Random Text

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1 Lærervejledningn

Emne Functional programming, histograms, random values

Sværhedsgrad Middel

2 Introduktion

H.C. Andersen (1805-1875) is a Danish author who wrote plays, travelogues, novels, poems, but perhaps is best known for his fairy tales. An example is Little Claus and Big Claus (Danish: Lille Claus og store Claus), which is a tale about a poor farmer, who outsmarts a rich farmer. A translation can be found here: http://andersen.sdu.dk/vaerk/hersholt/LittleClausAndBigClaus_e.html. It starts like this:

"LITTLE CLAUS AND BIG CLAUS a translation of hans christian andersen's 'lille claus og store claus' by jean hersholt.

In a village there lived two men who had the self-same name. Both were named Claus. But one of them owned four horses, and the other owned only one horse; so to distinguish between them people called the man who had four horses Big Claus, and the man who had only one horse Little Claus. Now I'll tell you what happened to these two, for this is a true story."

In this assignment, you are to work with simple text processing, analyse the statistics of the text, and use this to generate a new text with similar statistics.

3 Opgave(r)

1. The script readFile.fsx reads the content of the text file readFile.fsx. Convert this script into a function which reads the content of any text file and has the following type:

readText : filename:string -> string

2. Write a program that converts a string, such that all letters are converted to lower case, and removes all characters except a...z. It should have the following type:

```
convertText : src:string -> string
```

3. Write a program that counts occurrences of each lower-case letter of the English alphabet in a string and returns a list. The first element of the list should be the count of 'a's, second the count of 'b's etc. The program must include a function

```
histogram : src:string -> int list
```

to count the number of characters.

4. The script sampleAssignment.fsx contains the function

```
randomString : hist:int list -> len:int -> string
```

which generates a string of a given length, and contains random characters distributed according to a given histogram. Modify the code to use your histogram function from Exercise ??. Further, write a program, which reads the text littleClausAndBigClaus.txt using readText, converts it using convertText, and calculates its histogram and generates a new random string using histogram and randomString. Test the quality of your code by comparing the histograms of the two texts.

5. Write a program that counts occurrences of each pairs of lower-case letter of the English alphabet in a string and returns a list of lists (a table). The first list should be the count of 'a' followed by 'a's, 'b's, etc., second list should be the count of 'b' followed by 'a's, 'b's, etc. etc. The program must include the function

```
cooccurrence : src:string -> int list list
```

to count the number of pairs.

6. Write a program that generates a random string of length len, whose character pairs are distributed according to a user specified cooccurrence histogram cooc. The function must have the type:

```
fstOrderMarkovModel : cooc:int list list -> len:int -> string
```

Use the function developed in Exercise ??, and test your function by generating a random string, whose character pairs are distributed as the converted characters in H.C. Andersen's fairy tale, "Little Claus and Big Claus", calculate the cooccurrence histogram for the random string, and compare this with the original cooccurrence histogram.

7. Write a program that counts occurrences of each triple of lower-case letter of the English alphabet in a string and returns a list of lists of lists. The program must include the function

```
trioccurrence : src:string -> int list list list
```

to calculate the number of occurrences of triples.

8. Write a program that generates a random string of length len, whose character triples are distributed according to a user specified trioccurrence histogram trioc. The function must have the type:

```
sndOrderMarkovModel : trioc:int list list list -> len:int -> string
```

Use the function developed in Exercise ??, and test your function by generating a random string, whose character triples are distributed as the converted characters in H.C. Andersen's fairy tale, "Little Claus and Big Claus", calculate the trioccurrence histogram for the random string, and compare this with the original trioccurrence histogram.

9. Write a function that counts occurrences of each word in a string and returns a list. The counts must be organized as a list of trees using the following Tree type:

```
type Tree = Node of char * int * Tree list
```

Words are to be represented as the sequence of characters from the root til a node. The associated integer to each node counts the orrucurence of a word ending in that node. Thus, if the count is 0, then no words with that end point has occurred. For example, a string with the words "a abc ba" should result in the following tree,

```
[Node ('a', 1, [Node ('b', 0, [Node ('c', 1, [])])];
Node ('b', 0, [Node ('a', 1, [])])]
```

The function must have the type:

```
wordHistogram : src:string -> Tree list
```

Write a program which reads the text littleClausAndBigClaus.txt, discard all characters that are not in ['a'..'z', 'A'..'Z',' '], convert all the remaining characters to lower case, and and calculate the occurence of the remaining words as a Tree list type.

10. For a given value of a Tree type, see Exercise 9, write a function

```
randomWords : wHist:Tree list -> nWords:int -> string
```

which generates a string of with nWords number of words randomly selected to match the word distribution in wHist. From the counted occurrences of words in Exercise 9, generates a new random string using randomWords. Test the quality of your code by comparing the histograms of the two texts.

- 11. Write a short report, which
 - is no larger than 5 pages;
 - contains a brief discussion on how your implementation works, and if there are any possible alternative implementations, and in case, why you chose the one, you did;
 - includes output that demonstrates that your solutions work as intented.