HYPERNOMAD: Hyperparameter optimization of deep neural networks using mesh adaptive direct search

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Presentation outline

Blackbox optimization (BBO) problems

- Optimization problem:

$$\min_{x \in \Omega} \quad f(x)$$

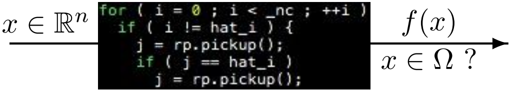
- Evaluations of f (the objective function) and of the functions defining Ω are usually the result of a computer code (a blackbox).
- Variables are typically continuous, but in this work, some of them are discrete – integers or *categorical* variables.

Blackbox optimization

We consider

$$\min_{x \in \Omega} \quad f(x)$$

where the evaluations of f and the functions defining Ω are the result of a computer simulation (a blackbox).



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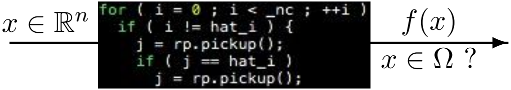


- Each call to the simulation may be expensive.
- The simulation can fail.
- Sometimes $f(x) \neq f(x)$.
- Derivatives are not available and cannot be approximated.

Blackbox optimization

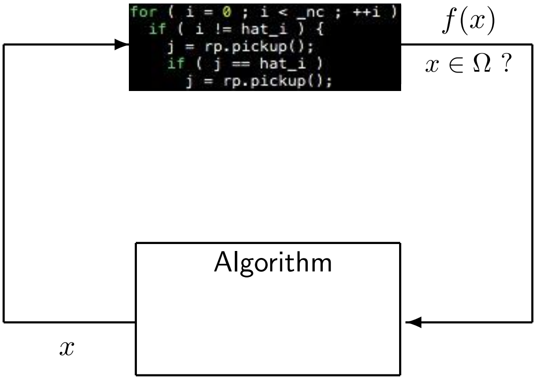
The MADS algorithm with categorical variables

Hyperparameters Optimization (HPO)

Computational experiments

Discussion

General framework



Mesh Adaptive Direct Search (MADS) in $\mathbb{R}^n$

- [Audet and Dennis, Jr., 2006].
- Iterative algorithm that evaluates the blackbox at some trial points on a spatial discretization called the mesh.
- One iteration = search and poll.
- The search allows trial points generated anywhere on the mesh.
- The poll consists in generating a list of trial points constructed from poll directions. These directions grow dense.
- At the end of the iteration, the mesh size is reduced if no new success point is found.
- Algorithm backed by a convergence analysis.

[0] Initializations (x_0, Δ_0: initial poll size)

[1] Iteration k

let $\delta^k \leq \Delta^k$ be the mesh size parameter

Search

test a finite number of mesh points

Poll (if the Search failed)

construct set of directions D_k

test poll set $P_k = \{x_k + \delta^k d : d \in D_k\}$

with $\|\delta^k d\| \simeq \Delta_k$

[2] Updates

if success

$x_{k+1} \leftarrow$ success point

increase Δ^k

else

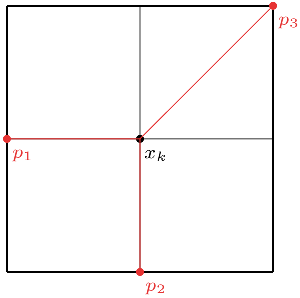
$x_{k+1} \leftarrow x_k$

decrease Δ^k

$k \leftarrow k+1$, stop if $\Delta^k \leq \Delta_{\min}$ or go to **[1]**

Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrinks)

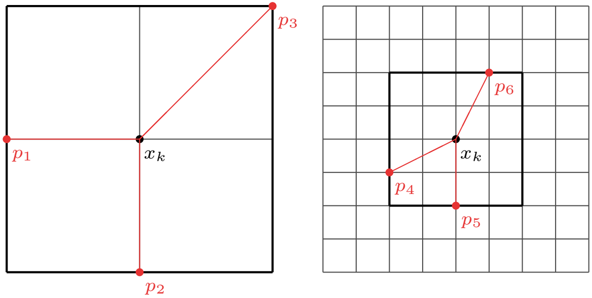
$$\delta^k = 1$$
$$\Delta^k = 1$$



trial points$=\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$

Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrinks)

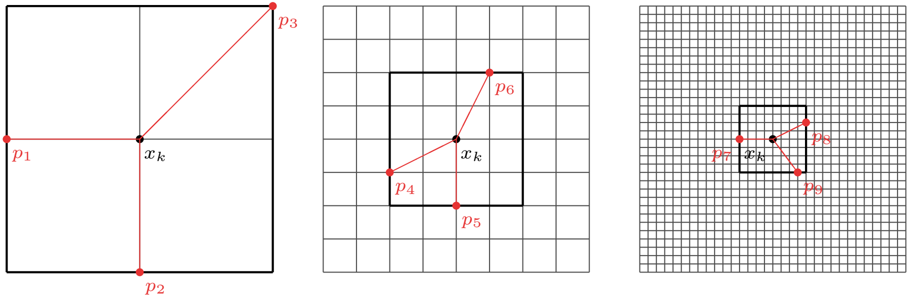
$$\delta^k = 1 \qquad \delta^{k+1} = 1/4$$
$$\Delta^k = 1 \qquad \Delta^{k+1} = 1/2$$



trial points$=\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ $\qquad = \{p_4, p_5, p_6\}$

Poll illustration (successive fails and mesh shrinks)

$\delta^k = 1$, $\Delta^k = 1$ | $\delta^{k+1} = 1/4$, $\Delta^{k+1} = 1/2$ | $\delta^{k+2} = 1/16$, $\Delta^{k+2} = 1/4$

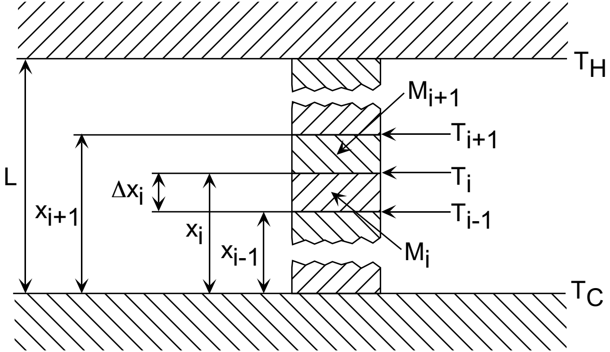


trial points$=\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ $\quad = \{p_4, p_5, p_6\}$ $\quad = \{p_7, p_8, p_9\}$

Types of variables in MADS

- MADS has been initially designed for continuous variables.
- Some theory exists for categorical variables [Audet and Dennis, Jr., 2001, Abramson, 2004, Abramson et al., 2009].
- (Other discrete variables now considered in MADS: Integer, binary, granular [Audet et al., 2019]).
- Two kinds of "categorical" variables:
  - Non-orderable and unrelaxable discrete variables.
  - An integer whose value changes the number of variables of the problem.

Example: A thermal insulation system

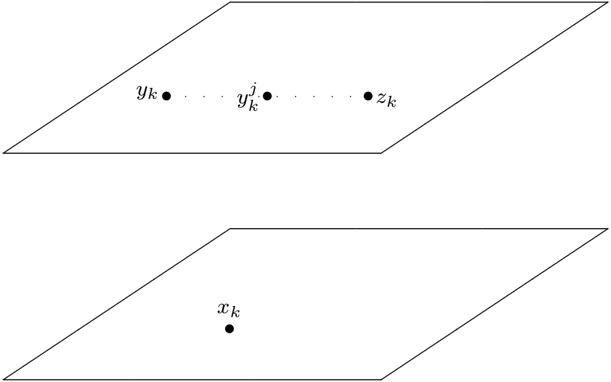


$$\begin{array}{rll} \min\limits_{\mathbf{\Delta x},\mathbf{T},\mathbf{n},\mathbf{M}} & power(\mathbf{\Delta x},\mathbf{T},\mathbf{n},\mathbf{M}) & \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{\Delta x} \geq \mathbf{0} & T_C \leq \mathbf{T} \leq T_H \\ & \mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{N} & \mathbf{M} \in Materials \end{array}$$

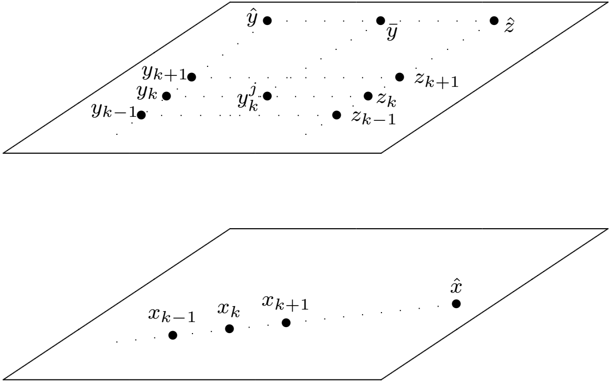
MADS with categorical variables

- **[Abramson et al., 2009]**.
- The search is still a finite search on the mesh, free of any rules.
- The poll is the failsafe step that evaluates function values at mesh neighbors for the continuous variables, and in a user-defined set of neighbors $\mathcal{N}(x_k)$.
- This set of neighbors defines a notion of *local optimality*.

Extended poll



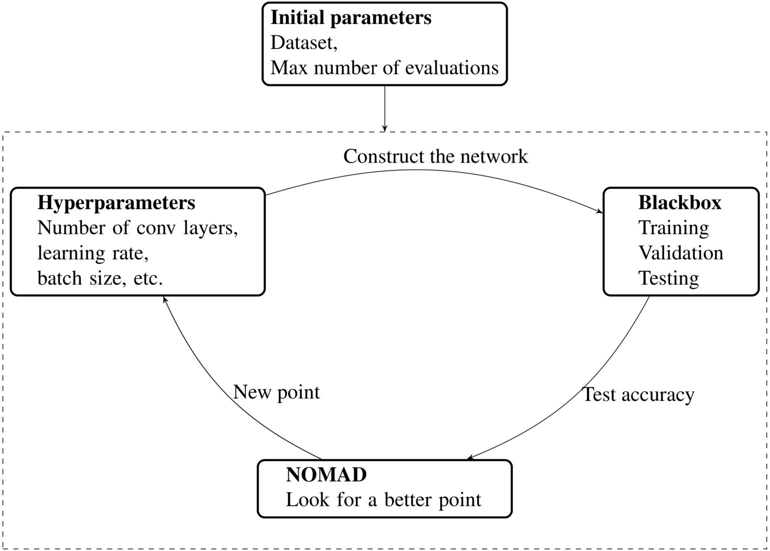
Extended poll



HPO with HYPERNOMAD

- PhD project of Dounia Lakhmiri.
- We focus on the HPO of deep neural networks.
- Our advantages:
  - Blackbox optimization problem:
    One blackbox call = Training + validation + test, for a fixed set of hyperparameters.
  - Presence of categorical variables *(ex.: number of layers).*
  - Existing methods are mostly heuristics
    (grid search, random search, GAs, etc.)
- Based on the NOMAD implementation of MADS.

Principle


Initial parameters
Dataset,
Max number of evaluations
Construct the network
Hyperparameters
Number of conv layers,
learning rate,
batch size, etc.
Blackbox
Training
Validation
Testing
New point
Test accuracy
NOMAD
Look for a better point

HYPERNOMAD

- HYPERNOMAD is the interface between NOMAD and a deep learning platform.
- Based on the PyTorch library.
- Works with preexisting datasets such as MNIST or CIFAR-X, or on a custom data.
- Available at `https://github.com/DouniaLakhmiri/HYPERNOMAD`.
- We consider three types of hyperparameters:
  - Architecture of the neural network.
  - Optimizer.
  - Plus one for the size of mini-batches.
- Number of hyperparameters: $5n_1 + n_2 + 10$.

Network architecture

A convolutional neural network is a deep neural network consisting of a succession of convolutional layers followed by fully connected layers:

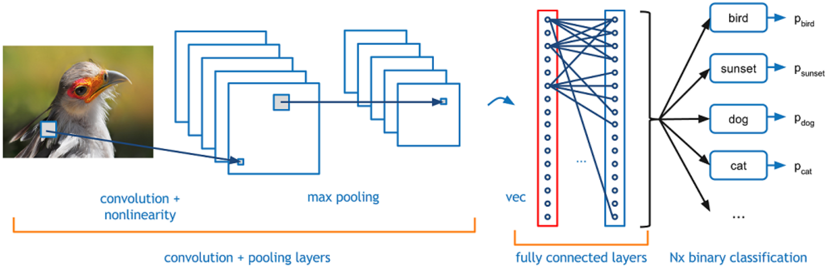


Image from [Deshpande, 2019].

Hyperparameters for the architecture $(5n_1 + n_2 + 4)$

Hyperparameter	Type	Scope
Number of convolutional layers (n_1)	Categorical	[0, 20]
Number of output channels	Integer	[0, 50]
Kernel size	Integer	[0, 10]
Stride	Integer	[1, 3]
Padding	Integer	[0, 2]
Do a pooling	Boolean	0 or 1
Number of full layers (n_2)	Categorical	[0,30]
Size of the full layer	Integer	[0, 500]
Dropout rate	Real	[0, 1]
Activation function	Categorical	ReLU, Sigmoid, Tanh

Hyperparameters for the optimizer (5)

Optimizer	Hyperparameter	Type	Scope
Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)	Learning rate	Real	[0, 1]
	Momentum	Real	[0, 1]
	Dampening	Real	[0, 1]
	Weight decay	Real	[0, 1]
Adam	Learning rate	Real	[0, 1]
	β_1	Real	[0, 1]
	β_2	Real	[0, 1]
	Weight decay	Real	[0, 1]
Adagrad	Learning rate	Real	[0, 1]
	Learning rate decay	Real	[0, 1]
	Initial accumulator	Real	[0, 1]
	Weight decay	Real	[0, 1]
RMSProp	Learning rate	Real	[0, 1]
	Momentum	Real	[0, 1]
	α	Real	[0, 1]
	Weight decay	Real	[0, 1]

Blocks of hyperparameters

- Convolution block: 2 convolutional layers with (number of output channels, kernel size, stride, padding, pooling) $= (16, 5, 1, 1, 0)$ and $(7, 3, 1, 1, 1)$:

2	16	5	1	1	0	7	3	1	1	1

- Fully connected block: 3 fully connected layers with sizes of output = 1200, 512, 20:

3	1200	512	20

- Optimizer block: SGD with learning rate = 0.1, momentum = 0.9, dampening $= 1e^{-4}$, and weight decay = 0:

1	0.1	0.9	$1e^{-4}$	0

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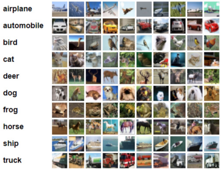
Average results on MNIST

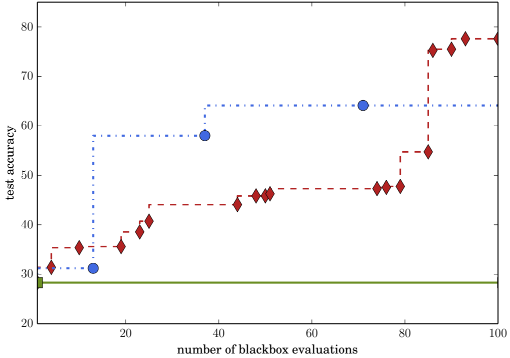
Algorithm	Avg accuracy on validation set	Avg accuracy on test set
Rand. search [Bergstra and Bengio, 2012]	94.02	89.07
SMAC [Hutter et al., 2011]	95.48	97.54
RBFOpt [Diaz et al., 2017]	95.66	97.93
HYPERNOMAD	**97.54**	**97.95**

Best solution with HYPERNOMAD: 99.61%.

Results on CIFAR-10 (vs Hyperopt)



- Training with 40,000 images, validation/test on 10,000 images.
- One evaluation (training+test) $\simeq$ 2 hours (i7-6700@3.4 GHz, GeForce GTX 1070).



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Discussion

- HYPERNOMAD: Library for the HPO problem.
- Specialized for convolutional deep neural networks via the PyTorch library.
- Key aspect: Optimize both the architecture and the optimization phase of a deep neural network.
- Based on the blackbox optimization solver NOMAD and its ability to model categorical variables.
- So far: Competitive results with state-of-the-art on the MNIST and CIFAR-10 datasets.
- Future work: Expand the library to other types of problems than classification, provide interfaces to other libraries.
- We thank G. Naniccini for his code and the NVIDIA GPU grant program.

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