ICT Solutions for Brilliant Minds

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# Tools for machine learning research at CSC

Machine learning with spatial data seminar – 27.2.2024 Mats Sjöberg, CSC





# What is a supercomputer?

- HPC = high-performance computing
- A large number (cluster) of "normal" computers (nodes)
  - Actually pretty good computers: >100 GB RAM, 10s-100s CPU cores
  - Sometimes also GPUs
- Supercomputer = 100s or 1000s of such computers connected with
  - Shared file system
  - Fast network (100-200 GB/s)
- Dividing a heavy computation into smaller subtasks = parallelism



# **GPU** computing

- CPUs are optimized for latency whereas GPUs are optimized for throughput
  - That is a CPU calculates one thing very fast
  - GPU calculates many things simultaneously (a bit slower)
- Example: CSC's Puhti GPU nodes with V100's:

	#cores	max clock speed	memory
2 x Xeon CPUs	2 X 20	3.9 GHz	384 GB
4 x V100 GPUs	4 x 5120	1.455 GHz	4 x 32 GB



# Machine learning frameworks

- Major machine learning frameworks supported for NVIDIA and AMD GPUs: PyTorch, TensorFlow and JAX
  - For full application support see: https://docs.csc.fi/apps/
- Multi-GPU and multi-node jobs support, e.g., with PyTorch DistributedDataParallel and DeepSpeed
  - Machine learning guide: https://docs.csc.fi/support/tutorials/ml-guide/



### **Open OnDemand web user interface**

• Now also on Mahti and LUMI!



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#### **Graphical tools**

Easy to launch in web UI:

- JupyterLab Notebooks
- MLflow for tracking experiments
- TensorBoard (example: PyTorch profiler)

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)	Filter files by name Q	Here are the first 10 training digits:	Python 3 (ipykernel) (
	Intro-to-dl/       Name     A       Last Modified       day1     42 seconds ago       day2     13 days ago       LLCENSE     13 days ago       README.md     13 days ago       requireme     13 days ago	<pre>[4]: pltsize=1 plt.figure(figsize=(10*pltsize, pltsize)) for i in range(10):     plt.subplot(1,10,i+1)     plt.axis('off')     plt.inshow(data[i,:,:,:].numpy().reshape(28,28), cmap="gray_r*)     plt.title('Class: '+str(target[i].item())) Clarge 6_Clarge 6_Clarge 6_Clarge 0_Clarge 1_Clarge 1_Clarge 4_Clarge 0_Clarge 1</pre>	
		6 6 5 0 3 1 4 4 0 / Multi-layer perceptron (MLP) network	
		In PyTorch a neural network is defined as a Python class. It needs to have two methods:	
		init () which initializes the layers used in the network	

PyTorch will then automatically generate a backward () method that computes the gradients based on the computation done in the forward pass.

All the neural network building blocks defined in PyTorch can be found in the torch.nn documentation.



#### CSC's cloud

- **Pouta** offers your own virtual server with full control of the software environment, but restricted computing performance compared to supercomputers
  - GPUs available, but somewhat limited
  - ePouta private cloud for sensitive data cases
- **Rahti** offers a more automatized container-based cloud environment, useful in particular for deploying web services
  - Limited GPU support (ask servicedesk!)



### **Free science support!**

- Most resources and support *free of charge* for academic research and education by Finnish higher education institutions, and by state research institutes
- In addition to normal technical support, CSC's specialists provide science support, e.g., in biosciences, chemistry, engineering, data analytics, machine learning, geosciences and digital humanities
- CSC provides training in many of these areas: https://www.csc.fi/training





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