

# Vorkurs Informatik (D-ITET)

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# 3. Exkursion: Monte-Carlo-Simulation

# Zahlenraten durch Würfeln

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- Zahl zwischen 1 und 6 durch Würfeln „erraten“
- Frage: Wie oft würfeln um mit  $\geq 95\%$  richtig zu liegen?

- Mathematik:

- Chance, mit  $n$  Würfeln *nicht richtig* zu liegen:  $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$

- Chance, mit  $n$  Würfeln *richtig* zu liegen:  $1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$

- $n = 6 \rightarrow 66\%$

- $10 \rightarrow 83\%$

- $13 \rightarrow 90\%$

- $16 \rightarrow 94\%$

- $17 \rightarrow 95\%$

# Monte-Carlo-Simulation

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- Analytisch unmöglich/schwierig lösbare Probleme, z.B. Wetterprognose, Neutronenfluss im Kernreaktor ...
- ... mittels *wiederholter Zufallsexperimente* simulieren ...
- ... und so *Lösungen numerisch annähern*
- Mathematik: Gesetz der grossen Zahlen

# Monte-Carlo-Simulation für's Zahlenraten

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- Wahrscheinlichkeit, Zahl durch Würfeln zu erraten, mittels Monte-Carlo-Simulation numerisch annähern
- Vorgehen:
  1. Eine Variablen,  $E$ : Anzahl Erfolge (Zahl nach  $n$  Würfeln erraten)
  2. Experiment: Zahl wählen,  $n$  mal Würfeln, falls Erfolg dann merken
  3. Experiment  $V$  Mal ausführen (für grosses  $V$ )
  4. Wahrscheinlichkeit, mit  $n$  Würfeln richtig zu liegen:  $\frac{E}{V}$

# Monte-Carlo-Simulation für's Zahlenraten

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```
#include <iostream>
#include "project.h"

int main() {
    int attempts = 17;
    int successes = 0;
    int experiments = 100; // Choose value, run several times, compare obtained output

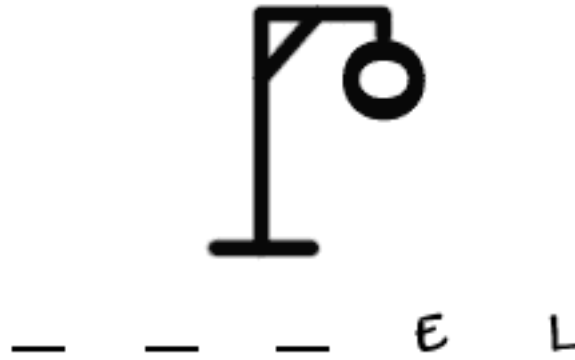
    // Repeat the experiment (number guessing) sufficiently often
    for (int experiments_made = 0; experiments_made < experiments; experiments_made += 1) {
        int number_to_guess = choose_a_number(6); // Choose a number from [1,6]

        // Throw the dice at most "attempts" times
        for (int attempts_made = 0; attempts_made < attempts; attempts_made += 1) {
            int guess = choose_a_number(6); // Make a random guess

            if (guess == number_to_guess) {
                successes = successes + 1; // Record the successful guess ...
                attempts_made = attempts; // ... and stop the current experiment
            }
        }
    }

    std::cout << (successes * 100.0 / experiments) << "%\n";
}
```

# 4. Projekt 2: Hangman



sowie *Schrittweise Verfeinerung*  
als Implementierungsstrategie

# Schrittweise Verfeinerung



Start by sketching an ovoid shape that approximates the head keeping in mind general proportions.



Next, mark the primary proportional divisions. First, place a center line and a brow ridge where you feel it should be, then mark the base of the nose. This sets up your division of thirds.



Use the thirds division to adjust the bottom of the chin and mark the "hair line" above the brow ridge. Remember the top of the skull is slightly above the hair line. Mark the mouth division.



Now develop the main forms for the features, use construction lines to find the basic head planes, place the ear, and refine the head shape based on your new observations.



Begin observing the details, subtle forms, and shapes of the features and head shape, block in the hair.



Continue your observations, refining and resolving areas as you go, until you have reached the level of finish you desire.

<http://drawpaint-sg.blogspot.com/2014/07/learn-how-to-draw-face.html>



# Hangman als Pseudocode

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Setup: Choose the word to guess

Game:

Let the player guess repeatedly

Until too many incorrect guesses have been made

Or until the word has been guessed

# Hangman als Pseudocode: Schrittweise Verfeinerung

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Game:

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# Hangman als Pseudocode: Schrittweise Verfeinerung

---

Choose `WORD` to be some English word (with `N` characters, e.g. `N = 5`)

Initialise `UNCOVERED` to be a sequence of `N` underscores (e.g. `_____`)

Game:

- Let the player guess repeatedly

- Until too many incorrect guesses have been made

- Or until the word has been guessed

# Hangman als Pseudocode: Schrittweise Verfeinerung

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Until too many incorrect guesses have been made

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# Hangman als Pseudocode: Schrittweise Verfeinerung

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Choose `WORD` to be some English word (with `N` characters, e.g. `N = 5`)

Initialise `UNCOVERED` to be a sequence of `N` underscores (e.g. `_____`)

Allow at most `A` failed attempts (incorrect guesses)

Game:

Get the next guess `G` (e.g. `L`)

If `G` occurs in `WORD`: ...

Otherwise: Record a failed attempt

If all attempts have been used up: Output 😞 and stop

Or until the word has been guessed

# Hangman als Pseudocode: Schrittweise Verfeinerung

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Choose `WORD` to be some English word (with `N` characters, e.g. `N = 5`)

Initialise `UNCOVERED` to be a sequence of `N` underscores (e.g. `_____`)

Allow at most `A` failed attempts (incorrect guesses)

Play the game. In each round:

    Output `UNCOVERED` and how many attempts are left (e.g. `HE__O, 3`)

    Get the next guess `G` (e.g. `L`)

    If `G` occurs in `WORD`: Uncover all characters `G` in `UNCOVERED` (e.g. `HELLO`)

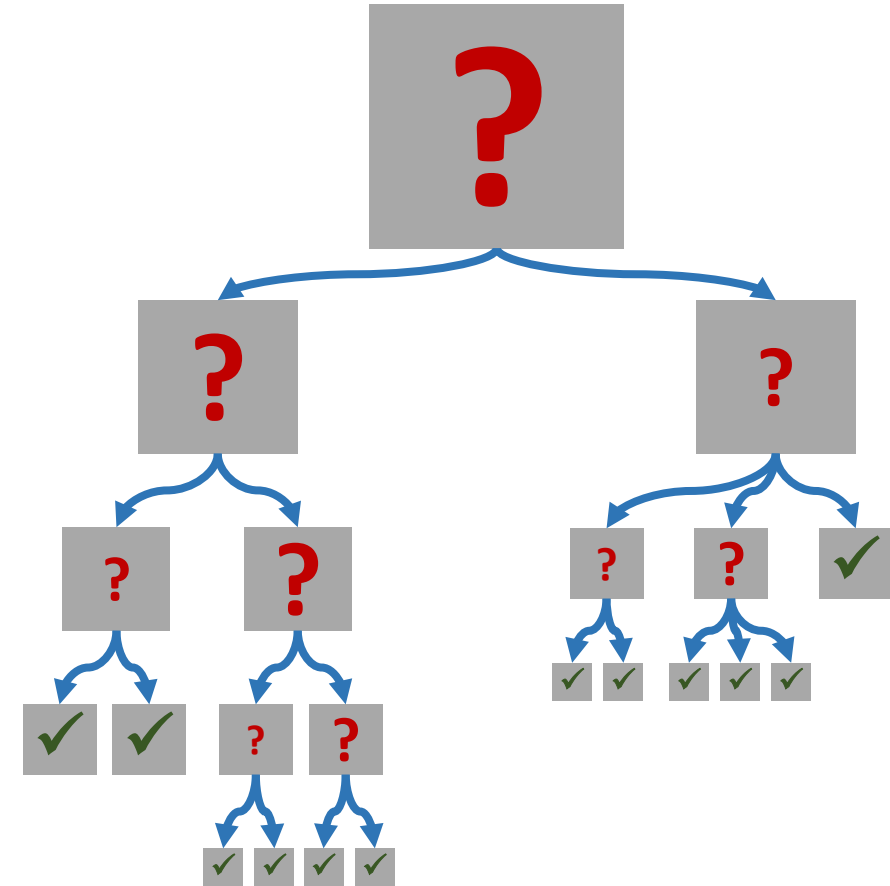
    Otherwise: Record a failed attempt

    If all attempts have been used up: Output 😞 and stop

    If all characters in `UNCOVERED` have been uncovered: Output 😊 and stop

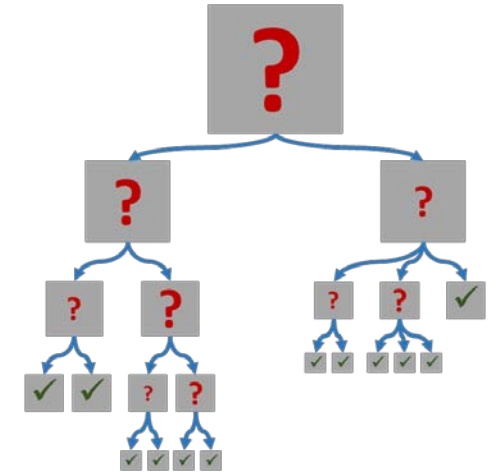
# Schrittweise Verfeinerung

- Schrittweise Verfeinerung (stepwise refinement) ist eine *iterative Top-Down-Strategie*:
  1. Zerlege Aufgabe (Hangman, Wörterbuchsuche) in Teilaufgabe/-schritte
  2. Wähle eine Teilaufgabe aus → Verfeinern durch weiteres Zerlegen (gehe zu Schritt 1) und hinzufügen von Details
  3. Stoppe, wenn alle Teilaufgaben vollständig ausgearbeitet sind: alle Details vorhanden, keine offenen/ungelösten Teilaufgaben



# Schrittweise Verfeinerung

- Vorteile:
  - Langsamer Einstieg
  - Systematisches, strukturiertes Vorgehen
  - Komplexität/Detailniveau steigt schrittweise an
  - Einfacher, den Überblick zu behalten
- Aber: Ist eine *Strategie*: Prinzip verstehen reicht nicht, Anwendung erfordert Übung
- Nicht Informatik-spezifisch, sondern allgemein anwendbar





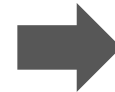
# Mögliche Programmverfeinerung

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- „Skizze“ des Programs als Pseudocode: grobe Aufteilung, graduell verfeinern
- Pseudocode als Anfangskommentare nutzen, diese dann graduell zu Code verfeinern
- Mit den Variablen anfangen: Welche Daten brauche ich?
- Noch nicht realisierte, generelle Funktionalitäten durch fixe Werte simulieren um den Code laufenzulassen und testen zu können, z.B.:

```
std::cin >> word; // Get arbitrary word
uncovered = ??? // Replace characters
                // with underscores

std::cin >> guess;
if (/* guess occurs in word */) {
    ... // Does this line work?
}
```



```
word = "HELLO"; // Fixed
uncovered = "_____"; // Fixed

std::cin >> guess;
if (/* guess occurs in word */) {
    ... // Does this line work?
}
```

- ...