

## Lab 3

**Programming, Due 10:00, Wednesday, March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

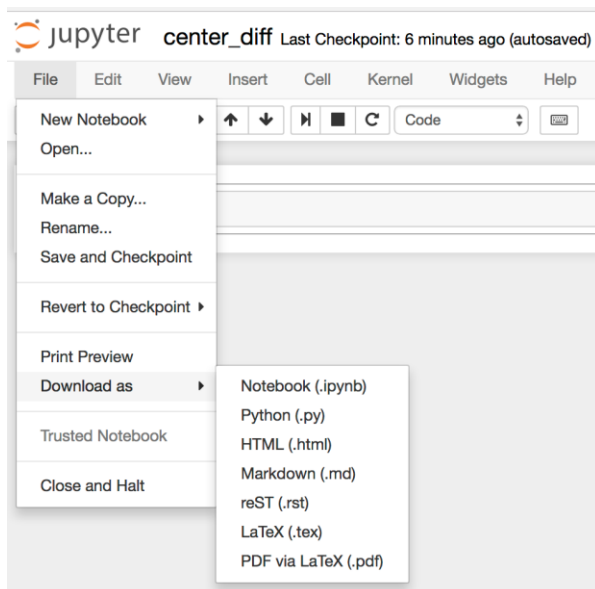
注意事項：

1. Lab 的時間為授課結束(Lab 當天 10:00)。
2. Lab 的分數分配：出席 20%，Lab 分數 100%，Bonus 20%。
3. 請盡量於 Lab 時段完成練習，完成後請找助教檢查，經助教檢查後沒問題者請用你的學號與 Lab number 做一個檔案夾 (e.g., N96091350\_Lab2), 將你的全部 ipynb 檔放入檔案夾，壓縮後上傳至課程網站 (e.g., N96091350\_Lab2.zip)。
4. 上傳後即可離開。
5. 未完成者可於隔日 11:55 pm 前上傳至 Moodle，惟補交的分數將乘以 0.8 計，超過期限後不予補交。
6. Bouns 只需要在每週四的 11:55 pm 上傳即可。

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### Lab Submission Procedure (請仔細閱讀)

1. You should submit your Jupyter notebook and Python script (\*.py, in Jupyter, click File, Download as, Python (\*.py)).



2. Name a folder using your student id and lab number (e.g., n96081494\_lab1), put all the python scripts into the folder and zip the folder (e.g., n96081494\_lab1.zip).
3. Submit your lab directly through the course website.

1. (100%) Name your file `RockPaperScissors.ipynb` and Python script `RockPaperScissors.py`. Write a program to play Rock, Paper, Scissors game. The game will (1) ask you to enter Rock, Paper, or Scissors, (2) randomly generates Rock, Paper, or Scissors and (3) determine whether it is a win, tie, or loss. The game will quit when you hit the win. (hint: you can import the random module from python by calling `import random` and use `random.choice(["r", "p", "s"])` to generate Rock, Paper, or Scissors).

The interface of `RockPaperScissors` class is:

```
import random
class RockPaperScissors(object):
```

Below are the running examples:

Sample Run 1, **bold** is input from keyboard

1. `RockPaperScissors()` will create a new class.
2. `game.play()` start a new round.

```
1 game = RockPaperScissors()
2 game.play()
```

```
Welcome to ROCK, PAPER, SCISSORS game!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors s
SCISSORS versus...
ROCK
You lose!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors s
SCISSORS versus...
PAPER
You win!
You have 0 ties, 1 losses and 1 wins.
```

Sample Run 2, **bold** is input from keyboard. We have created a class in the previous run. When we move on to the next round, **the number of wins, ties or losses will be inherited**.

```
1 game.play()
```

```
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors p
PAPER versus...
PAPER
It is a tie!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors p
PAPER versus...
PAPER
It is a tie!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors p
PAPER versus...
PAPER
```

```

It is a tie!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors p
PAPER versus...
SCISSORS
You lose!
Enter your move: (r)ock (p)aper, (s)cissors p
PAPER versus...
ROCK
You win!
You have 3 ties, 2 losses and 2 wins.

```

**Bonus. (20%):** Name your file `Score_table.ipynb` and Python script `Score_table.py`. Write a program to generate scores and calculate the average. Each exam has two parts. The first part uses `random.randrange(40, 100, 2)` to generate even-numbered scores, and this part accounts for 40% of the score.

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import random

part_1 = []
for i in range(0,104,6):
    random.seed(i)
    part_1.append(random.randrange(40, 100, 2))
part_1
[94, 90, 70, 50, 84, 74, 60, 80, 74, 98, 58, 44, 44, 92, 86, 52, 62, 48]

```

The score of the second part is generated by `np.random.randint(30, 100, size=(3,6))`, and this part accounts for 60% of the score.

```

np.random.seed(41)
part_2 = np.random.randint(30, 100, size=(3,6))
part_2
array([[94, 65, 42, 95, 53, 56],
       [86, 33, 65, 80, 91, 81],
       [82, 85, 47, 58, 83, 49]])

```

After weighting the two sections, please calculate the average of each exam and the average of the student's grades.

Below is a sample output:

	Scores1	Scores2	Scores3	Scores4	Scores5	Scores6	AVG_person
person1	94	75	53	77	65	63	71
person2	76	52	69	87	78	66	71
person3	67	88	63	56	75	49	66
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AVG_scr	79	72	62	73	73	59	69