vs CPU

https://github.com/tuneman7/cuda_work/blob/main/README.md



Prepared For:

Data Science and Machine
Learning Students and
Practitioners

Prepared By:

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W255 Summer 2022 August 6 2022

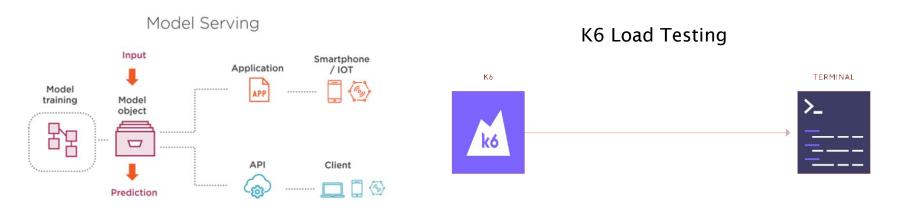


Background:

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This project utilizes the DistilBertForSequenceClassification sentiment analysis model which is inside of the "glue" dataset.

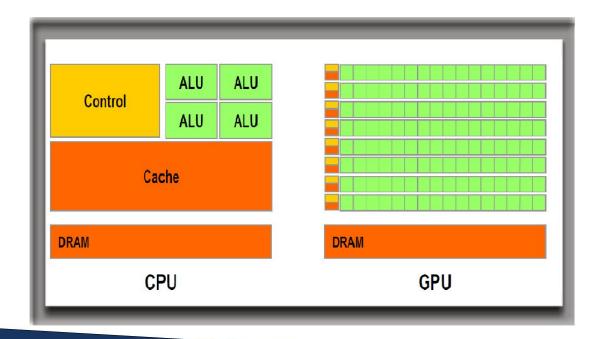
It downloads, or trains the model then serves it within a FASAPI container and runs K6 load testing against a minikube instance.





CPU and GPU working together in AI frameworks:

CPUs have larger instruction sets, allowing them to "do more things" than a GPU. However, GPUs generally contain thousands of cores, achieve higher parallelism, and are very good with matrix multiplication, utilized by machine learning, and neural net frameworks. Often times the CPU acts as the "controller" off-loading tasks to the GPU then persisting or evaluating the results.

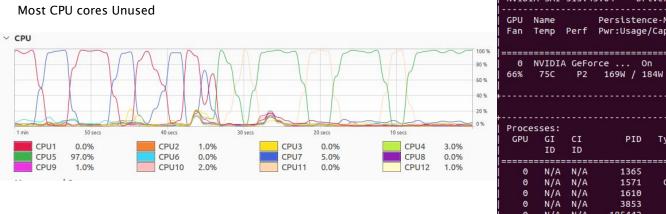


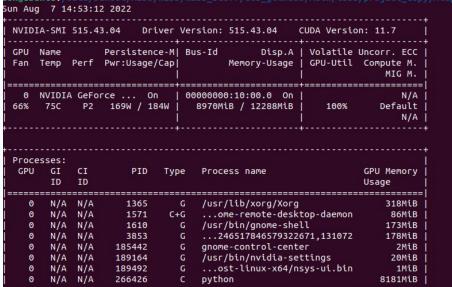


Results: CUDA – GPU train time and CPU/GPU use profile

Train time @ 17 minutes 334 train samples per second.

GPU use at 100%, Python Using 8 Gigs of memory





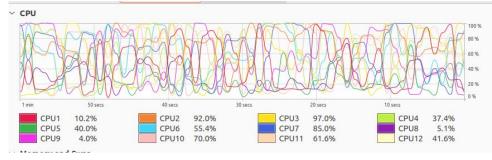


Results: CPU train time and CPU/GPU use profile

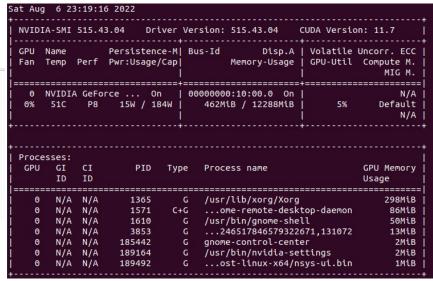
Train time @ 7 hours 13.3 train samples per second

GPU-based training can train the model 24 times in, the amount of time it took the CPU to train the model a single time.

Very High CPU Activity



GPU use at 5%, Python using no memory.





System Specifications:

The system is good, but not ultra high-end. I parted this system together to avoid having to use my MAC M1 given the complications associated with getting packages to run on the M1 architecture. For servers, Linux, the x64 architecture, and the NVIDIA cuda frameworks are widely used. I still use my M1 to terminal into this machine while travelling. It's an uncomplicated way of doing development since many of the packages just work. Also, getting R Studio distributions to work well on an M1 machine can be quite a headache.

Hardware Model	Micro-Star International Co., Ltd. MS-7C91
Memory	32.0 GiB
Processor	AMD® Ryzen 5 5600g with radeon graphics × 12
Graphics	NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2060/PCIe/SSE2 / NVIDIA Corporation
Disk Capacity	1.0 TB
OS Name	Ubuntu 22.04.1 LTS
OS Type	64-bit
GNOME Version	42.2
Windowing System	X11

Graphics Card Information	
Graphics Processor:	NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2060
GPU UUID:	GPU-778f2c4d-31ff-65e9-8a89-5cb1b3c39e7f
CUDA Cores:	2176
VBIOS Version:	90.06.6A.00.6B
Total Memory:	12288 MB
Total Dedicated Memory:	12288 MB
Used Dedicated Memory:	582 MB (5%)
Memory Interface:	192-bit
GPU Utilization:	0 %
Video Engine Utilization:	0 %



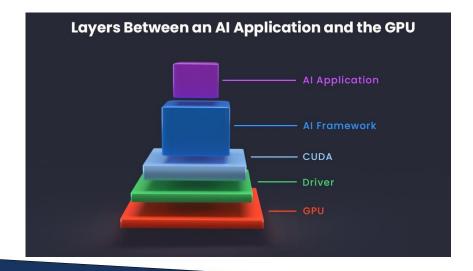
Getting it to work: Be prepared to spend some hours on this.

- 1. Have an NVIDIA graphics card or device which is compatible with NVIDIA's CUDA package.
- 2. Install NVIDA drivers.
- Install the CUDA packages / tools.
- 4. Test that pytorch can "see" the graphics card and do its work on it: git clone https://github.com/tuneman7/cuda_work && . ./cuda_work/test_python_cuda.sh

Some resources on this:

https://tuneman7.github.io/cuda_notes.html

We are also able to access the GPU from within docker images, but that is beyond the scope of this demonstration.





Sample Application:

https://github.com/tuneman7/cuda_work

NOTES:

I could not get cuda / torch to play well under poetry. For training, this project uses python3 virtual environments. For the docker build it still uses poetry.

when the model is trained, the prediction scores will be slightly different after each training so the "assert_almost_equal" statements within the test harness are necessarily removed. You can re-add them after testing it once or twice.

The run.sh script checks for environmental variables, as needed.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEPENDENCIES - in addition to Cuda from previous slide:

Docker, Minikube, K6, Poetry, python3.10-venv

RUNNING:

git clone https://github.com/tuneman7/cuda_work cd cuda_work
. run.sh

OR:

git clone https://github.com/tuneman7/cuda_work && cd cuda_work && . run.sh



