Sum-of-Ranks Bandit for Adaptive Strategy Selection Compared with the Probability Matching-based one within Differential Evolution on the Noiseless Testbed

Draft version *

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ABSTRACT

The decision of which of the several existent strategies should be applied for the offspring generation is critical for the performance of the Differential Evolution algorithm, besides being problem-dependent. In this paper, we use the BBOB noiseless benchmarking suite to better empirically validate the Sum-of-Ranks Bandit Adaptive Strategy Selection, a comparison-based technique used to automatically select between the available strategies while solving the problem, recently proposed in [1], referred to as SR-R. It is compared with another recently proposed approach for adaptive strategy selection, the PM-AdapSS-DE [3].

Categories and Subject Descriptors

G.1.6 [Numerical Analysis]: Optimization—global optimization, unconstrained optimization; F.2.1 [Analysis of Algorithms and Problem Complexity]: Numerical Algorithms and Problems

General Terms

Algorithms

Keywords

Benchmarking, Black-box optimization

1. RESULTS

Results from experiments according to [4] on the benchmark functions given in [2, 5] are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and in Table 1. The **expected running time** (ERT), used in the figures and table, depends on a given

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GECCO'10, July 7–11, 2010, Portland, Oregon, USA. Copyright 2010 ACM 978-1-4503-0073-5/10/07 ...\$10.00. target function value, $f_t = f_{\rm opt} + \Delta f$, and is computed over all relevant trials as the number of function evaluations executed during each trial while the best function value did not reach f_t , summed over all trials and divided by the number of trials that actually reached f_t [4, 6]. **Statistical significance** is tested with the rank-sum test for a given target Δf_t (10⁻⁸ in Figure 1) using, for each trial, either the number of needed function evaluations to reach Δf_t (inverted and multiplied by -1), or, if the target was not reached, the best Δf -value achieved, measured only up to the smallest number of overall function evaluations for any unsuccessful trial under consideration.

2. REFERENCES

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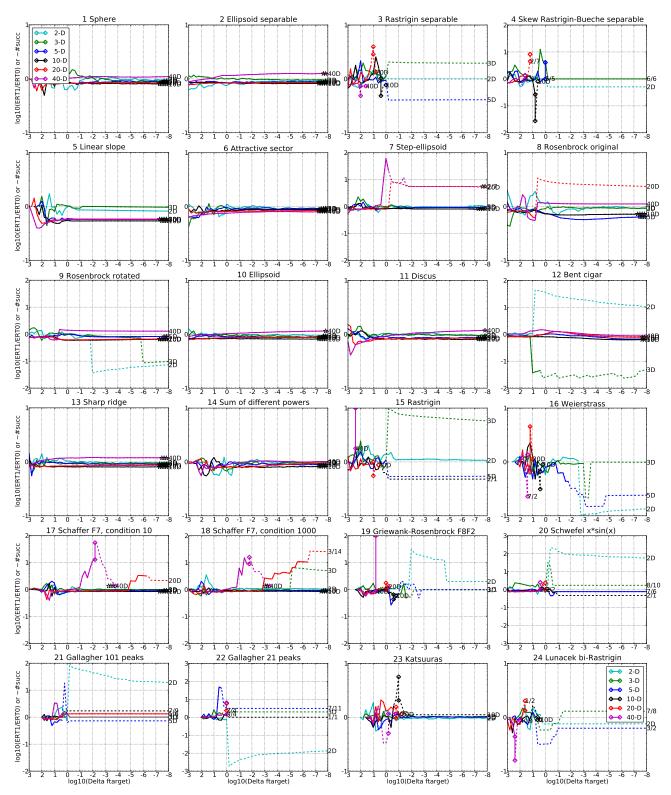


Figure 1: ERT ratio of ALG1-acronym divided by ALG0-acronym versus $\log_{10}(\Delta f)$ for f_1-f_{24} in 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40-D. Ratios $< 10^0$ indicate an advantage of ALG1-acronym, smaller values are always better. The line gets dashed when for any algorithm the ERT exceeds thrice the median of the trial-wise overall number of f-evaluations for the same algorithm on this function. Symbols indicate the best achieved Δf -value of one algorithm (ERT gets undefined to the right). The dashed line continues as the fraction of successful trials of the other algorithm, where 0 means 0% and the y-axis limits mean 100%, values below zero for ALG1-acronym. The line ends when no algorithm reaches Δf anymore. The number of successful trials is given, only if it was in $\{1\dots 9\}$ for ALG1-acronym (1st number) and non-zero for ALG0-acronym (2nd number). Results are significant with p=0.05 for one star and $p=10^{-\#*}$ otherwise, with Bonferroni correction within each figure.

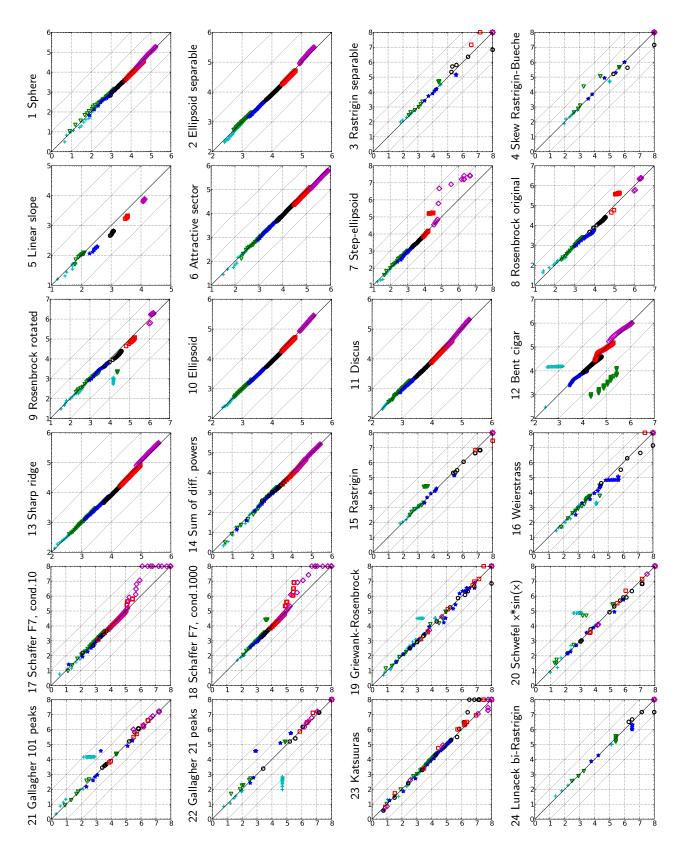


Figure 2: Expected running time (ERT in log10 of number of function evaluations) of ALG1-acronym versus ALG0-acronym for 46 target values $\Delta f \in [10^{-8}, 10]$ in each dimension for functions f_1 - f_{24} . Markers on the upper or right egde indicate that the target value was never reached by ALG1-acronym or ALG0-acronym respectively. Markers represent dimension: 2:+, $3:\nabla$, $5:\star$, $10:\circ$, $20:\square$, $40:\diamond$.

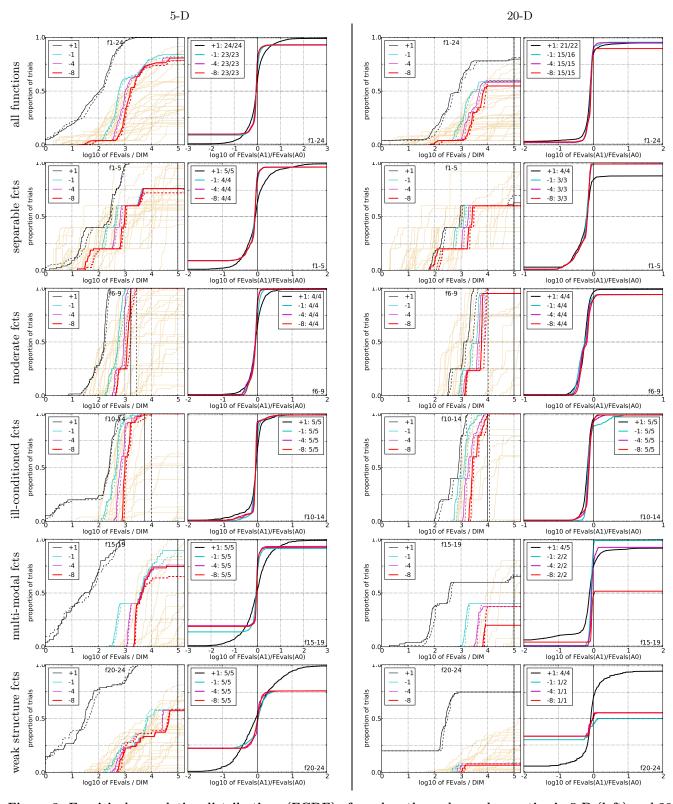


Figure 3: Empirical cumulative distributions (ECDF) of run lengths and speed-up ratios in 5-D (left) and 20-D (right). Left sub-columns: ECDF of the number of function evaluations divided by dimension D (FEvals/D) to reach a target value $f_{\rm opt} + \Delta f$ with $\Delta f = 10^k$, where $k \in \{1, -1, -4, -8\}$ is given by the first value in the legend, for ALG1-acronym (solid) and ALG0-acronym (dashed). Light beige lines show the ECDF of FEvals for target value $\Delta f = 10^{-8}$ of algorithms benchmarked during BBOB-2009. Right sub-columns: ECDF of FEval ratios of ALG1-acronym divided by ALG0-acronym, all trial pairs for each function. Pairs where both trials failed are disregarded, pairs where one trial failed are visible in the limits being > 0 or < 1. The legends indicate the number of functions that were solved in at least one trial (ALG1-acronym first).

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Table 1: Expected running time (ERT in number of function evaluations) divided by the best ERT measured during BBOB-2009 (given in the respective first row) for different Δf values for functions f_1-f_{24} . The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics*, if $\text{ERT}(10^{-7}) = \infty$. #succ is the number of trials that reached the final target $f_{\text{opt}} + 10^{-8}$. 0: wen is ALG0-acronym and 1: F-S is ALG1-acronym. Bold entries are statistically significantly better compared to the other algorithm, with p = 0.05 or $p = 10^{-k}$ where k > 1 is the number following the \star symbol, with Bonferroni correction of 48.