

Semester 4 Project Defense

Module : Collective Intelligence

Branch : Artificial Intelligence

Training Neural Networks with Firefly Optimization Algorithm

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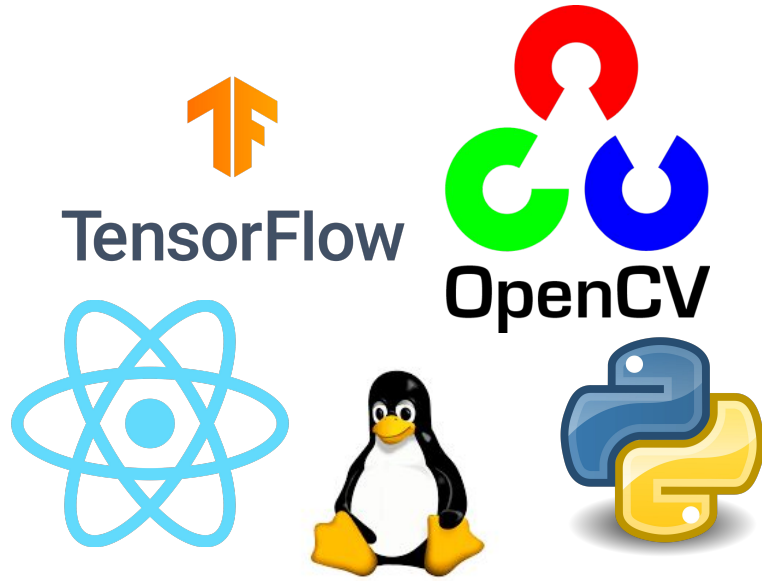
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Academic Year 2022-2023

Outline

- Collective Intelligence
- Swarm intelligence optimization
- Firefly algorithm
- Neural Network
- FireFly in Neural Network
- Experimental Results
- Conclusion & Perspectives

Collective Intelligence

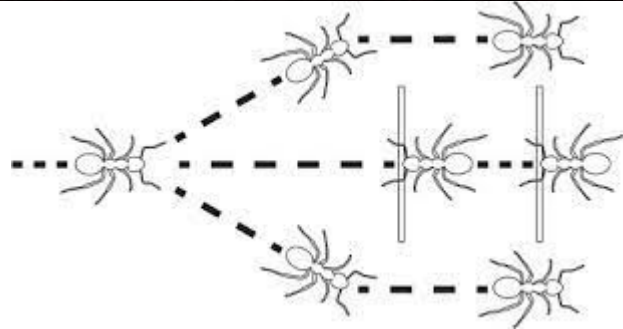


- Collective intelligence is the collaboration of a group to gather and utilize the knowledge, skills, and contributions of its members to solve problems and make decisions.
- It recognizes that the collective wisdom of a group can surpass the abilities of any individual.
- Examples include crowdsourcing, collaborative decision-making, and open-source projects.
- Waze rely on crowdsourcing where drivers self-report accidents and other incidents, providing real-time information to app users.

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Swarm Intelligence Optimization



- Swarm intelligence optimization is a branch of artificial intelligence that focuses on developing algorithms inspired from the cooperative behavior of insects, birds, and other social animals
- Population examples: ants, birds, bees, fireflies etc...
- While collective intelligence encompasses a broader range of human endeavors, swarm intelligence specifically develops algorithms that mimic the behavior of social creatures for optimization purposes.

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- The Firefly Algorithm is a metaheuristic optimization algorithm that takes inspiration from the flashing behavior of fireflies to solve optimization problems.
- It leverages the attractiveness between fireflies to guide their movement in the search space and converge towards the optimal solutions.
- The attractiveness between fireflies is determined by factors such as their brightness and distance.

1. Attractiveness (brightness) expression:

$$attractiveness = \frac{\exp(-\alpha \times distance(i, j))}{(1 + beta \times distance(i, j))}$$

- **alpha:** light absorption coefficient
- **beta:** randomization parameter

2. Movement update expression:

$$newP = currentP(i) + attractiveness \times (currentP(j) - currentP(i)) \\ + rand(-1, 1)$$

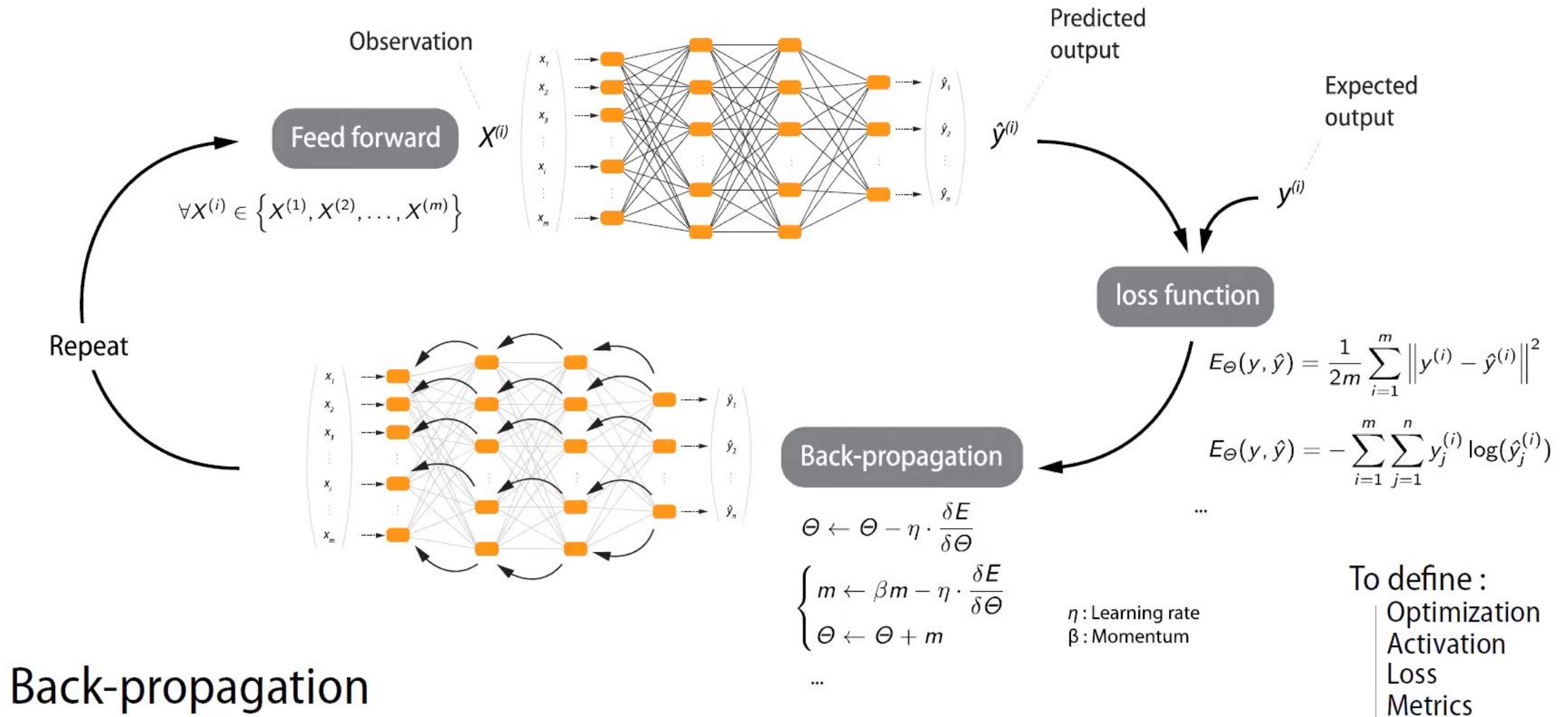
[H] Firefly Algorithm

- 1: **Input:** Population size, maximum number of iterations, alpha (light absorption coefficient), beta (randomization parameter)
- 2: **Output:** The best solution found among the fireflies
- 3: **Initialization:**
- 4: Initialize firefly population randomly within the search space
- 5: Calculate the fitness (objective function value) for each firefly in the population
- 6: **Repeat** for a specified number of iterations:
- 7: **for each** firefly (i) **do**
- 8: **for each** other firefly (j) **do**
- 9: **if** the fitness of firefly j is greater than the fitness of firefly i **then**
- 10: Calculate the attractiveness (brightness) between fireflies i and j using the formula:
- 11: $\text{attractiveness} = \exp(-\alpha \times \text{distance}(i, j)) / (1 + \beta \times \text{distance}(i, j))$
- 12: Move firefly i towards firefly j with a step size determined by attractiveness and randomization:
- 13: $\text{newPosition} = \text{currentPosition}(i) + \text{attractiveness} \times (\text{currentPosition}(j) - \text{currentPosition}(i)) + \text{rand}(-1, 1)$
- 14: **if** The fitness of the new position is better than the fitness of firefly i **then**
- 15: Update firefly i's position to the new position
- 16: **end if**
- 17: **end if**
- 18: Calculate the fitness of the updated firefly i
- 19: **end for**
- 20: **end for**
- 21: **Output:** The best solution found among the fireflies

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Deep Neural Networks

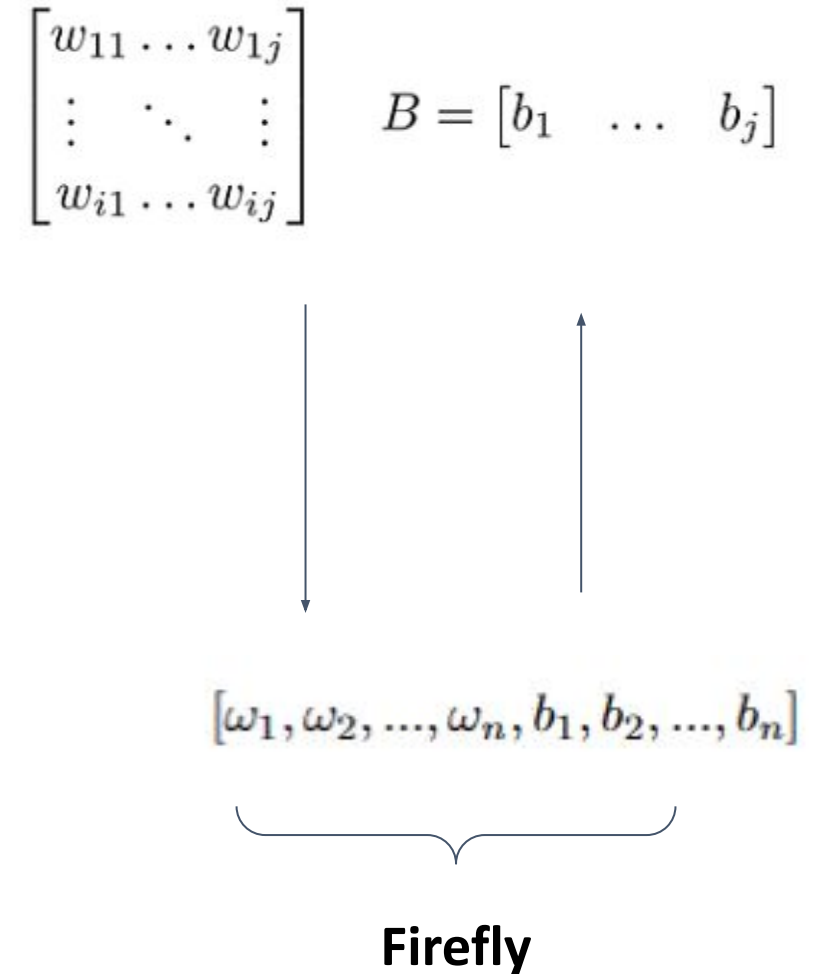


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FireFly in Neural Networks

- Population: flatten and stack weights and biases in t order
 $W_1b_1W_2b_2\dots W_nb_n$
- Fitness function: 1-loss = Accuracy
- The FireFly Algorithm will replace the **BackPropagation** Algorithm
- Firefly hyperparameters: (hyper-parameters)
 1. **selection_range**
 2. **num_fireflies**
 3. **num_iterations**
 4. **alpha**
 5. **beta**



Plan

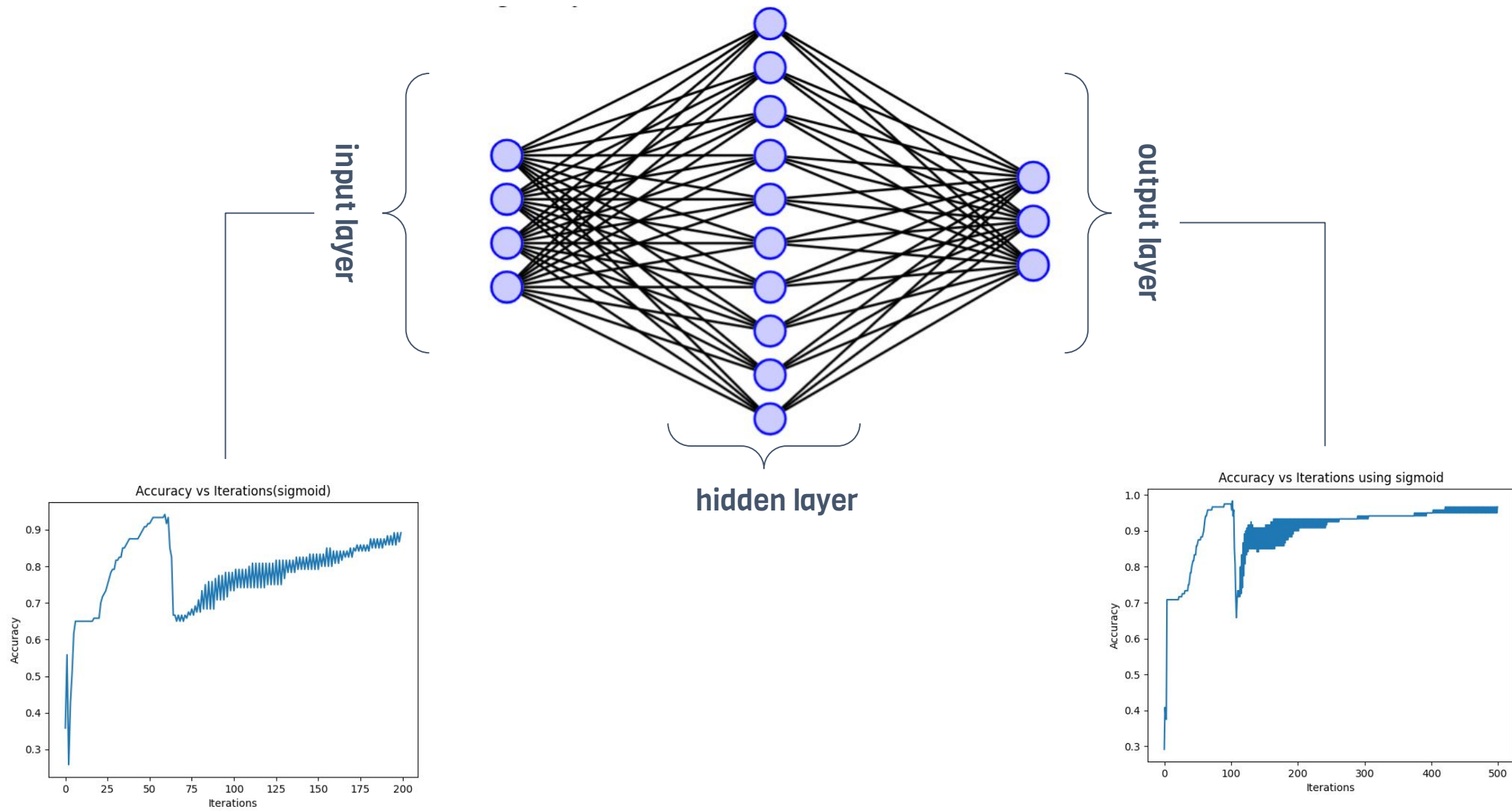
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Attribute Information:

- 1. sepal length in cm
- 2. sepal width in cm
- 3. petal length in cm
- 4. petal width in cm
- 5. class: Iris Setosa, Iris Versicolour, Iris Virginica



Id	SepalLengthCm	SepalWidthCm	PetalLengthCm	PetalWidthCm	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa



1. number of fireflies :

num_fireflies	5	20	50
Time Expended	12.1	1m15s	5m11s
Accuracy	0.4387	0.593	0.6458

2. number of iterations:

num_iterations	100	1000	10000
Time Expended	8.7s	1m14s	13m4s
Accuracy	0.5725	0.5908	0.6083

3. the parameter alpha

α	0.01	0.2	2
Time Expended	1m13s	1m15s	1m10s
Accuracy	0.6012	0.6074	0.5608

4. the parameter beta

β	0.01	1	10
Time Expended	1m13s	1m9s	1m13s
Accuracy	0.5654	0.6220	0.5520

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4. the parameter beta

β	0.01	1	10
Time Expended	1m13s	1m9s	1m13s
Accuracy	0.5654	0.6220	0.5520

- num_fireflies = 50
- num_iterations = 10000
- alpha = 0.2
- beta = 1

- NN best accuracy : 88 %
- Firefly best accuracy : 64 %

Algorithm	Backpropagation	FireFly
Time expended	0.2s	5m11s
Accuracy	88%	70%

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Conclusion & Perspectives

- Try the firefly on a big dataset where it can outperform GD
- try another form of fitness function
- Explore more the different parameters (num_iterations , num_fireflies)
- hybridization of FOA and GD to train NN

Thank You