

 Shahul ES

7 min

30th August, 2023

ML Model Development

About neptune.ai



Neptune is the MLOps stack component for

Neptune is the MLOps stack component for experiment tracking.

It offers a single place to track, compare, store, and collaborate on experiments and models.

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Choosing the correct hyperparameters for machine learning or deep learning models is one of the best ways to extract the last juice out of your models. In this article, I will show you some of the best ways to do hyperparameter tuning that are available today.

What is the difference between parameter and hyperparameter?

First, let's understand the differences between a hyperparameter and a parameter in machine learning.

- **Model parameters:** These are the parameters that are estimated by the model from the given data. For example the weights of a deep neural network.
- **Model parameters:** These are the parameters that are estimated by the model from the given data. For example the weights of a deep neural network.
- **Model hyperparameters:** These are the parameters that cannot be estimated by the model from the given data. These parameters are used to estimate the model parameters. For example, the learning rate in deep neural networks.

PARAMETERS	HYPERPARAMETERS
They are required for making predictions algorithms(Gradient Descent, Adam, Adagrad)	They are required for estimating the model parameters
They are not set manually	They are set manually
The final parameters found after training will decide how the model will perform on unseen data	The choice of hyperparameters decide how efficient the training is. In gradient descent the learning rate decide how efficient and accurate the optimization process is in estimating the parameters

Model parameters vs model hyperparameters | Source: GeeksforGeeks

What is hyperparameter tuning and why it is important?

hyperparameters and see all types of data results like images, metrics, etc. Head over to the docs to see how you can log different metadata to Neptune.

Alternative solutions include W&B, Comet, or MLflow. Check more tools for experiment tracking & management here.

Advantages of manual hyperparameter optimization:

- Tuning hyperparameters manually means more control over the process.
- If you're researching or studying tuning and how it affects the network weights then doing it manually would make sense.

Disadvantages of manual hyperparameter optimization:

- Manual tuning is a tedious process since there can be many trials and keeping track can prove costly and time-consuming.
- This isn't a very practical approach when there are a lot of hyperparameters to consider.

Read about how to manually optimize Machine Learning model hyperparameters [here](#).

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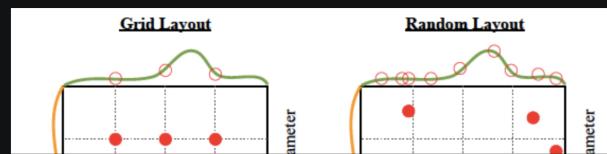
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Random Search

In the random search method, we create a grid of possible values for hyperparameters. Each iteration tries a random combination of hyperparameters from this grid, records the performance, and lastly returns the combination of hyperparameters that provided the best performance.

Grid Search

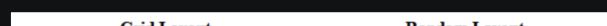
In the grid search method, we create a grid of possible values for hyperparameters. Each iteration tries a combination of hyperparameters in a specific order. It fits the model on each and every combination of hyperparameters possible and records the model performance. Finally, it returns the best model with the best hyperparameters.



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The idea of Tree-based Parzen optimization is similar to Bayesian optimization. Instead of finding the values of $p(y|x)$ where y is the function to be minimized (e.g., validation loss) and x is the value of hyperparameter the TPE models $P(x|y)$ and $P(y)$. One of the great drawbacks of tree-structured Parzen estimators is that they do not model interactions between the hyper-parameters. That said TPE works extremely well in practice and was battle-tested across most domains.

Hyperparameter tuning algorithms

These are the algorithms developed specifically for doing hyperparameter tuning.

Hyperband

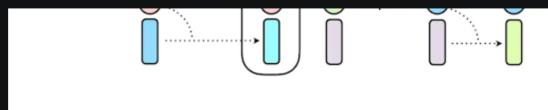
Hyperband is a variation of random search, but with some explore-exploit theory to find the best time allocation for each of the configurations. You can check this research paper for further references.

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Source

BOHB

BOHB (Bayesian Optimization and HyperBand) mixes the Hyperband algorithm and Bayesian optimization. You can check this [article](#) for further reference.

Learn more

→ [HyperBand and BOHB: Understanding State of the Art Hyperparameter Optimization Algorithms](#)

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Learn more

10. [SigOpt](#)
11. [SigOpt](#)
12. [Fabolas](#)

1. Scikit-learn

Scikit-learn has implementations for grid search and random search and is a good place to start if you are building models with sklearn.

For both of those methods, scikit-learn trains and evaluates a model in a k fold cross-validation setting over various parameter choices and returns the best model.

Specifically:

- **Random search:** with `randomsearchcv` runs the search over some number of random parameter combinations
- **Grid search:** `gridsearchcv` runs the search over all parameter sets in the grid

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Tuning models with scikit-learn is a good start but there are better options out there and they often have random search strategies [available](#).

3. Optuna

Optuna uses a historical record of trials details to determine the promising area to search for optimizing the hyperparameter and hence finds the optimal hyperparameter in a minimum amount of time.

It has the pruning feature which automatically **stops the unpromising trails in the early stages of training**. Some of the key features provided by optuna are:

- Lightweight, versatile, and platform-agnostic architecture
- Pythonic search spaces
- Efficient optimization algorithms
- Easy parallelization
- Quick visualization

You can refer to the official documentation for tutorials on how to start using optuna.

May be useful

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Optuna hyperparameter optimization metadata logged to neptune.ai | [See the documentation](#)

4. Hyperopt

Hyperopt is one of the most popular hyperparameter tuning packages available. Hyperopt allows the user to describe a search space in which the user expects the best results allowing the algorithms in hyperopt to search more efficiently.

Currently, three algorithms are implemented in hyperopt.

- Random Search
- Tree of Parzen Estimators (TPE)
- Adaptive TPE

To use hyperopt, you should first describe:

- the objective function to minimize
- space over which to search

... hyperopt

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 - Adaptive TPE
- the art optimization algorithms at scale.

Some of the core features provided by ray tune are:

- distributed asynchronous optimization out of the box by leveraging Ray.
- Easily scalable.
- Provided SOTA algorithms such as ASHA, BOHB, and Population-Based Training.
- Supports Tensorboard and MLflow.
- Supports a variety of frameworks such Sklearn, XGBoost, TensorFlow, PyTorch, etc.

You can refer to this [tutorial](#) to learn how to implement ray tune for your problem.

6. Keras Tuner

Keras Tuner is a library that helps you pick the optimal set of hyperparameters for your TensorFlow program. When you build a model for hyperparameter tuning, you also define the hyperparameter search space in addition to the model architecture. The model you set up for hyperparameter tuning is called a *hypermodel*.

You can define a hypermodel through two approaches:

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8. Metric Optimization Engine

MOE (Metric Optimization Engine) is an efficient way to optimize a system's parameters when evaluating parameters is time-consuming or expensive.

It is ideal for problems in which

- the optimization problem's objective function is a black box, not necessarily convex or concave,
- derivatives are unavailable,
- and we seek a global optimum, rather than just a local one.

This ability to handle black-box objective functions allows us to use MOE to optimize nearly any system, without requiring any internal knowledge or access.

Visit the GitHub repo to read more about it.

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11. SigOpt

SigOpt fully integrates automated hyperparameter tuning with training runs tracking to give you a sense of the bigger picture and the path to reach your best model.

With features like highly customizable search spaces and multimetric optimization, SigOpt can advance your model with a simple API for sophisticated hyperparameter tuning before taking it into production.

Visit the documentation [here](#) to learn more about SigOpt's hyperparameter tuning.

12. Fabolas

While traditional Bayesian hyperparameter optimizers model the loss of machine learning algorithms on a given dataset as a black box function to be minimized, FAst Bayesian Optimization on LArge data Sets (FABOLAS) models loss and computational cost across dataset size and uses these models to carry out Bayesian optimization with an extra degree of freedom.

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- Bayesian hyperparameter tuning for random forest
- Random forest tuning using grid search

XGBoost hyperparameter tuning

- XGBoost hyperparameters tuning python
- XGBoost hyperparameters tuning in R
- XGBoost hyperparameter using hyperopt
- Optuna hyperparameter tuning example

LightGBM hyperparameter tuning

- Understanding LightGBM parameters
- LightGBM hyperparameter tuning example
- Optuna for LightGBM hyperparameter tuning

- XGBoost hyperparameters tuning python
- XGBoost hyperparameters tuning in R
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LightGBM hyperparameter tuning

- Understanding LightGBM parameters
- LightGBM hyperparameter tuning example
- Optuna for LightGBM hyperparameter tuning
- Using optuna for hyperparameter tuning

Final thoughts

Congratulations, you've made it to the end! Hyperparameter tuning represents an integral part of any Machine Learning project, so it's always worth digging into this topic. In this blog, we talked about different hyperparameter tuning algorithms and tools which are widely used and studied. But even though, we covered a good chunk of techniques and tools, as a wise man once said, there's no end to knowledge.

Here are some of the latest research happening in the area that might interest you:

- Improving Hyperparameter Optimization By Planning Ahead
- Hyperparameter Optimization: Foundations, Algorithms, Best Practices and Open Challenges
- Experimental Investigation And Evaluation Of Model-Based Hyperparameter Optimization

That's it for now, stay tuned for more, adios!

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