The Rule of Products is another fundamental principle in mathematics that states that if there are n ways to do one thing and m ways to do another thing, then there are n x m ways to do both of these things in order.

In other words, if there are k possible outcomes for event A and l possible outcomes for event B, then there are k x l possible outcomes for the combined events A and B.

This principle is often used in combinatorics and probability theory to determine the total number of possible outcomes when multiple events occur sequentially. For example, if there are 3 ways to choose a shirt and 4 ways to choose a pair of pants, then there are 3 x 4 = 12 ways to choose both a shirt and a pair of pants.