Library Ex.: Pseudo-random

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Application: Random numbers

A random number (from a uniform distribution) is chosen such that every number within the range is equally likely to be chosen:

• Uniform distribution on [0..1]

Making things truly random (high entropy) is very difficult!

Hardware random-number generators:

Measure radioactive decay of isotopes

Brownian motion of particles in a suspension (air)
 Software pseudo-random number generators



Pseudo-random generators

- A pseudo-random number generator applies some math operations to the last number generated to get the next number
 - Start with a seed number
 - Hopefully it's "random enough"
 - But really it's completely deterministic:
 - If we start again with the same seed, we'll always get the same sequence of "random" numbers
- e.g., seed=0.10: generates
 0.72, 0.23, 0.19, 0.93, 0.54, 0.77, 0.11, ...



DEF: pseudo-random library

We only need one public procedure: Random() def random (): """Returns a random float between 0 and 1."""

def init_seed (x):
 """Initialize the number generator seed."""

init_seed provides a way for the user to manually set the seed.



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IMP: pseudo-random library

```
"""Pseudo-random number generator.
Sean Ho for CMPT140 demo.
11.11.11
from math import exp, log, pi
seed = 0
                     # persistent across calls
def init seed (x):
  """Initialize the number generator seed.
  Accessor (set) function for seed."""
  global seed
                     # access global variable
  seed = x
```



IMP: pseudorandom.py, cont.

def random ():

"""Returns a random float between 0 and 1.""" global seed # access global variable

Try to scramble up seed as much as possible seed = seed + pi seed = exp (7.0 * log (seed))

Only keep the fractional part, in range 0..1
seed = seed - int (seed)
return seed



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Online test of PseudoRandom

Library: http://twu.seanho.com/python/pseudorandom.py

Evaluating "randomness":

- Graphical evaluations: plot points (x,y) where both coordinates are from Random()
- Check for dense spots, sparse spots in 1x1 square
- Python has various graphics libraries, too



Python's own pseudorandom

Python has a built-in pseudorandom generator: from random import random random() seed() Random float in interval [0.0, 1.0] Histogram to evaluate randomness Split up interval [0.0, 1.0] into equal-size bins Generate a list of random numbers Count how many numbers fall in each bin See PyTut sect 10.6 for more on random **19 Oct 2009**

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