

Appendix

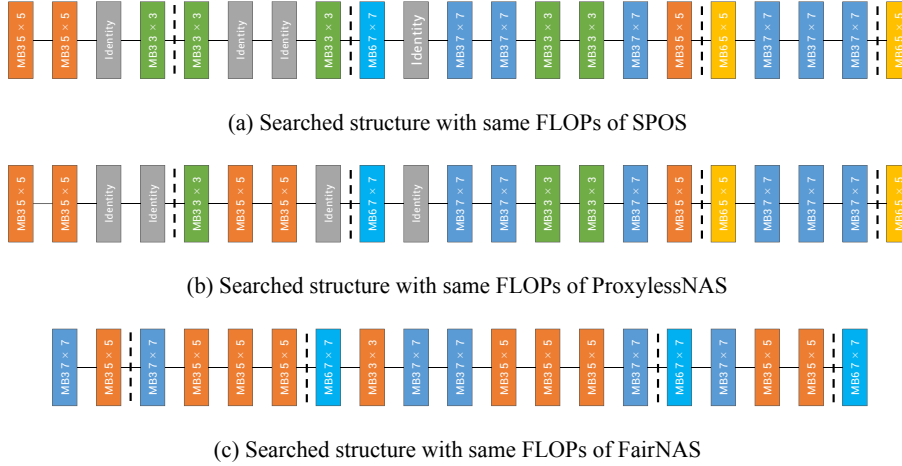


Fig. 1. Structures of searched architectures under FLOPs constraints over the MobileNet-like shrunk search space, see Table 4 for details

Table 1. The original search space S1 and its shrunk search spaces of various size from NAS-Bench-201, see Section 3.1 for details

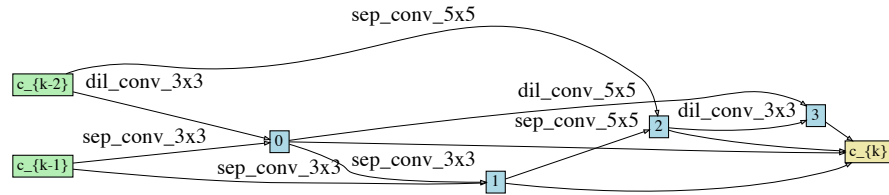
Search Space	Candidate Operators
S1	<i>none, skip connect, conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S2	<i>skip connect, conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S3	<i>none, conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S4	<i>none, skip connect, conv 1 × 1, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S5	<i>none, skip connect, conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3</i>
S6	<i>conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S7	<i>none, skip connect, average pooling 3 × 3</i>
S8	<i>conv 1 × 1, conv 3 × 3</i>

Table 2. Comparison between the best search space ‘S8’ designed by human and the one found by ABS on NASBench-201. For the form $x(y)$, x means represents the searched models on ‘S8’, y represents the searched models on the shrunk search space ABS finds

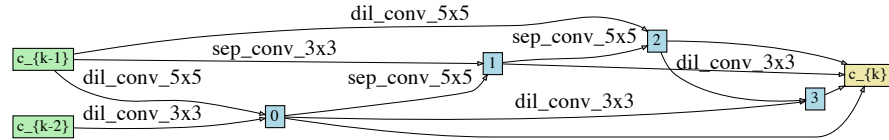
Method	CIFAR-10	CIFAR-100	ImageNet-16-120
DARTS [4]	89.37% (88.90%)	65.70% (67.57%)	35.47% (33.19%)
SETN [1]	93.20% (93.07%)	70.12% (69.12%)	44.23% (46.33%)
ENAS [5]	93.76% (93.76%)	71.10% (71.10%)	35.47% (41.44%)
GDAS [2]	93.47% (93.60%)	71.01% (70.35%)	44.89% (41.02%)
SPOS [3]	93.79% (93.76%)	70.49% (71.95%)	44.68% (44.24%)

Table 3. The removed operators for each shrinking iteration on MobileNet-like search space. For the form (x,y) , x denotes layer index, y represents operator type. Identity, MB3_3×3, MB6_3×3, MB3_5×5, MB6_5×5, MB3_7×7 and MB6_7×7 are encoded from -1 to 5 respectively

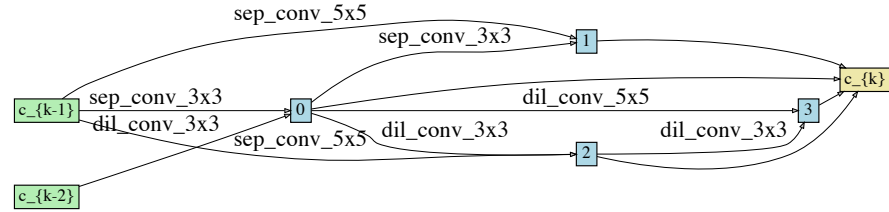
Iteration	Removed Operators
1	(19, 1), (17, 1), (17, 3), (18, 1), (18, 3), (19, 5), (19, 3)
2	(18, 5), (17, 5), (13, 3), (14, 1), (15, 3), (14, 3), (14, 5)
3	(15, 1), (13, 1), (15, 5), (9, 1), (10, 1), (10, 3), (11, 3)
4	(11, 5), (9, 3), (9, 5), (5, 3), (20, 5), (13, 5), (7, 1)
5	(7, 5), (12, 1), (6, 3), (3, 1), (10, 5), (6, 1), (6, 5)
6	(2, 1), (5, 5), (16, 5), (16, 1), (2, 3), (3, 3), (11, 1)
7	(1, 3), (1, 1), (7, 3), (1, 5), (8, 3), (2, 5), (1, 0)
8	(4, 1), (12, 3), (0, 0), (5, 1), (17, 2), (4, 4), (0, 1)
9	(17, -1), (18, -1), (19, -1), (20, 0), (1, 4), (1, -1), (15, -1)
10	(17, 0), (20, 2), (20, 4), (19, 0), (18, 0), (19, 2), (15, 4)
11	(20, 1), (18, 2), (15, 0), (13, -1), (12, 4), (10, -1), (11, -1)
12	(12, 2), (0, 4), (16, 4), (12, 5), (14, -1), (10, 0), (4, 2)
13	(4, 5), (0, 5), (11, 0), (14, 2), (16, 2), (13, 4), (13, 2)
14	(4, 3), (11, 2), (0, 3), (10, 2), (14, 0), (16, 0), (8, 4)



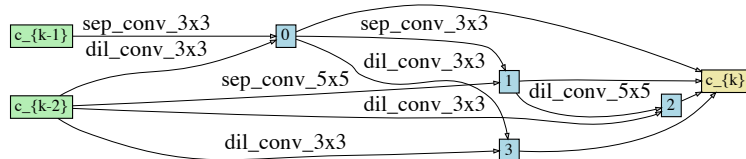
(a) Normal cell searched by PDARTS on CIFAR-10



(b) Reduction cell searched by PDARTS on CIFAR-10



(c) Normal cell searched by DARTS on CIFAR-10



(d) Reduction cell searched by DARTS on CIFAR-10

Fig. 2. Structures of searched architectures over the shrunk search space of DARTS, see Table 5 and 6 for details

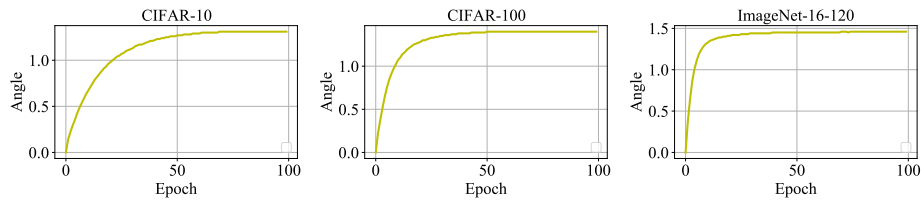


Fig. 3. The angle evolution of a standalone model on different datasets. The model is chosen from NAS-Benchmark-201 search space. The angle values adopt radian measure.

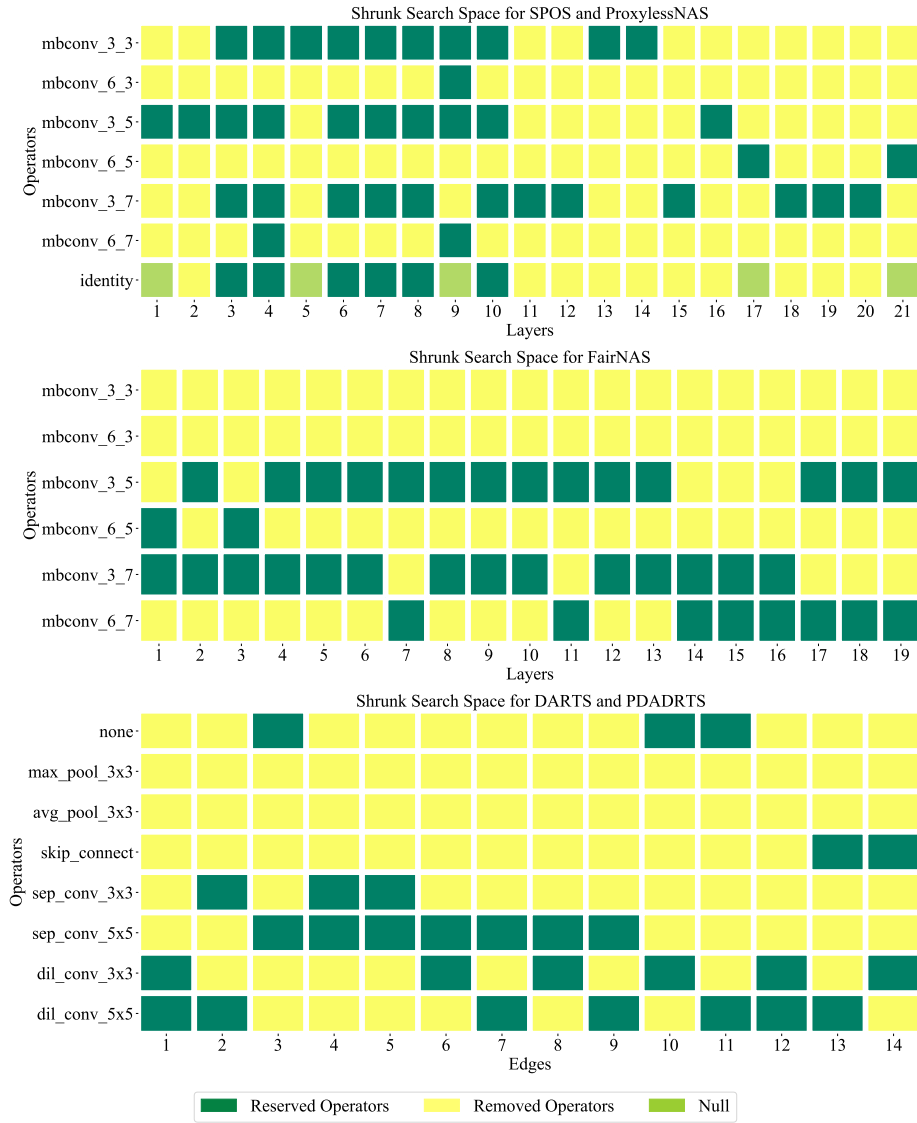


Fig. 4. Shrunk search spaces found by ABS. MobileNet-like search space contains a set of *mbconv* operators (mobile inverted bottleneck convolution), where *mbconv* $_X$ $_Y$ represents the specific operator with expand ratio X and kernel size Y . ‘Null’ means there’s no the choice for the current layer. See Tables 4, 5, 6 for details

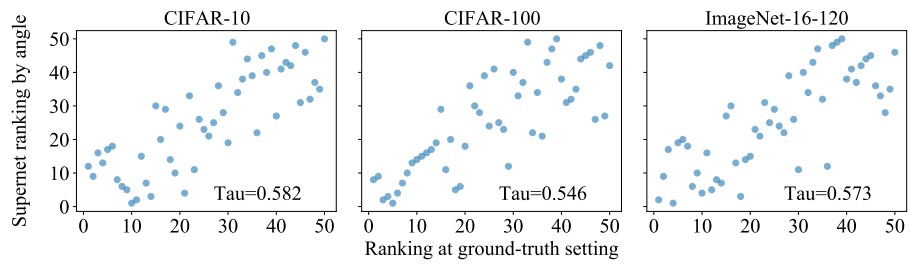


Fig. 5. The distribution of the supernet ranking by the angle-based metric. We uniformly choose 50 models from NAS-Bench-201, and rank them based on supernet. X-axis represents the ground-truth ranking based on the ground-truth accuracy

References

1. Dong, X., Yang, Y.: One-shot neural architecture search via self-evaluated template network. In: Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision (ICCV). pp. 3681–3690 (2019)
2. Dong, X., Yang, Y.: Searching for a robust neural architecture in four gpu hours. In: Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition. pp. 1761–1770 (2019)
3. Guo, Z., Zhang, X., Mu, H., Heng, W., Liu, Z., Wei, Y., Sun, J.: Single path one-shot neural architecture search with uniform sampling. arXiv preprint arXiv:1904.00420 (2019)
4. Liu, H., Simonyan, K., Yang, Y.: Darts: Differentiable architecture search. arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.09055 (2018)
5. Pham, H., Guan, M.Y., Zoph, B., Le, Q.V., Dean, J.: Efficient neural architecture search via parameter sharing. arXiv preprint arXiv:1802.03268 (2018)