**Technical Report** 

# Pseudo Code of Genetic Algorithm and Multi-Start Strategy Based Simulated Annealing Algorithm for Large Scale Next Release Problem

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### 1. Introduction

In this report, we will introduce the pseudo code of two algorithms for the large scale Next Release Problem (NRP). Both of these two algorithms are used for the experiments. We list the pseudo code to show the details for the readers, who are interested in the implementations.

The NRP is a combinatorial optimization problem in search based requirements engineering. The problem model can be found in [1].

# 2. Pseudo Code of Genetic Algorithm

The Genetic Algorithm (GA) is a classic algorithm, which is a bio-inspired and population-based technology for complex problems, also used for the NRP [2], [3]. We list a kind of implementation of GA for the large scale NRP.

In Algorithm 1, the GA mainly includes the phases of initialization, selection, crossover, and mutation.

There is a repair operator in Line 16, which can generate a feasible solution from an infeasible solution. Many implementations can be done for such repairing. A simple implementation is to randomly remove a selected customer from the solution until the solution is feasible.

Pseudo Code of Genetic Algorithm and Multi-Start Strategy Based Simulated Annealing Algorithm for Large Scale Next Release Problem

Algorithm	n 1. Genetic Algorithm for the NRP		
Input: in	nstance Π,		
s	ize $\alpha$ of population,		
r	ate $\beta$ of elitism,		
r	ate $\gamma$ of mutation,		
r	number $\delta$ of iterations		
Output: s	olution X		
// Initi	alization		
<sup>1</sup> generate $\alpha$ feasible solutions randomly;			
<sup>2</sup> save them in the population <i>Pop</i> ;			
//Loop until the terminal condition			
3 <b>for</b> <i>i</i> =	= 1 to $\delta$ do		
//Elitism based selection			
4 num	ber of elitism $ne = \alpha \cdot \beta$ ;		
5 selec	t the best <i>ne</i> solutions in <i>Pop</i> and save them in $Pop_1$ ;		
// Crossover			
6 num	ber of crossover $nc = (\alpha - ne)/2$ ;		
7 <b>for</b>	i = 1 to $nc$ do		
8 ra:	ndomly select two solutions $X_A$ and $X_B$ from <i>Pop</i> ;		
9 ge	nerate $X_C$ and $X_D$ by one-point crossover to $X_A$ and $X_B$ ;		
10 sa	ve $X_C$ and $X_D$ to $Pop_2$ ;		
11 endf	or		
// Mutation			
12 <b>for</b>	i = 1 to $nc$ do		
13 se	lect a solution $X_j$ from $Pop_2$ ;		
14 m	utate each bit of $X_j$ under the rate $\gamma$ and generate a new solution $X_j$ ';		
	$X_j$ ' is unfeasible		
16	update $X_j^{'}$ with a feasible solution by repairing $X_j^{'}$ ;		
17 <b>en</b>	dif		
_	pdate $X_j$ with $X_j'$ in $Pop_2$ ;		
19 endf			
//Updat	ing		
-	ate $Pop = Pop_1 + Pop_2$ ;		
21 endfor			
//Returning the best solution			
22 return	22 return the best solution X in Pop ;		

## 3. Pseudo Code of Multi-Start Strategy Based Simulated Annealing Algorithm

The Simulated Annealing Algorithm (SA) is a typical algorithm for the NRP [1], [4]. We add a multi-start framework [5] to SA for the NRP. Our algorithm is called Multi-Start Strategy Based Simulated Annealing Algorithm (MSSA).

Pseudo Code of Genetic Algorithm and Multi-Start Strategy Based Simulated Annealing Algorithm for Large Scale Next Release Problem

Algorithm 2. MSSA for the NRP		
Input:	instance Π,	
	non-linear simulated annealing operator $\mathcal{Z}_{i}$	
	number $\delta$ of iterations	
Output	solution X	
// Initialization		
<sup>1</sup> generate a feasible solution $X_{max}$ randomly;		
//Loop until the terminal condition		
$2 \text{ for } i = 1 \text{ to } \delta \text{ do}$		
3 ge	nerate a feasible solution $X_1$ randomly;	
4 ge	nerate a new solution by $X_1' = \mathcal{I}$ for $X_1$ ;	
5 <b>if</b>	$X_1'$ is better than $X_{max}$	
6	update $X_{max}$ with $X_1'$ ;	
7 en	dif	
<sup>8</sup> endfor		
//Returning the best solution		
<sup>9</sup> return the best solution $X_{max}$ ;		

#### References

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