Exploring Machine Learning Capabilities in Chapel

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How close can we get to TensorFlow.chpl or ChaTorch?

if you don't already know Chapel and have only 10 weeks, then not very close

Primitive machine learning library \ {auto differentiation}

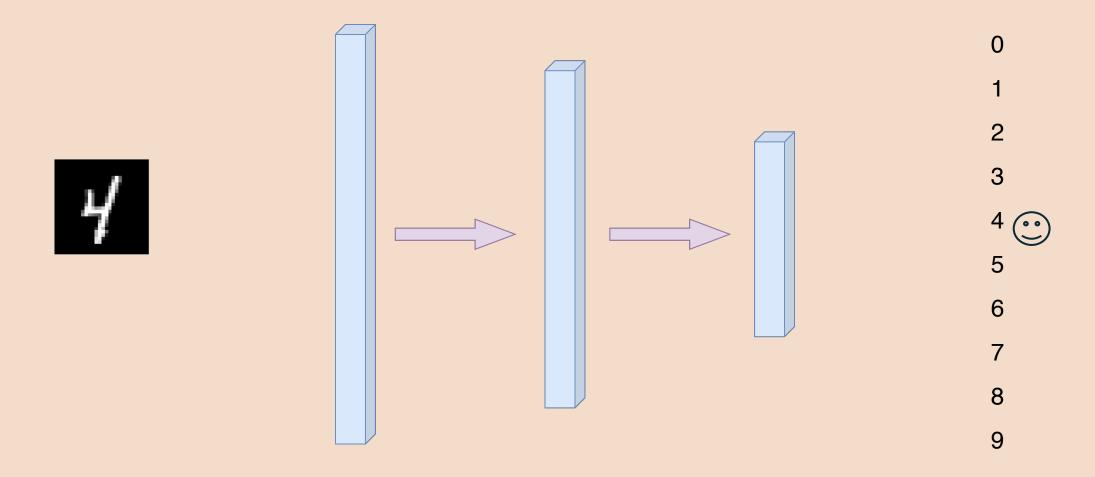
Dense, Conv, ReLU, SoftMax, ... layer types

MNIST CNN & perceptron classification

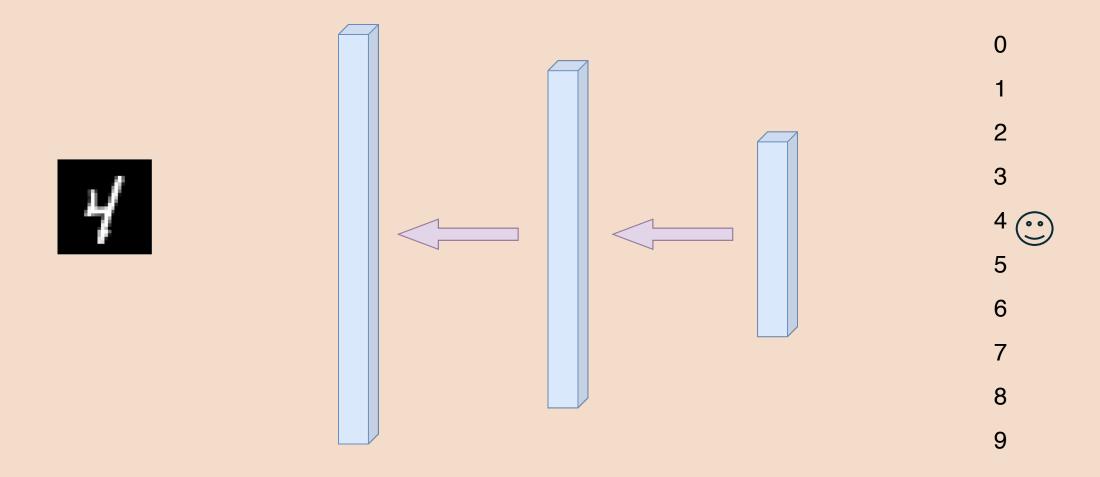
Parallelized batched back propagation

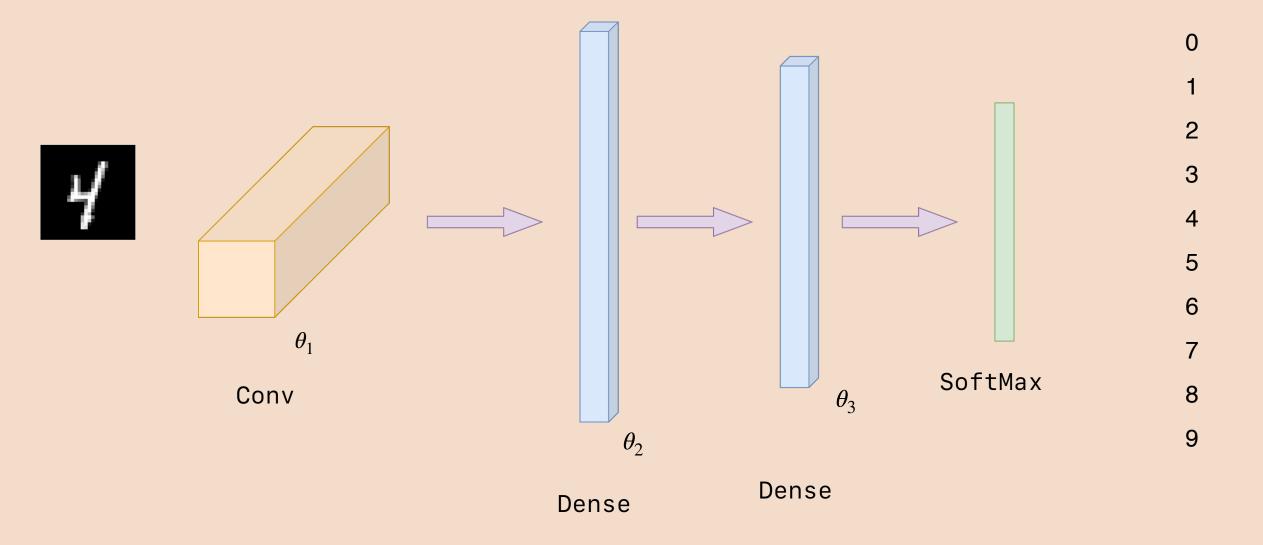
^{*1} more week and it would have been distributed

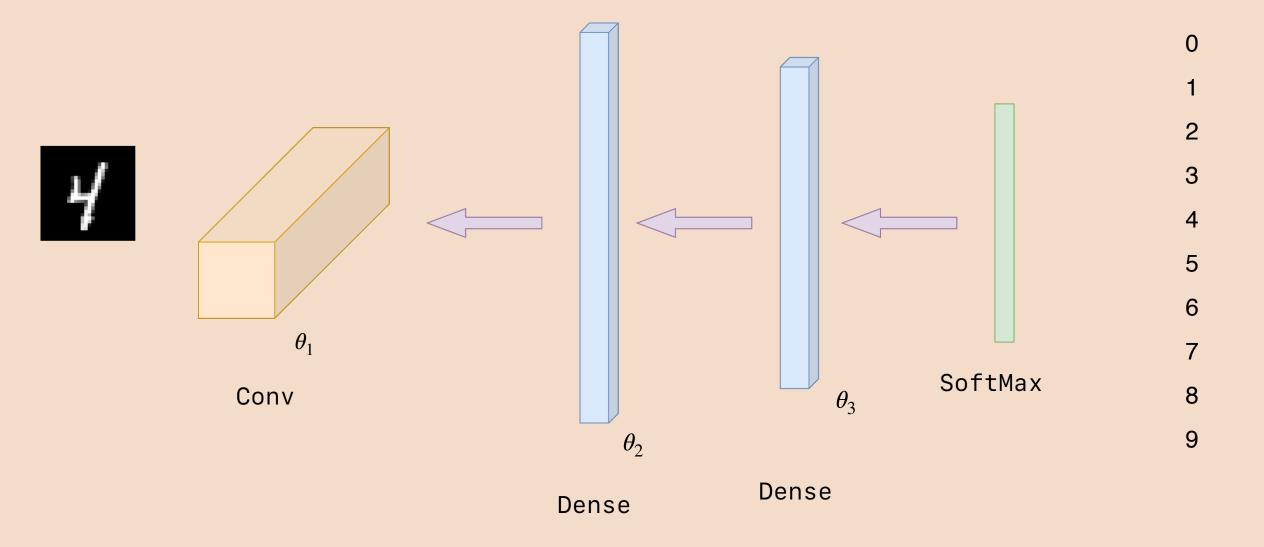
Background

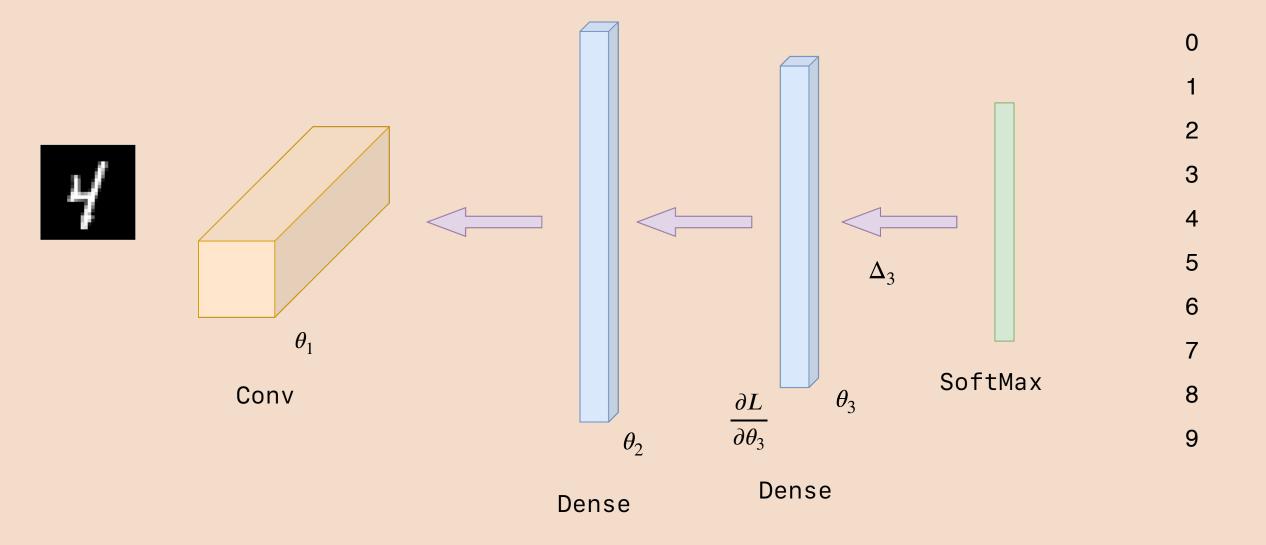


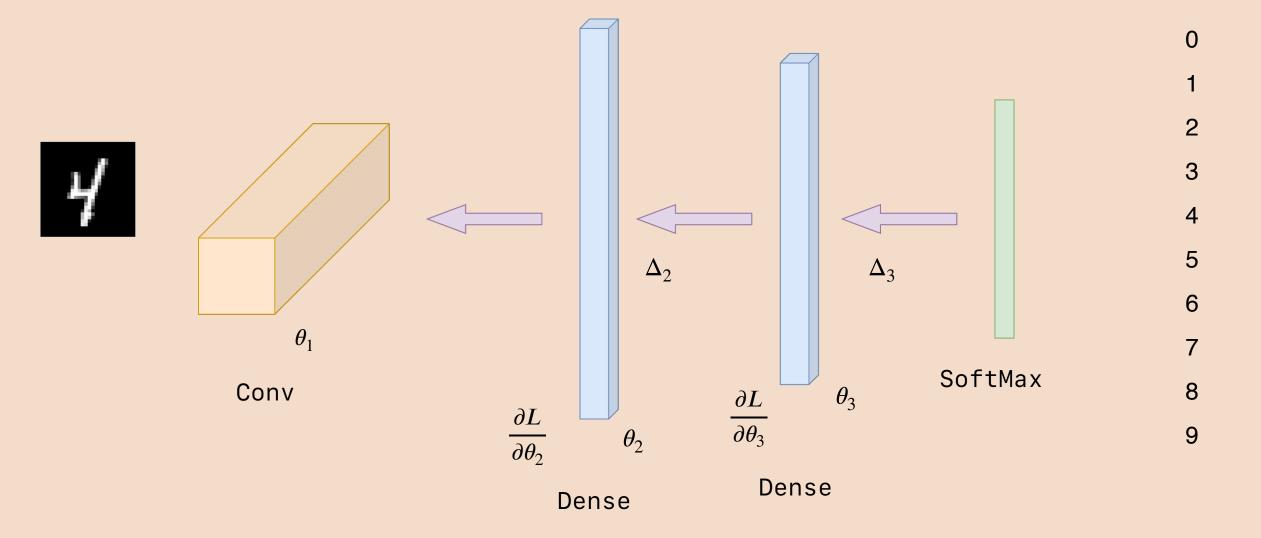
Background

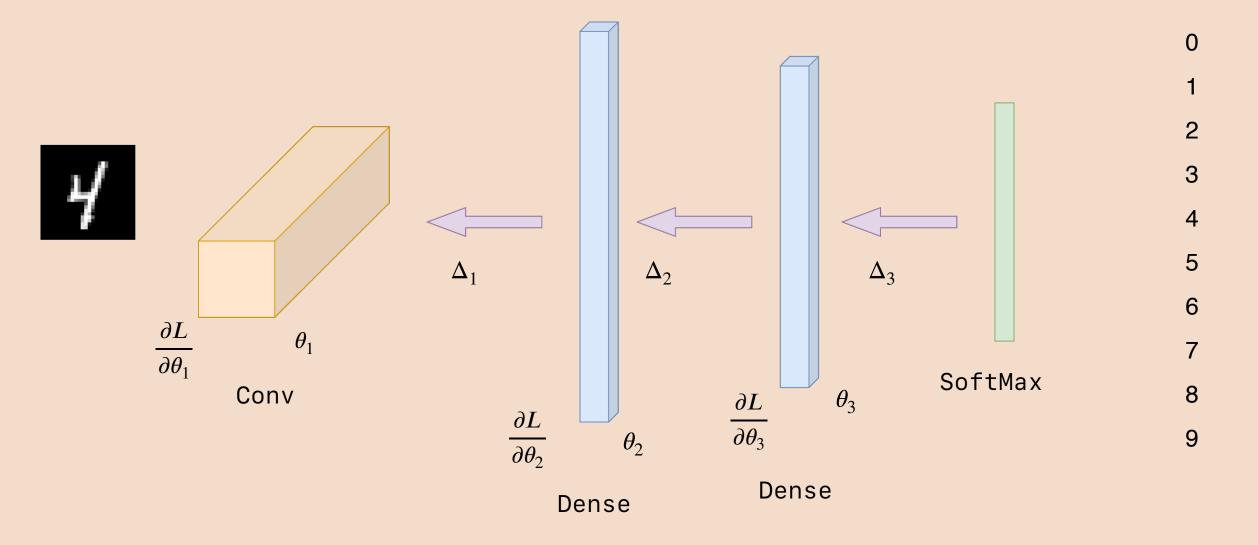


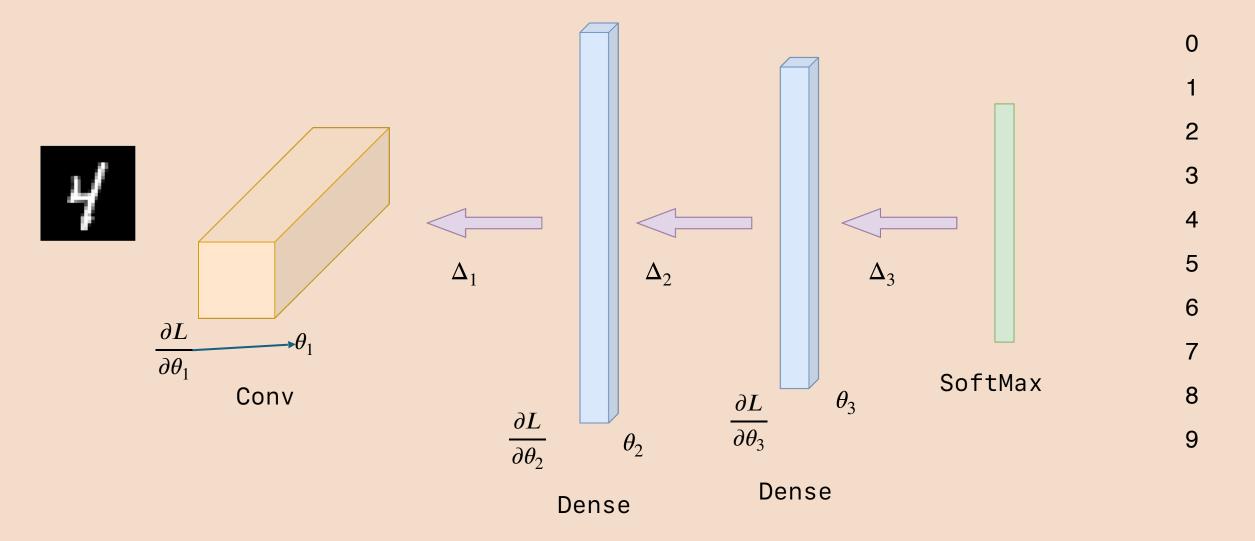


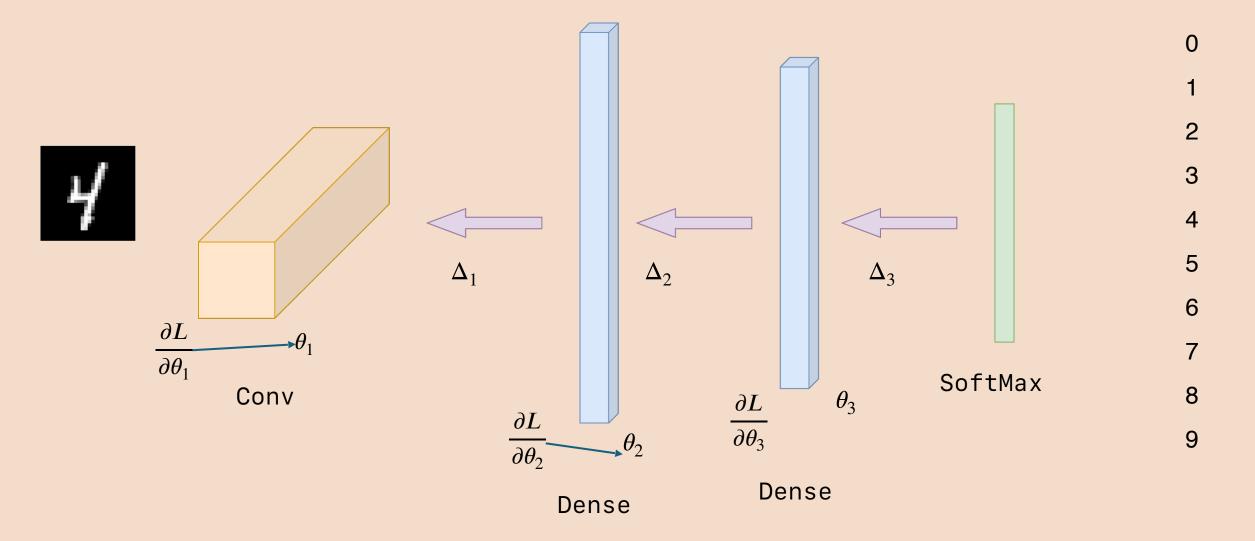


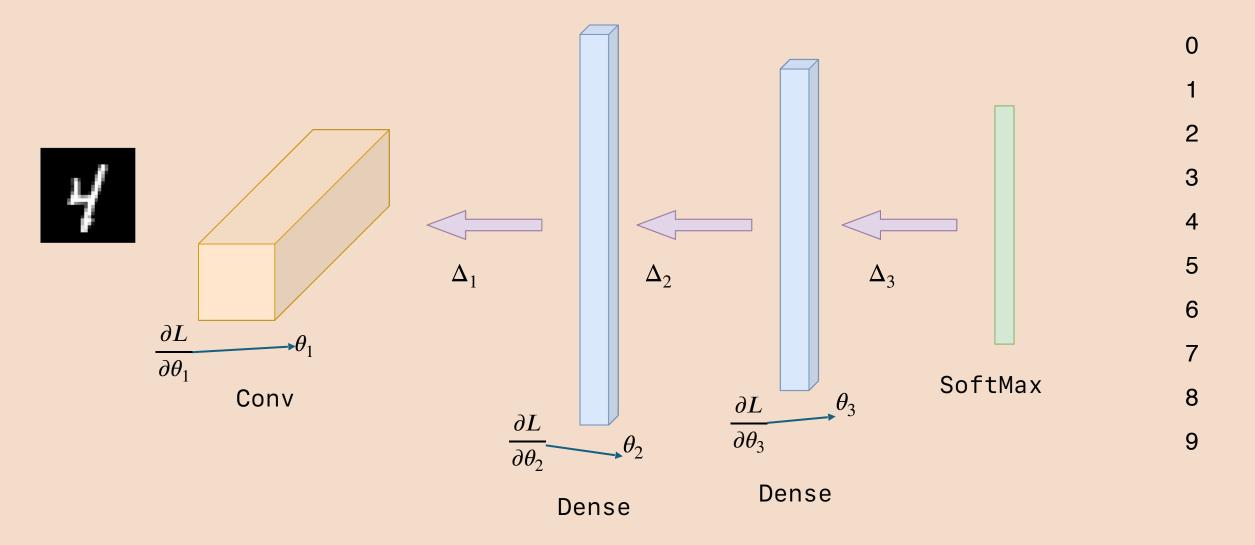


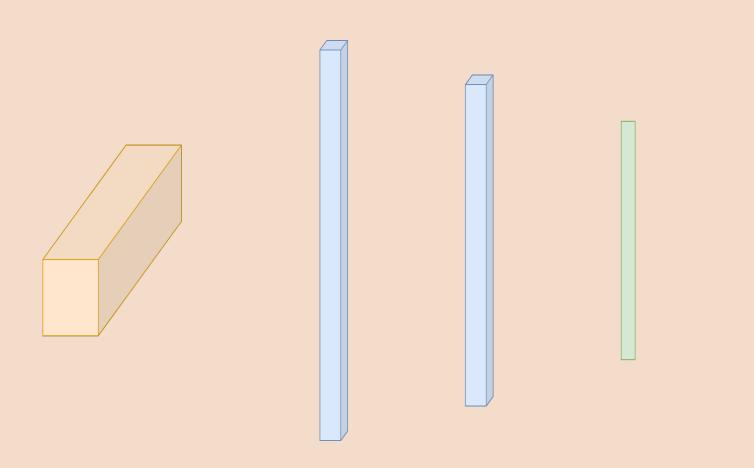


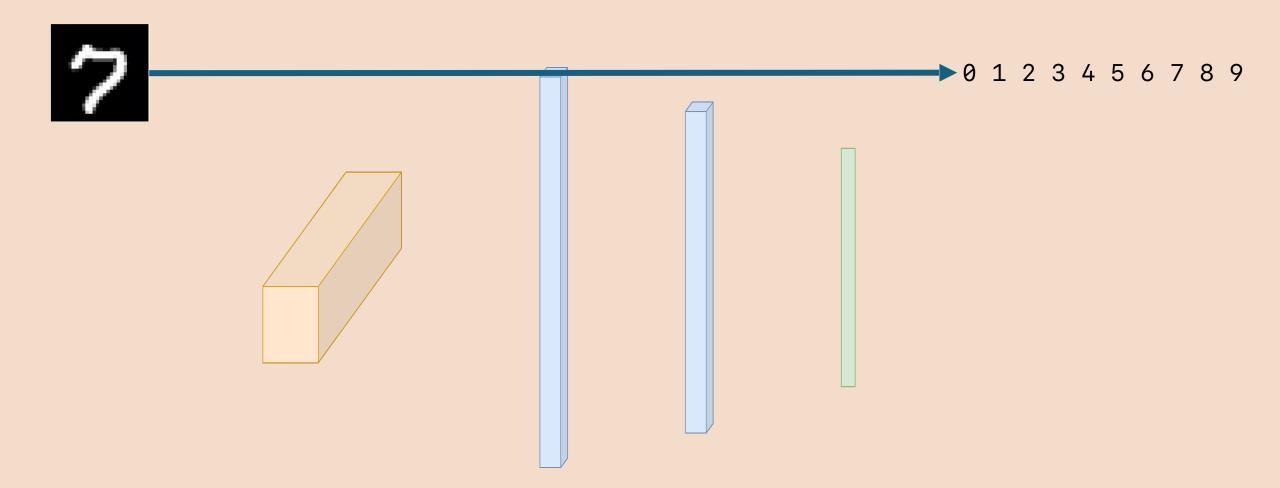


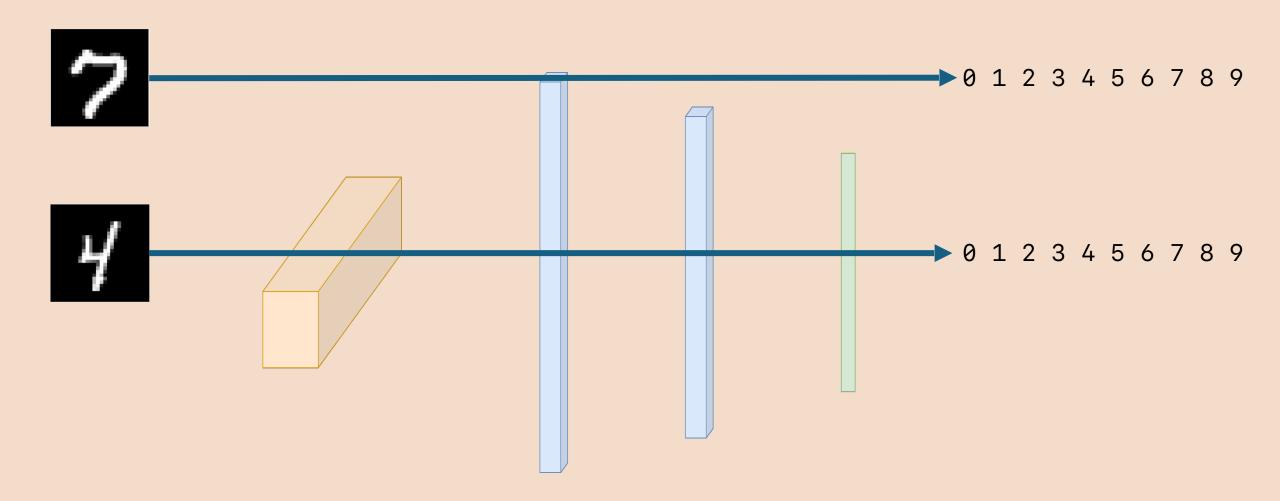


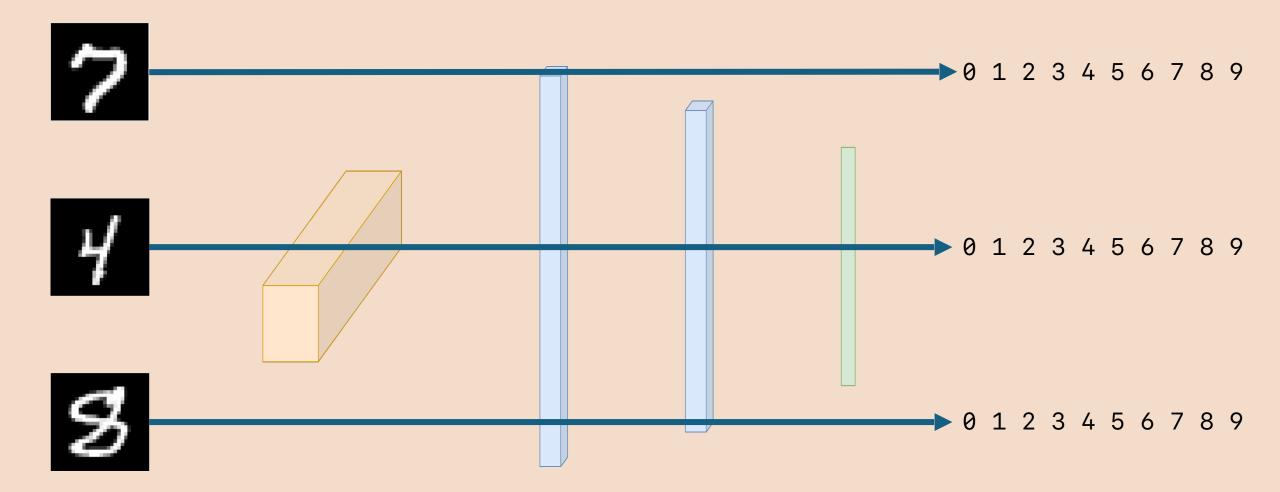


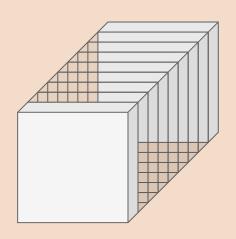


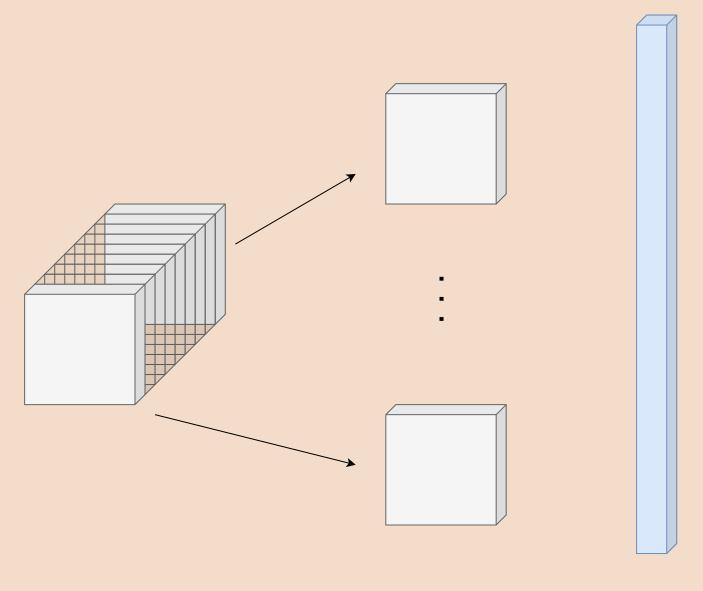


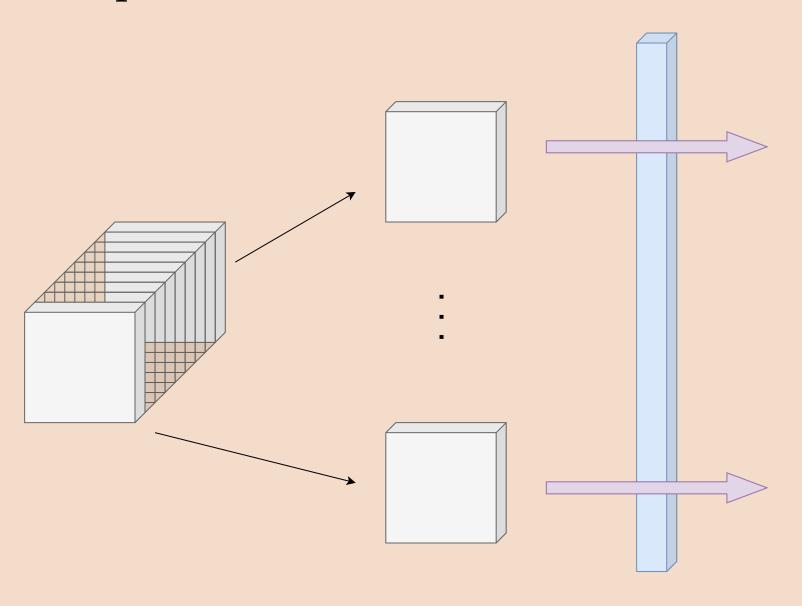


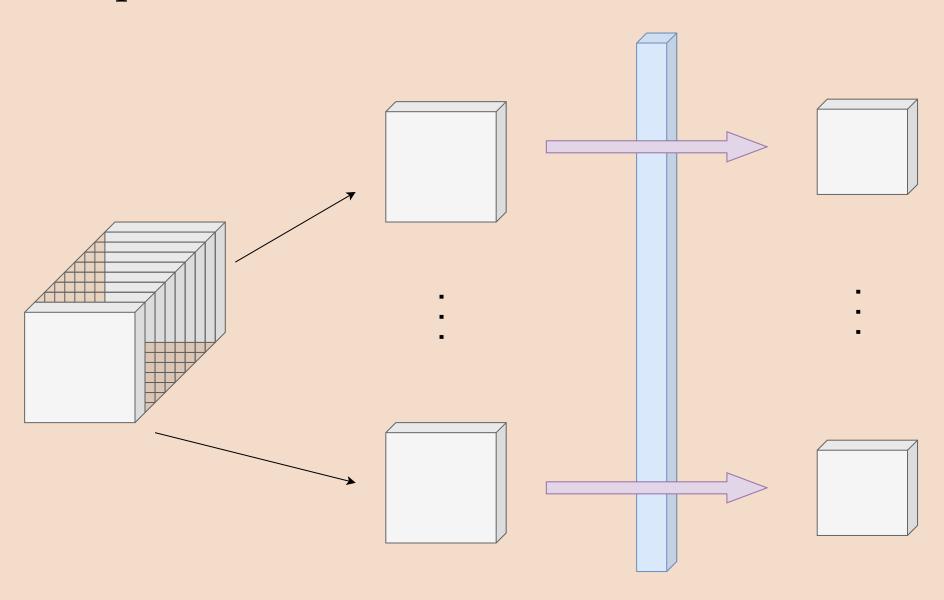


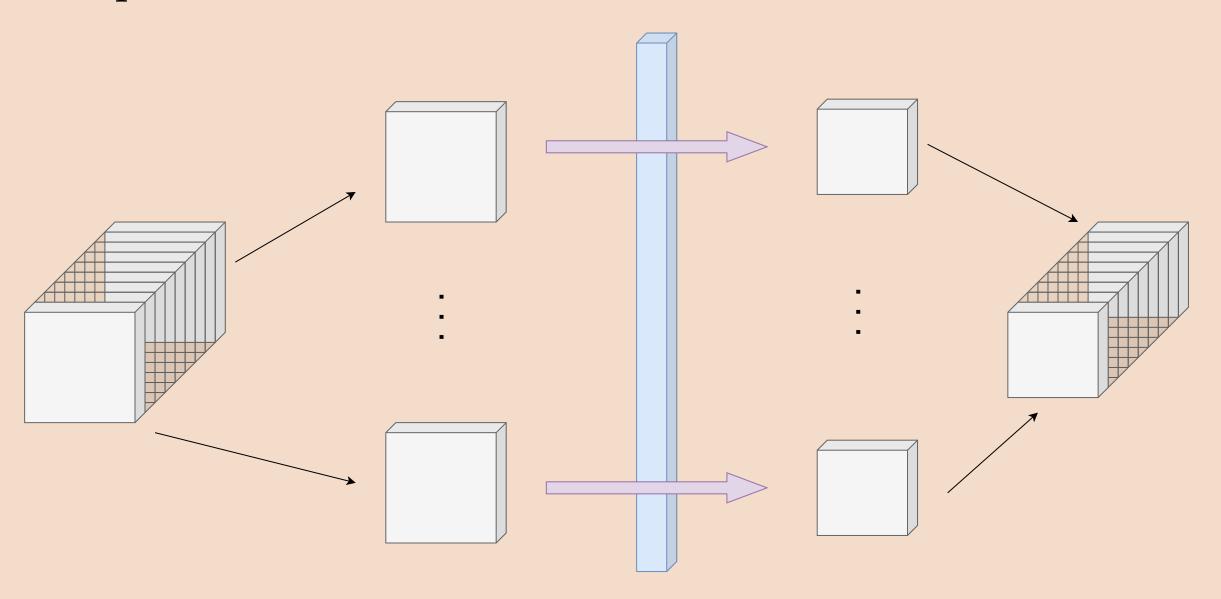


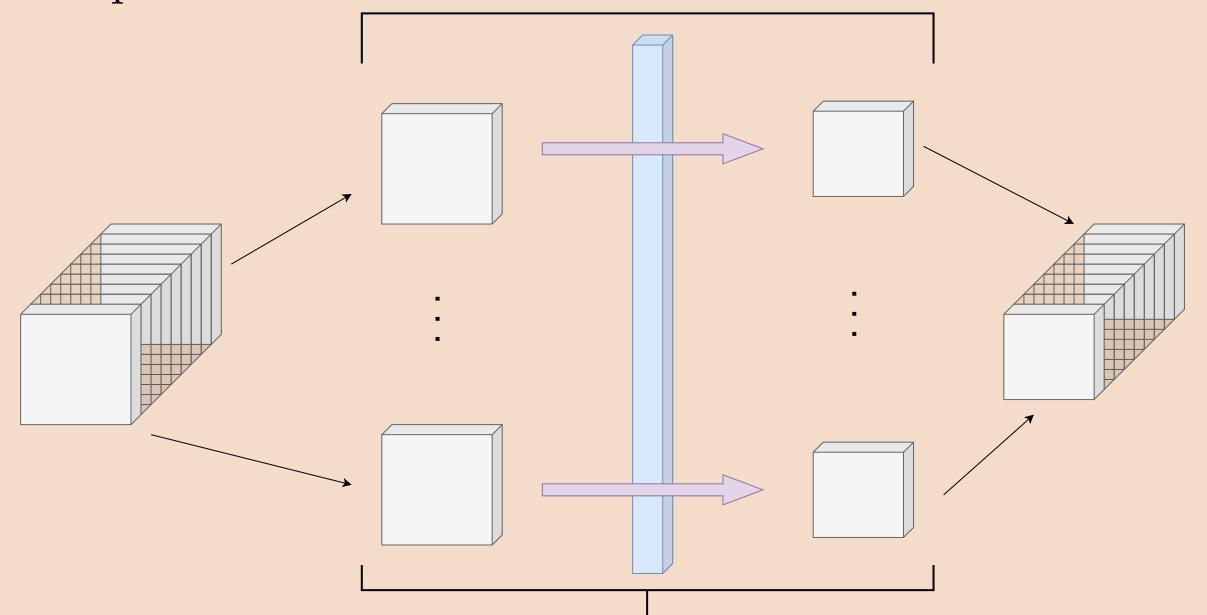


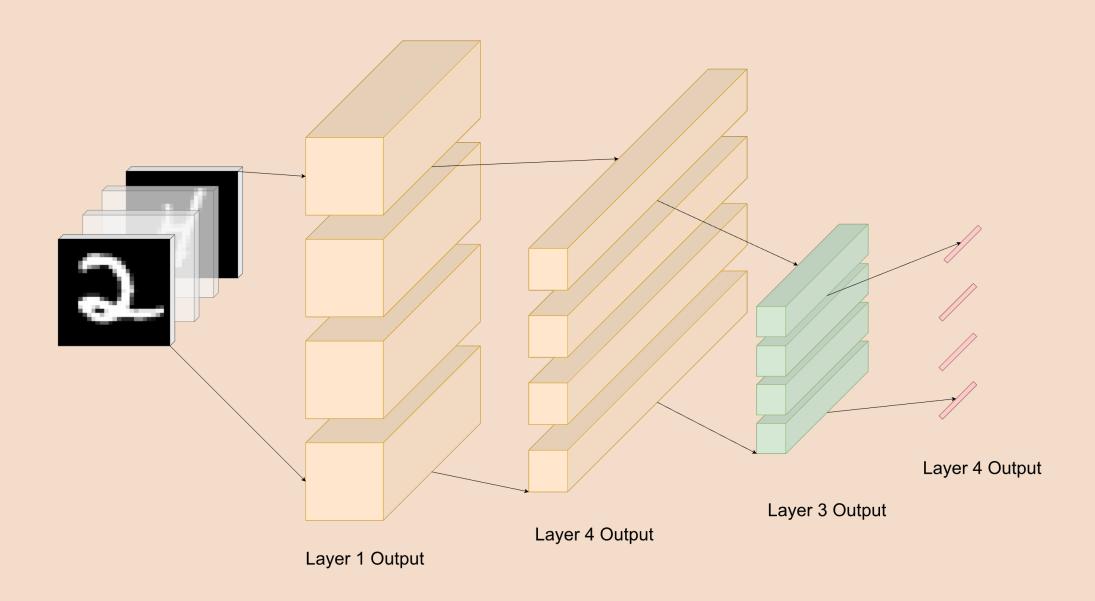


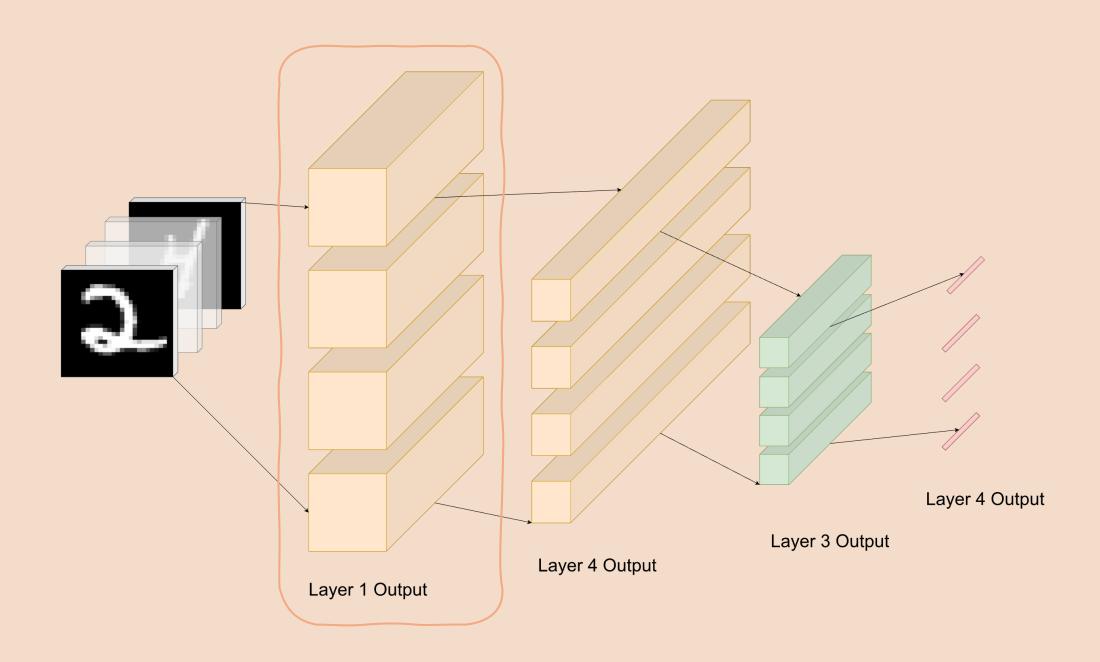


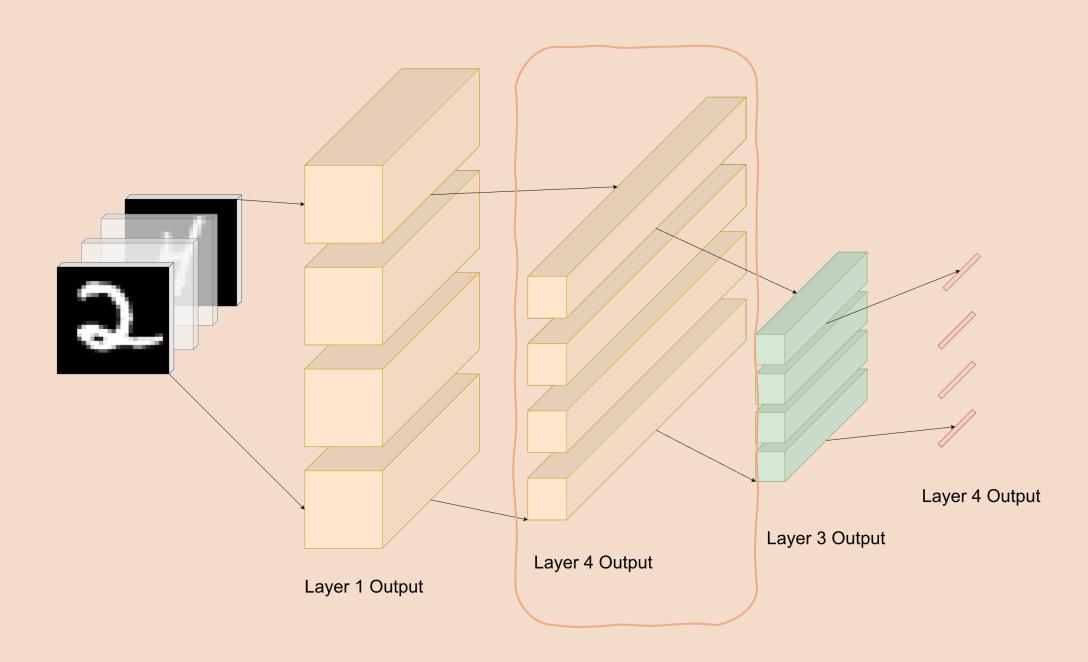


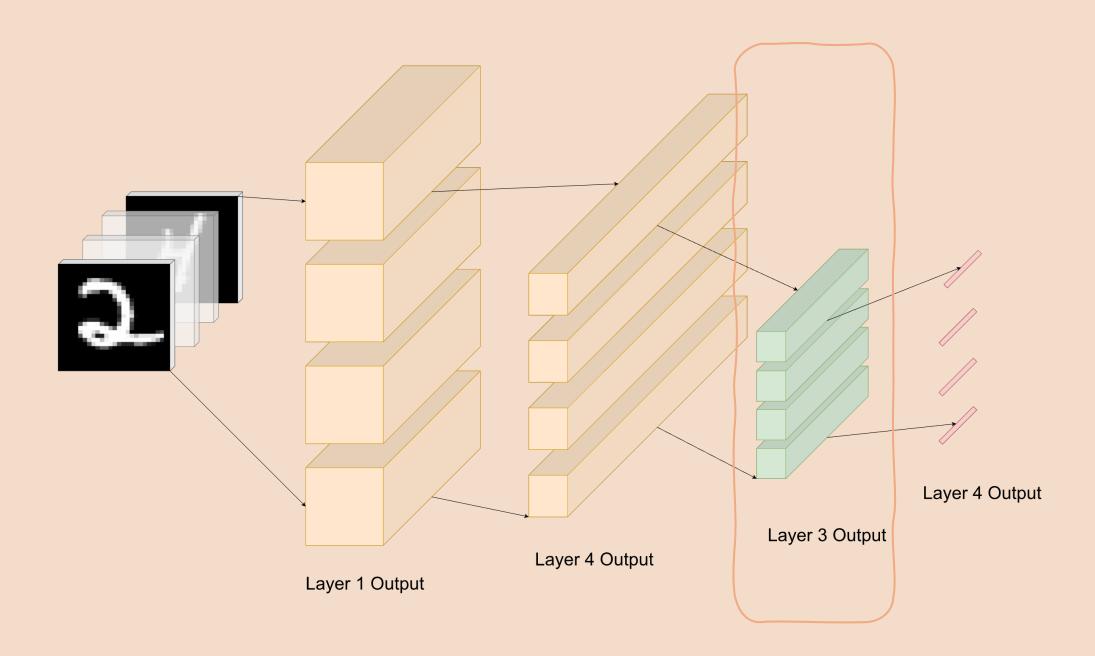


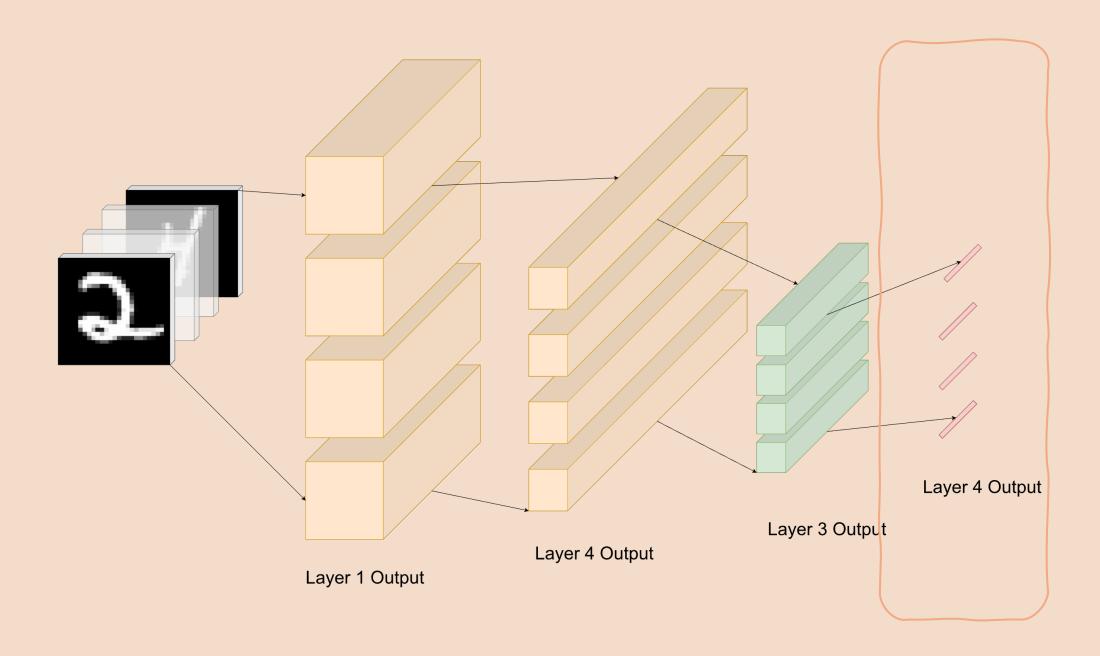


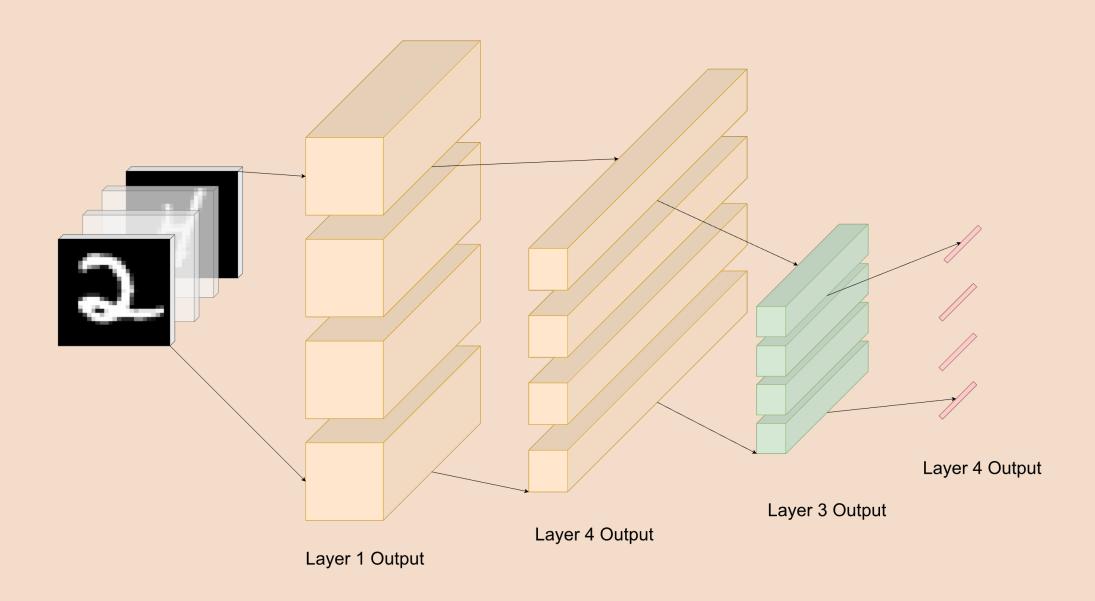












```
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
```

```
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }

proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
```

```
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
  where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

```
tensor(n, type t)
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
  where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

```
tensor(n, type t) \cong [dom] t where dom.rank == n
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
 where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

```
tensor(n, type t) \cong [dom] t where dom.rank == n
                      type Tensor(n) = tensor(n,real);
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
 where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

```
tensor(n, type t) \cong [dom] t where dom.rank == n
                      type Tensor(n) = tensor(n, real);
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
                                               proc arr_f(a: Tensor(1)) { ... }
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
  where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

```
tensor(n, type t) \cong [dom] t where dom.rank == n
                      type Tensor(n) = tensor(n,real);
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
                                              proc arr_f(a: Tensor(1)) { ... }
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr_f(a: [] real): [] real
                                              proc arr_f(a: Tensor(1)): Tensor(1) { ... }
 where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
         imgs: [] real): [] real
 where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

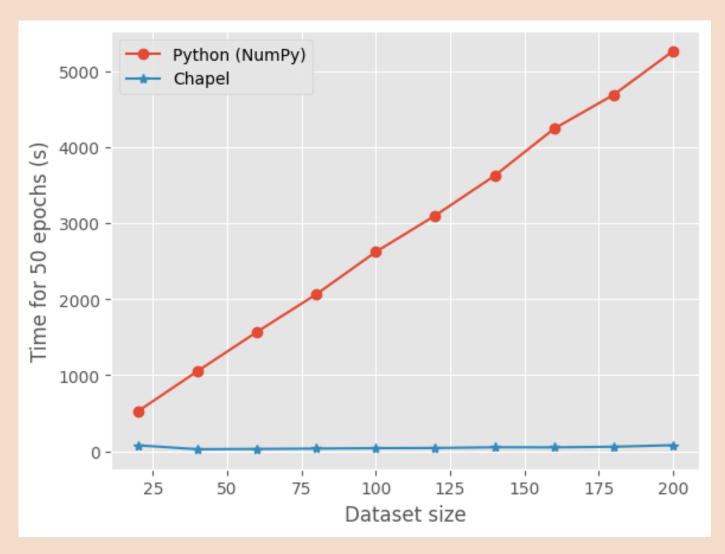
```
tensor(n, type t) \cong [dom] t where dom.rank == n
                      type Tensor(n) = tensor(n,real);
proc arr_f(a: [] real)
                                              proc arr_f(a: Tensor(1)) { ... }
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc arr f(a: [] real): [] real
                                              proc arr_f(a: Tensor(1)): Tensor(1) { ... }
  where a.rank == 1 { ... }
proc conv(ker: [] real,
                                              proc conv(ker: Tensor(2),
         imgs: [] real): [] real
                                                         imgs: Tensor(3)): Tensor(3) { ... }
  where ker.rank == 2 && imgs.rank == 3
   { . . . }
```

Parallelism Abstractions

```
proc f(x: real): real { return x + 1; }

var a = // large array
var b = f(a);
// or
var b = a + 1;
```

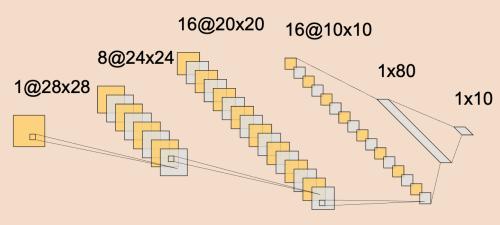
Performance



*Maybe with OpenBLAS 64 backend for NumPy



Output: 0,1,2,3,...,9



Convolution Convolution MaxPool

More work to be done in 2024

Training

Necessitates automatic differentiation Should feel similar to PyTorch or TF

Inference

Sufficiently large toolkit for tensor manipulation operations
Interface with Arkouda
Adaptable to any HPE computing solutions (leveraging CUDA, multi-node distribution)