Quantum-Inspired Algorithms for Covering Arrays

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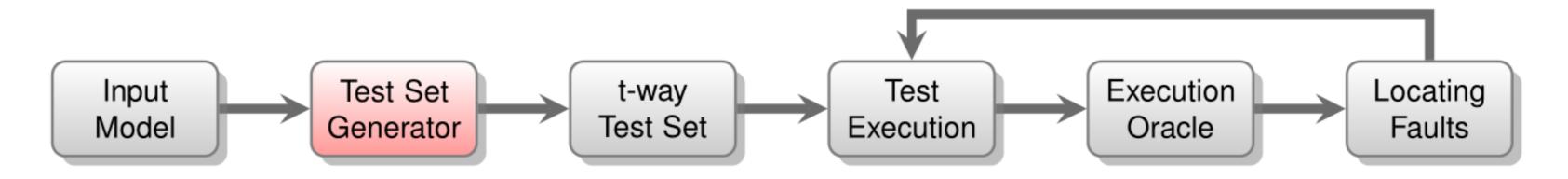
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A CONTRACT RES

Covering Array Optimization

Covering Arrays

- Covering Arrays (CAs) are combinatorial structures used in Combinatorial Testing.
- They guarantee that every *t*-way combination appears in at least one row (test).

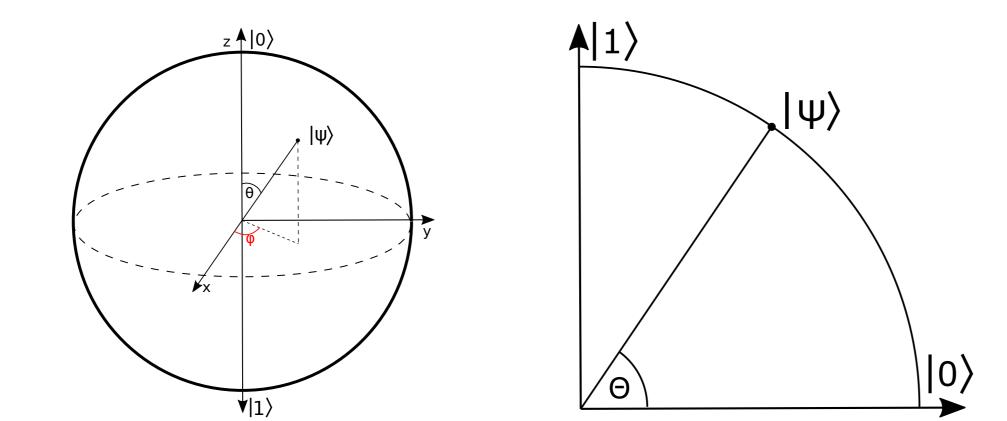


The Covering Array Generation Problem

- A uniform, binary Covering Array is denoted as **CA**(*N*;*t*,*k*), where *N* is the number of rows, *t* the strength and *k* the number of columns.
- CAs with the smallest number of rows possible are called optimal CAs.
- Generating optimal CAs is tightly coupled to hard combinatorial optimization problems.
- Commonly used generation methods include greedy algorithms, mathematical constructions and metaheuristic approaches.
- > We investigated how quantum-inspired methods can help in generating near-optimal CAs.

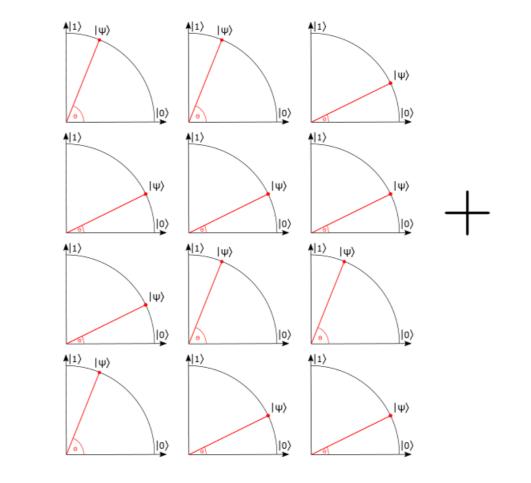
Quantum-Inspired Evolutionary Algorithms

- First quantum-inspired evolutionary algorithm for CA generation.
- We introduced and evaluated new Mutation and Rotation types.
- We were able to generate various optimal binary CAs for strengths t = 2, 3, 4.



Covering Array Generation Using IPO-Q

Combines QEA with the In-Parameter-Order strategy:



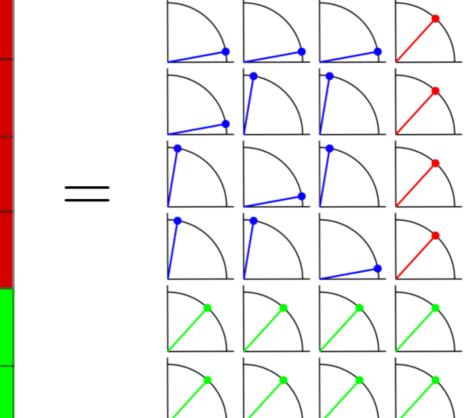


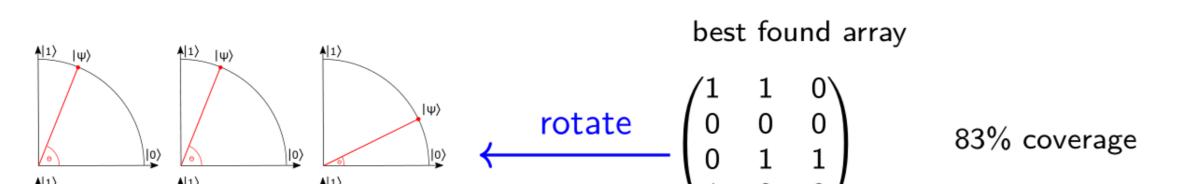
Figure 3: IPO-Q: Combining QEA with IPO

Figure 1: Qubit representation and the reduced version for real-valued amplitudes

Algorithm 1 QEAforCA(*t*, *k*, *N*)

```
Require: Rotation, Mutation, Termination
 1: Create Q(n) representing the N \times k array
 2: Create candidate solution C(n) by observing Q(n)
 3: Evaluate C(n) based on the number of covered t-way interactions
 4: B(n) \leftarrow C(n)
 5: while (not Termination(B(n), t) do
        \textit{n} \leftarrow \textit{n} + 1
         Create C(n) by observing Q(n-1)
         if Evaluate C(n) then
9:
            B(n) \leftarrow C(n)
10:
         end if
11:
         for all Qubits q_{ii} in Q(n) do
             \alpha_{ii} \leftarrow Mutation(\mathbf{b}_{ij})
12:
                                                                                ▷ Stops individual qubits from converging prematurely.
             q_{ii} \leftarrow \text{Rotation}(q_{ii}, \alpha_{ii})
                                                                \triangleright Updates the states of the Qubits to guide the search towards B(n).
         end for
15: end while
16: return B(n)
```

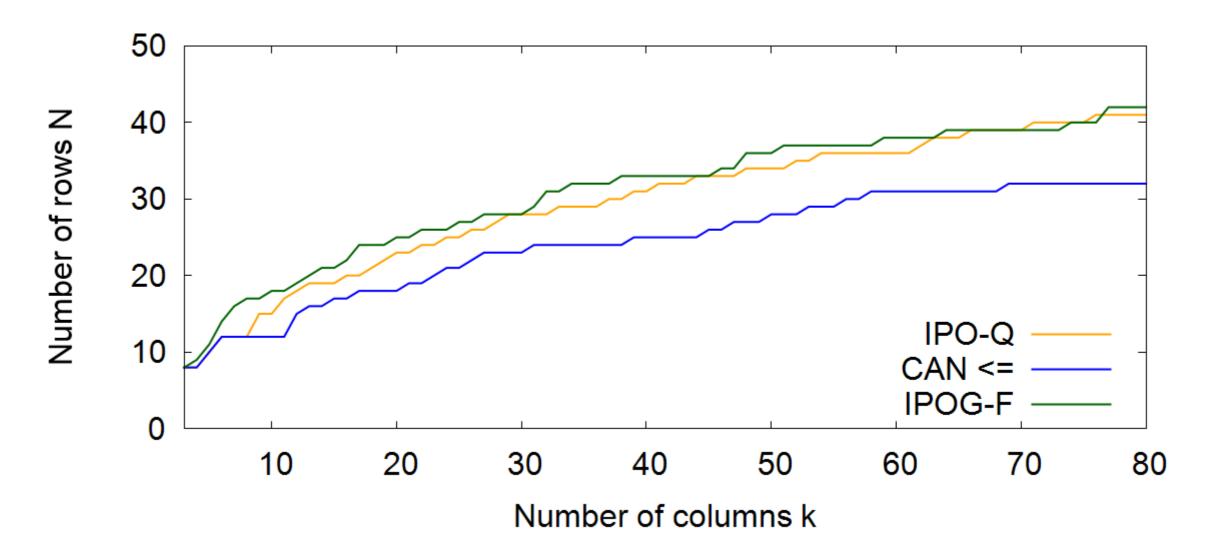
Example of the QEA Cycle



- Expands array using vertical and horizontal extension steps:
 - The blue Qubits in Figure 3 represent the CA from the previous extension step, their state biased towards their old value
 - A new column is added (red Qubits) and QEA attempts to find a CA with the newly added column
 - If QEA fails to generate a CA, additional rows are added (green) Qubits)

IPO-Q Evaluation and Future Work

- Guaranteed CA upon termination
- Improved on other IPO variants by reducing the number of rows for certain binary CA instances:



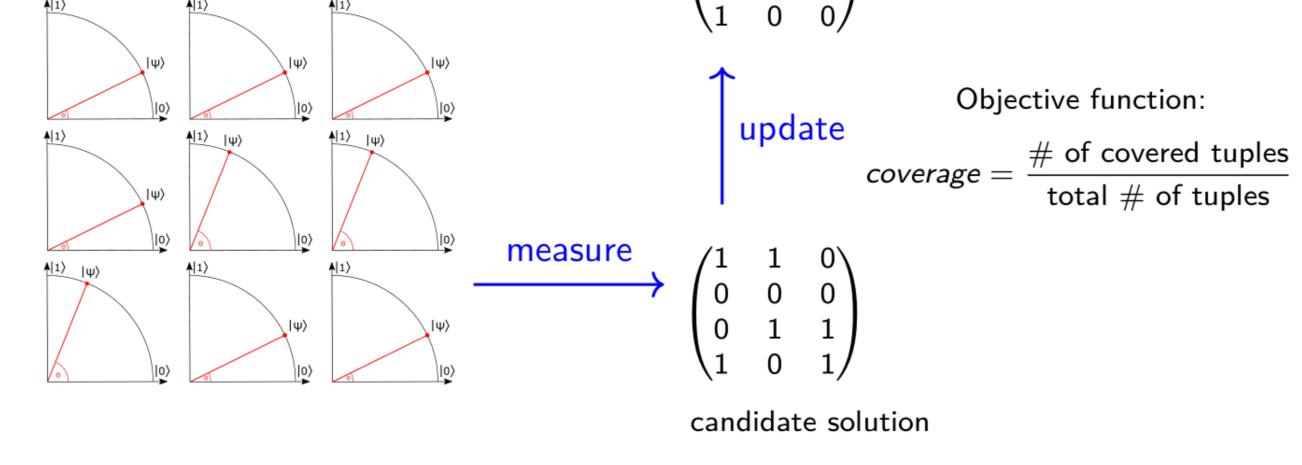


Figure 2: The workflow of the QEA cycle for the instance CA(4; 2, 3).

Figure 4: Comparsion between the number of rows generated by IPO-Q and IPOG-F for binary CAs of strength t = 3

Future Work:

- Generalize our QEA and IPO-Q for higher alphabets.
- Use Quantum Computing to solve Covering Array problems.

Michael Wagner, Ludwig Kampel, and Dimitris E. Simos. Quantum-inspired evolutionary algorithms for covering arrays of arbitrary strength. In Ilias Kotsireas, Panos Pardalos, Konstantinos E. Parsopoulos, Dimitris Souravlias, and Arsenis Tsokas, editors, Analysis of Experimental Algorithms, pages 300–316, Cham, 2019. Springer Publishing. Michael Wagner, Ludwig Kampel, and Dimitris E. Simos. Ipo-q: A quantum-inspired approach to the ipo strategy used in ca generation. In Daniel Slamanig, Elias Tsigaridas, and Zafeirakis Zafeirakis Zafeirakis Zafeirakis, and Zafeirakis Zafeirakis



SBA Research (SBA-K1) is a COMET Centre within the framework of COMET – Competence Centers for Excellent Technologies Programme and funded by BMK, BMDW, and the federal state of Vienna. The COMET Programme is managed by FFG.