## Calculating probabilities: Takeaways 🖻

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## **Syntax**

• Finding probability of an event:

```
days_over_threshold = bikes[bikes["cnt"] > 4000].shpae[0] # number of days that satisfies
condition

total_days = bikes.shape[0] # total number of days
probability_over_4000 = days_over_threshold / total_days # proportion of condition
satisfied:total number of days
```

• Accessing the factorial method using the math module:

```
import math
math.factorial(5)
```

## Concepts

- The probability of three heads when flipping three coins is 0.5 \* 0.5 \* 0.5, which equals 0.125.
- Probability follows a pattern. A given outcome happening all the time or none of the time, can only occur in one combination. The next step lower, a given outcome happening every time except once, or a given outcome only happening once, can happen in as many combinations as there are total events.
- A factorial means "multiply every number from 1 to this number together" so 4! = 4 \* 3 \* 2\* 1 = 24.
- We can calculate the number of combinations in which an outcome can occur in a set of events using: where;
  - k is the number of times we want the desired outcome to occur.
  - $\mathbf{N}$  is the total number of events we have.

- The probability of a single combination occurring is given by where:
  - p is the probability of an outcome will occur.
  - ullet is the complimentary probability the outcome will not happen.
  - k is the number of times we want the desired outcome to occur.
  - $\mathbb{N}$  is the total number of events we have.
- Statistical significance is the question of whether a result happened as the result of something we changed, or whether a result is a matter of random chance. Typically, researchers will use 5% as a significance threshold to determine if an event is statistically significant or not.

## Resources

- Binomial Distribution
- Factorial
- Statistical Significance



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