Project Report

On

Breast cancer detection in ML
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) using CUDA enabled NVIDIA GPU Libraries Tensorflow , Torchvision and PyTorch

Submitted
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ABSTRACT

This report evaluates the performance of image classification kernels using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) accelerated by CUDA-enabled NVIDIA GPU Libraries Tensorflow , Torchvision and PyTorch. The study measures the impact of GPU acceleration on both training time and accuracy. The results highlight the advantages of using GPUs for image classification tasks and provide insights into the relationship between training time and model accuracy. CNNs are important deep learning (ML) models that have achieved great successes in large scale image classifications. This can be attributed to the advanced architecture of CNNs large labeled training samples and powerful computing devices such as GPUs. CNNs are getting more complicated due to increased depth and parameters, such as number of convolutional layers, fully-connected layers and few million parameters. Also, training these large-scale CNNs requires thousands of iterations of forward and backward propagations, and therefore is much time-consuming. In this project we use GPU-optimized libraries Tensorflow , Torchvision and PyTorch enabled NVIDIA GPUs, which are explored to accelerate CNNs performance for application data sets. Our goal is to explore the reasons behind performance differences between those implementations on data sets with and without enabling GPU.

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Cancer is a worldwide epidemic that affects individuals of all ages and backgrounds. There are many types of cancer, however, breast cancer is one of the most common cancers in women. Due to this challenge, researchers should pay special attention to cancer detection and prognosis. Predicting and diagnosing cancer at an early stage is an area where machine-learning approaches may have a significant impact. Breast cancer develops from breast cells and is a frequent malignancy in females worldwide. Breast cancer is second only to lung cancer as a leading cause of death in women .

The process of image classification involves training a machine learning model, typically a neural network like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to learn patterns and features within images. During training, the model learns to differentiate between various classes by adjusting its internal parameters based on labelled training data. In recent years, deep learning techniques, especially CNNs, have significantly advanced image classification accuracy.

CNNs are getting more complicated due to increased depth and parameters, such as number of convolutional layers, fully-connected layers and few million parameters. Also, training these large-scale CNNs requires thousands of iterations of forward and backward propagations, and therefore is much time-consuming. Secondly, the training samples are getting much larger in the order of few million high resolution images. CNNs require to be trained on some very large datasets (e.g., text, audio and video) which are commonly used in Google, YouTube, Twitter and Facebook. Training on those large-scale datasets requires significant runtime, and several weeks or months. In order to leverage their ability to learn complex functions, large amounts of data are required for training in CNNs. The challenge is to train a large convolutional network to produce state-of-the-art results in few hours, thereby reducing the total computational time, to address this challenge, using GPUs or multiple GPUs or Cluster of Multi-Core Systems with GPUs to accelerate the training process of CNNs is required and efforts are going on in this directions in the present times. During CNN training, the computation is inherently parallel and involves a massive number of data parallel floating-point operations, e.g., matrix and vector operations. Many of emerging deep learning frameworks are highly optimized on GPUs with the CUDA programming interface and many deep learning Frameworks.

Torchvision is a GPU-accelerated library specifically designed to improve the performance of deep learning frameworks, including those utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). It's developed by NVIDIA and provides highly optimized implementations of various deep learning operations. Utilizing Torchvision DNN can help address some of the drawbacks and limitations of CNNs:

1. **Computation Speed**: Torchvision takes advantage of the parallel processing capabilities of GPUs, significantly speeding up CNN training and inference. This is especially beneficial for large and deep architectures.
2. **GPU Acceleration**: Torchvision optimizes GPU memory usage and computation, resulting in faster execution times. CNNs trained using Torchvision can exploit the power of GPUs to perform computations in parallel, leading to substantial speed-ups.
3. **Batch Processing**: Torchvision efficiently handles batch processing, reducing the overhead associated with handling each data point individually.
4. **Normalization and Activation Functions**: Torchvision provides optimized implementations of normalization and activation functions, enhancing the overall performance of CNN layers.
5. **Model Complexity**: By leveraging the computational capabilities of GPUs, Torchvision allows you to train larger and more complex CNN architectures that might have been computationally infeasible otherwise.
6. **Ease of Use**: Torchvision is designed to seamlessly integrate with popular deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch. This means that incorporating Torchvision optimizations into your CNN-based models often requires minimal code changes.

It's important to note that while Torchvision can significantly enhance the performance of CNNs, it doesn't necessarily address all limitations of CNNs, such as data availability, model interpretability, or inherent biases. Additionally, using Torchvision requires access to compatible GPUs. If your tasks involve working with CNNs and you have access to compatible hardware, leveraging Torchvision can greatly expedite training and inference, resulting in more efficient and scalable deep learning workflows.

1.2 Objective:

The project aim is to use GPU-optimized libraries such as Torchvision on CUDA enabled NVIDIA GPUs, which are explored to accelerate CNNs performance for application data sets. We would like to conduct analysis for those CNN implementations by profiling typical CNN models on the input data set from Tensorflow dataset of CBIS-DDSM. Our goal is to explore the reasons behind performance differences between implementations on data sets with and without offloading to GPU.

Another goal is to provide in-sights and suggestions to implementers about the convolution optimisation on GPUs, focussing on speed, memory utilisation, and employ various metrics on parameter space to achieve the best performance

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The CBIS-DDSM (Curated Breast Imaging Subset of DDSM) that we have used is an updated and standardized version of the Digital Database for Screening Mammography (DDSM) . The DDSM is a database of 2,620 scanned film mammography studies. It contains normal, benign, and malignant cases with verified pathology information. The scale of the database along with ground truth validation makes the DDSM a useful tool in the development and testing of decision support systems. The CBIS-DDSM collection includes a subset of the DDSM data selected and curated by a trained mammographer. The images have been decompressed and converted to DICOM format which we have again converted to PNG format for compatibility with Tensorflow CBIS-DDSM dataset. A manuscript describing how to use this dataset in detail is available at https://www.nature.com/articles/sdata2017177.

However, the tracking and detection processes in machine learning are done manually. For efficient cancer detection, the system needs to process 200 to 300 cells per frame, which is not possible through manual tracking. Hence, there is a need to develop efficient methods for breast cancer detection.On the other hand, deep learning can identify complex patterns in raw data. Nowadays, deep learning is widely used to identify breast cancer. According to a study published in Nature Medicine, deep learning models are capable of detecting breast cancer 1 to 2 years earlier than those with the standard clinical methods would have. Deep learning models can learn the most relevant features to solve the problem optimally. Due to this, deep learning models can serve as the best hierarchical feature extractors. The above-mentioned facts motivate researchers to learn and hence apply deep learning techniques for breast cancer detection.

Data Citation
Sawyer-Lee, R., Gimenez, F., Hoogi, A., & Rubin, D. (2016). Curated Breast Imaging Subset of Digital Database for Screening Mammography (CBIS-DDSM) [Data set]. The Cancer Imaging Archive. https://doi.org/10.7937/K9/TCIA.2016.7O02S9CY

Publication Citation
Lee, R. S., Gimenez, F., Hoogi, A., Miyake, K. K., Gorovoy, M., & Rubin, D. L. (2017). A curated mammography data set for use in computer-aided detection and diagnosis research. In Scientific Data (Vol. 4, Issue 1). Springer Science and Business Media LLC. https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2017.177

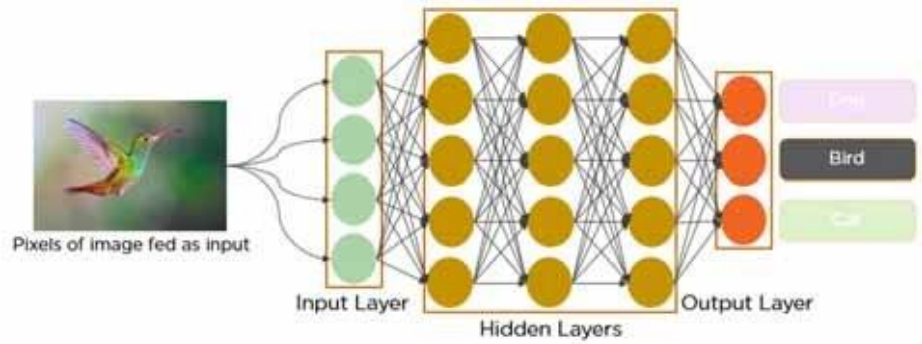
K. He, X. Zhang, S. Ren and J. Sun, "Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition," 2016 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), Las Vegas, NV, USA, 2016, pp. 770-778, doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2016.90.

Chapter 3
Methodology and Techniques

3.1 Methodology:

3.1.1 Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is a class of deep learning models specifically designed for processing structured grid data, such as images. CNNs have revolutionized the field of computer vision by enabling machines to automatically learn and extract features from visual data, leading to breakthroughs in tasks like image classification, object detection, and segmentation. CNNs are inspired by the human visual system's ability to recognize patterns in images.



Convolutional Neural Network Architecture

Key components and concepts of CNNs include:

1. **Input Layer**: The input layer is the first layer in a CNN architecture. It receives the raw data, which in the case of images, are pixel values representing the visual content. The input layer's primary role is to accept the data in its original form and pass it on to subsequent layers for processing.
2. **Convolutional Layers**: CNNs use convolutional layers to scan an input image with small filters (also called kernels) to extract features. These filters capture patterns like edges, textures, and shapes. Convolutional layers are responsible for feature extraction.

3. **Pooling Layers**: After convolution, pooling layers reduce the spatial dimensions of the feature maps while retaining essential information.

Max pooling and average pooling are common methods for down-sampling feature maps.

4. **Activation Functions**: Activation functions like ReLU (Rectified Linear Unit) introduce non-linearity into the network, allowing it to learn complex relationships within the data.
5. **Fully Connected Layers**: Following convolutional and pooling layers, fully connected layers are used to make final predictions. These layers connect every neuron to every neuron in the subsequent layer, leading to high-level feature representation.
6. **Adam Optimizer:** Adaptive Moment Estimation is an algorithm for optimization technique for gradient descent. The method is really efficient when working with large problem involving a lot of data or parameters. It requires less memory and is efficient. Intuitively, it is a combination of the 'gradient descent with momentum' algorithm and the 'RMSP' algorithm.

3.1.2 OpenCV

OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is an open-source computer vision and machine learning software library. It provides a wide range of tools and algorithms for tasks related to image and video processing, including image and video capture, image filtering, feature detection, object recognition, and more.

OpenCV offers a plethora of functions for basic to advanced image processing tasks, such as resizing, cropping, filtering, morphological operations, and color space conversions. It includes algorithms for detecting and matching features in images, such as corners, keypoints, and descriptors. These are essential for tasks like object tracking and registration. OpenCV offers pre-trained models and tools for object detection and tracking in images and videos, including popular techniques like Haar cascades and Deep Learning-based methods. OpenCV integrates machine learning functionalities, including support for training classifiers, clustering, and other statistical models.

While OpenCV isn't typically the primary tool for deep learning-based image classification, it can still enhance the preprocessing and post-processing stages of the pipeline. For deep learning-based classification, you'd usually use specialized deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow or Torchvision to build and train models, and OpenCV to handle data manipulation and visualization tasks.

3.1.3 Torchvision(CUDA Deep Neural Network)

Torchvision(CUDA Deep Neural Network) is a GPU-accelerated library developed by NVIDIA specifically designed to improve the performance of deep learning frameworks and operations on GPUs. Torchvision offers optimized implementations of key operations involved in training and inference of deep neural networks, including CNNs. These operations are heavily parallelized and optimized to leverage the computational power of GPUs, resulting in significantly faster training and inference times. Some of the key aspects of integrating CNNs with Torchvision include:

1. **GPU Acceleration**: Torchvision takes advantage of the parallel processing capabilities of GPUs to accelerate the computations involved in CNN operations, such as convolutions and pooling.
2. **Optimized Operations**: Torchvision provides highly optimized implementations of convolution, pooling, activation functions, and other operations commonly used in CNNs. These operations are fine-tuned for maximum efficiency and speed.
3. **Memory Management**: Torchvision manages GPU memory efficiently, minimizing memory fragmentation and improving memory utilization during CNN computations.
4. **Integration with Deep Learning Frameworks**: Leading deep learning frameworks like TensorFlow, PyTorch, and Caffe integrate with Torchvision. This means that when you build and train CNNs using these frameworks, they automatically leverage Torchvision optimized operations.
5. **Reduced Training Time**: The GPU acceleration provided by Torchvision significantly reduces the time required for training deep CNNs. Complex CNN architectures with numerous layers can be trained in a fraction of the time it would take using only CPU computations.
6. **Real-time and Large-scale Processing**: Torchvisionenables real-time processing of CNNs, making them suitable for applications requiring quick decision-making, such as autonomous vehicles and robotics. It also facilitates large-scale parallel processing, enabling training on vast datasets.

3.1.3 TensorFlow

TensorFlow is a free and open-source software library for machine learning and artificial intelligence. It can be used across a range of tasks but has a particular focus on training and inference of deep neural networks. TensorFlow serves as a core platform and library for machine learning. TensorFlow's APIs use Keras to allow users to make their own machine learning models. In addition to building and training their model, TensorFlow

can also help load the data to train the model, and deploy it using TensorFlow Serving.

Here's how TensorFlow is commonly used in image classification:

1. **Data Preparation**: Image classification starts with collecting and preparing a dataset. TensorFlow provides tools to load and preprocess images, which involves tasks like resizing, normalization, and data augmentation (applying transformations to increase the diversity of the training data).
2. **Model Architecture Definition**: TensorFlow allows you to define your neural network architecture using its high-level API called Keras. Keras provides an easy-to-use interface for building complex neural networks layer by layer. You can define convolutional layers, pooling layers, fully connected layers, and more to create your image classification model.
3. **Model Compilation**: After defining the architecture, you compile the model by specifying the loss function, optimizer, and evaluation metrics. The loss function quantifies how far off your model's predictions are from the actual labels, and the optimizer updates the model's weights to minimize this loss during training.
4. **Training**: In this phase, you provide the prepared dataset to the model and iteratively adjust its weights based on the computed gradients from the loss function. TensorFlow handles the backpropagation process automatically, updating the model's parameters to improve its predictions. Training can take several epochs (iterations through the entire dataset).
5. **Evaluation**: Once training is complete, you evaluate the model's performance on a separate validation or test dataset. This helps you assess how well the model generalizes to new, unseen data.
6. **Prediction**: With a trained model, you can use it to make predictions on new images. You provide an input image to the model, and it produces predicted class probabilities or labels

3.1.4 Keras (keras library)

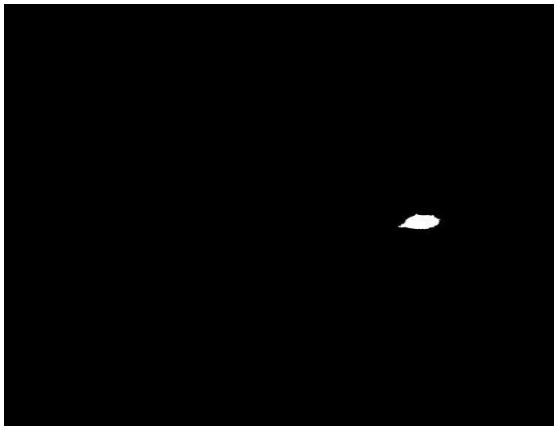
Keras is a high-level, deep learning API developed by Google for implementing neural networks. It is written in Python and is used to make the implementation of neural networks easy. It also supports multiple backend neural network computation.Depending on your specific task, you can create more complex architectures, use different layers, and employ various techniques to improve model performance. Keras provides a lot of flexibility and functionality to experiment and create sophisticated deep learning models.

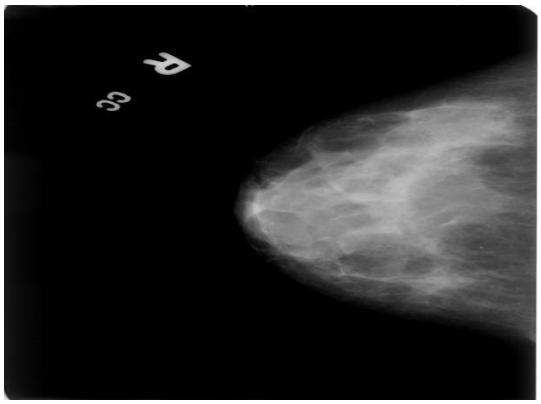
3.2 Dataset

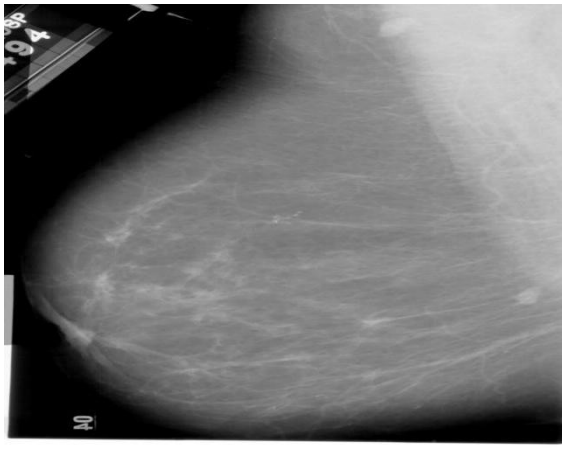
3.2.1 CBIS-DDSM

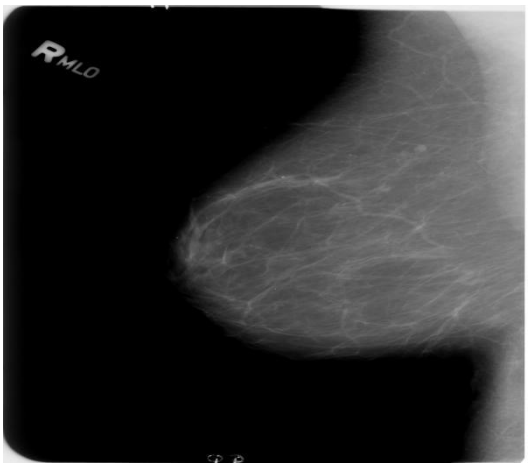
- This CBIS-DDSM (Curated Breast Imaging Subset of DDSM) is an updated and standardized version of the Digital Database for Screening Mammography (DDSM) . The DDSM is a database of 2,620 scanned film mammography studies. It contains normal, benign, and malignant cases with verified pathology information. The scale of the database along with ground truth validation makes the DDSM a useful tool in the development and testing of decision support systems.
- Dataset size: 166 GB
- Overall Dataset: 50000+ images belonging to 5 classes.

Dataset contains ten classes some of those listed below:









3.3 Conda Environment:

A conda environment is a directory that contains a specific collection of conda packages that you have installed. Conda quickly installs, runs and updates packages and their dependencies. Conda easily creates, saves, loads and switches between environments on your local computer. A Conda environment is a self-contained directory that contains a specific collection of packages and their dependencies. This allows you to create isolated environments for different projects, each with its own set of libraries and dependencies. This is particularly useful to avoid conflicts between different versions of packages that might be required by different projects.

Conda is particularly useful when you have projects with different requirements, ensuring that you can manage dependencies without conflicts. It's widely used in data science, machine learning, and scientific computing communities.

1. **Creating an Environment:** To create a new Conda environment, use the following command:
   - conda create --name myenv python=3.8

   This creates a new environment named "myenv" with Python 3.8.
2. **Activating an Environment:** To activate an environment, use the following command:
   - conda activate myenv

   Once activated, any packages you install will be specific to that environment.
3. **Installing Packages:** While in an active environment, you can install packages using **conda install** or **pip install** (if you have Pip installed within your Conda environment).

3.4 GPU Used:

The NVIDIA Quadro GV100 is reinventing the workstation to meet the demands of next-generation ray tracing, AI, simulation, and VR enhanced workflows. It's powered by NVIDIA Volta, delivering the extreme memory capacity, scalability, and performance that designers, architects, and scientists need to create, build, and solve the impossible.

- GPU Memory 32GB HBM2
- Memory Interface 4096-bit
- Memory Bandwidth Up to 870 GB/s
- NVIDIA CUDA Cores 5,120
- NVIDIA Tensor Cores 640

GPU Specification:

```
[user2@shavak project]$ nvidia-smi
Sat Aug 26 19:14:23 2023
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| NVIDIA-SMI 530.30.02              Driver Version: 530.30.02    CUDA Version: 12.1     |
|-------------------------------+----------------------+----------------------+
| GPU  Name                 Persistence-M| Bus-Id        Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan  Temp  Perf           Pwr:Usage/Cap|         Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|                               |                      |               MIG M. |
|===============================+======================+======================|
|   0  Quadro GV100                   Off| 00000000:D8:00.0 Off |                  Off |
| 36%   50C    P2              34W / 250W|  31016MiB / 32768MiB |      0%      Default |
|                               |                      |                  N/A |
+-------------------------------+----------------------+----------------------+

+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Processes:                                                                  |
|  GPU   GI   CI        PID   Type   Process name                  GPU Memory |
|        ID   ID                                                   Usage      |
|=============================================================================|
|    0   N/A  N/A     64991      C   python3                         30920MiB |
|    0   N/A  N/A     75144      G   /usr/bin/X                         64MiB |
|    0   N/A  N/A     75200      G   /usr/bin/gnome-shell               27MiB |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Chapter 4
Implementation

4.1 Cancer Detection using TensorFlow,PyTorch,Torchvision

Performed cancer detection using a object detection model in TensorFlow. The script utilizes the Object Detection API from TensorFlow to perform cancer detection on an input image and visualize the results **Dependencies**

- Python 3.x
- Tensorflow (tensorflow library)

Role of these dependancies in this script

TensorFlow (tensorflow library):

Role: TensorFlow is employed to handle the deep learning aspects of the script.

Specific Functions Used:

- tf.compat.v2.train.Checkpoint(model=model): Restores a pre-trained model checkpoint.
- tf.config.experimental.set_memory_growth(gpu, enable): Configures GPU memory growth to avoid fragmentation.
- tf.convert_to_tensor(input_array): Converts a NumPy array to a TensorFlow tensor.
- detection_model(input_tensor): Passes the input tensor through the detection model to get detection results.

4.2 Implementation on PARAM SHAVAK

- Dataset: DBIS-DDSM
- Dataset size: 166 GB
- Overall Dataset: 50000+ images belonging to 5 classes.

4.2.1 Sequential implementation:

System Configurations:

```
CPU(s):                32
On-line CPU(s) list:   0-31
Thread(s) per core:    1
Core(s) per socket:    16
Socket(s):             2
NUMA node(s):          2
Vendor ID:             GenuineIntel
CPU family:            6
Model:                 85
Model name:            Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6226R CPU @ 2.90GHz
Stepping:              7
CPU MHz:               1199.896
CPU max MHz:           3900.0000
CPU min MHz:           1200.0000
BogoMIPS:              5800.00
Virtualization:        VT-x
L1d cache:             32K
L1i cache:             32K
L2 cache:              1024K
L3 cache:              22528K
NUMA node0 CPU(s):     0-15
NUMA node1 CPU(s):     16-31
Flags:                 fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 cl
se sse2 ss ht tm pbe syscall nx pdpe1gb rdtscp lm constant_tsc art arch_perfmon pebs bts rep_good
sc aperfmperf eagerfpu pni pclmulqdq dtes64 monitor ds_cpl vmx smx est tm2 ssse3 sdbg fma cx16 xt
se4_2 x2apic movbe popcnt tsc_deadline_timer aes xsave avx f16c rdrand lahf_lm abm 3dnowprefetch
_single intel_ppin intel_pt ssbd mba ibrs ibpb stibp ibrs_enhanced tpr_shadow vnmi flexpriority e
st bmi1 hle avx2 smep bmi2 erms invpcid rtm cqm mpx rdt_a avx512f avx512dq rdseed adx smap clflus
bw avx512vl xsaveopt xsavec xgetbv1 cqm_llc cqm_occup_llc cqm_mbm_total cqm_mbm_local dtherm ida
window hwp_epp hwp_pkg_req pku ospke avx512_vnni md_clear spec_ctrl intel_stibp flush_l1d arch_ca
(base) [user3@shavak ~]$
```

Result:

4.2.2 Implementation using GPU

This code demonstrates building and training a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model using the Torchvision & PyTorch libraries with TensorFlow backend. The model is trained on the dataset, a widely used dataset for image classification tasks. The project consists of a Python script that constructs a CNN architecture and trains it on a subsetof the dataset. The script includes loading data using image data generators, building the CNN model, compiling it, training the model, and saving the trained model. The script also reports the training time and final accuracy.

GPU Specifications:

```
[user2@shavak project]$ nvidia-smi
Sat Aug 26 19:14:23 2023
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| NVIDIA-SMI 530.30.02              Driver Version: 530.30.02    CUDA Version: 12.1     |
|-----------------------------------------+----------------------+----------------------+
| GPU  Name                 Persistence-M| Bus-Id        Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan  Temp  Perf           Pwr:Usage/Cap|         Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|                                        |                      |               MIG M. |
|=========================================+======================+======================|
|   0  Quadro GV100                   Off| 00000000:D8:00.0 Off |                  Off |
| 36%   50C    P2              34W / 250W|  31016MiB / 32768MiB |      0%      Default |
|                                        |                      |                  N/A |
+-----------------------------------------+----------------------+----------------------+

+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Processes:                                                                            |
|  GPU   GI   CI        PID   Type   Process name                            GPU Memory |
|        ID   ID                                                             Usage      |
|=======================================================================================|
|    0   N/A  N/A     64991      C   python3                                   30920MiB |
|    0   N/A  N/A     75144      G   /usr/bin/X                                   64MiB |
|    0   N/A  N/A     75200      G   /usr/bin/gnome-shell                         27MiB |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
[user2@shavak project]$
```

4.4 Execution using PyTorch

Chapter 5
Results

Result Table:

	Feature Extraction	**Model Fine Tuning**
Training Accuracy	98.27 %	95.61 %
Validation Accuracy	38.32 %	37.04 %
Test Accuracy		

Chapter 6
Conclusion

6.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the evaluation of image classification kernels based on Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) utilizing CUDA-enabled NVIDIA GPU libraries such as Tensorflow , Torchvision and and PyTorch has demonstrated significant improvements in performance and efficiency.

Through leveraging GPU acceleration, these image classification kernels have showcased remarkable speedup in comparison to CPU-based computations. The parallel processing power of GPUs, harnessed by CUDA and optimized by libraries like PyTorch , Torchvision has led to substantial reductions in training and inference times. This acceleration is particularly pronounced when dealing with the complex and computationally intensive operations inherent to CNNs.

In essence, the utilization of CUDA-enabled NVIDIA GPU libraries, particularly PyTorch, has revolutionized the landscape of image classification by providing the tools necessary for faster training, more accurate predictions, and the development of advanced CNN architectures. As technology continues to evolve, these advancements will likely further democratize the power of deep learning, making it more accessible and efficient for a broader range of applications.

6.2 Future Enhancement

Multi-GPU and Distributed Training: Optimize communication and synchronization for distributed training across multiple GPUs or machines. Multi-GPU and distributed training refer to techniques that involve training deep learning models across multiple GPUs or even across multiple machines. This approach is used to accelerate the training process and handle larger datasets by distributing the workload.

- Multi-GPU Training: In multi-GPU training, a single machine can have multiple GPUs working in parallel to train a neural network. Each GPU processes a portion of the data and computes gradients independently. However, to ensure consistent updates to the model's parameters, there's a need for synchronization.
- Distributed Training: Distributed training goes a step further by spreading the training process across multiple machines, each equipped with one or more GPUs. This is particularly useful for handling very large datasets that don't fit into a single machine's memory
- Data Parallelism: In multi-GPU or distributed training, data is split across GPUs or machines. Each unit processes its part of the data and computes gradients. The challenge lies in efficiently aggregating these gradients to update the model's parameters.

Chapter 7
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