

# THE RACE FOR FASTER MACHINE LEARNING - INTEL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNICAL UPDATE

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## Agenda

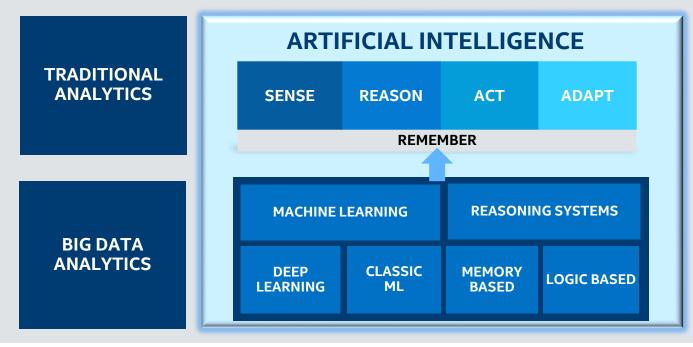
- What is AI?
- Intel AI portfolio
- MKL-DNN
- Reinforcement Learning on IA
- Atari Games experiment on Xeon/Xeon Phi
- Environment Open AI Gym, A3C, PLGRID
- First results





### Focus on AI – Part of Analytics

### **ANALYTICS**

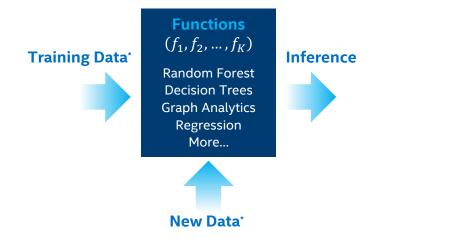




### What is Machine Learning?

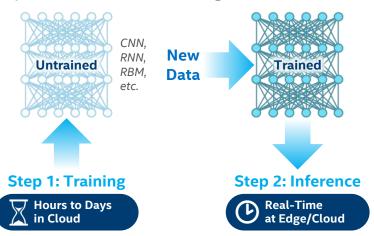
### **CLASSIC ML**

Using functions or algorithms to extract insights from new data



### DEEP LEARNING

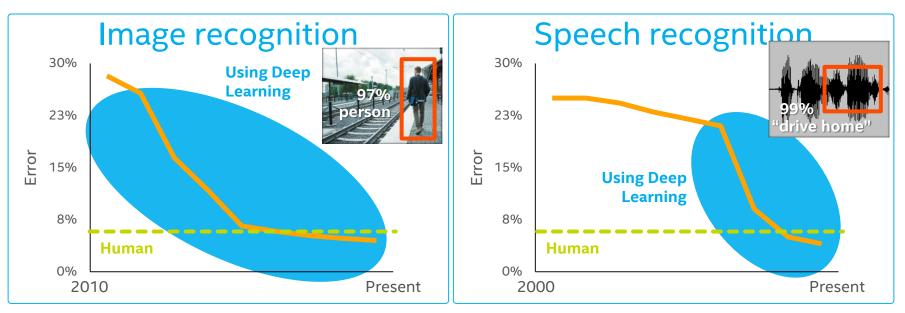
Using massive data sets to train deep (neural) graphs that can extract insights from new data



\*Not all classical machine learning algorithms require separate training and new data sets



### **Deep Learning Breakthroughs**



enabling improved and <u>all</u> new applications !





### AI Will Usher in a Better World

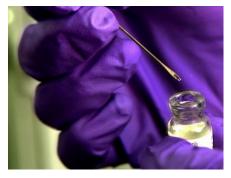
on the scale of the agricultural, industrial and digital revolutions

#### ACCELERATE Large-Scale Solutions

#### UNLEASH Scientific Discovery

#### Augment Human Capability

Automate Risky/Tedious Tasks



Cure Diseases Eliminate Fraud Unlock Dark Data

Explore Deep Sea/Space Solve Particle Physics Decode the Brain

Personalized Guidance Enhance Decisions Prevent Crime

What can I

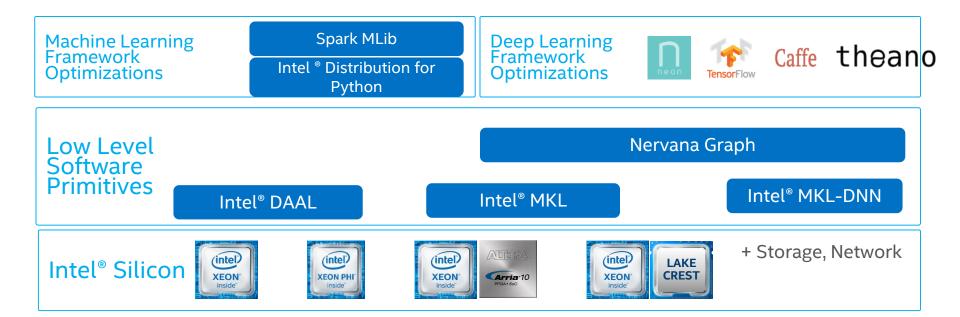


Automate Driving Search & Rescue No More Chores

Source: Intel



### Intel Strategy: Intel<sup>®</sup> Nervana<sup>™</sup> Portfolio





### Xeon Phi: Scalable, Larger Memory Footprint & Great Performance

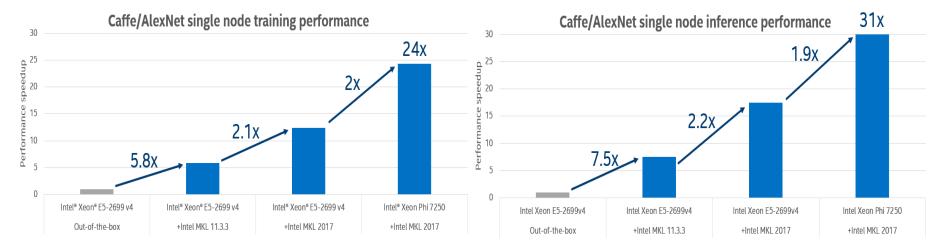




## Caffe + Intel<sup>®</sup> MKL 2017

#### Intel Caffe https://github.com/intelcaffe/caffe

The fork is aimed at improving Caffe performance on Intel<sup>®</sup> Xeon<sup>®</sup> CPUs. ٠



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2 socket system with Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2699 v4 (22 Cores, 2.2 GHz.), 128 GB memory, Red Hat\* Enterprise Linux 6.7, BVLC Caffe, Intel® Detimized Caffe framework, Intel® MKL 11.3.3, Intel® MKL 2017 Intel® Xeon Phi™ Processor 7250 (68 Cores, 1.4 GHz, 16GB MCDRAM), 128 GB memory, Red Hat\* Enterprise Linux 6.7, Intel® Optimized Caffe framework, Intel® MKL 2017

All numbers measured without taking data manipulation into account.



# **Reinforcement Learning on IA**

Experiments on Xeon/Xeon Phi Team: deepsense.io, Intel Platform: PLGRID Prometheus

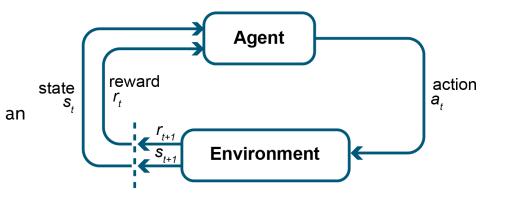


Agent learns from interaction with an Environment.

Very general problem

#### **Examples:**

- Robot learning to move items in real environment - a reward is given when item is moved from A to B.
- Robot learning the same task in a simulator.
- An agent playing a board game like Chess reward for winning a game.
- An agent playing a video game rewards like in the actual game.



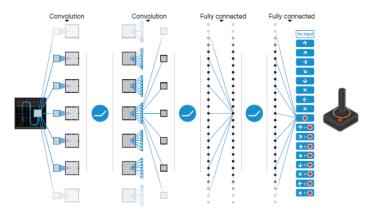


#### **DATA CENTER GROUP**

#### The task: Atari games on CPU

- Train agents for playing Atari games from pixel information
- The agent should maximize their score in the game
- Async A2C as an RL algorithm
- 4-layer ConvNet for processing input images







Benchmark games: Atari 2600 classics

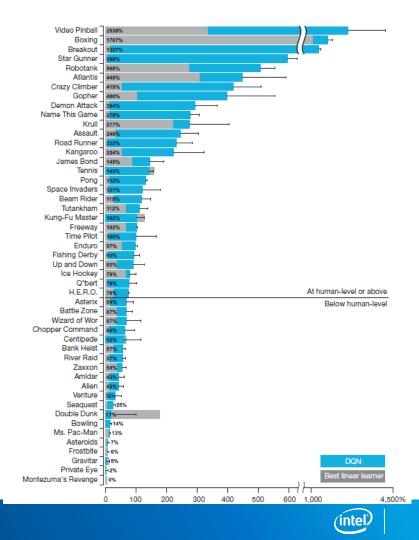
Environment: Open AI Gym

**Input:** game screens, 210 x 160 pixels, 3 color channels

Output: one of 18 controller actions

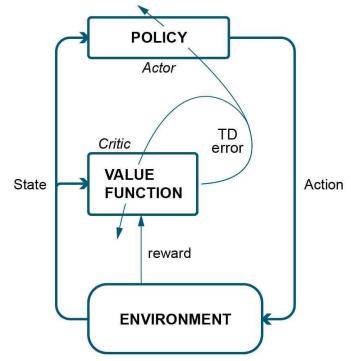






### Features of the Batch Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic Algorithm (BA3C):

- Hundreds of game simulators are running in parallel on a single machine
- The simulators use a shared model to evaluate actions
- The model can batch predictions from multiple simulators to increase efficiency
- The games played by the simulators are also batched and used for training the model

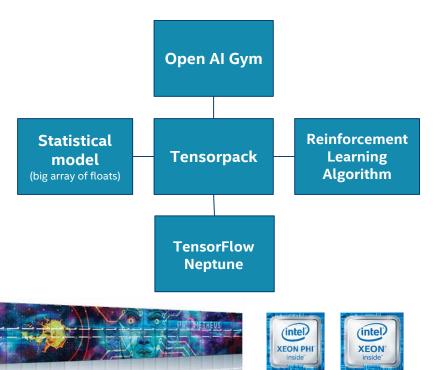


Source: Ben Lau, Using Keras...



#### Software and hardware stack:

- Tensorpack Framework implementing selected learning algorithms in TensorFlow (Yuxin Wu). Provides an efficient implementation of Async A2C algorithm
- <u>TensorFlow</u> General framework for machine learning
- OpenAl Gym Framework providing standard environments for reinforcement learning
- <u>Neptune</u> Tool for monitoring and managing experiments (<u>deepsense.io</u>)
- O Prometheus and Xeon Phi server (KNL)





### **DNN functions from Math Kernel Library**

- We discovered that some TF convolutions were significantly slowing down the training.
- We used MKL (version 2017.0.098) for better performance
- We forked TensorFlow and provided alternative implementation of convolution using MKL primitives



### MKL convolution - backpropagation

Input shape	Kernel shape	Default TF time	MKL TF time	Default TF time	MKL TF time
		(Xeon) [ms]	(Xeon) [ms]	(Xeon Phi) [ms]	(Xeon Phi) [ms]
128x84x84x16,	5x5x16x32	368.18	29.63	1,236.98	8.97
128x40x40x32,	5x5x32x32	114.72	19.55	343.73	6.33
128x18x18x32	5x5x32x64	28.82	6.07	36.74	2.52
128x7x7x64	3x3x64x64	5.57	3.18	7.38	2.31



### Results





#### **Top performance in Breakout**



#### **Top performance in River Raid**





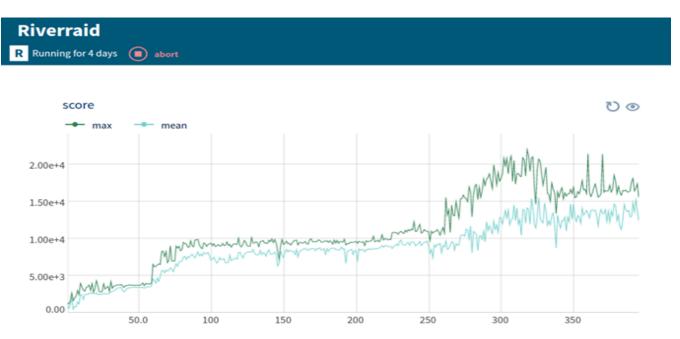


#### Monitoring the learning process using the Neptune tool (Breakout on Xeon)



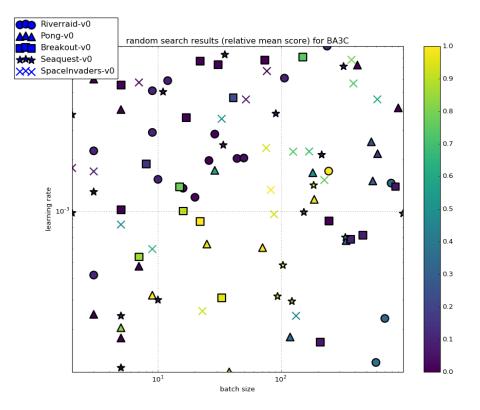


#### Monitoring the learning process using the Neptune tool (RiverRaid on Xeon)





### **Experiments on PLGRID Prometheus - Results**





#### Summary

- RL agents trained on **CPU** in just a few hours
- 10x performance gain with MKL DNN implementation, 2.5x for convolutions only
- The performance vary drastically depending on the batch size and learning rate

### Challenges and future work:

• Multinode impementation of code on optimized TensorFlow



