

Artificial Intelligence

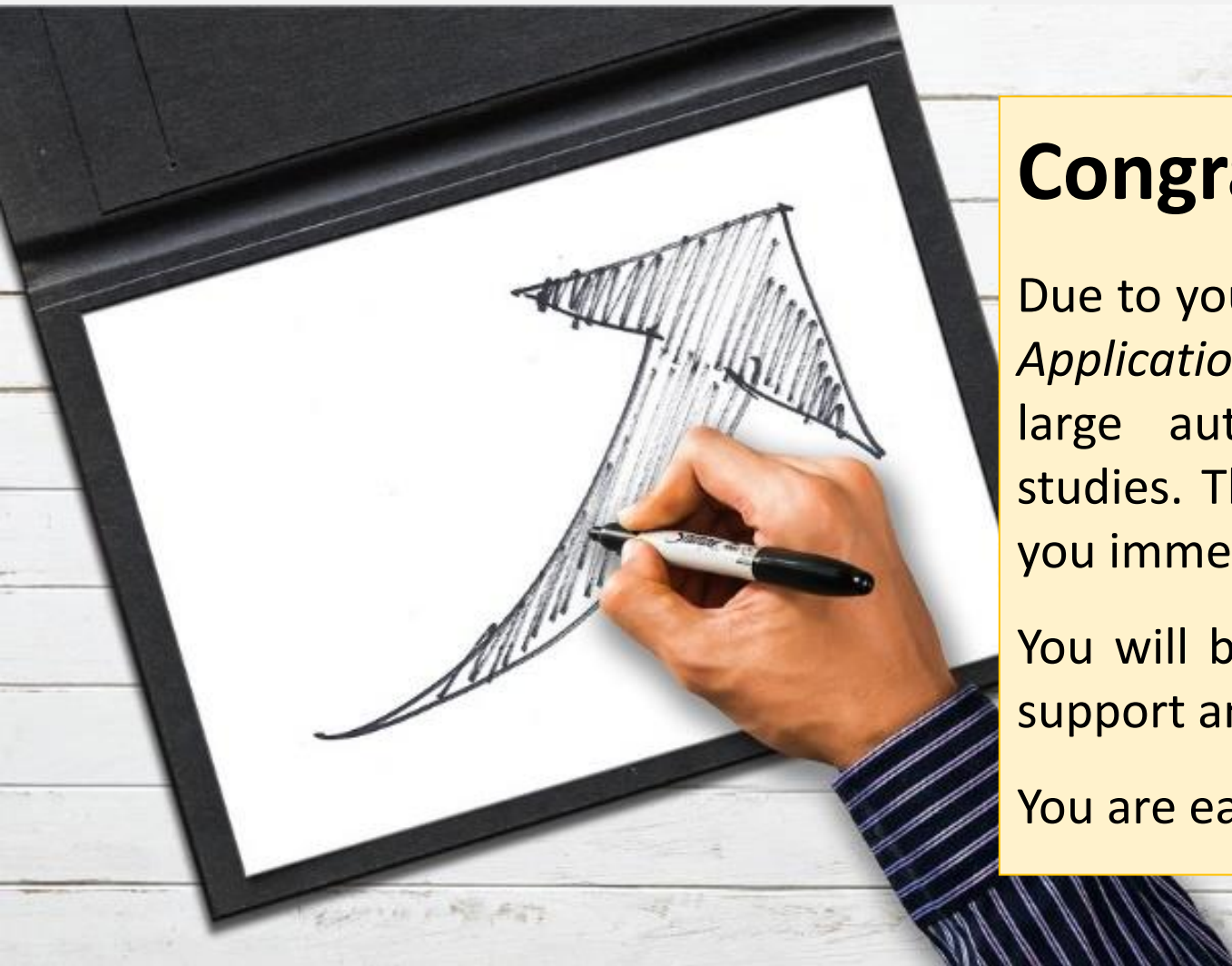
Algorithms and Applications with Python

Lectorial 2



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Congratulations!

Due to your excellent grade in lecture “*AI Algorithms and Applications with Python*”, you received a job offer at a large automobile manufacturer directly after your studies. The high salary and your gentle boss convinced you immediately to start.

You will be employed as an AI trainee and will have to support and advise various departments on issues.

You are eagerly awaiting your first job assignment!

Agenda

1.1 Basics and Repetition

1.2 Staff planning with genetic algorithms

- This is a lectorial: I will explain/repeat the most important concepts and then you try to solve the programming task by your own
- You are explicitly encouraged to solve this task in groups. And I will help you and give suggestions. However, there is no perfect solution, you will get a possible solution.
- If the task is too hard for you at the moment – relaxe 😊. Just look at the task again at a later point in the course.

Recapitulation – Genetic Algorithms

Algorithm: Genetic Algorithm

Inputs: population, fitness_func

new_population <- empty set

Repeat

For $i = 1$ **to** $\text{SIZE}(\text{population})$ **do**

$X \leftarrow \text{RANDOM-SELECTION}(\text{population}, \text{fitness_func})$

$Y \leftarrow \text{RANDOM-SELECTION}(\text{population}, \text{fitness_func})$

$\text{Child} \leftarrow \text{REPRODUCE}(x, y)$

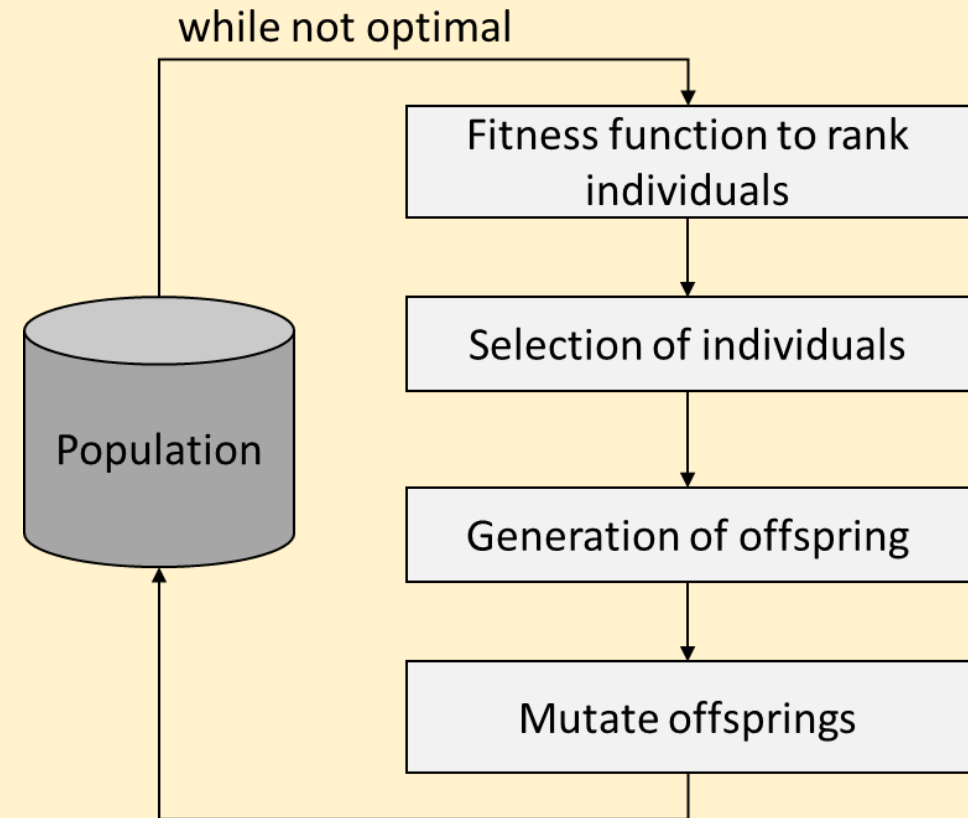
If(*random prob*) **then** $\text{child} \leftarrow \text{MUTATE}(\text{child})$

Add child to new_population

$\text{Population} \leftarrow \text{new_population}$

Until *some individuals optimal or time elapse*

Return *the best individuals in pop, according fitness_func*



Read an Excel File into a pandas DataFrame

```
read_excel()
```

```
pandas.read_excel(open(), sheet_name)
```

Parameters

<code>open(path, „rb“)</code>	Input data as file object, supporting <i>xls</i> , <i>xlsx</i> , <i>xlsm</i> , <i>xlsb</i> , <i>odf</i> , <i>ods</i> and <i>odt</i> file extensions. In the file object you have to specify the modus of file acces (see lecture 3 - Reading Files).
<code>sheet_name</code>	Strings are used for sheet names. Integers are used in zero-indexed sheet positions. Lists of strings/integers are used to request multiple sheets. Specify None to get all sheets
<code>header</code>	Row (0-indexed) to use for the column labels of the parsed DataFrame

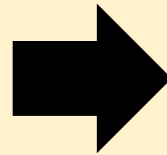
➤ https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.read_excel.html

Programming Concept: Masking

- Masking is a popular programming concept in data science
- Let us say, we want to calculate the sum of elements bigger than 10 and smaller than 99

```
nums = numpy.array([4, 100, 20, 1, 30, 900])
```

```
total = 0
for num in nums:
    if ((num>10) & (num<99)):
        total += num
```



```
mask = ((nums > 10) & (nums<99))
nums[mask].sum()
```

Some other Practical Functions that are Good to Know

Generate random Integer

```
numpy.random.randint(low = 0, high = 10)
```



Generate random Sample

```
numpy.random.choice(range(0, 50), size=25, replace=False)
```

Sum dataframes

```
df.sum(axis=1)
```



Apply mask on Pandas dataframe

```
df.mask(df > 0)  
df.mask(df < 0, 0) # replace negative values with 0
```


Pandas DataFrames Indexing

```
import pandas as pd
speed = [290, 330, 345]
car = [718, 911, 918]
df = pd.DataFrame()
df["CAR"] = car
df["SPEED"] = speed
```

INDEX	CAR	SPEED
0	718	290
1	911	330
2	918	345

Name	Type	Size	
car	list	3	[718, 911, 918]
df	DataFrame	(3, 2)	Column names: CAR, SPEED
speed	list	3	[290, 330, 345]

df["SPEED"]

290
330
345

df[0:2]

CAR	SPEED
718	290
911	330



Pandas offers many ways of multi-axis indexing. However, the most popular one is .loc-indexing. Check out the package documentation for other indexing methods like iloc.

df.loc[1:]

← startindex
← stop

INDEX	CAR	SPEED
1	911	330
2	918	345

df.loc[2]

INDEX	CAR	SPEED
2	918	345

df.loc[:, 'CAR']

CAR
718
911
918

df.loc[1:2, 'CAR':'SPEED']

CAR	SPEED
911	330
918	345

Case

Your first assignment as AI trainee is in the *Human Resources Department*. You will be needed there because they have difficulties to create a shift plan in the part handling factory. The problem is that whatever they do they can find an good plan. Immediately you remember the lecture and the topic *Genetic Algorithms*.

You decide to create a shift plan using genetic algorithms. This AI method will help you finding a good solution without much work and impress your new colleagues. What a lucky day, after five minutes Google search you find some code snippets on Stackoverflow that seem to solve your problem. You copied then in one file and start to adjust the code for your purposes. If you want take a look at the “Lectorial 2 Template” if you want to use the code snippets, otherwise you can start directly on your own.

Conditions:

- To facilitate modelling, lets say we do not work overnight (23:59 to 0:00 is closed)
- All workers have flexible start times, and can work up to the maximum hours per day of their contract
- Use the database extract `db_staffplanning.xlsx`, which contains further information about your staff and the needed capacities



You can find the solution of each lectorial online in the git repository if you need some starting help!

Before we start, we take a look at the data

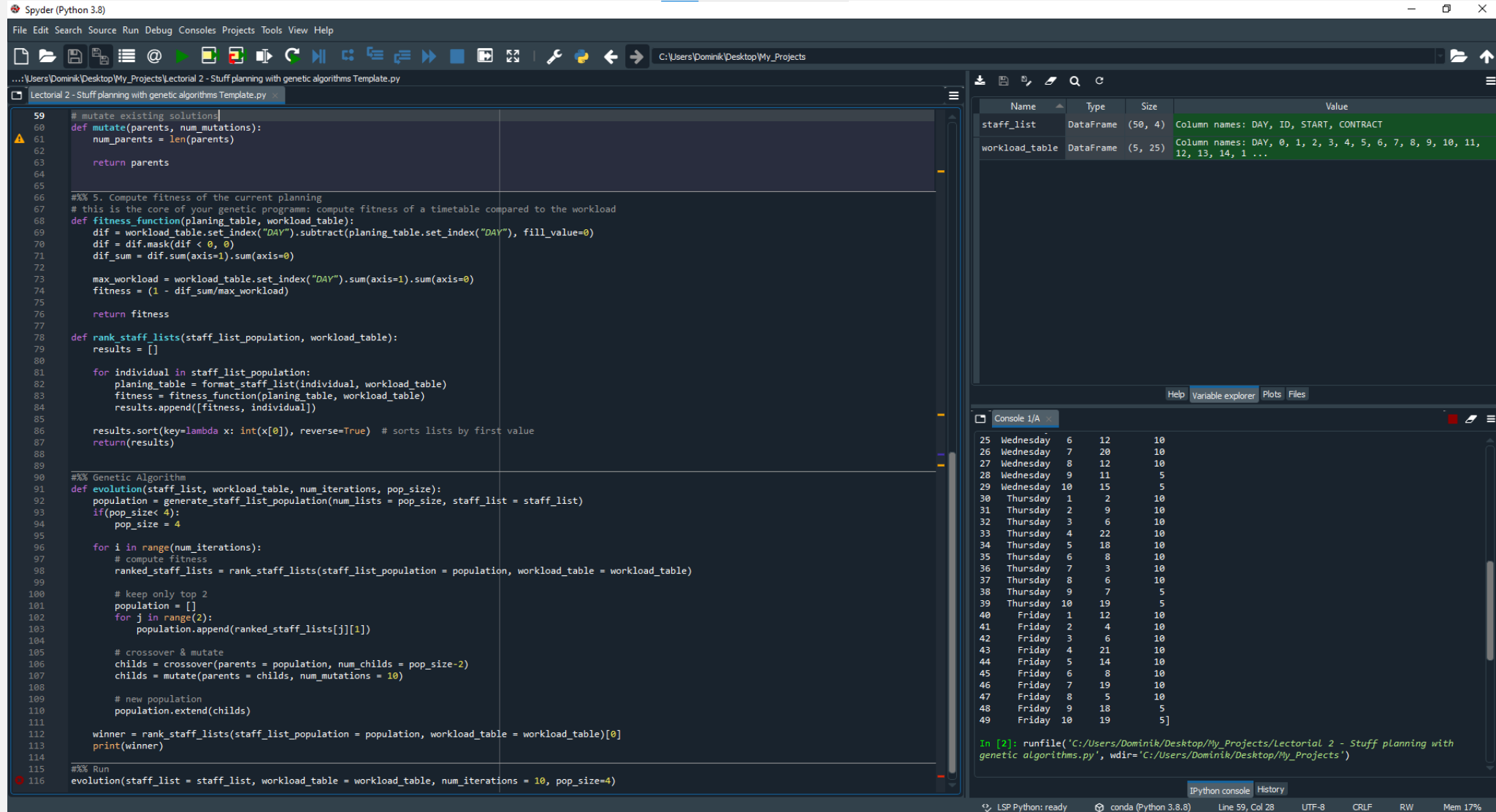
DAY	ID	START	CONTRACT
Monday	1	10	10
Monday	2	10	10
Monday	3	10	10
Monday	4	10	10
Monday	5	10	10
Monday	6	10	10
Monday	7	14	10
Monday	8	16	10
Monday	9	18	5
Monday	10	20	5
Tuesday	1	0	10
Tuesday	2	0	10
Tuesday	3	6	10
Tuesday	4	6	10
Tuesday	5	10	10
Tuesday	6	10	10
Tuesday	7	14	10
Tuesday	8	16	10
Tuesday	9	18	5
Tuesday	10	20	5
Wednesday	1	0	10
Wednesday	2	0	10

- The table “staff” is a list of the different workers, their preferred starting time and how much they are allowed to work (some have only a 50% contract)

DAY	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Thursday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Friday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4

- The table “workload” is a timetable with the required manpower over the time e.g. on Monday at 4 o’clock one worker is needed

The Code



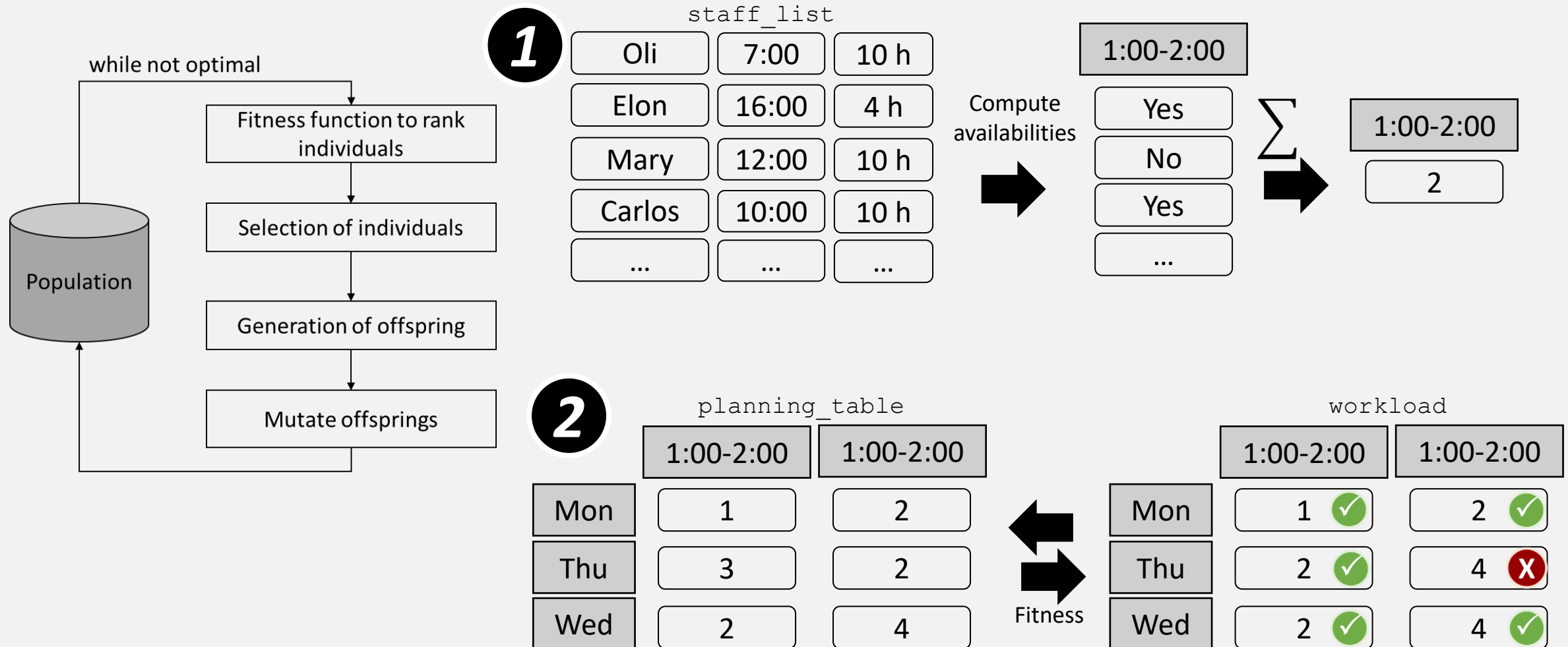
```
59 # mutate existing solutions
60 def mutate(parents, num_mutations):
61     num_parents = len(parents)
62
63     return parents
64
65
66 """ 5. Compute fitness of the current planning
67 # this is the core of your genetic program: compute fitness of a timetable compared to the workload
68 def fitness_function(planing_table, workload_table):
69     dif = workload_table.set_index("DAY").subtract(planing_table.set_index("DAY"), fill_value=0)
70     dif = dif.mask(dif < 0, 0)
71     dif_sum = dif.sum(axis=1).sum(axis=0)
72
73     max_workload = workload_table.set_index("DAY").sum(axis=1).sum(axis=0)
74     fitness = (1 - dif_sum/max_workload)
75
76     return fitness
77
78 def rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population, workload_table):
79     results = []
80
81     for individual in staff_list_population:
82         planing_table = format_staff_list(individual, workload_table)
83         fitness = fitness_function(planing_table, workload_table)
84         results.append([fitness, individual])
85
86     results.sort(key=lambda x: int(x[0]), reverse=True) # sorts lists by first value
87     return(results)
88
89
90 """ Genetic Algorithm
91 def evolution(staff_list, workload_table, num_iterations, pop_size):
92     population = generate_staff_list_population(num_lists = pop_size, staff_list = staff_list)
93     if(pop_size < 4):
94         pop_size = 4
95
96     for i in range(num_iterations):
97         # compute fitness
98         ranked_staff_lists = rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population = population, workload_table = workload_table)
99
100        # keep only top 2
101        population = []
102        for j in range(2):
103            population.append(ranked_staff_lists[j][1])
104
105        # crossover & mutate
106        childs = crossover(parents = population, num_childs = pop_size-2)
107        childs = mutate(parents = childs, num_mutations = 10)
108
109        # new population
110        population.extend(childs)
111
112        winner = rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population = population, workload_table = workload_table)[0]
113        print(winner)
114
115 """ Run
116 evolution(staff_list = staff_list, workload_table = workload_table, num_iterations = 10, pop_size=4)
```

Name	Type	Size	Value
staff_list	DataFrame	(50, 4)	Column names: DAY, ID, START, CONTRACT
workload_table	DataFrame	(5, 25)	Column names: DAY, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1 ...

```
25 Wednesday 6 12 10
26 Wednesday 7 20 10
27 Wednesday 8 12 10
28 Wednesday 9 11 5
29 Wednesday 10 15 5
30 Thursday 1 2 10
31 Thursday 2 9 10
32 Thursday 3 6 10
33 Thursday 4 22 10
34 Thursday 5 18 10
35 Thursday 6 8 10
36 Thursday 7 3 10
37 Thursday 8 6 10
38 Thursday 9 7 5
39 Thursday 10 19 5
40 Friday 1 12 10
41 Friday 2 4 10
42 Friday 3 6 10
43 Friday 4 21 10
44 Friday 5 14 10
45 Friday 6 8 10
46 Friday 7 19 10
47 Friday 8 5 10
48 Friday 9 18 5
49 Friday 10 19 5]
```

In [2]: runfile('C:/Users/Dominik/Desktop/My_Projects/Lectorial 2 - Stuff planning with genetic algorithms.py', wdir='C:/Users/Dominik/Desktop/My_Projects')

Then we make a Sketch of our Programming Concept



Case

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Coding Session

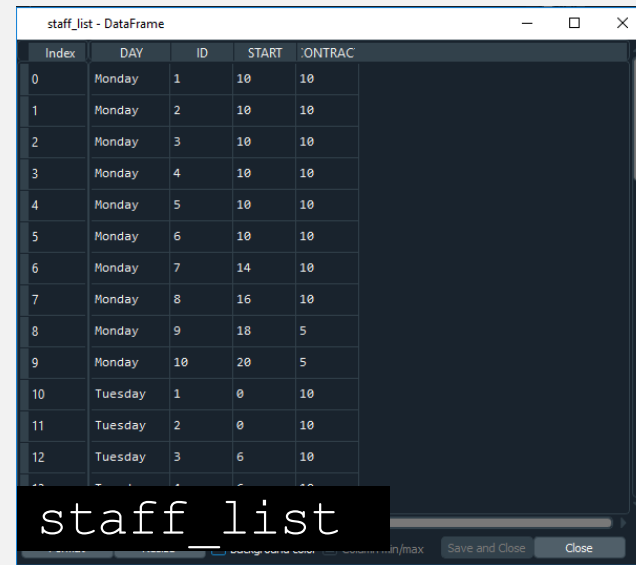


1. 1 Let us load the dataset into our IDE

- In a first step we load the existing data into our IDE for further exploration

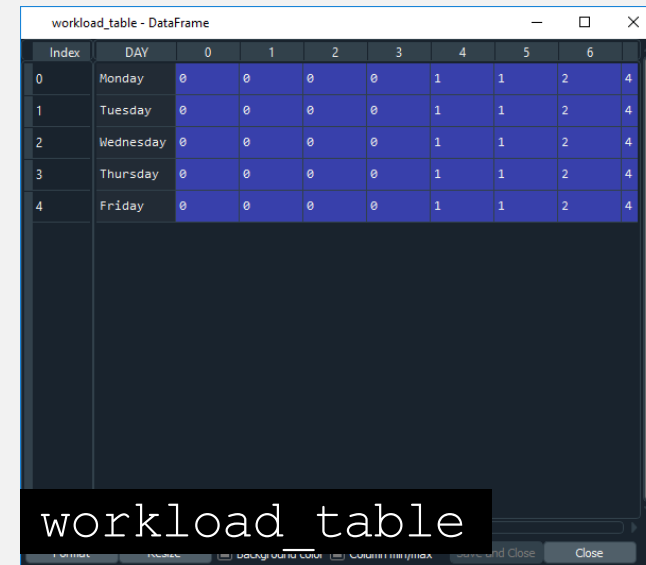
```
staff_list = pandas.read_excel(open("db_staffplanning.xlsx", "rb"),  
                               sheet_name="staff") # this kind of data is termed 'long' data  
  
workload_table = pandas.read_excel(open("db_staffplanning.xlsx", "rb"),  
                                   sheet_name="workload") # this kind of data is termed 'wide' data
```

- Open the data with your IDE and take you some time and understand your data!



Index	DAY	ID	START	CONTRAC
0	Monday	1	10	10
1	Monday	2	10	10
2	Monday	3	10	10
3	Monday	4	10	10
4	Monday	5	10	10
5	Monday	6	10	10
6	Monday	7	14	10
7	Monday	8	16	10
8	Monday	9	18	5
9	Monday	10	20	5
10	Tuesday	1	0	10
11	Tuesday	2	0	10
12	Tuesday	3	6	10

staff_list



Index	DAY	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	Monday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
1	Tuesday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
2	Wednesday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
3	Thursday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
4	Friday	0	0	0	0	1	1	2

workload table

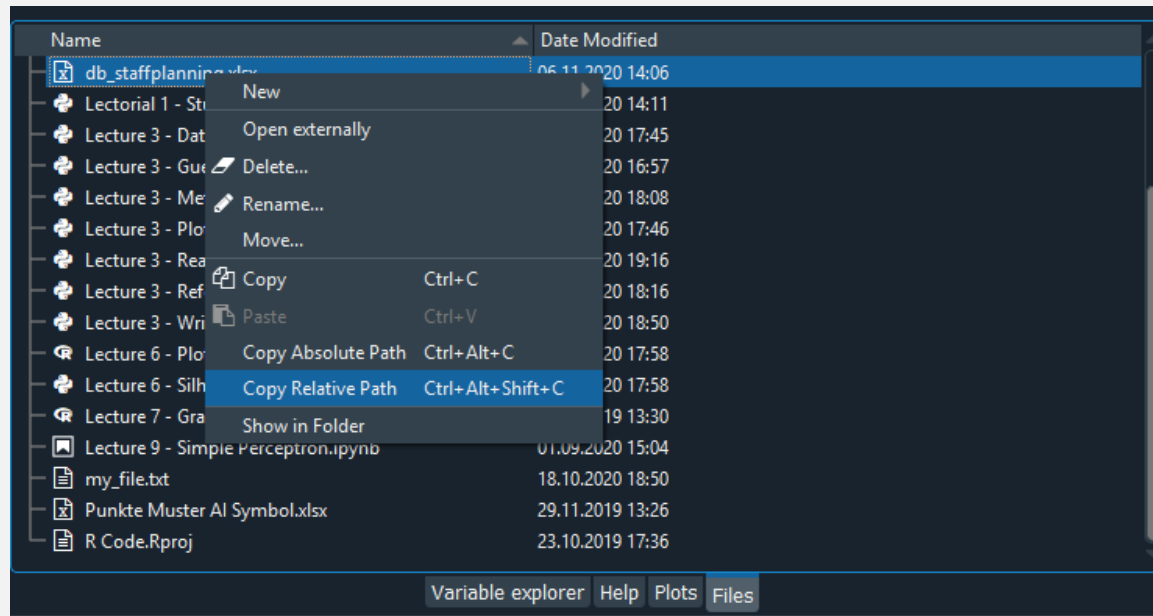
1.1 You have Difficulties to load the File?



Traceback (most recent call last):

```
File "<ipython-input-371-21a17716bbf2>", line 1, in <module>
    pandas.read_excel(open("db_staffplanning2.xlsx", "rb"), sheet_name="staff")
```

```
FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'db_staffplanning2.xlsx'
```



Navigate from the file pane to your file and select “Copy relative Path”. Or setup an project and copy the file into the project folder!

1.2 Format staff_list

- Then we have to aggregate staff_list to planing_table to compare with workload_table

```
def format_staff_list(staff_list, workload_table):  
    planing_table = workload_table.copy() # use workload as a template for timetable  
    comparison  
  
    for day in planing_table["DAY"]:  
        for time in range(0, 25):  
            workers_available = 0  
            for worker in range(1, 11):  
                availability = is_worker_available(staff_list, worker, day, time)  
                if(availability == True):  
                    workers_available = (workers_available + 1)  
            planing_table.loc[(planing_table["DAY"] == day),time] = workers_available  
  
    return(planing_table)
```


1.2 Helper Function

- To make our code more feasible we make use of a `is_worker_available` function

```
def is_worker_available(staff_list, worker, day, time):  
    condition = ((staff_list["ID"] == worker) & (staff_list["DAY"] == day))  
    start_time = staff_list.loc[condition, "START"]  
    work_time = staff_list.loc[condition, "CONTRACT"]  
    end_time = start_time + work_time  
  
    availability = ((time >= start_time) & (time < end_time)).item()  
  
    return availability
```

- To test our coding so far, we use the following print statement

```
print(is_worker_available(staff_list, 1, "Monday", 1))
```

1.2 Common Mistake: Do not forget Python starts counting from 0

```
for worker in range(1, 11):
```



Do you have some trouble with the range function?

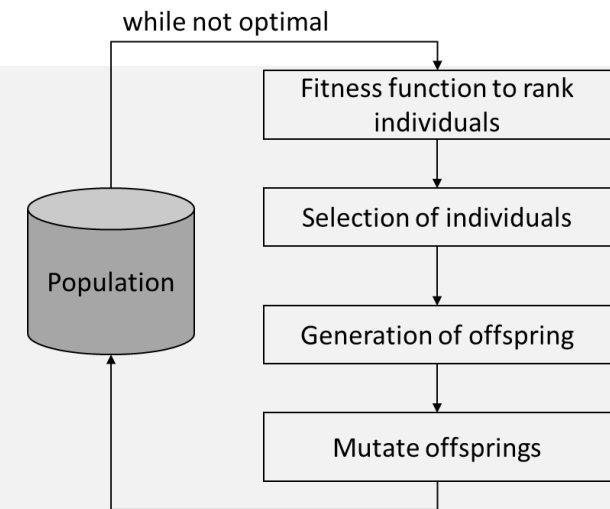


Do not forget that our worker IDs start from 1 and not from 0 (that's why we did data exploration). Furthermore Python starts counting from 0, and the last digit in range() is exclusive!

2.1 Genetic steps - Generate population of parents

- We build a function that generates multiple staff lists, otherwise you have to use the list from the db and start there

```
def generate_staff_list_population(num_lists, staff_list):  
    staff_list_population = []  
  
    for i in range(num_lists):  
        new_staff_list = generate_staff_list(staff_list)  
        staff_list_population.append(new_staff_list)  
  
    return staff_list_population
```



2.1 Genetic steps - Generate population of parents

- Then we generate new random starting times based on the conditions in the original `staff_list`

```
def generate_staff_list(staff_list):  
    new_staff_list = staff_list.copy() # template  
  
    for day in new_staff_list["DAY"]:  
        for worker in new_staff_list["ID"]:  
            condition = ((new_staff_list["ID"] == worker) & (new_staff_list["DAY"] == day))  
            new_staff_list.loc[(condition), "START"] = numpy.random.randint(0, 23)  
  
    return(new_staff_list)
```

2.2 Genetic steps - Combination / Crossover

- And further function to combine two different start_time lists

```
def crossover(parents, num_childs):  
    num_parents = len(parents)  
    childs = []  
  
    for i in range(num_childs):  
        mom = parents[numpy.random.randint(low = 0, high = num_parents - 1)]  
        dad = parents[numpy.random.randint(low = 0, high = num_parents - 1)]  
        child = mom.copy()  
  
        selection = numpy.random.choice(range(0,50), size=25, replace=False)  
        child.loc[selection] = dad.loc[selection]  
        childs.append(child)  
  
    return childs
```


2.3 Genetic steps - Mutation

- We implement the mutation step

```
def mutate(parents, num_mutations):  
    num_parents = len(parents)  
  
    for i in range(num_parents):  
        selection = numpy.random.choice(range(0,50), size=num_mutations, replace=False)  
        mutations = numpy.random.randint(low = 0, high = 23, size=len(selection))  
        parents[i].loc[selection, "START"] = mutations  
  
    return parents
```

2.4 Genetic steps - Compute fitness of the current planning

- And two functions to rank and compute fitness

```
def fitness_function(planing_table, workload_table):
    dif = workload_table.set_index("DAY").subtract(planing_table.set_index("DAY"),
fill_value=0)
    dif = dif.mask(dif < 0, 0)
    dif_sum = dif.sum(axis=1).sum(axis=0)

    max_workload = workload_table.set_index("DAY").sum(axis=1).sum(axis=0)
    fitness = (1 - dif_sum/max_workload)

    return fitness

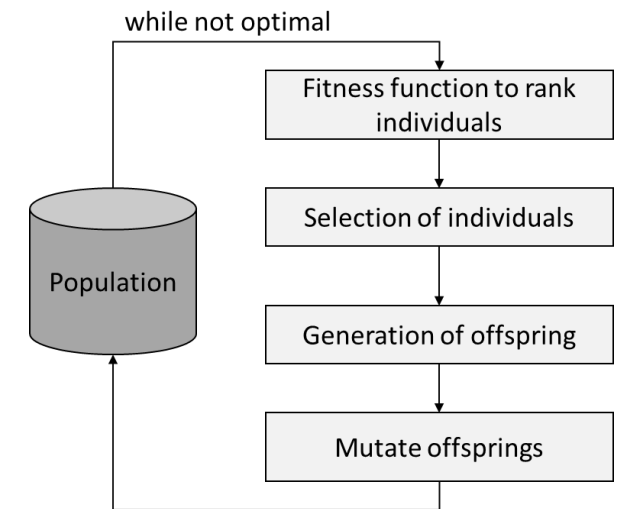
def rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population, workload_table):
    results = []
    for individual in staff_list_population:
        planing_table = format_staff_list(individual, workload_table)
        fitness = fitness_function(planing_table, workload_table)
        results.append([fitness, individual])

    results = sorted(results, key=itemgetter(0), reverse=True)

    return(results)
```

2. Final Genetic Algorithm

```
def evolution(staff_list, workload_table, num_iterations, pop_size):  
    population = generate_staff_list_population(num_lists = pop_size, staff_list = staff_list)  
    if(pop_size < 4):  
        pop_size = 4  
  
    for i in range(num_iterations):  
        # compute fitness  
        ranked_staff_lists = rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population = population, workload_table = workload_table)  
  
        # keep only top 2  
        population = []  
        for j in range(2):  
            population.append(ranked_staff_lists[j][1])  
  
        # crossover & mutate  
        childs = crossover(parents = population, num_childs = pop_size-2)  
        childs = mutate(parents = childs, num_mutations = 10)  
  
        # new population  
        population.extend(childs)  
  
    winner = rank_staff_lists(staff_list_population = population, workload_table = workload_table)[0]  
    print(winner)
```



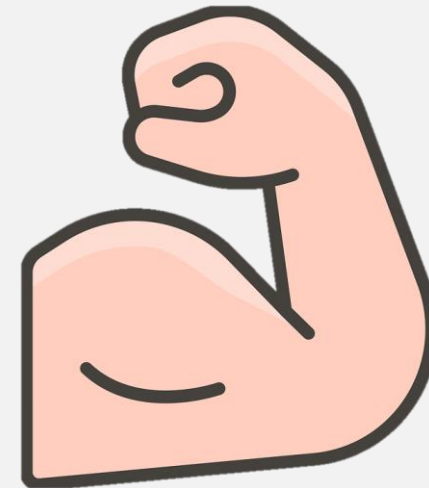
Understand Results

- Now, we can run our algorithm

```
evolution(staff_list = staff_list, workload_table = workload_table, num_iterations = 10, pop_size=4)
```

```
[0.5577464788732394,
```

	DAY	ID	START	CONTRACT
0	Monday	1	7	10
1	Monday	2	12	10
2	Monday	3	8	10
3	Monday	4	6	10
4	Monday	5	13	10
5	Monday	6	6	10
6	Monday	7	9	10
7	Monday	8	13	10
8	Monday	9	10	5
9	Monday	10	1	5
10	Tuesday	1	5	10
11	Tuesday	2	6	10
12	...			



GOOD JOB!

Case

Now get more familiar with genetic algorithms:

- Play with the different parameters e.g. `num_childs`, how does it influence the results?
- Try to implement another `cost_function`, how does it influence the results?
- Remember the national park roadtrip problem from lecture 2? Take a look at the work of Nathan Brixius (↗ [here](#)) and Randal Olson (↗ [here](#), and ↗ [here](#))

Just
{ Keep }
Coding