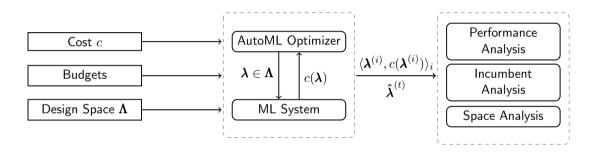
AutoML: Interpretability

Global Hyperparameter Importance

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



→ focus on which hyperparameters are important across the entire search space

ullet Key Idea: Surrogate models $(\Lambda o \mathbb{R})$ learn from observations how to predict the performance of a hyperparameter configuration $\lambda \in \Lambda$

- ullet Key Idea: Surrogate models $(\Lambda o \mathbb{R})$ learn from observations how to predict the performance of a hyperparameter configuration $\lambda \in \Lambda$
- These models can be used to figure out which hyperparameter was important

- ullet Key Idea: Surrogate models $(\Lambda o \mathbb{R})$ learn from observations how to predict the performance of a hyperparameter configuration $\lambda \in \Lambda$
- → These models can be used to figure out which hyperparameter was important
- For example:
 - Use forward selection [Hutter et al. 2013]
 - ► Use automatic feature relevance determination of the model (e.g., of a surrogate model based on random forest)

- ullet Key Idea: Surrogate models $(\Lambda o \mathbb{R})$ learn from observations how to predict the performance of a hyperparameter configuration $\lambda \in \Lambda$
- → These models can be used to figure out which hyperparameter was important
- For example:
 - Use forward selection [Hutter et al. 2013]
 - ► Use automatic feature relevance determination of the model (e.g., of a surrogate model based on random forest)
- Advantages:
 - Very cheap to do, since we only have to query the surrogate model several times

- ullet Key Idea: Surrogate models $(\Lambda o \mathbb{R})$ learn from observations how to predict the performance of a hyperparameter configuration $\lambda \in \Lambda$
- → These models can be used to figure out which hyperparameter was important
- For example:
 - Use forward selection [Hutter et al. 2013]
 - ▶ Use automatic feature relevance determination of the model (e.g., of a surrogate model based on random forest)
- Advantages:
 - Very cheap to do, since we only have to query the surrogate model several times
- Potential drawback:
 - ► The surrogate model might overfit to different subsets of the hyperparameters (if we don't provide sufficient data)

 Key idea: What is the importance of a hyperparameter by marginalizing over all other hyperparameter effects?

- Key idea: What is the importance of a hyperparameter by marginalizing over all other hyperparameter effects?
- Key Insight: We can use a surrogate model to compute these effects

- Key idea: What is the importance of a hyperparameter by marginalizing over all other hyperparameter effects?
- Key Insight: We can use a surrogate model to compute these effects

fANOVA [Sobobl 1993]

Write performance predictions as a sum of components:

$$\hat{y}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1,\ldots,\boldsymbol{\lambda}_n) = \hat{f}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{f}_i(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{i\neq j} \hat{f}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i,\boldsymbol{\lambda}_j) + \ldots$$
 $\hat{y}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1,\ldots,\boldsymbol{\lambda}_n) = \text{average response} + \text{main effects} + \text{2-D interaction effects} + \text{higher order effects}$

- Key idea: What is the importance of a hyperparameter by marginalizing over all other hyperparameter effects?
- Key Insight: We can use a surrogate model to compute these effects

fANOVA [Sobobl 1993]

Write performance predictions as a sum of components:

$$\hat{y}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_n) = \hat{f}_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{f}_i(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i) + \sum_{i \neq j} \hat{f}_{ij}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_j) + \dots$$

$$\hat{y}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\lambda}_n) = \text{average response} + \text{main effects} + \dots$$

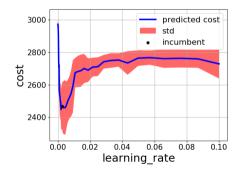
2-D interaction effects + higher order effects

Variance Decomposition

$$V = \frac{1}{||\boldsymbol{\Lambda}||} \int_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \dots \int_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} [(\hat{y}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \hat{f}_0)^2] d\boldsymbol{\lambda}_1 \dots d\boldsymbol{\lambda}_n$$

• The fANOVA and variance decomposition can be done efficiently in linear time if the surrogate model is a random forest [Hutter et al. 2014]

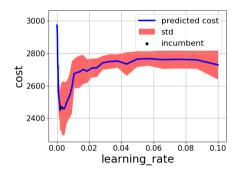
• The fANOVA and variance decomposition can be done efficiently in linear time if the surrogate model is a random forest [Hutter et al. 2014]



predicted cost is marginalized over all other hyperparameter effects

Source: [Lindauer et al. 2019]

The fANOVA and variance decomposition can be done efficiently in linear time
if the surrogate model is a random forest [Hutter et al. 2014]



Source: [Lindauer et al. 2019]

- predicted cost is marginalized over all other hyperparameter effects
- Warning: The optimum on these curves does not have to be the global optimum across all hyperparameters

 How much of the variance can be explained by a hyperparameter (or combinations of hyperparamaters) marginalized over all other parameters?

Table: Exemplary analysis of PPO on cartpole

Hyperparameter	Explained Variance
Discount rate	19.3 %
Batch size	15.7 %
Learning rate	3.7 %
Likelihood ration clipping	3.4%

 How much of the variance can be explained by a hyperparameter (or combinations of hyperparamaters) marginalized over all other parameters?

Table: Exemplary analysis of PPO on cartpole

Hyperparameter	Explained Variance
Discount rate	19.3 %
Batch size	15.7 %
Learning rate	3.7 %
Likelihood ration clipping	3.4%
discount rate & batch size	10.4%
discount rate & likelihood ration clipping	4.4%

- Given compute higher-order interaction effects
 - ▶ Often too expensive for more than 2 or 3 dimensions

- Given compute higher-order interaction effects
 - ▶ Often too expensive for more than 2 or 3 dimensions
- Implicit assumption: the surrogate model models the space fairly well

- Given compute higher-order interaction effects
 - ▶ Often too expensive for more than 2 or 3 dimensions
- Implicit assumption: the surrogate model models the space fairly well
- Global analysis and local analysis of hyperparameter importance does not always agree [Biedenkapp et al. 2018]

- Given compute higher-order interaction effects
 - ▶ Often too expensive for more than 2 or 3 dimensions
- Implicit assumption: the surrogate model models the space fairly well
- Global analysis and local analysis of hyperparameter importance does not always agree [Biedenkapp et al. 2018]
- You should run both to get a good understanding of why an AutoML tool chose a configuration