15-110 Check6-2 - Written Portion

Name:

AndrewID:

Complete the following problems in the fillable PDF, or print out the PDF, write your answers by hand, and scan the results.

When you are finished, upload your check6-2.pdf to **Check6-2 - Written** on Gradescope. Make sure to upload your Check6-2 work for the Hw6 project as well!

Written Problems

#1 - Visualizations - 8pts

#2 - Matplotlib - 8pts

#3 - Simulation Code - 4pts

#4 - Monte Carlo Methods - 9pts

#5 - Machine Learning Process - 5pts

#6 - Game Trees - 11pts

Written Problems

#1 - Visualizations - 8pts

Can attempt after Data Analysis II lecture

Given the description of the data below, what visualization(s) would be **most** appropriate to use? If multiple visualizations are equally valid, select **all** that apply.

Compare numerical quiz averages to nur	nerical final grades.
☐ Bar Chart	☐ Histogram
☐ Box and Whiskers Plot	☐ Pie Chart
☐ Bubble Plot	☐ Scatter Plot
☐ Colored Scatter Plot	☐ Scatter Plot Matrix
Investigate the number of ordinal letter gr	ades (A, B, C, etc) in a class
☐ Bar Chart	☐ Histogram
☐ Box and Whiskers Plot	☐ Pie Chart
☐ Bubble Plot	☐ Scatter Plot
☐ Colored Scatter Plot	☐ Scatter Plot Matrix
Compare categorical sports to numerica	I athlete heights.
☐ Bar Chart	☐ Histogram
☐ Box and Whiskers Plot	☐ Pie Chart
☐ Bubble Plot	☐ Scatter Plot
☐ Colored Scatter Plot	☐ Scatter Plot Matrix
Compare numerical athlete heights to nu	merical ages based on categorical sports.
☐ Bar Chart	☐ Histogram
☐ Box and Whiskers Plot	☐ Pie Chart
☐ Bubble Plot	☐ Scatter Plot
☐ Colored Scatter Plot	☐ Scatter Plot Matrix

#2 - Matplotlib - 8pts

Can attempt after Data Analysis II lecture

Assume you have a dictionary that maps the andrewID of every student at CMU to the number of miles they walked in the last week. Use the matplotlib API, examples, and documentation to design a **histogram** that will chart the distribution of miles walked.

Note: for this problem (and only this problem!), you may search external resources as much as you like (in fact, you're encouraged to). However, you still should not directly copy answers from the internet or other students; write the answers in your own words.

Hint: start at the pyplot documentation:
https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/pyplot_summary.html
Which method looks like a great option to create a histogram?
What are the constant and are constant for the foreign 40 December
What are the required argument(s) for that method? Do you need to reformat the data
dictionary to use it as an argument? If yes, how should you change it?
You want to customize the histogram to break up the data into exactly 10 groups. You
also want to change the histogram's color to be red. Which keyword arguments should
you set to change these properties? Do you need to reformat the data to add these
properties? If yes, how should you change it?

#3 - Simulation Code - 4pts

Can attempt after Simulation II lecture

Recall the moving circle simulation from Check 6-1. We now want to update this simulation so that when the user clicks on the circle or presses 'Enter', the circle moves back to the left side of the screen.

For the additional parts of the simulation (the Event Rules), select the line of code that needs to be included in that part.

Hint: if you're not sure, try implementing this using the simulation starter code!

How would you check if the user clicked in the circle in mousePressed(data, event)?

\[
\begin{align*}
\left" | +20 - data["x"] \right)**2 + (220 - data["y"])**2)**0.5 <= 20 \\
\begin{align*}
\left" | +20 - event.x \right)**2 + (220 - event.y)**2)**0.5 <= 20 \\
\begin{align*}
\left(data["x"]**2 + data["y"]**2)**0.5 <= 20 \\
\begin{align*}
\left(event.x**2 + event.y**2)**0.5 <= 20 \\
\begin{align*}
\text{How would you check if the user pressed "Enter" in keyPressed(data, event)? \\
\begin{align*}
\text{if } (data["char"] == "Return"): \\
\text{if } (data["keysym"] == "Return"): \\
\text{if } (event.char == "Return"): \\
\text{if } (event.keysym == "Retu

#4 - Monte Carlo Methods - 9pts

Can attempt after Simulation II lecture

For each of the following questions, use Monte Carlo methods to find the answer to
the given question. You can use the monteCarlo(trials) function from the notes to
average results over 100,000 trials; you just need to update the runTrial() function
for each question.

Please submit your answer as a decimal probability (like 0.45; 100% = 1, 50% = 0.5), and round your answer for each question to have only 2 digits after the decimal point. A) What is the probability that, if you roll a die twice, the second roll will be either 2 larger or 2 smaller than the first? For example, you could roll a 4 and then a 6, or a 4 and then a 2. B) Pick a random odd number between 1 and 99 (inclusive on both). What is the probability that that number is a multiple of 7? Hint: make a list of all odd numbers between 1 and 99, then use random.choice() C) Make a list with six values (two "red", two "green", two "blue") and shuffle it. What is the probability that the first two values in the list are both "red"? Hint: use the destructive function random.shuffle()

#5 - Machine Learning Process - 5pts

Can attempt after Machine Learning lecture

Imagine a scenario where Bill wants to train a machine learning algorithm to identify which pictures on the internet have cats in them. He downloads 1,000 pictures of cats and other animals from the internet, decides to use a basic image recognition algorithm which will identify important features, trains on all 1,000 pictures, then tests his on a quarter of that dataset (250 pictures). He finds that his algorithm has a 97% success rate, which he publishes on his blog.

Bill made a few mistakes in this process. What was his <u>biggest</u> mistake?	

#6 - Game Trees - 11pts

Can attempt after Artificial Intelligence lecture

Nim (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nim) is a simple game for two players. The game starts with a pot containing some number of marbles on the table. Players take turns removing marbles from the pot. Each player must choose to remove 1, 2, or 3 marbles on their turn. Whoever removes the last marble loses.

Assume you want to build a basic AI agent that can play Nim using a game tree. In this game, the pot will start with 16 marbles, and the **state** of the game is the number of marbles in the pot. On the next page, draw the root node and the first two levels of the game tree (you do not have to draw any levels past that), with the game state (number of marbles) as the value of each node. Annotate your game tree to show which actions are taken by the AI agent vs. the opponent, assuming the agent gets the first turn.

You can do this with a picture of a physical drawing or an online image editing tool (like Google Drawings). To upload the image, use the same approach you used on Check5.

What is the maximum depth of the game tree if it was built out fully? (A node with only	/
the root has depth 1).	

Assume that the AI uses minimax to find the best action to take on its turn. When comparing the results on the level right below the root, should the AI pass the **maximum** or **minimum** result to the top level with the root?

	Maximum		
П	Minimum		

	_			
Click here to add your image				
If that doesn't work, use a PDF tool to add your image manually.				