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Unit 10 - Week 8

Course outline

How does an NPTEL online course work?

Week 0

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

Tuples- Python Data Structure (unit? unit=142&lesson=143)

Lottery Simulation - Profit or Loss (unit? unit=142&lesson=144)

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 **1 point**

- 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 **1 point**

```
1 string1="HI! Amitabh"
2 print(sorted(string1))
```

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

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

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

- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 01 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=145)
- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 02 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=146)
- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 03 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=147)
- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 04 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=148)
- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 05 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=149)
- Lottery
Simulation -
Profit or Loss -
Part 06 (unit?
unit=142&lesson=150)
- Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images (unit?
unit=142&lesson=151)
- Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part 01
(unit?
unit=142&lesson=152)
- Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part 02
(unit?
unit=142&lesson=153)
- Image
Processing -
Enhance your
images - Part 03
(unit?
unit=142&lesson=154)
- Anagrams (unit?
unit=142&lesson=155)

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

1 point

```

1 import random
2 def play():
3     a=input("Enter a number from 1 to 10")
4     r=random.randint(1,10)
5     if(a==r):
6         return 1
7     else:
8         return 0
9
10 amt=0
11 for i in range(1,366):
12     amt=amt+play()
13
14 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?

1 point

```

1 import random
2
3
4 def play():
5     amt=0
6     for i in range(0,100):
7         r=random.uniform(0,1)
8         if(r<0.5):
9             amt=amt+1
10        return amt
11
12
13 s=0
14 for i in range(0,100):
15     s=s+play()/100
16 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.

- Anagrams - Part 01 (unit? unit=142&lesson=156)
- Anagrams - Part 02 (unit? unit=142&lesson=157)
- Anagrams - Part 03 (unit? unit=142&lesson=158)
- Facebook Sentiment Analysis (unit? unit=142&lesson=159)
- Facebook Sentiment Analysis - Part 01 (unit? unit=142&lesson=160)
- Facebook Sentiment Analysis - Part 02 (unit? unit=142&lesson=161)
- Facebook Sentiment Analysis - Part 03 (unit? unit=142&lesson=162)
- Facebook Sentiment Analysis - Part 04 (unit? unit=142&lesson=163)
- Quiz : Assignment 8 (assessment? name=284)**
- Programming Assignment - 1: Duplicate Elements (/noc20_cs35/progassignment? name=307)
- Programming Assignment-2: Panagrams (/noc20_cs35/progassignment? name=308)
- Programming Assignment-3: Vowels (/noc20_cs35/progassignment? name=309)
- Week 8 Feedback (unit?)

- 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:

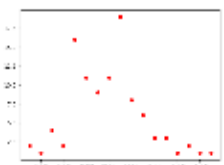
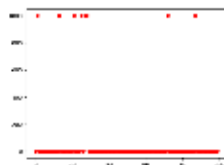
Simulates a game play 100 times. In each play, a coin is tossed 100 times and player is given money equal to the number of heads he get. The code displays the average money earned by the player amongst all 100 plays.

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

```

1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 def play():
5     amt=0
6     for i in range(0,100):
7         r=random.randint(1,1000)
8         if (r!=random.randint(1,1000)):
9             amt=amt
10            else:
11                amt=amt+1000
12            return amt
13
14 l=[]
15 for j in range(0,100):
16     s=0
17     for i in range(0,100):
18         s=s+play()
19     l.append(s)
20 x=[]
21 y=[]
22 for each in list(set(l)):
23     x.append(each)
24     y.append(l.count(each))
25 plt.plot(x,y,'ro')
26 plt.show()

```



unit=142&lesson=310)

Week 9

Week 10

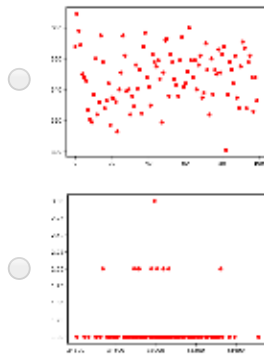
Week 11

Week 12

Text Transcripts

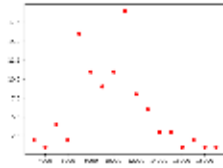
Download Videos

Books



No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



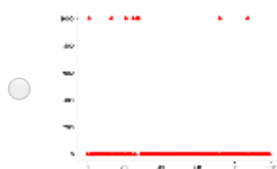
6) Which of the plots in the options is most likely to be generated from the following code?

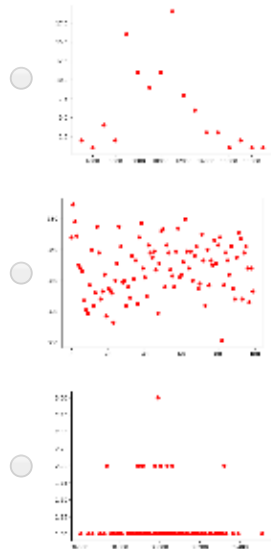
1 point

```

1 import random
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 def play():
5     amt=0
6     for i in range(0,100):
7         r=random.randint(1,6)
8         amt=amt+r
9     return amt
10
11 l=[]
12 for j in range(0,100):
13     s=0
14     for i in range(0,100):
15         s=s+play()
16     l.append(s)
17 x=[]
18 y=[]
19 for each in list(set(l)):
20     x.append(each)
21     y.append(l.count(each))
22 plt.plot(x,y,'ro')
23 plt.show()
24

```

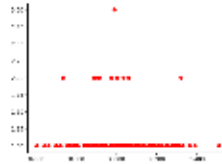




No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:



7) What is the output of the following code?

1 point

```

1 dict_age = {}
2 dict_age["Arun"] = 20
3 dict_age["Bhima"] = 10
4 dict_age["Chirag"] = 40
5 dict_age["Deepak"] = 30
6
7 dict1 = dict_age
8 l = dict_age.values()
9 l[0] = 90
10 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

8) Which of the scenarios in the options does the following code represent?

2 points

```

1 import random
2 dict_age={ }
3 dict_age [ "Arun" ]=20
4 dict_age [ "Bhima" ]=10
5 dict_age [ "Chirag" ]=40
6 dict_age [ "Deepak" ]=30
7
8 l=list ( dict_age . values () )
9
10 dict1={ }
11 l_name=dict_age . keys ()
12 i=0
13 prev=0
14 for each in dict_age :
15     dict1 [ each ]=prev+l [ i ]
16     prev=dict1 [ each ]
17     i=i+1
18 print ( dict1 )
19
20 r=random . randint ( 0 , sum ( dict_age . values () ) )
21 print ( r )
22 for each in dict1 :
23     if ( r < dict1 [ each ] ) :
24         print ( "Give all money to" , each )
25         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?

1 point

```

1 import random
2 import operator
3
4
5 dict_age={ }
6 dict_age [ "Arun" ]=20
7 dict_age [ "Bhima" ]=10
8 dict_age [ "Chirag" ]=40
9 dict_age [ "Deepak" ]=30
10
11 print ( "Give all money to" , max ( dict_age . items () , key = operator . itemgetter ( 1 )
12     ) [ 0 ] )
12 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