analysis 2

April 10, 2020

[1]: import os

```
import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib. pyplot as plt
     from pygmo import *
     %matplotlib inline
[2]: lst = [0.1, 10.0, 12.0, 600.0, 50.0, 12.0, 1.0, 6000.0]
     lambdas = np.array([float(i) for i in lst])
[3]: def plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, dimension):
         number_of_executions = 10
         file_path = '/home/renansantos/Área de Trabalho/Doutorado/PhD_2019_01/
      →PhD_2019_01/Results_2020/MOEAD/'
         hv_df = pd.DataFrame()
         for i in range(number_of_executions):
             file name = file + str(i) + '.txt'
             f = open(os.path.join(file_path, folder,_
      →file_name),'r',encoding='utf-8')
             data = f.readlines()
             splitted_data = ' '.join([i for i in data]).split('#\n')
             splitted_data = [i for i in splitted_data if len(i) > 1]
             hv_pareto = []
             indexes = \Pi
             for k in range(len(splitted_data)):
                 converted = [i.strip().split(',') for i in splitted_data[k].
      \rightarrowsplit('\n') if len(i) > 1]
                 pop = [[float(j) for j in i] for i in converted]
                 hv = hypervolume(pop)
                 if dimension == 3:
                     hv_pareto.append(hv.compute([150000,150000,150000]))
                 elif dimension == 8:
```

```
hv_pareto.append(hv.
 indexes.append(100*k)
       df = pd.DataFrame(data=[indexes, hv pareto]).T
       columns_string = 'Evaluation HV'+str(i)
       df.columns = columns string.split()
       hv_df = pd.concat([hv_df, df[columns_string.split()[1]]], axis=1,_
→sort=False)
   hv_df.T.mean().plot(x='Evaluation', y='HV',figsize=(10,8))
   return hv_df.T.mean(), hv_df
def plot hypervolume convergence reduced(folder, file, dimension):
   number_of_executions = 10
   file_path = '/home/renansantos/Área de Trabalho/Doutorado/PhD_2019_01/
→PhD_2019_01/Results_2020/MOEAD/'
   hv df = pd.DataFrame()
   for i in range(number_of_executions):
       file_name = file + str(i) + '.txt'
       f = open(os.path.join(file_path, folder,__

→file_name), 'r', encoding='utf-8')
       data = f.readlines()
       splitted_data = ' '.join([i for i in data]).split('#\n')
       splitted_data = [i for i in splitted_data if len(i) > 1]
       hv_pareto = []
       indexes = []
       for k in range(len(splitted_data)):
           converted = [i.strip().split(',') for i in splitted_data[k].
\rightarrowsplit('\n') if len(i) > 1]
           pop = [[float(j) for j in i] for i in converted]
           pop = [list(line) for line in np.array(pop)*lambdas]
           if dimension == 1:
               pop = [[i[0],i[4], i[2]] for i in pop]
               pop = get_nondominated_vectors(pop)
               hv = hypervolume(pop)
               hv_pareto.append(hv.compute([150000,150000,150000]))
           elif dimension == 2:
               pop = [[i[0] + i[3] + i[6] + i[7], i[1] + i[4], i[2] + i[5]]_{\bot}
→for i in pop]
               pop = get nondominated vectors(pop)
               hv = hypervolume(pop)
               hv_pareto.append(hv.compute([150000,150000,150000]))
            indexes.append(100*k)
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data=[indexes, hv_pareto]).T
        columns_string = 'Evaluation HV'+str(i)
        df.columns = columns_string.split()
       hv_df = pd.concat([hv_df, df[columns_string.split()[1]]], axis=1,__
→sort=False)
   hv df.T.mean().plot(x='Evaluation', y='HV',figsize=(10,8))
   return hv_df.T.mean(), hv_df
def get_hv(file_name):
   with open(file_name) as file:
       hv = []
       for line in file:
            hv.append(float(line))
   return pd.DataFrame(data=hv, columns=['HV'])
def random_test(df1, df2, number_of_samples=30, plot_hist = True):
   DORAND = 2300
    spread2 = df2.values
    spread1 = df1.values
   medianSpreadDiff = np.median(spread2) - np.median(spread1)
   meanSpreadDiff = np.mean(spread2) - np.mean(spread1)
   totalSpread = np.append(spread1.tolist(), spread2.tolist())
   randMedianSpreadDiff = np.nan * np.ones((DORAND,1))
   randMeanSpreadDiff = np.nan * np.ones((DORAND,1))
   for randPool in range(0, DORAND-1):
       new1Index = np.random.permutation(number_of_samples)
       newSpread1 = totalSpread[new1Index[0:int(number of samples/2)]]
       newSpread2 = totalSpread[new1Index[int(number_of_samples/2):
 →number_of_samples]]
        randMedianSpreadDiff[randPool] = np.median(newSpread2) - np.
→median(newSpread1)
        randMeanSpreadDiff[randPool] = np.mean(newSpread2) - np.mean(newSpread1)
   randMedianSpreadDiff[DORAND - 1] = medianSpreadDiff
   randMeanSpreadDiff[DORAND - 1] = meanSpreadDiff
   z = (meanSpreadDiff - np.mean(randMeanSpreadDiff) )/ np.

→std(randMeanSpreadDiff)
```

```
limiar = 1.96 * np.std(randMeanSpreadDiff) + np.mean(randMeanSpreadDiff)
   if z <= -1.96:
       print('H1-')
   elif z >= 1.96:
       print('H1+')
   else:
       print('H0')
   print('Limiar =',limiar)
   print('z = ',z)
   print('Mean Spread Diff',meanSpreadDiff)
   if plot_hist:
       plt.figure(figsize=(9,6))
       plt.hist(randMeanSpreadDiff, bins=60,color='gray', label='Distribution')
       plt.scatter(x=meanSpreadDiff,y=0,color='red',s=100,label='Observed Mean_
 →Difference')
       plt.scatter(x=limiar,y=0,color='black',s=100,label='Confidence Limiars_
plt.scatter(x=-limiar,y=0,color='black',s=100,)
       plt.xticks(fontsize=(20))
       plt.yticks(fontsize=(18))
       plt.legend(fontsize = 'large')
       plt.show()
def pareto(p,q):#p domina q? a resposta é um booleano
   y = False
   if sum(p >= q) == len(p):
        if sum(p == q) != len(p):
           y = True
   return y
def set_coverage_metric(X,Y):
   p_is_dominated = 0
   q_is_dominated = 0
   X_bool = np.zeros(X.shape[0])
   Y_bool = np.zeros(Y.shape[0])
   #q dominates p?
   for p in range(Y.shape[0]):
       p_{-} = Y[p]
       for q in X:
            if pareto(p_,q):
               Y_bool[p] = 1
   #q dominates p?
   for q in range(X.shape[0]):
        q_ = X[q]
```

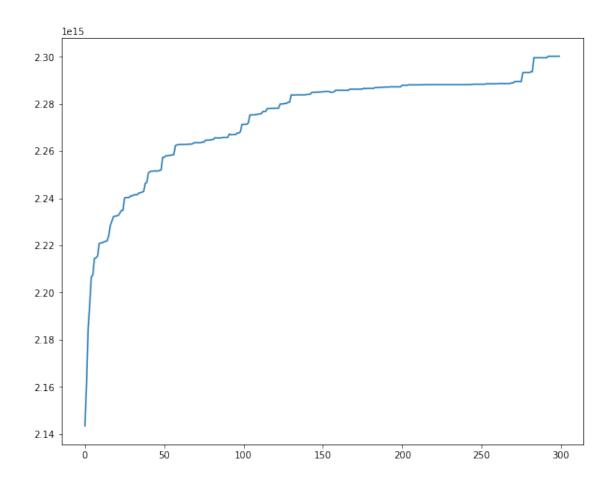
```
for p in Y:
            if pareto(q_,p):
                X_bool[q] = 1
    print('Returning C(A,B) and C(B,A)')
    return sum(Y_bool)/len(Y), sum(X_bool)/len(X)
def get_nondominated_vectors(X):
    X = np.array(X)
    p_is_dominated = 0
    q_is_dominated = 0
    X_bool = np.zeros(X.shape[0])
    for q in range(X.shape[0]):
        q_ = X[q]
        for p in X:
            if pareto(q_,p):
                X_bool[q] = 1
    return [list(X[i]) for i,j in enumerate(X_bool) if X_bool[i] == 0]
```

1 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^3 para MOEAD com agregação de Funções Objetivo

• Formulação utilizada

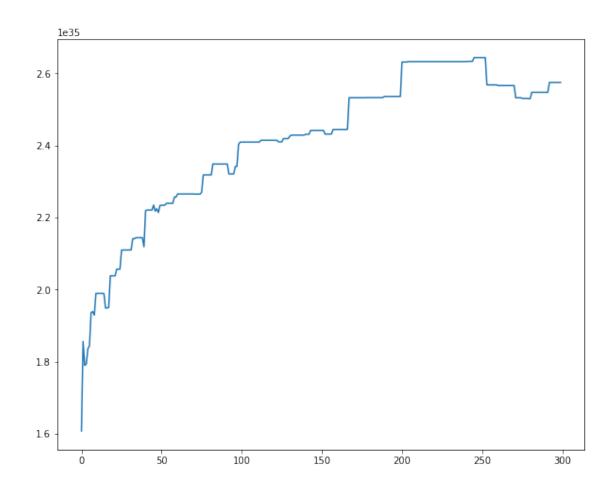
$$F_1 = f_1 + f_4 + f_7 + f_8 F_2 = f_2 + f_5 F_3 = f_3 + f_6$$

```
[4]: file = 'moead-reduced-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R3_CA'
hv_1, hv_1_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 3)
```



2 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^8 para MOEAD com agregação de Funções Objetivo

```
[5]: file = 'moead-original-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R3_CA'
hv_2, hv_2_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 8)
```

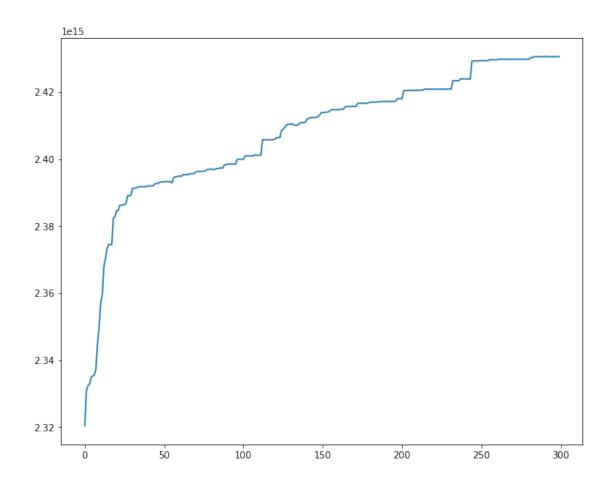


3 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^3 para MOEAD sem agregação de Funções Objetivo

• Formulação utilizada

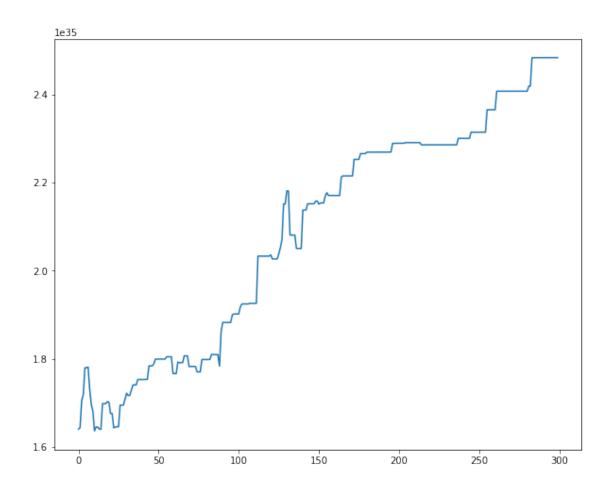
$$F_1 = f_1 F_2 = f_5 F_3 = f_3$$

```
[6]: file = 'moead-reduced-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R3_SA'
hv_3, hv_3_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 3)
```



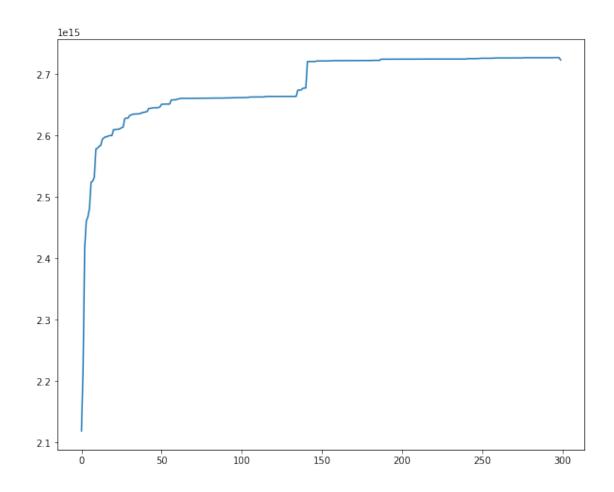
4 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^8 para MOEAD sem agregação de Funções Objetivo

```
[7]: file = 'moead-original-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R3_SA'
hv_4, hv_4_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 8)
```



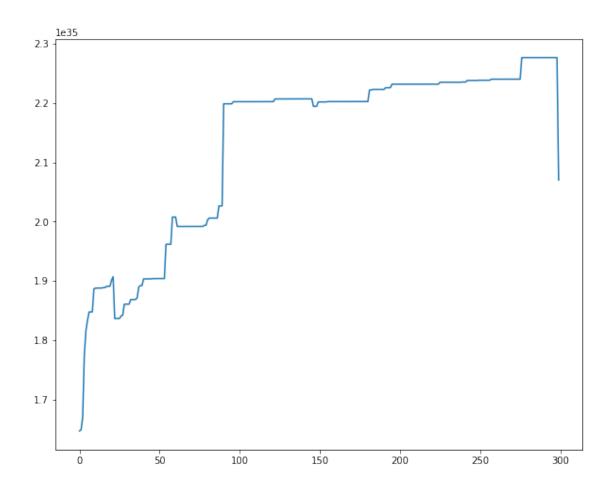
5 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^3 para on \mathbf{MOEAD}

```
[8]: file = 'onmoead-reduced-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'ONMOEAD'
hv_6, hv_6_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 3)
```



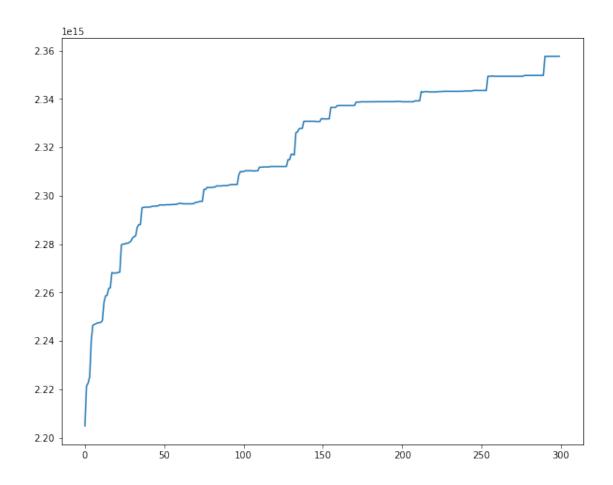
6 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^8 para on \mathbf{MOEAD}

```
[9]: file = 'onmoead-original-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'ONMOEAD'
hv_7, hv_7_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence(folder, file, 8)
```

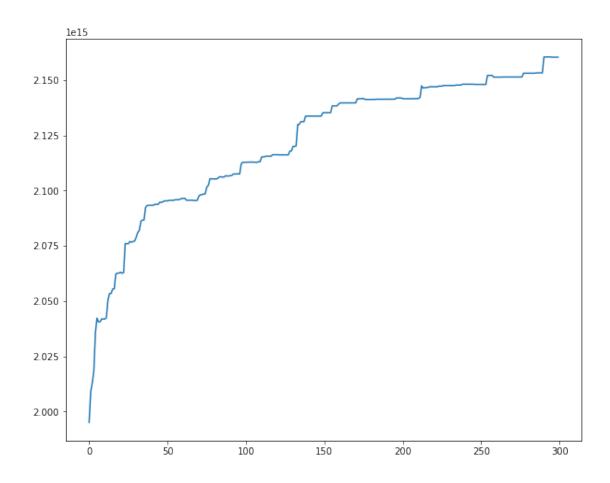


7 Convergência do HV em \mathbb{R}^8 para MOEAD

```
[10]: file = 'moead-reduced-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R8'
hv_8, hv_8_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence_reduced(folder, file, 1)
```

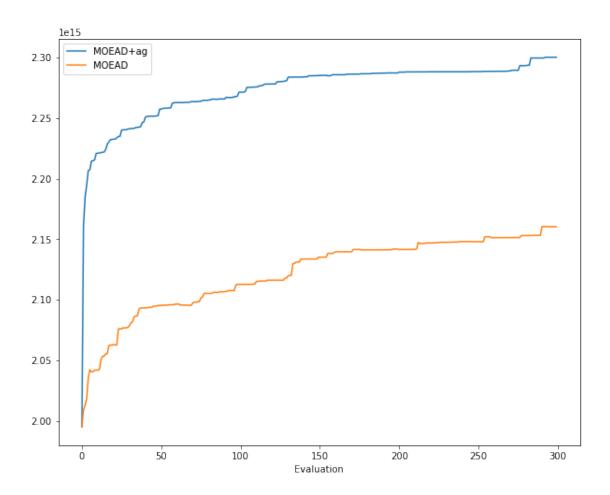


```
[11]: file = 'moead-reduced-pareto-execution-'
folder = 'MOEAD_R8'
hv_9, hv_9_df = plot_hypervolume_convergence_reduced(folder, file, 2)
```



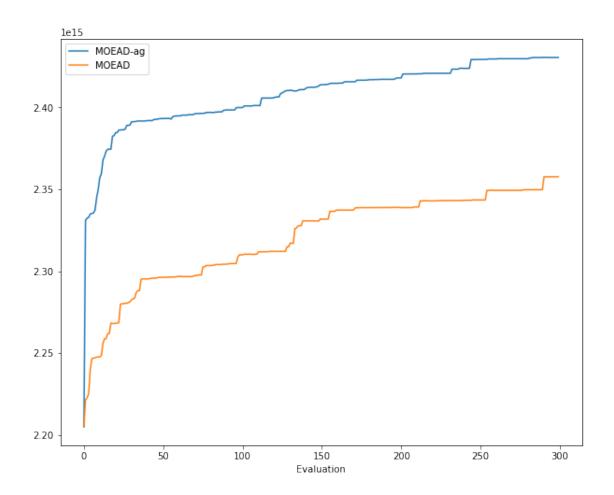
8 Convergências de HV em \mathbb{R}^8

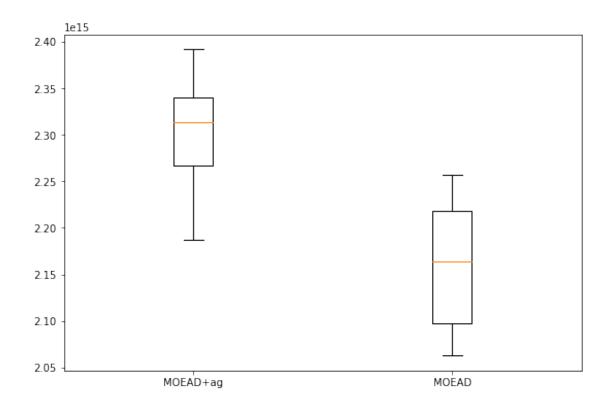
```
[12]: hv_1[0] = 1995165340604690.5
hv_9[0] = 1995165340604690.5
plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
plt.plot(hv_1, label = "MOEAD+ag")
plt.plot(hv_9, label = "MOEAD")
plt.xlabel('Evaluation')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

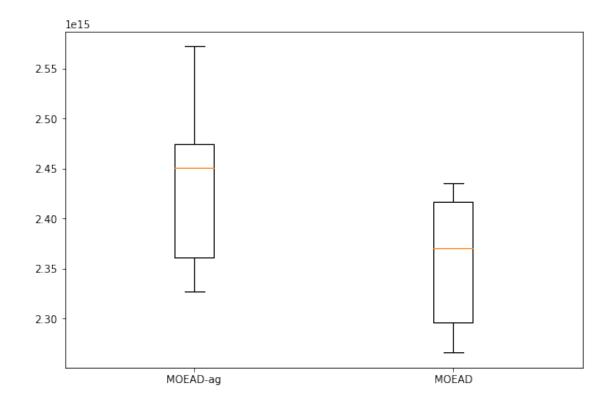


```
[13]: hv_3[0]

[14]: hv_3[0] = hv_8[0]
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
    plt.plot(hv_3, label = "MOEAD-ag")
    plt.plot(hv_8, label = "MOEAD")
    plt.xlabel('Evaluation')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```







- pegar pareto combinado do moead em r8
- levar pareto para r3 com agregação com todas e escolhendo
- rodar uma dominancia em r3
- plotar os paretos
- moead no R do felipe campelo (moeadr package) google scholar olhar a atualização do arquivo como é feito?
- executar jars no cluster

9 Set coverage para Paretos combinados

```
path = '/home/renansantos/Área de Trabalho/Doutorado/PhD_2019_01/PhD_2019_01/

→Results_2020/M0EAD/'

moead_R3_SA = pd.read_csv(os.path.

→join(path,'M0EAD_R3_SA','moead-combined_pareto.csv'), header=None)

moead_R3_CA = pd.read_csv(os.path.

→join(path,'M0EAD_R3_CA','moead-combined_pareto.csv'), header=None)

moead_R8 = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(path,'M0EAD_R8','moead-combined_pareto.

→csv'), header=None)

onmoead = pd.read_csv(os.path.join(path,'0NM0EAD','onmoead-combined_pareto.

→csv'), header=None)
```

```
moead_R3_SA = moead_R3_SA.drop_duplicates()
       moead_R3_CA = moead_R3_CA.drop_duplicates()
       moead_R8 = moead_R8.drop_duplicates()
       onmoead = onmoead.drop_duplicates()
[117]: %%time
       set_coverage_metric(moead_R3_SA.values, moead_R8.values)
      Returning C(A,B) and C(B,A)
      CPU times: user 1.36 s, sys: 3.71 ms, total: 1.37 s
      Wall time: 1.37 s
[117]: (0.035398230088495575, 0.07692307692307693)
[118]: %%time
       set_coverage_metric(moead_R3_CA.values, moead_R8.values)
      Returning C(A,B) and C(B,A)
      CPU times: user 1.81 s, sys: 3.59 ms, total: 1.82 s
      Wall time: 1.81 s
[118]: (0.038348082595870206, 0.0)
[129]: \%time
       set_coverage_metric(moead_R3_SA.values, moead_R3_CA.values)
      Returning C(A,B) and C(B,A)
      CPU times: user 224 ms, sys: 0 ns, total: 224 ms
      Wall time: 222 ms
[129]: (0.0, 0.02564102564102564)
[130]: \%time
       set_coverage_metric(onmoead.values, moead_R8.values)
      Returning C(A,B) and C(B,A)
      CPU times: user 3.39 s, sys: 0 ns, total: 3.39 s
      Wall time: 3.38 s
[130]: (0.07669616519174041, 0.020618556701030927)
           Teste de Aleatoriedade
      10
```

[134]: random_test(hv_2_df.iloc[299:], hv_4_df.iloc[299:], 10, False)

```
HO
      Limiar = 4.545673471737927e+34
      z = -0.367547152030185
      Mean Spread Diff -9.051621776625216e+33
[135]: random_test(hv_2_df.iloc[299:], hv_5_df.iloc[299:], 10, False)
      H1+
      Limiar = 4.467461223283982e+34
      z = 5.153830791777887
      Mean Spread Diff 1.1804323241906264e+35
[132]: random_test(hv_7_df.iloc[299:], hv_4_df.iloc[299:], 10, False)
      НО
      Limiar = 1.0224484414149157e+35
      z = 0.7876339380719625
      Mean Spread Diff 4.1375964860008513e+34
[133]: random_test(hv_7_df.iloc[299:], hv_2_df.iloc[299:], 10, False)
      Limiar = 1.046009414582235e+35
      z = 0.9282361694359023
      Mean Spread Diff 5.042758663663373e+34
[136]: random_test(hv_7_df.iloc[299:], hv_5_df.iloc[299:], 10, False)
      H1+
      Limiar = 1.0262491015550448e+35
      z = 3.2242202761596706
      Mean Spread Diff 1.6847081905569637e+35
 []:
```