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Simulation and modeling project.

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OVERVIEW

• This document was sent with a link to the code (in github).

A shell application that generates 10 random numbers based on the user's input (seed), validate them, and improve them.

It was built using JavaScript in NodeJs environment.

• this document starts with showing some test cases then showing the code.

Test cases:

Four test cases and each one of them include all four parts.

Test number one:

```
> Enter a seed
> Enter 'e' to exit
920
random numbers from your seed [ 0.5, 0.8, 0.3, 0.84, 0.46, 0.44, 0.66,
0.4, 0.6, 0.16 ]
K-S Algorithm output :: The random numbers belongs to uniform distribution
Uniform distribution output :: [ 2, 2.3096, 1.7936, 2.35088, 1.95872,
1.93808, 2.16512, 1.8968, 2.1032, 1.64912 ]
Variance Reduction output :: We are unable to improve your random
numbers....
```

Test number two:

```
> Enter a seed
> Enter 'e' to exit
32
random numbers from your seed [ 0.14, 0.36, 0.44, 0.96, 0.84, 0.66, 0.8,
0.3, 0.1, 0.5 ]
K-S Algorithm output :: The random numbers belongs to uniform distribution
Uniform distribution output :: [ 1.6328, 1.8572, 1.938799999999999,
2.4692, 2.3468, 2.1632, 2.306, 1.7959999999999, 1.592, 2 ]
Variance Reduction output :: We are unable to improve your random
numbers....
```

Test number three:

```
> Enter a seed
> Enter 'e' to exit
357
random numbers from your seed [ 0.86, 0.19, 0.6, 0.34, 0.66, 0.64, 0.76,
0.14, 0.46, 0.16 ]
K-S Algorithm output :: The random numbers belongs to uniform distribution
Uniform distribution output :: [ 2.34632, 1.70178, 2.0962,
1.8460800000000002, 2.15392, 2.13468, 2.25012, 1.65368, 1.961520000000002,
1.67292000000000002 ]
Variance Reduction output :: We are unable to improve your random
numbers....
```

Test number four:

Assignment one

Algorithm

The numbers was generated based on the following *pseudo code*:

- Get the user's seed, then each iteration do:
- 1. Generate a number called **val**
 - a. Shift the binary representation of the seed by its length (\mathbf{k}), to the left.
 - b. Then square it.
- 2. Get the **val [iteration number]** or **first number** (if there is no value in it) and the first number of **val**, store them as **result**.
- 3. Store the result in a Set called (random).
- 4. Map the random values
 - a. by dividing each random number in the random set over 10 power the length of current number.
- 5. Change the value of \mathbf{k} to be the set length plus the current iteration number.

Code:

The below code is the code that generate the random number, the parts of the code that formats the output and add colors are excluded.

```
console.log('> Enter a seed', '\n> Enter \'e\' to exit')
const stdin = process.openStdin()
stdin.addListener('data', d => {
    let random = new Set()
    let resArr = []
    let tenNumbers = 10
    let seed = d.toString().trim()
    if (seed === 'e') process.exit()
    let k = seed.length
    for (let i = 0; i < tenNumbers; i++) {
        const val = Math.pow(seed << k, 2).toString()</pre>
```

```
const result = +`${val[i] || val[0]}${val[val.length - 1]}`
    if (random.has(result)){
        seed++
        tenNumbers++
    }
    random.add(result)
    k = random.values.length + i
}
random.forEach(r => resArr.push(r / Math.pow(10, r.toString().length)))
console.log(resArr)
})
```

Assignment two

Simple implementation of K-S algorithm

Code:

```
// assugment #2 ~ K-S Algorithm
const uniDist = require('../assignment #3/main').uniformDis;
// step ~1
exports.KSAlgorithm = randomNumbers => {
const freq = new Map();
// step ~2
randomNumbers.forEach(rn =>
  freq.has(rn) ? freq.set(rn, freq.get(rn) + 1) : freq.set(rn, 1)
let acc = [];
let len = -1;
// step ~3
freq.forEach((value, key) => acc.push(value + (acc.length > 0 ? acc[++len]
: 0)))
let facc = [];
acc.forEach(num => facc.push(num / acc[acc.length - 1]))
// step ~5
let findex = [];
freq.forEach((value, key) =>
   findex.push((key / freq.size)));
```

```
// step ~6
let errors = [];
for (let i = 0; i < findex.length; i++)
    errors.push(Math.abs(findex[i] - facc[i]));
// step ~7
const ktheo = errors.reduce((prv, curr) => prv > curr ? prv : curr);
// step ~8
const kexp = 16.92;
if (ktheo < kexp) console.log('K-S Algorithm output :: ', 'The random numbers belongs to uniform distribution')
else console.log('K-S Algorithm output :: ', 'The random numbers DO NOT belong to uniform distribution')
uniDist(randomNumbers);
}</pre>
```

Assignment three

Simple implementation the **Uniform distribution rule.**

Code:

```
const VRed = require('../assignment #4/main').VRed;
exports.uniformDis = randomNumbers => {
  const mean = randomNumbers.reduce((prv, curr) => prv + curr) /
  randomNumbers.length;
  const a = Math.abs(mean - 2);
  const b = mean + 2
  let newrv = [];
  randomNumbers.forEach((rn, i) =>
      newrv.push(a + (b - a) * rn));

console.log('Uniform distribution output :: ', newrv)
  VRed(newrv);
}
```

Assignment Four

Simple implementation the Variance reduction algorithm.

Code:

```
exports.VRed = randomNumbers => {
let newrv = [];
randomNumbers.forEach(rn =>
  newrv.push(-Math.log(rn))
let mean = newrv.reduce((prv, curr) => prv + curr) / newrv.length;
const inter = setInterval(() => {
  if ((Math.abs(mean - 1) <= 10e-5)) {</pre>
    console.log('Variance Reduction output :: improved random numbers ',
newrv);
    process.exit(1);
  newrv.forEach(rn =>
    newrv.push(Math.abs(1 - rn))
  newrv.slice(10);
  mean = newrv.reduce((prv, curr) => prv + curr) / newrv.length;
}, 0);
setTimeout(() => {
  clearInterval(inter);
  console.log('Variance Reduction output :: We are unable to improve your
}, 1000);
```