ABC - Stands for Artificial Bee Colony



Erciyes University, Engineering Faculty
Computer Engineering Department
Kayseri/Türkiye

A powerful and efficient algorithm for numerical function optimization: artificial bee colony (ABC) algorithm

<u>Dervis Karaboga</u> & <u>Bahriye Basturk</u> ⊠

Journal of Global Optimization 39, 459–471(2007) Cite this article

The movement of the bees is recorded in three phases

Employed Phase-

- Generate a new solution.
- · Calculate new fitness.
- Apply greedy selection.

Onlooker Phase-

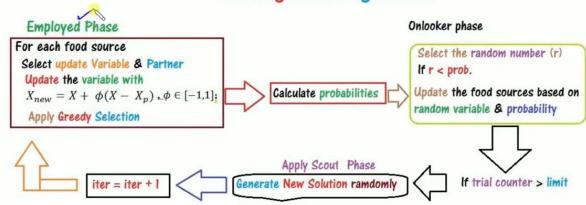
- Calculate the probabilities.
- Produce a new solution depending on probability.
- Calculate new fitness.
- · Apply greedy selection.

Scout Phase-

Find the abandoned solution (based on the value of *limit*)

 Generate a new solution randomly to replace them.





Illustrative Example

Maximize
$$f(X) = x_1^2 - x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3$$

where $-5 \le x_1, x_2 \le 5$

ABC Parameter Setting (used only for illustration)

Randomly chosen:

Swarm (Population) Size = 10; No. of cycle (Iteration) = 20

Dimension of the problem = 2 ; Limit = 1

No. of employed bees = no. of onlooker bees = food sources = 5

In ABC, our Goal is to calculate and update these values

Randomly Initialize food source

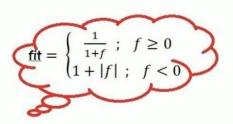
between -5 & 5

Calculate function values f(x):

food Source		f(x)		fit	trial	
3.1472 4.0579 -3.7301 4.1338 1.3236	-4.0246 -2.2150 0.4688 4.5751 4.6489	;	[31.9645] 32.6168 13.2971 48.6753 41.4537]	;	0.0303 0.0297 0.0699 0.0201 0.0236	

Maximize

Calculate the fitness :



Minimize

Randomly Initialize food source

between -5 & 5

Calculate function values f(x):

Calculate the fitness :

Set the initial trial vector

food Source f(x)trial T0.03031 [31.9645] -4.02460 32.6168 0.0297 4.0579 -2.2150 -3.7301 0.4688 0 0 0

Maximize

0.0699 13.2971 0.0201 4.5751

Minimize

Updation rule for Trial Counter

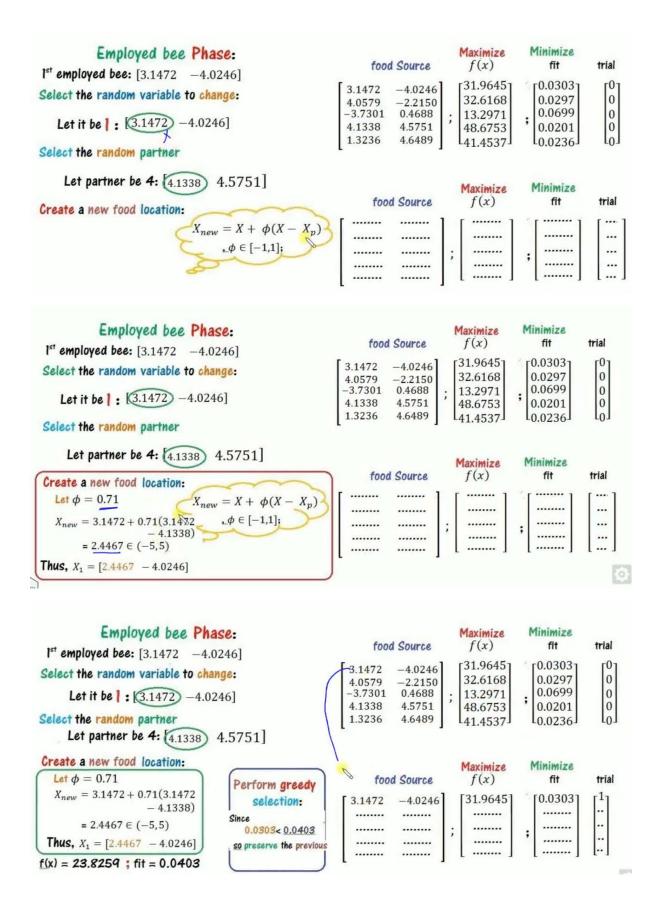
If solution

Couldn't improve then we increase trail counter by 1.

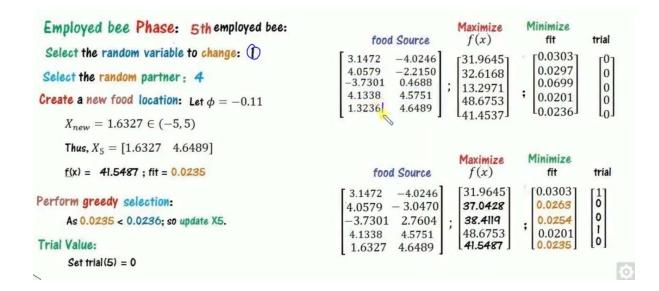
3.1472

4.1338

• Improve, we reset to 0

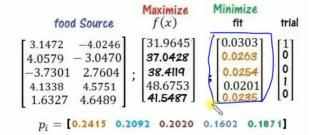


Employed bee Phase: 2nd employed bee: Select the random variable to change: 2 Select the random partner: 3 Create a new food location: Let $\phi=0.31$ $X_{new}=-2.2150+0.31(-2.2150-0.4688)$ $=-3.0470\in(-5,5)$ Thus, $X_2=[4.0579-3.0470]$ $f(x)=37.0428$; fit = 0.0263 Perform greedy selection: As 0.0263<0.0297; so update food source. Trial Value: As there is an update, set trial(2) = 0	food Source [3.1472	Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 32.6168 \\ 13.2971 \\ 48.6753 \\ 41.4537 \end{bmatrix}$ Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 37.0428 \\ \end{bmatrix}$	Minimize fit (0.0303) (0.0297) (0.0699) (0.0201) (0.0236) (0.0263)	
Employed bee Phase: 3rd employed bee: Select the random variable to change: 2 Select the random partner: 1 Create a new food location: Let $\phi=0.51$ $X_{new}=2.7604\in(-5,5)$ Thus, $X_3=[-3.73012.7604]$ $f(x)=38.4119$; fit = 0.0254 Perform greedy selection: As 0.0254 < 0.0699; so update X3. Trial Value: trial(3) = 0	food Source 3.1472	Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 32.6168 \\ 13.2971 \\ 48.6753 \\ 41.4537 \end{bmatrix}$ Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 37.0428 \\ 38.4119 \\$	Minimize fit [0.0303] 0.0297 0.0699 ; 0.0201 0.0236] Minimize fit [0.0303] 0.0263 ; 0.0254	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{trial} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{trial} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \dots \\ \cdots \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} $
Employed bee Phase: 4th employed bee: Select the random variable to change: 1 Select the random partner: 2 Create a new food location: Let $\phi = -0.21$ $X_{new} = 4.1179 \in (-5,5)$ Thus, $X_4 = [4.1179 4.5751]$ $f(x) = 48.5848$; fit = 0.0202 Perform greedy selection: As 0.0201 < 0.0202; so no CHANGE. Trial Value: Set trial (4) = 1	food Source [3.1472	Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 32.6168 \\ 13.2971 \\ 48.6753 \\ 41.4537 \end{bmatrix}$ Maximize $f(x)$ $\begin{bmatrix} 31.9645 \\ 37.0428 \\ 38.419 \\ 48.6753 \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$	Minimize fit [0.0303] 0.0297 0.0699 0.0201 0.0236] Minimize fit [0.0303] 0.0263 0.0254 0.0201	

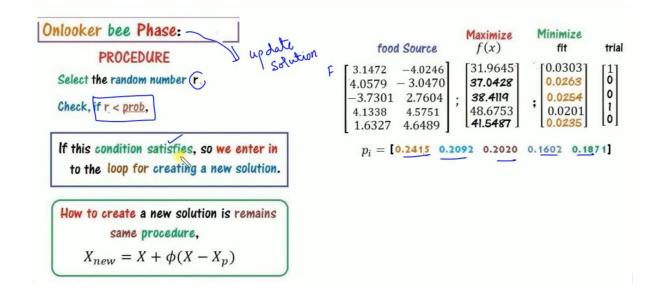


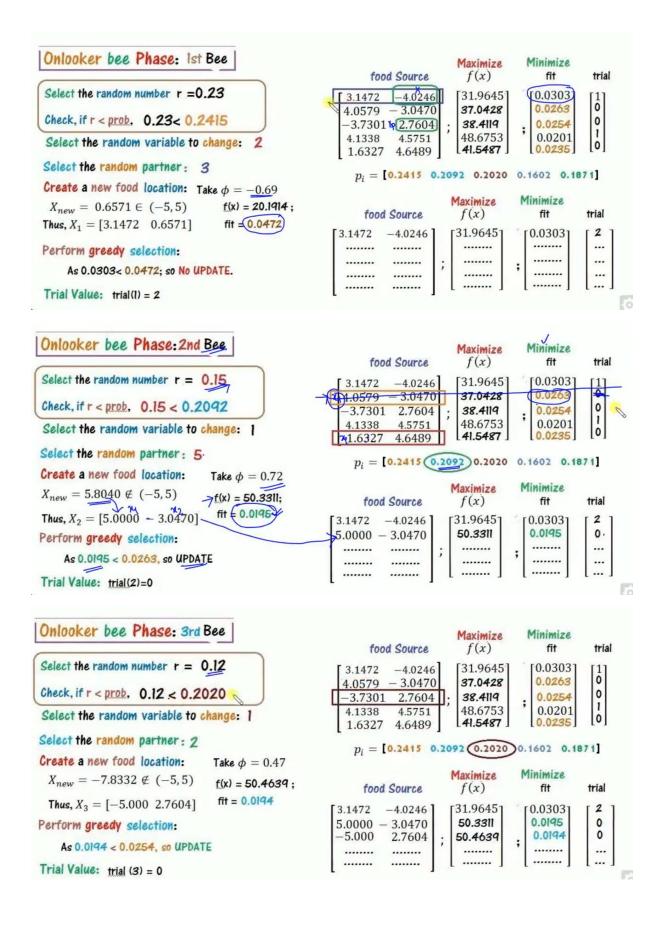
Onlooker bee Phase:

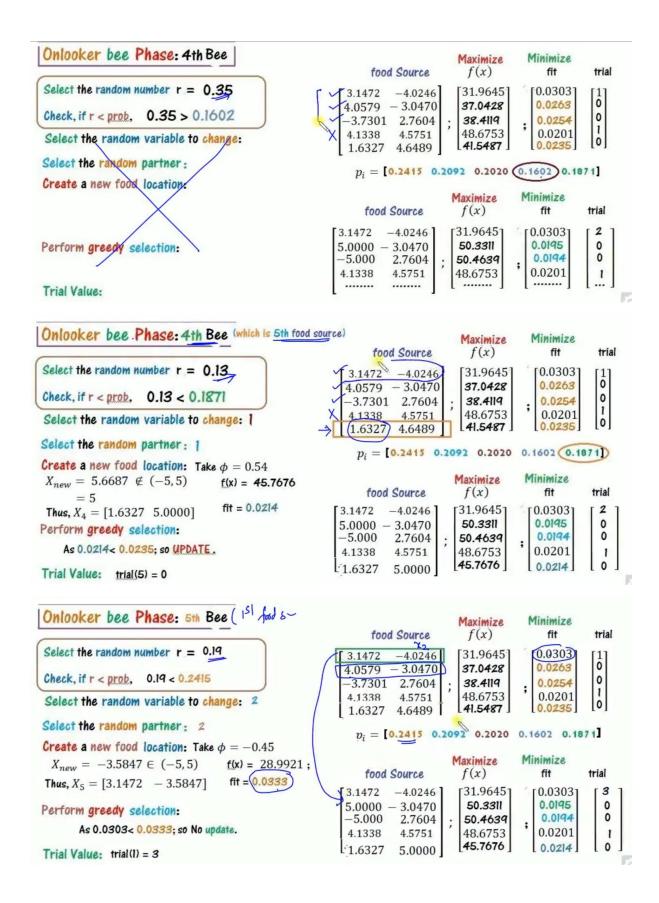
Calculate the probabilities using $p_i = rac{fit_i}{\sum fit_i}$

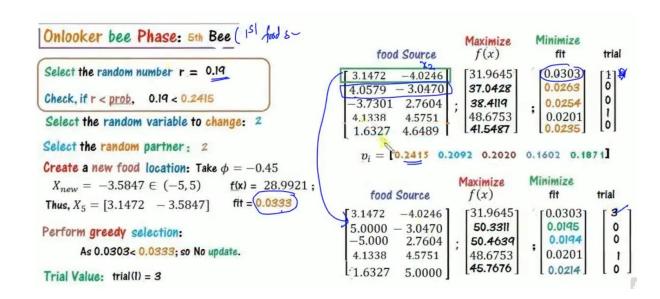


Based on these probabilities, we implement the onlooker phase.









Difference between Employed & Onlooker Bee Phases



Onlooker -

a food source may or may not

generate a new solution, that depends on the random number selected for a particular onlooker bee as well as the probabilities of the food source.

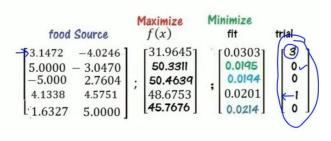
SCOUT Phase.

Remember, Scout phase may or may not be encountered in every iteration.

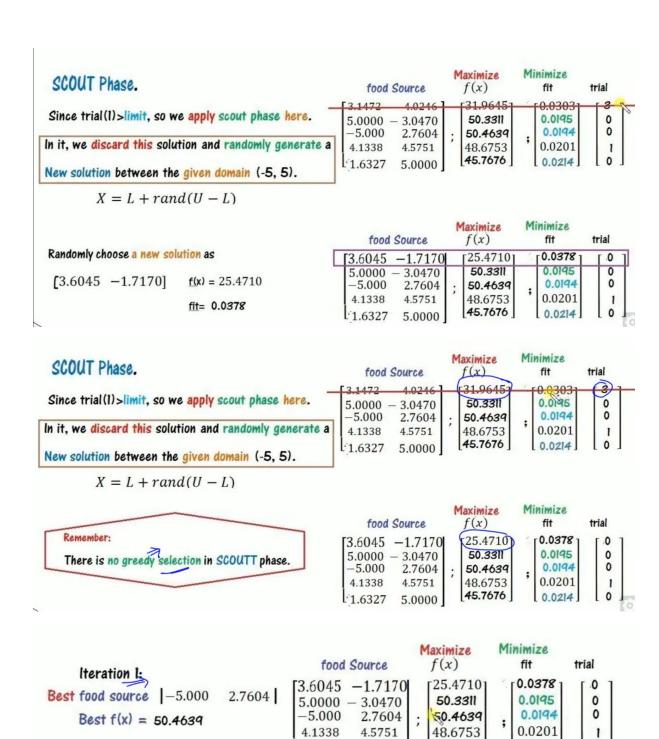
Firstly, we need to check, whether

Scout phase bee implemented or not?

That decision is taken on the basis of trial values & limit.







1.6327

5.0000

45.7676

0.0214

0

Summary

