

## Future Algorithmic Processing

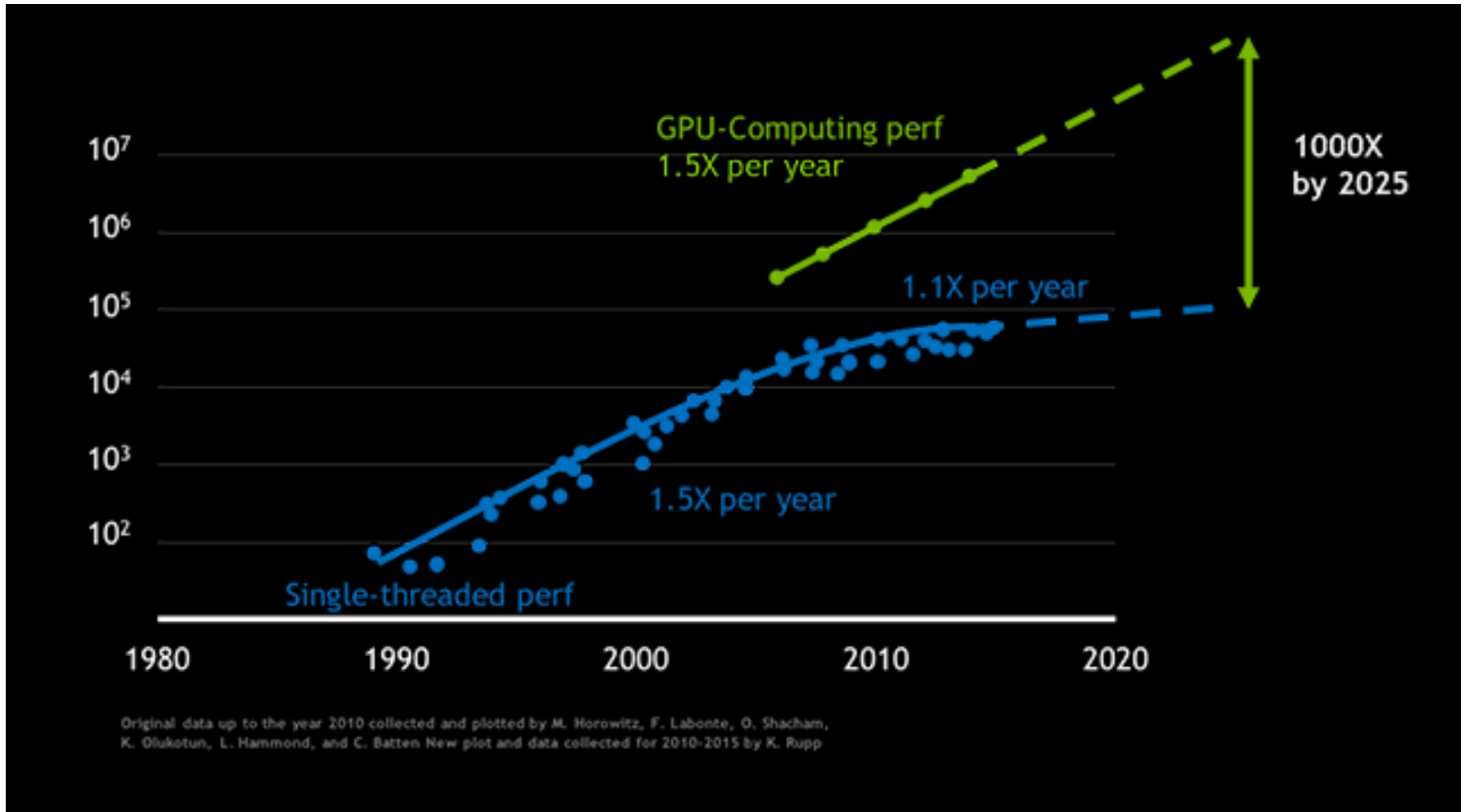
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UNIVERSITY OF  
LIVERPOOL

# Moore's Law: According to NVIDIA's CEO



# A Recent Application of Parallelism

- 1,920 CPUs
- 280 GPUs
- Deep Learning
  - Convolutional Neural Net
  - Hill-Climbing
- Parallelism
  - Calculation of gradient as sum
  - Established implementation
    - Generically applicable
    - Quick to apply a scalable solution
- “Training took around 3 weeks”



# PNY 12GB NVIDIA Tesla P100 PCI-E Passive GPU module

- 12GB PNY NVIDIA Tesla P100 module,
- PCIe 3.0 (x16),
- HBM2,
- GPU TBA,
- **3584 Cores,**
- 9.3 TFLOPS SP,
- **4.7 TFLOPS DP,**
- Passive
  
- **£5,082.49 (www.scan.co.uk)**

1.5x [1 core  
running at 3GHz]



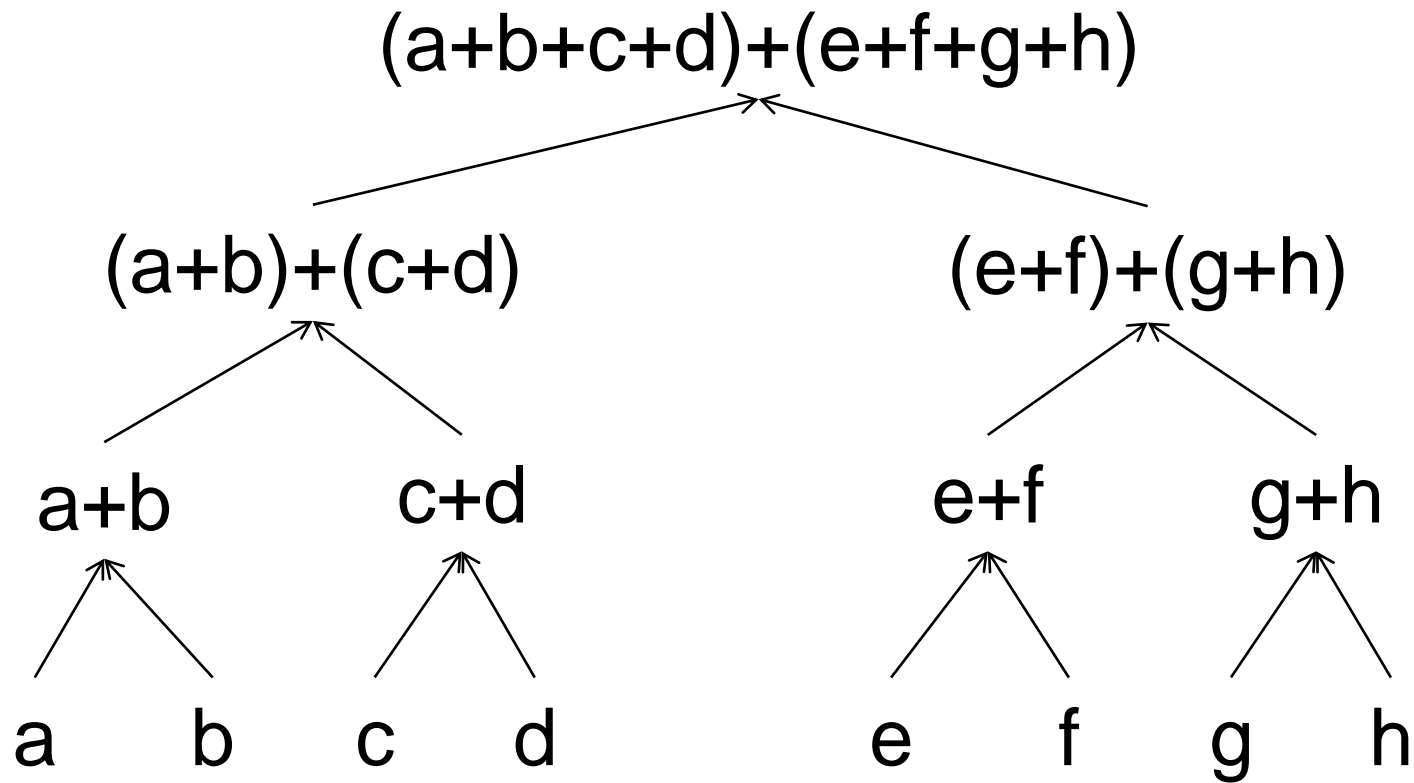
# Solutions?



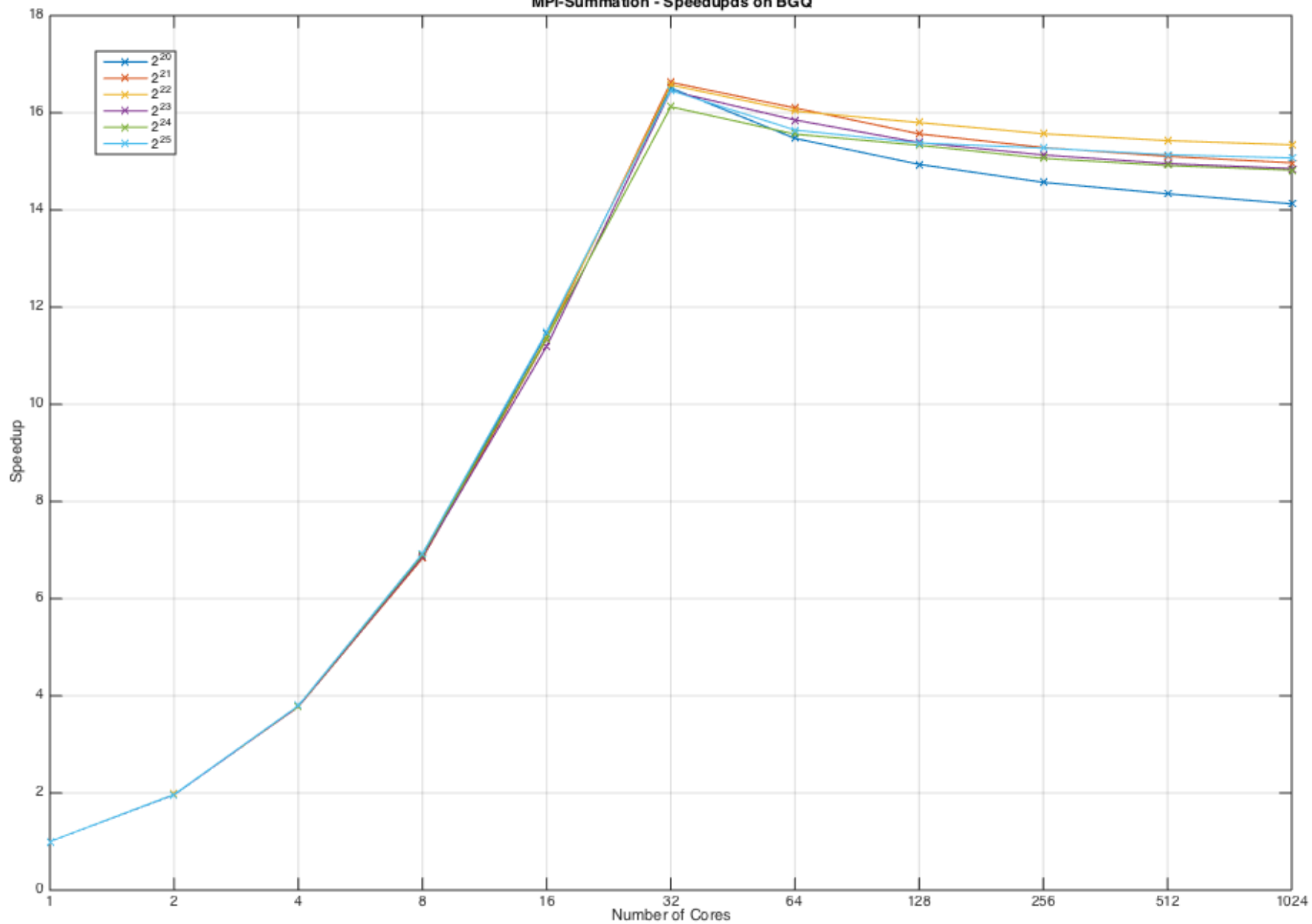
# Solution

Re-usable Generic  
Implementation

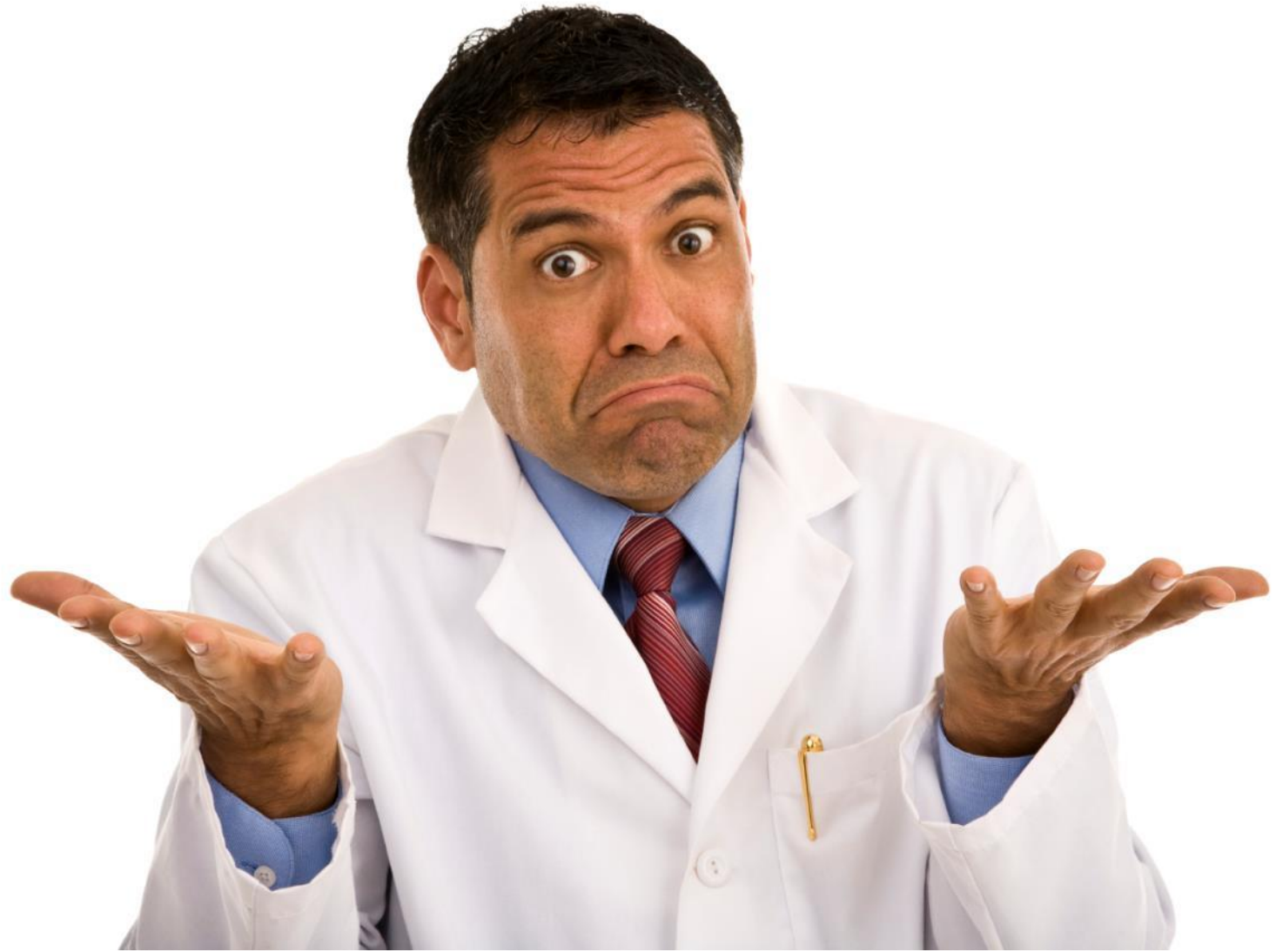
# Adding Up a List of Numbers



MPI-Summation - Speedups on BGQ

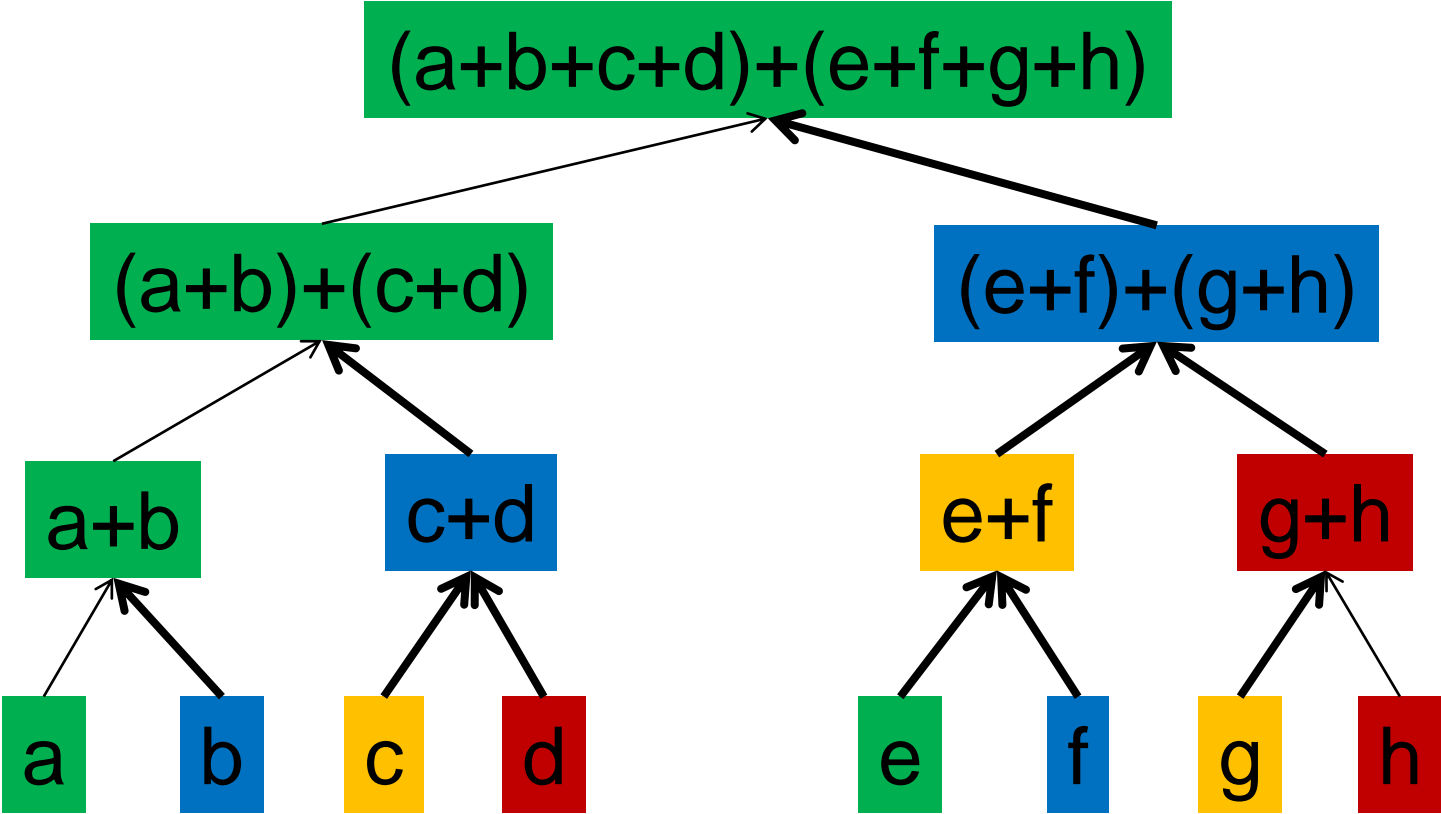




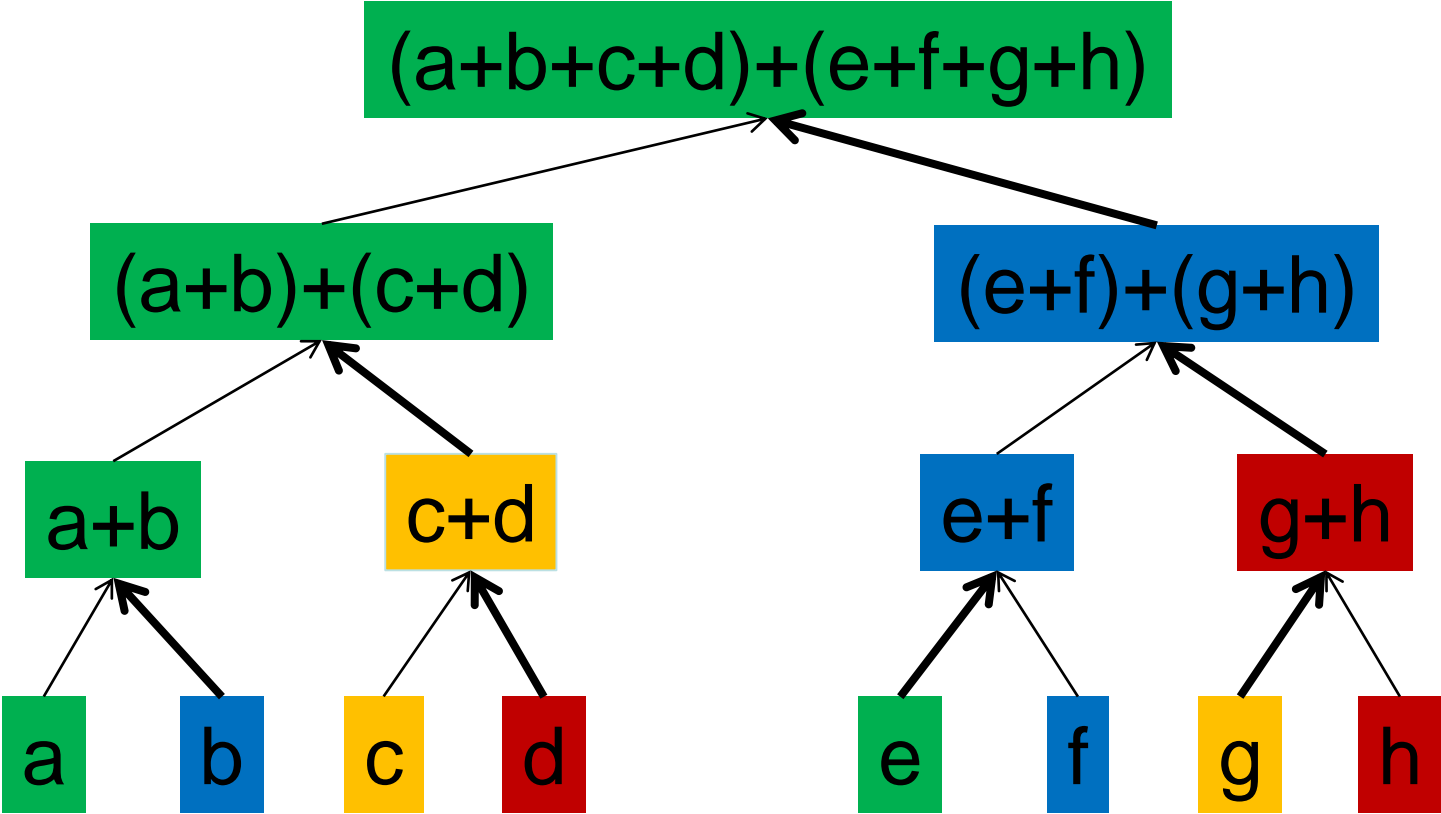




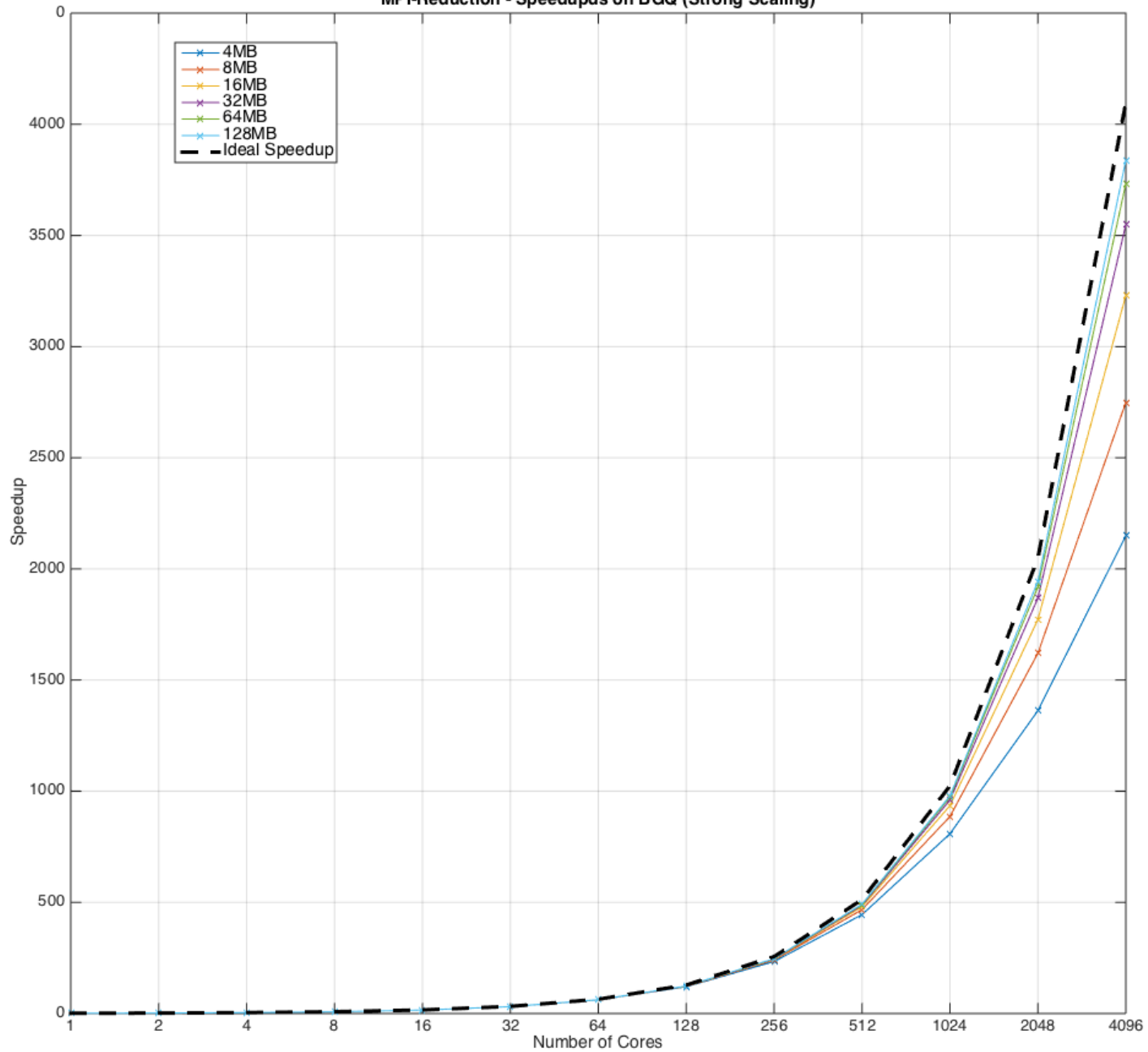
# Adding Up a List of Numbers



# Adding Up a List of Numbers



MPI-Reduction - Speedups on BGQ (Strong Scaling)





# Implications and/or Conclusions

- Parallel algorithmic implementations are of increasing importance
  - Non-trivial to come up with
    - Future progress is likely to involve small number of “large leaps”
- A popular generic implementation  $\neq$  an optimal specific solution
  - Deep Learning may be rightly popular, but it’s not a panacea!
- Need to focus development on meeting needs of key communities
  - Algorithm developers really need to understand those needs

# Workshop Questions

- What algorithms do you have available and how effective are they?
  - What makes the status-quo challenging?
    - Data is sparse
    - Ambiguity is pronounced
    - Performance cannot afford to be compromised
- What scenarios would you like to tackle?
  - What does Nirvana look like?
    - Navigating through the impenetrable literature to an out-the-box good algorithm
    - Running existing algorithms 50,000 times faster (6 mons = 52,560 x 5 mins)
    - Making the computer output better (and in line with human intuition and experience)
- [What do we need in terms of data to achieve this?]
  - What do we not have?
    - Access to a shared repository of data from which we can all benefit
    - More data related to rare events
    - Enough human time to analyse (retrospectively) uninteresting data



# Starter Questions

- What is your first name?
  - Simon
- Who do you work for?
  - University of Liverpool
- What two words should form part of our discussion?
  - Utility, Bayes

# Algorithmic Workshop

