CMLG Course Lab I

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Outline

- How to use Google Cloud
- Build a GNN with PyG
- Q&A

How to use Google Cloud for computation?

Get Ready:

- Sign up for Google Cloud Platform
- Google Cloud Platform welcome page
- Creates a project and note the Project ID
- Set up a billing account and Link to your project
- Redeem Google Cloud Education Credit (see email earlier)

Create a VM with attached GPUs

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Model	GPUs	GPU memory	GPU price (USD)	Spot price*
NVIDIA A100 80GB 🔼	1 GPU	80 GB HBM2	\$3.93 per GPU	\$1.25 per GPU

Before you begin

- Read about GPU pricing on Compute Engine to understand the cost to use GPUs on your VMs.
- Read about restrictions for VMs with GPUs.
- Check your GPU quota:
 - New projects have a global GPU quota, which limits the total number of GPUs you can create in any supported zone.

Check your GPU quota

 Use the <u>regions describe command</u> to ensure that you have sufficient GPU quota in the region where you want to create VMs with GPUs.

\$ gcloud compute regions describe REGION

- If you need additional GPU quota, <u>request a quota increase</u>.
 - When you request a GPU quota, you must request a quota for
 - the GPU types that you want to create in each region
 - an additional global quota for the total number of GPUs of all types in all zones.

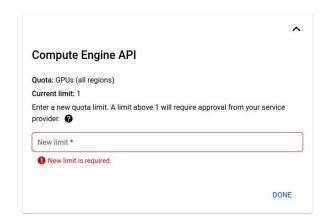
Request a GPU quota increase



- In the Google Cloud console, Go to Quotas
- Click filter_list Filter table and select Service.
- Choose Compute Engine API.
- Choose Limit Name: GPU-ALL-REGIONS-per-project.
- Click the checkbox of the region whose quota you want to change.
- Click create Edit Quotas.
- Complete the form.
- Click **Submit Request**. (normally within 5 mins)

Quota changes

Expand each service card to change individual quotas



Create a virtual machine with attached GPUs

- In the Google Cloud console, <u>Go to Create</u> an instance
- Specify a Name for your VM.
- Select a region and zone that supports the GPU model.
 - To learn about GPU models supported by different regions and zones, see GPU regions and zones availability.



Machine configuration

Complete the following steps:

- In Machine family, select GPU and the Series will be N1.
 - Specify the GPU type and number of GPUs.
- In Machine type, select a N1 machine type. Alternatively, you can specify custom machine type settings. [standard, high RAM/CPU]
- E.g. Nvidia K80, N1-Standard-2: vCPU #2, Memory 7.5 GB

Machine family GENERAL-PURPOSE COMPUTE-OPTIMIZED MEMORY-OPTIMIZED Optimized for machine learning, high performance computing, and visualization workloads GPU type Number of GPUs **NVIDIA Tesla K80** Enable Virtual Workstation (NVIDIA GRID) Series n1-standard-2 (2 vCPU, 7.5 GB memory) vCPU Memory 7.5 GB CPU platforn Automatic

Machine configuration

Choose an operating system image

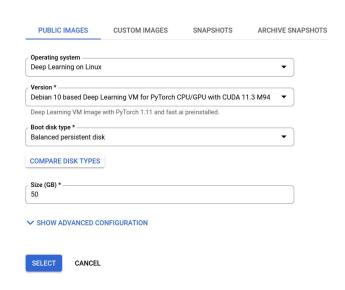
- To select your operating system, in the Boot disk section, click Change. This
 opens the Boot disk configuration page.
- On the Boot disk configuration page, do the following:
 - On the Public images tab, choose a <u>supported Compute Engine image</u> or <u>Deep Learning VM image</u>.
 - Specify a boot disk size of at least 40 GB.
 - To confirm your boot disk options, click Save.

Switch to images with preinstalled CUDA stack

Use a Deep Learning VM image with GPU drivers pre-installed and include packages, such as TensorFlow / PyTorch.

- OS: Deep Learning on Linux
- Version: M94 with PyTorch 1.11 and fast.ai preinstalled
- Disk Size: > 40 GB

[!] You may need to reinstall Nvidia driver after the first initialization of VM.



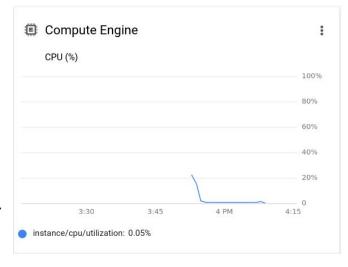
Machine configuration

- Configure other VM settings that you require.
 - Firewall and Network Traffic
 - Change the **Preemptibility / Spot** settings to configure your VM as a preemptible VM.
- To create and start the VM, click Create.

Prepare the instance

- Allow a short period of time for the instance to start. After the instance is ready, it's listed on the VM instances page with a green status icon.
- Compute Engine grants the user who creates the VM with the roles/compute.instanceAdmin role, and adds that user to the sudo group.

[!] It is highly recommended to keep close eyes for your running instances and monitoring their metrics and maximize their utilization for a lower cost.



Connect to the VM instance

Connect to an instance by using the Google Cloud console and completing the following steps.

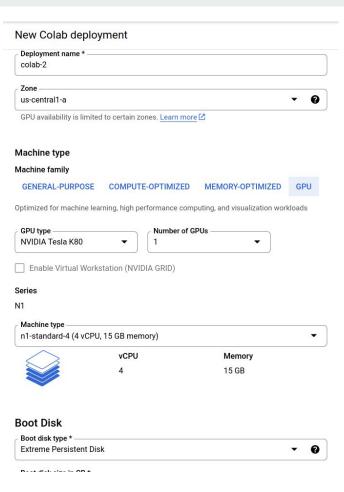
- In the Google Cloud console, Go to VM instances
- In the list of virtual machine instances, click SSH in the row of the instance that you want to connect to.

Name ^	Zone	Recommendation	Internal IP	External IP	Connect	
instance-1	us-east1-b		10.142.0.2 (nic0)	35.231.114.114 🗗	SSH -	ž.

How to start a GCE on Colab

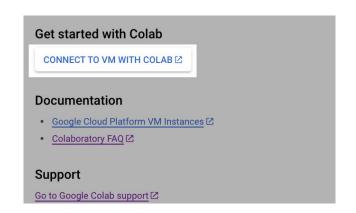
- Colaboratory or 'Colab' allows you to write and execute Python in your browser. It allows you to combine executable code and rich text in a single document.
- Visit <u>Colab on GCP Marketplace</u> to launch a preconfigured VM purchase flow.
- Similar Machine Configuration but do aware the quota for GPU and Boot Disk. But this can only work for Colab.

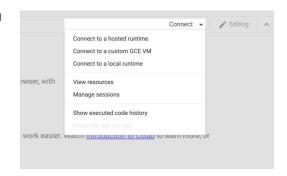




Connect Colab to your GCE VM

- Use the link from within <u>GCP's</u>
 Deployment Manager.
- The link is present in the details of your Colab deployment.
- If you wish to connect from within Colab, from the Connect arrow within Colab select "Connect to a Custom GCF VM".
- Fill in the resulting dialog with the information from your VM configuration and click Connect.









Build a graph learning pipeline with PyG

PyG is a library built upon PyTorch to easily write and train Graph Neural Networks for a wide range of applications related to structured data.

PyG is both friendly to machine learning researchers and first-time users of machine learning toolkits.

Example: Colab [Link], Runtime Type: GPU

```
dataset = Planetoid(root='.', name='Cora')

class GCN(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_channels, hidden_channels, out_channels):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = GCNConv(in_channels, hidden_channels)
        self.conv2 = GCNConv(hidden_channels, out_channels)

def forward(self, x: Tensor, edge_index: Tensor) -> Tensor:
        x = self.conv1(x, edge_index).relu()
        x = self.conv2(x, edge_index)
        return x

model = GCN(dataset.num_features, 16, dataset.num_classes)
```

Q & A