Assignment 8

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

As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Note that Q8 carries 2 marks.

1) Which of the following options correctly represent the full form of acronyms NLTK and VADER

- 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

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

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

2) Predict the output

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

- [' ', '!', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']
- ['!', 'A', 'H', 'I', 'a', 'b', 'h', 'i', 'm', 't']
- !A!hlabhimt
- !AabHhlimit

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

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

https://onlinecourses.nptel.ac.in/noc20_cs35/unit?unit=142&assessment=284
3) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?  

```python
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.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

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?  

```python
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 equal to the number of heads he get. The code displays the average money earned by the player amongst all 100 plays.

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

```python
import random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def play():
    amt=0
    for i in range(0,100):
        t=random.randint(1,1000)
        if (r!=random.randint(1,1000)):
            amt=amt
t 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()
```
6) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code?  

```python
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()
```
1. What is the output of the following code?

   
   ```python
   [20,10,40,30]
   [90,10,40,30]
   [10,20,30,40]
   Error
   ```

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   Error

   2. Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

   ```python
   dictionary = {}
   dictionary["Arun"] = 20
   dictionary["Bhima"] = 10
   dictionary["Chirag"] = 40
   dictionary["Deepak"] = 30
   dict1 = dictionary
   l = dictionary.values()
   l[0] = 90
   print(l)
   ```

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

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   Error

   3. Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

   ```python
   1. What is the output of the following code?
   ```

   ```python
   dictionary = {}
   dictionary["Arun"] = 20
   dictionary["Bhima"] = 10
   dictionary["Chirag"] = 40
   dictionary["Deepak"] = 30
   dict1 = dictionary
   l = dictionary.values()
   l[0] = 90
   print(l)
   ```

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

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   Error

   4. Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

   ```python
   2 points
   ```

   ```python
   dictionary = {}
   dictionary["Arun"] = 20
   dictionary["Bhima"] = 10
   dictionary["Chirag"] = 40
   dictionary["Deepak"] = 30
   dict1 = dictionary
   l = dictionary.values()
   l[0] = 90
   print(l)
   ```

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

   No, the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   Error
Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?  

```
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+1[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/her age

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
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?  

```
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/her age
No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
All money is given to the oldest person