

Evolving Software: A Fusion of the Developer and Evolutionary Algorithms

Chris Simons

Department of Computer Science and Creative Technologies
University of the West of England
Bristol BS16 1QY United Kingdom

[@chrissimons](#)

chris.simons@uwe.ac.uk

www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~clsimons

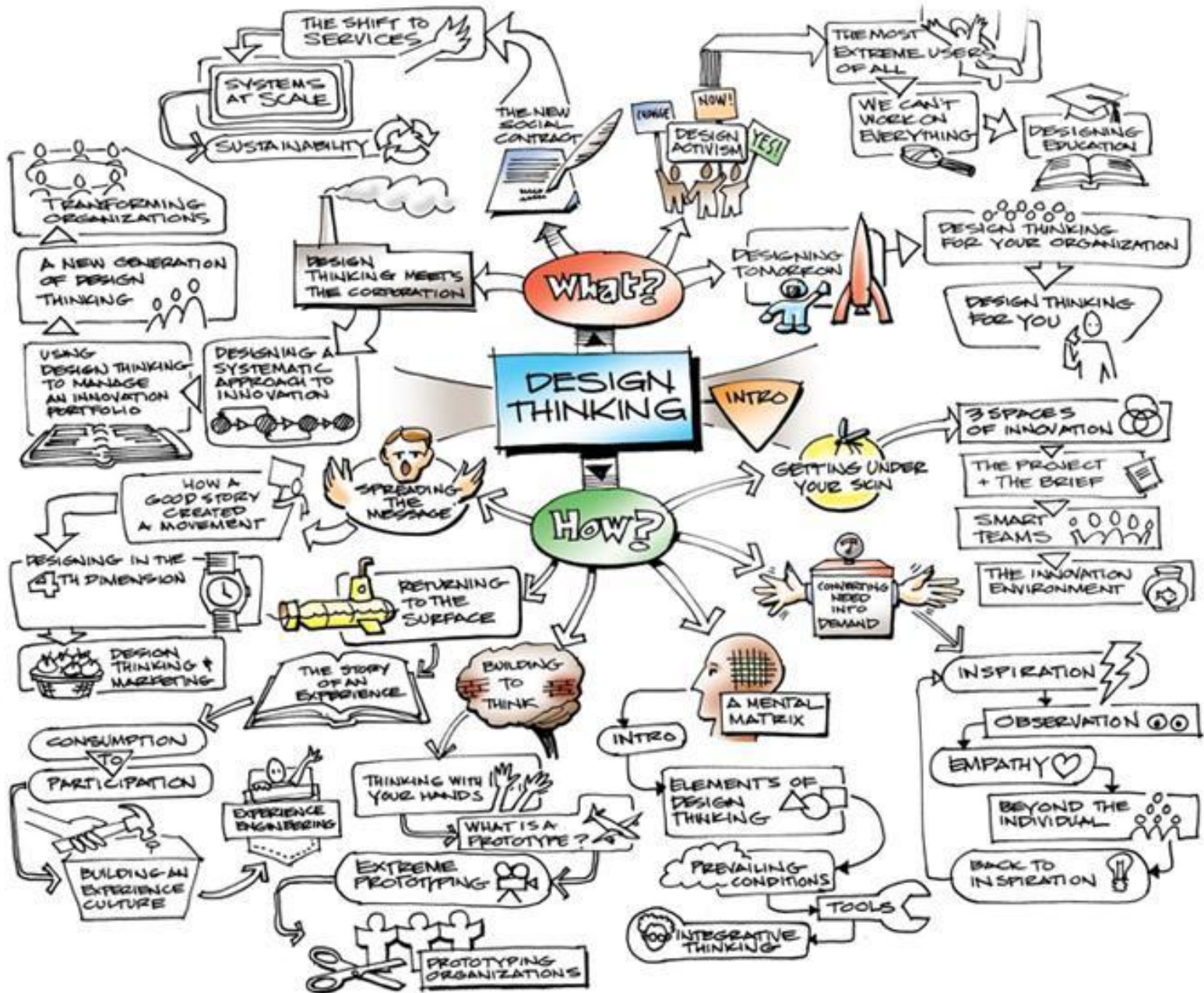
ACCU Conference for 2015

Bristol, UK

21 – 15 April 2015

Agenda

- Motivation - Software Design Evolution
- Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs)
- Fitness measures for evolving software
 - Breakout
- A fusion of software engineer and computer
 - Breakout



Software design
is *complex*...



... and an *human* activity.

Special Issue Studying Professional Software Design

Design Studies, vol. 31, no. 6, pp. 533 – 662, 2010.

Representing structure in a software system design

Michael Jackson

Design requirements, epistemic uncertainty and solution development strategies
In software design

Linden J. Ball, Balder Onarheim, Bo T. Christensen

Ideas, subjects, and cycles as lenses for understanding the software design process

Alex Baker, André van der Hoek

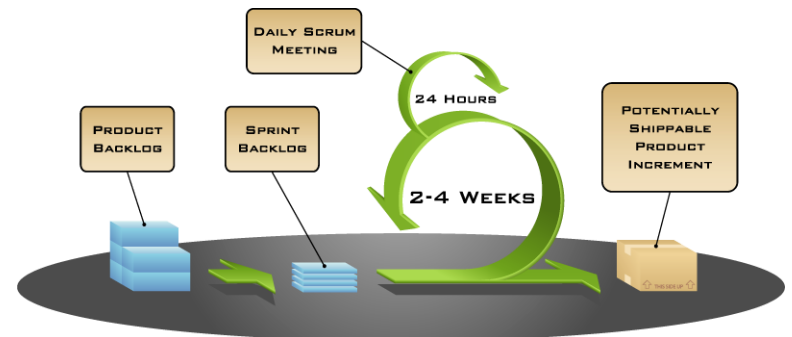
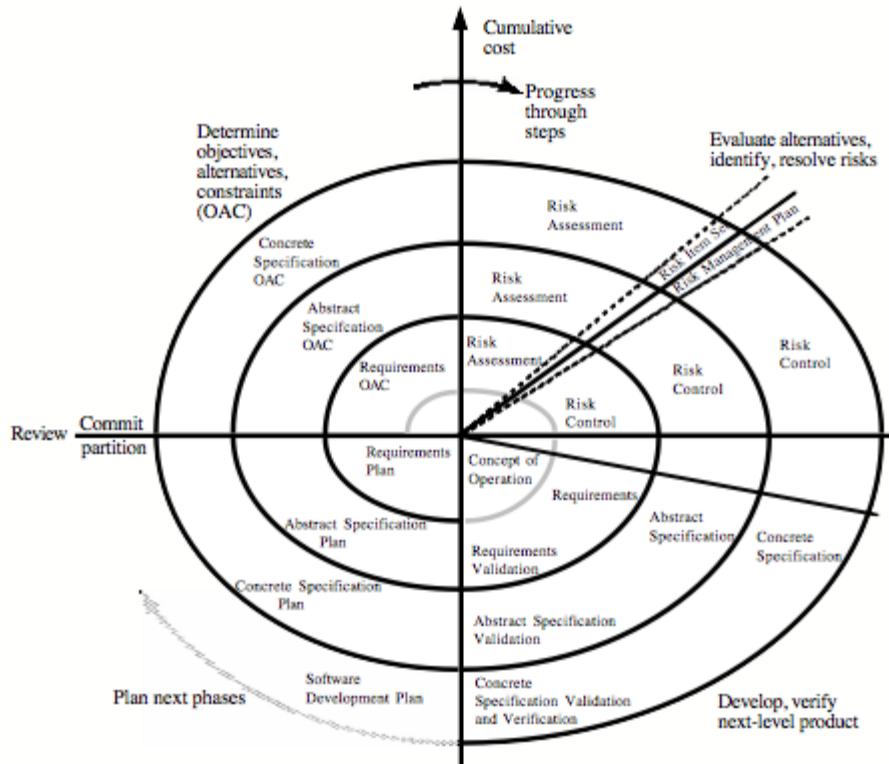
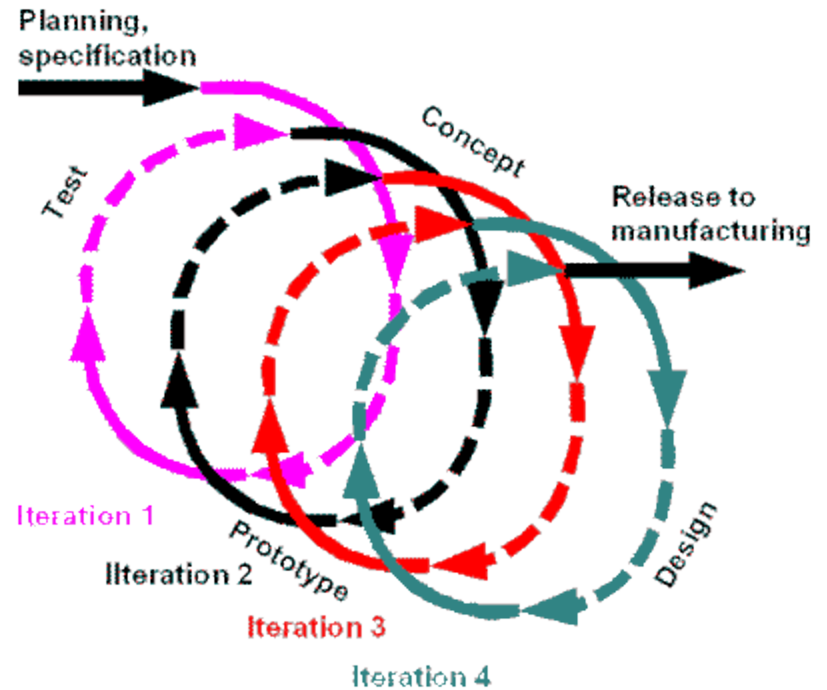
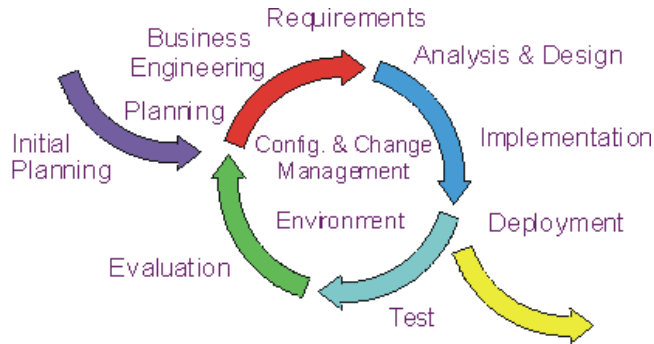
What makes software design effective?

Antony Tang, Aldeida Aleti, Janet Burge, Hans van Vliet

Accessing decision-making in software design

Henri Christiaans, Rita Assoreira Almendra

Agile: Iterative & Incremental



With the rise of agile methodologies, is software design dead?

<http://martinfowler.com/articles/designDead.html> (2004)

“For many that come briefly into contact with Extreme Programming, it seems that XP calls for the death of software design. Not just is much design activity ridiculed as “Big Up Front Design”, but such design techniques as the UML, flexible frameworks, and even patterns are de-emphasized or downright ignored....”

*“...In fact XP involves a lot of **design**, but does it in a different way than established software processes. XP has rejuvenated the notion of **evolutionary design** with practices that allow **evolution** to become a viable **design** strategy. It also provides new challenges and skills as designers need to learn how to do a simple **design**, how to use refactoring to keep a **design** clean, and how to use patterns in an **evolutionary** style.”*

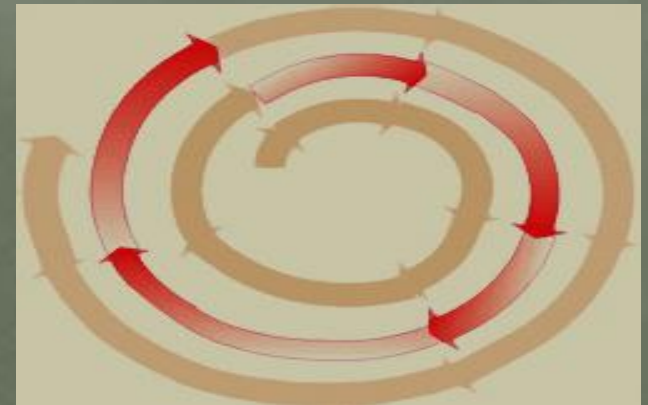
natural evolution

i.e. the change in the inherited characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.

environment



Selection of fittest individuals



sexual reproduction for
diversity and population change

Evolutionary Algorithms...

Not new...

- Alan Turing (1952)
 - “Computing Machinery and Intelligence” in *Mind*
 - hints at a “...genetical programming...”
- Alex Fraser (1957)
 - Computational simulation of natural evolution
- Fogel *et al.* (1966)
 - *Evolutionary programming* (finite state machines)
- Rechenburg (1973)
 - *Evolutionary Strategies*
- Holland (1975)
 - *Genetic Algorithms*
- Kosa (1992)
 - *Genetic Programming*

And many more

...computational evolution

Representation of an “individual” solution
e.g. models, trees, arrays etc. etc.

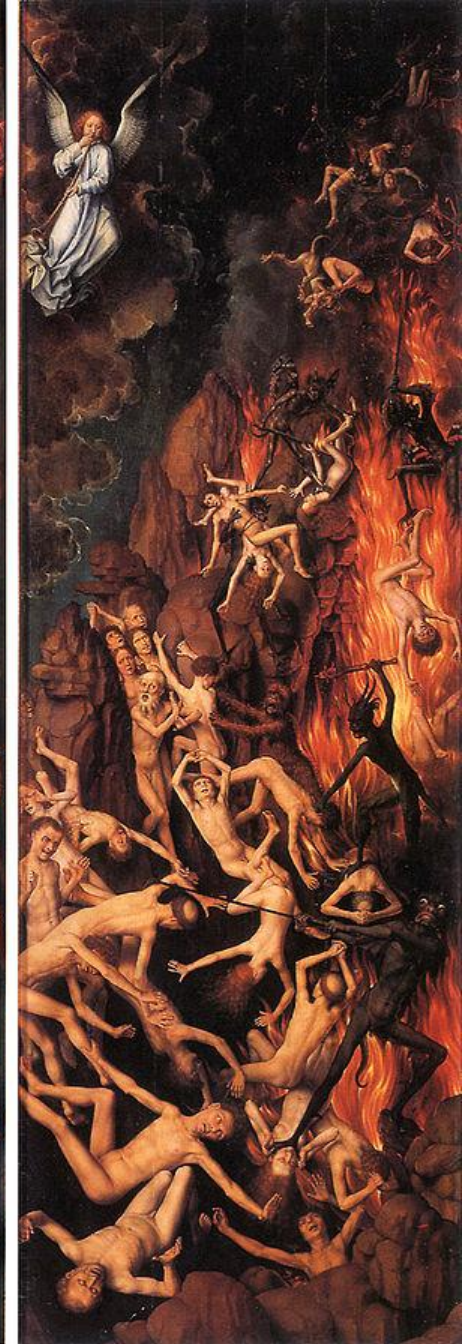
```
initialise population at random
while( not done )
    evaluate each individual
    select parents
    recombine pairs of parents
    mutate new candidate individuals
    select candidates for next generation
end while
```

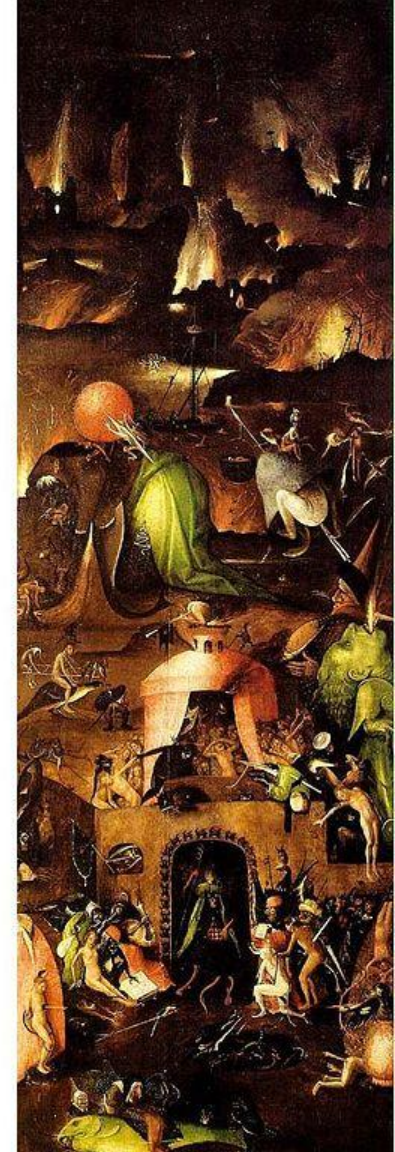
Eiben, A.E., Smith, J.E. (2003) *Introduction to Evolutionary Computing*, Springer.

but what does 'evaluation' mean for a software design?

...given that software design is complex and intensely human-centred





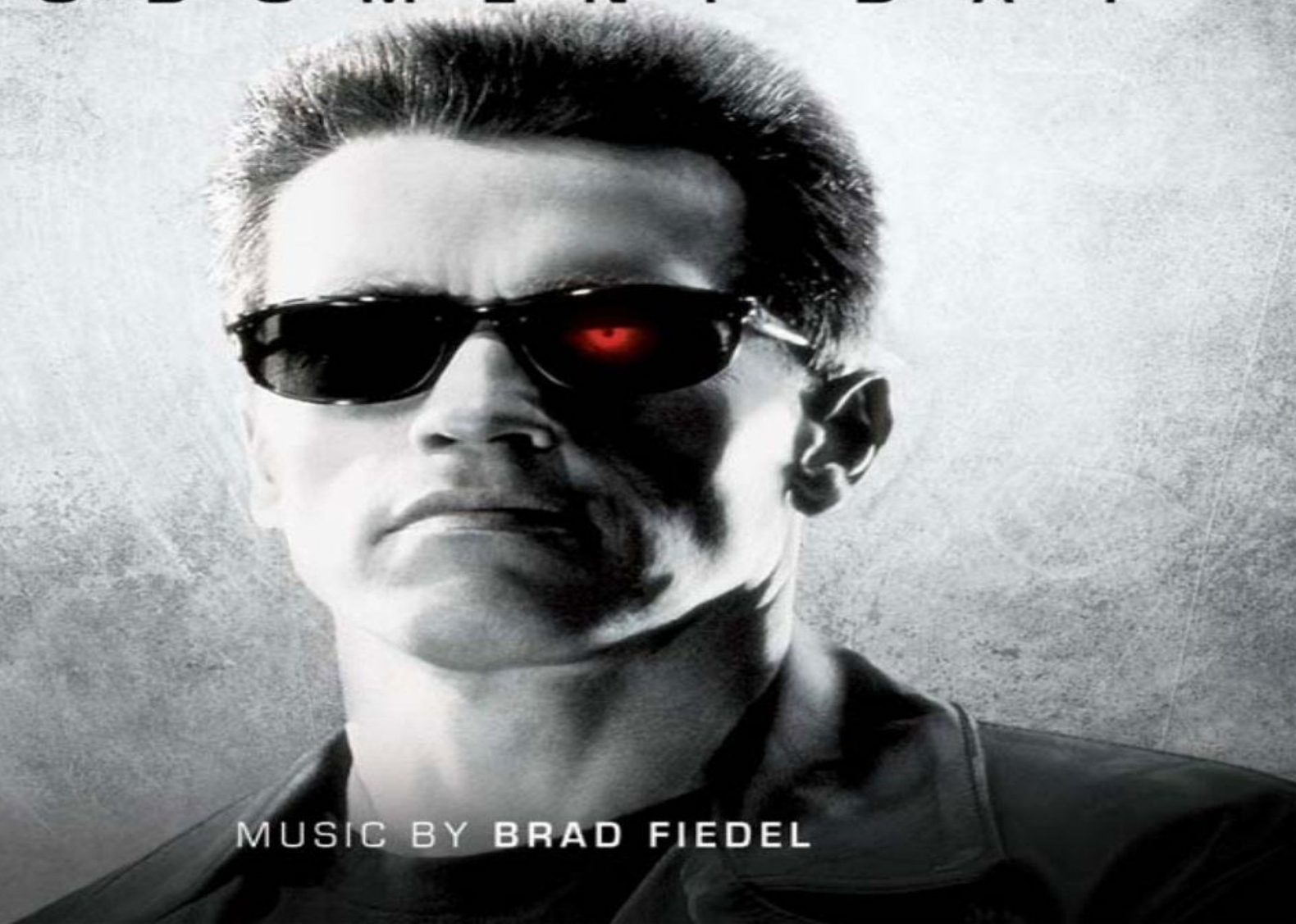


ORIGINAL MOTION PICTURE SOUNDTRACK

SCHWARZENEGGER

TERMINATOR 2

J U D G M E N T D A Y



MUSIC BY BRAD FIEDEL

doctor who

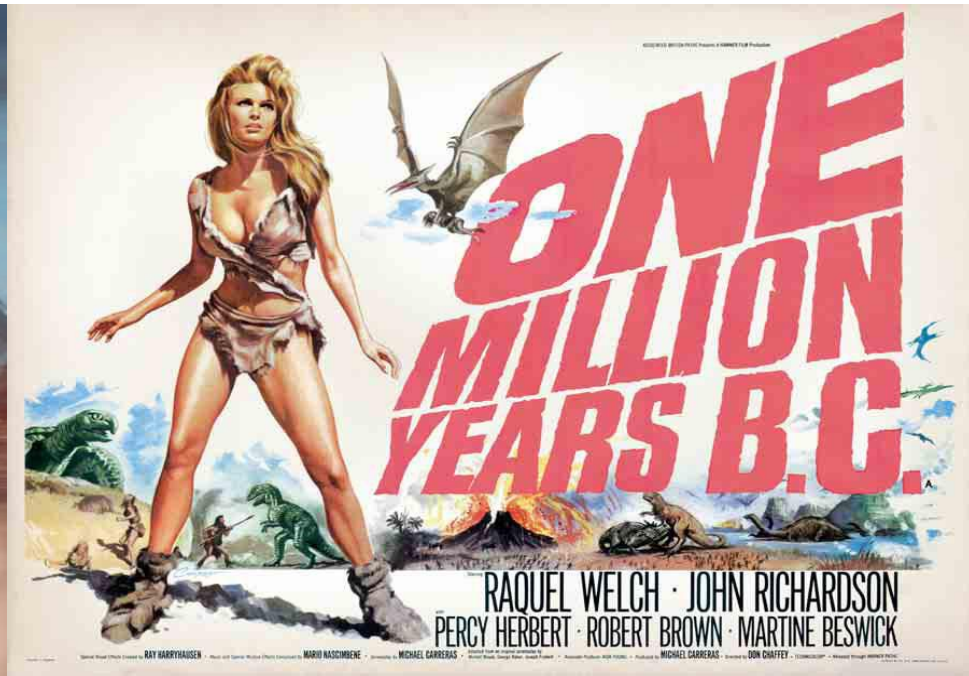
JUDGEMENT DAY



In nature - fitness is sexy?

“the significance of symmetry was only made clear with the discovery that stress and disease make it harder for an individual to develop a perfectly symmetric body. Small differences on either side of an imaginary mid-plane therefore betray genetic quality, and potential mates use this to gauge each other’s desirability. Put simply, symmetry is sexy”.

Schilthuizen, M., “Lopsided Love”, *New Scientist*, 18 June 2011, pp. 42-45.



Symmetrical fitness in art and jewellery?






Fitness in tools too?



Symmetrical fitness still with us today?



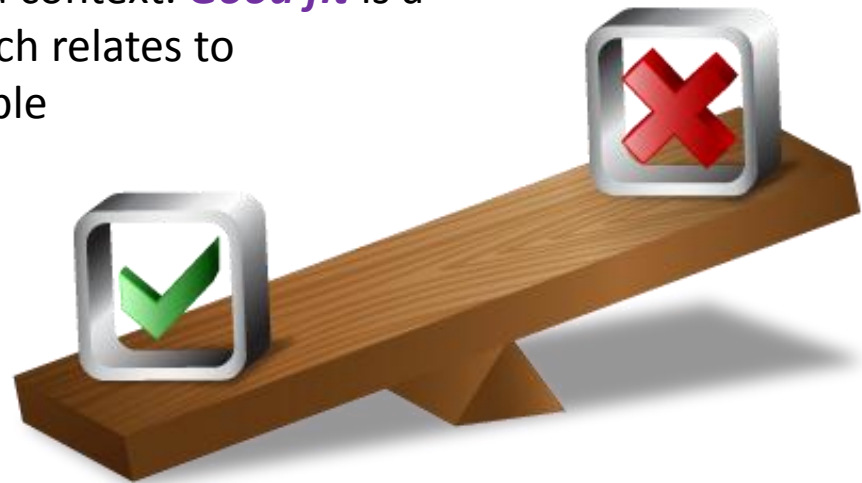


Overgangsystem 
 4 motieven
 (minimum 2 kleuren)

“The ultimate object of design is form.”

“...every design problem begins with an effort to achieve fitness between two entities: the form in question and its context. The form is the solution to the problem, the context defines the problem.”

“...when we speak of design, the real object of the discussion is not the form alone, but the ensemble which relates to some particular division of the ensemble into form and context. *Good fit* is a desired property of this ensemble which relates to some particular division of the ensemble into form and context.”



? misfit is easier to recognise than fit ?

? Context == requirements? Form == software design? fitness == ??

Breakout Session (1)

Evaluation

In small groups (3/4 people),
suggest possible measures
to evaluate software designs.

15 minutes please

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What is design “evaluation”?

Objective?

Design metrics
e.g. coupling, cohesion....

Typically quantitative

Subjective?

Value judgement
e.g. elegance, traceable, understandable....

Typically qualitative

A combination of both i.e. “multi-obsubjective”

To quantify the unquantifiable?

Likert Scales

Please circle the number that represents how you feel about the computer software you have been using

I am satisfied with it

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

It is simple to use

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

It is fun to use

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

It does everything I would expect it to do

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

I don't notice any inconsistencies as I use it

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

It is very user friendly

Strongly Disagree ---1---2---3---4---5---6---7--- Strongly Agree

A psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires.

(<http://www.hkadesigns.co.uk/websites/msc/remel/likert.htm>)

Ohsaki, M., Takagi, H., Ohya, K. (1998) An input method using discrete fitness values for interactive genetic algorithms. *Journal of Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 131-145.

```
initialise population at random
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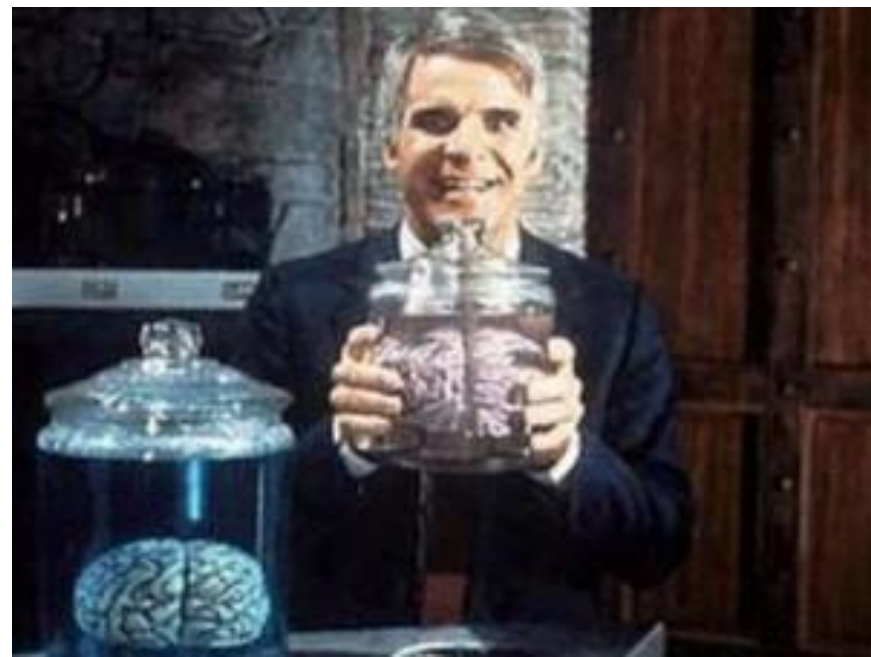
Representation of an “individual” solution
e.g. models, trees, arrays etc. etc.

There are two distinct needs....

- 1 - Enable effective exploration and efficient (i.e. fast) search
- 2 - Enable effective evaluation, both objective and subjective
 - graphical visualisation required?

We tried to *replace* people to fully automate software design and development

Didn't really work...?



-Better as a human-machine *partnership*
-- *“human-in-the-loop”*

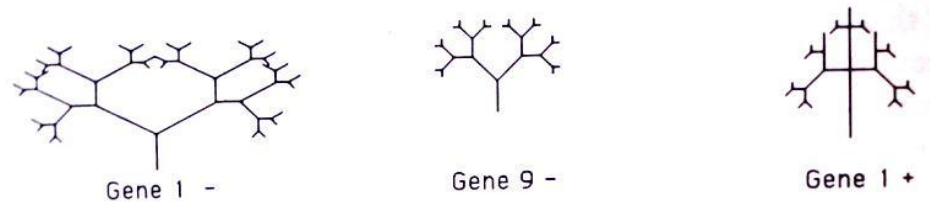
-But partnership requires agreement
-- mutually predictable actions
-- maintain common ground

Klein, G., *et al.*, (2004) Ten Challenges for Making Automation a ‘Team Player’ in Joint Human-Agent Activity, *IEEE Intelligent Systems*, vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 91-95.

The partnership becomes a **fusion** of software engineer (evaluation) and computer (automated search)

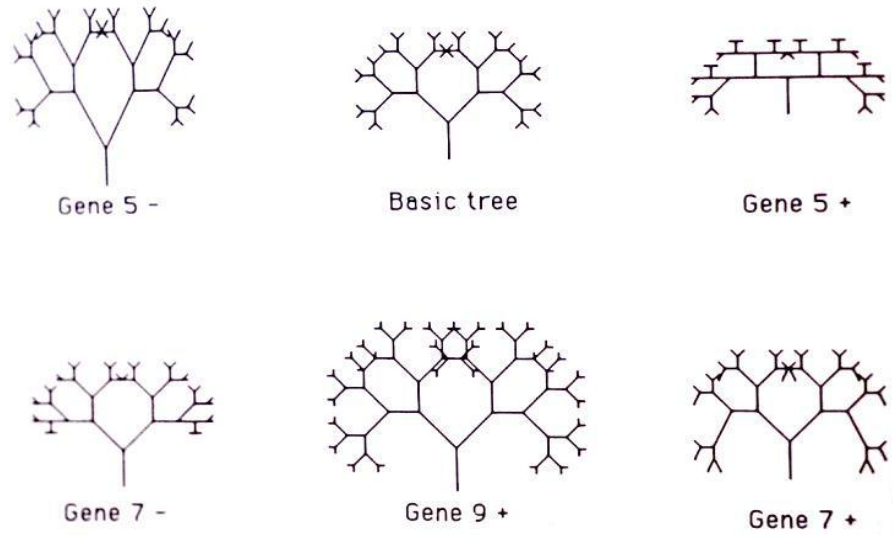
The Blind Watchmaker

e.g. Dawkins 'biomorphs'



Human is the fitness function

**“Interactive
Evolutionary
Computation”
(IEC)**



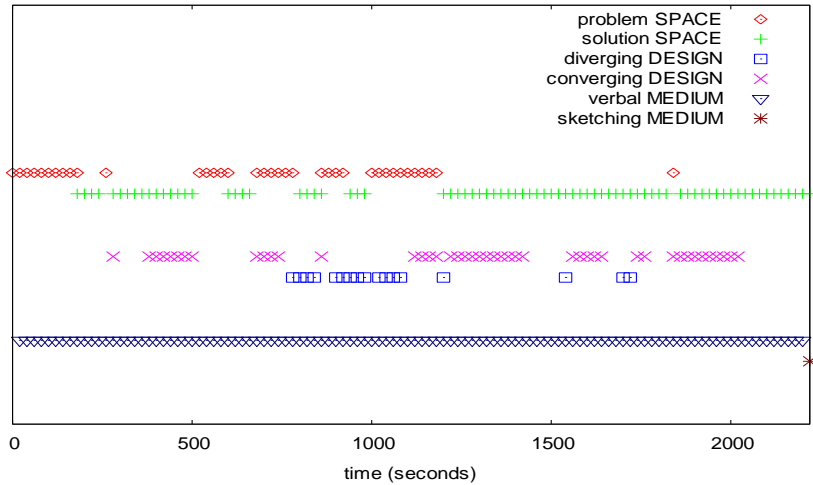
- Since ‘biomorphs’:
 - Art
 - Music
 - Image processing
 - Games
 - Industrial product design
 - Fashion Design
 - Control and robotics
 - Etc. etc. etc.

Tagaki, H. (2001) Interactive Evolutionary Computation: A Fusion of the Capabilities of EC Optimisation and Human Evaluation. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, vol. 78, no. 9, pp. 1275-1296.

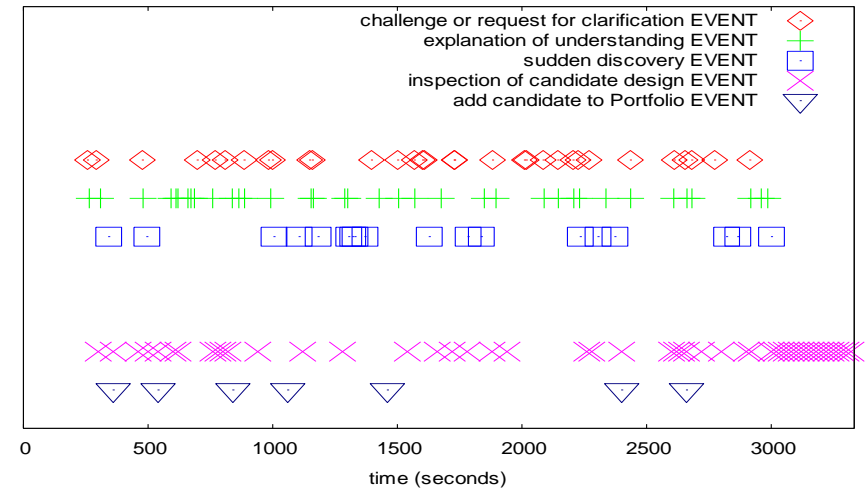
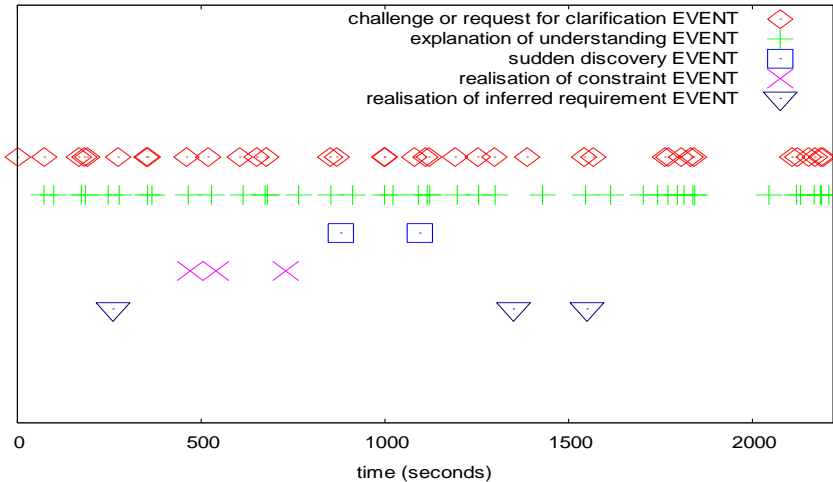
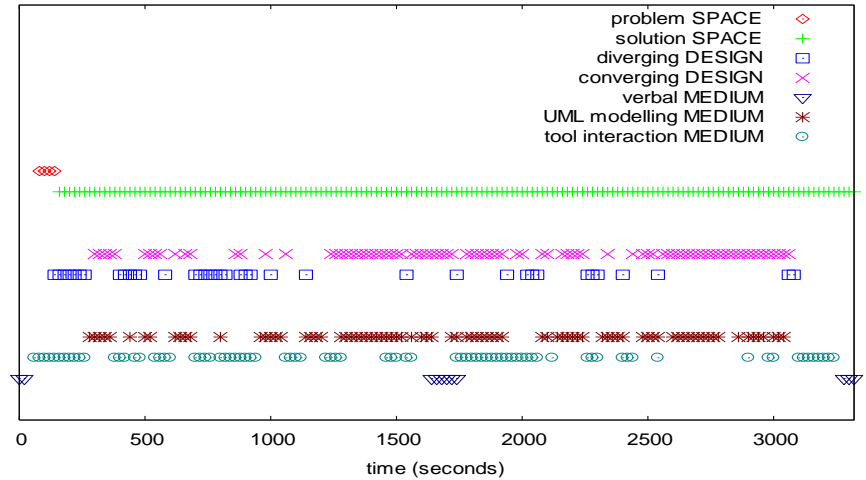
Kosorukoff, A. (2001) Human-Based Genetic Algorithm (HBGA). *Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE Int’l Conf. Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, vol. 5, pp. 3464-3469.

Example empirical study of interactive search of software design search space – the fusion

Manual design episode



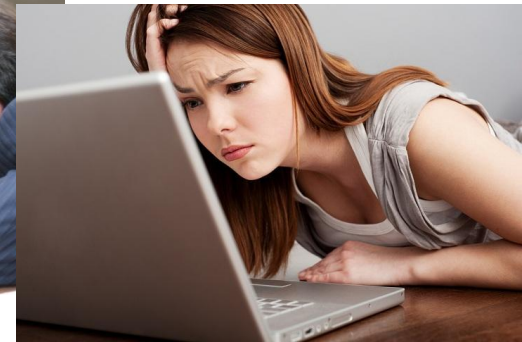
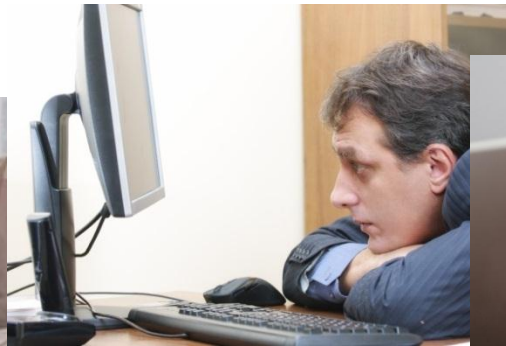
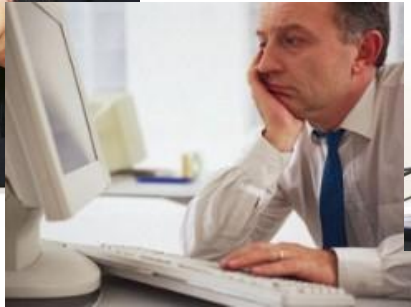
Interactive design episode



Effective Interactive Search (1)



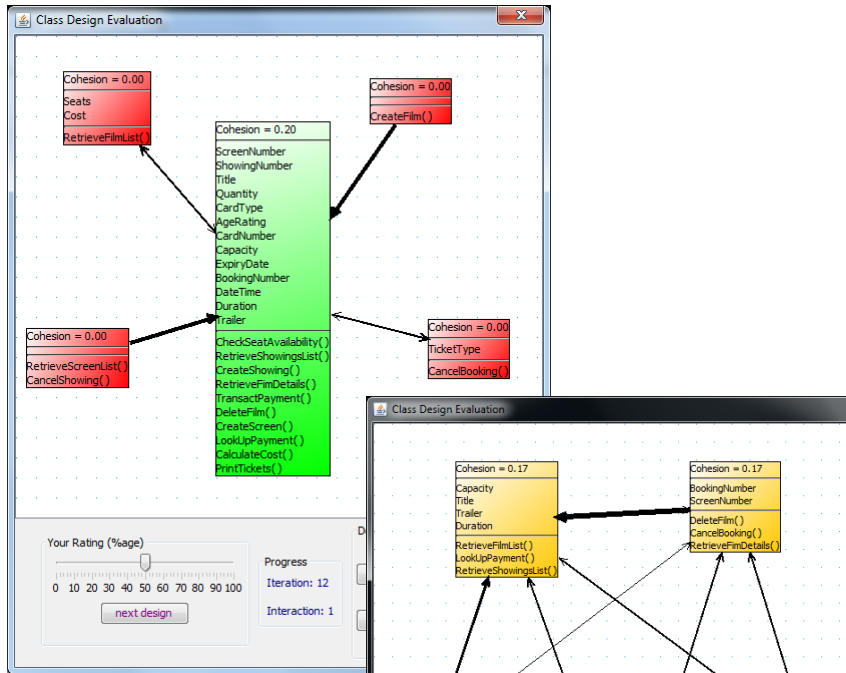
But over time, we may see a non-linearity of focus...



Risk of designer “interaction fatigue” – *termination criteria?*

Effective Interactive Search (2)

Or more sophisticated interaction?



visualisation?

Breakout Session (3)

Interactive Search Approach

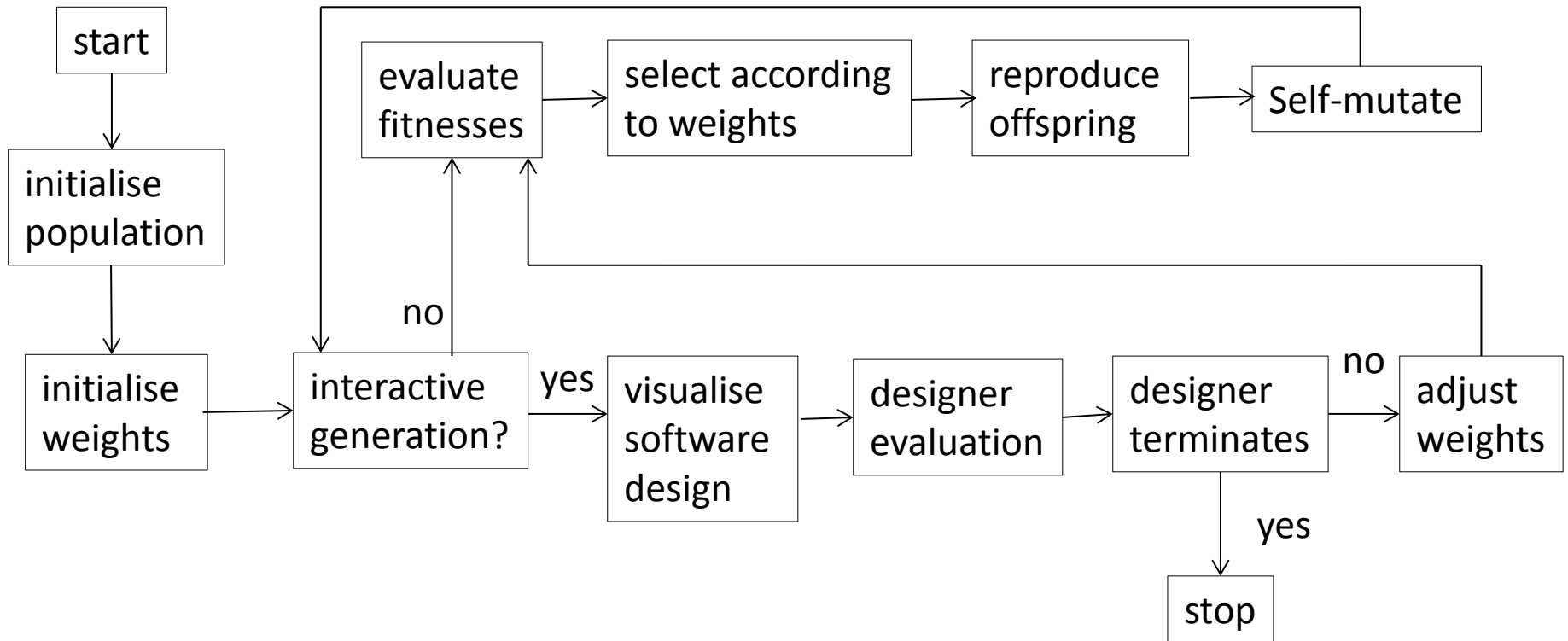
In small groups (3/4 people),
suggest possible interactive
evolutionary algorithms to
to evolve software designs.

Flowcharts, pseudocode, anything that works!
15 minutes please

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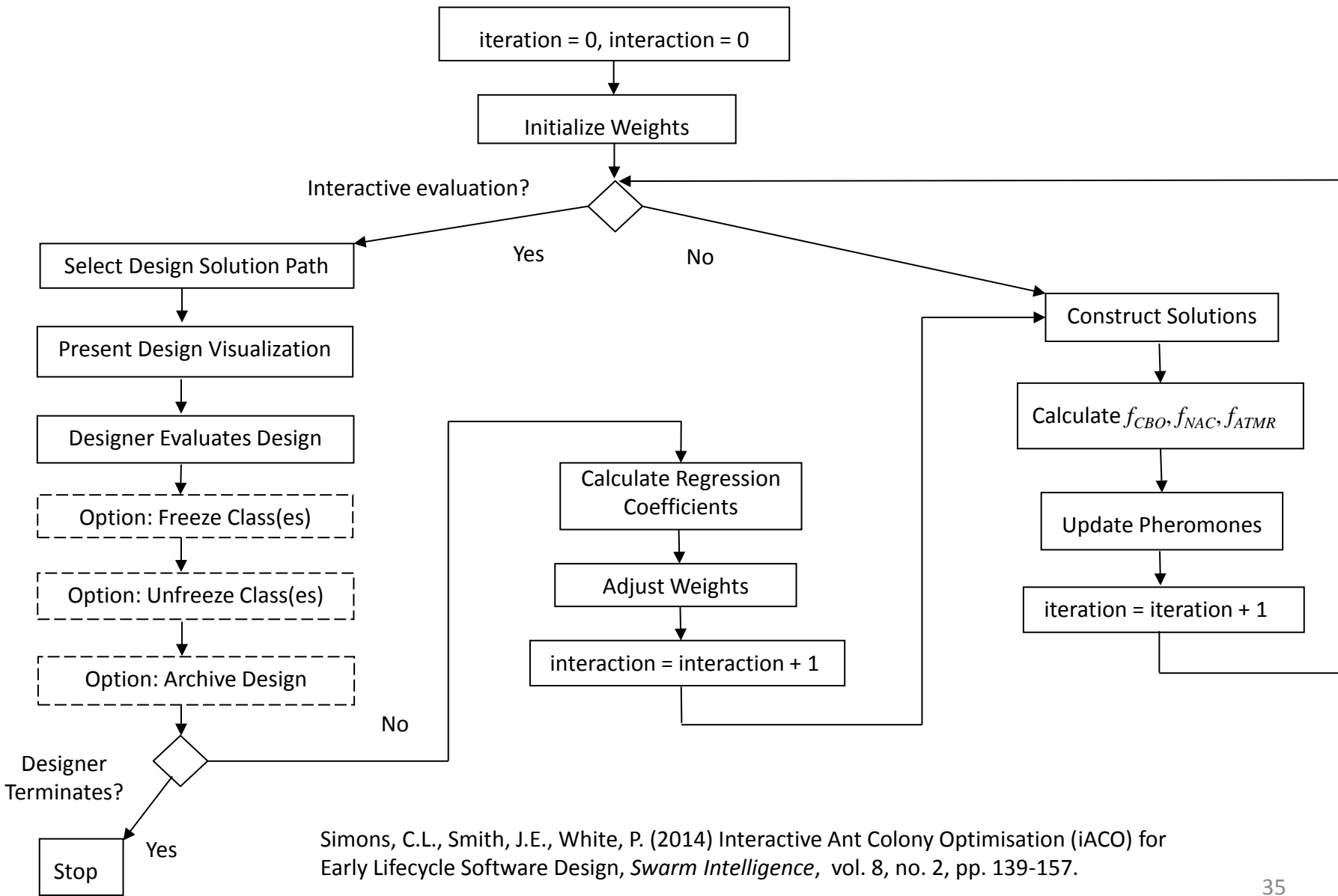
Example (1) Interactive Evolutionary Computing

- Object-oriented software design elegance metrics
 - E.g. Numbers among Classes (NAC)



Simons, C.L., Parmee, I.C. (2012) Elegant Object-oriented Software Design via Interactive Evolutionary Computation, *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man and Cybernetics – Part C*, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 1797-1805.

Example (2) Interactive Ant Colony Optimisation



Simons, C.L., Smith, J.E., White, P. (2014) Interactive Ant Colony Optimisation (iACO) for Early Lifecycle Software Design, *Swarm Intelligence*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 139-157.

Challenges for Evolutionary Algorithms?

- Searching for strategies rather than instances
- Exploiting many-core computing
- Giving insight to software developers
- Optimising compilation and deployment
- ***Balancing Computation and Human Interaction***

Harman, M. (2012) “The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Software Engineering”, *Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Realising Artificial Intelligence in Software Engineering (RAISE)* , pp. 1-6.

Some resources available

- Evolving Objects (EO): an Evolutionary Computation Framework (C++)
 - <http://eodev.sourceforge.net/>
- Open BEAGLE (C++)
 - <https://code.google.com/p/beagle/>
- ECF (Evolutionary Computational Framework) (C++)
 - <http://gp.zemris.fer.hr/ecf/>
- ECJ 21 (Java Evolutionary Computation)
 - <http://cs.gmu.edu/~eclab/projects/ecj/>
- JCLEC – Java Class Library for Evolutionary Computation
 - <http://jclec.sourceforge.net/>
- Etc. etc.

And finally...

there's even an article on a GA in Overload!

Buontempo, F. (2013) How to Program Your Way Out of a Paper Bag Using Genetic Algorithms. *Overload*, Iss. 118 (December 2013).

<http://www.accu.org/index.php/journals/1825>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `www.accu.org/index.php/journals/1825`. The main content area is titled "Further results" and contains the following text:

The results in this section are for 12 items, keeping the bag width and height and number of epochs at the values stated in attempt 1. The first run is a complete success, as shown in Figure 5. With just one initial escape, all of the final generation have been programmed out of the paper bag, in stark contrast with the first approach.

Figure 5 consists of two vertically stacked plots. The top plot, titled "Initial attempt", shows a single red trajectory starting at x=-15, y=0, rising to a peak of approximately y=6.5 at x=0, and then falling to y=0 at x=5. The bottom plot, titled "Final attempt", shows multiple red trajectories starting at various x-values between -20 and -10, all rising to hit the top edge of the bag (y=9) at different x-positions, and then falling to y=0 at x=5. A grey shaded area represents the "paper bag" in both plots, bounded by x=0 to x=10 and y=0 to y=9.

Below Figure 5, the text reads: "The second run, Figure 6, demonstrates that even if no projectiles escape initially the algorithm still finds successfully genes. It can use parameters from the better projectiles, i.e. those which got higher up the bag if they hit the edge of the bag, allowing them to escape in future generations."

Figure 6 is partially visible at the bottom of the screenshot, showing an "Initial attempt" plot with two blue trajectories.

Take away thoughts?

- Software Design
 - *complex, people-centred*
- Evaluation
 - *“multi-obsubjective” fitness evaluation*
- A fusion of software engineer and computer
 - *Partnership, ‘human-in-the-loop’*
 - *Combines human intuition with computational ‘intelligence’*

Thank you

- Any questions?

chris.simons@uwe.ac.uk

www.cems.uwe.ac.uk/~clsimons

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