Moving from a row and matrix to a piece involves looking for the row and its permutations in a work of music.

The way to begin this process is to notice what ordered pitch-class interval takes you from order number 1 to order number 2 of all four permutations. In "Wie bin ich froh" the ordered pitch-class interval from order number 1 to 2 of prime forms is 9; the ordered pitch-class interval from order number 1 to 2 of retrogrades is 1; the ordered pitch-class interval from 1 to 2 of I is 3; the ordered pitch-class interval from 1 to 2 of RI is 11. Arranged in a table, this information looks like this:

	opci from 1 to 2
prime	9
retrograde	1
inversion	3
retrograde	11
inversion	

Next, on the score, you'll find the permutation and assign it a color. You write the P, R, I or RI in that color with the appropriate number (the pitch-class with which P and I permutations begin, or the pitch-class with which R and RI end). Then you write the order numbers in the appropriate color. So look at the beginning of Webern's "Wie bin ich froh":



Look at the matrix for the piece:

7	4	3	6	1	5	2	11	10	0	9	8
10	7	6	9	4	8	5	2	1	3	0	11
11	8	7	10	5	9	6	3	2	4	1	0
8	5	4	7	2	6	3	0	11	1	10	9
1	10	9	0	7	11	8	5	4	6	3	2
9	6	5	8	3	7	4	1	0	2	11	10
0	9	8	11	6	10	7	4	3	5	2	1
3	0	11	2	9	1	10	7	6	8	5	4
4	1	0	3	10	2	11	8	7	9	6	5
2	11	10	1	8	0	9	6	5	7	4	3
5	2	1	4	11	3	0	9	8	10	7	6
6	3	2	5	0	4	1	10	9	11	8	7

The row can be found in the vocal line—the first 12 notes. The row is P7 (since it begins with a G); I choose the color red and write P7 in red with the numbers 1 (meaning "first note of the row"), 2 (meaning "second note of the row"), 3 (meaning "third note of the row") etc on the score:



Now the question is what permutation is the accompaniment with which the piece begins and why did I "jump" to the vocal line? The answer is that with the vertical tetrachord in the second measure, I wasn't sure which note corresponds to which order number; in a chord you can't tell! So I went to the first horizontal instance of the row for the answer. Then, making a matrix, I go "back" to the beginning knowing what's what.

Since the ordered pitch-class interval from F-sharp to Fnatural (or 6 to 5) = 11, I know I have a retrograde inversion starting on F-sharp. That's RI7 (7 because the permutation ends on a G). I assign RI7 a new color and write the order numbers of that permutation with those colors:

