

Evolving Code

Lee Spector

Hampshire College & UMass Amherst



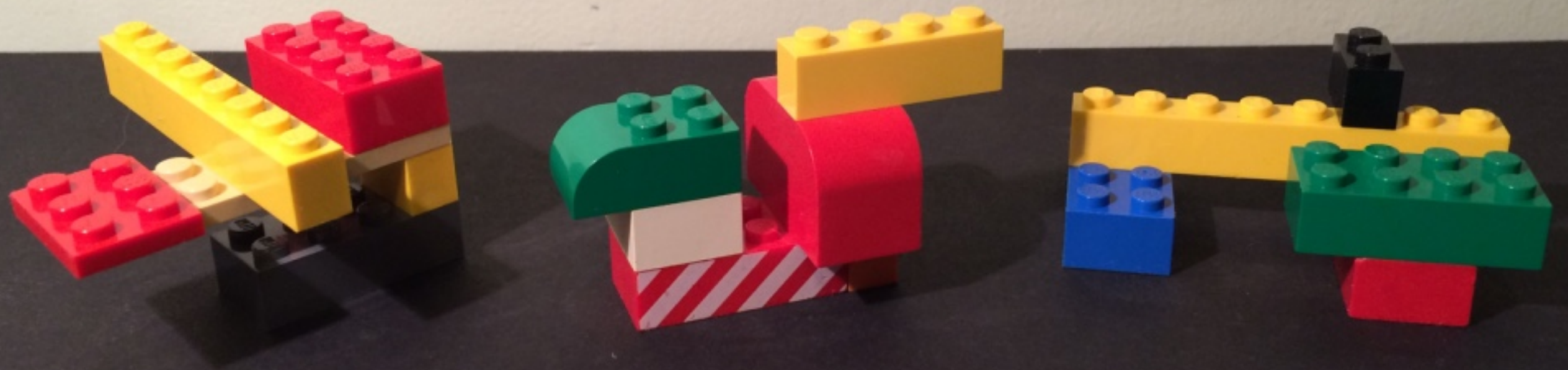
Outline

- Evolving code
- Language, variation, selection
- Evolving evolution
- Connections

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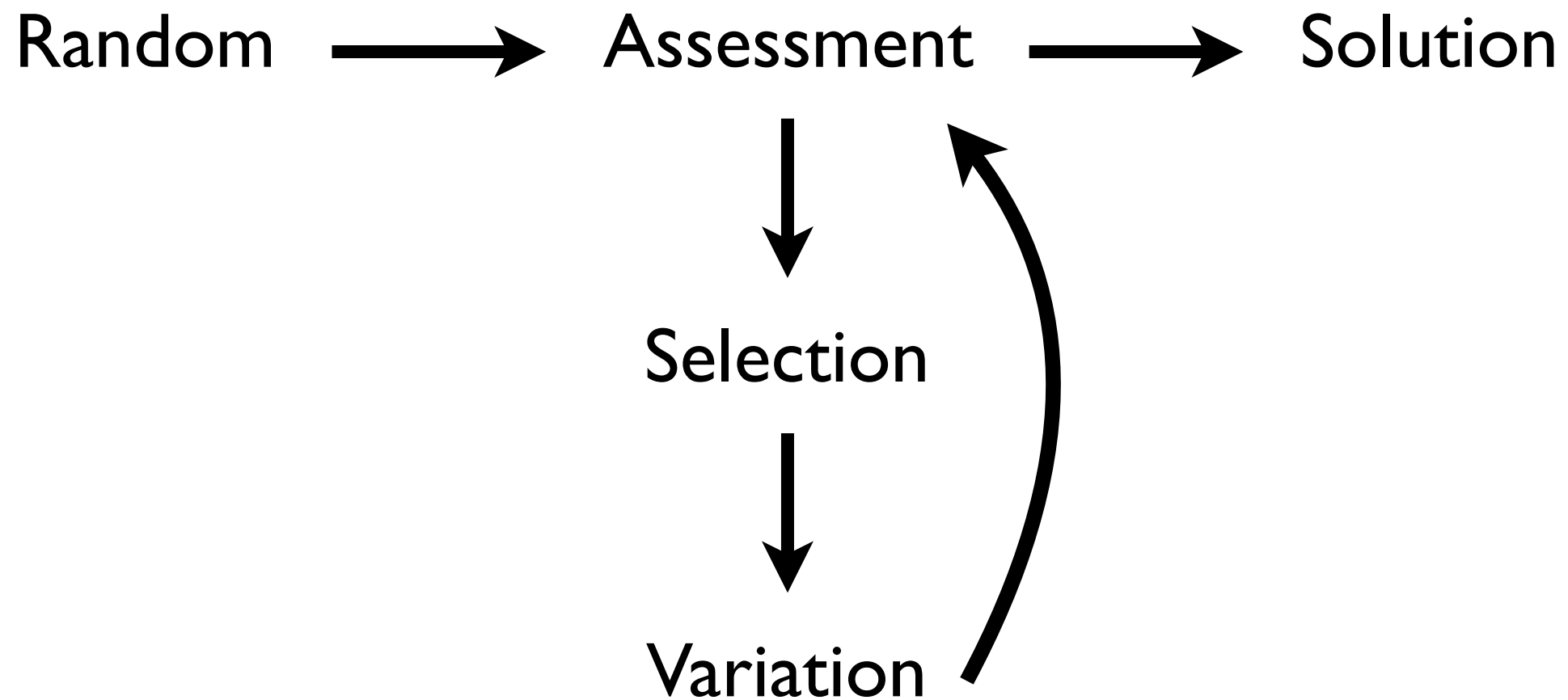
Evolving LEGO bridges



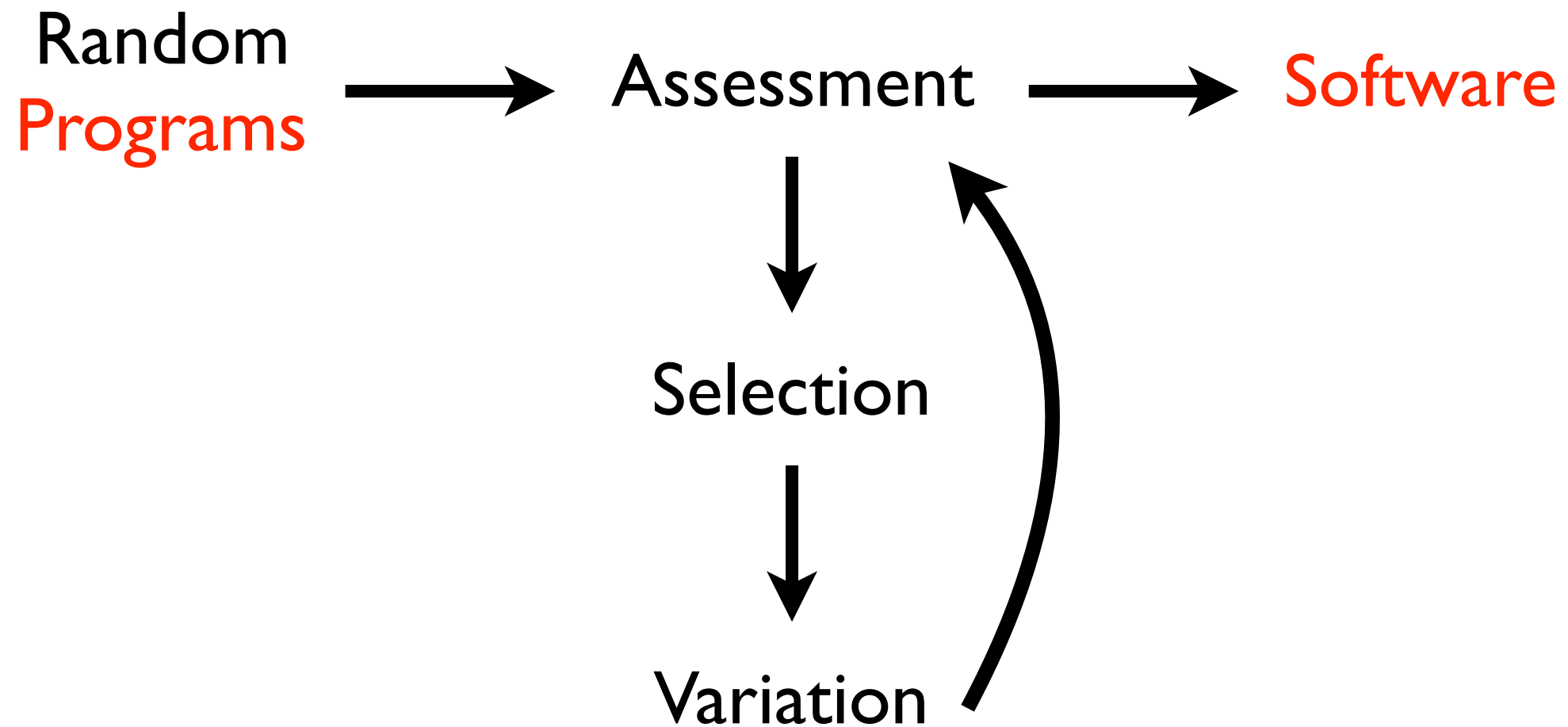
Evolving Code

- LEGO -> Code
- Bridge ->
 - Meets specification
 - Solves problem
 - Provides insight

Evolutionary Computing



Genetic Programming





Annual "Humies" Awards For Human-Competitive Results

Produced By Genetic And Evolutionary Computation

The result was ***patented as an invention*** in the past is an improvement over a patented invention or would qualify today as a patentable new invention.

The result is equal to or better than a result that was accepted as a ***new scientific result*** at the time when it was published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.

The result is equal to or better than a result that was placed into a database or archive of results maintained by an ***internationally recognized panel of scientific experts***.

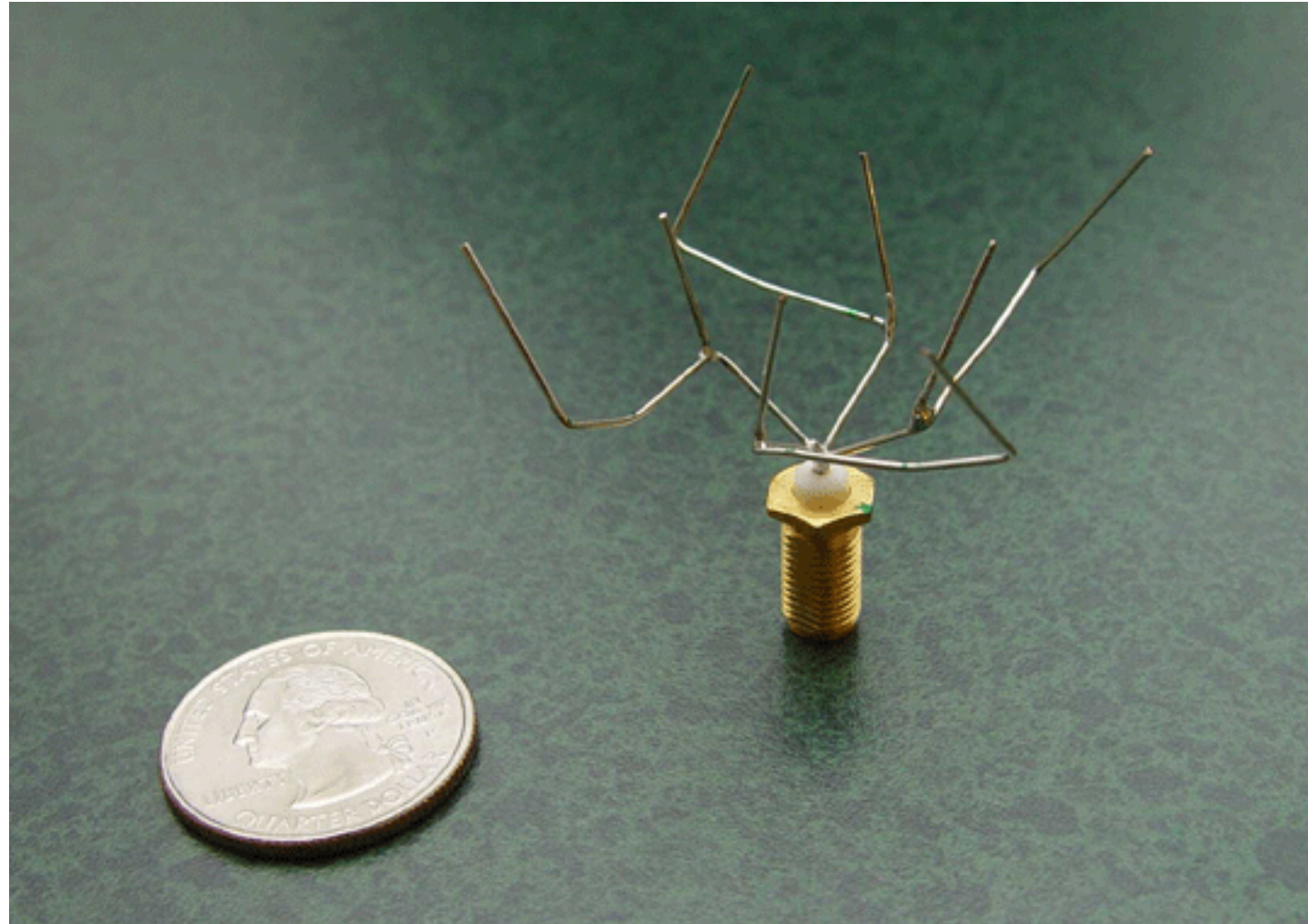
The result is ***publishable in its own right*** as a new scientific result independent of the fact that the result was mechanically created.

The result is ***equal to or better than the most recent human-created solution*** to a long-standing problem for which there has been a succession of increasingly better human-created solutions.

The result is equal to or better than a result that was considered an ***achievement in its field*** at the time it was first discovered.

The result ***solves a problem of indisputable difficulty*** in its field.

The result holds its own or ***wins a regulated competition involving human contestants*** (in the form of either live human players or human-written computer programs).



An Evolved Antenna for Deployment on NASA's Space Technology 5 Mission

Jason D. Lohn, Gregory S. Hornby, Derek S. Linden
NASA Ames Research Center

Humies Gold Medal, 2004

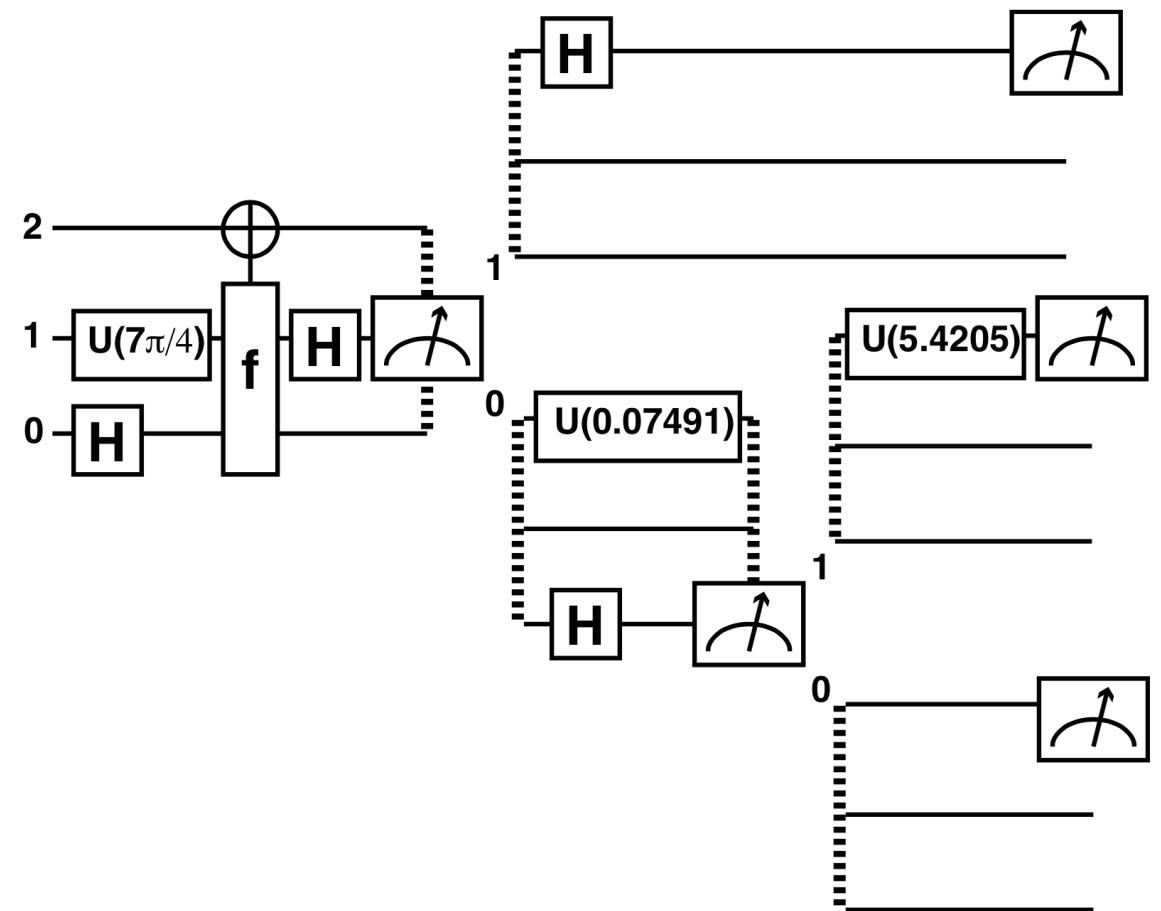
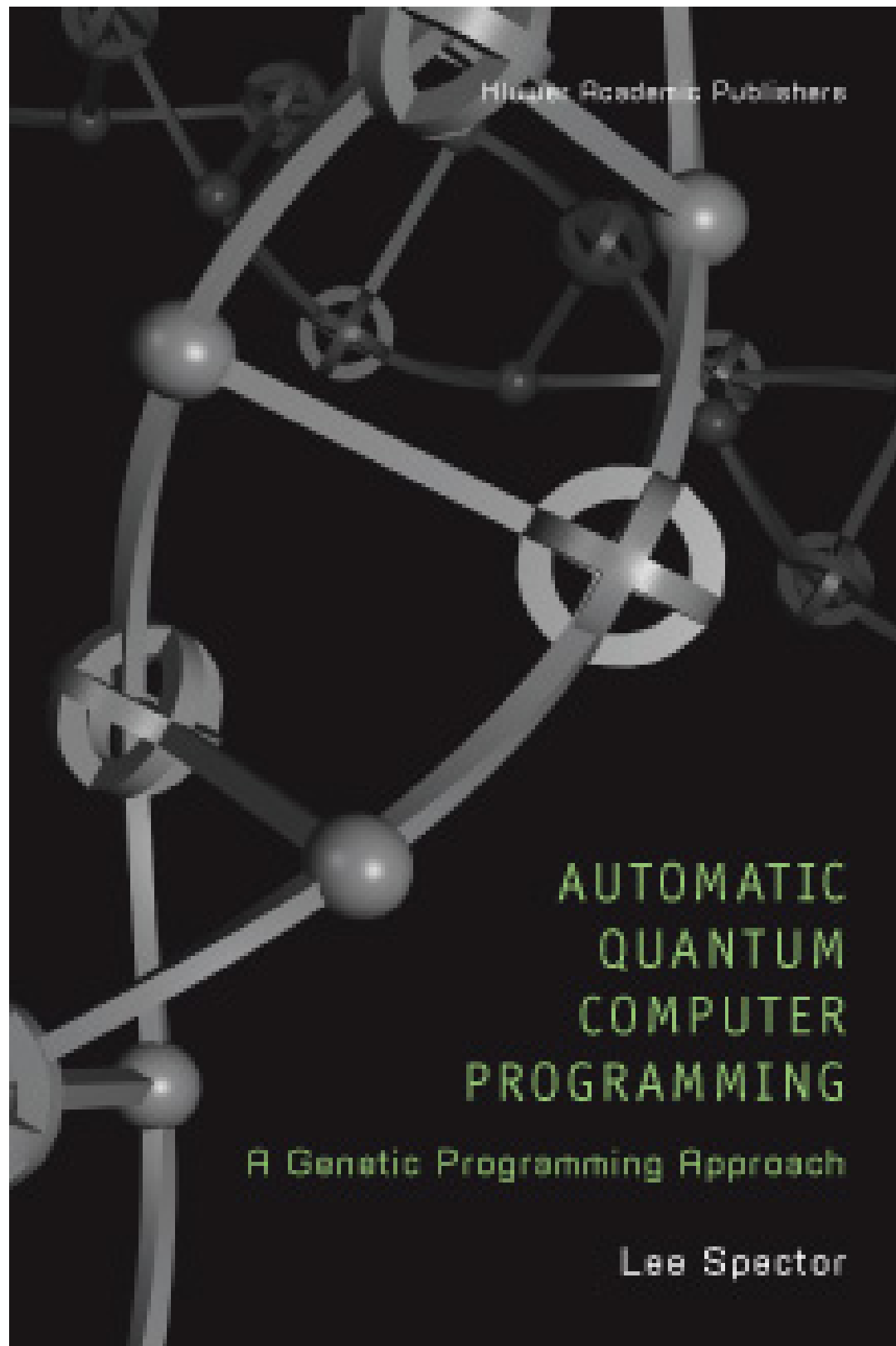


Figure 8.11. A gate array diagram for an evolved solution to the AND/OR oracle problem. The gate marked “f” is the oracle. The sub-diagrams on the right represent the possible execution paths following the intermediate measurements.

Lee Spector
Hampshire College

Humies Gold Medal, 2004

Genetic Programming for Finite Algebras

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$$\begin{aligned} &(((((((X * (Y * X)) * X) * Z) * (Z * X)) * ((X * (Z * (X * (Z * Y)))) * Z)) * \\ &Z) * Z) * (Z * (((X * (((Z * Z) * X) * (Z * X))) * X) * Y) * (((Y * (Z * (Z * \\ &Y)))) * (((Y * Y) * X) * Z)) * (X * (((Z * Z) * X) * (Z * (X * (Z * Y)))))) \end{aligned}$$

Humies Gold Medal, 2008

International Journal of Algebra and Computation | Vol. 28, No. 05, pp. 759-790 (2018)

Evolution of algebraic terms 3: Term continuity and beam algorithms

David M. Clark  and Lee Spector

Yavalath

Yavalath is an abstract board game for two or three players, invented by a computer program called LUDI. It has an easy rule set that any player can pick up immediately, but which produces surprisingly tricky emergent play.

Yavalath is available from [nestorgames](http://nestorgames.com), making it the first — and still only — computer-generated game to be commercially published, together with its sister game [Pentalath](http://pentath.com).

In October 2011, Yavalath was ranked in the top #100 abstract board games ever invented on the [BoardGameGeek](http://boardgamegeek.com) database. This helped it win the GECCO "Humies" gold medal for human-competitive results in evolutionary computation for 2012.

Here is a Yavalath [article](#) in the November 2013 issue of Bitcoin magazine.

Rules

The board starts empty.

Two players take turns adding a piece of their colour to an empty cell.

Win by making a line-of-4 (or more) pieces of your colour.

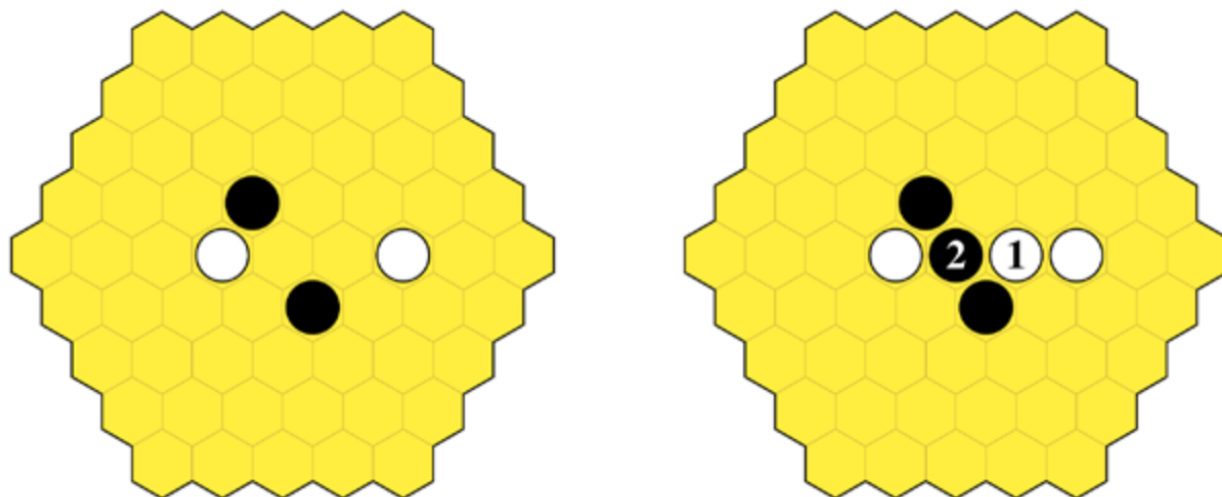
Lose by making a line-of-3 pieces of your colour beforehand.

Draw if the board otherwise fills up.

No, players are not allowed to pass.

Tactics and Strategy

The key tactical play in Yavalath is the *forcing move*, as shown below. White move 1 forces Black to lose with the blocking move 2.



Cameron Browne
Imperial College London

Humies Gold Medal, 2012

Fixing software bugs in 10 minutes or less using evolutionary computation

University of New Mexico

Stephanie Forrest

ThanhVu Nguyen

University of Virginia

Claire Le Goues

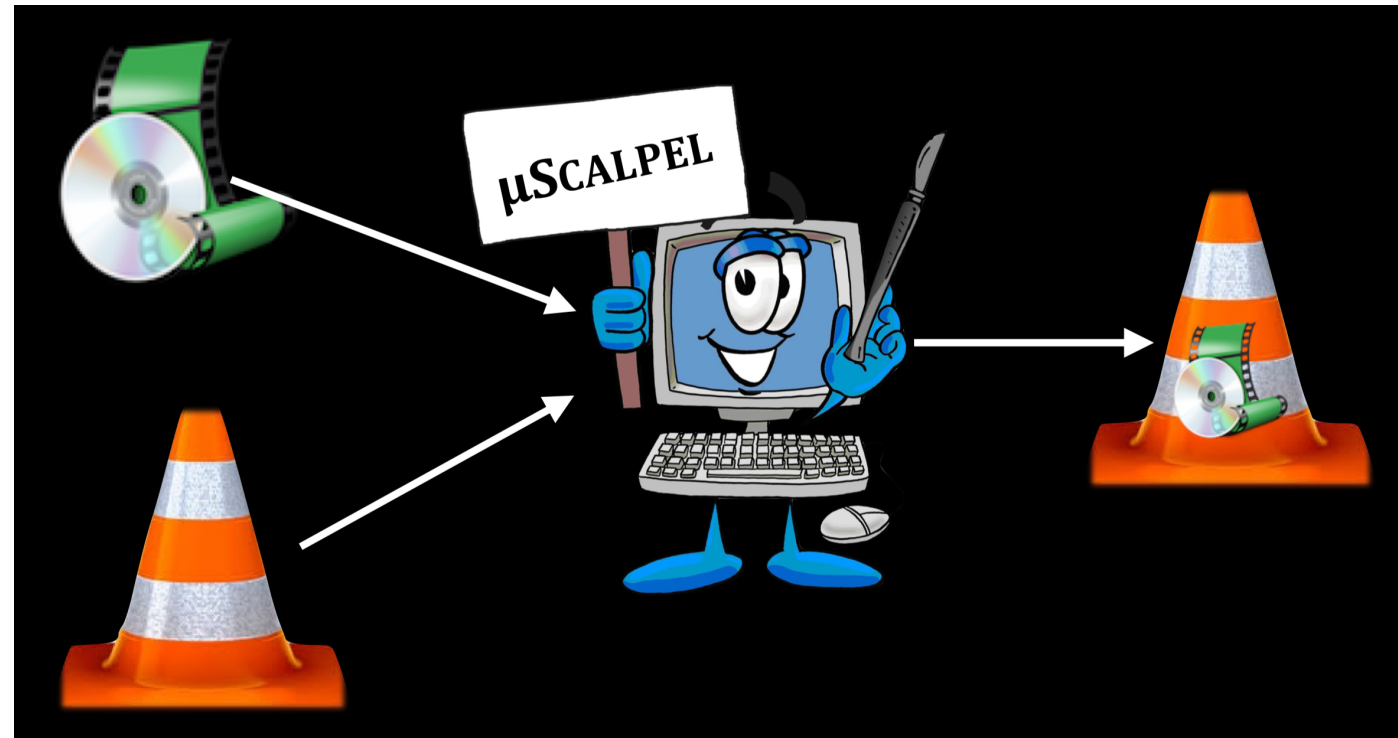
Westley Weimer



THE UNIVERSITY *of*
NEW MEXICO

Humies Gold Medal, 2009

Automated Software Transplantation



Earl T. Barr, Mark Harman, Yue Jia, Alexandru Marginean, Justyna Petke
University College London

Humies Gold Medal, 2016

Application	Count	Application Category
Antennas	1	Engineering (19)
Biology	2	Science (7)
Chemistry	1	Science (7)
Computer vision	2	Computer science (7)
Electrical engineering	1	Engineering (19)
Electronics	5	Engineering (19)
Games	6	Games (6)
Image processing	3	Computer science (7)
Mathematics	2	Mathematics (3)
Mechanical engineering	4	Engineering (19)
Medicine	2	Medicine (2)
Operations research	1	Engineering (19)
Optics	2	Engineering (19)
Optimization	1	Mathematics (3)
Photonics	1	Engineering (19)
Physics	1	Science (7)
Planning	1	Computer science (7)
Polymers	1	Engineering (19)
Quantum	3	Science (7)
Security	1	Computer science (7)
Software engineering	3	Engineering (19)

Problem Type	Count
Classification	5
Clustering	1
Design	20
Optimization	8
Planning	1
Programming	4
Regression	3

Kannappan, K., L. Spector, M. Sipper, T. Helmuth, W. La Cava, J. Wisdom, and O. Bernstein. 2015. Analyzing a decade of Human-competitive ("HUMIE") winners -- what can we learn? In *Genetic Programming Theory and Practice XII*. New York: Springer.

Evolution, the Designer

WHAT WOULD DARWIN SAY? | LEE SPECTOR

And now, digital evolution

The Boston Globe

By Lee Spector | August 29, 2005

RECENT developments in computer science provide new perspective on "intelligent design," the view that life's complexity could only have arisen through the hand of an intelligent designer. These developments show that complex and useful designs can indeed emerge from random Darwinian processes.

“Darwinian evolution is itself a designer worthy of significant respect, if not religious devotion.”

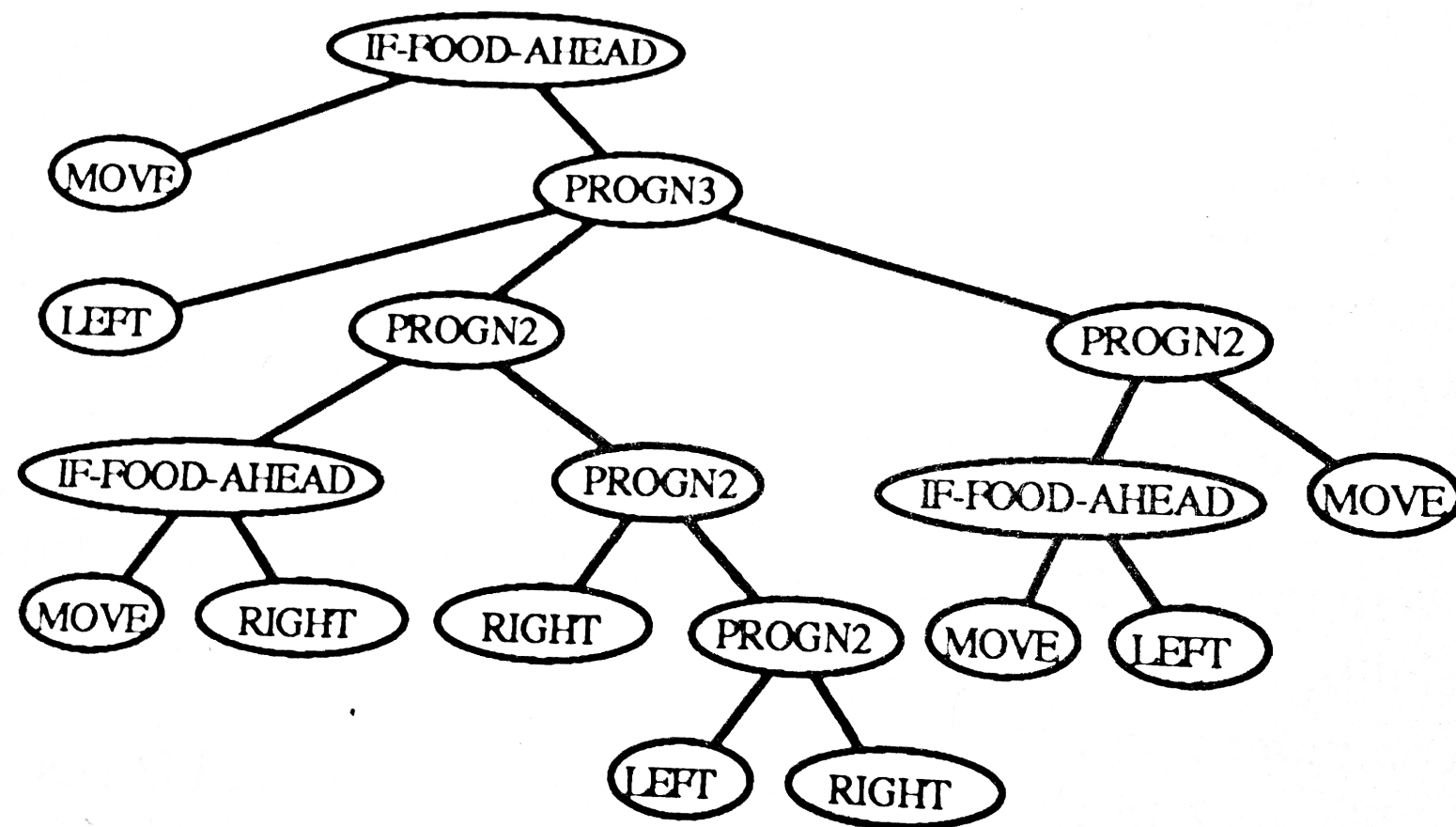
Outline

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- **Language**, variation, selection
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```

(IF-FOOD-AHEAD (MOVE)
  (PROGN3 (LEFT)
    (PROGN2 (IF-FOOD-AHEAD (MOVE)
      (RIGHT))
    (PROGN2 (RIGHT)
      (PROGN2 (LEFT)
        (RIGHT))))
    (PROGN2 (IF-FOOD-AHEAD (MOVE)
      (LEFT))
    (MOVE))))).

```



Koza, 1992

Languages

- Lisp-style symbolic expressions (Koza, ...)
- Purely functional/lambda expressions (Walsh, Yu, ...)
- Linear sequences of machine/byte code (Nordin et al., ...)
- Artificial assembly-like languages (Ray, Adami, ...)
- **Stack-based languages** (Perkis, Spector, Stoffel, Tchernev, ...)
- Graph-structured programs (Teller, Globus, ...)
- Object hierarchies (Bruce, Abbott, Schmutter, Lucas, ...)
- Fuzzy rule systems (Tunstel, Jamshidi, ...)
- Logic programs (Osborn, Charif, Lamas, Dubossarsky, ...)
- Strings, grammar-mapped to arbitrary languages (O'Neill, Ryan, ...)

Push

- Programming language for programs that evolve
- Simple syntax, but rich data and control structures:
program $\rightarrow$ instruction | literal | (program*)
- Data flows via typed stacks, not syntax
- C++, Clojure, Common Lisp, Elixir, Java, Javascript, Python, Racket, Ruby, Scala, Scheme, Swift, ...
- <http://pushlanguage.org>

Push Execution

- Push the program onto the **exec** stack.
- While **exec** isn't empty and we haven't hit the step limit, pop and **do** the top:
 - If it's an instruction, execute it.
 - If it's a literal, push it onto the appropriate stack.
 - If it's a block of code, push its elements back onto the **exec** stack one at a time.

(1 2 integer_add)

Exec

Integer

Boolean

String

...

(1 2 integer_add)

Exec

Integer

Boolean

String

...

1

2

integer_add

Exec

Integer

Boolean

String

...

1

2

integer_add

Exec

Integer

Boolean

String

...







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Exec



Integer



Boolean



String



...

2

1



Exec



Integer

3



Boolean



String



...

			true	
integer_mult			false	
boolean_and	7		true	"Hello"
(3 string_dup)	-20		true	"Push"
integer_add	100		false	"Evolution!"
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		true		
		false		
boolean_and	7	true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-20	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		true		
		false		
boolean_and		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	<i>-140</i>	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		true		
		false		
boolean_and		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		true		
		false		
		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		<i>false</i>		
		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
		true	"Hello"	
(3 string_dup)	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
3		true	"Hello"	
<i>string_dup</i>	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
3		true	"Hello"	
string_dup	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
3		true	"Hello"	
string_dup	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
	3	true	"Hello"	
string_dup	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
	3	true	"Hello"	
string_dup	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false		
	3	true	"Hello"	
	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false	<i>"Hello"</i>	
	3	true	<i>"Hello"</i>	
	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false	"Hello"	
	3	true	"Hello"	
	-140	true	"Push"	
integer_add	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false	"Hello"	
	<i>3</i>	true	"Hello"	
	<i>-140</i>	true	"Push"	
	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

		false	"Hello"	
		true	"Hello"	
	<i>-137</i>	true	"Push"	
	100	false	"Evolution!"	
Exec	Integer	Boolean	String	...

Example `exec` Instructions

Conditionals:

`exec_if` `exec_when`

General loops:

`exec_do*while`

“For” loops:

`exec_do*range` `exec_do*times`

Looping over structures:

`exec_do*vector_integer` `exec_string_iterate`

Combinators:

`exec_k` `exec_y` `exec_s`

Auto-Simplification

- Loop:
 - Make it randomly simpler
 - Keep simpler if as good or better; otherwise revert
- Efficiently and reliably reduces the size of evolved programs
- Often improves generalization

SUCCESS at generation 20

Successful program:

```
(boolean_and boolean_shove exec_do*count (exec_swap (integer_empty char_yank boolean_or
integer_fromboolean \space \newline) (exec_dup (char_yank char_iswhitespace string_butlast in1) string_empty boolean_frominteger tagged_275
string_substring) exec_do*times (integer_empty string_dup) string_replacechar print_string string_rot print_char integer_fromboolean
string_length integer_eq string_last boolean_swap integer_yankdup) string_swap string_containschar "Wx{ " exec_stackdepth char_empty
integer_swap integer_rot string_last boolean_swap integer_yankdup string_swap string_containschar "Wx{ " exec_stackdepth char_empty integer_swap
integer_rot integer_fromstring string_pop string_shove char_eq char_empty integer_swap integer_rot integer_fromstring string_pop string_shove
char_rot integer_stackdepth integer_min char_yankdup char_eq char_empty tagged_349 exec_yank string_rot exec_dup (boolean_eq string_removechar
exec_s (exec_dup (boolean_eq exec_rot (exec_s (string_eq string_fromboolean exec_noop char_eq) ()) (string_butlast) integer_pop) (char_eq
char_empty) (integer_swap integer_rot string_emptystring boolean_stackdepth integer_inc in1 boolean_shove boolean_swap char_isletter integer_gt
integer_yankdup) exec_when (string_emptystring string_nth exec_do*range (\space integer_yankdup string_dup exec_shove (integer_swap
string_removechar exec_yank string_dup exec_empty) char_eq exec_do*times (tagged_349 boolean_pop exec_when (string_removechar integer_mult
integer_inc in1 boolean_shove boolean_swap char_isletter integer_gt string_butlast) integer_mult string_last string_parse_to_chars
boolean_frominteger boolean_yank exec_when (string_nth exec_do*range (\space integer_yankdup string_dup exec_shove (integer_swap
string_removechar exec_yank integer_yank exec_while (boolean_or)) char_isdigit boolean_swap char_isletter) integer_gt integer_yankdup
integer_mult string_last string_parse_to_chars boolean_frominteger char_isletter exec_when (string_nth exec_do*range (\space integer_yankdup
string_dup exec_shove (integer_swap string_removechar exec_yank integer_yank integer_mult integer_inc in1 boolean_shove boolean_swap
char_isletter integer_gt string_butlast) boolean_invert_second_then_and exec_empty string_rot)) boolean_rot char_iswhitespace integer_yank
string_conjchar boolean_dup) integer_add char_dup string_length integer_fromchar string_split char_isdigit boolean_swap boolean_eq char_isdigit
exec_shove (boolean_invert_second_then_and string_empty string_conjchar string_shove) string_fromchar boolean_not string_stackdepth exec_y ()
integer_empty exec do*range (in1 string_replace)))))) () ()))
```

[illegible]

Total error: 0.0

Size: 231

Auto-simplifying with starting size: 231

• • •

step: 5000

```
program: (\space \newline in1 string_replacechar print_string "Wx{ "
string last in1 string removechar string length)
```

[illegible]

Total error: 0.0

Size: 11

Outline

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Variation

- Replacement mutations
- Crossover / alternation
- UMAD: Uniform Mutation by Addition and Deletion
- 2018 GECCO best paper, GP track

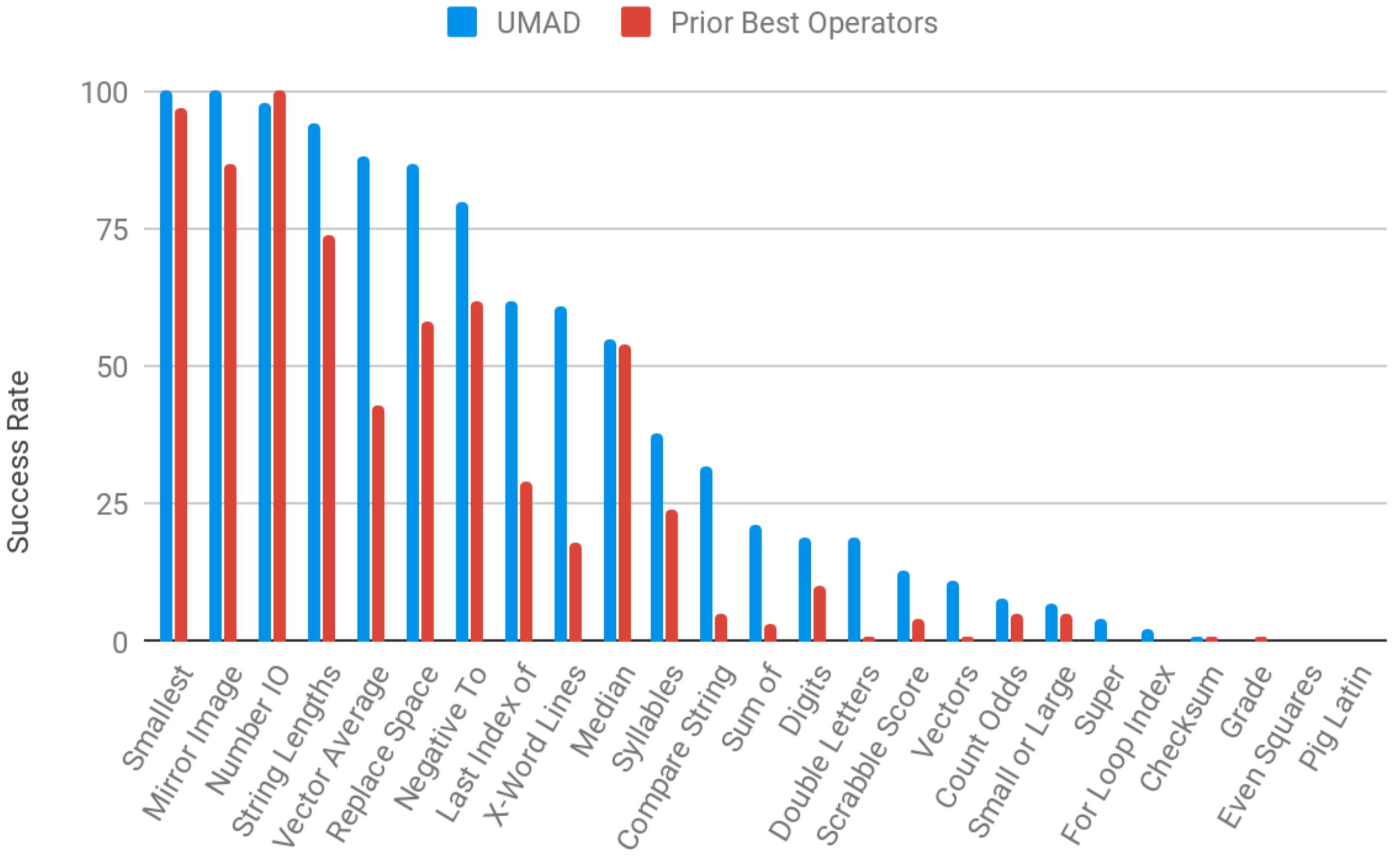
UMAD

- Two passes:
 - For each gene, maybe add gene before or after
 - Then, for each gene, maybe delete
- Size neutral if **$d = a/(1+a)$**
- Capable of replacement, and so much more

Software Synthesis

- 29 benchmark problems taken from intro CS textbooks
- Require multiple data types and control structures
- Driven by software tests, input/output pairs
- Used for studies of program synthesis, by us and by others

7. **Replace Space with Newline (P 4.3)** Given a string input, print the string, replacing spaces with newlines. Also, return the integer count of the non-whitespace characters. The input string will not have tabs or newlines.
8. **String Differences (P 4.4)** Given 2 strings (without whitespace) as input, find the indices at which the strings have different characters, stopping at the end of the shorter one. For each such index, print a line containing the index as well as the character in each string. For example, if the strings are “dealer” and “dollars”, the program should print:
- ```
1 e o
2 a l
4 e a
```



# Paths

- Suppose we have ABC, ADC is a solution, and the possible genes are just A, B, C, and D
- How many paths are there, of various lengths?
- Count as 1 step:
  - Replacement: replace 1 gene
  - UMAD: add 1 gene and/or delete 1 gene
- For replacement or UMAD, there is a single 1-step path,  $ABC \rightarrow ADC$

# 2-step paths, replacement

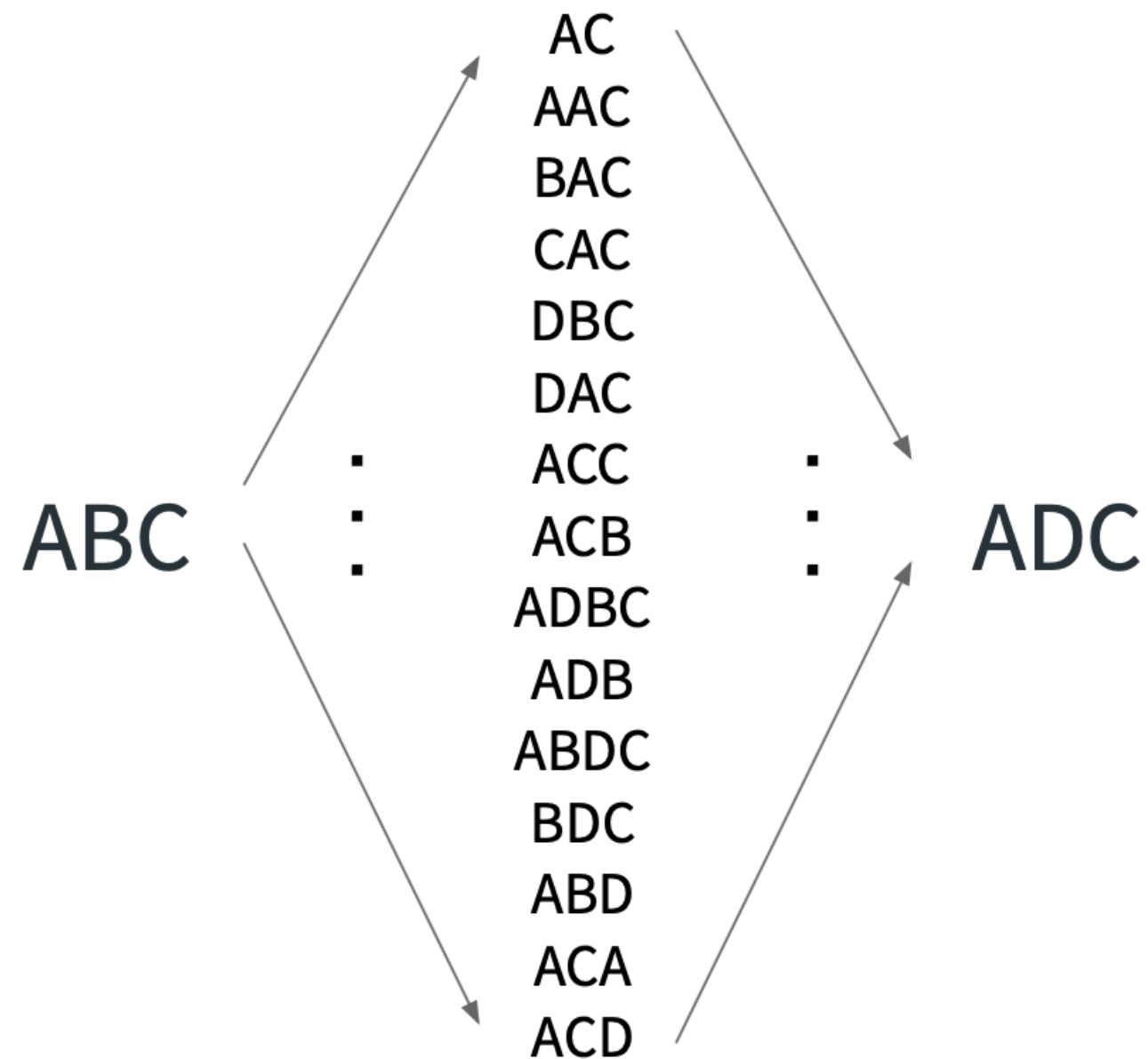
- 2 paths



- If AAC and ACC are unviable, neither path works

# 2-step paths, UMAD

- 15 paths



ABCD A → A **D** C D A

| Number of Steps | Replacement | UMAD |
|-----------------|-------------|------|
| 1               | 1           | 1    |
| 2               | 2           | 25   |
| 3               | 14          | 974  |

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# Parent selection

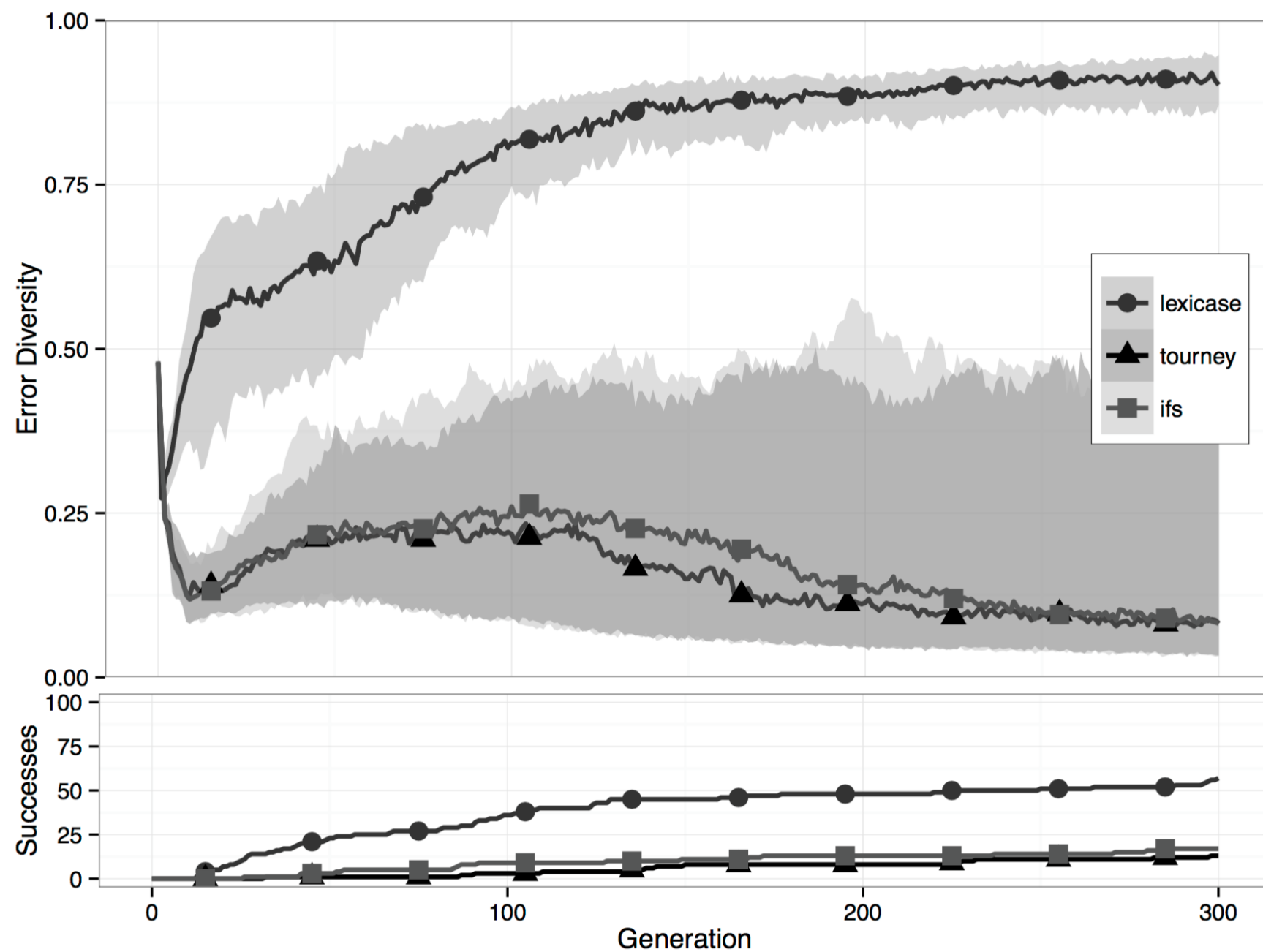
- Traditionally based on overall scores
- Roulette wheels or tournaments
- Unbalanced, qualitatively diverse test sets

# Lexicase Selection

- Don't reduce to overall scores
- To select single parent:
  1. Shuffle test cases
  2. First test case – keep best\* individuals
  3. Repeat with next test case, etc.Until one individual remains
- Selected parent may be specialist, not great on average, but lead to generalists later

| Problem name               | Lexicase | Tournament |
|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| Replace Space With Newline | 57       | 13         |
| Syllables                  | 24       | 1          |
| String Lengths Backwards   | 75       | 18         |
| Negative To Zero           | 72       | 15         |
| Double Letters             | 5        | 0          |
| Scrabble Score             | 0        | 0          |
| Checksum                   | 0        | 0          |
| Count Odds                 | 4        | 0          |

# Diversity



**Fig. 1** Replace Space With Newline – error diversity

GPTP-2015

# Outline

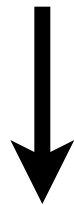
- Evolving code
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# Variation

Program

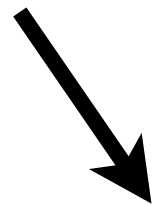


Mutation

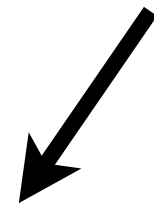


Program

Program



Program



Crossover



Program

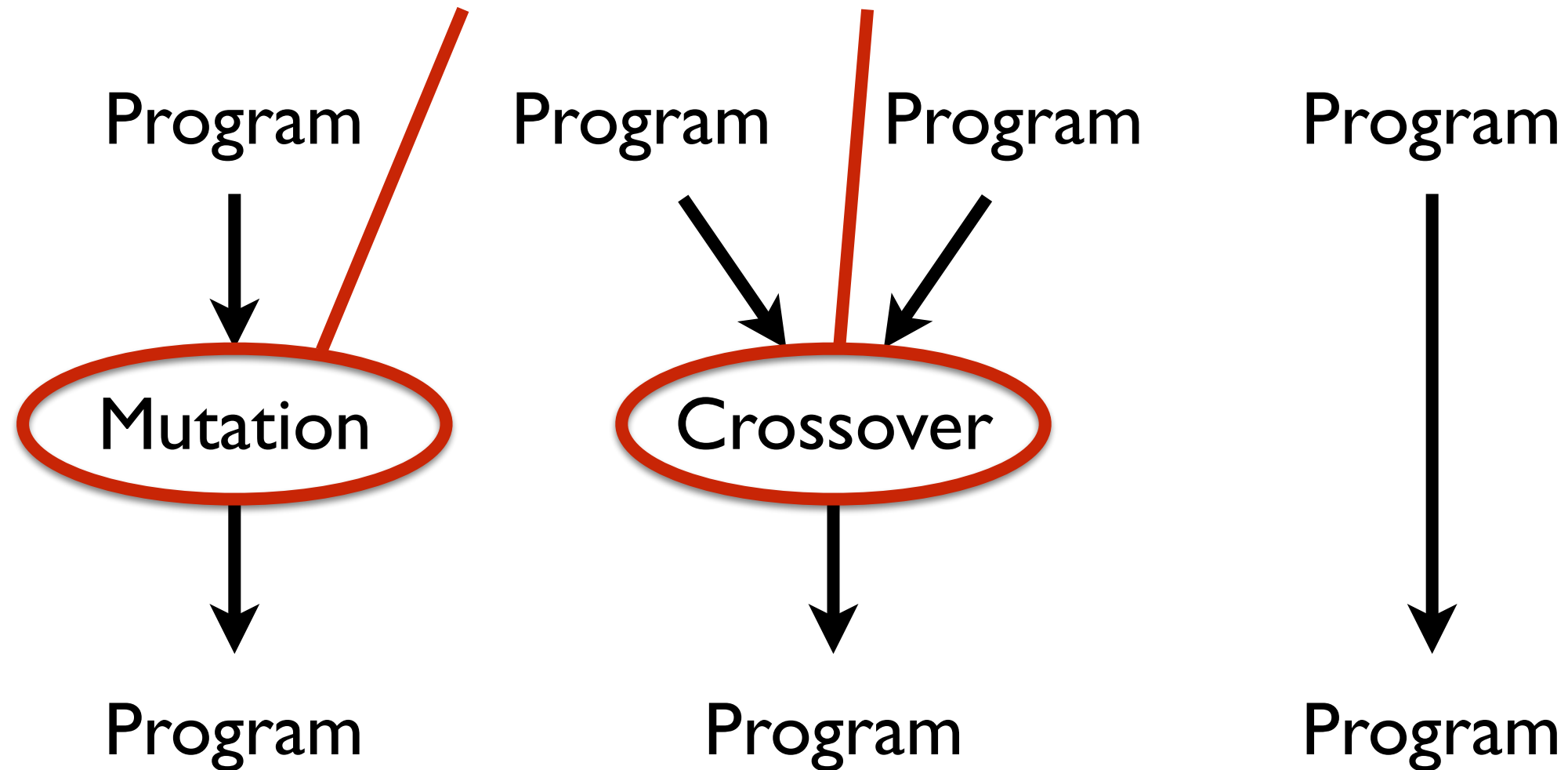
Program



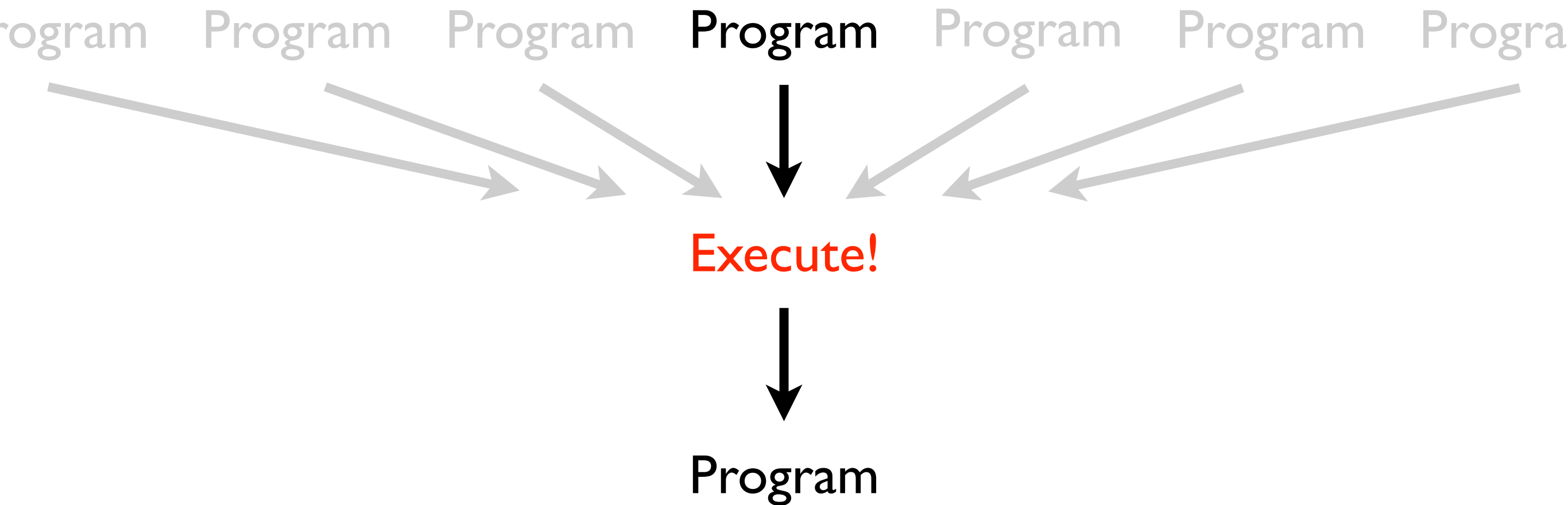
Program

# Variation

**Written and configured by humans**



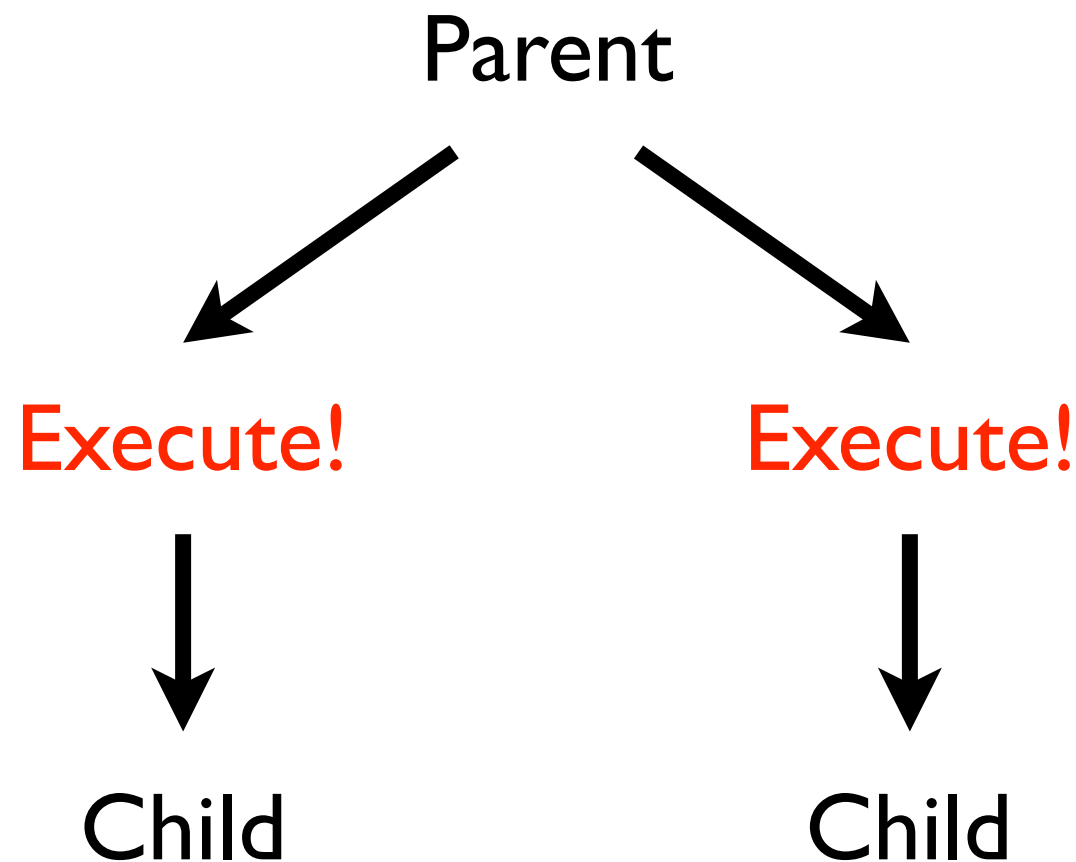
# Autoconstruction



# Autoconstructive Evolution

- Evolve evolution while evolving solutions
- Individuals produce and vary their own children, with methods that are subject to variation
- May produce EC systems more powerful than those we can write by hand

# Diversification Constraints

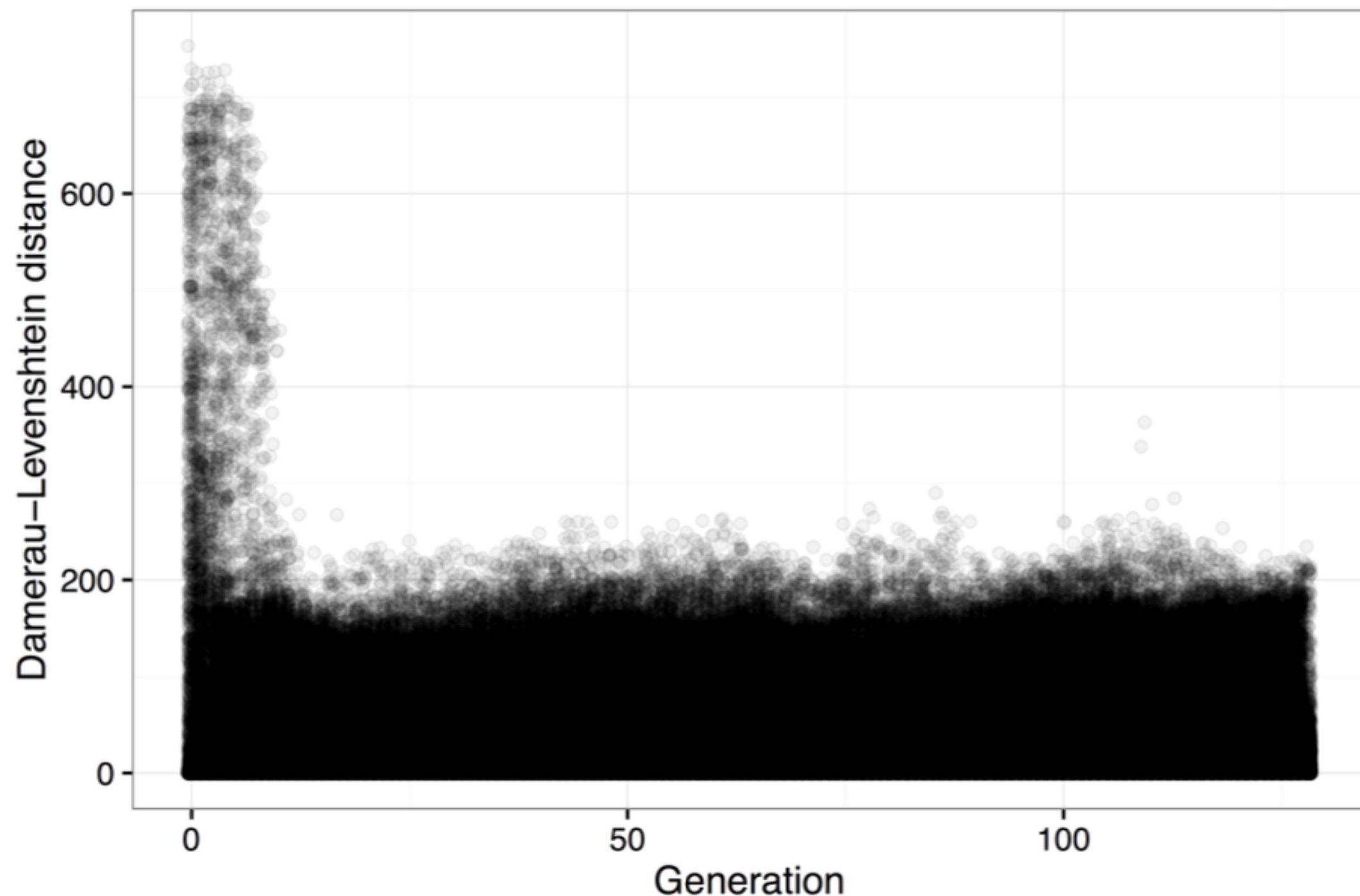


Parent differs from both children, by different amounts

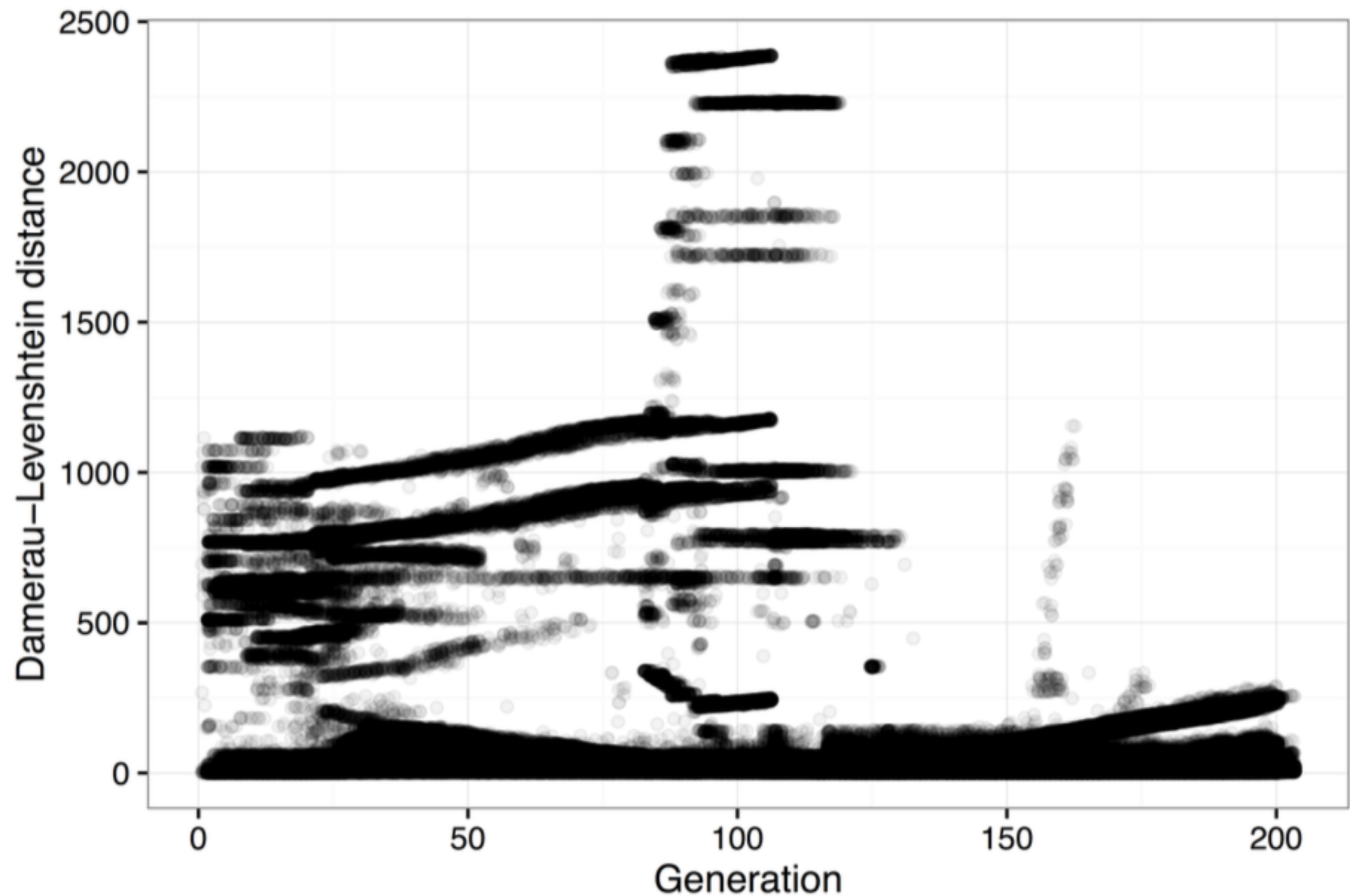
# Synthesis Benchmarks

Number IO, Small or Large, For Loop Index, Compare String Lengths, Double Letters, Collatz Numbers, Replace Space with Newline, String Differences, Even Squares, Wallis Pi, String Lengths Backwards, Last Index of Zero, Vector Average, Count Odds, Mirror Image, Super Anagrams, Sum of Squares, Vectors Summed, X-Word Lines, Pig Latin, Negative to Zero, Scrabble Score, Word Stats, Checksum, Digits, Grade, Median, Smallest, Syllables

Solved with PushGP; first with autoconstruction



**Figure 1: DL-distances between parent and child during a single non-autoconstructive run of GP on the Replace Space With Newline problem**



**Figure 3: DL-distances between parent and child during a single autoconstructive run of GP on the Replace Space With Newline problem**

# Future

- Use autoconstruction to solve other previously unsolved problems
- Study how autoconstruction works, to improve it
- Consider implications for study of evolution of biological evolution

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# Connections

- Machine learning
- Software engineering
- Programming languages
- Theory
- Evolutionary biology
- Applications

# Takeaways

- Evolving code is fun and useful
- Push is a flexible and powerful representation for programs that evolve
- UMAD maximizes paths for evolution
- Lexicase selection: don't score; randomly sequence
- Evolving evolution is fun; may someday be useful

# Thanks

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- Hampshire College for support for the Hampshire College Institute for Computational Intelligence
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