

Other population-based metaheuristics

- IS - Immune Systems
- DE – Differential Evolution
- PMB - Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms
- MA – Memetic Algorithms

Immune Systems

Short history:

- mid 1980 - first models
- 1990 – Ishida proposes a first application of immune models in problem solving
- mid 1990:
 - Forrest et al: applications in computer security
 - Hunt et al: applications in data analysis
- Current tendency: back to the biological model

[<http://www-users.cs.york.ac.uk/jtimmis/utm/ais-course.html>]

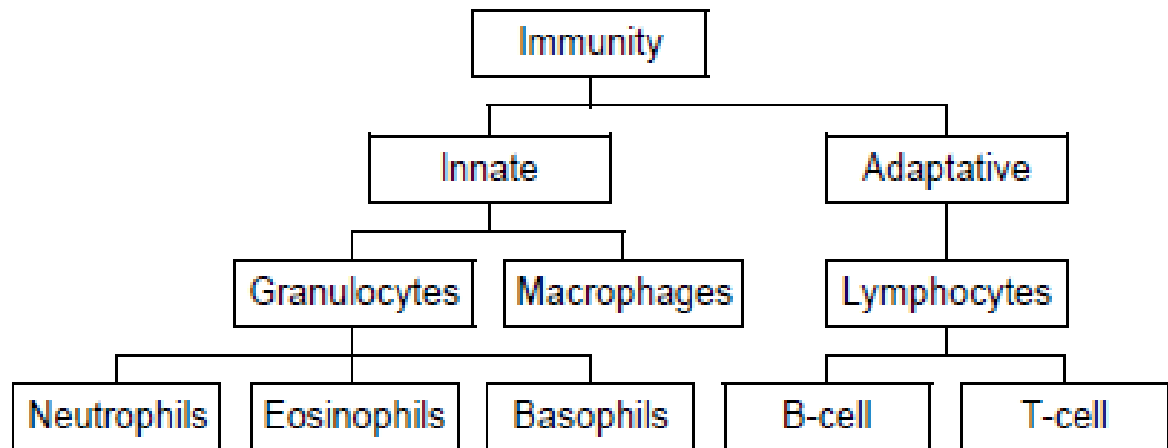
Applications

- Anomaly detection and information systems security
- Data analysis (classification, pattern recognition, clustering etc)
- Optimization;
- Self-organization and autonomous control;

Natural Immune Systems

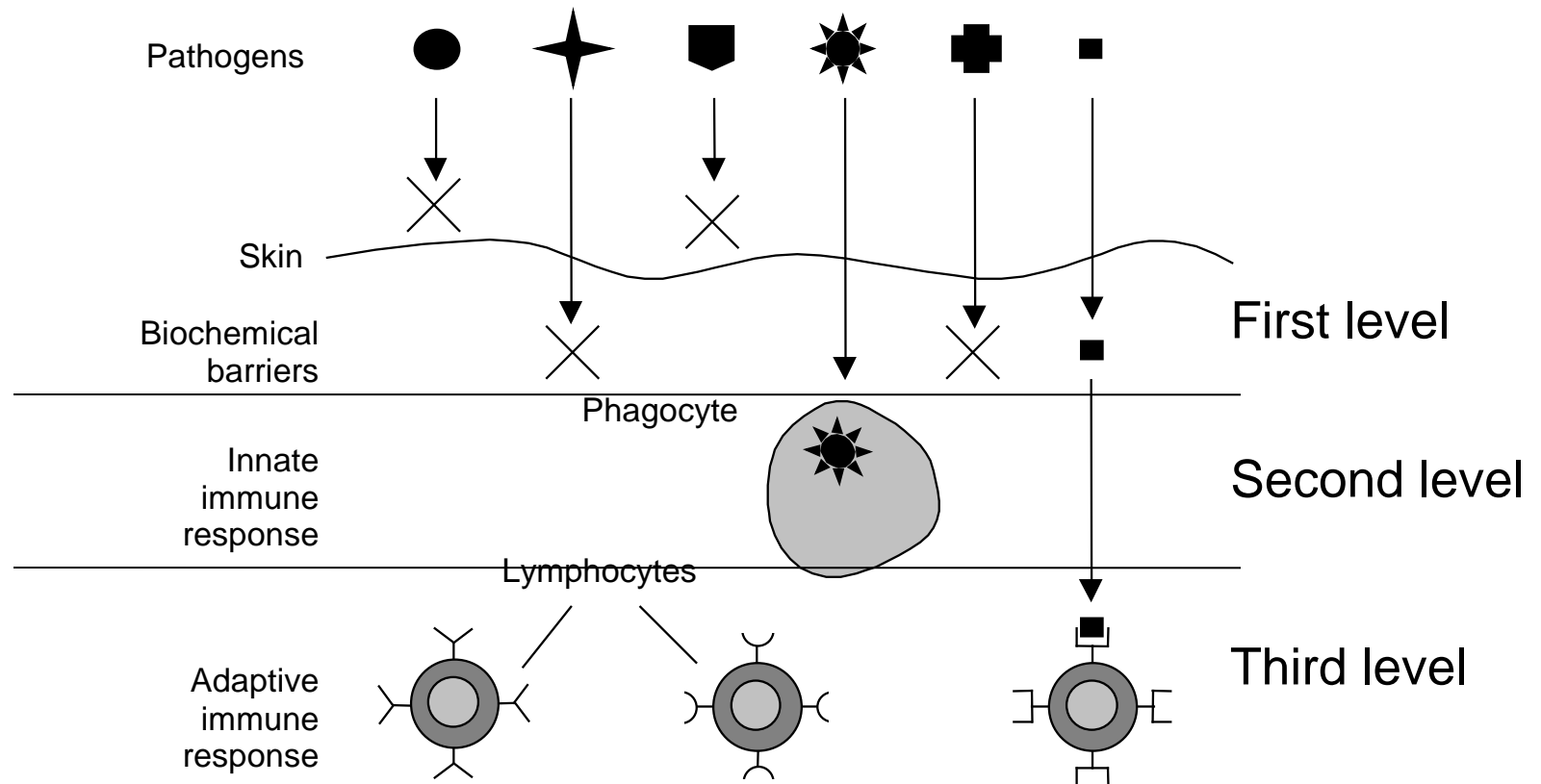
The natural immune system contains two main components:

- innate (inherited from the parents) – based on granulocytes (neutrophils, eosinophils si basophils) and macrophages
- Adaptive – based on lymphocytes (B cells and T cells)



Natural immune system

Particularity: active at different levels



Natural immune systems

The adaptive component of the immune system is able to:

- **Memorize** (ability to recall previous contacts with pathogens and to react quickly)
- **Learn** (ability to identify/recognize unknown pathogens)

a) Active elements: lymphocytes

- They contain specific receptors able to recognize the antigens (the organisms usually contain a library of millions of receptors)
- There are two types of lymphocytes:
 - **B cells**
 - Synthesized in the bone marrow
 - Contain receptors called antibodies – the recognition process is based on the complementarity between the binding region of the B cell and the epitope of the antigen
 - **T cells**: Synthesized by thymus

Natural immune system

Main mechanisms

Negative selection: censoring the T cells which recognize the self components (they define the normal behaviour)

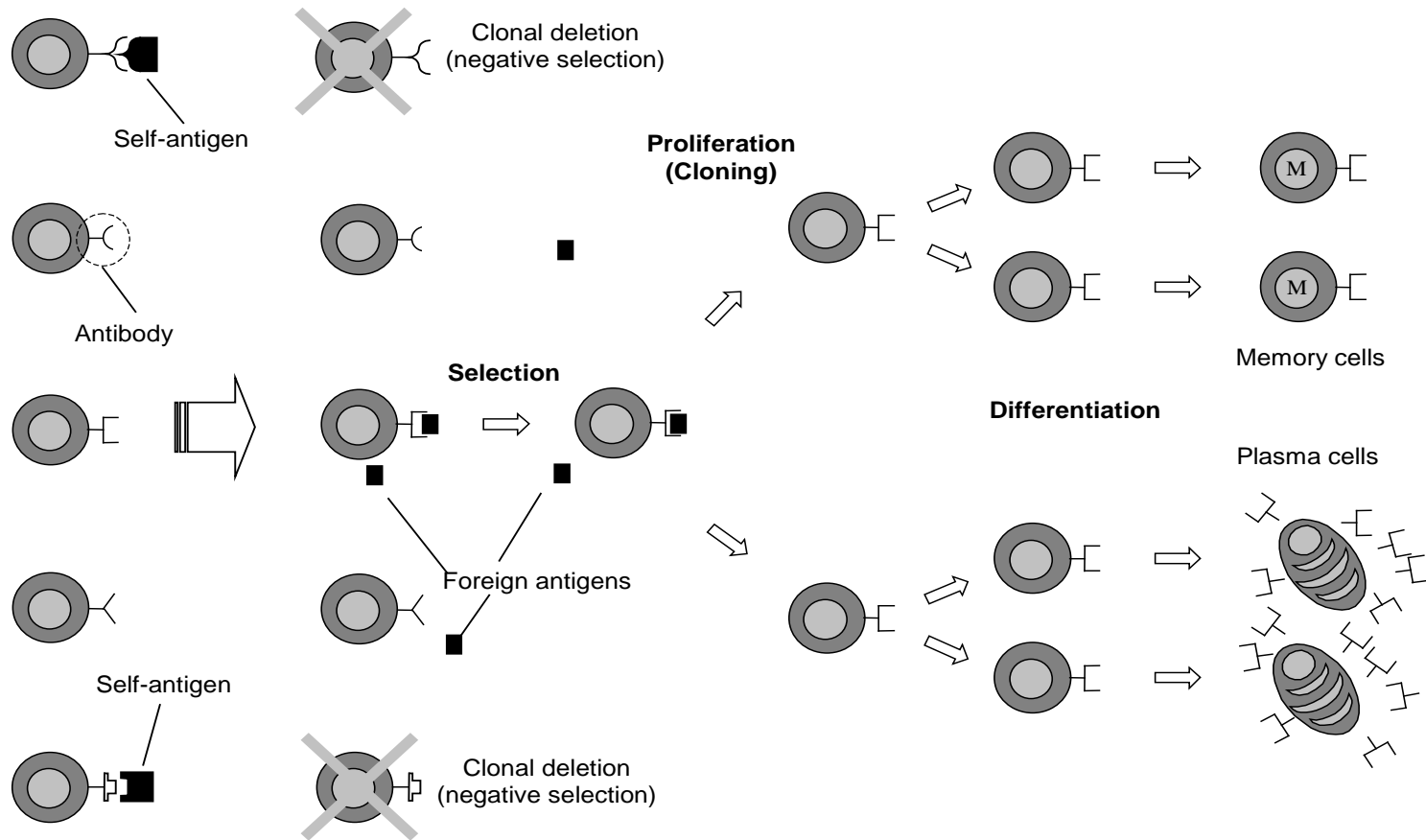
Clonal selection: proliferation and differentiation of cells which recognized an antigen (learning and generalization)

Affinity maturation: the affinity of B cells which recognized an antigen is reinforced by

- Mutation on the receptors (the mutation probability inversely correlated with the affinity)
- The storage of cells with high affinity in a memory (cells pool)
- Removal of the cells with incorrect behavior

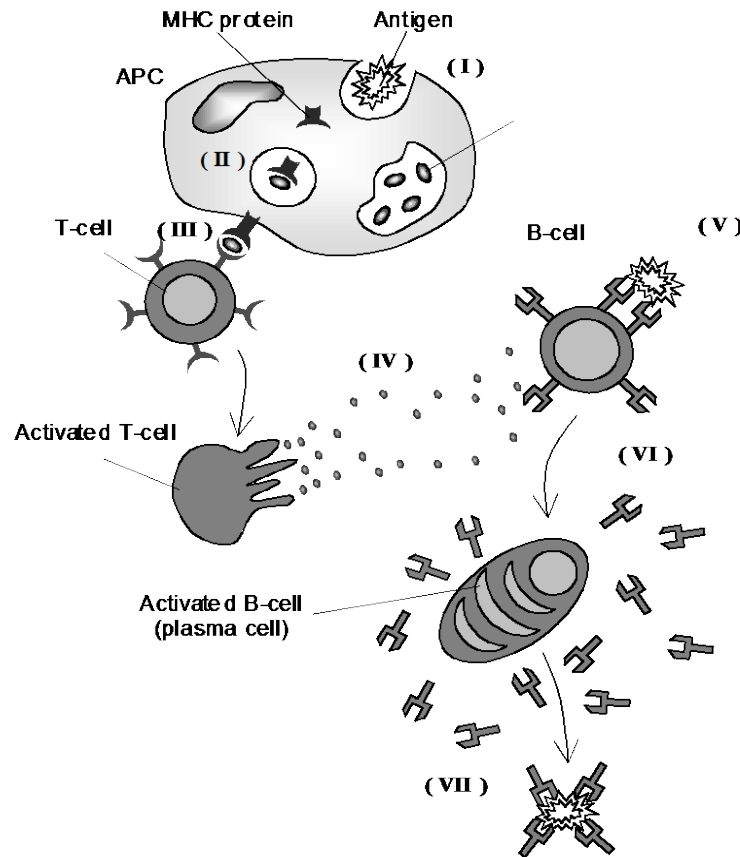
Natural immune system

Main mechanisms:



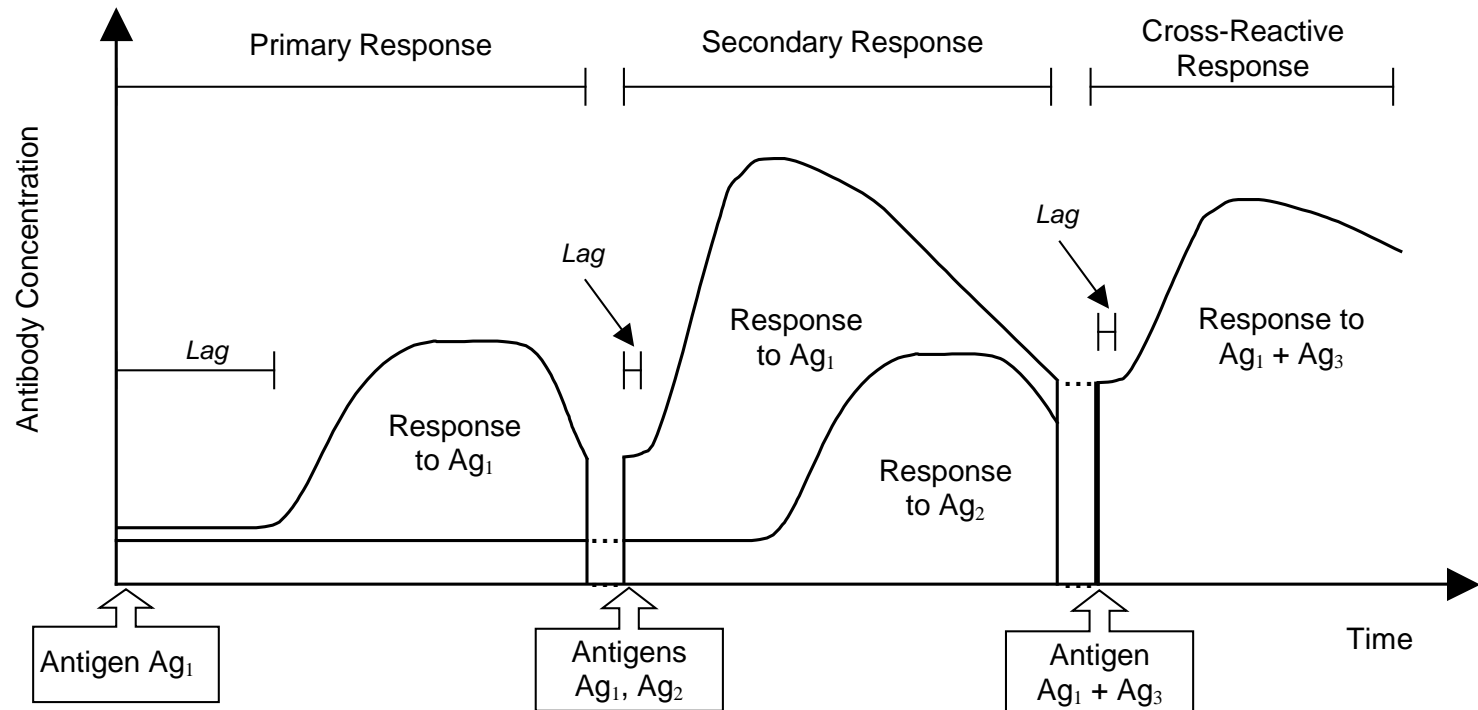
Natural immune system

Main steps:



Natural immune system

Primary and secondary reaction



Primary reaction: first answer at the contact with an antigen

Secondary reaction: rapid answer

AIS = Artificial Immune System

Idea of AIS based problem solving:

Problem to be solved = environment

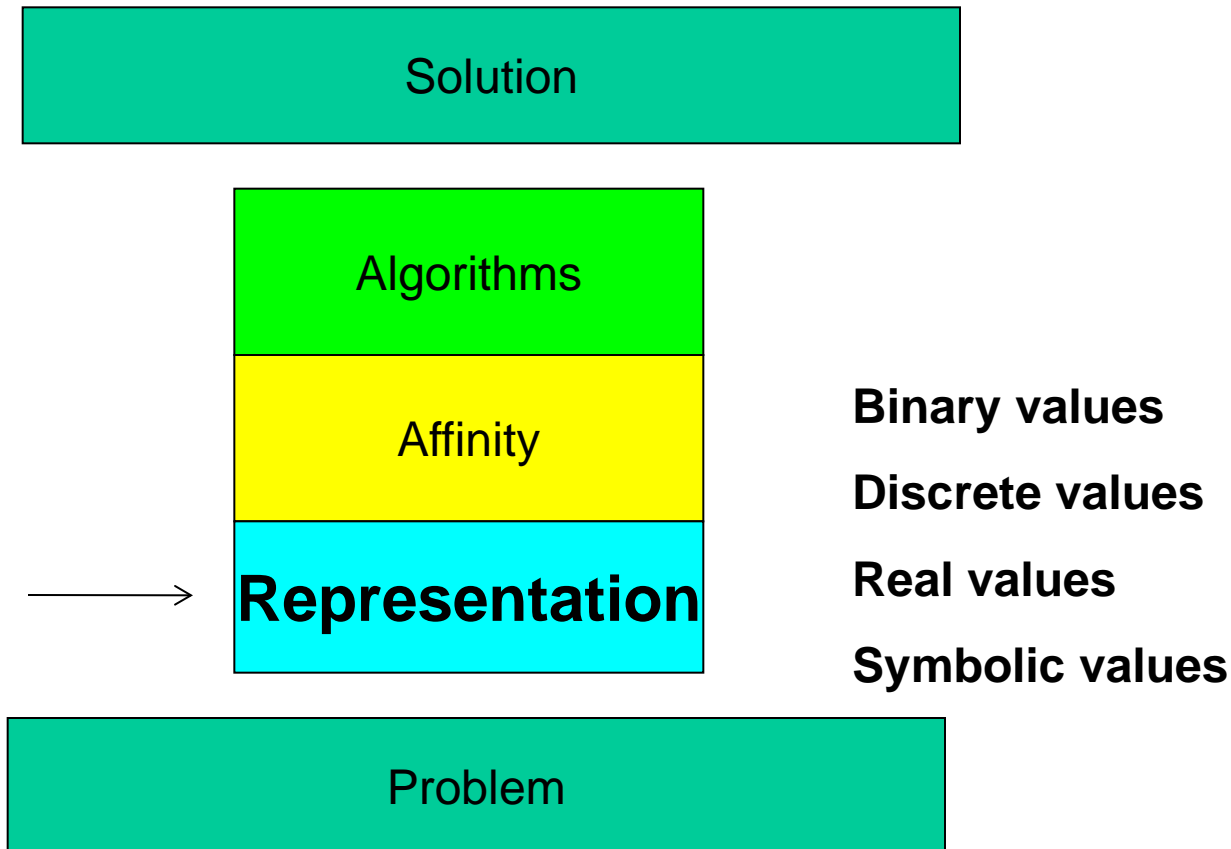
Solution (unknown) = antigen

Approximation of the solution (population element) = antibody

Affinity = measure of the quality of an element

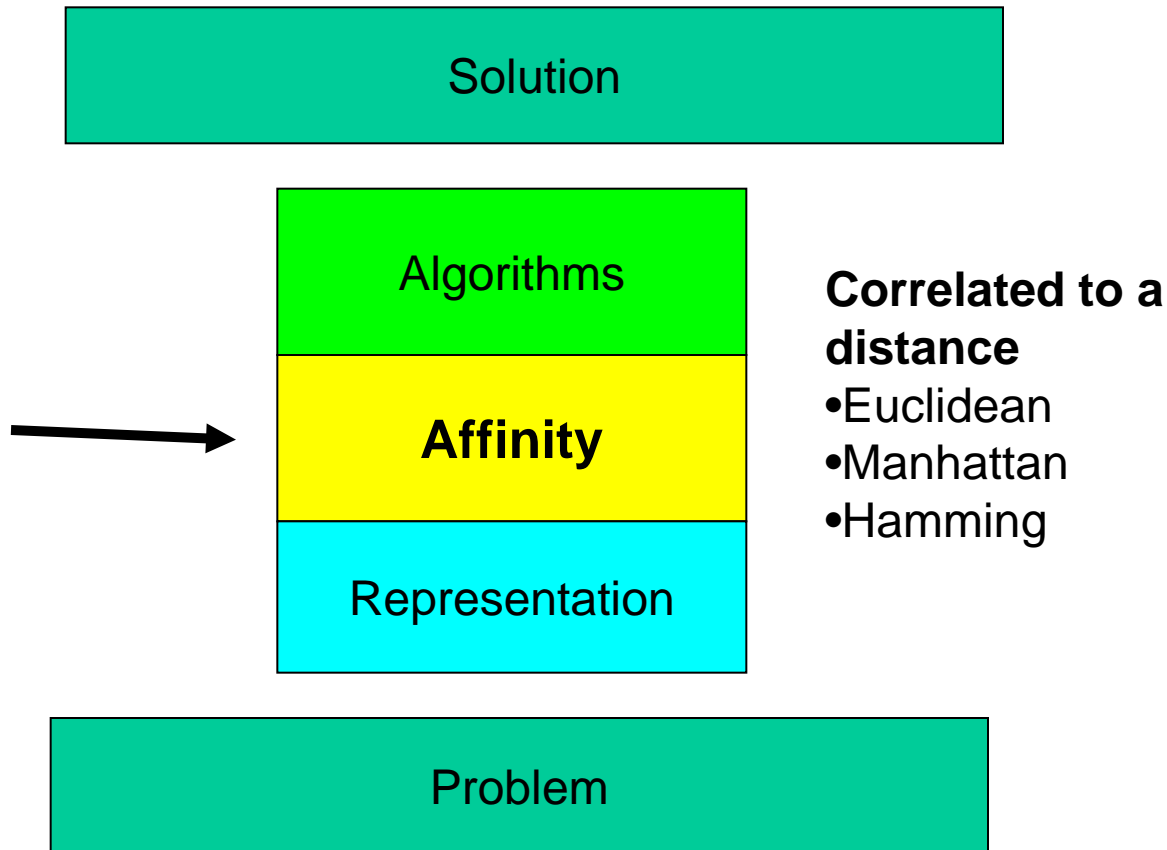
AIS = Artificial Immune System

Main idea of AIS[DeCastro, Timmis, 2002]



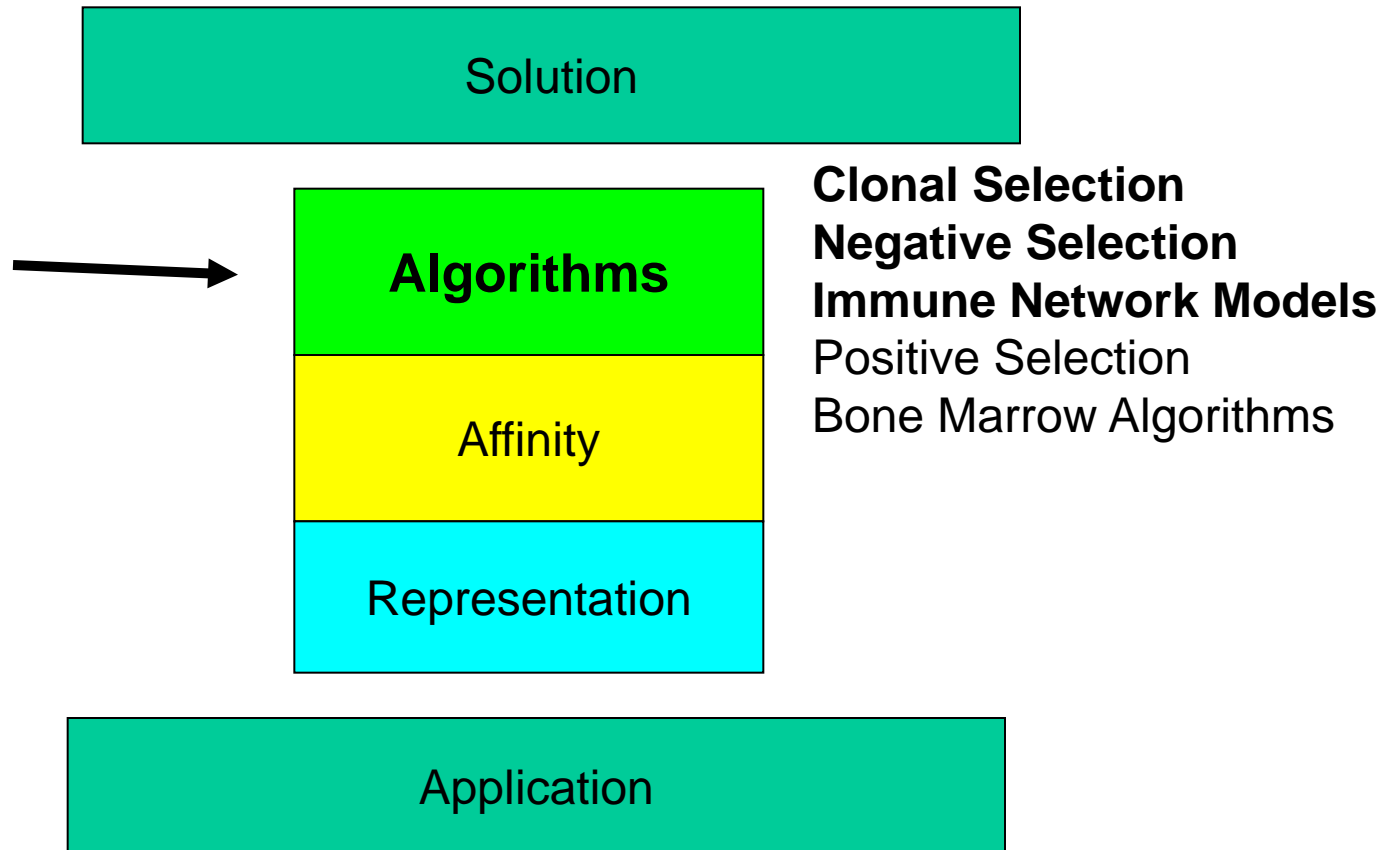
AIS = Artificial Immune System

Main idea of AIS[DeCastro, Timmis, 2002]



AIS = Artificial Immune System

Main idea of AIS [DeCastro, Timmis, 2002]



AIS = Artificial Immune System

CLONALG (Clonal Selection)

Initialization

REPEAT

Antigenic presentation

- a. Affinity evaluation
- b. Clonal selection and expansion
- c. Affinity maturation
- d. Metadynamics

UNTIL “stopping condition”

AIS = Artificial Immune System

- CLONALG (Clonal Selection)

Initialization

REPEAT

Antigenic presentation

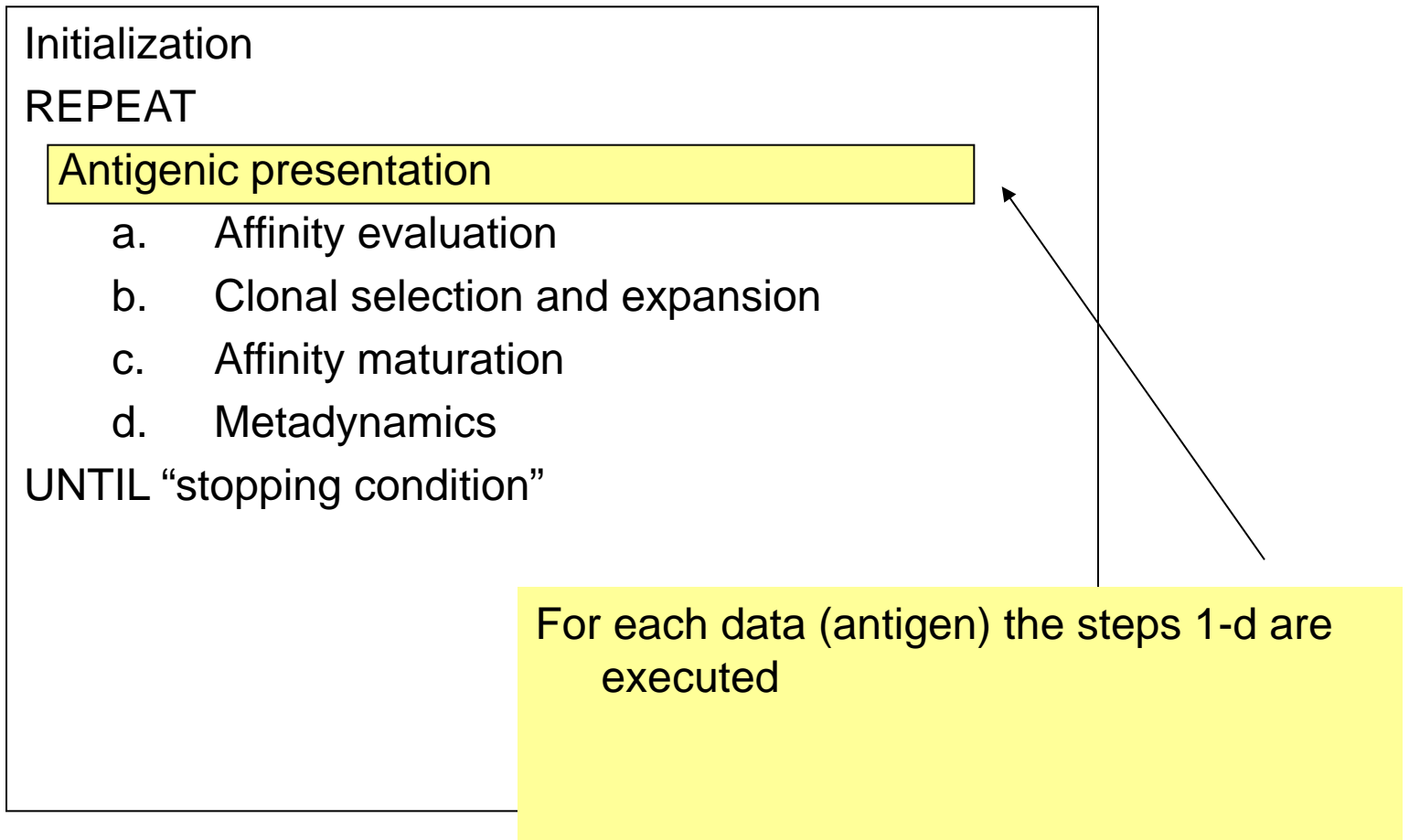
- a. Affinity evaluation
- b. Clonal selection and expansion
- c. Affinity maturation
- d. Metadynamics

UNTIL “stopping condition”

- Creates a population of antibodies

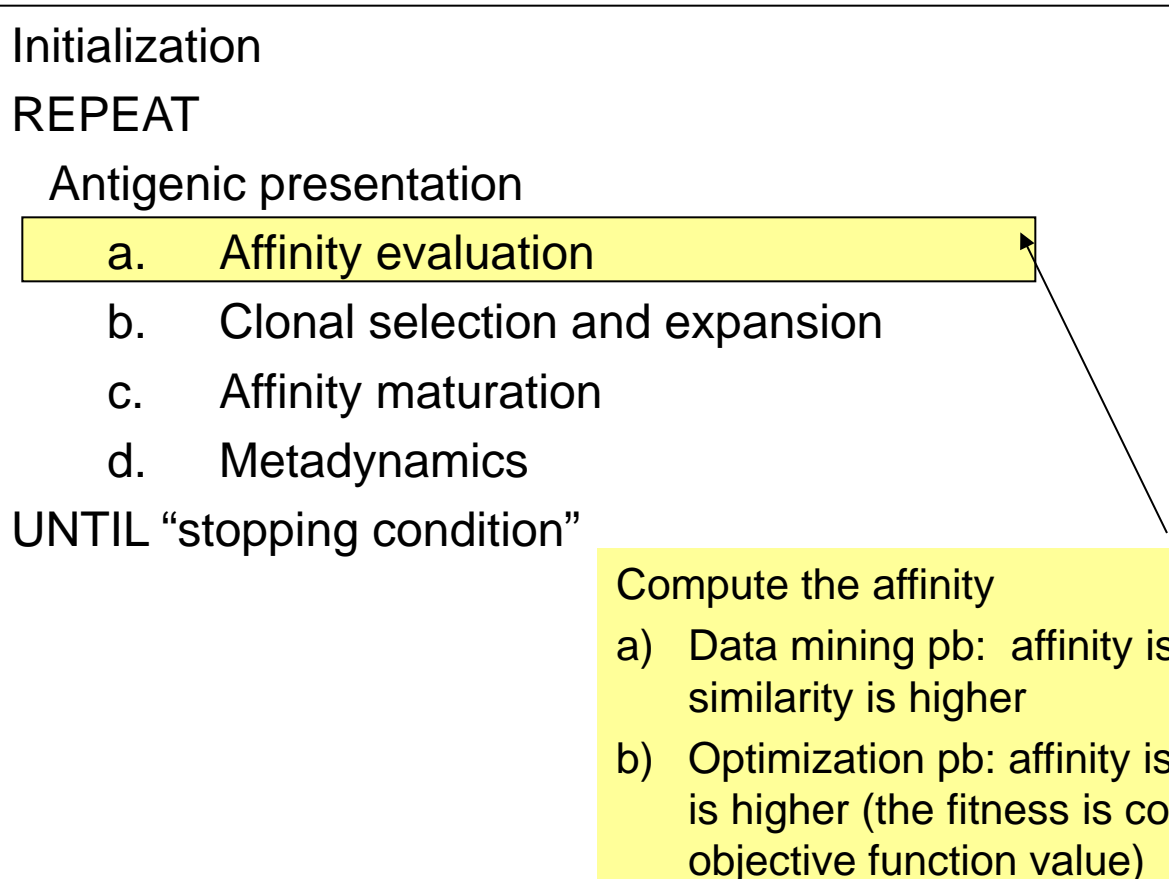
AIS = Artificial Immune System

CLONALG (Clonal Selection)



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CLONALG (Clonal Selection)

Initialization

REPEAT

Antigenic presentation

a. Affinity evaluation

b. Clonal selection and expansion

c. Affinity maturation

d. Metadynamics

UNTIL “stopping condition”

- Select n elements from P in decreasing order of affinity
- Generate for each selected element a number (proportional to the affinity) of clones

AIS = Artificial Immune System

CLONALG (Clonal Selection)

Initialization

REPEAT

Antigenic presentation

- a. Affinity evaluation
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- c. Affinity maturation
- d. Metadynamics

UNTIL “stopping condition”

- Apply mutation to each clone
- The mutation rate is inverse proportional to the affinity
- Add the new element to the population
- Evaluate the affinity for new elements and store the best element

AIS = Artificial Immune System

- CLONALG (Clonal Selection)

Initialization

REPEAT

Antigenic presentation

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UNTIL “stopping c

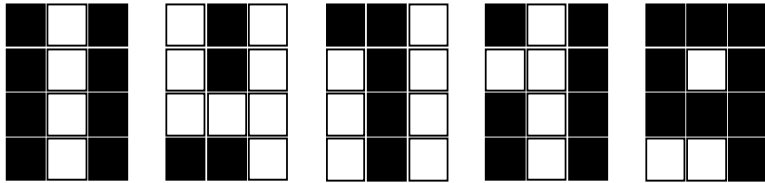
- Some of the elements of the population having small affinity are replaced with random elements

AIS = Artificial Immune System

Applications of CLONALG

- Pattern recognition = generate “detectors” for the recognition of characters specified by bitmaps

Rmk: affinity is measured using the Hamming distance

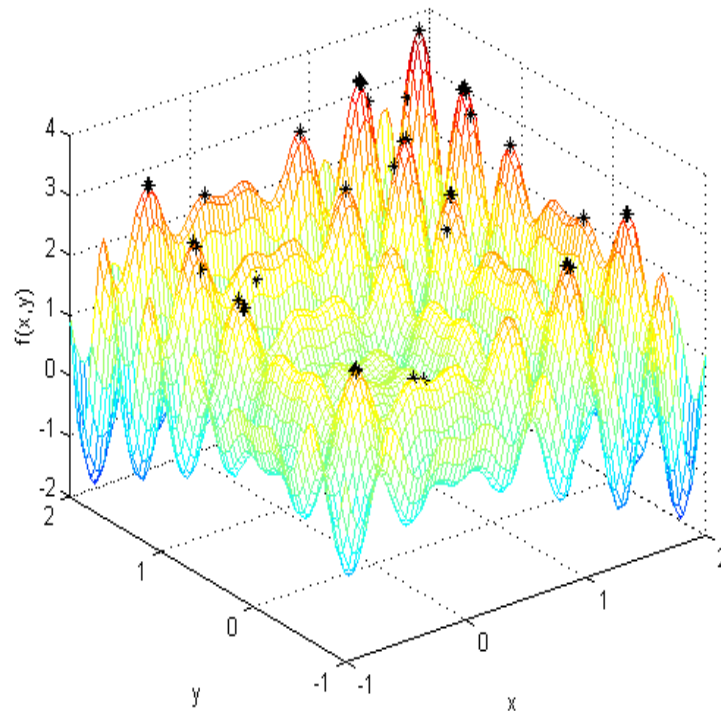


$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \\ p_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

AIS = Artificial Immune System

Applications of CLONALG

- Multi-modal optimization = identify all optima (local and global) of a function



AIS = Artificial Immune System

Properties of CLONALG

- The general structure is similar to the structure of an evolutionary algorithm (instead of fitness is used the affinity)
- The specific elements refer to :
 - The cloning process is controlled by the value of the affinity
 - The mutation probability is inverse proportional to the affinity
 - The low affinity elements are replaced with random elements

AIS = Artificial Immune System

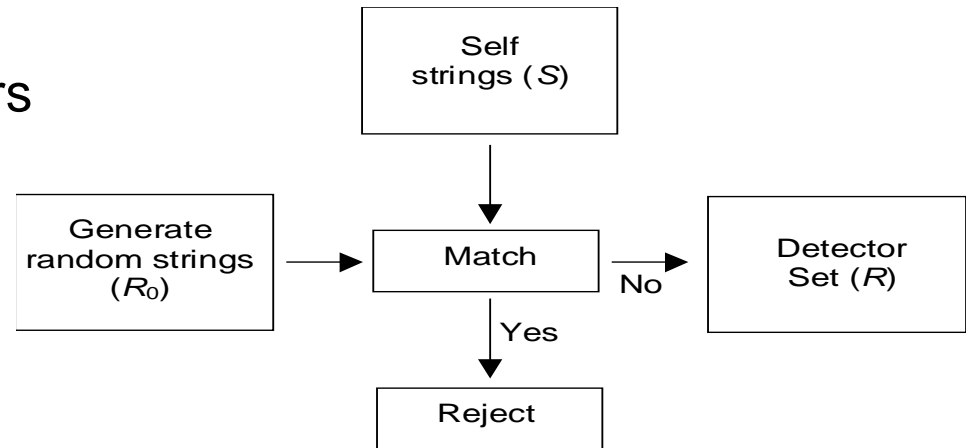
Negative selection algorithm

- It is based on the principle of the discrimination between self and non-self
-
- The self elements are considered to be representations of the normal behavior of a system
- The aim of the algorithm is to generate a set of detectors which are different from the set S of self elements (they would be detectors of non-self elements – would correspond to anomalous behavior)
- The algorithm will monitor the system functioning and will detect elements similar to non-self.

AIS = Artificial Immune System

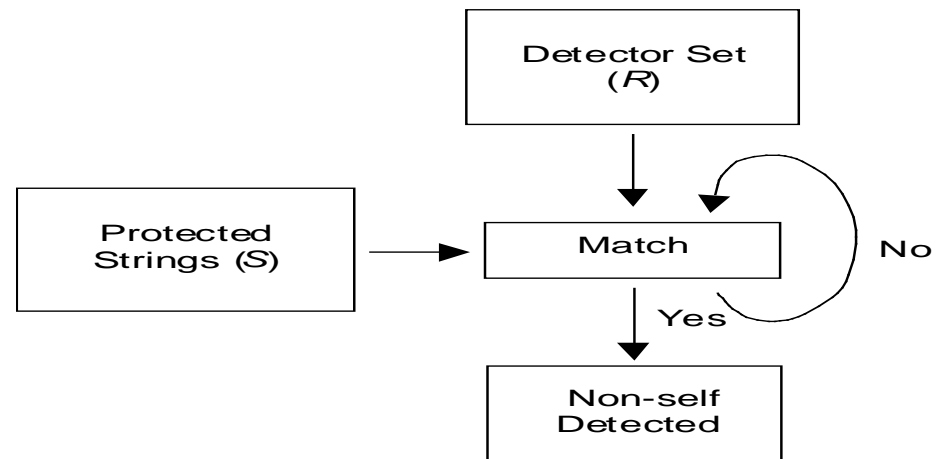
Negative selection algorithm

Generating the set of detectors



System monitoring

Applications: computer security (intruders detection) – limited applicability



AIS = Artificial Immune System

Negative selection algorithm

```
input  :  $S_{seen}$  = set of seen known self elements
output:  $D$  = set of generated detectors
begin
  repeat
    Randomly generate potential detectors and place them in a set  $P$ 
    Determine the affinity of each member of  $P$  with each member of
    the self set  $S_{seen}$ 
    If at least one element in  $S$  recognises a detector in  $P$  according to a
    recognition threshold, then the detector is rejected, otherwise it is
    added to the set of available detectors  $D$ 
  until Until stopping criteria has been met
end
```

J.Timmis, P. Andrews, N. Owens, E. Clark – An Interdisciplinary Perspective of Artificial Immune Systems, Evolutionary Intelligence, Volume 1, Number 1, 5-26, 2008

AIS = Artificial Immune System

aiNET Algorithm

Initialization

REPEAT

- Antigenic presentation
 - a. Affinity evaluation
 - b. Clonal selection and expansion
 - c. Affinity maturation
 - d. Metadynamics
 - e. Clonal suppression
- Network interactions (analysis of interactions between network antibodies = computation of affinity between pairs of antibodies)
- Network suppression (eliminate the antibodies which are similar to other antibodies)
- Diversity (insertion of random antibodies)

UNTIL “stopping condition”

AIS = Artificial Immune System

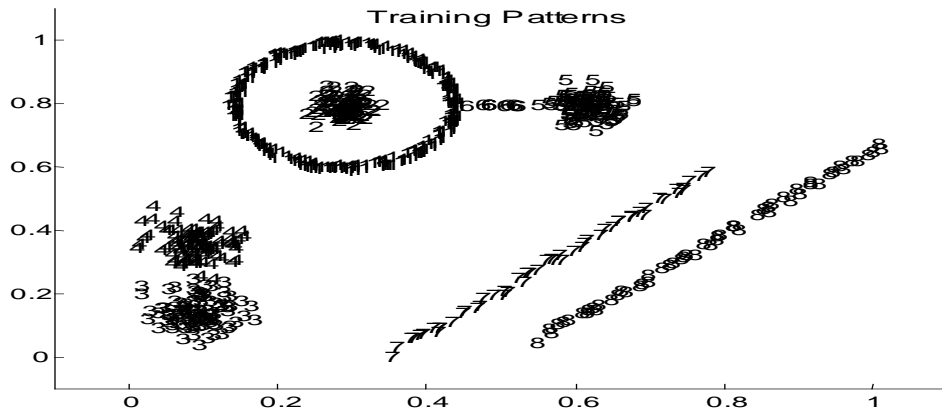
Properties of aiNET:

- aiNET is similar to CLONALG but it uses a suppression mechanism based on the affinity between the population elements
- aiNET was initially used for data clustering (but it has difficulty in the case of arbitrary distributed data)
- aiNET was successfully applied in solving multimodal optimization problems

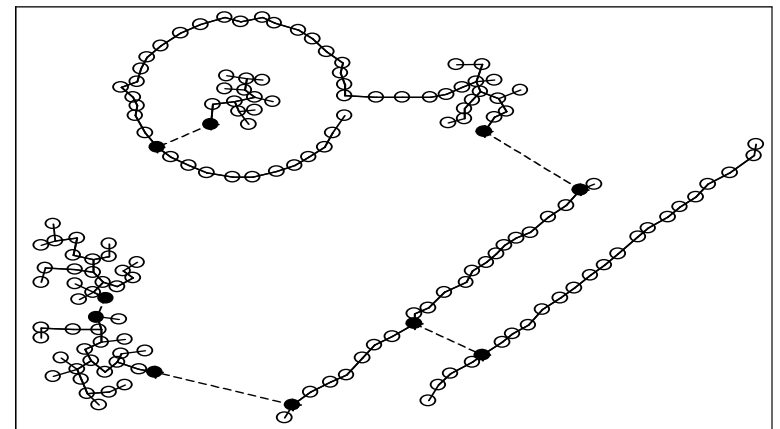
AIS = Artificial Immune System

aiNET - clustering

Training Pattern



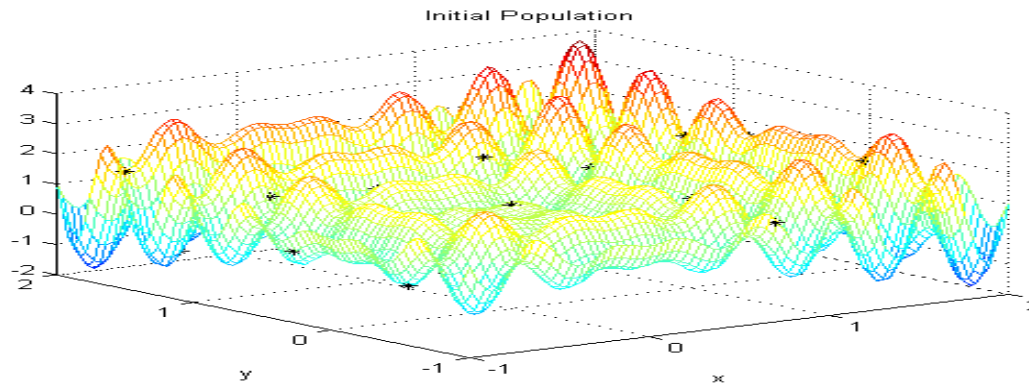
Result immune network



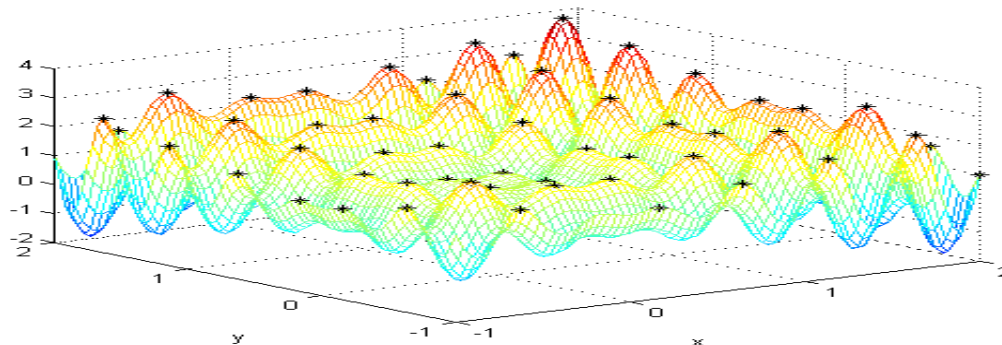
AIS = Artificial Immune System

aiNET - multimodal optimization

Initial population



Final population



Differential Evolution (DE)

Creators: Rainer Storn & Kenneth Price (1995)

Aim: continuous optimization

Idea: for each element of the current population:

- Randomly select 3 elements
- The mutation is based on the computation of the difference between two elements; the **difference** (multiplied by a scale factor) is added to the third element. The obtained element is called **mutant**
- The mutant element is recombined with the current element leading to the so-called **trial** element
- If the trial element is better than the current element then it replaces it

Differential Evolution (DE)

Problem: maximization of $f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ – current population

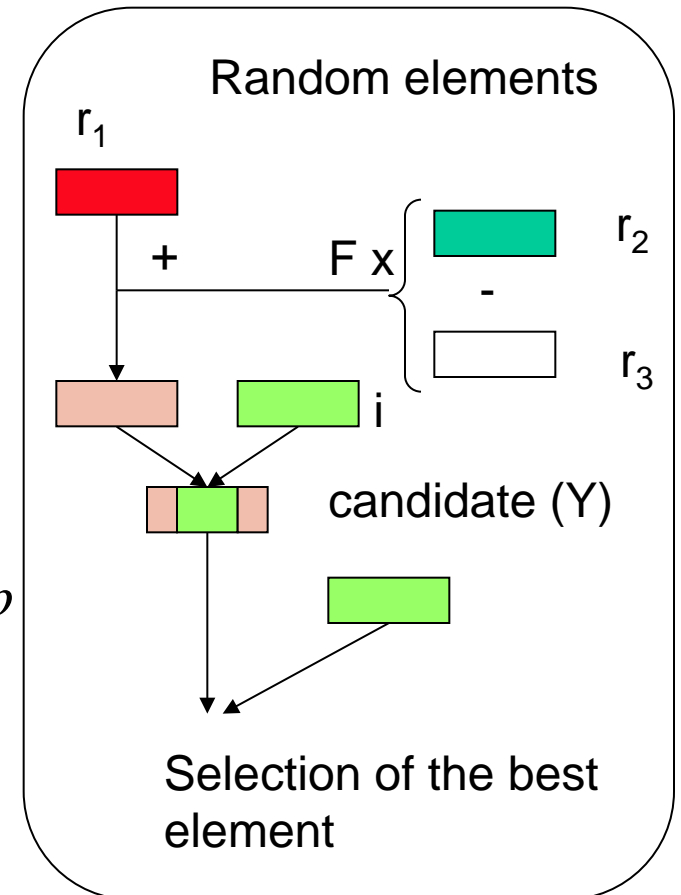
$Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$ – population of candidates

$Z = \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ – new population

$$y_i^j = \begin{cases} x_{r_1}^j + F \cdot (x_{r_2}^j - x_{r_3}^j), & \text{with probability } p \\ x_i^j, & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$r_1, r_2, r_3 =$ random indices from $\{1, \dots, m\}$

$$F \in (0, 2], \quad p \in (0, 1] \quad z_i = \begin{cases} x_i, & f(x_i) > f(y_i) \\ y_i, & f(x_i) \leq f(y_i) \end{cases}$$



Differential Evolution (DE)

Variants

$$y_i^j = \begin{cases} x_{r_1}^j + F \cdot (x_{r_2}^j - x_{r_3}^j) \cdot N(0,1), & \text{with probability } p \\ x_i^j, & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$y_i^j = \begin{cases} x_{r_1}^j + F_1 \cdot (x_{r_2}^j - x_{r_3}^j) + F_2 \cdot (x_{r_4}^j - x_{r_5}^j), & \text{with probability } p \\ x_i^j, & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

$$y_i^j = \begin{cases} \lambda x_*^j + (1-\lambda)x_{r_1}^j + F \cdot (x_{r_2}^j - x_{r_3}^j), & \text{with probability } p \\ x_i^j, & \text{with probability } 1-p \end{cases}$$

x_* = best element of the population

Taxonomy: DE/base element/number of differences/crossover type

(e.g. DE/rand/1/bin, DE/rand/2/bin, DE/best/1/bin etc.)

Differential Evolution (DE)

Control parameters:

Scale factor (F):

- range: (0,2)
- small values: exploitation of the search space (local search)
can lead to premature convergence
- large values: exploration of the search space

Crossover probability:

- small values (<0.5): appropriate for separable problems
- large values (>0.5): appropriate for nonseparable problems

Differential Evolution (DE)

Self-adapting [Brest, 2006]

- Each individual is extended with two components corresponding to the control parameters (F and p)
- At each generation the parameters are randomly changed

Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms

Particularity: class of algorithms which search the solution space by estimating and simulating some probability distributions

Variants:

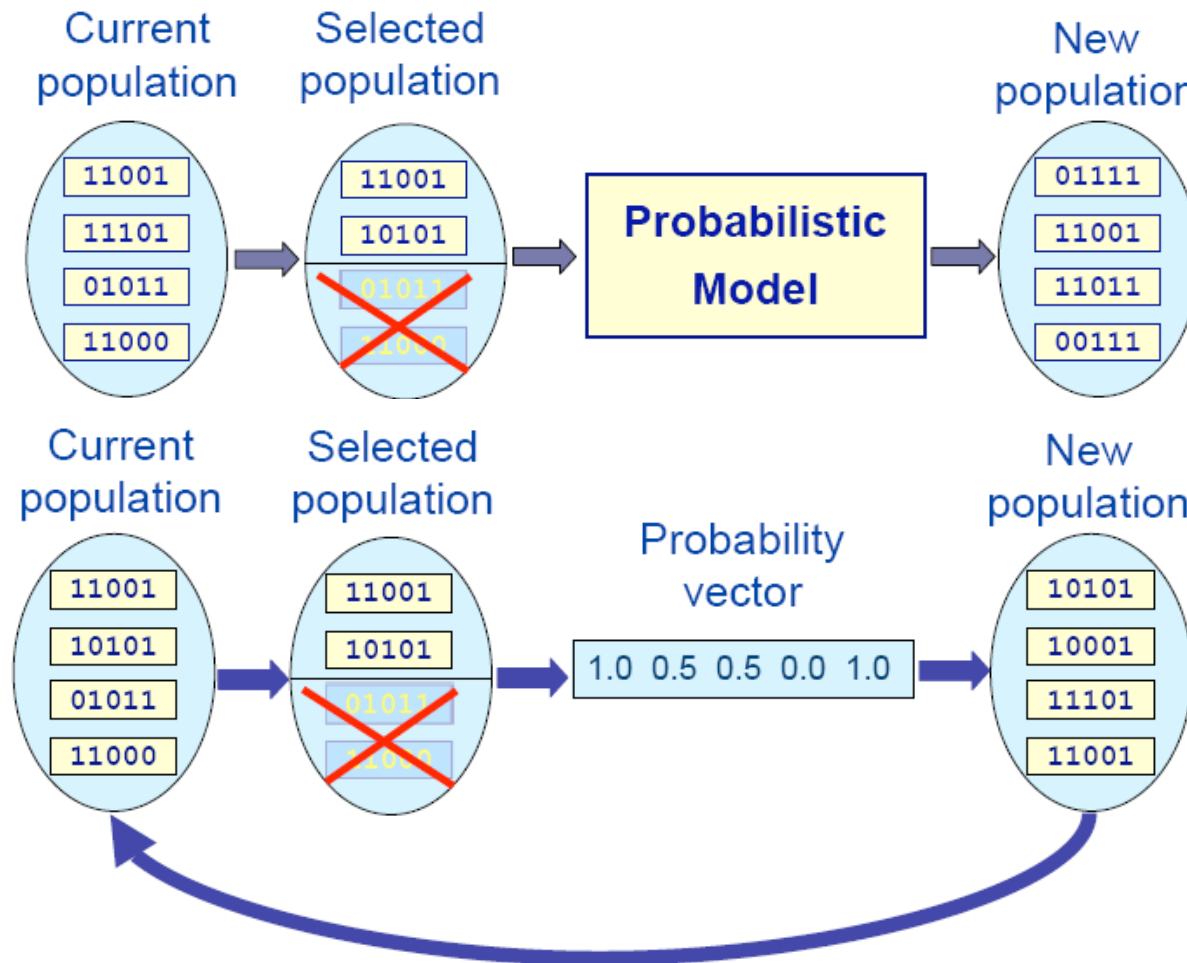
- Estimation of Distribution Algorithms (EDA) [Mühlenbein & Paass, 1996]
- Iterated Density Estimation Algorithms (IDEA) [Bosman & Thierens, 2000]
- Bayesian Optimization Algorithms (BOA) [Pelikan, Goldberg, & Cantu-paz, 1998]

Idea: the mutation and crossover operators are replaced with a process for the estimation of the probability distribution of selected elements and a process of sampling new elements using this distribution

Remark: the sampled values should be promising elements

Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms

Illustration [M.Pelikan – Probabilistic Model Building GA Tutorial]



Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms

General structure.

Step 1: Population initialization (m elements)

Step 2: REPEAT

- select $m' < m$ elements from the current population (based on their fitness)
- estimate a probability distribution using the selected elements
- sample m elements from the estimated probability distribution

UNTIL <stopping condition>

Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms

Remarks

- The main difficulty is to estimate the probability distribution (especially when the components of individuals are correlated)
- A simplified variant is based on the assumption that the components are independent; therefore the corresponding probabilities can be estimated separately.

Variants based on the independence assumption:

- UMDA (Univariate Marginal Distribution Algorithm)
- PBIL (Probabilistic Based Incremental Learning)

Probabilistic Model Building Algorithms

UMDA (Mühlenbein, Paass, 1996)

$$P^t(x_i) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m'} \delta_j(X_i = x_i | S(t-1))}{m'} \quad \text{probability of component } i$$

$S(t-1)$ is the population selected at iteration $(t-1)$

$\delta_j(X_i = x_i | S(t-1)) = 1$ if the j th selected element contains the value x_i on position i

PBIL (Baluja, 1995)

$$P^t(x_i) = (1 - \alpha)P^{(t-1)}(x_i) + \alpha \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m'} \delta_j(X_i = x_i | S(t-1))}{m'}$$

$$\alpha \in (0,1]$$

Memetic Algorithms

Creator: Pablo Moscato (1989)

Particularity: hybridization of EAs with local search techniques

Name: “memetic” comes “meme”, a term coined by Richard Dawkins to specify the transfer unit of different entities (biological, cultural etc) between generations

Variants: Hybrid Evolutionary Algorithms, Baldwinian Evolutionary Algorithms, Lamarckian Evolutionary Algorithms, Cultural Algorithms or Genetic Local Search

Memetic Algorithms

General structure:

Step 1: Population Initialization

Step 2: WHILE <stopping condition>

- Evaluate the elements of the population
- Generate new elements using the variation operators (mutation and crossover)
- Select a subpopulation on which are applied some local search operators (e.g. SA, TS etc)

Remarks:

1. The local search can be based on a set of operators – the operators to be applied are probabilistically selected
2. The elements which define the local search operators can be evolved.