

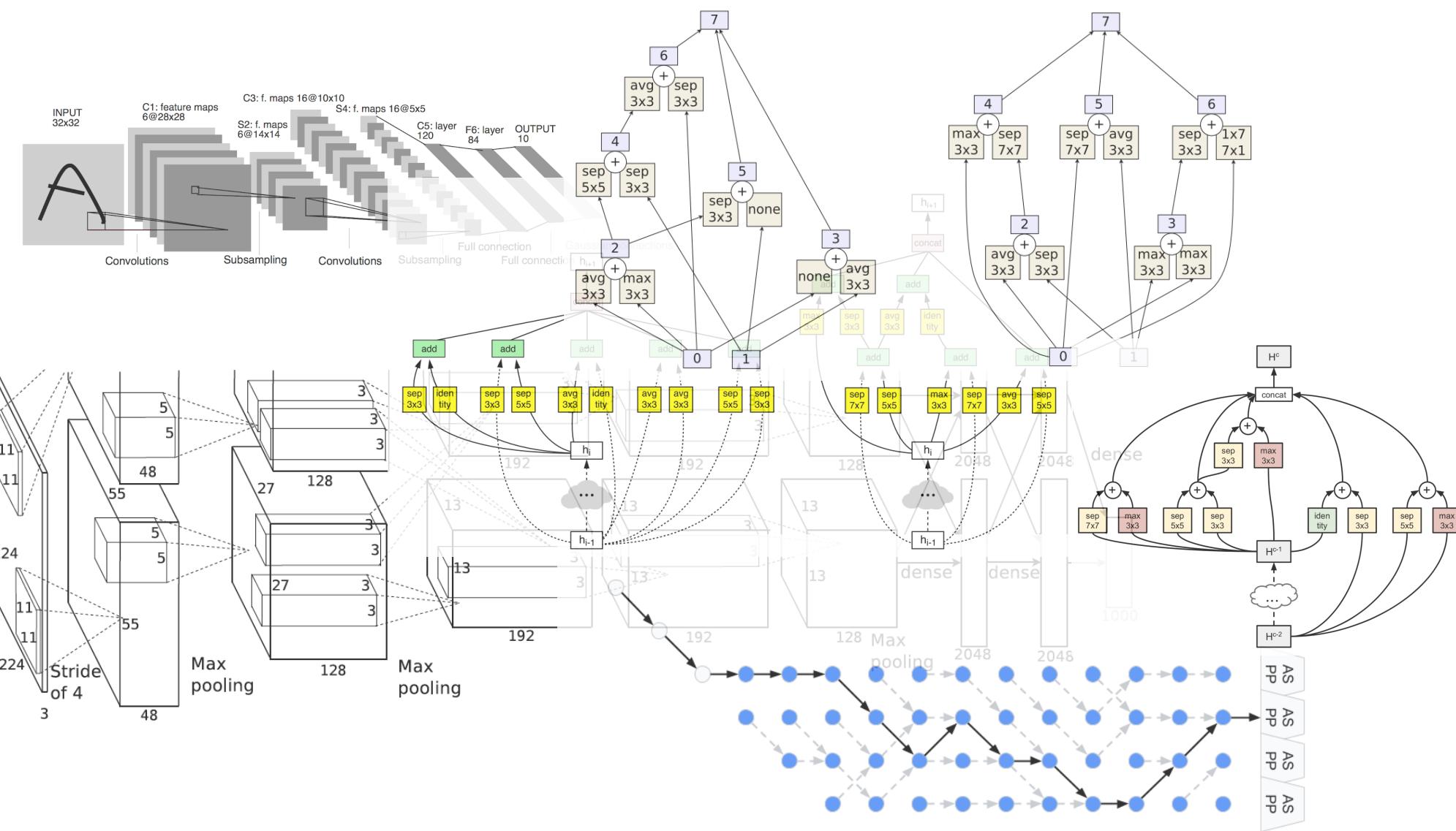
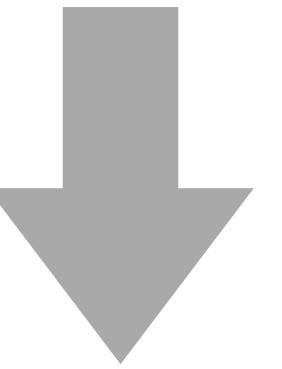
Are Labels Necessary for Neural Architecture Search?

Chenxi Liu, Piotr Dollár, Kaiming He, Ross Girshick, Alan Yuille, Saining Xie

Spotlight @ECCV 2020
(Long Video)

Designing neural architectures

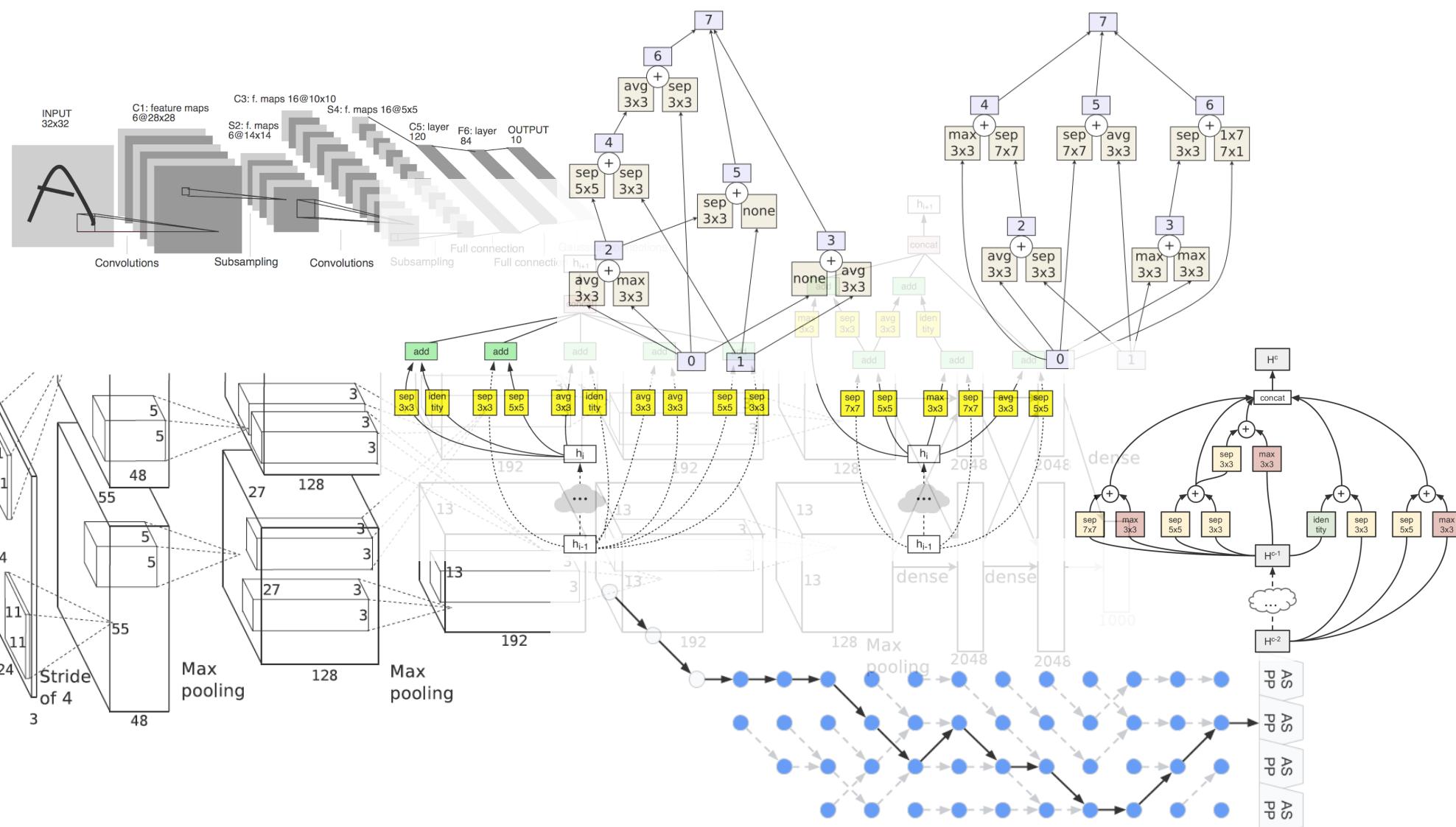
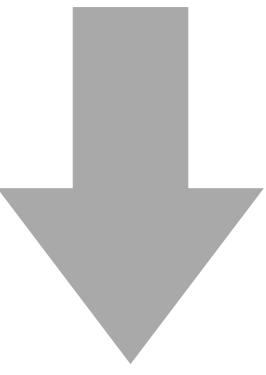
( , 6) ( , ship) ( , panda)



In Artificial Intelligence, Neural Architecture Search has always been supervised...

Designing neural architectures

(6 , 6) (ship , ship) (panda , panda)

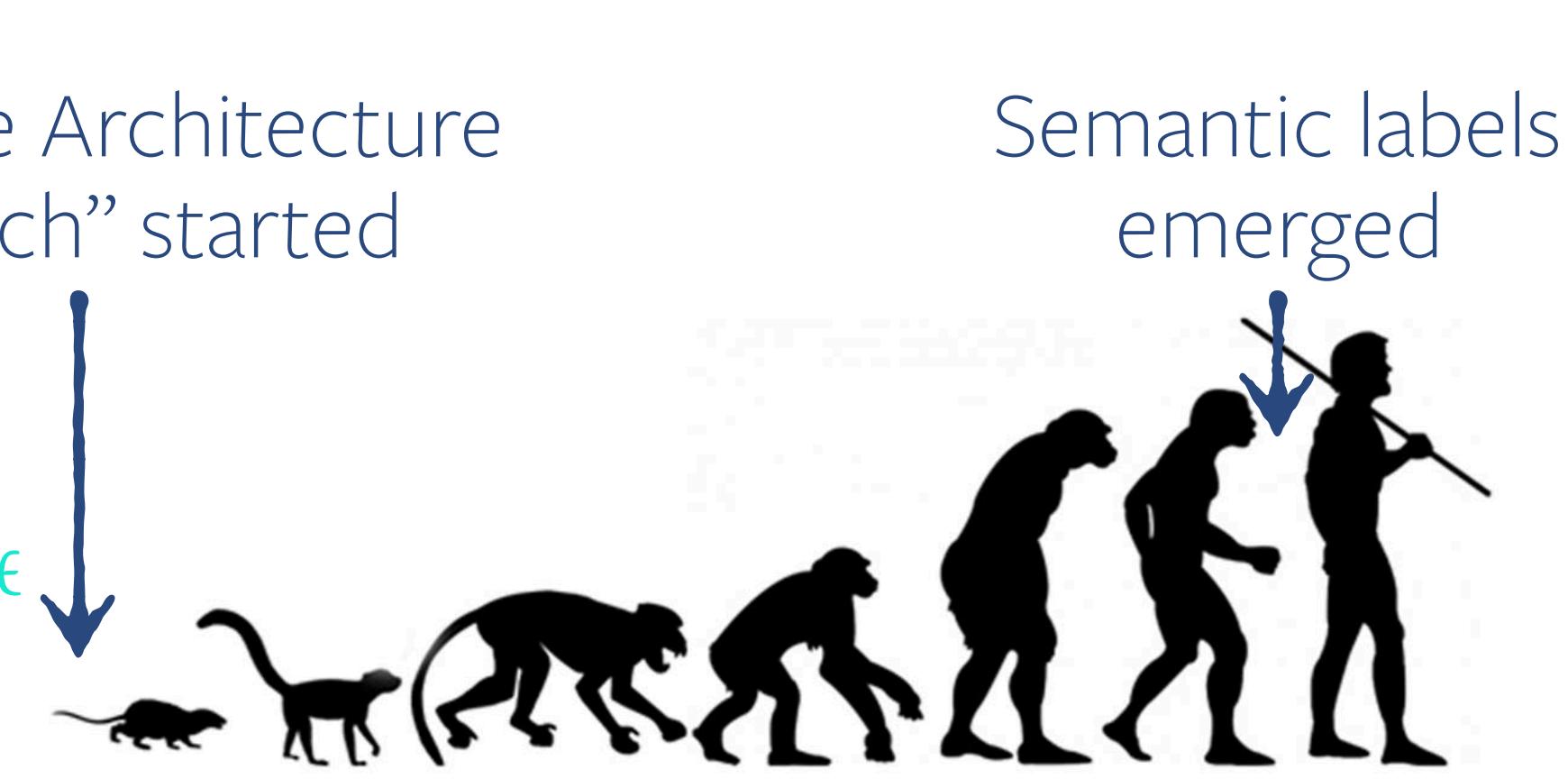


Artificial
Intelligence

“Nature Architecture
Search” started

NATURAL
INTELLIGENCE

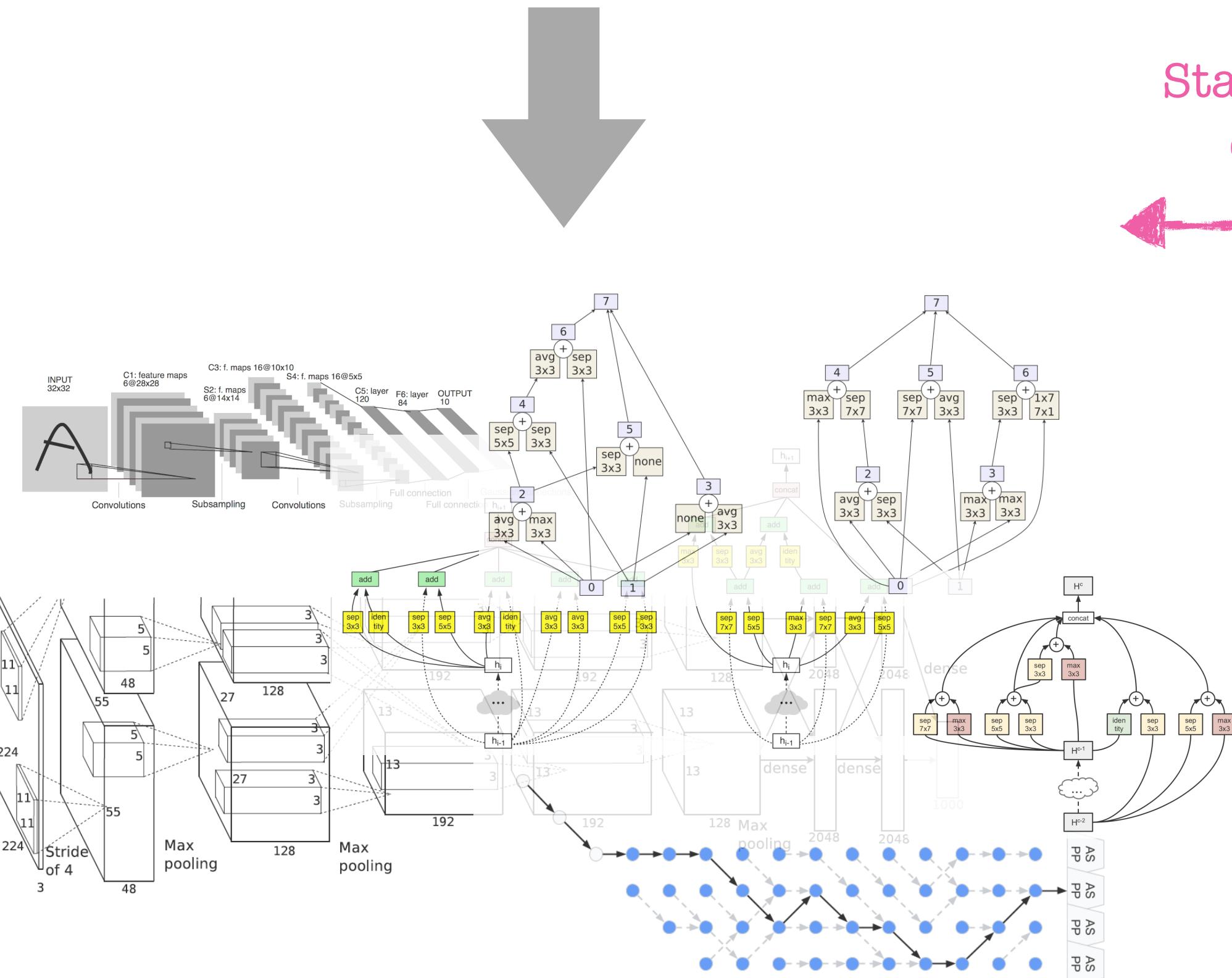
But in Natural Intelligence, “Nature Architecture Search” started long before semantic labels



Designing neural architectures

(, 6) (, ship) (, panda)

(, ~~6~~) (, ~~ship~~) (, ~~panda~~)

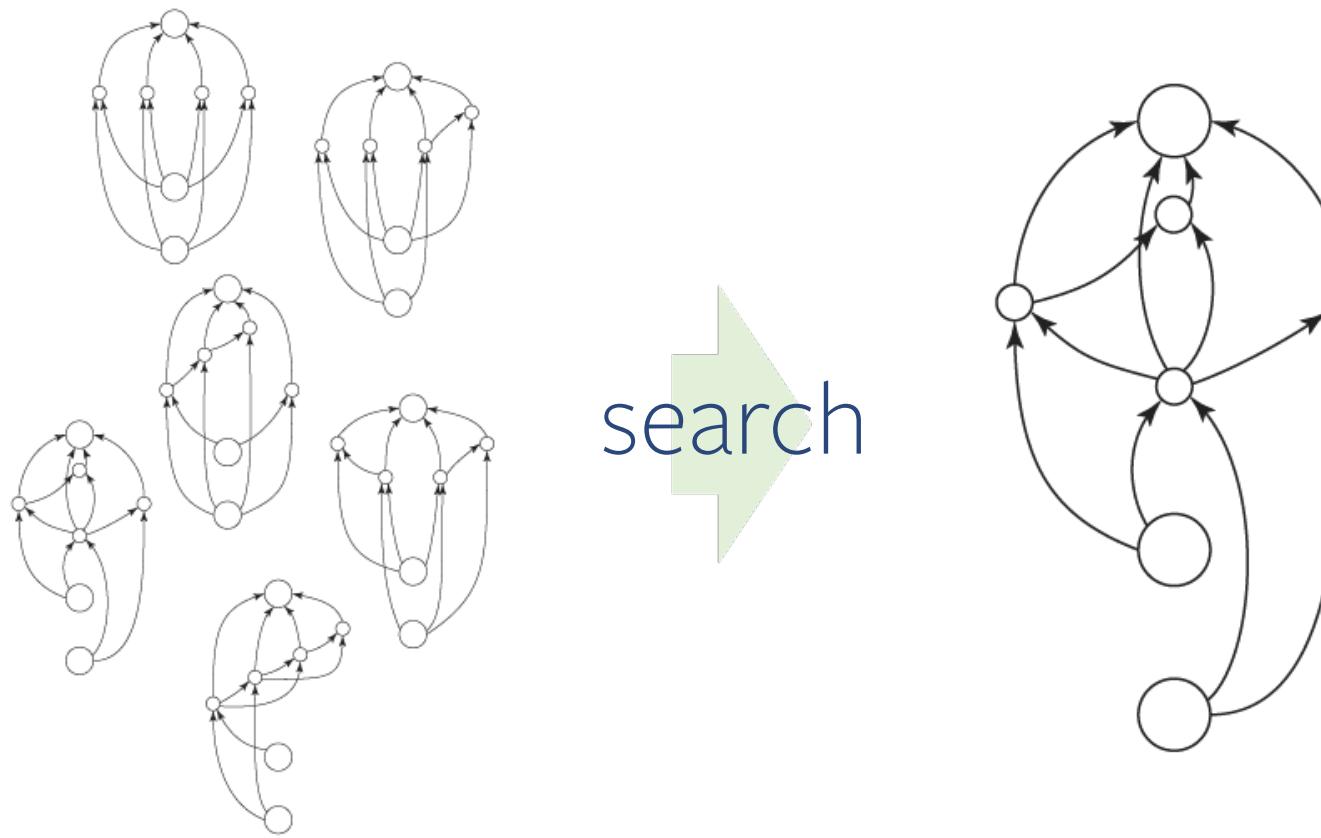


What neural architectures will we find?
Will they *look similar* to those on the left?
Will they *work as well* as those on the left?

Defining Unsupervised NAS (UnNAS)

(Supervised) NAS

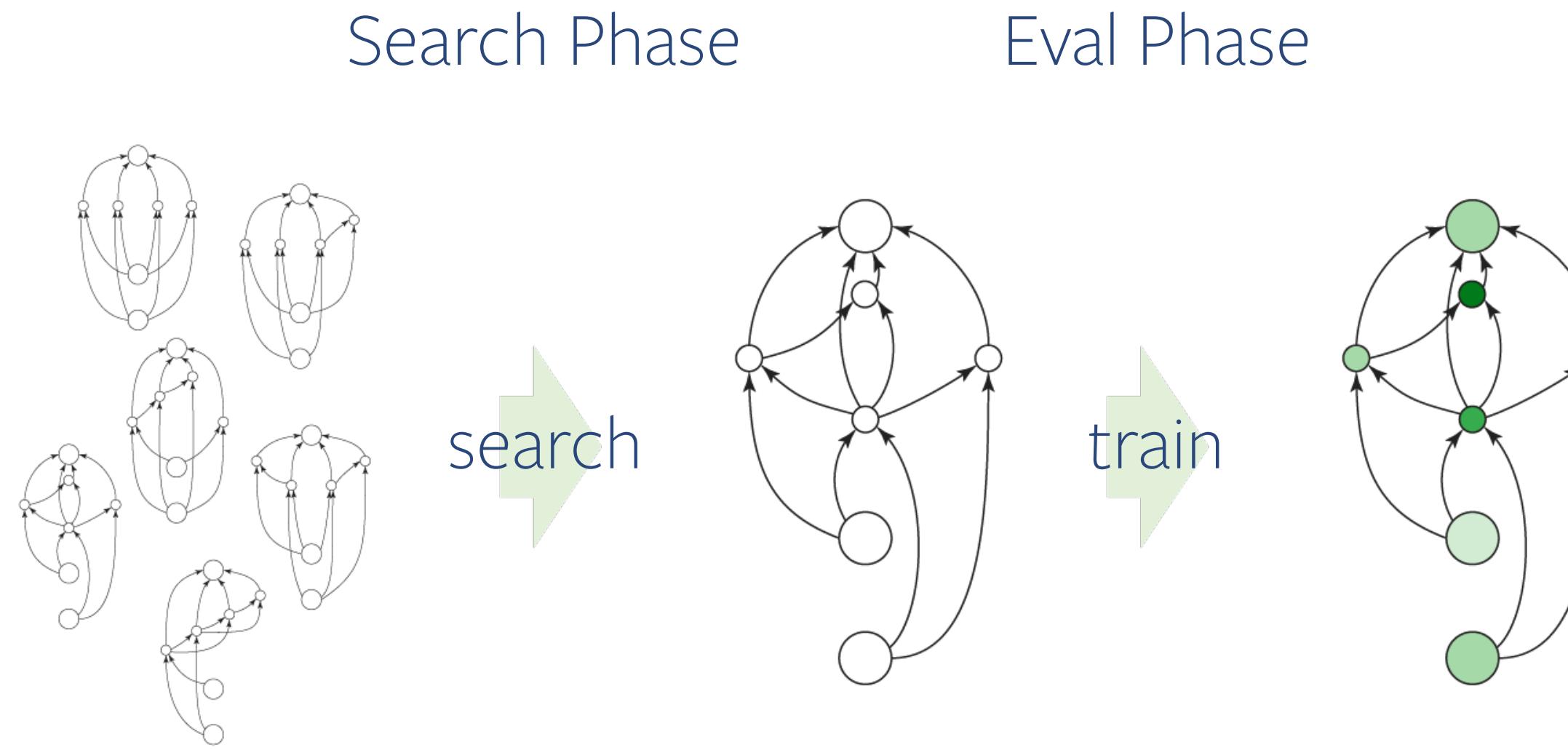
Search Phase



 : Supervised

Defining Unsupervised NAS (UnNAS)

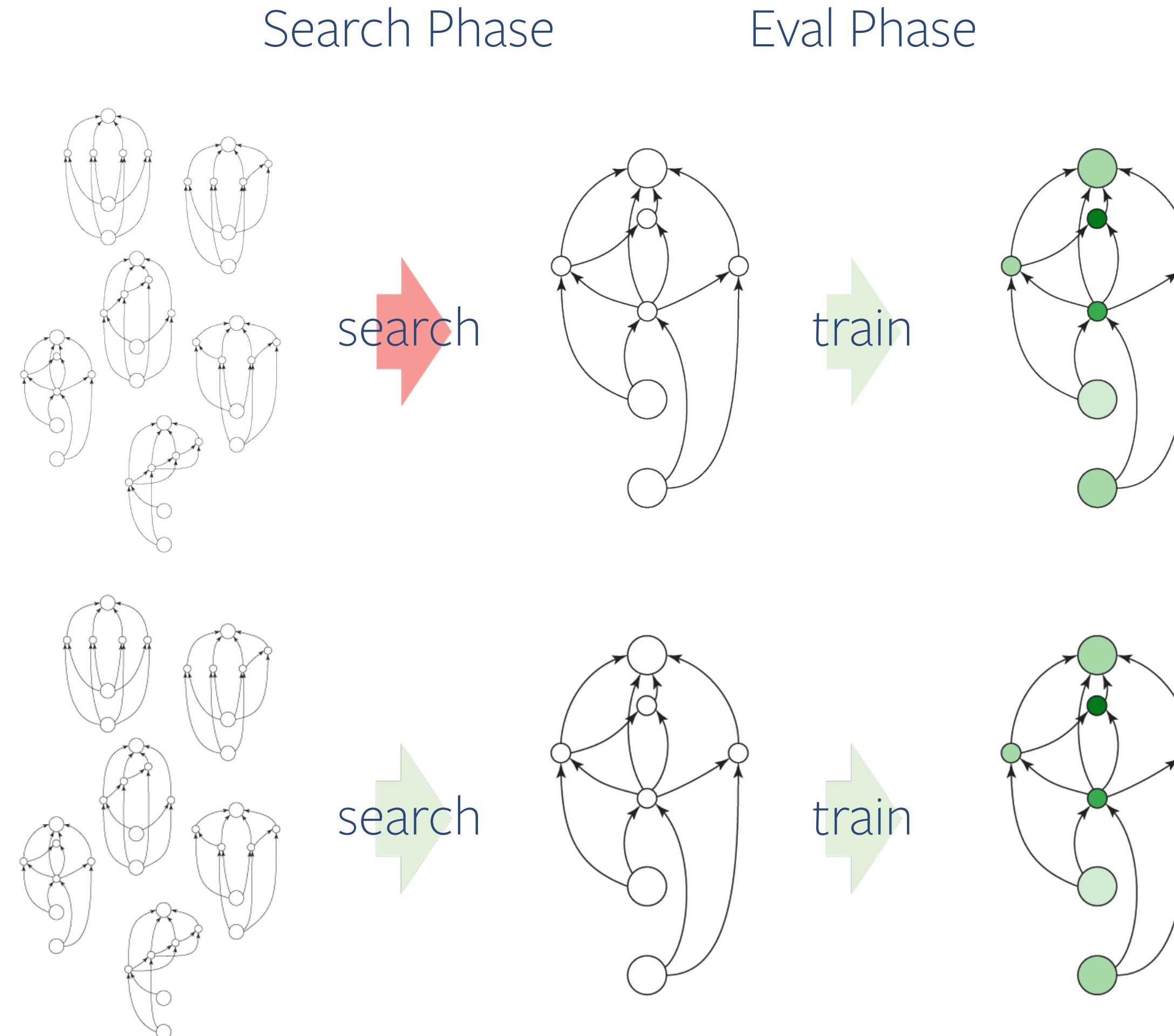
(Supervised) NAS



 : Supervised
 : Unsupervised

Defining Unsupervised NAS (UnNAS)

Unsupervised NAS (ours)

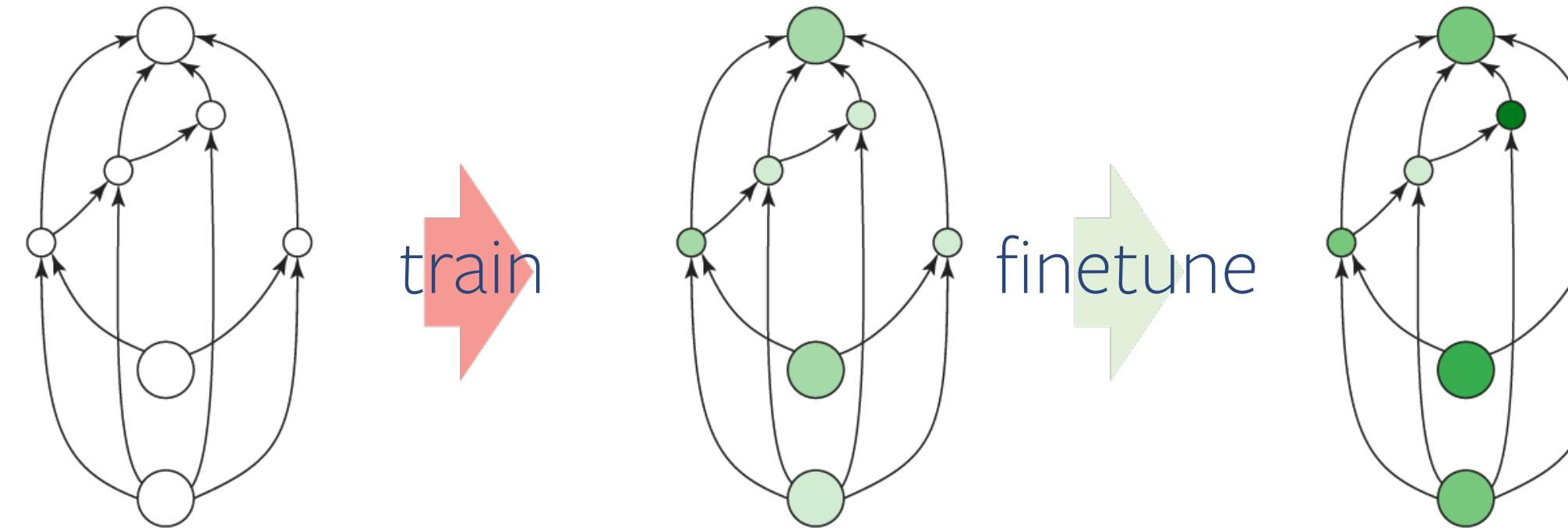


 : Supervised
 : Unsupervised

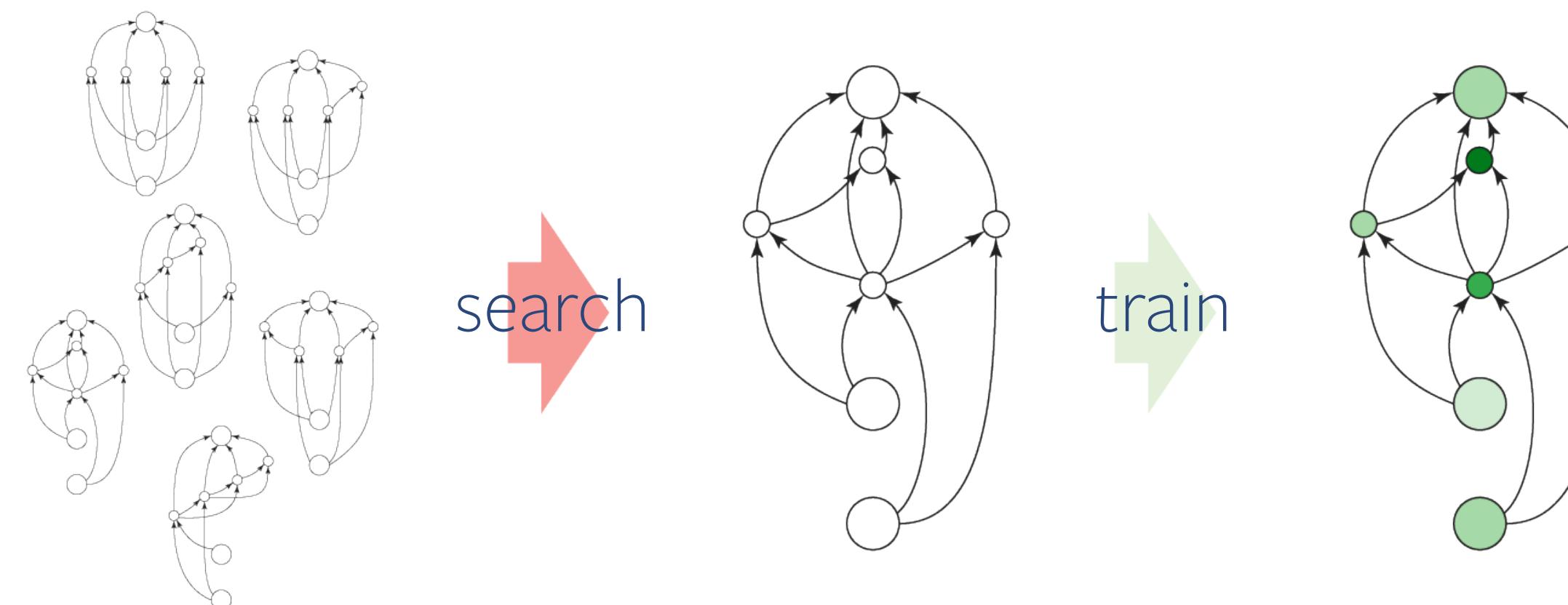
Defining Unsupervised NAS (UnNAS)

Unsupervised (feature) learning

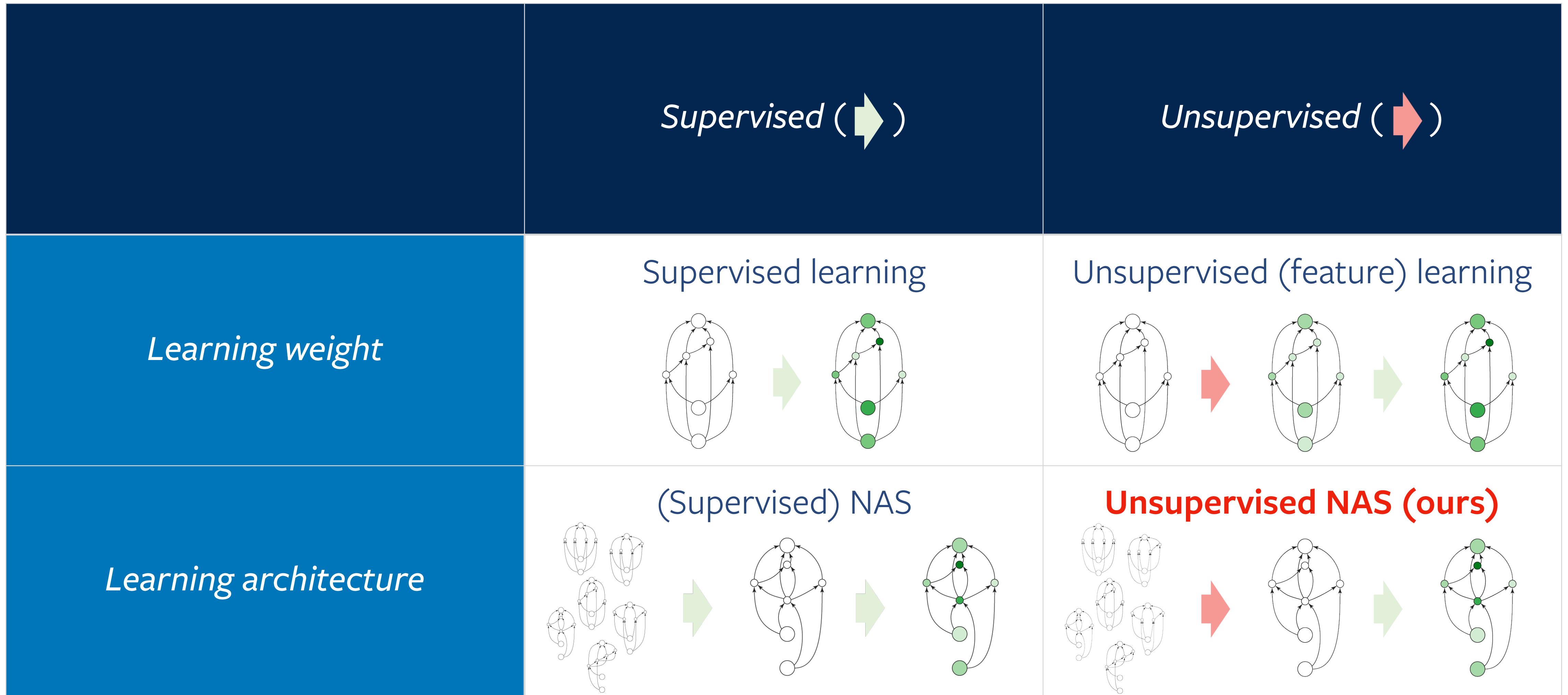
Search/Training Phase Eval Phase



Unsupervised NAS (ours)



Defining Unsupervised NAS (UnNAS)



Signals to exploit

Signals to exploit

In this project, we rely on **self-supervised objectives**

- We will use “unsupervised” and “self-supervised” interchangeably
- These objectives were originally developed to transfer **learned weights**
- We study their ability to transfer **learned architectures** instead

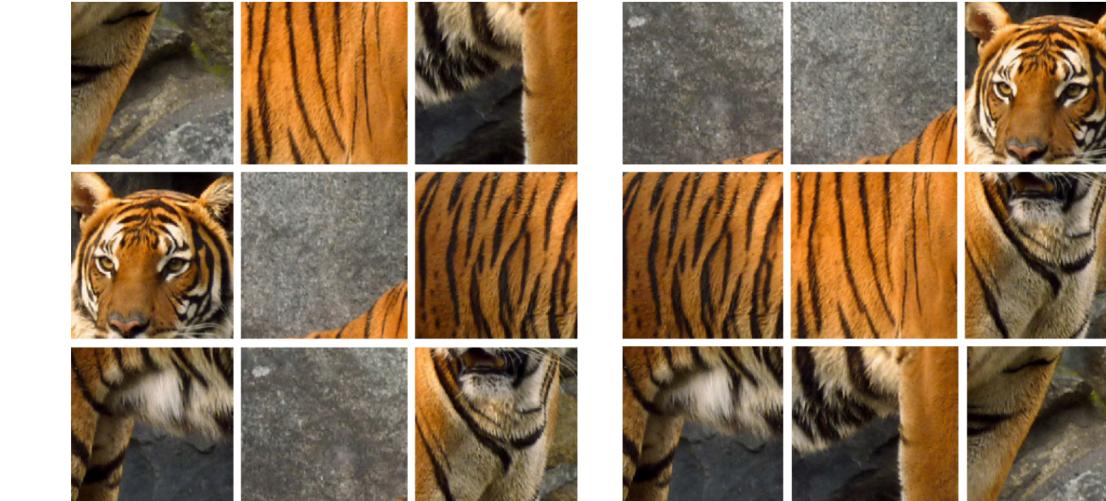
Rotation



Colorization



Jigsaw



Signals to exploit

Using these 3 self-supervised objectives, we conduct **two sets of experiments** of complementary nature:

- Sample-based experiments
- Search-based experiments

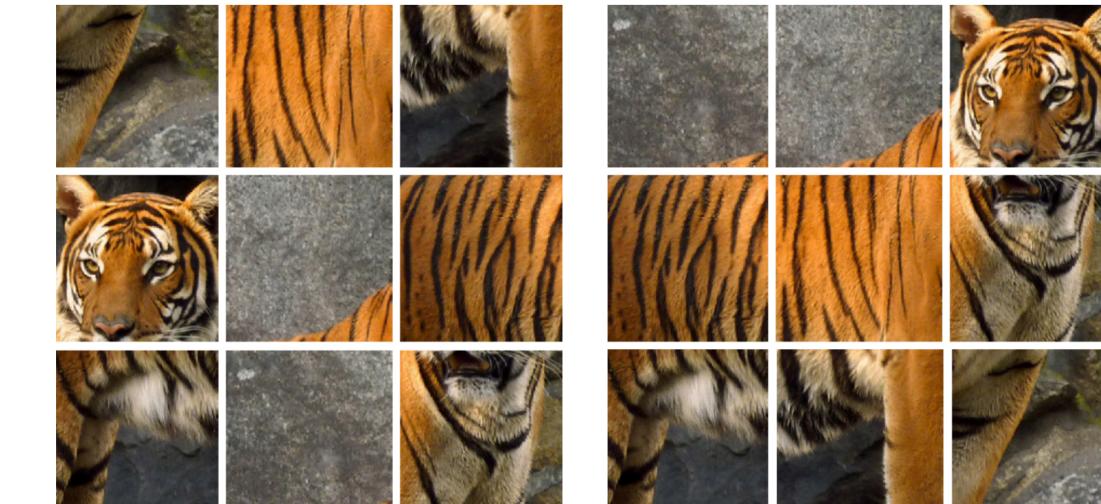
Rotation



Colorization

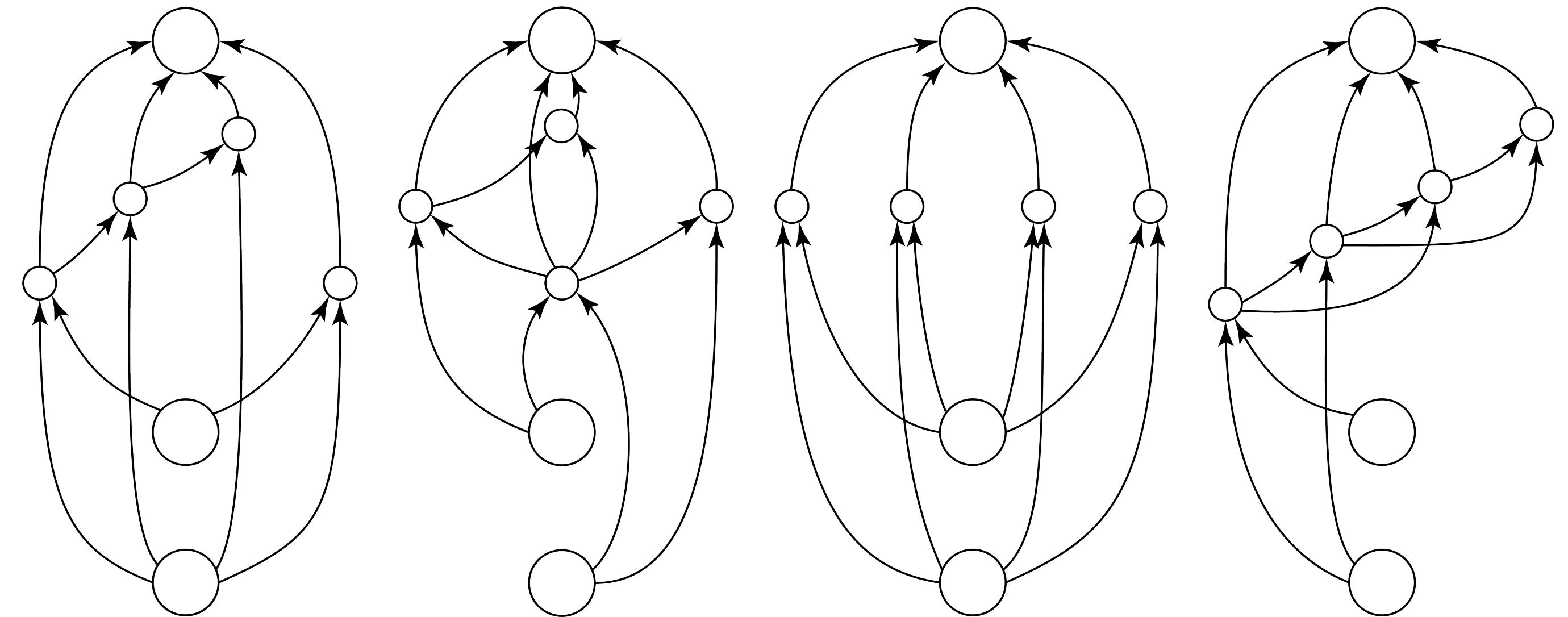


Jigsaw



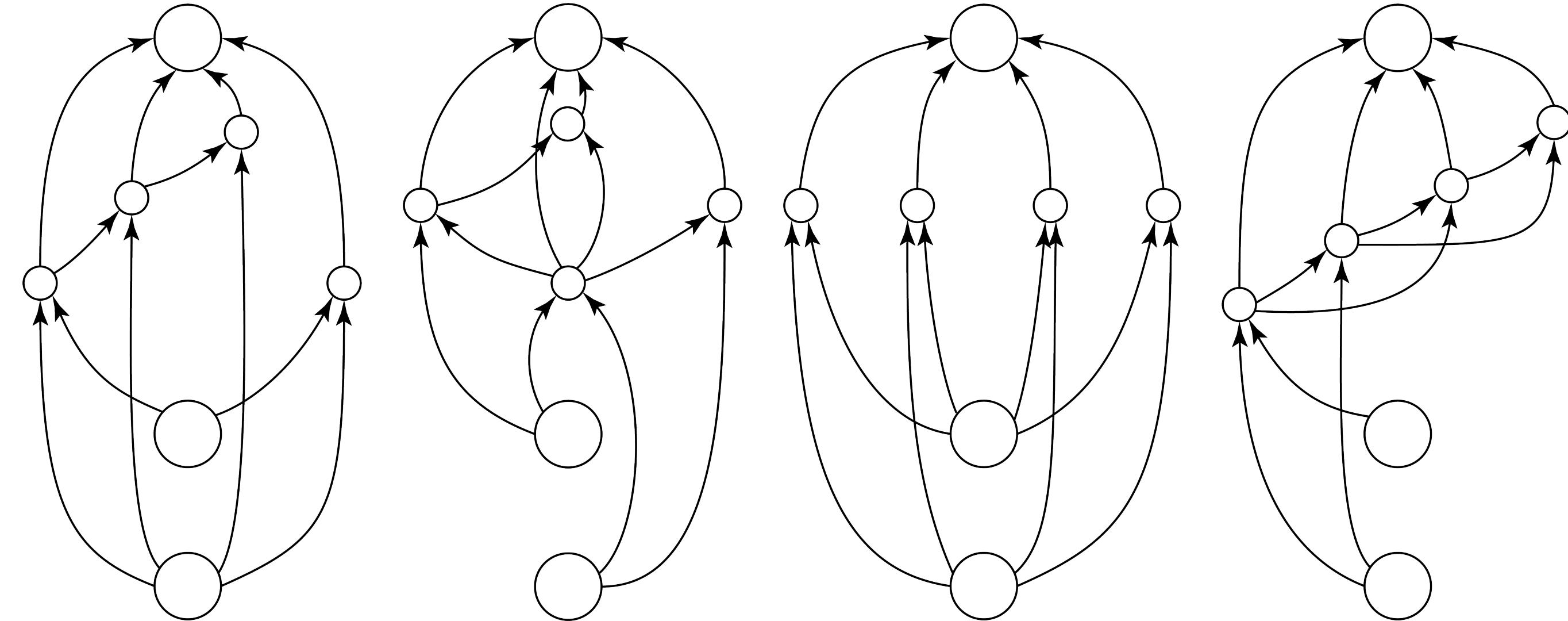
Sample-based experiments

Sample-based experiments



1. Sample 500 architectures

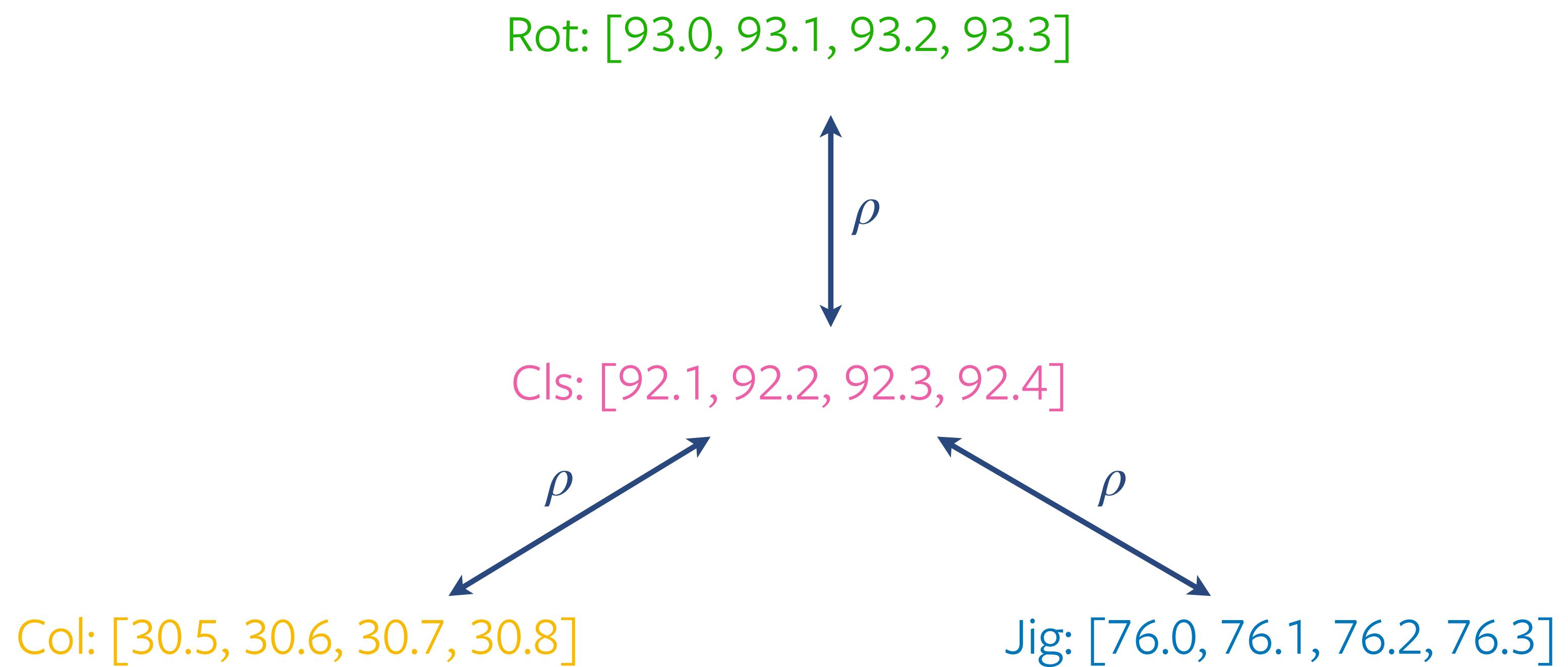
Sample-based experiments



1. Sample 500 architectures
2. Train them from scratch on different tasks; get accuracy

Rot:	93.0	93.1	93.2	93.3	
Col:	30.5	30.6	30.7	30.8	unsupervised
Jig:	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.3	
Cls:	92.1	92.2	92.3	92.4	supervised

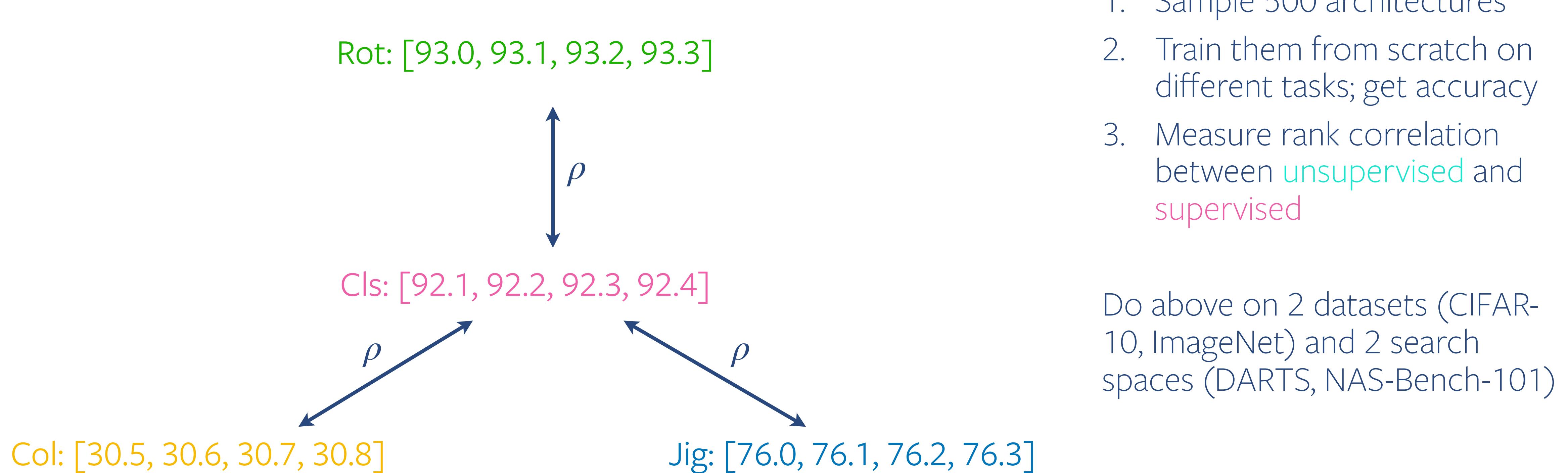
Sample-based experiments



1. Sample 500 architectures
2. Train them from scratch on different tasks; get accuracy
3. Measure rank correlation between **unsupervised** and **supervised**

Do above on 2 datasets (CIFAR-10, ImageNet) and 2 search spaces (DARTS, NAS-Bench-101)

Sample-based experiments



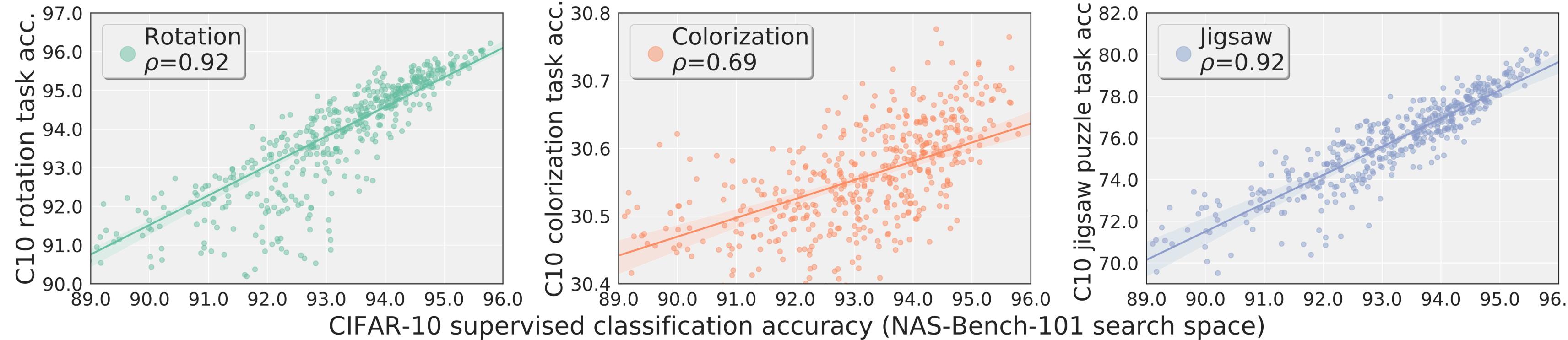
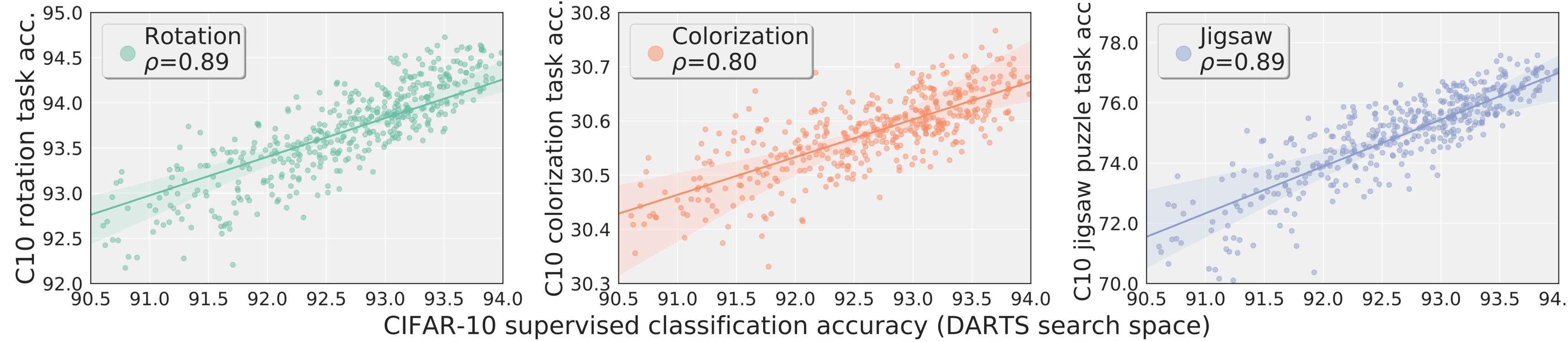
👍 : Each network trained and evaluated **individually**

👎 : Can only afford a **small, random subset** of entire search space

Sample-based experiments

Architecture rankings produced with and without labels are **highly correlated** on the **same dataset**

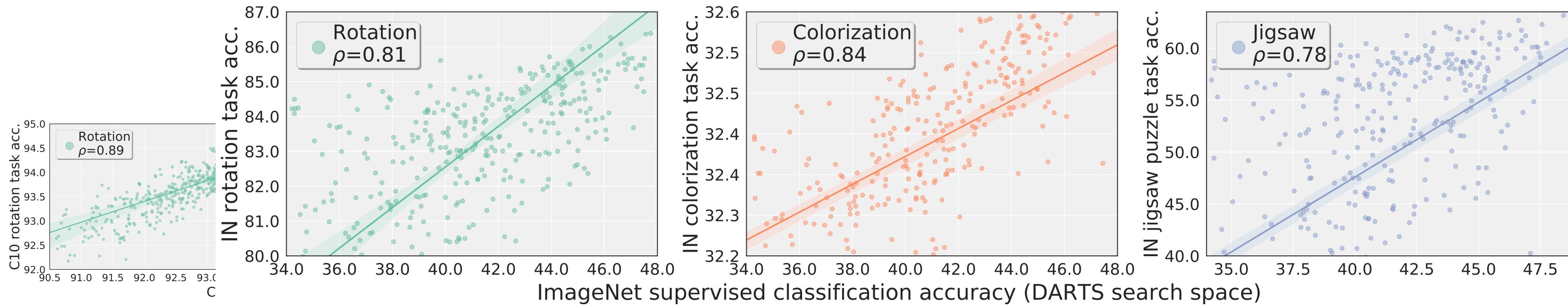
CIFAR-10



Sample-based experiments

Architecture rankings produced with and without labels are **highly correlated** on the **same dataset**

ImageNet-1K

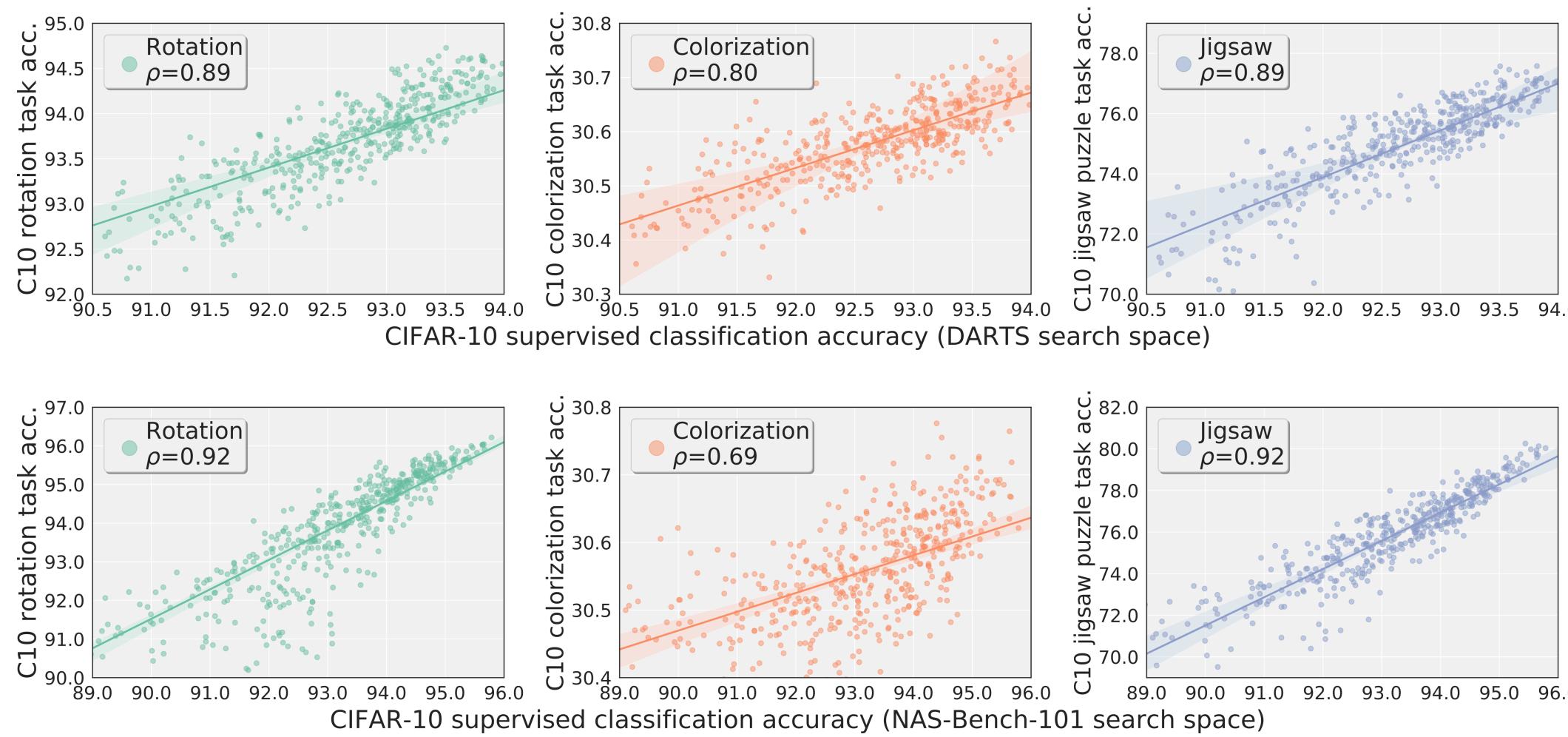


ImageNet supervised classification accuracy (NAS-Bench-101 search space)

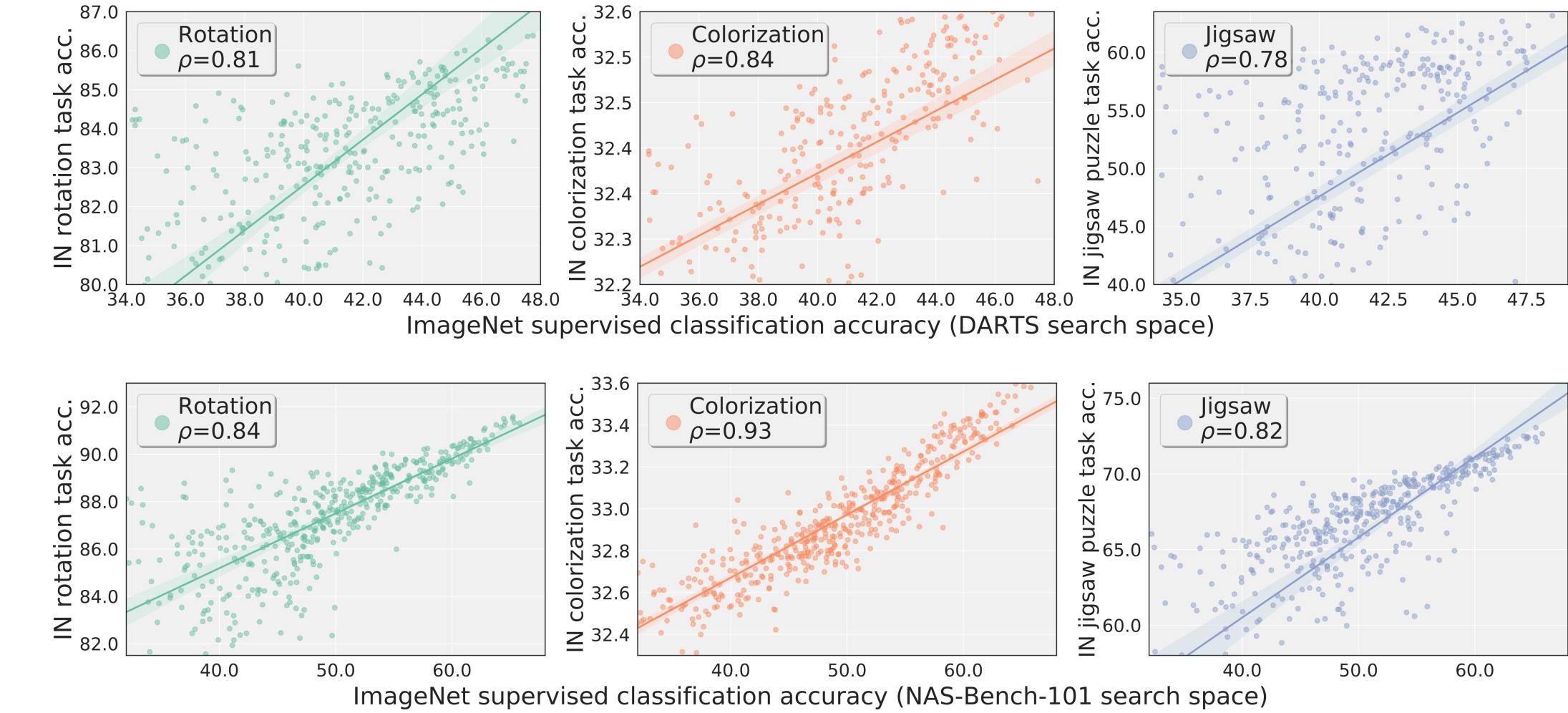
Sample-based experiments

Architecture rankings produced with and without labels are **highly correlated** on the **same dataset**

CIFAR-10

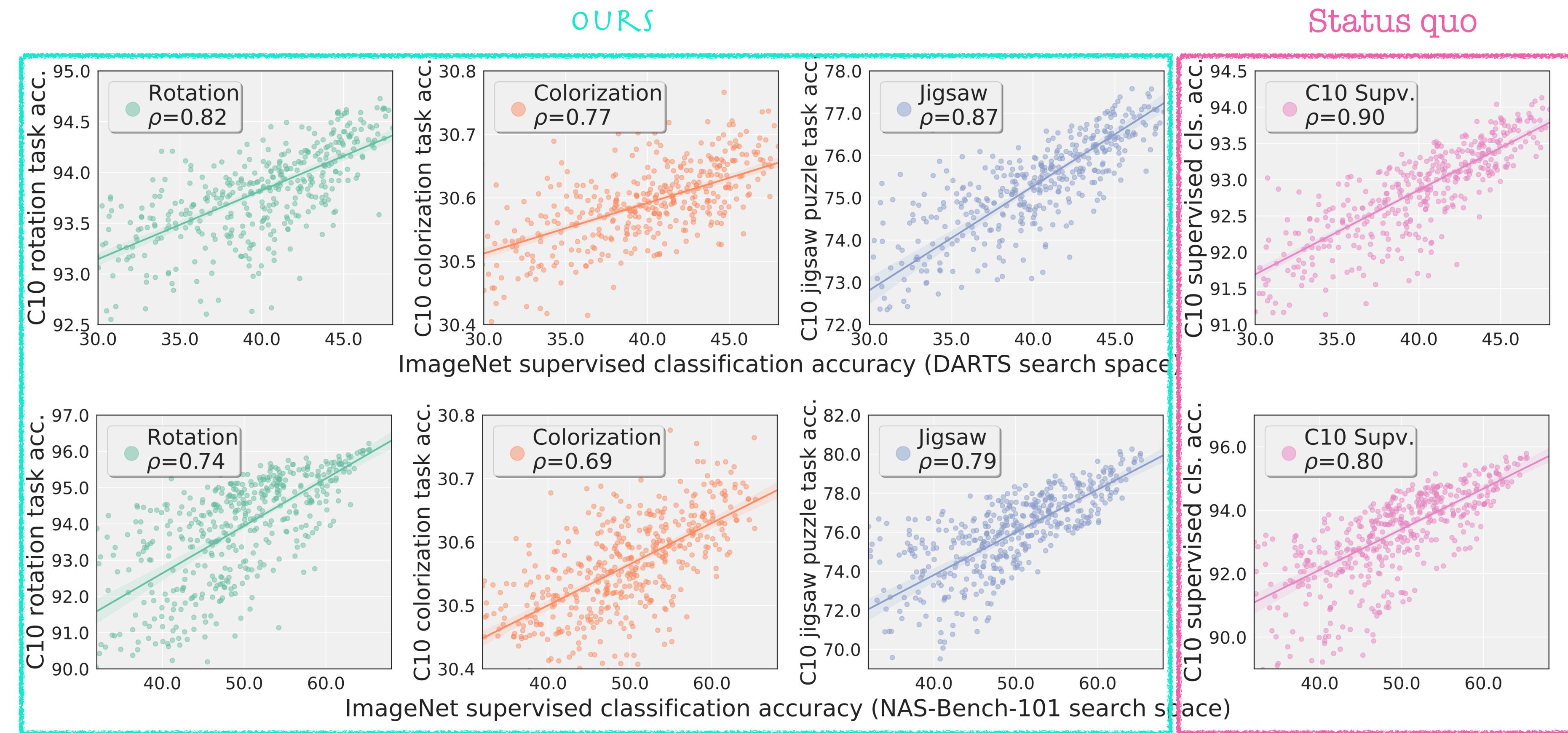


ImageNet-1K



Sample-based experiments

Architecture rankings produced with and without labels are **highly correlated** even **across datasets**



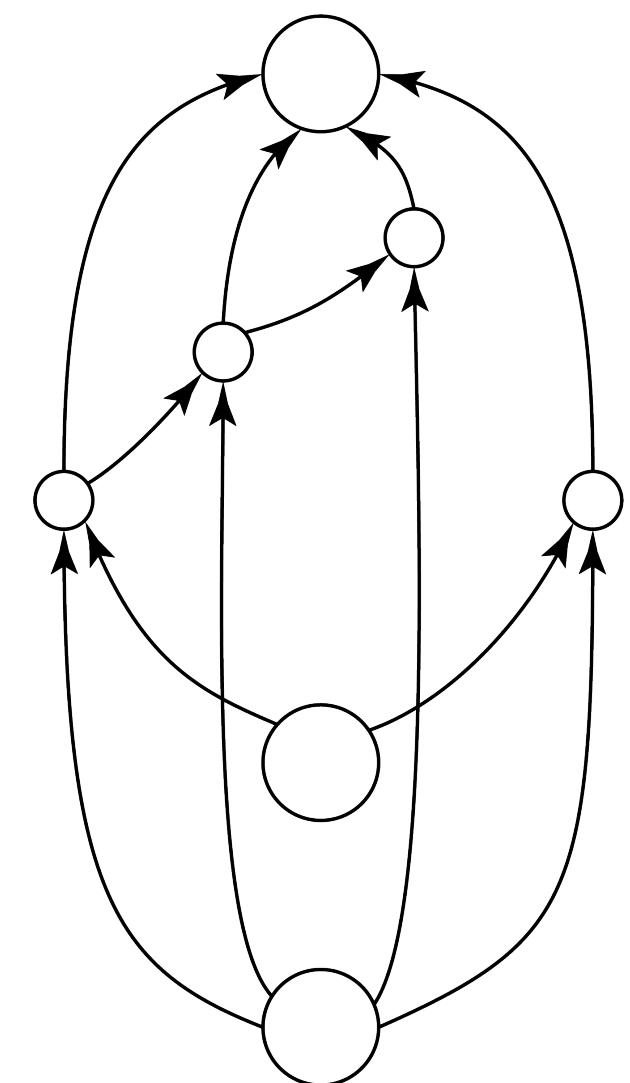
Search-based experiments

Search-based experiments

NAS Algorithm

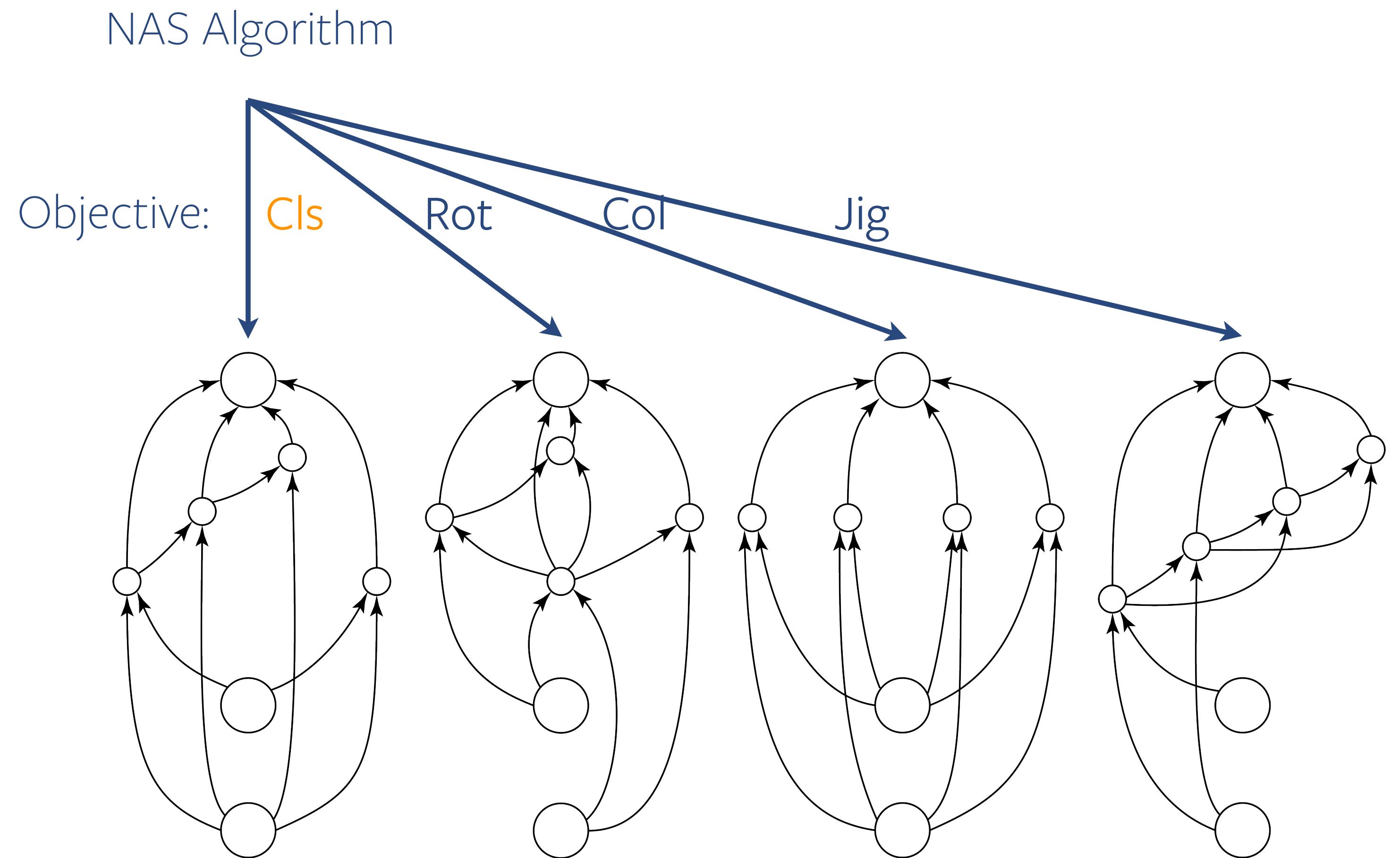
Objective:

Cls



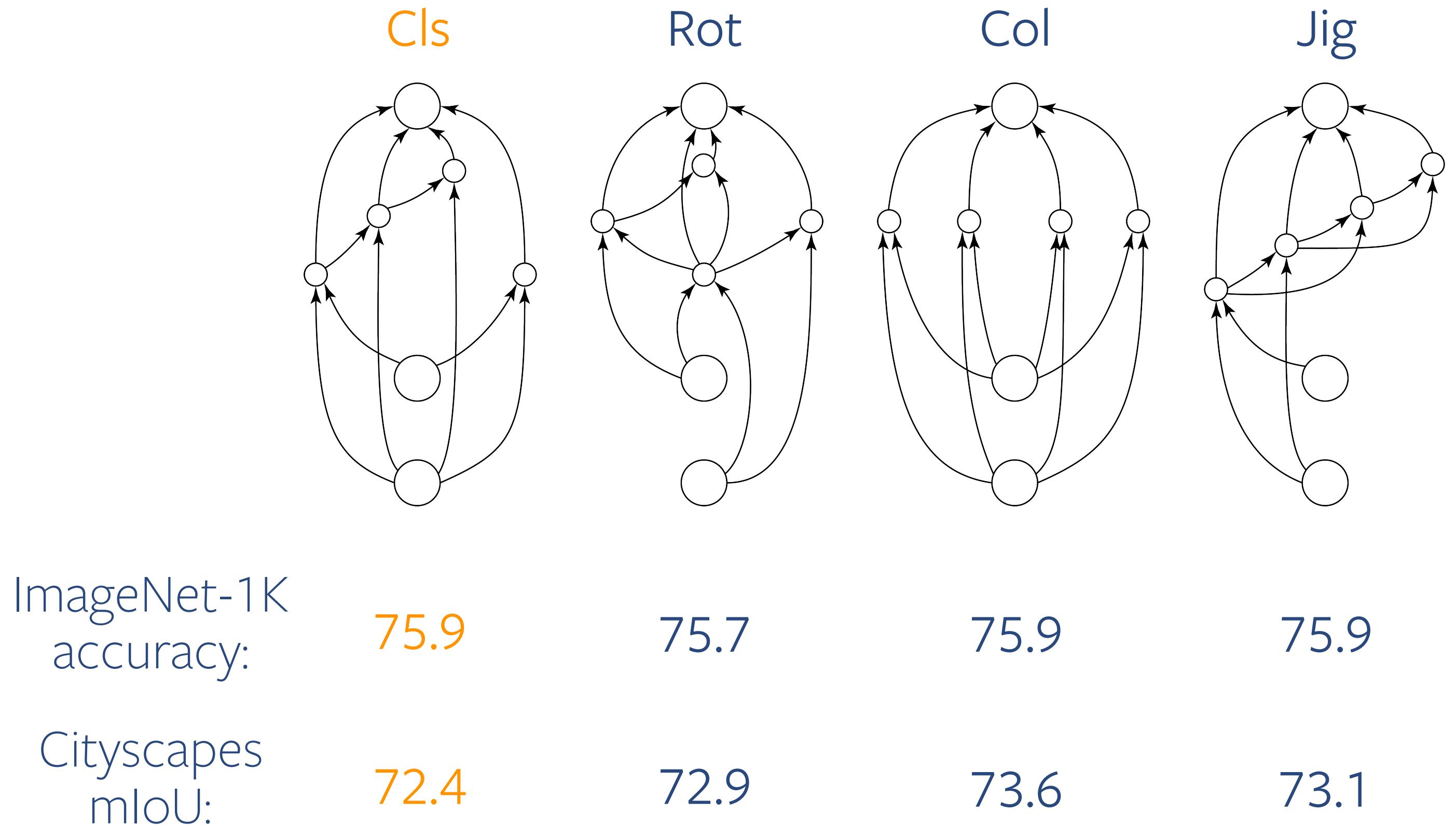
1. Take a NAS algorithm (DARTS)

Search-based experiments



1. Take a NAS algorithm (DARTS)
 2. Run it with an unsupervised search objective

Search-based experiments



1. Take a NAS algorithm (DARTS)
2. Run it with an unsupervised search objective
3. Train and evaluate the searched architecture; compare supervised vs unsupervised

Do above on 3 search datasets (ImageNet-1K, ImageNet-22K, Cityscapes) and 2 target datasets + tasks (ImageNet-1K classification, Cityscapes semantic segmentation)

Search-based experiments

	Cls	Rot	Col	Jig
ImageNet-1K accuracy:	75.9	75.7	75.9	75.9
Cityscapes mIoU:	72.4	72.9	73.6	73.1

1. Take a NAS algorithm (DARTS)
2. Run it with an unsupervised search objective
3. Train and evaluate the searched architecture; compare **supervised** vs unsupervised

Do above on 3 search datasets (ImageNet-1K, ImageNet-22K, Cityscapes) and 2 target datasets + tasks (ImageNet-1K classification, Cityscapes semantic segmentation)



: Explore the **entire** search space



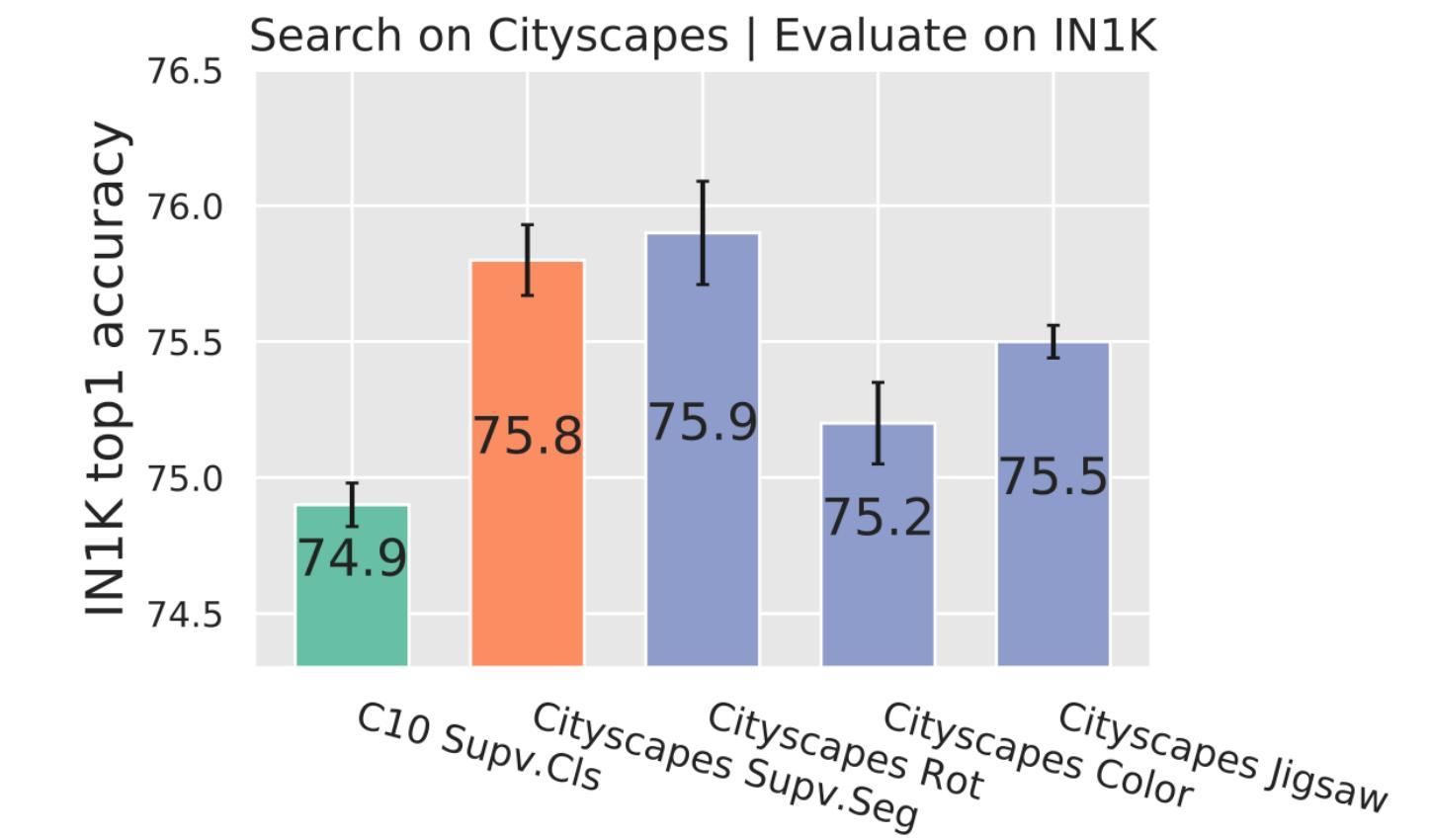
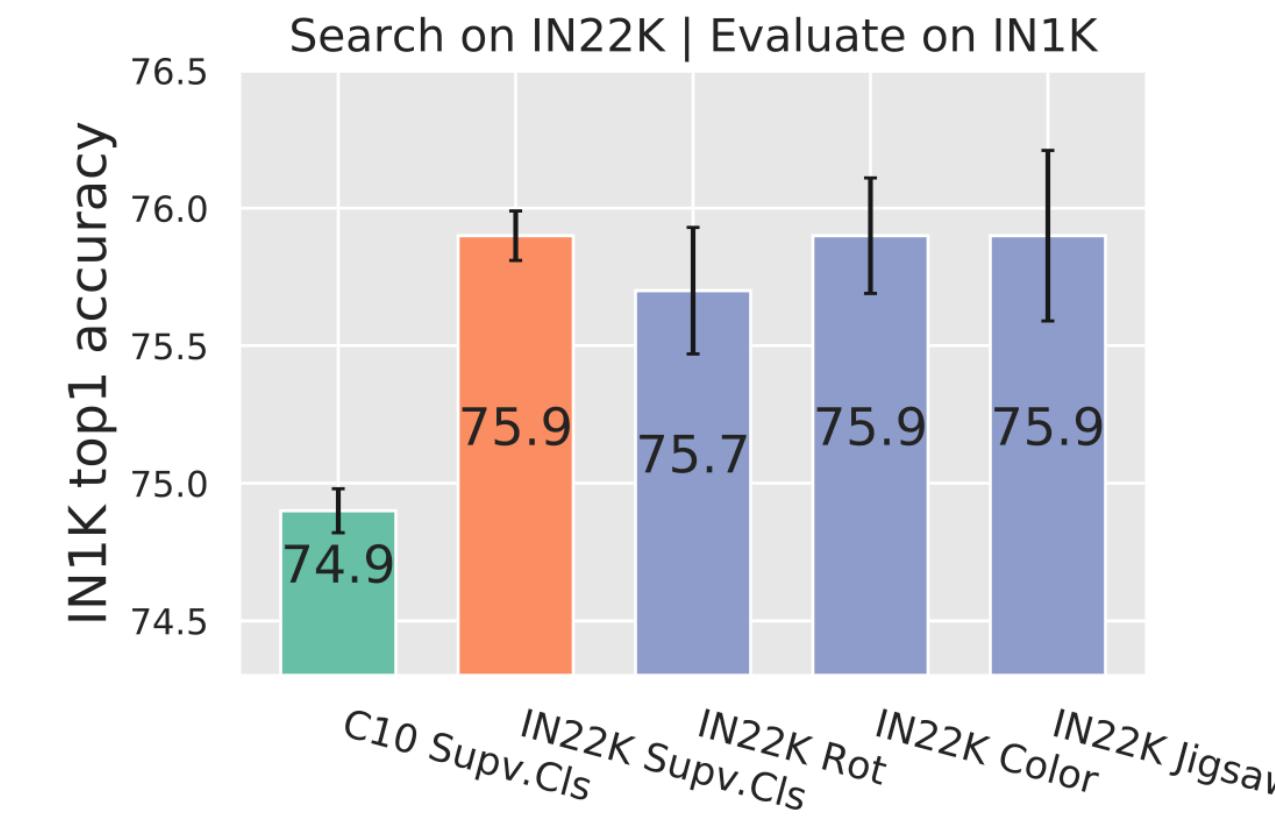
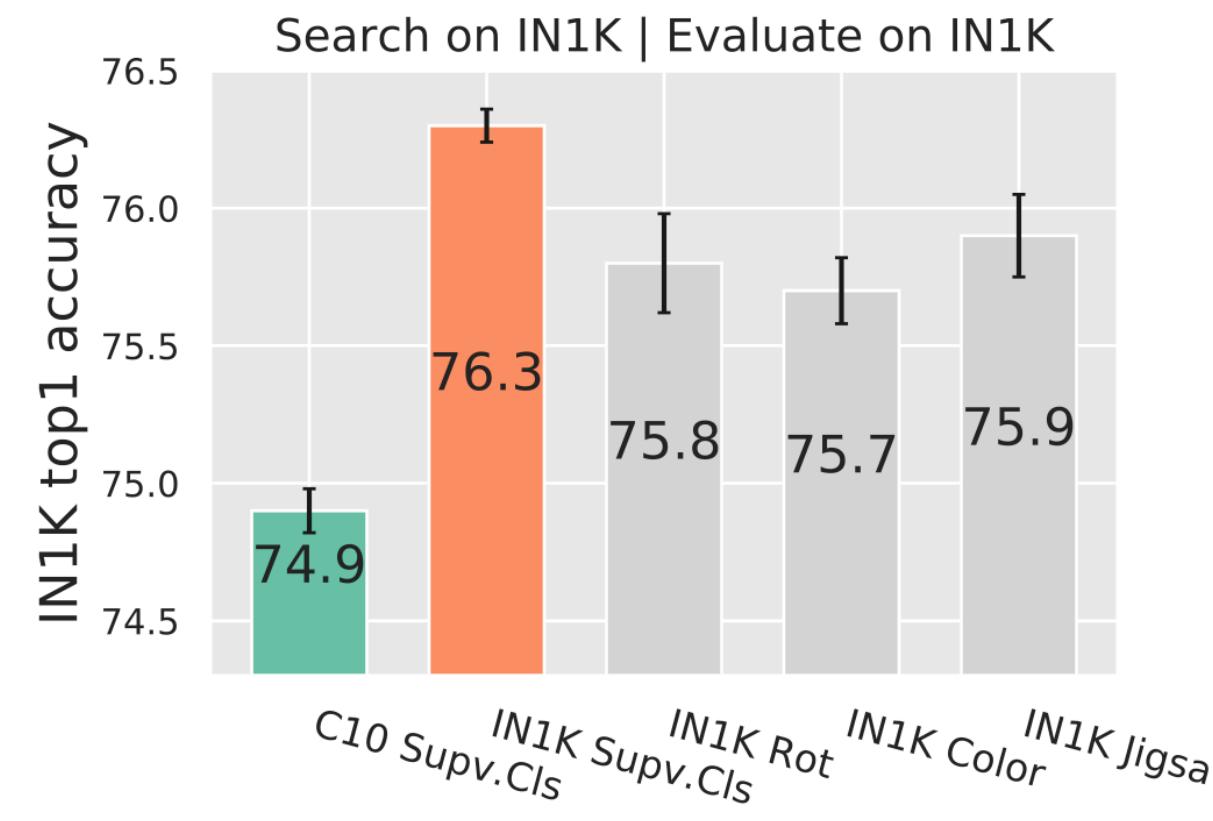
: Training dynamics **mismatch** between search phase and eval phase

Search-based experiments

UnNAS:

- is better than the commonly used CIFAR-10 supervised proxy
- is comparable to (supervised) NAS across search tasks and datasets
- can even outperform the state-of-the-art (75.8) which uses a more sophisticated algorithm

ImageNet classification

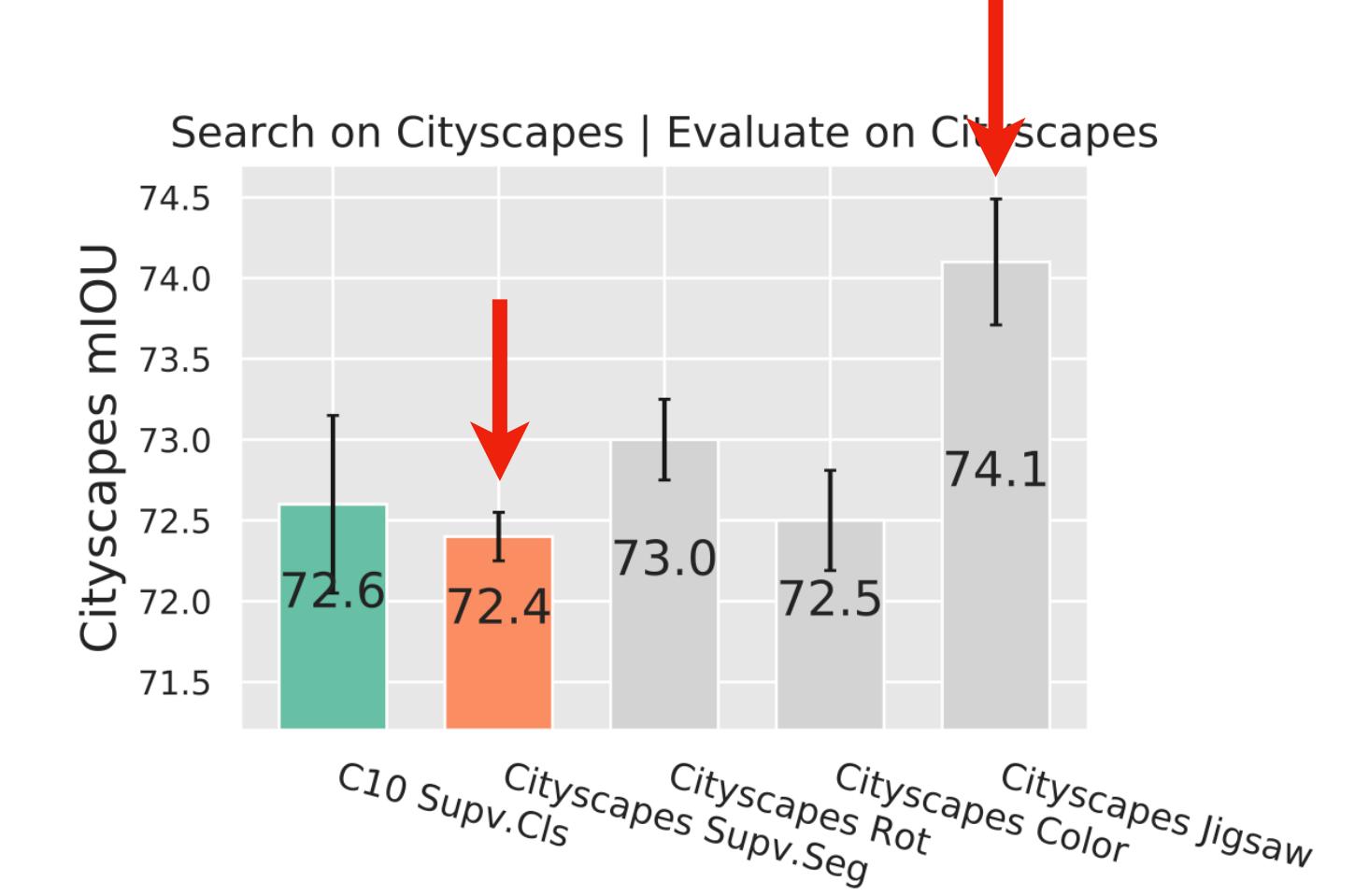
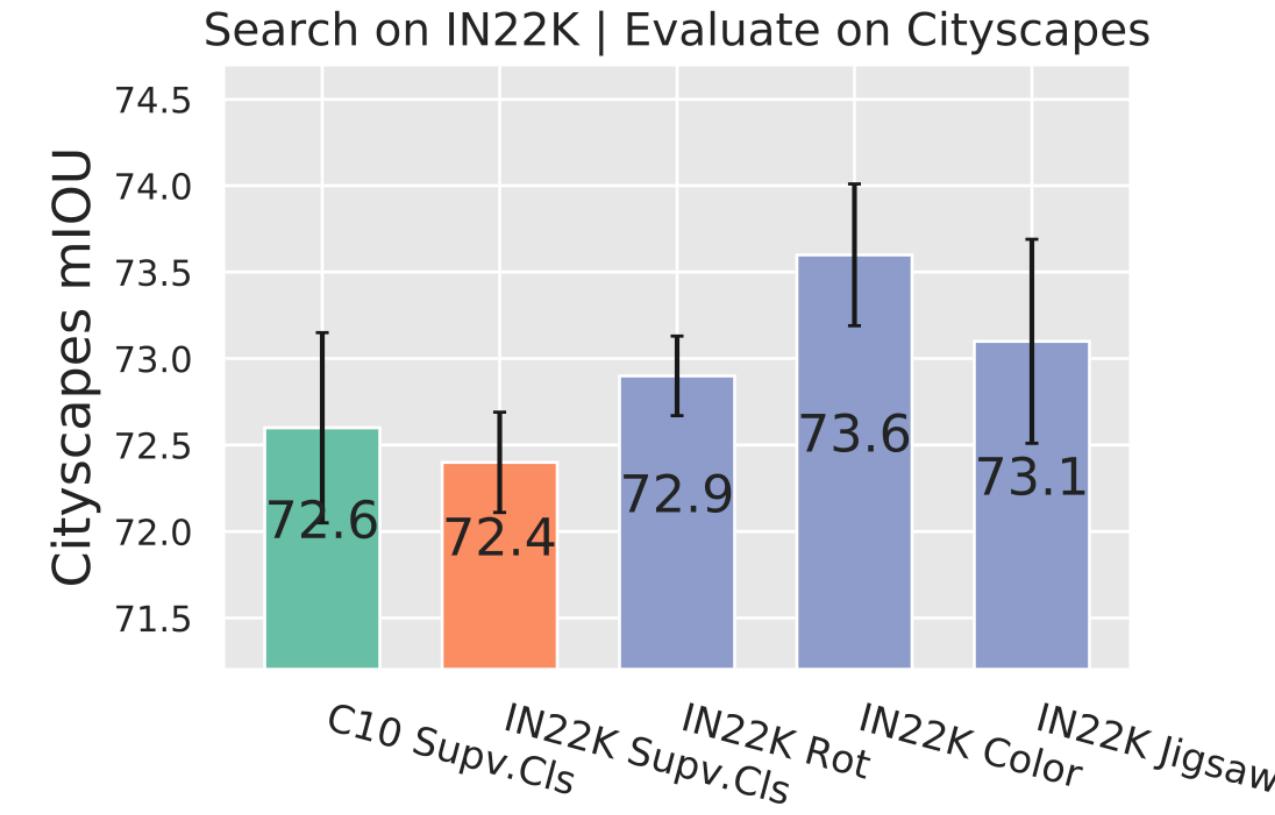
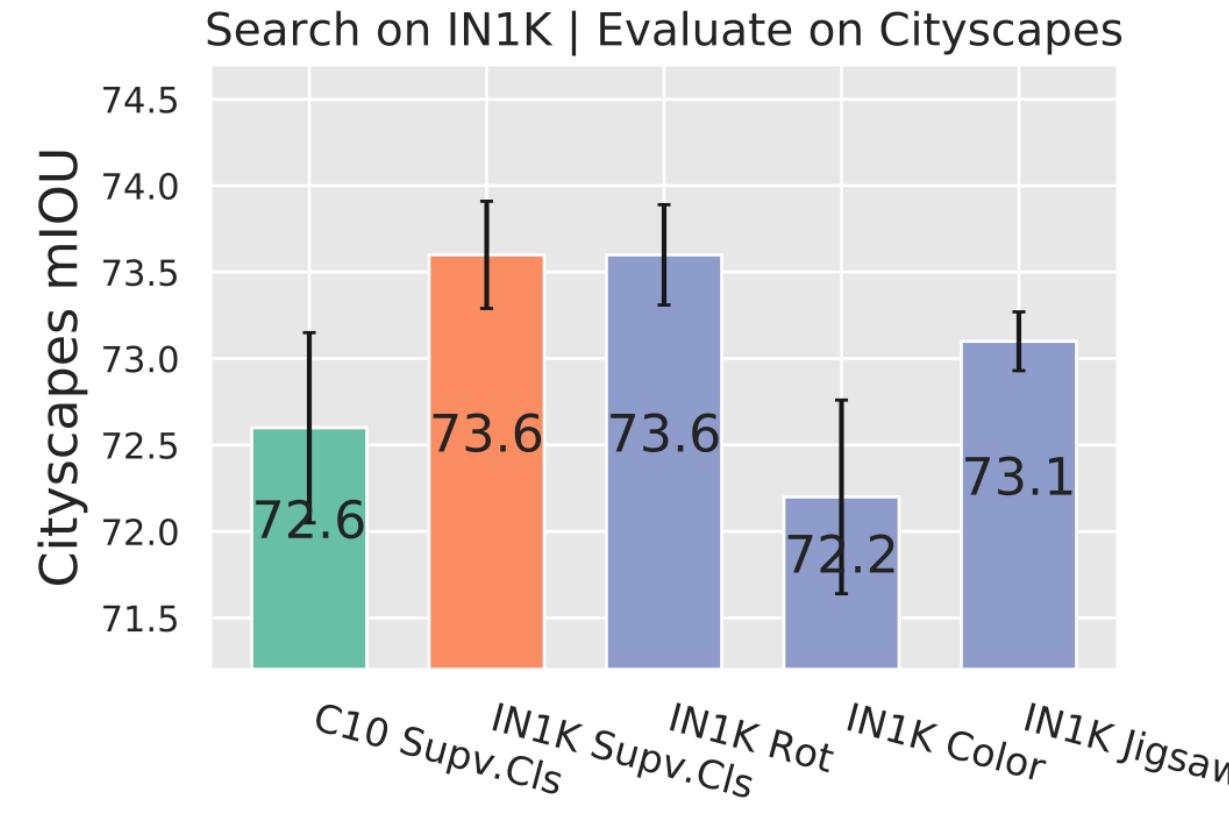


Search-based experiments

UnNAS:

- is better than the commonly used CIFAR-10 supervised proxy
- is comparable to (supervised) NAS across search tasks and datasets
- can even be clearly better than supervised NAS

Cityscapes semantic segmentation

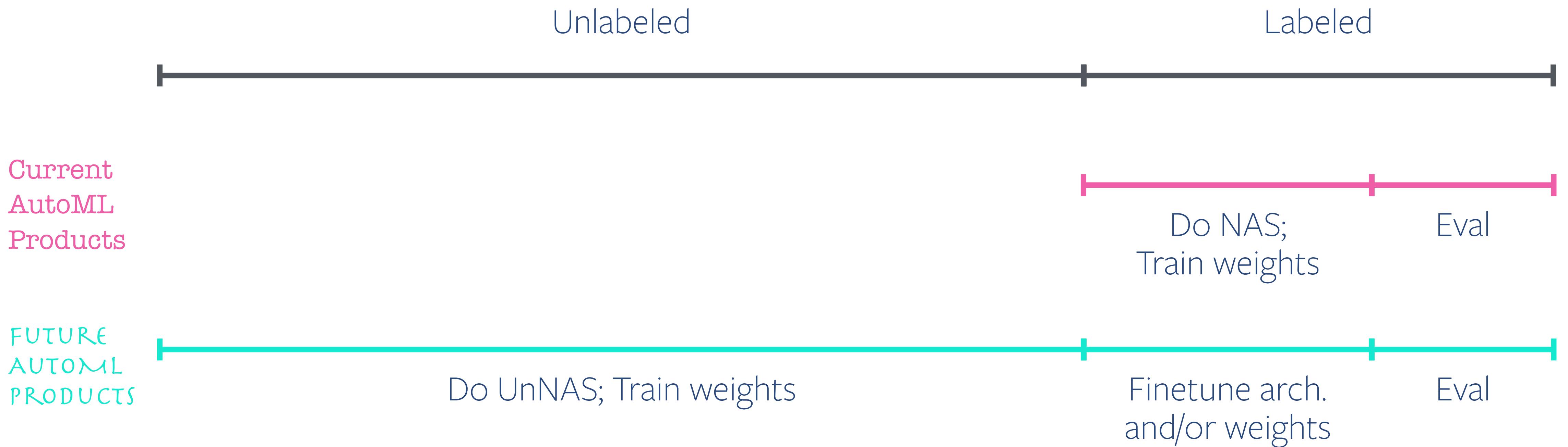


To perform NAS *successfully*,
labels are *not* necessary

Implications

Reduce the labeling requirement in existing AutoML products

Enable the possibility of searching for architectures on datasets too large to label



Thank you!