

# Package ‘vistributions’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Visualize Probability Distributions

**Version** 0.2.0

**Description** Visualize and compute percentiles/probabilities of normal, t, f, chi square and binomial distributions.

**Depends** R(>= 3.2)

**Imports** ggplot2, magrittr, stats, utils

**Suggests** covr, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, vdiffrr, xploerr

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**URL** <https://github.com/rsquaredacademy/vistributions>,  
<https://vistributions.rsquaredacademy.com>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/rsquaredacademy/vistributions/issues>

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.2

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**NeedsCompilation** no

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*vdist\_binom\_plot*      *Visualize binomial distribution*

## Description

Visualize how changes in number of trials and the probability of success affect the shape of the binomial distribution. Compute & visualize probability from a given quantile and quantiles out of given probability.

## Usage

```
vdist_binom_plot(n = 10, p = 0.3, print_plot = TRUE)

vdist_binom_prob(
  n = 10,
  p = 0.3,
  s = 4,
  type = c("lower", "upper", "exact", "interval"),
  print_plot = TRUE
)

vdist_binom_perc(
  n = 10,
  p = 0.5,
  tp = 0.05,
  type = c("lower", "upper"),
  print_plot = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

<i>n</i>	Number of trials.
<i>p</i>	Aggregate probability.
<i>print_plot</i>	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
<i>s</i>	Number of success.
<i>type</i>	Lower/upper/exact/interval.
<i>tp</i>	Probability of success in a trial.

## See Also

[Binomial](#)

## Examples

```
# visualize binomial distribution
vdist_binom_plot(10, 0.3)

# visualize probability from a given quantile
vdist_binom_prob(10, 0.3, 4, type = 'exact')
vdist_binom_prob(10, 0.3, 4, type = 'lower')
vdist_binom_prob(10, 0.3, 4, type = 'upper')
vdist_binom_prob(10, 0.3, c(4, 6), type = 'interval')

# visualize quantiles out of given probability
vdist_binom_perc(10, 0.5, 0.05)
vdist_binom_perc(10, 0.5, 0.05, "upper")
```

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**vdist\_chisquare\_plot** *Visualize chi square distribution*

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## Description

Visualize how changes in degrees of freedom affect the shape of the chi square distribution. Compute & visualize quantiles out of given probability and probability from a given quantile.

## Usage

```
vdist_chisquare_plot(
  df = 3,
  normal = FALSE,
  xaxis_range = 25,
  print_plot = TRUE
)

vdist_chisquare_perc(
  probs = 0.95,
  df = 3,
  type = c("lower", "upper"),
  print_plot = TRUE
)

vdist_chisquare_prob(
  perc = 13,
  df = 11,
  type = c("lower", "upper"),
  print_plot = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

<code>df</code>	Degrees of freedom.
<code>normal</code>	If TRUE, normal curve with same mean and sd as the chi square distribution is drawn.
<code>xaxis_range</code>	The upper range of the X axis.
<code>print_plot</code>	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
<code>probs</code>	Probability value.
<code>type</code>	Lower tail or upper tail.
<code>perc</code>	Quantile value.

## See Also

[Chisquare](#)

## Examples

```
# visualize chi square distribution
vdist_chisquare_plot()
vdist_chisquare_plot(df = 5)
vdist_chisquare_plot(df = 5, normal = TRUE)

# visualize quantiles out of given probability
vdist_chisquare_perc(0.165, 8, 'lower')
vdist_chisquare_perc(0.22, 13, 'upper')

# visualize probability from a given quantile.
vdist_chisquare_prob(13.58, 11, 'lower')
vdist_chisquare_prob(15.72, 13, 'upper')
```

**vdist\_f\_plot**      *Visualize f distribution*

## Description

Visualize how changes in degrees of freedom affect the shape of the F distribution. Compute & visualize quantiles out of given probability and probability from a given quantile.

## Usage

```
vdist_f_plot(num_df = 4, den_df = 30, normal = FALSE, print_plot = TRUE)

vdist_f_perc(
  probs = 0.95,
  num_df = 3,
  den_df = 30,
```

```
    type = c("lower", "upper"),
    print_plot = TRUE
  )

vdist_f_prob(
  perc = 2.35,
  num_df = 5,
  den_df = 32,
  type = c("lower", "upper"),
  print_plot = TRUE
)
```

## Arguments

num_df	Degrees of freedom associated with the numerator of f statistic.
den_df	Degrees of freedom associated with the denominator of f statistic.
normal	If TRUE, normal curve with same mean and sd as the F distribution is drawn.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
probs	Probability value.
type	Lower tail or upper tail.
perc	Quantile value.

## See Also

[FDist](#)

## Examples

```
# visualize F distribution
vdist_f_plot()
vdist_f_plot(6, 10, normal = TRUE)

# visualize probability from a given quantile
vdist_f_perc(0.95, 3, 30, 'lower')
vdist_f_perc(0.125, 9, 35, 'upper')

# visualize quantiles out of given probability
vdist_f_prob(2.35, 5, 32)
vdist_f_prob(1.5222, 9, 35, type = "upper")
```

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vdist_launch_app	<i>Launch shiny app</i>
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**Description**

Launches shiny app for visualizing distributions.

**Usage**

```
vdist_launch_app()
```

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
vdist_launch_app ()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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vdist_normal_plot	<i>Visualize normal distribution</i>
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**Description**

Visualize how changes in mean and standard deviation affect the shape of the normal distribution.  
Compute & visualize quantiles out of given probability and probability from a given quantile.

**Usage**

```
vdist_normal_plot(mean = 0, sd = 1, print_plot = TRUE)  
  
vdist_normal_perc(  
  probs = 0.95,  
  mean = 0,  
  sd = 1,  
  type = c("lower", "upper", "both"),  
  print_plot = TRUE  
)  
  
vdist_normal_prob(  
  perc = 3,  
  mean = 0,  
  sd = 1,  
  type = c("lower", "upper", "both"),  
  print_plot = TRUE  
)
```

**Arguments**

mean	Mean of the normal distribution.
sd	Standard deviation of the normal distribution.
print_plot	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
probs	Probability value.
type	Lower tail, upper tail or both.
perc	Quantile value.

**See Also**

[Normal](#)

**Examples**

```
# visualize normal distribution
vdist_normal_plot()
vdist_normal_plot(mean = 2, sd = 0.6)

# visualize quantiles out of given probability
vdist_normal_perc(0.95, mean = 2, sd = 1.36)
vdist_normal_perc(0.3, mean = 2, sd = 1.36, type = 'upper')
vdist_normal_perc(0.95, mean = 2, sd = 1.36, type = 'both')

# visualize probability from a given quantile
vdist_normal_prob(3.78, mean = 2, sd = 1.36)
vdist_normal_prob(3.43, mean = 2, sd = 1.36, type = 'upper')
vdist_normal_prob(c(-1.74, 1.83), type = 'both')
```

vdist\_t

*Visualize t distribution*

**Description**

Visualize how degrees of freedom affect the shape of t distribution, visualize quantiles out of given probability and probability from a given quantile.

**Usage**

```
vdist_t_plot(df = 3, print_plot = TRUE)

vdist_t_perc(
  probs = 0.95,
  df = 4,
  type = c("lower", "upper", "both"),
  print_plot = TRUE
```

```
)
  vdist_t_prob(
    perc = 1.6,
    df = 7,
    type = c("lower", "upper", "interval", "both"),
    print_plot = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

<code>df</code>	Degrees of freedom.
<code>print_plot</code>	logical; if TRUE, prints the plot else returns a plot object.
<code>probs</code>	Probability value.
<code>type</code>	Lower tail, upper tail, interval or both.
<code>perc</code>	Quantile value.

### See Also

[TDist](#)

### Examples

```
# visualize t distribution
vdist_t_plot()
vdist_t_plot(6)
vdist_t_plot(df = 8)

# visualize quantiles out of given probability
vdist_t_perc(probs = 0.95, df = 4, type = 'lower')
vdist_t_perc(probs = 0.35, df = 4, type = 'upper')
vdist_t_perc(probs = 0.69, df = 7, type = 'both')

# visualize probability from a given quantile
vdist_t_prob(2.045, 7, 'lower')
vdist_t_prob(0.945, 7, 'upper')
vdist_t_prob(1.445, 7, 'interval')
vdist_t_prob(1.6, 7, 'both')
```

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