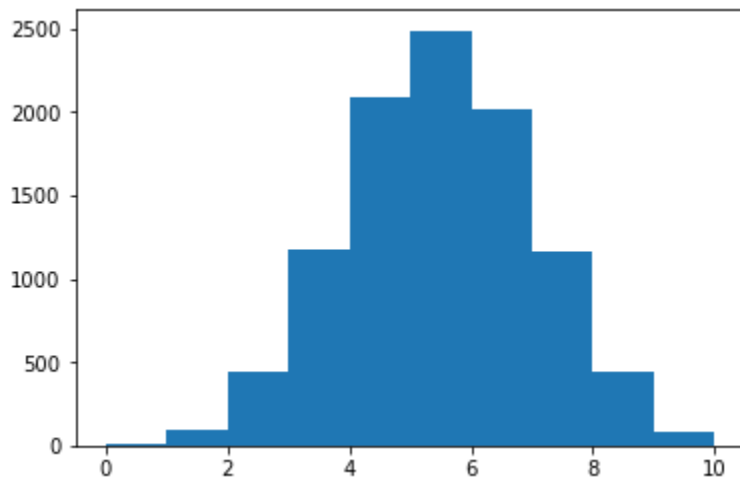


Simulation process

We can use randomness to simulate a game. In python, we can use random package, a sub-package of numpy.

The below code given distribution of tails for a coin flipped 10 times and process is repeated 10000 times

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
np.random.seed(123)
final_tails=[]
for x in range(10000):
    tails = [0]
    for x in range(10):
        coin=np.random.randint(0,2)
        tails.append(tails[x] + coin)
    final_tails.append(tails[-1])
plt.hist(final_tails, bins= 10)
plt.show()
```



we use randint(), also a function of the random package, to generate integers randomly. Here 0 is head and # tail is one. Note that in the code below 0 is included and 2 is not.

In the below problem, I have tried to figure out what are the odds that one reaches 80 steps high on the State Building with each step is based on the result of a dice. Instructions (if dice <=2 , step -1, else if dice <= 5. step +1, else throw dice again) Approach- To get an idea about how big our chances are reaching 80 steps, we can repeatedly simulate the random walk and collect the results.

What are the odds that one reach 60 steps high on the State Building

```
# if dice <=2 , step -1, elseif dice <= 5. step +1, else throw dice again
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
np.random.seed(1)
```

```
all_walks = []
```

```
for i in range(10) :
```

```
    random_walk = [0]
```

```
    for x in range(100) :
```

```
        step = random_walk[-1]
```

```
        dice = np.random.randint(1,7)
```

```
        if dice <= 2:
```

```
            step = max(0, step - 1)
```

```
        elif dice <= 5:
```

```
            step = step + 1
```

```
        else:
```

```
            step = step + np.random.randint(1,7)
```

```
        random_walk.append(step)
```

```
    all_walks.append(random_walk)
```

```
# Convert all_walks to Numpy array: np_aw
```

```
np_aw=np.array(all_walks)
```

```
# Plot np_aw and show
```

```
plt.plot(np_aw)
```

```
plt.show()
```

```
# Clear the figure
```

```
plt.clf()
```

```
# Transpose np_aw: np_aw_t
```

```
np_aw_t = np.transpose(np_aw)
```

```
# Plot np_aw_t and show
```

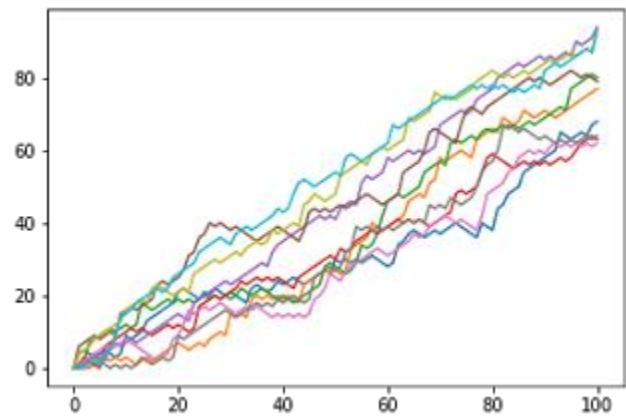
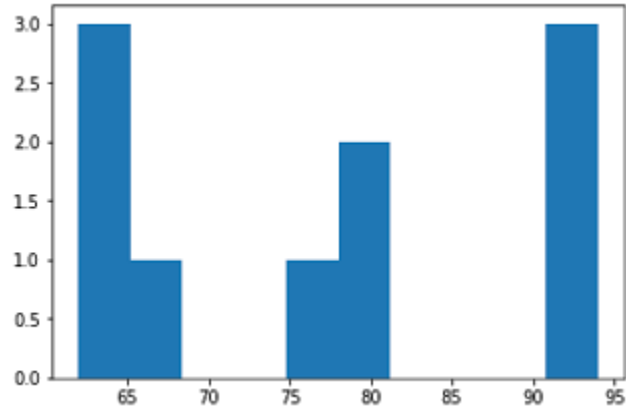
```

plt.plot(np_aw_t)
plt.show()

# look -How important is to transpose numpy array
# Select last row from np_aw_t: ends
ends =np_aw_t[-1]

# Plot histogram of ends, display plot
plt.hist(ends)
plt.show()
print(ends)
np.mean(ends >60)

```



```
[68 77 80 63 94 79 62 64 93 93]
```

```

Out[11]:
1.0

```