



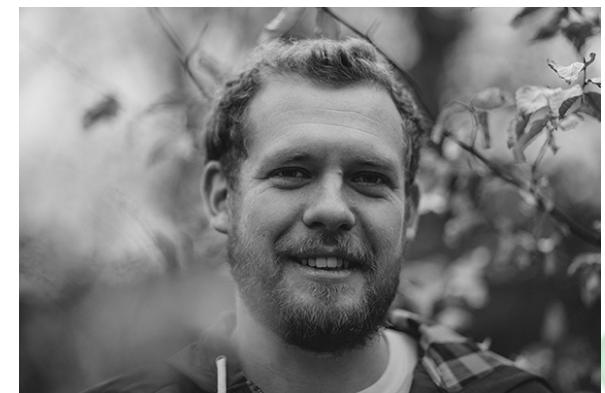
Singularity for GPU and Deep Learning

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30th June 2017

The RSE Sheffield team

- Leads
 - Mike Croucher
 - Paul Richmond
- Members
 - Tania Allard
 - Mozhgan Kabiri Chimeh
 - Will Furnass
 - Twin Karmakharm
 - Anna Krystalli



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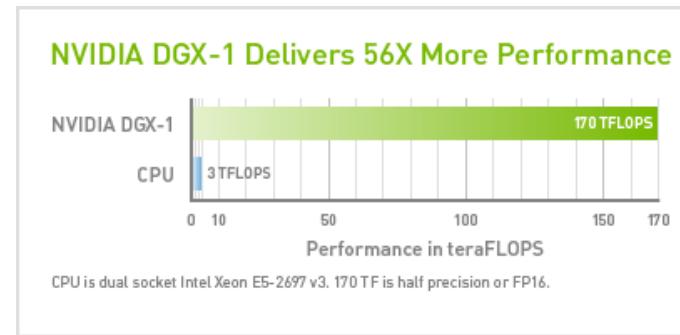
- ShARC HPC cluster at Sheffield
- Introduction to Deep Learning
- Why use GPUs
- Case study: Deploying Caffe
- Enabling GPUs in Singularity images
- GPU Management in SoGE

The ShARC cluster

- Sheffield Advanced Research Computer, new High Performance Computing (HPC) cluster at Sheffield
- CentOS 7 with Son of Grid Engine (SoGE) scheduler
- Infiniband interconnect
- 124 Normal memory nodes
 - 2x8 core processor (64GB RAM, 4GB per processor)
- 4 Large memory nodes
 - 2x8 core processor (256GB RAM, 16GB per processor)
- 8 GPU units with Nvidia K80
- + other private K80 and P100 racks

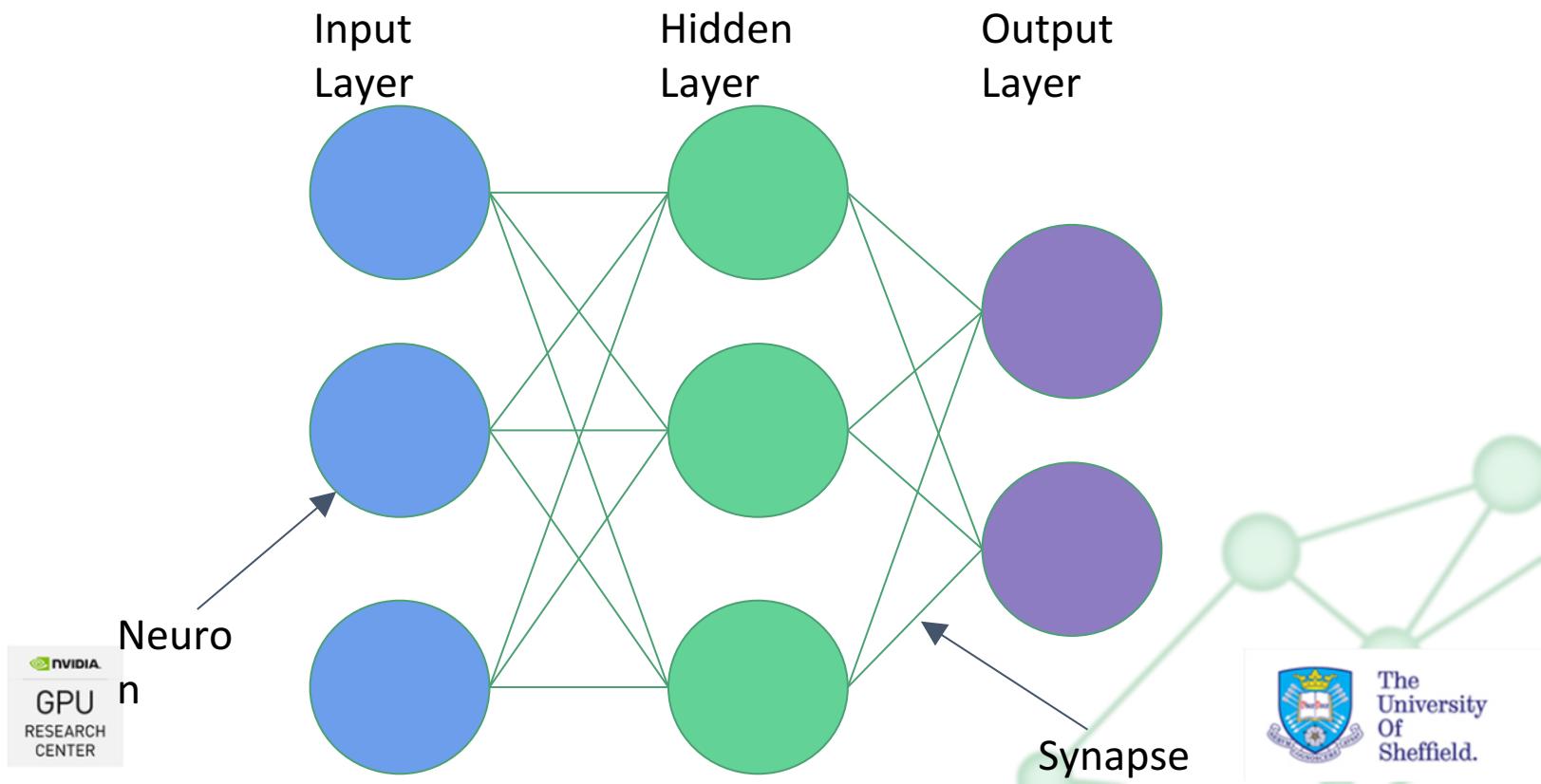
The ShARC cluster: DGX-1

- 8xNvidia P100 GPUs (16GB each) – 170TFLOPS of computation
- Dual 20-core Intel Xeon E5-2698 v4 2.2Ghz
- 512GB RAM



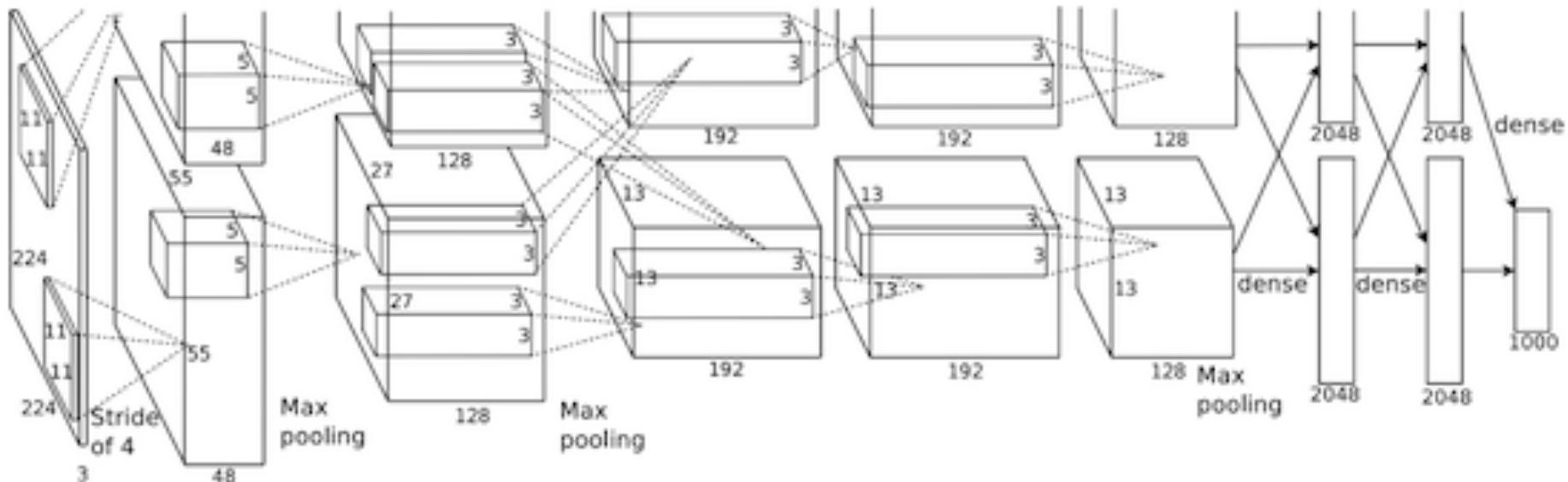
What is Deep Learning (DL)?

- A sub-category of Machine Learning
- Uses neural networks with many hidden layers



What is Deep Learning (DL)?

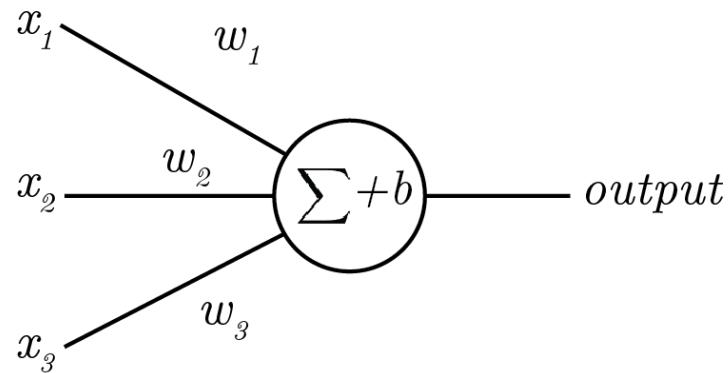
- Hierarchy of representation/feature extractors



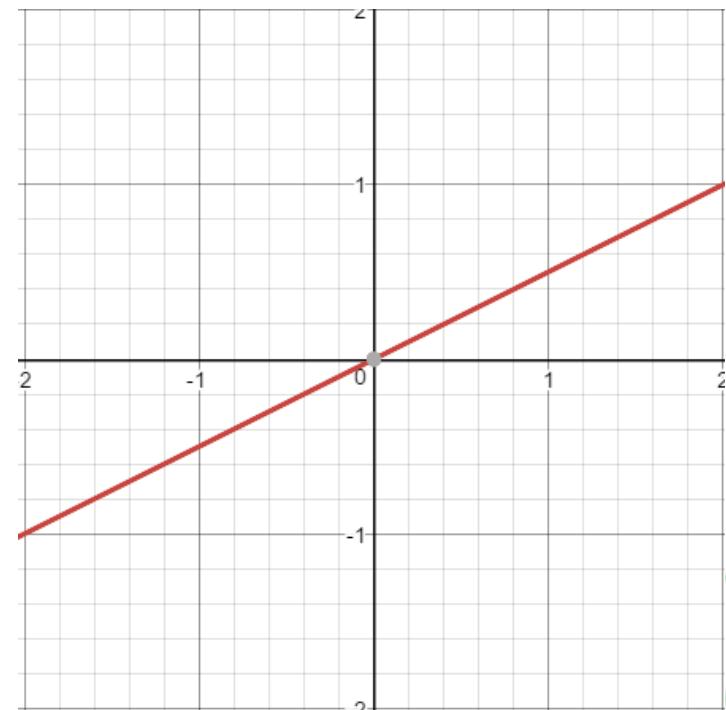
[Alexnet – Krizhevsky et al. 2012]

A Neuron (Perceptron)

- Output is a sum of all input plus bias

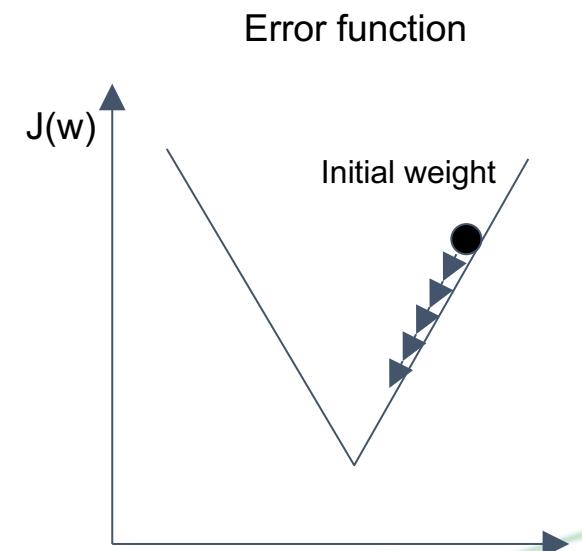
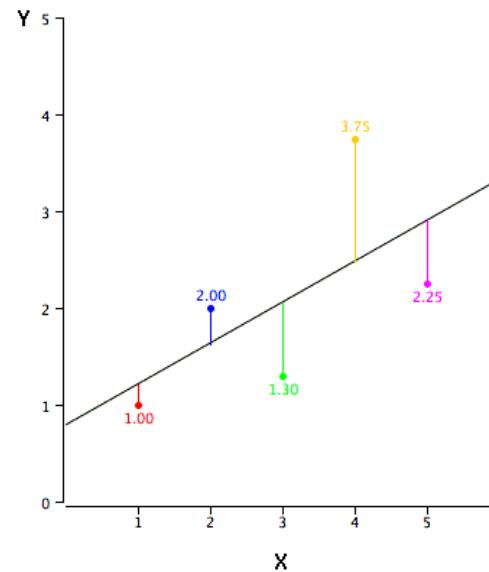
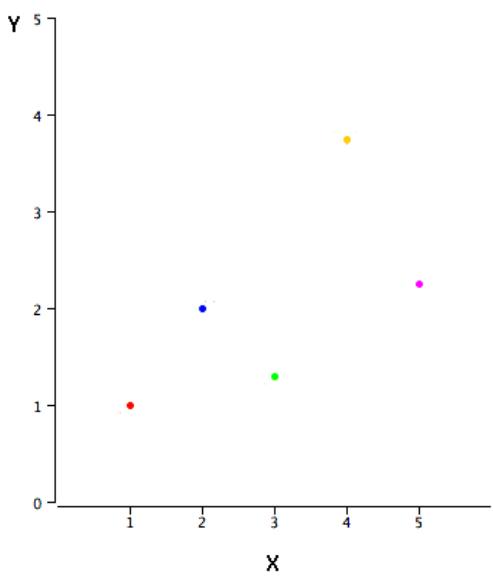


$$output = \sum_j \{x_j w_j\} + b$$



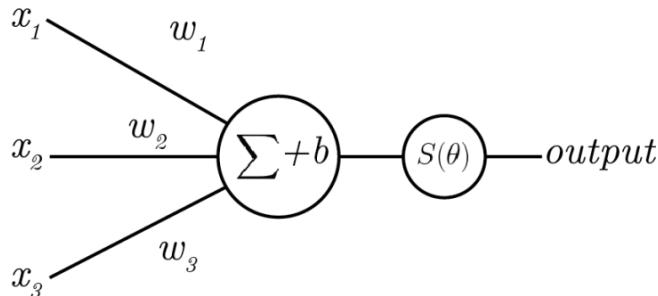
Linear Regression

- Fitting an optimal line through a data set by minimising error



Non-linear activation for real-world problems

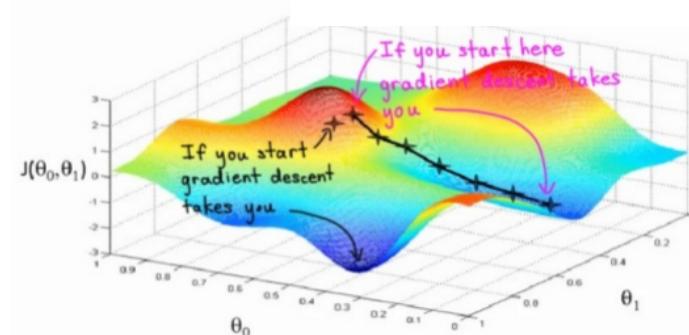
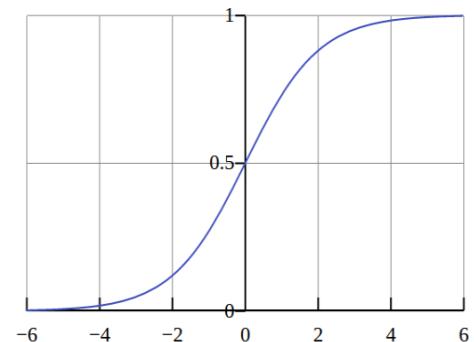
- Apply non-linearity over output (Sigmoid in this case)
- Output is between 0 and 1, value in between is ‘confidence’



$$output = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\sum_j \{x_j w_j\} + b}}$$

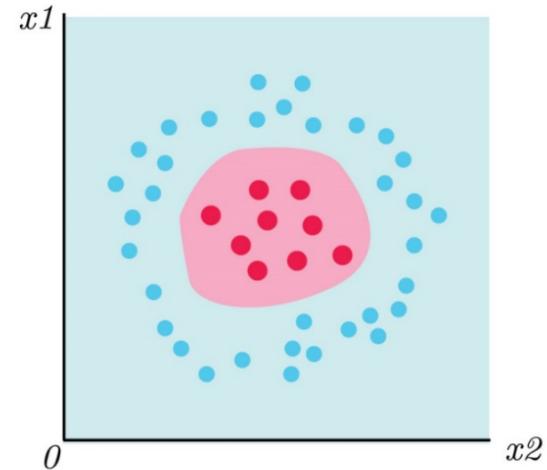
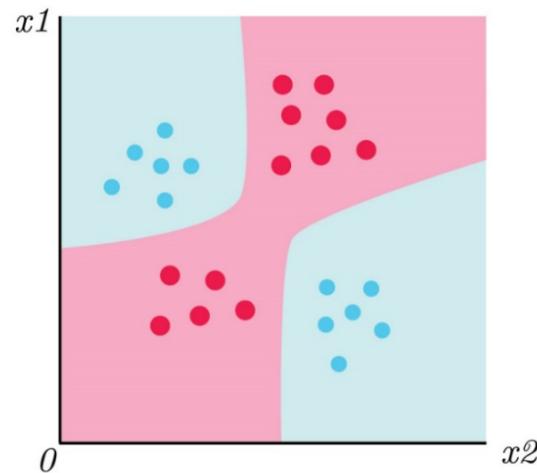
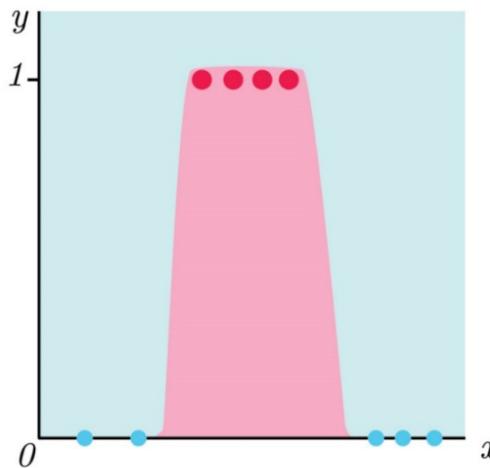
Sigmoid activation

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-t}}$$



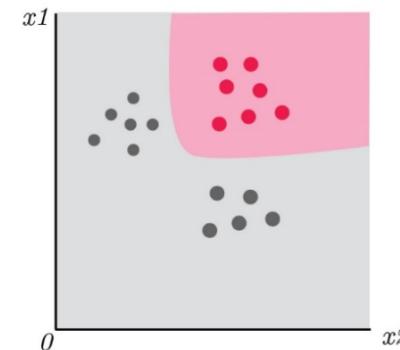
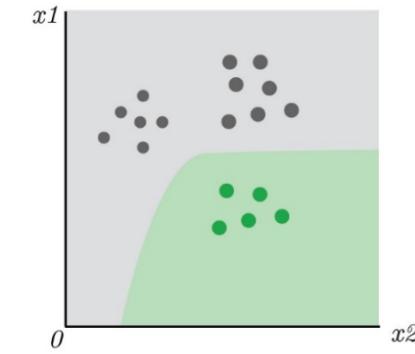
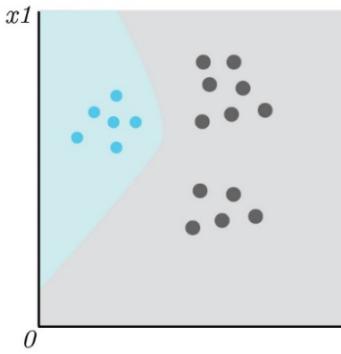
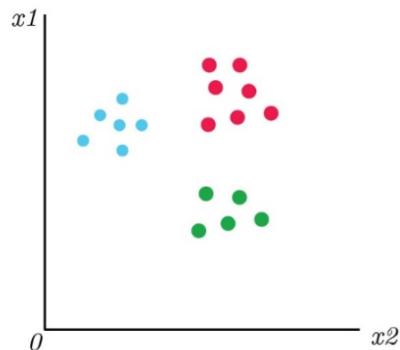
Logistic regression

- Classification of data



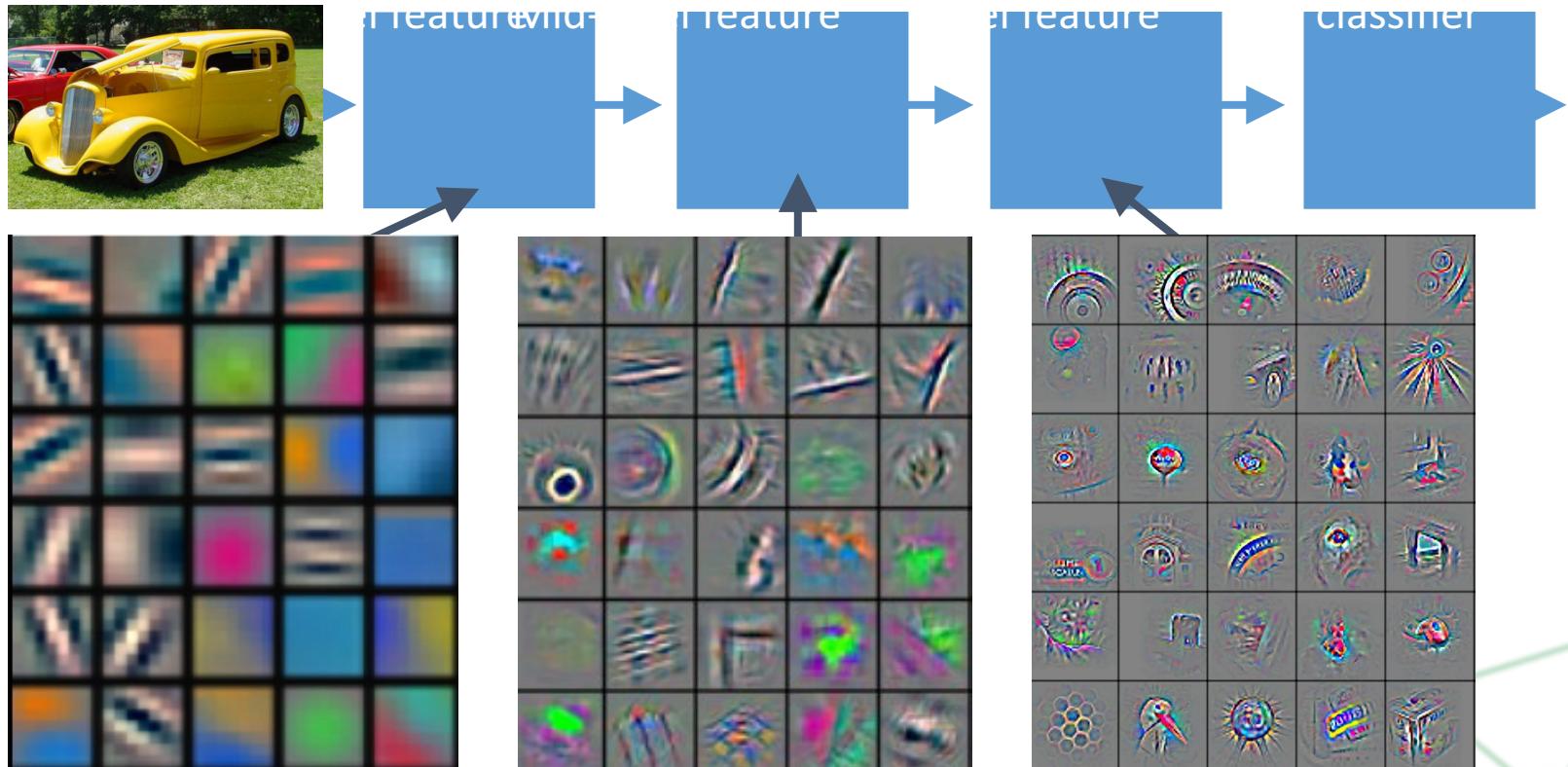
Multi-class logistic regression

- Classify each separately
- One NN output for each classification



DL – Learning representation/features

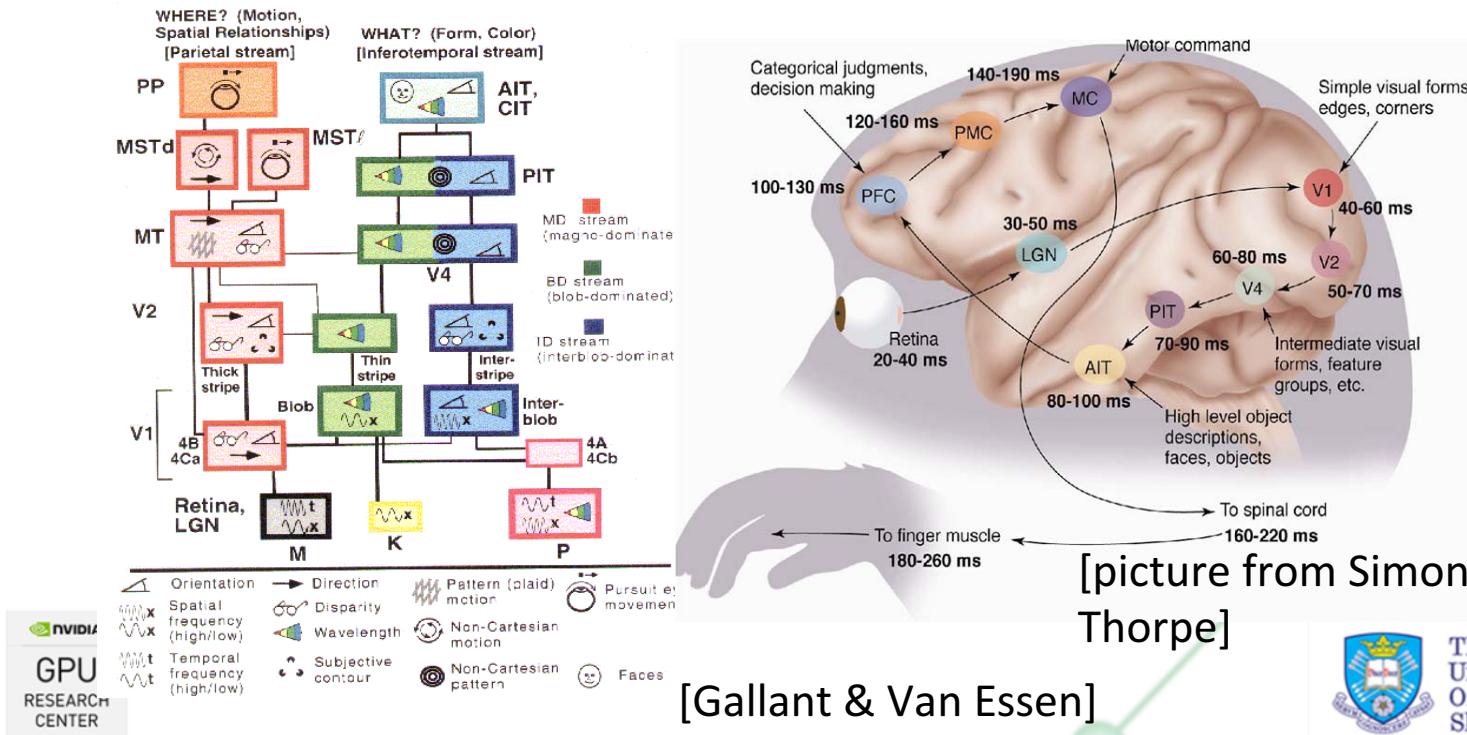
- Hierarchy of features



Feature visualization of convolutional net trained on ImageNet from [Zeiler & Fergus 2013]

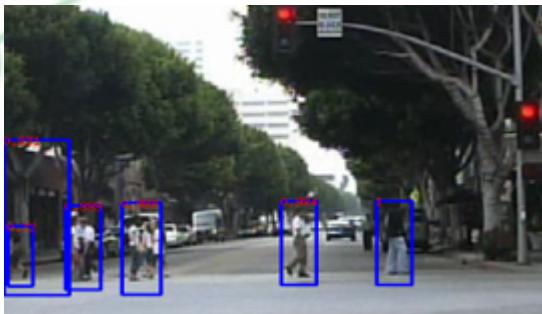
The mammalian visual cortex is hierarchical

- The ventral (recognition) pathway in the visual cortex has multiple stages Retina - LGN - V1 - V2 - V4 - PIT - AIT
- Lots of intermediate representations



What is Deep Learning used for?

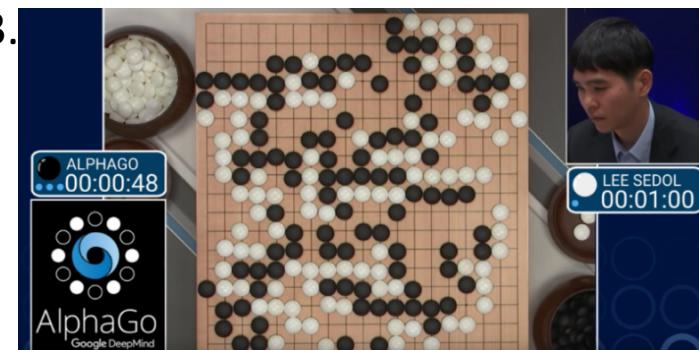
1.



2.



3.



4.



5. Economic growth has slowed down in recent years .

Das Wirtschaftswachstum hat sich in den letzten Jahren verlangsamt .
Economic growth has slowed down in recent years .

La croissance économique s'est ralentie ces dernières années .

1. <https://news.developer.nvidia.com/real-time-pedestrian-detection-using-cascades-of-deep-neural-networks>
2. <http://danielnouri.org/notes/2014/01/10/using-deep-learning-to-listen-for-whales/>
3. <https://deepmind.com/research/alphago/>
4. <http://www.33rdsquare.com/2015/01/what-do-you-need-to-know-about-deep.html>
5. <https://devblogs.nvidia.com/parallelforall/introduction-neural-machine-translation-gpus-part-3/>

What is Deep Learning used for?

- Handwriting Recognition
 - convert written letters in to digital letters
- Language Translation
 - translate spoken and or written languages (e.g. Google Translate)
- Speech Recognition
 - convert voice snippets to text (e.g. Siri, Cortana, and Alexa)

What is Deep Learning used for?

- Image Classification
 - label images with appropriate categories (e.g. Google Photos)
- Autonomous Driving
 - enable cars to drive

What is Deep Learning used for?

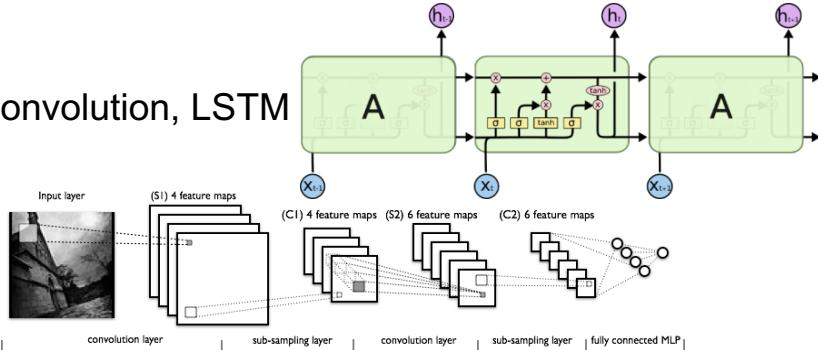
- Examples of DL use at the University of Sheffield:
 - MultiMT - Multi-modal machine translation
 - Audio source location with microphone arrays
 - Identification of sleep apnoea
 - AVCOGHEAR - multi-modal hearing aid (vision + audio)

Why is it possible now?

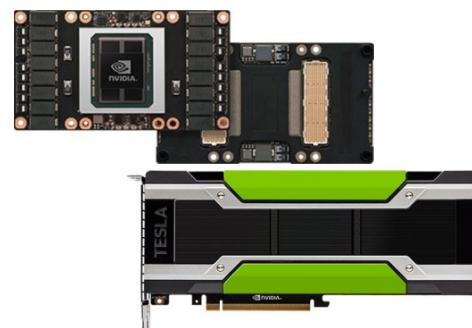
Big Data: Sensor data, structured and unstructured text, images, audio, video, databases

Large training data set

Convolution, LSTM



GPUs, TPUs, etc.



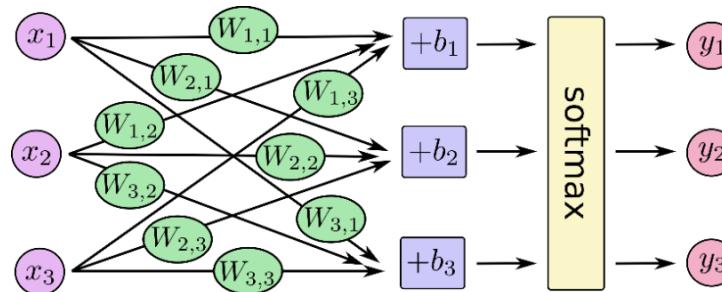
New Algorithms

Hardware

Why use GPUs?



- GPUs have massively parallel architecture
- Designed for fast parallel floating point and matrix operations
- NNs are essentially large floating point and matrix multiplication problems



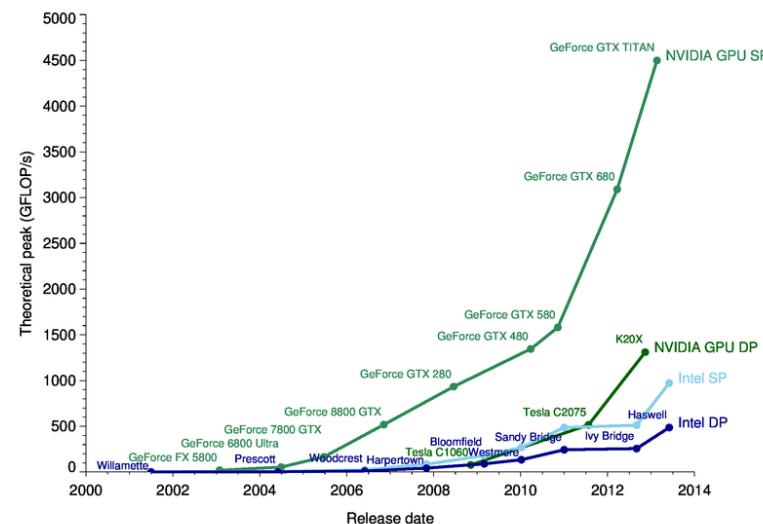
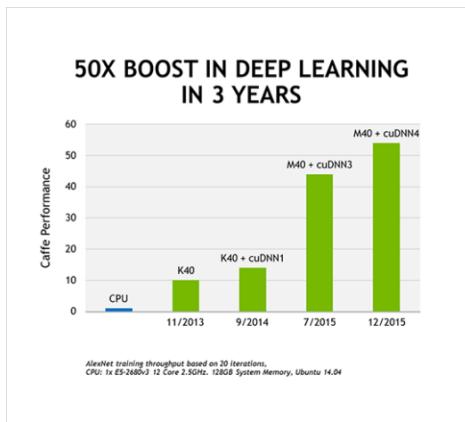
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{softmax} \begin{pmatrix} W_{1,1}x_1 + W_{1,2}x_2 + W_{1,3}x_3 + b_1 \\ W_{2,1}x_1 + W_{2,2}x_2 + W_{2,3}x_3 + b_2 \\ W_{3,1}x_1 + W_{3,2}x_2 + W_{3,3}x_3 + b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{softmax} \left(\begin{bmatrix} W_{1,1} & W_{1,2} & W_{1,3} \\ W_{2,1} & W_{2,2} & W_{2,3} \\ W_{3,1} & W_{3,2} & W_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Why use GPUs?



- Even inexpensive consumer hardware can be used to massively speed up calculation
 - Architectures now being optimised for NN
 - GPU makers are creating low-level frameworks optimised for NN computation e.g. cuDNN
 - Support in most DL packages



Why use Singularity?

- Rapid deployment of complex software stack
- Easy to share & test
- Reproducibility
- Avoid dependencies
- Wealth of pre-built images, especially from Docker
- We'd like to make a single image work for
 - Workstation
 - ShARC
 - JADE (Tier 2 HPC centre)
 - Cloud

Deployment: Global

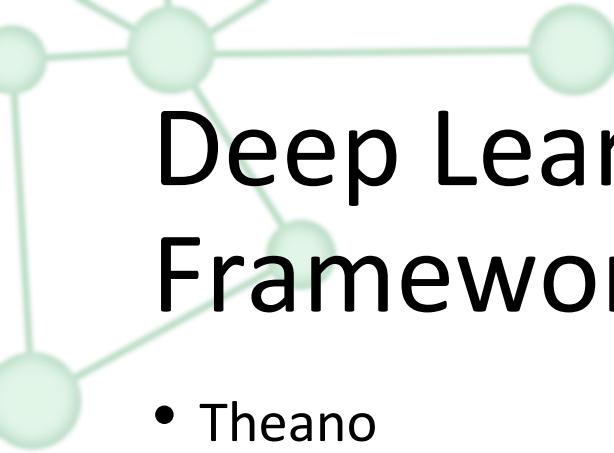
- Modules
 - Software installed on public network drive
 - Module files sets the correct environment path
 - No root access, no package managers, installs must be isolated
 - Great for monolithic packages or licensed software e.g. Matlab
 - Very long turnaround - limited admin resources
 - Difficult to test with users

Deployment: Local

- Build to home directory from source
 - Provide build instructions/build scripts
 - Complex for new users
 - Install scripts can be brittle
 - Redundant build effort
- Anaconda (python virtual environment)
 - Many DL packages are Python-based
 - Enables installation of Python packages to user's home environment
 - Not good for mixing and matching compiled source and pre-built packages
 - Conda package can be created for C++ installs instead

Deep Learning Platforms & Frameworks

- Theano
- Tensorflow
- Caffe/Caffe2
- Torch/PyTorch
- MatConvNet
- Mxnet
- Deeplearning4j
- Chainer
- CNTK



Users require more than just the frameworks

- Combination of software
 - Tensorflow + emergence + Qt
 - Torch + OpenNMT
- Custom software/stack
 - Neurokernel - fruit fly brain
- As a web service
 - DIGITS
- Audio, video, image and text pre & post processing
 - E.g. OpenCV, SOX

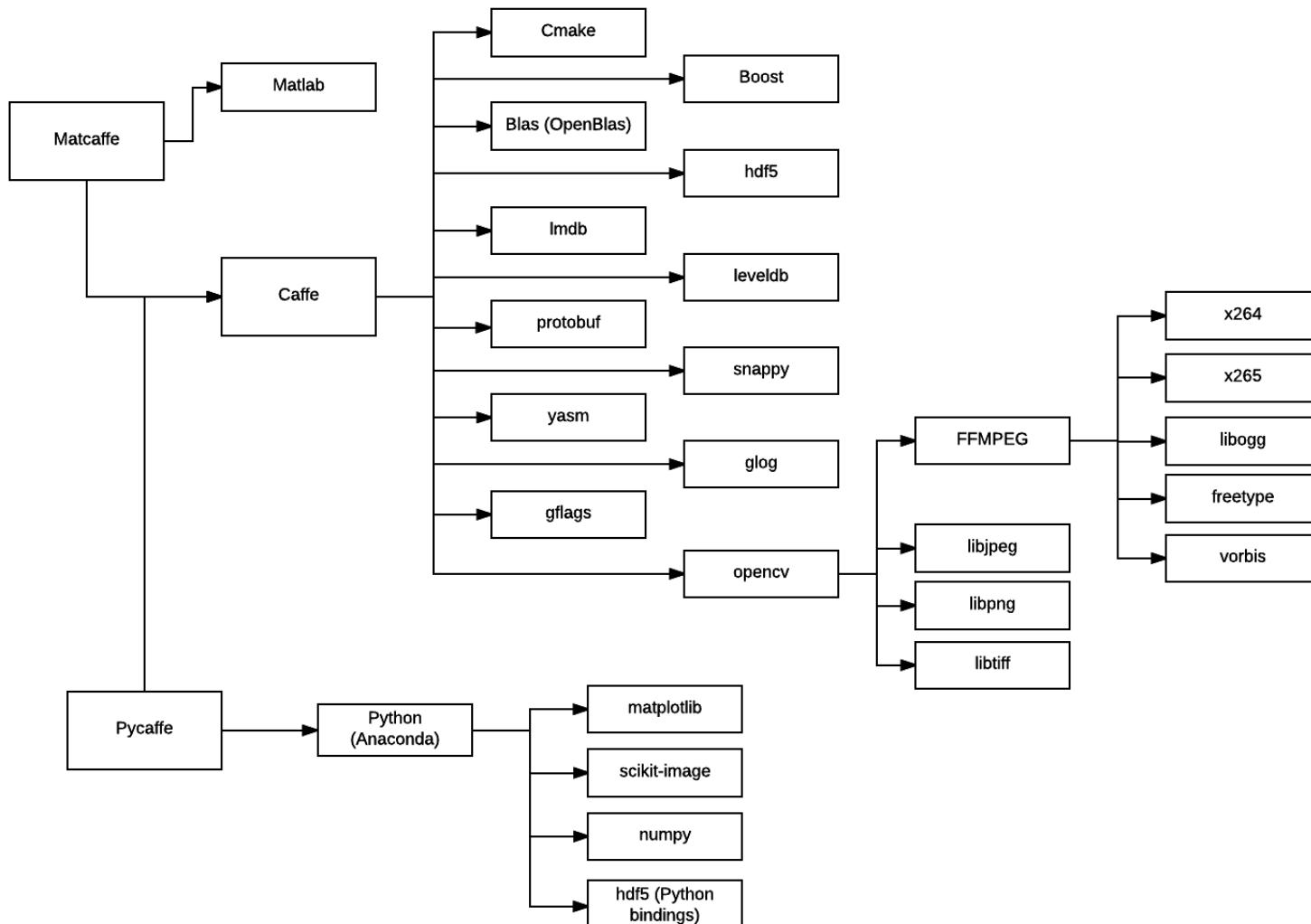
A Case Study: Deploying Caffe

- High-level deep learning package
- Great performance for training and inferencing, written in C++
- Used in production environments

A Case Study: Deploying Caffe

- Install brittle even with package managers
- Builds must be isolated, multiple versions are offered for repeatability of experiments and compatibility of code
- Caffe has > 15 Dependencies
- Module file creation/update
 - Update slow to update and refresh, dependent on sysadmins
 - Difficult to share modules for testing

A Case Study: Deploying Caffe

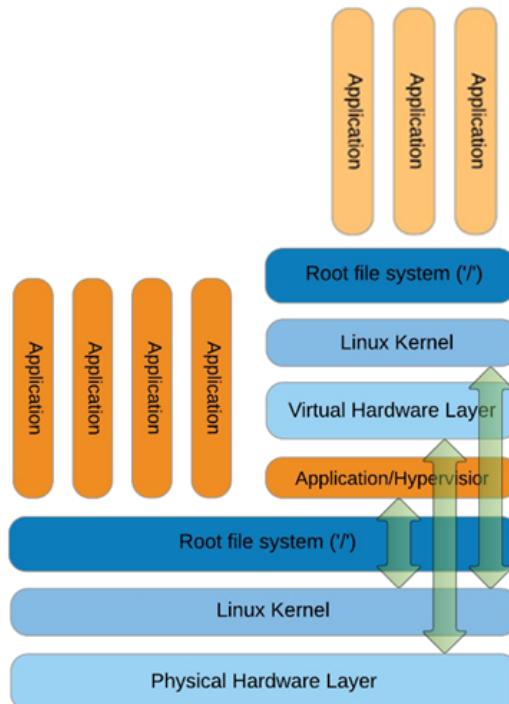


A Case Study: Deploying Caffe

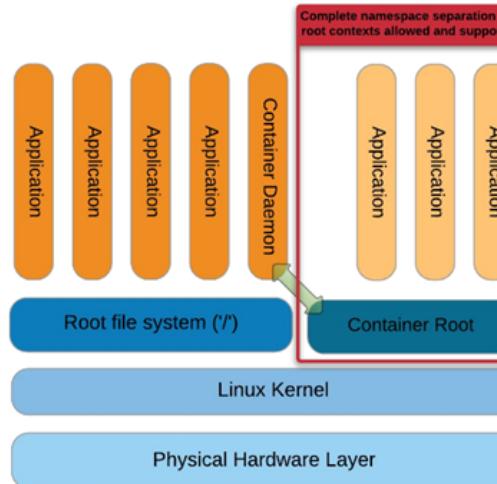
- With Singularity:
 - Can pull pre-built image directly from Docker Hub
 - No difference in performance
 - Easier to share test images
 - Users can create own images or download images pre-built images/use provided definition files
 - Keep an index of images with associated metadata
 - Image ID, OS, available software, versions, etc.
 - But GPUs does not work out of the box (feature still experimental)

Singularity: Enabling GPUs in images

- Unlike VMs, Singularity uses kernel sharing

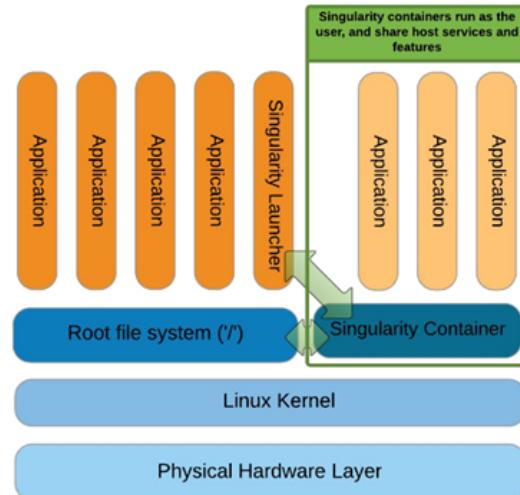


General VM
eg ESXi



General Container
eg Docker

[Singularity Keynote - Gregory M. Kurtzer]



HPC Container
Singularity

Singularity: Enabling GPUs in images

- This means:
 - GPU driver has to be installed on the host (kernel module + libraries and executables)
 - GPU driver files (libraries and executable) must also be accessible in the image

Singularity: Enabling GPUs in images

- Embedding files directly in the image makes it not portable
 - Requires all nodes to have same driver
 - When updating the driver on host, driver files must be updated in every image

Singularity: Enabling GPUs in images at Sheffield

- Host sets of supported driver files on a public network location, isolated from other lib files
- Every image created has additional folders (/nvlib and /nvbin) which is mounted to the correct driver files

In %post

```
echo 'export PATH="/nvbin:$PATH"' >> /environment
echo 'export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="/nvlib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH"' >> /environment
```

In the config file:

```
bind path = /mynvdriver/v367.56:/nvbin
bind path = /mynvdriver/v367.56:/nvlib
```

Singularity: Enabling GPUs in images at Sheffield

- Configuration file per node-GPU configuration
- The same approach can be used for MPI cluster that has Infiniband (OFED driver)
- And probably for other similar driver installs

GPU Management: Ensuring Utilisation

- ShARC uses Son of Grid Engine (SoGE) scheduler
 - No GPU locking, everybody uses 0th GPU as default
 - No GPU utilisation monitoring

GPU Management: Ensuring Utilisation

- CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES env flag used to lock GPUs
 - Flag set outside Singularity image works inside it
- Prolog script
 - uses the proc interface to check GPU exist
 - creates a lock directory for each GPU requested
 - POSIX directory operation is atomic
- Epilog script unlocks the GPU(s) after a job is finished
- We're still working on utilisation monitoring, potentially using Nvidia DCGM

Tutorial for enabling GPUs on singularity images:

http://gpucomputing.shef.ac.uk/education/creating_gpu_singularity

The screenshot shows the GPU Computing Sheffield website. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, About, Software, Seminars, Education (which is highlighted), Help, and Hardware. The main content area features three cards: one for the University of Glasgow (Introduction to CUDA, two-day course, with links for CUDA, Introduction, Lectures, Labs, Glasgow, and More); one for The University Of Sheffield (Introduction to CUDA, two-day course, with links for CUDA, Introduction, Lectures, Labs, SHARC, and More); and one for Deep Learning on SHARC's DGX-1 (Introduction to Deep Learning on SHARC's DGX-1, two afternoon course, with links for Nvidia, Deep Learning, Machine Learning, SHARC, DGX-1, Introduction, Lectures, Labs, and More).

Thank you!

Any questions?