sums	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	**(1,1) = 2**	(1,2) = 3	(1,3) = 4	(1,4) = 5	(1,5) = 6	(1,6) = 7
2	(2,1) = 3	**(2,2) = 4**	(2,3) = 5	(2,4) = 6	(2,5) = 7	(2,6) = 8
3	(3,1) = 4	(3,2) = 5	**(3,3) = 6**	(3,4) = 7	(3,5) = 8	(3,6) = 9
4	(4,1) = 5	(4,2) = 6	(4,3) = 7	**(4,4) = 8**	(4,5) = 9	(4,6) = 10
5	(5,1) = 6	(5,2) = 7	(5,3) = 8	(5,4) = 9	**(5,5) = 10**	(5,6) = 11
6	(6,1) =7	(6,2) = 8	(6,3) = 9	(6,4) = 10	(6,5) = 11	**(6,6) =12**

Figure 1: Rolling two dice and noting the number of dots face up. This is the chart for distinguishable dice (i.e. one red and one green). For indistinguishable, consider only the portion containing the bold values and above.

S = {HHH, HHT, HTH, HTT, THH, THT, TTH, TTT}, the results of flipping three distinguishable coins and noting the side facing up.

In a standard deck of 52 cards we have:

- 2 colors (red and black)
- 4 suits (clubs ♣ and spades ♠ are black, hearts ♥ and diamonds ♦ are red)
- 13 cards in each suit (numbers 2 – 10, face cards J, Q, K, and ace A)