## Tutorial 1: course environment

CIT-690E: Deep Learning, Spring 22

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This is an adapted presentation from Eng. Ahmed Hosny, GitHub

## Outline

- 1. Contacts and Communication
- Online Services for DL Training Google Colab Google Colab vs Colab Pro
- 3. Git and GitHub
- 4. PyTorch

## Contacts

- Lab Session: after the lecture
- Q&A on Teams, or Moodle
- Office Hours: room 220 on Tuesday 16:30 online: confirmation via email
- Email: ASherif [at] nu.edu.eg

# What is Google Colab?

### Google Colab

Cloud-based notebook service hosted by Google, which is equivalent to **Jupyter Lab**. It enables you write and execute your code on pre-configured machines.

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Cloud-based notebook service hosted by Google, which is equivalent to **Jupyter Lab**. It enables you write and execute your code on pre-configured machines.

- Notebooks
- Access to Google Drive
- Free GPUs and TPUs
- pre-installed packages for DL: PyTorch

# Creating a Notebook

You can create a notebook via https://colab.research.google.com/.

Examples	Recent	Google Drive	GitHub	Upload
Filter notebooks		÷		
Title				
CO Overview of Colabo	oratory Features			Ø
CO Markdown Guide				Ø
CO Charts in Colabora	tory			Z
CO External data: Drive	e, Sheets, and Cloud Storaç	ge		Z
CO Getting started with	h BigQuery			Z

# Creating a Notebook

You can create a notebook via https://colab.research.google.com/.

- Create a new notebook using New notebook
- Open a notebook hosted on your Google Drive
- Open a notebook from GitHub
- Upload a local notebook

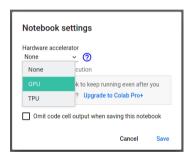
### Runtime Environments

 Click Runtime -> Change runtime type



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- Click Runtime -> Change runtime type
- 2. Choose your runtime type



### Runtime Environments

- Click Runtime -> Change runtime type
- 2. Choose your runtime type
- 3. Try it out printing the GPU device. This need not be the same for you.



# Performance Comparison

As shown in [Colab vs Laptop (Radečić, 2020)], **Fasion-MNIST** dataset was used for comparison between training on local laptops and Colab on the below architecture, of  $\approx 150 \mathrm{K}$  trainable parameters:

```
CNN(
  (conv1): Conv2d(1, 8, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (conv2): Conv2d(8, 20, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (fc1): Linear(in_features=500, out_features=256, bias=True)
  (fc2): Linear(in_features=256, out_features=64, bias=True)
  (fc3): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=10, bias=True)
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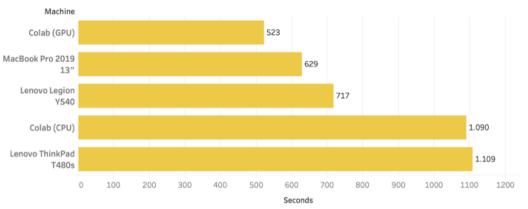
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### Laptops used

- Lenovo ThinkPad T480s: Intel i7–8550U @ 1.8 GHz, 16GB RAM
- Lenovo Legion Y540: Intel i5-9300H @ 2.4 GHz, Nvidia GeForce 1650 4GB, 16GB RAM
- MacBook Pro 2019 13":Intel i5-QC @ 1.4 GHz, 8GB RAM

# Performance Comparison

Fashion-MNIST - Training Time (seconds) Comparison



Sum of Seconds for each Machine.

Figure: Results from [Colab vs Laptop (Radečić, 2020)]

Radečić in [Colab Pro (Radečić, 2020)] compared between both using Pneumonia Dataset from Kaggle.

Colab (Free)

- Free
- Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @ 2.20GHz

- \$10/mo
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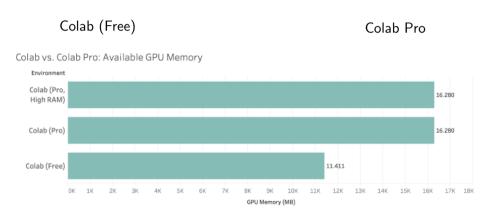
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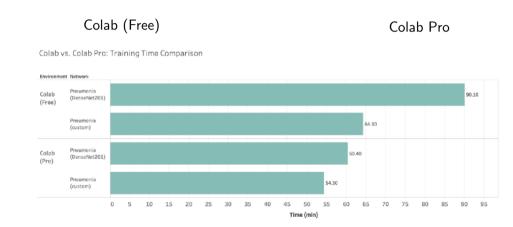
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- Runtime Duration: 24 Hours
- GPU: Tesla P100-PCIE-16GB
- RAM: 12GB (Default) 26GB (High-RAM)

Radečić in [Colab Pro (Radečić, 2020)] compared between both using Pneumonia Dataset from Kaggle. He, also used a pre-trained **DenseNet201**, modifying last layer, and the below custom architecture to compare between them

```
CustomModel(
  (conv1): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (conv2): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (conv3): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (conv4): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (conv5): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1))
  (fc1): Linear(in_features=6400, out_features=128, bias=True)
  (out): Linear(in_features=128, out_features=2, bias=True)
)
```

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#### Colab Pro+

Google recently, started offering Colab Pro+, where your notebook can run even while you are ofline, for 50/mo, for 24 Hours max. Neverthless, still, the notebook disconnects when idle, no cells running.

### Git

It is a Version Control system.

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It is used for the below cases:

• Synchronization and Collaboration

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- Informative Changes Tracking, with messages

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- Branching and Merging

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You can install git by visiting the download section: https://git-scm.com/downloads and pickup an installation for your OS. Also, although we are introducing some of the basics of git below, you are highly encouraged to check the free Pro Git book by Scott Chacon: https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2

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### Git Commands

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- log: show the log of project

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- pull: pull changes from remote repository
- clone: clone a remote repository
- reset: revert commits (soft, hard)

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It is a Version Control system. Therefore, as we see, git is a tool used on our local machines to communicate with local and remote repositories.

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#### Further Resources

- https://git-scm.com/docs, the official documentation of git
- https://docs.github.com/en, the official documentation of GitHub
- https://training.github.com/downloads/github-git-cheat-sheet.pdf, cheat sheet for git while using GitHub.

• open-source Deep Learning library

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- Primary data type: Tensors

### References



Dario Radečić (2020)

Google Colab: How does it compare to a GPU-enabled laptop?

url: https://towardsdatascience.com/

 $\verb|google-colab-how-does-it-compare-to-a-gpu-enabled-laptop-851c1e0a2ca9|.$ 



Dario Radečić (2020)

Colab Pro: Is it Worth the Money?

url: https://towardsdatascience.com/colab-pro-is-it-worth-the-money-32a1744f42a8.

# THANK YOU