

Evolving the Structure of Evolution Strategies

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Introduction

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No single method will be better for **all** optimization problems

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No single method will be better for **all** optimization problems

Evolution Strategies (ES) know many **structural** variations, few combinations have been tested

For a **specific target function** (class), which is best?

Introduction — Research Questions

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1. Can we define a **modular** and extensible CMA-ES framework?
2. How to determine an efficient ES structure, **within budget**?
3. Are there **novel variations** that outperform known variants?

Problem Description

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We examine the set of real-valued minimization problems in D dimensions:

$$\mathbb{F} = \{f : \mathbb{R}^D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$$

The goal of an optimization method is to find $\vec{x}_{\text{opt}} \in \mathbb{R}^D$ such that

$$\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^D : f(\vec{x}_{\text{opt}}) \leq f(\vec{x})$$

Approach — Defining the Search-Space 4 | 14

We consider **11** modules

Each module has **2** or **3** options

The framework can create
 $2^9 \cdot 3^2 = 4\,608$ ES-structures

Selected CMA-ES Modules

Active Update

Elitism

Mirrored Sampling

Orthogonal Sampling

Sequential Selection

Threshold Convergence

TPA

Pairwise Selection

Recombination Weights

Quasi-Gaussian Sampling

Increasing Population

Approach — Defining the Search-Space 5 | 14

Each module has corresponding **dependencies** and **parameters**

- Modules were chosen to require **minimal** dependency checking
- Default values from literature are used for all parameters

Note: This means we do not tune any parameters!

Approach — Algorithm

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Algorithm 1 Modular CMA-ES Framework

```

1: options  $\leftarrow$  which modules are active
2: init-params  $\leftarrow$  initial/default parameter values
3: while not terminate do                                     // Local restart loop
4:   params  $\leftarrow$  Initialize(init-params)
5:    $t \leftarrow 0$ 
6:    $\bar{x} \leftarrow$  randomly generated individual
7:   while not terminate local do                               // ES execution loop
8:      $\bar{x} \leftarrow$  Mutate( $\bar{x}$ , options)                          // Sampler, Threshold
9:      $\vec{f} \leftarrow$  Evaluate( $\bar{x}$ , options)                      // Sequential
10:     $P^{(t+1)} \leftarrow$  Select( $\bar{x}$ ,  $\vec{f}$ , options)                 // Elitism, Pairwise
11:     $\bar{x} \leftarrow$  Recombine( $P^{(t+1)}$ , options)                // Weights
12:    UpdateParams(params, options)                             // Active, TPA
13:     $t \leftarrow t + 1$ 
14:  end while
15:  AdaptParams(init-params)                                   // (B)IPOP
16: end while

```

Approach — How to search?

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Brute Force enumeration?

Time required goes up **exponentially** with number of modules

Instead we create a **Genetic Algorithm** (GA) that can ...

Approach — How to search?

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Evolve the Structure of Evolution Strategies

Experimental Setup

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- **(1, 12)** mutation-only self-adaptive GA
- Brute force search as “ground truth”

Parameter	Value
Implemented in	Python
Runs per ES	32
ES evaluation budget	$10^3 D$
GA evaluation budget	20λ
Dimensionalities	2, 3, 5, 10, 20
BBOB Functions	Noiseless F1–F24

Results — GA Convergence

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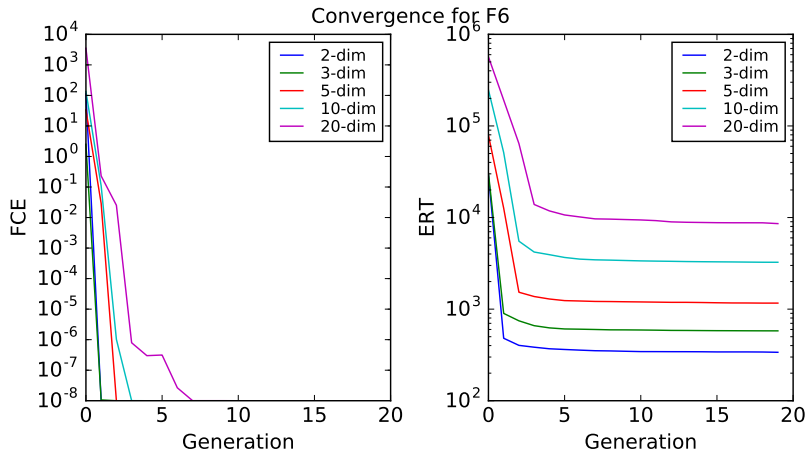


Figure : Attractive Sector Function

Results — GA Convergence

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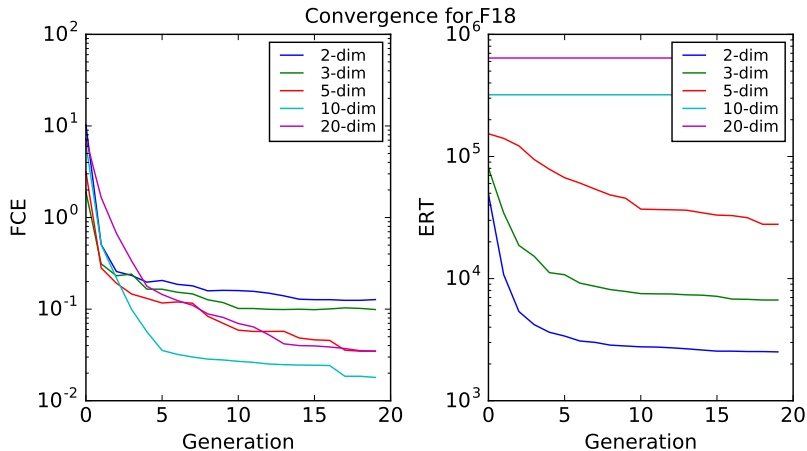


Figure : Schaffers F7 Function

Results — Module Frequency

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Module name	% chosen by GA
Active Update	27.0
Elitism	44.3
Mirrored Sampling	58.4
Orthogonal Sampling	54.1
Sequential Selection	34.8
Threshold Convergence	22.6
TPA	31.1
Pairwise Selection	21.3
Recombination Weights	17.9
Sobol/Halton	85.6
IPOP/BIPOP	78.8

Results — Performance Improvement

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F-id	D	Best common variant	Improvement
F1	2	Active IPOP ($\mu + \lambda$)	1.78
F1	3	Active IPOP ($\mu + \lambda$)	2.01
F1	5	Active IPOP ($\mu + \lambda$)	1.81
F1	10	($\mu + \lambda$)	2.25
F1	20	Active IPOP ($\mu + \lambda$)	2.37
F6	2	($\mu + \lambda$)	1.36
F6	3	($\mu + \lambda$)	1.40
F6	5	($\mu + \lambda$)	1.38
F6	10	Mirrored Pairwise	1.31
F6	20	Mirrored Pairwise	1.15
F18	2	Active BIPOP ($\mu + \lambda$)	3.50
F18	3	Mirrored Pairwise	4.68
F18	5	BIPOP	8.59
F18	10	BIPOP	7.70
F18	20	BIPOP	6.27

Conclusions

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1. *Can we define a modular and extensible CMA-ES framework?*

Yes, this is a viable and extensible method

2. *How to determine an efficient ES structure, within budget?*

ES-structures can successfully be evolved by a GA

3. *Are there novel variations that outperform known variants?*

GA-found combinations generally outperform common variants

Future Work

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- Include parameters
- Extend the framework with more modules
- Analyze the impact of individual modules
- Test on real-world problem classes

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Thanks for your attention



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