Random Numbers

RANDOM VS PSEUDO RANDOM

Truly Random numbers

- From Wolfram: "A *random number* is a *number* chosen as if by chance from some specified distribution such that selection of a large set of these *numbers* reproduces the underlying distribution. Almost always, such *numbers* are also required to be independent, so that there are no correlations between successive *numbers*"
- Another word that characterizes true randomness is unpredictability. Natural phenomenon is our best known source of random values.
- Examples of natural phenomena producing truly random values are radioactive decay, atmospheric noise, background radiation, and turbulence.

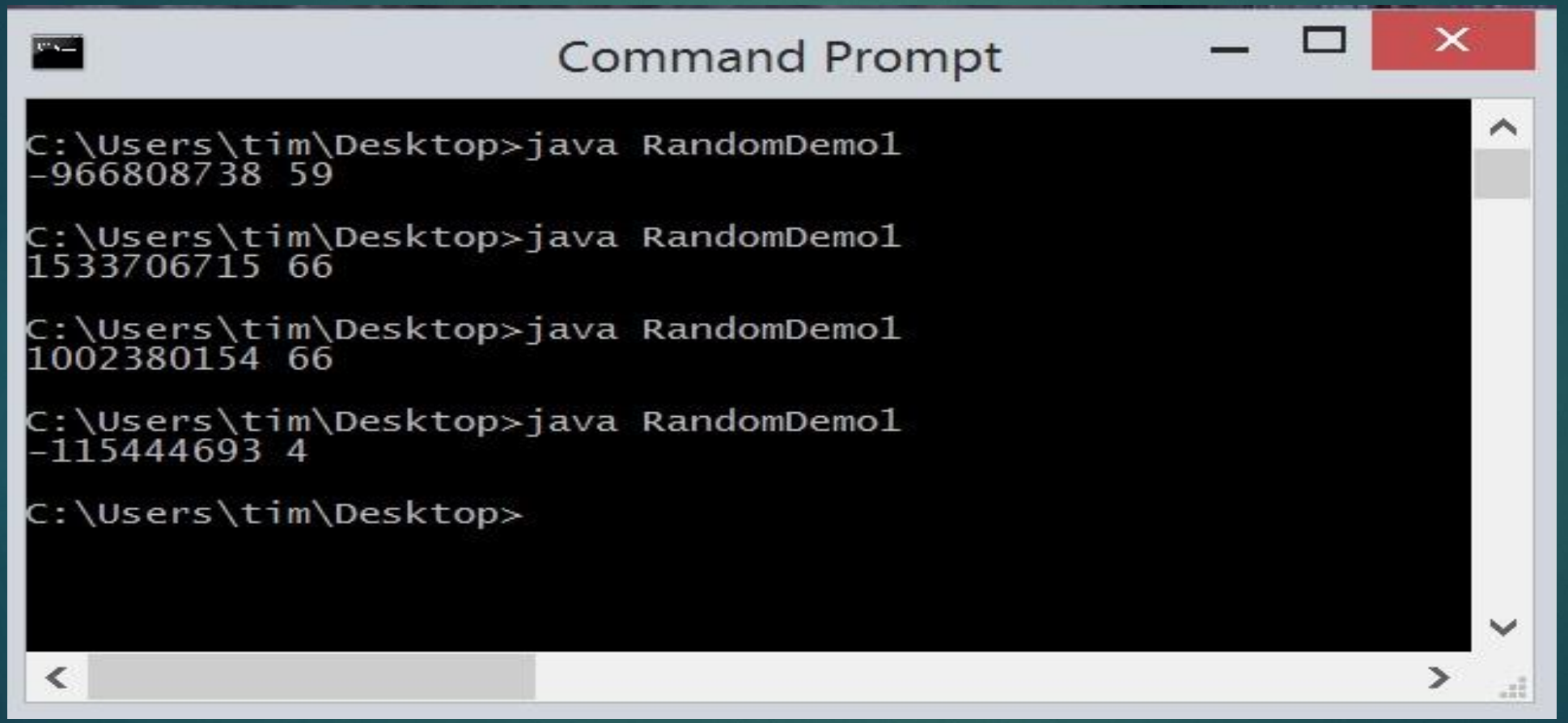
Pseudo Random Numbers

- Pseudo random numbers are number produced by an algorithm that appear unpredictable, uncorrelated and when produced in sequence form a distribution that is representative of the underlying distribution.
- Computers generate pseudo random numbers very easily and efficiently. To humans a well implemented algorithm will produce a sequence of pseudo random numbers that look unpredictable, uncorrelated and distributed fairly evenly from among the set of all possible integers that the computer can represent, for example in Java, -2 billion to +2 billion.
- Pseudo random numbers are extremely useful in all fields of science where “realistic” sequences of random values are needed.

Java's Random generates pseudo random numbers.

```
import java.util.Random;     // now you can use Random class
public class RandomDemo1
{   public static void main( String args[] )
    {
        // create new random number generator
        Random generator = new Random();
        int r1 = generator.nextInt(); // between (-2B .. +2B)
        int r2 = generator.nextInt( 100 );// between 0..99 incl.
        System.out.println( r1 + " " + r2);
    }
}
```

Each call to nextInt() returns the next number from the sequence



.nextInt() vs .nextInt(modulus)

```
generator.nextInt(); // returns a RAW int

by RAW we mean any possible int between
-2 billion and +2billion


int MODULUS = 100;
generator.nextInt( MODULUS ); // returns modulated int

bring back a RAW int
then converts it to positive (abs value)
then applies % MODULUS to that positive number
returns a number between 0 and MODULUS-1
```

I want a random number between LO and HI inclusive

```
// I WANT A RANDOM # BETWEEN LO AND HI INCLUSIVE
int LO = 35, HI = 80;
int modulus = HI-LO+1; // .nextInt( modulus) -> (0..HI-LO) inclusive
int n = LO + generator.nextInt( modulus );  // (LO..HI) inclusive
```

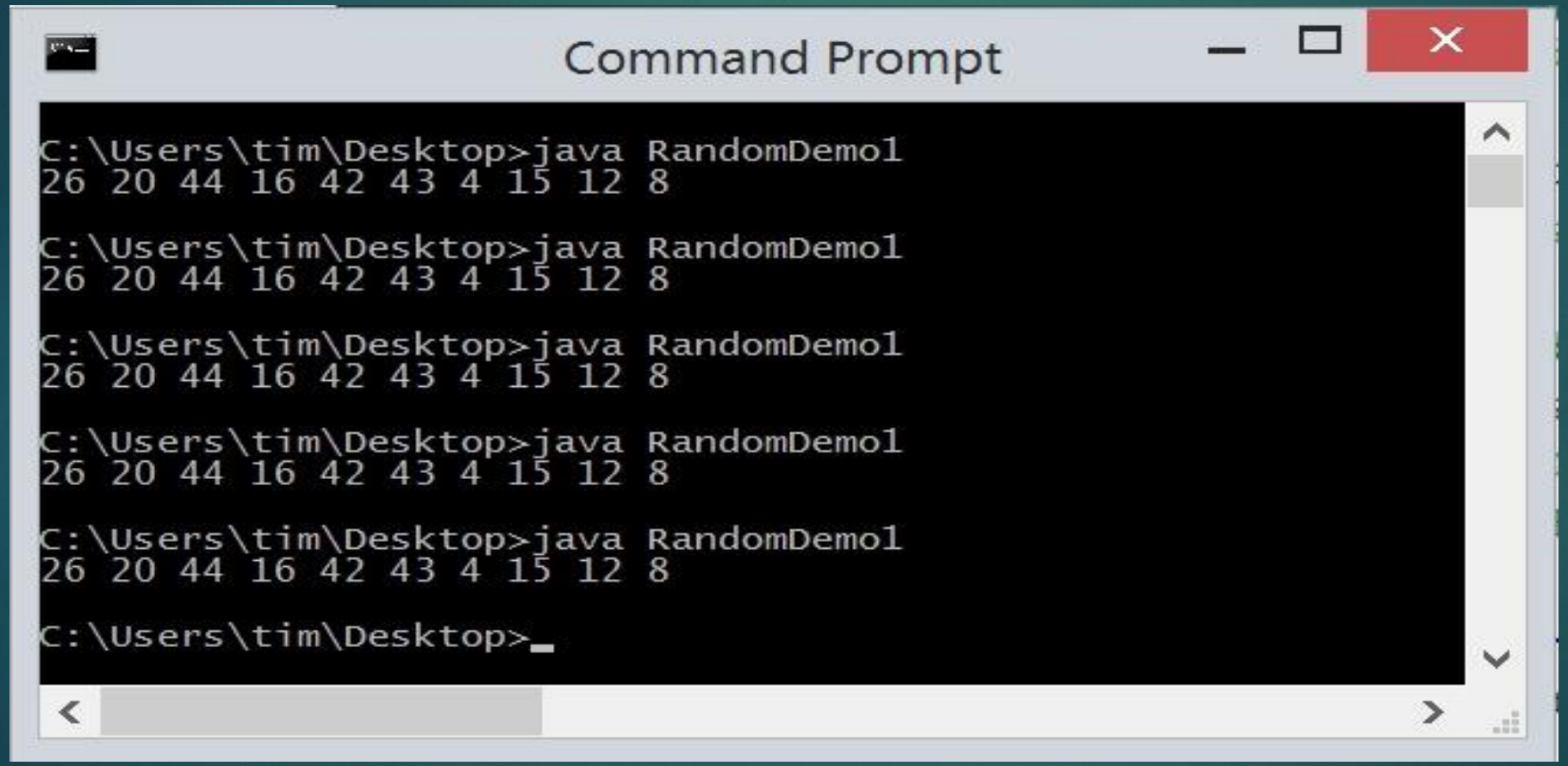
I want a random number between 0 and 1 or 1 and 6

```
// RANDOM # BETWEEN 0 and 1 for Coin toss 0=head 1=tail
int n = generator.nextInt(2);  // 0/1 50% chance each

// RANDOM boolean BETWEEN true false for Coin  true->head false->tail
// or you can use them to mean true->tail false->head
boolean b = generator.nextBoolean(); // true/false 50% chance each

// RANDOM # BETWEEN 1 and 6 and 1 for Dice class
int side = 1 + generator.nextInt(6);  // 1..6  1/6th chance each
```

Seeding the Random number generator

```
import java.util.Random;
public class RandomDemo1
{   public static void main( String args[] )
    {   final int SEED = 17; // arbitrary number
        final int MODULUS = 50;
        // create new random number generator
        Random generator = new Random( SEED );
        // BECAUSE I SEEDED THE GENERATOR IT WILL
        // PRODUCE THE SAME SEQUENCE EVERY TIME
        // I RE RUN THE PROGRAM
        for (int i = 0; i<10 ; i++)
            System.out.print( generator.nextInt(MODULUS) + " ");
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

Output created by a SEEDED random number generator



Same code BUT with NO SEED in the initialization of generator

```
import java.util.Random;
public class RandomDemo1
{   public static void main( String args[] )
    {   final int SEED = 17; // arbitrary number
        final int MODULUS = 50;
        // create new random number generator
        Random generator = new Random( ); // TAKE AWAY THE SEED

        for (int i = 0; i<10 ; i++)
            System.out.print( generator.nextInt(MODULUS) + " ");
        System.out.println();
    }
}
```

Now the sequence is different every time you run the program