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1. Dynamic Generation of Proxies using Reflection.Emit (6 + 6 Points)

The design pattern *Proxy* and its importance in, e.g., distributed applications (for example remote proxies) should be known to you; in order to make the usage of proxies as efficient and easy as possible, it would be nice to be able to generate proxies for arbitrary objects at runtime. Luckily, this can be realized using generative concepts:

- a) Use the .NET Reflection.Emit API for generating proxy objects at runtime; implement the static class *ProxyGenerator* with the static method *Create* that takes the object, for which the proxy shall be generated, as parameter, and returns a reference to the generated proxy object.

Using Reflection.Emit the *Create* method shall dynamically generate a new type that stores a reference to the original object as well as implements all methods of the interfaces implemented by the original object. In these methods simply delegate the execution to the encapsulated object.

- b) Extend your implementation of dynamic proxies by implementing a mechanism for inducing arbitrary code before and after a call of the original object.

Write a simple interface *IInterception* that defines the methods *void Before()* and *void After()*, and extend the interface of the *Create* method of the *ProxyGenerator* by a parameter of this type. The proxy object generated by the *ProxyGenerator* shall then call the methods *Before* and *After* each time a method is called and delegated to the encapsulated object.

Test your implementation by implementing a class *LogInterception* that writes simple log messages to the console.

2. Dynamic Generation of Functions (6 + 6 Points)

The basis of many applications in symbolic computation (as for example genetic programming) is the definition of functions and terminals. Functions are in this context entities that take inputs and calculate return values, whereas terminals read and return data from a data base.

- a) First, your task is to use the .NET CodeDOM API framework for implementing a mechanism that takes functions and terminals (i.e., their code), compiles these and returns compiled methods that are ready to use.

The basis of these functions and terminals shall be the following definitions:

```
public delegate double TerminalEvaluation(double[][] data,
    int sampleIndex, int variableIndex, double coefficient)
public delegate double FunctionEvaluation(double[] parameters)
```

For evaluating terminals we obviously need information, which variable of the data base and which sample shall be evaluated, whereas functions do not need any further parameters.

For generating test data you can for example use the following code:

```
int n = 1000;
double[][] testData = new double[4][];
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    testData[i] = new double[n];
}
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    testData[0][i] = i + random.NextDouble() - 0.5;
    testData[1][i] = Math.Sin(i / 100.0 * 2.0 * Math.PI);
    testData[2][i] = testData[0][i] + testData[1][i];
    testData[3][i] = testData[2][i] * testData[1][i];
}
```

- b) Develop a mechanism for representing formulas based on structure trees that use the functions and terminals generated in the previous task. The structure node is the core element of structure trees. Nodes shall be able to represent terminals as well as functions and store references to child nodes; additionally we want to manage relevant parameters for evaluating terminals (*VariableIndex*, *Coefficient*).

An exemplary formula, that should be able to be represented, could look as follows:
ADD ([1.2*VAR₁], MULT ([-2.9*VAR₀], [0.3*VAR₂]))

The structure of the nodes developed here should be based on the following definition:

```
public class Node {
    public TerminalEvaluation TerminalEvaluation
    public FunctionEvaluation FunctionEvaluation
    public int VariableIndex
    public double Coefficient
    public List<Node> Children
    public Node(TerminalEvaluation TerminalEvaluation, int VariableIndex,
        double Coefficient)
    public Node(FunctionEvaluation FunctionEvaluation, List<Node> Children)
    public double Evaluate(double[][] Data, int SampleIndex)
}
```

- Please note:
- Test all implementations extensively
 - Take care about the proper structuring of your code as well as comments

1 Dynamic Generation of Proxies using Reflection.Emit

Dieser Abschnitt behandelt die Aufgabenstellung *Dynamic Generation of Proxies using Reflection.Emit*.

1.1 Lösungsidee

Es wird die Klasse *ProxyGenerator* implementiert, welche die beiden generischen Methoden *Create< T >(T obj)* und *Create< T >(T obj, IInterception< T > interceptor)* zur Verfügung stellt, die für das übergebene Objekt eine Proxyklasse erstellen und das Proxyobjekt zurückliefern. Damit der Proxy auch bei einem *Cast* auf den implementierten Typ greift, müssen die implementierten Methoden als *virtual* markiert werden, ansonsten wird die Implementierung des konkreten Typs verwendet und nicht die überschriebenen Methoden des Proxy, was an der Art und Weise der Handhabung von der Methodenbindung in C# liegt.

Es werden alle Methoden im Proxy überschrieben, jedoch wird der *Interceptor* nur bei den Methoden, die im Typ *T* zur Verfügung stehen eingefügt. Ein *Interceptor* wird durch die Schnittstelle *IInterception* spezifiziert wobei die beiden Methoden *Before* und *After* für einen *Interceptor* zur Verfügung stehen. Diese beiden Methoden *Before* und *After* bekommen das Objekt und den Methodennamen übergeben, sodass der *Interceptor* mit dem Objekt interagieren kann und auch die Information hat welche Methode aufgerufen wird.

Es wird die Klasse *LogInterception* implementiert, welche die Schnittstelle *IInterception* implementiert und bei einem Aufruf der Methoden *Before* und *After* Logs generiert.

1.2 Quelltexte

Dieser Abschnitt beinhaltet die implementierten Quelltexte und das Testprogramm.

Listing 1: IInterception.cs

```

1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Text;
5  using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7  namespace Reflection.Emit
8  {
9      /// <summary>
10     /// Specifies an interceptor which can perform before and after actions
11     /// on a intercepted method invocation.
12     /// </summary>
13     public interface IInterception<in T>
14     {
15         /// <summary>
16         /// Action performed before the actual method execution.
17         /// </summary>
18         /// <param name="intercepted">the intercepted object</param>
19         /// <param name="methodName">the intercepted method name</param>
20         void Before(T intercepted, string methodName);
21
22         /// <summary>
23         /// Action performed after the actual method execution
24         /// </summary>
25         /// <param name="intercepted">the intercepted object</param>
26         /// <param name="methodName">the intercepted method name</param>
27         void After(T intercepted, string methodName);

```

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```

28     }
29 }

```

Listing 2: Interfaces.cs

```

1  using System;
2
3  namespace Reflection.Emit
4  {
5      /// <summary>
6      /// Test interface for implementing class to be proxied
7      /// </summary>
8      public interface ITest
9      {
10         int DoStuff(int i, int j);
11     }
12
13     /// <summary>
14     /// Second interface which gets not intercepted
15     /// </summary>
16     public interface ISecondTest
17     {
18         string DoOtherStuff();
19     }
20 }

```

Listing 3: LogInterception.cs

```

1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Text;
5  using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7  namespace Reflection.Emit
8  {
9      /// <summary>
10     /// Implementation of IInterception for logging the method interception.
11     /// </summary>
12     public class LogInterception<T> : IInterception<T>
13     {
14         private readonly string _typeFullName;
15
16         public LogInterception()
17         {
18             var type = typeof(LogInterception<T>);
19             _typeFullName = type.Namespace + "." + type.Name;
20         }
21
22         public void After(T intercepted, string methodName)
23         {
24             Console.WriteLine($"{_typeFullName}#After called for '{intercepted}#{methodName}'");
25         }
26
27         public void Before(T intercepted, string methodName)
28         {
29             Console.WriteLine($"{_typeFullName}#Before called for '{intercepted}#{methodName}'");
30         }
31     }
32 }

```

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Listing 4: Test.cs

```

1 using System;
2
3 namespace Reflection.Emit
4 {
5     /// <summary>
6     /// Implementation for testing proxied instance.
7     /// Methods are marked as virtual, so that proxy class can override them.
8     /// </summary>
9     public class Test : ITest, ISecondTest
10    {
11        public virtual int DoStuff(int i, int j)
12        {
13            return i + j;
14        }
15
16        public virtual string DoOtherStuff()
17        {
18            return "DoOtherStuff called";
19        }
20    }
21 }

```

Listing 5: ProxyGenerator.cs

```

1 using System;
2 using System.Collections;
3 using System.Linq;
4 using System.Reflection;
5 using System.Reflection.Emit;
6 using Reflection.Emit;
7
8 namespace Reflection.Emit
9 {
10    /// <summary>
11    /// This class provides methods for generating a proxy for any object instance.
12    /// </summary>
13    public static class ProxyGenerator
14    {
15        private static readonly string AssemblyName = typeof(ProxyGenerator).Namespace + ".Proxy";
16        private static readonly string ModuleName = AssemblyName;
17        private static readonly string AssemblyFullName = AssemblyName + ".dll";
18        private const string WrappedFieldName = "proxied";
19        private const string InterceptorFieldName = "interceptor";
20
21        /// <summary>
22        /// Creates the proxied object for the given object.
23        /// </summary>
24        /// <typeparam name="T">the type of the given, proxied and intercepted object</typeparam>
25        /// <param name="obj">the object to proxy</param>
26        /// <returns>the proxied object</returns>
27        public static T Create<T>(T obj)
28        {
29            return Create<T>(obj, null);
30        }
31
32        /// <summary>
33        /// Creates the proxied object for the given object and applies the interceptor to the
34        methods

```

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```

34     /// accessible by the Type T.
35     /// </summary>
36     /// <typeparam name="T">the type of the given, proxied and intercepted object</typeparam>
37     /// <param name="obj">the object to proxy</param>
38     /// <param name="interceptor">the interceptor applied to the proxied object method
↪     invocations</param>
39     /// <returns>the proxied object</returns>
40     public static T Create<T>(T obj, IInterception<T> interceptor)
41     {
42         var wrappedType = obj.GetType();
43         var interceptorType = typeof(IInterception<T>);
44         FieldBuilder wrappedFieldBuilder, interceptorFieldBuilder;
45
46         #region Create dynamic assembly
47
48         var assemblyBuilder = AppDomain.CurrentDomain.DefineDynamicAssembly(new
↪     AssemblyName(AssemblyName),
49             AssemblyBuilderAccess.RunAndSave);
50
51         var moduleBuilder = assemblyBuilder.DefineDynamicModule(ModuleName, AssemblyFullName);
52
53         #endregion
54
55         #region Create type builder
56
57         var typeBuilder = moduleBuilder.DefineType(
58             wrappedType.FullName + "Proxy", wrappedType.Attributes, wrappedType,
↪     wrappedType.GetInterfaces());
59
60         #endregion
61
62         #region Create wrapped and interceptor field builder
63
64         wrappedFieldBuilder = typeBuilder.DefineField(
65             WrappedFieldName, wrappedType, FieldAttributes.Private |
↪     FieldAttributes.InitOnly);
66         interceptorFieldBuilder = typeBuilder.DefineField(
67             InterceptorFieldName, interceptorType, FieldAttributes.Private |
↪     FieldAttributes.InitOnly);
68
69         #endregion
70
71         #region Create proxy constructor
72
73         var constructorBuilder = typeBuilder.DefineConstructor(
74             MethodAttributes.Public | MethodAttributes.HideBySig,
75             CallingConventions.Standard, new[] {wrappedType, interceptorType});
76
77         var il = constructorBuilder.GetILGenerator();
78         // call this.base()
79         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0);
80         il.Emit(OpCodes.Call, wrappedType.GetConstructor(new Type[0]));
81
82         // store argument obj into wrapped
83         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // this
84         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_1); // wrapped
85         il.Emit(OpCodes.Stfld, wrappedFieldBuilder);
86         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // this
87         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_2); // interceptor
88         il.Emit(OpCodes.Stfld, interceptorFieldBuilder);
89         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ret);
90
91         #endregion

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92         #region Create proxied methods
93
94         // only intercept interface methods visible to interceptor
95         IList interceptableInterfaces;
96         if (typeof(T).IsInterface)
97         {
98             interceptableInterfaces = new ArrayList()
99             {
100                 typeof(T)
101             };
102         }
103         else
104         {
105             interceptableInterfaces = new ArrayList(wrappedType.GetInterfaces());
106         }
107
108         foreach (var interfaceType in wrappedType.GetInterfaces())
109         {
110             foreach (var method in interfaceType.GetMethods())
111             {
112                 var methodInfo = wrappedType.GetMethod(method.Name);
113                 var parameterTypes = methodInfo
114                     .GetParameters()
115                     .Select(x => x.ParameterType)
116                     .ToArray();
117                 var methodBuilder = typeBuilder.DefineMethod(
118                     methodInfo.Name,
119                     methodInfo.Attributes,
120                     methodInfo.ReturnType,
121                     parameterTypes);
122
123                 // Ensure that proxied method is called, even when proxied object is cast to
124                 ↪ implementation class
125                 // Needs the implementation class to mark methods as virtual
126                 if (methodInfo.IsVirtual)
127                 {
128                     typeBuilder.DefineMethodOverride(methodBuilder, methodInfo);
129                 }
130
131                 il = methodBuilder.GetILGenerator();
132
133                 // before interceptor call if interceptor is present
134                 if ((interceptor != null) &&
135                 ↪ (interceptableInterfaces.Contains(interfaceType)))
136                 {
137                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // load this
138                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldfld, interceptorFieldBuilder); // load interceptor field
139                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // load this
140                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldfld, wrappedFieldBuilder); // load wrapper field
141                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldstr, methodInfo.Name); // load intercepted
142                     ↪ method name
143                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Callvirt,
144                     ↪ interceptorFieldBuilder.FieldType.GetMethod(nameof(IInterception<T>.Before)));
145                 }
146
147                 il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // load this
148                 il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldfld, wrappedFieldBuilder); // load wrapper field
149                 // load all parameters
150                 for (byte i = 1; i <= parameterTypes.Length; i++)
151                 {
152                     il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_S, i);
153                 }
154             }
155         }
156     }
157 }

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151         il.Emit(OpCodes.Callvirt,
↪ wrappedFieldBuilder.FieldType.GetMethod(methodInfo.Name));
152
153         var localBuilder = il.DeclareLocal(methodInfo.ReturnType);
154         il.Emit(OpCodes.Stloc, localBuilder);
155         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldloc, localBuilder);
156
157         // after interceptor call if interceptor is present
158         if ((interceptor != null) &&
↪ (interceptableInterfaces.Contains(interfaceType)))
159         {
160             il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // load this
161             il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldfld, interceptorFieldBuilder); // load interceptor field
162             il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldarg_0); // load this
163             il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldfld, wrappedFieldBuilder); // load wrapper field
164             il.Emit(OpCodes.Ldstr, methodInfo.Name); // load intercepted
↪ method name
165             il.Emit(OpCodes.Callvirt,
↪ interceptorFieldBuilder.FieldType.GetMethod(nameof(IInterception<T>.After)));
166         }
167
168         il.Emit(OpCodes.Ret);
169     }
170 }
171
172 #endregion
173
174 var createdType = typeBuilder.CreateType();
175 assemblyBuilder.Save(AssemblyFullName);
176 return (T) Activator.CreateInstance(createdType, obj, interceptor);
177 }
178 }
179 }

```

Listing 6: Program.cs

```

1  using System;
2
3  namespace Reflection.Emit
4  {
5      /// <summary>
6      /// Test programm for testing the generated proxy and interceptor
7      /// </summary>
8      class Program
9      {
10         static void Main(string[] args)
11         {
12             var firstObj = new Test();
13             var secondObj = new Test();
14             var thirdObj = new Test();
15             var firstInterceptor = new LogInterception<ITest>();
16             var secondInterceptor = new LogInterception<ISecondTest>();
17             var thirdInterceptor = new LogInterception<Test>();
18
19             try
20             {
21                 Console.WriteLine("-----");
22                 Console.WriteLine("DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<ITest>():");
23                 Console.WriteLine("-----");
24                 Console.WriteLine("-----");
25                 Console.WriteLine("testNoInterceptor:");
26                 Console.WriteLine("-----");

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```

27         InvokeMethodsITest(firstObj);
28         Console.WriteLine("-----");
29         Console.WriteLine("testWithInterceptor:");
30         Console.WriteLine("-----");
31         // Create proxy and apply interceptor on ITest interface methods
32         firstObj = (Test)ProxyGenerator.Create(firstObj, firstInterceptor);
33         InvokeMethodsITest(firstObj);
34         Console.WriteLine("-----");
35         Console.WriteLine("");
36
37         Console.WriteLine("-----");
38         Console.WriteLine("DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<ISecondTest>():");
39         Console.WriteLine("-----");
40         Console.WriteLine("-----");
41         Console.WriteLine("testNoInterceptor:");
42         Console.WriteLine("-----");
43         InvokeMethodsITest(secondObj);
44         Console.WriteLine("-----");
45         Console.WriteLine("testWithInterceptor:");
46         Console.WriteLine("-----");
47         // Create proxy and apply interceptor on ISecondTest interface methods
48         secondObj = (Test)ProxyGenerator.Create(secondObj, secondInterceptor);
49         InvokeMethodsITest(secondObj);
50         Console.WriteLine("-----");
51
52         Console.WriteLine("-----");
53         Console.WriteLine("DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<Test>():");
54         Console.WriteLine("-----");
55         Console.WriteLine("-----");
56         Console.WriteLine("testNoInterceptor:");
57         Console.WriteLine("-----");
58         InvokeMethodsITest(thirdObj);
59         Console.WriteLine("-----");
60         Console.WriteLine("testWithInterceptor:");
61         Console.WriteLine("-----");
62         // Create proxy and apply interceptor on Test methods
63         thirdObj = ProxyGenerator.Create(thirdObj, thirdInterceptor);
64         InvokeMethodsITest(thirdObj);
65         Console.WriteLine("-----");
66     }
67     catch (Exception e)
68     {
69         Console.WriteLine($"Exception occured: {e}");
70     }
71 }
72
73 /// <summary>
74 /// Performs method invocation on ITest instances.
75 /// </summary>
76 /// <param name="obj">the ITest instance</param>
77 private static void InvokeMethodsITest(Test obj)
78 {
79     // ITest methods
80     Console.WriteLine($"DoStuff(1, 2): {obj.DoStuff(1, 2)}");
81     Console.WriteLine($"DoStuff(2, 2): {obj.DoStuff(2, 2)}");
82     Console.WriteLine($"DoStuff(4, 4): {obj.DoStuff(4, 4)}");
83     // ISecondTest methods
84     Console.WriteLine($"DoOtherStuff: {obj.DoOtherStuff()}");
85     Console.WriteLine($"DoOtherStuff: {obj.DoOtherStuff()}");
86     Console.WriteLine($"DoOtherStuff: {obj.DoOtherStuff()}");
87 }
88

```

1.3 Tests

Dieser Abschnitt behandelt die Tests in Form von Ausgaben der *Logs*.

```

-----
DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<ITest>():
-----
testNoInterceptor:
-----
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----
testWithInterceptor:
-----
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----

-----
DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<ISecondTest>():
-----
testNoInterceptor:
-----
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----
testWithInterceptor:
-----
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----

```

Abbildung 1: Test für *Interception* von *ITest* und *ISecondTest*

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```

-----
DynamicProxy Tests ProxyGenerator.Create<Test>():
-----
testNoInterceptor:
-----
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----
testWithInterceptor:
-----
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(1, 2): 3
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(2, 2): 4
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoStuff'
DoStuff(4, 4): 8
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#Before called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
Reflection.Emit.LogInterception`1#After  called for 'Reflection.Emit.Test#DoOtherStuff'
DoOtherStuff: DoOtherStuff called
-----

```

Abbildung 2: Test für *Interception* von *Test*

2 Dynamic Generation of Functions

Dieser Abschnitt behandelt die Aufgabenstellung *Dynamic Generation of Functions*.

2.1 Lösungsidee

Ein Großteil der Implementierungen wurde bereits in der Übung implementiert, jedoch wurden folgende Veränderungen vorgenommen. Die Methode *CompileTerminal* bekommt die Argumente als String Array übergeben, sodass beim Erstellen der Aufrufer nicht von statischen Definitionen dieser Implementierung abhängig ist, die bereits vorgeben, wie die Argumente der erstellten Methode benannt sind. Ebenso wird dieser Methode der Datentyp des Resultats dieser Methode übergeben.

Die Methode *CompileFunction* bekommt ebenfalls das Argument in Form eines Strings und den Datentyp des Resultats dieser Methode übergeben, damit auch bei dieser Methode der Aufrufer nicht abhängig ist von statische Definitionen der Implementierung, die bereits den Namen und Datentyp des Resultats definieren.

Es wird die Schnittstelle *INode* implementiert, die eine Node im Evaluierungsbaum darstellt. Es wird die abstrakte Klasse *BaseNode* implementiert, die alle gemeinsamen *Properties* kapselt. Es werden die Klassen *FunctionalNode* und *TerminalNode* implementiert, welche die Knoten der zwei Typen von Evaluierungsmethoden repräsentieren und die spezifischen Evaluierungen dieser Knotentypen implementieren.

2.2 Quelltexte

Dieser Abschnitt beinhaltet die implementierten Quelltexte und das Testprogramm.

Listing 7: AssertDouble.cs

```

1  using System;
2
3  namespace Symbolic.Computation
4  {
5      /// <summary>
6      /// Utility class for double assertion.
7      /// </summary>
8      public static class AssertDouble
9      {
10         /// <summary>
11         /// Asserts if the two double values are almost equal.
12         /// </summary>
13         /// <param name="actual">the actual value</param>
14         /// <param name="expected">the almost expected value</param>
15         /// <param name="epsilon">the epsilon value</param>
16         /// <returns>true if almost equal, false otherwise</returns>
17         public static bool AssertAlmostEqual(this double actual, double expected, double epsilon =
18         ↪ 1.0E-12)
19         {
20             if (double.IsInfinity(actual))
21                 return actual > 0
22                 ? double.IsPositiveInfinity(expected)
23                 : double.IsNegativeInfinity(expected);
24             return Math.Abs(actual - expected) < epsilon;
25         }
26     }

```

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Listing 8: Node.cs

```

1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Runtime.Remoting.Messaging;
5  using System.Text;
6  using System.Threading.Tasks;
7
8  namespace Symbolic.Computation
9  {
10     /// <summary>
11     /// Interface which specifies a Node.
12     /// </summary>
13     public interface INode
14     {
15         double Evaluate(double[] [] data, int sampleIdx);
16     }
17
18     /// <summary>
19     /// The abstract implementation of the INode interface which encapsulates the common members
20     /// </summary>
21     public abstract class BaseNode<T> : INode
22     {
23         protected readonly T Evaluation;
24
25         /// <summary>
26         /// Sets the evaluation for the node
27         /// </summary>
28         /// <param name="evaluation">to evaluation for this node</param>
29         protected BaseNode(T evaluation)
30         {
31             Evaluation = evaluation;
32         }
33
34         /// <summary>
35         /// Evaluates the subtree started from this node.
36         /// </summary>
37         /// <param name="data">the data for the terminal evaluation</param>
38         /// <param name="sampleIdx">the idx of the data sample contained in Data[] []</param>
39         /// <returns></returns>
40         public abstract double Evaluate(double[] [] data, int sampleIdx);
41     }
42
43     /// <summary>
44     /// Node implementation for functional evaluations
45     /// </summary>
46     public class FunctionalNode : BaseNode<FunctionEvaluation>
47     {
48         private readonly List<INode> _children;
49
50         /// <summary>
51         /// Constructs a functional node.
52         /// </summary>
53         /// <param name="evaluation">the functional evaluation for this node</param>
54         /// <param name="children">the children of the functional node</param>
55         public FunctionalNode(FunctionEvaluation evaluation, List<INode> children):
56             base(evaluation)
57         {
58             this._children = children
59                 ?? throw new ArgumentException("Children list must not be null on a
60                 functional node");

```

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```

59         if (children.Count == 0)
60         {
61             throw new ArgumentException("Children list must not be empty on a functional
↪ node");
62         }
63     }
64
65     public override double Evaluate(double[] [] data, int sampleIdx)
66     {
67         return Evaluation(_children.Select(child => child.Evaluate(data,
↪ sampleIdx)).ToArray());
68     }
69 }
70
71 /// <summary>
72 /// Node implementation for terminal evaluations
73 /// </summary>
74 public class TerminalNode : BaseNode<TerminalEvaluation>
75 {
76     private readonly int _variableIdx;
77     private readonly double _coefficient;
78
79     /// <summary>
80     /// Constructs a Node for a terminal evaluation
81     /// </summary>
82     /// <param name="evaluation">the terminal evaluation bound to this node</param>
83     /// <param name="variableIdx">the index of the variable</param>
84     /// <param name="coefficient">the coefficient for the terminal evaluation</param>
85     public TerminalNode(TerminalEvaluation evaluation, int variableIdx, double coefficient) :
↪ base(evaluation)
86     {
87         this._variableIdx = variableIdx;
88         this._coefficient = coefficient;
89     }
90
91     public override double Evaluate(double[] [] data, int sampleIdx)
92     {
93         return Evaluation(data, _variableIdx, sampleIdx, _coefficient);
94     }
95 }
96 }

```

Listing 9: FunctionalBasis.cs

```

1 using System;
2 using System.CodeDom.Compiler;
3 using Microsoft.CSharp;
4
5 namespace Symbolic.Computation
6 {
7     public delegate double TerminalEvaluation(double[] [] data, int variableIndex, int sampleIndex,
↪ double coefficient);
8
9     public delegate double FunctionEvaluation(double[] parameters);
10
11     /// <summary>
12     /// This class provides static methods for creating evaluation methods
13     /// </summary>
14     public static class FunctionalBasis
15     {
16         private const string ClassName = "Definitions";
17

```


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```

18     /// <summary>
19     /// Compiles a terminal evaluation method
20     /// </summary>
21     /// <param name="methodCode">the code for the method body</param>
22     /// <param name="arguments">the string array representing the methd arguments</param>
23     /// <param name="compilationResults">the out parameter holdng the comiption
    ↪ result</param>
24     /// <returns>the created terminal evaluation delegate</returns>
25     public static TerminalEvaluation CompileTerminal(
26         string methodCode, string[] arguments, Type resType, out CompilationResults
    ↪ compilationResults)
27     {
28         string namespaceName = typeof(TerminalEvaluation).Namespace;
29         string methodName = typeof(TerminalEvaluation).Name;
30         string resultType = resType.Name;
31         string argumentsCode = string.Join(",", arguments);
32
33         return Compile<TerminalEvaluation>(
34             namespaceName, ClassName, methodName, resultType, argumentsCode, methodCode,
35             out compilationResults);
36     }
37
38     /// <summary>
39     /// Creates a functional evaluation method.
40     /// </summary>
41     /// <param name="methodCode">the code for the method body</param>
42     /// <param name="argument">the string representing the method argument</param>
43     /// <param name="resType">the type of the method result</param>
44     /// <param name="compilationResults">the out parameter holdng the comiption
    ↪ result</param>
45     /// <returns>the created functional evaluation delegate</returns>
46     public static FunctionEvaluation CompileFunction(
47         string methodCode, string argument, Type resType, out CompilationResults
    ↪ compilationResults)
48     {
49         string namespaceName = typeof(TerminalEvaluation).Namespace;
50         string methodName = typeof(TerminalEvaluation).Name;
51         string resultType = resType.Name;
52         string argumentsCode = argument;
53
54         return Compile<FunctionEvaluation>(
55             namespaceName, ClassName, methodName, resultType, argumentsCode, methodCode,
56             out compilationResults);
57     }
58
59     /// <summary>
60     /// Compiles a evaluation method
61     /// </summary>
62     /// <typeparam name="T">the concrete type of the compilation result</typeparam>
63     /// <param name="namespaceName">the name of the namespace the owning class is in</param>
64     /// <param name="className">the name of the class</param>
65     /// <param name="methodName">the name of the method</param>
66     /// <param name="resultType">the type of the method result</param>
67     /// <param name="argumentsCode">the code representing the arguments</param>
68     /// <param name="methodCode">the code of the method body</param>
69     /// <param name="compilationResults">the out parameter holding the compilation
    ↪ result</param>
70     /// <returns>the compiled evaluation method</returns>
71     private static T Compile<T>(string namespaceName, string className,
72         string methodName, string resultType, string argumentsCode, string methodCode,
73         out CompilationResults compilationResults) where T : class
74     {
75         string code = Auxiliary.CompilableCode(

```

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```

76         namespaceName, className, methodName, resultType,
77         argumentsCode, methodCode);
78
79         var provider = new CSharpCodeProvider();
80         var parameters = new CompilerParameters
81         {
82             GenerateInMemory = true,
83             TreatWarningsAsErrors = false
84         };
85
86         var compilerResults = provider.CompileAssemblyFromSource(parameters, code);
87         var result = default(T);
88         if (!compilerResults.Errors.HasErrors)
89         {
90             var assembly = compilerResults.CompiledAssembly;
91             var definitionsClass = assembly.GetType(
92                 string.Format("{0}.{1}", namespaceName, className));
93             var methodInfo = definitionsClass.GetMethod(methodName);
94             result = Delegate.CreateDelegate(typeof(T), methodInfo) as T;
95         }
96         compilationResults = new CompilationResults(compilerResults, code);
97
98         return result;
99     }
100 }
101 }

```

Listing 10: Program.cs

```

1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3
4  namespace Symbolic.Computation
5  {
6      /// <summary>
7      /// Console application for testing the implementations
8      /// </summary>
9      class Program
10     {
11         static void Main(string[] args)
12         {
13             // create variable function
14             TerminalEvaluation variable = CreateTerminal(new []{
15                 "double[] [] data",
16                 "int varIdx",
17                 "int sampleIdx",
18                 "double coefficient"
19             }, typeof(double), "return data[varIdx][sampleIdx] * coefficient;");
20
21             // create addition function
22             FunctionEvaluation addition = CreateFunctional("double[] data", typeof(double),
23                 "double result = 0.0; for (int i = 0; i < data.Length; i++) result += data[i];
↵ return result;");
24
25             // create multiplication function
26             FunctionEvaluation multiplication = CreateFunctional("double[] data", typeof(double),
27                 "double result = 1.0; for (int i = 0; i < data.Length; i++) result *= data[i];
↵ return result;");
28
29             Console.WriteLine("-----");
30             Console.WriteLine("Test functions:");
31             Console.WriteLine("-----");

```


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```

32     double[] [] data = CreateTestData(4, 4);
33     Console.WriteLine("TestEvaluation(() => addition([1,2,3]))");
34     Console.WriteLine("-----");
35     TestEvaluation(()=> addition(new double[] {1,2,3}, 6.0);
36     Console.WriteLine("-----");
37     Console.WriteLine("TestEvaluation(() => multiplication([1,2,3]))");
38     Console.WriteLine("-----");
39     TestEvaluation(() => multiplication(new double[] { 1, 2, 3 }, 6.0);
40     Console.WriteLine("-----");
41     Console.WriteLine("TestEvaluation(() => variable([1,2,3], 0, 2, 2))");
42     Console.WriteLine("-----");
43     TestEvaluation(() => variable(data, 0, 2, 2.0), (data[0][2] * 2.0));
44     Console.WriteLine("-----");
45     Console.WriteLine();
46
47     Console.WriteLine("-----");
48     Console.WriteLine("Test evaluation trees:");
49     Console.WriteLine("-----");
50     Console.WriteLine("TestExample1()");
51     Console.WriteLine("-----");
52     TestExample1(addition, multiplication, variable);
53     Console.WriteLine("-----");
54     Console.WriteLine("TestExample2()");
55     Console.WriteLine("-----");
56     TestExample2(addition, multiplication, variable);
57     Console.WriteLine("-----");
58 }
59
60 /// <summary>
61 /// Tests the evaluation methods created via CodeDOM
62 /// </summary>
63 /// <param name="function">the function executing the evaluation method</param>
64 /// <param name="expected">the expected result</param>
65 private static void TestEvaluation(Func<double> function, double expected)
66 {
67     double actual = function();
68     Console.WriteLine($"actual:{actual} / expected: {expected} /
↪ result={actual.AssertAlmostEqual(expected)}");
69 }
70
71 /// <summary>
72 /// Tests with the first formula
73 /// </summary>
74 private static void TestExample1(FunctionEvaluation addition, FunctionEvaluation
↪ multiplication,
75     TerminalEvaluation variable)
76 {
77     Console.WriteLine("ADD([1.2*VAR_1], MULT([-2.9*VAR_0], [0.3*VAR_2]))");
78     Console.WriteLine("-----");
79
80     const int variableCount = 3;
81     const int sampleCount = 5;
82     double[] [] data = CreateTestData(variableCount, sampleCount);
83
84     INode multNode = new FunctionalNode(multiplication, new List<INode>()
85     {
86         new TerminalNode(variable, 2, 0.3),
87         new TerminalNode(variable, 0, -2.9)
88     });
89     INode rootNode = new FunctionalNode(addition, new List<INode>()
90     {
91         multNode,
92         new TerminalNode(variable, 1, 1.2)

```

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```

93         });
94
95         for (var sampleIdx = 0; sampleIdx < sampleCount; sampleIdx++)
96         {
97             double actual = rootNode.Evaluate(data, sampleIdx);
98             double expected = ((1.2 * data[1][sampleIdx]) + (-2.9 * data[0][sampleIdx] * 0.3 *
↪ data[2][sampleIdx]));
99             Console.WriteLine(
100                 $"ADD([1.2*{data[1][sampleIdx]}], "
101                 + $"MULT([-2.9*{data[0][sampleIdx]}], [0.3*{data[2][sampleIdx]}])) "
102                 + $"= {actual} "
103                 + $"= {expected} "
104                 + $"= {actual.AssertAlmostEqual(expected)} ");
105         }
106     }
107
108     /// <summary>
109     /// Tests with the second formula
110     /// </summary>
111     private static void TestExample2(FunctionEvaluation addition, FunctionEvaluation
↪ multiplication,
112         TerminalEvaluation variable)
113     {
114         Console.WriteLine("ADD([2*VAR_0], MULT([4*VAR_1], ADD([-2*VAR_2], MULT([4*VAR_3],
↪ [-2*VAR_4]))))");
115         Console.WriteLine("-----");
116
117         const int variableCount = 5;
118         const int sampleCount = 5;
119         double[,] data = CreateTestData(variableCount, sampleCount);
120
121         INode mult0Node = new FunctionalNode(multiplication, new List<INode>()
122         {
123             new TerminalNode(variable, 4, -2),
124             new TerminalNode(variable, 3, 4)
125         });
126         INode add1Node = new FunctionalNode(addition, new List<INode>()
127         {
128             mult0Node,
129             new TerminalNode(variable, 2, -2)
130         });
131         INode mult2Node = new FunctionalNode(multiplication, new List<INode>()
132         {
133             add1Node,
134             new TerminalNode(variable, 1, 4)
135         });
136         INode rootNode = new FunctionalNode(addition, new List<INode>()
137         {
138             mult2Node,
139             new TerminalNode(variable, 0, 2)
140         });
141
142         for (var sampleIdx = 0; sampleIdx < sampleCount; sampleIdx++)
143         {
144             double actual = rootNode.Evaluate(data, sampleIdx);
145             double expected = ((2 * data[0][sampleIdx]) +
146                 ((4 * data[1][sampleIdx]) *
147                 (((-2) * data[2][sampleIdx]) +
148                 (4 * data[3][sampleIdx] * (-2) * data[4][sampleIdx]))));
149             Console.WriteLine(
150                 $"ADD([2*{data[0][sampleIdx]}], "
151                 + $"MULT([4*{data[1][sampleIdx]}], "
152                 + $"ADD([-2*{data[2][sampleIdx]}], "

```

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```

153         + $"MULT([4*{data[3][sampleIdx]}, [-2*{data[4][sampleIdx]}])))) "
154         + $"= {actual} "
155         + $"= {expected} "
156         + $"= {actual.AssertAlmostEqual(expected)} ";
157     }
158 }
159
160 /// <summary>
161 /// Creates the deterministic test data array
162 /// </summary>
163 /// <param name="variableCount">the count of variables to create data for</param>
164 /// <param name="sampleCount">the count of samples to create for the variables</param>
165 /// <returns>the created deterministic test data array</returns>
166 private static double[,] CreateTestData(int variableCount, int sampleCount)
167 {
168     double[,] testData = new double[variableCount][];
169
170     for (int i = 1; i <= variableCount; i++)
171     {
172         int iIdx = i - 1;
173         testData[iIdx] = new double[sampleCount];
174         for (int j = 1; j <= sampleCount; j++)
175         {
176             int jIdx = j - 1;
177             testData[iIdx][jIdx] = i * j;
178         }
179     }
180     return testData;
181 }
182
183 /// <summary>
184 /// Creates a terminal evaluation method
185 /// </summary>
186 /// <param name="arguments">the string[] representing the method arguments</param>
187 /// <param name="resultType">the method result type</param>
188 /// <param name="code">the source code of the method body</param>
189 /// <returns>the created terminal evaluation method delegate</returns>
190 private static TerminalEvaluation CreateTerminal(string[] arguments, Type resultType,
191 ↪ string code)
192 {
193     CompilationResults compilationResults;
194     TerminalEvaluation variable = FunctionalBasis.CompileTerminal(code, arguments,
195 ↪ resultType, out compilationResults);
196     if (compilationResults.HasErrors)
197     {
198         throw new InvalidProgramException(
199             ↪ $"Variable terminal evaluation creation failes: Error:
200             ↪ {compilationResults.ErrorsExplanation}");
201     }
202     return variable;
203 }
204
205 /// <summary>
206 /// Creates a functional evaluation method
207 /// </summary>
208 /// <param name="argument">the string representing the method argument</param>
209 /// <param name="resultType">the method result type</param>
210 /// <param name="code">the source code of the method body</param>
211 /// <returns>the create functional evaluation method delegate</returns>
212 private static FunctionEvaluation CreateFunctional(string argument, Type resultType,
213 ↪ string code)
214 {

```

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```

212         CompilationResults compilationResults;
213         FunctionEvaluation function = FunctionalBasis.CompileFunction(code, argument,
↪      resultType, out compilationResults);
214         if (compilationResults.HasErrors)
215         {
216             throw new InvalidProgramException(
217                 $"Addition terminal evaluation failes: Error:
↪      {compilationResults.ErrorsExplanation}");
218         }
219
220         return function;
221     }
222 }
223 }

```

2.3 Tests

Dieser Abschnitt beinhaltet die implementierten Quelltexte und das Testprogramm.

```

-----
Test functions:
-----
TestEvaluation(() => addition([1,2,3]))
-----
actual:6 / expected: 6 / result=True
-----
TestEvaluation(() => multiplication([1,2,3]))
-----
actual:6 / expected: 6 / result=True
-----
TestEvaluation(() => varaible([1,2,3], 0, 2, 2))
-----
actual:6 / expected: 6 / result=True
-----

-----
Test evaluation trees:
-----
TestExample1()
-----
ADD([1.2*VAR_1], MULT([-2.9*VAR_0], [0.3*VAR_2]))
-----
ADD([1.2*2], MULT([-2.9*1], [0.3*3])) = -0.21 = -0.21 = True
ADD([1.2*4], MULT([-2.9*2], [0.3*6])) = -5.64 = -5.64 = True
ADD([1.2*6], MULT([-2.9*3], [0.3*9])) = -16.29 = -16.29 = True
ADD([1.2*8], MULT([-2.9*4], [0.3*12])) = -32.16 = -32.16 = True
ADD([1.2*10], MULT([-2.9*5], [0.3*15])) = -53.25 = -53.25 = True
-----
TestExample2()
-----
ADD([2*VAR_0], MULT([4*VAR_1], ADD([-2*VAR_2], MULT([4*VAR_3], [-2*VAR_4]))))
-----
ADD([2*1], MULT([4*2], ADD([-2*3], MULT([4*4], [-2*5])))) = -1326 = -1326 = True
ADD([2*2], MULT([4*4], ADD([-2*6], MULT([4*8], [-2*10])))) = -10428 = -10428 = True
ADD([2*3], MULT([4*6], ADD([-2*9], MULT([4*12], [-2*15])))) = -34986 = -34986 = True
ADD([2*4], MULT([4*8], ADD([-2*12], MULT([4*16], [-2*20])))) = -82680 = -82680 = True
ADD([2*5], MULT([4*10], ADD([-2*15], MULT([4*20], [-2*25])))) = -161190 = -161190 = True
-----

```

Abbildung 3: Ausgabe des Testprogramms