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This is the first kit I've used and from what I understand of auto tune and similar software it is the most sophisticated one out there. A: The autotune process can be described with three main steps: Finding a pitch: The idea is to look for a pitch in the recorded signal that is close to some fundamental frequency and then to go further in that direction until a good match is found. Correcting a pitch: The idea is to make a small change in the pitch so that it will fit better with the fundamental frequency found. Performing some kind of action on a frequency: This process consists of some kind of filtering or EQ to make the change in the pitch more dramatic (i.e. "enveloping" the pitch, in a way). So the whole process basically consists of finding a pitch, making it fit with the fundamental frequency and then varying its amplitude and frequency, to make the sound more interesting. So by that description, I would recommend the process to be as simple as possible and easy to operate. As I said, this process can be easily automated through software, and maybe this is the best way to perform autotune. Anyway, the process of finding and correcting the pitch can be done in a very simple way. In my experience, the software will always find a very close pitch. So, once a good match is found, that is very important that you listen to the original signal and to the sound you are trying to achieve and see if you like it, otherwise you'll spend some time in autotuning and end up with a crappy result. There are some ways to achieve this: Holding the note that is you want to autotune and starting a recording. You would use this recording as a reference to make your adjustments in pitch. Using some kind of clip or envelope to make the pitch be the same as the one in the clip. Those are some ways that I have seen, but there might be others. Hope it helps! the lung microbiome between subclinical steers ([Fig 5](#pone.0135494.g005){ref-type="fig"}). In addition, commonality among the most frequently detected bacterial taxa ([Table 2](#pone.0135494.t002){ref-type="table"}) across clinical cases is that these genera are commonly found in the rumen of cattle and sheep \[[@p 2d92ce491b