



GENERATIVE TEACHING NETWORKS: ACCELERATING NEURAL ARCHITECTURE SEARCH BY LEARNING TO GENERATE SYNTHETIC TRAINING DATA

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Outline

- Motivation
 - Method
 - Search space
 - Experiments
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motivation

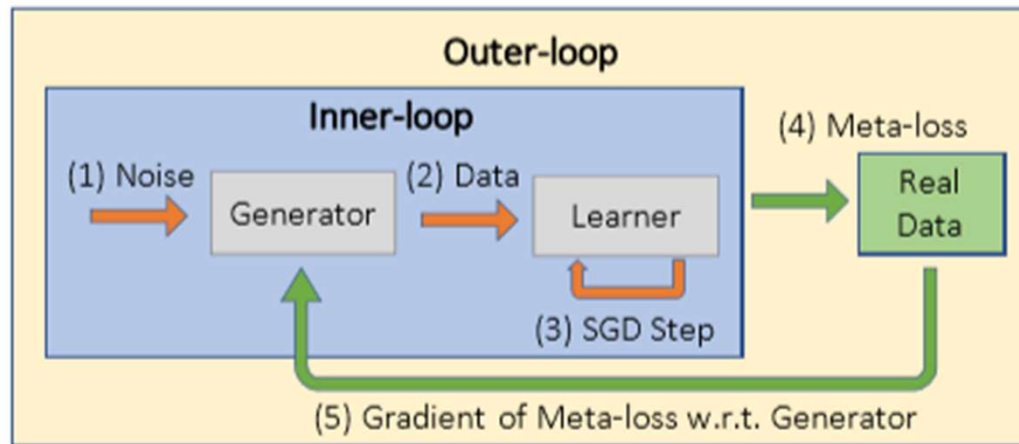
This paper investigates the question of whether we can train a data-generating network that can produce synthetic data that effectively and efficiently teaches a target task to a learner

Accelerate the evaluation of candidate architectures for neural architecture search (NAS),

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Method



(a) Overview of Generative Teaching Networks

1 generate data from noise

2 The learner is trained to perform well on the generated data

3 The trained learner is then evaluated on the real training data in the outer-loop to compute the outer-loop meta-loss

4 The gradient of the generator parameters are computed

Method

Weight Normalization

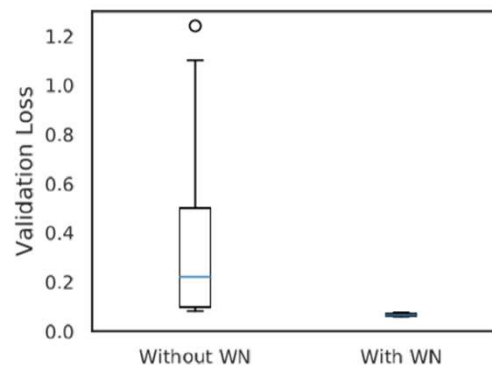
$$W = g * \frac{V}{\|V\|}$$

update scalar g and vector V

reason:

Batch normalization normalizes the forward propagation of activations in a long sequence of parameterized operations

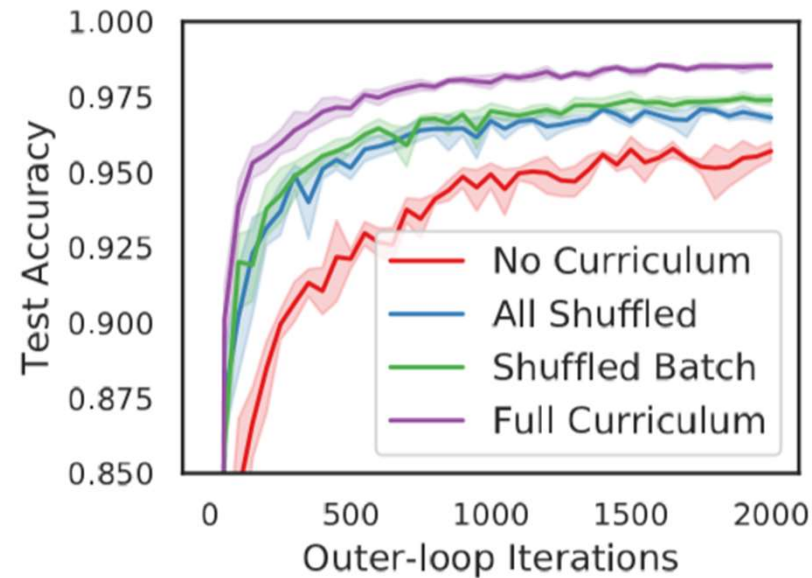
In meta-gradient training both the activations and weights result from along sequence of parameterized operations and thus both should be normalized.



(b) GTN stability with WN

Method

Curriculum

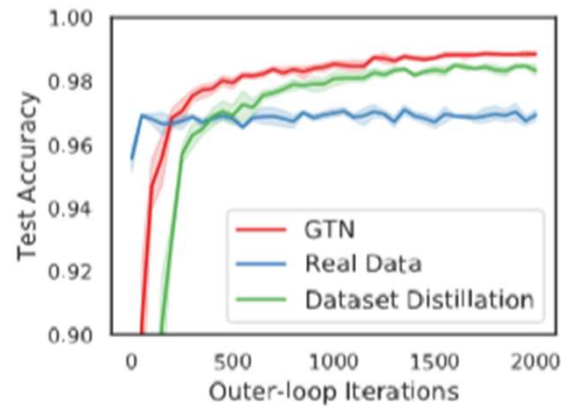


- 1) sampling the noise vector z for each sample independently from a Gaussian distribution(No Curriculum)
 - 2) learns a fixed set of 4,096 input samples that are presented in a random order(GTN - All Shuffled)
 - 3) learns 32 batches of 128 samples each, the order in which the batches are presented is randomized (GTN-Shuffled Batch)
 - 4) learns a deterministic sequence of 32 batches of 128 samples (GTN-Full Curriculum)
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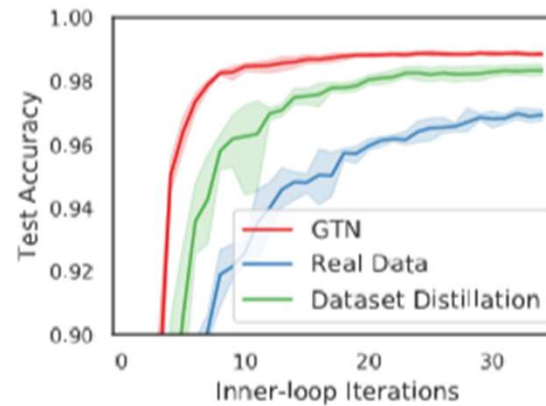
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Experiment



(a) Meta-training curves



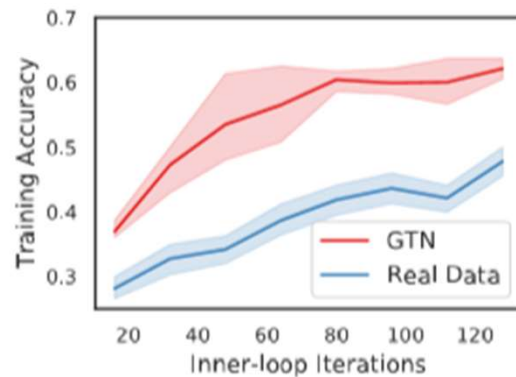
(b) Training curves



(c) GTN-generated samples

- 1) Real data: Training learners with random mini-batches of real data, as is ubiquitous in SGD
 - 2) Dataset Distillation: Training learners with synthetic data, where training examples are directly encoded as tensors optimized by the meta-objective
 - 3) GTN - Our method where the training data presented to the learner is generated by a neural network
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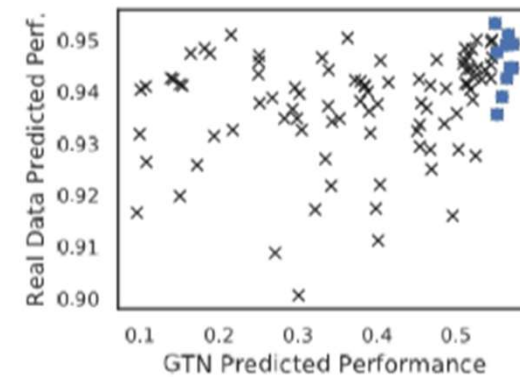
Experiment



(a) CIFAR10 inner-loop training



(b) CIFAR10 GTN samples



(c) CIFAR10 correlation

optimize our GTN ahead of time using proxy learners in p6000GPU(8h)

- 1) 128 steps with GTN vs 100epoch with real data is 0.3606
 - 2) the top 50% of architectures is 0.5582
 - 3) 3 epochs with real data is 0.5235, 9x cost-reduction per trained model
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Experiment

Model	Error(%)	#params	GPU Days
Random Search + GHN (Zhang et al., 2018)	4.3 ± 0.1	5.1M	0.42
Random Search + Weight Sharing (Luo et al., 2018)	3.92	3.9M	0.25
Random Search + Real Data (baseline)	3.88 ± 0.08	12.4M	10
Random Search + GTN (ours)	3.84 ± 0.06	8.2M	0.67
Random Search + Real Data + Cutout (baseline)	3.02 ± 0.03	12.4M	10
Random Search + GTN + Cutout (ours)	2.92 ± 0.06	8.2M	0.67
Random Search + Real Data + Cutout (F=128) (baseline)	2.51 ± 0.13	151.7M	10
Random Search + GTN + Cutout (F=128) (ours)	2.42 ± 0.03	97.9M	0.67

Experiment

Model	Error(%)	#params	Random	GPU Days
NASNet-A (Zoph & Le, 2017)	3.41	3.3M	✗	2000
AmoebaNet-B + Cutout (Real et al., 2019)	2.13	34.9M	✗	3150
DARTS + Cutout (Liu et al., 2018b)	2.83	4.6M	✗	4
NAONet + Cutout (Luo et al., 2018)	2.48	10.6M	✗	200
NAONet-WS (Luo et al., 2018)	3.53	2.5M	✗	0.3
NAONet-WS + Cutout (Luo et al., 2018)	2.93	2.5M	✗	0.3
ENAS (Pham et al., 2018)	3.54	4.6M	✗	0.45
ENAS + Cutout (Pham et al., 2018)	2.89	4.6M	✗	0.45
GHN Top-Best + Cutout (Zhang et al., 2018)	2.84 ± 0.07	5.7M	✗	0.84
GHN Top (Zhang et al., 2018)	4.3 ± 0.1	5.1M	✓	0.42
Random-WS (Luo et al., 2018)	3.92	3.9M	✓	0.25
Random Search + Real Data (baseline)	3.88 ± 0.08	12.4M	✓	10
RS + Real Data + Cutout (baseline)	3.02 ± 0.03	12.4M	✓	10
RS + Real Data + Cutout (F=128) (baseline)	2.51 ± 0.13	151.7M	✓	10
Random Search + GTN (ours)	3.84 ± 0.06	8.2M	✓	0.67
Random Search + GTN + Cutout (ours)	2.92 ± 0.06	8.2M	✓	0.67
RS + GTN + Cutout (F=128) (ours)	2.42 ± 0.03	97.9M	✓	0.67

The End!
