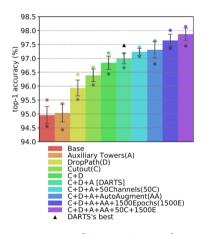
# AutoML: Neural Architecture Search (NAS)

Issues and Best Practices in NAS Research

Bernd Bischl <u>Frank Hutter</u> Lars Kotthoff Marius Lindauer Joaquin Vanschoren

#### Issues in NAS Research & Evaluations

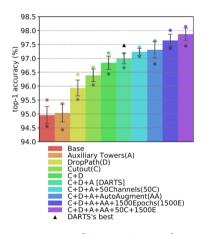
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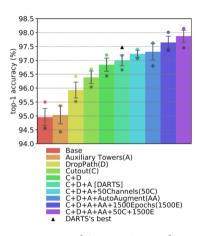
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  - Different training code (often unavailable)
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  - Different evaluation schemes
- → We emphasize concepts, not published performance numbers



[Yang et al. 2020]

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- First NAS workshop at ICLR 2020

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- Note that the easiest way to satisfy the first three is to use existing NAS benchmarks

#### Definition: NAS Benchmark [Lindauer and Hutter. 2020]

A NAS benchmark consists of a dataset (with a predifiend training-test split), a search space, and available runnable code with pre-defined hyperparameters for training the architectures.

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  - Did you perform multiple runs of your experiments and report seeds?
  - Did you use tabular or surrogate benchmarks for in-depth evaluations?

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- It might not always be possible to satisfy all these best practices, but being aware of them is the first step . . .
- We believe the community would benefit a lot from:
  - Clean NAS benchmarks for new applications
    - ★ Including all details for the application. No need to also develop a new method.
  - ▶ Open-source library of NAS methods to compare methods without confounding factors
    - ★ First version already developed: NASIib [Zela et al, under review]

### NAS-Bench-101: The First NAS Benchmark [Ying et al. 2019]

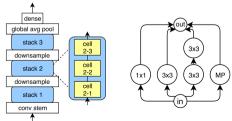
- Dataset: CIFAR-10, with the standard training/test split
- Runnable open-source code provided in Tensorflow
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- To limit the number of architectures, NAS-Bench-101 has the following constraints:
  - L=3 operators:
    - $3 \times 3$  convolution
- $1 \times 1$  convolution

-  $3 \times 3$  max-pooling

- ightharpoonup V < 7 nodes
- A maximum of 9 edges

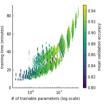


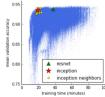
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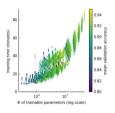
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- Based on this table, anyone can now run NAS experiments in seconds without a GPU.
- Around 423k unique cells
  - 4 epoch budgets: 4, 12, 36, 108
  - 3 repeats
  - around 5M trained and evaluated models
  - 120 TPU years of computation
  - the best architecture mean test accuracy: 94.32%

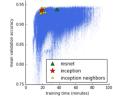




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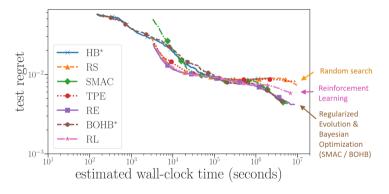
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- Given an architecture encoding A, budget  $E_{stop}$  and trial number, one can query from NAS-Bench-101 the following quantities:
  - training/validation/test accuracy
  - training time in seconds
  - number of trainable model parameters





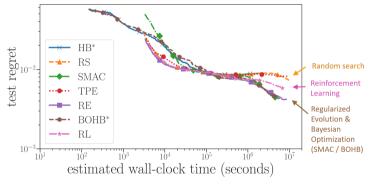
### Evaluation of Blackbox NAS Methods on NAS-Bench-101 [Ying et al. 2019]

- RL outperforms random search
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- Note that the BO method SMAC [Hutter et al. 2011] predated RL for NAS [Zoph and Le. 2017] by 6 years
  - Only now, benchmarks like NAS-Bench-101 allow for efficient comparisons

## Questions to Answer for Yourself / Discuss with Friends

Repetition:

For the most common NAS search space, how important is the NAS component compared to the importance of the training pipeline used?

Repetition:

Why do we need proper benchmarking of NAS algorithms?

• Repetition:

What does a NAS benchmark consist of?

• Repetition:

List all best practices for NAS you remember.