

HNCO

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# Chapter 1

## Namespace Index

### 1.1 Namespace List

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## Chapter 2

# Hierarchical Index

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## Chapter 3

# Class Index

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## Chapter 4

# Namespace Documentation

### 4.1 hnco Namespace Reference

top-level HNCO namespace

#### Namespaces

- [algorithm](#)  
*Algorithms.*
- [exception](#)  
*Exceptions.*
- [function](#)  
*Functions to be maximized.*
- [neighborhood](#)  
*Neighborhoods for local search.*
- [random](#)  
*Pseudo random numbers.*

#### Classes

- class [AffineMap](#)  
*Affine map.*
- class [HypercubeIterator](#)  
*Hypercube iterator.*
- class [Iterator](#)  
*Iterator over bit vectors.*
- class [LinearMap](#)  
*Linear map.*
- class [Map](#)  
*Map.*
- class [MapComposition](#)  
*Map composition.*
- class [Permutation](#)  
*Permutation.*
- class [Translation](#)  
*Translation.*

## Types and functions related to bit matrices

- `typedef std::vector< bit\_vector\_t > bit\_matrix\_t`  
*Bit matrix.*
- `void bm\_display (const bit\_matrix\_t &M, std::ostream &stream)`  
*Display bit matrix.*
- `bool bm\_is\_valid (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Check whether a bit matrix is valid.*
- `size_t bm\_num\_rows (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Number of rows.*
- `size_t bm\_num\_columns (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Number of columns.*
- `bool bm\_is\_square (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Check whether the matrix is a square matrix.*
- `bool bm\_is\_identity (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Check whether the matrix is the identity matrix.*
- `bool bm\_is\_upper\_triangular (const bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Check whether the matrix is upper triangular.*
- `void bm\_resize (bit\_matrix\_t &M, std::size_t num_rows, std::size_t num_columns)`  
*Resize a bit matrix.*
- `void bm\_resize (bit\_matrix\_t &M, std::size_t num_rows)`  
*Resize a bit matrix and make it a square matrix.*
- `void bm\_clear (bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Clear bit matrix.*
- `void bm\_identity (bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Set the matrix to the identity matrix.*
- `void bm\_random (bit\_matrix\_t &M)`  
*Sample a random bit matrix.*
- `void bm\_swap\_rows (bit\_matrix\_t &M, std::size_t i, std::size_t j)`  
*Swap two rows.*
- `void bm\_add\_rows (bit\_matrix\_t &M, std::size_t i, std::size_t j)`  
*Add two rows.*
- `void bm\_row\_echelon\_form (bit\_matrix\_t &A)`  
*Compute a row echelon form of a matrix.*
- `std::size_t bm\_rank (const bit\_matrix\_t &A)`  
*Compute the rank of a matrix.*
- `bool bm\_solve (bit\_matrix\_t &A, bit\_vector\_t &b)`  
*Solve a linear system.*
- `bool bm\_solve\_upper\_triangular (bit\_matrix\_t &A, bit\_vector\_t &b)`  
*Solve a linear system in upper triangular form.*
- `bool bm\_invert (bit\_matrix\_t &M, bit\_matrix\_t &N)`  
*Invert a bit matrix.*
- `void bm\_multiply (const bit\_matrix\_t &M, const bit\_vector\_t &x, bit\_vector\_t &y)`  
*Multiply a bit matrix and a bit vector.*
- `void bm\_transpose (const bit\_matrix\_t &M, bit\_matrix\_t &N)`  
*Transpose.*

## Types and functions related to bit vectors

- typedef char [bit\\_t](#)  
*Bit.*
- typedef std::vector< [bit\\_t](#) > [bit\\_vector\\_t](#)  
*Bit vector.*
- typedef std::pair< [bit\\_vector\\_t](#), double > [point\\_value\\_t](#)  
*Type to represent point value pairs.*
- [bit\\_t bit\\_flip](#) ([bit\\_t](#) b)  
*Flip bit.*
- void [bv\\_display](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &v, std::ostream &stream)  
*Display bit vector.*
- bool [bv\\_is\\_valid](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Check whether the bit vector is valid.*
- bool [bv\\_is\\_zero](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Check whether the bit vector is zero.*
- int [bv\\_hamming\\_weight](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Hamming weight.*
- int [bv\\_hamming\\_distance](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &y)  
*Hamming distance between two bit vectors.*
- [bit\\_t bv\\_dot\\_product](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &y)  
*Dot product.*
- void [bv\\_clear](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Clear bit vector.*
- void [bv\\_flip](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, std::size\_t i)  
*Flip a single bit.*
- void [bv\\_flip](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &mask)  
*Flip many bits.*
- void [bv\\_random](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Sample a random bit vector.*
- void [bv\\_random](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, int k)  
*Sample a random bit vector with given Hamming weight.*
- void [bv\\_add](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &src, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &dest)  
*Add two bit vectors.*
- void [bv\\_add](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &y, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &dest)  
*Add two bit vectors.*

## Types and functions related to permutations

- typedef std::vector< std::size\_t > [permutation\\_t](#)  
*Permutation type.*
- bool [perm\\_is\\_valid](#) (const [permutation\\_t](#) &permutation)  
*Check that a vector represents a permutation.*
- void [perm\\_random](#) ([permutation\\_t](#) &s)  
*Sample a random permutation.*

## Types and functions related to sparse bit matrices

- typedef std::vector< [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) > [sparse\\_bit\\_matrix\\_t](#)  
*Sparse bit matrix.*
- void [sbm\\_display](#) (const [sparse\\_bit\\_matrix\\_t](#) &sbm, std::ostream &stream)  
*Display sparse bit matrix.*
- void [bm\\_to\\_sbm](#) (const [bit\\_matrix\\_t](#) &bm, [sparse\\_bit\\_matrix\\_t](#) &sbm)  
*Convert a bit matrix to a sparse bit matrix.*
- void [sbm\\_multiply](#) (const [sparse\\_bit\\_matrix\\_t](#) &M, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &y)  
*Multiply a sparse bit matrix and a bit vector.*

## Types and functions related to sparse bit vectors

- typedef std::vector< std::size\_t > [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#)  
*Sparse bit vector.*
- void [bv\\_flip](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, const [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &sbv)  
*Flip many bits.*
- void [sbv\\_display](#) (const [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &v, std::ostream &stream)  
*Display sparse bit vector.*
- void [bv\\_to\\_sbv](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &bv, [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &sbv)  
*Convert a bit vector to a sparse bit vector.*

### 4.1.1 Detailed Description

top-level HNCO namespace

### 4.1.2 Typedef Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 [bit\\_t](#)

```
typedef char bit\_t
```

Bit.

A single bit is represented by a char and the values 0 for false and 1 for true.

Definition at line 52 of file bit-vector.hh.



#### 4.1.2.2 `sparse_bit_matrix_t`

```
typedef std::vector<sparse_bit_vector_t> sparse_bit_matrix_t
```

Sparse bit matrix.

A sparse bit matrix is represented as an array of sparse bit vectors. It knows its number of row, not its number of columns.

Definition at line 45 of file sparse-bit-matrix.hh.

#### 4.1.2.3 `sparse_bit_vector_t`

```
typedef std::vector<std::size_t> sparse_bit_vector_t
```

Sparse bit vector.

A sparse bit vector is represented as an array containing the indices of its non-zero components. The indices must be sorted in ascending order.

A sparse bit vector does not know the dimension of the space it belongs to.

Definition at line 47 of file sparse-bit-vector.hh.

### 4.1.3 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.3.1 `bm_add_rows()`

```
void bm_add_rows (
    bit_matrix_t & M,
    std::size_t i,
    std::size_t j )
```

Add two rows.

Row i is added to row j.

Definition at line 94 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.2 `bm_identity()`

```
void bm_identity (
    bit_matrix_t & M )
```

Set the matrix to the identity matrix.

##### Precondition

`bm_is_square(M)`

Definition at line 29 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.3 `bm_invert()`

```
bool bm_invert (
    bit_matrix_t & M,
    bit_matrix_t & N )
```

Invert a bit matrix.

##### Parameters

<i>M</i>	input matrix
<i>N</i>	inverse matrix

##### Precondition

`bm_is_square(M)`  
`bm_is_square(N)`

##### Returns

true if M is invertible

##### Warning

M is modified by the function. Provided that M is invertible, after returning from the function, M is the identity matrix and N is the computed inverse matrix.

Definition at line 200 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.4 `bm_multiply()`

```
void bm_multiply (
    const bit_matrix_t & M,
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    bit_vector_t & y )
```

Multiply a bit matrix and a bit vector.

The result is  $y = Mx$ .

Definition at line 242 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.5 `bm_rank()`

```
std::size_t bm_rank (
    const bit_matrix_t & A )
```

Compute the rank of a matrix.

##### Precondition

A must be in row echelon form.

Definition at line 133 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.6 `bm_row_echelon_form()`

```
void bm_row_echelon_form (
    bit_matrix_t & A )
```

Compute a row echelon form of a matrix.

##### Warning

A is modified by the function.

Definition at line 103 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.7 `bm_solve()`

```
bool bm_solve (
    bit_matrix_t & A,
    bit_vector_t & b )
```

Solve a linear system.

Solve the linear equation  $Ax = b$ .

**Parameters**

$A$	Matrix
$b$	Right hand side

**Precondition**

```
bm_is_square(A)
bm_num_rows(A) == b.size()
```

**Returns**

true if the system has a unique solution

**Warning**

Both  $A$  and  $b$  are modified by the function. Provided that  $A$  is invertible, after returning from the function,  $A$  is the identity matrix and  $b$  is the unique solution to the linear equation.

Definition at line 150 of file bit-matrix.cc.

**4.1.3.8 bm\_solve\_upper\_triangular()**

```
bool bm_solve_upper_triangular (
    bit_matrix_t & A,
    bit_vector_t & b )
```

Solve a linear system in upper triangular form.

Solve the linear equation  $Ax = b$ .

**Parameters**

$A$	Upper triangular matrix
$b$	Right hand side

**Precondition**

```
bm_is_square(A)
bm_num_rows(A) == b.size()
bm_is_upper_triangular(A)
```

**Returns**

true if the system has a unique solution

### Warning

Both A and b are modified by the function. Provided that A is invertible, after returning from the function, A is the identity matrix and b is the unique solution to the linear equation.

Definition at line 181 of file bit-matrix.cc.

#### 4.1.3.9 sbm\_multiply()

```
void hnco::sbm_multiply (
    const sparse_bit_matrix_t & M,
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    bit_vector_t & y ) [inline]
```

Multiply a sparse bit matrix and a bit vector.

The result is  $y = Mx$ .

Definition at line 68 of file sparse-bit-matrix.hh.

## 4.2 hnco::algorithm Namespace Reference

Algorithms.

### Namespaces

- [bm\\_pbil](#)  
*Boltzmann machine PBIL.*
- [hea](#)  
*Herding evolutionary algorithm.*

### Classes

- class [Algorithm](#)  
*Abstract search algorithm.*
- class [BiasedCrossover](#)  
*Biased crossover.*
- class [CompactGa](#)  
*Compact genetic algorithm.*
- class [CompleteSearch](#)  
*Complete search.*
- class [Crossover](#)  
*Crossover.*
- class [FirstAscentHillClimbing](#)  
*First ascent hill climbing.*
- class [GeneticAlgorithm](#)  
*Genetic algorithm.*

- class [IterativeAlgorithm](#)  
*Iterative search.*
- class [Mmas](#)  
*Max-min ant system.*
- class [MuCommaLambdaEa](#)  
*(mu, lambda) EA.*
- class [MuPlusLambdaEa](#)  
*(mu+lambda) EA.*
- class [NpsPbil](#)  
*Population-based incremental learning with negative and positive selection.*
- class [OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa](#)  
*(1+(lambda, lambda)) genetic algorithm.*
- class [OnePlusOneEa](#)  
*(1+1) EA.*
- class [Pbil](#)  
*Population-based incremental learning.*
- class [Population](#)  
*Population.*
- class [PvAlgorithm](#)  
*Probability vector algorithm.*
- class [RandomLocalSearch](#)  
*Random local search.*
- class [RandomSearch](#)  
*Random search.*
- class [Restart](#)  
*Restart.*
- class [SimulatedAnnealing](#)  
*Simulated annealing.*
- class [SteepestAscentHillClimbing](#)  
*Steepest ascent hill climbing.*
- class [TournamentSelection](#)  
*Population with tournament selection.*
- class [Umda](#)  
*Univariate marginal distribution algorithm.*
- class [UniformCrossover](#)  
*Uniform crossover.*

## Functions

- template<class T >  
bool [matrix\\_is\\_symmetric](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< T > > &A)  
*Check for symmetric matrix.*
- template<class T >  
bool [matrix\\_has\\_diagonal](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< T > > &A, T x)  
*Check for diagonal elements.*
- template<class T >  
bool [matrix\\_has\\_range](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< T > > &A, T inf, T sup)  
*Check for element range.*
- template<class T >  
bool [matrix\\_has\\_dominant\\_diagonal](#) (const std::vector< std::vector< T > > &A)

- *Check for element range.*
- `template<class T >`  
`T square (T x)`  
*Generic square function.*
- `double logistic (double x)`  
*Logistic function (sigmoid)*

## Type and functions related to probability vectors

- `typedef std::vector< double > pv_t`  
*Probability vector type.*
- `double pv_entropy (const pv_t &pv)`  
*Entropy of a probability vector.*
- `void pv_sample (const pv_t &pv, bit_vector_t &x)`  
*Sample a bit vector.*
- `void pv_uniform (pv_t &pv)`  
*Probability vector of the uniform distribution.*
- `void pv_init (pv_t &pv)`  
*Initialize.*
- `void pv_add (pv_t &pv, const bit_vector_t &x)`  
*Accumulate a bit vector.*
- `void pv_add (pv_t &pv, const bit_vector_t &x, double weight)`  
*Accumulate a bit vector.*
- `void pv_average (pv_t &pv, int count)`  
*Average.*
- `void pv_update (pv_t &pv, double rate, const bit_vector_t &x)`  
*Update a probability vector toward a bit vector.*
- `void pv_update (pv_t &pv, double rate, const std::vector< double > &x)`  
*Update a probability vector toward a probability vector.*
- `void pv_update (pv_t &pv, double rate, const std::vector< double > &x, const std::vector< double > &y)`  
*Update a probability vector toward a probability vector and away from another one.*
- `void pv_bound (pv_t &pv, double lower_bound, double upper_bound)`  
*Bound the components of a probability vector.*

### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

Algorithms.

## 4.3 hnco::algorithm::bm\_pbil Namespace Reference

Boltzmann machine PBIL.

### Classes

- class `BmPbil`  
*Boltzmann machine PBIL.*
- class `Model`  
*Model of a Boltzmann machine.*
- class `ModelParameters`  
*Parameters of a Boltzmann machine.*

### 4.3.1 Detailed Description

Boltzmann machine PBIL.

## 4.4 hnco::algorithm::hea Namespace Reference

Herding evolutionary algorithm.

### Classes

- class [BinaryHerding](#)  
*Herding with binary variables.*
- struct [BinaryMoment](#)  
*Moment for binary variables.*
- class [Hea](#)  
*Herding evolutionary algorithm.*
- class [SpinHerding](#)  
*Herding with spin variables.*
- struct [SpinMoment](#)  
*Moment for spin variables.*

### 4.4.1 Detailed Description

Herding evolutionary algorithm.

## 4.5 hnco::exception Namespace Reference

Exceptions.

### Classes

- class [Error](#)  
*Error.*
- class [Exception](#)  
*Basic exception.*
- class [LastEvaluation](#)  
*Last evaluation.*
- class [LocalMaximum](#)  
*Local maximum.*
- class [MaximumReached](#)  
*Maximum reached.*
- class [PointValueException](#)  
*Point-value exception.*
- class [TargetReached](#)  
*target reached*



### 4.5.1 Detailed Description

Exceptions.

## 4.6 `hnco::function` Namespace Reference

Functions to be maximized.

### Classes

- class [AdditiveGaussianNoise](#)  
*Additive Gaussian Noise.*
- class [Cache](#)  
*Cache.*
- class [CallCounter](#)  
*Call counter.*
- class [DeceptiveJump](#)  
*Deceptive jump.*
- class [EqualProducts](#)  
*Equal products.*
- class [Factorization](#)  
*Factorization.*
- class [FourPeaks](#)  
*Four Peaks.*
- class [Function](#)  
*Function.*
- class [FunctionController](#)  
*Function controller.*
- class [FunctionDecorator](#)  
*Function decorator.*
- class [FunctionMapComposition](#)  
*Composition of a function and a map.*
- class [FunctionModifier](#)  
*Function modifier.*
- class [FunctionPlugin](#)  
*Function plugin.*
- class [Hiff](#)  
*Hierarchical if and only if.*
- class [Jump](#)  
*Jump.*
- class [Labs](#)  
*Low autocorrelation binary sequences.*
- class [LeadingOnes](#)  
*Leading ones.*
- class [LinearFunction](#)  
*Linear function.*
- class [LongPath](#)  
*Long path.*

- class [MaxSat](#)  
*MAX-SAT.*
- class [Needle](#)  
*Needle in a haystack.*
- class [Negation](#)  
*Negation.*
- class [NkLandscape](#)  
*NK landscape.*
- class [OnBudgetFunction](#)  
*CallCounter with a limited number of evaluations.*
- class [OneMax](#)  
*OneMax.*
- class [Plateau](#)  
*Plateau.*
- class [PriorNoise](#)  
*Prior noise.*
- class [ProgressTracker](#)  
*ProgressTracker.*
- class [Qubo](#)  
*Quadratic unconstrained binary optimization.*
- class [Ridge](#)  
*Ridge.*
- class [SinusSummationCancellation](#)  
*Summation cancellation with sinus.*
- class [SixPeaks](#)  
*Six Peaks.*
- class [StopOnMaximum](#)  
*Stop on maximum.*
- class [StopOnTarget](#)  
*Stop on target.*
- class [SummationCancellation](#)  
*Summation cancellation.*
- class [Trap](#)  
*Trap.*
- class [WalshExpansion](#)  
*Walsh expansion.*
- class [WalshExpansion1](#)  
*Walsh expansion of degree 1.*
- class [WalshExpansion2](#)  
*Walsh expansion of degree 2.*

## Functions

- `std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &stream, const ProgressTracker::Event &event)`  
*Insert formatted output.*

### 4.6.1 Detailed Description

Functions to be maximized.

## 4.7 hnco::neighborhood Namespace Reference

Neighborhoods for local search.

### Classes

- class [BernoulliProcess](#)  
*Bernoulli process.*
- class [HammingBall](#)  
*Hamming ball.*
- class [HammingBallIterator](#)  
*Hamming ball neighborhood iterator.*
- class [HammingSphere](#)  
*Hamming sphere.*
- class [MultiBitFlip](#)  
*Multi bit flip.*
- class [Neighborhood](#)  
*Neighborhood.*
- class [NeighborhoodIterator](#)  
*Neighborhood iterator.*
- class [SingleBitFlip](#)  
*One bit neighborhood.*
- class [SingleBitFlipIterator](#)  
*Single bit flip neighborhood iterator.*

### 4.7.1 Detailed Description

Neighborhoods for local search.

There are two unrelated kinds of neighborhoods, those for random local search and those for exhaustive local search.

## 4.8 hnco::random Namespace Reference

Pseudo random numbers.

### Classes

- struct [Random](#)  
*Random numbers.*

### 4.8.1 Detailed Description

Pseudo random numbers.



## Chapter 5

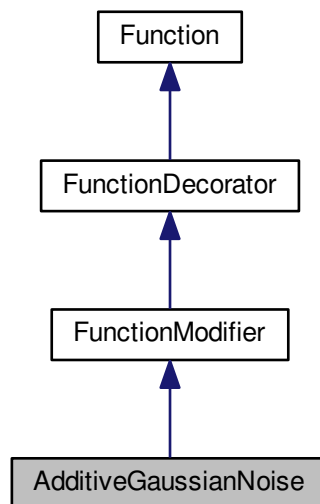
# Class Documentation

### 5.1 AdditiveGaussianNoise Class Reference

Additive Gaussian Noise.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for AdditiveGaussianNoise:



#### Public Member Functions

- [AdditiveGaussianNoise](#) ([Function](#) \*function, double stddev)  
*Constructor.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)

*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Information about the function

- `size_t` [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `double` [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- `bool` [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- `std::normal_distribution< double >` [\\_dist](#)  
*Normal distribution.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.1.1 Detailed Description

Additive Gaussian Noise.

Definition at line 166 of file function-modifier.hh.

#### 5.1.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.1.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Exceptions

Error	
-------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 188 of file function-modifier.hh.

##### 5.1.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

**Returns**

false

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 192 of file function-modifier.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

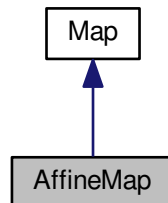
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.cc

## 5.2 AffineMap Class Reference

Affine map.

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for AffineMap:



### Public Member Functions

- void [random](#) (int rows, int cols, bool surjective)  
*Random instance.*
- void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*
- size\_t [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()  
*Get input size.*
- size\_t [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()  
*Get output size.*
- bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

## Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive >`  
void [save](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const  
*Save.*
- `template<class Archive >`  
void [load](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Load.*

## Private Attributes

- [bit\\_matrix\\_t \\_bm](#)  
*Bit matrix.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_bv](#)  
*Translation vector.*

## Friends

- class **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.2.1 Detailed Description

Affine map.

An affine map  $f$  from  $Z_2^m$  to  $Z_2^n$  is defined by  $f(x) = Ax + b$ , where  $A$  is an  $n \times m$  bit matrix and  $b$  is an  $n$ -dimensional bit vector.

Definition at line 257 of file map.hh.

### 5.2.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.2.2.1 is\_surjective()

```
bool is_surjective ( ) [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

#### Returns

true if `rank(_bm) == bm_num_rows(_bm)`

Reimplemented from [Map](#).

Definition at line 136 of file map.cc.

#### 5.2.2.2 random()

```
void random (
    int rows,
    int cols,
    bool surjective )
```

Random instance.



## Parameters

<i>rows</i>	Number of rows
<i>cols</i>	Number of columns
<i>surjective</i>	Flag to ensure a surjective map

## Exceptions

<i>Error</i>	
--------------	--

Definition at line 99 of file map.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

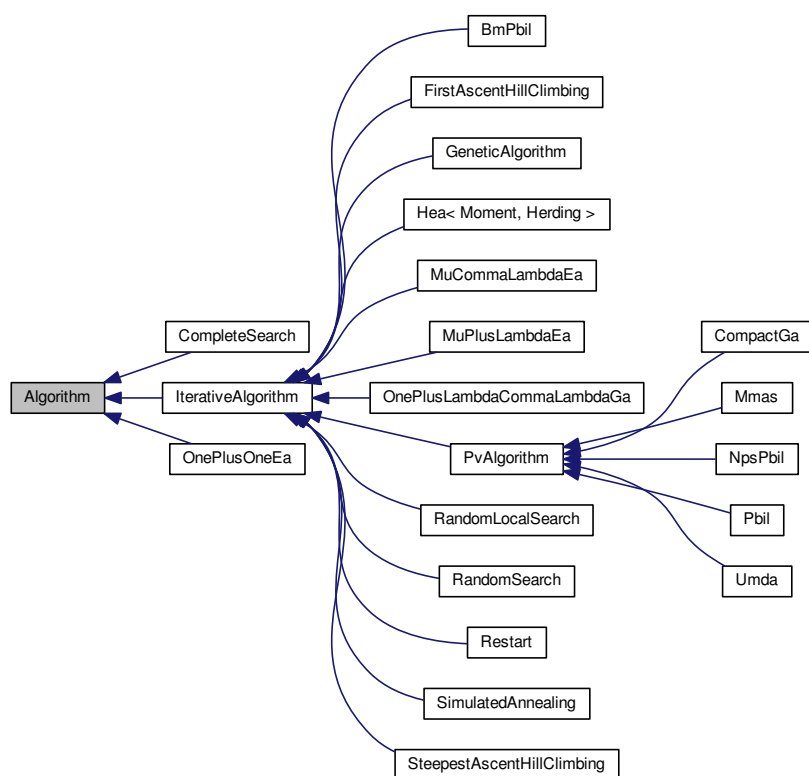
- lib/hnco/map.hh
- lib/hnco/map.cc

## 5.3 Algorithm Class Reference

Abstract search algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/algorithm.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Algorithm:



## Public Member Functions

- [Algorithm](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- [Algorithm](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- virtual [~Algorithm](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- virtual void [maximize](#) ()=0  
*Maximize.*
- virtual const [point\\_value\\_t](#) & [get\\_solution](#) ()  
*Solution.*

## Setters

- virtual void [set\\_function](#) (function::Function \*function)  
*Set function.*
- virtual void [set\\_functions](#) (const std::vector< [function::Function](#) \*> functions)  
*Set functions.*
- void [set\\_stream](#) (std::ostream \*x)  
*Output stream.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [random\\_solution](#) ()  
*Random solution.*
- void [set\\_solution](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Set solution.*
- void [set\\_solution](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Set solution.*
- void [update\\_solution](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update solution (strict)*
- void [update\\_solution](#) (const [point\\_value\\_t](#) &pv)  
*Update solution (strict)*
- void [update\\_solution](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Update solution (strict)*

## Protected Attributes

- [function::Function](#) \* [\\_function](#)  
*Function.*
- std::vector< [function::Function](#) \* > [\\_functions](#)  
*Functions.*
- [point\\_value\\_t](#) [\\_solution](#)  
*Solution.*

## Parameters

- std::ostream \* [\\_stream](#) = &std::cout  
*Output stream.*

### 5.3.1 Detailed Description

Abstract search algorithm.

All algorithms maximize some given function, sometimes called a fitness function or an objective function.

Definition at line 38 of file algorithm.hh.

### 5.3.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 5.3.2.1 \_functions

```
std::vector<function::Function *> _functions [protected]
```

Functions.

Each thread has its own function.

Definition at line 49 of file algorithm.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

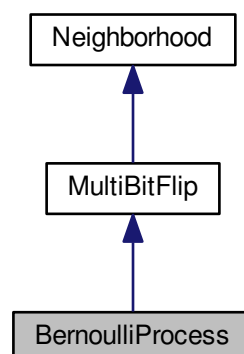
- lib/hnco/algorithms/algorithm.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/algorithm.cc

## 5.4 BernoulliProcess Class Reference

Bernoulli process.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for BernoulliProcess:



## Public Member Functions

- [BernoulliProcess](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- [BernoulliProcess](#) (int n, double p)  
*Constructor.*
- void [set\\_probability](#) (double p)  
*Set probability.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [sample\\_bits](#) ()  
*Sample bits.*
- void [bernoulli\\_process](#) ()  
*Bernoulli process.*

## Private Attributes

- std::bernoulli\_distribution [\\_bernoulli\\_dist](#)  
*Bernoulli distribution (biased coin)*
- std::binomial\_distribution< int > [\\_binomial\\_dist](#)  
*Binomial distribution.*
- bool [\\_reservoir\\_sampling](#) = false  
*Reservoir sampling.*

## Parameters

- bool [\\_allow\\_stay](#) = false  
*Allow stay.*
- void [set\\_allow\\_stay](#) (bool x)  
*Set the flag \_allow\_stay.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.4.1 Detailed Description

Bernoulli process.

Each component of the origin bit vector is flipped with some fixed probability. If no component has been flipped at the end, the process is started all over again. Thus the number of flipped bits follows a pseudo binomial law.

Definition at line 220 of file neighborhood.hh.

### 5.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.4.2.1 BernoulliProcess() [1/2]

```
BernoulliProcess (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

## Parameters

$n$	Size of bit vectors
-----	---------------------

The Bernoulli probability is set to  $1 / n$ .

Definition at line 255 of file neighborhood.hh.

## 5.4.2.2 BernoulliProcess() [2/2]

```
BernoulliProcess (
    int n,
    double p ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

## Parameters

$n$	Size of bit vectors
$p$	Bernoulli probability

Definition at line 265 of file neighborhood.hh.

## 5.4.3 Member Function Documentation

## 5.4.3.1 set\_allow\_stay()

```
void set_allow_stay (
    bool x ) [inline]
```

Set the flag `_allow_stay`.

In case no mutation occurs allow the current bit vector to stay unchanged.

Definition at line 292 of file neighborhood.hh.

## 5.4.3.2 set\_probability()

```
void set_probability (
    double p ) [inline]
```

Set probability.

Sets `_reservoir_sampling` to true if  $E(X) < \sqrt{n}$ , where  $X$  is a random variable with a binomial distribution  $B(n, p)$ , that is if  $np < \sqrt{n}$  or  $p < 1 / \sqrt{n}$ .

Definition at line 276 of file neighborhood.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

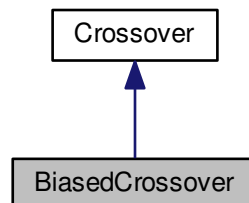
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.cc

## 5.5 BiasedCrossover Class Reference

Biased crossover.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for BiasedCrossover:



### Public Member Functions

- [BiasedCrossover](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- void [breed](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &parent1, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &parent2, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &offspring)  
*Breed.*
- void [set\\_bias](#) (double b)  
*Set bias.*

### Private Attributes

- `std::bernoulli_distribution` [\\_bernoulli\\_dist](#)  
*Bernoulli distribution.*

#### 5.5.1 Detailed Description

Biased crossover.

Definition at line 75 of file `crossover.hh`.

#### 5.5.2 Member Function Documentation

##### 5.5.2.1 breed()

```
void breed (  
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent1,  
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent2,  
    bit\_vector\_t & offspring ) [virtual]
```

Breed.

Each offspring's bit is copied from second parent with a fixed probability (the crossover bias), from first parent otherwise.

## Parameters

<i>parent1</i>	First parent
<i>parent2</i>	Second parent
<i>offspring</i>	Offspring

Implements [Crossover](#).

Definition at line 45 of file crossover.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.cc

## 5.6 BinaryHerding Class Reference

Herding with binary variables.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-binary.hh>
```

### Public Types

- enum { [DYNAMICS\\_MINIMIZE\\_NORM](#), [DYNAMICS\\_MAXIMIZE\\_INNER\\_PRODUCT](#) }

### Public Member Functions

- [BinaryHerding](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- void [sample](#) (const [BinaryMoment](#) &target, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Sample a bit vector.*
- double [error](#) (const [BinaryMoment](#) &target)  
*Compute the error.*
- double [delta](#) (const [BinaryMoment](#) &target)  
*Compute the norm of delta.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_randomize\\_bit\\_order](#) (bool x)  
*Randomize bit order.*
- void [set\\_dynamics](#) (int x)  
*Set the dynamics.*
- void [set\\_weight](#) (double x)  
*Set the weight of second order moments.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `compute_delta` (const `BinaryMoment` &target)  
*Compute delta.*
- void `sample_minimize_norm` (const `BinaryMoment` &target, `bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample a bit vector.*
- void `sample_maximize_inner_product` (const `BinaryMoment` &target, `bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample a bit vector.*

## Protected Attributes

- `BinaryMoment _count`  
*Counter moment.*
- `BinaryMoment _delta`  
*Delta moment.*
- `permutation_t _permutation`  
*Permutation.*
- `std::uniform_int_distribution< int > _choose_bit`  
*Choose bit.*
- `int _time`  
*Time.*

## Parameters

- `bool _randomize_bit_order` = false  
*Randomize bit order.*
- `int _dynamics` = `DYNAMICS_MINIMIZE_NORM`  
*Dynamics.*
- `double _weight` = 1  
*Weight of second order moments.*

## 5.6.1 Detailed Description

Herding with binary variables.

Definition at line 38 of file herding-binary.hh.

## 5.6.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

### 5.6.2.1 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

#### Enumerator

<code>DYNAMICS_MINIMIZE_NORM</code>	Dynamics defined as minimization of a norm.
<code>DYNAMICS_MAXIMIZE_INNER_PRODUCT</code>	Dynamics defined as maximization of an inner product.



Definition at line 83 of file herding-binary.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-binary.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-binary.cc

## 5.7 BinaryMoment Struct Reference

Moment for binary variables.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-binary.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [BinaryMoment](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [uniform](#) ()  
*Set the moment to that of the uniform distribution.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialize.*
- void [add](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Accumulate a bit vector.*
- void [average](#) (int count)  
*Compute average.*
- void [update](#) (const [BinaryMoment](#) &p, double rate)  
*Update moment.*
- void [bound](#) (double margin)  
*Bound moment.*
- double [distance](#) (const [BinaryMoment](#) &p) const  
*Distance.*
- double [norm\\_2](#) () const  
*Compute the norm 2.*
- double [diameter](#) () const  
*Compute the diameter.*
- size\_t [size](#) () const  
*Size.*

### Public Attributes

- std::vector< std::vector< double > > [\\_moment](#)  
*Moment.*
- double [\\_weight](#) = 1  
*Weight of second order moments.*

### 5.7.1 Detailed Description

Moment for binary variables.

Definition at line 37 of file moment-binary.hh.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

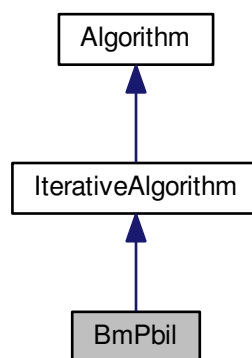
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-binary.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-binary.cc

## 5.8 BmPbil Class Reference

Boltzmann machine PBIL.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/bm-pbil.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for BmPbil:



### Public Types

- enum { LOG\_NORM\_INFINITE, LOG\_NORM\_L1, **LAST\_LOG** }
- enum { **SAMPLING\_ASYNCHRONOUS**, **SAMPLING\_ASYNCHRONOUS\_FULL\_SCAN**, **SAMPLING\_SYNC\_NCHRONOUS** }
- enum { **RESET\_NO\_RESET**, **RESET\_ITERATION**, **RESET\_BIT\_VECTOR** }
- typedef std::bitset< LAST\_LOG > **log\_flags\_t**

### Public Member Functions

- **BmPbil** (int n, int population\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- void **init** ()  
*Initialization.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*
- void [log](#) ()  
*Log.*
- void [sample](#) (bit\_vector\_t &x)  
*Sample a bit vector.*
- void [sample\\_asynchronous](#) ()  
*Asynchronous sampling.*
- void [sample\\_asynchronous\\_full\\_scan](#) ()  
*Asynchronous sampling with full scan.*
- void [sample\\_synchronous](#) ()  
*Synchronous sampling.*

## Private Attributes

- [log\\_flags\\_t \\_log\\_flags](#)  
*Log flags.*
- [Population \\_population](#)  
*Population.*
- [Model \\_model](#)  
*Model.*
- [ModelParameters \\_parameters\\_all](#)  
*Parameters averaged over all individuals.*
- [ModelParameters \\_parameters\\_best](#)  
*Parameters averaged over selected individuals.*
- [ModelParameters \\_parameters\\_worst](#)  
*Parameters averaged over negatively selected individuals.*
- [std::uniform\\_int\\_distribution< size\\_t > \\_choose\\_bit](#)  
*Uniform distribution on bit\_vector\_t components.*
- [permutation\\_t \\_permutation](#)  
*Permutation.*

## Parameters

- [int \\_selection\\_size](#) = 1  
*Selection size (number of selected individuals in the population)*
- [double \\_rate](#) = 1e-3  
*Learning rate.*
- [int \\_num\\_gs\\_steps](#) = 100  
*Number of gibbs sampler steps.*
- [int \\_num\\_gs\\_cycles](#) = 1  
*Number of gibbs sampler cycles.*
- [bool \\_negative\\_positive\\_selection](#) = false  
*Negative and positive selection.*
- [int \\_sampling](#) = SAMPLING\_ASYNCHRONOUS  
*Sampling mode.*
- [int \\_mc\\_reset\\_strategy](#) = RESET\_NO\_RESET

- MC reset strategy.*
  - void `set_selection_size` (int x)  
*Set the selection size.*
  - void `set_rate` (double x)  
*Set the learning rate.*
  - void `set_num_gs_steps` (int x)  
*Set the number of gibbs sampler steps.*
  - void `set_num_gs_cycles` (int x)  
*Set the number of gibbs sampler cycles.*
  - void `set_negative_positive_selection` (bool x)  
*Set negative and positive selection.*
  - void `set_sampling` (int x)  
*Set the sampling mode.*
  - void `set_mc_reset_strategy` (int x)  
*Set the MC reset strategy.*
  - void `set_log_flags` (const log\_flags\_t &lf)  
*Set log flags.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.8.1 Detailed Description

Boltzmann machine PBIL.

The BM model is slightly different from the one given in the reference below. More precisely, 0/1 variables are mapped to -1/+1 variables as in Walsh analysis.

Reference:

Arnaud Berny. 2002. Boltzmann machine for population-based incremental learning. In ECAI 2002. IOS Press, Lyon.

Definition at line 51 of file bm-pbil.hh.

### 5.8.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 5.8.2.1 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

#### Enumerator

LOG_NORM_INFINITE	Log infinite norm of the model parameters.
LOG_NORM_L1	Log 1-norm of the model parameters.

Definition at line 56 of file bm-pbil.hh.

### 5.8.2.2 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

#### Enumerator

SAMPLING_ASYNCHRONOUS	Asynchronous sampling. A single component of the internal state is randomly selected then updated by Gibbs sampling. This step is repeated <code>_num_gs_steps</code> times.
SAMPLING_ASYNCHRONOUS_FULL_SCAN	Asynchronous sampling with full scan. To sample a new bit vector, a random permutation is sampled and all components of the internal state are updated by Gibbs sampling in the order defined by the permutation.
SAMPLING_SYNCHRONOUS	Synchronous sampling. The full internal state is updated in one step from the probability vector made of the very marginal probabilities used in Gibbs sampling.

Definition at line 66 of file bm-pbil.hh.

### 5.8.2.3 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

#### Enumerator

RESET_NO_RESET	No reset.
RESET_ITERATION	Reset MC at the beginning of each iteration.
RESET_BIT_VECTOR	Reset MC before sampling each bit vector.

Definition at line 93 of file bm-pbil.hh.

## 5.8.3 Member Function Documentation

### 5.8.3.1 set\_selection\_size()

```
void set_selection_size (
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set the selection size.

The selection size is the number of selected individuals in the population.

Definition at line 210 of file bm-pbil.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

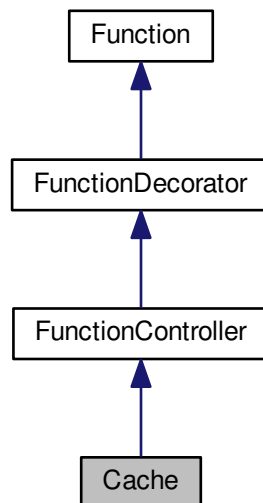
- lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/bm-pbil.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/bm-pbil.cc

## 5.9 Cache Class Reference

[Cache](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Cache:



### Public Member Functions

- [Cache](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*
- bool [provides\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*

### Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::unordered_map< std::vector< bool >, double > _cache`  
*Cache.*
- `std::vector< bool > _key`  
*Key.*
- `int _num_evaluations`  
*Evaluation counter.*
- `int _num_lookups`  
*Lookup counter.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.9.1 Detailed Description

`Cache`.

This is a naive approach, in particular with respect to time complexity. Moreover, there is no control on the size of the database.

There is no default hash function for `std::vector<char>` hence the need to first copy a `bit_vector_t` into a `std::vector<bool>`, for which such a function exists, before inserting it or checking its existence in the map.

Definition at line 355 of file `function-controller.hh`.

### 5.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.9.2.1 `Cache()`

```
Cache (
    Function * function ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

Parameters

<code>function</code>	Decorated function
-----------------------	--------------------

Definition at line 374 of file `function-controller.hh`.

### 5.9.3 Member Function Documentation

### 5.9.3.1 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

#### Returns

false

Reimplemented from [FunctionController](#).

Definition at line 383 of file function-controller.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

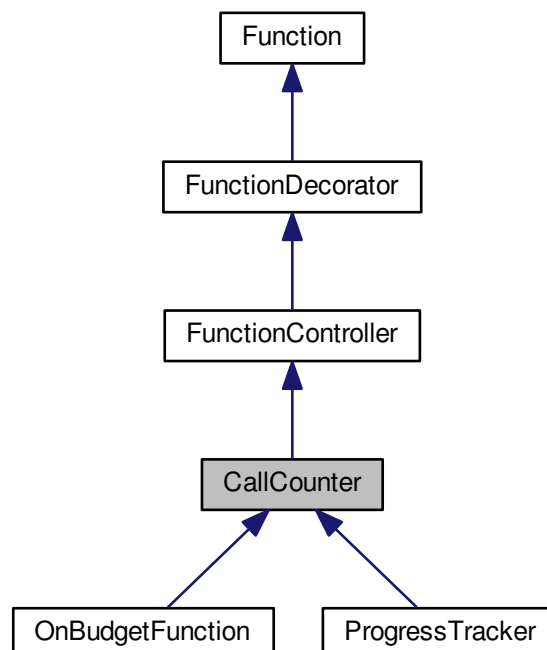
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.10 CallCounter Class Reference

Call counter.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for CallCounter:





## Public Member Functions

- [CallCounter](#) ([Function](#) \*function)

*Constructor.*

- int [get\\_num\\_calls](#) ()

*Get the number of calls.*

## Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)

*Evaluate a bit vector.*

- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped\_bits)

*Incremental evaluation.*

- void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)

*Update after a safe evaluation.*

## Protected Attributes

- int [\\_num\\_calls](#)

*Number of calls.*

### 5.10.1 Detailed Description

Call counter.

Definition at line 170 of file function-controller.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

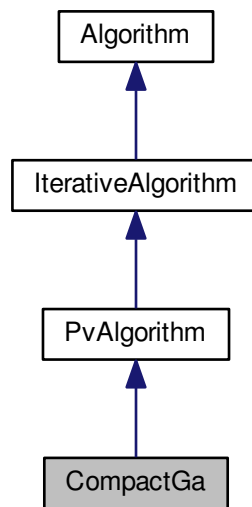
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.11 CompactGa Class Reference

Compact genetic algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/compact-ga.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for CompactGa:



### Public Member Functions

- [CompactGa](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_rate](#) (double x)  
*Set the learning rate.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Protected Attributes

- std::vector< [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) > [\\_candidates](#)  
*Candidates.*

### Parameters

- double [\\_rate](#) = 1e-3  
*Learning rate.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.11.1 Detailed Description

Compact genetic algorithm.

Reference:

Georges R. Harik, Fernando G. Lobo, and David E. Goldberg. 1999. The Compact Genetic Algorithm. IEEE Trans. on Evolutionary Computation 3, 4 (November 1999), 287–297.

Definition at line 43 of file compact-ga.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

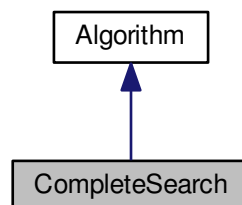
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/compact-ga.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/compact-ga.cc

## 5.12 CompleteSearch Class Reference

Complete search.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/complete-search.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for CompleteSearch:



## Public Member Functions

- [CompleteSearch](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [maximize](#) ()  
*Maximize.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.12.1 Detailed Description

Complete search.

Definition at line 34 of file complete-search.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

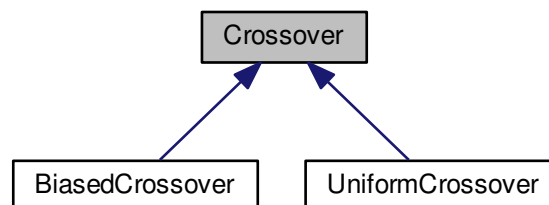
- lib/hnco/algorithms/complete-search.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/complete-search.cc

## 5.13 Crossover Class Reference

[Crossover](#).

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Crossover:



## Public Member Functions

- virtual [~Crossover](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual void [breed](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &parent1, const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &parent2, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &offspring)=0  
*Breed.*

### 5.13.1 Detailed Description

[Crossover](#).

Definition at line 35 of file crossover.hh.

### 5.13.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.13.2.1 breed()

```
virtual void breed (
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent1,
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent2,
    bit\_vector\_t & offspring ) [pure virtual]
```

Breed.

The offspring is the crossover of two parents.

Parameters

<i>parent1</i>	First parent
<i>parent2</i>	Second parent
<i>offspring</i>	Offspring

Implemented in [BiasedCrossover](#), and [UniformCrossover](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

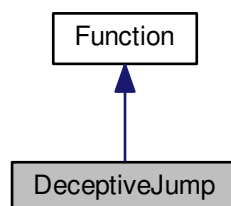
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh`

## 5.14 DeceptiveJump Class Reference

Deceptive jump.

```
#include <hnco/functions/jump.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for DeceptiveJump:



## Public Member Functions

- [DeceptiveJump](#) (int bv\_size, int gap)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- [int \\_gap](#)  
*Gap.*

### 5.14.1 Detailed Description

Deceptive jump.

This is a jump function with a deceptive gap as defined in "Analyzing evolutionary algorithms" by Thomas Jansen, where it is called Jump\_k. Algorithms in the neighborhood of the maximizer (which is the all one bit vector) are taken away from it.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 84 of file jump.hh.

### 5.14.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.14.2.1 [get\\_maximum\(\)](#)

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Returns

[\\_bv\\_size](#) + [\\_gap](#)

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 110 of file jump.hh.

#### 5.14.2.2 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

##### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 106 of file jump.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

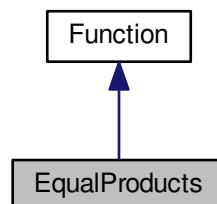
- lib/hnco/functions/jump.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/jump.cc

## 5.15 EqualProducts Class Reference

Equal products.

```
#include <hnco/functions/equal-products.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for EqualProducts:



### Public Member Functions

- [EqualProducts](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- `size_t` [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `void` [random](#) (int n, double upper\_bound)  
*Random instance.*
- `double` [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive >`  
`void serialize (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)`  
*Serialize.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< double > \_numbers`  
*Numbers.*

## Friends

- class **`boost::serialization::access`**

### 5.15.1 Detailed Description

Equal products.

Partition a finite set of positive numbers into two subsets such that the product of numbers in the first subset is the closest to the product of numbers in the second subset. This is equivalent to the partition problem applied to the logarithms of the given numbers.

The function computes the negation of the distance between the product of numbers corresponding to ones in the bit vector and the product of those corresponding to zeros. The negation is a consequence of the fact that algorithms in HNCO maximize rather than minimize a function.

Reference:

S. Baluja and S. Davies. 1997. Using optimal dependency-trees for combinatorial optimization: learning the structure of the search space. Technical Report CMU- CS-97-107. Carnegie-Mellon University.

Definition at line 61 of file equal-products.hh.

### 5.15.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.15.2.1 `random()`

```
void random (
    int n,
    double upper_bound )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vector
<i>upper_bound</i>	Upper bound of numbers



Definition at line 33 of file equal-products.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

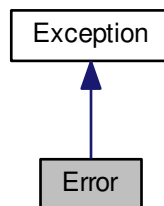
- lib/hnco/functions/equal-products.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/equal-products.cc

## 5.16 Error Class Reference

[Error](#).

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Error:



### Public Member Functions

- [Error](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- [Error](#) (const std::string &s)  
*Constructor.*
- virtual [~Error](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual const char \* [what](#) () const  
*Get message.*

### Protected Attributes

- std::string [\\_what](#)  
*Message.*

### 5.16.1 Detailed Description

[Error](#).

Definition at line 83 of file exception.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- lib/hnco/exception.hh

## 5.17 ProgressTracker::Event Struct Reference

[Event](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

### Public Attributes

- int [time](#)  
*Time.*
- double [value](#)  
*Value.*

### 5.17.1 Detailed Description

[Event](#).

Definition at line 218 of file function-controller.hh.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

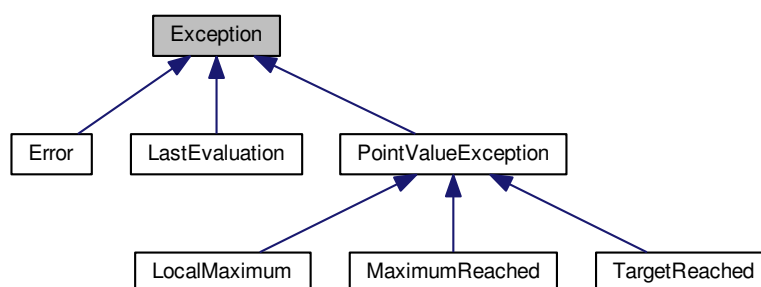
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh

## 5.18 Exception Class Reference

Basic exception.

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Exception:



### 5.18.1 Detailed Description

Basic exception.

Definition at line 35 of file exception.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

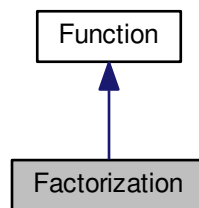
- lib/hnco/exception.hh

## 5.19 Factorization Class Reference

[Factorization](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/factorization.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Factorization:



### Public Member Functions

- [Factorization](#) (std::string path)  
*Constructor.*
- [~Factorization](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- void [display](#) (std::ostream &stream)  
*Display.*
- void [describe](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, std::ostream &stream)  
*Describe a bit vector.*

### Private Member Functions

- void [convert](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Convert a bit vector into two numbers.*

## Private Attributes

- `mpz_t _number`  
*Number to factorize.*
- `mpz_t _first_factor`  
*First factor.*
- `mpz_t _second_factor`  
*Second factor.*
- `mpz_t _product`  
*Product.*
- `std::string _first_factor_string`  
*First factor in binary form.*
- `std::string _second_factor_string`  
*Secon factor in binary form.*
- `size_t _number_size`  
*Number size in bits.*
- `size_t _first_factor_size`  
*First factor size in bits.*
- `size_t _second_factor_size`  
*Second factor size in bits.*
- `size_t _bv_size`  
*Bit vector size.*

### 5.19.1 Detailed Description

[Factorization.](#)

Reference:

Torbjörn Granlund and the GMP development team. 2012. GNU MP: The GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library (5.0.5 ed.).

<http://gmplib.org/>.

Definition at line 28 of file factorization.hh.

### 5.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.19.2.1 Factorization()

```
Factorization (
    std::string path )
```

Constructor.

## Parameters

<i>path</i>	Path to a file containing a number to factorize
-------------	---

## Warning

The file is a text file which contains exactly one natural number written in base 10 without any space.

Definition at line 16 of file factorization.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

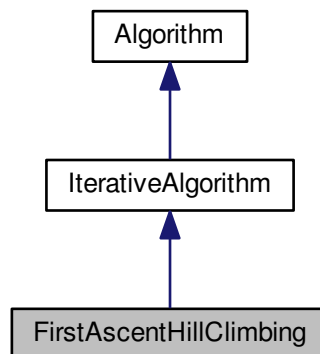
- lib/hnco/functions/factorization.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/factorization.cc

## 5.20 FirstAscentHillClimbing Class Reference

First ascent hill climbing.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ls/first-ascent-hill-climbing.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FirstAscentHillClimbing:



### Public Member Functions

- [FirstAscentHillClimbing](#) (int n, [neighborhood::NeighborhoodIterator](#) \*neighborhood)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Random initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Explicit initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Explicit initialization.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `iterate` ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Protected Attributes

- `neighborhood::NeighborhoodIterator * _neighborhood`  
*Neighborhood.*

### 5.20.1 Detailed Description

First ascent hill climbing.

Definition at line 35 of file `first-ascent-hill-climbing.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

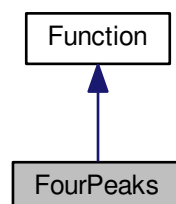
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/first-ascent-hill-climbing.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/first-ascent-hill-climbing.cc`

## 5.21 FourPeaks Class Reference

Four Peaks.

```
#include <hnco/functions/four-peaks.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for `FourPeaks`:



## Public Member Functions

- `FourPeaks` (int bv\_size, int threshold)  
*Constructor.*
- `size_t get_bv_size ()`  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `double eval` (const `bit_vector_t` &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- `bool has_known_maximum ()`  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- `double get_maximum ()`  
*Get the global maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t _bv_size`  
*Bit vector size.*
- `int _threshold`  
*Threshold.*
- `int _maximum`  
*Maximum.*

### 5.21.1 Detailed Description

Four Peaks.

It is defined by

$$f(x) = \max\{\text{head}(x, 1) + \text{tail}(x, 0)\} + R(x)$$

where:

- $\text{head}(x, 1)$  is the length of the longest prefix of  $x$  made of ones;
- $\text{tail}(x, 0)$  is the length of the longest suffix of  $x$  made of zeros;
- $R(x)$  is the reward;
- $R(x) = n$  if  $(\text{head}(x, 1) > t \text{ and } \text{tail}(x, 0) > t)$ ;
- $R(x) = 0$  otherwise;
- the threshold  $t$  is a parameter of the function.

This function has four maxima, of which exactly two are global ones.

For example, if  $n = 6$  and  $t = 1$ :

- $f(111111) = 6$  (local maximum)
- $f(111110) = 5$
- $f(111100) = 10$  (global maximum)

Reference:

S. Baluja and R. Caruana. 1995. Removing the genetics from the standard genetic algorithm. In Proceedings of the 12th Annual Conference on Machine Learning. 38–46.

Definition at line 60 of file four-peaks.hh.

## 5.21.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.21.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Returns

$2 * \text{\_bv\_size} - \text{\_threshold} - 1$

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 91 of file four-peaks.hh.

### 5.21.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 87 of file four-peaks.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/functions/four-peaks.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/four-peaks.cc

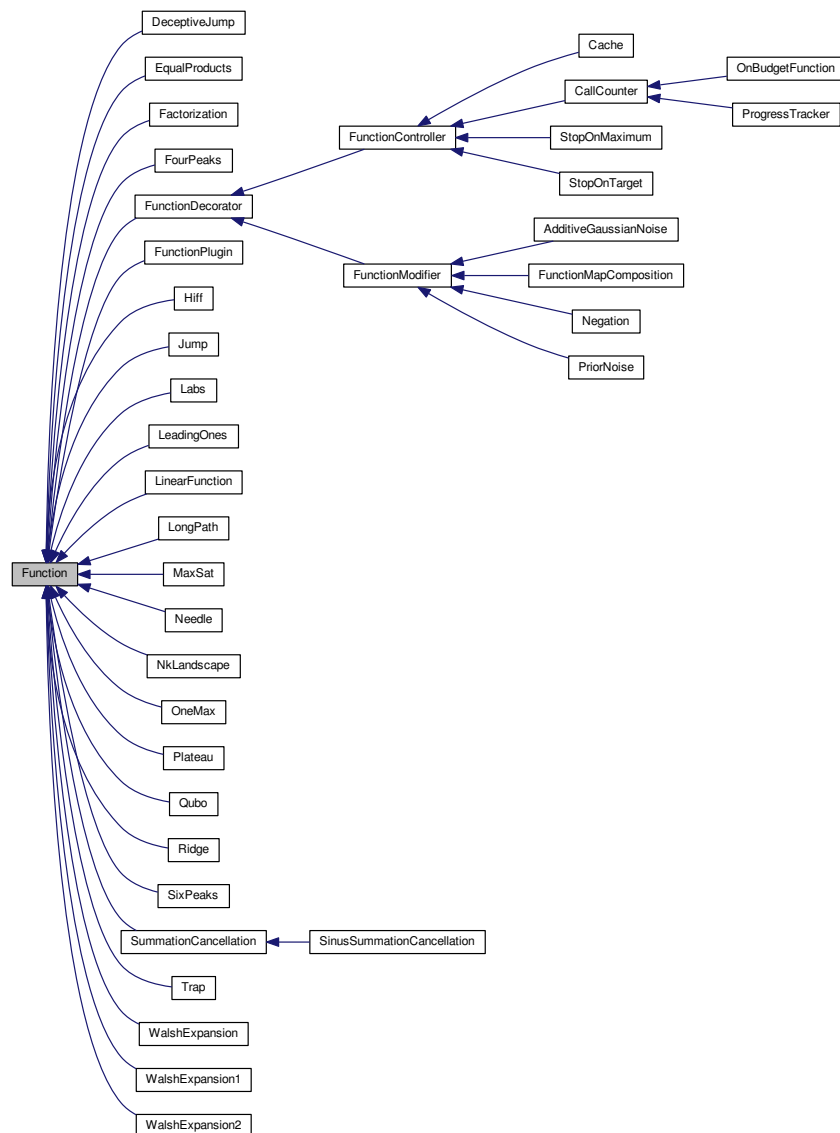


## 5.22 Function Class Reference

[Function.](#)

```
#include <hnco/functions/function.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Function:



### Classes

- struct [WalshTransformTerm](#)  
*Walsh transform term.*

## Public Member Functions

- virtual [~Function](#) ()  
*Destructor.*

### Information about the function

- virtual size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()=0  
*Get bit vector size.*
- virtual double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- virtual bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- virtual bool [provides\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*
- virtual void [compute\\_walsh\\_transform](#) (std::vector< [WalshTransformTerm](#) > &terms)  
*Compute the Walsh transform.*

### Evaluation

- virtual double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)=0  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- virtual double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*
- virtual double [safe\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Safely evaluate a bit vector.*
- virtual void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update after a safe evaluation.*

### Display

- virtual void [display](#) (std::ostream &stream)  
*Display.*
- virtual void [describe](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, std::ostream &stream)  
*Describe a bit vector.*

## 5.22.1 Detailed Description

[Function.](#)

Definition at line 35 of file function.hh.

## 5.22.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.22.2.1 [compute\\_walsh\\_transform\(\)](#)

```
void compute_walsh_transform (
    std::vector< WalshTransformTerm > & terms ) [virtual]
```

Compute the Walsh transform.

Let  $f$  be a fitness function defined on  $\{0, 1\}^n$ . Then it can be expressed as  $\sum_u c_u \chi_u$  where  $c_u = \langle f, \chi_u \rangle$ ,  $\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_x f(x)g(x)$ ,  $\chi_u(x) = (-1)^{x \cdot u}$ , and  $x \cdot u = \sum_i x_i u_i \pmod{2}$ . All sums run over the hypercube. We have dropped the normalizing constant  $2^n$  or  $2^{n/2}$ .

## Parameters

<i>terms</i>	Vector of non zero terms of the Walsh transform
--------------	---

## Warning

The size of the Walsh transform is potentially exponential in the dimension  $n$ . For example if  $n = 10$  then the size of terms is at most 1024.

Definition at line 31 of file function.cc.

5.22.2.2 `get_maximum()`

```
virtual double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

## Exceptions

<i>Error</i>	
--------------	--

Reimplemented in [Plateau](#), [Ridge](#), [Hiff](#), [AdditiveGaussianNoise](#), [SixPeaks](#), [Needle](#), [FunctionMapComposition](#), [LeadingOnes](#), [DeceptiveJump](#), [FourPeaks](#), [SummationCancellation](#), [Trap](#), [LinearFunction](#), [Negation](#), [PriorNoise](#), [Jump](#), [OneMax](#), and [FunctionController](#).

Definition at line 69 of file function.hh.

5.22.2.3 `incremental_eval()`

```
virtual double incremental_eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value,
    const hnco::sparse\_bit\_vector\_t & flipped_bits ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Incremental evaluation.

## Exceptions

<i>Error</i>	
--------------	--

Reimplemented in [OnBudgetFunction](#), [ProgressTracker](#), [CallCounter](#), [StopOnTarget](#), [StopOnMaximum](#), [Negation](#), and [OneMax](#).

Definition at line 112 of file function.hh.

#### 5.22.2.4 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
virtual bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

##### Returns

false

Reimplemented in [Cache](#), [Negation](#), [PriorNoise](#), [OneMax](#), and [FunctionController](#).

Definition at line 77 of file function.hh.

#### 5.22.2.5 safe\_eval()

```
virtual double safe_eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Safely evaluate a bit vector.

Must be thread-safe, that is must avoid throwing exceptions and updating global states (e.g. maximum) in function decorators.

Reimplemented in [FunctionController](#).

Definition at line 122 of file function.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

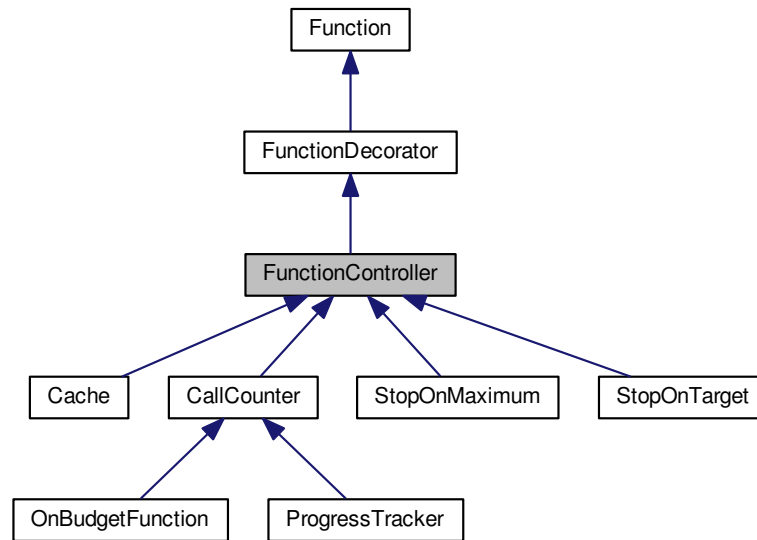
- lib/hnco/functions/function.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/function.cc

## 5.23 FunctionController Class Reference

[Function](#) controller.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FunctionController:



## Public Member Functions

- **FunctionController** (**Function** \*function)  
*Constructor.*

## Information about the function

- **size\_t** **get\_bv\_size** ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- **double** **get\_maximum** ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- **bool** **has\_known\_maximum** ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- **bool** **provides\_incremental\_evaluation** ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*

## Evaluation

- **double** **safe\_eval** (const **bit\_vector\_t** &x)  
*Safely evaluate a bit vector.*

## Display

- **void** **display** (std::ostream &stream)  
*Display.*
- **void** **describe** (const **bit\_vector\_t** &x, std::ostream &stream)  
*Describe a bit vector.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.23.1 Detailed Description

[Function](#) controller.

Definition at line 38 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.23.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.23.2.1 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

#### Returns

true if the decorated function does

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Reimplemented in [Cache](#).

Definition at line 63 of file function-controller.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

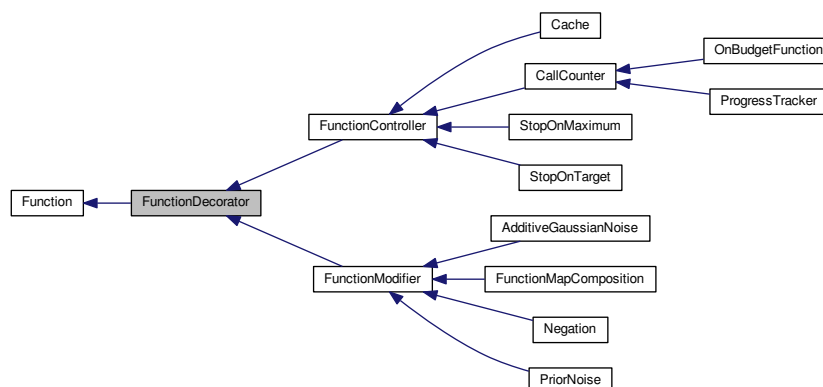
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh

## 5.24 FunctionDecorator Class Reference

[Function](#) decorator.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-decorator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FunctionDecorator:



### Public Member Functions

- [FunctionDecorator](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*

### Protected Attributes

- [Function](#) \* [\\_function](#)  
*Decorated function.*

#### 5.24.1 Detailed Description

[Function](#) decorator.

Definition at line 37 of file `function-decorator.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

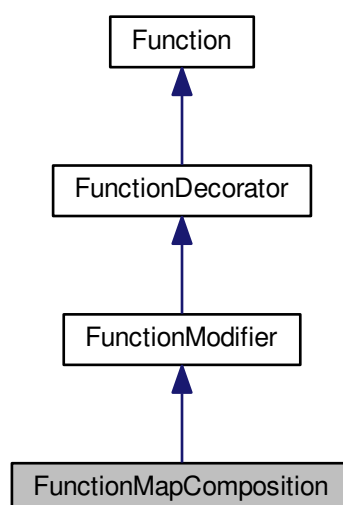
- `lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-decorator.hh`

## 5.25 FunctionMapComposition Class Reference

Composition of a function and a map.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FunctionMapComposition:



## Public Member Functions

- [FunctionMapComposition](#) ([Function](#) \*function, [Map](#) \*map)  
*Constructor.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Information about the function

- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- [Map](#) \* [\\_map](#)  
*Map.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) [\\_bv](#)  
*\_bv*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.25.1 Detailed Description

Composition of a function and a map.

Definition at line 106 of file function-modifier.hh.

### 5.25.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.25.2.1 FunctionMapComposition()

```
FunctionMapComposition (
    Function * function,
    Map * map ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Precondition

map->get\_output\_size() == function->[get\\_bv\\_size](#)()



#### Exceptions

Error
-------

Definition at line 121 of file function-modifier.hh.

### 5.25.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.25.3.1 get\_maximum()

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Exceptions

Error
-------

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 141 of file function-modifier.hh.

#### 5.25.3.2 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

true if the function has a known maximum and the map is bijective.

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 151 of file function-modifier.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

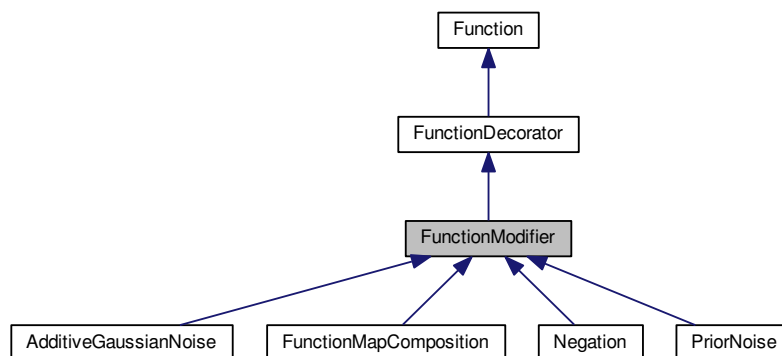
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.cc

## 5.26 FunctionModifier Class Reference

Function modifier.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FunctionModifier:



### Public Member Functions

- [FunctionModifier](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.26.1 Detailed Description

Function modifier.

Definition at line 37 of file function-modifier.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

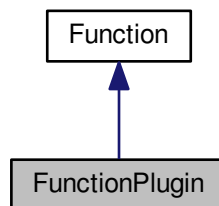
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh

## 5.27 FunctionPlugin Class Reference

[Function](#) plugin.

```
#include <hnco/functions/plugin.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for FunctionPlugin:



### Public Member Functions

- [FunctionPlugin](#) (int bv\_size, std::string path, std::string name)  
*Constructor.*
- [~FunctionPlugin](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Private Types

- typedef double(\* [extern\\_function\\_t](#)) (const char[], size\_t)  
*Type of an extern function.*

### Private Attributes

- size\_t [\\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- void \* [\\_handle](#)  
*Handle returned by dlopen.*
- [extern\\_function\\_t](#) [\\_extern\\_function](#)  
*Extern function.*

### 5.27.1 Detailed Description

Function plugin.

Definition at line 34 of file plugin.hh.

### 5.27.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.27.2.1 FunctionPlugin()

```
FunctionPlugin (
    int bv_size,
    std::string path,
    std::string name )
```

Constructor.

##### Parameters

<i>bv_size</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>path</i>	Path to a shared library
<i>name</i>	Name of a function of the shared library

Definition at line 35 of file plugin.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

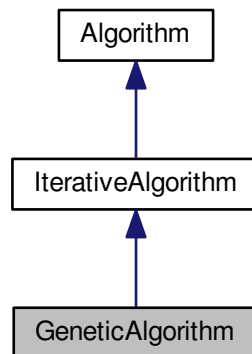
- lib/hnco/functions/plugin.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/plugin.cc

## 5.28 GeneticAlgorithm Class Reference

Genetic algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/genetic-algorithm.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for GeneticAlgorithm:



### Public Member Functions

- [GeneticAlgorithm](#) (int n, int mu)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_mutation\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the mutation probability.*
- void [set\\_crossover\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the crossover probability.*
- void [set\\_tournament\\_size](#) (int x)  
*Set the tournament size.*
- void [set\\_allow\\_stay](#) (bool x)  
*Set the flag \_allow\_stay.*

### Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Private Attributes

- [TournamentSelection \\_parents](#)  
*Parents.*
- [TournamentSelection \\_offsprings](#)  
*Offsprings.*
- [neighborhood::BernoulliProcess \\_mutation](#)

*Mutation operator.*

- `std::bernoulli_distribution _do_crossover`

*Do crossover.*

- `UniformCrossover _crossover`

*Uniform crossover.*

## Parameters

- `double _mutation_probability`  
*Mutation probability.*
- `double _crossover_probability = 0.5`  
*Crossover probability.*
- `int _tournament_size = 10`  
*Tournament size.*
- `bool _allow_stay = false`  
*Allow stay.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.28.1 Detailed Description

Genetic algorithm.

- Tournament selection for reproduction
- Uniform crossover
- Mutation
- (mu, mu) selection (offspring population replaces parent population)

Reference:

J. H. Holland. 1975. Adaptation in natural and artificial systems. University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

Definition at line 51 of file genetic-algorithm.hh.

### 5.28.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.28.2.1 GeneticAlgorithm()

```
GeneticAlgorithm (
    int n,
    int mu ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>mu</i>	Population size

Definition at line 97 of file genetic-algorithm.hh.

### 5.28.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.28.3.1 set\_allow\_stay()

```
void set_allow_stay (
    bool x ) [inline]
```

Set the flag `_allow_stay`.

In case no mutation occurs allow the current bit vector to stay unchanged.

Definition at line 125 of file genetic-algorithm.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

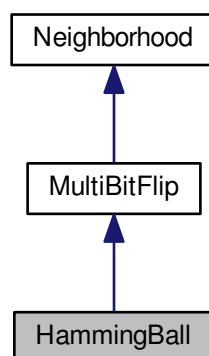
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/genetic-algorithm.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/genetic-algorithm.cc

## 5.29 HammingBall Class Reference

Hamming ball.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for HammingBall:



## Public Member Functions

- [HammingBall](#) (int n, int r)  
*Constructor.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [sample\\_bits](#) ()  
*Sample bits.*

## Private Attributes

- int [\\_radius](#)  
*Radius of the ball.*
- `std::uniform_int_distribution< int > \_choose\_k`  
*Choose the distance to the center.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.29.1 Detailed Description

Hamming ball.

Choose k uniformly on [1..r], where r is the radius of the ball, choose k bits uniformly among n and flip them.

Definition at line 304 of file neighborhood.hh.

### 5.29.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.29.2.1 HammingBall()

```
HammingBall (
    int n,
    int r ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>r</i>	Radius of the ball

Definition at line 323 of file neighborhood.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:



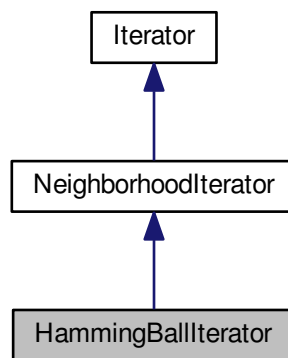
- `lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh`
- `lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.cc`

## 5.30 HammingBallIterator Class Reference

Hamming ball neighborhood iterator.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for HammingBallIterator:



### Public Member Functions

- [HammingBallIterator](#) (int n, int r)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- bool [has\\_next](#) ()  
*Has next bit vector.*
- void [next](#) ()  
*Next bit vector.*

### Private Attributes

- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_mask](#)  
*Mutation mask.*
- int [\\_radius](#)  
*Radius of the ball.*
- int [\\_index](#)  
*Index of the next bit to shift to the right.*
- int [\\_weight](#)  
*Partial Hamming weight.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.30.1 Detailed Description

Hamming ball neighborhood iterator.

Definition at line 86 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

### 5.30.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.30.2.1 HammingBallIterator()

```
HammingBallIterator (
    int n,
    int r ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>r</i>	Radius of Hamming Ball

Definition at line 108 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

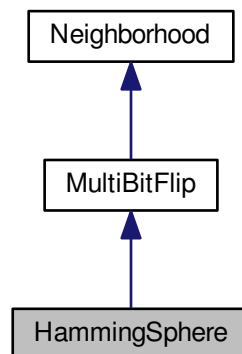
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.cc

## 5.31 HammingSphere Class Reference

Hamming sphere.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for HammingSphere:



### Public Member Functions

- [HammingSphere](#) (int n, int r)  
*Constructor.*
- void [set\\_radius](#) (int r)  
*Set radius.*

### Private Member Functions

- void [sample\\_bits](#) ()  
*Sample bits.*

### Private Attributes

- int [\\_radius](#)  
*Radius of the sphere.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.31.1 Detailed Description

Hamming sphere.

Uniformly choose  $r$  bits among  $n$  and flip them, where  $r$  is the radius of the sphere.

Definition at line 341 of file neighborhood.hh.

### 5.31.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.31.2.1 HammingSphere()

```
HammingSphere (
    int n,
    int r ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>r</i>	Radius of the sphere

Definition at line 357 of file neighborhood.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

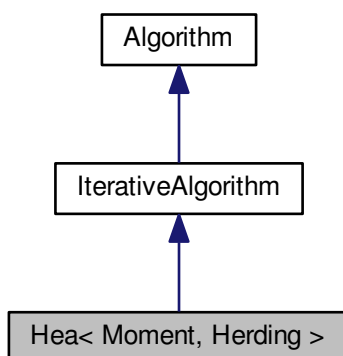
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.cc

## 5.32 Hea< Moment, Herding > Class Template Reference

Herding evolutionary algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/hea/hea.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Hea< Moment, Herding >:



## Public Types

- enum { [RATE\\_CONSTANT](#), [RATE\\_EXPONENTIAL](#), [RATE\\_INVERSE](#) }
- enum { [LOG\\_ERROR](#), [LOG\\_DTU](#), [LOG\\_DELTA](#), [LOG\\_SELECTION](#), [LAST\\_LOG](#) }
- typedef std::bitset< LAST\_LOG > [log\\_flags\\_t](#)  
*Type for log flags.*

## Public Member Functions

- [Hea](#) (int n, int population\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_herding](#) (Herding \*x)  
*Set the herding algorithm.*
- void [set\\_margin](#) (double x)  
*Set the moment margin.*
- void [set\\_selection\\_size](#) (int x)  
*Set the selection size.*
- void [set\\_rate\\_strategy](#) (int x)  
*Set the rate strategy.*
- void [set\\_reset\\_period](#) (int x)  
*Set the reset period.*
- void [set\\_delay](#) (int x)  
*Set the delay.*
- void [set\\_initial\\_rate](#) (double x)  
*Set the initial value of the learning rate.*
- void [set\\_time\\_constant](#) (double x)  
*Set the time constant.*
- void [set\\_bound\\_moment](#) (bool x)  
*Set the bound moment after update.*
- void [set\\_weight](#) (double weight)  
*Set weight.*
- void [set\\_log\\_flags](#) (const [log\\_flags\\_t](#) &lf)  
*Set log flags.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*
- void [log](#) ()  
*Log.*

## Private Attributes

- Moment [\\_target](#)  
*Moment.*
- Moment [\\_selection](#)  
*Moment of selected individuals.*
- Moment [\\_uniform](#)  
*Uniform moment.*
- [algorithm::Population \\_population](#)  
*Population.*
- Herding \* [\\_herding](#)  
*Herding.*
- double [\\_error\\_cache](#)  
*Error cache.*
- double [\\_dtu\\_cache](#)  
*Distance to uniform cache.*
- double [\\_delta\\_cache](#)  
*Delta cache.*
- double [\\_selection\\_cache](#)  
*Selection distance cache.*
- [log\\_flags\\_t \\_log\\_flags](#)  
*Log flags.*

## Parameters

- double [\\_margin](#)  
*Moment margin.*
- int [\\_selection\\_size](#) = 1  
*Selection size.*
- int [\\_rate\\_strategy](#) = [RATE\\_CONSTANT](#)  
*Rate strategy.*
- int [\\_reset\\_period](#) = 0  
*Reset period.*
- int [\\_delay](#) = 10000  
*Delay.*
- double [\\_initial\\_rate](#) = 1e-4  
*Initial value of the learning rate.*
- double [\\_time\\_constant](#) = 1000  
*Time constant.*
- bool [\\_bound\\_moment](#) = false  
*Bound moment after update.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.32.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class Moment, class Herding>
class hnco::algorithm::hea::Hea< Moment, Herding >
```

Herding evolutionary algorithm.

Reference:

Arnaud Berny. 2015. Herding Evolutionary Algorithm. In Proceedings of the Companion Publication of the 2015 Annual Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computation (GECCO Companion '15). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 1355–1356.

Definition at line 49 of file hea.hh.

### 5.32.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 5.32.2.1 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

##### Enumerator

RATE_CONSTANT	Constant rate.
RATE_EXPONENTIAL	Exponential decay.
RATE_INVERSE	Inverse decay.

Definition at line 54 of file hea.hh.

#### 5.32.2.2 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

##### Enumerator

LOG_ERROR	Log error.
LOG_DTU	Log distance to uniform.
LOG_DELTA	Log delta (moment increment)
LOG_SELECTION	Log the distance between the target and the selection moment.

Definition at line 65 of file hea.hh.

### 5.32.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.32.3.1 Hea()

```
Hea (
    int n,
    int population_size ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

##### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

`_margin` is initialized to  $1 / n$ .

Definition at line 234 of file `hea.hh`.

## 5.32.4 Member Function Documentation

### 5.32.4.1 `set_reset_period()`

```
void set_reset_period (
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set the reset period.

#### Parameters

<code>x</code>	Reset period
----------------	--------------

$x \leq 0$  means no reset.

Definition at line 281 of file `hea.hh`.

### 5.32.4.2 `set_selection_size()`

```
void set_selection_size (
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set the selection size.

The selection size is the number of selected individuals in the population.

Definition at line 270 of file `hea.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/hea.hh`

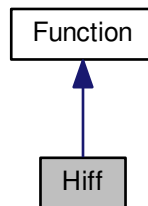


## 5.33 Hiff Class Reference

Hierarchical if and only if.

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Hiff:



### Public Member Functions

- [Hiff](#) (int bv\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- [size\\_t \\_depth](#)  
*Tree depth.*

#### 5.33.1 Detailed Description

Hierarchical if and only if.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 165 of file theory.hh.

### 5.33.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.33.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

##### Returns

$(i + 1) * 2^i$  where  $2^i = \_bv\_size$

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 191 of file theory.hh.

#### 5.33.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

##### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 187 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

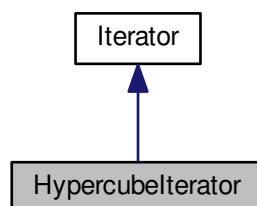
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc

## 5.34 Hypercubeliterator Class Reference

Hypercube iterator.

```
#include <hnco/iterator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Hypercubeliterator:



## Public Member Functions

- [Hypercubeliterator](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- bool [has\\_next](#) ()  
*Has next bit vector.*
- void [next](#) ()  
*Next bit vector.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.34.1 Detailed Description

Hypercube iterator.

Definition at line 71 of file iterator.hh.

### 5.34.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.34.2.1 [next\(\)](#)

```
void next ( ) [virtual]
```

Next bit vector.

Implemented as a simple binary adder.

Implements [Iterator](#).

Definition at line 28 of file iterator.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

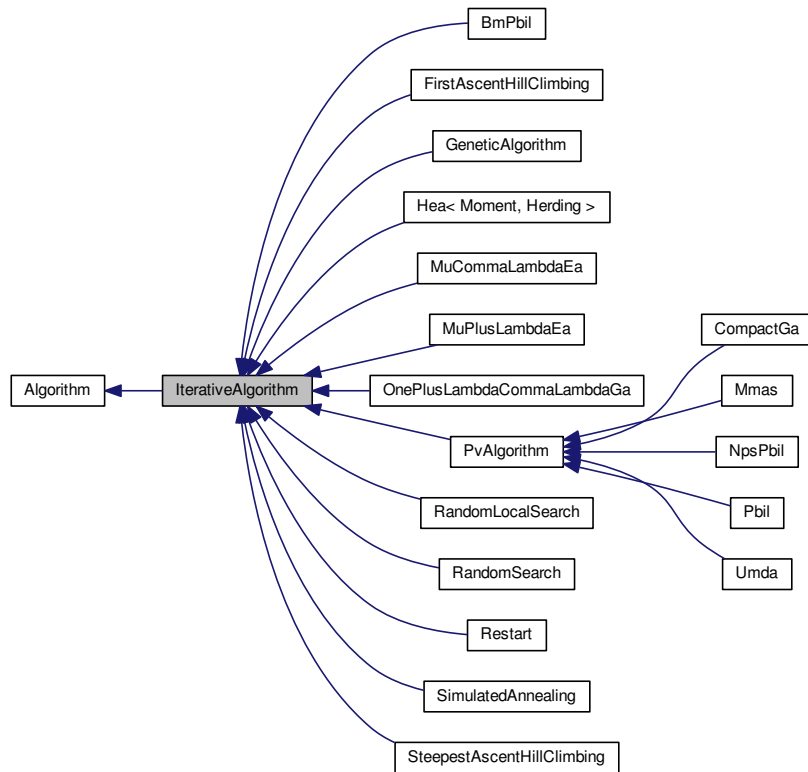
- lib/hnco/iterator.hh
- lib/hnco/iterator.cc

## 5.35 IterativeAlgorithm Class Reference

Iterative search.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/algorithm.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for IterativeAlgorithm:



### Public Member Functions

- [IterativeAlgorithm](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [maximize](#) ()  
*Maximize.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_num\\_iterations](#) (int x)  
*Set the number of iterations.*

### Protected Member Functions

- virtual void [iterate](#) ()=0  
*Single iteration.*
- virtual void [log](#) ()  
*Log.*

## Protected Attributes

- `int _iteration`  
*Current iteration.*
- `bool _something_to_log`  
*Something to log.*

## Parameters

- `int _num_iterations = 0`  
*Number of iterations.*

### 5.35.1 Detailed Description

Iterative search.

Definition at line 130 of file `algorithm.hh`.

### 5.35.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.35.2.1 IterativeAlgorithm()

```
IterativeAlgorithm (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

Definition at line 160 of file `algorithm.hh`.

### 5.35.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.35.3.1 maximize()

```
void maximize ( ) [virtual]
```

Maximize.

Inside the loop:

- call [iterate\(\)](#)
- call [log\(\)](#)

#### Warning

If an exception such as LocalMaximum is thrown by [iterate\(\)](#), [log\(\)](#) will not be called. However, hnco reports the maximum at the end of the search.

Implements [Algorithm](#).

Definition at line 77 of file algorithm.cc.

#### 5.35.3.2 set\_num\_iterations()

```
void set_num_iterations (
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set the number of iterations.

#### Parameters

x	Number of iterations
---	----------------------

x <= 0 means indefinite

Definition at line 184 of file algorithm.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

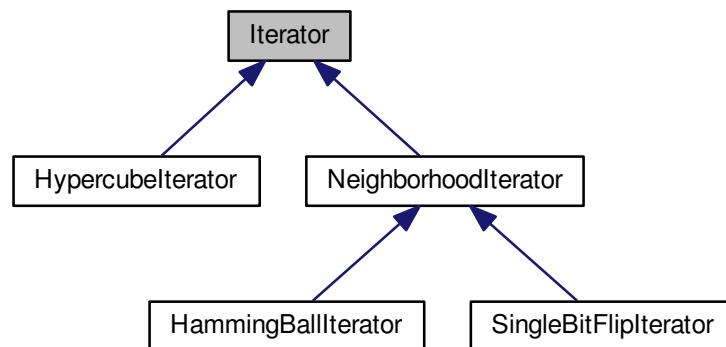
- lib/hnco/algorithms/algorithm.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/algorithm.cc

## 5.36 Iterator Class Reference

[Iterator](#) over bit vectors.

```
#include <hnco/iterator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Iterator:



### Public Member Functions

- [Iterator](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- virtual [~Iterator](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_current](#) ()  
*Current bit vector.*
- virtual void [init](#) ()=0  
*Initialization.*
- virtual bool [has\\_next](#) ()=0  
*Has next bit vector.*
- virtual void [next](#) ()=0  
*Next bit vector.*

### Protected Attributes

- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_current](#)  
*Current bit vector.*

#### 5.36.1 Detailed Description

[Iterator](#) over bit vectors.

Definition at line 40 of file iterator.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

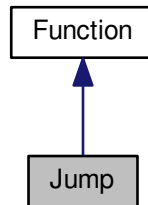
- lib/hnco/iterator.hh

## 5.37 Jump Class Reference

[Jump](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/jump.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Jump:



### Public Member Functions

- [Jump](#) (int bv\_size, int gap)  
*Constructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- size\_t [\\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- int [\\_gap](#)  
*Gap.*

### 5.37.1 Detailed Description

[Jump](#).

Reference:

H. Mühlenbein and T. Mahnig. 2001. Evolutionary Algorithms: From Recombination to Search Distributions. In Theoretical Aspects of Evolutionary Computing, Leila Kallel, Bart Naudts, and Alex Rogers (Eds.). Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 135–174.

Definition at line 40 of file jump.hh.



## 5.37.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.37.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Returns

`_bv_size`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 66 of file `jump.hh`.

### 5.37.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

`true`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 62 of file `jump.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

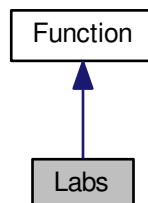
- `lib/hnco/functions/jump.hh`
- `lib/hnco/functions/jump.cc`

## 5.38 Labs Class Reference

Low autocorrelation binary sequences.

```
#include <hnco/functions/labs.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Labs:



## Public Member Functions

- [Labs](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- `size_t` [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `double` [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< int >` [\\_sequence](#)  
*Binary sequence written using 1 and -1.*

### 5.38.1 Detailed Description

Low autocorrelation binary sequences.

Reference:

S Mertens. 1996. Exhaustive search for low-autocorrelation binary sequences. Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General 29, 18 (1996), L473.

<http://stacks.iop.org/0305-4470/29/i=18/a=005>

Definition at line 43 of file labs.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

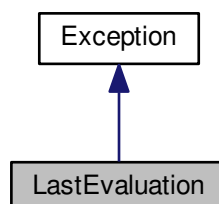
- lib/hnco/functions/labs.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/labs.cc

### 5.39 LastEvaluation Class Reference

Last evaluation.

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LastEvaluation:



### 5.39.1 Detailed Description

Last evaluation.

Definition at line 79 of file exception.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

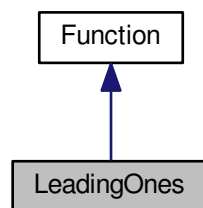
- lib/hnco/exception.hh

## 5.40 LeadingOnes Class Reference

Leading ones.

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LeadingOnes:



### Public Member Functions

- [LeadingOnes](#) (int bv\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*

### 5.40.1 Detailed Description

Leading ones.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 93 of file theory.hh.

### 5.40.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.40.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Returns

`_bv_size`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 117 of file theory.hh.

#### 5.40.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

Returns

`true`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 113 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

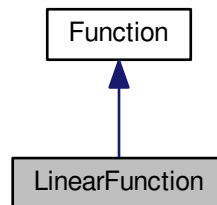
- `lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh`
- `lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc`

## 5.41 LinearFunction Class Reference

Linear function.

```
#include <hnco/functions/linear-function.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LinearFunction:



### Public Member Functions

- [LinearFunction](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- void [random](#) (int n)  
*Random instance.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Member Functions

- template<class Archive >  
void [serialize](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Serialize.*

### Private Attributes

- std::vector< double > [\\_weights](#)  
*Weights.*

## Friends

- class **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.41.1 Detailed Description

Linear function.

Definition at line 40 of file linear-function.hh.

### 5.41.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.41.2.1 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 76 of file linear-function.hh.

#### 5.41.2.2 random()

```
void random (
    int n )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

Definition at line 33 of file linear-function.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

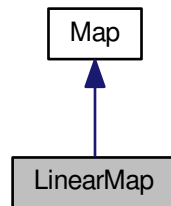
- lib/hnco/functions/linear-function.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/linear-function.cc

## 5.42 LinearMap Class Reference

Linear map.

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LinearMap:



### Public Member Functions

- void [random](#) (int rows, int cols, bool surjective)  
*Random instance.*
- void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*
- [size\\_t](#) [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()  
*Get input size.*
- [size\\_t](#) [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()  
*Get output size.*
- bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

### Private Member Functions

- template<class Archive >  
void [save](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const  
*Save.*
- template<class Archive >  
void [load](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Load.*

### Private Attributes

- [bit\\_matrix\\_t\\_bm](#)  
*Bit matrix.*

## Friends

- class **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.42.1 Detailed Description

Linear map.

A linear map  $f$  from  $Z_2^m$  to  $Z_2^n$  is defined by  $f(x) = Ax$ , where  $A$  is an  $n \times m$  bit matrix.

Definition at line 193 of file map.hh.

### 5.42.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.42.2.1 is\_surjective()

```
bool is_surjective ( ) [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

#### Returns

true if  $\text{rank}(\_bm) == \text{bm\_num\_rows}(\_bm)$

Reimplemented from [Map](#).

Definition at line 90 of file map.cc.

#### 5.42.2.2 random()

```
void random (
    int rows,
    int cols,
    bool surjective )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>rows</i>	Number of rows
<i>cols</i>	Number of columns
<i>surjective</i>	Flag to ensure a surjective map



## Exceptions

Error	
-------	--

Definition at line 61 of file map.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

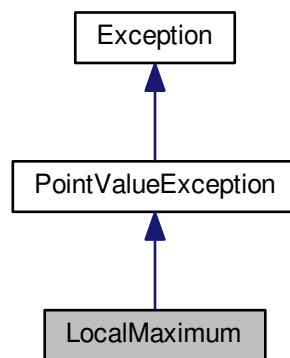
- lib/hnco/map.hh
- lib/hnco/map.cc

## 5.43 LocalMaximum Class Reference

Local maximum.

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LocalMaximum:



### Public Member Functions

- [LocalMaximum](#) (const [point\\_value\\_t](#) &pv)  
*Const.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.43.1 Detailed Description

Local maximum.

Definition at line 70 of file exception.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

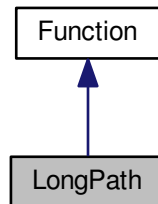
- lib/hnco/exception.hh

## 5.44 LongPath Class Reference

Long path.

```
#include <hnco/functions/long-path.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for LongPath:



### Public Member Functions

- [LongPath](#) (int bv\_size, int prefix\_length)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- [int \\_prefix\\_length](#)  
*Prefix length.*

#### 5.44.1 Detailed Description

Long path.

Long paths have been introduced by Jeffrey Horn, David E. Goldberg, and Kalyanmoy Deb. Here we follow the definition given by Thomas Jansen (see references below).

As an example, here is the 2-long path of dimension 4:

- 0000
- 0001

- 0011
- 0111
- 1111
- 1101
- 1100

The fitness is increasing along the path. The fitness on the complementary of the path is defined as a linear function pointing to the beginning of the path.

References:

Jeffrey Horn, David E. Goldberg, and Kalyanmoy Deb, "Long Path Problems", PPSN III, 1994.

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 58 of file long-path.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

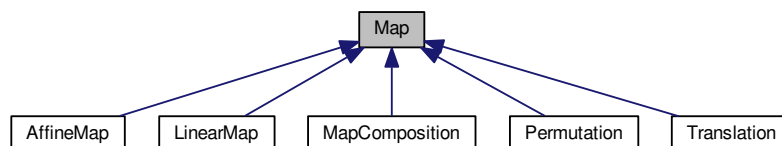
- lib/hnco/functions/long-path.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/long-path.cc

## 5.45 Map Class Reference

[Map](#).

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Map:



### Public Member Functions

- virtual [~Map](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)=0  
[Map](#).
- virtual size\_t [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()=0  
*Get input size.*
- virtual size\_t [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()=0  
*Get output size.*
- virtual bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

### 5.45.1 Detailed Description

[Map](#).

Definition at line 39 of file map.hh.

### 5.45.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.45.2.1 `is_surjective()`

```
virtual bool is_surjective ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

#### Returns

false

Reimplemented in [MapComposition](#), [AffineMap](#), [LinearMap](#), [Permutation](#), and [Translation](#).

Definition at line 59 of file map.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

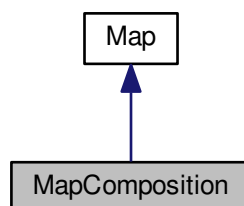
- lib/hnco/map.hh

## 5.46 MapComposition Class Reference

[Map](#) composition.

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MapComposition:



## Public Member Functions

- [MapComposition](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- [MapComposition](#) ([Map](#) \*outer, [Map](#) \*inner)  
*Constructor.*
- void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*
- size\_t [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()  
*Get input size.*
- size\_t [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()  
*Get output size.*
- bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

## Private Attributes

- [Map](#) \* [\\_outer](#)  
*Outer map.*
- [Map](#) \* [\\_inner](#)  
*Inner map.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) [\\_bv](#)  
*Temporary bit vector.*

### 5.46.1 Detailed Description

[Map](#) composition.

The resulting composition  $f$  is defined for all bit vector  $x$  by  $f(x) = \text{outer}(\text{inner}(x))$ .

Definition at line 327 of file map.hh.

### 5.46.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.46.2.1 MapComposition()

```
MapComposition (
    Map * outer,
    Map * inner ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>outer</i>	outer map
<i>inner</i>	inner map

**Precondition**

outer->get\_input\_size() == inner->get\_output\_size()

Definition at line 351 of file map.hh.

### 5.46.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.46.3.1 is\_surjective()

```
bool is_surjective ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

**Returns**

true if both maps are surjective

Reimplemented from [Map](#).

Definition at line 375 of file map.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

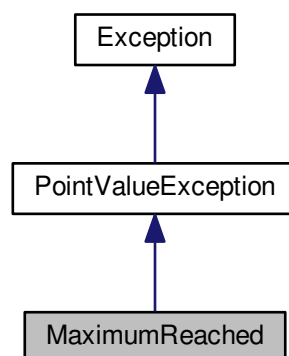
- lib/hnco/map.hh

### 5.47 MaximumReached Class Reference

Maximum reached.

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MaximumReached:



## Public Member Functions

- [MaximumReached](#) (const [point\\_value\\_t](#) &pv)  
*Constructor.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.47.1 Detailed Description

Maximum reached.

Definition at line 52 of file `exception.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

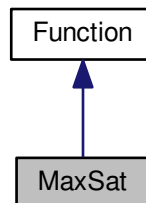
- `lib/hnco/exception.hh`

## 5.48 MaxSat Class Reference

MAX-SAT.

```
#include <hnco/functions/max-sat.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MaxSat:



## Public Member Functions

- [MaxSat](#) ()  
*Default constructor.*
- void [random](#) (int n, int k, int c)  
*Random instance.*
- void [random](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &solution, int k, int c)  
*Random instance with satisfiable expression.*
- void [load](#) (std::istream &stream)  
*Load an instance.*
- void [save](#) (std::ostream &stream)  
*Save an instance.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- void [display](#) (std::ostream &stream)  
*Display the expression.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< std::vector< int > > _expression`  
*Expression.*
- `size_t _num_variables`  
*Number of variables.*

### 5.48.1 Detailed Description

MAX-SAT.

Reference:

Christos M. Papadimitriou. 1994. Computational complexity. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts.

Definition at line 42 of file max-sat.hh.

### 5.48.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.48.2.1 load()

```
void load (
    std::istream & stream )
```

Load an instance.

#### Exceptions

Error	
-------	--

Definition at line 133 of file max-sat.cc.

#### 5.48.2.2 random() [1/2]

```
void random (
    int n,
    int k,
    int c )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>k</i>	Number of literals per clause
<i>c</i>	Number of clauses



Definition at line 38 of file max-sat.cc.

### 5.48.2.3 random() [2/2]

```
void random (
    const bit_vector_t & solution,
    int k,
    int c )
```

Random instance with satisfiable expression.

#### Warning

Since the expression is satisfiable, the maximum of the function is equal to the number of clauses in the expression. However, this information is lost in the save and load cycle as the archive format only manages the expression itself.

#### Parameters

<i>solution</i>	Solution
<i>k</i>	Number of literals per clause
<i>c</i>	Number of clauses

Definition at line 66 of file max-sat.cc.

## 5.48.3 Member Data Documentation

### 5.48.3.1 \_expression

```
std::vector<std::vector<int> > _expression [private]
```

Expression.

An expression is represented by a vector of clauses. A clause is represented by a vector of literals. A literal is represented by a non null integer; if the integer is positive then the literal is a variable; if it is negative then it is the logical negation of a variable.

Definition at line 52 of file max-sat.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

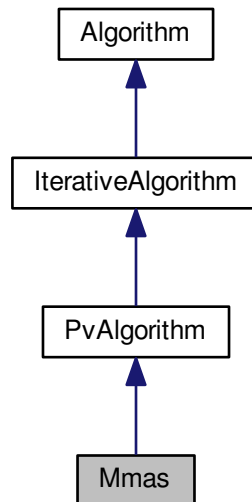
- lib/hnco/functions/max-sat.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/max-sat.cc

## 5.49 Mmas Class Reference

Max-min ant system.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/mmas.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Mmas:



### Public Member Functions

- [Mmas](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_comparison](#) (std::function< bool(double, double)> x)  
*Set the binary operator for comparing evaluations.*
- void [set\\_rate](#) (double x)  
*Set the learning rate.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Protected Attributes

- `bit_vector_t _x`  
*Candidate solution.*

## Parameters

- `std::function< bool(double, double)> _comparison = std::greater_equal<double>()`  
*Binary operator for comparing evaluations.*
- `double _rate = 1e-3`  
*Learning rate.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.49.1 Detailed Description

Max-min ant system.

Reference:

Thomas Stützle and Holger H. Hoos. 2000. MAX-MIN Ant System. *Future Generation Computer Systems* 16, 8 (2000), 889–914.

Definition at line 41 of file `mmas.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/mmas.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/mmas.cc`

## 5.50 Model Class Reference

`Model` of a Boltzmann machine.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.hh>
```

## Public Member Functions

- `Model (int n)`  
*Constructor.*
- `void init ()`  
*Initialize.*
- `void reset_mc ()`  
*Reset Markov chain.*
- `void gibbs_sampler (size_t i)`  
*A Gibbs sampler cycle.*
- `void gibbs_sampler_synchronous ()`  
*A synchronous Gibbs sampler.*
- `const bit_vector_t & get_state ()`  
*Get the state of the Gibbs sampler.*
- `void update (const ModelParameters &p, const ModelParameters &q, double rate)`  
*Update parameters in the direction of p and away from q.*
- `double norm_infinite ()`  
*Infinite norm of the parameters.*
- `double norm_l1 ()`  
*l1 norm of the parameters*

## Private Attributes

- [ModelParameters \\_model\\_parameters](#)  
*Model parameters.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_state](#)  
*State of the Gibbs sampler.*
- [pv\\_t \\_pv](#)  
*Probability vector for synchronous Gibbs sampling.*

## 5.50.1 Detailed Description

[Model](#) of a Boltzmann machine.

Definition at line 75 of file `model.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.cc`

## 5.51 ModelParameters Class Reference

Parameters of a Boltzmann machine.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.hh>
```

## Public Member Functions

- [ModelParameters](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialize.*
- void [add](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Add a bit\_vector\_t.*
- void [average](#) (int count)  
*Compute averages.*
- void [update](#) (const [ModelParameters](#) &p, const [ModelParameters](#) &q, double rate)  
*Update parameters in the direction of p and away from q.*
- double [norm\\_infinite](#) ()  
*Infinite norm of the parameters.*
- double [norm\\_l1](#) ()  
*l1 norm of the parameters*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< std::vector< double > >` [\\_weight](#)  
*Weights.*
- `std::vector< double >` [\\_bias](#)  
*Bias.*

## Friends

- class **Model**

### 5.51.1 Detailed Description

Parameters of a Boltzmann machine.

Definition at line 36 of file model.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

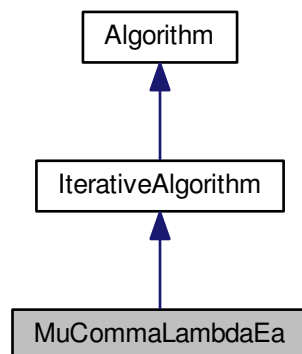
- lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/bm-pbil/model.cc

## 5.52 MuCommaLambdaEa Class Reference

(mu, lambda) EA.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-comma-lambda-ea.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MuCommaLambdaEa:



## Public Member Functions

- [MuCommaLambdaEa](#) (int n, int mu, int lambda)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_mutation\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the mutation probability.*
- void [set\\_allow\\_stay](#) (bool x)  
*Set the flag \_allow\_stay.*

## Private Member Functions

- void `iterate` ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Private Attributes

- `Population _parents`  
*Parents.*
- `Population _offsprings`  
*Offsprings.*
- `neighborhood::BernoulliProcess _mutation`  
*Mutation operator.*
- `std::uniform_int_distribution< int > _select_parent`  
*Select parent.*

## Parameters

- double `_mutation_probability`  
*Mutation probability.*
- bool `_allow_stay` = false  
*Allow stay.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.52.1 Detailed Description

(mu, lambda) EA.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 41 of file mu-comma-lambda-ea.hh.

### 5.52.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.52.2.1 MuCommaLambdaEa()

```
MuCommaLambdaEa (
    int n,
    int mu,
    int lambda ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>mu</i>	Parent population size
<i>lambda</i>	Offspring population size

Definition at line 79 of file mu-comma-lambda-ea.hh.

### 5.52.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.52.3.1 set\_allow\_stay()

```
void set_allow_stay (
    bool x ) [inline]
```

Set the flag `_allow_stay`.

In case no mutation occurs allow the current bit vector to stay unchanged.

Definition at line 102 of file mu-comma-lambda-ea.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

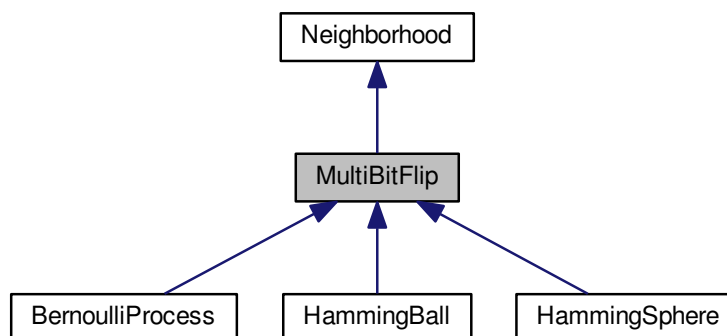
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-comma-lambda-ea.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-comma-lambda-ea.cc

## 5.53 MultiBitFlip Class Reference

Multi bit flip.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MultiBitFlip:



## Public Member Functions

- [MultiBitFlip](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [bernoulli\\_trials](#) (int k)  
*Sample a given number of bits using Bernoulli trials.*
- void [reservoir\\_sampling](#) (int k)  
*Sample a given number of bits using resevoir sampling.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.53.1 Detailed Description

Multi bit flip.

Definition at line 183 of file neighborhood.hh.

### 5.53.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.53.2.1 MultiBitFlip()

```
MultiBitFlip (  
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

Definition at line 206 of file neighborhood.hh.

### 5.53.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.53.3.1 bernoulli\_trials()

```
void bernoulli_trials (  
    int k ) [protected]
```

Sample a given number of bits using Bernoulli trials.



## Parameters

$k$	Number of bits to sample
-----	--------------------------

Definition at line 34 of file neighborhood.cc.

### 5.53.3.2 reservoir\_sampling()

```
void reservoir_sampling (  
    int  $k$  ) [protected]
```

Sample a given number of bits using resevoir sampling.

## Parameters

$k$	Number of bits to sample
-----	--------------------------

Definition at line 52 of file neighborhood.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

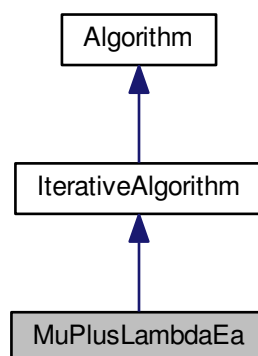
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.cc

## 5.54 MuPlusLambdaEa Class Reference

(mu+lambda) EA.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-plus-lambda-ea.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for MuPlusLambdaEa:



## Public Member Functions

- [MuPlusLambdaEa](#) (int n, int mu, int lambda)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_mutation\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the mutation probability.*
- void [set\\_allow\\_stay](#) (bool x)  
*Set the flag \_allow\_stay.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Private Attributes

- [Population \\_parents](#)  
*Parents.*
- [Population \\_offsprings](#)  
*Offsprings.*
- [neighborhood::BernoulliProcess \\_mutation](#)  
*Mutation operator.*
- [std::uniform\\_int\\_distribution< int > \\_select\\_parent](#)  
*Select parent.*

## Parameters

- double [\\_mutation\\_probability](#)  
*Mutation probability.*
- bool [\\_allow\\_stay](#) = false  
*Allow stay.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.54.1 Detailed Description

(mu+lambda) EA.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 40 of file mu-plus-lambda-ea.hh.

## 5.54.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 5.54.2.1 MuPlusLambdaEa()

```
MuPlusLambdaEa (
    int n,
    int mu,
    int lambda ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>mu</i>	Parent population size
<i>lambda</i>	Offspring population size

Definition at line 78 of file mu-plus-lambda-ea.hh.

## 5.54.3 Member Function Documentation

### 5.54.3.1 set\_allow\_stay()

```
void set_allow_stay (
    bool x ) [inline]
```

Set the flag `_allow_stay`.

In case no mutation occurs allow the current bit vector to stay unchanged.

Definition at line 101 of file mu-plus-lambda-ea.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

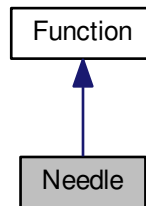
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-plus-lambda-ea.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/mu-plus-lambda-ea.cc

## 5.55 Needle Class Reference

[Needle](#) in a haystack.

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Needle:



### Public Member Functions

- [Needle](#) (int bv\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- size\_t [\\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*

#### 5.55.1 Detailed Description

[Needle](#) in a haystack.

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 129 of file theory.hh.

## 5.55.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.55.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Returns

1

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 153 of file theory.hh.

### 5.55.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 149 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

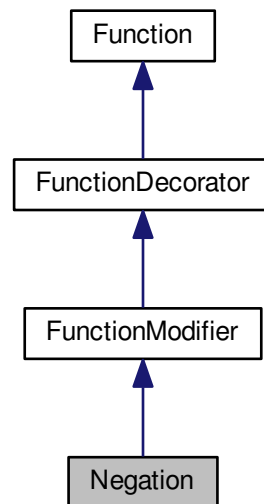
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc

## 5.56 Negation Class Reference

[Negation](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Negation:



### Public Member Functions

- [Negation](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*

### Information about the function

- [size\\_t](#) [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double](#) [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- [bool](#) [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [bool](#) [provides\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*

### Evaluation

- [double](#) [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [double](#) [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped↔  
\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.56.1 Detailed Description

[Negation](#).

Use cases:

- for algorithms which minimize rather than maximize a function
- for functions one wishes to minimize
- when minimization is needed inside an algorithm

Definition at line 58 of file function-modifier.hh.

### 5.56.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.56.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

#### Exceptions

<i>Error</i>	
--------------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 76 of file function-modifier.hh.

#### 5.56.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

false

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 80 of file function-modifier.hh.

### 5.56.2.3 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 85 of file function-modifier.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

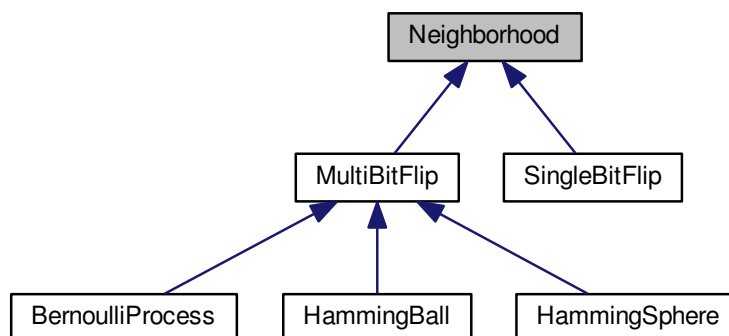
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-modifier.cc

## 5.57 Neighborhood Class Reference

[Neighborhood](#).

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Neighborhood:





## Public Member Functions

- [Neighborhood](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- virtual [~Neighborhood](#) ()  
*Destructor.*
- virtual void [set\\_origin](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Set the origin.*
- virtual const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_origin](#) ()  
*Get the origin.*
- virtual const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_candidate](#) ()  
*Get the candidate bit vector.*
- virtual const [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_flipped\\_bits](#) ()  
*Get flipped bits.*
- virtual void [propose](#) ()  
*Propose a candidate bit vector.*
- virtual void [keep](#) ()  
*Keep the candidate bit vector.*
- virtual void [forget](#) ()  
*Forget the candidate bit vector.*
- virtual void [mutate](#) ([bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &bv)  
*Mutate.*
- virtual void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*

## Protected Member Functions

- virtual void [sample\\_bits](#) ()=0  
*Sample bits.*

## Protected Attributes

- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_origin](#)  
*Origin of the neighborhood.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_candidate](#)  
*candidate bit vector*
- [std::uniform\\_int\\_distribution< int > \\_uniform\\_index\\_dist](#)  
*Uniform index distribution.*
- [sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t \\_flipped\\_bits](#)  
*Flipped bits.*

### 5.57.1 Detailed Description

#### Neighborhood.

A neighborhood maintains two points, `_origin` and `_candidate`. They are initialized in the same state by `set_origin`. A `Neighborhood` class must implement the member function `sample_bits` which samples the bits to flip in `_origin` to get a `_candidate`. The following member functions take care of the modifications:

- `propose`: flip `_candidate`
- `keep`: flip `_origin`
- `forget` flip `_candidate`

After `keep` or `forget`, `_origin` and `_candidate` are in the same state again.

A `Neighborhood` class can also behave as a mutation operator through the member functions `mutate` and `map`.

Definition at line 61 of file `neighborhood.hh`.

### 5.57.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.57.2.1 Neighborhood()

```
Neighborhood (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

##### Parameters

<code>n</code>	Size of bit vectors
----------------	---------------------

Definition at line 86 of file `neighborhood.hh`.

### 5.57.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.57.3.1 map()

```
virtual void map (
    const bit_vector_t & input,
    bit_vector_t & output ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Map.

The output bit vector is a mutated version of the input bit vector.

## Parameters

<i>input</i>	Input bit vector
<i>output</i>	Output bit vector

Definition at line 148 of file neighborhood.hh.

## 5.57.3.2 mutate()

```
virtual void mutate (
    bit_vector_t & bv ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Mutate.

In-place mutation of the bit vector.

## Parameters

<i>bv</i>	Bit vector to mutate
-----------	----------------------

Definition at line 134 of file neighborhood.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

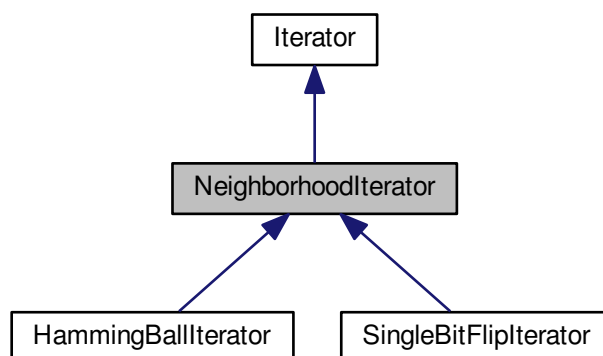
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh

## 5.58 NeighborhoodIterator Class Reference

[Neighborhood](#) iterator.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for NeighborhoodIterator:



## Public Member Functions

- [NeighborhoodIterator](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- virtual void [set\\_origin](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Set origin.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.58.1 Detailed Description

[Neighborhood](#) iterator.

Definition at line 38 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

### 5.58.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.58.2.1 NeighborhoodIterator()

```
NeighborhoodIterator (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

Definition at line 49 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

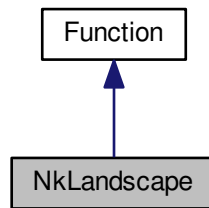
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.cc

## 5.59 NkLandscape Class Reference

NK landscape.

```
#include <hnco/functions/nk-landscape.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for NkLandscape:



### Public Member Functions

- `NkLandscape ()`  
*Default constructor.*
- `size_t get_bv_size ()`  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `void random (int n, int k, double stddev)`  
*Random instance.*
- `double eval (const bit_vector_t &)`  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive > void serialize (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)`  
*Serialize.*

### Private Attributes

- `std::vector< std::vector< int > > _neighbors`  
*Bit neighbors.*
- `std::vector< std::vector< double > > _partial_functions`  
*Partial functions.*

### Friends

- class `boost::serialization::access`

#### 5.59.1 Detailed Description

NK landscape.

Reference:

S. A. Kauffman. 1993. The origins of order: self-organisation and selection in evolution. Oxford University Press.

Definition at line 47 of file `nk-landscape.hh`.

## 5.59.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.59.2.1 random()

```
void random (
    int n,
    int k,
    double stddev )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vector
<i>k</i>	Number of neighbors of each bit
<i>stddev</i>	Standard deviation of the values of the partial functions

Definition at line 32 of file nk-landscape.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

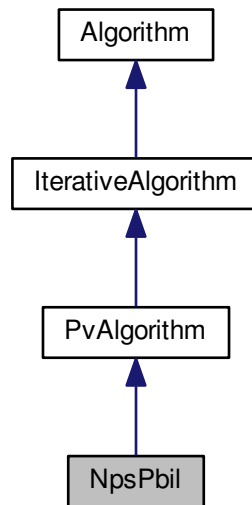
- lib/hnco/functions/nk-landscape.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/nk-landscape.cc

## 5.60 NpsPbil Class Reference

Population-based incremental learning with negative and positive selection.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/nps-pbil.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for NpsPbil:



### Public Member Functions

- [NpsPbil](#) (int n, int population\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_selection\\_size](#) (int x)  
*Set the selection size.*
- void [set\\_rate](#) (double x)  
*Set the learning rate.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Protected Attributes

- [Population \\_population](#)  
*Population.*
- [pv\\_t \\_mean\\_best](#)  
*Mean of best individuals.*
- [pv\\_t \\_mean\\_worst](#)

*Mean of worst individuals.*

### Parameters

- `int _selection_size = 1`  
*Selection size.*
- `double _rate = 1e-3`  
*Learning rate.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.60.1 Detailed Description

Population-based incremental learning with negative and positive selection.

Reference:

Arnaud Berny. 2001. Extending selection learning toward fixed-length d-ary strings. In Artificial Evolution (Lecture Notes in Computer Science), P. Collet and others (Eds.). Springer, Le Creusot.

Definition at line 41 of file nps-pbil.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/nps-pbil.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/nps-pbil.cc`

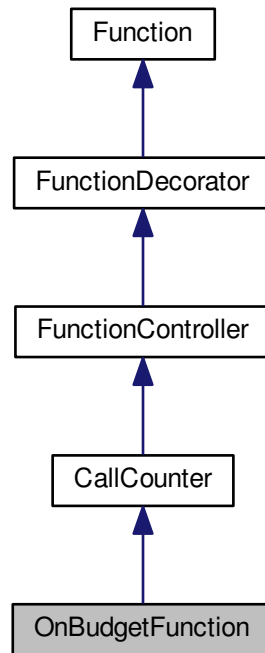
## 5.61 OnBudgetFunction Class Reference

[CallCounter](#) with a limited number of evaluations.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```



Inheritance diagram for OnBudgetFunction:



## Public Member Functions

- [OnBudgetFunction](#) ([Function](#) \*function, int budget)

*Constructor.*

## Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped↔  
\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*
- void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update after a safe evaluation.*

## Private Attributes

- int [\\_budget](#)  
*Budget.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.61.1 Detailed Description

[CallCounter](#) with a limited number of evaluations.

Definition at line 310 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.61.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.61.2.1 eval()

```
double eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x ) [virtual]
```

Evaluate a bit vector.

#### Exceptions

<i>LastEvaluation</i>	
-----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 121 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.61.2.2 incremental\_eval()

```
double incremental_eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value,
    const hnco::sparse\_bit\_vector\_t & flipped_bits ) [virtual]
```

Incremental evaluation.

#### Exceptions

<i>LastEvaluation</i>	
-----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 132 of file function-controller.cc.

## 5.61.2.3 update()

```
void update (
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    double value ) [virtual]
```

Update after a safe evaluation.

## Exceptions

<i>LastEvaluation</i>	
-----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 143 of file function-controller.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

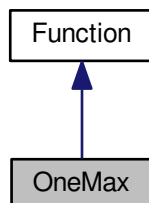
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.62 OneMax Class Reference

[OneMax](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for OneMax:



## Public Member Functions

- [OneMax](#) (int bv\_size)

*Constructor.*

### Information about the function

- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- bool [provides\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*

### Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double v, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*

## Private Attributes

- size\_t [\\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*

## 5.62.1 Detailed Description

[OneMax](#).

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 36 of file theory.hh.

## 5.62.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.62.2.1 [get\\_maximum\(\)](#)

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Returns

[\\_bv\\_size](#)

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 57 of file theory.hh.

#### 5.62.2.2 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

##### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 61 of file theory.hh.

#### 5.62.2.3 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

##### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 66 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

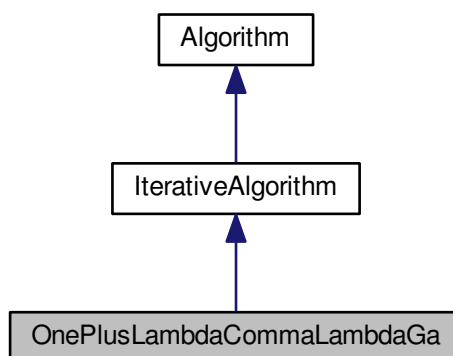
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc

## 5.63 OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa Class Reference

(1+(lambda, lambda)) genetic algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/one-plus-lambda-comma-lambda-ga.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa:



## Public Member Functions

- [OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa](#) (int n, int lambda)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_mutation\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the mutation probability.*
- void [set\\_crossover\\_bias](#) (double x)  
*Set the crossover bias.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Private Attributes

- [Population\\_offsprings](#)  
*Offsprings.*
- std::binomial\_distribution< int > [\\_radius\\_dist](#)  
*Radius distribution.*
- [neighborhood::HammingSphere\\_mutation](#)  
*Mutation operator.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t\\_parent](#)  
*Parent.*
- [BiasedCrossover\\_crossover](#)  
*Biased crossover.*

## Parameters

- double [\\_mutation\\_probability](#)  
*Mutation probability.*
- double [\\_crossover\\_bias](#)  
*Crossover bias.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.63.1 Detailed Description

(1+(lambda, lambda)) genetic algorithm.

Reference:

Benjamin Doerr, Carola Doerr, and Franziska Ebel. 2015. From black-box complexity to designing new genetic algorithms. Theoretical Computer Science 567 (2015), 87–104.

Definition at line 49 of file one-plus-lambda-comma-lambda-ga.hh.

### 5.63.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.63.2.1 OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa()

```
OnePlusLambdaCommaLambdaGa (
    int n,
    int lambda ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

By default, `_mutation_probability` is set to `lambda / n` and `_crossover_bias` to `1 / lambda`.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
<i>lambda</i>	Offspring population size

Definition at line 92 of file `one-plus-lambda-comma-lambda-ga.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

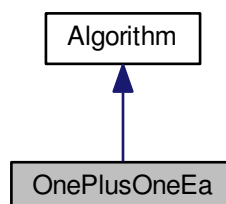
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/one-plus-lambda-comma-lambda-ga.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/one-plus-lambda-comma-lambda-ga.cc`

## 5.64 OnePlusOneEa Class Reference

(1+1) EA.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/one-plus-one-ea.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for OnePlusOneEa:



## Public Member Functions

- [OnePlusOneEa](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [set\\_function](#) (function::Function \*function)  
*Set function.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- void [maximize](#) ()  
*Maximize.*
- const [point\\_value\\_t](#) & [get\\_solution](#) ()  
*Solution.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_num\\_iterations](#) (int x)  
*Set the number of iterations.*
- void [set\\_mutation\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the mutation probability.*
- void [set\\_allow\\_stay](#) (bool x)  
*Set the flag \_allow\_stay.*
- void [set\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) (bool x)  
*Set incremental evaluation.*

## Private Attributes

- [neighborhood::BernoulliProcess \\_neighborhood](#)  
*Neighborhood.*
- [RandomLocalSearch \\_rls](#)  
*Random local search.*

## Parameters

- int [\\_num\\_iterations](#) = 0  
*Number of iterations.*
- double [\\_mutation\\_probability](#)  
*Mutation probability.*
- bool [\\_allow\\_stay](#) = false  
*Allow stay.*
- bool [\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) = false  
*Incremental evaluation.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.64.1 Detailed Description

(1+1) EA.

(1+1) EA is implemented as a [RandomLocalSearch](#) with a [BernoulliProcess](#) neighborhood and infinite patience. Thus it does derive from [IterativeAlgorithm](#).

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 44 of file one-plus-one-ea.hh.



## 5.64.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 5.64.2.1 OnePlusOneEa()

```
OnePlusOneEa (  
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

\_mutation\_probability is initialized to 1 / n.

Definition at line 79 of file one-plus-one-ea.hh.

## 5.64.3 Member Function Documentation

### 5.64.3.1 set\_allow\_stay()

```
void set_allow_stay (  
    bool x ) [inline]
```

Set the flag \_allow\_stay.

In case no mutation occurs allow the current bit vector to stay unchanged.

Definition at line 125 of file one-plus-one-ea.hh.

### 5.64.3.2 set\_num\_iterations()

```
void set_num_iterations (  
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set the number of iterations.

#### Parameters

<i>x</i>	Number of iterations
----------	----------------------

$x \leq 0$  means indefinite

Definition at line 115 of file one-plus-one-ea.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

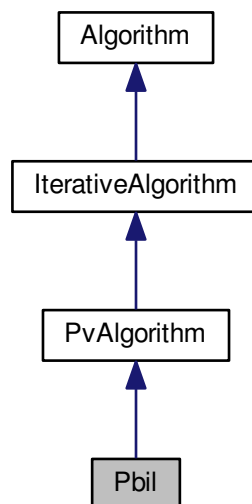
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/one-plus-one-ea.hh

## 5.65 Pbil Class Reference

Population-based incremental learning.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/pbil.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Pbil:



### Public Member Functions

- **Pbil** (int n, int population\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- void **init** ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void **set\_selection\_size** (int x)  
*Set the selection size.*
- void **set\_rate** (double x)  
*Set the learning rate.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Protected Attributes

- [Population \\_population](#)  
*Population.*
- [pv\\_t \\_mean](#)  
*Mean of selected bit vectors.*

### Parameters

- int [\\_selection\\_size](#) = 1  
*Selection size.*
- double [\\_rate](#) = 1e-3  
*Learning rate.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.65.1 Detailed Description

Population-based incremental learning.

Reference:

S. Baluja and R. Caruana. 1995. Removing the genetics from the standard genetic algorithm. In Proceedings of the 12th Annual Conference on Machine Learning. 38–46.

Definition at line 40 of file pbil.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

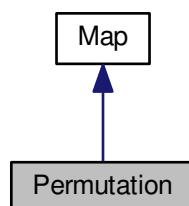
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/pbil.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/pbil.cc

## 5.66 Permutation Class Reference

[Permutation](#).

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Permutation:



## Public Member Functions

- void [random](#) (int n)  
*Random instance.*
- void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*
- size\_t [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()  
*Get input size.*
- size\_t [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()  
*Get output size.*
- bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

## Private Member Functions

- template<class Archive >  
void [save](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const  
*Save.*
- template<class Archive >  
void [load](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Load.*

## Private Attributes

- [permutation\\_t \\_permutation](#)  
*Permutation.*

## Friends

- class **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.66.1 Detailed Description

[Permutation.](#)

A permutation is a linear map  $f$  from  $Z_2^n$  to itself defined by  $f(x) = y$ , where  $y_i = x_{\sigma_i}$  and  $\sigma$  is a permutation of  $0, 1, \dots, n - 1$ .

Definition at line 132 of file map.hh.

### 5.66.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.66.2.1 is\_surjective()

```
bool is_surjective ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Map](#).

Definition at line 183 of file map.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

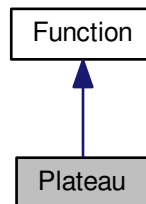
- lib/hnco/map.hh
- lib/hnco/map.cc

## 5.67 Plateau Class Reference

[Plateau](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Plateau:



### Public Member Functions

- [Plateau](#) (int bv\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t _bv_size`  
*Bit vector size.*

### 5.67.1 Detailed Description

[Plateau](#).

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 239 of file theory.hh.

### 5.67.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.67.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Returns

`_bv_size + 2`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 263 of file theory.hh.

#### 5.67.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

Returns

`true`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 259 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

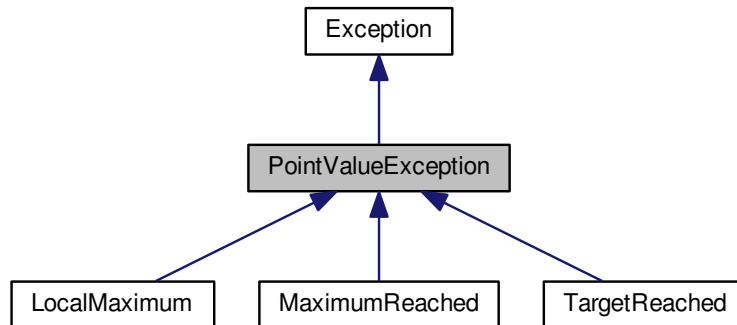
- `lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh`
- `lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc`

## 5.68 PointValueException Class Reference

Point-value exception.

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for PointValueException:



### Public Member Functions

- `PointValueException` (const `point_value_t` &pv)  
*Constructor.*
- const `point_value_t` & `get_point_value` () const  
*Get point-value.*

### Protected Attributes

- `point_value_t _pv`  
*Point-value.*

#### 5.68.1 Detailed Description

Point-value exception.

Definition at line 38 of file `exception.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

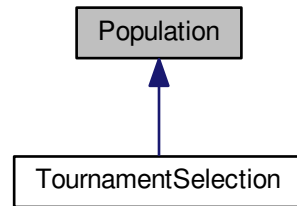
- `lib/hnco/exception.hh`

## 5.69 Population Class Reference

[Population](#).

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/population.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Population:



### Public Types

- typedef std::pair< size\_t, double > [index\\_value\\_t](#)  
*Index-value type.*

### Public Member Functions

- [Population](#) (int population\_size, int n)  
*Constructor.*
- std::size\_t [size](#) () const  
*Size.*
- void [random](#) ()  
*Initialize the population with random bit vectors.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_bv](#) (int i)  
*Get a bit vector.*
- const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_bv](#) (int i) const  
*Get a bit vector.*

#### Get sorted bit vectors

- const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_best\\_bv](#) (int i) const  
*Get best bit vector.*
- const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_best\\_bv](#) () const  
*Get best bit vector.*
- const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [get\\_worst\\_bv](#) (int i) const  
*Get worst bit vector.*

#### Get sorted values



- double [get\\_best\\_value](#) (int i) const  
*Get best value.*
- double [get\\_best\\_value](#) () const  
*Get best value.*

### Evaluation and sorting

- void [eval](#) (function::Function \*function)  
*Evaluate the population.*
- void [eval](#) (const std::vector< [function::Function](#) \*> &functions)  
*Parallel evaluation of the population.*
- void [sort](#) ()  
*Sort the lookup table.*

### Selection

- void [plus\\_selection](#) (const [Population](#) &offsprings)  
*Plus selection.*
- void [comma\\_selection](#) (const [Population](#) &offsprings)  
*Comma selection.*

### Protected Attributes

- std::vector< [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) > [\\_bvs](#)  
*Bit vectors.*
- std::vector< [index\\_value\\_t](#) > [\\_lookup](#)  
*Lookup table.*
- std::function< bool(const [index\\_value\\_t](#) &, const [index\\_value\\_t](#) &)> [\\_comparison\\_index\\_value](#)  
*Binary operator for comparing index-value pairs.*

## 5.69.1 Detailed Description

[Population](#).

Definition at line 36 of file `population.hh`.

## 5.69.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.69.2.1 [comma\\_selection\(\)](#)

```
void comma_selection (
    const Population & offsprings )
```

Comma selection.

#### Precondition

Offspring population must be sorted.

#### Warning

The function does not break ties randomly as it should.

Definition at line 93 of file `population.cc`.

#### 5.69.2.2 `get_best_bv()` [1/2]

```
const bit\_vector\_t& get_best_bv (
    int i ) const [inline]
```

Get best bit vector.

##### Parameters

<i>i</i>	Index in the sorted population
----------	--------------------------------

##### Precondition

The population must be sorted.

Definition at line 90 of file population.hh.

#### 5.69.2.3 `get_best_bv()` [2/2]

```
const bit\_vector\_t& get_best_bv ( ) const [inline]
```

Get best bit vector.

##### Precondition

The population must be sorted.

Definition at line 96 of file population.hh.

#### 5.69.2.4 `get_best_value()` [1/2]

```
double get_best_value (
    int i ) const [inline]
```

Get best value.

##### Parameters

<i>i</i>	Index in the sorted population
----------	--------------------------------

##### Precondition

The population must be sorted.

Definition at line 119 of file population.hh.

#### 5.69.2.5 `get_best_value()` [2/2]

```
double get_best_value ( ) const [inline]
```

Get best value.

##### Precondition

The population must be sorted.

Definition at line 125 of file population.hh.

#### 5.69.2.6 `get_worst_bv()`

```
const bit_vector_t& get_worst_bv (
    int i ) const [inline]
```

Get worst bit vector.

##### Parameters

<i>i</i>	Index in the sorted population
----------	--------------------------------

##### Precondition

The population must be sorted.

Definition at line 104 of file population.hh.

#### 5.69.2.7 `plus_selection()`

```
void plus_selection (
    const Population & offsprings )
```

Plus selection.

##### Precondition

Both populations must be sorted.

##### Warning

The function does not break ties randomly as it should.

Definition at line 74 of file population.cc.

### 5.69.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 5.69.3.1 `_comparison_index_value`

`std::function<bool(const index\_value\_t&, const index\_value\_t&)> _comparison_index_value` [protected]

**Initial value:**

```
=  
[] (const index\_value\_t& a, const index\_value\_t& b) { return a.second > b.  
second; }
```

Binary operator for comparing index-value pairs.

Definition at line 57 of file `population.hh`.

#### 5.69.3.2 `_lookup`

`std::vector<index\_value\_t> _lookup` [protected]

Lookup table.

Let `p` be of type `std::pair<size_t, double>`. Then `p.first` is the `bv` index in the unsorted population whereas `p.second` is the `bv` value.

Definition at line 54 of file `population.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

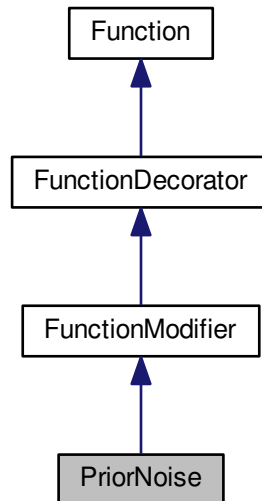
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/population.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/population.cc`

## 5.70 PriorNoise Class Reference

Prior noise.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/prior-noise.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for PriorNoise:



### Public Member Functions

- [PriorNoise](#) ([Function](#) \*fn, [neighborhood::Neighborhood](#) \*nh)  
*Constructor.*

#### Information about the function

- [size\\_t](#) [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double](#) [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*
- [bool](#) [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [bool](#) [provides\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) ()  
*Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.*

#### Evaluation

- [double](#) [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Private Attributes

- [neighborhood::Neighborhood](#) \* [\\_neighborhood](#)  
*Neighborhood.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) [\\_noisy\\_bv](#)  
*Noisy bit vector.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.70.1 Detailed Description

Prior noise.

Definition at line 35 of file prior-noise.hh.

### 5.70.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.70.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Delegation is questionable here.

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 67 of file prior-noise.hh.

#### 5.70.2.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

Delegation is questionable here.

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 73 of file prior-noise.hh.

### 5.70.2.3 provides\_incremental\_evaluation()

```
bool provides_incremental_evaluation ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check whether the function provides incremental evaluation.

#### Returns

false

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 77 of file prior-noise.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

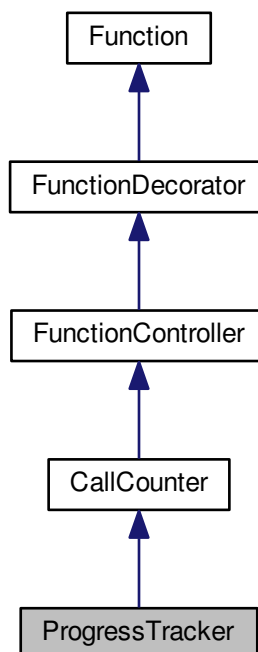
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/prior-noise.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/prior-noise.cc

## 5.71 ProgressTracker Class Reference

[ProgressTracker](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for ProgressTracker:



## Classes

- struct [Event](#)  
*Event.*

## Public Member Functions

- [ProgressTracker](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*
- const [Event](#) & [get\\_last\\_improvement](#) ()  
*Get the last improvement.*

## Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped↔  
\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*
- void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update after a safe evaluation.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_log\\_improvement](#) (bool x)  
*Log improvement.*
- void [set\\_stream](#) (std::ostream \*x)  
*Output stream.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [update\\_last\\_improvement](#) (double value)  
*Update last improvement.*

## Protected Attributes

- [Event\\_last\\_improvement](#)  
*Last improvement.*

## Parameters

- bool [\\_log\\_improvement](#) = false  
*Log improvement.*
- std::ostream \* [\\_stream](#) = &std::cout  
*Output stream.*

### 5.71.1 Detailed Description

[ProgressTracker](#).

A [ProgressTracker](#) is a [CallCounter](#) which records the last event, that is the time and value of the last improvement.

Definition at line 212 of file function-controller.hh.



## 5.71.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.71.2.1 eval()

```
double eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x ) [virtual]
```

Evaluate a bit vector.

#### Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
<i>TargetReached</i>	

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 153 of file function-controller.cc.

### 5.71.2.2 get\_last\_improvement()

```
const Event& get_last_improvement ( ) [inline]
```

Get the last improvement.

#### Warning

If `_last_improvement.time` is zero then `_function` has never been called. The [Event](#) returned by `get_last_improvement` has therefore no meaning.

Definition at line 288 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.71.2.3 incremental\_eval()

```
double incremental_eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value,
    const hnco::sparse\_bit\_vector\_t & flipped_bits ) [virtual]
```

Incremental evaluation.

#### Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
<i>TargetReached</i>	

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 172 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.71.2.4 update()

```
void update (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value ) [virtual]
```

Update after a safe evaluation.

#### Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
<i>TargetReached</i>	

Reimplemented from [CallCounter](#).

Definition at line 191 of file function-controller.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

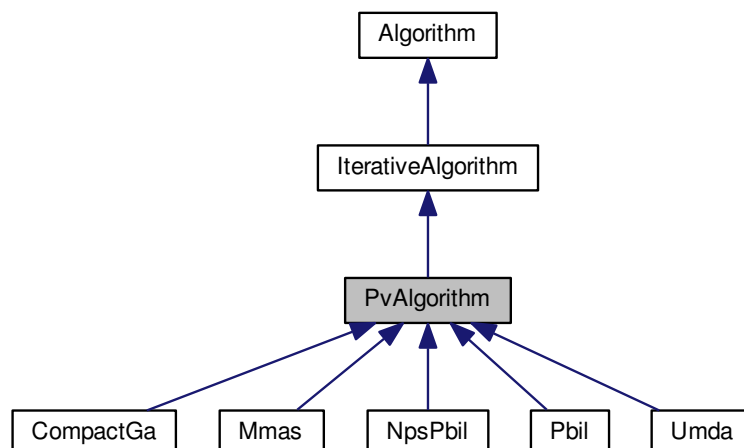
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.72 PvAlgorithm Class Reference

Probability vector algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/pv-algorithm.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for PvAlgorithm:



## Public Types

- enum { [LOG\\_PV](#), [LOG\\_ENTROPY](#), [LAST\\_LOG](#) }
- typedef std::bitset< LAST\_LOG > [log\\_flags\\_t](#)

## Public Member Functions

- [PvAlgorithm](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [set\\_log\\_flags](#) (const [log\\_flags\\_t](#) &lf)  
*Set log flags.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_log\\_num\\_components](#) (int x)  
*Set the number of probability vector components to log.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void [log](#) ()  
*Log.*

## Protected Attributes

- [pv\\_t \\_pv](#)  
*Probability vector.*
- double [\\_lower\\_bound](#)  
*Lower bound of probability.*
- double [\\_upper\\_bound](#)  
*Upper bound of probability.*
- [log\\_flags\\_t \\_log\\_flags](#)  
*Log flags.*

## Parameters

- int [\\_log\\_num\\_components](#) = 5  
*Number of probability vector components to log.*

### 5.72.1 Detailed Description

Probability vector algorithm.

Definition at line 34 of file pv-algorithm.hh.

### 5.72.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

#### 5.72.2.1 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

## Enumerator

LOG_PV	Log probability vector.
LOG_ENTROPY	Log entropy.

Definition at line 39 of file pv-algorithm.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

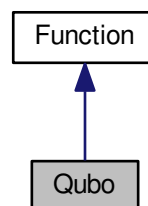
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/pv-algorithm.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/pv-algorithm.cc

## 5.73 Qubo Class Reference

Quadratic unconstrained binary optimization.

```
#include <hnco/functions/qubo.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Qubo:



### Public Member Functions

- [Qubo](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- void [load](#) (std::istream &stream)  
*Load an instance.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Private Attributes

- std::vector< std::vector< double > > [\\_q](#)  
*Matrix.*

### 5.73.1 Detailed Description

Quadratic unconstrained binary optimization.

Its expression is of the form  $f(x) = \sum_i Q_{ii}x_i + \sum_{i < j} Q_{ij}x_ix_j = x^T Qx$ , where Q is an n x n upper-triangular matrix.

[Qubo](#) is the problem addressed by qbsolv. Here is its description as given on github:

Qbsolv, a decomposing solver, finds a minimum value of a large quadratic unconstrained binary optimization (QUBO) problem by splitting it into pieces solved either via a D-Wave system or a classical tabu solver.

There are some differences between [WalshExpansion2](#) and [Qubo](#):

- [WalshExpansion2](#) maps 0/1 variables into -1/1 variables whereas [Qubo](#) directly deals with binary variables.
- Hence, there is a separate linear part in [WalshExpansion2](#) whereas the linear part in [Qubo](#) stems from the diagonal elements of the given matrix.

qbsolv aims at minimizing quadratic functions whereas hnco algorithms aim at maximizing them. Hence [Qubo::load](#) negates all elements so that maximizing the resulting function is equivalent to minimizing the original [Qubo](#).

References:

Michael Booth, Steven P. Reinhardt, and Aidan Roy. 2017. Partitioning Optimization Problems for Hybrid Classical/Quantum Execution. Technical Report. D-Wave.

<https://github.com/dwavesystems/qbsolv>

<http://people.brunel.ac.uk/~mastjjb/jeb/orlib/bqpinfo.html>

Definition at line 74 of file qubo.hh.

### 5.73.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.73.2.1 load()

```
void load (
    std::istream & stream )
```

Load an instance.

Exceptions

<i>Error</i>	
--------------	--

Definition at line 35 of file qubo.cc.

### 5.73.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 5.73.3.1 `_q`

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > _q [private]
```

Matrix.

$n \times n$  upper triangular matrix.

Definition at line 83 of file qubo.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/functions/qubo.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/qubo.cc

## 5.74 Random Struct Reference

[Random](#) numbers.

```
#include <hnco/random.hh>
```

### Static Public Member Functions

- static double [uniform](#) ()  
*Next uniformly distributed sample.*
- static double [normal](#) ()  
*Next normally distributed sample.*
- static bool [random\\_bit](#) ()  
*Next random bit.*

### Static Public Attributes

- static std::mt19937 [engine](#)  
*Engine.*

#### 5.74.1 Detailed Description

[Random](#) numbers.

Definition at line 33 of file random.hh.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

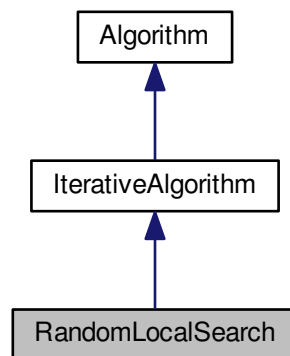
- lib/hnco/random.hh
- lib/hnco/random.cc

## 5.75 RandomLocalSearch Class Reference

Random local search.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ls/random-local-search.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for RandomLocalSearch:



### Public Member Functions

- [RandomLocalSearch](#) (int n, [neighborhood::Neighborhood](#) \*neighborhood)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Random initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Explicit initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Explicit initialization.*
- const [point\\_value\\_t](#) & [get\\_solution](#) ()  
*Solution.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_comparison](#) (std::function< bool(double, double)> x)  
*Set the binary operator for comparing evaluations.*
- void [set\\_patience](#) (int x)  
*Set patience.*
- void [set\\_incremental\\_evaluation](#) (bool x)  
*Set incremental evaluation.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `iterate` ()  
*Single iteration.*
- void `iterate_full` ()  
*Single iteration with full evaluation.*
- void `iterate_incremental` ()  
*Single iteration with incremental evaluation.*

## Protected Attributes

- `neighborhood::Neighborhood * _neighborhood`  
*Neighborhood.*
- int `_num_failures`  
*Number of failure.*

## Parameters

- `std::function< bool(double, double)> _comparison` = `std::greater_equal<double>()`  
*Binary operator for comparing evaluations.*
- int `_patience` = 50  
*Patience.*
- bool `_incremental_evaluation` = false  
*Incremental evaluation.*

### 5.75.1 Detailed Description

Random local search.

Definition at line 39 of file random-local-search.hh.

### 5.75.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.75.2.1 `set_patience()`

```
void set_patience (
    int x ) [inline]
```

Set patience.

Number of consecutive rejected moves before throwing a LocalMaximum exception

#### Parameters

<code>x</code>	Patience
----------------	----------



If  $x \leq 0$  then patience is considered infinite, meaning that the algorithm will never throw any LocalMaximum exception.

Definition at line 110 of file random-local-search.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

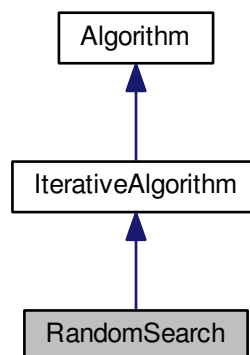
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/random-local-search.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/random-local-search.cc

## 5.76 RandomSearch Class Reference

Random search.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/random-search.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for RandomSearch:



### Public Member Functions

- [RandomSearch](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Private Attributes

- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_candidate](#)  
*Candidate.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.76.1 Detailed Description

Random search.

Definition at line 30 of file random-search.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

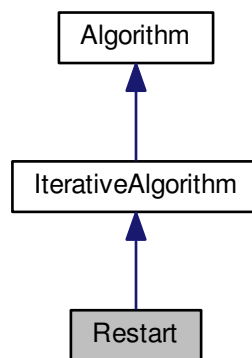
- lib/hnco/algorithms/random-search.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/random-search.cc

## 5.77 Restart Class Reference

[Restart](#).

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/restart.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Restart:



## Public Member Functions

- [Restart](#) (int n, [Algorithm](#) \*algorithm)  
*Constructor.*
- void [set\\_function](#) (function::Function \*function)  
*Set function.*
- void [set\\_functions](#) (const std::vector< [function::Function](#) \*> functions)  
*Set functions.*

### Private Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Optimize.*

### Private Attributes

- [Algorithm](#) \* [\\_algorithm](#)  
*Algorithm.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.77.1 Detailed Description

[Restart](#).

[Restart](#) an [Algorithm](#) an indefinite number of times. Should be used in conjunction with `OnBudgetFunction` or `StopOnMaximum`.

Definition at line 38 of file `restart.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

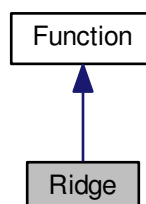
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/restart.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/restart.cc`

## 5.78 Ridge Class Reference

[Ridge](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/theory.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for [Ridge](#):



## Public Member Functions

- [Ridge](#) (int bv\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*

### 5.78.1 Detailed Description

[Ridge](#).

Reference:

Thomas Jansen. 2013. Analyzing Evolutionary Algorithms. Springer.

Definition at line 203 of file theory.hh.

### 5.78.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.78.2.1 [get\\_maximum\(\)](#)

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Returns

$2 * \_bv\_size$

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 227 of file theory.hh.

### 5.78.2.2 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 223 of file theory.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

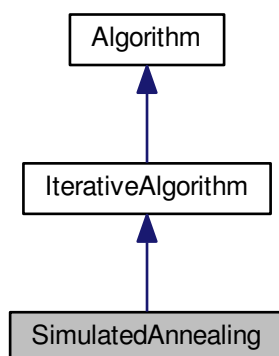
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/theory.cc

## 5.79 SimulatedAnnealing Class Reference

Simulated annealing.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ls/simulated-annealing.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SimulatedAnnealing:



## Public Member Functions

- [SimulatedAnnealing](#) (int n, [neighborhood::Neighborhood](#) \*neighborhood)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_num\\_transitions](#) (int x)  
*Set the number of accepted transitions before annealing.*
- void [set\\_num\\_trials](#) (int x)  
*Set the Number of trials.*
- void [set\\_initial\\_acceptance\\_probability](#) (double x)  
*Set the initial acceptance probability.*
- void [set\\_beta\\_ratio](#) (double x)  
*Set ratio for beta.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [init\\_beta](#) ()  
*Initialize beta.*
- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

## Private Attributes

- [neighborhood::Neighborhood](#) \* [\\_neighborhood](#)  
*Neighborhood.*
- double [\\_beta](#)  
*Inverse temperature.*
- double [\\_current\\_value](#)  
*Current value.*
- int [\\_transitions](#)  
*Number of accepted transitions.*

## Parameters

- int [\\_num\\_transitions](#) = 50  
*Number of accepted transitions before annealing.*
- int [\\_num\\_trials](#) = 100  
*Number of trials.*
- double [\\_initial\\_acceptance\\_probability](#) = 0.6  
*Initial acceptance probability.*
- double [\\_beta\\_ratio](#) = 1.2  
*Ratio for beta.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.79.1 Detailed Description

Simulated annealing.

Reference:

S. Kirkpatrick, C. D. Gelatt, and M. P. Vecchi. 1983. Optimization by simulated annealing. Science 220, 4598 (May 1983), 671–680.

Definition at line 44 of file simulated-annealing.hh.

### 5.79.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.79.2.1 init\_beta()

```
void init_beta ( ) [private]
```

Initialize beta.

Requires (2 \* \_num\_trials) evaluations. This should be taken into account when using OnBudgetFunction.

Definition at line 34 of file simulated-annealing.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

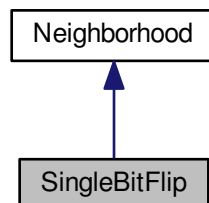
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/simulated-annealing.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/simulated-annealing.cc

## 5.80 SingleBitFlip Class Reference

One bit neighborhood.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SingleBitFlip:



## Public Member Functions

- [SingleBitFlip](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*

## Private Member Functions

- void [sample\\_bits](#) ()  
*Sample bits.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.80.1 Detailed Description

One bit neighborhood.

Definition at line 160 of file neighborhood.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

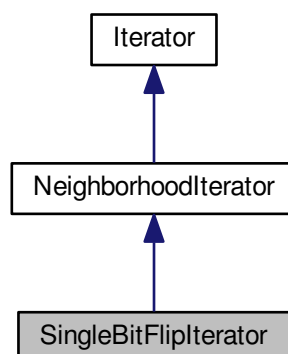
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood.hh

## 5.81 SingleBitFlipIterator Class Reference

Single bit flip neighborhood iterator.

```
#include <hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SingleBitFlipIterator:





## Public Member Functions

- [SingleBitFlipIterator](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*
- bool [has\\_next](#) ()  
*Has next bit vector.*
- void [next](#) ()  
*Next bit vector.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t` [\\_\\_index](#)  
*Index of the last flipped bit.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.81.1 Detailed Description

Single bit flip neighborhood iterator.

Definition at line 58 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

### 5.81.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.81.2.1 SingleBitFlipIterator()

```
SingleBitFlipIterator (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vectors
----------	---------------------

Definition at line 70 of file neighborhood-iterator.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

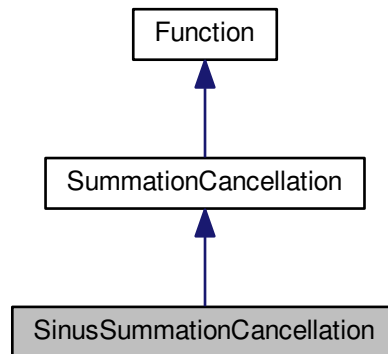
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.hh
- lib/hnco/neighborhoods/neighborhood-iterator.cc

## 5.82 SinusSummationCancellation Class Reference

Summation cancellation with sinus.

```
#include <hnco/functions/cancellation.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SinusSummationCancellation:



### Public Member Functions

- [SinusSummationCancellation](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.82.1 Detailed Description

Summation cancellation with sinus.

Reference:

M. Sebag and M. Schoenauer. 1997. A society of hill-climbers. In Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. on Evolutionary Computation. Indianapolis, 319–324.

Definition at line 103 of file cancellation.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

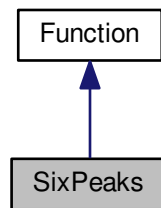
- lib/hnco/functions/cancellation.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/cancellation.cc

## 5.83 SixPeaks Class Reference

Six Peaks.

```
#include <hnco/functions/four-peaks.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SixPeaks:



### Public Member Functions

- [SixPeaks](#) (int bv\_size, int threshold)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Private Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- [int \\_threshold](#)  
*Threshold.*
- [int \\_maximum](#)  
*Maximum.*

### 5.83.1 Detailed Description

Six Peaks.

It is defined by

$$f(x) = \max\{\text{head}(x, 0) + \text{tail}(x, 1) + \text{head}(x, 1) + \text{tail}(x, 0)\} + R(x)$$

where:

- $\text{head}(x, 0)$  is the length of the longest prefix of  $x$  made of zeros;
- $\text{head}(x, 1)$  is the length of the longest prefix of  $x$  made of ones;
- $\text{tail}(x, 0)$  is the length of the longest suffix of  $x$  made of zeros;
- $\text{tail}(x, 1)$  is the length of the longest suffix of  $x$  made of ones;
- $R(x)$  is the reward;
- $R(x) = n$  if  $(\text{head}(x, 0) > t \text{ and } \text{tail}(x, 1) > t) \text{ or } (\text{head}(x, 1) > t \text{ and } \text{tail}(x, 0) > t)$ ;
- $R(x) = 0$  otherwise;
- the threshold  $t$  is a parameter of the function.

This function has six maxima, of which exactly four are global ones.

For example, if  $n = 6$  and  $t = 1$ :

- $f(111111) = 6$  (local maximum)
- $f(111110) = 5$
- $f(111100) = 10$  (global maximum)

Reference:

J. S. De Bonet, C. L. Isbell, and P. Viola. 1996. MIMIC: finding optima by estimating probability densities. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*. Vol. 9. MIT Press, Denver.

Definition at line 128 of file four-peaks.hh.

### 5.83.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.83.2.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

Returns

$2 * \_bv\_size - \_threshold - 1$

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 159 of file four-peaks.hh.

## 5.83.2.2 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

## Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 155 of file four-peaks.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/functions/four-peaks.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/four-peaks.cc

## 5.84 SpinHerding Class Reference

Herding with spin variables.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-spin.hh>
```

## Public Types

- enum {  
    [SAMPLE\\_GREEDY](#), [SAMPLE\\_RLS](#), [SAMPLE\\_DLS](#), [SAMPLE\\_NN](#),  
    [LAST\\_SAMPLE](#) }

## Public Member Functions

- [SpinHerding](#) (int n)  
    *Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
    *Initialization.*
- void [sample](#) (const [SpinMoment](#) &target, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
    *Sample a bit vector.*
- double [error](#) (const [SpinMoment](#) &target)  
    *Compute the error.*
- double [delta](#) (const [SpinMoment](#) &target)  
    *Compute the norm of the moment increment.*

## Setters

- void [set\\_randomize\\_bit\\_order](#) (bool x)  
    *Randomize bit order.*
- void [set\\_sampling\\_method](#) (int x)  
    *Set the sampling method.*
- void [set\\_num\\_seq\\_updates](#) (int x)  
    *Set the number of sequential updates per sample.*
- void [set\\_num\\_par\\_updates](#) (int x)  
    *Set the number of parallel updates per sample.*
- void [set\\_weight](#) (double x)  
    *Set the weight of second order moments.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `compute_delta` (const `SpinMoment` &target)  
*Compute delta.*
- void `sample_greedy` (`bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample by means of a greedy algorithm.*
- double `q_derivative` (const `bit_vector_t` &x, size\_t i)  
*Derivative of q.*
- double `q_variation` (const `bit_vector_t` &x, size\_t i)  
*Variation of q.*
- void `sample_rls` (`bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample by means of random local search.*
- void `sample_dls` (`bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample by means of deterministic local search.*
- void `sample_nn` (`bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Sample by means of a neural network.*
- void `update_counters` (const `bit_vector_t` &x)  
*Update counters.*

## Protected Attributes

- `SpinMoment_delta`  
*Delta moment.*
- `SpinMoment_count`  
*Counter moment.*
- `bit_vector_t_state`  
*State.*
- `permutation_t_permutation`  
*Permutation.*
- `std::uniform_int_distribution< int > _choose_bit`  
*Choose bit.*
- `int _time`  
*Time.*

## Parameters

- `bool _randomize_bit_order` = false  
*Randomize bit order.*
- `int _sampling_method` = `SAMPLE_GREEDY`  
*Sampling method.*
- `int _num_seq_updates`  
*Number of sequential updates per sample.*
- `int _num_par_updates` = 1  
*Number of parallel updates per sample.*
- `double _weight` = 1  
*Weight of second order moments.*

### 5.84.1 Detailed Description

Herding with spin variables.

By spin variables, we mean variables taking values 1 or -1, instead of 0 or 1 in the case of binary variables.

Definition at line 37 of file herding-spin.hh.

## 5.84.2 Member Enumeration Documentation

### 5.84.2.1 anonymous enum

anonymous enum

#### Enumerator

SAMPLE_GREEDY	Greedy algorithm.
SAMPLE_RLS	Random local search.
SAMPLE_DLS	Deterministic local search.
SAMPLE_NN	Neural network.

Definition at line 109 of file herding-spin.hh.

## 5.84.3 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

### 5.84.3.1 SpinHerdng()

```
SpinHerdng (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

$n$	Size of bit vectors
-----	---------------------

\_num\_seq\_updates is initialized to n.

Definition at line 131 of file herding-spin.hh.

## 5.84.4 Member Function Documentation

### 5.84.4.1 q\_variation()

```
double q_variation (
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    size_t i ) [protected]
```

Variation of  $q$ .

Up to a positive multiplicative constant. Only the sign of the variation matters to local search.

Definition at line 155 of file herding-spin.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-spin.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/herding-spin.cc

## 5.85 SpinMoment Struct Reference

Moment for spin variables.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-spin.hh>
```

### Public Member Functions

- [SpinMoment](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- void [uniform](#) ()  
*Set the moment to that of the uniform distribution.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialize accumulators.*
- void [add](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Update accumulators.*
- void [average](#) (int count)  
*Compute average.*
- void [update](#) (const [SpinMoment](#) &p, double rate)  
*Update moment.*
- void [bound](#) (double margin)  
*Bound moment.*
- double [distance](#) (const [SpinMoment](#) &p) const  
*Distance.*
- double [norm\\_2](#) () const  
*Compute the norm 2.*
- double [diameter](#) () const  
*Compute the diameter.*
- [size\\_t](#) [size](#) () const  
*Size.*

### Public Attributes

- [std::vector< double > \\_first](#)  
*First moment.*
- [std::vector< std::vector< double > > \\_second](#)  
*Second moment.*
- double [\\_weight](#) = 1  
*Weight of second order moments.*



### 5.85.1 Detailed Description

Moment for spin variables.

Definition at line 35 of file moment-spin.hh.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following files:

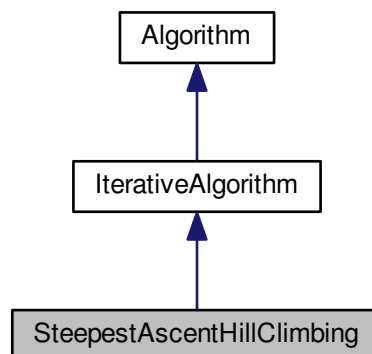
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-spin.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/hea/moment-spin.cc

## 5.86 SteepestAscentHillClimbing Class Reference

Steepest ascent hill climbing.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ls/steepest-ascent-hill-climbing.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SteepestAscentHillClimbing:



### Public Member Functions

- [SteepestAscentHillClimbing](#) (int n, [neighborhood::NeighborhoodIterator](#) \*neighborhood)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Random initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Explicit initialization.*
- void [init](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Explicit initialization.*

## Protected Member Functions

- void `iterate()`  
*Single iteration.*

## Protected Attributes

- `std::vector< bit_vector_t > _candidates`  
*Potential candidate.*
- `neighborhood::NeighborhoodIterator * _neighborhood`  
*Neighborhood.*

### 5.86.1 Detailed Description

Steepest ascent hill climbing.

Definition at line 39 of file `steepest-ascent-hill-climbing.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

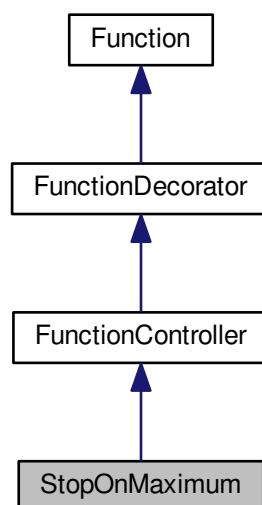
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/steepest-ascent-hill-climbing.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ls/steepest-ascent-hill-climbing.cc`

## 5.87 StopOnMaximum Class Reference

Stop on maximum.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for StopOnMaximum:



## Public Member Functions

- [StopOnMaximum](#) ([Function](#) \*function)  
*Constructor.*

### Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped↵\_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*
- void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update after a safe evaluation.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.87.1 Detailed Description

Stop on maximum.

The [eval\(\)](#) member function throws a MaximumReached exception when its argument maximizes the decorated function.

Definition at line 98 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.87.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.87.2.1 StopOnMaximum()

```
StopOnMaximum (
    Function * function ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>function</i>	Decorated function
-----------------	--------------------

#### Precondition

function->[has\\_known\\_maximum\(\)](#)

Definition at line 106 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.87.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.87.3.1 eval()

```
double eval (
    const bit_vector_t & x ) [virtual]
```

Evaluate a bit vector.

##### Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
-----------------------	--

Implements [Function](#).

Definition at line 31 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.87.3.2 incremental\_eval()

```
double incremental_eval (
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    double value,
    const hnco::sparse_bit_vector_t & flipped_bits ) [virtual]
```

Incremental evaluation.

##### Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
-----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 43 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.87.3.3 update()

```
void update (
    const bit_vector_t & x,
    double value ) [virtual]
```

Update after a safe evaluation.

## Exceptions

<i>MaximumReached</i>	
-----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 55 of file function-controller.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

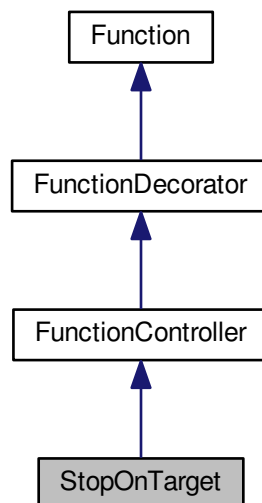
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.88 StopOnTarget Class Reference

Stop on target.

```
#include <hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for StopOnTarget:



### Public Member Functions

- [StopOnTarget](#) ([Function](#) \*function, double target)  
*Constructor.*

### Evaluation

- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- double [incremental\\_eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value, const [hnco::sparse\\_bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &flipped,  $\leftrightarrow$  \_bits)  
*Incremental evaluation.*
- void [update](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x, double value)  
*Update after a safe evaluation.*

## Private Attributes

- double `_target`  
*Target.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.88.1 Detailed Description

Stop on target.

Definition at line 134 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.88.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.88.2.1 StopOnTarget()

```
StopOnTarget (
    Function * function,
    double target ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

#### Parameters

<i>function</i>	Decorated function
-----------------	--------------------

Definition at line 144 of file function-controller.hh.

### 5.88.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.88.3.1 eval()

```
double eval (
    const bit_vector_t & x ) [virtual]
```

Evaluate a bit vector.

#### Exceptions

<i>TargetReached</i>	
----------------------	--

Implements [Function](#).

Definition at line 66 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.88.3.2 incremental\_eval()

```
double incremental_eval (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value,
    const hnco::sparse\_bit\_vector\_t & flipped_bits ) [virtual]
```

Incremental evaluation.

##### Exceptions

<i>TargetReached</i>	
----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 76 of file function-controller.cc.

#### 5.88.3.3 update()

```
void update (
    const bit\_vector\_t & x,
    double value ) [virtual]
```

Update after a safe evaluation.

##### Exceptions

<i>TargetReached</i>	
----------------------	--

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 86 of file function-controller.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

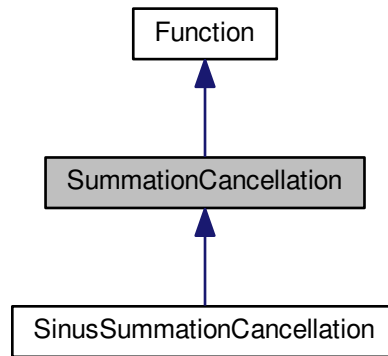
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/decorators/function-controller.cc

## 5.89 SummationCancellation Class Reference

Summation cancellation.

```
#include <hnco/functions/cancellation.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for SummationCancellation:



### Public Member Functions

- [SummationCancellation](#) (int n)  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- [bool has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- [double get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

### Protected Member Functions

- [void convert](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &x)  
*Convert a bit vector into a real vector.*

### Protected Attributes

- [size\\_t \\_bv\\_size](#)  
*Bit vector size.*
- [std::vector< double > \\_buffer](#)  
*Buffer.*



### 5.89.1 Detailed Description

Summation cancellation.

Encoding of a signed integer:

- bit 0: sign
- bits 1 to 8: two's complement representation

Reference:

S. Baluja and S. Davies. 1997. Using optimal dependency-trees for combinatorial optimization: learning the structure of the search space. Technical Report CMU- CS-97-107. Carnegie-Mellon University.

Definition at line 47 of file cancellation.hh.

### 5.89.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.89.2.1 SummationCancellation()

```
SummationCancellation (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

The bit vector size  $n$  must be a multiple of 9. The size of `_buffer` is then  $n / 9$ .

Parameters

$n$	Size of the bit vector
-----	------------------------

Definition at line 70 of file cancellation.hh.

### 5.89.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.89.3.1 has\_known\_maximum()

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

**Returns**

true

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 86 of file cancellation.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

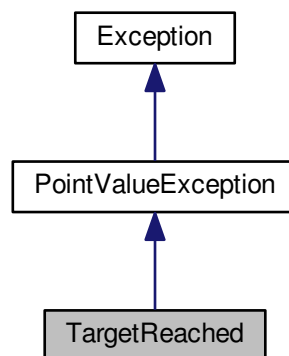
- lib/hnco/functions/cancellation.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/cancellation.cc

## 5.90 TargetReached Class Reference

target reached

```
#include <hnco/exception.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for TargetReached:

**Public Member Functions**

- [TargetReached](#) (const [point\\_value\\_t](#) &pv)  
*Constructor.*

**Additional Inherited Members**

### 5.90.1 Detailed Description

target reached

Definition at line 61 of file exception.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

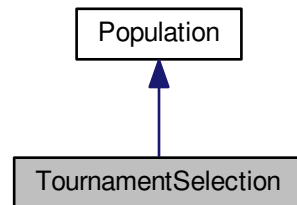
- lib/hnco/exception.hh

## 5.91 TournamentSelection Class Reference

[Population](#) with tournament selection.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/tournament-selection.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for TournamentSelection:



### Public Member Functions

- [TournamentSelection](#) (int population\_size, int n)  
*Constructor.*
- const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) & [select](#) ()  
*Selection.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_tournament\\_size](#) (int x)  
*Set the tournament size.*

### Private Attributes

- std::uniform\_int\_distribution< int > [\\_choose\\_individual](#)  
*Random index.*

### Parameters

- int [\\_tournament\\_size](#) = 10  
*Tournament size.*

### Additional Inherited Members

#### 5.91.1 Detailed Description

[Population](#) with tournament selection.

Definition at line 34 of file tournament-selection.hh.

## 5.91.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.91.2.1 select()

```
const bit_vector_t & select ( )
```

Selection.

The selection only requires that the population be evaluated, not necessarily sorted.

#### Precondition

The population must be evaluated.

Definition at line 33 of file tournament-selection.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

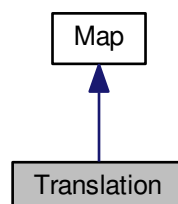
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/tournament-selection.hh
- lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/tournament-selection.cc

## 5.92 Translation Class Reference

[Translation](#).

```
#include <hnco/map.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Translation:



## Public Member Functions

- void [random](#) (int n)  
*Random instance.*
- void [map](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &input, [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &output)  
*Map.*
- size\_t [get\\_input\\_size](#) ()  
*Get input size.*
- size\_t [get\\_output\\_size](#) ()  
*Get output size.*
- bool [is\\_surjective](#) ()  
*Check for surjective map.*

## Private Member Functions

- template<class Archive >  
void [save](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const  
*Save.*
- template<class Archive >  
void [load](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Load.*

## Private Attributes

- [bit\\_vector\\_t \\_bv](#)  
*Translation vector.*

## Friends

- class **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.92.1 Detailed Description

[Translation](#).

A translation is an affine map  $f$  from  $Z_2^n$  to itself defined by  $f(x) = x + b$ , where  $b$  is an  $n$ -dimensional bit vector.

Definition at line 70 of file map.hh.

### 5.92.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.92.2.1 is\_surjective()

```
bool is_surjective ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for surjective map.

#### Returns

true

Reimplemented from [Map](#).

Definition at line 121 of file map.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

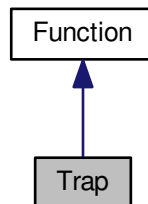
- lib/hnco/map.hh
- lib/hnco/map.cc

## 5.93 Trap Class Reference

[Trap](#).

```
#include <hnco/functions/trap.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for Trap:



### Public Member Functions

- [Trap](#) (int bv\_size, int num\_traps)  
*Constructor.*
- size\_t [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- double [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- bool [has\\_known\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Check for a known maximum.*
- double [get\\_maximum](#) ()  
*Get the global maximum.*

## Private Attributes

- `size_t _bv_size`  
*Bit vector size.*
- `int _num_traps`  
*Number of traps.*
- `int _trap_size`  
*Trap size.*

### 5.93.1 Detailed Description

Trap.

Reference:

Kalyanmoy Deb and David E. Goldberg. 1993. Analyzing Deception in Trap Functions. In *Foundations of Genetic Algorithms 2*, L. Darrell Whitley (Ed.). Morgan Kaufmann, San Mateo, CA, 93–108.

Definition at line 43 of file trap.hh.

### 5.93.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 5.93.2.1 Trap()

```
Trap (
    int bv_size,
    int num_traps ) [inline]
```

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>bv_size</i>	Bit vector size
<i>num_traps</i>	Number of traps

#### Warning

`bv_size` must be a multiple of `num_traps`

Definition at line 64 of file trap.hh.

### 5.93.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.93.3.1 `get_maximum()`

```
double get_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Get the global maximum.

##### Returns

`_bv_size`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 88 of file trap.hh.

#### 5.93.3.2 `has_known_maximum()`

```
bool has_known_maximum ( ) [inline], [virtual]
```

Check for a known maximum.

##### Returns

`true`

Reimplemented from [Function](#).

Definition at line 84 of file trap.hh.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `lib/hnco/functions/trap.hh`
- `lib/hnco/functions/trap.cc`

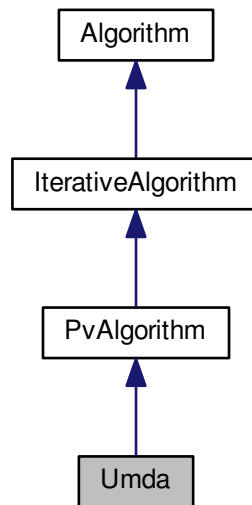
## 5.94 Umda Class Reference

Univariate marginal distribution algorithm.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/pv/umda.hh>
```



Inheritance diagram for Umda:



### Public Member Functions

- [Umda](#) (int n, int population\_size)  
*Constructor.*
- void [init](#) ()  
*Initialization.*

### Setters

- void [set\\_selection\\_size](#) (int x)  
*Set the selection size.*

### Protected Member Functions

- void [iterate](#) ()  
*Single iteration.*

### Protected Attributes

- [Population\\_population](#)  
*Population.*
- [pv\\_t\\_mean](#)  
*Mean of selected bit vectors.*

### Parameters

- int [\\_selection\\_size](#) = 1  
*Selection size.*

## Additional Inherited Members

### 5.94.1 Detailed Description

Univariate marginal distribution algorithm.

Reference:

H. Mühlenbein. 1997. The equation for response to selection and its use for prediction. *Evolutionary Computation* 5, 3 (1997), 303–346.

Definition at line 40 of file `umda.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

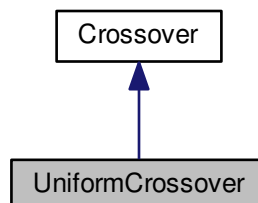
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/umda.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/pv/umda.cc`

## 5.95 UniformCrossover Class Reference

Uniform crossover.

```
#include <hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for `UniformCrossover`:



## Public Member Functions

- void `breed` (const `bit_vector_t` &parent1, const `bit_vector_t` &parent2, `bit_vector_t` &offspring)  
*Breed.*

### 5.95.1 Detailed Description

Uniform crossover.

Definition at line 56 of file `crossover.hh`.

## 5.95.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.95.2.1 breed()

```
void breed (
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent1,
    const bit\_vector\_t & parent2,
    bit\_vector\_t & offspring ) [virtual]
```

Breed.

The offspring is the uniform crossover of two parents.

#### Parameters

<i>parent1</i>	First parent
<i>parent2</i>	Second parent
<i>offspring</i>	Offspring

Implements [Crossover](#).

Definition at line 30 of file `crossover.cc`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

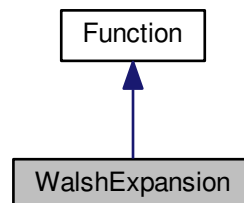
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.hh`
- `lib/hnco/algorithms/ea/crossover.cc`

## 5.96 WalshExpansion Class Reference

Walsh expansion.

```
#include <hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for WalshExpansion:



## Public Member Functions

- [WalshExpansion](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- `size_t` [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `void` [random](#) (int n, int num\_features, double stddev)  
*Random instance.*
- `double` [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*
- `void` [display](#) (std::ostream &stream)  
*Display.*

## Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive >`  
`void` [save](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const  
*Save.*
- `template<class Archive >`  
`void` [load](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Load.*

## Private Attributes

- [hnco::bit\\_matrix\\_t\\_features](#)  
*Features.*
- `std::vector< double >` [\\_coefficients](#)  
*Coefficients.*
- [bit\\_vector\\_t\\_image](#)  
*Image of bit vectors under the feature matrix.*

## Friends

- `class` **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.96.1 Detailed Description

Walsh expansion.

Its expression is of the form

$$f(x) = \sum_u a_u (-1)^{x \cdot u}$$

where the sum is over a subset of  $\{0, 1\}^n$  and  $x \cdot u = \sum_i x_i u_i$  is mod 2. The real numbers  $a_u$  are the coefficients of the expansion and the bit vectors  $u$  are its feature vectors.

Definition at line 53 of file walsh-expansion.hh.

## 5.96.2 Member Function Documentation

### 5.96.2.1 random()

```
void random (
    int n,
    int num_features,
    double stddev )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vector
<i>num_features</i>	Number of feature vectors
<i>stddev</i>	Standard deviation of the coefficients

Definition at line 34 of file walsh-expansion.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

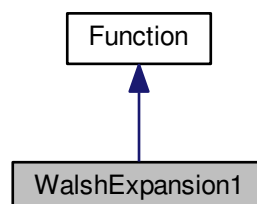
- lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion.cc

## 5.97 WalshExpansion1 Class Reference

Walsh expansion of degree 1.

```
#include <hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-1.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for WalshExpansion1:



## Public Member Functions

- [WalshExpansion1](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- `size_t` [get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- `void` [random](#) (int n, double stddev)  
*Random instance.*
- `double` [eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

## Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive >`  
`void` [serialize](#) (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)  
*Serialize.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< double >` [\\_linear](#)  
*Linear part.*

## Friends

- `class` **boost::serialization::access**

### 5.97.1 Detailed Description

Walsh expansion of degree 1.

Its expression is of the form

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i (1 - 2x_i)$$

or equivalently

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i (-1)^{x_i}$$

Definition at line 50 of file walsh-expansion-1.hh.

### 5.97.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.97.2.1 random()

```
void random (
    int n,
    double stddev )
```

Random instance.

## Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vector
<i>stddev</i>	Standard deviation of the coefficients

Definition at line 33 of file walsh-expansion-1.cc.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

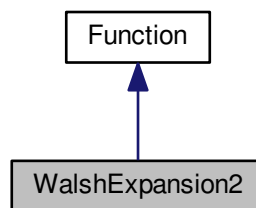
- lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-1.hh
- lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-1.cc

## 5.98 WalshExpansion2 Class Reference

Walsh expansion of degree 2.

```
#include <hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-2.hh>
```

Inheritance diagram for WalshExpansion2:



### Public Member Functions

- [WalshExpansion2](#) ()  
*Constructor.*
- [size\\_t get\\_bv\\_size](#) ()  
*Get bit vector size.*
- [void random](#) (int n, double stddev\_lin, double stddev\_quad)  
*Random instance.*
- [double eval](#) (const [bit\\_vector\\_t](#) &)  
*Evaluate a bit vector.*

### Private Member Functions

- `template<class Archive >`  
`void serialize (Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)`  
*Serialize.*

## Private Attributes

- `std::vector< double > _linear`  
*Linear part.*
- `std::vector< std::vector< double > > _quadratic`  
*Quadratic part.*

## Friends

- class `boost::serialization::access`

### 5.98.1 Detailed Description

Walsh expansion of degree 2.

Its expression is of the form

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i (1 - 2x_i) + \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} (1 - 2x_i)(1 - 2x_j)$$

or equivalently

$$f(x) = \sum_i a_i (-1)^{x_i} + \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} (-1)^{x_i + x_j}$$

where the sum  $x_i + x_j$  is mod 2 (xor).

Definition at line 52 of file `walsh-expansion-2.hh`.

### 5.98.2 Member Function Documentation

#### 5.98.2.1 `random()`

```
void random (
    int n,
    double stddev_lin,
    double stddev_quad )
```

Random instance.

#### Parameters

<i>n</i>	Size of bit vector
<i>stddev_lin</i>	Standard deviation of the coefficients of the linear part
<i>stddev_quad</i>	Standard deviation of the coefficients of the quadratic part

Definition at line 33 of file `walsh-expansion-2.cc`.



### 5.98.3 Member Data Documentation

#### 5.98.3.1 `_quadratic`

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > _quadratic [private]
```

Quadratic part.

Represented as a lower triangular matrix (without its diagonal).

Definition at line 75 of file `walsh-expansion-2.hh`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-2.hh`
- `lib/hnco/functions/walsh/walsh-expansion-2.cc`

## 5.99 Function::WalshTransformTerm Struct Reference

Walsh transform term.

```
#include <hnco/functions/function.hh>
```

### Public Attributes

- `std::size_t` [index](#)  
*Index.*
- `int` [order](#)  
*Order.*
- `double` [coefficient](#)  
*Coefficient.*

### 5.99.1 Detailed Description

Walsh transform term.

Definition at line 40 of file `function.hh`.

### 5.99.2 Member Data Documentation

#### 5.99.2.1 `order`

```
int order
```

Order.

The order of the term is the Hamming weight of the feature bit vector.

Definition at line 50 of file `function.hh`.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `lib/hnco/functions/function.hh`



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