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# Genetic Improvement

Demo: count blue pixels

Goal: reduced runtime

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Assumes Linux, tcsh, gcc

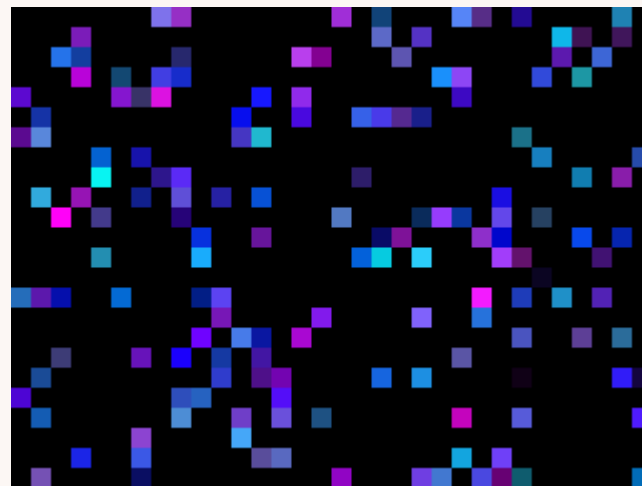
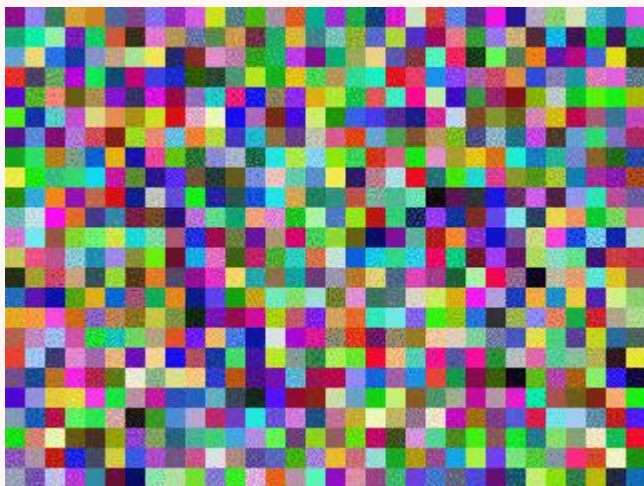
[http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/W.Langdon/ftp/  
gp-code/opencv\\_gp.tar.gz](http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/W.Langdon/ftp/gp-code/opencv_gp.tar.gz)

# Demo count blue pixels

- Assumes Linux, tcsh, gcc.
- Download and unpack  
[http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/W.Langdon/ftp/gp-code/opencv\\_gp.tar.gz](http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/W.Langdon/ftp/gp-code/opencv_gp.tar.gz)  
gunzip -c opencv\_gp.tar.gz | tar xvf –
- README.txt
  - Find part relating to blue.cpp (based on OpenCV SEEDS algorithm)
    - “API-Constrained Genetic Improvement”, [SSBSE-2016](#)

# README.txt

- Attempt only running evolution
- Use prepared grammar blue.bnf
- Fitness time taken to count blue pixels in fixed random image.



# RE\_gp.bat

- tcsh script creates many files, it must put them in per run directory.

```
mkdir sources_blue
```

```
./RE_gp.bat 142605 100 10 blue 11 blue.bnf
```

\$1 seed, \$2 popsize, \$3 generations,  
sources\_blue, \$5 fitness repeats, \$6 grammar

- Best of each generation displayed

# Output of RE\_gp.bat

- Open 2<sup>nd</sup> window  
display output in pop.000.fit  
cd sources\_blue; tail -f pop.000.fit

Files in sources_blue/	
Population	pop.nnn
Raw output	pop.nnn.fit
Extract fitness	pop.nnn.fit2
Sort by fitness	pop.nnn.fit3
Parents of next generation	pop.nnn_select

# Some Possible errors

- mkdir: cannot create directory  
'sources\_blue': File exists
  - Can use existing directory created by tar or give another name (must begin sources\_ )

- ./RE\_gp.bat 142605 100 10 blue

No BNF given

- Not enough parameters for RE\_gp.bat
- Gen 000 ok 0 Zero!
  - Examine 000.fit for to see why everyone in generation 000 failed

# What has evolved

- See best of last generation.
- Find it in pop.nnn.fit
- pop.nnn.fit shows both changes and fitness.
- Did mutant code pass all tests? How fast is the mutated code?

# What has evolved: generation 000

- Best generation 000 **0** 11 **1115045**  
SEEDS \$Revision: 1.4 \$ ./GP.exe 000 **62**  
...24 by 32 fake\_image PROG  
**<\_blue.cpp\_38>+<\_blue.cpp\_42>**
- **0** diff in pixel count (zero so all tests ok)
- **1115045** average speed
- Insert copy of line 38 before line 42
- Find **<\_blue.cpp\_38>+<\_blue.cpp\_42>** in  
pop.000.fit id **62**



<\_blue.cpp\_38>+<\_blue.cpp\_42>

- Insert **line 38** before **line 42** (pop.000.fit)

```
gip_fit1.bat PROG <_blue.cpp_38>+<_blue.cpp_42>
```

```
diff ./blue.cpp ../sources/blue.cpp
```

```
< Output_image(k) = GP_G(Input_image(k));i = 0;
```

```
---
```

```
> i = 0;
```

```
SEEDS $Revision: 1.4 $ ./GP.exe 000 62 ndiff 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
delta lld 1306354 1112934 1142468 1123509 1113430 1137594
```

```
1124671 1115045 1138384 1146760 1127792 1120842 tics, 24 by 32
```

```
fake_image
```

- Diff shows changes made by mutation
- Line with **./GP.exe** is output of test case.  
Note run 11 times.

# What has evolved

- See best of last generation.
- Find it in pop.nnn.fit
- pop.nnn.fit shows both changes and fitness.
- Did mutant code pass all tests? How long did it take?

# What has evolved generation 010

- Best generation 010 **0** 11 **641165** SEEDS  
\$Revision: 1.4 \$ ./GP.exe 010 **88** ...24 by  
32 fake\_image PROG

<\_blue.cpp\_98>+<\_blue.cpp\_100>

<\_blue.cpp\_91>x<\_blue.cpp\_92> <\_blue.cpp\_89>x<\_blue.cpp\_95>

<\_blue.cpp\_92> <\_blue.cpp\_113>+<\_blue.cpp\_98>

<\_blue.cpp\_93>x<\_blue.cpp\_94> <\_blue.cpp\_95>+<\_blue.cpp\_82>

<\_blue.cpp\_90>x<\_blue.cpp\_82> <\_blue.cpp\_72><\_blue.cpp\_80>

<for1\_blue.cpp\_25><for1\_blue.cpp\_26> <\_blue.cpp\_75>

- **0** diff in pixel count (zero all tests ok)
- **641165 1115045** 74% faster best gen 000
- Find id **88** in pop.010.fit

# Best last generation

- Many changes, some ineffective?

`gip_fit1.bat $Revision: 1.65 $ eden.cs.ucl.ac.uk 010 88`

`diff ./blue.cpp ../sources/blue.cpp` Many changes including delete:

`> GP_R2(width, height, input_image, red);`

`> GP_G2(width, height, input_image, green);`

`> GP_B2(width, height, input_image, blue);`

- Diff shows changes made by mutation including deleting duplicate setting of red, green, blue arrays
- Optional (after demo) remove changes one at a time to decide which are really needed (see HC1.bat)

# Check

- Evolution is good at finding weak spots
- Is code change found by evolution correct
- Will it work on other images

# Conclusions

- Genetic Improvement (GI) applies Darwinian survival of the fitness to existing code
- GI for automatic bugfixing, software transplanting, performance improvement faster answers or better answers.

[BarraCUDA](#) 3,095 sourceforge downloads (26 months).

Commercial use by [Lab7](#) (in BioBuilds [Nov2015](#))

IBM Power8.

[RNAfold par](#), [SSE](#), [CUDA](#) (17,061 downloads)

- Future GI. Do impossible things
- **Software is not fragile**  
**break it, bend it, Evolve it**



# The Genetic Programming Bibliography

<http://www.cs.bham.ac.uk/~wbl/biblio/>

12259 references, [10000 authors](#)

**Make sure it has all of your papers!**

E.g. email [W.Langdon@cs.ucl.ac.uk](mailto:W.Langdon@cs.ucl.ac.uk) or use | [Add to It](#) | web link

[XML](#) [RSS](#)

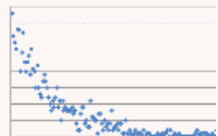
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