

# Automatic Machine Learning by Pipeline Synthesis using Model-Based Reinforcement Learning and a Grammar



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Data, Models, and Code: <https://goo.gl/ezYJo1>

## AlphaD3M Goals

Strongest AutoML systems are based on neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, and Bayesian optimization. Recently, AlphaD3M reached SOA results with order of magnitude speedup using reinforcement learning with self-play. We extend AlphaD3M using a pipeline grammar and generalize from many datasets and similar tasks by a pre-trained model. Results demonstrate improved performance compared with existing methods on AutoML benchmark datasets.

## AlphaD3M Solution

$$U(s, a) = Q(s, a) + cP(s, a) \frac{\sqrt{N(s)}}{1 + N(s, a)}$$

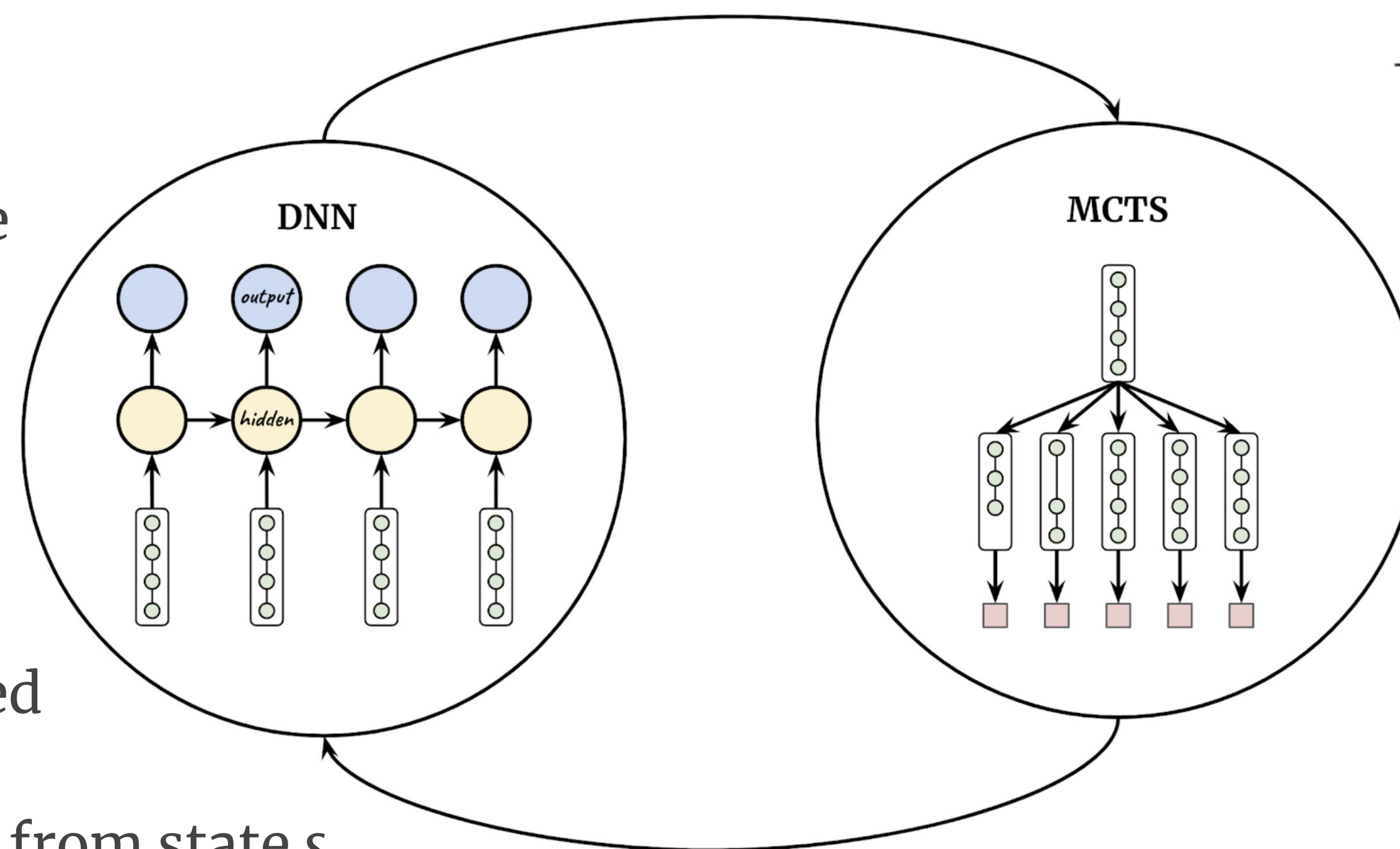
Upper Confidence Bound Update Rule

$P(s, a)$  neural network prob.

$Q(s, a)$  expected reward

$N(s)$  # of times state  $s$  is visited

$N(s, a)$  # of times action  $a$  taken from state  $s$



$$L(\theta) = -\pi \log p + (v - e)^2 + \alpha \|\theta\|^2$$

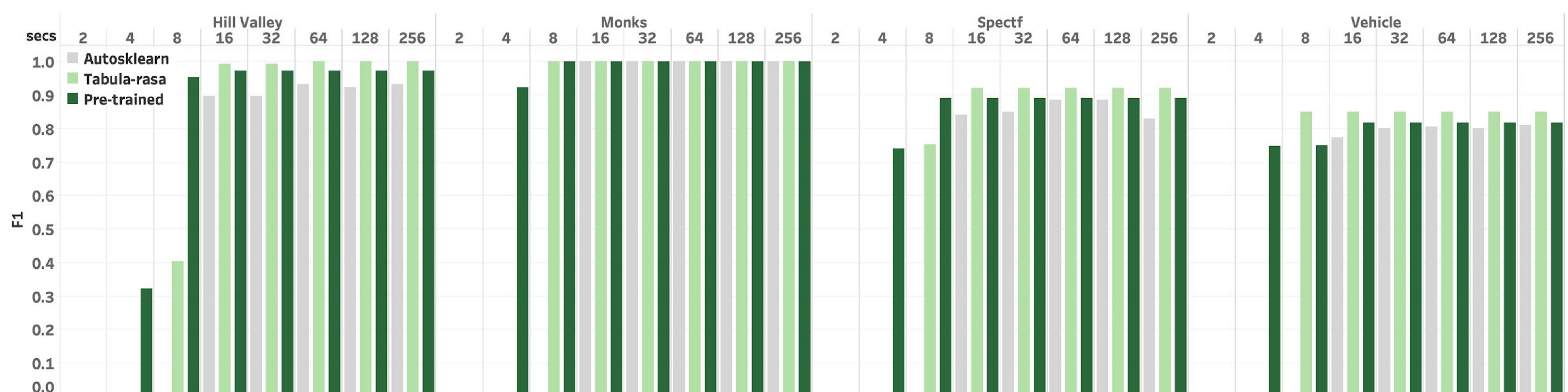
Neural Network Loss Function

### Algorithm 1 Pipeline State Encoding

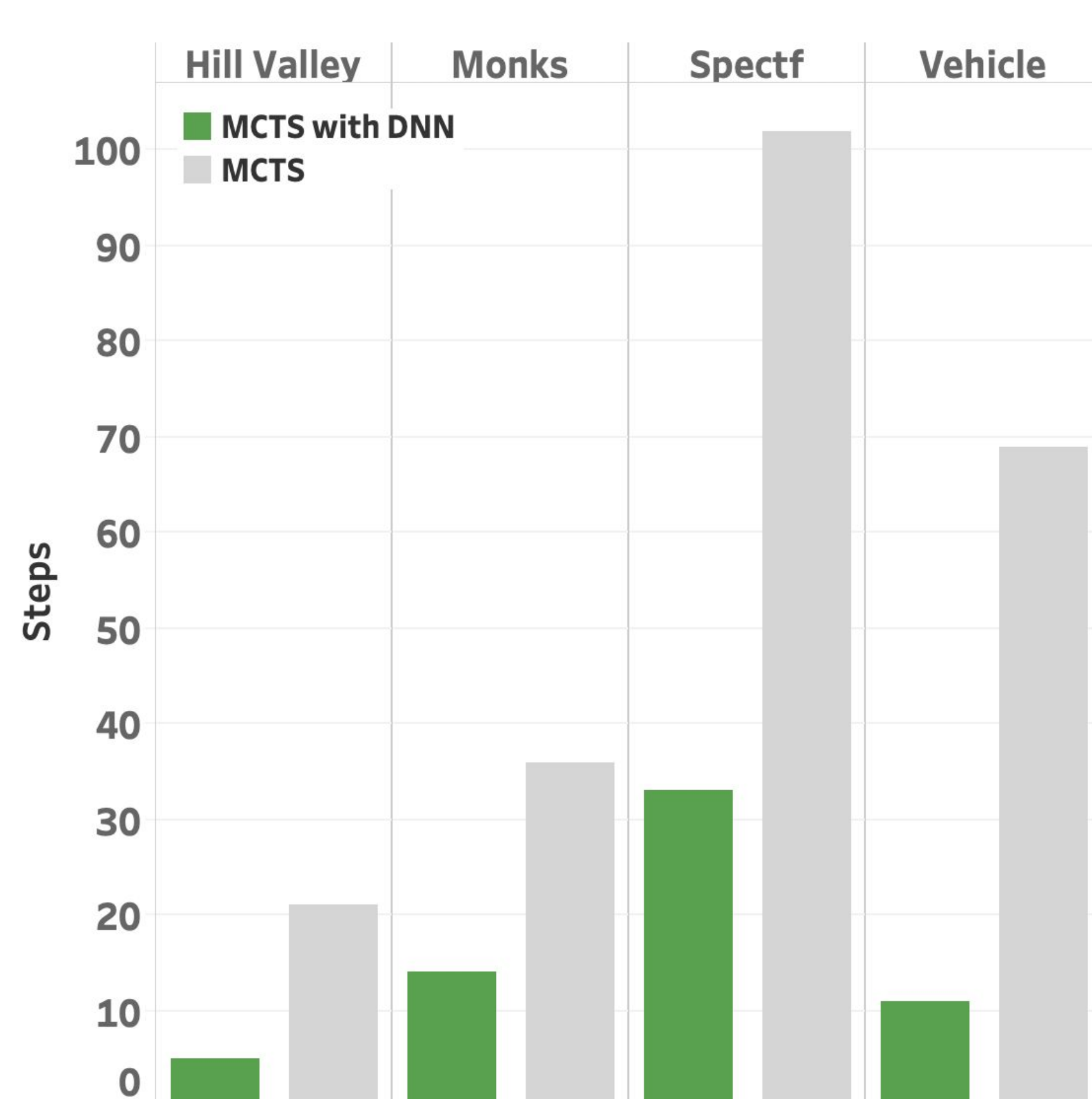
Given datasets  $D$ , tasks  $T$ , and a set of possible pipeline sequences  $S_1, \dots, S_n$ , from the available machine learning, and data pre and post processing primitives.

- For each dataset  $D_i$  and task  $T_j$ :
  1. Encode dataset  $D_i$  as meta data features  $f(D_i)$ .
  2. Encode task  $T_j$ .
  3. Encode the current pipeline at time  $t$  by a vector  $S_t$ .
  4. Encode action  $f_a(S_t)$ , so policy  $\pi$  maps  $(f(D_i), T_j, S_t)$  to  $f_a(S_1), \dots, f_a(S_n)$ .

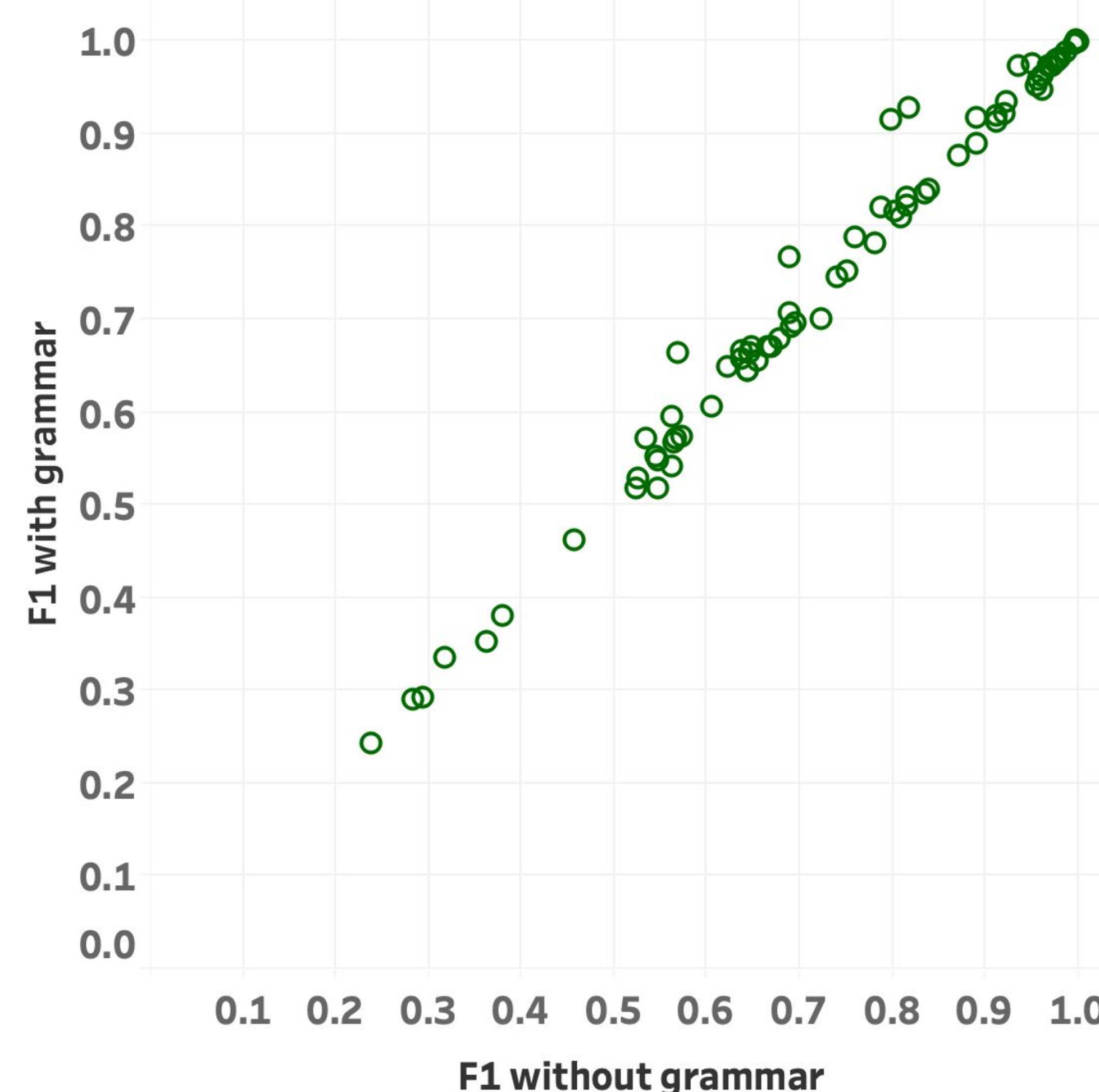
## AlphaD3M Performance Comparison using Sklearn Primitives



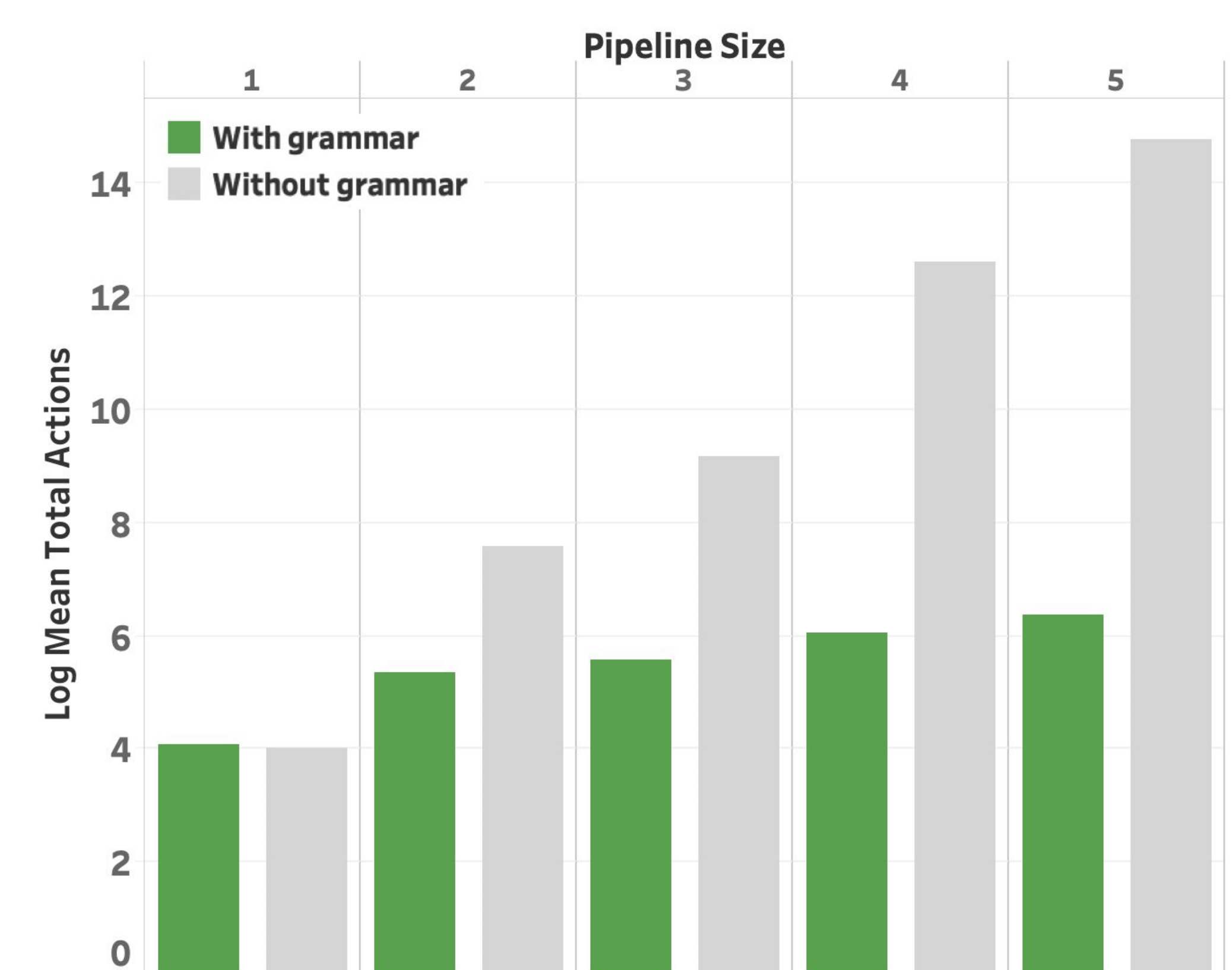
Performance comparison between AlphaD3M using a grammar pre-trained on other datasets (dark green), AlphaD3M using a grammar trained from scratch (light green), and AutoSklearn (gray). Vertical axis is f1-score, time in seconds is horizontal axis.



Comparison of the number of evaluation steps of MCTS with a neural network (green) vs. MCTS only (gray).



Comparison of performance using a pipeline grammar vs. without using a pipeline grammar: each point represents a different OpenML dataset. Performance is not degraded even though computation time is reduced.



Comparison of log mean total actions with and without a pipeline grammar