

# Optuna

A Define-by-Run Hyperparameter Optimization Framework

第1回 ディープラーニング分散ハッカソン@東工大

2019年8月5日

柳瀬 利彦, Preferred Networks

# Materials

<https://bit.ly/t3-optuna>

- Optuna Tutorial
- 公式Examples
- 本ハッカソン向け Optuna Examples



# OPTUNA

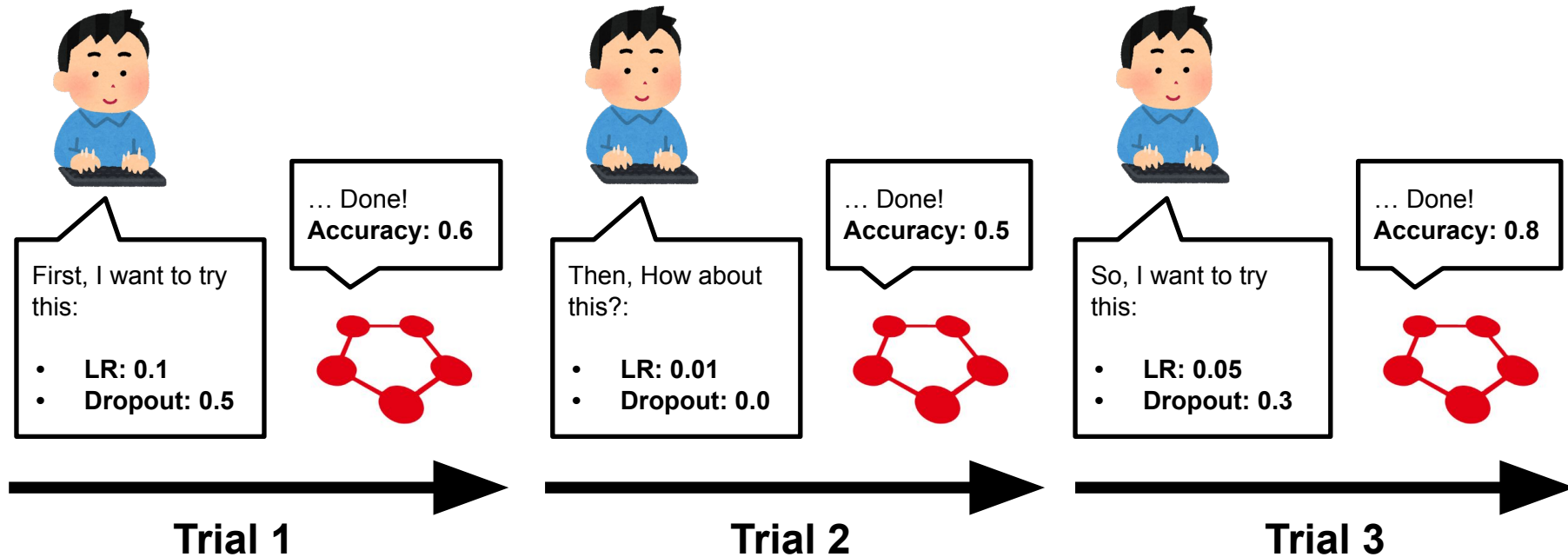
## Optuna: A hyperparameter optimization framework

pypi v0.14.0 license MIT  PASSED docs passing  codecov 90%

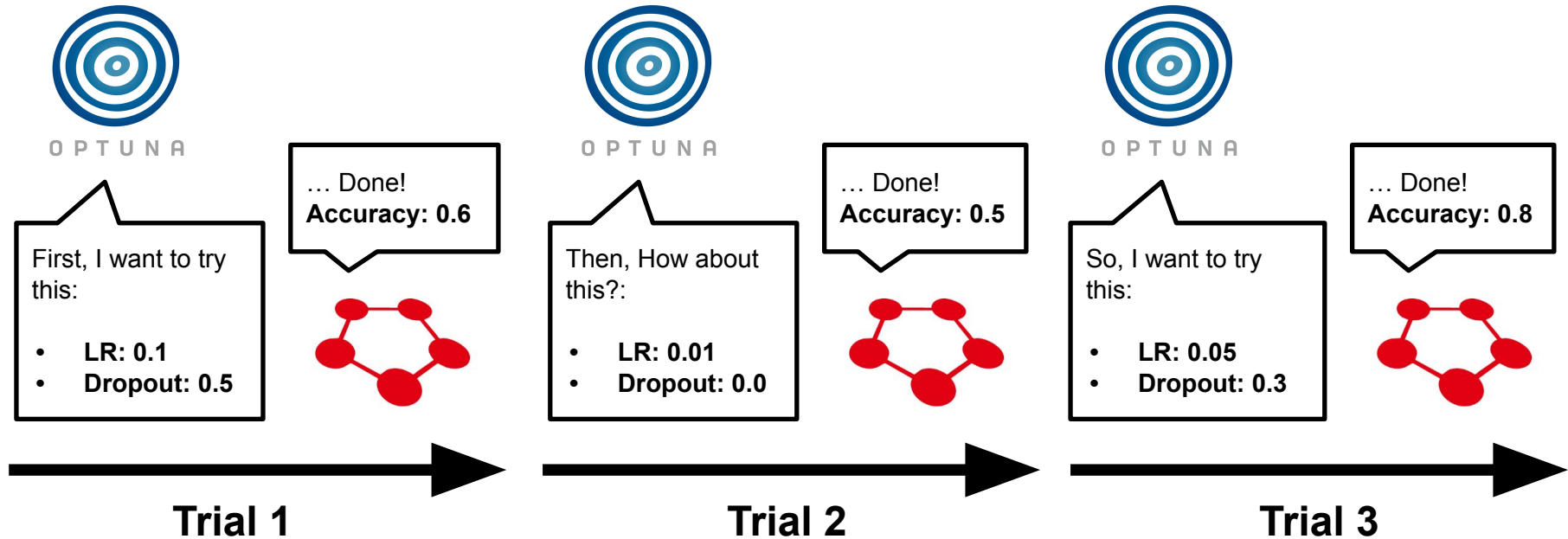
[Website](#) | [Docs](#) | [Install Guide](#) | [Tutorial](#)

*Optuna* is an automatic hyperparameter optimization software framework, particularly designed for machine learning. It features an imperative, *define-by-run* style user API. Thanks to our *define-by-run* API, the code written with Optuna enjoys high modularity, and the user of Optuna can dynamically construct the search spaces for the hyperparameters.

# Hyperparameter Tuning



# Hyperparameter Tuning



# Quick Start

## 環境構築

- Python 2.7, 3.5+ をサポート
- **TensorFlowでも使えます！**
- Install Optuna by pip:

```
$ pip install optuna
```

# MNIST Training (Optunaなし)

```
import sklearn
import sklearn.datasets
import sklearn.neural_network
```

```
def main():
```

```
# ネットワーク構造の決定
```

```
layers = [100, 100, 100]
```

MLPの構造を最適化!

```
# 学習・評価用データの取得
```

```
mnist = sklearn.datasets.fetch_mldata('MNIST original')
```

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split(
    mnist.data, mnist.target)
```

```
# モデルの学習
```

```
clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=tuple(layers))
```

```
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
# 学習したモデルの評価
```

```
print(clf.score(x_test, y_test))
```

```
main()
```



# MNIST Training (Optunaあり)

```
import optuna
import sklearn
import sklearn.datasets
import sklearn.neural_network
```

3箇所変更

```
def objective(trial):
```

```
    # ネットワーク構造の決定
```

```
    n_layers = trial.suggest_int('n_layers', 1, 4)
```

2 layers = []

```
    for i in range(n_layers):
```

```
        layers.append(trial.suggest_int(f'n_units_{i}', 1, 100))
```

```
    # 学習・評価用データの取得
```

1

```
    mnist = sklearn.datasets.fetch_mldata('MNIST original')
```

```
    x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split(
        mnist.data, mnist.target)
```

```
    # モデルの学習
```

```
    clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=tuple(layers))
```

```
    clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
    # 学習したモデルの評価
```

```
    return clf.score(x_test, y_test)
```

3

```
study = optuna.create_study(direction='maximize')
```

```
study.optimize(objective, n_trials=100)
```

## 1. 学習・評価ロジックを目的関数として定義. 評価値をreturnする.

```
def objective(trial):  
  
    # ネットワーク構造の決定  
    n_layers = trial.suggest_int('n_layers', 1, 4)  
    layers = []  
    for i in range(n_layers):  
        layers.append(trial.suggest_int(f'n_units_{i}', 1, 100))  
  
    # 学習・評価用データの取得  
    mnist = sklearn.datasets.fetch_mldata('MNIST original')  
    x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split(  
        mnist.data, mnist.target)  
  
    # モデルの学習  
    clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=tuple(layers))  
    clf.fit(x_train, y_train)  
  
    # 学習したモデルの評価  
    return clf.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
def objective(trial):
```

## 2. suggest() でハイパーパラメタを取得

```
# ネットワーク構造の決定
```

```
n_layers = trial.suggest_int('n_layers', 1, 4)
layers = []
for i in range(n_layers):
    layers.append(trial.suggest_int(f'n_units_{i}', 1, 100))
```

```
# 学習・評価用データの取得
```

```
mnist = sklearn.datasets.fetch_mldata('MNIST original')
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = sklearn.model_selection.train_test_split(
    mnist.data, mnist.target)
```

```
# モデルの学習
```

```
clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=tuple(layers))
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

```
# 学習したモデルの評価
```

```
return clf.score(x_test, y_test)
```

# モデルの学習

```
clf = sklearn.neural_network.MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=tuple(layers))  
clf.fit(x_train, y_train)
```

# 学習したモデルの評価

```
return clf.score(x_test, y_test)
```

```
study = optuna.create_study(direction='maximize')  
study.optimize(objective, n_trials=100)
```

**3. Study は実験を管理するオブジェクト  
Study.optimize() でサーチ開始**

# Pandasで最適化結果を分析

```
study.trials_dataframe()
```

	state	value	datetime_start	datetime_complete	params				
					n_layers	n_units_0	n_units_1	n_units_2	n_units_3
0	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.063886	2019-02-12 19:48:27.508906	2019-02-12 19:49:04.886230	2	36	52.0	NaN	NaN
1	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.043600	2019-02-12 19:49:04.901480	2019-02-12 19:49:48.034385	2	45	33.0	NaN	NaN
2	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.042857	2019-02-12 19:49:48.049943	2019-02-12 19:50:11.762763	2	91	87.0	NaN	NaN
3	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.056914	2019-02-12 19:50:11.779041	2019-02-12 19:50:56.266840	1	42	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.295314	2019-02-12 19:50:56.281863	2019-02-12 19:51:25.699363	4	3	74.0	23.0	50.0
5	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.890171	2019-02-12 19:51:25.715028	2019-02-12 19:51:30.686130	3	20	45.0	1.0	NaN
6	TrialState.COMPLETE	0.042400	2019-02-12 19:51:30.702546	2019-02-12 19:52:16.760920	3	56	30.0	94.0	NaN

# ニューラルネットの最適化ポイント

- ネットワークの形状
  - CNNのカーネルサイズ  
`trial.suggest_categorical('ksize', [3, 5, 7])`
  - CNNのチャンネル数  
`trial.suggest_int('n_channels', 2, 128)`
- 学習設定
  - 学習率  
`trial.suggest_loguniform('lr', 1e-9, 1e-1)`
  - 正則化  
`trial.suggest_uniform('dropout_rate', 0.0, 1.0)`

# Pruning

# Pruningの設定

Chainer, TFはExtensionを使うと1行で設定可  
TF向けは@sfujiwaraさん制作！

- 訓練の各イテレーションで:
  - *report()* と *should\_prune()* を呼ぶ.

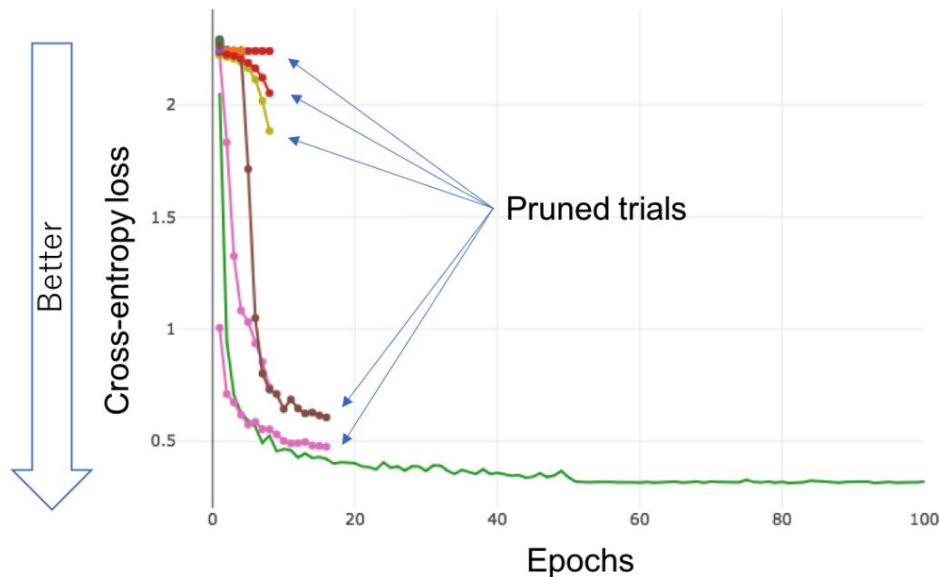
```
def objective(trial):  
    ...  
    alpha = trial.suggest_loguniform('alpha', 1e-5, 1e-1)  
    clf = sklearn.linear_model.SGDClassifier(alpha=alpha)  
  
    for step in range(100):  
        clf.partial_fit(train_x, train_y, classes=classes)  
  
        # Report intermediate objective value.  
        intermediate_value = 1.0 - clf.score(test_x, test_y)  
        trial.report(intermediate_value, step)  
  
        # Handle pruning based on the intermediate value.  
        if trial.should_prune():  
            raise optuna.struts.TrialPruned()  
  
    return clf.score(test_x, test_y)
```

中間結果を報告.

枝刈りの判定.

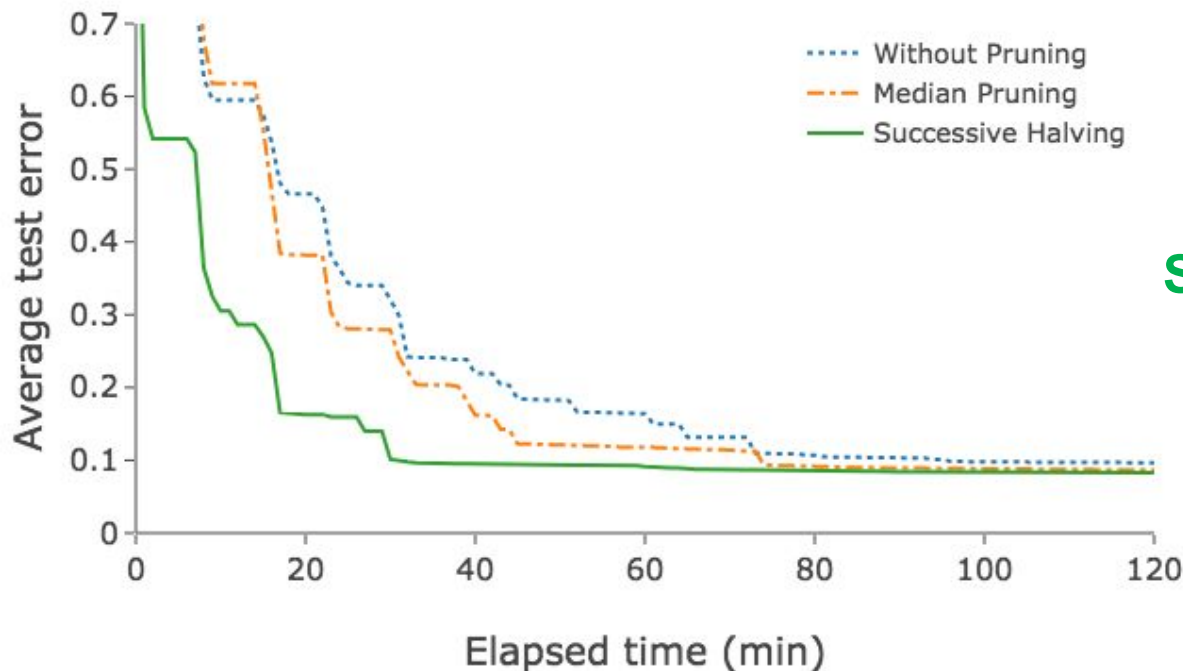


- 見込みのなさそうなTrialを自動的に停止
- 例) Validationスコアが過去のTrialのMedianより悪ければ打ち切る



Learning curves of pruned and completed trials.

## 半分の時間で同等のエラー率



### Median Pruning

各地点でMedian値を基準に, それより悪ければ止める

### Successive Halving

Banditベースのアルゴリズム  
ム枝刈りの間隔に特徴(指数関数的に変化).

# **Optimization of Distributed Deep Learning**

# Optunaの分散最適化機能

```
$ python example.py
[I 2019-05-21 11:16:43,493] Using an existing study with name 'example-study' in
stead of creating a new one.
[I 2019-05-21 11:16:53,916] Finished trial#9 resulted in value: 0.744140625. Cur
rent best value is 0.744140625 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_lr': 7.9440223834
05195e-05, 'n_layers': 1, 'n_units_l0': 28.753028463759527, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 2.1924271434430527e-06}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:12,578] Finished trial#12 resulted in value: 0.612379807978
685. Current best value is 0.10862379521131516 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_l
r': 0.05635855981273252, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 16.903961893427955, 'n_uni
ts_l1': 11.068904780264166, 'n_units_l2': 83.07941264296184, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 3.589021664543648e-07}.
```

```
829. Current best value is 0.16624098271131516 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_l
r': 0.012378325131946236, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 10.118405976356666, 'n_un
its_l1': 99.22366485593328, 'n_units_l2': 6.970853785986278, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 0.0007099850265678694}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:07,320] Finished trial#15 resulted in value: 0.5231370180845
261. Current best value is 0.14227764308452606 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_l
r': 0.02227271795421007, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 6.004826062327049, 'n_uni
ts_l1': 27.182953480840045, 'n_units_l2': 24.852836817988184, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 1.378459092583759e-10}.
total [#####] 38.40%
this epoch [#####] 84.00%
90 iter, 3 epoch / 10 epochs
24.472 iters/sec. Estimated time to finish: 0:00:05.899583.
```

```
[I 2019-05-21 11:16:54,781] Finished trial#8 resulted in value: 0.91624098550528
29. Current best value is 0.16624098271131516 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_lr
': 0.012378325131946236, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 10.118405976356666, 'n_uni
ts_l1': 99.22366485593328, 'n_units_l2': 6.970853785986278, 'optimizer': 'Momen
umSGD', 'weight_decay': 0.0007099850265678694}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:05,203] Finished trial#14 resulted in value: 0.1547475978732
109. Current best value is 0.14227764308452606 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd_l
r': 0.02227271795421007, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 6.004826062327049, 'n_uni
ts_l1': 27.182953480840045, 'n_units_l2': 24.852836817988184, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 1.378459092583759e-10}.
total [#####] 49.92%
this epoch [#####] 99.20%
117 iter, 4 epoch / 10 epochs
21.205 iters/sec. Estimated time to finish: 0:00:05.535154.
```

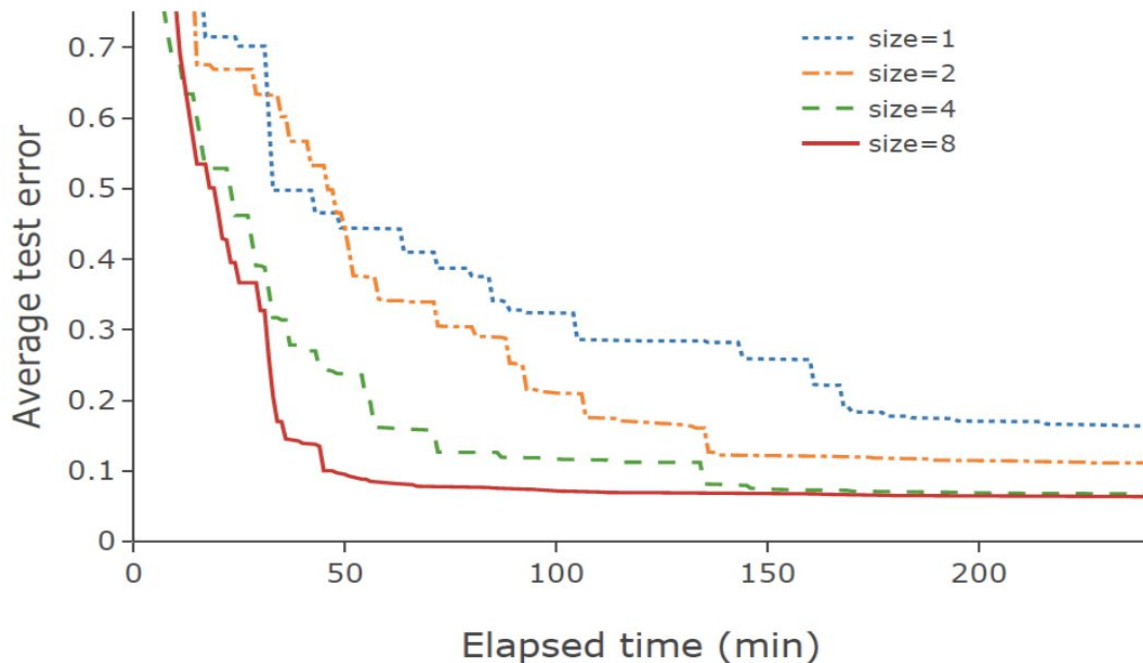
instead of creating a new one.

```
[I 2019-05-21 11:16:51,250] Finished trial#7 resulted in value: 0.805814303457
737. Current best value is 0.805814303457737 with parameters: {'adam_alpha': 2
.5501424552926803e-05, 'n_layers': 1, 'n_units_l0': 4.237994876174356, 'optimi
zer': 'Adam', 'weight_decay': 4.2909422937320695e-09}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:02,585] Finished trial#11 resulted in value: 0.14227764308
452606. Current best value is 0.14227764308452606 with parameters: {'momentum_
sgd_lr': 0.02227271795421007, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 6.004826062327049,
'n_units_l1': 27.182953480840045, 'n_units_l2': 24.852836817988184, 'optimizer
': 'MomentumSGD', 'weight_decay': 1.378459092583759e-10}.
total [#####] 79.79%
this epoch [#####] 97.87%
187 iter, 7 epoch / 10 epochs
22.572 iters/sec. Estimated time to finish: 0:00:02.098839.
```

```
1315. Current best value is 0.16624098271131516 with parameters: {'momentum_sgd
_lr': 0.012378325131946236, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 10.118405976356666, 'n_un
its_l1': 99.22366485593328, 'n_units_l2': 6.970853785986278, 'optimizer': 'Momen
tumSGD', 'weight_decay': 0.0007099850265678694}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:07,669] Finished trial#16 resulted in value: 0.10862379521
131516. Current best value is 0.10862379521131516 with parameters: {'momentum_
sgd_lr': 0.05635855981273252, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 16.903961893427955,
'n_units_l1': 11.068904780264166, 'n_units_l2': 83.07941264296184, 'optimizer
': 'MomentumSGD', 'weight_decay': 3.589021664543648e-07}.
total [#####] 32.43%
this epoch [#####] 24.27%
76 iter, 3 epoch / 10 epochs
23.641 iters/sec. Estimated time to finish: 0:00:06.699203.
```

```
[I 2019-05-21 11:16:54,576] Finished trial#5 resulted in value: 0.166240982711
31516. Current best value is 0.16624098271131516 with parameters: {'momentum_s
gd_lr': 0.012378325131946236, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 10.118405976356666,
'n_units_l1': 99.22366485593328, 'n_units_l2': 6.970853785986278, 'optimizer
': 'MomentumSGD', 'weight_decay': 0.0007099850265678694}.
[I 2019-05-21 11:17:09,047] Finished trial#13 resulted in value: 0.63191105797
88685. Current best value is 0.10862379521131516 with parameters: {'momentum_s
gd_lr': 0.05635855981273252, 'n_layers': 3, 'n_units_l0': 16.903961893427955,
'n_units_l1': 11.068904780264166, 'n_units_l2': 83.07941264296184, 'optimizer
': 'MomentumSGD', 'weight_decay': 3.589021664543648e-07}.
total [#####] 20.05%
this epoch [#####] 0.53%
47 iter, 2 epoch / 10 epochs
24.644 iters/sec. Estimated time to finish: 0:00:07.604414.
```

# ほぼ線形にスケール



Effect of parallelization sizes of 1, 2, 4, and 8.

# 分散深層学習(データ並列)のチューニング

## ChainerMN: **ChainerMNStudy**を使う

```
chainermn_study = optuna.integration.ChainerMNStudy(study, comm)  
chainermn_study.optimize(objective, n_trials=10)
```

## Tensorflow + Horovod: **MPIStudy**を使う

```
mpi_study = optuna.integration.MPIStudy(study, comm)  
mpi_study.optimize(objective, n_trials=10)
```

TSUBAMEでOptunaを実行するには

Tensorflow/Chainer対応のexampleを提供

- シングルノードでOptuna
- マルチノードでOptuna

<https://bit.ly/t3-optuna>