Creating beats Lesson 2 24th April 2020

Hello, and welcome to another lesson, I really hope you are well and keeping safe. It is important to stay creative so let's do some studying today. I hope you had fun creating templates for Drum loops with the templates provided at the end of last lesson

Let's start by reviewing what we learnt in last session, check your knowledge by trying to remember (solutions at the end of this handout)

Every drum has a function in setting the groove

The Hi-Hat (C HAT) plays…………………
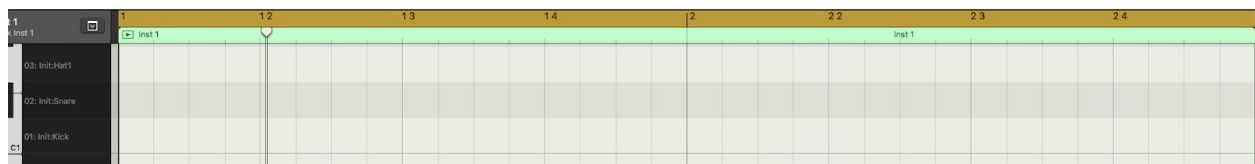
The snare drum plays ……………………

The Kick creates a …………………….

Today we are going to compare two systems for creating Drum tracks in **Logic**.
The **Ultrabeat** and the **Piano Roll**: they normally **are used to program (aka sequence)** your drums so when you hit play, it plays back the rhythms you have created.

Below, I am showing you the graphs for both so we can compare the:
The Piano Roll Showing two Bars of 4 beats each, is the most used Midi Editor in Logic


```
Beats  1  -  -  - 2 - -  - 3 -  -  - 4 - - - 1  -  -  - 2 - -  - 3 -  -  - 4 - - -
Bar    1_____| 2_____|
```

The Ultrabeat, Also showing two bars of 4 beats, It is Logic's Drum Machine and it is a Software Instrument.


```
Beats      1 - - - 2 - - - 3 - - - 4  - - -  1 - - - 2 - - - 3 - - - 4  - - -
BAR        1_____|  2_____|
```

Remember that it is very important to look at the <u>Vertical lines</u> and <u>the numbers,</u> because they show you clearly where are <u>the beats</u> the bars and their <u>subdivisions</u>.
I have put numbers of bats and bars to help you out making sense of them. The dashes (-) show the subdivisions and they are aligned in between the divisions.

So here are some maths to remember:
- 1 bar = 4 beats   , 2 bars = 8 beats
- 1 beat= 4 subdivisions
- Total subdivisions in a ONE bar is 16
- And in TWO bars, double as much, 32

The differences between the two editors are that In the **Piano Roll** you must use the pencil tool to draw the notes, and you must look at the numbers at the TOP:
  Bar one 1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, Bar two 2, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

In the **Ultrabeat,** the numbers show on the editor itself, and<u> you do not need the pencil tool</u>, **just click on the squares to put a note and click again to erase it.**

Ultrabeat with just the first bar (4 beats, 16 subdivisions or steps) sequenced, Bar 2 is empty.

As everything we learn, reading about it is not enough. Ideally you should practice.
Practicing helps you to remember what you have learnt.
For example, you could use the templates I had given you on last lesson, try to draw on them to become familiar with the piano roll and the ultrabeat. Assign 3 different colours to the kick, snare and hihat. Use always the same colours for each drum, It will help you to remember what every drum is doing.

So let's recap: <u>Here are the answers of the beginning of this handout</u>

1- The Hi-Hat (C HAT) <u>**plays subdivisions**</u> (2 per beat is more common) so 8 CH per bar.
Evenly spaced.
2- The snare drum plays <u>**the backbeat**</u> (at first it is always to put them at the beginning of beats 2 and 4) so 2 snares per bar
3- The Kick (AKA BASS DRUM) creates the<u> **groove**</u>. So what the rhythm of it depends on the style and the song.

Here are some examples of common Rhythms: ROCK, TECHNO and HipHop

Genre Templates

Rock 1

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
kick	■		■				■		■		■				■	
snare					■								■			
closed hh	■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	

Techno 1

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
kick	■				■				■				■		■	
snare					■								■			
closed hh											■					
open hh			■				■				■				■	

Hip-Hop 1

	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
kick	■						■		■				■		■	
snare					■								■			
closed hh	■		■		■		■		■		■		■		■	

Of course this is just the beginning, but a good starting point…..Feel free to experiment.

Assignment: try out to memorise the rhythms above and try to draw them on the templates below. Test yourself
Also remember that as a producer, you must also **research**!
1- If you had access to the internet go to youtube and type: Drums for rock, techno and hip hop.
2- If you have any friends who play instruments, ask them to teach you new rhythms, you could try beat boxing them as a way to remember how they sound.

🎓   Well done for making it to the end of today's lesson.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH																
Snare|																
Kick																	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CH																
Snare|																
Kick																	

CH																	
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