# CSCE629: Rpoject #1

Due on Thursday, April 25, 2019

Prof.Chen 12:00am

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#### **Question 1**

#### Generate graphs with specific nodes density

(a) Suppose "chuck" implies throwing.

Listing 1: Generate graph class

```
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
import collections
import pickle
import heap
# __counter__ = 1
\# _{pair} = 1
class Solution(object):
    def __init__(self,x):
        self.counter = collections.defaultdict(int)
        self.g = set()
        self.weight = collections.defaultdict(int)
        self.graph = collections.defaultdict(set)
        self.size = x
        for i in range (x-1):
            self.g.add(tuple([i,i+1]))
            self.graph[i].add(i+1)
            self.graph[i+1].add(i)
            self.weight[tuple([i,i+1])] = random.uniform(1,10)
            self.counter[i] += 1
            self.counter[i+1] += 1
    def gene_graph_sparse(self):
        while len(self.g)<3*self.size:
            a = int(self.size*random.random())
            b = int(self.size*random.random())
            c = random.uniform(1,10)
            if a!=b and (a,b) not in self.g and (b,a) not in self.g:
                self.graph[a].add(b)
                self.graph[b].add(a)
                self.g.add(tuple([a,b]))
```

```
self.counter[a] += 1
            self.counter[b] += 1
            self.weight[tuple([a,b])] = c
    return self.g
def gene_graph_dense(self):
    for a in range (self. size -1):
        wait = list(range(a)) + list(range(a+1, self.size))
        picked = random.sample(wait, int(0.2*self.size))
        for b in picked:
            self.graph[a].add(b)
            self.graph[b].add(a)
            self.g.add(tuple([a,b]))
            self.counter[a] += 1
            self.counter[b] += 1
            self.weight[tuple([a,b])] = random.uniform(1,10)
    return self.g
def save(self):
    with open('graph_15000.pickle', 'wb') as f: # Python 3: open(..., 'wb')
        pickle.dump([self.graph, self.weight, self.g,self.size], f)
    f.close()
```

#### **Question 2**

#### How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?

(a) Suppose "chuck" implies throwing.

According to the Associated Press (1988), a New York Fish and Wildlife technician named Richard Thomas calculated the volume of dirt in a typical 25–30 foot (7.6–9.1 m) long woodchuck burrow and had determined that if the woodchuck had moved an equivalent volume of wood, it could move "about **700 pounds (320 kg)** on a good day, with the wind at his back".

#### (b) Suppose "chuck" implies vomiting.

A woodchuck can ingest 361.92 cm<sup>3</sup> (22.09 cu in) of wood per day. Assuming immediate expulsion on ingestion with a 5% retainment rate, a woodchuck could chuck **343.82 cm<sup>3</sup>** of wood per day.

#### **Question 3**

Identify the author of Equation 1 below and briefly describe it in English.

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A)P(A)}{P(B)} \tag{1}$$

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## **BONUS QUESTIONS**

#### **Question 4**

The table below shows the nutritional consistencies of two sausage types. Explain their relative differences given what you know about daily adult nutritional recommendations.

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Per 50g	Pork	Soy
Energy	760kJ	538kJ
Protein	7.0g	9.3g
Carbohydrate	0.0g	4.9g
Fat	16.8g	9.1g
Sodium	0.4g	0.4g
Fibre	0.0g	1.4g

malesuada suscipit.

### **Question 5**

Listing 2: Luftballons Perl Script

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
2
  use strict;
3
  use warnings;
  for (1..99) { print $_{-}." Luftballons\n"; }
6
  # This is a commented line
8
  my $string = "Hello World!";
10
11
  print $string."\n\n";
12
13
   $string =~ s/Hello/Goodbye Cruel/;
14
15
  print $string."\n\n";
16
17
  finale();
18
19
  exit;
20
21
  sub finale { print "Fin.\n"; }
```

(a) How many luftballons will be output by the Listing 2 above?

99 luftballons.

(b) Identify the regular expression in Listing 2 and explain how it relates to the anti-war sentiments found in the rest of the script.

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