

# Writing tunebooks with Lilypond

The Lilypond documentation is pretty complete but a little light on end-to-end tutorial material. This book shows you how to use the subset of its features required to write songs in lead sheet style. Normally it's a single melody line with lyrics.

## Writing the Score

This section goes through the creation of a simple score step by step.

### The minimum file

- From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

A simple notepad appears.

The first line you should write is `\version` followed by whatever the current version of Lilypad is in quotes. For example:

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

If you don't know which version you're running, here's out to find out:

- From the **LilyPond** menu, choose **About**.
- Follow it with the notes of the score. The whole file should look like this:

```
\version "2.19.54"  
{  
    c d e f  
}
```

### Save your file

- From the **File** menu, choose **Save**.

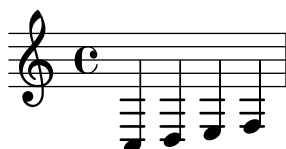
### Compile/typeset your file

Now compile your music file. *Compiling*, also called typesetting, converts the code you've written into beautifully engraved music.

- From the **Compile** menu, choose **Typeset** or press Command+R. (Save your file if you haven't already.)

Results:

```
\version "2.19.54"  
{  
    c d e f  
}
```



## Changing the clef

That's probably not how you want these notes represented. The clef is assumed to be treble. You can specify the clef easily using `\clef`.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \clef bass
  {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



It's not just bass and treble. Lilypond has a huge variety of clefs available.

More common clefs include `tenor`, `alto`, and `percussion`, but you'll see a host of others at

<http://lilypond.org/doc/Documentation/notation/clef-styles>

## Specifying a starting pitch

You can specify a relative starting pitch and Lilypond will use it to put the whole sequence of notes in context. Repeat the last example but surround with with a `relative 'c { }` notation:

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative c' {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



You're not restricted to `c'`. It could be any note, like `g'` or `d'`.

## Each `'` raises the pitch an octave

To go up an octave, try it again but with double `''` marks like this, once again surrounding the whole sequence in curly braces:

```
relative c'' { }:
```

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

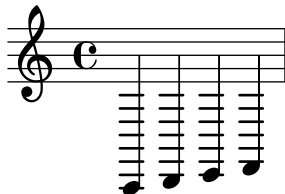
```
{
  \relative c'' {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



## Each , lowers the pitch an octave

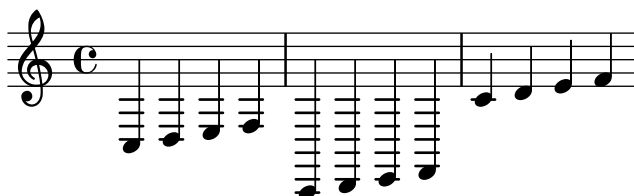
To go down an octave, append a comma , like this:

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c, {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



And of course they can be mixed:

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c {
    c d e f
  }
}
{
  \relative c, {
    c d e f
  }
}
{
  \relative c' {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



See <http://lilypond.org/doc/Documentation/notation/writing-pitches> for more details.

## Comments--adding notes to yourself in the score

Suppose you want to include a message to yourself in the score but you don't want it to appear in the final output. You can do that with comments. Single-line comments start with a % . Copy this, then compile it. The comments do not appear in the final output. That's a feature, not a bug.

```
\version "2.19.54"
% Have someone double-check this passage
{
  \relative c' {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



## Multi-line comments

Sometimes your comments need many more than one or two lines. There is a second comment type for this purpose. Multi-line comments start with `{ %` and end with `% }`.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{% Have someone double-check this passage
I've been at this 24 hours.
I'm not thinking straight
And I still have 7 more sections to write %}
{
  \relative c' {
    c d e f
  }
}
```



## Measures are marked automatically

LilyPond keeps track of measures for you automatically.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c' {
    c d e f
    g a b c
  }
}
```



## Changing the time signature

LilyPond defaults to 4 beats per measure but of course that's easily changed using `\time`:

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c' {
    \time 3/4
    c d e
    f g a
  }
}
```



You can change time signatures at any point:

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c' {
    \time 3/4
      c d e
      f g a
    \time 2/4
      b c
  }
}
```



## Accidentals: adding sharp and flat signs

Form accidentals by appending them directly to the note letter. Make sure there is no space after the note letter.

### Append `es` to make a note flat

Append `es` to a note name to give it a flat sign.

### Append `is` to make a note sharp

Append `is` to a note name to give it a sharp sign.

In the example below, to make the F an F sharp use the notation `fis` , and to make the E an E flat use `ees` .

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c'
  {
    c d ees fis
  }
}
```



TODO: More about this. Explain lists and why the braces are required.

## Changing the key signature

Define the key signature using `\key` , followed by its letter, followed by `\major` or `\minor` .

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative g'
  \key g \major
  {
    g fis e d
  }
}
```



## Note values are absolute and ignore key signature

In the previous example you may have noticed something unexpected. It was the fact that the F sharp was explicitly specified as `fis` even though the key was G. You'd think that you could just use `f` because of the key signature.

**Lilypond requires that no matter what the key signature is, each note value must be written out completely.** Let's look at an example.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative g'
  \key g \major
  {
    g f e d % WRONG for the key of G!
    g fis e d
  }
}
```



Intuitively, you would think that because the key signature is G major, the first notation example `g f e d` would be sufficient, that LilyPond would understand from context that the sharp sign is implied. Unfortunately that's not the case, so no matter what key you're in you need to write out each note in full, as if it were in the key of C.

## Changing note durations

Lilypond assumes you are using quarter notes. Append `\1` to make it a whole note, `\2` to make it a half note, `\4` for a quarter, `\8` for an eighth... you see the pattern. If the next note is the same duration, you don't have to repeat its duration marking.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative c'
  \time 3/4
  {
    c d8 e8 f16 g16 a16 b16
  }
}
```



## Duration marks apply until the duration changes

If the next note is the same duration, you don't have to repeat its duration marking. This is a simplified version of the previous example.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative c'
  \time 3/4
  {
    c d8 e f16 g a b
  }
}
```



For more, see <http://lilypond.org/doc/Documentation/notation/writing-rhythms#durations>

## Triplets

Triplets use the `\tuplet 3/2` notation. The 3 is the number of notes to be written and the 2 is the number of notes that would normally be written there.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative g' {
    \key g \major
    \clef treble
    \time 4/4
    \tuplet 3/2 { c8 b a } d c b4. b8
  }
}
```



## Figures other than triplets

The `\tuplet` idea may have sounded more general to you than use for mere triplets. If so, you were right. The fraction-style notation can be used for other figures. For example, if you wanted 5 beats for the quarter note duration, you would use `\tuplet 5/2` as shown next.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative g' {
    \key g \major
    \clef treble
    \time 4/4
    \tuplet 5/2 { c8 b a b a } d c b4. b8
  }
}
```



## Dotted notes

Dotted notes are easy. Just add a dot, like this: .

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative c'
  {
    c. d8 e4 f
  }
}
```



## Grace notes

To add grace notes (which aren't included in the note count), use `\grace` followed by the grace note. In this case the `\grace g16` isn't applied to the measure count.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative a'
  {
    a4 g f \grace g16 f4
  }
}
```



Concluding graf

## Trills

It is common to add a trill to a grace note. Use `\trill` directly after the note for this purposes.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative g'
  \key g \major
  \clef treble
  \time 6/8
  {
    \grace c8\trill b4. a8 g b
  }
}
```



Concluding graf

## Beams



Lilypond does a good job guessing when notes need beams. Let's start with this example.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative e'' {
    \key e \minor
    \time 2/4
    e8 e fis16 g8
  }
}
```



This is no accident. Just as LilyPond comes preset to 4/4 time and the key of C, it starts in a state called `\autoBeamOn`. As you've already guessed, that means there's also `\autoBeamOff`.

Let's separate notes using `\autoBeamOff`.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative e'' {
    \key e \minor
    \time 2/4
    \autoBeamOff
    e8 e e16 fis16 g8
  }
}
```



And you can mix and match at will, even within the same measure.

```
\version "2.19.54"
{
  \relative e'' {
    \key e \minor
    \time 2/4
    \autoBeamOff
    e8 e
    \autoBeamOff
    e16 fis16 g8
  }
}
```



## Adding beams: Using `[` and `]` to replace flags with beams

The last note of this measure is an example where one might wish to override `\autoBeamOn`. No `\autoBeamOff` directive is necessary. For the second half of the note, just use surround the second through fourth notes with square brackets, like this: `b32 [ c32 d32 e32 ]`.



```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative c'
  {
    f e d c \bar "|."
  }
}
```



## Ending with a repeat

Use `\bar " :| ] "` to repeat a phrase.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative c'
  {
    f e d c \bar " :| ] "
  }
}
```



Lilypond has more bar options than most sane composers have ever contemplated. See <http://lilypond.org/doc/Documentation/notation/bars> for more details.

## Fermatas

To add a fermata over a note, simply append `\fermata` to it with no space.

```
\version "2.19.54"
```

```
{
  \relative g' {
    \key g \major
    \clef treble
    \time 6/8
    g8 a b d4.\fermata
  }
}
```



## Concluding graf