Project Report

cuDNN implementation of CNN

Table of Contents

- 1. Objective
- 2. Description
- 3. Project Implementation
- 4. Project Structure
- 5. Tools and Libraries to be used
- 6. Project/Code Walkthrough
- 7. Comparison between CPU and GPU
- 8. Steps to run the code

1. Objective

The main objective of this project is a distinct analysis of CNN implementation using CUDA and comparing the performance of a similar kind of code on a CPU.

2. Description

Convolutional Neural Network is a Deep Learning algorithm that takes in input as images and appoints weights and predispositions to significant variables to recognize the components of the image. CNN utilizes an organization of neurons to foresee the image dependent on the trained data. The bigger the CNN organization the more exact it should accomplish including some different factors excessively, for example, input information size, and the streamlining agent being utilized.

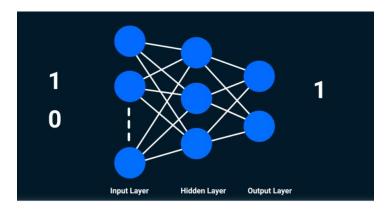
CNN's performance relies on the way the network calculations are done. If they are done in parallel, the output is faster to achieve.

This is where cuDNN implementation arrives at the big picture.

This project is on cuDNN implementation on CNN and a comparison of accuracy rate and time taken on CPU vs GPU

3. Project Implementation

CNN involves three actions – Receiving input, Processing Information and Generating output are represented in the forms of layers as input, hidden and output.



These individual units are called as neurons. Neural Network training process involves 2 steps.

- 1. Forward Propagation Images are taken care of into the input layer as numbers. These mathematical qualities denote the intensity of the pixels in the image. The neurons in the hidden layers apply a couple of numerical procedure on these values. To play out these mathematical tasks, certain parameters are randomly initialized. After these mathematical operations at the hidden layer, the result is sent to the output layer which generates the final prediction values.
- Backward Propagation- Once the output is generated, in the next step we need to compare the
 output with the actual value. Based on the final values and the distance from the actual error,
 the values of the parameter are updated. The forward propagation process is repeated using the
 updated parameter values and new parameter are generated.

Convolution is often represented mathematically with an asterisk * sign. If we have an input image represented as X and a filter represented with f, then the expression would be: Z= X*f; These are the base of Neural Network Algorithm.

Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Architecture

Complete Network can be broken into 2 parts-

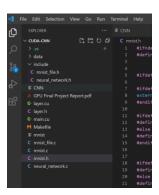
- I. The Convolution layers- Extract features from the input.
- II. Fully connected (Dense) layers- Uses data from the convolution layer to generate output.



3. Project Structure

The architecture of the project is as follows-

- mnist .c (CPU implementation file)
- mnist file.c (CPU implementation file)
- neural_network.c (CPU implementation file)
- layer.cu (GPU implementation file)
- layer.h (GPU implementation file)
- main.cu (GPU implementation file)
- mnist.h (GPU implementation file)
- /data (MNIST dataset)
- /include(mnist and neural network header files for CPU implementation)



5. Tools and Libraries to be used

cuDNN, Visual Studio Code, C, C++

6. Project/Code Walkthrough

GPU gives an advantage of parallelizing the code, thus the parallel method is used by us to implement the forward propagation and backward propagation where the gradient calculations and weight/biases calculations are done in CUDA.

Implementation design for CNN is done in the same manner for CNN and GPU to get a comparison. The network contains 3 layers with one input layer and 2 hidden layers.

CPU implementation calculates the gradient after each layer and serially runs the code. The major difference between the GPU implementation and CPU implementation is the call to write a CUDA code in GPU and feed the weights and biases.

Implementation of Forward Pass

```
с 🖽 ..
Ф
       ∨ CUDA-CNN
                                   ា បដ្ជា
                                                                static double forward_pass(double data[28][28])
         ∨ include
                                                                      float input[28][28];
         C mnist file.h
                                                                     for (int i = 0; i < 28; ++i) {
   for (int j = 0; j < 28; ++j) {
     input[i][j] = data[i][j];
}</pre>
         C neural network.h
                                                                     l_input.clear();
                                                                     l c1.clear();
                                                                      l_s1.clear();
         ≡ mnist
                                                                      1_f.clear();
        C mnist_file.c
        C mnist.c
                                                                     clock_t start, end;
        C neural network.c
                                                                     l_input.setOutput((float *)input);
                                                                     fp_preact_c1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[28])1_input.output, (float (*)[24][24])1_c1.preact, (float (*)[5][
fp_bias_c1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[24][24])1_c1.preact, 1_c1.bias);
apply_step_function<<<64, 64>>>(1_c1.preact, 1_c1.output, 1_c1.0);
                                                                     fp_preact_s1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[24][24])1_c1.output, (float (*)[6][6])1_s1.preact, (float (*)[4][4
fp_bias_s1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[6][6])1_s1.preact, 1_s1.bias);
                                                                      apply_step_function<<<64, 64>>>(l_s1.preact, l_s1.output, l_s1.0);
       > OUTLINE
                                                                      fp_preact_f<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[6][6])1_s1.output, 1_f.preact, (float (*)[6][6][6])1_f.weight);
```

Implementation of Backward Pass

```
€ main.cu X C mnist.h
ф
                      ∨ CUDA-CNN
                                                                                                                                                                           static double back_pass()
                         > data

✓ include

                                                                                                                                                                                         clock t start, end;
                                                                                                                                                                                         start = clock();
                                                                                                                                                                                         bp_weight_f<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[6][6][6])l_f.d_weight, l_f.d_preact, (float (*)[6][6])l_s1.output);
                                                                                                                                                                                         bp_bias_f<<<64, 64>>>(l_f.bias, l_f.d_preact);
                                                                                                                                                                                         bp_output_s1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[6][6])l_s1.d_output, (float (*)[6][6]]l_f.weight, l_f.d_preact)
bp_preact_s1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[6][6])l_s1.d_preact, (float (*)[6][6])l_s1.d_output, (float (*)[6]
bp_weight_s1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[4][4])l_s1.d_weight, (float (*)[6][6])l_s1.d_preact, (float (*)[24
bp_bias_s1<<<64, 64>>>(l_s1.bias, (float (*)[6][6])l_s1.d_preact);
                        @ main.cu
                        M Makefile
                        ≡ mnist
                                                                                                                                                                                         bp_output_c1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[24][24])l_c1.d_output, (float (*)[4][4])l_s1.weight, (float (*)[6]
bp_preact_c1<<<64, 64>>>((float (*)[24][24])l_c1.d_preact, (float (*)[24][24])l_c1.d_output, (float (*)[24][24])l_c1.d_output, (float (*)[24][24])l_c1.d_preact, (float (*)[24][24][24])l_c1.d_preact, (float (*)[24][24][24])l_c1.d_preact, (
                                                                                                                                                                                          bp_bias_c1<<<64, 64>>>(1_c1.bias, (float (*)[24][24])1_c1.d_preact);
                                                                                                                                                                                         apply_grad<<<64, 64>>>(1_f.weight, 1_f.d_weight, 1_f.M * 1_f.N);
apply_grad<<<64, 64>>>(1_s1.weight, 1_s1.d_weight, 1_s1.M * 1_s1.N);
                                                                                                                                                                                          apply_grad<<<64, 64>>>(l_c1.weight, l_c1.d_weight, l_c1.M * l_c1.N);
                                                                                                                                                                                          return ((double) (end - start)) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
                     > OUTLINE
                                                                                                                                                                         static void unfold_input(double input[28][28], double unfolded[24*24][5*5])
                     > TIMELINE
```

7. Comparison between CPU and GPU

	Accuracy	Time Taken
CPU	81 %	207 seconds
GPU	97 %	172 seconds

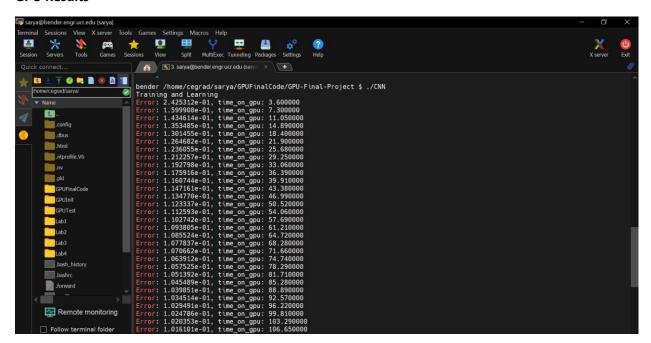
GPU takes less time and provides accuracy to a great extent as compared to CPU implementation. If we increase the number of epochs the result would be significantly different and a larger variation in time taken.

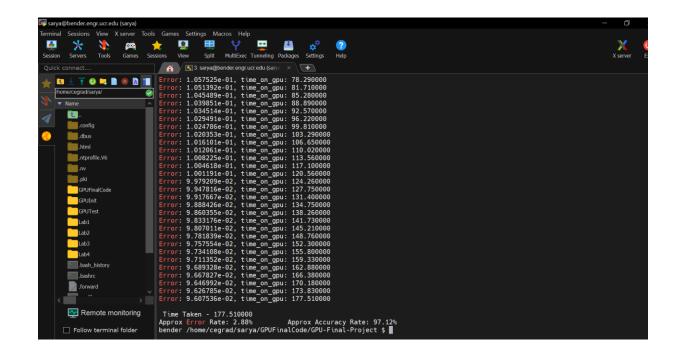
9. Steps to Run the Code

- 1. Extract all the files from the project folder.
- 2. Run make command inside CuDNN folder.
- **3.** Two files, CNN and mnist will be generated.
- **4.** Run ./CNN for GPU implementation.
- **5.** Run-./mnist for CPU implementation.

Results produced on the bender

GPU Results





CPU Results

