

Andreas Holzinger

185.A83 Machine Learning for Health Informatics

2016S, VU, 2.0 h, 3.0 ECTS

Week 23 - 08.06.2016 17:00-20:00

Evolutionary Computing for solving Health informatics problems - Part 2

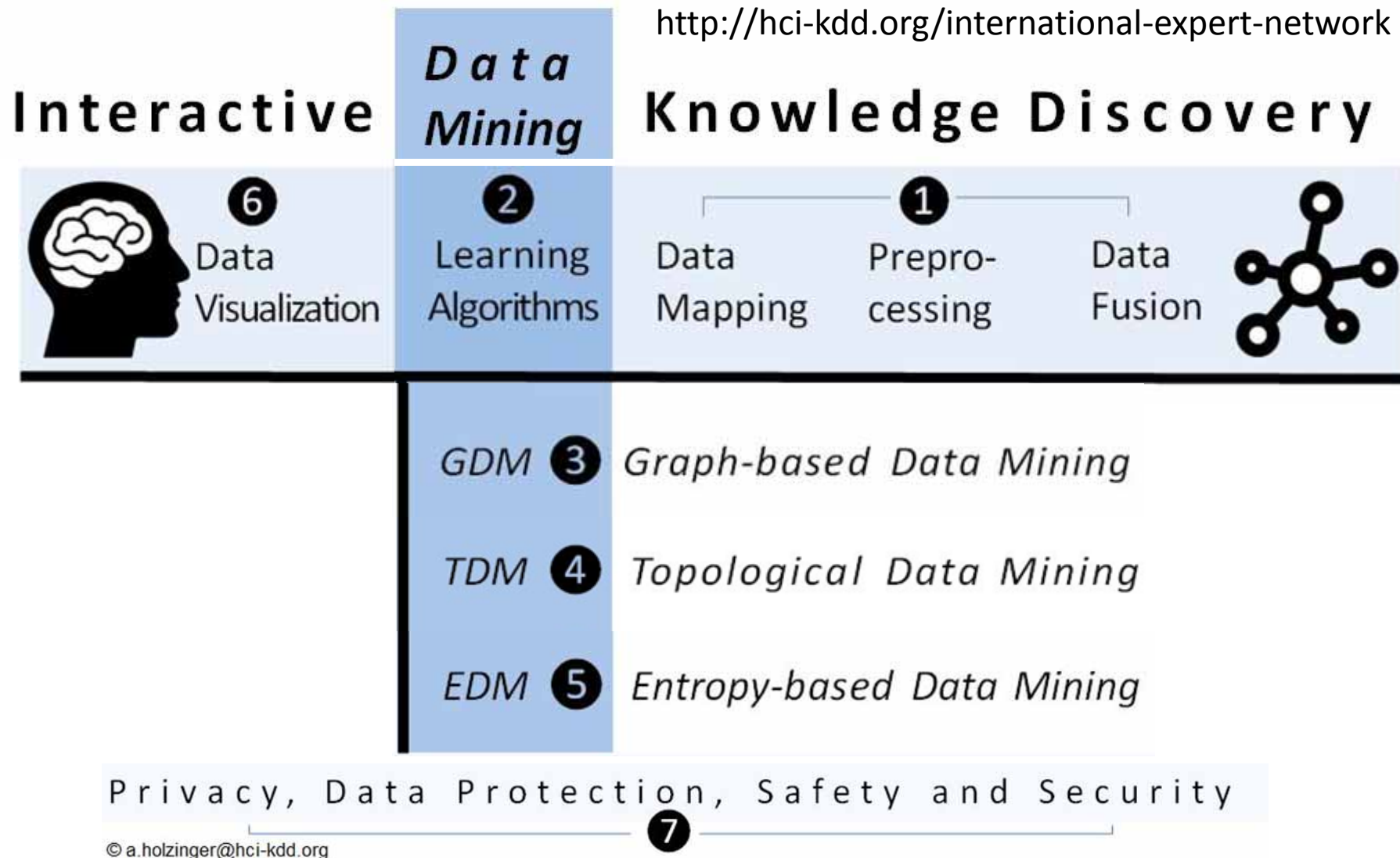
From Nature Inspired Computing to Neuroevolution

a.holzinger@hci-kdd.org

<http://hci-kdd.org/machine-learning-for-health-informatics-course>



<http://hci-kdd.org/international-expert-network>



Holzinger, A. 2014. Trends in Interactive Knowledge Discovery for Personalized Medicine: **Cognitive Science meets Machine Learning**. IEEE Intelligent Informatics Bulletin, 15, (1), 6-14.



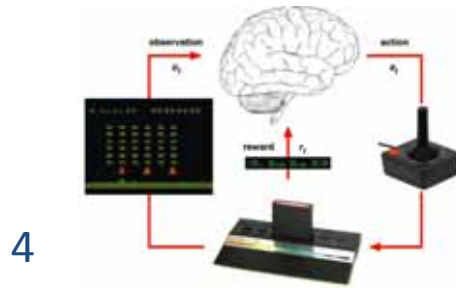
1

$$V_{wnb}(E) = \arg \max_c p(c) \prod_{i=1}^n p(a_i|c)^{w_i}$$

2



3



4

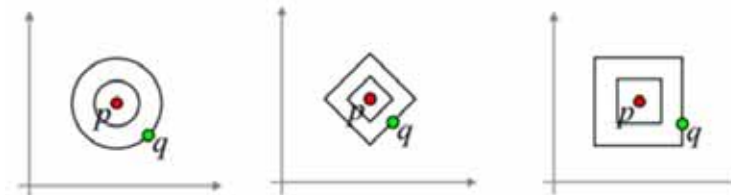


5

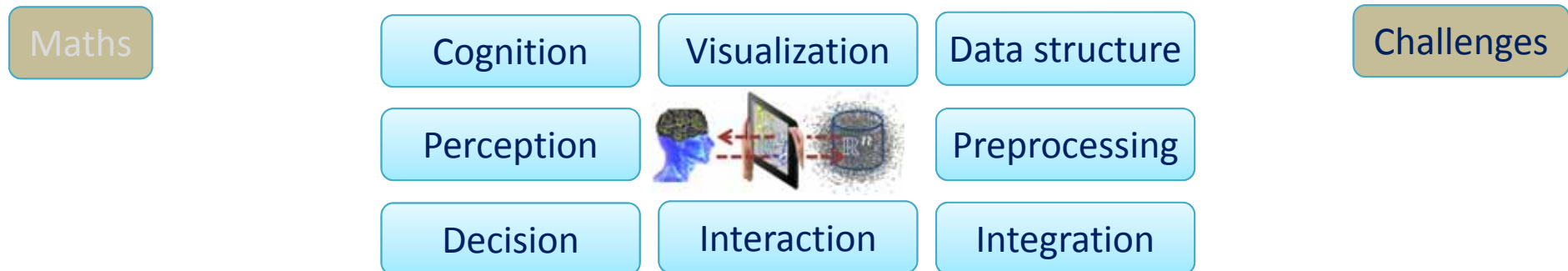
10^{80} 10^{40} 10^{120}

$4^{3 \cdot 10^9}$

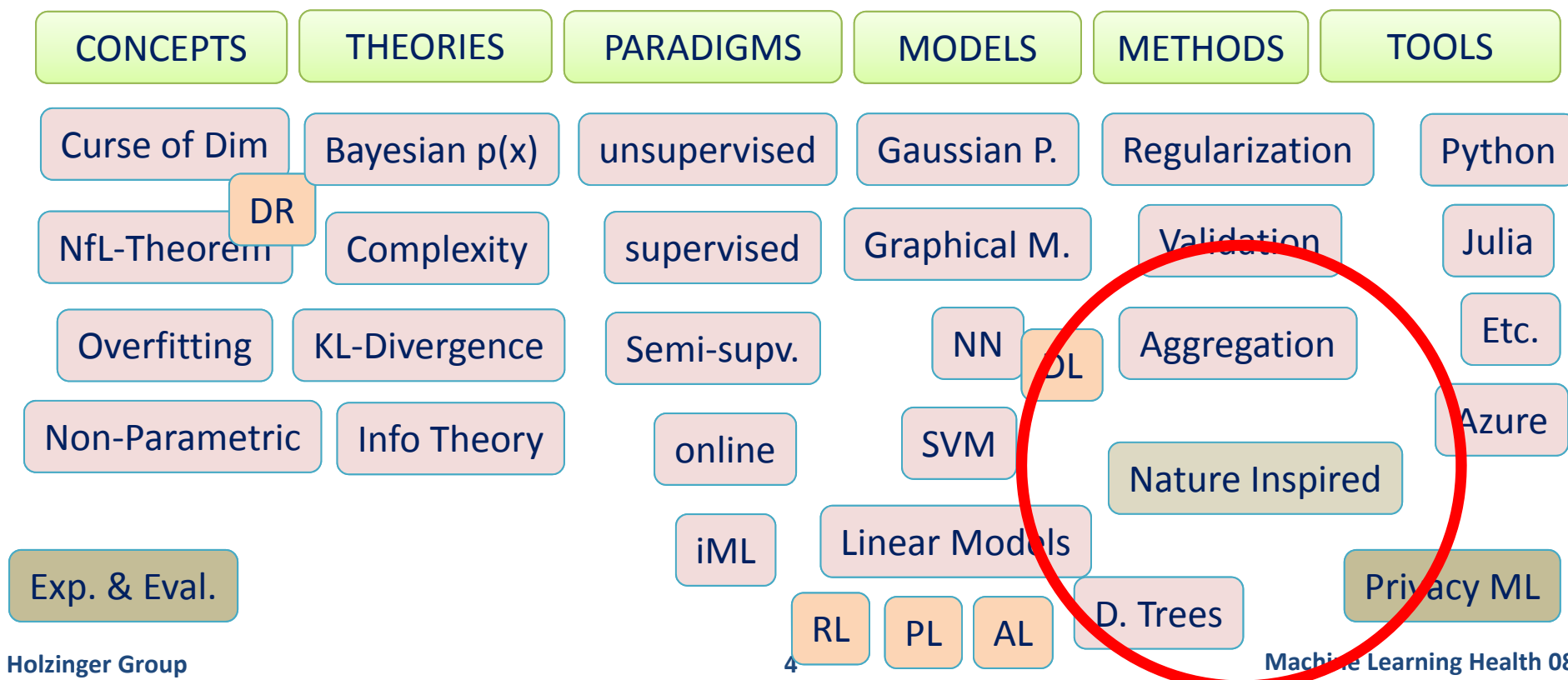
6



7



Always with a focus/application in health informatics

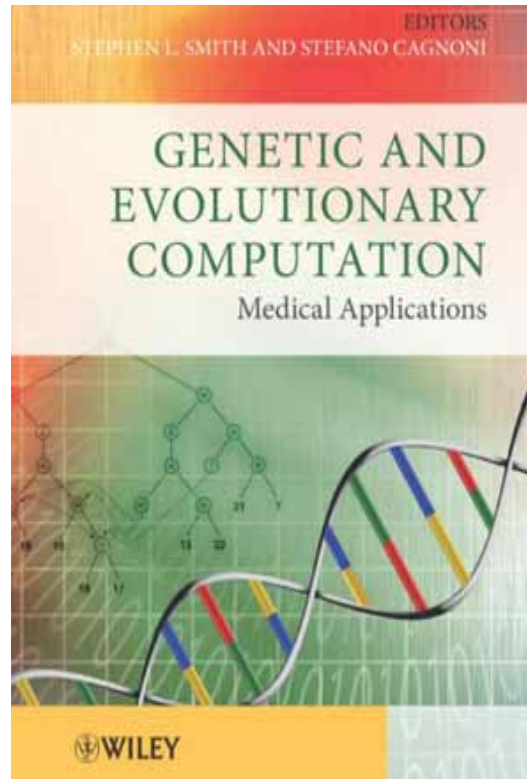




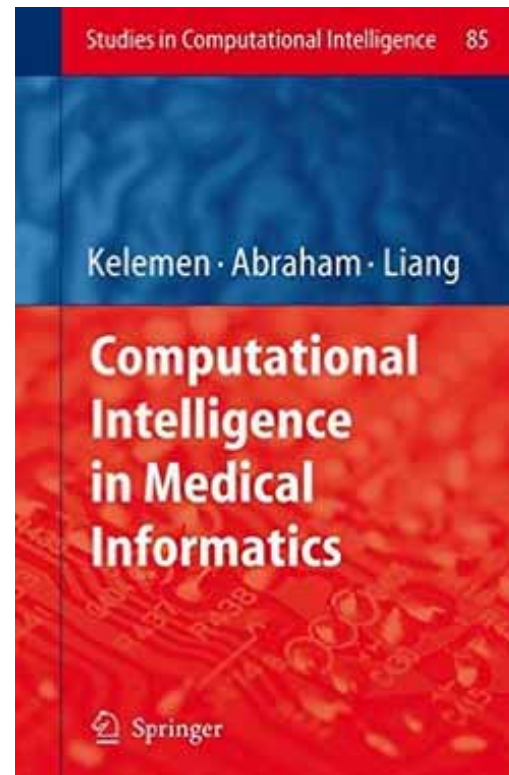
- Symbolic ML
 - First order logic, inverse deduction
 - Tom Mitchell, Steve Muggleton, Ross Quinlan, ...
- Bayesian ML
 - Statistical learning
 - Judea Pearl, Michael Jordan, David Heckermann, ...
- Cognitive ML
 - Analogisms from Psychology, Kernel machines
 - Vladimir Vapnik, Peter Hart, Douglas Hofstadter, ...
- Connectionist ML
 - Neuroscience, Backpropagation
 - Geoffrey Hinton, Yoshua Bengio, Yann LeCun, ...
- **Evolutionary ML**
 - Nature-inspired concepts, genetic programming
 - John Holland (1929-2015), John Koza, Hod Lipson, ...

- 1) Examples of medical applications for EA
- 2) Nature-Inspired Computing
- 3) Ant-Colony Optimization
- 4) Human-in-the-Loop
- 5) Multi-Agent (Hybrid) Systems
- 6) Neuroevolution

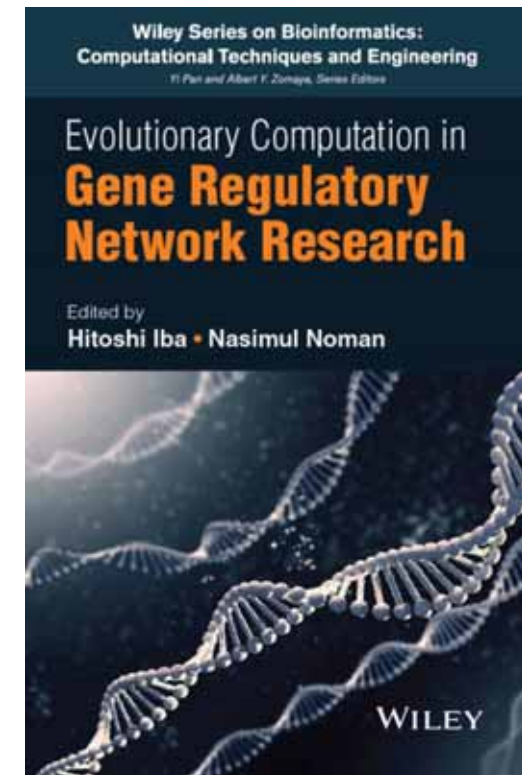
1) Applying Evolutionary computation to solve medical problems



Smith, S. L. & Cagnoni, S. 2011.
Genetic and evolutionary
computation: medical
applications, John Wiley & Sons.



Kelemen, A., Abraham, A. &
Liang, Y. 2008. Computational
intelligence in medical
informatics, Springer Science &
Business Media.



Iba, H. & Noman, N. 2016.
Evolutionary Computation in
Gene Regulatory Network
Research, John Wiley & Sons.

Stephen Smith is at York University (Old York – not New York):

https://scholar.google.at/citations?hl=de&user=T2QamCwAAAAJ&view_op=list_works&sortby=pubdate

- Many applications in medical imaging, image segmentation, medical data mining, modelling and simulating medical processes, diagnosis, treatment.
- Whenever a **decision** is required, it is possible to find a niche for evolutionary techniques [1]
- Two relevant (and difficult!) questions:
 - 1) For a given problem: what is the best algorithm?
 - 2) For a given algorithm: what is the problem to solve?

[1] Pena-Reyes, C. A. & Sipper, M. 2000. Evolutionary computation in medicine: an overview. Artificial Intelligence in Medicine, 19, (1), 1-23, doi:10.1016/S0933-3657(99)00047-0.

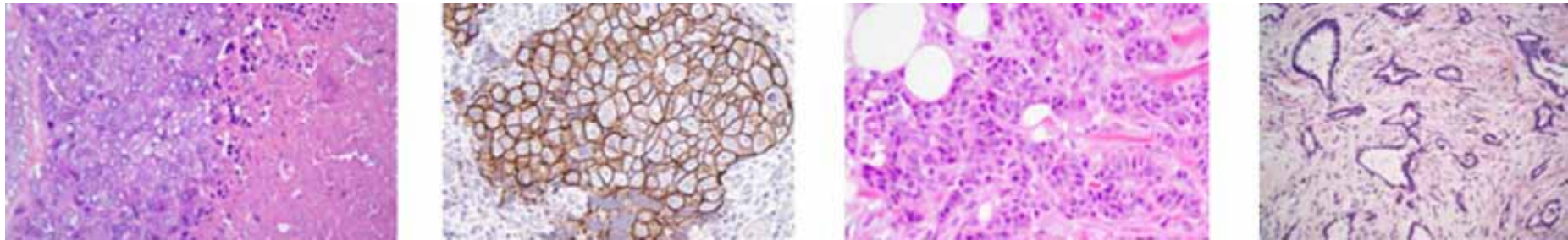


Image Source: <https://blogforbreastcancer.wordpress.com/2015/06/30/biopsy-basics-prediction-prognostics-pathology/>

```

begin EC
  t:=0
  Initialize population  $P(t)$ 
  while not done do
    Evaluate  $P(t)$ 
     $P'(t) := \text{Select}[P(t)]$ 
     $P''(t) := \text{ApplyGeneticOperators}[P'(t)]$ 
     $P(t+1) := \text{Introduce}[P''(t), P(t)]$ 
    t:=t+1
  end while
end EC

```

Pena-Reyes, C. A. & Sipper, M. 2000. Evolutionary computation in medicine: an overview. *Artificial Intelligence in Medicine*, 19, (1), 1-23, doi:10.1016/S0933-3657(99)00047-0.

```

begin GA
  g:=0 { generation counter }
  Initialize population  $P(g)$ 
  Evaluate population  $P(g)$  { i.e., compute fitness values }
  while not done do
    g:=g+1
    Select  $P(g)$  from  $P(g-1)$ 
    Crossover  $P(g)$ 
    Mutate  $P(g)$ 
    Evaluate  $P(g)$ 
  end while
end GA

```

Pena-Reyes, C. A. & Sipper, M. 1999. A fuzzy-genetic approach to breast cancer diagnosis. *Artificial intelligence in medicine*, 17, (2), 131-155.

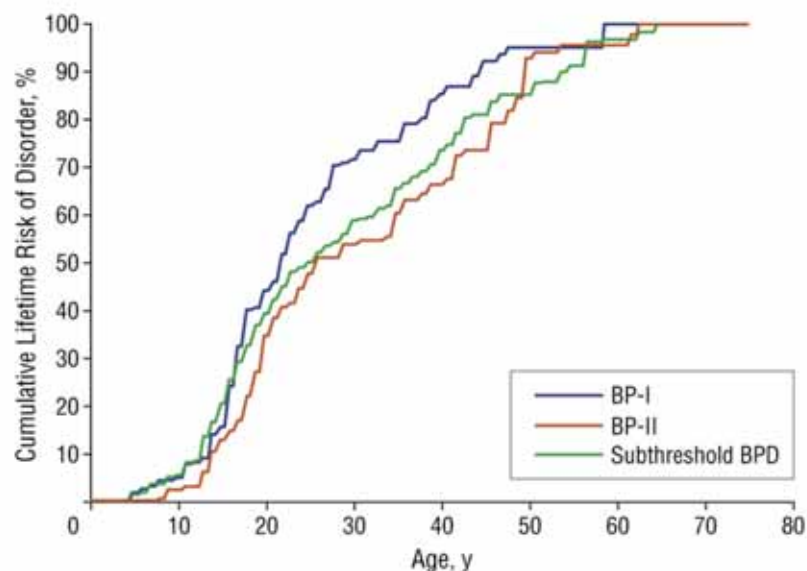


Image credit: <http://embracingdepression.org>

Table 1. Lifetime and 12-Month Prevalence and Age at Onset of *DSM-IV/CIDI* Bipolar Disorder in the 9282 Respondents

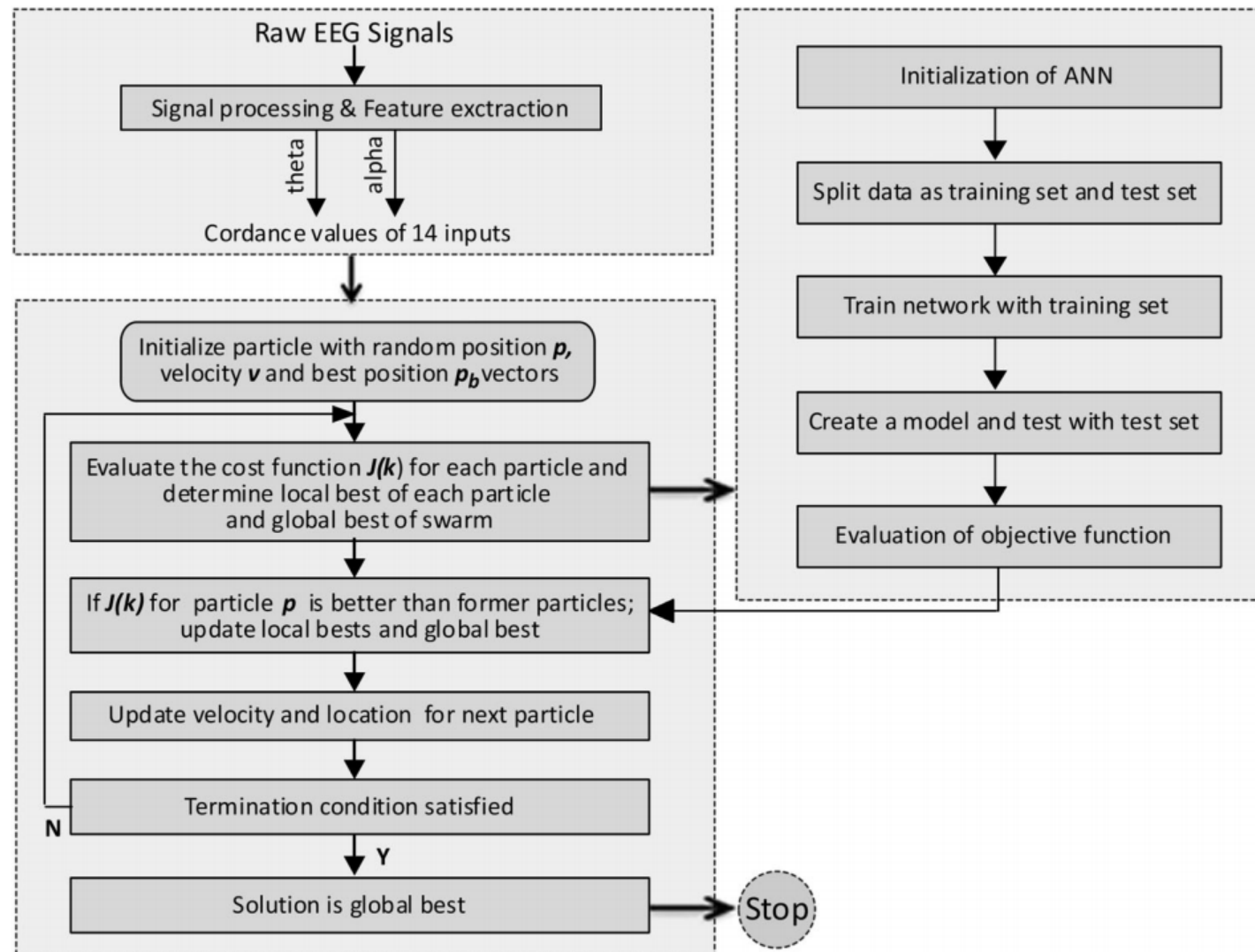
	Any BPD	BP-I	BP-II	Subthreshold BPD
Prevalence, mean (SD)				
Lifetime	4.4 (24.3)	1.0 (13.2)	1.1 (10.6)	2.4 (23.3)
12 mo	2.8 (18.9)	0.6 (9.2)	0.8 (9.9)	1.4 (15.1)
Age at onset, y*				
Mean (SE)	20.8 (11.8)	18.2 (11.6)	20.3 (9.7)	22.2 (12.6)
IQR†	12.6-24.9	12.3-21.2	12.1-24.0	13.0-28.3

Abbreviations: BPD, bipolar disorder; BP-I, *DSM-IV* bipolar I disorder; BP-II, *DSM-IV* bipolar II disorder; CIDI, Composite International Diagnostic Interview; IQR, interquartile range.

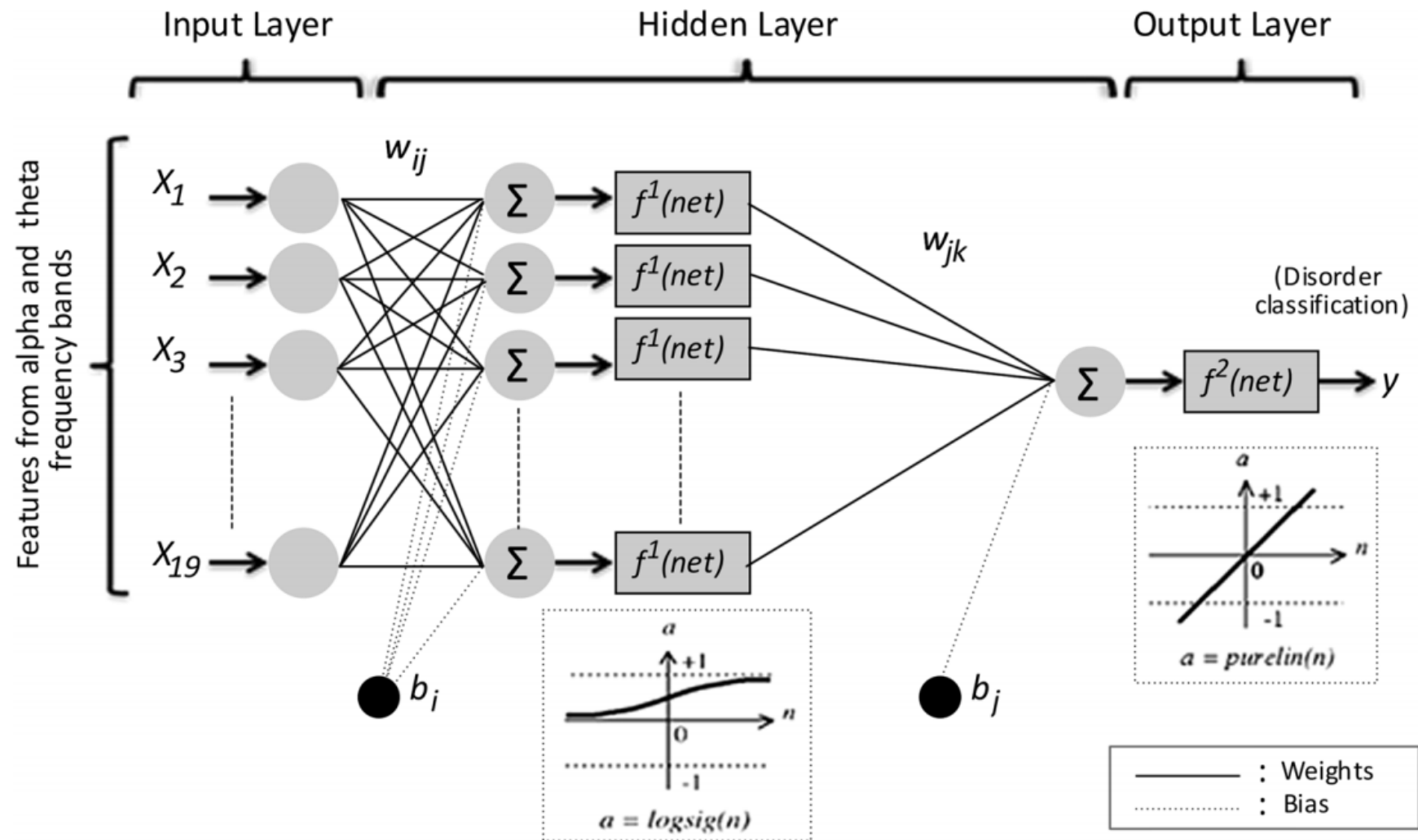
*Retrospectively reported age at onset of the first manic/hypomanic or major depressive episode. The means differ significantly across the 3 BPD subgroups at the $P = .05$ level using a 2-sided test ($\chi^2_2 = 7.8$; $P = .02$).

†The range between the 25th and 75th percentiles on the age-at-onset distribution.

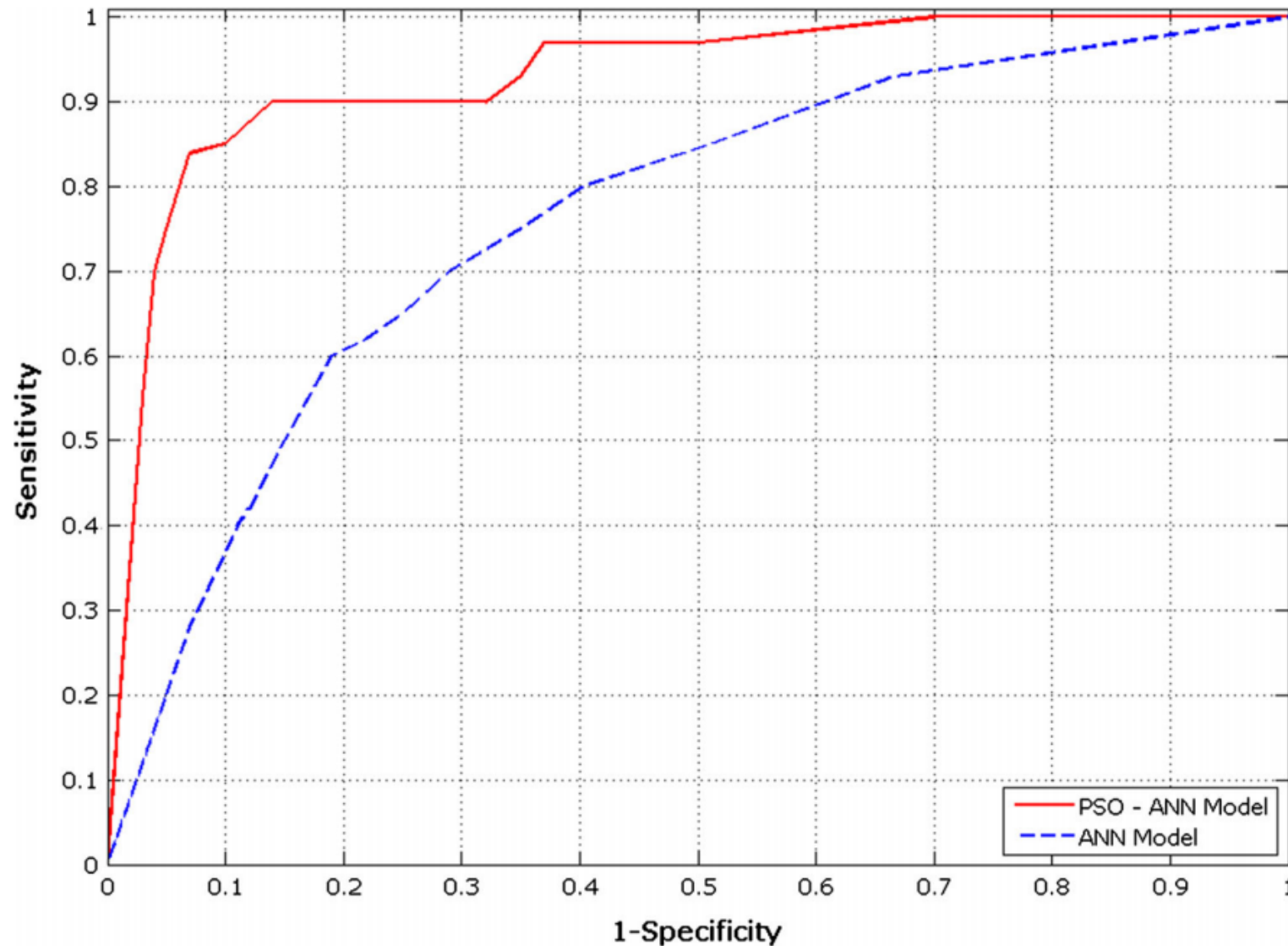
Merikangas, K. R., Akiskal, H. S., Angst, J., Greenberg, P. E., Hirschfeld, R. M., Petukhova, M. & Kessler, R. C. 2007. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of bipolar spectrum disorder in the National Comorbidity Survey replication. *Archives of general psychiatry*, 64, (5), 543-552, doi:10.1001/archpsyc.64.5.543.



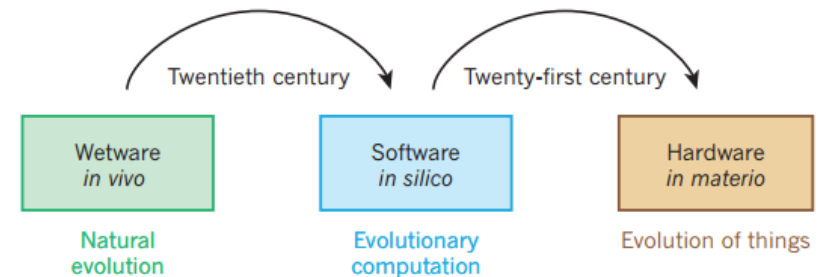
Erguzel, T. T., Sayar, G. H. & Tarhan, N. 2015. Artificial intelligence approach to classify unipolar and bipolar depressive disorders. Neural Computing and Applications, doi:10.1007/s00521-015-1959-z.



Erguzel, T. T., Sayar, G. H. & Tarhan, N. 2015. Artificial intelligence approach to classify unipolar and bipolar depressive disorders. Neural Computing and Applications, doi:10.1007/s00521-015-1959-z.



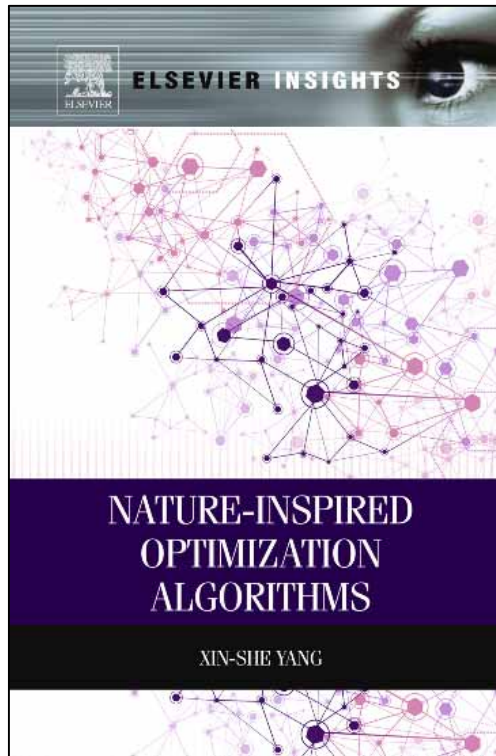
Erguzel, T. T., Sayar, G. H. & Tarhan, N. 2015. Artificial intelligence approach to classify unipolar and bipolar depressive disorders. *Neural Computing and Applications*, doi:10.1007/s00521-015-1959-z.



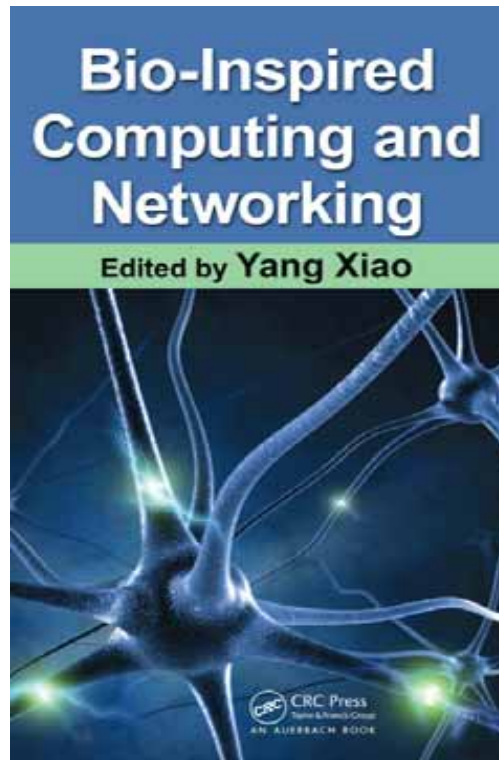
- **Automated design** and tuning of EA for customizing an initial algorithm set-up for a given problem offline (before the run) or online (during the run) and automated parameter tuning
- **Surrogate models:** EA for problems in which evaluating each population member over many generations would take too long to permit effective evolution
- **Multi-objectives** handling at the same time
- **Interactive Evolutionary Algorithms**, bringing in user-preferences, expert knowledge -> human-in-the-loop

Eiben, A. E. & Smith, J. 2015. From evolutionary computation to the evolution of things. Nature, 521, (7553), 476-482, doi:10.1038/nature14544.

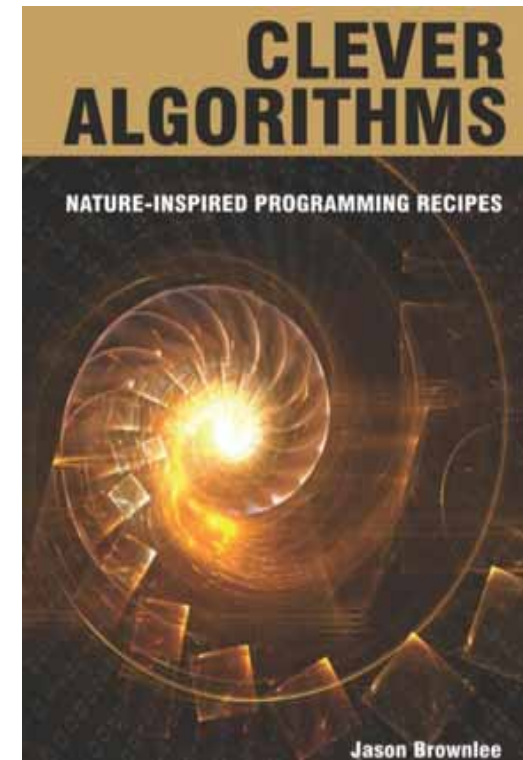
2) Nature Inspired Computing



Yang, X.-S. 2014. Nature-inspired optimization algorithms, Amsterdam, Elsevier.



Xiao, Y. 2011. Bio-inspired computing and networking, CRC Press.



Brownlee, J. 2011. Clever algorithms: nature-inspired programming recipes, Jason Brownlee.

<http://machinelearningmastery.com/>

- Computing inspired by phenomena in nature *):
 - Evolutionary Algorithms [1], Genetic Programming etc.
 - Simulated Annealing
 - Swarm Intelligence (Ant, Bee, Bat, Cuckoo, PSO, ...)
 - Neuro evolution
 - Random Walks
 - Immuno-computing (Epidemics, Proteins, Viruses, ...)
- Simulation/Emulation of Nature
 - Fractals, Cellular automata, Artificial Life
- Natural Computing (with natural materials)
 - Molecular Computing [2]
 - DNA, Membrane (P-Systems) Computing [3]
 - Quantum Computing [4]

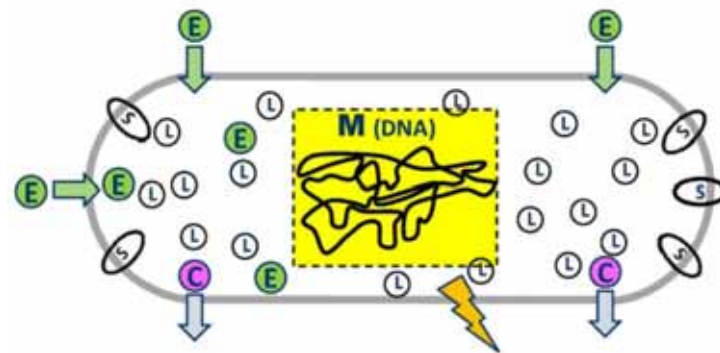
[1] Holzinger, K., Palade, V., Rabadan, R. & Holzinger, A. 2014. Darwin or Lamarck? Future Challenges in Evolutionary Algorithms for Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining. In: Lecture Notes in Computer Science LNCS 8401. Heidelberg, Berlin: Springer, pp. 35-56, doi:10.1007/978-3-662-43968-5_3.

[2] Freund, R. & Freund, F. 2001. Molecular computing with generalized homogeneous P-systems. In: Lecture Notes in Computer Science LNCS 2054, Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer, pp. 130-144, doi:10.1007/3-540-44992-2_10.

[3] ppage.psystems.eu (The P-Systems Webpage)

[4] Wittek, P. 2014. Quantum Machine Learning: What Quantum Computing Means to Data Mining, Academic Press.

- New forms of synthesizing and understanding nature
- Novel problem solving techniques
- New computing paradigms



Memory:	10^7 bit
Logic:	$>10^6$ bit
Power:	10^{-13} W
Heat:	10^{-6} W/cm ²
Energy/task*:	10^{-10} J
Task time*:	2400s=40min



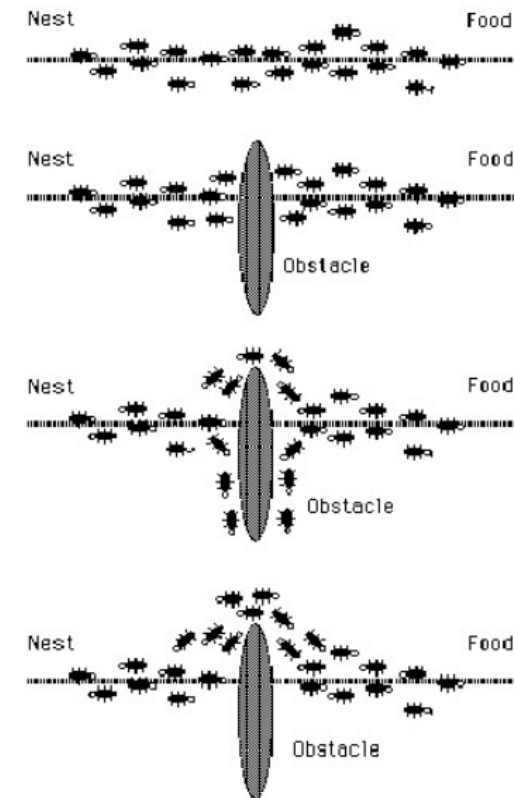
Memory:	$\sim 10^4$ bit
Logic:	$\sim 300-150,000$ bit
Power:	$\sim 10^{-7}$ W
Heat:	~ 1 W/cm ²
Energy/task*:	$\sim 10^{-2}$ J
Task time*:	510,000 s \sim 6 days

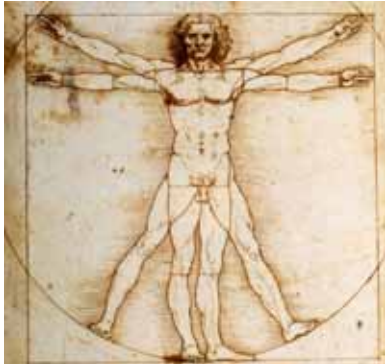
*Equivalent to 10^{11} output bits

Cavin, R., Lugli, P. & Zhirnov, V. 2012. Science and Engineering Beyond Moore's Law. *Proc. of the IEEE*, 100, 1720-49 (L=Logic-Protein; S=Sensor-Protein; C=Signaling-Molecule, E=Glucose-Energy)

- Entity (agent)
- Parallelism
- Interactivity
- Connectivity
- Stigmergy *)
- Adaptation
- Feedback
- Self-Organization
- No Self-Organization
- Complexity

*) General mechanism that relates to both individual and colony behaviors – Individual behaviors modify environment – Environment modifies behavior of other individuals – Indirect communication – Example: Ant workers stimulated to act during nest building according to construction of other workers

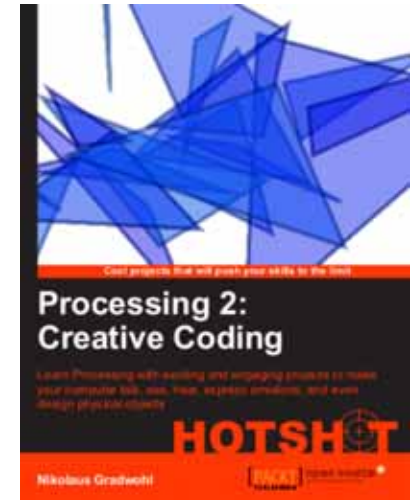




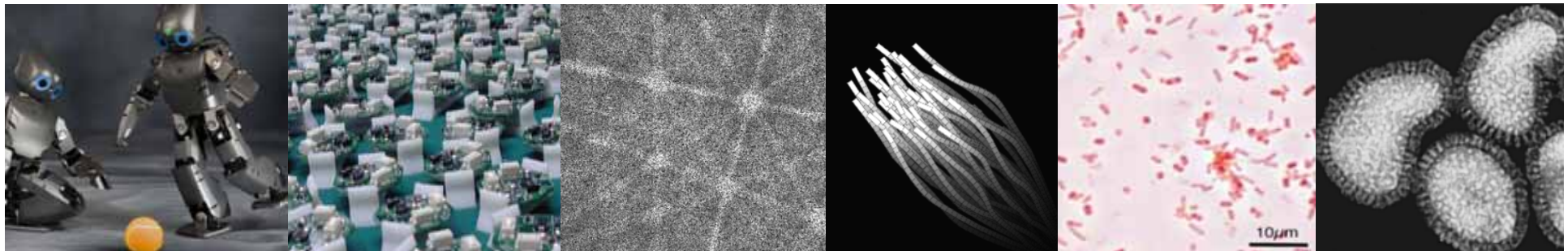
- Population: Collective Intelligence – Swarm Computing (Crowdsourcing HiL)
- Population: Individual – Artificial Life
- Population: Intra-Individual – Evolutionary Computing
- Individual: Neural Networks (Deep Learning)
- Individual: Intra-Individual – Immuno-Computing
- Molecules: Molecular Computing, Biocomputing
- Atoms: Simulated Annealing
- Subatomic: Quantum Computing

<https://www.packtpub.com/application-development/processing-2-creative-coding-hotshot>

Nikolaus Gradwohl: <http://www.local-guru.net/>



- Entity (we call it agent later 😊)
 - Acting autonomously, communicating
 - e.g. robots, agents, noise patterns, boids, bacteria, viruses, ..., any physical, biological, chemical entity, ...





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CgOcEZinQ2I>

http://ddi.cs.uni-potsdam.de/HyFISCH/Produzieren/lis_projekt/proj_gamelife/ConwayScientificAmerican.htm

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xbTQ4tqVdz8>

<http://www.bitstorm.org/gameoflife/>

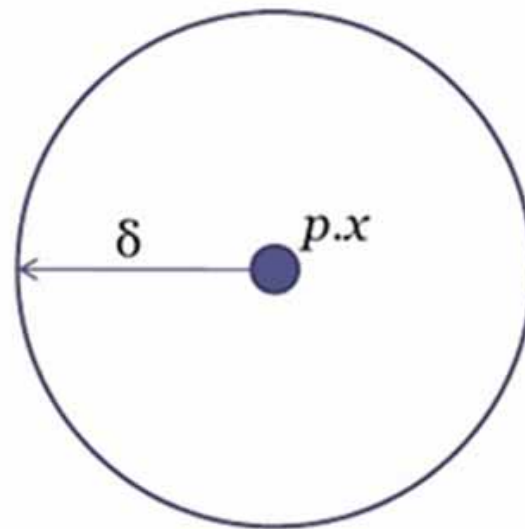
Swarm intelligence based algorithms			Bio-inspired (not SI-based) algorithms		
Algorithm	Author	Reference	Algorithm	Author	Reference
Accelerated PSO	Yang et al.	[69], [71]	Atmosphere clouds model	Yan and Hao	[67]
Ant colony optimization	Dorigo	[15]	Biogeography-based optimization	Simon	[56]
Artificial bee colony	Karaboga and Basturk	[31]	Brain Storm Optimization	Shi	[55]
Bacterial foraging	Passino	[46]	Differential evolution	Storn and Price	[57]
Bacterial-GA Foraging	Chen et al.	[6]	Dolphin echolocation	Kaveh and Farhoudi	[33]
Bat algorithm	Yang	[78]	Japanese tree frogs calling	Hernández and Blum	[28]
Bee colony optimization	Teodorović and Dell'Orco	[62]	Eco-inspired evolutionary algorithm	Parpinelli and Lopes	[45]
Bee system	Lucic and Teodorovic	[40]	Egyptian Vulture	Sur et al.	[59]
BeeHive	Wedde et al.	[65]	Fish-school Search	Lima et al.	[14], [3]
Wolf search	Tang et al.	[61]	Flower pollination algorithm	Yang	[72], [76]
Bees algorithms	Pham et al.	[47]	Gene expression	Ferreira	[19]
Bees swarm optimization	Drias et al.	[16]	Great salmon run	Mozaffari	[43]
Bumblebees	Comellas and Martinez	[12]	Group search optimizer	He et al.	[26]
Cat swarm	Chu et al.	[7]	Human-Inspired Algorithm	Zhang et al.	[80]
Consultant-guided search	Iordache	[29]	Invasive weed optimization	Mehrabian and Lucas	[42]
Cuckoo search	Yang and Deb	[74]	Marriage in honey bees	Abbass	[1]
Eagle strategy	Yang and Deb	[75]	OptBees	Maia et al.	[41]
Fast bacterial swarming algorithm	Chu et al.	[8]	Paddy Field Algorithm	Premaratne et al.	[48]
Firefly algorithm	Yang	[70]	Roach infestation algorithm	Havens	[25]
Fish swarm/school	Li et al.	[39]	Queen-bee evolution	Jung	[30]
Good lattice swarm optimization	Su et al.	[58]	Shuffled frog leaping algorithm	Eusuff and Lansey	[18]
Glowworm swarm optimization	Krishnanand and Ghose	[37], [38]	Termite colony optimization	Hedayatzadeh et al.	[27]
Hierarchical swarm model	Chen et al.	[5]	Physics and Chemistry based algorithms		
Krill Herd	Gandomi and Alavi	[22]	Big bang-big Crunch	Zandi et al.	[79]
Monkey search	Mucherino and Seref	[44]	Black hole	Hatamlou	[24]
Particle swarm algorithm	Kennedy and Eberhart	[35]	Central force optimization	Formato	[21]
Virtual ant algorithm	Yang	[77]	Charged system search	Kaveh and Talatahari	[34]
Virtual bees	Yang	[68]	Electro-magnetism optimization	Cuevas et al.	[13]
Weightless Swarm Algorithm	Ting et al.	[63]	Galaxy-based search algorithm	Shah-Hosseini	[53]
Other algorithms			Gravitational search	Rashedi et al.	[50]
Anarchic society optimization	Shayeghi and Dadashpour	[54]	Harmony search	Geem et al.	[23]
Artificial cooperative search	Civicioglu	[9]	Intelligent water drop	Shah-Hosseini	[52]
Backtracking optimization search	Civicioglu	[11]	River formation dynamics	Rabanal et al.	[49]
Differential search algorithm	Civicioglu	[10]	Self-propelled particles	Vicsek	[64]
Grammatical evolution	Ryan et al.	[51]	Simulated annealing	Kirkpatrick et al.	[36]
Imperialist competitive algorithm	Atashpaz-Gargari and Lucas	[2]	Stochastic diffusion search	Bishop	[4]
League championship algorithm	Kashan	[32]	Spiral optimization	Tamura and Yasuda	[60]
Social emotional optimization	Xu et al.	[66]	Water cycle algorithm	Eskandar et al.	[17]

Fister Jr, I., Yang, X.-S., Fister, I., Brest, J. & Fister, D. 2013. A brief review of nature-inspired algorithms for optimization. arXiv preprint arXiv:1307.4186.

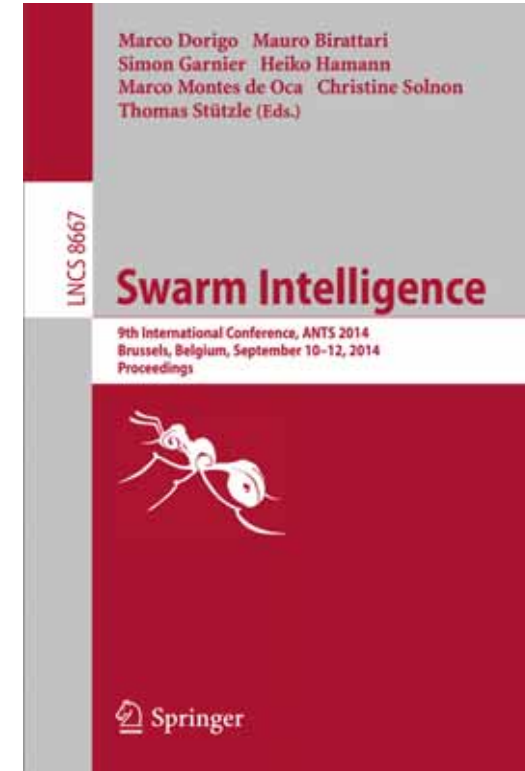
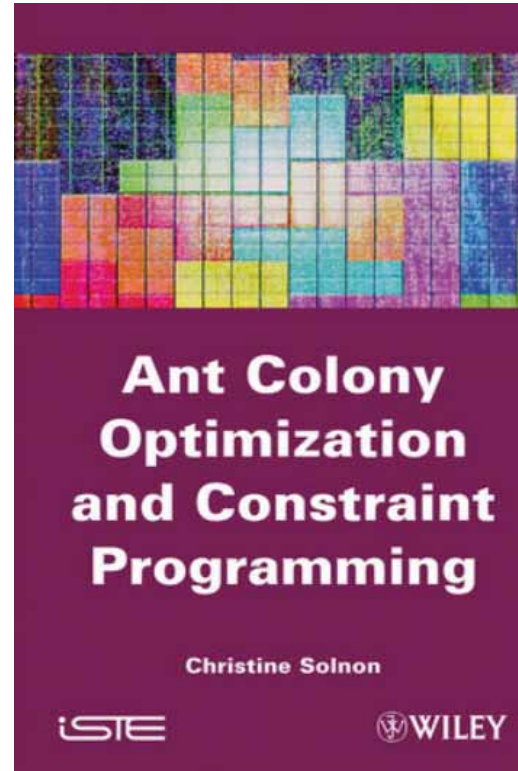
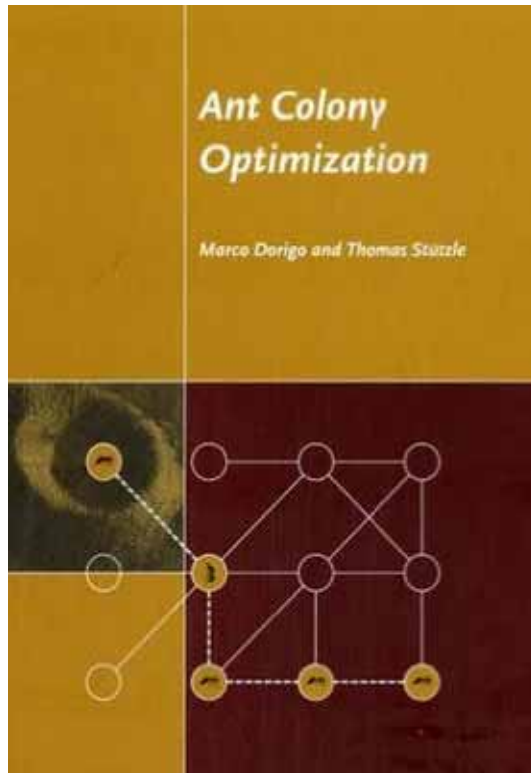
- **Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)**
 - based on social behaviour of bird flocks used as method for continuous optimization problems
- **Artificial Bee Colonies (ABC)**
 - Algorithms based on foraging of honey bee swarms used for continuous optimization problems
- **Ant Colony Optimization (ACO)**
 - Algorithms based on social behaviour of ants, used as metaheuristic for (hard) combinatorial optimization problems (e.g. for TSP-like problems)

$$\forall p, q \in \boxed{Pop} : q \in \boxed{N(p)} \Leftrightarrow dist_{eucl}(p.g, q.g) \leq \boxed{\delta}$$

Population Topological Neighbours



3) ACO




<http://alife.org/conference/ants-2016>



<http://www.kurzweilai.net/army-ants-living-bridges-suggest-collective-intelligence>

YouTube ^{AT}

deborah gordon inside the ant colony



this organization doesn't arise from any higher level decisions,

Inside the ant colony - Deborah M. Gordon

TED-Ed

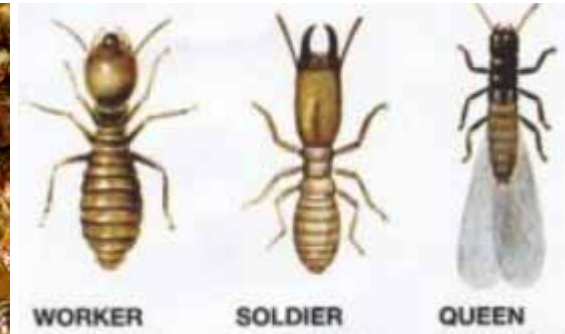
Subscribe 2,661,960

560,226 views

<http://web.stanford.edu/~dmgordon/>

Examples of social intelligent insects:

- Ants
- Termites
- Bees
- Wasps, etc



Some facts:

- 2% of all insects are social
- 50% of all social insects are ants
- Total weight of ants is about the total weight of humans
- Ants colonize world since 100 M years, humans only 5 M years ...

Thanks to the LIACS Natural Computing Group Leiden University



Marco Dorigo

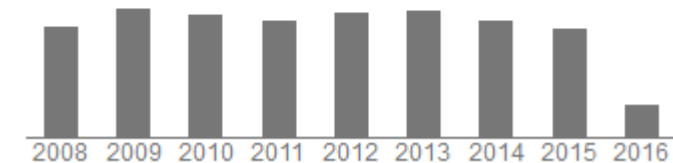
FNRS Research Director, Université Libre de Bruxelles

Swarm Intelligence, Swarm Robotics, Metaheuristics, Computational Intelligence

Verified email at ulb.ac.be - [Homepage](#)

Citation indices

	All	Since 2011
Citations	79821	34774
h-index	86	60
i10-index	261	197

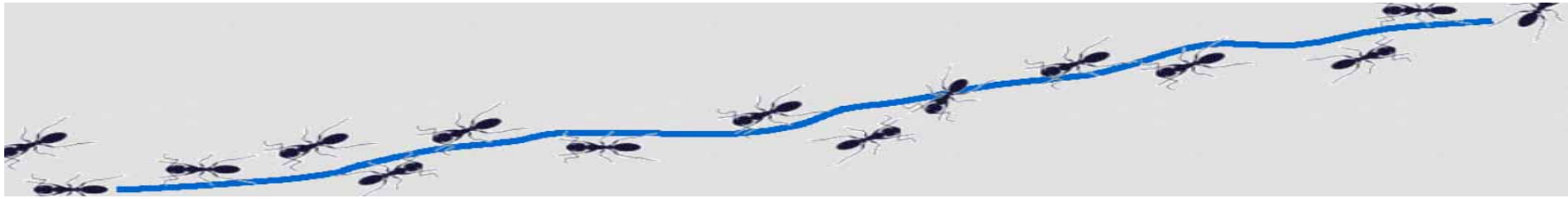


as of 13.06.2016, 14:00

Title	1-20	Cited by	Year
Ant system: optimization by a colony of cooperating agents			
M Dorigo, V Maniezzo, A Colomi		10975	1996
Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part B: Cybernetics, IEEE Transactions on 26 ...			
Ant Colony Optimization and Swarm Intelligence: 6th International Conference, ANTS 2008, Brussels, Belgium, September 22-24, 2008, Proceedings			
Springer		8237 *	2008
Ant colony system: a cooperative learning approach to the traveling salesman problem			
M Dorigo, LM Gambardella		7511	1997
Evolutionary Computation, IEEE Transactions on 1 (1), 53-66			
Swarm intelligence: from natural to artificial systems			
E Bonabeau, M Dorigo, G Theraulaz		7056	1999
Oxford university press			

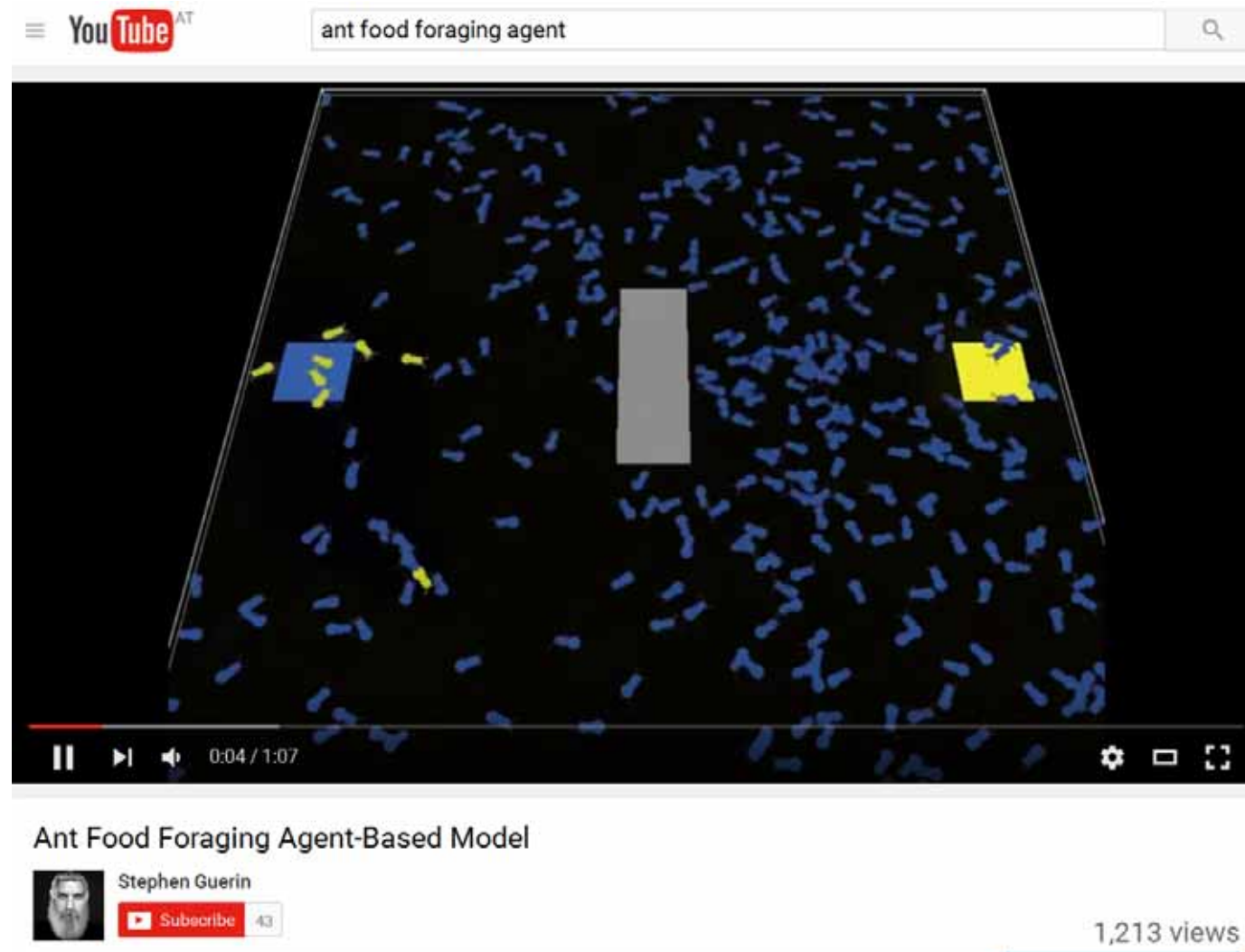
- Probabilistic optimization inspired by interaction of ants in nature.
- Individual ants are blind and dumb, but ant colonies show complex and smart behavior as a result of low-level based communications.
- Useful for computational problems which can be reduced to **finding good paths in graphs.**

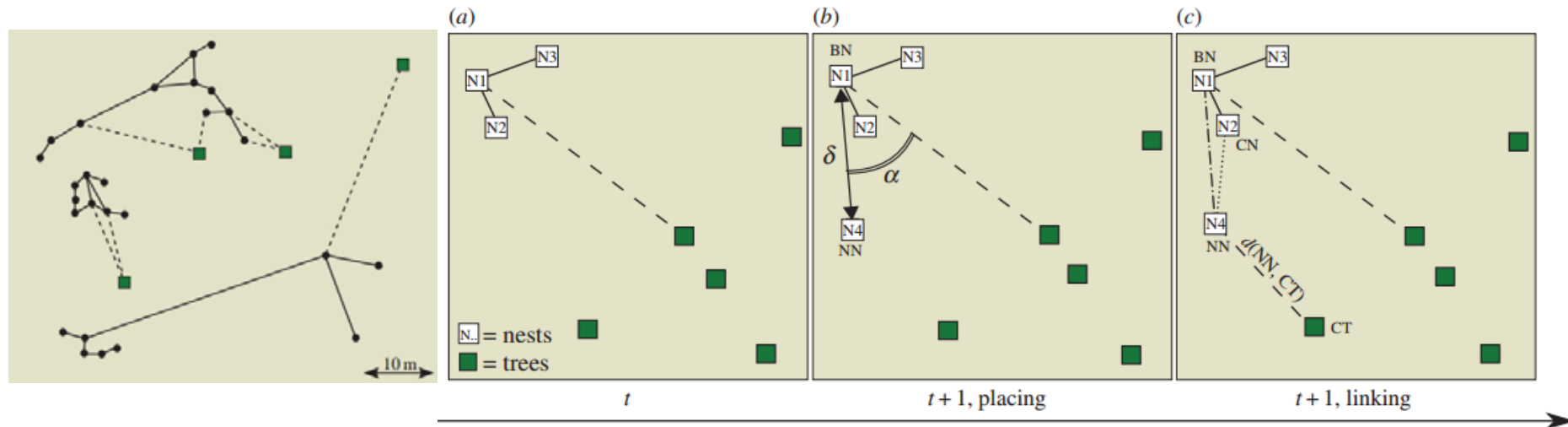
<http://iridia.ulb.ac.be/~mdorigo/HomePageDorigo/>



- Ants wander randomly and search for food
- If an ant finds food it returns home laying down a **pheromone trail** on its way back
- Other ants stumble upon the trail and start following this pheromone trail
- Other ants also return home and also deposit pheromones on their way back (**reinforcing** the trail) – when a path is blocked they explore alternative routes ...

Coloni, A., Dorigo, M. & Maniezzo, V. 1991. Distributed optimization by ant colonies. Proceedings of the first European conference on artificial life ECAL 91, 134-142.





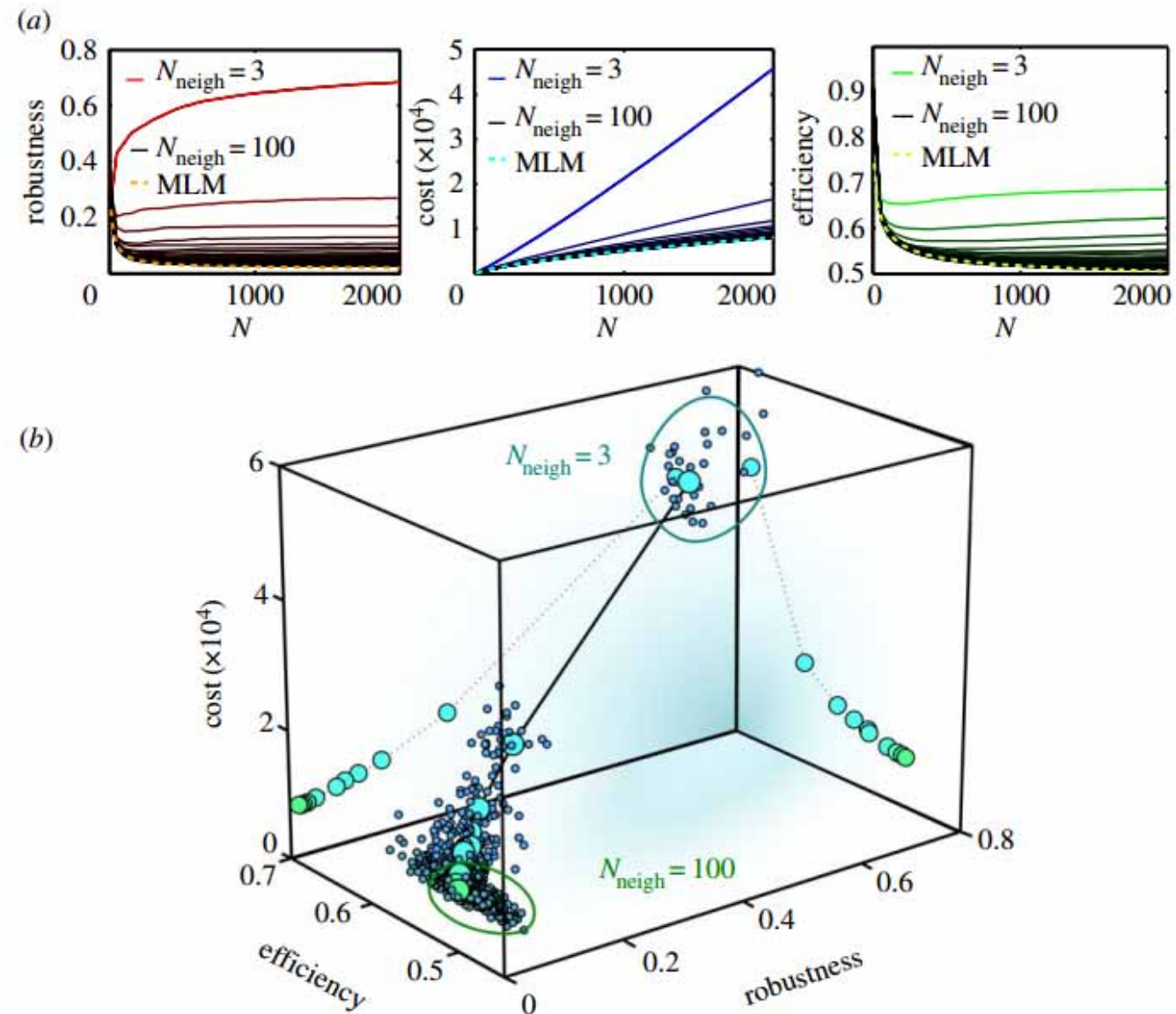
Reasons why ants find the shortest path (minimum linking model):

- 1) Earlier pheromones (the trail is completed earlier)
- 2) More pheromone (higher ant density)
- 3) Younger pheromone (less diffusion)

Soon, the ants will find the shortest path between their home and the food

Bottinelli, A., Van Wilgenburg, E., Sumpter, D. & Latty, T. 2015. Local cost minimization in ant transport networks: from small-scale data to large-scale trade-offs. *Journal of The Royal Society Interface*, 12, (112), 20150780, doi:10.1098/rsif.2015.0780.

Bottinelli, A., Van Wilgenburg, E., Sumpter, D. & Latty, T. 2015. Local cost minimization in ant transport networks: from small-scale data to large-scale trade-offs. Journal of The Royal Society Interface, 12, (112), 20150780, doi:10.1098/rsif.2015.0780.



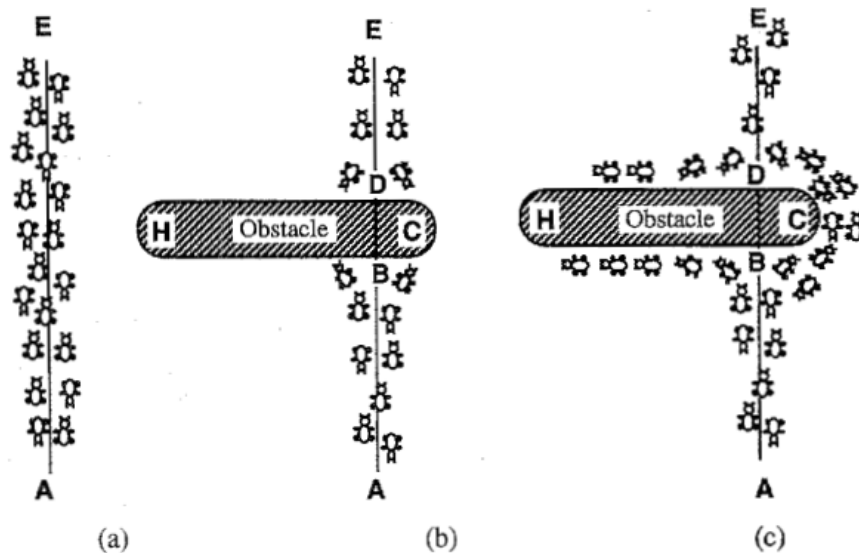


Fig. 1. An example with real ants. (a) Ants follow a path between points A and E. (b) An obstacle is interposed; ants can choose to go around it following one of the two different paths with equal probability. (c) On the shorter path more pheromone is laid down.

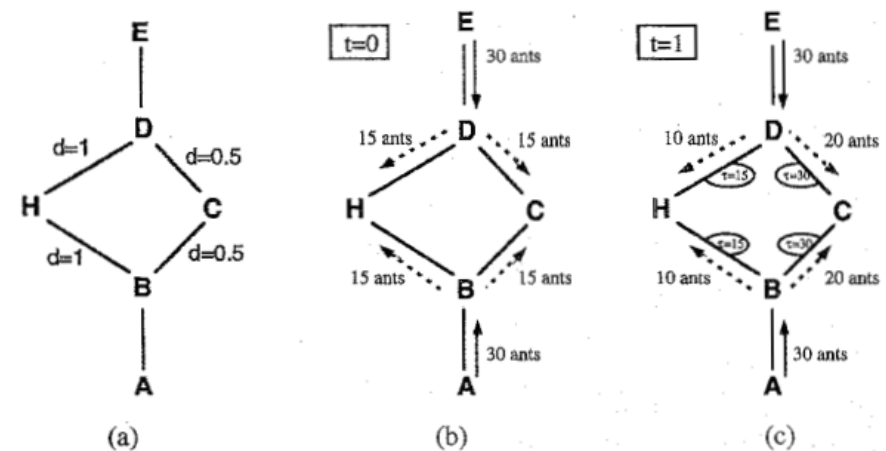


Fig. 2. An example with artificial ants. (a) The initial graph with distances. (b) At time $t = 0$ there is no trail on the graph edges; therefore ants choose whether to turn right or left with equal probability. (c) At time $t = 1$ trail is stronger on shorter edges, which are therefore, in the average, preferred by ants.

while walking an ant lays down at time t a pheromone trail of

Dorigo, M., Maniezzo, V. & Colorni, A. 1996. Ant system: optimization by a colony of cooperating agents. IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part B: Cybernetics, 26, (1), 29-41, doi:10.1109/3477.484436.

```
initialize pheromones  $\tau_{ij}$ 
for each iteration do
  for k = 1 to number of ants do
    set out ant k at start node
    while ant k has not build a solution do
      choose the next node of the path
    enddo
  enddo
  update pheromones
enddo
return best solution found
```

```
initialize pheromones  $\tau_{ij}$  ;           // usually identical, all  $\tau_0$ 
place each ant k on a random city;
for each iteration do
  for i = 1 to number of ants do
    build a solution by applying (e-1) times:
      at city i, choose the next city j with
      probability given on next slide;
  end for                               // e: number of edges of G
  eval the length of every solution build;
  if an improved solution is found
    then update the best solution;
  end if
  update pheromones (slides 11&12);
end for
return best solution found;
```

Algorithm 1: Ant Colony Algorithm

Input : ProblemSize, $Population_{size}$, m , ρ , β , σ , q_0
Output: P_{best}
 $P_{best} \leftarrow \text{CreateHeuristicSolution}(\text{ProblemSize});$
 $P_{best_cost} \leftarrow \text{Cost}(S_h);$
 $Pheromone_{init} \leftarrow \frac{1.0}{\text{ProblemSize} \times P_{best_const}};$
 $Pheromone \leftarrow \text{InitializePheromone}(Pheromone_{init});$
while $\neg \text{StopCondition}()$ **do**
 for $i = 1$ **to** m **do**
 $S_i \leftarrow \text{ConstructSolution}(Pheromone, \text{ProblemSize}, \beta, q_0);$
 $S_{i_cost} \leftarrow \text{Cost}(S_i);$
 if $S_{i_cost} \leq P_{best_cost}$ **then**
 $P_{best_cost} \leftarrow S_{i_cost};$
 $P_{best} \leftarrow S_i;$
 end
 $\text{LocalUpdateAndDecayPheromone}(Pheromone, S_i, S_{i_cost}, \sigma);$
 end
 $\text{GlobalUpdateAndDecayPheromone}(Pheromone, P_{best}, P_{best_cost}, \rho);$
end
return $P_{best};$

Brownlee, J. 2011. Clever algorithms: nature-inspired programming recipes, Jason Brownlee.

$$p_{ij} = \frac{[\tau_{ij}]^{\alpha} \cdot [\eta_{ij}]^{\beta}}{\sum_{l \in J_i^k} [\tau(t)]^{\alpha} \cdot [\eta]^{\beta}}$$

- p_{ij} ... **probability** of ants that they, at a particular node i , select the route from node $i \rightarrow j$ (“**heuristic desirability**”)
- $\alpha > 0$ and $\beta > 0$... the **influence parameters** (α ... history coefficient, β ... heuristic coefficient) usually $\alpha \approx \beta \approx 2 < 5$
- τ_{ij} ... the **pheromone value** for the components, i.e. the amount of pheromone on edge (i, j)
- k ... the set of usable components
- J_i ... the set of nodes that ant k can reach from v_i (tabu list)
- $\eta_{ij} = \frac{1}{d_{ij}}$... attractiveness computed by a heuristic, indicating the “a-priori **desirability**” of the move

The pheromone on each edge is updated as:

$$\tau_{ij} = (1 - \rho) \cdot \tau_{ij} + \Delta \tau_{ij}$$

With:

- ρ : the evaporation rate of the 'old' pheromone
- $\Delta \tau_{ij}$: the 'new' pheromone that is deposited by all ants on edge (i,j) calculated as:

$$\Delta \tau_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^m \Delta \tau_{ij}^k$$

The pheromone that is deposited on edge (i,j) by ant k is calculated as:

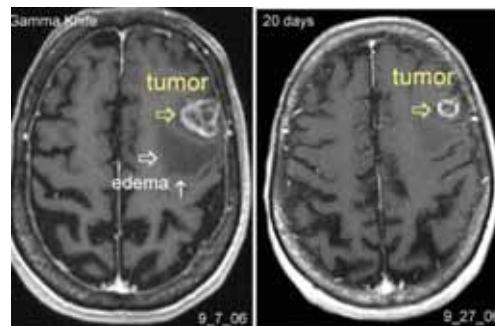
$$\Delta\tau_{ij}^k = \begin{cases} Q / L_k & \text{if } (i, j) \in T_k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

With:

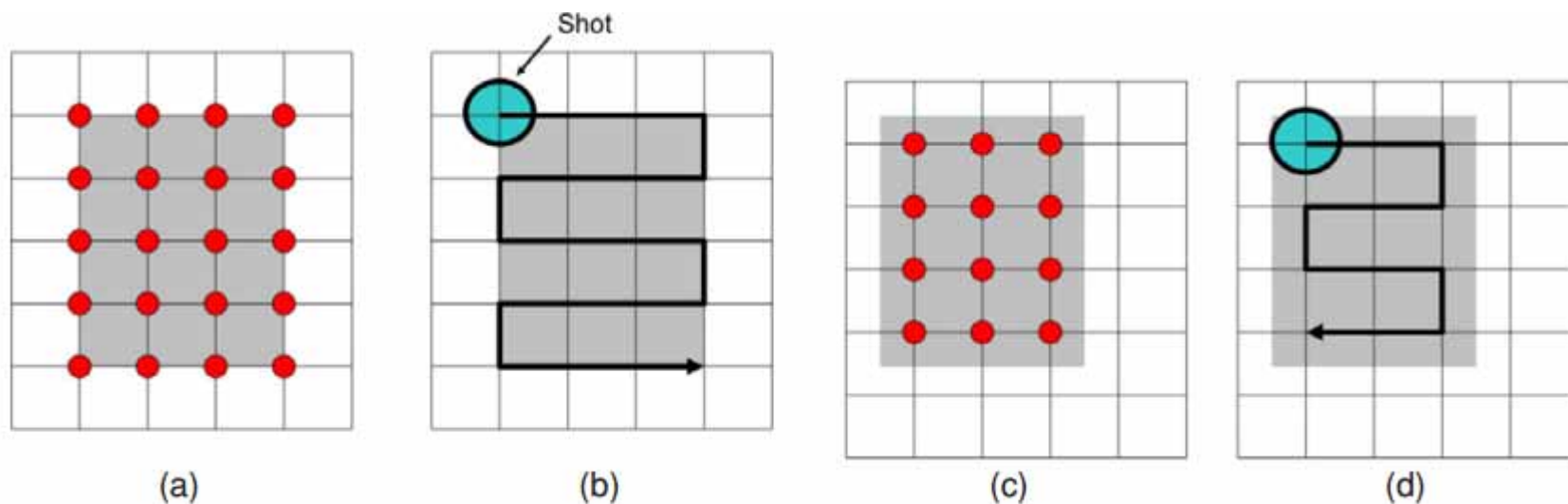
- Q : a heuristic parameter
- T_k : the path traversed by ant k
- L_k : the length of T_k calculated as the sum of the lengths of all the edges of T_k

- The attractiveness η_{ij} of edge (i, j) is computed by a heuristic, indicating the a-priori desirability of that particular move
- The pheromone trail level τ_{ij} of edge (i, j) indicates how proficient it was in the past
- $\alpha = 0$ is a greedy approach and $\beta = 0$ represents the selection of tours that may not be optimal
- Consequently, we speak of a “trade-off” between speed and quality

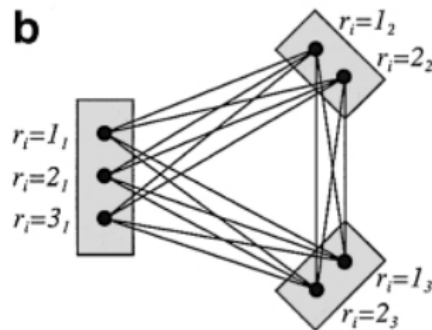
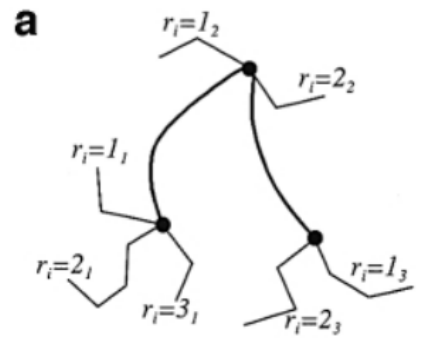
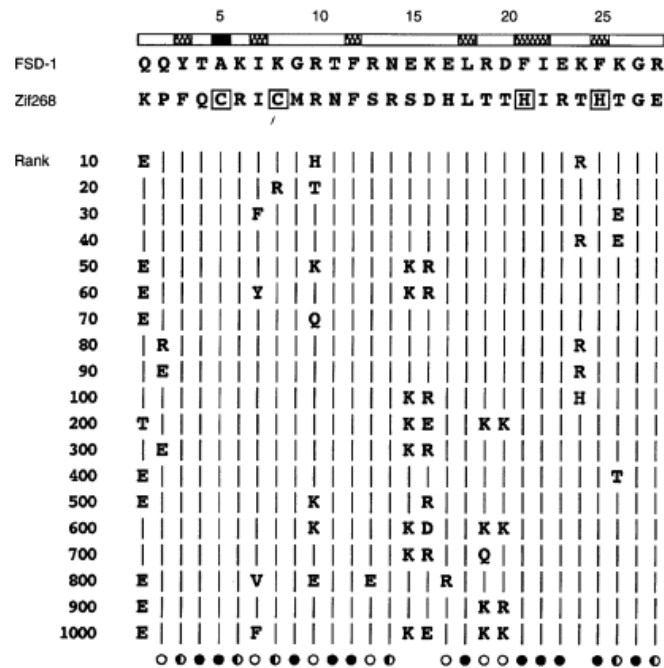
Excursus: Traveling Salesman Problem = hard



<http://www.aboutcancer.com>

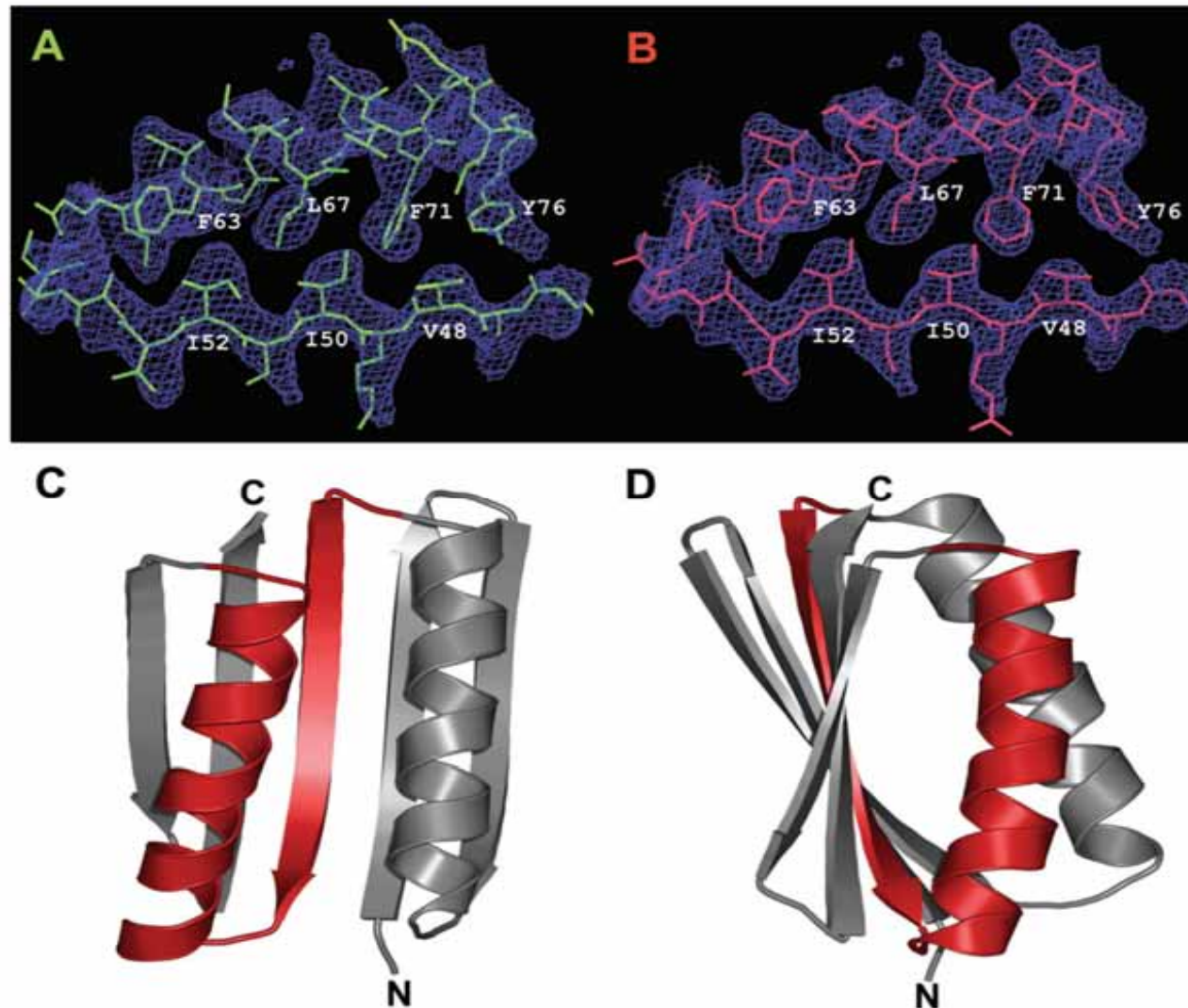


Luan, S. A., Swanson, N., Chen, Z. & Ma, L. J. 2009. Dynamic gamma knife radiosurgery. *Physics in Medicine and Biology*, 54, (6), 1579-1591, doi:10.1088/0031-9155/54/6/012.

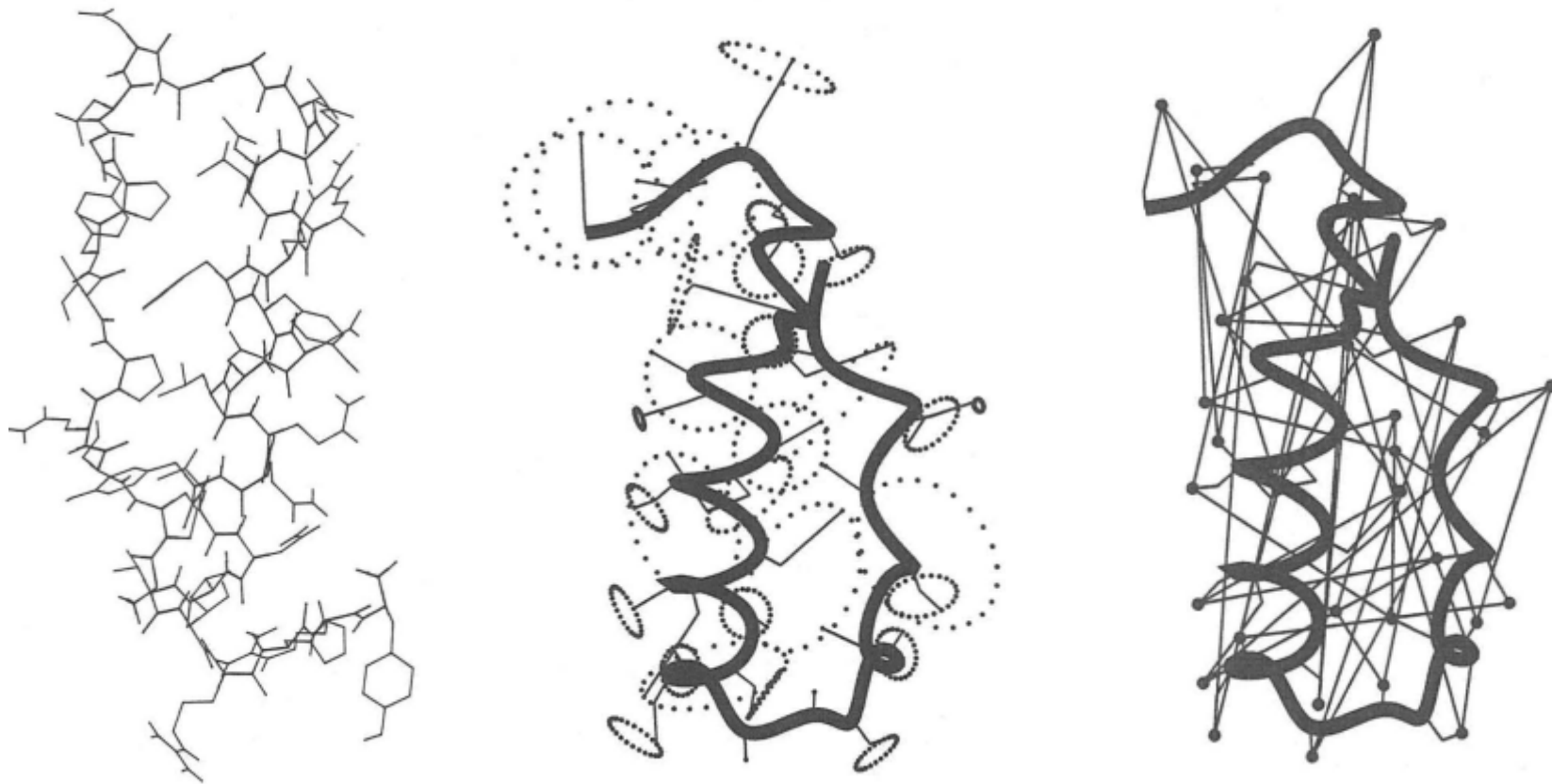


Pierce, N. A. & Winfree, E. 2002. Protein design is NP-hard. *Protein Engineering*, 15, (10), 779-782.

Dahiyat, B. I. & Mayo, S. L. 1997. De novo protein design: fully automated sequence selection. *Science*, 278, (5335), 82-87.



Kuhlman, B., Dantas, G., Ireton, G. C., Varani, G., Stoddard, B. L. & Baker, D. 2003. Design of a novel globular protein fold with atomic-level accuracy. *Science*, 302, (5649), 1364-1368.



Bohr, H. & Brunak, S. 1989. A travelling salesman approach to protein conformation. *Complex Systems*, 3, 9-28

- Desirability $\eta_{ij} = \frac{1}{d_{ij}}$
- The tabu-list contains all places (=“cities”) an ant has visited already.
- $N = e$
- Adding “elitary ant” with
- $\alpha = 1, \beta = 5, \rho = 0.5, Q = 100, t_0 = 10^{-6}, b = 5$

$$\tau_{ij} = (1 - \rho) \cdot \tau_{ij} + \Delta \tau_{ij} + b \Delta \tau_{ij}^{best}$$
$$\Delta \tau_{ij}^{best} = \begin{cases} Q / L_{best} & \text{if } (i, j) \in best \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Advantages:

- Applicable to a broad range of optimization problems.
- Can be used in dynamic applications (adapts to changes such as new distances, etc.).
- Can compete with other global optimization techniques like genetic algorithms and simulated annealing.

Disadvantages:

- Only applicable for discrete problems.
- Theoretical analysis is difficult.

- I. Represent the problem in the form of a weighted graph, on which ants can build solutions
- II. Define the meaning of the pheromone trails
- III. Define the heuristic preference for the ant while constructing a solution
- IV. Choose a specific ACO algorithm and apply to the problem being solved
- V. Tune the parameters of the ACO algorithm

- Scheduling
- Routing problems
 - – Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP)
 - – Vehicle routing
 - – Network routing
- Set-problems
 - – Multi-Knapsack
 - – Max Independent Set
 - – Set Covering
- Many others, e.g.
 - – Shortest Common Sequence
 - – Constraint Satisfaction
 - – 2D-HP protein folding
 - – Edge detection

Biology (Ant Foraging)	ACO Algorithm
Ant	Individual (agent) used to build (construct) a solution
Ant Colony	Population (colony) of cooperating individuals
Pheromone Trail	Modification of the environment caused by the artificial ants in order to provide an indirect mean of communication with other ants of the colony. Allows assessment of the quality of a given edge on a graph.
Pheromone Evaporation	Reduction in the pheromone level of a given path due to aging.

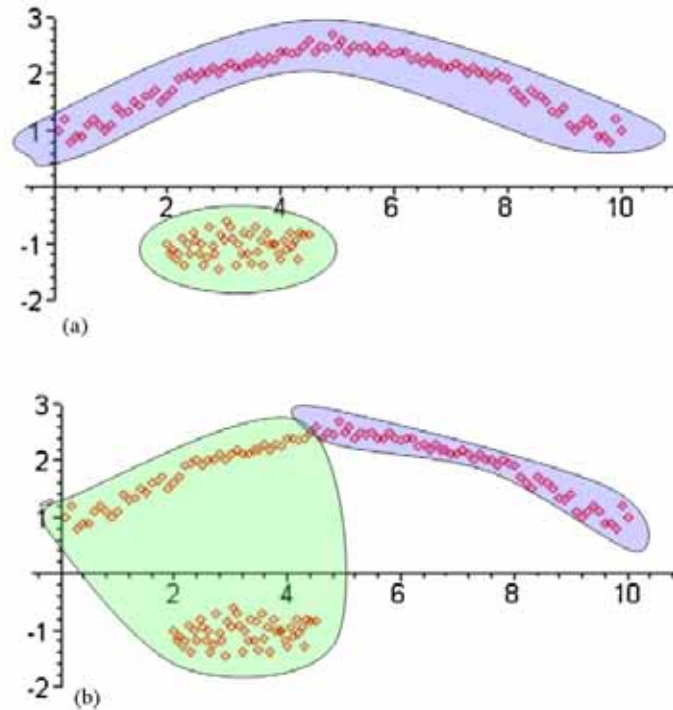


Fig. 1. Data partition examples: (a) intuitive partition; (b) ACO partition.

$$H = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_l, \dots, H_C\},$$

$$H_l \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_n\},$$

$$y \in H_l \Rightarrow a_{lj} \leq y_j \leq b_{lj}, \quad a_l, b_l \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_N\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n,$$

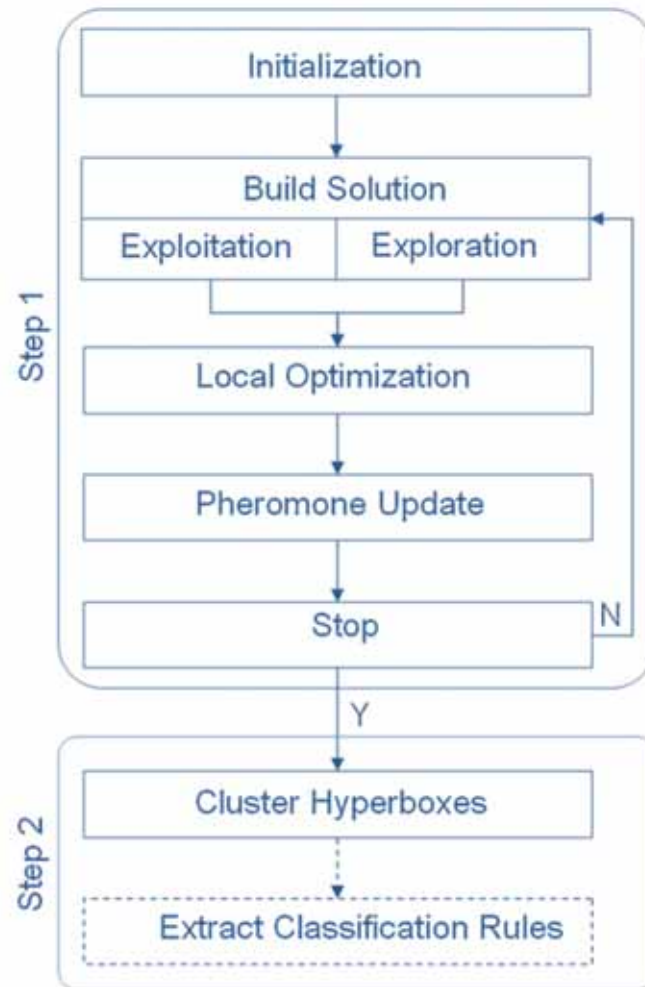
$$D = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_j, \dots, D_n\},$$

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$y \in H_l \Rightarrow x_{ij} - \frac{D_j}{2} \leq y_j \leq x_{ij} + \frac{D_j}{2},$$

A hyperbox defines a region in an n-dimensional space and is fully described by two vectors, usually its two extreme points: a_i which is the lower bound and b_i , the upper bound.

Ramos, G. N., Hatakeyama, Y., Dong, F. & Hirota, K. 2009. Hyperbox clustering with Ant Colony Optimization (HACO) method and its application to medical risk profile recognition. Applied Soft Computing, 9, (2), 632-640, doi:10.1016/j.asoc.2008.09.004.



$$C = rd \left(\alpha \cdot \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\|\max(x_{ij}) - \min(x_{ij})\|}{D_j} \right)$$

$$S_r = \{H_{r1}, H_{r2}, \dots, H_{rC}\},$$

$$d_r = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f_r(x_i),$$

$$x_i \in X,$$

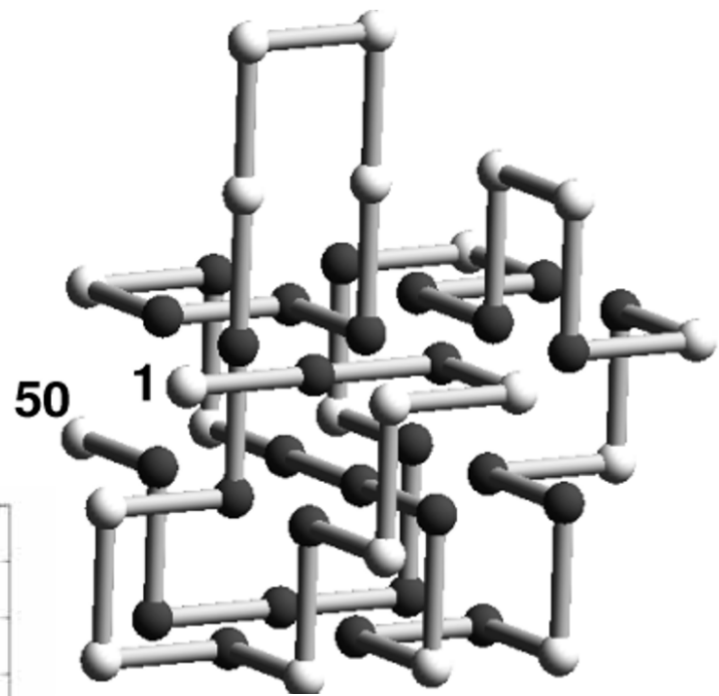
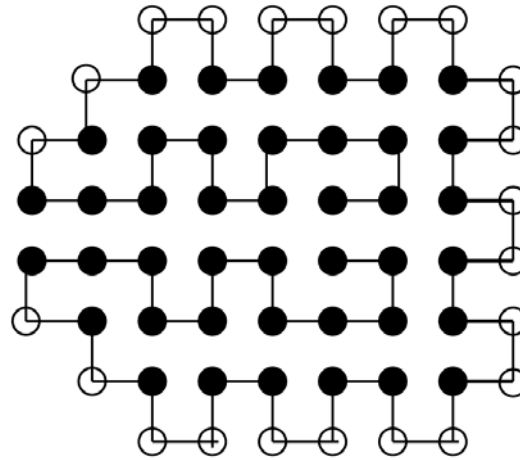
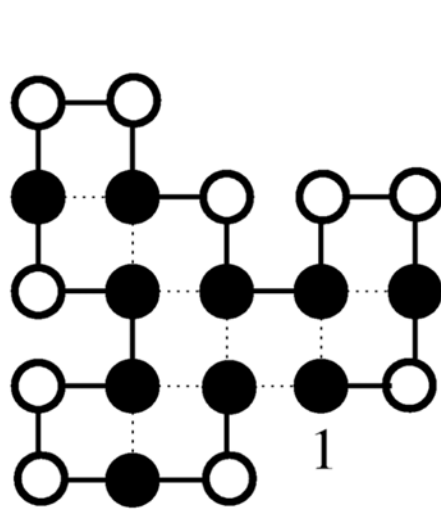
$$l, m \in \{1, 2, \dots, C\}, \quad l < m,$$

$$f_r(x_i) = \begin{cases} 1, & x_i \in H_{rm}, x_i \notin H_{rl}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\forall l, m \in \{1, 2, \dots, C\}, \quad l \neq m \Rightarrow S_{rl} \neq S_{rm}.$$

$$p_{il} = \frac{\tau_{il}}{\sum_{i=1}^N \tau_{il}}$$

Ramos, G. N., Hatakeyama, Y., Dong, F. & Hirota, K. 2009. Hyperbox clustering with Ant Colony Optimization (HACO) method and its application to medical risk profile recognition. *Applied Soft Computing*, 9, (2), 632-640, doi:10.1016/j.asoc.2008.09.004.



procedure *ACO*

initialise pheromone trails;

while (termination condition not satisfied) **do**

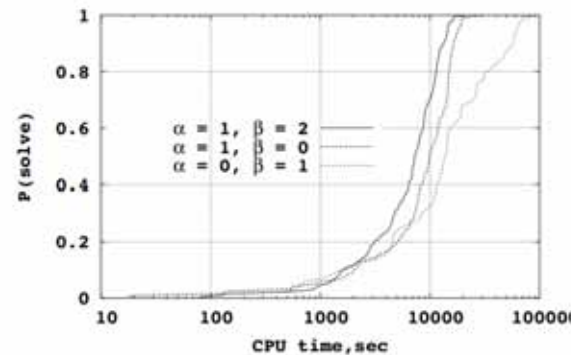
construct candidate conformations;

perform local search;

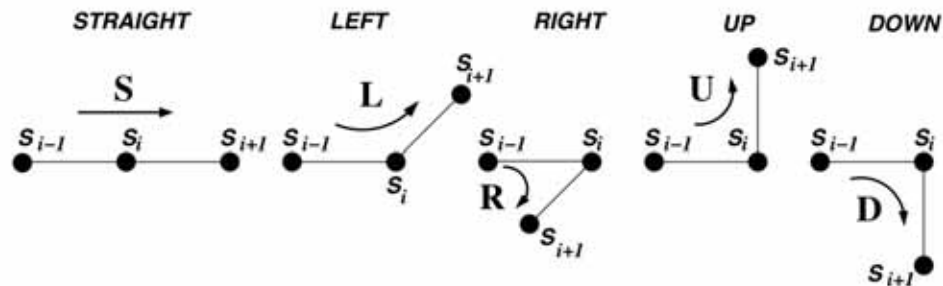
update pheromone values;

end

end



$$p_{i,d} := \frac{[\tau_{i,d}]^\alpha [\eta_{i,d}]^\beta}{\sum_{e \in \{S,L,R,U,D\}} [\tau_{i,e}]^\alpha [\eta_{i,e}]^\beta}$$



ID	E	HZ	CHCC	CG
S2-1	-32	-31 (4 hrs)	-32 (30 min)	-32 (9.4 min)
S2-2	-34	-32 (18 hrs)	-34 (2.3 min)	-34 (35 min)
S2-3	-34	-31 (23 hrs)	-34 (30 min)	-34 (62 min)
S2-4	-33	-30 (19 days)	-33 (71 min)	-33 (29 min)
S2-5	-32	-30 (1.3 days)	-32 (32 min)	-32 (12 min)
S2-6	-32	-29 (2.1 days)	-32 (80 min)	-32 (460 min)
S2-7	-32	-29 (2.5 days)	-32 (110 min)	-32 (64 min)
S2-8	-31	-29 (4 hrs)	-31 (530 min)	-31 (38 min)
S2-9	-34	-31 (4.5 hrs)	-34 (8.3 min)	-33
S2-10	-33	-33 (1.1 hr)	-33 (4.8 min)	-33 (1.1 min)

Shmygelska, A. & Hoos, H. H. 2005. An ant colony optimisation algorithm for the 2D and 3D hydrophobic polar protein folding problem. BMC bioinformatics, 6, (1), 1.

Little Excursus: Simulated Annealing

- Simulated annealing presents an optimization technique that can:
- (a) process cost functions possessing quite arbitrary degrees of nonlinearities, discontinuities,
- and stochasticity;
- (b) process quite arbitrary boundary conditions and constraints imposed on these cost functions;
- (c) be implemented quite easily with the degree of coding quite minimal relative to other
- nonlinear optimization algorithms;
- (d) statistically guarantee finding an optimal solution

Ingber, L. 1993. Simulated annealing: Practice versus theory. Mathematical and computer modelling, 18, (11), 29-57.

4) Ant's and Collective Intelligence Human-in-the-loop

<http://functionlearning.com>

Demos of experiments for *The Human Kernel*

This page contains links to the experiments described in Section 4 of *The Human Kernel* [bibtex].

- **Part 1: Extrapolating from smooth functions.**

In the first experiment, described in Section 4.2 of the paper, participants were asked to extrapolate from several functions, where the true underlying relationships were drawn from a Gaussian process with a rational quadratic kernel. [Link]

- **Part 2: Extrapolating from smooth functions.**

In the second experiment, described in Section 4.3 of the paper, participants were asked to extrapolate from functions that are difficult or impossible for conventional Gaussian process methods to capture. [Link]

- **Part 3: Preference for smoothness/simplicity.**

In the third experiment, described in Section 4.4 of the paper, participants were asked to express their preferences over different kinds of explanations or underlying relationships, given a small number of data points. [Link]

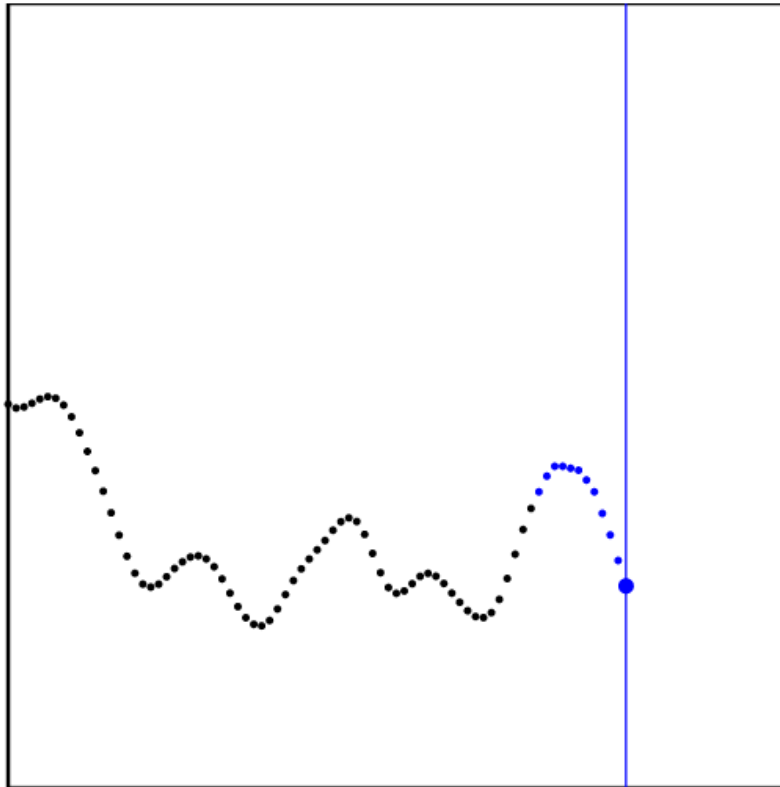
Wilson, A. G., Dann, C., Lucas, C. & Xing, E. P. The Human Kernel. In: Cortes, C., Lawrence, N. D., Lee, D. D., Sugiyama, M. & Garnett, R., eds. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, NIPS 2015, 2015 Montreal. 2836-2844.

Judgment 12 out of 33

This is the first function from the system. Please try to predict the new points as well as y

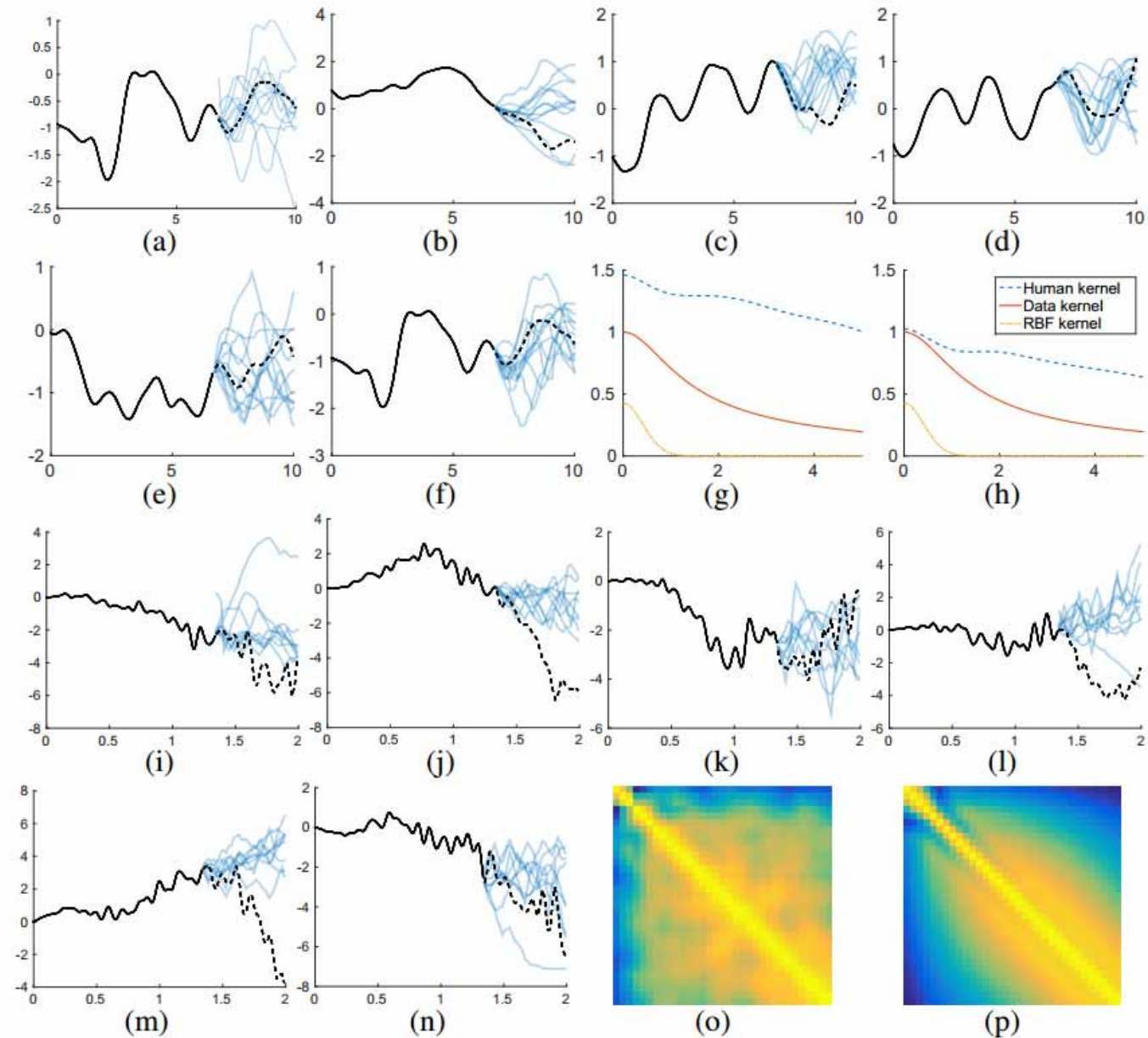
Please click along the blue line to say what you think the height of the point is for that lo

Once you have selected a position along the line, **hit the 's' key to submit the point.**



Wilson, A. G., Dann, C., Lucas, C. & Xing, E. P. The Human Kernel. In: Cortes, C., Lawrence, N. D., Lee, D. D., Sugiyama, M. & Garnett, R., eds. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, NIPS 2015, 2015 Montreal. 2836-2844.

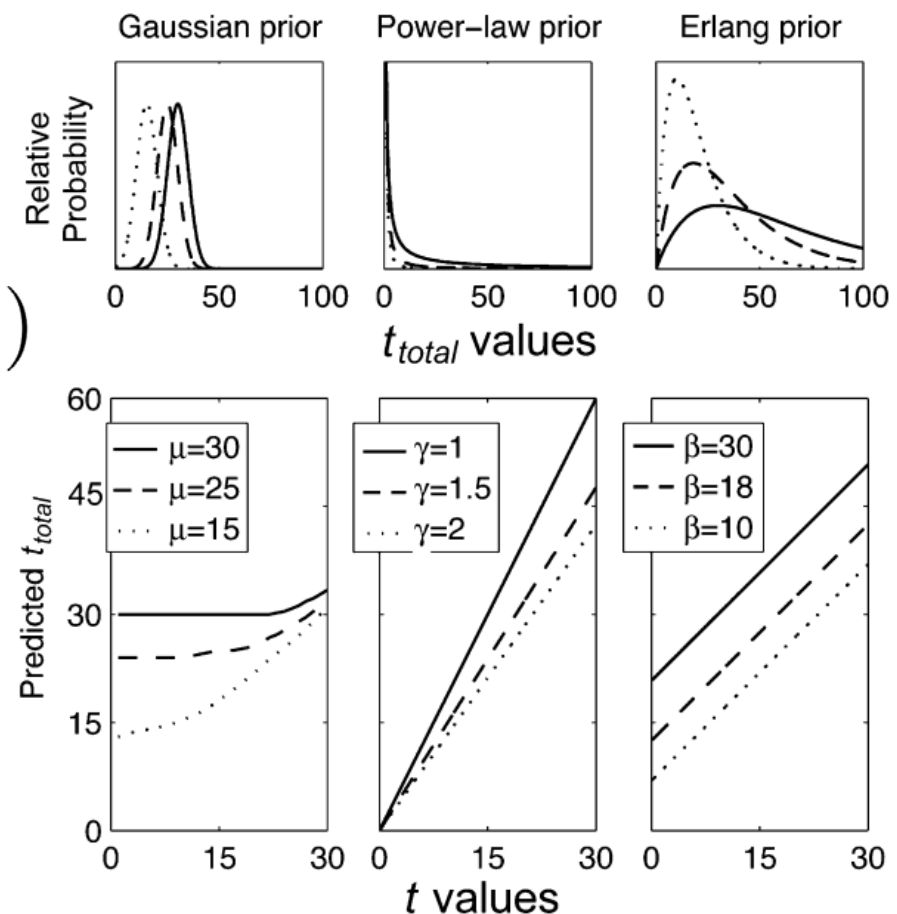
Wilson, A. G., Dann, C., Lucas, C. & Xing, E. P. The Human Kernel. In: Cortes, C., Lawrence, N. D., Lee, D. D., Sugiyama, M. & Garnett, R., eds. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, NIPS 2015, 2015 Montreal. 2836-2844.



Life spans: Insurance agencies employ actuaries to make predictions about people's life spans—the age at which they will die—based upon demographic information. If you were assessing an insurance case for an 18-year-old man, what would you predict for his life span?

It means:

$$p(t_{\text{total}}|t) \propto p(t|t_{\text{total}})p(t_{\text{total}})$$



Griffiths, T. L. & Tenenbaum, J. B. 2006.
Optimal predictions in everyday
cognition.
Psychological science, 17, (9), 767-773,
doi:10.1111/j.1467-9280.2006.01780.x.



Tenenbaum, J. B., Kemp, C., Griffiths, T. L. & Goodman, N. D. 2011. How to grow a mind: Statistics, structure, and abstraction. *Science*, 331, (6022), 1279-1285, doi:10.1126/science.1192788.



Figure 2. Pharaoh's ants, *Monomorium pharaonis*, form branching networks of pheromone trails.

Here the network has been formed on a smoked glass surface to aid visualisation. (Image courtesy of Duncan Jackson.)

Sumpter, D. J. T. & Beekman, M. 2003. From nonlinearity to optimality: pheromone trail foraging by ants. *Animal Behaviour*, 66, (2), 273-280, doi:10.1006/anbe.2003.2224.

When is the human *) better?

*) human intelligence/natural intelligence/human mind/human brain/human learning

- **Natural Language Translation/Curation**
Machine cannot understand the context of sentences [3]
- **Unstructured problem solving**
Without a pre-set of rules, a machine has trouble solving the problem, because it lacks the creativity required for it [1]
- **NP-hard Problems**
Processing times are exponential and makes it almost impossible to use machines for it, so human still stays better [4]

When is the computer **) better?

**) Computational intelligence, Artificial Intelligence/
Machine Learning algorithms

- **High-dimensional data processing**
Humans are very good at dimensions less or equal than 3, but computers can process data in arbitrarily high dimensions
- **Rule-Based environments**
Difficulties for humans in rule-based environments often come from not recognizing the correct goal in order to select the correct procedure or set of rules [2]
- **Image optimization**
Machine can look at each pixel and apply changes without human personal biases, and with more speed [1]

[1] <https://www.instartlogic.com/blog/man-vs-machine-learning-based-optimizations>

[2] Cummings, Mary Missy. "Man versus machine or man+ machine?." *Intelligent Systems, IEEE* 29.5 (2014): 62-69.

[3] Pizlo, Zygmunt, Anupam Joshi, and Scott M. Graham. "Problem Solving in Human Beings and Computers (formerly: Heuristic Problem Solving)." (1994).

[4] Griffiths, Thomas L. "Connecting human and machine learning via probabilistic models of cognition." *INTERSPEECH*. 2009.

Human learning

Categorization

Causal learning

Function learning

Representations

Language

Experiment design

Machine learning

Density estimation

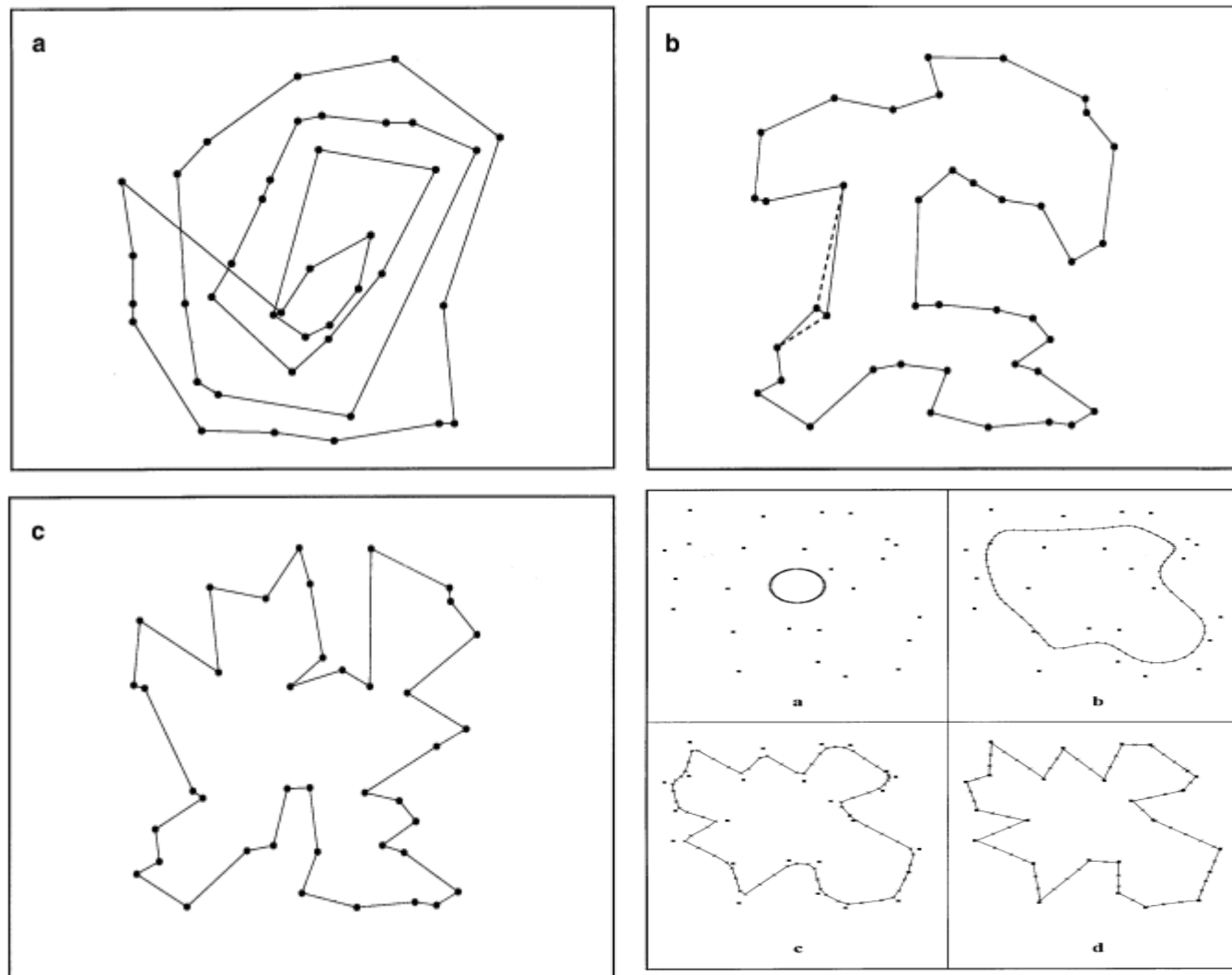
Graphical models

Regression

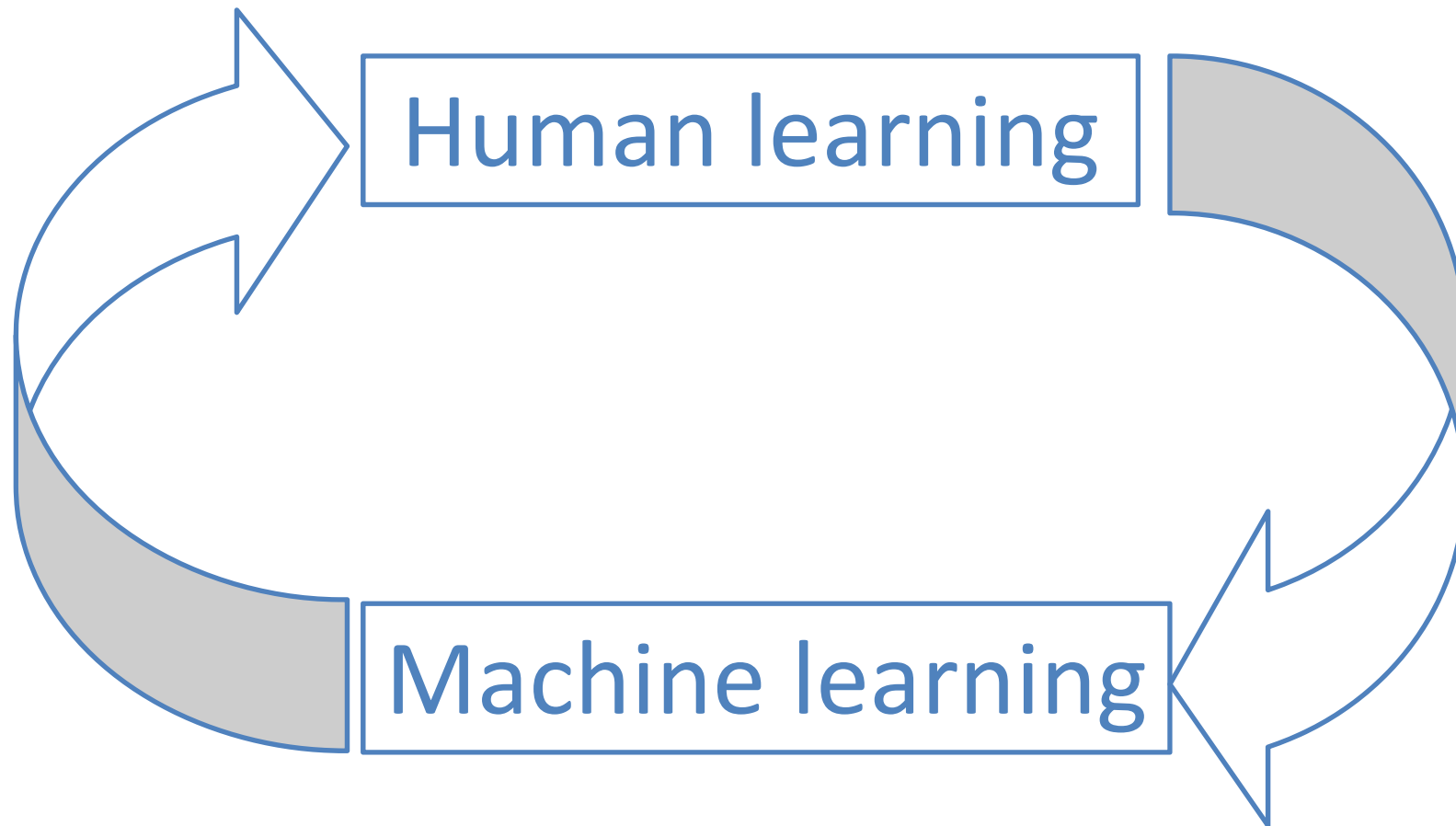
Nonparametric Bayes

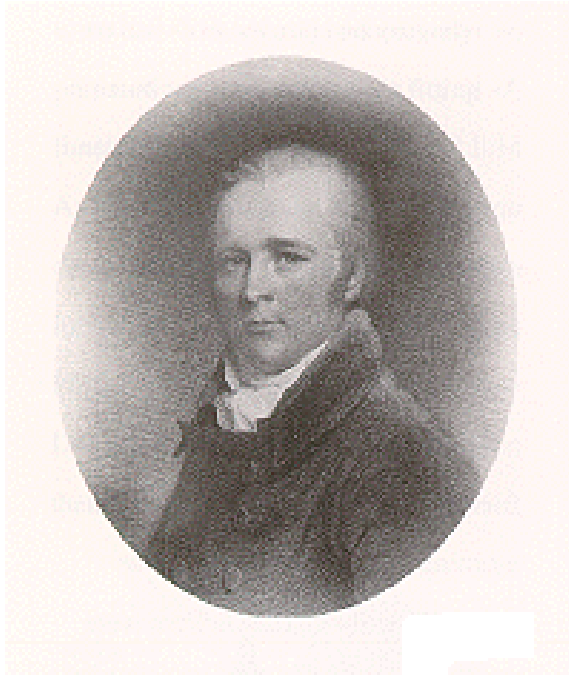
Probabilistic grammars

Inference algorithms



Vickers, D., Butavicius, M., Lee, M. & Medvedev, A. 2001. Human performance on visually presented traveling salesman problems. *Psychological Research*, 65, (1), 34-45, doi:10.1007/s004260000031.





“The contagion spread rapidly and before its progress could be arrested, sixteen persons were affected of which two died. Of these sixteen, eight were under my care. On this occasion I used for the first time the affusion of cold water in the manner described by Dr. Wright. It was first tried in two cases ... [then] employed in five other cases. It was repeated daily, and of these seven patients, the whole recovered.”

Currie (1798)

Medical Reports on, the Effects of Water, Cold and Warm, as a Remedy in Fevers and Febrile Diseases

- Drilling of circuit board
- Warehouse supply chain optimization
- Hospital Organization optimization
- Route planner
- DNA sequencing, Protein, etc.



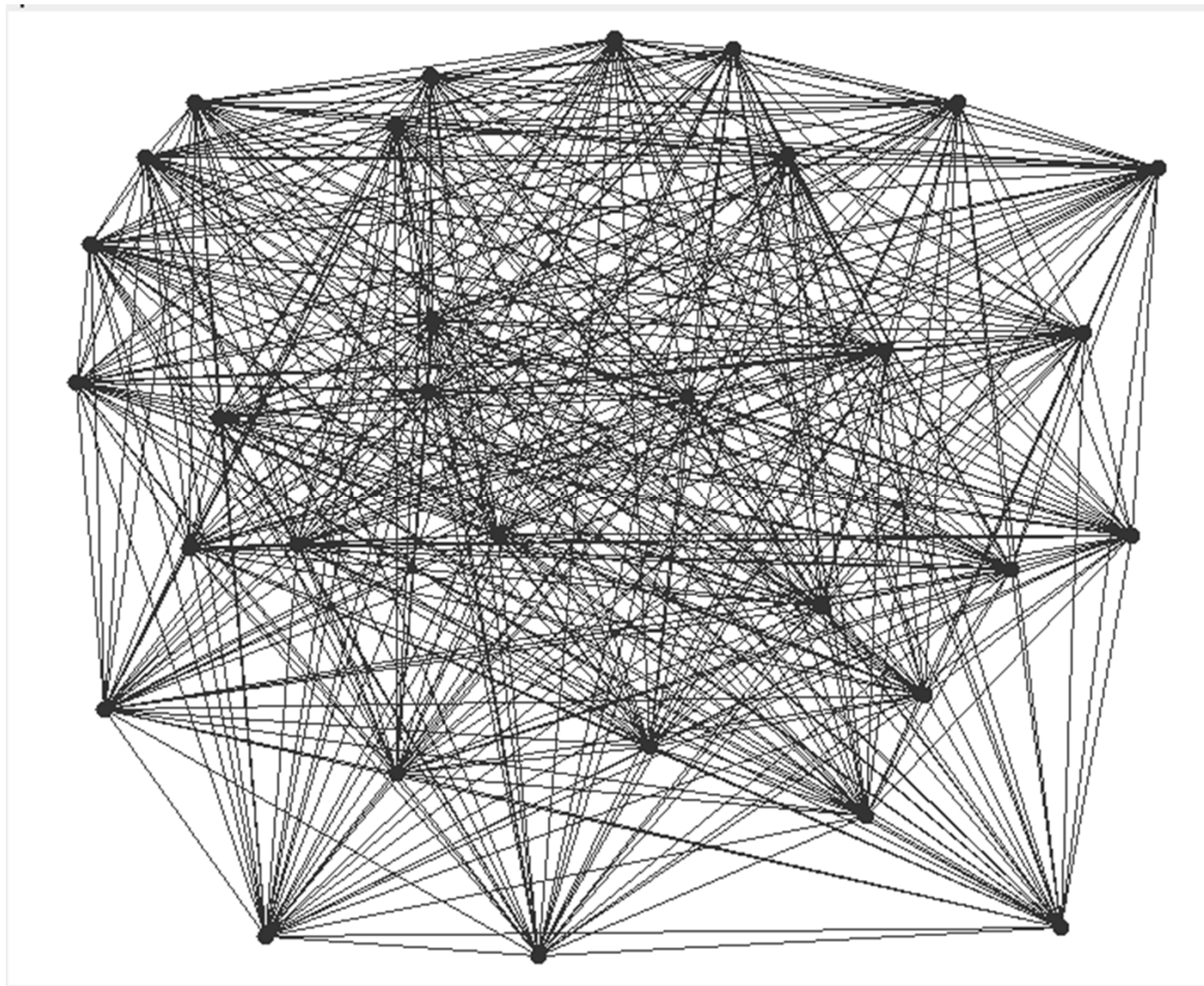
Dorigo, Marco, and Thomas Stützle. "Ant colony optimization: overview and recent advances." *Techreport, IRIDIA, Universite Libre de Bruxelles* (2009).

- Nature inspired Algorithm
- Swarm intelligence
- Artificial Ants
- Pheromone trail
- **Decision based on pheromones**



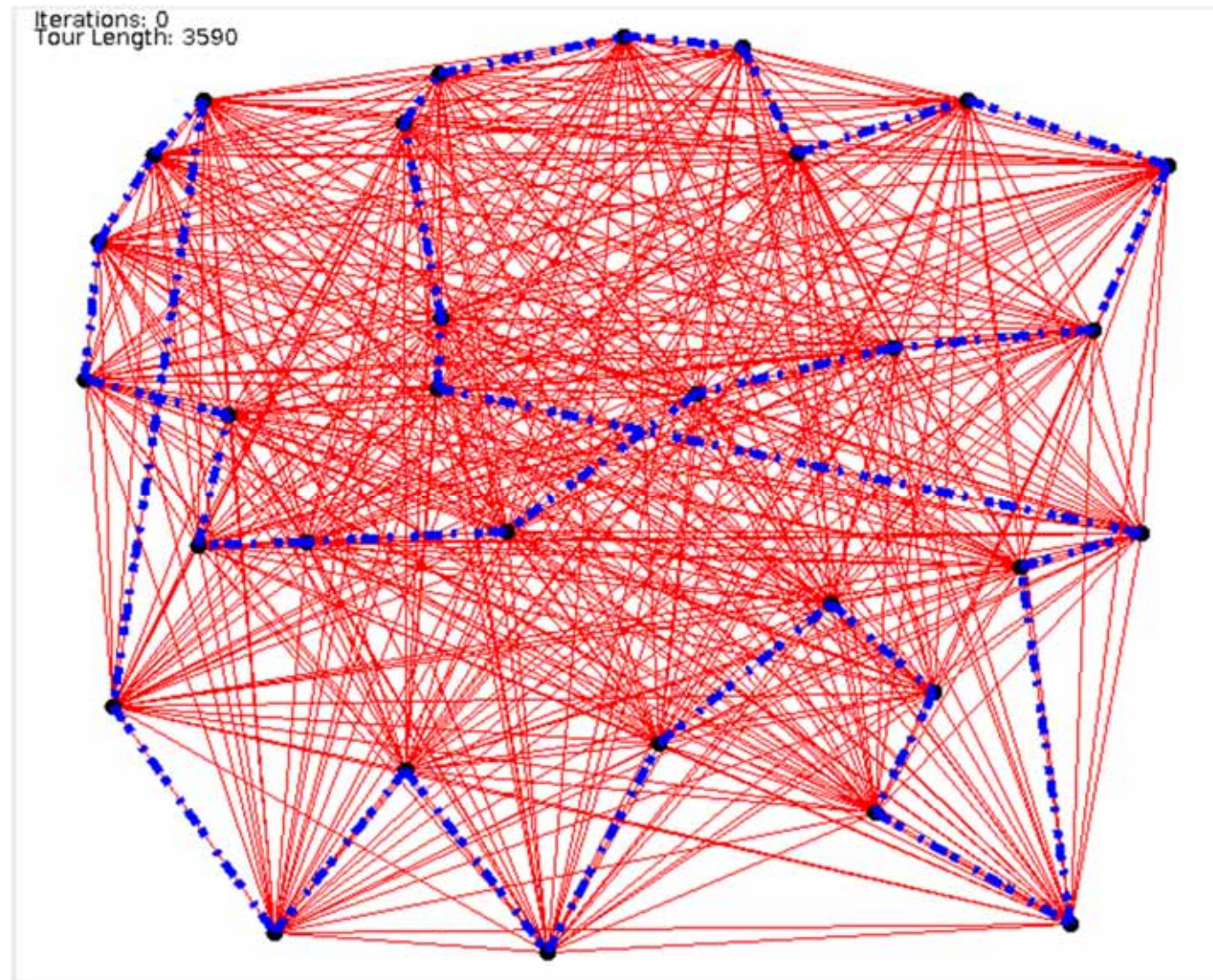
<http://www.sciencemag.org/news/2015/12/bipolar-drug-turns-foraging-ants-scouts>

Dorigo, Marco, Mauro Birattari, and Thomas Stützle. "Ant colony optimization." *Computational Intelligence Magazine, IEEE* 1.4 (2006): 28-39.

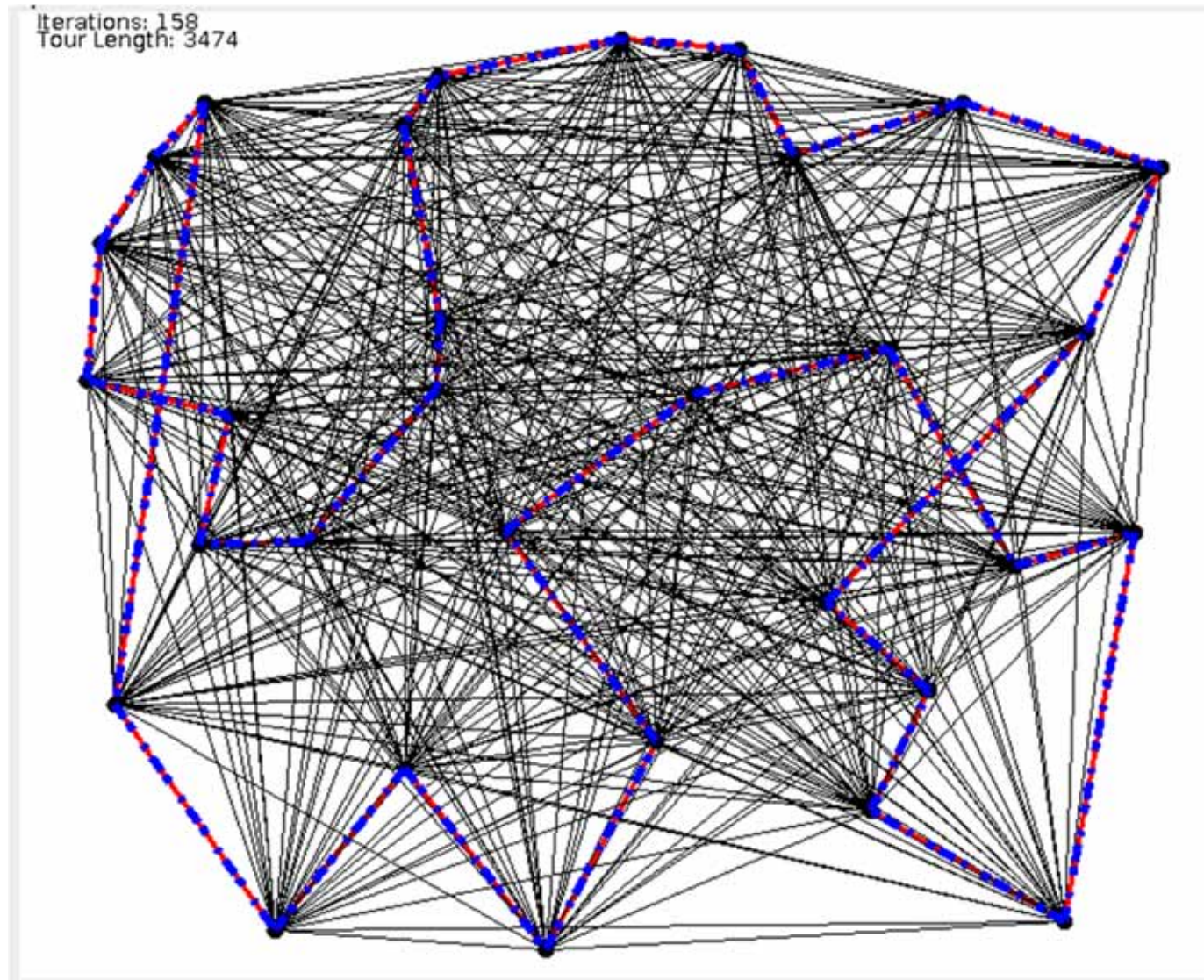


Source-Code: https://github.com/bogdan-ivanov/ants_aco

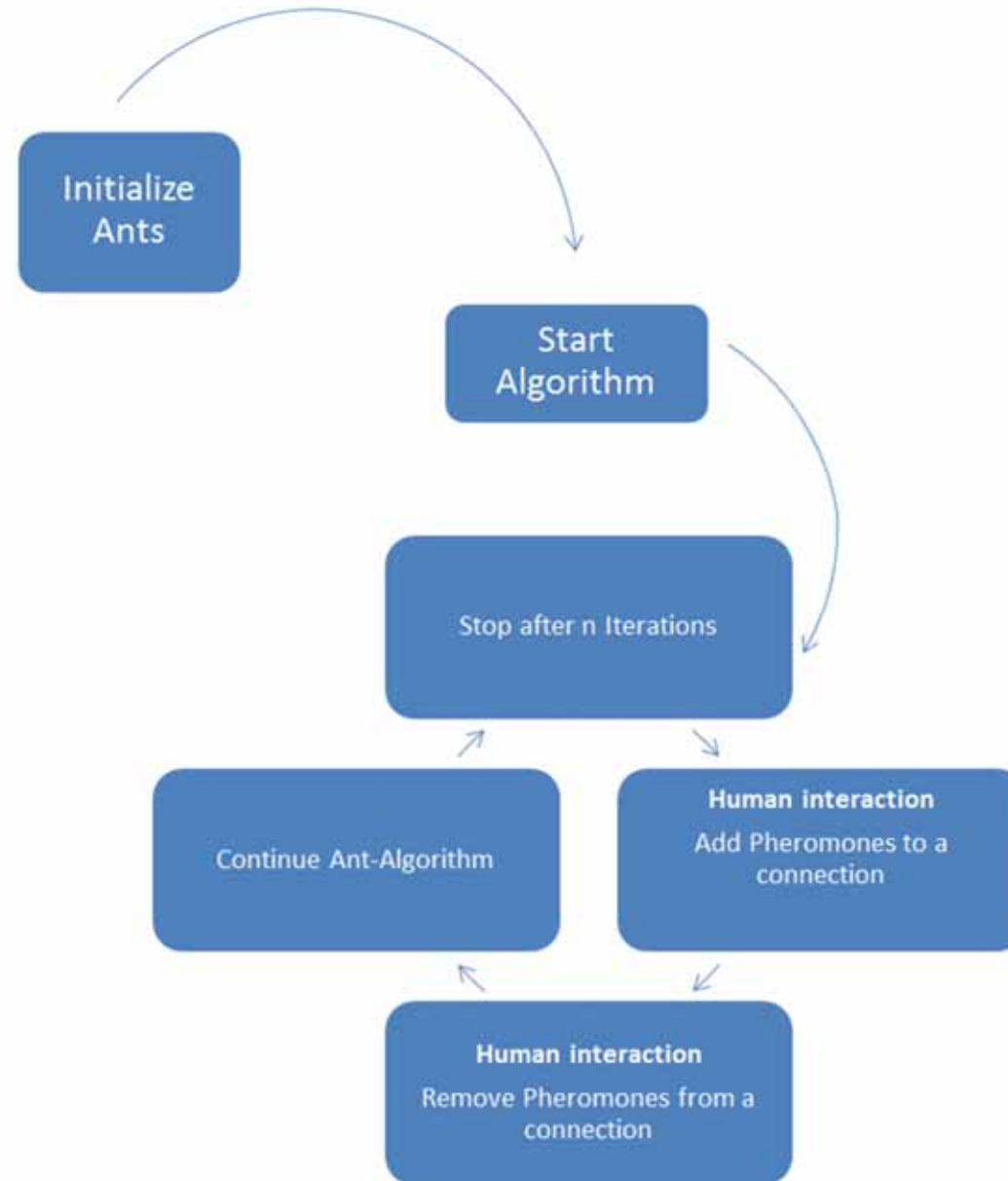
Initialisation:



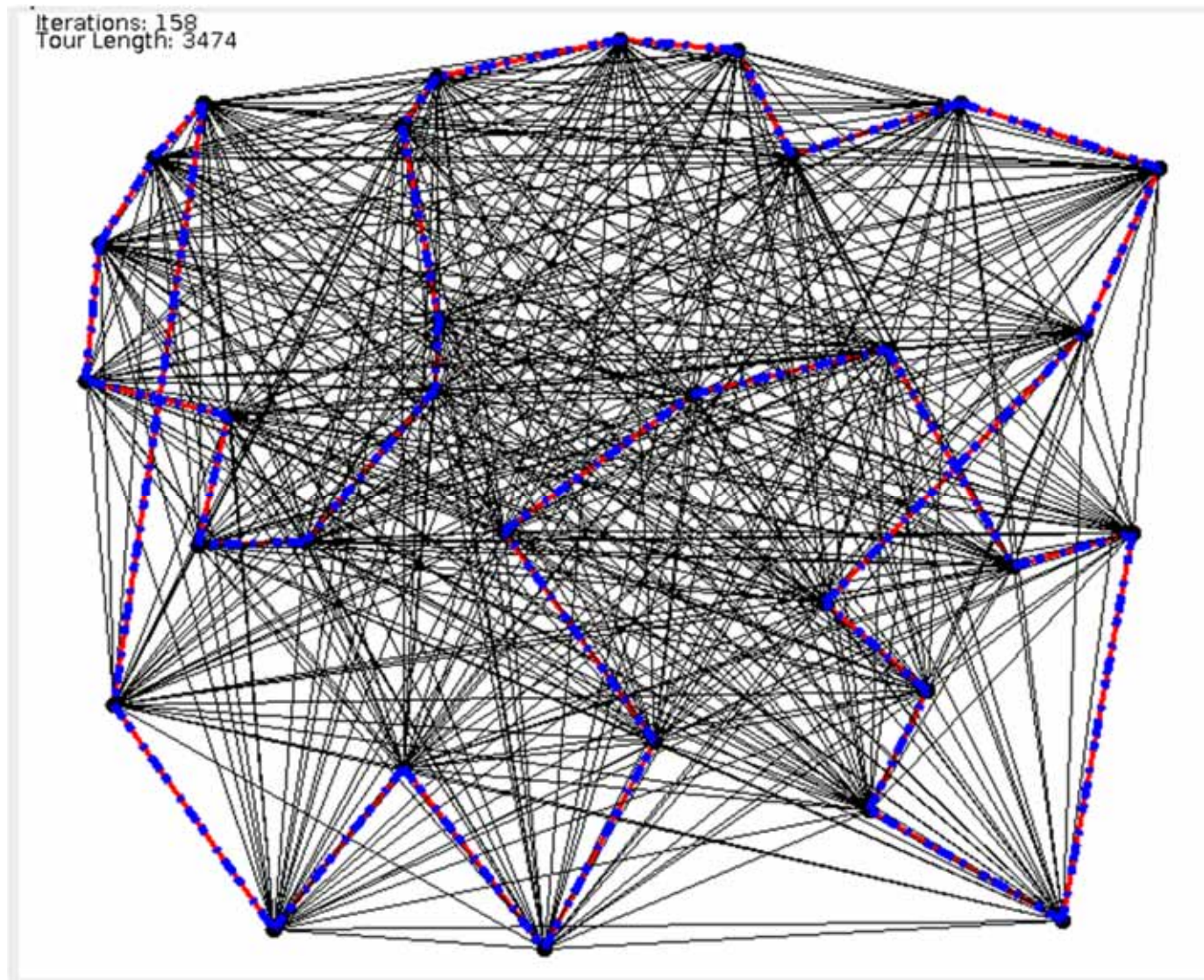
Result of Ant-Algorithm



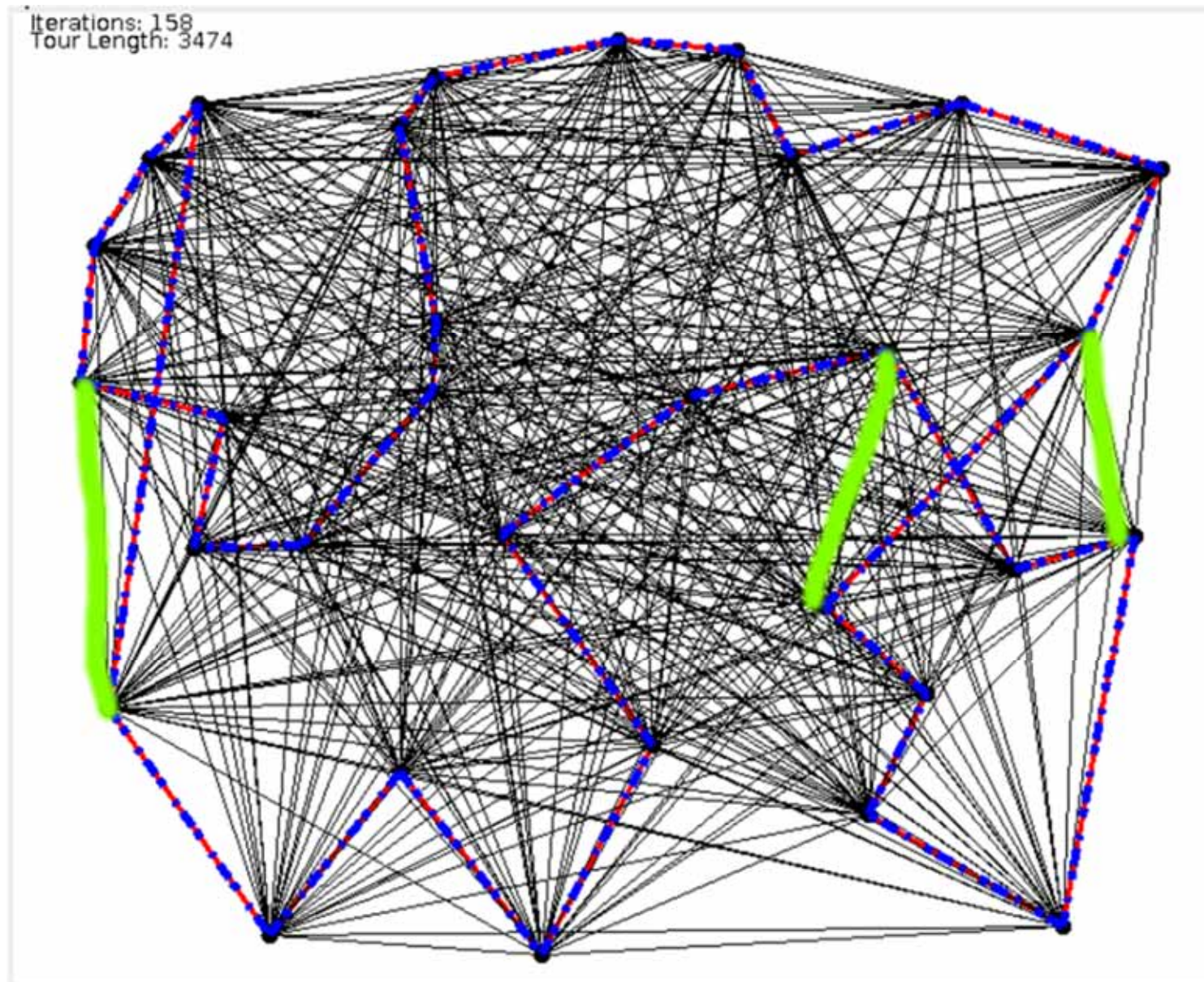
- What are the problems with the Ant-Algorithm?
 - Wrong Initialisation
- What is the benefit of the interaction? How to measure the benefit?
 - Reduce of length
- When is an interaction with the Human possible?
 - Change the ant's behavior



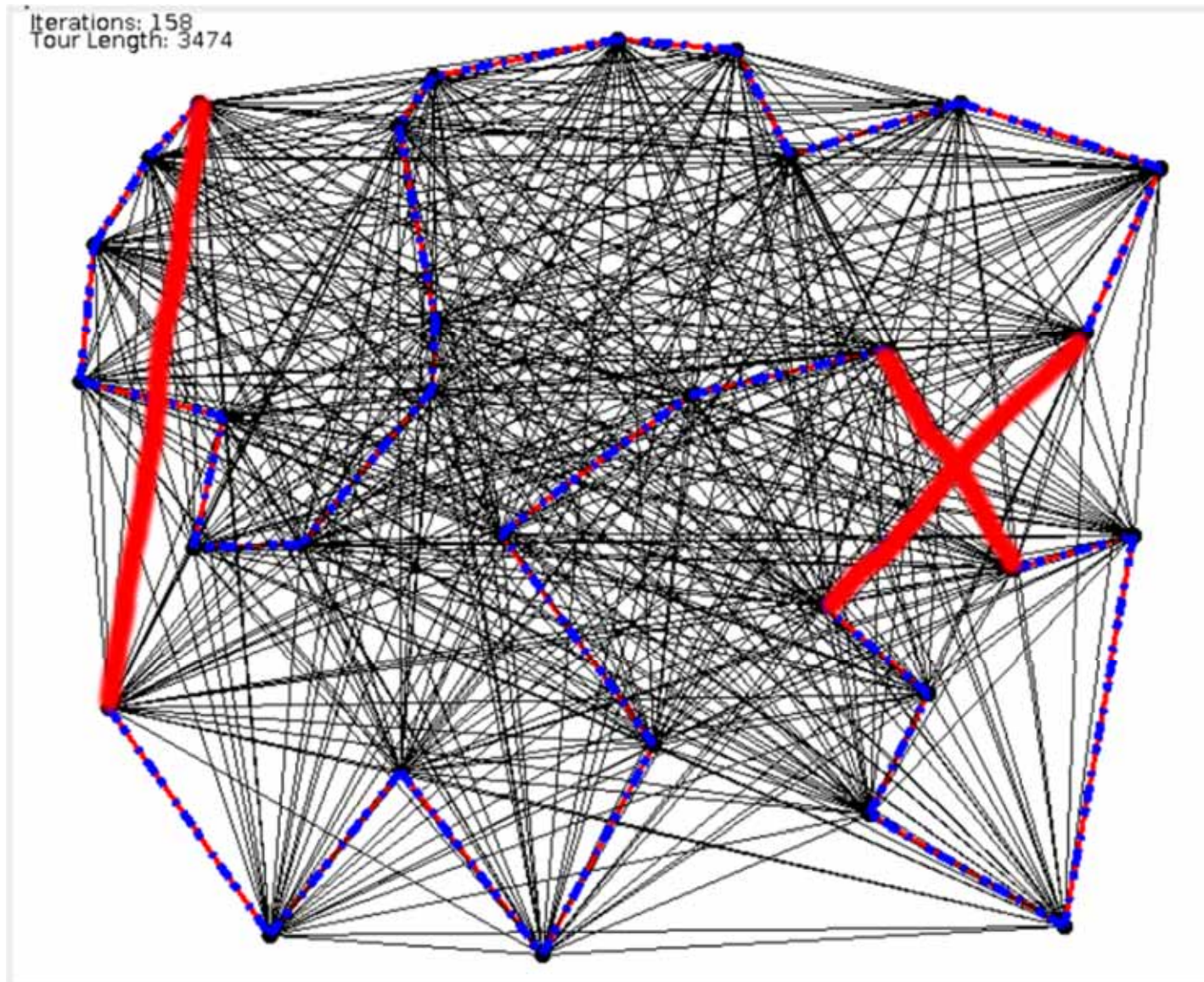
Bring in the Human



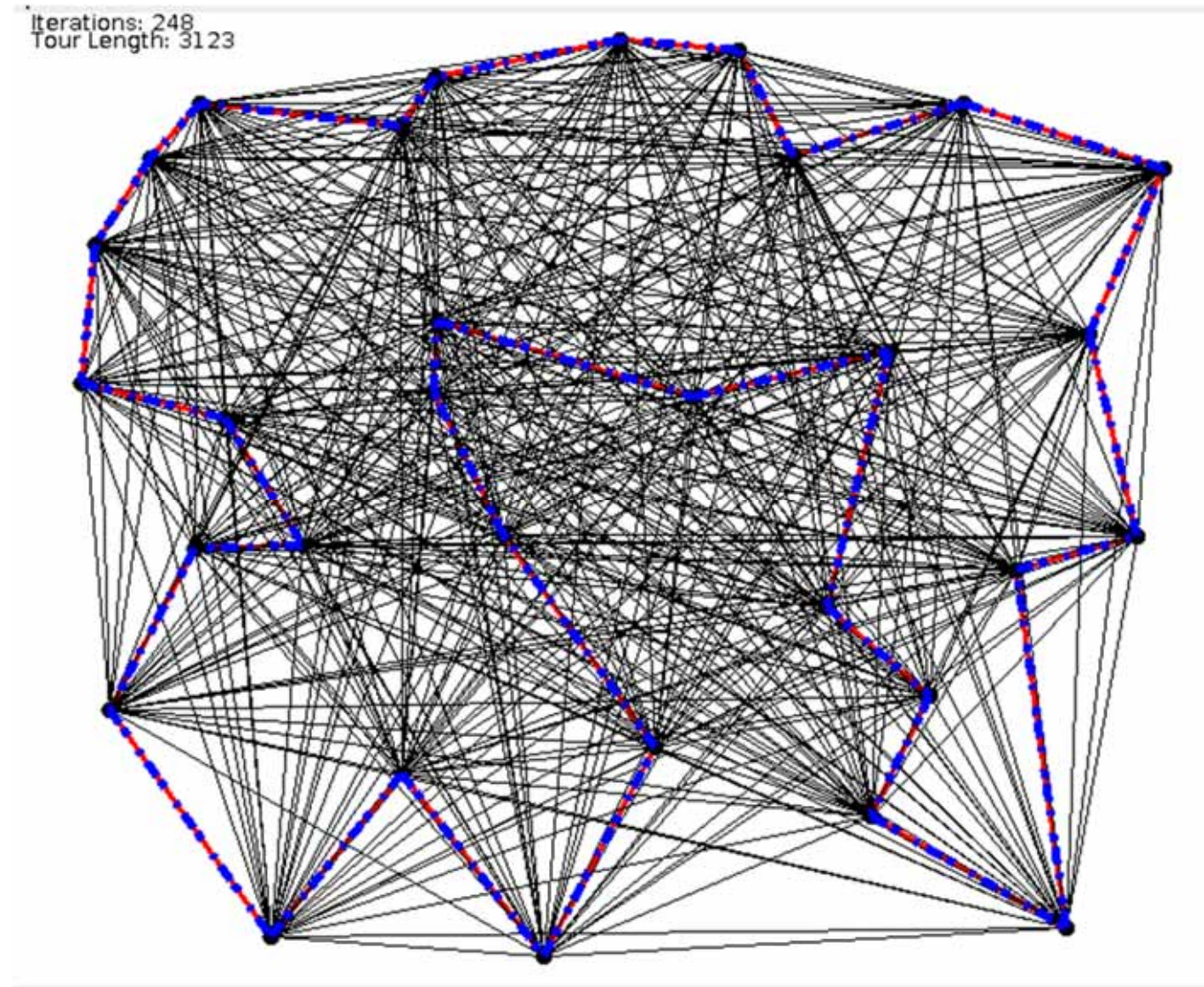
Add Pheromones



Remove Pheromones



Result:

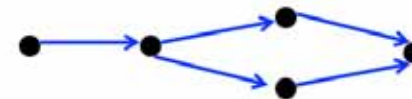


5) Multi-Agent (Hybrid*) Systems

*) not in the sense as we use it in “interactive ML”, i.e.

The classical meaning of “hybrid” is the attempt to combine classical symbolic AI approaches (from the 1950ies) with newer approaches as e.g. the subsumption architecture (from the 1990ies)

Discrete System (FSM)



Continuous System



Hybrid System

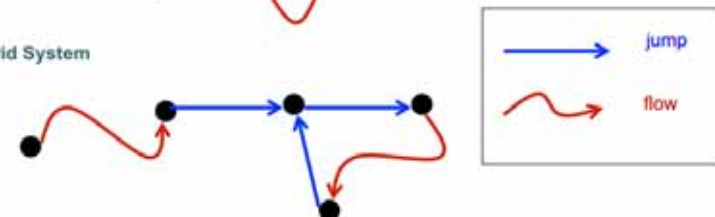


Image credit to Andreas Podelski, University of Freiburg



Michael Wooldridge

University of Oxford

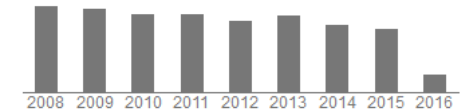
multi-agent systems, multiagent systems, knowledge representation, artificial intelligence, computer science

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Citations	52571	16571
h-index	81	46
i10-index	260	170



Title 1-20

Cited by

Year

Intelligent agents: Theory and practice

M Wooldridge, NR Jennings
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9433

1995

An introduction to multiagent systems

M Wooldridge
John Wiley & Sons

8083

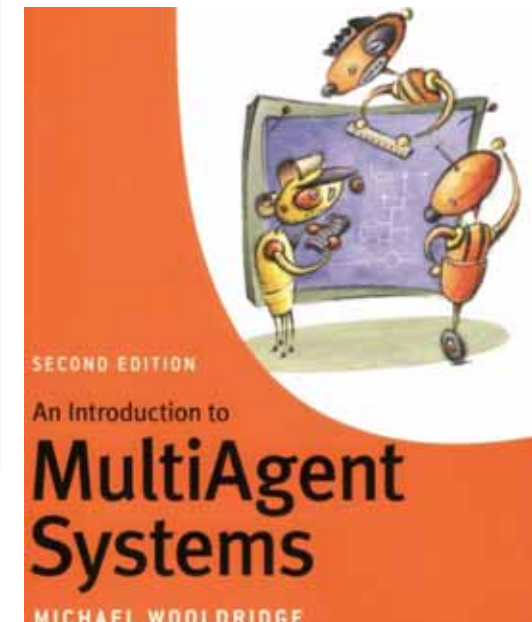
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A roadmap of agent research and development

NR Jennings, K Sycara, M Wooldridge
Autonomous agents and multi-agent systems 1 (1), 7-38

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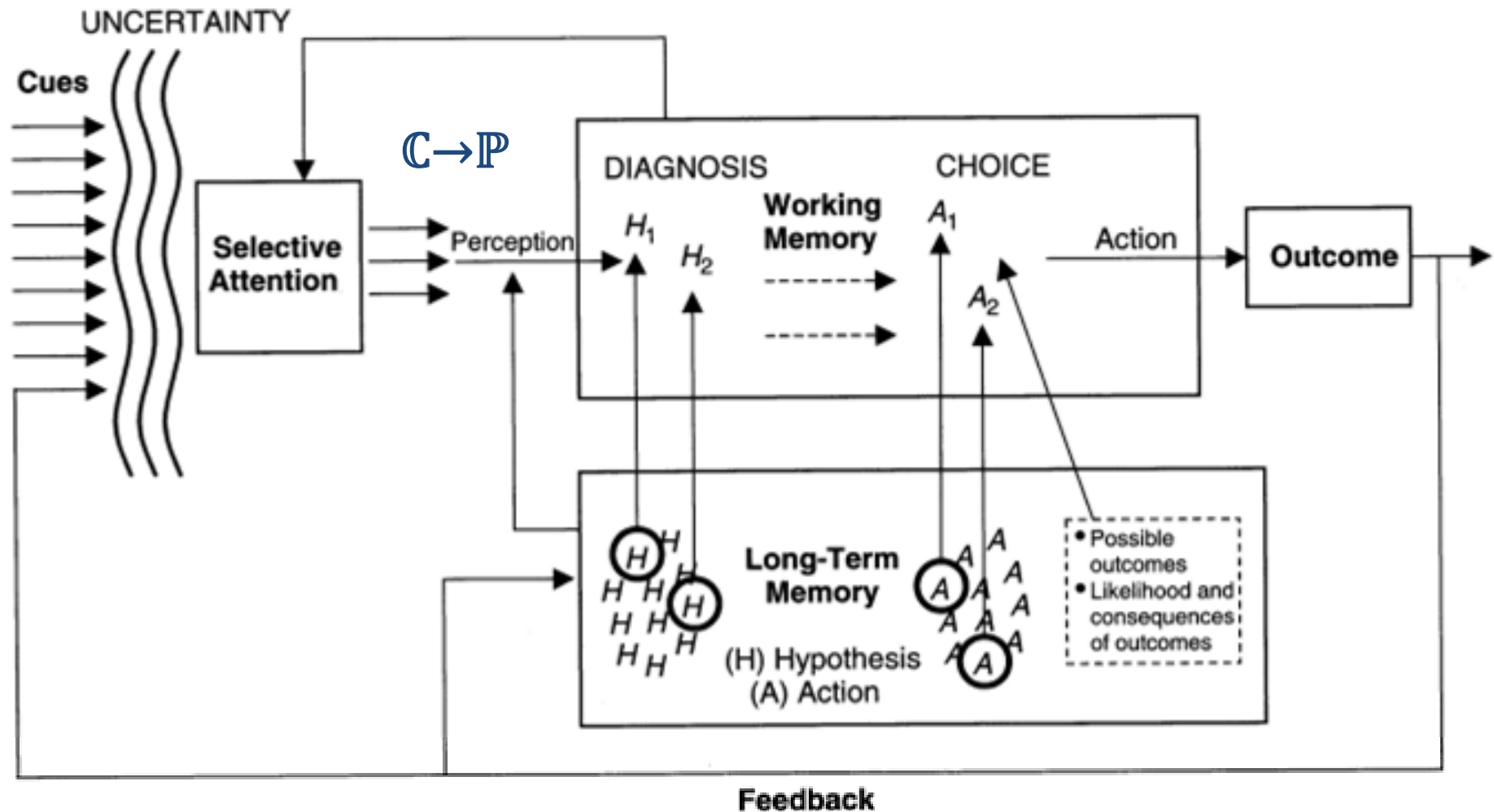
<http://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/people/michael.wooldridge/pubs/imas/IMAS2e.html>

<http://www.cs.ox.ac.uk/people/michael.wooldridge/pubs/imas/videos/part1/>

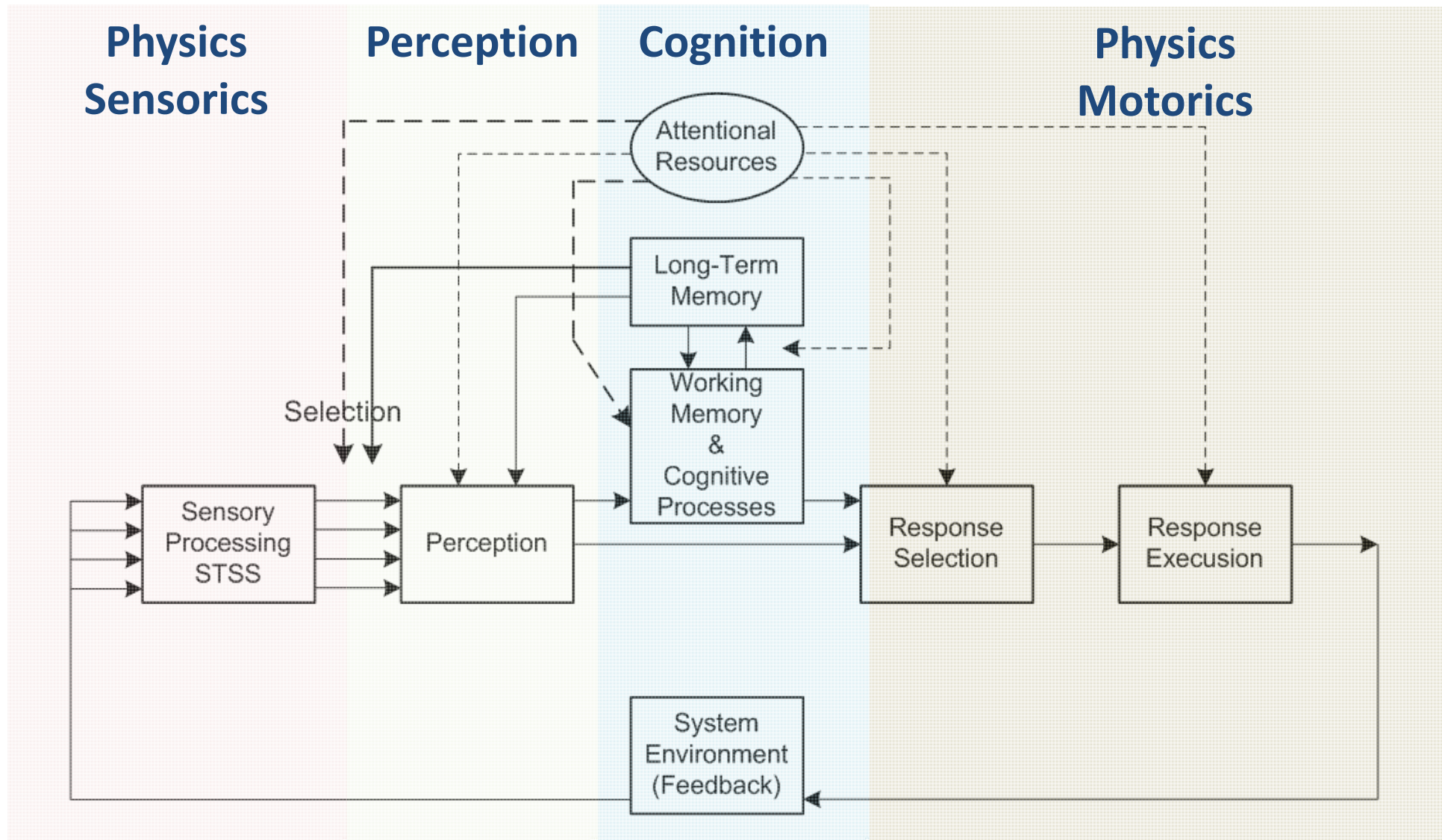


<http://micro.seas.harvard.edu/research.html>

- Connection → computing as interaction of things
- Ubiquity → embedded computing at low cost
- Delegation → fully autonomous vehicles
- Intelligence → human problem solving
- Human-oriented abstractions → human learning

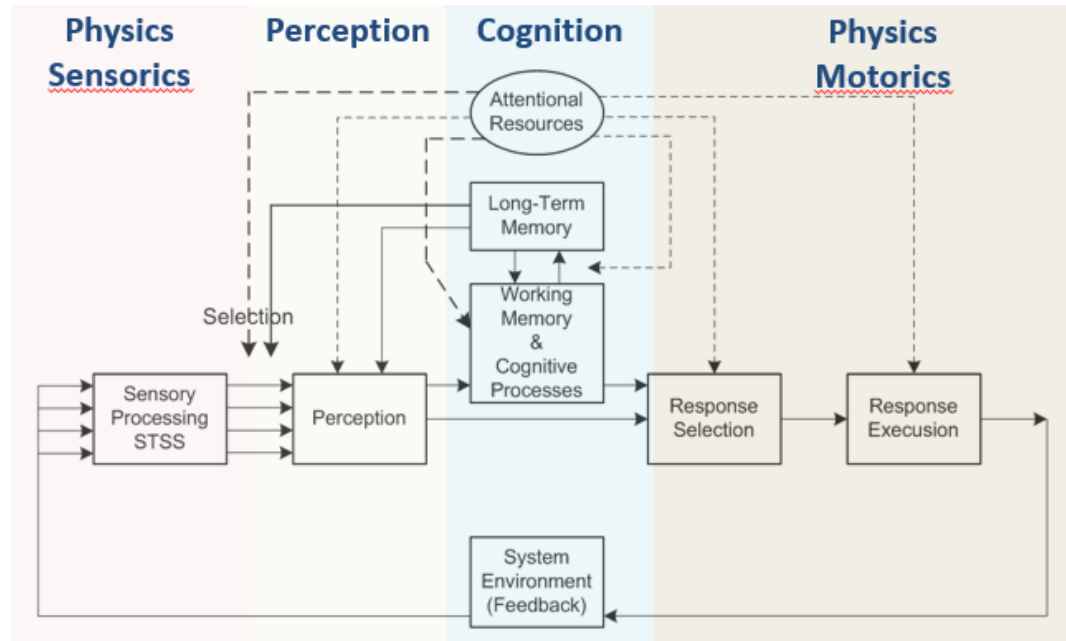


Wickens, C. D. (1984) *Engineering psychology and human performance*. Columbus: Merrill.



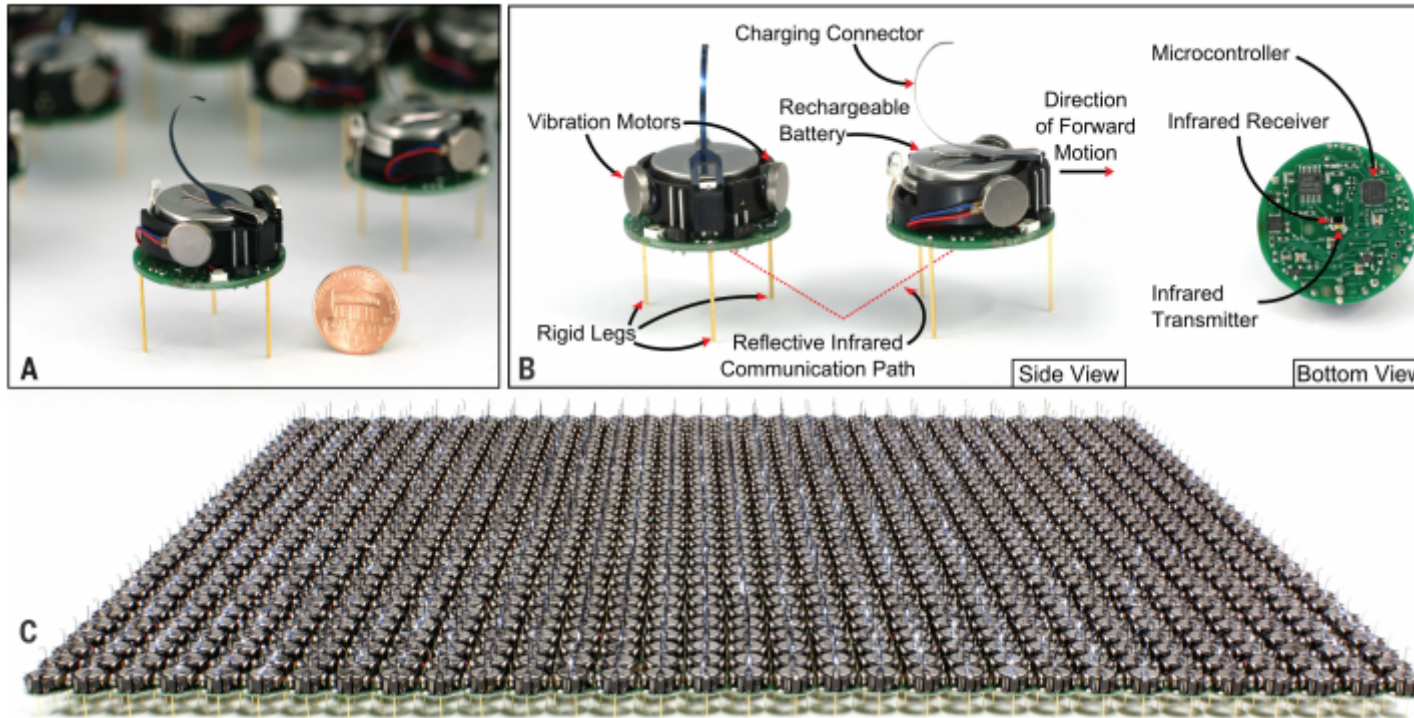
Wickens, C., Lee, J., Liu, Y. & Gordon-Becker, S. (2004) *Introduction to Human Factors Engineering: Second Edition*. Upper Saddle River (NJ), Prentice-Hall.

Perception > Decision > Action



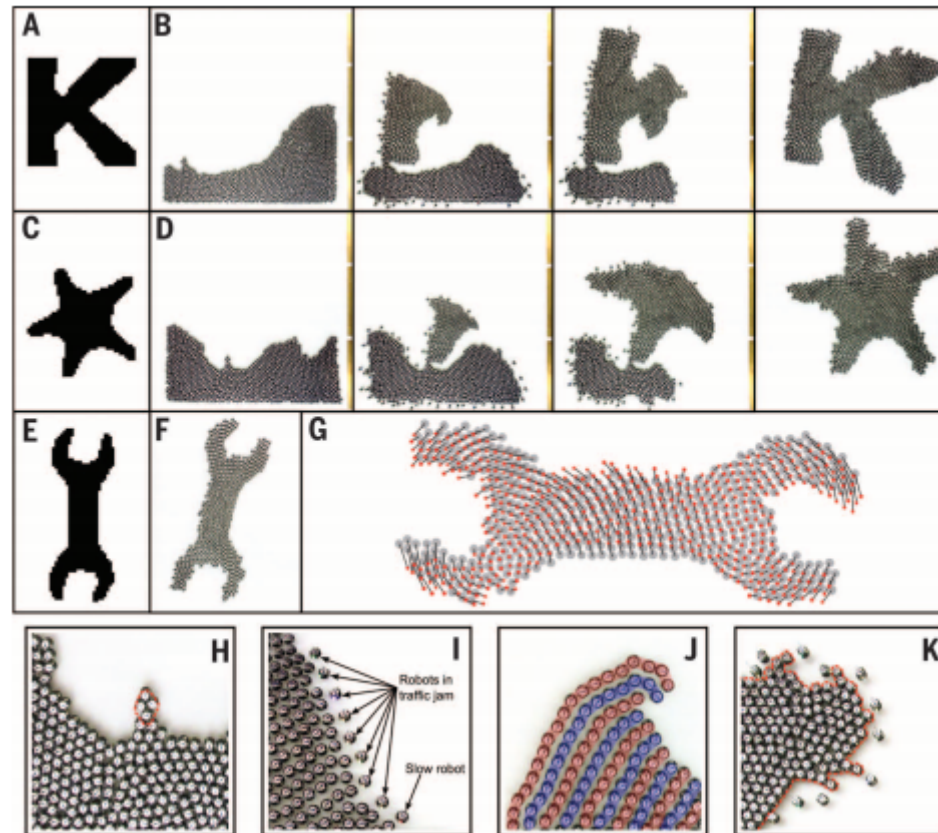
- Agent:= computer system which is able to perform autonomous actions in a certain environment to meet delegated goals
 - The agent has to decide WHAT action to perform
 - The agent has to decide WHEN to perform it

Social ability in agents is interacting with other agents via cooperation, coordination, negotiation

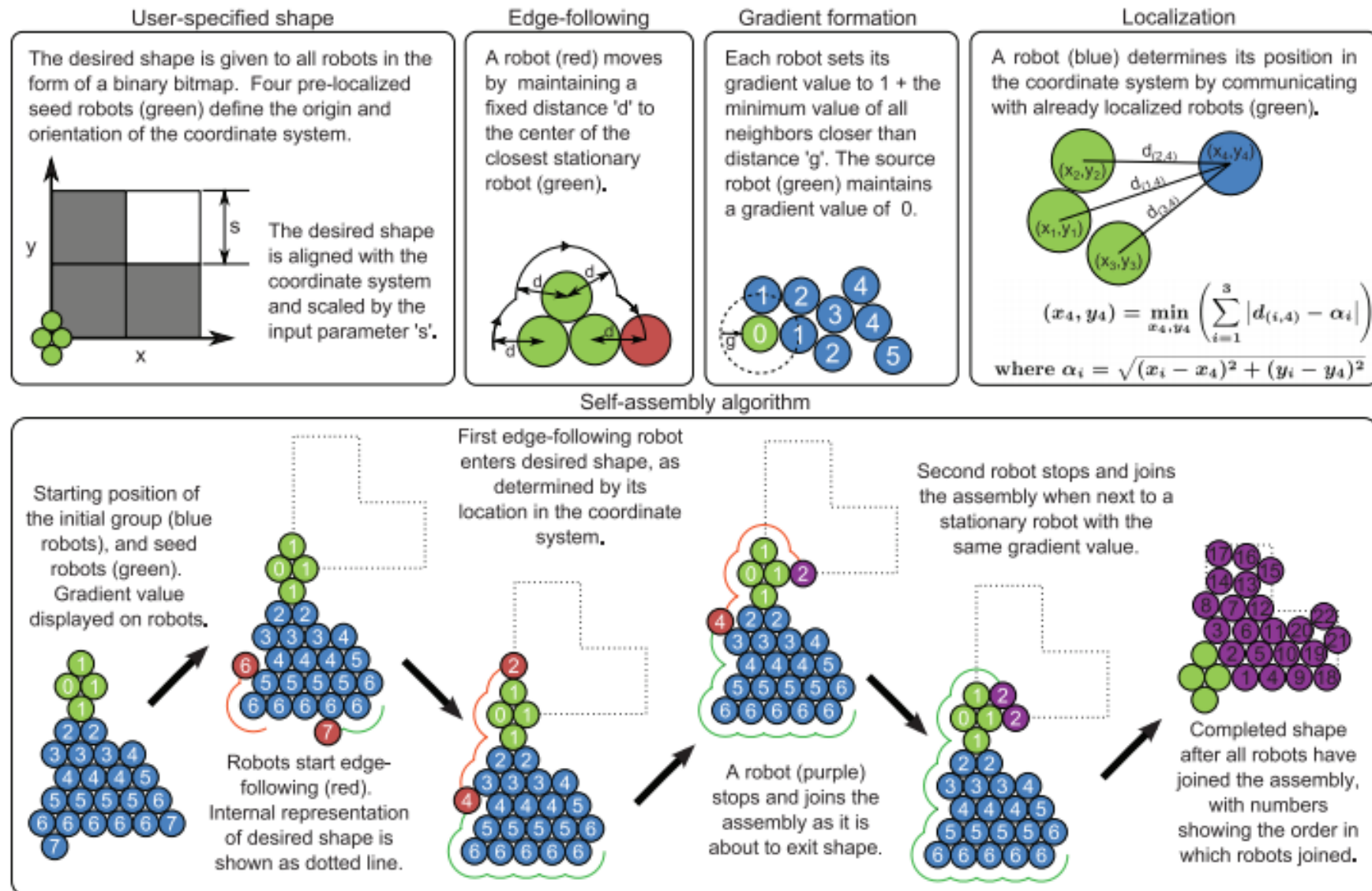


Rubenstein, M., Cornejo, A. & Nagpal, R. 2014. Programmable self-assembly in a thousand-robot swarm. *Science*, 345, (6198), 795-799, doi:10.1126/science.1254295

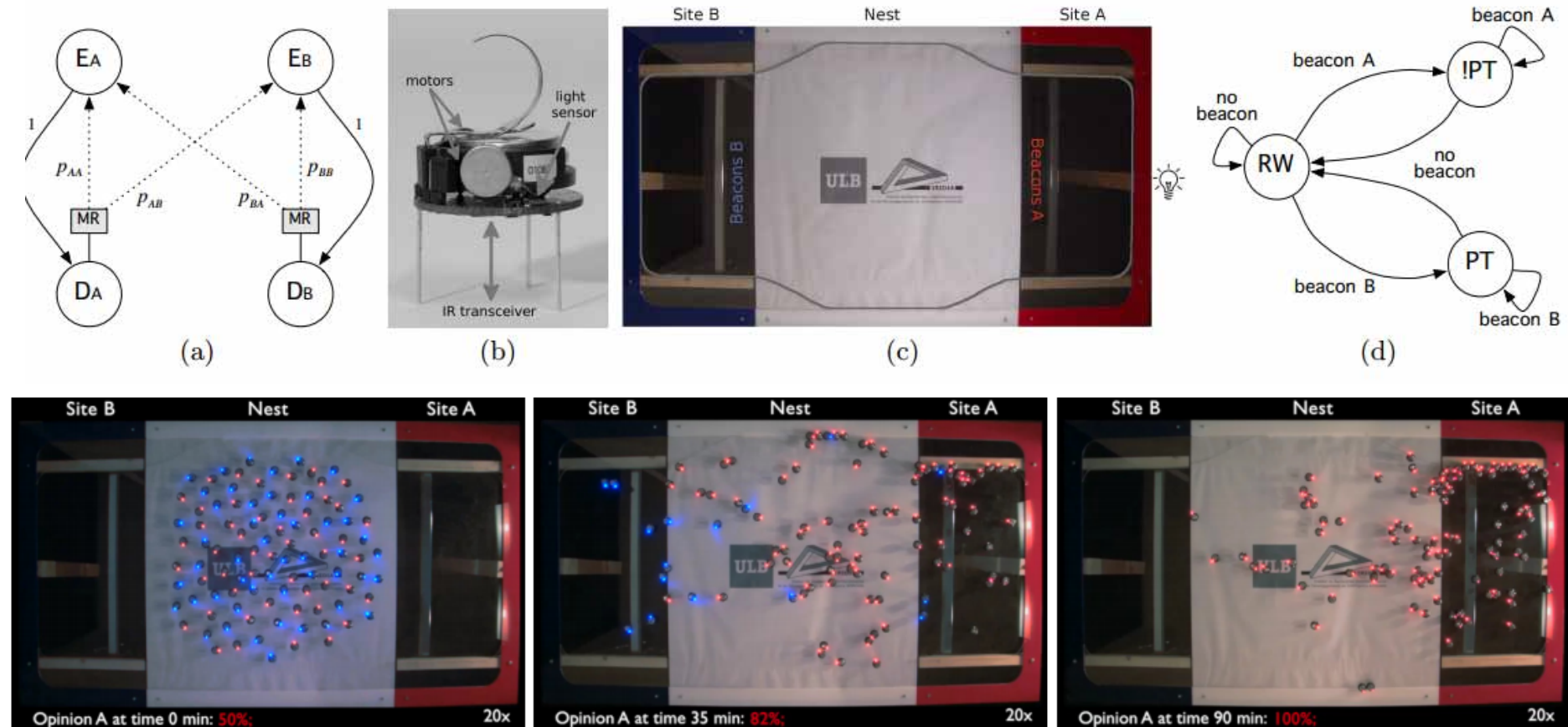
Social ability in agents is interacting with other agents via cooperation, coordination, negotiation



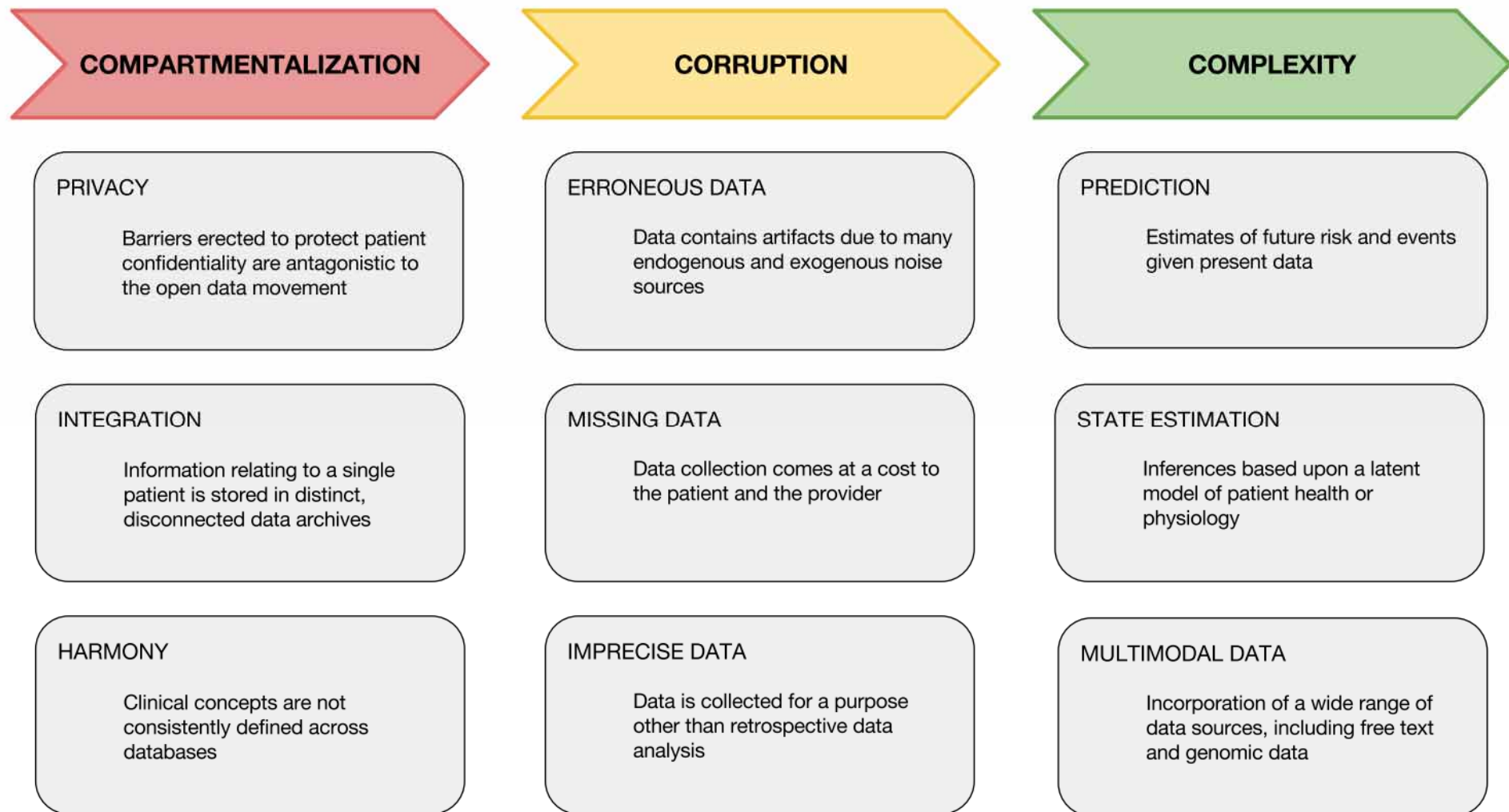
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Rubenstein, M., Cornejo, A. & Nagpal, R. 2014. Programmable self-assembly in a thousand-robot swarm. Science, 345, (6198), 795-799, doi:10.1126/science.1254295



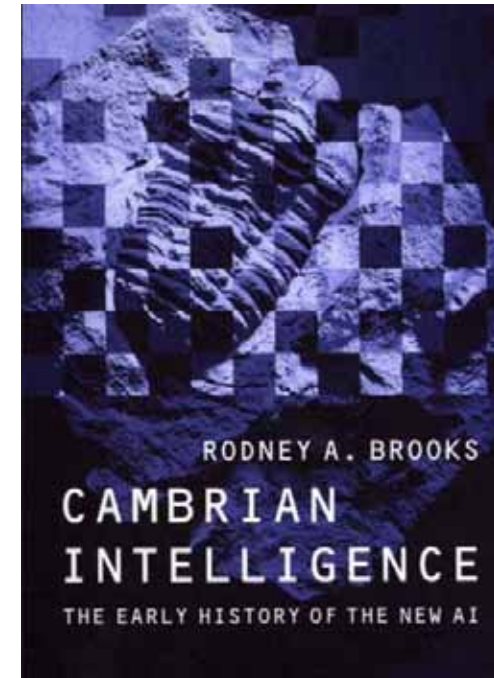
Valentini, G., Hamann, H. & Dorigo, M. Efficient decision-making in a self-organizing robot swarm: On the speed versus accuracy trade-off. Proceedings of the 2015 International Conference on Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems, 2015. International Foundation for Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems, 1305-1314.



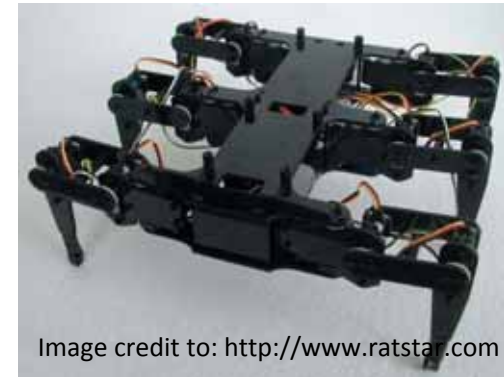
Johnson, A. E., Ghassemi, M. M., Nemati, S., Niehaus, K. E., Clifton, D. A. & Clifford, G. D. 2016. Machine learning and decision support in critical care. Proceedings of the IEEE, 104, (2), 444-466, doi:10.1109/JPROC.2015.2501978.

- **Agent design:** How do we build agents that are capable of independent, autonomous action in order to successfully carry out the tasks that we delegate to them?
- **Society Design:** How do we build agents that are capable of interacting (cooperating, coordinating, negotiating) with other agents – and humans - in order to successfully carry out the tasks that we delegate to them, particularly when the other agents cannot be assumed to share the same interests/goals?
- **Agents as a paradigm** for software engineering: Software engineers have derived a progressively better understanding of the characteristics of complexity in software. It is now widely recognised that interaction is probably the most important single characteristic of complex software
- **Agents as a tool** for understanding human societies: Multiagent systems provide a novel new tool for simulating societies, which may help shed some light on various kinds of social processes.
- **Agents are the achievable bit of the AI project:** The aim of Artificial Intelligence as a field is to produce general human-level intelligence. This requires a very high level of performance in lots of areas: Vision, Natural language understanding/generation, Reasoning
- Building an agent that can perform well on a narrowly defined task in a specific environment is much easier (though not easy)

- 1. Intelligent behaviour can be generated without explicit representations of the kind that symbolic AI proposes.
- 2. Intelligent behaviour can be generated without explicit abstract reasoning of the kind that symbolic AI proposes.
- 3. Intelligence is an emergent property of certain complex systems.
- 1. Situatedness and embodiment: ‘Real’ intelligence is situated in the world, not in disembodied systems such as theorem provers or expert systems.
- 2. Intelligence and emergence: ‘Intelligent’ behaviour arises as a result of an agent’s interaction with its environment. Also, intelligence is ‘in the eye of the beholder’; it is not an innate, isolated property.



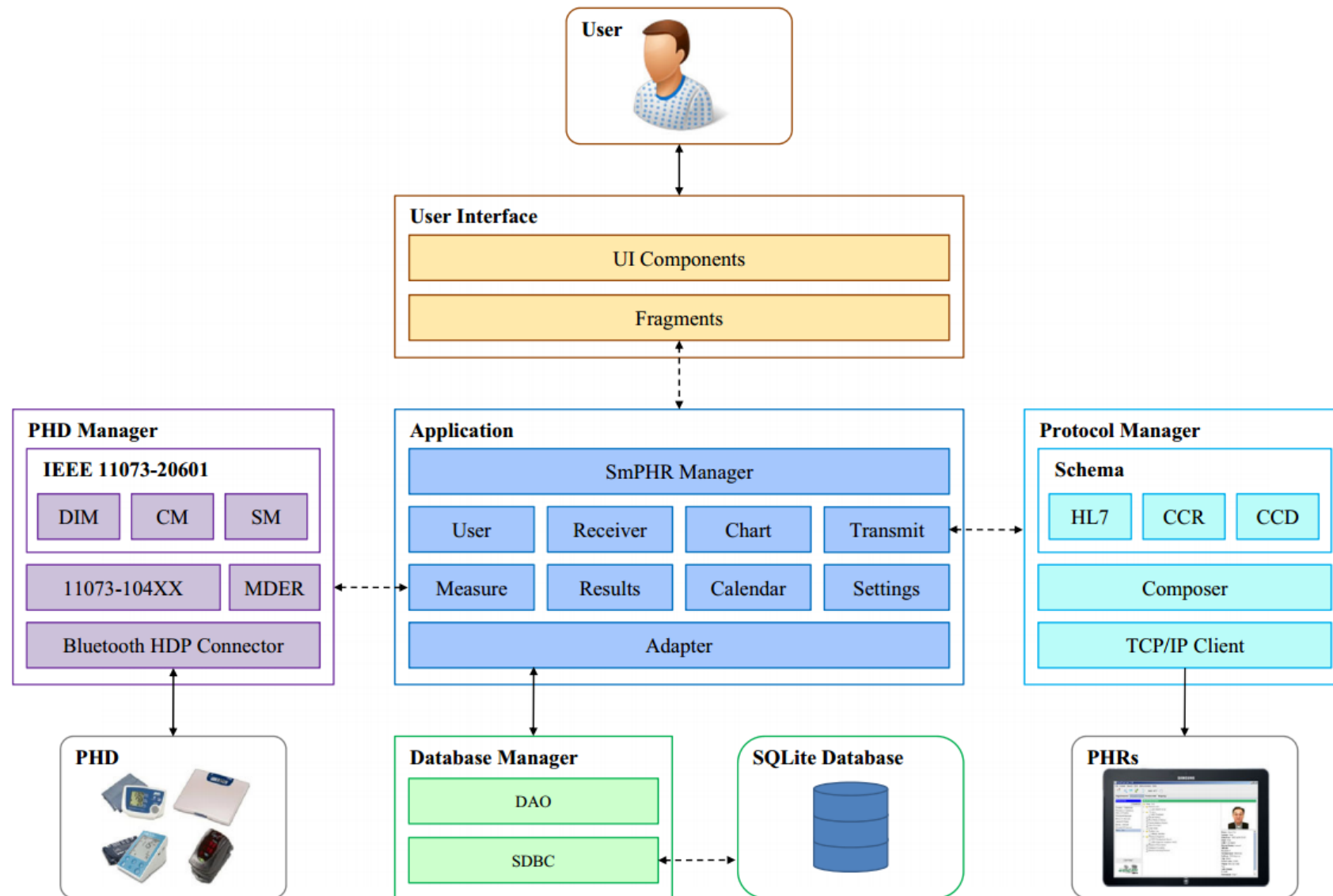
i-Robot company



- A subsumption architecture is a hierarchy of task-accomplishing behaviours.
 - Each behaviour is a simple rule-like structure.
 - Each behaviour 'competes' with others to exercise control over the agent.
- Lower layers represent more primitive kinds of behaviour, (such as avoiding obstacles), and have precedence over layers further up the hierarchy.
- The resulting systems are, in terms of the amount of computation they do, extremely simple.
- Some of the robots do tasks that would be impressive if they were accomplished by symbolic AI systems

Maes, P. 1993. Modeling adaptive autonomous agents. Artificial life, 1, (1_2), 135-162.

Applications of Multi-Agent Systems in Health Informatics

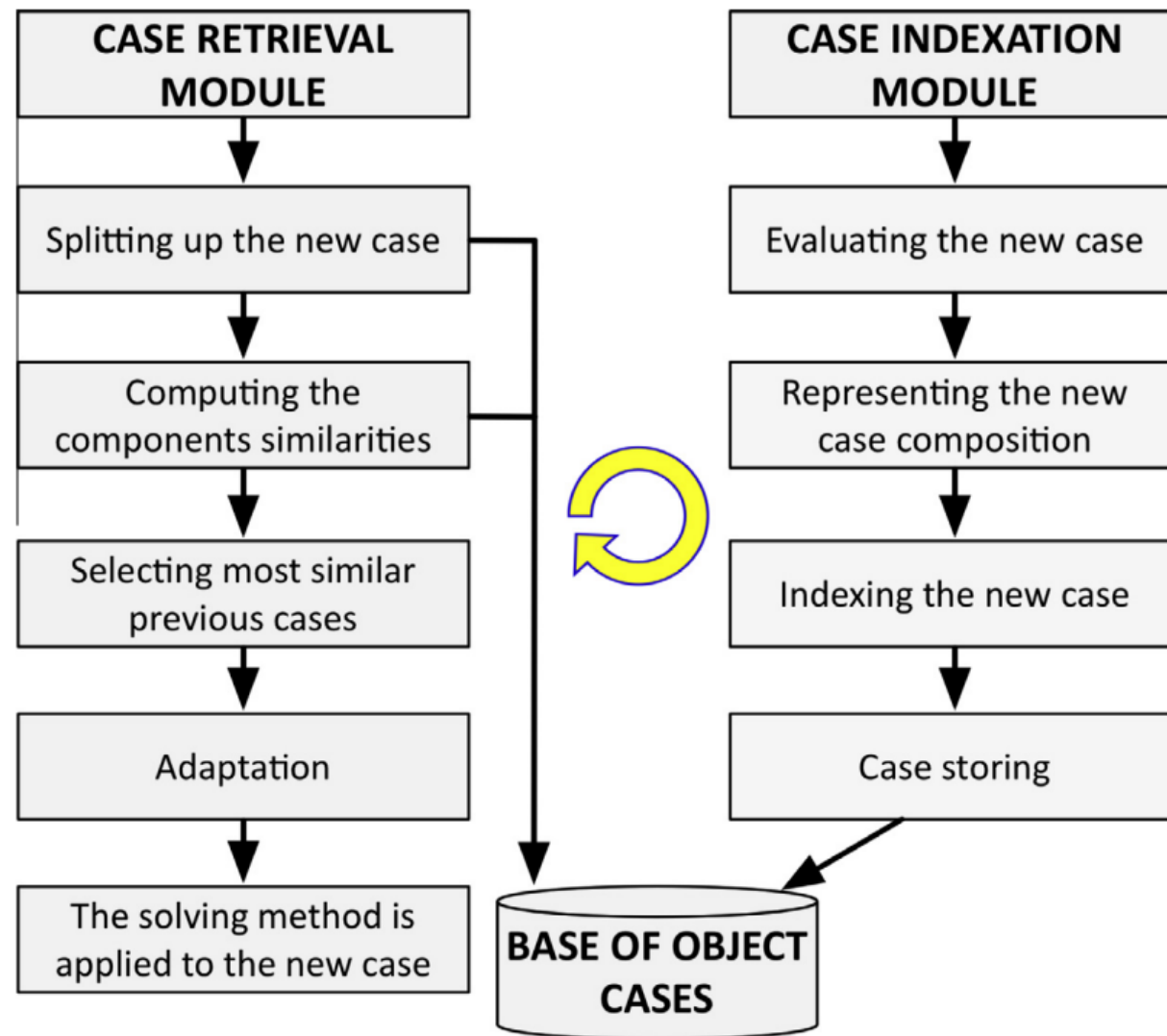


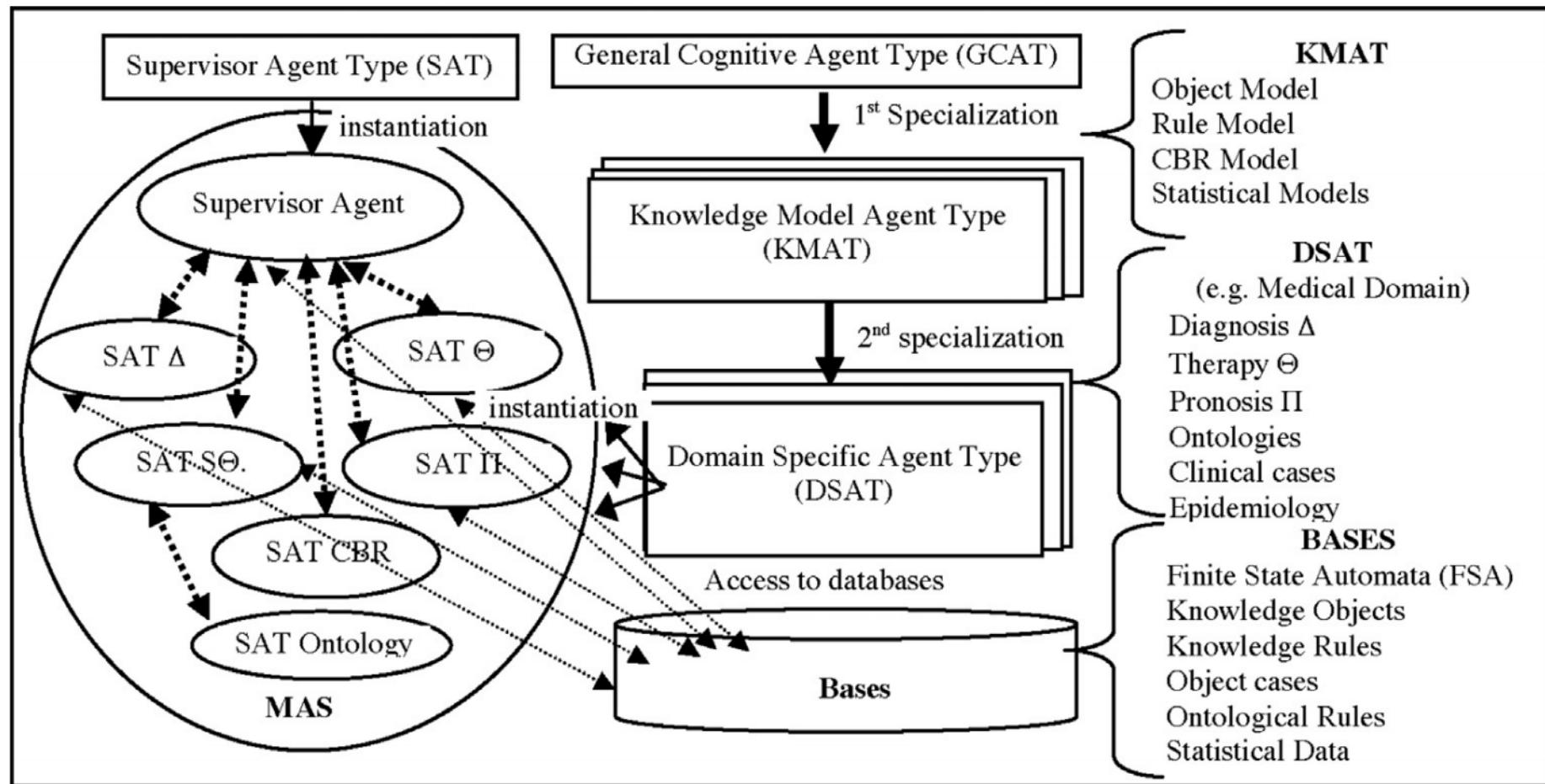
Park, H. S., Cho, H. & Kim, H. S. 2015. Development of a Multi-Agent m-Health Application Based on Various Protocols for Chronic Disease Self-Management. *Journal of Medical Systems*, 40, 1, 1-14, doi:10.1007/s10916-015-0401-5.

Park, H. S., Cho, H. & Kim, H. S. 2015. Development of a Multi-Agent m-Health Application Based on Various Protocols for Chronic Disease Self-Management. Journal of Medical Systems, 40, 1, 1-14, doi:10.1007/s10916-015-0401-5.

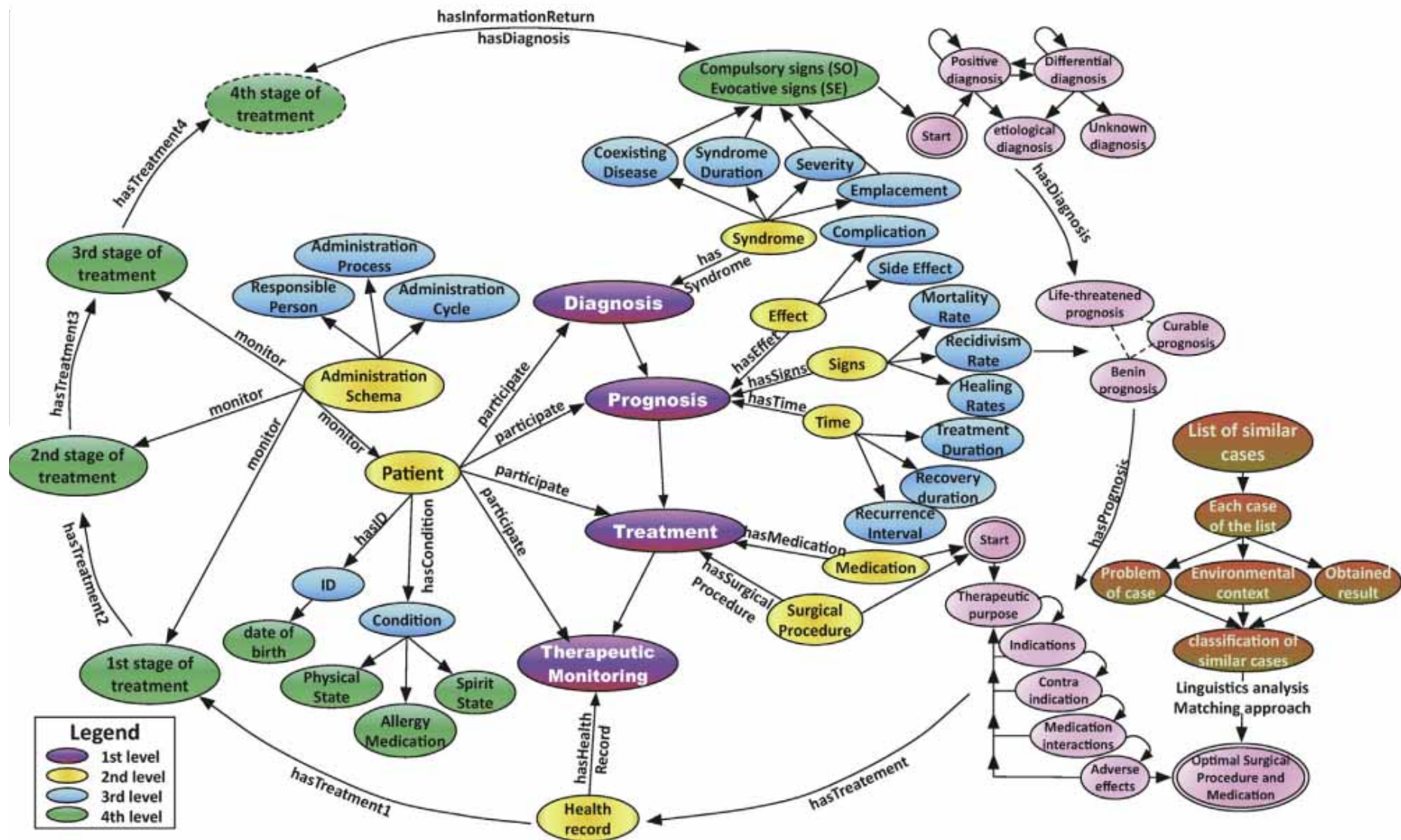


Shen, Y., Colloc, J., Jacquet-Andrieu, A. & Lei, K. 2015. Emerging medical informatics with case-based reasoning for aiding clinical decision in multi-agent system. Journal of biomedical informatics, 56, 307-317, doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2015.06.012.

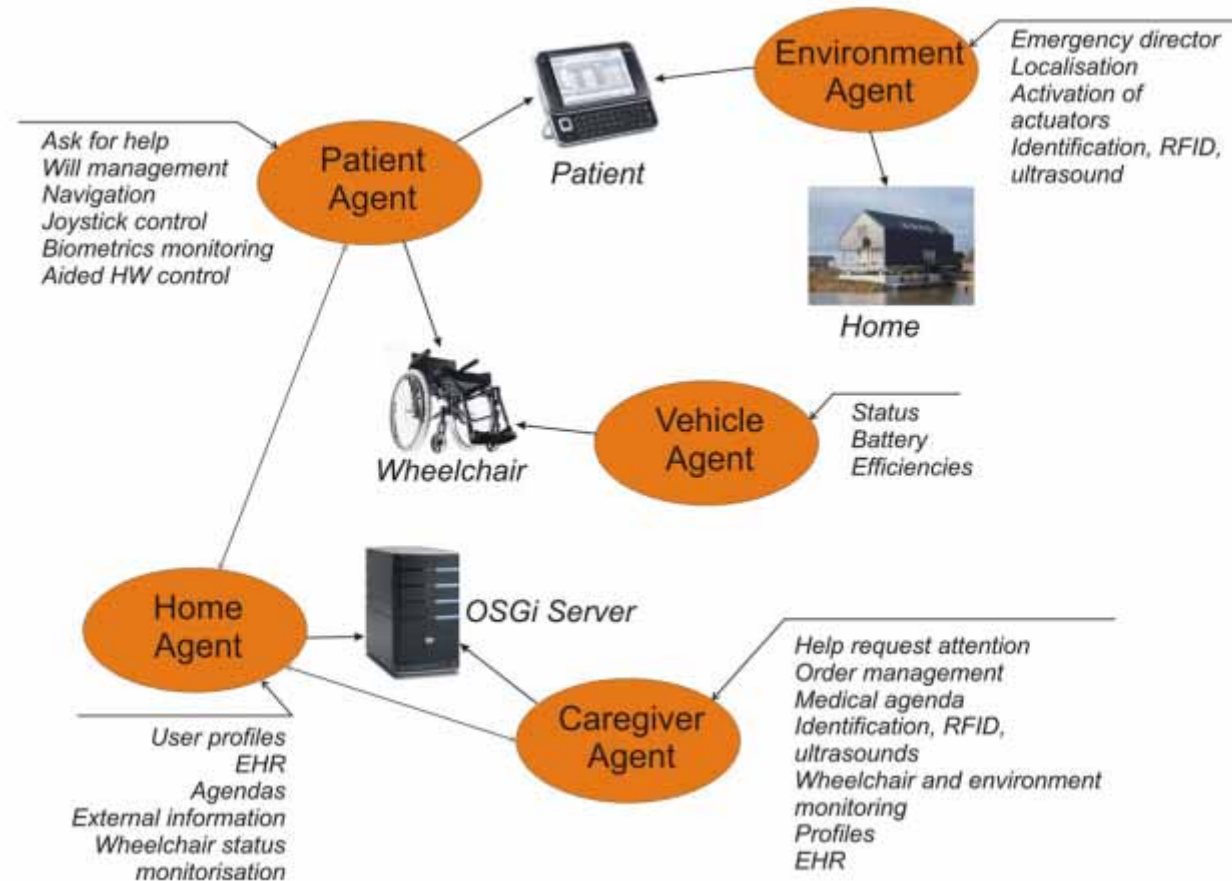




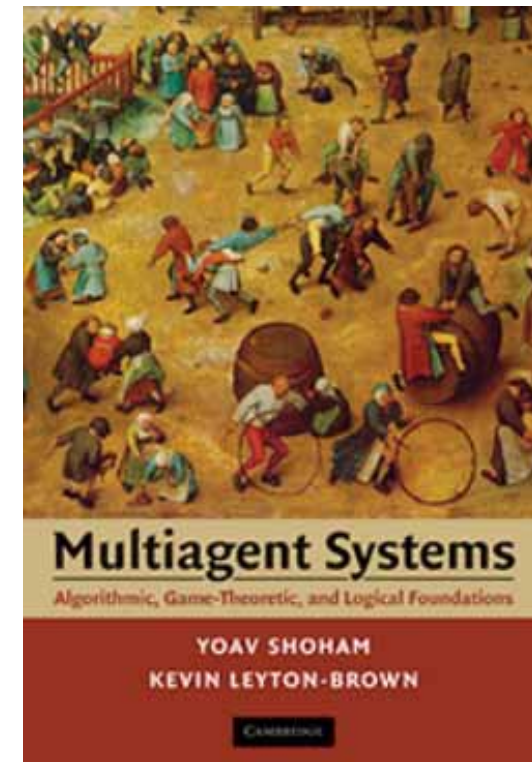
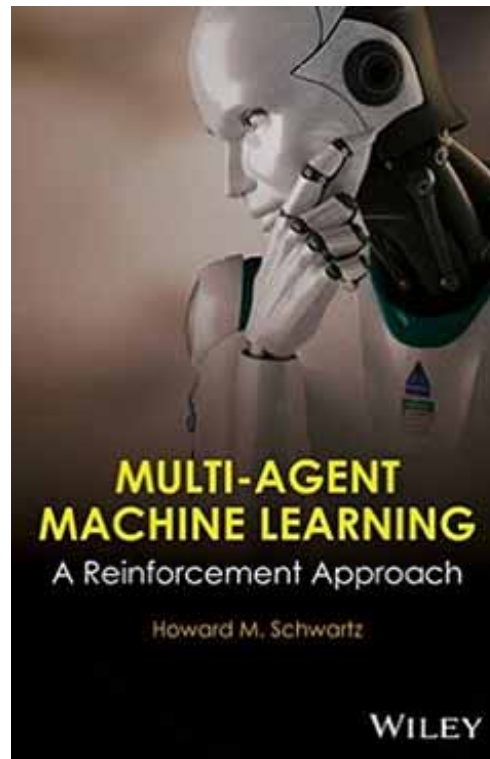
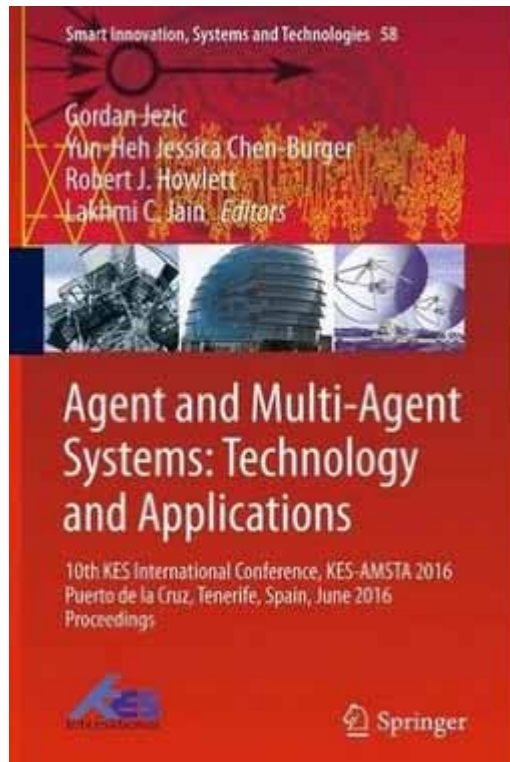
Shen, Y., Colloc, J., Jacquet-Andrieu, A. & Lei, K. 2015. Emerging medical informatics with case-based reasoning for aiding clinical decision in multi-agent system. Journal of biomedical informatics, 56, 307-317, doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2015.06.012.



Shen, Y., Colloc, J., Jacquet-Andrieu, A. & Lei, K. 2015. Emerging medical informatics with case-based reasoning for aiding clinical decision in multi-agent system. Journal of biomedical informatics, 56, 307-317, doi:10.1016/j.jbi.2015.06.012.

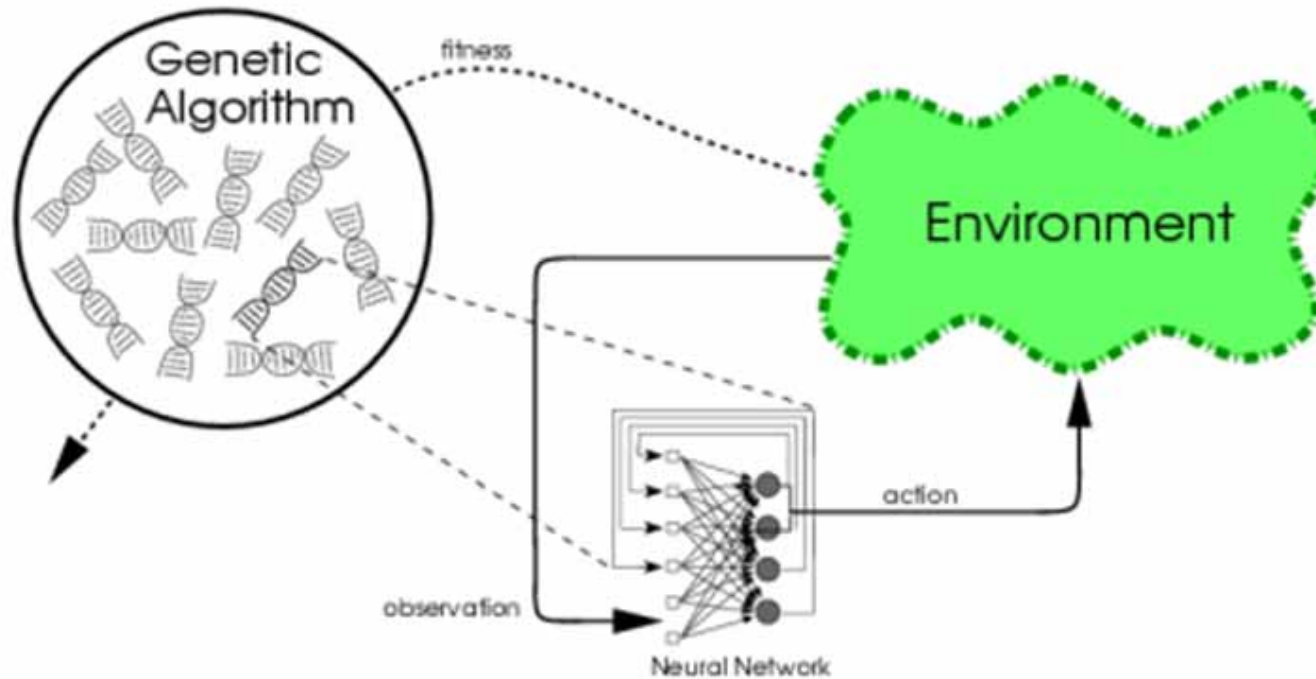


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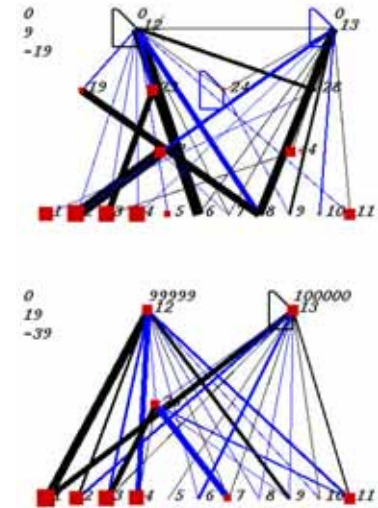


6) Neuro Evolution *)

Note: this is ML - not to confuse with neural evolution!



- is a form of machine learning that uses evolutionary algorithms to train deep learning networks.
- method for optimizing neural network weights and topologies using evolutionary computation. It is particularly useful in sequential decision tasks that are partially observable (i.e. POMDP) and where the state and action spaces are large (or continuous).
- Application: Games, robotics, artificial life
- neuroevolution can be applied more widely than supervised learning algorithms



<http://nn.cs.utexas.edu/keyword?neuroevolution>

YouTube ^{AT} car learns to drive neuroevolution



Neuroevolution - Car learns to drive

MiorSoft (reexre)

Subscribe 902

73,917 views

+ Add to Share ... More

454 8

Published on Apr 19, 2014

test of neuroevolution with cars that learn to drive a track



- Future Challenge: to utilize domain knowledge for problem solving
- Sometimes we have knowledge and sometimes random initial behavior is not acceptable
- Grand question: How can domain knowledge be utilized?
- by incorporating rules
- by learning from examples



Thank you!

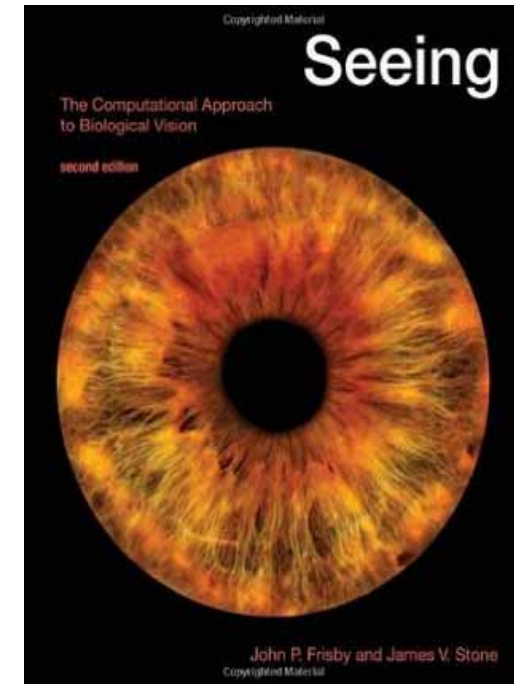
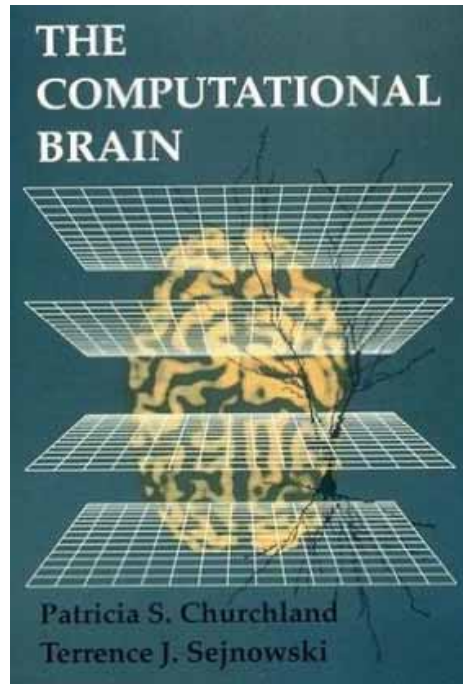
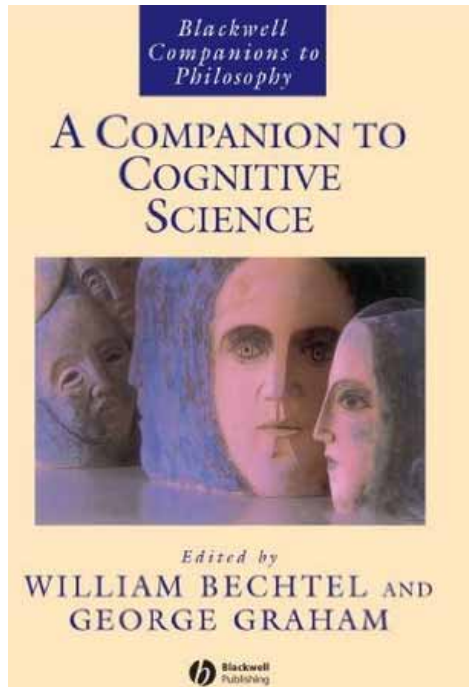
- Please explain the five mainstreams in ML!
- Why is it generally not easy to solve problems in health informatics?
- What is the model of a computational agent?
- Why is protein folding a hard problem?
- Explain why the study of human learning and machine learning can benefit from each other?
- What is a Pheromon and how does it work?
- In which areas are humans better than computers?
- What is the human kernel experiment?
- Why is simulated annealing interesting?
- Explain the Ant Colony Algorithm via pseudo code!
- Why should we study natural computing?

[illegible]

- Testing of novel Evolutionary algorithms:
 - Intelligent Water Drops
 - Bacteria Foraging Search
 - ...

- EVOLKNO crowdsourcing platform to implement and test new algorithms:
 - Open Source data for Researchers to test algorithms
 - Evaluate quality, reusability and efficiency of algorithms

[16] Holzinger, K., Palade, V., Rabadan, R., & Holzinger, A. (2014). Darwin or lamarck? future challenges in evolutionary algorithms for knowledge discovery and data mining. In Interactive Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining in Biomedical Informatics (pp. 35-56). Springer Berlin Heidelberg.



- 1 = This is a **chromosome** – in computation we call it a sequence of **information objects**. Each cell of any living creature has blueprints in the form of this chromosomes, which are strings of DNA and blocks of DNA, called ‘genes’, are responsible for the manifestation of traits, such as eye color, beard, etc.; Building blocks for chromosomes are proteins.
- 2 = This is a typical **naïve Bayes classifier**: An example E is classified to the class with the maximum posterior probability; wnb = weighted naïve Bayes, V denotes the classification given by the wnb, and is the weight of the attribute; The naïve Bayes classifier combines this model with a decision rule. One common rule is to pick the hypothesis that is most probable; this is known as the maximum a posteriori or MAP decision rule.
- 3= This is the famous finding of Charles **Darwin: tree** of life. Darwin used the tree-structure in the context of his theory of evolution: Populations of individuals compete for limited resources; a fitness function is associated with each individual, which quantifies ability to survive; Parent populations reproduce to form offspring populations; and the traits of offspring are a combination of the traits of parents.

- 4=This is the experiment by Mnih et al (2015) “Google Deepmind”: Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning, before the GO hype. They applied a deep network for playing an **Atari-Game**.
- 5=The **classification** experiment by Josh Tenenbaum, where he asks the question: How does the human mind get so much from so little?
- 6=Amazingly fascinating **big numbers**: We have 10^{80} elementary particles in the universe, multiplied by 10^{40} time steps since the big bang, we have 10^{120} possible computations in the universe – an amazing large number – BUT (big but!): one DNA molecule carries genetic information of the DNA with $3 \cdot 10^9$ base pairs having $4^{3 \cdot 10^9}$ combinations – which is a far larger number !!
- 7= **Distance measures**, Euclidean, Manhattan, Maximum; very important for similarity measures of vectors. The Manhattan distance is the simple sum of the horizontal and vertical components, whereas the diagonal distance might be computed by applying the Pythagorean theorem.

