# 1 Random Variables

```
In [ ]:
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
n = np.random.randint(2, 10, 40)
print(n)
```

```
\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 & 3 & 6 & 3 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 9 & 9 & 8 & 6 & 6 & 9 & 2 & 8 & 5 & 7 & 6 & 6 & 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 9 & 6 & 7 & 3 & 7 & 4 & 4 & 7 & 3 & 9 & 3 & 8 \\ & 7 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}
```

# 1.1 Probability Mass Function

```
In [ ]:
```

```
#Convert list n to dataframe
df = pd.DataFrame(n)

#Count each variable how many times repeated
df = pd.DataFrame(df[0].value_counts())
df
```

#### Out[20]:

```
0
```

**7** 7

**6** 7

**9** 6

**8** 4

**4** 4

**2** 2

**5** 1

#### In [ ]:

```
length = len(n)
length
```

```
Out[21]:
```

40

```
df.columns = ["Counts"]
df
```

# Out[22]:

	Counts		
3	9		
7	7		
6	7		
9	6		
8	4		
4	4		
2	2		
5	1		

# In [ ]:

```
df["Prob"] = df["Counts"] / length
df
```

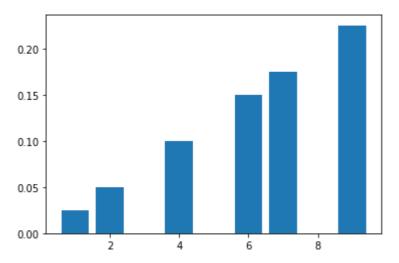
# Out[23]:

	Counts	Prob
3	9	0.225
7	7	0.175
6	7	0.175
9	6	0.150
8	4	0.100
4	4	0.100
2	2	0.050
5	1	0.025

```
# Plot pmf
plt.bar(df["Counts"], df["Prob"])
```

#### Out[24]:

<BarContainer object of 8 artists>



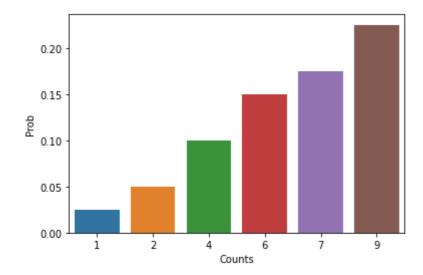
## In [ ]:

```
sns.barplot(df["Counts"], df["Prob"])
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarn ing: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other argumen ts without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. FutureWarning

#### Out[25]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fc527a53e90>



### Out[28]:

	Candy	Total
0	Blue	30000
1	Orange	10000
2	Green	20000
3	Purple	12000

# In [ ]:

```
df["pmf"] = df["Total"]/df["Total"].sum()
df
```

## Out[30]:

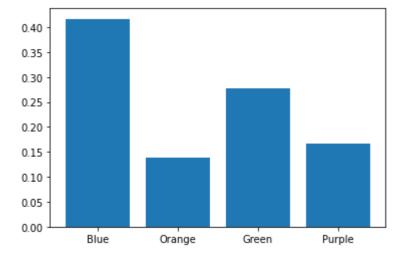
	Candy	Total	pmf
0	Blue	30000	0.416667
1	Orange	10000	0.138889
2	Green	20000	0.277778
3	Purple	12000	0.166667

# In [ ]:

```
plt.bar(df["Candy"], df["pmf"])
```

# Out[32]:

<BarContainer object of 4 artists>

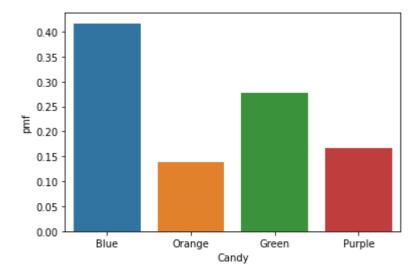


```
#Plot pmf using seaborne
sns.barplot(df["Candy"], df["pmf"])
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/\_decorators.py:43: FutureWarn ing: Pass the following variables as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other argumen ts without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. FutureWarning

#### Out[31]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fc525618fd0>



# 1.2 Probability Density Function

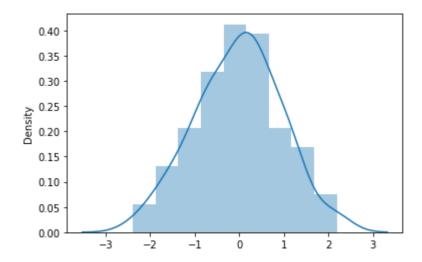
```
data = np.random.normal(size = 100)
data = np.append(data, [1.2, 1.2, 1.2, 1.2])
sns.distplot(data)
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2619: Future Warning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for his tograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

#### Out[33]:

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fc52539f750>



## In [ ]:

dir(sns)

#### In [ ]:

```
import scipy.stats as stats
mu = 20
sigma = 2
h = sorted(np.random.normal(mu, sigma, 100))
```

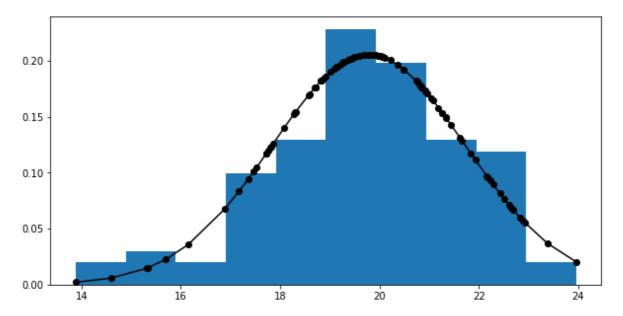
```
from scipy.interpolate import fitpack2
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))

fit = stats.norm.pdf(h, np.mean(h), np.std(h))

plt.plot(h, fit, "-o", color = "Black")

plt.hist(h, density = True)
```

#### Out[49]:



# 1.3 Cumulative Distribution Function

```
import scipy.stats as ss

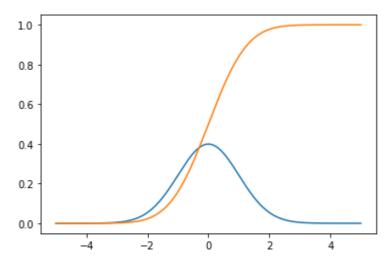
x = np.linspace(-5, 5, 5000)
mu = 0
sigma = 1

y_pdf = ss.norm.pdf(x, mu, sigma)
y_cdf = ss.norm.cdf(x, mu, sigma)

plt.plot(x, y_pdf, label = "pdf")
plt.plot(x, y_cdf, label = "cdf")
```

### Out[51]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fc524a9ad50>]



```
plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
fit = stats.norm.cdf(h, np.mean(h), np.std(h))
plt.plot(h, fit, "-o", color = "Black")
plt.hist(h, density = True)
```

## Out[54]:

