Some GPU Tips

Batch your data. Training deep learning models on GPUs is more efficient when done in batches. Divide your data into smaller batches that can fit into GPU memory, and use batch processing during training.

```
train_dataloader = DataLoader(train_data, sampler=train_sampler, batch_size=16)
```

Monitor GPU usage and memory. Keep an eye on your GPU usage and memory consumption during training. If your model is consuming too much memory, consider reducing batch size, using mixed precision training, or reducing the model complexity.

```
gpu_usage()
| ID | GPU | MEM |
-----
| 0 | 97% | 14% |
| 1 | 0% | 0% |
```

Explicitly clear variables you no longer need using the del keyword, e.g., del model, data. Use the gc.collect() function from the gc module to trigger garbage collection and free up memory.

Regularly save your model checkpoints. To avoid losing progress due to kernel timeouts or crashes, regularly save your model checkpoints during training. This will allow you to resume training from the last saved checkpoint if needed.

```
# Save checkpoint at the end of each epoch
    checkpoint_dir = 'checkpoints'
    os.makedirs(checkpoint_dir, exist_ok=True)
    checkpoint_path = os.path.join(checkpoint_dir,
f'checkpoint_epoch_{epoch}.pt')
    torch.save({
        'epoch': epoch,
        'model_state_dict': model.state_dict(),
        'optimizer_state_dict': optimizer.state_dict(),
```

```
'loss': loss,
}, checkpoint_path)
print(f'Checkpoint saved at: {checkpoint_path}')
```

Utilize Kaggle's GPU resources efficiently. Kaggle provides GPU resources for free, but they are limited. Make sure to stop your kernel when not in use to avoid wasting GPU time.

Experiment with different GPU configurations. Kaggle provides different GPU types (e.g., Tesla P100, T4). Try experimenting with different GPU types to see if they impact your model's performance or training speed.

