

Report for Final Project

Purpose

- 1.) Be able to try to optimize the specific biological engineering.
- 2.) Conducting Genetic Algorithm for Conway Life Game by using Genetics in Java.
- 2.) Observing the patterns see how it change the generation rate and growth rate.
- 4.) To implement different algorithm increase the diversity of gene.

Implementation Details

- 1.) Firstly generate the chromosome using genotype. (We decided to use three chromosomes at a time to, 3 group to increase the possibility of productive offsprings)
- 2.) Designing our fitting algorithm, we use calFitness() function to calculate bit 1 in each gene, we pick the gene with most 1 as our gene to pass down to next generation. Fit() function we choose half of our best gene to be passed down as we regard that will be sufficient to increase the variety of next generation better.
- 3.) We use first 3 bits to decide the directions and distance of movement of each gene, turns out pretty well. (They go far at the end)
- 4.) After the first generation is produced and put to run() function, we design a mutation() function to mutate the immediately and mutate the whole chromosome using our Fit() function.

5.) It turns out to work well. However, I also observe that running to above 1000 or 10,000 are not always the cases. We also have some results that stop generate before it get to 1000 generation.

The screenshot displays the Eclipse IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Source, Refactor, Navigate, Search, Project, Run, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and development tools. The left sidebar shows the Package Explorer with a project named 'HelloWorld'.

The main editor area is split into two panes. The left pane shows the output of a Java application running in the console. The right pane shows the source code of the 'HelloWorld.java' file.

Console Output:

```
<terminated> HelloWorld (!) [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_161\bin\javaw.exe (2019年12月10日 下午 03:30:12)
count=222
Group generation: 996
generation 997; grid=Grid{generation=997, groups=[generation 997, [[260, 211], {53, -27}, {85, 7}, {85, 8}, {85, 9}, {85, 14}], count=997;
count=217
Group generation: 997
generation 998; grid=Grid{generation=998, groups=[generation 998, [[68, 7], {260, 211}, {53, -27}, {260, 212}, {85, 6}, {85, 14}], count=998;
count=225
Group generation: 998
generation 999; grid=Grid{generation=999, groups=[generation 999, [[241, -239], {260, 211}, {53, -27}, {260, 212}, {85, 6}, {85, 14}], count=999;
count=193
Group generation: 999
Terminating due to: having exceeded 1000 generations
1575664156778
generation 10; grid=Grid{generation=10, groups=[generation 10, [[2, 1], {0, 0}, {1, 1}, {2, 2}, {0, 1}, {0, 2}]], count=6
Group generation: 10
generation 11; grid=Grid{generation=11, groups=[generation 11, [[2, 1], {0, 0}, {2, 2}, {0, 1}, {0, 2}, {-1, 1}]], count=6
Group generation: 11
```

Source Code (HelloWorld.java):

```
1 //final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(90, points);
2 case 1:
3     p=origin.move(origin).move(0, rn.nextInt(3)-3);
4     break;
5 case 8:
6     p=origin.move(origin).move(rn.nextInt(3), rn.nextInt(3));
7     break;
8 }
9 points.add(p);
10
11 final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(10, points);
12 for(int i=0;i<fit(g).size();i++) {
13     mutation(fit(g).get(i));
14 }
15
16 long seed=System.currentTimeMillis();
17 System.out.println(seed);
18 RandomRegistry.setRandom(new Random(seed));
19
20 }
21
22 final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(100, points);
23
24 final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(100, points);
25
26 final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(100, points);
27 System.out.println(generations.toString());
28
29 //final Game.Behavior generations=Game.run(90, points);
```

The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE with two main windows open:

- Console Window (Left):** Displays the execution log of the Java application. The output shows the progression of generations from 996 to 999, with grid data for each. The application terminates with the message: "Terminating due to: having exceeded 1000 generations".
- Java Editor (Right):** Shows the source code of the application. The code is a Java class named "HelloWorld.java" (partially visible as "HelloWorld.java" in the tab). It contains a main method that initializes a grid and a list of points, and a loop that generates new generations until it reaches 1000.

The Java code in the editor is as follows:

```
1  public class HelloWorld {
2      public static void main(String[] args) {
3          // Initialize the grid and points
4          int n = 10;
5          int m = 10;
6          int[] grid = new int[n][m];
7          List<Point> points = new ArrayList<Point>();
8          // Generate the first generation
9          generate(0, grid, points);
10         // Loop until 1000 generations
11         for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {
12             // Generate the next generation
13             generate(i+1, grid, points);
14         }
15     }
16
17     // Generate a new generation
18     private static void generate(int generation, int[] grid, List<Point> points) {
19         // Create a new grid for the next generation
20         int[] newGrid = new int[grid.length][grid[0].length];
21         // Generate the next generation
22         for (int i = 0; i < grid.length; i++) {
23             for (int j = 0; j < grid[0].length; j++) {
24                 // Generate the next generation
25                 newGrid[i][j] = generateNext(grid[i][j], grid[i-1][j], grid[i+1][j], grid[i][j-1], grid[i][j+1]);
26             }
27         }
28         // Add the new generation to the list of points
29         points.add(new Point(generation, newGrid));
30         // Update the grid for the next iteration
31         grid = newGrid;
32     }
33
34     // Generate the next generation
35     private static int generateNext(int current, int up, int down, int left, int right) {
36         // Generate the next generation
37         int result = 0;
38         // Generate the next generation
39         if (current == 0) {
40             result = (up == 0 && down == 0 && left == 0 && right == 0) ? 1 : 0;
41         } else {
42             result = (up == 0 && down == 0 && left == 0 && right == 0) ? 1 : 0;
43         }
44         return result;
45     }
46 }
```

Problem

Our numbers of counts maintained at about hundreds. We assumed it would be higher.

Also, we tried to optimize the code to allow the numbers keep alter, we tried not to let our gene move in a stable pattern, but we failed to achieve that. About 2000, the generation will stay stable and the points on matrix rotate in a same pattern.

Findings

We did a customized mutation function instead of using bits in genes itself, and it turns out works. We found out that if we choose to pass down half of chromosome instead of just first one or two or three. The diversity of points will be higher, telling from the count of points on about 1000 generations.

Results

Our GA code do have chances successfully generated 1000 above generations, and had a roughly 0.233 growth rate which is in expectation range. In the case that we increase our max generation to 10,000, our count on generations will keep at 100~200 on average and have an average growth rate between 0.1~0.2, usually if we hit 1000, it should maintain above 1.5. if we hit 10,000 then growth rate maintain above 1.0.

