# Testing the Impact of Parameter Tuning on a Variant of IPOP-CMA-ES with a Bounded Maximum Population Size on the Noiseless BBOB Testbed

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## **ABSTRACT**

In this paper, we experimentally explore the influence tuned parameter settings have on an IPOP-CMA-ES variant that uses a maximum bound on the population size. We followed our earlier work, where we exposed seven parameters that control parameters of IPOP-CMA-ES, and tune them by applying irace, an automatic algorithm configuration tool. A comparison of the tuned to the default settings on the BBOB benchmark shows that for difficult problems such as multi-modal functions with weak global structure, the tuned parameter settings can result in significant improvements over the default settings.

# **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. INTRODUCTION

Assigning appropriate values for the parameters of optimization algorithms is an important task [4]. Over the recent years, evidence has been given that the performance of many algorithms can be improved by using automatic algorithm configuration and tuning tools [1-3,5,10,11,17]. Many successful studies involve configuring discrete optimization algorithms [2,5,10], but also the tuning of continuous optimization algorithms has received some attention [3,11-13,16,19,20]. Even if automatic algorithm config-

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uration tools sometimes do not result in very strong performance improvements, they have the advantage of reducing typically the time necessary for tuning parameter values and they help in reducing the bias in algorithm comparisons.

In this paper, we tune the parameters of a IPOP-CMA-ES variant for which we have presented computational results in another to BBOB 2013 [14]. That variant, to which we refer as IP-10DDr, uses a bound on the maximum population size to be used in IPOP-CMA-ES and, once this bound is reached, it restarts the scheme for the variation of the population size at the initial default value used by IPOP-CMA-ES. Here, we experimentally explore the influence of the tuned parameter settings in the performance of IP-10DDr. We found that for the difficult problems such as multi-modal functions with weak global structure, the tuned parameter settings can result in significant improvements over the default ones.

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

For tuning IP-10DDr, we considered seven parameters related to the above mentioned default settings, following previous work we have presented in [13]. The seven default settings of IP-10DDr are as follows. The initial population size is  $\lambda = 4 + |3\ln(D)|$ , where D is the number of dimensions of the function to be optimized. The number of selected search points in the parent population is  $\mu = |0.5\lambda|$ . The initial step-size is  $\sigma^{(0)} = 0.5(B-A)$ , where  $[A, B]^D$ is the initial search interval. At each restart, the population size is multiplied by a factor of two. Restarts occur if the stopping criterion is met. The three parameters are  $stopTolFunHist (= 10^{-20}), stopTolFun (= 10^{-12}) and stop TolX (= 10^{-12})$ ; they refer to refer to the range of the improvement of the best objective function values in the last  $10 + \lceil 30D/\lambda \rceil$  generations, all function values of the recent generation, and the standard deviation of the normal distribution in all coordinates, respectively.

The tuned parameters are given in Table 1. The first four parameters are actually used in a formula to compute some internal parameters of IP-10DDr and the remaining three are used to define the termination of CMA-ES. The first three columns of Table 1 give the parameters we use, the formula where they are used, the range that we considered for tuning.

As tuner we use irace [15], a publicly available implementation of the automatic configuration method Iterated F-Race [2]. The budget of each run of irace is set to 5 000 runs of IP-10DDr. We consider a separation between tun-

Table 1: Parameters that have been considered for tuning. Given are the continuous range we considered for tuning. The last two columns are the parameter settings obtained in [16] (tany) and for the tuning for the final solution quality at  $100 \times D$  function evaluations (texp) respectively.

Para	Internal parameter	Range	Tuned		
(tuning)	)		tany	texp	
$\overline{a}$	Init pop size: $\lambda_0 = 4 + \lfloor a \ln(D) \rfloor$	[1, 10]	3.676	2.675	
b	Parent size: $\mu = \lfloor \lambda/b \rfloor$	[1, 5]	1.750	1.351	
c	Init step size: $\sigma_0 = c \cdot (B - A)$	(0, 1)	0.325	0.102	
d	IPOP factor: $ipop = d$	[1, 4]	1.840	2.88	
e	$stopTolFun = 10^{e}$	[-20, -6]	-9.653	-8.607	
f	$stopTolFunHist = 10^{f}$	[-20, -6]	-10.000	-14.77	
g	$stop TolX = 10^g$	[-20, -6]	-9.528	-9.529	

ing and test sets. The training instances are the same as those used in [16], which are a subset of the functions in the SOCO benchmark [9], with dimension  $D \in [5, 40]$ . The performance measure used for tuning is the error of the objective function value obtained by the tuned algorithm after  $100 \times D$  function evaluations. It should be highlighted that we focus here on the first 100D function evaluations as the same results are re-used in the expensive optimization scenario at BBOB 2013 and we wanted to avoid a re-tuning. (In fact, the exploration of the impact different tuning setups have on the performance of the tuned IP-10DDr we leave for future work.) From this tuning we obtain a configuration of IP-10DDr we call henceforth texp. We also use the parameter settings we obtained in another paper [16], where IPOP-CMA-ES was tuned to improve its anytime behavior; the algorithm using these parameter settings is labeled as tany (Table 1). The default parameter settings are labeled def in this paper.

## 3. RESULTS

Results from experiments according to [7] on the benchmark functions given in [6,8] are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and in Tables 2 and 3. The expected running time (ERT), used in the figures and table, depends on a given target function value,  $f_{\rm t} = f_{\rm opt} + \Delta f$ , 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  $f_{\rm t}$ , summed over all trials and divided by the number of trials that actually reached  $f_t$  [7,18]. Statistical significance is tested with the rank-sum test for a given target  $\Delta f_{\rm t}$  $(10^{-8} \text{ as in Figure 1})$  using, for each trial, either the number of needed function evaluations to reach  $\Delta f_{\rm t}$  (inverted and multiplied by -1), or, if the target was not reached, the best  $\Delta f$ -value achieved, measured only up to the smallest number of overall function evaluations for any unsuccessful trial under consideration.

In the experiments, we clearly observe that performance may vary with the parameter settings on at least some of the functions. On some functions, texp is slower in reaching optimal threshold that either tany or def, the most noteworthy example being  $f_5$  (D=2,3,40). However, texp performs better than tany or def on several multi-modal functions with weak global structure. For example, it reaches the optimal threshold in  $f_{22}$  (D=20) and  $f_{24}$  (D=5,20) where tany and def cannot do so. tany reaches optimal threshold in  $f_{23}$  (D=40) and  $f_{24}$  (D=40) where texp

and def cannot do so. We also clearly observe that texp uses fewer function evaluations to reach optimal threshold in  $f_{21}$  (D=10,20,40),  $f_{22}$  (D=2,3,5,10),  $f_{24}$  (D=2,3) than tany and def. Only on  $f_{23}$  (D=2,3,5), def obviously uses fewer function evaluations to reach optimal threshold than tany and texp. The overview of the overall results in Figure 2 confirms the observation above: texp performs better than tany or def especially on the weakly structured multi-modal functions.

## 4. CPU TIMING EXPERIMENT

The texp and tany were run on  $f_8$  until at least 30 seconds have passed. These experiment were conducted with Intel Xeon E5410 (2.33 GHz) on Linux (kernel 2.6.9 - 78.0.22). The results of texp were 1.6E-05, 2.4E-05, 6.2E-06, 9.7E-06, 1.5E-05 and 5.8E-05 seconds per function evaluation in dimensions 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40, respectively. The results of tany were 1.8E-05, 2.4E-05, 1.7E-05, 7.5E-06, 1.3E-05 and 4.6E-05 seconds per function evaluation in dimensions 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40, respectively.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper we have examined the influence of tuning on the performance of IP-10DDr. When compared to default settings, further performance improvements could be observed on few difficult functions. These results suggest that it would be interesting to further explore the impact different tuning setups have. In fact, here we used a setting where we considered only very short runs for tuning and also a tuning target, where we try to obtain for a fixed number of function evaluations as good as possible solutions. Changing the tuning setup to minimize the number of function evaluations to target, the point of view actually followed in the BBOB benchmark analysis, we would expect further improved performance.

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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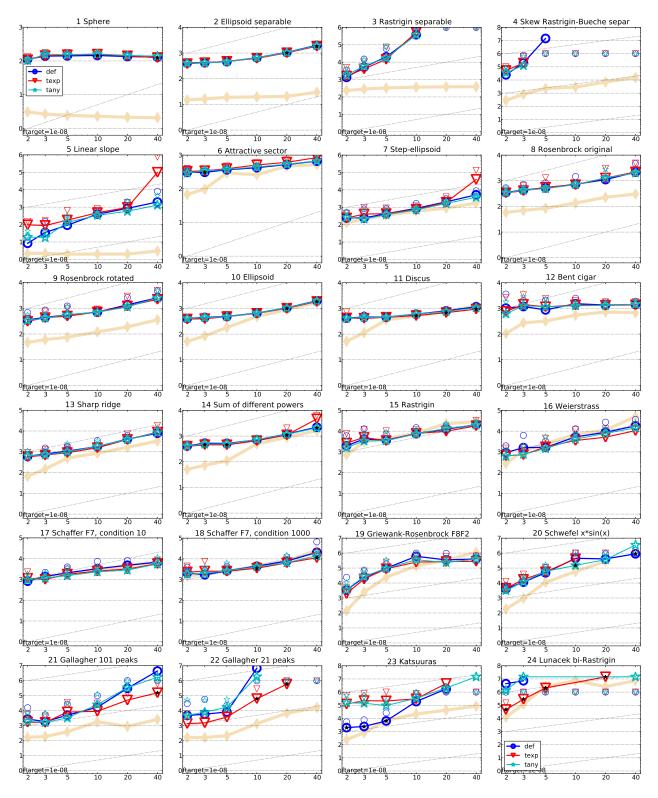


Figure 1: Expected running time (ERT in number of f-evaluations) divided by dimension for target function value  $10^{-8}$  as  $\log_{10}$  values versus dimension. Different symbols correspond to different algorithms given in the legend of  $f_1$  and  $f_{24}$ . Light symbols give the maximum number of function evaluations from the longest trial divided by dimension. Horizontal lines give linear scaling, slanted dotted lines give quadratic scaling. Black stars indicate statistically better result compared to all other algorithms with p < 0.01 and Bonferroni correction number of dimensions (six). Legend:  $\circ$ :def,  $\nabla$ :texp, \*:tany

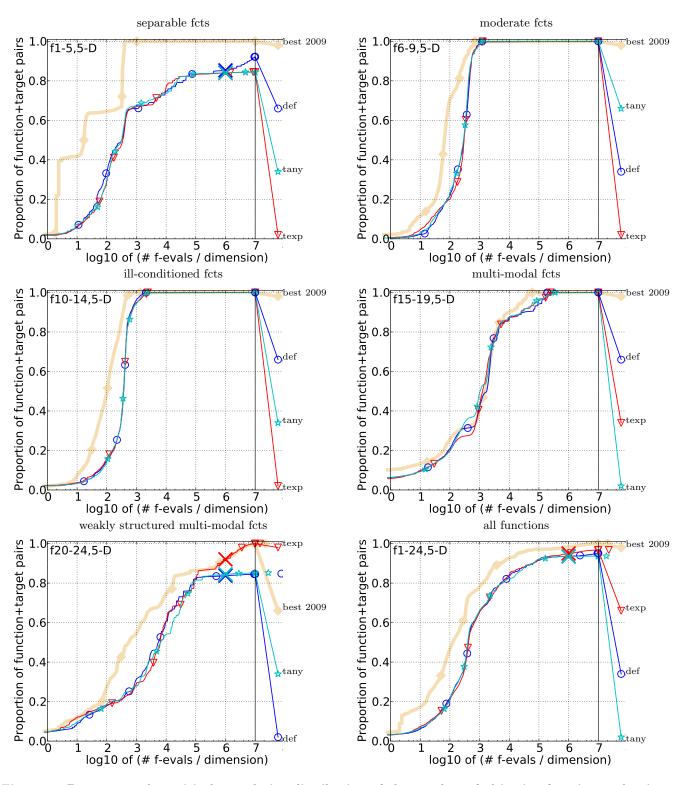


Figure 2: Bootstrapped empirical cumulative distribution of the number of objective function evaluations divided by dimension (FEvals/D) for 50 targets in  $10^{[-8..2]}$  for all functions and subgroups in 5-D. The "best 2009" line corresponds to the best ERT observed during BBOB 2009 for each single target.

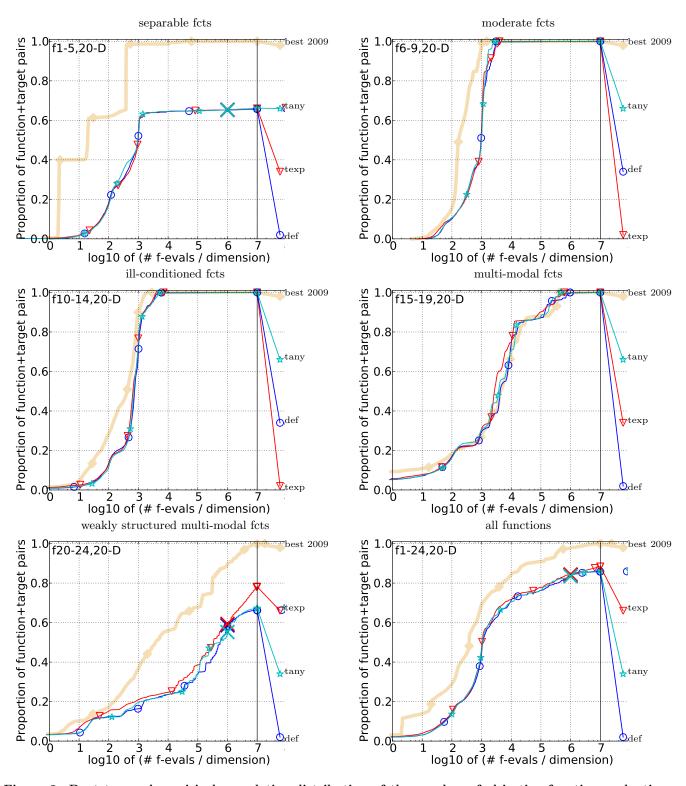


Figure 3: Bootstrapped empirical cumulative distribution of the number of objective function evaluations divided by dimension (FEvals/D) for 50 targets in  $10^{[-8..2]}$  for all functions and subgroups in 20-D. The "best 2009" line corresponds to the best ERT observed during BBOB 2009 for each single target.

$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f1 11	12	12	12	12	12	15/15	f13	132	195	250	1310	1752	2255	15/15
def 3.0(1) texp <b>2.7</b> (2)	7.5(1) <b>6.7</b> (3)	13(3) 13(6)	27(3) 29(4)	<b>40</b> (4) 44(4)	<b>53</b> (6) 55(4)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	$_{ m def}$	4.7(4) <b>3.7</b> (3)	5.8(4) 5.4(3)	<b>5.7</b> (3) 6.5(2)	1.5(0.7) 1.6(0.3)	1.9(0.8) 1.7(0.3)	1.9(0.8) 1.7(0.4)	$\frac{15}{15}$
tany 2.7(2)	7.4(2)	16(4)	30(3)	44(3)	56(3)	15/15	tany	3.9(3)	5.5(3)	5.9(2)	1.6(0.4)	1.7(0.2)	1.7(0.3)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f2   83 def   13(4)	87 17(5)	88 19(4)	90 21(3)	92 23(3)	94 24(2)	15/15 15/15	f14 def	10 1.2(1)	41 2.4(1)	58 3.7(1.0)	139 4.7(0.9)	251 5.7(0.4)	476 4.6(0.4)	15/15 15/15
texp 15(4)	18(4)	20(2)	22(2)	23(2)	24(2)	15/15 $15/15$	texp	0.93(1)	1.9(1)	3.0(1.0)	<b>3.8</b> (0.6)	4.9(0.7)	4.0(0.4) 4.0(0.3)	15/15
tany 15(3)	<b>17</b> (3)	18(2)	<b>20</b> (1)	<b>22</b> (1.0)	<b>23</b> (1)	15/15	tany	0.94(1)	2.6(1)	3.9(2)	4.5(1)	5.5(0.7)	4.2(0.4)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m op}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f3 716	1622	1637	1646	1650	1654	15/15	f15	511	9310	19369	20073	20769	21359	14/15
def 0.99(1) texp 1.1(1)	15(21) 10(12)	60(67) 42(35)	60(67) 43(35)	61(67) 43(34)	61(67) 44(34)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	$_{ m def}$	1.5(0.6) 2.1(2)	1.1(0.9) $0.94(0.9)$	0.85(0.4) <b>0.76</b> (0.8)	0.85(0.4) 0.78(0.7)	0.85(0.4) <b>0.79</b> (0.7)	0.86(0.4) 0.80(0.7)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$
tany 0.94(1)	7.2(8)	51(41)	51(41)	51(40)	52(40)	15/15	tany	1.8(2)	0.76(0.6)	0.80(0.5)	0.80(0.6)	0.80(0.6)	0.81(0.5)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f4 809	1633	1688	1817	1886	1903	15/15	f16	120	612	2662	10449	11644	12095	15/15
def   2.6(3) texp   <b>1.6</b> (2)	2721(248 5050(479		(5e4) <b>4.0e4</b> ( ∞	4e4)3.8e4(4 ∞	e4) 3.8e4 (4e4 $\infty 5e6$	0/15	$_{ m def}$	2.0(2) 1.1(1)	2.2(3) 1.5(2)	1.1(1) 1.2(1)	0.58(0.5) $0.70(0.3)$	$0.67(0.3) \\ 0.68(0.3)$	$0.67(0.3) \\ 0.70(0.3)$	$\frac{15}{15}$
tany 2.0(2)	3009(349		∞	∞	$\infty$ 5e6	0/15	tany	1.9(1)	2.1(3)	<b>0.90</b> (0.6)	0.62(0.7)	<b>0.59</b> (0.6)	<b>0.59</b> (0.6)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f5</b> 10	10	10	10	10	10	15/15	f17	5.2	215	899	3669	6351	7934	15/15
def 6.2(3)	<b>23</b> (18)	30(25)	41(33)	<b>45</b> (43)	<b>46</b> (43)	15/15	def	<b>3.2</b> (3)	<b>0.79</b> (0.2)	<b>0.77</b> (0.2)	0.75(0.5)	1.1(0.4)	1.3(0.4)	15/15
texp 12(11) tany 8.6(7)	36(18) 32(24)	49(24) 40(27)	67(36) $54(31)$	76(50) 62(42)	88(71) 65(53)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	$_{ m tany}$	47(7) 3.6(6)	3.0(7) $1.1(0.6)$	2.8(6) 1.1(2)	1.2(2) <b>0.71</b> (0.5)	1.1(0.7) <b>0.83</b> (0.7)	1.1(0.6) <b>0.93</b> (0.6)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$
	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ		! ' /	1.1(0.0) 1e0	1.1(2) 1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f6}} \frac{1 \text{ e1}}{114}$	214	281	580	1038	1332	#succ 15/15	$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f} 18}$	103	378	3968	9280	10905	12469	#succ 15/15
def 1.6(0.5)	1.8(0.4)	2.1(0.3)	1.6(0.2)	1.2(0.1)	1.2(0.1)	15/15	def	1.1(0.4)	1.8(0.3)	0.56(0.5)	1.0(0.3)	0.97(0.3)	1.0(0.1)	15/15
texp   1.7(1.0)	2.0(0.6)	2.2(0.4)	1.7(0.3)	1.3(0.2)	1.3(0.2)	15/15	$_{\rm texp}$	1.3(0.8)	2.8(5)	0.81(0.6)	0.88(0.4)	0.90(0.4)	0.98(0.4)	15/15
tany  1.5(0.7)	1.9(0.5)	2.1(0.4)	1.6(0.2)	1.3(0.1)	1.3(0.1)	15/15	tany	0.95(0.4)	1.8(0.7)	1.2(1)	1.0(0.7)	1.1(0.7)	1.0(0.6)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f7 24 def 5.3(2)	324 1.1(0.4)	1171 1.2(0.9)	1572 1.2(0.7)	1572 1.2(0.7)	1597 1.3(0.8)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	f19 def	1 13(14)	1 1466(1310	242 ) 519(658)	1.2e5 4.0(3)	1.2e5 4.0(3)	1.2e5 4.0(3)	15/15 15/15
def 5.3(2) texp 2.7(2)	2.1(0.4)	1.4(0.7)	1.2(0.6)	1.2(0.7)	1.3(0.6)	15/15	texp	3.5(2)	1812(2224			3.7(4)	3.7(4)	15/15
tany 3.5(2)	1.7(2)	1.3(1)	1.1(0.9)	1.1(0.9)	1.1(0.9)	15/15	tany	13(16)	2343(3986			3.9(5)	3.9(5)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$	t le1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f8 73	273	336	391	410	422	15/15	f20	16	851	38111	54470	54861	55313	14/15
def 3.2(1.0) texp <b>2.6</b> (0.7)	4.3(2) $4.7(2)$	5.1(1) 5.6(2)	5.5(1) 5.9(2)	5.8(1) $6.1(2)$	6.1(1) $6.4(2)$	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	def	3.4(1) 1.6(0.6)	12(11) 17(19)	6.2(5) 7.1(6)	4.4(4) 5.0(4)	4.4(4) 5.0(4)	4.4(4) 5.0(4)	15/15 15/15
texp $2.6(0.7)$ tany $2.7(0.7)$	3.7(1)	4.6(1)	5.0(1)	5.3(1)	5.6(1)	15/15	$_{ m tany}$	3.0(2)	12(10)	<b>5.0</b> (5)	5.5(4) $5.5(7)$	5.5(7)	5.4(7)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$	1 11	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f9 35	127	214	300	335	369	15/15	f21	41	1157	1674	1705	1729	1757	14/15
def 6.1(2)	10(10)	8.6(6)	7.6(5)	7.4(4)	7.2(4)	15/15	def	1.6(1)	11(12)		14(18)	14(17)	14(17)	15/15
texp $3.0(2)^{*2}$	8.1(4)	7.4(2)	6.6(2)	6.5(1)	6.4(1)	15/15	$_{ m tany}$	1.1(0.6) 1.6(1)	13(16) 3.8(5)	23(24) 9.3(8)	23(24) 9.3(8)	23(24) 9.2(8)	23(23) 9.2(8)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$
tany $ 5.2(2) $ $\Delta f_{\rm opt} 1e1$	11(13) 1e0	8.7(8) 1e-1	7.6(6) 1e-3	7.5(6) 1e-5	7.4(5) 1e-7	15/15  #succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\text{f10}} \frac{1 \text{e1}}{349}$	500	574	626	829	880	15/15	f22	71	386	938	1008	1040	1068	14/15
def 3.4(0.9)	3.1(0.6)	3.1(0.3)	3.2(0.3)	2.6(0.2)	2.7(0.2)	15/15	def	7.4(11)	42(53)	43(59)	40(55)	39(53)	39(52)	15/15
texp 3.4(1)	3.1(0.7)	3.1(0.4)	3.1(0.3)	2.6(0.2)	2.6(0.2)	15/15	texp	22(9)	13(24)	18(20)	18(19)	<b>17</b> (19)	<b>17</b> (18)	15/15
tany 3.4(0.9)	3.1(0.6)	<b>2.9</b> (0.4)	<b>3.0</b> (0.3)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	<b>2.6</b> (0.2)	15/15	tany	12(9)	29(51)	91(93)	85(87)	82(84)	80(82)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f23}}$	1e1 3.0	1e0 518	1e-1 14249	1e-3 31654	1e-5 33030	1e-7 34256	#succ 15/15
f11   143 def   7.4(4)	202 7.1(0.7)	763 2.1(0.2)	1177 1.6(0.1)	1467 1.4(0.1)	1673 1.3(0.1)	15/15 15/15	def	2.1(2)	7.2(5)	14249 1.7(1)	0.96(0.8)	0.94(0.8)	0.93(0.8)	15/15
texp 6.9(3)	6.7(1)	2.0(0.2)	1.5(0.1)	1.3(0.1)	1.3(0.1) 1.3(0.1)	15/15	texp	3.0(3)	<b>7.0</b> (7)	6.4(8)	3.8(4)	3.6(3)	3.5(3)	14/15
tany 8.1(1)	7.1(0.7)	2.1(0.2)	1.5(0.1)	1.4(0.1)	1.3(0.1)	15/15	tany	1.7(1)	7.5(6)	5.2(5)	2.7(2)	2.7(2)	2.6(2)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f12   108 def   7.9(5)	268	371 6.0(3)	461	1303	1494	15/15 15/15	f24 def	1622 2.0(2)	2.2e5 104(122)	6.4e6 ∞	9.6e6 ∞	1.3e7 ∞	1.3e7 ∞ 5e6	3/15 0/15
def 7.9(5) texp 11(10)	<b>5.9</b> (3) 8.7(9)	8.4(8)	6.3(4) 8.5(8)	2.8(2) 3.7(3)	2.8(2) 3.7(3)	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$	texp	1.4(1)	0.76(1)*		*41.1(1)*4		*40.80(0.8)*	
tany 6.2(4)	7.1(5)	7.5(7)	8.2(5)	3.7(2)	3.7(2)	15/15	tany	2.2(2)	20(18)	∞	∞	∞	$\infty 5e6$	0/15

Table 2: Expected running time (ERT in number of function evaluations) divided by the respective best ERT measured during BBOB-2009 (given in the respective first row) for different  $\Delta f$  values in dimension 5. The central 80% range divided by two is given in braces. 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  $f_{\text{opt}} + 10^{-8}$ . Best results are printed in bold.

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$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	+ 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f1	43	43	43	43	43	43	15/15	f13	652	2021	2751	18749	24455	30201	15/15
def		14(0.7)	20(2)	<b>32</b> (3)	<b>45</b> (2)	<b>57</b> (3)	15/15	def	2.4(0.3)	4.3(5)	6.4(4)	1.7(1)	2.2(0.9)	2.3(0.9)	15/15
$_{\rm texp}$		<b>13</b> (1)	<b>20</b> (2)	33(2)	47(2)	59(4)	15/15	$_{\rm texp}$	3.8(4)	4.3(4)	6.9(6)	1.7(0.7)	<b>2.0</b> (0.8)	<b>2.2</b> (0.3)	15/15
tany	! ` ′	15(0.9)	22(1)	36(1)	49(3)	61(4)	15/15	tany	4.4(6)	4.8(3)	6.7(6)	1.7(1)	2.0(1)	2.5(1)	15/15
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f2}}$	t 1e1 385	1e0 386	1e-1 387	1e-3 390	1e-5 391	1e-7 393	#succ 15/15	$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f} 14}$	75	1e0 239	1e-1 304	1e-3 932	1e-5 1648	1e-7 15661	#succ 15/15
def	35(4)	42(4)	48(4)	51(2)	52(2)	53(2)	15/15	def	3.8(0.7)	2.7(0.5)	3.4(0.4)	4.2(0.4)	6.3(0.4)	1.2(0.1)	$\frac{15}{15}$
texp	<b>34</b> (5)	41(5)	<b>45</b> (5)	<b>49</b> (2)	<b>50</b> (2)	<b>51</b> (2)*	15/15	texp	1.6(0.8)*3		3.2(0.4)	4.1(0.4)	5.8(0.4)*	1.1(0.1)*2	15/15
tany	35(4)	42(5)	46(4)	50(3)	52(2)	53(2)	15/15	tany	3.6(1)	3.0(0.5)	3.8(0.3)	4.5(0.5)	6.4(0.5)	1.2(0.1)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f3	5066	7626	7635	7643	7646	7651	15/15	f15	30378	1.5e5	3.1e5	3.2e5	4.5e5	4.6e5	15/15
def	15(16)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15	def	1.1(0.7)	0.99(0.5)	0.70(0.2)	0.71(0.2)	$0.53(0.2)_{\perp}$	2 0.54(0.2)	
texp	8.5(8)	3.9e4(4e4		$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15	texp	0.69(0.4)	0.75(0.4)	0.52(0.2)	0.54(0.2)	0.41(0.2)	40.42(0.2)	15/15
tany	10(7)	3.8e4(4e)	4) ∞	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15	tany	0.88(0.5)	1.0(0.3)	0.77(0.2)	0.78(0.2)		3 0.59(0.1)	
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
f4	4722	7628	7666	7700	7758	1.4e5	9/15	f16	1384	27265	77015	1.9e5	2.0e5	2.2e5	15/15
def	2.9e4(3e4)		∞	∞	∞	∞ 2e7	0/15 0/15	def	1.2(0.3)	0.27(0.3)	0.42(0.3)		0.85(0.6)	0.79(0.5)	15/15
$_{ m tany}$	$\infty$ 6.1e4(7e4)	∞ ∞	∞ ∞	∞ ∞	∞ ∞	$\infty$ 2e7 $\infty$ 2e7	$0/15 \\ 0/15$	texp	0.86(0.3)	0.16(0.2)		30.34(0.2)	` /	0.45(0.4)	15/15
							'	tany	1.3(0.4)	0.29(0.3)	0.46(0.1)		0.73(0.5)	0.70(0.4)	15/15
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f5}}$	t 1e1 41	1e0 41	1e-1 41	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ 15/15	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$	1 ' '	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
def		111(93)	165(106)	233(151)	309(245)	403(293)	15/15	f17	63	1030	4005	30677	56288	80472	15/15
texp		177(150)	231(205)	309(284)	357(306)	436(324)	15/15	def	1.9(0.8)	0.78(0.1)		0.93(0.4)	1.1(0.4)	1.1(0.5)	15/15
tany	69(89)	134(146)	159(157)	202(173)	235(202)	<b>274</b> (212)	15/15	texp	1.2(0.9)	0.96(0.2)	0.99(2)	0.82(0.5)	0.82(0.3)	0.73(0.2)	
$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	tany	1.7(0.8)	0.96(0.2)	0.75(0.2)		0.67(0.2)		
<u>-Jopt</u>	1296	2343	3413	5220	6728	8409	15/15		! ' '	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
def	1.3(0.2)	1.1(0.2)	1.1(0.2)	1.1(0.1)	1.1(0.1)	1.1(0.1)	15/15	$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f18}}$	621	3972	19561	67569	1.3e5	1.5e5	15/15
texp	1.4(0.2)	1.2(0.2)	1.2(0.2)	1.2(0.2)	1.3(0.2)	1.3(0.2)	15/15	def	0.87(0.2)	0.46(0.2)	0.66(0.4)	1.2(0.8)	0.96(0.4)	1.0e5 1.0(0.4)	$\frac{15}{15}$
tany	1.4(0.4)	1.2(0.2)	1.1(0.2)	1.1(0.2)	1.2(0.1)	1.2(0.1)	15/15	texp	0.87(0.2) 0.97(0.2)	1.3(2)	0.85(0.9)	0.84(0.0)	0.80(0.4)	0.80(0.4)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	t le1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	tany	0.85(0.2)	0.45(0.1)	0.48(0.4)	0.92(0.3)	0.87(0.2)	0.86(0.2)	15/15
f7	1351	4274	9503	16524	16524	16969	15/15	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
def	1.7(2)	6.2(3) 6.5(4)	3.9(2)	2.4(1.0)	2.4(1.0)	2.4(1.0)	15/15 15/15	f19	1	1	3.4e5	6.2e6	6.7e6	6.7e6	15/15
$_{ m tany}$	1.6(2) 1.0(0.3)	4.6(2)	3.7(3) 3.2(0.8)	2.3(2) 2.0(0.5)	2.3(2) 2.0(0.5)	2.2(2) 1.9(0.5)	15/15	def	178(144)	5.2e5(2e)	5) 4.0(3)	0.84(0.6)	1.0(0.9)	1.0(0.9)	15/15
	1 1 1							texp	3.3(2)		(4) 2.0(2)	<b>0.67</b> (0.6)	0.80(0.8)	0.80(0.8)	15/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$_{ m tany}$	130(116)	3.6e4(3	e4)3.7(4)	0.69(0.4)	<b>0.70</b> (0.4)	<b>0.70</b> (0.4)	15/15
f8	2039	3871	4040	4219	4371	4484 4.9(0.3)	15/15 15/15	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
def texp	4.1(0.8) 4.4(0.9)	<b>4.3</b> (0.3) 5.0(0.5)	<b>4.6</b> (0.4) 5.4(0.4)	<b>4.8</b> (0.3) 5.5(0.4)	<b>4.8</b> (0.3) 5.5(0.4)	5.6(0.4)	15/15	f20	82	46150	3.1e6	5.5e6	5.6e6	5.6e6	14/15
tany	4.6(1)	5.1(0.6)	5.5(0.6)	5.6(0.6)	5.6(0.6)	5.7(0.5)	15/15	def	5.4(1)	<b>5.6</b> (3)	0.91(0.6)	1.5(1)	1.5(1)	1.5(1)	15/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$_{\rm texp}$	2.6(0.9)*3		48(51)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15
<u>- Jopt</u>	1716	3102	3277	3455	3594	3727	15/15	$_{ m tany}$	5.5(0.9)	8.3(4)	0.81(0.4)	$\downarrow 2^{1.3(2)}$	1.3(2)	1.3(2)	14/15
def	5.0(1)	6.9(5)	7.2(5)	7.3(4)	7.3(4)	7.2(4)	15/15	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
texp	4.8(1)	6.0(0.6)	6.3(0.6)	6.5(0.6)	6.5(0.5)	6.5(0.5)	15/15	f21	561	6541	14103	14643	15567	17589	15/15
tany	5.0(1)	5.3(0.7)	5.7(0.7)	6.0(0.6)	6.0(0.6)	6.0(0.6)	15/15	def			430(665)		390(603)	345(533)	14/15
$\Delta f_{ m opt}$	t 1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	texp	2.8(4)	<b>47</b> (68)	<b>70</b> (94)	<b>67</b> (91)	64(85)	<b>56</b> (76)	15/15
f10	7413	8661	10735	14920	17073	17476	15/15	tany	<b>2.5</b> (5)		479(735)	. ,	434(675)	384(598)	12/15
def	1.8(0.2)	1.9(0.2)	1.7(0.1)	1.3(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	15/15	$\Delta f_{ m opt}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
texp	1.7(0.2)	1.7(0.2)	1.6(0.1)	1.2(0.1)	1.1(0.1)	1.1(0.0)	15/15	f22	467	5580	23491	24948	26847	1.3e5	12/15
tany	1.8(0.3)	1.8(0.2)	1.6(0.1)	1.3(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	15/15	def	96(168)	1871(3584)	∞ <b>E03</b> (E96)*	∞ 2 <b>473</b> (512)*	∞ 2 440(476)*	0.02e7 0.02e7 0.02e7 0.02e7	0/15 $12/15$
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\text{f11}}$	t 1e1 1002	1e0 2228	1e-1 6278	1e-3 9762	1e-5 12285	1e-7 14831	#succ 15/15	texp tany	62(42) 83(23)	<b>532</b> (830) 1944(3584)	502(586)^ ∞	~ 473(512)^ ∞	~ 440(476) ° ∞	~ 88(94)^~ ∞ 2e7	0/15
def	10(0.6)	5.1(0.2)	2.0(0.1)	1.4(0.0)	1.2(0.0)	1.1(0.0)	15/15	-	: ' '	, ,			1e-5	1e-7	#succ
texp	8.4(0.6)*						al '	$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{\mathbf{f23}}$	3.2				8.1e5	8.4e5	#succ 15/15
	9.4(0.4)	4.8(0.2)	1.9(0.1)	1.3(0.0)	1.0(0.1) $1.1(0.0)$	0.99(0.0)	·# '	def	1.7(2)	35(39)	5.3(5)	71(66)	43(40)	41(38)	7/15
tany	. ,	. ,	, ,	` ′	. ,	` ′	15/15	texp	1.3(1)				110(117)	106(114)	3/15
$\frac{\Delta f_{\text{opt}}}{610}$		1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	tany	1.7(1)	<b>20</b> (23)		<b>55</b> (62)	51(56)	49(55)	6/15
f12 def	1042 2.6(2)	1938 3.6(3)	2740 4.1(3)	4140 4.1(2)	12407 1.8(0.6)	13827 1.9(0.5)	15/15 15/15	$\Delta f_{\mathrm{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
texp	2.8(2) 2.3(0.2)	3.0(3)	3.4(3)	3.8(1)	1.7(0.5)	1.8(0.5)	15/15	f24	1.3e6	7.5e6	5.2e7	5.2e7	5.2e7	5.2e7	3/15
tany	2.4(0.2)	2.7(2)	3.7(2)	3.9(1)	1.7(0.5)	1.8(0.4)	15/15	def	$\infty$	$\infty$	.∞	∞ .	∞ .	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15
	1 (- /	,	,	- ( /	- ()	- ( - )	1 -7 *	texp	1.2(1)*	0.68(0.7)	*4 <b>5.5</b> (6)*4	$5.5(6)^{*4}$	$5.5(6)^{*4}$	$5.5(6)^{*4}$	1/15
								tany	28(33)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 2e7	0/15

Table 3: Expected running time (ERT in number of function evaluations) divided by the respective best ERT measured during BBOB-2009 (given in the respective first row) for different  $\Delta f$  values in dimension 20. The central 80% range divided by two is given in braces. 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  $f_{\text{opt}} + 10^{-8}$ . Best results are printed in bold.

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