$$P(X=k) = \binom{n}{k}(p)^k(1-p)^{n-k}$$

1. rbinom(x, size, prob)
   Random values from
   Bin(n=size, p=prob)

2. pbinom(q, size, prob)
   Probability of observing
   k=q successes OR less
   from Bin(n=size, p=prob)

3. qbinom(p, size, prob)
   Number of successes
   from Bin(n=size, p=prob)
   to sum total probability
   to p

$$N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

4. rnorm(n, mean, sd)
   n Random values from
   N(mean, sd^2)

5. pnorm(q, mean, sd)
   Probability of observing
   q or less on N(mean, sd^2)

6. qnorm(p, mean, sd)
   Value on x-axis
   required to have
   total probability
   to the left be p