

'AAA-intro.ly'

Introduction

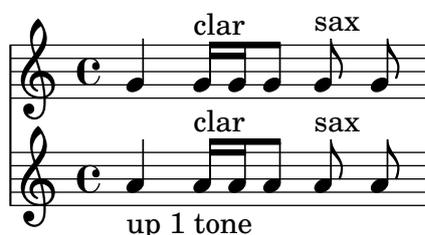
This document shows examples from the [LilyPond Snippet Repository](#).

In the web version of this document, you can click on the file name or figure for each example to see the corresponding input file.

This document is for LilyPond version 2.11.28

`'quote-transposition.ly'`

Quotations take into account the transposition of both source and target. In this example, all instruments play sounding central C, the target is a instrument in F. The target part may be `\transposed`. In this case, all the pitches (including the quoted ones) will transposed as well.



up 1 tone

`'quote.ly'`

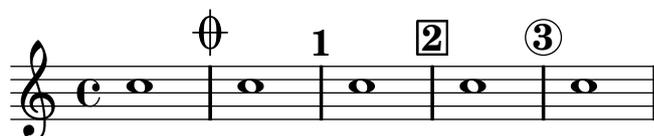
With `\quote`, fragments of previously entered music may be quoted. `quotedEventTypes` will determines what things are quoted. In this example, a 16th rests is not quoted, since `rest-event` is not in `quotedEventTypes`.



`'rehearsal-mark-numbers.ly'`

Marks can be printed as numbers.

By setting `markFormatter` we may choose a different style of mark printing. Also, marks can be specified manually, with a markup argument.



`'tag-filter.ly'`

The `ag` command marks music expressions with a name. These tagged expressions can be filtered out later. This mechanism can be used to make different versions of the same music. In this example, the top staff displays the music expression with all tags included. The bottom two staves are filtered: the part has cue notes and fingerings, but the score has not.

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'both' and contains a treble clef, a common time signature 'C', and a musical expression consisting of a quarter note, a half note, a quarter note, and a 4-measure rest. The middle staff is labeled 'part' and contains the same musical expression, but with 'cue' notes and fingerings. The bottom staff is labeled 'score' and contains the same musical expression, but with the 'cue' notes and fingerings filtered out.

`'tempo-mark-scheme-function.ly'`

This is a Scheme function which prints a tempo mark such as Fast (= 222)

The image shows a tempo mark 'Fast (♩ = 220-222)' above a staff with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'.

`'transposing-and-naming-instrument-groups.ly'`

In an orchestral score (Beethoven's Coriolan overture), there are different instrument groups, and some of the instruments may be transposed. Instruments are indicated either with a long or short name.

Ouvertûre
Zu Heinrich Joseph v. Collins Trauerspiel
Coriolan

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

Allegro con brio

Op. 62

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

Clarinetti
in B \flat

2 Fagotti

Corni
in E \flat

2 Trombe
(C)

Timpani
(C-G)

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

Violoncello
e
Contrabasso

2

2

Fl.
Ob.
Cl(B♭)
Fg.
Cor(E♭)
Tbe.
(C)
Timp.
VI. I
VI. II
Vla.
Vc.
Cb.

This musical score page features ten staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl(B♭)), and Bassoon (Fg.). The brass section includes Cor in E-flat (Cor(E♭)), Trombone in C (Tbe. (C)), and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). Each staff begins with a single note on the second line of the staff, indicating a sustained or long note. The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Violin I parts are in treble clef, while the Bassoon, Trombone, Timpani, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass parts are in bass clef. The Cor part is in treble clef. The page is numbered '2' at the top left and '2' at the top left of the staff group.