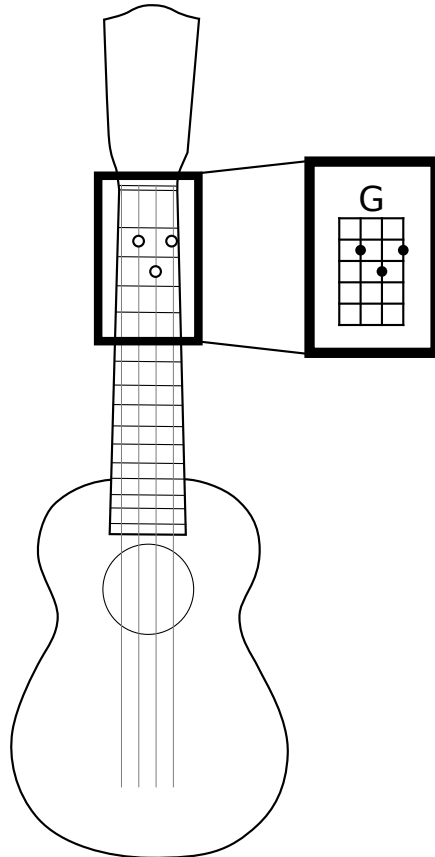


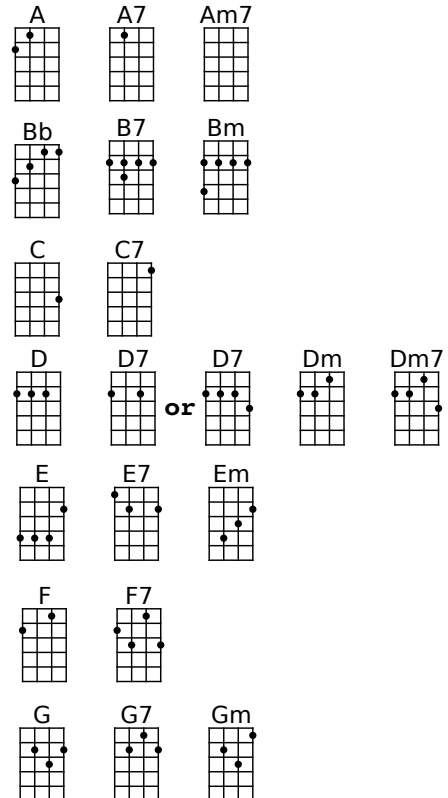
## Notes on the Fretboard

	Open String	1st Fret	2nd Fret	3rd Fret	4th Fret	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11	12
1st String: A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	Gb	G	Ab	A	
2nd String: E	F	Gb	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	
3rd String: C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	Gb	G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	
4th String: G	Ab	A	Bb	B	C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	Gb	G	

## How to Read Chord Diagrams



## 20 Common Chords



## An Introduction to Tab

Tablature, or tab, is a notation for music for stringed, fretted instruments. Each line represents a string. Numbers on the lines mean "press down the string in the numbered fret and pluck the string". Tabs are read from left to right, and are sometimes broken into measures with "|" symbols.

```
A|----3-0-----3/5-3---7-5-3---  <== from "Breakdown" by Jack Johnson
E|----0---3-----3-----3/5-3-3-8-5-3---
C|--0-0-----2/4---4-2p0-----4-----
G|----0-----
```

(1) Single notes: The first part of this tab is a 0 (zero) on the C string. A zero means pluck the open string.

(2) Chords: The next part has zeros on the G, C, & E strings and a 3 on the A string. This means press down the A string in the 3rd fret, leave the G, C, & E strings open, and strum all the strings once. You just played a C chord.

(3) Slides: A few notes later there is a "2/4" on the C string. This means press down the 2nd fret, pluck the C string, then slide your finger up to the 4th fret (all the while pressing down).

(4) Pull-offs: A few more notes later we see a "2p0" on the C string. This means press down the 2nd fret, pluck the C string, then slide your finger off the string, plucking the open string.