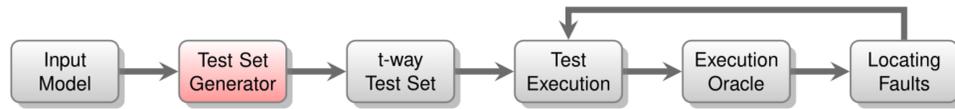


## Covering Array Optimization

### 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).
- ▶ 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.



### The Covering Array Generation Problem

- ▶ 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  $t = 2, 3, 4$ .

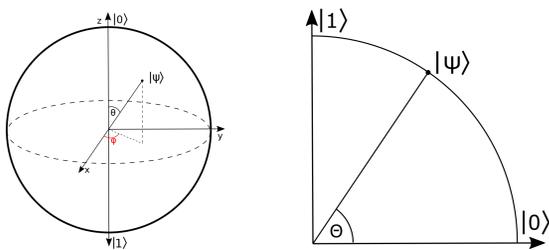


Figure 1: Qubit representation and the reduced version for real-valued amplitudes

### 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  
 6:  $n \leftarrow n + 1$   
 7: Create  $Q(n)$  by observing  $Q(n-1)$   
 8: if Evaluate  $C(n)$  then  
 9:  $B(n) \leftarrow C(n)$   
 10: end if  
 11: for all Qubits  $q_{ij}$  in  $Q(n)$  do  
 12:  $\alpha_{ij} \leftarrow$  Mutation( $b_{ij}$ )  
 13:  $q_{ij} \leftarrow$  Rotation( $q_{ij}, \alpha_{ij}$ )  
 14: end for  
 15: end while  
 16: return  $B(n)$

▷ Stops individual qubits from converging prematurely.  
 ▷ Updates the states of the Qubits to guide the search towards  $B(n)$ .

## Example of the QEA Cycle

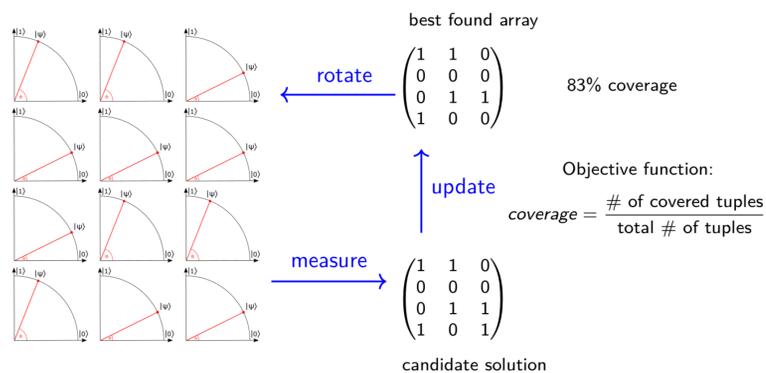


Figure 2: The workflow of the QEA cycle for the instance  $CA(4; 2, 3)$ .

## Covering Array Generation using IPO-Q

- ▶ Combines QEA with the In-Parameter-Order strategy:

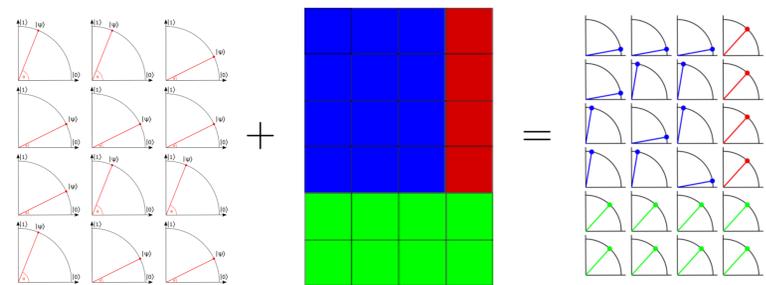


Figure 3: IPO-Q: Combining QEA with IPO

- ▶ 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:

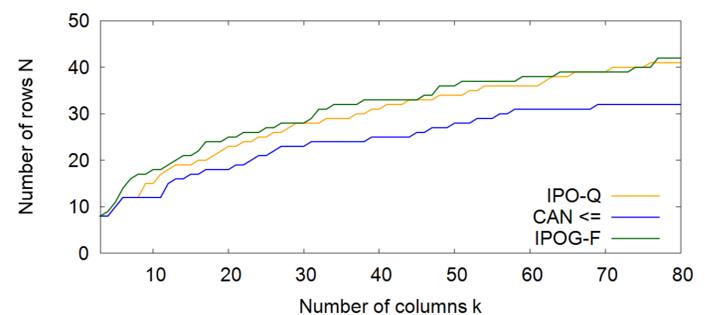


Figure 4: Comparison between the number of rows generated by IPO-Q and IPOG-F for binary CAs of strength  $t = 3$

### Future Work:

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