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1 #!/usr/bin/env python3 -B
2 """
3 xai.py: explainable multi-objective optimization
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5
6 Input is CSV. Header (row 1) defines column roles as follows:
7 [A-Z]*: Numeric (e.g. "Age"). [a-z]*: Symbolic (e.g. "job").
8 *+ : Mximize (e.g. "Pay+"). *- : Minimize (e.g. "Cost-").
9 *X : Ignored (e.g. "idX"). ? : Missing value (not in header)
10
11 To download example data:
12 mkdir -p $HOME/gits
13 git clone http://github.com/timm/moot $HOME/gits/moot
14
15 To download code, install it, then test it, download this file then:
16 chmod +x xai.py
17 ./xai.py --xai ~/gits/moot/optimize/misc/auto93.csv
18
19 For help on command line options:
20 ./xai.py -h """
21
22 import ast, sys, random, re
23 from math import sqrt, exp, floor
24 from types import SimpleNamespace as obj
25 from pathlib import Path
26
27 # ATOM = str | int | float
28 # ROW = list[ATOM]
29 # ROWS = list[ROW]
30 # NUM, SYM, DATA = obj, obj, obj
31 # COL = NUM | SYM
32 # THING = COL | DATA
33 BIG=1e32
34 the=obj(bins=7, budget=50, seed=1, leaf=2, data="data.csv")
35
36 ### Constructors -----
37 def Sym(): return obj(it=Sym, n=0, has=[])
38 def Num(): return obj(it=Num, n=0, mu=0, m2=0)
39
40 def Col(at=0, txt=""):
41     col = (Num if txt[0].isupper() else Sym)()
42     col.at, col.txt, col.best = at, txt, 0 if txt[-1]=="-" else 1
43     return col
44
45 def Cols(names): # (list[str]) -> Cols
46     cols = [Col(n,s) for n,s in enumerate(names)]
47     return obj(it=Cols, names=names, all=cols,
48               x=[col for col in cols if col.txt[-1] not in "+-X"],
49               y=[col for col in cols if col.txt[-1] in "+-X"])
50
51 def Data(rows=None):
52     return adds(rows, obj(it=Data, rows=[], n=0, cols=None, _centroid=None))
53
54 def clone(data, rows=None): return adds(rows, Data([data.cols.names]))
55
56 ### Update -----
57 def adds(src, i=None): # (src:Iterable, ?i) -> i
58     i = i or Num(); [add(i,v) for v in src or []]; return i
59
60 def add(i, v, inc=1):
61     if v!="?":
62         if Data is i.it and not i.cols: i.cols = Cols(v) # init, not adding
63         else:
64             i.n += inc # adding
65             if Sym is i.it: i.has[v] = inc + i.has.get(v,0)
66             elif Num is i.it:
67                 if inc < 0 and i.n < 2:
68                     i.mu = i.m2 = i.n=0
69                 else:
70                     d = v-i.mu; i.mu += inc*d/i.n; i.m2 += inc*d*(v-i.mu)
71             else:
72                 i._centroid = None # old centroid now out of date
73                 [add(col, v[col.at], inc) for col in i.cols.all] # recursive add
74                 (i.rows.append if inc>0 else i.rows.remove)(v) # row storage
75     return v # convention: always return the thing being added
76
77 ### Queries -----
78 def norm(num,n):
79     z = (n - num.mu) / sd(num)
80     z = max(-3, min(3, z))
81     return 1 / (1 + exp(-1.7 * z))
82
83 def sd(num): return 1/BIG + (0 if num.n<2 else sqrt(max(0,num.m2)/(num.n-1)))
84
85 def mid(col): return col.mu if Num is col.it else max(col.has,key=col.has.get)
86
87 def mids(data):
88     data._centroid = data._centroid or [mid(col) for col in data.cols.all]
89     return data._centroid
90
91 def disty(data,row):
92     ys = data.cols.y
93     return sqrt(sum(abs(norm(y,row[y.at]) - y.best)**2 for y in ys) / len(ys))
94
95 def distx(data,row1,row2):
96     xs = data.cols.x
97     return sqrt(sum(_aha(x, row1[x.at], row2[x.at])**2 for x in xs) / len(xs))
98
99 def _aha(col,u,v):
100     if u==v=="?": return 1
101     if Sym is col.it: return u != v
102     u = u if u != "?" else (0 if v>0.5 else 1)
103     v = v if v != "?" else (0 if u>0.5 else 1)
104     return abs(u - v)
105
106

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106 ## Cutting -----
107 def Cut(at,txt,lo,hi) return obj(it=Cut, at=at,txt=txt,xlo=x,xhi=hi, y=Num())
108
109 def cutShow(cut, accept=True):
110     s,lo,hi = cut.txt, cut.lo, cut.hi
111     if lo == hi:
112         return f"{s} {'==' if accept else '!='} {lo}"
113     if hi == BIG:
114         return f"{s} {'>=' if accept else '<'} {lo}"
115     if lo == -BIG:
116         return f"{s} {'<' if accept else '>='} {hi}"
117     return f"{s} {lo} <= {s} < {hi}" if accept else f"{s} < {lo} or {s} >= {hi}"
118
119 def cutSelect(cut, row):
120     if (x:=row[cut.at]) == "?" : return True
121     if cut.xlo == cut.xhi : return x == cut.xhi
122     return cut.xlo <= x < cut.xhi
123
124 def cutScore(num): return num.mu + sd(num) / (sqrt(num.n) + 1/BIG)
125
126 def cutRows(data, rows):
127     all_bins = (b for col in data.cols.x for b in cutsRows(col, rows, data))
128     return min(all_bins, key=lambda b: cutScore(b.y), default=None)
129
130 def cutsRows(col, rows, data):
131     d, xys = {}, [(r[col.at], disty(data, r)) for r in rows if r[col.at]!="?"]
132     for x, y in sorted(xys):
133         k = x if Sym is col.it else floor((the.bins * norm(col, x))
134         if k not in d:
135             d[k] = Cut(col.at,col.txt, x x)
136             add(d[k].y, y)
137             d[k].xhi = x
138     return cutsComplete(col, sorted(d.values(), key=lambda b: b.xlo))
139
140 def cutsComplete(col, cuts):
141     if Num is col.it:
142         for n, b in enumerate(cuts):
143             b.xlo = cuts[n-1].xhi if n > 0 else -BIG
144             b.xhi = cuts[n+1].xlo if n < len(cuts)-1 else BIG
145     return cuts
146
147 ## Trees -----
148 # Trees recursively cut data.
149 def Tree(data, cut):
150     return obj(it=Tree, data=data, cut=cut, kids={},
151               mu = adds(disty(data,row) for row in data.rows).mu)
152
153 def treeGrow(data, rows=None, cut=None):
154     rows = rows or data.rows
155     tree = Tree(data, cut)
156     if len(rows) > the.leaf:
157         if cut1 := cutRows(data,rows):
158             y,n = [],1
159             for row in rows: (y if ruleSelect(cut1,row) else n).append(row)
160             tree.kids[True] = treeGrow(data, y, cut1)
161             tree.kids[False] = treeGrow(data, n, cut1)
162     return tree
163
164 def treeLeaf(tree,row):
165     if tree.kids:
166         return treeLeaf( tree.kids[cutSelect(tree.cut,row)], row)
167     return tree
168
169 def treeShow(tree, lvl=0):
170     if lvl == 0:
171         print(tree.mu)
172     for k, kid in tree.kids.items():
173         print(f"[{k}] * ({lvl+1}) {cutShow(kid.cut,k)}\n{kid.mu}")
174     treeShow(kid, lvl + 1)
175
176 ## Lib -----
177 def gauss(mid,div):
178     return mid + 2 * div * (sum(random.random() for _ in range(3)) - 1.5)
179
180 def o(v=None, DEC=3,**D):
181     if D: return o(D,DEC=DEC)
182     isa = isinstance
183     if isa(v, (int, float)): return f"round(v, DEC):{v}"
184     if isa(v, list): return f"[{','.join(o(k,DEC) for k in v)}]"
185     if isa(v, tuple): return f"({','.join(o(k,DEC) for k in v)})"
186     if callable(v): return v.__name__
187     if hasattr(v, "__dict__"): v = vars(v)
188     if isa(v, dict): return "[" + " ".join(f"{k} {o(v[k],DEC)}" for k in v) + "]"
189     return str(v)
190
191 def coerce(s):
192     try: return int(s)
193     except Exception as _:
194         try: return float(s)
195         except Exception as _:
196             s=s.strip()
197             return {"true":True, "false":False}.get(s,s)
198
199 def csv(fileName):
200     with open(fileName,encoding="utf-8") as f:
201         for l in f:
202             if (l:=l.split("%")[0]).strip():
203                 yield [coerce(x) for x in l.split(",")]
204
205 def shuffle(lst): random.shuffle(lst); return lst
206
207

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207 #--
208 def go_h(_=None):
209     ".show help"
210     print(_doc_, "\n\nOptions:\n")
211     for k, f in globals().items():
212         if k.startswith("go_") and f.__doc__:
213             left, right = f.__doc__.split(":")
214             left = k[2:].replace("-", "_") + " " + left.strip()
215             d = f.__defaults__
216             default = f"(default: {d[0]})" if d else ""
217             print(f" {left:15} {right.strip()} {default}")
218
219 def go_b(n=the.bins):
220     "INT: set number of BINS used on discretization"
221     the.bins = n
222
223 def go_B(n=the.budget):
224     "INT: set BUDGET for rows labelled each round"
225     the.budget = n
226
227 def go_l(n=the.leaf):
228     "INT: set minimum examples per leaf"
229     the.leaf = n
230
231 def go_all(file=the.data):
232     "FILE: run all actions that use a FILE"
233     for k, fun in globals().items():
234         if k.startswith("go_") and k != "go_all":
235             go_s(1)
236             print("\n# ", k, "-----"); fun(file)
237
238 def go_num(_=None):
239     ".test Nums"
240     num = adds(gauss(10, 2) for _ in range(1000))
241     print(o(mu=num.mu, sd=sd(num)))
242     assert 9.9 <= num.mu <= 10.1 and 1.9 <= sd(num) <= 2.1
243
244 def go_sym(_=None):
245     ".test Sym"
246     sym = adds('Previously, we have defined an iterative data mining', Sym())
247     print(sym.has)
248     assert sym.has["a"]==5
249
250 def go_csv(file=the.data):
251     "FILE: test csv loading"
252     total=0
253     for n, row in enumerate(csv(file)):
254         if n > 0: total += len(row)
255         if n > 0: assert isinstance(row[1], (float, int))
256         if n % 40 == 0: print(row)
257     assert 3184 == total
258
259 def go_data(file=the.data):
260     "FILE: test adding columns from file"
261     data = Data(csv(file))
262     total = sum(len(row) for row in data.rows)
263     print(*data.cols.names)
264     assert Num is data.cols.all[0].it
265     assert 3184 == total
266     for col in data.cols.x: print(o(col))
267
268 def go_clone(file=the.data):
269     "FILE: test echoing structure of a table to a new table"
270     data1 = Data(csv(file))
271     data2 = clone(data1, data1.rows)
272     assert data1.cols.x[1].mu == data2.cols.x[1].mu
273
274 def go_distx(file=the.data):
275     "FILE: can we sort rows by their distance to one row?"
276     data=Data(csv(file))
277     print(*data.cols.names, "distx", sep=",")
278     r1 = data.rows[0]
279     data.rows.sort(key=lambda r2: distx(data, r1, r2))
280     for n, r2 in enumerate(data.rows[1:]):
281         assert 0 <= distx(data, r1, r2) <= 1
282         if n%40==0: print(*r2, o(distx(data, r1, r2)), sep=",")
283
284 def go_disty(file=the.data):
285     "FILE: can we sort rows by their distance to heaven?"
286     data=Data(csv(file))
287     print(*data.cols.names, "disty", sep=",")
288     data.rows.sort(key=lambda r: disty(data, r))
289     for n, r1 in enumerate(data.rows):
290         if n>0:
291             r2=data.rows[n-1]
292             assert disty(data, r1) >= disty(data, r2)
293             if n%40==0: print(*r1, o(disty(data, r1)), sep=",")
294
295 def go_bins(file=the.data):
296     "FILE: show the rankings of a range"
297     data = Data(csv(file))
298     all_bins = (b for col in data.cols.x for b in cuts(col, data.rows, data))
299     for b in sorted(all_bins, key=lambda b: score(b.y)):
300         print(b.txt, b.xlo, b.xhi, o(mu=b.y.mu, sd=sd(b.y), n=b.y.n,
301             scored= score(b.y)), sep="\n")
302
303 def go_xai(file=the.data):
304     "FILE: can we succinctly list main effects in a table?"
305     print("\n"+re.sub(r"%s/%%", "", file))
306     xai(Data(csv(file)))
307
308 def xai(data, rows=None, loud=True):
309     if loud:
310         print("x:", len(data.cols.x))
311         print("y:", len(data.cols.y))
312         print("r:", len(data.rows))
313         print("b:", the.bins)
314     def goals(data, row): return [row[goal.at] for goal in data.cols.y]
315     if loud: print(*goals(data, data.cols.names), sep=",")
316     def show(n): return "%22s" % n if n==BIG else "%22s" % n if n==BIG else o(n)
317     def go(rows, lvl=0, prefix=""):
318         ys = Num(); rows.sort(key=lambda row: add(ys, disty(data, row)))
319         if loud:
320             print(f"[o(goals(data, rows))]: {o(mu=ys.mu, n=ys.n, sd=sd(ys)):25s} {prefix}")
321         if rule := cut(data, rows):
322             rules.append(rule)
323             now = [row for row in rows if select(rule, row)]
324             if 2 < len(now) < len(rows):
325                 txt = rule.xlo if rule.xlo==rule.xhi \
326                     else f"[{show(rule.xlo)} - {show(rule.xhi)}]"
327                 return go(now, lvl + 1, f"[rule.txt] {txt}")
328     return rules, rows
329 rules=[]
330 return go(rows or data.rows, 0)
331
332 def go_lurch(file=the.data):
333     "FILE: can we succinctly list main effects in a table using random selection?"
334     print("\n"+re.sub(r"%s/%%", "", file))
335     data = Data(csv(file))
336     ninety, few, br=Num(), Num(), Num()

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337 Y= lambda row: disty(data, row)
338 def learn(train, test):
339     labelled=clone(data, train)
340     , best= xai(labelled, loud=False)
341     bmid = mids(clone(data, best))
342     return sorted(test, key=lambda row: distx(labelled, row, bmid))
343
344 def poles(train, test):
345     train.sort(key=lambda row: disty(data, row))
346     n=int(sqrt(len(train)))
347     bmid, rmid = mids(clone(data, train[:n])), mids(clone(data, train[n:]))
348     seen=clone(data, train)
349     return sorted(test, key=lambda r: distx(seen, r, bmid) - distx(seen, r, rmid))
350
351 def check(rows): return Y(min(rows[:5], key=Y))
352 for _ in range(20):
353     rows = shuffle(data, rows)
354     train1 = rows[:int(0.9*len(rows))]
355     train2 = rows[the.budget]
356     test = rows[len(rows)//2:]
357     add(ninety, check(learn(train1, test)))
358     add(few, check(learn(train2, test)))
359     add(br, check(poles(train2, test)))
360
361 all = adds(Y(row) for row in data.rows)
362 print("b4", o(mu=all.mu, sd=sd(all)), sep="\n")
363 print("90%", o(mu=ninety.mu, sd=sd(ninety)), sep="\n")
364 print(f"rules[{the.budget+5}], o(mu=few.mu, sd=sd(few)), sep="\n")
365 print("br", o(mu=br.mu, sd=sd(br)), sep="\n")
366
367 if __name__ == "__main__":
368     go_s(1)
369     for n, s in enumerate(sys.argv):
370         if fn := vars().get(f"go{s.replace('-', '_')}"):
371             fn(coerce(sys.argv[n+1])) if n < len(sys.argv) - 1 else fn()

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