The Major Scale will either have flat notes or sharp notes, and it will not have the mixture of these two. It must have all the notes, from c to b in any combination depending on the tonal note. E.g. if the tonal key is d it would be from d to d., if it is e it would be from e to e.

1. Notice Which black key the melody touches. Is it the last black key in the three black key group, or the first black key in the three black key group.
2. If it’s the last black key, the scale is a flat keys scale, and consists of only the flat keys, and no sharps.
3. If it touches the first black key it is in the scale that consists of only sharp keys.his
4. This is fine until it touches all the black keys, then we will follow a different pattern. So, let’s suppose it only touches four black keys. We will use this pattern.
5. The order of the flat keys or the sharp keys, goes this way.
6. If you see the keyboard you have the alternating three black keys and the two black keys.
7. Lets start with the sharp keys. It will be like this. It starts with the first black in the three black key group, ( fork group, ) the next sharp key would in the first black key in the two black keys group ( chop sticks ) group. And the next black key would be the fork group and so it would be g, and it will go back to d. in other words, if we see it touch, f #and g# that means c# is definitely c sharp is definitely in the scale. That would eliminate c . If we it touching f# and d# , that means C# and G# is definitely included in the scale and so we could safely eliminate, c and g natural.
8. The key next to the last sharp key is the name of the scale. For example C# is touched but not G# then we can conclude it only have F# and C #, it wont have d # because it did not touch G#. so, C# is the sharp in the order. The scale is in D Major.
9. Lets see the flats now. If we see it touches the last key of the fork group, it means it is in the Scale will have only flats. The order will the last key in fork and the last key in the chop sticks and second but the last key , and first key in the fork, . so the order is Bflat, E flat, A flat, D flat. So if we see, Bflat and Dflat it mean we have a Eflat definitely and hence eliminate e natural.
10. If we see Bflat and dflat, we can eliminate fsharp, and we know e flat is there and so e natural is eliminated, we also have g flat and so g natural is eliminated and we have f natural in the scale. The order is BEADGCF. The key before . the last flat in the order gives the name of the scale. If A is the last scale then it is in d flat major scale. This will work expect for Bflat , if the only flat is Bflat then it is in G major. All the scales that have the flat keys are called -flat major scales expect G major.
11. What if it touches all the black keys.
12. FCGDA, the clue is see whether the five black keys are touched and also the B then it is in B major scale.and the keys are sharp keys, and the white keys are B and E. C is eliminated because we have a C# already. F is eliminated because we have a F#.
13. BEADG, D flat major. Since we have Bflat, we don’t see B natural. So the white keys are C and and f .
14. FCGDAE six flats, f sharp, BEADGC, G flat , Aflat, Bflat, Cflat, Dflat, Eflat, f natural,