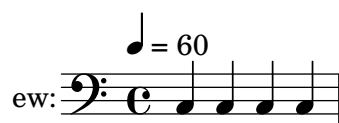


MIDI test suite

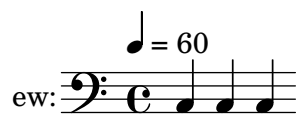
crescendo-gap-compatible-target-midi.ly



crescendo-return-crescendo-midi.ly



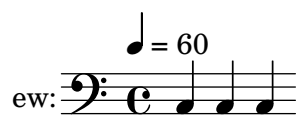
crescendo-return-louder-target-midi.ly



crescendo-return-softer-target-midi.ly



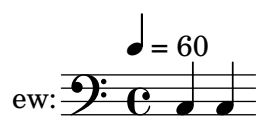
crescendo-return-unspecified-target-midi.ly



crescendo-single-compatible-target-midi.ly



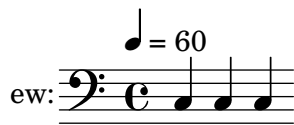
crescendo-single-unspecified-target-midi.ly



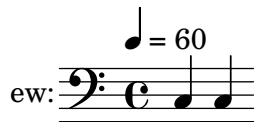
decrescendo-multiple-compatible-target-midi.ly



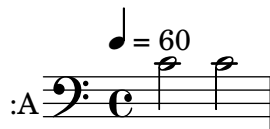
decrescendo-single-contrary-target-midi.ly



dynamic-initial-midi.ly



dynamic-voices-sequential-midi.ly



dynamic-voices-simultaneous-midi.ly



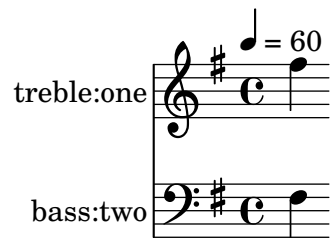
keys work in MIDI, this is d-minor

key-initial-midi.ly



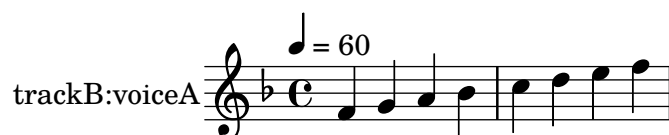
Midi2ly -key works on all staves, this is G major (-key=1)

key-option-all-staves-midi.ly



midi2ly's option --key works, this is F major.

key-option-midi.ly

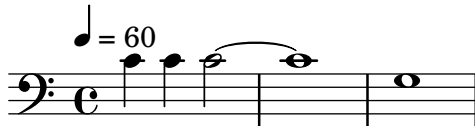


Lyrics are preserved

lyrics-addlyrics-midi.ly



midi-overlapping-notes-midi.ly



Partcombined music is preserved

partcombine-midi.ly



midi2ly's option `--duration-quant` preserves first note length (16).

quantize-duration-2-midi.ly



midi2ly's option `--duration-quant` quantizes durations of notes.

quantize-duration-midi.ly



midi2ly's option `--start-quant` quantizes start of notes.

quantize-start-midi.ly



LilyPond respects rests, also when there are dynamics

rest-dynamic-midi.ly



midi2ly identifies rests

rest-midi.ly



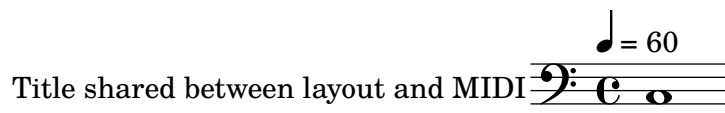
If a score has a `\header` block which defines a title, this title should override any title defined in a `\header` block of the score's enclosing `\bookpart` or `\book` (or a title defined in a top-level `\header` block) when naming the MIDI sequence generated from the score. Otherwise, if the score has no title defined, the MIDI sequence generated from the score should get named using the title defined in the `\header` block of the nearest enclosing `\bookpart`, `\book`, or top-level scope that contains a title definition.

sequence-name-scoping-midi.ly



The MIDI sequence generated from a score should get its name from the title defined in the score's `\header` block (if any). The title used for layout can be overridden for MIDI output by specifying a separate `midititle` in the `\header` block. If the score does not define a title of its own, and has no enclosing `\bookpart`, `\book`, or top-level scope with a `\header` block that defines a title, either, the MIDI sequence should get the default name.

sequence-name-midi.ly



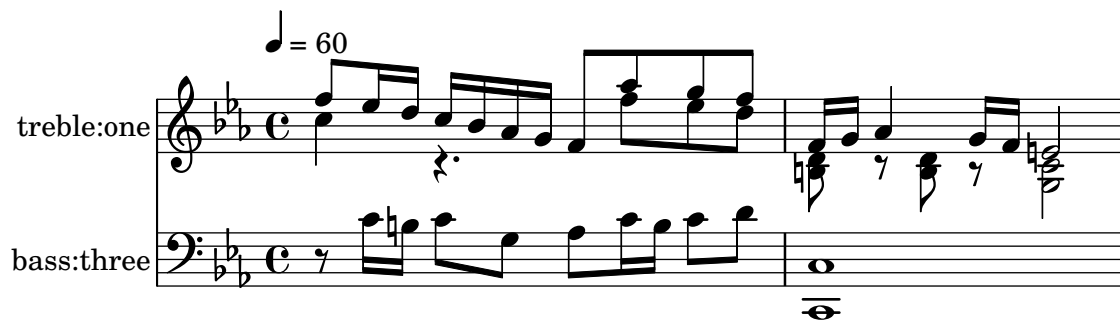
Midi2ly remaps voices correctly to staves in MIDI-files that use `instrument<->channel` mapping when combined with `voice<->track` mapping. TODO: pianostaff

staff-map-instrument-midi.ly

A musical score snippet for 'staff-map-instrument-midi.ly' with two staves: 'treble:two' and 'bass:'. Both are in bass clef with a key signature of two flats. The tempo marking is a quarter note followed by '= 60'. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Midi2ly remaps voices correctly to staves in MIDI-files that use `voice<->channel` mapping when combined with `staff<->track` mapping. TODO: pianostaff

staff-map-voice-midi.ly

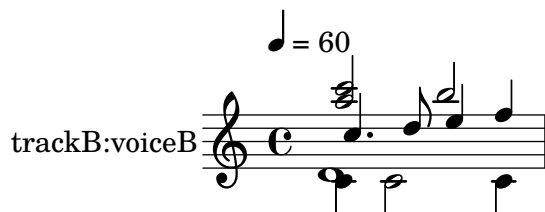


midi2ly maps two voices nicely on one staff as \voiceOne, \voiceTwo
voice-2-midi.ly



midi2ly maps four voices nicely on one staff as \voiceOne, \voiceTwo, \voiceThree, \voice-Four

voice-4-midi.ly



midi2ly still produces output for a staff with five voices. However, in such cases, most probably the the correct \voiceOne, \voiceX... mapping is lost.

voice-5-midi.ly

