

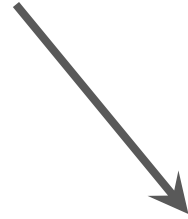
Neural Architecture Search Basics

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- Parameters
- Hyper-parameters

Training
data



Parameters (aka weights)



Testing
data



Test
accuracy

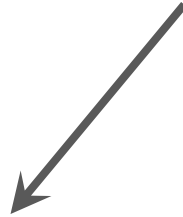
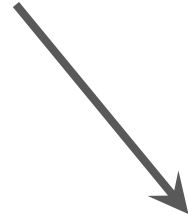
Training
data

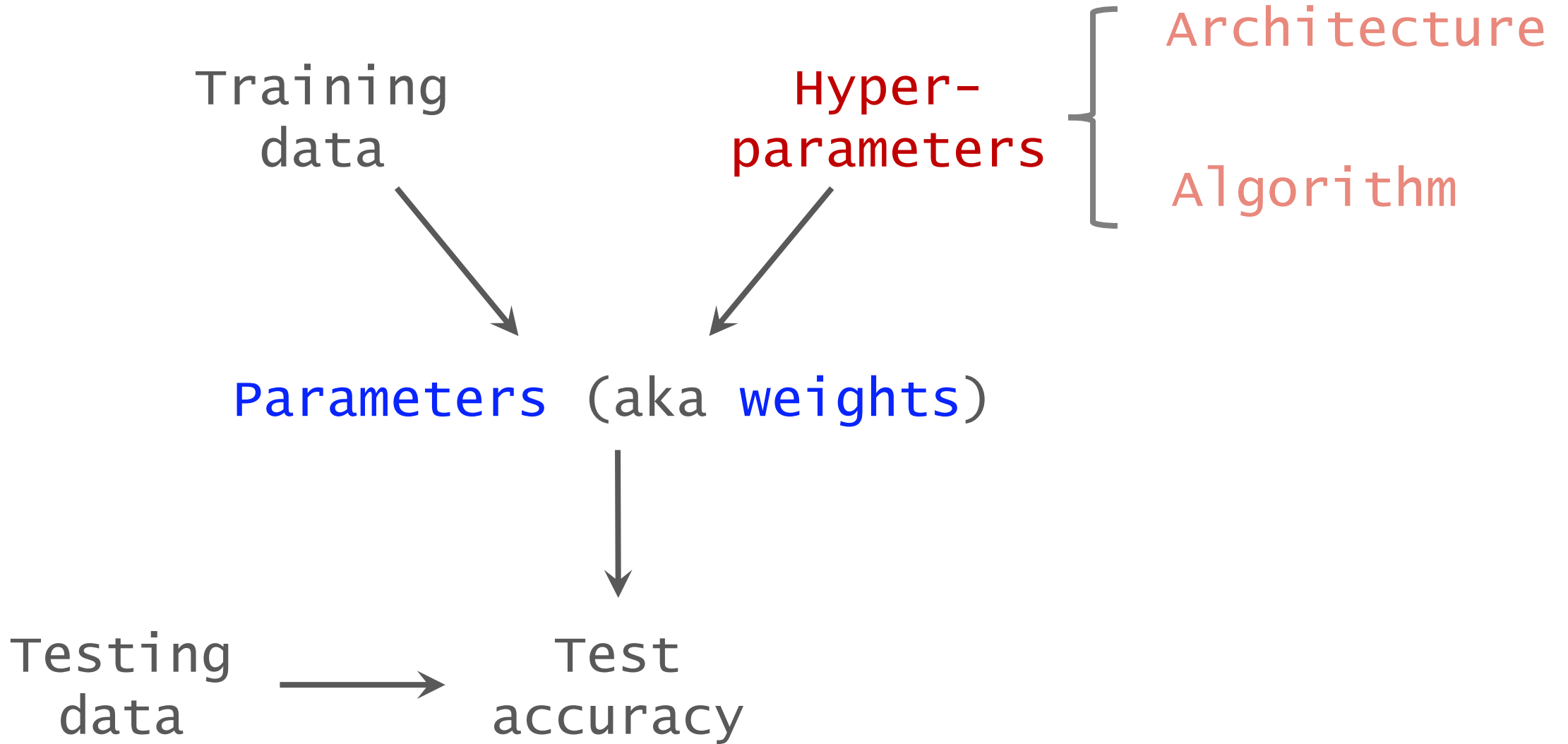
Hyper-
parameters

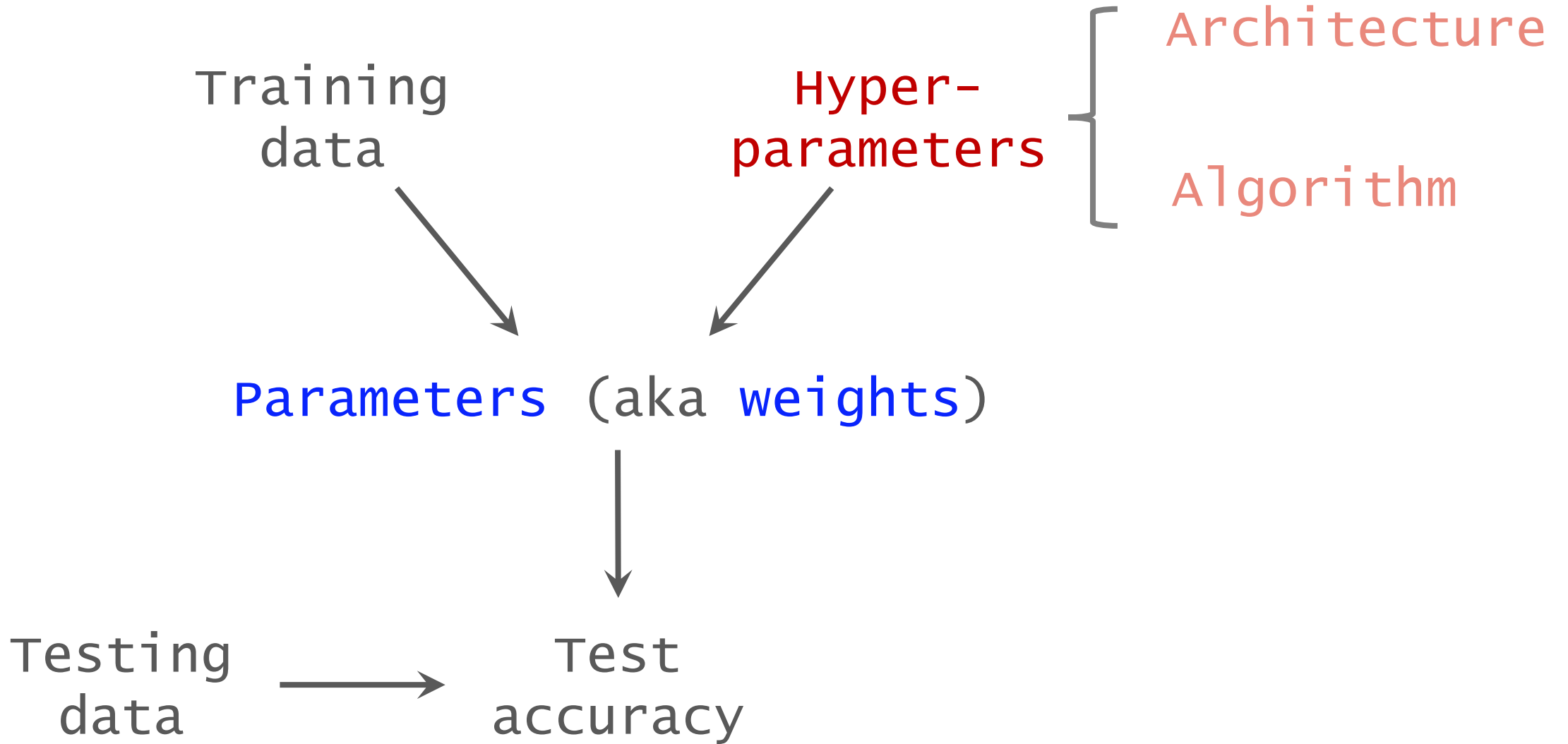
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CNN Architectures

- Architectural hyper-parameters of a CNN include



- numbers of conv and dense layers,



- number of filters, size of filters, and stride in each conv layer,

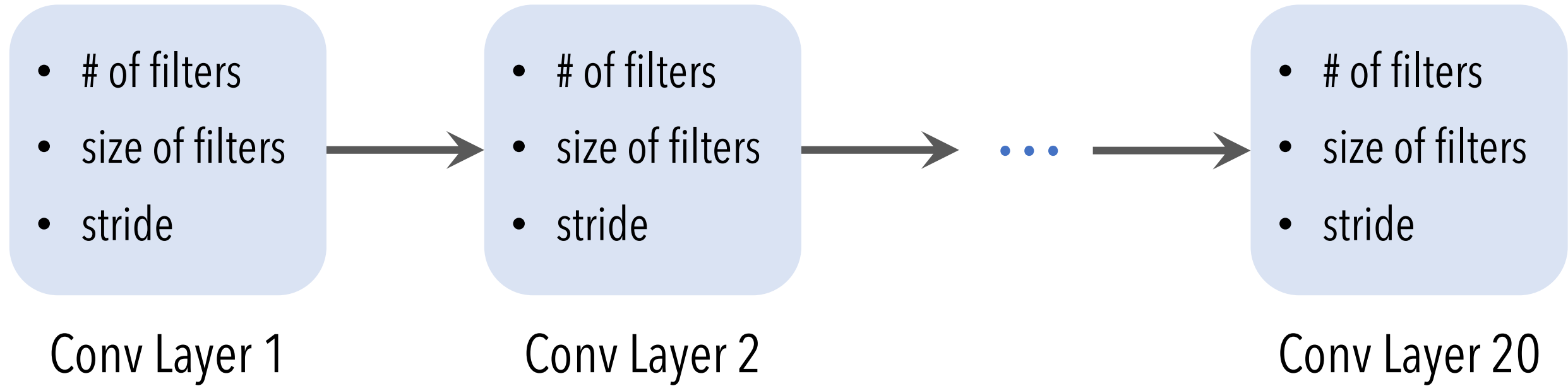


- width of each dense layer.

CNN Architectures

- Architectural hyper-parameters of a CNN include
 - numbers of conv and dense layers,
 - number of filters, size of filters, and stride in each conv layer,
 - width of each dense layer.
- Popular CNN architectures are manually designed.
 - E.g., **ResNet**, **MobileNet**, etc.
 - Manually tuning the architectural hyper-parameters.

CNN Architectures



Neural Architecture Search (NAS)

Definition: Neural Architecture Search (NAS).

Find the **architecture** that leads to the **best validation accuracy** (or other metrics such as efficiency.)

- **Example:** **ResNet** has better accuracy than **VGG**.
- **Example:** **MobileNet** is more efficient than **ResNet**, although **MobileNet** has lower accuracy.

Search Space

Hyper-parameter Types	Candidates
# of filters	{24, 36, 48, 64}
size of filters	{3×3, 5×5, 7×7}
stride	{1, 2}

of filters $\in \{ 10, 11, 12, 13, \dots, 98, 99, 100 \}$

Search Space

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Search space: The set containing all the possible architectures.

- We want to build a CNN with **20** Conv layers.
- Search space:

$$\{24, 36, 48, 64\}^{20} \times \{3 \times 3, 5 \times 5, 7 \times 7\}^{20} \times \{1, 2\}^{20}.$$

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- Size of search space (i.e., number of possible architectures):

$$(4 \times 3 \times 2)^{20}$$


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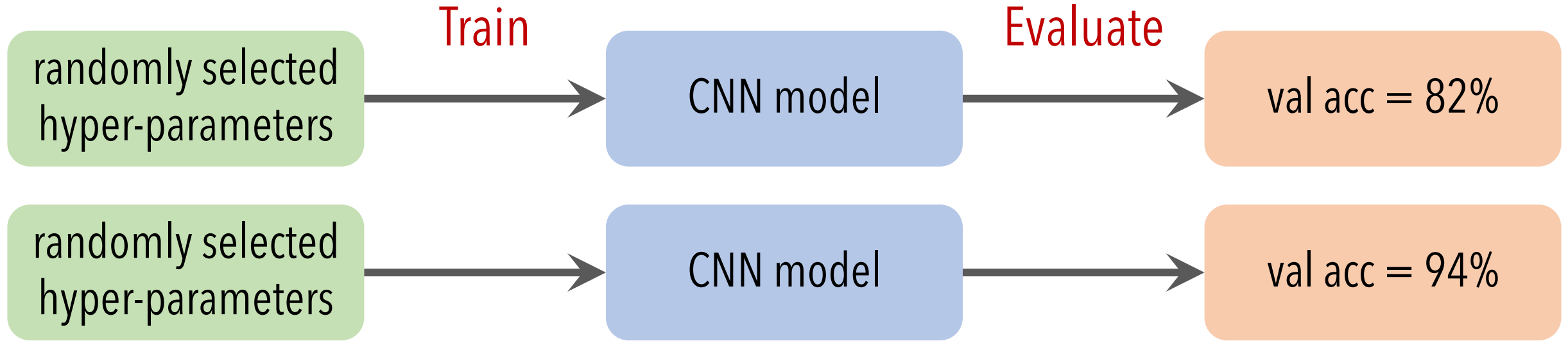
$$(4 \times 3 \times 2)^{20} = 4 \times 10^{27}.$$

Outcome of NAS?

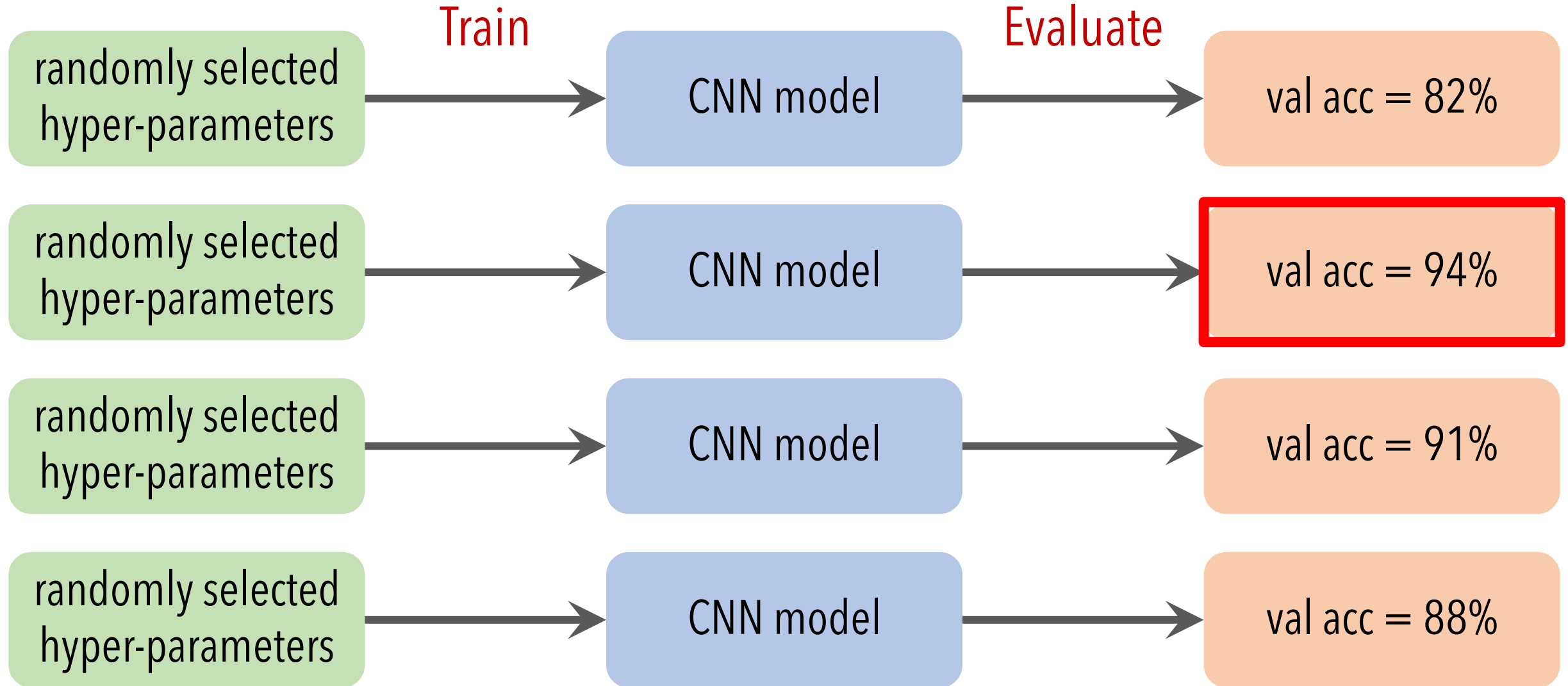
- For example, this is an outcome of NAS:

	Layer 1	Layer 2	...	Layer 20
# of filters	24	48	...	64
Size of filters	5×5	3×3	...	3×3
Stride	1	1	...	2

Baseline: Random Search



Baseline: Random Search



Challenges in NAS

Challenge 1: Each trial is expensive.

- Training a CNN from scratch takes hours or days, if a single GPU is used.

Challenge 2: The search space is too big.

- Number of possible architectures:

$$(4 \times 3 \times 2)^{20} = 4 \times 10^{27}.$$

Thank You!

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