

Analysis of Ancestry in Genetic Programming with a Graph Database

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The Big Picture

- Genetic programming demonstrated to be effective for a variety of applications.
- Difficult to determine how this process works.
- Databases allow examination of the internal interactions of a run.
- Graph databases more efficient at this task than relational databases.
- This knowledge may be used to improve genetic programming algorithms.

Outline

- 1 Genetic Programming
- 2 Graph Database
- 3 Experimental Setup
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusions

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Genetic Programming Overview

- Genetic Programming is based upon biological principles.
- Individuals form a population.
- Transformations
 - Crossover (XO)
 - Mutation
 - Reproduction
 - Elitism
- Transformations occur over a specified number of generations.
- Individuals are rated by their fitness.

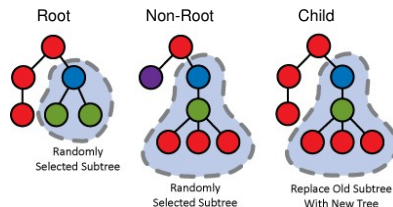
Transformations

Crossover sexual reproduction
(root and non-root)

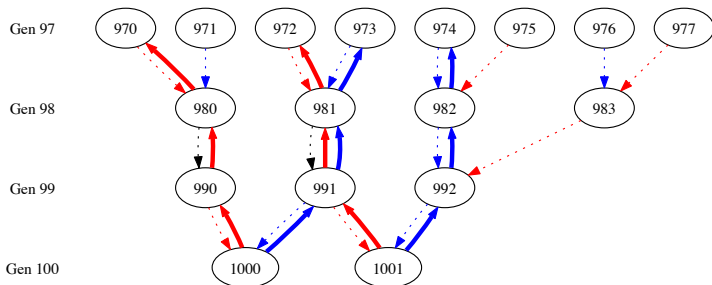
Mutation subtrees altered

Reproduction asexual reproduction

Elitism reproduction based on fitness



geneticprogramming.us

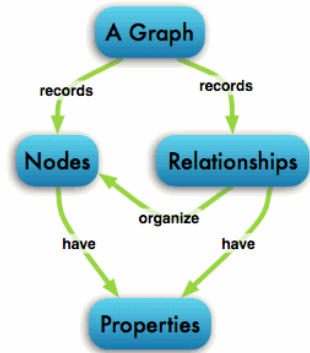


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Neo4j

- information is stored using a graph
- nodes and relationships
- efficient recursive queries compared with traditional databases



Neo4j <http://goo.gl/nzRWSV>

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- Configurations

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Run Configurations

Target Function $\sin(x)$

Variables x (range 0.0 to 6.2, incremented by steps of 0.1)

Constants range between -5.0 and 5.0

Operations addition (+), subtraction (-), multiplication (*),
protected division (/)

Generation Number 100

Population Size Per Gen 1,000 and 10,000

Transform Percentages crossover (90%), mutation (1%), reproduction (9%)

Elitism best 1%

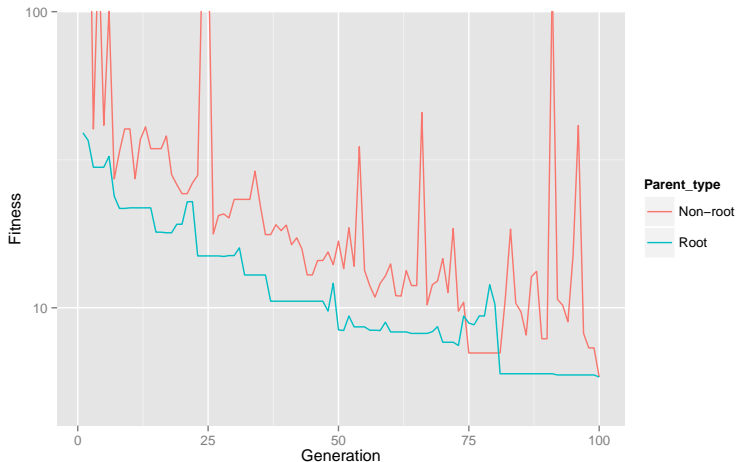
Fitness absolute error between target function and
individual function

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 - Fitness Over Time
 - Improved Transformations
 - Common Ancestor
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Fitness Over Time

What does the fitness of the “winning” individual’s ancestry line look like over time?



Percentage of Improved Transformations

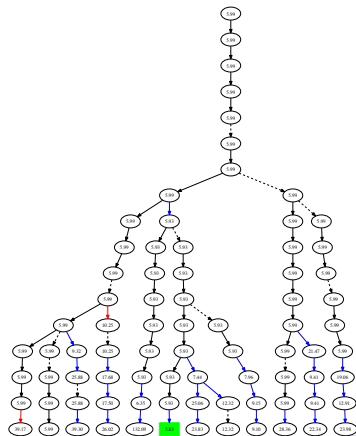
How often does mutation and crossover improve fitness?

Results for Three 1,000 Individual Runs and One 10,000 Individual Run



Common Ancestor

Does a group of individuals have a common root parent ancestor and how many initial generation individuals have descendants in the final generation?



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Conclusions

- We can gather internal data efficiently.
- Provides more in depth information than statistical summaries.
- Support for hypotheses.

Future Work

- Trying different setup configurations.
- Enforcing the root parent to have better fitness in XO.
- Dynamically change parameters.

Thanks!

Questions?