Technical Overview

Neronet

Project 2
Toolbox for managing the training neural networks (Pyry Takala)

CSE-C2610 Software Project Aalto University

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Neronet

Overvie

Component

Kemarka







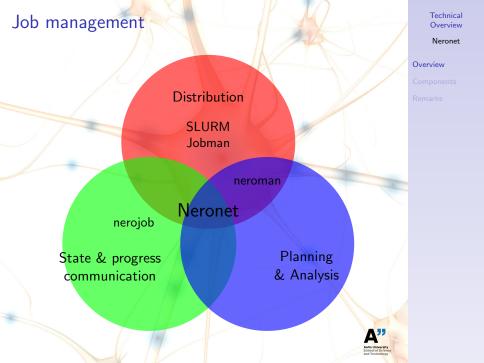
Neronet is a framework designed to facilitate the specification, submission, monitoring, control, analysis and management of many different computational experiments. It has three components:

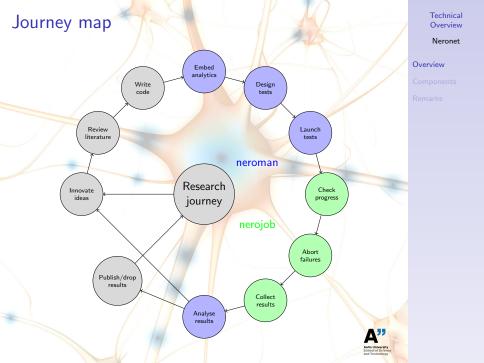
- 1. A job scheduler for Linux clusters (either SLURM or Jobman)
- nerojob a program designed to be launched by a job scheduler in cluster nodes to monitor, analyse and control single experiment jobs and their environment in tandem with neroman
- neroman a user run daemon that acts as the Neronet information server and user interface to provide Neronet's features



The following slides contain three diagrams:

- Job management the associated problem domain spheres and how the system components are related to them
- Journey map the journey or work flow of a typical system user (a computational researcher) and the steps in which the Neronet tools are designed to be used
- 3. Basic use case A sample basic system use case description





- ► User: A computational researcher
- ► Goal: To test how well a new design works with several different configuration options and parameter values
- Preconditions: SLURM cluster and Neronet setup, code and analytics developed and test inputs setup in Neronet compatible manner
- ► Basic flow:
 - Specify a batch of nerojobs in the experiments Excel with parameters, inputs and other configurations
 - Run neroman --launch 20-28 to dispatch the jobs to the SLURM setup with autogenerated sbatch scripts and arguments
 - 3. Receive and check progress notifications from email
 - 4. See near realtime updates in the results Excel of analytics variable updates
 - 5. Receive final results data and updates to the job excel as configured
 - Analyse, reiterate and/or publish results
- Post conditions: Computational experiments have been conducted in a very straightforward, effective and researcher friendly fashion



- ▶ Both neroman and nerojob are Python programs run with just the researcher's privileges on any modern *nix
- SSH is used for intercomponent communication (user's existing ssh keys, ssh configs and privileges are used)
 - neroman and nerojob exchange data and files via their CLI and Python interfaces
 - neroman and nerojob communicate with SLURM and/or Jobman using their APIs and/or CLIs
- The system is ment to be very easy to setup, lightweight and the usability good for several types of uses.



Communication

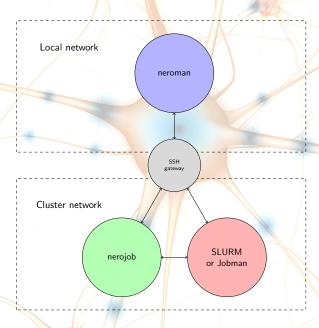
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- ► Both are existing standard job scheduling systems for Linux clusters.
- They have both CLI and API interfaces and are expected to be presetup by research systems administrators.
- ► SLURM is currently used by Triton and CSC. Johman could be easily setup for the gpu cluster used by deep learning researchers at Aalto.



► A daemon administered and configured by the researcher herself

- ► Should be run on a system with two way SSH access to the cluster nodes
- Key functionality
 - ► Facilitate and standardize experiment specification
 - Batch submit experiment jobs to SLURM/Jobman with autogenerated job scripts (sbatch)
 - Send email notifications with progress data
 - Facilitate monitoring and control of running jobs
 - Autocollect key job results into a researcher specifiable format (f. ex. Excel)
 - ► Facilitate experiment analysis and history management
 - ► Lightweight and extendable with custom functionality
 - Configurable via YAML files



- A program ment to be started by SLURM/Jobman on any modern *nix (cluster nodes) on job launch
- Key functionality
 - Fetch and send computing environment information to neroman
 - Monitor experiment job progress (parse output logs and data files (eg. CSV, JSON))
 - Autocollect and send information and data to neroman
 - Interact with SLURM/Jobman as specified (eg. autotermination based on poor experiment progress)
 - Lightweight and extendable with custom functionality
 - Configurable via YAML files



Remarks

- A server (neroman daemon) per user approach is chosen because
 - easy minimalist setup (easy to try)
 - no need for special privileges
- SSH is used because
 - it is an existing standard in most modern research systems and clusters
 - user's existing ssh keys and ssh configs provide an easy and effective way to provide safe networking
 - no need for network, port routing or privileges adjustments
- Python 3 is used because
 - available in most modern *nix systems
 - has good support for the system's needs
 - it is easy to learn and familiar to most computational researchers
 - Many research libraries use it (Scipy, Numpy, Theano, Lasange, Pylearn2)