

Using Tensorboard Profiler for ML Workload on GPU

This doc will guide you through the process of using Tensorboard Profiler to profile and inspect machine learning workloads on GPU.

Step 1: Set Up Your Environment

Before starting with Tensorboard Profiler, ensure that your environment is ready by following these steps:

Check GPU Availability: Use `nvidia-smi` to confirm that your system has a GPU available and properly set up.

```
sh> nvidia-smi
```

NVIDIA-SMI 535.183.01				Driver Version: 535.183.01				CUDA Version: 12.2			
GPU	Name		Persistence-M	Bus-Id	Disp.A	Volatile	Uncorr.	ECC			
Fan	Temp	Perf	Pwr:Usage/Cap		Memory-Usage	GPU-Util	Compute M.	MIG M.			
0	Quadro P1000		On	00000000:65:00.0	Off						
34%	29C	P8	N/A / N/A		2MiB / 4096MiB	0%	Default	N/A			

Processes:									
GPU	GI	CI	PID	Type	Process name			GPU Memory	Usage
	ID	ID							
No running processes found									

Create a Python Virtual Environment: It's a good practice to use a virtual environment to avoid conflicts between dependencies.

```
python3 -m venv jaxenv
source jaxenv/bin/activate
```

Install Required Packages: Install TensorFlow (for TensorBoard) and JAX, ensuring that JAX is set up with GPU support.

```
pip install tf-nightly tbp-nightly
pip install --upgrade "jax[cuda12_pip]" -f https://storage.googleapis.com/jax-releases/jax\_cuda\_releases.html
```

Verify JAX GPU Backend: After installation, verify that JAX is configured to use the GPU backend.

```
python -c "import jax; print(f'Jax backend: {jax.default_backend()}')"
```

Step 2: Create and Run a Test Script

Next, you'll create a simple script to test the profiling setup. This script sets up a basic JAX computation and profiles it using Tensorboard Profiler. Once the script is created, you can execute it to generate profiling data.

```
cat << EOF > test.py
import jax
from jax import numpy as jnp

@jax.named_call
def foo(x, y):
    return (x + y) / 2.

@jax.jit
def bar(a):
    def foo2(x, y):
        return foo(x, y), None

    out, _ = jax.lax.scan(foo2, 0., a)
    return out

a = jnp.array([1., 2., 3., 4., 5.])

print(jax.devices())
jax.profiler.start_trace('/tmp/tensorboard')
with jax.profiler.StepTraceAnnotation('step', step_num=0): # JIT warm-up
    out = bar(a)
with jax.profiler.StepTraceAnnotation('step', step_num=1):
    out = bar(a)
out.block_until_ready()
jax.profiler.stop_trace()
EOF

python3 test.py
```

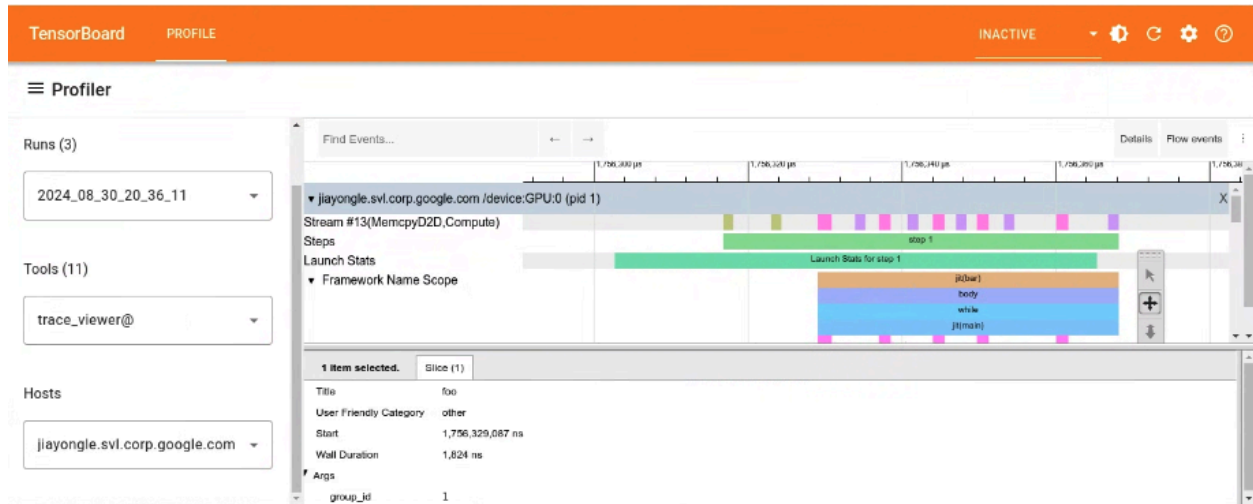
Step 3: Visualize the Profiling Data with TensorBoard

Now that you have the profiling data, you can visualize it using TensorBoard.

1. Launch TensorBoard: Start TensorBoard and point it to the directory where the profiling data was saved.

```
sh> tensorboard --port 6006 --logdir /tmp/tensorboard
```

2. Access TensorBoard: Open your web browser and navigate to <http://localhost:6006> to see the profiling results.



Step 4: Run an Additional Example

For a more complex example, you can run a script that uses the MNIST dataset.

1. Install Additional Dependencies: Install TensorFlow datasets, which include the MNIST dataset.

```
pip install tensorflow_datasets
```

2. Download and Run the MNIST Script: Download the `mnist.py` script from the provided GitHub link and run it.

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jiaiyongle/colabs/main/python/mnist.py
python3 mnist.py
```

3. Access TensorBoard: Open your web browser and navigate to <http://localhost:6006> to see the profiling results.

≡ Profiler

CAPTURE PROFILE

Runs (5)

2024_08_30_23_02_17

Tools (11)

trace_viewer@

Hosts

Find Events...

Details Flow events

▼ jiaiyongle.svl.corp.google.com /device:GPU:0 (pid 1)

Stream #13(MemcpyD2D,Compute,Mei

Stream #14(MemcpyH2D)

Stream #15(MemcpyD2H)

Stream #16(MemcpyD2H)

▼ Framework Name Scope

Framework Ops

XLA Modules

XLA Ops

Source code

► jiaiyongle.svl.corp.google.com /host:CPU (pid 701)

Nothing selected. Tap stuff.