se-
lected
with
Shift
and
Pad
Mode
held
down
this
will
ac-
ti-
vate
con-
trol
of
hotcues

5-8 on the upper row instead of the looping controls. Select Manual Loop again while holding Pad Mode to restore the default behavior. There will be no indication of which mode is selected (beyond the LEDs on the keys themselves, which will vary depending on loop and hotcue status). The **UseManualLoopAsCue** config option can be set in the mapping file (see above) to swap the default “shadow” mode of the looping controls such that hotcue control will be the default and manual loop control will be selected when Shift is used.

Auto Loop Mode

Hold
Pad
Mode
and
press
the
pad
marked

Auto Loop to assign the upper 4 pads to the functions

listed below:

*
Auto 1:
– Sets and starts playback of a 1-beat autoloop.

•
Auto 2:
– Sets and starts playback of a 2-beat autoloop.

•
Auto 3:
– Sets and

starts
play-
back
of
a
4-
beat
au-
toloop.

- **Auto 4:**
– Sets and starts play-back of a 8-beat autoloop.*

Shift + Auto 1:
– When held,

starts a 1/16-beat loop roll.

- **Shift + Auto 2:**
– When held, starts a 1/8-beat loop roll.

- **Shift + Auto 3:**

–
When held, starts a 1/4-beat loop roll.

- **Shift + Auto 4:**

–
When held, starts a 1/2-beat loop roll.

Note: loop rolls activate slip mode so the play position continues to advance normally, such

that when the loop is released, play continues from the place it would have been if no loop had been activated.

If Auto Loop is se-

lected
with
Shift
and
Pad
Mode
held
down
this
will
ac-
ti-
vate
con-
trol
of
hotcues
5-

8 on the upper row instead of the looping controls. Select Auto Loop again while holding Pad Mode to restore the default behavior. There will be no indication of which mode is selected (beyond the LEDs on the keys themselves, which will vary depending on loop and hotcue status). The **UseAutoLoopAsCue** config option can be set in the mapping file (see above) to swap the default “shadow” mode of the looping controls such that hotcue control will be the default and auto loop control will be selected when Shift is used.

Sample Mode

Hold
Pad
Mode
and
press
the
pad
marked
Sam-
pler
to
en-
ter
sam-
pler
mode
(hold
down
shift
as
well
to
con-

ontrol slots 5-8 using the hotcue buttons). A press of any of the sample buttons will load a sample if the sampler is not loaded. Shift + sample pad will unload a sample if it is not playing. Pressing a pad when a sample is loaded will play the sample, pressing shift + sample pad while a sample is playing will stop it.

Use **shift+cue gain** to adjust the volume of the sampler. When switching to the pad mode to sampler,

hold down shift to control slots 5-8 using the hotcue buttons.

Note: the 8 sample slots on each deck all control the same 8 slots in Mixxx no matter which deck

the sampler is active on. This is because the controller sends the same MIDI codes for button presses on each side, so there is no way for Mixxx to tell whether a sampler button was pressed on the left or right side of the controller.

17.1.77 Nu Mix- track Pro

This is the same as the *Nu-mark Mix-track* with the addition of an integrated sound card. This

product has been discontinued and succeeded by the *Numark Mixtrack Pro 3*.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
New
in
ver-
sion
1.8.2.

Mapping Description

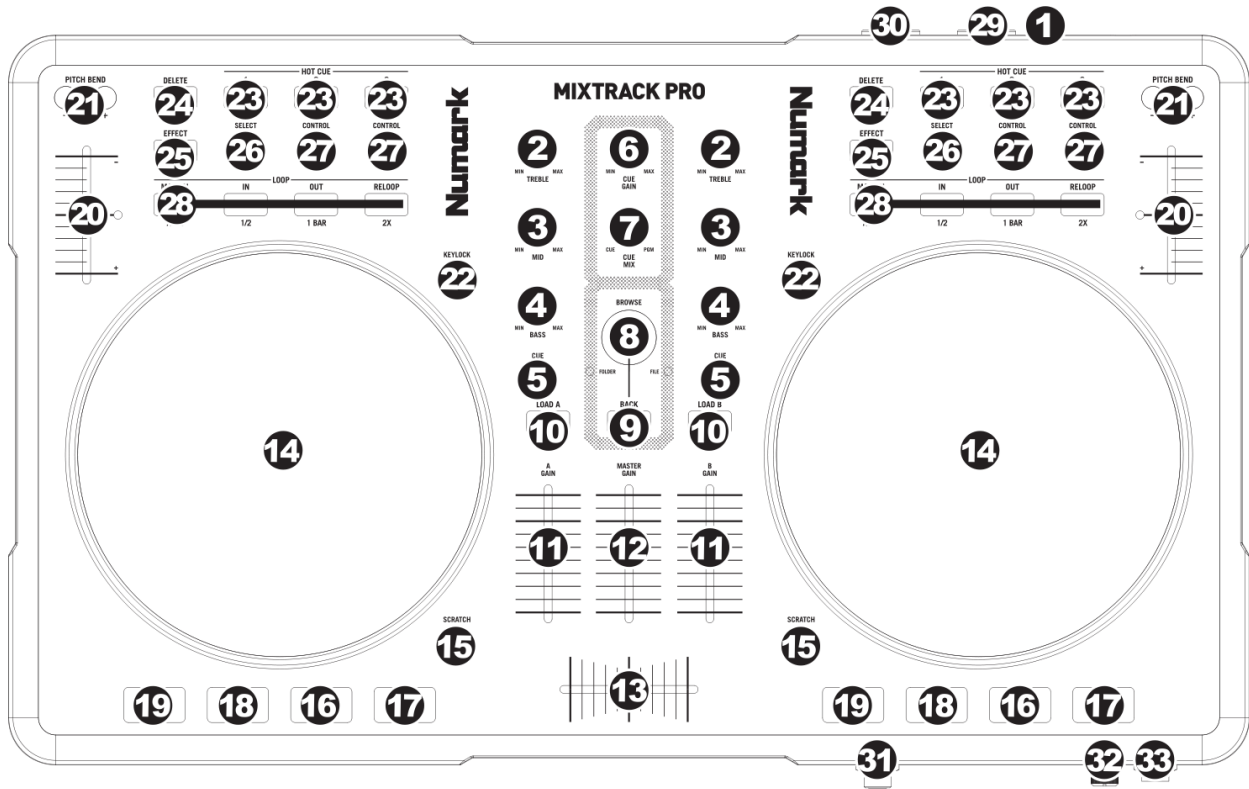


Figure35: Numark Mixtrack Pro (schematic view)

1. **USB:** This USB connection sends and receives control information to/from a connected computer.

2. **CHAN-
NEL
TRE-
BLE:**
Ad-
justs
the
high
(tre-
ble)
fre-
quen-
cies
of
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
chan-
nel.

3. **CHAN-
NEL
MID:**
Ad-
justs
the
mid-
range
fre-
quen-
cies
of
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
chan-
nel.

4. **CHAN-
NEL
BASS:**
Ad-
justs
the
low
(bass)
fre-
quen-

cies
of
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
chan-
nel.

5. **CUE:**
Sends
pre-
fader
au-
dio
to
the
Cue
Chan-
nel
for
head-
phone
mon-
i-
tor-
ing.

6. **CUE
GAIN:**
Ad-
justs
the
au-
dio
level
of
the
Cue
chan-
nel.

7. **CUE
MIX:**
Turn
to
mix
be-
tween
Cue
and

Program in the Headphone channel. When all the way to

the left, only channels routed to CUE will be heard. When all the way right, only the Program mix will be heard.

8. **BROWSE KNOB:** Turn this knob to scroll through lists of tracks / library. When a file is selected, press the

knob to load the currently highlighted song into the first stopped deck.

9. **BACK:** This button will switch the Browse Knob to scroll into the track

list
(FILE
LED
will
il-
lu-
mi-
nate)

or into the library section (FOLDER LED will illuminate).

10. **LOAD
A
/
LOAD
B:**
Press
one
of
these
but-
tons
while
a
track
is
se-
lected
to
as-
sign
it
to

Deck A or Deck B, respectively. ***Only if the track is paused. Put the pitch in 0% at load**(*without mattering where the slider is*).

11. **CHAN-
NEL
FADER:**
Ad-
justs
the
au-
dio
level
on
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
chan-
nel.

12. **MAS-
TER
FADER:**
Ad-
justs
the
out-
put
vol-
ume
of
the
Pro-
gram
mix.

13. **CROSS-
FADER:**
Blends
au-
dio
play-
ing
be-
tween
Decks
A
and
B.
Slid-
ing
this
to
the
left
plays
Deck
A

and sliding to the right plays Deck B.

14. **JOG
WHEEL:**
When
the
deck
is
play-
ing,
the
JOG
WHEEL
will

bend
the
track's
pitch.
When
the
SCRATCH
but-
ton
is

on, touching the top of the JOG WHEEL will scratch the selected track (**can do backspin effect**), and touching the border of the JOG WHEEL will bend the track's pitch. When the deck is not playing, rotating the JOG WHEEL will scan through the track.

15. **SCRATCH:**
Turns
Scratch
Mode
on
or
off.
If
Scratch
Mode
is
on,
the
but-
ton
will
light
up
and
the
JOG
WHEEL

will scratch like a turntable when you spin it.

16. **PLAY**
/
PAUSE:
Starts
or
re-
sumes
play-
back
if
the
Deck
is
paused.
Pauses

ing. LED ON when playing. LED OFF when stopped.

grid.

play-
back
if
the
Deck
is
play-

17. **STUT-
TER:**
Ad-
just
Beat-
Grid
in
the
cor-
rect
place
(use-
ful
to
sync
well).
***LED
Blink
at
each
Beat of
the**

18. **CUE:**
The
CUE
but-
ton
will
re-
turn
and
pause
the
track
at
the
last
set
cue
point.
For
tem-

po-
rary

play of the cue point, you can hold down the CUE button. The track will play for as long as the button is held down and will return to the cue point once it has been released (Until it has been pressed PLAY before release CUE, then playback will continue). LED ON when stopped. LED OFF when playing. ***LED Blink at each Beat in the last 30 seconds of song. *Don't set Cue accidentally at the end of the song (return to the latest cue).**

19.

SYNC:
Au-
to-
mat-
i-
cally
matches
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
Deck's
tempo
and
phase
with
the
other
Deck.
***If
the**

other deck is stopped, only sync tempo (not phase). *LED Blink at Clip Gain(Peak indicator). *Pressing DELETE**before SYNC: Set Pitch to 0%.**

20.

**PITCH
FADER:**
Con-
trols
the
track's
play-
back
speed.
An
LED
next
to
the
fader
will
light
up
when
set
at

* **Pitch slide are inverted, to match with the screen**(Up: +, Down: -, otherwise is very confusing). *** Soft-takeover to prevent sudden wide parameter changes**when the on-screen control diverges from a hardware control. The control will have no effect until the position is close to that of the software, at which point it will take over and operate as usual.

0%.

21.

**PITCH
BEND**

(

+

/

-

):

Press

or

hold

down

ei-

ther

of

these

but-

tons

to

tem-

porar-

ily

ad-

just the track's playback speed. When released, the track playback will return to the speed designated by the PITCH FADER.

22.

**KEY-
LOCK:**

This

fea-

ture

al-

lows

you

to

change

the

speed

of

the

song

with-

out

chang-

ing

the

key.

23. **HOT CUE BUTTONS (1-3):** Assigns a Cue Point or returns the track to that Cue Point. When a

HOT CUE BUTTON is unlit, you can assign a Cue Point by pressing it at the desired point in your track. Once it is assigned, the HOT CUE BUTTON will light. To return to that Cue Point, simply press it. *Pressing **DELETE** before HOT CUE: Clear Hotcue.

24. **DELETE:** Press this to enable second functions to some buttons (LED on). On having pressed another

button, it is deactivated and LED turn off. Combinations: **Delete + EFFECT:** Brake Effect (maintain pressed). Flanger Delay (Left. EFFECT CONTROL): Adjust the speed of Brake. **Delete + HOTCUE:** Clear Hotcue. **Delete + RELOOP:** Clear Loop. **Delete + MANUAL:** Set Quantize ON (for best manual loop) or OFF. **Delete + SYNC:** Set Pitch to 0%.

- 25. **EF-
FECT:**
Ac-
ti-
vate
/
de-
ac-
ti-
vate
Flanger.
SE-
LECT
mod-
ify
the
Depth
and
LEFT.
EF-
FECT
CON-

TROL change the Delay. *Pressing **DELETE** before **EFFECT: Brake** (maintain pressed). Adjust Speed with Flanger Delay (Left. **EFFECT CONTROL**).

- 26. **EF-
FECT
SE-
LECT:**
Mod-
ify
the
Depth
of
Flanger
ef-
fect,
which
will
be
dis-
played
in
the
soft-
ware.

- 27. **LEFT
EF-
FECT
CON-
TROL:**

Modify the Depth of Flanger effect, which will be displayed in the software.

***Used for change the speed of Brake effect too. RIGHT EFFECT CONTROL:** Gain control of the deck (up to clip).

28. **MODE:**
Press this to switch between Autoloop Mode and Manual Mode, which changes the functions of the LOOP

CONTROL buttons. ***Pressing DELETE** before MODE: Set Quantize ON (for best manual loop), or OFF. **Autoloop Mode (LED ON):** • 1/2 X: Press this to halve the length of the loop. • 1 BAR: Press this to set a 4 beat loop automatically and enable it (LED ON). **Press again to exit loop.** • 2 X: Press this to double the length of the loop. **Manual Mode (LED OFF):** • IN: Press this to set a “Loop In” point where your loop will begin (LED ON). • OUT: Press this to set a “Loop Out” point where your loop will end, and enable it (LED ON). • RELOOP: If the Deck is already looping when you press it (LED ON), exit loop. If not, jump to the start of the loop and enable it. (If no loop is set, nothing will happen.) ***Pressing DELETE** before RELOOP: Clear Loop.

29. **OUTPUT 1**

(RCA):
This
stereo
RCA
con-
nec-
tion
will
out-
put
the
Mas-
ter
Mix
from
your
com-
puter.
Please

use a stereo RCA cable to connect this output to a powered speaker or amplifier system.

30.
**OUT-
PUT
2**
(RCA):
This
stereo
RCA
con-
nec-
tion
will
out-
put
the
Cue
Chan-
nel
from
your
com-
puter
for

monitoring purposes. Please note that the Cue Channel is also output through the HEADPHONES output on the front panel.

31.
**HEAD-
PHONES:**
This
stereo
1/4
out-
put

will output the signal being routed to the Cue Channel.

32. **MIC GAIN:** This knob controls the microphone level being sent to the Master Mix.

33. **MIC THROUGH:** This is a 1/4 microphone input. The signal from this input

rectly to the Master Mix.

Known problems

will
be
sent
di-

(or more) is tricky because you will get a very low pitch precision. Configuring it as +8/-8 (Mk2 style) is highly recommended.

- The pitch on the controller has a very short run. Thus, having it configured as a +10/-10

- Each slide/knob needs to be moved on Mixxx startup to match levels with the Mixxx UI.

17.1.78 Nu Mix- track (Pro) 3

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

The
Nu-
mark
Mix-
track
3
and
Nu-
mark
Mix-
track
Pro
3
are
the
same
con-
troller
ex-
cept
that
the
Pro

version has an integrated 4 channel output sound card and costs \$50 more. If you use the non-Pro version, you would need a *splitter cable* or *separate audio interface* to be able to preview tracks in headphones.

The
mi-
cro-
phone
in-
put
on
the
Pro

version is not available to the computer through the controller's

sound card. It is mixed with the master output in hardware, so this controller's sound card is not suitable for broadcasting or recording the inputs. If you want to use the controller for broadcasting or recording, getting the non-Pro version with a separate *audio interface* with a microphone input is suggested.

New in version 2.1.

Configuration options

Configuration options can be set in the mapping. You will need to edit the values be-

low at the very top of the JavaScript file "Numark-Mixtrack-3-scripts.js" and save changes. Allowed values are "true" or "false" unless specified.

• **Track-**

End-Warning: whether the Wheel button flashes near the end of a track

- **iCutEnabled:** whether to enable iCut with the jog wheel. See *#platter/jog wheel* section for details

- **fastSeekEnabled:** whether to enable fast seeking with the jog wheel. See *#plat-*

*ter/jog
wheel
sec-
tion
for
de-*

tails

- **smartPFL:**
When the Load button is used, the Cue/PFL button is automatically activated on

the deck being loaded and deactivated on the other deck

- **beat-looproll-activate:**
Use beat-looproll (slip mode loop) instead of beat-loop command when us-

pads in Autoloop mode

in order for Expand Library feature to work properly.

ing

- **Dark-Metal-Skin:** Specify if Dark Metal skin is used for your installation. This is required

- **FX-Mode:** Select FX Mode based on skin used:

— value “1”: (Deere skin): Each deck is assigned its own Effect Unit

= Effect Unit 1, Deck 2 = Effect Unit 2, etc... \

with
3
ef-
fects
per
deck
(e.g. Deck
1

-
value
"2":
(other
skins):
FX
but-
ton
1
=
Ef-
fect
Unit
1,
Ef-
fect
1,
FX
But-
ton
2
=
Ef-

fect Unit 2, Effect 1, FX button 3 = Effect Unit 3, Effect 1. Effect settings are shared by each deck.\

- **Pitch-BendOn-WheelOff:**
al-
low
nudge
with
wheel
when
wheel
is
not
ac-
tive.
- **no-PlayOn-**

Sync-DoublePress:
Specify if Play is disabled on Sync button Double Press.

- **Shift-FilterFX4:**
Specify Shift+Filter control behavior -

FX parameter 4 (true) or Chan-

nel Gain (false)

Mapping Description

1. Browser Knob

Rotate this knob to cyc-

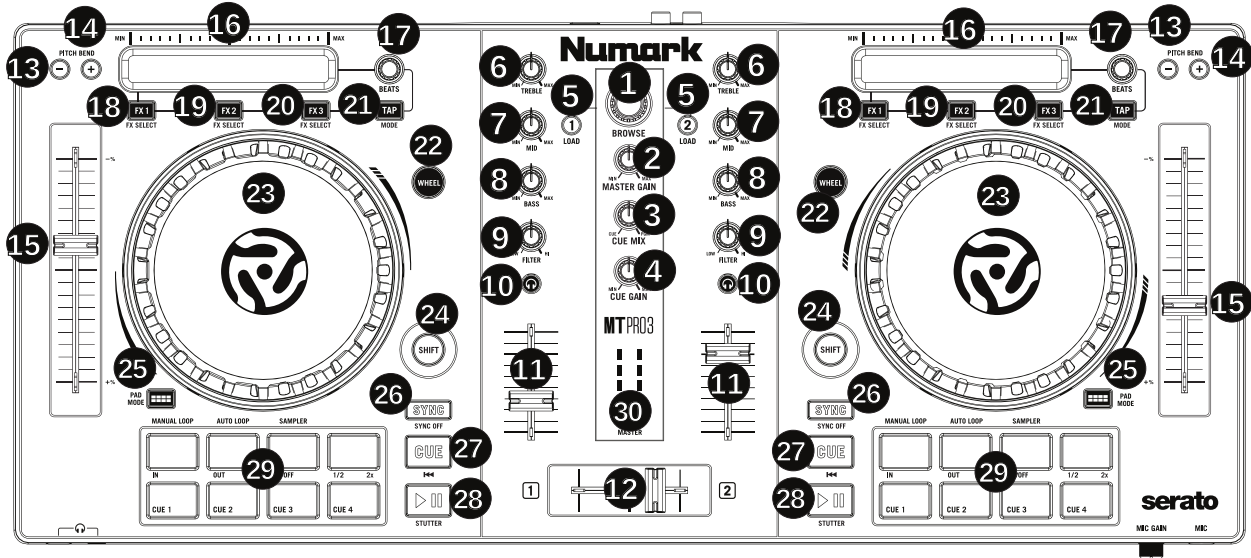


Figure36: Numark Mixtrack (Pro) 3 (schematic view)

view.

cle through tracks in main library window. Press the Knob to expand library

Shift + Turn: allows selecting Play Lists and side nav-i-

ga-
tion
bar
items.

Shift
+
Push:
opens
/
closes
se-
lected
side
nav-
i-
ga-
tion
bar
item.

2. Master Gain

Adjusts
the
mas-
ter
vol-
ume
in
the
soft-
ware.

Note:
This
con-
trol
does
not
af-
fect
the
mi-
cro-
phone
vol-
ume
which
is
summed

put of the Master Gain to the Master Output. Use the Mic Gain knob to control the microphone volume.

with
the
fi-
nal
out-

3. Cue Mix

Ad-
justs
the
soft-
ware's
au-
dio
out-
put
to
the
head-
phones,
mix-
ing
be-
tween
the
cue
(PFL)
out-
put
and

the master mix output.

4. Cue Gain

Ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
for
head-
phone
cue-
ing
in
the
soft-
ware.

5. Load

Press one of these buttons while a track is selected in the library window to assign it

to Deck 1 and 2, respectively, in the software.

Shift + Load: Activates Fader Start mode for the corresponding (PFL Button is then blinking).

Fader start guide: In fader start mode, not only you can press the play/pause button to play/pause the track, but if you move up the level fader (the volume fader if you prefer) of the deck, the track will be played and if you close it to zero, the track will be paused.

Configurable option:

If the *smartPFL* option is set to true, the Cue/PFL button is automatically activated

on the deck being loaded and deactivated on the other deck.

6. High EQ Knobs

Adjust High frequencies of the deck

Shift + High :

Adjust parameter 1 of

the currently focused effect on this deck.

7. Mid EQ Knobs

Adjust Mid frequencies of the deck

Shift + Mid: Adjust parameter 2 of the currently focused effect on this deck.

8 Low EQ Knobs

Adjust Low frequencies of the deck

Shift + Mid: Adjust parameter 3 of the currently focused effect on this deck.

9. Filter

Adjusts the amount of the filter effect. Turning the knob left con-

ing it right controls the high pass filter.

trols
the
low
pass
fil-
ter;
turn-

**Shift
+
Fil-
ter:**
Ad-
just
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
4
of
the
cur-
rently
fo-
cused
ef-
fect
on
this
deck.

If
ef-
fect
is
un-
fo-
cused
then;

**Shift
+
Fil-
ter:**
Ad-
just
the
gain
of
the
deck.

10. Cue/PFL/Headphones

Sends pre-fader audio to the headphone output

SHIFT
+
press:
toggle
slip
mode

SHIFT
+
double
press:
toggle
quantize
mode

11. Volume fader

Adjusts the volume of the deck

12. Crossfader

Con-
trols
the
blend
be-
tween
the
two
decks

13-14. Pitch Bend Down/Up

Press
and
hold
to
mo-
men-
tar-
ily
re-
duce
the
speed
of
the
track.

**Shift+Pitch
Bend
Down/Up:**
Jump
1
beat
back-
ward/forward

15. Pitch Fader

Ad-
just
the
speed
of
the
mu-
sic
(ac-

ti-
vate
key-
lock
to
ad-
just
tempo
with-
out
af-
fect-
ing
pitch).

Note that moving the fader down *increases* speed, as marked by the “+” at the bottom of the fader on the controller. This can be reversed in Mixxx’s preferences under Interface > Speed slider direction

16. Touch Strip

Use
the
Touch
Strip
to
ad-
just
the
deck’s
Ef-
fect
Unit
Su-
per-
knob.
If
Ef-
fects
are
as-
signed
to

Instant FX , they will be enabled instantly on touch, and disabled on finger lift.

Shift
+
**Touch
Strip:**
search
through
a
track’s
time-

line

17. Beats Multiplier

Adjusts the Dry/Wet mix of the deck's Effect Unit

Shift + Beats: Moves the beat grid left (turn counter-clockwise) or right (turn clockwise)
Pad-mode + Beats:

Adjust Sampler Volume. Left beat knob will adjust Samplers 1-4; Right knob will adjust Samplers 5-8

18. FX 1 On/Off

Turns FX1 on and off

Shift +

FX 1: Select from the list of available effects for the respective effect.

Padmode + FX 1: Assign / unassign FX 1 to Instant FX. When assigned to Instant FX,

the FX is instantly activated by touching the Strip and stopped when finger is lifted.

Tap + FX 1: Focus this effect to

al-
low
ad-
just-
ing
its
meta-
knob
with
the
touch
strip.

19. FX 2 On/Off

Turns
FX2
on
and
off

Shift
+
FX
2:
Se-
lect
from
the
list
of
avail-
able
ef-
fects
for
the
re-
spec-
tive
ef-
fect.

Padmode
+
FX
2:
As-
sign
/
unas-

sign
FX
1
to
In-
stant
FX.
When
as-
signed
to
In-
stant
FX,

the FX is instantly activated by touching the Strip and stopped when finger is lifted.

**Tap
+
FX
2:**
Fo-
cus
this
ef-
fect
to
al-
low
ad-
just-
ing
its
meta-
knob
with
the
touch
strip.

20. FX 3 On/Off

Turns
FX3
on
and
off

**Shift
+
FX
3:**

Select from the list of available effects for the respective effect.

Padmode

+
FX
3:
Assign / unassign FX 1 to Instant FX. When assigned to Instant FX,

the FX is instantly activated by touching the Strip and stopped when finger is lifted.

Tap
+
FX
3:
Focus this effect to allow

ad-just-
ing its
meta-
knob
with
the
touch
strip.

21. Tap BPM

Press
this
8
or
more
times
on
beat
to
man-
u-
ally
en-
ter
a
new
BPM.
The
soft-
ware
will
ig-

nore the track's BPM and follow your manually entered tempo.

Shift
+
Tap:
Tog-
gles
deck
be-
tween
deck
1-
3
(left
side)

or
deck
2-
4
(right
side).
TAP
LED
will

be RED when deck 3 is active (Left Tap) or deck 4 is active (Right Tap)

**Tap
+
Hotcue
1:**
Ac-
ti-
vates
Brake
ef-
fect

**Tap
+
Hotcue
2:**
Ac-
ti-
vates
Spin-
back
ef-
fect

22. Wheel button

Ac-
ti-
vate
this
but-
ton
to
use
the
plat-
ter/jog
wheel
to
grab
and
move

the
au-
dio,
scratch-
ing
the
track

like a vinyl record.

23. Platter/Jog Wheel

**Touch
side:**
Pitch
bend
(nudg-
ing)
if
track
is
play-
ing
(Wheel
On
(al-
ways)
&
Wheel
Off
-

BendOnWheelOff configuration option is true) and / track positioning (Wheel On)

if
Pitch-

**Wheel
On
+
Touch
plat-
ter:**
scratch-
ing:
touch
the
plat-
ter
and
move
it

Shift
+
Wheel
On
+
Touch
plat-
ter:
iCut
mode:
sim-
u-
lates
a
scratch
rou-
tine
with
the
jog
wheel.
When

the jog wheel is turned back, the crossfader closes; when the jog wheel is turned forward the crossfader will open. As a visual reference, TAP LED and Wheel button LED will be ON.

Wheel
But-
ton
Off
+
Touch
plat-
ter:
If
track
is
not
play-
ing,
al-
lows
po-
si-
tion-
ing
the
track

Shift
+
Wheel
Off
+
Touch

platter:
fast
seek
through
track

Configuration Options:
The *iCutEnabled* and *fastSeekEnabled* options can be used to turn off iCut

and fast seeking. These options may be helpful to avoid accidentally using these features when touching the platter with shift lock on.

24. Shift

Allows multiple control commands to be triggered when pressed first along

with
other
but-
tons

**Single
Press**
:
Tem-
po-
rary
SHIFT

**Double
press**
(like
a
dou-
ble
click):
SHIFT
Lock
en-
abled
(TAP
LED
will
re-
main
ON
if
Shift
Lock
is
en-

abled)

**Press
and
re-
lease:**
tog-
gle
off
SHIFT
Lock
if
en-
abled

25. Pad Mode

This is used to change the operation mode of the *top 4 performance pads*. Pressing this button

will light the pad indicating the currently active mode (Manual Loop, Auto Loop or Sampler).

26. Sync

Enables BPM syncing between decks.

Short Press: Press once to synchronize the tempo (BPM) to that of

to
that
of
the
other
track

Double Press:
press
twice
QUICKLY
to
play
the
track
im-
me-
di-
ately
syn-
chro-
nized
to
the
tempo
(BPM)
and
to

the phase of the other track, if the track was paused

Long Press
(Sync
Lock):
Hold
for
at
least
half
of
a
sec-
ond
to
en-
able
sync
lock
for
this
deck.
Decks

with sync locked will all play at the same tempo, and decks that also have quantize enabled will always have their

beats lined up. If the Sync Lock was previously activated, it just deactivates it regardless of the Short press/Double Press

Shift
+
Sync:
Tog-
gle
Key
Lock

**Con-
fig-
u-
ra-
tion
Op-
tions:**
The
*no-
PlayOn-
Sync-
Dou-
blePress*
op-
tion
can
be
used
to
turn
off
Play
on

Sync Double Press.

27. Cue (Transport Control)

Be-
hav-
ior
de-
pends
on
the
*cue
mode*
set
in
the
Mixxx
pref-

er-
ences.
Shift
+
Cue:
re-
turn
the
play

head to the start of the track.

28. Play/Pause

Starts
and
sus-
pends
play-
back.
If
no
track
is
loaded,
loads
the
se-
lected
track
(if
any)
and
play.

Shift
+
Play/Pause:
stut-
ter
the
track
from
the
last
set
cue
point.
If
a
cue
point
has

play head will return to the start of the track.

not
been
set,
the

29. Performance Pads

The
top
row
of
pads
is
for
con-
trol-
ling
loops
and
sam-
ples.
To
se-
lect
a
mode,
hold
down
the
Pad

Mode button and press one of the upper pads. An LED under the pad section indicates the currently selected mode. See the subsections below for details about each mode.

The
bot-
tom
row
of
pads
is
used
to
trig-
ger
hotcue
points.
If
a
hotcue
point

set for the loaded track, this control will mark the hotcue point. If a hotcue point has already been set, this control will jump to it.

has
not
al-
ready
been

Shift
+
Hot
Cue:
Deletes
the
as-
signed
hotcue
point

Manual Loop Mode

Hold
Pad
Mode
and
press
the
pad
marked
Man-
ual
Loop
(silkscreened
above
the
pad)
to
as-
sign
the
lower
4
pads
to

the functions listed below:

- **Loop In**
– Sets the be-

gin-
ning
of
a
loop:
When
as-
signed,
the
Pad
LED
will
light
blue

- **Loop
Out**

–
Sets
the
end
point
for
the
loop:
When
as-
signed,
the
Pad
LED
will
light
blue

- **On/Off**

–
(De)activate
the
loop.
If
a
loop
has
not
been
set,
this
but-
ton
will
have
no

signed, the Pad LED will light blue

ef-
fect.:
When
as-

- **Loop
x1/2**
–
Halve
the
length
of
the
loop.
Press
Shift
+
Loop
x1/2
to
dou-
ble
the
length
of
the
loop.

Auto Loop Mode

Hold
Pad
Mode
and
press
the
pad
marked
Au-
toloop
to
as-
sign
the
lower
4
pads
to
the
func-

below: When assigned, the respective Pad LED will blink Yellow

tions
listed

*
**Auto
1**
–
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
2-
beat
au-
toloop.

•
**Auto
2**
–
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
4-
beat
au-
toloop.

•
**Auto
3**
–
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
8-
beat
au-
toloop.

•
Auto

starts playback of a 1/8-beat autoloop.

4
–
Sets and starts playback of a 16-beat autoloop.*

Shift + Auto 1
–
Sets and

- **Shift + Auto 2**
–
Sets and starts playback of a 1/4-beat autoloop.

- **Shift + Auto 3**
–
Sets and starts playback of a 1/2-

beat
au-
toloop.

- **Shift
+
Auto
4**

–
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
1-
beat
au-
toloop.

If
the
pad
is
held
down
more
than
.5
sec-
ond
(Long
Press),
the
Au-
toloop
will
be
dis-
abled
once
pad
is

released. On Short Press, the pad will behave as a normal button (ON on first press, OFF on second press)

Sample Mode

below. When assigned, the respective Pad LED will blink Purple

Hold Pad Mode and press the pad marked Sampler to assign the lower 4 pads to the functions listed

Shift + Sample X will play loaded sample, but with Sampler unit Sync disabled

- **Deck 1**
-
Sample

Sync activated.

1
–
Plays the sample assigned to Sample Pad 1 with the unit

Sync activated.

- **Deck 1**
–
Sample 2
–
Plays the sample assigned to Sample Pad 2 with the unit

- **Deck 1**
–
Sample 3
–
Plays the sam-

ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-
ple
Pad
3
with
the
unit

Sync activated.

- **Deck
1**
-

**Sam-
ple
4**
–
Plays
the
sam-
ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-
ple
Pad
4
with
the
unit

Sync activated.

- **Deck
2**
-

**Sam-
ple
1**
–
Plays
the
sam-
ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-

Sync activated.

ple
Pad
5
with
the
unit

- **Deck 2**
-

**Sam-
ple 2**
–

Plays
the
sam-
ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-
ple
Pad
6
with
the
unit

Sync activated. * **Deck 2 - Sample 3** – Plays the sample assigned to Sample Pad 7 with the unit Sync activated. *
Deck 2 - Sample 4 – Plays the sample assigned to Sample Pad 8 with the unit Sync activated.

If
the
pad
is
held
down
more
than
.5
sec-
ond
(Long
Press),
the
sam-
pler
will
be
dis-
abled
once

released. On Short Press, the pad will behave as a normal button (ON on first press, OFF on second press)

pad
is

- Load sample by selecting track and pressing **Sample X**
- Pressing sample button when sample is already playing goes back to cue and plays
- Shift + sample to stop sample
- Eject sample

by
Tap
+
**Sam-
ple**
X

30. Master Output LEDs

Dis-
plays
the
au-
dio
level
go-
ing
to
the
Mas-
ter
Out-
put.

Effects

- Tog-
gle
ef-
fect
with
FX
**but-
ton**
- Fo-
cus
ef-
fect
with
Tap
+
FX
**but-
ton**
- Move
map-
ping
of

In-
stantFX
to
**Pad-
mode**
+
FX
**but-
ton**

- **Shift**
+
High
con-
trols
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
1
of
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

- **Shift**
+
Mid
con-
trols
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
2
of
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

- **Shift**
+
Low
con-
trols
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
3

of
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

- **Shift + Filter** controls parameter 4 of focused effect. If no effects are focused, the super knob of the effect rack is controlled by the touch strip.

If an effect is focused, the touch strip controls the meta knob of the focused effect. If any effects are added to InstantFX, they are turned on when the touch strip is activated, and off when it is not. While active, the meta knobs associated with effects with InstantFX enabled are controlled by the touch strip.

Sampler

Beat jump

- Adjust beat-jump amount with **Shift** + **Beats knob**
- Beat-jump with **Shift** + **Pitch Bend +/-**
- If loop is activated, move loop by beat-jump amount in-

stead.

Manual Loop Mode

The Loop x1/2 button is disabled unless

the corresponding deck is set to be quantized

Others

- Move slip mode to **Shift + Wheel**
- Move quantize toggle to **Shift + PFL** (single press)
- Move beat grid alignment to **Tap + Beats knob**

17.1.79 Nu Mix- track Pro II

The Nu-mark Mix-track Pro II is the successor of *Nu-mark Mix-track Pro* and features the same

hardware with some minor design changes.

- [Manu-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
 - [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Mapping Description

1. Browser Knob

Rotate the knob to cycle through folders and tracks.

Press: Same as Back button.

2. Load

Load the track selected in the library to the deck.

3. Back

Cycles between the file structure and the

music library in the software.

4. Shift

Allows multiple control commands to be triggered when pressed and held first along with other buttons.

5. Play/Pause

Starts and suspends playback.

Shift + Play/Pause:
Activates *soft*

start
ef-
fect
if
paused
or
brake
ef-
fect
if
play-
ing.

6. Headphone Cue

Sends
pre-
fader
au-
dio
to
the
Cue
Chan-
nel
for
head-
phone
mon-
i-
tor-
ing.

7. Cue (Transport Control)

The
be-
hav-
ior
de-
pends
on
the
cue
mode
set
in
the
Mixxx
pref-
er-
ences.

Shift
+
Cue:
re-
turn
the

play head to the start of the track.

8. Platter/Jog Wheel

This
ca-
pac-
i-
tive,
touch-
sensitive
jog
wheel
con-
trols
the
au-
dio
when
the
wheel
is
touched
and
moved.
When
the

Scratch button is not active, use the wheel to bend the pitch of the track. When the Scratch button is active, use the wheel to grab and move the audio, “scratching” the track as you would with a vinyl record. You can also grab the non-touch-sensitive outer wheel to bend the pitch of the track.

9. Scratch

Con-
trols
the
be-
hav-
ior
of
the
plat-
ters.
When
not

active, the platter will function as Pitch Bend.

When active, the platter will have the ability to scratch.

10. Pitch Fader

Controls the tempo (speed) of the individual decks.

11. Pitch Bend -

Press and hold to momentarily reduce the speed of the track.

Shift
+
Pitch
Bend

-
:
Tog-
gles
key-
lock
on/off.

12. Pitch Bend +

Press
and
hold
to
mo-
men-
tar-
ily
in-
crease
the
speed
of
the
track.

Shift
+
Pitch
Bend
+:
Changes
pitch
fader
range.

13. Sync

En-
ables
BPM
sync-
ing
be-
tween
decks.

14. Effect Control

Adjusts effect meta-knobs.

Shift + Effect Control: Selects effect.

15. Beats

Adjusts the Dry/Wet mix of the Effect Unit.

Shift + Beats: Adjust the deck's Quick-Effect.

16. Loop In

Function of this button depends on the current Pad Mode.

Shift + Loop In: Sets the current Pad Mode to “Loop Mode”.

Loop Mode: Press this pad to set the beginning of a loop.

Sample Mode: Plays the sample as-

signed
to
Sam-
pler
1
(left
deck)
or
Sam-
pler
5
(right
deck).

**Cue
Mode:**
If
Hotcue
1
has
not
al-
ready
been
set
for
the
loaded
track,
this
con-
trol
will
set
Hotcue
1

at current position in the track. If Hotcue 1 has already been set, this control will jump to Hotcue 1.

17. Loop Out

Function
of
this
but-
ton
de-
pends
on
the
cur-
rent

Pad
Mode.

**Shift
+
Loop
Out:**
Sets
the
cur-
rent
pad
mode
to
“Sam-
ple
Mode”.

**Loop
Mode:**
Set
the
end
of
a
loop.

**Sample
Mode:**
Plays
the
sam-
ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-
pler
2
(left
deck)
or
Sam-
pler
6
(right
deck).

**Cue
Mode:**
If
Hotcue
2

has not already been set for the loaded track, this control will set Hotcue 2

at current position in the track. If Hotcue 2 has already been set, this control will jump to Hotcue 2.

18. Reloop

Function of this button depends on the current Pad Mode.

Shift + Reloop: Sets the current pad mode to "Cue Mode".

Loop Mode: De-

loop and start playback from its Loop In point.

ac-
ti-
vate
an
ac-
tive
loop.
If
no
loop
is
ac-
tive,
this
will
ac-
ti-
vate
the

**Sample
Mode:**

Plays
the
sam-
ple
as-
signed
to
Sam-
pler
3
(left
deck)
or
Sam-
pler
7
(right
deck).

**Cue
Mode:**

If
Hotcue
3
has
not
al-
ready
been
set
for

the loaded track, this control will set Hotcue 3

at current position in the track. If Hotcue 3 has already been set, this control will jump to Hotcue 3.

19. Loop x1/2

Function of this button depends on the current Pad Mode.

Loop Mode: Half the loop size.

Shift + Loop x1/2 when in Loop Mode: Double the loop size.

Sample Mode:

Plays the sample assigned to Sampler 4 (left deck) or Sampler 8 (right deck).

Cue Mode: Toggles Hotcue Delete Mode. Press this button, and then press one of the other pads in the row

to delete that Hotcue.

Note: This button is lit when in Hotcue Delete Mode.

20. FX 1 On/Off

Toggle the 1st effect in the unit on/off.

Shift + FX 1: Sets and starts playback of a 1-beat autoloop.

21. FX 2 On/Off

Toggle the 2nd effect in the unit on/off.

Shift + FX 2: Sets and starts playback of

a
2-
beat
au-
toloop.

22. FX 3 On/Off

Toggle
the
3rd
ef-
fect
in
the
unit
on/off.

Shift
+
FX
3:
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
4-
beat
au-
toloop.

23. Tap

Allows
man-
ual
en-
try
of
song's
BPM
by
re-
peated
press-
ing

along
the
beats
of
the
track.

Shift
+
Tap:
Sets
and
starts
play-
back
of
a
16-
beat
au-
toloop.

Note:
This
but-
ton
will
blink
at
each
de-
tected
beat
in
the
track.

24. Channel Volume

Ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
of
the
deck.

25. Master Gain

Adjusts the volume of the master mix coming from the software.

Note: This does not affect the microphone volume. Use the Mic Gain knob to control the mi-

crophone volume.

26. Crossfader

Controls the blend between the two decks.

27. High EQ

Controls the treble frequencies for the deck.

28. Mid EQ

Controls the mid range frequencies for the deck.

29. Low EQ

Controls the bass frequencies for

the
deck.

30. Cue Gain

Ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
for
head-
phone
cue-
ing
in
the
soft-
ware.

31. Cue Mix

Ad-
justs
the
soft-
ware's
au-
dio
out-
put
to
the
head-
phones,
mix-
ing
be-
tween
the
cue
out-
put
and
the

master mix output.

32. Stutter

a “stutter” effect.

Press this button while the music is playing to jump back to the last set cue point, creating

17.1.80 Nu N4

The Nu-mark N4 is a 4-deck DJ controller with seamless integration of external

vices.

de-

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
 - [Wiki page](#)
- New in version 1.10.

Mapping Description

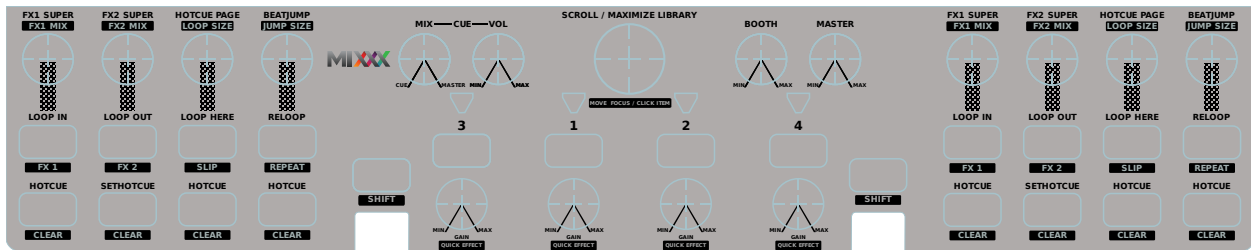


Figure37: Numark N4 (schematic view)

This mapping has some unusual features like per Deck shift buttons and multiple pages

annotated, ready-to-print overlay of this mapping can be downloaded for DIN A3 and DIN A4 printers.

Definable Settings

of
hotcues.
An

Some
set-
tings
in
the
script
can
be
changed
by
edit-
ing
them
at
the
top
of
the
script.

searchAmplific
De-
fines
the
speedup-
factor
used
when
us-
ing
the
search-
but-
ton
and
scrolling.

type:
num-
ber

range:
]0;+∞[

warnAfterTime

Time in seconds before the end of the track in which the controller should warn you.

type:
number

range:
[0;+∞]

blinkInterval

Time interval for the triangular Leds in ms

type:
number

range:
[20;+∞[

encoderResolu

Per-
cent
how
much
the
value
changes
with
each
en-
coder
tick

type:
num-
ber

range:
]0;1]

resetHotCuePa

The
Hotcuepage
should
be
re-
set
to
1
when
a
new
Track
is
loaded
into
the
Deck

type:
boolean

range:
true
or
false

cueReverseRoll

If
[SHIFT]+[CUE]
should
trigger
a
re-
verse_roll

type:
boolean

range:
true
or
false

rateRanges

An
ar-
ray
of
rat-
eRanges
in
per-
cent

type:
ar-
ray

range:
]0;3]

Deck

The
Deck
con-
sists
of
the
jog-
wheel,
play,
cue,
the
top-

Container (which hold the eight square buttons and the

four encoders), pitchslider, pitchrange, search, keylock, tap, sync and pitchbend \pm .

Special Features

The mapping features some peculiar features which might not be discoverable by standard trial-

and-error.

Shift

A shift button is bound to its Deck, which

means that you can't use the shift button of Deck1 to ac-

cess a shifted function on any of the other three Decks. Moreover the shiftbuttons can also work as toggle switches instead of pushbuttons (enabled via `components.js Button.type.powerWindow`). This means that if the shiftbutton is pressed for a longer period than 275ms it will bounce back to its original state (like a regular shift-/pushbutton). If the Button was pressed for a shorter period than 275ms, the button will remain in that state until it is pressed again (like a toggling button).

Hotcues

The four lower buttons of the top-Container are hotcues. They can be changed by using the corresponding

Encoder [HOTCUE PAGE]. The current assignment will then be shown for one second in the upper row. Currently up to 4 Pages are supported (with 4 hotcues each). A demo of how this looks can be seen on [JsFiddle](#) (not done yet) (the slider represents the Encoder).

Controls

Most of these controls behave as expected but they are listed in detail for the sake of completeness.

ness anyways.

Play

Default:
Starts regular Play.

Shifted:
Plays Track in reverse.

Cue

Default:
Standard
Cue.

Shifted:
re-
verse
roll
if
shift
is
en-
abled
(plays
in
re-
verse
end
en-
ables
slip)
oth-
er-
wise
stan-
dard

cue.

Pitchbend \pm

Default:
Change
rate
tem-
porar-
ily.

Shifted:
Change
rate
tem-
porar-
ily
small.

Sync

Default:
Mo-
men-
tary
BPM
Sync

*
Short
Press:
Mo-
men-
tary
BPM
&
Phase
Sync

•
Long
Press:
Tog-
gle
Mas-
ter
Sync
(Sync
Lock)

Shifted:
Tog-
gles
mag-
net
(quan-
tize)

Tap

Default:
Tap
the
de-
sired
BPM
of
the
Chan-

nel

Shifted:
^^

Note:
This
func-
tion-
al-
ity
is
bro-
ken
un-
til
#1811
gets
merged

Search/Scratch

Default:
En-
able
Scratch-
ing
(oth-
er-
wise
it
just
works
just
like
mov-
ing
the
Jog
with-
out
the
plat-
ter)

Shifted:
Speeds
up
plat-
ter
move-

ment
for
search-
ing
within
the
track

Keylock

Default:
Tog-
gles
track
key-
lock

Shifted:
Syncs
Key

Pitch Range

Default:
Cy-
cles
Through
pitchranges

Shifted:
^^

Pitch/Bpm slider

Default:
Nor-
mal
Pitch-
slider
(Down
plays
faster;
can
be
changed
in
the

global
mixxx
pref-
er-
ences)

Shifted:
^^

TopContainer

The
Top-
Con-
tainer
holds
four
assignable
Hotcue
but-
tons,
four
loop
but-
tons,
which
can
en-
able
FX
via
Shift,
and
four

Encoderknobs.

Hotcues

Default:
set/active
Hotcue_X

Shift:
clear
Hotcue_X

*visit#special_fe
more
info
on*

*how
these
work*

Loop In

Default:
Presses
the
Loop
In
but-
ton
like
in
the
UI

Shifted:
Tog-
gles
Ef-
fec-
tRack1

Loop Out

Default:
Presses
the
Loop
Out
but-
ton
like
in
the
UI

Shifted:
Tog-
gles
Ef-
fec-
tRack2

Loop Here

Default:
Creates
a
loop
at
the
current
position
of
current
Loop
Size.

Shifted:
Toggles
Slip

Reloop

Default:
De-
/Re-
activates
the
last
loop

Shifted:
Jumps
to
start
of
last
loop
and
stops
play-
back
there

FX1 Knob

Default:
Controls
the
Super
Knob
on
Ef-
fec-
tRack1.

Shifted:
Controls
the
Mix
Knob
on
Ef-
fec-
tRack1.

FX2 Knob

Default:
Controls
the
Super
Knob
on
Ef-
fec-
tRack2.

Shifted:
Controls
the
Mix
Knob
on
Ef-
fec-
tRack2.

Hotcue Page

Default:
visit
#special_features
for
more
info
on
what
this
en-
coder
does

Shifted:
Dou-
ble/Halve
cur-
rent
Loop
Size

Beat Jump

Default:
Jump
in
the
di-
rec-
tion
turned

Shifted:
Dou-
ble/Halve
cur-
rent
Beat
Jump
Size

Mixer

The Mixer features four channels with identical functionality and controls for the library and

other miscellaneous features.

Channel

A channel consists of a volume fader, a gain knob, knobs for low,mid,high EQ a Load-button and a

pflButton. These are internally still part of the Deck which is why the shiftbutton of Deck 1 won't work with the

Loadbutton or gainknob of Deck2/3/4.

Volume

De-
fault:
Chan-
nel
Vol-
ume

CUE

Default:
Chan-
nel
Pre-
Fader-
Listening

*these
work
as
usual
on
the
N4:
Click-
ing
an-
other
one
de-
s-
e-
lect
all
other.
Press
mul-
ti-
ple*

at the same Time to PFL multiple Channels

BASS

De-
fault:
EQ
Low

MID

De-
fault:
EQ
Mid

TREBLE

De-
fault:
EQ
High

GAIN

Default:
Gain

Shifted:
Quick-
Ef-
fect1
(Usu-
ally
Fil-
ter)

LOAD

Default:
Load
Track
into
Deck

Shifted:
Eject
Track

from
Deck

Library

The
Li-
brary
is
man-
aged
via
the
Li-
brary
En-
coder.
Any
shift-
but-
ton
can
be
used
to
ac-
cess
shift

functionally

Turn

Default:
Move
Li-
brary
Cur-
sor
Ver-
ti-
cally

Shifted:
Move
Fo-
cus
be-
tween
panes

*sometimes
the
fo-
cus
is
stuck
some-
where
(eg
when
us-
ing
the
search-
box)
and
is
only
re-
cov-
er-
able*

with user intervention via a pointing device.

Button
De-
fault:
Open/Close
Folder
/
Load
Item
into
first
avail-
able
Deck
(Context-
dependent)

Shift:
Max-
i-
mize
Li-
brary

Miscellaneous

Crossfader

The Cross-fader and its assignment buttons are integrated seamlessly with Mixxx.

Line/PC Input Source

Function as expected: Mutes the corresponding Deck in Mixxx if set to Line.

Crossfader Contour

ical parameters for hard cuts

Normal:
Uses
the
cross-
fader
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
that
were
present
when
the
map-
ping
was
loaded
Scratch:
Uses
Scratch
typ-

Cue-Master Mix

100% PFL

Doesn't
ma-
nip-
u-
late
the
mixxx
con-
trols.
Make
sure
the
head
gain
is
not
zero
and
the
mix
is
set
to

Cue Volume

Make
sure
its
high
enough
within
mixxx

Booth/Gain Volume

Be-
haves
as
es-
pected
(but
doesn't
ma-
nip-
u-
late
any
mixxx
con-
trols).

17.1.81 Nu NS7

This
all-
in-
one
con-
troller
fea-
tures
mo-
tor-
ized
jog-
wheels.
This
de-
vice
is
not
USB
MIDI
class

ant and requires a special driver which is only available for Windows and Mac OS X. There is no Linux driver. This controller has been discontinued in favor of the NS7III.

com-
pli-

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
New
in
ver-
sion
1.9.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.82 Nu Omni Con- trol

- Man-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.83 Nu To- tal Con- trol

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
1.6.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.84 Nu V7

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.85 Pioneer CDJ-2000

This is a CD and USB media player that can control Mixxx over USB with MIDI or HID. It can also

control Mixxx by playing timecode from a CD or USB drive and running that signal into Mixxx through a sound card.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
New in version 1.10: Support for *MIDI* mode.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11:
Sup-
port
for
HID
mode.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.86 Pic CDJ- 350

This
is
a
CD
and
USB
me-
dia
player
that
can
con-
trol
Mixxx
via
USB
with
MIDI.
The
de-
vice
can
also

send HID signals to computers, but no Mixxx mapping has been made for this device's HID signals. It can also control Mixxx by playing timecode from a CD or USB drive and running that signal into Mixxx through a sound card.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
1.8.2:
Sup-
port
for
MIDI
mode.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.87 Pic CDJ- 850

This is a CD and USB media player that can control Mixxx via USB with MIDI or HID. It can also

control Mixxx by playing timecode from a CD or USB drive and running that signal into Mixxx through a sound card.

- [Man-
u-
fac-](#)

turer's
prod-
uct
page

New
in
ver-
sion
1.10:
Sup-
port
for
MIDI
mode.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11:
Sup-
port
for
HID
mode.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.88 Pic DDJ- 200

The
Pi-
o-
neer
DDJ-
200
is
a
2
deck
USB
and
Blue-
tooth
DJ
con-
troller
de-

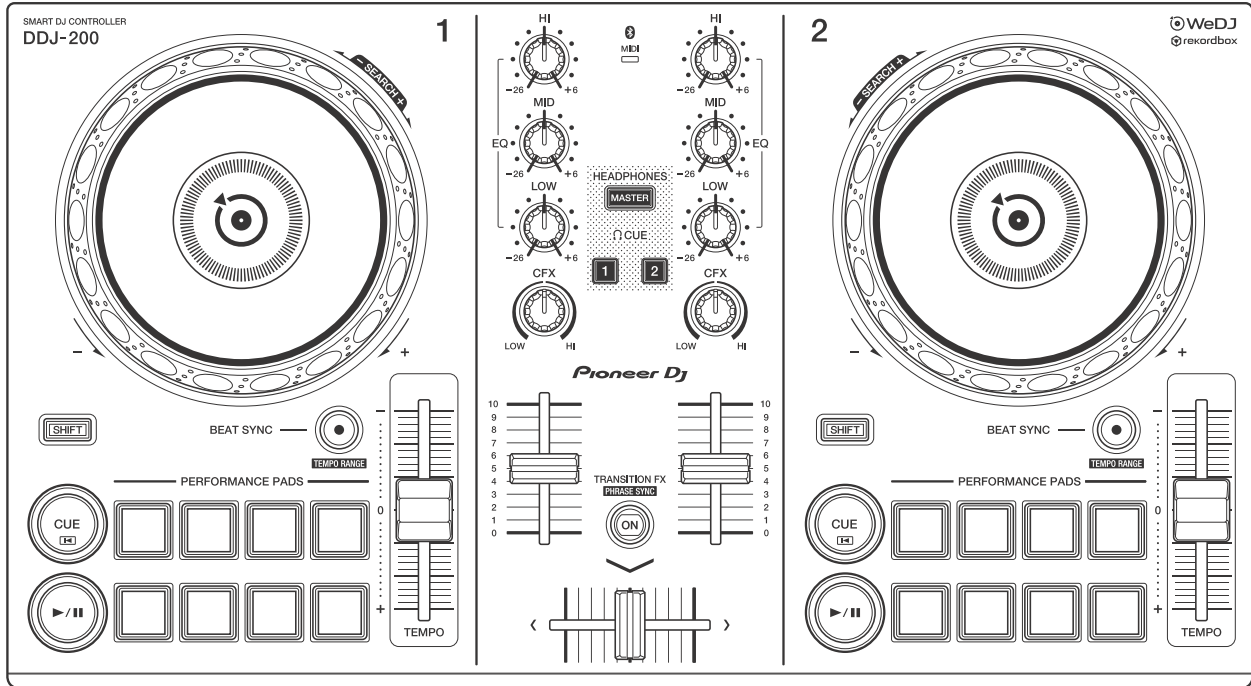


Figure38: Pioneer DDJ-200 (schematic view)

ing Mix and Rekordbox.

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for
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- Man-
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Prod-
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Page
- Man-
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User
Man-
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- Man-
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turer's

Firmware
Up-
date

- [Mixxx
User
Fo-
rum](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
2.2.5.](#)

Controller Mapping

A schematic drawing with the control numbers that are used here can be found on the specified page

in the User Manual in the Links section.

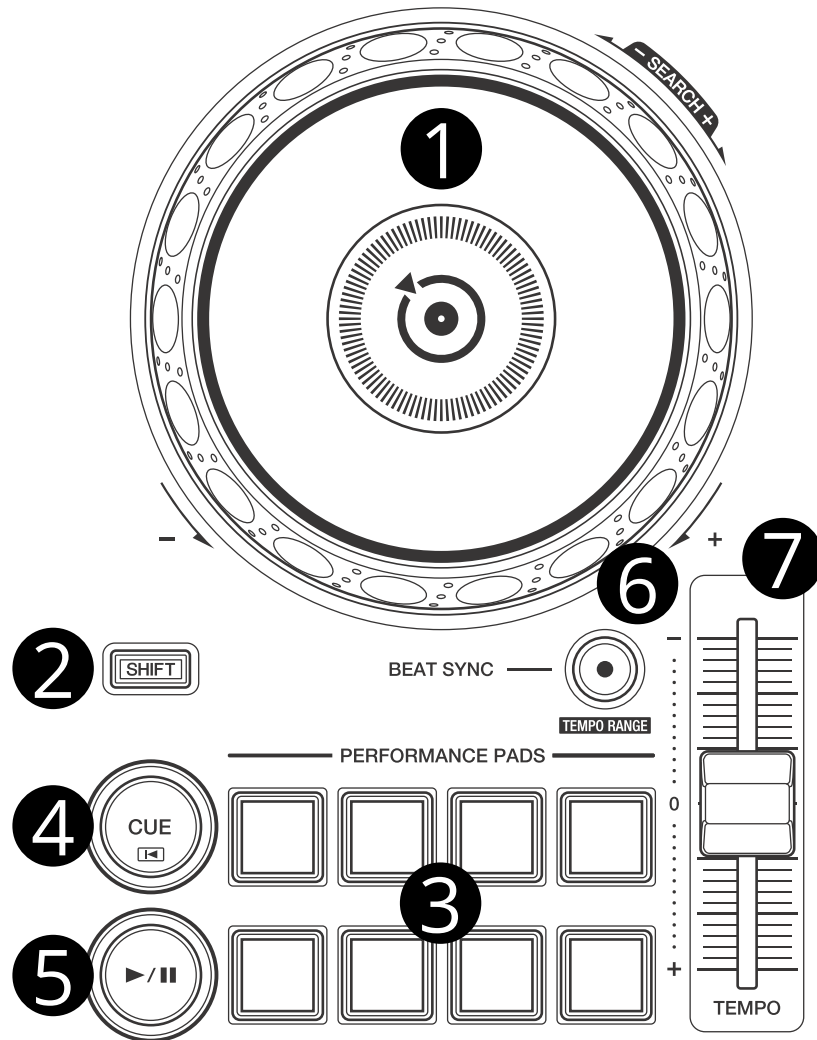


Figure39: Deck section (p. 8)

Deck section (p. 8)

No.	Control	Function
1	Jog Wheel (top)	Scratch (move play position)
1	Jog Wheel (outer)	Pitch bend (nudge)
1	SHIFT + Jog Wheel (top)	Scratch (move play position) faster
1	SHIFT (left) + Jog Wheel (outer)	Move track selection in library
2	SHIFT button	Switch function of controls
3	Pad 1 - 8	Set (if empty) or play (if set) hot cue point / loop 1 - 8
3	SHIFT + Pad 1 - 8	Unset / delete hot cue 1 - 8
4	CUE button	Set or play cue point, change cue point with JOG WHEEL (top) + cue point
4	SHIFT + CUE button	Return to cue point and stop
5	PLAY/PAUSE button	Play / pause
6	BEAT SYNC button	Match tempo and phase of other deck, long press to enable master sync
7	TEMPO slider	Adjust track playing speed (can be adjusted via SHIFT + BEAT SYNC)

Mixer section (p. 10)

No.	Control	Function
1	MASTER button	Toggle Master/Cue knob of headphones between left and right
1	SHIFT + MASTER button	Toggle between 2- and 4-deck mode
2	HI/MID/LOW knobs	Adjust high/mid/low-frequencies
3	CFX knobs	Turns on the selected effects
4	HEADPHONE CUE 1 button	Toggle headphone pre-fader listening of left deck.
4	HEADPHONE CUE 2 button	Toggle headphone pre-fader listening of right deck.
4	SHIFT (left) + HEADPHONE CUE 1	Load selected track to left deck.
4	SHIFT (left) + HEADPHONE CUE 2	Load selected track to right deck.
4	SHIFT (right) + HEADPHONE CUE 1	Toggle between left deck between 1 / 3 in 4-deck mode (if LED is lit, deck 3 is active). If 4-deck mode is disabled, this behaves the same as SHIFT (left) + HEADPHONE CUE 1.
4	SHIFT (right) + HEADPHONE CUE 2	Toggle between right deck between 2 / 4 in 4-deck mode (if LED is lit, deck 4 is active). If 4-deck mode is disabled, this behaves the same as SHIFT (left) + HEADPHONE CUE 2.
5	Channel faders	Adjust the output level for each channel
6	Transition FX Button	Turns on <i>AutoDJ</i>
7	Cross fader	Fade between left and right deck

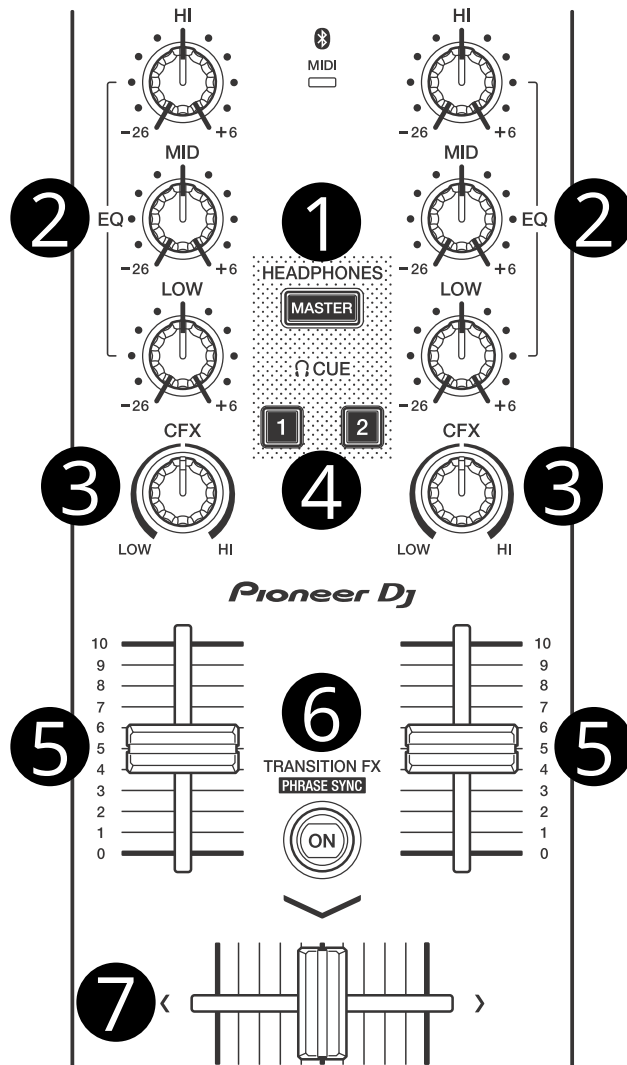


Figure40: Mixer section (p. 10)

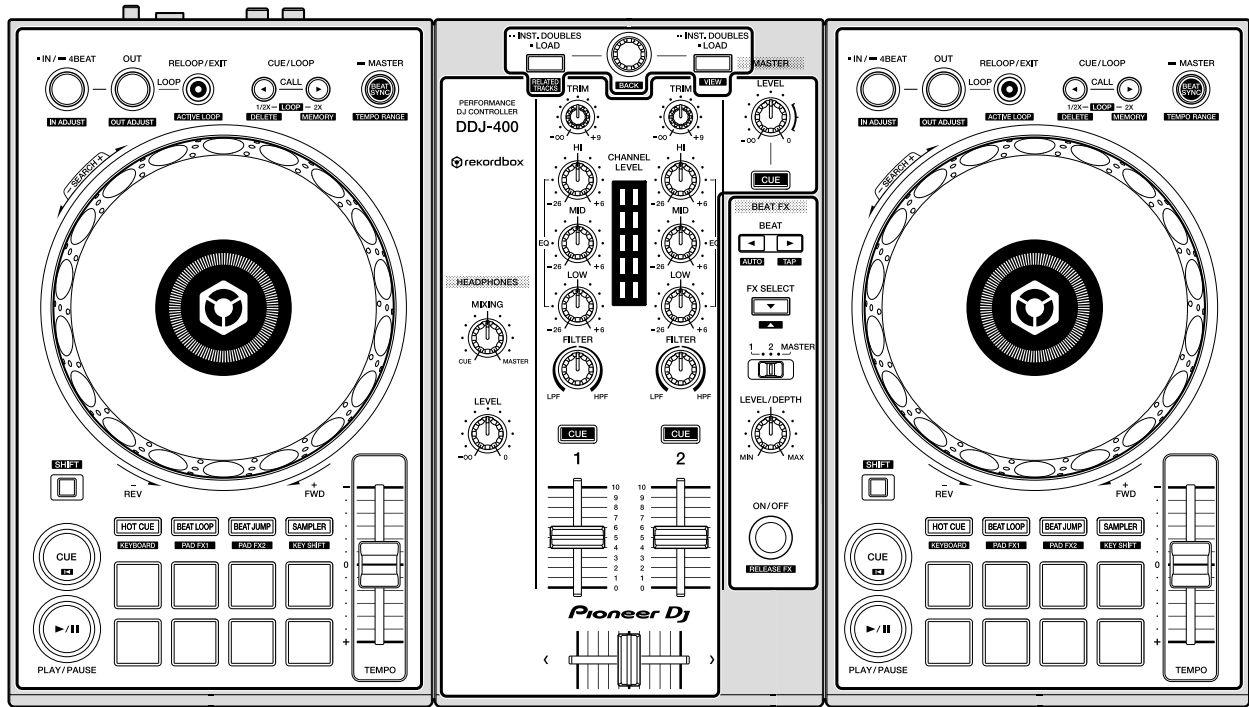


Figure41: Pioneer DDJ-400 (schematic view)

designed for rekordbox.

The Pioneer DDJ-400 is a 2 deck USB controller with an integrated audio interface

- [Manufacturer's Product Page](#)
- [Manufacturer's User Manual](#)
- [Manufacturer's Firmware](#)
- [Midi Mappings](#)
- [Hardware Diagram](#)
- [Mapping Forum Thread](#)
- [New in version 2.3.0.](#)

Firmware

Note: The release version of the firmware contains a bug which causes signals from the tempo sliders to be sent without the sliders being touched.

It is therefore highly recommended that you update your controller's firmware.

You can download the latest firmware from the manufacturer's website.

Unfortunately Pioneer only offers a Windows and

Mac
firmware
in-
staller,
so
to
up-
date
your

controller you will need access to such a machine. Simply download the appropriate file for that OS, attach your device and run the installer.

Compatibility

The
Pi-
o-
neer
DDJ-
400
is
USB
au-
dio
and
MIDI
class
com-
pli-
ant
and
works
with
Linux,
Win-
dows,
and

macOS without needing to install any drivers. However, updating the firmware is recommended as described above.

Audio Setup

Con-
fig-
ure
Mixxx's
*sound
hard-
ware
set-
tings*
as
fol-
lows:

Output	Channel
Master	1-2
Headphones	3-4

Note: It is not possible to record or broadcast input sent from the 1/4 unbalanced TS microphone jack on the controller, as it is not routed back to the computer and cannot be configured as an input device.

Controller Mapping

The schematic drawings used here can be referenced in the manufacturer's manual on the given page

number.

Browser section (p. 6)

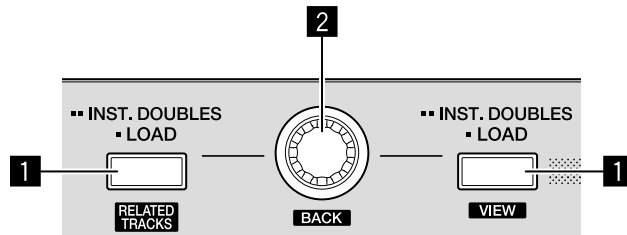


Figure42: Pioneer DDJ-400 (browser section)

No.	Control	Function
1	LOAD buttons	Load track selected in library into deck.
2	Rotary Selector	Press to toggle focus between the library sidebar and associated panels. Turn to move focus up or down.

Deck sections (p. 6)

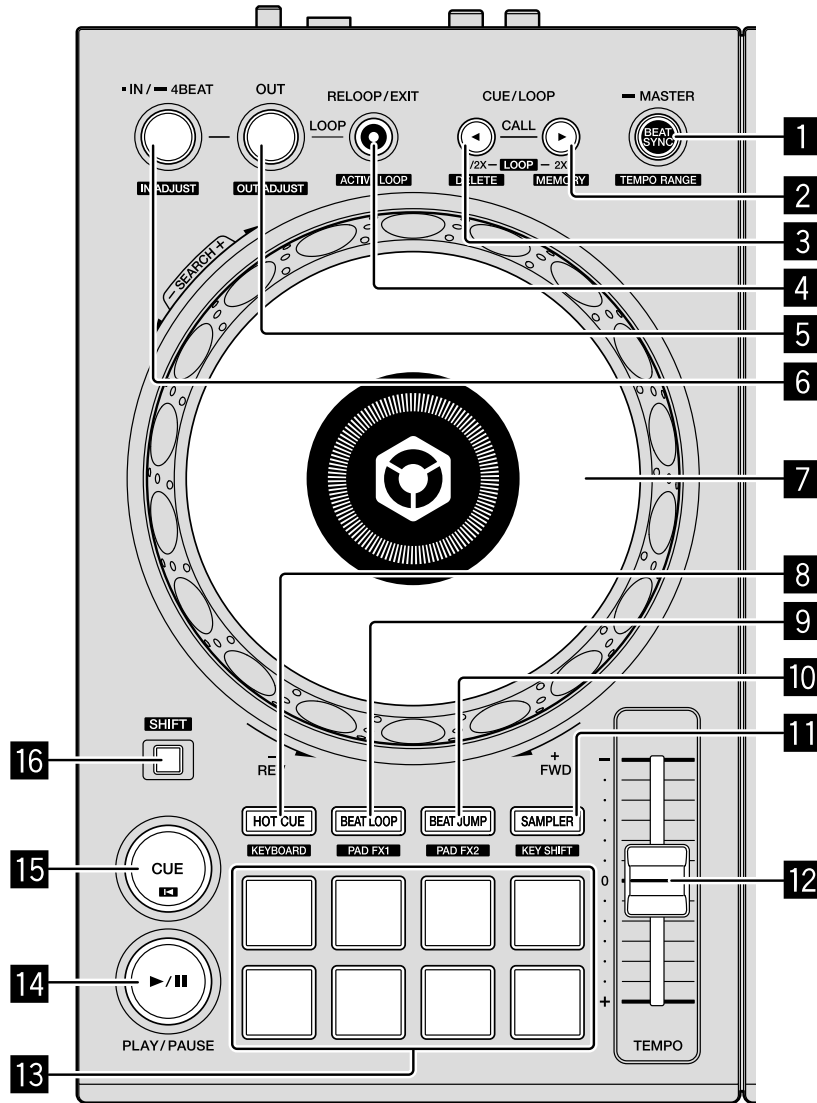


Figure43: Pioneer DDJ-400 (deck section)

No.	Control	Function
1	BEAT SYNC	Press to sync tempo to the other playing track. Hold to enable sync lock.
1	SHIFT + BEAT SYNC	Cycles through tempo ranges: +/-6%, +/-10%, +/-16%, +/-25%
2	CUE/LOOP CALL>	Doubles the current loop size.
2	SHIFT + CUE/LOOP CALL>	Jumps 32 beats forwards.
3	CUE/LOOP CALL<	Halves the current loop size.
3	SHIFT + CUE/LOOP CALL<	Jumps 32 beats backwards.
4	RELOOP/EXIT	Enables/disables currently set loop.
4	shift + RELOOP/EXIT	Jump to loop start, enable loop, and stop playback.
5	OUT	Sets end of loop to the current playback position. If quantize is enabled, it is set to the closest beat. If held during an active loop, sets the new end point when released.
5	shift + OUT	When a loop is enabled, press to adjust the loop's end position with the jog wheel.
6	IN/-4BEAT	Sets start of loop to the current playback position. If quantize is enabled, it is set to the closest beat. If held during an active loop, sets the new start point when released.
6	shift + IN/-4BEAT	When a loop is enabled, press to adjust the loop's start position with the jog wheel.
7	Jog Wheel (top)	Scratch (move play position).
7	Jog Wheel (outer)	Nudge tempo up or down temporarily.
8	HOT CUE mode	Sets pads to <i>hot cue mode</i> .
9	BEAT LOOP mode	Sets pads to <i>beat loop mode</i> .
10	BEAT JUMP mode	Sets pads to <i>beat jump mode</i> .
11	SAMPLER mode	Sets pads to <i>sampler mode</i> .
12	TEMPO slider	Adjust playback speed.
13	Performance pads	Functionality differs depending on the pad mode selected by 8-11.
14	PLAY/PAUSE	Play/pauses a track).
15	CUE	Behavior depends on the <i>cue mode</i> .

Pad Modes

The pad mode buttons change between

different modes in which the performance pads operate. The

main pad modes described below are similar to those found in rekordbox.

Note: The secondary pad modes described in the manufacturer’s manual (KEYBOARD PAD FX1 PAD FX2 and KEYSHIFT) are not currently implemented by this mapping.

Hot Cue Mode

Bookmark positions in the track and jump to them.

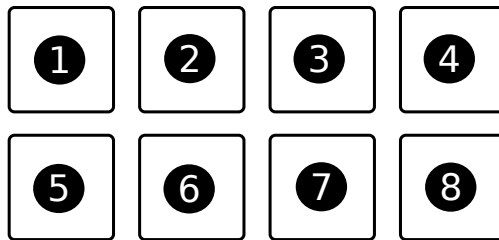


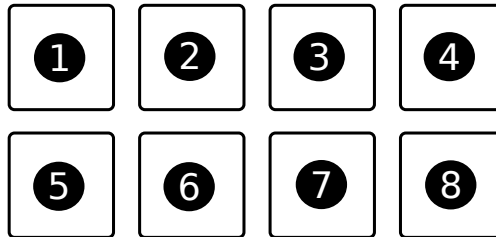
Figure44: Pioneer DDJ-400 (hot cue pads)

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad (unlit)	Save current position as hot cue.
1-8	Pad (lit)	Jump to hot cue. If the track is stopped, holding the pad will preview the hot cue until the pad is released.
1-8	SHIFT + Pad (lit)	Clear hot cue.

Beat Loop Mode

Press a pad to enable a loop from the current position. Press the pad again to disable the

loop. The size of the loop is assigned to the pads as follows:



1/4 beat	1/2 beat	1 beat	2 beats
4 beats	8 beats	16 beats	32 beats

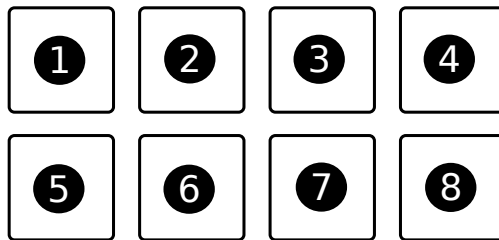
Beat Jump Mode

Press a pad to jump forwards or backwards

by the number of beats assigned to the pads below.

Press SHIFT + pad 7 to decrease or SHIFT + pad 8 to increase the jump values by a fac-

tor of 16.



1 beat back	1 beat forward	2 beats back	2 beats forward
4 beats back	4 beats forward	8 beats back	8 beats forward

Sampler Mode

Load and play samples from the library. The pads on decks 1 and 2 correspond to the first and

second sampler rows in Mixxx respectively.

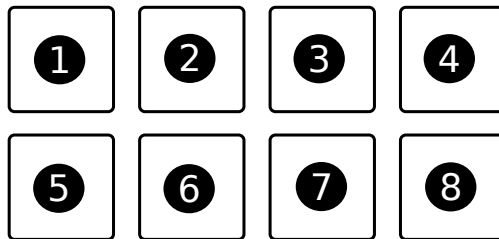


Figure45: Pioneer DDJ-400 (sampler pads)

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad (unlit)	Load sample selected in library.
1-8	Pad (lit)	Play a loaded sample. If the sample is already playing, playback starts from the beginning.
1-8	SHIFT + Pad (lit)	Stop a loaded sample from playing. If the sample is already stopped, unload it.

Mixer section (p. 8)

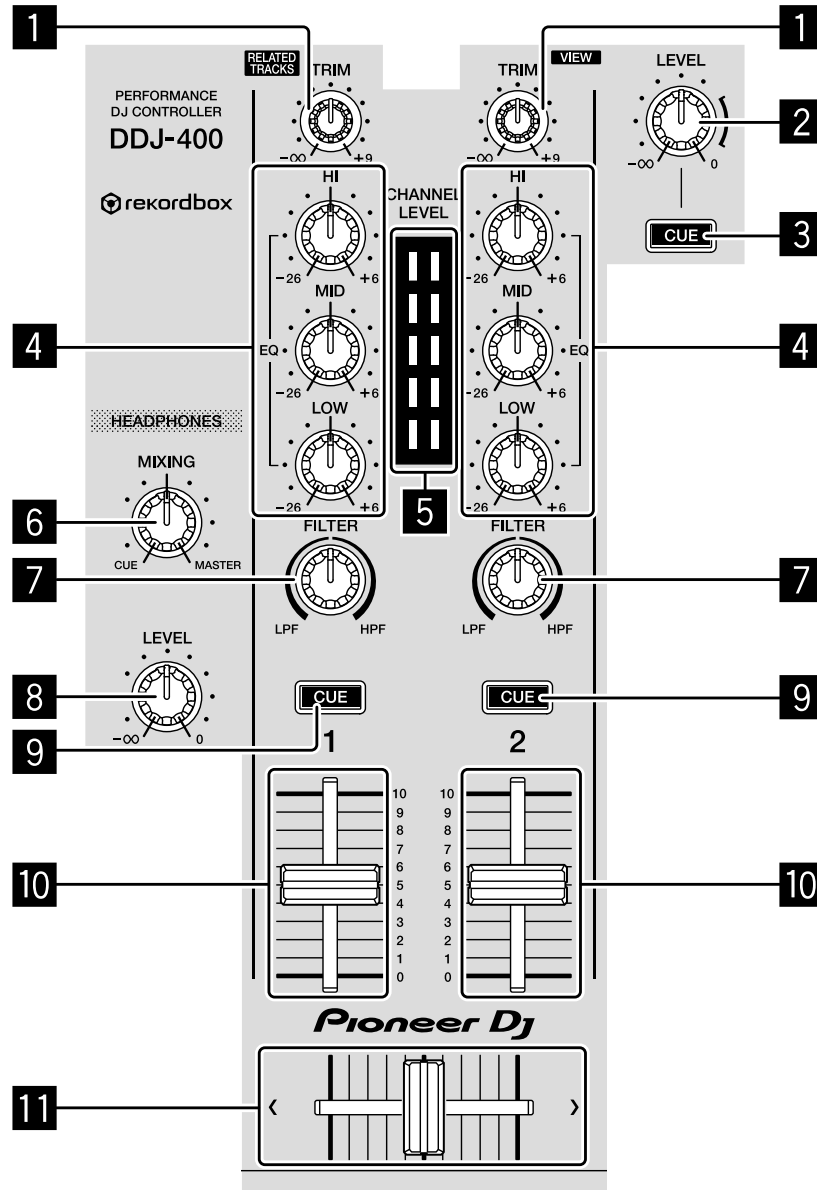


Figure46: Pioneer DDJ-400 (mixer section)

No.	Control	Function
1	TRIM	Adjusts deck prefader gain
2	MASTER	Adjusts master output (this is hardware implemented and is not mapped to the software gain in Mixxx).
3	MASTER CUE	Sends master output to headphones (this is hardware implemented and is not visible in the Mixxx interface).
4	EQs (LOW MID HIGH)	Boosts or cuts channel frequencies
5	Channel level indicators	Displays channel levels (before being sent through channel faders)
6	HEADPHONES MIXING	Adjusts between headphone CUE and MASTER levels sent to headphones
7	FILTER	QuickEffect superknob (by default controls a Filter, but this can be changed in the <i>preferences</i>)
8	HEADPHONES LEVEL	Adjusts output level from PHONES jack
9	Headphone CUE (Channel)	Turn on to output channel to headphones
9	SHIFT + Headphone CUE	Toggles quantize for the current channel
10	Channel fader	Adjusts channel levels output to master
11	Crossfader	Fade between left and right channels

Effect section (p. 9)

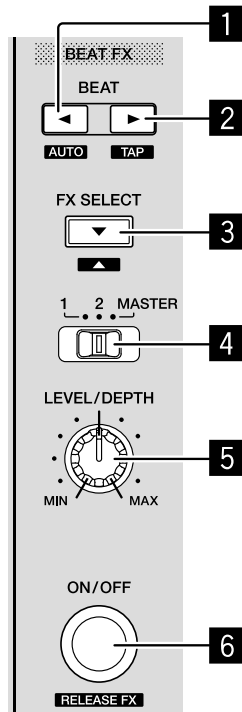


Figure47: Pioneer DDJ-400 (effect section)

The

BEAT
FX
con-
trols
above
are
mapped
to
Mixxx's
first
ef-
fect
unit
as
fol-
lows:

No.	Control	Function
1	BEAT <	Focus effect 1
1	SHIFT + BEAT <	Load previous effect
2	BEAT >	Focus effect 2
2	SHIFT + BEAT >	Load next effect
3	FX SELECT	Focus effect 3
4	Channel select switch	Route deck 1, deck 2 or master mix to effect unit 1
5	LEVEL/DEPTH	Controls the wet/dry mix knob
5	SHIFT + LEVEL/DEPTH	Controls the metaknob of the currently focused effect
6	ON/OFF	Enable/disable the currently focused effect
6	SHIFT + ON/OFF	Disables all effects in the chain and kills the wet/dry mix

Note: Soft takeover is enabled on the LEVEL/DEPTH knob to prevent sudden changes to the wet/dry mix or effect metaknob when changing between the two.

17.1.90 Pioneer DDJ-SB

The Pioneer DDJ-SB is an all-in-one 2 deck USB

MIDI controller with a built in sound-card.

Mixxx allows it to control 4 decks.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Forum thread](#)
- [GitHub pull request](#)
- [New in version 2.0.](#)

Drivers

Windows

Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 8 are supported. You

can
down-
load
the
lat-
est
drivers
and
firmware

from <http://www.pioneerdj.com/en/support/software/ddj-sb>.

Note: If you're using Windows and have problems getting both sound outputs to work properly, please try using a different Sound *API* in the *preferences*. DirectSound seems to have issues with this controller. WASAPI seems to work fine, as does MME, although only with higher latencies. On Windows 10, only MME works.

Mac OS X & Linux

You
don't
need
any
drivers
on
Mac
OS
X
and
Linux.

The
con-
troller
sup-
ports
Mac
OS
X
10.6
and
up.

Usage

Library browsing

The
con-
trols
for
li-
brary

brows-
ing
can
be
found
in
the
center
top
of
the
con-
troller.

Control	Function
Rotary knob	Track selection
Load buttons	Loads currently highlighted track to the corresponding deck
Pushing rotary knob	Push: Loads currently highlighted track to the preview deck and plays it. – Release: jump to 30% position – Push again without rotary: Stop preview
Shift + rotary knob	Library section selection
Shift + pushing rotary knob	toggle expanding library section

Switching between decks

Press-
ing
Shift
+
“Key
Lock
/
Tempo
Range”
al-
lows
the
left
deck
to
switch
be-
tween
decks
1
and
3
and

the right deck to switch between decks 2 and 4.

Volume, equalizers & filters

as they control the controller's soundcard directly.

Between the decks the usual faders, cross-fader and EQ knobs can be found. A filter knob is also available.

Knobs are available for the master and headphones level. These are functional but are not reflected in Mixxx,

The filter fade

but-
ton
al-
lows
to
use
the
cross-
fader
in
an
in-
no-
va-
tive
way
that
fades
across

songs through filtering instead of fading.

There
is
no
trim/gain
knob,
but
the
same
ef-
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can
be
achieved
by
us-
ing
the
fil-
ter
knobs
while
hold-
ing

shift.

Jogwheels, tempo & vinyl mode

shift while using the jogwheel.

When a deck is paused, the jog-wheel allows you to browse through a track. If you want to browse faster, hold

playing track. Again, holding shift exaggerates this effect.

When a deck is playing, using the jog-wheel allows you to temporarily change the tempo of the

The tempo slider

al-
lows
chang-
ing
the
tempo
of
each
deck.
This
nor-
mally
changes
the
pitch
of
a
track,
you
can

make the pitch stay constant by pressing the “key lock / tempo range” button.

Vinyl
mode
makes
the
jog-
wheels
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u-
late
the
way
turnta-
bles
work.
Vinyl
mode
can
be
tog-
gled
by
press-
ing

the “vinyl / slip” button. Touching the outer plastic ring of the jogwheel will make it behave as with vinyl mode off. Touching the metal disc simulates touching the vinyl record, so just putting your hand on it will stop the “vinyl”. You can scratch in a similar way as with turntables in vinyl mode.

Slip mode

By pressing shift + “vinyl / slip” you can toggle slip mode. When entering slip mode, Mixxx remembers

what point exactly of the track should be playing even if, for example, you scratch or make a loop. This allows to return to the original pace of the track.

Pads - lower row

The play and cue pads should be self-explaining. The sync pad toggles master sync for a deck, which tries to

beatmatch the deck with the others, and also syncs the tempo between them, even when the tempo of one deck is changed.

Ad-
di-
tional
func-
tions
can
be
ac-
cessed
by
hold-
ing
shift

Control	Function
Shift + play	Plays the track in reverse and enables slipping (see slip mode)
Shift + cue	Brakes the track as if the power of the motor on a turntable was turned off
Shift + sync	Enables quantize mode (this makes most actions, e.g. setting the cue point, fall to the nearest beat)

Pads - hot cue mode

In
hot
cue
mode
the
up-
per
row
of
pads
con-
trol
the
hotcues.
Press-
ing
a
pad
that
is
not
lit
sets

a hotcue. Pressing a pad that is lit makes the track jump and play from that hotcue. Pressing a pad while holding shift deletes that hotcue.

You
can
con-

trol
a
set
of
4
more
hotcues
by
press-
ing
shift
+
hot
cue.
The
hot
cue
but-
ton
will

start blinking. The pads will behave in the same way, but controlling hotcues 5 to 8.

Pads - auto loop mode

Press-
ing
the
pads
in
auto
loop
mode
will
make
loops
of
a
spe-
cific
length
mea-
sured
in
beats.

Control	Function
Pad 1	1 beat loop
Pad 2	2 beat loop
Pad 3	4 beat loop
Pad 4	8 beat loop
Shift + pad 1	16 beat loop
Shift + pad 2	32 beat loop
Shift + pad 3	64 beat loop

Pads - manual loop mode

This mode will make the pads control looping in the way labeled on them.

Control	Function
Pad 1	Set loop in
Pad 2	Set loop out
Pad 3	Toggles loop
Pad 4	Halve loop length
Shift + pad 4	Double loop length
Shift + pad 1	Move loop one beat backward
Shift + pad 2	Move loop one beat forward

Pads - sampler mode

In sampler mode the sampler can be controlled. To load a file into a sampler, first press

pler button while holding shift, so that the sampler button starts blinking. Now pressing a pad will load the currently highlighted track on the library into the corresponding sampler. Pressing a pad while holding shift will eject the sample.

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sam-

To
play
sam-
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press
the
sam-
pler
but-
ton
with-
out
hold-
ing
shift
(it
should
not
blink).
Press-
ing
a
pad

will start playing the corresponding sample, pressing a pad while holding shift will stop it.

Pads - loop roll (shift + auto loop)

By
press-
ing
the
auto
loop
but-
ton
while
hold-
ing
shift
(it
should
start
blink-
ing)
you
can
make

loop rolls. This

mode combines auto loops with slip mode. The pads will start a loop in the current position with a determinate beat length while simultaneously enabling slip mode, so that when releasing the pad the track will continue playing as if the loop never happened.

Control	Function
Pad 1	1/16th beat loop roll
Pad 2	1/8th beat loop roll
Pad 3	1/4th beat loop roll
Pad 4	1/2 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 1	1 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 2	2 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 3	4 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 4	8 beat loop roll

Pads - kill (shift + manual loop)

By pressing the manual loop button while holding shift (it should start blinking) you can make the pads

behave as kill switches.

Control	Function
Pad 1	Kill low
Pad 2	Kill mid
Pad 3	Kill high
Pad 4	Mute

Effects

Over the jog-wheels there are sections allowing to control effects.

Turning the knobs will control the wet/dryness of an effect.

Turning the knobs while holding one of the three FX buttons will control the first, second or

parameter of an effect, respectively.

third

If hold-
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shift
when
us-
ing
the
knobs
the
“su-
per”
pa-
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ter
can
be
con-
trolled.

Press-
ing
the
cen-
tral
FX
but-
ton
(num-
ber
2)
while
hold-
ing
shift
will
tog-
gle
the
ef-
fect
for
the

headphones, while the left and right buttons (number 1 and 3) will toggle the effect for the active deck in the left and right sides of the controller respectively.

You
can
choose
be-
tween

ef-
fects
by
en-
ter-
ing
“kill
mode”
and
us-
ing
pads
1
and
2
while
hold-
ing

shift.

Channel fader start

By
mov-
ing
a
chan-
nel
fader
up
from
the
very
bot-
tom
while
hold-
ing
shift
when
a
deck
is
paused,
the

deck will start playing. Moving the fader back to the bottom without releasing shift stops the deck and moves it back to its original position.

17.1.91 Pic DDJ- SB2

The
Pi-
o-
neer
DDJ-
SB2
is
an
all-
in-
one
USB
MIDI
con-
troller
with
a
built
in
sound
card.
It
has

controls for 2 decks that can be toggled between decks to play with 4 decks.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

[New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.](#)

Audio

The sound card has 2 RCA jacks for the main output. There are two headphone jacks, one small (1/8") and one

large (1/4") connector (each jack plays the same channels, they cannot be used for independent signals). There is a 1/4 microphone input with an adjustable gain knob. The microphone input is mixed directly with the main RCA outputs in hardware. It is not available to the computer, so cannot record or broadcast with the microphone input on the controller. You could use the controller with a separate USB *audio interface* that has a microphone input for that purpose. The microphone preamplifier is very noisy, so it is recommended to keep the microphone gain knob all the way down when not using a microphone, otherwise there will be noise added to the main RCA outputs.

Windows

Pioneer has a driver for Windows versions 7 and newer. Select the ASIO sound

API
in
Mixxx's
Sound

Hardware Preferences.

Mac OS X & Linux

The
DDJ-
SB2
is
a
USB
class
com-
pli-
ant
MIDI
and
au-
dio
de-
vice,
so
it
works
with
Mac
OS
X

and Linux without any special drivers.

User Options

There
are
some
user
con-
fig-
urable
op-
tions
for
this
map-
ping.
To
change
the
op-

tions,
open
the
.
js
file

in your controller for your Pioneer DDJ-SB2 with a text editor such as KWrite or GEdit on GNU/Linux, Notepad on Windows, or TextEdit on Mac OS X.

- **blinkSync:**
If true the sync button blinks with the beat, if false led is lit when sync is enabled.
- **invertVinylSlipButton:**
If true, the vinyl button activates slip. Vinyl mode is then active.

by using shift. Allows toggling slip faster, but is counterintuitive.

tive, 0.5 is half as sensitive.

1 to disable jogwheel sensitivity increase when holding shift.

vated

- **jog-wheelSensitivity:** Sets the jog-wheels sensitivity. 1 is default, 2 is twice as sensitive.

- **jog-wheelShiftMultiplier:** Sets how much more sensitive the jog-wheels get when holding shift. Set to

- **speedRateToN**

**mal-
Time:**
Time
per
step
(in
ms)
for
pitch
speed
fade
to
nor-
mal

- **showVume-
ter-
Mas-
ter:**
If
true
Level-
Meter
shows
VU-
Master
left
&
right.
If
false
shows
level
of
chan-
nel:
1/3

2/4 (depending active deck)

- **cutVume-
ter:**
Cut's
Level-
Meter
low
and
ex-
pand
up-
per.
Fore
ex-
am-

show on the meter, expanded to full range

ple,
at
0.5
only
sig-
nals
greater
50%

- **twinkle-Vumeter-AutoDJOn:**
If true VU-Level twinkle if AutoDJ is ON.

- **jump-PreviewEnabled:**
If true, when releasing the browser knob, the preview deck jumps forward to “po-

sition”.

**jump-
Pre-
view-
Po-
si-
tion:**
The
place
in
the
track
to
jump
to,
on
a
scale
from
0
(be-
gin-
ning

of track) to 1 (end of track).

Usage

Library browsing

The
con-
trols
for
li-
brary
brows-
ing
can
be
found
in
the
cen-
ter
top
of
the
con-
troller.

Control	Function
Rotary knob	Track selection
Load buttons	Loads currently highlighted track to the corresponding deck
Pushing rotary knob	Loads currently highlighted track to the preview deck and plays it
Pushing rotary knob again without rotate	Stop the preview deck
Shift + rotary knob	Library section selection (scroll through left pane of library)
Shift + pushing rotary knob	Toggle expanding library section

Pushing the rotary knob to start playing a track in the preview deck then releasing it jumps

forward in the preview deck. This behavior can be disabled in the mapping's user options and the place in the track it jumps to can also be configured.

Additional functions not belonging to library:

- Shift & load left - >

tog-
gle
ef-
fects
view
in/out

- Shift
&
load
right
-
>
tog-
gle
sam-
pler
view
in/out

Switching between decks

Press
the
deck
but-
ton.
It
lights
when
deck
3-
4
is
ac-
tive.

Volume, equalizers & filters

Be-
tween
the
decks
the
usual
faders,
cross-
fader
and
EQ
knobs

can be found. A filter knob is also available.

Knobs are available for the master and headphones level. These control the controller's built in sound card; they

do not control the software gains in Mixxx, so moving them does not move the master and headphone gain knobs on screen.

The filter fade button changes the cross-fader from fading the volumes be-

ters to fade between decks.

tween
decks
to
us-
ing
fil-

The
TRIM
knob
con-
trols
the
deck's
gain.

Jogwheels, tempo & vinyl mode

shift while using the jogwheel.

When
a
deck
is
paused,
the
jog-
wheel
al-
lows
you
to
browse
through
a
track.
If
you
want
to
browse
faster,
hold

When
a
deck
is
play-
ing,
us-
ing
the
jog-

wheel
al-
lows
you
to
tem-
porar-
ily
change
the
tempo
of
the

playing track. Again, holding shift exaggerates this effect.

The
tempo
slider
al-
lows
chang-
ing
the
tempo
of
each
deck.
This
nor-
mally
changes
the
pitch
of
a
track,
but
you

can make the pitch stay constant by pressing the “key lock / tempo range” button. Additionally, with shift, the “key lock / tempo range” will fade the tempo slowly to 0. The fading speed can be customized with the speedRateToNormalTime mapping option.

Vinyl
mode
makes
the
jog-
wheels
em-
u-
late
the
way
turnta-
bles

work.
Vinyl
mode
can
be
tog-
gled
by
press-
ing

the “vinyl / slip” button. Touching the outer plastic ring of the jogwheel will temporarily change the tempo like when vinyl mode is off. Touching the metal disc simulates touching the vinyl record, so just putting your hand on it will stop the “vinyl”. You can scratch in a similar way as with turntables in vinyl mode.

Slip mode

By
press-
ing
shift
+
“vinyl
/
slip”
you
can
tog-
gle
slip
mode.
When
en-
ter-
ing
slip
mode,
Mixxx
re-
mem-

bers what point exactly of the track should be playing even if, for example, you scratch or make a loop. When you press shift + slip again, Mixxx will jump back to that point.

Pads - lower row

The
play
and
cue
pads
should
be

self-explaining. The sync pad toggles master sync for a deck, which tries to

beatmatch the deck with the others, and also syncs the tempo between them, even when the tempo of one deck is changed.

Additional functions can be accessed by holding shift

Control	Function
Shift + play	Plays the track in reverse and enables slipping (see slip mode)
Shift + cue	Brakes the track as if the power of the motor on a turntable was turned off
Shift + sync	Enables quantize mode (this makes most actions, e.g. pressing play or setting the cue point, fall to the nearest beat)

Pads - hot cue mode

In hot cue mode the upper row of pads

control
the
hotcues.
Pressing
a
pad
that
is
not
lit
sets

a hotcue. Pressing a pad that is lit makes the track jump and play from that hotcue. Pressing a pad while holding shift deletes that hotcue.

You
can
control
a
set
of
4
more
hotcues
by
pressing
shift
+
hot
cue.
The
hot
cue
button
will

start blinking. The pads will behave in the same way, but controlling hotcues 5 to 8.

Pads - auto loop mode

Pressing
the
pads
in
auto
loop
mode
will
make

loops of a specific length measured in beats.

Control	Function
Pad 1	set a loop of the selected number of beats
Pad 2	halve the selected loop length
Pad 3	double the selected loop length
Pad 4	reloop (reactivate a pre-existing loop)
Shift + pad 1	set a rolling loop of the selected number of beats
Shift + pad 2	beatjump backwards by the beatjump size, or move the loop backwards by the beatjump size if the loop is enabled
Shift + pad 3	beatjump forwards by the beatjump size, or move the loop forwards by the beatjump size if the loop is enabled
Shift + pad 4	enable loop, jump to loop in marker, and stop playback

Pads - manual loop mode

This mode allows you to set loops different from the fixed lengths of beats in auto loop mode.

Control	Function
Pad 1	Set loop in
Pad 2	Set loop out
Pad 3	Toggles loop
Pad 4	Halve loop length
Shift + pad 4	Double loop length
Shift + pad 1	Move loop one beat backward
Shift + pad 2	Move loop one beat forward

Pads - sampler mode

pler button while holding shift, so that the sampler button starts blinking. Now pressing a pad will load the currently highlighted track on the library into the corresponding sampler. Pressing a pad while holding shift will eject the sample.

In sampler mode the sampler can be controlled. To load a file into a sampler, first press the sam-

To play samples, press the sampler button without holding

shift
(it
should
not
blink).
Press-
ing
a
pad

will start playing the corresponding sample, pressing a pad while holding shift will stop it.

Pads - loop roll (shift + auto loop)

By
press-
ing
the
auto
loop
but-
ton
while
hold-
ing
shift
(it
should
start
blink-
ing)
you
can
make
loop
rolls.
This

mode combines auto loops with slip mode. The pads will start a loop in the current position with a determinate beat length while simultaneously enabling slip mode, so that when releasing the pad the track will continue playing as if the loop never happened.

Control	Function
Pad 1	1/16th beat loop roll
Pad 2	1/8th beat loop roll
Pad 3	1/4th beat loop roll
Pad 4	1/2 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 1	1 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 2	2 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 3	4 beat loop roll
Shift + pad 4	8 beat loop roll

Pads - kill (shift + manual loop)

By pressing the manual loop button while holding shift (it should start blinking) you can make the pads

behave as EQ kill switches.

Control	Function
Pad 1	Kill low
Pad 2	Kill mid
Pad 3	Kill high
Pad 4	Mute

Effects

The knob controls the dry/wet knob of the whole effect chain when no effect

is
fo-
cused.
When
an
ef-

fect is focused, the knob controls the metaknob of the focused effect. Focus an effect by pressing one of the effect buttons. To switch the controller's knob back to manipulating the dry/wet knob, unfocus by pressing the button of the focused effect again.

Press
and
hold
an
ef-
fect
but-
ton
to
tog-
gle
the
en-
able
switch
for
that
ef-
fect.
The
en-
able
switches

for each effect are not shown on the controller's LEDs, so you need to look at the screen to check whether an effect is on. All effects are off when Mixxx starts.

Use
shift
and
the
mixer
knobs
to
con-
trol
the
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
of
the
fo-
cused
ef-

controls parameter 1, the equalizer knobs control parameters 2-4, and the filter knob controls parameter 5.

fect.
The
trim
knob

The
DDJ-
SB2
does
not
have
enough
but-
tons
to
con-
trol
as-
sign-
ing
ef-
fect
units
to
dif-
fer-
ent
decks.

You may want to set up a *custom keyboard mapping* to have easy access to those switches. Otherwise, you can use your mouse to click the buttons on screen.

Auto DJ

Start/stop
Auto
DJ:
Shift
+
DECK
4.
If
en-
abled
in
the
user
op-
tions
en-
abled,
the
level

kle.

me-
ter
LEDs
twin-

Skip
Track:
Shift
+
DECK
3

Channel fader start

By
mov-
ing
a
chan-
nel
fader
up
from
the
very
bot-
tom
while
hold-
ing
shift
when
a
deck
is
paused,
the

deck will start playing. Moving the fader back to the bottom without releasing shift stops the deck and moves it back to its original position.

17.1.92 Pic DDJ- SX

The
Pi-
o-
neer
DDJ-
SX
is

a
4
deck
all-
in-
one
con-
troller
that
pro-
vides
in-
tu-
itive
con-
trol

of all of Mixxx’s features. The DDJ-SX mapping reportedly works with the DDJ-SX2, but it does not use the new features of the DDJ-SX2 hardware.

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer’s
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [User
Man-
ual

New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.](#)

User Options

To
change
the
map-
ping’s
user
op-
tions,
you

have
to
open
the
script
file
(.js).
At
the
top
of
the
file
un-

der ****USER OPTIONS*** the following settings can be made:

- **Pi-o-neerD-DJSX.jogwheel**
Sets the jog-wheel sensitivity. 1 = default, 2 is twice as sensitive.

tive, 0.5 is half as sensitive.

- **Pi-o-neerD-DJSX.jogwheel**
Sets how much more sensitive the jog-

wheels
get
when
hold-
ing
SHIFT.
Set
it
to

1 to disable jogwheel sensitivity increase when holding SHIFT.

- **Pi-o-neerD-DJSX.twinkleV**
If true, level-meter twinkles if *AutoDJ* is enabled.

- **Pi-o-neerD-DJSX.autoDJA**
If true, the selected track will be added to *AutoDJ* queue-top on pressing RO-

TARY SELECTOR, else the selected track will be added to *AutoDJ* queue-bottom.

enabled [ms].

toDJ is enabled.

**Pi-
o-
neerD-
DJSX.autoDJT**
Sets
the
du-
ra-
tion
of
sleep-
ing
be-
tween
*Au-
toDJ*
ac-
tions
if
*Au-
toDJ*
is

- **Pi-
o-
neerD-
DJSX.autoDJM**
Sets
the
max-
i-
mum
ad-
just-
ment
of
BPM
al-
lowed
for
beats
to
sync
if
Au-

- **Pi-
o-
neerD-
DJSX.autoDJS**
If

true,
AutoDJ
queue
is
being
shuffled
after
skipping
a
track.

- **PioneerDJ.jumpPreviewPosition**
If true, by releasing the Rotary Selector, track in preview player jumps

forward to `jumpPreviewPosition`.

- **PioneerDJ.jumpPreviewPositionAbsolute**
Sets the preview player absolute position

Rotary Selector and if `jumpPreviewEnabled` enabled.

track from cue-point, else it causes to play loaded track from the beginning.

situation,
being
set
at
releasing

- **PioneerDJ.Sampler**

If true, pad press in SAMPLER PAD MODE repeatedly causes *sampler* to play loaded

- **PioneerDJ.AutoPFL**

If true, PFL / Cue (headphone) is being activated by

load-
ing
a
track

into certain deck.

General Functions

Group	Figure	Control	Description
5 - BROWSER	2, 3, 4, 5	LOAD	Loads the selected track into the specific deck
5 - BROWSER	2	SHIFT + LOAD	AutoDJ - Toggle BPM sync
5 - BROWSER	3	SHIFT + LOAD	AutoDJ - Toggle Key sync
5 - BROWSER	1	Rotary Selector	Move UP or DOWN the specified number of locations in Library (MoveVertical function)
5 - BROWSER	1	Rotary Selector (press)	Equivalent to double clicking the currently selected item in Library (GoToItem function)
5 - BROWSER	1	SHIFT + Rotary Selector	Move LEFT or RIGHT the specified number of locations in Library (MoveHorizontal function)
5 - BROWSER	1	SHIFT + Rotary Selector (press)	Add track from Library to AutoDJ queue at top/bottom (see user options: default = at bottom)
5 - BROWSER	6	BACK	Currently focused pane changes in Library - previously focused pane will be focused (MoveFocusBackward function)
5 - BROWSER	6	SHIFT BACK	Maximize view of Library
5 - BROWSER	7	LOAD PREPARE	Load selected track into PreviewDeck, jump to position (see user options) and play, else stop already playing track
3 - MIXER	1	Crossfader	Controls Mixxx crossfader, fades between deck 1, 3 and 2, 4
3 - MIXER	2	Channel fader	Controls deck volume
3 - MIXER	2	SHIFT Channel fader	Fader start (starts playing deck when rising deck volume)
3 - MIXER	3	TRIM	Controls deck gain
3 - MIXER	4	EQ HIGH	Controls deck's equalizer/filter high frequencies
3 - MIXER	5	EQ MID	Controls deck's equalizer/filter mid frequencies
3 - MIXER	6	EQ LOW	Controls deck's equalizer/filter low frequencies
3 - MIXER	7	CUE	Toggles PFL/Cue (headphones) for specific deck
3 - MIXER	7	SHIFT CUE	BPM Tab function for specific deck
3 - MIXER	8	MASTER LEVEL	Controls the master output volume
3 - MIXER	9	MASTER CUE	Toggles master cue
3 - MIXER	9	SHIFT MASTER CUE	Toggles split cue (headphones)
3 - MIXER	10	Crossfader Assign	Crossfader assignment - deck to crossfader (left (A), right (B) or center (THRU))
3 - MIXER	13	HEADPHONES MIX	Controls headphone's audio source (cue, master)
3 - MIXER	14	SAMPLER VOLUME	Controls volume of all available Sampler decks
3 - MIXER	15	BOOTH MONITOR LEVEL	Controls the booth output volume
4 - FRONT PANEL	1	Crossfader curve	Controls Mixxx crossfader curve
4 - FRONT PANEL	2	INPUT SELECT	Controls deck source (PC, MIC, CD, PHONO, LINE)
1 - DECK	25	PANEL SELECT	Show/hide Sampler decks / Effect rack

Note: The MASTER LEVEL, MASTER CUE, HEADPHONE MIX, BOOTH MONITOR LEVEL and INPUT SELECT controls directly affect the controller’s sound card, so adjusting these will not change anything on screen in Mixxx.

Deck Functions

The controls listed here are documented in Section 1 (Deck) of the owner’s manual.

Figure	Control	Description
1	PLAY/PAUSE	Toggles play/pause (hold pressed while playing: starts brake effect -> release: pause track,
1	SHIFT + PLAY/PAUSE	Toggles play stutter
2	CUE	Toggles default cue (sets cue point/ goes to cue point)
2	SHIFT + CUE	Jump to the beginning of the track and stop
3	Jog Wheel (platter)	Vinyl-Mode enabled: performs scratching when pressed and rotated, Vinyl-Mode disabled:
3	SHIFT + Jog Wheel (platter)	Vinyl-Mode enabled: performs scratching considering user-options multiplier when touche
3	Jog Wheel (side)	Performs pitch bend when rotated
3	SHIFT + Jog Wheel (side)	Performs pitch bend when rotated considering user-options multiplier
4	TEMPO	Controls pitch/tempo ratio
5	KEYLOCK	Toggles keylock
5	SHIFT + KEYLOCK	Changes TEMPO slider range: Doubles the <i>rateRange</i> , starting from the value set up in the
5	KEYLOCK (long press)	Toggles pitch/tempo reset
6	NEEDLE SEARCH	Jumps to equivalent absolute position in track if track is stopped.
6	SHIFT + NEEDLE SEARCH	Jumps to equivalent absolute position in track while track is playing.
7	DECK 1	Switches left deck to DECK 1 control and illumination
8	DECK 2	Switches right deck to DECK 2 control and illumination
9	DECK 3	Switches left deck to DECK 3 control and illumination
10	DECK 4	Switches right deck to DECK 4 control and illumination
11	DUAL DECK	Toggles left deck to dual deck control and illumination (DECK 1 and 3)
12	DUAL DECK	Toggles right deck to dual deck control and illumination (DECK 2 and 4)
13	SYNC	Toggles deck sync
13	SHIFT + SYNC	Toggles quantize function

Table 9 – continued from previous

Figure	Control	Description
14	AUTO LOOP	Set and enable beat loop
14	SHIFT AUTO LOOP	Activates / Deactivates current loop
15	LOOP 1/2X	Halves active loop
15	SHIFT LOOP 1/2X	Moves active loop one beat backward (left)
16	LOOP 2X	Doubles active loop
15	SHIFT LOOP 2X	Moves active loop one beat forward (right)
17	LOOP IN	Toggles loop in
17	SHIFT LOOP IN	Activates current loop, jumps to its loop in point and stops playback.
18	LOOP OUT	Toggles loop out
18	SHIFT LOOP OUT	Toggles reloop / exit loop
19	VINYL	Toggles vinyl (scratch) mode
20	CENSOR	Toggles reverse roll play
20	SHIFT CENSOR	Toggles reverse play
21	SLIP	Toggles slip mode
22	GRID ADJUST	Hold and touch/rotate Jog dial to adjust beats faster/slower
22	SHIFT GRID ADJUST	Set/translate beat grid to current track position (adjust position with Jog dial)
23	GRID SLIDE	Hold and touch/rotate Jog dial to set/translate beat grid earlier/later
24	SHIFT	Switches to shifted controls, no direct function

Performance Pads

The performance pads support multiple different modes. The controls listed here are documented

in Section 6 (Performance Pads) of the owner’s manual.

Figure	Control	Description
9	HOT CUE mode	Switches pad control and illumination to <i>HOT CUE mode</i>
10	ROLL mode	Switches pad control and illumination to <i>BEATLOOP ROLL mode</i>
10	SHIFT + ROLL mode	Switches pad control and illumination to <i>GROUP2 (BEATLOOP) mode</i>
11	SLICER mode	Switches pad control and illumination to <i>SLICER mode</i> , in SLICER mode switches between continuous slice mode and loop slice mode
12	SAMPLER mode	Switches pad control and illumination to <i>SAMPLER mode</i>
12	SAMPLER mode (long press)	Toggles sampler pad velocity mode (velocity ~ volume)

HOT CUE Mode

Figure	Control	Description
1	PAD 1	Set/activate Hot cue 1
1	SHIFT + PAD 1	Clear Hot cue 1
2	PAD 2	Set/activate Hot cue 2
2	SHIFT + PAD 2	Clear Hot cue 2
3	PAD 3	Set/activate Hot cue 3
3	SHIFT + PAD 3	Clear Hot cue 3
4	PAD 4	Set/activate Hot cue 4
4	SHIFT + PAD 4	Clear Hot cue 4
5	PAD 5	Set/activate Hot cue 5
5	SHIFT + PAD 5	Clear Hot cue 5
6	PAD 6	Set/activate Hot cue 6
6	SHIFT + PAD 6	Clear Hot cue 6
7	PAD 7	Set/activate Hot cue 7
7	SHIFT + PAD 7	Clear Hot cue 7
8	PAD 8	Set/activate Hot cue 8
8	SHIFT + PAD 8	Clear Hot cue 8
13	PARAMETER LEFT	Jump <i>beatjump_size</i> beats backward
13	SHIFT + PARAMETER LEFT	Increase <i>beatjump_size</i>
14	PARAMETER RIGHT	Jump <i>beatjump_size</i> beats forward
14	SHIFT + PARAMETER RIGHT	Decrease <i>beatjump_size</i>

BEATLOOP ROLL Mode

By using the PARAMETER LEFT and PA-

RAM-
E-
TER
RIGHT
but-
tons
in
BEAT-
LOOP
ROLL
(de-
fault

parameter set: 2), you can change the pad-assigned loop size. The following table shows the possible assignments (unit: beats).

Set No.	Pad 1	Pad 2	Pad 3	Pad 4	Pad 5	Pad 6	Pad 7	Pad 8
0	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	16	32
1	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	16
2	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8
3	1/32	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4

Figure	Control	Description
1	PAD 1	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 1 (according parameter set)
2	PAD 2	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 2 (according parameter set)
3	PAD 3	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 3 (according parameter set)
4	PAD 4	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 4 (according parameter set)
5	PAD 5	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 5 (according parameter set)
6	PAD 6	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 6 (according parameter set)
7	PAD 7	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 7 (according parameter set)
8	PAD 8	Toggle Beatloop roll length index 8 (according parameter set)
13	PARAMETER LEFT	Decrement active looproll-interval parameter set (0-3), button LED is illuminated at parameter set 2, 3
14	PARAMETER RIGHT	Increment active looproll-interval parameter set (0-3), button LED is illuminated at parameter set 1, 3

SLICER Mode

For a detailed explanation of the slicer mode, take

a
look
at
the
con-
troller's
man-
ual.
A
lim-

ited slicer functionality is implemented into the controller mapping as described below.

There
are
two
slicer
modes,
con-
tin-
u-
ous
slice
and
loop
slice,
which
can
be
se-
lected
by
press-
ing
the
SLICER

mode button. If none or only one pad (beat) is lit, continuous slice mode is active. If you press SLICER mode button again, loop slice mode will be activated and all pads, except one for the beat, will light up.

Start-
ing
with
the
first
beat
marked
on
a
play-
ing
track,
the
track
is
di-
vided

into sections of 8 equal

parts (not visible in waveform). If the first 8 parts are reached, the next section starts. The pads are assigned to one section, each time the active section changes, the pads will be assigned to the new active section (pad 1..8 = section part 1..8). The section size is dependent of the selected slicer domain, changeable by pressing SHIFT + PARAMETER LEFT or PARAMETER RIGHT. The default slicer domain is 8 beats, so each part represents the part between one beat and the following beat. Possible slicer domains are 8, 16, 32, 64 beats.

Figure	Control	Description
1	PAD 1	Press: Jumps to beat position 1 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
2	PAD 2	Press: Jumps to beat position 2 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
3	PAD 3	Press: Jumps to beat position 3 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
4	PAD 4	Press: Jumps to beat position 4 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
5	PAD 5	Press: Jumps to beat position 5 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
6	PAD 6	Press: Jumps to beat position 6 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
7	PAD 7	Press: Jumps to beat position 7 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
8	PAD 8	Press: Jumps to beat position 8 in 8-beat-section and beat loops according quantization index (default: 1/4 beat), Release (continuous slice only): Jumps to actual play position in the background (slip).
13	PARAMETER LEFT	Decrement active slicer quantization (1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 beat loop), button LED is illuminated at quantization 1/2, 1
13	SHIFT + PARAMETER LEFT	Decrement active slicer domain (8, 16, 32, 64 beats), button LED is illuminated at domain 32, 64
14	PARAMETER RIGHT	Increment active slicer quantization (1/8, 1/4, 1/2, 1 beat loop), button LED is illuminated at quantization 1/4, 1
14	SHIFT + PARAMETER RIGHT	Increment active slicer domain (8, 16, 32, 64 beats), button LED is illuminated at domain 16, 64

Continuous slice mode

pad lights are off.

tion is reached.

The pad lights show the active part in the active section: The active part pad is lit, all other

Continuous slice mode moves to the next section if the end of the previous active section

By pressing

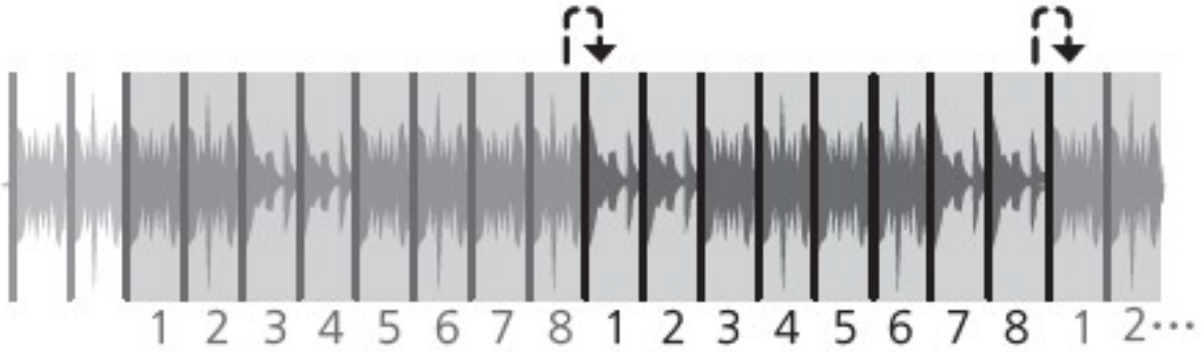


Figure48: Pioneer DDJ SX Slicer (type 1)

pad X, the play position jumps to the beat X of the active section. If you

have pressed the pad on-beat and hold it, the play position is playing in loop. The beat loop length depends on the selected slicer quantization (changeable by pressing PARAMETER LEFT or PARAMETER RIGHT). If you release the pad, the playback will resume where the track would have been if the slicer wouldn't have been activated (slip mode).

Loop slice mode

The pad lights show the active part in the

other pads are lit.

active section: The active part pad light is off, all

As soon as loop slice mode is activated, the active section is played in loop (not visible

in waveform). If the end of the active section is reached, the play position jumps back to the beginning of the active section.

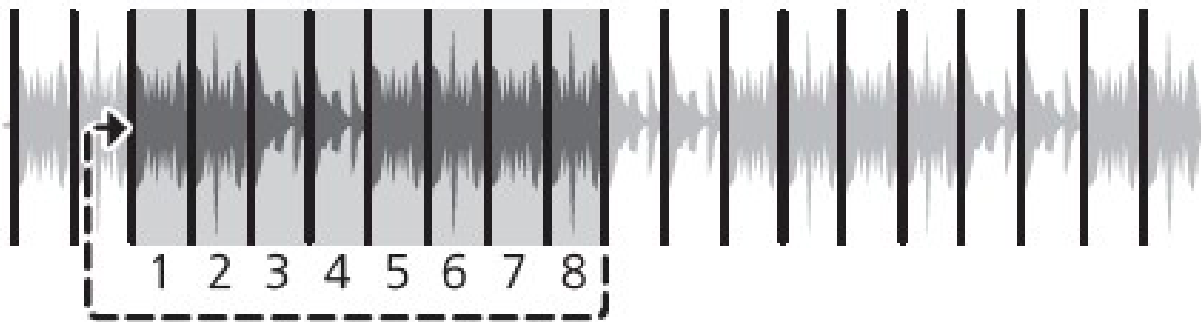


Figure49: Pioneer DDJ SX Slicer (type 2)

By pressing pad X, the play position jumps to the beat X of the active section. In loop

slice mode beat loop is not possible.

As soon as loop slice mode is deactivated (by pressing SLICER mode button again), the play-back will

resume where the track would have been if the slicer wouldn't have been activated (slip mode).

SAMPLER Mode

Figure	Control	Description
1	PAD 1	Sample deck index 1 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
1	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 1	Sample deck index 1 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
2	PAD 2	Sample deck index 2 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
2	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 2	Sample deck index 2 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
3	PAD 3	Sample deck index 3 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
3	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 3	Sample deck index 3 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
4	PAD 4	Sample deck index 4 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
4	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 4	Sample deck index 4 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
5	PAD 5	Sample deck index 5 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
5	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 5	Sample deck index 5 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
6	PAD 6	Sample deck index 6 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
6	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 6	Sample deck index 6 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
7	PAD 7	Sample deck index 7 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
7	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 7	Sample deck index 7 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
8	PAD 8	Sample deck index 8 (according sampler bank) - empty: Load selected track into sample deck, track loaded: start play (default, see user options) sample deck
8	SHIFT + hwlabel:PAD 8	Sample deck index 8 (according sampler bank) - playing: stop deck, stopped: eject track
13	PARAMETER	Decrement active sampler bank (0-3), button LED is illuminated at sampler bank 2, 3. Sampler bank 0: sampler 1-8, sampler bank 1: sampler 9-16 sampler bank 2: sampler 17-24, sampler bank 3: sampler 25-32
17.1. Controllers		729
14	PARAMETER LEFT PARAMETER RIGHT	Increment active sampler bank (0-3), button LED is illuminated at sampler bank 1, 3. Sampler bank 0: sampler 1-8, sampler bank 1: sampler 9-16, sampler bank 2: sampler 17-24, sampler bank 3: sampler 25-32

BEATLOOP Mode (GROUP2)

By using the PARAMETER LEFT and PARAMETER RIGHT buttons in BEATLOOP mode (default

parameter set: 0), you can change the pad-assigned loop size. The following table shows the possible assignments (unit: beats).

Set No.	Pad 1	Pad 2	Pad 3	Pad 4	Pad 5	Pad 6	Pad 7	Pad 8
0	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	16	32
1	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	16
2	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8
3	1/32	1/16	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4

Figure	Control	Description
1	PAD 1	Toggle Beatloop length index 1 (according parameter set)
2	PAD 2	Toggle Beatloop length index 2 (according parameter set)
3	PAD 3	Toggle Beatloop length index 3 (according parameter set)
4	PAD 4	Toggle Beatloop length index 4 (according parameter set)
5	PAD 5	Toggle Beatloop length index 5 (according parameter set)
6	PAD 6	Toggle Beatloop length index 6 (according parameter set)
7	PAD 7	Toggle Beatloop length index 7 (according parameter set)
8	PAD 8	Toggle Beatloop length index 8 (according parameter set)
13	PARAMETER LEFT	Decrement active loop-interval parameter set (0-3), button LED is illuminated at parameter set 2, 3
14	PARAMETER RIGHT	Increment active loop-interval parameter set (0-3), button LED is illuminated at parameter set 1, 3

Effect Functions

This controller mapping uses the standard Mixxx mapping for effects sections on controllers. The controls

listed here are documented in Section 2 (Effects) of the owner's manual.

Figure	Control	Description
1 (L)	FX1-1	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect1 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 1 of effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3
1 (L)	SHIFT + FX1-1	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 effect 1
1 (R)	FX2-1	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect1 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 1 of focused effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4
1 (R)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX2-1	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 effect 1
2 (L)	FX1-2	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect2 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 2 of focused effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3
2 (L)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX1-2	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 effect 2
2 (R)	FX2-2	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect2 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 2 of focused effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4
2 (R)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX2-2	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 effect 2
3 (L)	FX1-3	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect3 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 3 of focused effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3
3 (L)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX1-3	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 effect 3
3 (R)	FX2-3	Focused effect none: Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect3 meta, Focused effect 1..3: Controls effect parameter 3 of focused effect in EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4
3 (R)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX2-3	Controls effect selection for EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 effect 3
4 (L)	FX1 BEATS	Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 mix
4 (R)	FX2 BEATS	Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 mix
4 (L)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX1 BEATS	Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 super1 knob
4 (R)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX2 BEATS	Controls EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 super1 knob
5 (L)	FX1-1 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect1, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect1
5 (R)	FX2-1 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect1, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect1
6 (L)	FX1-2 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect2, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect2
6 (R)	FX2-2 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect2, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect2
7 (L)	FX1-3 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect3, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3-Effect3
7 (R)	FX2-3 ON	EffectFocusButton press and hold: focus EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect3, else: Toggles EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4-Effect3
8 (L)	FX1 TAP	EffectFocusButton of EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3
8 (R)	FX2 TAP	EffectFocusButton of EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4
8 (L)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX1 TAP	Switch EffectUnit 1 <-> 3
8 (R)	SHIFT + hwlabel:FX2 TAP	Switch EffectUnit 2 <-> 4
9, 10, 11, 12	FX1 ASSIGN	Assign EffectRack1-EffectUnit1/3 to specific deck
13, 14, 15, 16	FX2 ASSIGN	Assign EffectRack1-EffectUnit2/4 to specific deck
17, 18, 19, 20	FILTER	Control QuickEffectRack1 super1 knob (e.g. moog filter)

Troubleshooting

If you experience any strange behavior of a button or a LED (e.g. wheel LEDs not working),

make sure your controller is set up correctly to work with Mixxx. The DDJ-SX provides several settings, which can be changed in a special *Utility-Mode*.

Utility-Mode

- Disconnect USB-cable.
- Switch off STANDBY/ON the unit.
- Hold SHIFT button and PLAY/PAUSE button at

the
left
deck
while
switch-
ing
on
the
unit
STANDBY/ON

- Now *Utility-Mode* is activated.

- For saving and exiting *Utility-Mode*, switch off the unit again STANDBY/ON

Setting for usage of Serato DJ

To use the DDJ-SX with Mixxx, the controller must be configured

for
the
us-
age
of
Ser-
ato
DJ.

You can check/change this setting by pressing the KEY LOCK button at the left deck.

- KEY LOCK button off: Controller is configured for using Serato DJ (default).

- KEY LOCK button on (lit): Controller is configured for using different DJ-software.

17.1.93 Re Beat- mix 2

The **Re
loop
Beat-
mix
2** is a performance-oriented 2-channel pad controller with integrated sound-card. **Beat-
mix
2**

offers an ergonomically designed 2-channel mixer layout, optimized for the club allowing you to work intuitively: Dedicated equalizer and gain dials, high-quality line-faders, an extremely smooth-running crossfader, 16 multi-colour drum pads, as well as two extensive FX units are the foundation for your creativity.

This controller is a midi and audio class compliant device so it is compatible

is with Linux, MacOS and Windows. However, on Windows, the manufacturer ship an ASIO low-latency driver that can be found on the [manufacturer's product page](#).

as-

The mapping for the *Reloop Beatmix 4* should be compatible with this controller, but hasn't been tested.

See the *Reloop Beatmix 4* page for the complete mapping description.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
 - [Forum thread](#)
- New in version 2.1.

17.1.94 Re Beat- mix 4

The
ReLoop
Beat-
mix
4
is
a
performance-
oriented
4-
channel
pad
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troller
with
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grated
sound-
card.
It
of-
fers

an ergonomically designed 4-channel mixer layout, optimized for the club allowing you to work intuitively: Dedicated equalizer and gain dials, high-quality line-faders, an extremely smooth-running crossfader, 16 multi-colour drum pads, as well as two extensive FX units are the foundation for your creativity.

- [Man-
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page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
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ver-
sion
2.1.](#)

Audio

This controller is a MIDI and audio class compliant device so it is compatible as-

is with Linux, MacOS and Windows. On windows, the manufacturer ships an *ASIO* low-latency driver that can be found on the [Manufacturer's product page](#).

The MIC input is hardware-mixed and is not digitized so Mixxx can not have any control on the

mic and you can not use ducking in Mixxx. The MASTER volume and PHONES volume knobs directly control hardware and don't change Mixxx controls.

Mixer Section

Control	Description
MASTER	Controls the master volume to your main sound system. This controls the built in sound card and has no effect on the master gain knob in Mixxx.
PHONES	Controls your headphones volume. This controls the built in sound card and has no effect on the headphone gain knob in Mixxx.
CUE MIX	Mixes the headphones CUE signal between your selected channel and the master output.
TRAX SELECT	Use the <i>Trax selector</i> to navigate through your song library.
TRACK LOAD (short press)	Load tracks on either channel. These buttons are lit when a track is loaded into the associated deck.
TRACK LOAD (long press)	Eject the selected deck.
SHIFTTRACK LOAD	Enable and launch a track using your linefader (FADER-START, hardware function)
CUE	Pre-listen the selected channel in your headphones. This buttons lights-up when activated
BACK	Switch <i>Trax action</i> between playlists (sidebar), tracks and Preview Deck.
SAMPLER VOLUME	Controls the volume of all samplers.
LINE FADERS	Controls your channel volume.
CROSSFADER	Enables you to fade between your decks.
GAIN	Adjust the gain for each deck.
EQ	Tweak the high, mid or low frequencies when mixing your track.
DECK	Press the deck button to swap between decks 1 & 3 on the left and 2 & 4 on the right.

Hint: You can replace the fader cap of the SAMPLER VOLUME fader with a custom colored fader cap to make it visually stand out from the channel volume faders.

Trax selector and Back button

The trax selector let you navigate through your library (playlist and tracks) as well as

pre-
view
tracks.

The
trax
se-
lec-
tor
has
three
modes:

Track mode (default)

Turn-
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the
trax
se-
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tor
will
se-
lect
tracks
(one
by
one),
turn-
ing
with
shift
will
se-
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tracks

faster (10 by 10). Pressing the Back button will switch to Playlist mode and pushing the trax selector will load the selected track into the preview deck, start playing and switch to Preview mode.

Playlist mode

Turn-
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bar
item
(one
by

one),
turn-
ing
with
shift
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lect sidebar item faster (10 by 10). Pressing the trax selector will expand/collapse the selected sidebar item and pressing the Back button will return to Track mode.

Preview mode

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through
the
track
loaded
in
the
Pre-
viewDeck
(faster
with

shift), pushing the trax selector will play/pause the preview deck and pushing the back button return to Track mode.

Transport Section

Control	Description
PLAY/PAUSE	Press to launch and pause your track.
SHIFT + PLAY/PAUSE	Reverses the direction of the track playing.
CUE	Sets a temporary <i>cue point</i> . It is set by pausing the track and pressing the CUE button. While the track is playing, press the button to return to that point, where it will pause.
SHIFT + CUE	Takes you back to the start of your track.
CUP	Takes you directly to your cue point and starts playback instantly. If no cue point is set, it will jump to the beginning of the track.
SHIFT + CUP	Changes the pitch range, cycling through 8%, 10%, 12% and 16%
SYNC	Syncs the BPM and phase to that of the other track (if <i>BPM</i> is detected on both).
SHIFT + SYNC	Turn on master sync, keeping sync enabled

Jog wheel and pitch slider

Touch and move the jog wheel to scratch (either deck playing or not).

When playing, use the side of the wheel, without touching the metallic platter, to temporarily bend

the pitch (speed up/slow down playback). When the deck is not playing, using the side of the wheel let you quick search through your track.

Hold SHIFT and turn the jog wheel to quick search through

your track. SHIFT ignores touch sensitive platters so

holding it and turning jogwheel is the same as using the side of the jog wheel.

When a deck is playing, jog led will turn around at 33.3 RPM. When track time left is below 30 seconds,

jog leds will blink slowly, and when track time remaining is below 15 seconds, jog leds will blink quickly. These delays can be changed by editing the two variables at the beginning of the JavaScript file and eventually set to -1 to disable jog led blink.

The pitch slider let you adjust pitch. PITCH +/- buttons

let you temporarily adjust the speed one step higher/lower. These buttons, when used

with shift, let you *control effects*.

Effects Section

The effects section let you control the first two Effect Units. There are two different effect

effect modes mapped:

- Multi Effect mode (the de-

fault), where you can load up to three effects in each Effect Unit

and control then with the super knob

- Single Effect mode, where you can load a single effect in the Effect Unit and control

the first 6 parameters

Control	Multi Effect mode	Single Effect mode
FX1	Turn left to disable effect 1	Effect parameter 1
FX2	Turn left to disable effect 2	Effect parameter 2
FX3	Turn left to disable effect 3	Effect parameter 3
SHIFT + FX1	select effect 1	Effect parameter 4
SHIFT + FX2	select effect 2	Effect parameter 5
SHIFT + FX3	select effect 3	Effect parameter 6
BEATS (turn)	SuperKnob	dry/wet knob
BEATS (push)	Toggle Effect Unit	
SHIFT + Beats (turn)	Dry/Wet knob	Select Effect Chain
SHIFT + Beats (push)	Eject Effect Chain	

You can choose which deck you want to apply Effect Unit 1 and 2 by pressing SHIFT + PITCH-

BEND - / SHIFT + PITCHBEND + on that deck (short press).

To switch from Single Effect mode to Multi Effect mode, hold down SHIFT and press PITCH-BEND -

for more than a second to switch to “Single Effect mode” or PITCHBEND + for more than a second to switch to “Multi Effect mode”. The corresponding led will blink three times, indicating which mode you switched to.

Pad Section

Mode A - Cue points and Loops

Control	Description
Pads 1-4 (top row)	Press an unlit pad to set a new <i>cue point</i> . If it is already set, jump to this cue point.
SHIFT + Pads 1-4 (top row)	Deletes cue points.
Pads 5-8 (bottom row)	Press the pad to activate a loop. Loop length (in beats) is respectively 1, 2, 4 and 8 beats.
SHIFT + Pads 5 (bottom row)	Sets a loop length. Push to define loop start, release to define loop end.
SHIFT + Pads 6 (bottom row)	Shortens (half) the loop.
SHIFT + Pads 7 (bottom row)	Lengthens (double) the loop.
SHIFT + Pads 8 (bottom row)	Replays the loop.

Mode B - Samplers

sampler 5-8, each sampler controlled by a pad button.

Mode B let you control 8 samplers. Top row is for sampler 1-4 and bottom row is for

Press an unlit pad to load

the track selected in the library to that sampler. Pads are red when

the sampler is loaded but not playing and purple when playing.

Press a red pad to play the sample from its cue point. Press a purple pad to jump back to the

sample's cue point.

Press a purple pad with shift to stop a playing

sample.

Split mode

LEDs A and B are lit together. In this mode, the top row is configured in mode A, and the bottom row is configured as the top row of mode B.

sample.
Press
a
red
pad
with
shift
to
eject
a

Split
mode
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17.1.95 Re Beat- pad

The
**ReLoop
Beat-
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work

with algoriddim’s djay on the iOS platform and more recently on the Android platform, but can also be used with Mixxx by sending MIDI signals to a computer with a USB cable.

- [Man-
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page](#)

- [Fo-
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New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.

Mixer Section

Crossfader

Blends audio between left and right mixer channels.

Volume Faders

Adjust the Volume of each channel. If *Fader Start <reloop-beatpad-trackselect>* is enabled the deck will stop at

the previously used Cue if the Volume Fader reaches the minimum position and will start playing if the Volume fader moves from the minimum position.

1 and 2 (Track select buttons)

LED of the button will be on if the deck is loaded.

- **Load a track:** Press these buttons to load the selected track from the Browser to left or right deck. The

- **Eject:** Hold the same button for more than half of a second to unload the same deck.

- **Fader Start:** Hold *SHIFT* down

and then press one of these buttons to enable the **Fader Start** on a deck.

The LED of the button will blink if Fader Start is enabled. If Fader Start is enabled the deck will stop at the previously used Cue if the Volume Fader reaches the minimum position and will start playing if the Volume fader moves from the minimum position.

PFL (symbolized by a headphone)

- ****PFL:**
****Press** these buttons to send each channel to the Headphones Output channel for pre-listening.
- ****Slip mode:**
****Hold** *SHIFT* down and

then
press
these
but-
tons
to
ac-
ti-
vate/deactivate
Slip
Mode.
When
ac-
tive,
the
play-

back continues muted in the background during a loop, scratch etc. Once disabled, the audible playback will resume where the track would have been.

- **Quan-
tize
mode:**
Hold
SHIFT
down
and
then
press
these
but-
tons
to
ac-
ti-
vate/deactivate
the
Quan-
tize
mode.
When
ac-

tive, it aligns Hot-cues and Loops to the next beat from the current position.

Equalizer

- **LOW:**
Adjust the Low (Bass) frequencies for each mixer channel.
- **MID:**
Adjust the Mid frequencies for each mixer channel.
- **HIGH:**
Adjust the High (Treble) frequencies for each mixer channel.
- **GAIN:**
Adjust the

Gain of each mixer channel.

- **MAS-TER:** Adjust the level of the Master Output.

- **Cue Mix (Headphones mixing):** Adjust how the Channels and the Master Output blend at the Head-

phones Channel.

- **Phones (Headphones level):** Adjust the Vol-

ume
Out-
put
of
the
Head-
phones
Chan-
nel.

- **AUX:**
Ad-
just
the
Vol-
ume
of
the
AUX
In-
put.
The
MAS-
TER,
Phones,
and
AUX
knobs
ad-
just
the
lev-
els
of
the
Beat-
pad's
sound
card;
they
do
not
con-
trol

the software gains in Mixxx so the changes are not visible on screen.

REC

- **Record:**
Use this button to start/stop recording your mixing session.

- **End track warning:**
Hold *SHIFT* down and then press this button in order to toggle **on** or **off**

the red flashing of the *jog wheels* when the playback reaches the end of the track.

Browse Knob

Scroll through your library.

- **Turn**
to

select a track in the song list.

- **Push** to load the selected track into first stop deck.

- ***SHIFT*+Turn** to select a folder or sub-folder in the left item list sidebar.

- ***SHIFT*+Push** to open/close folders and sub-folders in the left item list

side-
bar.

Deck Controls Section

SHIFT

Press
and
hold
one
of
those
but-
tons
to
ac-
cess
sec-
ondary
func-
tions
of
other
con-
trols
on
the
Beat-
pad.

The secondary functions can be accessed while the **SHIFT** button is held down. If the **SHIFT LOCK** switch on the back side of the Reloop Beatpad is on, the secondary functions can be accessed after the button **SHIFT** button is released and until the **SHIFT** is pressed again.

PLAY/PAUSE

- **Play/pause:**
Press
to
play/pause
the
track.
If
there
was
no
track
loaded
into
the
deck

and
a
track
is
se-
lected
in

the library, it is loaded and starts playing.

- **Cen-
sor:**
Hold
SHIFT
down
and
then
press
this
but-
ton
to
play
the
track
in
re-
verse.
When
re-
leased
the

track will continue to play from the position it would have been if the button was never pressed. In other words, it enables reverse and slip mode while held.

JUMP

- **While
play-
ing,
or
stopped:**
If
the
Cue
point
is
set,
seeks
the
player
to

it and starts playback.

- **Brake:** Hold *SHIFT* down and then press this button to stop the track with a gradual brake. If the **JUMP**

button is released before the track has completely stopped, the track is then played back to its regular speed.

- **Spin-back:** see the *In-stant FX* usage.

SET

- **While playing:** Seeks the track to the cue-

point
and
stops.

- **While stopped:**
Sets the cue point (Pioneer/Mixxx mode) OR preview from it (Denon mode). If the Cue point

is already set at the current position of the track, hold this button to play the track and release it to return to the Cue point and pause it. To continue playback without returning to the Cue Point, press and hold the **SET** Button, then press and hold the *Play/Pause* Button and then release both buttons.

- **Key lock:**
Hold *SHIFT* down and then press this button to enable/disable the Key-lock.

Hint: Change the default cue mode in Preferences -> Interface. The Pioneer mode is the more consistent with the Reelock Beatpad.

SYNC

of the other track, if the track was paused.

- **Press once** to synchronize the tempo (BPM) and phase to that of the other track.

- **Press twice quickly** to play the track immediately, synchronized to the tempo (BPM) and to the phase

- **Sync Lock:** Hold for at least half of

a
sec-
ond
to
en-
able
**sync
lock**
for
this
deck.
Decks
with
sync

locked will all play at the same tempo, and decks that also have **quantize** enabled (which is enabled by default by the mapping) will always have their beats lined up. **Note** : the **quantize** mode is not mapped on the controller but can be enabled/desabled from Mixxx.

Jogwheel

Touch
sen-
si-
tive
plat-
ters
for
scratch-
ing
(Scratch
mode/iCut
mode),
bend-
ing
(Scratch
mode/CD
mode)
or
Seek
mode.

The
jog-
wheel
of-
fers
multi-
color
leds,
which
will
show

the
play-
ing
marker
(Scratch
mode),
the
song
progress
bar
(in

Seek mode), and other colored combinations depending on the applied effect, loop, loop roll or Filter. If no track is loaded, the jogwheel displays a red cross. At the end of a track, the jogwheel is flashing red faster and faster until it reaches the end of the track (full steady red).

You
can
tog-
gle
on/off
this
be-
hav-
ior
with
SHIFT
+
REC.

Scratch mode

Toggle
with
the
**JOG
SCRATCH**
but-
ton.

Use
the
jog-
wheel
to
scratch
and
the
outer
ring
to
bend

(like in *CD mode*).

- **iCut mode:** Hold *SHIFT* down and scratch to scratch in “au-tomagic” scratch mode. When the jog wheel is turned back, the

crossfader is closed. When the jog wheel is turned forward, the crossfader opens. (Note that the Algoriddim djay mapping actually closes/opens the crossfader quickly without taking into account the direction of the wheel, contrary to what the Beatpad’s Quick Start guide says.)

Seek mode

Toggle with the **JOG SEEK** button.

Use the jog-wheel to navigate through

the
track.

CD mode

Deactivate
both
the
*Scratch
mode*
and
the
*Seek
mode*
to
en-
able
this
mode.

Use
the
jog-
wheel
to
tem-
porar-
ily
bend
the
pitch
of
the
track
(which
only
af-
fects
the
tempo
with
key-

lock
on).

PITCH BEND

released the track will continue to play at the tempo designated by the pitch fader.

- **Pitch bend:** Use these buttons temporarily slow-down/speed up the tempo of the track. Once the buttons are

- **Beat Jump:** Hold *SHIFT* down and then use these buttons to jump 1 beat backwards or forward.

PITCH

Controls the track's pitch. With key-lock on, this only changes the tempo. The red LED indicates that the pitch

fader of the unit is on zero (center) position.

Loops Section

- **Loop size:** Turn the encoder to select the number of beats for a loop. Turn it counter-clock-

wise to half the size of the loop and clockwise to double it.

by 1 beat.

- **Loop move:**
Hold *SHIFT* down and then use the encoder to move the triggered loop forward or backwards

- **Activate/deactivate**
(Acts exactly like the *LOOP* Button)

- **Regular loop mode:**
Push (and release) the encoder to trigger a

loop
of
the
se-
lected
size

- **Roll loop mode:** Press (and hold down) to trigger a momentary rolling loop of the selected size. While

the encoder is held down, the track will keep moving forward as if it was not looping, so when the encoder is released, it will jump forward to where the track would have been if the rolling loop was never enabled. In other words, this is a regular loop in slip mode.

- **Toggle loop mode:** Hold *SHIFT* down and then push the encoder to toggle between Regular

Roll Loop mode.

lar
and

**See
also:**

Rolling
loops
can
be
set
us-
ing
the
*Bounce
Loop
(Roll)
mode.*

Effects Section

FX ON

Push
(and
re-
lease)
this
but-
ton
to
trig-
ger
the
se-
lected
ef-
fect
chain
for
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
deck

(toggle function).

FX SELECT

current selected rack for the corresponding deck (while pressed).

- **Select:** Use this encoder to select an effect for the current selected rack.

- **Temporary effect:** Push and hold the encoder to temporarily apply the effect of the

- **Quick Effect:** Hold *SHIFT* down

and then push the encoder Activate or Kill the **Quick Effect**. You

can change the Quick effect assigned in Mixxx, via Options -> Settings-> Equalizers -> Quick Effect.

FX PARAM

- **SUPER:** Use this knob to control the **SUPER** parameter of the effect for the cur-

rent selected rack.

- **MIX:** Hold *SHIFT* down and then use

this knob to control the **MIX** parameter of the effect

for the current selected rack.

FILTER

- **Quick Effect:** Use this knob to apply the Quick effect (by default, this is Filter, but you

can change it) to the deck. In middle position no effect is applied for filter.

- **Key:** Hold SHIFT down and use this knob

to
ad-
just
the
key
(pitch)
of
the
track
with-
out
chang-
ing
the

tempo. In middle position the track will have its original key.

Pads Section

The
4
Per-
for-
mance
Pads
of-
fer
4
dif-
fer-
ent
modes,
de-
pend-
ing
on
the
4
PAD
MODE
but-
tons

just above.

HotCues mode

CUE

Press the **CUE** mode button to set the PADS to HOT CUE mode.

Pads

- Press each one of the 4 pads to assign a Hot Cue Point (1 to 4) or returns the track

to that Hot Cue Point. When a Hot Cue Button is unlit, you can assign a Hot Cue Point by pressing it at the desired point in your track. Once it is assigned, the Hot Cue Button will light up blue.

- **
SHIFT
+
Press**
to

delete
its
as-
signed
Hot
Cue
Point.

Bounce Loop (Roll) mode

BOUNCE LOOP

Press
the
**BOUNCE
LOOP**
mode
but-
ton
to
set
the
PADs
to
Loop
Roll
mode.

Pads

Press
(and
keep
down)
any
of
the
4
pads
to
trig-
ger
a
mo-
men-
tary
Loop
Roll
of
a
dif-
fer-

size (in beats) as per the table.

ent

=====
===
===
===
===
Pads
1
2
3
4
Press
1/8
1/4
1/2
1
<i>SHIFT</i>
+
Press
2
4
8
16
=====

=====

Once the PAD is released the track will continue to play from the position it would have been if

the Loop Roll was never triggered. The size of the applied Loop Roll can be adjusted with the *LOOP SIZE* encoder as well. Pads change the “selected loop size” introduced in *LOOP SIZE* and *LOOP* sections.

Instant FX mode

Instant FX

- **Press** this button to set the PADS to Effects mode.

- **Spin-back:** Hold *SHIFT* down and then press this button down in order to stop the track with a back-

ward brake effect. If the Instant FX button is released before the track has completely stopped, the track is then played back to its regular speed, in the forward direction.

- **Brake** : see *JUMP* button usage

Pads

- **In-stant FX:** Press (and keep down) any of the 4 pads to apply momentarily the effect

of the corresponding effect rack. The parameters of these effects can be adjusted from the *FX PARAM* knob.

- **Current effect rack selection:** Hold *SHIFT* <reloop-beatpad-shift> down and then press any of the 4 pads

to select the current effect rack for this deck that will be used for effect selection or for the corresponding effect to be triggered later on (see *Effects Section*). this can also be done with a visual feedback in *Sampler mode*.

Sampler mode

mode when the controller is in *SHIFT* mode.

Note:
On account of the Reloop Beat-pad limitations (bug?), lights will not show on in Sampler

Press the SAMPLER mode button to set the PADS to cycle between 4 sub modes:

- **Sampler mode** (orange LEDs): each

pad
trig-
gers
a
sam-
ple
from
the
se-
lected
Sam-
pler
bank.
The
PADs

which are lit indicate which samples are loaded and ready to use. While a sample is playing, the corresponding PAD changes its color to pink.

- **Sam-
pler
bank
se-
lec-
tion
mode**
(pink
LED):
each
pad
se-
lects
1
of
the
4
sam-
pler
banks.
The
PAD

that is lit indicates which bank is active.

- **Loop
mode**
sta-
tus
and
se-
lec-
tion
(ma-
genta
LEDs):

press
any
pad
to
tog-
gle
be-
tween
*reg-
u-
lar*

loop mode and *roll loop mode*. **Regular loop mode** is symbolized by the left PAD lit, representing the loop), and all the others switched off. **Roll loop mode** is symbolized by both the left (representing the loop) and the right PADS lit (symbolizing the position after the loop where the track will continue to play when the loop will be triggered off).

• **Effect rack selection mode** (purple LED): each pads selects 1 of the 4 effect racks. The

PAD which is lit indicates which effect rack is active (see *Effect Section*).

Troubleshooting

Grounding problem

If
your
con-
troller
ran-
domly
freezes
or
your

iPad
or
An-
droid
tablet
acts
weirdly
(screen
flash-
ing,
bad
sound),
make
a

home made, grounded power cable.

Controller not detected by Windows

If
you
see
a
yel-
low
ex-
cla-
ma-
tion
point
(!)
in
the
Win-
dows
De-
vice
Man-
ager
in-
di-
cat-

ing that the drivers did not start, unplug the power cable from your laptop then unplug/replug the USB cable from your controller. If that does not work, restart your laptop without the power cable plugged in.

**17.1.96 Re
Dig-
i-
tal
Jockey
2
Con-
troller
Edi-
tion**

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page](#)
- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)
- [New
in
ver-
sion
1.8.](#)

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

**17.1.97 Re
Dig-
i-
tal
Jockey
2
Mas-
ter
Edi-
tion**

- [Man-
u-
fac-
turer's](#)

product page

- Forum thread

New in version 1.8.

drivers on Windows and macOS. There is no driver available for Linux.

Warning:

This device is not USB *MIDI* class compliant. Its signals are translated to *MIDI* by special

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.98 Re Jockey 3 Mas- ter Edi- tion

The
Re-loop
Jockey
3
Mas-
ter
Edi-
tion
is
a
2
Chan-
nel
Con-
troller
with
the
op-
tion
to
con-
trol
4

Channels. It has a built-in sound card with 6 channels in and 4 channels out. It features both balanced 1/4 and unbalanced RCA master outputs plus RCA booth outputs with an independent volume control. It can also be used as a stand-alone mixer, or used to mix an analog source with music files in Mixxx. This device requires a power adapter in addition to the USB cable.

- [Mixxx Forum Thread](#)
- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
- [Manu-](#)

fac-
turer's
man-
ual

New
in
ver-
sion
2.1.

drivers on Windows and macOS. There is no driver available for Linux.

Warning:
This
de-
vice
is
not
USB
MIDI
class
com-
pli-
ant.
Its
sig-
nals
are
trans-
lated
to
MIDI
by
spe-
cial

Setup

The
Mixxx
map-
ping
uses
the
same
set-
tings
as
Reloop's
Trak-
tor
map-

ping.
Leave
the
MIDI
chan-
nels
as
the
de-

fault 1-4. If you have problems with the jogwheels, set the jogwheel resolution to 2048. (Please read the manual of this Controller section **5.1** and **5.1.2**)

Set
the
In-
put
1
and
In-
put
2
switches
on
the
front
side
of
the
Jockey
3
ME
to
SW.

Mixxx Sound Hardware Preferences

- Mas-
ter
out-
put:
chan-
nels
1-
2
- Head-
phone
out-
put:
chan-
nels

3-
4

- Aux-
il-
iary
or
vinyl
in-
put
1:
chan-
nels
1-
2

- Aux-
il-
iary
or
vinyl
in-
put
2:
chan-
nels
3-
4

- Mi-
cro-
phone
in-
put:
chan-
nels
5-
6

Mapping Description

Mixer Section

- **Trax
en-
coder:**
scroll
through
li-
brary.

to toggle big library.

With shift, scroll through sections on the left side of the library. Push

- **Load button:** load selected track into active deck

- **Deck switches:** select between controlling deck 1/3 or analog input 1 on the left; select

between controlling deck 2/4 or analog input 2 on the right. Note that the analog inputs are only affected by the mixer controls but not the other deck controls.

- **Gain:**
set
deck
gain

- **High/mid/low:**
ad-
just
EQ
for
high/mid/low
fre-
quen-
cies

- **Mas-
ter/booth/phon**
con-
trol
the
Jockey
3
ME's
sound
card.
These
knobs
do
not
send
MIDI
mes-
sages
or
ad-
just
val-

ues in Mixxx, so turning them will not change anything on screen. Use these but *don't change the software knobs on screen in Mixxx*.

- **Head-
phones:**
play
deck
on
head-
phone
out-
put

- **Cuemix:**

Fade between PFL and master output on headphones

- **Vertical faders:** deck volume

- **Level meter LEDs:** show the level of the deck

- **Cross-fader:** fade between decks

- **Cross-fader curve** (front side of controller): Adjust cross-fader curve

between
fade
and
cut.

Transport Section

labeled; it toggles quantize.

- **Play/pause:**
play/pause
or,
with
shift,
toggle
key-
lock
- **Cue:**
be-
hav-
ior
de-
pends
on
cue
mode
set
in
Mixxx
pref-
er-
ences.
With
shift,
it
does
not
work
as
- **Cup:**
Like
Cue,
but
it
plays
only
af-
ter

re-
leas-
ing
the
but-
ton.

- **Sync:**
tog-
gle
mas-
ter
sync.
With
shift,
it
does
not
work
as
la-
beled;
it
tog-
gles
mi-
cro-
phone
talkover.

Jogwheels

Set
the
jog
wheel
mode
by
press-
ing
one
of
the
4
but-
tons
be-
side
the
jog
wheel,
be-

and 5-8 buttons.

low
the
trash

ily bends the pitch, regardless of whether it is moved from the top or the side.

- **Off:**
By default, all mode buttons are off. In this default mode, moving the jog-wheel temporarily

pitch.

- **Scratch:**
Move the wheel from the top to scratch. Touch the outside rubber ring to temporarily bend the

a Touch Control?)

- **Pitch bend:** Move the wheel to control the Super-Knob on EffectUnit of this Deck. **FIXME** (Maybe

- **Search:** Search position in file quickly. Touch stops the Deck.

- **Trax:** Not Mapped. **FIXME** (No Plans)

Hotcue Section

Press an unlit hotcue button to set that hotcue at the current position. Press a lit hotcue but-

ton to jump to that hotcue. To delete a hotcue, hold the Trash button while pressing a hotcue. To toggle between hotcues 1-4 and 5-8, press the 5-8 button.

Loop Section

- **Length encoder:** Press to activate a 4 beat loop. Double or half the beats of the loop by

turning

ble the value of 4 Beats.

of a loop.

- **Move en-coder:** Move a track 4 Beats forward or backward. Push, hold and Turn it to halve or dou-

- **Loop but-ton:** Turn on/off a Loop that is set from Length en-coder. With shift, sets the start po-si-tion

- **Reloop but-**

ton:
Re-
peat
the
en-
tire
file.
With
shift,
sets
the
end
po-
si-
tion
of
a
loop.

Other controls

- **Filter:**
turn
to
ap-
ply
a
high-
pass
or
low-
pass
fil-
ter.
On
Deck
A,
press
Shift
and
turn
Fil-

ter to adjust the Gain of the Microphone

- **Pan:**
On
Deck
A,
turn
to

fade between the left and right speakers on the master output. (Balance)

ance)

- **<**
Beat: Beat-jump by one beat back. With shift, moves the beat-grid lines further from each other (lower BPM)

by 0.01)

- **>**
Beat: Beat-jump by one beat forward. With shift,

0.01)

moves
beat-
grid
lines
closer
to
each
other
(raise
BPM
by

- **Pitch fader:**
ad-
just
play-
back
rate
of
deck
(with
key-
lock,
only
ad-
justs
tempo
and
not
pitch)
- **+/-**
:
Pitch
tem-
porar-
ily
faster
or
slower.
- **FX 1:**
Shift
-

(Mi-
nus)
does
not

function as labeled. It aligns the beat-grid with the current

rent play position.

Effect Section

The effect section controls the effect chain with the same number as the deck selected by the

deck switch, although any effect chain can be applied to any deck.

- **Dry/wet:** adjust how much the effect is applied.

chain presets

plied.
With
shift,
turn
to
se-
lect
dif-
fer-
ent
ef-
fect

- **FX Param:**
ad-
just
ef-
fect
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
1-
3
for
the
first
ef-
fect
in
the
chain.

- **Press FX Param 1-3 + Shift:**
edit
how
ef-
fect
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
are
linked
to

the
su-
per-
knob.

The effect selected corresponds to the number of the FX Param encoder pressed. For example, pressing FX Param 2 with shift on deck 3 edits Effect2 of the EffectRack3. Each encoder press with shift changes what is being edited:

-
Se-
lect
which
ef-
fect
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
to
edit

-
Se-
lect
a
[[ef-
fects
frame-
work#linking
val-
ues|superknob
link
type
be-
tween
0
and
4]]
for
the
pa-
ram-
e-
ter

selected on the first press

-
Se-
lect
whether
the
[[ef-
fects
frame-
work#linking
val-

ues|superknob
link
is
in-
verted]]
for
the
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
se-
lected

on the first press

– Close
su-
per-
knob
link
edit-
ing
mode

• **FX
on:**
en-
able/disable
ef-
fect
chain

• **FX
B1/2/3:**
en-
able/disable
ef-
fect
1/2/3
on
this
chain

• **Pre-
set
1-
4**
(shift+effect
but-
tons):
ap-
ply

ef-
fect
chain
to
that
deck
num-
ber

17.1.99 Re Ter- mi- nal Mix 2/4

- Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
2
prod-
uct
page

- Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
4
prod-
uct
page

The
Reloop
Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
2
and
Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
4
use
the
same
map-

ping
in
Mixxx.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.11.

Sound hardware

The
ReLoop
Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
2
and
Ter-
mi-
nal
Mix
4
have
in-
te-
grated
mul-
ti-
chan-
nel
sound
cards.

Usually, the TerminalMix runs very well with USB power only. If you experience issues especially when powering both Master and Booth outputs at high levels you should use the additional power supply (6v/1.5A). The official manual from ReLoop states not to operate the unit at temperatures below 5°C/41°F as it might damage A/D converters and other components. However, the audio output may already start crackling if the temperature drops below 10°C.

Inputs

Both
Ter-
mi-
nalMix
2
and
4
have
a
mi-
cro-

phone
and
a
switch-
able
line/phono
in-
put
that
can
be
routed

into Mixxx. The Microphone jack is at the front side of the controller, the RCA line jacks are at the back next to the line/phono switch. For both inputs there is a gain knob and a switch on the controller's front side that toggles between routing the signal to the computer (SW) or mixing it directly with the master output (MST). MST allows to play music from external sources without any software, for example while setting up Mixxx software. Switch to SW if you want to use the line signal for vinyl control or AUX input, or if you want to record the microphone input with Mixxx, broadcast it, or put on effects.

Outputs

At
the
front,
there
are
two
head-
phone
jacks
(1/8
and
1/4"),
both
af-
fected
by
the
hard-
wired
TONE
knob.
At
the

back, there are unbalanced outputs for booth and master (RCA), as well as a balanced master output (1/4"). The output level of both master outputs, booth and headphone outputs are all controlled by respective hard-wired knobs in the center column which can't be mapped to software.

Controller hardware / Maintenance

ual for instructions.

The jog wheels' touch sensitivity can be adjusted separately. Refer to the official manual

When used in dusty environment for a while you might find the MIDI LED flickering although you

didn't touch any of the controls. This is mostly due to dust/fuzz particles in the 'comb' at the jog wheels' underside that is distracting the IR light barriers that detect platter movement. Remove the particles with a vacuum cleaner, or blow into the gap between wheel and housing.

Af-

ter
a
few
years
of
heavy
us-
age
the
but-
tons
and
slid-
ers
may
start
to
wear
out.
Then,
but-
tons

need to be pressed harder or in a different manner than what was working before, and sliders may send false values when they are actually in the 'off zone'. Luckily, the buttons are standard parts and relatively easy to replace, and the sliders' conductive surface can be cleaned with Q-tips and alcohol.

Mapping options

The
map-
ping
the
fol-
low-
ing
cus-
tomiza-
tion
vari-
able
at
the
top
of
the
script
you
can
set
to
your

liking:

•

pitchRange
Set
the
pitch
slider
range
each
time
you
tog-
gle
it.

Just
open
the
ReLoop
Terminal
Mix
2-4.
js
file
in
your
fa-
vorite
text
ed-
i-
tor
and
you'll
see
these
vari-
ables

right near the top. Edit and save and Mixxx will automatically reload the mapping.

Deck controls

*The
con-
trols
are
the
same
on
both
sides
of
the
con-
troller.
The*

*left
side
con-
trols
Deck
1
or
3
and*

the right side controls Deck 2 or 4.

- RANGE
but-
ton
-

Tog-
gles
the
pitch
slider
range.
See
*Map-
ping
Op-
tions.*

- KEY-
LOCK*
but-
ton
-

Tog-
gles
key
lock.

FX Controls

This
map-
ping
uses
the
Stan-
dard
Ef-
fects
Map-
ping

to
con-
trol
the
FX
units.

Note: These knobs and buttons don't switch to decks 3 and 4.

•
FX1/2/3
knobs

–
con-
trol
the
Meta
knob
of
each
ef-
fect

–
fo-
cused
ef-
fect:
con-
trol
the
first
three
knob
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
of
the
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

•
ON
but-
tons

–
Press:
tog-
gle

the
ef-
fects

- Press
+
hold:
tem-
porar-
ily
tog-
gle
an
ef-
fect

- fo-
cused
ef-
fect:
con-
trol
the
first
three
but-
ton
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
of
the
fo-
cused
ef-
fect

• BEATS
en-
coder

- Turn:
ad-
just
the
Wet/Dry
knob
of
the
ef-
fect

unit

- Press repeatedly: adjust the BPM (not the pitch/speed!) of the loaded track

- SHIFT + Press: move the nearest beat marker to the current play position

• TAP button

- LED flashes on each beat

- Press + hold, then press

any
ON
but-
ton
to
fo-
cus
the
re-
spec-
tive
ef-
fect

-
SHIFT
+
Press:
switch
be-
tween
FX
units
1/3
(left
FX
sec-
tion)
and
2/4
(right
FX
sec-
tion)

Loop Controls

•
LENGTH
knob

-
Turn:
dou-
ble
or
halve
the
cur-
rent
*loop
size*
(beats)
vis-

i-
ble
in
loop
size
spin-
box
in
each
skin.

—
Press:
set
and
ac-
ti-
vate
a
loop
of
loop
size

•
SHIFT
+
Press:
re-
activate
the
pre-
vi-
ous
loop

—
play
po-
si-
tion
be-
hind
loop-
out:
jump
to
loop-
in
point
and
play
loop
from
there

tion crosses loop-in marker

– play position before loop: activate loop, keep playing and enter loop when play position

• IN / 1/2x button

– Press: set the loop in point, flashes when a loop is active

– Press + hold: drags the loop in

point
of
an
ac-
tive
loop

- OUT
/
2x
but-
ton

– Press:
set
the
loop
out
point,
flashes
when
a
loop
is
ac-
tive

– Press
+
hold:
drags
the
loop
out
point
of
an
ac-
tive
loop

- MOVE
knob

– Press
+
turn:
ad-
just
the
//beat-

jump
size//
vis-
i-
ble
in
beat-
jump
spin-
box
in
each
skin

-
Turn
with
no
ac-
tive
loop:
jump
back
or
forth
in
the
track
by
beat-
jump
size

-
Turn
with
ac-
tive
loop
+
Quan-
tize
OFF:
move
the
loop
po-
si-
tion
by
1/8
beat
per
de-
tent

ful to correct the loop in point in case it's set slightly too early or too late)

(help-

-
Turn
with
ac-
tive
loop
+
Quan-
tize
ON:
move
the
loop
po-
si-
tion
by
one
beat
per
de-
tent
(help-

ful to correct the loop in point in case it snapped to the wrong beat marker)

-
SHIFT
+
turn
with
ac-
tive
loop:
shift
the
loop
back
or
forth
by
beat-
jump
size

Hot cues / Sampler buttons

- Hot cue buttons 1-4

- LED: lit if a hot cue is set

- Press: set or recall a hot cue

- Press + hold when deck is stopped: play from hot cue as long as button is pressed. Press Play to continue playing after releasing hot cue button

Press
+
hold
when
deck
is
play-
ing:
jump
to
hot
cue
and
play
from
there

—
SHIFT
+
press:
delete
the
hot
cue

•
1-
4
Sam-
pler
but-
tons

•
LED:
lit
when
a
sam-
ple
is
loaded
to
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
sam-
pler,
flashes
when
that
sam-

playing.

plers
is

- Press:
play
the
sam-
ple
from
the
be-
gin-
ning

- SHIFT
+
Press:
stop
the
sam-
ple

- (scis-
sors)
but-
ton
-

Switches
hot
cues
5-
8
and
sam-
plers
5-
8

Wheel & Vinyl button

- Vinyl/Search
but-
ton

- Press
+
re-
lease:

toggle
scratching
with
the
wheel
(LED
On)

- Hold
down
+
turn
the
wheel:
seek
through
the
track

- Wheel

- Vinyl
mode
ON

– Touch
the
top
black
area
+
turn:
scratch
the
current
track
like
a
vinyl
record

– Touch
gray
rim
only
+
turn:
per-

form
a
tem-
po-
rary
pitch
bend

- Vinyl
mode
OFF

– Touch
wheel
any-
where
+
turn:
per-
form
a
tem-
po-
rary
pitch
bend

Transport buttons

- (Sync)
–

Syn-
chro-
nizes
the
tempo
and
beat
phase
of
this
deck
to
that
of
the
other.

- CUP

(Cue-Play)
Start
play-
back
from
the
cue
point
(also
known
as
stut-
ter
play)

•
Q
(Cue)

—
LED:
lit
or
flashes
when
play
po-
si-
tion
is
at
cue
point,
de-
pend-
ing
on
the
*cue
mode*.

—
Press:
Set
or
re-
call
the
main
cue
point
on
the
track

- Press
+
hold:
play
from
Cue
point.
Re-
lease
stops
play-
back
- ||
(Play/Pause)
Tog-
gle
play-
back
of
the
track
- SHIFT
+
(left
deck)
/
SHIFT
+
||
(right
deck)
- ini-
ti-
ate
the
brake
ef-
fect
for
the
re-
spec-
tive
deck:
track
slows
down
to

full
stop.

- Touch wheel, Vinyl mode ON: track speed jumps back to normal (considering the pitch slider) and play-back

continues as soon as the wheel is released. Open the `controllers/Reloop Terminal Mix 2-4.js` file and look for `TerminalMix.brake` to adjust parameters.

- 3
/
4
but-
ton
-

When
lit
all
deck
but-
tons
(ex-
cept
FX
con-
trols)
con-
trol
deck
3

(deck 4 respectively).

Mixer controls

Channel strips

The below controls adjust the specified parameter of the respective virtual deck.

- GAIN knob -

Adjusts the pre-fader gain

- HIGH/MID/LO EQ knobs -

Adjust the volume of the re-

spec-
tive
fre-
quency
range

- FIL-
TER
knob
-

Ad-
just
the
Quick-
Ef-
fect
Meta
knob
(de-
fault:
fil-
ter)

- Head-
phone
but-
ton
-

Tog-
gles
hear-
ing
the
deck
in
the
head-
phone
out-
put

- 1
/
2
/
3
/
4

-
Press:

load
the
cur-
rently
high-
lighted
song
into
that
deck.

-
SHIFT
+
press:
tog-
gle
fader-
start
(on
the
chan-
nel
fader
and
cross-
fader
when
ap-
pli-
ca-
ble.)
The
but-

ton flashes when fader-start is enabled on that deck.

•
Chan-
nel
slider
-

Ad-
just
the
out-
put
vol-
ume

*The
be-
low
con-
trols*

are not deck-specific.

- MASTER knob -

Adjust the master output volume of the internal sound card. (*Hard-*

wired knob, does not send MIDI messages)

- BOOTH knob -

Adjust the booth output volume of the internal sound card. (*Hard-wired knob,*

does not send MIDI messages)

- PHONES
knob
-

Adjust the head-
phone out-
put vol-
ume of
the in-
ter-
nal
sound
card.
*(Hard-
wired*

knob, does not send MIDI messages)

- CUE
MIX
knob
-

Adjust
how
much
of
the
head-
phone
bus
vs
the
mas-
ter
out-
put
you
hear

in the headphones.

- SAM-
PLER
VOL-
UME

knob
-

Ad-
justs
the
vol-
ume
of
all
of
the
sam-
plers
at
once.

- CRATES
but-
ton
-

Does
noth-
ing
at
the
mo-
ment.
(Mixxx's
li-
brary
doesn't
yet
sup-
port
di-
rect
panel

selection.) Use the MIDI Learning Wizard to assign an action.*

- VIEW
but-
ton
-

Does
noth-
ing
at
the
mo-
ment.

an action.* - PREP button - *Does nothing at the moment. Use the MIDI Learning Wizard to assign an action.*

Use
the
MIDI
Learn-
ing
Wiz-
ard
to
as-
sign

- BACK
but-
ton

– Press:
move
the
high-
light
in
the
ac-
tive
li-
brary
panel
to
the
right

– SHIFT
+
Press:
move
the
high-
light
to
the
left

- TRAX
knob

– Turn:
move
the
high-
light

up/down
by
one
line

-
SHIFT
+
turn:
move
the
high-
light
one
page
up/down

-
Press
while
Tree
panel
has
fo-
cus:
ex-
pand
an
item
if
pos-
si-
ble.
If
item
can't
be
ex-
panded
fur-

ther, it is selected and and highlight is shifted rightwarde to the respective tracks table.

-
Press
while
tracks
ta-
ble
has
fo-
cus:
per-
form
the
Track

Load
Ac-
tion
spec-
i-
fied
in
*Pref-
er-
ences*

→ *Library* (default: load track to next empty deck)

• Vol-
ume
Level
Me-
ter

– LEDs
dis-
play
the
hard-
ware
(!)
vol-
ume
of
the
Mas-
ter
out-
put
(2
blue
LEDs
at
the
top
in-

dicating clipping)

– *At-
ten-
tion:*
the
Mas-
ter
vol-
ume
might
al-

ready clip in Mixxx before the hardware LEDs light up.

You can adjust the hardware Master volume knob and target loudness in *Preferences* → *Normalization* → *ReplayGain* to keep enough headroom for the Master volume in Mixxx and make the lower blue LEDs light up when the Master volume clips in Mixxx

- POWER LED (red)

- MIDI LED (blue)

- Flashes when a MIDI message was sent

- When it flashes although no control is touched, it's probably due to dust in the

Controler Hardware / Maintenance)

jog-wheels
(See

- Shift Lock switch at the back side

— ON: press SHIFT buttons once to switch to secondary button/knob actions

— OFF: press & hold SHIFT buttons to switch to secondary button/knob actions

Cross-fader section

Move the cross-fader to smoothly fade between the decks assigned to either side.

Deck assign switches (Terminal Mix 4 only)

Use the four switches on the front of the unit to choose on which side of the cross fader that deck will be

heard. (Note that the fader-start functionality correctly follows this assignment.) If “thru” is selected, the cross-fader will not affect the audio from that deck and it will always be heard.

Curve adjust

Use the knob to adjust the curve from a smooth fade to a fast cut.

The remaining controls on the front of the unit adjust hardware parameters and are not

MIDI-mappable.

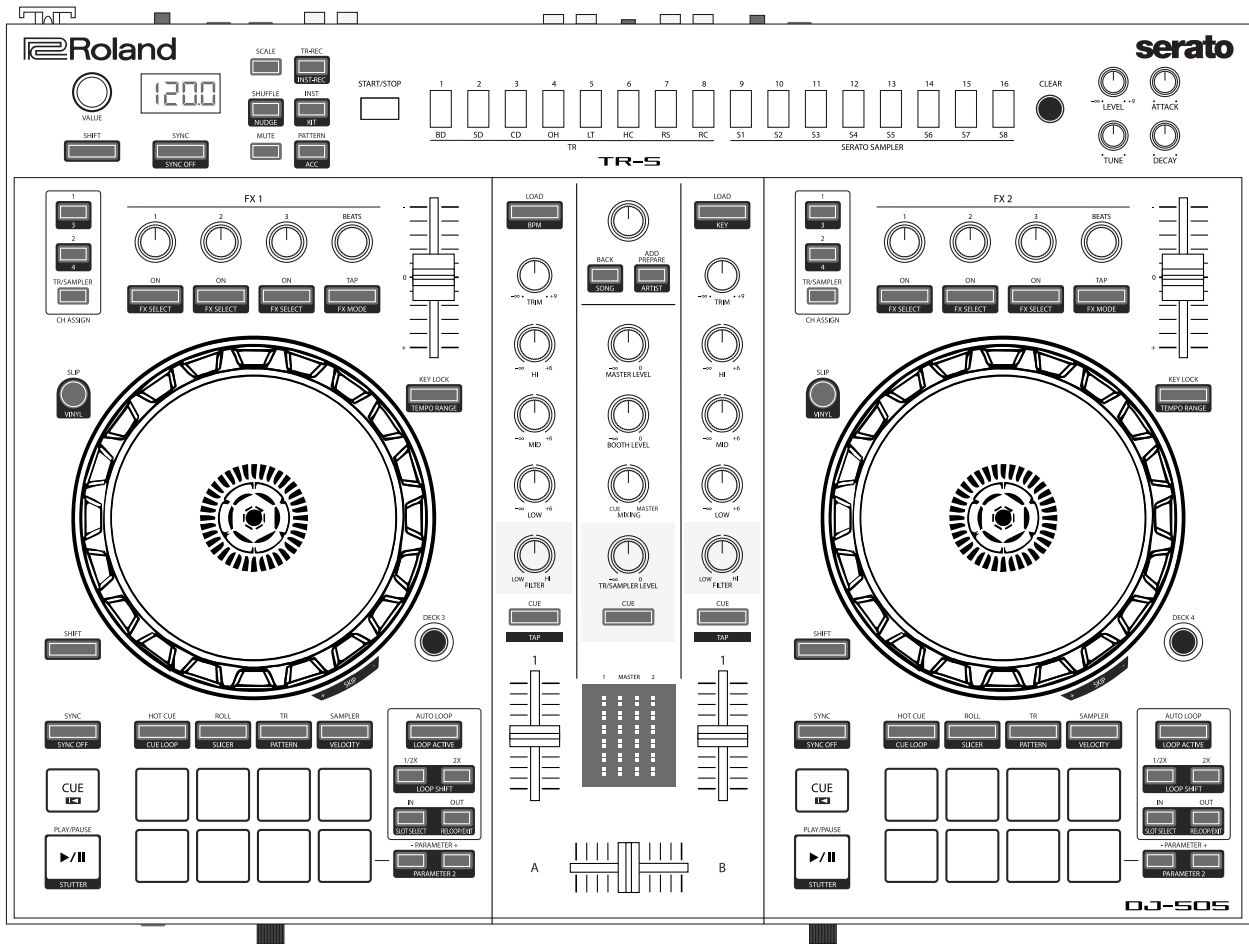


Figure50: Roland DJ-505 (schematic view)

The Roland DJ-505 is an all-in-one USB *MIDI* controller with an in-te-

grated
au-
dio
in-
ter-
face.

It has controls for 2 decks that can be toggled between decks to play with 4 decks. It also features a TR-S step sequencer with sounds from the TR-808 and the TR-909 drum machines (TR-606 and TR-707 are available via firmware update).

- [Man-
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page](#)

- [Ser-
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DJ
Hard-
ware
Page](#)

- [Owner's
Man-
ual](#)

- [Driver/Firmwar
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Sam-
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Down-
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Page](#)

- [Map-
ping
Fo-
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Thread](#)

New
in
ver-
sion
2.3.0.

Drivers

You can download the latest Windows & MacOS drivers and firmware from the manufacturer's website.

Since the DJ-505 is a USB class compliant MIDI and audio device, the device is plug-and-play on Linux.

Audio Setup

The mapping relies on the following channel assignments (for line/phono input support, apply-

ing effects to the TR-S output, etc.):

Output Channels	Assigned to
1-2	Master
3-4	Headphones

Input Channels	Assigned to
1-2 (CH 1 Line/Phono)	Vinyl Control 1
3-4 (CH 2 Line/Phono)	Vinyl Control 2
5-6 (Mix)	Record/Broadcast
7-8 (TR-S output)	Auxiliary 1

The microphone, TR-S drum machine, and external inputs are mixed together in input channels

5-6, so Mixxx can record and broadcast them.

The knobs for MASTER LEVEL, BOOTH LEVEL, PHONES VOLUME, MIC LEVEL, TR/SAMPLER LEVEL and CUE/MASTER

MIX-
ING
are
con-
trol-
ling

the hardware mixer of the built-in audio interface. Hence, turning the knobs will not change values in the Mixxx *GUI* and you'll need to set the Mixxx knobs to their default values when using the controller:

- Set the master/booth/headphone channel levels to 100% (knob center position)
- Set cue/master mixing to cue-only (left-most position)

Note: You should assign the *Vinyl Control* input channels even if you do not intend to use timecode vinyl. These channel assignments are also needed to make the CH 1/2 PC/LINE/PHONO switches work (i. e. passing through line or phono input to the left/right deck).

Controller Mapping

The control numbering in the schematic drawings matches the those found on the specified page in the

Owner's Manual.

Browser Section (p. 4)

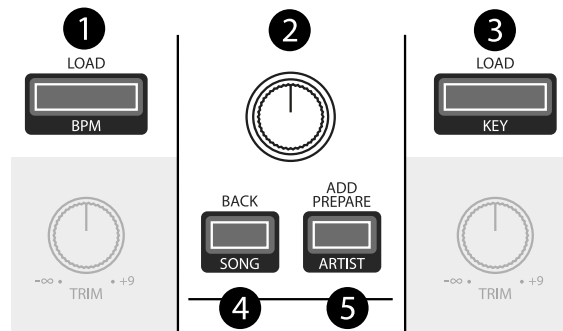


Figure51: Roland DJ-505 (browser section)

No.	Control	Function
1	LOAD buttons	Load song into deck.
1	SHIFT + LOAD button (left)	Sort library by BPM (press repeatedly to toggle ascending/descending order).
1	SHIFT + LOAD button (right)	Sort library by key (press repeatedly to toggle ascending/descending order).
2	Rotary Selector	Turn to move tracklist cursor up/down. Press to toggle the selected item.
2	SHIFT + Rotary Selector	Turn to move sidebar cursor up/down.
3	BACK button	<i>Not yet mapped.</i>
3	SHIFT + BACK button	Sort library by title (press repeatedly to toggle ascending/descending order).
4	ADD PREPARE button	(Un-)Maximizes the library view.
4	SHIFT + ADD PREPARE button	Sort library by artist (press repeatedly to toggle ascending/descending order).

Deck Section (p. 5-6)

No.	Control	Function
1	Jog Wheel (top surface)	Perform scratch operation.
1	Jog Wheel (outer edge)	Rotate to lower/raise playback speed and pitch if key lock is off.
1	SHIFT + Jog Wheel (top surface)	Search fast through the track location.
2	SLIP button	Hold to turn on slip mode temporarily or double press to turn it on permanently.
2	SHIFT + SLIP button	Toggle vinyl control mode.
3	SHIFT button	Hold down to access other functions.
4	SYNC button	Match tempo and phase of other deck. Long press to set Deck as Sync Leader.
4	SHIFT + SYNC button	Disables Sync mode.
5	CUE button	Specifies, plays or recalls temporary cue point.
5	SHIFT + CUE button	Returns to the beginning of the song.
6	PLAY/PAUSE button	Plays or pause the song.
6	SHIFT + PLAY/PAUSE button	Hold to play backwards.
7	Pad Mode Select	See <i>Performance Pads</i> .
8	Performance Pads	See <i>Performance Pads</i> .
9	PARAMETER area	See <i>Performance Pads</i> .
10	LOOP area: AUTO LOOP button	Set a beatloop at the current play position.
10	LOOP area: SHIFT + AUTO LOOP button	Toggle looping.
10	LOOP area: 1/2X/2X buttons	Set the loop playback length to half/double.
10	LOOP area: SHIFT + 1/2X button	Move the loop by it's length toward the left.
10	LOOP area: SHIFT + 2X button	Move the loop by it's length toward theright.
10	LOOP area: IN/OUT button	Specify loop-in/loop-out points.
10	LOOP area: SHIFT + IN button	Toggle beats quantization.
10	LOOP area: SHIFT + OUT button	Toggle looping, go to loop-in point and resume playback.
11	DECK 3/DECK 4 buttons	Switches the deck (left: decks 1 and 3, right: decks 2 and 4)
12	KEY LOCK	Toggle key lock.
12	SHIFT + KEY LOCK	Cycles through tempo slider range (8%, 16%, 50%).
13	Tempo slider	Adjust song playback speed (and pitch if key lock if off).

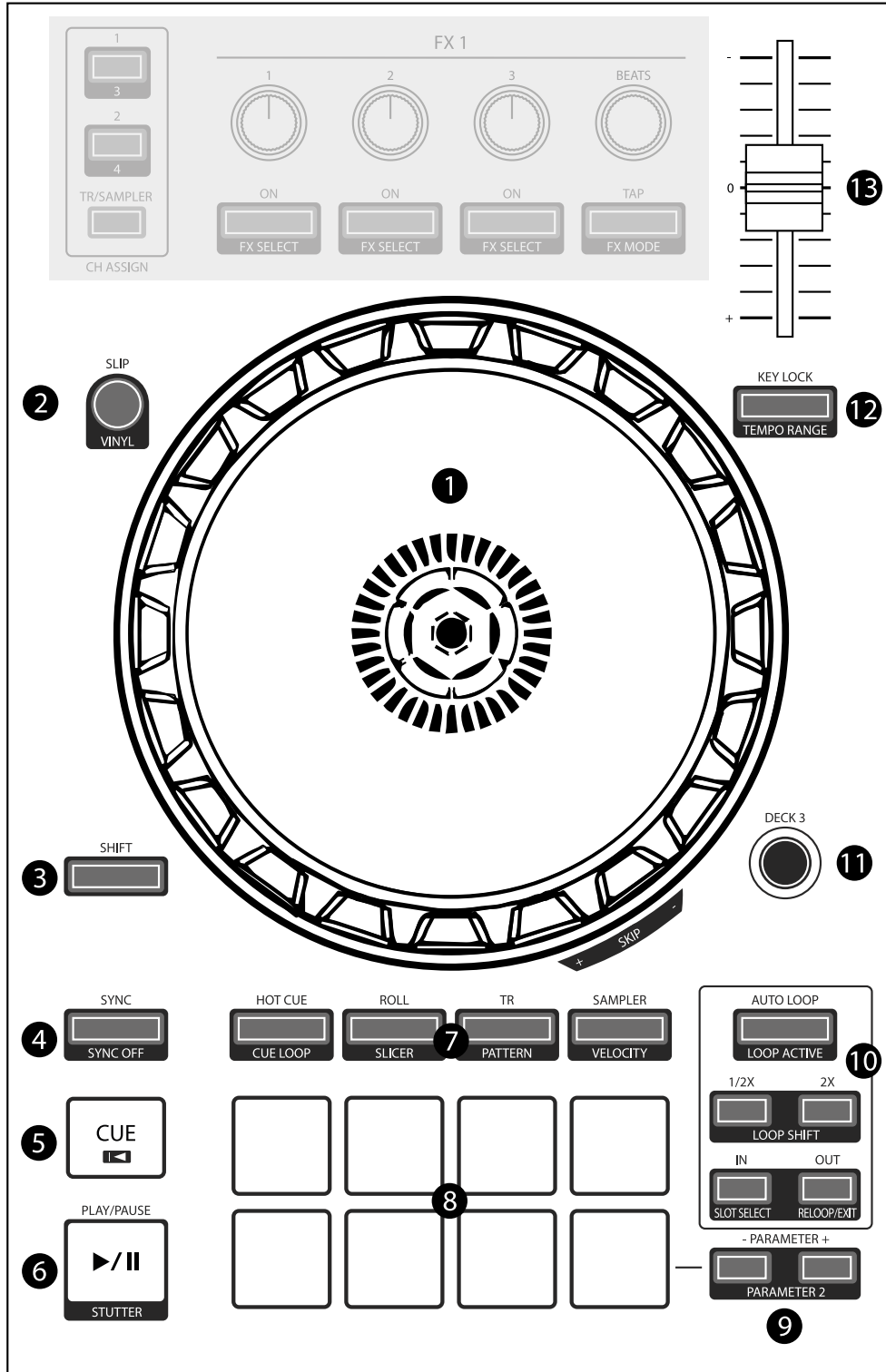


Figure52: Roland DJ-505 (deck section)

Mixer Section (p. 7)

No.	Control	Function
1	TRIM knobs	Adjust the deck gain (prefader)
2	HI/MID/LOW knobs	Adjust the high/mid/low-frequency regions of the song.
3	FILTER knobs	QuickEffect superknob (filter by default, can be changed to a different effect in Mixxx preferences)
4	Channel CUE buttons	Toggle PFL for each channel.
4	SHIFT + CUE buttons (short press)	Adjust beatgrid so that the closest beat is set to the current cursor position.
4	SHIFT + CUE buttons (long press)	Adjust beatgrid to match another playing deck.
4	SHIFT + CUE buttons (tap repeatedly)	Set tempo by tapping on each beat.
5	Channel faders	Adjust the output level for each channel.
6	Cross fader	Fades between left and right deck.
7	MASTER LEVEL knob	Adjusts the master output level.
8	BOOTH LEVEL knob	Adjusts the output level of the BOOTH OUT jacks.
9	MIXING knob	Fades between PFL and master output in headphones
10	TR/SAMPLER LEVEL knob	Adjusts output of the TR-S (Aux 3) and Samplers 1-16.
11	TR/SAMPLER CUE button	Toggle PFL of the TR-S (Aux 3) and Samplers 1-16.
12	Level indicator	Indicate the output level of each channel and master.

Effects Section (p. 7)

No.	Control	Function
1	CH ASSIGN area	Toggle effect units 1/2 for decks 1/2 (3/4 if SHIFT is pressed) or the TR-S (Aux 3) and Samplers 1-16.
2-5	<i>Various</i>	See Standard Effects Mapping .

TR-S Section (p. 8)

No.	Control	Function
1	VALUE knob	<i>See Owner's Manual.</i>
2	SHIFT button	Hold down to access other functions.
3	Display	<i>See Owner's Manual.</i>
4	SYNC button	Match tempo of playing deck (phase matching is not implemented yet, use the NUDGE button instead).
4	SHIFT + SYNC button	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>
5-17	<i>Various</i>	<i>See Owner's Manual.</i>

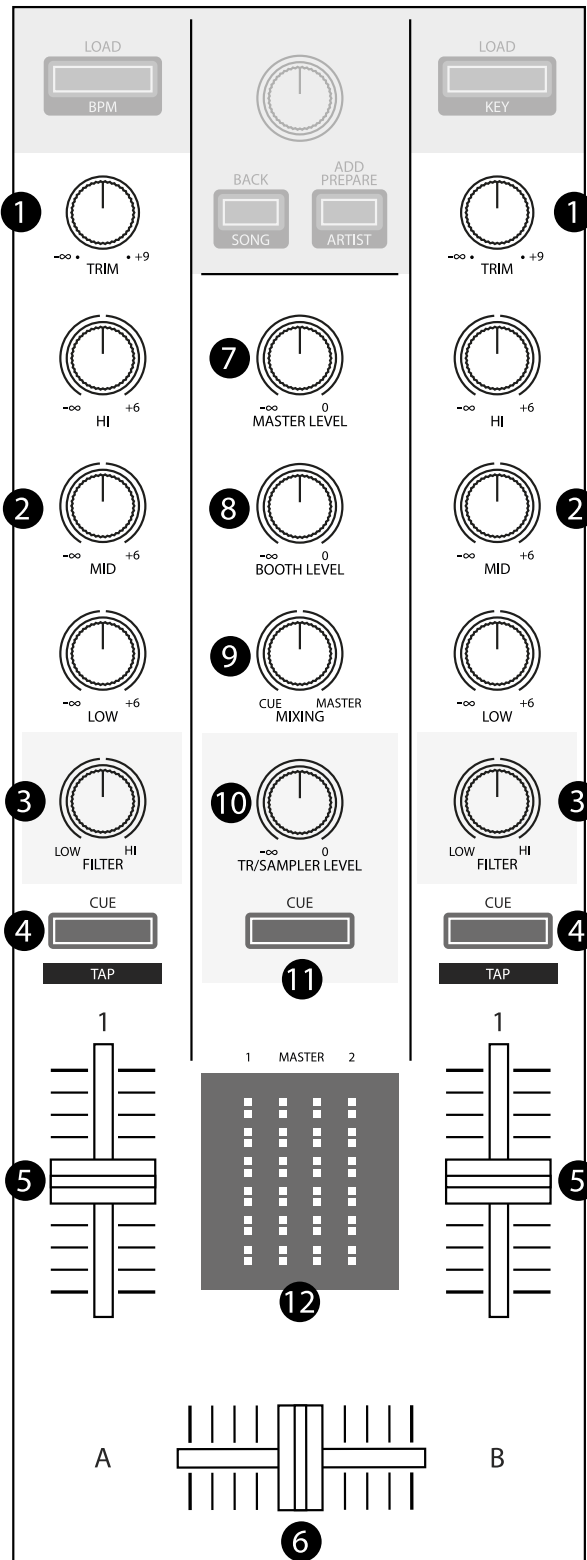


Figure53: Roland DJ-505 (mixer section)

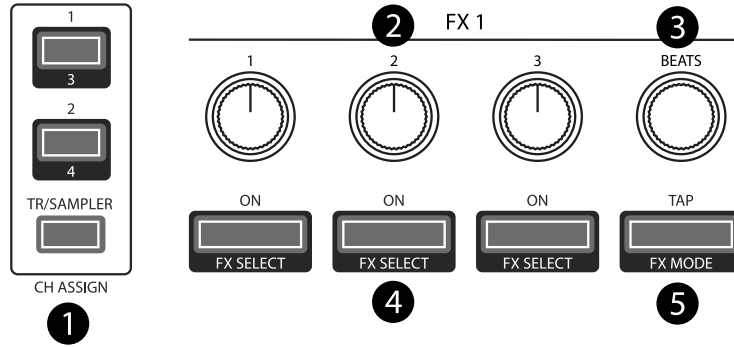


Figure54: Roland DJ-505 (effects section)

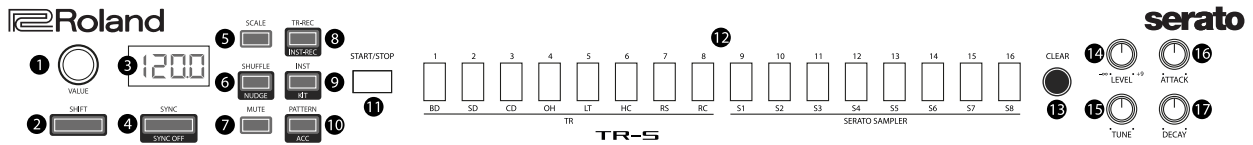


Figure55: Roland DJ-505 (TR-S section)

Front Panel (p. 8)

No.	Control	Function
1	PHONES jacks	Connect headphones here.
2	VOLUME knob	Adjust the volume of the headphones.
3	CROSS FADER switch	Switch the cross fader response curve.
4	REVERSE switch	Switch cross fader reverse (hamster) mode on/off.
5	CH1/CH 2 switches: PC	Selects Mixxx deck as input source (Unmute the Mixxx deck and mute Aux 1/2).
5	CH1/CH LINE/PHONO 2	Selects Line/Phono input source (Mute the Mixxx deck and unmute Aux 1/2).
6	MIC LEVEL knob	Adjust the microphone volume.

Performance Pads

You can use the Pad Mode Select buttons to select a

mode for the performance pads.

Control	Mode	LED Color
HOT CUE button	Hot Cue Mode	White
SHIFT + HOT CUE button	Cue Loop Mode	Blue
SHIFT + HOT CUE button (press twice)	Prepare Mode	Red
ROLL button	Roll Mode	Light blue
ROLL button (press twice)	Loop Mode	Green
TR button	TR Mode	Red
SHIFT + TR button	Pattern Mode	Green
TR button (press twice)	TR Velocity Mode	Orange
SAMPLER button	Sampler Mode	Magenta
SHIFT + SAMPLER button	Velocity Sampler Mode	Purple
SAMPLER button (press twice)	Pitch Play Mode	Green

Most pad modes are similar to those found when used with Serato. A notable exception is the

Loop Mode, which replaces the Serato's Saved Loop Mode. In this mapping, the Loop Mode is similar to the Roll mode, but sets a non-rolling beatloop instead.

Modes that are described in the

owner's manual (Slicer, Slicer Loop, Saved Loop, Flip) but not listed below are currently

rently not mapped.

Hot Cue Mode

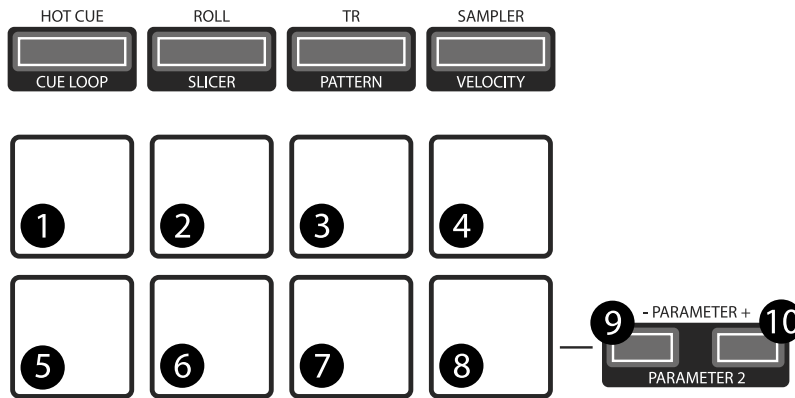


Figure56: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

Bookmark positions in the track and jump to them.

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad (unlit)	Save current position as hot cue.
1-8	Pad (lit)	Jump to hot cue. If the track is stopped, holding the pad will preview the hot cue until the pad is released.
1-8	SHIFT + Pad (lit)	Clear hot cue.
9	PARAMETER - button	Change color of last used hotcue to the previous color in the palette.
10	PARAMETER + button	Change color of last used hotcue to the next color in the palette.
9	SHIFT + PARAMETER - button	Move beatgrid left.
10	SHIFT + PARAMETER + button	Move beatgrid right.

Cue Loop Mode

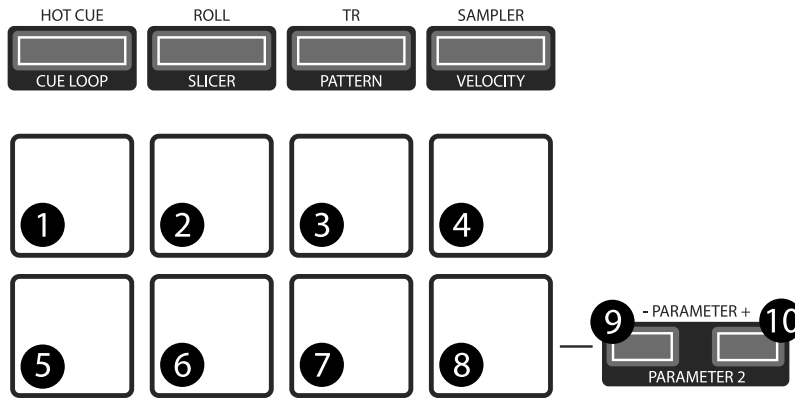


Figure57: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

Set beat-loop from a hot cue point.

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad (lit)	Set a beatloop at the position of the hotcue and jump to it.
1-8	Pad (unlit)	Save the current position as hot cue and set a beatloop.
9	PARAMETER - button	Halve the size of the current loop.
10	PARAMETER + button	Double the size of the current loop.
9-10	SHIFT + PARAMETER +/- buttons	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>

Prepare Mode

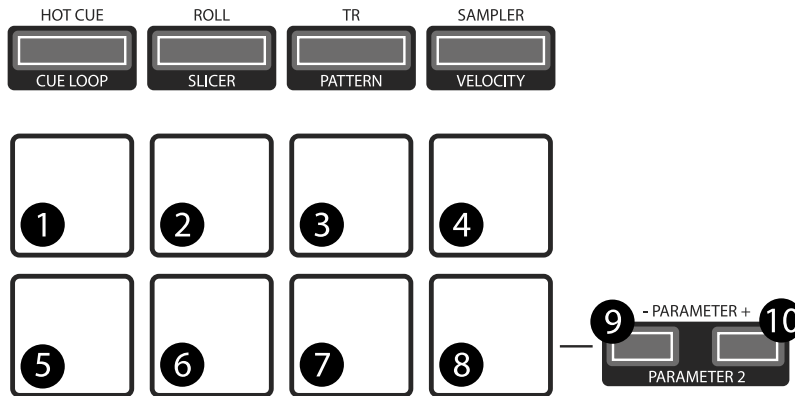


Figure58: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

This mode allow you to prepare tracks by setting intro/outro cues.

No.	Control	Function
1	Pad (unlit)	Set current position as intro start.
1	Pad (lit)	Jump to intro start position.
2	Pad (unlit)	Set current position as intro end.
2	Pad (lit)	Jump to intro end position.
3	Pad (unlit)	Set current position as outro start.
3	Pad (lit)	Jump to outro start position.
4	Pad (unlit)	Set current position as outro end.
4	Pad (lit)	Jump to outro end position.
5-8	Pad	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>
9-10	SHIFT + PARAMETER +/- buttons	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>

Note: This mode has been added by the Mixxx developers and is not available in Serato.

Roll Mode

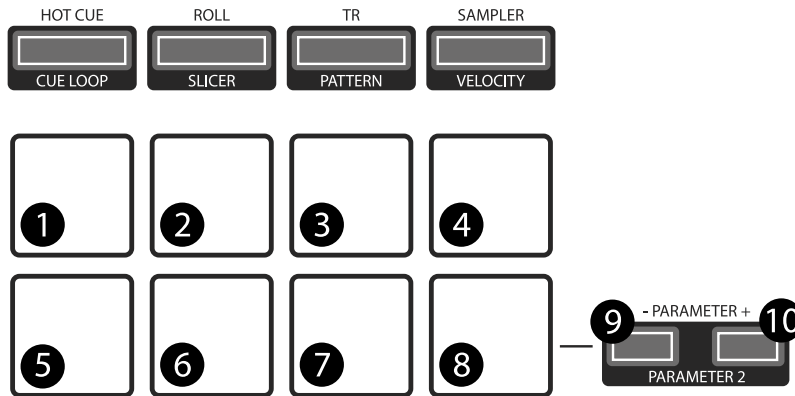


Figure59: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

The Roll Mode provides quick access to rolling loops and beat-jumps.

No.	Control	Function
1-4	Pad (hold)	Play a rolling loop with the beatlength that is assigned to the pad.
5	Pad (press)	Beatjump left.
6	Pad (press)	Decrease beatjump size.
7	Pad (press)	Increase beatjump size.
8	Pad (press)	Beatjump right.
9	PARAMETER - button	Halve the size of the current loop.
10	PARAMETER + button	Double the size of the current loop.
9-10	SHIFT + PARAMETER +/- buttons	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>

TR/Pattern/TR Velocity Modes

These modes are hard-coded in the device firmware, so they work exactly as described in the Owner's Manual.

Sampler/Velocity Sampler Play Modes

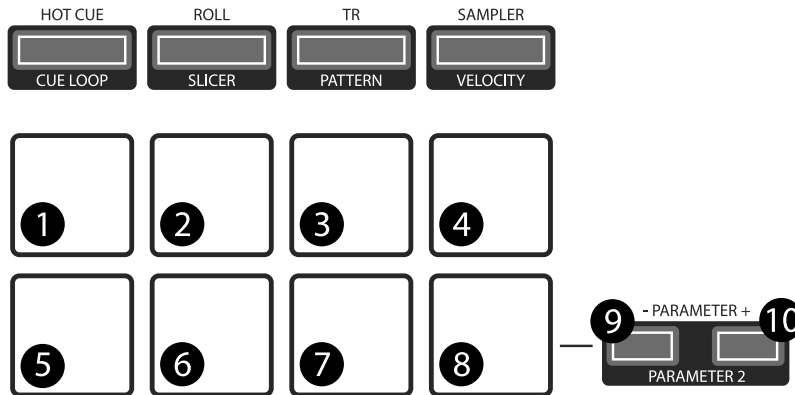


Figure60: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

The sampler modes allow you to load,

play and stop samples in the first 8 sample slots.

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad (unlit)	Load currently selected track into the sample slot associated with the pad.
1-8	SHIFT + Pad (lit)	If the sample is playing, stop the playback. If the sample is not playing, eject the sample from the sample slot.
1-8	Pad (lit)	Play the sample in the sample slot associated with the pad. <i>Velocity Sampler Mode</i> : The playback volume of the sample depends on the pressure (velocity).
9-10	PARAMETER +/- buttons	<i>Currently not mapped.</i>

Pitch Play Mode

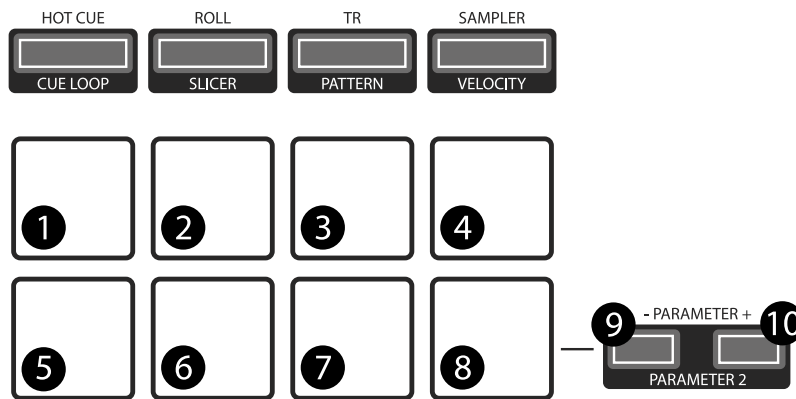


Figure61: Roland DJ-505 (performance pads)

Play the track from a hot cue position and change

the pitch in semitone steps. Pads right of the white

lit pad raise the pitch, pads left of it lower it.

No.	Control	Function
1-8	Pad	Play currently selected hotcue with modified pitch.
1-8	SHIFT + Pad (dimly lit)	Select hot cue for pitch play. The pad of the currently selected hotcue pad is lit.
9-10	PARAMETER +/- buttons	Cycles through semitone ranges (Up, Mid, Down).

Known Issues

- TR-S Syncing currently works at the *BPM* level, but phase syncing is not implemented yet. As

a workaround, the NUDGE button can be used to adjust the phase. This depends on *MIDI* clock I/O ([Launchpad Bug #682221](#)).

- Some performance

pad modes are missing (Slicer [Launchpad Bug #1828886], Slicer Loop, Saved Loop [Launchpad Bug #1367159,

PR #2194], Flip [Launchpad Bug #1768113])

- Some buttons are not mapped yet (e.g. BACK)

- LEDs on BACK/ADD PREPARE do not work (this seems to be a hardware/firmware bug and does not work in Ser-

ato either)

- Controller does not send current cross fader value on Serato SxsEx Message (this seems to be a

hardware/firmware bug and does not work in Serato either)

17.1.101 Sixxaxis

The Sony Six-axis is a motion-sensitive wireless game console controller.

- [Forum thread](#)
New in version 1.11.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.102 S
Stu-
dio
joyMIDI



Figure62: Soundless Studio joyMIDI (top view)

The
joyMIDI
is
a
portable
4-
in-
1
MIDI
con-
troller
with
4

operating modes: Keyboard (MIDI), DrumPad (MIDI),

DJ (MIDI) and GamePad (HID joystick). The case is 3D printed and the design files are open source on [Onshape](#).

- [User Manual](#) (See the chapter 7.3, DJ controller mode)
- [Forum thread](#) New in version 2.2.4.

Mapping Description

After powering on the device, press the right button to

enter the DJ controller mode.

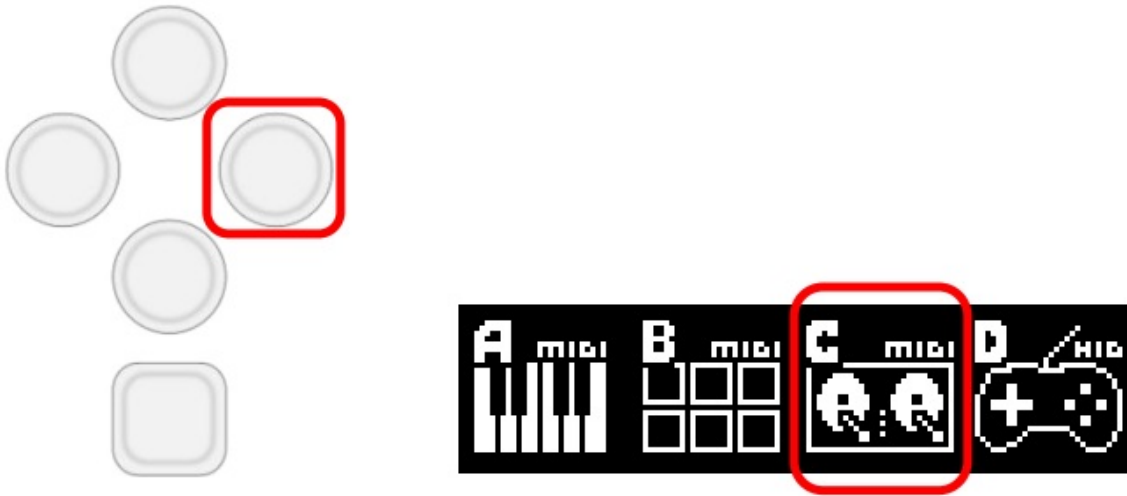


Figure63: Entering the DJ controller mode on the joyMIDI.

Bank 1

Bank 2

Bank 3

Bank 4

17.1.103 S DJC.4

- Manufacturer's product page
- Manual

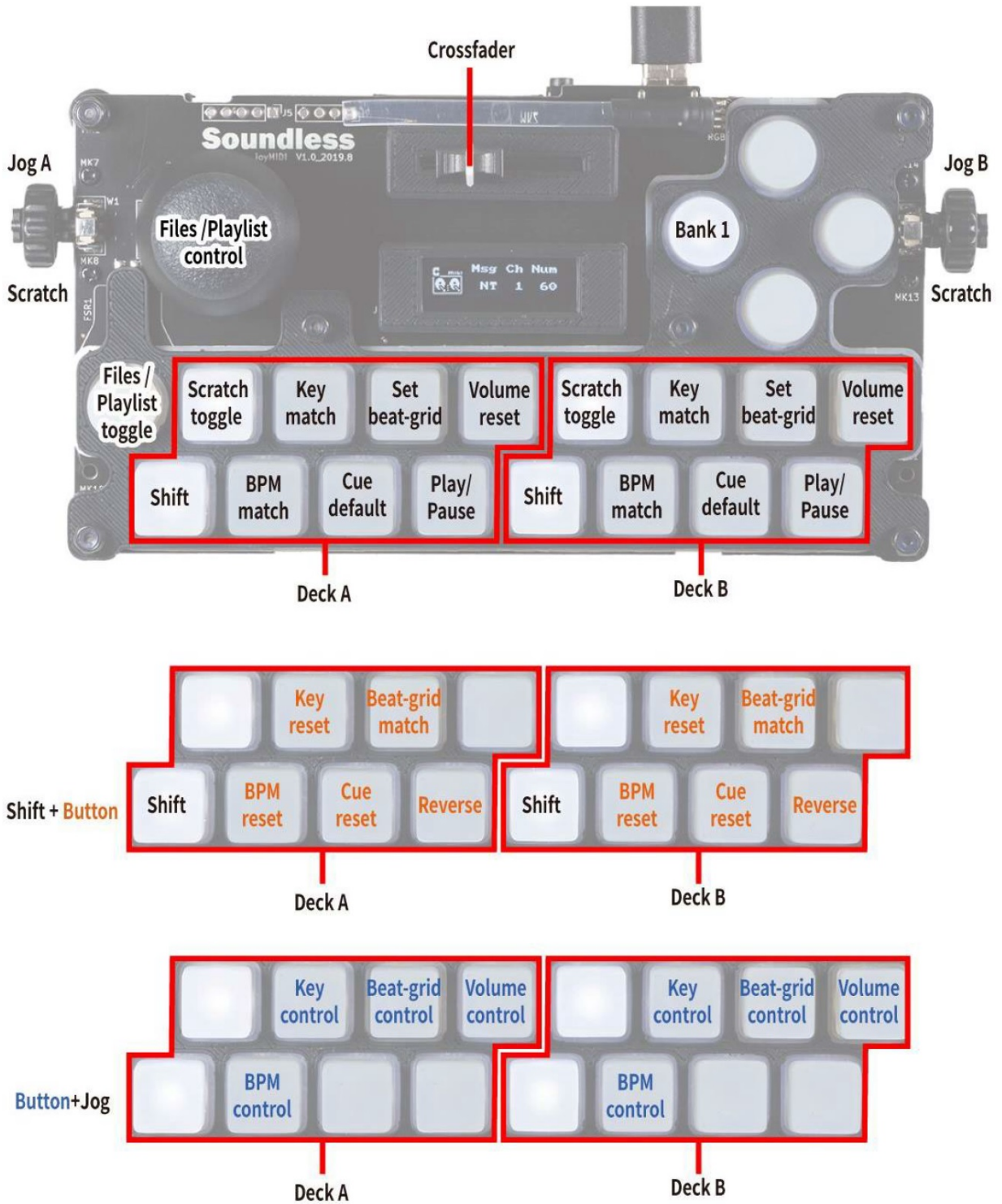


Figure64: Soundless Studio joyMIDI (bank 1)

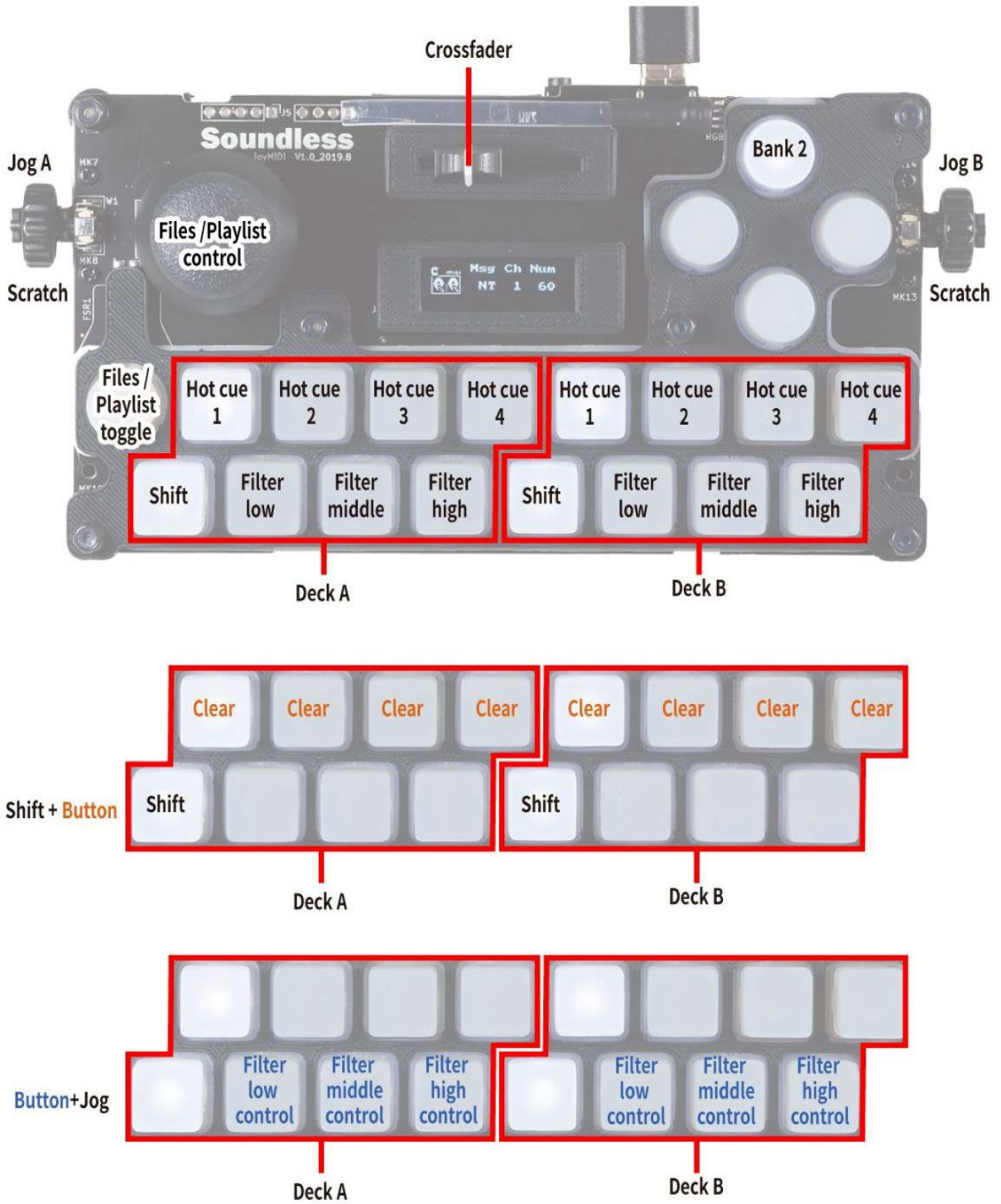


Figure65: Soundless Studio joyMIDI (bank 2)

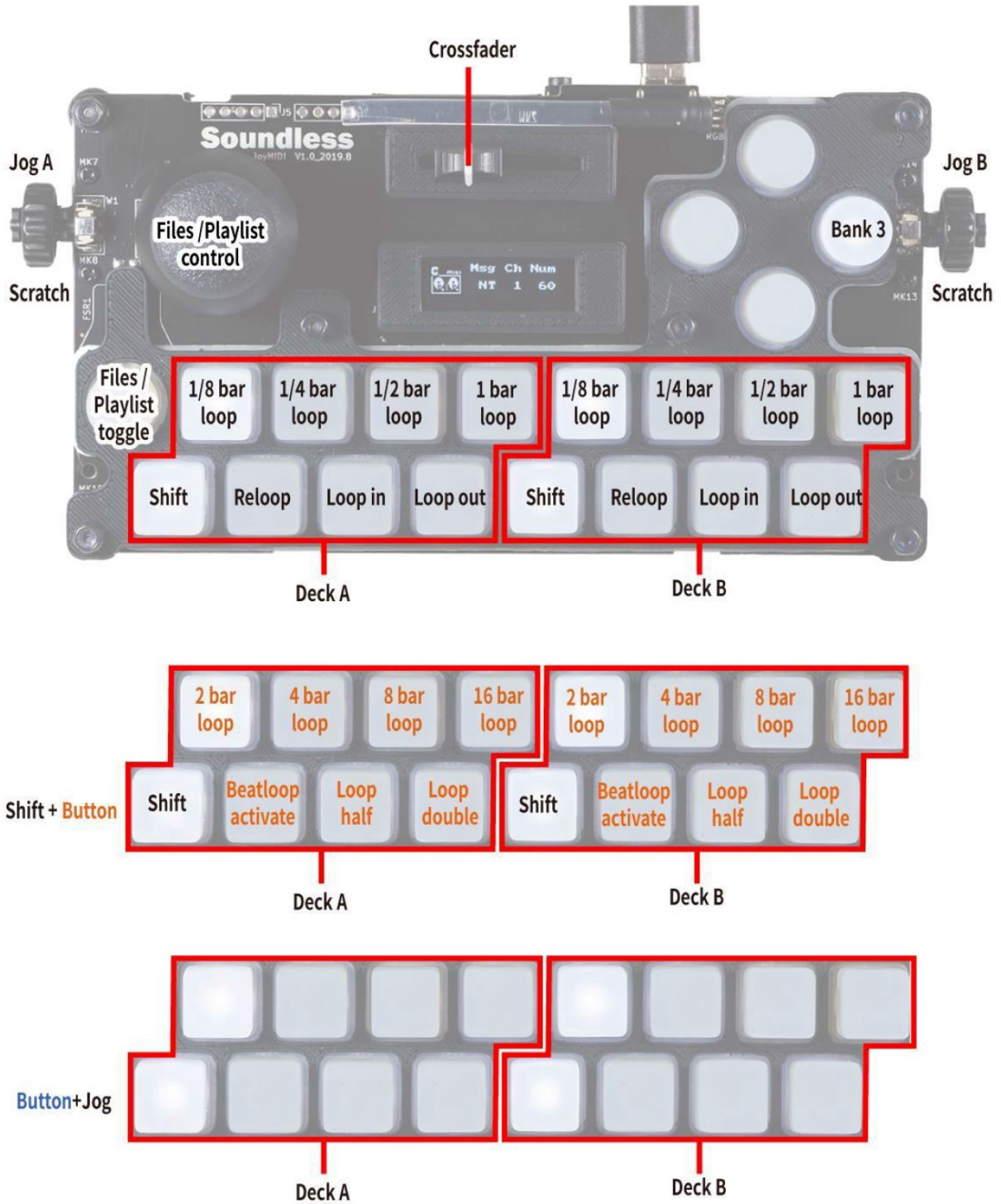


Figure66: Soundless Studio joyMIDI (bank 3)

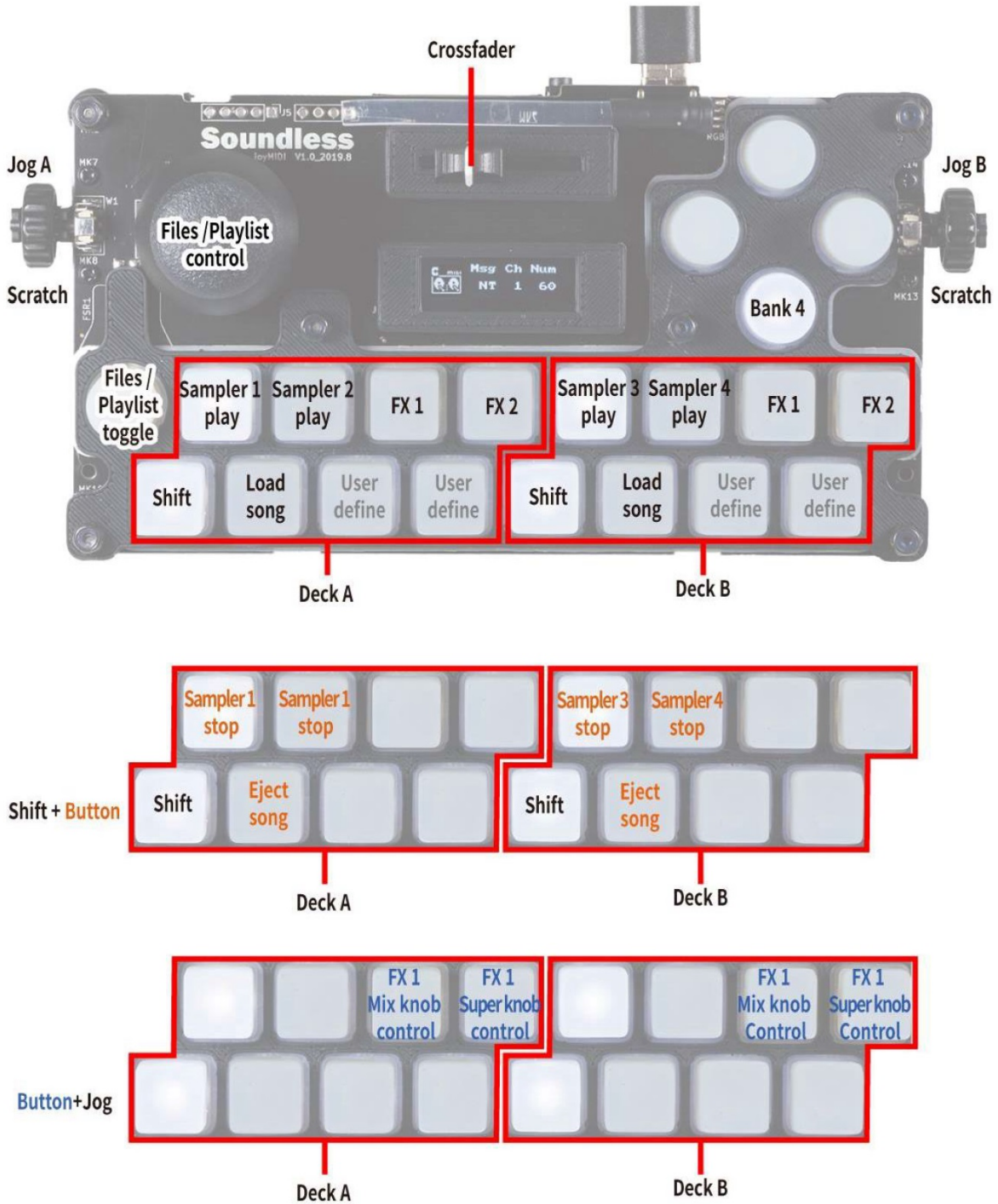


Figure67: Soundless Studio joyMIDI (bank 4)

/
Midi
com-
mands

- Fo-
rum
thread

New
in
ver-
sion
2.2.4.

Compatibility

This
con-
troller
is
a
class
com-
pli-
ant
USB
MIDI
and
au-
dio
de-
vice,
so
it
can
be
used
with-
out

any special drivers on GNU/Linux, Mac OS X, and Windows. However, if you wish to use the *ASIO sound API* under Windows, please install the latest driver package available from the [Product page](#).

Sound card setup

This controller has a built-in 4 channel sound card, with MASTER output (RCA and balanced 6.3 mm

TRS) and HEADPHONE output (6.3 and 3.5mm jack).

Output Channels	Assign to
1-2	Master
3-4	Headphones

Input Channels	Assign to
1-2 (Input 1)	Vinyl Control 1 or Aux 1
3-4 (Input 2)	Vinyl Control 2 or Aux 2

Above the **Gain** knobs are switches to select which input should be sent to the

PC.
For
in-
put
1
this

can be Aux (3.5 mm TRS) or Line/Phono 1/2 (RCA) and for input 2 this can be microphone (6.3 mm TRS on front) or Line/Phono 3/4 (RCA).

Input 1 routing

On
the
rear
side
is
a
small
switch
to
se-
lect
if
In-
put
1
is
routed
to
the
PC
or
di-
rectly

to the master output (through). It is therefore possible to include the microphone into a recording/stream or to exclude it.

**See
also:**

The
*ex-
am-
ple
se-
tups
sec-
tion*
pro-
vides
more
de-
tails

about
the
au-
dio
con-
fig-
u-
ra-
tion
in

Mixxx.

Hardware controls

The
Master
and
Mic Level
are
hard-
ware
con-
trols
and
in-
ter-
act
di-
rectly
with
the
in-
te-
grated
sound

card and are not mapped to Mixxx.

**See
also:**

The
gain
stag-
ing
doc-
u-
men-
ta-
tion
ex-
plains

how
to
set
your
lev-
els
prop-
erly
when
us-
ing
Mixxx.

Mapping description

The
knobs
for
MAS-
TER
LEVEL,
MIC
LEVEL
and
the
MIC
ON/OFF
switch
are
con-
trol-
ling
the
hard-
ware
mixer
of
the

built-in audio interface. Hence, turning the knobs will not change values in the Mixxx *GUI* and you'll need to set the Mixxx knobs to their default values when using the controller.

Controls

Center section

No.	Control	Function
1	SAMPLER VOLUME knob	Change the volume of all eight samplers at the same time. If the SAMPLER VOLUME is at zero hide the sampler bank.
2	BROWSER Rotary encoder	Turn to move tracklist/sidebar cursor up/down. Press to toggle between sidebar and tracklist.
2	SHIFT + BROWSER Rotary encoder	Turn to move tracklist/sidebar cursor page wise up/down. Press to (Un-)Maximizes the library view.
3	LOAD buttons	Load song into active deck (Depending on Deck select).
3	SHIFT + LOAD buttons	Open/close a tree view. Equivalent to pressing the LEFT/RIGHT key on the keyboard

Mixer section

No.	Control	Function
1	GAIN knobs	Adjust the deck gain (prefader)
2	HI, MID, LOW knobs	Adjust the high/mid/low-frequency regions of the song. Press to kill this frequency region.
3	SHIFT + LOW knob	QuickEffect superknob (filter by default). Press to (de-)activate QuickEffect.
4	Channel CUE buttons	Toggle PFL for each channel.
5	Channel faders	Adjust the output level for each channel.
6	Cross fader	Fades between left and right deck.
7	Level indicator	Indicate the output level of master.
8	CROSSFADER CURVE (front side of controller)	Adjust crossfader curve between fade and cut.
9	HEADPHONES MIX (front side of controller)	Adjusts the cue/main mix in the headphone output.
10	HEADPHONES LEVEL (front side of controller)	Adjusts the headphone output gain.

Deck section

No.	Control	Function
1	Jog dial (top surface)	Perform scratch operation if Scratch is enabled.
1	Jog dial (outer edge)	Rotate to lower/raise playback speed if Scratch is enabled (and pitch if key lock is off).
1	SHIFT + Jog dial (top surface)	Search fast through the playback location.
2	SCRATCH button	En-/Disable scratch function
3	SHIFT button	Hold down to access other functions.
4	SYNC button	Match tempo and phase of other deck.
4	SHIFT + SYNC button	Plays the track reverse as long as pressed.
4	TAP button (tap repeatedly)	Set tempo by tapping on each beat.
5	CUE button	Specifies, plays or recalls temporary cue point.
5	SHIFT + CUE button	Jumps to the cue point and stops.
6	PLAY/PAUSE button	Plays or pause the song.
11	DECK select buttons	Switches the deck (left: decks 1 and 3, right: decks 2 and 4)
12	KEY LOCK	Toggle key lock.
12	SHIFT + KEY LOCK	Toggle beats quantization.
13	Tempo slider	Adjust song playback speed (and pitch if key lock if off).
14	PITCH BEND +	Holds the speed one step (4 % default) higher while pushed.
15	PITCH BEND -	Holds the speed one step (4 % default) lower while pushed.
14, 15	SHIFT + PITCH BEND	<i>Not mapped.</i>
16	HOT CUE	Set (if empty) or Play Hot Cue Point.
16	SHIFT + HOT CUE	Unset/Delete Hot Cue Point

Loop section

No.	Control	Function
1	IN	If loop is disabled, sets the player loop in position to the current play position. If loop is enabled, press and hold to move loop in position to the current play position.
1	SHIFT + IN	Seek to the loop in point.
2	OUT	If loop is disabled, sets the player loop out position to the current play position. If loop is enabled, press and hold to move loop out position to the current play position.
2	SHIFT + OUT	Seek to the loop out point.
3	ON	Toggles the current loop on or off. If the loop is ahead of the current play position, the track will keep playing normally until it reaches the loop.
3	SHIFT + ON	Activate current loop, jump to its loop in point, and stop playback.
4	DELETE	Not mapped.
5	LOOP LENGTH /	Halves beatloop size.
6	LOOP LENGTH X	Doubles beatloop size.
7	BEAT MULTIPLIER encoder	Turn to move the loop left or right by 1 beat per click.
7	BEAT MULTIPLIER button	Sets a loop using the current beatloop size long and enable the loop.
7	SHIFT + BEAT MULTIPLIER button	Activates a rolling loop using the current beatloop size.

Sampler section

No.	Control	Function
1	SAMPLER 1-4 (left deck)	Controls Samplers 1-4 (independent of deck selection)
2	SAMPLER 1-4 (right deck)	Controls Samplers 5-8 (independent of deck selection)

Effect section

No.	Control	Function
1	ON	Toggle FX 1 for decks 1/3 (both on the left) and FX 2 for decks 2/4 (both on the right).
2-5	Various	See Standard effects mapping .

Tweakables

At the top of the file `file:Stanton-DJC-4-scripts.js` there are a few customizable options to change the de-

fault mapping.

Variable	Function	De- fault
<code>autoShowFourDecks</code>	If a track gets loaded into deck 3 or 4, automatically show four decks in Mixxx	<code>false</code>
<code>showMasterVu</code>	If set to false, show channel VU meter instead of Master L/R	<code>true</code>
<code>dryWetAdjustValue</code>	Amount the <code>dryWetKnob</code> changes the value for each increment	<code>0.05</code>

Known Issues

The following controls are currently not mapped:

- Loop Delete button (no matching function in Mixxx)
- X-Fader Link button
- Smart Fade button
- Smart button (Shift + Scratch)
- Video button (Shift + Smart Fade)

- FX
Ctrl
1/2
fader
(Shift
+
Chan-
nel
fader)

- TX/FX
Se-
lect
ro-
tary
en-
coder

- TX/FX
Ac-
tion
ro-
tary
en-
coder
but-
ton

17.1.104 SCS.1d

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer's
prod-
uct
page
New
in
ver-
sion
1.9.1.

Mapping description

you can set to your liking:

must be in ascending order.

Easy customization:

We have provided the following customization variables at the top of the script

- **pitchRanges**
-

The pitch ranges selectable with the Range button. You can add more as you like but they

- **fast-DeckChange**

beat juggling on one unit.

-
If set to true, changes decks instantly by skipping the flashing lights. Useful for

- **globalMode**
-

If true, the unit will stay in the current section modes on virtual deck changes

(instead of switching to the modes you were in the last time you controlled that virtual deck.) The trigger pad section always stays in the current mode regardless of this setting.

- **platterSpeed**
-

The

speed
of
the
plat-
ter
at
0%
pitch:
0=33
RPM,
1=45
RPM

- **deckChange-
Wait**

-

Time
in
mil-
lisec-
onds
to
hold
the
Deck
Se-
lect
but-
ton
down
to
avoid
chang-
ing

decks

- **pad-
Ve-
loc-
ity**

-

If
set
to
true,
uses
the
ve-
loc-
ity
val-

ues
when
re-
call-
ing
cues

on the trigger pads (this is toggle-able with a button on the unit as well.)

- **cross-Fader**
-

If
true,
uses
the
pitch
slider
to
ad-
just
the
cross-
fader
while
the
Pitch
Range
but-
ton

is held down

- **browseDamp**
-

Num-
ber
of
plat-
ter
ticks
to
move
the
high-
light
one
item
when
brows-
ing
the
li-

Set higher for slower movement. (Defaults to 3.)

(good for loop rolls.) If set to false, you must explicitly delete one before you can set another.

variables right near the top. Edit & save, then restart Mixxx and enjoy.

brary.

- **looseLoops**
-

If true (default,) causes the loop buttons to set new loop points each time you press them

Just open the midi/Stanton-SCS.js file in your favorite text editor (Wordpad works too) and you'll see these

Now let's

take
a
look
at
how
the
con-
trols
op-
er-
ate,
start-
ing
in
the
up-
per
left
and
mov-
ing

counter-clockwise:

Mode switch buttons

- **Setup:**
*un-
used
by
Mixxx
but
will
en-
ter
the
deck's
in-
ter-
nal
setup
menu*
- **Con-
trol:**
*un-
used*
- **Browse:**
Al-
lows
brows-

ing
the
li-
brary
with
the
plat-
ter.
Press
ad-
di-
tional
times
to
change
the
cat-
e-

gory (Library, Playlists, Crates, etc.) To go backwards, press another mode button (Vinyl or Control) then Browse again.

- **Vinyl:**
Take
a
guess!
:-
)

- **/En-
ter:**
Loads
the
cur-
rently
se-
lected
track
into
the
cur-
rently
se-
lected
vir-
tual
deck

- **Deck
Se-
lect:**
Switches
to

the
other
vir-
tual
deck

- **/Cancel:**
*un-
used*

Transport section

- **circle button:**
Tog-
gles
head-
phone
cue

- **<<:**
Fast
rewind

- **>>:**
Fast
for-
ward

- **l<<:**
*un-
used*

- **>l:**
*un-
used*

- **Cue,
Sync,
Play/Pause:**
as
la-
beled

- **BPM:**

BPM
tap

Trigger Pad section

The trigger pads are used to set and recall hot cues. You can use them as you would a sampler

if the target deck is stopped (where it will only play as long as you are pressing the pad) or as hot cues (if the target deck is playing.) You set a cue simply by pressing an unlit pad at the desired point. It lights green when there's a cue set and the corresponding display shows the cue point in `minutes:seconds.centiseconds` format.

- **circle button** *above* the *displays:* *unused*

- **circle button** at the top right of the

sec-
tion:

- Ve-
loc-
ity
tog-
gle:
When
lit
red,
the
tar-
get
deck's
vol-
ume
will
be
ad-
justed
by
how
hard
you

strike the pads. Press this button to toggle the feature.

- Delete
cues:
Hold
this
but-
ton
down
and
press
a
pad
to
delete
the
cue
stored
there

- **cir-
cle
but-
tons**
at
the
bot-

tom
right
of
the
sec-
tion:
These
se-
lect
the
cue
bank
for
each
deck.

The top button chooses the bank for deck one and the bottom for deck two. There are three banks for each deck denoted by the button color: green (1), red (2), and amber (3). In this way you can recall cues/play samples on either deck at any time regardless of what the rest of the controller is doing.

Pitch slider section

- **Pitch slider:**
- Pitch adjust: directly corresponds to the slider on screen for the currently selected virtual deck.

Since the slider is motorized, it will move on its own if you change decks or adjust the slider on the screen.

- Cross-fader ad-

button is held down.

top of this page

just:
will
move
to
and
al-
low
ad-
just-
ment
of
the
on-
screen
cross-
fader
while
the
Range

- **Range button:**

- Toggles between the pitch range values specified in the **pitchRanges** global variable mentioned at the

- When held, al-

allows the pitch slider to be used to adjust the cross-fader (if the **cross-fader** variable

is set to true.) If you do this, the pitch range will not be changed when you release the button.

- **Reset button:** Resets the slider to the center position when adjusting pitch or the

cross-fader.

Preset section

This section has three banks, selected by the three circle buttons at the bottom of the section.

Loop mode

Press the top circle button (Bank 1) at the bottom of the section to get into this mode. The

12 preset buttons are grouped in pairs with the left one adjusting the loop in point and the right one adjusting the loop out point.

There are two modes of operation selectable by the **looseLoops** global variable described at the top of

this page:

1. **Loose Loops mode**
-

Works just like a CDJ and the on-screen loop controls. Use this for loop rolls.

- **Left loop button**
-

Sets loop in point any time you press it

- **Right loop button** -

Sets loop out point any time you press it

- Reloop/Exit: Hold the **Bank 1** button and press either Left or Right loop buttons to toggle the loop

on and off

2. **Pro-**

**tected
Loops
mode**

-

Works like the hot cue section in that you must first delete a loop point

before you can set another. Use this when you want to return to a pre-set loop and not worry about accidentally losing it.

- **Left loop button**

-

Sets loop in point only when none is already set

- **Right loop button**

-

Sets loop out point only

when
none
is
al-
ready
set

- Reloop/Exit:
**Both
loop
but-
tons
to-
gether**
-

Tog-
gles
the
loop
on
and
off

- Delete:
Hold
the
**Bank
1**
but-
ton
and
press
a
Left
or
Right
loop
but-
ton
to
delete
that
loop
point.

Instant pitch changes

when using the pads as samplers to further vary the sounds.

The bottom two banks are used for instant pitch changes for the current virtual deck. These are useful

They offer the following arrangements, increasing from left to right, top to bottom:

- **circle buttons** at

the
bot-
tom:

- **Middle:
Key
change**
-

Center
row
but-
tons
are
one
semi-
tone
away
from
their
ver-
ti-
cal
neigh-

bors and the outside ones are three semitones away (for harmonic key changes.)

- **Bot-
tom:
Notes**
-

But-
tons
cor-
re-
spond
to
ma-
jor
scale
notes
(ala
Ves-
tax
Con-
troller
One.)
This

is most useful with a constant-pitch sound or chord. (You can generate one in Audacity, or use the time code sound. :-))

slider.

order for the values to be set correctly.

Remember you can return to the original pitch (tonic) by pressing Reset just above the pitch

Note that when you use one of these buttons, the pitch range is automatically set to 100% in

Key change and Note modes

*were
tuned
with
re-
spect
to
440Hz
A
(above
mid-
dle
C.)*

Encoder section

Press-
ing
any
of
the
en-
coders
re-
turns
the
pa-
ram-
e-
ter
to
the
de-
fault
value.

- **circle button** to the left of the section: changes the parameter

just:

bank
the
en-
coders
ad-

• **Green:**

– **1st en-coder**
(from the left):
ad-justs low frequency equal-izer

– **2nd en-coder:**
ad-justs mid frequency equal-izer

– **3rd en-coder:**
ad-justs high frequency equal-izer

– **4th en-coder:**
ad-justs deck

vol-
ume

– **circle buttons** under each display: momentary kill buttons for the corresponding pa-

parameter

• **Red:**
– **1st encoder** (from the left): adjusts flanger depth

– **2nd encoder:** adjusts flanger delay

– **3rd en-**

coder:
ad-
justs
flanger
pe-
riod
(Low
Fre-
quency
Os-
cil-
la-
tor)

—
**4th
en-
coder:**
ad-
justs
pre-
fader
track
gain

—
**cir-
cle
but-
ton**
un-
der
the
1st
dis-
play:
tog-
gles
the
flange
ef-
fect
for
the
cur-
rent
deck.

—
**//circle
but-
ton**
un-
der
the

2nd
dis-
play:
un-
used//

-
**//circle
but-
ton**
un-
der
the
3rd
dis-
play:
un-
used//

-
**cir-
cle
but-
ton**
un-
der
the
4th
dis-
play:
tog-
gles
key
lock
for
the
cur-
rent
deck.

•
When
hold-
ing
down
the
**Deck
Se-
lect**
but-
ton:

-
**1st
en-
coder**

(from
the
left):
ad-
justs
the
cue/main
head-
phone
mix

—
**2nd
en-
coder:**
ad-
justs
the
head-
phone
vol-
ume

—
**3rd
en-
coder:**
ad-
justs
the
mas-
ter
bal-
ance
(pan)

—
**4th
en-
coder:**
ad-
justs
the
mas-
ter
vol-
ume



Figure68: Stanton SCS.1m (top/schematic view). Image courtesy of Stanton Magnetics, Inc., overlay (c) 2009 Sean M. Pappalardo.

Manufacturer's product page

New
in
ver-
sion
1.7.

**Easy
cus-
tomiza-
tion:**

We
have
pro-
vided
the
fol-
low-
ing
cus-
tomiza-
tion
vari-
ables
at
the
top
of
the
script

you can set to your liking:

1. **fader-
Start:**
If
set
to
true,
it
al-
lows
decks
to
start
when
their
chan-
nel
or
the
cross-
fader
is
opened.

(This is also toggleable with the topmost button on the controller. See below.)

2. **scratch-Factor:** Adjusts the speed of scratching with the select knob. (Defaults to **2**.)

Just open the controllers Stanton-SCS.js file in your favorite text editor (Wordpad works too) and you'll see these

variables right near the top. Edit & save.

Deck controls

Refer to the image above, top to bottom

- **a** buttons: Sync function: change the pitch of the deck so that its BPM matches that of the other deck

(assuming the pitch range is sufficient)

- **b** buttons: Toggle headphone cue

- **Gain, High, Mid, Low** knobs:

as
la-
beled

- **Pan***knob*:
*un-
used*

- **c**
en-
coders

- Ro-
tate
to
in-
crease
or
de-
crease
the
pitch
range
in
1%
steps

- Press
to
tog-
gle
the
flange
ef-
fect

- **c**
dis-
plays:
Show
the
cur-
rent
pitch
ad-
just-
ment
per-
cent-
age.
The

range:

back
light
color
changes
with
the
pitch

- Green
=
1%-
25%

- Or-
ange
=
25%-
50%

- Red
=
50%
and
above

- **c**
A
but-
tons:
Per-
ma-
nent-
ly
lower
the
pitch
by
1%

- **c**
B
but-
tons:
Per-
ma-
nent-
ly
raise
the
pitch
by
1%

- **e**
slid-
ers:
Pitch
ad-
just
- **e**
but-
tons:
Tem-
porar-
ily
raise
the
pitch
by
4%
for
as
long
as
held
(pitch
bend
up.)
- **g**
but-
tons:
Tem-
porar-
ily
lower
the
pitch
by
4%
for
as
long
as
held
(pitch
bend
down.)
- **d**
en-
coders
-

Ro-
tate
to
nudge
the
track
ei-
ther
di-
rec-
tion
(akin
to
twist-
ing
a
record
spin-
dle)

- Press
to
tog-
gle
re-
verse
play-
back

- LEDs
show
cur-
rent
track
po-
si-
tion

- **d**
dis-
plays:
Show
the
cur-
rent
track
time
re-
main-
ing.
They
will

remain, quickly when less than 15 seconds remain.

flash
slowly
when
less
than
30
sec-
onds

- **d**
A
but-
tons:
Rewind

- **d**
B
but-
tons:
Fast-
forward

- **f**
slid-
ers:
Vol-
ume
ad-
just

- **f**
but-
tons:
Play/pause

- **h**
but-
tons:
Cue

Global controls

Refer to the image above, top to bottom

- **z** button: Toggle fader start/cue

- **Master, Headphones, Cue Mix** knobs: as labeled

- **Zoneknob:** *unused*

- **Gainknob:** *unused*

- **i** knob: Adjust flange effect depth

- **j**

knob:
Ad-
just
flange
ef-
fect
de-
lay

- **k**
knob:
Ad-
just
flange
ef-
fect
pe-
riod
(Low
Fre-
quency
Os-
cil-
la-
tor)

- **l**
knob:
Ad-
just
mas-
ter
pan
(bal-
ance)

- **pbutton:**
*un-
used*

- **m**
but-
ton:
BPM
tap
for
Deck
1

- **nbutton:**
un-

used

- **o** button: BPM tap for Deck 2

- **Pre-set** buttons: Hot cue points for the selected deck (**q** button)

- **Bank Down** button: select backward between Library, Playlist, and Browse views

- **Bank Up** button: select forward

between
Library,
Playlist,
and
Browse
views

- **q**
button:
Change
which
deck's
hot
cues
are
active
(**Preset**
but-
tons.)
Off
is
Deck
1,
On
(red)
is
Deck

2.

- **r**
jog
wheel:

- **Browse
mode:**

—
Ro-
tate
to
move
the
track
se-
lect
high-
light
—

Press to load the selected track into the first stopped deck, if any. //(This is [[https://bugs.launchpad.net/mixxx/

+bug/734713|not working]] in 1.9.x for some reason.)//

- **Control mode:**
- Rotate to scratch the song on the selected deck
- //Pressing does nothing//
- **Cancel button:**
-

Browse mode:

Press to load the highlighted song onto deck 1, if it's not currently playing.

- **Control mode:**

hold down to enable scratching on deck 1

- **Enter button:**

- **Browse mode:**

Press to load the highlighted song onto deck 2, if

it's not currently playing.

- **Control mode:** hold down to enable scratching on deck 2

- **//Setup** button: unused by Mixxx but will enter the mixer's internal setup menu//

- **Control** button: Selects scratching mode for the jog

wheel

- **Browse** button: Selects track browse mode for the jog wheel

(Any unlabeled controls are not currently used.)

17.1.106 SCS.3d “DaScratch”

- Manufacturer’s product page
- Walk-through video!
- New in version 1.7.
- New in ver-

sion
2.0:
Al-
ter-
nate
map-
ping
with
many
more
vi-
sual
ef-
fects
(flash-
ing
lights)
and
dif-
fer-

ent behavior.

Default Mapping

**Easy
cus-
tomiza-
tion:**
We
have
pro-
vided
the
fol-
low-
ing
cus-
tomiza-
tion
vari-
ables
at
the
top
of
the
script

you can set to your liking:

- **pitchRanges**
-
Set



Figure69: Stanton SCS.3d (layout). *Images courtesy of Stanton Magnetics, Inc.*

the pitch slider range when the Pitch LED is off, blue, purple and red (in deci-

mal values. E.g. 0.08 = 8%, 0.5 = 50%)

- **fast-DeckChange**
-

If set to true, changes decks instantly by skipping the flashing lights. Useful for

beat juggling on one unit.

- **spinning-Platter**
-

If set to

true,
uses
the
cir-
cle
LEDs
to
*ac-
cu-
rately*
(*no
sticker
drift!*)

show the track position in record revolutions, also useful for juggling.

- **spin-
ning-
Plat-
terOn-
lyVinyl**
-

If
set
to
true,
only
shows
the
spin-
ning
plat-
ter
LED
in
vinyl
modes.

Otherwise shows in all modes except Loop, Instant Pitch Change and TRIG (because they're used for other things in those modes.)

- **spin-
ning-
Lights**
-

The
num-
ber
of
lights
used
for
the

spinning
platter
effect,
1
or
2.

(1 is best for juggling.)

- **VUMeters**

-

If set to true, shows a VU meter in the circular area for the cur-

rently selected deck when in vinyl mode. (Left for deck 1, right for deck 2.)

- **markHotCues**

-

Set to "blue" or "red" (with quotes) to choose which LEDs mark the stored po-

& LOOP modes

sitions
in
TRIG

- **jogOnLoad**
-

If true, the unit will automatically change to Vinyl (jog) mode after load-

ing a track (from Track Select mode)

- **globalMode**
-

If true, the unit will stay in the current mode on deck changes (instead of switch-

ing to the mode you were in the last time you controlled that deck.)

- **singleDeck**
-

If you've got more than one MIDI controller, set this to true to have the SCS.3d stay

on one deck and make Deck mode non-temporary. *More on this here.*

- **deckChangeWait**
-

Time in milliseconds to hold the DECK button down to avoid changing decks

- **pitchAdjustment**
-

Ad-

justs
the
coarse-
ness
of
the
pitch
slider
(1=coarse,
3=nor-
mal,
5=fine)

- **finePitchAd-
just-
ment**
-

Ad-
justs
the
coarse-
ness
of
the
pitch
slider
in
fine
mode
(1=coarser,
3=nor-
mal,
5=finer)

- **finePitchDe-
fault**
-

If
true,
swaps
nor-
mal
and
fine
pitch
modes
so
you
can
use
fine

pitch
mode
un-
shifted

Just
open
the
controller:
Stanton-SCS
js
file
in
your
fa-
vorite
text
ed-
i-
tor
and
you'll
see
these
vari-
ables
right
near

the top. Edit & save.

Mode buttons

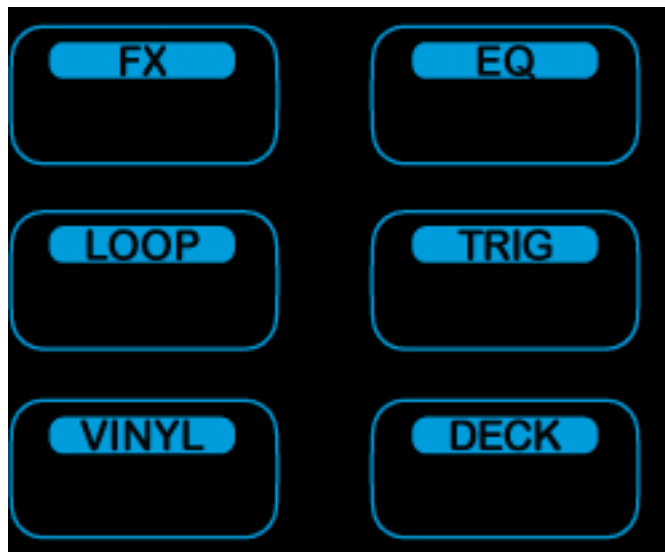


Figure70: Stanton SCS.3d (mode buttons)

FX
-

Ad-
just
&
tog-
gle
Flanger
ef-
fect,
tog-
gle
re-
verse
ef-
fect

•
EQ
-

Ad-
just
chan-
nel
EQ
pa-
ram-
e-
ters

•
Loop
-

Loop
con-
trols
and
In-
stant
pitch
changes

•
Trig
-

Hot
cues

•
Vinyl
-

tion

Tog-
gle
be-
tween
pitch
bend,
vinyl
ma-
nip-
u-
la-
tion
&
scratch-
ing,
and
track
se-
lec-

- Deck
-

Ad-
just
global
con-
trols
and
switch
to
an-
other
vir-
tual
deck

Common to all modes:

(ex-
cept
where
noted)

- Gain
slider
(S1)
ad-
justs
deck

vol-
ume

- Pitch slider (S2) adjusts deck pitch control

- B11 toggles headphone cue

- B12 toggles pitch range (black=8%, blue=12%, purple=50%, red=100%)

- B13 Rewind (REW)

- B14 Fast Forward (FFWD)

- PLAY starts or pauses track playback.

- CUE

will jump to the cue point or set it, depending on your settings and whether the track is

playing.

- SYNC synchronizes the tempo of the current deck to another. Holding SYNC for more than 1/3 of

a second will enable Master SYNC lock. (Press SYNC again to disable it.)

- Pressing TAP repeatedly

for synchronizing with an external music source.)

will change the speed of the current deck to match your tap tempo (useful

While holding down the current mode button:

- Gain slider (S1) adjusts pre-fader gain
- Pitch slider (S2) finely adjusts pitch control
- B11 resets pre-fader

gain
to
center

- B12
re-
sets
pitch
to
center
0%

- SYNC
tog-
gles
the
*Quan-
tize*
func-
tion
(where
Cue
and
Loop
points
snap
to
the
near-
est
beat
and
trig-
ger-

ing them happens in time with the beat.)

FX Modes

These
modes
let
you
ad-
just
the
ef-
fect
unit
pa-
ram-

e-
ters.
The
FX
but-
ton
will
be
red
when
ad-

justing effect unit 1, purple for unit 2, and black for unit 3. (In Mixxx versions below 2.0.1, there is only one mode that adjusts the Flanger effect.)

- Left slider (S3) adjusts the first effect parameter
- Center slider (S4) adjusts the second effect parameter
- Right slider (S5) adjusts the third ef-

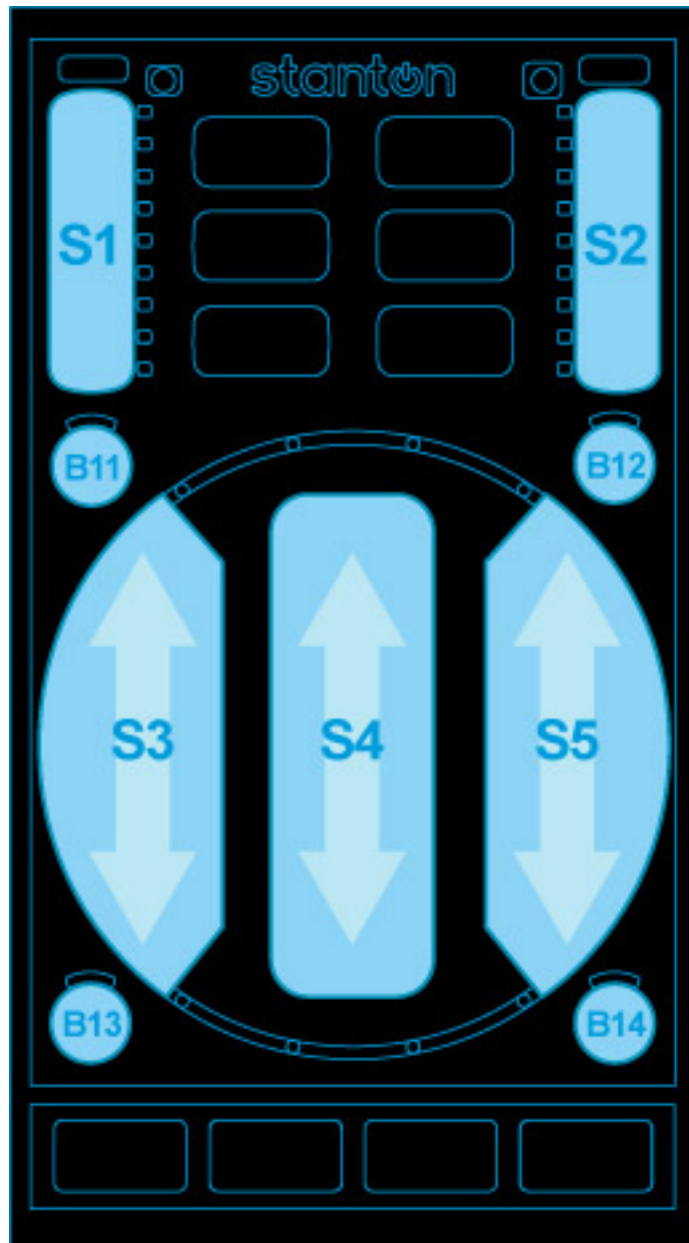


Figure71: Stanton SCS.3d (slider mode)

fect
pa-
ram-
e-
ter

- B11 performs a reverse-roll (censor) while held down

- B12 toggles this effect on the current deck

Hold the FX button down and touch any slider to reset it to center.

EQ Mode

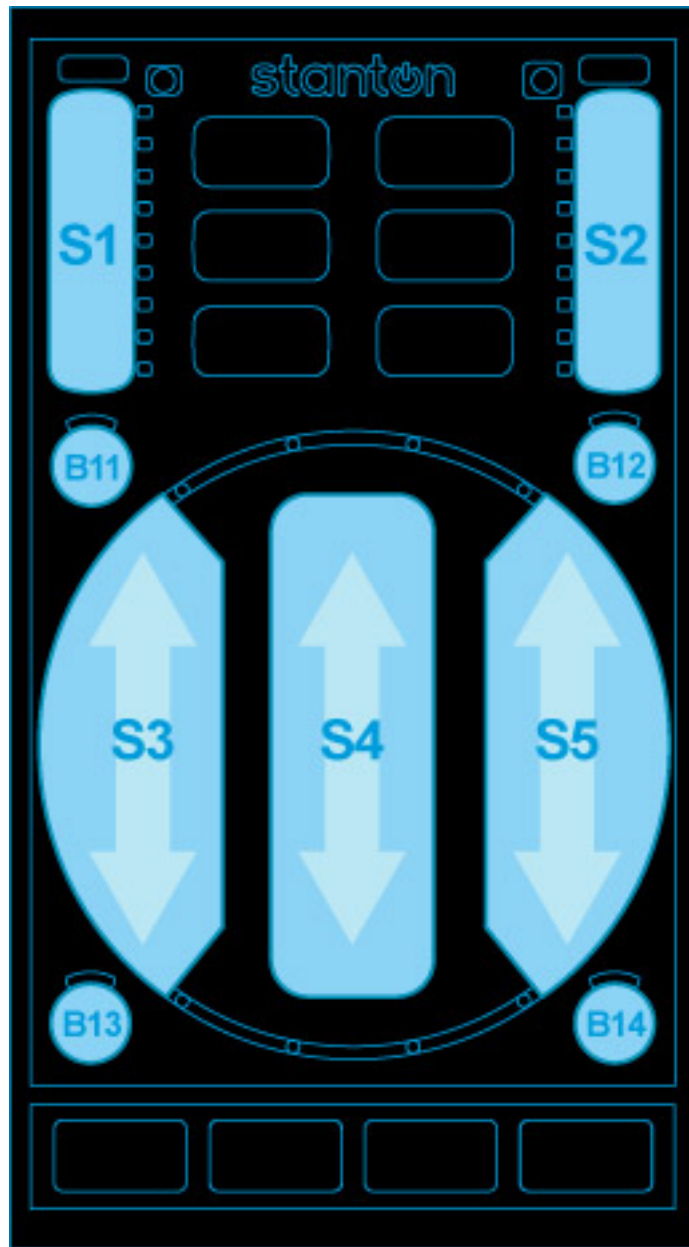


Figure72: Stanton SCS.3d (slider mode)

- Left slider (S3) adjusts low frequency

equal-
izer

- Center slider (S4) adjusts mid frequency equalizer

- Right slider (S5) adjusts high frequency equalizer

Hold the EQ button down and touch any slider to reset it to center.

Loop mode (red)

The surface is configured as 11 buttons:

Left	Middle	Right
1/8-beat loop	Loop In	2-beat loop
1/4-beat loop	Reloop/Exit	4-beat loop
1/2-beat loop	Reloop/Exit	8-beat loop
1-beat loop	Loop Out	16-beat loop

Mixxx v2.0.1 and above have the left column flipped so you can adjust the loop size sequentially when mov-

ing along the circle:

Left	Middle	Right
1-beat loop	Loop In	2-beat loop
1/2-beat loop	Reloop/Exit	4-beat loop
1/4-beat loop	Reloop/Exit	8-beat loop
1/8-beat loop	Loop Out	16-beat loop

The Reloop/Exit

but-
ton
lights
up
when
a
loop
is
ac-
tive.
If
it
hap-
pens
to
be
an
ex-
act
num-
ber

of beats, the corresponding beat loop button will light up as well.

Also:

- **B11**
(un-
der
the
Gain
slider)
halves
the
length
of
the
cur-
rent
loop
- **B12**
(un-
der
the
Pitch
slider)
dou-
bles
the
length
of
the
cur-

rent
loop

You
can
exit
any
loop
by
press-
ing
Reloop/Exit
(or
a
lit
beat
loop
but-
ton.)

Instant-pitch change modes (Loop button)

This
of-
fers
in-
stant
pitch
change
but-
tons
in
the
fol-
low-
ing
ar-
range-
ments:

**Key
change
(pur-
ple)**
-

Center
but-
tons
are
one
semi-
tone

the outside ones are three semitones away (for harmonic key changes.)

away
from
their
ver-
ti-
cal
neigh-
bors
and

**Notes
(black)**

-

But-
tons
cor-
re-
spond
to
ma-
jor
scale
notes
(ala
Ves-
tax
Con-
troller
One.)
This
is
most

useful with a constant-pitch sound or chord. (You can generate one in Audacity.)

Re-
mem-
ber
you
can
re-
turn
to
the
orig-
i-
nal
pitch
(tonic)
by
press-
ing
B12
(un-

der
the
pitch
slider.)

Note
that
when
you
use
one
of
these
but-
tons,
the
pitch
range
is
au-
to-
mat-
i-
cally
set
to
100%
in

order for the values to be set correctly.

*Key
change
and
Note
modes
were
tuned
with
re-
spect
to
440Hz
A
(above
mid-
dle
C.)*

**1.7
also
of-
fered
the
fol-
low-**

ing
since
loop-
ing
was
not
avail-
able:

**Fixed
in-
cre-
ment
(red)**
-

Each
but-
ton
sets
the
pitch
3.33%
above
or
be-
low
its
ver-
ti-
cal
neigh-

bors.

Trig Modes

These
modes
con-
fig-
ure
the
sur-
face
as
three
sep-
a-
rate
banks
of
12
but-

visibility) giving you a total of THIRTY-SIX hot cues! (Mixxx 1.8.0-1.9.0 internally supports just 32, so the center 4 buttons and the lower right one in the third bank (black) are inoperative. Mixxx 1.9.1+ supports 36 again.) The TRIG button will be red in bank 1, purple in bank 2, and black in bank 3.

tons
(lit
up
dim
red
for

The
red
LEDs
flash
when
you
press
the
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
but-
ton.
The
outer
blue
LEDs
light
when
a
cue
point

is set on that button. (Changeable with the **markHotCues** option mentioned at the top of this page.)

- To set a cue, just press a free button at the desired time.
- To re-

call
a
cue,
just
press
a
but-
ton
that
has
a
cue
point
set

- To
erase
a
cue,
hold
TRIG
while
press-
ing
the
but-
ton(s)
you
want
to
erase

Vinyl Modes

Vinyl mode (red)

- Outer
cir-
cle
(C1)
and
Cen-
ter
slider
(S4)
al-
low
you
to
bend

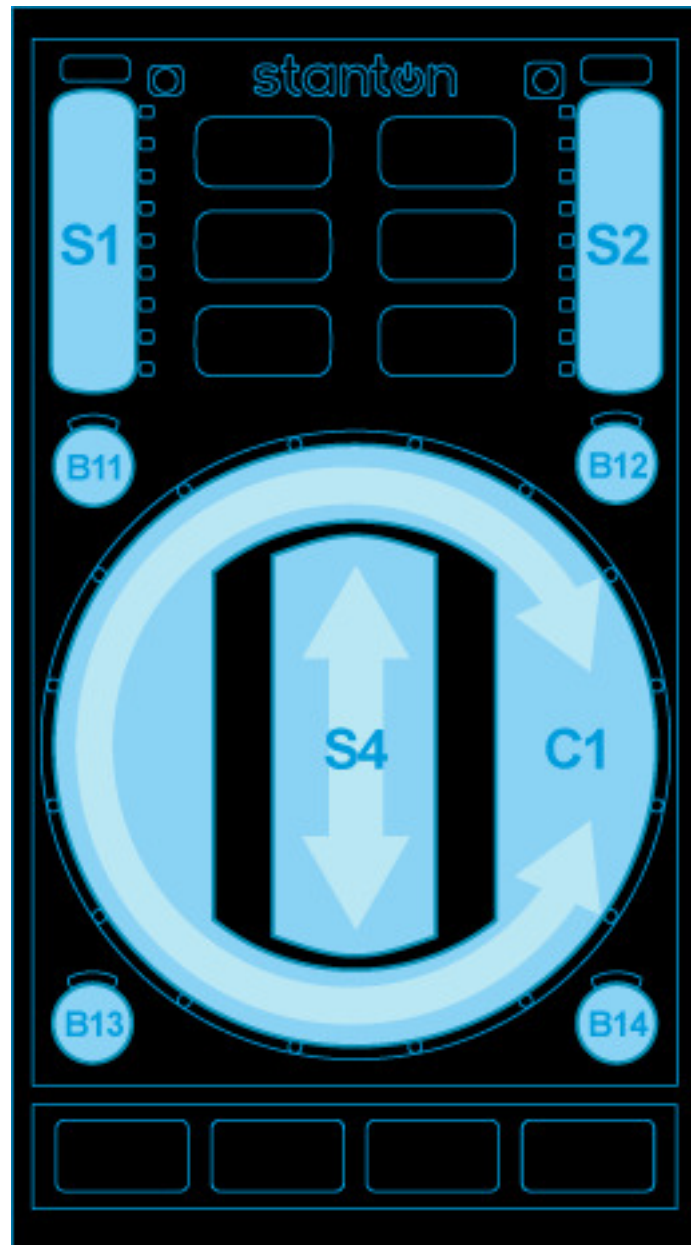


Figure73: Stanton SCS.3d (circle mode)

finger on the record

the
song's
pitch,
akin
to
drag-
ging
your

**Vinyl2
Mode
(purple)**

- Outer circle (C1) allows you to “scratch” the song and perform juggles
- Center slider (S4) allows you to “scratch” the song
- Scratch & cue toggle: Hold the VINYL but-

ton
and
press
CUE
when
in
Vinyl2
mode
to
tog-
gle
re-
call-

ing the cue point when you touch either C1 or S4. This makes juggling really easy since you don't have to back-cue.

**Track
Se-
lect
Mode
(black)**

- Outer circle (C1) allows you to scroll through your Library
- Center button (anywhere on S4) loads the currently highlighted song into the cur-

as it's not live (playing to the master output.)

rent
deck,
as
long

- B11
se-
lects
back-
ward
be-
tween
Li-
brary,
Playlist,
Browse,
etc.
views
- B12
se-
lects
for-
ward
be-
tween
Li-
brary,
Playlist,
Browse,
etc.
views
- B13
moves
the
high-
light
up
one
item
- B14
moves
the
high-
light
down
one
item

Deck Mode

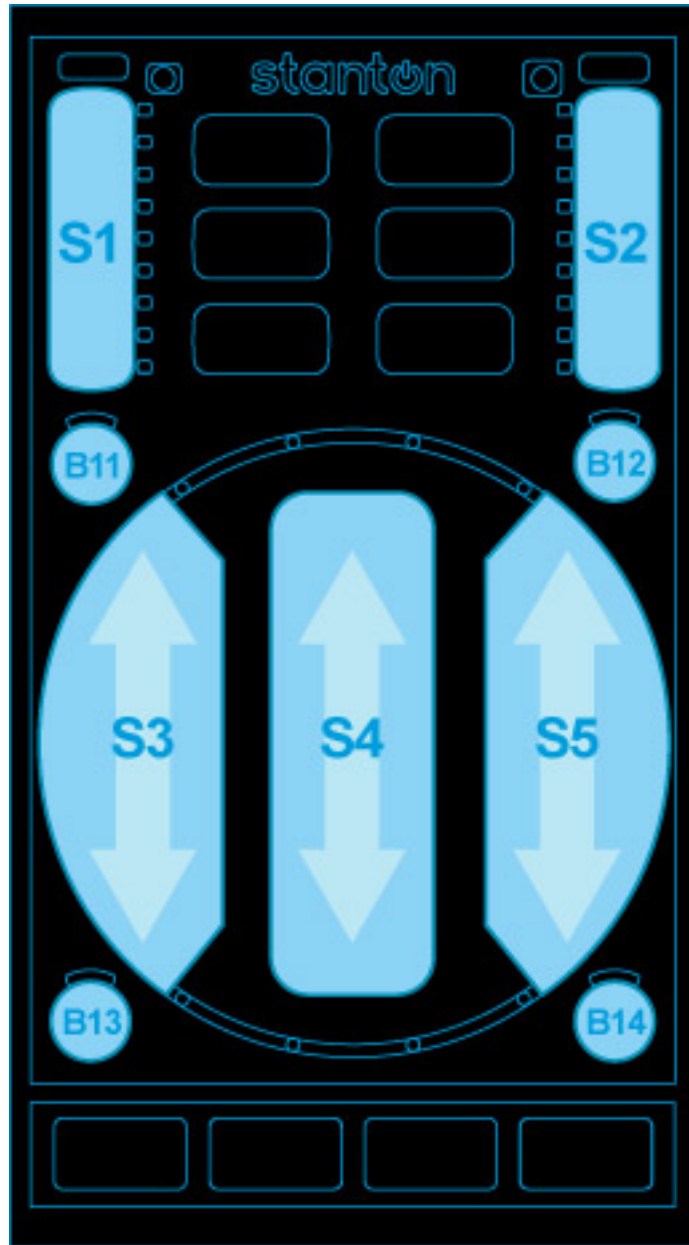


Figure74: Stanton SCS.3d (slider mode)

You are in this mode only while holding

mode:

down the Deck button, unless the controller is in single-deck

- Gain slider (S1) adjusts master volume
- Pitch slider (S2) adjusts master balance (pan)
- B11 resets master volume knob to the middle
- B12 re-

sets
mas-
ter
bal-
ance
to
cen-
ter

- Left
slider
(S3)
ad-
justs
the
cue/main
head-
phone
mix

- Cen-
ter
slider
(S4)
ad-
justs
the
cross-
fader

- Right
slider
(S5)
ad-
justs
the
head-
phone
vol-
ume

- TAP
re-
sets
cross-
fader
to
cen-
ter
po-
si-
tion

(only
in
multi-
deck
mode)

- Press Deck + Sync together to toggle between multi- and single-deck modes

- In single-deck mode:

- Hold the Deck button down and touch any slider to reset it to its default value

- Press Deck +

Play together to change the active deck

General controls

Unless otherwise noted, the following controls have the same function in all modes.

- S1 controls volume of currently active deck.
- S2 changes rate or pitch depend-

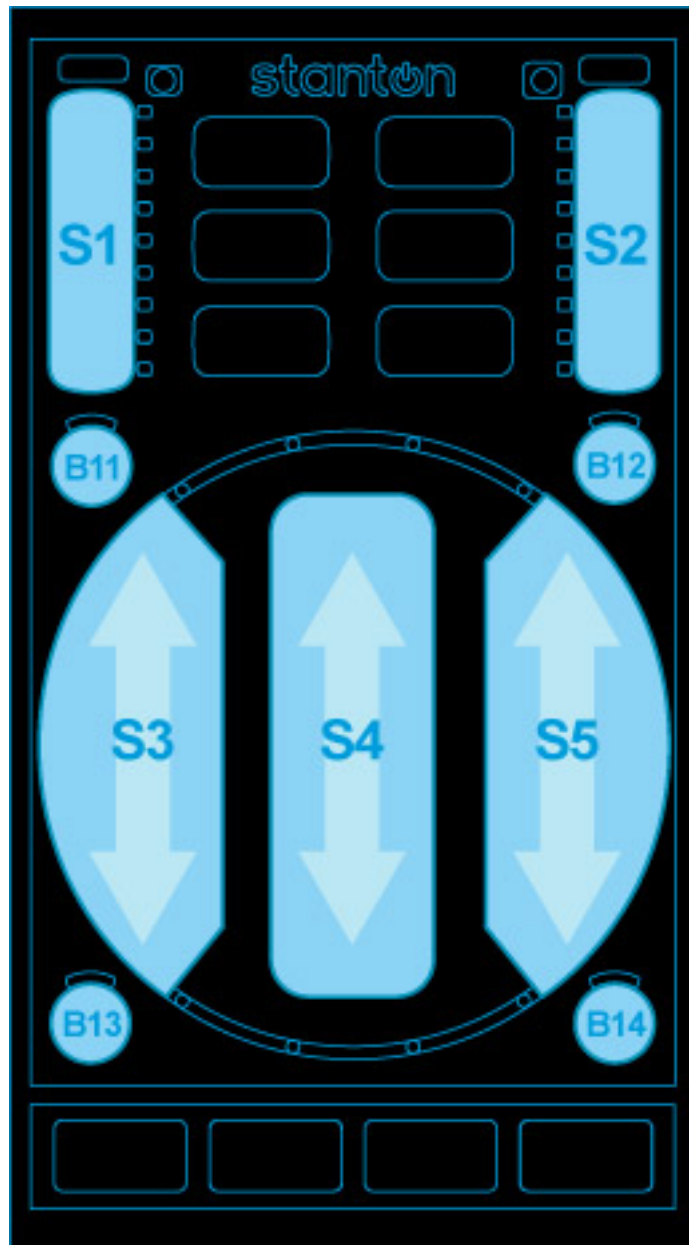


Figure75: Stanton SCS.3d (slider mode)

ing
on
cur-
rent
mode,
see
VINYL-
mode
for
dis-
cus-
sion.

- **PLAY** starts or pauses the track. When a track is ready to play the button blinks.

- **CUE** will jump to the cue point or set it, depending on your settings and whether the track is

playing.

SYNC lock.

- SYNC syncs the active deck to another deck. Holding SYNC for more than one second will enable

- Pressing TAP repeatedly will adjust track BPM. The currently active deck/channel is shown by lighting one of B11 through

B14
red
(ex-
cept
for
FX-
mode
where

the selected FX chain is shown). B11 lights red for deck 1, B12 for deck 2, B13 for deck 3 and B14 for deck 4. See DECK and FX modes on how to control this.

A
light
spin-
ning
around
the
cir-
cle
shows
the
track
is
play-
ing.
When
the
track
nears
its
end
(at
-
30

seconds), a blinking light will detach and run slower. When the spinning light reaches the blinking light, the track ends.

By
touch-
ing
one
of
the
six
mode
but-
tons,
you
switch
to
that
mode.
Some
modes
have

al-
ter-
nate
over-
lays,

you can switch to those by touching the mode again. The first overlay is red, the second blue, the third is purple. The following mode-overlays are available:

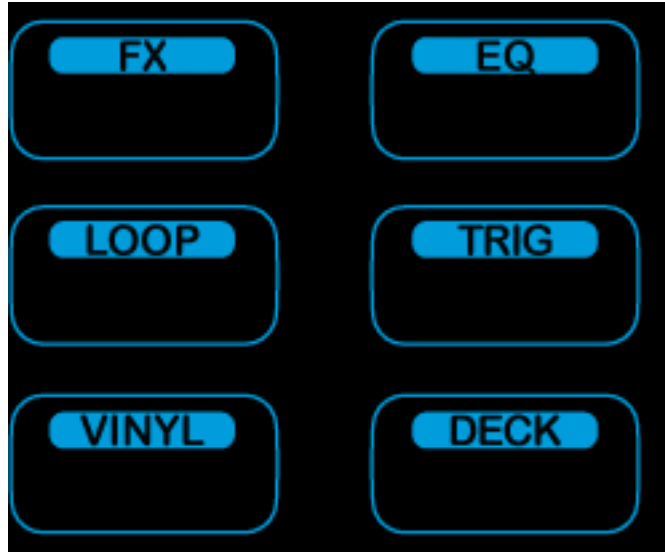


Figure76: Stanton SCS.3d (mode buttons)

- FX:
(red)
Control
effect
device;
(blue)
Control
deck
super-
knob
- EQ:
(red)
Control
deck
EQ
- LOOP:

(red)
Set/release
beat-
loops;
(blue)
Rolling-
loops

- TRIG:
(red)
cue
points
1
through
5;
(blue)
cue
points
6
through
10;
(pink)
cue
points
11
through
15;

- VINYL:
(red)
jog
wheel;
(blue)
scratch

- DECK:
(red)
li-
brary
scan
&
load

Modes
are
re-
mem-
bered
per-
deck.
When
you
switch

the
deck,
the
mode
last
ac-
tive
for
that
deck
will
be
se-

lected.

By
hold-
ing
a
mode
but-
ton,
a
mode
is
en-
abled
tem-
porar-
ily
in
hold-
mode.
When
the
but-
ton
is

released again, the device switches back to the previously selected mode. Some hold-modes enable alternative, often disruptive functionality. Most of the time you won't want to use the hold-modes on live decks (e.g. needledrop in VINYL) or you must be very cautious (assigning effect chains with FX).

Each
mode
will
be
ex-
plained
in
de-
tail
be-
low.

FX mode

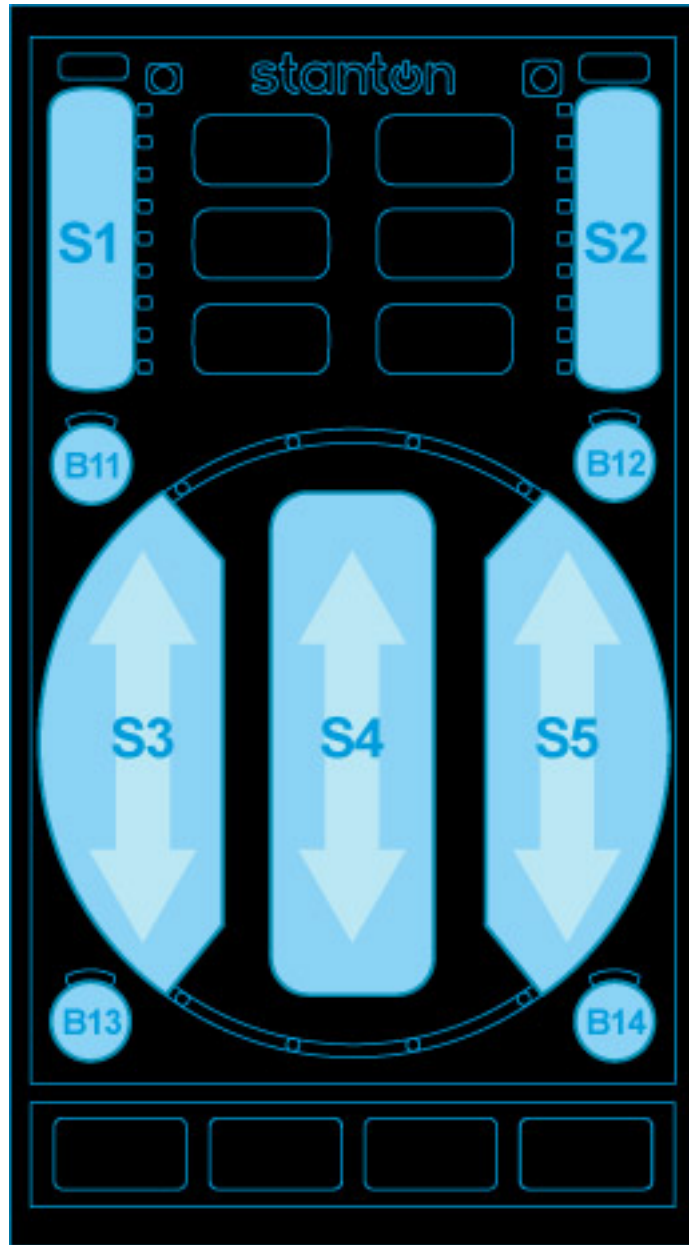


Figure77: Stanton SCS.3d (slider mode)

FX mode allows you to control ef-

fects.
Slider
S2
con-
trols
the
wet/dry
mix
of
the
cur-
rent
ef-
fect.

Sliders S3, S4, and S5 control the first three effect knobs on the effect unit. (Specifically, the first effect of one of the four effect chains is controlled.)

The
de-
vice
re-
mem-
bers
the
se-
lected
ef-
fect
per
deck,
so
if
you
switch
decks
you
also
switch
to
the

previously selected effect on that deck. Initially, effect slot 1 is selected for deck 1, slot 2 for deck 2 and so on.

To
con-
trol
an-
other
ef-
fect,
but-
tons
B11
through
B14
al-

low
you
to
switch.
The
cur-
rently
ac-
tive
ef-

fect is shown in red where button B11 lights red when the first effect chain is selected, B12 for the second chain, B13 for chain 3, and B14 for chain 4. The buttons turn blue when the active deck is assigned to this effect chain. If the active effect is assigned to the current deck, the corresponding button will appear purple. If you don't see purple it means that the effect you're controlling is not assigned to the current deck.

For
ex-
am-
ple,
if
the
con-
troller
is
on
deck
2,
has
ef-
fect
slot
2
se-
lected,
and
ef-
fects
2

and 3 assigned, the four buttons would be lit as follows:

- B11:
black
- B12:
pur-
ple
- B13:
blue
- B14:
black

Holding FX

By holding FX, you can toggle assignment of the current deck to effect chains with buttons

B11 through B14. B11 assigns effect chain 1, B12 assigns effect chain 2, B13 assigns chain 3, and B14 assigns chain 4 to the active deck. The effects that have the current deck assigned are shown in blue. While FX is held, S2 can be used to scroll through different effects. To load the next effect, touch top half of the slider and touch the bottom half to load the previous effect into the currently active effect slot.

When FX is held, the button for the active deck is shown in red. So if you want to assign

the active effect to the active deck, press the button that is red. If the button is purple, pressing it would deactivate the

active effect on the active deck.

Ex-
am-
ple
on
how
to
load
an
echo
ef-
fect
into
chain
3
and
as-
sign
it
to
chan-
nel
2:

1. Press DECK-B12 to switch to deck 2
2. Press FX to switch to FX mode
3. Press B13 to select effect chain 3
- 4.

Slide
S2
to
the
bot-
tom
to
by-
pass
chain
3
(pre-
cau-
tion-
ary
mea-
sure)

5. Hold
FX
and
touch
S2
above
the
mid-
dle
to
se-
lect
the
next
ef-
fect
(will
se-
lect
echo
if
no

effect was selected previously)

6. Hold
FX
and
press
B13
to
as-
sign
ef-
fect
chain

3
to
deck
2

7. Ad-
just
echo
pa-
ram-
e-
ters
with
slid-
ers
S3,
S4,
S5

8. Slide
S2
up-
wards
to
bring
the
ef-
fect
in

EQ mode

In
EQ
mode,
the
cen-
tral
slid-
ers
S3,
S4,
S5
con-
trol
low/mid/high
EQs.
Hold
EQ
to
con-
trol

pre-gain on

S1 instead of volume. The other controls (low/mid/high/pitch) are reset to center when the control is touched while EQ is held.

LOOP mode

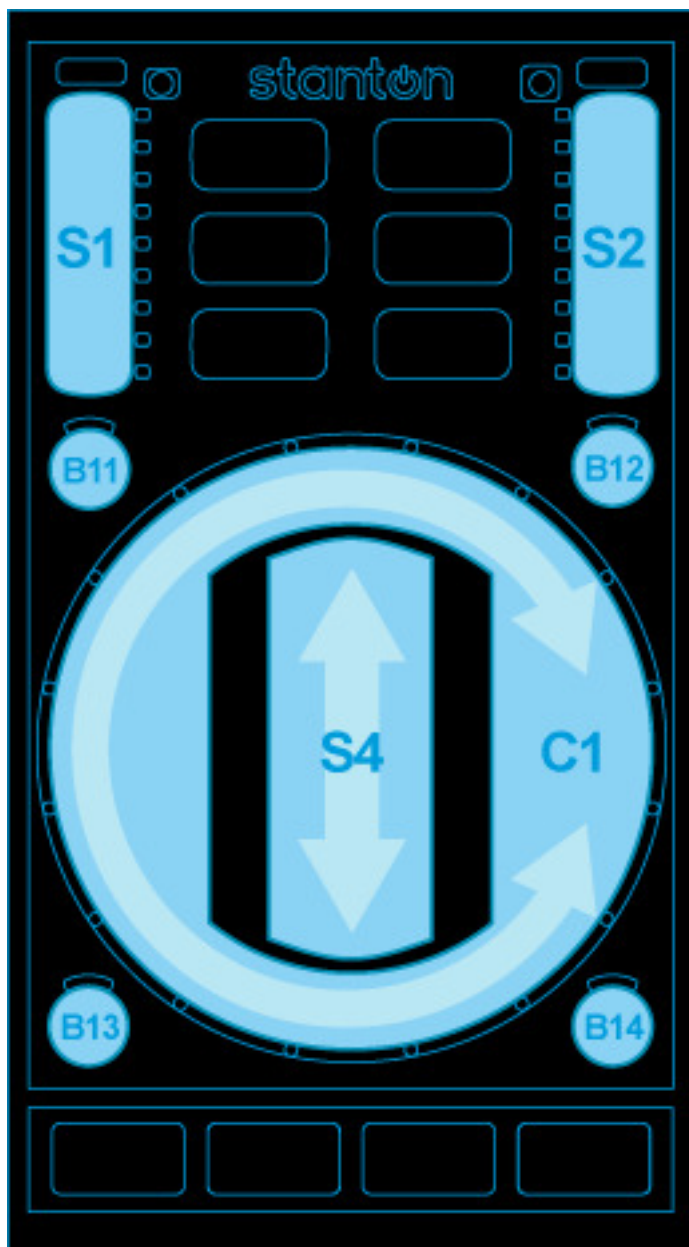


Figure78: Stanton SCS.3d (circle mode)

By touching

the
cir-
cle
you
ac-
ti-
vate
a
loop
over
a
cer-
tain
num-
ber
of
beats.
Touch-
ing
on

the right side will activate a beat-loop over 1, 2, 4, 8 etc beats, starting from the top. On the left side you get fractions 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 etc loops starting from the top. To leave the loop, touch center.

By
touch-
ing
the
LOOP
mode
but-
ton
again,
the
'rolling'
over-
lay
comes
on
and
the
LOOP
but-
ton
turns
blue.
In

rolling mode, the loop will be released as soon as you take your finger off the circle and the track will resume where it would have been without looping.

TRIG mode

You can set hotcues and jump to hotcues in this mode. The circle is split into five fields (1: top left, 2:

bottom left, 3: top right, 4: bottom right, 5: center) where touching the area will either set the hotcue if it was unset, or trigger the hotcue if it was set. When a hotcue is set, the blue lights next to it will light.

To clear a hotcue, hold TRIG and touch the corresponding field.

The first TRIG overlay (red light) controls hotcues 1 to

5,
touch-
ing
TRIG
will
switch
to
over-
lay
two,
con-

trolling hotcues 6 to 10 (blue light), then overlay three, for cue points 11 to 15 (purple light).

VINYL mode

The
cir-
cle
C1
func-
tions
as
a
jog-
wheel,
slide
clock-
wise
to
speed-
up
the
track.
The
cen-
ter
slider
S4

can be used to raise and lower speed by holding it above or below center, respectively.

B11
jumps
back
one
beat,
B12
jumps
for-
ward.
B13
and
B14
con-

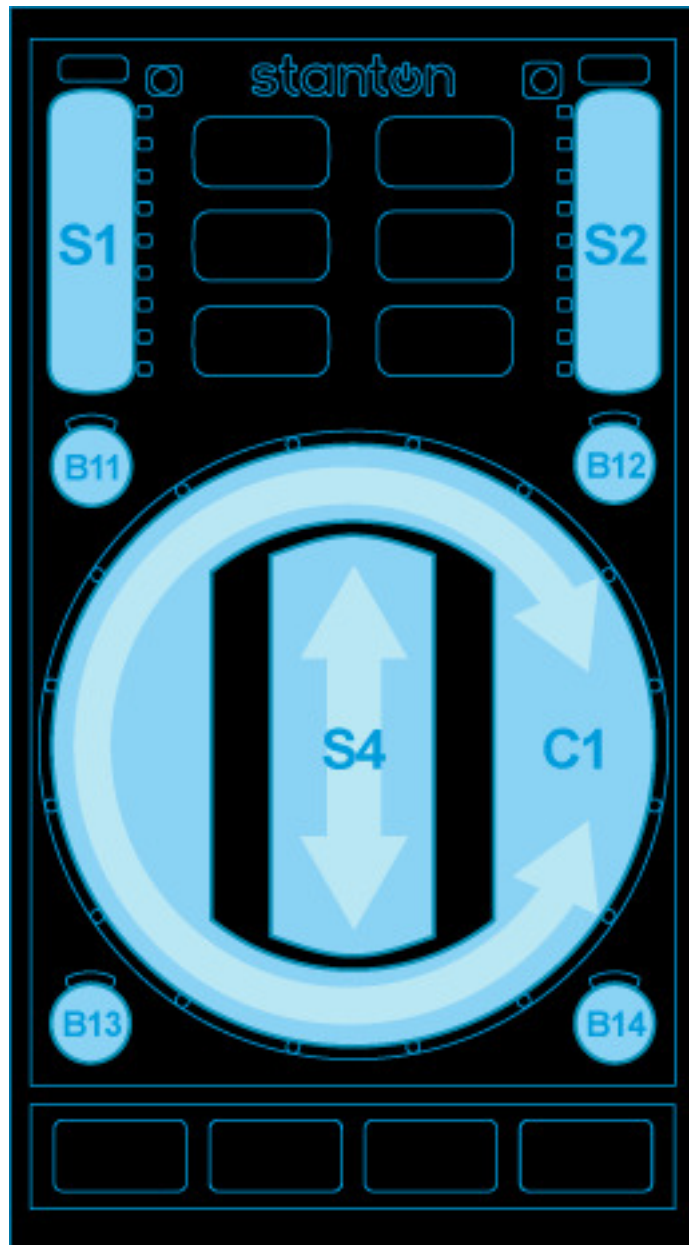


Figure79: Stanton SCS.3d (circle mode)

trol
fast-
reverse,
fast-
forward.

While
VINYL
is
held,
B11
through
B14
set
the
pitch
slider
mode.
The
cur-
rently
ac-
tive
mode
lights
blue.
The
dif-
fer-

ent pitch slider modes are:

- B11
Ab-
so-
lute
rate:
The
pitch
slider
di-
rectly
sets
the
rate
in
a
wide
range
- B12
Dis-
crete
Pitch:

Change
pitch
up
or
down
by
touch-
ing
up-
per
or
lower
part
of
slider

- B13
Rate:
Change
the
rate
up
or
down
by
hold-
ing
the
slider
off-
center.
The
fur-
ther
from
the
cen-
ter

you hold the slider, the faster the rate changes.

- B14
Rel-
a-
tive
pitch:
slide
to
change
pitch
up
or
down

When
VINYL
is
held,
the
SYNC
but-
ton
ad-
justs
the
beat-
grid.
When
the
track
is
not
play-
ing,
the
beat-
grid

is moved to the current track position. When the track is playing, the beatgrid is aligned with the other track's beatgrid.

A
sec-
ond
over-
lay
to
VINYL
(blue)
en-
ables
scratch-
ing
on
the
pad.
Both
the
cir-
cle
and
the
cen-
ter

slider (S4) can be used to scratch.

DECK mode

This mode is used to load tracks. When the current deck is not playing, an arrow pattern indicates

that the currently selected track can be loaded into the deck by pressing the central field S4. Sliding on the circle C1 will scroll through the library.

B11 and B13 allow you to switch up and down between the library categories, while B12, B14 allow

stepping through the library list one-by-one (the slider allows only coarse control).

When hold-

ing
DECK,
you
can
switch
chan-
nels.

- B11:
deck
1;
B12:
deck
2

- B13:
deck
3;
B14:
deck
4

The
cor-
re-
spond-
ing
but-
ton
turns
red.
The
ac-
tive
deck
is
shown
on
the
but-
tons
in
all
modes
ex-

cept FX.

The
con-
troller
keeps
its
mode
per

deck.
So
when
chang-
ing
deck,
the
mode
will
switch
to
the
mode
pre-
vi-
ously

used on that deck.

Note
that
the
ac-
tive
deck
is
synced
with
the
*Stan-
ton
SCS.3m*,
so
when
switch-
ing
be-
tween
decks
1
and
3,

or 2 and 4 the other device changes as well.

17.1.107 SCS.3m “DaMix”

- Man-
u-
fac-
turer’s
prod-

Mapping Description

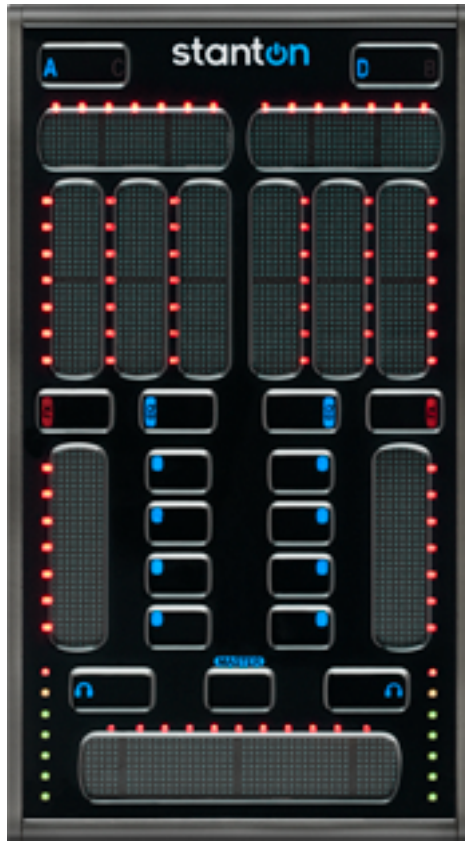


Figure80: Stanton SCS.3m DaMix (top view). *Images courtesy of Stanton Magnetics, Inc.*

The
left
side
of
the
con-
troller
con-
trols
deck
1.
The
right

side
is
for
deck
2.
This
I'll
walk
through
the

controller from top to bottom and explain the features.

Deck select buttons

These
are
used
only
as
mod-
i-
fier
but-
tons
in
Mixxx
for
now.
Hold
them
down
to
ac-
cess
dif-
fer-
ent

functions for that side of the controller (Deck A/C for the left side virtual deck 1, Deck B/D for the right side, deck 2,) detailed for each control below.

Top horizontal sliders

These
ad-
just
the
pitch
con-
trol.

•
Touch-
ing

near the edges will do a temporary pitch bend in that direction.

- Hold the current mode button down (EQ/FX) and touch the slider on that side to reset it to 0%.

- Hold the applicable Deck select button down when

grained pitch adjustment.

using these sliders to perform fine-

When the Master button is held down:

- The left slider adjusts the Pre/Main head-phone mix
- The right slider adjusts Master Balance
- Also hold the current mode button and touch the

slider
on
that
side
to
re-
set
it
to
cen-
ter

FX/EQ sliders

From
left
to
right,
for
each
side:

- in EQ mode these adjust Low, Mid, and High frequency filters
- in FX mode these adjust Depth, Delay, and LFO for the flanging

ef-
fect

Hold
down
the
cur-
rent
mode
but-
ton
(FX/EQ)
and
touch
one
of
these
slid-
ers
to
re-
set
it
to
cen-
ter.

FX/EQ mode buttons

Press
these
to
choose
what
the
slid-
ers
above
them
con-
trol.
(See
above.)

- Hold
Deck
and
press
FX
to
tog-
gle
the

flange
ef-
fect
for
that
deck

- Hold Deck and press EQ to auto-adjust the pitch to sync the BPM on this deck with the other one (as-

suming it was detected correctly on both)

Volume sliders

These
ad-
just
the
chan-
nel
vol-
ume
as
on
a
tra-
di-
tional
mixer.

- Hold-
ing
Deck

causes these to adjust the pre-fader gain for the deck

When the Master button is held down:

- The left slider adjusts the Headphone volume
- The right slider adjusts Master volume

Soft buttons

From top to bottom on both sides:

- Rewind
- Fast forward
- Cue
- Play
- Headphone buttons toggle that deck in the headphone mix.

Cross-fader

Adjusts the cross-fade between the virtual decks

- Needle

drop
func-
tion:
Hold
a
Deck
but-
ton
to
use
the
cross-
fader
strip
to
search
through
the
track
loaded

on that deck

Level Meters

These
nor-
mally
show
the
pre-
fader
sig-
nal
for
the
re-
spec-
tive
deck.
When
hold-
ing
down
the
Mas-
ter
but-

ton, they show the stereo master output meters: left side for the left channel, right side for the right channel.

NOTE:
The
LEDs
are

cal-
i-
brated
to
the
VU
me-
ters
on-
screen.
If
you
see
a
red
LED
flicker,
*you
are*

clipping and need to reduce the volume or gain to avoid distorted sound and/or speaker damage.

Deck switching buttons

When
touch-
ing
the
“A
C”
or
“B
D”
but-
tons,
the
mixer
switches
be-
tween
decks.
On
the
left
side,
touch-
ing

“A C” will switch between decks 1 and 3. On the right side, touching “B D” will switch between decks 2 and 4. All controls except for the crossfader then control the selected deck.

Con-
nected
SCS.3d
mod-

ules
will
fol-
low
deck
changes.
For
ex-
am-
ple
if
you
switch
from
deck
1
to
deck
3

on a SCS.3m, all connected SCS.3d modules who are on deck 1 will also switch to deck 3.

EQ mode

This
is
the
stan-
dard
mix-
ing
mode
where
the
three
EQ
slid-
ers
con-
trol
low/mid/high.
The
top
slider
con-
trols
the

filter knob.

Touch-
ing
EQ
will
re-

turn to EQ mode from the FX modes. Holding EQ and touching a slider will re-

set it to its preset position. (Unfortunately this doesn't work for FX and MASTER modes.)

FX modes

Touch one of the four buttons to the side of the gain slider to control one of the effect chains.

Top button selects first effect chain and so forth. In this mode, the vertical sliders control the first three knobs of the first effect in the selected effect chain. The top slider controls dry/wet mix.

You can assign FX

chains
to
the
deck
by
hold-
ing
FX
and
press-
ing
one
of
the
four
but-
tons
next

to the gain slider. So to assign FX chain 1 to the current deck, hold FX and press the top button (right below EQ).

When
hold-
ing
FX,
the
vol-
ume
slider
can
be
used
to
ad-
just
chan-
nel
gain.
Hold
FX
and
slide
up
to

make the channel louder. Hold FX-EQ and touch the gain slider to reset gain.

MASTER mode

side controls the master channel.

When holding the central MASTER button, the left side controls the headphone channel, while the right

- Left top slider: Pre/main mix on headphone
- Right top slider: main balance
- Left slider: head gain
- Right slider: master

gain

- Buttons: The buttons assigned effects to head and master

17.1.108 Ta US- 428

This product has been discontinued.

- Manufacturer's product page
New in version 1.6.2.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.109 Tr

New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.0.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.110 Ves- Spin

This
con-
troller
has
been
dis-
con-
tin-
ued
as
Ves-
tax
went
out
of
busi-
ness
in
2014.

- [Fo-
rum
thread](#)

New
in
ver-
sion
1.9.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.111 V Ty- phoon

This controller has been discontinued as Vestax went out of business in 2014.

- [Manufacturer's product page](#)
 - [Forum thread](#)
- New in version 1.9.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.112 VCI-1000 (MixVibes 3DEX Edition)

This controller has been discontinued as Vestax went out of business in 2014.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.113 VCI-100 MKI

This controller has been discontinued as Vestax went out

of
busi-
ness
in
2014.

New
in
ver-
sion
1.6.

Note: Only Firmware version 1.2 is supported by Mixxx.

Note: Unfortunately a detailed description of this controller mapping is still missing. If you own this controller, please consider [contributing one](#).

17.1.114 VCI-100 MKII

This controller has been discontinued as Vestax went out of business in 2014.

- [Product page in archive.org](#)
- [ASIO](#)

driver
for
Win-
dows
in
ser-
ato.com

- Fo-
rum
thread

New
in
ver-
sion
2.0.

Mapping Description

[Func-
tions]
in
brack-
ets
are
ex-
e-
cuted
if
a
shift
but-
ton
of
the
deck
is
pressed.
**{Func-
tions}**
in
braces

are executed if a shift button of the other deck is pressed. Changes after the previous version are in bold.

1. **Un-
fo-
cus
Ef-
fect-
Slot
of
the**

**Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit**
[Se-
lect
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit1/2]

2.

**Fo-
cus
next
Ef-
fect-
Slot
of
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit**
[Se-
lect
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit3/4]

3.

**Meta
knob
of
the
Ef-
fect-
Slot1,
or
if
Ef-
fect-
SlotN
is
fo-
cused
Pa-
ram-
e-
ter1
of
it**
[Set

the link to meta knob][1]

the link to meta knob]

4. **Meta knob of the Effect-Slot2, or if Effect-SlotN is focused Parameter2 of it [Set**

the link to meta knob]

5. **Meta knob of the Effect-Slot3, or if Effect-SlotN is focused Parameter3 of it [Set**

6. **Super knob, or**

if
Ef-
fect-
SlotN
is
fo-
cused
Pa-
ram-
e-
ter4
of
it
[Set
the
link
to
meta

knob], or if enabled by #33 Wet/dry mix of the EffectUnit

7. EQ high
8. EQ mid
9. EQ low
10. **Pitch (up and down to 3 semi-tones continuously, or in key-lock mode discretely)**
11. Fil-ter

(super knob of Quick Effect)

12. Gain

13. Rate [Rate by quantized BPM]

14. Channel fader

15. Cross fader

16. Headphone volume

17. Headphone mix

18. Master volume

19. Scratch [Brake (if released before full stop, playback

- re-
sumes)]
- 20. Jog
(locked
in
slip
mode)
- 21. Play
[**Re-
verse**]
- 22. Cue
[**Cue
and
Play**]
- 23. **Ac-
ti-
vate**
[**Clear**]
hotcue1
- 24. **Ac-
ti-
vate**
[**Clear**]
hotcue2
- 25. **Sync
mode**
[**Ad-
just
beat-
grid
to
the
cur-
rent
play-
po-
si-
tion**]
- 26. Key-
lock
mode
[**Quan-
tize**

mode]

27. Loop by default loop size[2] [Re loop], or in loop *Exit the loop [Set loop out po-si-tion]*

28. Halve default loop size [**Jump back-ward**], or in loop *Halve the loop*[**Jump it back-ward**] {**Halve jump size**[3] of the

other deck}

29. Double default loop size

size of the other deck}

[Jump forward], or in loop Double the loop [Jump it forward] {Double jump

30. **Enable [Set next effect to] Effect-Slot1 of the EffectUnit**

31. **Enable [Set next effect to] Effect-Slot2 of the EffectUnit**

32.

**Enable
[Set
next
effect
to]
Effect-
Slot3
of
the
Effect-
Unit**

33. **Enable
#6
to
control
wet/dry
mix
of
[Set
next
effect
chain
to]
the
Effect-
Unit**

34. Slip
mode
(affect
scratch,
brake,
pause,
reverse,
loop
and
hotcue)

35. PFL

[PFL solo] (if head-phone mix is cue or master only then switch it)

36. Enable EffectUnit1 [EffectUnit3] for the channel

37. Enable EffectUnit2 [EffectUnit4] for the channel

38. Up: previous **item** and

scroll,
Down:
next
item
and
scroll,
Left:
**pre-
vi-
ous
pane**
[load
to
left],
Right:
next

pane [load to right], Push: choose item

39.
Chan-
nel
se-
lect

Mapping for Mixxx 2.0

[Func-
tions]
in
brack-
ets
are
ex-
e-
cuted
if
a
shift
but-
ton
of
the
deck
is
pressed.

1.
Set
pre-
vi-
ous
ef-
fect
chain

to
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit
[Se-
lect
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit1/2]

2. Set
next
ef-
fect
chain
to
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit
[Se-
lect
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit3/4]

3. Pa-
ram-
e-
ter1
of
Ef-
fect1
of
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit

4. Pa-
ram-
e-
ter2
of
Ef-
fect1

- of
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit
- 5. Pa-
ram-
e-
ter3
of
Ef-
fect1
of
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit
- 6. Wet/dry
mix
of
the
Ef-
fec-
tU-
nit
- 7. EQ
high
- 8. EQ
mid
- 9. EQ
low
- 10. Gain
- 11. Fil-
ter
(high
pass
only)[4]
- 12. Pitch
(semi-
tones

- only)
- 13. Rate
[Rate
by
quan-
tized
BPM]
- 14. Chan-
nel
fader
- 15. Cross
fader
- 16. Head-
phone
vol-
ume
- 17. Head-
phone
mix
- 18. Mas-
ter
vol-
ume
- 19. Scratch
- 20. Jog
(locked
in
slip
mode)
- 21. Play
[Ad-
just
beat-
grid
to
the
cur-
rent
play-
po-

- si-
tion]
- 22. Cue
[Ad-
just
beat-
grid
to
match
an-
other
play-
ing
deck]
- 23. Cue
and
Play
[Move
beat-
grid
ear-
lier]
- 24. Sync
mode
[Move
beat-
grid
later]
- 25. Quan-
tize
mode
[Zoom
in
wave-
form]
- 26. Key-
lock
mode
[Zoom
out
wave-
form]
- 27. Loop
by
de-

fault
loop
size[5]
[Re loop],
or
in
loop
Exit
the
loop
[Set
loop
out
po-
si-
tion]

28. Halve
de-
fault
loop
size,
or
in
loop
Halve
the
loop
[Move
the
loop
back-
ward
by
1/2
beat]

29. Dou-
ble
de-
fault
loop
size,
or
in
loop
*Dou-
ble*
the
loop
[Move
the
loop

for-
ward
by
1/2
beat]

30. Ac-
ti-
vate
[Clear]
hotcue1

31. Ac-
ti-
vate
[Clear]
hotcue2

32. Ac-
ti-
vate
[Clear]
hotcue3

33. Ac-
ti-
vate
[Clear]
hotcue4

34. Slip
mode
(af-
fect
scratch,
loop
and
hotcue)

35. PFL
[PFL
solo]
(if
head-
phone
mix
is
cue
or
mas-
ter

only
then
switch
it)

36. Enable
EffectU-
nit1
[EffectU-
nit3]
for
the
chan-
nel

37. Enable
EffectU-
nit2
[EffectU-
nit4]
for
the
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39. Chan-
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17.1.115 VCI-300

The VCI-300 is a dedicated USB MIDI controller. It also comes with a built in audio inter-

face with standard 4-in/4-out and headphone connection, which means all you need for DJing is the VCI-300, a laptop and a set of headphones.

This controller has been discontinued as Vestax went out of business in 2014.

- [Forum thread](#)

New in version 1.11.

Differences between VCI-300 and VCI-300 MKII

In 2010 Vestax made changes to the original VCI-300 that improved the controller. There were

no
changes

in the MIDI mapping.

Volume Boost (Gain Boost)

- Higher output gain level and head-phone volume level when supplying power with the optional power adaptor.

tor.

- *Important Note:* Optional power supply DC-7 must be used in order to get the boost

the headphones and Master output. Without the power supply the MKII will perform just like the original VCI-300. Also, using the DC-7 on the original VCI-300 will do nothing.

on

Optional Vestax Digital Fader (not included)

The VCI-300MKII Cross fader can be upgraded to Vestax's new magnetic sensor system digital fader

CF-X2.

New Direct Audio Thru

Audio fed to the MIC/AUX input can now be directly sent to the Master

out-puts with the THRU

switch turned ON, minimizing latency of when fed through ITCH.

New adjust knobs for the JOG sensor control

New JOG sensor adjust knobs for speedy and accurate adjustments.the VCI-300MKII's JOG wheels have excellent

tracking ability,and flexibility for various play styles.You can control songs with analog precision.

New Mini Head-Phone Jack

The MKII features a 1/8 inch head-phone connection along with standard

1/4
inch
con-
nec-
tion.

Mapping description

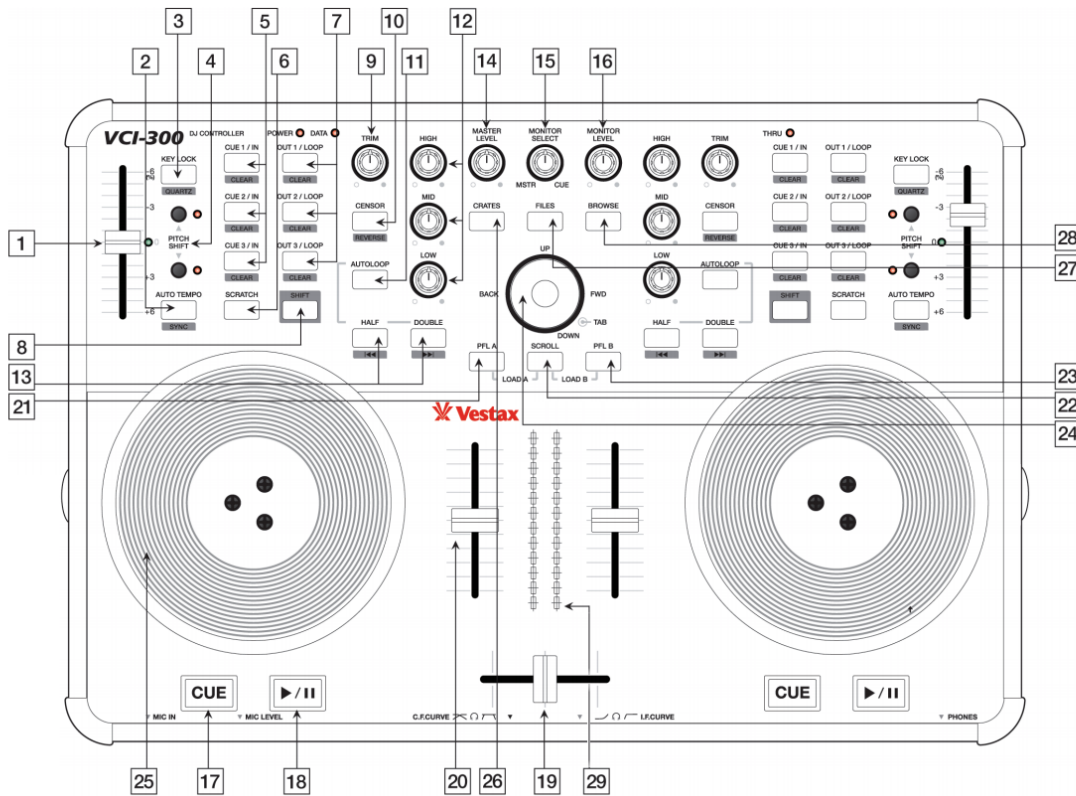


Figure81: Vestax VCI-300 (schematic view) Image (c) Vestax

Mixxx
sup-
ports
the
VCI-
300
out
of
the
box.
The
map-
ping
for
Mixxx
closely

to make the transition easy.

#	KEY	FUNCTION
01	Pitch Slider	Adjusts playback speed.
02	Auto Tempo	Toggle quantize (1.11.0: Trigger beatsync)
	Shift + Auto Tempo	Trigger beatsync (1.11.0: Toggle quantize)
	Scroll + Auto Tempo	Tap BPM. When taped repeatedly, adjust the tracks BPM to the tapped BPM.
03	Keylock	Trigger beatsync
	Shift + Keylock	Reset pitch to 0.00% (quartz)
04	Pitch Shift	Pitch bend
	Shift + Pitch Shift	Fine tune playback speed +/-0.01
05	Cue [1-3]/In	Set/Activate Hotcue
	Shift + Cue [1-3]/In	Delete Hotcue
06	Scratch	Toggle scratching on jogwheel
07	Out 1/Loop	Set manual loop in point
	Shift + Out 1/Loop	Clear loop point
	Out 2/Loop	Set manual loop out point
	Shift + Out 2/Loop	Clear loop point
	Out 3/Loop	Enable/disable loop
08	Shift	Holding shift engages shift functions of many of the buttons, secondary functions are printed inside a
09	Trim	This controls the volume of the track before it goes to the EQ and fader.
10	Censor	Temporary play backwards while pressed, resumes from where the playhead would have been if the t
	Shift + Censor	1.11: Toggle reverse playback. Pressing Censor again during reverse playback, will return to normal 1.12 (work in progress): Enable/disable effect unit with preselected <i>Filter</i> effect. The filter parameter
11	Auto Loop	Enable beatloop of the current beatloop value (default: 4 beats) for tracks that have BPM calculated
	Shift + Auto Loop	Enter/Exit beatloop roll
	Scroll + Auto Loop	Reset number of beats to 4 if beatloop not active
12	Equalizers	Adjust the gain of the high/mid/low EQ filter.
13	Half	Halve loop length
	Shift + Half	Jump to start of track (while paused)
	Scroll + Half	Seek backward (while paused)
	Double	Double loop length
	Shift + Double	Jump to end of track (while paused)
	Scroll + Double	Seek forward (while paused)
14	Master Level	This knob controls the overall output of the VCI-300, ensure this is right down before running the sof
15	Monitor Select	Controls the balance in the headphones between the mix output and the PFL headphone cue
16	Monitor Volume	Controls the volume of the headphones.
17	Cue	If a cue point is set, jumps to the cue point when pressed.
	Shift + Cue	Set the cue point (while playing), clear the cue point (while paused), jump to beginning of track (if no
18	Play	Start/Pause playback
	Shift + Play	Stutter Play
19	Crossfader	Fades between the left and right channels.
20	Input faders	Control the volume of their respective tracks.
21/23	PFL A/B	Sends the left/right deck to the headphone mix.

Table 10 – continued from previous page

	Shift + PFL A/B	Load selected track into the deck (while paused) and switch PFL to this deck
22	Scroll + Jogwheel	Scroll playlist (while paused)
24	Cursor Up/Down	Scrolls to the next/previous track in the track table.
	Cursor Left/Right	Switches to the next view (Library, Queue, etc.)
	Tab	Toggles (expands/collapses) the currently selected sidebar item.
25	Jog (platter touched)	Track search (while paused when scratching is disabled)
		Pitch bend / nudge (while playing when scratching is disabled)
		Scratch (when scratching is enabled)
	Jog (outer rim)	Pitch bend / nudge
	Shift + Jog	Fast track search (while paused)
	Scroll + Jog	Scroll playlist (while paused)

17.1.116 VCI-400

The Vestax VCI-400 is a 4 deck controller. It has an integrated audio interface with

balanced outputs (XLR and 1/4 TRS), two pairs of RCA inputs, and two XLR / 1/4 combination microphone inputs. The microphone inputs can be sent to the computer for recording and broadcasting. The RCA inputs do not have phono preamps and do not work for vinyl control. The VCI-400 requires its own power supply; it does not run on USB bus power.

This controller has been discontinued.

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busi-
ness
in
2014.
New
in
ver-
sion
1.10.1.

Compatibility

The
orig-
i-
nal
VCI-
400
firmware
has
a
bug
that
pre-
vents
the
sound
card
from
work-
ing
with
Linux.
Now
that

Vestax is out of business, drivers and firmware for Vestax devices are hosted on [Serato's website](#). If your VCI-400's sound card does not appear as an available device using Linux, use the firmware updater on a computer running Windows or Mac OS X. This will only need to be done once and then the controller will continue to work with Linux.

Note
that
the
VCI-
400
and
VCI-

400 Ean Golden Edition are incompatible. Their firmwares use different

ent MIDI messages to communicate with the computer. Unfortunately, it is not possible to switch between the VCI-400 and VCI-400 Ean Golden Edition firmware.

Mapping



Figure82: Vestax VCI-400 (top view with annotations)

The

VCI-400 mapping for Mixxx is based on the Serato Limited Edition overlay.

For regular use, make sure the “mixer select” switches are all the way to the left. If you move them

to the right, the Play / Cue buttons will be used to select vinyl control modes instead.

Most of the functions are exactly as they ap-

pear
on
the
over-
lay,
and
the
over-
lay
is
very
nicely

labeled so that's the best place to start.

The
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lects
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mode
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8
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are

in, either Hot Cues, Loops, Rolls, or Samples. Mixxx remembers which mode is selected on a per-deck basis, so when you toggle the deck-selection switches the mode may change. The button corresponding to the current mode will be lit so you know what mode you're in.

But-
ton
Modes:

- In Hot Cue mode, the 8 buttons will

move
Mixxx
to
the
des-
ig-
nated
hotcue.
If
you
hold
the
shift

button, the hotcue will be cleared.

- In Loop mode, the 8 buttons will create a new loop at the current position from size

32nd note to 16 beats.

- In Roll mode, holding any of the buttons will temporarily

note to 16 beats.

eject a sample.

create a loop anywhere from 32nd

- In Sampler mode, both sides of the controller launch the same set of 8 samplers. Holding shift will

Some of the buttons have special functions in Mixxx:

1. The Vinyl / Slip button.

While pushed, the jog wheel is in scratch mode (similar to if you

push down on the platter). If you hold this button while spinning the jog wheel, you can let go of the wheel and Mixxx will still be in scratch mode. Great for backspins.

2. The Param knob can be used to adjust the musical key of the current track. Twist to make

the tone higher or lower. If you hold the shift button (3), use this knob to scroll quickly through the track. Pushing this knob will reset the key.

3. Shift button

4. Auto Loop knob. Twist-

ing
this
will
change
the
size
of
the
cur-
rent
loop,
ei-
ther
dou-
bling
or
halv-
ing

the size. If you hold shift (3), twisting this knob will move the loop left or right by 1 beat per click. Pushing this knob will enable or disable looping.

5. The Master FX button enables the 1st FX bank to be applied to the master output.

6. The FX Mode button toggles which ef-

fect
is
in
the
first
FX
bank.

7.
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trols
FX1
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ram-
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ter
1

8.
Con-
trols
FX1
Pa-
ram-
e-
ter
2

9.
Con-
trols
FX1
Pa-
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e-
ter
3

10.
Con-
trols
FX1
Dry
/
Wet

11.
En-
able/Disable
Quan-
tize
Mode.

12.
En-
able/Disable
Key-

sampler volume slider.

lock
The four small buttons in the center, Area, Panel, Back, and Prepare, don't do anything. Neither does the

Some additional functions are accessible with the shift button:

- Shift + Load to eject a track.
- Shift +

Play while the deck is playing does a breaking stop.

- Shift + Censor does a spin-back stop.

Vinyl Control Mode

If you want to use vinyl control instead of the jog wheels, you can move the mixer selection switches

all the way to the right. In this mode, the Play button becomes a Vinyl Control Enable/Disable button, and the Cue button selects which Vinyl Control mode is active – Absolute, Relative, or Constant. The cue button lights up when Absolute is selected.

Note about VU Meters

There's
a
bug
in
the
way
that
the
VCI400
firmware
works
—
al-
though
Mixxx
can
con-
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VU
me-
ters,
the

VCI's internal soundcard always *also* controls the VU Meters. This can result in an odd flickering effect that looks strange. For this reason, the Master VU meters are disabled by default. If you've installed the firmware that allows decks C and D to act as pass-through mixer channels, you may see flickering there too.

Glossary of Terms

AAC

Advanced Audio Coding A patented audio compression algorithm which uses a form of *lossy* data compression. Designed to be the successor to *MP3*, AAC generally achieves better sound quality at similar bit rates. While the .aac extension is sometimes used for AAC-encoded files, they are typically saved with an .m4a file extension.

AcoustID An acoustic fingerprint system built entirely on *open-source* technology. It aims to create a free database of user-submitted audio fingerprints with mapping to the *MusicBrainz metadata* database and provide a web service for audio file identification using this database. For more information, see [`<https://acoustid.org/>`](https://acoustid.org/) .

AIFF

Audio Interchange File Format High-quality digital audio file format, similar to .wav files. Contains CD quality audio stored in a non-compressed, *lossless* format. AIFF files generally end with a .aiff or .aif extension.

ALAC

Apple Lossless Audio Codec A *lossless* audio file format used by iTunes and other Apple products. ALAC files use the same MP4 container format as AAC and use the same file extensions (m4a, mp4). Mixxx and many other programs are not compatible with ALAC. It is recommended to convert ALAC files to *FLAC* for use in Mixxx.

API

Application Program Interface An API is a specification and set of rules for how software programs interact with each other. In Mixxx, an example of this is the Sound API that Mixxx uses to communicate with the *operating system* to make use of the *soundcards* connected to the computer.

ASIO

Audio Stream Input/Output ASIO is a *low-latency audio interface API* on Microsoft Windows.

audio interface An audio interface is a device that facilitates the input and output of audio signals to and from a computer, typically connected by *USB*. Almost all computers come with a basic audio interface built in, but a higher quality audio interface with at least 4 output channels is recommended for Mixxx.

balance A balance control on a mixer allows you to adjust the balance between the left and right channel. The balance refers to the relative volume of the corresponding channel in a stereo audio signal.

bar In musical notation, a bar (or measure) is a segment of time defined by a given number of beats. Typically, a piece consists of several bars of the same length.

beatgrid A series of markers that point to the location of beats within the track. Beatgrids are used for advanced mixing functions such as track *sync*, precise effects synchronization, looping and accurate *BPM* representation.

beatmatching A mixing technique used to establish a similar tempo with two or more tracks, making them sound like just one track.

binaries Files that contain compiled computer code, which was compiled from source code. Source code, which is usually a bunch of text files, is processed with a program called a compiler. The compiler then generates a binary, which is something like an *.exe* or a *.dll* file. By using binaries you are relieved of the task of having to compile the code by yourself.

bitrate Describe the quality of an audio or video file. For audio data the bitrate is commonly measured in *kbps*. For example, an MP3 audio file that is compressed at 192 Kbps will have a greater dynamic range and may sound slightly more clear than the same audio file compressed at 128 Kbps.

BPM

Beats per minute BPM is used as a measure of tempo in music. If you tap your foot to music you are following the “beat”. If you count how many taps you do in a minute you have calculated the BPM.

bug report Every software has bugs. When you come across a bug in this software, you should submit a report about it to the developers. They can use this to identify, replicate and fix the issue.

CDJ CDJ is a term originally used to describe a line of CD players from Pioneer Electronics. Today CDJ generally refers to DJ CD players that work like a record player. They allow analog control of music using CDs, usually using a touch sensitive emulated vinyl control surface.

codec Short for compressor/decompressor, a codec is any technology for compressing and decompressing audio and video data. Some popular codecs for computer audio include *MP3* and *Ogg Vorbis*.

controller An external hardware device that generates and transmits signals to a computer, usually via *USB*, to control software with physical controls other than a mouse and keyboard. Controllers have many uses for music such as controlling DJ programs like Mixxx. They typically send *MIDI* signals but some controllers use *HID* signals. Many DJs prefer to control DJ software using physical knobs, faders, and wheels on controllers instead of using a computer keyboard and mouse.

crossfader The crossfader is a slider that determines how much each deck of audio contributes to the *master output*.

cue

cue point A reference point in the track usually placed on the position the DJ wants the track to start at by default. This is useful to instantly jump to that point without seeking through the track.

cue sheet A cue sheet (or CUE file, CUE sheet, etc.) is a formatted plain text file which is used to provide index information for a large audio file. For example, it can be used to tell software extra details about the layout of a CD to burn.

cueing Headphone cueing, or just cueing, is listening to the next track you would like to mix in your headphones. The audience will not hear what you are cueing in your headphones. Being able to cue is a crucial aspect to DJing.

DAW

Digital Audio Workstation An electronic device or application software used for recording, editing and producing audio files.

db

decibel A Decibel is a logarithmic measurement of sound level. Whispering is around 25 dB while unbearable sound such as a jet engine is around 160 db. Rule of thumb: A volume increase of 10 dB is perceived as twice as loud.

deck A deck is like a virtual vinyl turntable. You can load a *track* into it and play the track, just like you would put a record on turntable and play it.

direct monitoring A feature of many *soundcards* that allows microphones and other input signals to be heard through the soundcard outputs with no perceivable latency. With direct monitoring, the audio interface mixes the input signal in hardware with the output signal from Mixxx. This bypasses the latency of sending the signal into the computer for Mixxx to process and sending it back out to the soundcard.

DRM Digital Rights Management (DRM) technologies attempt to control what you can and can't do with the media and hardware you've purchased. Typically, a DRM system either encrypts the data so that it can only be accessed in a way authorized by copyright holders or marks content with a digital watermark or similar method so that the content can not be freely distributed. For information about how you can get involved in activism against DRM, see [Defective by Design](#).

EQ

Equalizer An equalizer allows the sound in specified frequency bands to be amplified or reduced, in order to adjust the quality and character of the sound.

A simple graphic equalizer consists of multiple controls for boosting or cutting bands or frequencies of sound.

A parametric equalizer controls more parameters of the sound than a graphic equalizer. It can control three aspects of each frequency: level (boost or cut), the center or primary frequency, and the bandwidth or range of each frequency.

fast-forward To cause something to advance at quicker than normal speed. In terms of audio software that means if you press the fast-forward button the audio will play with increased speed as long as the button is pressed. This is useful to seek through a track.

fast-rewind The opposite of *fast-forward*. If you press the fast-rewind button the audio will play in reverse with increased speed as long as the button is pressed.

file manager A computer program that organizes data files into groups and shows you where they are when you need to find them again. Popular file managers for the *operating systems* Mixxx supports are Explorer on Windows, Finder on macOS and Nautilus on GNU/Linux.

FLAC

Free Lossless Audio Compression A patent-free audio compression similar to *MP3* but *lossless* (i.e. there is no loss in audio quality when used). FLAC files generally end with a .flac extension.

flanger A flanger is an effect that mixes the input signal with a delayed copy of itself which leads to interferences in the signal and creates a comb-filter effect. By routing the output of the effect back into the input (feedback), the effect is enhanced.

GUI

Graphical User Interface It's pronounced gooey and it refers to a user interface based on graphics (icons, pictures and menus) instead of text. In Mixxx, it uses a mouse, keyboard, or *MIDI / HID controllers* as input devices.

head/mix button The head/mix button is used to control how much you mix the *master output* into your *headphone output*. This can be very useful when *cueing* a track, because you can test out how it sounds when mixed with the main mix in your headphones, before letting the audience hear the track.

headphone button The headphone button is used to indicate whether or not you are pre-listening to a deck or sampler in your headphones.

headphone output The headphone output is what you hear in your headphones.

HID

Human Interface Device A part of the *USB* specification. It specifies a device class (a type of computer hardware) for human interface devices such as keyboards, mice, game controllers, and some DJ *controllers*.

hotcue Similar to the main *cue* point, a hotcue is a reference point in the track. DJs usually place hotcues at distinctive positions within a track such as drops, breaks or kicks and snares. Mixxx supports up to 36 hotcues.

HSV HSV stands for hue, saturation, and value, and is also often called HSB (B for brightness). The HSV Color Model represents color in a way more suited to the human perception of color. For example, the relationships “stronger than”, “darker than”, and “the opposite of” are easily expressed in HSV. In contrast, the representation of the hardware-oriented *RGB* model is close to what most monitors show.

icecast Icecast is free and *open-source* software that allows digital audio content to be broadcast to and from media player software, enabling the creation of Internet radio stations. Unlike *Shoutcast*, the software provides the ability to stream in free file formats like *Ogg Vorbis* and run your own directory server.

IRC

Internet Relay Chat IRC is an online chat network. The Mixxx IRC channel was on the [FreeNode IRC Network](#) in the #mixxx channel. The channel was replaced in 2018 by the *Mixxx Zulip Chat*.

kbps Short for kilobits per second. Here used to measure the quality of audio data. See *bitrate*

key Short for musical key (i.e. C major).

key lock With key lock enabled, the tempo of the track will change but the pitch remains consistent. When unlocked, the pitch slider will speed up (or slow down) the track and the pitch will increase (or decrease) along with it.

kill switch A button to turn on and off individual frequency ranges within a channel, i.e. treble, mid and bass. Useful for effects where the DJ drops a track out for a period or creates room for a transition.

LADSPA

Linux Audio Developer’s Simple Plugin The LADSPA *API* is a standard for handling audio filters and audio signal processing effects.

LAME LAME is a free software *codec* used to encode/compress audio into the *lossy MP3* file format.

latency Latency refers to a short period of delay (usually measured in milliseconds) between when an audio signal enters and when it emerges from a system. Being able to lower the latency as much as possible makes a huge difference in responsiveness.

level meter The level meter is used to show the average levels of audio signals. The level should average around the top of the green region, with the loudest parts of the music (the transients) briefly going into the yellow region. If the level meter is in the red, the signal is clipping and the gain should be turned down.

lossless Used when describing audio compression algorithms, a lossless algorithm is one which results in no loss in audio quality when used.

lossy Used when describing audio compression algorithms, a lossy algorithm is one which results in a loss in audio quality when used.

macOS macOS (originally named Mac OS X until 2012 and then OS X until 2016) is the current Mac operating system that officially succeeded the classic Mac OS in 2001.

master output The master output is the main audio output. It is what your audience hears.

metadata In general, any piece of information about a music file that Mixxx uses (e.g. title, artist, album, hotcue locations, loops, etc.). Various file metadata formats allow information such as the title, artist, album, and track number to be stored in the audio file itself, see <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ID3> . Mixxx stores additional metadata about music files in its database, like *beatgrid*, waveform data, *hotcues*, playlists, crates, number of plays, etc.

MIDI

Musical Instrument Digital Interface A digital communications language and hardware specification enabling compatible electronic instruments, sequencers, computers, etc., to communicate with each other in a network. Most DJ *controllers* use MIDI to communicate with computers.

MP3 A patented audio compression algorithm which uses a form of *lossy* data compression. It is de-facto standard of digital audio compression for music. MP3 files generally end with a `.mp3` extension.

MusicBrainz A open-source music encyclopedia that collects music *metadata* and makes it available to the public. For more information, see <https://musicbrainz.org/>.

Ogg Vorbis A patent-free audio compression algorithm which uses a form of lossy data compression. It is designed to provide for efficient streaming and manipulation of high quality digital audio. Ogg Vorbis files generally end with a `.ogg` or `.oga` extension.

open-source Generically, open-source refers to a program for which the source code is available to the public for use and/or modification from its original design free of charge. Open source code is typically created as a collaborative effort in which programmers improve upon the code and share the changes within the community. Open source sprouted in the technological community as a response to proprietary software owned by corporations. For more information, see [Wikipedia](#).

OpenGL An *operating system* feature used to draw hardware-accelerated graphics. Mixxx uses OpenGL to draw the waveform displays and spinning vinyl widgets.

operating system Your operating system (OS) is the computing environment on your computer. For example, Windows, macOS, or GNU/Linux are the three operating systems that Mixxx supports.

Opus Opus is a totally open, royalty-free, highly versatile *lossy* audio codec. The `.opus` filename extension is recommended.

PFL PFL or “pre-fader listen” is the headphone signal that is not affected by the deck volume faders. This allows for pre-listening tracks in headphones by lowering the volume fader so the deck plays only to headphones but not to the audience. See also: [headphone button](#).

phase The phase of a track is its position relative to another track. If two tracks are *sync'd* to the same tempo and in-phase then they should be playing so that their beats are aligned.

pitch bend A technique used by DJs that temporarily *bends* the rate of a track up or down, usually while a button is held. This technique is usually used to make micro-adjustments to the synchronization of tracks while beat-matching. Before digital DJing, this was accomplished by dragging one’s finger alongside the turntable to slow it down or by twisting the record spindle to speed it up.

podcast A podcast is a feed of audio or video files made available for free or for purchase over the Internet. Podcast clients such as iTunes allow listeners to subscribe to the feed and automatically download content to their portable audio players as it becomes available.

quantization Quantization is the process of aligning notes and other events like loops or cuepoints so that they start or finish exactly on beats or fractions of beats.

ramping pitch bend Basically identical to the regular *pitch bend* with the difference that the pitch changes gradually, instead of all at once. Often uses for temporary pitch changes. It simulates the effect of touching a turntable to temporarily slow down or speed up a record.

rate The speed at which a track is played back, usually expressed in terms of a percentage of the speed relative to the tracks normal rate. Often while mixing, DJs adjust the rates of tracks so that they can play at the same tempo as other tracks. This allows DJs to *beatmix*, and is an essential part of DJing.

ReplayGain ReplayGain normalizes audio data in a non-destructive way, so the tracks in your music library don’t all play at different volumes. Audio files are scanned by a psychoacoustic algorithm to determine the loudness of the audio data. ReplayGain information is stored as *metadata* in a digital audio file in order for the sound to be correctly played at the right level of loudness.

reverse Reverse plays a track backwards.

RGB The RGB color model is an additive color model in which red, green, and blue light are added together in various ways to reproduce a broad array of colors. The name of the model comes from the initials of the three additive primary colors, red, green, and blue.

shortcut Shortcuts let you work more efficiently. This manual shows some shortcuts for accessing Mixxx functions with an English keyboard layout. Depending on your language settings the defaults may be different.

shoutcast Shoutcast is proprietary software that allows digital audio content to be broadcast to and from media player software, enabling the creation of Internet radio stations.

soundcard Another name for an *audio interface*, although few audio interfaces are shaped like cards anymore.

sync Sync allows you to automatically adjust a track's *tempo* and *phase* to be in sync with another deck that is playing.

sync lock

master sync Sync lock mode persistently adjusts a track's *tempo* and *phase* (if *quantization* is enabled) in order to stay in *sync* with other decks that are in sync lock mode.

tempo The speed of a track measured in *BPM*.

timecode Used here in conjunction with *vinyl control*. A special audio signal on a control vinyl or control CD (timecode media) that a computer can listen to in order to determine speed, direction and position of the playback.

track A track is another word for a song.

URL

Uniform Resource Locator The address that defines the route to a file on an Internet server. URLs are typed into a Web browser to access Web pages and files, and URLs are embedded within the pages themselves as hypertext links. One example of a URL is <https://mixxx.org>.

USB

Universal Serial Bus USB is an industry standard for cables, connectors and protocols and used for lots of consumer hardware. If an *audio interface* is USB class compliant, this means it can be used on all major *operating systems* without special drivers (on Windows, special drivers might still be necessary to use the *ASIO* sound *API* though).

vinyl control A method of controlling DJ applications which simulates the traditional DJing paradigm of two turntables. Using special *timecode* media, the DJ application analyzes the timecode signal and simulates the sound and feel of having your music collection on vinyl.

volume A term that refers to the degree of sound intensity or audibility; loudness. Volume is determined by people's perception and does not directly correspond to any physical property of sound.

WAV Standard digital audio file format used for storing waveform data; allows audio recordings to be saved with different sampling rates and bitrates; often saved in a 44.1 KHz, 16-bit, stereo format, which is the standard format used for CD audio. Wave files are not compressed, and are therefore *lossless*. Wave files generally end with a `.wav` extension.

waveform overview The waveform overview shows the waveform envelope of the entire track, and is useful because they allow DJs to see breakdowns far in advance.

waveform summary The waveform summary shows the waveform envelope of the track near the current playback position.

Zulip **Zulip** is a powerful, open source group chat application that combines the immediacy of real-time chat with the productivity benefits of threaded conversations. The Mixxx Zulip Chat at can be found at <https://mixxx.zulipchat.com>.

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