



PyQB

Monga

Random
numbers

Monte Carlo

Simulations

Programming in Python¹

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Lecture XII: Random numbers



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Random
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Monte Carlo

Simulations

Write a Python program which chooses an integer 1–10 and asks to the user to guess it

- if the number given by the user is not 1–10, it prints “Invalid”;
- if the number is the chosen one, it prints “Yes!”;
- otherwise “You didn’t guess it...”.



Write a Python program which chooses an integer 1–10 and asks to the user to guess it

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- otherwise “You didn’t guess it...”.

Evolve the program for asking until the user guess the number correctly giving hints (“higher...”, “lower...”).

```
from random import randint
```

```
# To get a random integer in the set [1..10]
```

```
randint(1, 10)
```



Random numbers

Pseudorandomness: the sequence of numbers is not predictable...

```
from random import randint
```

```
for _ in range(0,10):  
    print randint(1, 100)
```

unless you know the **seed**.

```
from random import seed, randint
```

```
seed(292)  
for _ in range(0,10):  
    print randint(1, 100)
```

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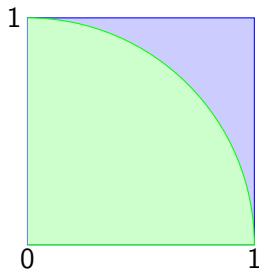
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Random
numbers

Monte Carlo

Simulations

Example



- Blue square: 1
- Green area: $\frac{\pi}{4}$

The **Monte Carlo** method consists of choosing sample experiments at random from a large set and then making deductions on the basis of the probabilities estimated from frequency of occurrences.



Example

```
from random import random

def approx_pi(tries: int) -> float:
    """Return an approximation for pi.

    >>> from math import pi
    >>> from random import seed
    >>> seed(7897) # Tests should be reproducible
    >>> abs(4*approx_pi(1000) - pi) < 10e-2
    True

    >>> abs(4*approx_pi(100000) - pi) < abs(approx_pi(1000) - pi)
    True
    """

    within_circle = 0
    for i in range(0, tries):
        x = random() # range [0,1)
        y = random()
        if (x**2+y**2)**0.5 < 1:
            within_circle += 1
    return within_circle / tries
```

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Monte Carlo

Simulations



Example

It's easy to extend to make this work for any function on $[0, 1)$.

```
from random import random
from typing import Callable

def approx_fun(predicate: Callable[[float, float], bool], tries:
↳ int) -> float:
    """Return an approximation for pi.

    >>> from math import pi
    >>> from random import seed
    >>> seed(7897) # Tests should be reproducible
    >>> within_circle = lambda x, y: x**2 + y**2 < 1
    >>> abs(4*approx_fun(within_circle, 1000) - pi) < 10e-2
    True
    """

    true_cases = 0
    for i in range(0, tries):
        x = random() # range [0,1)
        y = random()
        if predicate(x, y):
            true_cases += 1
    return true_cases / tries
```

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numbers

Monte Carlo

Simulations



Random number are useful also for *simulation*: for example, we could simulate **evolutionary drift**.

```
from random import seed, randint

class DriftSimulation:
    def __init__(self, sim_seed: int = 232943):
        self.population = ['\N{MONKEY}', '\N{TIGER}', '\N{BUTTERFLY}', '\N{LIZARD}',
                           ↪ '\N{SNAIL}']
        seed(sim_seed)

    def offspring(self):
        new = self.population[randint(0, len(self.population)-1)]
        self.population[randint(0, len(self.population)-1)] = new

    def simulate(self, generations: int):
        for i in range(0, generations):
            self.offspring()

s = DriftSimulation()
for i in range(100):
    line = str(i)
    for a in s.population:
        line = line + ' ' + a
    print(line)
    if len(set(s.population)) == 1:
        break
s.simulate(1)
```

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numbers

Monte Carlo

Simulations