

# **CSE/ECE 848 Introduction to Evolutionary Computation**

## **Module 3 - Lecture 15 - Part 6 Learning Classifier Systems Variants**

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# Difference of Opinion

- Holland's approach: – Learning as iterative adaptation – LCS as a continuous adaptation process of one solution.
- DeJong's approach:– Learning as generational optimization– LCS as a generational optimization process of a set of alternative solutions (like a GA)

# Pittsburgh vs MI Approach

- Each individual encodes an entire problem solution
  - Each individual encodes an entire set of rules
  - Whole rule sets are evaluated
  - Complete competing problem solutions evolve
    - An offline learning system that learns iteratively from sets of problem instances
    - Typically, small rulesets evolve
- One complete problem solution is encoded
  - Each individual encodes one single rule
  - Rules are evaluated individually
  - Rules evolve (competitively) individually
    - An online learning system that learns iteratively from single problem instances
    - Typically, solutions with a larger number of (local) rules evolve

# Shortcomings, LCS

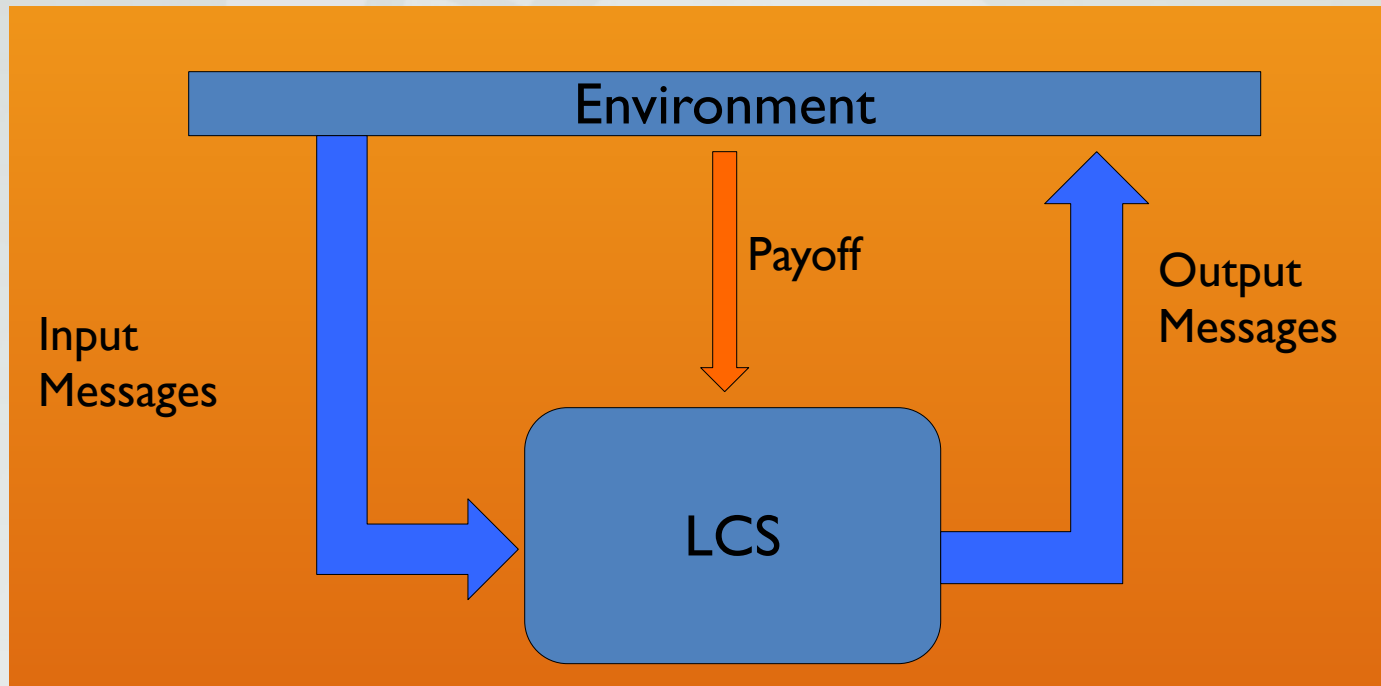
- Bucket brigade tended to not reinforce long rule chains very well. Early rules, essential for performance, got very little
- GA learning was difficult to judge, as are any multi-level learners. Could only judge after time, making progress slow

# Fundamental changes

- Stewart Wilson, 1990's, looked to improve performance of LCS
- Came up with two different approaches to LCS called ZCS and XCS

# Change of system

- Removed the message list. All messages are received from and act against the environment
- Payoff straight from the environment



# Rules interact with Environment

- Rules interact directly with the environment
- Must designate whether they are effectors or detectors
- Rules still maintain a strength value

