

‘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 2.11.31

`'clusters.ly'`

Clusters are a device to denote that a complete range of notes is to be played.



`'coloring-objects.ly'`

LilyPond gives you the ability to assign different colors to any grob in your score, such as NoteHeads, Alterations, Beams and so on, by simply overriding the `#'color` property and choosing your color (over 200 colors are available, see the "List of Colors" Appendix in the Manual).



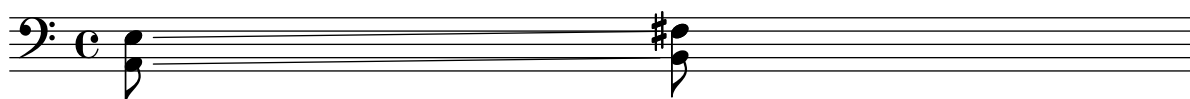
`'compound-time-signatures.ly'`

Odd 20th century time signatures (such as "5/8") can often be played as compound time signatures (e.g. "3/8 + 2/8"), which combine two or more unequal metrics. LilyPond can make such musics quite easy to read and play, by explicitly printing the compound time signatures and adapting the automatic beaming behaviour. (You can even add graphic measure groping indications, the appropriate snippet in this database.)



`'double-glissando.ly'`

To make double-glissandi, i.e. to connect chords with glissando lines, you have to create another voice, then attach a glissando to it.



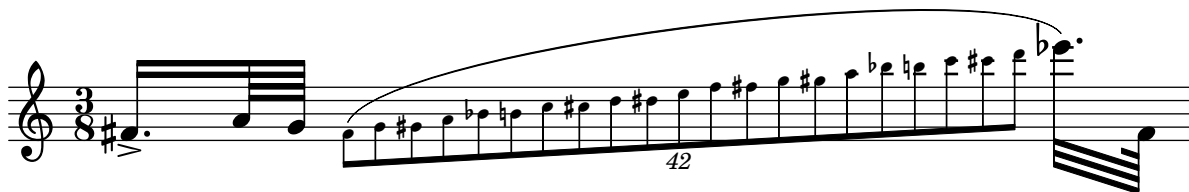
'feathered-beams.ly'

Feathered beams can be obtained by setting the `#'grow-direction` property; you may also want to use `\featherDurations` to adjust note durations. (See also in the manual : "Feathered beams")



`'glissando-written-out-in-small-notes.ly'`

Sometimes a glissando is written out in smaller notes. This example shows how to do this.



`'graphic-measure-grouping-indications-for-conductors.ly'`

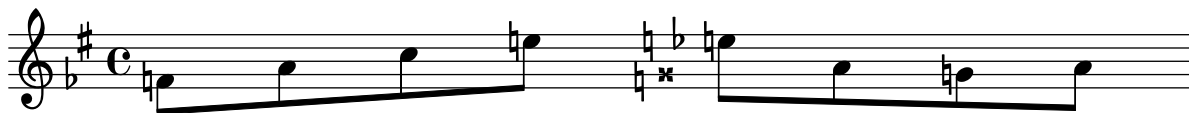
In 20th century music, time signatures tend to change frequently and to be more complex. Therefore, printing graphic indications (such as brackets and triangles) above the top staff has become quite useful, if not essential, to conductors or even players. LilyPond is able to do that easily with its integrated `Measure_grouping_engraver`.

Beware: you can no longer use the `ime` command; use instead the `$(set-time-signature x x '(x x))` function, which is quite more powerful, especially for compound time signatures such as 5/8.



`'non-traditional-key-signatures-scordatura.ly'`

You can get any key signature you want by manually setting the `Staff.keySignature` property.



`'time-signatures-on-top-of-the-score-using-a-separate-staff.ly'`

in XXth century music, where time signatures tend to change a lot, it is sometimes recommended to put the time signatures on top of the score (or above each StaffGroup in case of an orchestral score). This can be achieved by creating a dummy staff which only contains the Time-signature-engraver). In this specific example, I've used a separate identifier to define every time signature change, which allows me to not bother entering them again when typing the actual music (careful though: it makes getting lost easier!).

2/4 3/4 C

The image shows a musical score for two staves. The first staff is in treble clef and the second staff is in bass clef. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4, and then to common time (C). The notes are as follows:

Staff	Measure 1 (2/4)	Measure 2 (3/4)	Measure 3 (C)
Treble	Quarter note (C4)	Half note (C4)	Whole note (C4)
Bass	Quarter note (C3)	Half note (C3)	Whole note (C3)