A typical **Venn diagram** looks like the picture below. A Venn diagram is a way of grouping different parts of data known as **sets**. Drawing Venn diagrams is relatively simple as shown below.

Example: We have the numbers {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11}. Put the odd numbers in A*A* and prime numbers in B*B*. Draw a Venn diagram for this information.

Step 1: Identify numbers that are odd: {1,3,5,7,9,11}{1,3,5,7,9,11} and numbers that are prime: {2,3,5,7,11}{2,3,5,7,11}. There's some crossover here: {3,5,7,11}{3,5,7,11} are contained in **both**, which means they go in the intersection.

Step 2: Numbers that are odd but aren't prime: 11 and 99. These will go in the part of section A*A* that doesn't intersect with B*B*.

Numbers that are prime but aren't odd: 22. These will go in the part of circle B*B* that doesn't intersect with A*A*.

Step 3: All the numbers that are neither odd nor prime: 44, 66, 88, and 1010, will go inside the rectangle but outside either circle.

The result is the Venn diagram shown.