I'm not a robot



You will find a piano notes chart below. You will learn to identify piano notes on the treble clef and bass clef. Learn how the notes on the bass and treble clefs correspond to the notes on your piano. Also, we will talk about the note names of both the white and black keys. For more on this topic and to learn how to play the piano, check out my course, Piano Lessons For Beginners: Learn Piano Quickly And Easily. The musical alphabet comprises of the notes A B C D E F G. These notes keep repeating over and over. Look closely at the piano notes chart below. You will notice the pattern of the black keys are in this order, D E F G, then A B and another C. It continues. The key immediately to the left of a set of three black keys? The black keys are either sharp or flat. Its easy to understand. Sharp means to go a semitonehigher while flat means a semitone lower. The black keys are either sharp or flat. Its easy to understand. Sharp means to go a semitonehigher while flat means a semitone lower. The black keys are either sharp or flat. Its easy to understand. It is a semitone (half a tone) higher than C. The black key to the immediate right of D is called D sharp. The black key to the immediate right of F is called A sharp. Learn more about notes with Piano For All lessons. These notes can also be flat notes. Keys can correspond to more than one note name, the note sare said to be enharmonic equivalents. Lets make this clearer by talking about flat notes. The black key to the immediate right of C, as we have seen is called C sharp. But that note is the same as D flat. Since it is one semitone lower than D, it can be called D flat as well. The one to the immediate left of E is E flat. The key to the immediate left of B is B flat. So the black keys correspond to thepiano notes C sharp (D flat), D sharp (E flat), F sharp (G flat), G sharp (A flat) and A sharp (E flat). (B flat). While the white keys are A B C D F G. E can also be called F flat while C can be called E sharp. F can be called E sharp. The piano notes on your musical alphabet. You first need to knowhow to read piano notes on the musical staff, notes on your miscal staff is made up of lines and spaces. The lines and spaces all have note names. The notes of the five lines are E B D G F and the notes of the five lines are E B D G F and the spaces are A C E G. There is also a middle C which is the note halfway between the treble clef (right hand). Take a close look at the piano notes chart here for a clear understanding of the notes on your musical staff (treble and bass clef) and how they relate to the notes on your musical staff (treble and bass clef) and how they relate to the notes on your piano keyboard. We have a series of free beginner piano lessons on this site. To take everything to another level, I recommend the Piano For All Piano Lessons. Click here for a copy of Piano For All Piano Lessons. Top of Free Piano Notes Chart. Piano Keyboard Lessons home page. Comments In this lesson we will take a look at various piano keyboard diagrams. We will learn all about the layout of keys on the 88 key piano as well as keyboards with less keys. We will look at 88-key, 76-key, 61-key, 49-key, 37-key, 36-key and 32-key keyboards. Sounds like a lot of keyboards, but the principle behind the layout of keys on every piano keyboard is the same. If you know the layout of keys on a piano, it doesn't matter how many keys your keyboard has, the layout of keys are similar. Here's a blank piano keyboard diagram. This one has only 36 keys. Here's another 36-key diagram/keyboard layout. Do you see how the musical alphabet, and these notes are A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Highly Recommended: Go here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive seen on the Internet. When one first looks at a piano, the keys can seem overwhelming. But in fact, it's not. It's the same pattern of the white keys on a piano. So how about the black keys? I want you to notice something else about the pattern of keys on your keyboard. If you take a good look at the black keys, followed by three black keys followed by three black keys, followed by three black keys has.Let's label the black keys. Each black keys. Each black key in the piano keyboard diagram below has two note names. There's D-Flat (or G-Sharp), A-Flat (or G-Sharp), A-Flat (or G-Sharp), A-Flat (or G-Sharp), and B-Flat (or G-Sharp), and B-Fla for a moment about what is known as a semitone. A semitone is also called ahalf stepor half tone and D Flat is also a semitone. The distance between D and D Flat is also a semitone. The note which is one semitone higher than C is C sharp. On piano, this is the black key to the immediate right of C. The note which is one semitone lower than D is D flat. On piano, this is the black key to the immediate left of D. But isn't this the same key? Why do they have different names, you might ask. There's a term used to describe this and it's called enharmonics. C sharp and D flat are enharmonic equivalents because while they are played by the same key, they have different note is a semitone lower. Notes can also be a whole tone apart. For instance D is a whole tone higher than C. C is a whole tone lower than D. E is a whole tone higher than D. D is a whole tone lower than E. And so on. A whole tone is a distance of two semitones. It's really only 12 keys overwhelm you. It's really that simple. These 12 keys consist of 7 white keys and 5 black keys. And that's all. As we saw earlier the 12 notes are C, C-Sharp (or D-Flat), D, D-sharp (or E-Flat), E, F, F-Sharp (or B-Flat), A, A-Sharp (or B-Flat), and B.Take a look at the pattern of two and three black keys once again. You will notice that the note, C always comes before a group of three black keys once again. You will notice that the note, C always comes before a group of two and three black keys once again. You will notice that the note, C always comes before a group of two and three black keys once again. You will notice that the note, C always comes before a group of two and three black keys once again. keys. This takes us to a note or key that is very important when learning to play the piano. This note or key is Middle C. As the term middle C suggests, on piano or keyboard, middle C is in the center of the grand staff, between the treble and bass staves (which is plural for staff). Piano Keyboard Diagrams - 32, 37, 49, 54, 61, 76 and 88 KeyLet's now take a look at different number of keys. Please note that while an 88 key piano or keyboards starts with the note, A, other keyboards starts with a different number of keys. the note F. Here are two 36 key piano keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key piano keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 37 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are two 38 key keyboards usually start with the note F. Here are 49 key keyboard, there are 5 C's. Here's a 54 key piano keyboard diagram. Like 49 key keyboard start on C as well. They start on C and end on C. There are 6 C's on this keyboard. The first note on a 76 key keyboard is E. The last note is G. There are 6 C's on this keyboard. And as we said earlier, the 88 key piano or 88 key piano or 88 key piano or 88 key piano or 88 key digital piano or 88 key piano starts with the note A. The last note on an acoustic piano or 88 key piano or 88 ke labeling any keyboard no matter how many keys it has. What you need to do is to recognize that there are two black keys, then 3 black keys, then 3 black keys, then 3 black keys, then 3 black keys, then 2 black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this picture in mind, it will help you remember the notes on your keyboard. I trust that you have a clearer understanding on this topic (Piano Keyboard Diagram/Layout) and know how to label the keys on a piano keyboard Home Page 0 You can watch this lesson in the video below, or read at your ease under the video. What are the music note names used in Western music? In Western music, we can distinguish 12 different notes. Every song or piece of music is made of only those 12 different notes. Every song or piece of music is made of only those 12 different notes. The easiest way to show the 12 notes is on a piano keyboard. On the keyboard, you can see a repetitive pattern of white and black keys. One such a pattern consists of 12 keys,7 white keys:Those are exactly the 12 different notes in Western music we spoke of above. The note names of the white keys and 3 black keys and 3 black keys. Just at the left of a group of 2 black keys you can find the note C.To find the name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetical order, but we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys, just go up alphabetically to G as in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the next figure. Now, we have to name 2 more white keys in the nam names of the black keys of the black keys are derived from the white key names of the black keys first to find the names of the black keys, we have to look at the white key names of the black keys are derived from the white keys are derived from the white key names of the black keys are derived from the white keys ar situated between 2 white keys. The black key indicated by the arrow in the figure below is for example between the C and the D. As this note is higher than the D, the note just at the right, and flat means: the note just at the left. We write C sharp as C# and D flat as Db.So the black keys actually have 2 names, the name of the white key at the left with a sharp (#) sign, or the name of the white key at the left with a sharp (#) sign, or the name of the white key at the left. We write C sharp as C# and D flat as Db.So the black keys actually have 2 names, the name of the white key at the left with a sharp (#) sign. In the name of the white key at the left with a sharp (#) sign. In the name of the white key at the left. notes (represented on the piano by 7 white keys and 5 black keys) that repeats itself. Double sharps and double flatsBtw, notice that on the right side of the B and on the right side of the B and the E an Fb. In music theory, this is sometimes needed (the 7th note in the F# major scale is an E#, not an F, even if it is exactly the same note). It is even possible to have double sharps (##). For example, a C## is raised 2 times, so this is equivalent to a D. A shorter writing for double sharp looks a bit like an x (see figure below), so Cx would be the same note as C## or just simply D.Enharmonic equivalent notes. C# and Db are for example enharmonic equivalent notes: they are written differently, but are the same note. Other examples: A# and BbE# and FF## (or Fx) and GBbb and AetceteraAfter this lesson, you should be able to recognize the keys of the piano, so just practice 5 minutes a day and you will see: in no time you will master it. The exercises that are accesible via the links below will certainly help you to practice the notes. Recommended exercises for music note names and/or the piano? Did this lesson help you to learn the notes and keys on the piano? If so, please leave a comment below. 32, 36, 37, 49, 54, 61 and 76 Key Piano Keyboard. Whether its a 32, 36, 49, 61, 76 or 88 key keyboard diagram? On this page you will learn how to label a piano keyboard no matter how many keys it has. What you need to do is to recognize that there are two black keys then a gap with no black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this picture in mind, it will help you remember the notes on your keyboard. Find a pair of two black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this picture in mind, it will help you remember the notes on your keyboard. Find a pair of two black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this picture in mind, it will help you remember the notes on your keyboard. Find a pair of two black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this picture in mind, it will help you remember the notes on your keyboard. Find a pair of two black keys, and the pattern keeps repeating over and over. If you keep this pair of keys is C. The next white key is D, followed by E, F, G, A and B. Label the white notes in the order, C, D, E and so on. You will notice that theres no black key between E and F and between B and C. Find a group of three black keys. The note to the left of a group of three blacks keys is F. After F, the next white key is G, then A, B, C, D and E. After E you go back to F, G, A and so on. How do you label the black keys? Its quite simple. The black key to the left of D is D flat, while that same key, since its to the right of C can be called C sharp as well. The black key, since its to the left of B is B flat, while that same black key, since its to the right of A, is A sharp as well. When you go lower, the tone becomes flat. My #1 Recommendation: Go here to learn about the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive seen online. Most keyboards either start with the note, C or the note, F. Take a careful look at each piano keyboard to know which one applies to you. For keyboards which start with C, the first 12 notes are C, C sharp (or E flat), E, F, F sharp or (or G flat), G, G sharp (or A flat) A, A sharp (or B flat) and B. All you do is keep on repeating this group of 12 notes until there are no more keys to label. So the 7 white keys from lowest to highest are C, D, E, F, G, A and B. The blacks keys in order are C sharp (or D flat) E flat (or D sharp) F sharp (or B flat), A flat (or G sharp) and B flat (or A sharp. As mentioned before, some keyboards start with the F key. The order of notes for a keyboard diagram starting with F is F, F sharp (or B flat), B, C, C shar 5 black keys from lowest to highest are C sharp (or D flat), E flat (or D sharp), F sharp (or G flat), A flat (or G sharp) and B flat (or A sharp). 32, 49, 54, 61 & 76 Key Piano Keyboard layoutwhich starts with C. Heres my number one keyboard lessons recommendation.32 Keys 2:Heres an example of a 32-key keyboard which starts with the note, C.36 Keys 2:Heres a much larger 36 key keyboard diagramwhich starts with the note, F.37 Keys 1:Heres a larger 37 key keyboard layout which starts with the note, C.37 Keys 2:Heres a larger 37 key keyboard diagram which starts with the note, F.49 Keys:Heres a larger 61 key piano keyboard layout.76 Keys:Heres a larger 76-key layout.Learn how to label other piano keyboards here.Thank you for learning with yours truly, Mantius Cazaubon. Leave me a comment below, ask a question on this topic or let me know how this lesson has helped you. All the best!Comments Piano Keys With Notes:In this lesson we will learn the notes that correspond to the various keys on the piano keyboard. Take a look at the keyboard in the picture below. Firstly, you will notice that the black keys followed by three keys, followed by two keys, then three keys and so on. Two black keys, three black keys, two black keys, three black keys followed by three keys repeats several times. Once you understand the pattern of two keys followed by three keys, it's not hard to label the piano keyboard, no matter the number of keys it comes with. Highly Recommended: Go here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive seen on the Internet. White Piano Keys And Their NotesOkay. So let's start with the note, C. Where is C located on your piano? In the image below we can see that it's just before the set of two black keys. Here's an image with three C notes on the keyboard. Each time, it's clear to see that C falls just before a set of two black keys. Each C is 8 notes or one octave apart. Now that we know where C is on the keyboard, it's easy to find the other notes. The key after C is D, followed by E, F, G, A and B. Then we go back to C, D, E, F, G, A, B and so on. It keeps repeating according to the number of keys on your keyboard. Just move in alphabetical order. The musical alphabet is from A to G. Seven letters. So there's no H. After G, you go back to A.Piano Keys and NotesTake a look at where F is located on the keyboard. While C comes right before a set of two black keys, F comes before a set of three black keys. Black Piano Keys And Their NotesSo we now know the notes of the white keys. How about the black keys are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet except for one thing. These black keys can be either sharp of flat. For example, the key to the left of D can be called D flat. But since it is to the right of C it can also be called C sharp. In simple terms, sharp means to go higher while flat means to go lower. Flat indicates moving to the left of your piano while, sharp (or B flat), D sharp (or B flat), G sharp or (or A flat) and A sharp (or B flat). It's really 5 black keys being repeated over and over again. When you think of it this way, it's really simple. What we have discussed so far is really a simplified approach to piano keyboard but let's take things up a notch and talk about enharmonics. This means that keys can have different names. One key on your piano can have more than one name. In reality notes and keys are not the same. Strictly speaking the keys on your keyboard aren't actually called A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. They just play these notes. This is why the black key to the immediate left of D can be called C sharp or D flat. C sharp and D flat are enharmonic equivalents. D sharp and E flat are enharmonic equivalents. The key that corresponds to the note C on your piano keyboard can also be called B sharp. E can be called F flat. B can be called C flat. And so on. As we said earlier, sharp simply means to go lower. All we're doing is going higher or lower by a half step. There are 88 keys on a grand piano. There are 52 white and 36 black keys. The first note is A. Most digital pianos have 88 keys while other keyboards can have 49 keys, 61 keys, 76 keys and so on. It varies. But most keyboard Diagram/Layout 2Go here to learn about the best course I've seen for learning to play keyboard and piano. It's called Piano For All. Yamaha Keyboard Reviews Home Page In this article you shall learn: The names of the musical notesWhere to find the notes on keyboard and pianoTechniques for memorisation of the notes, and for finding them quicklyRepresentation of the notes in chord letters and scores To start the study, the first thing you need to do is to learn and memorise the sequence ofmusical notes. In this sequence, we will find seven simple notes, without any alterations. You will surely have heard of them before moving on. The seven basic musical notes are on the white keys of the keyboard or piano: However, a question lingers. If there are only seven notes, why do keyboards have more than seven keys? In fact, what happens is that these same seven musical notes may undergo changes. This means that we can either add or remove a semitone is added). The symbol used to represent a sharp (if a semitone is removed) or a sharp (if a semitone is removed) or a sharp (if a semitone is removed) or a sharp (if a semitone is added). The symbol used to represent a sharp note is the hash sign (#), while a flat is indicated by a stylized lowercase b, . This means that we have five possible alterations: Do#orRe Re#or Mi Fa#orSol Sol#orLa La#orSi This means that the back keys are nothing more than the following five alterations: To memorize the notes on the keyboard or piano, you just need to realize that there are two groups of black keys on the keyboard. These groups shall be a reference so that you can find any note you wish: Take some time to visualize and touch the two groups on your keyboard. Then notice how the notedois always attached to the first group, and tofa, in the second group. Practice playing all the do notes on your keyboard. Then notice how the notedois always next to group 1, while fa is always next to group 2), you shall also be able to find the other notes in next to no time. For example, if you want to find sol, then it will be one after fa; The notes can be represented through letters or through scores. In the system of letters, each letter corresponds to one musical note: LETTERCDEFGABNOTEDOREMIFASOLLATI As you can see, the letters do not bring any information about the pitch of the note. For this reason, they are usually used to represent all the notes of the instrument, by using the score. Thetreble clef is normally used to represent the notes from the middle to the left-hand tip, and the bass clef, from the middle to the left-hand tip of the keyboard. Hi, guys! So, now that we understand the keyboard layout, lets move on to the names of the piano notes. First, well learn the names of the white keys, one letter to the next in the alphabet, each note is higher than the one before. On the other hand, if we go in the reverse direction (from G to F to E, etc.), then each note is lower than the one before. The next note after G (moving in alphabetical order) goes back to A, and the pattern starts again. So just remember, there is no letter H on the piano! At this point, we already got the basics, but we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, like this: So, why are we calling C the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking of A as the starting note, we just need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking need to add one tiny wrinkle. Instead of thinking need to add one tiny wrinkle. pattern. Look at the diagram below, and notice where the note C is located: As you can see, the note all the way on the left of our 12-note pattern. But keep in mind, theres really no such thing as the starting note on the piano, or in music in general. Notes go on forever and ever in both directions, up and down, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, without an end or a beginning. Even so, its convenient to think of one note as if its the starting point. It just makes the notes easier to learn, easier to memorize and easier to visualize. So, to summarize, were going to think of the piano notes as follows: Then lather, rinse, and repeat, starting the pattern all over again from C!For best results, use with our matching conditioner? Wow, okay, off-topic:)! (But lets be honest, if your hair doesnt look good, your music just wont be the same) Now that we got the idea, lets take a look at some diagrams of the note names on the piano notes are arrangedlowest to highest, from left to right. This means that the lowest note is all the way on the left side of the piano. As you move from left to right, each note is lower than the one before. Check out this chart that sums it all up clearly: And here a diagram with the white keys labelled across 3 octaves: For right now, you dont need to try to memorize all the piano notes and their names work. As we now know, each white key on the piano corresponds with one of the 7 alphabet letter names. However, its important to realize that these note names arent just for piano notes. In fact, nearly all instruments use the same 7 notes. Each of the piano notes is represented by a corresponding note on the piece of paper. Amazingly, almost all the music in the world is made with just these 7 letter names! A, B, C, D, E, F, and G thats it. Now, thats a whole lot better than having to memorize all 80,000+ characters in the Chinese language, isnt it? Before we finish up, lets do a quick sum-up of what weve learned: The piano notes are named using the first 7 letters of the alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. This pattern then repeats over and over across the keyboard. We will think of the note C as our starting point, since its the first note on the piano is to the right, the higher it is. The farther to the left, the lower it is. Besides piano notes, these same note names are also used for all other instruments and in written music. Alrighty, so thats it for this lesson on the note names are also used for all other instruments and in written music. Alrighty, so that it for this lesson on the note names are also used for all other instruments and in written music. Alrighty, so that it for this lesson on the note names are also used for all other instruments and in written music. instantly identify any white note on the piano with its correct note name. In this lesson, we will take a look at piano notes and keys. You will learn the notes which correspond to the white piano keys as well as the black ones. I will show you how easy it is to label all the keys of your keyboard, no matter how many it has. This includes 88-key, 76-key, 61-key, 49-key and other keyboards. Take a look at the unlabeled piano keyboard diagram above. Do you see the pattern of two black keys followed by three black keys, followed by two black keys, followed by three black keys and so on. The same applies to every piano keyboard. C is played with the white key that comes immediately before a set of two black keys plays the note, C. There are several C notes on your keyboard. Every white key that comes immediately before a set of two black keys plays C. Highly Recommended: Click here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive come across online. Watch corresponding video: As a beginner, there is an important note that you should know. Its called middle C. How do you find middle C on the 88 key piano? Sit at the center of your piano. The C which is below your chin plays the note, middle C is not exactly in the middle C is not exactly in the middle C is not exactly in the middle C. In sheet music, middle C is not exactly in the middle C is not exactly in the middle C is not exactly in the middle C. In sheet music, middle C is not exactly in the middle C is not (obviously) A, B, C, D, E, F and G. These are the notes of the entire musical alphabet. There is no H. A B C D E F G keeps repeating. Now that you know where C is located, its easy to find the other notes of the entire musical alphabet. There is no H. A B C D E F G keeps repeating. Now that you know where C is located, its easy to find the other notes. Move to the next white key. That key plays the note, D. The next key plays E. keep going in alphabetical order to F, then G, followed by A. You will notice that we went back to the start of the alphabet. From G we went back to A. Finally, after A, we move to B. You can continue going to C, D, E, F, G and so on until you run out of keys. C-D-E-F-G-A-B are called naturals because they contain no sharps or flats which we shall learn more about later. Location of F:F is located before a set of three black keys. Every key before a set of three black keys? What are their names? Or to be a bit more precise, what notes do they play? Like the white keys, the black keys are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet except for the fact that they can be either sharp or flat. Simply put, sharp means to go higher or to move to the right on your keyboard. Sharp suggests that you should play the key that is to the immediate right of C. C sharp is a half step (or semitone) higher than C. Sharp is represented by the key that is to the immediate left of a key. For instance, D flat means to play the key that is to the immediate left of a key. of D. D flat is a half step (or semitone) lower than D. Flat is represented by the symbol, or b.Once again, what is the key to the left of D. The next black key is called D sharp (D#) or E flat (Eb). Then we move to F sharp (F#) or G flat (Gb), G sharp (G#) or A flat (Ab) and lastly A sharp (A#) or B flat (Bb). As is the case with the white piano keys, the pattern keeps repeating. After B flat (Bb), the next black key plays C sharp (or E flat) and so on. Highly Recommended: Click here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive come across online. What weve talked about so far is really a simplified approach to looking at piano notes. In reality piano notes and piano keys are not the same keys play other notes as well. This is important to understand especially when one is learning to read music, as well as musical scales. The piano key saw that a piano key sa that plays D flat can also play C sharp. When keys play more than one note, the notes are called enharmonic equivalents. So D flat and C sharp are enharmonic equivalents. The same can be said of D sharp and E flat. These enharmonic equivalents. So D flat and C sharp are enharmonic equivalents. note names depending on the key signature and other factors. Even white keys have enharmonic equivalents. The key that plays F can also play E sharp (E#) since E# is one half step higher than E. The key that plays E can also play F flat (Fb) since Fb is one half step lower than F. Learn more about half steps, whole steps, tones, semitones, sharps and flats here. Sometimes a piano note can be called a double flat or double sharp, or even a triple sharps and flats and triple sharps. and flats are not as common. Heres a diagram of a piano keyboard, showing enharmonics. The sign which looks like two flat signs side-by-side is adouble flat. Full 88 key piano, the lowest key (first note) is an A. There are 8 Cs. The last note is C. There are 52 white and 36 black keys. Heres an image of piano notes on an 88 key piano click here for a picture of an 88 key piano keyboard layout. Piano Notes ChartThe chart below shows you thenotes on the grand staff, and where they are on the piano. Learn how to read piano notes here. My new book will teach you how to read music. Go here to check out my book, How To Read Music Fast, A 4-Step Beginners Guide To Reading Music Quickly and Easily. Related Pages (Piano Notes and Basic Music Theory): Return from Piano Keys and Notes to home page. Comments Looking at the piano keys without knowing what they are for can be pretty intimidating for a beginner. Do not worry, though, as every beginner starts here. This article aims to help anyone struggling with labeling their piano keys. We have created an easy chart for you to use as a reference, so you can familiarize your instrument with ease. Piano Keyboard Layout First, you need to take a look at the piano keyboards without the labels. A standard piano has 88 keys, 52 of which are white keys that are also known as natural notes. The remaining 36 are black keys also referred to as flats and sharps. Here is an example of a standard 88-key keyboard. This keyboard has 45 white keys and 31 black keys. Here is an example: Another variation is the 61-key keyboard. This keyboard has 36 white keys and 25 black keys. Check out below: Finally, we have the 49-key keyboards. These keyboards have 29 white keys and 20 black keys. Here is an example of a 49-key keyboard the entire keyboard. The pattern is 2 black keys bracketed by 3 white keys and then 3 black keys bracketed by 4 white keys. Keyboard Keys NamesKnowing that you will have to memorize all 88 keys and the corresponding notes can be overwhelming. However, it is actually a lot easier than it looks! The secret is that the 12-note pattern (including all the notes) is the same throughout the keyboard. For now, let us focus on naming the 12 keys and their corresponding notes. White KeysThe first thing you need to do is to find the Middle C on your piano, which is the 24th key from the left on an 88-key keyboard. You will notice that after 7 white keys, the pattern repeats all over again. Heres why: The image above contains the names of the white keys on each pattern. Starting from Middle C, it is followed by D, E, F, G, A, and B.I am sure by now you have noticed the other C right after B. If we play this key, that means you are playing the octave. Playing an octave will land you back to C. Think of it like Do-Re-Mi! Notice how when you sing the song, you start at Do and end at Do? It is the same on the piano. Even if you go in the opposite direction, completing an octave will still land you back to C! Black Keys instead of the white keys. The black keys are shorter and further back on the keyboard than the white keys. When you play a black key, you are playing both a sharp and a flat of a white keys. That is because while black keys are half notes, which are also known as semitones (2). With that knowledge in mind, a sharp (3) is half a note or a semitone HIGHER than its corresponding white key. On the other hand, a flat (4) is a semitone LOWER than its corresponding white key. As you can see, sharps and flats share a single key. However, an easier way to tell them apart is this: sharps are always on the right of a white key while flats are on the left. Now that we know the name of the notes on each key within an octave, let us combine both of them! Take a look at this image below: Some notes have two names, which are called enharmonic notes. These notes are created because of musical patterns. Here is a visual representation of the musical patterns. Here is a visual representation of the musical pattern of a scale: A major scale (1), for example, contains 2 whole notes, a half note, 3 whole notes, and another half note. If you memorize this formula, it will be much easier to play any major scale. Let us take a look at some examples: Here we start on B. Going down the scale we have three whole notes, F, G, and A. We then have another half note E. Finally, we end with 2 whole notes, E and D.If we start on D, going up we have the second whole note E, a half note F# followed by three whole notes G, A, and B and ending in a half note C#.Before moving on, I would like to show you how the notes on your piano keys would look like once it is translated into sheet music: In piano, you will need to learn 2 clefs (5), the bass clef, and the treble clef. The bass clef is usually used for low notes and often played by the left hand. Meanwhile, the treble clef is used for high notes and is often played by the right hand. Looking at the staff above, you see that there is a possibility that these clefs would intersect. This happens when the notes in the bass clef go up and the notes in the treble clef go down. The point of intersection is called the Middle C.Full Piano Keys LabeledNow that we know the pattern on a 12-note scale as well as the formula for a Major scale, let us get into naming every key on the piano. As I have mentioned before, the keys follow the same pattern throughout the entire keyboard! Here is what it would look like on an 88-key piano keyboard: As you can see, the pattern C, D, E, F, G, A, and B repeats over and over again throughout the entire keyboard. The same pattern applies to sharps, flats, and enharmonic notes. So, are you ready to play some music? Learn more about how to play the piano by checking out our list of the top online piano lessons in 2020! References In this lesson, we will take a look at piano notes and keys. You will learn the notes which correspond to the white piano keys as well as the black ones. I will show you how easy it is to label all the keys of your keyboard, no matter how many it has. This includes 88-key, 76-key, 61-key, 49-key and other keyboard diagram above. Do you see the pattern of the black keys? If you look closely, you will notice that the black keys followed by three black keys, played with the white key that comes immediately before a set of two black keys plays C. Highly Recommended: Click here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive come across online. Watch corresponding video: As a beginner, there is an important note that you should know. Its called middle C. How do you find middle C is not exactly in the middle of the keyboard, but its the centermost C. In sheet music, middle C is the note halfway between the bass clef and the treble clef. Piano notes are named after the entire musical alphabet. There is no H. A B C D E F G keeps repeating. Now that you know where C is located, its easy to find the other notes. Move to the next white key. That key plays the note, D. The next key plays E. keep going in alphabetical order to F, then G, followed by A. You will notice that we went back to the start of the alphabet. From G we went back to A. Finally, after A, we move to B. You can continue going to C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and so on until you run out of keys. C-D-E-F-G-A-B are called naturals because they contain no sharps or flats which we shall learn more about later. Location of F:F is located before a set of three black keys. Every key before a set of three black keys. the other white keys. Simply move in alphabetical order to G, A, B, C, D, E and back to F.How about theblack keys? What are their names? Or to be a bit more precise, what notes do they play? Like the white keys, the black keys are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet except for the fact that they can be either sharp or flat. Simply put, sharp means to go higher or to move to the right on your keyboard. Sharp suggests that you should play the key that is to the immediate right of C. C sharp is a half step (or semitone) higher than C. Sharp is represented by the symbol, or #.In simple terms, flat means to go lower or to move to the left on your keyboard. Flat suggests that you should play the key that is to the immediate left of D. D flat is a half step (or semitone) lower than D. Flat is represented by the symbol, or b.Once again, what is the key to the immediate right of C called? The answer is C sharp (C#). This key can also be called D flat (Bb). As is the case with the white piano keys, the pattern keeps repeating. After B flat (Bb), the next black key plays C sharp (or E flat), D sharp (or E flat) and so on. Highly Recommended: Click here for the BEST piano/keyboard course Ive come across online. What weve talked about so far is really a simplified approach to looking at piano notes. In reality piano notes and piano keys are not the same. Each key of the piano can represent several notes. Strictly speaking piano keys dont really have names. Keys arent actually called C, D, E, F, G, etc. They just play those notes as well. This is important to understand especially when one is learning to read music, as well as musical scales. The piano diagram above shows the various piano notes that piano keys usually correspond to. Earlier, we saw that a piano key has more than one note name. A better way to put this is that one piano key that plays D flat can also play C sharp. When keys play more than one note, the notes are called enharmonic equivalents. So D flat and C sharp are enharmonic equivalents. The same can be said of D sharp and E flat. These enharmonic equivalents are played by the same key on the piano keyboard and sound the same on piano, but can have different note names depending on the key signature and other factors. Even white keys have enharmonic equivalents. The key that plays C can also play B sharp (B#) since B# is one half step higher than B. The piano key that plays F can also play F flat (Fb) since E# is one half step higher than F. Learn more about half steps, whole steps, tones, semitones, sharps and flats here. Sometimes a piano note can be called a double flat or double sharp, or even a triple sharp or flat. For instance, D is two semitones lower than E and the key that plays D can also play E double flat (Ebb). Double sharps and flats are not as common. Heres a diagram of a piano keyboard, showing enharmonics. The sign which looks like the letter x is a double sharp sign. The sign which looks like two flat signs side-by-side is adouble flat. Full 88 key piano keyboard diagramOn an 88 key piano keyboard diagramOn an 88 key piano keyboard diagramOn an 88 key piano keyboard layout. Piano Notes ChartThe chart below shows you thenotes on the grand staff, and where they are on the piano. Learn how to read music Fast, A 4-Step Beginners Guide To Reading Music Quickly and Easily. Related Pages (Piano Notes and Basic Music

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