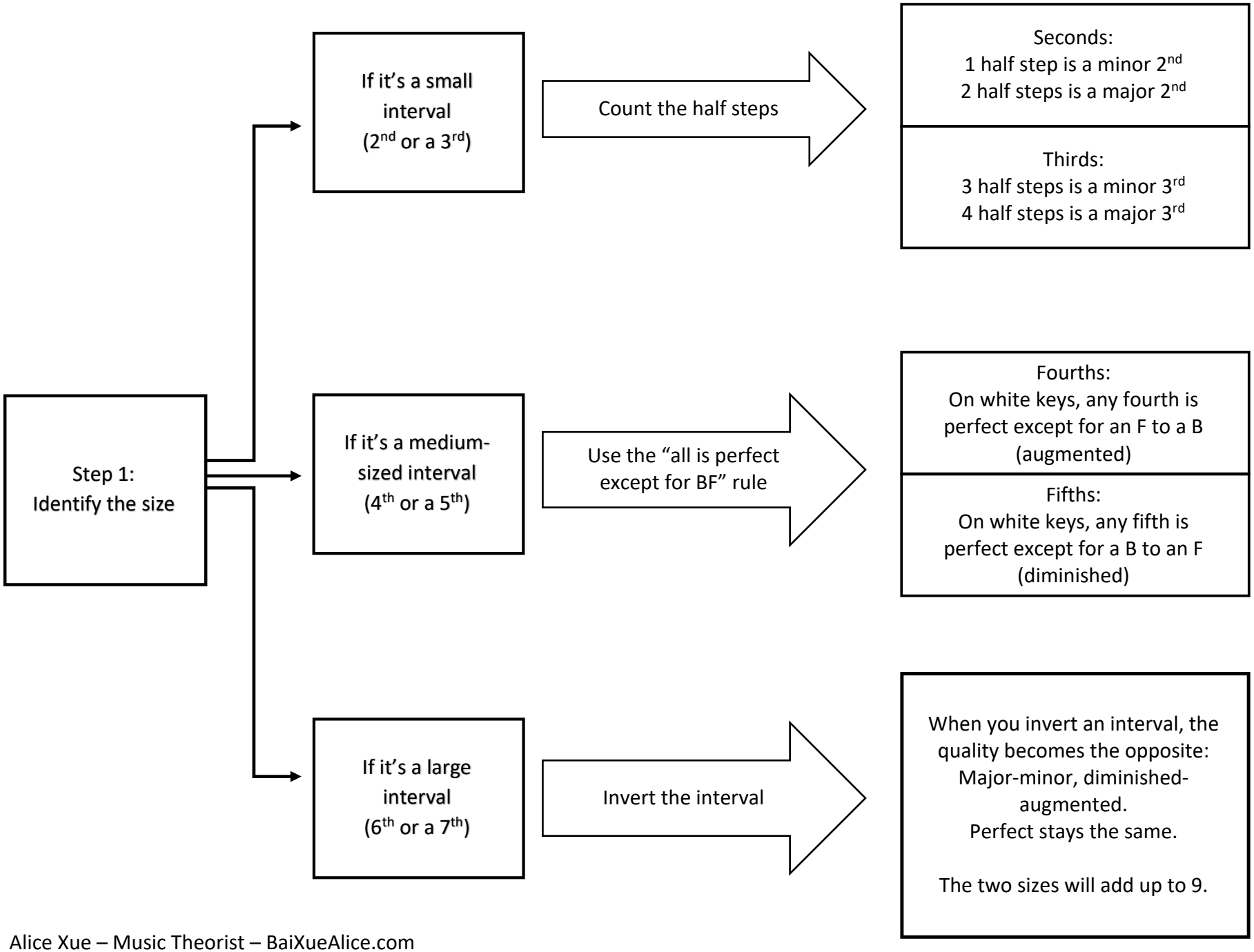
Step 1:
Identify the size
If it's a small interval
(2nd or a 3rd)
Count the half steps
Seconds:
1 half step is a minor 2nd
2 half steps is a major 2nd
Thirds:
3 half steps is a minor 3rd
4 half steps is a major 3rd
If it's a medium-sized interval
(4th or a 5th)
Use the "all is perfect except for BF" rule
Fourths:
On white keys, any fourth is perfect except for an F to a B (augmented)
Fifths:
On white keys, any fifth is perfect except for a B to an F (diminished)
If it's a large interval
(6th or a 7th)
Invert the interval
When you invert an interval, the quality becomes the opposite: Major-minor, diminished-augmented.
Perfect stays the same.
The two sizes will add up to 9.