```
# Probability of getting 3 when a die is rolled
          ns=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}
          na={3}
          pa=len(na)/len(ns)
          print("Probability of getting 3 is:",pa)
          Probability of getting 3 is: 0.166666666666666
          # Calculate the probabillity of atleast getting one head when coin is tossed thrice
          ns={'HHH','THH','HTH','HHT','TTH','THT','HTT','TTT'}
          na={'HHH', 'THH', 'HTH', 'HHT', 'TTH', 'THT', 'HTT'}
          pa=len(na)/len(ns)
          print("Probability of atleast getting one head is:",pa)
         Probability of atleast getting one head is: 0.875
          # Glass of jar contain 5 red,3 blue and 2 green jelly beans. If a jelly is chosen at random from jar, what is probability that it is not a blue
          ns=10
          na=7
          pa=na/ns
          print("Probability of not getting blue jar is:",pa)
          Probability of not getting blue jar is: 0.7
 In [4]:
          print("Probability that they will be alive after 20 years is:",P)
          Probability that they will be alive after 20 years is: 0.35
 In [5]:
          def probability(number_of_events, samplespace):
            return number_of_events/samplespace
 In [6]:
          pa=probability(2,6)
          pb=probability(3,6)
          print("Probability of getting a 4 or 5 on the first toss and 1, 2 or 3 on second toss is:", P)
          Probability of getting a 4 or 5 on the first toss and 1, 2 or 3 on second toss is 0.16666666666666666
 In [7]:
          pa=probability(5,10)
          pb=probability(3,9)
          pc=probability(2,8)
          P=pa*pb*pc
          print("The probability of obtaining white, black and green in the order is:",P)
         The probability of obtaining white, black and green in the order is: 0.041666666666666664
In [17]:
          cards=52
          hearts=13
          clubs=13
          heart_or_club=probability(13,52)+probability(13,52)
          print('Probability fo drawing heart or club in a deck of 52 cards is',heart_or_club)
          Probability fo drawing heart or club in a deck of 52 cards is 0.5
In [16]:
          cards=52
          ace=4
          king=4
          ace_or_king_or_queen=probability(4,52)+probability(4,52)+probability(4,52)
          print("Probability of drawing ace, king or queen cards from deck is:",ace_or_king_or_queen)
         Probability of drawing ace, king or queen cards from deck is: 0.23076923076923078
          # Probability of getting heart or ace
          heart=13
          ace=4
          ace_of_hearts=1
          ha=probability(13,52)+probability(ace,52)-probability(ace_of_hearts,cards) # Additive rule
          print(ha)
          0.3076923076923077
In [19]:
          # Probability of not getting 5 when a fair die is rolled
          ns=6 \# n(s) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}
          na=1 #n(a)={5}
          pa=na/ns
          print('probability of not getting 5 is ', 1-pa)
         probability of not getting 5 is 0.83333333333333333
         Conditional Probability
In [20]:
          import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
          df=pd.read_csv('D:\Fds DataSet\student-mat.csv') #Student-mat.csv file
          df.head(3)
            school sex age address famsize Pstatus Medu Fedu
                                                                Mjob
                                                                       Fjob ... famrel freetime goout Dalc Walc health absences G1 G2 G3
Out[20]:
                       18
                                      GT3
                                                           4 at_home
                                                                     teacher ...
               GP
                    F 17
                                      GT3
                                                           1 at_home
                                                                       other ...
               GΡ
                    F 15
                                      LE3
                                                                                                                              7
                                                                                                                                  8 10
                                                           1 at_home
                                                                       other ...
         3 rows × 33 columns
In [21]:
          len(df)
          395
Out[21]:
          df['grade_A']=np.where(df['G3']*5 >= 80 , 1, 0)
         If Student is absent more then 10 or more classes then they should be in the high_absences list
In [23]:
          df['high_absences']=np.where(df['absences']>=10,1,0)
         Add one more column to make building a pivot table easier
In [25]:
          df['count']=1
         Drop all other columns and just display new added 3 columns
In [26]:
          df=df[['grade_A', 'high_absences', 'count']]
          df.head()
            grade_A high_absences count
Out[26]:
                                    1
                 0
                                     1
                 0
                                     1
                 0
                                     1
                 0
                                     1
In [27]:
          final=pd.pivot_table(df, values='count', index=['grade_A'], columns=['high_absences'],
                                aggfunc=np.size,fill_value=0)
In [28]:
          print(final)
         high_absences
                         0 1
         grade_A
                         277 78
                          35 5
In [29]:
          # probability of a grade of 80% or greater
          Pa = (35 + 5) / (35 + 5 + 277 + 78)
          print(Pa)
          0.10126582278481013
In [30]:
          Pb = (78 + 5) / (35 + 5 + 277 + 78)
          print(Pb)
          0.21012658227848102
In [31]:
          PaAndb = 5 / (35 + 5 + 277 + 78)
          print(PaAndb)
          0.012658227848101266
In [32]:
          print(PaAndb / Pb)
          0.060240963855421686
 In [ ]:
```