

# benchopt: Benchmarking optimization Algorithms

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# The problem

## A. List of optimizers and schedules considered

Table 2: List of optimizers considered for our benchmark. This is only a subset of all existing methods for deep learning.

Name	Ref.	Name	Ref.
AdaBound	Quay et al., 2018	Hyperband	Yang et al., 2019
ADCCP	Zhang et al., 2020	LR-DRSGD	Griffiths et al., 2020
AdaH1	Xie et al., 2019	LR-DR-CNN	Rico & Gullerik, 2021
AdaH2	Li	LRSGD	Shen & Crowe, 2015
AdaBoundAdam	Griffiths, 2020	LR-DR-SMA	Shen et al., 2017
AdaBoundAdam-S3	Griffiths, 2020	LR-DR-SMA-Momentum	Shen et al., 2017
AdaBound	Yan et al., 2019	LAMB	Yan et al., 2020
AdaBound	Li et al., 2019	LARS	Chen et al., 2020
AdaComp	Kim et al., 2018	LARS	Yan et al., 2017
AdaH1	Chen, 2021	LROPT	Almofet et al., 2021
AdaH2	Shen & Crowe, 2015	LSGD	Chen et al., 2019
AdaH3	Shen et al., 2017	MSVAG	Shen & Hong, 2018
AdaH4	Shen et al., 2019	MSVRAD	Shen & Hong, 2021
AdaTR	Habrana & Fu, 2015	MS	Landrod et al., 2020
Adam	Hochberg et al., 2011	MSGL	Chen et al., 2020
ADAM-ESSEN	Yan et al., 2020	MTAdam	Maillard & Wolf, 2020
Adam	Xie et al., 2019	MFRC-1MSVAG	Chen & Zhou, 2020
Adam	Demaree et al., 2019	Nadam	Chen et al., 2019
Adam	Kingma & Ba, 2015	NAMERNAME	Chen et al., 2019
Adam*	Yan et al., 2020	NO-Adam	Chen et al., 2017
AdamGL	Yan et al., 2019	None	Shen et al., 2020
AdamG	Kingma & Ba, 2015	Noisy	Demaree, 2018
AdamG2	Li et al., 2019	Noisy Adam/Noisy K-FAC	Chen et al., 2018
AdamG3	Griffiths & Hutter, 2019	NoisyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
AdamG4	Chen et al., 2019	Noisygrad	Chen et al., 2019
AdamP	Shen et al., 2017	NSGD	Chen et al., 2020
AdamP+NSP	Shen et al., 2019	Padma	Chen et al., 2020
AdamP	Griffiths & Hutter, 2019	PAGE	Li et al., 2020
Adam	Shen & Wang, 2019	PAGE	Shen & Wang, 2020
ADDA	Griffiths, 2020	PolyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA	Shen & Wang, 2019	PSL	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA2	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA3	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA4	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA5	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA6	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA7	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA8	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA9	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA10	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA11	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA12	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA13	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA14	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA15	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA16	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA17	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA18	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA19	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA20	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA21	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA22	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA23	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA24	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA25	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA26	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA27	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA28	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA29	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA30	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA32	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA33	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA36	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA44	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA46	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA56	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA57	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA58	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA59	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA60	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA61	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA62	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA63	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA64	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA65	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA66	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA67	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA68	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA69	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA70	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA71	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA72	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA73	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA74	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA75	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA76	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA78	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA81	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
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ADDA83	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA84	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA85	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA86	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA87	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA88	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA89	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA90	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA91	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA92	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA93	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA94	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA95	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA96	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA97	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA98	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA99	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019
ADDA100	Shen & Wang, 2019	PyAdam	Chen et al., 2019



## #ICML 2021 Paper

Overwhelmed by the flood of optimizers for deep learning? We felt the same and performed an extensive benchmark. Joint work with [@robinschmidt\\_](#) & [@PhilippHennig5](#).

Paper: [arxiv.org/abs/2007.01547](https://arxiv.org/abs/2007.01547)

Results: [github.com/SirRob1997/Cro...](https://github.com/SirRob1997/Cro...)

Video: [youtu.be/cz9RzlstFdE](https://youtu.be/cz9RzlstFdE)



Our results? There is no winner consistently outperforming the competition. Instead, Adam remains a strong contender for many problems.

In some cases, just trying out a few optimizers with their default hyperparameters can work as well as tuning one specific method.

# Benchmarking algorithms in practice

Choosing the best algorithm to solve an optimization problem often depends on:

- ▶ The data **scale, conditioning**
- ▶ The objective parameters **regularisation**
- ▶ The implementation **complexity, language**

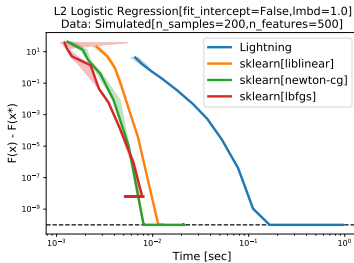
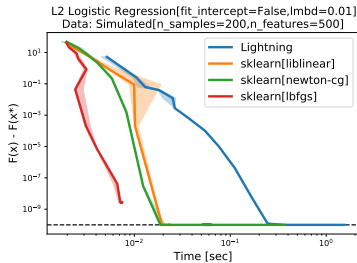
An impartial selection requires a time consuming **benchmark!**

The goal of `benchopt` is to make this step as easy as possible.

# benchopt

Doing a benchmark for the  $\ell_2$  regularized logistic regression with multiple solvers and datasets is now easy as calling:

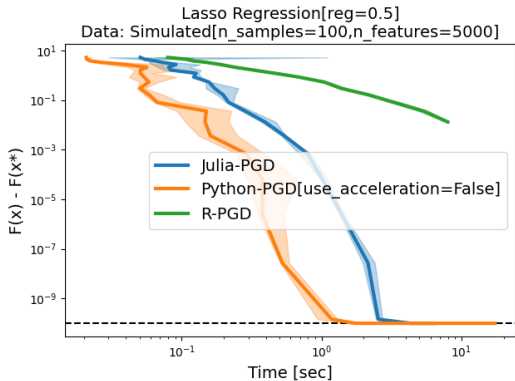
```
git clone https://github.com/benchopt/benchmark_logreg_l2
benchopt run ./benchmark_logreg_l2
```



# benchopt

benchopt can also compare the same algo in different languages.

Here is an example comparing PGD in: Python; R; Julia.



# benchopt

benchopt also allow to publish easily benchmark results:

<https://benchopt.github.io/results/>

## BenchOpt benchmark results

Last updated: 2021-06-08 15:02

8 benchmarks in total.

### Available Benchmarks



# Benchmark

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository `benchmark/benchmark_lasso`. At the top, there are navigation links for Pull requests, Issues, Marketplace, and Explore. The repository name is displayed with statistics: 2 Unwatched, 6 Stars, and 10 Forks. Below this, there are tabs for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. The main content area shows a file tree with folders like `github/workflows`, `datasets`, and `solvers`, and files like `.gitignore`, `README.rst`, `objective.py`, and `test_config.py`. The `README.rst` file is selected and its content is displayed below. The README title is "Benchmark repository for Lasso". It includes badges for build status (passing) and Python version (3.6+). The text describes BenchOpt as a package for simplifying and making more transparent and reproducible the comparisons of optimization algorithms. The Lasso consists in solving the following program:

$$\min_w \frac{1}{2} \|y - Xw\|_2^2 + \lambda \|w\|_1$$

where  $n$  (or  $n_{\text{samples}}$ ) stands for the number of samples,  $p$  (or  $n_{\text{features}}$ ) stands for the number of features and

$$y \in \mathbb{R}^n, X = [x_1^{\text{top}}, \dots, x_n^{\text{top}}]^{\text{top}} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$$

On the right side of the page, there are sections for About, Releases, Packages, and Contributors. The About section says "Benchopt benchmark for Lasso" and provides a link to `benchmark.github.io/results/benchma...`. The Releases section says "No releases published" and provides a link to "Create a new release". The Packages section says "No packages published" and provides a link to "Publish your first package". The Contributors section shows 6 contributor avatars. The Languages section shows a bar chart with Python (95.5%), R (3.2%), and Julia (1.3%).

# Benchmark: principle

A benchmark is a directory with:

- ▶ An `objective.py` file with an `Objective`
- ▶ A directory `solvers` with one file per `Solver`
- ▶ A directory `datasets` with `Dataset` generators/fetchers

```
my_benchmark/  
├── README.rst  
├── datasets  
│   ├── simulated.py # some dataset  
│   └── real.py # some dataset  
├── objective.py # contains the definition of the objective  
└── solvers  
    ├── solver1.py # some solver  
    └── solver2.py # some solver
```

The `benchopt` client runs a cross product and generates a csv file + convergence plots like above.



## Benchmark: Objective & Dataset

```
class Objective(BaseObjective):
```

```
    name = "Benchmark Name"
```

```
    def set_data(self, X, y):
```

```
        # Store data
```

```
    def compute(self, beta):
```

```
        return dict{obj1:..., obj2:...}
```

```
    def to_dict(self):
```

```
        return dict{X:..., y:..., reg:...}
```

```
class Dataset(BaseDataset):
```

```
    name = "Dataset Name"
```

```
    def get_data(self):
```

```
        return dict{X:..., y:...}
```

## Benchmark: Solver

```
class Solver(BaseSolver):  
    name = "Solver Name"  
  
    def set_objective(self, X, y, reg):  
        # Store objective info  
  
    def run(self, n_iter):  
        # Run computations for n_iter  
  
    def get_result(self):  
        return beta
```

### Rem: Flexible API

- ▶ `get_data` and `set_objective` allow to compatibility between packages.
- ▶ `n_iter` can be replaced with a tolerance or a callback.

## Benchmark repository for optimization

Azure Pipelines succeeded python 3.6+ codecov 63%

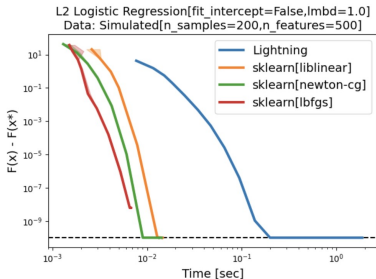
BenchOpt is a package to simplify, make more transparent and more reproducible the comparisons of optimization algorithms.

BenchOpt is written in Python but it is available with [many programming languages](#). So far it has been tested with [Python](#), [R](#), [Julia](#) and compiled binaries written in C/C++ available via a terminal command. If it can be installed via [conda](#) it should just work!

BenchOpt is used through a command line as documented in [API Documentation](#). Ultimately running and replicating an optimization benchmark should be **as simple as doing**:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/benchopt/benchmark_logreg_l2
$ benchopt run ./benchmark_logreg_l2
```

Running these commands will fetch the benchmark files and give you a benchmark plot on l2-regularized logistic regression:



# benchopt: Making tedious tasks easy

## Automatizing tasks:

- ▶ Automatic installation of competitors solvers.
- ▶ Parametrized datasets, objectives and solvers and run on cross products.
- ▶ Make sure to quantify the variance.
- ▶ Automatic caching.
- ▶ First visualization of the results.
- ▶ Automatic parallelization, ... ?

# Credits



J. Salmon  
INRIA Parietal



A. Gramfort  
INRIA Parietal



T. Moreau  
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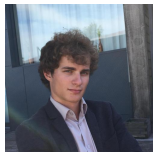
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M. Massias  
Univ. of Genova



T. Dupré la Tour  
UC Berkeley