

Introduction to MusicXML

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Abstract

This document presents a basic view of MusicXML and a couple of short examples illustrating how MusicXML represents a music score. Our goal is to give a flavor of what MusicXML definitions and data look like from a musician's point of view. We use a combination of formal definitions from the MusicXML DTD and free text explanations.

All the examples mentioned can be downloaded from <https://github.com/grame-cncm/libmusicxml/tree/lilypond/files/samples/musicxml>. They are grouped by subject in sub-directories, such as [basic/HelloWorld.xml](#).

1 Software tools used

MusicXML files have been named with a `.xml` suffix for years, until it was decided rather recently that this should be changed to `.musicxml`. There are GUI applications that filter the file names in their `'open'` or `'import'` dialogs and don't know that change yet, though. We will thus stick to the `.xml` suffix convention.

The scores fragments shown in this document have been produced by translating the `.xml` file to LilyPond syntax, and then creating the graphical score with LilyPond.

The translations have been done by `xml2ly`, a prototype tool developed by this author. `xml2ly` and some of the specific examples presented in this document are this author's contribution to `libmusicxml2`, an open-source C++ library created and maintained by Dominique Fober at Grame, Lyon, France. The home page to `libmusicxml2` is <https://github.com/grame-cncm/libmusicxml>.

The reader is invited to handle the `.xml` file examples with their own software tools to compare the results with the ones herein.

Tests with other score editing applications are mentioned in this document, namely SibeliusTM, FinaleTM and MuseScore (<https://musescore.org>), which is open-source. `musicxml2ly` is mentioned too: this translator is supplied with LilyPond. This author doesn't own licenses for other commercial applications such as DoricoTM or CapellaTM.

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2 Overview of MusicXML

2.1 What is MusicXML?

MusicXML (*Music eXtended Markup Language*) is a specification language meant to represent music scores by texts, readable both by humans and computers. It has been designed by the W3C Music Notation Community Group (<https://www.w3.org/community/music-notation/>) to help sharing music score files between applications, through export and import mechanisms.

The homepage to MusicXML is <https://www.musicxml.com>.

MusicXML data contains very detailed information about the music score, and it is quite verbose by nature. This makes creating such data by hand quite difficult, and this is done by applications actually.

2.2 Part-wise vs. measurewise descriptions

MusicXML allows the score to be represented as a sequence of parts, each containing a sequence of measures, or as a sequence of measures, each containing a sequence of parts, i.e. data describing the contents of the corresponding measure in a part.

It seems that measure-wise descriptions have been very little used and then abandoned, and we shall stick to part-wise MusicXML data in this document.

As a historical note, an XSL/XSLT script was supplied in the early days of MusicXML to convert between part-wise and measure-wise representations.

2.3 MusicXML's formal definition

As a member of the *XML family of languages, MusicXML is defined by a DTD (*Document Type Definition*), to be found at <https://github.com/w3c/musicxml/tree/v3.1>.

An *XML DTD defines:

- *elements*, used to structure the data since they can be nested;
- *attributes*, that attach named values to the elements;
- *entities*, which are names of groups of elements, such as '**layout-tenths**' and '**start-stop**'. There are used to structure the DTD itself when those elements occur at multiple places in the DTD, and make the latter more readable and easier to update.

For example, consider:

```
1 <part id="P1">
2   <measure number="1" width="464.29">
3     <!-- ... .. -->
```

We see that:

- the '**<part>**' element contains a nested '**<measure>**' element;
- the '**<part>**' element has an '**id**' attribute containing the name of the part;
- the '**<measure>**' element's attributes contain the measure number and its width.

Note that some elements contain unnamed data such as durations and voice and staff numbers:

```
1   <duration>4</duration>
2   <voice>2</voice>
3   <staff>1</staff>
```

The [dtds/3.1/schema](#) subdirectory contains '***.mod**' text files defining the various concepts. The file **common.mod** contains definitions used in other '***.mod**' files:

```

1 <!--
2   This file contains entities and elements that are common
3   across multiple DTD modules. In particular, several elements
4   here are common across both notes and measures.
5 -->

```

For example, `note.mod` defines the '`<backup>`' and '`<forward>`' markups this way:

Listing 1: `<backup>` and `<forward>` definition

```

1 <!--
2   The backup and forward elements are required to coordinate
3   multiple voices in one part, including music on multiple
4   staves. The forward element is generally used within voices
5   and staves, while the backup element is generally used to
6   move between voices and staves. Thus the backup element
7   does not include voice or staff elements. Duration values
8   should always be positive, and should not cross measure
9   boundaries or mid-measure changes in the divisions value.
10 -->
11 <!ELEMENT backup (duration, %editorial;)>
12 <!ELEMENT forward
13   (duration, %editorial-voice;, staff?)>

```

and an example of their use:

Listing 2: `<backup>` and `<forward>` example

```

1   <forward>
2     <duration>4</duration>
3     <voice>2</voice>
4     <staff>1</staff>
5   </forward>
6   <backup>
7     <duration>8</duration>
8   </backup>

```

In DTDs, sub-elements can be followed by followed by one of these characters, which mean:

- '?': 0 or 1 occurrence, i.e. optional;
- '*': 0 or more occurrences;
- '+': 1 or more occurrences.

One can see in the definition of the '`<forward>`' element that the '`<duration>`' element is mandatory, while the '`<staff>`' element is optional. The text in the DTD tells that staff 1 is implied if it not specified.

In a DTD, '`CDATA`' means *Character Data*. Such data is not analyzed by the software that reads the MusicXML data, it is merely passed over to whoever asked the data to be read in.

In the same vein, '`PCDATA`' means *Parsed Character Data*, that is, mixed content XML data that are analyzed.

The current version of the MusicXML DTD is 3.1, and there are discussions about version 3.2.

The syntactical aspects of MusicXML are quite simple and regular, which makes it easy to handle MusicXML data with algorithms.

2.4 Markups

MusicXML data is made of so-called markups (the 'M' in 'XML'), delimited by an *start-tag* and a *stop-tag*.

The start-tag is introduced by a '<' and closed by a '>', as in '<part-list>'. The stop-tag is introduced by a '</' and closed by a '>', as in '</part-list>'.

Markups go by pairs, as in:

```
1 <duration>4</duration>
```

The spaces and end of lines between markups are ignored.

It is possible to contract an element that contains nothing between its start-tag and stop-tag, such as:

```
1 <dot></dot>
```

which can be written:

```
1 <dot />
```

We shall call *sub-element* and element nested into another one. '<part-name>' is thus a sub-element of element '<score-part>' above.

The values of attributes can be double-quoted characters strings and integer or floating point numbers.

Some attributes are mandatory such as 'id' in '<score-part>', while others are optional.

Comments can be used in MusicXML data. They start with a '<!--' start-tag and end with a '-->' stop-tag, as in:

```
1 <!--=====-->
2 <measure number="1">
3 <!-- A very minimal MusicXML example, part P1, measure 1 -->
```

Comments can span several lines.



MusicXML is a representation of HOW TO DRAW a score, which has implications on the kind of markups available, in particular '<forward>' and '<backup>', which are presented at section 6.8.

The syntax of MusicXML data quite regular and simple, and it is easy to program lexical/syntactical analyzers for it.

2.5 Overall structure of MusicXML data

MusicXML data consists of:

- a '<?xml>' element indicating the characters encoding used;
- a '<!DOCTYPE>' element telling that the contents is in 'score-partwise' mode;
- a '<score-partwise>' element indicating the MusicXML DTD number that the forthcoming data complies to, and that contains:
 - a score header containing:
 - an optional '<work>' element, containing sub-elements such as '<work-number>', '<work-title>' and '<opus>';
 - optional '<movement-number>', '<movement-title>', '<identification>' and '<defaults>' sub-elements;
 - 0 or more '<credit>' elements;
 - a '<part-list>' element containing the various '<score-part>'s in the score;
- a sequence of '<part>' elements in the order they appear in the score, each one containing the measures in the given part, in order.

Here is how the score header is actually defined in `score.mod`:

```
1 <!--  
2 The score-header entity contains basic score metadata  
3 about the work and movement, score-wide defaults for  
4 layout and fonts, credits that appear on the first page,  
5 and the part list.  
6 -->  
7 <!ENTITY % score-header  
8 "(work?, movement-number?, movement-title?,  
9 identification?, defaults?, credit*, part-list)">
```

2.6 What is the semantics of MusicXML data?

We've seen in section 2.3 that not specifying the staff number in a 'forward' element implies a value of one.

It is very difficult to define the semantics – the meaning of the sentences – of an artificial language in a complete and consistent way, i.e. without omitting anything and without contradictions.

MusicXML is no exception to this rule: there are things unsaid in the DTD, which leaves room to interpretation by the various applications that create or handle MusicXML data.

For example, clefs are defined in `attributes.mod`, starting with:

```
1 <!--  
2 Clefs are represented by the sign, line, and  
3 clef-octave-change elements. Sign values include G, F, C,  
4 percussion, TAB, jianpu, and none. Line numbers are  
5 counted from the bottom of the staff. Standard values are  
6 ... ..
```

What is a 'none' clef? Is the clef currently in use still to be used from now on, merely hiding the 'none' clef, or should an implicit, default treble clef be used? As it turns out, various applications don't agree on the answer to this question, see the next-to-last measure of `clefs/Clefs.xml`.

This author has found MusicXML files that contain 'PERCUSSION': is this to be accepted and handled as 'percussion'? This point is not mentioned in the DTD either.

3 A complete example

As is usual in computer science, this minimal example is named `basic/HelloWorld.xml`. It is displayed below, together with the resulting graphic score.

The first line specifies the character encoding of the contents below, here UTF-8. Then the '!DOCTYPE' element at lines 2 to 4 tells us that this file contains partwise data conforming to DTD 3.0.

Then the '<part-list>' element at lines 7 to 11 contains a list of '<score-part>'s with their 'id' attribute, here 'P1' alone.

After this, we find the sequence of 'part's with their 'id' attribute, here 'P1' alone, and, inside it, the single '<measure>' element with attribute 'number' 1.

The nesting of elements, such as '<key>' containing a '<fifths>' element, leads the structure of a MusicXML representation to be a tree. The way the specification is written conforms to the computer science habit of drawing trees with their root at the top and their leaves at the bottom.

Hello World!



Listing 3: HelloWorld.xml

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE score-partwise PUBLIC
3     "-//Recordare//DTD MusicXML 3.0 Partwise//EN"
4     "http://www.musicxml.org/dtds/partwise.dtd">
5 <score-partwise version="3.0">
6     <work>
7         <work-title>Hello World!</work-title>
8     </work>
9     <!-- A very minimal MusicXML example -->
10    <part-list>
11        <score-part id="P1">
12            <part-name>Music</part-name>
13        </score-part>
14    </part-list>
15    <part id="P1">
16    <!--=====-->
17        <measure number="1">
18        <!-- A very minimal MusicXML example, part P1, measure 1 -->
19            <attributes>
20                <divisions>1</divisions>
21                <key>
22                    <fifths>0</fifths>
23                </key>
24                <time>
25                    <beats>4</beats>
26                    <beat-type>4</beat-type>
27                </time>
28                <clef>
29                    <sign>G</sign>
30                    <line>2</line>
31                </clef>
32            </attributes>
33        <!-- A very minimal MusicXML example, part P1, measure 1, before
34            first note -->
35            <note>
36                <pitch>
37                    <step>C</step>
38                    <octave>4</octave>
39                </pitch>
40                <duration>4</duration>
41                <type>whole</type>
42            </note>
43        </measure>
44    <!--=====-->
45    </part>
46</score-partwise>
```

4 Measurements

4.1 Geometrical lengths

MusicXML represents lengths by 10^{th} of an interline space, i.e. the distance between lines in staves. This relative measure unit has the advantage that it allows all lengths to be represented independantly of the actual size of the score.

In `common.mod` we find:

Listing 4: Relative lengths

```
1 <!--  
2 The tenths entity is a number representing tenths of  
3 interline space (positive or negative) for use in  
4 attributes. The layout-tenths entity is the same for  
5 use in elements. Both integer and decimal values are  
6 allowed, such as 5 for a half space and 2.5 for a  
7 quarter space. Interline space is measured from the  
8 middle of a staff line.  
9 -->  
10 <!ENTITY % tenths "CDATA">  
11 <!ENTITY % layout-tenths "(#PCDATA)">
```

In order to obtain absolute lengths for drawing, MusicXML specifies how many tenths are equal to how many millimeters in the '`<scaling>`' element, defined in `layout.mod`:

Listing 5: Absolute lengths

```
1 <!--  
2 Version 1.1 of the MusicXML format added layout information  
3 for pages, systems, staves, and measures. These layout  
4 elements joined the print and sound elements in providing  
5 formatting data as elements rather than attributes.  
6  
7 Everything is measured in tenths of staff space. Tenths are  
8 then scaled to millimeters within the scaling element, used  
9 in the defaults element at the start of a score. Individual  
10 staves can apply a scaling factor to adjust staff size.  
11 When a MusicXML element or attribute refers to tenths,  
12 it means the global tenths defined by the scaling element,  
13 not the local tenths as adjusted by the staff-size element.  
14 -->  
15  
16 <!-- ..... -->  
17  
18 <!--  
19 Margins, page sizes, and distances are all measured in  
20 tenths to keep MusicXML data in a consistent coordinate  
21 system as much as possible. The translation to absolute  
22 units is done in the scaling element, which specifies  
23 how many millimeters are equal to how many tenths. For  
24 a staff height of 7 mm, millimeters would be set to 7  
25 while tenths is set to 40. The ability to set a formula  
26 rather than a single scaling factor helps avoid roundoff  
27 errors.  
28 -->  
29 <!ELEMENT scaling (millimeters, tenths)>  
30 <!ELEMENT millimeters (\#PCDATA)>  
31 <!ELEMENT tenths %layout-tenths;>
```

This leads for example to:

Listing 6: Scaling example

```
1      <scaling>
2          <millimeters>7.05556</millimeters>
3          <tenths>40</tenths>
4      </scaling>
```

4.2 Notes durations

MusicXML uses a quantization of the duration with the '`<divisions>`' element, which tells how many divisions there are in a quarter note:

```
1      <divisions>2</divisions>
```

This example means that there are 2 division in a quarter note, i.e. the duration measure unit is an eighth note. Let's borrow from physics and MIDI terminology and call this a quantum.

Any multiple of this quantum can be used in the MusicXML data after that specification, but there's no way to express a duration less than an eighth node.

The quantum value has to be computed from the shortest note in the music that follows this element, taking tuplets into account, see section 9.2.

Is it possible to set the quantum to other values in multiple places in the MusicXML data at will if needed? The DTD doesn't mentions that, and in practice, all applications support this feature.

Notes prolongation dots are specified with as many '`<dot>`' elements as needed:

```
1  <!--
2  One dot element is used for each dot of prolongation.
3  The placement element is used to specify whether the
4  dot should appear above or below the staff line. It is
5  ignored for notes that appear on a staff space.
6  -->
7  <!--ELEMENT dot EMPTY>
8  <!--ATTLIST dot
9      %print-style;
10     %placement;
11 >
```

4.3 Graphics and sound

There are discrepancies between the drawn head note and the durations of the sound, as shown at section 9.2.

Some elements in MusicXML data are specifically meant for MIDI support.

5 Elements attachment decisions

The MusicXML designers had to decide what element a given element should be attached to. Should a '`<dynamics>`' element or '`<metronome>`' element be attached to a note or be placed at the '`<measure>`' level? Is so, should it occur in the data before or after the note over or below which it should be displayed?

MusicXML defines a *direction* as a musical indication that is not necessarily attached to a specific note. Two or more directions may be combined to indicate the start and stop of wedges, dashes, and so on.

For example, '`<dynamics>`' elements are placed outside of '`<note>`' elements in a '`<direction>`' element, at the measure level:

```
1      <direction placement="below">
2          <direction-type>
3              <dynamics>
4                  <ffff/>
5              </dynamics>
6          </direction-type>
7          <staff>1</staff>
8      </direction>
```

The elements attached to notes are placed inside a '`<notations>`' element, itself placed inside a '`<note>`' element. Notations are defined in `note.mod`:

Listing 7: Notations definition

```
1 <!--
2 Notations are musical notations, not XML notations. Multiple
3 notations are allowed in order to represent multiple editorial
4 levels. The print-object attribute, added in Version 3.0,
5 allows notations to represent details of performance technique,
6 such as fingerings, without having them appear in the score.
7 -->
8 <!--ELEMENT notations
9 (%editorial;,
10 (tied | slur | tuplet | glissando | slide |
11 ornaments | technical | articulations | dynamics |
12 fermata | arpeggiate | non-arpeggiate |
13 accidental-mark | other-notation)*)>
14 <!--ATTLIST notations
15 %print-object;
16 %optional-unique-id;
17 >
```

6 Score description structure

MusicXML data contains a mix of legal informations, score geometry and musical contents. Some aspects of this are presented in this section.

6.1 Identification, rights and credits

The '`<identification>`' element is defined in `identity.mod`:

```
1 <!--
2 Identification contains basic metadata about the score.
3 It includes the information in MuseData headers that
4 may apply at a score-wide, movement-wide, or part-wide
5 level. The creator, rights, source, and relation elements
6 are based on Dublin Core.
7 -->
8 <!--ELEMENT identification (creator*, rights*, encoding?,
9 source?, relation*, miscellaneous?)>
```

For example, `xmlsamples3.1/ActorPreludeSample.xml` contains:

Listing 8: Identification and rights example

```
1 <identification>
2   <creator type="composer">Lee Actor</creator>
3   <rights>© 2004 Polygames. All Rights Reserved.</rights>
4   <encoding>
```

```

5      <software>Finale v25 for Mac</software>
6      <encoding-date>2017-12-12</encoding-date>
7      <supports attribute="new-system" element="print" type="yes" value
="yes"/>
8      <supports attribute="new-page" element="print" type="yes" value="
yes"/>
9      <supports element="accidental" type="yes"/>
10     <supports element="beam" type="yes"/>
11     <supports element="stem" type="yes"/>
12   </encoding>
13 </identification>

```

'<rights>' elements

'<credit>' elements

6.2 Score geometry

The dimensions and margins of the graphics score can be specified with the '<page-layout>' element, as in [basic/ClefKeyTime.xml](#):

Listing 9: Page layout example

```

1  <defaults>
2    <scaling>
3      <millimeters>7.05556</millimeters>
4      <tenths>40</tenths>
5    </scaling>
6    <page-layout>
7      <page-height>1683.36</page-height>
8      <page-width>1190.88</page-width>
9      <page-margins type="even">
10        <left-margin>56.6929</left-margin>
11        <right-margin>56.6929</right-margin>
12        <top-margin>56.6929</top-margin>
13        <bottom-margin>113.386</bottom-margin>
14      </page-margins>
15      <page-margins type="odd">
16        <left-margin>56.6929</left-margin>
17        <right-margin>56.6929</right-margin>
18        <top-margin>56.6929</top-margin>
19        <bottom-margin>113.386</bottom-margin>
20      </page-margins>
21    </page-layout>
22    <word-font font-family="FreeSerif" font-size="10"/>
23    <lyric-font font-family="FreeSerif" font-size="11"/>
24  </defaults>

```

6.3 Part groups and parts

Part groups are used to structure complex scores, mimicking the way large orchestras are organized. For example, there can be a winds group, containing several groups such as flutes, oboes, horns and bassoons.

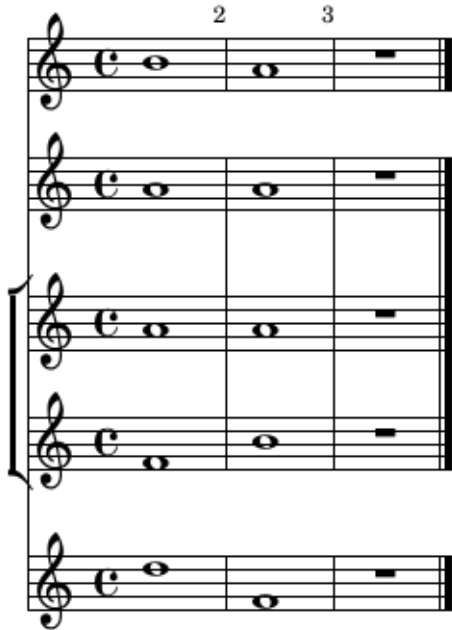
A '<part-group>' element has a 'type' attribute, whose value can be 'start' or 'stop'. A part group is thus delimited by a pair of '<part-group>' elements, the first one of type 'start', and the second one of type 'stop'.

The 'id' attribute of the '<score-part>' element is used to reference the part later in the MusicXML data. Often, it has the form 'Pn', where 'n' is a number.

Part groups can be nested, leading to a hierarchy of groups. This is done with the 'number' attribute of the '<part-group>' element, which indicates how 'start' and 'stop' attributes are paired together.

For example, [partgroups/NestedPartGroups.xml](#) contains:

Nested part groups



Listing 10: Nested part groups example

```
1 <part-list>
2   <score-part id="P1">
3     <part-name>Violin</part-name>
4   </score-part>
5   <part-group number="1" type="start">
6     <group-symbol>line</group-symbol>
7     <group-barline>yes</group-barline>
8   </part-group>
9   <score-part id="P2">
10    <part-name>Flute</part-name>
11  </score-part>
12  <part-group number="2" type="start">
13    <group-symbol>bracket</group-symbol>
14    <group-barline>yes</group-barline>
15  </part-group>
16  <score-part id="P3">
17    <part-name>Oboe I</part-name>
18  </score-part>
19  <score-part id="P4">
20    <part-name>Oboe II</part-name>
21  </score-part>
22  <part-group number="2" type="stop"/>
23  <part-group number="1" type="stop"/>
24  <score-part id="P5">
25    <part-name>English horn</part-name>
26  </score-part>
27 </part-list>
```

The MusicXML DTD states that part groups may *overlap*. This seems to be only because Finale™ doesn't create MusicXML markups in a strict first-in, last-out order.

Here is how [partgroups/OverlappingPartGroups.xml](#) is handled by various applications:

- Sibelius™ 7.1.3 loses the last group, i.e. the bassoons;
- Finale™ 2014 loses them too;
- MuseScore 3.3.4 crashes;

- musicxml2ly loses the bassoons too;
- xml2ly rejects such data for the time being, with the message shown below.

```

1  ### MusicXML ERROR ### partgroups/OverlappingPartGroups.xml:169:
2  There are overlapping part groups, namely:
3  '2' ==> PartGroup_6 ('2', partGroupName "1
4  2"), lines 164..169
5  and
6  '1' ==> PartGroup_2 ('1', partGroupName ""), lines 76..170
7
8  Please contact the maintainers of libmusicxml2 (see option '-c, -
   contact'):
9  either you found a bug in the xml2ly translator,
10 or this MusicXML data is the first-ever real-world case
11 of a score exhibiting overlapping part groups.
12 Abort trap: 6 (core dumped)

```

6.4 Staves and voices

In MusicXML, a part is composed of one or more staves, each composed of one or more voices. There are no structured staves nor voices in MusicXML however – the way parts and measures are. The '`<stave>`' and '`<voice>`' element only contain a number.

To be more precise:

- stave numbers start at 1 in every part, which refers to the top-most staff in the part;
- a stave number of 1 is implied by default, i.e. when an optional '`<stave>`' element is missing, as can happen in notes descriptions;
- voice numbers start at 1 in every staff, and a voice number of 1 is implied by default, i.e. when an optional '`<voice>`' element is missing;

A given voice can change staff and come back to the former one, for example in keyboard scores.

This author has found MusicXML files in which the voice numbers are not contiguous, such as 1, 5, 9. The DTD doesn't preclude this. The way `multistaff/NonContiguousVoiceNumbers.xml` is handled depends on the application.

6.5 Clefs, keys and time signatures

MusicXML offers elements to describe the common cases:

- traditional keys are described by a '`<fifths>`' element;
- simple clefs are described by '`<sign>`' and '`<line>`' elements;
- simple time signatures are described by '`<beats>`' and '`<beat-type>`' elements.

An example is found in `basic/ClefKeyTime.xml`:



Listing 11: Clef, key and time signature example

```
1 <attributes>
2   <divisions>2</divisions>
3   <key>
4     <fifths>-1</fifths>
5   </key>
6   <time>
7     <beats>2</beats>
8     <beat-type>4</beat-type>
9   </time>
10  <clef>
11    <sign>G</sign>
12    <line>2</line>
13  </clef>
14 </attributes>
15 <!-- ... .. -->
16 <attributes>
17   <key>
18     <fifths>1</fifths>
19   </key>
20   <time>
21     <beats>3</beats>
22     <beat-type>4</beat-type>
23   </time>
24   <clef>
25     <sign>F</sign>
26     <line>4</line>
27   </clef>
28 </attributes>
```

In this example, the various sub-elements are:

Fragment	Meaning
' <code><fifths>-1</fifths></code> '	the number of fifths. A negative number is the number of flats, 0 means C major or A minor, and a positive value is the number of sharps
' <code><beats>2</beats></code> '	the number of beats per measure
' <code><beat-type>4</beat-type></code> '	the beat type, i.e. the duration of each beat expressed as a fraction of a whole note
' <code><sign>G</sign></code> '	the clef sign to be displayed. Sign values include 'G', 'F', 'C', 'percussion', 'TAB', 'jianpu', and 'none'
' <code><line>2</line></code> '	the number of the line at which the clef is placed

Composite time signatures such as '2/4 + 3/8' and '3+2/8' can be specified, as well as '`<senza-misura>`' for cadenzas.

MusicXML also supports non-traditional keys the Humdrum/Scot way. For example, the time signature at the beginning of measure 2 in [keys/HumdrumScotKeys.xml](#) is described by:

Humdrum/Scot Keys



Listing 12: Humdrum/Scot non-traditional key example

```

1      <key>
2          <key-step>C</key-step>
3          <key-alter>-2</key-alter>
4          <key-step>G</key-step>
5          <key-alter>2</key-alter>
6          <key-step>D</key-step>
7          <key-alter>-1</key-alter>
8          <key-step>B</key-step>
9          <key-alter>1</key-alter>
10         <key-step>F</key-step>
11         <key-alter>0</key-alter>
12         <key-octave number="1">2</key-octave>
13         <key-octave number="2">3</key-octave>
14         <key-octave number="3">4</key-octave>
15         <key-octave number="4">5</key-octave>
16         <key-octave number="5">6</key-octave>
17     </key>

```

This is another example handled differently by some applications.

6.6 Metromone and tempo

6.7 Measures

The '`<measure>`' elements can contain many other elements, depending on the music.

Full measures are usually numbered from '1' up, but these numbers are actually character strings, not integers: this allows for special measure numbers such as 'X1', for example, in the case of cue staves.

Anacrusis are best specified with '0' as their number and the '`implicit`' attribute set to 'yes':

```

1      <measure number="0" implicit="yes" width="129.48">

```

One see cases where the number is 1 for anacrusis, though.

Measure can be much longer than the usual time signatures, see section 11.

6.8 '`<forward>`' and '`<backup>`'

The '`<forward>`' element is used typically in a second, third or fourth voice which does not contain notes at some point in time. This element allows drawing to continue a bit further in the voice, without drawing rests in-between.

The '`<backup>`' is needed to move to the left before drawing the next element. This is necessary where there are several voices in a given staff and one switched drawing from one voice to another, whose next element is not at the right of the last one drawn.

7 Notes

A note is described by a 'note' element, defined in `note.mod`:

Listing 13: Note definition

```
1 <!--
2 Notes are the most common type of MusicXML data. The
3 MusicXML format keeps the MuseData distinction between
4 elements used for sound information and elements used for
5 notation information (e.g., tie is used for sound, tied for
6 notation). Thus grace notes do not have a duration element.
7 Cue notes have a duration element, as do forward elements,
8 but no tie elements. Having these two types of information
9 available can make interchange considerably easier, as
10 some programs handle one type of information much more
11 readily than the other.
12 -->
13 <!--ELEMENT note
14 (((grace, ((%full-note;, (tie, tie?))? | (cue, %full-note;))) |
15 (cue, %full-note;, duration) |
16 (%full-note;, duration, (tie, tie?))),
17 instrument?, %editorial-voice;, type?, dot*,
18 accidental?, time-modification?, stem?, notehead?,
19 notehead-text?, staff?, beam*, notations*, lyric*, play?)>
```

The first note in measure 2 in `basic/MinimalScore.xml`:



is described by:

Listing 14: Note example

```
1 <divisions>8</divisions>
2
3 <!-- ... .. -->
4
5 <clef>
6 <sign>G</sign>
7 <line>2</line>
8 <clef-octave-change>-1</clef-octave-change>
9 </clef>
10
11 <!-- ... .. -->
12
13 <note>
14 <pitch>
15 <step>E</step>
16 <alter>-1</alter>
17 <octave>4</octave>
18 </pitch>
19 <duration>28</duration>
20 <voice>1</voice>
21 <type>half</type>
22 <dot />
23 <dot />
24 <accidental>flat</accidental>
25 </note>
```

In this example, the various sub-elements are:

Fragment	Meaning
'<step>E</step>'	the diatonic pitch of the note, from A to G
'<alter>-1</alter>'	the chromatic alteration in number of semitones (e.g., -1 for flat, 1 for sharp)
'<octave>4</octave>'	the absolute octave of the note, 0 to 9, where 4 indicates the octave started by middle C
'<duration>28</duration>'	the sounding duration of the note, 28 quanta, which is a double dotted half note with 4 quanta per quarter note (16+8+4)
'<voice>1</voice>'	the voice number of the note, 1
'<type>half</type>'	the display duration of the note, a half note, which determines the note head

Middle C is the one between the left hand and right hand staves in a typical score. Note here: octave numbers are absolute, and the treble clef is octaviated by a '<clef-octave-change>' element!

Voice and staff numbers are optional, in which case the default value is 1.

Having both a sounding and display duration specification is necessary because they do not coincide in the case of dotted notes and tuplets members, see paragraph 9.2 for the latter.

7.1 Accidentals

```

1 <!--
2 Actual notated accidentals. Valid values include: sharp,
3 natural, flat, double-sharp, sharp-sharp, flat-flat,
4 natural-sharp, natural-flat, quarter-flat, quarter-sharp,
5 three-quarters-flat, three-quarters-sharp, sharp-down,
6 sharp-up, natural-down, natural-up, flat-down, flat-up,
7 double-sharp-down, double-sharp-up, flat-flat-down,
8 flat-flat-up, arrow-down, arrow-up, triple-sharp,
9 triple-flat, slash-quarter-sharp, slash-sharp, slash-flat,
10 double-slash-flat, sharp-1, sharp-2, sharp-3, sharp-5,
11 flat-1, flat-2, flat-3, flat-4, sori, koron, and other.
12
13 The quarter- and three-quarters- accidentals are
14 Tartini-style quarter-tone accidentals. The -down and -up
15 accidentals are quarter-tone accidentals that include
16 arrows pointing down or up. The slash- accidentals
17 are used in Turkish classical music. The numbered
18 sharp and flat accidentals are superscripted versions
19 of the accidental signs, used in Turkish folk music.
20 The sori and koron accidentals are microtonal sharp and
21 flat accidentals used in Iranian and Persian music. The
22 other accidental covers accidentals other than those listed
23 here. It is usually used in combination with the smufl
24 attribute to specify a particular SMuFL accidental. The
25 smufl attribute may be used with any accidental value to
26 help specify the appearance of symbols that share the same
27 MusicXML semantics. The attribute value is a SMuFL canonical
28 glyph name that starts with acc.
29
30 Editorial and cautionary indications are indicated
31 by attributes. Values for these attributes are "no" if not
32 present. Specific graphic display such as parentheses,
33 brackets, and size are controlled by the level-display
34 entity defined in the common.mod file.
35 -->
36 <!--ELEMENT accidental (#PCDATA)-->

```



```

37 <!-- accidental
38     cautionary %yes-no; #IMPLIED
39     editorial %yes-no; #IMPLIED
40     %level-display;
41     %print-style;
42     %smufl;
43 >

```

7.2 Articulations

The MusicXML articulation elements are:

```

1 <!--
2     Articulations and accents are grouped together here.
3 -->
4 <!-- ELEMENT articulations
5     ((accent | strong-accent | staccato | tenuto |
6      detached-legato | staccatissimo | spiccato |
7      scoop | plop | doit | falloff | breath-mark |
8      caesura | stress | unstress | soft-accent |
9      other-articulation)*)>
10 <!-- ATTLIST articulations
11     %optional-unique-id;
12 >

```

7.3 Ornaments

Ornaments are defined in `note.mod`:

```

1 <!--
2     Ornaments can be any of several types, followed optionally
3     by accidentals. The accidental-mark element's content is
4     represented the same as an accidental element, but with a
5     different name to reflect the different musical meaning.
6 -->
7 <!-- ELEMENT ornaments
8     (((trill-mark | turn | delayed-turn | inverted-turn |
9      delayed-inverted-turn | vertical-turn |
10     inverted-vertical-turn | shake | wavy-line |
11     mordent | inverted-mordent | schleifer | tremolo |
12     haydn | other-ornament), accidental-mark*)*)>
13 <!-- ATTLIST ornaments
14     %optional-unique-id;
15 >
16 <!-- ELEMENT trill-mark EMPTY>
17 <!-- ATTLIST trill-mark
18     %print-style;
19     %placement;
20     %trill-sound;
21 >

```

7.4 Dynamics

MusicXML dynamics are defined in `common.mod`:

```

1 <!-- ELEMENT dynamics ((p | pp | ppp | pppp | ppppp | pppppp |
2     f | ff | fff | ffff | fffff | ffffff | mp | mf | sf |
3     sfp | sfpp | fp | rf | rfz | sfz | sffz | fz |
4     n | pf | sfzp | other-dynamics)*)>
5 <!-- ATTLIST dynamics
6     %print-style-align;

```

```

7      %placement;
8      %text-decoration;
9      %enclosure;
10     %optional-unique-id;

```

Other dynamics can also be specified:

```

1 The other-dynamics element
2   allows other dynamic marks that are not covered here, but
3   many of those should perhaps be included in a more general
4   musical direction element. Dynamics may also be combined as
5   in <sf/><mp/>.

```

7.5 Grace notes

The '<grace>' element is defined in `note.mod`:

```

1 <!--
2   The grace element indicates the presence of a grace note.
3   The slash attribute for a grace note is yes for slashed
4   eighth notes. The other grace note attributes come from
5   MuseData sound suggestions. The steal-time-previous attribute
6   indicates the percentage of time to steal from the previous
7   note for the grace note. The steal-time-following attribute
8   indicates the percentage of time to steal from the following
9   note for the grace note, as for appoggiaturas. The make-time
10  attribute indicates to make time, not steal time; the units
11  are in real-time divisions for the grace note.
12 -->
13 <!ELEMENT grace EMPTY>
14 <!--ATTLIST grace
15     steal-time-previous CDATA #IMPLIED
16     steal-time-following CDATA #IMPLIED
17     make-time CDATA #IMPLIED
18     slash %yes-no; #IMPLIED
19 -->

```

8 Ties and slurs

8.1 Ties

From `note.mod`:

```

1 <!--
2   The tied element represents the notated tie. The tie element
3   represents the tie sound.
4
5   The number attribute is rarely needed to disambiguate ties,
6   since note pitches will usually suffice. The attribute is
7   implied rather than defaulting to 1 as with most elements. It is
8   available for use in more complex tied notation situations.
9
10  Ties that join two notes of the same pitch together should be
11  represented with a tied element on the first note with
12  type="start" and a tied element on the second note with
13  type="stop". This can also be done if the two notes being tied
14  are enharmonically equivalent, but have different step values. It
15  is not recommended to use tied elements to join two notes with
16  enharmonically inequivalent pitches.
17
18  Ties that indicate that an instrument should be undamped are
19  specified with a single tied element with type="let-ring".

```

```

20
21 Ties that are visually attached to only one note, other than
22 undamped ties, should be specified with two tied elements on the
23 same note, first type="start" then type="stop". This can be used
24 to represent ties into or out of repeated sections or codas.
25 -->
26 <!--ELEMENT tied EMPTY-->
27 <!--ATTLIST tied
28     type %tied-type; #REQUIRED
29     number %number-level; #IMPLIED
30     %line-type;
31     %dashed-formatting;
32     %position;
33     %placement;
34     %orientation;
35     %bezier;
36     %color;
37     %optional-unique-id;
38 >

```

The '<tie>' element

The '<tied>' element

8.2 Slurs

The '<slur>' element is placed inside a '<notations>' element, itself placed inside a '<note>' element. It has two attributes:

1. 'type' can contain 'start' or 'stop';
2. 'number' allows for nested slurs.

An example can be seen in [basic/TieAndSlur.xml](#):

Tie and Slur



Listing 15: Tie and slur example

```

1  <note>
2    <pitch>
3      <step>A</step>
4      <octave>3</octave>
5    </pitch>
6    <duration>2</duration>
7    <type>quarter</type>
8    <voice>1</voice>
9  </note>
10 <note>
11   <pitch>
12     <step>B</step>
13     <alter>-1</alter>
14     <octave>3</octave>
15   </pitch>
16   <duration>1</duration>
17   <type>eighth</type>
18   <voice>1</voice>
19   <accidental>flat</accidental>
20   <tie type="start" />
21   <notations>
22     <tied type="start" />
23   </notations>

```

```

24     </note>
25     <note>
26         <pitch>
27             <step>B</step>
28             <alter>-1</alter>
29             <octave>3</octave>
30         </pitch>
31         <duration>1</duration>
32         <type>eighth</type>
33         <voice>1</voice>
34         <accidental>flat</accidental>
35         <tie type="stop" />
36         <notations>
37             <tied type="stop" />
38             <slur number="1" type="start" />
39         </notations>
40     </note>
41     <note>
42         <pitch>
43             <step>C</step>
44             <octave>4</octave>
45         </pitch>
46         <duration>1</duration>
47         <type>eighth</type>
48         <voice>1</voice>
49     </note>
50     <note>
51         <pitch>
52             <step>B</step>
53             <octave>3</octave>
54         </pitch>
55         <duration>1</duration>
56         <type>eighth</type>
57         <voice>1</voice>
58         <notations>
59             <slur number="1" type="stop" />
60         </notations>
61     </note>

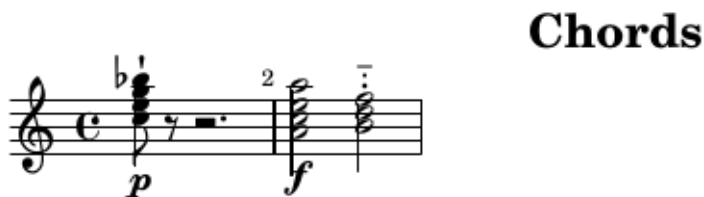
```

9 Chords and triplets

9.1 Chords

Chords are not evidenced as such in MusicXML data. Instead, the '`<chord>`' element means that the given note is part of a chord after the first note in the chord has been met. Remember: MusicXML is about drawing scores. Put it another way, you know there is a chord upon its second note.

The code for the last three note chord in `chords/Chords.xml` is shown below.



Listing 16: Chord example

```

1     <note>
2         <pitch>
3             <step>B</step>

```

```

4      <octave>4</octave>
5      </pitch>
6      <duration>4</duration>
7      <voice>1</voice>
8      <type>half</type>
9      <notations>
10     <articulations>
11       <staccato />
12       <detached-legato />
13     </articulations>
14   </notations>
15 </note>
16 <note>
17   <chord />
18   <pitch>
19     <step>D</step>
20     <octave>5</octave>
21   </pitch>
22   <duration>4</duration>
23   <voice>1</voice>
24   <type>half</type>
25 </note>
26 <note>
27   <chord />
28   <pitch>
29     <step>F</step>
30     <octave>5</octave>
31   </pitch>
32   <duration>4</duration>
33   <voice>1</voice>
34   <type>half</type>
35 </note>

```

9.2 Tuplets

The situation for tuplets is different than that of the chords: there is a '`<tuplet>`' element, with a '`type`' attribute to indicate the note upon which it starts and stops:

```

1      <notations>
2        <tuplet number="1" type="start" />
3      </notations>

```

The '`number`' attribute can be used to describe nested tuplets:

The contents, i.e. the notes in the tuplet, are not nested in the latter: there are placed in sequence between the two '`<tuplet>`' elements that delimitate the tuplet.

Each note in the tuplet has a '`<time-modification>`' element, from the first one on. This element contains two elements:

```

1      <time-modification>
2        <actual-notes>3</actual-notes>
3        <normal-notes>2</normal-notes>
4      </time-modification>

```

One should play '`<actual-notes>`' within the time taken by only '`<normal-notes>`'. The example above is thus that of a triplet.

In the case of `tuplets/Tuplets.xml`, shown below, the duration of the tuplets member is 20 quanta, i.e. 2/3 of a quarter note, whose duration is 30, and the '`display`' duration is a quarter note. The duration of the triplet as a whole is that of a half note, i.e. 60 quanta.

Tuplets



Listing 17: Tuplet example

```

1      <divisions>30</divisions>
2
3      <!-- ... .. -->
4
5      <note>
6          <pitch>
7              <step>B</step>
8              <octave>4</octave>
9          </pitch>
10         <duration>20</duration>
11         <voice>1</voice>
12         <type>quarter</type>
13         <time-modification>
14             <actual-notes>3</actual-notes>
15             <normal-notes>2</normal-notes>
16         </time-modification>
17         <notations>
18             <tuplet number="1" type="start" />
19         </notations>
20     </note>
21     <note>
22         <rest />
23         <duration>20</duration>
24         <voice>1</voice>
25         <type>quarter</type>
26         <time-modification>
27             <actual-notes>3</actual-notes>
28             <normal-notes>2</normal-notes>
29         </time-modification>
30     </note>
31     <note>
32         <pitch>
33             <step>D</step>
34             <octave>5</octave>
35         </pitch>
36         <duration>20</duration>
37         <voice>1</voice>
38         <type>quarter</type>
39         <time-modification>
40             <actual-notes>3</actual-notes>
41             <normal-notes>2</normal-notes>
42         </time-modification>
43         <notations>
44             <tuplet number="1" type="stop" />
45         </notations>
46     </note>

```

10 Barlines and repeats

Repeats are not described by high-level elements in MusicXML. Instead, specific barlines containing a '`<repeat>`' element are used to draw the necessary delimiters.

10.1 Simple barlines

The '<barline>' element is defined in `barline.mod`. It has two main attributes:

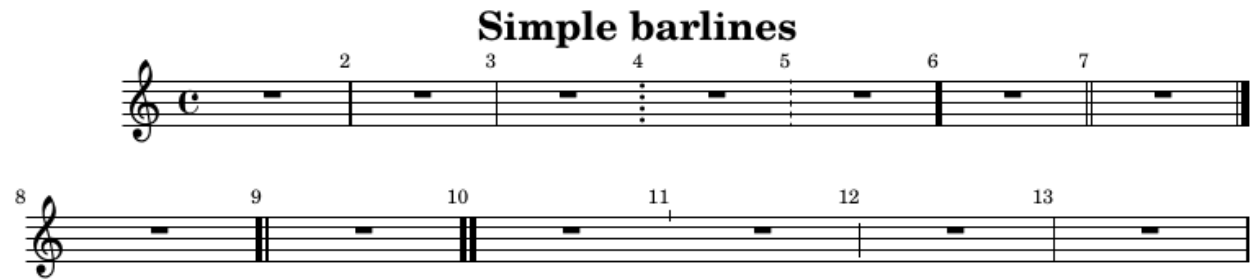
Attribute	Meaning
bar-style	Bar-style contains style information. Choices are 'regular', 'dotted', 'dashed', 'heavy', 'light-light', 'light-heavy', 'heavy-light', 'heavy-heavy', 'tick' (a short stroke through the top line), 'short' (a partial barline between the 2nd and 4th lines), and 'none'. Barlines can occur within measures, as in dotted barlines that subdivide measures in complex meters;
location	If location is 'left', it should be the first element in the measure, aside from the 'print', 'bookmark', and 'link' elements. If location is 'right', it should be the last element, again with the possible exception of the 'print', 'bookmark', and 'link' elements. The value can be 'right', 'left' or 'middle'. If no location is specified, the default value is 'right'.

In the '<bar-style>' element, 'light' is a thin vertical line, and 'heavy' is a thick line. The final barline of a piece is thus represented by:

Listing 18: Final barline

```
1 <barline location="right">
2   <bar-style>light-heavy</bar-style>
3 </barline>
```

One can see the various simple barlines in `barlines/SimpleBarlines.xml`:



10.2 Repeats

The '<repeat>' element in barline can contains these attributes, also defined in `barline.mod`:

Attribute	Meaning
direction	'forward' is used at the start of a repeat, and 'backward' is used at the end of it;
times	indicates how many times the repeated section as to be played;
winged	indicates whether has winged extensions that appear above and below the barline, to make them easier to see; The 'straight' and 'curved' values represent single wings, while the 'double-straight' and 'double-curved' values represent double wings. The 'none' value indicates no wings and is the default.

```
1 <barline location="right">
2   <bar-style>light-heavy</bar-style>
3   <repeat direction="backward" times="5"/>
4 </barline>
```

```

1 <barline location="right">
2   <bar-style>light-heavy</bar-style>
3   <repeat direction="backward" winged="none"/>
4 </barline>

```

11 Lyrics

11.1 The '<lyric>' element

In MusicXML the '<lyrics>' elements are sub-elements of the '<note>' elements. The definition is in `note.mod`:

```

1 <!ELEMENT lyric
2   (((syllabic?, text),
3     (elision?, syllabic?, text)*, extend?) |
4     extend | laughing | humming),
5   end-line?, end-paragraph?, %editorial;)>
6 <!ATTLIST lyric
7   number NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
8   name CDATA #IMPLIED
9   %justify;
10  %position;
11  %placement;
12  %color;
13  %print-object;
14  %time-only;
15  %optional-unique-id;
16 >

```

The '<text>' sub-element contains the text to be sung. It can have attributes controlling the way it is displayed:

```

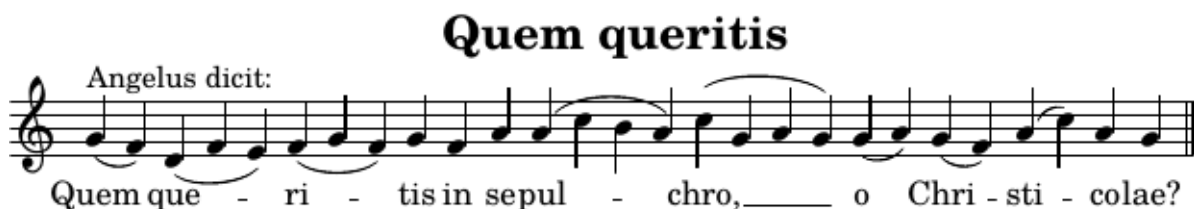
1 <!ELEMENT text (#PCDATA)>
2 <!ATTLIST text
3   %font;
4   %color;
5   %text-decoration;
6   %text-rotation;
7   %letter-spacing;
8   xml:lang NMTOKEN #IMPLIED
9   %text-direction;
10 >
11 <!ELEMENT syllabic (#PCDATA)>

```

The '<syllabic>' sub-element, contains a characterization of the text:

value	Meaning
'single'	the text is a standalone word
'begin'	the text
'start'	

For example, the first note of `QuemQueritis.xml` contains the single word 'Quem':




```

1      <note>
2          <pitch>
3              <step>G</step>
4              <octave>4</octave>
5          </pitch>
6          <duration>2</duration>
7          <voice>1</voice>
8          <type>quarter</type>
9          <stem>up</stem>
10         <notations>
11             <slur type="start" number="1"/>
12         </notations>
13         <lyric number="1">
14             <syllabic>single</syllabic>
15             <text>Quem</text>
16         </lyric>
17     </note>

```

11.2 Stanzas

12 Creating MusicXML data

This can be done in various ways:

- by hand, using a text editor: possible, but unrealistic for usual scores;
- by exporting the score as an MusicXML text file with a GUI music score editor;
- by scanning a graphics files containing a ready-to-print score, with tools such as PhotoScore Ultimate™;
- by programming an application that outputs MusicXML text.

This author has performed manual text editing on some of the samples supplied with `libmusicxml2` in order to perform tests and debug `xml2ly`, but this is a particular case.

Exporting to MusicXML is probably the most frequent way, and there are applications that do a good job at that. If an application supports say strings instruments scordaturas in scores, then creating a '`<scordatura>`' element is not very difficult.

Scanning graphical scores is a tough problem: how do you tell lyrics from annotations such as '`cresc.`' or tempos such as '`Allegro`'? One usually has to manually fix scanning errors and the category of some text fragments after scanning to get good results. And, then, the scanning application should create quality MusicXML data.

Creating MusicXML by an application is a matter of computer programming, and requires software development skills. As an example, `libmusicxml2` supplies the necessary tools, and one can obtain:

```

1      <attributes>
2          <key>
3              <fifths>-1</fifths>
4          </key>
5      </attributes>

```

with C++ code such as:

Listing 19: Creating a key element in an application

```

1      Sxmlelement attributes = factory::instance().create(k_attributes);
2
3      Sxmlelement key = factory::instance().create(k_key);
4      key->push (newElement(k_fifths, "1"));
5      attributes->push (key);

```

13 Importing MusicXML data

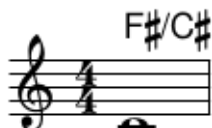
Many GUI applications provide a way to import MusicXML data, often with some limitations. We show some of them below.

It is worth noting that MuseScore does a good job at issuing warnings if the MusicXML data is not well-formed according to the DTD.

13.1 Small element, big effect

In [harmonies/Inversion.xml](#), shown below, there is a harmony with an '`<inversion>`' element containing '2', hence the second inversion of the chord should be displayed. A number of applications ignore this element when importing MusicXML data, because it takes a full knowledge of chords structures to compute the bass note of inverted chords.

Harmony inversion



Listing 20: Harmony inversion

```
1 <harmony>
2   <root>
3     <root-step>F</root-step>
4     <root-alter>1</root-alter>
5   </root>
6   <kind>major</kind>
7   <inversion>2</inversion>
8 </harmony>
```

13.2 Elements handled in different ways

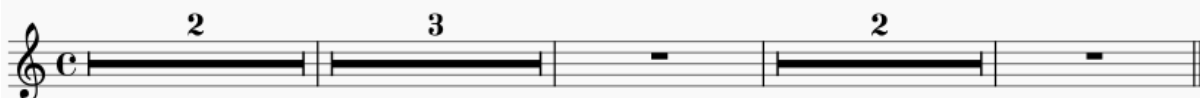
Multi-measure rests are specified in MusicXML with the '`<multiple-rest>`' element. For example, [rests/MultiMeasureRests.xml](#) contains:

```
1 <attributes>
2   <!-- ... .. -->
3   <measure-style>
4     <multiple-rest>2</multiple-rest>
5   </measure-style>
6 </attributes>
```

In the snippet above, the current measure is the first of a sequence of 2 rest measures. Note that all measures in the sequence have to be explicitly present in the MusicXML data.

This file is handled differently by various applications, as can be seen below. MuseScore displays it this way:

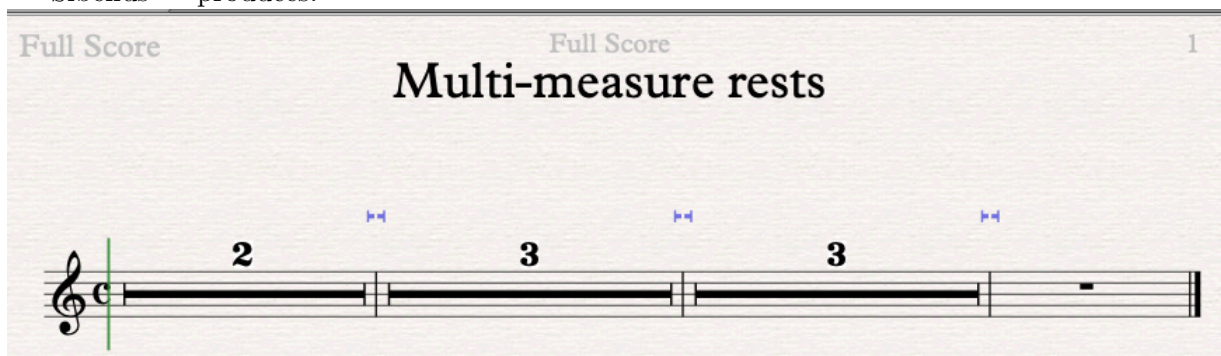
Multi-measure rests



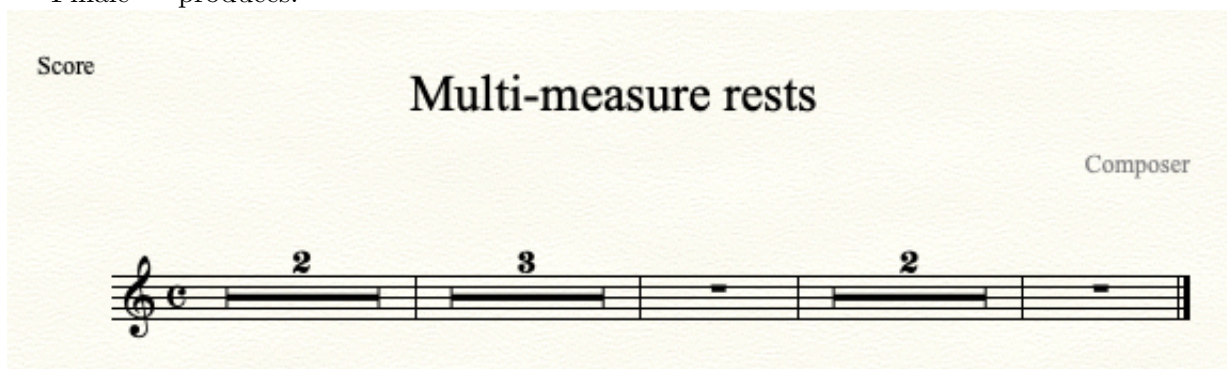
musicxml2ly produces:



Sibelius™ produces:



Finale™ produces:



musicxml2ly is still experimental, and currently produces:



13.3 Elements often not well handled

There are elements that are not displayed in a "standard" way by the usual music score editors. One of them is the '`beat-repeat`', found for example in [repeats/BeatRepeat.xml](#).

MuseScore, musicxml2ly, xml2ly and Sibelius™ produce the following, i.e. they ignore the beat repeat altogether:

Beat repeat



Finale™ produces:

Score

Beat repeat

Composer

Music

And if one exports that score from Finale™ to MusicXML, the beat repeat information is lost, see [repeats/BeatRepeatExportedFromFinale.xml](#).

It seems thus that beat repeats are quite rare in MusicXML files.

13.4 Elements usually not handled

There are elements that are not displayed by the usual music score editors, because there is no "standard" way to do so. One of them is the scordatura used on string instrument.

For example, the scordatura in [strings/Scordatura.xml](#) is the case where the sixth string of the guitar is tuned a tone down to D, which can be described by:

Scordatura example

Scordatura

Scord.

Listing 21: Scordatura example

```

1  <scordatura>
2      <accord string="6">
3          <tuning-step>D</tuning-step>
4          <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
5          <tuning-octave>3</tuning-octave>
6      </accord>
7      <accord string="5">
8          <tuning-step>A</tuning-step>
9          <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
10         <tuning-octave>3</tuning-octave>
11     </accord>
12     <accord string="4">
13         <tuning-step>D</tuning-step>
14         <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
15         <tuning-octave>4</tuning-octave>
16     </accord>
17     <accord string="3">
18         <tuning-step>G</tuning-step>
19         <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
20         <tuning-octave>4</tuning-octave>
21     </accord>
22     <accord string="2">
23         <tuning-step>B</tuning-step>
24         <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
25         <tuning-octave>4</tuning-octave>

```

```

26         </accord>
27         <accord string="1">
28             <tuning-step>E</tuning-step>
29             <tuning-alter>0</tuning-alter>
30             <tuning-octave>5</tuning-octave>
31         </accord>
32     </scordatura>

```

13.5 A real challenge

The contents of `challenging/BeethovenNinthSymphony.xml` is over 66 megabytes large. It was created by exporting it from SibeliusTM, and contains the whole score for this symphony. One can imagine the amount of work to create the score in the first place, and, of course, there's no way a human could create such MusicXML data by hand.

The interested reader is urged to try and import this file in their favorite score editing software. This author's experience is that:

- SibeliusTM 7.1.3 handles it alright;
- FinaleTM 2014 finds it well-formed, but too big to be opened;
- MuseScore 3.3 opens it, but then working on the file is extremely slow;
- `musicxml2ly` converts it to LilyPond syntax as of 2.19.83, and the result has some issues that should be fixed rather easily;
- `xml2ly` converts it to LilyPond alright, but the issues in this case show that this converter is still experimental...

14 Conclusion

MusicXML supports other score elements such as harmonies and figured bass, as well as nested repeats. There is a lot of information about MusicXML on the Internet. And of course, plenty of targeted, ready-to-use examples can be found in `files/samples/musicxml`.

MusicXML has become a de facto standard for music scores data interchange between applications. As has been shown in this document, the way it is exported and imported by the various applications is quite diverse, and manual editing of the result is to be expected after import.

MusicXML is not the whole story, though. The W3C Music Notation Community Group is working on MNX (<https://w3c.github.io/mnx>), as a successor to MusicXML. One part of it is MNX-Common, which aims at being less verbose and more semantics-oriented than MusicXML.

For example, consider:

```

1 <score-partwise version="3.1">
2   <part-list>
3     <score-part id="P1">
4       <part-name>Music</part-name>
5     </score-part>
6   </part-list>
7   <part id="P1">
8     <measure number="1">
9       <attributes>
10         <divisions>1</divisions>
11         <key>
12           <fifths>0</fifths>
13         </key>
14         <time>
15           <beats>4</beats>

```

```

16         <beat-type>4</beat-type>
17     </time>
18     <clef>
19         <sign>G</sign>
20         <line>2</line>
21     </clef>
22 </attributes>
23 <note>
24     <pitch>
25         <step>C</step>
26         <octave>4</octave>
27     </pitch>
28     <duration>4</duration>
29     <type>whole</type>
30 </note>
31 </measure>
32 </part>
33 </score-partwise>

```

In MNX-Common, this can be written:

Listing 22: MNX-Common example

```

1 <mnx>
2   <score>
3     <mnx-common profile="standard">
4       <global>
5         <measure>
6           <directions>
7             <time signature="4/4"/>
8           </directions>
9         </measure>
10      </global>
11      <part>
12        <part-name>Music</part-name>
13        <measure barline="regular">
14          <sequence>
15            <directions>
16              <clef sign="G" line="2"/>
17            </directions>
18            <event value="/1">
19              <note pitch="C4"/>
20            </event>
21          </sequence>
22        </measure>
23      </part>
24    </mnx-common>
25  </score>
26 </mnx>

```

Let's conclude with a tribute to the manual score engravers, whose skills have produced so many beautiful scores for centuries! Reaching the quality of their work is still a challenge for current music scoring software.

Listings

1	<backup> and <forward> definition	3
2	<backup> and <forward> example	3
3	HelloWorld.xml	6
4	Relative lengths	7
5	Absolute lengths	7
6	Scaling example	8
7	Notations definition	9
8	Identification and rights example	9
9	Page layout example	10
10	Nested part groups example	11
11	Clef, key and time signature example	13
12	Humdrum/Scot non-traditional key example	14
13	Note definition	15
14	Note example	15
15	Tie and slur example	19
16	Chord example	20
17	Tuplet example	22
18	Final barline	23
19	Creating a key element in an application	25
20	Harmony inversion	26
21	Scordatura example	28
22	MNX-Common example	30

Contents

1	Software tools used	1
2	Overview of MusicXML	2
2.1	What is MusicXML?	2
2.2	Part-wise vs. measurewise descriptions	2
2.3	MusicXML's formal definition	2
2.4	Markups	4
2.5	Overall structure of MusicXML data	4
2.6	What is the semantics of MusicXML data?	5
3	A complete example	5
4	Measurements	7
4.1	Geometrical lengths	7
4.2	Notes durations	8
4.3	Graphics and sound	8
5	Elements attachment decisions	8
6	Score description structure	9
6.1	Identification, rights and credits	9
6.2	Score geometry	10
6.3	Part groups and parts	10
6.4	Staves and voices	12
6.5	Clefs, keys and time signatures	13
6.6	Metromone and tempo	14
6.7	Measures	14
6.8	'<forward>' and '<backup>'	14

7	Notes	15
7.1	Accidentals	16
7.2	Articulations	17
7.3	Ornaments	17
7.4	Dynamics	17
7.5	Grace notes	18
8	Ties and slurs	18
8.1	Ties	18
8.2	Slurs	19
9	Chords and triplets	20
9.1	Chords	20
9.2	Triplets	21
10	Barlines and repeats	22
10.1	Simple barlines	23
10.2	Repeats	23
11	Lyrics	24
11.1	The '<lyric>' element	24
11.2	Stanzas	25
12	Creating MusicXML data	25
13	Importing MusicXML data	26
13.1	Small element, big effect	26
13.2	Elements handled in different ways	26
13.3	Elements often not well handled	27
13.4	Elements usually not handled	28
13.5	A real challenge	29
14	Conclusion	29