

Name: Jigar Siddhpura

SAPID: 60004200155

DIV: C/C2

Branch: Computer Engineering

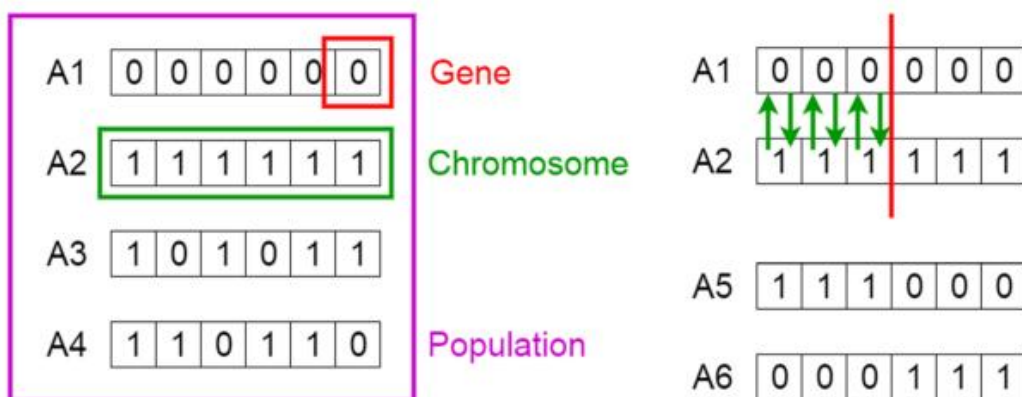
## AI EXPERIMENT 5 - Genetic Algorithm

**Aim:** To study and implement Genetic Algorithm

### **Theory:**

A genetic algorithm is a search heuristic that is inspired by Charles Darwin's theory of natural evolution. This algorithm reflects the process of natural selection where the fittest individuals are selected for reproduction in order to produce offspring of the next generation.

## *Genetic Algorithms*



Five phases are considered in a genetic algorithm.

1. Initial population
2. Fitness function
3. Selection
4. Crossover
5. Mutation

### Initial Population

The process begins with a set of individuals which is called a Population. Each individual is a solution to the problem you want to solve. An individual is characterized by a set of parameters (variables) known as Genes. Genes are joined into a string to form a Chromosome (solution).

### Fitness Function

The fitness function determines how fit an individual is (the ability of an individual to compete with other individuals). It gives a fitness score to each individual. The probability that an individual will be selected for reproduction is based on its fitness score.

### Selection

The idea of selection phase is to select the fittest individuals and let them pass their genes to the next generation. Two pairs of individuals (parents) are selected based on their fitness scores. Individuals with high fitness have more chance to be selected for reproduction.

### Crossover

Crossover is the most significant phase in a genetic algorithm. For each pair of parents to be mated, a crossover point is chosen at random from within the genes.

### Mutation

In certain new offspring formed, some of their genes can be subjected to a mutation with a low random probability. This implies that some of the bits in the bit string can be flipped.

## Code :

```
import random

gene = ['000000', '111111', '101011', '110110']

def selection(gene):
    x = [int(x,2) for x in gene]
    fx = [int(x)*int(x) for x in x]
    fx_sum = sum(fx)
    fx_avg = fx_sum//len(fx)
    excepted_count = [round((i/fx_avg),4) for i in fx]
    actual_count = [round(i) for i in excepted_count]
    mate_pool = []
    for i,j in zip(actual_count,gene):
        if i:
            for c in range(i):
                mate_pool.append(j)
    return x,fx, fx_sum,fx_avg,excepted_count,actual_count,mate_pool

def generate_mate(size,mate_element_size):
    if size % 2 != 0:
        return -1

    available_positions = list(range(size))
    random.shuffle(available_positions)

    mate = [-1] * size
    crossover =[-1] * size

    for i in range(size):
        if mate[i] == -1:
            j = random.choice(available_positions)
            while mate[j] != -1 or j == i:
                j = random.choice(available_positions)
            mate[i] = j
            mate[j] = i
            available_positions.remove(i)
            available_positions.remove(j)
    for i in mate:
        if crossover.count(-1) != 0:
            crossover[i] = crossover[mate[i]] = random.randint(1,mate_element_size-1)
    return mate,crossover

def crossover(mate_pool):
    mate, crossover_points = generate_mate(len(mate_pool),len(mate_pool[0]))
    new_poplu = [-1]*len(mate_pool)
    for i in mate:
        new_poplu[i] = mate_pool[i][:crossover_points[i]] + mate_pool[mate[i]][crossover_points[i]:]

    x = [int(x,2) for x in new_poplu]
    fx = [int(x)*int(x) for x in x]

    return mate_pool,new_poplu,mate,crossover_points,x, fx

def GA(gene,iter,n):
    if iter == 0:
        return

    x,fx, fx_sum,fx_avg,excepted_count,actual_count,mate_pool = selection(gene)
```

```

if sum(actual_count)!=len(gene):
    print("Error dont know what to do at this situation ")

    return
print(f"\n----- GENERATION {n} -----")
print("Initial Population\tX Value\t\tFitness Value( f(x) )\tProbability(Expected Count)\tActual Count")
print(f"-----")
for i in range(len(gene)):
    print(f"{gene[i]}\t\t\t{x[i]}\t\t\t{fx[i]}\t\t\t{excepted_count[i]}\t\t\t\t{actual_count[i]}")
mate_pool,new_poplu,mate,crossover_points,x, fx = crossover(mate_pool)
print(f"\n----- New Population {n} -----")
print("Mate Pool\tMate\t\tCrossover Points\tNew Population\t\tx value\t\tf(x)")
print(f"-----")
for i in range(len(gene)):
    print(f"{mate_pool[i]}\t\t\t{mate[i]}\t\t\t{crossover_points[i]}\t\t\t\t{new_poplu[i]}\t\t\t\t{x[i]}\t\t\t\t{fx[i]}")

GA(new_poplu,iter-1,n+1)
GA(gene,4,0)

```

## Output :

GENERATION 0					
Initial Population	X Value	Fitness	Value( f(x) )	Probability(Expected Count)	Actual Count
000000	0	0		0.0	0
111111	63	3969		1.8181	2
101011	43	1849		0.847	1
110110	54	2916		1.3358	1
New Population 0					
Mate Pool	Mate	Crossover Points	New Population	x value	f(x)
111111	3	5	111110	62	3844
111111	2	5	111111	63	3969
101011	1	5	101011	43	1849
110110	0	5	110111	55	3025
GENERATION 1					
Initial Population	X Value	Fitness	Value( f(x) )	Probability(Expected Count)	Actual Count
111110	62	3844		1.2122	1
111111	63	3969		1.2517	1
101011	43	1849		0.5831	1
110111	55	3025		0.954	1
New Population 1					
Mate Pool	Mate	Crossover Points	New Population	x value	f(x)
111110	3	1	110111	55	3025
111111	2	4	111111	63	3969
101011	1	4	101011	43	1849
110111	0	1	111110	62	3844
GENERATION 2					
Initial Population	X Value	Fitness	Value( f(x) )	Probability(Expected Count)	Actual Count
110111	55	3025		0.954	1
111111	63	3969		1.2517	1
101011	43	1849		0.5831	1
111110	62	3844		1.2122	1
New Population 2					
Mate Pool	Mate	Crossover Points	New Population	x value	f(x)
110111	1	4	110111	55	3025
111111	0	4	111111	63	3969
101011	3	5	101010	42	1764
111110	2	5	111111	63	3969
GENERATION 3					
Initial Population	X Value	Fitness	Value( f(x) )	Probability(Expected Count)	Actual Count
110111	55	3025		0.951	1
111111	63	3969		1.2477	1
101010	42	1764		0.5545	1
111111	63	3969		1.2477	1
New Population 3					
Mate Pool	Mate	Crossover Points	New Population	x value	f(x)
110111	3	3	110111	55	3025
111111	2	2	111010	58	3364
101010	1	2	101111	47	2209
111111	0	3	111111	63	3969

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## Conclusion :

Thus we successfully studied and applied Genetic Algorithm

