1. Half Steps vs Whole Steps

Half-Step: distance where a note does not exist in between two note names
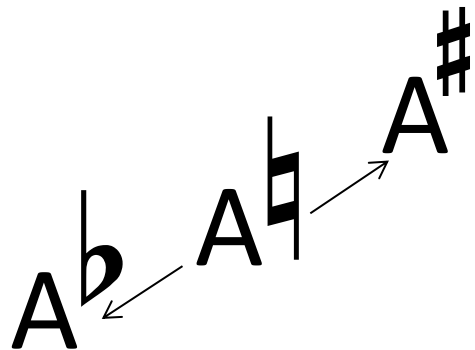**Ex: F#** ⟶ **G**, because a note does not exist between the two notes

Whole-Step: distance where a note does exist between two note names
Ex: F ⟶ **G**, because F# exists between the two notes

2. Half Steps and Accidentals

A reminder that a Note without a sharp sign or a flat sign is automatically considered a natural note.
- When you add an accidental to a note, you are moving the pitch of the note name up a half step or down a half step.
- **Sharp** symbols move a note up a half step while **Flat** symbols move a note down a half step.

A♭   A♮   A#

3. Using half steps to understand all of the notes

I. Most natural notes has a sharp version and a flat version of the note
- The **Sharp Note** shares the same name as the **Flat Note** letter above it (A# same as Bb)
- The **Flat Note** shares the same name as the **Sharp Note** letter below it (Ab same as G#)

  The term enharmonic describes a note that has a sharp name and a flat name)

Enharmonic Notes
Same pitch, but different note names

A♭   A♮   A#
G#
G♭   G♮
F#
F♭   A♮