

LyMaker

Version 0.5

by Acoustic E

LyMaker is a program which was designed to generate Lilypond source files. It can generate basslines, harmonies and drumlines. LyMaker is written in Python and needs Python 2.6 or higher. It is not tested with Python 3.0 however.

Command line options

The parameters for the song generation have to be specified in an xml file. So, there are only a few command line options available. The name of the executable is LyMaker.py

-h prints a help screen

-f you need this to specify the name of the xml parameter file. Omit the extension!

-t writes a template xml file

The output file takes the name of the input xml file albeit with the extension ly instead of xml.

-s prints out the valid notes and chords for a given scale. Enter -s"c major" or --show="d minor" for example.

-p prints out random chord progressions for a given scale. Enter -p"c major" or --progressions="d minor" for example.

-u updates the xml file. This is especially useful if you have used randomly generated progressions.

Examples:

```
python LyMaker.py -ftest
```

```
python LyMaker.py -s"c major" -p"c major"
```

The XML specification for LyMaker

LyMaker is controlled by song and part parameters. A song consists of parts which are repeated as requested by the user. Song and part parameters are read from an xml file. The program uses a threefold representation of a song. The song is the whole. It consists of part instances. Part instances are varied repetitions of parts. Hence, a part can be seen as description or definition holding meta information about the actual part instances. The generated lilypond source will consist of individual code snippets for each instrument in each

part instance.

Song

Parameters, which are available for the whole song, include:

- Name – the name of the song.
- Tempo – tempo in beats¹ per minute. The tempo can be overwritten for each part in xml.
- Quarters (2 -9) – **obsolete** – this tag is still supported for compatibility reasons but you should rather use the new tag *time*. Quarters are limited to 2/4,3/4 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 7/4 and 9/4 time signatures. Quarters denotes the numerator of the time signature, the denominator always is 4.
- Time – enter here the time signature of the piece. The numerator and the denominator have to be separated by a comma. The denominator has to be 4 or 8. “4,4” is the default and means 4/4 time. If the time tag is used, the tag quarters will be ignored.
- Onbeat - 0 = offbeat, 1 = onbeat. If you decide to generate an onbeat song then the bass and the drums will play only on the up- and downbeats (the pulse beats). If you opt for an offbeat song, bass and drums can also randomly play between the pulse beats.
- HarmoniesStaff – 0 = bass staff, 1 = violin staff. By default the chords are placed in a bass staff. With option 1 you can moved them one octave up.
- SynthMode – 0 = a score with sax, trumpet and piano staves is created. 1 = four synth staves are created instead.
- Downbeats - the downbeats are the beats on which the bass drum plays, the upbeats are usually marked by the snare drum. In all genres derived from the blues, the downbeats in 4/4 time are beat 1 and 3, the upbeats are 2 and 4. So, you should enter 1,3 in xml. If the time denominator is 8, the numbers denote the eighth (quaver) in a bar. Popular emphasises are:

2/4	1 (meaning the first quarter of a bar)
3/4	1
4/4	1,3
5/4	1,3 or 1,4 (as in Take Five)
6/4	1,4
7/4	1,3,5 or 1,3,6
9/4	1,4,7
10/4 (Indian Jahptaal)	1,3,6,8
11/4 (awiis - Arabian)	1,4,8

¹ A beat is a quarter note, 4/4 time hence has four beats per bar.

12/4 (Indian Ektaal)	1,3,5,7,9,11
16/4 (Indian Teentaal)	1,5,9,13

3/8	1 (meaning the first quaver of a bar)
4/8	1,3
6/8	1,4
9/8	1,4,7
12/8	1,4,7,10

If left blank the program will choose the downbeats automatically.

- Structure – see below.
- Key - the scale of the song, e.g, "c major"

The following scales are supported by Lilypond:

- All major scales (c, cis, d, dis, e, f, fis, g, gis, a, ais, b). Specify it as e.g. gis major. LyMaker uses the default Lilypond note names (which happen to be Dutch ones). Flat notations are also supported. So use ais (a-sharp in English) or bes (b-flat). The flat note names are des, es, ges, as, and bes. The differences some purists see between sharp and flat notation can be neglected, however, for midi generation. (notes = 1,3,5,6,8,10,12)
- All natural minor scales. Specify as e.g. gis minor. Melodic and harmonic minor scales are not used by their own in reality. They just extend natural minor.
- All Aeolian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian and Locrian scales (modes). Specify as e.g. gis dorian.

All other scales can be treated as c major. Lilypond will generate the correct accidentals. Other possible scales include:

- Pentatonic scales
 - Chinese / Major pentatonic (1,3,5,8,10)
 - Japanese (1,2,6,8,11)
- Blues scales (1,4,6,7,8,11 / 1,3,4,5,8,10)
- Twelve-tone scale
- Special scales
 - dim (1,3,4,6,7,9,11)
 - aug (1,3,5,6,9,10,11)
 - augmaj (1,3,5,6,9,10,12)

Structure

Each song in popular genres consists of parts which are repeated. The simplest example is a folk song which consists of a repetition of chorus and verse (older folk songs even had only one part which was repeated throughout). The parts are named alphabetically by single letters. So, in our example the verse is part A and the chorus is part B. If we like to repeat chorus and verse 3 times, we could write: ABABAB.

Note that the first part of the xml file is A in the structure, the second B, and so on till Z, regardless of their real names.

The program generates the different voices (tracks) by random but based on a lot of parameters. By default, it does not generate melodic content. Trumpet, tenor sax, Upper and lower (acoustic) piano voices are created empty. It does, however generate a bassline, a drumline consisting of bass drum, snare and highhat, and the lower voice of the electric piano which plays the chords. For the upper voice of the electric piano a riff is generated which is repeated throughout the song. This is something like a dummy which could be changed freely (but sometimes it sounds great by random). Orchestral arrangements are beyond the scope of the generator so far.

Parts

A part is a repeatable unit which is defined by certain parameters. It has a specific harmony structure which is based on the specific chord progressions (chord changes) which have to be described in the xml file and are stable for all repetitions. The chord progressions should be based on the key and the scale (mode) of the song.

The **partname** need not to match with the name(letter) used in structure. The first part, however, is always addressed as A in the structure.

Progressions

The **key** and scale has to be set for the whole song. It limits the notes you can use if you haven't decided to create a twelve-tone opus. If you have opted for a tonal composition the chords should reflect the chosen scale. Another parameter which influences the mood of the composition is voicing. Voicing² decides in which order the notes of the chords are used. You can simply write the chords in your favourite voicing inside of the **progressions** tag. There are two different approaches for a non-standard voicing. The chord notes can be reordered preserving the chord root or using an inversion.

² voicing is the instrumentation and vertical spacing and ordering of the pitches in a chord.

Example: voicing of c major

Standard voicing	Open voicing	First inversion
c-e-g	c-g-e'	e-g-c'

The syntax for the chord progressions is *note,note,note[,note][;another chord][another bar[yet another bar]*.

So, the different notes of a chord are separated by a comma. You do not have to care about octaves. The notes are automatically treated in ascending order.. So, the inversion example above, would simply be "e,g,c" without octave marker. If you leave the progressions tag empty, random progressions will be generated by the program.

You can specify more than one chord for one bar. Chords are separated by a semicolon. The second chord is used from the second downbeat onwards. The third chord is used from the third downbeat onwards. No chord change happens on an upbeat, so if you have only one downbeat (as for 3/4 time) even the second chord is useless. If you have inserted less chords than downbeats then the last of your chords is used till the end of the bar. Examples (downbeats 1,3 and 5):

Chords/Beats	1	2	3	4	5	6
c,e,g;d,f,a;c,e,g	C	C	Dm	Dm	C	C
c,e,g	C	C	C	C	C	C
c,e,g;d,f,a	C	C	Dm	Dm	Dm	Dm

Bars are separated by the pipe symbol (|). Omit the bar symbol behind the last bar!

There are different kinds of basic chords:

- Tertian triads. These are chords based on thirds. These are the standard major or minor chords. If 0 is the chord root, major is 0- 4-7 and minor is 0-3-7. For instance, the c major chord consists of *c, e and g* and c minor of *c, dis,g*.
- Tertian sevenths. Same as above but they include a fourth note (another third), e.g. *c, e, g, and b*. These kinds of chords are often used in tonal jazz since the fourth note is a dissonance to the root and thus adds some tension to the harmony. Depending on the scale, the most used chord variations are 7,m7 or maj7. 7 is 0-4-7-10, m7 is 0-3-7-10 and maj7 is 0-4-7-11.
- Quartal chords. These are chords based on fourths. These chords are often used in modal jazz. They always carry the tension note with them: e.g. *c, f, bes*. They should only be used in connection with modes (Dorian, Phrygian etc.). Often they are extended with a fourth note which is another fourth. 7sus4 is 0-5-7-10 (e.g. *c-f-g-bes*), which is in a different voicing 0-5-10-15 (e.g. *g-c'-f'-bes'*). This variant is known as "so what" chords, named after the famous Miles Davis composition.

- (Quintal) Power chords e.g. c,g,c. These chords are base on fifths. Power chords are often used in Heavy Metal.
- see appendix for other chord variations.

The length of a part is determined by the number of the bars within the progressions tag. Parts are normally 8, 12 or 16 bars long. The intro can shorter.

Typical chord progressions

Intro	I-vi-iii-V (turnaround progression)	(in C) C-Am-Em-G
Bridge	iii7-vi7-ii7-V7 (Sears-Roebuck bridge in minor)	Em7-Em7-Am7-Am7-Dm7-Dm7-G7-G7
Closing cadence	I-IV-V-I	C-F-G-C

A different tempo for the part can be specified by **ptempo**. If you switch the tempo in a song, the slower or faster part should somehow stand out. So it may use a harmony, a rhythm or a melody instrument that is distinct from the ones of adjoining parts because it otherwise sounds awkward.

Melody

Melodies in popular music (and in classical music as well) are usually based on variations of one or more motifs³. Our generator has been constructed to generate accompaniments, not to produce whole songs. Nevertheless, as of version 0.4, it is able to generate random melodies with or without counterpoint⁴. Note that counterpoint generation at this point is very primitive. It just avoids the use of the same chord notes as the melody on a downbeat. You can control it with the tag **melody**. It has the following meanings:

- 0 (default) = no melody generation
- 1 = random melody for the right hand of the piano voice, counterpoint for the left.
- 2 = random melody for the trumpet, counterpoint for the sax.
- 3 = trumpet solo, no counterpoint
- 4 = sax solo, no counterpoint
- 5 = random melody for the sax, counterpoint for the piano.

³ a motif or motive is is a short musical idea, a salient recurring figure, musical fragment or succession of notes that has some special importance in or is characteristic of a composition.

⁴ counterpoint is the relationship between voices that are harmonically interdependent (polyphony), but independent in rhythm and contour.

- 6 = piano solo, no counterpoint
- 99 = mute all melody instruments.

Harmony

LyMaker creates two harmony voices. The harmony voices will be generated based on the chord progressions. Only chord notes are used. By default, the lower (electric) piano voice will in fact only play these chords. A riff⁵ is generated for the whole song. The riff - as riffs usually do - ignores the harmonies. The riff is played by the upper piano voice. The second generated harmony voice is indeed the bass line.

The parameter **harmony** controls the lower piano voice:

- 0 (default) = chords are played on the downbeats
- 1 = arpeggio (NoteUp) – the chord notes are played in ascending order
- 2 = arpeggio (NoteDown) – the chord notes are played in descending order
- 3 = arpeggio (Random) – the chord notes are played at random
- 4 = arpeggio (BarUpDown) – ascending order for first bar, descending for next etc.
- 5 = arpeggio (BarDownUp) – descending order for first bar, ascending for next etc.
- 6 = chords on the downbeats, no riff
- 99 = neither chords nor riff

Bass line

The bass line is controlled by the parameter **groove**. You can either generate a random bass which varies for each part instance or have an ostinato⁶ bass. The bass line comes in a lot of flavours:

- 0 (offbeat) = funky bass. An off-beat bass line is generated consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. Each bar is seen by the generator as a grid in the length of quarters multiplied by 4 (e.g. 16 slots for 4/4 time). Which slots and which note values are used is chosen randomly (based on the current chord of course). Hence, it can play between the beats. The generator, however, differentiates between down- and upbeats. For 4/4 time the downbeats should be slot 1 and 9 (beat 1 and 3) and the

⁵ riff refers to a brief, relaxed phrase repeated over changing melodies.

⁶ an ostinato is a motif or phrase, that persistently repeats in the same musical voice, usually at the same pitch.

upbeats slot 5 and 13 (beat 2 and 4) but you can set the downbeats in the xml file. There is, however, never a rest on the one. The bass does not play on the first upbeat (slots 5-7). It plays eighth on the downbeats and sixteenths everywhere else. The last sixteenth before a downbeat (e.g. slot 8) is never a rest.

- 0 (onbeat) - an ostinato bass is generated. It plays the base note of the current chord on the downbeats only.
- 1 = walking bass. A walking bass is often used in jazz music, especially in tonal jazz. Usually it is played by an upright bass (contrabass). This bass line consists of quarter notes which always are chord notes and it runs on without rests and without variation of note durations.
- 2,3 (offbeat) as 0 but bass may play on slots 5-7.
- 2 (onbeat) = a normal time bass is generated. The bass plays the base note of the current chord at all down- and upbeats.
- 3 (onbeat) = a double time bass is generated. The bass plays the base note of the current chord at all down- and upbeats plus in the middle of the beats.
- 4 = shuffle bass. The shuffle bass line consists of triplets of 8ths but the first two 8ths are merged into a quarter. Since the whole triplet has the duration of a quarter this construction gives the piece a polyrhythmic feel. Shuffle bass was often used in Swing music. This is only supported for pieces based on quarters (i.e. with time denominator 4).
- 5 = bass riff.
- 99 – mutes the bass.

Drums

Another important track is the drum line. It can be controlled by the parameter **drummode**:

- 0 (offbeat) = a random drum line consisting of snare, high-hat and bass drum. It uses a lot of high-hat. Basically, the bass drum can play between the downbeats and the upbeats and the snare in the rest of the bar. The ride cymbal can play throughout. The last sixteenth before a downbeat is always played by the bass drum.
- 0 (onbeat) = backbeat⁷ as used in rock music (in 4/4 times). More generally speaking, it generates a drum line with bass drum on the downbeats and snare on the upbeats. The high-hats are only playing on the downbeats and between the downbeat and the upbeat (Charlie Watts's style).
- 1 (offbeat)= like 0 but with less ride use.

⁷ A back beat, or backbeat, is an accentuation on the upbeats. In a simple 4/4 rhythm these are beats 2 and 4.

- 1 (onbeat) = 2-3 clave like in African or Cuban music. Ride cymbal plays 5 times over 2 bars, 2 times in first bar, 3 times in second bar. This needs 4/4 time.
- 2 = ride cymbal only.
- 3 = same as 0 but without bass drum.
- 4 (offbeat) - same as 0 but with funky feel, no snare on the first upbeat. Snare is shifted to the second downbeat instead and plays there together with the bass drum.
- 4 (onbeat) – 3-2 clave. Ride cymbal plays 5 times over 2 bars, 3 times in first bar, 2 times in second bar. This needs 4/4 time.
- 5 = drumpattern. A pattern is created according to the downbeats of the song. Arguably, you wouldn't need a generator to do this but it is there for completeness. Onbeat drumlines are not the preferred output from this program. The program is really designed to produce random drum- and basslines.
- 99 mutes the drums.

The drum line is always treated as a grid of 16th notes by the generator. It has a lower voice for the snare and the bass drum and a upper voice for the high-hats. This is done for convenience. You might decide to use only cymbals in one part while working on the lilypond source. The decision not to use a bass drum is a more general decision on the other hand.

You can control the swing feel In offbeat mode with the parameter **poly**.

- 0 = random cymbals as before 0.5.
- 1 = light swing
- 2 = medium swing (shuffle, 3 over 2 eighths)
- 3 = hard swing
- 4 = 3 over 2 quarters counterrhythm (4/4 only)
- 5 = 3 over 2 seminotes (4/4 only)
- 6 = 5 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 7 = 7 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 8 = 11 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 9 = 13 over 4 (4/4 only)

Percussion

The percussion track can be controlled by the parameter **percussion**:

- 0 = a bongo track is added (Midi knows less bongo variations than Lilypond. In fact, it only supports low and high bongo).
- 1 = a conga track is added (Again, midi has some limitations, it supports three types of congas only).
- 99 mutes the percussion.

You can control the rhythm of the percussion in 4/4 time with the parameter **percbeat**.

- 0 = random percussion as before 0.5.
- 1 = 2-3 clave (4/4 only)
- 2 = 3-2 clave (4/4 only)
- 3 = 3 over 2 eighths (4/4 only)
- 4 = 3 over 2 quarters (4/4 only)
- 5 = 3 over 2 seminotes (4/4 only)
- 6 = 5 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 7 = 7 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 8 = 11 over 4 (4/4 only)
- 9 = 13 over 4 (4/4 only)

The generator does not generate a closing cadence (Perfect authentic cadence⁸). This is necessary for the song end (otherwise you need a fade-out). Songs that do not end on the tonic are not perceived by listeners as having a real end.

⁸ A PAC is a progression from V to I in major keys, and V to i in minor keys. This strong cadence achieves complete harmonic and melodic closure.

Appendix

Chords & Scales & Grooves

0 is the root of the chord in the following:

Triads

major	0-4-7	
minor	0-3-7	
dim	0-3-6	
sus2	0-2-7	
aug	0-4-8	
sus4	0-5-7	
b5	0-4-6	
5	0-7-12	

Sevenths

major 0-4

b13	0-4-7-8	
6	0-4-7-9	
7	0-4-7-10	
maj7	0-4-7-11	
add9	0-4-7-14	
add11	0-4-7-17	
7b13/5-	0-4-6-8	
7/5-	0-4-6-10	
maj7/5-	0-4-6-11	
6/5+	0-4-8-9	
7/5+	0-4-8-10	
maj7/5+	0-4-8-11	
6/9	0-4-9-14	

minor/dim 0-3

mb13	0-3-7-8	
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m6	0-3-7-9	
m7	0-3-7-10	
mmaj7	0-3-7-11	
madd9	0-3-7-14	
madd11	0-3-7-17	
dim7	0-3-6-9	

sus4 0-5

b13sus4	0-5-7-8	
6sus4	0-5-7-9	
7sus4	0-5-7-10	
maj7sus4	0-5-7-11	
add9sus4	0-5-7-14	
add11sus4	0-5-7-17	

sus2 0-2

b13sus2	0-2-7-8	
6sus2	0-2-7-9	
7sus2	0-2-7-10	
maj7sus2	0-2-7-11	
add9sus2	0-2-7-14	
add11sus2	0-2-7-17	

Notes relative to c

c	0	12
c#	1	13
d	2	14
d#	3	15
e	4	16
f	5	17
f#	6	18
g	7	19
g#	8	20
a	9	21
a#	10	22
b	11	23

Scales

0 is the tonic of the scale in the following:

major	0	2	4	5	7	9	11	c = a minor
natural minor	0	2	3	5	7	8	10	a = c major
melodic minor	0	2	3	5	7	9	11	c = a dim
harmonic minor	0	2	3	5	7	8	11	c = e augmaj
aeolian	0	2	3	5	7	8	10	c = c minor N = a major
dorian	0	2	3	5	7	9	10	d = c major
phrygian	0	1	3	5	7	8	10	e = c major
lydian	0	2	4	6	7	9	11	f = c major
mixolydian	0	2	4	5	7	9	10	g = c major
locrian	0	1	3	5	6	8	10	b = c major
blues	0	2	3	4	7	9		
dim	0	2	3	5	6	8	10	a = c minor M
aug	0	2	4	5	8	9	10	
augmaj	0	2	4	5	8	9	11	e = c minor H
chinese	0	2	4	7	9			
Blues in minor	0	3	5	6	7	10		
japanese	0	1	5	7	10			

Instrument Ranges

Lilypond octaves:

Lilypond	Midi	Standard concert pitch	description
C,,,	0	C0	
C,,	12	C1	
C,	24	C2	Below bass staff
C	36	C3	Middle of bass staff
C'	48	C4	Below violin staff, above bass staff
C''	60	C5	Middle of violin staff
C'''	72	C6	Above violin staff

Bass guitar	e, (28) trans to e,, (16)	g' (55) notated
Double Bass	e, (28) trans to e,, (16)	dis" (63)
Soprano Sax (Bb instrument)	c' (48) trans to bes (46)	f''' (77)
Alto Sax (eb)	c' (48) trans to es (39)	f''' (77)
Tenor Sax (Bb)	c' (48) trans to bes (34)	f''' (77)
Trumpet in C	fis (42)	c''' (72)
Trombone	g,(31)	g' (55)
Acoustic Guitar	e (40) trans to e, (28)	e''' (76)
E-Guitar	e (40) trans to e, (28)	g''' (79)
Violin	g (43)	g''' (79)
Viola	c (36)	c''' (72)
Cello	c, (24)	c" (60)

bass staff g, (31) - a (44)

violin staff e' (52) - f" (65)

Grooves

1st row Bass

2nd row Snare Drum

3rd row Bass Drum

Default Backbeat

1				5				9				13			
x				x				x				x			
				x								x			
x							(x)	x							

R&B

1				5				9				13			
x							x	x		x					
				x								x		(x)	
x							x	x		x					

Motown

1			5			9			13			
x			x			x			x			
			x						x			
x						(x)	x					(x)

Funk

1			5			9			13			
x						x	x	x		(x)	(x)	
							x			x		
x						x		x		(x)	(x)	

Disco

1			5			9			13			
x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x	
			x						x			
x			x			x			x			

Blues

1			5			9			13			
x	x		x	x		x	x		x		x	
			x						x			
x	x				x	x	x				x	

Fusion

1			5			9			13			
x	x	x	x			x	x	(x)	(x)	x	(x)	
			x							x	(x)	
x						x	x	(x)	(x)			

Hip Hop

1			5			9			13			
x			x			x	x	x		x	x	x
	(x)		x					x	x			x
x						x	x	x		x		x

Waltz

1				5				9			
x				(x)				(x)			
				x				x			
x											

Musical Forces Theory

- short durations only on upbeats
- half note on the second upbeat must be tied to the next measure
- chord notes only on downbeats
- leaps from downbeats only to an unstable pitch below or above the target pitch
- unstable pitches (not in chord) only on upbeats
- inertia: up-up or down-down rather than up-down or down-up (except after leap)
- grouping of notes of the same duration

Meter

Tempo	Description
< 20	Larghissimo
20 - 39	Grave
40 - 59	Largo
60 - 65	Larghetto
66 - 75	Adagio
76 - 79	Adagietto
80 - 107	Andante
108 - 119	Moderato
120 - 123	Allegro moderato
124 - 139	Allegro
140 - 167	Vivace
168 - 199	Presto
> 200	Prestissimo

Harmonies

- use chords with fourths for modal tunes.
- do not use the tonic (root) in the bass for the tonic chord for modal harmonies on the one.
- there are no harmonic and melodic minor scales! Minor scales are compounds of natural, melodic and harmonic minor. Minor scales have indeed 9 notes!

Guitar Layout

0	e,	a,	d	g	b	e'	0
1	f,	ais,	dis	gis	c'	f'	1
2	fis,	b,	e	a	cis'	fis'	2
3	g,	c	f	ais	d'	g'	3
4	gis,	cis	fis	b	dis'	gis'	4
5	a,	d	g	c'	e'	a'	5
6	ais,	dis	gis	cis'	f'	ais'	6
7	b,	e	a	d'	fis'	b'	7
8	c	f	ais	dis'	g'	c''	8
9	cis	fis	b	e'	gis'	cis''	9
10	d	g	c'	f'	a'	d''	10
11	dis	gis	cis'	fis'	ais'	dis''	11
12	-	a	d'	g'	b'	e''	12
13	-	ais	dis'	gis'	c''	f'	13
14	-	-	-	a'	cis''	fis''	14
15	-	-	-	-	d''	g''	15

Above table shows the actually sounding notes. Guitar is notated one octave higher than it sounds. Note that the frets higher than 12 are hard to play because of the joint of the neck to the body of the guitar. This may vary but for acoustic guitars the neck joins the body at fret 12.

Some Lilypond Guitar Chords

Lower Range

C major (1 st fret)	< e c' e' g' c'' e'' >
D major (2 nd fret)	< a d' a' d'' fis'' >
E major (1 st fret)	< e b e' gis' b' e'' >
F major (1 st barre)	< f c' f' a' c'' f'' >
G major (2 nd fret)	< g b d' g' b' g'' >
A major (2 nd fret)	< e a e' a' cis'' e'' >
B major (2 nd fret)	< fis' b' dis'' fis'' >
Dm (1 st fret)	< a d' a' d'' f'' >
Em (2 nd fret)	< e b e' g' b' e'' >
Fm (1 st barre)	< f c' f' as' c'' f'' >

Gm (3 rd barre)	< g d' g' bes' d'' g'' >
Am (2 nd fret)	< e a e' a' c'' e'' >

Barré

Eb7 major (6 th fret)	<bes es' bes' des'' g'' bes'' >
E major (7 th fret)	< b e' b' e'' gis'' b'' >
Db6 major (6 th fret)	<bes f' as' des'' f'' bes'' >
Fm9 (4 th fret)	<as c' f' c'' es'' as'' >

Bass (Guitar) Layout

0	E,,	A,,	D,	G,	0
1	F,,	Ais,,	Dis,	Gis,	1
2	Fis,,	B,,	E,	A,	2
3	G,,	C,	F,	Ais,	3
4	Gis,,	Cis,	Fis,	B,	4
5	A,,	D,	G,	C	5
6	Ais,,	Dis,	Gis,	Cis	6
7	B,,	E,	A,	D	7
8	C,	F,	Ais,	Dis	8
9	Cis,	Fis,	B,	E	9
10	D,	G,	C	F	10
11	Dis,	Gis,	Cis	Fis	11
12	E,	A,	D	G	12
13	F,	Ais,	Dis	Gis	13
14	Fis,	B,	E	A	14
15	G,	C	F	Ais	15
16	Gis,	Cis	Fis	B	16
17	A,	D	G	C'	17
18	Ais,	Dis	Gis	Cis'	18

Above table shows the actually sounding notes. Bass (guitar) is notated one octave higher than it sounds. The electric bass guitar usually stops at g, the double bass has a wider range because the frets higher than 12 are hard to play on a bass guitar. The technique of playing is different on a (upright) double bass.