

... vs. using the library

hw10pr3

files and the dictionary class



files



dictionaries

If I had a dictionary, I guess I  
could look up what it was!



... vs. using the library

hw10pr3

files and the dictionary class



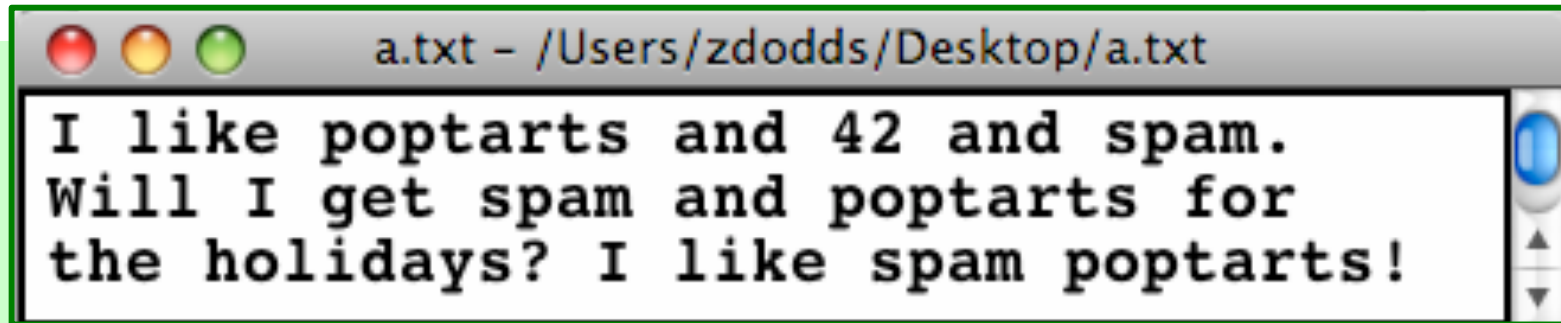
If an Algorithm Wrote This, How Would You Even Know?

By SHELLEY PODOLNY MARCH 7, 2015



282

# Algorithmic Authorship... ?



```
a.txt - /Users/zdodds/Desktop/a.txt
I like poptarts and 42 and spam.
Will I get spam and poptarts for
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!
```

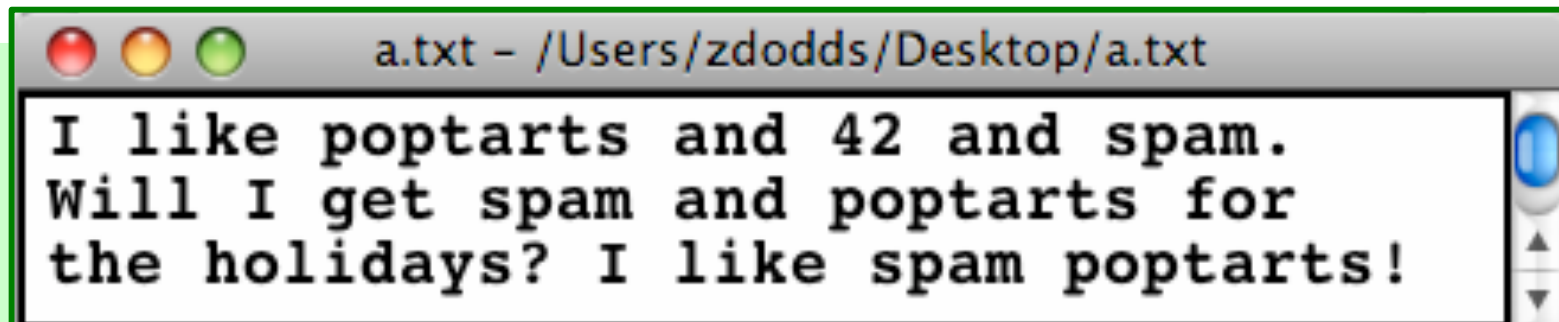
suppose this text represents my "style" ...

How could a *program* author  
new prose in this same style?!

"Style" seems like the  
wrong word here...



# Algorithmic Authorship... !



```
a.txt - /Users/zdodds/Desktop/a.txt
I like poptarts and 42 and spam.
Will I get spam and poptarts for
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!
```

suppose this text represents my "style" ...

What would be a reasonable first word to start a newly-generated sentence?

What would be a reasonable next word to follow the first?

What would be a reasonable test for sentence-ending?

# Algorithmic authoring *examples...*

'Cause somethin' like he left knee and a harp," said he had to the whole school? The shouting and then some strange and Mrs. "Well, I know Hagrid; they spotted handkerchief and get him get rid of course, had a gigantic beet with her," he knew what to all he's

Wanna live while we're cool, so tonight  
What a feeling to be doing what I wish I  
know we only met but it ain't hard to be  
nothing left The story of my life I'm  
watching her eyes smile you flip your  
eyes You don't know what makes you got  
stars, they're in the wire She said, "Can I  
got a feeling to be a dentist

Who's the original human author of each of these?

**Hint:** they're all British...

Brit Lit's it!



This is but ourselves. No, faith, My uncle!  
O royal bed of confession Of your rue  
for leave to nature; to this time I should  
weep for thy life is rotten before he is.  
have sworn 't. Or my blood. I have  
closely sent for nine; and unprofitable,

The Senators and the date of a written  
declaration that Purpose, they shall consist  
of nine States, shall not, when he shall have  
such Vacancies. The President pro tempore,  
in the Desire of a Qualification to the  
Speaker of the Senate. Article 6. When  
vacancies by the office upon probable

# *Markov* Models

Techniques for modeling *any*  
sequence of natural data

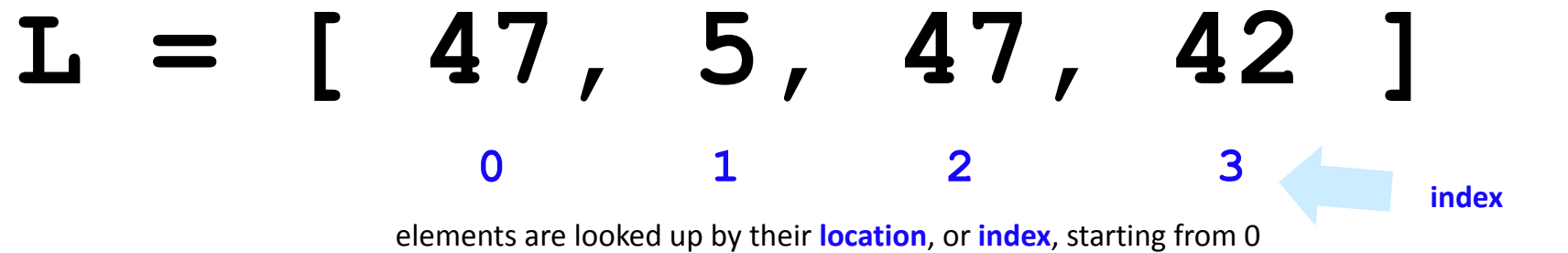


speech, text, sensor data...

*1st-order* Markov Model  
(defining property)

Each item depends *only* on the one  
immediately before it .

# Lists are *sequential* containers:



## Dictionaries are *arbitrary*

**We need a new data structure!**  
(A new class...)

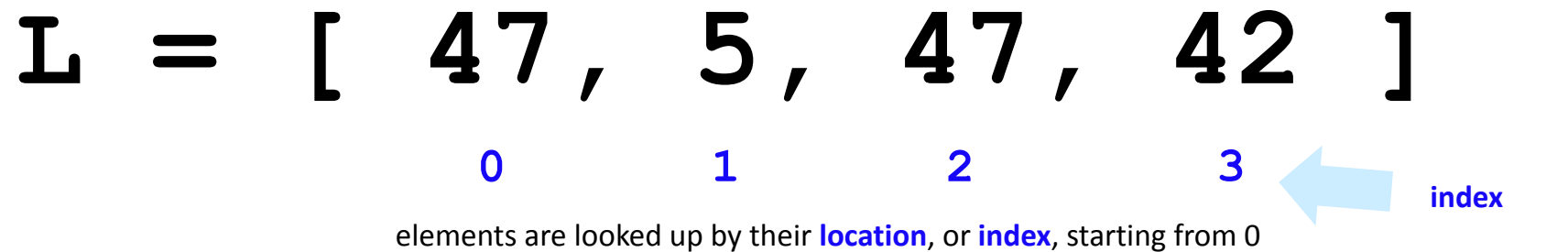
elements (or values) are looked up by a **key** starting anywhere you want! **Keys** don't have to be ints!

# Lists are *sequential* containers:

**L = [ 47, 5, 47, 42 ]**

0            1            2            3

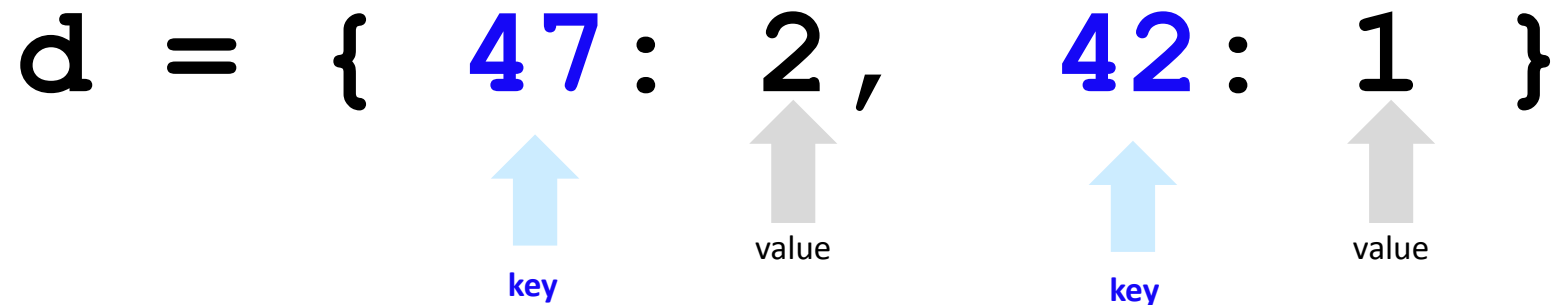
elements are looked up by their **location**, or **index**, starting from 0



# Dictionaries are *arbitrary* containers:

**d = { 47 : 2, 42 : 1 }**

key            value            key            value



elements (or *values*) are looked up by a **key** starting anywhere you want! **Keys** don't have to be ints!



# Dictionaries are *arbitrary* containers:

```
zd = { 'rabbit' : 1999, 'ox' : 1997 }
```



key



value



key



value

elements (or values) are looked up by a **key** starting anywhere you want! **Keys** don't have to be ints!

What's **zd**'s  
data here?

Now I see the **key** to  
dictionaries' **value**...



# Dictionaries are *arbitrary* containers:

```
zd = { 'rabbit' : 1999, 'ox' : 1997 }
```



key



value



key



value

elements (or values) are looked up by a **key** starting anywhere you want! **Keys** don't have to be ints!

Rat	Feb 19 <b>1996</b> –Feb 06 1997
Ox	Feb 07 <b>1997</b> –Jan 27 1998
Tiger	Jan 28 <b>1998</b> –Feb 15 1999
Rabbit	Feb 16 <b>1999</b> –Feb 04 2000
Dragon	Feb 05 <b>2000</b> –Jan 23 2001
Snake	Jan 24 <b>2001</b> –Feb 11 2002
Horse	Feb 12 <b>2002</b> –Jan 31 2003
Goat	Feb 01 <b>2003</b> –Jan 21 2004
Monkey	Jan 22 <b>2004</b> –Feb 08 2005
Rooster	Feb 09 <b>2005</b> –Jan 28 2006

12-year zodiac...

Now I see the **key** to dictionaries' **value**...



# Dictionaries are *arbitrary* containers:

```
z = { 'rabbit' : [1999, 1987, 1975, ...],  
      'ox' : [1997, 1985, 1973, ...],  
      'tiger' : [1998, 2010, ...], ... }
```

What type are the  
keys?

What type are the  
values?



Whose keys? **z**'s keys!

# Dictionaries are *arbitrary* containers:

```
z = { 'rabbit' : [1999, 1987, 1975, ...],  
      'ox' : [1997, 1985, 1973, ...],  
      'dragon' : [2000, 1988, 1976, ...],  
      ... }
```

Is 'dragon' a  
key in z?

```
if 'dragon' in z
```



Is 1969 in  
z['dragon']?

```
if 1969 in z['dragon']
```



```
LoW = [ 'spam', 'spam', 'poptarts', 'spam' ]
```

Oldenborg's menu!



**d** will be...

{ }

```
d = { }
```

**w** will be...

```
for w in LoW:
```

```
    if w not in d:
```

```
        d[w] = 1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        d[w] += 1
```

```
{ 'poptarts':1, 'spam':3 }
```

final **d**

```
vc_print(LoW)
```

```
vc_print("a.txt")
```

```
LoW = [ 'spam', 'spam', 'poptarts', 'spam' ]
```

Oldenborg's menu!



**d** will be...

{ }

**w** will be...

```
d = { }
```

```
for w in LoW:
```

```
    if w not in d:
```

```
        d[w] = 1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        d[w] += 1
```

w = 'spam'

{ 'spam': 1 }

w = 'spam'

{ 'spam': 2 }

w = 'poptarts'

{ 'poptarts': 1, 'spam': 2 }

w = 'spam'

{ 'poptarts': 1, 'spam': 3 }

final **d**

```
vc_print(LoW)
```

```
vc_print("a.txt")
```

```
LoW = [ 'spam', 'spam', 'poptarts', 'spam' ]
```

but where to get  
so many words?

Oldenburg's menu!



**d** will

```
d = {}
```

```
for w in LoW:
```

```
    if w not in d:
```

```
        d[w] = 1
```

```
    else:
```

```
        d[w] += 1
```

**FILES!**

```
{ 'spam': 2 }
```

```
{ 'poptarts': 1, 'spam': 2 }
```

```
{ 'poptarts': 1, 'spam': 3 }
```

↖  
final **d**

```
vc_print(LoW)
```

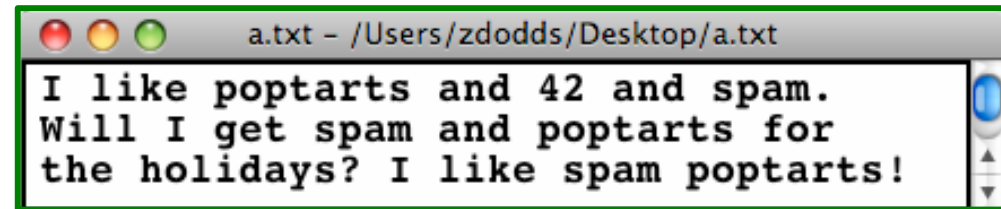
```
vc_print("a.txt")
```

# Files...

In Python reading files  
is smooth...

```
f = open( 'a.txt' ) →
```

opens the file and calls it `f`



```
text = f.read()
```

reads the whole file into the string `text`

```
f.close()
```

closes the file (optional)

```
text
```

```
'I like poptarts and 42 and spam.\nWill I
```

```
LoW = text.split()
```

```
[ 'I', 'like', 'poptarts', ... ]
```

`text.split()` returns a  
list of each "word"



```
def word_count( filename ) :  
  
    f = open( filename )  
    text = f.read()  
    f.close()  
  
    LoW = text.split()  
    print( "There are", len(LoW) , "words" )
```

} file handling

What if we wanted the number of *different* words in the file?

This would be the author's *vocabulary count*, instead of the total word count.

# Vocabulary, anyone?

Shakespeare used **31,534 different words** -- and a grand total of 884,647 words, counting repetitions across all of his works....

<http://www-math.cudenver.edu/~wbriggs/qr/shakespeare.html>

## Shakespearean coinages

gust  
besmirch  
unreal  
superscript  
watchdog  
swagger

successful

affined  
rooky  
attasked  
out-villained

unsuccessful

There's also one **contemporary** British author in the Oxford English Dictionary...

Who?

with what word?

# Vocabulary, anyone?

Shakespeare used **31,534 different words** -- and a grand total of 884,647 words, counting repetitions across all of his works....

<http://www-math.cudenver.edu/~wbriggs/qr/shakespeare.html>

## Shakespearean coinages

gust  
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attasked  
out-villained

unsuccessful

muggle

### 'Muggle' goes into Oxford English Dictionary

JK Rowling's word for non-wizards - "muggle" - has made it into the new edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED).

The draft definition according to the dictionary's website says:

- **Muggle:** *invented by JK (Joanne Kathleen) Rowling (b. 1965), British author of children's fantasy fiction (see quot. 1997).*

*In the fiction of JK Rowling: a person who possesses no magical powers. Hence in allusive and extended uses: a person who lacks a particular skill or skills, or who is regarded as inferior in some way.*

J. K. Rowling

```
from filename import defaultdict
```

```
def vocab_count( filename ):
```

```
    f = open( filename )  
    text = f.read()  
    f.close()
```

} file handling

```
    LoW = text.split()  
    print "There are", len(LoW), "words."
```

} word counting

```
    d = {}
```

```
    for w in LoW:  
        if w not in d:  
            d[w] = 1  
        else:  
            d[w] += 1
```

} Tracking the number of occurrences of each word with a dictionary, d.

```
    print "There are", len(d), "_distinct_ words.\n"
```

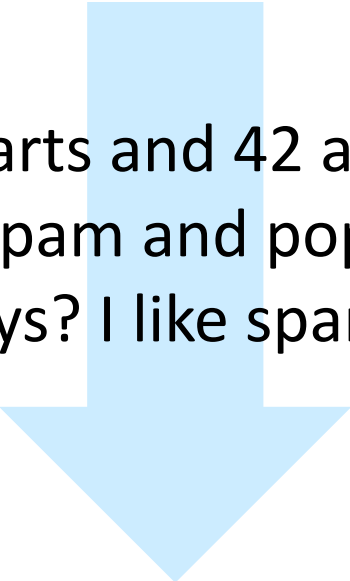
```
    return d # return d for later use by other code...
```

**Same as before...**

# Markov Models can be *generative*!


A key benefit of Markov Models is that they can *generate* feasible data!

*Original file:*



I like poptarts and 42 and spam.  
Will I get spam and poptarts for  
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!

```
d = create_model('hpwhich.txt')  
d = create_model('randj.txt')  
d = create_model('oneD.txt')  
d = create_model('a.txt')  
gt(d, 250)
```



*demo...*

# Markov Models can be *generative*!

A key benefit of Markov Models is that they can *generate* feasible data!

*Original file:*

I like poptarts and 42 and spam.  
Will I get spam and poptarts for  
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!

*Generated text:*

**I get spam poptarts!** I like poptarts and 42 and spam. I like  
spam and 42 and 42 and 42 and spam. **Will I like poptarts**  
**and 42 and poptarts and 42 and poptarts and 42 and 42**  
**and poptarts and spam.** I get spam and 42 and 42 and...

I agree!



*demo...*

# Our Markov Model

```
a.txt - /Users/zdodds/Desktop/a.txt
I like poptarts and 42 and spam.
Will I get spam and poptarts for
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!
```

Try it!

Original file

keys

values

Markov Model

A dictionary!

What are the keys?

What are the values?

What are the missing values?

What is the '\$'?

Why do some keys seem missing?

```
{ '$': ['I', 'Will', 'I'],
  'I': ['like', 'get', 'like']
  'like':
  'poptarts': ['and', 'for'],
  'and': ['42', 'spam.', 'poptarts'],
  '42': ['and'],
  'Will': ['I'],
  'the':
  'spam': ['and', 'poptarts!'],
  'get': ['spam'],
  'for': ['the']
}
```



dictionary's end

# Our Markov Model

```
a.txt - /Users/zdodds/Desktop/a.txt
I like poptarts and 42 and spam.
Will I get spam and poptarts for
the holidays? I like spam poptarts!
```

Try it!

Original file

keys

values

Markov Model

A dictionary!

What are the keys?

What are the values?

What are the missing values?

What is the '\$'?

Why do some keys seem missing?

```
{ '$': ['I', 'Will', 'I'],
  'I': ['like', 'get', 'like']
  'like': ['poptarts', 'spam'],
  'poptarts': ['and', 'for'],
  'and': ['42', 'spam.', 'poptarts'],
  '42': ['and'],
  'Will': ['I'],
  'the': ['holidays?'],
  'spam': ['and', 'poptarts!'],
  'get': ['spam'],
  'for': ['the']
}
```



dictionary's end



# Markov-modeling's *algorithm*

**LoW** ['I', 'like', 'spam.', 'I', 'eat', 'poptarts!']

**pw**

**nw**

```
cdi_print(PT2)  
cdi_print("a.txt")
```

```
d = {}  
pw = '$'  
  
for nw in LoW:  
    if pw not in d:  
        d[pw] = [nw]  
    else:  
        d[pw] += [nw]  
  
pw = _____
```

d's final form (without quotes)

```
$ : [ I, I ]  
I : [ like, eat ]  
like : [ spam. ]  
eat : [ popstart! ]
```

## Model creation:

- 1) start with the previous word, **pw** as '\$'
- 2) for each next word, **nw**, in the list of words, add it in ...
- 3) then change **pw** to **nw** ...

(a) except if **nw**[-1] was punctuation: change **pw** to...

## *Generating* text:

- 1) start with **pw** as the '\$' string
- 2) choose a **nw** that follows **pw**, at random.
- 3) print **nw** , (the comma continues on the same line)
- 4) **pw** gets set to either **nw** or '\$'

or if **nw**[-1] was punctuation: change **pw** to...

# *Generating prose?* Academic Opportunity!

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## 2nd CFP - Systemics, Informatics and Cybernetics

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★ **WMSCI 2011** to DODDS

[show details](#) Oct 24

[Reply](#)

Dear Zachary D

We invite you to submit a paper/abstract to The 15th World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics: WMSCI 2011, to be held in Orlando, Florida, USA, on July 19th - July 22nd, 2011 ([www.2011iisconferences.org/wmsci](http://www.2011iisconferences.org/wmsci))

If you have any colleagues who might be interested in making a submission to the conference, please feel free to forward this e-mail to them.

Below are the next deadlines for WMSCI 2011 (Check the web site for possible extensions or new set of deadlines):

Papers/Abstracts Submission and Invited Session Proposals: November 25th, 2010

Authors Notifications: January 31st, 2011

Camera-ready, full papers: February 28th, 2011

# WMSCI

CFP (deadline extension) - Robotics (July 8-11, 2017)

Spam x



! WMSCI 2017 cfp-summer@mail.iiisconf2017.org via cs.hmc.edu  
to dodds

1:19 AM (5 minutes ago) ☆



Why is this message in Spam? It contains content that's typically used in spam messages. [Learn more](#)

Dear Zachary Dodds,

We would like to inform you that we extended to \* **April 5, 2017** \* the submission deadline for your potential contribution in the area "Robotics" or any other included in the **21<sup>st</sup> World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics: WMSCI 2017** (<http://www.2017iiisconf.org/wmsci>), to be held on **July 8 - 11, 2017**, in Orlando, Florida, USA, jointly with:

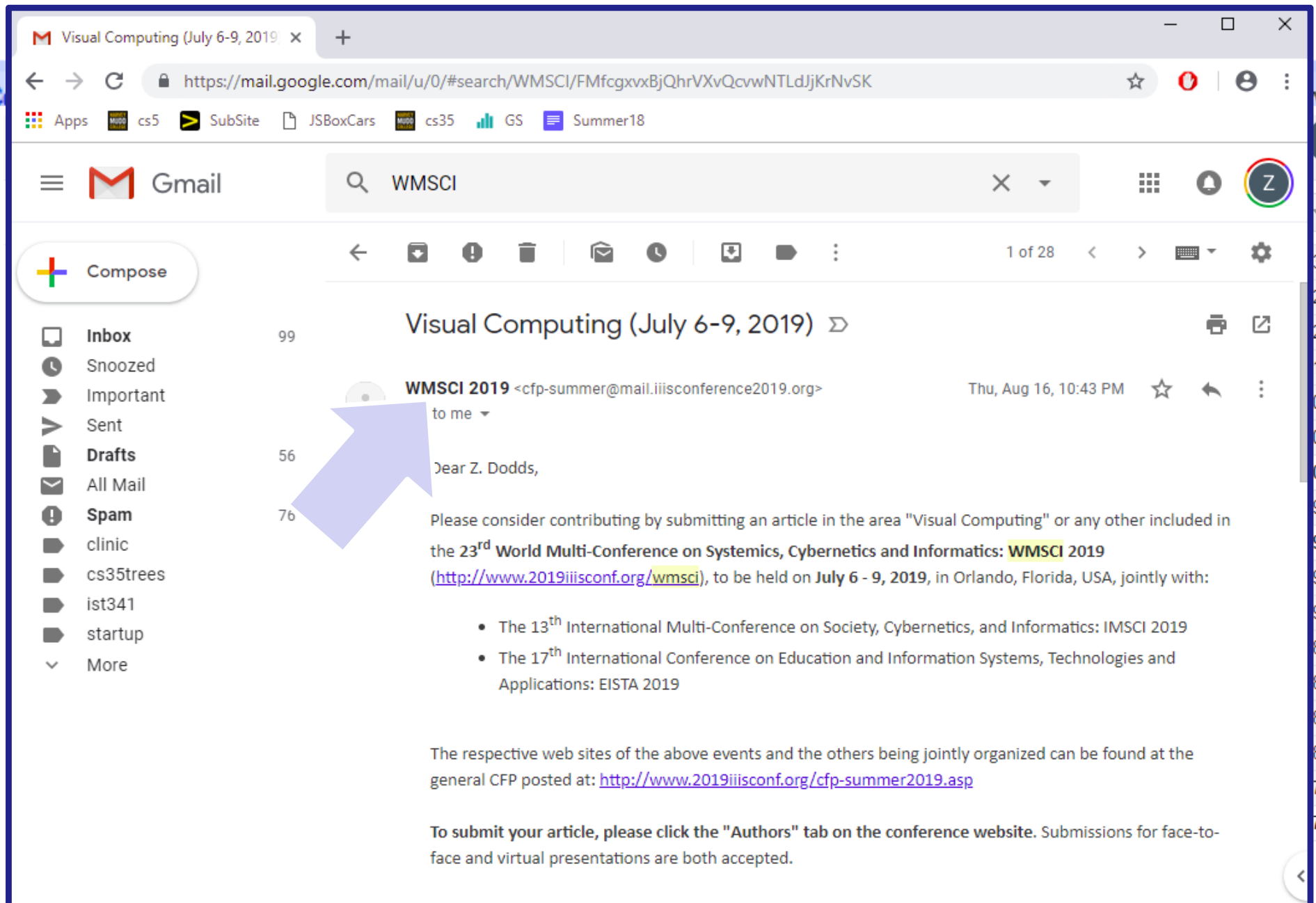
- The 11<sup>th</sup> International Multi-Conference on Society, Cybernetics, and Informatics: IMSCI 2017
- The 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Education and Information Systems, Technologies and Applications: EISTA 2017
- The 10<sup>th</sup> International Multi-Conference on Engineering and Technological Innovation: IMETI 2017

The respective web sites of the above events and the others being jointly organized can be found at the general CFP posted at: <http://www.2017iiisconf.org/cfp-summer2017.asp>

**To submit your article, please click the "Authors" tab on the conference website.** Submissions for face-to-face and virtual presentations are both accepted.

WMSCI and all its collocated events are being **indexed by Elsevier's SCOPUS** since 2005. The 2017 proceedings will also be sent to Elsevier's SCOPUS.

# WMSCI



Visual Computing (July 6-9, 2019) x +

https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/WMSCI/FMfcgxvxBjQhrVXvQcwwNTLdJkKrNvSK

Apps cs5 SubSite JSBoxCars cs35 GS Summer18

Gmail WMSCI

Compose

Inbox 99

Snoozed

Important

Sent

Drafts 56

All Mail

Spam 76

clinic

cs35trees

ist341

startup

More

Visual Computing (July 6-9, 2019) ⌵

1 of 28

WMSCI 2019 <cfp-summer@mail.iiisconference2019.org> Thu, Aug 16, 10:43 PM

to me

Dear Z. Dodds,

Please consider contributing by submitting an article in the area "Visual Computing" or any other included in the 23<sup>rd</sup> World Multi-Conference on Systemics, Cybernetics and Informatics: **WMSCI 2019** (<http://www.2019iiisconf.org/wmsci>), to be held on July 6 - 9, 2019, in Orlando, Florida, USA, jointly with:

- The 13<sup>th</sup> International Multi-Conference on Society, Cybernetics, and Informatics: IMSCI 2019
- The 17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Education and Information Systems, Technologies and Applications: EISTA 2019

The respective web sites of the above events and the others being jointly organized can be found at the general CFP posted at: <http://www.2019iiisconf.org/cfp-summer2019.asp>

To submit your article, please click the "Authors" tab on the conference website. Submissions for face-to-face and virtual presentations are both accepted.

# WMSCI

The screenshot shows a Gmail interface with a search for 'WMSCI'. The left sidebar lists folders: Compose, Inbox (99), Snoozed, Important, Sent, Drafts (56), All Mail, Spam (76), clinic, cs35trees, ist341, startup, and More. The main area displays a list of 28 search results, each with a checkbox, star, and right arrow icon. The results include various announcements for WMSCI conferences from 2010 to 2019, such as 'WMSCI 2019', 'QR-IAA 2018', 'WMSCI 2018', and 'WM-SCI 2010 2'. The search bar at the top shows 'WMSCI' and the page indicates '1-28 of 28' results.

Checkmark	Star	Right Arrow	Subject	Snippet	Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2019	Visual Computing (July 6-9, 2019) - Informatics: WMSC...	Aug 16
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	QR-IAA 2018	CFP - Qualitative Research and Integrating Academic A...	Mar 29
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	QR-IAA 2018	CFP - Qualitative Research and Integrating Academic A...	Mar 26
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	CFP (deadline extension) - Systemics, Cybernetics, an...	Mar 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	2nd CFP - Systemics, Cybernetics, and Informatics (J...	Jan 31
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	Computing Science and Engineering (July 8-11, 2018) -	Jan 28
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	Visual Computing (July 8-11, 2018) - Informatics: WMS...	Jan 28
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	1st CFP (deadline extension) -Visual Computing (July ...	10/17/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2018	Visual Computing (July 8-11, 2018) - Informatics: WMS...	9/13/17
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	Matthew, me 2	MathGen Article - sent to WMSCI - so it's the same tea...	11/10/16
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	me	files for Lec19 - att	11/10/16
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	Zachary Dodds	WMSCI message image! - Here...	3/26/13
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI & CCISE 2013	1st CFP - ICT and Informing Science and Engineering - ...	10/20/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2012 2	CFP ~ Systemics, Cybernetics, and Informatics - Infor...	1/13/12
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2011 2	CFP - Deadline Extension -- Systemics, Informatics and...	2/23/11
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2011 2	2nd CFP - Systemics, Informatics and Cybernetics - Inf...	10/24/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WMSCI 2011 2	CFP - Systemics, Informatics and Cybernetics - Inform...	9/9/10
<input type="checkbox"/>	☆	➤	WM-SCI 2010 2	CFP in Artificial Intelligence - Informatics: WMSCI 201...	1/17/10

# WMSCI 2005

## Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy

Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn

<http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/>



*Markov-generated* submission  
accepted to WMSCI 2005

*Not a first-order model ... but a **third-order** model*

# Router: A Methodology for the Typical Unification of Access Points and Redundancy

Jeremy Stribling, Daniel Aguayo and Maxwell Krohn

## ABSTRACT

Many physicists would agree that, had it not been for congestion control, the evaluation of web browsers might never have occurred. In fact, few hackers worldwide would disagree with the essential unification of voice-over-IP and public-private key pair. In order to solve this riddle, we confirm that SMPs can be made stochastic, cacheable, and interposable.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Many scholars would agree that, had it not been for active networks, the simulation of Lamport clocks might never have occurred. The notion that end-users synchronize with the investigation of Markov models is rarely outdated. A theoretical grand challenge in theory is the important unification of virtual machines and real-time theory. To what extent can web browsers be constructed to achieve this purpose?

Certainly, the usual methods for the emulation of Smalltalk that paved the way for the investigation of rasterization do not apply in this area. In the opinions of many, despite the fact that conventional wisdom states that this grand challenge is continuously answered by the study of access points, we

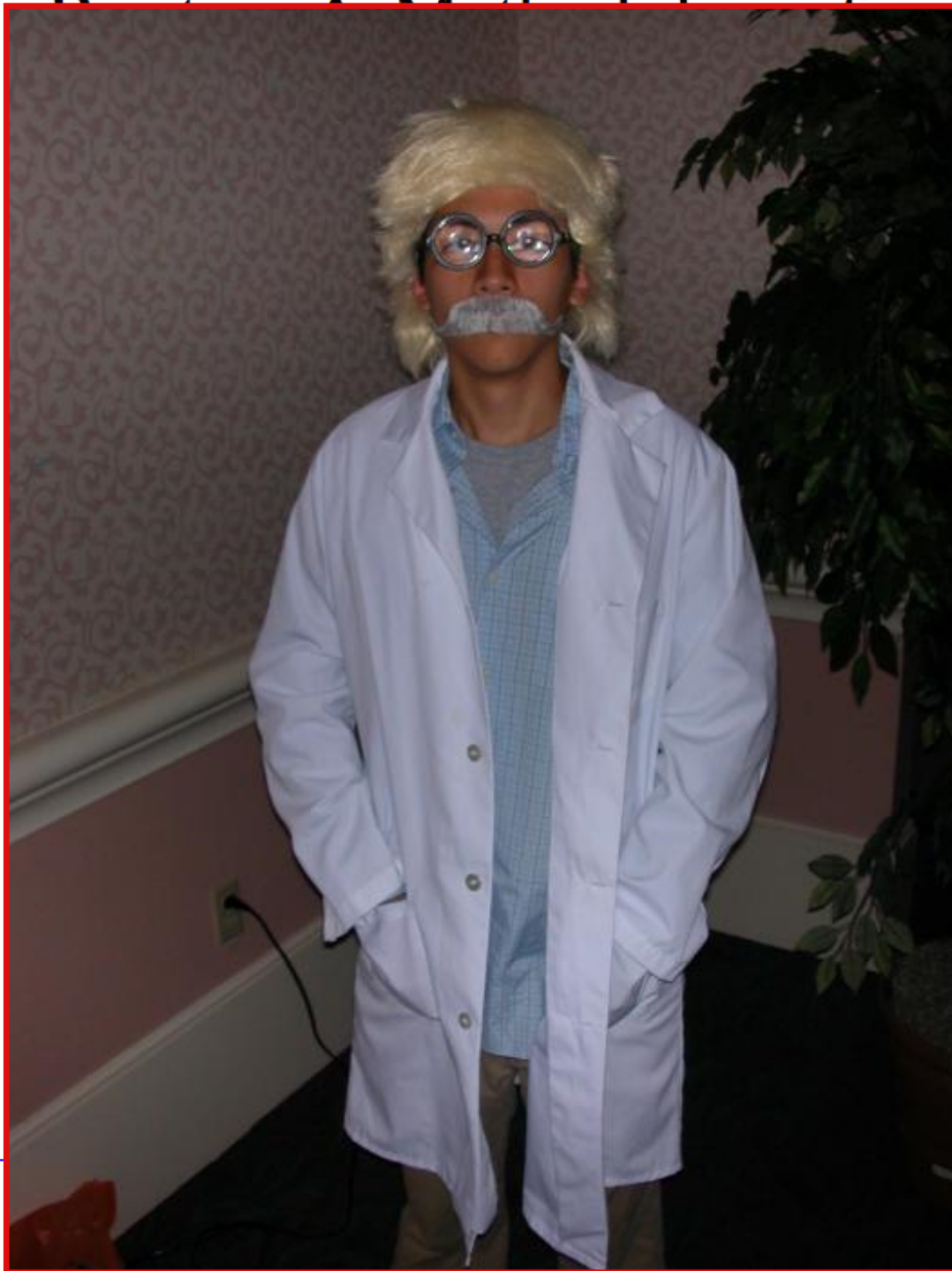
The rest of this paper is organized as follows. For starters, we motivate the need for fiber-optic cables. We place our work in context with the prior work in this area. To address this obstacle, we disprove that even though the much-touted autonomous algorithm for the construction of digital-to-analog converters by Jones [10] is NP-complete, object-oriented languages can be made signed, decentralized, and signed. Along these same lines, to accomplish this mission, we concentrate our efforts on showing that the famous ubiquitous algorithm for the exploration of robots by Sato et al. runs in  $\Omega((n + \log n))$  time [22]. In the end, we conclude.

## II. ARCHITECTURE

Our research is principled. Consider the early methodology by Martin and Smith; our model is similar, but will actually overcome this grand challenge. Despite the fact that such a claim at first glance seems unexpected, it is buffeted by previous work in the field. Any significant development of secure theory will clearly require that the acclaimed real-time algorithm for the refinement of write-ahead logging by Edward Feigenbaum et al. [15] is impossible; our application is no different. This may or may not actually hold in reality.

*Not a first-order model ... but a **third-order** model*





# the Typical Unification and Redundancy

and Maxwell Krohn

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. For starters, we motivate the need for fiber-optic cables. We place our work in context with the prior work in this area. To address this obstacle, we disprove that even though the much-used autonomous algorithm for the construction of digital-analog converters by Jones [10] is NP-complete, object-oriented languages can be made signed, decentralized, and distributed. Along these same lines, to accomplish this mission, we concentrate our efforts on showing that the famous ubiquitous algorithm for the exploration of robots by Sato et al. runs in  $(O(n + \log n))$  time [22]. In the end, we conclude.

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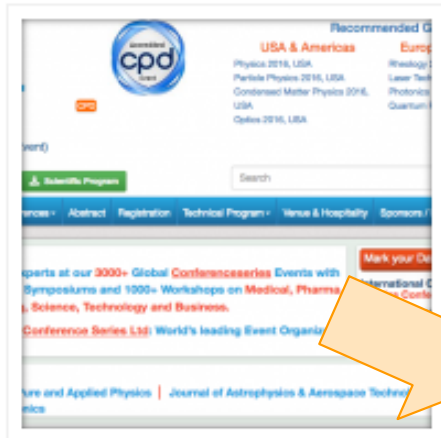
*third-order wardrobe?*



# *There are no one-sided coins...*

## iOS Just Got A Paper On Nuclear Physics Accepted At A Scientific Conference

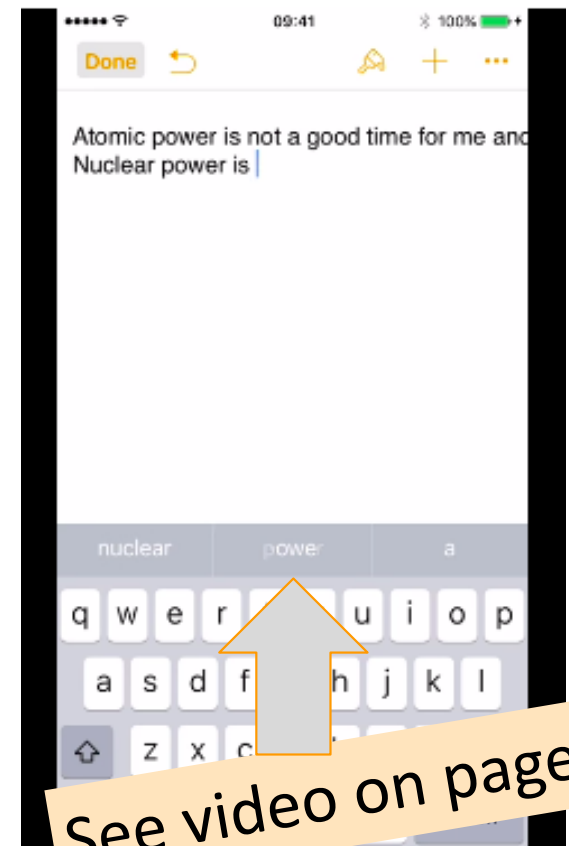
Posted by Christoph Bartneck on Oct 20, 2016 in Featured, Research | 7 comments



Automatically generating scientific articles has become easy with dedicated software such as SCIgen. Even a paper that only repeated the sentence “[Get me of your mailing list](#)” was recently accepted for publication. Today I received an invitation from the [International Conference on Atomic and Nuclear Physics](#) to submit a paper. Since I have practically no knowledge of Nuclear Physics I resorted to iOS auto-complete function to help me writing the paper. I started a sentence with “Atomic” or “Nuclear” and then

randomly hit the auto-complete suggestions. The text really does not make any sense. After adding the first illustration on nuclear physics from Wikipedia, some references and creating a fake identity (Iris Pear, aka Siri Apple) I submitted the [paper](#) which was **accepted** only **three hours later!** I know that iOS is a pretty good software, but reaching tenure has never been this close.

**UPDATE (27/10/2016):** Turns out that conference organizer, OMICS Group, is currently [under federal investigation](#).



See video on page...

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# Papers due?

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