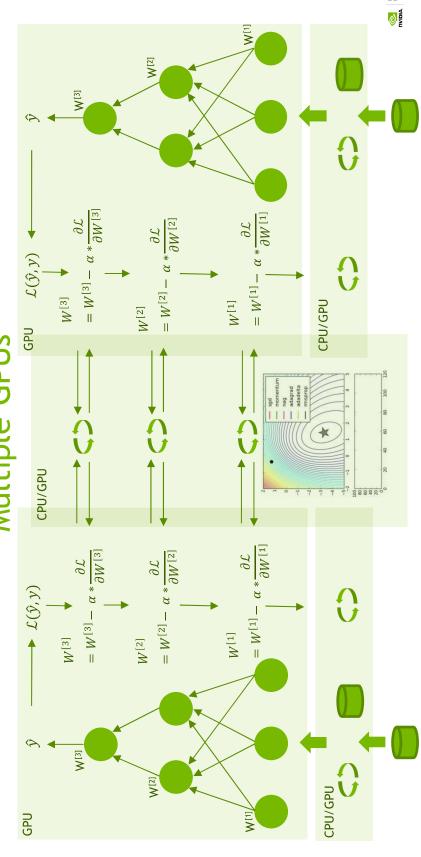
DATA PARALLELISM: HOW TO TRAIN DEEP LEARNING MODELS ON MULTIPLE GPUS

LAB 2, PART 1: INTRODUCTION TO DISTRIBUTED DATA PARALLEL (DDP



TRAINING A NEURAL NETWORK Multiple GPUs



MEET DDP

Library for distributed DL

PyTorch, an increasingly popular platform among ML engineers and researchers Prepackaged into and optimized for





USING DISTRIBUTED DATA PARALLEL (DDP)

INITIALIZE THE PROCESS

def setup(global_rank, world_size):

dist.init_process_group(backend="nccl", rank=global_rank, world_size=world_size)

PIN GPU TO BE USED

```
device = torch.device("cuda:" + str(local_rank))
                                                     model = Net().to(device)
```



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ENCAPSULATE MODEL WITH DDP

model = nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel(model, device_ids=[local_rank])



SYNCHRONIZE INITIAL STATE

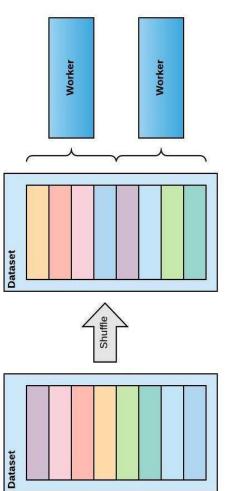
Handled internally by DDP across processes and nodes!



DATA PARTITIONING

Shuffle the dataset

Partition records among workers



Train by sequentially reading the partition

After epoch is done, reshuffle and partition again



DATA PARTITIONING

```
torch.utils.data.distributed.DistributedSampler(train_set,
                                                                                   num_replicas=world_size, rank=global_rank)
train_sampler =
```

```
batch_size=args.batch_size, sampler=train_sampler)
                                   torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train_set,
train loader =
```

I/O ON ONLY ON ONE WORKER

```
train set = torchvision.datasets.FashionMNIST("./data",
download = True if local_rank == 0 else False
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      if global rank == 0:
                                          if local rank == 0:
                                                                                                                           download=download)
```

OVIDIA

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Validation Accuracy = {:5.3f}".format(epoch+1, v_loss

val_accuracy[-1]))

print("Epoch = {:2d}: Validation Loss = {:5.3f},

