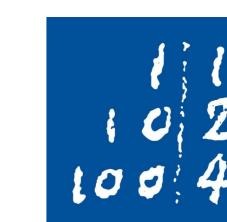
# Meta-Learning - Using Prior Data to Warmstart Optimization







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### 1 TL;DR

This AutoML project focuses on the use of prior configuration data to improve optimisation efficiency. Approaches include preconfiguration optimisers and multifidelity techniques. The main objective is to find a

The main objective is to find a multi-class neural network classification system with sufficient performance to solve the DeepWeeds dataset.

# 2

### Motivation & Problem Setting

#### **Motivation**

Better Model Performance, Resource Savings & Multi-Fidelity
Optimization

### **Problem Setting**

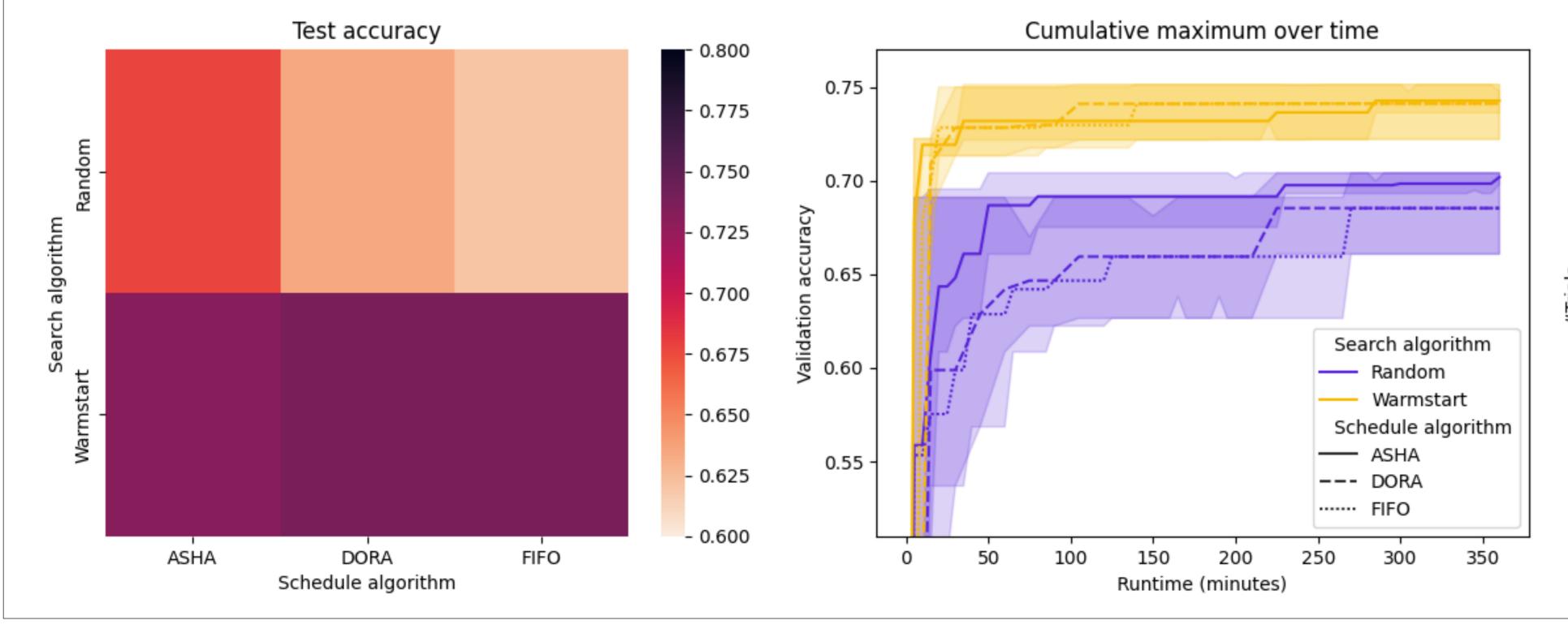
- Objective: Find neural network for multi-class classification with test accuracy > 65%
- Resource Constraints: Maximum 6h runtime with max 20 epochs per model
- Prior Configuration Data
- Diverse Conditional Configuration Search Space
- Dataset: DeepWeeds (32x32)

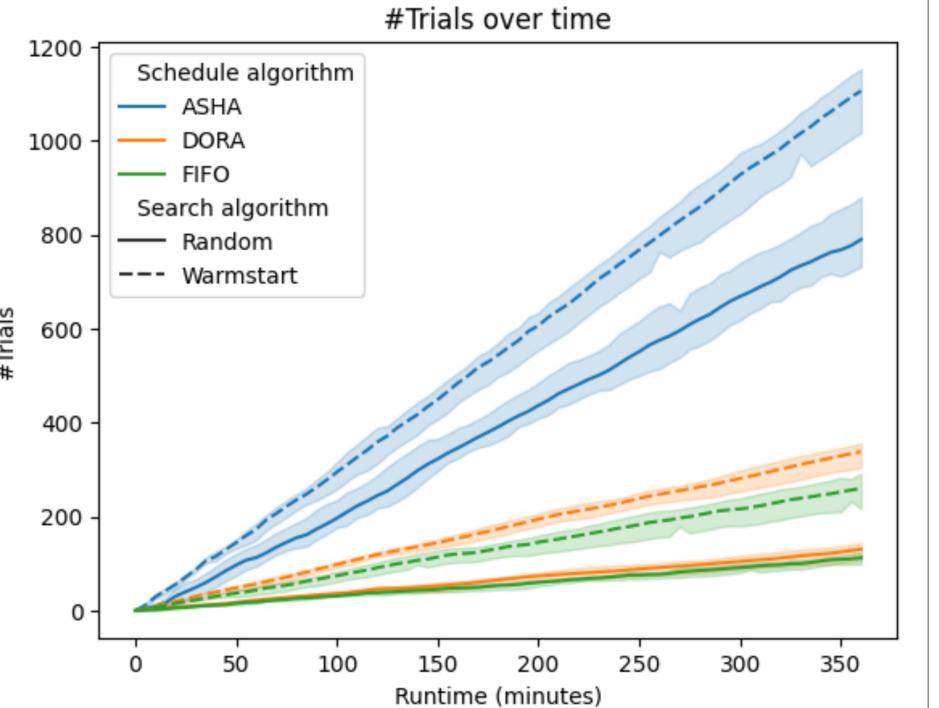
# 4

- All experiments were conducted on a NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB employing 3 randomised seeds.
- The accuracy on the test dataset exhibited a notable enhancement of the warm started bayesian search algorithm compared to random search.

## **Key Insights**

- The cumulative maximum also underscored the proficiency of the warm-started search.
- The proposed scheduling algorithm (DORA) showed a slightly improvement against FIFO scheduling but not as substantial as the asynchronous HyperBand (ASHA).





3 Approach Test dataset Schedule algorithm Test accuracy **Bayesian Optimiser** Surrogate model Random Forest **Acquisition function Expected Improvement** Pre-train BO before tuning Warmstarting DORA (Dynamic Optimization using Result Anticipation): The algorithm employs an adaptive mechanism to modulate

fidelity by leveraging predictive techniques to anticipate

performance outcomes in future training epochs.

# 5 Future Works

- Warmup the search algorithm by initialising it with configuration data sourced from various datasets without specific constraints.
- Further develop the concept of adjusting fidelity adaptively by forecast future performance of running trials.





