Bio-inspired Computing: Bio-inspired Algorithms and Applications

Sonal Lakhotia

University of Goettingen

27.01.2022

Contents

- Introduction
- Recent History of Bio-inspired Computation
- Evolution of Bio-inspired Algorithms
- Review of Algorithms and their Applications
- Evolution in Algorithms with increased complexity
- Future Scope
- References

Introduction

- Nature has inspired computing to a great extent.
- Tests were created to determine if a machine could think like Human.
- The variety, adaptability and sophistication of the natural world has led to the development of efficient, flexible and robust algorithms.
- With increased data explosion and computational complexity, the need for efficient solutions has emerged.
- Intelligent meta-heuristics algorithms like Bio-inspired algorithms resolve complex issues with optimized solutions.

[1]Arpan Kumar Kar, Bio Inspired Computing - A Review of Algorithms and Scope of Applications.

[3] Josh Bongard, Biologically Inspired Computing

Recent History of Bio-inspired Computation

• During the last decades, Bio-inspired Computation has emerged as the most studied branch of Artificial Intelligence.

 Increased number of algorithms are introduced and gaining acceptance and prominence.

 Limited visibility of the newly created algorithms due to recent development might lead to force-fitting of popular algorithms for various use cases.

 Most of the recently developed bio-inspired algorithms support multi-objective problems.

[5] Javier Del Ser, Bio Inspired Computation: Where we stand and What's next.

Evolution of Bio-Inspired Algorithms

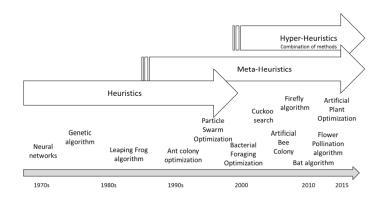


Figure: Development of Bio-inspired Algorithms with time

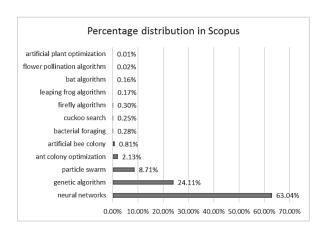


Figure: Percentage Distribution in Scopus of the twelve slightly popular algorithms

Review of Algorithms and their Applications

Neural Networks

- Neural Networks replicate the neurons in any intelligent organism.
- These self-adapting and self-organizing algorithms combine several processing units connected in a network in multiple layers.
- Supervised, Unsupervised and Reinforcement based learning techniques are used to train Neural Networks.

Applications

- Neural networks find extensive usage in pattern recognition, problem detection, rule base association, classification problems, time-series prediction and non-linear regression.
- Language and Speech modelling tasks have been possible through deep learning in recurrent neural networks.

[1]Arpan Kumar Kar, Bio Inspired Computing - A Review of Algorithms and Scope of Applications.

[4]Willam Sayers, Hassan Chizari, Shu-jun Zhang, Review and Classification of Bio-Inspired Algorithms and Their Applications.

Genetic Algorithm

- It is an evolutionary algorithm that mimics natural selection.
- Specific fitness drivers need to be computed in order to obtain a suitable solution.
- Genetic Algorithm uses four basic operators namely reproduction, mutation, crossover and inheritance.
- Fails to address complex high-dimensional and multi-modal problems.

Applications

- In industrial domain for job scheduling, project selection and network analysis.
- In solving multi-variate decision making, parallel computation problems, navigation and load balancing.

[1] Arpan Kumar Kar, Bio Inspired Computing - A Review of Algorithms and Scope of Applications.

[2]Amrita Chakraborty, Arpan Kumar Kar, A Review of Bio Inspired Computing Methods and Potential Examples.

Leaping Frog Algorithm

- Inspired by the food hunting mechanism of frogs.
- Virtual frogs represented as vectors are partitioned into sub-populations called memeplexes and sub-memeplexes.
- The worst frog from each sub-memeplex takes a leap towards food source.
- If the new position is better, the process repeats. Else a new frog is created randomly.
- Until the whole population is shuffled and the termination condition is satisfied, the process repeats.

Applications

- It is used in network scaling, cost minimization problems, permutation-based searching and optimization problems.
- It is computationally complex to implement.

Ant Colony Optimization

- It is inspired by communication between ants while foraging. Ants direct each other by laying pheromones while exploring the environment.
- In the algorithm, pheromones serve as numerical information used to form solutions based on probabilistic search experience.
- Design variables are decided to create candidate solutions and the optimal candidate solution is chosen using parametric probability distribution.

Applications

- It is used for searching and optimization based problems.
- Prominent use cases in signal processing systems, satellite control, target tracking and social graph mining.

[1]Arpan Kumar Kar, Bio Inspired Computing - A Review of Algorithms and Scope of Applications.

[4]Willam Sayers, Hassan Chizari, Shu-jun Zhang, Review and Classification of Bio-Inspired Algorithms and Their Applications.

Particle Swarm Optimization

- Inspired by collective behaviour of a school of fishes, a swarm of insects or a flock of birds.
- Feedback of the group is taken into account for meeting the objective.
- Suited for problems where the function to be optimized is discontinuous and has non-linearly related parameters.
- Suitability of the candidate solution based on fitness function is evaluated by each member of the swarm.

Applications

- It is used in deterministic and constraint-based optimization problems.
- Used in scheduling, segmenting digital images and multi-criteria decision problems.

Bacterial Foraging Optimization

- Based on the elimination of organisms with poor abilities to locate or ingest food for survival.
- Assumption that organisms search and obtain food in a way that maximizes their energy intake per unit time spent on food search.
- Operators like swarming, reproduction, chemotaxis and elimination-dispersal to find optimal solution.

Applications

- It is used in multi-objective problems, dynamic resource allocation, pattern recognition and job scheduling.
- Poor convergence capability for complex optimization problems.

Cuckoo Search

- Inspired by the breeding behaviour of the cuckoos.
- Co-operative breeding, nest takeover and intra-specific brood parasitism is imitated by the algorithm.
- The nests in which eggs are to be laid and new candidate solution generation are identified through a Levy flight.
- Re-distribution and mixing of eggs in order to find a optimal solution.

Applications

- Used in multi-objective scheduling and allocation problems.
- Path identification for network analysis and knapsack problems.

Artificial Bee Colony

- Inspired by the communication, task allocation, foraging, site selection and mating behaviours of honey bees.
- This optimization algorithm finds the most optimal numerical solution.
- Fitness functions based on various parameters derive a number of candidate solution.
- Based on the suitability, the most optimal solution is selected.

Applications

- Used in routing and task allocation problems.
- It can be used to optimize multi-modal and multi-variate problems.

Firefly Algorithm

- Inspired by behaviour of fireflies involving luminescent signalling and avoiding being preyed.
- A population of fireflies is created and fitness parameters are modified to obtain the best suited solution. This happens iteratively, until a best solution is obtained.
- Firefly algorithms gives better performance over other swarm algorithms with multi-modal functions.

Applications

- Used with multi-modal functions, NP-hard problems, continuous and discrete search problems.
- Can be combined with other algorithms for optimization.

Bat Algorithm

- It uses the echolocation behaviour of bats to find food and prey.
- Unless a prey or food source is reached, the flight velocity and frequency and loudness of the cry is adjusted iteratively.

Applications

- Used for clustering, vector matching, multi-values system based and multi-objective optimization.
- Better performance than Genetic Algorithms and Particle Search Optimization in constrained optimization tasks.

Flower Pollination Algorithm

- It is inspired by the pollination mechanism in flowers.
- The pollination process would enable the best candidate solution vector to be stimulated.
- The process runs iteratively evaluating random candidate solution vectors.

Applications

- Finds application in civil engineering, energy management, emission control, electromagnetism and linear programming problems.
- Used in global optimization problems and high complexity convergence problems.

Artificial Plant Optimization

- Inspired by growth mechanism in plants.
- Oxygen, water and sunlight affect photosynthesis. Considering
 Oxygen and water would be distributed equally, the plant growth
 would be affected if light is not uniformly distributed.
- Phototropism is used to find an optimal solution, the case in which the plant growth takes place in the direction of light.

Applications

- Used in global optimization problems like protein folding, wireless senor networks
- Finds application in network configuration simulation and molecular structure analysis.

Evolution in Algorithms with increased complexity

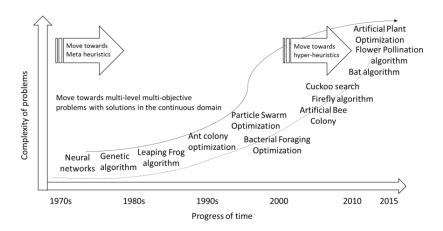


Figure: Evolution of Bio-inspired algorithms with increase in complexity of problems

Future Scope

- Optimization of the newly-developed algorithms like flower-pollination, bat algorithm, leaping frog algorithm to make it more popular like neural networks and Ant Colony Optimization.
- Application of bio-inspired algorithms not only in engineering, but also in cross-domain fields, e.g. applying neural networks in production management and supply-chain management.
- Exploration and theoretical understanding of further newly developed algorithms like bird based algorithms namely eagles and doves and animal based algorithms like monkeys, lions, wolves and sharks.
- Developments and further understanding of these algorithms would enable to determine optimal algorithms as per the use case.

References

- 1 Arpan Kumar Kar, Bio Inspired Computing A Review of Algorithms and Scope of Applications. Link
- 2 Amrita Chakraborty, Arpan Kumar Kar, A Review of Bio Inspired Computing Methods and Potential Examples. Link
- 3 Josh Bongard, Biologically Inspired Computing Link
- 4 Willam Sayers, Hassan Chizari, Shu-jun Zhang, Review and Classification of Bio-Inspired Algorithms and Their Applications. Link
- 5 Javier Del Ser, Bio Inspired Computation: Where we stand and What's next. Link

Thank you for your attention.