

Arnav Shirodkar

CMSC 201: Data Structures

Lab 1 Report – Benford’s Law (07/02/2020)

Benford’s Law - Findings

After first piping the data in the file “heights.txt” through “Benford.java”, I retrieved a new file “startDigits.txt” and piped the values into “Hist.java”. I did the same for the data in “r5.txt” and “r7.txt” – photos of all the results are included on the right.

| First Digit | startDigits.txt | Percentage |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 24 | 47.06% |
| 2 | 4 | 7.84% |
| 3 | 8 | 15.69% |
| 4 | 6 | 11.76% |
| 5 | 1 | 1.96% |
| 6 | 3 | 5.88% |
| 7 | 3 | 5.88% |
| 8 | 2 | 3.92% |
| 9 | 0 | 0.00% |

Benford’s law states that in sets of naturally occurring numerical data, the first significant figure is likely to be small, with the digit 1 appearing at least 30% of the time and the successive numbers appearing less and less frequently.

| First Digit | R5.txt | Percentage |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| 1 | 116627 | 16.66% |
| 2 | 19525 | 2.79% |
| 3 | 39090 | 5.58% |
| 4 | 58363 | 8.34% |
| 5 | 77738 | 11.11% |
| 6 | 96386 | 13.77% |
| 7 | 116633 | 16.66% |
| 8 | 97928 | 13.99% |
| 9 | 77710 | 11.10% |

This trend seems to generally hold true for the data from the heights.txt, as we can observe a general trend of decreasing occurrence from 1 – 9. However, this does not seem to hold true for the values in r5.txt and those in r7.txt. In the case of r7.txt, we have a unique situation where all the numbers are written in scientific notation and all have 1 as their first digit (r7.txt may not contain a “naturally occurring set of numbers”).

| First Digit | R7.txt | Percentage |
|-------------|--------|------------|
| 1 | 700000 | 100.00% |
| 2 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 3 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 4 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 5 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 6 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 7 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 8 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 9 | 0 | 0.00% |

I then explored a data set of my own, running the same set of operations on all the prime numbers within the range of 1-1000. Benford's law seems to generally hold true in this case as we can see the the occurrence of each digit has a generally decreasing trend.

| First Digit | Primes.txt | Percentage |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 25 | 14.88% |
| 2 | 19 | 11.31% |
| 3 | 19 | 11.31% |
| 4 | 20 | 11.90% |
| 5 | 17 | 10.12% |
| 6 | 18 | 10.71% |
| 7 | 18 | 10.71% |
| 8 | 17 | 10.12% |
| 9 | 15 | 8.93% |

Stats – Findings

Stats from r5.txt

| N | min | max | mean | Standard Deviation |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------------|
| 700000 | 2.000 | 12.000 | 7.000 | 2.417 |

Stats from r7.txt

(BONUS – The first method provided for calculating Std.Dev does not work with r7.txt and Welford's method must be used – refer to Statfinder.java for reworked code).

| N | min | max | mean | Standard Deviation |
|--------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 700000 | 10000000.000 | 10000001.000 | 10000000.500 | 0.289 |

Stats from heights.txt

| N | min | max | mean | Standard Deviation |
|----|--------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| 51 | 75.000 | 829.800 | 265.172 | 124.084 |