

Fall 2020: CSCI 4588/5588 Programming Assignment #1”.

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Solution to Part 1 – Hill Climbing Algorithm

Program:

```
import numpy as np
import os
import collections

class HillClimbing:
    """
    Initializing the constants
    STRING_LENGTH and NUMBER_OF_ITERATIONS
    """
    def __init__(self):
        self.STRING_LENGTH = 40
        self.MAX = 100

    """
    The below function creates a random array of 0's and 1's
    given the array size and how many ones you want in that array
    """
    def CreateRandomArray(self, arsize, ones):
        onesArray = np.ones(ones, dtype=np.int)
        zerosArray = np.zeros(arsize-ones, dtype=np.int)
        wholeArray = np.concatenate((onesArray, zerosArray), axis = 0)
        np.random.shuffle(wholeArray)
        return wholeArray

    """
    The below function calculates the fitness value for the given random array
    It counts the number of 1's in the given array and applies that in the functi
on and returns
    the fitness value
    """
    def CalculateFitness(self, onescount):
        return abs(13*onescount-170)

    def getOnesCount(self, arr):
        return collections.Counter(arr)[1]

    """
    Given an array of length asize this function returns a array list of
    one bit changed neighbours of length asize
    """
    def getNeighbours(self, arr, asize):
```

```

        neighbours = []
        for index in range(asize):
            temparr = list(arr)
            temparr[index] = 1 - arr[index]
            neighbours.append(temparr)
        return neighbours

    """
    Given a list of neighbourhood arrays
    this function returns largest fitness value and the Largest neighbour VN
    """

    def GetLargestFV(self,arr):
        largestFV = 0
        for a in arr:
            currentOnesCount = self.getOnesCount(a)
            currentFV = self.CalculateFitness(currentOnesCount)
            if currentFV > largestFV:
                largestFV = currentFV
                largestVN = a
        return largestFV, largestVN

def main():
    hc = HillClimbing()
    #reset the algorithm for MAX times
    t = 0
    while t < hc.MAX:
        """
        Selection of random array with zero's and one's evenly distributed to get
the
        Global maximum value and Local Maximum value
        """
        if t%2 == 0:
            randomVC = hc.CreateRandomArray(hc.STRING_LENGTH,np.random.randint(0,
20))
        else:
            randomVC = hc.CreateRandomArray(hc.STRING_LENGTH,np.random.randint(20
,hc.STRING_LENGTH))
        """
        Calculating the number of ones for the random VC and Evaluating the fitne
ss value
        for VC
        """
        randomOnescount = hc.getOnesCount(randomVC)
        funtionvalueRandomVC = hc.CalculateFitness(randomOnescount)

```


Solution for Part 2: Simulated Annealing

Program:

```
import numpy as np
import os
import collections
from math import exp

class SimulatedAnnealing:
    """
    Initializing the constants
    STRING_LENGTH and NUMBER_OF_ITERATIONS
    """
    def __init__(self):
        self.STRING_LENGTH = 50
        self.MAX = 200

    """
    The below function creates a random array of 0's and 1's
    given the array size and how many ones you want in that array
    """
    def CreateRandomArray(self, arsize, ones):
        onesArray = np.ones(ones, dtype=np.int)
        zerosArray = np.zeros(arsize-ones, dtype=np.int)
        wholeArray = np.concatenate((onesArray, zerosArray), axis = 0)
        np.random.shuffle(wholeArray)
        return wholeArray

    """
    The below function calculates the fitness value for the given random array
    It counts the number of 1's in the given array and applies that in the functi
on and returns
    the fitness value
    """
    def CalculateFitness(self, onescount):
        return abs(14*onescount-190)

    def getOnesCount(self, arr):
        return collections.Counter(arr)[1]

    """
    Given an array of length asize this function returns a array list of
    one bit changed neighbours of length asize
    """
```

```

def getNeighbours(self,arr,asize):
    neighbours = []
    for index in range(asize):
        temparr = list(arr)
        temparr[index] = 1 - arr[index]
        neighbours.append(temparr)
    return neighbours

def main():
    sa = SimulatedAnnealing()

    #reset the algorithm for MAX times
    t = 0
    Temperature = 100
    randomVC = sa.CreateRandomArray(sa.STRING_LENGTH,np.random.randint(0,sa.STRING_LENGTH))

    """
    Calculating the number of ones for the random VC and Evaluating the fitness value
    for VC
    """
    randomOnescount = sa.getOnesCount(randomVC)
    functionvalueRandomVC = sa.CalculateFitness(randomOnescount)

    while t < sa.MAX:
        neighbours = sa.getNeighbours(randomVC,sa.STRING_LENGTH)
        """
        For each neighbour in the neighbours list and we calculating its fitness value and comparing
        it with fitness value of randomVc and the new randomVC is updated based on two different conditions
        """
        for neighbour in neighbours:
            onescount = sa.getOnesCount(neighbour)
            functionValueneighbourVN = sa.CalculateFitness(onescount)
            expcalc = exp((functionValueneighbourVN - functionvalueRandomVC)/Temperature)

            if functionvalueRandomVC < functionValueneighbourVN:
                functionvalueRandomVC = functionValueneighbourVN
                randomVC = neighbour
            elif np.random.uniform(0,1)< expcalc:
                functionvalueRandomVC = functionValueneighbourVN
                randomVC = neighbour

    #Print the output


```

```

if t < (sa.MAX-1):
    print(functionvalueRandomVC,end='')
    print(',',end='')
else:
    print(functionvalueRandomVC)
    #Decrease the temperature by 5 percent
    Temperature = Temperature * 0.95
    #Increase the iteration by 1 until MAX
    t += 1
if __name__=="__main__":
    main()

```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window with the title bar "C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe". The command prompt displays the following commands and their outputs:

```
C:\data\tharugit\CSCI5588-486-Machine-Learning-II\Assignments\Assignment-1\Executable>hillclimbing.exe > hillclimbing_output.txt

C:\data\tharugit\CSCI5588-486-Machine-Learning-II\Assignments\Assignment-1\Executable>simulatedAnnealing.exe > simulatedAnnealing_output.txt

C:\data\tharugit\CSCI5588-486-Machine-Learning-II\Assignments\Assignment-1\Executable>
```

Output file is stored inside Executable/simulatedAnnealing_output.txt. Based on the random value selection. The output value either evolves to Local Maximum or Global Maximum

A screenshot of a Windows Notepad application titled "simulatedAnnealing_output.txt". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, View, and Help. The main text area contains a single long line of numbers separated by commas, representing the sequence of states generated during a simulated annealing process. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Ln 1, Col 1", "100%", "Windows (CRLF)", and "UTF-8".

simulatedAnnealing_output.txt - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

314,328,342,328,342,328,342,328,342,328,342,328,342,328,342,328,342,
328,342,328,342,328,342,356,342,356,342,356,342,356,342,356,342,356,
342,356,370,356,370,356,370,356,370,356,370,356,370,384,398,412,426,440,454,
440,454,468,482,496,510,496,510,496,510,510,496,510,510,496,510,510,510,
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Ln 1, Col 1 100% Windows (CRLF) UTF-8

