Metadata

Title: Final Project Report

Class: DS 5100Date: 7/14/22

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• This URL:

C:/Users/mk7kc/Documents/GitHub/DS5100_Final_Project/montecarlo_report_scenarios.ipynb

• GitHub Repo URL: https://github.com/kim-minah/DS5100_Final_Project

The Monte Carlo Module

```
In [1]:
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         class Die:
             A class that rolls a die, changes weights, rolls and return the outcome.
             A die has N sides, or "faces", and W weights, and can be rolled to select a face.
             def __init__(self,faces):
                 Internally initializes the weights to 1.0 for each face.
                 Saves both faces and weights into a private dataframe that is to be shared by t
                 Parameters
                 faces: takes an array of faces as an argument. The array's data type (dtype) ma
                 self.faces = faces
                 self.weights = np.repeat(1.0, len(self.faces))
                 self._private_df = pd.DataFrame({'faces':self.faces,
                                         'weights':self.weights})
             def change weight(self,face,weight):
                 A method to change the weight of a single side.
                 Parameters
                 face: the face value to be changed
                 weight: the new weight (needs to be a float or be able to be converted to a flo
                 if face in self.faces:
                     if not isinstance(float(weight), float):
                         print("Face value is not a float")
                     else:
```

```
cond = self. private df['faces'] == face
                self. private df.loc[cond,'weights'] = float(weight)
   def roll(self,num times=1):
       A method to roll the die one or more times.
       Parameters
        _____
       num_times: how many times the die is to be rolled; defaults to 1.
       Returns
       Output: list of outcomes from taking random samples from vector of faces accord
       i = 0
       results = []
       while i < num times:</pre>
            result = self._private_df.faces.sample(weights=self._private_df.weights, re
            results.append(result)
            i += 1
       return results
   def show(self):
       A method to show the user the die's current set of faces and weights
       Returns
       Output: the dataframe created in the initializer with any changes that may have
       return self._private_df
class Game:
   A class that represents a 'game' consisted of rolling of one or more dice of the sa
   Die "of the same kind" refer to die with the same number of sides and associated fa
   ....
   def __init__(self, die_obj):
       Each game is initialized with one or more of similarly defined dice (Die object
       Parameters
        _____
       Takes a single parameter, a list of already instantiated similar Die objects an
        .....
       self._private_die_obj = die_obj
   def play(self, num_rolls=1):
       A method to play a game, i.e. to rolls all of the dice a given number of times.
       A dataframe of the result of the playwith shape N rolls by M dice gets saved as
       Parameters
```

```
num rolls: how many times the dice should be rolled; defaults to 1.
        results = [x.roll(num rolls) for x in self. private die obj]
        plays = pd.DataFrame(results,
                     index=pd.Index(range(1,len(results)+1), name='Die'),
                     columns=pd.Index(range(1,num_rolls+1),
                     name='Roll Number')).T
        self. private plays = plays
   def show(self,form='wide'):
       A method to show the user the results of the most recent plays
       Parameters
        form: a parameter to return the dataframe in narrow or wide form; defaults to '
        Returns
        _____
       Output: private dataframe from the play method
        if form == 'wide':
            df = self._private_plays
            return df
        elif form == 'narrow':
            df = self. private plays
            df narrow = pd.DataFrame(df.stack())
            df narrow.columns = ["Value"]
            return df_narrow
        else:
            raise ValueError("Choose between 'wide' and 'narrow' for form argument")
class Analyzer:
   A class that akes the results of a single game and computes various descriptive sta
   attributes of an Analyzer object.
   def __init__(self,game_obj):
        Each analyzer is initiatlized by a game object. At initialization time, it also
       Parameters
        _____
       game_obj: a game object
        self.game obj = game obj
        self.df = self.game obj.show()
        self.datatype = type(self.game_obj._private_die_obj[0].faces)
   def jackpot(self):
       A method to compute how many times the game resulted in all faces being identic
        Returns
```

```
Output: an integer of the number of jackpots
    ....
    df = self.df
    result = [list(row) for row in df[df.columns].to numpy()]
    jp = [element.count(element[0])==len(element) for element in result]
    self.jp_df = pd.DataFrame(jp,index=pd.Index(range(1,len(df)+1), name='Roll Numb
                        columns=["Jackpot or Not"])
    self.jp count = sum(jp)
    return self.jp count
def combo(self):
   A method to compute the distinct combinations of faces rolled, along with their
   Returns
    _____
   Output: dataframe of combintation results stored with a multi-columned index
    df = self.df
    self.combo_counts = pd.DataFrame(df.value_counts(ascending=False),columns=["Cou
    return self.combo counts
def face counts per roll(self):
   A method to compute how many times a given face is rolled in each event.
   Returns
    _____
   Output: dataframe of results with an index of the roll number and face values a
    .....
    df = self.df
   faces = self.game_obj._private_die_obj[0].faces
    counts = list()
    for row in df.values:
        row val = list(row.flatten())
        row count = [row val.count(element) for element in faces]
        counts.append(row_count)
    self.face counts = pd.DataFrame(counts,
            index=pd.Index(range(1,len(df)+1), name='Roll Number'),
                      columns=pd.Index(range(1,len(faces)+1),
                 name='Faces'))
    return self.face_counts
```

Test Module

```
import unittest
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from montecarlo import Die,Game,Analyzer

class MonteCarloTestSuite(unittest.TestCase):

    def test_1_die_changeweight(self):
        die = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
```

```
die.change weight(1,5)
    expected weights = list([5.,1.,1.,1.,1.,1.])
    changed weights = die.show().weights.values
    self.assertListEqual(expected_weights,list(changed_weights))
def test 2 die changeweight false(self):
    die = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    with self.assertRaises(ValueError):
        die.change_weight(1, "hi")
def test 3 die roll(self):
    die = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    num rolls = 5
    roll_count = len(die.roll(num_rolls))
    expected roll count = 5
    self.assertEqual(roll count,expected roll count)
def test_4_die_show(self):
    die = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    output = die.show()
    num faces = 6
    self.assertEqual(len(output), num faces)
def test 5 game play(self):
    die1 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    die2 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    game = Game([die1,die2])
    num plays = 5
    game.play(num plays)
    self.assertEqual(len(game. private plays), num plays)
def test_6_game_show_narrow(self):
    die1 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    die2 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    die_list = list([die1,die2])
    game = Game([die1,die2])
    num_plays = 5
    game.play(num plays)
    pd = game.show('narrow')
    expected_length = num_plays * len(die_list)
    self.assertEqual(len(pd), expected_length)
def test_7_game_show_wide(self):
    die1 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    die2 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
    die_list = list([die1,die2])
    game = Game([die1, die2])
    num plays = 5
    game.play(num plays)
    expected_dim = tuple([num_plays,len(die_list)])
    self.assertTupleEqual(game.show().shape, expected dim)
def test_8_analyzer_jackpot(self):
    die1 = Die(np.array([1,2,3]))
    die2 = Die(np.array([1,2,3]))
    die list = list([die1,die2])
    game = Game([die1, die2])
    game.play(1000)
    analyzer = Analyzer(game)
    self.assertGreater(analyzer.jackpot(),0)
```

```
def test 9 analyzer combo(self):
        die1 = Die(np.array([1,1,1]))
        die2 = Die(np.array([2,2,2]))
        die list = list([die1,die2])
        game = Game([die1, die2])
        num plays = 5
        game.play(num plays)
        analyzer = Analyzer(game)
        self.assertEqual(analyzer.combo().Counts.values[0],num plays)
    def test 10 analyzer facecountsperroll(self):
        die1 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
        die2 = Die(np.array([2,2,3,4,5,6]))
        die list = list([die1,die2])
        game = Game([die1, die2])
        num plays = 5
        game.play(num_plays)
        analyzer = Analyzer(game)
        sums = analyzer.face counts per roll().sum(axis=1).values
        expected sums = np.repeat(len(die list), num plays)
        self.assertListEqual(list(sums), list(expected sums))
if __name__ == '__main__':
    unittest.main(verbosity=3)
```

Test Results

Scenarios

Code blocks with your scenarios and their outputs.

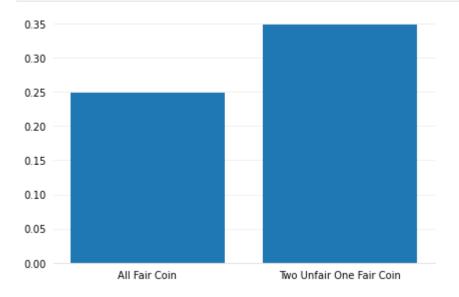
These should have appropriate import statements even though the code is now in the same notebook as the classes it calls.

Scenario 1

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from montecarlo import Die, Game, Analyzer

# Create fair coin
f_coin = Die(np.array(["H","T"]))
```

```
# Create unfair coin by setting the 'H' face to weight 5
u_coin = Die(np.array(["H","T"]))
u_coin.change_weight("H",5)
# Play game 1000 times with three fair coins
game = Game([f coin,f coin,f coin])
game.play(1000)
# Calculate number of jackpots and relative frequency
analyzer = Analyzer(game)
num jp = analyzer.jackpot()
rel_freq = num_jp / 1000
# Play game 1000 times with two unfair coin and one fair coin
game2 = Game([u_coin,u_coin,f_coin])
game2.play(1000)
# Calculate number of jackpots and relative frequency
analyzer2 = Analyzer(game2)
num_jp2 = analyzer2.jackpot()
rel_freq2 = num_jp2 / 1000
# Plot results
x = ["All Fair Coin", "Two Unfair One Fair Coin"]
y = [rel_freq, rel_freq2]
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.bar(x,y)
ax.spines['top'].set_visible(False)
ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
ax.spines['left'].set visible(False)
ax.spines['bottom'].set_color('#DDDDDD')
ax.tick_params(bottom=False, left=False)
ax.set axisbelow(True)
ax.yaxis.grid(True, color='#EEEEEE')
ax.xaxis.grid(False)
fig.tight layout()
```



Scenario 2

```
In [3]:
         import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from montecarlo import Die, Game, Analyzer
         # Create fair dice and two unfair die (one unfair dice has weight 5 for face 6 (type 1)
         f die = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
         u_{die_1} = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
         u die 2 = Die(np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6]))
         u die 1.change weight(6,5)
         u_die_2.change_weight(1,5)
         # Play game 10000 times with all fair die
         game = Game([f die,f die,f die,f die,f die])
         game.play(10000)
         # Calculate number of jackpots and relative frequency
         analyzer = Analyzer(game)
         num jp = analyzer.jackpot()
         rel freq = num jp / 10000
         # Play game 10000 times with two fair die, one unfair dice of type 1 and one unfair dic
         game2 = Game([f die,f die,u die 1,u die 1,u die 2])
         game2.play(10000)
         # Calculate number of jackpots and relative frequency
         analyzer2 = Analyzer(game2)
         num jp2 = analyzer2.jackpot()
         rel freq2 = num jp2 / 10000
         # Plot results
         x = ["All Fair Die", "Fair and Unfair Die"]
         y = [rel freq, rel freq2]
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.bar(x,y)
         ax.spines['top'].set visible(False)
         ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
         ax.spines['left'].set visible(False)
         ax.spines['bottom'].set_color('#DDDDDD')
         ax.tick_params(bottom=False, left=False)
         ax.set axisbelow(True)
         ax.yaxis.grid(True, color='#EEEEEE')
         ax.xaxis.grid(False)
         fig.tight layout()
         # Extract top 10 most frequency combos and plot
         game freqcombo = analyzer.combo()[:10]
         game2 freqcombo = analyzer2.combo()[:10]
         game_freqcombo.plot.bar(color='k',alpha=.7,rot=45);
         game2_freqcombo.plot.bar(color='k',alpha=.7,rot=45);
```



Scenario 3

```
# Code blocks with outpuimport numpy as np
In [4]:
         import pandas as pd
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from montecarlo import Die, Game, Analyzer
         import string
         import os
         # Set working directory
         os.chdir('C:/Users/mk7kc/Documents/GitHub/DS5100 Final Project/')
         # Load in data with weights for the alphabet letters
         lw = pd.read_csv('letter-freqs.csv',sep='\t', header = None)
         # Create dice with the letters of the alphabet as the face values
         die = Die(list(string.ascii lowercase))
         # Assign weights to the faces
         for i in range(0,len(list(string.ascii_lowercase))):
             letter = list(string.ascii lowercase)[i]
             weight = lw[1][i]
             die.change_weight(letter,weight)
         # Create game with five dice and play 1000 times
         game = Game([die,die,die,die,die])
         game.play(1000)
         # For all of the combos generated from the game, merge all the elements into one string
         combos = list()
         for i in game.show().values:
             combo="".join(i)
             combos.append(combo)
         # Read in data of five-letter words. This list has 5,757 five-letter words and was crea
         fiveletters = list(pd.read csv('sgb-words.txt',header=None)[0])
         actualwords = list()
         # Check to see if any of the combos generated from the game are included in this list o
         actualwords.append([x for x in combos if x in fiveletters])
         aw count = len(actualwords[0])
         # Calculate relative frequencies
         rel freq = aw count/1000
         rel freq2 = (1000-aw\ count)/1000
         print(f"Number of actual words generated: {aw count}")
         print(f"Actual words: {actualwords[0]}")
         print(f"Relative frequency of actual words: {rel freq}")
         print(f"Relative frequency of non-actual words: {rel freq2}")
         # Plot results
         x = ["Actual Words", "Non-Words"]
         y = [rel freq, rel freq2]
         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
         ax.bar(x,y)
         ax.spines['top'].set visible(False)
         ax.spines['right'].set_visible(False)
         ax.spines['left'].set_visible(False)
         ax.spines['bottom'].set_color('#DDDDDD')
         ax.tick_params(bottom=False, left=False)
```

Non-Words

```
ax.set_axisbelow(True)
ax.yaxis.grid(True, color='#EEEEEE')
ax.xaxis.grid(False)
fig.tight_layout()

Number of actual words generated: 6
Actual words: ['kabob', 'canoe', 'shins', 'erase', 'peace', 'trend']
Relative frequency of actual words: 0.006
Relative frequency of non-actual words: 0.994

10

0.8

0.6

0.4
```

Directory Listing

Actual Words

0.0

A code block that executes the following bash command:

```
!ls -lRF -o
In [7]:
        !ls -lRF -o
       .:
       total 138
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 1085 Jul 14 11:44 LICENSE
       -rw-r--r 1 mk7kc 4178 Jul 14 15:57 README.md
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 234 Jul 13 12:44 letter-freqs.csv
       0 Jul 14 12:38 montecarloPackage.egg-info/
       drwxr-xr-x 1 mk7kc
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 74092 Jul 14 16:06 montecarlo report scenarios.ipynb
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 431 Jul 14 09:51 setup.py
       -rw-r--r 1 mk7kc 40299 Jul 13 13:35 sgb-words.txt
       ./__pycache__:
       total 8
       -rw-r--r- 1 mk7kc 4675 Jul 13 17:35 montecarlo.cpython-39.pyc
       ./montecarlo:
       total 21
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc
                         52 Jul 14 09:35 __init__.py
       drwxr-xr-x 1 mk7kc     0 Jul 14 16:03 __pycache__/
       -rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 7185 Jul 14 15:26 montecarlo.py
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 724 Jul 14 11:41 montecarlo_unitest_results.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 3333 Jul 13 17:42 montecarlo_unittest.py

./montecarlo/__pycache__:
total 9
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 249 Jul 14 11:49 __init__.cpython-39.pyc
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 8032 Jul 14 16:03 montecarlo.cpython-39.pyc

./montecarloPackage.egg-info:
total 5
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 220 Jul 14 12:38 PKG-INFO
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 294 Jul 14 12:38 SOURCES.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 1 Jul 14 12:38 dependency_links.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 46 Jul 14 12:38 requires.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 mk7kc 11 Jul 14 12:38 top_level.txt
```

Installation Output Listing

A code block that executes the code to install your your package and outputs a successful installation.

```
In [6]: !pip install .
```

```
Processing c:\users\mk7kc\documents\github\ds5100 final project
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.2 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\sit
e-packages (from montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (1.21.2)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=3.5.0 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib
\site-packages (from montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.3.5 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\sit
e-packages (from montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (1.3.5)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\site
-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib
\site-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (4.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\s
ite-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (21.3)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib
\site-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.2.1 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib
\site-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\sit
e-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (8.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc
\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\site
-packages (from pandas>=1.3.5->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\mk7kc\.conda\envs\mk7kc\lib\site-pac
kages (from python-dateutil>=2.7->matplotlib>=3.5.0->montecarloPackage==1.0.0) (1.16.0)
Building wheels for collected packages: montecarloPackage
 Building wheel for montecarloPackage (setup.py): started
 Building wheel for montecarloPackage (setup.py): finished with status 'done'
 Created wheel for montecarloPackage: filename=montecarloPackage-1.0.0-py3-none-any.whl
size=5603 sha256=aeafe6851f8ed23a56ed6aa94b8be2d5a5638f3a8ef6ed553aa7ac5f0bfe278c
 Stored in directory: C:\Users\mk7kc\AppData\Local\Temp\pip-ephem-wheel-cache-69peijcu
\wheels\45\4c\bf\875f033ec1591700e01b6e8c885e9875ac6d16765f46640d7c
Successfully built montecarloPackage
```

Installing collected packages: montecarloPackage

Attempting uninstall: montecarloPackage
Found existing installation: montecarloPackage 1.0.0
Uninstalling montecarloPackage-1.0.0:
Successfully uninstalled montecarloPackage-1.0.0
Successfully installed montecarloPackage-1.0.0

DEPRECATION: A future pip version will change local packages to be built in-place with out first copying to a temporary directory. We recommend you use --use-feature=in-tree-b uild to test your packages with this new behavior before it becomes the default.

pip 21.3 will remove support for this functionality. You can find discussion regarding this at https://github.com/pypa/pip/issues/7555.