Towards a Methodology for Creating Time-critical, Cloud-based CUDA Applications

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Some context

- I joined SWITCH in late October 2017
- My main task has been to explore the potential for extending SWITCH to support development and operation of time-critical cloud-based CUDA applications
- The survey presented here was performed in order to understand the "landscape" of time-critical CUDA applications and relate them to the requirements and performance parameters for my own CUDA application (algorithms for detecting co-evolution in protein sequence data)

Some context (cont'd)

- Practical experiments are being undertaken (outside the scope of this presentation) to explore the performance of these co-evolution algorithms on Amazon Web Services GPU-backed instances while varying different parameters, in order to obtain results that should inform cloud deployment of applications such as those surveyed here
- These results, in turn, have the potential to inform the enhancement of the SWITCH planning, provisioning and self-adaptation algorithms to support CUDA applications

What is CUDA?

- NVIDIA graphics cards for parallel processing
- Relatively low-cost over long-term use (in comparison, to e.g. buying time on a supercomputer)
- CUDA programming language derived from C (cudaMemcpy)
- SIMD Single Instruction Multiple Data

Survey of time-critical CUDA applications

Four categories:

- 1. Environment-related
- 2. People/face detection
- 3. Medical applications
- 4. Materials-related

(Miscellaneous)

Also, image processing/non-image processing

QoS metrics

- **Time:** runtime, time per unit of computation, processing speed, processing rate, communication latency, latency per frame
- Quality of results: accuracy, correlation coefficient, average absolute difference, sensitivity, false positives count, peak signal-to-noise ratio, mean-square-error
- Data: throughput, memory access
- Compute: floating point operations count
- Costs: performance-per-watt, performance-per-dollar, implementation cost

Taxonomy

- Many terms for same thing, even within fields, e.g. runtime
 - Convergence time
 - Detection time
 - Processing speed
 - Reconstruction time
- Image processing versus non-image processing (quality)

Metrics with most influence

Environment-related:

 Accuracy (correlation coefficient) - focus on this related to critical nature of applications

People/face detection:

- Accuracy
- Sensitivity
- False positives count
- More "serious" applications (surveillance systems, pedestrian detection) to less "serious" (virtual reality)

Metrics with most influence

- Medical applications:
 - Accuracy (peak signal-to-noise ratio, mean-square-error) intra-operative applications
 - Throughput work within constraints
- Materials-related:
 - Runtime only
- Miscellaneous:
 - Accuracy
 - Throughput
 - Memory access
 - Floating point operations

How does this relate to SWITCH?

- SWITCH motivated by QoE as well as QoS
- QoS allows to measure user's experience of application and adapt as necessary
- Determine infrastructure needed to run CUDA problems, facilitate analysis in a specific time (real-time)
- Some use cases in Miscellaneous category similar to two SWITCH use cases:
 - Synchronising multiple video streams; enhanced audience experience during live sporting events - similar to MOG
 - Immersive 3D video-conferencing similar to WT

Possible SWITCH extensions using CUDA

- Amazon Web Services (AWS)
- Adapt SIDE/DRIP in future?
- Consistency of time within which result returned as important as speed
- Evaluate application for how well support CUDA
- New class of applications that require fast response time with limited investments - e.g. Modelling system of Stefanic et al. - larger example sets analysed in process of deriving model; produce better models faster

Future work

- Begun experiments with AWS
- Multiple, single-GPU instances
- Single geographical Region (for now)
- Changing parameters to see influence on QoS
- Insight into how SWITCH may support CUDA in the future

Thank you for listening

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