

# XC-NAS: A New Cellular Encoding Approach for Neural Architecture Search of Multi-Path Convolutional Neural Networks

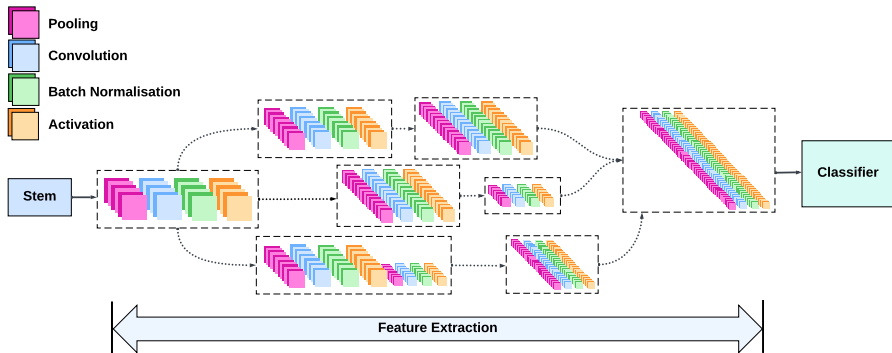
Trevor Londt, Xiaoying Gao, Peter Andreae, Yi Mei

Victoria University of Wellington, Centre for Data Science and Artificial Intelligence &  
School of Engineering and Computer Science

December 2023

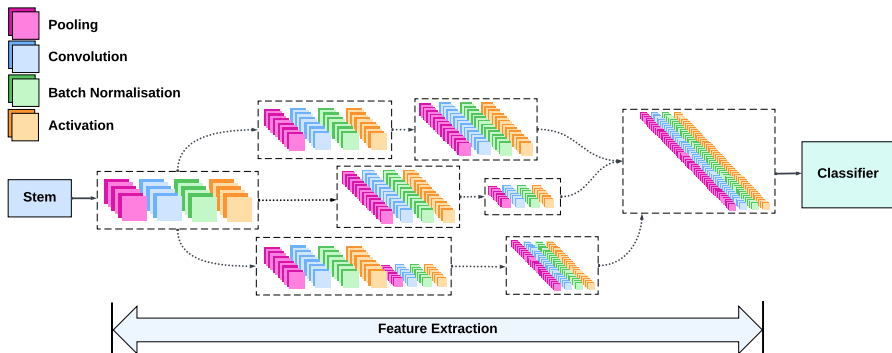


# Multipath CNNs



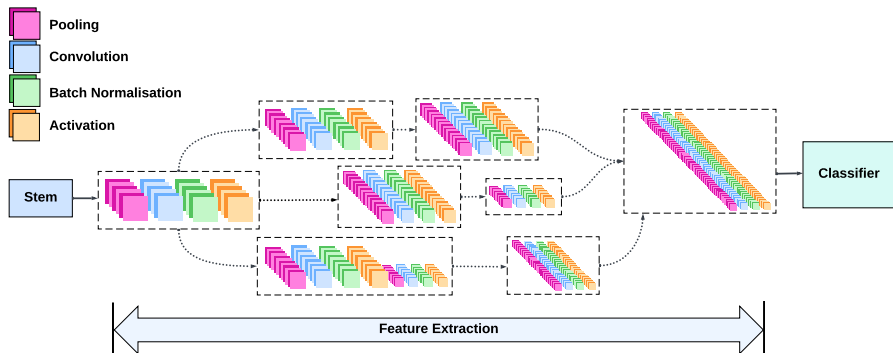
- ▶ Feature reuse and exploits both local and global context features
- ▶ Topologies can get complex - not practical to design it manually

# Multipath CNNs



- ▶ Feature reuse and exploits both local and global context features
- ▶ Topologies can get complex - not practical to design it manually
- ▶ Need a representation that can capture the main idea of multi-path topologies (branching and joining)

# Multipath CNNs



- ▶ Feature reuse and exploits both local and global context features
- ▶ Topologies can get complex - not practical to design it manually
- ▶ Need a representation that can capture the main idea of multi-path topologies (branching and joining)
- ▶ Need ability to represent heterogeneous blocks (micro-architectures)

# Cellular Encoding

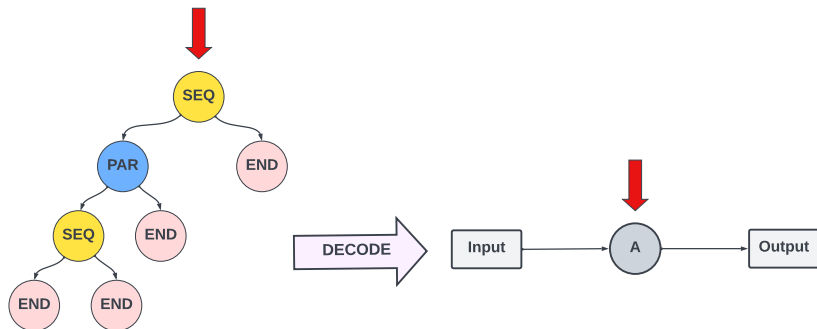
- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division

# Cellular Encoding

- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division
- ▶ CE is concerned with generating topology between **neurons**

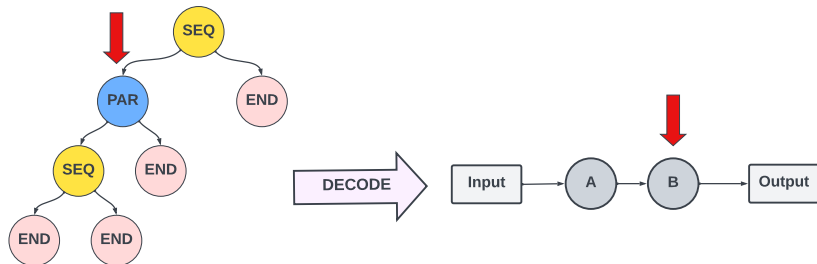
# Cellular Encoding

- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division
- ▶ CE is concerned with generating topology between **neurons**



# Cellular Encoding

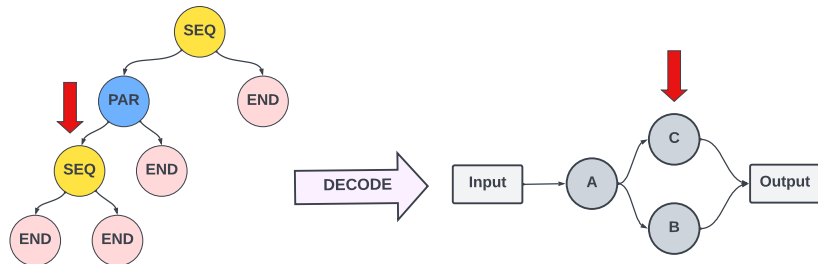
- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division
- ▶ CE is concerned with generating topology between **neurons**





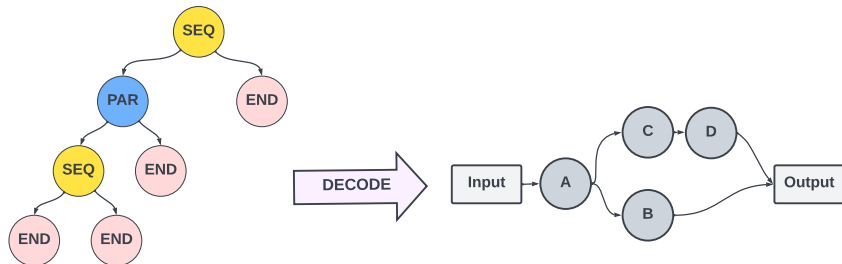
# Cellular Encoding

- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division
- ▶ CE is concerned with generating topology between **neurons**

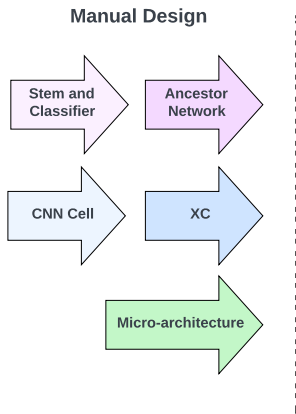


# Cellular Encoding

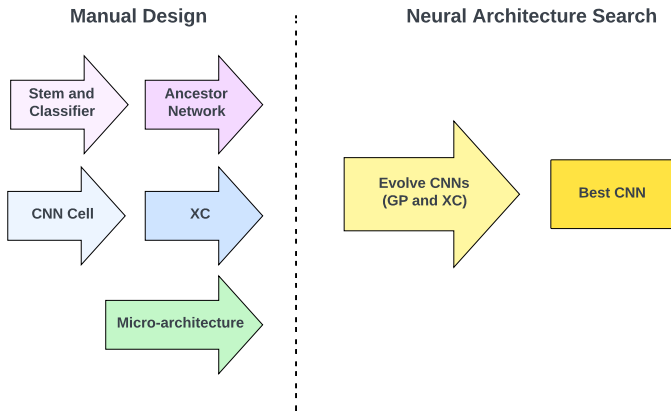
- ▶ Cellular Encoding (CE) a method to encode a family of artificial neural networks into a population of labelled trees. Uses Genetic Algorithm (GA) to facilitate evolution. Inspired by biological cell division
- ▶ CE is concerned with generating topology between **neurons**



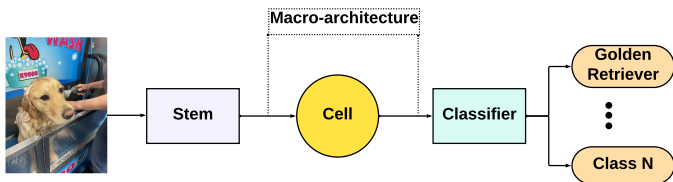
# Our Approach



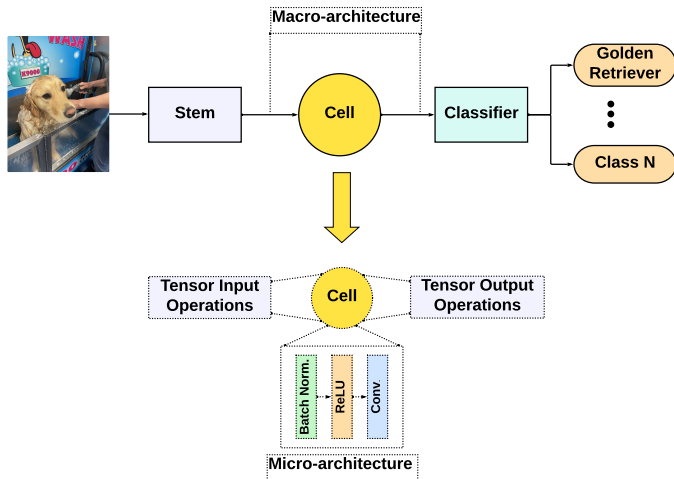
# Our Approach



# XC: Ancestor Network and CNN Network Cell



# XC: Ancestor Network and CNN Network Cell



- Original CE: Cell  $\rightarrow$  Neuron
- XC: Cell  $\rightarrow$  Convolution Block (Micro-architecture)

# Defined Operations

- Implement two CE operations that affects macro-architecture topology):

Operation	Effect
<b>S</b>	Duplicate cell and connect in series
<b>P</b>	Duplicate cell and connect in parallel

# Defined Operations

- Implement two CE operations that affects macro-architecture topology):

Operation	Effect
<b>S</b>	Duplicate cell and connect in series
<b>P</b>	Duplicate cell and connect in parallel

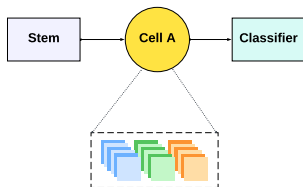
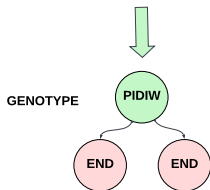
- Define **configurable modifiers** to manipulate the width and/or depth of a **micro-architecture** contained in a cell:

Modifier	Effect
<b>ID</b>	2 * number of layers in cell
<b>DD</b>	1/2 * number of layers in cell
<b>IW</b>	2 * number of filters in cell
<b>DW</b>	1/2 * number of filters in cell

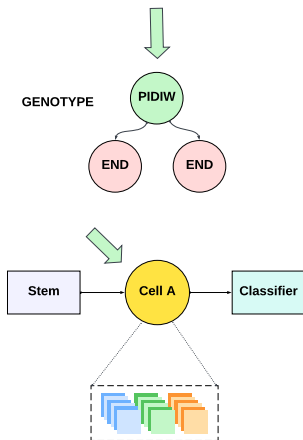
- Modifiers are combined with the defined CE operations to create **new CE operations**, eg: **SID**, **SIDIW**, **PID**, **PDD**, etc (18 combinations)



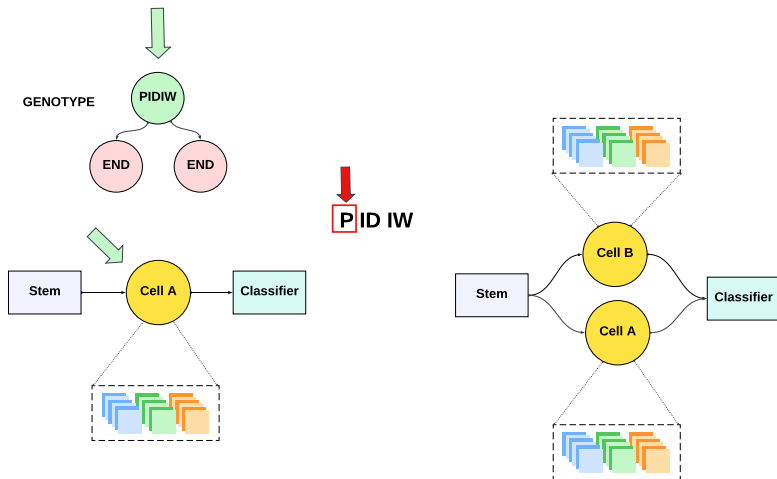
# Operation Example



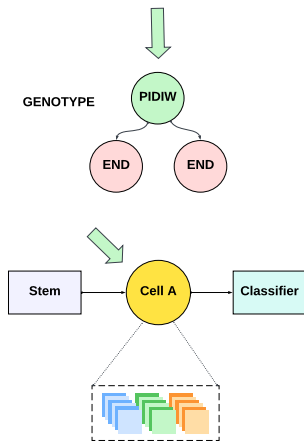
# Operation Example



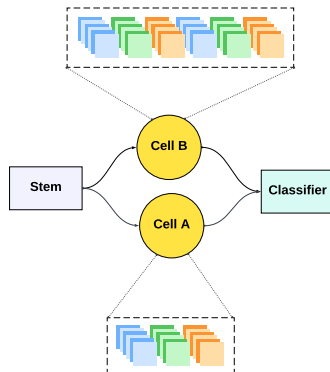
# Operation Example



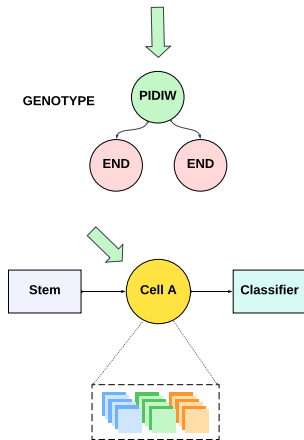
# Operation Example



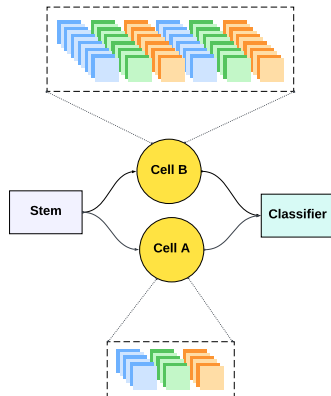
**P** **I** **D** **I** **W**



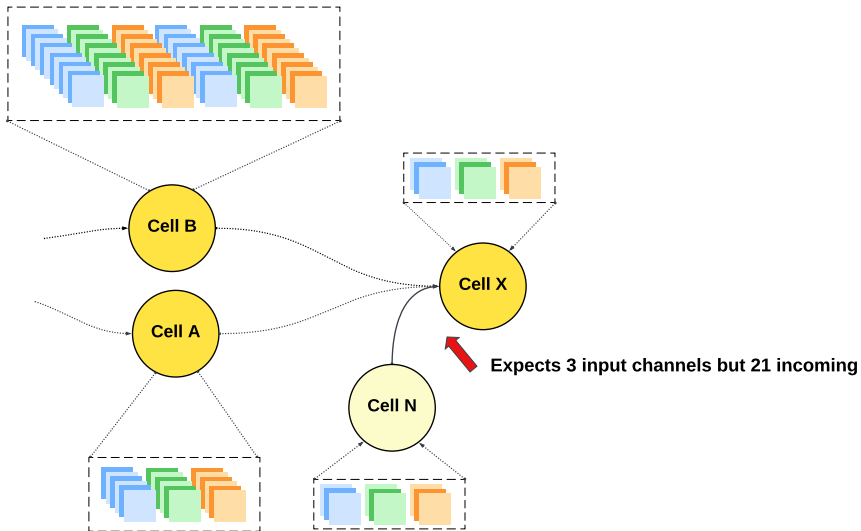
# Operation Example



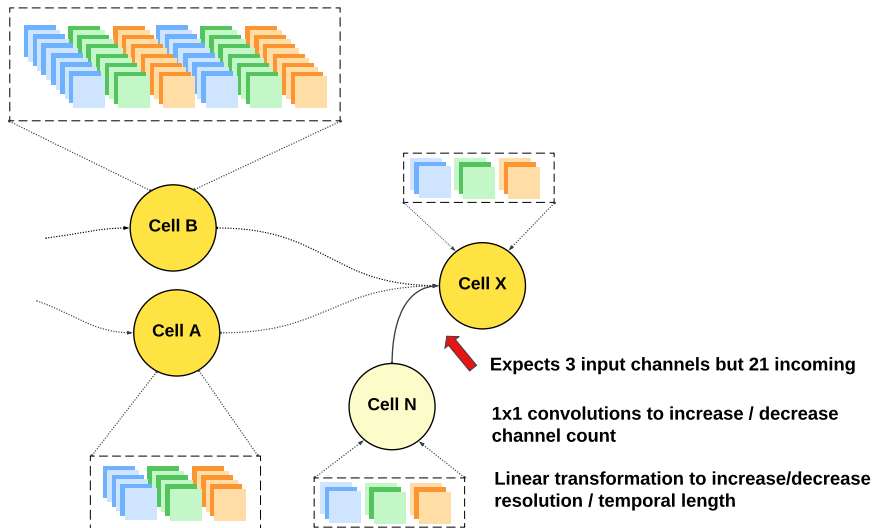
P ID **IW**



# Cell Input/Output Operations Revisited

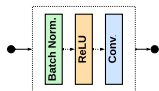


# Cell Input/Output Operations Revisited

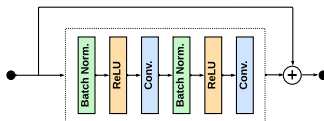


# Chosen Micro-architectures

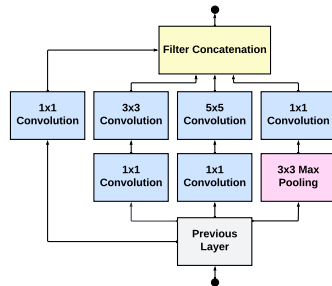
Simple Block



ResNet Block  
(Pre-activation)



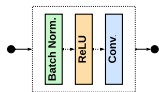
Inception Block  
(Activations not shown)



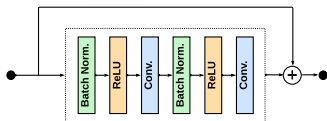


# Chosen Micro-architectures

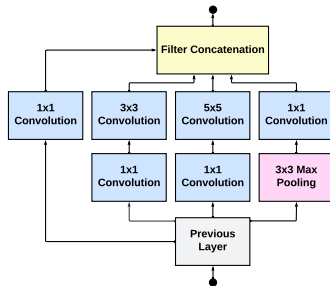
Simple Block



ResNet Block  
(Pre-activation)

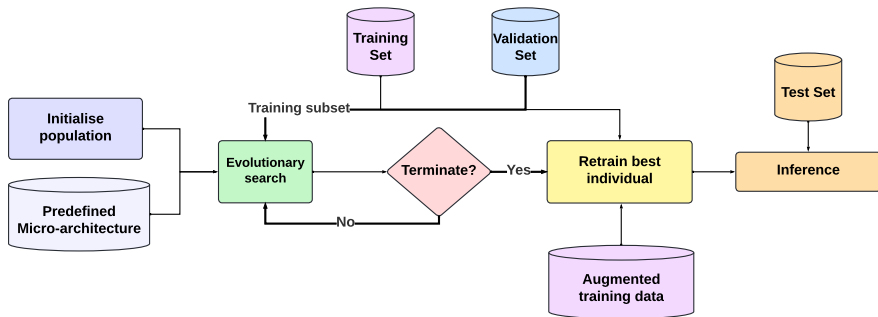


Inception Block  
(Activations not shown)

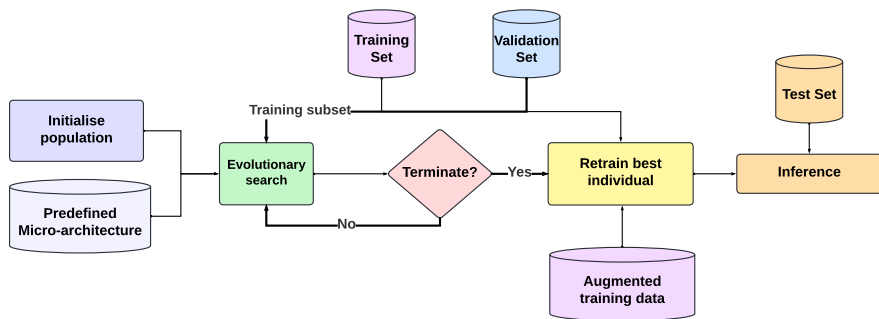


- ▶ Spatial operations for image data
- ▶ Temporal operations for text/audio data

# Algorithm Flow



# Algorithm Flow



- Data augmentation performed at end of evolutionary process

# Some Important Settings and Limitations

- ▶ Subset of training data (25%) during evolutionary process → **reduced CNN training times**
- ▶ ...but potential for evolved networks to be **biased to smaller capacities**
- ▶ Therefore: **trade-off between faster training times and potential overfitting**

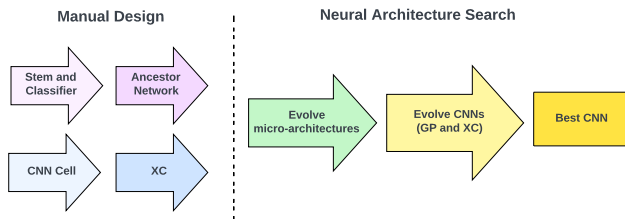
# Classification Results: Test Accuracy (%)

Algorithm	Type	AG's News	Yelp Reviews Full	KMNIST	Fashion-MNIST	CIFAR-10
XC-NAS Simple ( <b>ours</b> )	NAS	90.71	60.92	98.42	94.31	93.24
XC-NAS ResNet ( <b>ours</b> )	NAS	89.94	61.26	<b>98.68</b>	94.72	93.74
XC-NAS Inception ( <b>ours</b> )	NAS	<b>91.15</b>	61.01	<b>99.13</b>	<b>95.39</b>	<b>94.85</b>
Zhang et al. Lg. Full Conv. [1]	Manual	90.15	<b>61.60</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
VDCNN-Convolution [2]	Manual	<b>91.27</b>	<b>64.72</b>	n/a	n/a	n/a
GP-Dense [3]	NAS	89.58	61.05	n/a	n/a	n/a
ResNet-110. [4]	Manual	n/a	n/a	97.82	93.40	93.57
InceptionNet (GoogLeNet) [5]	Manual	n/a	n/a	97.95	92.74	93.64
EvoCNN [6]	NAS	n/a	n/a	-	94.53	-
FPSO [7]	NAS	n/a	n/a	-	<b>95.07</b>	93.72
CGP-CNN-ConvSet [8]	NAS	n/a	n/a	-	-	93.25
EIGEN [9]	NAS	n/a	n/a	-	-	94.60
CE-GeneExpr [10]	NAS	n/a	n/a	-	-	<b>96.26</b>

- ▶ **Second highest** test accuracy on text datasets and CIFAR-10
- ▶ **Highest** test accuracy on KMNIST, Fashion-MNIST
- ▶ **< 1 GPU day** to evolve best model











# Conclusions & Future Work

- XC-NAS can build competitive CNNs for classification tasks (verified on image and text)



- Evolve micro- and macro-architecture
- Challenge in evaluating a micro-architecture's fitness. (Which macro-architecture to use?)
- REC operator causes parameter count explosion - explore alternative

# Thank You

-  X. Zhang, J. Zhao, and Y. LeCun, "Character-Level Convolutional Networks for Text Classification," in *Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems - Volume 1, NIPS'15*, (Cambridge, MA, USA), p. 649–657, MIT Press, 2015.
-  A. Conneau, H. Schwenk, Y. L. Cun, and L. Barrault, "Very deep convolutional networks for text classification," in *15th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics, EACL 2017 - Proceedings of Conference*, vol. 2, pp. 1107–1116, Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL), 2017.
-  T. Londt, X. Gao, and P. Andreae, "Evolving Character-Level DenseNet Architectures Using Genetic Programming," *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pp. 665–680, 2021.
-  K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren, and J. Sun, "Deep residual learning for image recognition," *Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 770–778, 12 2016.
-  C. Szegedy, W. Liu, Y. Jia, P. Sermanet, S. Reed, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, V. Vanhoucke, and A. Rabinovich, "Going deeper with convolutions," *Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 1–9, 10 2015.
-  Y. Sun, B. Xue, M. Zhang, and G. G. Yen, "Evolving Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Image Classification," *IEEE Transactions on Evolutionary Computation*, pp. 394–407, 4 2020.
-  J. Huang, B. Xue, Y. Sun, and M. Zhang, "A Flexible Variable-length Particle Swarm Optimization Approach to Convolutional Neural Network Architecture Design," *2021 IEEE Congress on Evolutionary Computation, CEC 2021 - Proceedings*, pp. 934–941, 2021.
-  M. Suganuma, S. Shirakawa, and T. Nagao, "A Genetic Programming Approach to Designing Convolutional Neural Network Architectures," in *Proceedings of the Genetic and Evolutionary Computation Conference, GECCO '17*, pp. 497–504, 2017.
-  J. Ren, Z. Li, J. Yang, N. Xu, T. Yang, and D. J. Foran, "Eigen: Ecologically-inspired genetic approach for neural network structure searching from scratch," *Proceedings of the IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 9051–9060, 6 2019.
-  C. Broni-Bediako, Y. Murata, L. H. B. Mormille, and M. Atsumi, "Evolutionary NAS with Gene Expression Programming of Cellular Encoding," in *2020 IEEE Symposium Series on Computational Intelligence (SSCI)*, pp. 2670–2676, 2020.