

# An ACO Algorithm Benchmarked on the BBOB Noiseless Function Testbed

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## ABSTRACT

ACO<sub>R</sub> is an ant colony optimization algorithm for continuous domains. In this article, we benchmark ACO<sub>R</sub> on the BBOB noiseless function testbed, and compare its performance to PSO, ABC and GA algorithms from previous BBOB workshops. Our experiment shows that ACO<sub>R</sub> performs better than PSO, ABC and GA on the moderate functions, ill-conditioned functions and multi-modal functions. Among 24 functions, ACO<sub>R</sub> solved 19 in dimension 5, 9 in dimension 20, and 7 across dimensions from 2 to 40. Furthermore, in dimension 5, we present the results of the ACO<sub>R</sub> when it uses variable correlation handling. The latter version is competitive on the five dimensional functions to (1+1)-CMA-ES and 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, Ant colony optimization, Continuous domains

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The ant colony optimization (ACO) metaheuristic was originally proposed for solving discrete optimization problems [2]. Recently, the adaption of ACO algorithms for continuous domains received increasing attention [9, 11, 13]. Socha and Dorigo [13] replaced the discrete probability distribution with probability density functions (PDFs) in the solution construction for continuous domains, and thus proposed an ACO algorithm for continuous domains, called ACO<sub>R</sub>. The popularity of ACO<sub>R</sub> is illustrated by the more than 260 citations according to Google Scholar as of March 2012 and by being one of top 10 cited papers of the recent five years in the European Journal of Operational Research. However, ACO<sub>R</sub> has not been benchmarked so far on the BBOB function testbed.

In this article, we benchmark ACO<sub>R</sub> on the BBOB noiseless function testbed. We test two versions of ACO<sub>R</sub>. The first version uses the original mechanism, proposed in [13] to handle variable correlations; the second version does not use this mechanism. In what follows, these two versions are called ACO<sub>R</sub>-vch and ACO<sub>R</sub>, respectively. As a better illustration, we compare the performance of ACO<sub>R</sub> to the data obtained by three standard nature-inspired algorithms PSO [4], ABC [3], and GA [12] which have been benchmarked in the previous BBOB workshops. Furthermore, we compare ACO<sub>R</sub>-vch to performance data for (1+1)-CMA-ES [1] and for BIPOP-CMA-ES [6] from the BBOB 2009 workshop.

## 2. ALGORITHM PRESENTATION

ACO<sub>R</sub> [13] uses a solution archive to create a probability distribution of promising solutions over the search space. The solution archive is initialized by  $k$  random solutions. The algorithm iteratively updates the solution archive by generating  $m$  new solutions and then keeping only the best  $k$  solutions of the  $k + m$  solutions. Solutions are generated variable by variable based on a Gaussian kernel, which is defined as a weighted sum of several Gaussian functions  $g_j^i$ , where  $j$  is a solution index and  $i$  is a variable index. The Gaussian kernel for variable  $i$  is:

$$G^i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^k \omega_j g_j^i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^k \omega_j \frac{1}{\sigma_j^i \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu_j^i)^2}{2\sigma_j^{i2}}}, \quad (1)$$

where  $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ ,  $i \in \{1, \dots, D\}$ , with  $D$  being the problem dimensionality, and  $\omega_j$  is a weight associated with the ranking of solution  $s_j$  in the archive,  $rank(j)$ .  $\omega_j$  is defined by:

$$\omega_j = \frac{1}{qk\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-(rank(j)-1)^2}{2q^2k^2}}, \quad (2)$$

where  $q$  is a parameter. In  $g_j^i(x)$  of Equation 1,  $\mu_j^i = s_j^i$ , and  $\sigma_j^i$  is equal to

$$\sigma_j^i = \xi \sum_{r=1}^k \frac{|s_r^i - s_j^i|}{k-1}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\xi$  is a parameter. The  $ACO_R$  we test here is based on a re-implementation in C++ of the original implementation in R that was used in [13].

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

We use here the parameter values that were recommended in the original paper [13], that is:  $m=2$ ,  $k=50$ ,  $q=0.1$ ,  $\xi=0.85$ . A maximum of  $10^7$  function evaluations was used. Every periodic 25000 iterations with a relative solution improvement less than  $10^{-8}$ ,  $ACO_R$  restarts without forgetting the best-so-far solution. To ensure that the final best solution is inside the bounds, the bound constraints are enforced by clamping each generated solution that violates the bound constraint to the nearest solution on the bounds. The negative impact of an infeasible final solution outside the bounds on algorithm comparisons was presented by Liao et al. [10].

### 4. RESULTS

Results from experiments following the procedure in [7] on the benchmark functions from [5, 8] are presented in Figures 1 2, and 3 and in Tables 1 and 2.

Among the 24 functions,  $ACO_R$  solved 19 (16 with a 100% success rate) in dimension 5 and 9 (6 with a 100% success rate) in dimension 20.  $ACO_R$  solved all the moderate and multi-modal functions in dimension 5, in which  $ACO_R$  almost reaches a 100% success rate for all these functions except one failure trial in  $f_{19}$ .  $ACO_R$  solved  $f_1, f_2, f_5, f_6, f_8, f_9, f_{21}$  over dimensions from 2 to 40.

We compare the performance of  $ACO_R$  to the data obtained by PSO, ABC and GA in previous BBOB workshops. As seen from Figures 2 and 3, we observe that  $ACO_R$  obtains better performance than the references when comprehensively considering all functions. Figures 2 clearly illustrates that  $ACO_R$  obtains better run-time performance than PSO, ABC and GA on the moderate functions, ill-conditioned functions and multi-modal functions. Especially on the moderate functions, across dimensions 5 and 20,  $ACO_R$  clearly dominates PSO, ABC and GA.

We also observe that  $ACO_R$  solved two Rosenbrock functions ( $f_8$  and  $f_9$ ) on dimension 20 with a 100% success rate, and solved two Schaffers F7 functions ( $f_{17}$  and  $f_{18}$ ) on dimension 5 with a 100% success rate. However,  $ACO_R$  does not perform very good on multi-modal functions of higher dimensions and even some weakly structured functions of

lower dimensions. In the comparisons, PSO is the only one that could solve the Katsuura function ( $f_{23}$ ) of dimension 2 and 3; ABC obtained the best performance on the two separable Rastrigin functions.

### 5. CPU TIMING EXPERIMENT

The  $ACO_R$  was 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 were 3.0E-06, 3.0E-06, 6.5E-04, 7.5E-04, 9.5E-04 and 1.4E-03 seconds per function evaluation in dimensions 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 40, respectively.

### 6. DISCUSSION

We additionally present some performance results of  $ACO_R$ -vch comparing it to the data obtained by (1+1)-CMA-ES and BIPOP-CMA-ES in the BBOB 2009 workshop. We restrict the comparison to functions of 5 dimensions. In Figure 4, we observe that  $ACO_R$ -vch greatly improves over  $ACO_R$  in functions with moderate or high conditioning ( $f_6-f_{14}$ ) and that  $ACO_R$ -vch performs very competitive to (1+1)-CMA-ES and BIPOP-CMA-ES. In the separable, multi-modal and weakly structured functions,  $ACO_R$ -vch performs slightly worse than  $ACO_R$ , while  $ACO_R$ -vch performs clearly better than  $ACO_R$  on moderate and ill-conditioned functions. Both  $ACO_R$  and  $ACO_R$ -vch obtain a better performance than (1+1)-CMA-ES in the separable, multi-modal functions, or when comprehensively considering all functions. In the weakly structured functions and multi-modal functions they perform worse than BIPOP-CMA-ES, while they perform better on the separable functions.

### 7. CONCLUSION

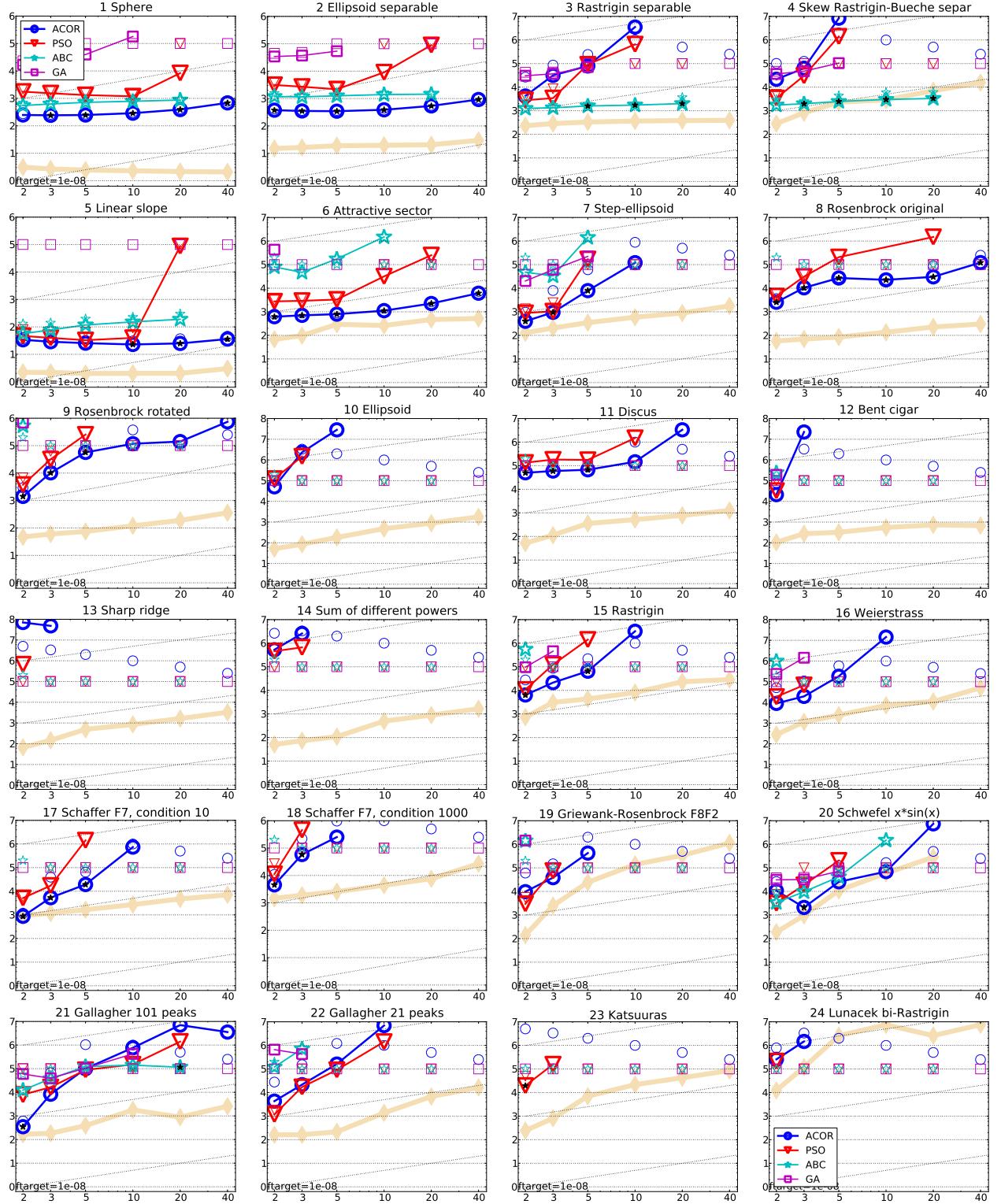
In this article, we present benchmark results for a re-implementation of  $ACO_R$  on the BBOB noiseless function testbed. Furthermore, we discuss the performance of  $ACO_R$ -vch with variable correlation handling. It is observed that the latter version is competitive to (1+1)-CMA-ES and BIPOP-CMA-ES in functions with moderate or high conditioning.

### 8. 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:  $\circ$ :ACOR,  $\nabla$ :PSO,  $*$ :ABC,  $\square$ :GA**

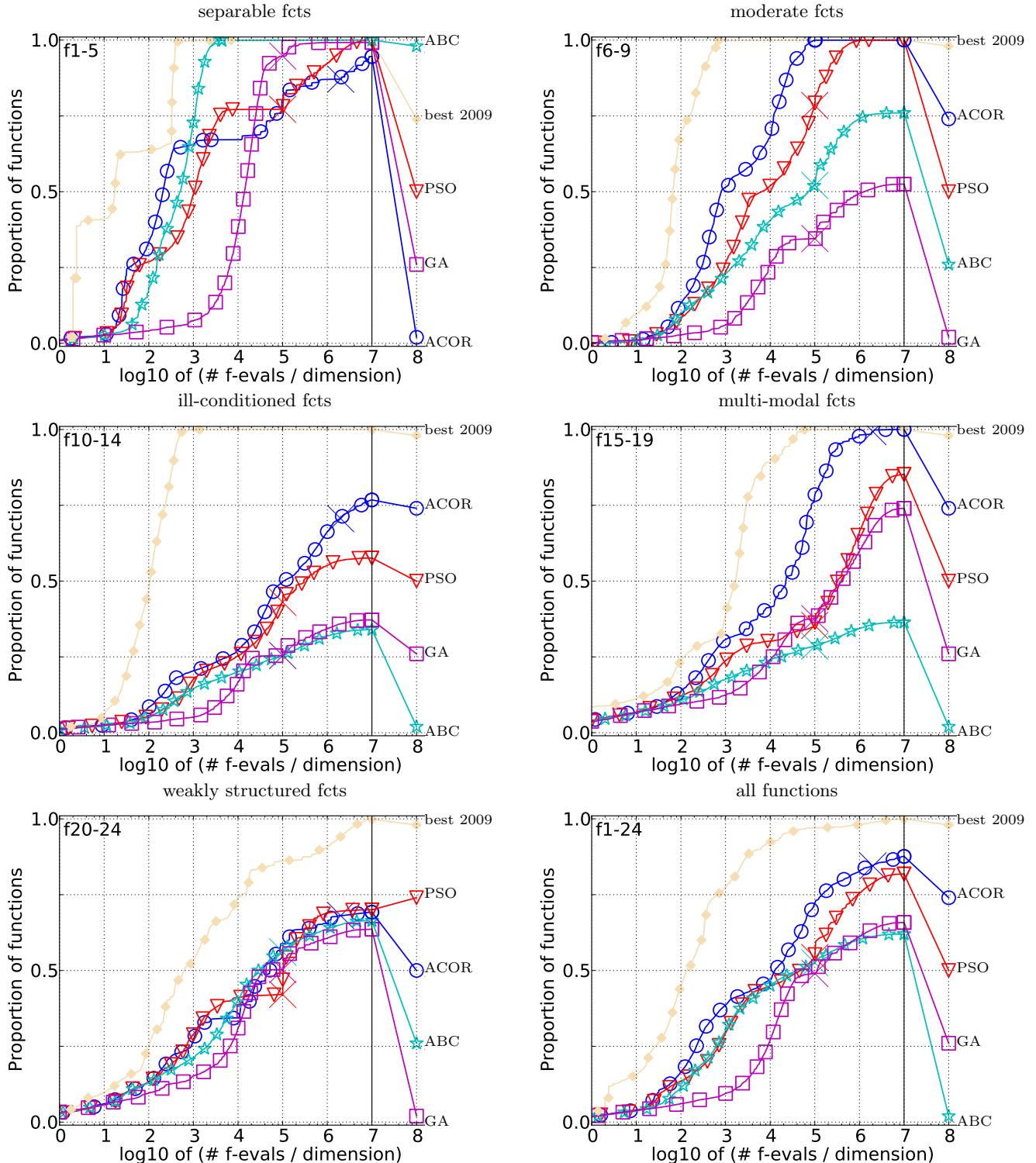


Figure 2: Bootstrapped empirical cumulative distribution of the number of objective function evaluations divided by dimension (FEvals/D) for 50 targets in  $10^{[-8..2]}$  for all functions and subgroups in 5-D. The “best 2009” line corresponds to the best ERT observed during BBOB 2009 for each single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

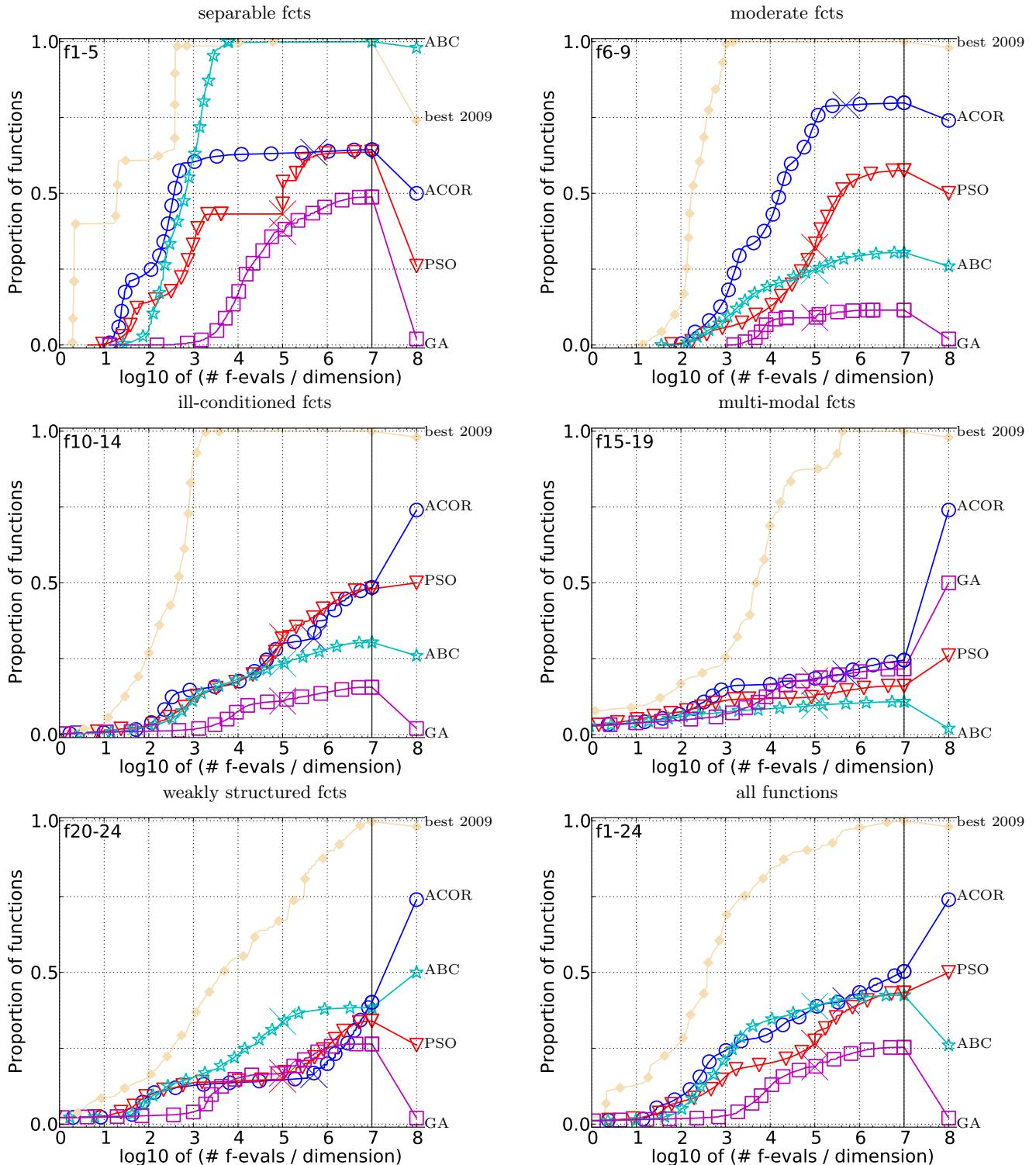
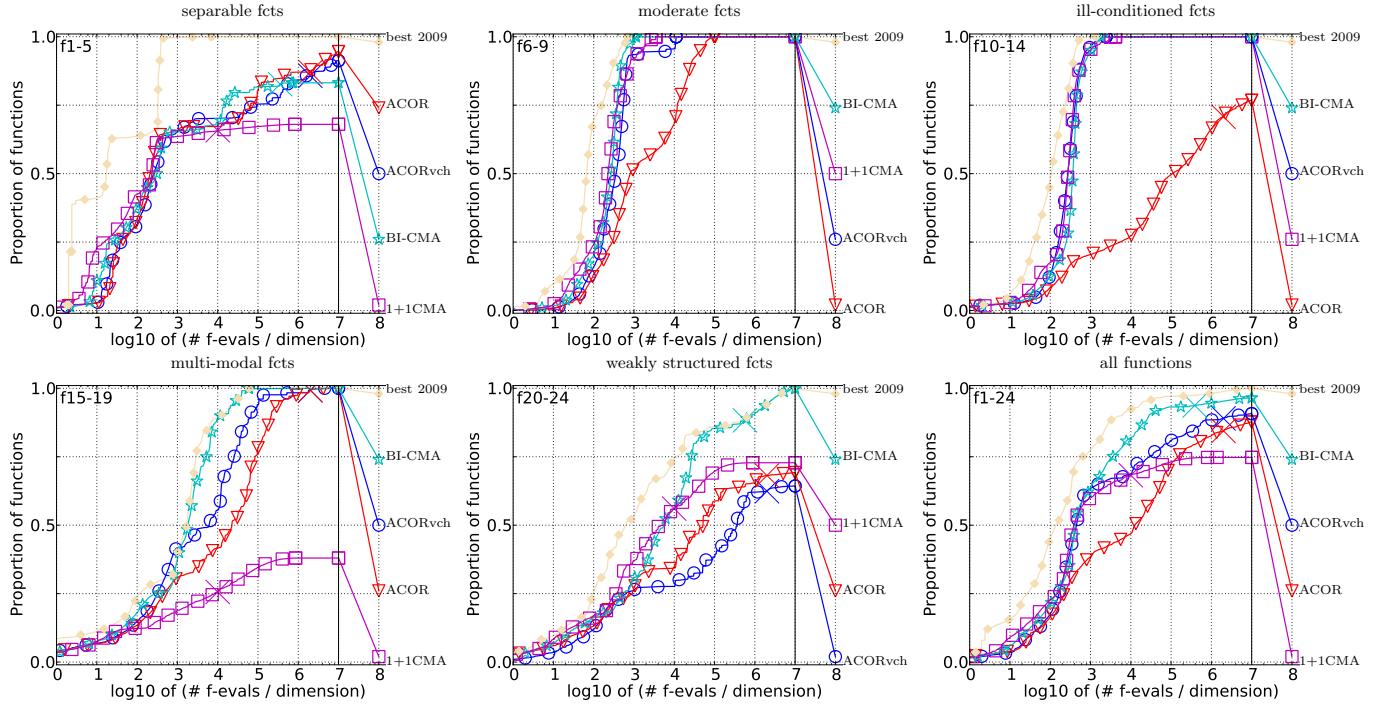


Figure 3: Bootstrapped empirical cumulative distribution of the number of objective function evaluations divided by dimension (FEvals/D) for 50 targets in  $10^{[-8..2]}$  for all functions and subgroups in 20-D. The “best 2009” line corresponds to the best ERT observed during BBOB 2009 for each single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

$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f1</b>	11	12	12	12	12	12	15/15	<b>f13</b>	132	195	250	1310	1752	2255	15/15
ACOR	4.7(5)	<b>15(3)*</b>	<b>26(4)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>47(6)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>67(4)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>90(6)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	99(221)	475(603)	<b>2137(2399)</b>	<b>5448(7655)</b>	<b>8.1e4(9e4)*</b>	1e7	15/15
PSO	<b>3.7(3)</b>	22(6)	55(18)	182(30)	317(45)	450(55)	15/15	PSO	1579(1900)	1.0e4(1e4)	2.8e4(3e4)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
ABC	12(14)	32(24)	62(30)	122(25)	191(14)	255(15)	15/15	ABC	<b>18(15)</b>	<b>187(186)</b>	6618(7006)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
GA	8.7(7)	362(196)	1182(175)	2940(390)	5384(387)	8329(789)	13/15	GA	242(30)	728(1316)	4394(5025)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f2</b>	83	87	88	90	92	94	15/15	<b>f14</b>	10	41	58	139	251	476	15/15
ACOR	<b>6.0(0.6)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7.4(0.6)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>8.7(0.8)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>12(1)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>14(0.8)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>17(1)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	<b>1.7(2)</b>	<b>4.7(2)</b>	<b>6.3(1)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>9.3(3)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>123(85)</b>	<b>4.8e4(5e4)*</b>	0/15
PSO	32(8)	41(6)	49(5)	68(8)	89(11)	105(11)	15/15	PSO	1.9(2)	5.6(3)	15(4)	30(8)	218(157)	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
ABC	11(6)	18(11)	26(10)	38(13)	50(10)	62(7)	15/15	ABC	3.5(3)	11(8)	19(7)	679(802)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
GA	333(63)	456(52)	606(74)	1304(66)	2158(2751)	2530(2707)	13/15	GA	2.1(2)	91(64)	267(66)	350(71)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f3</b>	716	1622	1637	1646	1650	1654	15/15	<b>f15</b>	511	9310	19369	20073	20769	21359	14/15
ACOR	1.7(0.8)	30(38)	241(167)	240(166)	239(165)	239(165)	15/15	ACOR	<b>5.3(4)</b>	<b>7.7(11)*</b>	<b>17(27)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>16(26)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>16(25)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>15(25)*<sup>3</sup></b>	15/15
PSO	52(2)	55(155)	275(458)	275(307)	276(307)	276(304)	8/15	PSO	16(7)	221(269)	366(394)	353(411)	342(391)	333(375)	1/15
ABC	1.0(0.6)	<b>1.5(0.6)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1.8(0.6)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2.7(0.5)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3.6(0.5)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.4(0.7)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ABC	15(7)	243(279)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
GA	19(2)	18(2)	25(2)	43(4)	112(156)	200(162)	11/15	GA	35(8)	91(108)	367(382)	355(431)	345(381)	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f4</b>	809	1633	1688	1817	1886	1903	15/15	<b>f16</b>	120	612	2662	10449	11644	12095	15/15
ACOR	2.0(1)	783(1075)	2.5e4(3e4)	2.3e4(3e4)	2.2e4(2e4)	2.2e4(3e4)	3/15	ACOR	7.0(9)	325(232)	154(187)	<b>66(77)</b>	<b>70(66)</b>	<b>75(83)</b>	15/15
PSO	3.0(1.0)	141(163)	4152(4813)	3859(4746)	3720(4110)	3687(4203)	1/15	PSO	2.4(3)	<b>6.2(3)</b>	59(95)	89(105)	300(345)	580(641)	0/15
ABC	1.1(0.6)*	<b>2.4(1)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2.9(1.0)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>4.3(2)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.9(2)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>6.0(2)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ABC	2.3(1)	10(6)	95(103)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
GA	18(4)	20(2)	26(3)	41(7)	58(5)	185(141)	9/15	GA	<b>2.1(2)</b>	84(59)	93(99)	148(170)	621(690)	605(726)	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f5</b>	10	10	10	10	10	10	15/15	<b>f17</b>	5.2	215	899	3669	6351	7934	15/15
ACOR	<b>8.5(1)</b>	<b>12(2)</b>	<b>13(3)</b>	<b>13(3)</b>	<b>13(3)</b>	<b>13(3)</b>	15/15	ACOR	<b>3.1(3)</b>	<b>1.8(0.4)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0.95(0.2)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2.8(8)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7.5(9)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>11(14)*<sup>3</sup></b>	15/15
PSO	10(2)	14(5)	16(6)	16(6)	16(6)	16(6)	15/15	PSO	3.3(4)	169(2)	142(279)	548(681)	514(630)	420(498)	1/15
ABC	32(17)	49(28)	58(34)	59(35)	59(35)	59(35)	15/15	ABC	6.5(7)	15(15)	64(52)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
GA	481(267)	2072(463)	3983(388)	9220(765)	1.7e4(13833.4e4(4852))	0/15	GA	5.4(6)	46(12)	36(4)	189(226)	550(591)	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f6</b>	114	214	281	580	1038	1332	15/15	<b>f18</b>	103	378	3968	9280	10905	12469	15/15
ACOR	<b>3.4(1)</b>	<b>3.6(0.8)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>4.1(0.9)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3.4(0.4)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2.6(0.4)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2.7(0.3)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	<b>1.9(1)</b>	<b>2.4(1)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5.8(14)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>36(38)*<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>82(70)</b>	<b>80(60)</b>	15/15
PSO	4.7(2)	9.0(5)	11(4)	11(2)	10(2)	11(1)	15/15	PSO	2.2(2)	6.6(5)	113(134)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
ABC	4.9(3)	15(10)	365(891)	619(881)	498(722)	507(674)	6/15	ABC	5.0(5)	27(25)	300(315)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
GA	66(56)	148(60)	381(80)	1.2e4(1e4)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	GA	22(16)	59(15)	34(64)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f7</b>	24	324	1171	1572	1572	1597	15/15	<b>f19</b>	1	1	242	1.2e5	1.2e5	1.2e5	15/15
ACOR	<b>6.5(3)</b>	<b>2.1(1)</b>	<b>32(25)</b>	<b>25(18)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>25(18)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>25(18)*<sup>2</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	<b>28(28)</b>	3135(4608)	<b>626(611)</b>	<b>17(38)</b>	<b>17(38)</b>	<b>17(38)</b>	14/15
PSO	11(7)	9.5(15)	587(807)	541(673)	541(578)	533(670)	6/15	PSO	35(30)	3381(2858)	2448(3097)	60(69)	61(70)	61(61)	0/15
ABC	20(29)	16(14)	62(58)	957(1230)	957(1113)	1359(1566)	1/15	ABC	34(46)	<b>2898(2014)</b>	3823(4341)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
GA	50(56)	35(14)	57(12)	524(640)	524(640)	523(630)	5/15	GA	35(23)	1.2e4(7300)	699(490)	60(69)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f8</b>	73	273	336	391	410	422	15/15	<b>f20</b>	16	851	38111	54470	54861	55313	14/15
ACOR	<b>5.5(0.9)</b>	<b>11(2)</b>	<b>43(4)</b>	<b>120(11)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>199(10)*<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>278(10)*<sup>4</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	<b>6.0(2)</b>	<b>3.2(4)</b>	<b>3.3(4)</b>	<b>2.3(3)</b>	<b>2.3(3)</b>	<b>2.3(3)</b>	15/15
PSO	13(4)	153(14)	201(76)	467(112)	781(138)	1103(132)	7/15	PSO	8.7(5)	3.1(1)	27(33)	19(23)	18(23)	18(23)	5/15
ABC	6.0(4)	12(10)	52(17)	2509(2946)	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	ABC	7.2(4)	1.5(1)	<b>0.55(0.5)</b>	<b>0.58(0.4)</b>	<b>1.5(1)</b>	<b>2.6(2)</b>	15/15
GA	186(35)	837(955)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	GA	47(36)	21(4)	1.3(0.2)	2.6(0.4)	5.0(5)	11/15	
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f9</b>	35	127	214	300	335	369	15/15	<b>f21</b>	41	1157	1674	1705	1729	1757	14/15
ACOR	<b>12(3)</b>	<b>21(8)</b>	<b>59(26)</b>	<b>251(139)</b>	<b>467(266)</b>	<b>655(376)</b>	15/15	ACOR	3.8(4)	118(196)	299(212)	294(209)	290(206)	285(202)	15/15
PSO	25(13)	938(1971)	678(1197)	1129(1116)	2361(2609)	2753(2720)	5/15	PSO	<b>2.0(2)</b>	379(434)	262(448)	258(440)	255(291)	<b>252(286)</b>	8/15
ABC	14(9)	69(113)	699(808)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	ABC	3.2(2)	<b>1.8(2)</b>	<b>6.7(8)</b>	<b>13(13)</b>	<b>84(108)</b>	265(350)	8/15
GA	423(82)	5.6e4(7e4)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	GA	4.6(5)	61(150)	70(148)	139(154)	291(428)	8/15	
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f10</b>	349	500	574	626	829	880	15/15	<b>f22</b>	71	386	938	1008	1040	1068	14/15
ACOR	<b>662(773)</b>	<b>1848(1729)</b>	<b>3067(1662)</b>	<b>5253(2231)</b>	<b>5798(2317)</b>	<b>9645(6851)</b>	1/15	ACOR	2.9(3)	143(261)	855(1544)	797(1437)	774(1394)	756(1359)	15/15
PSO	1739(2099)	3260(3445)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	PSO	<b>2.6(2)</b>	325(647)	469(535)	439(744)	<b>429(721)</b>	<b>422(702)</b>	8/15
ABC	2.1e4(2e4)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	ABC	5.1(5)	<b>35(44)</b>	<b>374(501)</b>	3311(3605)	6900(7495)	0/15	
GA	2372(2927)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 5e5$	0/15	GA	6.0(6)	18(12)	388(546)	1489(1598)	6830(7723)	$\infty 5e5$	0/15
$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ	$\Delta f_{\text{opt}}$	1e1	1e0	1e-1	1e-3	1e-5	1e-7	#succ
<b>f11</b>	143	202	763	1177	1467	1673	15/15	<b>f23</b>	3.0	518	14249	31654	33030	34256	15/15
ACOR	130(102)	258(72)	118(34)	130(26)	<b>153(30)*<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>177(34)*<sup>3</sup></b>	15/15	ACOR	2.6(3)	86(79)	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty 1e7$	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 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.



**Figure 4:** 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.

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