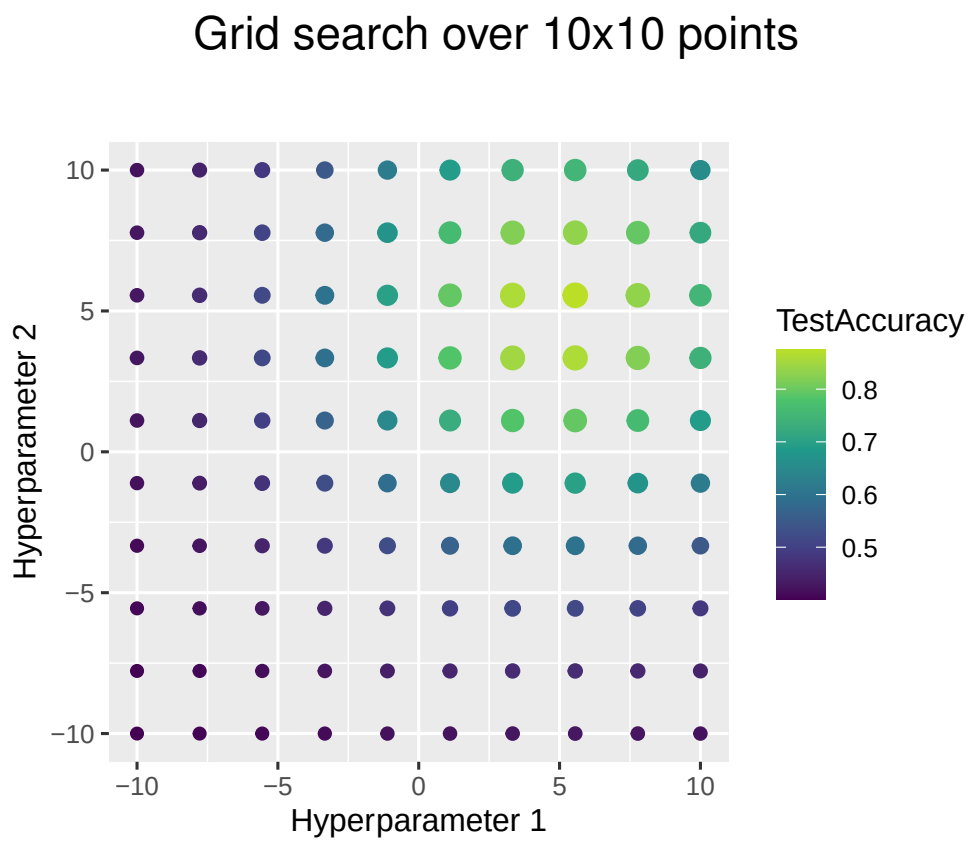
Introduction to Machine Learning

Hyperparameter Tuning - Basic Techniques

GRID SEARCH

- Simple technique which is still quite popular, tries all HP combinations on a multi-dimensional discretized grid
- For each hyperparameter a finite set of candidates is predefined
- Then, we simply search all possible combinations in arbitrary order



GRID SEARCH

Advantages

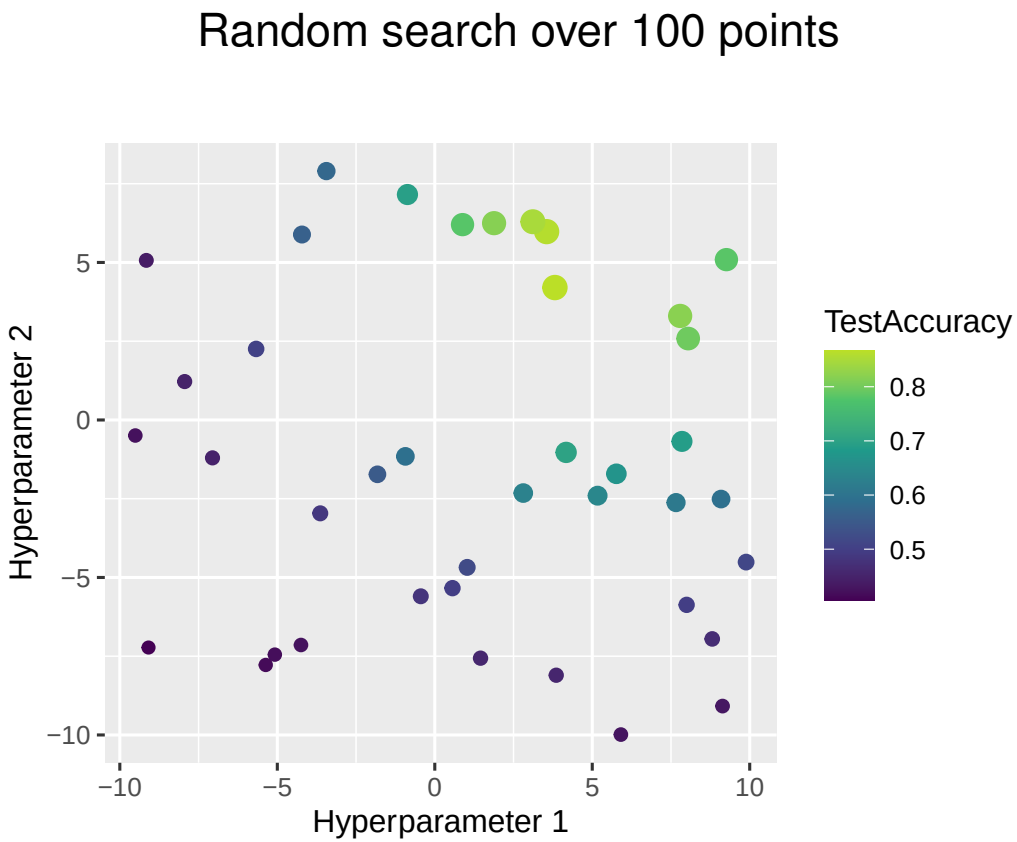
- Very easy to implement
- All parameter types possible
- Parallelizing computation is trivial

Disadvantages

- Scales badly: combinatorial explosion
- Inefficient: searches large irrelevant areas
- Arbitrary: which values / discretization?

RANDOM SEARCH

- Small variation of grid search
- Uniformly sample from the region-of-interest



RANDOM SEARCH

Advantages

- Like grid search: very easy to implement, all parameter types possible, trivial parallelization
- Anytime algorithm: can stop the search whenever our budget for computation is exhausted, or continue until we reach our performance goal.
- No discretization: each individual parameter is tried with a different value every time

Disadvantages

- Inefficient: many evaluations in areas with low likelihood for improvement
- Scales badly: high-dimensional hyperparameter spaces need *lots* of samples to cover.

TUNING EXAMPLE

Tuning random forest with random search and 5CV on the `sonar` data set for AUC:

Parameter	Type	Min	Max
`num.trees`	integer	3	500
`mtry`	integer	5	50
`min.node.size`	integer	10	100