



Cineca
TRAINING
High Performance
Computing 2017

HPC and Data Analytics

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SuperComputing Applications and Innovation Department





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Learning Algorithm

Definition of Learning Algorithm [Mitchell 1997]¹

A computer program is said to **learn** from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P , if **its performance** at tasks in T , as measured by P , **improves with experience** E .



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- ▶ the measure of performance P



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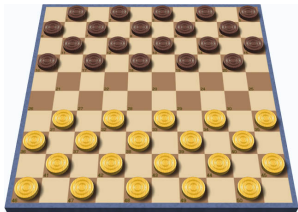
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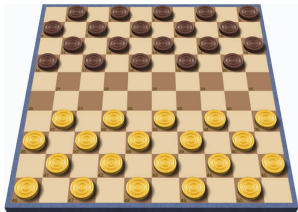
- ▶ the class of tasks T
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Example: checkers game

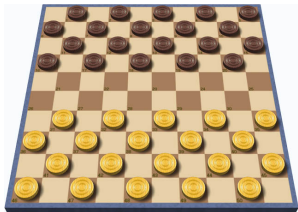


Example: checkers game



- ▶ **task class T:** playing checkers

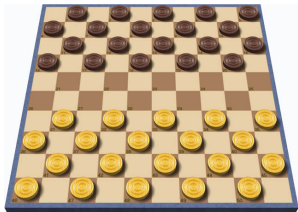
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- ▶ **task class T:** playing checkers
- ▶ **performance measure P:** fraction of games won against opponents
- ▶ **training experience E:** playing practice games against itself



Example: handwritten characters recognition

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 1 3 5 9 1 7 6 2 8 2 2 5 0 7 4 9 7 8 3 2
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- ▶ **task class T:** recognizing and classifying handwritten characters within images

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- ▶ **task class T:** recognizing and classifying handwritten characters within images
- ▶ **performance measure P:** fraction of characters correctly classified
- ▶ **training experience E:** a database of handwritten characters with given classifications



Example: supervised learning

- ▶ **training experience E :** a number of training examples $E = \{z_1, z_2, z_3 \dots\}$
each example is a (input,target) pair: $Z_i = (X_i, Y_i)$



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Examples:

- ▶ **regression**
 - ▶ X is a real-valued scalar or vector
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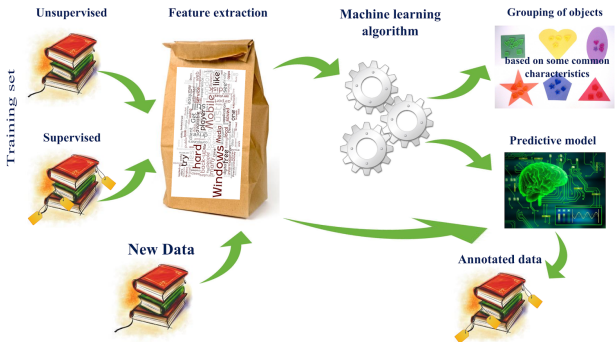
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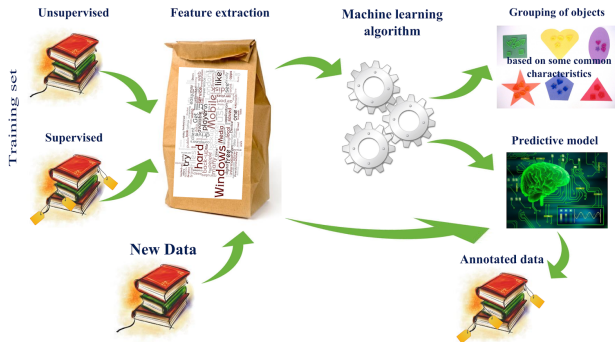
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- ▶ **classification**
 - ▶ X is a real-valued scalar or vector (features)
 - ▶ Y is an integer (label) corresponding to a class index
 - ▶ f is able to provide the probability of X_i being in class Y_i
 - ▶ L is usually the negative log-likelihood

Machine Learning



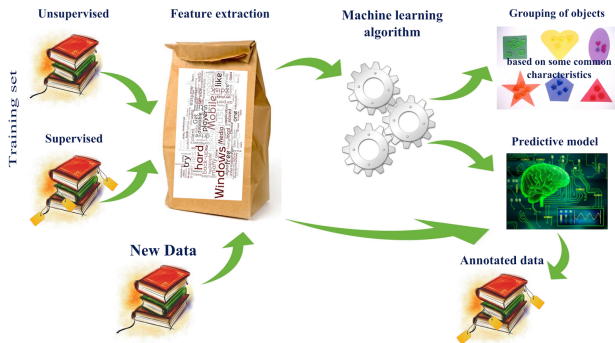


Machine Learning



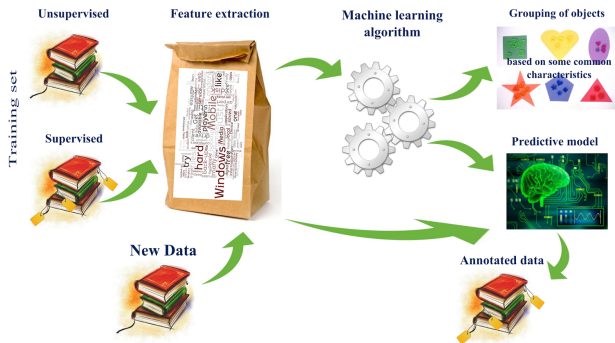
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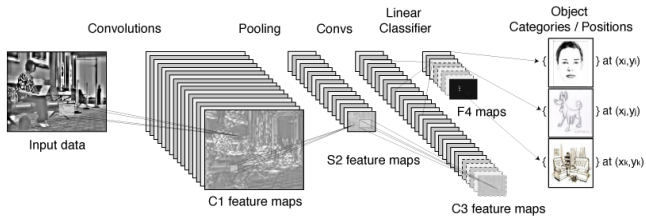
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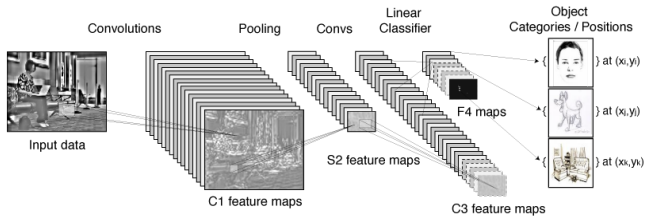


- ▶ Application of **computer-enabled algorithm** to a data set to find a **pattern**
- ▶ **Wide range of tasks:** segmentation, classification, clustering, supervised/unsupervised learning
- ▶ **Various algorithms:** association rules, decision trees, SVM

Deep Learning

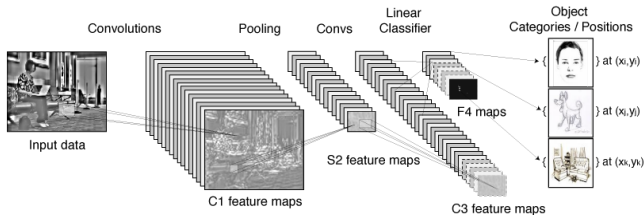


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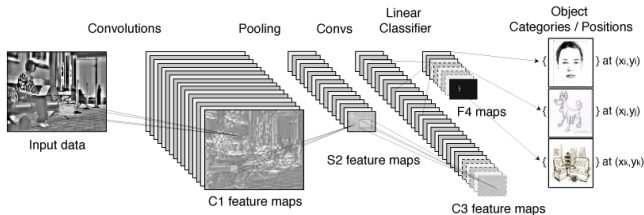
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Deep Learning



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- ▶ **Multiple** hidden layers (to mimic human brain processes associated to vision/hearing)
- ▶ **Big data** sets and relevant number of **variables**



Framework desired features

We are interested in:

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- ▶ high level language (**Python**)
- ▶ **little/no** programming effort



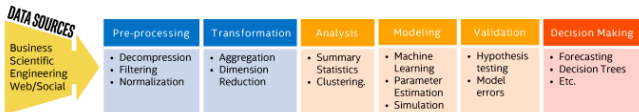
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- ▶ **integration** with existing pipelines
- ▶ multi-core **CPU** and/or many-core **GPU** support

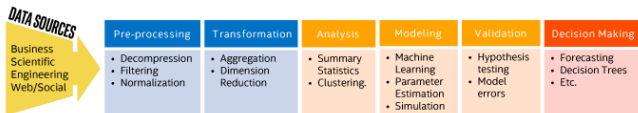


Intel Data Analytics Acceleration Library (DAAL)





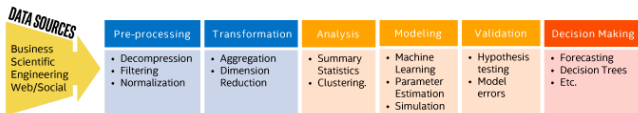
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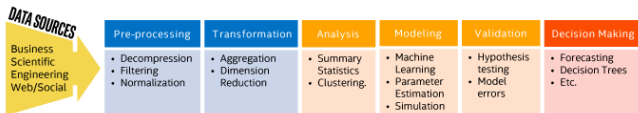
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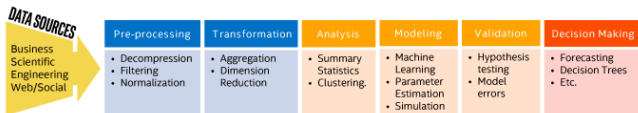
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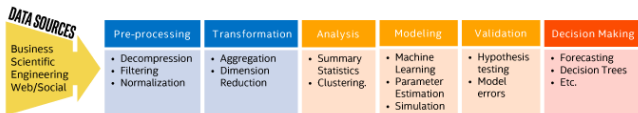
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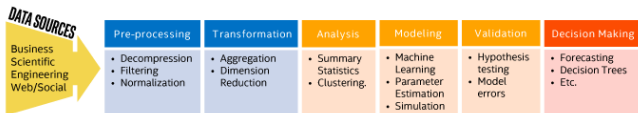
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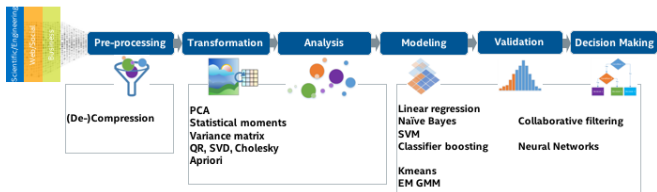
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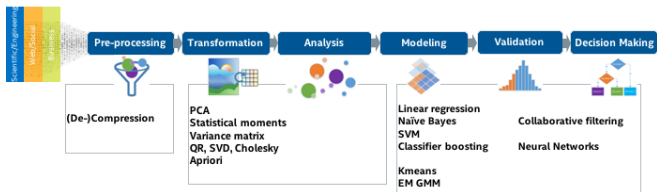
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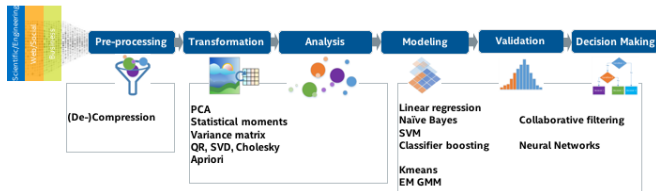


Algorithms



Statistics: min, max, mean, standard deviation, correlation, covariance matrix, correlation distance matrix, cosine distance matrix

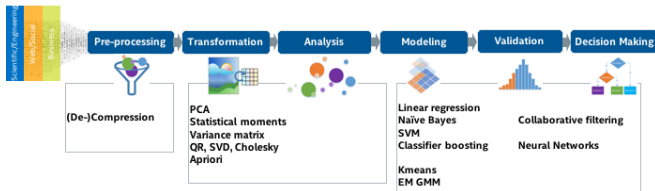
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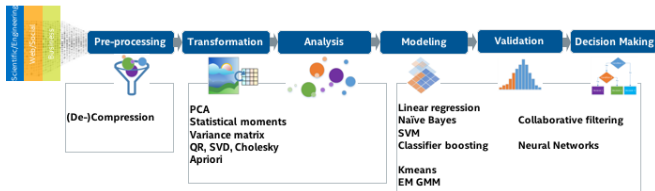


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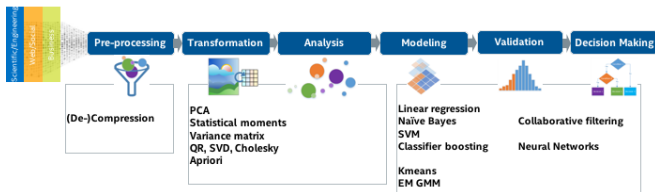
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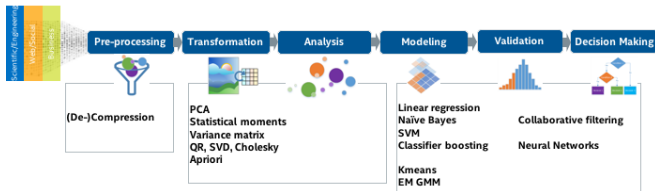
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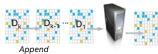
Clustering: K-Means, EM for GMM



Processing Modes



Processing Modes



R = FID,.....D.)

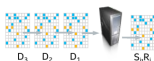
Batch processing

All data is stored in the memory of a single node. An Intel DAAL function is called to process the data all at once.

Processing Modes



$R = F(D_1, \dots, D_n)$



$S_{i+1} = T(S_i, D_i)$
 $R_{i+1} = F(S_i, \dots)$

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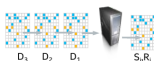
Streaming processing

All data does not fit in memory, or when data is arriving piece by piece. Intel DAAL can process data chunks individually and combine all partial results at the finalizing stage.

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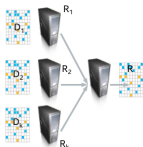


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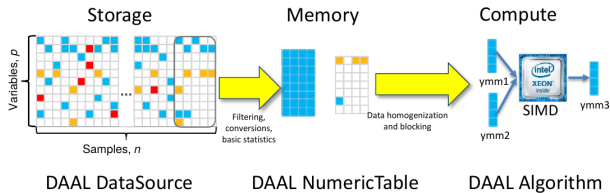
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Distributed processing

Intel DAAL supports a model similar to MapReduce. Slaves in a cluster process local data (map stage), and then the master process collects and combines partial results from slaves (reduce stage).

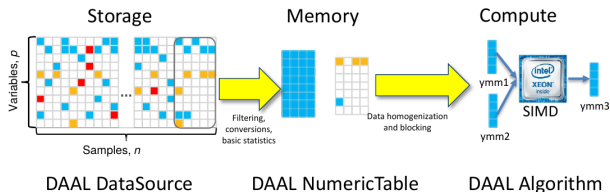


DAAL data flow





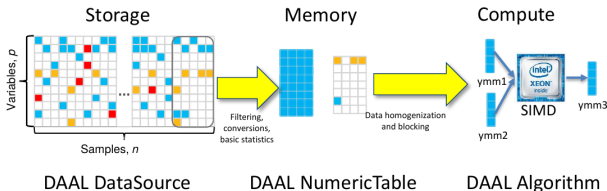
DAAL data flow



Data sources:

- ▶ file based (CSV, binary)
- ▶ database query (ODBC, SQL)
- ▶ Python: **numpy array interoperability**

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Data structures:

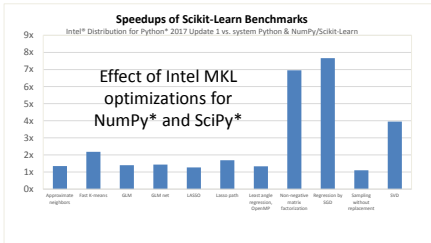
- ▶ numeric tables
 - ▶ homogeneous data: dense, sparse, packed, triangular matrix, symmetric matrix
 - ▶ heterogeneous data: SOA vs AOS
- ▶ tensors (n-dimensional matrix)



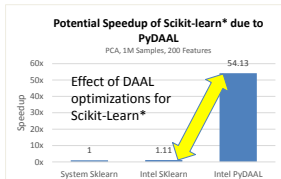
Official Intel benchmark results (I)



Sk-Learn* Optimizations With Intel® MKL... And Intel® DAAL



Intel® Distribution for Python* ships Intel® Data Analytics Acceleration Library with Python interfaces, a.k.a. pyDAAL



System Info: 32x Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2688 v3 @ 2.30GHz, disabled HT, 64GB RAM; Intel® Distribution for Python® 2017 Gold; Intel® MKL 2017.0.0; Ubuntu 14.04.4 LTS; Numpy 1.11.1; scikit-learn 0.17.1.

Software and workloads used in performance tests may have been optimized for performance only on Intel microprocessors. Performance tests, such as SPECmark and MobileMark, are measured using specific computer systems, components, software, operations and functions. Any change to any of those factors may cause the results to vary. You should consult other information and performance levels to assist you in fully evaluating your contemplated purchases, including the performance of that product when combined with other products. * Other brands and names are the property of their respective owners. Benchmark Source: Intel Corporation

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[Supercomputing 2016 (SC16), November 13-18, 2016, Salt Lake City]

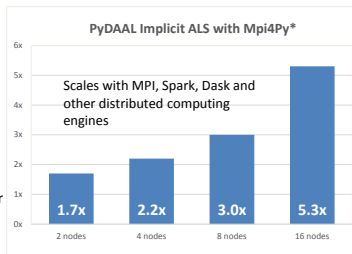


Official Intel benchmark results (II)



Distributed Parallelism

- Intel® MPI* accelerates Intel® Distribution for Python (mpi4py*, ipyparallel*)
- Intel Distribution for Python also supports
 - PySpark* - Python* interfaces for Spark*, an engine for large-scale data processing
 - Dask* - flexible parallel computing library for numerical computing



Configuration Info: Hardware (each node): Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2697 v4 @ 2.30GHz, 2x18 cores, HT is ON, RAM 128GB; Versions: Oracle Linux Server 6.6, Intel® DAAL 2017 Gold, Intel® MPI 5.1.3; Interconnect: 1 GB Ethernet.
Software and workloads used in performance tests may have been optimized for performance only on Intel microprocessors. Performance tests, such as SYSmark and MobileMark, are measured using specific computer systems, components, software, operations and functions. Any change to any of those factors may cause the results to vary. You should consult other information and performance tests to assist you in fully evaluating your contemplated purchase, including the performance of that product when combined with other products. * Other brands and names are the property of their respective owners. Benchmark Source: Intel Corporation
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