

# Comparison Tables: BBOB 2015 Testbed in 20-D (Expensive Setting)

The BBOBies

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This document provides tabular results of the workshop on Black-Box Optimization Benchmarking held at GECCO 2015 with a focus on benchmarking black-box algorithms for small function evaluation budgets (“expensive setting”), see <http://coco.gforge.inria.fr/doku.php?id=bbob-2015>. Overall, 18 algorithms have been tested on 24 benchmark functions in dimensions between 2 and 20. Only three of them have been tested on the optional instances in dimension 40. A description of the used objective functions can be found in [7, 5]. The experimental set-up is described in [6].

The performance measure provided in the following tables is the expected number of objective function evaluations to reach a given target function value  $ERT$ , expected running time, divided by the respective value for the best algorithm in BBOB- see [ ] if an algorithm from BBOB- reached the given target function value. The  $ERT$  value is given otherwise  $ERT_{best}$  is noted as in nite. See [ ] for details on how  $ERT$  is obtained. Bold entries in the table correspond to values below 3 or the top-three best values. Table \* gives an overview on all algorithms submitted to the noise-free testbed at GECCO

Table 1: Names and references of algorithms submitted for the noise-free testbed

algorithm name	short	paper	reference
BSifeg		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
BSif		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
BSqi		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
BSrr		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
CMA-CSA		Benchmarking IPOP-CMA-ES-TPA and IPOP-CMA-ES-MSR on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[1]
CMA-MSR		Benchmarking IPOP-CMA-ES-TPA and IPOP-CMA-ES-MSR on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[1]
CMA-TPA		Benchmarking IPOP-CMA-ES-TPA and IPOP-CMA-ES-MSR on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[1]
GP1-CMAES		Benchmarking Gaussian Processes and Random Forests Surrogate Models on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[3]
GP5-CMAES		Benchmarking Gaussian Processes and Random Forests Surrogate Models on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[3]
IPOPCMAv3p61		Benchmarking Gaussian Processes and Random Forests Surrogate Models on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[3]
LHD-10xDefault-MATSuMoTo		The Impact of Initial Designs on the Performance of MATSuMoTo on the Noiseless BBOB-2015 Testbed: A Preliminary Study	[4]
LHD-2xDefault-MATSuMoTo		The Impact of Initial Designs on the Performance of MATSuMoTo on the Noiseless BBOB-2015 Testbed: A Preliminary Study	[4]
RAND-2xDefault-MATSuMoTo		The Impact of Initial Designs on the Performance of MATSuMoTo on the Noiseless BBOB-2015 Testbed: A Preliminary Study	[4]
RF1-CMAES		Benchmarking Gaussian Processes and Random Forests Surrogate Models on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[3]
RF5-CMAES		Benchmarking Gaussian Processes and Random Forests Surrogate Models on the BBOB Noiseless Testbed	[3]
Sifeg		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
Sif		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]
Srr		Dimension Selection in Axis-Parallel Brent-STEP Method for Black-Box Optimization of Separable Continuous Functions	[9]

Table 1: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_1$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tie of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $1$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f1</b>	<i>6.3e+1:24</i>	<i>4.0e+1:42</i>	<i>1.0e-8:43</i>	<i>1.0e-8:43</i>	<i>1.0e-8:43</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.2</b> (1.0)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	15/15
BSif	<b>2.2</b> (0.9)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	15/15
BSqi	<b>2.2</b> (0.9)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	15/15
BSrr	<b>2.2</b> (0.4)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	15/15
CMA-CSA	4.7(2)	4.4(1)	64(4)	64(3)	64(5)	15/15
CMA-MSR	6.0(2)	5.1(2)	75(4)	75(3)	75(3)	15/15
CMA-TPA	5.4(2)	4.0(0.9)	46(3)	46(4)	46(1)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	3.9(2)	3.1(0.6)	58(6)	58(10)	58(7)	15/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>2.9</b> (0.9)	<b>2.0</b> (0.2)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5034</i>	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	4.8(2)	4.6(1)	64(2)	64(2)	64(2)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	17(0.1)	10(0.1)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	3.9(0.2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RAND-2xDef	4.0(0.5)	<b>2.8</b> (0.4)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RF1-CMAES	3.9(1)	3.5(0.8)	73(20)	73(18)	73(18)	15/15
RF5-CMAES	3.7(2)	3.0(0.9)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5006</i>	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.2</b> (0.6)	<b>1.7</b> (0.2)	16(0.9)	16(0.9)	16(1)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.2</b> (0.7)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	16(1)	16(1)	16(2)	15/15
Srr	<b>2.2</b> (0.8)	<b>1.7</b> (0.1)	16(1)	16(1)	16(0.7)	15/15

Table 3:  $\Delta$ -running time excess  $\text{ERT}/\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  on  $f_2$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $\Delta$  and  $\Delta^*$  -tie of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\Delta$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f2</b>	<i>4.0e+6:29</i>	<i>2.5e+6:42</i>	<i>1.0e+5:65</i>	<i>1.0e+4:207</i>	<i>1.0e-8:412</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.3</b> (1.0)	<b>1.8</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.2)	<b>0.54</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	15/15
BSif	<b>2.3</b> (1.0)	<b>1.8</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>0.55</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	15/15
BSqi	<b>2.3</b> (0.0)	<b>1.8</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>0.53</b> (0.1)	<b>1.3</b> (0.2)	15/15
BSrr	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>1.8</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>0.54</b> (0.1)	<b>1.3</b> (0.2)	15/15
CMA-CSA	<b>1.2</b> (0.6)	<b>1.1</b> (0.8)	14(3)	11(3)	33(1)	15/15
CMA-MSR	<b>1.0</b> (0.4)	<b>1.6</b> (2)	11(5)	7.9(3)	38(3)	15/15
CMA-TPA	<b>1.4</b> (1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.7)	11(4)	9.5(3)	36(2)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>1.5</b> (0.9)	<b>1.6</b> (1)	8.9(5)	8.0(3)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>0.90</b> (0.9)	<b>1.3</b> (1)	5.4(2)	3.9(0.8)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>0.93</b> (0.6)	<b>1.4</b> (1)	14(4)	11(2)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
LHD-10xDef	<b>1.6</b> (1)	4.1(4)	30(19)	$\infty$	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	<b>1.1</b> (0.8)	<b>1.9</b> (0.8)	8.5(5)	72(67)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	<b>1.3</b> (2)	<b>1.6</b> (2)	7.8(4)	70(116)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>1.1</b> (0.8)	<b>1.2</b> (1)	11(3)	29(27)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>1.2</b> (1)	<b>1.3</b> (0.9)	184(149)	$\infty$	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.3</b> (0.9)	<b>1.9</b> (0.3)	<b>1.9</b> (0.2)	<b>0.77</b> (0.1)	<b>2.2</b> (0.2)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.3</b> (0.5)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	<b>1.9</b> (0.2)	<b>0.82</b> (0.2)	<b>2.2</b> (0.3)	15/15
Srr	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	<b>1.9</b> (0.3)	<b>0.76</b> (0.1)	<b>2.2</b> (0.3)	15/15

Table 1: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_3$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths.

Table 5:  $f_4$  running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_4$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $^*$   $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to another algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $^*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f4</b>	<i>6.3e+2:22</i>	<i>4.0e+2:91</i>	<i>2.5e+2:250</i>	<i>1.6e+2:332</i>	<i>6.3e+1:1927</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.8</b> (1)	<b>0.98</b> (0.1)	<b>0.58</b> (0.3)	<b>0.66</b> (0.3)	<b>0.20</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSif	<b>2.8</b> (0.9)	<b>0.98</b> (0.1)	<b>0.59</b> (0.3)	<b>0.68</b> (0.4)	<b>0.21</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSqi	<b>2.8</b> (1)	<b>0.98</b> (0.2)	<b>0.62</b> (0.5)	<b>0.70</b> (0.3)	<b>0.24</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSrr	<b>2.8</b> (0.5)	<b>0.98</b> (0.2)	<b>0.60</b> (0.3)	<b>0.69</b> (0.3)	<b>0.21</b> (0.0)	15/15
CMA-CSA	7.1(3)	3.1(0.4)	<b>2.1</b> (0.4)	3.7(1)	<b>2.2</b> (1)	15/15
CMA-MSR	8.5(3)	3.3(0.8)	<b>2.0</b> (0.8)	3.6(5)	5.4(6)	15/15
CMA-TPA	8.2(2)	<b>2.9</b> (0.8)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	<b>2.9</b> (0.6)	3.5(2)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	9.2(8)	4.5(2)	11(4)	42(88)	39(22)	1/15
GP5-CMAES	7.5(2)	5.5(9)	13(45)	215(159)	$\infty$ <i>5022</i>	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	7.4(3)	3.3(1)	<b>2.3</b> (0.6)	4.1(1)	<b>2.4</b> (2)	10/15
LHD-10xDef	22(10)	18(12)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	9.1(3)	6.8(1)	58(71)	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RAND-2xDef	10(8)	8.4(8)	13(11)	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RF1-CMAES	8.1(2)	3.4(1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.6)	7.7(13)	$\infty$ <i>5006</i>	0/15
RF5-CMAES	8.9(3)	13(2)	57(110)	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5006</i>	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.8</b> (0.8)	<b>1.1</b> (0.3)	<b>0.56</b> (0.2)	<b>0.60</b> (0.1)	<b>0.17</b> (0.0)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.8</b> (1)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	<b>0.58</b> (0.1)	<b>0.61</b> (0.1)	<b>0.17</b> (0.0)	15/15
Srr	<b>2.8</b> (1)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	<b>0.56</b> (0.1)	<b>0.59</b> (0.1)	<b>0.16</b> (9e-3)	15/15

Table 4:  $\epsilon$ -D running time excess  $\text{ERT}/\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  on  $f_5$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $\epsilon$  and  $\epsilon^*$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq \alpha^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\alpha$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b><math>f_5</math></b>	<i>2.5e+2:19</i>	<i>1.6e+2:34</i>	<i>1.0e-8:41</i>	<i>1.0e-8:41</i>	<i>1.0e-8:41</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.1</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSif	<b>2.1</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSqi	<b>2.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
BSrr	<b>2.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
CMA-CSA	<b>1.5</b> (0.7)	<b>1.8</b> (0.5)	6.0(0.8)	6.0(1)	6.0(1)	15/15
CMA-MSR	<b>1.9</b> (0.6)	<b>1.9</b> (0.7)	5.6(1)	5.6(1)	5.6(1)	15/15
CMA-TPA	<b>1.3</b> (1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	4.9(2)	4.9(1)	4.9(1)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>1.6</b> (0.8)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	92(115)	92(62)	92(85)	11/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>1.7</b> (0.9)	<b>1.7</b> (0.4)	4.8(0.7)	4.8(2)	4.8(1)	15/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>2.0</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.9)	36(13)	36(15)	36(19)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	8.1(9)	12(0.0)	11(0.4)	11(0.2)	11(0.3)	15/15
LHD-2xDefa	3.7(2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.0)	<b>3.0</b> (0.1)	<b>3.0</b> (0.2)	<b>3.0</b> (0.2)	15/15
RAND-2xDef	3.4(2)	<b>2.6</b> (0.1)	3.4(2)	3.4(3)	3.4(3)	15/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>1.8</b> (1)	<b>2.3</b> (0.8)	50(22)	50(26)	50(24)	15/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>2.0</b> (0.9)	<b>2.0</b> (0.6)	265(451)	265(361)	265(330)	6/15
Sifeg	<b>2.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.1</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15
Srr	<b>2.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	<b>1.5</b> (0.0)	15/15

Table 1: Running time excess  $\text{ERT}/\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  on  $f_6$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $\mu$  and  $\mu^*$ ,  $\mu^*$ -tie of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $\text{ERT}_{\text{best}}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $1$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f6</b>	<i>2.5e+5:16</i>	<i>6.3e+4:43</i>	<i>1.6e+4:62</i>	<i>1.6e+2:353</i>	<i>1.6e+1:1078</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>1.3</b> (0.8)	<b>1.2</b> (0.4)	39(42)	713(1132)	3/15
BSif	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.5)	159(199)	2558(3325)	1/15
BSqi	<b>1.9</b> (2)	<b>1.1</b> (0.7)	<b>1.1</b> (0.3)	34(59)	419(453)	2/7
BSrr	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>1.3</b> (0.7)	<b>1.2</b> (0.4)	36(47)	210(81)	8/15
CMA-CSA	3.6(2)	<b>2.5</b> (1)	<b>2.4</b> (1)	<b>2.8</b> (0.8)	<b>1.8</b> (0.3)	15/15
CMA-MSR	3.6(2)	<b>2.4</b> (0.6)	<b>2.4</b> (0.9)	<b>1.9</b> (0.8)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	15/15
CMA-TPA	3.1(2)	<b>2.2</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.7)	<b>2.3</b> (0.7)	<b>1.6</b> (0.5)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>2.8</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.9)	<b>2.0</b> (0.8)	<b>1.7</b> (1)	4.2(4)	11/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>2.6</b> (2)	<b>1.6</b> (0.5)	<b>1.5</b> (0.4)	19(24)	$\infty$ <i>5024</i>	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>2.9</b> (2)	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.5)	<b>1.5</b> (0.2)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	17(12)	10(1)	7.1(0.2)	4.3(4)	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	4.6(2)	<b>2.3</b> (0.3)	<b>1.9</b> (0.4)	6.8(6)	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RAND-2xDef	4.8(0.2)	<b>2.3</b> (0.3)	<b>1.8</b> (0.5)	5.7(9)	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>2.7</b> (2)	<b>2.1</b> (0.7)	<b>2.3</b> (1)	<b>2.9</b> (1)	66(118)	1/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>2.1</b> (2)	<b>1.6</b> (0.6)	<b>1.8</b> (0.4)	32(28)	$\infty$ <i>5006</i>	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.5)	<b>1.2</b> (0.4)	7.4(9)	151(146)	10/15
Sif	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.7)	<b>1.2</b> (0.5)	37(71)	294(301)	7/15
Srr	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.7)	<b>1.2</b> (0.3)	10(5)	94(67)	12/15



Table 8:  $f_7$  running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{\text{best}}$  on  $f_7$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{\text{best}}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $1$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b><math>f_7</math></b>	<i>1.0e+3:11</i>	<i>4.0e+2:39</i>	<i>2.5e+2:74</i>	<i>6.3e+1:319</i>	<i>1.0e+1:1351</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>1.4</b> (0.7)	<b>1.5</b> (0.5)	<b>1.0</b> (0.5)	187(162)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSif	<b>1.4</b> (2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.5)	7.0(0.4)	258(349)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSqi	<b>1.4</b> (2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.5)	<b>1.0</b> (0.4)	288(335)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSrr	<b>1.4</b> (1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	<b>1.0</b> (0.5)	174(69)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
CMA-CSA	<b>2.7</b> (2)	3.5(2)	3.1(1)	<b>1.7</b> (0.4)	<b>1.7</b> (2)	15/15
CMA-MSR	3.5(2)	3.1(0.6)	<b>2.7</b> (1.0)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	<b>2.1</b> (1)	15/15
CMA-TPA	3.2(3)	3.7(1)	<b>2.6</b> (0.7)	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	<b>2.1</b> (1)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>2.1</b> (2)	<b>2.2</b> (1)	<b>1.7</b> (0.7)	<b>0.92</b> (0.4)	3.0(3)	10/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>2.4</b> (2)	<b>1.8</b> (0.6)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>0.58</b> (0.0)*	<b>1.6</b> (0.8)	14/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>1.3</b> (1)	<b>2.2</b> (2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.8)	<b>1.6</b> (0.2)	<b>1.3</b> (0.7)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	<b>2.4</b> (2)	10(3)	5.7(0.8)	8.1(13)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	<b>1.5</b> (1)	<b>2.6</b> (0.3)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	8.1(4)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	<b>2.2</b> (3)	<b>2.8</b> (2)	<b>2.1</b> (0.7)	6.4(6)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>2.0</b> (1)	<b>2.6</b> (2)	<b>2.3</b> (0.9)	<b>1.5</b> (0.7)	54(73)	1/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>1.8</b> (2)	<b>1.9</b> (0.9)	<b>1.8</b> (0.4)	7.0(7)	$\infty$ 5034	0/15
Sifeg	<b>1.4</b> (2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	<b>3.0</b> (0.4)	48(6)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Sif	<b>1.4</b> (1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.5)	<b>1.1</b> (0.6)	21(40)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Srr	<b>1.4</b> (2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.7)	<b>1.1</b> (0.3)	12(4)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15

Table 1: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_8$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tie of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\ast$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f8</b>	<i>4.0e+4:19</i>	<i>2.5e+4:35</i>	<i>4.0e+3:67</i>	<i>2.5e+2:231</i>	<i>1.6e+1:1470</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>3.3</b> (0.4)	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	4.2(6)	65(107)	12/15
BSif	<b>3.3</b> (0.7)	<b>2.0</b> (0.4)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	4.9(14)	518(422)	3/15
BSqi	<b>3.1</b> (0.5)	<b>1.9</b> (0.4)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	<b>1.6</b> (2)	32(16)	7/8
BSrr	<b>3.3</b> (1)	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	3.7(0.2)	75(77)	10/15
CMA-CSA	7.3(5)	5.8(2)	4.9(1)	<b>2.9</b> (0.5)	<b>2.4</b> (0.7)	15/15
CMA-MSR	8.7(3)	5.9(1)	5.0(1.0)	<b>2.9</b> (0.7)	<b>2.5</b> (0.9)	15/15
CMA-TPA	7.2(2)	4.3(1)	3.8(0.8)	<b>2.2</b> (0.5)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	5.5(2)	3.4(0.7)	3.1(0.8)	<b>2.3</b> (0.3)	3.0(2)	12/15
GP5-CMAES	4.4(0.6)	<b>2.6</b> (0.2)	<b>2.2</b> (0.4)	11(22)	8.2(9)	5/15
IPOPCMAv3p	6.3(3)	4.8(1.0)	4.4(0.3)	<b>2.8</b> (1.0)	<b>2.9</b> (2)	12/15
LHD-10xDef	23(0.2)	12(0.1)	6.7(0.4)	3.8(2)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	5.5(0.7)	3.2(0.6)	3.1(0.7)	<b>2.8</b> (0.7)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	5.4(0.5)	3.2(0.4)	<b>2.8</b> (0.4)	<b>2.5</b> (0.7)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	5.8(1)	4.0(0.6)	4.0(1)	<b>2.7</b> (0.8)	25(19)	2/15
RF5-CMAES	5.8(2)	3.7(2)	4.2(2)	96(108)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	3.3(1)	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	<b>0.98</b> (0.6)	49(53)	14/15
Sif	3.3(0.6)	<b>2.0</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	<b>1.1</b> (0.8)	75(113)	12/15
Srr	3.3(0.7)	<b>2.0</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	<b>0.95</b> (0.2)	77(55)	10/15

Table 1: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_9$  for given run-length based budgets 5D, 10D, 30D and 50D function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between 5% and 95%-tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.05$  or  $p \leq 0.05^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than 1, with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f9</b>	<i>1.0e+2:357</i>	<i>6.3e+1:560</i>	<i>4.0e+1:684</i>	<i>2.5e+1:756</i>	<i>1.0e+1:1716</i>	15/15
BSifeg	19(39)	66(100)	59(81)	57(78)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSif	73(20)	115(91)	147(295)	181(258)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSqi	7.4(3)	26(26)	25(45)	27(24)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/5
BSrr	16(11)	65(100)	57(4)	55(107)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
CMA-CSA	<b>2.2</b> (1)	<b>2.0</b> (4)	<b>1.8</b> (2)	<b>1.9</b> (0.1)	<b>3.8</b> (0.6)	15/15
CMA-MSR	<b>2.0</b> (0.2)	<b>2.4</b> (1)	<b>2.1</b> (4)	<b>2.1</b> (1)	<b>3.8</b> (0.9)	15/15
CMA-TPA	<b>1.5</b> (0.3)	<b>1.0</b> (0.3)	<b>0.97</b> (0.2)	<b>1.0</b> (0.4)	<b>3.8</b> (0.7)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>2.1</b> (0.8)	<b>1.6</b> (0.5)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	<b>1.5</b> (0.4)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
GP5-CMAES	12(7)	12(14)	13(9)	12(24)	$\infty$ 5020	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	3.6(4)	3.6(0.9)	3.1(5)	<b>3.0</b> (3)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
LHD-10xDef	8.0(4)	27(35)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	5.3(6)	13(8)	22(21)	$\infty$	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	5.3(6)	13(23)	22(24)	$\infty$	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	3.8(1)	5.8(8)	5.3(4)	5.8(4)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
RF5-CMAES	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	3.4(5)	19(28)	16(45)	15(6)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Sif	16(6)	29(76)	26(29)	25(45)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Srr	<b>1.9</b> (3)	16(3)	14(27)	13(19)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15

Table 11:  $\Delta$ -running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{10}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $\Delta$  and  $\Delta$ -tie of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < .5^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\Delta$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f10</b>	<i>1.6e+6:15</i>	<i>1.0e+6:27</i>	<i>4.0e+5:70</i>	<i>6.3e+4:231</i>	<i>4.0e+3:1015</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.4</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.9)	<b>1.6</b> (1)	479(636)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSif	<b>2.4</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (1)	<b>1.6</b> (0.4)	494(497)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSqi	<b>2.4</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	221(501)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSrr	<b>2.4</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	204(583)	$\infty$ 9e4	0/15
CMA-CSA	7.8(4)	8.3(8)	7.5(4)	5.8(1)	<b>3.0</b> (0.5)	15/15
CMA-MSR	8.1(4)	5.8(3)	4.0(2)	<b>3.4</b> (1)	<b>2.7</b> (0.7)	15/15
CMA-TPA	7.5(6)	6.5(2)	4.7(1)	<b>3.3</b> (1)	<b>2.6</b> (0.6)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	5.4(4)	5.4(3)	4.2(0.8)	3.5(0.7)	<b>2.3</b> (0.9)	15/15
GP5-CMAES	4.8(1)	3.6(2)	3.1(0.7)	<b>2.0</b> (0.4)*	<b>1.1</b> (0.4)	15/15
IPOPCMAv3p	4.8(5)	4.3(4)	5.1(2)	5.0(1.0)	3.2(0.7)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	15(10)	12(8)	7.5(0.9)	21(19)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	6.7(4)	4.8(3)	3.3(2)	5.8(4)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	6.4(2)	4.6(3)	3.6(1)	6.9(9)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	5.9(3)	5.3(3)	4.1(0.9)	3.9(1)	74(110)	1/15
RF5-CMAES	5.1(4)	5.2(3)	10(19)	145(184)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.5</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (2)	<b>1.9</b> (1)	21(30)	$\infty$ 1e5	0/15
Sif	<b>2.5</b> (1.0)	<b>2.0</b> (1)	<b>1.7</b> (1)	32(15)	$\infty$ 1e5	0/15
Srr	<b>2.5</b> (2)	<b>2.0</b> (2)	<b>1.6</b> (1.0)	14(18)	$\infty$ 7e4	0/15

Table 1: -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{11}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure the half difference between  $50$ -th and  $90$ -th percentile of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the best column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the best column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < \alpha^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\alpha$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

Table 3:  $\Delta$ -running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{12}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tie of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to another algorithms in the table with  $p = .5$  or  $p = 1 - k$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f12</b>	<i>1.0e+8:23</i>	<i>6.3e+7:39</i>	<i>2.5e+7:76</i>	<i>4.0e+6:209</i>	<i>1.0e+1:1042</i>	15/15
BSifeg	3.5(0.9)	11(0.6)	16(38)	25(62)	$\infty$ 1e5	0/15
BSif	<b>3.4</b> (2)	9.3(28)	29(130)	39(27)	$\infty$ 1e5	0/15
BSqi	<b>3.2</b> (0.7)	12(36)	47(64)	63(231)	173(106)	9/15
BSrr	<b>3.3</b> (2)	11(33)	89(48)	69(211)	677(608)	2/15
CMA-CSA	5.4(2)	4.5(2)	<b>3.7</b> (0.7)	<b>2.3</b> (0.4)	<b>3.6</b> (3)	15/15
CMA-MSR	6.2(2)	4.9(2)	3.8(0.8)	<b>2.5</b> (0.2)	3.7(3)	15/15
CMA-TPA	7.2(3)	5.2(1)	3.8(0.6)	<b>2.0</b> (0.5)	3.8(4)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	4.7(3)	3.9(3)	3.7(0.9)	<b>2.8</b> (0.9)	<b>2.4</b> (4)	13/15
GP5-CMAES	18(82)	22(40)	38(31)	74(142)	21(12)	3/15
IPOPCMAv3p	5.1(3)	4.7(0.4)	3.8(1)	<b>2.5</b> (0.3)	3.8(2)	11/15
LHD-10xDef	17(7)	12(0.7)	8.9(4)	17(14)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	4.6(2)	4.1(0.7)	3.8(0.8)	3.2(1)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	5.0(1)	4.0(2)	<b>3.7</b> (1)	3.8(3)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	3.9(2)	3.9(1)	<b>3.1</b> (0.5)	<b>1.8</b> (0.1)	<b>3.0</b> (2)	12/15
RF5-CMAES	5.2(2)	4.6(1)	9.4(2)	39(108)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	3.7(0.6)	<b>3.0</b> (0.3)	8.1(20)	26(19)	$\infty$ 4e4	0/15
Sif	3.7(3)	<b>3.2</b> (4)	12(37)	23(12)	$\infty$ 5e4	0/15
Srr	4.6(0.6)	<b>3.8</b> (3)	28(19)	20(28)	$\infty$ 4e4	0/15

Table 5: -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{13}$  for given run-length based budgets  $0.5D$ ,  $1D$ ,  $3D$ ,  $10D$  and  $50D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $ERT_{best}$  and  $ERT$  of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to another algorithms in the table with  $p < .05$  or  $p < .05^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than 1, with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f13</b>	<i>1.6e+3:28</i>	<i>1.0e+3:64</i>	<i>6.3e+2:79</i>	<i>4.0e+1:211</i>	<i>2.5e+0:1724</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.2</b> (0.3)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	125(442)	99(70)	11/15
BSif	<b>2.2</b> (0.7)	<b>1.3</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.1)	1842(1760)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSqi	<b>2.2</b> (0.6)	<b>1.3</b> (0.2)	<b>1.4</b> (0.2)	71(9)	106(67)	9/15
BSrr	<b>2.2</b> (0.5)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.2)	67(143)	88(62)	11/15
CMA-CSA	4.3(2)	3.6(0.7)	4.7(0.8)	<b>5.4</b> (0.4)	<b>2.8</b> (2)	15/15
CMA-MSR	5.6(1)	4.3(1)	4.9(0.4)	6.1(0.3)	<b>2.8</b> (1)	15/15
CMA-TPA	3.9(1.0)	3.0(0.9)	3.7(0.6)	<b>5.3</b> (0.3)	<b>4.0</b> (3)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>2.5</b> (0.9)	<b>2.4</b> (0.4)	<b>2.9</b> (0.5)	49(26)	42(52)	1/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>2.4</b> (0.4)	<b>1.5</b> (0.3)	<b>1.6</b> (0.3)	<b>2.9</b> (0.8) <sup>*2</sup>	4.5(14)	7/15
IPOPCMAv3p	3.3(2)	3.9(1)	5.5(0.8)	8.0(3)	9.1(7)	4/15
LHD-10xDef	15(0.1)	6.9(0.1)	6.3(0.2)	8.5(7)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	3.3(1)	<b>2.2</b> (0.2)	<b>2.8</b> (2)	9.4(9)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	3.5(0.5)	<b>2.2</b> (0.3)	<b>2.9</b> (0.5)	7.1(6)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	3.2(1)	<b>3.0</b> (1)	3.9(1)	7.1(1)	7.3(5)	5/15
RF5-CMAES	3.4(2)	<b>3.0</b> (0.7)	4.2(1)	343(659)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.2</b> (0.7)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.1)	19(41)	43(29)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.2</b> (0.8)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.1)	23(84)	81(59)	11/15
Srr	<b>2.2</b> (0.6)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.1)	16(77)	64(111)	13/15

Table 5:  $\Delta$ -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{14}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < .5^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f14</b>	<i>2.5e+1:15</i>	<i>1.6e+1:42</i>	<i>1.0e+1:75</i>	<i>1.6e+0:219</i>	<i>6.3e-4:1106</i>	15/15
BSifeg	3.3(2)	<b>1.7</b> (0.4)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	10(9)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSif	3.3(2)	<b>1.7</b> (0.7)	<b>1.5</b> (0.8)	9.1(10)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
BSqi	3.9(1)	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.3)	4.7(3)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/4
BSrr	3.3(2)	<b>1.7</b> (1.0)	<b>1.4</b> (0.6)	6.4(5)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
CMA-CSA	9.1(7)	4.8(2)	4.2(1)	<b>2.9</b> (0.3)	<b>3.1</b> (0.4)	15/15
CMA-MSR	8.7(2)	4.7(2)	4.2(0.8)	<b>2.7</b> (0.4)	<b>2.7</b> (0.2)	15/15
CMA-TPA	8.9(8)	4.8(3)	3.5(2)	<b>2.4</b> (0.3)	<b>2.6</b> (0.4)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	7.9(5)	3.9(1)	<b>3.0</b> (0.7)	<b>2.3</b> (0.6)	4.6(2)	13/15
GP5-CMAES	5.7(2)	<b>2.6</b> (0.6)	<b>2.1</b> (0.3)	<b>1.7</b> (0.5)	67(23)	1/15
IPOPCMAv3p	10(3)	4.6(1)	3.7(1)	<b>2.9</b> (0.3)	3.9(0.4)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	25(7)	11(0.8)	6.9(0.4)	7.7(6)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	8.1(2)	3.7(1)	3.1(1)	3.8(3)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	8.8(2)	4.1(0.8)	3.3(0.9)	7.3(6)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	7.1(3)	4.4(2)	3.5(0.9)	3.1(0.9)	33(32)	2/15
RF5-CMAES	6.5(7)	3.9(2)	3.7(1)	153(104)	$\infty$ 5006	0/15
Sifeg	<b>3.3</b> (2)	<b>1.8</b> (0.5)	<b>1.3</b> (0.4)	<b>1.4</b> (0.7)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Sif	<b>3.3</b> (2)	<b>1.8</b> (0.8)	<b>1.3</b> (0.4)	<b>1.5</b> (0.9)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15
Srr	<b>3.3</b> (2)	<b>1.8</b> (0.7)	<b>1.3</b> (0.5)	<b>1.1</b> (0.7)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/15



Table 4:  $\Delta$ -running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{15}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tie of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f15</b>	<i>6.3e+2:15</i>	<i>4.0e+2:67</i>	<i>2.5e+2:292</i>	<i>1.6e+2:846</i>	<i>1.0e+2:1671</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.2</b> (2)	18(0.6)	274(399)	525(570)	1563(1672)	1/15
BSif	<b>2.2</b> (2)	76(563)	296(322)	943(1318)	1581(3030)	1/15
BSqi	<b>2.1</b> (1)	15(0.3)	224(291)	346(493)	$\infty$ 2e5	0/11
BSrr	<b>2.2</b> (1)	5.7(33)	272(279)	450(534)	1391(3523)	1/15
CMA-CSA	4.9(2)	<b>2.5</b> (0.6)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	<b>0.86</b> (0.2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	15/15
CMA-MSR	6.2(4)	<b>2.8</b> (1)	<b>1.1</b> (0.3)	<b>0.68</b> (0.1)	<b>0.44</b> (0.1)	15/15
CMA-TPA	6.1(3)	<b>2.3</b> (0.4)	<b>0.87</b> (0.3)	<b>0.70</b> (0.2)	<b>0.72</b> (0.1)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	3.6(2)	<b>1.9</b> (0.8)	<b>0.81</b> (0.2)	<b>0.78</b> (0.4)	<b>0.64</b> (0.2)	15/15
GP5-CMAES	3.7(3)	<b>1.5</b> (0.3)	<b>0.60</b> (0.2)	<b>2.2</b> (8)	3.9(3)	7/15
IPOPCMAv3p	4.5(3)	<b>2.6</b> (1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.4)	<b>1.4</b> (2)	14/15
LHD-10xDef	16(14)	6.4(0.1)	<b>1.9</b> (0.4)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.5)	7/15
LHD-2xDefa	5.5(2)	<b>2.0</b> (0.9)	<b>1.1</b> (0.9)	<b>1.5</b> (1)	8.7(6)	1/15
RAND-2xDef	5.1(2)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	<b>1.1</b> (0.5)	<b>1.6</b> (0.4)	8.8(6)	1/15
RF1-CMAES	4.5(2)	<b>2.2</b> (1)	<b>0.93</b> (0.2)	<b>0.92</b> (0.2)	<b>0.70</b> (0.1)	15/15
RF5-CMAES	3.6(2)	<b>1.9</b> (0.4)	<b>0.95</b> (0.5)	<b>1.7</b> (2)	6.5(6)	5/15
Sifeg	<b>2.2</b> (1)	46(168)	49(91)	126(362)	774(620)	2/15
Sif	<b>2.2</b> (2)	52(0.5)	74(144)	170(170)	703(1812)	2/15
Srr	<b>2.2</b> (2)	52(190)	72(135)	100(124)	352(371)	4/15

Table 1: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{16}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f16</b>	<i>4.0e+1:26</i>	<i>2.5e+1:127</i>	<i>1.6e+1:540</i>	<i>1.6e+1:540</i>	<i>1.0e+1:1384</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>1.7</b> (1)	<b>0.92</b> (0.2)	44(119)	44(89)	123(354)	9/15
BSif	<b>1.7</b> (1)	<b>0.92</b> (0.2)	42(89)	42(88)	178(188)	8/15
BSqi	<b>1.7</b> (1)	<b>0.93</b> (0.2)	21(42)	21(0.7)	98(223)	10/13
BSrr	<b>1.7</b> (0.9)	<b>0.93</b> (0.2)	40(46)	40(134)	119(89)	10/15
CMA-CSA	7.8(10)	16(6)	4.3(2)	4.3(1)	<b>1.9</b> (0.6)	15/15
CMA-MSR	5.2(2)	<b>2.1</b> (0.4)	<b>0.81</b> (0.3)	<b>0.81</b> (0.4)	<b>0.80</b> (1)	15/15
CMA-TPA	4.5(8)	8.4(6)	<b>2.2</b> (1)	<b>2.2</b> (1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.7)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	3.3(2)	4.3(2)	<b>1.4</b> (0.3)	<b>1.4</b> (0.2)	<b>0.90</b> (0.1)	14/15
GP5-CMAES	3.4(3)	<b>1.6</b> (0.6)	<b>0.54</b> (0.2)	<b>0.54</b> (0.2)	<b>0.57</b> (0.2)	15/15
IPOPCMAv3p	3.4(4)	10(4)	3.2(1)	3.2(1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	6.5(7)	5.4(2)	4.8(3)	4.8(3)	3.4(4)	3/15
LHD-2xDefa	3.2(3)	3.6(2)	<b>2.6</b> (3)	<b>2.6</b> (3)	5.1(8)	2/15
RAND-2xDef	3.8(3)	6.4(8)	5.0(8)	5.0(8)	11(16)	1/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>2.8</b> (4)	4.6(3)	<b>1.6</b> (0.5)	<b>1.6</b> (0.4)	<b>0.79</b> (0.2)	15/15
RF5-CMAES	4.2(4)	<b>2.2</b> (2)	<b>0.83</b> (0.2)	<b>0.83</b> (0.3)	<b>1.0</b> (3)	13/15
Sifeg	<b>1.9</b> (2)	<b>1.5</b> (0.6)	10(9)	10(7)	15(22)	15/15
Sif	<b>1.9</b> (2)	<b>1.6</b> (1)	6.1(6)	6.1(6)	12(12)	15/15
Srr	<b>1.9</b> (1)	<b>1.8</b> (3)	3.3(12)	3.3(0.9)	14(10)	15/15

Table 8:  $\Delta$ -running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{17}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure the half difference between 50%-tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row.  $\#succ$  is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test.

Table 1: D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{18}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to another algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $*$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f18</b>	<i>4.0e+1:116</i>	<i>2.5e+1:252</i>	<i>1.6e+1:430</i>	<i>1.0e+1:621</i>	<i>4.0e+0:1090</i>	15/15
BSifeg	5.9(13)	468(752)	5872(6811)	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/14
BSif	123(7)	758(760)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/15
BSqi	<b>0.80</b> (0.3)	368(889)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/4
BSrr	26(0.2)	649(989)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/15
CMA-CSA	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	<b>1.0</b> (0.3)	<b>0.96</b> (0.1)	<b>0.96</b> (0.3)	<b>0.96</b> (0.3)	15/15
CMA-MSR	<b>1.3</b> (0.5)	<b>1.0</b> (0.3)	<b>0.97</b> (0.6)	<b>2.8</b> (0.2)	4.8(13)	15/15
CMA-TPA	<b>1.3</b> (0.7)	<b>1.0</b> (0.7)	<b>0.92</b> (0.3)	<b>1.6</b> (3)	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>0.81</b> (0.3)	<b>0.84</b> (0.3)	<b>0.85</b> (0.3)	<b>0.93</b> (0.5)	5.2(6)	8/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>0.95</b> (0.9)	<b>0.85</b> (0.6)	<b>1.7</b> (3)	<b>2.8</b> (4)	19(22)	3/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>0.94</b> (0.7)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	<b>1.1</b> (0.4)	<b>1.1</b> (0.4)	<b>1.1</b> (0.2)	15/15
LHD-10xDef	3.5(0.5)	<b>2.7</b> (0.8)	5.2(3)	$\infty$	$\infty 1000$	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	<b>1.00</b> (0.6)	<b>1.6</b> (0.7)	11(6)	$\infty$	$\infty 1000$	0/15
RAND-2xDef	<b>0.99</b> (0.4)	<b>1.6</b> (1)	16(11)	$\infty$	$\infty 1000$	0/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>0.87</b> (0.4)	<b>0.82</b> (0.2)	<b>0.87</b> (0.2)	<b>1.0</b> (0.2)	10(9)	5/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>1.3</b> (0.4)	<b>2.7</b> (1)	5.4(3)	53(99)	$\infty 5006$	0/15
Sifeg	48(9)	217(303)	1821(1148)	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/15
Sif	91(59)	367(370)	1063(2314)	4564(4318)	$\infty 2e5$	0/15
Srr	30(8)	132(7)	801(1299)	$\infty$	$\infty 2e5$	0/15

Table 1: -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{19}$  for given run-length based budgets  $.5D$ ,  $.3D$ ,  $.1D$  and  $.05D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure the half difference between  $\mu$  and  $\mu \pm \sigma$ -tile of bootstrapped run-lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the best column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the best column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < \alpha^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\alpha$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f19</b>	<i>1.6e-1:2.5e5</i>	<i>1.0e-1:3.4e5</i>	<i>6.3e-2:3.4e5</i>	<i>4.0e-2:3.4e5</i>	<i>2.5e-2:3.4e5</i>	3/15
BSifeg	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15
BSif	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15
BSqi	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/8
BSrr	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15
CMA-CSA	<b>0.89</b> <sup>(0.5)</sup>	<b>0.82</b> <sup>(0.5)</sup>	<b>0.87</b> <sup>(0.5)</sup>	<b>2.9</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>5.6</b> <sup>(4)</sup>	11/15
CMA-MSR	<b>1.2</b> <sup>(0.5)</sup>	<b>1.2</b> <sup>(0.4)</sup>	<b>1.7</b> <sup>(0.9)</sup>	<b>3.0</b> <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>15</b> <sup>(28)</sup>	5/15
CMA-TPA	<b>1.3</b> <sup>(0.6)</sup>	<b>1.6</b> <sup>(0.6)</sup>	<b>2.3</b> <sup>(0.9)</sup>	<b>3.4</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>7.9</b> <sup>(8)</sup>	9/15
GP1-CMAES	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5006</i>	0/15
GP5-CMAES	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5020</i>	0/15
IPOPCMAv3p	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5008</i>	0/15
LHD-10xDef	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RAND-2xDef	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>1000</i>	0/15
RF1-CMAES	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5008</i>	0/15
RF5-CMAES	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>5034</i>	0/15
Sifeg	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15
Sif	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15
Srr	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ <i>2e5</i>	0/15

Table 1: -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{20}$  for given run-length based budgets  $0.5D$ ,  $D$ ,  $3D$ ,  $5D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure the half difference between  $Q_1$  and  $Q_3$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < 0.5$  or  $p < \alpha^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $\alpha$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f20</b>						

Table 1: -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{21}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $k$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the last column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p < .5$  or  $p < .5^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $k$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b><i>f21</i></b>	<i>6.3e+1:36</i>	<i>4.0e+1:77</i>	<i>4.0e+1:77</i>	<i>1.6e+1:456</i>	<i>4.0e+0:1094</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.0</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.2)	87(219)	98(149)	11/15
BSif	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.2)	<b>1.2</b> (0.2)	93(158)	146(109)	9/15
BSqi	<b>2.1</b> (0.1)	<b>1.4</b> (0.5)	<b>1.4</b> (0.5)	187(401)	79(117)	3/4
BSrr	<b>2.0</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.1)	<b>1.2</b> (0.6)	80(44)	162(230)	8/15
CMA-CSA	5.6(2)	3.4(0.9)	3.4(0.5)	<b>2.5</b> (3)	99(520)	14/15
CMA-MSR	5.0(1)	3.1(0.8)	3.1(0.9)	<b>1.6</b> (0.2)	234(2)	13/15
CMA-TPA	4.9(2)	3.3(1)	3.3(1)	17(4)	198(577)	13/15
GP1-CMAES	3.8(2)	6.3(0.4)	6.3(0.6)	<b>1.8</b> (5)	3.4(1)	10/15
GP5-CMAES	3.2(1.0)	<b>2.9</b> (0.4)	<b>2.9</b> (8)	<b>1.8</b> (2)	7.7(10)	6/15
IPOPCMAv3p	5.8(5)	5.5(4)	5.5(2)	3.2(4)	7.8(7)	6/15
LHD-10xDef	13(0.8)	6.6(0.6)	6.6(0.9)	<b>2.0</b> (2)	<b>2.4</b> (4)	5/15
LHD-2xDefa	3.6(0.6)	<b>2.6</b> (1)	<b>2.6</b> (3)	<b>0.88</b> (0.3)	<b>1.2</b> (0.8)	9/15
RAND-2xDef	3.4(0.6)	<b>1.9</b> (0.4)	<b>1.9</b> (0.5)	<b>0.46</b> (0.1)	<b>0.57</b> (0.5)	12/15
RF1-CMAES	5.2(2)	3.7(1)	3.7(1)	5.5(6)	8.0(10)	6/15
RF5-CMAES	7.6(2)	6.1(2)	6.1(1)	8.7(6)	14(7)	4/15
Sifeg	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	<b>1.3</b> (0.5)	65(164)	87(267)	12/15
Sif	<b>2.0</b> (0.5)	<b>1.3</b> (0.5)	<b>1.3</b> (0.1)	106(141)	136(259)	9/15
Srr	<b>2.0</b> (0.3)	<b>1.3</b> (0.6)	<b>1.3</b> (0.3)	67(103)	160(92)	8/15

Table 3: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{22}$  for given run-length based budget  $v \in \{0.5, 3, 3^k\}$  trapped in  $3^k$  D-\*,  $v \in \{0.5, 3, 3^k\}$  r-f-value in  $3^k$  by the target lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$ . *i-0022 a -00 l -055525 i -0220 c 0112 s -122J 1 2 f 252 0 dted -152 i -052 n -12 t -0500 -0552 e -1522 -0552 r -105 s -0 t -155 r -105 o 2 020* given in italics if the target in the last column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are

$p = 0.5$  or  $p = 3^{-k}$

number of instances

	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b>f22</b>	<i>6.3e+1:45</i>	<i>4.0e+1:68</i>	<i>4.0e+1:68</i>	<i>1.6e+1:231</i>	<i>6.3e+0:1219</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>1.6</b>					



Table 4: Running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{23}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $3D$ , and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between and  $\%$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target, the corresponding  $ERT_{best}$  preceded by the target  $\Delta f$ -value in *italics* in the first row. #succ is the number of trials that reached the target value of the best column. The median number of conducted function evaluations is additionally given in *italics* if the target in the best column was never reached. Entries with succeeding star are statistically significantly better according to the rank-sum test compared to all other algorithms in the table with  $p \leq 0.5$  or  $p \leq 10^{-k}$  when the number  $k$  following the star is larger than  $1$ , with Bonferroni correction by the number of instances.

#FEs/D	0.5	1.2	3	10	50	#succ
<b><i>f23</i></b>	<i>6.3e+0:29</i>	<i>4.0e+0:118</i>	<i>2.5e+0:306</i>	<i>2.5e+0:306</i>	<i>1.0e+0:1614</i>	15/15
BSifeg	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	<b>1.9</b> (2)	<b>1.9</b> (2)	60(52)	14/15
BSif	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.4</b> (0.4)	<b>2.8</b> (10)	<b>2.8</b> (5)	37(39)	15/15
BSrr	<b>2.3</b> (2)	<b>1.4</b> (0.5)	<b>2.5</b> (2)	<b>2.5</b> (5)	54(25)	14/15
CMA-CSA	6.7(4)	8.1(5)	37(35)	37(45)	93(10)	15/15
CMA-MSR	4.1(3)	3.9(2)	4.3(0.6)	4.3(10)	<b>2.0</b> (6)	15/15
CMA-TPA	5.2(3)	12(10)	34(47)	34(50)	23(38)	15/15
GP1-CMAES	<b>2.1</b> (2)	6.4(4)	5.8(5)	5.8(2)	<b>1.6</b> (0.9)	14/15
GP5-CMAES	<b>2.2</b> (3)	<b>2.9</b> (2)	<b>1.9</b> (4)	<b>1.9</b> (0.2)	<b>0.84</b> (0.8)	15/15
IPOPCMAv3p	<b>1.5</b> (2)	6.7(4)	75(126)	75(72)	$\infty$ 5020	0/15
LHD-10xDef	<b>2.3</b> (3)	8.2(16)	48(43)	48(25)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
LHD-2xDefa	<b>1.6</b> (2)	5.6(7)	23(20)	23(22)	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RAND-2xDef	<b>2.1</b> (0.8)	6.2(5)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$ 1000	0/15
RF1-CMAES	<b>1.3</b> (0.9)	3.4(6)	244(139)	244(275)	$\infty$ 5010	0/15
RF5-CMAES	<b>1.8</b> (3)	4.5(6)	113(313)	113(144)	$\infty$ 5086	0/15
Sifeg	<b>2.3</b> (2)	4.7(3)	4.2(3)	4.2(2)	6.5(5)	15/15
Sif	<b>2.3</b> (2)	4.7(2)	4.4(2)	4.4(2)	11(9)	15/15
Srr	<b>2.3</b> (1)	4.8(3)	3.9(1)	3.9(2)	5.2(8)	15/15

Table 5:  $\alpha$ -D running time excess  $ERT/ERT_{best}$  on  $f_{24}$  for given run-length based budgets  $5D$ ,  $^*D$ ,  $3D$ ,  $^*D$  and  $5D$  function evaluations. The ERT and in braces as dispersion measure, the half difference between  $^*$  and  $^*$ -tile of bootstrapped run lengths appear for each algorithm and run-length based target.

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