





# Introduction to using GPUs for Analytics

PyData PHL - February 18, 2020



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# Your Data Fits in RAM...but that isn't the point

## DOES MY DATA FIT IN RAM?

My data is:

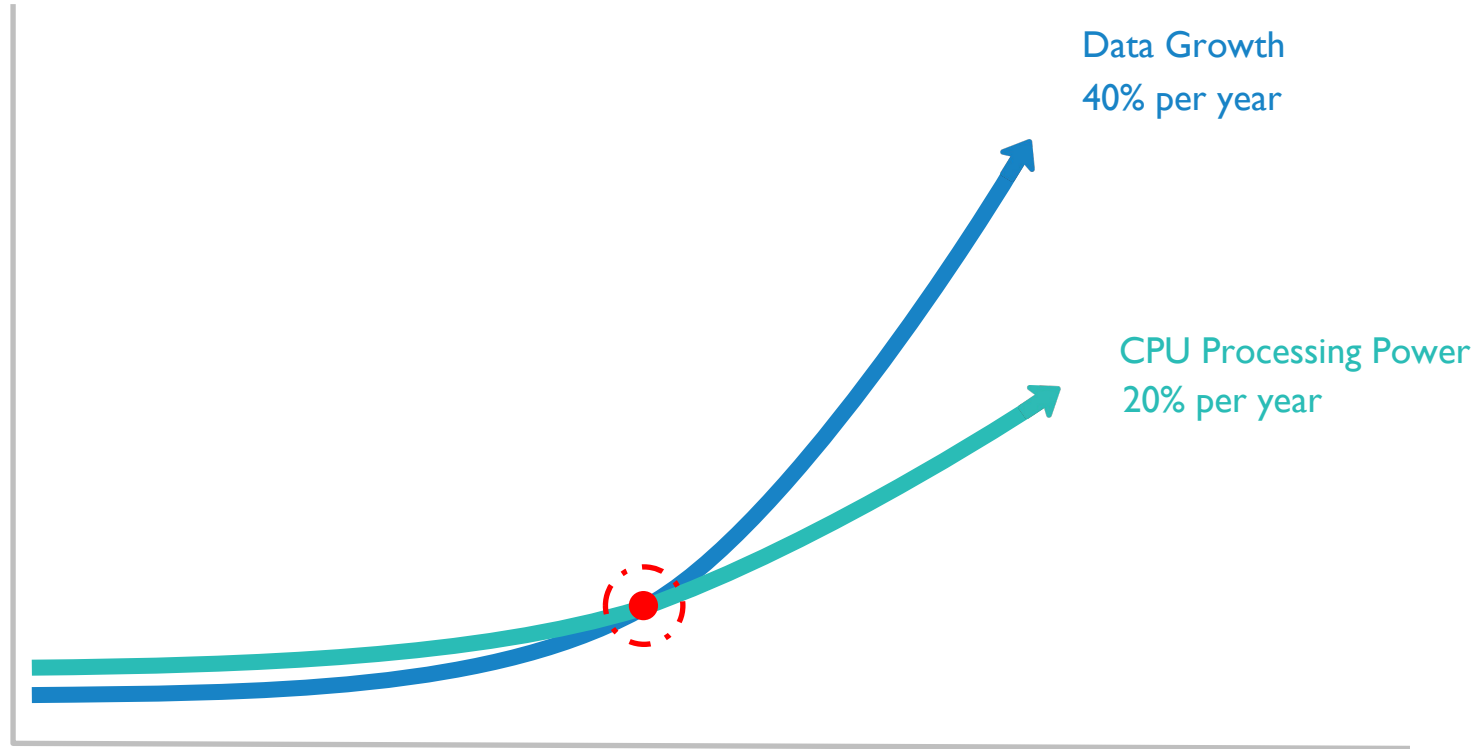
Yes, your data fits in RAM!

Vendor	Type	Model	Max RAM
Dell	Physical server	<a href="#">Poweredge R840</a>	6 TB
Dell	Physical server	<a href="#">Poweredge R940</a>	6 TB
HPE	Physical server	<a href="#">Proliant DL385 Gen10 PLUS</a>	8 TB
HPE	Physical server	<a href="#">Proliant DL580 Gen10</a>	6 TB
Supermicro	Physical server	<a href="#">4048B-TR4ET</a>	12 TB
Amazon AWS	Virtual instance	<a href="#">x1e.32xlarge</a>	4 TB
Microsoft Azure	Virtual instance	<a href="#">Standard_M416ms_v2</a>	12 TB

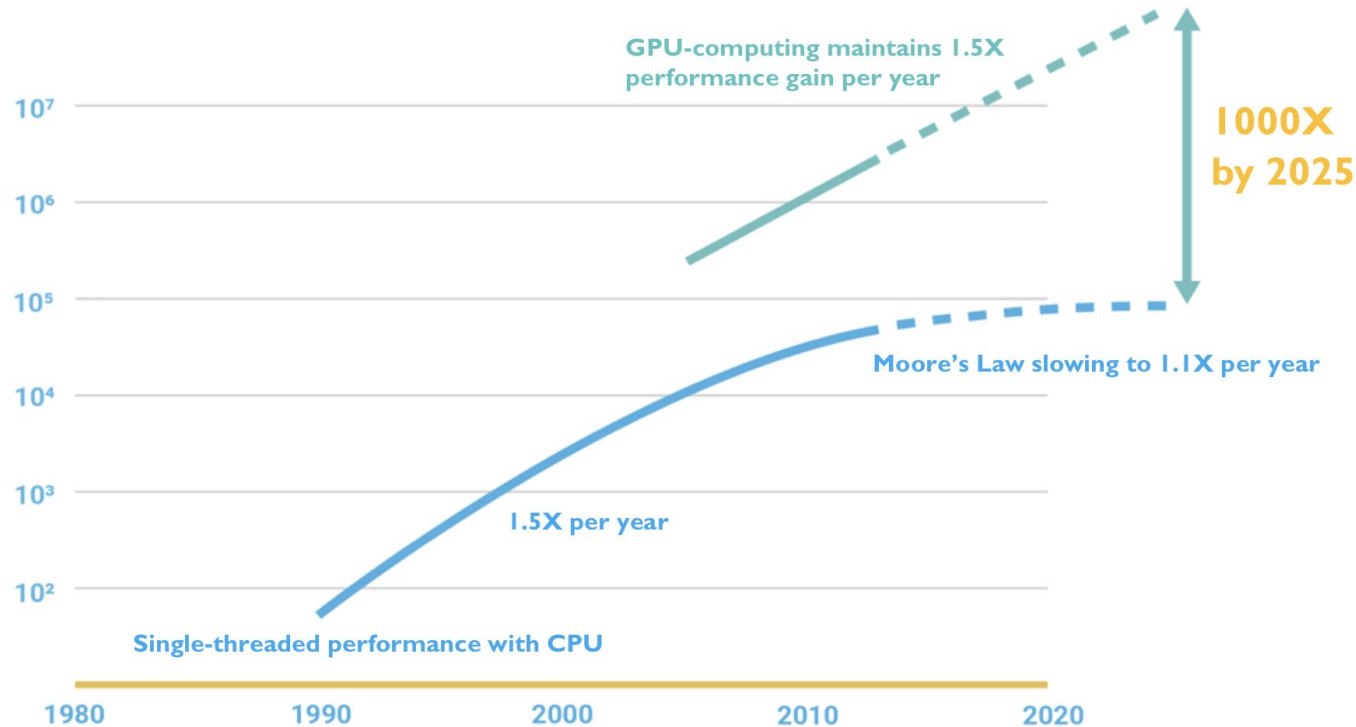
### Some very large special cloud instances

Vendor	Type	Model	Max RAM	Remark
Microsoft Azure	Physical server	<a href="#">S960m</a>	20 TB	Purpose build, focus on SAP, bare metal
Amazon AWS	Physical server	<a href="#">u-24tb1.metal</a>	24 TB	Purpose build, focus on SAP, bare metal

# Data Grows Faster Than CPU Processing

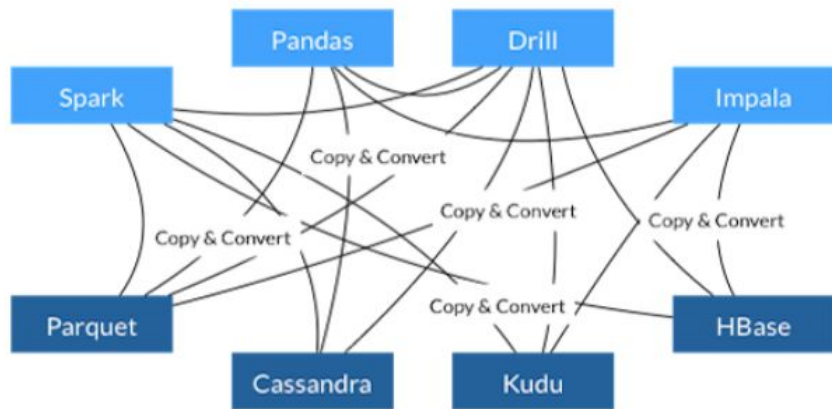


# GPU Processing Keeps Moore's Law Alive

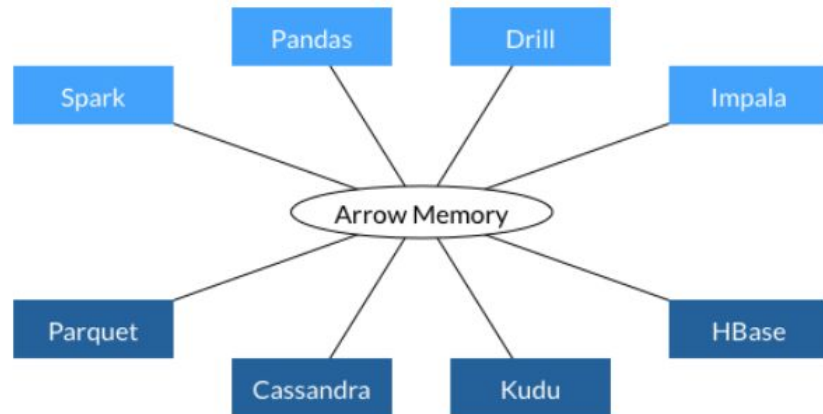


Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten New plot and data collected for 2010-2015 by K. Rupp

# Apache Arrow: Shared Memory Layout



- Each system has its own internal memory format
- 70-80% computation wasted on serialization and deserialization
- Similar functionality implemented in multiple projects



- All systems utilize the same memory format
- No overhead for cross-system communication
- Projects can share functionality (eg, Parquet-to-Arrow reader)

Source: <https://arrow.apache.org/>

# RAPIDS and the GPU DataFrame

Born from the GPU Open Analytics Initiative – fusing Machine Learning and GPU analytics

## CONTRIBUTORS



## ADOPTERS



By adopting a common memory layout in Apache Arrow, these tools can work seamlessly with one another with zero-copy memory transfer!

## OPEN SOURCE



# Demo: Parallelized examples using Python

GitHub: <https://github.com/randyzwitch/pydataphl>



# Exploring Parallel Computation Using Python

## Introduction to using GPUs for Analytics

Speaker: [Randy Zwitch](#), Senior Director of Community at [OmniSci](#)

PyData PHL: <https://www.meetup.com/PyData-PHL/events/268253667/>

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This notebook demonstrates some of the basic principles for using GPUs to accelerate computations. It is not intended to be a primer on machine learning; rather, the intent is to help users gain an intuition about code that can be parallelized in general, then show the speed up from moving computation from CPU to GPU.

## 0. Example Data

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

#1 month of bikshare data from Baywheels (SF)
#~295k records not that large, but useful for example
#full dataset: https://s3.amazonaws.com/baywheels-data/index.html
baywheels_df = pd.read_csv("https://s3.amazonaws.com/baywheels-data/202001-baywheels-tripdata.csv.zip", low_memory=False)
baywheels_df.shape
```

[1]: (295854, 15)

```
[2]: baywheels_df.head()
```





```
[2]:
```

	duration_sec	start_time	end_time	start_station_id	start_station_name	start_station_latitude	start_station_longitude	end_station_id	end_station_name
0	83118	2020-01-31 15:23:47.7330	2020-02-01 14:29:06.2630	400.0	Buchanan St at North Point St	37.804272	-122.433537	400.0	Buchanan St at North Point St
1	68239	2020-01-31 15:40:31.6160	2020-02-01 10:37:51.0000	99.0	Folsom St at 15th St	37.767037	-122.415443	99.0	Folsom St at 15th St
2	55407	2020-01-31	2020-02-01	197.0	El Embarcadero at	37.808848	-122.249680	197.0	El Embarcadero at

Questions



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