Homework 2 - One Max Problem (Hill Climbing)

Exercise Problem:

使用爬山演算法解決100 bits one-max problem, transition請實作兩種方式:

- 1.使解往左走或往右走 0001->0010 or 0001->0000
- 2. 隨機找其中一個bit, 進行0->1, 1->0

*本次作業請畫出51 run的結果平均收斂圖(詳細請見公告),並一併附於壓縮檔中,另程式流程及結果請使用.txt檔說明,包含兩個transition方法找到的最佳解為何,平均最佳解為何,並嘗試分析其原因。

Language: python

Execute: python3 {xx.py} {algo} {runs} {iteration} {bits len} *紅字為必填,其他無填寫則

Eg. python3 main.py HC 51 100 100

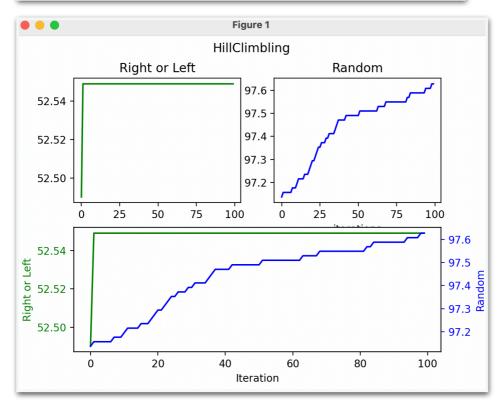
為預設值

Result:

因為『往左或往右』容易卡在區域最佳解(avg: 52)無法繼續比對其他解,比起『隨機翻轉』能更容易跳脫,所以得到的解較佳(avg: 97)

```
lana@lanadeMacBook-Pro 啟發式課程 % python3 main.py HC 51 100 100

【 往左/右走 】
在第 33 回有最佳解: 95 ,平均最佳解: 52.54
【 隨機左右移 】
在第 5 回有最佳解: 99 ,平均最佳解: 97.62
```



Code Description:

① D 啟發式課程/main.py

讀取command指令,並執行相關程式

```
def load_para(algo, runs, iter, bits):
    varibles.ALGO = algo
    varibles.RUNS = int(runs)
    varibles.ITER = int(iter)
    varibles.BIT_LEN = int(bits)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    load_para(sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2], sys.argv[3], sys.argv[4])
    varibles.initialize()
    if(sys.argv[1] == 'HC'):
        HW2.HW2_main()
```

② D 啟發式課程/HW2/HW.py - HW2_main()

for: 執行variable.RUNS次(回數); while: 每次做variable.ITER 次迭代。 並儲存結果進行比較 → for 算平均&取最佳

```
def HW2_main():
    global RL_list, Rand_list, rl_best_sol, rand_best_sol, history
    global rl_temp_history, rand_temp_history
    rl_total_best = 0 ; rand_total_best = 0 ; rl_best_run = 0 ; rand_best_run = 0
    rl_sum_list = rand_sum_list = [0] * varibles.BIT_LEN
    for i in range(varibles.RUNS):
       rl_temp_history = [] ; rand_temp_history = [] #清空
               - random―組解
       one_nums = random.randint(0, varibles.BIT_LEN)
       rl_best_sol = one_nums
       zero_nums = varibles.BIT_LEN - one_nums
       RL_list = [0] * zero_nums + [1] * one_nums
       random.shuffle(RL_list)
       Rand_list = RL_list.copy()
       j = 0
       while j < varibles.ITER:
           temp best = Hill Climbling()
           rand_temp_history.append(temp_best[1])
           rl_temp_history.append(temp_best[0])
               - 取代&做平均計算用
        rl_sum_list = np.array(rl_sum_list) + np.array(rl_temp_history)
        rand_sum_list = np.array(rand_sum_list) + np.array(rand_temp_history)
        if temp_best[0] > rl_total_best:
            rl_total_best = temp_best[0]
           history[0] = rl_temp_history
           rl_best_run = i
        if temp_best[1] > rand_total_best:
           rand_total_best = temp_best[1]
           history[1] = rl_temp_history
           rand_best_run = i
    rl_sum_list = np.divide(rl_sum_list, varibles.RUNS)
    rand_sum_list = np.divide(rand_sum_list, varibles.RUNS)
```

③ D 放發式課程/HW2/HW.py — Hill_Climbling()

執行爬山演算法的主程式,分為『往左或往右』&『隨機翻轉』兩部分。

```
√ def Hill_Climbling():

     global RL_list, Rand_list, rl_best_sol, rand_best_sol
     # ----- 往左或往右 -----
     direction = random.randint(0, 1) # 0:left; 1:right
     rl_temp_list = RL_list.copy()
     if direction: #+1
         temp_dec = functions.BinaryList_to_Dec(rl_temp_list) + 1
     else: #-1
         temp_dec = functions.BinaryList_to_Dec(rl_temp_list) - 1
     #計算並取代
     rl_temp_list = functions.Dec_to_BinaryList(temp_dec)
     rl_temp_sol = functions.Count_Sol(rl_temp_list)
     if rl_temp_sol > rl_best_sol:
         RL_list = rl_temp_list #取代成新list
          rl_best_sol = rl_temp_sol #取代新成解
     # ----- 隨機翻轉 -----
      rand_temp_list = Rand_list.copy()
     position = random.randint(0, varibles.BIT_LEN - 1) #隨機更改的位置
     rand_temp_list[position] = not rand_temp_list[position] #翻轉位元
     #計算解
      rand_temp_sol = functions.Count_Sol(rand_temp_list)
      if rand_temp_sol > rand_best_sol:
         Rand_list = rand_temp_list #取代成新list
          rand_best_sol = rand_temp_sol #取代新成解
      return [rl_best_sol, rand_best_sol]
```