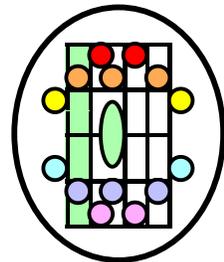


# ***File Names and Versions Explained***

**KMA**

***From the Music  
Innovator's Workshop***



## About the Unit File Names

**About This Unit.** - This unit is mainly about how we identify our learning materials and music - so that you (and we) can find them with a minimum of searching. It is also about the different versions of these materials and how they are identified.

**About Our Units.** - The units are our building blocks. Everything that we have to offer is "packaged" as units. Our instructional units are like chapters in a book. Each of our single musical pieces is a unit. Each musical collection is a unit. The present page is part of a collection of pages identified as a Unit in the KMA Series (Key Map Article).

**About Our File Names.** - Every unit has a file name. Every file name has a prefix code identifying what kind of material is in the file. (The prefix codes are described on the next page.)

Every file name includes an identifying title following the prefix code. If the unit is a single piece, the composer's name will precede the title.

Following the title, there will usually be a version code, which is a small "v" followed by the code. (The version codes are explained later in this unit.)

The version code is followed by the date of the unit. This is the date of completion of the unit or the date of its latest revision. (YYMM-DD)

### Examples of Unit File Names

PK-60 - My First Song Coll-Pt 2  
-- vRH 5FC -- 1709-24

PC-14 - Basic Triad Chord Patterns  
-- vCds CS -- 1704-26

PC-54 - Famous Musical Themes-Shows  
-- v5FC Cds CS -- 1711-13

RP - Bach-Minuet in G-Lvl C  
-- v5FC CS -- 1710-29

RP - Beethoven-For Elise-Lvl D  
-- vP -- 1307-15

RP - Debussy-Clair de Lune-Lvl E  
-- vP -- 1212-16

RC - Eight Classical Themes Sampler-Lvl C  
-- v5FC Cds CS -- 1711-15

RC - Trad Christmas Carols-Lvl C 2-Voice  
-- v5FC -- 1710-07

RC - Eight Easy Pieces-Lvl B-2-Part  
-- v5FC CS -- 1711-17

## **About the Unit Prefix Codes**

***The unit prefix codes identify the type of material to be found in the unit.***

***AKM - About Key Maps - Mainly of interest to teachers, these units provide information and articles about our key diagrams and maps that go beyond the instructional materials in our courses.***

***KMA - Key Map Article - Successor to the above AKM series.***

***MIW - Music Innovator's Workshop - the name of our LLC. Units that deal with our musical materials that go beyond the key maps and diagrams.***

***PC - Prep, Chords - These are intermediate level instructional materials and collections focusing on chords and keyboard harmony.***

***PK - Prep, Keyboard - These are preparatory level instructional materials and collections for beginning students.***

***RC - Repertoire Collections - Key map collections - beginners to advanced.***

***RP - Repertoire, Pieces - Key map pieces - mostly intermediate to advanced.***

## About the Key Map Versions - 1

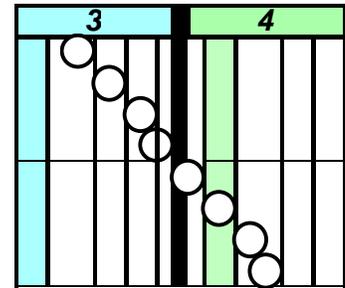
There are many ways that the key maps can show which hand to use. Thus, the need for versions that reflect these different ways. Some ways are better than others - and which way is best is partially determined by how much the hands wander around on the keyboard during the course of a piece.

Unlike the use of the hands on other instruments, notes can be played on the keyboard with either hand. It is obvious that one plays the keys at the left side of the keyboard with the left hand and those on the right with the right hand. But for notes played near the middle of the keyboard, it is not so obvious. Often it doesn't matter which hand you use to play these notes; but often it does. Often the composer or the editor of the music will need to indicate to the player which hand to use.

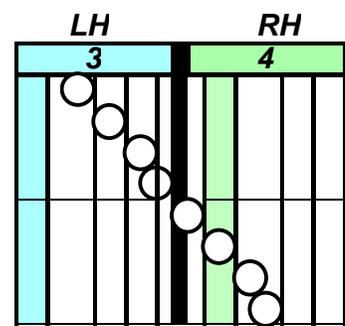
This makes it necessary for the notation to be able to indicate which hand is intended to be used. Here is how the notation does that.

First, we start with an assumption - which is actually no version at all. We simply assume that Middle C and above (that is, the TREBLE keys) will be played by the RIGHT hand; and the keys below Middle C (that is, the BASS keys) will be played by the LEFT hand. The black bar at the top of each staff between the blue and green octave groups serves as a reminder of this location between the two hands. No further indication of which hand to use needs to be provided unless the composer or arranger considers it to be necessary - and this is frequently the case. BUT - when the intention of the composer or arranger is for a hand to cross over the boundary between B and Middle C, the notation must be able to show this directly and unmistakably.

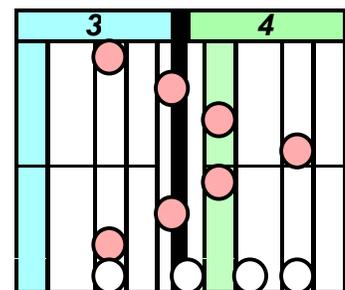
**Pink Fill Version - "vP"** The Pink Fill Version does this remarkably well. For this version, we simply color the faces of ALL of the left hand notes PINK. The faces of the notes for the RIGHT HAND remain WHITE. We use this version most frequently with the key maps. It is not the best version in all situations, but frequently it is.



Play With Either Hand



Assumed Separation of the Hands



vP Hand Position Shown by Color

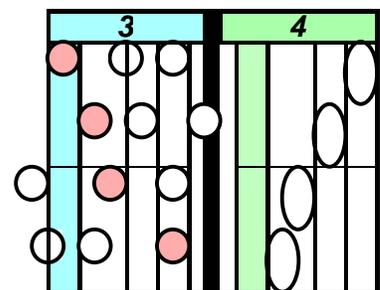
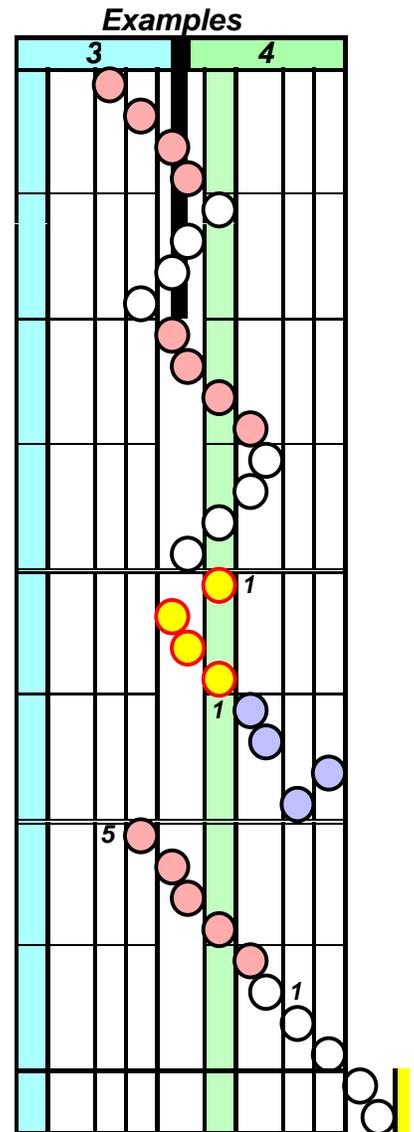
## About the Key Map Versions - 2

**Pink Version - "vP"** Here's another example of the the pink version. Note that this version also can be used to indicate RIGHT hand notes that are played BELOW middle C.

**Red Border Version - "vR"** - The "Red" version works like the vP version, but it is used only when the faces of the notes are color coded with some other code (eg. 5FC). The LH notes have the red borders.

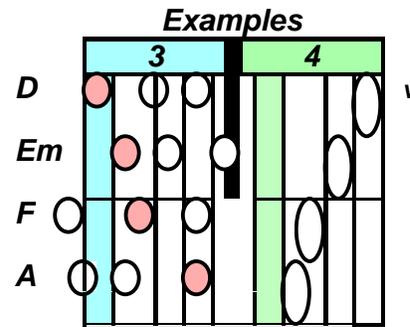
**Ten Finger - "v10F"** - The "Ten Finger" version is designed to help beginners get started with a minimum of difficulty. The hands are placed with the thumbs on E and F at the middle of the keyboard. The other fingers are spread out on the adjacent white keys in what is commonly known as the "5 finger" position. The hands remain in place while using this version. This version uses vP coloring to show which hand to use.

**Chords Version - "vCds"** - The "Chords" version is notated with triad chord notes placed in the blue octave. This notation places the notes of a triad chord in the blue octave so that the player can learn and play the chords without having to move the left hand too the right or left more than an inch or two. It provides the basis for advancing beyond this simplified arrangement. The root of each chord is identified with a pink filler.

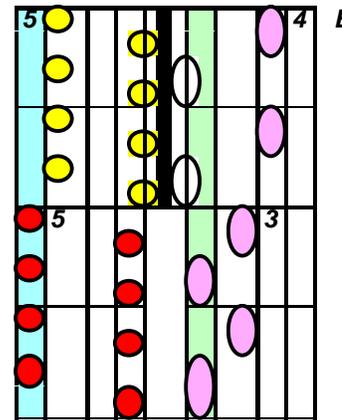


## About the Key Map Versions - 3

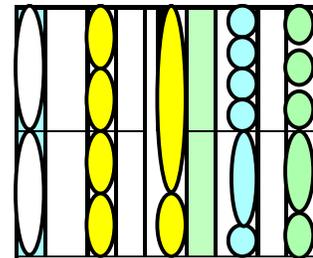
**Chord Symbols Version - "vCS"** - The "Chord Symbols" version code indicates that the version includes standard chord symbols along with the notation of the music.



**Five-Finger Colored Version - "v5FC"** - The "5-Finger Colored" version is designed to make melodic passages easier to read and play. All of the notes of each 5-finger position are colored with a matching color. Adjacent 5-finger positions are colored with contrasting colors to show the extent of each of these positions. An appropriate finger number is placed by the first note of each of these positions.



**Colored Rhythm Version - "vRyC"** - The "Colored Rhythm" version includes color coding enhancement for the rhythm of the notes. White notes are a full beat or multiples of a beat. Yellow notes are 1/2 beat and its multiples. Green notes are 1/3 beat and its multiples. Blue notes are 1/4 beat and its multiples. Red notes are used for all other fractions (very rare).



*It should be noted that, unlike the other color schemes, this version is mainly decorative. It does not change, but simply matches, the underlying rhythm shown by the note on its timeline.*