

act.lua

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1 #!/usr/bin/env lua
2 local help = [
3   act.lua : stochastic incremental XAI
4   (c) 2025, Tim Menzies, timm@ieee.org, mit-license.org
5
6 Options:
7   -h           Show help.
8   -e bins=7    Number of bins for discretization.
9   -era=30     Update model every 'era' number of rows.
10  -r ruleMax=3 Max conditions in a rule.
11  -s seed=42   Random number seed.
12  -f file=.../luas/auto93.csv ]
13
14 -- coerce(s) --> v ; Return int or float or bool or string from `s'.
15 local function coerce(s)
16   if s then return tonumber(s) or smatch("^s*(.-)%s*$") end end
17
18 local the(); for k,v in help:match("(%)=(%)") do the[k] = coerce(v) end
19 math.randomseed(the.seed)
20
21 local DATA, NUM, SYM, COLS, clone, adds
22
23 --## Lib
24
25 local abs,exp,sqrt,log = math.abs, math.exp, math.sqrt, math.log
26 local max,rand,cos = math.max, math.random, math.cos
27
28 local sayio,write
29 local fm = string.format
30
31 -- sort(t,f) --> t ; Sort `t` using function `f`.
32 local sort = function(t,f) table.sort(t,f); return t end
33 -- lt(f) --> f ; Return a function that sorts 'a' and 'b' on 'f'.
34 local lt = function(f) return function(a,b) f(a) < f(b) end end
35 -- cat(a) --> s ; Return a string representation of array `a`.
36 local cat = function(a) return "... table.concat(a, \" \")" end
37
38 -- o(v) --> s ; Return a string representation of `v`.
39 local function o(v, list,dict)
40   list = function(a, u)
41     for _,v in ipairs(a) do u[1+#u] = o(v) end; return cat(u) end
42   dict = function(a, u)
43     for k,v in pairs(a) do u[1+#u] = fmt("%s=%s", k, o(v)) end
44     return cat(sort(u)) end
45   return type(v) == "number" and fmt(v1==0 and "%0." or "%3.", v) or
46   type(v) == "table" and tostring(v) or (#>> and list or dict)(v, {}) end
47
48 -- a2a(s) --> a ; Return array of words from string `s`, split on ",".
49 local function a2a(s, a)
50   a={}; for s1 in smatch("([^\n]+)" do a[#a+1] = coerce(s1) end; return a end
51
52 -- csv(file) --> i ; Iterator that returns rows from `file`.
53 local function csv(file, src)
54   src = assert(io.open(file))
55   return function()
56     s = src:read(); if s then return s2a(s) else src:close() end end end
57
58 -- shuffle(t) --> t ; Randomly shuffle the order of elements in `t`.
59 local shuffle = function(t, n)
60   for m#=1,-1 do math.random(m); t[m],t[n]=t[n],t[m] end; return t end
61
62 -- cut(a0,n,data) --> t,t; Split `a0` at `n` (if `data` exists,split that too).
63 local function cut(a0,n, data)
64   local t,t1,a1,a2
65   for j,i in ipairs(a0) do if j <= n then a1[i+a1]=v else a2[i+a2]=v end end
66   return data and clone(data,a1),clone(data,a2) or a1,a2 end
67
68 -- mode(d) --> v ; Return the most frequent key in `d`.
69 local function mode(d, v,n)
70   v,n = nil,0
71   for k,v in pairs(d) do if n>n then v,n=v1,n1 end end
72   return v end
73
74 -- box_muller(mu,sd) --> n ; Return a random number from a Gaussian `mu`,`sd`.
75 function box_muller(mu,sd)
76   return mu + sd * sqrt(-2 * log(rand())) * cos(6.28 * rand()) end
77
78 --## Classes
79
80 -- DATA(src) --> DATA ; Create a new DATA, populated with `src`.
81 function DATA( src) return adds(src, {n=0,rows={},cols=nil}) end
82
83 -- clone(i,src) --> DATA ; Return a new DATA with same structure as `i`.
84 function clone(i, src) return adds(src, DATA(i.cols.names)) end
85
86 -- NUM(at,s) --> NUM ; Create a NUM object to summarize numbers.
87 function NUM(at,s)
88   return {at=at, of=s, n=0, mu=0, m2=0, sd=0,
89   best=(tostring(s) or ""):find"%s" and 1 or 0} end
90
91 -- SYM(at,s) --> SYM ; Create a SYM object to summarize symbols.
92 function SYM(at,s) return {at=at, of=s, n=0, has={}} end
93
94 -- COLS(row) --> COLS ; Create a COLS object from a list of column names.
95 function COLS(row, t,x,y,all,col)
96   x,y,all = {},{},{}
97   for n,s in ipairs(row) do
98     col = (smatch("[%A-Z]" and NUM or SYM))(n,s)
99     all[n] = col
100    if not s:match"X*" then
101      t[#t+1]=s and y or x
102      t[1#+t] = col end end
103  return {all=all, x=x, y=y, names=row} end

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104
105  ---## Methods
106
107  -- add(i,v,inc) --> v ; Update `i` with `v` (incrementing by `inc`).
108  local function add(i,v, inc)
109    if v == "?" then return v end
110    if inc == 0 or 1 then
111      if i.mu then
112        if i.has then i.has[v] = inc + (i.has[v] or 0)
113      elseif i.mu then
114        if inc < 0 and i.n < 2 then i.sd, i.m2, i.mu, i.n = 0,0,0,0 else
115          local d = v - i.mu
116          i.m1 = i.m1 + inc * d / i.n
117          i.m2 = i.m2 + inc * d * (v - i.mu)
118          i.sd = i.m2 > 0 or sqrt(max(0,i.m2)/(i.n - 1)) end
119      elseif i.rows then
120        if not i.cols then i.cols = COLS(v) else
121          i._mid = nil
122          for _,col in pairs(i.cols.all) do add(col, v[col.at], inc) end
123        if inc > 0 then i.rows[1 + #i.rows] = v end end end
124  return v end
125
126  -- sub(i,v) --> v ; Decrement `v` from `i`.
127  local function sub(i,v) return add(i,v,-1) end
128
129  -- adds(src,it) --> it ; Update `it` with all items from `src`.
130  function adds(src, it)
131    it = it or NUM()
132    if type(src) == "string"
133      then for row in csv(src) do add(it,row) end
134      else for _,row in pairs(src or {}) do add(it,row) end end
135    return it
136
137  -- mid(i) --> v|row ; Return central tendency of `i`.
138  local function mid(i)--> a | v; Expected value for `i`.
139  i = i or NUM()
140  if i.rows then return i.mu end
141  elseif i.has then return mode(i.has)
142  elseif i.rows then
143    local t=(); for _,col in pairs(i.cols.all) do t[1#+t] = mid(col) end
144    i._mid = t end end
145
146  -- norm(i,v) --> n ; Normalize `v` 0..1 using `i`.
147  local function norm(i,v)
148    return (i.has or v=="?") and v
149    or 1/(1 + math.exp(-(v - i.mu)/(i.sd + le-32))) end
150
151  -- aha(col,v1,v2) --> n ; Return distance between `v1` and `v2`.
152  local function aha(col,v1,v2)
153    if v1=="?" and v2=="?" then return 1 end
154    if col.has then return v1==v2 and 0 or 1 end
155    v1,v2 = norm(col,v1),norm(col,v2)
156    v1 = v1 .. "0" and v1 .. (v2 .. "0" and 0 or 1)
157    v2 = v2 .. "0" and v2 .. (v1 > 0.5 and 0 or 1)
158
159    return abs(v1 - v2) end
160
161  -- distx(i, row1, row2) --> n ; Return distance `row1` to `row2` (using X cols).
162  local function distx(i, row1, row2, d)
163    d=0; for _,x in pairs(i.cols.x) do d = d + aha(x, row1[x.at],row2[x.at])^2 end
164    return sqrt(d/#i.cols.x) end
165
166  -- disty(i, row) --> n ; Return distance of `row` to best goal (using Y cols).
167  local function disty(i, row, d)
168    d=0; for _,y in pairs(i.cols.y) do d = d + (norm(y, row[y.at]) - y.best)^2 end
169    return sqrt(d/#i.cols.y) end
170
171  -- distys(i, rows) --> rows ; Sort `rows` by their distance to heaven.
172  local function distys(i, rows, y)
173    y = function(row) return distx(i, row) end
174    return sort(rows or i.rows, function(r1,r2) return y(r1) < y(r2) end) end
175
176  ---## Think
177
178  -- two(data) --> t ; Incrementally cluster `data` into 'best' and 'rest'.
179  local function two(data)
180    local train,test,start,todo,seen,best,rest,d
181    shuffle(data.rows)
182    train,test = cut(data.rows, data.n//2)
183    start,todo = cut(train, 4)
184    seen = clone(data.start)
185    rest,rest = cut(data.seen,2,data)
186    d = function(row,what) return distx(seen, row, mid(what)) end
187    for n, row in pairs(todo) do
188      if n>256 then break end; --say(".")
189      if d(row,best) < d(row,rest) then
190        seen,rest,add(best, row); --say(best..p)
191        if best ~= sqit(seen,n) then print("-")
192        add(rest, sub(best,table.remove(distys(best)))) end end end
193    distys(best)
194    return {best=best, rest=rest, seen=seen, test=test,
195    model = it(function(row) return d(row,best) - d(row,rest) end)} end

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196
197  ---## Demos
198  local egs={}
200
201  egs["-h"] = function(_) print("w..help.."\n") end
202  egs["-s"] = function(n) math.randomseed(n); the.seed = n end
203  egs["-m"] = function(o) math.randomseed(o) end
204  egs["-csv"] = function(_) for row in csv(the.file) do print(row) end end
205  egs["-shuffle"] = function(_) print(o(shuffle(the.file)) end
206  egs["-mode"] = function(_) print(mode(d2,f=10,g=1)) end
207
208  egs["-cut"] = function(_, b,c)
209    b,c=cut((10,20,30,40,50),2); print(o(b),o(c))
210    for _=1,100 do b,c=cut((10,20,30,40,50),2) end end
211
212  egs["-num"] = function(_, num)
213    num=NUM()
214    for i=1,1000 do add(num, box_muller(10,5)) end
215    print(fmt("%.3f%.3f", num.mu, num.sd)) end
216
217  egs["-data"] = function(_)
218    for n,col in pairs(DATA(the.file).cols.x) do
219      print(n,o(col)) end end
220
221  egs["-distx"] = function(_, data,t,u)
222    data = DATA(the.file)
223    t,rows = {}, shuffle(data.rows)
224    for n=2,#rows do t[1#+t] = distx(data,rows[n-1],rows[n]) end
225    print(o(sort(t))) end
226
227  egs["-disty"] = function(_, data,num)
228    data,t = DATA(the.file), {}
229    distys(data)
230    for n, row in pairs(data.rows) do t[n]=disty(data, row) end
231    print(o(t)) end
232
233  egs["-inc"] = function(_, data1,data2)
234    data1 = DATA(the.file)
235    print(o(mid(data1)))
236    data2 = clone(data1)
237    for _,row in pairs(data1.rows) do
238      add(data2, row)
239    if data2.n==50 then print(o(mid(data2))) end end
240    while data2.rows do
241      sub(data2, table.remove(data2.rows))
242      if data2.n==50 then print(o(mid(data2)));break end end end
243
244  egs["-two"] = function(_, data,out,t)
245    t,data = {}, DATA(the.file)
246    for _=1,20 do
247      out = two(data)
248      t[1#+t] = (100*disty(out.seen, sort(out.test, out.model)[1]))/l end
249    print(o(sort(t))) end
250
251  -- cli(d,funs) --> nil ; Update `d` with flags from command-line; run `fun's.
252  local function cli(d,funs)
253    for i,s in pairs(arg) do
254      funs[s](coerce(arg[i+1]))
255    else for k,v in pairs(d) do
256      if k:sub(1,1)==s:sub(2) then d[k]=coerce(arg[i+1]) end end end end
257
258  if arg[0]:find"two.lua" then cli(the,egs) end

```