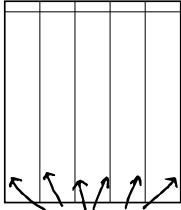
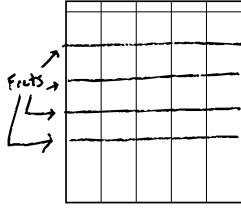


# Understanding String Diagrams

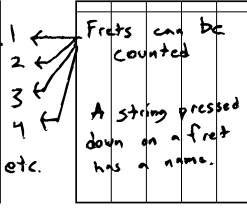
E A D G B E



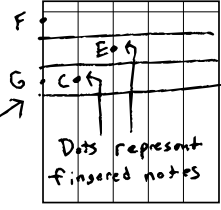
The Strings



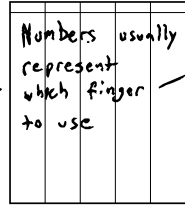
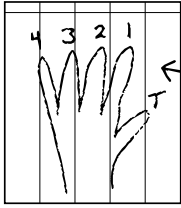
Frets →



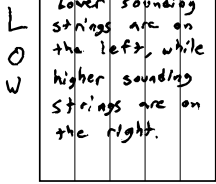
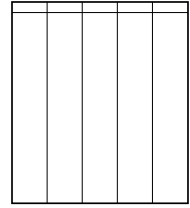
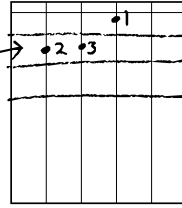
Frets can be counted  
A string pressed down on a fret has a name.  
etc.



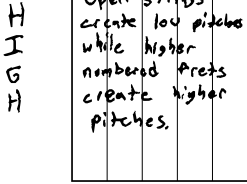
Open circles represent open strings



Numbers usually represent which finger to use



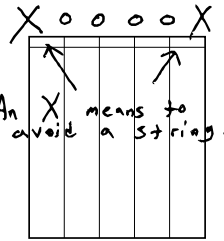
LOW



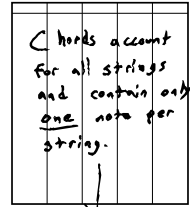
HIGH

LOW

Open strings create low pitches while higher numbered frets create higher pitches.

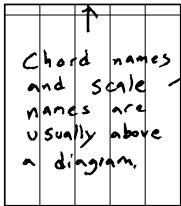


An X means to avoid a string.



C holds account for all strings and contains only one note per string.

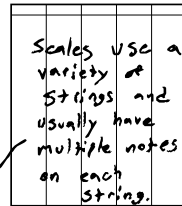
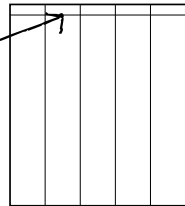
E min<sup>7</sup>



Chord names and scale names are usually above a diagram.

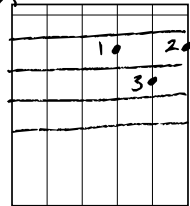
HIGH

C Major Scale

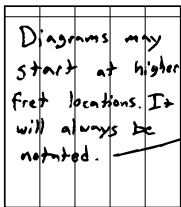


Scales use a variety of strings and usually have multiple notes on each string.

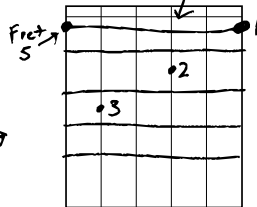
X 0 0 D



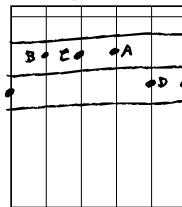
A line between 2 dots is a finger barre



Diagrams may start at higher fret locations. It will always be notated.



E min Pentatonic  
E0 A0 D0 G0 B0 E0



G Major Scale  
G0 B0 E0

