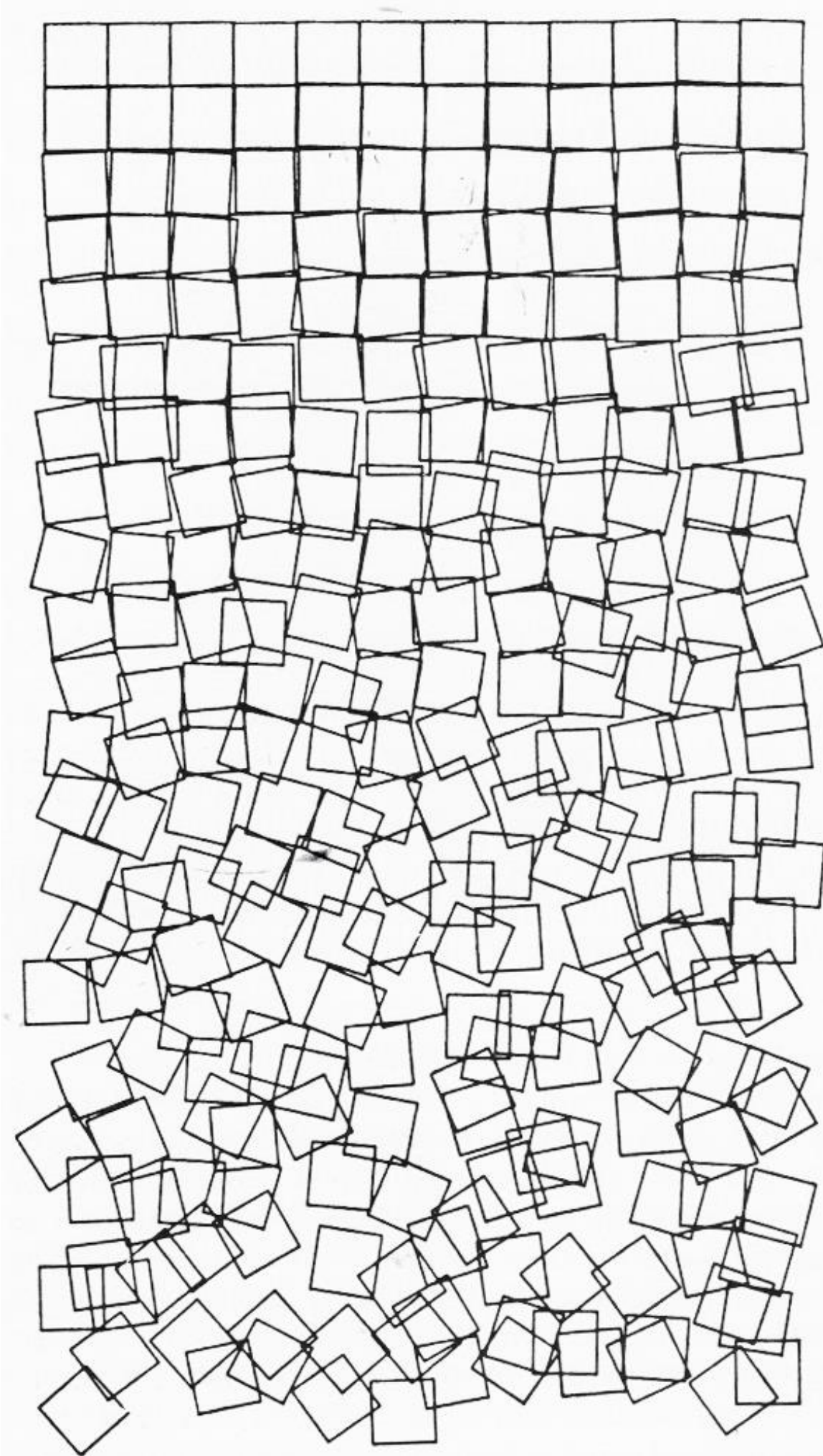


ndomRseas
nseRdamso
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“Maybe the greatest novelty here is the ability of the computer not only to follow any complex rule of organization but also to introduce an exactly calculated dose of randomness.”

— E.H. Gombrich

Georg Nees, *Gravel Stones* (1971)



Random functions

`random()`

`randomSeed()`

```
function random(lo = 0, hi) { ... }
```

Return a random number at least as big as lo but smaller than hi.

Get a different answer every time!

If no value for “lo” is given, it is assumed to be 0.

Random integers

```
int(random(N));
```

Choose a random integer from the set 0, 1,
... **N-1**

(The `int()` function always rounds down)

Flipping a coin

Write a function that simulates flipping a fair coin.



Demo Code

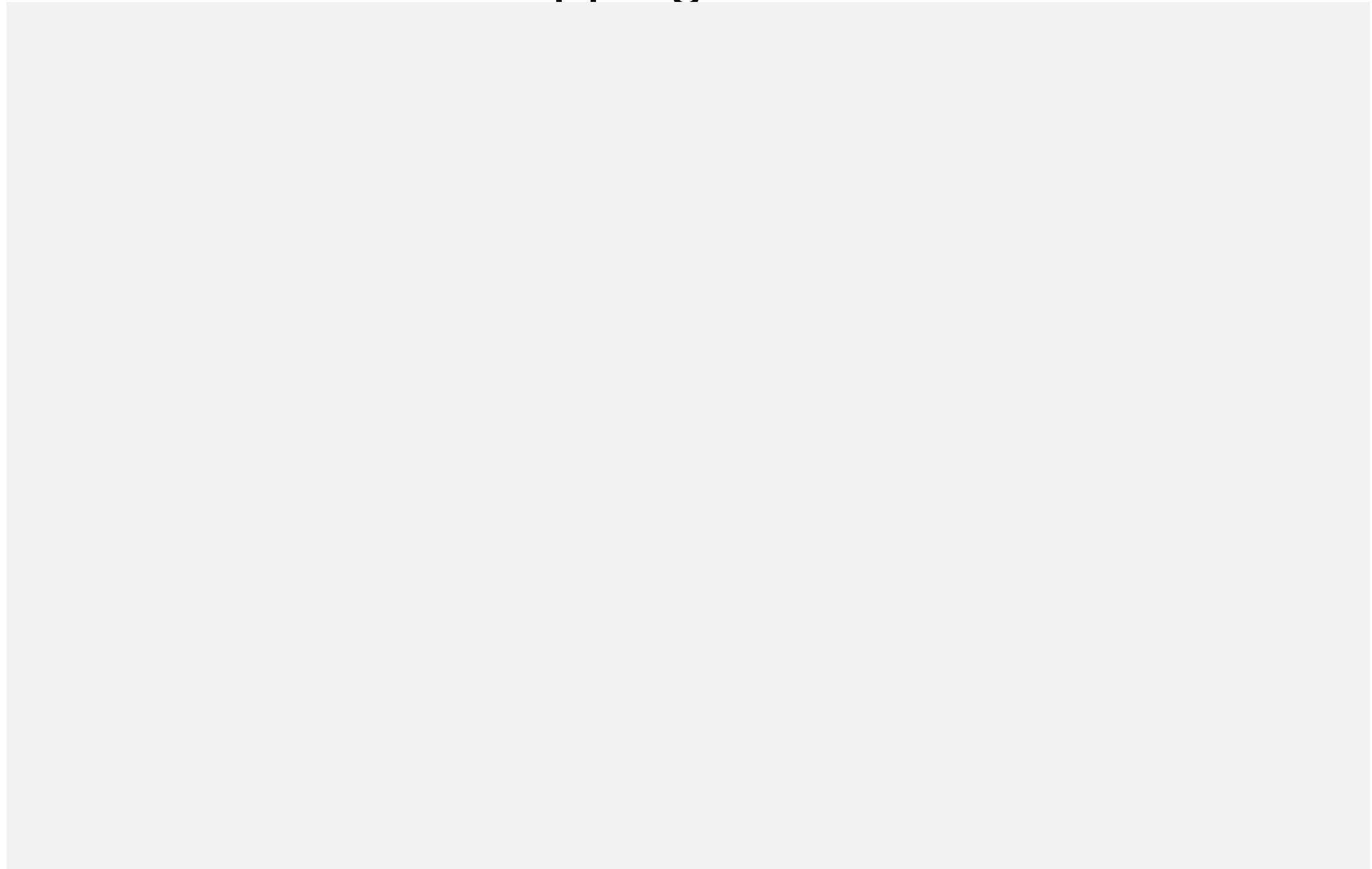
Demo code: CoinFlips

Demo code: CircleSample

DemoCode: RandomDistribution




Which of the following lines of code might we place in the blank below, giving a function that simulates flipping a coin?



Suppose we wished to simulate rolling a six-sided die. Which expression below would be best way to obtain the number rolled?

- (A) `random(6)`
- (B) `random(7)`
- (C) `int(random(6))`
- (D) `int(random(6)) + 1`
- (E) `int(random(7))`



6 W20 Suppose we wished to simulate rolling **two** six-sided dice. Which expression below would be best way to produce random numbers corresponding to the total shown on the two dice?

(A) `int(random(12)) + 2`

(B) `int(random(1, 7)) * 2`

(C) `int(random(2, 13))`

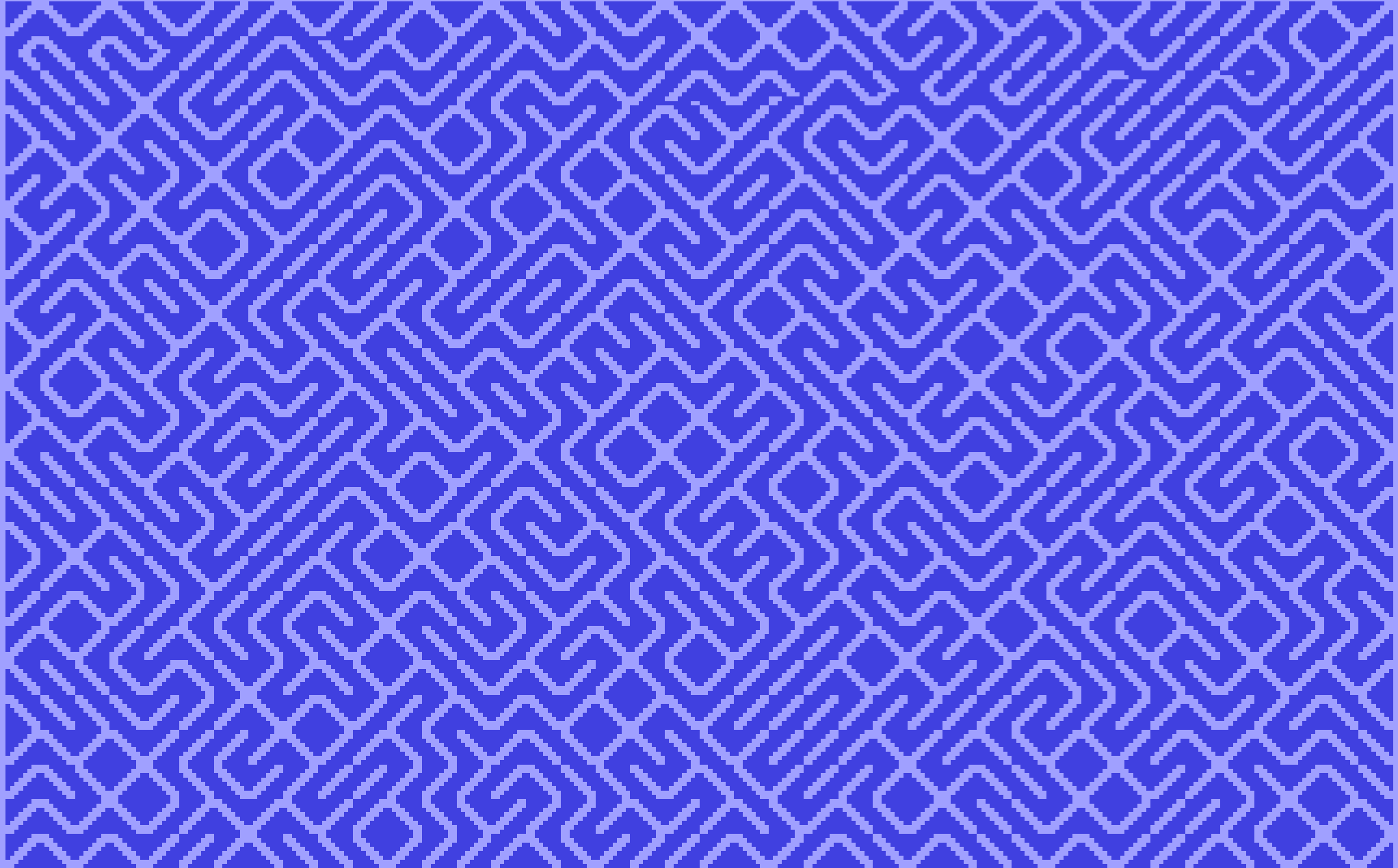
(D) `int(random(1, 7) + int(random(1, 7)));`

Flipping a biased coin

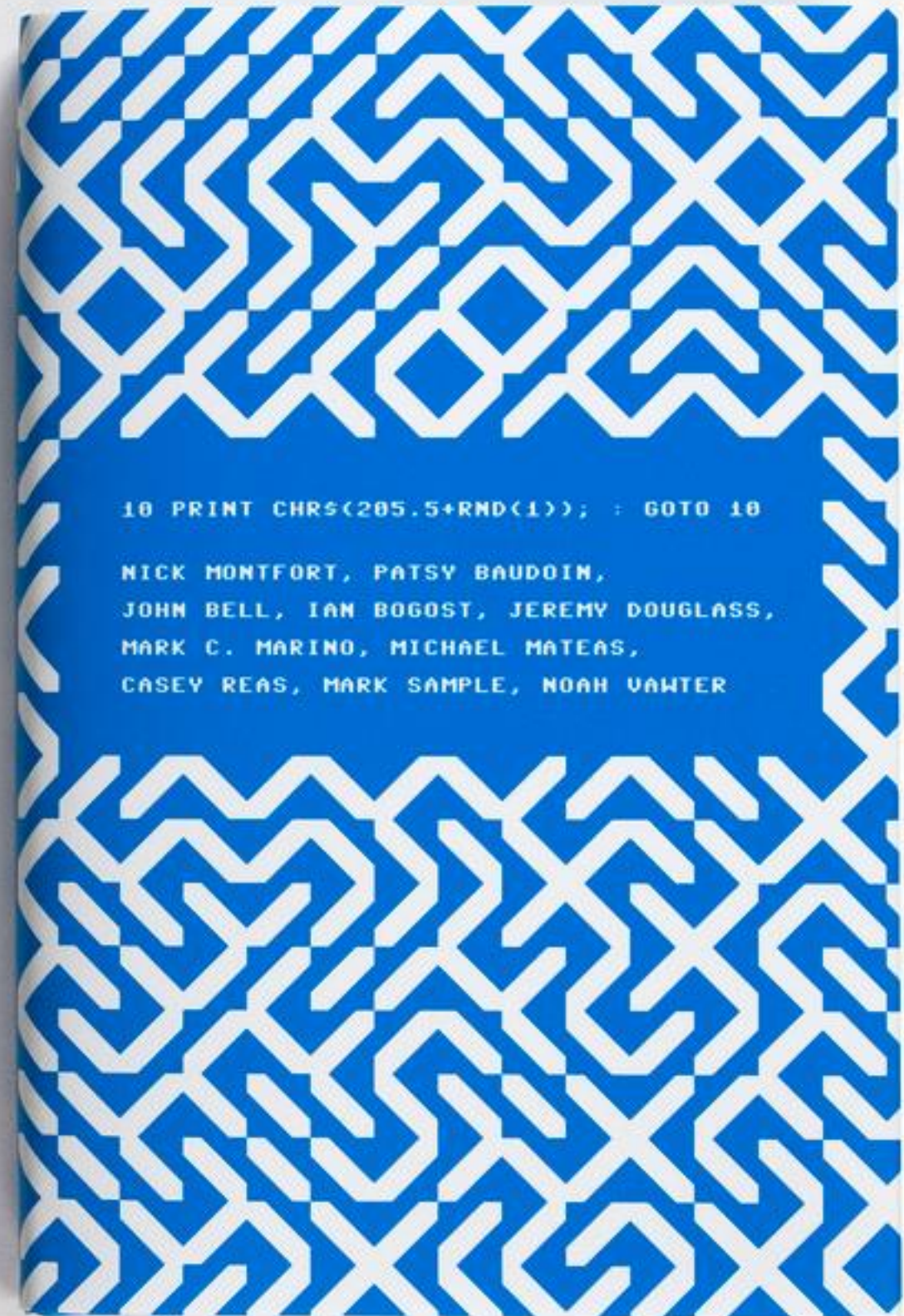
What if we wanted to get heads 75% of the time and tails 25% of the time?



```
10 PRINT CHR$(205.5+RND(1)); : GOTO 10
```



10print.org

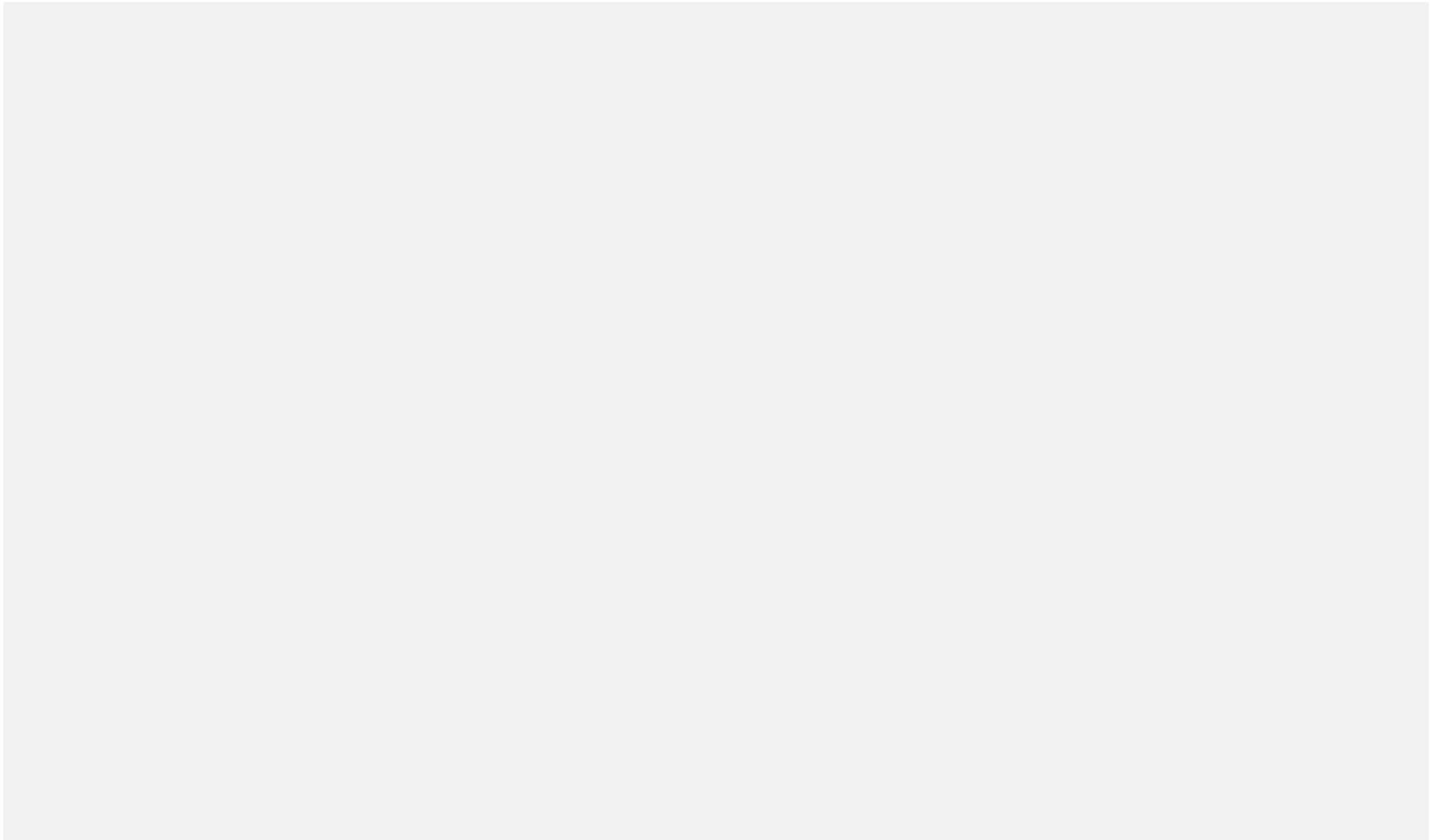


```
10 PRINT CHR$(205.5+RND(1)); : GOTO 10
```

NICK MONTFORT, PATSY BAUDOIN,
JOHN BELL, IAN BOGOST, JEREMY DOUGLASS,
MARK C. MARINO, MICHAEL MATEAS,
CASEY REAS, MARK SAMPLE, NOAH VAN TER



A fair coin is flipped ten times. Which of the following sequences of flips is the *least* likely to occur?





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cUUfMeOijg>

Is this sequence of digits random?

02770539217176293176752384674818467669405132000568127145263560

3.141592653589793238462643383279502884197169399375105820974944
59230781640628620899862803482534211706798214808651328230664709
38446095505822317253594081284811174502841027019385211055596446
22948954930381964428810975665933446128475648233786783165271201
90914564856692346034861045432664821339360726024914127372458700
66063155881748815209209628292540917153643678925903600113305305
48820466521384146951941511609433057270365759591953092186117381
93261179310511854807446237996274956735188575272489122793818301
19491298336733624406566430860213949463952247371907021798609437
02770539217176293176752384674818467669405132000568127145263560
82778577134275778960917363717872146844090122495343014654958537
10507922796892589235420199561121290219608640344181598136297747
71309960518707211349999998372978049951059731732816096318595024
45945534690830264252230825334468503526193118817101000313783875
28865875332083814206171776691473035982534904287554687311595628
63882353787593751957781857780532171226806613001927876611195909
21642019893809525720106548586327886593615338182796823030195203
53018529689957736225994138912497217752834791315155748572424541
50695950829533116861727855889075098381754637464939319

Most random number generators are like the digits of π : completely deterministic, but *hard to predict*.

These are called **Pseudorandom Number Generators (PRNGs)**.

```
function randomSeed(seed) { ... }
```

Reset the internal state of p5's PRNG based on the passed-in seed. A given seed will always produce the same sequence of answers to a given sequence of calls to `random()`.

Demo Code

Demo code: `TenPointRandomSeed`

Demo code: `TenPointRandomVis`

Pseudorandom number generators are a double-edged sword.

The good: we can always “replay” a sequence of pseudorandom numbers.

The bad: pseudorandom numbers ***are not actually random.***

Demo Code

Demo code:BallOnRandomLine

Goals

- Understand how to use `random()` to generate unpredictable behaviour.
- Understand how to use `randomSeed()` to control the generation of pseudorandom numbers.
- Understand the difference between random numbers and pseudorandom numbers.