Nature has always been a great source of inspiration to all mankind. GAs were developed by John Holland and his students and colleagues at the University of Michigan, most notably David E. Goldberg and has since been tried on various optimization problems with a high degree of success. Each individual (or candidate solution) is assigned a fitness value (based on its objective function value) and the fitter individuals are given a higher chance to mate and yield more "fitter" individuals. This is in line with the Darwinian Theory of "Survival of the Fittest". GAs are a subset of a much larger branch of computation known as Evolutionary Computation.