# hpo Documentation

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1 Indices and tables	23
Python Module Index	25
Index	27

```
class models.Model
     Bases: object
     static generate_arms(n, path, params)
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data)
class params.Param(name, min_val, max_val, init_val=None,
                                                                  dist='uniform', scale='log',
                       log_base=2.718281828459045, interval=None)
     Bases: object
     get_dist()
     get_max()
     get_min()
     get_name()
     get_param_range (num, stochastic=False)
     get_scale()
     get_type()
plots.plot_all (paths, runs, classifier_name, optimizer_name, dataset_name, idx, resource_type,
                  type_plot='linear', devs=False)
          Parameters
               • paths -
               • runs -
               • classifier name -
               • optimizer_name -
               • dataset_name -
               • idx -
               • resource_type -
               • type_plot -
               • devs -
          Returns
plots.plot_bo (bo_ei_history, bo_ucb_history, random, dataset_name, model, problem)
plots.plot_hct (path, runs, classifier_name, optimizer_name, dataset_name, idx)
          Parameters
               • path – path to which the result image is stored
               • runs – number of runs
               • classifier_name - name of the classifier
               • optimizer_name – name of the optimizer
               • dataset_name - name of the dataset
               • idx – id of the experiment
          Returns
```

plots.plot\_hoo (path, runs, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx)

#### **Parameters**

- path path to which the result image is stored
- runs number of runs
- classifier name name of the classifier
- optimizer name name of the optimizer
- dataset\_name name of the dataset
- idx id of the experiment

#### Returns

plots.plot\_hyperband (path, s\_max, trials, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx)
Plot test error evaluation of hyperband with different s values.

### **Parameters**

- path path to which the result image is stored
- s\_max maximum number of brackets
- trials number of trials of one algorithm
- classifier\_name name of the classifier
- optimizer\_name name of the optimizer
- dataset name name of the dataset
- idx id of the experiment

# Returns

plots.plot\_hyperband\_only (path, trials, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx)
Plot test error evaluation of hyperband.

# **Parameters**

- path path to which the result image is stored
- trials number of trials of one algorithm
- classifier name name of the classifier
- optimizer\_name name of the optimizer
- dataset name name of the dataset
- idx id of the experiment

# Returns

plots.plot\_hyperloop\_only (path, trials, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx) Plot test error evaluation of hyperloop.

# **Parameters**

- path path to which the result image is stored
- trials number of trials of one algorithm
- classifier\_name name of the classifier
- $\bullet$  optimizer\_name – name of the optimizer

```
• dataset name - name of the dataset
```

• idx – id of the experiment

### Returns

plots.plot\_random(path, trials, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx)
Plot test error evaluation of random search.

#### **Parameters**

- path -
- trials -
- classifier name -
- optimizer\_name -
- dataset\_name -
- idx -

#### Returns

plots.plot\_tpe (path, runs, classifier\_name, optimizer\_name, dataset\_name, idx)

# **Parameters**

- path path to which the result image is stored
- runs number of runs
- classifier\_name name of the classifier
- optimizer\_name name of the optimizer
- dataset\_name name of the dataset
- idx id of the experiment

#### Returns

```
class utils.Loss(model, x, y, method='holdout', problem='binary')
    Bases: object
    evaluate_loss(**param)
utils.build(csv_path, target_index, header=None)
utils.cum_max(history)
utils.get_budget(min_units, max_units, eta)
    Compute the total budget.
```

# **Parameters**

- min\_units minimum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- max\_units maximum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- eta elimination proportion

Returns the corresponding total budget and the number of configurations

# utils.load\_data(dataset)

Function that loads the data at dataset.

Parameters dataset – path to the dataset

# **Returns** separated training, validation and test dataset

```
utils.log_eta(x, eta)
```

Compute log of x with base eta.

### **Parameters**

- **x** input value
- eta base

# **Returns** rounded log\_eta(x)

utils.s\_to\_m(start\_time, current\_time)

Function that converts time in seconds to time in minutes.

#### **Parameters**

- start\_time starting time in seconds
- current\_time current time in seconds

# **Returns** minutes

```
hyperband_finite.hyperband_finite(model, resource_type, params, min_units, max_units, runtime, director, data, rng=<mtrand.RandomState object>, eta=4.0, budget=0, n_hyperbands=1, s_run=None, doubling=False, verbose=False)
```

Hyperband with finite horizon.

### **Parameters**

- model object with subroutines to generate arms and train models
- resource\_type type of resource to be allocated
- params hyperparameter search space
- min\_units minimum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- max\_units maximum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- runtime runtime patience (in min)
- director path to the directory where output are stored
- data dataset to use
- rng random state
- eta elimination proportion
- budget total budget for one bracket
- n\_hyperbands maximum number of hyperbands to run
- **s\_run** option to repeat a specific bracket
- doubling option to decide whether we want to double the per bracket budget in the outer loop
- verbose verbose option

# Returns None

```
hyperband_finite.sh_finite(model, resource_type, params, n, i, eta, big_r, director, data, rng=<mtrand.RandomState object>, track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
```

Successive halving.

# **Parameters**

- model model to be trained
- resource\_type type of resource to be allocated
- params hyperparameter search space
- n number of configurations in this successive halving phase
- i the number of the bracket
- eta elimination proportion
- big r number of resources
- **director** where we store the results
- data dataset
- rng random state
- track\_valid initial track vector
- track\_test initial track vector
- verbose verbose option

**Returns** the dictionary of arms, the stored results and the vector of test errors

```
class ho.hct.HCTree (support_type, father, depth, rho, nu, tvalue, tau, sigma, box)
     Bases: object
     add_children(c, dvalue)
     explore(c, dvalue)
     get_change_status()
     reset_change_status()
     sample (c, dvalue)
     update (c, dvalue)
     update_node (c, dvalue)
     update_path (reward, c, dvalue)
class ho.hoo.HTree (support_type, father, depth, rho, nu, sigma, box)
     Bases: object
     add_children()
     explore()
     sample (alpha)
     update (alpha)
     update_node (alpha)
     update_path (reward, alpha)
```

```
class ho.poo.PTree (support, support_type, father, depth, rhos, nu, box)
     Bases: object
     add_children()
     explore(k)
     explore bis(k)
     sample(alpha, k)
     sample\_bis(alpha, k)
     update_all (alpha)
     update_all_bis(alpha)
     update_node (alpha, k)
     update_node_bis(alpha, k)
     update_path (reward, alpha, k)
     update path bis(reward, alpha, k)
class ho.utils_ho.Box (target, fmax, nsplits, sigma, support, support_type)
     Bases: object
     std_noise(sigma)
          Stochastic target with Gaussian or uniform noise.
     std_partition()
          Standard partitioning of a black box.
ho.utils_ho.get_rhos (nsplits, rhomax, horizon)
ho.utils_ho.loss_hct(bbox: ho.utils_ho.Box, rho, nu, c, c1, delta, sigma, horizon, director,
                           keep=False)
ho.utils_ho.loss_hoo(bbox, rho, nu, alpha, sigma, horizon, update, director, keep=False)
ho.utils_ho.loss_poo(bbox, rhos, nu, alpha, horizon, epoch)
ho.utils_ho.regret_hct (bbox, rho, nu, c, c1, delta, sigma, horizon)
ho.utils_ho.regret_hoo(bbox, rho, nu, alpha, sigma, horizon, update)
ho.utils_ho.regret_poo(bbox, rhos, nu, alpha, horizon, epoch)
ho.utils_ho.std_box(target, fmax, nsplits, sigma, support, support_type)
ho.utils_ho.std_center(support, support_type)
     Pick the center of a subregion.
ho.utils_ho.std_rand(support, support_type)
     Randomly pick a point in a subregion.
ho.utils_ho.std_split (support, support_type, nsplits)
     Split a box uniformly.
          Parameters
                • support – vector of support in each dimension
                • support_type - continuous or discrete
                • nsplits – number of splits
          Returns
```

ho.utils\_ho.std\_split\_rand(support, support\_type, nsplits)
Split a box randomly.

#### **Parameters**

- support -
- support\_type -
- nsplits -

### Returns

heuristics.hyperloop.hyperloop\_finite(model, resource\_type, params, min\_units, max\_units, runtime, director, data, rng=<mtrand.RandomState object>, eta=4.0, budget=0, n\_hyperloops=1, s\_run=None, doubling=False, verbose=False)

Hyperband with finite horizon.

#### **Parameters**

- model object with subroutines to generate arms and train models
- resource\_type type of resource to be allocated
- params hyperparameter search space
- min\_units minimum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- max\_units maximum units of resources can be allocated to one configuration
- runtime runtime patience (in min)
- director path to the directory where output are stored
- data dataset to use
- rng random state
- eta elimination proportion
- budget total budget for one bracket
- n\_hyperloops maximum number of hyperloops to run
- **s\_run** option to repeat a specific bracket
- doubling option to decide whether we want to double the per bracket budget in the outer loop
- verbose verbose option

# Returns None

heuristics.ttts.ttts (model, resource\_type, params, n, i, big\_r, director, data, frac=0.5, dist='Bernoulli', rng=<mtrand.RandomState object>, track\_valid=array([ 1.]), track\_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)

Top-Two Thompson Sampling.

# **Parameters**

- model model to be trained
- resource\_type type of resource to be allocated
- params hyperparameter search space
- **n** number of configurations in this ttts phase

- i the number of the bracket
- **big\_r** number of resources
- director where we store the results
- data dataset
- frac threshold in ttts
- **dist** type of prior distribution
- rng random state
- track\_valid initial track vector
- track\_test initial track vector
- verbose verbose option

Returns the dictionary of arms, the stored results and the vector of test errors

class classifiers.logistic.LogisticRegression(input\_data, n, m)
 Bases: models.Model

static generate\_arms (n, path, params, default=False)

Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.

#### **Parameters**

- n number of arms to generate
- path path to which we store the results later
- params hyperparameter to be optimized
- default default arm option

# Returns

```
static get_search_space()
neg_log_likelihood(y)
```

Log-likelihood Loss.

**Parameters** y – correct label vector

**Returns** the mean of the negative log-likelihood of the prediction, we use mean instead of sum here

to make the learning rate less dependent of the size of the minibatch size

# **Parameters**

- epochs number of epochs
- arm hyperparameter configuration encoded as a dictionary
- data dataset to use
- rng not used here
- classifier initial model, set as None by default
- track\_valid vector where we store the best validation errors
- track\_test vector where we store the test errors

```
• verbose – verbose option

Returns

zero_one (y)

Zero-one Loss.
```

Parameters y – correct label vector

**Returns** the zero-one Loss over the size of minibatch

class classifiers.mlp.HiddenLayer(rng, input\_data, n, m, w=None, b=None, activation=<theano.tensor.elemwise.Elemwise object>)

Bases: object

Bases: models.Model

static generate\_arms (n, path, params, default=False)

Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.

#### **Parameters**

- **n** number of arms to generate
- path path to which we store the results later
- params hyperparameter to be optimized
- default default arm option

# **Returns**

```
static get_search_space()
```

# **Parameters**

- epochs -
- arm -
- data -
- rng -
- · classifier -
- track\_valid-
- track test -
- verbose -

### **Returns**

Bases: object

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{class} & \texttt{classifiers.ada\_sklearn.Ada} & \textit{(problem='binary', n\_estimators=50, learning\_rate=1')} \\ & \texttt{Bases:} & \textit{models.Model} \\ \end{tabular}
```

eval()

static generate\_arms (n, path, params, default=False)

```
Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
              Parameters
                  • n – number of arms to generate
                  • path – path to which we store the results later
                  • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                  • default - default arm option
              Returns
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                             track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
              Parameters
                  • iterations -
                  • arm -
                  • data -
                  • rng -
                  • problem -
                  • method -
                  • track valid-
                  • track_test -
                  • verbose -
              Returns
class classifiers.gbm_sklearn.GBM (problem='binary', learning_rate=0.1, n_estimators=100,
                                            max_depth=3, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1,
                                            min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,
                                                                                  subsample=1.0,
                                            max\_features=1.0)
     Bases: models.Model
     eval()
     static generate arms (n, path, params, default=False)
          Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
              Parameters
                  • n – number of arms to generate
                  • path – path to which we store the results later
                  • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                  • default - default arm option
              Returns
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                             track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
```

# **Parameters**

- iterations -
- arm -
- data -
- rng -
- problem -
- method -
- track\_valid-
- track\_test -
- verbose -

# Returns

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{class} & \texttt{classifiers.knn\_sklearn.knn} & (problem='binary', n\_neighbors=5, leaf\_size=30) \\ & \texttt{Bases:} & models.Model \\ \end{tabular}
```

eval()

static generate\_arms (n, path, params, default=False)

Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.

#### **Parameters**

- **n** number of arms to generate
- path path to which we store the results later
- params hyperparameter to be optimized
- default default arm option

### **Returns**

```
static get_search_space()
```

# **Parameters**

- iterations -
- arm -
- data -
- rng-
- problem -
- $\bullet$  method -
- track\_valid-
- track\_test -
- verbose -

# Returns

```
class classifiers.mlp_sklearn.MLP (problem='binary', hidden_layer_size=100, alpha=0.001,
                                            learning_rate_init=0.001, beta_1=0.9, beta_2=0.999)
     Bases: models.Model
     eval()
     static generate_arms (n, path, params, default=False)
          Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
              Parameters
                  • n – number of arms to generate
                  • path – path to which we store the results later
                  • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                  • default - default arm option
              Returns
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                            track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
              Parameters
                  • iterations -
                  • arm -
                  • data -
                  • rng -
                  • problem -
                  • method -
                  • track_valid-
                  • track_test -
                  • verbose -
              Returns
class classifiers.rf_sklearn.RF (problem='binary', n_estimators=10,
                                                                                max\_features=0.5,
                                         min_samples_split=0.3, min_samples_leaf=0.2)
     Bases: models.Model
     eval()
     static generate_arms (n, path, params, default=False)
          Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
              Parameters
                  • n – number of arms to generate
                  • path – path to which we store the results later
                  • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                  • default - default arm option
              Returns
     static get_search_space()
```

```
static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                            track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
             Parameters
                 • iterations -
                 • arm -
                 • data -
                 • rng -
                 • problem -
                 • method -
                 • track valid-
                 • track_test -
                 • verbose -
             Returns
class classifiers.svm_sklearn.SVM (problem='binary', c=0, gamma=0, kernel='rbf')
     Bases: models.Model
     eval()
     static generate_arms (n, path, params, default=False)
          Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
             Parameters
                 • n – number of arms to generate
                 • path – path to which we store the results later
                 • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                 • default - default arm option
             Returns
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                            track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
             Parameters
                 • iterations -
                 • arm -
                 • data -
                 • rng -
                 • problem -
                 • method -
                 • track_valid-
                 • track test -
                 • verbose -
             Returns
```

```
class classifiers.tree_sklearn.Tree (problem='binary', max_features=0.5, max_depth=1,
                                             min_samples_split=0.5)
     Bases: models.Model
     eval()
     static generate_arms (n, path, params, default=False)
          Function that generates a dictionary of configurations/arms.
             Parameters
                 • n – number of arms to generate
                 • path – path to which we store the results later
                 • params – hyperparameter to be optimized
                 • default - default arm option
             Returns
     static get_search_space()
     static run_solver(iterations, arm, data, rng=None, problem='cont', method='5fold',
                            track_valid=array([ 1.]), track_test=array([ 1.]), verbose=False)
             Parameters
                 • iterations -
                 • arm -
                 • data -
                 • rng -
                 • problem -
                 • method -
                 • track_valid-
                 • track_test -
                 • verbose -
             Returns
class bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianProcess(covfunc, optimize=False, useg-
                                                                   rads=False, mprior=0)
     Bases: object
     fit(x, y)
         Fits a Gaussian Process regressor.
             Parameters
                 • x (np.ndarray, shape=(nsamples, nfeatures)) - training instances to fit
                   the GP
                 • y (np.ndarray, shape=(nsamples,)) - corresponding continuous target values
     get_cov_params()
          Current covariance function hyperparameters.
             Returns the dictionary containing covariance function hyperparameters
```

```
opt hyp(param key, param bounds, grads=None, n trials=5)
```

Optimizes the negative marginal log-likelihood for given hyperparameters and bounds. This is an empirical Bayes approach (or Type II maximum-likelihood).

### **Parameters**

- param\_key (list) list of hyperparameters to optimize
- **param\_bounds** (list) list containing tuples defining bounds for each hyperparameter to optimize over
- grads gradient matrix
- n\_trials number of trials

# param\_grad (k\_param)

Gradient over hyperparameters. It is recommended to use *self.\_grad* instead.

**Parameters k\_param** (dict) – dictionary with keys being hyperparameters and values their queried values

**Returns** the gradient corresponding to each hyperparameters, order given by *k\_param.keys()* 

```
predict (x_star, return_std=False)
```

Mean and covariances for the posterior Gaussian Process.

#### **Parameters**

- **x\_star** (np.ndarray, shape=((nsamples, nfeatures))) testing instances to predict
- return std(bool) whether to return the standard deviation of the posterior process

**Returns** mean and covariance of the posterior process for testing instances

```
update (x_new, y_new)
```

Updates the internal model with  $x\_new$  and  $y\_new$  instances.

#### **Parameters**

- **x\_new** (np.ndarray, shape=((m, nfeatures))) new training instances to update the model with
- **y\_new** (np.ndarray, shape=((m,))) new training targets to update the model with

```
class bo.acquisition.Acquisition (mode, eps=1e-06, **params)
```

Bases: object

entropy (tau, mean, std, sigman)

Predictive entropy acquisition function.

# **Parameters**

- tau (float) best observed function evaluation
- mean (float) point mean of the posterior process
- **std** (*float*) point std of the posterior process
- **sigman** (*float*) noise variance

**Returns** the predictive entropy

eval (tau, mean, std)

Evaluates selected acquisition function.

# **Parameters**

- tau (float) best observed function evaluation
- mean (float) point mean of the posterior process
- **std** (float) point std of the posterior process

Returns acquisition function value

#### expected improvement (tau, mean, std)

Expected Improvement acquisition function.

### **Parameters**

- tau (float) best observed function evaluation
- mean (float) point mean of the posterior process
- **std** (float) point std of the posterior process

**Returns** the expected improvement

```
gpucb (mean, std, beta)
```

Upper-confidence bound acquisition function.

#### **Parameters**

- mean (float) point mean of the posterior process
- **std** (float) point std of the posterior process
- beta (float) constant

Returns the upper-confidence bound

# probability\_improvement (tau, mean, std)

Probability of improvement acquisition function.

### **Parameters**

- tau (float) best observed function evaluation
- mean (float) point mean of the posterior process
- **std** (float) point std of the posterior process

**Returns** the probability of improvement

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{class} & \texttt{bo.bo.BO} (surrogate, acquisition, f, parameter\_dict, n\_jobs=1) \\ & \textbf{Bases: object} \end{tabular}
```

```
get result()
```

Prints best result in the Bayesian Optimization procedure.

Type OrderedDict

Returns the point yielding best evaluation in the procedure

Type float

**Returns** the best function evaluation

```
run (max_iter=10, init_evals=3, resume=False)
```

Runs the Bayesian Optimization procedure.

# **Parameters**

• max\_iter (int) - number of iterations to run, default is 10

```
• init_evals (int) – initial function evaluations before fitting a GP, default is 3
```

 resume (bool) – whether to resume the optimization procedure from the last evaluation, default is False

```
sample_param()
```

Randomly samples parameters over bounds.

:return a random sample of specified parameters

# update\_gp()

Updates the internal model with the next acquired point and its evaluation.

Bases: object

**cov** (*x*, *x\_star*)

Computes covariance function values over x and  $x\_star$ .

#### **Parameters**

- **x**(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- x\_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) instances

**Returns** the computed covariance matrix

```
grad_matrix(x, x_star, param)
```

Computes gradient matrix for instances x,  $x_star$  and hyperparameter param.

### **Parameters**

- x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- x\_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) instances
- param (str) parameter to compute gradient matrix for

**Returns** the gradient matrix for parameter *param* 

```
class bo.covfunc.ExpSine(lscale=1.0, period=1.0, bounds=None, parameters={'lscale', 'period'})
    Bases: object
```

```
cov (x, x_star)
```

Computes covariance function values over x and  $x\_star$ .

# **Parameters**

- **x**(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- **x\_star**(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures)))-instances

**Returns** the computed covariance matrix

```
grad_matrix(x, x_star, param)
```

Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x\_star and hyperparameter param.

# **Parameters**

- x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- param -

Param instances

**Returns** the gradient matrix for parameter *param* 

```
lscale=1, sigmaf=1,
class bo.covfunc.GammaExponential(exp_gamma=1,
                                          bounds=None,
                                                          parameters={'exp gamma',
                                                                                      'lscale'.
                                           'sigman', 'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov (x, x_star)
         Computes covariance function values over x and x\_star.
             Parameters
                 • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                 • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) - instances
             Returns the computed covariance matrix
     grad_matrix(x, x_star, param)
         Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x_star and hyperparameter param.
             Parameters
                 • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                 • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) - instances
                 • param (str) – parameter to compute gradient matrix for.
             Returns the gradient matrix for parameter param
class bo.covfunc.Matern(v=1, lscale=1, sigmaf=1, sigman=1e-06, bounds=None, parameters={'v'},
                              'lscale', 'sigman', 'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov(x, x star)
         Computes covariance function values over x and x star.
             Parameters
                 • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                 • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) - instances
             Returns the computed covariance matrix
class bo.covfunc.Matern32(lscale=1,
                                           sigmaf=1,
                                                      sigman=1e-06,
                                                                      bounds=None,
                                                                                     parame-
                                ters={'sigman', 'lscale', 'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov(x, x\_star)
         Computes covariance function values over x and x star.
             Parameters
                 • x (np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures))) - instances
                 • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) - instances
             Returns the computed covariance matrix
     grad_matrix(x, x_star, param)
         Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x_star and hyperparameter param.
             Parameters
                 • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                 • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures)))-instances
```

```
Returns the gradient matrix for parameter param
class bo.covfunc.Matern52(lscale=1, sigmaf=1,
                                                      sigman=1e-06,
                                                                        bounds=None,
                                                                                       parame-
                                 ters={'sigman', 'lscale', 'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov (x, x_star)
          Computes covariance function values over x and x\_star.
              Parameters x (np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures))) - instances
              Param instances
              Returns the computed covariance matrix
     grad matrix(x, x star, param)
          Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x_star and hyperparameter param.
              Parameters
                  • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                  • x star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures)))-instances
                  • param (str) - parameter to compute gradient matrix for
          :return:the gradient matrix for parameter param
class bo.covfunc.RationalQuadratic(alpha=1,
                                                        lscale=1,
                                                                     sigmaf=1,
                                                                                 sigman=1e-06,
                                            bounds=None, parameters={'sigman', 'lscale', 'alpha',
                                             'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov(x, x star)
          Computes covariance function values over x and x star.
              Parameters
                  • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                  • x star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures)))-instances
              Returns the computed covariance matrix
     grad_matrix(x, x_star, param)
          Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x_star and hyperparameter param.
              Parameters
                  • x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
                  • x_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) - instances
                  • param (str) - parameter to compute gradient matrix for
              Returns the gradient matrix for parameter param
class bo.covfunc.SquaredExponential(lscale=1, sigmaf=1.0, sigman=1e-06, bounds=None, pa-
                                              rameters={'sigman', 'lscale', 'sigmaf'})
     Bases: object
     cov(x, x\_star)
          Computes covariance function values over x and x\_star.
```

• param (str) - parameter to compute gradient matrix for

CONTENTS: 19

**Parameters** 

```
    x (np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures))) - instances
    x_star(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures))) - instances
    Returns the computed covariance matrix
    grad_matrix(x, x_star, param='lscale')
    Computes gradient matrix for instances x, x_star and hyperparameter param.
```

#### **Parameters**

- x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- x\_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) instances
- param(str) parameter to compute gradient matrix for

**Returns** gradient matrix for parameter param

```
bo.covfunc.kronecker_delta (x, x\_star)
Computes Kronecker delta for rows in x and x_star.
```

# **Parameters**

- x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures)))-instances
- x\_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures))) instances

**Returns** Kronecker delta between row pairs of x and  $x\_star$ 

```
bo.covfunc.12_norm (x, x_star)
```

Wrapper function to compute the L2 norm.

#### **Parameters**

- x(np.ndarray, shape=((n, nfeatures))) instances
- x\_star(np.ndarray, shape((m, nfeatures)))-instances

**Returns** pairwise Euclidean distance between row pairs of x and  $x\_star$ 

```
class bo.logger.BColors
    Bases: object

BOLD = '\x1b[1m'
ENDC = '\x1b[91m'
FAIL = '\x1b[91m'
HEADER = '\x1b[95m'
OKBLUE = '\x1b[94m'
OKGREEN = '\x1b[92m'
UNDERLINE = '\x1b[4m'
WARNING = '\x1b[93m'
class bo.logger.EventLogger(bo_instance)
    Bases: object
    print_current(bo_instance)
bo.tpe_hyperopt.combine_tracks(trials)
```

**Parameters** trials – trials object obtained from hyperopt

**Returns** the track vector of test errors

bo.tpe\_hyperopt.convert\_params(params)

**Parameters** params – hyperparamter dictionary as defined in params.py

**Returns** search space for hyperopt

bo.utils\_bo.evaluate\_dataset(csv\_path, target\_index, problem, model, parameter\_dict, method='holdout', seed=20, max\_iter=50)

bo.utils\_bo.evaluate\_random(bo\_model, loss, n\_eval=20)

# CHAPTER

# ONE

# **INDICES AND TABLES**

- genindex
- modindex
- search

# **PYTHON MODULE INDEX**

```
b
bo.acquisition, 15
bo.bo, 16
bo.covfunc, 17
bo.logger, 20
bo.surrogates.gaussian_process, 14
bo.tpe_hyperopt, 20
bo.utils_bo, 21
classifiers.ada sklearn,9
classifiers.cnn,9
classifiers.gbm_sklearn, 10
classifiers.knn_sklearn,11
classifiers.logistic,8
classifiers.mlp,9
classifiers.mlp_sklearn, 11
classifiers.rf_sklearn, 12
classifiers.svm_sklearn, 13
classifiers.tree_sklearn, 13
h
heuristics.hyperloop, 7
heuristics.ttts,7
ho.hct,5
ho.hoo, 5
ho.poo, 5
ho.utils ho,6
hyperband_finite, 4
m
models, 1
params, 1
plots, 1
utils,3
```

26 Python Module Index

# **INDEX**

Acquisition (class in bo.acquisition), 15	cov() (bo.covfunc.SquaredExponential method), 19 cum_max() (in module utils), 3		
Ada (class in classifiers.ada_sklearn), 9			
add_children() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5	D		
add_children() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5	DotProd (class in bo.covfunc), 17		
add_children() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
• • •	E		
В	ENDC (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20		
BColors (class in bo.logger), 20	entropy() (bo.acquisition.Acquisition method), 15		
BO (class in bo.bo), 16	eval() (bo.acquisition.Acquisition method), 15		
bo.acquisition (module), 15	eval() (classifiers.ada_sklearn.Ada method), 9		
bo.bo (module), 16	eval() (classifiers.gbm_sklearn.GBM method), 10		
bo.covfunc (module), 17	eval() (classifiers.knn_sklearn.KNN method), 11		
bo.logger (module), 20	eval() (classifiers.mlp_sklearn.MLP method), 12		
bo.surrogates.gaussian_process (module), 14	eval() (classifiers.rf_sklearn.RF method), 12		
bo.tpe_hyperopt (module), 20	eval() (classifiers.svm_sklearn.SVM method), 13		
bo.utils_bo (module), 21	eval() (classifiers.tree_sklearn.Tree method), 14		
BOLD (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20	evaluate_dataset() (in module bo.utils_bo), 21		
Box (class in ho.utils_ho), 6	evaluate_loss() (utils.Loss method), 3		
build() (in module utils), 3	evaluate_random() (in module bo.utils_bo), 21		
	EventLogger (class in bo.logger), 20		
C	expected_improvement() (bo.acquisition.Acquisition		
classifiers.ada_sklearn (module), 9	method), 16		
classifiers.cnn (module), 9	explore() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5		
classifiers.gbm_sklearn (module), 10	explore() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5		
classifiers.knn_sklearn (module), 11	explore() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6		
classifiers.logistic (module), 8	explore_bis() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6		
classifiers.mlp (module), 9	ExpSine (class in bo.covfunc), 17		
classifiers.mlp_sklearn (module), 11	Г		
classifiers.rf_sklearn (module), 12	F		
classifiers.svm_sklearn (module), 13	FAIL (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20		
classifiers.tree_sklearn (module), 13	fit() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianProcess		
combine_tracks() (in module bo.tpe_hyperopt), 20	method), 14		
convert_params() (in module bo.tpe_hyperopt), 21			
ConvolutionPoolLayer (class in classifiers.cnn), 9	G		
cov() (bo.covfunc.DotProd method), 17	GammaExponential (class in bo.covfunc), 17		
cov() (bo.covfunc.ExpSine method), 17	GaussianProcess (class in		
cov() (bo.covfunc.GammaExponential method), 18	bo.surrogates.gaussian_process), 14		
cov() (bo.covfunc.Matern method), 18	GBM (class in classifiers.gbm_sklearn), 10		
cov() (bo.covfunc.Matern32 method), 18	generate_arms() (classifiers.ada_sklearn.Ada static		
cov() (bo.covfunc.Matern52 method), 19	method), 9		
cov() (bo.covfunc.RationalQuadratic method), 19			

generate_arms() (classifiers.gbm_sklearn.GBM	static	grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.Matern32 method), 18	
method), 10	•	grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.Matern52 method), 19	.1 1
generate_arms() (classifiers.knn_sklearn.KNN method), 11	static	grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.RationalQuadratic me	ethod),
generate_arms() (classifiers.logistic.LogisticRegre	ession	grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.SquaredExponential me	ethod),
static method), 8		20	, ,
generate_arms() (classifiers.mlp.MLP static method	1), 9		
generate_arms() (classifiers.mlp_sklearn.MLP	static	Н	
method), 12		HCTree (class in ho.hct), 5	
generate_arms() (classifiers.rf_sklearn.RF static me	thod).	HEADER (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20	
12	, ,	heuristics.hyperloop (module), 7	
generate_arms() (classifiers.svm_sklearn.SVM	static	heuristics.ttts (module), 7	
method), 13		HiddenLayer (class in classifiers.mlp), 9	
generate_arms() (classifiers.tree_sklearn.Tree	static	ho.hct (module), 5	
method), 14	31411	ho.hoo (module), 5	
generate_arms() (models.Model static method), 1		ho.poo (module), 5	
get_budget() (in module utils), 3		ho.utils_ho (module), 6	
get_change_status() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5		HTree (class in ho.hoo), 5	
get_cov_params() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.	Gaussia		
method), 14	Caabbia		hyper-
get_dist() (params.Param method), 1		band.hyperband_finite), 4	nyper
get_max() (params.Param method), 1		hyperloop_finite() (in module heuristics.hyperloop)	7
get_min() (params.Param method), 1		injperioop_inite() (in module neuristies.injperioop)	,, ,
get_name() (params.Param method), 1		K	
get_param_range() (params.Param method), 1			
get_result() (bo.bo.BO method), 16		KNN (class in classifiers.knn_sklearn), 11	
get_rhos() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6		kronecker_delta() (in module bo.covfunc), 20	
get_scale() (params.Param method), 1			
	static	10 0 % 1111	
method), 10		12_norm() (in module bo.covfunc), 20	
get_search_space() (classifiers.gbm_sklearn.GBM	static	load_data() (in module utils), 3	
method), 10		log_eta() (in module utils), 4	
get_search_space() (classifiers.knn_sklearn.KNN	static	LogisticRegression (class in classifiers.logistic), 8	
method), 11		Loss (class in utils), 3	
	classi-	loss_hct() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	
fiers.logistic.LogisticRegression static me		loss_hoo() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	
8	, ,	loss_poo() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	
get_search_space() (classifiers.mlp.MLP static me	ethod).	M	
9	, ,		
get_search_space() (classifiers.mlp_sklearn.MLP	static	Matern (class in bo.covfunc), 18	
method), 12		Matern32 (class in bo.covfunc), 18	
get_search_space() (classifiers.rf_sklearn.RF	static	Matern52 (class in bo.covfunc), 19	
method), 12		MLP (class in classifiers.mlp), 9	
get_search_space() (classifiers.svm_sklearn.SVM	static	MLP (class in classifiers.mlp_sklearn), 11	
method), 13		Model (class in models), 1	
get_search_space() (classifiers.tree_sklearn.Tree	static	models (module), 1	
method), 14		NI	
<pre>get_search_space() (models.Model static method),</pre>	1	N	
get_type() (params.Param method), 1		neg_log_likelihood() (	classi-
gpucb() (bo.acquisition.Acquisition method), 16		fiers.logistic.LogisticRegression me	ethod),
grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.DotProd method), 17		8	
grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.ExpSine method), 17		0	
grad_matrix() (bo.covfunc.GammaExponential me	thod),	O	
18	,,	OKBLUE (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20	

28 Index

OKGREEN (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20	S			
opt_hyp() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianProcess <sub>s_to_m()</sub> (in module utils), 4				
method), 14	sample() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5			
_	sample() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5			
P	sample() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
Param (class in params), 1	sample_bis() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
param_grad() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianPro	(Continue param() (ho ho BO method) 17			
method), 15	sh_finite() (in module hyperband_hyperband_finite), 4			
params (module), 1	SquaredExponential (class in bo.covfunc), 19			
plot_all() (in module plots), 1	std_box() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6			
plot_bo() (in module plots), 1	std_center() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6			
plot_hct() (in module plots), 1	std_noise() (ho.utils_ho.Box method), 6			
plot_hoo() (in module plots), 1	std_noise() (no.utils_no.Box method), 6			
plot_hyperband() (in module plots), 2	=			
plot_hyperband_only() (in module plots), 2	std_rand() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6			
plot_hyperloop_only() (in module plots), 2	std_split() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6			
plot_random() (in module plots), 3	std_split_rand() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6			
plot_tandom() (in module plots), 3	SVM (class in classifiers.svm_sklearn), 13			
plots (module), 1	T			
prots (inodule), 1 predict() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianProcess				
	Tree (class in classifiers.tree_sklearn), 13			
method), 15	ttts() (in module heuristics.ttts), 7			
print_current() (bo.logger.EventLogger method), 20	11			
print_init() (bo.logger.EventLogger method), 20	U			
probability_improvement() (bo.acquisition.Acquisition	UNDERLINE (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20			
method), 16	update() (bo.surrogates.gaussian_process.GaussianProcess			
PTree (class in ho.poo), 5	method), 15			
R	update() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5			
	update() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5			
RationalQuadratic (class in bo.covfunc), 19	update_all() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
regret_hct() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	update_all_bis() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
regret_hoo() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	update_gp() (bo.bo.BO method), 17			
regret_poo() (in module ho.utils_ho), 6	update_node() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5			
reset_change_status() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5	update_node() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5			
RF (class in classifiers.rf_sklearn), 12	update_node() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
run() (bo.bo.BO method), 16	update_node_bis() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
run_solver() (classifiers.ada_sklearn.Ada static method),	update_path() (ho.hct.HCTree method), 5			
10	update_path() (ho.hoo.HTree method), 5			
run_solver() (classifiers.gbm_sklearn.GBM static	update_path() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
method), 10	update_path_bis() (ho.poo.PTree method), 6			
run_solver() (classifiers.knn_sklearn.KNN static	utils (module), 3			
method), 11	(), -			
run_solver() (classifiers.logistic.LogisticRegression static	W			
method), 8	WADNING (he leager DCelers attribute) 20			
run_solver() (classifiers.mlp.MLP static method), 9	WARNING (bo.logger.BColors attribute), 20			
run_solver() (classifiers.mlp_sklearn.MLP static method),	Z			
12				
run_solver() (classifiers.rf_sklearn.RF static method), 12	zero_one() (classifiers.logistic.LogisticRegression			
run_solver() (classifiers.svm_sklearn.SVM static	method), 9			
method), 13				
run_solver() (classifiers.tree_sklearn.Tree static method),				
14				
run_solver() (models.Model static method). 1				

Index 29