Genetic Algorithms Simple Examples

Cse352

Artificial Intelligence

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Genetic Programming

A program in C

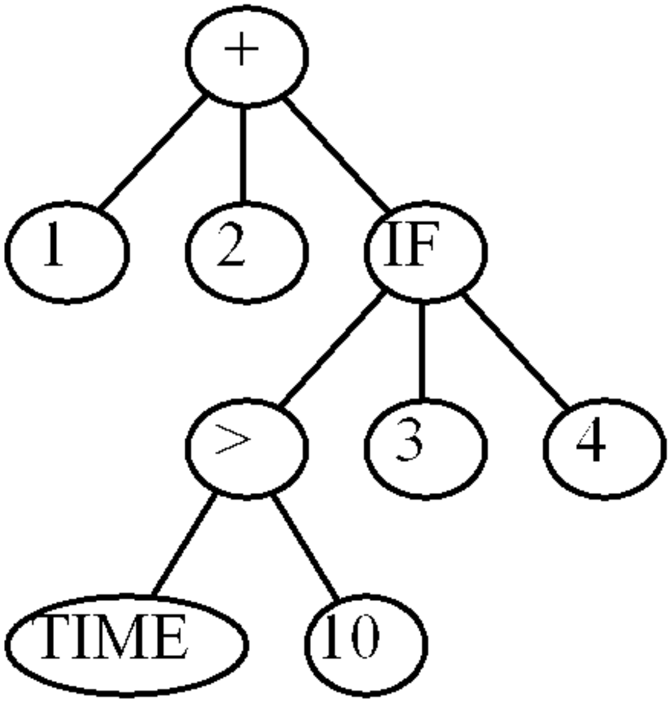
- ```
  int foo (int time)
   {
      int temp1, temp2;
      if (time > 10)
          temp1 = 3;
      else
          temp1 = 4;
      temp2 = temp1 + 1 + 2;
      return (temp2);
   }
  ```

- **Equivalent expression (similar to a classification rule in data mining):**

```
(+ 1 2 (IF (> TIME 10) 3 4))
```

Citation: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt
```

Program tree



(+ 1 2 (IF (> TIME 10) 3 4))

Citation: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

Given data

Input: Independent variable X	Output: Dependent variable Y
-1.00	1.00
-0.80	0.84
-0.60	0.76
-0.40	0.76
-0.20	0.84
0.00	1.00
0.20	1.24
0.40	1.56
0.60	1.96
0.80	2.44
1.00	3.00

Citation: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

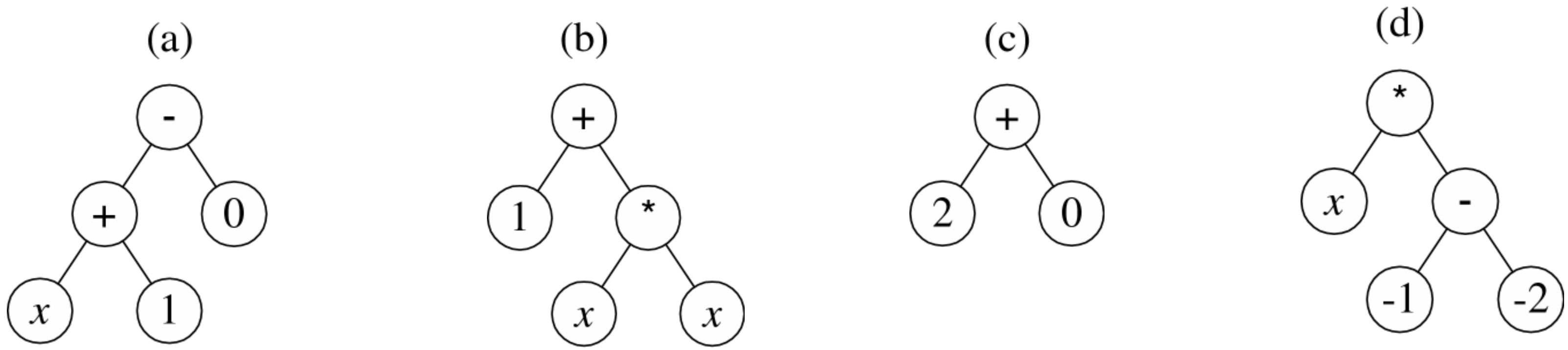
Problem description

	Objective:	**Find a computer program with one input (independent variable X) whose output Y equals the given data**
1	**Terminal set:**	`T = {X, Random-Constants}`
2	**Function set:**	`F = {+, -, *, /}`
3	**Initial population:**	**Randomly created individuals from elements in T and F.**
4	**Fitness:**	**$\|y_0' - y_0\| + \|y_1' - y_1\| + \ldots$ where y_i' is computed output and y_i is given output for x_i in the range [-1,1]**
5	**Termination:**	**An individual emerges whose sum of absolute errors (the value of its fitness function) is less than 0.1**

Citation: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

Generation 0

Population of 4 randomly created individuals

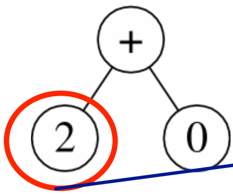


$x + 1$ $\quad$ $x^2 + 1$ $\quad$ 2 $\quad$ x

Citation: examples taken from: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

Mutation

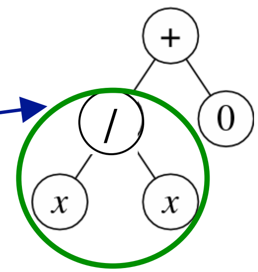
(c)



2

Mutation:

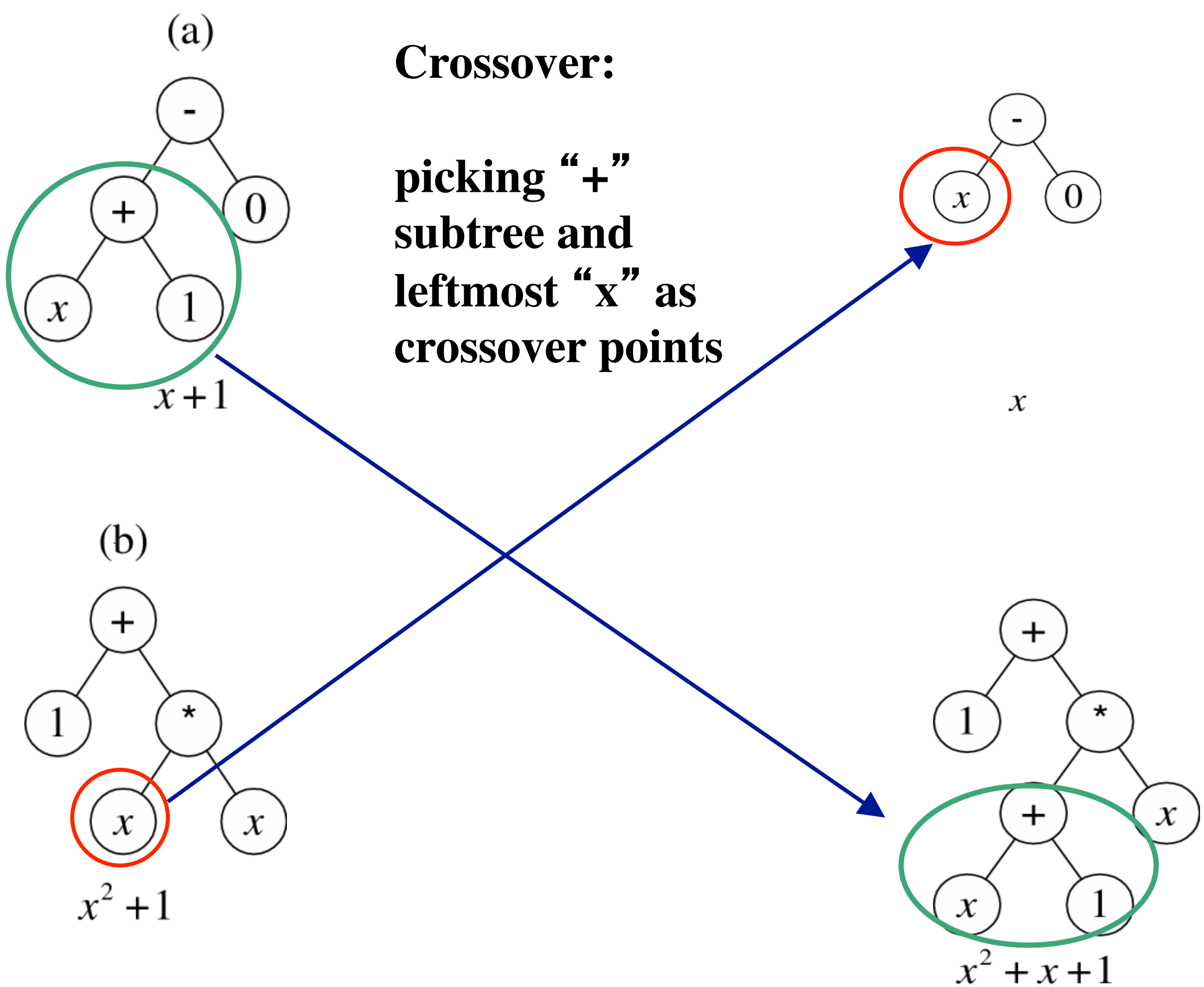
picking "2" as mutation point



1

Citation: part of the pictures used as examples are taken from: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

Crossover



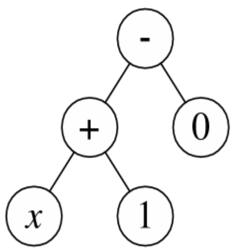
Crossover:

picking "+" subtree and leftmost "x" as crossover points

Citation: example taken from: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

Generation 1

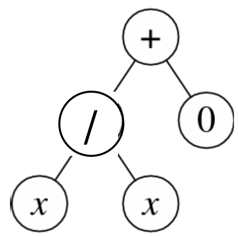
(a)



$x+1$

Copy of (a)

(b)

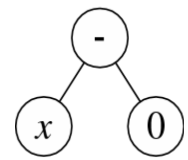


1

Mutant of (c)

picking "2" as mutation point

(c)

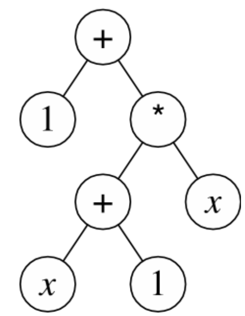


x

First offspring of crossover of (a) and (b)

picking "+" of parent (a) and left-most "x" of parent (b) as crossover points

(d)



x^2+x+1

Second offspring of crossover of (a) and (b)

picking "+" of parent (a) and left-most "x" of parent (b) as crossover points

Citation: part of the examples is taken from: www.genetic-programming.com/c2003lecture1modified.ppt

X	Y	$X+1$	$\|X+1-Y\|$	1	$\|1-Y\|$	X	$\|X-Y\|$	X^2+X+1	$\|X^2+X+1-Y\|$
-1.00	1.00	0	1	1	0	-1.00	2	1	0
-0.80	0.84	0.20	0.64	1	0.16	-0.80	1.64	0.84	0
-0.60	0.76	0.40	0.36	1	0.24	-0.60	1.36	0.76	0
-0.40	0.76	0.60	0.16	1	0.24	-0.40	1.16	0.76	0
-0.20	0.84	0.80	0.04	1	0.16	-0.20	1.04	0.84	0
0.00	1.00	1.00	0	1	0	0.00	1	1	0
0.20	1.24	1.20	0.04	1	0.24	0.20	1.04	1.24	0
0.40	1.56	1.40	0.16	1	0.56	0.40	1.16	1.56	0
0.60	1.96	1.60	0.36	1	0.96	0.60	1.36	1.96	0
0.80	2.44	1.80	0.64	1	1.44	0.80	1.64	2.44	0
1.00	3.00	2.00	1	1	2	1.00	2	3	0
			Σ		Σ		Σ		Σ
Fitness :			4.40		6.00		15.40		0.00

Found!

GA and Classification

Classify customers based on number of children and salary:

Parameter	# of children (NOC)	Salary (S)
Domain	0…10	0…500000
Syntax of atomic expression	NOC = x NOC < x NOC <= x NOC > x NOC >= x	S = x S < x S > x

GA and Classification Rules

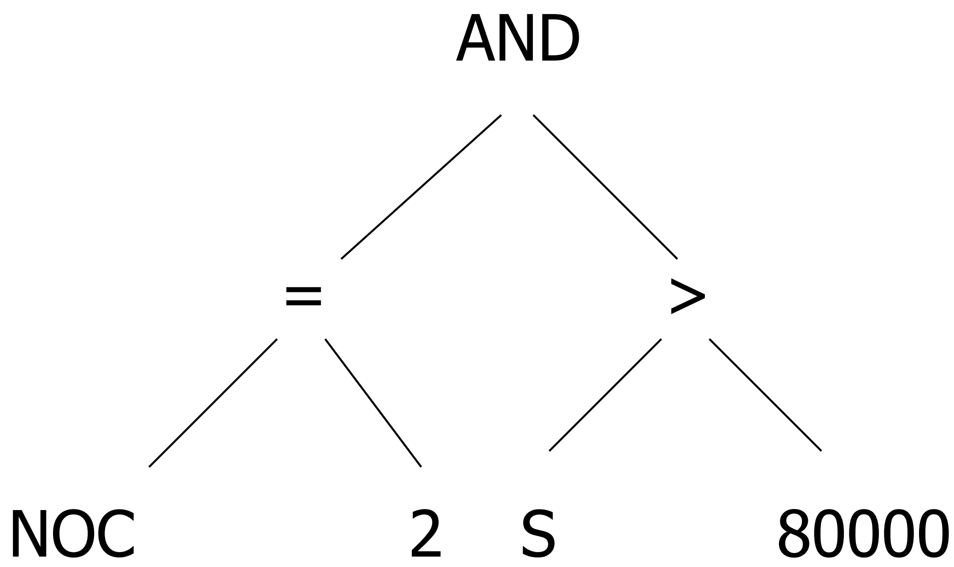
- A classification rule is of the form

IF description THEN class=c_i

Antecedent Consequence

Formula representation

- Possible rule:
  - If $\underbrace{\text{(NOC = 2) AND (S > 80000)}}_{\text{Formula}}$ then $\underbrace{\text{GOOD}}_{\text{Class}}$ (customer)



Initial data table

Nr. Crt.	Number of children (NOC)	Salary (S)	Type of customer (C)
1	2	> 80000	GOOD
2	1	> 30000	GOOD
3	0	= 50000	GOOD
4	> 2	< 10000	BAD
5	= 10	= 30000	BAD
6	= 5	< 30000	BAD

Initial data represented as rules

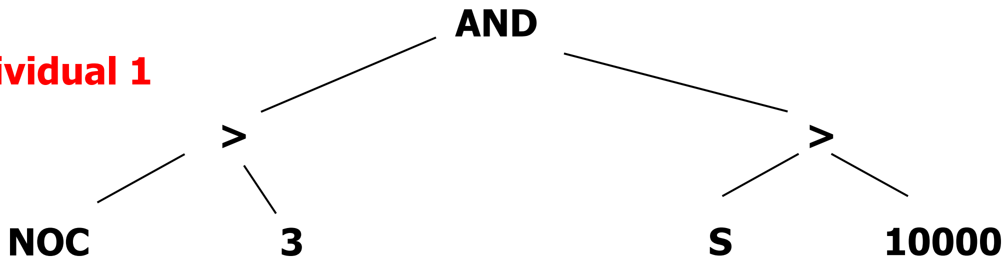
- Rule 1: If (NOC = 2) AND (S > 80000) then C = GOOD
- Rule 2: If (NOC = 1) AND (S > 30000) then C = GOOD
- Rule 3: If (NOC = 0) AND (S = 50000) then C = GOOD
- Rule 4: If (NOC > 2) AND (S < 10000) then C = BAD
- Rule 5: If (NOC = 10) AND (S = 30000) then C = BAD
- Rule 6: If (NOC = 5) AND (S < 30000) then C = BAD

Generation 0

- Population of 3 randomly created individuals:
  - If (NOC > 3) AND (S > 10000) then C = GOOD
  - If (NOC > 1) AND (S > 30000) then C = GOOD
  - If (NOC >= 0) AND (S < 40000) then C = GOOD
- We want to find a more general (if it is possible the most general) characteristic description for class GOOD
- We want to assign predicted class GOOD for all individuals

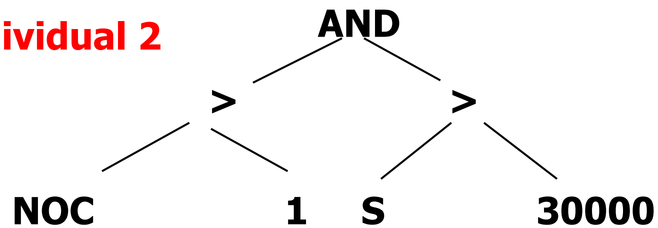
Generation 0

Individual 1



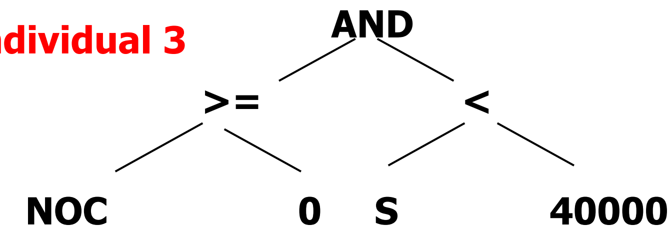
(NOC > 3) AND (S > 10000)

Individual 2



(NOC > 1) AND (S > 30000)

Individual 3



(NOC >= 0) AND (S < 40000)

Fitness function

- For a rule IF A THEN C

CF (Confidence factor) = $\frac{|AUC|}{|A|}$

|A| = number of records that satisfy A

|AUC| = number of records that satisfy A and are in **predicted class** C

Citation: the confidence formula is taken from class slides: http://www.cs.sunysb.edu/~cse634/lecture_notes/07association.pdf

Fitness function – Generation 0

Rule 1: If (NOC = 2) AND (S > 80000) then GOOD

Rule 2: If (NOC = 1) AND (S > 30000) then GOOD

Rule 3: If (NOC = 0) AND (S = 50000) then GOOD

Rule 4: If (NOC > 2) AND (S < 10000) then BAD

Rule 5: If (NOC = 10) AND (S = 30000) then BAD

Rule 6: If (NOC = 5) AND (S < 30000) then BAD

Fitness of Individual 1: If (NOC > 3) AND (S > 10000) then GOOD

|A| = 2 (Rule 5 & 6), |AUC| = 0, CF = 0 / 2 = 0

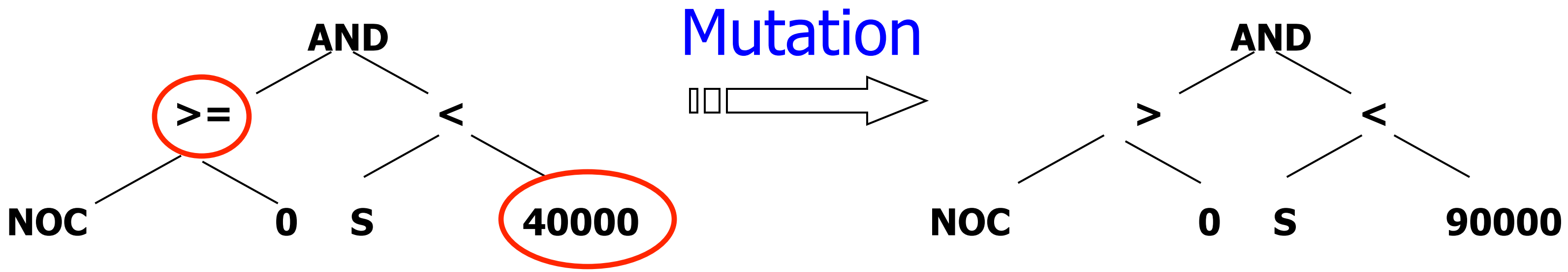
Fitness of Individual 2: If (NOC > 1) AND (S > 30000) then GOOD

|A| = 1 (Rule 1), |AUC| = 1, CF = 1 / 1 = 1 **Best in Gen 0**

Fitness of Individual 3: If (NOC >= 0) AND (S < 40000) then GOOD

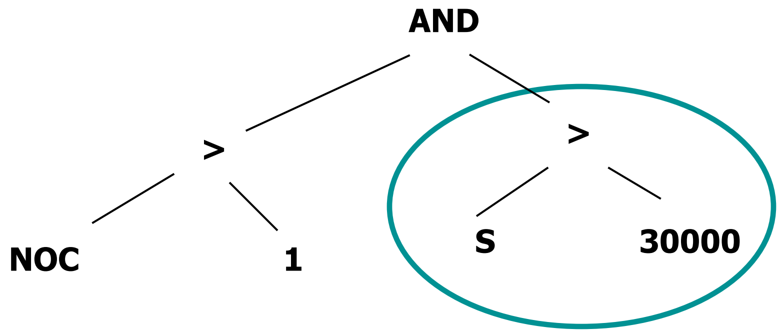
|A| = 4 (Rule 2 & 4 & 5 & 6), |AUC| = 1, CF = 1 / 4 = 0.25

Mutation

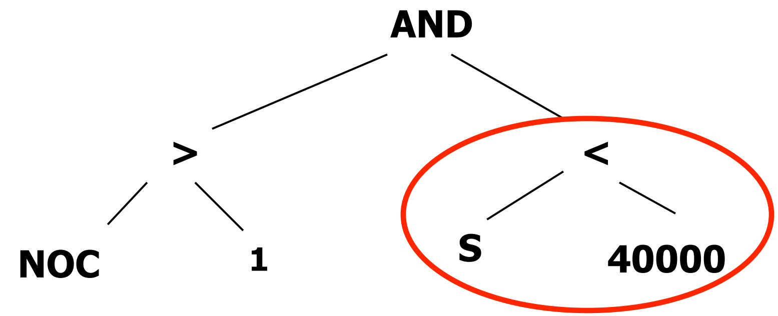


(NOC >= 0) AND (S < 40000)   (NOC > 0) AND (S < 90000)

Crossover

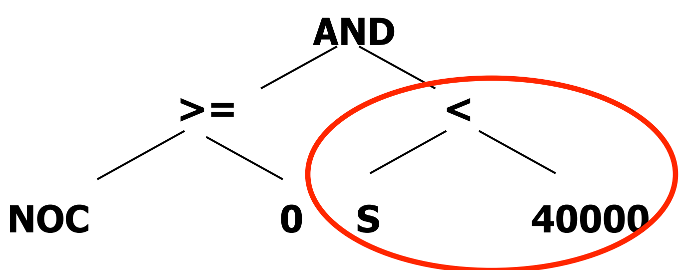


(NOC > 1) AND (S > 30000)

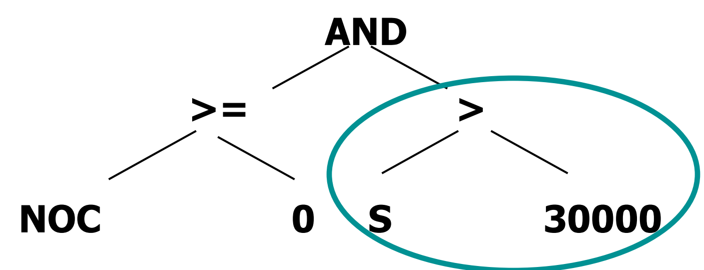


(NOC > 1) AND (S < 40000)

Crossover



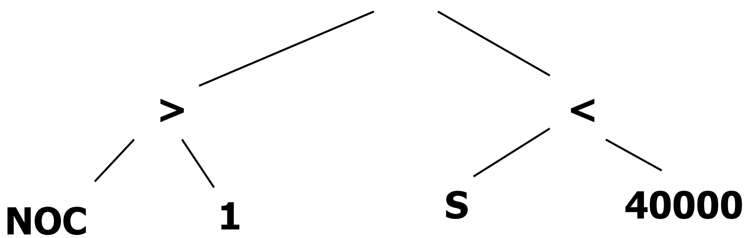
(NOC >= 0) AND (S < 40000)



(NOC >= 0) AND (S > 30000)

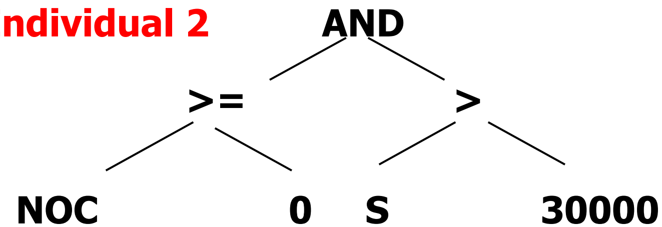
Generation 1

Individual 1



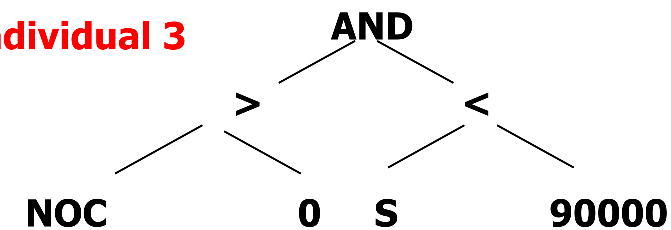
(NOC > 1) AND (S < 40000)

Individual 2



(NOC >= 0) AND (S > 30000)

Individual 3



(NOC > 0) AND (S < 90000)

Fitness function – Generation 1

Rule 1: If (NOC = 2) AND (S > 80000) then GOOD

Rule 2: If (NOC = 1) AND (S > 30000) then GOOD

Rule 3: If (NOC = 0) AND (S = 50000) then GOOD

Rule 4: If (NOC > 2) AND (S < 10000) then BAD

Rule 5: If (NOC = 10) AND (S = 30000) then BAD

Rule 6: If (NOC = 5) AND (S < 30000) then BAD

Individual 1: If (NOC > 1) AND (S < 40000) then GOOD

|A| = 2 (Rule 4 & 5 & 6), |A&C| = 0, CF = 0 / 2 = 0

Individual 2: If (NOC >= 0) AND (S > 30000) then GOOD

|A| = 3 (Rule 1 & 2 & 3), |A&C| = 3, CF = 3 / 3 = 1 **Best in Gen 1**

Individual 3: If (NOC > 0) AND (S < 90000) then GOOD

|A| = 5 (Rule 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6), |A&C| = 1, CF = 1 / 5 = 0.2

GA Rules Problem

- When **GAs** are used for **optimization**, the goal is typically to return a **single value** - the **best solution** found to date

- The entire population ultimately converges to the neighborhood of a **single solution**

- Sometimes **Gas** employ a special method called a **niching method** that makes them **capable** of finding and maintaining **multiple rules**

APPLICATION EXAMPLE

Technical Document of

LBS Capital Management, Inc., Clearwater, Florida

Link: http://nas.cl.uh.edu/boetticher/ML_DataMining/mahfoud96financial.pdf

Forecasting Individual Stock Performance

- GOAL: using historical data of a stock, **predict** relative return for a quarter

Example: If **IBM** stock **is up 5%** after one quarter and the S&P 500 index is **up 3%** over the same period, then **IBM**'s relative return **is +2%**

-The Implementation Example consists of 15 attributes of a stock at specific points in time and the relative return for the stock over the subsequent 12 week time period.

- **200 to 600 (records) examples** were utilized depending on the experiment and the data available for a **particular stock**

GOAL: Combination of rules is required to model relationships among financial variables

Example: **Rule-1 :** IF [P/E > 30] THEN Sell

Rule-2: IF [P/E < 40 and Growth Rate > 40%] THEN Buy

Preliminary Experiments

- For **Preliminary set of experiments**, to predict the return, relative to the market, a Madcap stock was randomly selected from the S&P 400
- 331 examples(records) present in the database of examples of stock X
- 70% of examples (records) were used as a **training set** for the **GA**
- 20% of the examples (records) were used as a stopping set, to decide which population is best
- 10% of the examples (records) were used to measure performance
- **A sample rule** that the GA generated in one of the experiments:

IF [Earning Surprise Expectation > 10% and Volatility > 7%] and […]

THEN **Prediction = Up**

- Same set of experiments were used using **Neural Network** with one layer of hidden nodes using Backpropagation algorithm with the same training, stopping and test sets as that of **GA experiment**

Observations on the Results

- The **GA** correctly predicts the direction of stock relative to the market 47.6% of the time and incorrectly predicts the 6.6% of time and produces no prediction 45%
- Over **half of the time** (47.6% + 6.6%), the GA makes a prediction
- When it **does make a prediction**, GA is correct 87.8% of the time
- The Neural Network **correctly predicts** the direction relative to the market 79.2% of the time and incorrectly predicts direction 15.8% of the time.
- When it **does make a prediction**, the NN is correct 83.4%

Comparison with Neural Networks

- **Advantage** of **GA**'s over **NN**'s:

  1. GA has ability to output **comprehensible rules**

  2. GA provides rough explanation of the concepts learned by **black-box approaches** such as NN's

  3. GA learns rules that are **subsequently used** in a formal **expert system**

- **3. GA** makes no prediction when data is uncertain as opposed to Neural Network