



Introduction to Using Expanse for AI Jobs

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Outline

- **Parallelization in Tensorflow**
- **Expanse Notebooks and Open On Demand**
- **Starting Jupyter notebook and simple MNIST example**
- **An example running multinode on Expanse An example running Keras NLP tool in conda environment, w/Jupyter Lab**

Things to think about for running a project

- **Choosing Hyperparameters – a bit of exploration and exploitation**
- **Need to figure out efficient Job workflow**
- **On HPC, CPU work fine for many cases, you will want to use GPUs for ‘large’ models and/or large datasets.**
- **Model saves and/or checkpoints are available in tensorflow; tensorboard available but needs to be secure (ask for details)**

Python Notebook vs Scripts

- On HPC you may want to run batch jobs on a script not a notebook.

1 Papermill is one tool

2 Or, you can use “*jupyter nbconvert --to script your-python.ipynb*” in the batch job.

Also, turnoff plot display, save plots in files, and use a configuration file to pass in parameters

Parallel DL models with multiple nodes/devices

- **The main approach to parallelize training: Data Parallel:**
- **Main tools: Keras/Tensorflow ‘strategy’ or use Horovod MPI wrappers**

Keras/Tensorflow strategy single GPU node

Set up a 'mirror' strategy

```
mirrored_strategy = tf.distribute.MirroredStrategy(["GPU:0", "GPU:1", "GPU:2", "GPU:3"])
```

You also need the strategy scope around the model definition so that it can make copies

```
if (n_gpus>0):  
    with mirrored_strategy.scope():  
        multi_dev_model=build_model()
```

Then train as normal (use batch size multiple of 32)

Keras/Tensorflow strategy multiple GPU node

Keras also has a 'multiworker' strategy but it requires setting up config files with IP addresses

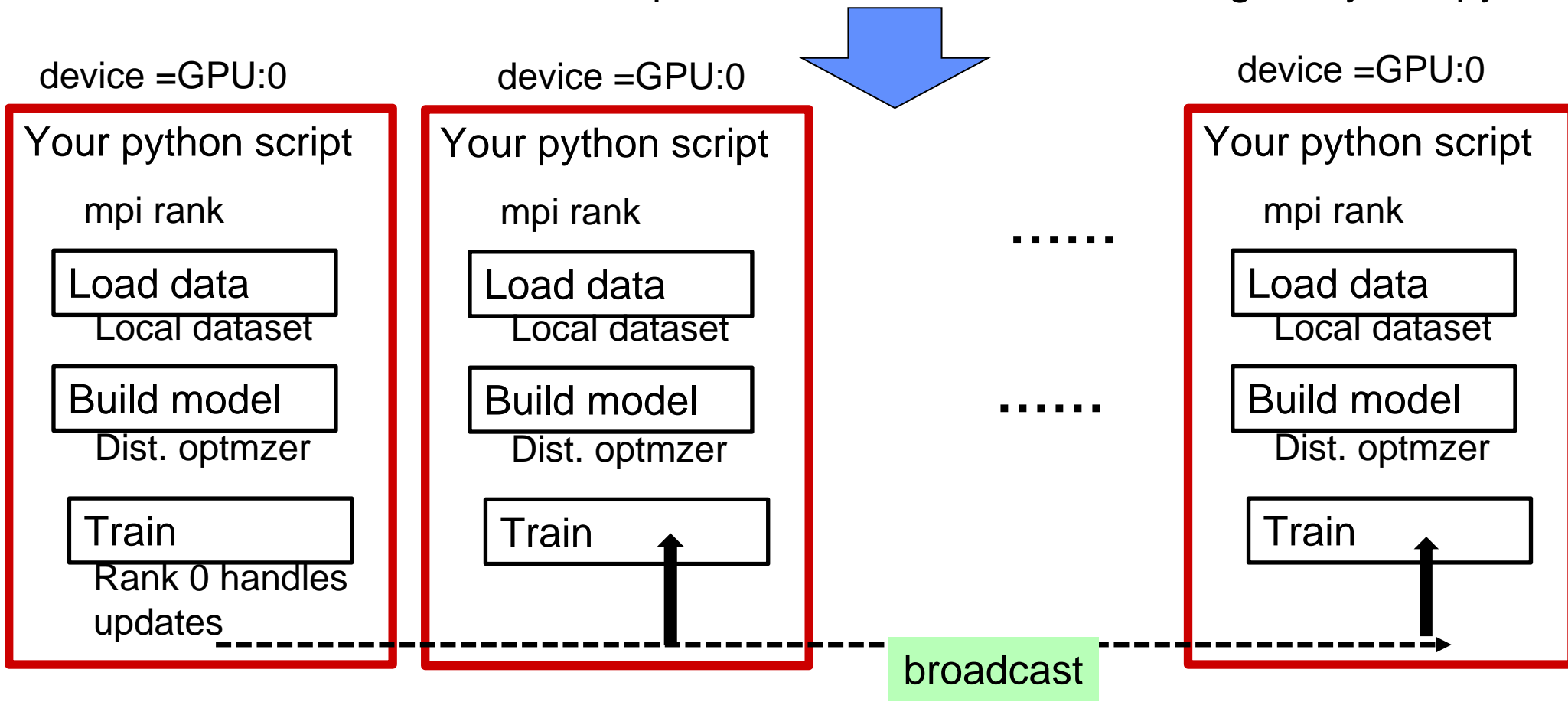
On HPC systems resources are shared so IP addresses are dynamic

Better to use Horovod with MPI and slurm batch job

For each batch: Horovod will aggregate & share weights updates

In slurm batch script:

```
mpirun -n number of tasks singularity → python
```



Bigger batch size helps, but it uses more memory

Code snippets – Horovod functions

Not many lines of code, but be careful with sharding, batch size,
See <https://horovod.readthedocs.io/en/latest/keras.html>

Initialize back end
communication,
get mpi rank

```
import horovod.tensorflow.keras as hvd
hvd.init()
print('INFO, global rank:', hvd.rank(), ' localrank ', hvd.local_rank())
```

'shard' or split data

Note: be careful to get batch size in sharding and training aligned

Set up a distributed optimizer

```
optimizer2use =
hvd.DistributedOptimizer(Adam(learning_rate=0.001*hvd.size()))
```

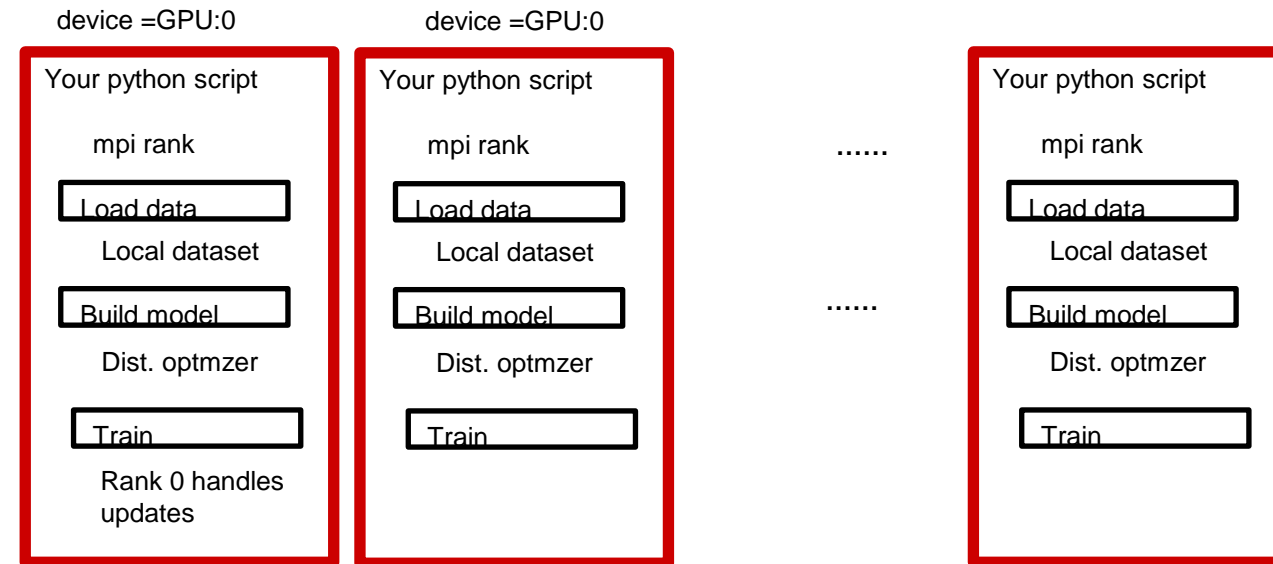
After each batch aggregate
weight updates and
broadcast new values

```
model.compile(optimizer = optimizer2use,
...
experimental_run_tf_function=False)
```

Exercise, multinode MNIST programming and execution

- **Goal: Get familiar with Keras and Horovod coding for multinode execution**
- **Goal: Get familiar with slurm batch script multinode parameters**
- **Let's login and start a notebook (see next pages for quick overview)**

`mpirun -n number of tasks singularity → python`



Accessing Expanse

- **Command line interface to run Slurm jobs**
- **Expanse user portal has web interface to start Jupyter lab/notebooks**
- **Slurm jobs can also start a notebook**

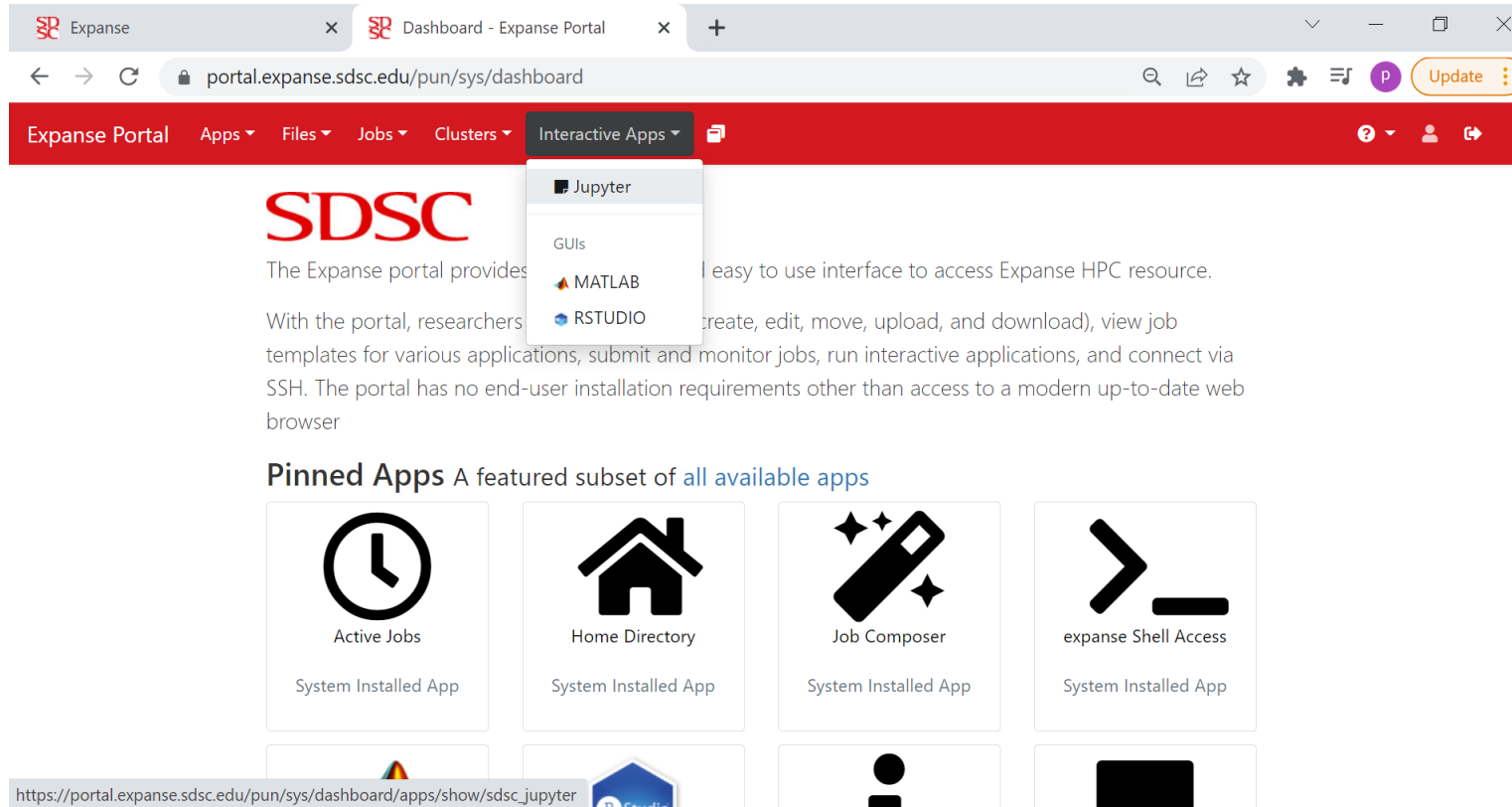
```
2
3 #SBATCH --job-name=tfhvd-cpu
4 #SBATCH --account=use300
5 #SBATCH --partition=compute
6 #SBATCH --nodes=2
7 #SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=16 #<<<<<----- change this to 16 and observe changes in training time
8 #SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
9 #SBATCH --mem=243G
10 #SBATCH --time=00:15:00
11 #SBATCH --output=slurm.cpu2.%x.o%j.out
12
13 #----- set up modules -----
14 module reset
15 module load slurm
16 module load gcc/10.2.0 #compiler, unix
17 module load openmpi/4.1.3 #open mpi
18 module load singularitypro/3.9 #container
19 module list
20
21 #----- set up some environmental settings -----
22 export OMPI_MCA_btl='self,vader'
23 export UCX_TLS='shm,rc,ud,dc'
24 export UCX_NET_DEVICES='mlx5_0:1'
```

```
stdout_*
time: 2.48225 secs
time: 2.31222 secs
```

```
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
```

The expanse user portal (open on demand)

<https://portal.expanse.sdsc.edu>



Login in with ACCESS credentials (NSF CI coordination at <https://access-ci.org/>)

For local workshops use the assigned “train## ‘ account and go to:

<https://portal.expanse.sdsc.edu/training>

Galileo Utility for Jupyter Notebooks

- A tool that launches a Jupyter Lab/Notebook server on a compute node
- Establishes a secured HTTPS connection between that compute node and your web browser (reverse proxy)

For details:

<https://github.com/mkandes/galileo>

https://education.sdsc.edu/training/interactive202112_running_jupyter_notebooks_on_expanse/index.html

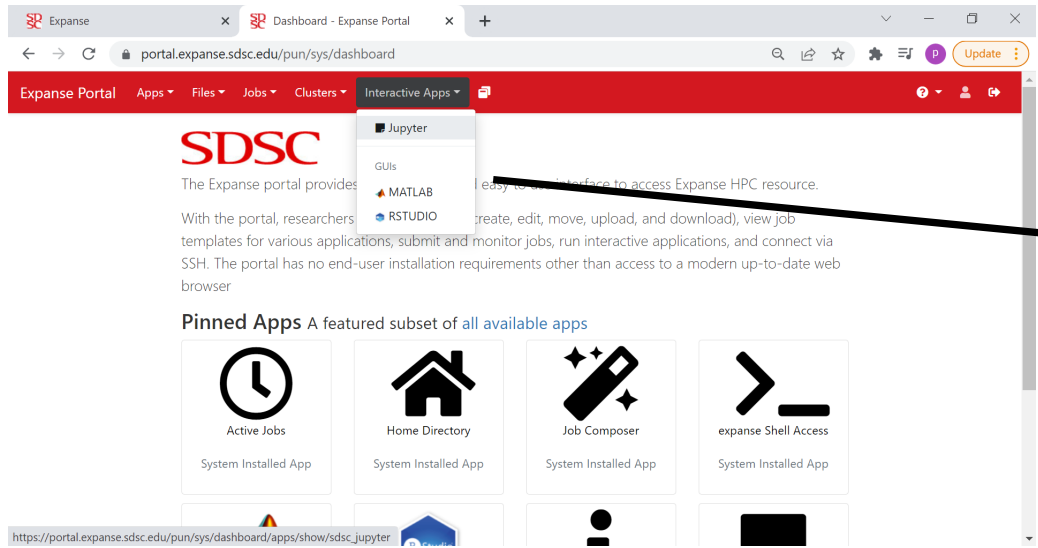
Sample Galyleo scripts

- **A script that loads a conda environment to compute node (cpu)**

```
/cm/shared/apps/sdsc/galyleo/galyleo.sh launch --account gue998  
--partition compute --nodes 1 --memory 242 --cpus 128 --time-limit 01:00:00  
--conda-env keras-nlp24 --conda-yml keras-nlp24-cpu.yaml --mamba
```

- **A script that loads a singularity image to gpu node**

```
/cm/shared/apps/sdsc/galyleo/galyleo.sh launch -A gue998  
-p gpu -n 10 -M 93 -G 4 -t 00:30:00  
-e singularitypro/3.9 --bind /expance,/scratch -s  
/cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/pytorch/pytorch-latest.sif
```



sds184

Partition (Please choose the gpu, gpu-shared, or gpu-preempt as the partition if using gpus):
compute

Time limit (min):
120

Number of cores:
128

Memory required per node (GB):
246

GPUs (optional):
0

Singularity Image File Location: (Use your own or to include from existing container library at /cm/shared/apps/container e.g., /cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/pytorch/pytorch-latest.sif)
/cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/tensorflow/tensorflow-latest.sif

Environment modules to be loaded (E.g., to use latest version of system Anaconda3 include cpu,gcc,anaconda3):
singularitypro/3.9

Conda Environment (Enter your own conda environment if any):

Reservation:
cuml-day1

QoS:

Working directory:
home

Type:
Notebook

ACCOUNT:
sds184

Partition (Please choose the gpu, gpu-shared, or gpu-preempt as the partition if using gpus):
shared

Time limit (min):
120

Number of cores:
16

Memory required per node (GB):
16

GPUs (optional):
0

Singularity Image File Location: (Use your own or to include from existing container library at /cm/shared/apps/container e.g., /cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/pytorch/pytorch-latest.sif)
/cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/tensorflow/tensorflow-latest.sif

Environment modules to be loaded (E.g., to use latest version of system Anaconda3 include cpu,gcc,anaconda3):
singularitypro/3.9

Conda Environment (Enter your own conda environment if any):

Reservation:
cuml-day1

QoS:

Working directory:
home

Type:
Notebook

Expanse user portal:
launch a jupyter notebook session

Or

login to Expanse and run:
\$ bash jupyter- ... -cpures.sh

Simple MNIST exercise

login to Expanse and run from command line:
\$ bash jupyter-tflow-cpures.sh

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `roundup-oppressed-imprint.expense-user-content.sdsc.edu/?token=368a6de8bf1b42be80aa78c76d2c...`. Below the browser, there is a 'Satellite Reverse Proxy Service' section with 'SDSC Expanse' and 'Job State: Running'. A diagram shows two green circles: 'In Queue' and 'Running'. A terminal window shows the following output:

```
p4rodrig@login02:~/WKSHOPS/NRP24/KerasTest
ession.
Your Jupyter notebook session will begin once compute
your job by the scheduler.
https://roundup-oppressed-imprint.expense-user-content
1b42be80aa78c76d2c501a
[p4rodrig@login02 KerasTest]$ squeue -u p4rodrig
JOBID PARTITION NAME USER ST
29336084 compute galyleo- p4rodrig PD
[p4rodrig@login02 KerasTest]$ squeue -u p4rodrig
JOBID PARTITION NAME USER ST
29336084 compute galyleo- p4rodrig R
[p4rodrig@login02 KerasTest]$
```

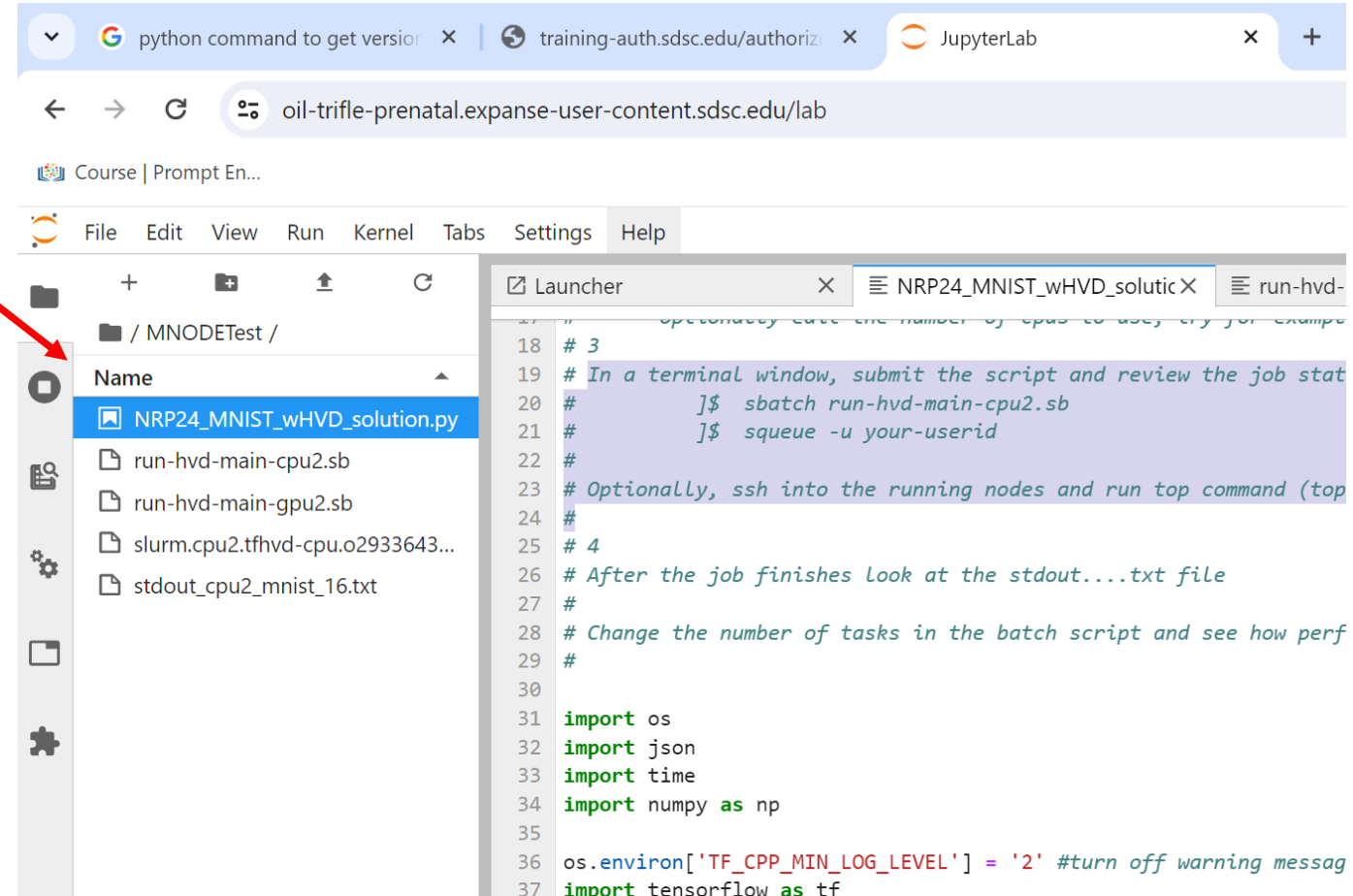
The terminal output shows the job status changing from 'PD' (Pending) to 'R' (Running). The browser URL is highlighted with a red arrow pointing to the terminal output.

Find url and paste into browser

then wait for Jupyter to load

In jupyter notebook session
open the MNIST_Intro
notebook

Review notebook or
just select
Edit-> clear all cels
Run-> Run all cells



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface in a web browser. The browser tabs include 'python command to get version', 'training-auth.sdsc.edu/authoriz', and 'JupyterLab'. The address bar shows 'oil-trifle-prenatal.expense-user-content.sdsc.edu/lab'. The interface includes a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Tabs', 'Settings', and 'Help'. A file browser on the left shows a directory structure with a file named 'NRP24_MNIST_wHVD_solution.py' selected. A red arrow points from the text 'open the MNIST_Intro notebook' to this file. The code editor on the right shows a Python script with the following content:

```
18 # 3
19 # In a terminal window, submit the script and review the job stat
20 #     ]$ sbatch run-hvd-main-cpu2.sb
21 #     ]$ queue -u your-userid
22 #
23 # Optionally, ssh into the running nodes and run top command (top
24 #
25 # 4
26 # After the job finishes look at the stdout...txt file
27 #
28 # Change the number of tasks in the batch script and see how perf
29 #
30
31 import os
32 import json
33 import time
34 import numpy as np
35
36 os.environ['TF_CPP_MIN_LOG_LEVEL'] = '2' #turn off warning messag
37 import tensorflow as tf
```

Simple MNIST multinode exercise

```
2
3 #SBATCH --job-name=tfhvd-cpu
4 #SBATCH --account=use300
5 #SBATCH --partition=compute
6 #SBATCH --nodes=2
7 #SBATCH --ntasks-per-node=16 #<<<<<----- change this to 16 and observe changes in training time
8 #SBATCH --cpus-per-task=1
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11 #SBATCH --output=slurm.cpu2.%x.o%j.out
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13 #----- set up modules -----
14 module reset
15 module load slurm
16 module load gcc/10.2.0      #compiler, unix
17 module load openmpi/4.1.3   #open mpi
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21 #----- set up some environmental settings -----
22 export OMPI_MCA_btl='self,vader'
23 export UCX_TLS='shm,rc,ud,dc'
24 export UCX_NET_DEVICES='mlx5_0:1'
25 export UCX_MAX_RNDV_RAILS=1
26
27 #cd into the working directory, slurm puts you there
28
29 #----- execute the mpirun command to launch container instances -----
30 mpirun -n ${SLURM_NTASKS} singularity exec --bind /expance,/scratch
    /cm/shared/apps/containers/singularity/tensorflow/tensorflow-latest.sif python3
    ./NRP24_MNIST_wHVD_solution.py > stdout_cpu2_mnist_${SLURM_NTASKS}.txt
31
```

In MNODE_Test directory, see the slurm script:
run-hvd-main-cpu2res.sb

Many lines for slurm commands and environment set up

Note: mpirun launches instances of 'singularity exec ...'

In MNODE_Test directory

Simple MNIST multinode exercise

Python script: *MNIST_wHVD_exercise*
notebook

Slurm script: *run-hvd-main-cpu2.sb*

In a terminal window, submit the script
and review the job status

```
]$ sbatch run-hvd-main-cpu2.sb
```

```
]$ squeue -u your-userid
```

Optionally, ssh into the running nodes and
run top command (top -u userid)

Look for 'done' in the stdout file

```
etrain94@login02:~/MNODETest
[etrain94@login02 ~/MNODETest]$ ls
NRP24_MNIST_wHVD_solution.py
run-hvd-main-cpu2.sb
run-hvd-main-gpu2.sb
slurm.cpu2.tfhvd-cpu.o29336438.out
stdout_cpu2_mnist_16.txt
[etrain94@login02 ~/MNODETest]$
[etrain94@login02 ~/MNODETest]$
[etrain94@login02 ~/MNODETest]$
```

```
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$ grep 'done, rk: 15' st
stdout_cpu2_mnist_32.txt:INFO,done, rk: 15  train tim
stdout_mainhvd_cpu2.txt:INFO,done, rk: 15  train time
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
[p4rodrig@login01 MNODE_wHVD]$
```

Note: on Expanse we have gpu-debug queue (30 min limit, 1 device), and gpu-shared queue (1 device) and gpu queue (4 devices per GPU node)

You can run:

\$ squeue -u userid to see nodes running your job

\$ ssh exp-XX-YY to login to node

\$ top -u userid to see processing on a CPU job

Or run: \$ nvidia-smi to see usage on GPU devices

```
top - 14:40:05 up 315 days, 2:34, 1 user, load average: 78.65, 76.25, 76.07
Threads: 2499 total, 90 running, 2309 sleeping, 0 stopped, 100 zombie
%Cpu(s): 69.0 us, 0.8 sy, 0.0 ni, 29.8 id, 0.0 wa, 0.4 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
MiB Mem : 257509.7 total, 142734.5 free, 40306.1 used, 74469.1 buff/cache
MiB Swap: 0.0 total, 0.0 free, 0.0 used, 213120.2 avail Mem

  PID USER      PR  NI   VIRT   RES   SHR  S  %CPU  %MEM    TIME+  COMMAND
 43 2460166 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362936 181296 R 99.4  0.1   0:11.58 python3
 46 2460163 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 363028 181380 R 99.2  0.1   0:11.15 python3
 34 2460161 p4rodrig 20   0 2967764 363072 181420 R 99.0  0.1   0:11.24 python3
 35 2460153 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 363688 181204 R 98.5  0.1   0:12.33 python3
 47 2460167 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362904 181260 R 98.3  0.1   0:11.55 python3
 39 2460155 p4rodrig 20   0 2967744 362908 181280 R 98.1  0.1   0:11.92 python3
 32 2460158 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362880 181240 R 97.9  0.1   0:10.39 python3
 45 2460164 p4rodrig 20   0 2967764 363004 181360 R 97.9  0.1   0:10.01 python3
 38 2460162 p4rodrig 20   0 2541772 363332 181692 R 97.9  0.1   0:11.78 python3
 42 2460154 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362992 181352 R 97.3  0.1   0:11.32 python3
 44 2460156 p4rodrig 20   0 2967756 362972 181332 R 92.8  0.1   0:08.37 python3
 36 2460160 p4rodrig 20   0 2902224 363032 181388 R 89.1  0.1   0:11.38 python3
 33 2460169 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362868 181224 S 82.9  0.1   0:10.25 python3
 40 2460157 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362912 181268 R 76.6  0.1   0:10.16 python3
 37 2460159 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362932 181292 R 75.4  0.1   0:08.42 python3
 45 2460171 p4rodrig 20   0 2967760 362844 181204 S 63.4  0.1   0:10.22 python3
122 2460428 p4rodrig 20   0 67360 7088 3484 R 1.0  0.0   0:00.26 top
 55 2458820 p4rodrig 20   0 89628 9512 7896 S 0.0  0.0   0:00.06 systemd
122 2458836 p4rodrig 20   0 326556 12812 0 S 0.0  0.0   0:00.00 (sd-pam)
```

```
[p4rodrig@login02 TFWHVDtests]$ squeue -u p4rodrig
JOBID PARTITION  NAME  USER ST  TIME  NODES NODELIST(REASON)
 21782434  gpu tfhvd-gp p4rodrig R  0:01  1 exp-10-57
[p4rodrig@login02 TFWHVDtests]$ ssh exp-10-57
[p4rodrig@exp-10-57 ~]$ nvidia-smi
Wed Apr 19 17:50:57 2023

+-----+
| NVIDIA-SMI 510.39.01   Driver Version: 510.39.01   CUDA Version: 11.6   |
+-----+
| GPU  Name           Persistence-M| Bus-Id        Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC |
| Fan  Temp  Perf  Pwr:Usage/Cap|      Memory-Usage | GPU-Util  Compute M. |
|                                           MIG M.         |
+-----+-----+
| 0   Tesla V100-SXM2...  On          | 00000000:18:00.0 Off |                    0 |
| N/A   37C    P0   55W / 300W | 1005MiB / 32768MiB | 11%      Default |
|                                           N/A              |
+-----+-----+
| 1   Tesla V100-SXM2...  On          | 00000000:3B:00.0 Off |                    0 |
| N/A   37C    P0   55W / 300W | 1005MiB / 32768MiB | 6%       Default |
|                                           N/A              |
+-----+-----+
```

KerasNLP

- KerasNLP is an extension to Keras
- KerasNLP has several pre-trained LLMs (large language models). Each model comes with related modules, for example:
 - GPT2Backbone the model without task specific output layers
 - GPT2CausalLM the model with output predictions
 - GPT2CausalLMPreprocessor the preprocessor that feeds model.fit

KerasNLP

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 - GPT2CausalLM the model with output predictions
 - GPT2CausalLMPreprocessor the preprocessor that feeds model.fit

Exercise, use pre-trained BERT and compare different BERT versions

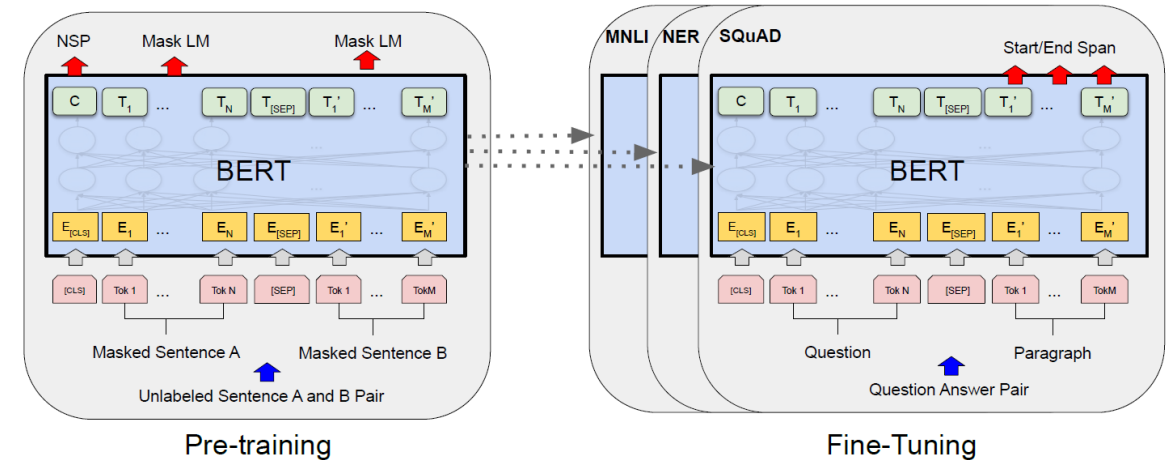
BERT

(Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)

1 Pretrain on:

- fill-in-the-blank
- binary classification if 2 sentences go together

2 Fine tune on variety of tasks



Devlin, etal, 2019

Keras NLP package has several BERT versions

So let's start with 'bert-small' (28M parameters)

For reference:

BERT_{BASE} (L=12, H=768, Attn=12, Total Parameters=110M)

BERT_{LARGE} (L=24, H=1024, Attn=16, Total Parameters=340M).



Model Name	Model Type	Size	Description
bert_tiny_en_uncased	BERT	4M	2-layer BERT model where all input is lowercased. Trained on English Wikipedia + BooksCorpus.
bert_small_en_uncased	BERT	28M	4-layer BERT model where all input is lowercased. Trained on English Wikipedia + BooksCorpus.
bert_medium_en_uncased	BERT	41M	8-layer BERT model where all input is lowercased. Trained on English Wikipedia + BooksCorpus.
bert_base_en_uncased	BERT	109M	12-layer BERT model where all input is lowercased. Trained on English Wikipedia + BooksCorpus.
bert_base_en	BERT	108M	12-layer BERT model where case is maintained. Trained on English Wikipedia + BooksCorpus.
bert_base_zh	BERT	102M	12-layer BERT model. Trained on Chinese Wikipedia.
bert_base_multi	BERT	177M	12-layer BERT model where case is maintained. Trained on trained on Wikipedias of 104 languages

Notebook exercise using KerasNLP

- In a terminal window start the notebook session for keras-nlp

```
...]$ cd KerasTest
...]$ bash jupyter-keras-nlp-cpu2res.sh
```

(need to set up conda environment)
- Open the URL and look for:
BERT_FineTune_v3.ipynb notebook
- Select Edit->clear all cells; Run -> Run all cells
(or select Kernel -> restart Kernal and run all cells)

File Edit View Run Kernel Tabs Settings Help

SI2023_BERT_FineTune_v3.ipynb Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[12]: myES = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_sparse_categorical_accuracy', mode='m
fit_history=mymodel.fit(textin_trn_ds,
validation_data=textin_val_ds,
epochs=4,shuffle=True, #just run a few epochs
callbacks=[myES])
print('done training')
```

Epoch 1/10
5/5 ██████████ 28s 2s/step - loss: 0.6665 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.5587
- val_loss: 0.8364 - val_sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 2/10
5/5 ██████████ 11s 2s/step - loss: 0.6064 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.5802
- val_loss: 0.7352 - val_sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 3/10
5/5 ██████████ 11s 2s/step - loss: 0.5802 - sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.5802
- val_loss: 0.6733 - val_sparse_categorical_accuracy: 0.6500
Epoch 4/10

Would you like to receive official Jupyter news? Please read the privacy policy. Yes No

Simple 0 Python 3 (ipykernel) | Idle Mode: Edit Ln 5, Col 13 SI2023_BERT_FineTune_v3.ipynb 1

END