

Example paper: Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking Template for Noisy Function Testbed

Draft version *

BBOBies

ABSTRACT

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 of NEWUOA from experiments according to [?] on the benchmark functions given in [?, ?] are presented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 and in Tables 1, and 2.

Table 2: ERT loss ratio compared to the respective best result from BBOB-2009 for budgets given in the first column (see also Figure 3). The last row RL_{US}/D gives the number of function evaluations in unsuccessful runs divided by dimension. Shown are the smallest, 10%-ile, 25%-ile, 50%-ile, 75%-ile and 90%-ile value (smaller values are better). The ERT Loss ratio equals to one for the respective best algorithm from BBOB-2009. Typical median values are between ten and hundred.

<i>f</i> 101– <i>f</i> 130 in 5-D, maxFE/D=6802						
#FEs/D	best	10%	25%	med	75%	90%
2	2.3	3.9	5.4	10	10	10
10	0.66	1.2	4.0	18	42	50
100	1.7	2.9	4.9	18	1.3e2	5.0e2
1e3	3.1	5.5	18	47	1.1e2	2.7e3
1e4	3.1	15	35	65	1.5e2	2.5e4
RL_{US}/D	4e3	4e3	5e3	5e3	5e3	5e3
<i>f</i> 101– <i>f</i> 130 in 20-D, maxFE/D=7998						
#FEs/D	best	10%	25%	med	75%	90%
2	1.0	2.4	40	40	40	40
10	0.38	0.49	1.0	1.3e2	2.0e2	2.0e2
100	0.75	1.3	3.2	1.6e2	2.0e3	2.0e3
1e3	1.7	8.2	30	1.1e2	1.4e4	2.0e4
1e4	1.7	45	1.8e2	2.8e2	5.7e2	2.0e5
1e5	0.85	65	3.3e2	1.7e3	2.8e3	1.0e6
RL_{US}/D	4e3	4e3	4e3	4e3	4e3	5e3

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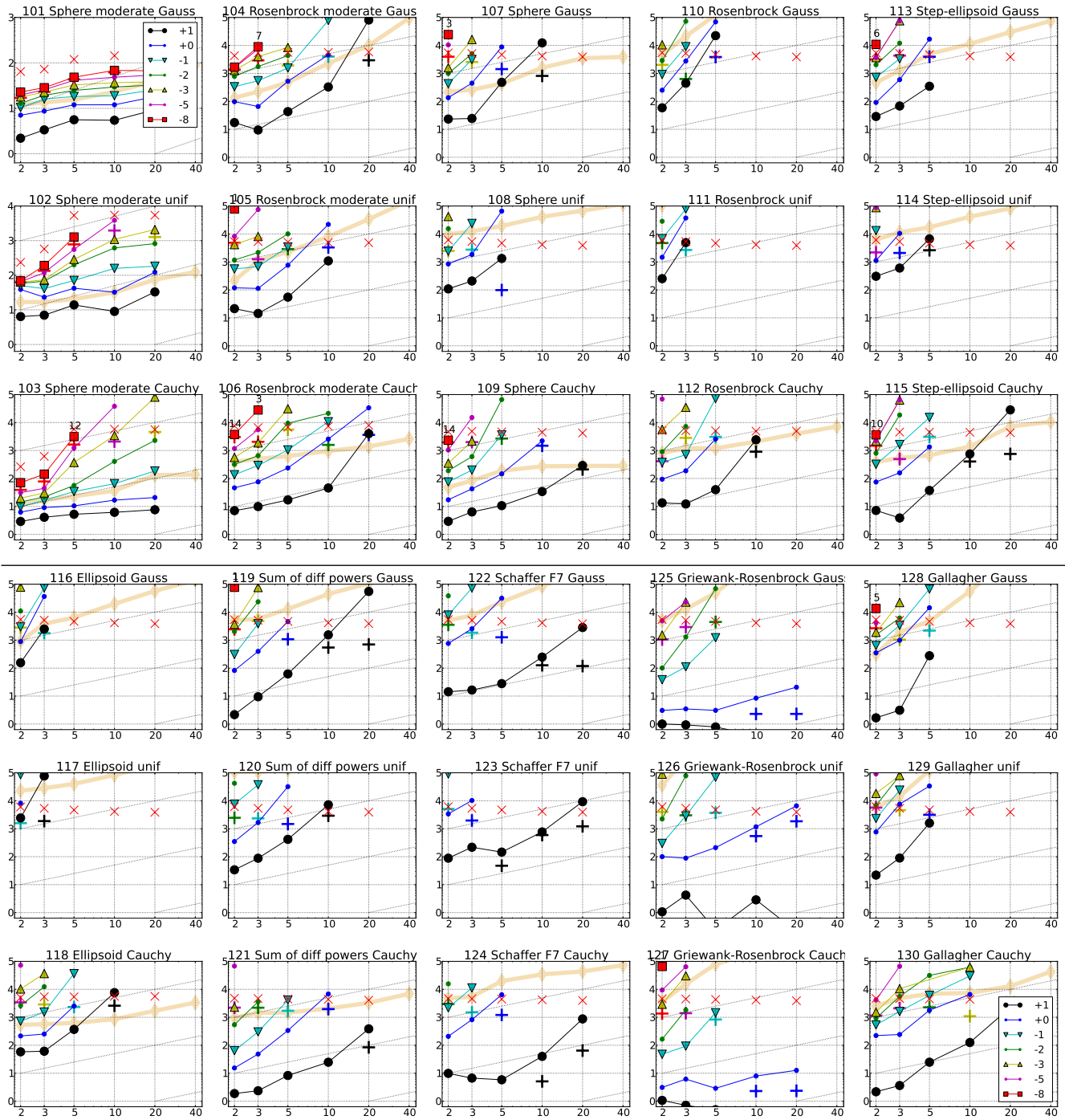


Figure 1: Expected number of f -evaluations (ERT, with lines, see legend) to reach $f_{\text{opt}} + \Delta f$, median number of f -evaluations to reach the most difficult target that was reached at least once (+) and maximum number of f -evaluations in any trial (x), all divided by dimension and plotted as \log_{10} values versus dimension. Shown are $\Delta f = 10^{\{1,0,-1,-2,-3,-5,-8\}}$. Numbers above ERT-symbols indicate the number of successful trials. The light thick line with diamonds indicates the respective best result from BBOB-2009 for $\Delta f = 10^{-8}$. Horizontal lines mean linear scaling, slanted grid lines depict quadratic scaling.

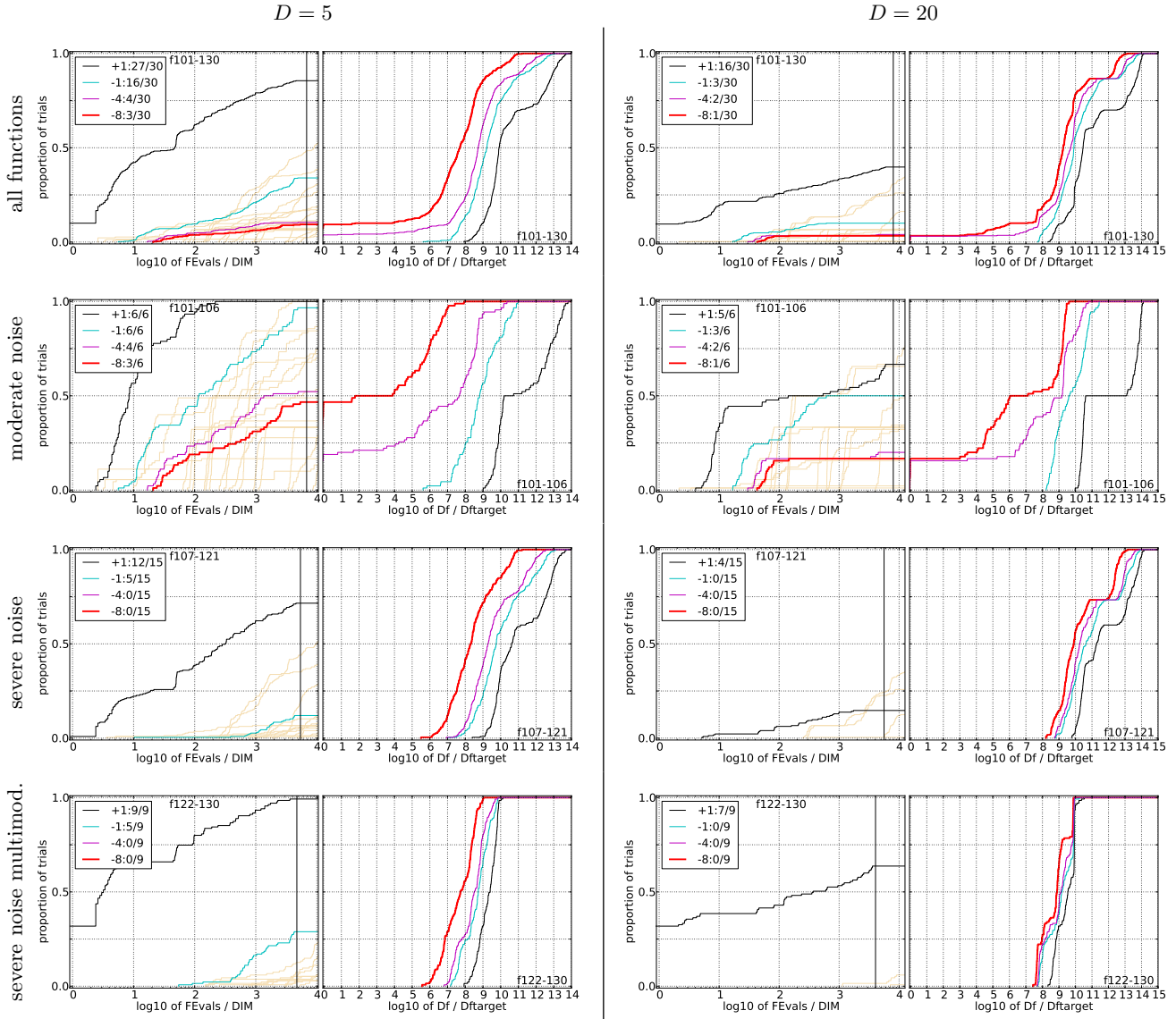


Figure 2: Empirical cumulative distribution functions (ECDFs), plotting the fraction of trials versus running time (left subplots) or versus Δf (right subplots). The thick red line represents the best achieved results. Left subplots: ECDF of the running time (number of function evaluations), divided by search space dimension D , to fall below $f_{\text{opt}} + \Delta f$ with $\Delta f = 10^k$, where k is the first value in the legend. Right subplots: ECDF of the best achieved Δf divided by 10^k (upper left lines in continuation of the left subplot), and best achieved Δf divided by 10^{-8} for running times of $D, 10D, 100D \dots$ function evaluations (from right to left cycling black-cyan-magenta). The legends indicate the number of functions that were solved in at least one trial. FEvals denotes number of function evaluations, D and DIM denote search space dimension, and Δf and Df denote the difference to the optimal function value. Light brown lines in the background show ECDFs for target value 10^{-8} of all algorithms benchmarked during BBOB-2009.

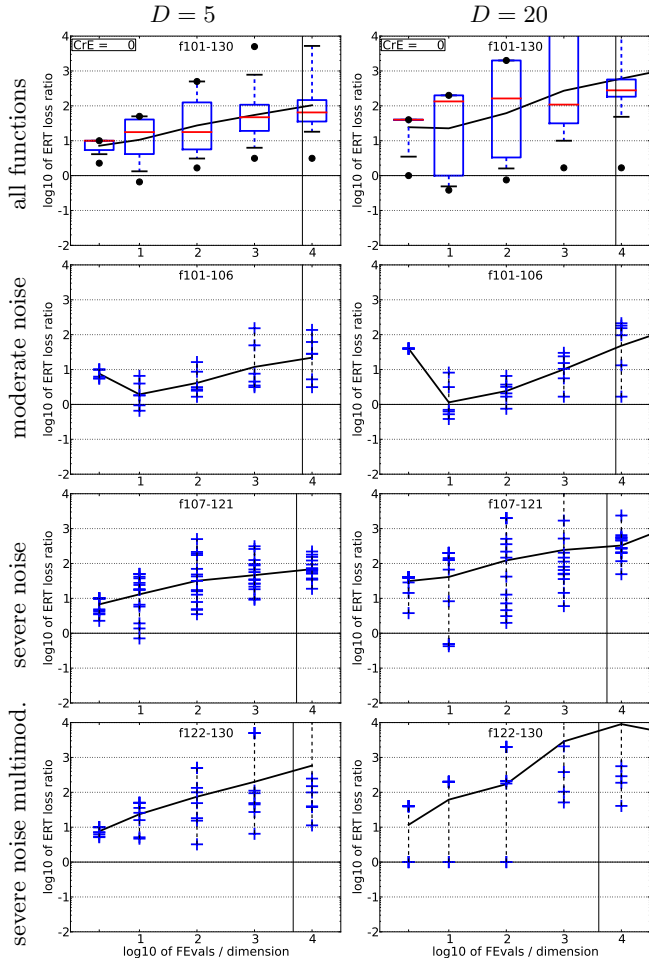


Figure 3: ERT loss ratio vs. a given budget FEvals. Each cross (+) represents a single function. The target value f_t used for a given FEvals is the smallest (best) recorded function value such that $ERT(f_t) \leq$ FEvals for the presented algorithm. Shown is FEvals divided by the respective best $ERT(f_t)$ from BBOB-2009 for functions $f_{101}-f_{130}$ in 5-D and 20-D. Line: geometric mean. Box-Whisker error bar: 25-75%-ile with median (box), 10-90%-ile (caps), and minimum and maximum ERT loss ratio (points). The vertical line gives the maximal number of function evaluations in a single trial in this function subset.