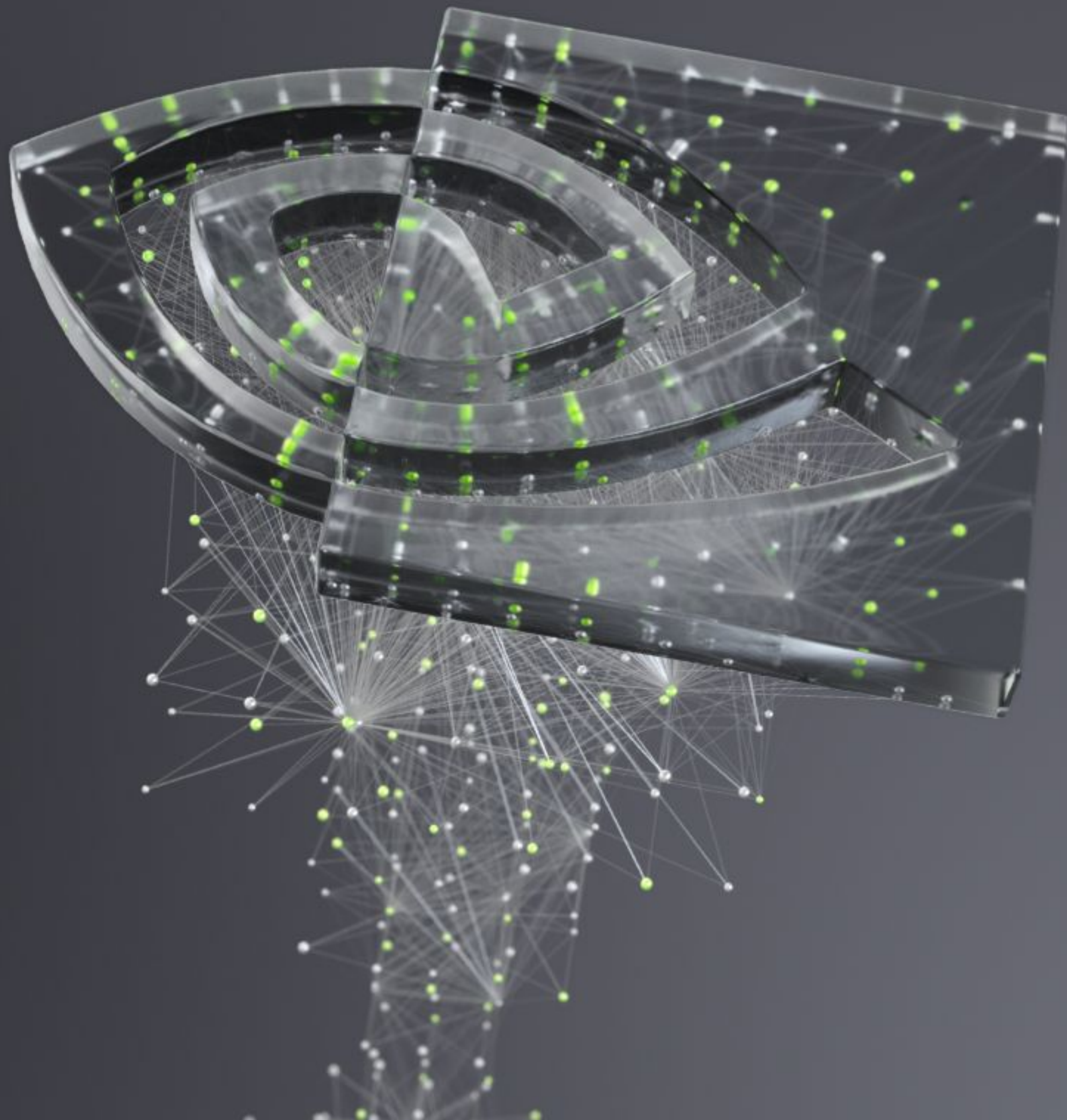


# Intro to RAPIDS:

PyHEP 2021

Benjamin Zaitlen





RAPIDS Foundations

# The Evolution of Data Processing

Faster Data Access, Less Data Movement

Hadoop Processing, Reading from Disk

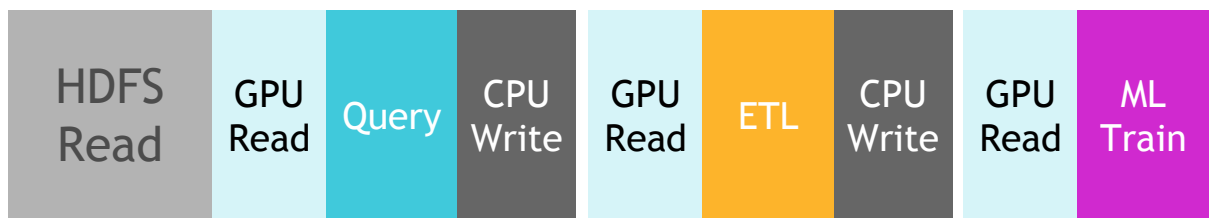


CPU-Based Spark In-Memory Processing



25-100x Improvement  
Less Code  
Language Flexible  
Primarily In-Memory

Traditional GPU Processing



5-10x Improvement  
More Code  
Language Rigid  
Substantially on GPU

## RAPIDS



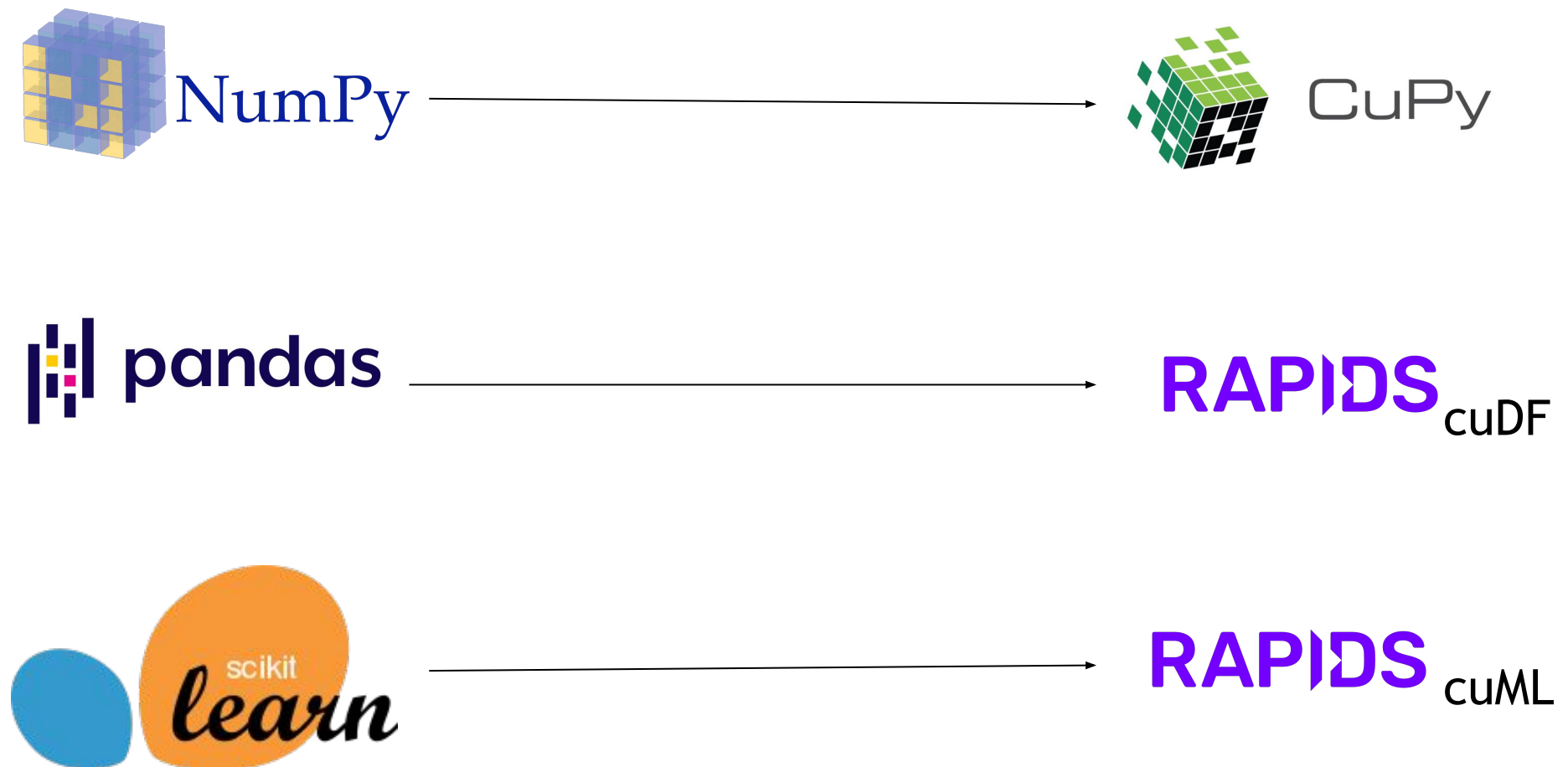
50-100x Improvement  
Same Code  
Language Flexible  
Primarily on GPU

**?** **Why Use GPUs**

*GPUs are built for intensive parallel processing. As datasets continue to grow, data scientists are limited by the sequential nature of CPU compute. GPUs provide the power and parallelism necessary for today's data science.*

# RAPIDS

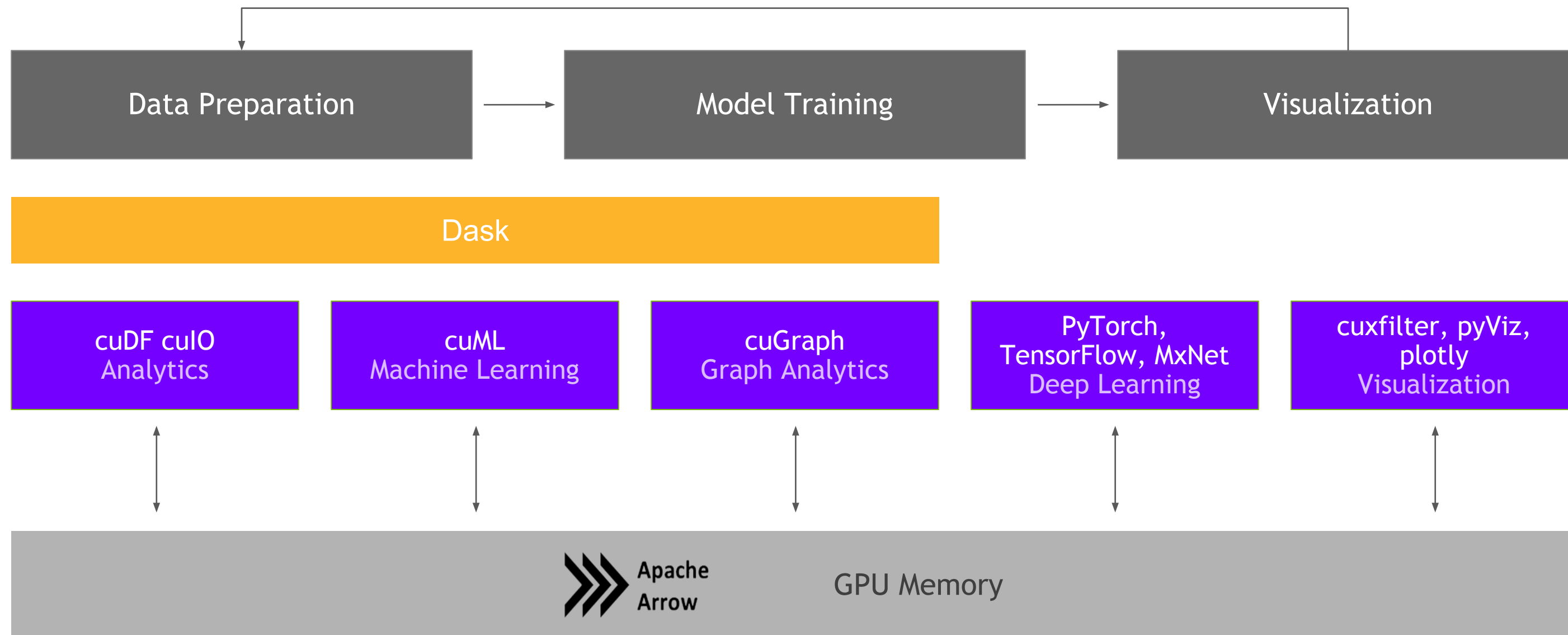
GPU Accelerated Data Science





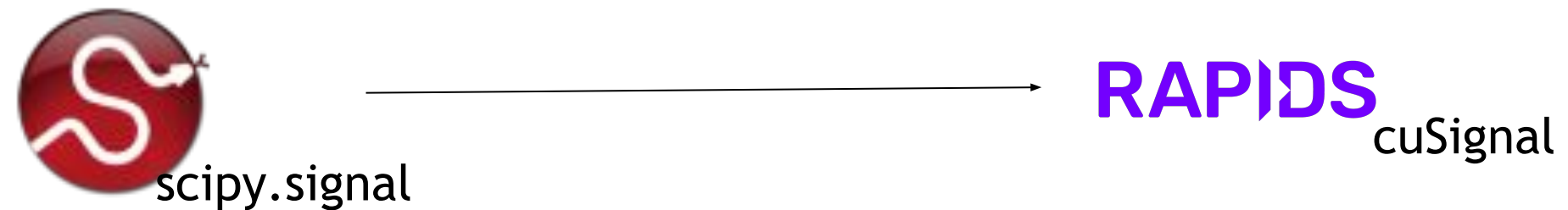
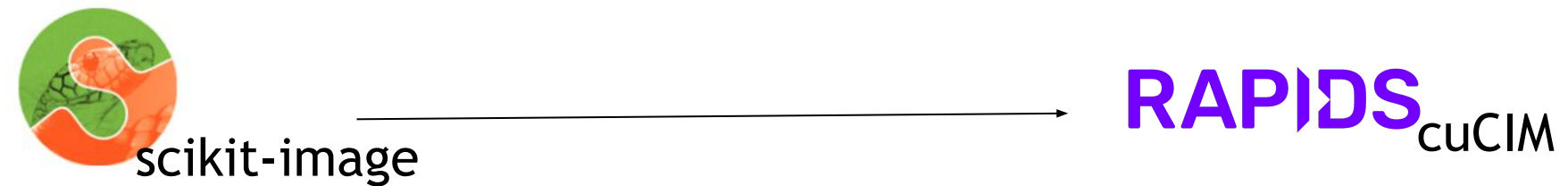
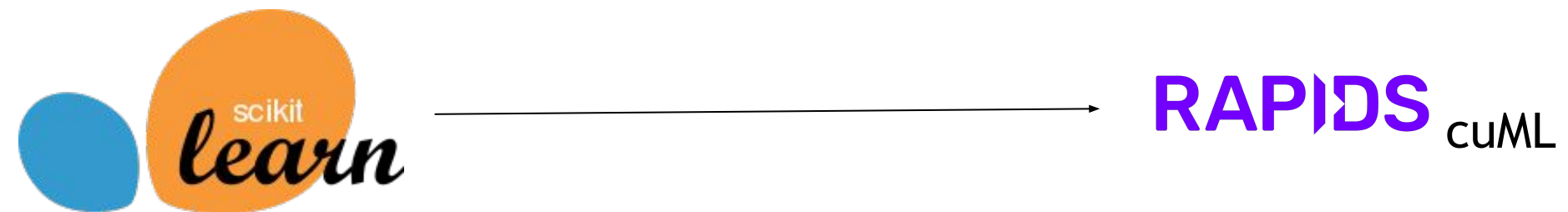
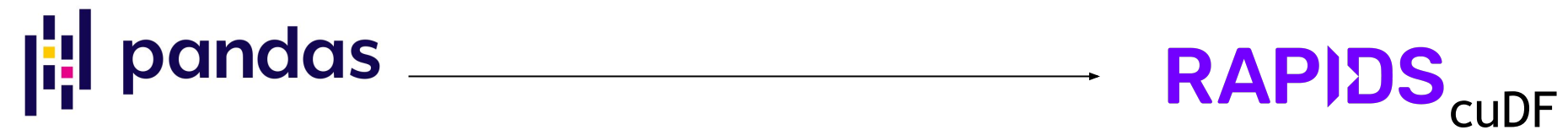
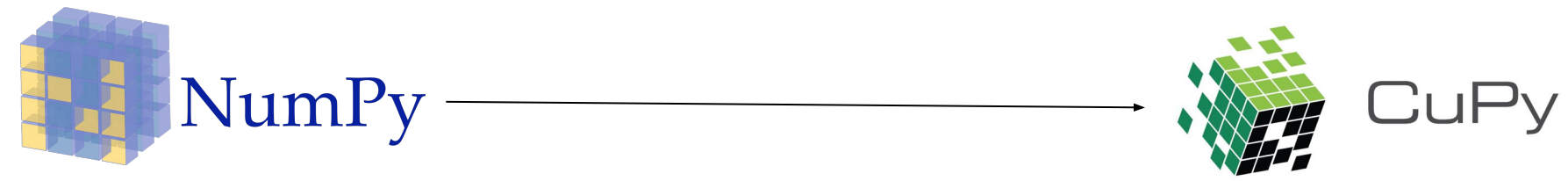
# RAPIDS

End-to-End GPU Accelerated Data Science



# RAPIDS

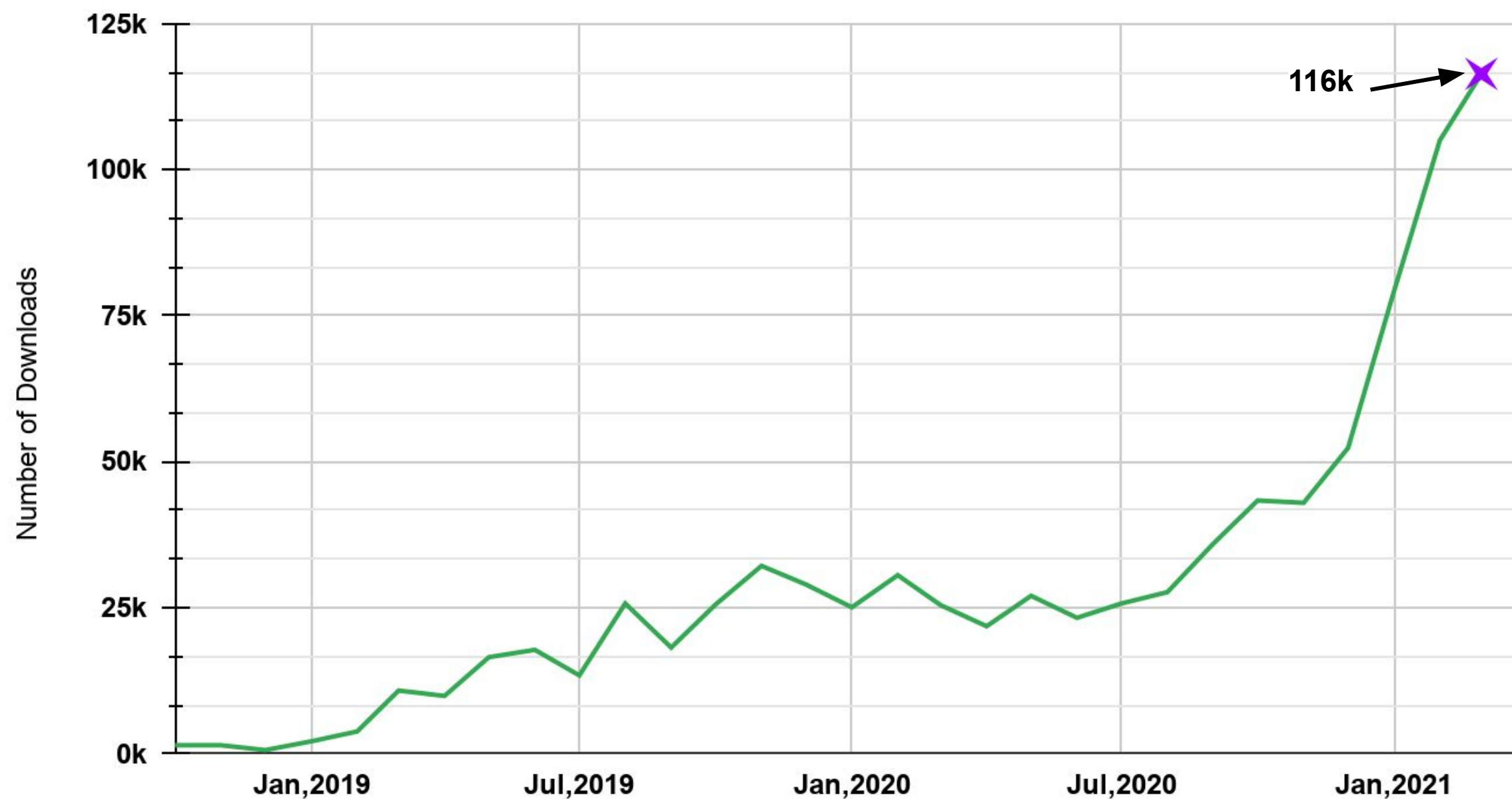
GPU Accelerated Data Science



# Growth and Adoption

Growing community engagement

## RAPIDS Monthly Downloads



[@RAPIDSai](https://twitter.com/RAPIDSai)

Followers: 10,345



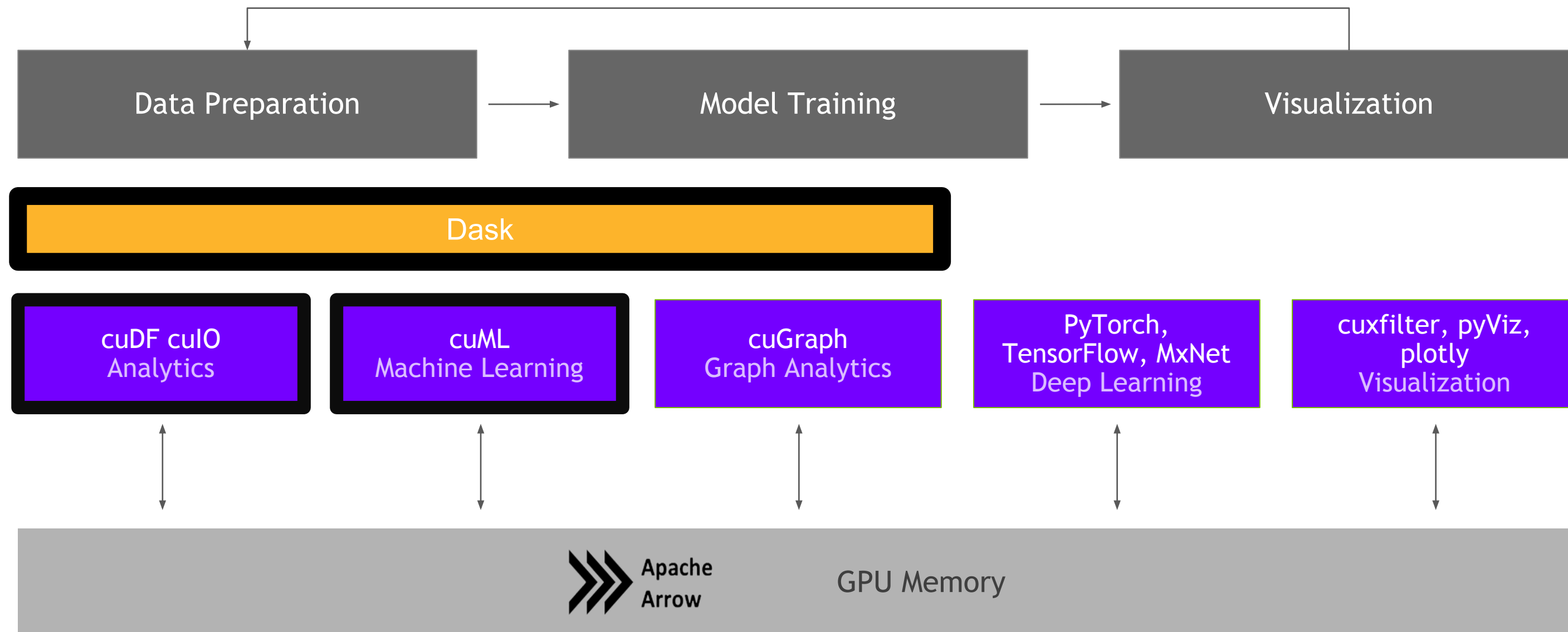
[github.com/rapidsai](https://github.com/rapidsai)

Stars: 8K+

Contributors: 150+

# RAPIDS

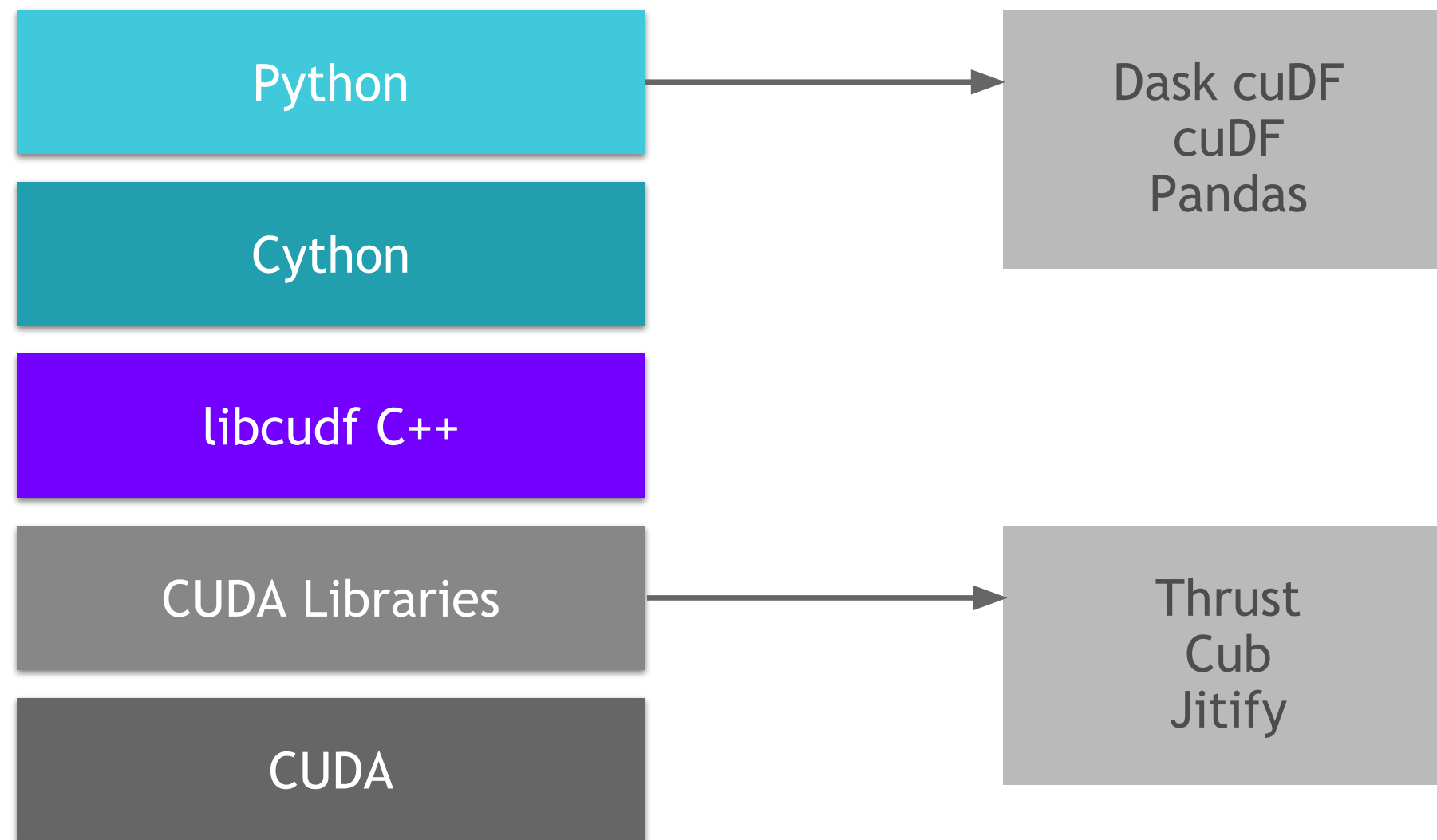
End-to-End GPU Accelerated Data Science



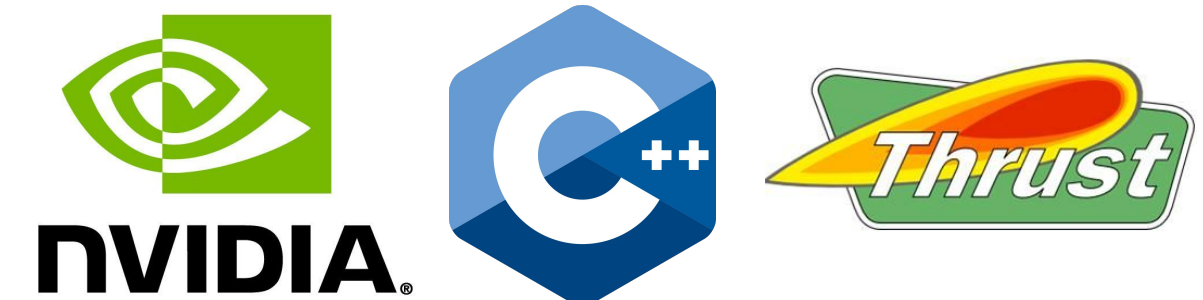


# What is cuDF?

Expandable platform for GPU data science



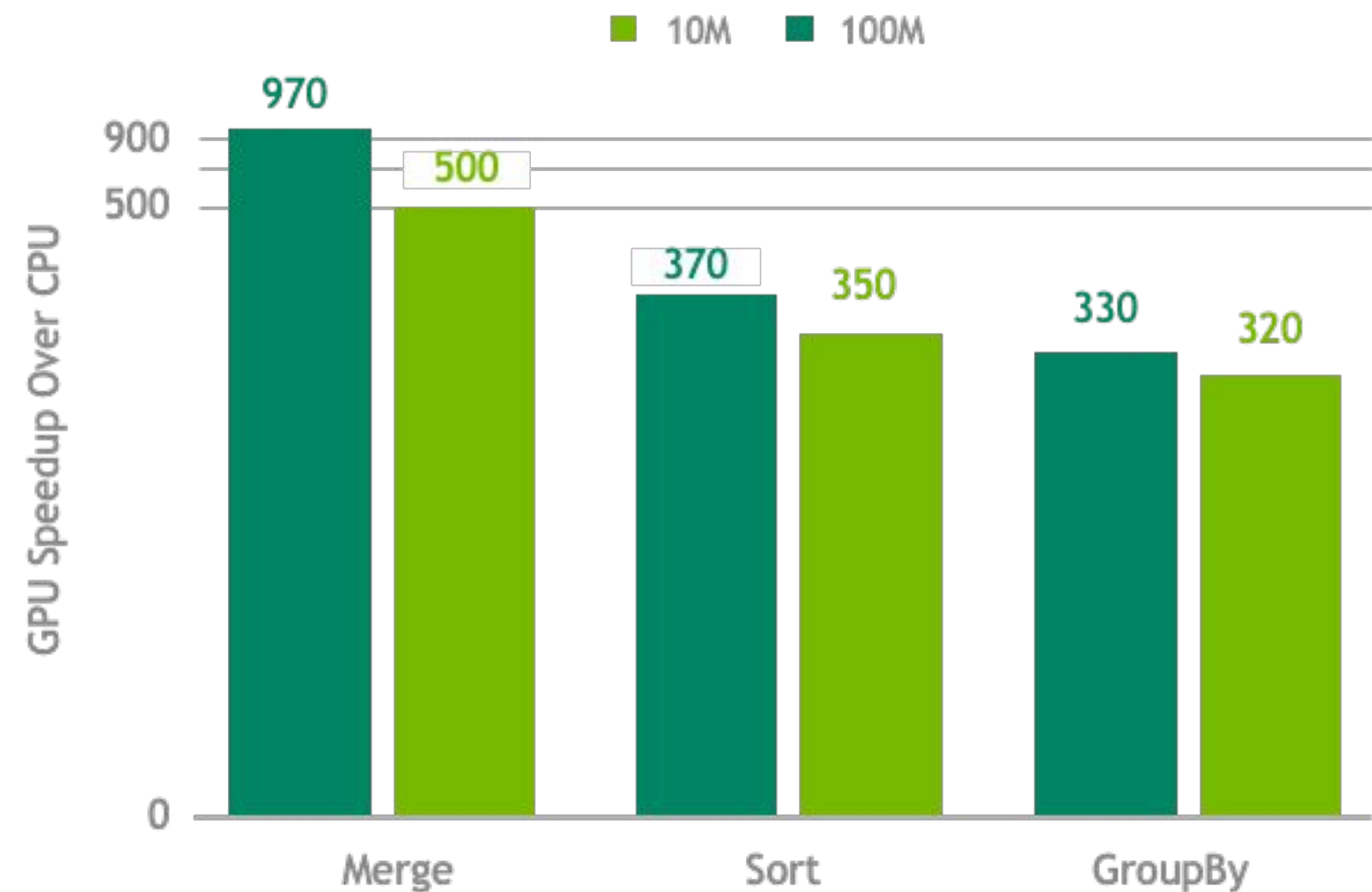
- Familiar pandas-like Python API
- Table (dataframe) and column types and algorithms
- High-performance C++ layer provides GPU-optimized CUDA kernels, data types, operations, and primitives
- CUDA/C++ is top level supported and used by many for integrating RAPIDS



# ACCELERATED PRE-PROCESSING

A FAMILIAR EXPERIENCE FOR DATA ENGINEERS

RAPIDS provides a GPU DataFrame library with a pandas-like API while providing *significant* performance improvements.



## Single GPU Speed-Ups vs pandas

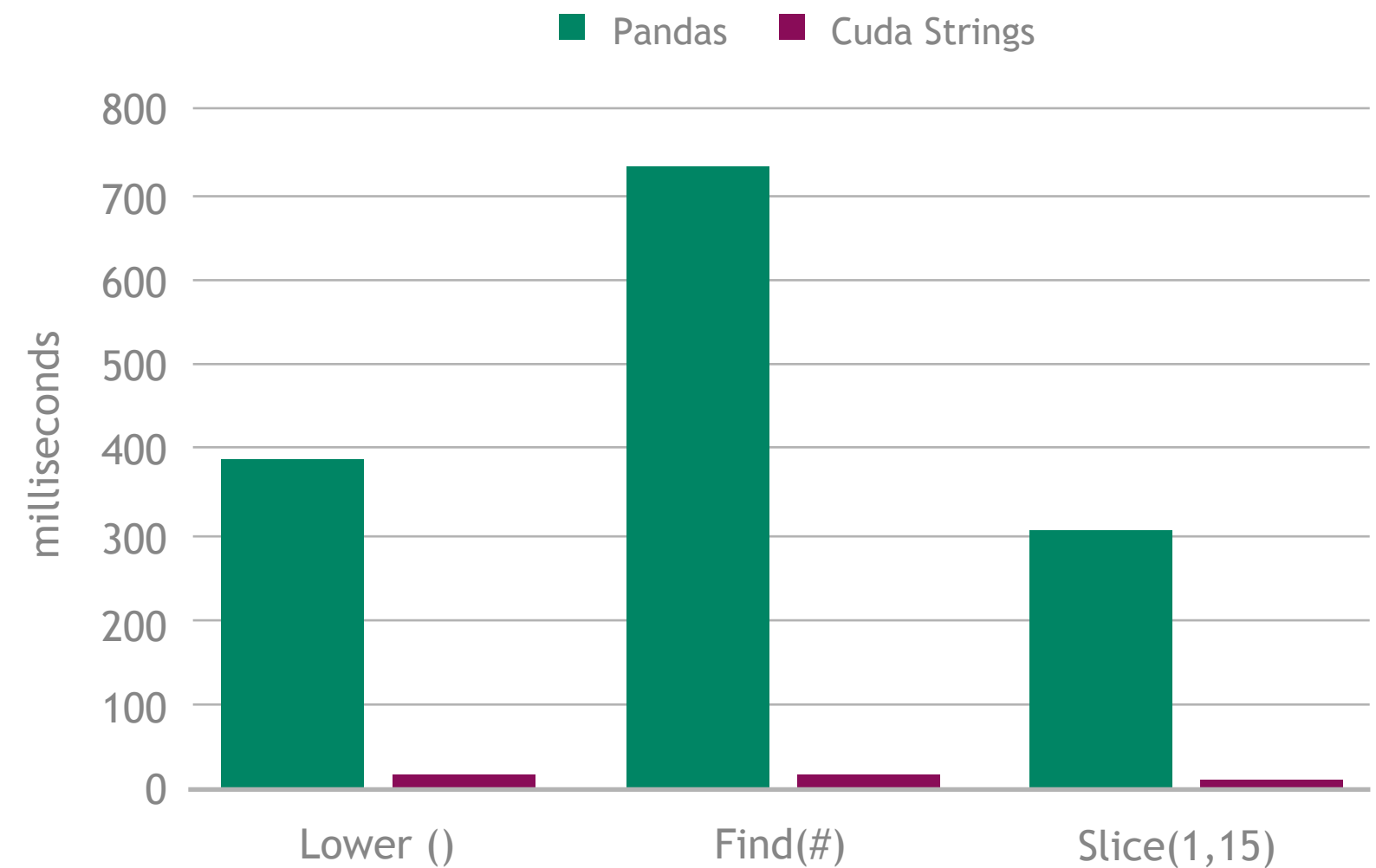
GPU: NVIDIA Tesla V100 32GB on DGX-1

CPU: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2698 v4 @ 2.20GHz

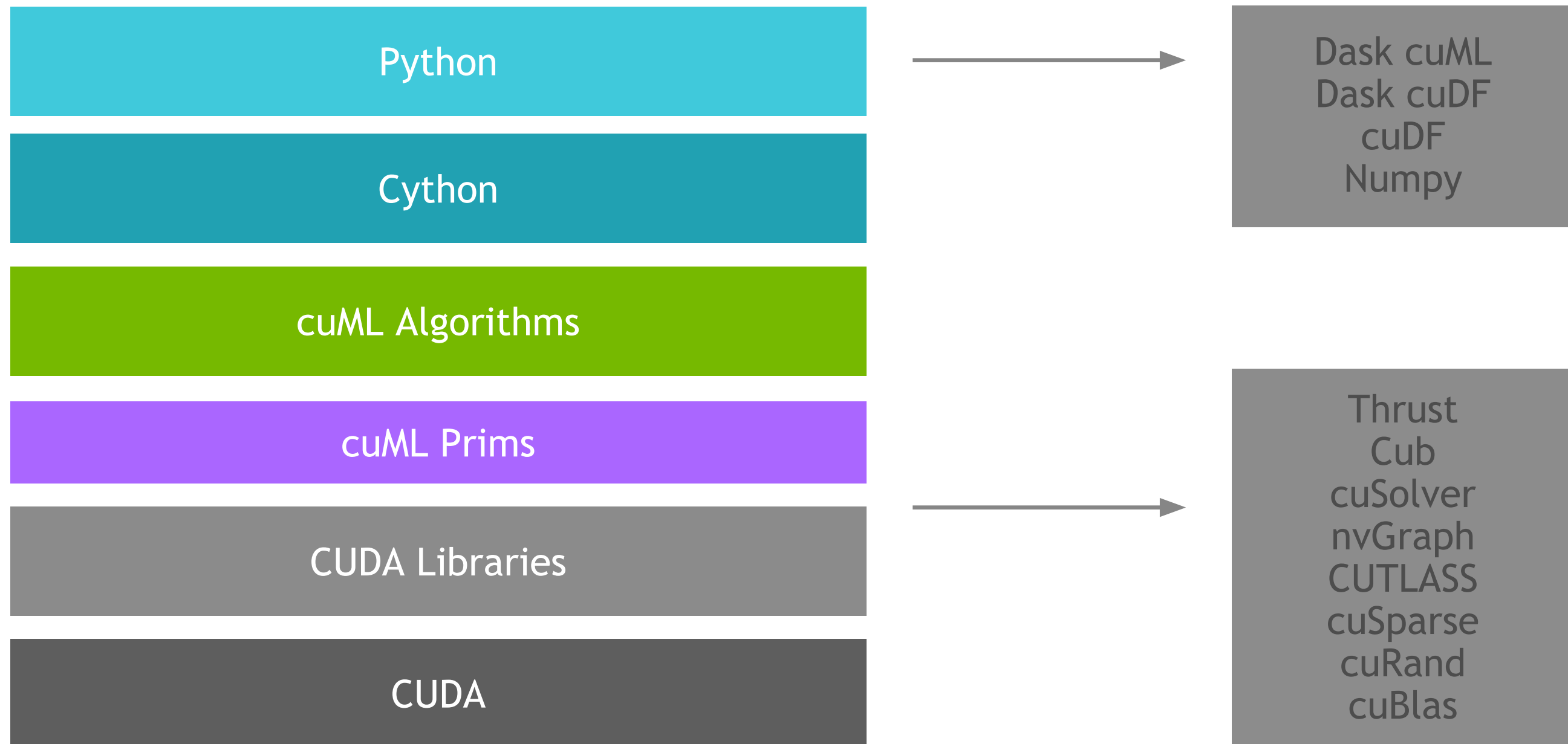
# Comprehensive String Support

## Backbone of ETL: Strings

- Regular Expressions
- Element-wise operations
  - Split, Find, Extract, Cat, Typecasting, etc...
- String GroupBys, Joins, Sorting, etc.
- Categorical columns fully on GPU
- NLP Preprocessors
  - Tokenizers, Normalizers, Edit Distance, Porter Stemmer, etc.



# ML Technology Stack

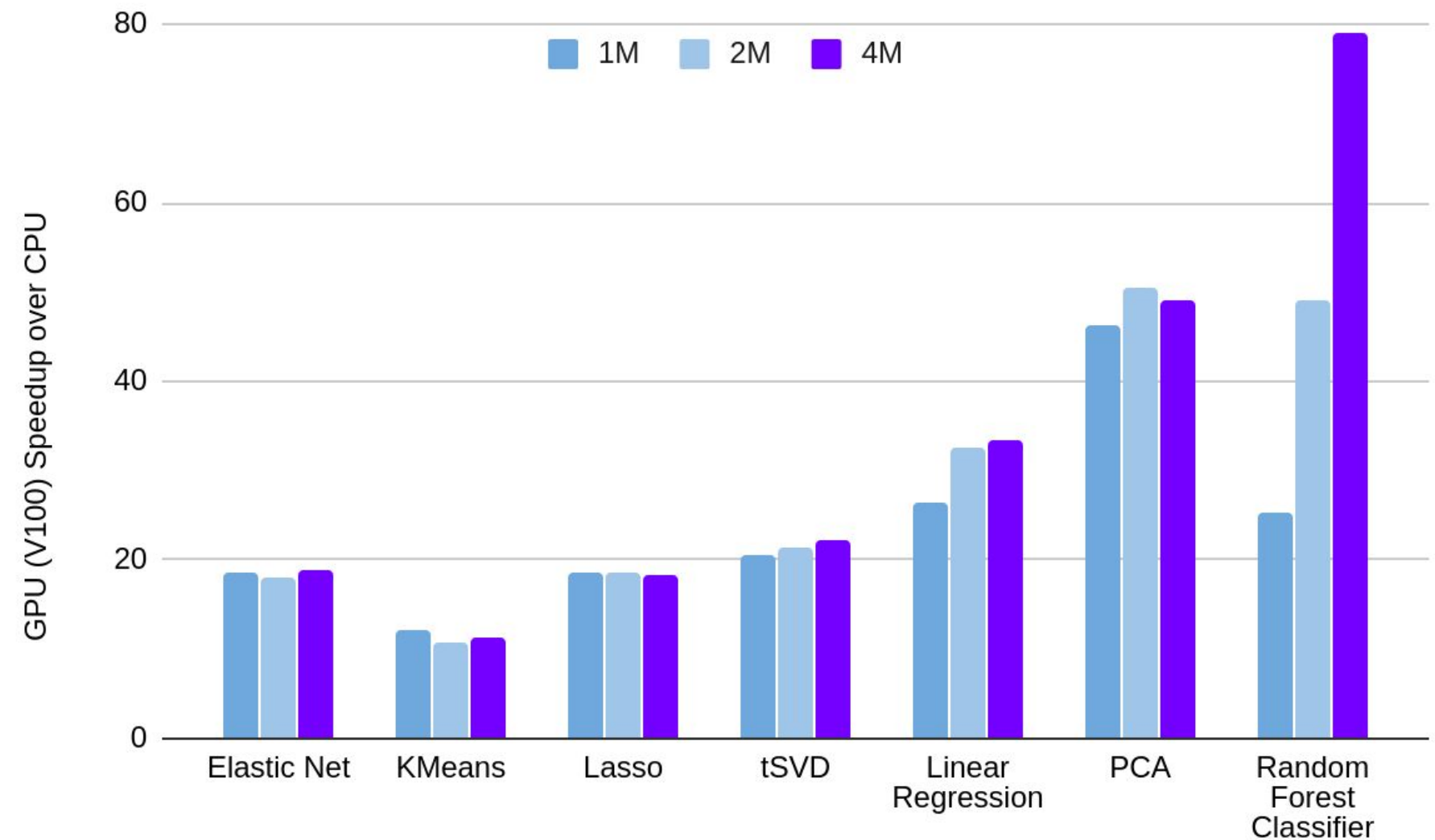


# ACCELERATED MACHINE LEARNING

## GPU-POWER WITH THE FEEL OF SCIKIT-LEARN

RAPIDS provides a GPU ML library with a scikit-learn API while providing *significant* performance improvements.

26 GPU-Accelerated Algorithms & Growing

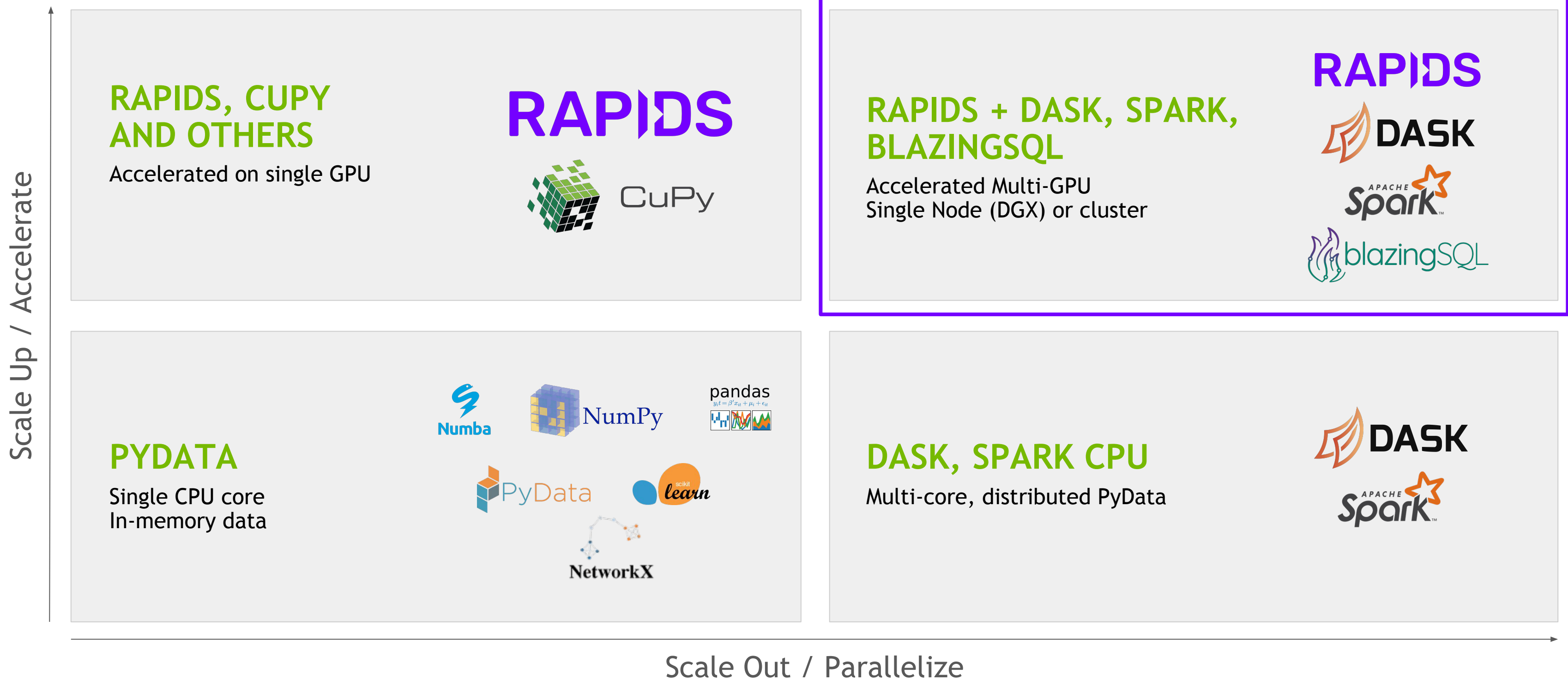


1x V100 vs. 2x 20 Core CPUs (DGX-1, RAPIDS 0.15)



# Scale Out with RAPIDS

Multiple options to scale, from multi-GPU to a whole cluster





Python library for parallel computing

Scales Numpy, Pandas, and Scikit-Learn

Accelerates custom systems

Easy for beginners,

Secure and trusted for institutions



# Dask accelerates the existing Python ecosystem

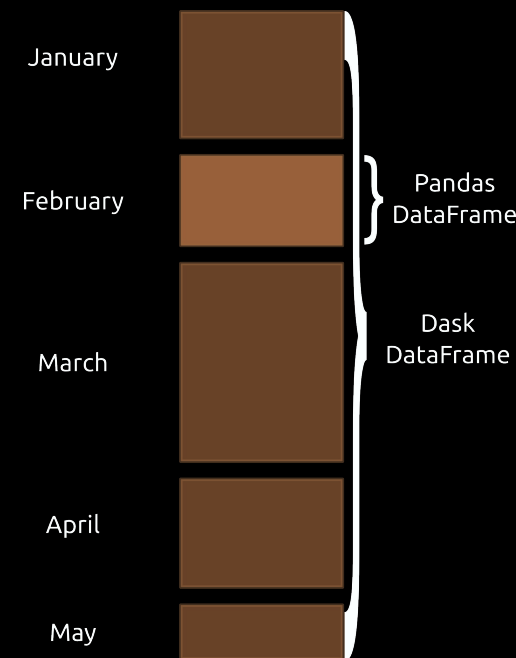
Built alongside the current community

## Numpy



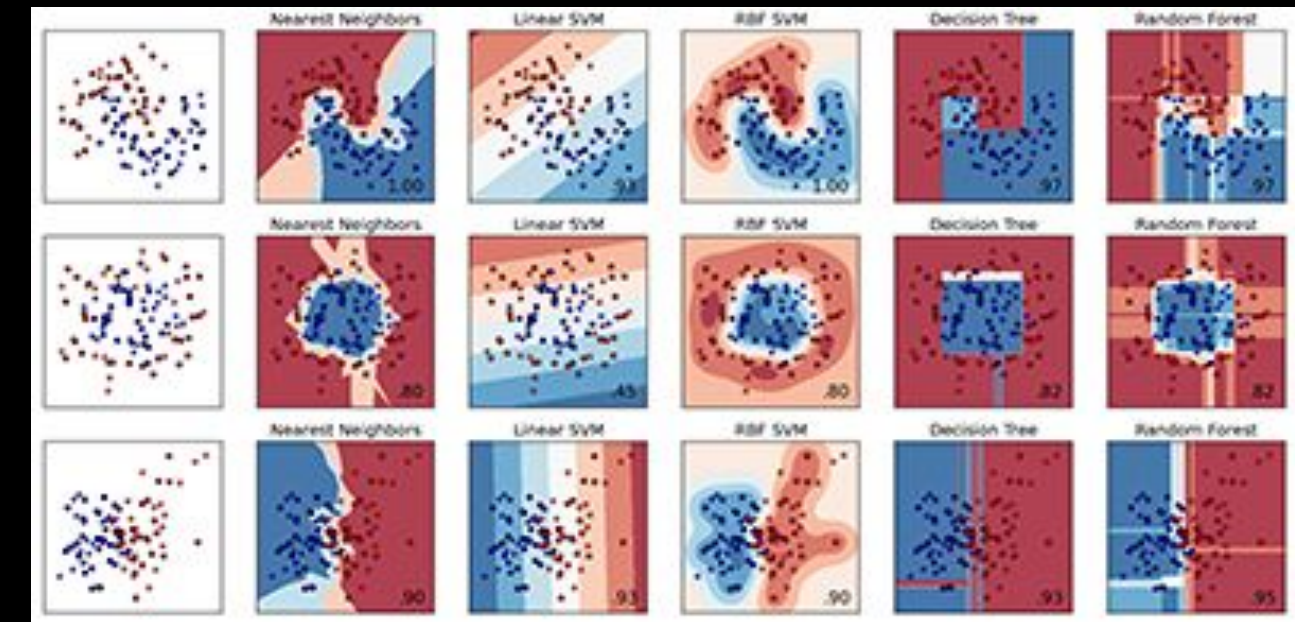
```
import numpy as np  
  
x = np.ones((1000, 1000))  
x + x.T - x.mean(axis=0)
```

## Pandas



```
import pandas as pd  
  
df = pd.read_csv("file.csv")  
df.groupby("x").y.mean()
```

## Scikit-Learn



```
from sklearn.linear_model \\\n    import LogisticRegression  
  
lr = LogisticRegression()  
lr.fit(data, labels)
```



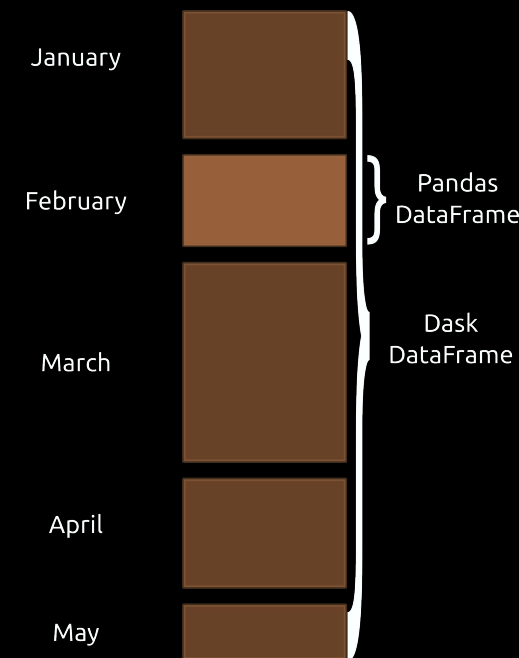
# Dask accelerates the existing Python ecosystem

Built alongside the current community

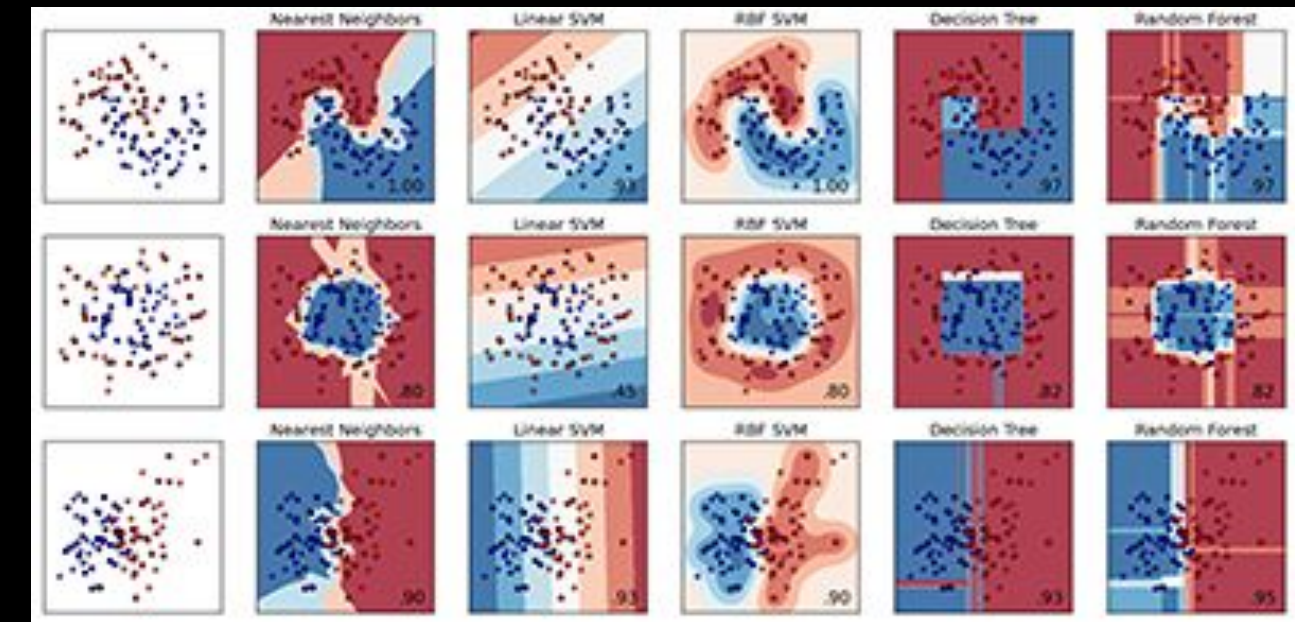
## Numpy



## Pandas



## Scikit-Learn



```
import dask.array as da
```

```
x = da.ones((10000, 10000))
```

```
x + x.T - x.mean(axis=0)
```

```
import dask.dataframe as dd
```

```
df = dd.read_csv("s3://*.csv")
```

```
df.groupby("x").y.mean()
```

```
from dask_ml.linear_model \
import LogisticRegression
```

```
lr = LogisticRegression()
```

```
lr.fit(data, labels)
```



# Parallelize existing complex code

Dask scales existing codebases with modest changes

```
def f(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

```
...
```

```
def g(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

```
...
```

```
results = []
```

```
for x in A:
```

```
    for y in B:
```

```
        if x < y:
```

```
            results.append(f(x, y))
```

```
        else:
```

```
            results.append(g(x, y))
```

Many codebases have opportunities for parallelism

But the problem doesn't look like a big array or big dataframe



# Parallelize existing complex code

Dask scales existing codebases with modest changes

```
@dask.delayed
def f(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...
@dask.delayed
def g(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...
```

```
results = []

for x in A:
    for y in B:
        if x < y:
            results.append(f(x, y))
        else:
            results.append(g(x, y))

results = dask.compute(results)
```

Dask Delayed adds parallelism without changing existing logic.

Dask lazily traverses your code to build a recipe for future execution.



# Parallelize existing complex code

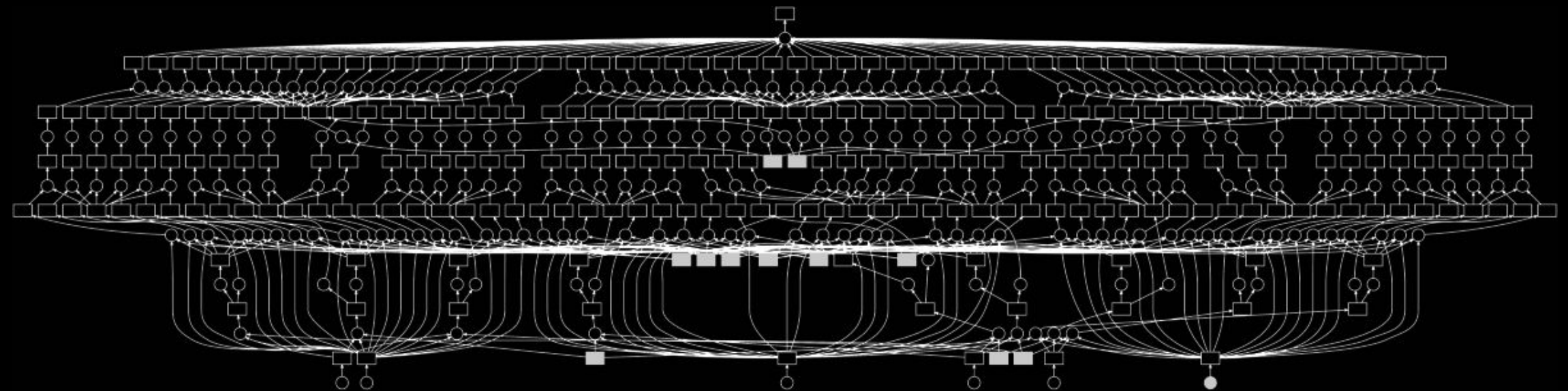
Dask scales existing codebases with modest changes

```
@dask.delayed
def f(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...
@dask.delayed
def g(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...

results = []

for x in A:
    for y in B:
        if x < y:
            results.append(f(x, y))
        else:
            results.append(g(x, y))

results = dask.compute(results)
```



Your code creates a task graph for future execution.

Each node is one Python function.



# Parallelize existing complex code

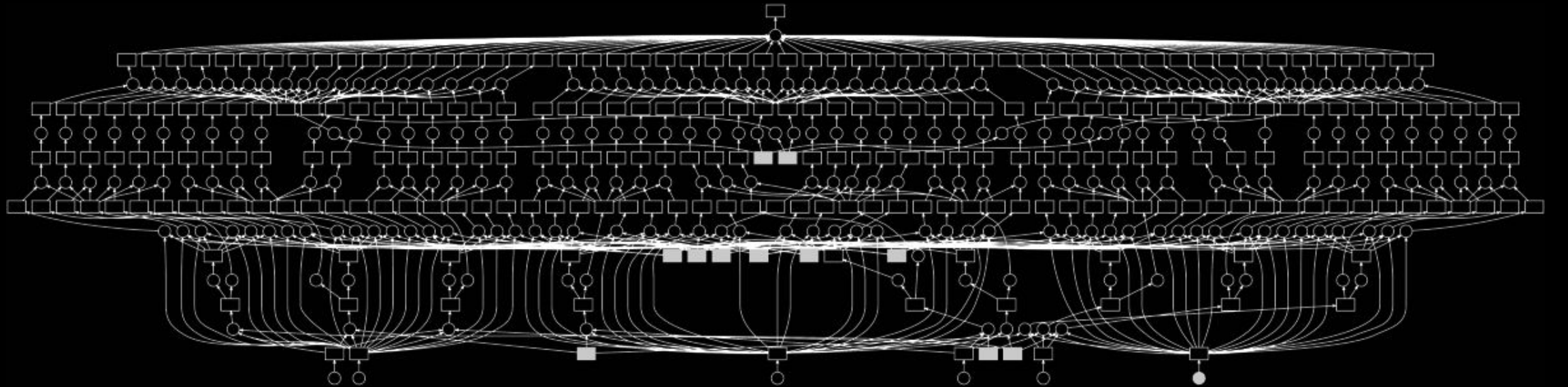
Dask scales existing codebases with modest changes

```
@dask.delayed
def f(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...
@dask.delayed
def g(data, model) -> pd.DataFrame:
    ...

results = []

for x in A:
    for y in B:
        if x < y:
            results.append(f(x, y))
        else:
            results.append(g(x, y))

results = dask.compute(results)
```



Dask then executes that graph on parallel hardware



# Dask deploys on all major resource managers

Cloud, HPC, or Yarn, it's all the same to Dask

## Cloud



```
cluster = KubeCluster()  
cluster = ECSCluster()
```

```
df = dd.read_parquet(...)
```

## HPC

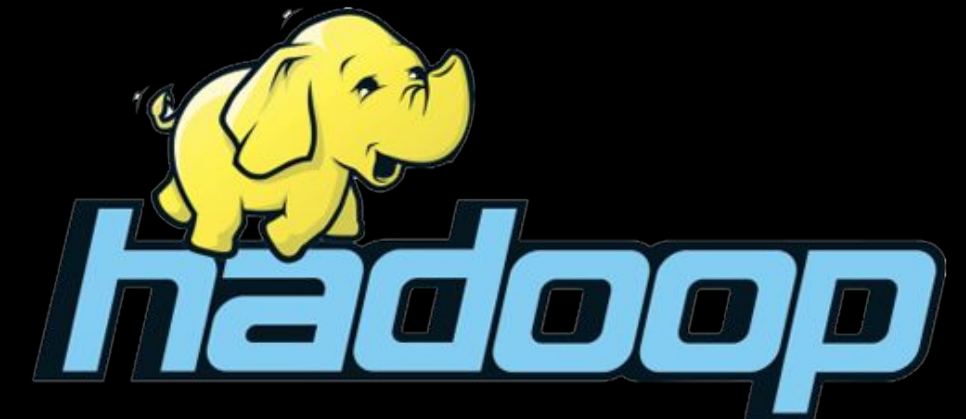


```
cluster = PBSCluster()  
cluster = LSFCluster()  
cluster = SLURMCluster()
```

...

```
df = dd.read_parquet(...)
```

## Hadoop/Spark



```
cluster = YarnCluster()
```

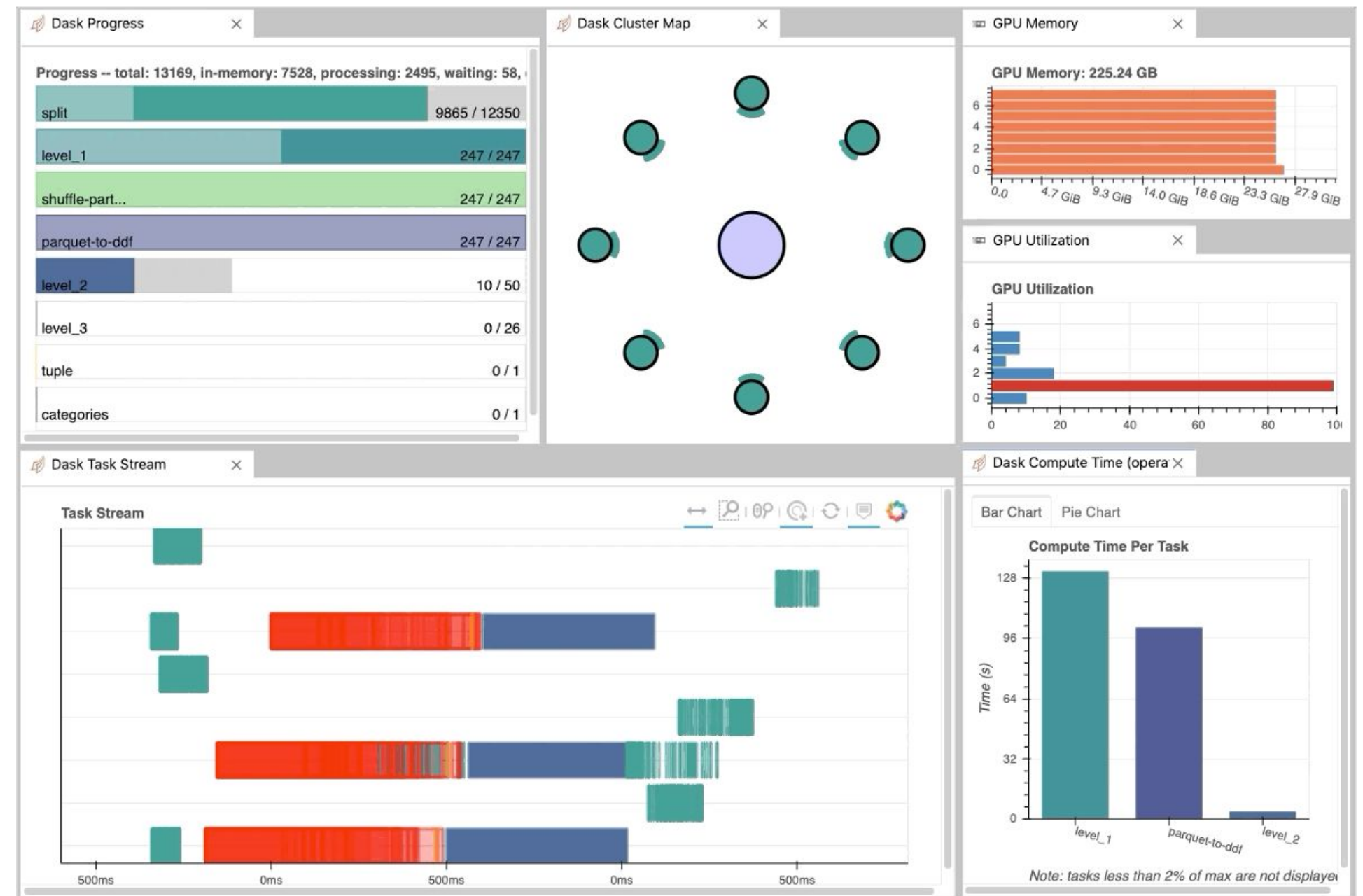
```
df = dd.read_parquet(...)
```



# Dask + RAPIDS

## PyData-native scalable analytics

- ▶ **Deployable:** Kubernetes, Yarn, SLURM
- ▶ **PyData native:** Easy migration, built on top of NumPy, Pandas, Scikit-learn
- ▶ **Easy scalability:** Easy to install; scales to thousands of nodes
- ▶ **Popular:** most Common parallelism framework in PyData and SciPy community





# RAPIDS Dev Environment

## JupyterLab + Friends

The screenshot displays a JupyterLab environment with a code editor on the left and several monitoring dashboards on the right. The code editor shows the following Python code:

```
[ ]: import distributed
      from dask_cuda import LocalCUDACluster
      import dask_cudf

      cluster = LocalCUDACluster()
      client = distributed.Client(cluster)

[ ]: gdf = dask_cudf.read_csv('/datasets/nyc_taxi/**/*')

[ ]: gdf = gdf.persist()

[ ]: len(gdf)
```

The right side of the interface features three monitoring dashboards:

- GPU Utilization:** A line graph showing GPU utilization percentage over time. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 6, and the x-axis ranges from 0 to 100.
- GPU Memory:** A line graph showing GPU memory usage. The title indicates "GPU Memory: 779.62 MB". The y-axis ranges from 0 to 6, and the x-axis shows memory usage in GiB (0.0, 4.7 GiB, 9.3 GiB, 14.0 GiB, 18.6 GiB, 23.3 GiB, 27.9 GiB).
- PCI Throughput:** Two line graphs showing TX Bytes [MB/s] and RX Bytes [MB/s]. Both graphs have a y-axis from 0 to 5000 and an x-axis from 0 to 8.

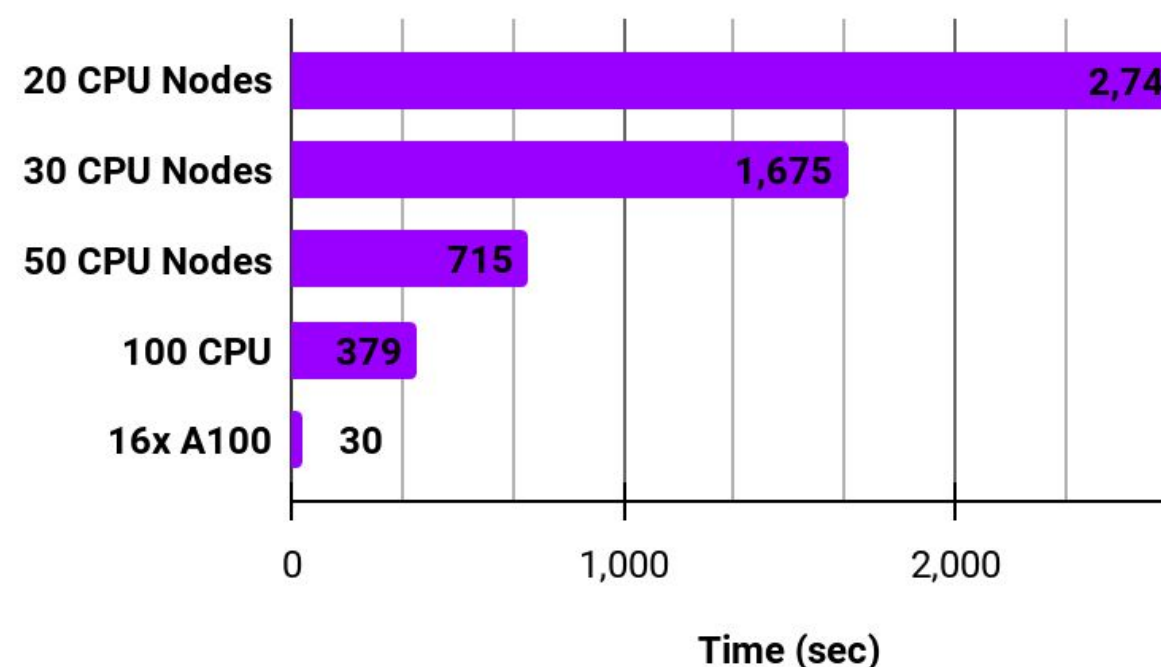
At the bottom of the interface, there are two panels: "Dask Task Stream" and "Dask Progress", both displaying a large, faint RAPIDS logo.

- JupyterLab
- Dask Extension
- NVDashboard Extension

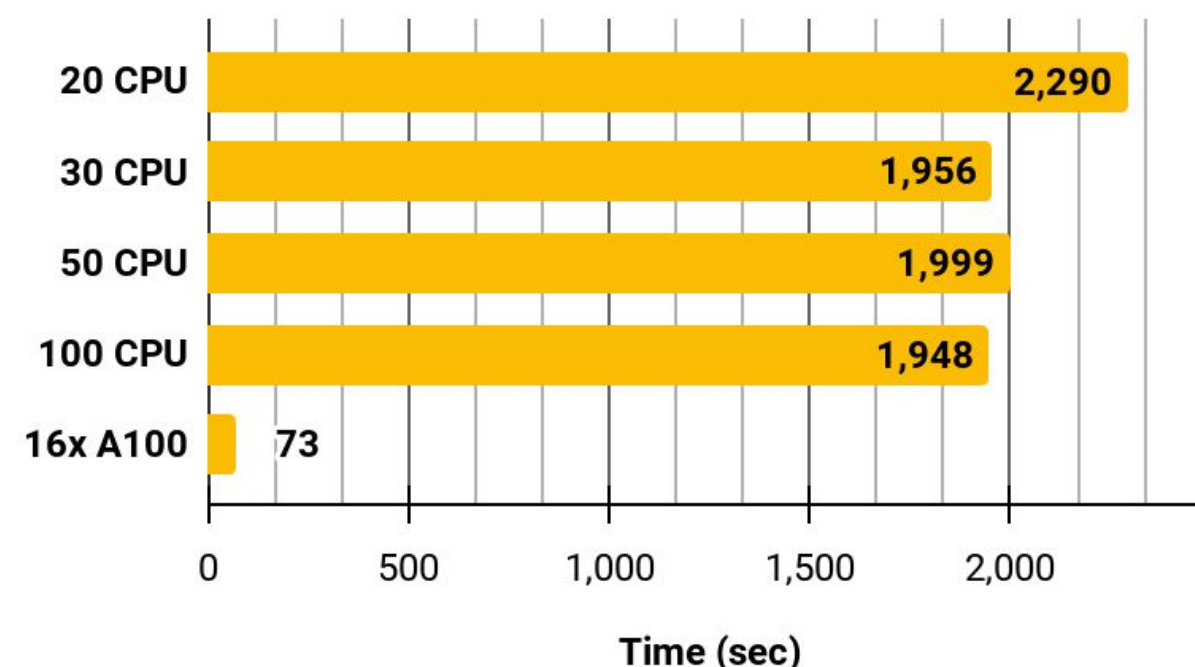
# Faster Speeds, Real World Benefits

Faster Data Access, Less Data Movement

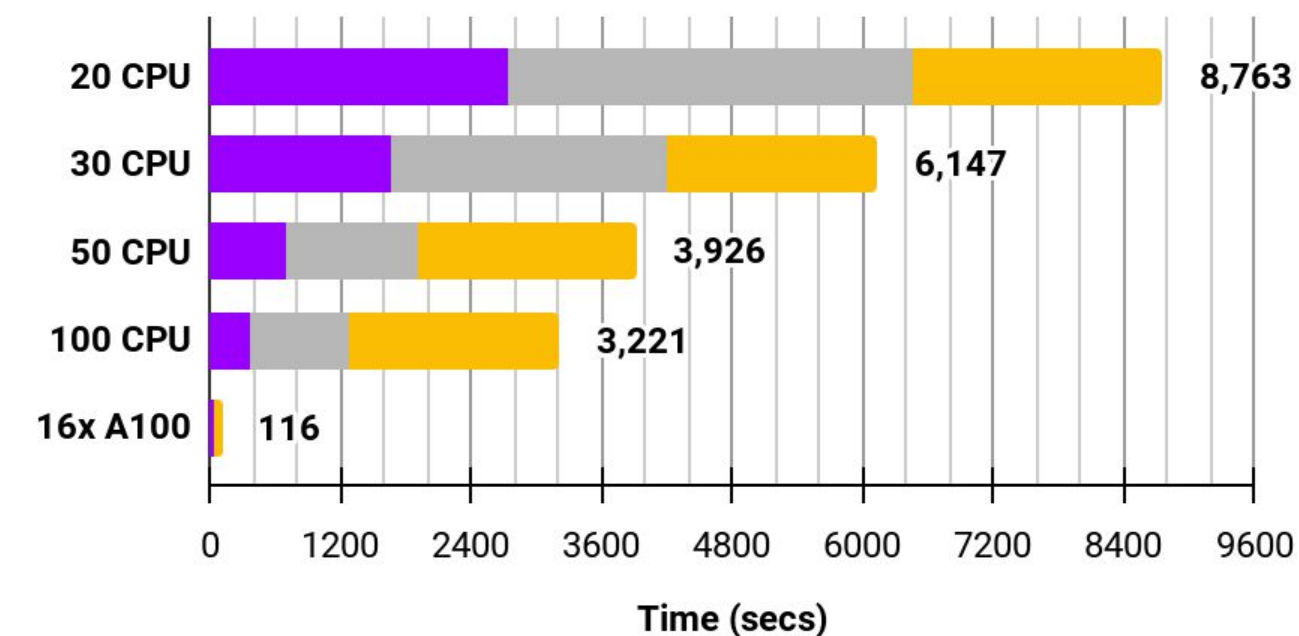
cuIO/cuDF -  
Load and Data Preparation



XGBoost Machine Learning



End-to-End



Time in seconds (shorter is better)

■ cuIO/cuDF (Load and Data Prep)   ■ Data Conversion   ■ XGBoost

**Benchmark**

200GB CSV dataset; Data prep includes joins, variable transformations

**CPU Cluster Configuration**

CPU nodes (61 GiB memory, 8 vCPUs, 64-bit platform), Apache Spark

**A100 Cluster Configuration**

16 A100 GPUs (40GB each)

**RAPIDS Version**

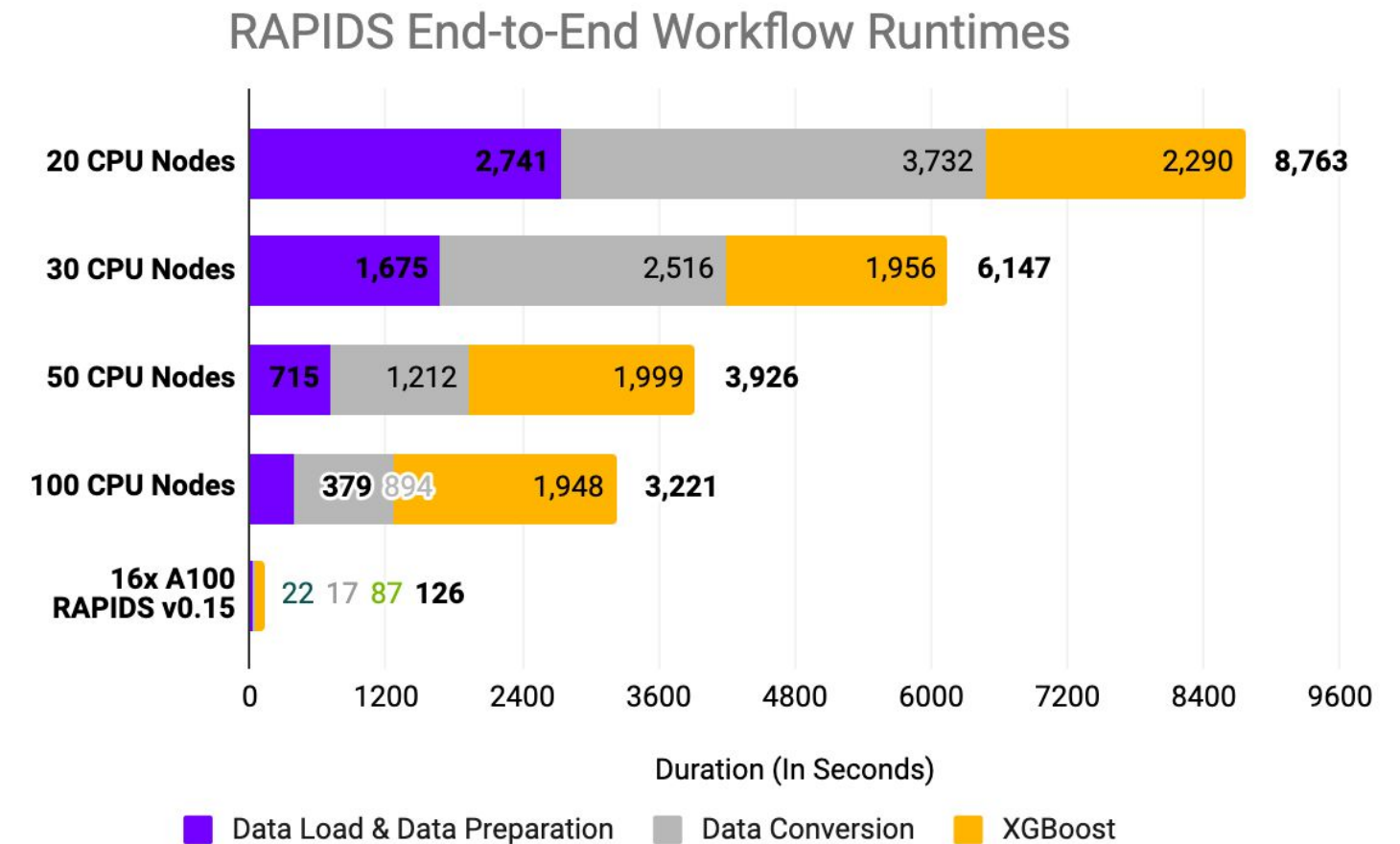
RAPIDS 0.19

# RAPIDS/Dask End-to-End Performance

## Reducing Data Science Processes from Hours to Seconds

RAPIDS delivers massive speed-ups across the end-to-end data science lifecycle. Conducting benchmarks in a commercial cloud environment, we're able to get incredible performance running a common ML model training pipeline.

Between loading and cleansing data, engineering features, and training a classifier using a 200GB CSV dataset, a RAPIDS-based pipeline completed these operations in *just over two minutes*. The same process takes two and half hours on a similar CPU-configuration.



# 16

A100s Provide More Power than 100 CPU Nodes

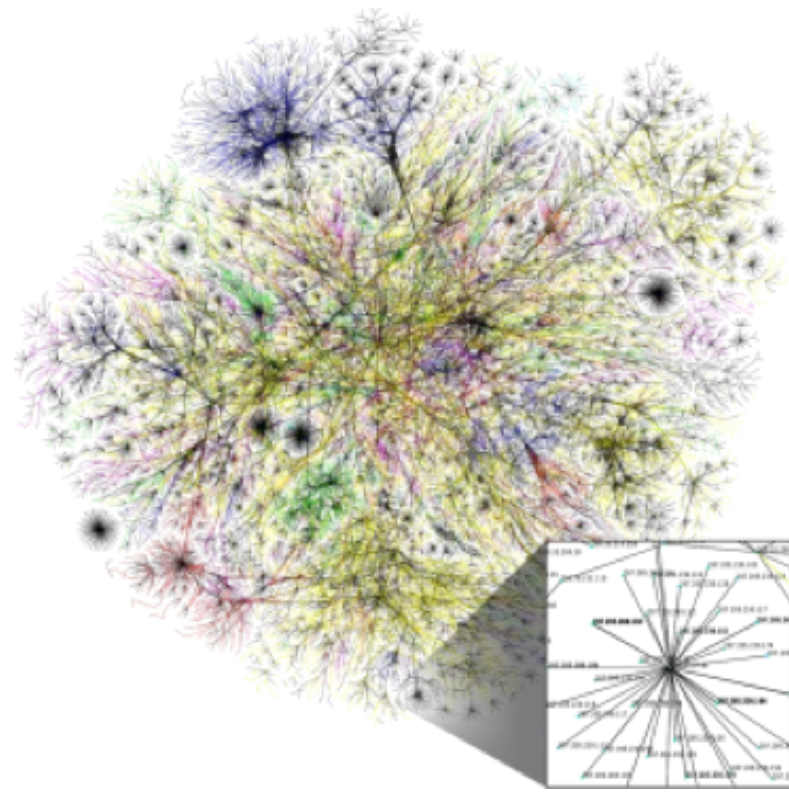
# 70x

Faster Performance than Similar CPU Configuration

# 20x

More Cost-Effective than Similar CPU Configuration

\*CPU approximate to n1-highmem-8 (8 vCPUs, 52GB memory) on Google Cloud Platform. TCO calculations-based on Cloud instance costs.



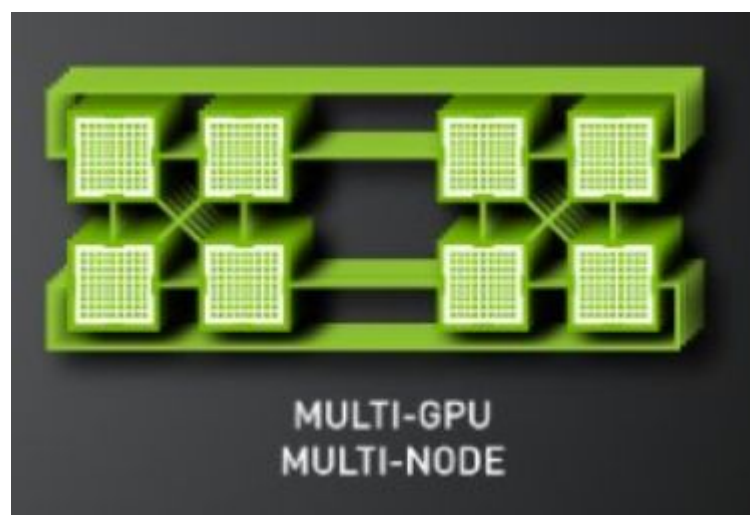
# cuGraph - Algorithms

## GPU-accelerated NetworkX

		<b>Community</b>	Spectral Clustering - Balanced Cut and Modularity Maximization Louvain (Multi-GPU) and Leiden Ensemble Clustering for Graphs KCore and KCore Number Triangle Counting K-Truss
<b>Traveling Salesman</b>	<b>Routing</b>	<b>Components</b>	Weakly Connected Components Strongly Connected Components
Minimum Spanning Tree Maximum Spanning Tree	<b>Tree</b>	<b>Link Analysis</b>	Page Rank (Multi-GPU) Personal Page Rank (Multi-GPU) HITS
Graph Classes Subgraph Extraction Egonet	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Link Prediction</b>	Jaccard Weighted Jaccard Overlap Coefficient
Force Atlas 2 Hungarian Algorithm	<b>Other</b>	<b>Traversal</b>	Single Source Shortest Path (SSSP) (Multi-GPU) Breadth First Search (BFS) (Multi-GPU)
Renumbering Auto-Renumbering NetworkX converters	<b>Utilities</b>	<b>Centrality</b>	Katz (Multi-GPU) Betweenness Centrality (Vertex and Edge)



# Scaling and Expanding Graph Analytics

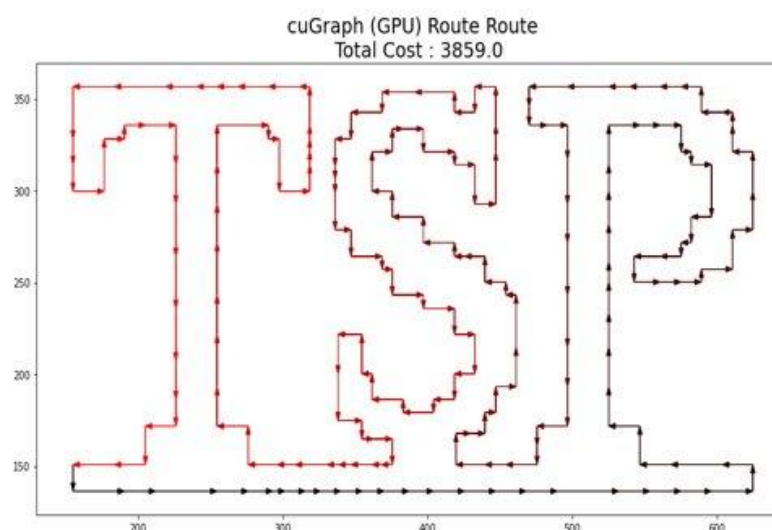


## Multi-node, Multi-GPU Scaling

New graph primitives will underpin all algorithms

PageRank performance up to 180x faster than CPU

New 2d partitioning methods for large graphs

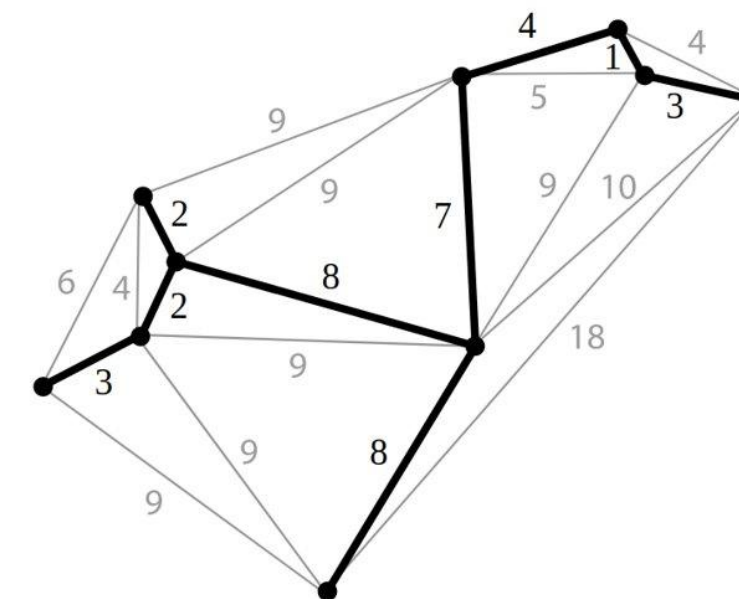


## Traveling Salesperson Solver

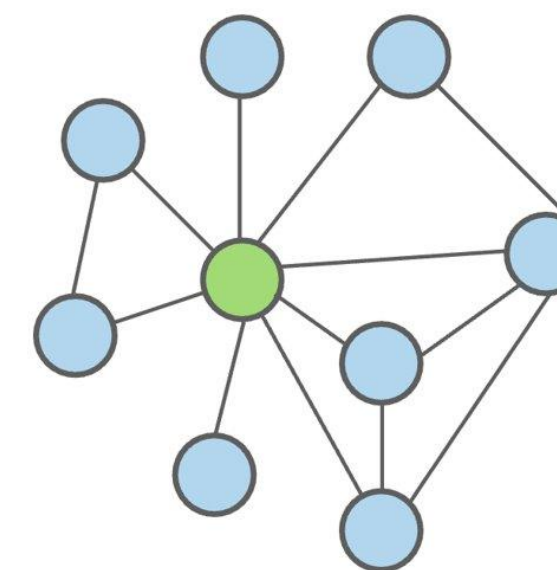
Up to 32x faster than CPU alternatives



Improved NetworkX API  
Compatibility



## Minimum Spanning Tree



## EGONet



# Visualization and NodeJS

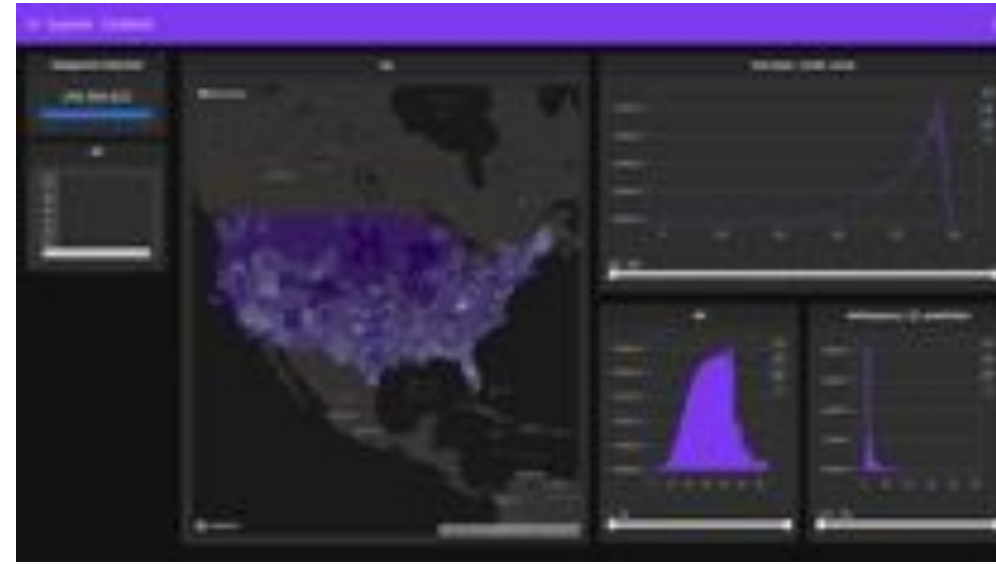


## Plot.ly Dash

A Python visualization framework able to use RAPIDS libraries for notebooks and hosted dashboard applications.

Ideal for purpose built analytics applications, but also useful for notebook workflows.

Integrated RAPIDS backend for large datasets.



## RAPIDS cuXFilter

A Python notebook based crossfilter dashboard library, using cuDF. Incorporates many chart libraries such as Datashader, HvPlot, Holoviews, Bokeh, and Deck.gl.

Easy integration with RAPIDS notebook based workflows.



## RAPIDS Node.js (early alpha)

Experimental Node.js Javascript bindings for RAPIDS and related GPU libraries. Usable for both visualization and general-purpose compute on Node.js platforms.

# Build End-to-End Data Science Applications

Leverage RAPIDS Core Libraries to Build Custom Solutions

	Description	Similar To	Problem Domain	Maturity	Performance	Example User	API Docs
<b>cuDF</b>	Dataframes & ETL	pandas	Data Preparation				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>Apache Spark 3.0 Plugin</b>	ETL	Apache Spark	Data Preparation				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>BlazingSQL</b>	ANSI SQL	SQL	Data Preparation				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuML</b>	Machine Learning	scikit-learn	Model Training				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuGraph</b>	Graph Analytics	NetworkX	Model Training				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>XGBoost</b>	GBMs	XGBoost	Model training				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>RAPIDSViz</b>	Large-Scale Visualization	Bokeh, DataShader, HoloViews	Visualization				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>

# Use RAPIDS-Enabled Tools & Frameworks

High-Performance Solutions for a Wide Variety of Domains

	Description	Similar To	Problem Domain	Maturity	Performance	Example User	API Docs
<b>CLX</b>	Cyber log parsing & analytics	N/A	Cybersecurity				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuCIM</b>	Image processing & analytics	scikit-image	Image Processing				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuSignal</b>	Signal processing & analytics	N/A	Signal Processing				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuSpatial</b>	Spatial processing & analytics	N/A	Spatial Data Processing				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>cuStreamz</b>	Stream processing & analytics	Streamz & Kafka	Stream Processing				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>Node-RAPIDS</b>	Server-side JavaScript	Node.js	Web Development			Technical Preview	<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>
<b>NVTabular</b>	Feature engineering and data loading	N/A	Recommender Systems				<a href="#">Read the Docs</a>

# cuDF

## Updates + Improvements



### Optimizations

- Complex Hash Aggregations
- Character Parallel String Algorithms
- Parquet GPU Direct Storage Support



### New Features

- List, Struct, Dictionary, And Decimal types and operations
- Expanded GroupBy Operations
- Improved API and Developer Docs



### Build Infrastructure

- CUDA 11.2 Support And CUDA Enhanced Compatibility
- CMake Refactored for easier source builds

---

## Upcoming Improvements

- Abstract Syntax Tree Evaluation
- ORC GPU Direct Storage
- Reduce Python Overheads

- Improved CUDA Stream Support
- Time Series Support
- Conditional Joins

- Upgrade to C++17
- CUDA 11.4

# The Rapidly Growing RAPIDS Ecosystem

Supported, Used, & Extended by a Wide Variety of Partners

## CONTRIBUTORS



## ADOPTERS



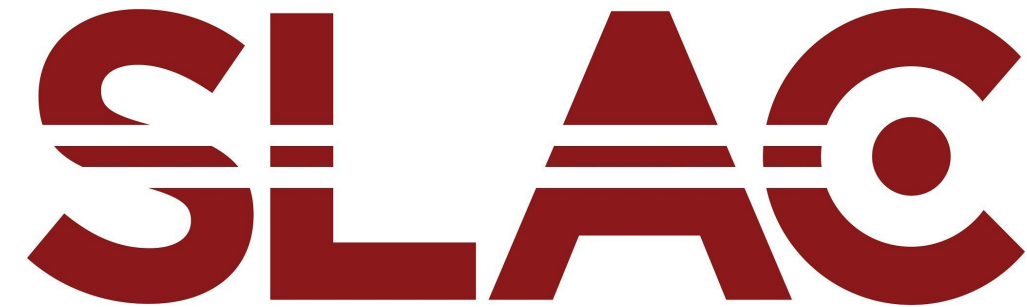
## OPEN SOURCE





# Dask/RAPIDS in HPC

Supported, Used, and Extended in Research and Academia



[Dask in HPC \(Recording\)](#)

[Dask in HEP \(Recording\)](#)

# Deploy RAPIDS Everywhere

Focused on Robust Functionality, Deployment, and User Experience



Amazon SageMaker



Azure Machine Learning



Google Cloud

Alibaba Cloud



Cloud Dataproc



SaturnCloud



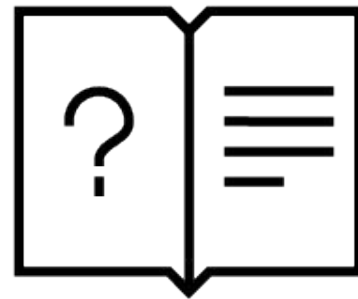
Kubeflow



Integration with major cloud providers | Both containers and cloud specific machine instances  
Support for Enterprise and HPC Orchestration Layers

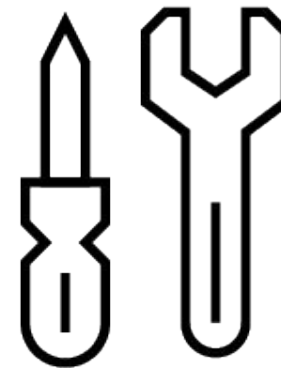
# How to Get Started with RAPIDS

## A Variety of Ways to Get Up & Running



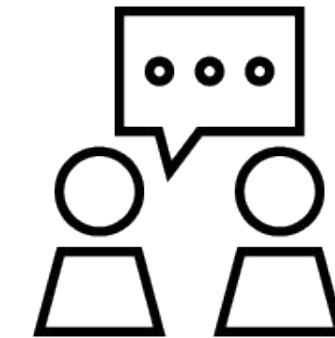
### More about RAPIDS

- Learn more at [RAPIDS.ai](https://rapids.ai)
- Read the [API docs](#)
- Check out [the RAPIDS blog](#)
- Read the [NVIDIA DevBlog](#)



### Self-Start Resources

- Get started with [RAPIDS](#)
- Deploy on [the Cloud today](#)
- Start with [Google Colab](#)
- Look at [the cheat sheets](#)



### Discussion & Support

- Check the [RAPIDS GitHub](#)
- Use the [NVIDIA Forums](#)
- Reach out on [Slack](#)
- Talk to [NVIDIA Services](#)

***Keep in touch with us on the Dask Slack workspace: [link here](#)***



Let's get started!