# Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking Comparison of Two Algorithms on the Noiseless Testbed

An Example BBOB 2010 Workshop Paper\*

The BBOBies

### **ABSTRACT**

This example paper shows results from the BBOB experimental procedure when comparing two algorithms. Two templates for comparing two algorithms are available: one for the noiseless and one for the noise BBOB testbed. In this example, results on the noiseless testbed are shown, comparing NEWUOA with BIPOP-CMA-ES.

# **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

This is an example paper comparing the performance of NEWUOA [6] to BIPOP-CMA-ES [2].

# 2. PARAMETER TUNING

The parameter settings of NEWUOA and BIPOP-CMA-ES are described in [6] and [2]. Both algorithm have a crafting effort [3] equal to zero.

## 3. RESULTS

Results from experiments according to [3] on the benchmark functions given in [1, 4] are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and in Table 1. The **expected running time** 

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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. (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  $f_{\rm t}$  [3, 5]. Statistical significance is tested with the rank-sum test for a given target  $\Delta f_{\rm t}$  (10<sup>-8</sup> 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.

NEWUAO outperforms BIPOP-CMA-ES on  $f_1$  by a factor of about 30 and on the Linear and the Rosenbrock function by a factor of about three. On the other unimodal functions the picture is comparatively mixed, presumably due to local deformations in the function topographies: besides  $f_1$ , all function deviate significantly from a quadratic form. The most surprising results can be observed on the multimodal functions  $f_{21}$  and  $f_{22}$ , where NEWUAO consistenly outperforms the BIPOP-CMA-ES, for larger dimension and the more difficult target values even by a factor between 10 and 100. The applied independent restarts of NEWUOA appear to be more effective than the large population size of BIPOP-CMA-ES, which is in turn more helpful on the remaining multi-modal functions.

## 4. CPU TIMING EXPERIMENTS

For the timing experiments, both algorithms were run on  $f_8$  and restarted until at least 30 seconds (according to [3]. The experiments for NEWUOA has been conducted on a Intel Core 2 6700 processor (2.66 GHz) on Linux 2.6.24.7. The results were 8.1; 11; 21; 58; 170; 620 and 2500  $\times 10^{-6}$  seconds per function evaluations for NEWUOA in dimensions 2; 3; 5; 10; 20; 40 and 80 respectively. The experiments for BIPOP-CMA-ES has been conducted on a Intel Core 2 6700 processor (2.66 GHz) on Linux 2.6.24.7 using Matlab R2008a. The results were 6.2; 5.8; 5.6; 5.7; 5.8; 5.9 and 6.3  $\times 10^{-4}$  seconds per function evaluation for BIPOP-CMA-ES in dimensions 2; 3; 5; 10; 20; 40 and 80 respectively.

## 5. REFERENCES

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 Real-parameter black-box optimization benchmarking 2009: Presentation of the noiseless functions. Technical

<sup>\*</sup>Submission deadline: March 25th.

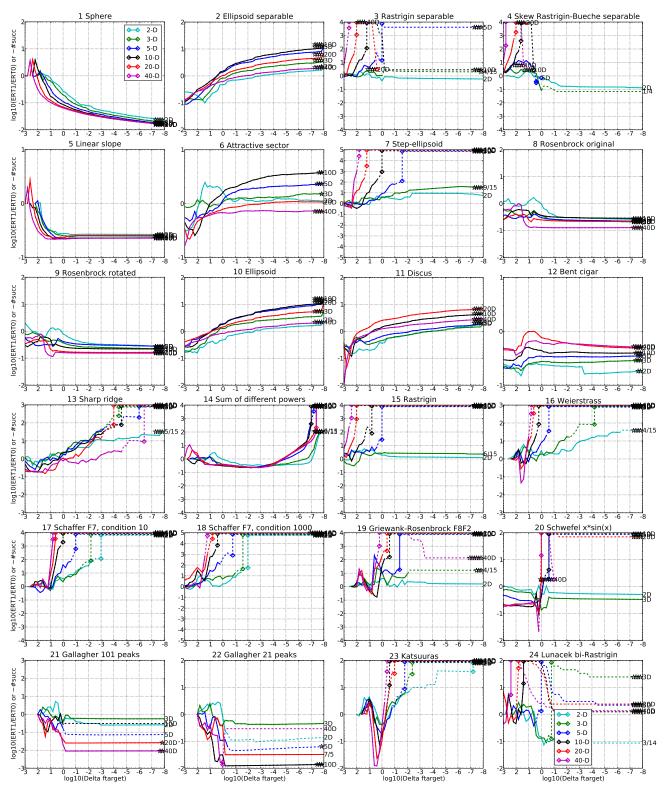


Figure 1: ERT ratio of NEWUOA divided by BIPOP-CMA versus  $\log_{10}(\Delta f)$  for  $f_1-f_{24}$  in 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40-D. Ratios  $<10^0$  indicate an advantage of NEWUOA, smaller values are always better. The line gets dashed when for any algorithm the ERT exceeds thrice the median of the trial-wise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

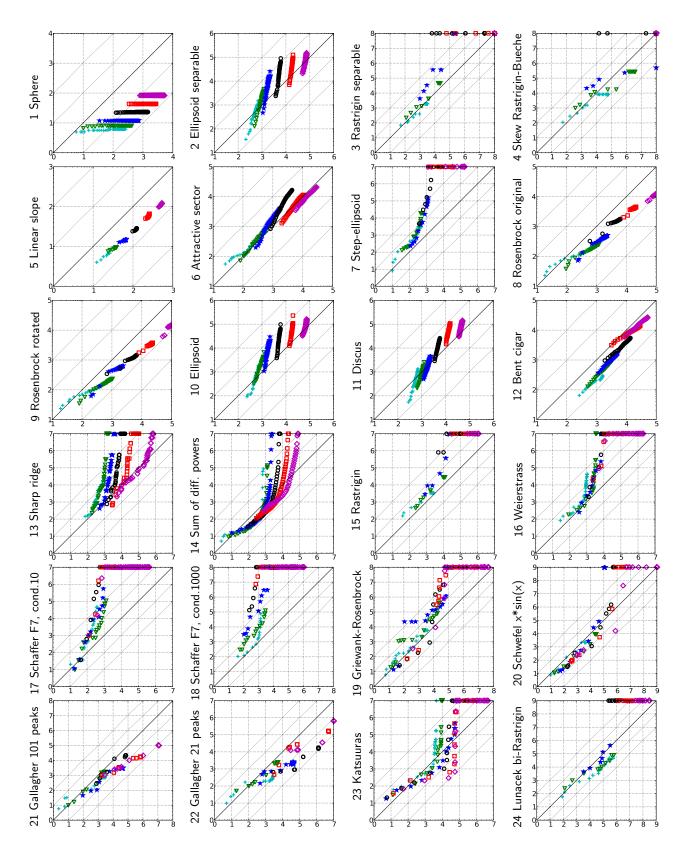


Figure 2: Expected running time (ERT in log10 of number of function evaluations) of NEWUOA versus BIPOP-CMA for 46 target values  $\Delta f \in [10^{-8}, 10]$  in each dimension for functions  $f_1 - f_{24}$ . Markers on the upper or right egde indicate that the target value was never reached by NEWUOA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

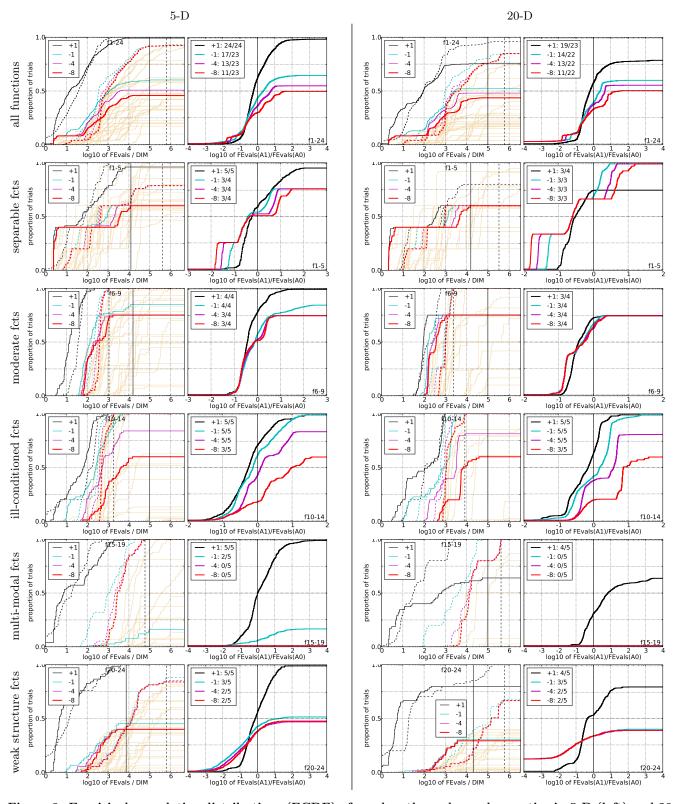


Figure 3: Empirical cumulative distributions (ECDF) of run lengths and speed-up ratios in 5-D (left) and 20-D (right). Left sub-columns: ECDF of the number of function evaluations divided by dimension D (FEvals/D) to reach a target value  $f_{\rm opt} + \Delta f$  with  $\Delta f = 10^k$ , where  $k \in \{1, -1, -4, -8\}$  is given by the first value in the legend, for NEWUOA (solid) and BIPOP-CMA (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 NEWUOA divided by BIPOP-CMA, 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 (NEWUOA first).

	5-D	20-D
$\Delta f$ 1e+1 1e+0 1e-1		#succ $\Delta f$ 1e+1 1e+0 1e-1 1e-3 1e-5 1e-7 #succ
f <sub>1</sub> 11 12 12 0: CMA 3.2 9 15	27 40 53 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1: NEW 1.1 1*3 1*3	1*3 1*3 1*3 1	15/15 1: NEW 1*3 1*3 1*3 1*3 1*3 1*3 1*3 15/15
f <sub>2</sub> 83 87 88 0: CMA 13 16 <b>18</b> *		$ \frac{15/15}{15/15} $ $ \frac{\mathbf{f_2}}{0: \text{CMA}} $ $ \frac{380}{35} $ $ \frac{390}{40} $ $ \frac{390}{44^{\star 2}} $ $ \frac{390}{48^{\star 3}} $ $ \frac{390}{50^{\star 3}} $ $ \frac{15/15}{15/15} $
0: CMA 13 16 <b>18*</b> 1: NEW <b>5.7*</b> <sup>2</sup> 22 45		15/15 0: CMA 35 40 44*2 47*3 48*3 50*3 15/15 15/15 1: NEW 18*3 42 71 130 170 220 15/15
f <sub>2</sub> 720 1600 1600	1600 1700 1700 1	15/15 <b>f</b> <sub>3</sub> 5100 7600 7600 7600 7600 7700 15/15
0: CMA 1.4 $16^{*3}$ $140^{*2}$ 1: NEW 6.1 230 $\infty$		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
f <sub>4</sub> 810 1600 1700		15/15 f <sub>4</sub> 4700 7600 7700 7700 7800 1.4e5 9/15
0: CMA $2.7^{\star 3}$ $\infty$ $\infty$ 1: NEW27 300 $\infty$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
f <sub>5</sub> 10 10 10	10 10 10 1	15/15 f <sub>5</sub> 41 41 41 41 41 41 15/15
0: CMA 4.5 6.5 6.6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1: NEW 1.3*3 1.5*3 1.5*3 f <sub>6</sub> 110 210 280	580 1000 1300 1	$\frac{15/15}{15}$ <b>f</b> <sub>6</sub>   1300 2300 3400 5200 6700 8400   15/15
0: CMA 2.3 2.1 2.2		15/15 0: CMA 1.5 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.2 1.2 15/15 15/15 1: NEW 1*2 1 1 1.1 1.3 1.3 15/15
1: NEW 1.7 2.4 3.6 <b>f</b> <sub>7</sub> 24 320 1200	1600 1600 1600 1	f <sub>7</sub> 1400 4300 9500 1.7e4 1.7e4 1.7e4 15/15
0: CMA 5 1.5 1*3	1*3 1*3 1*3 1	$15/15$ 0: CMA $1^{*3}$ 4.9*3 3.5*3 2.2*3 2.2*3 $2.1^{*3}$ $15/15$
1: NEW 9.9 13 60 <b>f</b> <sub>8</sub> 73 270 340		f <sub>8</sub> 2000 3900 4000 4200 4400 4500 15/15
0: CMA 3.2 3.7 4.5	4.8 5.1 5.4 1.	15/15 0: CMA 4 4 4.3 4.5 4.6 4.6 15/15
1: NEW 1*2 1.1*2 1.2*3 fg 35 130 210		$\frac{15/15}{15/15} = \frac{1: \text{NEW}}{1} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 0} = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1$
0: CMA 5.8 8.7 7.2	6.4 6.3 6.2 1	$\frac{15}{15}$ 0: CMA 4.7 5.7 6 6.1 6.1 6.1 15/15
1: NEW 1.8*3 3.6 2.5*2 f <sub>10</sub> 350 500 570		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
f <sub>10</sub> 350 500 570 0: CMA 3.5 2.9 2.7		$^{15/15}_{15/15}$ 0: CMA 1.9 1.8*2 1.6*3 1.2*3 1.1*3 1.1*3 15/15
1: NEW 3.1 5.5 8.1	14 16 21 1	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$ $\frac{1: \text{NEW}}{\mathbf{f_{11}}}$ $\frac{1.7}{1000}$ $\frac{2.6}{2200}$ $\frac{3.3}{6300}$ $\frac{4}{9800}$ $\frac{4.7}{1.2e4}$ $\frac{5.8}{1.5e4}$ $\frac{15/15}{15/15}$
f <sub>11</sub> 140 200 760 0: CMA 8.4 7.2 2.2		$_{15/15}$ 0: CMA $_{10^{*3}}$ 5.1*3 1.9*3 1.4*3 1.2*3 1*3 $_{15/15}$
1: NEW <b>3.5*3 4.7*</b> 1.8	1.8 2 2.2 1	15/15 1: NEW 15 13 5.8 6.1 6.6 6.5 15/15
f <sub>12</sub> 110 270 370 0: CMA 11 7.4 7.4	77 33 33 1.	15/15 0 CMA 3 4 45 45 19 2 15/15
1: NEW 3.5 2.6* 2.5*	2.6 <sup>*2</sup> 1.1 <sup>*2</sup> 1.1 <sup>*</sup> 1	15/15 1: NEW 3 3 3 2.5 1*2 1*3 15/15
f <sub>13</sub> 130 190 250	1300 1800 2300 1	15/15 0: CMA 4.3 2.7 5.1 1.5*2 2.3*3 3*3 15/15
0: CMA 3.9 5.4 5.9 1: NEW 3.1 9.3 35	$54   330   \infty 4.0e4$	$0/15$ 1: NEW 1* 3 9.3 19 $\infty$ $\infty 1.8e5$ $0/15$
<b>f</b> <sub>14</sub> 9.8 41 58	140 250 480 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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f <sub>15</sub> 510 9300 1.9e4	2.0e4 2.1e4 2.1e4 1	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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fie 120 610 2700	1.0e4 1.2e4 1.2e4 1.	$15/15$ $f_{16}$ $1400$ $2.7e4$ $7.7e4$ $1.9e5$ $2.0e5$ $2.2e5$ $15/15$
0: CMA 3 3.6*2 2.6*3 1: NEW 2.1 29 ∞		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
f <sub>17</sub> 5.2 210 900	3700 6400 7900 1	$\frac{15/15}{15/15}$ f <sub>17</sub> 63 1000 4000 3.1e4 5.6e4 8.0e4 15/15
0: CMA 3.4 1* 1*3 1: NEW 2.3 40 620		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
f <sub>18</sub> 100 380 4000	9300 1.1e4 1.2e4 1	f <sub>18</sub> 620 4000 2.0e4 6.8e4 1.3e5 1.5e5 15/15
0: CMA 1 3.4*5 1*5		15/15 1. NEW 1 204 20 20 20 20 20 1666 0/15
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1.2e5 1.2e5 1.2e5 1	$\frac{0/15}{15/15}$ $\frac{1.1824}{\mathbf{f_{19}}}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{3.4e5}$ $\frac{3.4e5}{6.2e6}$ $\frac{6.2e6}{6.7e6}$ $\frac{6.7e6}{6.7e6}$ $\frac{15/15}{15/15}$
0: CMA 20 2.8e3 160		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1: NEW 14 2.7e4 1.4e3 <b>f</b> <sub>20</sub> 16 850 3.8e4	$\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty 5.0e5$ $0.5e4$ $0.5e4$ $0.5e4$ $0.5e4$ $0.5e4$	14/15 f <sub>20</sub> 82 4.6e4 3.1e6 5.5e6 5.6e6 5.6e6 14/15
0: CMA  3.3 8.2 2.8	2.1 2.2 2.2 1	$_{15/15}$ 0: CMA 4.3 9.2 1 1 1 1 14/15
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$ \frac{0/15}{14/15}  \frac{1: \text{NEW}}{\mathbf{f_{21}}}  \frac{1^{*3}}{560}  \frac{15}{6500}  \frac{\infty}{1.4\text{e4}}  \frac{\infty}{1.5\text{e4}}  \frac{\infty}{1.6\text{e4}}  \frac{3.8e5}{1.8\text{e4}}  \frac{0/15}{15} $
0: ČMA 2.3 14 24	25 25 25 1	15/15 0: CMA 3.2 55 48 46 43 39 13/15
1: NEW 1.1 2.2 1.8 <b>f</b> <sub>22</sub> 71 390 940		f <sub>22</sub> 470 5600 2.3e4 2.5e4 2.7e4 1.3e5 12/15
0: CMA 6.9 20 45	42 41 40 1	15/15 0: CMA 6.8 13 210 200 190 37 5/15
1: NEW 2.1 2.1 2 <b>f</b> <sub>23</sub> 3 520 1.4e4		15/15 fog 3.2 1600 6.7e4 4.9e5 8.1e5 8.4e5 15/15
0: CMA 1.7 <sup>*2</sup> 13 3.7	1.8 1.8 1.8 1	$15/15$ 0: CMA 4.3 32 $1^{*3}$ $2^{*2}$ $1.2^{*2}$ $1.2^{*2}$ $15/15$
1: NEW 6.2 2.4 7.1 <b>f</b> <sub>24</sub> 1600 2.2e5 6.4e6		3/15 f <sub>24</sub> 1.3e6 7.5e6 5.2e7 5.2e7 5.2e7 5.2e7 3/15
0: CMA 2.1 1.6 1	1 1 1 [	$3/15$ 0: CMA $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$ $1^{*2}$
1: NEW 2.9 2.1 ∞	$\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty 3.0e4$	$0/15$ 1: NEW $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $\infty$ $0/15$

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  $\Delta f$  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: CMA is BIPOP-CMA and 1: NEW is NEWUOA. 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.

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