

Profiling Deep Learning

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Outline

- What is profiling
- Motivation to profile
- Some frequent problems and solutions
- Common Profiler APIs
- Understanding profiler output
- (new) PyTorch Profiler view



What is profiling?

Profiling is a diagnostic tool

- Measuring time/memory cost
- Identifying bottleneck
- Tracking call stack

```
181 function calls (169 primitive calls) in 3.434 seconds
Ordered by: cumulative time
                                  percall filename: lineno(function)
                percall
                                    3.434 module.py:866( call impl)
                                    3.434 v2.py:21(forward)
         0.078
                  0.078
                           3.434
                           2.817
                                    2.817 <__array_function__ internals>:2(argwhere)
         0.000
                  0.000
         0.000
                  0.000
                           2.817
                                    2.817 {built-in method numpy.core._multiarray_umath.implement_array_function}
                           2.817
                                    2.817 numeric.py:537(argwhere)
         0.005
                  0.005
                           2.812
                                    1.406 fromnumeric.py:52(_wrapfunc)
         0.000
                  0.000
                           1.476
                                    1.476 <__array_function__ internals>:2(nonzero)
         0.000
                  0.000
                           1.476
                                    1.476 fromnumeric.py:1816(nonzero)
         0.000
                  0.000
         1.476
                  1.476
                           1.476
                                    1.476 {method 'nonzero' of 'numpy.ndarray' objects}
         0.000
                           1.335
                                    1.335 < array function internals>:2(transpose)
                  0.000
                                    1.335 fromnumeric.py:601(transpose)
         0.000
                  0.000
         0.000
                  0.000
                           1.335
                                    1.335 fromnumeric.py:39(_wrapit)
         0.000
                  0.000
                           1.335
                                    1.335 asarray.py:14(asarray)
         1.335
                  1.335
                           1.335
                                    1.335 {built-in method numpy.array}
                           0.348
                                    0.348 {method 'cuda' of 'torch._C._TensorBase' objects}
         0.348
                  0.348
         0.188
                  0.188
                           0.188
                                    0.188 {method 'cpu' of 'torch. C. TensorBase' objects}
                                    0.003 {method 'item' of 'torch._C._TensorBase' objects}
         0.003
                  0.003
                           0.003
```





Motivation to profile and optimization

What is the purpose of profiling?

- finding performance issues
- optimizations and tuning
- fine-tuning

Do you need to deeply profile and optimize your script?

- training vs evaluation
- Are you developing your model or you already know the solution?
- Is your accuracy increasing with scaling?
- Is speed up worth your affords?
 - Is GPU utilization high?
 - Do you expect high improvements?
 - Are you planning to scale?



"Premature optimization is the root of all evil!"

@Donald Knuth



Some optimization advices

- large kernel utilization
 - check which functions take a majority of compute
- slow IO
 - Use designated PT/TF data loaders
 - Use multithreading
 - Move preprocessing to GPU (Nvidia DALI)
- - Move all operations to device
 - Rewrite your code with using only PT/TF tensors
 - Use Numba / CuPy
 - Overlap copy and computation
 - Use asynchronous copy
- low GPU utilization
 - Increase batch size
- too high precision
 - Reduce precision to float/half?
 - use autotuning mixed precision in PT



Common profiler APIs

Context manager

Decorator

```
@profile
def train_loop(batch_size, n_training_iterations, models, opts, global_size):
    logger = logging.getLogger()
    rank = hvd.rank()
    for i in range(n_training_iterations):
```

Python module

```
python -m line_profiler train_GAN.py.lprof

python -m torch.utils.bottleneck example2/v3.py
```



Understanding profiler output

no subfunction calls included			time including all subroutines calls			
Name	Self CPU %	Self CPU	CPU total %	CPU total	CPU time avg	# of Calls
aten::nonzero	96.00%	15.948ms	96.08%	15.962ms	15.962ms	1
LABEL1: linear pass	0.82%	136.417us	2.67%	442.910us	442.910us	1
aten::addmm	0.78%	130.082us	0.93%	153.704us	38.426us	4
LABEL2: masking	0.34%	56.329us	96.98%	16.112ms	16.112ms	1
aten::threshold	0.26%	43.308us	0.33%	54.649us	13.662us	4

- additional metrics can be shown
- reference to the line in source files can be added
- one can sort by different metrics



(new) PyTorch Profiler view





