

Empirical Comparison of Search Heuristics for Genetic Improvement of Software: Supplementary Material

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APPENDIX A SEARCH APPROACHES PSEUDO CODES

Pseudo codes for search processes used for the experiments:

- random search (Algorithm 1)
- genetic programming (Algorithm 2)
- first improvement (Algorithm 3)
- best improvement (Algorithm 4)
- Tabu search (Algorithm 5)

The mutation procedure used in all approaches is given in Algorithm 6.

APPENDIX B ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

Table I gives for each approach on each scenario the percentage of software variants generated for which fitness was strictly better than the original software during training. Because training fitness varies from fold to fold, Table II allows for a 5% decrease in fitness, therefore also including the percentage of rejected mutants that might have been useful using different instances.

Table III and Table IV detail, for every type of approach and across all repeated runs, the average and median number of software variants generated during the search, respectively. Local search approaches are separated according to the number of instances they use during training.

Table V reports number of valid mutated software found across all GI approaches, together with the percentage of syntactical uniqueness.

APPENDIX C COMPLETE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Table VI and Table VII report the full statistical analysis at the end of the GI process (after the test step, using test data), including all 36 approaches. Table VI shows the Siegel post hoc analysis while Table VII shows the cliff delta effect size.

Table VIII and Table IX reports the full statistical analysis using all available instances, therefore also including training and validation.

APPENDIX D SOURCE CODE DIFFS

Figure 1 to Figure 21 report for each software the specific patches inducing significant running time improvements. Improvements are reported using all available instances.

APPENDIX E DETAILED PERFORMANCE

Figure 22 to Figure 31 report on individual instance performance for selected software variants.

Algorithm 1 Random Search

▷ m : maximal number of edits

procedure *Rand*(m)

$best \leftarrow$ empty mutant

repeat

 ▷ Create a mutant at random with up to m edits

$mutant \leftarrow$ new mutant

 ▷ Accept if better

if $mutant < best$ **then**

$best \leftarrow mutant$

end if

until training budget exhausted

return $best$

end procedure

Algorithm 2 Genetic programming search

▷ n : population size

procedure *GP*(n)

 ▷ Initial generation, generated at random

$pop \leftarrow []$

while $|pop| < n$ **do**

$mutant \leftarrow$ new mutant

 append $mutant$ to pop

end while

 ▷ Subsequent generations

repeat

$offspring \leftarrow []$

 ▷ (1) Selection (here: filter and sort)

$parents \leftarrow selection(pop)$

 ▷ (2) Offspring by crossover

for all $parent1 \in parents[0 \dots n/2]$ **do**

$parent2 \leftarrow$ individual from $parents$ (uniformly at random)

$mutant \leftarrow crossover(parent1, parent2)$ or $crossover(parent2, parent1)$

 append $mutant$ to $offspring$

end for

 ▷ (3) Offspring by mutation

for all $parent \in parents[0 \dots n/2]$ **do**

$mutant \leftarrow mutation(parent)$

 append $mutant$ to $offspring$

end for

 ▷ (4) If not enough parents: fill with random mutants

while $|offspring| < n$ **do**

$mutant \leftarrow$ new mutant

 append $mutant$ to $offspring$

end while

$pop \leftarrow offspring$

until training budget exhausted

return Best mutant of the final generation

end procedure

Algorithm 3 First improvement local search

```
procedure First()  
  best  $\leftarrow$  empty mutant  
  repeat  
     $\triangleright$  Append or remove an edit at random  
    mutant  $\leftarrow$  mutate(best)  
     $\triangleright$  Accept if better  
    if mutant  $\leq$  best then  
      best  $\leftarrow$  mutant  
    end if  
  until training budget exhausted  
  return best  
end procedure
```

Algorithm 4 Best improvement local search

```
 $\triangleright$  s: neighbourhood size  
procedure Best(s)  
  best  $\leftarrow$  empty mutant  
  repeat  
    current  $\leftarrow$  best  
    for i := 1 to s do  
       $\triangleright$  Add or remove an edit at random  
      mutant  $\leftarrow$  mutate(current)  
       $\triangleright$  Accept if better  
      if mutant  $\leq$  best then  
        best  $\leftarrow$  mutant  
      end if  
    end for  
  until training budget exhausted  
  return best  
end procedure
```

Algorithm 5 Tabu Search

```

▷  $s$ : neighbourhood size
▷  $l$ : tabu list length
procedure  $Tabu(s, l)$ 
   $best \leftarrow$  empty mutant
   $current \leftarrow$  empty mutant
   $tabu \leftarrow$  empty list
  repeat
     $local \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
    for  $i := 1$  to  $s$  do
      ▷ Add or remove an edit at random
       $mutant \leftarrow mutate(current)$ 
      ▷ Abort if tabu
      if  $mutant \notin tabu$  then
        next
      end if
      ▷ Check if better
      if  $i = 1$  or  $mutant \leq local$  then
         $local \leftarrow mutant$ 
      end if
    end for
     $current \leftarrow local$ 
    append  $current$  to  $tabu$ 
    discard oldest mutants if  $|tabu| > l$ 
  until training budget exhausted
  return  $best$ 
end procedure

```

Algorithm 6 Mutation

```

procedure  $mutation(current)$ 
   $mutant \leftarrow current$ 
  ▷ Append or remove an edit at random
  if  $|current| > 1$  and  $rand() > 0.5$  then
    delete one edit from  $mutant$ 
  else
    append one random edit to  $mutant$ 
  end if
  return  $mutant$ 
end procedure

```

TABLE I
PERCENTAGE OF SOFTWARE VARIANTS WITH FITNESS RATIO BETTER THAN 100% DURING TRAINING.

Algo	MiniSAT		Sat4j	OptiPNG			MOEA	NSGA-II
	CIT	Uniform	Uniform	Colour	Grey	Both	110%	
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1)	5.1%	1.3%	33.9%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	5.6%	2.5%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2)	3.2%	1.0%	30.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	3.8%	2.4%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5)	1.7%	0.6%	31.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%	1.0%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10)	1.0%	0.3%	21.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%
<i>GP</i> _{1c}	11.4%	17.8%	32.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	7.3%	4.6%
<i>GP</i> _{1p}	6.6%	7.1%	33.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	6.2%	3.8%
<i>GP</i> _{1uc}	7.4%	5.2%	33.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	6.6%	4.3%
<i>GP</i> _{1ui}	8.7%	8.1%	33.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	6.8%	4.2%
<i>GP</i> _{1c} ^r	11.5%	18.2%	33.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	7.4%	5.6%
<i>GP</i> _{1p} ^r	7.6%	5.3%	31.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	6.3%	4.4%
<i>GP</i> _{1uc} ^r	8.3%	5.1%	32.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	7.1%	4.9%
<i>GP</i> _{1ui} ^r	9.1%	8.7%	34.9%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	7.1%	5.7%
<i>First</i> ₁	7.8%	5.9%	31.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.8%	5.3%
<i>Best</i> ₁	8.4%	5.5%	33.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	2.1%	5.7%
<i>Tabu</i> ₁	8.6%	5.7%	24.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	1.9%	5.8%
<i>First</i> ₂	8.4%	6.5%	36.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	5.0%	6.5%
<i>Best</i> ₂	10.5%	6.5%	31.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	4.6%	6.2%
<i>Tabu</i> ₂	9.2%	7.2%	30.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	4.3%	5.8%

TABLE II
PERCENTAGE OF SOFTWARE VARIANTS WITH FITNESS RATIO BETTER THAN 105% DURING TRAINING.

Algo	MiniSAT		Sat4j	OptiPNG			MOEA	NSGA-II
	CIT	Uniform	Uniform	Colour	Grey	Both	110%	
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1)	7.4%	3.2%	63.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	7.5%	5.4%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2)	5.3%	2.5%	62.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	5.4%	4.7%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5)	2.6%	1.3%	60.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	2.6%	2.3%
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10)	1.6%	0.6%	51.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	1.2%
<i>GP</i> _{1c}	14.9%	21.6%	57.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	9.3%	9.2%
<i>GP</i> _{1p}	9.6%	10.1%	56.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	7.7%	8.0%
<i>GP</i> _{1uc}	10.5%	7.8%	58.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	8.5%	8.3%
<i>GP</i> _{1ui}	12.3%	10.6%	59.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	8.9%	8.7%
<i>GP</i> _{1c} ^r	15.2%	21.9%	60.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	9.4%	10.2%
<i>GP</i> _{1p} ^r	10.7%	8.1%	55.3%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	7.8%	8.7%
<i>GP</i> _{1uc} ^r	11.1%	7.6%	58.4%	0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	8.8%	8.8%
<i>GP</i> _{1ui} ^r	12.6%	11.4%	61.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	9.5%	10.4%
<i>First</i> ₁	8.7%	6.0%	54.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.3%	6.5%
<i>Best</i> ₁	9.0%	5.7%	55.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	2.6%	7.0%
<i>Tabu</i> ₁	9.2%	6.0%	53.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	2.4%	7.2%
<i>First</i> ₂	9.8%	6.9%	63.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	6.4%	8.0%
<i>Best</i> ₂	12.0%	6.8%	63.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	6.1%	8.4%
<i>Tabu</i> ₂	10.8%	7.4%	62.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	5.9%	7.9%

TABLE III
AVERAGE NUMBER OF GENERATED SOFTWARE VARIANTS AND GENERATIONS DURING TRAINING.

Scenario	Random Search	Local Search		Genetic Programming	
	mutants (<i>2pb</i>)	mutants (<i>1pb</i>)	mutants (<i>2pb</i>)	mutants (<i>1pb</i>)	generations
MiniSAT (CIT)	544.8	339.4	168.7	262.7	3.2
MiniSAT (Uniform)	3848.5	2572.3	1418.5	1340.0	13.8
Sat4j (Uniform)	548.2	1029.3	527.1	858.3	9.0
OptiPNG (Colour)	9457.2	3933.9	2523.7	632.4	6.9
OptiPNG (Grey)	5377.1	2740.1	1770.9	613.7	6.7
Optipng (Both)	3324.9	1440.8	852.4	342.6	4.0
MOEA/D	280.1	1299.0	99.8	186.7	2.4
NSGA-II	460.5	252.0	135.3	225.8	2.9

1pb: approaches using a single instance per bin; *2pb*: approaches using two instances per bin

TABLE IV
MEDIAN NUMBER OF GENERATED SOFTWARE VARIANTS AND GENERATIONS DURING TRAINING.

Scenario	Random Search	Local Search		Genetic Programming	
	mutants (<i>2pb</i>)	mutants (<i>1pb</i>)	mutants (<i>2pb</i>)	mutants (<i>1pb</i>)	generations
MiniSAT (CIT)	454	354	170	257	3
MiniSAT (Uniform)	3118	2617	1497	1310	13
Sat4j (Uniform)	540	958	528	857	9
OptiPNG (Colour)	1464	932	414	616	7
OptiPNG (Grey)	1816	908	468	616	7
Optipng (Both)	728	369	210	333	4
MOEA/D	183	1550	107	196	2
NSGA-II	428	246	132	232	3

1pb: approaches using a single instance per bin; *2pb*: approaches using two instances per bin

TABLE V
NUMBER OF VALID (AND PERCENTAGE OF UNIQUE) FINAL MUTANTS.

Scenario	Training	Validation	Test	Overall
MiniSAT (CIT)	144 (88%)	126 (83%)	110 (82%)	48 (92%)
MiniSAT (uniform)	180 (89%)	176 (88%)	176 (88%)	175 (88%)
Sat4j (uniform)	173 (92%)	151 (87%)	151 (87%)	147 (87%)
OptiPNG (colour)	90 (97%)	89 (93%)	89 (93%)	89 (93%)
OptiPNG (grey)	90 (96%)	88 (94%)	88 (94%)	88 (94%)
OptiPNG (both)	178 (92%)	177 (85%)	170 (86%)	169 (86%)
MOEA/D (110%)	159 (81%)	159 (62%)	145 (59%)	143 (61%)
NSGA-II (110%)	161 (84%)	158 (69%)	140 (66%)	130 (63%)

TABLE VI
SIEGEL POST HOC STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, CPU, ALL TEST DATA. (FRIEDMAN TEST: $p = 1.9 \times 10^{-6}$)

Approach	Rank
<i>First</i> ₁ (v)	13.11
<i>Best</i> ₂ (v)	14.97
<i>Tabu</i> ₁ (v)	15.29
<i>Best</i> ₁ (v)	15.57
<i>Tabu</i> ₂ (v)	15.65
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5)	16.27
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2)	16.36
<i>First</i> ₂ (v)	16.89
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5) (v)	17.10
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r c (v)	17.23
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2) (v)	17.49
<i>GP</i> ₁ c (v)	17.58
<i>Best</i> ₂	17.80
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10)	18.35
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r c	18.40
<i>Tabu</i> ₂	18.48
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r 1p	18.59
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r 1p (v)	18.94
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10) (v)	19.36
<i>First</i> ₂	19.45
<i>Best</i> ₁	19.46
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1)	19.53
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r ui	19.56
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r uc	19.60
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r ui (v)	19.61
<i>GP</i> ₁ ui	19.63
<i>Tabu</i> ₁	19.69
<i>First</i> ₁	19.73
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r uc (v)	19.82
<i>GP</i> ₁ ui (v)	19.92
<i>GP</i> ₁ uc (v)	20.38
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1) (v)	20.43
<i>GP</i> ₁ uc	20.85
<i>GP</i> ₁ c	20.95
<i>GP</i> ₁ 1p	21.36
<i>GP</i> ₁ 1p (v)	22.60

TABLE VIII
SIEGEL POST HOC STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, CPU, ALL OVERALL DATA. (FRIEDMAN TEST: $p = 1.6 \times 10^{-9}$)

Approach	Rank
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5)	14.45
<i>Best</i> ₂ (v)	14.78
<i>Best</i> ₁ (v)	14.79
<i>Tabu</i> ₂ (v)	15.45
<i>Tabu</i> ₁ (v)	15.69
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (5) (v)	15.86
<i>First</i> ₁ (v)	15.99
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2)	16.05
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (2) (v)	16.65
<i>First</i> ₂ (v)	16.66
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10) (v)	17.41
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>c</i> (v)	17.48
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>c</i> (v)	17.58
<i>Best</i> ₂	17.64
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>c</i>	17.97
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (10)	18.07
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>ui</i> (v)	18.17
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>ui</i> (v)	18.49
<i>Tabu</i> ₂	18.83
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>ui</i>	18.84
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>ui</i>	19.38
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>uc</i> (v)	19.43
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1) (v)	19.81
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>uc</i>	19.82
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>1p</i>	19.83
<i>Rand</i> ₂ (1)	19.89
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>uc</i> (v)	20.39
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>uc</i>	20.61
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>1p</i> (v)	20.65
<i>First</i> ₁	20.73
<i>Best</i> ₁	20.79
<i>First</i> ₂	20.87
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>c</i>	20.89
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>1p</i> (v)	21.69
<i>Tabu</i> ₁	21.97
<i>GP</i> ₁ ^r <i>1p</i>	22.39


```

*** before: core/Solver.cc
--- after: core/Solver.cc
*****
*** 399,404 ****
--- 399,405 ----
    for (int i = 1; i < c.size(); i++){
        Lit p = c[i];
        if (!seen[var(p)] && level(var(p)) > 0){
+         return false;
            if (reason(var(p)) != CRef_Undef && (abstractLevel(var(p)) & abstract_levels) != 0){
                seen[var(p)] = 1;
                analyze_stack.push(p);
*****
*** 709,714 ****
--- 710,716 ----
        if (nof_conflicts >= 0 && conflictC >= nof_conflicts || !withinBudget()){
            // Reached bound on number of conflicts:
            progress_estimate = progressEstimate();
+         learntsize_adjust_cnt = (int)learntsize_adjust_conf1;
            cancelUntil(0);
            return l_Undef; }

```

Fig. 1. MiniSAT (CIT) variant; overall ratio: 77.89%

```

*** before: core/Solver.cc
--- after: core/Solver.cc
*****
*** 792,797 ****
--- 792,798 ----
    }

    while (size-1 != x){
+     return false;
        size = (size-1)>>1;
        seq--;
        x = x % size;

```

Fig. 2. MiniSAT (uniform) variant; overall ratio: 32.2%

```

*** before: core/Solver.cc
--- after: core/Solver.cc
*****
*** 670,674 ****
    CRef confl = propagate();
    if (confl != CRef_Undef){
        // CONFLICT
+     conflicts++; conflictC++;
        if (decisionLevel() == 0) return l_False;
--- 670,674 ----
    CRef confl = propagate();
    if (confl != CRef_Undef){
        // CONFLICT
+     conflicts++;
        if (decisionLevel() == 0) return l_False;

```

Fig. 3. MiniSAT (uniform) variant; overall ratio: 38.6%

```

*** before: core/Solver.cc
--- after: core/Solver.cc
*****
*** 707,716 ****
--- 707,712 ----
    }else{
        // NO CONFLICT
-       if (nof_conflicts >= 0 && conflictC >= nof_conflicts || !withinBudget()){
-         // Reached bound on number of conflicts:
-         progress_estimate = progressEstimate();
-         cancelUntil(0);
-         return l_Undef; }

        // Simplify the set of problem clauses:
        if (decisionLevel() == 0 && !simplify())

```

Fig. 4. MiniSAT (uniform) variant; overall ratio: 38.6%

```

*** before: core/Solver.cc
--- after: core/Solver.cc
*****
*** 709,715 ****
--- 709,714 ----
        if (nof_conflicts >= 0 && conflictC >= nof_conflicts || !withinBudget()){
            // Reached bound on number of conflicts:
            progress_estimate = progressEstimate();
-           cancelUntil(0);
            return l_Undef; }

        // Simplify the set of problem clauses:

```

Fig. 5. MiniSAT (uniform) variant; overall ratio: 38.6%

```

*** before: org.sat4j.core/src/main/java/org/sat4j/minisat/core/Solver.java
--- after: org.sat4j.core/src/main/java/org/sat4j/minisat/core/Solver.java
*****
*** 1129,1140 ****
--- 1129,1134 ----
        constr.assertConstraint(this);
        int p = toDimacs(constr.get(0));
        this.slistener.adding(p);
-       if (constr.size() == 1) {
-         this.stats.incLearnedLiterals();
-         this.slistener.learnUnit(p);
-       } else {
-         this.learner.learns(constr);
-       }
    }

    /**

```

Fig. 6. Sat4j variant; overall ratio: 83.6%

```

*** before: org.sat4j.core/src/main/java/org/sat4j/minisat/core/Solver.java
--- after: org.sat4j.core/src/main/java/org/sat4j/minisat/core/Solver.java
*****
*** 1133,1139 ****
        this.stats.incLearnedLiterals();
        this.slistener.learnUnit(p);
    } else {
!       this.learner.learns(constr);
    }
}
--- 1133,1142 ----
        this.stats.incLearnedLiterals();
        this.slistener.learnUnit(p);
    } else {
!       if (this.timer != null) {
!           this.timer.cancel();
!           this.timer = null;
!       }
    }
}

```

Fig. 7. Sat4j variant; overall ratio: 84.0%

```

*** before: src/optipng/optim.c
--- after: src/optipng/optim.c
*****
*** 1164,1185 ****
--- 1164,1170 ----
    png_set_compression_mem_level(write_ptr, memory_level);
    png_set_compression_strategy(write_ptr, compression_strategy);
    png_set_filter(write_ptr, PNG_FILTER_TYPE_BASE, filter_table[filter]);
-   if (compression_strategy != Z_HUFFMAN_ONLY &&
-       compression_strategy != Z_RLE)
-   {
-       if (options.window_bits > 0)
-           png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr,
-                                           options.window_bits);
-   }
-   else
-   {
-#ifdef WBITS_8_OK
-       png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr, 8);
-#else
-       png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr, 9);
-#endif
-   }

    /* Override the default libpng settings. */
    png_set_keep_unknown_chunks(write_ptr,

```

Fig. 8. OptiPNG variant; overall ratio: 57.4% (colour), 61.4% (gray), 58.9% (both)

```

*** before: src/optipng/optim.c
--- after: src/optipng/optim.c
*****
*** 1177,1183 ****
    #ifdef WBITS_8_OK
        png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr, 8);
    #else
!       png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr, 9);
    #endif
    }

--- 1177,1183 ----
    #ifdef WBITS_8_OK
        png_set_compression_window_bits(write_ptr, 8);
    #else
!       const char *con_str, *log_str;
    #endif
    }

```

Fig. 9. OptiPNG variant; overall ratio: 57.4% (colour), 61.4% (gray)

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 328,334 ****
--- 328,334 ----
    // calculate igd-values
    if(gen%dd==0)
    {
-       calc_distance();
        cout<<"gen = "<<gen<<"  gd = "<<distance<<"  "<<endl;
        gd.push_back(int(1.0*gen/dd)); gd.push_back(distance);
    }

```

Fig. 10. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.2%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 326,337 ****
--- 326,332 ----
    int dd = int(max_gen/25.0);

    // calculate igd-values
-   if(gen%dd==0)
-   {
-       calc_distance();
-       cout<<"gen = "<<gen<<"  gd = "<<distance<<"  "<<endl;
-       gd.push_back(int(1.0*gen/dd)); gd.push_back(distance);
-   }

    // save the final population - F space
    if(gen%max_gen==0)

```

Fig. 11. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.6%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 305,311 ****
--- 305,311 ----

    // load the representative Pareto-optimal solutions
    sprintf(filename,"PF/pf_%s.dat",strTestInstance);
- loadpfront(filename,ps);

    // initialization
    int gen = 1;

```

Fig. 12. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.2%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 304,310 ****
--- 304,310 ----
    char filename[1024];

    // load the representative Pareto-optimal solutions
- sprintf(filename,"PF/pf_%s.dat",strTestInstance);
  loadpfront(filename,ps);

    // initialization

```

Fig. 13. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.2%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 390,400 ****
--- 390,395 ----
    for(int i=0; i<ps.size(); i++)
    {
        double min_d = 1.0e+10;
- for(int j=0; j<population.size(); j++)
- {
-     double d = dist_vector(ps[i].y_obj, population[j].indiv.y_obj);
-     if(d<min_d) {min_d = d;}
- }
        distance+= min_d;
    }
    distance/=ps.size();

```

Fig. 14. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.2%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 207,212 ****
--- 207,213 ----
    void CMOEAD::update_reference(CMOEADInd &ind)
    {
        //ind: child solution
+ ps.clear();
        for(int n=0; n<nobj; n++)
        {
            if(ind.y_obj[n]<idealpoint[n])

```

Fig. 15. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 90.3%

```

*** before: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
--- after: DMOEA/dmoeafunc.h
*****
*** 174,178 ****
    int size, time = 0;
    if(type==1) {size = population[id].table.size();}
!   else       {size = population.size();}
    int *perm = new int[size];
    random_permutation(perm, size);
--- 174,178 ----
    int size, time = 0;
    if(type==1) {size = population[id].table.size();}
!   else       {}
    int *perm = new int[size];
    random_permutation(perm, size);

```

Fig. 16. MOEA/D variant; overall ratio: 64.8% (fitness: 131.0%)

```

*** before: NSGA2/nsga2func.h.xml
--- after: NSGA2/nsga2func.h.xml
*****
*** 142,153 ****
--- 142,147 ----
                                if(offspring[j]<offspring[k]&&!(offspring[j]==offspring[k])) {rank[k]++;}
-                               if(offspring[k]<offspring[j]&&!(offspring[j]==offspring[k]))
-                               {
-                                   offspring[k].count++;
-                                   int m = offspring[k].count - 1;
-                                   cset[k][m] = j;
-                               }
                                }
                            }
*****
*** 216,221 ****
--- 211,215 ----
                                {population.push_back(offspring[i]);}
                                }
-                               rank++;
                                if(population.size()>=pops) {break;}
                                }
*****
*** 278,284 ****
--- 273,278 ----
    char filename[1024]
-   sprintf(filename, "PF/pf_%s.dat", strTestInstance);
    loadpfront(filename, ps);
    nfes      = 0;

```

Fig. 17. NSGA-II variant; overall ratio: 50.6% (fitness: 100.2%)


```

*** before: NSGA2/nsga2func.h.xml
--- after: NSGA2/nsga2func.h.xml
*****
*** 361,371 ****
--- 361,366 ----
    for(int i=0; i<ps.size(); i++)
    {
        double min_d = 1.0e+10;
-       for(int j=0; j<population.size(); j++)
-       {
-           double d = dist_vector(ps[i].y_obj, population[j].y_obj);
-           if(d<min_d) {min_d = d;}
-       }
        distance+= min_d;
    }
    distance/=ps.size();

```

Fig. 18. NSGA-II variant; overall ratio: 98.6% (fitness: no change)

```

*** before: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
--- after: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
*****
*** 216,220 ****
--- 216,219 ----
        {population.push_back(offspring[i]);}
    }
-   rank++;
    if(population.size()>=pops) {break;}
}

```

Fig. 19. NSGA-II variant; overall ratio: 86.7% (fitness: 102.6%)

```

*** before: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
--- after: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
*****
*** 216,220 ****
--- 216,220 ----
        population.push_back(offspring[i]);
-       rank++;
        if(population.size()>=pops) {break;}
    }
*****
*** 278,284 ****
--- 278,284 ----

    char filename[1024];
-   sprintf(filename, "PF/pf_%s.dat", strTestInstance);
    loadpfront(filename, ps);
    nfes = 0;

```

Fig. 20. NSGA-II variant; overall ratio: 85.3% (fitness: 102.6%)

```
*** before: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
--- after: NSGA2/nsga2func.h
*****
*** 81,89 ****
--- 81,86 ----
    bool flag = true;
    int size = offspring.size();
    for(int i=0; i<size; i++){
-         if(ind==offspring[i]){
-             flag = false;
-             break;
-         }
    }
    if(flag) offspring.push_back(ind);
```

Fig. 21. NSGA-II variant; overall ratio: 89.1% (fitness: no change)

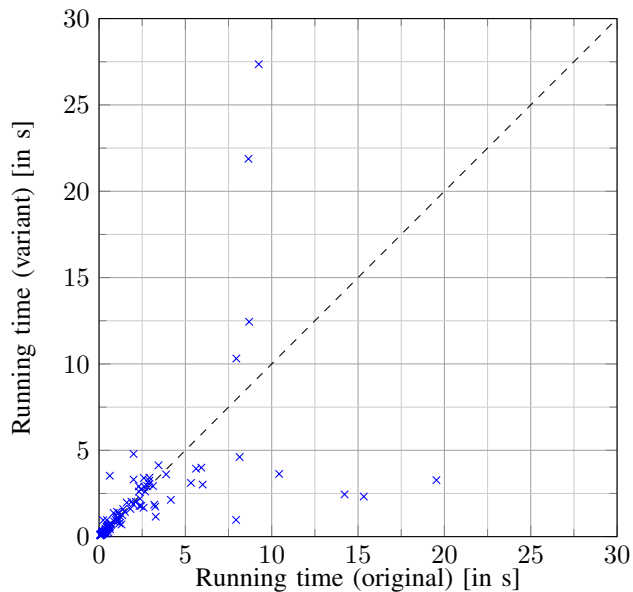


Fig. 22. All instance performance, MiniSAT (CIT) variant with overall ratio 77.89%

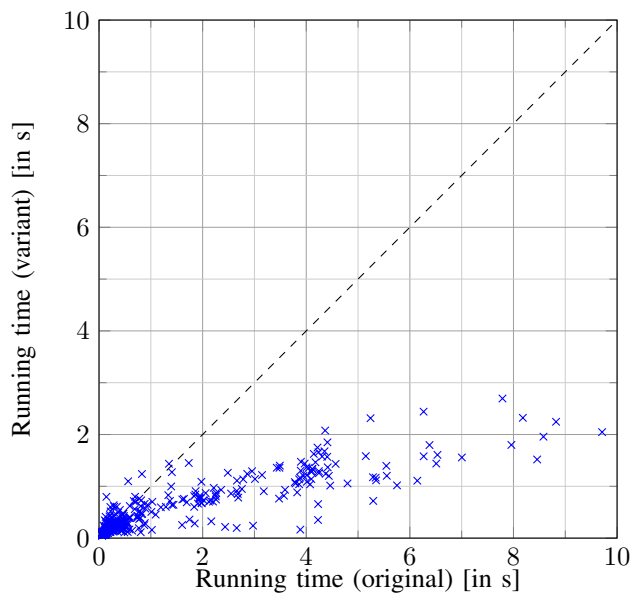


Fig. 23. All instance performance, MiniSAT (uniform) variant with overall ratio 32.2%

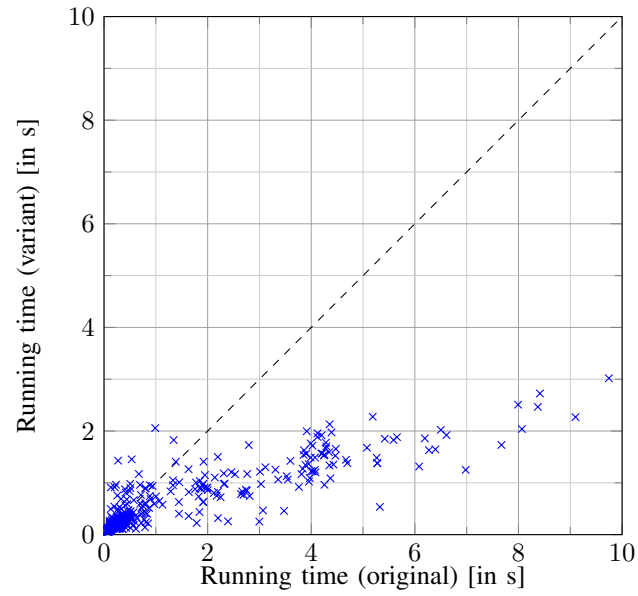


Fig. 24. All instance performance, MiniSAT (uniform) variant with overall ratio 38.6% ((`conflictc++` deletion))

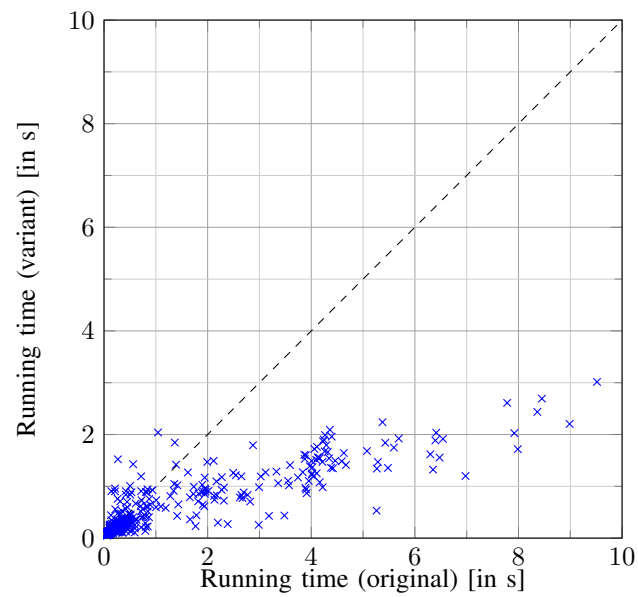


Fig. 25. All instance performance, MiniSAT (uniform) variant with overall ratio 38.6% (`cancelUntil(0)` deletion)

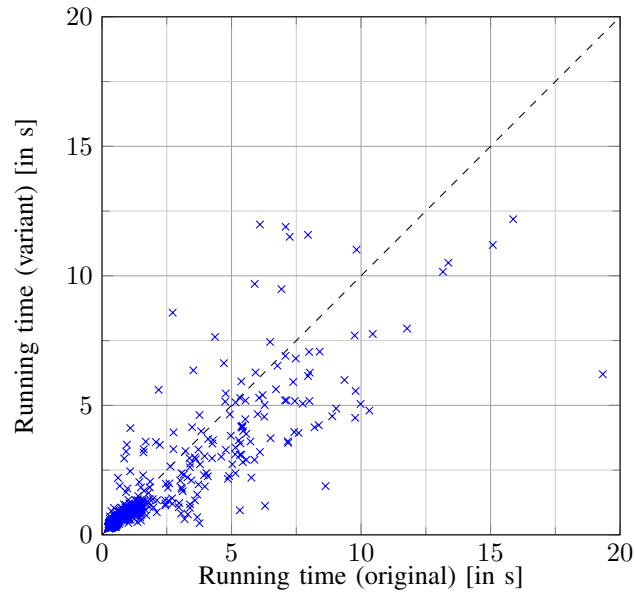


Fig. 26. All instance performance, Sat4j (uniform) variant with overall ratio 82.64%

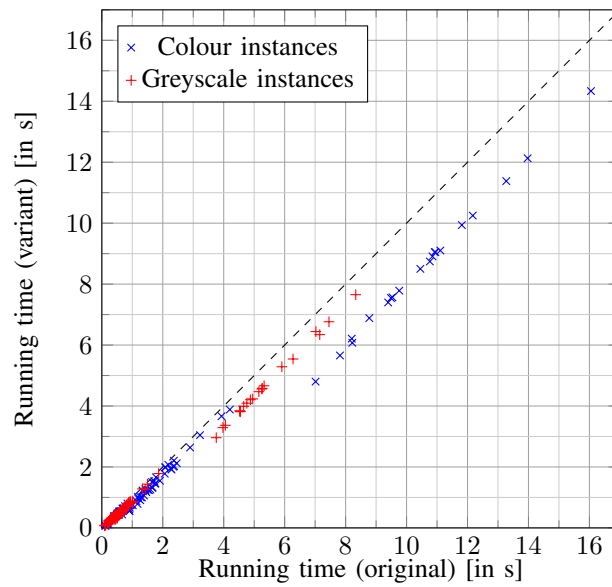


Fig. 27. All instance performance, OptiPNG variant with overall ratio 58.9%

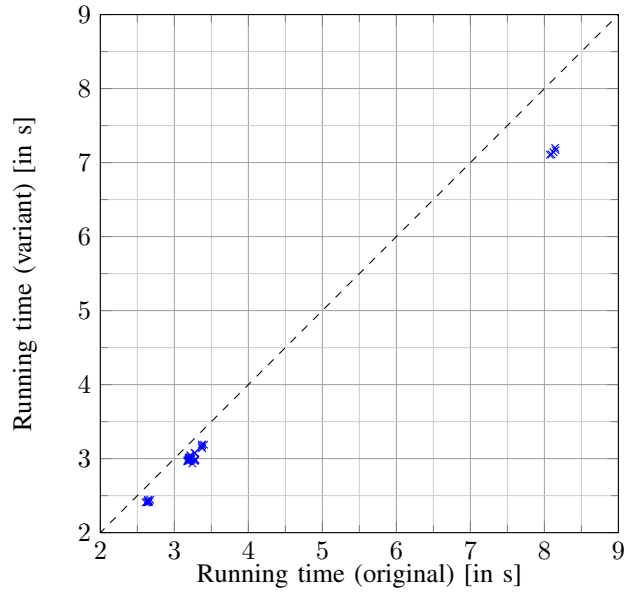


Fig. 28. All instance performance, MOEA/D variant with overall ratio 90.2% and no solution fitness change (loadpfront (filename, ps) deletion)

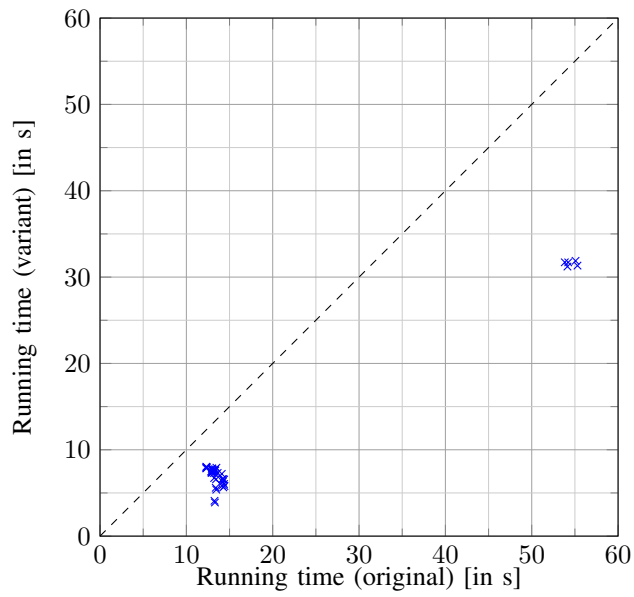


Fig. 29. All instance performance, NSGA-II variant with overall ratio 50.6% and 0.2% solution fitness loss

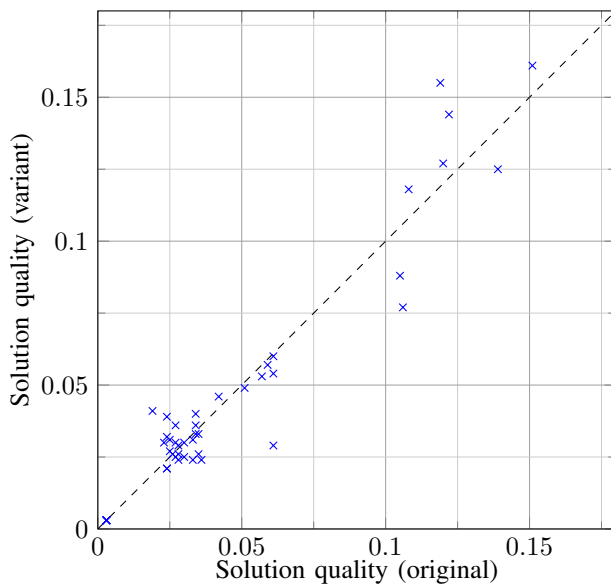


Fig. 30. All instance performance, NSGA-II variant with overall ratio 50.6% and 0.2% solution fitness loss

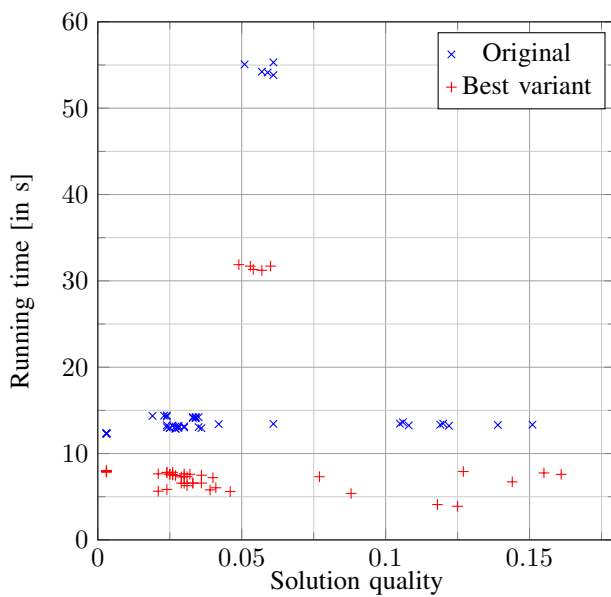


Fig. 31. All instance performance, NSGA-II variant with overall ratio 50.6% and 0.2% solution fitness loss