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Unit 10 - Week 8

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

- Tuples- Python Data Structure

Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.

Due on 2020-03-25, 23:59 IST.

Assignment submitted on 2020-03-25, 22:20 IST

Note that Q8 carries 2 marks.

1) Which of the following options correctly represent the full form of acronyms NLTK and VADER **1 point**

- ☒ NLTK: Normal Language Toolkit, VADER: Valence Aware Dictionary and Emotional Reasoner
- ☐ NLTK: Natural Language Toolkit, VADER: Valence Aware Dictionary and Sentiment Reasoner
- ☐ NLTK: Normal Language Toolkit, VADER: Valence Aware Dictionary and Sentiment Reasoner
- ☐ Natural Language Toolkit, VADER: Valence Aware Dictionary and Emotional Reasoner

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

NLTK: Natural Language Toolkit, VADER: Valence Aware Dictionary and Sentiment Reasoner

2) Predict the output **1 point**

```
1 string1="HI! Amitabh"
2 print(sorted(string1))
```

- ☐ [' ', '!', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']

(unit?
unit=142&lesson=143)

- ☐ ['!', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']
- ☒ !AHIabhimt
- ☐ !AabHhlimt

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

['!', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss
(unit?
unit=142&lesson=144)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 01 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=145)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 02 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=146)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 03 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=147)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 04 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=148)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 05 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=149)

● Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 06 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=150)

● Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images (unit?
unit=142&lesson=151)

● Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part
01 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=152)

● Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part

3) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

1 point

```

1 import random
2 def play():
3     a=input("Enter a number from 1 to 10")
4     r=random.randint(1,10)
5     if (a==r):
6         return 1
7     else:
8         return 0
9
10 amt=0
11 for i in range(1,366):
12     amt=amt+play()
13
14 print(amt)

```

- ☒ A person going to the bar for an year. Daily he guesses a number from 1 to 10. If the guessed number if equal to the number randomly generated by bar authority, he gains one gold coin.
- ☐ A person going to the bar for a month. Daily he guesses a number from 1 to 10. If the guessed number if equal to the number randomly generated by bar authority, he gains one gold coin.
- ☐ A person going to the bar for an year. Daily he guesses a number from 1 to 10. If the guessed number if equal to the number randomly generated by bar authority, he loses one gold coin.
- ☐ A person going to the bar for a month. Daily he guesses a number from 1 to 10. If the guessed number if equal to the number randomly generated by bar authority, he loses one gold coin.

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

A person going to the bar for an year. Daily he guesses a number from 1 to 10. If the guessed number equal to the number randomly generated by bar authority, he gains one gold coin.

4) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

1 point

02 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=153)

● Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part
03 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=154)

● Anagrams
(unit?
unit=142&lesson=155)

● Anagrams -
Part 01 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=156)

● Anagrams -
Part 02 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=157)

● Anagrams -
Part 03 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=158)

● Facebook
Sentiment
Analysis (unit?
unit=142&lesson=159)

● Facebook
Sentiment
Analysis - Part
01 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=160)

● Facebook
Sentiment
Analysis - Part
02 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=161)

● Facebook
Sentiment
Analysis - Part
03 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=162)

○ Facebook
Sentiment
Analysis - Part
04 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=163)

● Quiz :
Assignment 8
(assessment?
name=284)

● Programming
Assignment -
1: Duplicate
Elements

```

1  import random
2
3
4  def play():
5      amt=0
6      for i in range(0,100):
7          r=random.uniform(0,1)
8          if (r<0.5):
9              amt=amt+1
10         return amt
11
12
13 s=0
14 for i in range(0,100):
15     s=s+play()/100
16 print(s)

```

- ☒ Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money equal to the number of heads he get. The code displays the average money earned by the player amongst all 100 plays.
- ☐ Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money equal to the number of heads he get. The code displays the total money earned by the player amongst all 100 plays.
- ☐ Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money equal to the number of heads he get. The code displays the money earned by the player in first play.
- ☐ none of the above

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money to the number of heads he get. The code displays the average money earned by the player amongst all plays.

5) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code? **1 point**

(/noc20_cs35/progassignment?name=307)

☒ Programming Assignment-2: Panagrams (/noc20_cs35/progassignment?name=308)

☒ Programming Assignment-3: Vowels (/noc20_cs35/progassignment?name=309)

☐ Week 8 Feedback (unit?unit=142&lesson=310)

Week 9

Week 10

Week 11

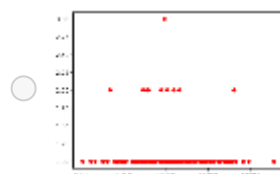
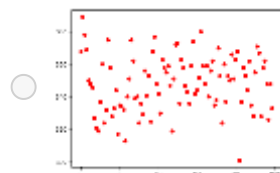
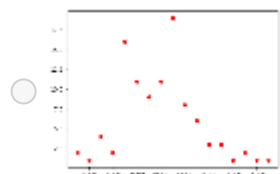
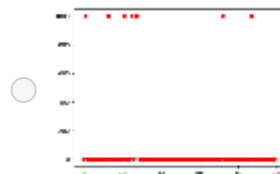
Week 12

Text Transcripts

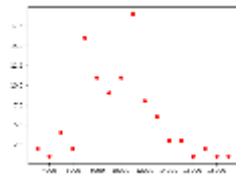
Download Videos

Books

```
1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 def play():
5     amt=0
6     for i in range(0,100):
7         r=random.randint(1,1000)
8         if (r!=random.randint(1,1000)):
9             amt=amt
10        else:
11            amt=amt+1000
12    return amt
13
14 l=[]
15 for j in range(0,100):
16     s=0
17     for i in range(0,100):
18         s=s+play()
19     l.append(s)
20 x=[]
21 y=[]
22 for each in list(set(l)):
23     x.append(each)
24     y.append(l.count(each))
25 plt.plot(x,y,'ro')
26 plt.show()
```



No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:

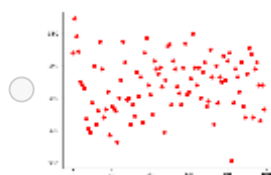
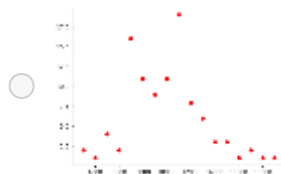
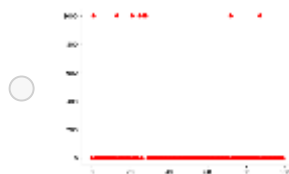


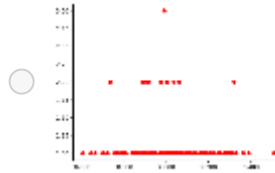
6) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code? **1 point**

```

1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 def play():
5     amt=0
6     for i in range(0,100):
7         r=random.randint(1,6)
8         amt=amt+r
9     return amt
10
11 l=[]
12 for j in range(0,100):
13     s=0
14     for i in range(0,100):
15         s=s+play()
16     l.append(s)
17 x=[]
18 y=[]
19 for each in list(set(l)):
20     x.append(each)
21     y.append(l.count(each))
22 plt.plot(x,y, 'ro')
23 plt.show()
24

```

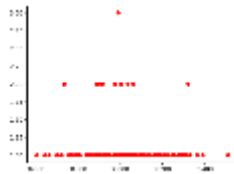




No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



7) What is the output of the following code?

1 point

```
1 dict_age={ }
2 dict_age [ "Arun" ]=20
3 dict_age [ "Bhima" ]=10
4 dict_age [ "Chirag" ]=40
5 dict_age [ "Deepak" ]=30
6
7 dict1=dict_age
8 l=dict_age . values ( )
9 l [0]=90
10 print (l)
```

- ☐ [20,10,40,30]
- ☒ [90,10,40,30]
- ☐ [10,20,30,40]
- ☐ Error

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

Error

8) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

2 points

```

1 import random
2 dict_age={ }
3 dict_age [ "Arun" ]=20
4 dict_age [ "Bhima" ]=10
5 dict_age [ "Chirag" ]=40
6 dict_age [ "Deepak" ]=30
7
8 l=list ( dict_age . values ( ) )
9
10 dict1={ }
11 l_name=dict_age . keys ( )
12 i=0
13 prev=0
14 for each in dict_age :
15     dict1 [ each ]=prev+l [ i ]
16     prev=dict1 [ each ]
17     i=i+1
18 print ( dict1 )
19
20 r=random . randint ( 0 , sum ( dict_age . values ( ) ) )
21 print ( r )
22 for each in dict1 :
23     if ( r < dict1 [ each ] ) :
24         print ( "Give all money to" , each )
25         break

```

- ☐ All money is given to the oldest person
☐ All money is given to the youngest person
☒ Money is given to a person with a probability proportional to his/her age
☐ Money is given to a person with a probability inversely proportional to his/her age

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 2

Accepted Answers:

Money is given to a person with a probability proportional to his/her age

9) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

1 point

```

1 import random
2 import operator
3
4
5 dict_age={ }
6 dict_age [ "Arun" ]=20
7 dict_age [ "Bhima" ]=10
8 dict_age [ "Chirag" ]=40
9 dict_age [ "Deepak" ]=30
10
11 print ( "Give all money to" , max ( dict_age . items ( ) , key = operator . itemgetter ( 1 ) ) [ 0 ] )
12 l=list ( dict_age . values ( ) )

```

- ☒ All money is given to the oldest person
☐ All money is given to the youngest person

- ☐ Money is given to a person with a probability proportional to his/her age
- ☐ Money is given to a person with a probability inversely proportional to his/her age

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

All money is given to the oldest person