```
--- vim: ts=2 sw=2 et :
  .local b4,help = (),[[
LESSISMORE: best or rest multi-objective optimization.
(c) 2022 Tim Menzies, timm@leee.org
"I think the highest and lowest points are the important ones.
Anything else is just...in between." - Jim Morrison
         alias lim="lua lessismore.lua"
         lim [OPTIONS]
  OPTIONS:
                                                       good or bad or novel = good
                                                          exponent of min size
max bins
random number seed
         -s --seed
         -S --some
                                                           number of nums to keep
                                                                                                                                                         = 256
                                                            exponent of distance
OPTIONS (other):
        -f --file where to find data
-h --help show help
-r --rnd rounding rules
                                                                                                                                                          = ../etc/data/auto93.csv
         -g --go start up action
                                                                                                                                                           = nothing
 Usage of the works is permitted provided that this instrument is retained with the works, so that any entity that uses the works is notified of this instrument. DISCLAIMER:THE WORKS ARE WITHOUT WARRANTY. ]]
       - ## Namosnace
 local big,copy,csv,demos,discretize,dist,eg,entropy,fill_in_the,fmt,gap,is,like,lt
local map,merge,mid,mode,mu,nasa93dem,norm,num,o,oo,pdf,per,push,rand,range
local rnd,rnds,row84,slice,sort,some,same,sd,string2thing,sym
local NUM,SYM,RANGE,EGS,COLS,ROW
for k,_inpairs(_ENV) do b4[k]=k end -- At end, use 'b4' to find rogue vars.
  -- ## Coding Conventions
                   # Coding Conventions
_Separate policy from mechanism:
_For commonly revised parts of this processing (e.g. the name and type of data
columns) define a little language to support easy revision.
Also, all "magic parameters" that control code behavior should be part
of the help text. Pares that string to set those options.
Allow for '-h' on the command line to print that help. Allow other command
line flags of the parameters of the print that help. Allow other command
line flags of the parameters.
                        Dialogue independence_:
Isolate and separate operating system interaction.
                           Test-driven development
                     __test_driven development_;
The 'go' functions store tests.
Tests should be silent unless they -- fail. -tests can be
disabled by renaming from 'go.fun' to 'no.fun'. Tests should
return 'true' if the test passes. On exit, return number of
                      failed tests.
                     Tailed tests. __Write less code:__Write less code:_ "One of my most productive days was throwing away 1,000 lines of code." (Ken Thompson);
                    (Men inompson);
"It is vain to do with more what can be done with less."
(William of Occam);
"Less, but better"
(Dieter Rams).
Good code is short code. If you know what is going on, the code
                     is shorter. While the code is longer, find patterns of processing that combines N things into less things. Strive to write shorter. Lots of short functions. Methods listed alphabetically.
                    Code 80 chars wide, or less. Functions in 1 line, if you can. Indemt with two spaces. Divide code into 120 line (or less) pages. Use 'l' instead of 'self'.
Minimize use of local (exception: define all functions local at top of file).
                  local at top of file).
_Encapsulation:_
Use polymorphism but no inheritance (simpler
debugging). All classes get a 'new' constructor.
Use UPPERCASE for class names.
_Class, Responsibilities, Collaborators_:
Each class is succinctly documented as a set of collaborations
to fulfill some responsibility.
_Falsifiable:_
                    __cassilidate:_
Code does something. It should be possible to say when that thing
is not happening. See external and internal metrics (Fenton).
              ## About the Learning - Data is stored in ROWs.
                  Data is stored in ROWs.
Beware missing values (marked in "?") and avoid them
Where possible all learning should be incremental.
Standard deviation and entropy generalized to 'div' (diversity);
Mean and mode generalized to 'mid' (middle);
Rows are created once and shared between different sets of
entropy of the standard of the standard standard
                     XXX tables very sueful
                    XXX table have cols. cols are num, syms. ranges
```

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[2, 2, 1979, h, h, h, vh, h, h, 1, h, n, n, n, n, 1, n, n, n, n, n, n, n, n, n, 1, 24.6, 117.6, 767, 15], [3, 2, 1979, h, h, h, vh, h, h, 1, h, n, n, n, n, 1, n, n, n, n, h, n, n, 1, 7.7, 31.2, 240, 10.1], [4, 2, 1979, h, h, h, vh, h, h, 1, h, n, n, n, n, 1, n, n, n, n, h, n, n, 1, 8.2, 36, 256, 10.4], [5, 2, 1979, h, h, h, vh, h, h, 1, h, n, n, n, n, 1, n, n, n, n, n, n, n, 1, 9.7, 25.2, 302, 11],
(93,2,1983,h,h,h,vh,n,h,n,vh,n,n,vh,vh,h,n,n,n,1,1,n,n,3,38,231,12)) end
```

function nasa93dem()

```
fmt=string.format
same = function(x) return x end
     -- Sorting
                                     table.sort(t, f); return t end
return function(a,b) return a[x] < b[x] end end
    function sort(t,f)
    function lt(x)
        Query and update
   -- Query and update
function map(t,f, u) u={}; for k,v in pairs(t) do u[1+#u]=f(v) end; return u end
function push(t,x) t[1+#t]=x; return x end
function slice(t,i,j,k, u)
i,j = (i or 1)//1, (j or #t)//1
k = (k and (j-i)/k or 1)//1
       u={}; for n=i,j,k do u[1+#u] = t[n] end return u end
     -- "Strings 2 things" coercion.
218 function string2thing(x)
      x = x:match"^{%}s^{*}(.-)%s^{*}S"
       if x=="true" then return true elseif x=="false" then return false end return math.tointeger(x) or tonumber(x) or x end
    function csv(csvfile)
      csvfile = io.input(csvfile)
return function(line, row)
          line=io.read()
          line=io.read()
if not line then io.close(csvfile) else
row={}; for x in line:gmatch("(^\|+)") do push(row,string2thing(x)) end
return row end end end
        "Things 2 strings" coercion
    function oo(t) print(o(t)) end
function o(t, u)
if #t>0 then return "{"..table.concat(map(t,tostring),"").."}" else
          u={}; for k,v in pairs(t) do u[1+#u] = fmt(":%s %s",k,v) end return (t.is or "").."{"..table.concat(sort(u), "").."}" end end
    function rnds(t, f) return map(t, function(x) return <math>rnd(x, f) end) end
    function rnd(x,f)
       return fmt(type(x) == "number" and (x~=x//1 and f or the.rnd) or "%s", x) end
   -- Convert help string to a table. Check command line for any updates.
function fill_in_the(shortFlag,longFlag,slot,x)
for n,flag in ipairs(arg) do
    if flag==shortFlag or flag==longFlag then
    x = x="flak" and "tue" or x=""tue" and "flake" or arg[n+1] end end
       the[slot] = string2thing(x) end
     -- Run demos, each time resetting settings and random seed. Return #failures.
   io.stder:write(".")
status = go[one]()
if status ~= true then
print(".-- Error",one, status)
fails = fails + 1 end end
                                                                             -- run demo
                                                                            -- update fails
-- return total failure count
       return fails end
       Polymorphic objects.
268 function is (name.
                                   t.new)
      unction is(name, t,new)
function new(k1,...)
local x=setmetatable({},k1); k1.new(x,...); return x end
t = (__tostring=o, is=name or ""); t.__index=t
return setmetatable(t, (__call=new)) end
```

198 -- ## Utils

99 -- Misc 00 big=math.huge rand=math.random

```
274 -- ## Objects
     COLS, EGS, NUM, RANGE, ROW, SYM=is"COLS", is"EGS", is"NUM", is"RANGE", is"SYM", is"ROW"
    -- ## NUM
-- For a stream of 'add'itions, incrementally maintain 'mu,sd'.
-- 'Norm'alize data for distance and discretization calcs
- (see 'dist' and 'range').
-- Comment on 'like'lihood that something belongs to this distribution.
    function NUM.new(i,at,txt)
i.at=at or 0; i.txt=txt or ""; i.lo,i.hi=big, -big
i.n,i.mu,i.m2,i.sd = 0,0,0,0; i.w=(txt or ""):find"-$" and -1 or 1 end
    function NUM.add(i,x, d)
  if x=="?" then return x end
  i.n = i.n + 1
  d = x - i.mu
      function NUM.like(i,x,_, e) return (x < i.mu + 4*i.sd and 0 or x > i.mu + 4*i.sd and 0 or 2.7183^(-(x - i.mu)^2 / (z + 2*i.sd^2))/(z + (math.pi*2*i.sd^2)^.5)) end
     function NUM.merge(i,ranges,min, a,b,c,j,n,tmp)
           inction expand(t)
if #t<2 then return {} end
for j=2, #t do t[j].lo=t[j-1].hi end</pre>
           t[1].x.lo, t[#t].x.hi= -big,big
return t
        j,n,tmp = 1, #ranges, ()
          inte | N=1 do |
a, b = ranges[j], ranges[j+1]
if b then c = a:merge(b,min); if c then a, j = c, j+1 end end
tmp[#tmp+1] = a
j = j+1 end
        return #tmp==#ranges and expand(tmp) or i:merge(tmp,min) end
     function NUM.mid(i) return i.mu end
    function NUM.norm(i,x)
  return i.hi-i.lo<1E-9 and 0 or (x-i.lo)/(i.hi-i.lo+1/big) end</pre>
     function NUM.range(i,x,n, b) b=(i.hi-i.lo)/n; return math.floor(x/b+0.5)*b end
    -- ## SYM
-- For a stream of 'add'itions, incrementally maintain count of 'all' symbols.
-- Using that info, report 'dist', mode ('mid') symbol, and entropy
- ('div') of this distribution.
-- Comment on 'like'lihood that something belongs to this distribution.
-- Discretization of a symbol just returns that sym ('range').
function SYM.new(i,at,txt) i.at-at or 0; i.txt=txt or ""; i.n,i.all = 0,{} end
     function SYM.add(i,x,n)
  if x=="?" then return x end
       i.n=i.n+n; i.all[x] = n + (i.all[x] or 0) end
    function SYM.dist(i,x,y) return (a==b and 0 or 1) end
     function SYM.div(i, n.e)
        e=0: for k,n in pairs(i,all) do e=e-n/i.n*math.log(n/i.n.2) end :return e end
     function SYM.like(i,x,prior) return ((c.all[x] or 0)+the.m*prior)/(c.n+the.m) end
    function SYM.merge(i,ranges,min) return ranges end
351 function SYM.mid(i)
        m=0; for y,n in pairs(i.all) do if n>m then m,x=n,y end end; return x end
     function SYM.range(i,x,_) return x end
```

```
356 -- ## RANGE
    -- ## RANGE
-- For a stream of 'add'itions, incrementally maintain counts of 'x' and 'y'.
-- For a stream of 'add'itions, incrementally maintain counts of 'x' and 'y'.
-- Summarize 'x' as the 'lo,hi' seen so far and summarize 'y' in 'SYM' counts
-- in 'y.all' (and get counts there using 'of').
-- Support range sorting ('_lt') and printing ('_tostring').
-- Check if this range's 'x' values 'select's for a particular row.
-- 'Merge' adjacent ranges if the entropy of the whole is less than the parts.
function RANGE.new(i,col,lo,hi,y)
i.col, i.x, i.y = col, (lo=lo or big, hi=hi or -big), (y or SYM()) end
      function RANGE.__lt(i,j) return i.x.lo < j.x.lo end
     return fmt ("%s <= %s < %s", lo, x, hi) end end
      function RANGE.add(i,x,y)
        if x=="?" then return x end
i.x.lo = math.min(i.x.lo.x)
       i.x.hi = math.max(i.x.hi,x)
i.y:add(y) end
      function RANGE.merge(i,j,n0,
        function RANGE.of(i,x) return i.y.all[x] or 0 end
      function RANGE.score(i,goal,B,R, how)
         how.good= function(b,r) return ((b<r or b+r < .05) and 0) or b^2/(b+r) end
         now.good= function(b,r) return ((b<r or b+r < .05) and 0) or b^2/(b+r) end how.bad= function(b,r) return ((r<br/>to b+r < .05) and 0) or r^2/(b+r) end how.novel=function(b,r) return 1/(b+r) end b, r, z = 0, 0, 1/big for x,n in pairs(i,y.all) do
         if x==goal then b = b+n else r=r+n end end
return how[the.how or "good"] (b/(B+z), r/(R+z)) end
     function RANGE.selects(i,t, x)
  t = t.cells and t.cells or t
  x = t[i.at]
  return x=="?" or (i.x.lo==i.x.hi and i.x.lo==x) or (i.x.lo<=x and x<i.x.hi)end</pre>
               Using knowledge 'of' the geometry of the data, support distance calcs
     -- i ('_sub' and 'around') as well as multi-objective ranking ('_lt').
function ROW.new(i,eg, cells) i.of,i.cells = eg,cells end
      function ROW.__lt(i,j, s1,s2,e,y,a,b)
       Function ROW.__lt(1,), s1,s2,e,y,a,b)
y = i.of.cols.y
s1, s2, e = 0, 0, math.exp(1)
for __col in pairs(y) do
a = col:norm(i.cells[col.at])
b = col:norm(i.cells[col.at])
s1 = s1 - e^(col.w * (a - b) / #y)
s2 = s2 - e^(col.w * (b - a) / #y) end
return s1/#y < s2/#y end
    function ROW.__sub(i,j)
for _,col in pairs(i.of.cols.x) do
   a,b = i.cells[col.at], j.cells[col.at]
   inc = a==*?* and b==*?* and 1 or col:dist(a,b)
   d = d + inc*the.p end
         return (d / (#i.of.cols.x)) ^ (1/the.p) end
428 function ROW.around(i,rows)
```

```
432 -- ## COLS
     -- ## COLS
-- Factory for converting column 'names' to 'NUM's ad 'SYM's.
-- Store all columns in -- 'all', and for all columns we are not skipping,
-- store the independent and dependent columns distributions in 'x' and 'y'.
i.names-names; i.al=[0; i.y=[1; i.x=[
for at,txt in pairs(names) do
col = push(i.all, (txt:find*[4-Z]" and NUM or SYM)(at, txt))
col.goalp = txt:find*[1-S" and true or false
if not txt:find*[5" then
if txt:find*[5" then in klass=col end
push(col.goalp and i.y or i.x. col) end end end
                 push(col.goalp and i.y or i.x, col) end end end
               For a stream of 'add'itions, incrementally store rows, summarized in 'cols'.
When 'add'ing, build new rows for new data. Otherwise reuse rows across
multiple sets of examples.
      -- multiple sets of examples.
-- Supporting 'copy'nig of this structure, without or without rows of data.
-- Report how much this set of examples 'like' a new row.
-- Discretize columns as 'ranges' that distinguish two sets of rows (merging irrelevant distinctions).
-- Summarize the 'mid'point of these examples.
      function EGS.new(i,names) i.rows,i.cols = {}, COLS(names) end
 456 function EGS.add(i,row, cells)
         cells = push(i.rows, row.cells and row or ROW(i,row)).cells
for n,col in pairs(i.cols.all) do col:add(cells[n]) end end
 deg function EGS.copy(i,rows, j)
def j=EGS(i.cols.names); for _,r in pairs(rows or {}) do j:add(r) end;return j end
       function EGS.like(i,t,overall, nHypotheses,
        prior = (#i.rows + the.k) / (overall + the.k * nHypotheses)
like = math.log(prior)
          for at, x in pairs(t) do
  c=i.cols.all.at[at]
  if x~="?" and not c.goalp then
                 like = math.log(col:like(x)) + like end end
         return like end
 472 function EGS.load(src,
        if src==nil or type(src)=="string"
then for row in csv(src) do if i then i:add(row) else i=EGS(row)end end
else for _row in pairs(src) do if i then i:add(row) else i=EGS(row)end end
return i end
      function EGS.mid(i,cols)
  return map(cols or i.cols.y, function(c) return c:mid() end) end
      function EGS.ranges(i, yes, no, out, x, bin, tmp, score)
        score = function(range) return range:score(true, #yes, #no) end return sort(out, score) end
```

```
588 ---
580 -- ## Main
580 -- Parse help text for flags and defaults, check CLI for updates.
581 -- Maybe print the help (with some pretty colors).
582 -- Run the demos.
583 -- Ext, reporting number of failures.
584 -- Strip reporting number of failures.
585 -- Ext, reporting number of failures.
586 -- Ext, reporting number of failures.
587 help:gsub("\(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)(\frac{1}{2}\)
```