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# Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) algorithm and Clustering

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# Outline

1 Artificial Bee Colony (ABC)

2 Comparison

3 Clustering

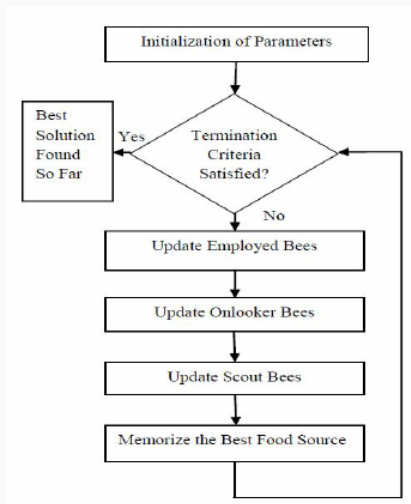
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# Phases



**Figure 1:** Phases of ABC. Source: Kumar, S. et al. (2014)

# Initialization

1. Data
2. Generate the initial solution
3. Evaluate the **nectar** (fitness)

Parameters:

- The number of initial food sources  $SN$

Simulation:

- Initial solution input
- Initial food sources

# Employed bees

```
4. While (Condition not met){  
5. For each employed bee{  
    Produce new solution  
    Greedy selection }
```

## Finding neighbour

$$v_{ij} = z_{ij} + \phi_{ij}(z_{ij} - z_{kj})$$

# Employed bees

```
4. While (Condition not met){  
5. For each employed bee{  
    Produce new solution  
    Greedy selection }  
}
```

## Calculate fitness

$$fit_i = \frac{1}{1/f_i}$$

# Onlooker bees

6. Calculate the probabilities of solution
7. For each onlooker bee{  
    Select a solution using probabilities  
    Produce new solution  
    Greedy selection }

## Calculate probabilities

$$p_i = \frac{fit_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{SN} fit_i}$$



# Scout bees

8. Abandon non-improving solution
9. Replace it with new solution

Parameter:

- The limit

# Scout bees

8. Abandon non-improving solution
9. Replace it with new solution

Parameter:

- The limit

## Finding new solution

$$z_i^j = z_{min}^j + \delta_i^j(z_{max}^j - z_{min}^j)$$

# Stopping criteria

```
10. Record the best solution }  
11. End
```

Parameters:

- Maximum number of iterations
- Maximum number of unimproved global minimum

# Intensification vs Diversification

## Local search

Create new solution from neighbours

- The employed bee
- The onlooker bee (with tendency)

# Intensification vs Diversification

## Local search

Create new solution from neighbours

- The employed bee
- The onlooker bee (with tendency)

## Global search

Replace current solution using new solution found from solution space

- Abandon scheme
- The scout bee

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# Escaping local optim

Simulated annealing:

- Being able to accept worse solution based on temperature

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Simulated annealing:

- Being able to accept worse solution based on temperature

ABC:

- Abandon solution that does not improve for many iterations (combined with global search)



# Reproduction

## Genetic Algorithm:

- Selection
- Crossover
- Mutation
- Evaluation
- Update

# Reproduction

## Genetic Algorithm:

- Selection
- Crossover
- Mutation
- Evaluation
- Update

## Each bee in ABC:

- Finding neighbour
- Creat new solution
- (Randomly)
- Calculate fitness
- Greedily select

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# Adjustment

**Solution representation:**

$k \times D$  matrix

# Adjustment

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$k \times D$  matrix  $\Rightarrow$  vector

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$$z_{ij}^* = \frac{z_{ij}}{\max_j |z_{ij}|}$$

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## Initialize different foods sources

- Evenly assigned across the solution space  $\times$
- Randomly sample between bounds  $\times$

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- Randomly sample between bounds  $\times$
- Sample from the existing data points



# Constraint and Relaxation

Minimum cluster size:  $\frac{n}{2d}$

Too hard to find a solution so we:

- Simulate initial input solution up to 4000 times
- Initialize food sources up to 2500 times
- Globally search in the scout bee up to 2000 times

# Constraint and Relaxation

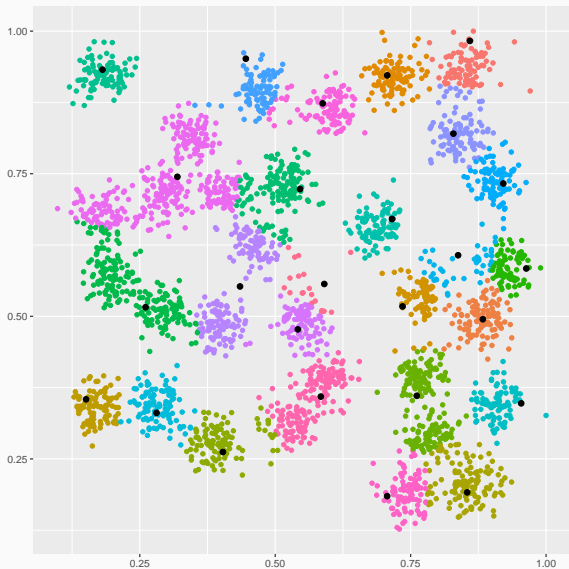
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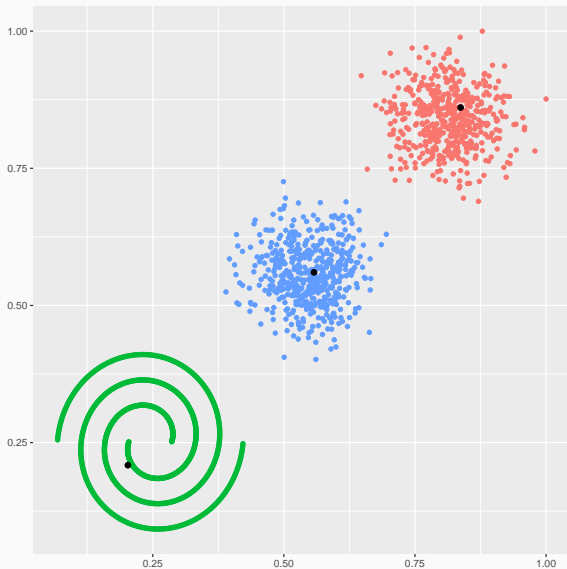
- Simulate initial input solution up to 4000 times
- Initialize food sources up to 2500 times
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Minimum cluster size is relaxed to  $\frac{n}{10d}$  if the algorithm reaches the first two condition

# Result 1



# Result 2



Kumar, S., Sharma, V. K., & Kumari, R. (2014).  
Randomized memetic artificial bee colony algorithm.  
arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.0102.