

Rethinking Genetic Improvement Programming

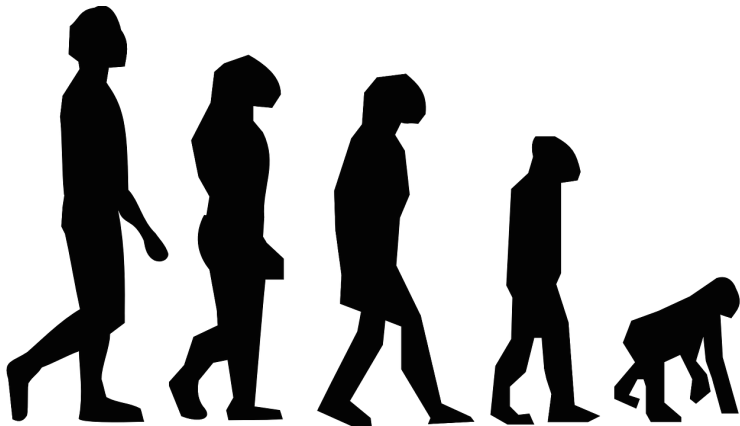
David R. White
University of Glasgow, Scotland

Sunday 12th July 2015
GI 2015, GECCO

Genetic Programming has gone backwards.

<http://www.davidrwhite.co.uk/2014/11/27/genetic-programming-has-gone-backwards/>

Starting at the End



Evolutionary Improvement of Programs

David R White, Andrea Arcuri, John A Clark.

Abstract—Most applications of Genetic Programming (GP) involve the creation of an entirely new function, program or expression to solve a specific problem. In this paper we propose a new approach that applies GP to improve **existing software** by optimising its non-functional properties such as execution time, memory usage or power consumption. In general, satisfying non-functional requirements

Readymades (Marcel Duchamp)



How does existing code help us?

Existing code provides:

1. An Oracle
2. A starting point
3. Raw material

Existing Software as an Oracle



The Oracle of Delphi

- ▶ Full (non-functional optimisation) or partial (bug-fixing)

We can effectively treat the Oracle as a specification for new versions:

- ▶ N-Version programming¹
- ▶ Reverse Engineering²

¹R. Feldt. Generating Multiple Diverse Software Versions with Genetic Programming. In *Euromicro Conference*, 1998

²M. Harman, W. B. Langdon, and W. Weimer. Genetic Programming for Reverse Engineering. In *Working Conference on Reverse Engineering*, 2013

Research Direction: Translating Software

Why not consider software translation in a very general sense?

- ▶ Porting to new languages.
- ▶ Target to new platforms and technologies.
 - ▶ Automated parallelisation?³
 - ▶ CUDA and GPGPU⁴
- ▶ Compressing and simplifying programs.
- ▶ A solution to the problem of *legacy software*?

³C. Ryan. *Automatic Re-engineering of Software Using Genetic Programming*. Springer US, 2000

⁴W B Langdon and M Harman. Evolving a CUDA kernel from an nVidia template. In *CEC*, 2010

Existing Software as a Starting Point



https://www.flickr.com/photos/t_buchtele/3422507814

A Starting Point

The number of possible trees of depth d is given by:

$$c(d) = \begin{cases} n_0 & \text{for } d = 1 \\ \sum_{a=0}^{max} n_a \cdot c(d-1)^a & \text{for } d > 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

n_a is the number of functions in N that have arity a . max is the maximum arity of functions in the function set.

Example Numbers for a Simple Function Set

Max Depth	Search Space Size
1	2
2	10
3	202
4	81610
5	3.5×10^{20}

David Robert White. *Genetic programming for low-resource systems*. PhD thesis, University of York, 2010

A Starting Point

- ▶ Reasonable assumption that the solution is close to the original program.
- ▶ Profiling the existing code reduces the size of the search space.
- ▶ Provides the basic units of manipulation, course-grained search.

Research Direction: Static and Dynamic Analysis

Plethora of techniques we have yet to exploit.

Simple example: profiling of memory usage to eliminate memory leaks or inefficiencies.

Existing Software as Raw Material

“In practice, a program that makes a mistake in one location often handles the situation correctly in another.”

D. Engler, D. Y. Chen, S. Hallem, A. Chou, and B. Chelf. Bugs As Deviant Behavior: A General Approach to Inferring Errors in Systems Code. In *SOSP '01*, 2001

Prefabs



Research Direction: Code Scavenging

INEFFECTIVE SORTS

```
DEFINE HALFHEARTEDMERGESORT(LIST):  
  IF LENGTH(LIST) < 2:  
    RETURN LIST  
  PIVOT = INT(LENGTH(LIST) / 2)  
  A = HALFHEARTEDMERGESORT(LIST[:PIVOT])  
  B = HALFHEARTEDMERGESORT(LIST[PIVOT:])  
  // UMMMMMM  
  RETURN [A, B] // HERE. SORRY.
```

```
DEFINE FASTBOGOSORT(LIST):  
  // AN OPTIMIZED BOGOSORT  
  // RUNS IN O(N*LOG N)  
  FOR N FROM 1 TO LOG(LENGTH(LIST)):  
    SHUFFLE(LIST):  
    IF ISSORTED(LIST):  
      RETURN LIST  
  RETURN "KERNEL PAGE FAULT (ERRROR CODE: 2)"
```

```
DEFINE JOBIINTERVIEWQUICKSORT(LIST):  
  OK SO YOU CHOOSE A PIVOT  
  THEN DIVIDE THE LIST IN HALF  
  FOR EACH HALF:  
    CHECK TO SEE IF IT'S SORTED  
    NO, WAI, IT DOESN'T MATTER  
    COMPARE EACH ELEMENT TO THE PIVOT  
    THE BIGGER ONES GO IN A NEW LIST  
    THE EQUAL ONES GO INTO, UH  
    THE SECOND LIST FROM BEFORE  
    HANG ON, LET ME NAME THE LISTS  
    THIS IS LIST A  
    THE NEW ONE IS LIST B  
    PUT THE BIG ONES INTO LIST B  
    NOW TAKE THE SECOND LIST  
    CALL IT LIST, UH, A2  
    WHICH ONE WAS THE PIVOT IN?  
    SCRATCH ALL THAT  
    IT JUST RECURSIVELY CALLS ITSELF  
    UNTIL BOTH LISTS ARE EMPTY  
    RIGHT?  
    NOT EMPTY, BUT YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN  
    AM I ALLOWED TO USE THE STANDARD LIBRARIES?
```

```
DEFINE PANICSORT(LIST):  
  IF ISSORTED(LIST):  
    RETURN LIST  
  FOR N FROM 1 TO 10000:  
    PIVOT = RANDOM(0, LENGTH(LIST))  
    LIST = LIST[:PIVOT] + LIST[PIVOT:]  
  IF ISSORTED(LIST):  
    RETURN LIST  
  IF ISSORTED(LIST):  
    RETURN LIST  
  IF ISSORTED(LIST): // THIS CAN'T BE HAPPENING  
    RETURN LIST  
  IF ISSORTED(LIST): // COME ON COME ON  
    RETURN LIST  
  // OH JEZ  
  // I'M GONNA BE IN SO MUCH TROUBLE  
  LIST = []  
  SYSTEM("SHUTDOWN -H +5")  
  SYSTEM("RM -RF ./")  
  SYSTEM("RM -RF ~/*")  
  SYSTEM("RM -RF /")  
  SYSTEM("RD /S /Q C:\*") // PORTABILITY  
  RETURN [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

StackSort connects to StackOverflow, searches for 'sort a list', and downloads and runs code snippets until the list is sorted.

Code Scavenging: Stacksort



stacksort

In a recent *xkcd*'s alt text, Randall Munroe suggested **stacksort**, a sort that searches StackOverflow for sorting functions and runs them until it returns the correct answer. So, I made it. If you like running arbitrary code in your browser, try it out.

Like (or hate) it? Comment on HackerNews

stackoverflow_sort([8,6,7,5,3,0,9]);

Try a list of numbers, a string, a list of words or json.

Sort

var output = ;
Output from the function.

output console

Summary

It's all about existing software.

1. As an Oracle.
2. As a starting point.
3. As readymades.



Image from the Walker Art Center