

ALTITUDE DRUMMING

Volume 8 - Groove Mastery & Formulas

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Confident Drummer Series

by Eugenio Ventimiglia

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Groove Mastery & Formulas

Ask any musician what's the number one thing they look for in a drummer.

The answer is invariably groove and feel. So why do most of us (me included) spend more time working on the quadruple paradiddle? :)

The beauty of groove is that that's where the magic of music lies. We dance to a groove, not to a paradiddle (unless it grooves of course). We are moved by great feel, not by the fastest chops.

This is why even the simplest beat, played by a master, can be so inspiring.

Groove is such an abstract, subtle concept that I think it needs to be divided into at least two areas of study: the technical/conceptual side of it, and then the practical/musical side.

That's why I dedicated two separate volumes to this topic: the first one to working out and developing the tools necessary to groove (Altitude Drumming Vol.7), and then an entire book focused on how to master groove, which is the subject of this post.

It's such a deep and complex territory that even experienced drummers can be a bit confused about it.

It's not easy to figure out exactly what it is that makes a drummer groove, and that's the reason why developing this skill can be so challenging.

There are many layers involved, and they are all interconnected and influencing one another to create the magic alchemy that makes music flow and people move.

So I did years of research, studying with the masters, asking all the questions, watching all the videos and reading all the interviews, to try to identify each of the elements involved, create exercises to work on them one

at the time, and then put it all back together in recipes that contain all the ingredients, mixed in different amounts based on what's needed.

In fact, the way I see the principles and techniques I developed, is that they are formulas, which, precisely like recipes with various ingredients, blend countless combinations of parameters to generate as many emotions/moods as we want.

This approach involves working on different subdivisions, tempos, dynamics, orchestrations, levels of swing, feels, Hi-Hat articulations, systems, ostinati and beat placements (the whole ahead/behind the beat concept is discussed thoroughly).

All of it with tons of examples from records and recommended listenings from many bands and genres (including Swag J Dilla feel drumming), that point to specific solutions so that we can directly hear and experience the effects that each of them produces.

The program consists of 70 pages of detailed explanations and 110 pages of transcriptions, organized in chapters that go deep into each layer/topic before moving on to the most relevant formulas that combine everything (based on the style, the emotion we want to convey and so on), so that we practically learn how to apply the materials covered.

My goal was to create content that doesn't exists anywhere else and that can really help drummers learn how to work on their groove and make music sound amazing.

In total it's more than 180 pages and almost 5 hours of video content.

The cool thing is that these studies can be used in many ways, from building groove proficiency from scratch to perfecting our time feel, to developing new creative solutions, to improving our timing and so on.

In this free excerpt I'd like to share with you 47 examples picked from the 800+ exercises included in the method. I wanted to arrange this booklet so that it's like a mini course, that you can use to instantly see results.

Each exercise is linked to its video demo, which you can access by clicking on the transcription.

If you want to check out the whole 18 minute video demo on YouTube, click [HERE](#).

The table of contents of the book is included at the end this 17 page PDF.

To find out more and to buy the method you can visit the dedicated page here:

['Groove Mastery & Formulas' - Altitude Drumming - Volume 8](#)

Swing Levels + Hi-Hat Articulations

Hi-Hat Articulations

Slightly Open

p.53 ex.B

1)

Hi-Hat Articulations

Completely Open

p.53 ex.D

2)

Hi-Hat Articulations

Slightly Accented

p.53 ex.2

3)

Hi-Hat Articulations

Completely Accented

p.53 ex.4

4)

Swing Levels

16ths - In Between

p.41 ex.2

5)

Swing Levels

16ths - Narrow

p.41 ex.4

6)

Binary Systems

Binary Systems

Eighthths

p.60 ex.2

Drum notation for Binary Systems Eighthths example 2. The notation shows two measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by an open hi-hat and a closed hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Eighthths

p.60 ex.3

Drum notation for Binary Systems Eighthths example 3. The notation shows two measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Eighthths

p.60 ex.6

Drum notation for Binary Systems Eighthths example 6. The notation shows two measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Eighthths

p.60 ex.9

Drum notation for Binary Systems Eighthths example 9. The notation shows two measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Sixteenths

p.62 ex.2

Drum notation for Binary Systems Sixteenths example 2. The notation shows two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Sixteenths

p.62 ex.3

Drum notation for Binary Systems Sixteenths example 3. The notation shows two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Sixteenths

p.62 ex.7

Drum notation for Binary Systems Sixteenths example 7. The notation shows two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Binary Systems

Sixteenths

p.62 ex.10

Drum notation for Binary Systems Sixteenths example 10. The notation shows two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 1 starts with an open hi-hat, followed by a closed hi-hat, and then an open hi-hat. Measures 2 and 3 show a repeating pattern of an open hi-hat, a closed hi-hat, and an open hi-hat.

Groove Study: 8ths

*Groove Study
Eighthths
p.74 ex.2*

Drum notation for Groove Study Ex. 2. The pattern consists of eighth-note pairs on the hi-hat, with the first note of each pair having a vertical stroke and the second note having a diagonal stroke pointing up-right. The pattern repeats four times.

*Groove Study
Eighthths
p.74 ex.3*

Drum notation for Groove Study Ex. 3. The pattern consists of eighth-note pairs on the hi-hat, with the first note of each pair having a vertical stroke and the second note having a diagonal stroke pointing up-right. The pattern repeats four times.

*Groove Study
Eighthths
p.74 ex.6*

Drum notation for Groove Study Ex. 6. The pattern consists of eighth-note pairs on the hi-hat, with the first note of each pair having a vertical stroke and the second note having a diagonal stroke pointing up-right. The pattern repeats four times.

*Groove Study
Eighthths
p.75 ex.9*

Drum notation for Groove Study Ex. 9. The pattern consists of eighth-note pairs on the hi-hat, with the first note of each pair having a vertical stroke and the second note having a diagonal stroke pointing up-right. The pattern repeats four times.

Groove Study: 16ths

Groove Study
Sixteenths
p.79 ex.2

Drum notation for Groove Study Sixteenths p.79 ex.2. The notation is in 4/4 time with a common time signature. It consists of four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k.

Groove Study
Sixteenths
p.79 ex.3

Drum notation for Groove Study Sixteenths p.79 ex.3. The notation is in 4/4 time with a common time signature. It consists of four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k.

Groove Study
Sixteenths
p.79 ex.7

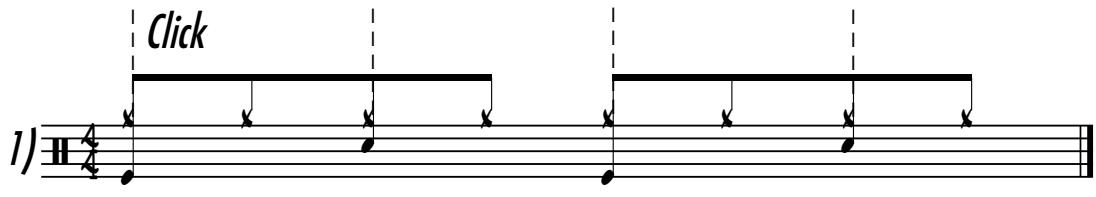
Drum notation for Groove Study Sixteenths p.79 ex.7. The notation is in 4/4 time with a common time signature. It consists of four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k.

Groove Study
Sixteenths
p.80 ex.10

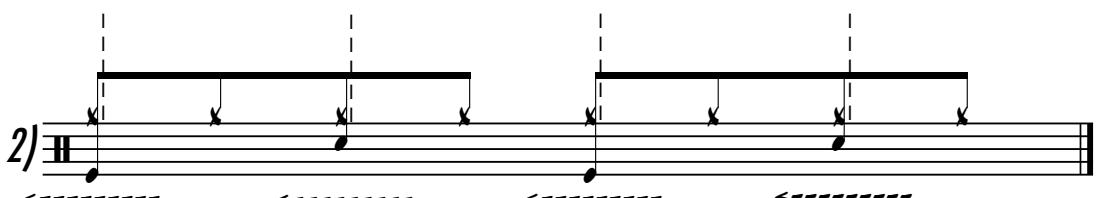
Drum notation for Groove Study Sixteenths p.80 ex.10. The notation is in 4/4 time with a common time signature. It consists of four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The second measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The third measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k. The fourth measure starts with a bass note followed by a pattern of sixteenth notes: x, k, x, k.

Playing on the Beat, Ahead or Behind

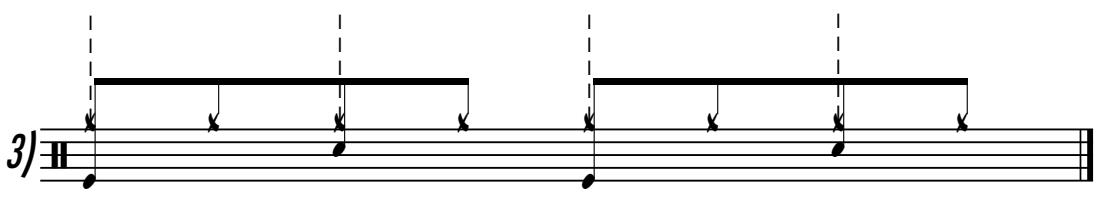
On The Beat
All Parts
p.122

1)  Click

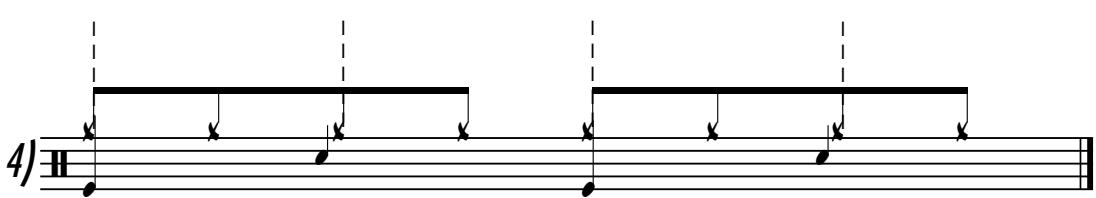
Ahead of The Beat
All Parts
p.122

2) 

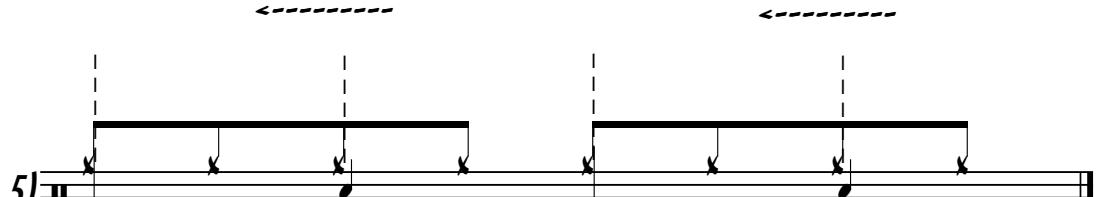
Behind The Beat
All Parts
p.122

3) 

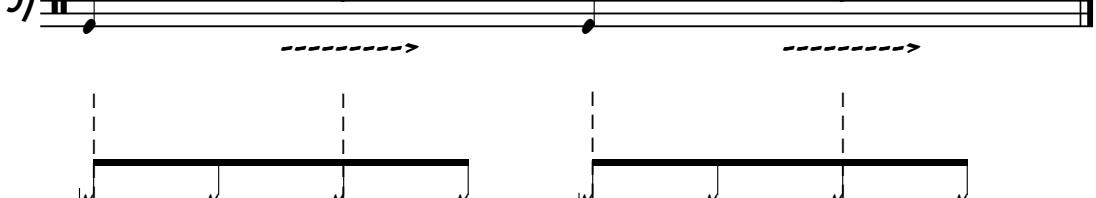
Ahead of The Beat
Just The Snare
p.123

4) 

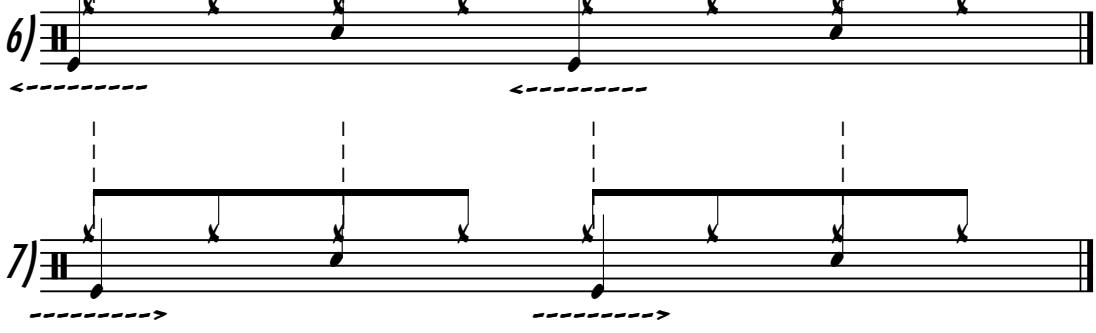
Behind The Beat
Just The Snare
p.123

5) 

Ahead of The Beat
Just The Bass Drum 6)
p.124

6) 

Behind The Beat
Just The Bass Drum 7)
p.124

7) 

Groove Formulas

Tempo - Dynamics - Orchestrations - Swing Levels - Hi-Hat Articulations - Systems - Ahead/Behind

$\text{♩} = 95 \text{ bpm. MF.}$

Swing Level In Between.

*Hi-Hat Slightly Open and
Slightly Accented.*

All Parts Slightly Behind The Beat.

Groove Example 1

1)



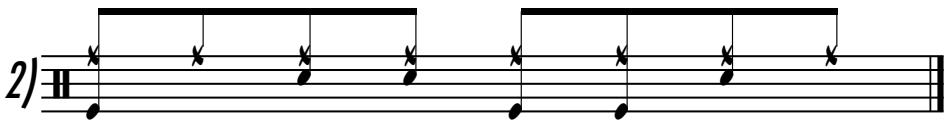
$\text{♩} = 72 \text{ bpm. P.}$

Straight 8ths.

R = Ride, Unaccented.

Snare Really Behind The Beat.

2)



$\text{♩} = 114 \text{ bpm. F.}$

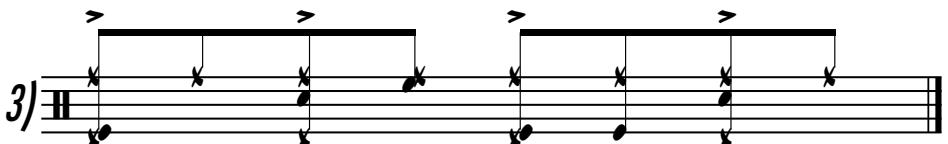
Swing Level In Between.

L = Snare and Tom.

*Ride Slightly Accented
and Left Foot Quarter Notes.*

All Parts Slightly Ahead of The Beat.

3)



Groove Example 6

$\text{♩} = 81 \text{ bpm. FF.}$

Hard Swing Level.

Hi-Hat Slightly Open.

All Parts Slightly Ahead of The Beat.

1)



R L R L

$\text{♩} = 90 \text{ bpm. FF.}$

Straight 16ths.

Hi-Hat Completely Open.

2)



R L R L

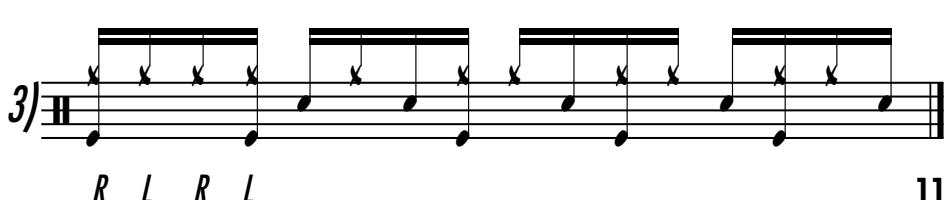
$\text{♩} = 121 \text{ bpm. F.}$

Swing Level In Between.

Hi-Hat Slightly Open.

All Parts Slightly Behind The Beat.

3)



R L R L

Groove Formulas

Tempo - Dynamics - Orchestrations - Swing Levels - Hi-Hat Articulations - Systems - Ahead/Behind

$\text{♪} = 140 \text{ bpm. F.}$

Swing Level On The Triplet.

Hi-Hat Slightly Open.

All Parts Slightly Behind The Beat.

Groove Example 8

1)

$\text{♪} = 118 \text{ bpm. MF.}$

R = Ride.

Left Foot 'Open/Close'.

All Parts Really Behind The Beat.

2)

$\text{♪} = 155 \text{ bpm. FF.}$

Swing Level In Between.

Hi-Hat Open and Accented.

All Parts Slightly Ahead of The Beat.

3)

Dilla Feel Formulas

$\text{♪} = 85 \text{ bpm. MF.}$

Swing Level In Between.

Snare Ahead of The Beat.

1)

$\text{♪} = 85 \text{ bpm. MF.}$

Hi-Hat - In Between Swing Level.

Bass Drum - Hard Swing Level.

2)

Groove Formulas Examples

Human Beings (Seal) - Earl Harvin

$\text{♩} = 98 \text{ bpm. MF.}$

In Between Swing Level.

*Hi-Hat Slightly Open
and Slightly Accented.*

Everything Right on The Beat.

4/4 time, one sharp key signature. The first measure shows a hi-hat stroke followed by a bass drum. The subsequent measures show various combinations of hi-hat and bass drum strokes, with 'R' and 'L' indicating right and left hand strokes respectively. The patterns repeat in a cycle of four measures.

Ice Pick (Oz Noy) - Keith Carlock

$\text{♩} = 95 \text{ bpm. F.}$

*Swing Level Exactly on the
Sixteenth Note Triplet.*

Hi-Hat Closed.

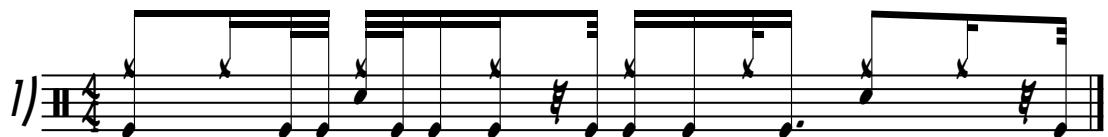
*Hi-Hat Embellishments in
Various Positions.*

Everything Right on The Beat.

4/4 time, one sharp key signature. The first measure shows a hi-hat stroke followed by a bass drum. The subsequent measures show various combinations of hi-hat and bass drum strokes, with 'R' and 'L' indicating right and left hand strokes respectively. The patterns repeat in a cycle of four measures.

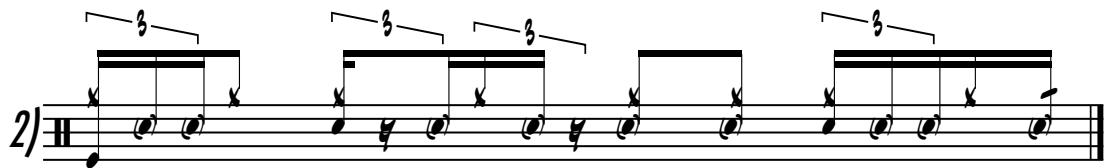
Altitude Grooves

Bass Drum
p.175 ex.5



1) A musical staff showing a bass drum pattern. The pattern consists of eighth-note strokes on the bass drum, with a sixteenth-note stroke on the snare drum between each eighth-note. The pattern repeats four times.

Snare Drum
p.176 ex.4



2) A musical staff showing a snare drum pattern. The pattern features eighth-note strokes on the snare drum, with sixteenth-note strokes on the bass drum. Brackets above the notes group them into triplets. The pattern repeats three times.

Hi-Hat
p.178 ex.10



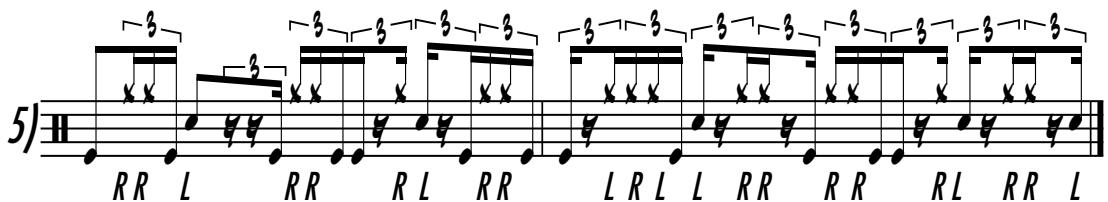
3) A musical staff showing a hi-hat pattern. The pattern consists of eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with sixteenth-note strokes on the bass drum. Brackets above the notes group them into triplets. Below the staff, a rhythmic pattern is indicated: R L L R R L R R L R L R L R L R L.

Toms
p.180 ex.5



4) A musical staff showing a tom pattern. The pattern consists of eighth-note strokes on the toms, with sixteenth-note strokes on the bass drum. Brackets above the notes group them into triplets. Below the staff, a rhythmic pattern is indicated: R L R R L R R L R R L R L R L R L.

Linear
p.181 ex.9



5) A musical staff showing a linear pattern. The pattern consists of eighth-note strokes on the bass drum, with sixteenth-note strokes on the snare drum. Brackets above the notes group them into triplets. Below the staff, a rhythmic pattern is indicated: RR L R R R L R R L R R R L R L R R L.

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