What is Analytics Zoo



Distributed, High-Performance

Deep Learning Framework

for Apache Spark



https://github.com/intel-analytics/bigdl



Unified Analytics + AI Platform

Distributed TensorFlow, Keras, PyTorch and BigDL on Apache Spark



https://github.com/intel-analytics/analytics-zoo

Accelerating Data Analytics + Al Solutions At Scale



BigDL: A Distributed Deep Learning Framework for Big Data

Jason (Jinquan) Dai, Yiheng Wang, Xin Qiu, Ding Ding, Yao Zhang, Yanzhang Wang, Xianyan Jia, Cherry (Li) Zhang, Yan Wan, Zhichao Li, Jiao Wang, Shengsheng Huang, Zhongyuan Wu, Yang Wang, Yuhao Yang, Bowen She, Dongjie Shi, Qi Lu, Kai Huang, Guoqiong Song





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Accelerating Data Analytics + AI Solutions At Scale

Agenda

- Motivation
- BigDL Execution Model
- Experimental Evaluation
- Real-World Applications
- Future Work

Real-World ML/DL Systems Are Complex Big Data Analytics Pipelines

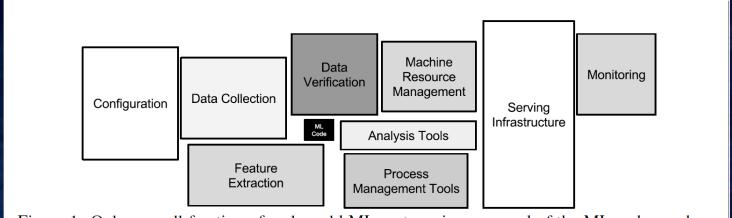


Figure 1: Only a small fraction of real-world ML systems is composed of the ML code, as shown by the small black box in the middle. The required surrounding infrastructure is vast and complex.

"Hidden Technical Debt in Machine Learning Systems", Sculley et al., Google, NIPS 2015 Paper

Chasm b/w Deep Learning and Big Data Communities



Deep learning experts

Average users (big data users, data scientists, analysts, etc.)

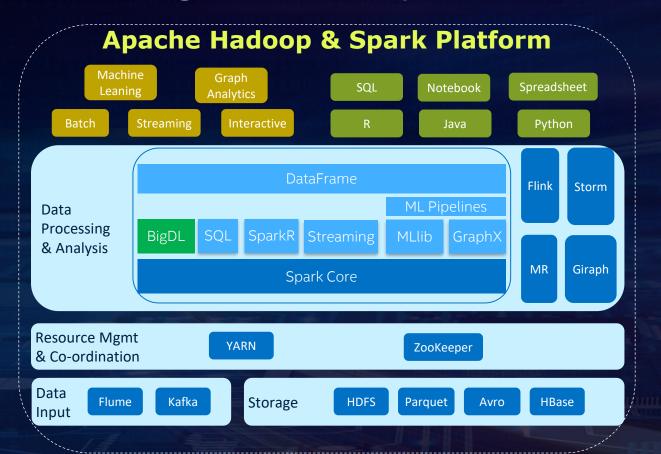
Big Data Analysis Challenges

Real-World data analytics and deep learning pipelines are challenging

- Deep learning benchmarks (ImageNet, SQuAD, etc.)
 - Curated and explicitly labelled Dataset
 - Suitable for dedicated DL systems
- Real-world production data pipeline
 - Dynamic, messy (and possibly implicitly labeled) dataset
 - Suitable for integrated data analytics and DL pipelines using BigDL
- Problems with "connector approaches"
 - TFX, TensorFlowOnSpark, Project Hydrogen, etc.
 - Adaptation overheads, impedance mismatch



Unified Big Data Analytics Platform

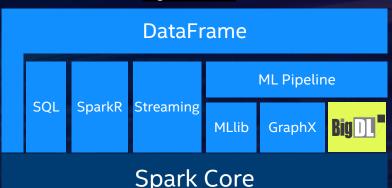


BigDL

Bringing Deep Learning To Big Data Platform

- Distributed deep learning framework for Apache Spark
- Make deep learning more accessible to big data users and data scientists
 - Write deep learning applications as standard Spark programs
 - Run on existing Spark/Hadoop clusters (no changes needed)
- Feature parity with popular deep learning frameworks
 - E.g., Caffe, Torch, Tensorflow, etc.
- High performance (on CPU)
 - Powered by Intel MKL and multi-threaded programming
- Efficient scale-out
 - Leveraging Spark for distributed training & inference





https://github.com/intel-analytics/BigDL

https://bigdl-project.github.io/

BigDL Run as Standard Spark Programs

Standard Spark jobs

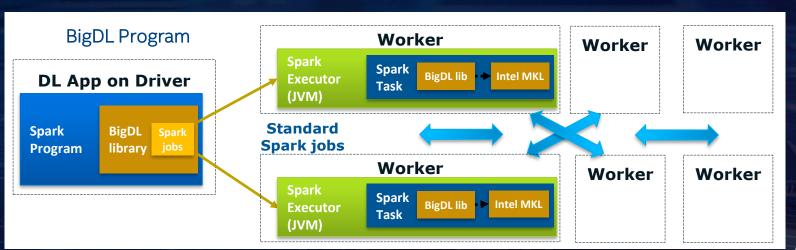
No changes to the Spark or Hadoop clusters needed

Iterative

Each iteration of the training runs as a Spark job

Data parallel

Each Spark task runs the same model on a subset of the data (batch)



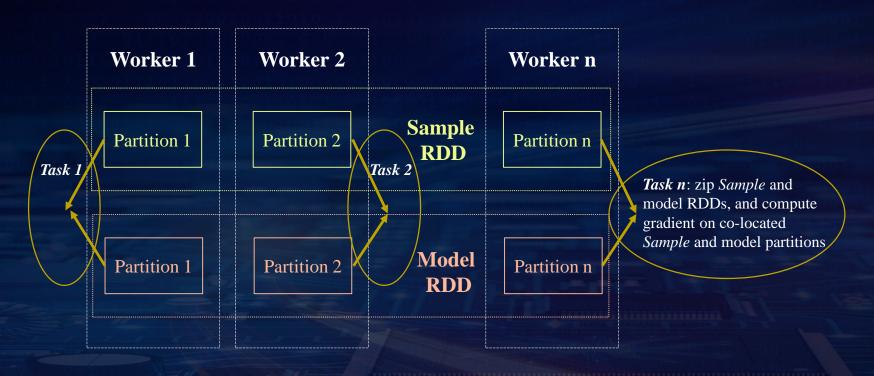


Distributed Training in BigDL

Data Parallel, Synchronous Mini-Batch SGD

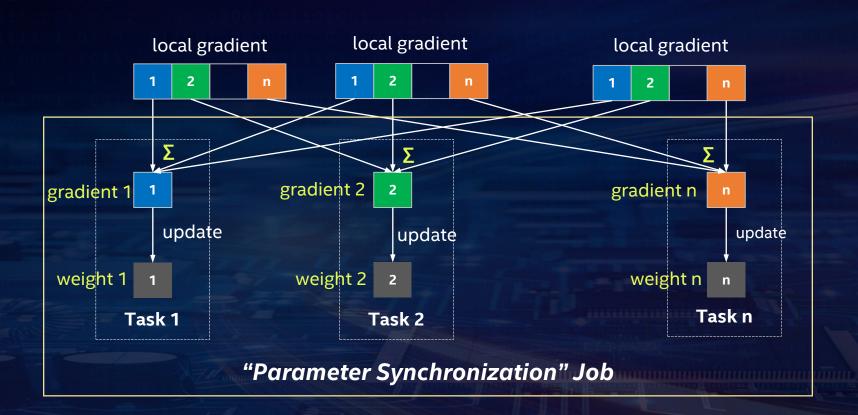
```
Prepare training data as an RDD of Samples
Construct an RDD of models (each being a replica of the original model)
for (i <- 1 to N) {
  //"model forward-backward" job
  for each task in the Spark job:
     read the latest weights
     get a random batch of data from local Sample partition
     compute errors (forward on local model replica)
     compute gradients (backward on local model replica)
  //"parameter synchronization" job
  aggregate (sum) all the gradients
  update the weights per specified optimization method
```

Data Parallel Training



"Model Forward-Backward" Job

Parameter Synchronization



Parameter Synchronization

```
For each task n in the "parameter synchronization" job { shuffle the n^{th} partition of all gradients to this task aggregate (sum) the gradients updates the n^{th} partition of the weights broadcast the n^{th} partition of the updated weights }
```

"Parameter Synchronization" Job (managing nth partition of the parameters - similar to a parameter server)

AllReduce Operation (directly on top of primitives in Spark)

- Gradient aggregation: shuffle
- Weight sync: task-side broadcast
- In-memory persistence

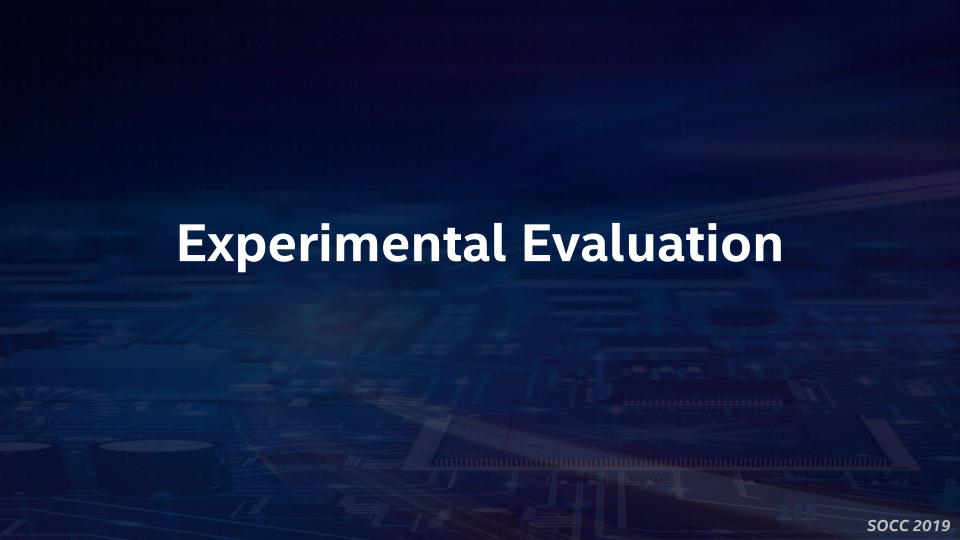
Difference vs. Classical AllReduce

Classical AllReduce architecture

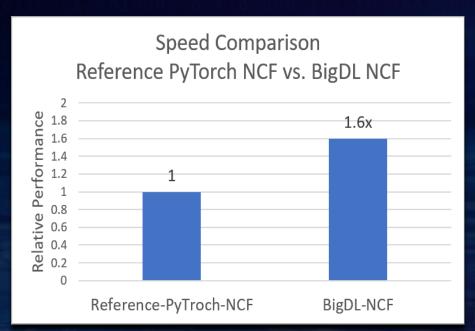
- Multiple long-running, potentially stateful tasks
- Interact with each other (in a blocking fashion for synchronization)
- Require fine-grained data access and inplace data mutation
- Not directly supported by existing big data systems

BigDL implementation

- Run a series of short-lived Spark jobs (e.g., two jobs per mini-batch)
- Each task in the job is stateless and non-blocking
- Automatically adapt to the dynamic resource changes (e.g., preemption, failures, resource sharing, etc.)
- Built on top of existing primitives in Spark (e.g., shuffle, broadcast, and inmemory data persistence)



Computing Performance

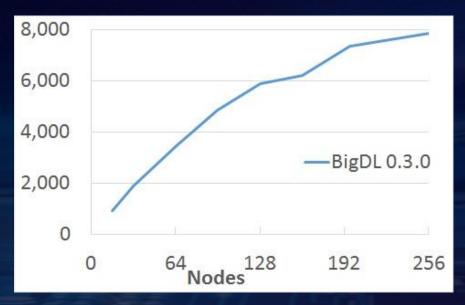


NCF training on single node:

- PyTorch 0.4 on Nvidia
 P100 GPU
- BigDL 0.7.0 and Spark
 2.1.0 on a dual-socket
 Intel Skylake 8180 server
 (56 cores and 384GB)

The training performance of NCF using the BigDL implementation is 1.6x faster than the reference PyTorch implementation, as reported by MLPerf MLPerf 0.5 training results URL: https://mlperf.org/training-results-0-5

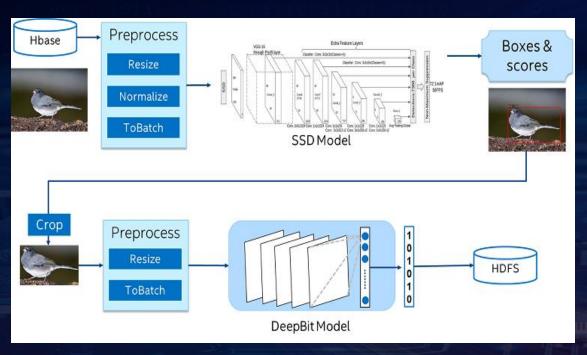
Training Scalability



Throughput of ImageNet Inception v1 training (w/ BigDL 0.3.0 and dual-socket Intel Broadwell 2.1 GHz); the throughput scales almost linear up to 128 nodes (and continue to scale reasonably up to 256 nodes).



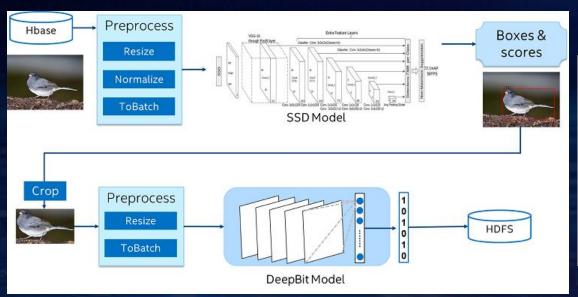
Object Detection and Image Feature Extraction at JD.com

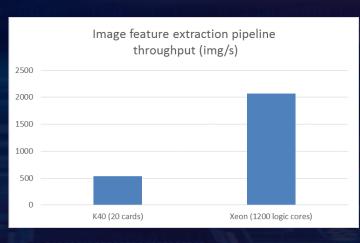


Problem with previous "connector approach" (similar to CaffeOnSpark)

- Very complex and error-prone in managing large-scale distributed systems
- Impedance mismatch
 - Mismatch in the parallelism for data processing and for model compute

Object Detection and Image Feature Extraction at JD.com





- Implement the entire data analysis and deep learning pipeline under a unified programming paradigm on Spark
- Greatly improves the efficiency of development and deployment
- Efficiently scale out on Spark with superior performance (3.83x speed-up vs. GPU severs) as benchmarked by JD



Analytics Zoo

Unified Analytics + AI Platform for Big Data

Models & Recommendation Time Series **Computer Vision NLP Algorithms Automated ML AutoML for Time Series Automatic Cluster Serving** Workflow **Integrated** Distributed TensorFlow & PyTorch on Spark RayOnSpark **Analytics & AI Pipelines** Spark Dataframes & ML Pipelines for DL InferenceModel K8s Cluster Hadoop Cluster Spark Cluster Laptop Compute **Environment DL** Frameworks Distributed Analytics Python Libraries (Spark/Flink/Ray/...) (Numpy/Pandas/sklearn/...) (TF/PyTorch/OpenVINO/...) Powered by oneAPI

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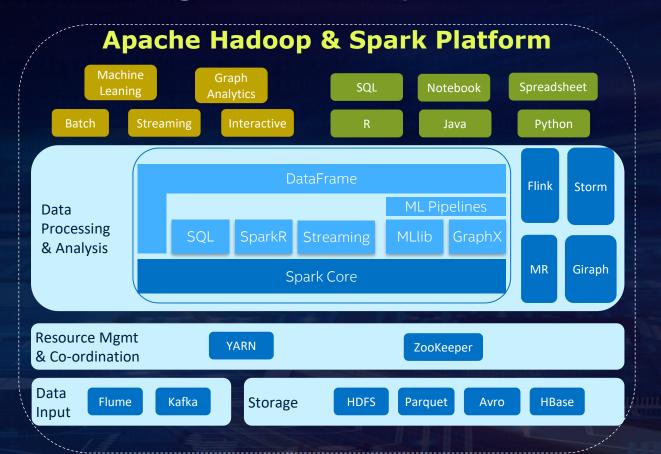


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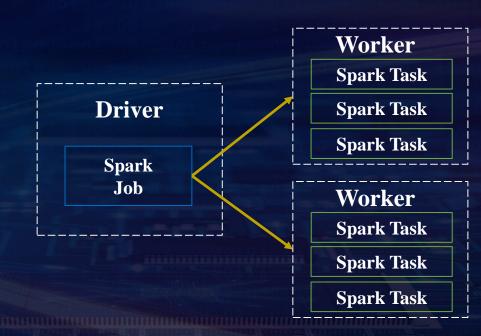
Unified Big Data Analytics Platform



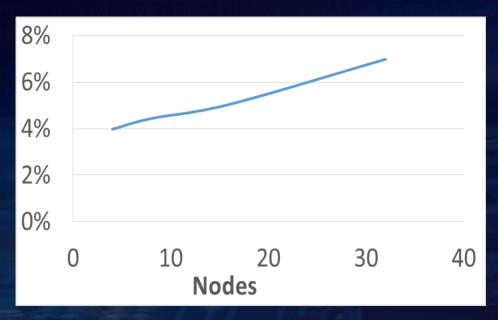
Apache Spark

Low Latency, Distributed Data Processing Framework

- A Spark cluster consists of a single driver node and multiple worker nodes
- A Spark job contains many Spark tasks, each working on a data partition
- Driver is responsible for scheduling and dispatching the tasks to workers, which runs the actual Spark tasks



Training Scalability



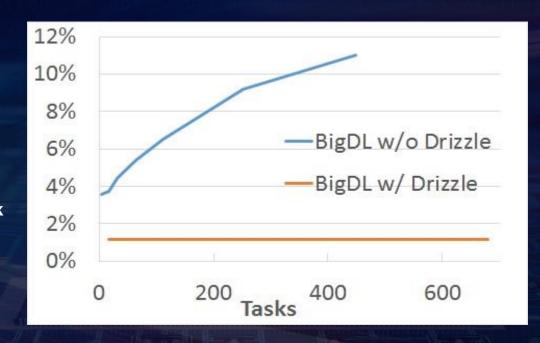
Overheads of parameter synchronization (as a fraction of average model computation time) of ImageNet Inception-v1 training in BigDL

Source: Scalable Deep Learning with BigDL on the Urika-XC Software Suite (https://www.cray.com/blog/scalable-deep-learning-bigdl-urika-xc-software-suite/)

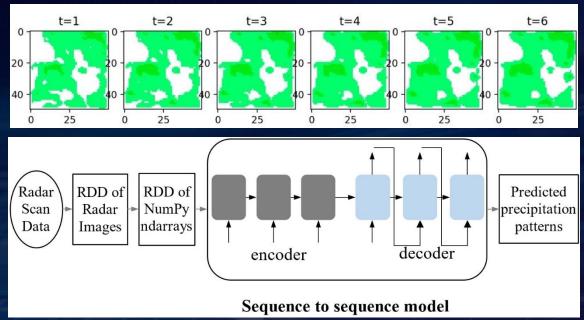
Reducing Scheduling Overheads Using Drizzle

Scaling to even larger (>500) workers

- Iterative model training
 - Same operations run repeatedly
- Drizzle
 - A low latency execution engine for Spark
 - Group scheduling for multiple iterations of computations at once



Precipitation nowcasting using sequence-tosequence models in Cray



- Running data processing on a Spark cluster, and deep learning training on GPU cluster not only brings
 high data movement overheads, but hurts the development productivity due to the fragmented workflow
- Using a single unified data analysis and deep learning pipeline on Spark and BigDL improves the
 efficiency of development and deployment

Real-time streaming speech classification in

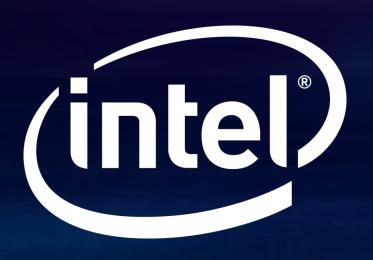
GigaSpaces



The end-to-end workflow of real-time streaming speech classification on Kafka, Spark Streaming and BigDL in GigaSpaces.

 BigDL allows neural network models to be directly applied in standard distributed streaming architecture for Big Data (using Apache Kafka and Spark Streaming), and efficiently scales out to a large number of nodes in a transparent fashion.

https://www.gigaspaces.com/blog/gigaspaces-to-demo-with-intel-at-strata-data-conference-and-microsoft-ignite/



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