

# AutoML 101

Marius Lindauer



@LindauerMarius  
@AutoML\_org



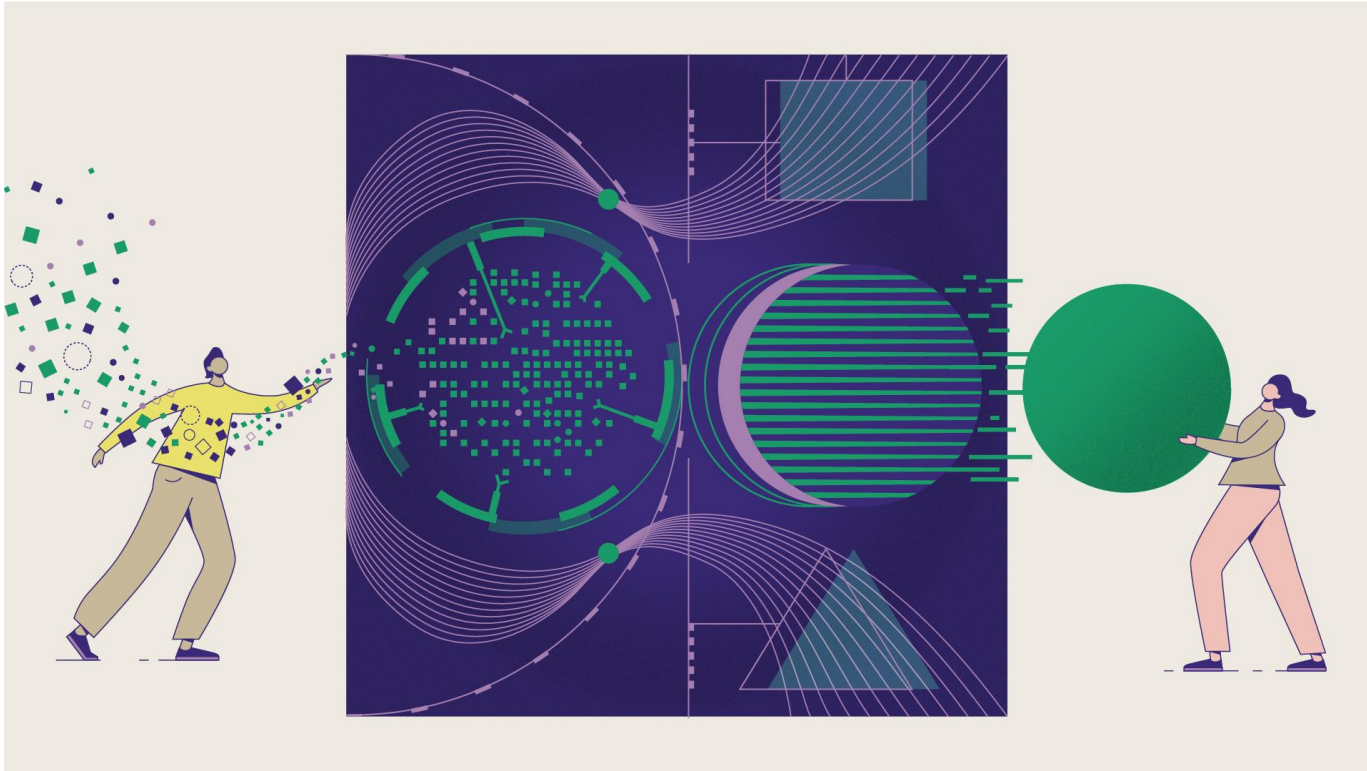
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Automated  
Machine Learning  
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\* Slides available at [automl.org/talks](https://automl.org/talks)

# Why AutoML?



# Success of Machine Learning

Astronomy      Robotic      Teaching      Material Design

Energy      Game Play      Search      Creative Arts      Chemistry

Image Recognition      Weather Prediction      Health Care      Physics

Product Recommendation      Drug Discovery

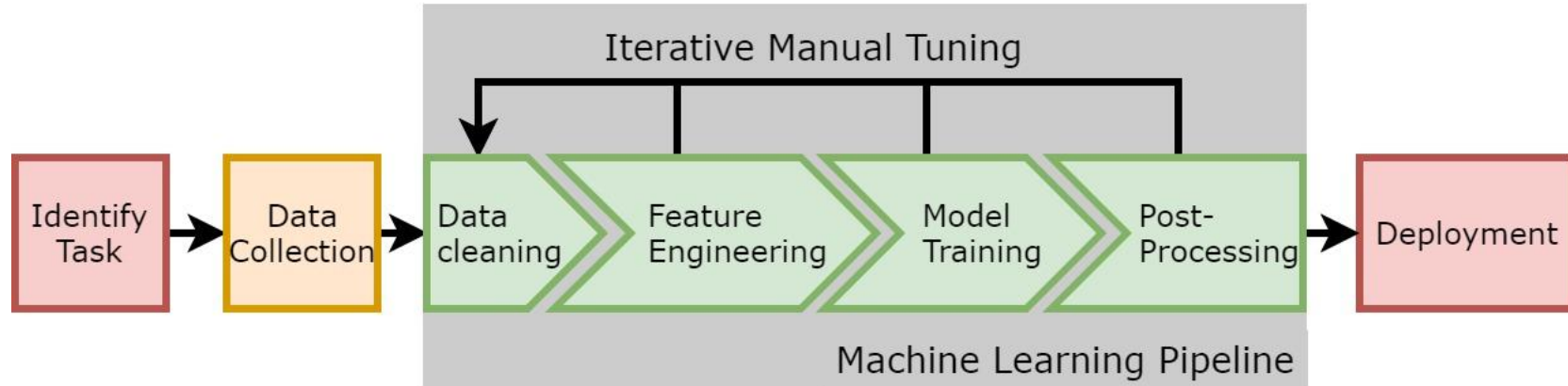
Service      Financial Services

Manufacturing      Traffic Prediction      Retail      Credit Assignment

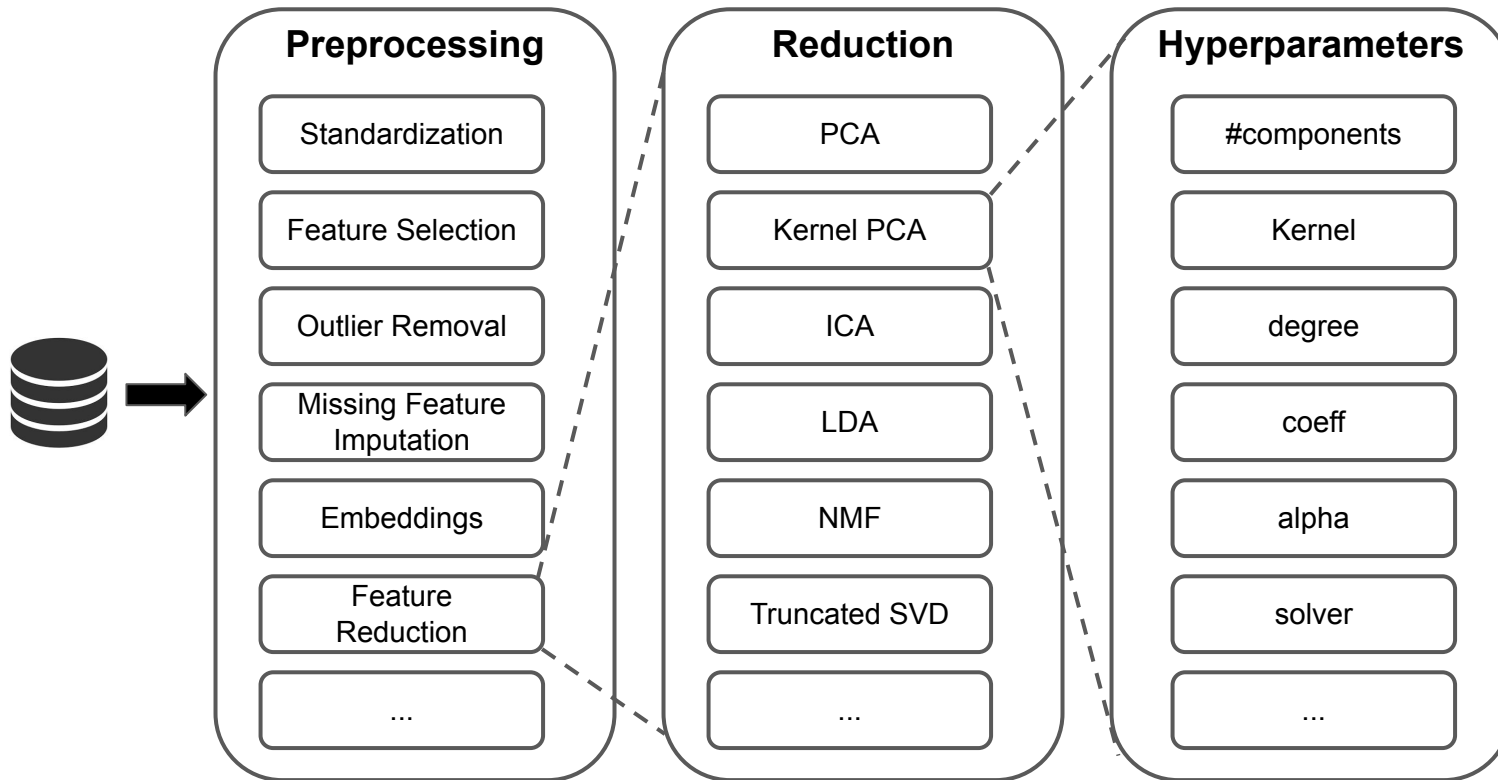
Maintenance Prediction      Social Media      Media      Summary Generation



# Machine Learning Pipeline

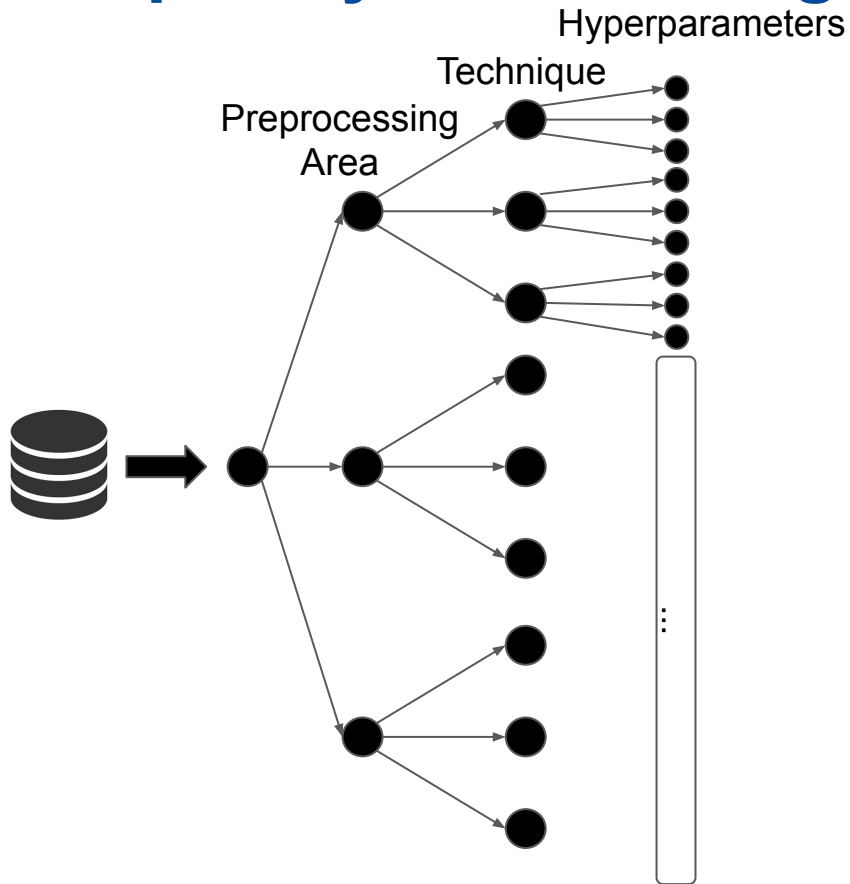


# Preprocessing?



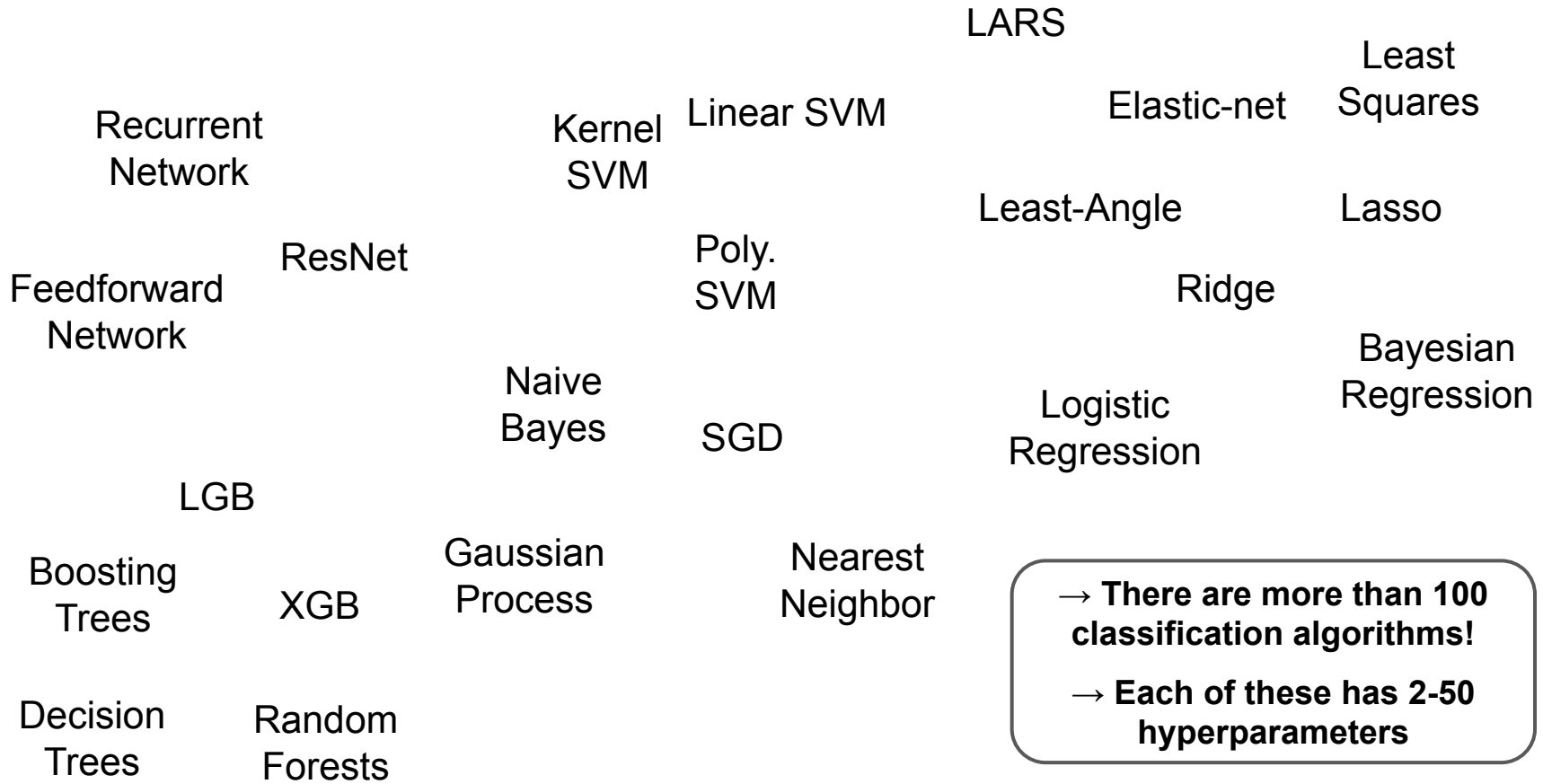
→ We might want more than 1 data preprocessor!

# Complexity of Choosing the Preprocessing



- Naive Assumptions:  
only 3 decisions at each level
- **Possible options:**  $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
- More realistic assumption:  
at least 10 decisions at each level
- **Possible options:**  $10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$
- Choose 3 preprocessors instead of 1  
→  $1000 \times 1000 \times 1000 =$   
**1 000 000 000**
- Still naive!  
→ Hyperparameters are often continuous and not discrete  
→ **infinite amount of settings!**

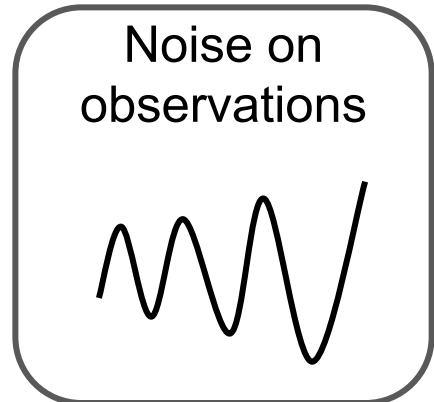
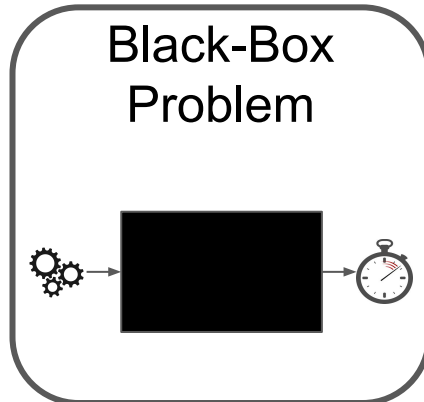
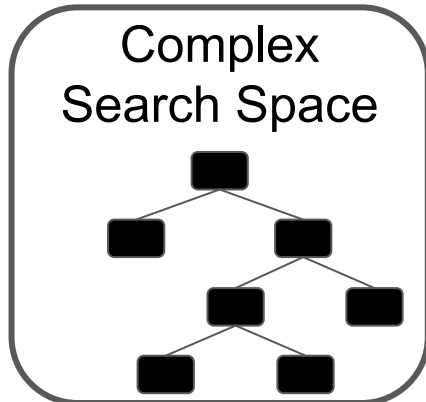
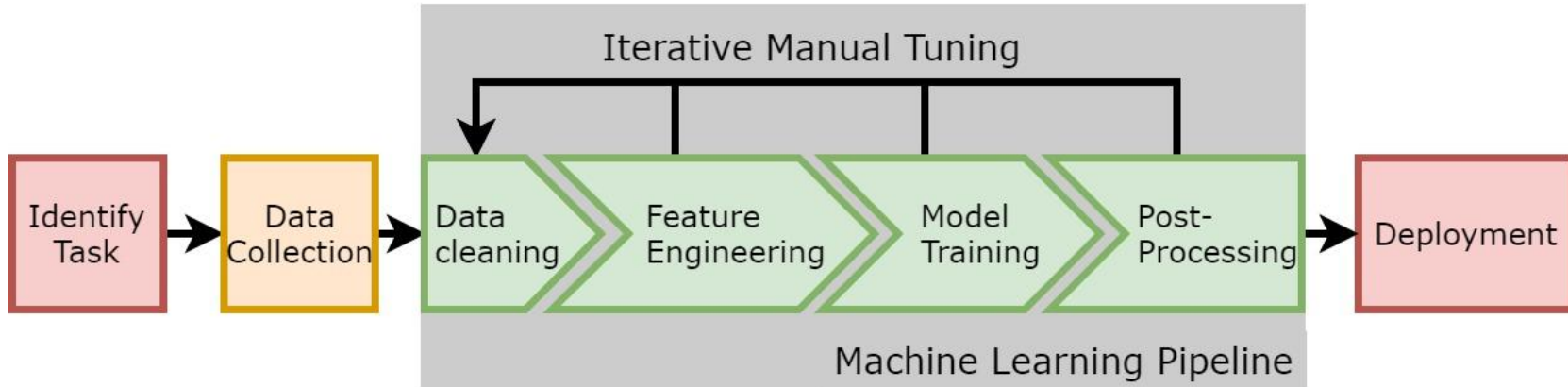
# Classification Algorithms



→ There are more than 100 classification algorithms!

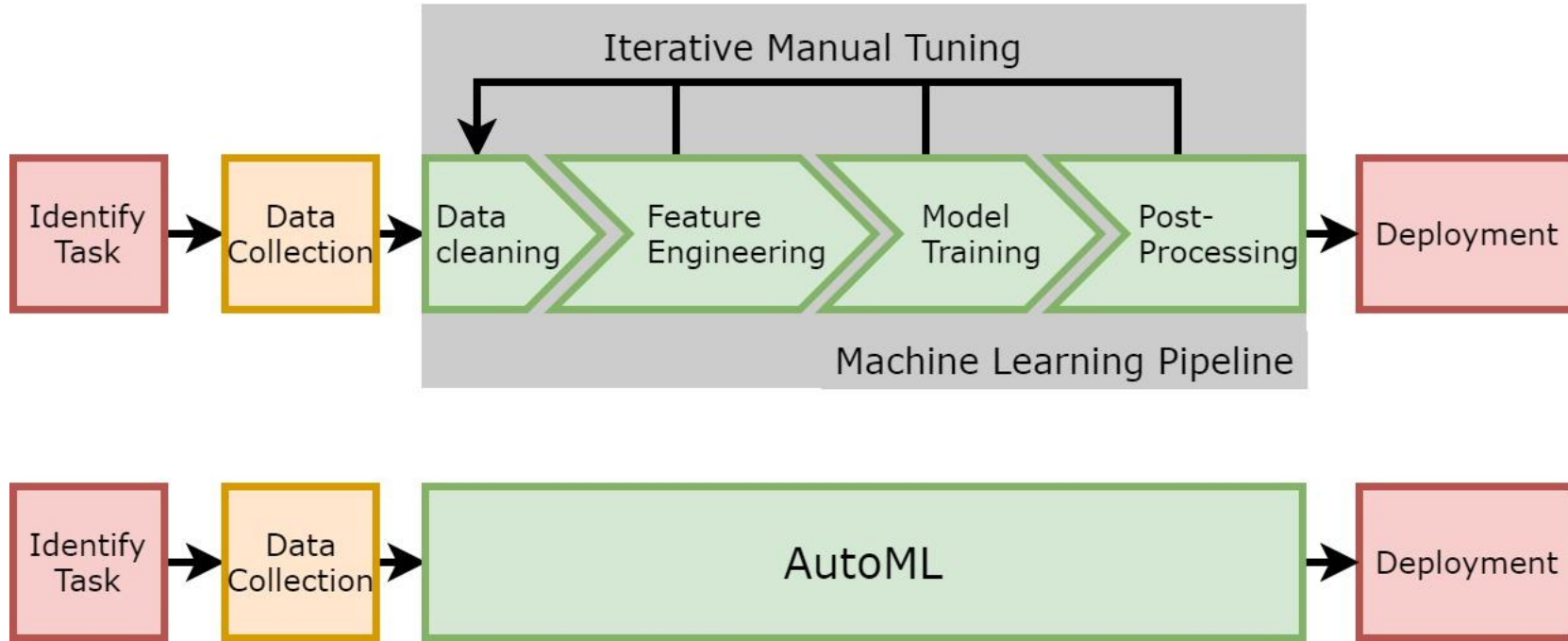
→ Each of these has 2-50 hyperparameters

# Challenges in Designing ML Pipelines





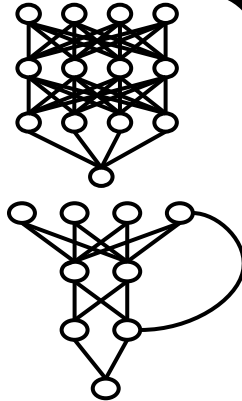
# From Manual ML to Automated ML



# Design Decisions taken care by AutoML

classifier	# $\lambda$
AdaBoost (AB)	4
Bernoulli naïve Bayes	2
decision tree (DT)	4
extrem. rand. trees	5
Gaussian naïve Bayes	-
gradient boosting (GB)	6
kNN	3
LDA	4
linear SVM	4
kernel SVM	7
multinomial naïve Bayes	2
passive aggressive	3
QDA	2
random forest (RF)	5
Linear Class. (SGD)	10

Algorithms



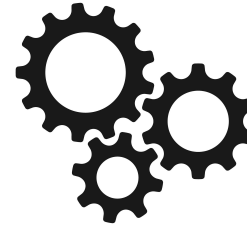
Architecture  
Design

preprocessor	# $\lambda$
extrem. rand. trees prepr.	5
fast ICA	4
feature agglomeration	4
kernel PCA	5
rand. kitchen sinks	2
linear SVM prepr.	3
no preprocessing	-
nystroem sampler	5
PCA	2
polynomial	3
random trees embed.	4
select percentile	2
select rates	3

one-hot encoding	2
imputation	1
balancing	1
rescaling	1

Pre-  
processing



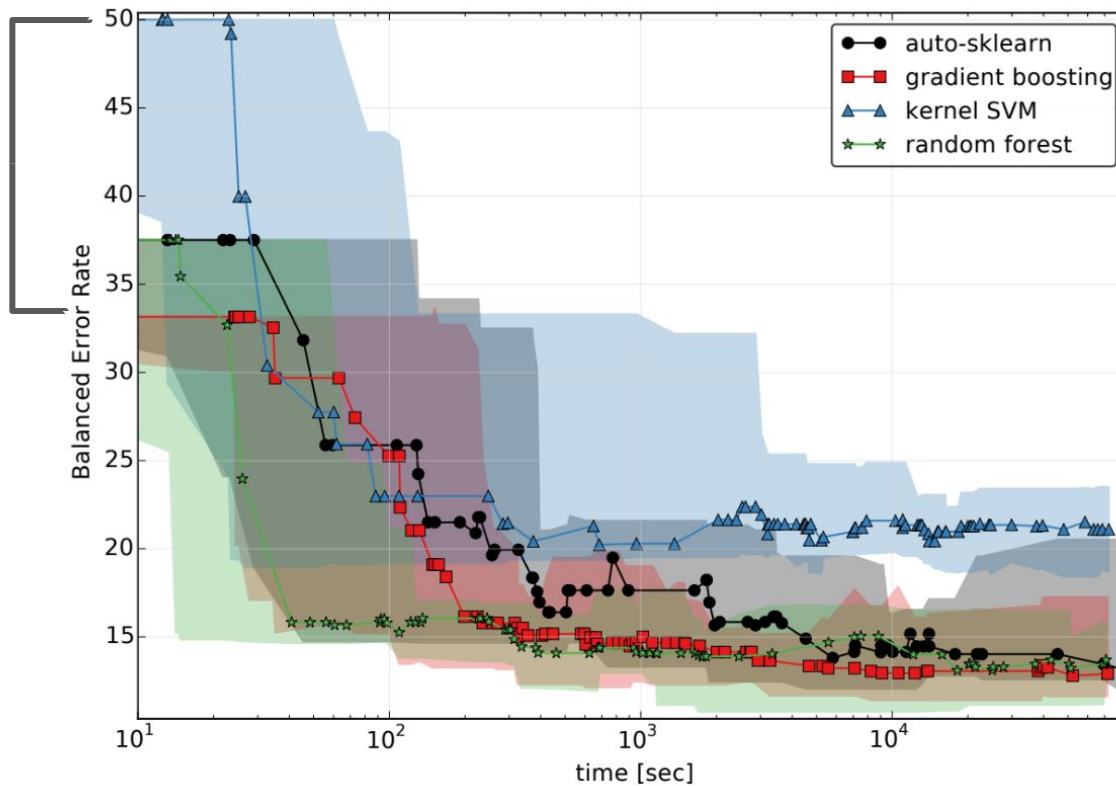
Hyper-  
parameters

...

# Importance of Design Decisions in ML

(example on one specific dataset)

Choosing the correct algorithm  
→ 17% improv.



Optimized hyperparameters  
→ 20% - 29% improvement

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1 0 0 4

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# Benefits of AutoX Methods

Domain	Default vs. Optimized
Answer Set Solving [Gebser et al. 2011]	up to 14× speedup
AI Planning [Vallati et al. 2013]	up to 40× speedup
Mixed Integer Programming [Hutter et al. 2010]	up to 52× speedup
Satisfiability Solving [Hutter et al. 2017]	up to 3000× speedup
Minimum Vertex Cover [Wagner et al. 2017]	up to 9% absolute impr.
Machine Learning [Feuer et al. 2015]	up to 35% absolute impr.
Deep Learning [Zimmer et al. 2020]	up to 49% absolute impr.

# Topics

Bayesian  
Optimization

Multi-Objective  
Optimization

Gradient-based  
NAS

Hyperparameter  
Optimization

Neural Architecture  
Search

# AutoML

Reinforcement  
Learning

Performance  
Predictions

Dynamic Algorithm  
Configuration

Explainability

Evolutionary  
Strategies

Meta Learning

Portfolio  
Construction

Bandit Algorithms

Transfer  
Learning



# Success Stories in AutoML

1  
1  
1  
0  
2  
1  
0  
0  
4

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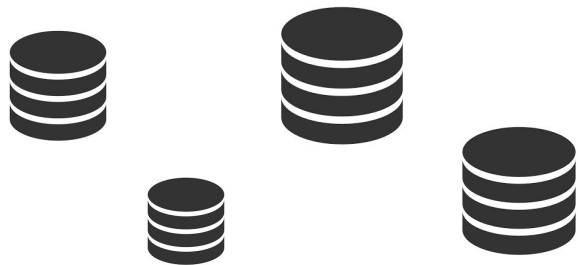
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# International Challenge on AutoML I + II

## Problem Setting



## Constraints

- Time budget (only minutes)
- Memory constraint (few GB)
- Compute power (few CPUs)

## Remarks

- More than 100 teams in first challenge
- 44 teams in second challenge
- Both AutoML and human teams

## Results

#	User	Entries	Date of Last Entry	<Rank> ▲
1	<a href="#">aad_freiburg</a>	5	03/28/18	2.8000
2	<a href="#">narnars0</a>	7	03/14/18	3.8000
3	<a href="#">Malik</a>	2	03/15/18	5.4000
4	wlWangl	30	03/14/18	5.4000
5	thanhdng	4	03/19/18	5.4000
6	KaseyM	4	03/26/18	6.0000
7	vn.sju	17	03/26/18	6.2000
8	Joy	9	03/26/18	7.2000
9	hehe	4	03/21/18	8.0000
10	ObserverL	10	03/14/18	8.8000

← Auto-Sklearn  
[Feurer et al.  
[2015](#), [2018](#), [2020](#)]

# Shape Error Prediction in Milling Processes

[Denkena et al. 2020]

## Problem Setting

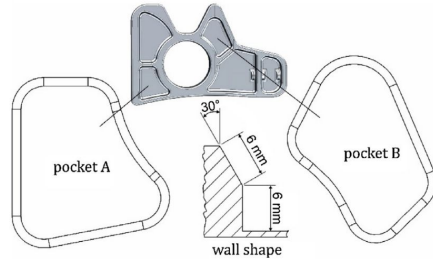
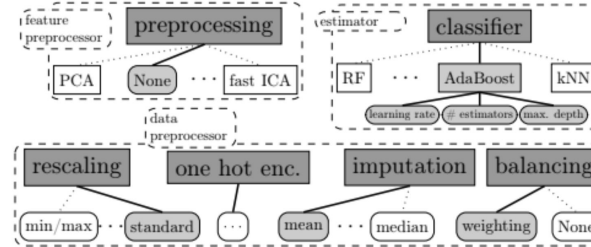


Image Source: [Dittrich et al. 2018](#)

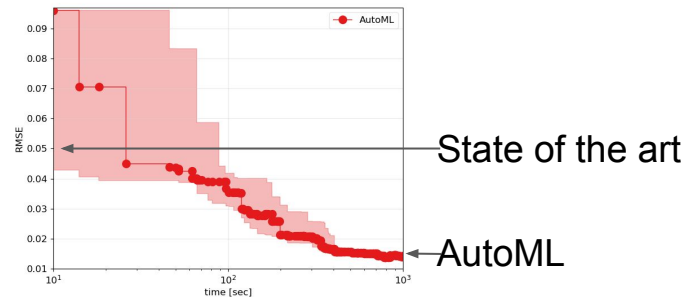
## Search Space



## Remarks

- Application of AutoML out-of-box
- Better results than Phd student of machining after spending substantial time
- Reading in the data format cost the most dev. time to let AutoML run

## Results

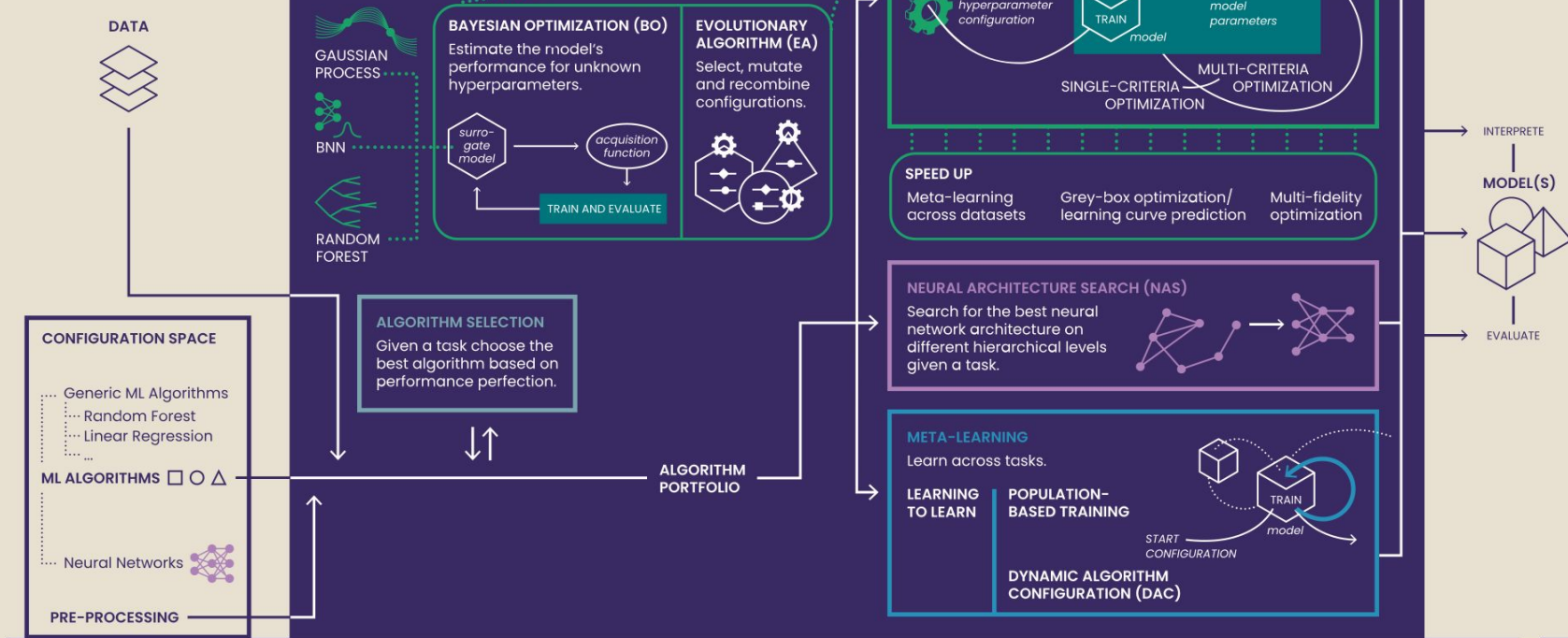




# Main Ideas

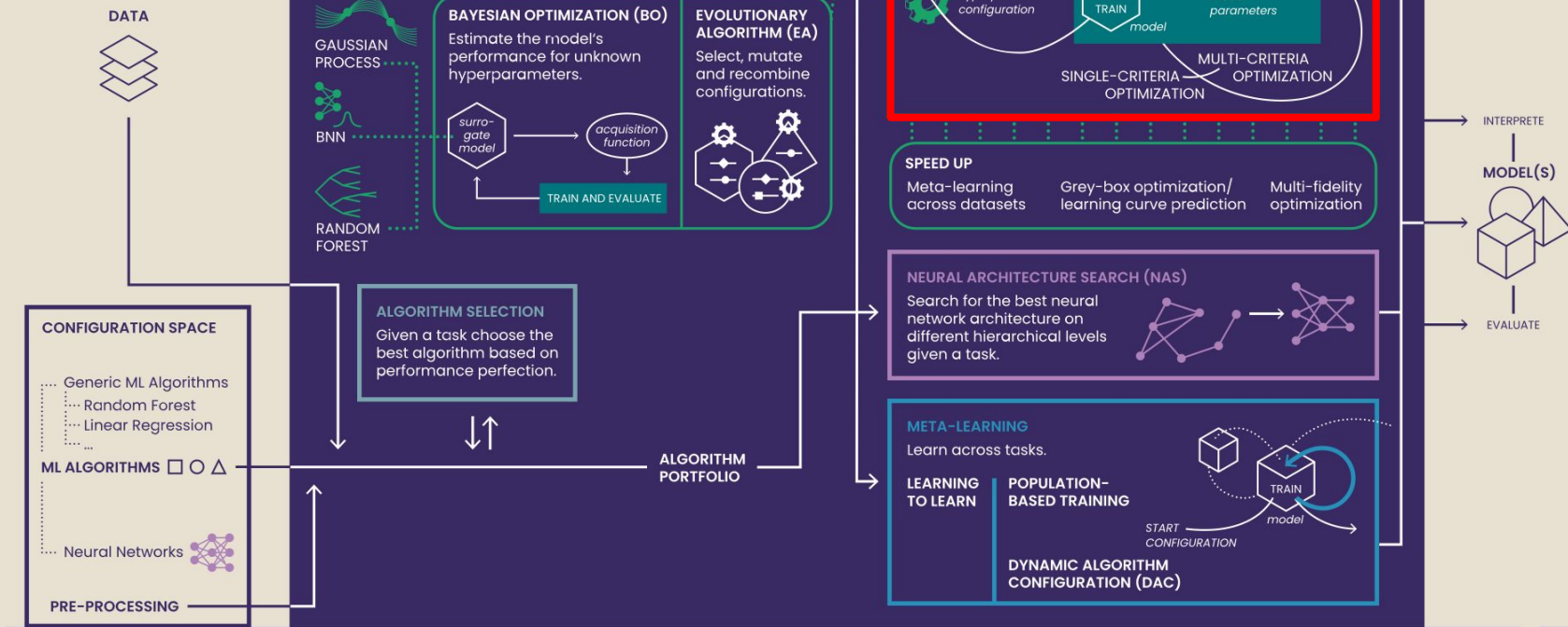
# AutoML

Optimization and automation of tedious manual decisions of a complete ML pipeline in order to obtain a model with peak performance.



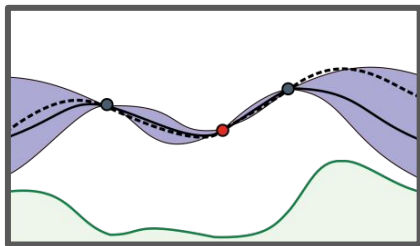
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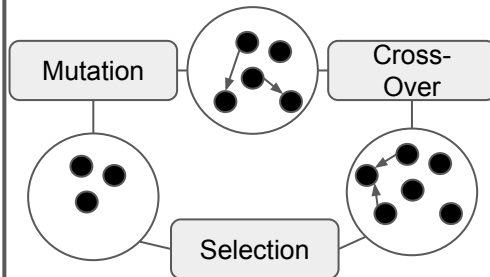
# AutoML Optimizer

## Bayesian Optimization



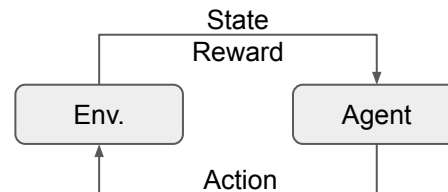
- + Global optimization strategy
- + Very sample efficient
- + Very efficient for small/med. config. spaces

## Evolutionary Algorithms

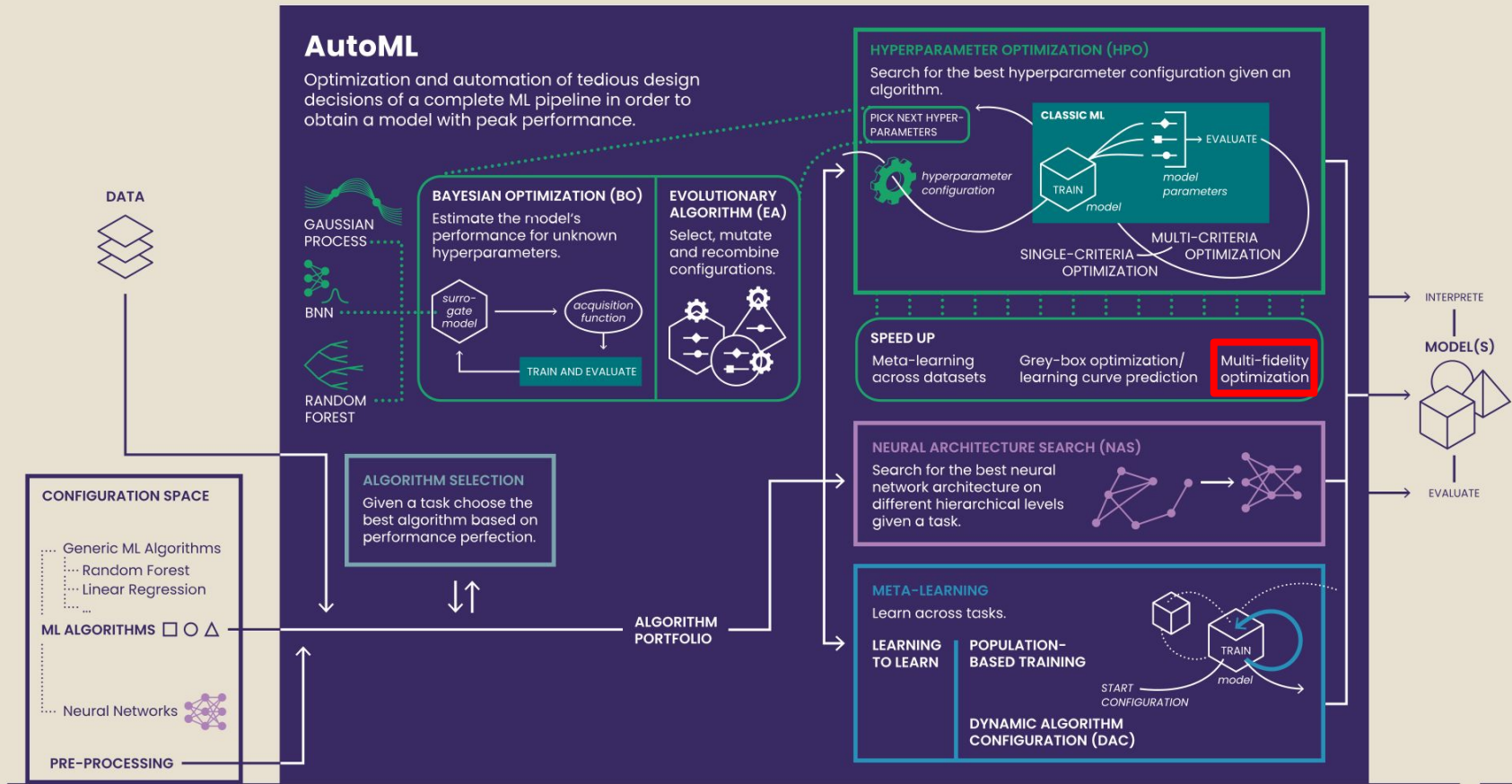


- + Population based-approach
- + Strong performance for longer budget
- + Easy to parallelize

## Reinforcement Learning



- + Learning of a policy
- + Can learn a generalizable policy
- + Human-like approach

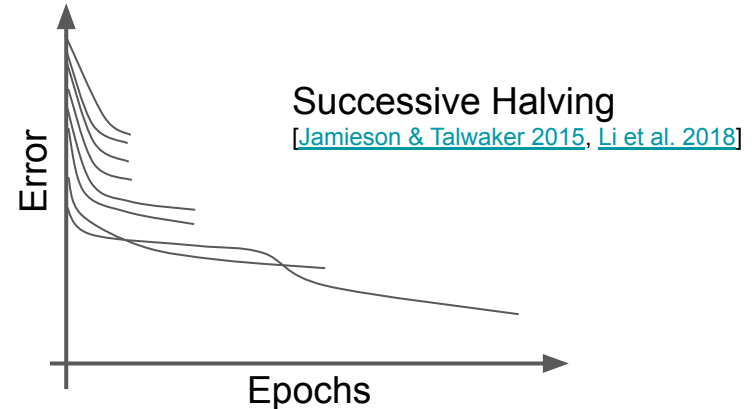
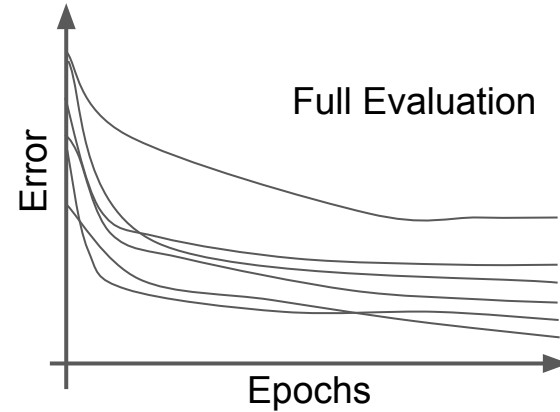


# AutoML: Model Selection

Hold-Out

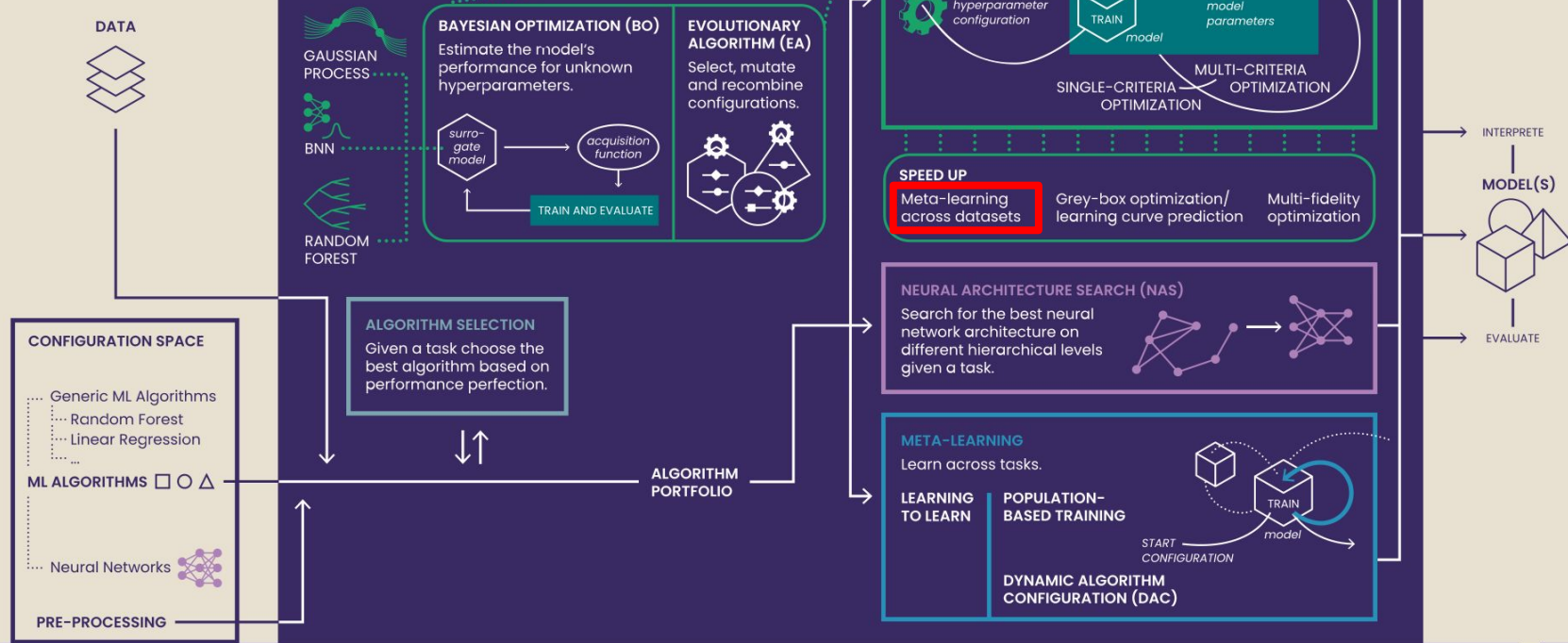


Cross Validation



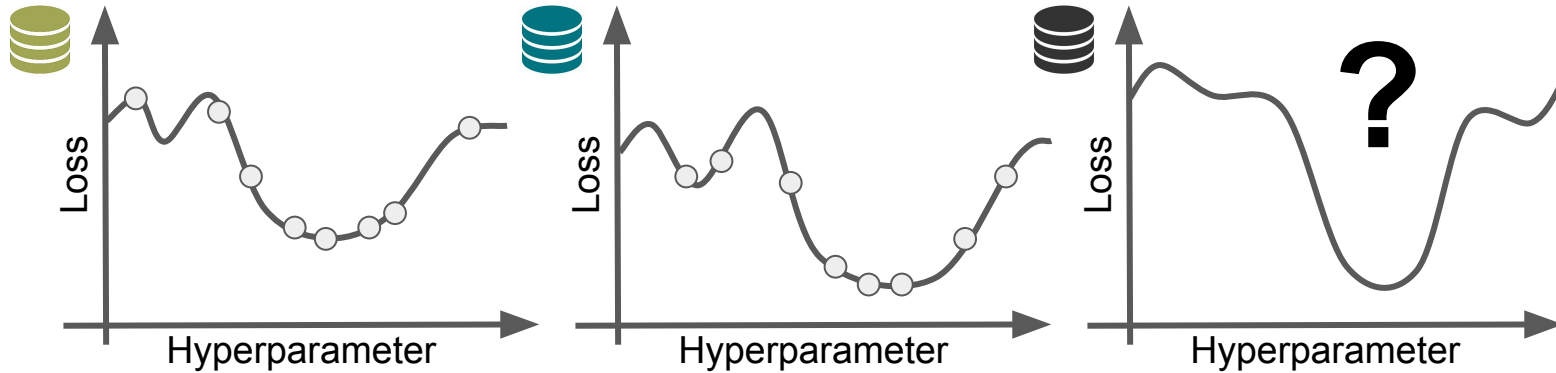
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Optimization and automation of tedious manual decisions of a complete ML pipeline in order to obtain a model with peak performance.



# Warmstarting via Meta-Learning

[Feurer et al. 2015, Lindauer & Hutter. 2017]



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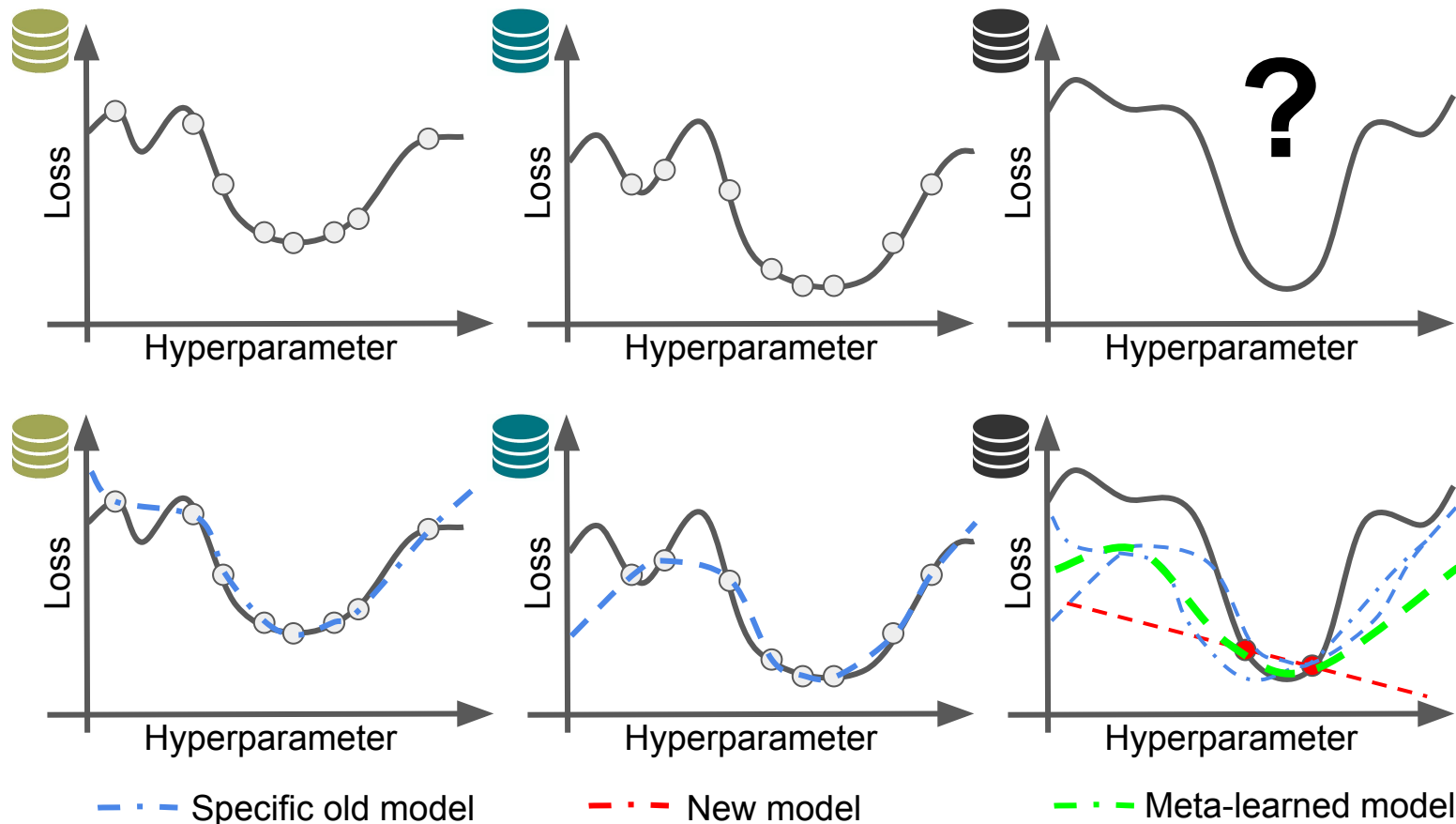
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# Warmstarting via Meta-Learning

[Lindauer & Hutter. 2017]



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1 2  
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1 0 4

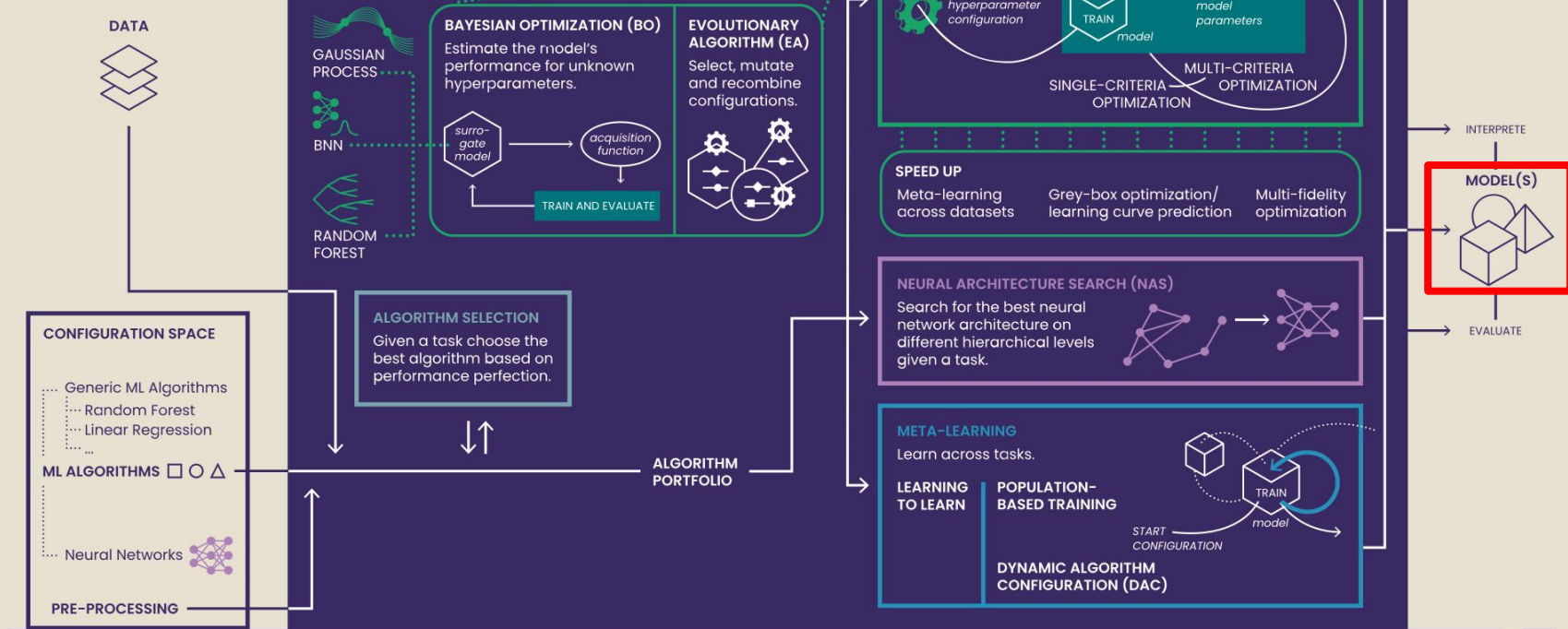
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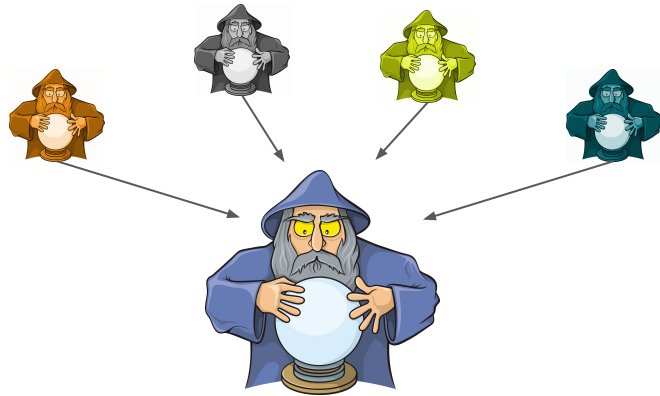
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# AutoML

Optimization and automation of tedious manual decisions of a complete ML pipeline in order to obtain a model with peak performance.

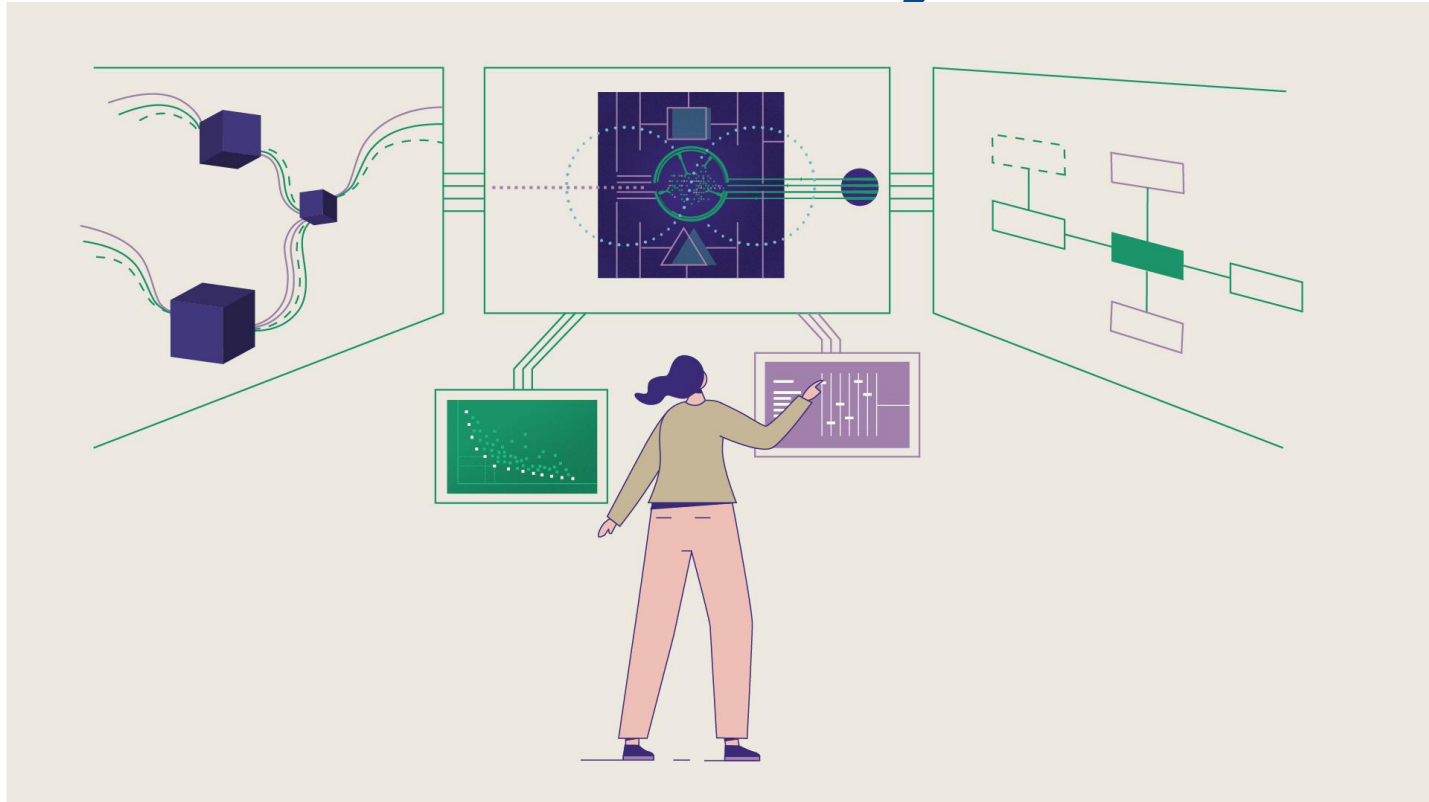


# AutoML Ensembles

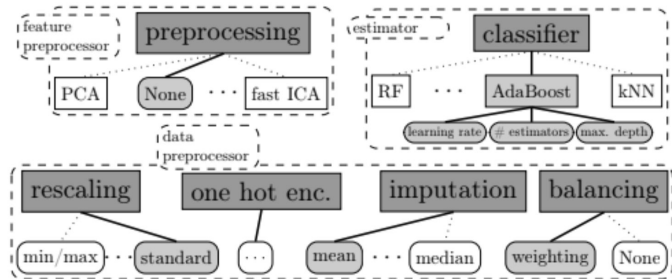


- + If ensemble members make uncorrelated errors
- + Already a diverse set of ensemble members can perform well
- + AutoML can help to find even better ensembles

# Open Source Software Projects



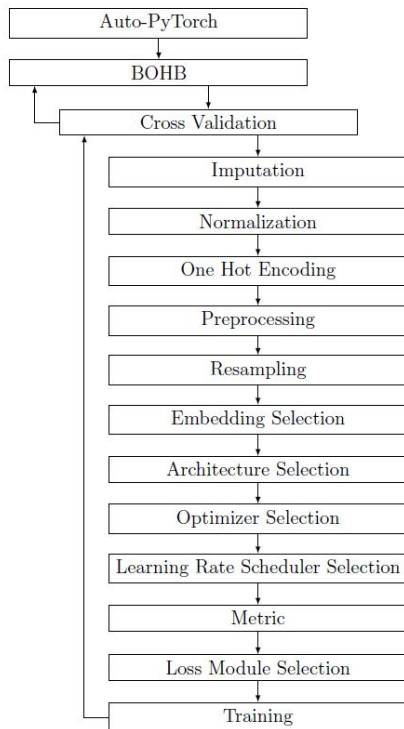
## Takes care of well-performing ML-pipeline



- Winner of 1st and 2nd AutoML Challenge
- Improved efficiency in Version 2.0 by
  - Meta-learning, multi-fidelity optimization, automating AutoML

## Easy-to-use

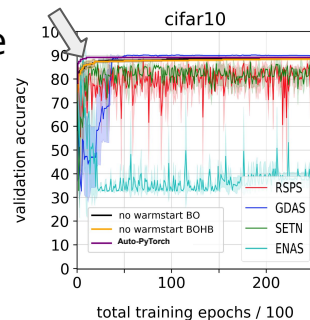
```
import autosklearn.classification as cls
automl = cls.AutoSklearnClassifier()
automl.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_hat = automl.predict(X_test)
```



```
autoPyTorch = AutoNetClassification("tiny_cs", # config preset
                                   log_level='info',
                                   max_runtime=300,
                                   min_budget=30,
                                   max_budget=90)
```

```
autoPyTorch.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_split=0.3)
y_pred = autoPyTorch.predict(X_test)
```

- Strong performance against other state-of-the-AutoML tools on tabular data
- Even competitive on image data against gradient-based methods
- Efficiency due to meta-learning, multi-fidelity optimization and ensembling



```
x, cost, _ = fmin_smac(func=branin, # function
                      x0=[0, 0],   # default configuration
                      bounds=[(-5, 10), (0, 15)], # limits
                      maxfun=10,   # maximum number of evaluations
                      rng=3)       # random seed
print("Optimum at {} with cost of {}".format(x, cost))
```

- Working horse for Auto-Sklearn
  - Soon also for Auto-PyTorch
- Implements state-of-the-art approaches for
  - Bayesian optimization
  - Multi-fidelity optimization
    - E.g., successive halving, hyperband, BOHB
  - Algorithm configuration
    - Robust configurations across many tasks

# Pros and Cons of AutoML



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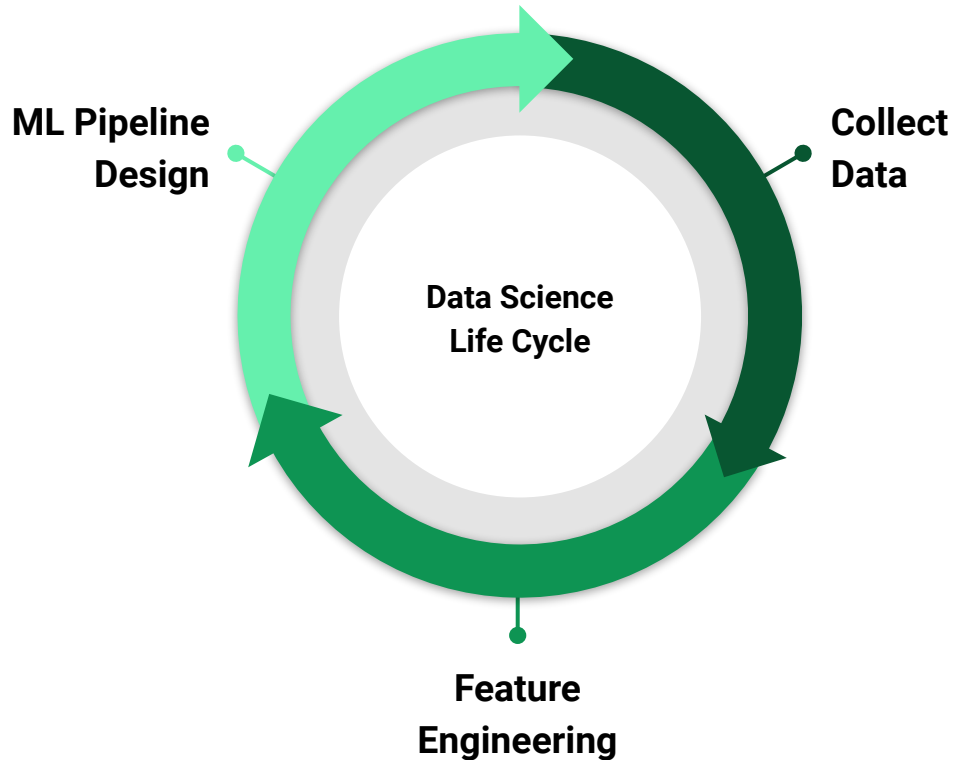
# Pros and Cons

 Saves human developer time

 Costs compute time

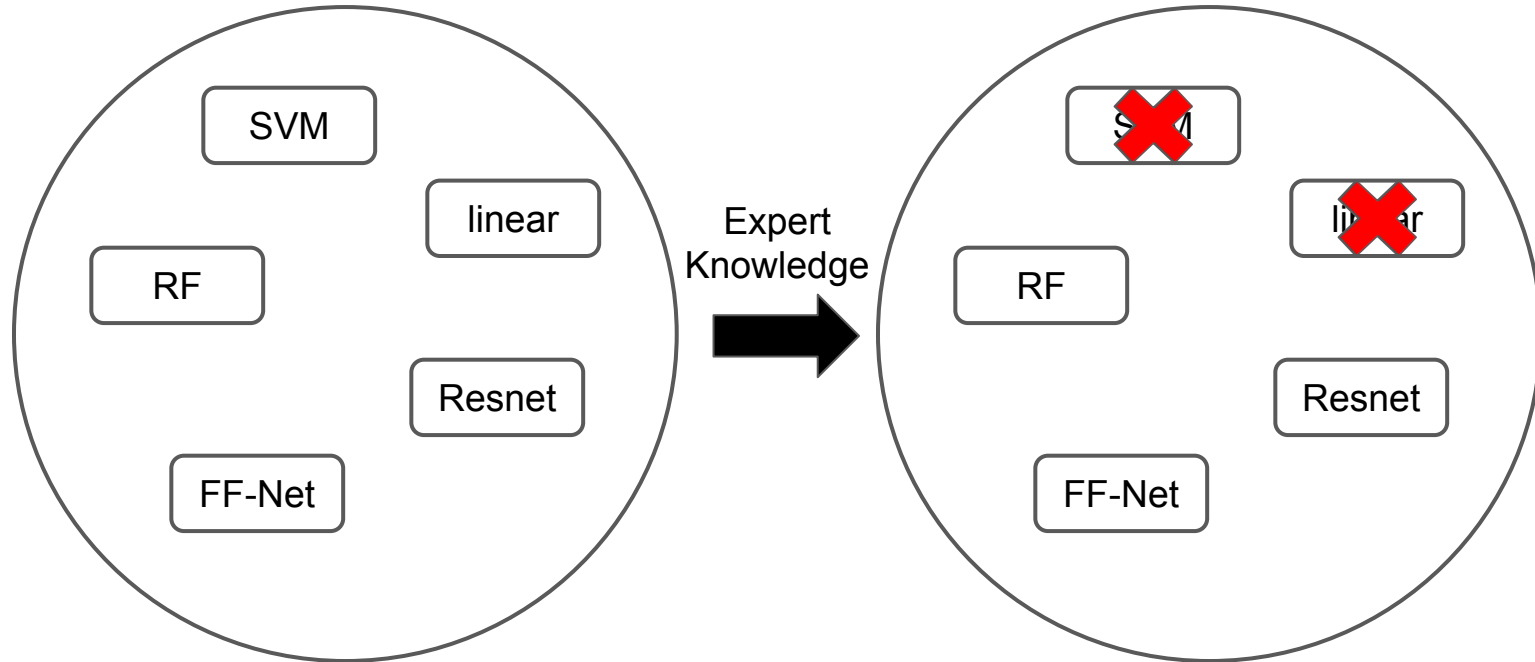
# AutoML vs. Expert Knowledge

# Use the Gained Time for Feature Engineering



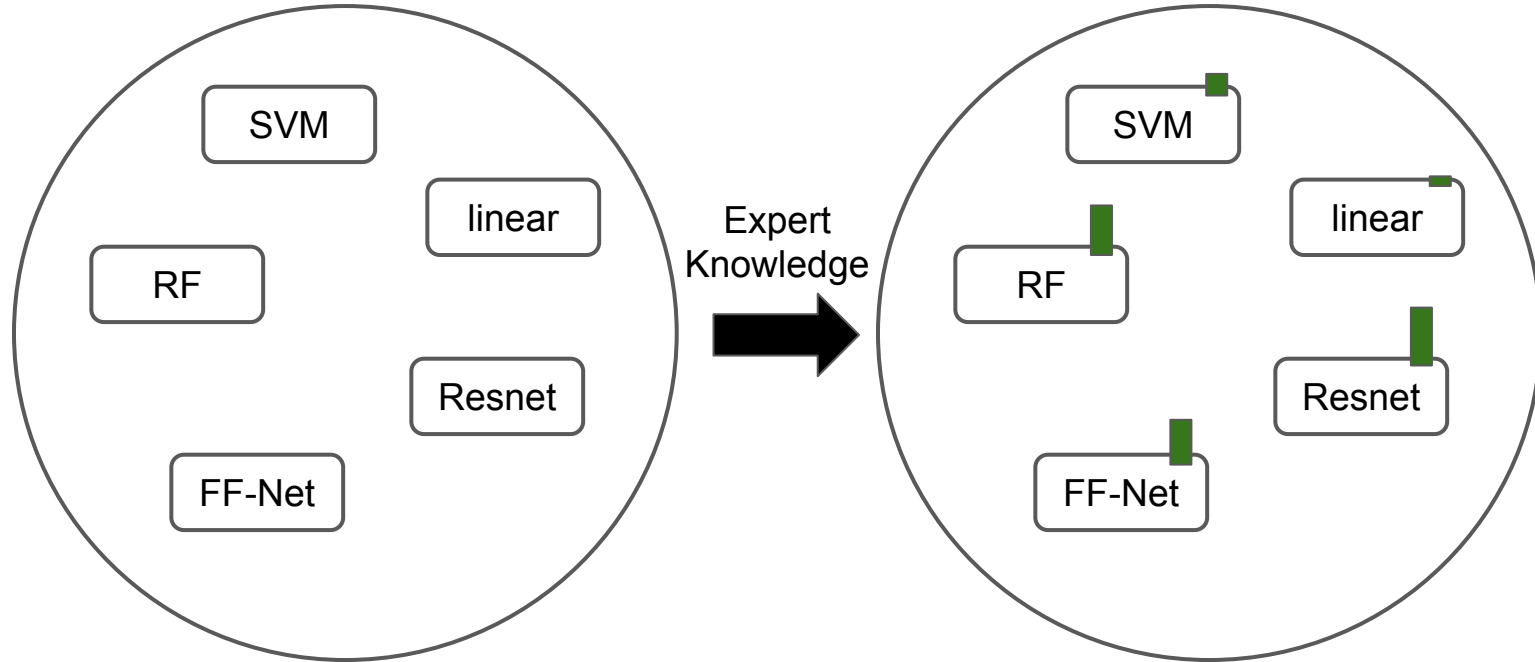
- All of these steps are important
- Often iterative cycle between these
- If one of these gets automated, more time for others available
- Feature engineering is often one of the best places to consider expert knowledge
  - Nevertheless, it can also be automated

# Cut Down the Search Space



# Expert Knowledge as Probability Distributions

[Luis et al. 2020]



→ Increases efficiency of AutoML

# What's next?

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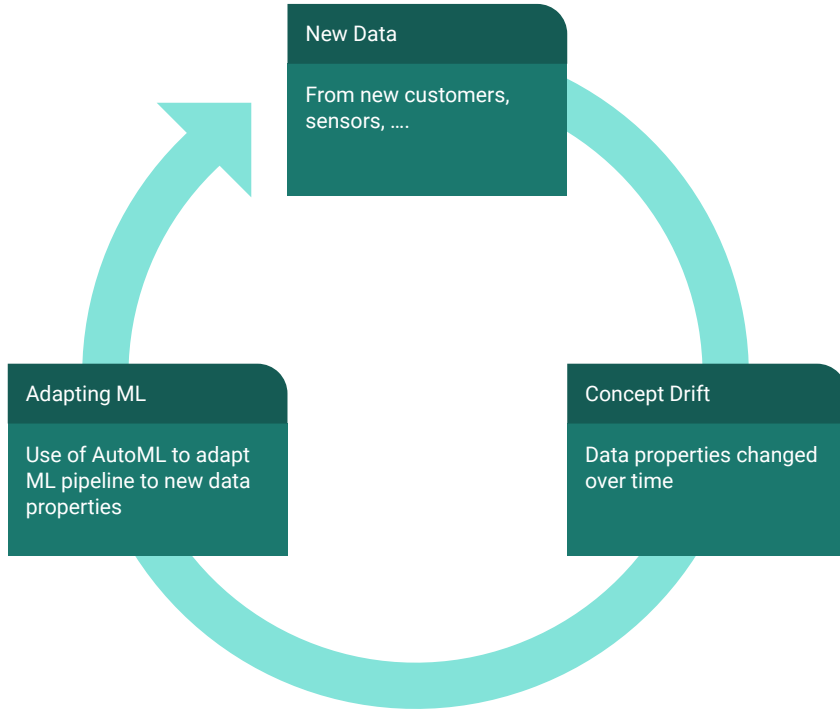
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# AutoML + Meta-Learning

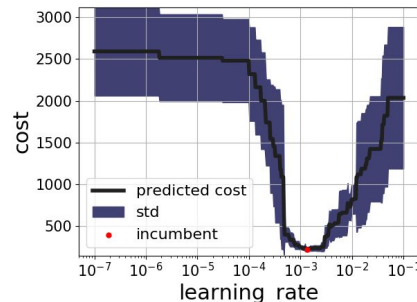


- Amount of data is continuously increasing  
→ Models have to be updated or even trained from scratch if a concept drift occurs  
→ ML pipeline needs adjustments
- AutoML could help to enable maintainability also in the long run [\[Celik & Vanschoren 2020\]](#)
- Similarly, AutoML can help even if the underlying ML algorithm changes [\[Stoll et al. 2020\]](#)

# xAutoML: Explainable AutoML

[Biedenkapp et al. [2017](#), [2018](#), [2019](#), Moosbauer et al. [2021](#)]

- Users want to know more than the result  
For example:
  - Which design decisions were important?
  - Why was the returned pipeline chosen?
  - Was the approach of the AutoML tool appropriate for the dataset at hand?
  - ...
- **What would be interesting for you?**

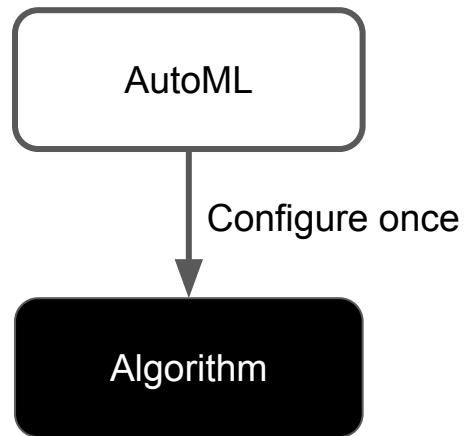


	fANOVA	LPI
discount	19.32	38.88
learning rate	3.70	35.4
batch size	15.77	21.5
# units 1	1.86	0.07
# units 2	0.39	0.01

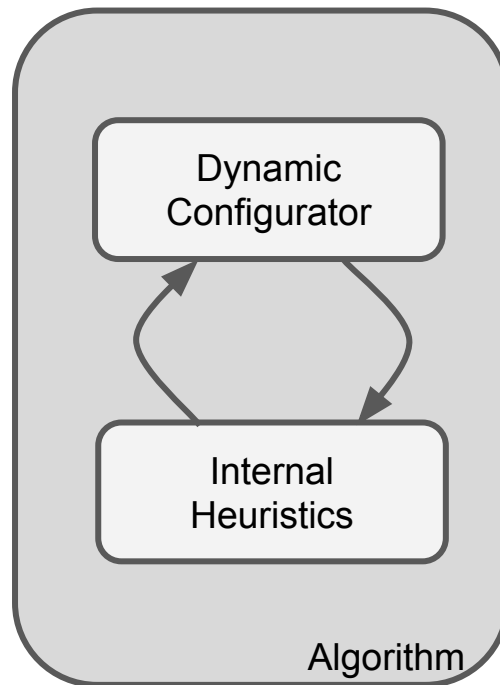
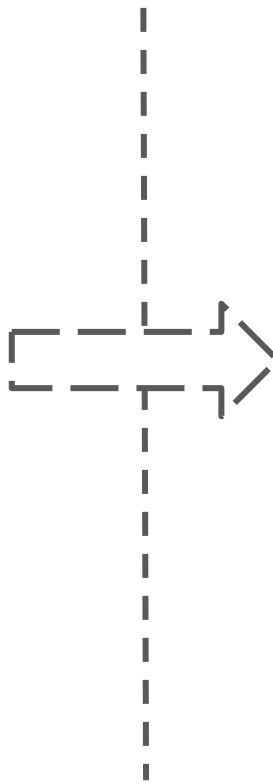


# Dynamic Algorithm Control via RL

[Biedenkapp et al. 2019 + [2020](#), Shala et al. [2020](#), Speck et al. [2021](#)]



Traditional AutoML:  
Blackbox-Optimization



Future: Reinforcement learning to learn  
to adjust hyperparameters over time

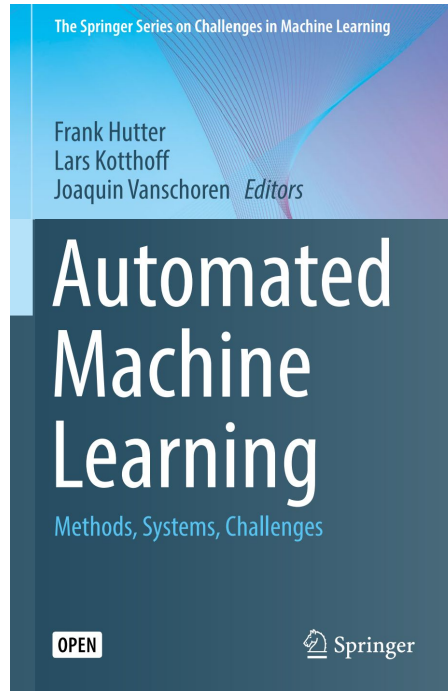
# Learning more about AutoML?

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# Further Material



**AutoML online course  
starting April 2021**



# Our Vision: Democratization of AI

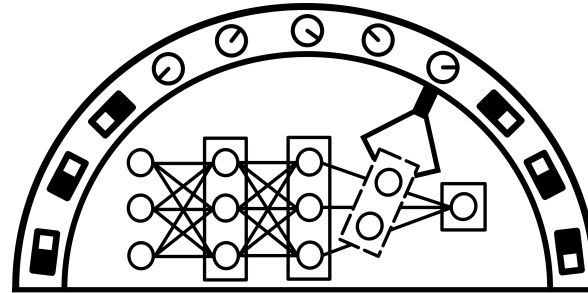
1. We need tools s.t. AI is **easy-to-use**
2. **Efficient development** of new AI applications
3. AutoML will leverage **interdisciplinary applications**: ML + ?
4. **Improved understanding** of AI systems





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# Thank you!



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