







DLI Accelerated Data Science Teaching Kit

Lecture 21.2 - Refactoring Workloads



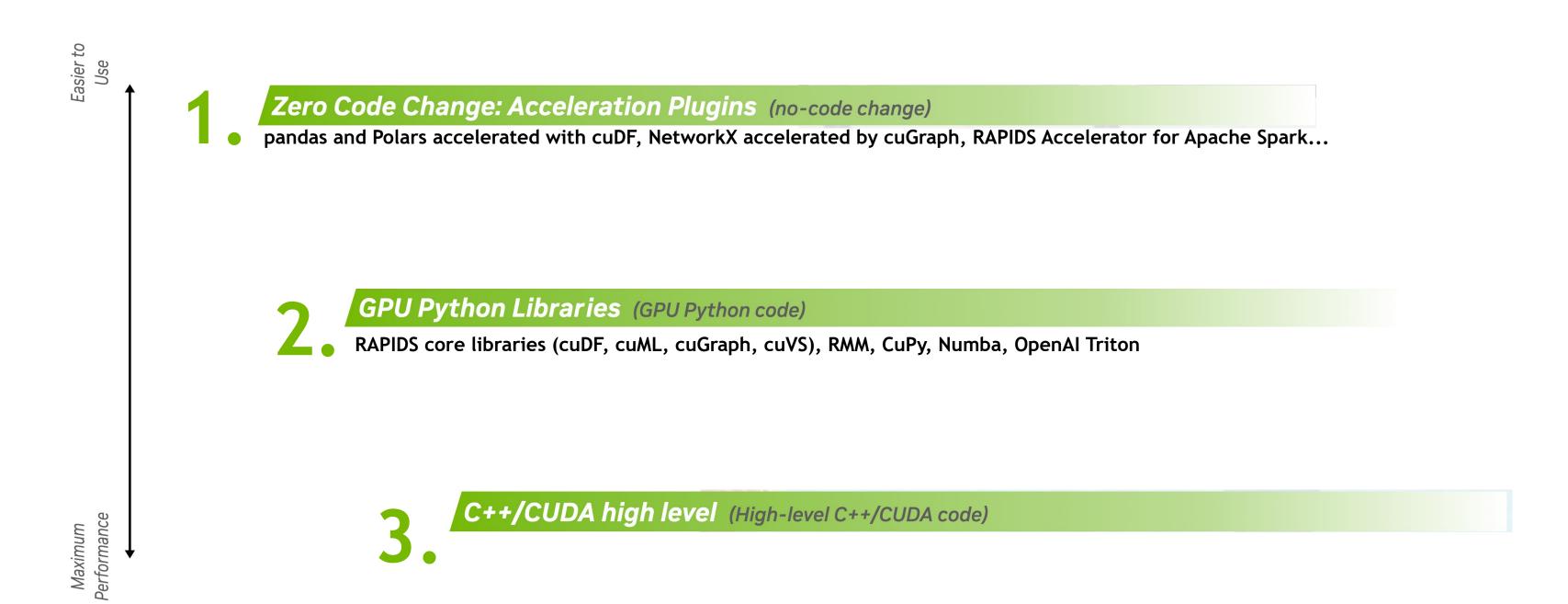
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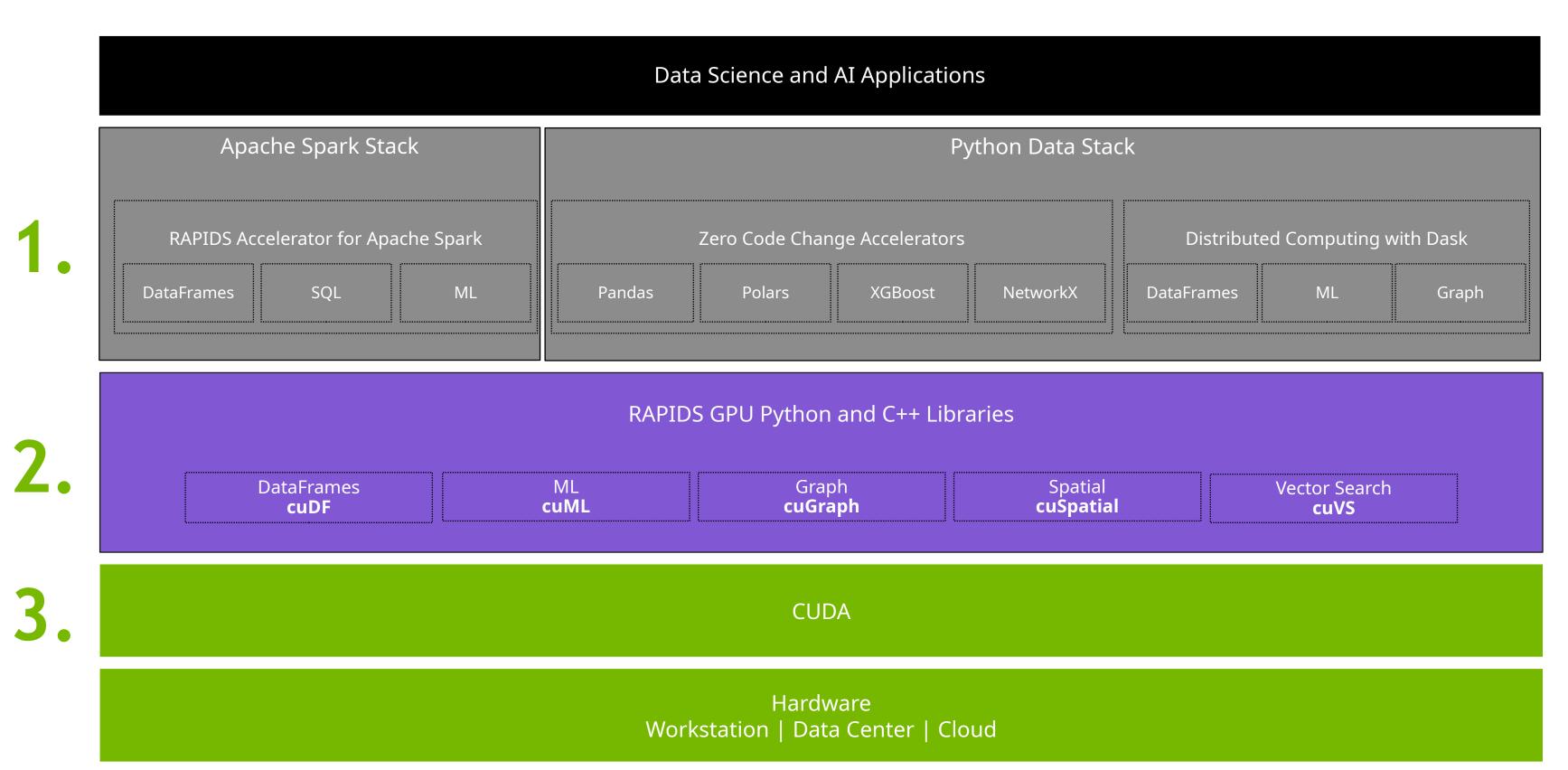




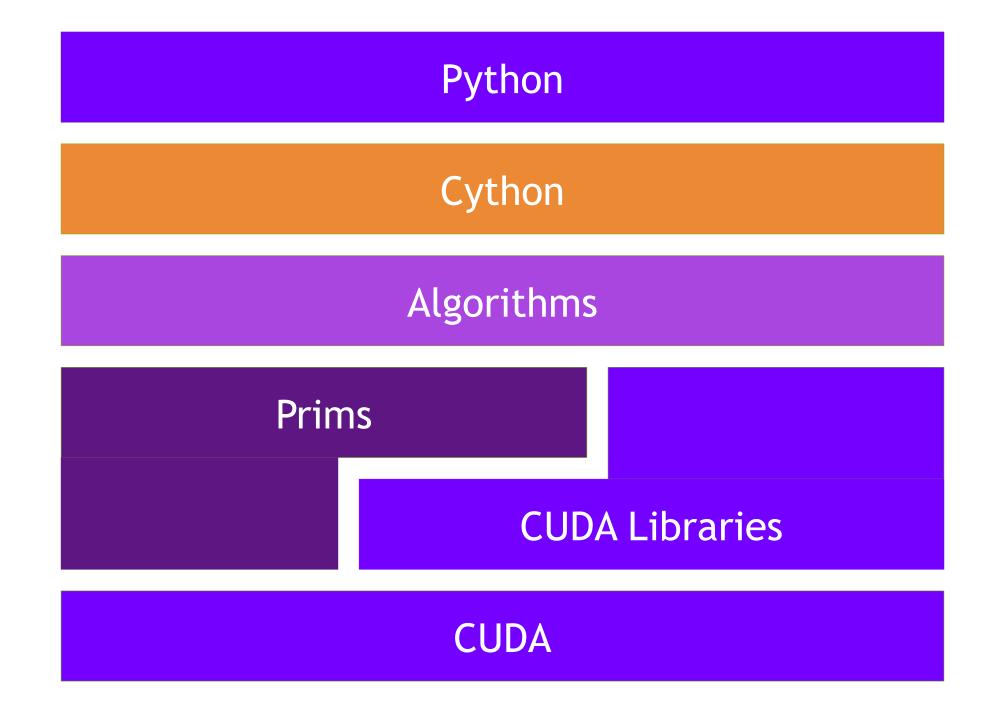
As we covered before... There are 3 levels to access this acceleration



The GPU Accelerated Data Science Stack



The RAPIDS Library Generalized Technology Stack







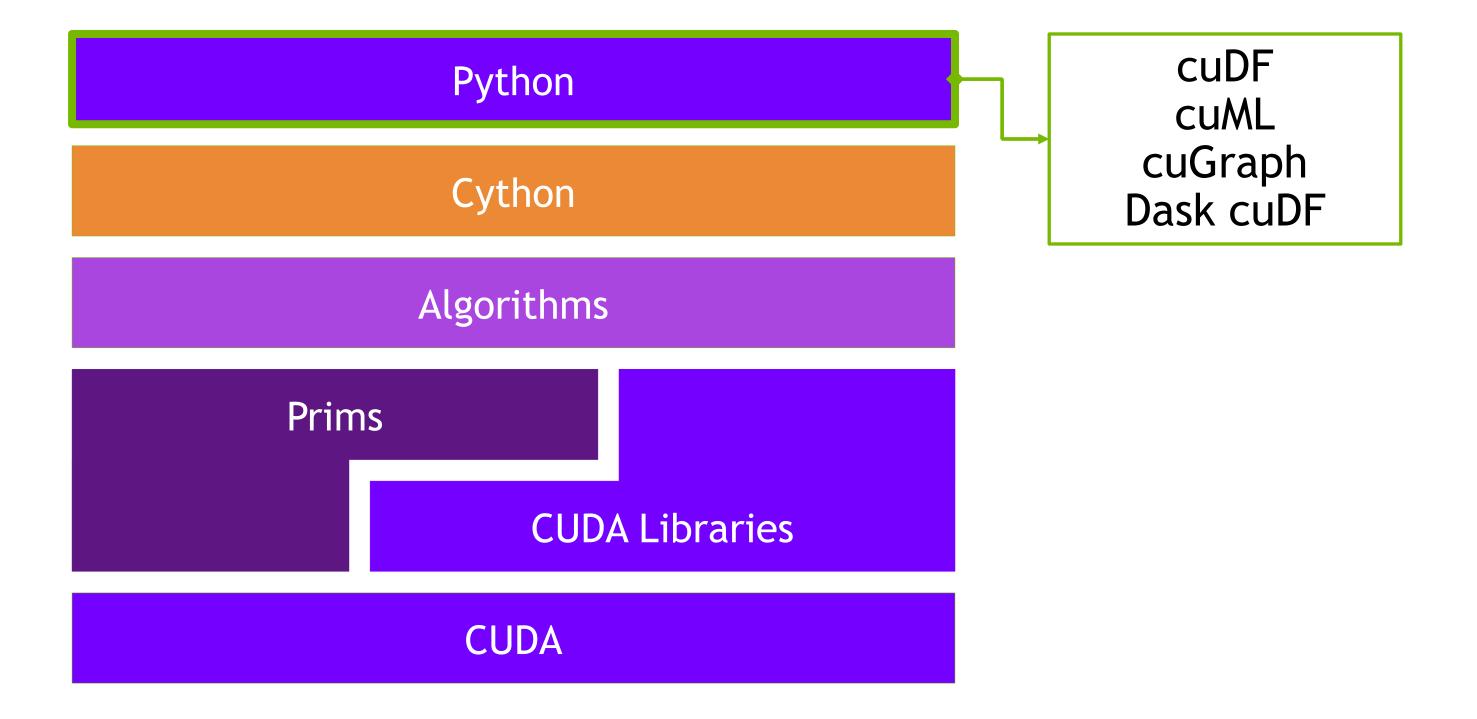


2. GPU Python Libraries





Overview of the RAPIDS GPU Library Python Stack









Refactoring

CPU to GPU Data Science

- Large amounts of existing code in PyData (Numpy, pandas, scikit-learn, etc.)
- RAPIDS uses Pandas-like API
- Very easy and straightforward
- Simple changes in a few lines of code
- Replace import statements

Use the new imports in place of previous libraries







Example 1

Pandas to cuDF

- Use the cudf df like pandas df
 - Examples: sort_values, concat, merge, unique, std, iloc, groupby

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('df.csv')

df1 = pd.read_csv('df1.csv')

pd.concat([df, df1])

df.fillna(0)

df.head(10)
import cudf

df = cudf.read_csv('df1.csv')

df1 = cudf.read_csv('df1.csv')

cudf.concat([df, df1])

df.fillna(0)

df.head(10)
```

Same output, but faster!







Example 2

Numpy to cuPY

- Use the cupy array like numpy array
 - Examples: randint, arrange, zeros, shape, max, flatten, sort

```
import numpy as np
choices = range(6)

probs = np.random.rand(6)
s = sum(probs)
probs = [e / s for e in probs]
selected = np.random.choice(choices, 10000, p=probs)

print(selected.shape)

import cupy as cp
choices = range(6)

probs = cp.random.rand(6)
s = sum(probs)
probs = [e / s for e in probs]
selected = cp.random.choice(choices, 10000, p=probs)
```

Same output, but faster!







Example 3

Scikit learn to cuML

- cuML has similar capabilities as sklearn
 - Examples: train_test_split, SVC, KMeans, LinearRegression, LabelBinarizer, NearestNeighbors

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X_train, X-test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 0)

model = LinearRegression()

model.fit(X_train, y)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

import cuml.LinearRegression
from cuml.preprocessing.model_selection import
train_test_split

X_train, X-test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X, y, random_state = 0)

model = cuml.LinearRegression()

model.fit(X_train, y)
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

Same output, but faster!







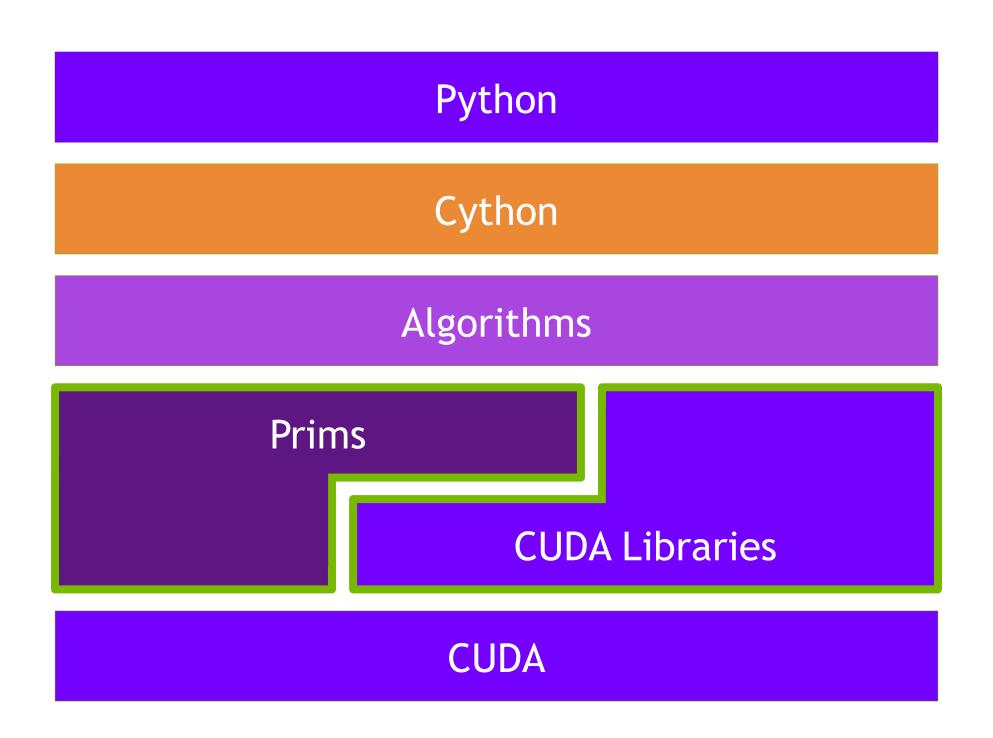
3. C++/CUDA High Level





Overview of C++/CUDA High Level

Building Data Science Applications and Expanding the RAPIDS Python Libraries



Target Users:

- Application Developer
- C++ Analytics Library





libcuDF Overview

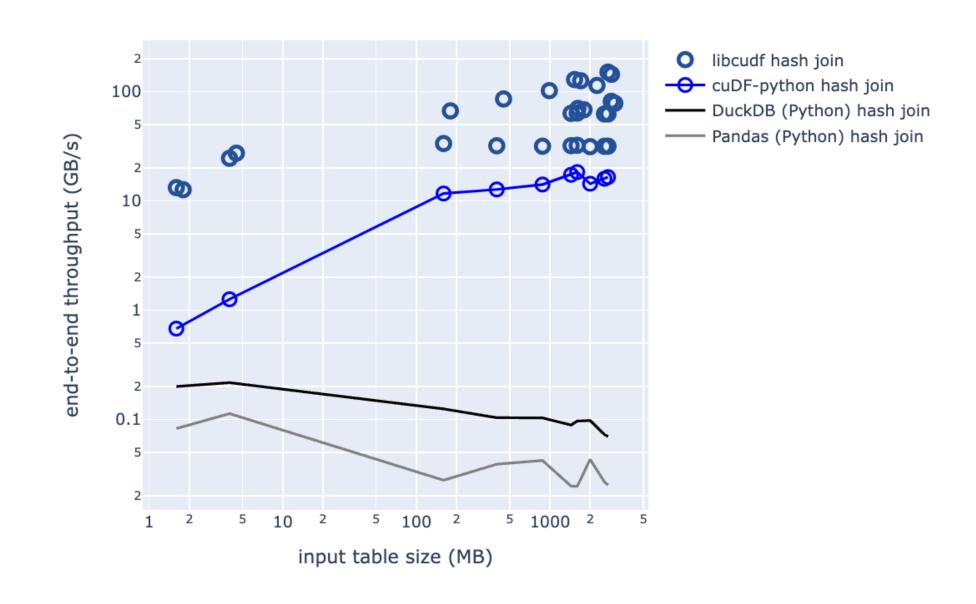
The engine powering GPU-accelerated Apache Spark, Dask, and high-performance data analytics

<u>libcudf</u> is the CUDA/C++ framework for tabular data analysis

- Data ingestion and parsing, joins, aggregations, filters, window functions, regular expressions, nested types, and more
- Built on the Apache Arrow memory specification
- Consistent C++17 RAII-based APIs

Fastest library for joins, aggregations, sorting, and more

- Up to 10x faster than cuDF
- Traditional and conditional joins
- Nested-type sorting and aggregations



Explore: https://github.com/rapidsai/cudf/tree/branch-24.12/cpp/examples

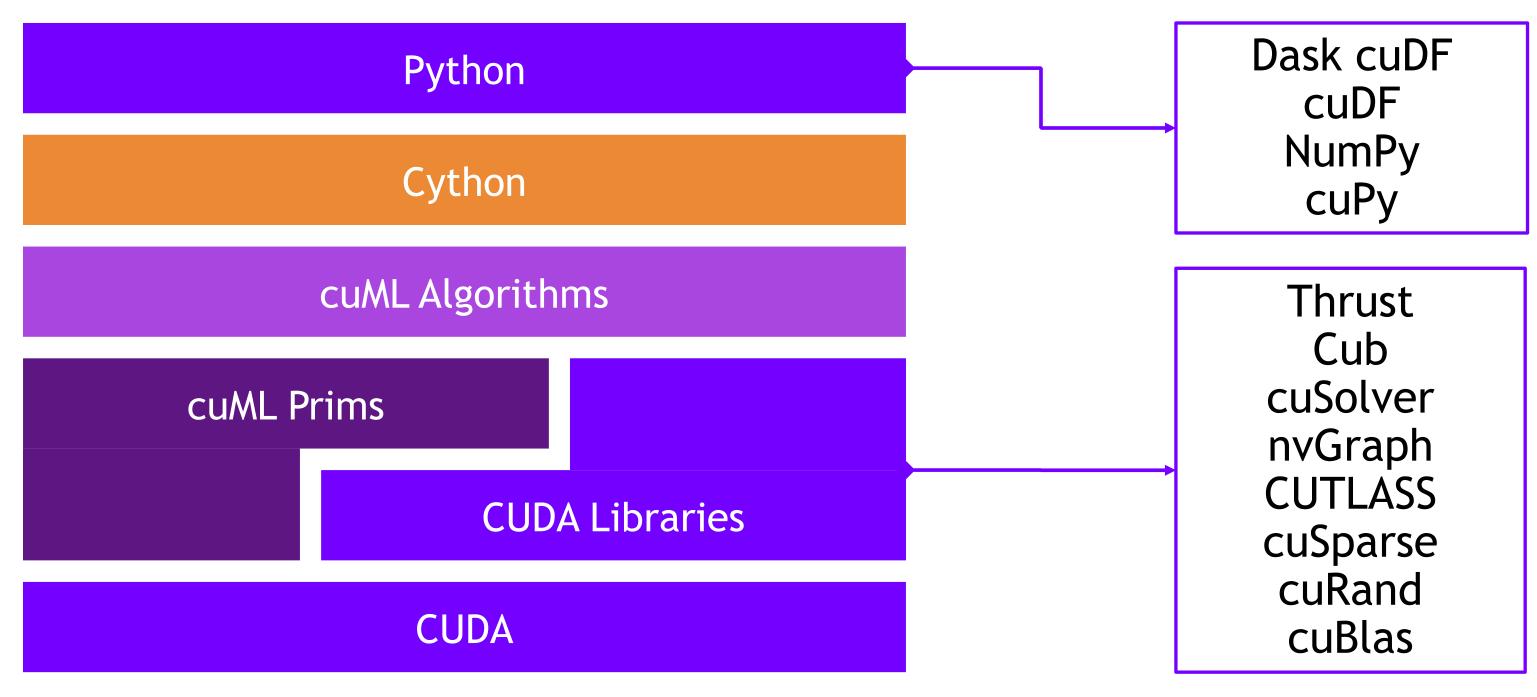






cuML Technology Stack

https://github.com/rapidsai/cuml/tree/branch-24.12/cpp



Explore: https://github.com/rapidsai/cuml/tree/branch-24.12/cpp/examples

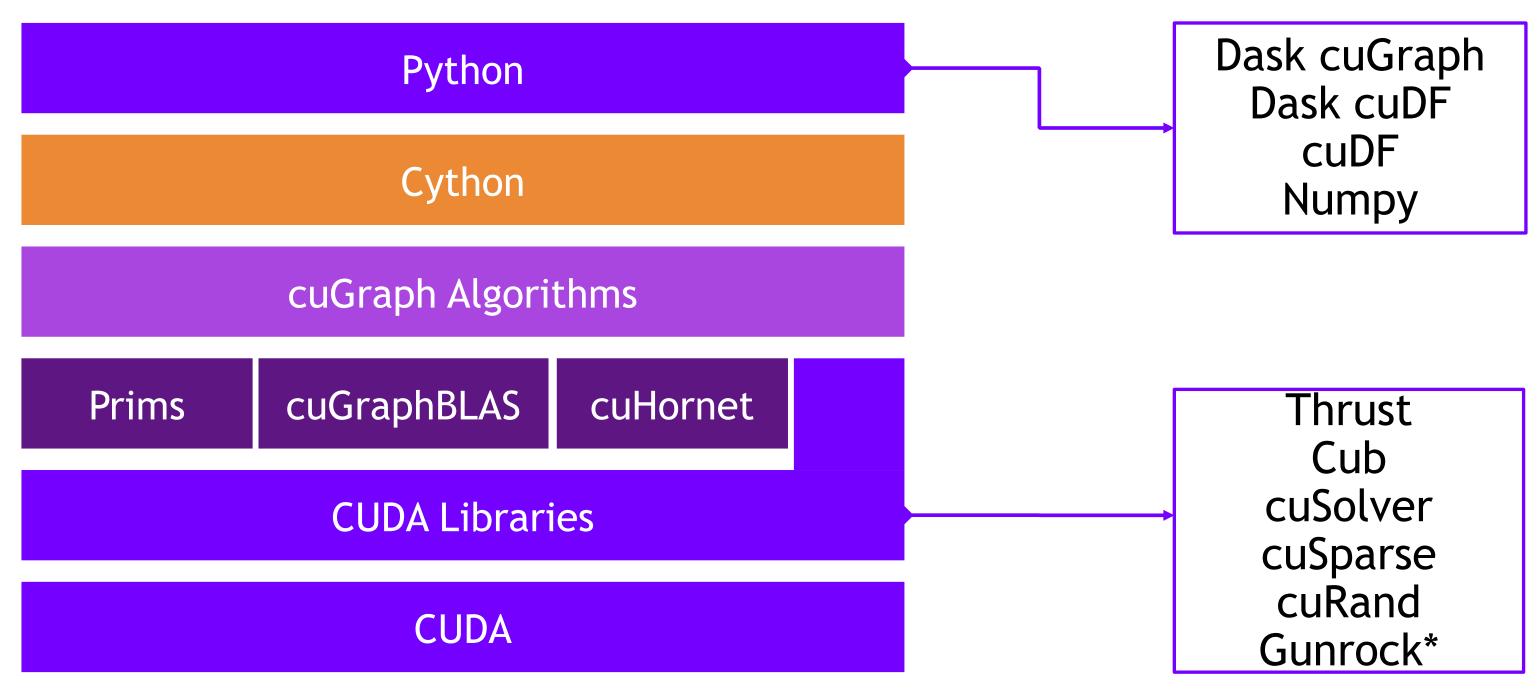






cuGraph Technology Stack

https://github.com/rapidsai/cugraph/tree/branch-24.12/cpp



Explore: https://github.com/rapidsai/cugraph/tree/branch-24.12/cpp/examples















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Thank You