

Title: SipAd – Intelligent ADn processor
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Score is not very good at adjusting stem lengths in beamed groups. Score3 does not take care of offset notes in a beamed group while Score4 has improved on that aspect.

However, when it comes to multiple voices with stems in the same direction, Score does not offer a valid solution.

SipAd takes care of the most complicated situations.

Here is an example of three bars after basic input:



AD1

A musical staff labeled AD1 showing three bars of music. The first bar contains a beamed eighth-note group with stems pointing up. The second bar contains a beamed eighth-note group with stems pointing down. The third bar contains a beamed eighth-note group with stems pointing up. The notes are mostly quarter and eighth notes.

By hand, the offsets on some middle voice and lower voice notes are set and the beams are put at their intended height:



AD1a

A musical staff labeled AD1a showing the same three bars of music as AD1. The stems and beams have been manually adjusted to be at their intended heights and directions.

When we would do a Score AD command on this staff, the result would be:



AD1b

A musical staff labeled AD1b showing the result of a Score AD command on staff AD1a. The stems and beams are now misaligned, and arrows point to the various offsets that need to be fixed.

There are here a dozen cases which can be fixed by hand but this fugue has 96 bars and it would require an unjustified amount of time to make the necessary interventions for the whole piece.

This is because Score does not look at stem directions where it should and cannot link the notes in a beam group to the proper beam.

The program SipAd does this automatically on one or a series of files.

The result after running this passage gives:



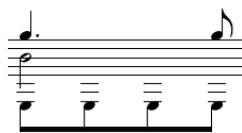
AD1c

A musical staff labeled AD1c showing the result of running SipAd on staff AD1a. The stems and beams are now correctly aligned, and asterisks mark the areas where the program has made corrections.

In most cases, SipAd can find by itself which notes belong to which beam group but there is one situation where it needs a little help. This would not be necessary when notes and beams had a voice attribute such as in Finale or Sibelius – we have to add an attribute for notes that are in overlapping beam groups. This is only necessary for the inner notes in overlapping beam groups, in the example here marked by an asterisk.

The beam of the middle voice automatically gets level zero, the one under it is level 1. This level we need to give the two notes by setting a 1 in Par19. For upper voices this works the same way. The top beam would be level zero. A beam of a voice with up stems under that would be level 1 as well.

Another situation where an attribute needs to be given is here:



The half note is not offset because there is sufficient vertical space. Offsetting it would tell the program that it is a different voice than the bottom one. In this case however set Par19 of the half note to -1 to tell it that it is not to be considered in the adaptation of the stem length.

SipAd takes a backup of the original with the suffix '.SAD'.

Optionally the program does French beaming.

Optionally the 'help' attribute in Code01Par19 can be reset in the output.

SipAd is a licensed product priced at 50 US\$ or 40 euro. Order it providing your Score license number(s). Distribution is individual. It cannot be downloaded.

The program is called by the SIP Control Center. You need at least to be level v6.0.0.156 of that.

This is the control panel:

