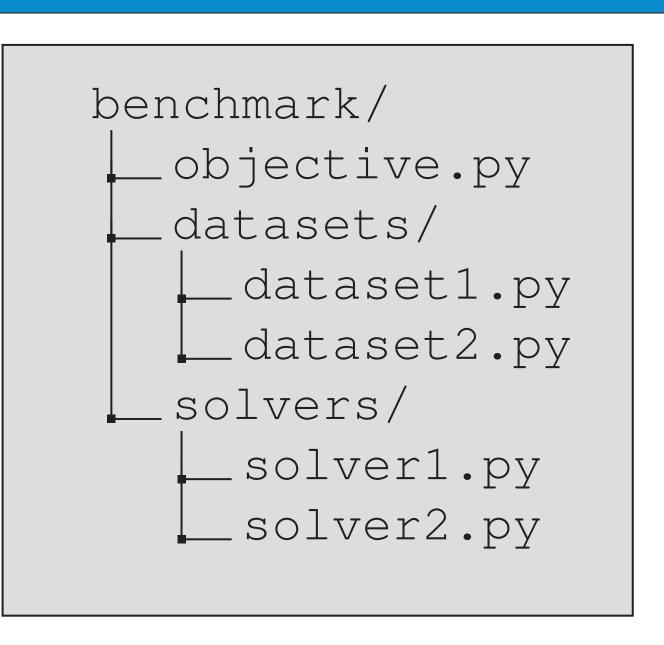
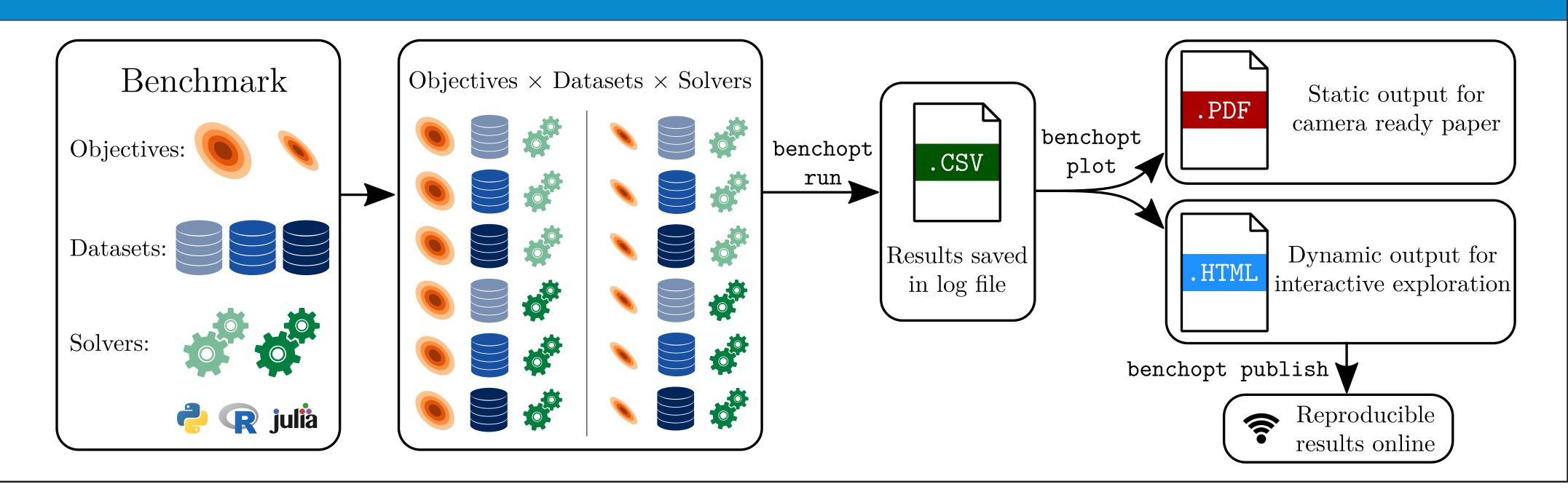
# Benchopt API

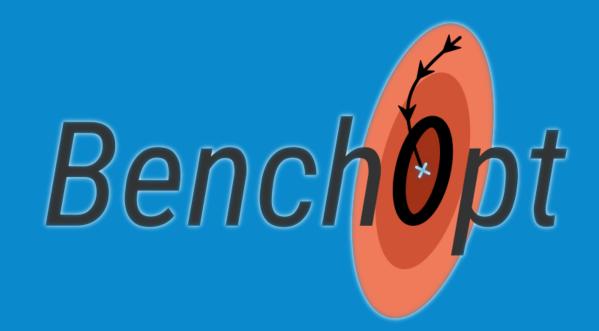




### Research paper benchmarks:

- Not transparent
- Hard to reproduce
- Time consuming
- Frozen in time

Benchopt solves this!



Reproducible, Extendable and Shareable Benchmarks



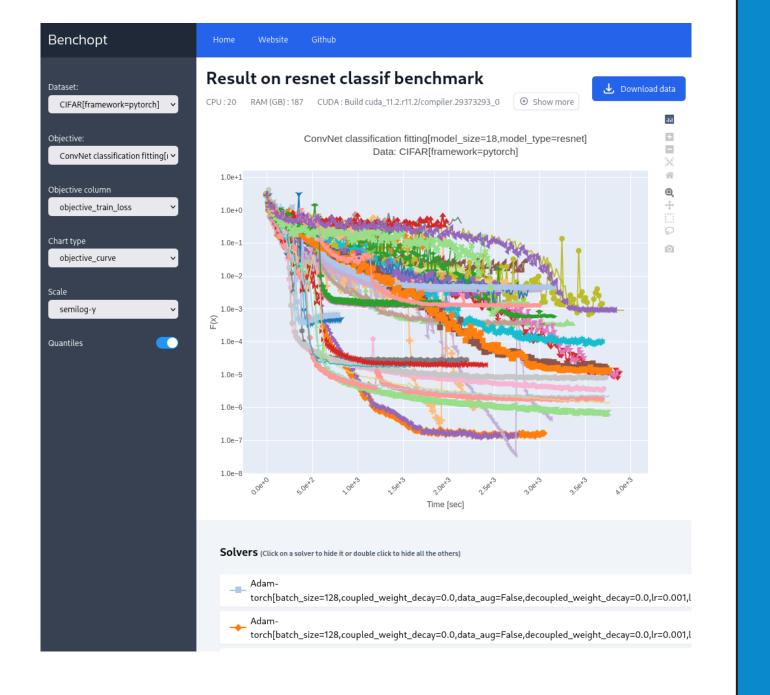






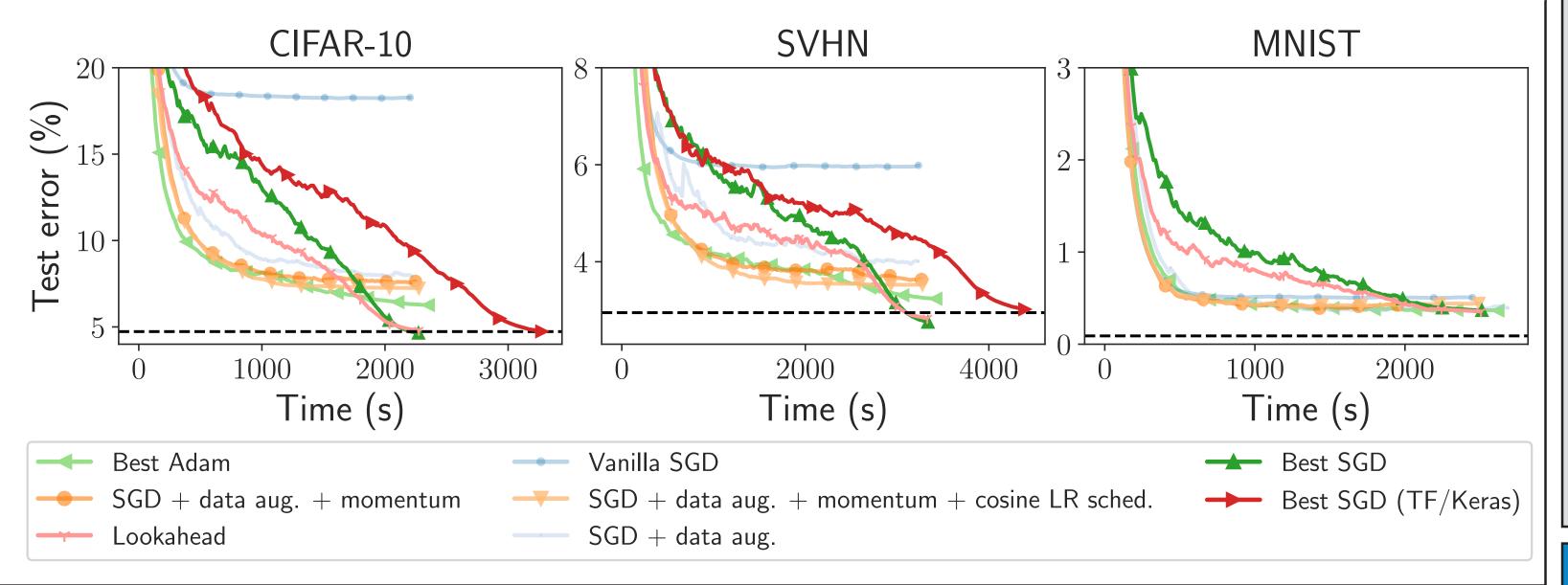
https://github.com/benchopt/benchopt

#### Publishable results:

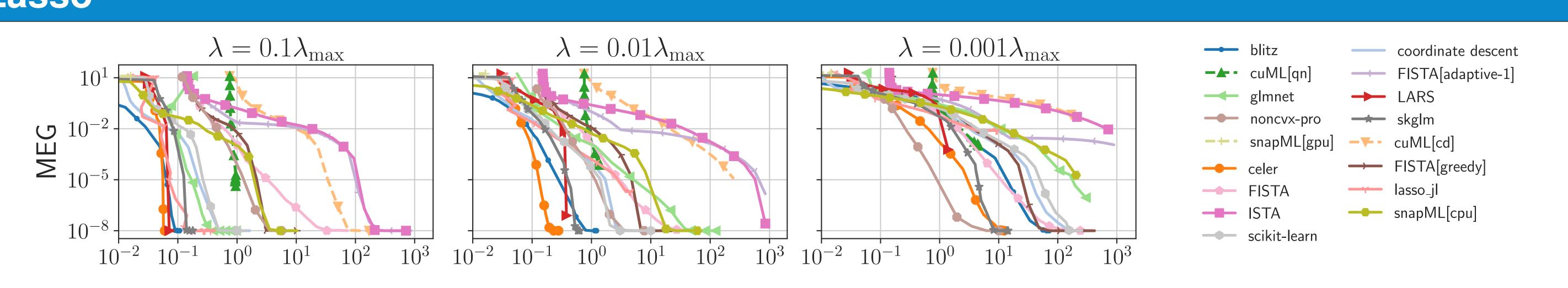


## ResNet for Image Classification

- ► Image classification with ResNet18
- Evaluate the test loss
- Various optimization strategies: Data Aug., Weight Decay, Momentum, ...
- ► Compare Pytorch and Tensorflow
- ► Reproducible SOTA results for baselines



## Lasso



## Adding a Dataset

```
class Dataset (BaseDataset) :
 name = "Simulated"
parameters = {"n": [10, 100], "p": [10, 100]}
 def get_data(self):
     rng = np.random.RandomState(27)
     X = rng.randn(self.n, self.p)
     y = X @ rng.randn(self.p)
     return dict(X=self.X, y=self.y)
```

# Adding an Objective

```
class Objective(BaseObjective):
 name = "Least Square"
 def set_data(self, X, y):
     self.X, self.y = X, y
 def get_objective(self):
     return dict(X=self.X, y=self.y)
 def compute(self, w):
     res = self.y - self.X @ w
     return dict(value=.5 * res @ res, norm=w @ w)
```

## Adding a Solver

```
class Solver(BaseSolver):
 name = "GD"
 parameters = {"lr": [.1, .01]}
 def set_objective(self, X, y):
     self.X, self.y = X, y
 def run(self, n_iter):
     w = np.zeros(X.shape[1])
     for _ in range(n_iter):
         grad = X.T @ (X @ w - y)
         w -= self.lr * grad
         self.w_{\underline{}} = w
 def get_result(self):
     return self.w_
```

### **Some Other Benchmarks**

- Regularized Logistic Regression
- ► Total Variation Inverse Problems
- Quantile Regression
- Sparse Regression
- ► Non-Negative Least-squares
- ► Independent Component Analysis



Add yours with our template!!