



CII2M3-IF-44-INT - INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

EVEN SEMESTER SESSION 2021/2022

PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT 1- SEARCHING

Group No : 5

Section: IF-44-INT

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Programming Assignment 01 - Searching

1.0 - Question

Analyze and design Genetic Algorithm (GA) and implement a program to find x dan y values to obtain the minimum value from the following function

$$h(x, y) = \frac{(\cos x + \sin y)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

with the following **domain** for x and y :

$$-5 \leq x \leq 5 \text{ dan } -5 \leq y \leq 5$$

2.0 - Problem solving

Genetic Algorithm

What is a genetic algorithm? Genetic Algorithm is a particular class of evolutionary algorithm that uses techniques inspired by evolutionary biology such as inheritance, mutation, selection, and crossover. Genetic algorithm is also a search heuristic that is inspired by Charles Darwin's theory. To solve the problem, we are using Genetic Algorithm by implementing a program by using Python Language.

In this report, we are going to explain how the genetic algorithm(GA) works by solving the problem. Any optimization problem starts with an objective function. The function that been given is :

$$h(x, y) = \frac{(\cos x + \sin y)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

There is a flowchart Basic Structure of Genetic Algorithm in our problem :

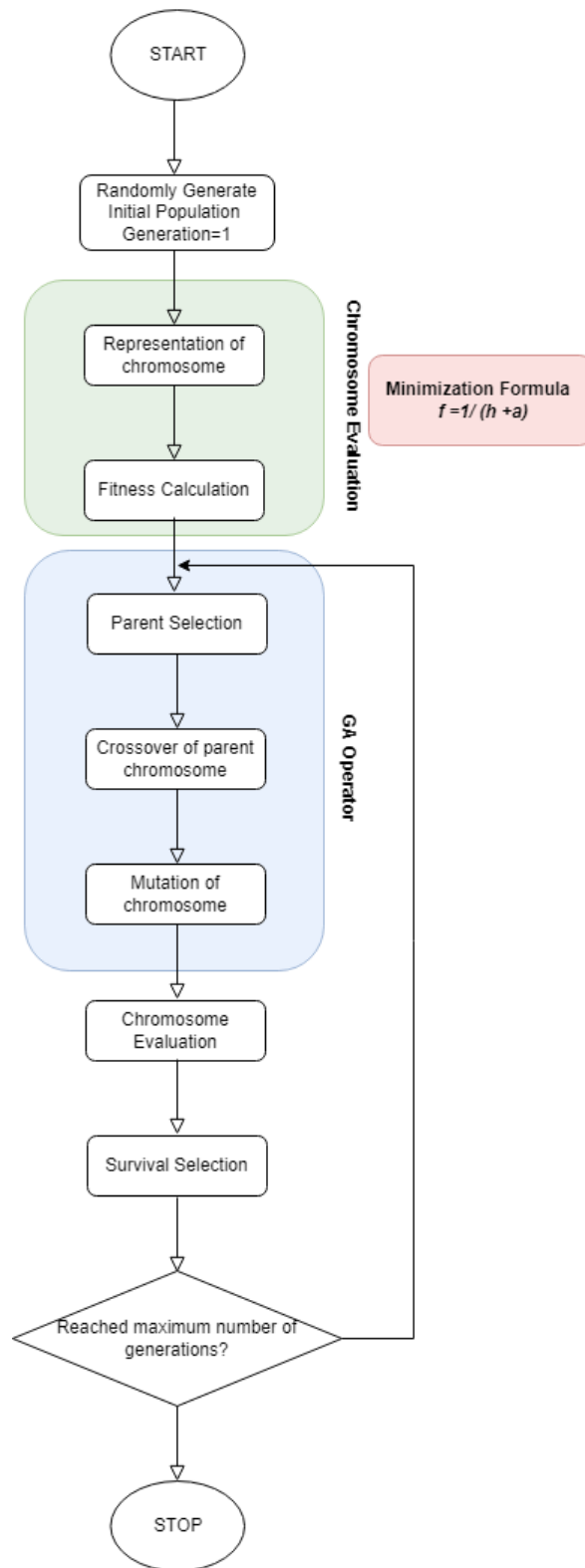


Figure 1 Basic Structure of Genetic Algorithm

STEP 1- Initialize Population

First, this step starts with sets of values called ‘chromosomes’ and the step is called ‘initialize population’. Here population means set of x and y [x,y]. Random choices function is used to generate the initial values of x and y. Usually, binary values are used to generate the value (string of 1s and 0s)). As we can see in the coding we are using binary values which are 0 and 1 to generate the initial population. If the population is None so it will generate the initial population

Example of initialization in our coding:

```
# GA parameter
dmin_x = -5 # Minimum value of x
dmax_x = 5  # Maximum value of x
dmin_y = -5 # Minimum value of y
dmax_y = 5  # Maximum value of y
```

```
def __init__(self, bin = None):
    if bin == None:
        b=[0,1]
        self.bin = random.choices(b, k=6)
```

STEP 2- Phenotype/ Decode

Next, after generating random initial population we append(add) the value to the representation function. In individual representation, we use the formula of Binary Encoding using 6 bits (6 gens) in which every chromosome is a string of bits, 0 or 1 represent a particular characteristic of the problem. In this step we split the 2 chromosome from the 6 gen using this formula:

$$x = r_{min} + \frac{r_{max} - r_{min}}{\sum_{i=1}^N 2^{-i}} (g_1 * 2^{-1} + g_2 * 2^{-2} + \dots + g_N * 2^{-N})$$

Figure 2 Binary Encoding Formula

Example of decode in our coding:

```
# using binary encoding
def decode(self, dmax, dmin, g):
    tp = [2**i for i in range(1, len(g) + 1)]
    return dmin + ((dmax - dmin) / sum(tp) * sum([g[i] * tp[i] for i in range(len(g))]))
```

```

else:
    self.bin = bin
self.x = self.decode(dmin_x, dmax_x, self.bin[:3])
self.y = self.decode(dmin_y, dmax_y, self.bin[3:])

```

STEP 3 - Calculation Fitness

In this step, we calculate the value from the phenotype by using the function or formula in the question :

$$h(x, y) = \frac{(\cos x + \sin y)^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Figure 3 Function given in the question

Example of heuristic value in our coding :

```
# Heuristic Value
def HeuristicValue (x,y):
    return (((math.cos(x) + math.sin(y))*(math.cos(x) + math.sin(y)))/((x*x) + (y*y)))# Formula of heuristic value
```

After we get the value of $h(x,y)$, we calculate the fitness by using the minimization formula $F = \frac{1}{h(x,y) + a}$. Then we produce the output from the calculation fitness. As we can see in the coding we put the value of $h(x/y)$ as h and $0.000000000000000000000001$ as a

Example of fitness value in our coding:

[illegible]

STEP 4- Parent Selection

Besides, this process is to select individuals as parents to generate new offspring for the next generation. We are using the method for parent selection is **Roulette Wheel Selection**. If f_i is the fitness of individual i in the population, its probability of being selected is :

$$p_i = \frac{f_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N f_j}$$

Figure 4 Roulette Wheel Selection

As we can see in the coding, we also create the condition that it will not choose the same parent within 2 chromosomes.

Example of parent selection in our coding:

```
# Parent Selection using method Roullete Wheel Selection
def rouletteWheel(k):
    parent=[] #create an array/list for parent

    # create lambda function as an anonymous function inside other function to sort
    fitness_list = list(map(lambda ch: fitness_value (ch.x , ch.y), Population))
    w_list = [fitness_list[i] / sum (fitness_list) for i in range (len (Population))]

    while len(parent) != k:
        select_p = random.choices(Population, weights=w_list)[0]
        if not found (parent,select_p): # not have same chromosome within 2 parents
            parent.append(select_p)
    return parent
```

STEP 5- Crossover

In this step we called '**crossover**'. Crossover is 'the change of a single (0,1) or a group of genes [1,0,1]' occurred because of mating between two parent chromosomes. The crossover will randomly select a point between the parent1 and parent2 and cross the point. The operation is called 'offspring' after producing new chromosomes which are Child 1 and Child 2 after the crossover.

Example of crossover in our coding:

```
def crossover (parent1, parent2):
# Randomly choose 1 cutting point
    cuttingpoint= random.randint(1, len(parent1.bin) - 1)

# The parent 1 and parent 2 will randomly cross between one cutting point
    Child1 = parent1.bin[:cuttingpoint] + parent2.bin[cuttingpoint:]
    Child2 = parent1.bin[cuttingpoint:] + parent2.bin[:cuttingpoint]
```

STEP 6- Mutation

Moreover, this step is called ‘**mutation**’ which is the process of altering the value from 2 individu which is child 1 and child 2 by replacing the value 1 with 0 and value 0 with 1. It depends on the mutation probability to mutate. After we get the mutation value from Child 1 and Child 2 we append the value to Population.

Example in our coding mutation in Child 1 and Child 2:

```
# Mutation Child 1 and Child 2
    Mutation = random.uniform (0,9) #choose random value from 0 to 9
# Probability mutation < 0.4
    if Mutation < 0.4:
        Mutation_size = random.randint(0, len(Child1)-1)
        if (Child1[Mutation_size] == 0 and Child2[Mutation_size] == 0):
            Child1[Mutation_size] = 1
            Child2[Mutation_size] = 1
        elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 1 and Child2[Mutation_size] == 1):
            Child1[Mutation_size]= 0
            Child2[Mutation_size]= 0
        elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 0 ):
            Child2[Mutation_size] = 1
        elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 1 ):
            Child2[Mutation_size] = 0
        elif (Child2[Mutation_size] == 0 ):
            Child1[Mutation_size] = 1
        else:
            Child2[Mutation_size] =0
```

```
# Append the result crossover and mutation in population
    Population.append(Chromosome(Child1))
    Population.append(Chromosome(Child2))
```

STEP 7- Selection Survival

In this step, we choose the method **Steady-State Procedure** for Selection Survival. In our coding, we sort the population value by using lambda based on the Heuristic Value. In this Best Chromosome() function we remove the worst chromosome by using the ‘pop’ function based on fitness value. It will produce the same population . The output is the best chromosome.

Example of selection survival and Best Chromosome in our coding:

```
def selection_survivor():
    Population.sort(key= lambda ch: HeuristicValue (ch.x , ch.y), reverse = True)

def BestChromosome():
    while len(Population) != 50: # remove the worst chromosome by using pop function
        Population.pop()
```

3.0 - Screenshot of the coding

[illegible]


```
newGA.py X
Desktop > C C++ > .vscode > newGA.py > crossover

34 # Parent Selection using method Roulette Wheel Selection
35 def rouletewheel(k):
36     parent=[] #create an array/list for parent
37
38     # create lambda function as an anonymous function inside other function to sort
39     fitness_list = list(map(lambda ch: fitness_value (ch.x , ch.y), Population))
40     w_list = [fitness_list[i] / sum (fitness_list) for i in range (len (Population))]
41
42     while len(parent) != k:
43         select_p = random.choices(Population, weights=w_list)[0]
44         if not found (parent,select_p): # not have same chromosome within 2 parents
45             parent.append(select_p)
46     return parent
47
48 def crossover (parent1, parent2):
49     # Randomly choose 1 cutting point
50     cuttingpoint= random.randint(1, len(parent1.bin) - 1)
51
52     # The parent 1 and parent 2 will randomly cross between one cutting point
53     Child1 = parent1.bin[:cuttingpoint] + parent2.bin[cuttingpoint:]
54     Child2 = parent1.bin[cuttingpoint:] + parent2.bin[cuttingpoint:]
55
```

```
newGA.py X Release Notes: 1.66.0
Desktop > C C++ > .vscode > newGA.py > crossover

62 # Mutation Child 1 and Child 2
63     Mutation = random.uniform (0,9) #choose random value from 0 to 9
64 # Probability mutation < 0.4
65     if Mutation < 0.4:
66         Mutation_size = random.randint(0, len(Child1)-1)
67         if (Child1[Mutation_size] == 0 and Child2[Mutation_size] == 0):
68             Child1[Mutation_size] = 1
69             Child2[Mutation_size] = 1
70         elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 1 and Child2[Mutation_size] == 1):
71             Child1[Mutation_size]= 0
72             Child2[Mutation_size]= 0
73         elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 0 ):
74             Child2[Mutation_size] = 1
75         elif (Child1[Mutation_size] == 1 ):
76             Child2[Mutation_size] = 0
77         elif (Child2[Mutation_size] == 0 ):
78             Child1[Mutation_size] = 1
79         else:
80             Child2[Mutation_size] =0
81
```

```
80
81 # Append the result crossover and mutation in population
82     Population.append(Chromosome(Child2))
83
84 def selection_survivor():
85     Population.sort(key= lambda ch: HeuristicValue (ch.x , ch.y), reverse = True)
86
87 def BestChromosome():
88     while len(Population) != 50: # remove the worst chromosome by using pop function
89         Population.pop()
90
91 # Main Function
92
93 # GA parameter
94 dmin_x = -5 # Minimum value of X
95 dmax_x = 5 # Maximum value of x
96 dmin_y = -5 # Minimum value of y
97 dmax_y = 5 # Maximum value of y
98
99 # Heuristic Value
100 def HeuristicValue (x,y):
101     return (((math.cos(x) + math.sin(y))*(math.cos(x) + math.sin(y)))/((x*x) + (y*y) ))# Formula of heuristic value
102
103 Generation = 1
104 Population = []
105
```

```

newGA.py X
Desktop > C C++ > .vscode > newGA.py > ...

106 # Population = 50
107 while len(Population) != 50:
108     ch = Chromosome(Y)
109
110     if not found(Population, ch):
111         Population.append(ch)
112
113 selection_survivor()
114 BestChromosome()
115 print('Generation', Generation)
116 print('Best Chromosome', Population[4])
117
118 li = [0]*100
119 li[Generation-1] = fitness_value(Population[4].x, Population[4].y)
120
121 while Generation < 100:
122     parent = roulettewheel(2)
123     crossover(parent[0], parent[1])
124     selection_survivor()
125     BestChromosome()
126
127     Generation += 1
128
129     li[Generation-1] = fitness_value(Population[4].x, Population[4].y)
130     print('Generation', Generation)
131     print('Best Chromosome', Population[4])
132
133 # Graph labeling and representation
134 plt.plot(range(1, Generation + 1), li)
135 plt.xlim(left=0,0)
136 plt.ylim(bottom=0,0)
137 plt.title("Fitness Value Growth")
138 plt.ylabel("Fitness")
139 plt.xlabel("Generation")
140 plt.show()

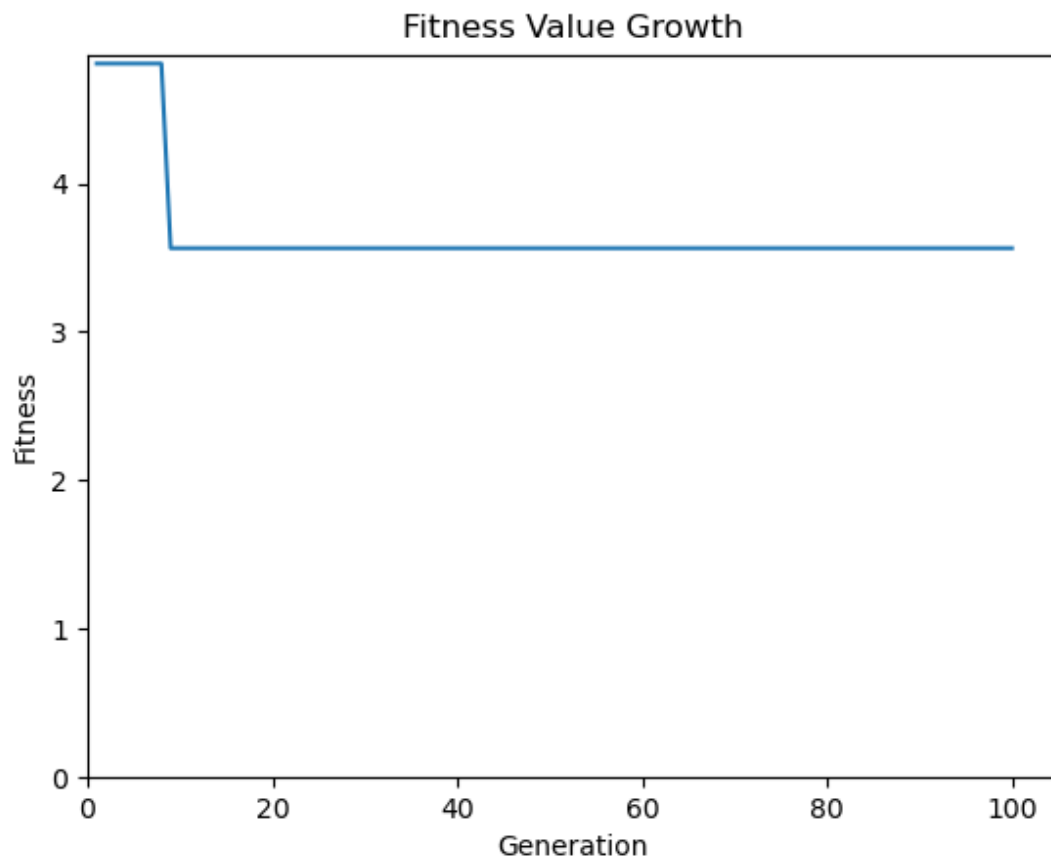
```

4.0 - Output

```

Generation 1
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 2
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 3
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 4
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 5
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 6
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 7
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 8
Best Chromosome [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1] min(x,y): (2.142857142857143, -2.1428571428571432) Heuristic value : 0.20801555615828518 Fitness value : 4.8073
32771011946
Generation 9
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 10
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 11
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 12
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 13
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 14
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564
1774673957336
Generation 15
Best Chromosome [1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0] min(x,y): (-2.1428571428571432, -0.7142857142857144) Heuristic value : 0.2805696431077766 Fitness value : 3.564

```

5.0 Instruction how to run the Readme.md

Click the link : <https://github.com/nfasss/ArtificialIntelligence/blob/main/README.md>

6.0 Presentation Video

Link for our presentation video : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U8YiT1Fqkhc>

7.0 Task Distribution

Name	Task
MUHAMMAD FADLI RAMADHAN	- Presentation
NUR FASIAH AYUNI BINTI MOHD YAHYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Report- Program Source Code- ReadMe.txt- Presentation