

# GNU LilyPond

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Le système de gravure musicale

## Utilisation des programmes

### L'équipe de développement de LilyPond

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# 1 Installation

LilyPond est distribué dans deux types de moutures : les versions stables, qui portent un numéro mineur de version pair, par exemple 1.6, 2.8, 2.12, et les versions de développement, qui portent un numéro mineur de version impair, par exemple 1.3, 2.9, 2.11.

La compilation de LilyPond est une tâche exigeante et parfois laborieuse, c'est pourquoi nous recommandons **fortement** l'utilisations des binaires précompilés.

## 1.1 Paquets précompilés

### Téléchargement

Consultez <http://lilypond.org/web/install/> pour connaître les derniers paquets binaires disponibles pour votre plateforme. Si votre système d'exploitation n'est pas présent sur cette page, consultez la liste complète sur <http://download.linuxaudio.org/lilypond/binaries/>.

Actuellement, nous compilons des paquets pour les architectures

darwin-ppc	- MacOS X PowerPC
darwin-x86	- MacOS X Intel
freebsd-64	- FreeBSD 6.x, x86_64
freebsd-x86	- FreeBSD 4.x, x86
linux-64	- Toutes distributions GNU/Linux, x86_64
linux-arm	- Toutes distributions GNU/Linux, arm
linux-ppc	- Toutes distributions GNU/Linux, powerpc
linux-x86	- Toutes distributions GNU/Linux, x86
mingw	- Windows x86

## 1.2 Compilation à partir du code source

Toute cette section ne sera pas traduite, car la compilation de LilyPond demande de maîtriser un minimum l'anglais ; reportez-vous donc à l'édition de ce manuel en anglais.

## 2 Environnement de travail

### 2.1 Spécificités pour certains systèmes

#### 2.1.1 MacOS X et la ligne de commande

### 2.2 LilyPond et les éditeurs de texte

#### 2.2.1 Mode Emacs

#### 2.2.2 Mode Vim

#### 2.2.3 jEdit

#### 2.2.4 TexShop

#### 2.2.5 TextMate

#### 2.2.6 LilyKDE

### 2.3 Pointer-cliquer

## 3 Exécution de LilyPond

### 3.1 Utilisation habituelle

### 3.2 Utilisation en ligne de commande

#### 3.2.1 Lancement de lilypond

#### 3.2.2 Options en ligne de commande

#### 3.2.3 Variables d'environnement

### 3.3 Messages d'erreur

### 3.4 Mise à jour avec convert-ly

#### 3.4.1 Options en ligne de commande

#### 3.4.2 Limitations de convert-ly

### 3.5 Rapport de bogue

## 4 lilypond-book : association musique-texte

### 4.1 Exemple de document musicologique

Fichier d'entrée

Traitement

Résultat

### 4.2 Association musique-texte

#### 4.2.1 $\text{\LaTeX}$

#### 4.2.2 Texinfo

#### 4.2.3 HTML

#### 4.2.4 DocBook

Conventions communes

Inclusion d'un fichier LilyPond

Inclusion de code LilyPond

Génération du document DocBook

### 4.3 Options applicables aux fragments de musique

### 4.4 Lancement de lilypond-book

Instructions spécifiques à certains formats

$\text{\LaTeX}$

Texinfo

Options en ligne de commande

### 4.5 Extensions de nom de fichier

### 4.6 Autres méthodes d'association texte-musique

#### 4.6.1 Extraction de plusieurs fragments d'une grande partition

#### 4.6.2 Insertion du résultat de LilyPond dans OpenOffice.org

#### 4.6.3 Insertion du résultat de LilyPond dans d'autres programmes

## 5 Conversion à partir d'autres formats

La musique peut aussi être récupérée par importation d'un autre format. Ce chapitre passe en revue les différents outils prévus à cet effet et inclus dans la distribution. Il existe d'autres outils qui permettent de générer du code LilyPond, comme par exemple des séquenceurs en mode graphique ou des convertisseurs XML. Pour plus de détails, rendez-vous sur le [site](#).

Il s'agit de programmes distincts de lilypond qui se lancent en ligne de commande. Pour plus de précisions, reportez-vous à [Section 3.2 \[Utilisation en ligne de commande\]](#), page 3.

### Problèmes connus et avertissements

Les développeurs ne sont malheureusement pas suffisamment nombreux et disponibles pour maintenir à jour ces programmes, considérez-les donc *en l'état*. Nous acceptons les patches avec plaisir, mais il y a peu de chance pour que nous soyons en mesure de résoudre les bogues de ces programmes.

### 5.1 Utilisation midi2ly

midi2ly traduit un fichier MIDI de Type 1 en un fichier source LilyPond.

MIDI (Music Instrument Digital Interface) constitue un standard pour les instruments. Il spécifie le câblage, un protocole série et un format de fichier. Le format de fichier MIDI est de ce fait un format standard pour exporter de la musique à partir d'autres programmes, et cette faculté prend tout son intérêt lorsqu'un programme dispose d'un convertisseur capable d'importer directement un fichier.

midi2ly convertit les pistes en contextes de portée (**Staff**) et les canaux en contextes de voix (**Voice**). Les hauteurs sont rendues en mode relatif, et les durées spécifiées lorsque nécessaire.

Vous pouvez enregistrer un fichier MIDI grâce à un clavier électronique et ensuite le convertir en fichier '.ly'. Néanmoins le rythme humain n'a pas une précision suffisante pour qu'une conversion MIDI à ly ne se fasse sans surprise. En le couplant à une quantisation (options `-s` et `-d`), midi2ly tente de compenser dans la mesure du possible ces problèmes de temporisation. C'est la raison pour laquelle le recours à midi2ly n'est pas recommandé pour des fichiers midi générés manuellement.

Pour le lancer en ligne de commande, procédez ainsi :

```
midi2ly [option]... midi-file
```

Notez bien que, par « ligne de commande », nous parlons de la ligne de commande du système. Pour plus de détails, voir [Chapitre 5 \[Conversion à partir d'autres formats\]](#), page 5.

midi2ly accepte les options suivantes :

`-a, --absolute-pitches`

Rendu en hauteurs absolues.

`-d, --duration-quant=DUR`

Quantiser les durées à partir de *DUR*.

`-e, --explicit-durations`

Rendu explicite des durées.

`-h, --help`

Afficher un résumé des utilisations.

`-k, --key=acc[:minor]`

Déterminer la tonalité par défaut. *acc* > 0 fixe le nombre de dièses ; *acc* < 0 le nombre de bémols. Un ton mineur est spécifié par l'emploi de ':1'.



`-o, --output=`*file*  
Générer le résultat dans le fichier *file*.

`-s, --start-quant=`*DUR*  
Quantiser le début des notes sur *DUR*.

`-t, --allow-tuplet=`*DUR\*NUM/DEN*  
Accepter des n-olets de valeur *DUR\*NUM/DEN*.

`-V, --verbose`  
Mode verbeux.

`-v, --version`  
Afficher le numéro de version.

`-w, --warranty`  
Afficher les mentions de garantie et de copyright.

`-x, --text-lyrics`  
Interpréter le texte comme des paroles.

## Problèmes connus et avertissements

Le tuilage en arpège ne sera pas rendu correctement. La première note sera lue et les suivantes ignorées. Affectez-leur une durée unique et ajoutez une indication de phrasé ou de pédale.

## 5.2 Utilisation de musicxml2ly

**MusicXML** est un dialecte XML pour représenter la notation musicale.

`musicxml2ly` extrait des notes à partir de fichiers MusicXML, et les écrit dans un fichier `.ly`. Il se lance en ligne de commande.

Notez bien que, par « ligne de commande », nous parlons de la ligne de commande du système. Pour plus de détails, voir [Chapitre 5 \[Conversion à partir d'autres formats\], page 5](#).

`musicxml2ly` accepte les options suivantes :

`-h, --help`  
Afficher un résumé des utilisations.

`-o, --output=`*file*  
Générer le résultat dans le fichier *file*. (par défaut : affichage écran)

`-v, --version`  
Afficher le numéro de version.

## 5.3 Utilisation de abc2ly

ABC est un format relativement simple basé sur l'ASCII. Sa description est disponible sur le site d'ABC à l'adresse :

<http://www.walshaw.plus.com/abc/abc2mtex/abc.txt>.

`abc2ly` traduit du format ABC au format LilyPond.

Pour le lancer en ligne de commande, procédez ainsi :

`abc2ly [option]... abc-file`

`abc2ly` accepte les options suivantes :

`-h, --help`  
Afficher un résumé des utilisations.

`-o, --output=file`

Générer le résultat dans le fichier *file*.

`-v, --version`

Afficher le numéro de version.

Il est possible d'ajouter des bribes de code LilyPond dans un fichier source ABC. Ainsi, l'assertion

```
%%LY voices \set autoBeaming = ##f
```

aura pour conséquence d'insérer le texte qui suit le mot-clé 'voices' dans la voix correspondante du fichier LilyPond.

De la même manière,

```
%%LY slyrics more words
```

placera le texte suivant le mot-clé 'slyrics' dans une ligne de paroles.

## Problèmes connus et avertissements

Le standard ABC n'est pas si 'standard' que cela. Pour des fonctionnalités étendues, comme la polyphonie, existent différentes conventions.

Un fichier comportant plusieurs morceaux ne peut être converti.

ABC synchronise paroles et musique en début de ligne ; `abc2ly` ne le fait pas.

`abc2ly` ignore les ligatures ABC.

## 5.4 Utilisation de `etf2ly`

ETF (Enigma Transport Format) est l'un des formats utilisés par le logiciel Finale, édité par Coda Music Technology. `etf2ly` convertit partiellement les fichiers ETF en fichiers source LilyPond.

Pour le lancer en ligne de commande, procédez ainsi :

```
midi2ly [option]... midi-file
```

Notez bien que, par « ligne de commande », nous parlons de la ligne de commande du système. Pour plus de détails, voir [Chapitre 5 \[Conversion à partir d'autres formats\]](#), page 5.

`midi2ly` accepte les options suivantes :

`-h, --help`

Afficher cette aide.

`-o, --output=file`

Générer le résultat dans le fichier *file*.

`-v, --version`

Afficher le numéro de version.

## Problèmes connus et avertissements

La liste des scripts d'articulation est incomplète. Les mesures vides perturbent `etf2ly`. Les séquences de notes d'ornement ne se terminent pas de manière satisfaisante.

## 5.5 Génération de fichiers LilyPond

LilyPond ne prend pas en charge d'autre format. Cependant, certains outils indépendants permettent de générer des fichiers LilyPond.

Nous citerons entre autres

- **Denemo**, une interface graphique pour l'édition de partition.
- **Rumor**, un convertisseur temps-réel de MIDI monophonique à LilyPond.
- **lyqi**, un mode majeur pour Emacs.
- **xml2ly**, qui importe **MusicXML**
- **NoteEdit** qui importe **MusicXML**
- **Rosegarden**, qui importe MIDI
- **FOMUS**, une bibliothèque LISP pour générer de la notation musicale.

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