

# TYPES OF KEYBOARDS

- \* There are two basic types of layout for Latin script; which is the alphabet utilized writing English, the romance languages, and a few others. These two types are **QWERTY-based**, and **non-QWERTY based**.
- \* They differ greatly in punctuation characters, numbers, and the placement and accessibility of these keys.

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[Which keyboard layout should you pick?](#)

## QWERTY KEYBOARD



QWERTY

# QWERTY KEYBOARD

- \* QWERTY derives its name from the first six keys along the left side of the top row.
- \* There are variations of QWERTY, such as **QWERTZ** (common in Germany and Central Europe), and **QZERTY** (most often used in Italy), but QWERTY is by far the most widely used keyboard layout.
- \* The QWERTY layout was created in the early 1870's by Christopher Sholes in an effort to reduce the frequency of typewriter jams by increasing the time it took for the typist to reach needed keys.
- \* QWERTY is among the most inefficient of keyboard layouts. It is still, however, the most popular.

## QWERTZ

\$ 0	' 1	" ~ 2	+ ^ 3	! - 4	% ° 5	/ ' 6	= ' 7	( . 8	) , 9	Ö -	Ü -	Ó .	Û .	←
↩	Q \	W	E Ä	R	T	Z	U €	I í	O	P	Ö ÷	Ú	x	
Caps Lock	A ä	S s	D d	F f	G g	H	J j	K k	L l	É é	Á á		↵	
↑	í	< Y	> X	#	&	@	{	}	< ,	:	> .	- *	↵	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl		

## AZERTY

\$ 0	' 1	" ~ 2	+ ^ 3	! - 4	% ° 5	/ ' 6	= ' 7	( . 8	) , 9	Ö -	Ü -	Ó .	Û .	←
↩	Q \	W	E Ä	R	T	Z	U €	I í	O	P	Ö ÷	Ú	x	
Caps Lock	A ä	S s	D d	F f	G g	H	J j	K k	L l	É é	Á á		↵	
↑	í	< Y	> X	#	&	@	{	}	< ,	:	> .	- *	↵	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl		

## COLEMAK



## COLEMAK KEYBOARD

- \* Colemak, while less known, is the modern alternative to QWERTY and Dvorak layouts.
- \* Colemak is far more efficient than the standard QWERTY layout, and even gives Dvorak a run for its money.
- \* Colemak makes greater use of home keys (74%) than Dvorak, which is at 71%. At 34% usage of the home row, QWERTY is not even a contender in the efficiency battle.
- \* Colemak also provides a greater semblance of balance between the hands. It boasts only a 6% preference for the right hand; as opposed to Dvorak, which has 14%, and QWERTY, with a 15% preference for the left hand.

## WORKMAN

~ `	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	( 9	) 0	- _	+ =	← Backspace
Tab ↹	Q	D	R	W	B	J	F	U	P	:	{	}	
← Backspace	A	S	H	T	G	Y	N	E	O	I	"	'	↵ Enter
Shift ⬆	Z	X	M	C	V	K	L	<	>	?	/	Shift ⬆	
Ctrl	Win Key	Alt							Alt Gr	Win Key	Menu	Ctrl	

JCUKEN

~ `	! 1	@ 2	# 3	\$ 4	% 5	^ 6	& 7	* 8	( 9	) 0	- _	+ =	← Назад
Tab ↹	Q Л	W Ь	E Е	R Р	T Т	Y У	I И	O О	P П	{ [	}	⌋ ]	 Ж
Caps Lock ⬆	A А	S С	D Д	F Ф	G Г	H Х	J Ј	K К	L Л	:	"	' Њ	↵ Enter
Shift ⬆	Z З	X Ѕ	C Ц	V В	B Б	N Н	M М	< ,	> .	: /	? /	Shift ⬆	
Ctrl	Win копче	Alt							Alt Gr	Win копче	Мени	Ctrl	

# DVORAK KEYBOARD

DVORAK KEYBOARD																	
	1	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	-	=	Delete				
Tab	?	<	>	P	Y	F	G	C	R	L	{	}					
	A	O	E	U	I	D	H	T	N	S	,	.	Enter				
Shift	:	;	Q	J	K	X	B	M	W	V	Z		Shift				
Ctrl		Alt											Alt			Ctrl	

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# DVORAK KEYBOARD

- \* The non-QWERTY based Dvorak Simplified Keyboard was patented in 1963 by Drs. August Dvorak and William Dealey.
- \* On a Dvorak keyboard, all vowels are located on the left of the middle, or 'home' row.
- \* On the right of the home row are some most commonly used consonants.
- \* This layout allows the user to attain faster and more efficient typing speeds while possibly reducing errors.

INSCRIPT

## Inscript Keyboard Layout

~ ओ ी	! ऐ 1 १	@ ॐ 2 २	# २ 3 ३	\$ २ 4 ४	% २ 5 ५	^ २ 6 ६	& क्ष 7 ७	* श 8 ८	(( ९ 9 ९	)) 0 ०	- ः - -	+ ऋ = ॠ	Back
Tab	Q औ ी	W ऐ ै	E आ ा	R ई ी	T ऊ ू	Y भ ब	U ड ढ	I घ ग	O ध द	P झ ज	{ ढ ड	} ञ ञ	ऑ ॉ
Caps	A ओ ो	S ए े	D अ २	F इ ि	G उ ु	H फ प	J र र	K ख क	L थ त	: छ : च	" ठ ' ट	Enter	
Shift	Z ऐ ै	X ॐ ं	C ण म	V न न	B ळ व	N ळ ल	M श स	< ष , ,	> । - -	? य / य	Shift		
Ctrl	::	Alt	Inscript Keyboard (Mangal Font)						Alt	::	...	Ctrl	

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