

LALÉ: **Consistent Automated Machine Learning**

Guillaume Baudart, Martin Hirzel,
Kiran Kate, Pari Ram, and Avi Shinnar

AutoML Workshop @KDD'20, Aug. 24

<https://github.com/ibm/lale>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.01977>



Spectrum of Automation

		What is being configured?		
		Operator choice	Hyperparameter configuration	Pipeline topology
How is it being configured?	Manual	scikit-learn		
	Automated (with control)	sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV, SMAC, hyperopt		AlphaD3M
	Automated (black-box)	auto-sklearn, hyperopt-sklearn		TPOT

Existing AutoML tools ...

- ... automatically find good configurations 😊
- ... are open-source 😊
- ... are scikit-learn-based 😊
- ... support only part of the automation spectrum
- ... use inconsistent programming models

Programming Model Requirements

- Support entire automation spectrum in a consistent way
- Be consistent across tools (hyperopt, GridSearchCV, SMAC)
 - ➔ Search space generation
- Extend established abstractions (scikit-learn, JSON schema)

Operator Choice

Manual

```
pipeline = J48()  
trained = pipeline.fit(X, y)
```

Automated (aka. algorithm selection)

```
pipeline = J48() | LR()  
trained = pipeline.auto_configure(X, y, optimizer=GridSearchCV)
```

Hyperparameter Configuration

Manual

```
pipeline = J48(R=False, C=0.3)
trained = pipeline.fit(X, y)
```

Automated (aka. hyperparameter tuning)

```
pipeline = J48
trained = pipeline.auto_configure(X, y, optimizer=SMAC)
```

```
J48: { allOf: [
  { type: object,
    properties: {
      R: { description: "Use reduced error pruning", type: boolean },
      C: { description: "Pruning confidence threshold",
        type: number, minimum: 0.0, maximum: 1.0,
        maximumForOptimizer: 0.5, distribution: uniform }},
    { description: "Setting confidence makes no sense for R",
      anyOf: [
        { not: { type: object, properties: { R: { enum: [true] } } } },
        { type: object, properties: { C: { enum: [0.25] } } } ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Pipeline Composition

Manual

```
prep_num = Project(columns={'type':'number'}) >> PCA()  
prep_str = Project(columns={'type':'string'}) >> OneHotEncoder()  
pipeline = (prep_num & prep_str) >> ConcatFeatures >> LR()  
trained = pipeline.fit(X, y)
```

Automated (aka. topology search)

```
g.start = g.prep >> (J48 | LR)  
g.prep = NoOp | (g.prep >> g.prep1)  
g.prep1 = StandardScaler | Normalizer | PolynomialFeatures | PCA  
trained = g.unfold(3).auto_configure(X, y, optimizer=Hyperopt)
```

Higher-Order Operators

Manual

```
tree = DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=1)
clf = AdaBoostClassifier(base_estimator=tree, n_estimators=10)
pipeline = StandardScaler() >> clf
trained = pipeline.fit(X, y)
```

Automated (aka. topology search)

```
clf = AdaBoostClassifier(base_estimator=DecisionTreeClassifier)
pipeline = (StandardScaler | PCA | NoOp) >> clf
trained = pipeline.auto_configure(X, y, optimizer=Hyperopt)
```

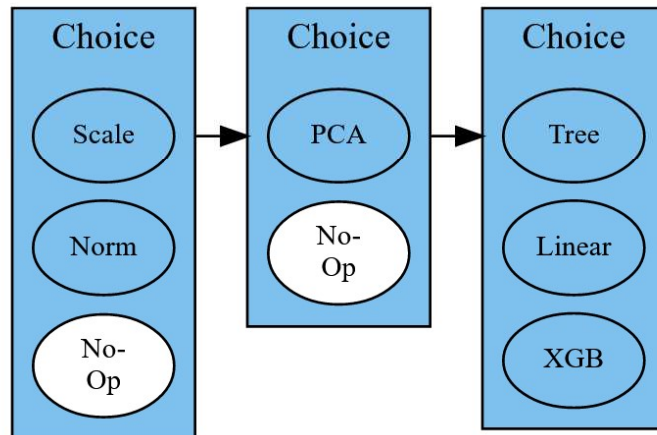

Demonstration

```
In [2]: ▶ 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler as Scale
          2 from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer as Norm
          3 from lale.lib.lale import NoOp
          4 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
          5 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor as Tree
          6 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression as Linear
          7 from xgboost import XGBRegressor as XGB
          8 lale.wrap_imported_operators()
```

Demonstration

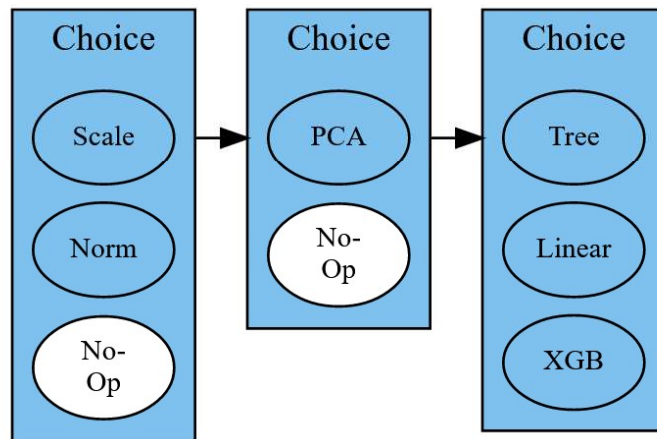
```
In [2]: ▶ 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler as Scale
2 from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer as Norm
3 from lale.lib.lale import NoOp
4 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
5 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor as Tree
6 from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression as Linear
7 from xgboost import XGBRegressor as XGB
8 lale.wrap_imported_operators()
```

```
In [3]: ▶ 1 planned_pipeline = (Scale | Norm | NoOp) >> (PCA | NoOp) >> (Tree | Linear | XGB)
2 planned_pipeline.visualize()
```



Demonstration

```
In [3]: 1 planned_pipeline = (Scale | Norm | NoOp) >> (PCA | NoOp) >> (Tree | Linear | XGB)
2 planned_pipeline.visualize()
```



```
In [4]: 1 from lale.lib.lale import Hyperopt
2 import sklearn.metrics
3 r2 = sklearn.metrics.make_scorer(sklearn.metrics.r2_score)
4 trained_pipeline = planned_pipeline.auto_configure(
5     train_X, train_y, optimizer=Hyperopt,
6     scoring=r2, max_opt_time=10*60, max_eval_time=60, cv=3)

100%|██████████| 50/50 [10:02<00:00, 12.05s/trial, best loss: -0.8107292214446913]
```

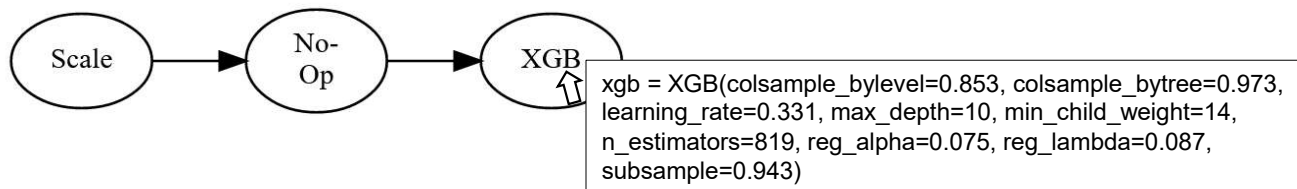
Demonstration

```
In [4]: ▶ 1 from lale.lib.lale import Hyperopt
2 import sklearn.metrics
3 r2 = sklearn.metrics.make_scorer(sklearn.metrics.r2_score)
4 trained_pipeline = planned_pipeline.auto_configure(
5     train_X, train_y, optimizer=Hyperopt,
6     scoring=r2, max_opt_time=10*60, max_eval_time=60, cv=3)

100%|██████████| 50/50 [10:02<00:00, 12.05s/trial, best loss: -0.8107292214446913]
```

```
In [5]: ▶ 1 print(f'R2 score: {r2(trained_pipeline, test_X, test_y):.2f}')
2 trained_pipeline.visualize()
```

R2 score: 0.83



Demonstration

```
In [5]: ▶ 1 print(f'R2 score: {r2(trained_pipeline, test_X, test_y):.2f}')
        2 trained_pipeline.visualize()
```

R2 score: 0.83

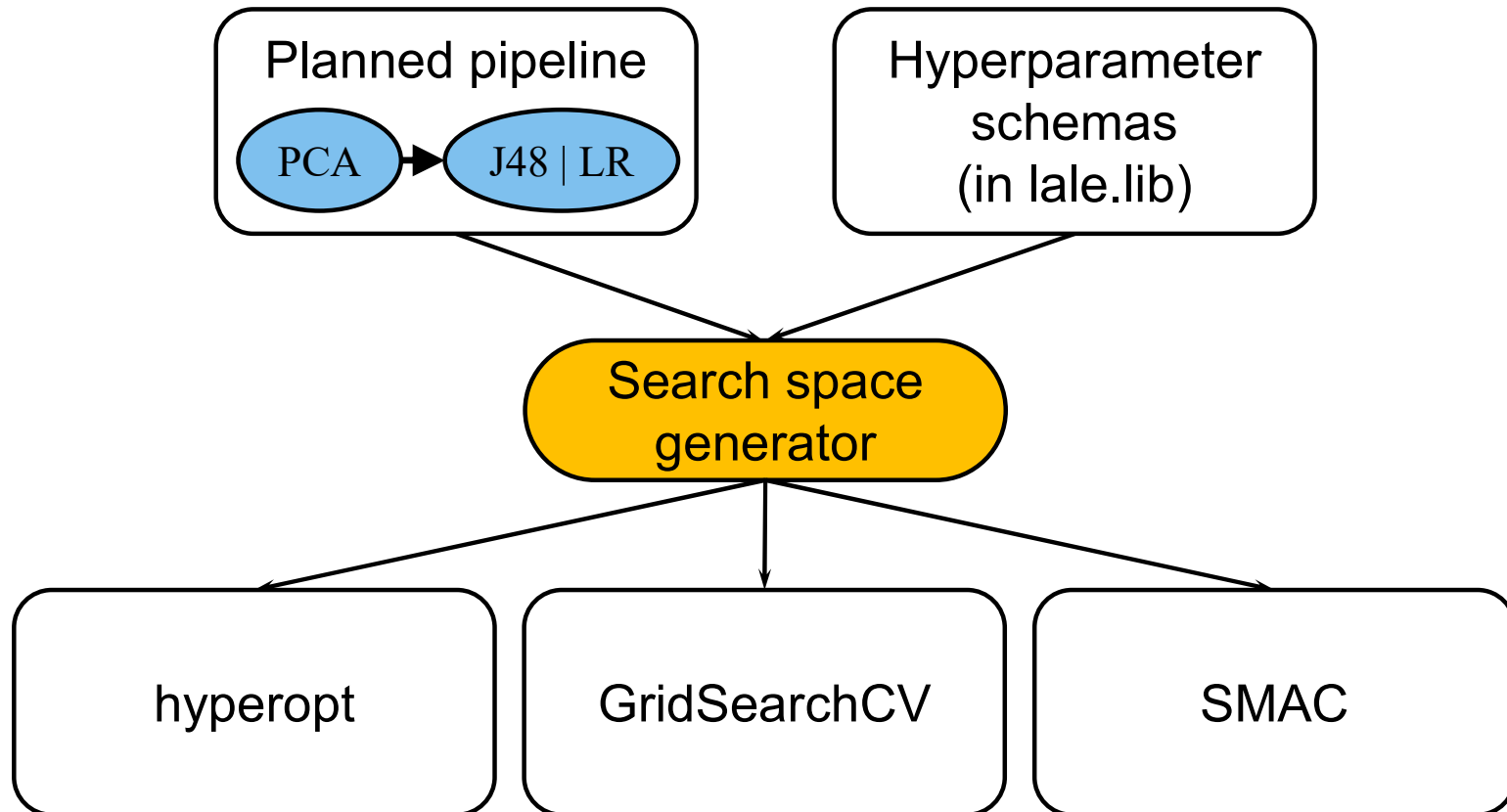


```
In [6]: ▶ 1 trained_pipeline.pretty_print(ipython_display=True)
```

```
from lale.lib.sklearn.standard_scaler import Scale
from lale.lib.lale import NoOp
from lale.lib.xgboost.xgb_regressor import XGB
import lale
lale.wrap_imported_operators()
```

```
xgb = XGB(colsample_bylevel=0.8539909881709349, colsample_bytree=0.9733482608060157, learning_rate=0.33190877144882
86, max_depth=10, min_child_weight=14, n_estimators=819, reg_alpha=0.07519396924044132, reg_lambda=0.08746289842357
71, subsample=0.9433039199868445)
pipeline = Scale() >> NoOp() >> xgb
```

Consistency Across Existing Tools



Normalize

Hyperparameter schemas (in lale.lib)

PCA : dict{*N*: (0..1) \vee [*mle*]}

j48 : dict{*R*: [*true*, *false*], *C*: (0..0.5)} \wedge
(dict{*R*: [*true*]} \Rightarrow dict{*C*: [0.25]})

LR : dict{*S*: [*linear*, *sag*, *lbfgs*], *P*: [*l1*, *l2*]} \wedge
(dict{*S*: [*sag*, *lbfgs*]} \Rightarrow dict{*P*: [*l2*]})



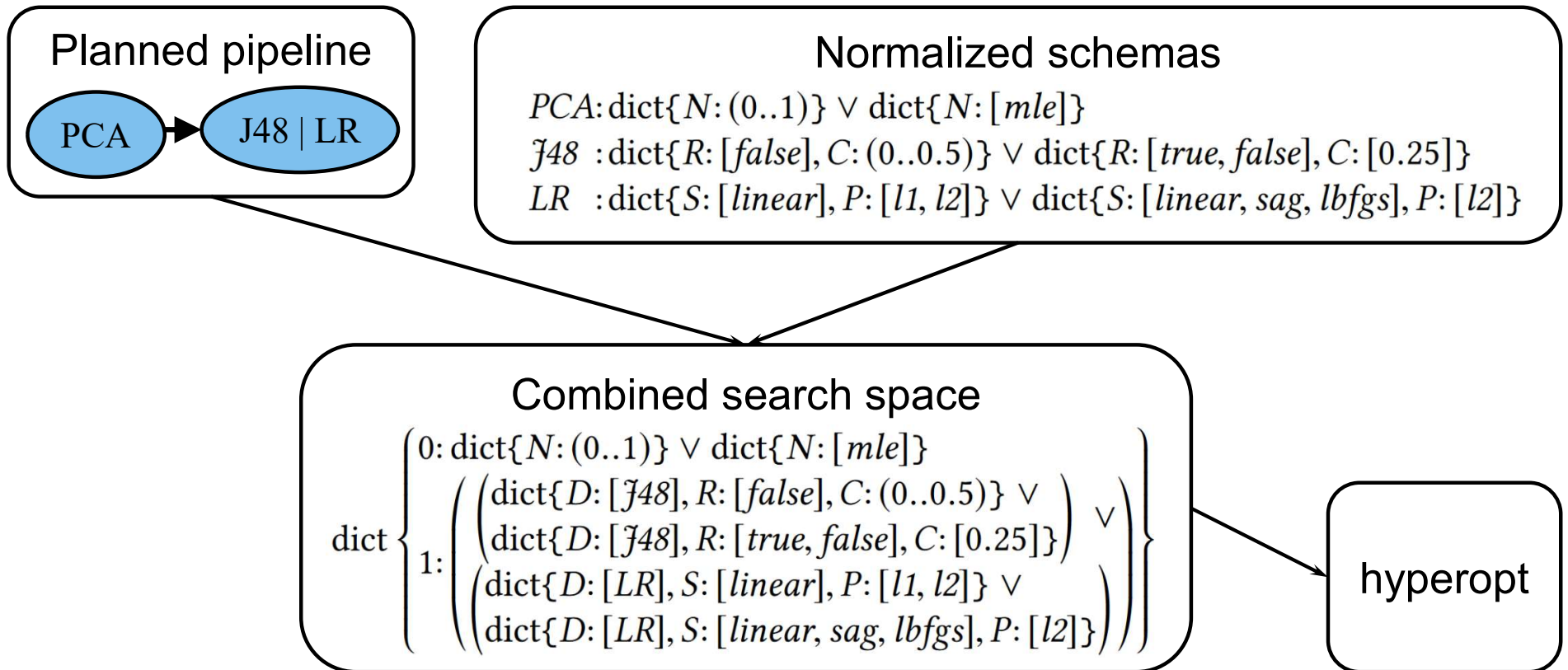
Normalized schemas

PCA: dict{*N*: (0..1)} \vee dict{*N*: [*mle*]}

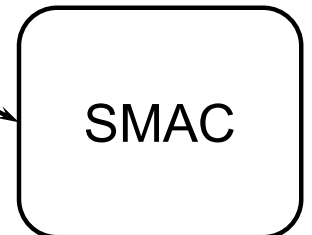
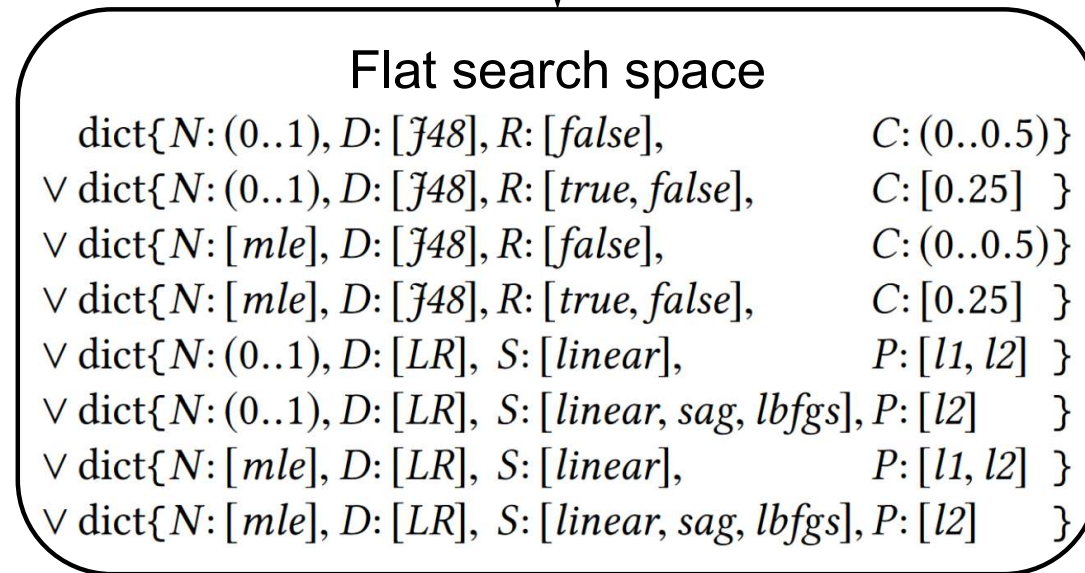
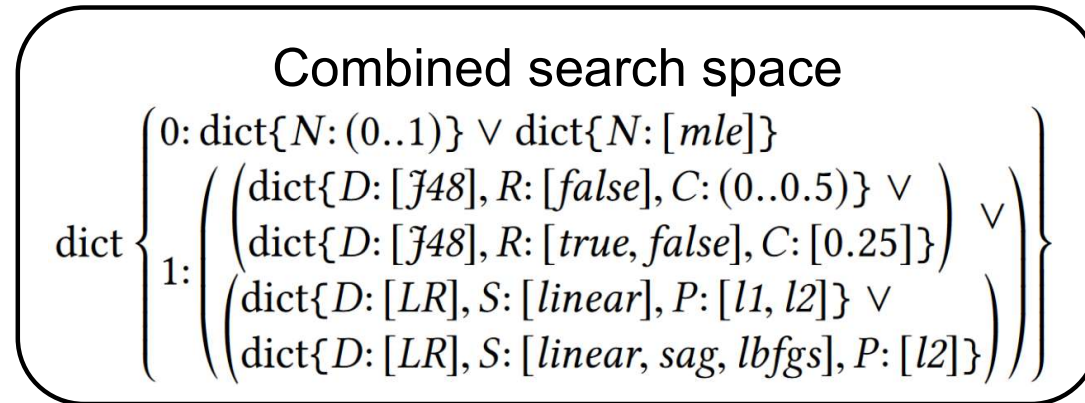
j48 : dict{*R*: [*false*], *C*: (0..0.5)} \vee dict{*R*: [*true*, *false*], *C*: [0.25]}

LR : dict{*S*: [*linear*], *P*: [*l1*, *l2*]} \vee dict{*S*: [*linear*, *sag*, *lbfgs*], *P*: [*l2*]}

Combine



Flatten



Discrete-

Flat search space

dict{ N : (0..1), D : [J48], R : [false], C : (0..0.5)}
∨ dict{ N : (0..1), D : [J48], R : [true, false], C : [0.25] }
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [J48], R : [false], C : (0..0.5)}
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [J48], R : [true, false], C : [0.25] }
∨ dict{ N : (0..1), D : [LR], S : [linear], P : [l1, l2] }
∨ dict{ N : (0..1), D : [LR], S : [linear, sag, lbfgs], P : [l2] }
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [LR], S : [linear], P : [l1, l2] }
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [LR], S : [linear, sag, lbfgs], P : [l2] }



Discretized search space

dict{ N : [0.50, 0.01], D : [J48], R : [false], C : [0.25, 0.01]}
∨ dict{ N : [0.50, 0.01], D : [J48], R : [true, false], C : [0.25]}
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [J48], R : [false], C : [0.25, 0.01]}
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [J48], R : [true, false], C : [0.25]}
∨ dict{ N : [0.50, 0.01], D : [LR], S : [linear], P : [l1, l2]}
∨ dict{ N : [0.50, 0.01], D : [LR], S : [linear, sag, lbfgs], P : [l2]}
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [LR], S : [linear], P : [l1, l2]}
∨ dict{ N : [mle], D : [LR], S : [linear, sag, lbfgs], P : [l2]}

Grid-
Search-
CV

177 Operators with Schemas

Package	Count	Description
lale.lib.sklearn	46	Hand-curated scikit-learn operators (subset of lale.lib.autogen)
lale.lib.autogen	115	Auto-extracted scikit-learn operators
lale.lib.aif360	4	Fairness mitigator
lale.lib.autoai_libs	21	Data cleansing and feature engineering
github.com/lale/lale-gpl	2	J48 from Weka and ARulesCBA from R
lale.lib.imblearn	12	Class imbalance handling
lale.lib.lale	15	Optimizers and utility operators
lale.lib.lightgbm	2	Gradient-boosted random forests
lale.lib.pytorch	2	BERT and ResNet
lale.lib.spacy	1	Glove
lale.lib.tensorflow	1	Universal sentence encoder
lale.lib.xgboost	2	Gradient-boosted random forests

Results

- Comparison against auto-sklearn
 - 4 Lale pipelines, including grammars and higher-order operators
 - Competitive results on 15 OpenML datasets
- Case studies with other modalities
 - Text, images, time-series
- Effects of side constraints on convergence
 - Pruning the search space beats catching exceptions from trials
- See paper for details

DATASET	100 * (<i>accuracy</i> /AUTOSKL - 1)			
	LAL-PIPE	LAL-TPOT	LAL-AD3M	LAL-ADB
australian	0.41	0.93	2.06	1.13
blood	-2.08	-0.52	-4.05	-1.04
breast-cancer	-2.59	-2.31	-4.90	-2.88
car	-1.13	-0.25	-6.70	-1.09
credit-g	-2.29	-3.24	-2.37	-0.71
diabetes	0.61	-0.82	1.12	-1.33
hill-valley	-0.20	0.55	-2.66	0.55
jungle-chess	2.54	0.96	-15.80	1.53
kc1	-0.38	-0.38	-0.21	-0.58
kr-vs-kp	-0.36	-0.27	-2.87	-0.19
mfeat-factors	-1.14	-1.54	-1.17	-1.20
phoneme	-1.39	-0.83	-15.20	-0.22
shuttle	14.51	14.50	14.45	14.56
spectf	-0.78	0.59	-4.90	0.59
sylvine	-0.45	-1.07	-4.31	-0.29

Spectrum of Automation, Revisited

		What is being configured?		
		Operator choice	Hyperparameter configuration	Pipeline topology
How is it being configured?	Manual	scikit-learn		
	Automated (with control)	sklearn.model_selection.GridSearchCV, MAC, hyperopt		
	Automated (black-box)	auto-sklearn, hyperopt-sklearn		TPOT

L A L E

Conclusion

- <https://github.com/ibm/lale>
- Use it
- Star it
- Contribute
 - Operators
 - Optimizers
 - ...