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Unit 10 - Week 8

Assignment 8

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2020-03-25, 23:59 IST.**

Assignment submitted on 2020-03-24, 13:57 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

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

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

2) Predict the output ***1 point***

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

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

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
[' ', 'I', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']

3) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent? ***1 point***

```
import random
def play():
  a=input("Enter a number from 1 to 10")
  r=random.randint(1,10)
  if(a==r):
    return 1
  else:
    return 0

amt=0
for i in range(1,366):
  amt=amt+play()

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 if 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***

```
import random


def play():
  amt=0
  for i in range(0,100):
    r=random.uniform(0,1)
    if(r<0.5):
      amt=amt+1
  return amt


s=0
for i in range(0,100):
  s=s+play()/100
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

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

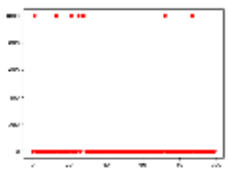
Accepted Answers:
Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money equa to the number of heads he get. The code displays the average money earned by the player amongst all 10 plays.

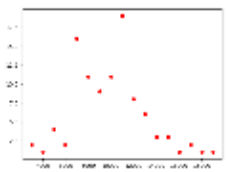
5) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code? ***1 point***

```
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def play():
  amt=0
  for i in range(0,100):
    r=random.randint(1,1000)
    if(r!=random.randint(1,1000)):
      amt=amt
    else:
      amt=amt+1000
  return amt

l=[]
for j in range(0,100):
  s=0
  for i in range(0,100):
    s=s+play()
  l.append(s)
x=[]
y=[]
for each in list(set(l)):
  x.append(each)
  y.append(l.count(each))
plt.plot(x,y,'ro')
plt.show()
```





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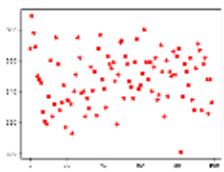
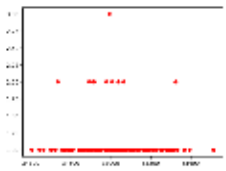
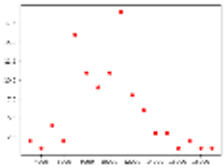




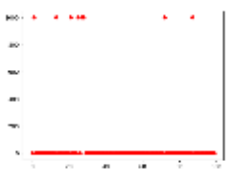
Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

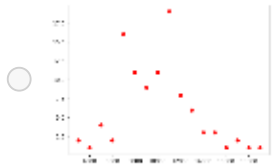
Accepted Answers:

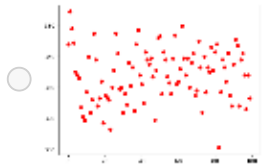


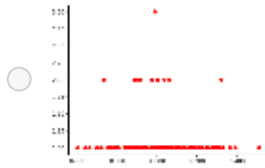
6) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code? ***1 point***

```
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def play():
    amt=0
    for i in range(0,100):
        r=random.randint(1,6)
        amt=amt+r
    return amt

l=[]
for j in range(0,100):
    s=0
    for i in range(0,100):
        s=s+play()
    l.append(s)
x=[]
y=[]
for each in list(set(l)):
    x.append(each)
    y.append(l.count(each))
plt.plot(x,y,'ro')
plt.show()
```



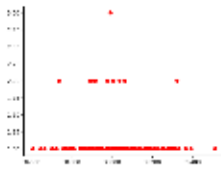






No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



7) What is the output of the following code? ***1 point***

```
dict_age={}
dict_age["Arun"]=20
dict_age["Bhima"]=10
dict_age["Chirag"]=40
dict_age["Deepak"]=30

dict1=dict_age
l=dict_age.values()
l[0]=90
print(l)
```

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

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
Error

8) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent? ***2 points***

```
import random
dict_age={}
dict_age["Arun"]=20
dict_age["Bhima"]=10
dict_age["Chirag"]=40
dict_age["Deepak"]=30

l=list(dict_age.values())

dict1={}
l_name=dict_age.keys()
i=0
prev=0
for each in dict_age:
  dict1[each]=prev+l[i]
  prev=dict1[each]
  i=i+1
print(dict1)

r=random.randint(0,sum(dict_age.values()))
print(r)
for each in dict1:
  if(r<dict1[each]):
    print("Give all money to",each)
    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/er 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***

```
import random
import operator


dict_age={}
dict_age["Arun"]=20
dict_age["Bhima"]=10
dict_age["Chirag"]=40
dict_age["Deepak"]=30

print("Give all money to", max(dict_age.items(), key=operator.itemgetter(1)
    )[0])
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/er age

Yes, the answer is correct.
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:
All money is given to the oldest person