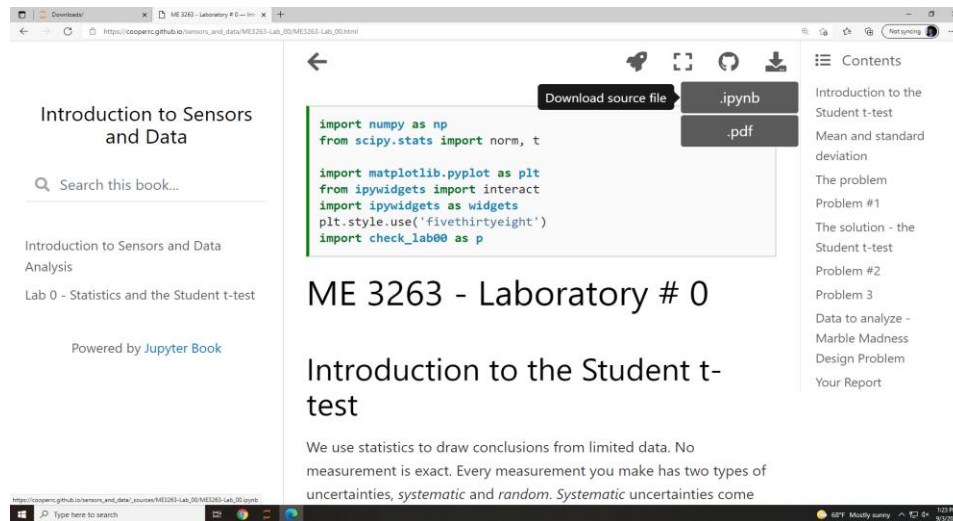
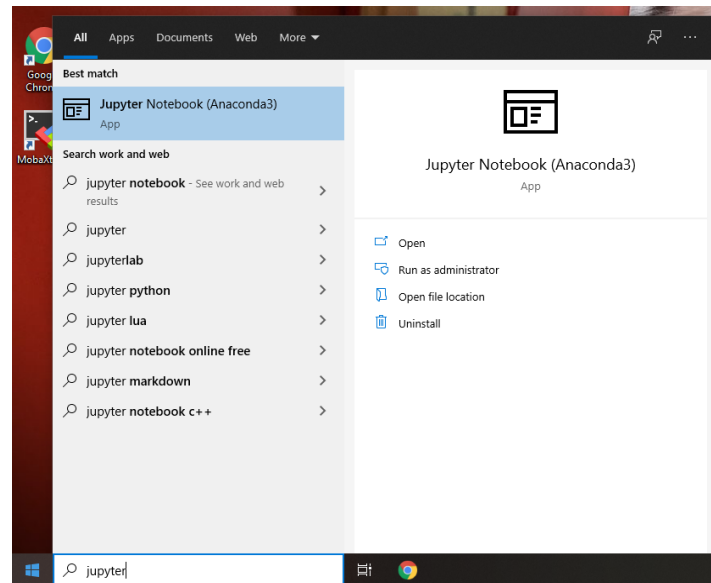


Accessing Jupyter Notebooks in Engineering Labs

1. Download the .ipynb file from the Lab notebook using the menu in the top right

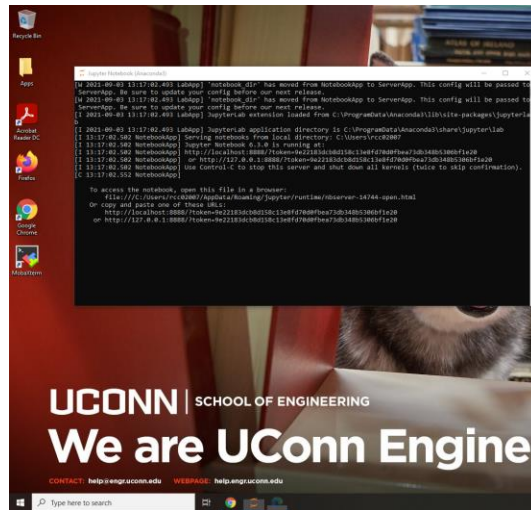


2. Search for "jupyter" in the start menu

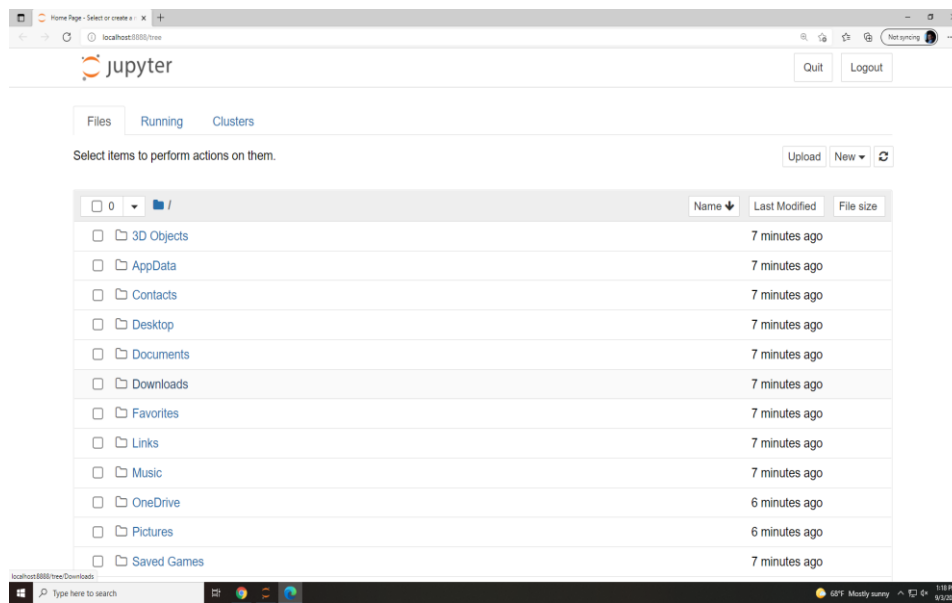


3. Open "Jupyter Notebook (Anaconda3)"

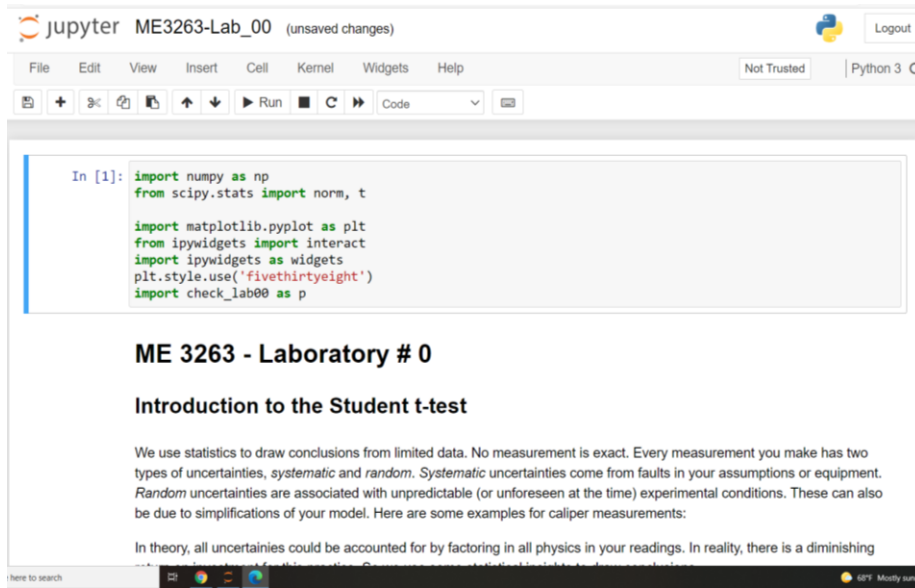
4. Let the program load



5. In the file list, choose "Downloads" and open your downloaded notebook file



6. Now you can edit and interact with your own version of the Lab notebook



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab notebook titled "ME3263-Lab_00 (unsaved changes)". The interface includes a top menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Cell", "Kernel", "Widgets", and "Help". Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations, a "Run" button, and a "Code" dropdown menu. The notebook content is divided into two cells. The first cell is a code cell containing the following Python code:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
        from scipy.stats import norm, t

        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from ipywidgets import interact
        import ipywidgets as widgets
        plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
        import check_lab00 as p
```

The second cell is a text cell with the following content:

ME 3263 - Laboratory # 0

Introduction to the Student t-test

We use statistics to draw conclusions from limited data. No measurement is exact. Every measurement you make has two types of uncertainties, *systematic* and *random*. *Systematic* uncertainties come from faults in your assumptions or equipment. *Random* uncertainties are associated with unpredictable (or unforeseen at the time) experimental conditions. These can also be due to simplifications of your model. Here are some examples for caliper measurements:

In theory, all uncertainties could be accounted for by factoring in all physics in your readings. In reality, there is a diminishing