



# Distributed Deep Learning Framework for Big Data

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# Research Area

- Applying deep learning to production big data pipelines
- Integrating deep learning with big data analytics workflows



# Problem Statement

- Deep learning solutions separate from big data platforms
- Causes inefficiencies in data transfer, development, deployment
- Impedance mismatch between deep learning and big data systems



## Objective

- Develop unified framework for distributed deep learning and big data analytics
- Enable efficient end-to-end data pipelines for production data



## Methodology - Distributed Deep Learning on Spark

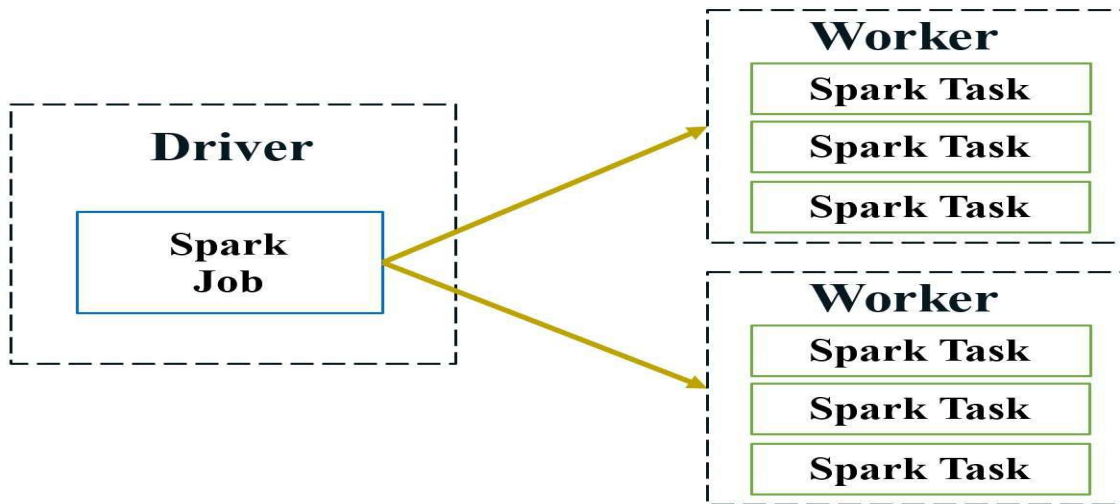
- Open source library on top of Apache Spark
- Unified API for deep learning model development
- Large-scale distributed training and inference on Spark clusters



## End to End classification pipeline on spark-bigDL

```
1  #distributed data processing
2  spark = SparkContext(appName="text_classifier", ...)
3  input_rdd = spark.textFile("hdfs://...")
4  train_rdd = input_rdd.map(lambda x: read_text_and_label(x))
5                      .map(lambda data: decode_to_ndarrays(data))
6                      .map(lambda arrays: to_sample(arrays))
7
8  #distributed training
9  model = Sequential().add(Recurrent().add(LSTM(...)))
10                      .add(Linear(...)).add(LogSoftMax())
11  optimizer = Optimizer(model=model, training_rdd=train_rdd,
12                        criterion=ClassNLLCriterion(),
13                        optim_method=Adagrad(), ...)
14  trained_model = optimizer.optimize()
15
16  #distributed inference
17  test_rdd = ...
18  prediction_rdd = trained_model.predict(test_rdd)
```

# Execution Model - Spark







# BigDL algo in the works (pseudocode)

Algorithm 1 Data-parallel training in BigDL

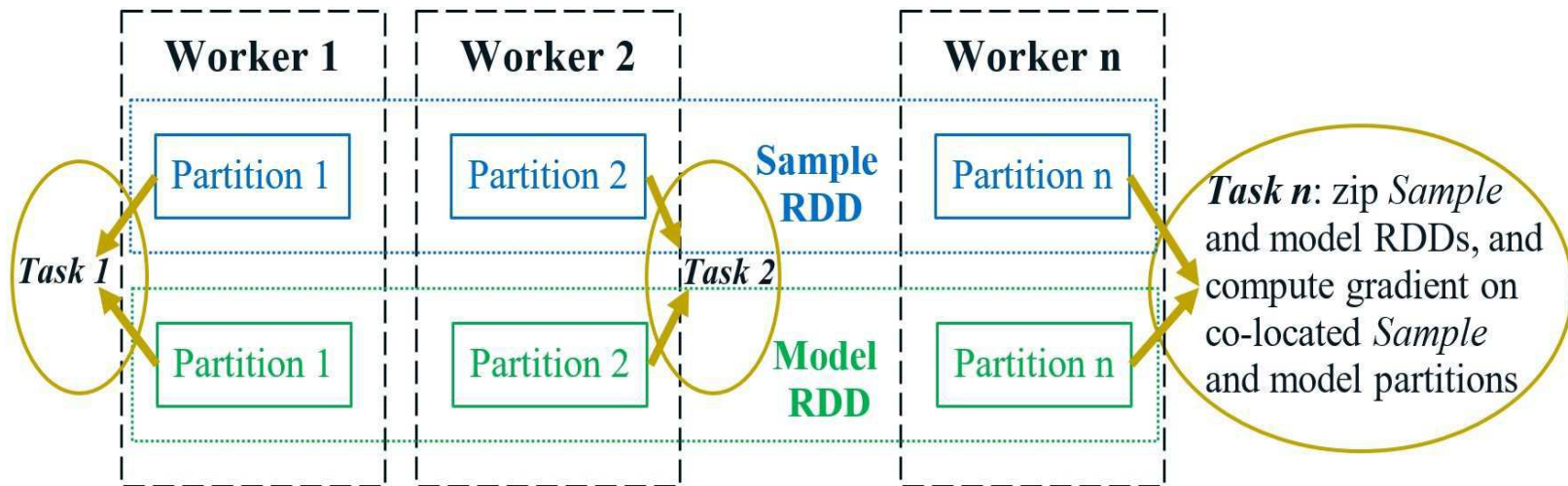
```
1: for i = 1 to M do
2:   //"model forward-backward" job
3:   for each task in the Spark job do
4:     read the latest weights;
5:     get a random batch of data from local Sample partition;
6:     compute local gradients (forward-backward on local model
       replica);
7:   end for
8:   //"parameter synchronization" job
9:   aggregate (sum) all the gradients;
10:  update the weights per specified optimization method;
11: end for
```



## Data Parallel Training in Big DL

- Iterative process of compute gradients and update parameters
- Co-partitioned and co-located RDDs for models and data
- Parallel gradient computation using Spark tasks

## Forward Backward Model for Gradient Computation

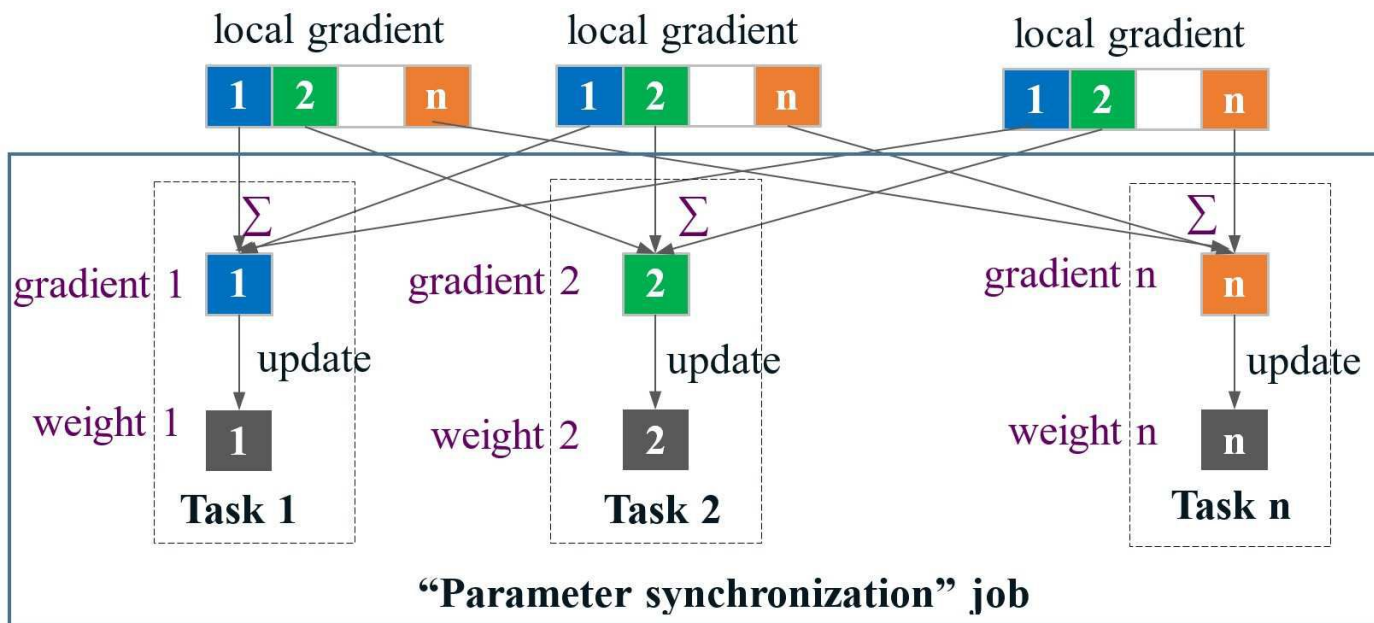




## Parameter Sync

- Implements AllReduce using Spark primitives (shuffle, broadcast)
- Mimic parameter server architecture in a different way

## Parameter Sync Job





## Discussions

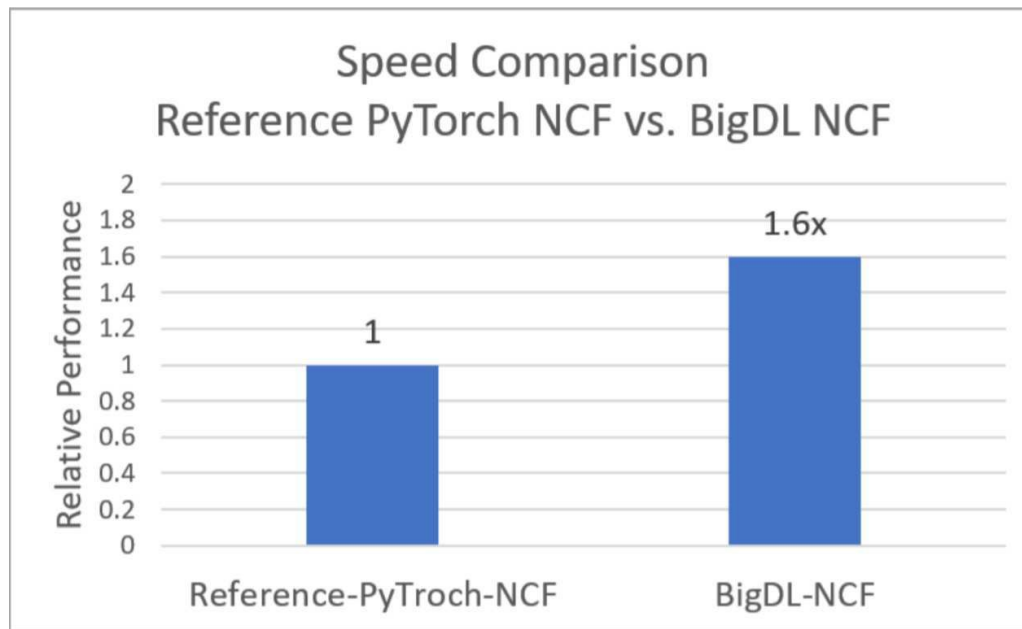
- Alternative design for distributed training
- Handles failures, resource changes efficiently
- Logically centralized control with stateless tasks



## Experiment Setup

- Neural Collaborative Filtering (NCF)
- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) - Inception-v1 on ImageNet

# NCF Performance







## NCF Training Performance

- 1.6x faster than PyTorch implementation on Nvidia P100 GPU
- Evaluated on single Intel Xeon server



# Inception Scalability

## Scalability of Inception-v1 Training

- Efficient parameter sync overheads (<7% on 32 nodes)
- Near linear scaling up to 96 nodes, reasonable up to 256 nodes

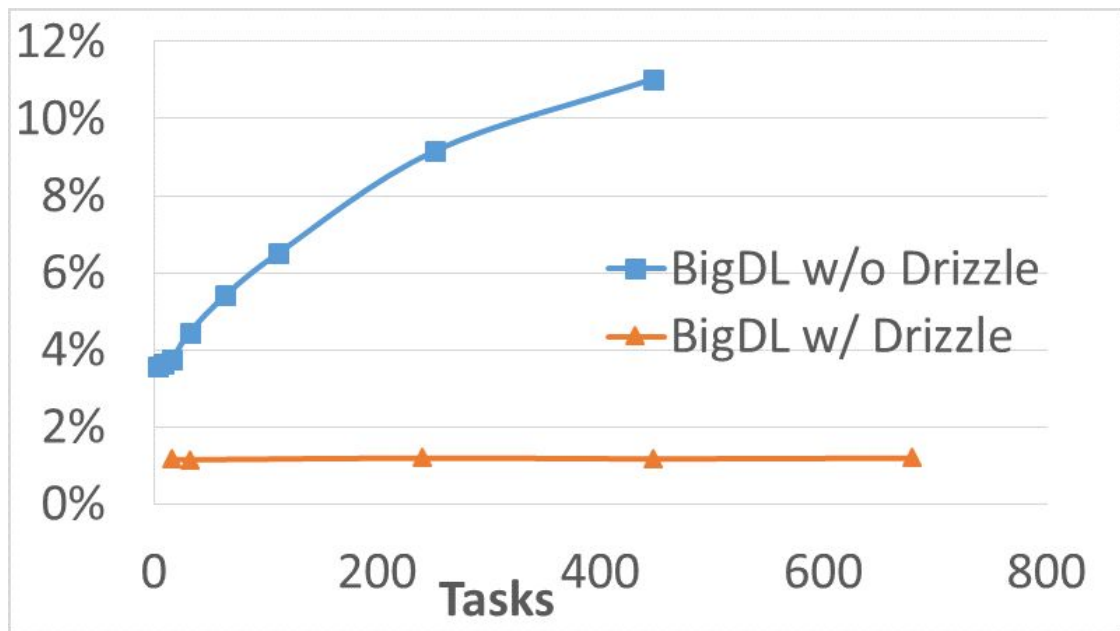


## Efficiency of Task Scheduling

- Launching large number of short tasks can be a bottleneck
- Group scheduling in Drizzle reduces overheads significantly

Drizzle, a low latency execution engine for Spark, can help schedule multiple iterations (or a group) of computations at once, so as to greatly reduce scheduling overheads even if there are a large number of tasks in each iteration

## BigDL with Drizzle lib

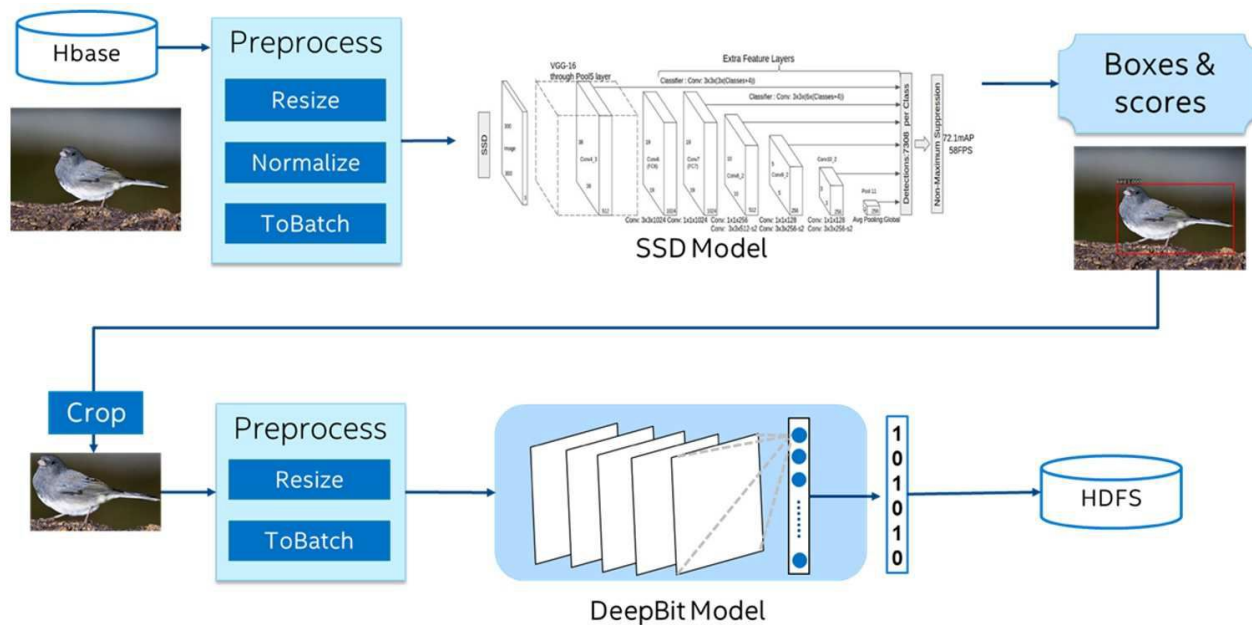




## Image Feature Extraction Steps

- End-to-end pipeline for object detection and feature extraction
- Using SSD and DeepBit models on Spark and BigDL

# SSD and DeepBit Models

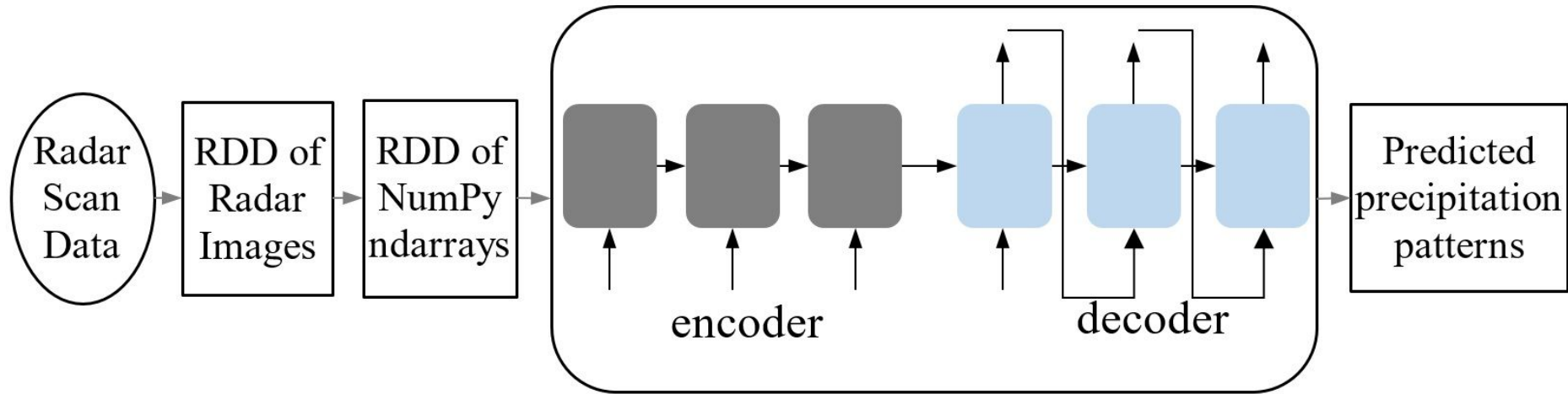




## Pipeline Steps

- Data loading and preprocessing on Spark
- Distributed object detection with SSD
- Distributed feature extraction with DeepBit
- Store features in HDFS

## End to End Flow at JD.com using BigDL



**Sequence to sequence model**





## Image Feature Extraction built at JD.com

### 1. Data Retrieval and Pre-processing

Hundreds of millions of images are retrieved from a distributed database into Spark and pre-processed in a distributed manner.

### 2. Object Detection

Utilizing BigDL, a pre-trained SSD model is loaded for distributed object detection on Spark, producing coordinates and scores for detected objects.



## Extraction cont..

### 3. Target Image Generation

Target images are generated by selecting the object with the highest score and cropping the original picture based on its coordinates.

### 4. Feature Extraction

Another pre-trained model from Caffe, DeepBit, is employed via BigDL for distributed feature extraction of the target images, storing results in HDFS.



# More Applications and use-cases

## Precipitation Nowcasting at Cray

- Sequence-to-sequence model for precipitation prediction
- End-to-end data preparation, training, inference on BigDL

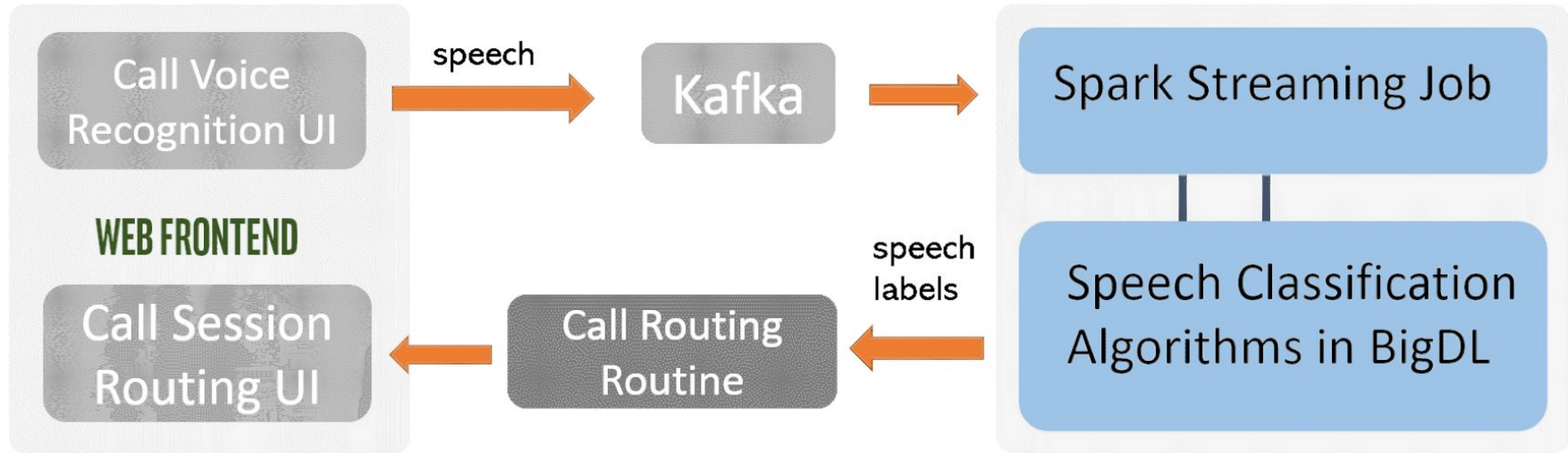
## Precipitation Nowcasting Workflow (Cray application)

- Ingest radar scan data into Spark
- Train seq2seq model on historical data
- Predict future precipitation patterns

## Real-time Streaming Workflow (Giga spaces application)

- Speech recognition -> Kafka
- Spark Streaming job with BigDL model
- Classify call and route to specialist

## Real time streaming speech classification on BigDL





## How its done

- When a customer calls the call center, his or her speech is first processed on the fly by a speech recognition unit and result is stored in Kafka.
- • A Spark Streaming job then reads speech recognition results from Kafka and classifies each call using the BigDL model in real-time.
- • The classification result is in turn used by a routing system to redirect the call to the proper support specialist.



## Related Wok: Existing DL frameworks

- TensorFlow, MXNet, Petuum, ChainerMN
- Fine-grained data access, in-place mutation
- Different execution model than BigDL



## Summary

- BigDL provides alternative distributed training design
- Seamless integration of DL and data analytics
- Adopted by users across industries



## Future To-Dos

- Improve training performance and scalability
- Extend to more DL models and applications
- Enhance support for real-time streaming





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