

Poker Odds Reference

Hand rankings, your outs, and the quick math for reading equity at the table.

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HIGH → LOW

Hand rankings

9	Straight flush	Five in a row, one suit (A-high = royal)
8	Four of a kind	All four of one rank
7	Full house	Three of a kind + a pair
6	Flush	Five of one suit
5	Straight	Five in a row, mixed suits
4	Three of a kind	Three of one rank
3	Two pair	Two ranks paired
2	Pair	Two of one rank
1	High card	Nothing else — highest card plays

CARDS THAT IMPROVE YOU

Common outs

DRAW	OUTS
Flush draw	9
Open-ended straight draw	8
Gutshot (inside) straight	4
Two overcards	6
Set → full house or quads	7
Pair → three of a kind	2

OUTS → PERCENTAGE

The rule of 2 and 4

Multiply your outs by **2** for your chance to hit on the **next single card** (flop→turn, or turn→river). On the flop with both the turn and river still to come, multiply by **4**.

WORKED EXAMPLE — FLUSH DRAW ON THE FLOP

9 outs $\times$ 2 $\approx$ **18%** to hit on the turn. 9 outs $\times$ 4 $\approx$ **36%** to hit by the river. (Exact: 19.1% and 35.0% — the rule is a fast, close approximation.)

ALL-IN EQUITY, ROUGHLY

Classic matchups

Overpair vs. underpair (e.g. KK vs. 99)	$\approx$ 80 / 20
Pair vs. two overcards (e.g. 88 vs. AK)	$\approx$ 55 / 45 (coin flip)
Dominated ace (e.g. AK vs. AQ)	$\approx$ 70 / 30
Two overcards vs. lower pair, suited connectors	$\approx$ 50 / 50

Preflop equities, heads-up. Real numbers shift a little with exact suits and connectivity.