Dec 20, 21 15:51

```
Page 2/3
```

```
local the, help = {}, [[
lua 2tree.lua [OPTIONS]
   Tree learner (binary splits on numierics (c) 2021 Tim Menzies <timm@ieee.org> unlicense.org
            PTIONS:
-best X Best examples are in 1.best*size(all) = .2
-debug X run one test, show stackdumps on fail = ing
-epsilon X ignore differences under epsilon*stdev = .3.
-file X Where to read data
-h Show help = faise
-seed X Random number seed;
-step X Create subtrees while at least 2*stop egs = 4
-todo X Pass/fail tests to run at start time = ing
-fi "X=ils" then list all. ]]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = .2
= ing
= .35
= ../../data/auto93.csv
= false
   local b4={}; for k,_ in pairs(_ENV) do b4[k]=k end local function rogues() for k,v in pairs(_ENV) do if not b4[k] then print("?",k,type(v)) end end end
  | Carbon | C
  local hue, shout, out
hue = function(n, s) return string.format("27[Im\27[8\sm\%27]0\m",n,s) end
shout= function(x) print(out(x)) end
out = function(x) print(out(x))
function key(_,k) return string.format(":%s\%s", k, out(t[k])) end
function val(_,v) return out(v) end
if type(t) ~= "lable" then return tostring(t) end
u = #t>0 and map(t, val) or map(keys(t), key)
return "{".table.concat(u,"").."}" end
   Sainpla,
  function sample (eg,i)
            if not x:find*." then -- [10]

if ximatch*"(A-Z]* then numeric() end

if x:match*"(A-Z]* then numeric() end

if x:find*-" or x:find*+" then dependent() else independent() end end -- [7,8]

return x end

unction datum(n,x) -- [4]

if x -= "" then

local num=i.num[n]

if num then

num.lo = math.min(num.lo,x) -- [6]

num.hi = math.max(num.hi,x) end end -- [6]
            return i end --[5]

--[4] Returns the sample, examples sorted by their goals, each example tagged with "eg.klass=best" or "eg.klass=rest" if "eg" is in the top "the.best" in the sort.

--[12] Sort each example by exploring all goals (dependent variables).

--[15] The direction that losses the most points to best example.

--[13] Goal differences are amplified by raining them to a power (so normalize thuction ordered(i) local function ordered(i) local function better(eg1,eg2, a,b,s1,s2) s1,s2=0,0 for n, _ in pairs(i,ys) do --[12] local num = i.num[n] a = norm(num.lo, num.hi, eg1.cells[n]) --[13] b = norm(num.lo, num.hi, eg2.cells[n]) --[13] s1 = s1 - 2.7828^c(num.w * (a-b)/1.nys) = nd --[13] [15] return s1/i.nys < s2/i.nys end --[13] [15] return s1/i.nys < s2/i.nys end --[13] [15] return i end
```

2tree.lua