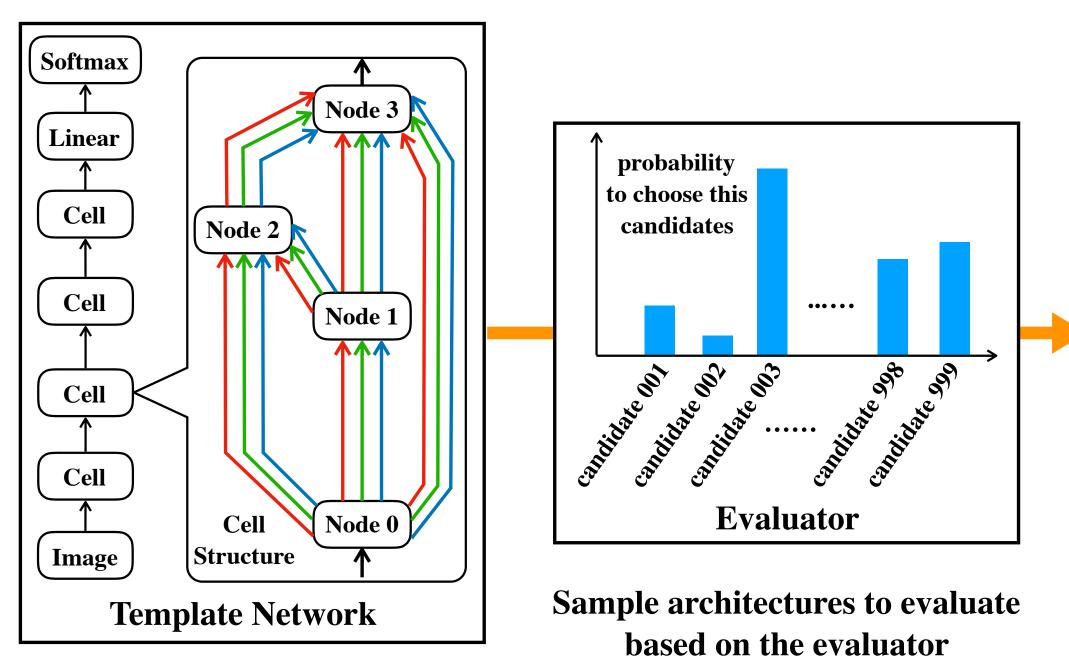


Overview

Neural Architecture Search (NAS) aims to automatically find an effective neural architecture from the search space.



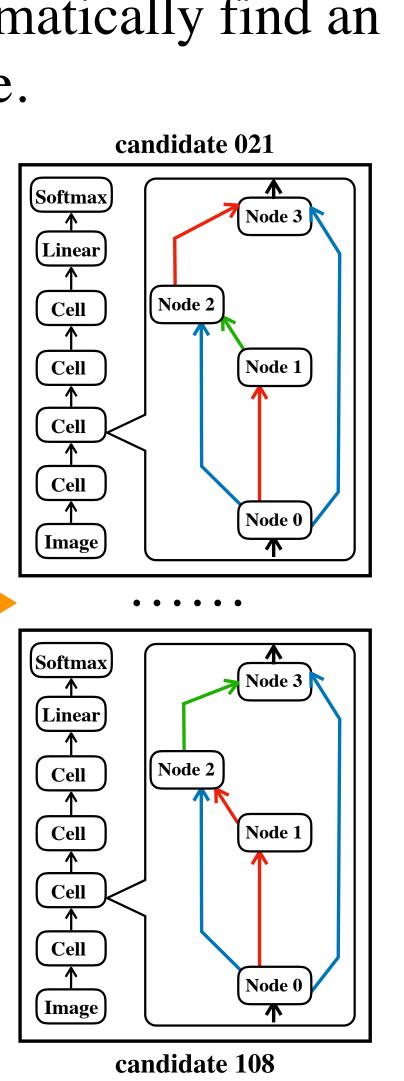
Motivation: one-shot NAS methods have no sense of which candidate will perform better until evaluation.

Method: we propose self-evaluated template network (SETN). It consists of two components (1) an evaluator, learns to indicate the probability of each individual architecture being likely to have a lower validation loss. (2) a template network, which shares parameters among all candidates to amortize the training cost of generated candidates.

One-Shot Neural Architecture Search via Self-Evaluated Template Network

Xuanyi Dong^{1,2}, Yi Yang²

Algorithm



- **Inputs:** a template network with shared parameters ω the training data
- While not converge do:
- architecture to forward
- optimize α on \mathcal{D}_{val} : aggregating all candidate architectures via α to forward
- Using the learned evaluator to sample T "good" architectures to form \mathcal{A}
- Evaluating all candidates in \mathcal{A} with the learned ω
- Selecting the candidate with the lowest loss on \mathcal{D}_{val}

SETN aims to solve the following three problems in NAS: **1. Bias**. Previous methods could bias to some candidate architectures being "shallow" or having "less

- parameters".
- 2. Unstable. Previous methods use $\operatorname{argmax}(\alpha)$ so that very diverse performance.
- 3. Redundancy. Two different candidates in the search space might be essentially the same architecture.





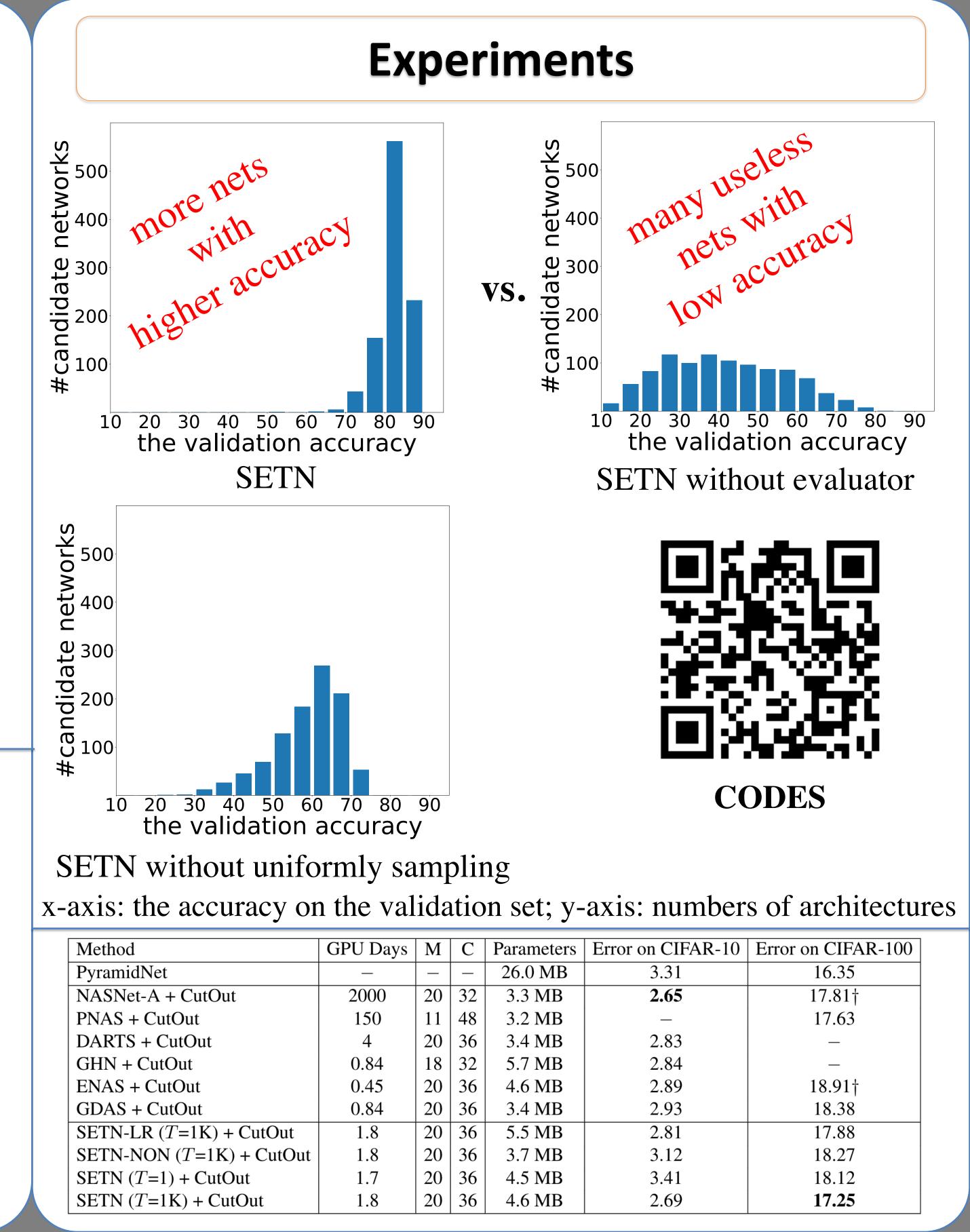


an evaluator with α that indicates the *prob* of net

- Split the training data into two groups \mathcal{D}_{tr} and \mathcal{D}_{val}

optimize ω on \mathcal{D}_{tr} : *uniformly sampling* a candidate

searched architectures in different runs may result in



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