







DLI Accelerated Data Science Teaching Kt

# Lecture 14.4 - RAPIDS Acceleration: Linear Regression





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### **RAPIDS**

The RAPIDS data science framework includes a collection of libraries for executing end-to-end data science pipelines completely in the GPU.

It is designed to have a familiar look and feel to data scientists working in Python.



### **Features**

Accelerate your Python data science toolchain with minimal code changes and no new tools to learn.	Increase machine learning model accuracy by iterating on models faster and deploying them more frequently.
Reduced Training Time  Drastically improve your productivity with near- interactive data science.	Open Source Customizable, extensible, interoperable - the open-source software is supported by NVIDIA and built on Apache Arrow.







### Speed Up Learning of Linear Regression

Linear Regression is a simple machine learning model where the response y is modelled by a linear combination of the predictors in X.

The model can take array-like objects, either in host as NumPy arrays or in device (as Numba or cuda\_array\_interface-compliant), as well as pandas or cuDF DataFrames as the input. You can also use the pandas GPU accelerator extension, cuDF.pandas to speed up the processing.







#### Import packages

```
# load the cuDF GPU extension for Pandas
%load_ext cudf.pandas
import pandas

# Import CPU based libraries
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.datasets import make_regression as make_regression_skl
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split as train_test_split_skl
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score as r2_score_skl
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression as skLinearRegression

# Import GPU accelerated libraries
from cuml import make_regression as make_regression_cuml, train_test_split as
train_test_split_cuml, LinearRegression as LinearRegression_cuml
from cuml.linear_model import LinearRegression as cuLinearRegression
from cuml.metrics.regression import r2_score as r2_score_cuml
```

### Setting parameters

```
n_samples = 2**19 #Change depending on the size of your GPU
n_features = 399
random state = 23
```







### Generating Data with Sklearn

```
%%time
X, y = make_regression_skl(n_samples=n_samples, n_features=n_features, random_state=random_state)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split_skl(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=random_state)
CPU times: user 14 s, sys: 1.63 s, total: 15.6 s
Wall time: 15.8 s
```

#### Generating Data with GPU Acceleration

```
%%time
X, y = make_regression_cuml(n_samples=n_samples, n_features=n_features, random_state=random_state)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split_cuml(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=random_state)
CPU times: user 1.58 s, sys: 81.2 ms, total: 1.66 s
Wall time: 1.79 s
```







### Sklearn Linear Regression

```
Fit
```

#### **Predict**

```
%%time

predict_skl =

ols_skl.predict(X_test)

CPU times: user 93.3 ms, sys: 92 µs, total: 93.4 ms

Wall time: 70.3 ms
```

#### **Evaluate**

```
%%time
r2_score_skl = r2_score_skl(y_test, predict_skl)
CPU times: user 8.65 ms, sys: 3.67 ms, total: 12.3 ms
Wall time: 13.8 ms
```

#### cuML

#### Fit

#### **Predict**

```
%%time
predict_cuml = ols_cuml.predict(X_test)
CPU times: user 4.46 ms, sys: 5.08 ms, total: 9.55 ms
Wall time: 9.68 ms
Evaluate
%%time
```

## %%time r2\_score\_cuml = r2\_score\_cuml(y\_test, predict\_cuml) CPU times: user 105 ms, sys: 95.8 ms, total: 201 ms | DEEP LEARNING INSTITUTE | Georgia Tech



Compare Results

```
print("R^2 score (SKL): %s" r2_score_skl)
print("R^2 score (cuML): %s" r2_score_cuml)

R^2 score (SKL): 1.0
R^2 score (cuML): 1.0
```















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### Thank You

