

# MAL2019 – Artificial Intelligence

## Python Exercises

### Introduction

The aim of this sheet of exercises is to introduce Python coding for those of you who haven't done it before, and to serve as a refresher for those of you who have. You should complete the exercises in a Jupyter Notebook.

### Activities

Your task is to go through the following tasks. Please note, you are expected to complete some work on this outside of the timetabled sessions.

#### Exercise 1 – Bubble Sort

Write a function called `bubble` that takes a list of values and performs the bubble sort algorithm **in-place** (meaning you don't return anything, the sort is performed on the variable you pass in). You can remind yourself about the bubble sort algorithm here: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble\\_sort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bubble_sort).

Once you've implemented the function, call it by passing a list of values to assure yourself that it works.

#### Exercise 2 – Fibonacci Sequence

The Fibonacci sequence is a mathematical progression wherein each element is the sum of the previous two elements. Write a function `fibonacci` that takes an argument  $N$  and returns a list containing the first  $N$  Fibonacci numbers.

#### Exercise 3 – Numpy & Matplotlib

Generate a plot of the function  $y = \sin(x)$  between the values  $-\pi$  and  $\pi$ .

- Use the Numpy function `np.linspace` to generate 100 values in that region (the Numpy function `np.linspace` will also be useful).
- The Numpy function `np.sin` will compute the  $y$  value.
- The Matplotlib function `plt.plot(x, y)` can be used to plot the graph. You can also use `plt.scatter(x, y)` to get points rather than a line.
- See if you can find out how to change the colour of the line (for `plt.plot`) and dots (for `plt.scatter`).

Numpy and Matplotlib is very well documented – I suggest you bookmark the documentation as it will be helpful throughout the module.

## Exercise 4 – More Numpy and Matplotlib

Generate 100 random numbers from the **uniform distribution** (`np.random.rand`) and 100 samples from the normal distribution (`np.random.randn`). Produce a **boxplot** showing the two distributions.

You can find more information on the commands you'll need here:

- [Numpy random numbers](#)
- [Matplotlib boxplots](#)

We'll be using random number generators frequently in the module, so it's important to know how to use them.

You could also try plotting a histogram of the two sets of random numbers.