GeePS: Scalable deep learning on distributed GPUs with a GPU-specialized parameter server

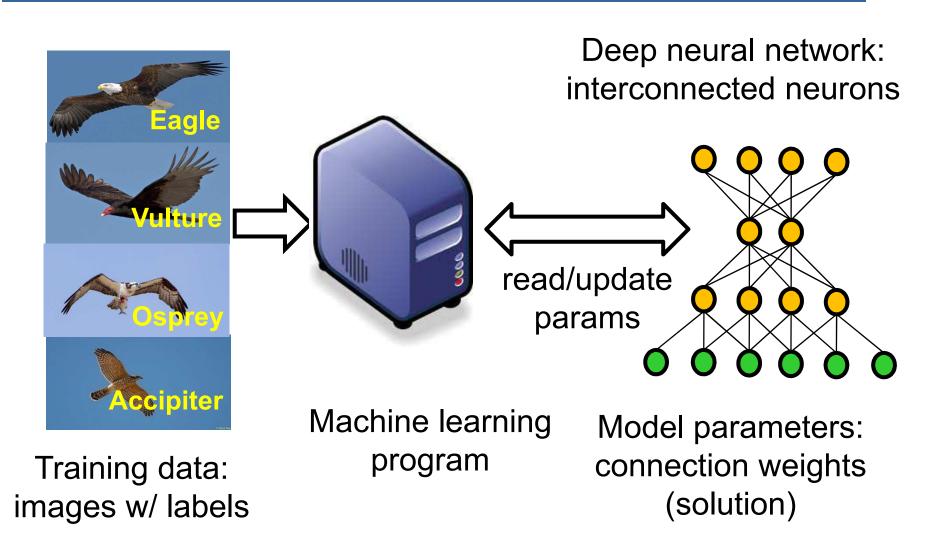
Henggang Cui

Hao Zhang, Gregory R. Ganger, Phillip B. Gibbons, and Eric P. Xing PARALLEL DATA LABORATORY

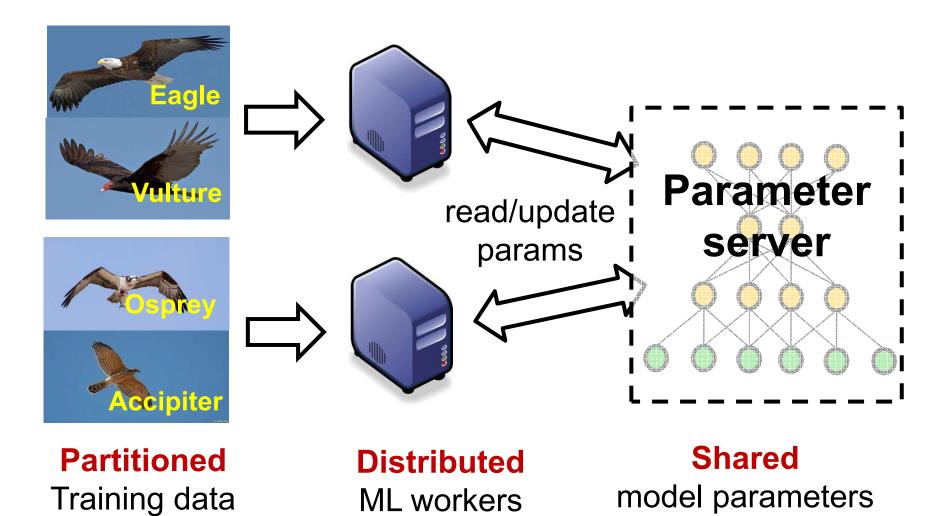
Carnegie Mellon University

Carnegie Mellon Parallel Data Laboratory

Image classification w/ deep learning

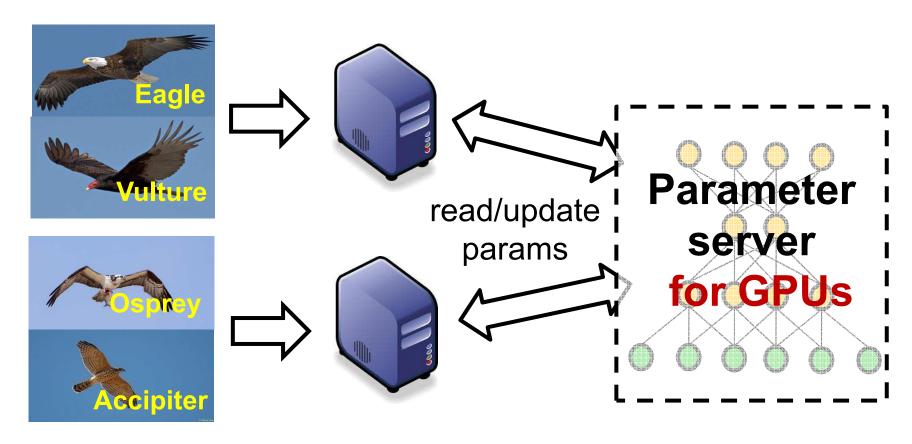


Distributed deep learning



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Distributed deep learning



Partitioned Training data

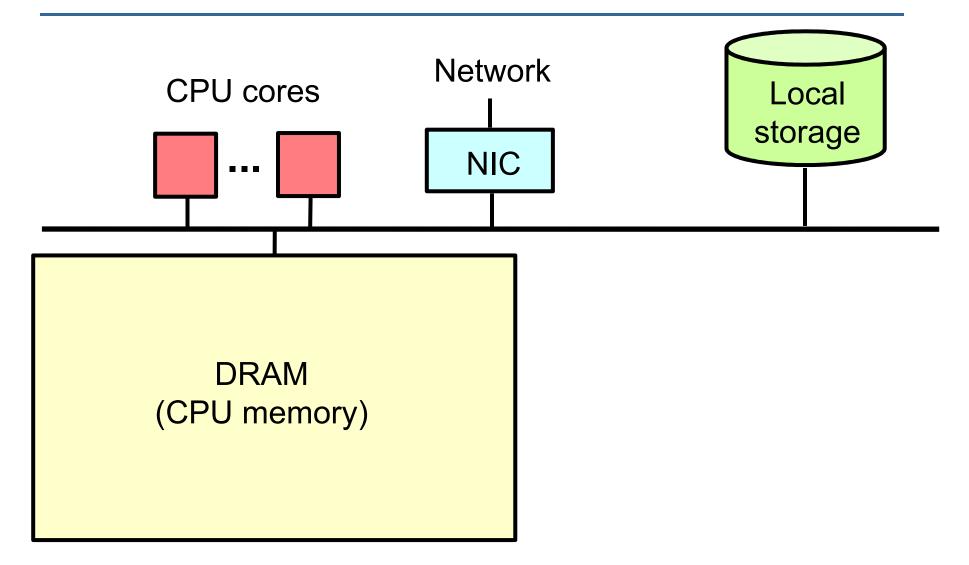
Distributed GPU ML workers

Shared model parameters

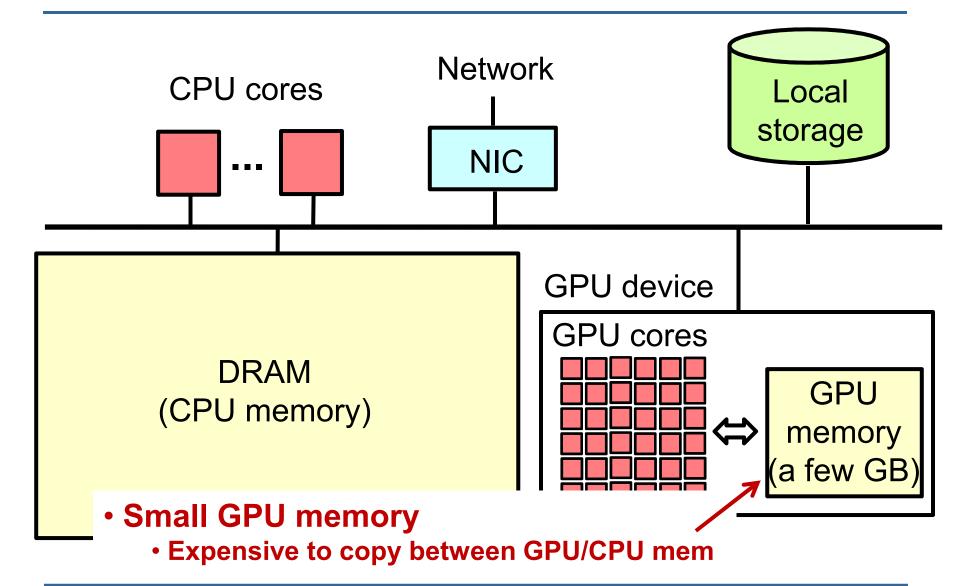
Outline

- Background
 - Deep learning with GPUs
 - Parallel ML using parameter servers
- GeePS: GPU-specialized parameter server
- Experiment results

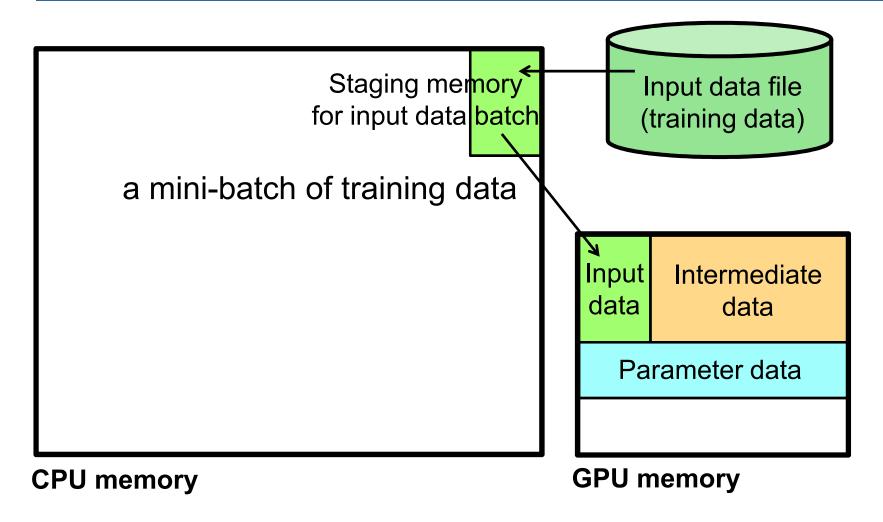
A machine with no GPU



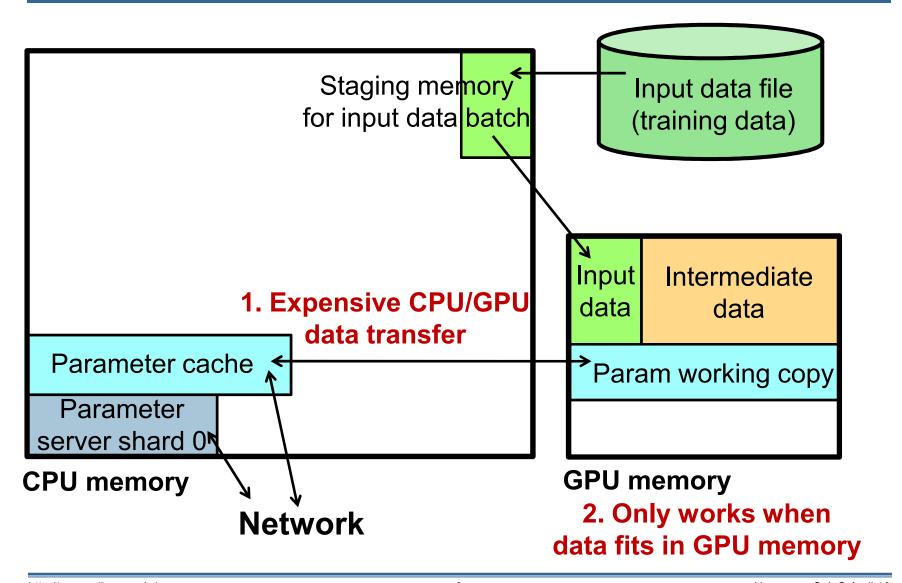
A machine with a GPU device



Single GPU machine learning



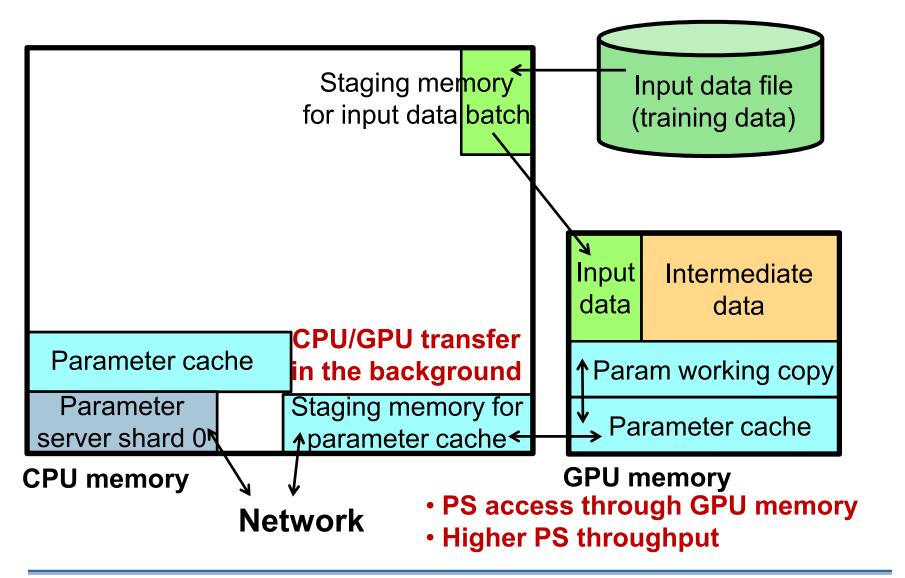
Multi-GPU ML via CPU param. serv.



Outline

- Background
 - Deep learning with GPUs
 - Parallel ML using parameter servers
- GeePS: GPU-specialized parameter server
 - Maintaining the parameter cache in GPU memory
 - Batch access with GPU cores for higher throughput
 - Managing limited GPU device memory
- Experiment results

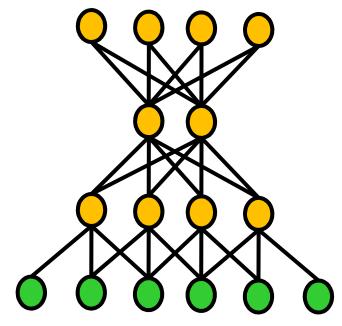
Multi-GPU ML via GeePS



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Class probabilities

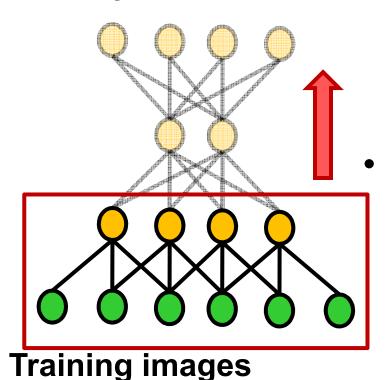


Training images

- For each iteration (mini-batch)
 - A forward pass
 - Then a backward pass

 Each time only data of two layers are used

Class probabilities

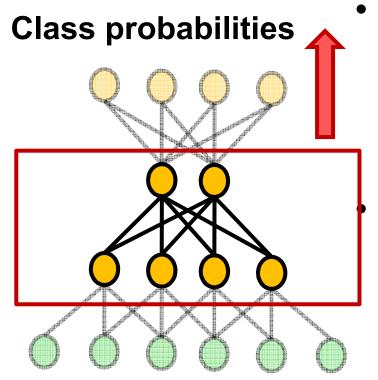


For each iteration (mini-batch)

- A forward pass
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Each time only data of two layers are used

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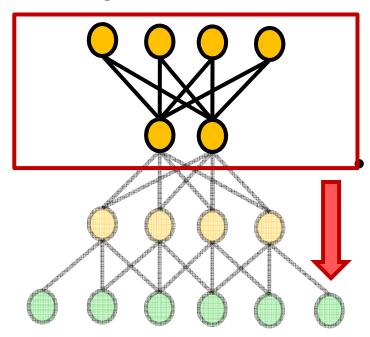
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Training images

Class probabilities



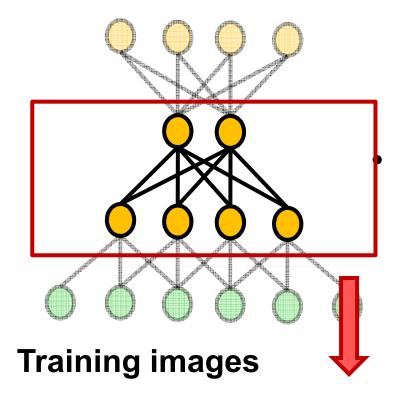
Training images

For each iteration (mini-batch)

- A forward pass
- Then a backward pass

Each time only data of two layers are used

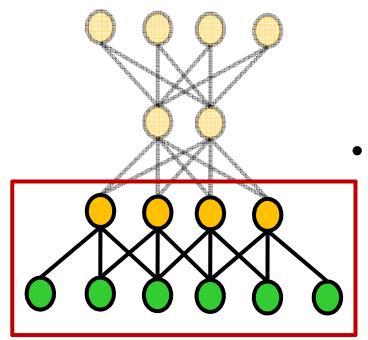
Class probabilities



- For each iteration (mini-batch)
 - A forward pass
 - Then a backward pass

Each time only data of two layers are used

Class probabilities



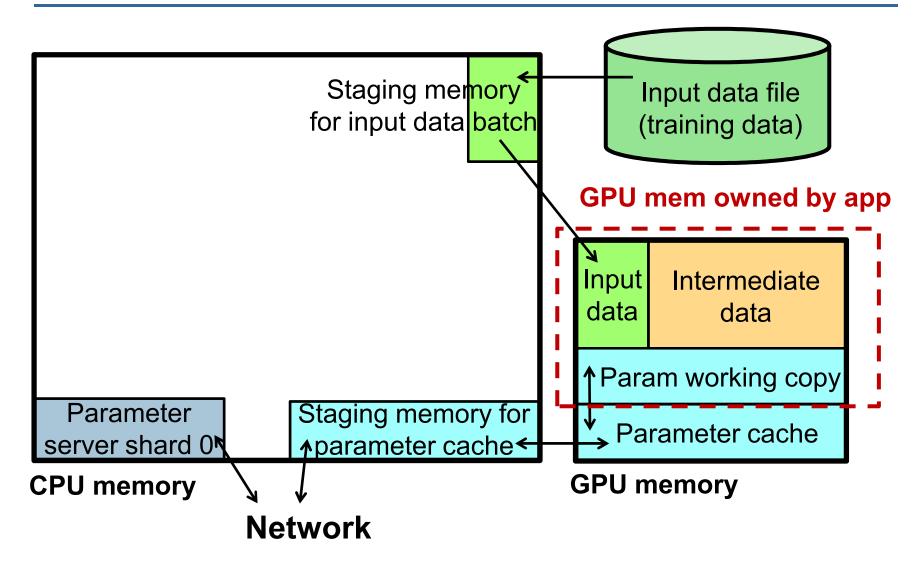
- For each iteration (mini-batch)
 - A forward pass
 - Then a backward pass

Each time only data of twolayers are used

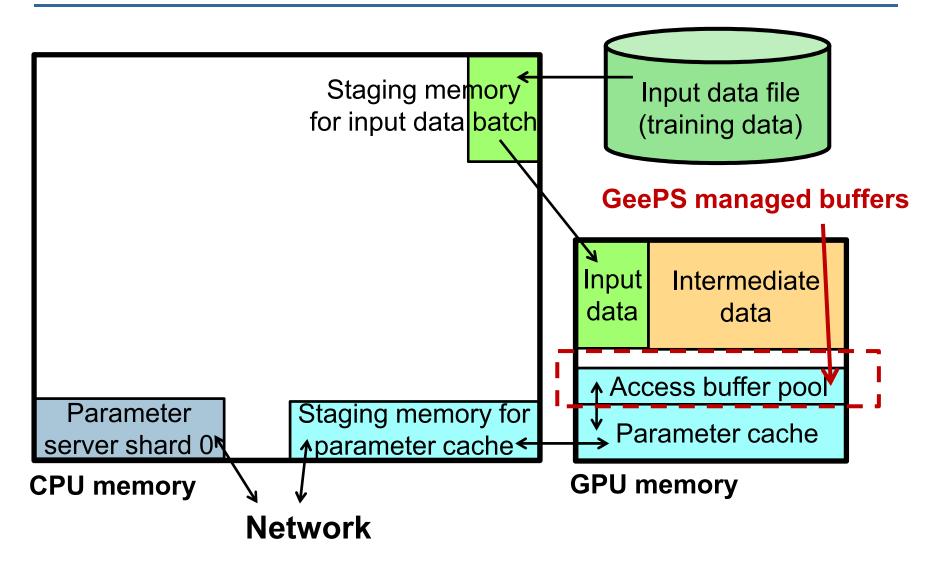
Training images

- Use GPU mem as a cache to keep actively used data
- Store the remaining in CPU mem

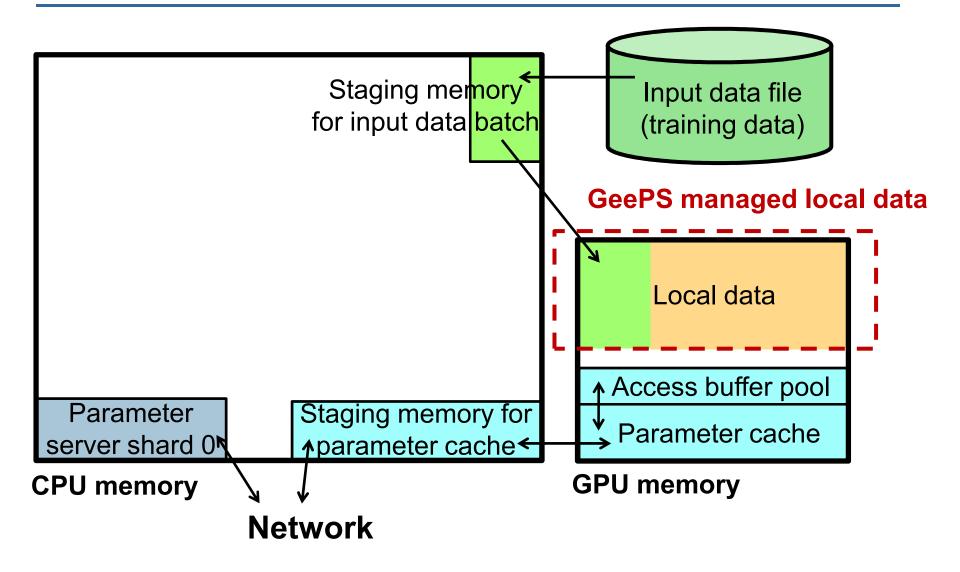
GPU memory management



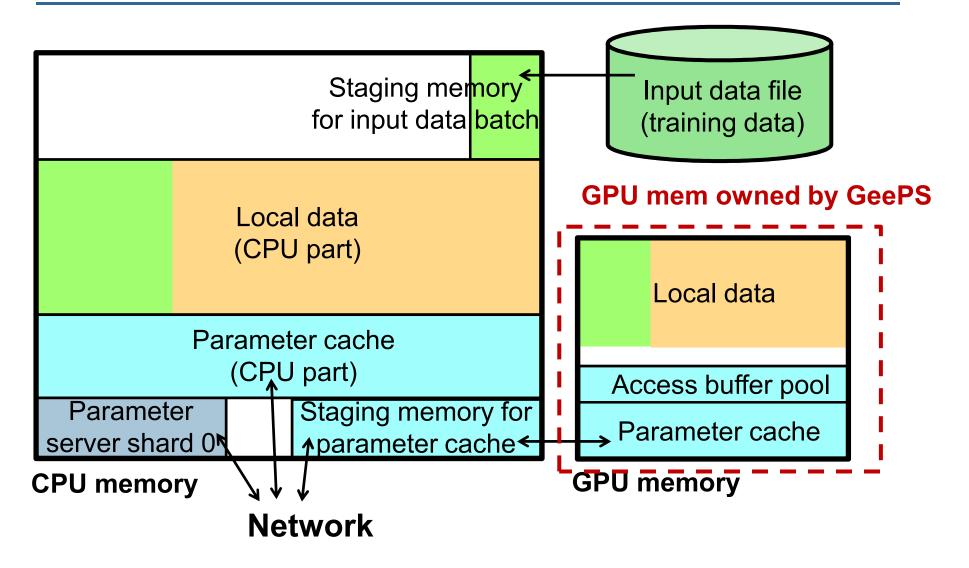
GeePS-managed buffers



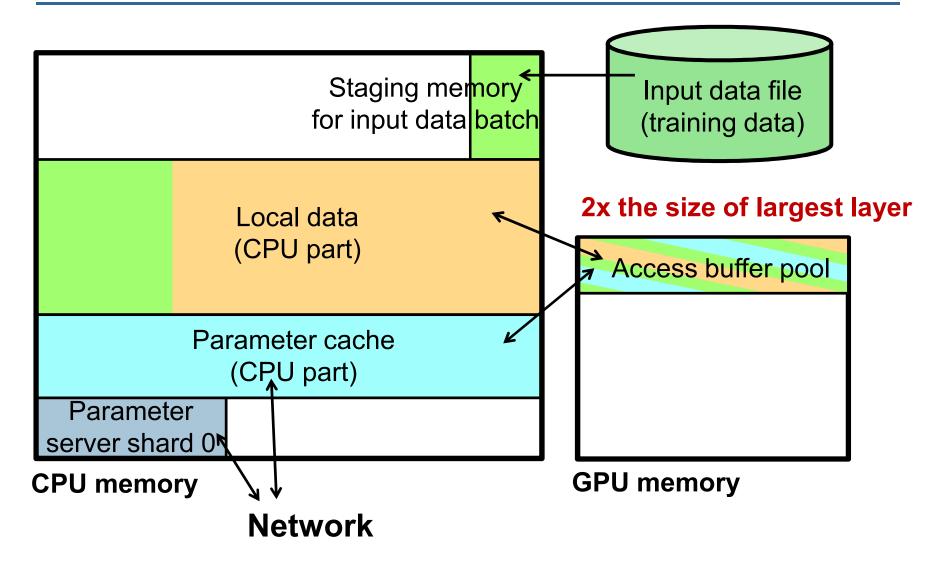
GeePS manages local data also



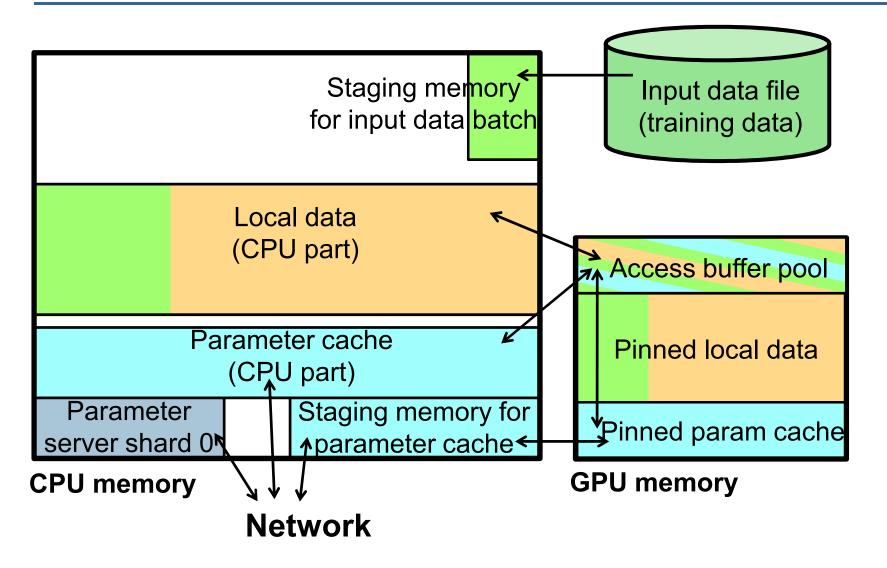
Use CPU memory when not fit



Use CPU memory when not fit



Use CPU memory when not fit



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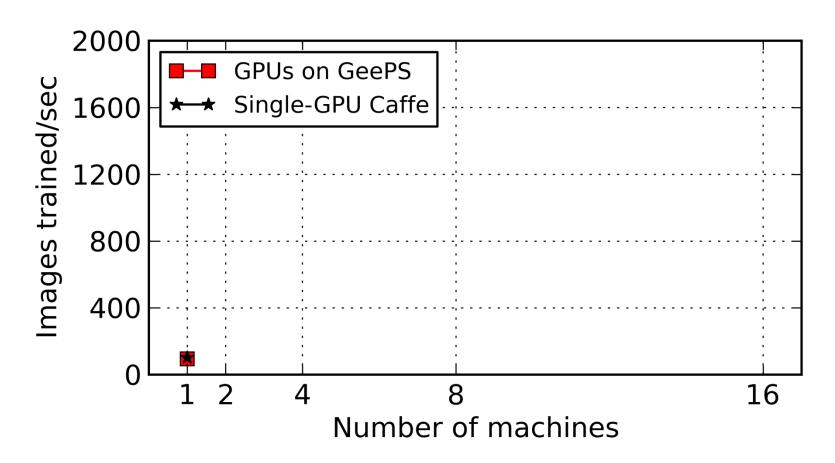
Experimental setups

- Cluster information
 - Tesla K20C GPUs with 5 GB GPU memory
- Dataset and model
 - ImageNet: 7 million training images in 22,000 classes
 - Model: AlexNet
 - -25 layers, 2.4 billion conns
 - total memory consumption 4.5 GB

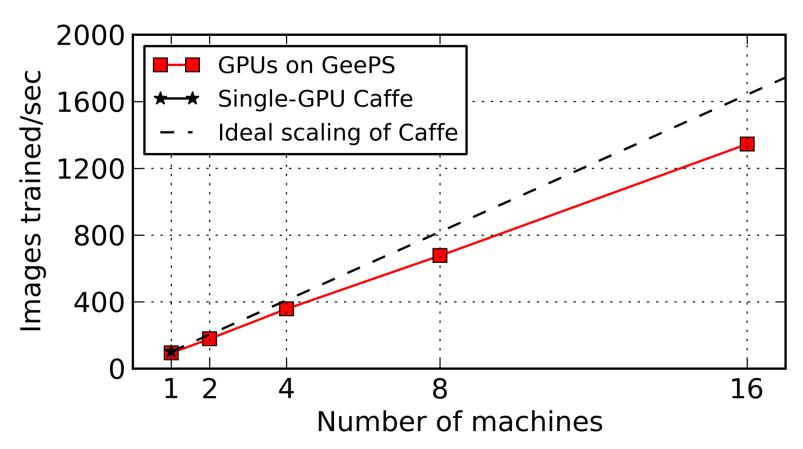
System setups

- GeePS-Caffe setups
 - Caffe: single-machine GPU deep learning system
 - GeePS-Caffe: Caffe linked with GeePS
- Baselines
 - The original unmodified Caffe
 - Caffe linked with CPU-based PS (IterStore [Cui SoCC'14])

Training throughput

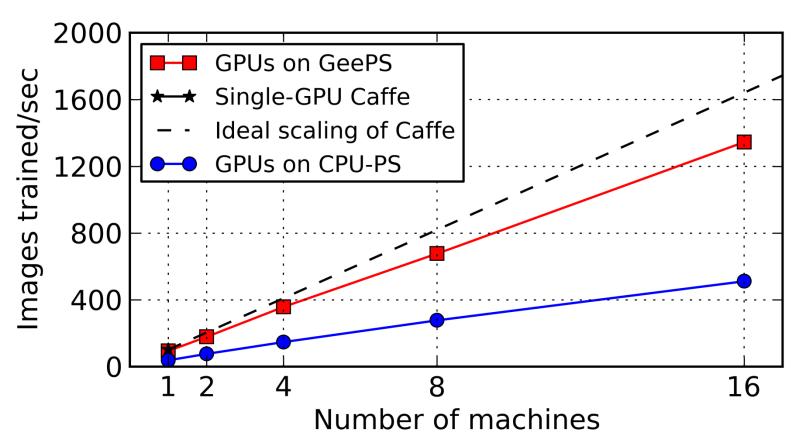


Training throughput



- GeePS scales close to linear with more machines
 - with 16 machines, it runs 13x faster than Caffe
 - only 8% GPU stall time

Training throughput



- GeePS is much faster than CPU-based PS
 - 2.6x higher throughput
 - reduces GPU stall time from 65% to 8%

More results in the paper

- Good scalability and convergence speed for
 - GoogLeNet network
 - RNN network for video classification
- Handle problems larger than GPU memory
 - Only 27% reduction in throughput with 35% memory
 - 3x bigger problems with little overhead
 - Handle models as large as 20 GB
 - Support 4x longer videos for video classification

Conclusion

- GPU-specialized parameter server for GPU ML
 - 13x throughput speedup using 16 machines
 - 2x faster compared to CPU-based PS
- Managing limited GPU memory
 - By managing GPU memory inside GeePS as a cache
 - Efficiently handle problems larger than GPU memory
- → Enable use of data-parallel PS model

References

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Additional related work

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Parallel Data Laboratory