A GPU Implementation of the Sparse Deep Neural Network Graph Challenge

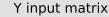
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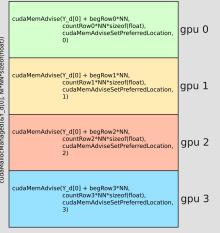
Code overview

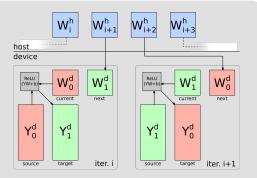
- CUDA+OpenMP to distribute computations on multi-GPU servers (NVIDIA DGX-2)
 - one OMP thread per GPU
 - one GPU per slab of input matrix Y
 - inferenceReLUVec(W_{0...NL-1}, b, Y_{slab rowsxNN})
 - NL sparse matrix-matrix products
- During inference each GPU executes two **kernels** iteratively
 - one for $Y_{L+1} = \text{ReLU}(Y_LW_L+b)$
 - one to compute **non-empty row indices** of Y_{L+1}
 - to limit access to meaningful rows in the next iteration
- Can run in both **single** and **double** precision

Multi-GPU setup and buffering scheme

- Input matrix Y partitioned into horizontal slabs
 - each slab can be multiplied by the same w independently
- Partitioning implemented using Unified Memory
 - single allocation of shared buffer via cudaMallocManaged()
 - initial calls to cudaMemAdvice()
 - no explicit exchange of data among GPUs
 - rows migrated automatically via NVLink during inference (based on the changes in the distribution of non-empty rows)
- Requires GPUs connected via NVLink (DGX-2)







- **Double buffering** scheme for matrices **x** and **w**s
 - all we allocated in **pinned host memory** (up to 1920)
 - memory for only two of them is allocated on each GPU
 - H2D copy of W_{L+1} overlapped with Y_{L+1} = ReLU (W_LY_L +b)
 - two device buffers for **y** on each GPU
 - Input Y_{L} and output Y_{L+1}

Matrix data structures

Sparse layer <u>matrices w</u> are read only:

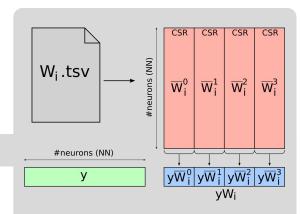
- no need for update => stored as CSR
 - O(nnz(w)) memory required
 - efficient access to rows
- each W split into vertical slabs and stored as multiple CSRs

Sparse input matrix $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ stored as...:

- ...CSR? Pattern can change at each inference step
 - high maintenance cost
- ...ELLPACK? Requires storage space NIx(max nnz/row)x2 (col. indices + values)
 - low maintenance cost
 - rows can (and do!) become full during inference thus memory requirement would grow to exactly NIxNNx2

50% memory waste (col index buffer unneeded)

...dense NIxNN matrix (up to 16GB of mem for largest case)



Row **y** can be multiplied by each slab independently, using less temporary storage than that required for the whole **W**

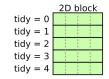
 size of slabs can be tweaked to control kernel occupancy

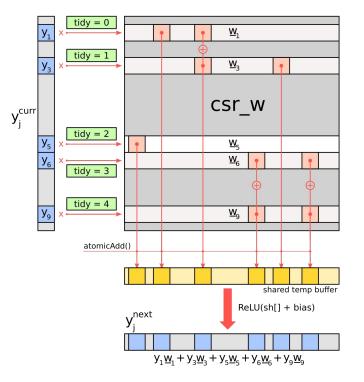
Sparse yW product implementation

- Since matrices y and ws are sparse, computing yw as scalar products between row y and each column of w results in a large number of unnecessary accesses to w
 - \circ the whole matrix **w** would be read for each **y**
- **Memory traffic** can be reduced drastically by performing the product as:

$$\underline{y} \cdot W = \sum_{j=0}^{N} y_j \cdot W_{j,\star}$$

 for each y, only the non-zeroes in w that are necessary to the product are read





Inference results on DGX-2 (V100)

- Obtained on up to 16 V100 GPUs of an NVIDIA DGX-2 server, single prec
- GigaEdges processed per second and runtime of inference for all the 12 DNNs in the Challenge
- Entries in bold are the **fastest** results in each category.
- A single Tesla V100 can perform inference at 3.7 TeraEdges/sec
- 16 Tesla V100 reach ~18 TeraEdges/sec

		Number of GPUs				
Neurons	Layers	1	2	4	8	16
1204	120	2746.93 (0.086s)	3771.77 (0.063s)	4517.35 (0.052s)	2389.74 (0.099s)	828.15 (0.285s)
		(0.0808)	(0.0058)	(0.0528)	(0.0998)	(0.2858)
	480	3085.20	5385.83	7702.95	5294.86	2435.66
		(0.306s)	(0.175s)	(0.123s)	(0.178s)	(0.387s)
	1920	3301.35	5707.02	8877.71	7892.19	3887.10
		(1.143s)	(0.661s)	(0.425s)	(0.478s)	(0.971s)
4096	120	2944.26	4277.42	6189.86	6541.21	2422.33
		(0.321s)	(0.221s)	(0.152s)	(0.144s)	(0.390s)
	480	3534.85	5931.28	8935.55	12310.41	6919.26
		(1.068s)	(0.636s)	(0.422s)	(0.307s)	(0.546s)
	1920	3711.09	6173.09	9428.95	14832.65	11322.97
		(4.069s)	(2.446s)	(1.601s)	(1.018s)	(1.334s)
16384	120	2227.10	3905.96	7139.07	10082.07	6853.05
		(1.695s)	(0.966s)	(0.529s)	(0.374s)	(0.551s)
	480	2821.50	5537.99	10716.12	15004.86	13905.17
		(5.352s)	(2.727s)	(1.409s)	(1.006s)	(1.086s)
	1920	3018.02	5865.87	11467.51	16191.88	16696.51
		(20.012s)	(10.297s)	(5.267s)	(3.730s)	(3.617s)
65536	120	2136.99	3223.09	5804.98	8583.30	9388.46
		(7.066s)	(4.685s)	(2.601s)	(1.759s)	(1.608s)
	480	3084.80	5315.27	8739.03	14206.85	16378.68
		(19.579s)	(11.363s)	(6.911s)	(4.251s)	(3.688s)
	1920	3470.47	5874.49	9534.25	15399.49	17872.98
		(69.614s)	(41.126s)	(25.339s)	(15.688s)	(13.517s)

Thanks!