

## A Visualizations of the Optimization Landscape of 2D HPO problems

In Figure 1, we visualize the optimization landscape of the 2D HPO problems. We use the same LHS initial design that has been used for the calculation of ELA features and train a Gaussian process with a Matérn 5/2 kernel to be able to interpolate between points and plot the predictions of the Gaussian process. Colors are based on performance quantiles with a dark green representing the 0.1% quantile of best points with respect to the logloss, yellow representing the 7% quantile and white representing the 100% quantile. The red point depicts the empirical minimum.

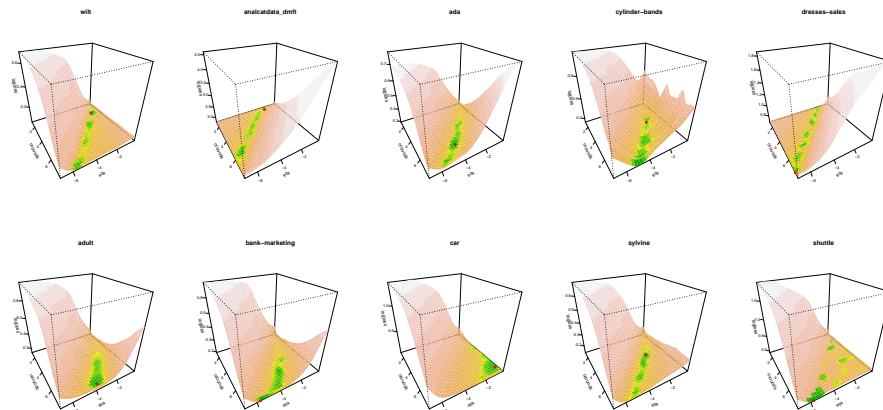


Fig. 1: Optimization landscapes of 2D HPO problems.

## B Optimizer Details

All optimizers are implemented within the `mlr3` ecosystem [3], either in `bbotk` [1], or `mlr3mbo` [5]. `CMAES` relies on `adagio::pureCMAES()` from the `adagio` package [2]. `GENSA` relies on `GenSA::GenSA()` from the `GenSA` package [6]. `Grid` and `Random` are directly provided by `bbotk`. `MBO` is used as implemented in the `coco` branch of `mlr3mbo` (following the configuration presented in [4]) and uses a Gaussian process (Matérn 5/2 kernel) as surrogate model and expected improvement as acquisition function which is optimized by a global local search (a procedure starting with a random search followed by L-BFGS-B with the current best point as the starting point, which is repeated multiple times). We use an initial design of size 4D constructed by sampling uniformly at random.

## C Nearest BBOB Neighbors

In Table 1, we list the nearest BBOB neighbors of our HPO problems obtained by minimizing the Euclidean distance over the first two principal component scores in ELA feature space.

Table 1: Nearest BBOB neighbors to HPO problems in ELA feature space (two principle components).

HPO	Nearest BBOB	HPO	Nearest BBOB
wilt_2	2.1.2	adult_2	4.4.2
wilt_3	7.3.3	adult_3	5.5.3
wilt_5	3.3.5	adult_5	3.3.5
analcata_data_dmft_2	11.4.2	bank-marketing_2	15.1.2
analcata_data_dmft_3	7.5.5	bank-marketing_3	13.4.3
analcata_data_dmft_5	2.1.5	bank-marketing_5	5.3.5
ada_2	17.4.3	car_2	14.2.2
ada_3	17.5.5	car_3	13.5.3
ada_5	10.5.5	car_5	17.1.5
cylinder-bands_2	7.1.2	sylvine_2	2.1.2
cylinder-bands_3	10.4.3	sylvine_3	7.2.3
cylinder-bands_5	14.1.5	sylvine_5	7.3.5
dresses-sales_2	19.4.3	shuttle_2	6.5.2
dresses-sales_3	7.5.5	shuttle_3	8.2.3
dresses-sales_5	2.4.3	shuttle_5	2.3.5

## References

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2. Borchers, H.W.: adagio: Discrete and Global Optimization Routines (2021), <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=adagio>, r package version 0.8.4
3. Lang, M., Binder, M., Richter, J., Schratz, P., Pfisterer, F., Coors, S., Au, Q., Casalicchio, G., Kotthoff, L., Bischl, B.: mlr3: A modern object-oriented machine learning framework in R. Journal of Open Source Software **4**(44), 1903 (2019)
4. Le Riche, R., Picheny, V.: Revisiting Bayesian optimization in the light of the COCO benchmark. Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization **64**(5), 3063–3087 (2021)
5. Schneider, L., Richter, J., Becker, M., Lang, M., Bischl, B., Binder, M., Moosbauer, J.: mlr3mbo: Flexible Bayesian Optimization in R (2022), <https://mlr3mbo.mlr-org.com>, <https://github.com/mlr-org/mlr3mbo>
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