

# NEAT

Evolving Neural Networks through Augmenting  
Topologies

**Fall 2018**

# Intuition

- Easy to understand
- Easy to trace
- GPU friendly

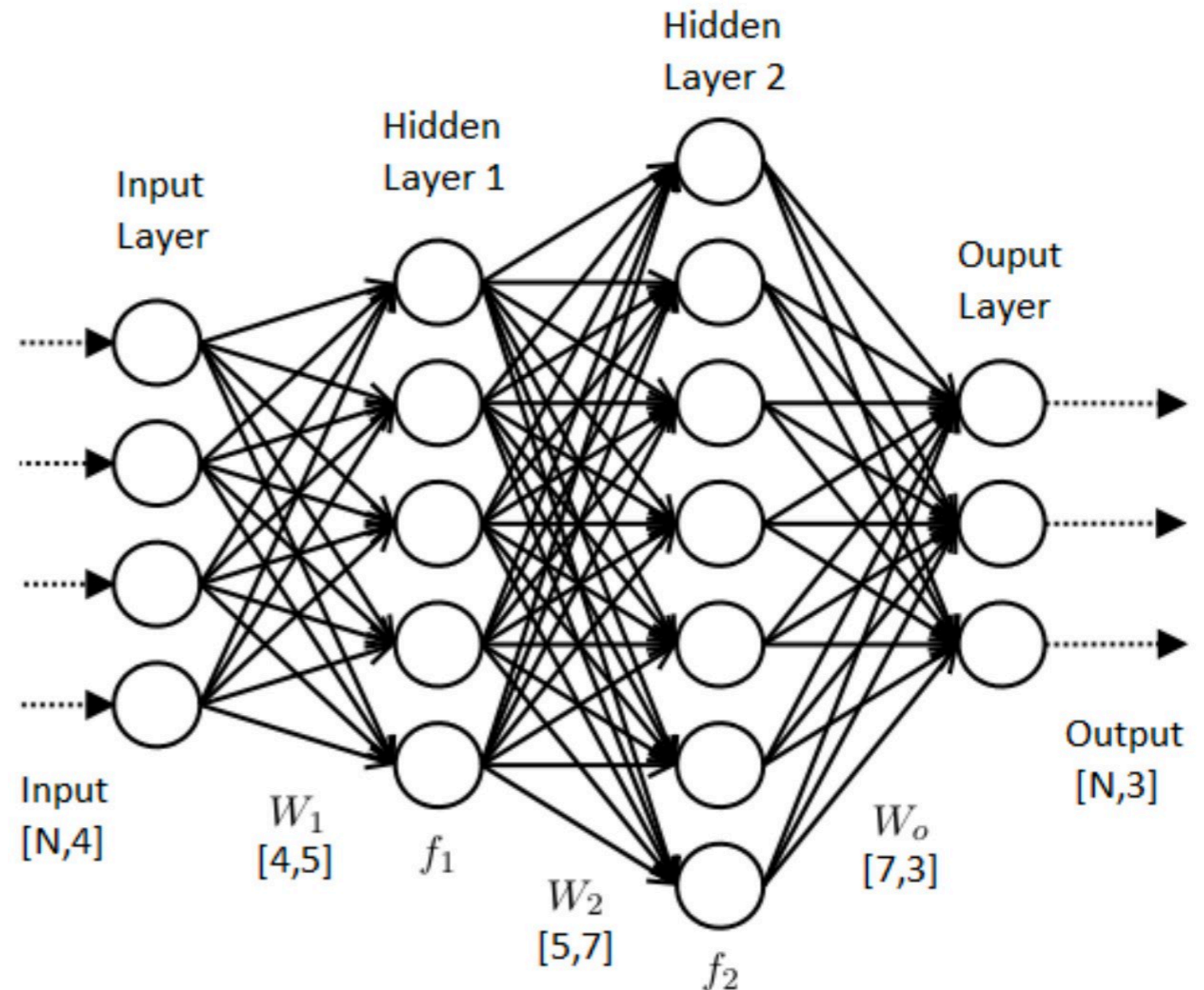


Image From: <http://medium.com/>

# Intuition

- More Optimized
- Fewer calculations
- Reinforcement Learning application

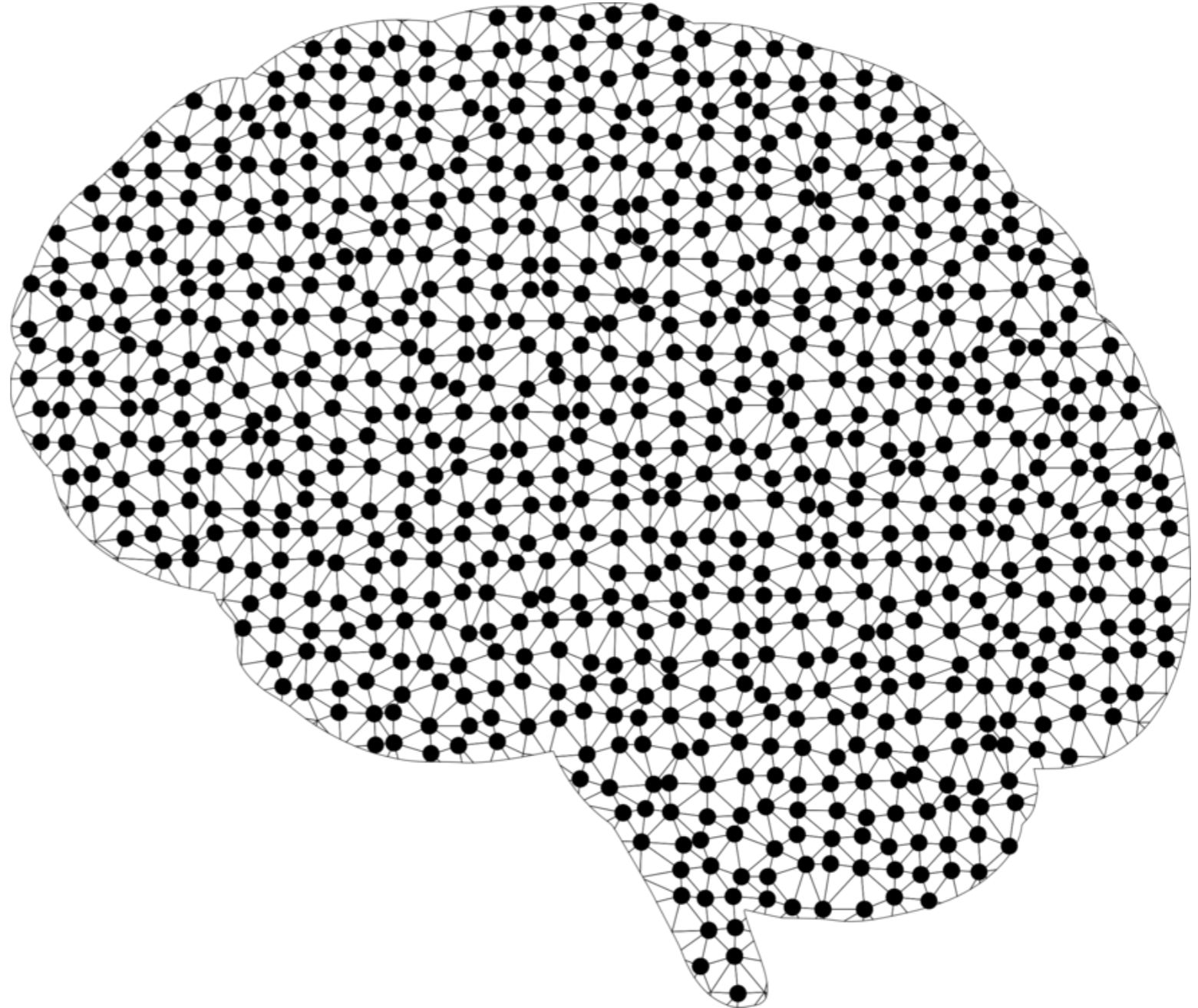
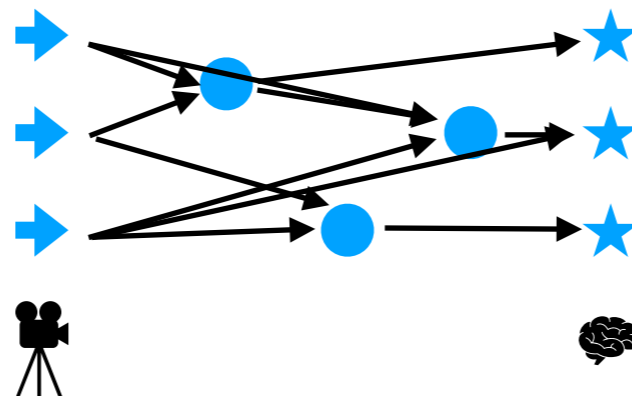


Image From: <https://kisspng.com>

# Basic Idea

1. Select an Empty Network
2. Randomly add Connections
3. Randomly mutate Connections
4. Optimize via **Genetics Algorithms**



# By the way, Why?

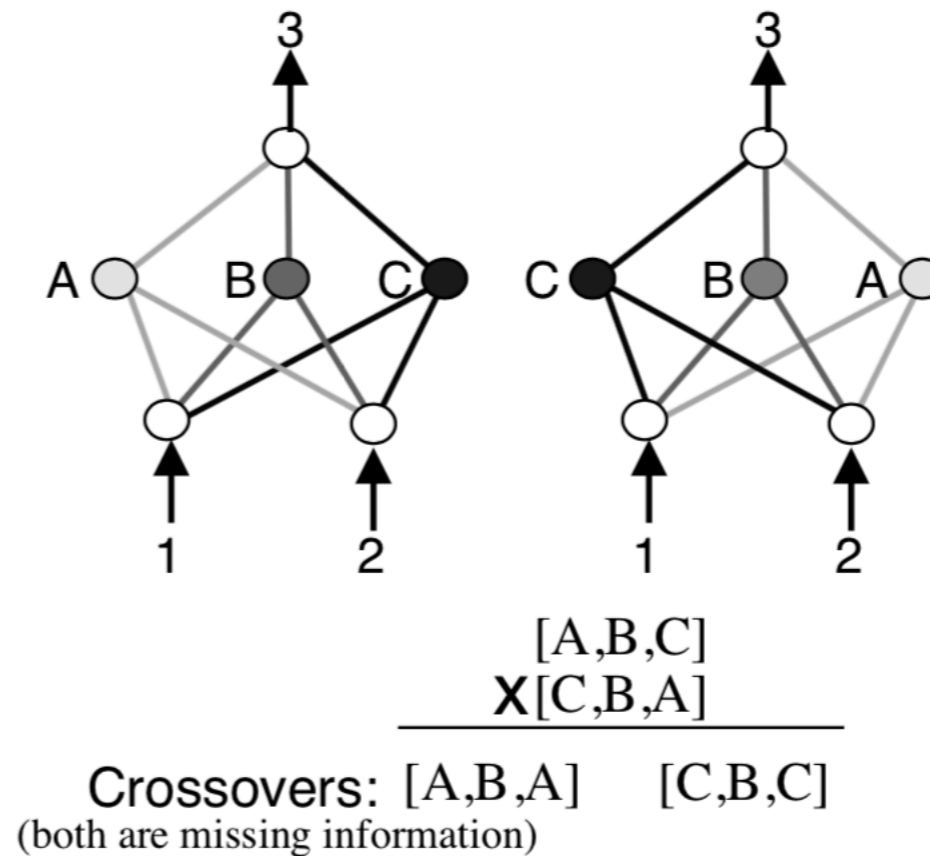
- Can evolving topologies along with weights provide an advantage over evolving weights on a fixed-topology?
- A fully connected network can in principle approximate any continuous function.
- So why waste valuable effort permuting over different topologies?

# Encoding

- TWEANNs Encoding
- Binary Encoding
- Graph Encoding
- Indirect Encoding

# Problems

- Mating between different genes.
- Initial Populations
- Protecting Speciation



**NEAT**



# Genetic Encoding

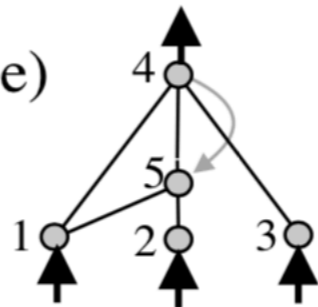
Genome (Genotype)

Node	Node 1	Node 2	Node 3	Node 4	Node 5
Genes	Sensor	Sensor	Sensor	Output	Hidden

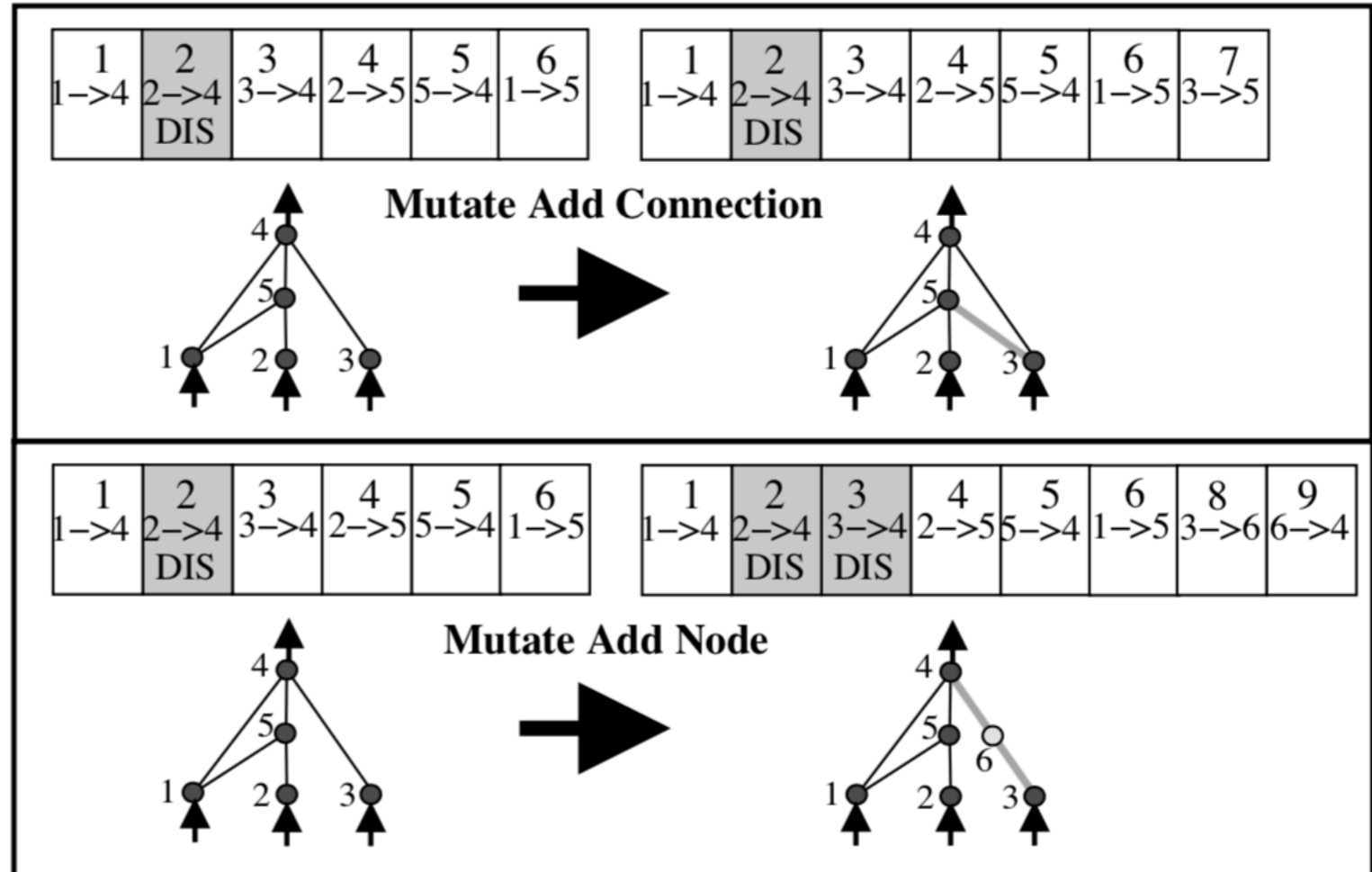
Connect.	In 1	In 2	In 3	In 2	In 5	In 1	In 4
Genes	Out 4	Out 4	Out 4	Out 5	Out 4	Out 5	Out 5
	Weight 0.7	Weight -0.5	Weight 0.5	Weight 0.2	Weight 0.4	Weight 0.6	Weight 0.6
	Enabled	<b>DISABLED</b>	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled	Enabled
	Innov 1	Innov 2	Innov 3	Innov 4	Innov 5	Innov 6	Innov 11

Network (Phenotype)



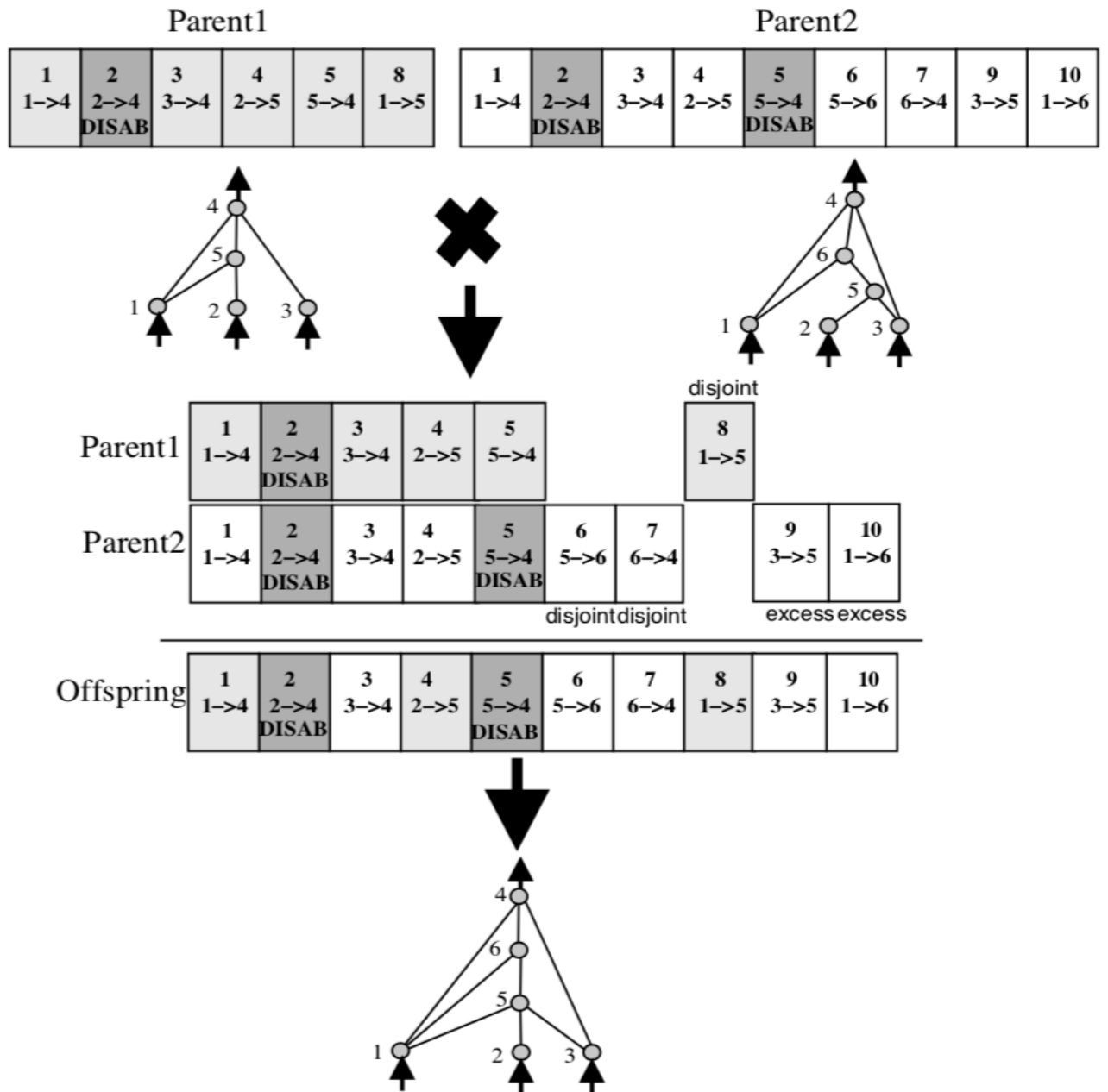
# Mutation

- Add Connection
- Add Node



# Tracking Genes through Historical Markings

- When Structural Mutation Happens
- Global Innovation Number incrementally increases.
- Crossover within same GIN
- Crossover with a Gene with different GIN



# Speciation

- $\delta$ : distance of different structures
- $E$ : the number of excess genes
- $D$ : the number of disjoint genes
- $W$ : the average weight matching genes (including disabled genes)

$$\delta = \frac{c_1 E}{N} + \frac{c_2 D}{N} + c_3 \cdot \bar{W}.$$

# Explicit Fitness Sharing

- Organism in same niches share same fitness.
- a species cannot afford to become too big even if many of its organisms perform well.
- $sh = 0$  : if  $\delta(i, j) < \delta t$   
 $sh = 1$  : otherwise

$$f'_i = \frac{f_i}{\sum_{j=1}^n sh(\delta(i, j))}.$$

# Minimal Solution

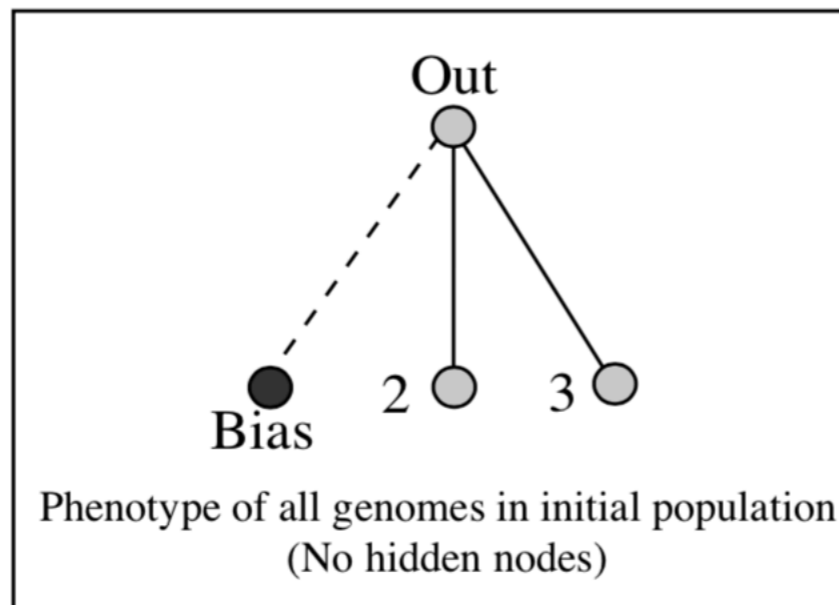
- Minimizing Dimensionality through Incremental Growth from Minimal Structure
- only those structures survive that are found to be useful through fitness evaluations

# Performance Evaluations

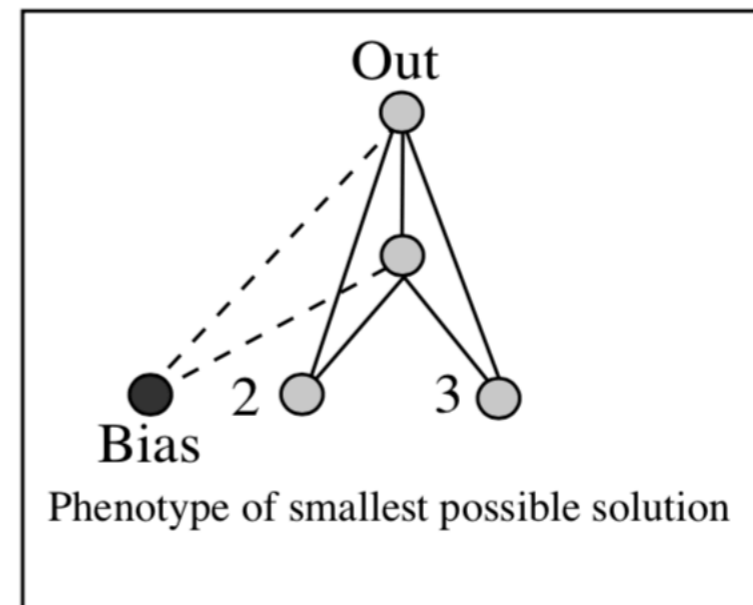
- Can NEAT evolve the necessary structures?
- Can NEAT find solutions more efficiently than other Neuro-Evolution systems?

# Performance Evaluations

- Evolving XORs
- Pole balancing



(a)



(b)



# Bench-marks

- Pole Balancing as a Benchmark Task
- Pole Balancing Comparisons
- Double Pole Balancing with Velocities

<b>Method</b>	<b>Evaluations</b>	<b>Generations</b>	<b>No. Nets</b>
Ev. Programming	307,200	150	2048
Conventional NE	80,000	800	100
SANE	12,600	63	200
ESP	3,800	19	200
NEAT	3,600	24	150

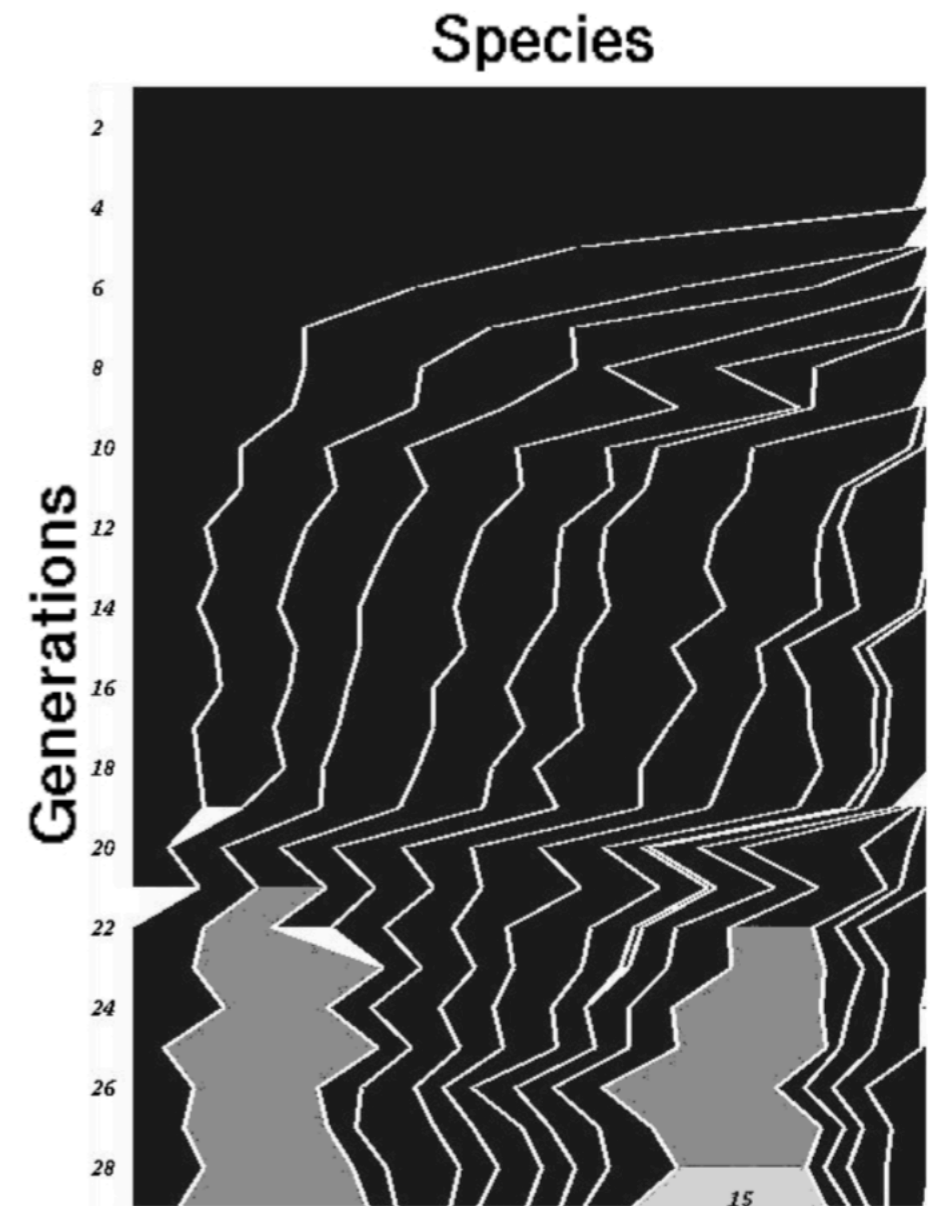
# Analysis of NEAT

<b>Method</b>	<b>Evaluations</b>	<b>Failure Rate</b>
No-Growth NEAT (Fixed-Topologies)	30,239	80%
Nonspeciated NEAT	25,600	25%
Initial Random NEAT	23,033	5%
Nonmating NEAT	5,557	0
Full NEAT	3,600	0

# Conclusion

- Evolving topology along with weights

- 



# Any Question?

- ▶ Paper: *Evolving Neural Networks through Augmenting Topologies*, K. O. Stanley, et.al., 2006, MIT Press Journal
- ▶ Find this presentation online: <https://arefmq.github.io/downloads/NEAT-Presentation.pdf>
- ▶ Link of Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qv6UVOQ0F44&t=31s>
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