

✓ Music21 Quick Start

This quick start guide shows you how to install and use the `music21` package. This guide is for Python developers familiar with musical notation and terminology.

The `music21` package lets you programmatically create musical notation and analyze music. Learn more about `music21` from [What is Music21](#) in the package documentation.

Follow this tutorial to learn how to perform the following actions using `music21`:

- [Install the Music21 Package](#)
- [Add Notes to a Staff](#)
- [Set the Key and Time Signature](#)
- [Play Back Your Music](#)
- [Analyze Your Music](#)

Learn more about the modules and methods in this guide from the [API Documentation](#) section.

✓ Install the Music21 Package

Run the following command to install `music21` and its dependencies on this notebook:

```
!pip install music21
```

```
Collecting music21
  Downloading music21-9.3.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.0 kB)
Collecting chardet (from music21)
  Downloading chardet-5.2.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.4 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from music21) (1.4.2)
Collecting jsonpickle (from music21)
  Using cached jsonpickle-3.3.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (8.3 kB)
Collecting matplotlib (from music21)
  Downloading matplotlib-3.9.2-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_12_x86_64.whl.metadata (11 kB)
Collecting more-itertools (from music21)
  Downloading more_itertools-10.5.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (36 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from music21) (2.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from music21) (2.32.3)
Requirement already satisfied: webcolors>=1.5 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from music21) (24.8.0)
Collecting contourpy>=1.0.1 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading contourpy-1.3.0-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_9_x86_64.whl.metadata (5.4 kB)
Collecting cycler>=0.10 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading cycler-0.12.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.8 kB)
Collecting fonttools>=4.22.0 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading fonttools-4.54.1-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_13_universal2.whl.metadata (163 kB)
Collecting kiwisolver>=1.3.1 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading kiwisolver-1.4.7-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_9_x86_64.whl.metadata (6.3 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib->music21) (24.1)
Collecting pillow>=8 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading pillow-11.0.0-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_13_x86_64.whl.metadata (9.1 kB)
Collecting pyparsing>=2.3.1 (from matplotlib->music21)
  Downloading pyparsing-3.2.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (5.0 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from matplotlib->music21) (2.9.0.post0)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests->music21) (3.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests->music21) (3.10)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests->music21) (2.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from requests->music21) (2024.8.30)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /Users/christophercho/.pyenv/versions/3.12.4/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib->music21) (1.16.0)
```

```
Downloading music21-9.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (22.9 MB)
  22.9/22.9 MB 39.0 MB/s eta 0:00:00 MB/s eta 0:00:0101
Downloading chardet-5.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (199 kB)
Using cached jsonpickle-3.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (42 kB)
Downloading matplotlib-3.9.2-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_12_x86_64.whl (7.9 MB)
  7.9/7.9 MB 35.1 MB/s eta 0:00:00m eta 0:00:01
Downloading more_itertools-10.5.0-py3-none-any.whl (60 kB)
Downloading contourpy-1.3.0-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_9_x86_64.whl (267 kB)
Downloading cycler-0.12.1-py3-none-any.whl (8.3 kB)
Downloading fonttools-4.54.1-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_13_universal2.whl (2.8 MB)
  2.8/2.8 MB 27.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading kiwisolver-1.4.7-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_9_x86_64.whl (65 kB)
Downloading pillow-11.0.0-cp312-cp312-macosx_10_13_x86_64.whl (3.1 MB)
  3.1/3.1 MB 28.5 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading pyparsing-3.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (106 kB)
Installing collected packages: pyparsing, pillow, more-itertools, kiwisolver, jsonpickle, fonttools, cycler, contourpy, chardet, matplotlib, music21
Successfully installed chardet-5.2.0 contourpy-1.3.0 cycler-0.12.1 fonttools-4.54.1 jsonpickle-3.3.0 kiwisolver-1.4.7 matplotlib-3.9.2 more-itertools-10.5.0 music21-9.3.0 pillow-11.0.0 pyparsing-3.2.0

[notice] A new release of pip is available: 24.2 -> 24.3.1
[notice] To update, run: pip install --upgrade pip
```

▼ Import the Music21 Package Functions

Add the following import statement to access the functions in the `music21` package:

```
from music21 import *
```

▼ Add Notes to a Staff

To add a sequence of notes, create a **Stream**. A Stream is a container that stores sequential music data, including the following types:

- Notes
- Time signatures
- Key signatures
- Clefs
- Measures

To create a Stream object, call the `Stream()` method from the `stream` module.

To add notes, append **Note** objects to the Stream sequentially. A Note defines the attributes of a musical note. To create a Note, specify the pitch and duration in the constructor `Note()` from the `note` module.

To view the Stream container as musical notation, call the `show()` method on the Stream object.

Run the following code to add a sequence of notes to a Stream and display the musical notation:

```
noteStream = stream.Stream()
noteStream.append(note.Note("C5", type='quarter'))
noteStream.append(note.Note("E5", type='quarter'))
noteStream.append(note.Note("G5", type='half'))
```

```
noteStream.show()
```



Optional: Add a Chord to a Staff

To add a chord, append a **Chord** object to the Stream. A Chord consists of a group of two or more musical notes that belong to the same beat. It shares a base class with Note. To construct a chord, specify the pitches in an array and the duration in the constructor `Chord()` from the `chord` module and add the Chord to your Stream.

Run the following code to add a sample chord to your Stream and display it:

```
gMajorChord = chord.Chord(['G4','B4','D5'], type='whole')
noteStream.append(gMajorChord)
```

```
noteStream.show()
```



Set the Key and Time Signature

To set the musical key, append a **Key** object to the Stream. A Key represents the information related to the key signature and can include the associated scale. To construct a Key, specify the name of the key in the `Key()` method from the `key` package, using capitalization to represent major or minor mode. For example, the value `'e'` represents the key of *E minor*, and the value `'E'` represents the key of *E major*.

Note: You can use **KeySignature** instead of a Key, but it omits the relationship between the key and the tonic in a diatonic scale. You must use a Key instead of a KeySignature for harmonic analysis.

To set the time signature, append a **TimeSignature** object to the Stream. A TimeSignature contains a value that represents the music's meter. To construct a TimeSignature, specify the time value in the `TimeSignature()` method from the `meter` package. For example, a value of `'2/4'` sets the length of a measure to *two quarter notes*.

Run the following code to clear your Stream, set the key and time signatuures, and add a few notes:

```
# clear() removes all information from the stream
noteStream.clear()
```

```
noteStream.append(meter.TimeSignature('3/4'))
noteStream.append(key.Key('D'))
noteStream.append(clef.TrebleClef())
```

```
noteStream.append(note.Note('D4', type='eighth'))
noteStream.append(note.Note('F#4', type='eighth'))
noteStream.append(note.Note('A4', type='quarter'))
noteStream.append(note.Note('D5', type='quarter'))
```

```
noteStream.show()
```



Matplotlib is building the font cache; this may take a moment.

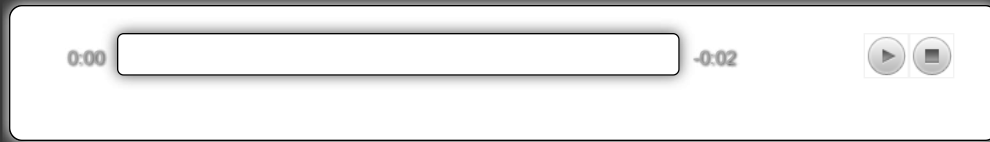
✓ Play Back Your Music

To render a widget that lets you play your Stream using the MIDI protocol, pass the value `'midi'` to the `show()` method. This call generates a MIDI representation of the notes in the Stream.

To learn about additional output options, see the [Stream.show\(\)](#) API documentation.

Run the following code to create a widget that plays your Stream in MIDI format:

```
noteStream.show('midi')
```



✓ Analyze Your Music

To get the harmonic function of a chord, pass the Chord and Key to the `romanNumeralFromChord()` method in the `roman` module.

Roman numeral analysis describes the chord characteristics such as the scale degree, inversion, and interval spacing. To learn more about this type of analysis, see [Roman numeral analysis](#) on Wikipedia.

Run the following code to create a sample chord progression, print the Roman numeral analysis, and display the musical notation:

```
chordProgressionStream = stream.Stream()
```

```
fMajorKey = key.Key('F')
```

```
# Set the time signature, key, and clef
chordProgressionStream.append(meter.TimeSignature('4/4'))
chordProgressionStream.append(key.Key('F'))
chordProgressionStream.append(clef.TrebleClef())
```

```
# Create a circle of fourths chord progression
chords = [
    chord.Chord(['F4', 'A4', 'C5'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['B-4', 'D5', 'F5'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['E4', 'G4', 'B-4'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['A4', 'C5', 'E5'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['D4', 'F4', 'A4'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['G4', 'B-4', 'D5'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['C5', 'E5', 'G5'], type='quarter'),
    chord.Chord(['F4', 'A4', 'C5'], type='quarter'),
]
```

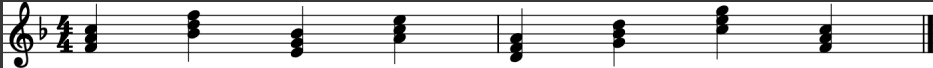
```
# Add the chords
print('Roman numeral analysis of the chords:\n')
for c in chords:
    chordProgressionStream.append(c)
```

```
# Print the roman numeral analysis of the chords in the Stream
for element in chordProgressionStream:
    if isinstance(element, chord.Chord):
        print(roman.romanNumeralFromChord(element, fMajorKey))
```

```
chordProgressionStream.show()
```

🔗 Roman numeral analysis of the chords:

```
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral I in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral IV in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral viio in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral iii in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral vi in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral ii in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral V in F major>  
<music21.roman.RomanNumeral I in F major>
```



Run the following code to hear the chord progression:

```
chordProgressionStream.show('midi')
```



0:00

-0:05

▶

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Summary

After completing this quick start guide, you should have an understanding of the following concepts:

- Relationship between the referenced music data classes
- Creation of notes and chords
- Generation of musical notation and playback
- Harmonic analysis of chords

To continue learning about this package, read the [Music21](#) package documentation and search for other online resources such as this [Music21 YouTube Playlist](#).

API Documentation

To learn more about the modules and methods mentioned in this guide, see the following API documentation:

Object Type	Module Name	Method Name and Documentation Link
Stream	<code>stream</code>	Stream()
Note	<code>note</code>	Key()
Pitch	<code>pitch</code>	Pitch()
Duration	<code>duration</code>	Duration()
Chord	<code>chord</code>	Chord()
Clef	<code>clef</code>	TrebleClef()
Key	<code>key</code>	Key()
TimeSignature	<code>meter</code>	TimeSignature()
RomanNumeral	<code>roman</code>	romanNumeralFromChord()