# Distributions.jl Cheatsheet

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# 1 Basics

Install Julia Language ·

Go to https://julialang.org/downloads/ to download and install Julia.

- Install packages -

In the Julia REPL (Read-Eval-Print Loop) type ] to enter the package manager mode, then type:

julia> ]

Pkg> add Distributions, Statistics, Random, StatsBase julia> using Distributions, Statistics, StatsBase

To go back to the Julia REPL type backspace, using is a command to load the installed packages.

— Create a distribution —

p = [.4, .3, .2, .1] # categorical ditribution

d0 = Categorical(p)

d1 = Binomial(10, 0.5) # Binomial distribution with n=10 and p = 0.5

d2 = Normal(10,4)#Normal distribution with mean 10 and std

d3 = FDist(4,6) # Fdistribution with (4,6) df

d4 = Exponential(2.5) # Exponential distribution scale 2.5

d5 = Gamma(2,3) # Gamma distribution with  $\alpha=2$ ,  $\theta=3$ 

d6 = Chisq(3) # Chi square distribution with 3 df

#### Parameter retrieval

# If method applies to the distribution:

params(d1) # Return a tuple of parameters.

scale(d2) # Get the scale parameter.

location(d2) # Get the location parameter

shape(d5) # Get the shape parameter

scale(d4) # Get the scale parameter

rate(d4) # Get the rate parameter

ncategories(d0) # # Get the number of categories

probs(d0) # Get the probability vector

ntrials(d1) # Get the number of trials.

succprob(d1) # Get the probability of success

failprob(d1) # Get the probability of failure.

minimum(d1) # Return the maximum of the support of d.

maximum(d1) # Return the minimum of the support of d.

extrema(d2) # Return the minimum and maximum of the support of d as a 2-tuple.

mean(d2) # Compute the expectation.

var(d2) # Compute the variance.

std(d2) # Return the standard deviation of distribution d, i.e. sgrt(var(d)).

median(d2) # Return the median value of distribution d. The median is the smallest x in the support of d for which cdf(d,  $x) \ge 1/2$ . Corresponding to this definition as 1/2-quantile, a fallback is provided calling the quantile function.

mode(d2) # Returns the first mode.

skewness(d2) # Compute the skewness.

kurtosis(d2) # Computes excess kurtosis by default. Proper kurtosis can be returned with correction=false

isplatykurtic(d2) # Return whether d is platykurtic (i.e kurtosis(d) < 0).

isleptokurtic(d2) # Return whether d is leptokurtic (i.e kurtosis(d) > 0).

ismesokurtic(d2) # Return whether d is mesokurtic (i.e kurtosis(d) == 0).

entropy(d2) # Compute the entropy value of distribution d. mgf(d2,.5) # Evaluate the moment-generating function of distribution d at t.

cqf(d2,1) # Evaluate the cumulant-generating function of distribution d at t.

cf(d2.1) # Evaluate the characteristic function of distribution d.

pdfsquaredL2norm(d2) # Return the square of the L2 norm of the probability density function f(x)

# 3 Probability

### — Probability evaluation

insupport(d1,2) # When x is a scalar, it returns whether x is within the support of d. When x is an array, it returns whether every element in x is within the support of d.

pdf(d2,1) # Evaluate the probability density (mass) at x. logpdf(d2,-1) # Evaluate the logarithm of probability density (mass) at x.

cdf(d2,1) # Evaluate the cumulative probability at x.

logcdf(d2,0) # The logarithm of the cumulative function value(s) evaluated at x.

logdiffcdf(d2,0,1) # The natural logarithm of the difference between the cumulative density function at x and y

ccdf(d2,-1) # The complementary cumulative function evaluated at x, i.e. 1 - cdf(d, x)

logccdf(d2,0) # The logarithm of the complementary cumulative function values evaluated at x

quantile(d2, 0.8) # Evaluate the (generalized) inverse cumulative distribution function at q.

cquantile(d2,0.3) # The complementary quantile value, i.e. quantile(d, 1-q)

invlogcdf(d2,-0.2) # The (generalized) inverse function of

invlogccdf(d2,-.5) # The (generalized) inverse function of logccdf

### Random number generation

Random.seed!(1234) # set random seed for reproducibility rand(d2,n) # Generate a n-vector sample from d

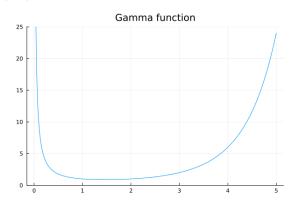
### 5 Special functions

# Gamma function

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty t^{x-1} e^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

#### using SpecialFunctions

gamma(5) # Calculates gamma function at 5 gamma(0.5)



Beta function

$$B(x,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

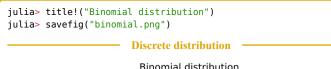
beta(2,3) # B(2,3)

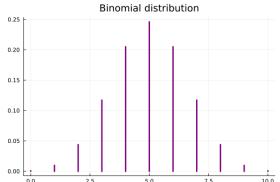
#### 6 Plots

## Install packages

Install StatsPlots package. This package is a drop-in replacement for Plots.jl that contains many statistical recipes for concepts and types introduced in the JuliaStats organization.

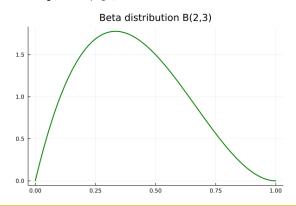
Pkg> add StatsPlots julia> using StatsPlots julia> plot(Binomial(10,0.5), leg= false)





### **Continuous distribution**

julia> plot(Beta(2,3), leg= false) julia> title!("Beta distribution B(2,3)") julia> savefig("beta.png")



## 7 Distributions

#### Discrete

Bernoulli

BernoulliLogit

BetaBinomial

Binomial

Biweight

Categorical

Dirac

DiscreteNonParametric

DiscreteUniform

Geometric

Hypergeometric

NegativeBinomial

Poisson

PoissonBinomial

Skellam

Soliton

Arcsine

Beta

#### Continuous

```
8 Another plot
```

# **Normal Moment generating function**

Carlos LESMES @ https://carloslesmes.github.io/

```
using Plots
f(x)=mgf(Normal(),x)
plot(f,-3,3, leg=false)
title!("Normal Standard Distribution MGF")
xlabel!("t")
ylabel!("mgf(t)")
savefig("normal-mgf.png")
```

NormalInverseGaussian

SkewedExponentialPower StudentizedRange

SymTriangularDist

TriangularDist

PGeneralizedGaussian

Pareto

Rician

**TDist** 

Triweight

Uniform

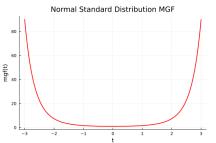
Weibull

VonMises

Rayleigh

Semicircle

SkewNormal



- 1. Distributions.jl manual: https://juliastats.org/Distributions.jl/stable/
- 2. HTML Cheat Sheet: https://carloslesmes.github.io

BetaPrime

Cauchy

Chernoff

Chi

Chisq

Cosine

Epanechnikov

Erlang

Exponential

**FDist** 

Frechet

Gamma

GeneralizedExtremeValue

GeneralizedPareto

Gumbel

InverseGamma

InverseGaussian

JohnsonSU

**KSDist** 

KSOneSided

Kolmogorov

Kumaraswamy

Laplace

Levy

Lindley

LogNormal

LogUniform

Logistic

LogitNormal

NoncentralBeta

NoncentralChisq

NoncentralF

NoncentralT

Normal

NormalCanon