

Assignment #2

Genetic Programming

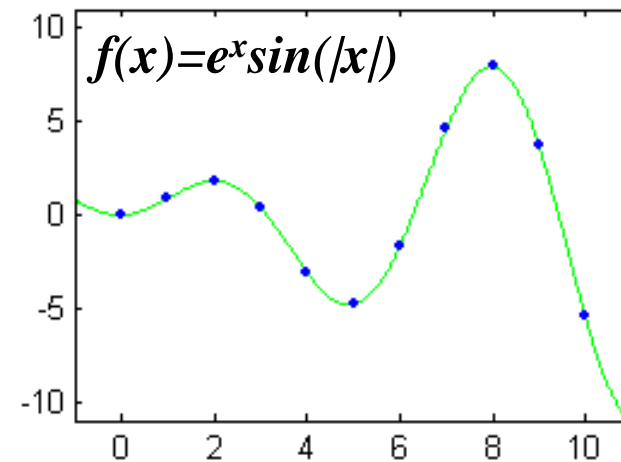
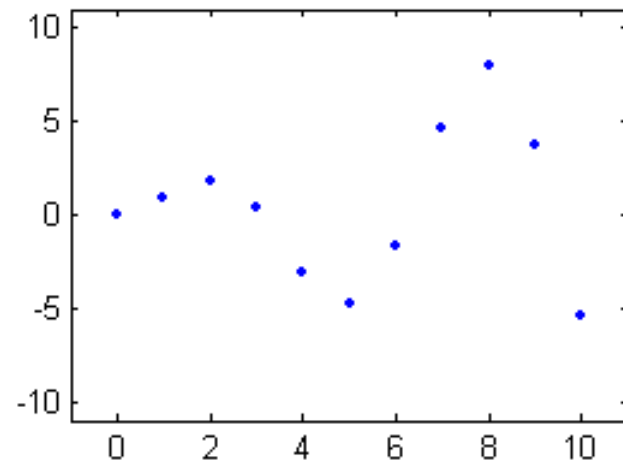
MECS 4510

Evolutionary Computation

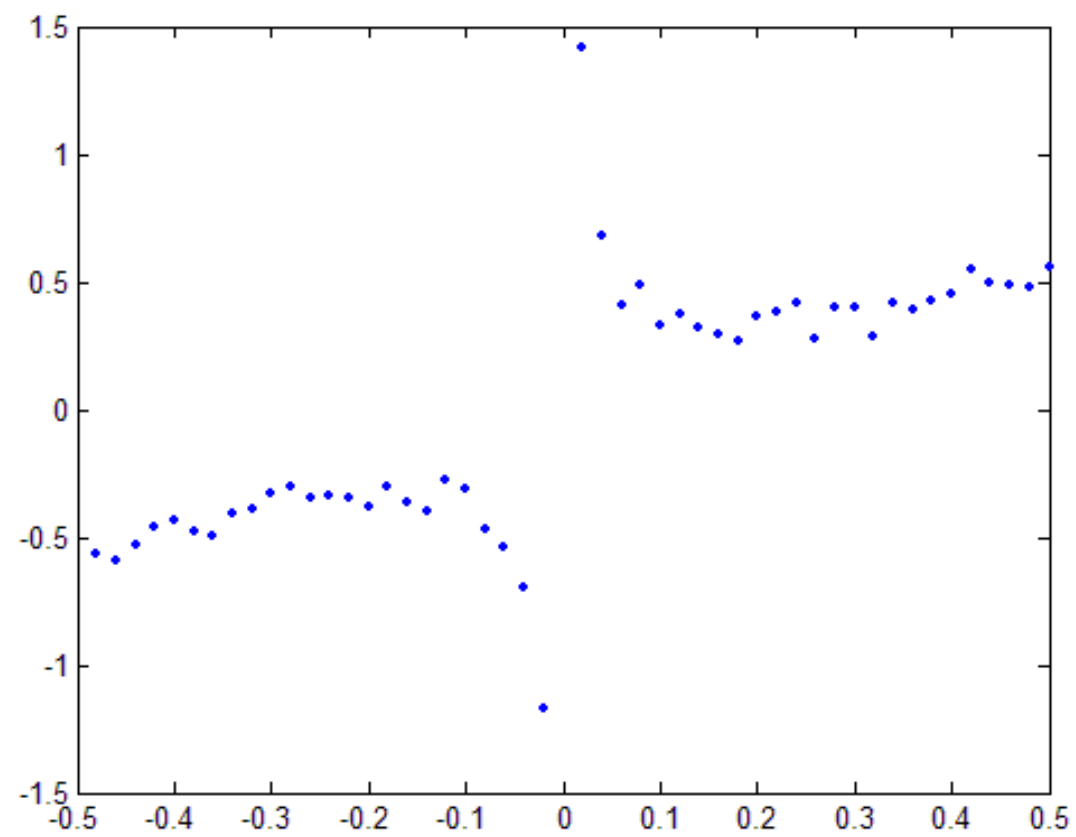
Hod Lipson

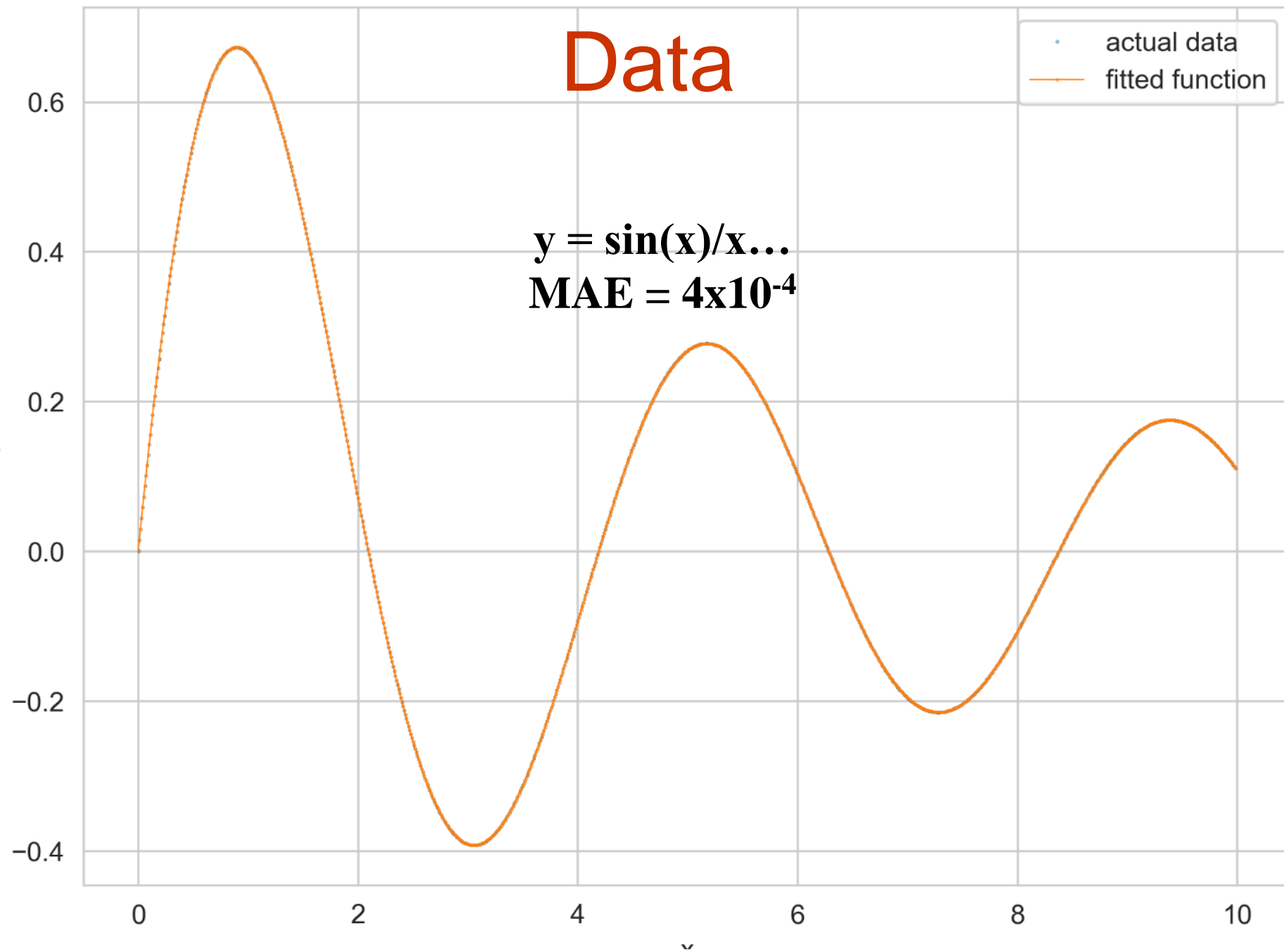
Symbolic Regression

What function describes this data?

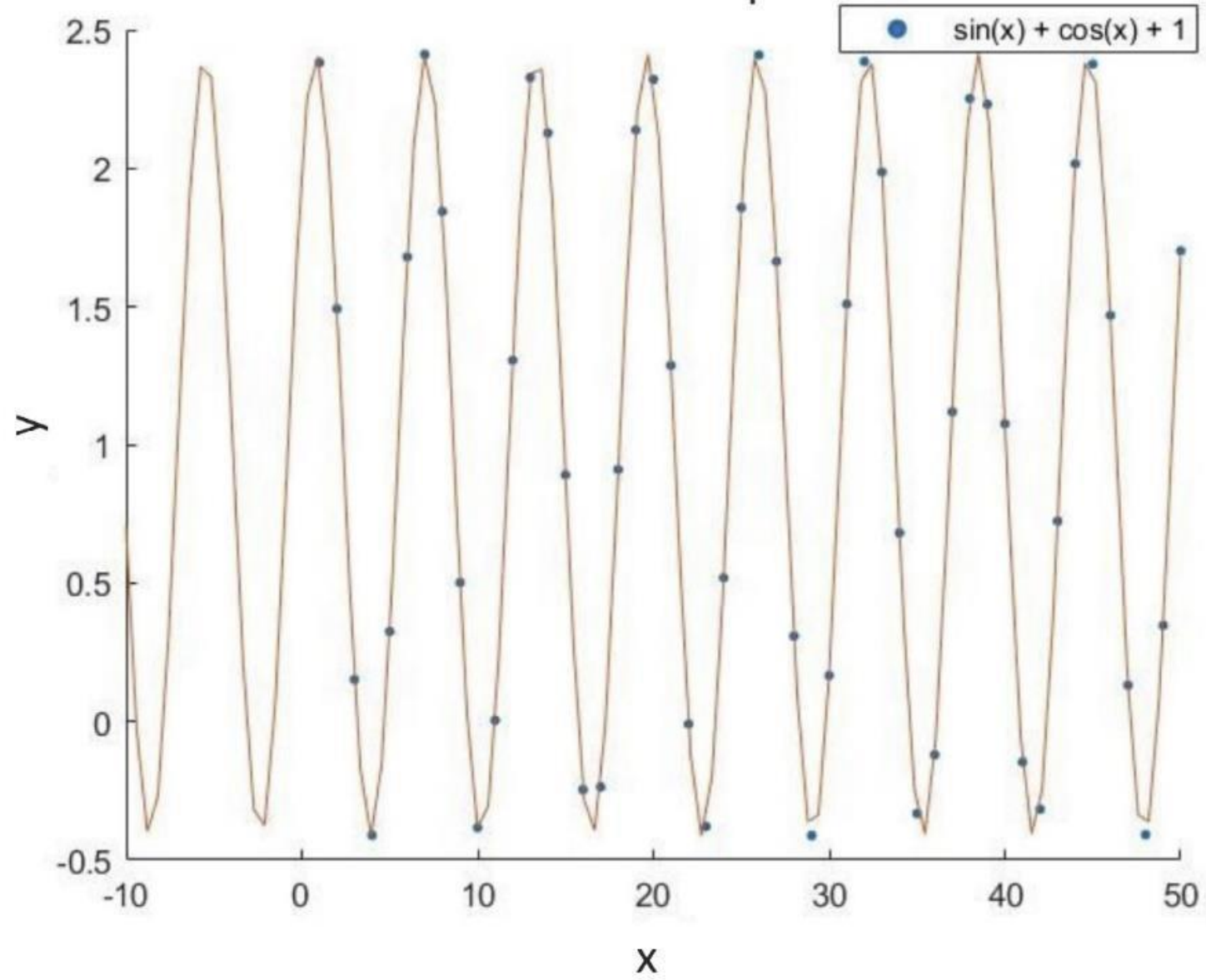


Data





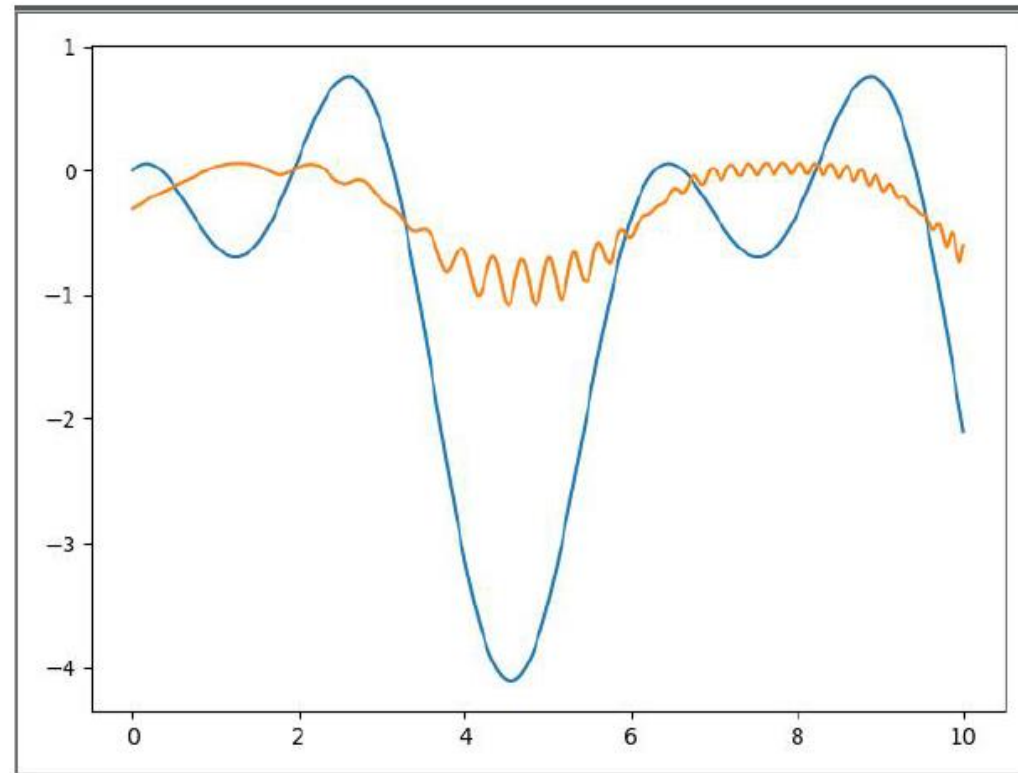
Test Example



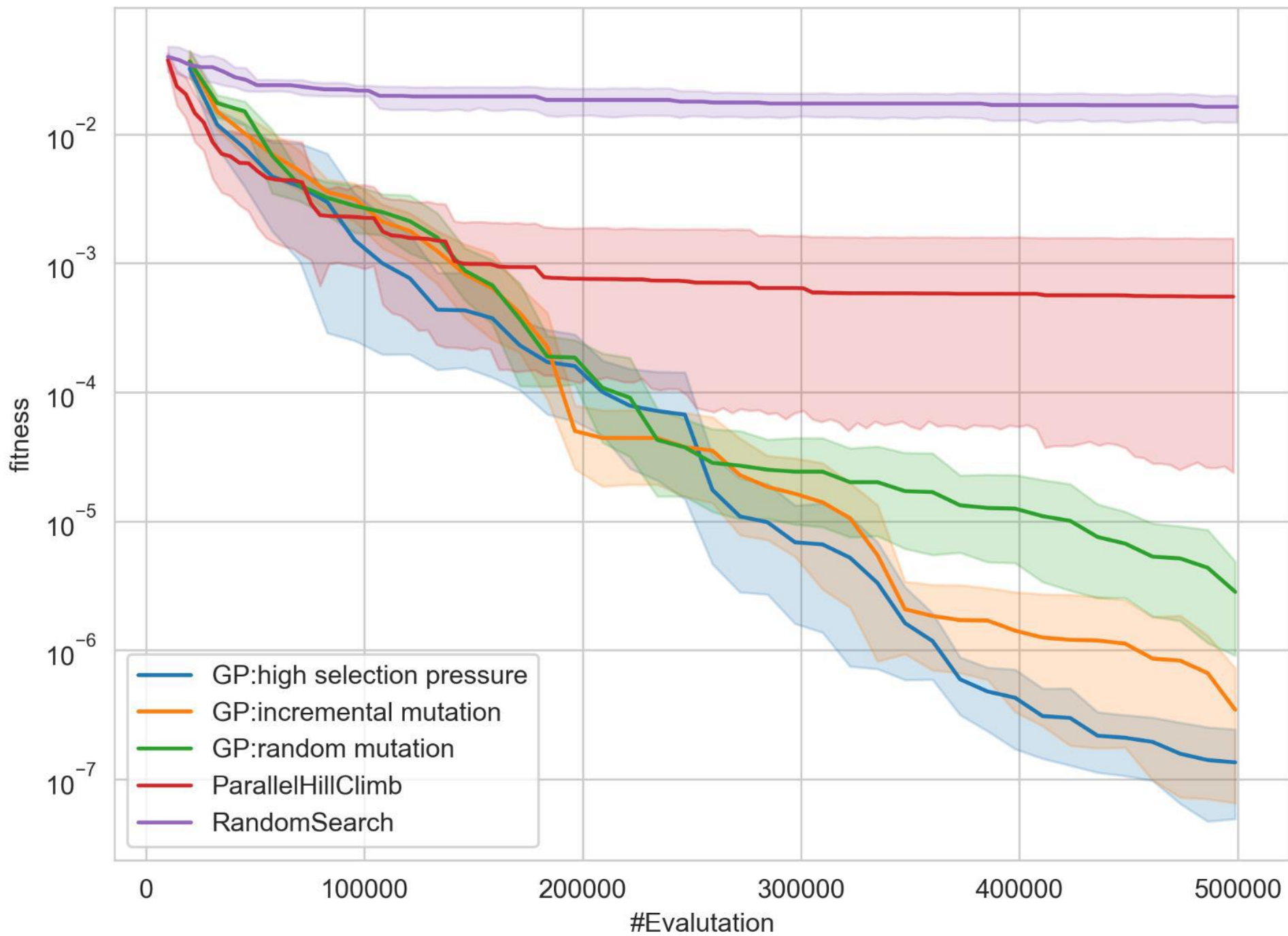
Week 1: Random function

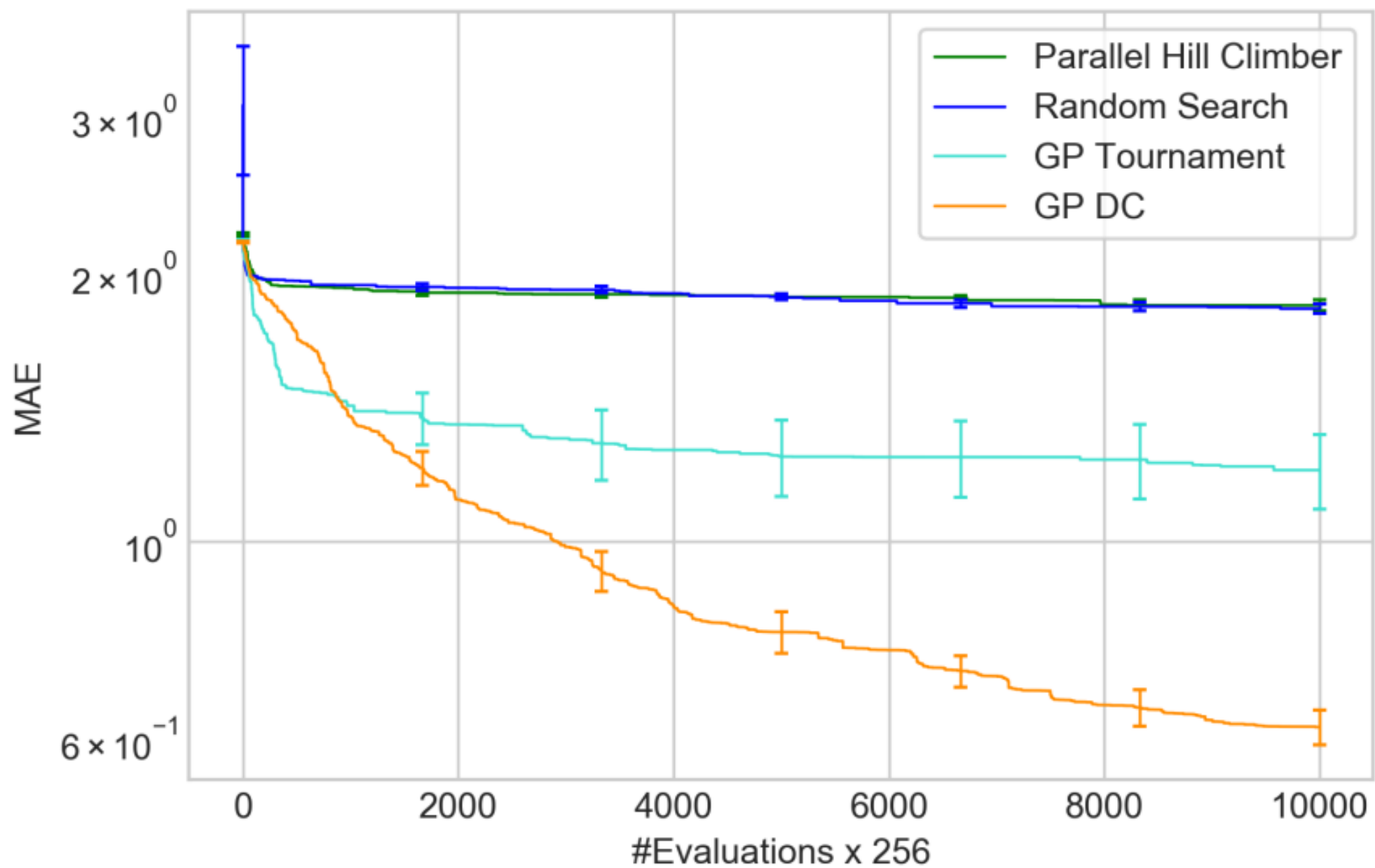
equation = $\cos(\cos(\cos(x*x))*\sin(\sin(x))+$
 $x/x*(-9.247776198625752)+$
 $(-8.62238505749605)/(-4.15149813701656))-$
 $\sin((1.2185149095292367))$

MSE = 1.5227438847355902

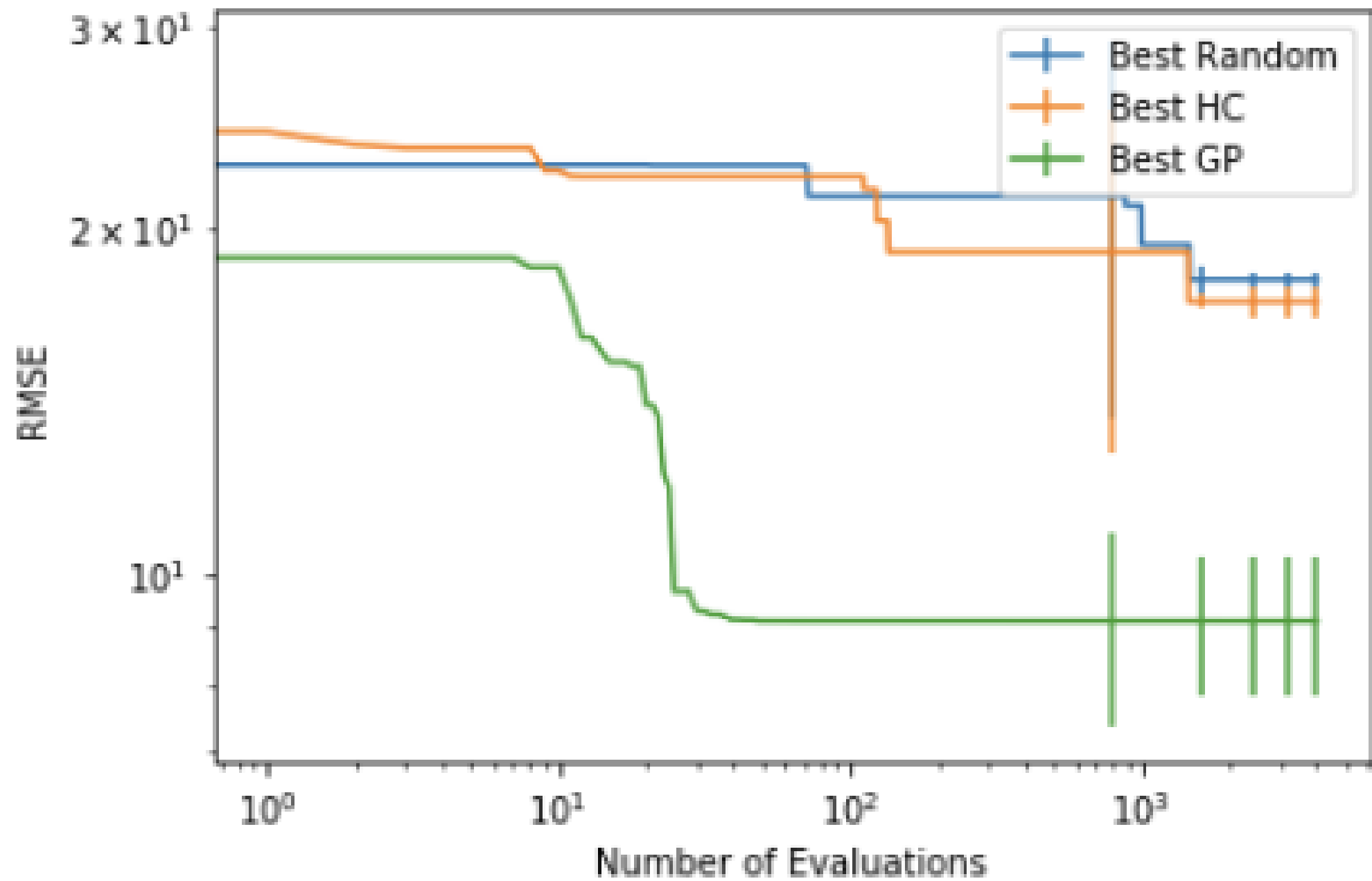


Learning curve

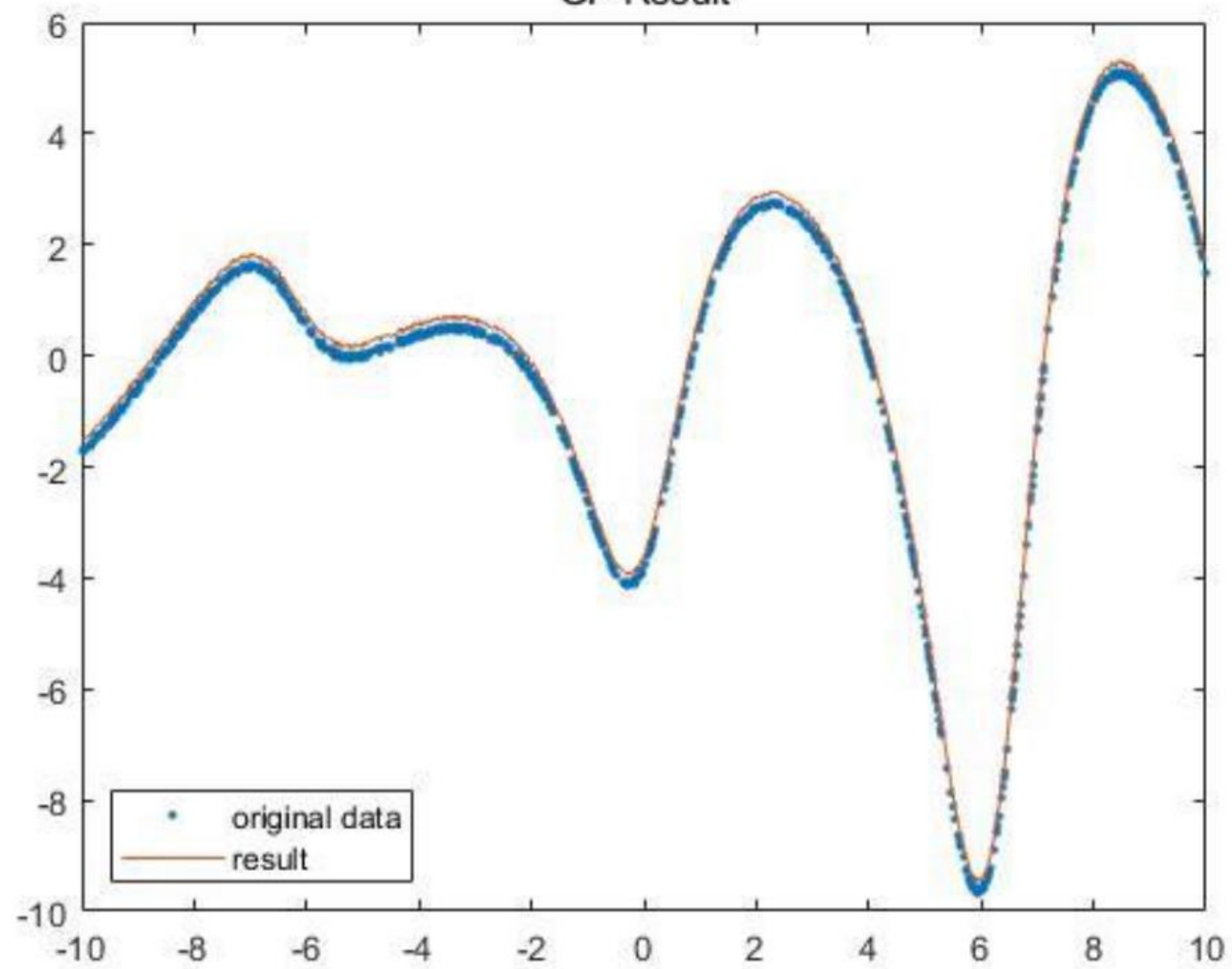




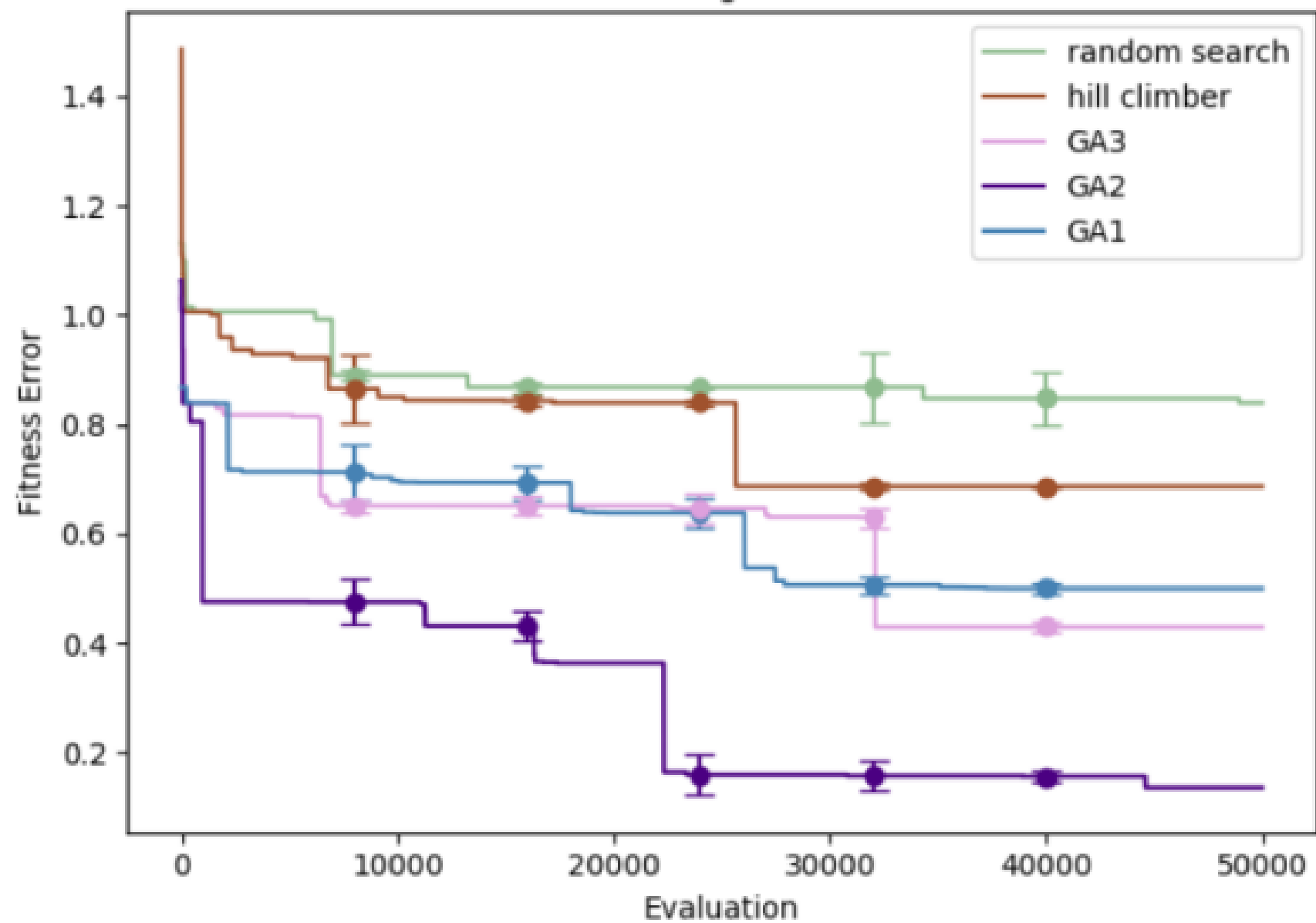
RMSE vs. Number of Evaluations

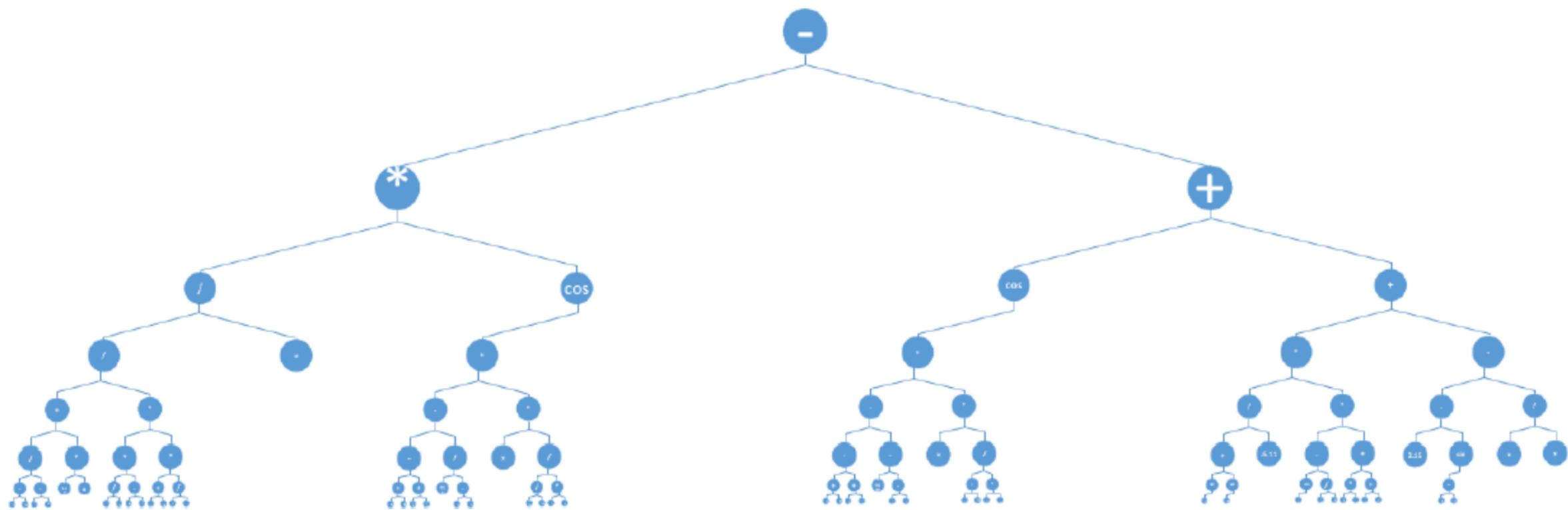


GP Result

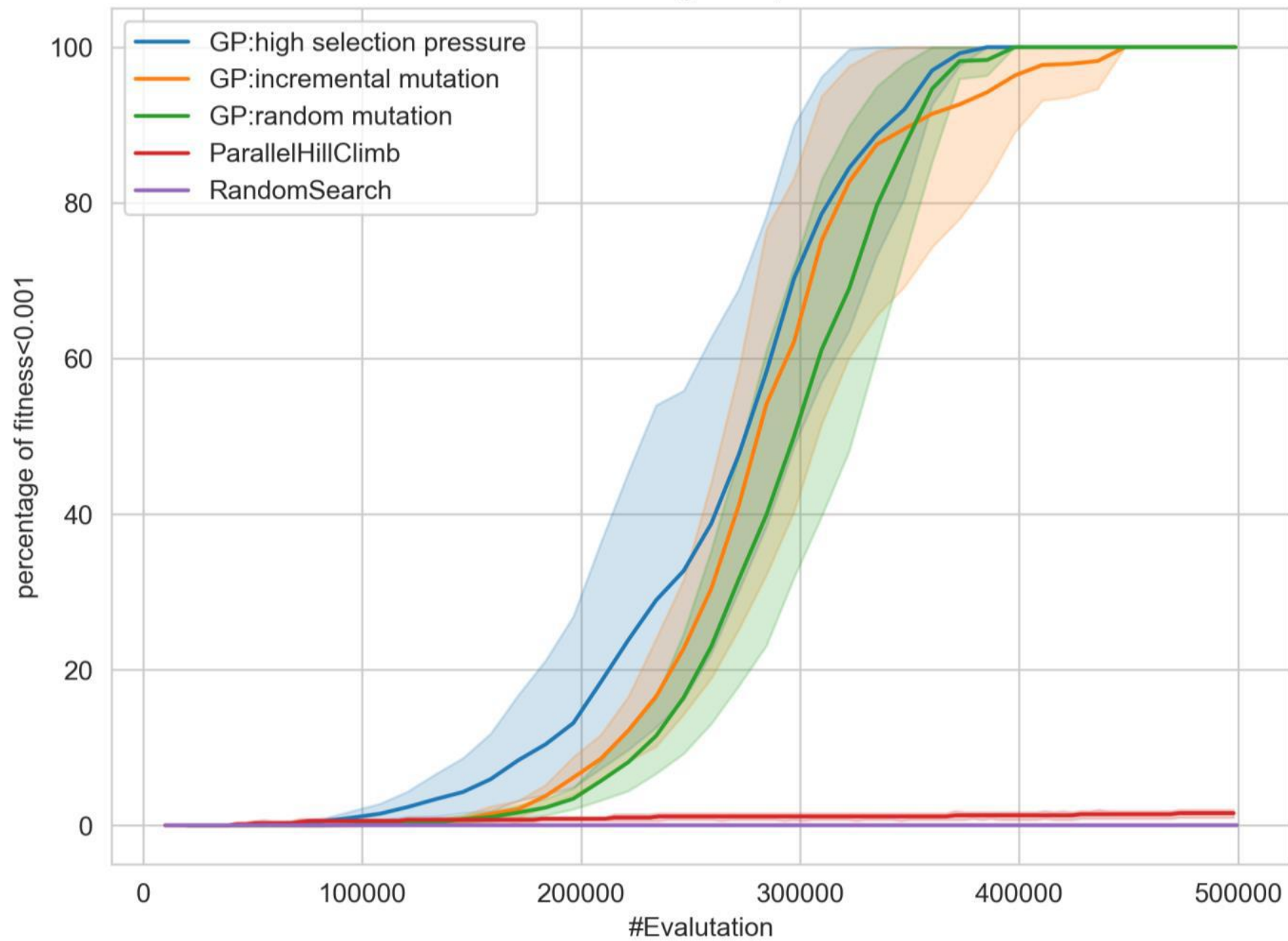


learning curve

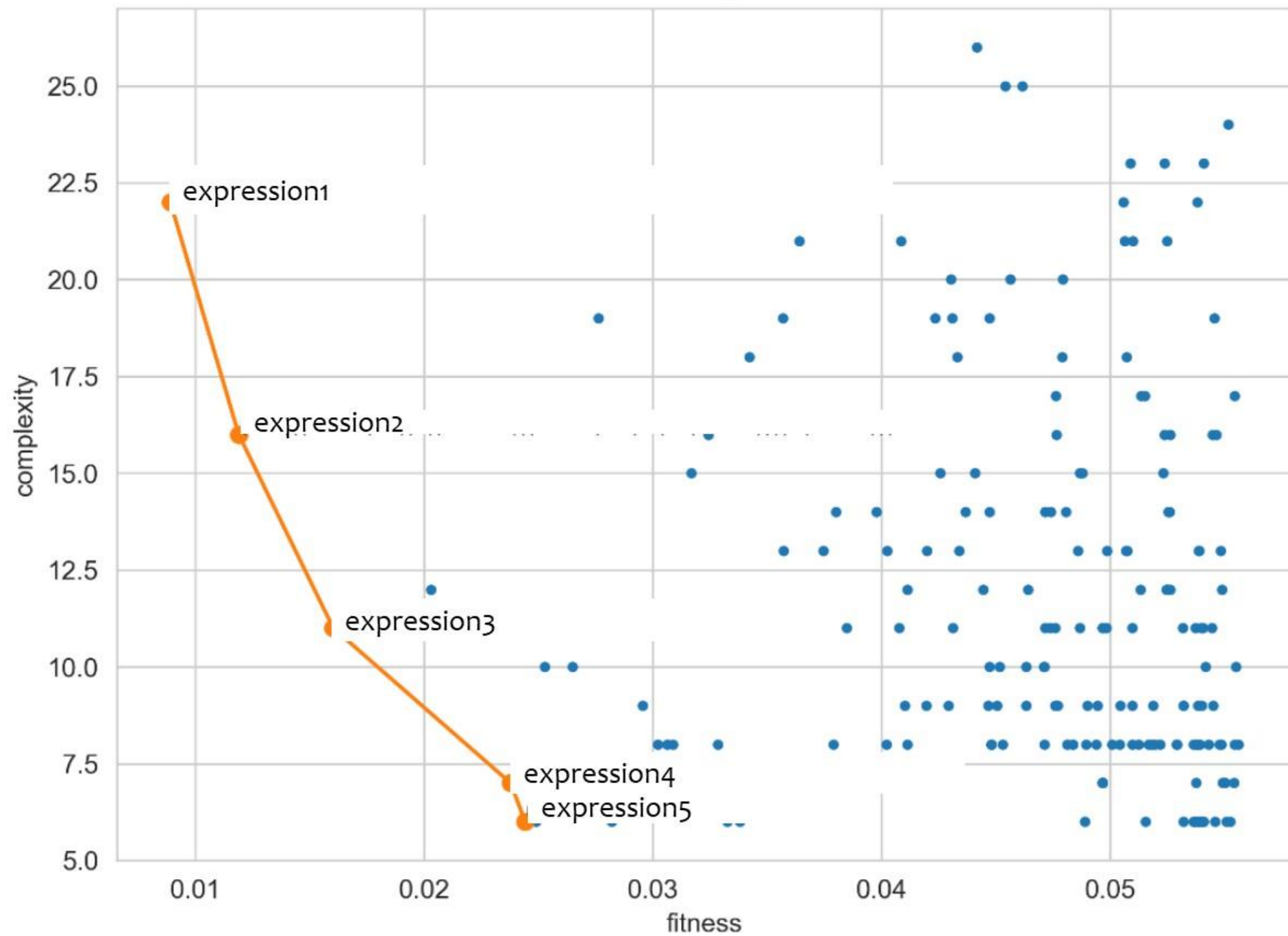




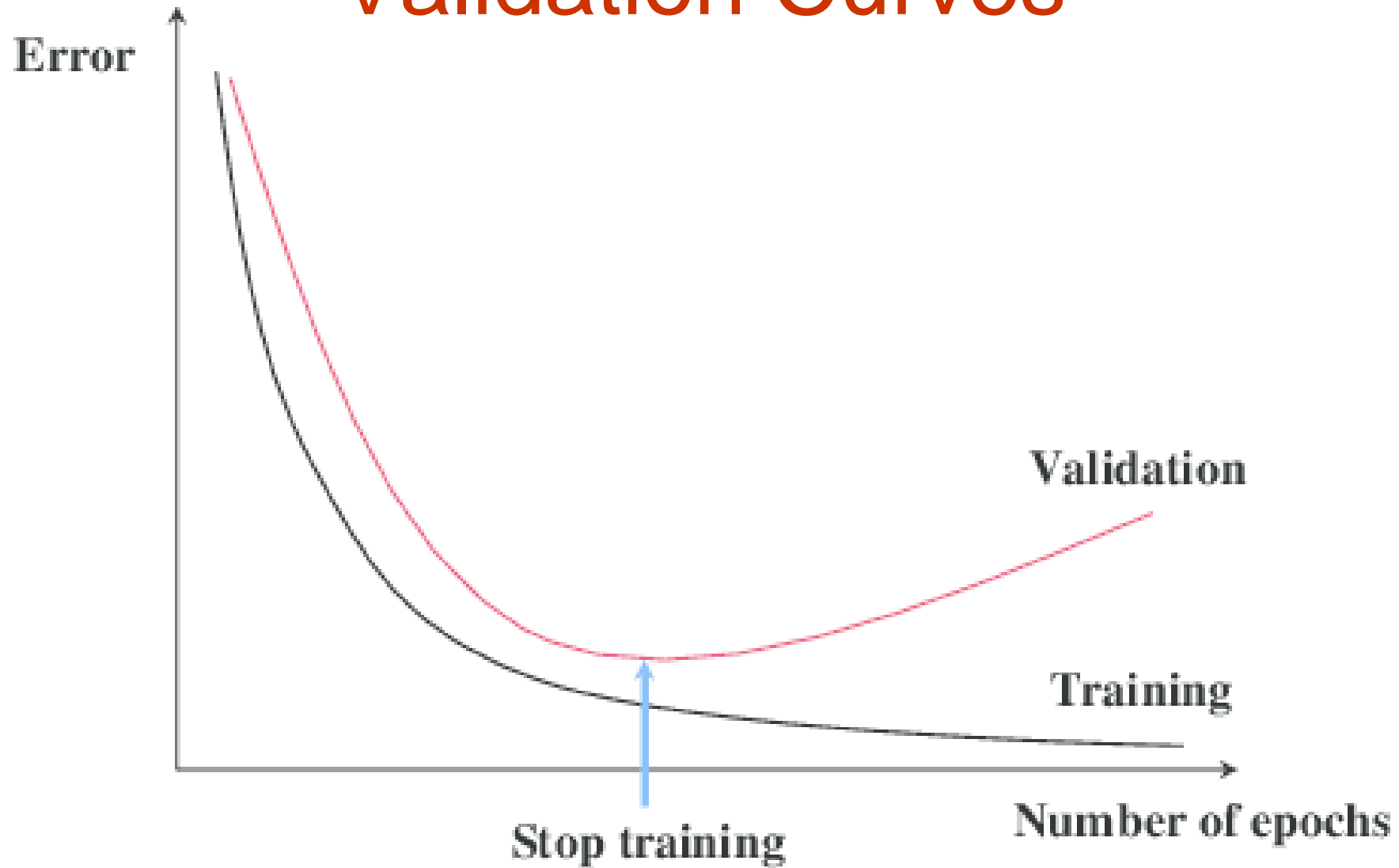
Convergence plot

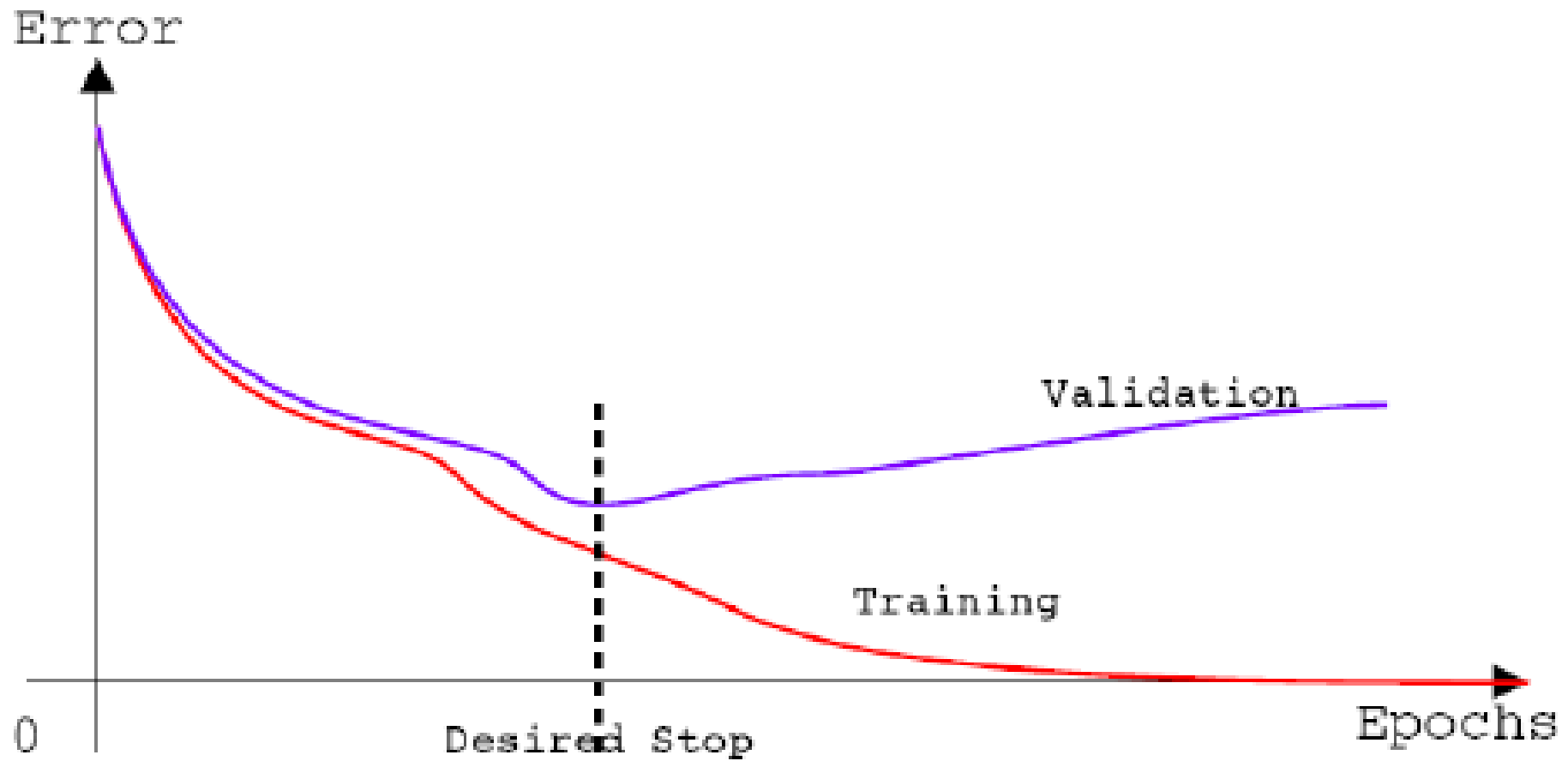


Pareto plot



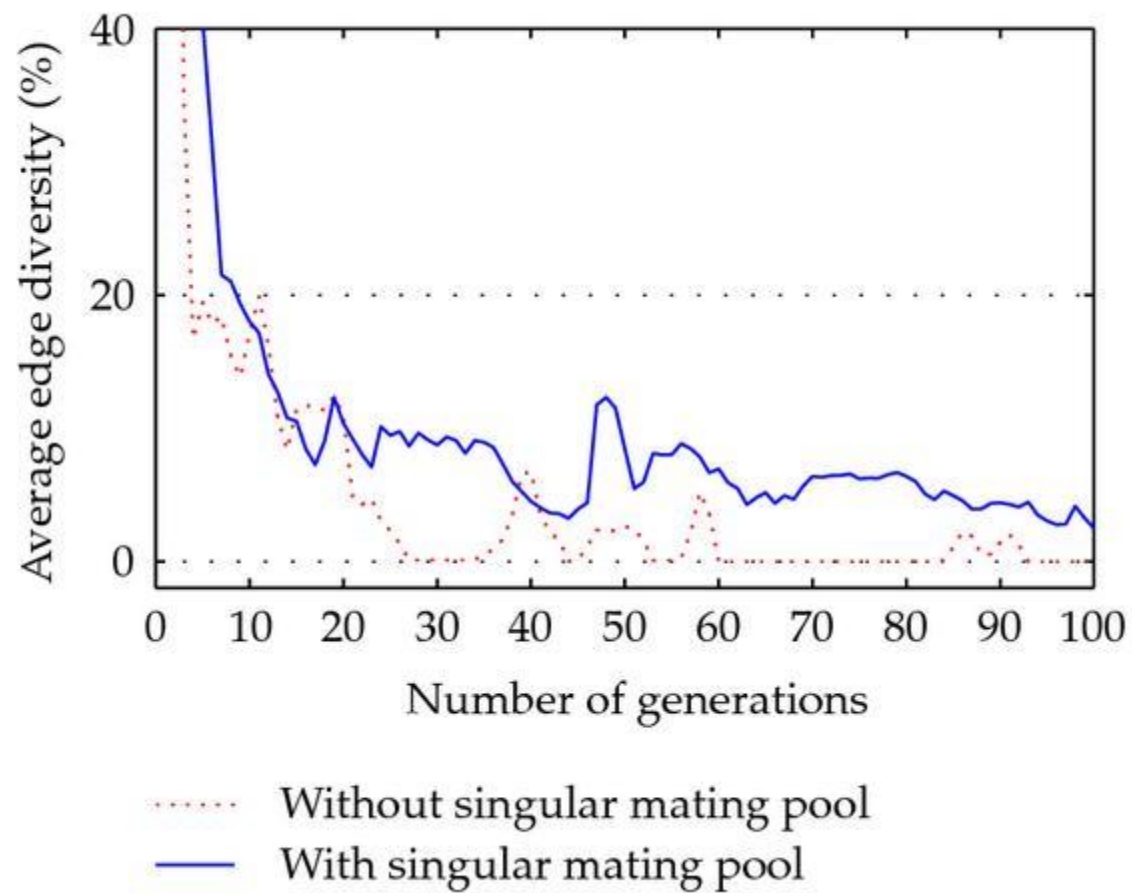
Validation Curves



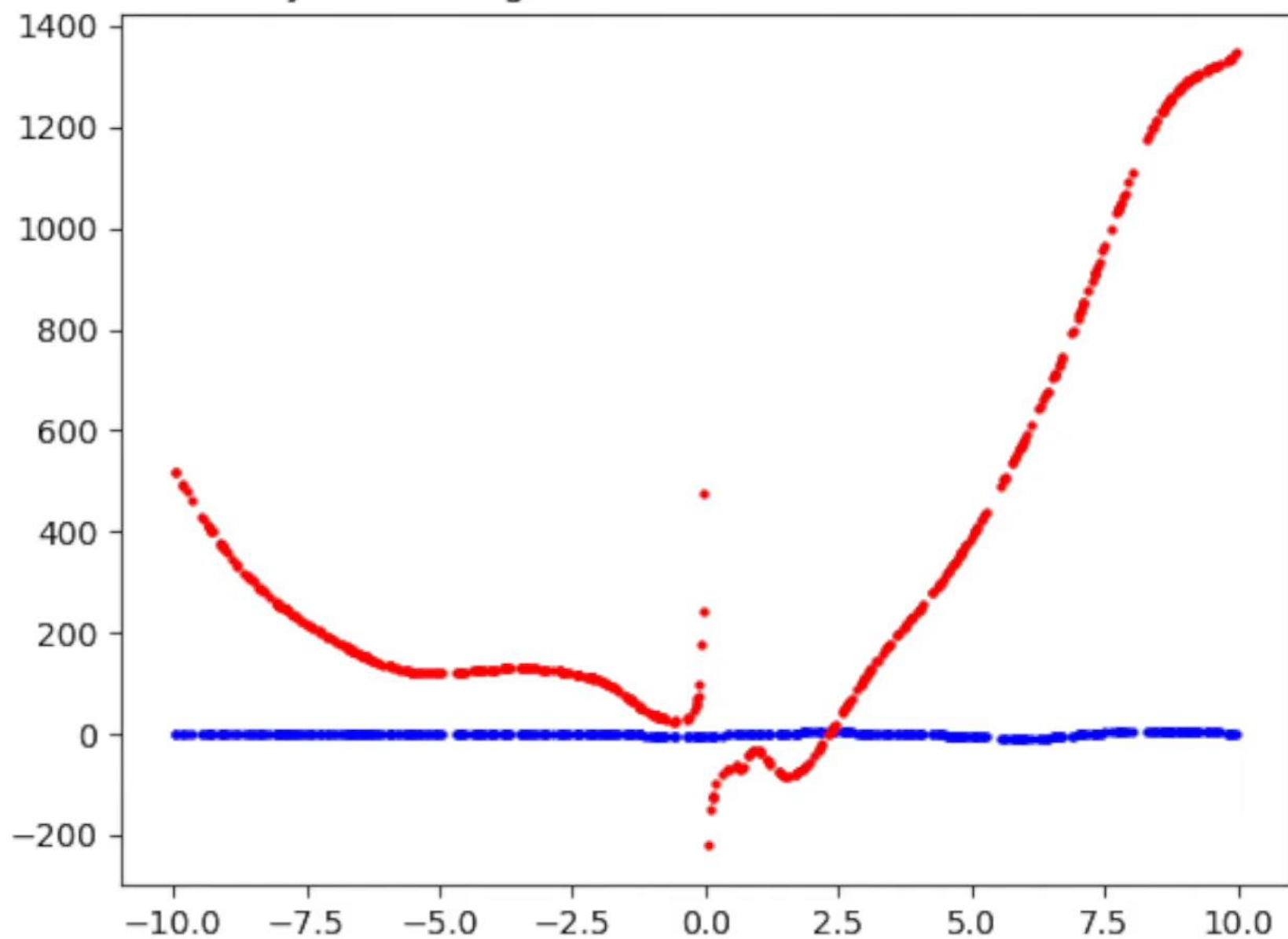


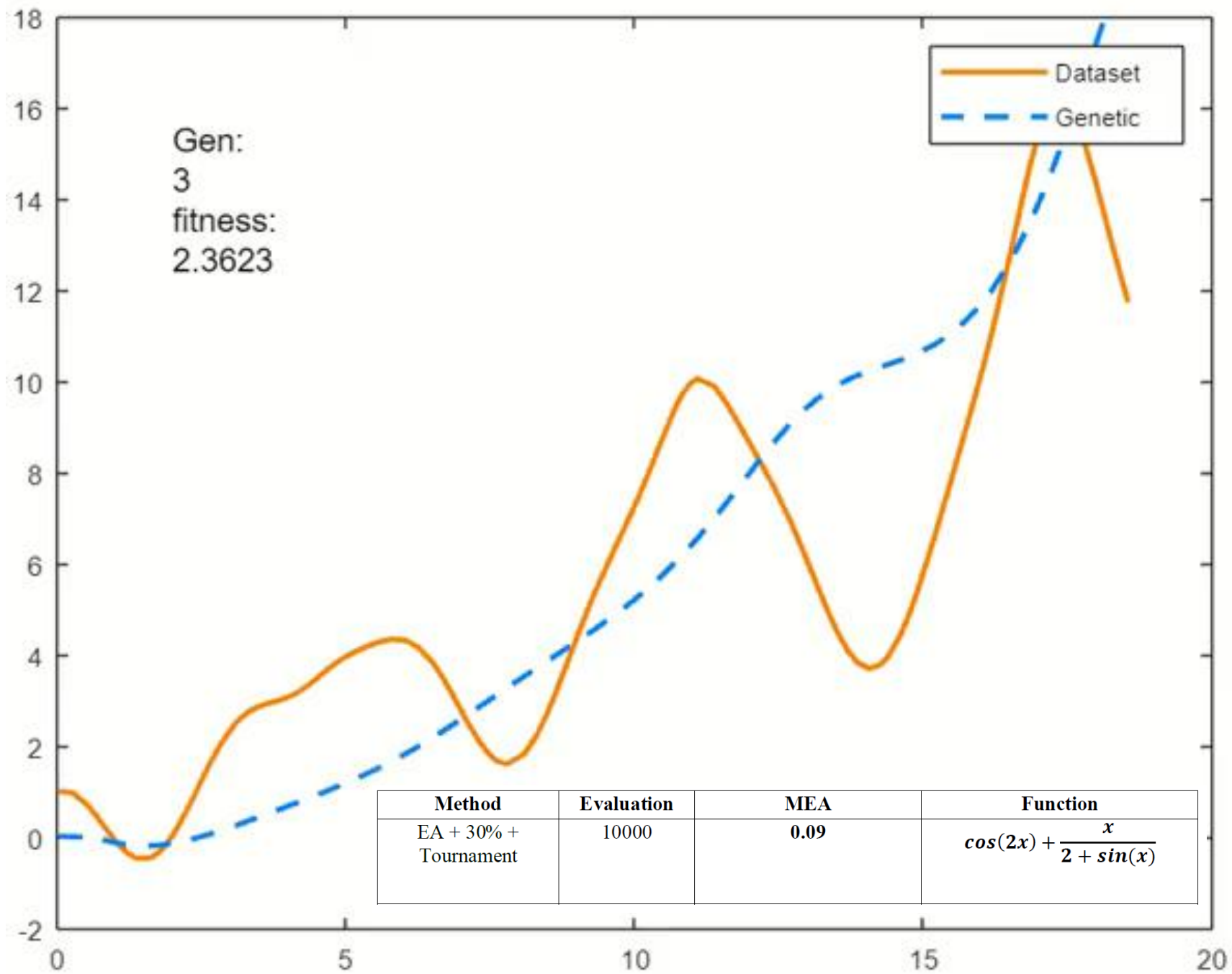
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_stopping

Diversity



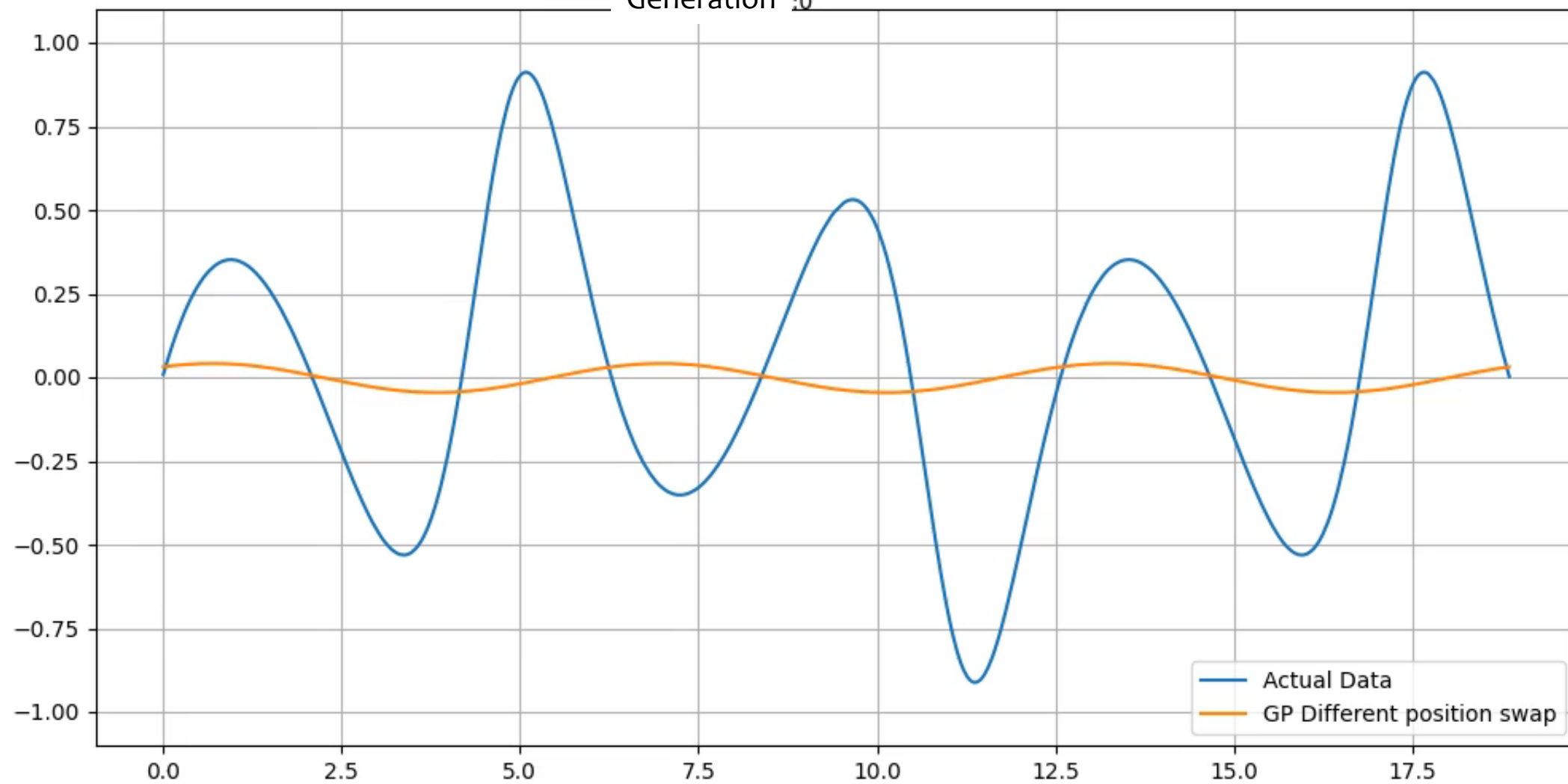
Symbolic Regression MSE: 289719.67748153

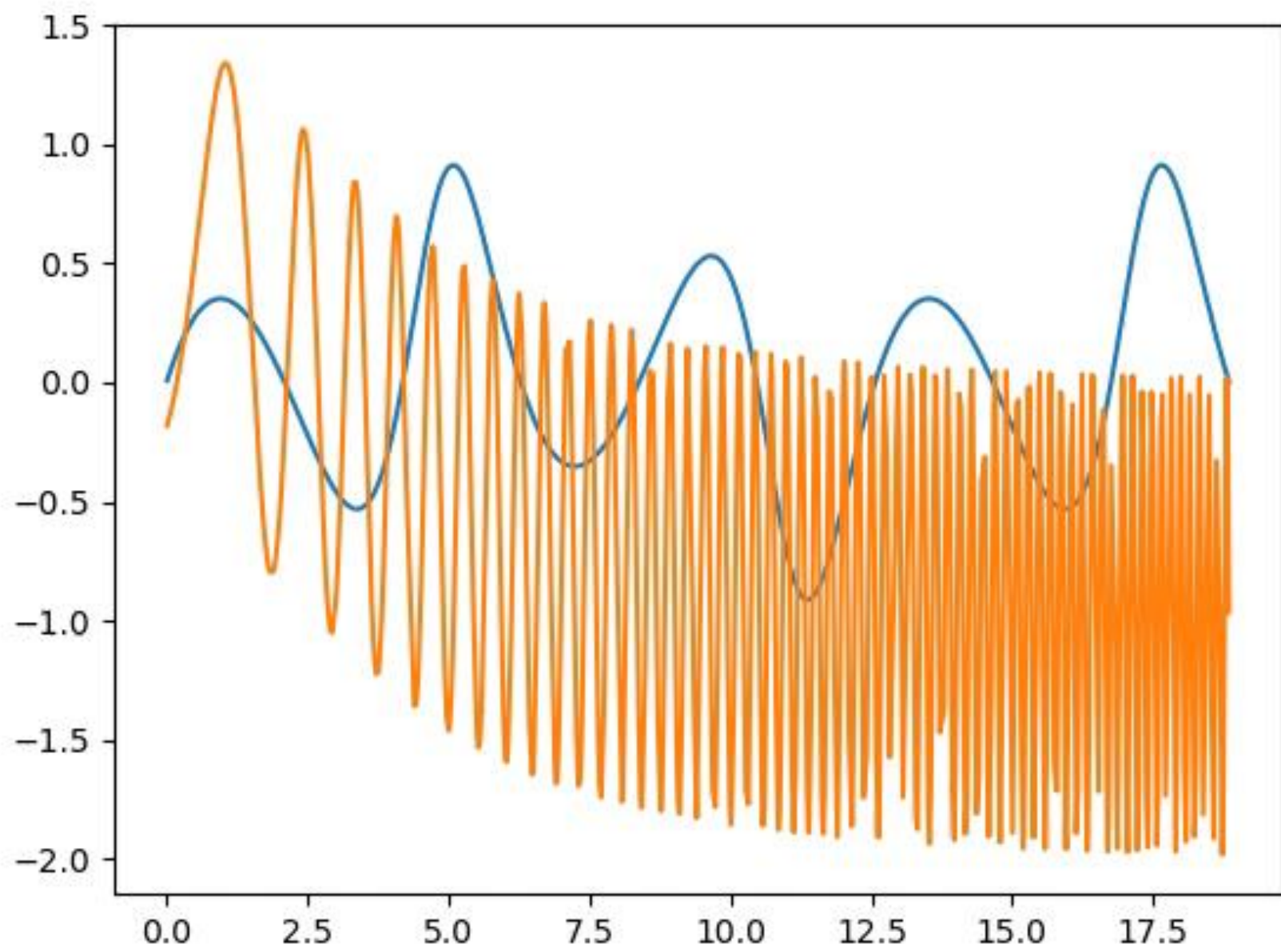


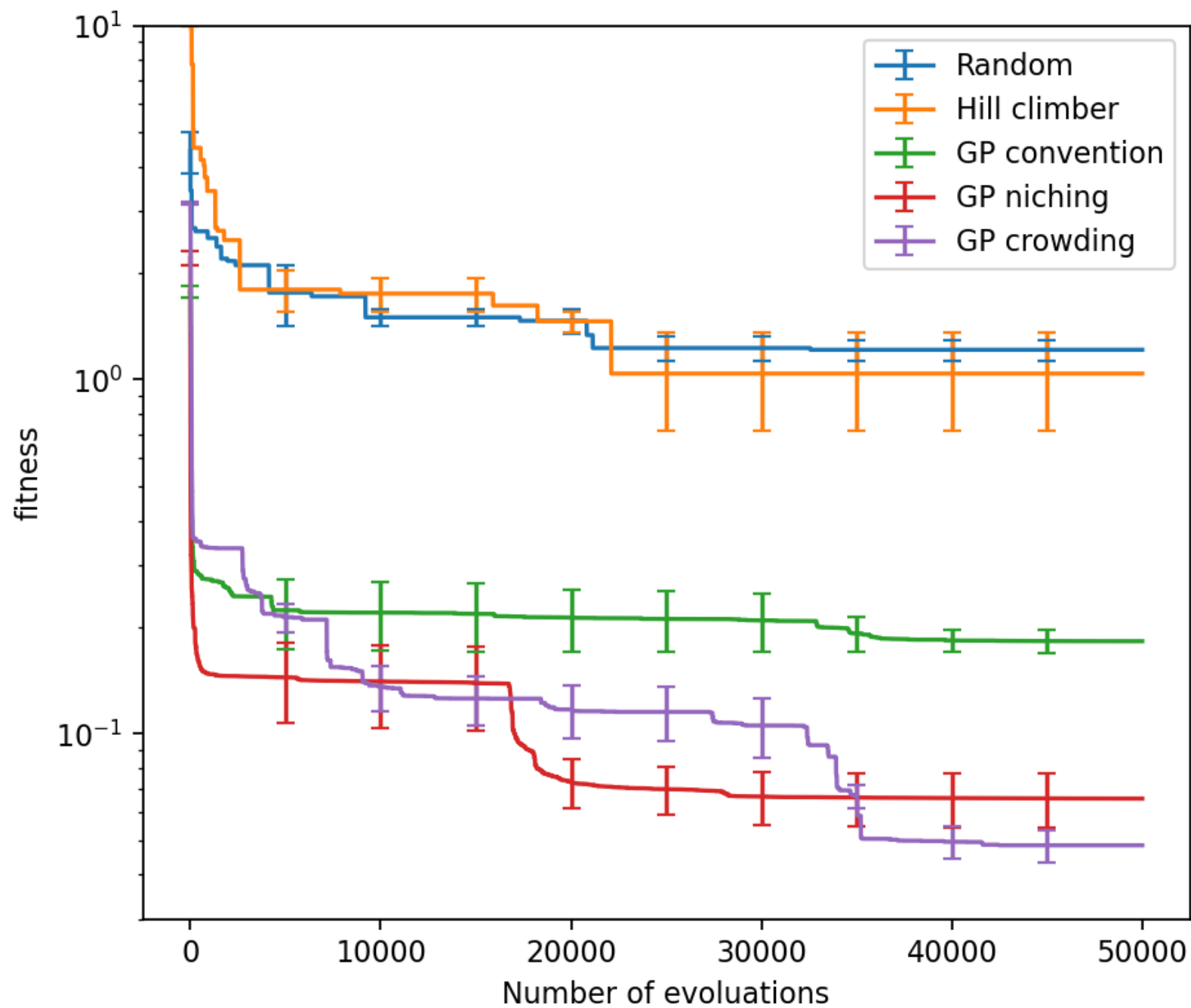


Pop size: 1000

Generation :0





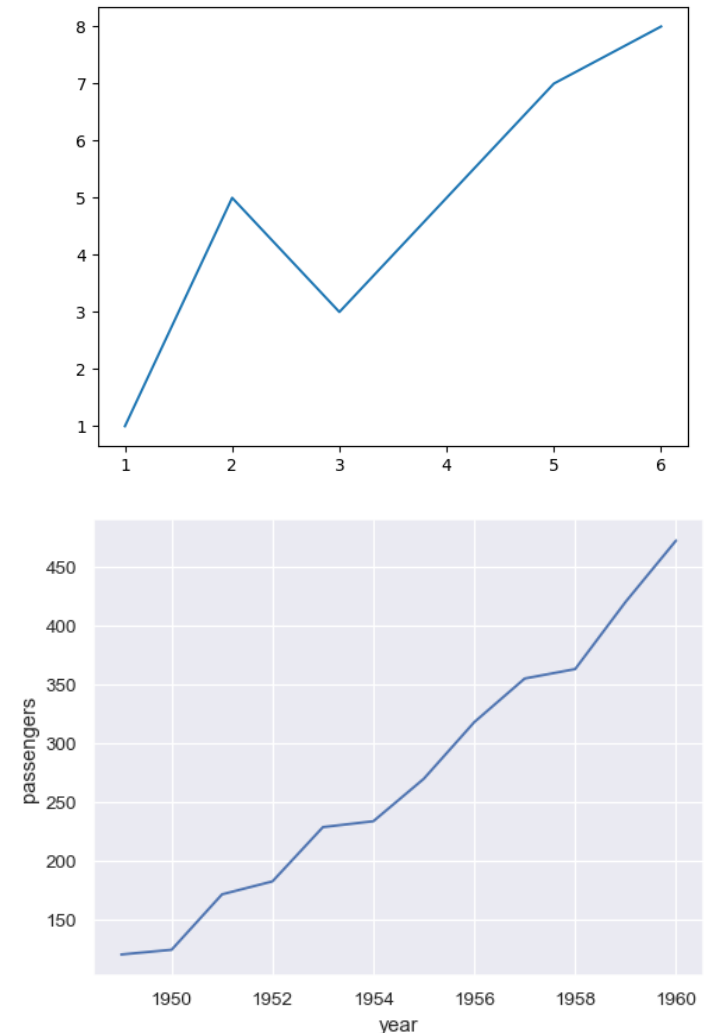


Tips

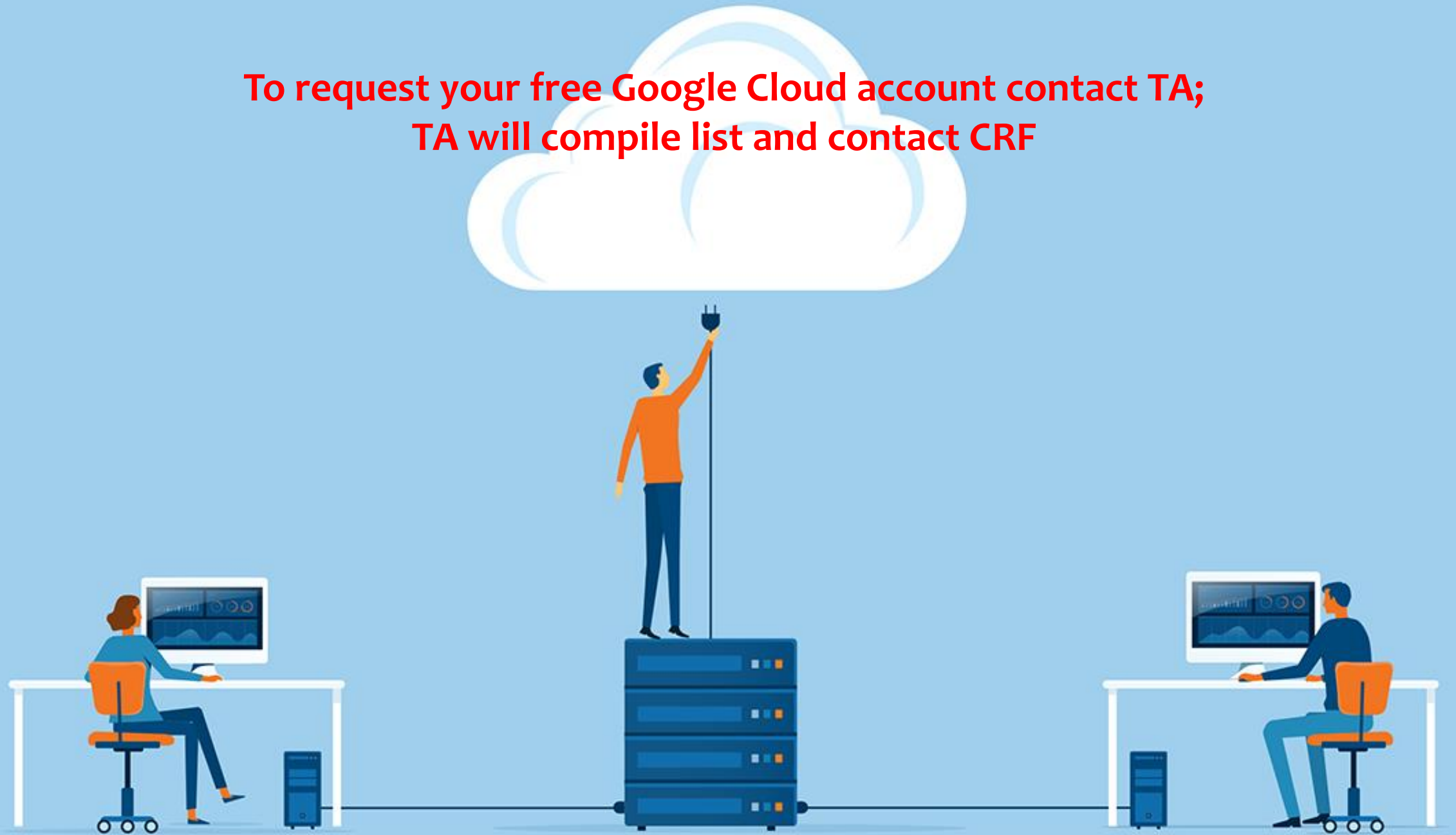
- Plot curves first. Don't leave the curve-plotting to the end.
 - Learning curves can help you debug.
 - Always bring curves to office hours
- You can get max points even if you don't solve the HW
 - Most of the grade is on process, not results
- Learn to use the cloud.
 - You can debug faster and work in parallel
- Develop the EA first (with crossover and mutation)
 - Disable the crossover and you have hill climber
 - Apply mutation to a blank solution and you have random search

Charting in Python

- Matplotlib (<https://matplotlib.org/>)
 - Example:
<https://stackabuse.com/matplotlib-line-plot-tutorial-and-examples/>
- Seaborn (<https://seaborn.pydata.org/>)
 - Example:
<https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.lineplot.html>



**To request your free Google Cloud account contact TA;
TA will compile list and contact CRF**



GOOGLE CLOUD PLATFORM GETTING STARTED

BY PHILIPPE WYDER

▶ 🔊 0:03 / 12:08



<https://youtu.be/cmLfMVorjgl>

Parallel Computing (Python/MATLAB)

QuickIntroParallelProcessingPython (Depreciated see description for updated video)

docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html

Python » English » 3.10.0 » 3.10.0 Documentation » The Python Standard Library » Concurrent Execution » multiprocessing previous | next | modules | index

— Process-based parallelism

Quick search Go

multiprocessing — Process-based parallelism

Source code: [Lib/multiprocessing/](#)

Introduction

`multiprocessing` is a package that supports spawning processes using an API similar to the `threading` module. The `multiprocessing` package offers both local and remote concurrency, effectively side-stepping the `Global Interpreter Lock` by using subprocesses instead of threads. Due to this, the `multiprocessing` module allows the programmer to fully leverage multiple processors on a given machine. It runs on both Unix and Windows.

The `multiprocessing` module also introduces APIs which do not have analogs in the `threading` module. A prime example of this is the `Pool` object which offers a convenient means of parallelizing the execution of a function across multiple input values, distributing the input data across processes (data parallelism). The following example demonstrates the common practice of defining such functions in a module so that child processes can successfully import that module. This basic example of data parallelism using `Pool`,

```
from multiprocessing import Pool

def f(x):
    return x*x

if __name__ == '__main__':
    with Pool(5) as p:
```

1:38 / 11:19

[PythonParallelComputingIntroduction - YouTube](#)