

# Chordeezy

Complex chord generation made simple.

**Is Tackling Tough Chords Slowing Down Your Music Creation?**

**“My fingers are too short to play jazz chords!”**

- My short neighbour

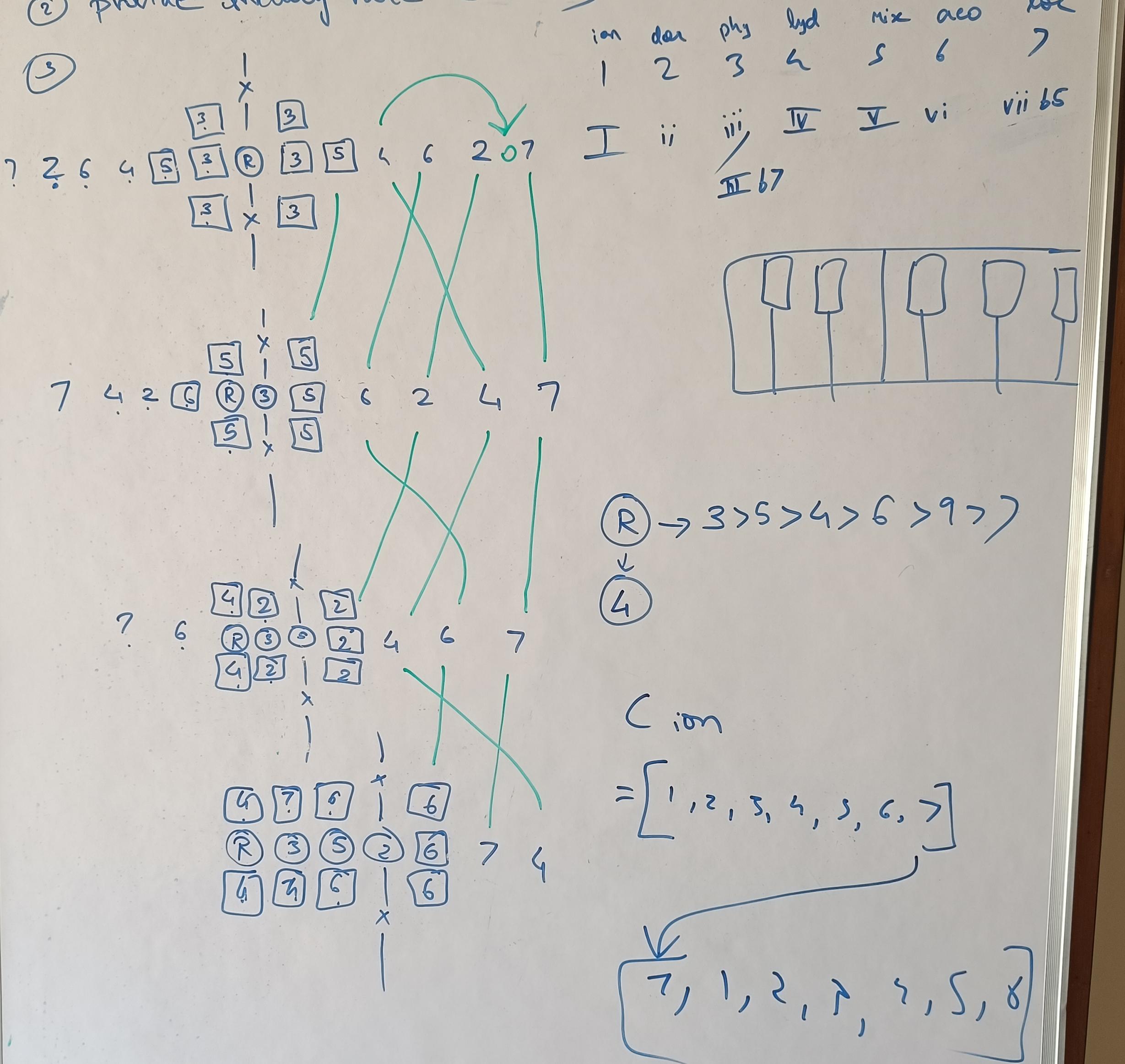
# We got you!

We solve this by introducing an intuitive tool that aligns with your musical intuition. Start with a root note, and let the tool guide you harmonically, one step at a time.



- ① Set scale = C maj (= C ion)
- ② provide melody note (root)

3



(R)  $3 > 5 > 4 > 6 > 9 > 7$

4

C ion

$$\equiv [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]$$

7, 1, 2, 4, 3, 5, 8

This image shows handwritten musical notes and diagrams on several pieces of paper.

**Top Left:** Notes on a staff with a treble clef. The notes are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Below the staff, there are two sets of notes: "3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 7" and "R, 3, 5, 4, 6, 9, 7".

**Middle Left:** A large diagram showing a sequence of notes on a staff. The notes are represented by boxes containing numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (e.g., R). Some notes are circled in red. A red box highlights the note '3'. A red arrow points from the note '3' to a text box containing the following logic:

```
if note(1, 7) == note(2, 13)
    scale[1] = scale[1]
else if note(2, 1) == note(1, 13)
    scale[1] = scale[2]
else if note(3, 7) == note(1, 1)
    scale[1] = scale[3]
```

**Bottom Left:** A red box contains the text: "if flat or # is already used note, we return null".

**Top Right:** Notes on a staff labeled "note(G)". The notes are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Below the staff, there are two sets of notes: "3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 7" and "R, 3, 5, 4, 6, 9, 7".

**Middle Right:** A diagram showing a sequence of notes on a staff. The notes are represented by boxes containing numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (e.g., R). Some notes are circled in red. A red box highlights the note '3'. A red arrow points from the note '3' to a text box containing the following logic:

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    scale[1] = scale[3]
```

**Bottom Right:** Notes on a staff labeled "note(G)". The notes are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Below the staff, there are two sets of notes: "3, 5, 4, 6, 2, 7" and "R, 3, 5, 4, 6, 9, 7".

**Far Right:** A diagram showing a sequence of notes on a staff. The notes are represented by boxes containing numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) and letters (e.g., R). Some notes are circled in red. A red box highlights the note '3'. A red arrow points from the note '3' to a text box containing the following logic:

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if note(1, 7) == note(2, 13)
    scale[1] = scale[1]
else if note(2, 1) == note(1, 13)
    scale[1] = scale[2]
else if note(3, 7) == note(1, 1)
    scale[1] = scale[3]
```





## The secret sauce!

Here's the breakthrough: Press a root note on the grid, and instantly, the most harmonically resonant options are made available around it. It's like having a musical guide at your fingertips.

**Let's dive into a live demonstration. Watch how this tool elegantly simplifies the chord creation process, making what seemed complex, surprisingly straightforward.**