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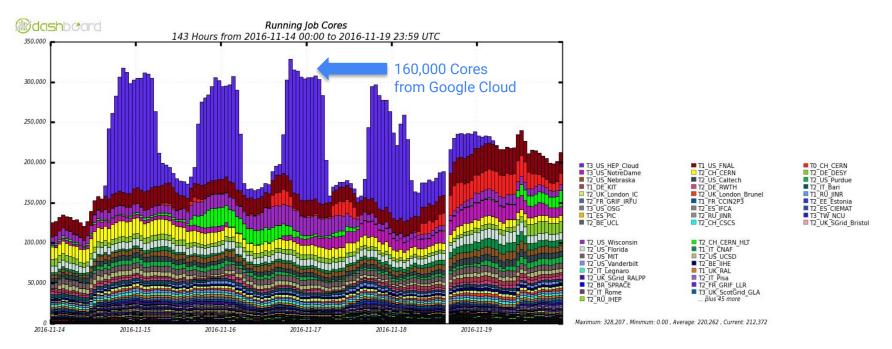


# Google Cloud HPC & Al Capabilities

Overview

Leonid Kuligin Karan Bhatia Dec 6 2019

### Doubling LHC CMS compute capacity.



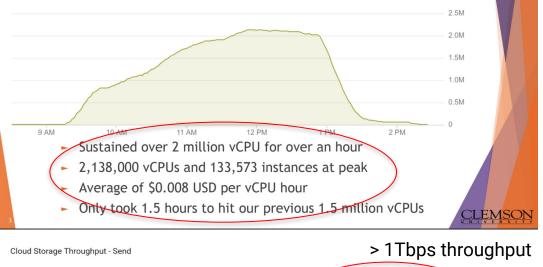


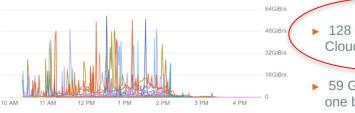
Combating Traffic Congestion using Massive HPC Analytics in the Google Cloud Platform



#### Follow up 2,138,000 vCPU Cluster

GCP CPU Core Ramp and Count





**Traffic**Visi<mark>Ö</mark>n

- 128 GiB/s peak in Cloud Storage
- 59 GiB/s peak in one bucket

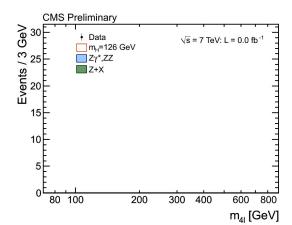
nte



Data Intensive Computing Ecosystems (DICE) School of Computing, Clemson University

## Rediscovering Higgs boson on GCP

- https://github.com/mmm/higgs-tutorial
- Kubecon Barcelona 2019 keynote <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CTfp2woVEkA</u>





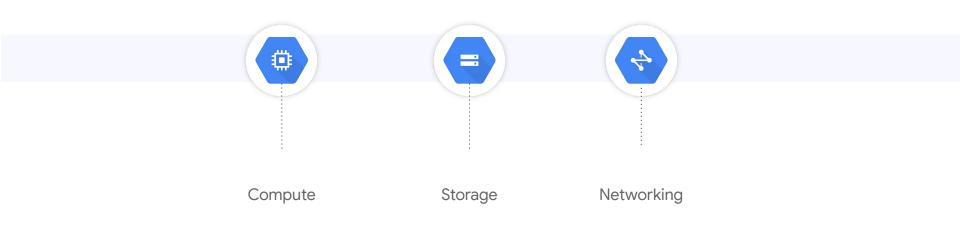
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# Google Cloud Background



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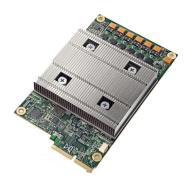
## **HPC Infrastructure**





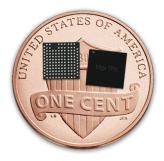
Google confidential & proprietary

### TPUs are ASICs focused on Machine Learning





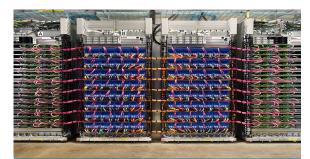




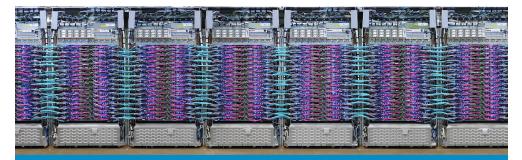
**TPU v1** (2015) 92 teraops First Generation **TPU v2** (2017) 180 teraflops Available via Google Cloud TPU v3 (2018) 420 teraflops Available via Google Cloud ~2.3x the power of v2 Edge TPU (2018 EAP) Inference Accelerator



#### Cloud TPU Pods - Product Offerings

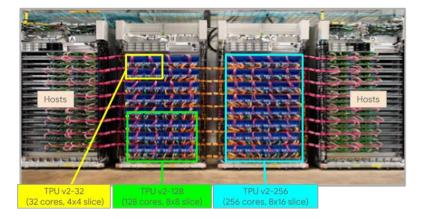


<u>Cloud TPU v2 Pod</u><sup>Beta</sup> 11,500 teraflops Up to 256 chips 4,000 GB HBM 2-D toroidal mesh network



<u>Cloud TPU v3 Pod</u><sup>Beta</sup> 100,000+ teraflops Up to 1,024 chips 32,000 GB HBM 2-D toroidal mesh network **Cloud TPU Configurations** 

- <u>TPU</u>: The Tensor Processing Unit (TPU) is a custom-design chip, built from the ground up by Google for machine learning workloads.
- <u>Cloud TPU</u>: a device containing four TPU chips along with a fraction of a CPU host.
- <u>Cloud TPU pods</u>: Cloud TPUs are connected via a high-speed 2D toroidal mesh network to form Cloud TPU Pods.
- <u>Cloud TPU slices</u>: Slices, or smaller sections of pods, are scalable to address as much performance is needed for the workload. Slices are internal allocations consisting of different numbers of TPU cores. Pod slices come in 32, 128, 256, 512, 1024, and 2048 core-count configurations.



## The network matters

134 points of presence and 13 subsea cable investments around the globe



Future regions and number of zones

and number of zones

Current regions

Edge points of presence

CDN nodes

Network

Dedicated Interconnect

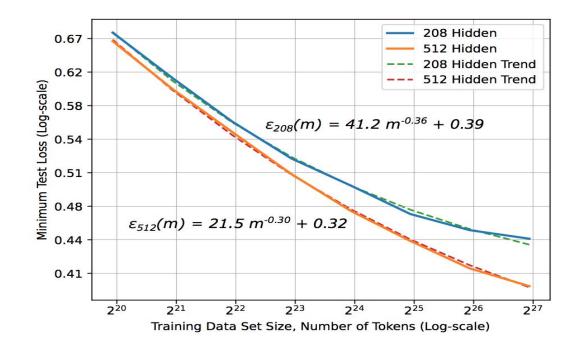


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# HPC → Machine Learning



# ML improves with data size

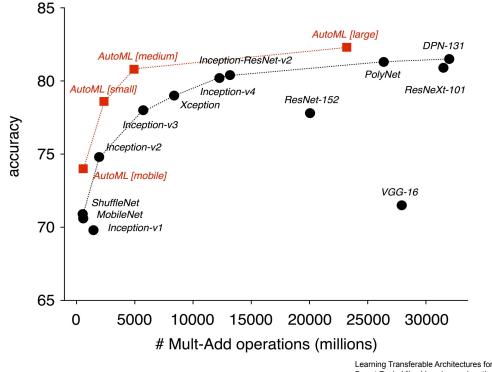


The unreasonable effectiveness of data https://static.googleusercontent.com/media/research.google.com/en//pubs/archive/35179.pdf

Deep Learning scaling is predictable, empirically https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.00409



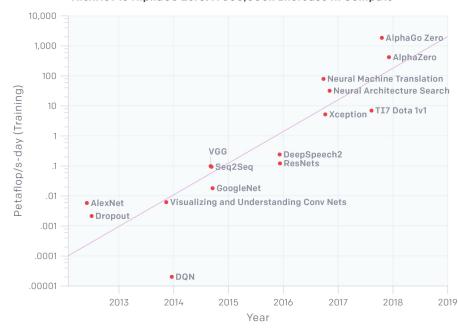
### Increases in accuracy require much more compute.





Learning Transferable Architectures for Scalable Image Recognition Barret Zoph, Vijay Vasudevan, Jonathon Shlens, Quoc V. Le https://arxiv.org/abs/1707.07012





AlexNet to AlphaGo Zero: A 300,000x Increase in Compute

https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/

LOG SCALE LINEAR SCALE



2019

AlphaGo Zero

AlphaZero

Neural Machine Translation
Neural Architecture Search

Xception
TI7 Dota 1v1

DeepSpeech2
ResNets



AlexNet to AlphaGo Zero: A 300,000x Increase in Compute

New capabilities

VGG

• DQN

• Seq2Seq

GoogleNet

Visualizing and Understanding Conv Nets

10,000

1,000

100

10

1

.1

.01

.001

.00001

AlexNet
Dropout

Compute



https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/







66

... since 2012, the amount of compute used in the largest AI training runs **has been increasing exponentially with a 3.5-month doubling time** (by comparison, Moore's Law had an 18-month doubling period).

Since 2012, **this metric has grown by more than 300,000x** (an 18-month doubling period would yield only a 12x increase).



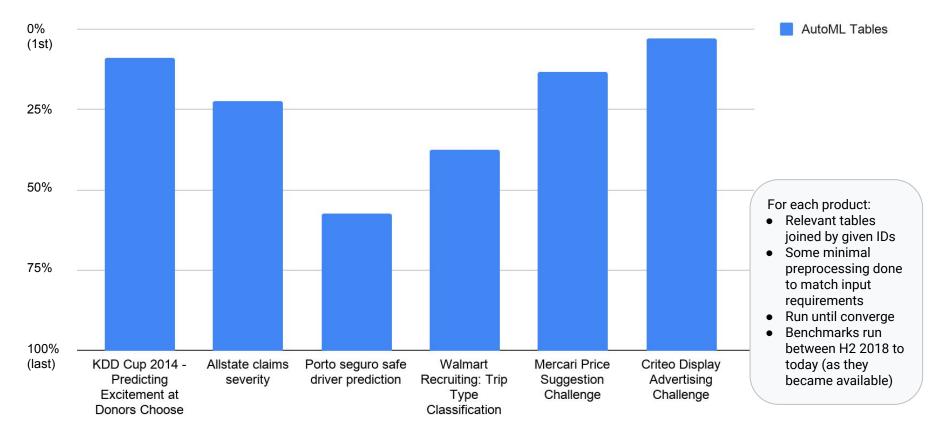
... within many current domains, **more compute seems** to lead predictably to better performance, and is often complementary to algorithmic advances.

... we believe **the relevant number** is not the speed of a single GPU, nor the capacity of the biggest datacenter, but **the amount of compute that is used to train a single model** – this is the number most likely to correlate to how powerful our best models are.

https://blog.openai.com/ai-and-compute/

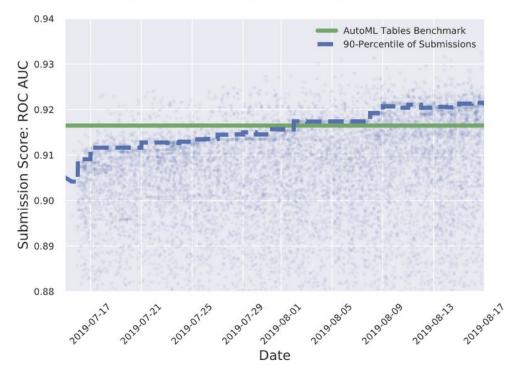
## Leading to increased model quality

#### % ranking on Kaggle private leaderboard



#### AutoML + experts = even better!

Competition Submissions vs AutoML Benchmark



team	
Erkut & Mark,Google AutoML	0.618492
Erkut & Mark	0.616913
Google AutoML	0.615982
Erkut & Mark,Google AutoML,Sweet Deal	0.615858
Sweet Deal	0.615766
Arno Candel @ H2O.ai	0.615492
ALDAPOP	0.615040
9hr Overfitness	0.614371
Shlandryn	0.614132
Erin (H2O AutoML 100 mins)	0.612657

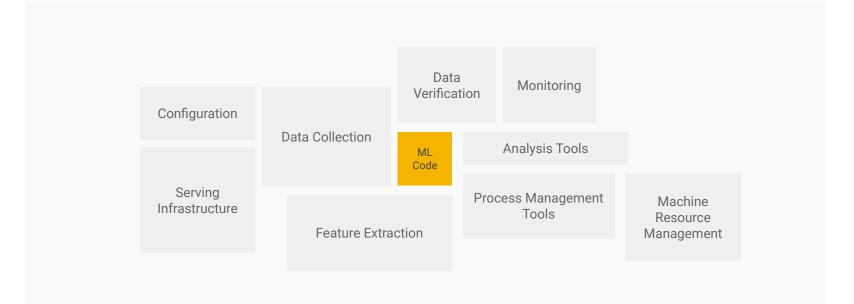
score

# To do ML in production, in addition to the actual ML...





#### ...you have to worry about so much more.



Source: Sculley et al.: Hidden Technical Debt in Machine Learning Systems

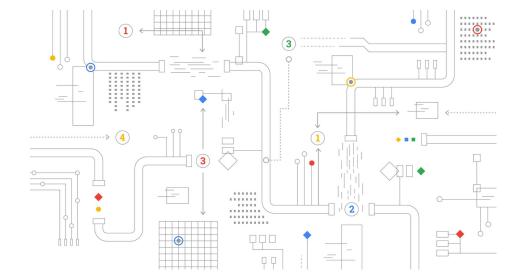




## Operatize ML pipelines, not ML models

- Input validation
- Model retraining
- Reusable and shareable components
- ML microservices
- Serverless



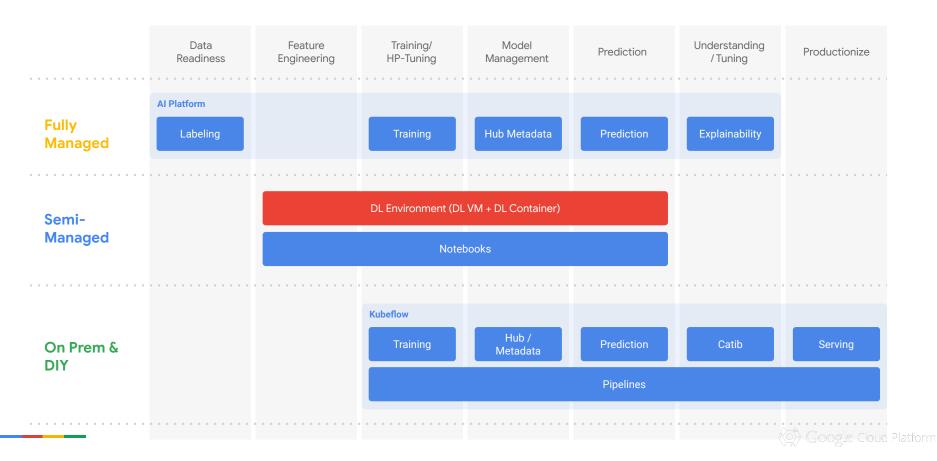


Al Hub			
Public Content		+ Private Content	
By Google	By Partners	By Customers	
Unique Al assets by Google	Created, shared & monetized by anyone.	Content shared Securely within and with other organizations.	
AutoML, TPUs, kaggle Cloud Al Platform, etc.			
S Research at Google			
O DeepMind			

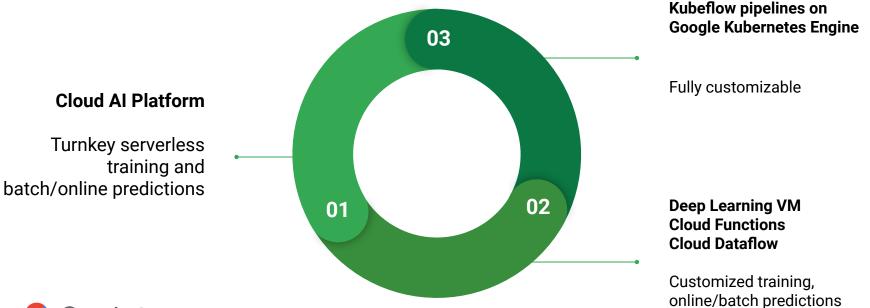


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#### **Al Platform Overview**



# Choose operational complexity based on level of control needed





### Takeaways

#### GCP for HTC and AI

GCP well suited for high throughput computing with many partners, schedulers and cost effective solutions.

#### Al capabilities both for quick prototyping as well as scaled training

#### Cloud is ideal both for quick prototyping, sharing and reusing code and ML models, as well as for reproducible workloads (both large-scale training and high-throughput inference)

#### Scale and hybrid approach

You can use GCP capabilities to achieve enormous scale to add them to your existing on-premise resources





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