

PROGRAMIRANJE U INTEGRISANIM TEHNOLOGIJAMA

Oznaka predmeta: PIT

Predavanje broj: 08

Nastavna jedinica: Metaprogramiranje. Heurističko programiranje.

Nastavne teme:

Dekoratori funkcija. Dekorator relizovan kao klasa.

Parametrizovani dekorator. Metaklase. Heurističko programiranje.

Predavač: prof. dr Perica S. Štrbac, dipl. ing.

Literatura:

David Beazley and Brian K. Jones: "Python cookbook", O'REILLY, 2013.

Closure

- Zatvarač (closure) : ideja je da se "uhvate" lokalne promenljive, u datom primeru to su stvarni argumenti prosleđeni funkciji `make_adder`

```
def make_adder(x, y):  
    def add():  
        return x + y  
    return add
```

```
a = make_adder(2, 3)  
b = make_adder(10, 20)  
print(a())  
print(b())
```

```
# <function make_adder.<locals>.add at 0x00000175D8467598>  
# <function make_adder.<locals>.add at 0x00000175D8467620>  
# 5  
# 30
```

Primetiti šta vraća funkcija `make_adder` i šta je sa `a` i `b` nakon poziva funkcije `make_adder`.

Metaprogramiranje: dekoratori

- Metaprogramiranjem u opštem slučaju programi postaju podaci.
- Ideja je kreiranje funkcija i klasa čiji je glavni cilj manipulacija kodom (izmena koda, generisanje koda ili umetanje postojećeg koda).
- Razmatraju se : dekoratori funkcija , dekoratori kao klase i metaklase.
- Dekorator je funkcija koja kreira wrapper oko druge funkcije
- Postavljanje wrapper-a funkcije:

```
import time
from functools import wraps

def timethis(func):
    'ovaj decorator --> pokazuje vreme izvršavanja pozvane funkcije'
    @wraps(func) #ocuvanje metapodataka funkcije
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        start = time.time()
        result = func(*args, **kwargs) #svi argumenti
        end = time.time()
        print(func.__name__, end-start)
        return result
    return wrapper
```

Metaprogramiranje: dekoratori

```
'''Koriscenje'''
```

```
@timethis
```

```
def countdown(n):
```

```
    'Counts down'
```

```
    while n > 0:
```

```
        n -= 1
```

```
        print('ha')
```

```
# ovaj blok je isto kao
```

```
# def countdown(n):
```

```
# ...
```

```
# countdown = timethis(countdown)
```

```
countdown( 100000)
```

```
countdown(1000000)
```

```
# ha
```

```
# countdown 0.01562047004699707
```

```
# ha
```

```
# countdown 0.09374427795410156
```

Metaprogramiranje: dekoratori

- Ako se ne bi koristio decorator @wraps, tada bi se desilo sledeće:
npr. neka je prethodna funkcija countdown malo "izmenjena":

```
@timethis
```

```
def countdown(n:int):  
    'Counts down'  
    while n > 0: n -= 1  
    print('ha')
```

```
countdown(100000)
```

```
# ha
```

```
# countdown 0.015622138977050781
```

```
print(countdown.__name__)
```

```
print(countdown.__doc__)
```

```
print(countdown.__annotations__)
```

```
# countdown
```

```
# Counts down → bez @wraps ne vraca nista
```

```
# {'n': <class 'int'>} → bez @wraps vraca {}
```

```
# direktan poziv wrap-ovane funkcije
```

```
print(countdown.__wrapped__(100000))
```

```
# ha
```

```
# None
```

Metaprogramiranje: `__wrapped__`

- Aktiviranje samo wrap-ovane funkcije:

```
orig_countdown = countdown.__wrapped__  
orig_countdown(5)
```

ha

- U slučaju više dekoratora dodeljenih funkciji bolje je izbegavati `__wrapped__` (može se desiti *bug*).

```
from functools import wraps
```

```
def decorator1(func):  
    @wraps(func)  
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):  
        print('Decorator 1')  
        return func(*args, **kwargs)  
    return wrapper
```

```
def decorator2(func):  
    @wraps(func)  
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):  
        print('Decorator 2')  
        return func(*args, **kwargs)  
    return wrapper
```

Metaprogramiranje: __wrapped__

```
@decorator1
@decorator2
def add(x, y):
    print(x + y)
add(2, 3)
# Decorator 1
# Decorator 2
# 5
add.__wrapped__(2, 3)
# 5
```

- Moguće je parametrizovati dekorator

```
from functools import wraps
import logging
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG)
# logging.basicConfig( filename="test.log",
#                      level=logging.DEBUG,
#                      format="%(asctime)s:%(levelname)s:%(message)s")
def logged(level, name=None, message=None):
    '''
    Add logging to a function.
    level      - Logging Level: CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG
    name       - Logger name,
    message    - Log message. '''
```

Metaprogramiranje: parametrizacija dekoratora

```
def decorate(func):
    # print('-decorate-')
    logname = name if name else func.__module__
    log = logging.getLogger(logname)
    logmsg = message if message else func.__name__

    @wraps(func)
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        # print('-wrapper-')
        log.log(level, logmsg)
        return func(*args, **kwargs)
    return wrapper
return decorate
```

```
@logged(logging.DEBUG) # kao add = Logged(Logging.DEBUG)(add)
def add(x, y): return x + y
```

```
@logged(logging.CRITICAL, 'example')
def spam(): print('SPAM')
```

```
add(2,3) # DEBUG:__main__:add
spam()   # CRITICAL:example:spam
          # SPAM → nije određeno mesto ispisa
```


Dekorator sa parametrima i funkcija sa parametrima

```
def decorator_function_with_arguments(arg1, arg2, arg3):  
    def wrap(f):  
        print("Inside wrap()")  
        def wrapped_f(*args):  
            print("Inside wrapped_f()")  
            print("Decorator arguments:", arg1, arg2, arg3)  
            f(*args)  
            print("After f(*args)")  
  
        return wrapped_f  
    return wrap
```

```
@decorator_function_with_arguments("hello", "world", 42)  
def sayHello(a1, a2, a3, a4):  
    print('sayHello arguments:', a1, a2, a3, a4)
```

```
# Inside wrap()  
print("After decoration")  
# After decoration  
print("Preparing to call sayHello()")  
# Preparing to call sayHello()
```

Dekorator sa parametrima i funkcija sa parametrima

```
sayHello("say", "hello", "argument", "list")
```

```
# Inside wrapped_f()
```

```
# Decorator arguments: hello world 42
```

```
# sayHello arguments: say hello argument list
```

```
# After f(*args)
```

```
print("after first sayHello() call")
```

```
# after first sayHello() call
```

```
sayHello("a", "different", "set of", "arguments")
```

```
# Inside wrapped_f()
```

```
# Decorator arguments: hello world 42
```

```
# sayHello arguments: a different set of arguments
```

```
# After f(*args)
```

```
print("after second sayHello() call")
```

```
# after second sayHello() call
```

Metaprogramiranje: parametrizacija dekoratora

- Korisničko podešavanje atributa za programsko kontrolisanje ponašanja dekoratora u vreme izvršavanja.

```
from functools import wraps, partial
import logging
```

```
# decorator - objektu dodaje atribut koji je funkcija
```

```
def attach_wrapper(obj, func=None):
    if func is None:
        return partial(attach_wrapper, obj)
    setattr(obj, func.__name__, func)
    return func
```

```
def logged(level, name=None, message=None):
    ''' Kao ranije '''
    def decorate(func):
        logname = name if name else func.__module__
        log = logging.getLogger(logname)
        logmsg = message if message else func.__name__

        @wraps(func)
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            log.log(level, logmsg)
            return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

Metaprogramiranje: parametrizacija dekoratora

```
# Attach setter functions
```

```
@attach_wrapper(wrapper)
```

```
def set_level(newlevel):
```

```
    nonlocal level
```

```
    level = newlevel
```

```
@attach_wrapper(wrapper)
```

```
def set_message(newmsg):
```

```
    nonlocal logmsg
```

```
    logmsg = newmsg
```

```
    return wrapper
```

```
return decorate
```

```
@logged(logging.DEBUG)
```

```
def add(x, y):
```

```
    return x + y
```

```
@logged(logging.CRITICAL, 'example')
```

```
def spam():
```

```
    print('Spam!')
```

Metaprogramiranje: parametrizacija dekoratora

```
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG)
add(2, 3)
# DEBUG:__main__:add
```

```
# Change the Log message
add.set_message('Add called')
add(2, 3)
# DEBUG:__main__:Add called
```

```
# Change the Log Level
add.set_level(logging.WARNING)
add(2, 3)
# WARNING:__main__:Add called
```

- Drugi način da se uradi korisničko podešavanje atributa za programsko kontrolisanje ponašanja dekoratora u vreme izvršavanja je kao što sledi:

```
from functools import wraps, partial
import logging
def logged(func=None, *, level=logging.DEBUG, name=None, message=None):
    if func is None:
        return partial(logged, level=level, name=name, message=message)
```

Metaprogramiranje: parametrizacija dekoratora

```
logname = name if name else func.__module__  
log = logging.getLogger(logname)  
logmsg = message if message else func.__name__
```

```
@wraps(func)  
def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):  
    log.log(level, logmsg)  
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
return wrapper
```

```
@logged  
def add(x, y):  
    return x + y
```

```
@logged(level=logging.CRITICAL, name='example')  
def spam():  
    print('Spam!')
```

```
logging.basicConfig(level=logging.DEBUG)  
add(1,2)  
spam()
```

Dekorator: metoda, klasna metoda

- Dekorator kao metoda objekta i dekorator kao klasna metoda.
- Ideja je da se metoda objekta i metoda klase upotrebe kao dekoratori.

```
from functools import wraps
```

```
class A:
```

```
    # decorator kao metoda objekta
```

```
    def decorator1(self, func):  
        print('a')  
        @wraps(func)  
        def wrapper1(*args, **kwargs):  
            print('decorator 1')  
            return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
        return wrapper1
```

```
    # decorator kao klasna metoda
```

```
    @classmethod  
    def decorator2(cls, func):  
        print('b')
```

Dekorator: metoda, klasna metoda

```
@wraps(func)
def wrapper2(*args, **kwargs):
    print('Decorator 2')
    return func(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
return wrapper2
```

```
a = A()
@a.decorator1
def spam(): print('SPAM')
```

```
@A.decorator2
def grok(): print('GROK')
```

```
spam()
grok()
```

```
# a
```

```
# b
```

```
# decorator 1
```

```
# SPAM
```

```
# Decorator 2
```

```
# GROK
```

```
Predavanje br. 8
```


Dekoratorska klasa

- Klasa kao dekorator.

```
class my_decorator(object):

    def __init__(self, f):
        print("inside my_decorator.__init__()")
        f() # samo dokaz da je f kompletirana

    def __call__(self):
        print("inside my_decorator.__call__()")

@my_decorator
def aFunction():
    print("inside aFunction()")

print("Finished decorating aFunction()")

aFunction()

# inside my_decorator.__init__()
# inside aFunction()
# Finished decorating aFunction()
# inside my_decorator.__call__()
```

Dekoratorska klasa

```
class entry_exit(object):
    def __init__(self, f):
        self.f = f
    def __call__(self):
        print("Entering", self.f.__name__)
        self.f()
        print("Exited", self.f.__name__)

@entry_exit
def func1():
    print("inside func1()")

@entry_exit
def func2():
    print("inside func2()")
```

```
func1()
func2()
# Entering func1
# inside func1()
# Exited func1
# Entering func2
# inside func2()
# Exited func2
```

Dekoratorska klasa : dekorator bez argumenata

```
class decorator_without_arguments(object):
    def __init__(self, f):
        print("Inside __init__()")
        self.f = f

    def __call__(self, *args):
        print("Inside __call__()")
        self.f(*args)
        print("After self.f(*args)")

@decorator_without_arguments
def sayHello(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    print('sayHello arguments:', a1, a2, a3, a4)
# Inside __init__()

print("After decoration")
# After decoration
print("Preparing to call sayHello()")
# Preparing to call sayHello()
```

Dekoratorska klasa : dekorator bez argumenata

```
sayHello("say", "hello", "argument", "list")
```

```
# Inside __call__()
```

```
# sayHello arguments: say hello argument list
```

```
# After self.f(*args)
```

```
print("After first sayHello() call") # After first sayHello() call
```

```
sayHello("a", "different", "set of", "arguments")
```

```
# Inside __call__()
```

```
# sayHello arguments: a different set of arguments
```

```
# After self.f(*args)
```

```
print("After second sayHello() call") # After second sayHello() call
```

Dekoratorska klasa : dekorator sa argumentima

```
class decorator_with_arguments(object):
    def __init__(self, arg1, arg2, arg3):
        print("Inside __init__()")
        self.arg1 = arg1
        self.arg2 = arg2;
        self.arg3 = arg3

    def __call__(self, f):
        print("Inside __call__()")
        def wrapped_f(*args):
            print("Inside wrapped_f()")
            print("Decorator arguments:", self.arg1, self.arg2, self.arg3)
            f(*args)
            print("After f(*args)")
        return wrapped_f

@decorator_with_arguments("hello", "world", 42)
def sayHello(a1,a2,a3,a4):
    print('sayHello arguments:', a1, a2, a3, a4)
# Inside __init__()
# Inside __call__()
print("After decoration") # After decoration
```

Dekoratorska klasa : dekorator sa argumentima

```
print("Preparing to call sayHello()")
# Preparing to call sayHello()

sayHello("say", "hello", "argument", "list")
# Inside wrapped_f()
# Decorator arguments: hello world 42
# sayHello arguments: say hello argument list
# After f(*args)
print("after first sayHello() call")
# after first sayHello() call

sayHello("a", "different", "set of", "arguments")
# Inside wrapped_f()
# Decorator arguments: hello world 42
# sayHello arguments: a different set of arguments
# After f(*args)
print("after second sayHello() call")
# after second sayHello() call
```

Metaprogramiranje

- Metaklase kreiraju klase, dok klase kreiraju objekte.
 - Klasa se ponaša kao "objekat".

```
class Foo: pass
```

```
Foo.field = 42  
x = Foo()  
print(x.field) # 42
```

```
Foo.field2 = 99  
print(x.field2) # 99
```

```
Foo.method = lambda self: "Hi!"  
print(x.method()) # 'Hi!'
```

- Ekvivalenti:

```
class C: pass  
C = type('C',(),{})
```

U skladu sa prethodnim:

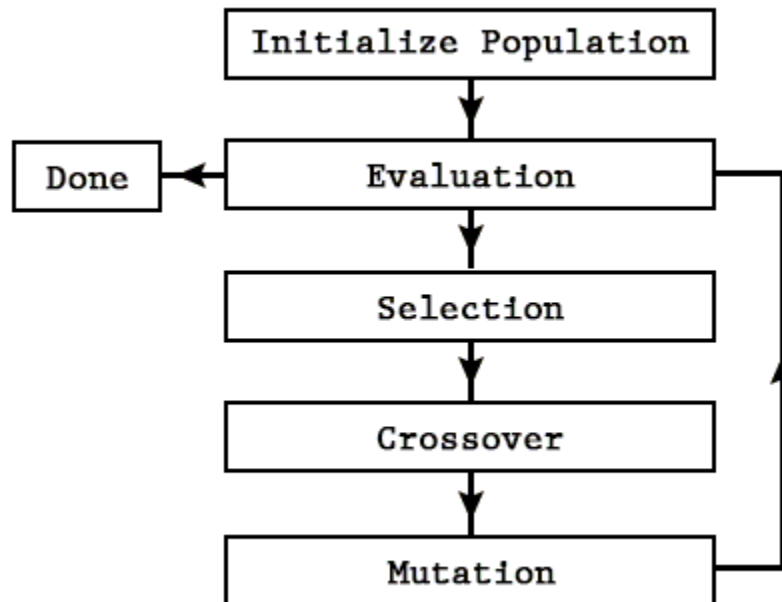
```
def howdy(self, you):  
    print("Howdy, " + you)
```

```
MyList = type('MyList', (list,), dict(x=42, howdy=howdy))
```

Heurističko programiranje

```
ml = MyList()
ml.append("Camembert")
print(ml)                # ['Camembert']
print(ml.x)              # 42
ml.howdy("John")         # Howdy, John
print(ml.__class__.__class__) # <class 'type'>
```

- U okviru heurističkog programiranja sledi program jednostavnog GA (genetski algoritam).
- Ideja je sledeća:



Jednostavni GA

- Neka je cilj da se od inicijalne populacije niza karaktera kroz generacije evoluiraju najbolje rešenje čiji je idealni cilj niz "Hello, world".
- Inicijalna populacija od POP_SIZE hromozoma se kreira generisanjem slučajnih nizova karaktera (vidljivih na konzoli) dugih DNA_SIZE.
- Evaluiraće se kroz GENERATIONS generacija ili dok se ne dođe do ciljnog niza.
- Kvalitet hromozoma (fitness function, funkcija dobrote, funkcija prilagođenja) određen je udaljenošću svakog "karaktera" od odgovarajućeg ciljnog karaktera na datoj poziciji u hromozomu.
- Ide se kroz ciklični ciklus:
 - evaluacije svakog hromozoma
 - *mogao bi se dodati i elitizam (% najboljih ide u sledeću generaciju)*
 - selekcije para hromozoma
 - ukrštanja selektovanog para hromozoma pri čemu se dobijaju dva potomka
 - mutacija potomaka
 - popunjavanje nove generacije

Simpatičan primer *Colin Drake*-a

malo modifikovan primer Colin Drake

```
import random
```

```
OPTIMAL      = "Hello, world"
```

```
DNA_SIZE     = len(OPTIMAL)
```

```
POP_SIZE     = 40
```

```
GENERATIONS  = 600
```

```
def selection(items): # npr. slučajna selekcija prema kumul. dobrot.
```

```
    n = random.uniform(items[0][1], items[len(items)-1][1])
```

```
    for strI, fitI in items:
```

```
        if fitI <= n:
```

```
            return (strI, fitI)
```

```
def random_char(): return chr(random.randint(32, 126))
```

```
def random_population(): # kreiraj listu parova (string, dobrota)
```

```
    pop = []
```

```
    for i in range(POP_SIZE):
```

```
        dna = ""
```

```
        for c in range(DNA_SIZE):
```

```
            dna += random_char()
```

```
        pop.append( (dna, 0) ) # neka je privremeno dobrota 0
```

```
    return pop
```

Jednostavni GA

```
def fitness(dna): # funkcija dobrote (prilagodljivosti) udaljenost od cilja
    fitness = 0
    for c in range(DNA_SIZE):
        fitness += abs(ord(dna[c]) - ord(OPTIMAL[c]))
    return fitness

def mutate(dna): # izbegavanje zarobljavanja u lokalnom "dobrom" resenju
    mutstr = ""
    mutation_chance = 0.01
    for c in range(DNA_SIZE):
        if (random.random() <= mutation_chance):
            mutstr += random_char()
        else:
            mutstr += (dna[0])[c]
    return (mutstr, dna[1])

def crossover(dna1, dna2): # ukrstanje u jednoj tacki npr. AB,CD → AD,CB
    pos = int(random.random()*DNA_SIZE)
    return ( (dna1[0][:pos] + (dna2[0])[pos:], dna1[1]) , \
            ( (dna2[0][:pos] + (dna1[0])[pos:], dna2[1])

def pofitnessu(par): return par[1] # za list.sort(key=pofitnessu,reverse=False)
```

Jednostavni GA

```
# generisanje inicijalne populacije: lista parova (slucajnistring, dobrota)
population = random_population()
new_population = [] #sledeca generacija
# simulacija svih generacija
for generation in range(GENERATIONS):
    # pridruzivanje dobrote hromozomu
    for i in range(len(population)):
        stringI, fitnessI = population[i]
        fitnessI = fitness(stringI)
        if fitnessI == 0: # idealan hromozom
            print("GEN:%05d  Hromozom: %s Fitness: %05d" %
                (generation, stringI, fitnessI))
            exit(0);
        else:
            population[i] = (population[i][0], fitnessI)

    # sortiranje populacije po dobroti
    population.sort(key=pofitnessu, reverse=False);

    #ispisi najbolji hromozom
    print('GEN:{:05d}  Hromozom: {} Fitness:
{:05d}'.format(generation, population[0][0], population[0][1]))
```

Jednostavni GA

```
# postavljanje kumulativne dobrote
cumul = 0
for i in range(len(population)):
    cumul += population[i][1]
    population[i] = (population[i][0], cumul)

for _ in range(POP_SIZE//2):
    # selekcija roditelja
    par1 = selection(population)
    par2 = selection(population)

    # ukrstanje roditelja i stvaranje dva potpomka
    child1, child2 = crossover(par1, par2)

    # mutacija i punjenje sledece generacije
    new_population.append(mutate(child1))
    new_population.append(mutate(child2))

new_population.sort(key=pofitnessu, reverse=False);

population = new_population
new_population = []
```

Izlaz

Ukupna dobrota

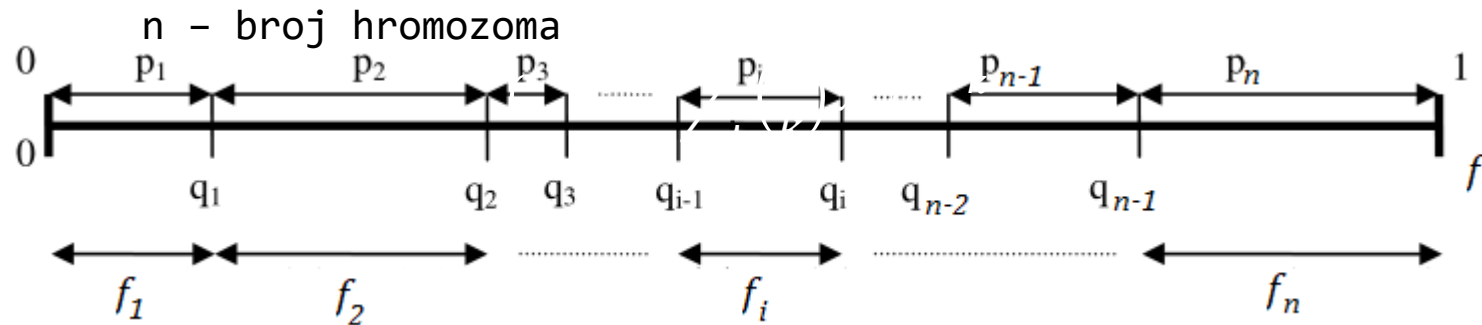
$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i$$

Kumulativna dobrota hromozoma k ,

$$q_k = \sum_{i=1}^k f_i$$

Verovanoća selekcije hromozoma k ,

$$p_k = \frac{f_k}{f}$$



Ovo koristiti u slučajevima kada je dobrota bolja ako je njena vrednost veća.

GEN:00001 Hromozom: _ft\n98fop\b Fitness: 00121

GEN:00002 Hromozom: _ft\n98fopdb Fitness: 00113

...

GEN:00534 Hromozom: Hello,!world Fitness: 00001

GEN:00535 Hromozom: Hello, world Fitness: 00000

Za domaći : poboljšati dati algoritam.