

# Unofficial MusicXML test suite

# 1 Introduction

## Why a MusicXML test suite?

This test suite of sample **MusicXML** files is supposed to fill a severe gap for all developers implementing MusicXML support in their application: There is no complete test suite of MusicXML files available for testing purposes.

## Downloading the test suite

The complete set of MusicXML test files contained in this suite can be downloaded [here](#) as a ZIP archive.

## Connection with **LilyPond**

At the same time as providing a generic test suite for MusicXML document, this test suite also serves as proofs for the `musicxml2ly` script provided with LilyPond 2.12.0. The images shown in the [Chapter 2 \[Test cases\], page 4](#) chapter were generated by running `musicxml2ly` and `lilypond` on the MusicXML files. As `musicxml2ly` does not yet perfectly support every single aspect of MusicXML, the output is not supposed to be used as a definitive reference rendering, but rather as an indication how one particular application supports and interprets each of the test files.

If something does not seem right in the output, it might either be that this feature has not been implemented yet, has been wrongly implemented, or a regression has crept in recently...

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

## Structure of this test suite

Each test file (typically hand-crafted from the MusicXML "specification") checks one particular aspect of MusicXML. A short description of the particular feature for a file is given element inside the file in a comment element of the form:

```
<identification><miscellaneous>
  <miscellaneous-field name="description"> .... </miscellaneous-field>
</miscellaneous></identification>
```

The files are categorized by their first two digits with the following meaning:

- 01-03 ... Basics: Pitches, Rests, Rhythm
- 11-13 ... Staff attributes: Time signatures, Clefs, Key signatures
- 21-24 ... Note settings: Chorded notes, note heads, tuplets, grace notes
- 31-33 ... Notations and articulations: Dynamics (staff-attached), Notations (note-attached), Spanners
- 41-44 ... Parts: Multiple parts, multi-voice parts, multi-staff parts
- 45-46 ... Measure issues and repeats
- 51-52 ... Page issues: Header fields, page layout
- 55-59 ... Exact positioning of items, offsets, etc.
- 61-69 ... Vocal music
- 71-75 ... Instrument-specific: Guitar (Chord, fretboards), Transposing instruments, Percussion, Figured Bass, Others
- 81-89 ... MIDI generation (all sound-related issues)

- 90-99 ... Various Other: Compressed MusicXML files, compatibility with broken MusicXML files exported by other applications

Some of the categories (in particular the exact item positioning and the MIDI generation) don't have any test cases yet.

## 2 Test cases

### 01 ... Pitches

'01a-Pitches-Pitches.ly' All pitches from G to c'' in ascending steps; First without accidentals, then with a sharp and then with a flat accidental. Double alterations and cautionary accidentals are tested at the end.

#### Pitches and accidentals

The musical score consists of five staves of music in treble clef, 4/4 time. The first staff (measures 1-6) shows ascending steps from G4 to c5 without accidentals. The second staff (measures 7-11) shows ascending steps from G4 to c5 with a sharp accidental. The third staff (measures 12-16) shows ascending steps from G4 to c5 with a flat accidental. The fourth staff (measures 17-21) shows ascending steps from G4 to c5 with a double sharp accidental. The fifth staff (measures 22-26) shows ascending steps from G4 to c5 with a double flat accidental, followed by a double sharp and a double flat at the end.

'01b-Pitches-Intervals.ly' All pitch intervals in ascending jump size.

#### Various pitches and interval sizes

The musical score is a single staff in treble clef, 2/4 time. It shows various intervals in ascending jump size, including a whole note, a half note, a quarter note, an eighth note, and a sixteenth note, each followed by a sharp, a flat, and a double sharp.

'01c-Pitches-NoVoiceElement.ly' The <voice> element of notes is optional in MusicXML (although Dolet always writes it out). Here, there is one note with lyrics, but without a voice assigned. It should still be correctly converted.

A

'01d-Pitches-Microtones.ly' Some microtones: c flat-and-a-half, d half-flat, e half-sharp, f sharp-and-a half. Once in the lower and once in the upper region of the staff.

## 02 ... Rests

'02a-Rests-Durations.ly' All different rest lengths: A two-bar multi-measure rest, a whole rest, a half, etc. until a 128th-rest; Then the same with dotted durations.

### Rest unit test

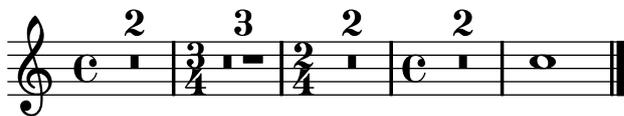
'02b-Rests-PitchedRests.ly' Rests can have explicit pitches, where they are displayed. The first rest uses no explicit position and should use the default position, all others are explicitly positioned somewhere else.



'02c-Rests-MultiMeasureRests.ly' Four multi-measure rests: 3 measures, 15 measures, 1 measure, and 12 measures.



'02d-Rests-Multimeasure-TimeSignatures.ly' Multi-Measure rests should always be converted into durations that are a multiple of the time signature.



'02e-Rests-NoType.ly' In some cases, a rest might not have its type attribute set (this happens, for example, with voices in Finale, where you don't manually insert a rest).

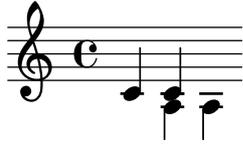


### 03 ... Rhythm

'03a-Rhythm-Durations.ly' All note durations, from long, brevis, whole until 128th; First with their plain values, then dotted and finally doubly-dotted.



'03b-Rhythm-Backup.ly' Two voices with a backup, that does not jump to the beginning for the measure for voice 2, but somewhere in the middle. Voice 2 thus won't have any notes or rests for the first beat of the measures.

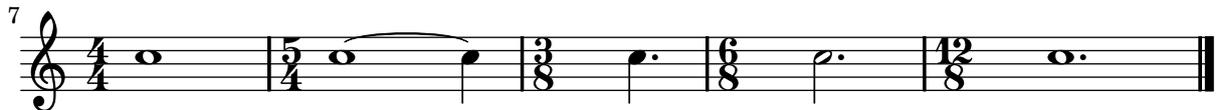


'03c-Rhythm-DivisionChange.ly' Although uncommon, the divisions of a quarter note can change somewhere in the middle of a MusicXML file. Here, the first half measure uses a division of 1, which then changes to 8 in the middle of the first measure and to 38 in the middle of the second measure.

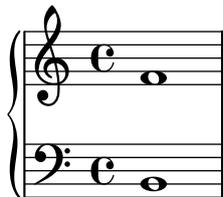


## 11 ... Time signatures

'11a-TimeSignatures.ly' Various time signatures: 2/2 (alla breve), 4/4 (C), 2/2, 3/2, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 3/8, 6/8, 12/8



'11b-TimeSignatures-NoTime.ly' A score without a time signature (but with a key and clefs)



'11c-TimeSignatures-CompoundSimple.ly' Compound time signatures with same denominator: (3+2)/8 and (5+3+1)/4.



'11d-TimeSignatures-CompoundMultiple.ly' Compound time signatures with separate fractions displayed: 3/8+2/8+3/4 and 5/2+1/8.



'11e-TimeSignatures-CompoundMixed.ly' Compound time signatures of mixed type: (3+2)/8+3/4.



'11f-TimeSignatures-SymbolMeaning.ly' A time signature of 3/8 with the symbol="cut" attribute and two symbol="single-number" attributes with compound time signatures. Shall the symbol be ignored in this case?



'11g-TimeSignatures-SingleNumber.ly' Time signature displayed as a single number.

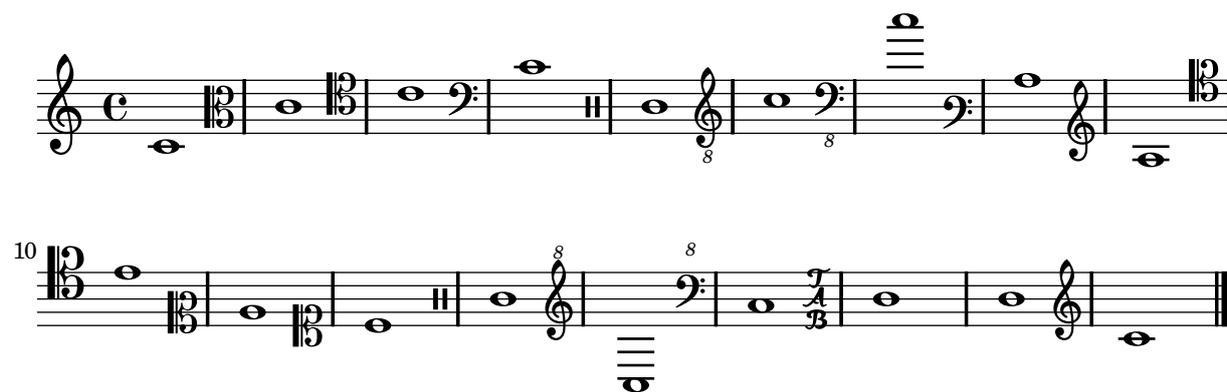


'11h-TimeSignatures-SenzaMisura.ly' Senza-misura time signature



## 12 ... Clefs

'12a-Clefs.ly' Various clefs: G, C, F, percussion, TAB and none; some are also possible with octavation and on other staff lines than their default (e.g. soprano/alto/tenor/bariton C clefs); Each measure shows a different clef (measure 17 has the "none" clef), only measure 18 has the same treble clef as measure 1.



'12b-Clefs-NoKeyOrClef.ly' A score without any key or clef defined. The default (4/4 in treble clef) should be used.



### 13 ... Key signatures

'13a-KeySignatures.ly' Various key signature: from 11 flats to 11 sharps (each one first one measure in major, then one measure in minor)

### Different Key signatures

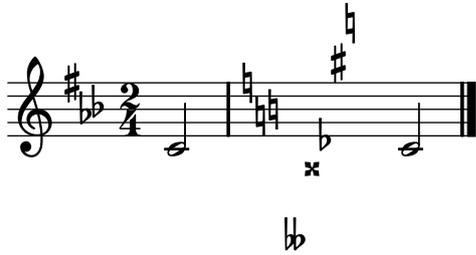
The image displays 13 staves of musical notation, each representing a different key signature. The notation is in treble clef and 2/4 time. Each staff begins with a key signature change (flats or sharps) and is followed by a sequence of notes. The first measure of each staff is in the major mode, and the second measure is in the minor mode. The key signatures range from 11 flats (B-flat major) to 11 sharps (C-sharp major). The notes are: Staff 1: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 2: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 3: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 4: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 5: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 6: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 7: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 8: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 9: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 10: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 11: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat); Staff 12: B major (B, C, D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B); Staff 13: B-flat major (B-flat, C, D, E-flat, F, G, A-flat, B-flat).

'13b-KeySignatures-ChurchModes.ly' All different modes: major, minor, ionian, dorian, phrygian, lydian, mixolydian, aeolian, and locrian; All modes are given with 2 sharps.

The image displays 9 staves of musical notation, each representing a different church mode with 2 sharps (D major). The notation is in treble clef and common time (C). Each staff begins with a key signature change (2 sharps) and is followed by a sequence of notes. The modes are: Staff 1: D major (D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B, C-sharp, D); Staff 2: D minor (D, E-flat, F, G, A, B, C, D); Staff 3: Dorian (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D); Staff 4: Phrygian (D, E-flat, F, G, A, B, C, D); Staff 5: Lydian (D, E, F, G-sharp, A, B, C, D); Staff 6: Mixolydian (D, E, F, G, A, B-flat, C, D); Staff 7: Aeolian (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D); Staff 8: Locrian (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D); Staff 9: D major (D, E, F-sharp, G, A, B, C-sharp, D).

major minor ionian dorian phrygian lydian mixolydian aeolian locrian

'13c-KeySignatures-NonTraditional.ly' Non-traditional key signatures, where each alteration is separately given. Here we have (f sharp, a flat, b flat) and (c flatflat, g sharp sharp, d flat, b sharp, f natural), where in the second case an explicit octave is given for each alteration.



'13d-KeySignatures-Microtones.ly' Non-traditional key signatures with microtone alterations: (g flat-and-a-half, a flat, b half-flat, c natural, d half-sharp, e sharp, f sharp-and-a-half).



## 21 ... Chorded notes

'21a-Chord-Basic.ly' One simple chord consisting of two notes.



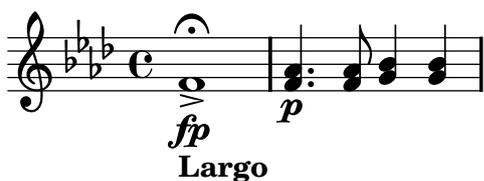
'21b-Chords-TwoNotes.ly' Some subsequent (identical) two-note chords.



'21c-Chords-ThreeNotesDuration.ly' Some three-note chords, with various durations.



'21d-Chords-SchubertStabatMater.ly' Chords in the second measure, after several ornaments in the first measure and a p at the beginning of the second measure.



'21e-Chords-PickupMeasures.ly' Check for proper chord detection after a pickup measure (i.e. the first beat of the measure is not aligned with multiples of the time signature)!

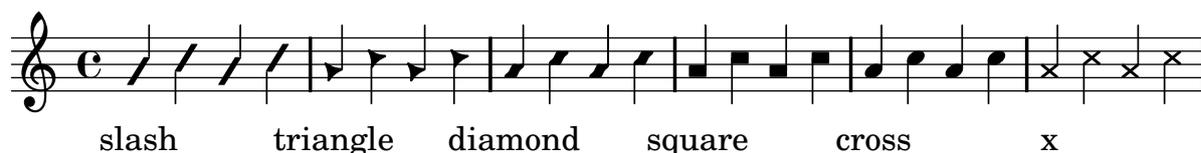


'21f-Chord-ElementInBetween.ly' Between the individual notes of a chord there can be direction or harmony elements, which should be properly assigned to the chord (or the position of the chord).



## 22 ... Note settings, heads, etc.

'22a-Noteheads.ly' Different note styles, using the <notehead> element. First, each note head style is printed with four quarter notes, two with filled heads, two with unfilled heads, where first the stem is up and then the stem is down. After that, each note head style is printed with a half note (should have an unfilled head by default). Finally, the Aiken note head styles are tested, once with stem up and once with stem down.





element. The triplets in measure 3 specify both a number of notes and a type inside the <tuplet-actual> and <tuplet-normal> elements, the ones in measure 4 specify only a note type (but no number), and the ones in measure 5 specify only a number of tuplet-notes (but no type, which is deduced from the note's type). The first triplet of measures 3-5 uses 'display-type="actual"', the second one 'display-type="both"'. FIXME: The tuplet-normal should coincide with the real notes!

The image shows three measures of music on a single staff. Measure 1 contains two groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' below it. Measure 2 contains two groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' below it. Measure 3 contains two groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' below it. Measure 4 contains two groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' below it. Measure 5 contains two groups of three eighth notes, each with a '7:5' below it.

'23d-Tuplets-Nested.ly' Triplets can be nested. Here there is a 5:2 tuplet inside a 3:2 tuple (all consisting of written eighth notes).

The image shows two measures of music in 2/4 time on a single staff. The first measure contains a group of three eighth notes with a '3' below it. The second measure contains a group of five eighth notes with a '5' below it, and a group of three eighth notes with a '3' below it.

'23e-Tuplets-Tremolo.ly' Tremolo triplets are triplets on single notes with a tremolo ornament. The application shall correctly import these notes with 2/3 or their time...

The image shows two measures of music in 3/4 time on a single staff. The first measure contains three groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' above it. The second measure contains three groups of three eighth notes, each with a '3' above it, and a group of six eighth notes with a '6' above it. The piece ends with a double bar line and the dynamic marking 'fp'.

'23f-Tuplets-DurationButNoBracket.ly' Some "triplets" on the end of the first and in the second staff, using only <time-modification>, but not explicit tuplet bracket. Thus, the duration of the notes in the second staff should be scaled properly in comparison to staff 1, but no visual indication about the triplets is given.

The image shows two staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four quarter notes. The second staff contains four quarter notes, with the last two notes grouped as a triplet.

## 24 ... Grace notes

'24a-GraceNotes.ly' Different kinds of grace notes: acciaccatura, appoggiatura; beamed grace notes; grace notes with accidentals; different durations of the grace notes.



'24b-ChordAsGraceNote.ly' Chords as grace notes.



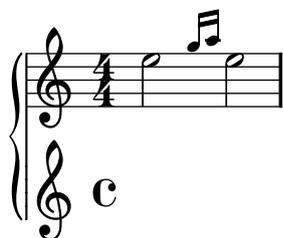
'24c-GraceNote-MeasureEnd.ly' A grace note that appears at the measure end (without any steal-from-\* attribute set). Some applications need to convert this into an after-grace.



'24d-AfterGrace.ly' Some grace notes and after-graces (indicated by steal-time-previous and steal-time-next).



'24e-GraceNote-StaffChange.ly' A grace note on a different staff than the actual note.



'24f-GraceNote-Slur.ly' A grace note with a slur to the actual note. This can be interpreted as acciaccatura or appoggiatura, depending on the existence of a slash.



### 31 ... Dynamics and other single symbols

'31a-Directions.ly' All <direction> elements defined in MusicXML. The lyrics for each note describes the direction element assigned to that note.

#### MusicXML directions (attached to staff)

**Example 1:** Staff with notes and dynamic markings. Labels: reh.A (def=sq.), reh.B (none), reh.Test (sq.), reh.Crc (crc.).

**Example 2:** Staff with notes and dynamic markings. Labels: Segno Coda Words Eyegl. p pp ppp pppp ppppp pppppp f ff.

**Example 3:** Staff with notes and dynamic markings. Labels: fff fffff mp mf sf sfp sfpp fp rf rfz sfz sffz fz abc-ffz. fff fffff fffffff mp mf sf sfp sfpp fp rf rfz sfz sffz fz abc-ffz (oth.)

**Example 4:** Staff with notes and dynamic markings. Labels: hairpin - cresc dash - es bra - cket oct. - shift ped. - change mark.

**Example 5:** Staff with notes and dynamic markings. Labels: Metr. Harp ped. Damp Damp all Scord. Accordion reg. subito p ppp < fff crescto fff.

'31c-MetronomeMarks.ly' Tempo Markings: note=bpm, text (note=bpm), note=note, (note=note), (note=bpm)

$\text{♩} = 100$      $\text{♩} = 100$      $(\text{♩} = 77)$   
 Adagio

## 32 ... Notations and Articulations

'32a-Notations.ly' All <notation> elements defined in MusicXML. The lyrics show the notation assigned to each note.

### MusicXML notations (attached to note)

ferm.    normal ferm.    angled ferm.    square ferm.

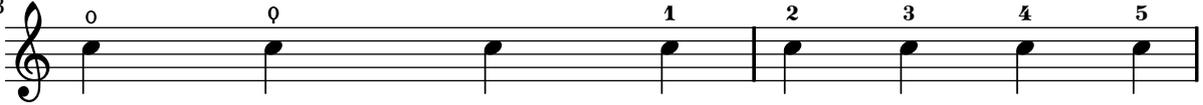
2  
 inv.ferm.    arp.    non-arp.    acc.mark    acc.    str.-acc.    stacc.    ten.

4  
 det.-leg.    stacc.ss    spicc.    scoop    plop    doit    falloff    breath

6  
 caes.    stress unstr.    tr.    turn    del.turn    inv.turn    shake    wavy-wavy line

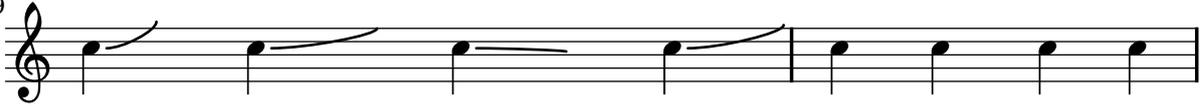
9  
 mord.    inv.mord.    schl.    trem.    turn+acc.    turn+acc.(ab.+bel./rel to turn)

11  
 up-b.    down-b.    harm.    nat.harm.    art.harm.    nat.h./base    nat.h./touching    nat.h./sounding

13  open-str. thumb-pos. empty fing. fing.1 fing.2 fing.3 fing.4 fing.5

15  something fing.sth. mult.fing. empty pluck pluck a dbl.tng. trpl.tng. stopped snp.pizz.

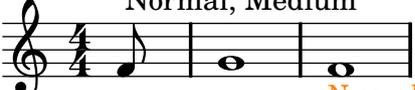
17  empty fret fret0 empty str. str. 5 hammer - on pull - off

19  bend b.3 with-bar pre-b. -0.5 b. release 3.5 tap tap T heel toe

21  fingern. *f* *ppp* *sfp* *fffz* f ppp sfp Oth.dyn. both above ab./bel./bel.

'32b-Articulations-Texts.ly' Text markup: different font sizes, weights and colors.

**Bold, Large**  
 Normal, Small  
**Bold, Small**  
 Normal, Large  
**Bold, Medium**  
 Normal, Medium



Normal, Small, Colored, Below

'32c-MultipleNotationChildren.ly'

It should not make any difference whether two articulations are given inside two different notation elements, inside two different articulations children of the same notation element or inside the same articulations element. Thus, all three notes should have a staccato and an accent.



'32d-Arpeggio.ly' Different Arpeggio directions (normal, up, down, non-arpeggiate)

normal up normal down normal non-arp. normal

### 33 ... Spanners

'33a-Spanners.ly' Several spanners defined in MusicXML: tuplet, slur (solid, dashed), tie, wedge (cresc, dim), tr + wavy-line, single-note trill spanner, octave-shift (8va,15mb), bracket (solid down/down, dashed down/down, solid none/down, dashed none/up, solid none/none), dashes, glissando (wavy), bend-alter, slide (solid), grouping, two-note tremolo, hammer-on, pull-off, pedal (down, change, up).

9

17

Red\*Red.\*

'33b-Spanners-Tie.ly' Two simple tied whole notes

'33c-Spanners-Slurs.ly' A note can be the end of one slur and the start of a new slur. Also, in MusicXML, nested slurs are possible like in the second measure where one slur goes over all four notes, and another slur goes from the second to the third note.

'33d-Spanners-OctaveShifts.ly' All types of octave shifts (15ma, 15mb, 8va, 8vb)

'33e-Spanners-OctaveShifts-InvalidSize.ly' Invalid octave-shifts: 27 down, 11 up.



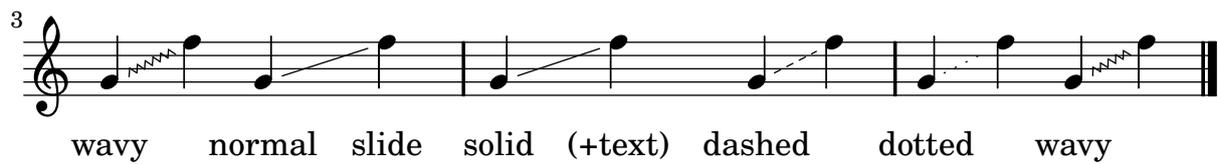
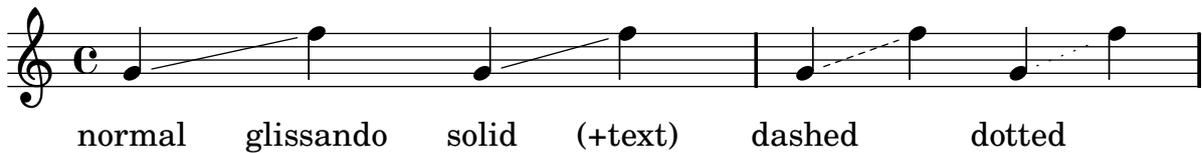
‘33f-Trill-EndingOnGraceNote.ly’ A trill spanner that spans a grace note and ends on an after-grace note at the end of the measure.



‘33g-Slur-ChordedNotes.ly’ Slurs on chorded notes: Only the first note of the chord should get the slur notation. Some applications print out the slur for all notes – these should be ignored.



‘33h-Spanners-Glissando.ly’ All different types of glissando defined in MusicXML



## 41 ... Multiple parts (staves)

‘41a-MultiParts-Partorder.ly’ A piece with four parts (P0, P1, P2, P3; different from what Finale creates!). Are they converted in the correct order?



'41b-MultiParts-MoreThan10.ly' A piece with 20 parts to check whether an application supports that many parts and whether they are correctly sorted.

P0



P1



P2



P3



P4



P5



P6



P7



P8



P9



P10



P11



P12



P13



P14



P15



P16



P17



P18



'41c-StaffGroups.ly' A huge orchestra score with 28 parts and different kinds of nested bracketed groups. Each part/group is assigned a name and an abbreviation to be shown before the staff. Also, most of the groups show unbroken barlines, while the barlines are broken between the groups.

Piccolo

Flute 1

Flute 2

Oboe

Oboe English

English Horn

Clarinet in Eb

Clarinet in Bb 1

Clarinet in Bb 2

Bass Clarinet

Bassoon 1

Bassoon 2

Contrabassoon

Horn in F 1

Horn in F 2

Trumpet in C 1

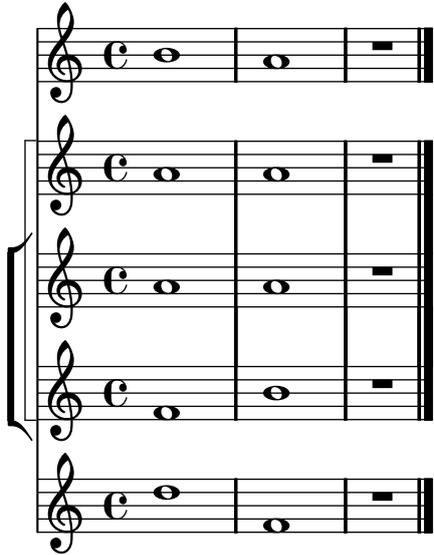
Trumpet in C 2

Trombone 1

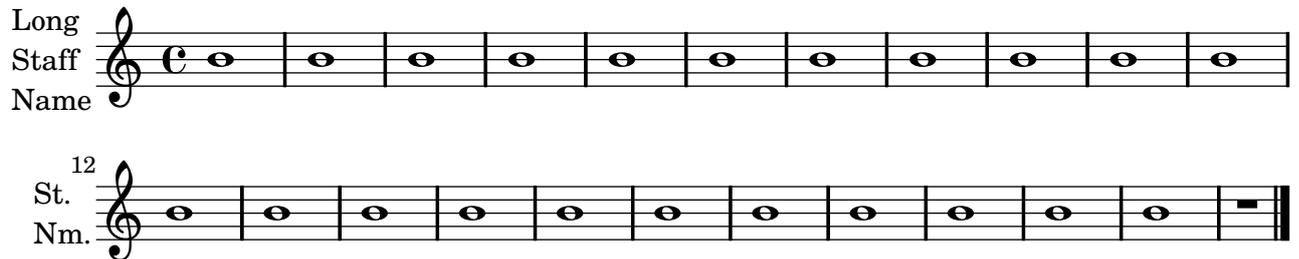
Trombone 2

The image shows a musical score for a woodwind and brass section. It consists of 18 staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Piccolo, Flute 1, Flute 2, Oboe, Oboe English, English Horn, Clarinet in Eb, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Bass Clarinet, Bassoon 1, Bassoon 2, Contrabassoon, Horn in F 1, Horn in F 2, Trumpet in C 1, Trumpet in C 2, Trombone 1, and Trombone 2. Each staff contains a single musical note, a quarter rest, and a bar line, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern. The key signature and time signature are not explicitly shown, but the notes and rests are consistent with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

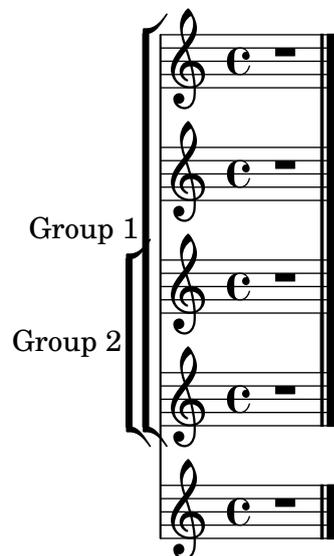
'41d-StaffGroups-Nested.ly' Two properly nested part groups: One group (with a square bracket) goes from staff 2 to 4) and another group (with a curly bracket) goes from staff 3 to 4.



'41e-StaffGroups-InstrumentNames-Linebroken.ly' Part names and abbreviations can contain line breaks.

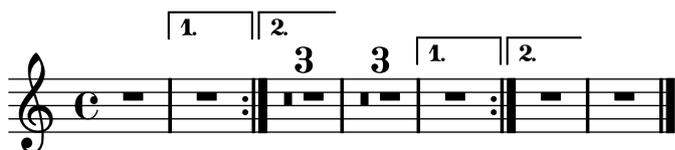


'41f-StaffGroups-Overlapping.ly' MusicXML allows for overlapping part-groups, while many applications do not allow overlapping groups, but require them to be properly nested. In this case, one group (with a square bracket) goes from staff 2 to 4) and another group (with a curly bracket) goes from staff 3 to 5.

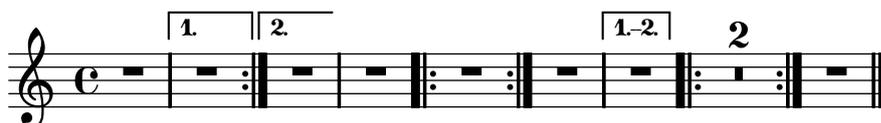




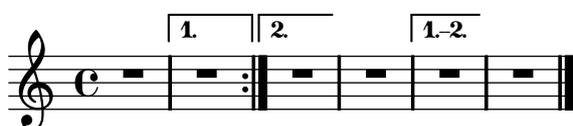




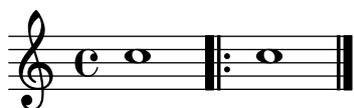
'45e-Repeats-Nested-Alternatives.ly' Some more nested repeats with alternatives. The barline between measure 7 and 8 will probably be messed up! (Should be a repeat on both sides!)



'45f-Repeats-InvalidEndings.ly' Some more nested repeats with alternatives, where the MusicXML file does not make sense in the first place. How well are applications able to cope with improper repeats and alternatives?

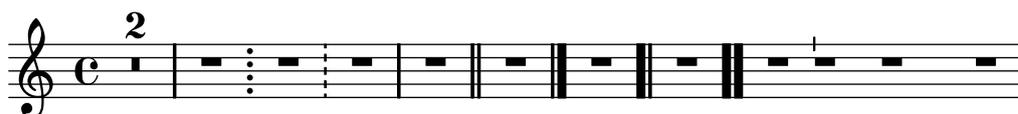


'45g-Repeats-NotEnded.ly' A forward-repeating bar line without an ending repeat bar.



## 46 ... Barlines, Measures

'46a-Barlines.ly' Different types of (non-repeat) barlines: default (no setting), regular, dotted, dashed, heavy, light-light, light-heavy, heavy-light, heavy-heavy, tick, short, none.



'46b-MidmeasureBarline.ly' Barlines can appear at mid-measure positions, without using an implicit measure!



'46c-Midmeasure-Clef.ly' A clef change in the middle of a measure, using either an implicit measure or simply placing the attributes in the middle of the measure.



'46d-PickupMeasure-ImplicitMeasures.ly' A 3/8 pickup measure, a measure that is split into one (incomplete, only 2/4) measure and an implicit measure, and an incomplete measure (containing 3/4).



'46e-PickupMeasure-SecondVoiceStartsLater.ly' Voice 2 should start at 2nd beat of first full measure.



## 51 ... Header information

'51b-Header-Quotes.ly' Several header fields and part names can contain quotes ("). This test checks whether they are converted/imported without problems (i.e. whether they are correctly escaped when converting).

### "Quotes" in header fields

Some "Tester" Name



'51c-MultipleRights.ly' There can be multiple <rights> tags in the identification element of the score. The conversion shall still work, ideally using both of them.



## 52 ... Page layout

'52a-PageLayout.ly' Several page layout settings: paper size, margins, system margins and distances, different fonts, etc.

### Layout options



## 61 ... Lyrics

'61a-Lyrics.ly' Some notes with simple lyrics: Syllables, notes without a syllable, syllable spanners.



Trala-li Ja! Tra - ra! Bah!

'61b-MultipleLyrics.ly' Multiple (simple) lyrics. The order of the exported stanzas is relevant (identified by the number attribute in this test case)



1. Tra-la-la, ja! — Tra-ra...
2. tra-la-la, ja! — Tra-ra.
3. TRALALA, JA! — TRA-RA...

'61c-Lyrics-Pianostaff.ly' Lyrics assigned to the voices of a piano staff containing two simple staves. Each staff is assigned exactly one lyrics line.



tra-la-li ja! \_  
TRALALIJA! \_

'61d-Lyrics-Melisma.ly' How to treat lyrics and slurred notes. Normally, a slurred group of notes is assigned only one lyrics syllable.



Me - lis - ma. \_

'61e-Lyrics-Chords.ly' Assigning lyrics to chorded notes.



Lyrics on chords

'61f-Lyrics-GracedNotes.ly' Grace notes shall not mess up the lyrics, and they shall not be assigned a syllable.



Ly - rics on notes \_with graces

'61g-Lyrics-NameNumber.ly' A lyrics syllable can have both a number and a name attribute. The question is: What should be used to put syllables of the same voice together. This example uses different number/name combinations to check how different applications handle this unspecified case (The advice on the MusicXML mailing list was "there is no correct way, each application can do what it thinks is best").



Verse1AChorus1AAnotherChorus1A1BVerse1CChorus1D  
Chorus1A - 2B - Chorus2C - VerseE - NoneF

'61h-Lyrics-BeamsMelismata.ly' Beaming or slurs can indicate melismata for lyrics. Also make sure that notes without an explicit syllable are treated as if they were part of a melisma.

Me - lis-ma \_ Me - lisma \_\_\_ Me - lis-ma \_ Me

'61i-Lyrics-Chords.ly' Each note of a chord can have some lyrics attached. In this case, each note of the chord has lyrics of the form "Lyrics [123]" attached, where each lyrics has a different number attribute to distinguish them. These syllables should be imported into three different stanzas and the timing should be correct.

Lyrics 1

'61j-Lyrics-Elisions.ly' Multiple lyrics syllables assigned to a single note are implemented either using a space in the lyrics or by using the <elision> lyrics element. This testcase checks both of them. First, a note with one syllable is given, then a note with two syllables separated by a space and finally a note with two and one with three syllables implemented using <elision> is given.

a b c d e f g h

'61k-Lyrics-SpannersExtenders.ly' Lyrics spanners: continued syllables and extenders, possibly spanning multiple notes. The intermediate notes do not have any <lyric> element.

A \_ b - CC \_\_\_ e \_\_\_

## 71 ... Guitar notation

'71a-Chordnames.ly' A normal staff with several (complex) chord names displayed.

C C<sup>△</sup>add#11 B<sup>7/#5/#9</sup> E<sub>b</sub><sup>sus2/add3</sup> Gm D<sup>#</sup> A<sup>07</sup> A<sup>+</sup>

'71c-ChordsFrets.ly' A staff with chord names and some fretboards shown. The fretboards can have an arbitrary number of frets/strings, can start at an arbitrary fret and can even contain fingering information.

C C<sup>Δ</sup>/add#11 B<sup>7/#5/#9</sup> E<sub>b</sub><sup>sus2/add3</sup> Gm D<sup>#</sup> A<sup>o7</sup> C

'71d-ChordsFrets-Multistaff.ly' Chords and fretboards assigned to the voices in a multi-voice, multi-staff part. There should be fret diagrams above each of the two staves.

C D<sup>7</sup> E<sub>b</sub> m<sup>9</sup> Cm<sup>7/add11</sup>

'71e-TabStaves.ly' Some tablature staves, with explicit fingering information and different string tunings given in the MusicXML file.

Guitar  
 Guitar  
 Guitar  
 Guitar  
 Bass Guitar  
 Banjo  
 Lute  
 Ukulele

'71f-AllChordTypes.ly' All chord types defined in MusicXML. The staff will only contain one c' note (NO chord) for all of them, but the chord names should be properly printed.

## All MusicXML chord names/types with <root>

C  
 major  
 Cm  
 minor  
 C+  
 augmented  
 C°  
 diminished

C<sup>7</sup>  
 dominant  
 C<sup>Δ</sup>  
 major-seventh  
 Cm<sup>7</sup>  
 minor-seventh  
 C<sup>o7</sup>  
 diminished-seventh

3

$C^{7/\#5}$        $C^{\emptyset}$        $Cm^{\Delta}$        $C^6$   
 augmented-seventh      half-diminished      major-minor      major-sixth

4

$Cm^6$        $C^9$        $C^{\Delta 9}$        $Cm^9$   
 minor-sixth      dominant-ninth      major-ninth      minor-ninth

5

$C^{11}$        $C^{\Delta 11}$        $Cm^{11}$        $C^{13}$   
 dominant-11th      major-11th      minor-11th      dominant-13th

6

$C^{\Delta 13}$        $Cm^{13}$        $C^{sus2}$        $C^{sus4}$   
 major-13th      minor-13th      suspended-second      suspended-fourth

7

Neapolitan    Italians    French    German    pedal    power    Tristan    other

9

$F^{\#}$        $F^{\flat}/C$        $G^{\#}/D^{\#}$        $C$        $C^{\flat 5}$        $E^{\flat 4}/sus4/add\flat 3$   
 Inversion       $F^{\flat}/C$        $G^{\#}/D^{\#}$       C      C-3+5b      C-1+6b

## 72 ... Transposing instruments

'72a-TransposingInstruments.ly' Transposing instruments: Trumpet in Bb, Horn in Eb, Piano; All of them show the C major scale (the trumpet with 2 sharp, the horn with 3 sharp).

Trumpet in Bb

Horn in Eb

Piano

'72b-TransposingInstruments-Full.ly' Various transposition. Each part plays a c", just displayed in different display pitches. The second-to-last staff uses a transposition where the displayed c' is an actual f'" concert pitch. The final staff is an untransposed instrument.

Clarinet in Eb

Clarinet in Bb

Clarinet in A

Horn in F

Horn in Eb

Piccolo Trumpet in A

Trumpet in Bb

Trumpet in C

Trumpet in D

displayed c'=fis'''

## 73 ... Percussion

'73a-Percussion.ly' Three types of percussion staves: A five-line staff with bass clef for Timpani, a five-line staff with percussion clef, and a one-line percussion staff with only unpitched notes.

The image shows three staves of musical notation for percussion instruments. The top staff is labeled 'Timpani' and uses a five-line staff with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. The middle staff is labeled 'Cymbals' and uses a five-line staff with a percussion clef and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff is labeled 'Triangle' and uses a one-line staff with a 4/4 time signature. Each staff contains a sequence of notes and rests.

## 74 ... Figured bass

'74a-FiguredBass.ly' Some figured bass containing altered figures, bracketed figures and slashed figures. The last note contains an empty <figured-bass> element, which is invalid MusicXML, to check how well applications cope with malformed files.

Note that this file does not contain any extenders!

The image shows a single staff of musical notation with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes and rests.

3      #1      [6] 5  
          #3      427  
          b3  
          45

## 75 ... Other instrumental notation

'75a-AccordionRegistrations.ly' All possible accordion registrations.

The image shows a single staff of musical notation with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, each with a circular registration symbol above it. Below the staff, the registration symbols are labeled with their corresponding notation: 0/0/1, 0/1/0, 0/1/1, 0/2/0, 0/2/1, 0/3/0, 0/3/1, 1/0/1, 1/0/0, 1/1/0, 1/1/1, 1/2/0.

The image shows a single staff of musical notation with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It contains a sequence of notes and rests, each with a circular registration symbol above it. Below the staff, the registration symbols are labeled with their corresponding notation: 1/2/1, 1/3/0, 1/3/1, empty, empty M, inval.M, M=0, M=5.

## 90 ... Compressed MusicXML files

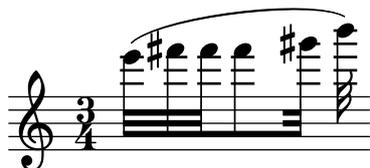
'90a-Compressed-MusicXML.ly' A compressed MusicXML file, containing a simple MusicXML score and the corresponding .pdf output for reference.

### Compressed MusicXML file



## 99 ... Compatibility with broken MusicXML

'99a-Sibelius5-IgnoreBeaming.ly' Dolet 3 for Sibelius (5.1) did not print out any closing beam tags, only starting and continuing beam tags. For such files, one either needs to ignore all beaming information or close all beams



'99b-Lyrics-BeamsMelismata-IgnoreBeams.ly' If we properly ignore all beaming information from the Dolet 3 for Sibelius export file, make sure that the lyrics syllables are still assigned to the correct notes.

