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# The “Magic” of Machine Learning through Genetic Algorithms

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# ➔ What will you get out of this talk?

- Understanding of the fundamentals of Genetic Algorithms
  - Generations
  - Fitness
  - Populations
  - Solutions

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# The Knapsack Problem

## **The Knapsack Problem**

I'm going on a camping trip and have a list of items, each with a weight and priority, that I would like to take with me but I've only got room in my backpack for 100 lbs of things.

What can I take with me?

# ➡ What is a Genetic Algorithm?



genetic algorithm



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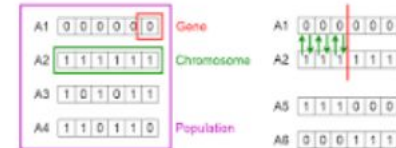
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Tools

About 59,900,000 results (0.48 seconds)

The **genetic algorithm** is a method for solving both constrained and unconstrained optimization problems that is based on natural selection, the process that drives biological evolution. The **genetic algorithm** repeatedly modifies a population of individual solutions.

## Genetic Algorithms



towardsdatascience.com

[What Is the Genetic Algorithm? - MATLAB & Simulink - MathWorks](https://www.mathworks.com/help/gads/what-is-the-genetic-algorithm.html)

<https://www.mathworks.com/help/gads/what-is-the-genetic-algorithm.html>



About this result



Feedback

 **Softball #1**

**1**

→ **Softball #2**

0



→ Softball #3

[0, 1, 1, 0, 1]

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# What is a solution?

## What is a solution?

- A bit array [1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,0]
- Represents a possible solution to a problem.
- Can indicate raw data or multiple Boolean values.

→ Solution

[0,0,0,0,0]

[0,1]

[1,1,0,0,1,0,1,1,1,1]

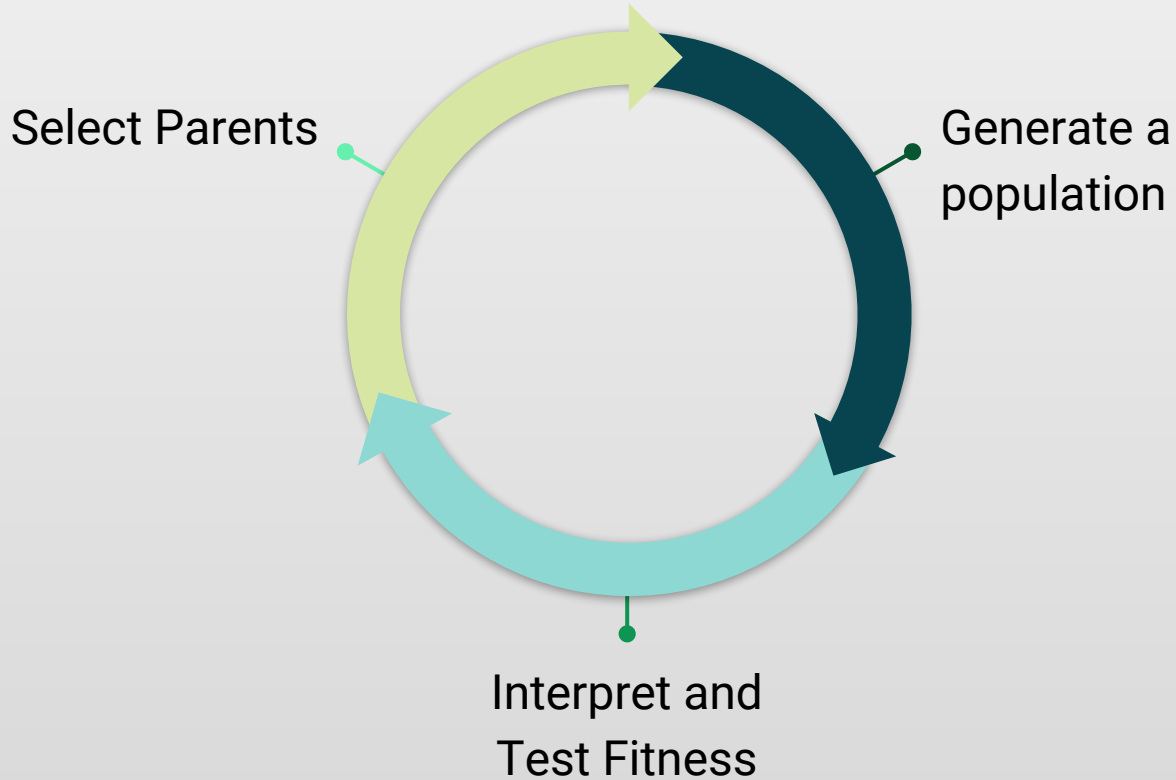
[1,1,0,0]

[.25, .17, .87, .90, .00]

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# Generation Cycle

# ➡ Generation Cycle



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# Generate a Population

## **Initial Generation**

Generate a random population of solutions.



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# Interpret and Test Fitness

## Interpretation

- A problem specific function that translates a solution into something that is workable is typically needed.

## Interpretation Knapsack Example

- Given 10 possible items that could be in a backpack.
- Each item is either in or out of the backpack.
- Our bit array represents multiple true/false values.
- [1,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,1,0]

## Fitness

- The numeric representation of how close a specific solution is to solving the given problem.
- Fitness functions are specific to the problem you're trying to solve.
- A fitness function will evaluate the solution and return a number.
- The higher the number the more “fit” a solution is.

## Fitness Example

```
function findFitness(solution) {  
    var fitness = 0,  
        i = 0,  
        desiredBits = 2;  
  
    for (var i = 0; i < solution.length; i++) {  
        fitness += solution[i];  
    }  
  
    return {  
        value: 1 / Math.abs(fitness - desiredBits),  
        perfect: (fitness == desiredBits)  
    };  
}
```

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# Select Parents

## **Select Parents**

- Find the top solutions based on fitness score.
- Typically a higher fitness only provides a greater chance to be selected not a guarantee.

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# Generate a Population



## **Generate a Population**

- Take the top selected parents and mate them to create a new population.
- Not constrained by traditional biological boundaries.

## ➡ Generation Crossover

- Split both parents near the middle to mate them.
- [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?] and [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?]
  - [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?]
  - [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?]
  - [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?]
  - [?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?]
  - etc.

## ➡ Generation Mutation

- After mating, each bit has a small random chance to be flipped.
- The chance of mutation is called the mutation rate and it is typically around 1%.
- [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
  - [0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0]
  - [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1]
  - [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
  - [0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0]
  - etc.

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# Termination Conditions

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# → Termination Conditions

A termination condition tells our algorithm when to stop creating more generations.

There are three common ones:

1. Time
2. Generation Count
3. Fitness Threshold

## **Termination - Time**

Stops processing after a certain interval of time has passed.

“Only create new solutions and generations for 3 minutes then stop.”

## Termination - Generation Count

Stop looking for new solutions after you have reached a certain number of generations.

“Only create 1000 generations and then return the best solution found during that time.”

## Termination - Fitness Threshold

When an ideal fitness score is known then it is good practice to stop processing once that threshold is found.

“A perfect fitness score is 1.0, if you find a solution with that fitness stop processing and return the solution with the 1.0 fitness score.”



# Demos

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## → Code

- Raw bit count
- Knapsack Problem
- JavaScript function generator

## Summary

- Genetic Algorithms solve a problem.
- A solution is one possible way to solve the problem.
- A generation is a series of solutions from the same parents.
- Problem Specific
  - Fitness Function
  - Interpretation Function
- Termination Conditions indicate when to stop processing.
- Generational Cycle
  - Generate Population
  - Test Fitness
  - Find Parents

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# Thank you!

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