

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 noisy 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 algorithms 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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(ERT), used in the figures and table, depends on a given target function value, $f_t = f_{\text{opt}} + \Delta f$, and is computed over all relevant trials as the number of function evaluations executed during each trial while the best function value did not reach f_t , summed over all trials and divided by the number of trials that actually reached f_t [3, 5]. **Statistical significance** is tested with the rank-sum test for a given target Δf_t (10^{-8} in Figure 1) using, for each trial, either the number of needed function evaluations to reach Δf_t (inverted and multiplied by -1), or, if the target was not reached, the best Δf -value achieved, measured only up to the smallest number of overall function evaluations for any unsuccessful trial under consideration.

NEWUOA 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 NEWUOA consistently 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 2500×10^{-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 6.3×10^{-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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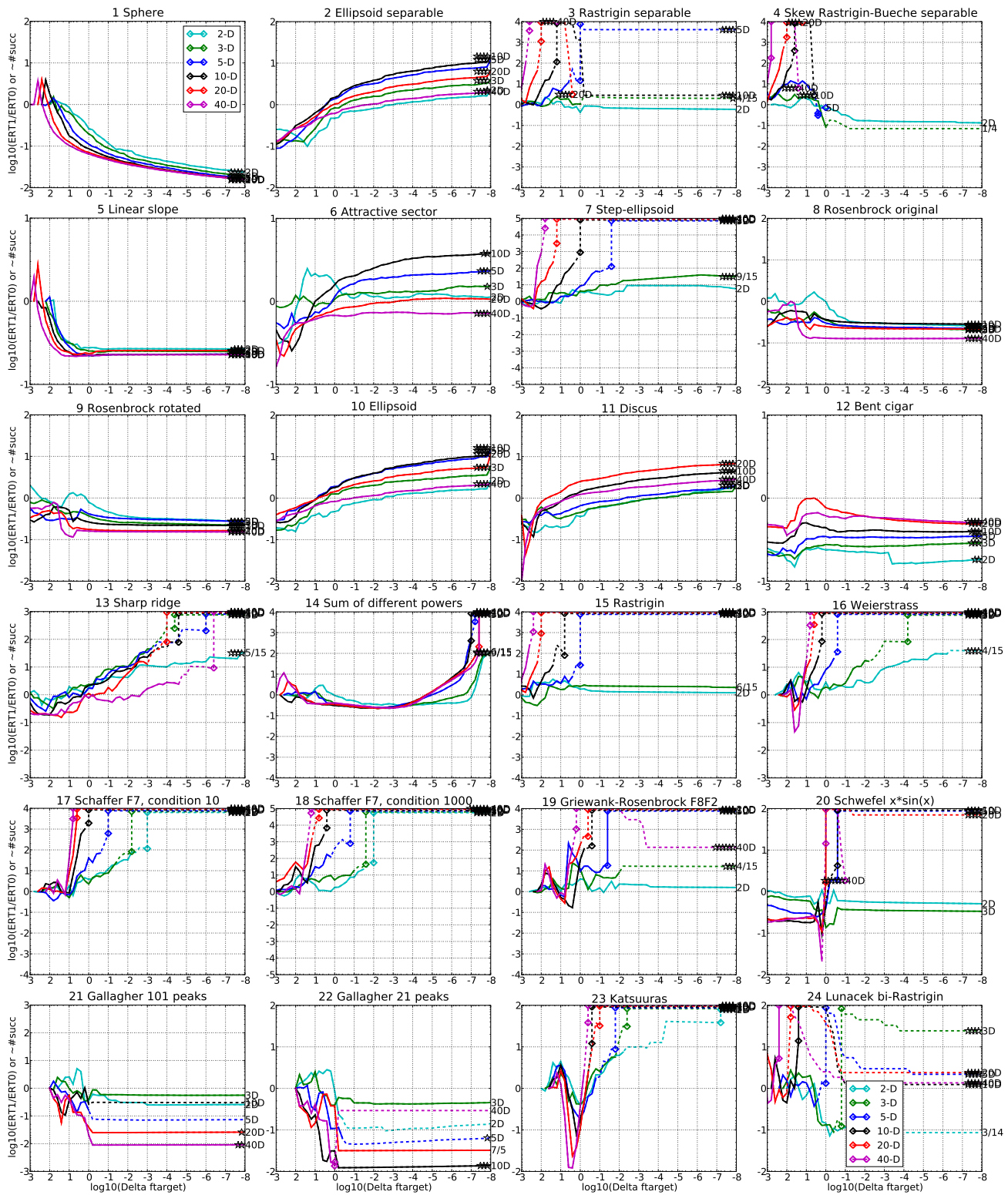


Figure 1: ERT ratio of NEWUOA divided by BIPOP-CMA versus $\log_{10}(\Delta f)$ for f_1 – f_{24} in 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40-D. Ratios $< 10^0$ indicate an advantage of NEWUOA, smaller values are always better. The line gets dashed when for any algorithm the ERT exceeds thrice the median of the trial-wise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

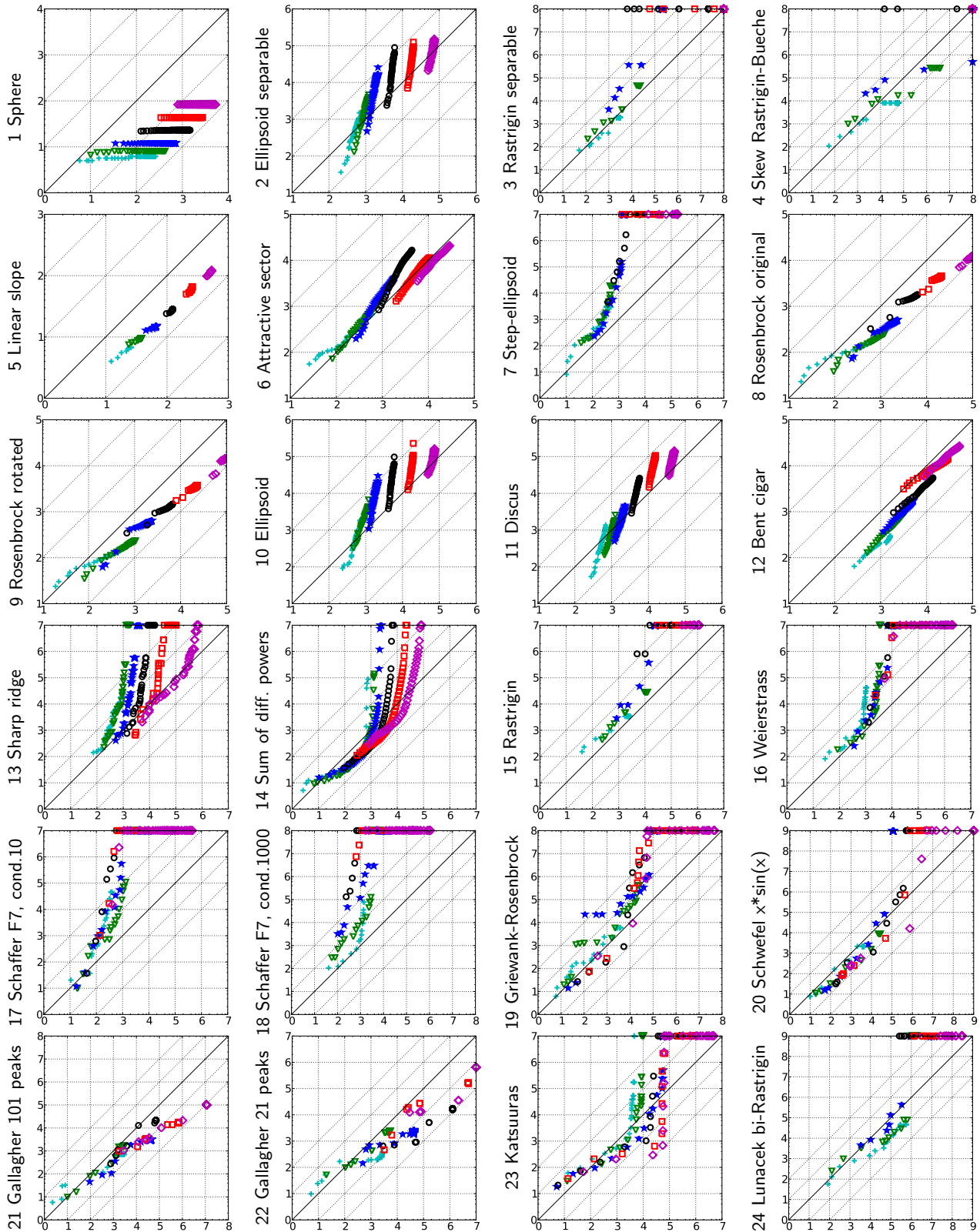


Figure 2: Expected running time (ERT in log10 of number of function evaluations) of NEWUOA versus BIPOP-CMA for 46 target values $\Delta f \in [10^{-8}, 10]$ in each dimension for functions f_1 – f_{24} . Markers on the upper or right edge indicate that the target value was never reached by NEWUOA or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

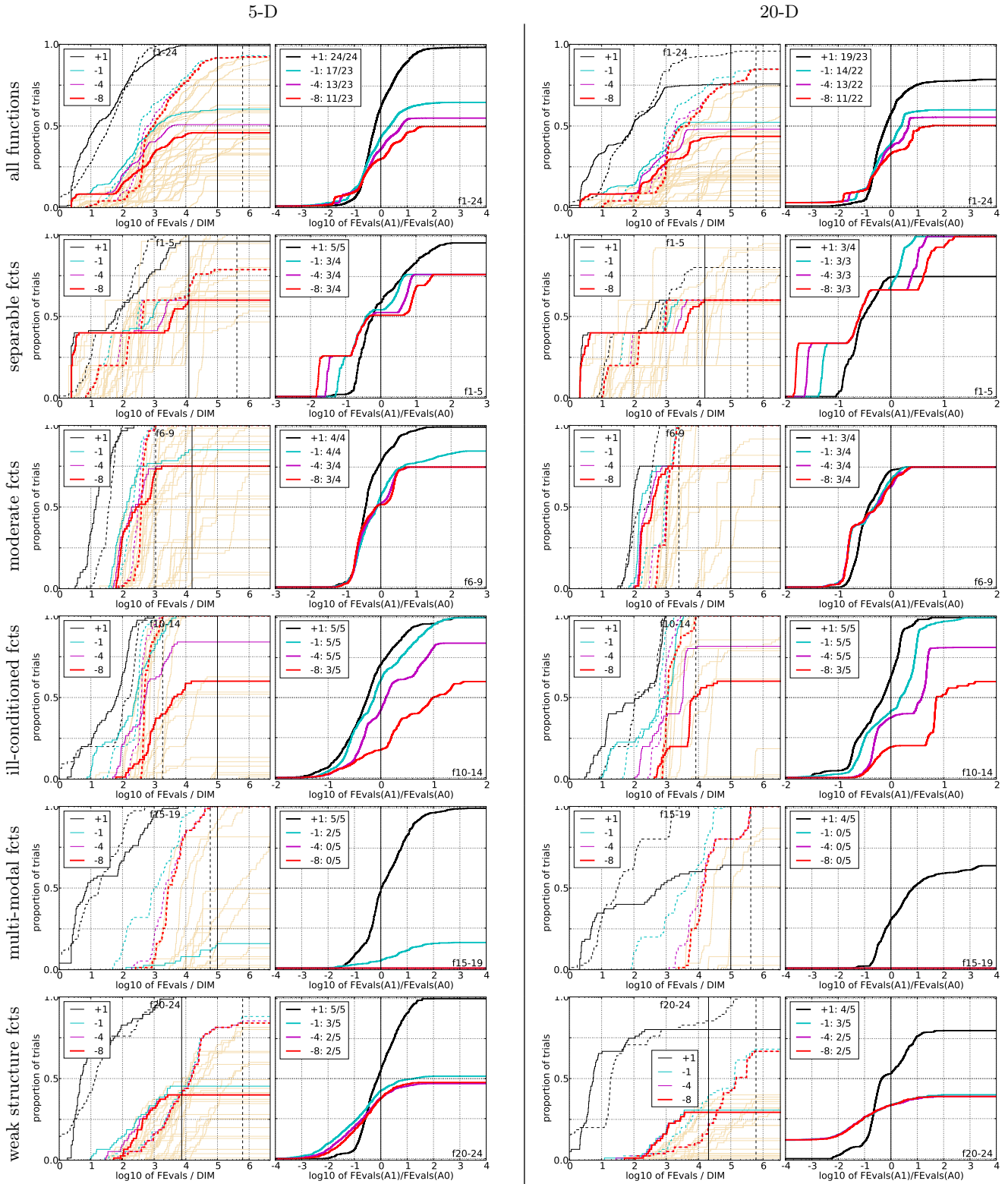


Figure 3: Empirical cumulative distributions (ECDF) of run lengths and speed-up ratios in 5-D (left) and 20-D (right). Left sub-columns: ECDF of the number of function evaluations divided by dimension D (FEvals/ D) to reach a target value $f_{\text{opt}} + \Delta f$ with $\Delta f = 10^k$, where $k \in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

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