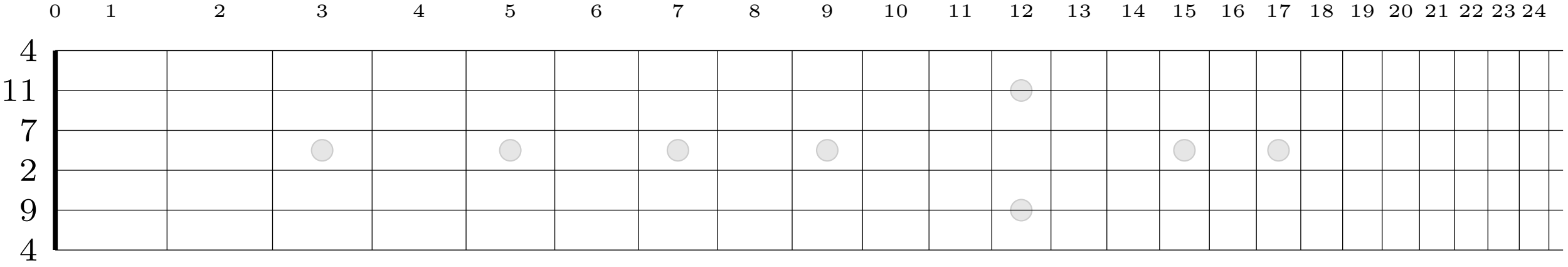


Horizontal Fret Movement & Fretboard

$4, -8$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$9, -3$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$2, -10$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$7, -5$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 4}$	$11, -1$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$4, -8$
\odot	—— ——	$5, -7$	—— ——	$10, -2$	—— ——	$3, -9$	—— ——	$7, -5$	—— ——	0
$7, -5$	—— ——	\odot	—— ——	$5, -7$	—— ——	$10, -2$	—— ——	$2, -10$	—— ——	$7, -5$
$2, -10$	—— ——	$7, -5$	—— ——	\odot	—— ——	$5, -7$	—— ——	$9, -3$	—— ——	$2, -10$
$9, -3$	—— ——	$2, -10$	—— ——	$7, -5$	—— ——	\odot	—— ——	$4, -8$	—— ——	$9, -3$
$5, -7$	—— ——	$10, -2$	—— ——	$3, -9$	—— ——	$8, -4$	—— ——	\odot	—— ——	$5, -7$
0	—— ——	$5, -7$	—— ——	$10, -2$	—— ——	$3, -9$	—— ——	$7, -5$	—— ——	\odot



Horizontal Fret Movement Explanation

$4, -8$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$9, -3$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$2, -10$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$7, -5$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 4}$	$11, -1$	$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm 5}$	$4, -8$
\odot	— —	$5, -7$	— —	$10, -2$	— —	$3, -9$	— —	$7, -5$	— —	0
$7, -5$	— —	\odot	— —	$5, -7$	— —	$10, -2$	— —	$2, -10$	— —	$7, -5$
$2, -10$	— —	$7, -5$	— —	\odot	— —	$5, -7$	— —	$9, -3$	— —	$2, -10$
$9, -3$	— —	$2, -10$	— —	$7, -5$	— —	\odot	— —	$4, -8$	— —	$9, -3$
$5, -7$	— —	$10, -2$	— —	$3, -9$	— —	$8, -4$	— —	\odot	— —	$5, -7$
0	— —	$5, -7$	— —	$10, -2$	— —	$3, -9$	— —	$7, -5$	— —	\odot

- Represents the fretboard diagram rotated by $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (clockwise rotation of 90°). In other words, a vertical guitar fretboard, as seen if it was hung up vertically.
- The numbers in the first row represent the pitch of the string written in Semitone Integer Notation
 - The negative numbers here represent the note written in an equivalent notation, for example, the top left entry has $4, -8$ this is because a 4 represents an E in standard musical notation. This is because it is 4 semitones above a C which we write as the number 0, additionally, if you go 8 notes down from C you also end up at an E .
- The numbers in the rows after the first represent a jump in semitones/interval between the anchor point and some other point on the same fret, but on a different string.
 - The negative numbers here have the same implication as above, in otherwords, going x semitones up from any note yields the same letter name or number as going down by $x - 12$. (not considering difference in octave)
- $\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm X}$:
 - If you move from the current string and go to the string one to the right in the table (passing over $\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm X}$ from left to right), then you add X semitones
 - If you start on a string and go left (passing over $\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\pm X}$ from right to left), you subtract X semitones (notice how the notation implies this)
- \odot represents an anchor point, elements in the same row represent horizontal movement to the next string on the same fret. Uses for an anchor point could be a starting point to build a chord from, or just being able to move to a different location based on your most recent reference point.
- —||— represents copying whatever is in the row above to this row, it is used to reduce visual clutter