

# Genetic Engine: Grammar-Guided Genetic Programming without the grammar

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## Motivation

Genetic Programming (GP), a nature-inspired Machine Learning (ML) method, is praised for its ability to produce solutions from vast solution spaces. Grammar-Guided GP (GGGP) uses grammars to restrict the solution space, avoiding the exploration of solutions known to be invalid, as well as allows the user to design an interpretable domain language. This contrasts with popular ML approaches like Deep Neural Networks, which are far from interpretable.

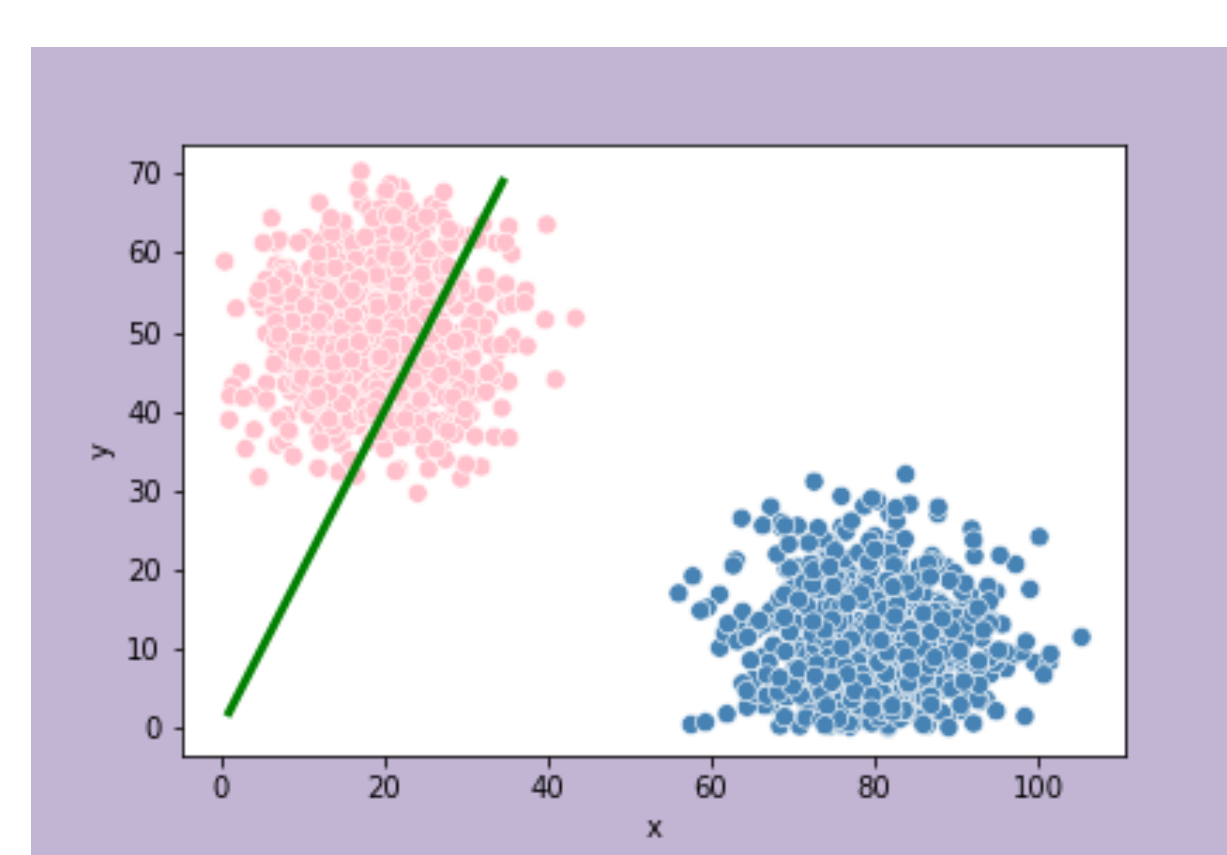
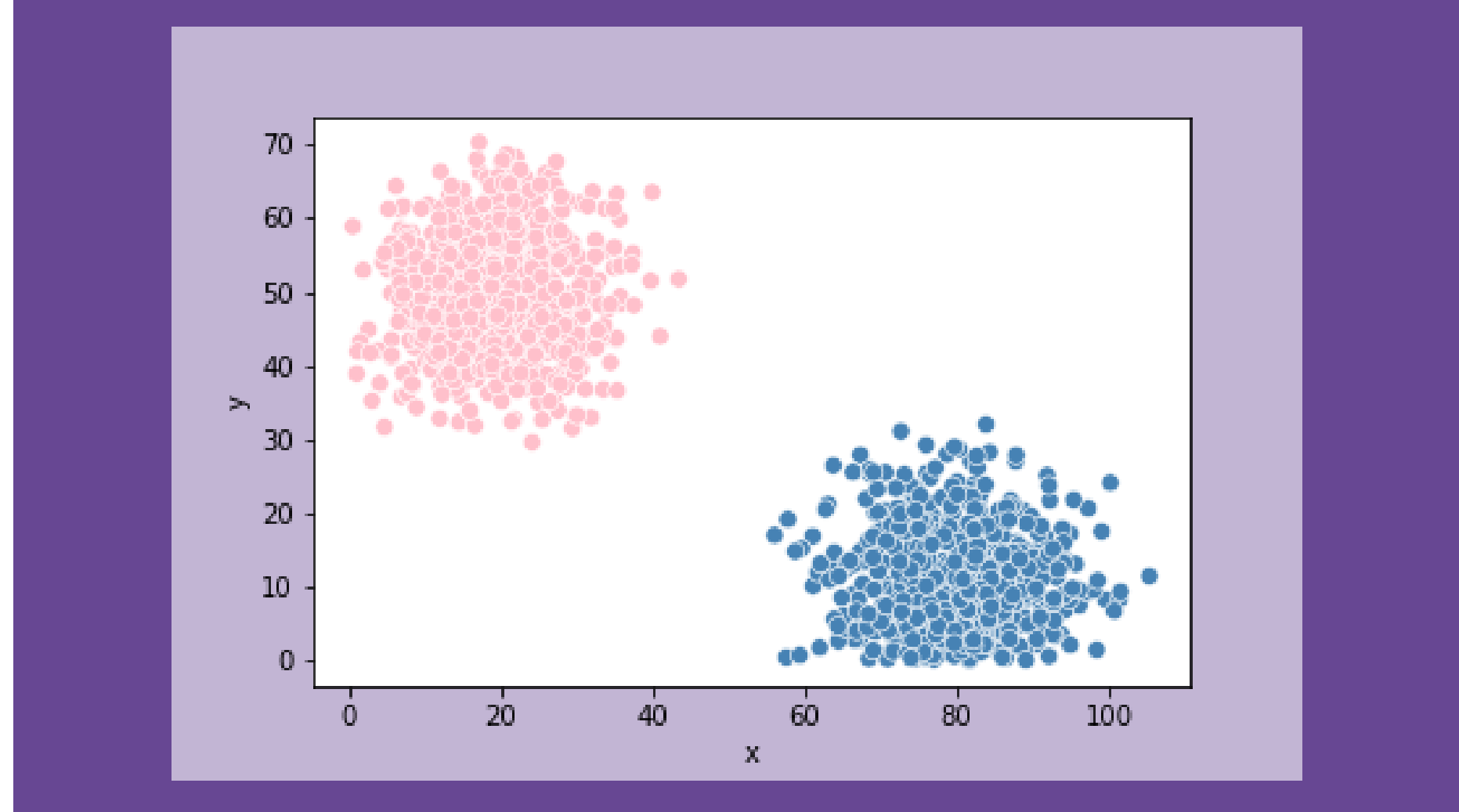
The current GGGP state of the art tool, PonyGE2, has two main shortcomings:

1. The grammar design is specified in a mix of BNF and the target language (Python), which does not support IDE features like autocompletion, linting, and type-checking.
2. Programs are unnecessarily converted from derivation trees to a textual representation and back to derivation trees during parsing.

## Genetic Engine

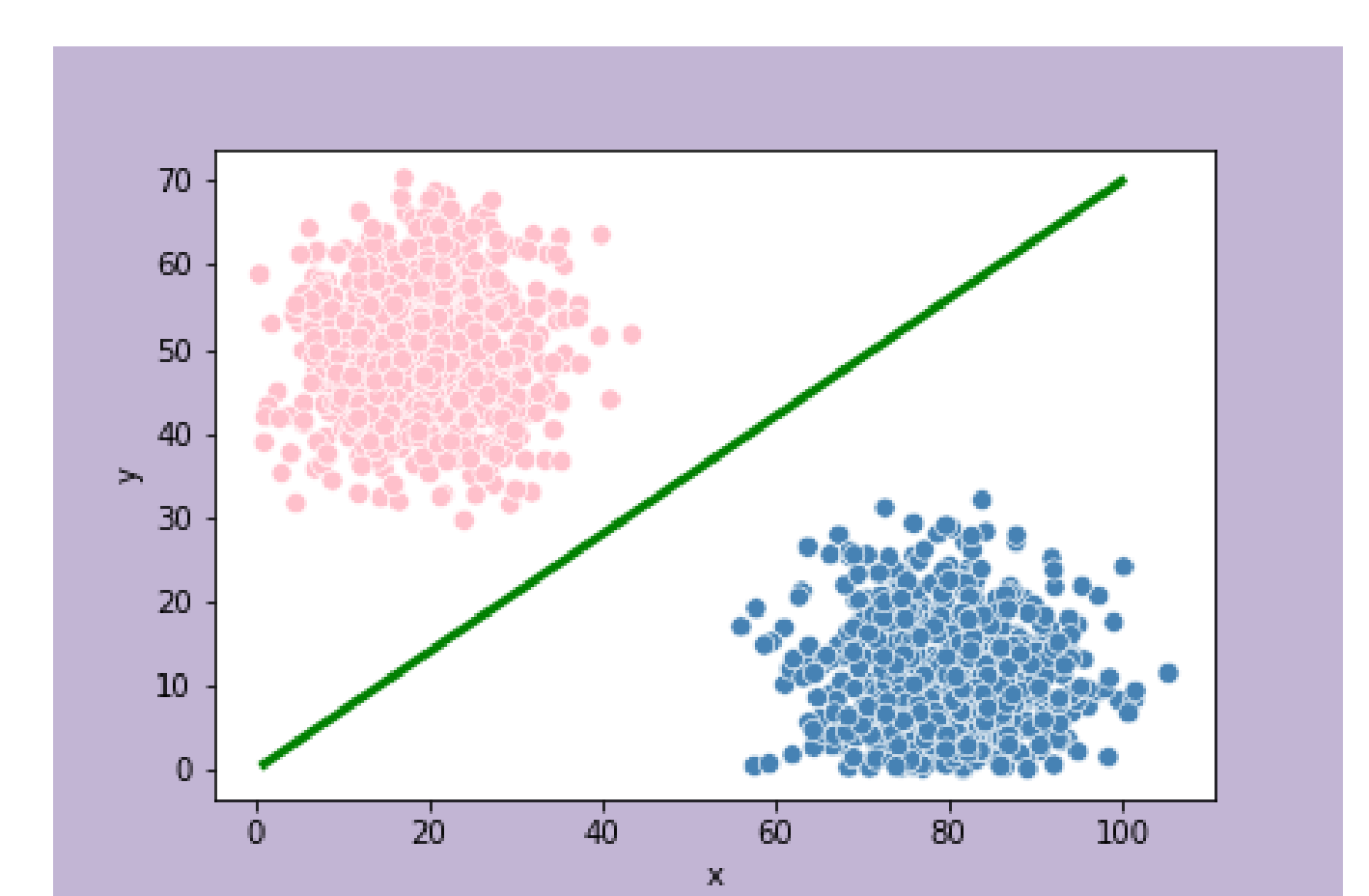
We propose Genetic Engine, a pure Python GGGP framework that can encode solutions both as abstract trees, also known as derivation trees, as well as using the linear string approach of PonyGE.

### Example: Classification



Accuracy: 70%

Direct Evaluation: Genetic Engine allows the use of derivation trees as individual representations. As such, it can directly evaluate individuals, resulting in performance advantages.



### User input:

```
def fitness_function(n: Number):
    predictions = n.evaluate(data)
    fitness = f1_score(predictions, ground_truth)
    return fitness

class Number(ABC):
    ...

class Plus(Number):
    left: Number
    right: Number

class Mul(Number):
    left: Number
    right: Number

class Literal(Number):
    val: Annotated[int, ...]

class Var(Number):
    name: Annotated[str, ...]
```

Meta-Handlers are used to restrict function and terminal generation in many ways. Here, they are used to restrict terminal values. Meta-Handlers can also be used to specify the generation probability of functions and terminals! This is also possible by BNFs, but only in a very cumbersome way that does not scale well.

Genetic Engine extracts the grammar from Python classes. As such, no knowledge of grammars is needed. Furthermore, Genetic Engine is Python native, allowing the user to use Python libraries and legacy code, linting, and code completion.

```
Grammar:
Number ::= Number + Number |
         Number * Number |
         Var | Literal
Var ::= x | y
Literal ::= -2 | -1 |
          0 | 1 | 2
```

Individual initialisation  
The initial population is initialized with randomly synthesized individuals.

Fitness Evaluation  
Individuals are evaluated on their effectiveness at solving the problem at hand.

Cross-over & Mutation  
The best individuals are transformed to obtain new individuals

Good (enough) solution  
When the algorithm has finished or a pre-defined fitness was reached, the model returns the best individual.

## Performance evaluation

To evaluate the performance of Genetic Engine, we compared it with PonyGE2 on 5 benchmarks. A higher fitness is better.

Genetic Engine shows to perform on par with PonyGE2, but it is more expressive due to Meta-Handlers. Furthermore, the ergonomic of Genetic Engine is higher, as it does not require BNF knowledge, and all Python tools can be applied directly.

