

Tuning Machine Learning Algorithms with mlr3

mlr3tuning

Department of Statistics – LMU Munich November 07, 2019



Intro

TUNING

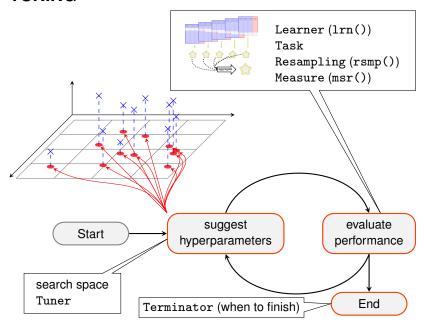
- Behavior of most methods depends on *hyperparameters*
- We want to choose them so our algorithm performs well
- Good hyperparameters are data-dependent
- ⇒ We do black box optimization ("Try stuff and see what works")

Tuning toolbox for mlr3:

```
library("mlr3tuning")
```

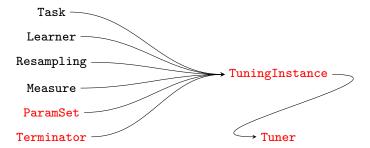
Tuning

TUNING

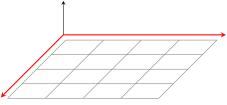


Tuning in mlr3

OBJECTS IN TUNING



SEARCH SPACE



```
ParamSet$new(list(param1, param2, ...))
```

```
Numerical parameter ParamDbl$new(id, lower, upper)
Integer parameter ParamInt$new(id, lower, upper)
Discrete parameter ParamFct$new(id, levels)
Logical parameter ParamLgl$new(id)
Untyped parameter ParamUty$new(id)
```

```
library("paradox")
searchspace_knn = ParamSet$new(list(
   ParamInt$new("k", 1, 20)
))
```

TERMINATION

- Tuning needs a *termination condition*: when to finish
- Terminator class
- mlr_terminators dictionary, term() short form

```
as.data.table(mlr_terminators)

#> key
#> 1: clock_time
#> 2: combo
#> 3: evals
#> 4: model_time
#> 5: none
#> 6: perf_reached
#> 7: stagnation
```

```
term("evals", n_evals = 20)

#> <TerminatorEvals>
#> * Parameters: n_evals=20
```

TUNING METHOD

- need to choose a tuning method
- Tuner class
- mlr_tuners dictionary, tnr() short form

```
as.data.table(mlr_tuners)

#> key

#> 1: design_points

#> 2: gensa

#> 3: grid_search

#> 4: random_search
```

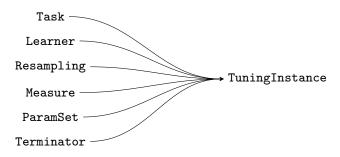
TUNING METHOD

• load Tuner with tnr(), set parameters

```
gsearch = tnr("grid_search", resolution = 20)
print(gsearch)
#> <TunerGridSearch>
#> * Parameters: resolution=20, batch_size=1
#> * Packages: -
#> * Properties: dependencies
```

• common parameter batch_size for parallelization

CALLING THE TUNER



```
inst = TuningInstance$new(
  tsk("iris"), lrn("classif.kknn", kernel="rectangular"),
  rsmp("cv"), msr("classif.ce"),
  searchspace_knn, term("none")
)
```

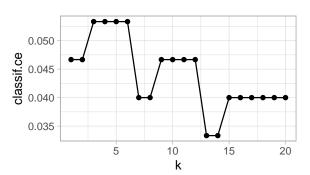
CALLING THE TUNER

gsearch\$tune(inst)

```
inst$result
#> $tune_x
#> $tune_x$k
#> [1] 13
#>
#>
#> $params
#> $params$kernel
#> [1] "rectangular"
#>
#> $params$k
#> [1] 13
#>
#>
#> $perf
#> classif.ce
        0.033
#>
```

TUNING RESULTS

```
ggplot(inst$archive(unnest = "params"),
aes(x = k, y = classif.ce)) + geom_line() + geom_point()
```



RECAP

```
inst = TuningInstance$new(
   tsk("iris"), lrn("classif.kknn", kernel="rectangular"),
   rsmp("cv"), msr("classif.ce"),
   searchspace_knn, term("evals", n_evals = 20)
)

gsearch = tnr("grid_search", resolution = 20)

gsearch$tune(inst)
```

Parameter Transformation

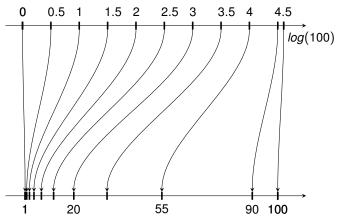
- Sometimes we do not want to sample evenly from a range
- k = 1 vs. k = 2 probably more interesting than k = 101 vs. k = 102
- ⇒ Transformations
 - Part of ParamSet

Example:

- sample from log(1)...log(100) (k_before_trafo)
- transform by exp() in trafo function
- don't forget to round (k must be integer)

```
searchspace_knn_trafo = ParamSet$new(list(
   ParamDbl$new("k_before_trafo", log(1), log(100))
))
searchspace_knn_trafo$trafo = function(x, param_set) {
   return(list(k = round(exp(x$k_before_trafo))))
}
```

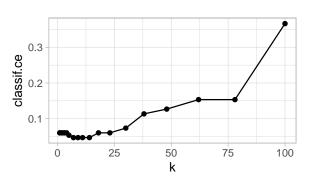
What is our transformation doing?



Tuning again...

```
inst$result
#> $tune_x
#> $tune_x$k_before_trafo
#> [1] 2.7
#>
#>
  $params
#> $params$kernel
#> [1] "rectangular"
#>
#> $params$k
#> [1] 14
#>
#>
#> $perf
#> classif.ce
        0.047
#>
```

```
ggplot(inst$archive(unnest = "params"),
  aes(x = k, y = classif.ce)) + geom_line() + geom_point()
```



Nested Resampling

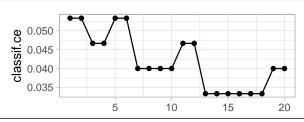
- Need to perform nested resampling to estimate tuned learner performance
- ⇒ Treat tuning as if it were a Learner!
 - Training:
 - Tune model using (inner) resampling
 - Train final model with best parameters on all (i.e. outer resampling) data
 - Predicing: Just use final model
 - AutoTuner

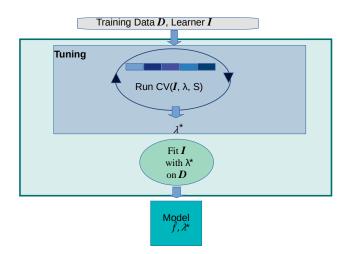
```
optlrn = AutoTuner$new(lrn("classif.kknn", kernel="rectangular"),
    rsmp("cv"), msr("classif.ce"), searchspace_knn,
    term("none"), tnr("grid_search", resolution = 20))
```

```
optlrn$train(tsk("iris"))
optlrn$model$learner

#> <LearnerClassifKKNN:classif.kknn>
#> * Model: data.table
#> * Parameters: kernel=rectangular, k=18
#> * Packages: withr, kknn
#> * Predict Type: response
#> * Feature types: logical, integer, numeric, factor, ordered
#> * Properties: multiclass, twoclass
```

```
ggplot(optlrn$model$tuning_instance$archive(unnest = "params"),
  aes(x = k, y = classif.ce)) + geom_line() + geom_point()
```



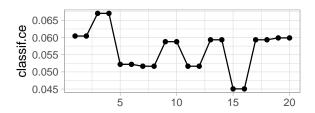


```
resample(tsk("iris"), optlrn, rsmp("cv"))

#> <ResampleResult> of 10 iterations
#> * Task: iris
#> * Learner: classif.kknn.tuned
#> * Warnings: 0 in 0 iterations
#> * Errors: 0 in 0 iterations
```

```
result = resample(tsk("iris"), optlrn, rsmp("cv"),
   store_model = TRUE)
```

```
ggplot(result$learners[[1]]$
    model$tuning_instance$archive(unnest = "params"),
    aes(x = k, y = classif.ce)) + geom_line() + geom_point()
```



Outro

TUNING WITH MLR3TUNING

Tuning a Learner

- Construct a TuningInstance
 - Task-the Data to tune over
 - Learner—the algorithm to tune
 - Resampling—the resampling method to use
 - Measure—how to evaluate performance
 - ParamSet—the search space, possibly with trafo
 - Terminator—when to quit
- Create a Tuner
 - Usually using tnr()
 - May have some parameters, e.g. batch_size
- Oall tuner\$tune()

Nested Resampling

- Construct an AutoTuner
 - Constructor takes all arguments of a TuningInstance except Task
 - Also takes the Tuner as an argument
- Use like a normal Learner in resample() and benchmark()