aws re: Invent

CON413-R

Move your Machine Learning workloads on Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)

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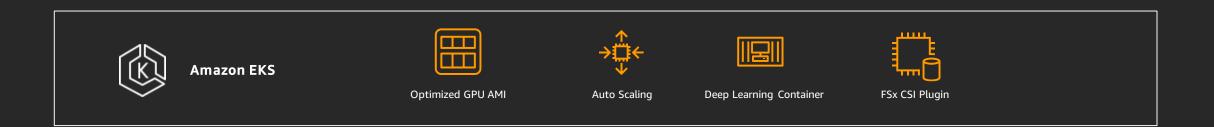


ML Frameworks + Infrastructure

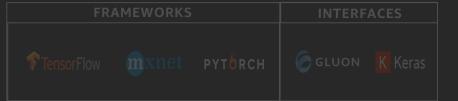


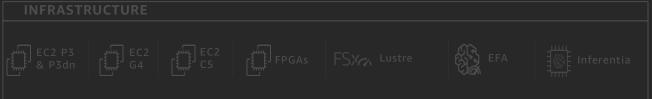
INFRASTRUCTURE									
EC2 P3 & P3dn	EC2 G4 C5	FPGAS	FSX, Lustre	EFA	Inferentia				



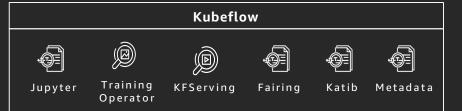


ML Frameworks - Infrastructure



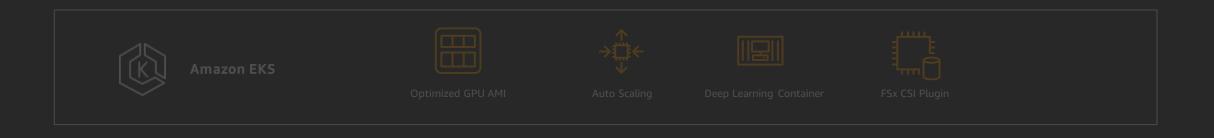






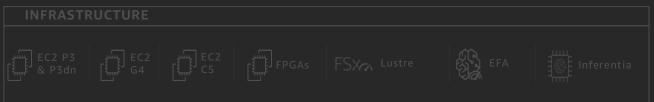






ML Frameworks H



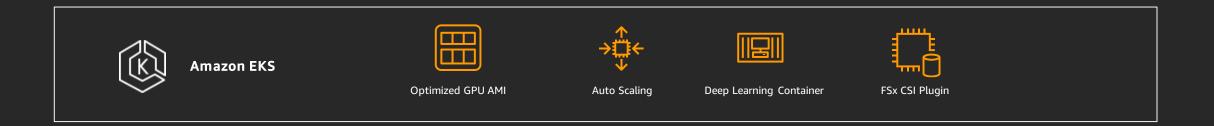


ML Platform



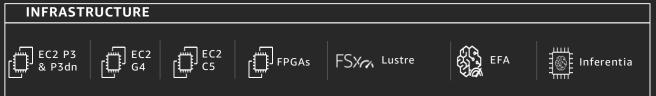


Container Platform



ML Frameworks + Infrastructure

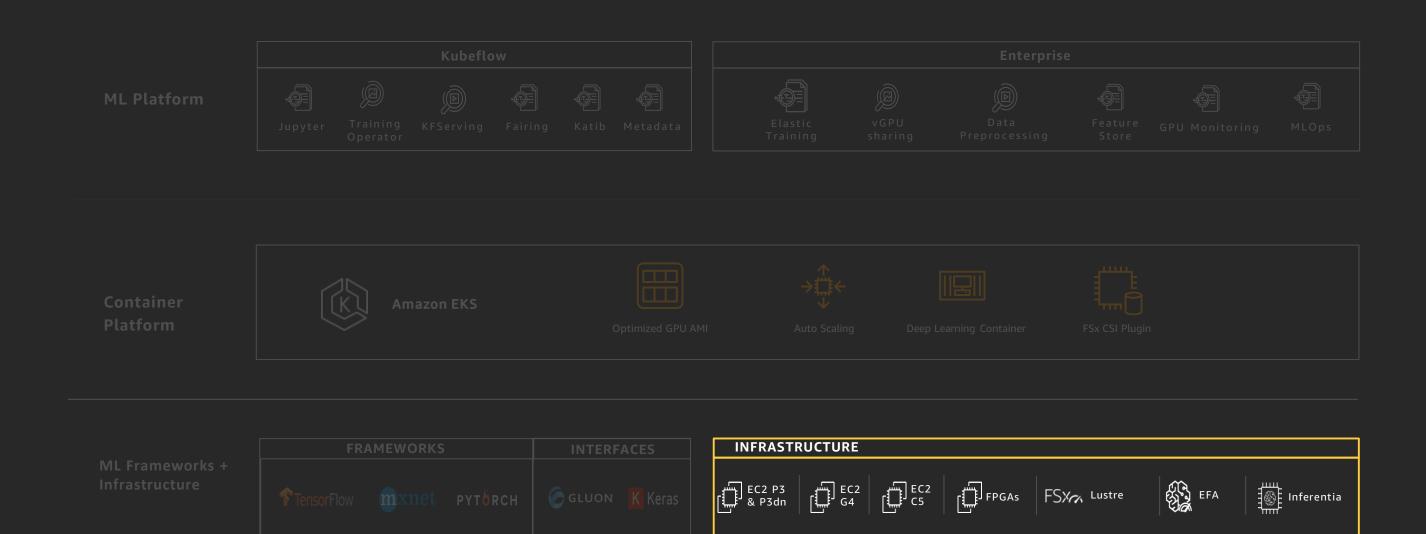




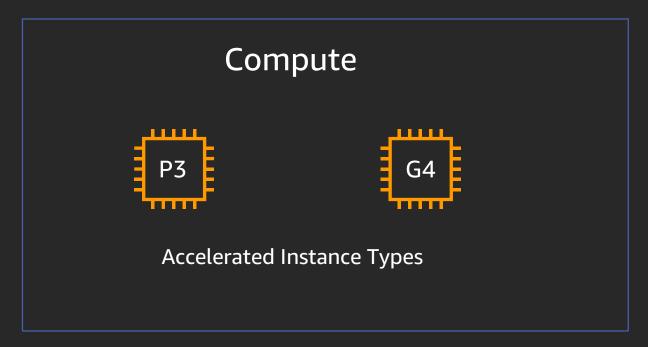
Infrastructure

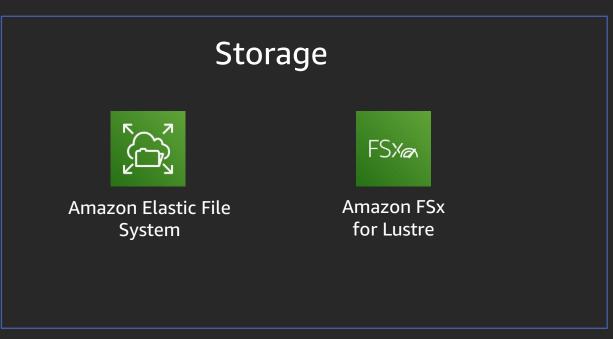






ML Infrastructure supported by EKS



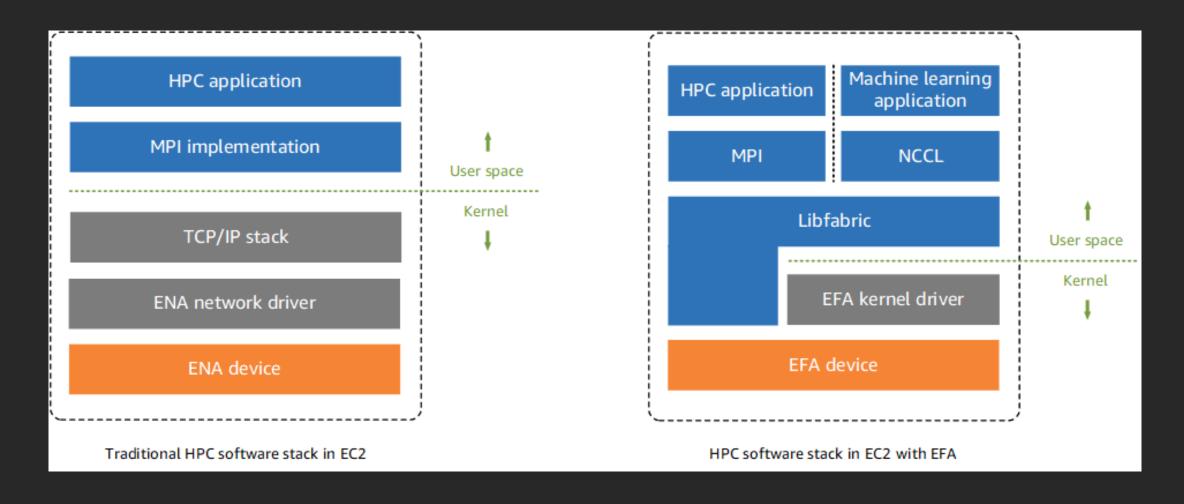






Elastic Fabric Adapter

Use MPI or NCCL to interface with Libfabric API (bypass OS kernel)
Reduce overhead and enable HPC applications to run more efficiently

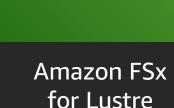


Distributed Storage



Amazon Elastic File System





Cloud-native, shared NFS storage solution

Mount shared filesystem into pods

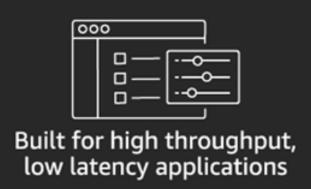
Share datasets or models across teams

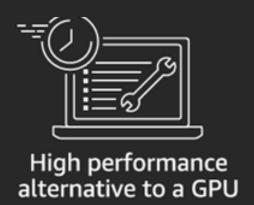
File system optimized for ML and HPC workloads

Native integration with S3 for stored training data

Read/write data up to hundreds of GB/sec of throughput and millions of IOPS

AWS Inferentia (EKS support coming soon)







Each chip provides hundreds of TOPS (tera operations per second) of inference throughput to allow complex models to make fast predictions.

For even more performance, multiple Inferentia chips can be used together to drive thousands of TOPS of throughput

Supports all major frameworks used in the deep learning community including TensorFlow, Apache MXNet, and PyTorch, as well as models that use the ONNX format

Kubernetes

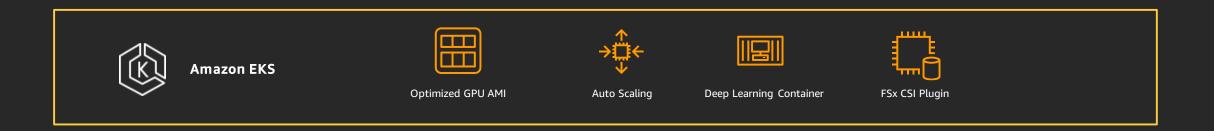






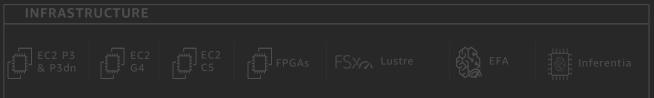




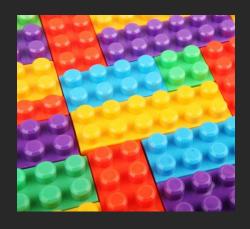


ML Frameworks +

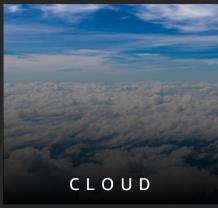


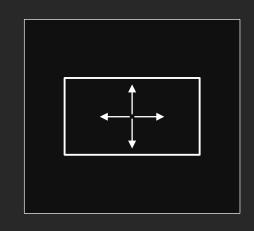


Why Machine Learning on Kubernetes?









Composability

Portability

Scalability



Amazon EKS-Optimized GPU AMI

Built on top of the standard Amazon EKS-Optimized AMI



Includes packages to support Amazon P2/P3/G3/G4 instances

- NVIDIA drivers
- nvidia-docker2 package
- nvidia-container-runtime (as default runtime)

GPU Clock Optimization

AWS Deep Learning Containers

Optimized and customizable containers for deep learning environments



Pre-packaged
Docker container
images
fully configured
and validated



Best performance and scalability without tuning



Works with Amazon EKS, Amazon ECS, and Amazon EC2

KEY FEATURES

Customizable container images



Single and multi-node training and inference

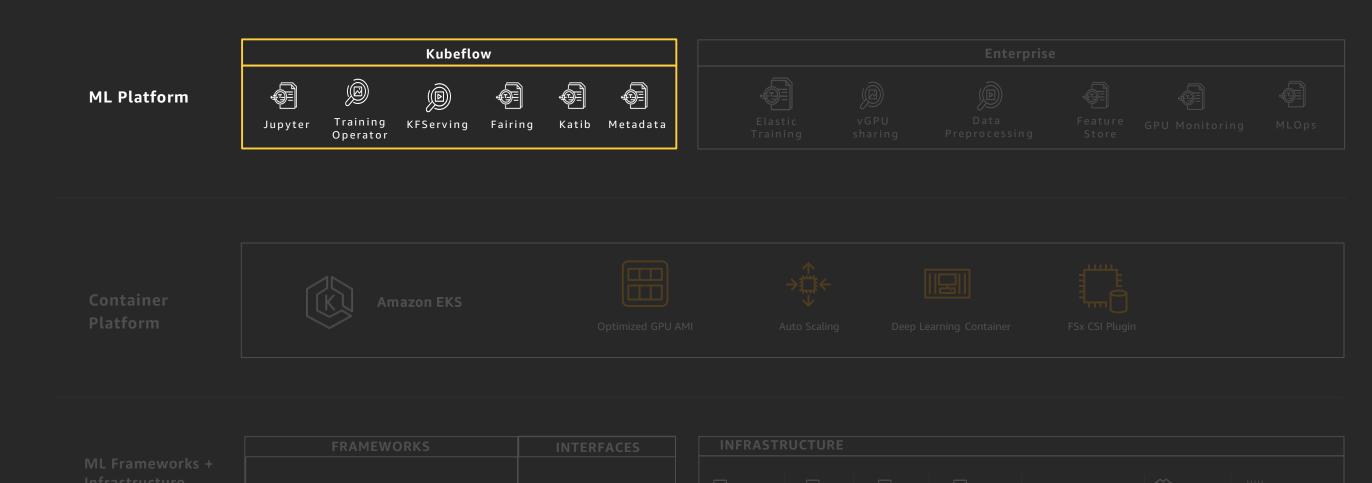
Cluster Autoscaler Improvements

- Add GPU Support
 - <u>autoscaler#1584</u> Move GPULabel and GPUTypes to cloud provider –> GPU autoscaling supported for AWS
 - <u>autoscaler#1589</u> Consider GPU utilization in scaling down –> GPU scale down performance optimization
- Prevent CA from removing a node with ML training job running
 - Annotate job "cluster-autoscaler.kubernetes.io/safe-to-evict": "false"
- Recommended to create GPU node group per AZ
 - Improve network communication performance
 - Prevent ASG rebalancing

Kubeflow







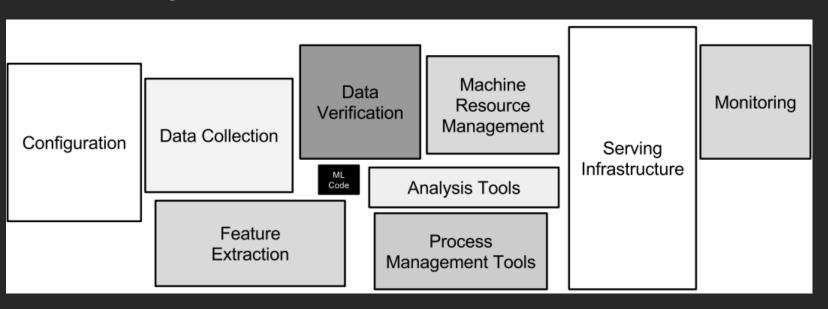
What is Kubeflow

Containerized machine learning platform



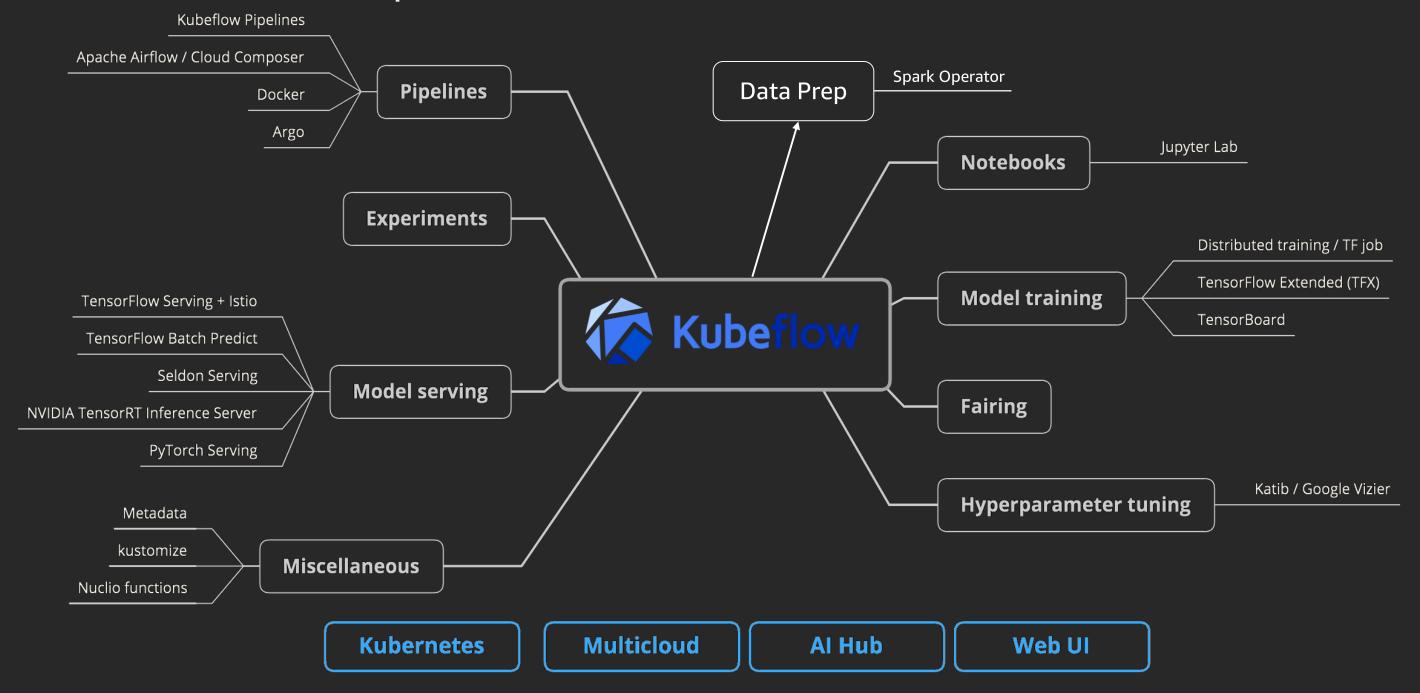
Makes it easy to develop, deploy, and manage portable, scalable end-to-end ML workflows on k8s

"Toolkit" – loosely coupled tools and blueprints for ML



End to End ML workflow – ML code is only a small component

Kubeflow Components



Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter

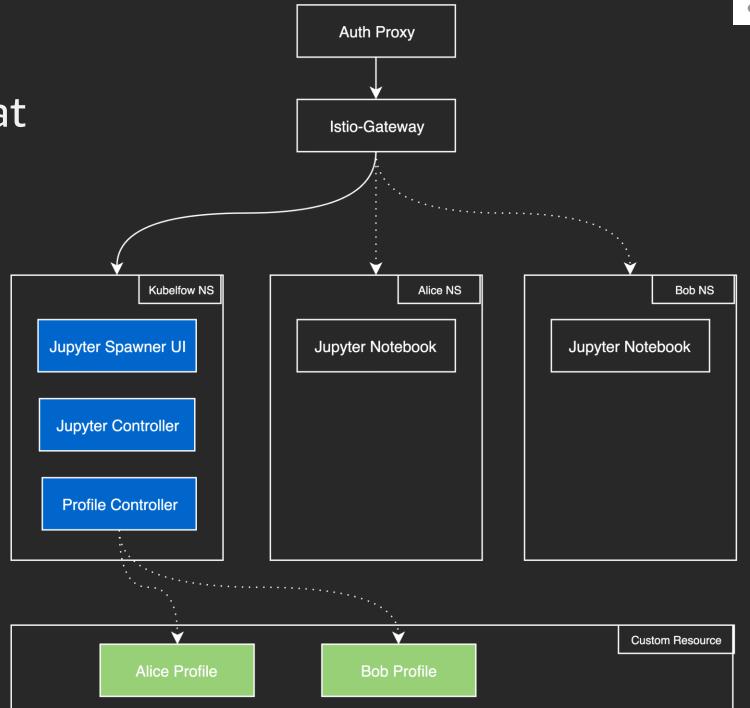
Kubeflow Core

User Created Profile

Notebook Created by

Create and share docs that contain live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text

- UI to manage notebooks
- Integrate with RBAC/IAM
- Ingress/Service Mesh



Fairing

Python SDK to build, train and deploy ML models

- Easily package ML training jobs
 Kaniko
- Train ML models from notebook to k8s
- Streamline the model development process

Setup Kubeflow Fairing for training and prediction

```
from kubeflow import fairing
from kubeflow.fairing import TrainJob
from kubeflow.fairing.backends import KubeflowAWSBackend
from kubeflow import fairing
FAIRING BACKEND = 'KubeflowAWSBackend'
AWS ACCOUNT ID = fairing.cloud.aws.guess account id()
AWS REGION = 'us-west-2'
DOCKER REGISTRY = '{}.dkr.ecr.{}.amazonaws.com'.format(AWS ACCOUNT ID, AWS REGION)
S3 BUCKET = 'kubeflow-pipeline-data'
import importlib
if FAIRING BACKEND == 'KubeflowAWSBackend':
    from kubeflow.fairing.builders.cluster.s3 context import S3ContextSource
   BuildContext = S3ContextSource(
        aws_account=AWS_ACCOUNT_ID, region=AWS_REGION,
        bucket name=S3 BUCKET
BackendClass = getattr(importlib.import module('kubeflow.fairing.backends'), FAIRING BACKEND)
```

Train an XGBoost model remotely on Kubeflow

Deploy the trained model to Kubeflow for prediction

https://github.com/aws-samples/eks-kubeflow-workshop/blob/master/notebooks/02_Fairing/02_06_fairing_e2e.ipynb

Katib – Hyperparameter Tuning

Hyperparameter are parameters external to the model to control the training, e.g. learning rate, batch size, epochs

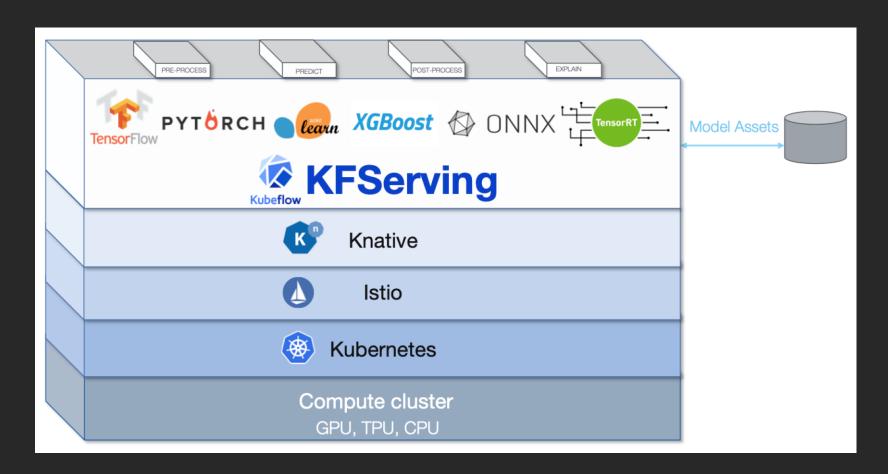
Tuning finds a set of hyperparameters that optimizes an objective function, e.g. find the optimal batch size and learning rate to maximize prediction accuracy

Hyperparameters							
19	parameters:						
20	- name:lr						
21	parameterType: double						
22	<pre>feasibleSpace:</pre>						
23	min: "0.01"						
24	max: "0.03"						
25	<pre>- name:num-layers</pre>						
26	parameterType: int						
27	<pre>feasibleSpace:</pre>						
28	min: "2"						
29	max: "5"						
30	<pre>- name:optimizer</pre>						
31	parameterType: categorical						
32	<pre>feasibleSpace:</pre>						
33	list:						
34	- sgd						
35	- adam						
36	- ftrl						

trialName	Validation-accuracy	accuracy	lr	num-layers	optimizer
random-experiment- rfwwbnsd	0.974920	0.984844	0.013831565266960293	4	sgd
random-experiment- vxgwlgqq	0.113854	0.116646	0.024225789898529138	4	ftrl
random-experiment- wclrwlcq	0.979697	0.998437	0.021916171239020756	4	sgd
random-experiment- 7lsc4pwb	0.113854	0.115312	0.024163810384272653	5	ftrl
random-experiment- 86vv9vgv	0.963475	0.971562	0.02943228249244735	3	adam
random-experiment- jh884cxz	0.981091	0.999219	0.022372025623908262	2	sgd
random-experiment- sgtwhrgz	0.980693	0.997969	0.016641686851083654	4	sgd
random-experiment- c6vvz6dv	0.980792	0.998906	0.0264125850165842	3	sgd
random-experiment- vqs2xmfj	0.113854	0.105313	0.026629394628228185	4	ftrl
random-experiment- bv8lsh2m	0.980195	0.999375	0.021769570793012488	2	sgd
random-experiment- 7vbnqc7z	0.113854	0.102188	0.025079750575740783	4	ftrl
random-experiment- kwj9drmg	0.979498	0.995469	0.014985919312945063	4	sgd

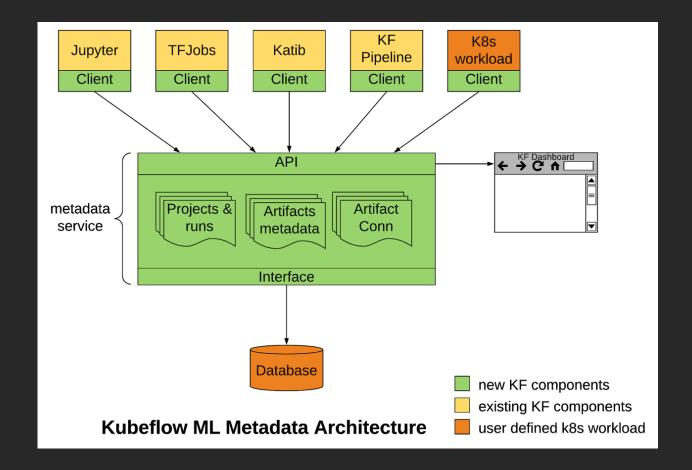
KFServing: Model serving and management

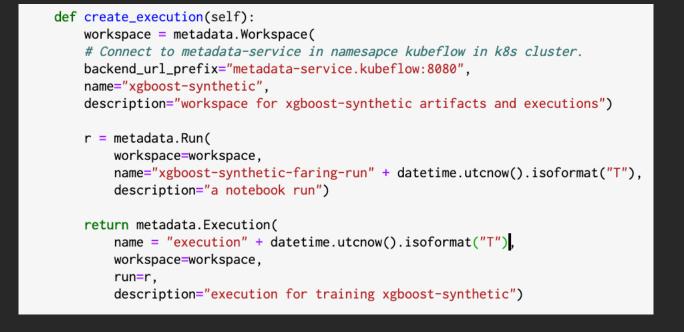
- Provides a Kubernetes CRD for serving ML models on arbitrary frameworks
- Encapsulates the complexity of autoscaling, networking and server configuration to bring features like scale to zero, transformations, and canary rollouts to your deployments
- Enables a simple, pluggable, and complete story for your production ML inference server by providing prediction, pre-processing, post-processing and explainability

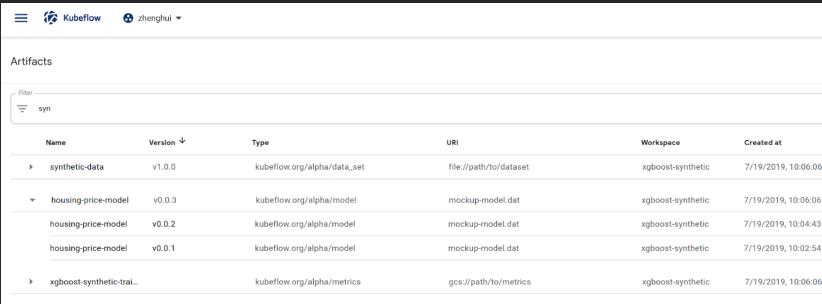


Metadata – Model Tracking

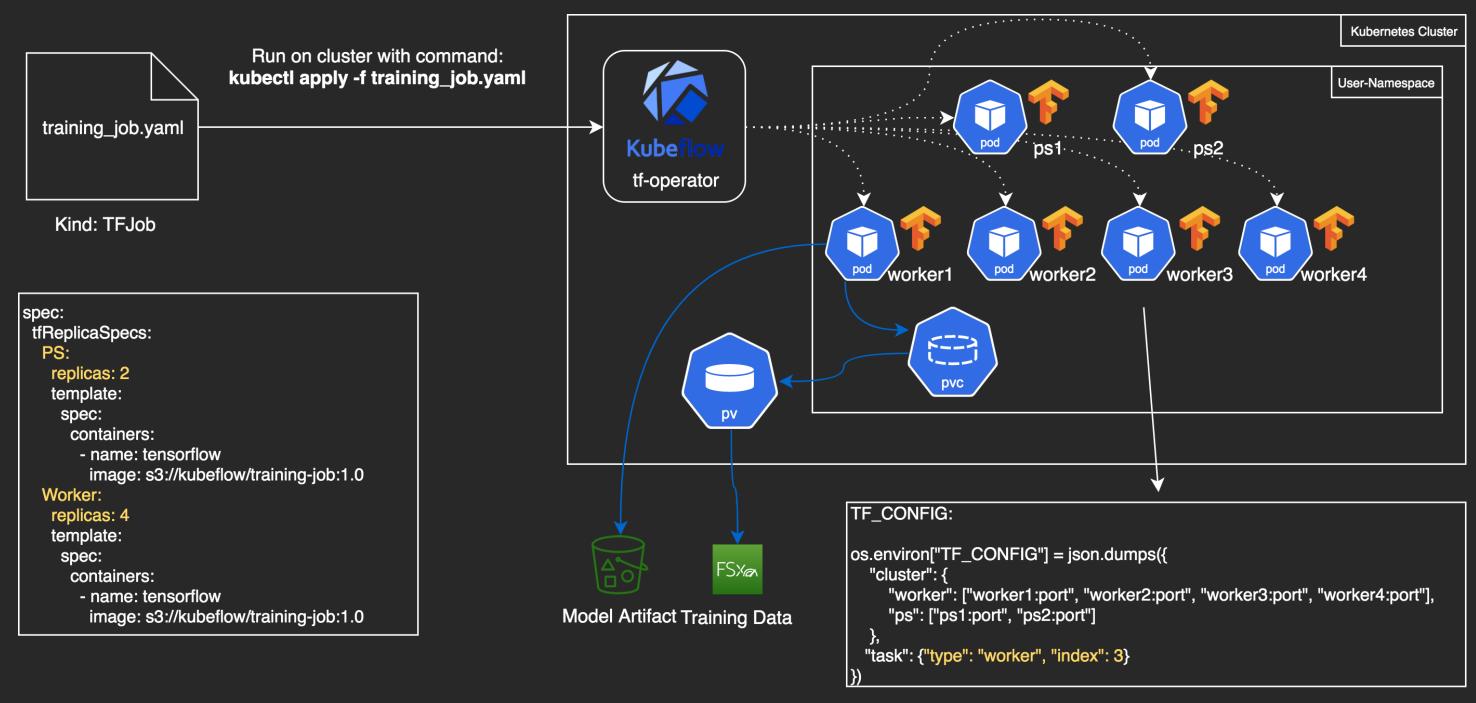
- Metadata schema to track artifacts related to execution contexts
- Metadata API for storing and retrieving metadata
- Client libraries for end-users to interact with the Metadata service from their Notebooks or Pipelines code



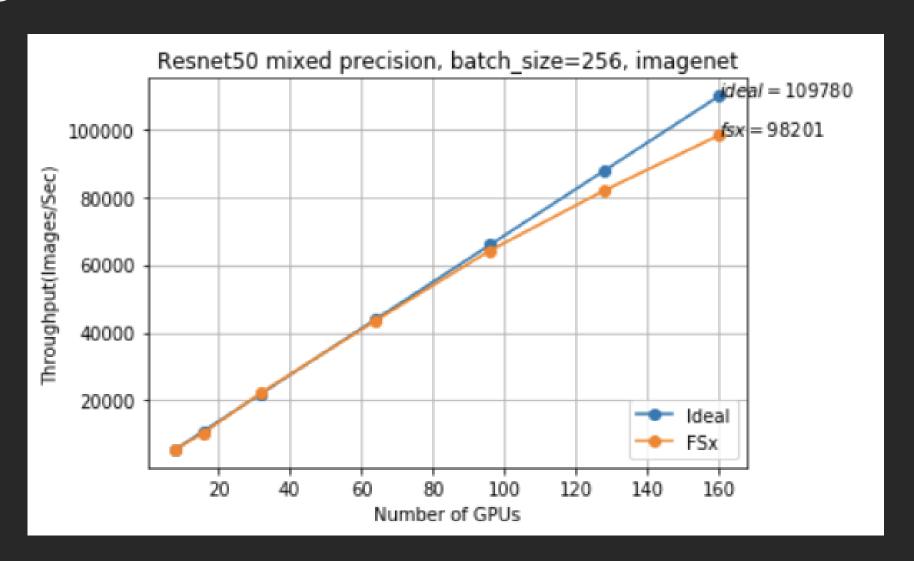




Distributed Training

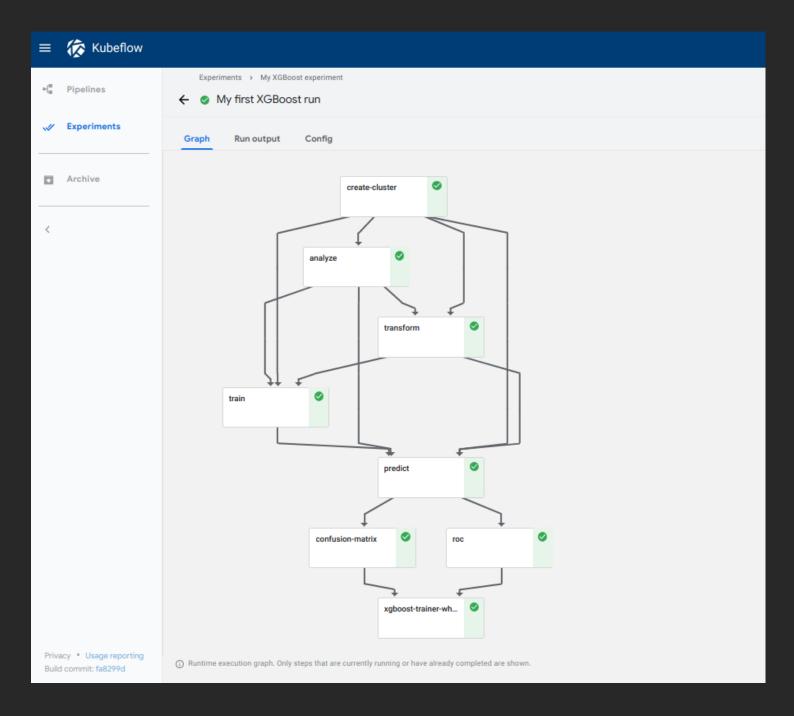


Best Practices for Optimizing Distributed Deep Learning Performance on Amazon EKS

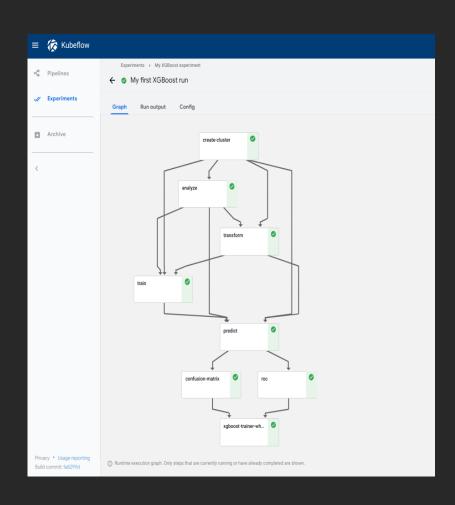


Pipelines – Machine Learning Job Orchestrator

- Compose, deploy, and manage end-to-end ML workflows
 - End-to-end orchestration
 - Easy, rapid, and reliable experimentation
 - Easy re-use
- Built using Pipelines SDK
 - kfp.compiler, kfp.components, kfp.Client
- Uses Argo under the hood to orchestrate resources



Creating Kubeflow Pipeline Components Pipeline decorator

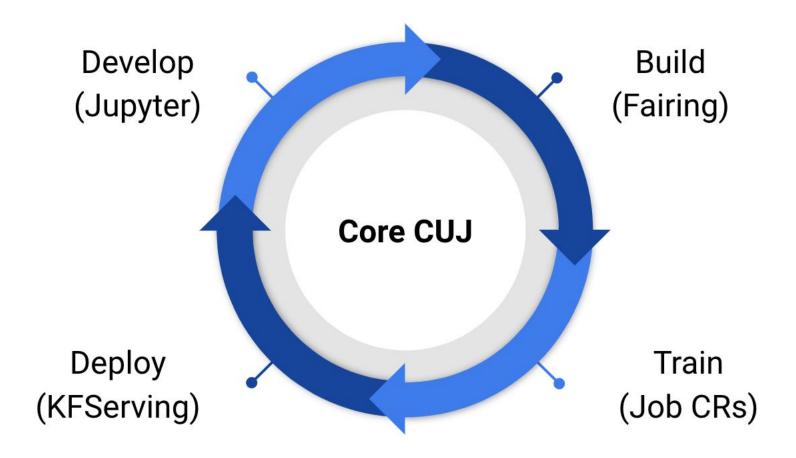


```
@dsl.pipeline(
                                      Pipeline function
 name='Sample Trainer',
 description="
                                              Pipeline component
def sample_train_pipeline(...):
  create_cluster_op = CreateClusterOp('create-cluster', ...)
  analyze_op = AnalyzeOp('analyze', ...)
  transform_op = TransformOp('transform', ...)
  train_op = TrainerOp('train', ...)
  predict_op = PredictOp('predict', ...)
  confusion_matrix_op = ConfusionMatrixOp('confusion-matrix', ...)
                                              Compile pipeline
  roc_op = RocOp('roc', ...)
kfp.compiler.Compiler().compile(sample_train_pipeline, 'my-
pipeline.zip')
```

Making Kubeflow a first class citizen on AWS

- Centralized and unified Kubernetes cluster logs in Amazon CloudWatch
- External traffic and authentication management with ALB Ingress Controller
- TLS and authentication with AWS Certificate Manager and AWS Cognito
- In-built FSx CSI driver w/S3 data repository integration to optimize training performance
- Elastic File System integration for common data sharing in JupyterHub
- Easier and customizable Kubeflow installation with kfctl and Kustomize support
- Kubeflow Pipeline integration with AWS Services Amazon EMR, Athena, SageMaker
- Add ECR integration to Kubeflow Fairing
- Jupyter Notebook images with AWS CLI installed and ECR support
- Auto detect GPU worker nodes and install NVIDIA device plugin

Kubeflow 1.0 Arriving January 2020





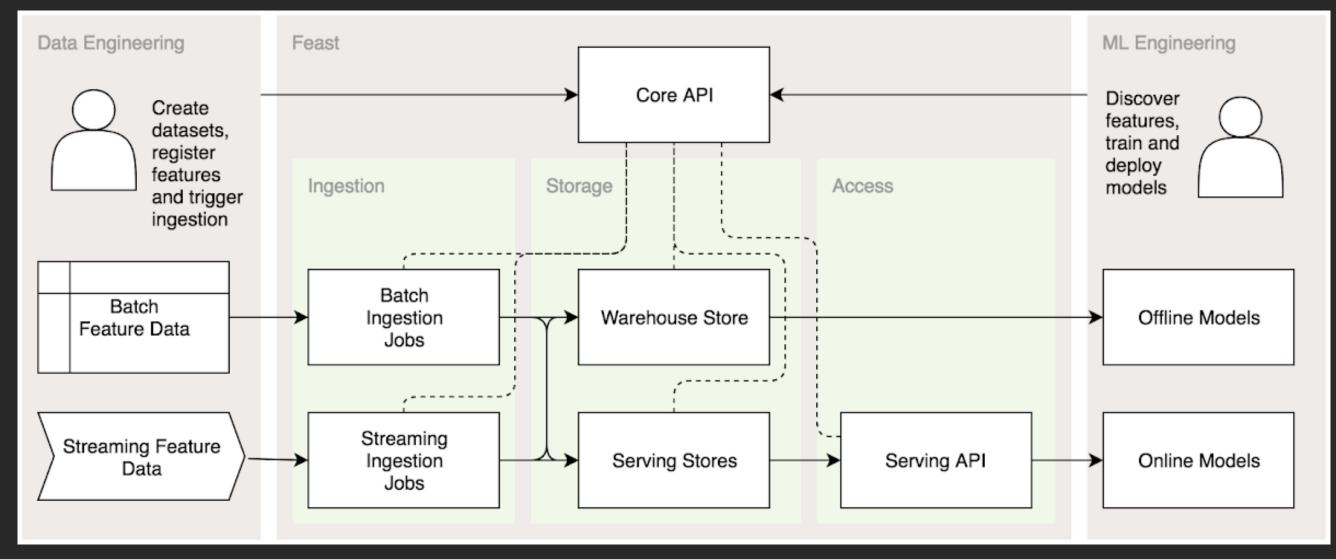


AWS Kubeflow Roadmap

Kubeflow v1.0 - Theme: Enterprise Readiness

- E2E examples and increased documentation on Kubeflow site
- Upstream testing for Kubeflow on AWS
- Support DIY K8S on AWS
- IAM Roles for Service Accounts integration with Jupyter notebooks
- Support for managed contributors

Feature store - Feast



Discoverability and reuse of features

Access to features for training and serving

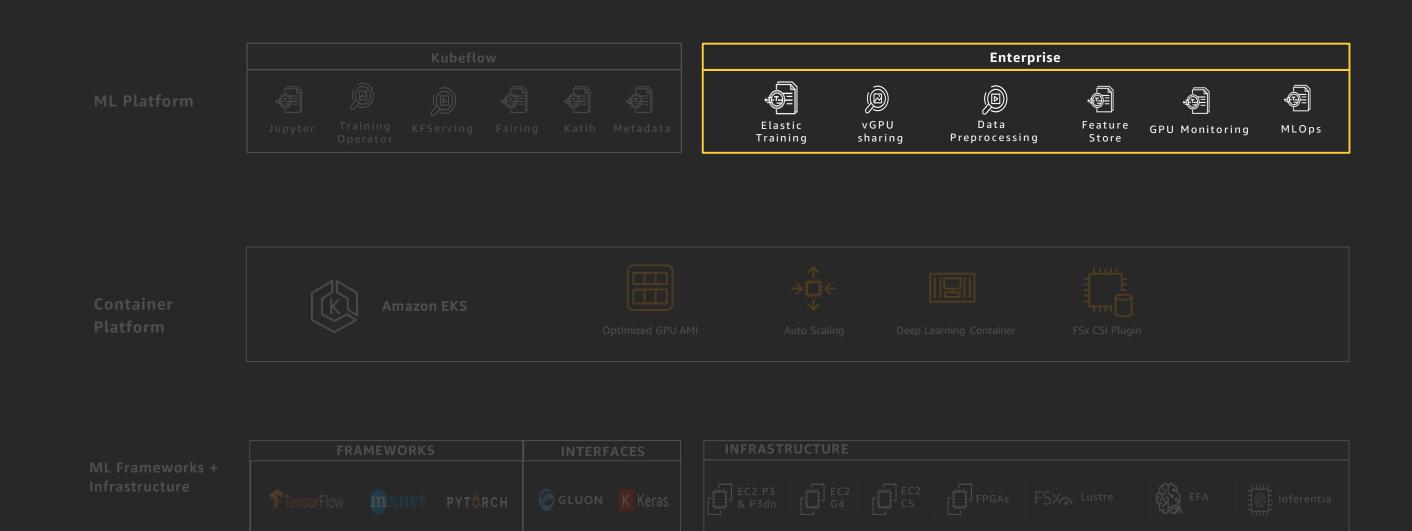
Standardization of features

Consistency between training and serving

Enterprise







Future Ideas

- Elastic Training
- Virtual GPU Device Plugin
- GPU Monitoring
- MLOps

Elastic Training

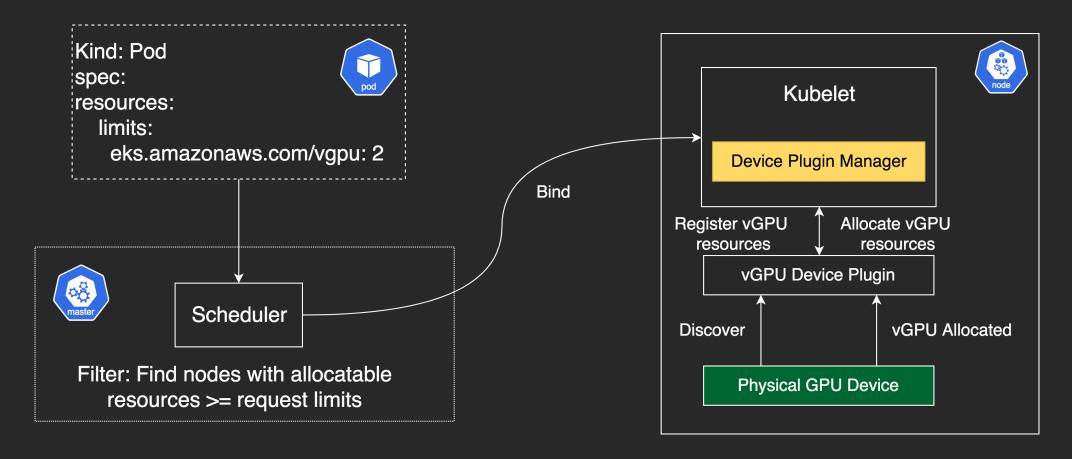
Fault Tolerant

- Enable Job Priority & Preemption
- Unlock SLA Critical Jobs to run on Spot instances

Elastic Scheduling

Improve the GPU utilization rate

Virtual GPU for ML inference



- Map physical GPU to virtual GPUs in vGPU Device Plugin
 e.g. Physical GPU = 100 vGPUs
- vGPU Device Plugin reports discovered extended resources to API Server
- Kubernetes Scheduler schedule pods request Custom Resource e.g eks.amazonaws.com/vgpu
- vGPU Device Plugin allocate Physical GPU

GPU Monitoring

Monitoring Stack

- Nvidia Management Library (NVML)
- Data Center GPU Manager (DCGM)
- CAdvisor accelerator metrics (CAdvisor)



Today



Device Management

Board-level GPU Configuration & Monitoring

- Device Identification
- Configuration & Monitoring
- Clock Management

All GPUs Supported

O.

Data Center GPU Manager (DCGM)



Health & Governance

Proactive Health, Policy & Power Mgmt.

- Real-time Monitoring & Analysis
- Governance Policies
- Power & Clock Management

Tesla GPUs Only

Diagnostics, Recovery &

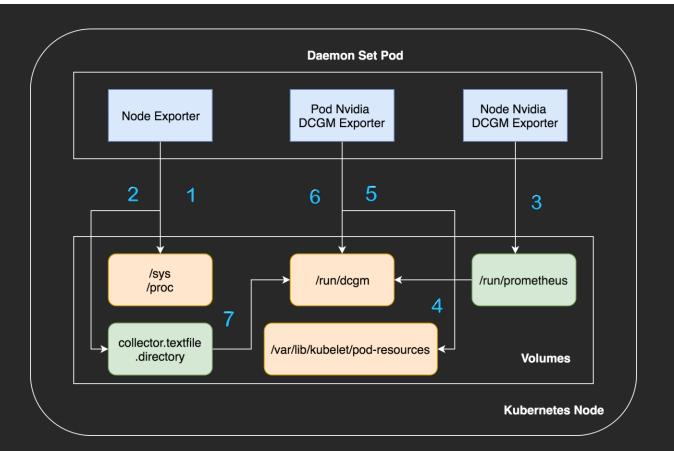
System Validation

GPU Recovery & Isolation

Comprehensive Diagnostics

System Validation

Tesla GPUs Only



MLOps

Data Scientists

Hybrid, integrated, cloud-based dev env

Version control (scripts & artifacts)



DevOps

Seamless deployment of hybrid pipelines

Trigger-based scheduling & orchestration of runs

Monitoring & dashboard

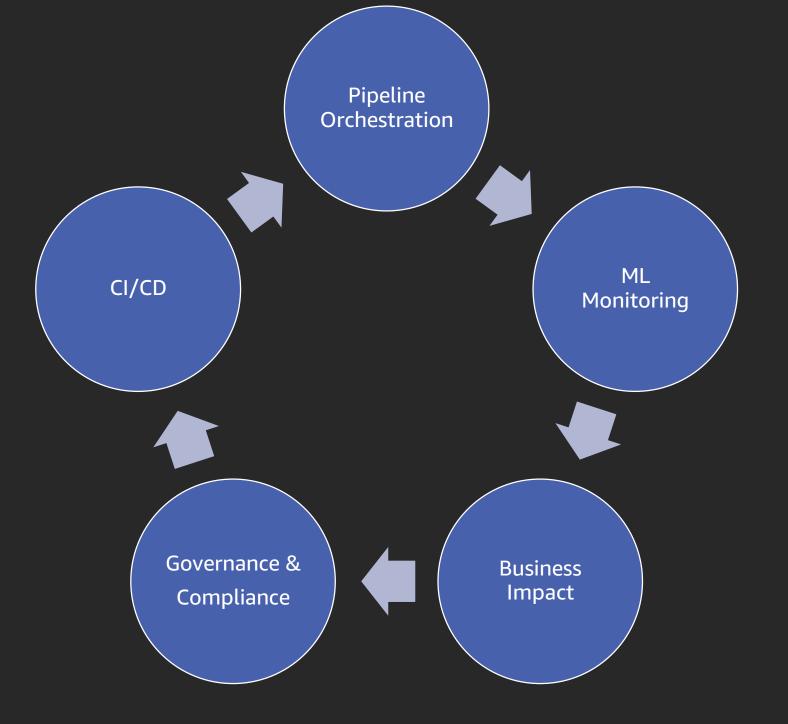
Version control (runs & pipelines)



Business Analyst

Ensure Compliance

Explain-ability



Goal: Graduate ML into a first class citizen of software development

Thank you!

Jiaxin Shan
Software Engineer
AWS

Mike Stefaniak
Product Manager
AWS

Arun GuptaOpen Source Technologist
AWS







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