

# Lec 17 - Profiling & Parallelization

**Statistical Programming**

**Sta 323 | Spring 2022**

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# Profiling & Benchmarking

# profvis demo

```
n = 1e6

d = tibble(
  x1 = rt(n, df = 3),
  x2 = rt(n, df = 3),
  x3 = rt(n, df = 3),
  x4 = rt(n, df = 3),
  x5 = rt(n, df = 3),
) %>%
  mutate(y = -2*x1 - 1*x2 + 0*x3 + 1*x4 + 2*x5 + rnorm(n))

profvis::profvis(lm(y~, data=d))
```

# Benchmarking - bench

```
d = tibble(  
  x = runif(10000),  
  y=runif(10000)  
)  
  
(b = bench::mark(  
  d[d$x > 0.5, ],  
  d[which(d$x > 0.5), ],  
  subset(d, x > 0.5),  
  filter(d, x > 0.5)  
))  
  
## # A tibble: 4 × 6  
##   expression      min    median `itr/sec` mem_alloc `gc/sec`  
##   <bch:expr>    <bch:tm> <bch:tm>    <dbl> <bch:byt>    <dbl>  
## 1 d[d$x > 0.5, ] 123.16µs  148.4µs    6641.  250.66KB    17.6  
## 2 d[which(d$x > 0.5), ] 118.78µs  139µs    7092.  270.07KB    36.0  
## 3 subset(d, x > 0.5) 196.31µs  221.2µs    4459.  286.71KB    24.0  
## 4 filter(d, x > 0.5)  1.63ms    1.8ms     550.   2.41MB    53.5
```

# bench - relative results

```
summary(b, relative=TRUE)

## # A tibble: 4 × 6
##   expression      min  median `itr/sec` mem_alloc `gc/sec`
##   <bch:expr>    <dbl>   <dbl>     <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 d[d$x > 0.5, ]     1.04    1.07     12.1       1        1
## 2 d[which(d$x > 0.5), ] 1        1       12.9     1.08     2.05
## 3 subset(d, x > 0.5)   1.65    1.59      8.11     1.14     1.36
## 4 filter(d, x > 0.5)  13.7    12.9       1      9.83     3.04
```

# Parallelization

# parallel

Part of the base packages in R

- tools for the forking of R processes (some functions do not work on Windows)
- Core functions:
  - detectCores
  - pvec
  - mclapply
  - mcparallel & mccollect

# detectCores

Surprisingly, detects the number of cores of the current system.

```
detectCores()
```

```
## [1] 16
```

# pvec

## Parallelization of a vectorized function call

```
system.time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 1))

##   user  system elapsed
##  0.214   0.029   0.243
```

```
system.time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 4))

##   user  system elapsed
##  0.442   0.185   0.631
```

```
system.time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 8))

##   user  system elapsed
##  0.532   0.389   0.372
```

# pvec - bench::system\_time

```
bench::system_time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 1))

##   process      real
##     180ms    180ms

bench::system_time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 4))

##   process      real
##     935ms    980ms

bench::system_time(pvec(1:1e7, sqrt, mc.cores = 8))

##   process      real
##     1.01s    1.05s
```

```
bench::system_time(Sys.sleep(.5))

##   process      real
##     1.93ms 500.09ms

system.time(Sys.sleep(.5))

##   user  system elapsed
## 0.001  0.000  0.500
```

```

cores = c(1,4,8,16)
order = 6:8
f = function(x,y) {
  system.time(
    pvec(1:(10^y), sqrt, mc.cores = x)
  )[3]
}

res = map(
  cores,
  function(x) {
    map_dbl(order, f, x = x)
  }
) %>%
  do.call(rbind, .)

rownames(res) = paste0(cores, " cores")
colnames(res) = paste0("10^",order)

res

##          10^6 10^7 10^8
## 1 cores  0.011 0.133 1.662
## 4 cores  0.059 0.360 4.664
## 8 cores  0.072 0.372 3.971
## 16 cores 0.098 0.432 3.979

```

# mclapply

Parallelized version of lapply

```
system.time(rnorm(1e6))

##    user  system elapsed
##  0.101   0.007   0.107

system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 2)))

##    user  system elapsed
##  0.148   0.136   0.106

system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 4)))

##    user  system elapsed
##  0.242   0.061   0.052
```

```
system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 4)))  
##    user  system elapsed  
##  0.097   0.047   0.079  
  
system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 8)))  
##    user  system elapsed  
##  0.193   0.076   0.040  
  
system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 10)))  
##    user  system elapsed  
##  0.162   0.083   0.041  
  
system.time(unlist(mclapply(1:10, function(x) rnorm(1e5), mc.cores = 12)))  
##    user  system elapsed  
##  0.098   0.065   0.037
```

# mcparrallel

Asynchronously evaluation of an R expression in a separate process

```
m = mcparrallel(rnorm(1e6))
n = mcparrallel(rbeta(1e6,1,1))
o = mcparrallel(rgamma(1e6,1,1))

str(m)
```

```
## List of 2
## $ pid: int 64229
## $ fd : int [1:2] 4 7
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:3] "parallelJob" "childProcess" "process"
```

```
str(n)
```

```
## List of 2
## $ pid: int 64230
## $ fd : int [1:2] 5 9
## - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:3] "parallelJob" "childProcess" "process"
```

# mccollect

Checks `mcparallel` objects for completion

```
str(mccollect(list(m,n,o)))  
  
## List of 3  
## $ 64229: num [1:1000000] -0.965 -1.247 1.095 1.305 -1.612 ...  
## $ 64230: num [1:1000000] 0.1638 0.0281 0.9566 0.2742 0.9598 ...  
## $ 64231: num [1:1000000] 1.279 0.981 0.212 0.842 0.373 ...
```

# mccollect - waiting

```
p = mcremote::mcremote(mcremote::mean(rnorm(1e5)))
mccollect(p, wait = FALSE, 10) # will retrieve the result (since it's fast)

## $`64232`
## [1] -0.001158855

mccollect(p, wait = FALSE)      # will signal the job as terminating

## Warning in selectChildren(jobs, timeout): cannot wait for child 64232 as it does
## not exist

## NULL

mccollect(p, wait = FALSE)      # there is no longer such a job

## Warning in selectChildren(jobs, timeout): cannot wait for child 64232 as it does
## not exist

## NULL
```

# doMC & foreach

# doMC & foreach

Packages by Revolution Analytics that provides the `foreach` function which is a parallelizable for loop (and then some).

- Core functions:
  - `registerDoMC`
  - `foreach`, `%dopar%`, `%do%`

# registerDoMC

Primarily used to set the number of cores used by `foreach`, by default uses `options("cores")` or half the number of cores found by `detectCores` from the `parallel` package.

```
options("cores")

## $cores
## NULL

detectCores()

## [1] 16

getDoParWorkers()

## [1] 1

registerDoMC(4)
getDoParWorkers()

## [1] 4
```

# foreach

A slightly more powerful version of base `for` loops (think `for` with an `lapply` flavor). Combined with `%do%` or `%dopar%` for single or multicore execution.

```
for(i in 1:10) {  
  sqrt(i)  
}  
  
foreach(i = 1:5) %do% {  
  sqrt(i)  
}
```

```
## [[1]]  
## [1] 1  
##  
## [[2]]  
## [1] 1.414214  
##  
## [[3]]  
## [1] 1.732051  
##  
## [[4]]  
## [1] 2  
##
```

# foreach - iterators

foreach can iterate across more than one value, but it doesn't do length coercion

```
foreach(i = 1:5, j = 1:5) %do% {  
  sqrt(i^2+j^2)  
}
```

```
## [[1]]  
## [1] 1.414214  
##  
## [[2]]  
## [1] 2.828427  
##  
## [[3]]  
## [1] 4.242641  
##  
## [[4]]  
## [1] 5.656854  
##  
## [[5]]  
## [1] 7.071068
```

```
foreach(i = 1:5, j = 1:2) %do% {  
  sqrt(i^2+j^2)  
}
```

```
## [[1]]  
## [1] 1.414214  
##  
## [[2]]  
## [1] 2.828427
```

# foreach - combining results

```
foreach(i = 1:5, .combine='c') %do% {
  sqrt(i)
}

## [1] 1.000000 1.414214 1.732051 2.000000 2.236068

foreach(i = 1:5, .combine='cbind') %do% {
  sqrt(i)
}

##      result.1 result.2 result.3 result.4 result.5
## [1,] 1 1.414214 1.732051 2 2.236068

foreach(i = 1:5, .combine='+') %do% {
  sqrt(i)
}

## [1] 8.382332
```

# foreach - parallelization

Swapping out `%do%` for `%dopar%` will use the parallel backend.

```
registerDoMC(4)
```

```
system.time(foreach(i = 1:10) %dopar% mean(rnorm(1e6)))
```

```
##    user  system elapsed
##  0.268   0.025   0.092
```

```
registerDoMC(8)
```

```
system.time(foreach(i = 1:10) %dopar% mean(rnorm(1e6)))
```

```
##    user  system elapsed
##  0.274   0.031   0.063
```

```
registerDoMC(12)
```

```
system.time(foreach(i = 1:10) %dopar% mean(rnorm(1e6)))
```

```
##    user  system elapsed
##  0.296   0.036   0.050
```



# Example - Bootstrapping

Bootstrapping is a resampling scheme where the original data is repeatedly reconstructed by taking  $n$  samples of size  $n$  (with replacement) from the original data, and using that to repeat an analysis procedure of interest. Below is an example of fitting a local regression (`loess`) to some synthetic data, we will construct a bootstrap prediction interval for this model.

```
set.seed(3212016)
d = data.frame(x = 1:120) %>%
    mutate(y = sin(2*pi*x/120) + runif(length(x), -1, 1))

l = loess(y ~ x, data=d)
p = predict(l, se=TRUE)

d = d %>% mutate(
    pred_y = p$fit,
    pred_y_se = p$se.fit
)
```

```
ggplot(d, aes(x,y)) +  
  geom_point(color="gray50") +  
  geom_ribbon(  
    aes(ymin = pred_y - 1.96 * pred_y_se,  
        ymax = pred_y + 1.96 * pred_y_se),  
    fill="red", alpha=0.25  
) +  
  geom_line(aes(y=pred_y)) +  
  theme_bw()
```

# What to use when?

Optimal use of multiple cores is hard, there isn't one best solution

- Don't underestimate the overhead cost
- Experimentation is key
- Measure it or it didn't happen
- Be aware of the trade off between developer time and run time

# **BLAS and LAPACK**

# Statistics and Linear Algebra

An awful lot of statistics is at its core linear algebra.

For example:

- Linear regression models, find

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T y$$

- Principle component analysis
  - Find  $T = XW$  where  $W$  is a matrix whose columns are the eigenvectors of  $X^T X$ .
  - Often solved via SVD - Let  $X = U\Sigma W^T$  then  $T = U\Sigma$ .

# Numerical Linear Algebra

Not unique to Statistics, these are the type of problems that come up across all areas of numerical computing.

- Numerical linear algebra  $\neq$  mathematical linear algebra
- Efficiency and stability of numerical algorithms matter
  - Designing and implementing these algorithms is hard
- Don't reinvent the wheel - common core linear algebra tools (well defined API)

# BLAS and LAPACK

Low level algorithms for common linear algebra operations

## BLAS

- **Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms**
- Copying, scaling, multiplying vectors and matrices
- Origins go back to 1979, written in Fortran

## LAPACK

- **Linear Algebra Package**
- Higher level functionality building on BLAS.
- Linear solvers, eigenvalues, and matrix decompositions

# Modern variants?

Most default BLAS and LAPACK implementations (like R's defaults) are somewhat dated

- Written in Fortran and designed for a single cpu core
- Certain (potentially non-optimal) hard coded defaults (e.g. block size).

Multithreaded alternatives:

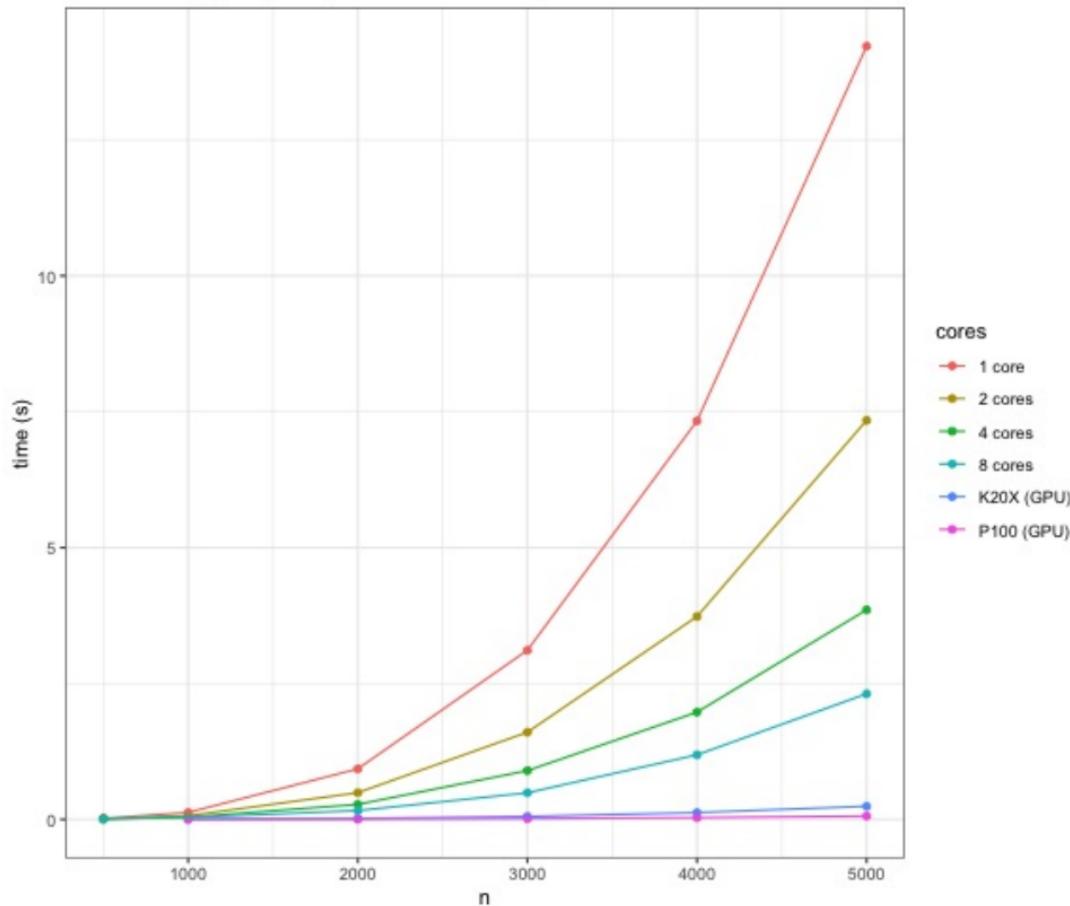
- ATLAS - Automatically Tuned Linear Algebra Software
- OpenBLAS - fork of GotoBLAS from TACC at UTexas
- Intel MKL - Math Kernel Library, part of Intel's commercial compiler tools
- cuBLAS / Magma - GPU libraries from Nvidia and UTK respectively

# OpenBLAS Matrix Multiply (DGEMM)

## Performance

<b>n</b>	<b>1 core</b>	<b>2 cores</b>	<b>4 cores</b>	<b>8 cores</b>
100	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
500	0.018	0.011	0.008	0.008
1000	0.128	0.068	0.041	0.036
2000	0.930	0.491	0.276	0.162
3000	3.112	1.604	0.897	0.489
4000	7.330	3.732	1.973	1.188
5000	14.223	7.341	3.856	2.310

Matrix Multiply of ( $n \times n$ ) matrices - double precision



### Matrix Multiply of ( $n \times n$ ) matrices - double precision

