

# Hack Attack

VICTOR LÓPEZ (ASCAP)

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## INSTRUMENTATION

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1 Conductor	2 Baritone Treble Clef (World Part Trombone in B $\flat$ Treble Clef)	<b>WORLD PARTS</b> Available for download from <a href="http://www.alfred.com/worldparts">www.alfred.com/worldparts</a>
10 Flute	4 Tuba	Horn in E $\flat$
2 Oboe	2 Mallet Percussion (Bells and/or Xylophone)	Trombone/Baritone in B $\flat$ Bass Clef
10 B $\flat$ Clarinet	1 Optional Timpani (Tune: B $\flat$ , F)	Tuba in E $\flat$ Bass Clef
2 B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet	3 Percussion 1 (Snare Drum/Hi-Hat Cymbals, Bass Drum or Optional Drumset)	Tuba in E $\flat$ Treble Clef
6 E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone	3 Percussion 2 (Tambourine and/or Shaker, Cowbell)	Tuba in B $\flat$ Bass Clef
4 B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone		Tuba in B $\flat$ Treble Clef
2 E $\flat$ Baritone Saxophone		
8 B $\flat$ Trumpet		
4 F Horn		
6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon		

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## PROGRAM NOTES

Recently, Victor noticed that many school bands across the globe have experienced hack attacks one way or another. Hackers, who are also members of the band, are the perpetrators of the musical hack attacks. In short, these hackers just will not practice. The truth is, practically any school band is vulnerable to these hackers.

An international research team found that the only way to stop the hacking is by “cracking the code” or “cracking the whip” (these terms are interchangeable). The researchers found that playing literature that the hackers like might stimulate the brain and motivate them to practice. The team also found that the musical hacker is a creative bubble that just needs a little patience. You also have to grab their attention by speaking their language. Ultimately, if you can identify this type of student-hacker immediately, you can grab his/her attention by putting away the method books, and beginning to play *Hack Attack*.

## NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

This piece has a bluesy/rock flavor and makes use of the flatted 3rd and the 7th notes of the scale. Notice that the modality goes back and forth between major and minor notes; consequently, accidentals are unavoidable. Yet, the accidentals are simple and repetitive and are followed by courtesy accidentals to make certain that the accidentals do not become accidents. This should facilitate the teaching and learning of this piece. Moreover, for additional support, the low brass and low woodwinds are doubling the bass line. The percussion parts, including the mallets and timpani, will require five players. However, one player may play the Percussion I part on a drumset and it will sound just as effective.



# Hack Attack

FULL SCORE

Approx. Duration - 1:45

By Victor López (ASCAP)

Tempo di hacker ♩ = 120

Flute

Oboe

B♭ Clarinet

B♭ Bass Clarinet

E♭ Alto  
Saxophone

B♭ Tenor  
Saxophone

E♭ Baritone  
Saxophone

B♭ Trumpet

F Horn

Trombone/Baritone/  
Bassoon

Tuba

Mallet Percussion  
(Bells and/or Xylophone)

Optional Timpani

Percussion 1  
(Snare Drum/Hi-Hat  
Cymbals, Bass Drum  
or Optional Drumset)

Percussion 2  
(Tambourine and/or  
Shaker, Cowbell)

The musical score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Flute: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Oboe: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Clarinet: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Bass Clarinet: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- E♭ Alto Saxophone: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Tenor Saxophone: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- E♭ Baritone Saxophone: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Trumpet: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- F Horn: Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon: Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Tuba: Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Mallet Percussion (Bells and/or Xylophone): Treble clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. Includes a section marked "dampen".
- Optional Timpani: Bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Percussion 1 (Snare Drum/Hi-Hat/Cymbals/Bass Drum or Optional Drumset): Two staves, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. Includes markings for "H.H. (closed)", "S.D.", "B.D. (muffled)", and "Cowbell (muffled)".
- Percussion 2 (Tambourine and/or Shaker, Cowbell): Two staves, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.

The score is divided into four measures, numbered 1 through 4 at the bottom. A large red watermark "Preview Only" is overlaid diagonally across the page.

5

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

A. Sax. *mf*

T. Sax. *mf*

Bar. Sax. *mf*

5

Tpt. *mf*

Hn. *mf*

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. *mf*

Tuba *mf*

Mlt. Perc. *mf*

Timp. *mf*

Perc. 1 *mf*

Perc. 2 *mf*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

17

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

17

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

dampen



29

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

29

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Cowbell (muffled)

Perc. 2

*mf*

29

30

31

32



Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax. *f*

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

37

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

37

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./  
Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Tambourine and/or Shaker

Perc. 2

**Preview Only**  
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Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

B. Cl.

A. Sax.

T. Sax.

Bar. Sax.

Tpt.

Hn.

Tbn./Bar./Bsn.

Tuba

Mlt. Perc.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Fl. Hack at-tack!

Ob. Hack at-tack!

Cl. Hack at-tack!

B. Cl. Hack at-tack!

A. Sax. Hack at-tack!

T. Sax. Hack at-tack!

Bar. Sax. Hack at-tack!

Tpt. Hack at-tack!

Hn. Hack at-tack!

Tbn./Bar./Bsn. Hack at-tack!

Tuba Hack at-tack!

Mlt. Perc. Hack at-tack!

Timp. dampen

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

The image shows a page of a musical score for a band. It contains 14 staves, each labeled with an instrument: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass Clarinet (B. Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Baritone Saxophone (Bar. Sax.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Horn (Hn.), Trombone/Baritone/Saxophone (Tbn./Bar./Bsn.), Tuba, Mallet Percussion (Mlt. Perc.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music consists of rhythmic patterns, primarily quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. A large red watermark reading 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the page. At the end of the score, there are three measures of music, each containing a 'Hack at-tack!' instruction. The first measure is for the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet, Horn, Trombone/Baritone/Saxophone, and Tuba. The second measure is for the Mallet Percussion and Timpani. The third measure is for Percussion 1 and Percussion 2. The percussion parts include various rhythmic patterns, some with accents and dynamic markings like 'dampen'.