

Files

sample\_data

gender\_submission.csv

test.csv

train.csv

```
[1] import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.stats as stats

gender_submission = pd.read_csv("gender_submission.csv")
gender_submission
```

	PassengerId	Survived
0	892	0
1	893	1
2	894	0
3	895	0
4	896	1
...	...	...
413	1305	0
414	1306	1
415	1307	0
416	1308	0
417	1309	0

418 rows x 2 columns

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goutamrayavarapugoutam@gmail.com

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```
test = pd.read_csv("test.csv")
test
```

	PassengerId	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare
0	892	3	Kelly, Mr. James	male	34.5	0	0	330911	7.8292
1	893	3	Wilkes, Mrs. James (Ellen Needs)	female	47.0	1	0	363272	7.0000
2	894	2	Myles, Mr. Thomas Francis	male	62.0	0	0	240276	9.6875
3	895	3	Wirz, Mr. Albert	male	27.0	0	0	315154	8.6625
4	896	3	Hirvonen, Mrs. Alexander (Helga E Lindqvist)	female	22.0	1	1	3101298	12.2875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
413	1305	3	Spector, Mr. Woolf	male	NaN	0	0	A.5. 3236	8.0500
414	1306	1	Oliva y Ocana, Dona. Fermina	female	39.0	0	0	PC 17758	108.9000
415	1307	3	Saether, Mr. Simon Sivertsen	male	38.5	0	0	SOTON/O.Q. 3101262	7.2500
416	1308	3	Ware, Mr. Frederick	male	NaN	0	0	359309	8.0500
417	1309	3	Peter, Master. Michael J	male	NaN	1	1	2668	22.3583

418 rows x 11 columns

```
[4] train = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
train
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373150	8.0500	NaN	S

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```
[4] train = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
train
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 211
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 175
2	3	1	3	Heikinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 31012
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	1138
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	3734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	2115
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	1120
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 66
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369 30.0000 C148 C
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376 7.7500 NaN Q

891 rows x 12 columns

```
[5] uniform_data = stats.uniform.rvs(size=100000, # Generate 100000 numbers
                                   loc = 0,      # From 0
                                   scale=10)     # To 10

[6] pd.DataFrame(uniform_data).plot(kind="density", # Plot the distribution
    figsize=(9,9),
    xlim=(-1,11));
```

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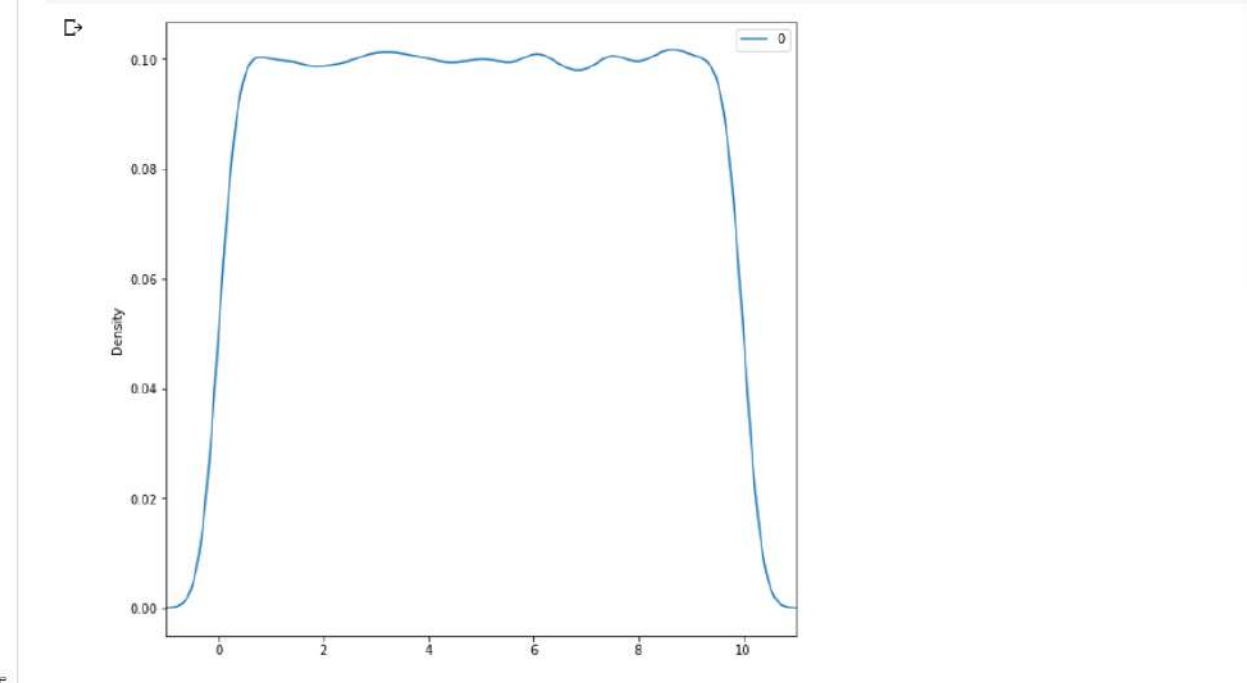
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```
+ Code + Text
uniform_data = stats.uniform.rvs(size=100000, # Generate 100000 numbers
[5]      loc = 0, # From 0
        scale=10) # To 10

pd.DataFrame(uniform_data).plot(kind="density", # Plot the distribution
    figsize=(9,9),
    xlim=(-1,11));
```





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```
[7] stats.uniform.cdf(x=2.5,
                    loc=0,
                    scale=10)

0.25

[8] stats.uniform.ppf(q=0.4,
                    loc=0,
                    scale=10)

4.0

[9] for x in range(-1,12,3):
    print("Density at x value " + str(x))
    print( stats.uniform.pdf(x, loc=0, scale=10) )

Density at x value -1
0.0
Density at x value 2
0.1
Density at x value 5
0.1
Density at x value 8
0.1
Density at x value 11
0.0


[11] import random

random.randint(0,10)

3

[12] random.choice([2,4,6,9]) # Get a random element from a sequence

7
```



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```
[11] import random

random.randint(0,10)

3

[12] random.choice([2,4,6,9]) # Get a random element from a sequence

2

[13] random.random() # Get a real number between 0 and 1

0.986028408104114

[14] random.uniform(0,10) # Get a real in the specified range

8.31738112171565

[15] random.seed(12) # Set the seed to an arbitrary value

print([random.uniform(0,10) for x in range(4)])


random.seed(12) # Set the seed to the same value

print([random.uniform(0,10) for x in range(4)])

[4.7457067868854805, 6.574725026572553, 6.664104711248381, 1.4260035292536777]
[4.7457067868854805, 6.574725026572553, 6.664104711248381, 1.4260035292536777]

normal distribution

[16] probab_under_minus1 = stats.norm.cdf(x=-1,
```

  
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```
normal distribution

[16] prob_under_minus1 = stats.norm.cdf(x= -1,
                                     loc = 0,
                                     scale= 1)

prob_over_1 = 1 - stats.norm.cdf(x= 1,
                                 loc = 0,
                                 scale= 1)

between_prob = 1-(prob_under_minus1+prob_over_1)

print(prob_under_minus1, prob_over_1, between_prob)

0.15865525393145707 0.15865525393145707 0.6826894921370859


[17] # Plot normal distribution areas*

plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (9,9)

plt.fill_between(x=np.arange(-4,-1,0.01),
                 y1= stats.norm.pdf(np.arange(-4,-1,0.01)) ,
                 facecolor='red',
                 alpha=0.35)

plt.fill_between(x=np.arange(1,4,0.01),
                 y1= stats.norm.pdf(np.arange(1,4,0.01)) ,
                 facecolor='red',
                 alpha=0.35)

plt.fill_between(x=np.arange(-1,1,0.01),
                 y1= stats.norm.pdf(np.arange(-1,1,0.01)) ,
                 facecolor='blue',
                 alpha=0.35)
```



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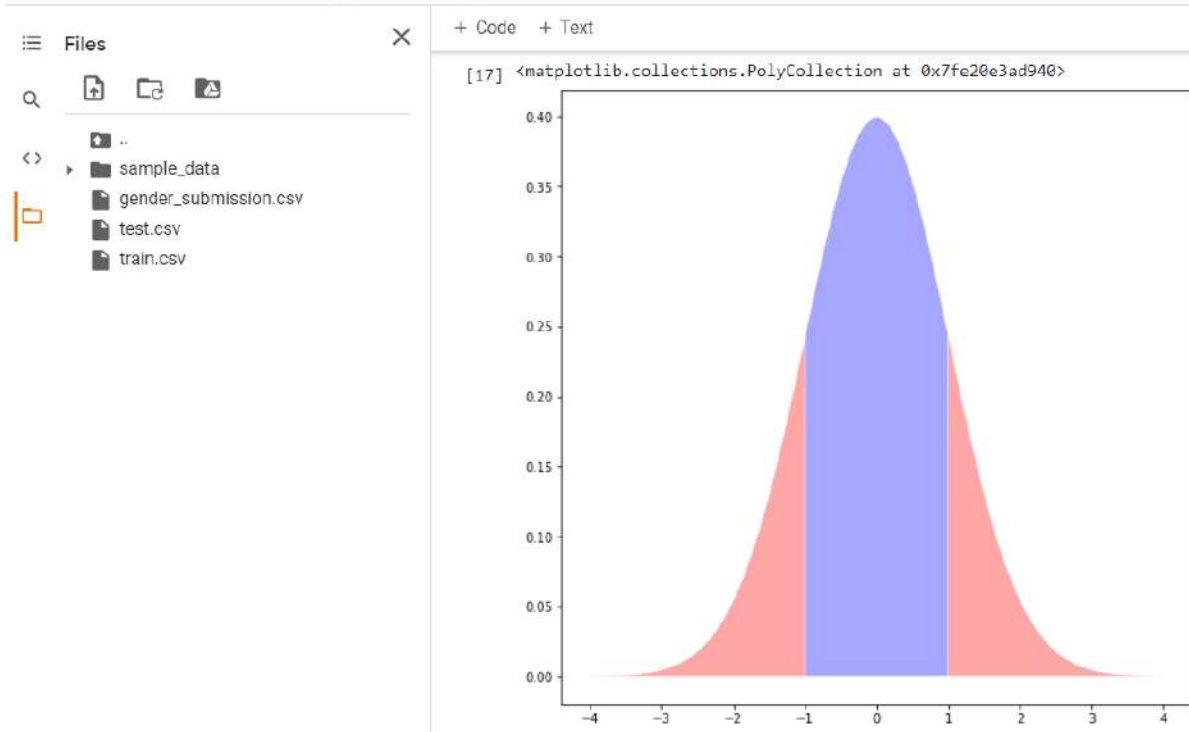
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```
[18] print( stats.norm.ppf(q=0.025) ) # Find the quantile for the 2.5% cutoff
      print( stats.norm.ppf(q=0.975) ) # Find the quantile for the 97.5% cutoff

-1.9599639845400545
1.959963984540054
```



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```
[18] print( stats.norm.ppf(q=0.025) ) # Find the quantile for the 2.5% cutoff
      print( stats.norm.ppf(q=0.975) ) # Find the quantile for the 97.5% cutoff

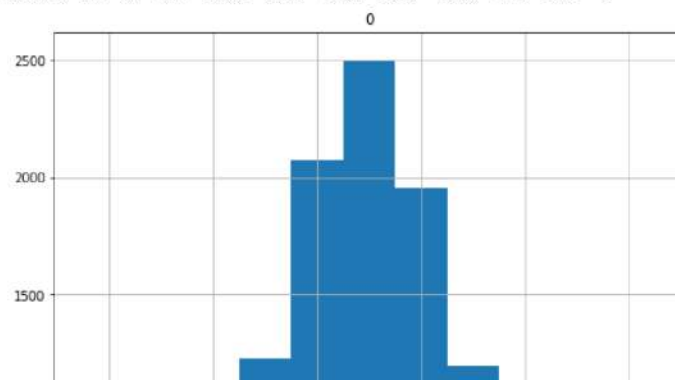
-1.9599639845400545
1.959963984540054
```


Binomial distribution

```
[20] fair_coin_flips = stats.binom.rvs(n=10,      # Number of flips per trial
                                     p=0.5,      # Success probability
                                     size=10000)  # Number of trials

print( pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns=fair_coin_flips))
pd.DataFrame(fair_coin_flips).hist(range=(-0.5,10.5), bins=11);
```

col_0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
row_0											
counts	14	99	407	1228	2076	2498	1957	1193	419	100	9





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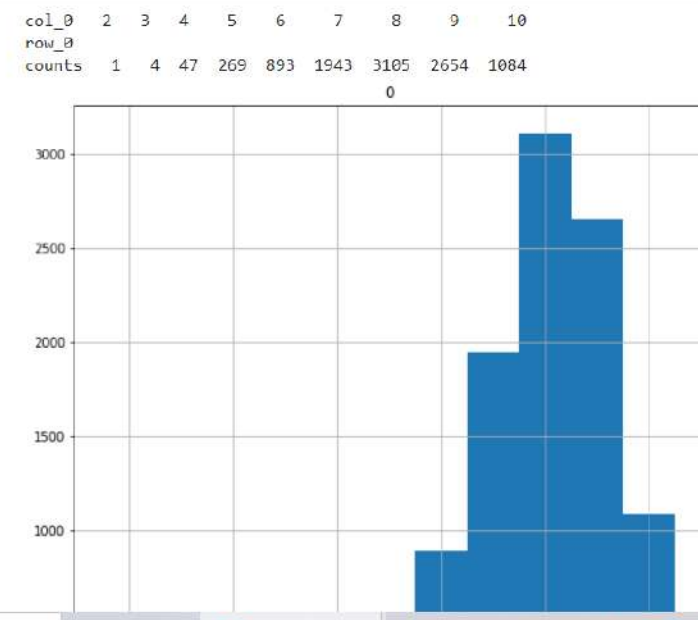
test.csv


train.csv

```
[21] biased_coin_flips = stats.binom.rvs(n=10, # Number of flips per trial
                                     p=0.8, # Success probability
                                     size=10000) # Number of trials

# Print table of counts
print(pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns=biased_coin_flips))

# Plot histogram
pd.DataFrame(biased_coin_flips).hist(range=(-0.5,10.5), bins=11);
```





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```
[22] stats.binom.cdf(k=5,      # Probability of k = 5 successes or less
              n=10,        # With 10 flips
              p=0.8)        # And success probability 0.8

0.032793497599999964

[23] 1 - stats.binom.cdf(k=8,      # Probability of k = 9 successes or more
              n=10,        # With 10 flips
              p=0.8)        # And success probability 0.8

0.37580963840000003

[24] stats.binom.pmf(k=5,      # Probability of k = 5 successes
              n=10,        # With 10 flips
              p=0.5)        # And success probability 0.5

0.246093750000000025


[25] stats.binom.pmf(k=8,      # Probability of k = 8 successes
              n=10,        # With 10 flips
              p=0.8)        # And success probability 0.8

0.301989888
```

### Geometric and Exponential Distributions

```
[26] flips_till_heads = stats.geom.rvs(size=10000, # Generate geometric data
              p=0.5) # With success prob 0.5

# Print table of counts
print( pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns= flips_till_heads))
```



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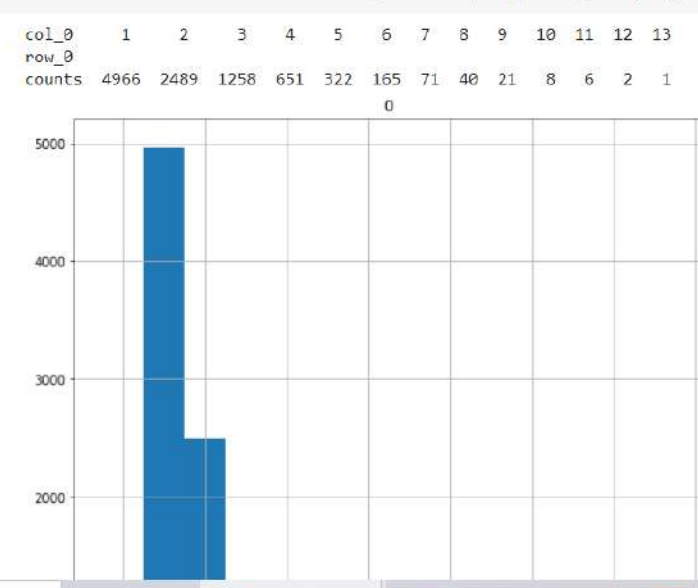
train.csv


### Geometric and Exponential Distributions

```
[26] flips_till_heads = stats.geom.rvs(size=10000, # Generate geometric data
                                     p=0.5)      # With success prob 0.5

# Print table of counts
print(pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns=flips_till_heads))

# Plot histogram
pd.DataFrame(flips_till_heads).hist(range=(-0.5,max(flips_till_heads)+0.5)
                                   , bins=max(flips_till_heads)+1);
```





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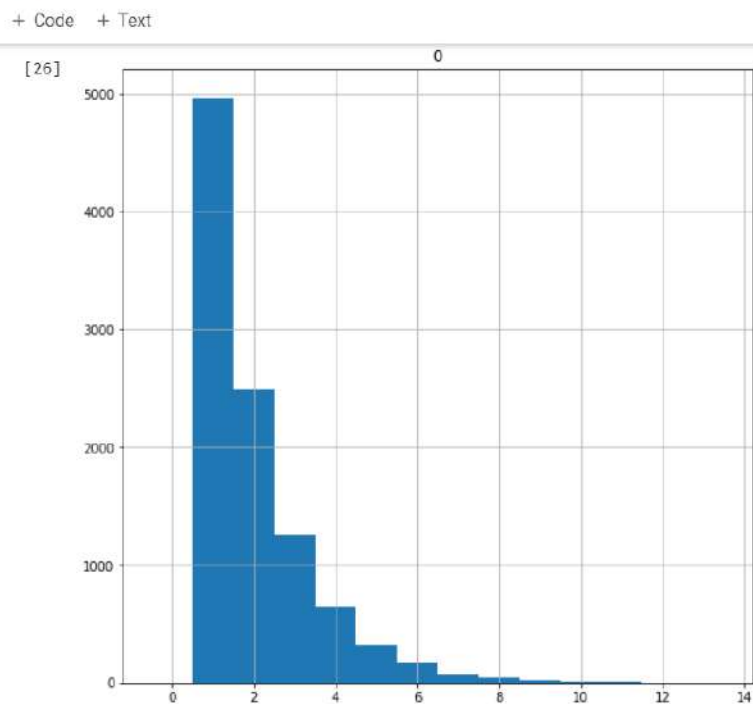
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```
[27] first_five = stats.geom.cdf(k=5, # Prob of success in first 5 flips
                                p=0.5)

1 - first_five

0.03125
```



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```
[27] first_five = stats.geom.cdf(k=5, # Prob of success in first 5 flips
                                p=0.5)

1 - first_five

0.03125

stats.geom.pmf(k=2, # Prob of needing exactly 2 flips to get first success
                p=0.5)

0.25

[30] # Get the probability of waiting more than 1 time unit before a success

prob_1 = stats.expon.cdf(x=1,
                          scale=1) # Arrival rate


1 - prob_1

0.36787944117144233

[31] plt.fill_between(x=np.arange(0,1,0.01),
                   y1= stats.expon.pdf(np.arange(0,1,0.01)) ,
                   facecolor='blue',
                   alpha=0.35)

plt.fill_between(x=np.arange(1,7,0.01),
                  y1= stats.expon.pdf(np.arange(1,7,0.01)) ,
                  facecolor='red',
                  alpha=0.35)

plt.text(x=0.3, y=0.2, s= round(prob_1,3))
plt.text(x=1.5, y=0.08, s= round(1 - prob_1,3));
```



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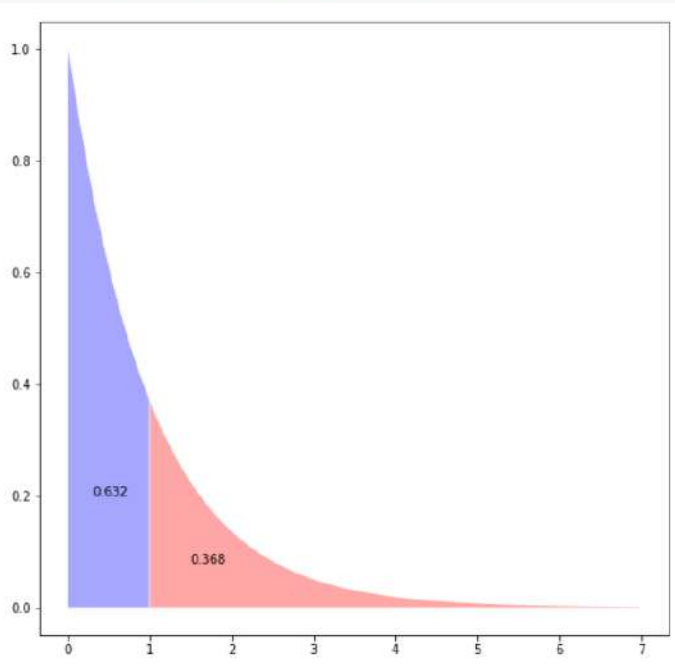
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```
[31] plt.text(x=0.3, y=0.2, s= round(prob_1,3))
plt.text(x=1.5, y=0.08, s= round(1 - prob_1,3));
```



Poisson Distribution

```
[32] random.seed(12)
```

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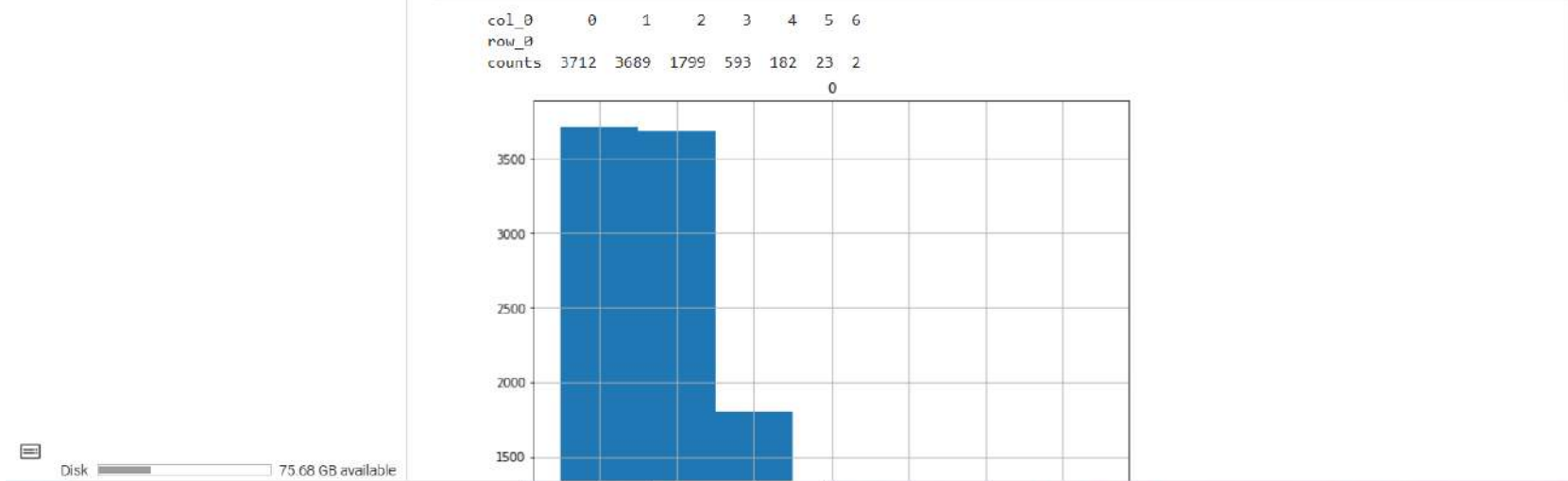
```
Poisson Distribution


[32] random.seed(12)

arrival_rate_1 = stats.poisson.rvs(size=10000, # Generate Poisson data
                                  mu=1 )      # Average arrival time 1

# Print table of counts
print( pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns= arrival_rate_1))

# Plot histogram
pd.DataFrame(arrival_rate_1).hist(range=(-0.5,max(arrival_rate_1)+0.5)
                                , bins=max(arrival_rate_1)+1);
```





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```
[33] random.seed(12)

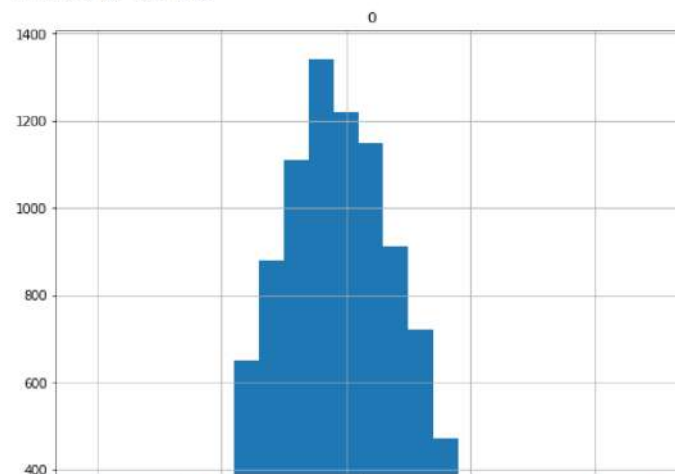
arrival_rate_10 = stats.poisson.rvs(size=10000, # Generate Poisson data
                                   mu=10 )     # Average arrival time 10


# Print table of counts
print( pd.crosstab(index="counts", columns= arrival_rate_10))

# Plot histogram
pd.DataFrame(arrival_rate_10).hist(range=(-0.5,max(arrival_rate_10)+0.5)
                                   , bins=max(arrival_rate_10)+1);
```

col_0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	...	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
row_0									...								
counts	1	8	19	72	194	376	650	880	...	349	240	136	80	37	26	8	5

[1 rows x 23 columns]





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```
[33]
```




```
[34] stats.poisson.cdf(k=5,      # Check the probability of 5 arrivals or less
                  mu=10)      # With arrival rate 10

0.06708596287903189

[35] stats.poisson.pmf(k=10,     # Check the prob f exactly 10 arrivals
                  mu=10)      # With arrival rate 10

0.12511003572113372
```



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