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What Can Evolutionary Computation Do For You?

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Er ...

- **Nothing** (if you are not in this field)?
- **A lot** (if you are in this field)?
- **Sometimes it can be very useful** (for most people).
- **But what “times”?**
- **Maybe we should look at a broader picture ...**





What Existing Computers Still Can't Do Well

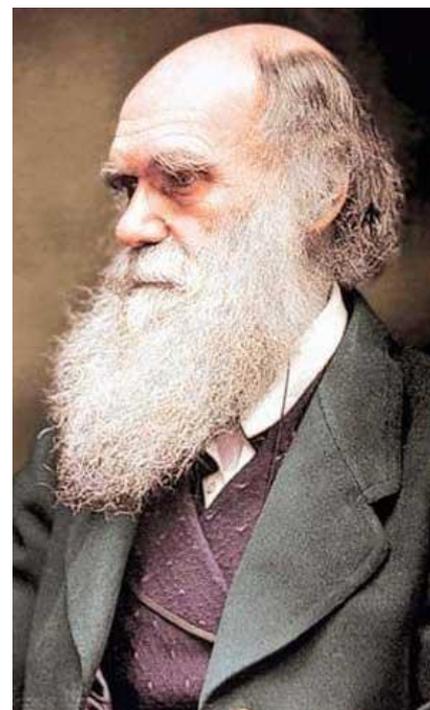
- **Brittle**
- **Doesn't learn**
- **Hopeless in dealing with noisy and inaccurate information**
- **Never grow up**
- **Unable to adapt**
- **Turning us into slaves**
- **but also give us jobs ...**





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Inspiration: Mother Nature





What Is Evolutionary Computation

- It is the study of **computational systems** which use ideas and get inspirations from natural evolution.
- Evolutionary computation (EC) techniques can be used in **optimisation, learning** and **creative design**.
- EC techniques **do not require rich domain knowledge** to use. However, **domain knowledge** can be incorporated into EC techniques.





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Outline of This Talk

- **Adaptive Optimisation**
- **Data Mining and Machine Learning**





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Case Study I: Modelling: Both Structures and Parameters



Discovering `New' Physical Laws in Astrophysics --- Modelling Radial Brightness Distributions in Elliptical Galaxies

- Empirical laws are widely used in astrophysics.
- However, as the observational data increase, some of these laws do not seem to describe the data very well.
- Can we discover new empirical laws that describe the data better?





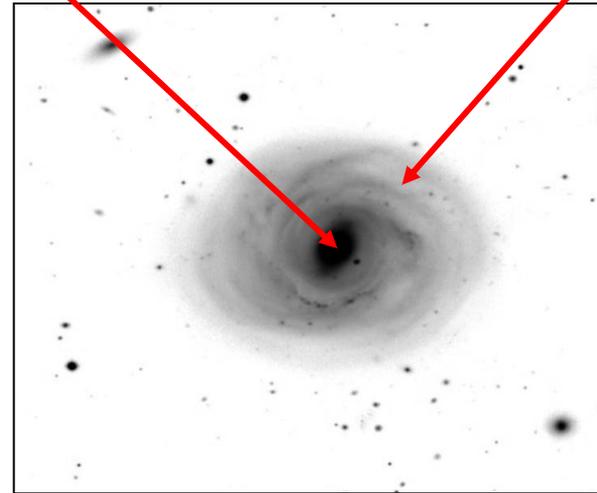
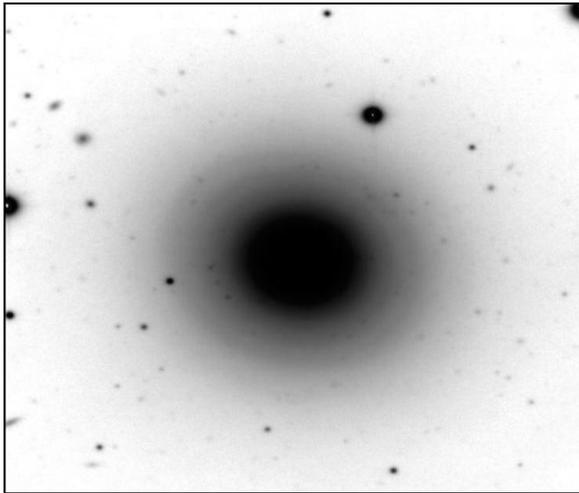
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Monochromatic (Negative) Images of Galaxies



bulge

disk



A typical elliptical galaxy

A typical spiral galaxy



Current Approach

- **Select a functional form** in advance

Drawbacks: ad hoc, difficult to determine and may only suit a smaller number of profiles

- **Apply fitting algorithms** to find suitable parameters for the function. Usually adopt the non-linear reduced χ^2 minimization

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\nu} \sum_i \frac{[I_{model}(i) - I_{obs}(i)]^2}{\delta^2}$$

where $I_{obs}(i)$ is the individual observed profile value, $I_{model}(i)$ is the value calculated from the fitting function, ν is the number of degrees of freedom, and δ is the standard deviation of the data.

Drawbacks: difficult to set initial values and easily trapped in local minima





Our Evolutionary Approach

(1) Find functional forms using **GP (Genetic Programming)** :

- A data-driven process without assuming a functional form in advance
- A bottom up process which suits modelling a large number of galaxy profiles without any prior knowledge of them

(2) Fit parameters in the form found using **FEP (Fast Evolutionary Programming)**:

- Not sensitive to initial setting values
- More likely to find global minima

J. Li, X. Yao, C. Frayn, H. G. Khosroshahi, S. Raychaudhury, ``**An Evolutionary Approach to Modeling Radial Brightness Distributions in Elliptical Galaxies**,'' *Proc. of the 8th International Conference on Parallel Problem Solving from Nature (PPSN VIII)*, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol. 3242, pp.591-601, Springer, September 2004.





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Case Study II: Material Modelling



Determining Unified Creep Damage Constitutive Equations in Aluminium Alloy Modelling

- Creep behaviours of different materials are often described by physically based **unified creep damage constitutive equations**.
- Such equations are extremely complex.
- They often contain **undecided constants (parameters)**.
- Traditional approaches are unable to find good near optima for these parameters.
- Evolutionary algorithms (EAs) have been shown to be very effective.





Example Equations

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \frac{A}{(1 - \omega_2)^n} \sinh\left(\frac{B\sigma(1 - H)}{1 - \phi}\right),$$

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{h}{\sigma} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} \left(1 - \frac{H}{H^*}\right),$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{K_c}{3}(1 - \phi)^4,$$

$$\frac{d\omega_2}{dt} = \frac{DA}{(1 - \omega_2)^n} \sinh\left(\frac{B\sigma(1 - H)}{1 - \phi}\right),$$

where A , B , h , H^* , K_c and D are material constants, and n is given by

$$n = \frac{B\sigma(1 - H)}{1 - \phi} \coth\left(\frac{B\sigma(1 - H)}{1 - \phi}\right).$$





Evolutionary Parameter Calibration and Optimisation

- Classical evolutionary programming (**CEP**), fast EP (**FEP**) and improved fast EP (**IFEP**) can be used to find parameters in a complex and non-differentiable space.

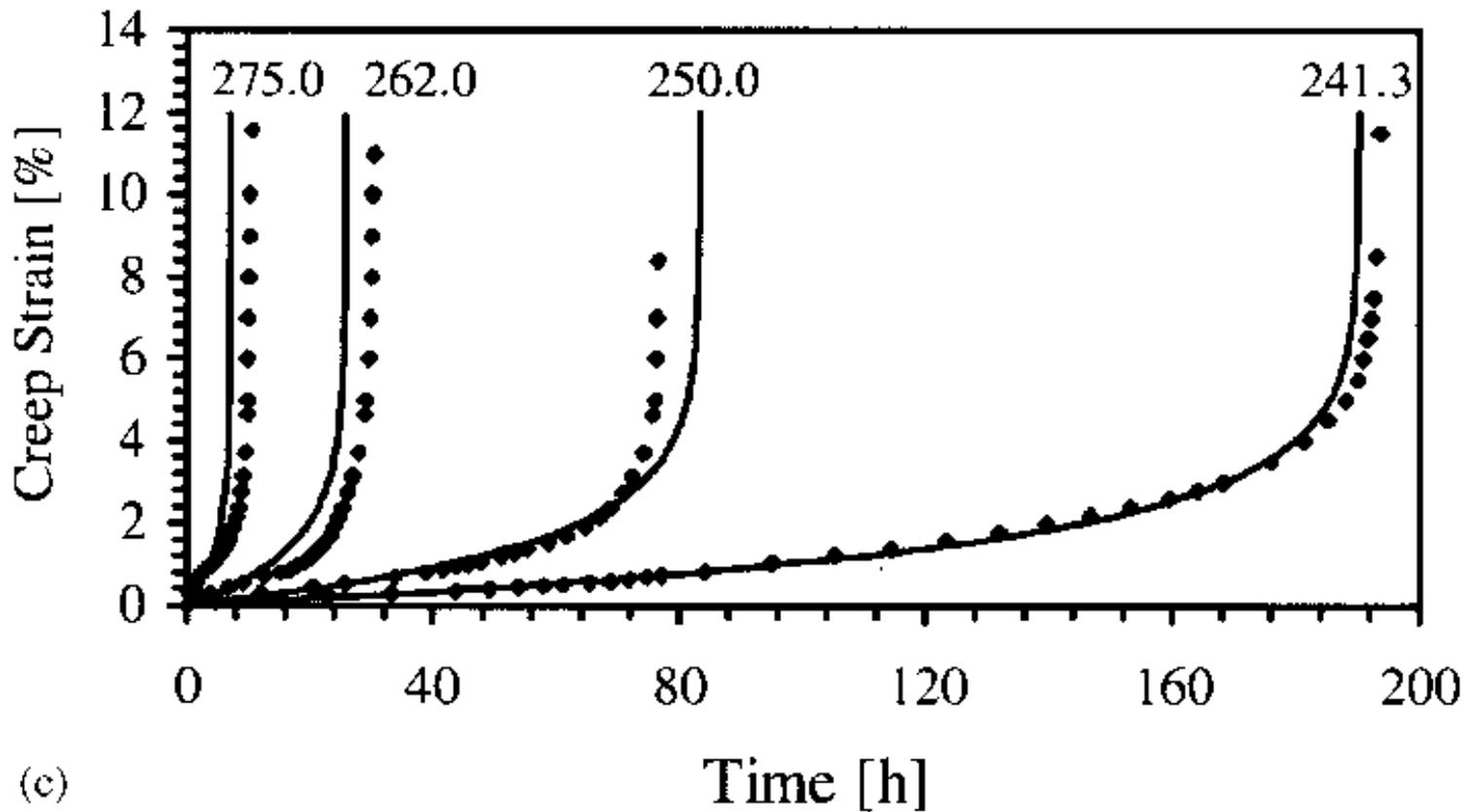
B. Li, J. Lin and X. Yao, “**A novel evolutionary algorithm for determining unified creep damage constitutive equations,**” *International Journal of Mechanical Sciences*, 44 (2002): 987–1002.





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Model with Evolved Parameters by IFEP



(c)





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Real World Impact

- Used by **Corus / Tata Corus.**





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Case Study III: Constraint Handling



Constraint Handling

- Real-world problem has **many constraints**, e.g., linear, nonlinear, equality, inequality, ...





Evolutionary Constraint Handling

It works **better** than other methods because

- More effective;
- Good at dealing with **non-differentiable** and **nonlinear** problems;
- Avoid unnecessary and unrealistic assumptions.





Stochastic Ranking

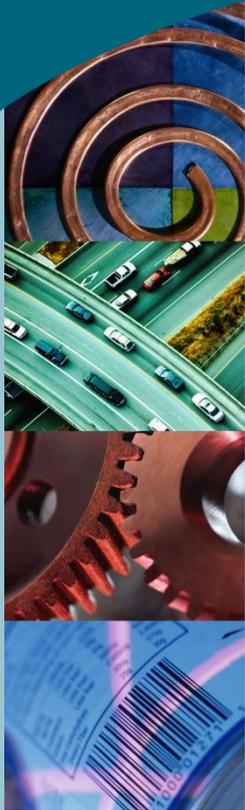
- It is a **simple yet effective** constraint handling method.
- It exploits the **characteristics** of evolutionary algorithms.
- T. P. Runarsson and X. Yao, “Stochastic Ranking for Constrained Evolutionary Optimization,” *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation*, 4(3):284-294, September 2000.
- T. Runarsson and X. Yao, “Search Bias in Constrained Evolutionary Optimization,” *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part C*, 35(2):233-243, May 2005.





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Impact Outside Evolutionary Computation



- It's used so often that people made it a C library so that everyone can use it easily:
 - Xinglai Ji ¹ and Ying Xu ², “libSRES: a C library for stochastic ranking evolution strategy for parameter estimation” *Bioinformatics*, 22(1):124-126, 2006.
 - ¹Computational Biology Institute, Oak Ridge National Laboratory Oak Ridge, TN 37831, USA
 - ²Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology and Institute of Bioinformatics, University of Georgia Athens, GA 30602-7229, USA
- Also in civil, mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering.



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Real World Is Dynamic

- **Real world is complex and changes all the time.**
 - **E.g., customers make new orders or cancel existing orders all the time. How can I optimise my objectives?**





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Case Study IV: Dynamic Optimisation



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Route Optimisation for Gritting Trucks

- **Optimisation Problem:**
 - Multiple trucks with different capacities
 - Multiple depots
 - Complex routing constraints
 - Dynamic
- **Evolutionary algorithms outperformed all other existing algorithms**





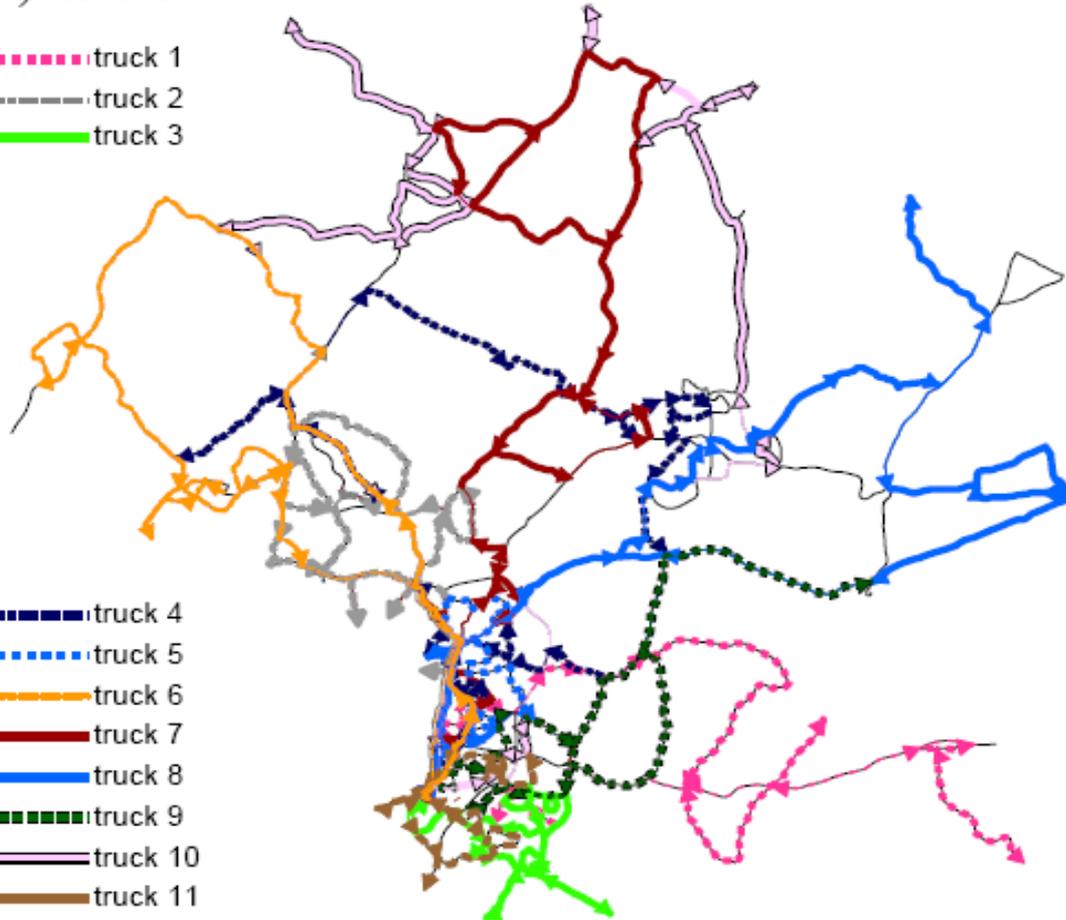
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Real-World Applications

(a) all tours

truck 1
truck 2
truck 3

truck 4
truck 5
truck 6
truck 7
truck 8
truck 9
truck 10
truck 11





Further Information

- **Application:**
 - H. Handa, L. Chapman and Xin Yao, "Robust route optimisation for gritting/salting trucks: A CERCIA experience," *IEEE Computational Intelligence Magazine*, 1(1):6-9, February 2006.
- **Theory:**
 - P. Rohlfshagen, P. K. Lehre and X. Yao, "**Dynamic evolutionary optimisation: An analysis of frequency and magnitude of change**," In *Proceedings of the 2009 Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference*, pages 1713-1720, 2009. (**best paper award**)





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Case Study V: Multi-objective Optimisation



Ubiquity of Multi-objective Problem Solving: in Hardware

- A practical example:
 - X. Yao and T. Schnier, “**HARDWARE DESIGN USING EVOLUTION ALGORITHMS**,” *European Patent EP1388123*. Held by Ericsson (formerly Marconi).
- Underpinning research:
 - T. Schnier, X. Yao and P. Liu, “**Digital filter design using multiple pareto fronts**,” *Soft Computing*, 8(5):332-343, April 2004.





Ubiquity of Multi-objective Problem Solving: in Software



- K. Praditwong, M. Harman and X. Yao, “**Software Module Clustering** as a Multi-Objective Search Problem,” *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, 37(2):264-282, March/April 2011.
- Z. Wang, K. Tang and X. Yao, “Multi-objective Approaches to Optimal **Testing Resource Allocation** in Modular Software Systems,” *IEEE Transactions on Reliability*, 59(3):563-575, September 2010.



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Outline

- Adaptive Optimisation
- **Data Mining and Machine Learning**





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Evolutionary Computation Helps Population-based Thinking

- Such a new way of thinking can lead to interesting connections to other research fields, e.g., machine learning.
- One example is ensemble learning, i.e., “a population of heads are better than one”:
 - X. Yao and Y. Liu, “**Making use of population information in evolutionary artificial neural networks**,” *IEEE Trans. on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part B: Cybernetics*, 28(3):417-425, June 1998.





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Case Study VI: Ensemble Learning



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Negative Correlation Learning

- **Negative Correlation Learning** is a very simple ensemble learning algorithm inspired by evolutionary computation.
 - Y. Liu and X. Yao, "Ensemble learning via negative correlation," *Neural Networks*, 12(10):1399-1404, December 1999.
- It has many applications.
 - Xin Yao, Gavin Brown, Bernhard Sendhoff and Heiko Wersing, "**Exploiting ensemble diversity for automatic feature extraction**," *European Patent EP1378855*. (Held by Honda).





Multi-objective Ensemble Learning



- **Multiple objectives can be easily accommodated in ensemble learning:**
 - H. Chen and X. Yao, “**Multiobjective Neural Network Ensembles** based on Regularized Negative Correlation Learning,” *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 22(12):1738-1751, December 2010.
 - A. Chandra and X. Yao, “**Ensemble learning using multi-objective evolutionary algorithms**,” *Journal of Mathematical Modelling and Algorithms*, 5(4):417-445, December 2006.
- **Ensembles + Multi-objective + Cloud = Piero**



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Many More Applications

- The six case studies presented represent only **a tiny set** of all applications of EC.
- Applications are interesting, but where are the challenges for the future?





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Challenge: Theoretical Foundations



- Theories of evolutionary computation have lagged behind applications, although recent progresses in **computational time complexity analysis** have been substantial.
- We need to understand **when** an EA is expected to perform well on **what types of problems**.
- **What** makes a problem hard/easy for an EA?



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Challenge: Scalability

- **At present, large scale optimisation in EC deals with one or two thousand variables at most. We need efficient EAs that can optimise problems with tens or even hundreds of thousands of variables.**





Challenge: Dealing with Dynamics and Uncertainty

- We do not have a static and predictable world. Problems are changing even when they are being solved. Constraints are changing with time too.
- How can we optimise more effectively and efficiently in such a dynamic and uncertain environment?





Challenge: Learn to Optimise

- **Optimisation has been treated mathematically. It has been very rare for any optimisation algorithm to consider its previous experience in solving other, often similar, problems.**
- **Why not? We, human beings, do learn to solve a problem better by applying previous experiences.**





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Enjoy Some of the Challenges?

- Why not join the Birmingham team?
- Available now:
 - **Fully funded PhD** in evolutionary computation
 - **Two job vacancies (postdoctoral research fellows):** 3 and 4 years, respectively. Both in evolutionary computation.
- Also available:
 - MRes in Natural Computation
 - MSc in Multi-disciplinary Optimisation





Conclusions

- Evolutionary computation has **both** interesting applications and challenging theories.
- It can do **far more** than one might initially have thought.
- There are **golden opportunities** in the research and applications of evolutionary computation.

