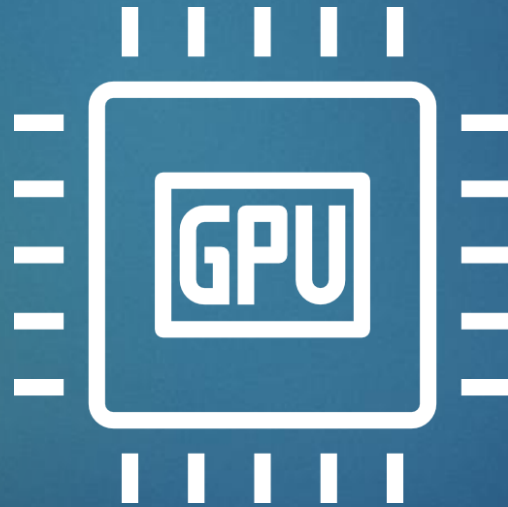


# Deep Learning from Scratch

## Session #4: Hardware and Platforms



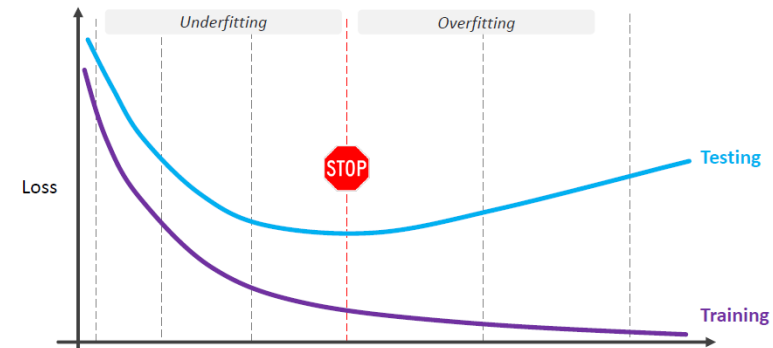
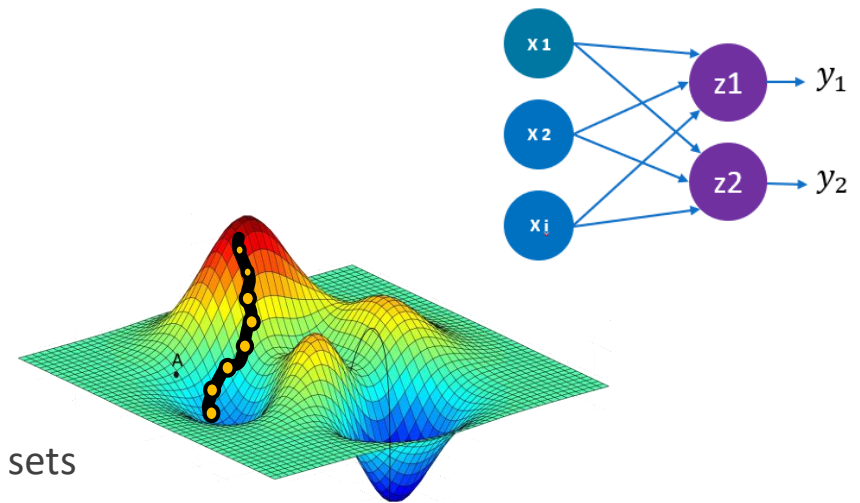
by: Ali Tourani – Summer 2021

# Agenda

- ▶ Warm-up and Review
- ▶ Importance of Hardware
- ▶ Google Colab

# Warm-up and Review

- ▶ Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs)
  - ▶ Bias, perceptron, Activation Functions
- ▶ Training the Network
  - ▶ GDA, loss functions and optimization
- ▶ Data
  - ▶ Data types, datasets, training and test sets
- ▶ Feeding DNNs
  - ▶ Batch, epoch, iteration
  - ▶ Hyperparameters, overfitting/underfitting



# Importance of Hardware

## ► Main requirements of Deep Learning

Big Data

**Powerful Hardware**

Efficient Software

**We are here!**



## Why is hardware so important?

- ✓ Deep learning models require datasets with **hundreds/thousands of instances**
- ✓ Processing the huge amount of data is impossible with **weak resources**
- ✓ **Parallelization** is a fundamental demand in deep learning

# Importance of Hardware

## General Guides

- ▶ Laptops? Maybe not!
  - ▶ Even the most powerful gaming ones
- ▶ Desktop computers?
  - ▶ Equipped with **GPU**

Only CPU

One GPU

Two GPUs

Four GPUs

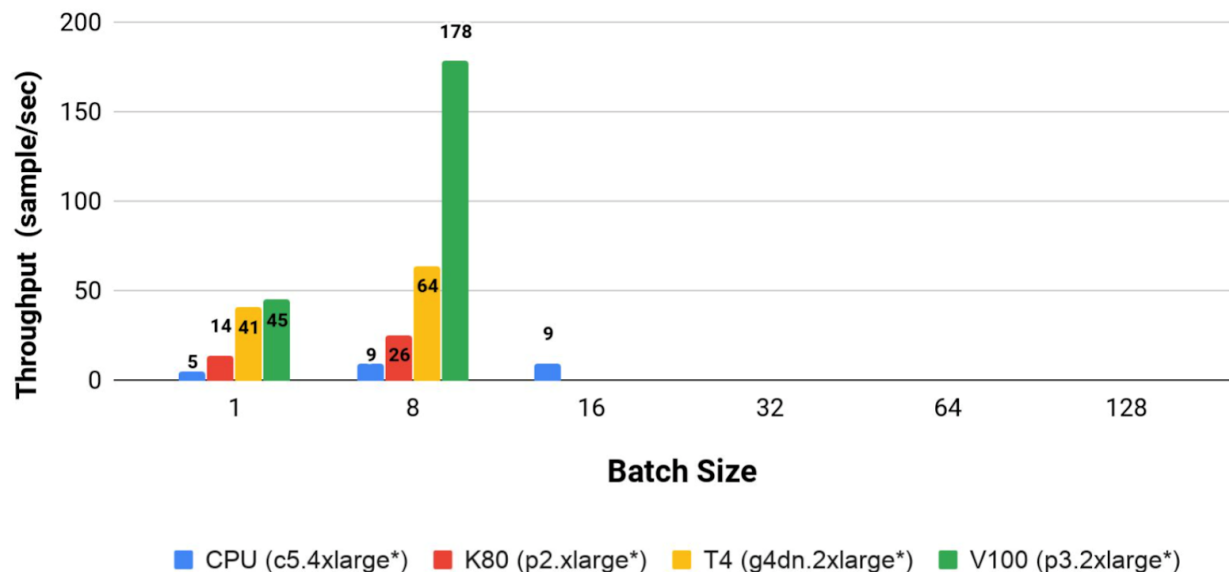
Eight GPUs (rack-mount)



# Importance of Hardware

## CPUs vs. GPUs

- *Use-case:* throughput evaluation for object detection by [DECI](#)



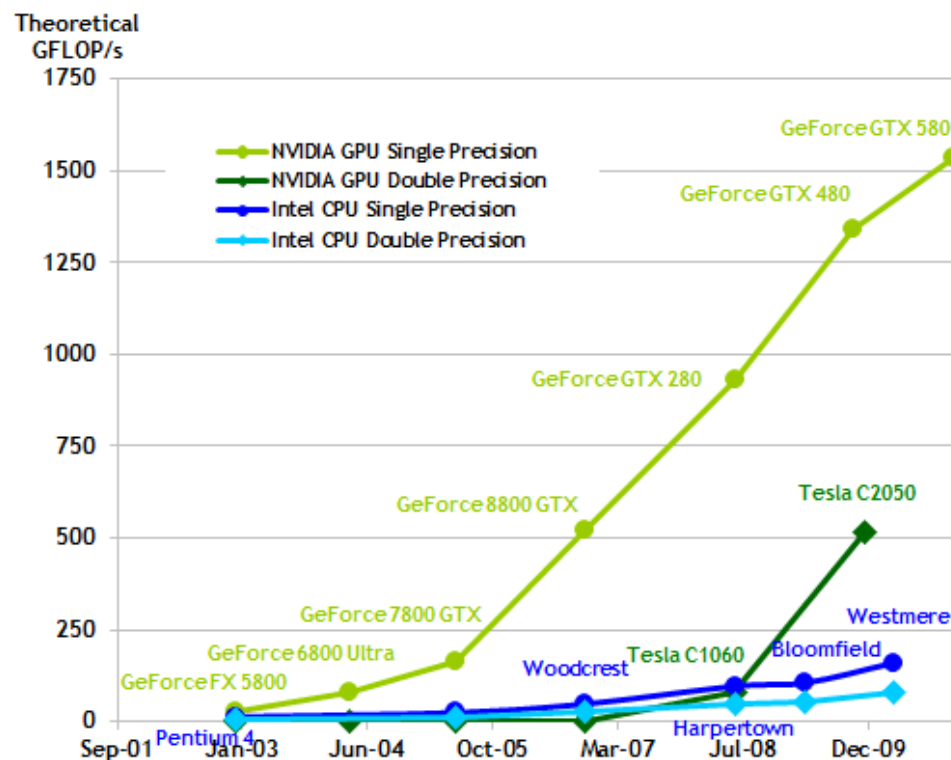
# Importance of Hardware

## Why GPUs?

- ▶ Parallelism with many-core processors
- ▶ Efficient for Single Program Multiple Data (SPMD)



You can check my [presentation](#),  
“an Introduction to CUDA”



# Google Colab

## Why is Google Colab?

- ▶ A free online cloud-based Jupyter Notebook
- ▶ Looking for some **free GPUs** for DL practices?
- ▶ Simply start developing using Python libraries
- ▶ **Benefits:**
  - ▶ A great tool for AI researchers, data scientists, and students
  - ▶ Free access to CPUs, GPUs, and TPUs
  - ▶ Easy code sharing and zero configuration required



<https://colab.research.google.com/>





# Google Colab

## Getting Started

- ▶ See <https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/intro.ipynb>
- ▶ What to expect in a **Colab Notebook**?

This is a Text cell  *A Text Cell*

*A Code Cell* 

*Run* 

✓  
0s



```
numberOfParticipants = 25  
courseName = 'Deep Learning from Scratch'  
  
print(f'There are {numberOfParticipants} people attended the "{courseName}" course.')
```



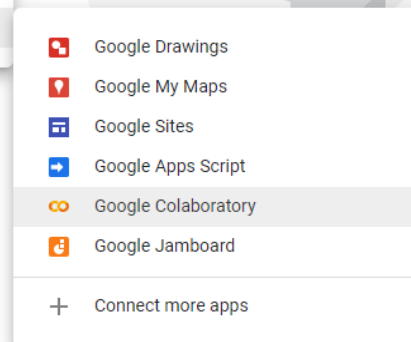
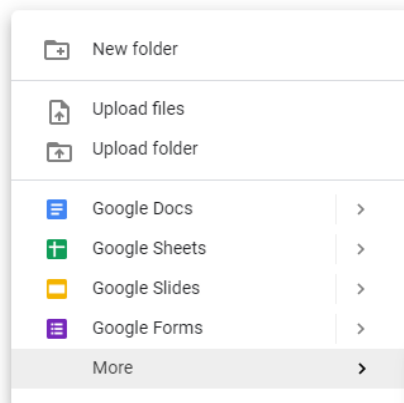
There are 25 people attended the "Deep Learning from Scratch" course.

*Output* 

# Google Colab

## A great tool for you!

- ▶ You can have both [executable code](#) and [rich text documents](#)
- ▶ You can easily [share](#) your work with others
- ▶ You can load data from [Google Drive](#), [Google Sheets](#), etc.
- ▶ You can use popular [Python](#) libraries like **NumPy**, **matplotlib**, **TensorFlow**, **Panda**, etc.
- ▶ You can choose [GPUs](#) or [TPUs](#) as your hardware accelerator

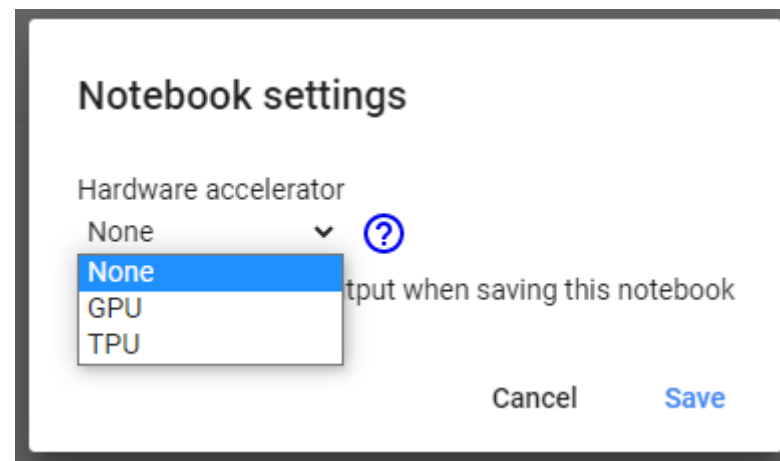


# Google Colab

## Hardware Accelerators

- ▶ Switch between TPUs (Tensor Processing Units), GPUs, and CPUs
  - ▶ How to get them? [Runtime](#) → [Change runtime type](#)

Hardware	When to use it?
TPU	- You have Large batches and need the highest possible training throughput
GPU	- You need flexibility and programmability for processing
CPU	- You have large models and need a large memory capacity



# Google Colab

## Popular libraries

- ▶ Simply import and use popular Python libraries

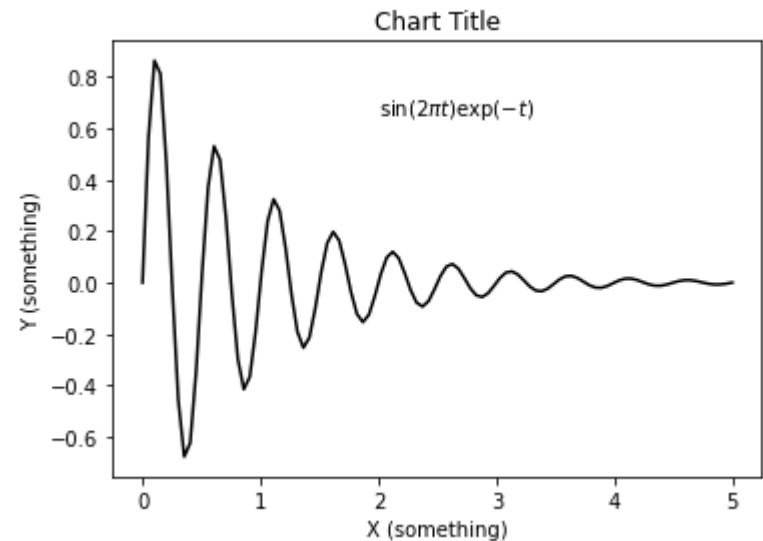
e.g. NumPy + matplotlib for data visualization

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x = np.linspace(0.0, 5.0, 100) # 100 samples between 0 to 5
y = np.sin(4 * np.pi * x) * np.exp(-x)

plt.plot(x, y, 'k')
plt.title('Chart Title')
plt.text(2, 0.65, r'$\sin(2 \pi t) \exp(-t)$') # Chart's inner text
plt.xlabel('X (something)')
plt.ylabel('Y (something)')

plt.subplots_adjust(left = 0.15) # Tune the subplot layout
plt.show()
```



# Google Colab

## Code Snippets

- ▶ Some easy-to-use templates to enter common code patterns
  - ▶ How to get them? [Insert](#) → [Code Snippets](#) or just **Ctrl + Alt + P**

☰ Filter code snippets

Visualization: Bar Plot in Altair →

Visualization: Histogram in Altair →

Visualization: Interactive Brushin... →

Visualization: Interactive Scatter ... →

Visualization: Linked Brushing in ... →



```
# load an example dataset
from vega_datasets import data
cars = data.cars()

# plot the dataset, referencing dataframe column names
import altair as alt
alt.Chart(cars).mark_point().encode(
    x='Horsepower',
    y='Miles_per_Gallon',
    color='Origin'
).interactive()
```

# Agenda

- ▶ <https://towardsdatascience.com/another-deep-learning-hardware-guide-73a4c35d3e86>
- ▶ [https://colab.research.google.com/github/lexfridman/mit-deep-learning/blob/master/tutorial deep learning basics/deep learning basics .ipynb#scrollTo=mH3KKYXSowSe](https://colab.research.google.com/github/lexfridman/mit-deep-learning/blob/master/tutorial%20deep%20learning%20basics/deep%20learning%20basics.ipynb#scrollTo=mH3KKYXSowSe)
- ▶ <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2020/03/google-colab-machine-learning-deep-learning/>
- ▶ <https://deci.ai/resources/blog/hardware-for-deep-learning/>
- ▶ <https://analyticsindiamag.com/tpu-vs-gpu-vs-cpu-which-hardware-should-you-choose-for-deep-learning/>

# Questions?

