## In [1]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from IPython.display import Math,Latex
from IPython.core.display import Image
import numpy as np
```

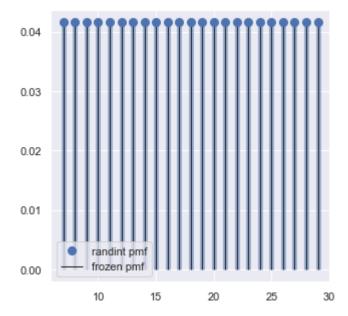
## In [2]:

```
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(color_codes=True)
sns.set(rc={"figure.figsize":(5,5)})
```

# **Uniform Distribution**

### In [3]:

```
from scipy.stats import randint
fig, ax= plt.subplots(1,1)
# calculate a few first moments:
low, high=7,31
mean, var,skew,kurt =randint.stats(low,high, moments='mvsk')
# Display the probability mass function (''pmf''):
x=np.arange(randint.ppf(0.01,low,high),
            randint.ppf(0.99,low,high))
ax.plot(x, randint.pmf(x,low,high),'bo', ms=8,label='randint pmf')
ax.vlines(x,0, randint.pmf(x,low,high), colors='b', lw=5, alpha=0.5)
# Alternately, the distribution object can be called ( as a function)
# to fix the shape and location. This returns a "frozen" RV object holding
# the given parametres fixed
# Freeze the distribution and display the frozen "pmf"
rv = randint(low, high)
ax.vlines(x, 0, rv.pmf(x), colors = "k", linestyles = "-", lw = 1, label = "frozen pmf")
ax.legend(loc = "best") #frameon = False)
plt.show()
prob= randint.cdf(x,low,high)
np.allclose(x,randint.ppf(prob, low, high))
#True
# Generate random numbers
r=randint.rvs(low,high, size=1000)
```



### In [4]:

```
prob= randint.cdf(x,low,high)
np.allclose(x,randint.ppf(prob, low, high))
```

### Out[4]:

True

### In [5]:

```
from numpy import random as r
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
uniformMatrix=r.uniform(0.2,0.4,size=(10))
print('n/n',uniformMatrix)
```

n/n [0.26415027 0.21595338 0.31380566 0.28682409 0.32085036 0.33442704 0.30218281 0.32585694 0.32030874 0.23842769]

### In [6]:

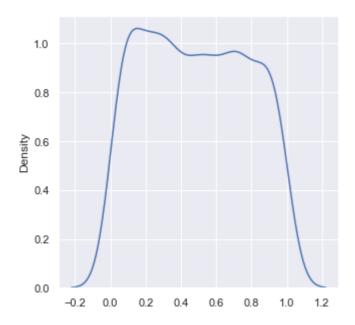
```
sns.distplot(r.uniform(size=(1000)),hist=False)
```

C:\Users\MSCIT\anaconda3.1\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-lev el function with similar flexibility) or `kdeplot` (an axes-level function f or kernel density plots).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

### Out[6]:

<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Density'>



## **Bernoulli Distribution**

```
p(x) = \{ 1-p, x=0

p, x=1 \}
```

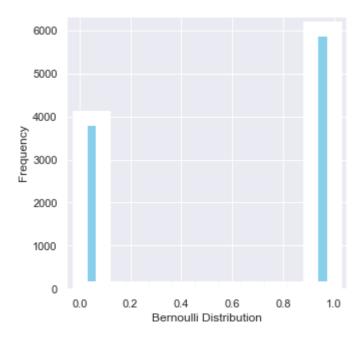
#### In [16]:

```
from scipy.stats import bernoulli
data_bern = bernoulli.rvs(size=10000,p=0.6)
```

## In [17]:

## Out[17]:

[Text(0.5, 0, 'Bernoulli Distribution'), Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')]



# **Binomial Distribution**

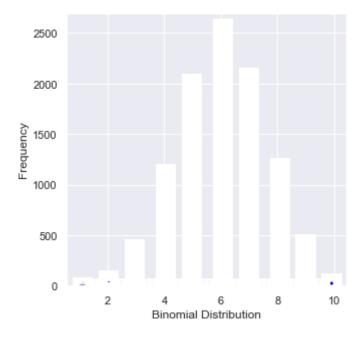
## In [18]:

```
from scipy.stats import binom
data_binom = binom.rvs(size=10000,p=0.6,n=10)
```

## In [26]:

## Out[26]:

[Text(0.5, 0, 'Binomial Distribution'), Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')]



# **Poisson Distribution**

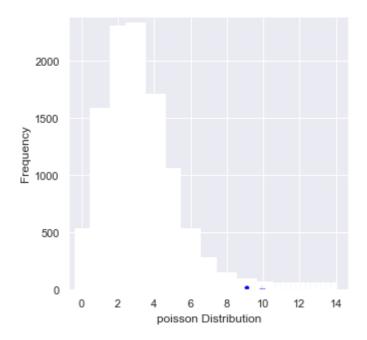
## In [27]:

```
from scipy.stats import poisson
data_poisson = poisson.rvs(size=10000,mu=3)
```

### In [28]:

## Out[28]:

[Text(0.5, 0, 'poisson Distribution'), Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')]



### In [29]:

```
from scipy.stats import poisson
# A wearhouse typically recives 8 delivery 4 and 5 on friday
# What is the prob. that the only 4 delivery will arrive between 4 and 5 pm on friday?
poisson.pmf(4,8)
```

### Out[29]:

0.057252288495362

#### In [30]:

```
# What is the probability of having less than 3 delivers on friday between 4 and 5pm? poisson.cdf(3,8)
```

## Out[30]:

0.04238011199168396

```
In [31]:
# What is the prob. of having no deliveries on friday between 4 ans 5pm?
poisson.pmf(0,8)

Out[31]:
0.00033546262790251185

In [ ]:
```