



# Active Learning in Performance Analysis



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# Outline

- Motivation
- Approach
- Implementation
- Datasets and Visualizations
- Evaluation
- Summary and Future Work

# Motivation

## Performance Analysis:

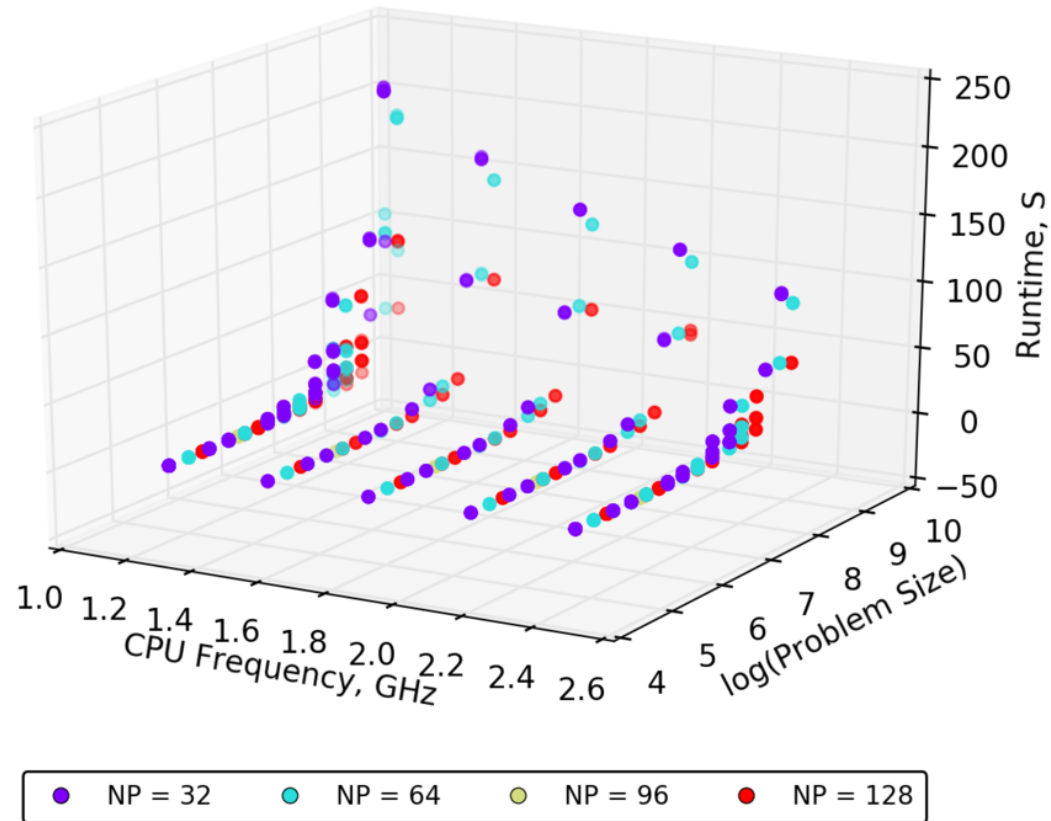
- Take a set of measurements
- Build a model
- Understand behavior of a complex system
- Predict outcomes of future experiments

## Main Challenges:

- Often too many factors
- Inability to take equal number of measurements at every configuration
- Inefficient exploration of input space

# Motivation: Example 1

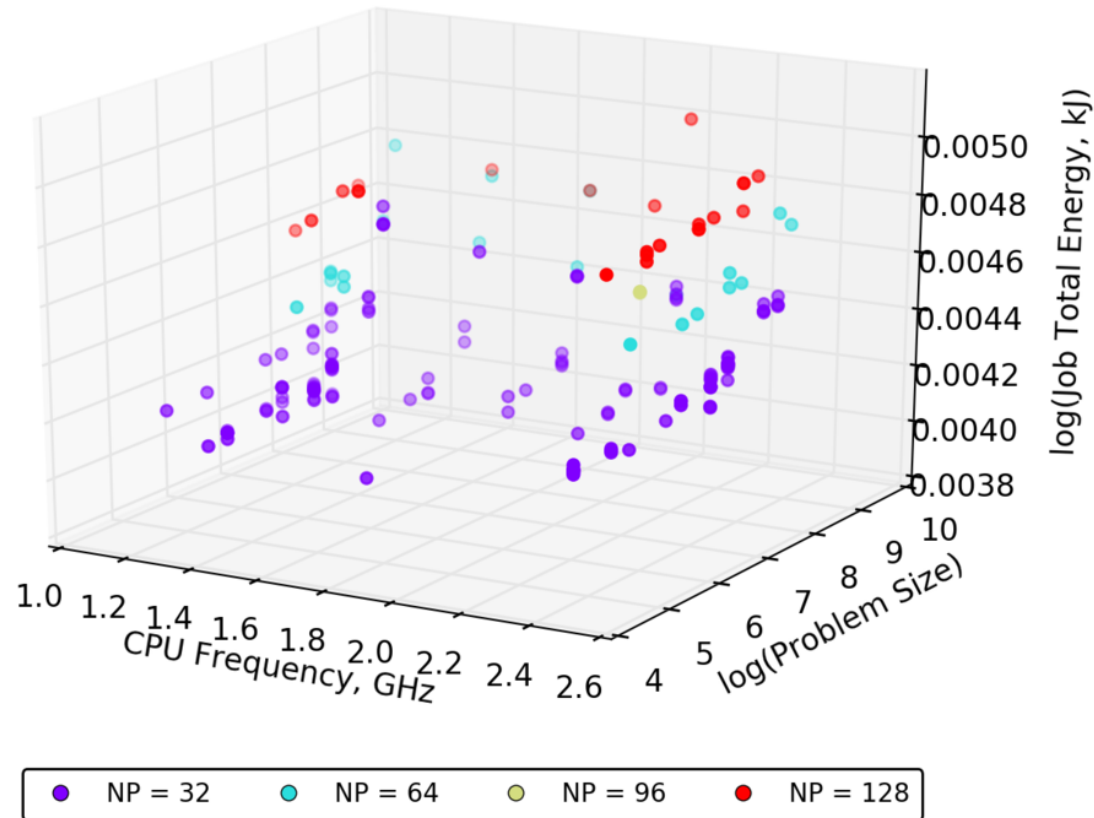
Measured Runtime of Parallel Jobs



Each point represents a run of HPGMG-FE benchmark on a 4-node cluster provisioned on CloudLab testbed

# Motivation: Example 2

Estimated Energy Consumed by Parallel Jobs



Each point represents a run of HPGMG-FE benchmark on a 4-node cluster provisioned on CloudLab testbed

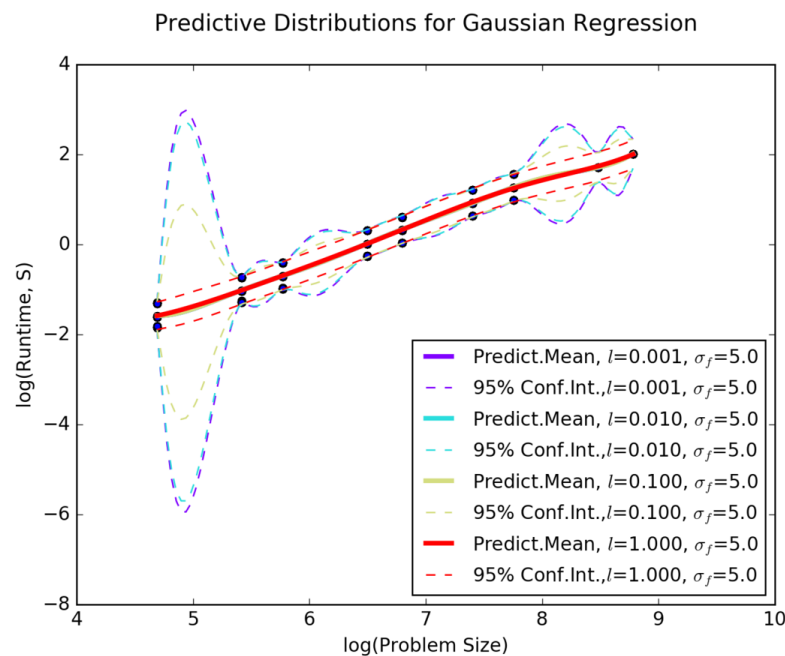
# Approach: Active Learning

- Use *Active Learning* (AL) -- techniques from Machine Learning where "learner" interacts with "data source"
  1. Train a model on a small set of measurements
  2. Let the model suggest a point for the next experiment
  3. Run the suggested experiment
  4. Retrain the model with the new measurement
  5. Go back to 2 or exit
- Sometimes called: *adaptive experiment design* and *optimal experiment design*



# Approach: Gaussian Process Regression

- Use *Gaussian Process Regression* (GPR) -- non-parametric non-linear interpolation technique that provides best linear unbiased prediction (under suitable assumptions)
  - Build a model for  $f(x)$
  - For every new  $x^*$ , calculate estimates of  $E[f(x^*)]$  and  $\sigma[f(x^*)]$
- Sometimes called: *kriging* (in geostatistics) and *Wiener-Kolmogorov prediction*
- GPR works in many dimensions

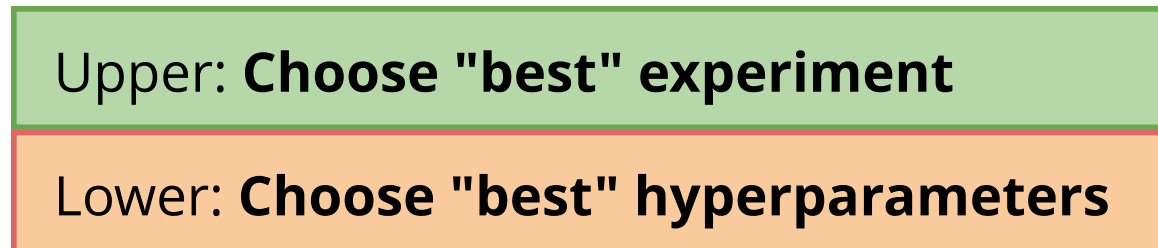


# Approach: Putting it Together

- Combine AL and GPR into a 2-layer system:



- Optimization problem at each layer:





# Approach: Details



Consider strategies:

**Variance Reduction (VR):**  $x^* = \arg \max_x (\sigma[f(x)])$

**Cost Efficiency (CE):**  $x^* = \arg \max_x \left( \frac{\sigma[f(x)]}{f(x)} \right)$

Use: **Bayesian Model Selection**

(Marginal Likelihood Maximization)

with 3 hyperparameters:

*noise level, length scale, and amplitude*

# Implementation

- Developed a prototype in Python which supports:
  - single realizations of AL in "offline" mode\*
  - batches of realizations for comparison of *Variance Reduction* and *Cost Efficiency* strategies
- GPR: used code for Gaussian Processes in *scikit-learn* (0.18.dev0)

\* Note: **offline** refers to the fact that the prototype queries a database with collected data. Future work: in **online** mode, run AL alongside the computation

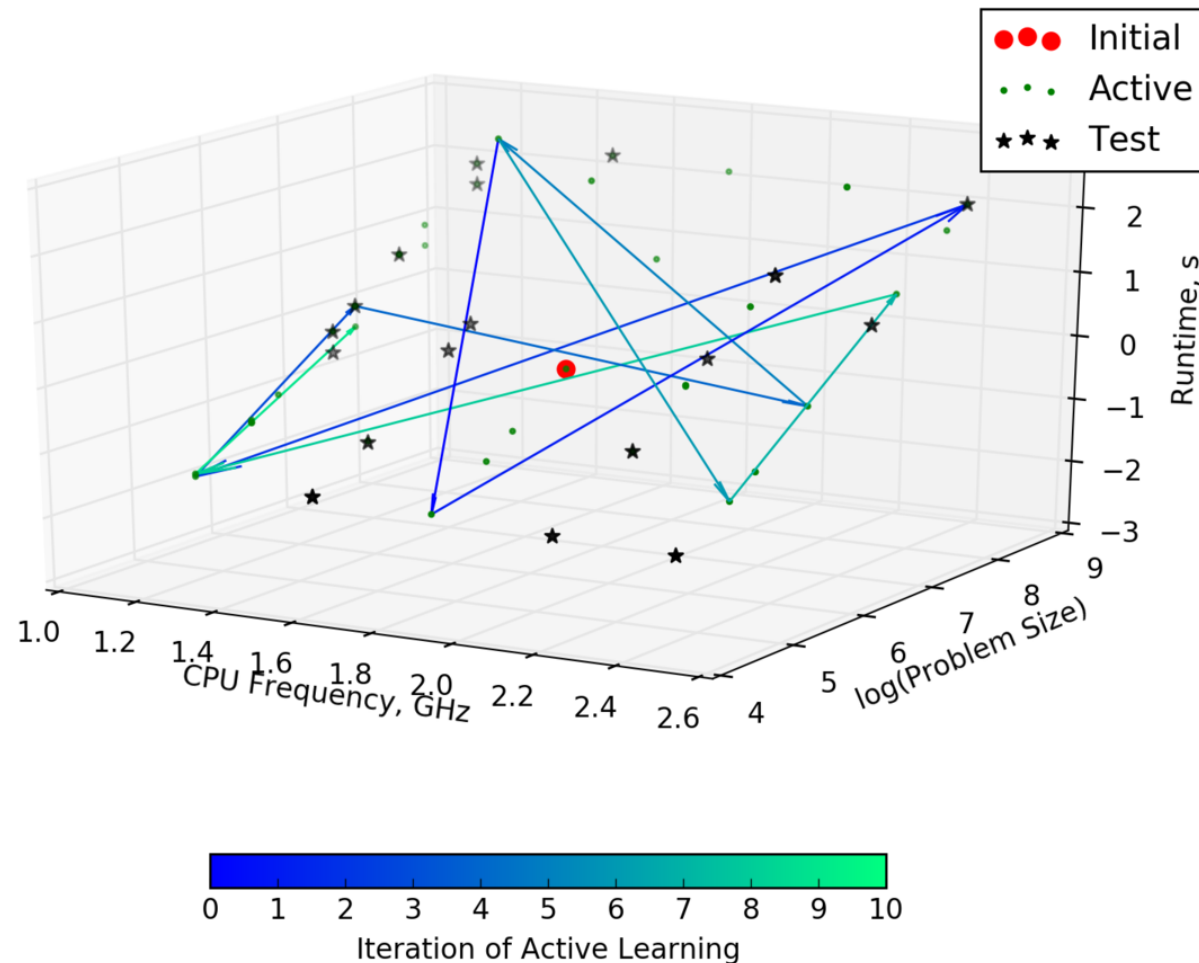
# Analyzed Datasets

- Measured runtimes and estimated energy consumption for a large set of [HPGMG-FE benchmark](#) runs on a cluster provisioned on the [CloudLab testbed](#)
- Organized this data into two datasets:

	Dataset: <b>Performance</b>	Dataset: <b>Power</b>
# Jobs	3246	640
Responses	Runtime (S)	Runtime (S), Energy (J)
Runtime, S	0.005 – 458.436	0.005 – 458.436
Energy, J	–	6.4e3 – 1.1e5
Variables	Operator: poisson1,poisson2,poisson2affine Global Problem Size: 1.7e3 – 1.1e9 NP: 1,2,4,8,16,24,32,48,64,96,128 CPU Frequency (GHz): 1.2,1.5,1.8,2.1,2.4	

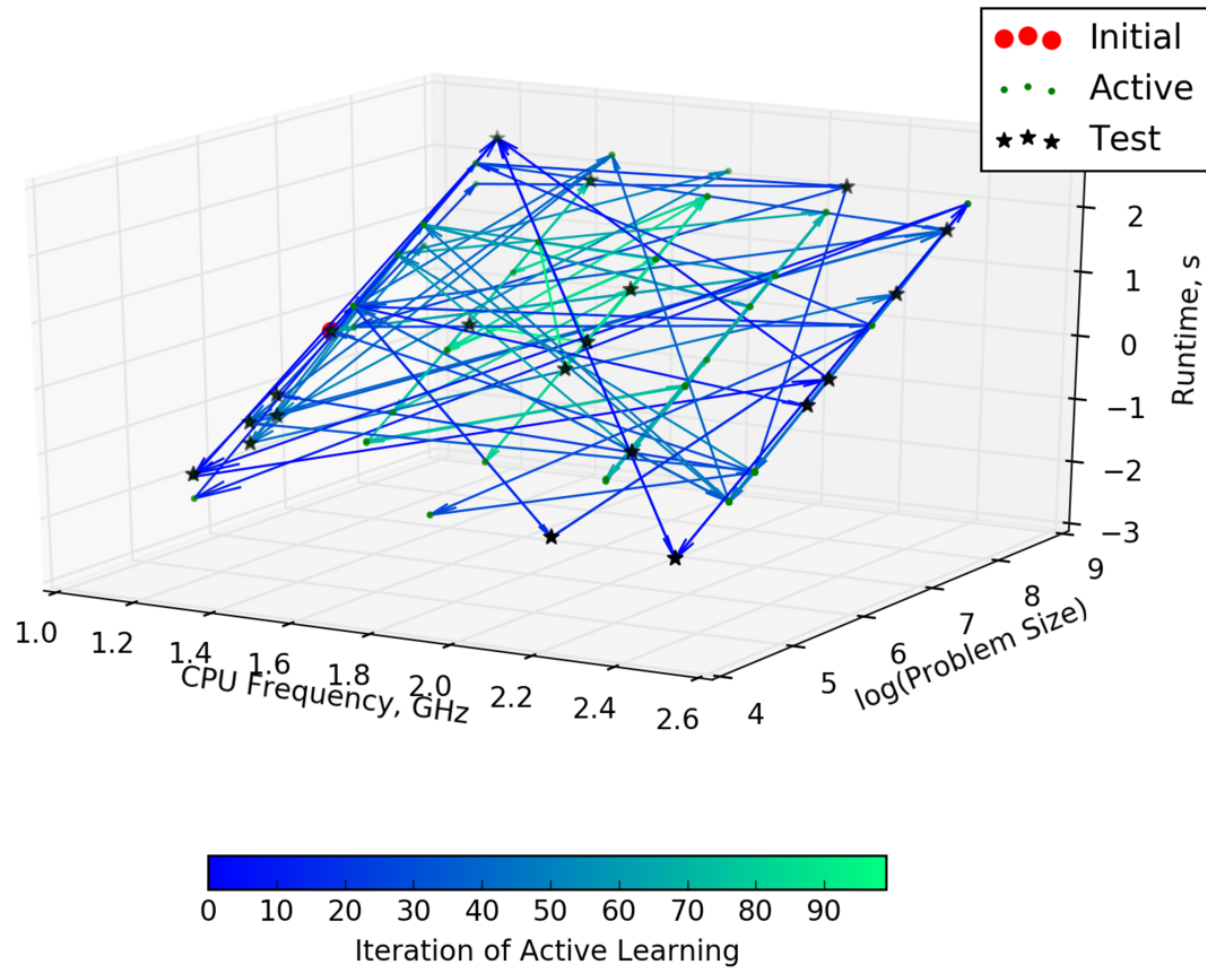
- 3d visualizations are available [here](#)

# Active Learning: 10 Iterations



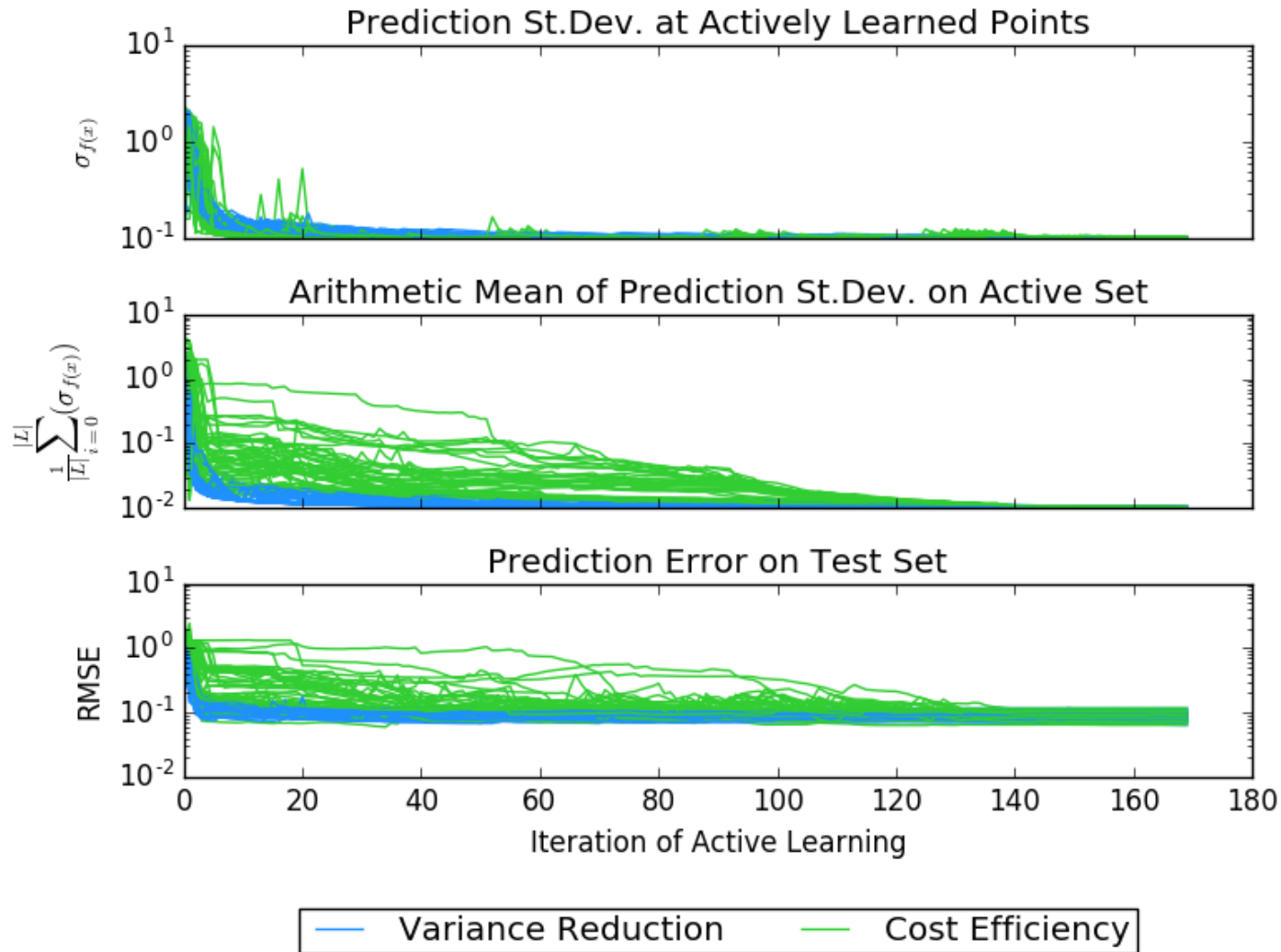
Shown points represent a subset of measurements in the **Performance** dataset; runtimes are log-transformed

# Active Learning: 100 Iterations

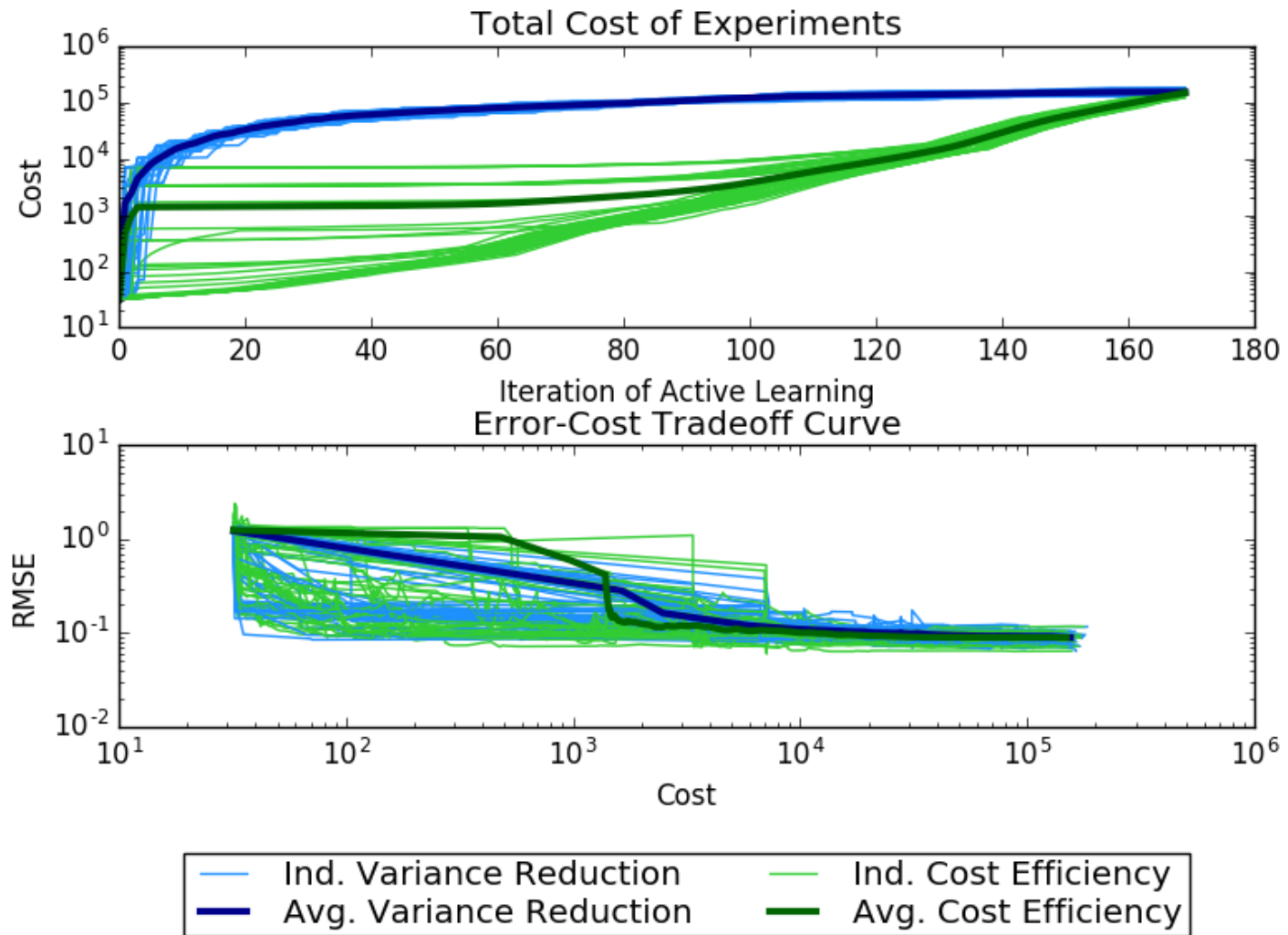


Shown points represent a subset of measurements in the **Performance** dataset; runtimes are log-transformed

# Evaluation: Convergence Analysis



# Evaluation: Cost Analysis



# Summary and Future Work

## Summary:

- Proposed using Active Learning + Gaussian Process Regression for efficient regression learning in performance analysis
- Demonstrated tradeoffs between two Active Learning algorithms, with and without adjustment for experiment cost

## Future Work:

- Investigate computational requirements
- Leverage continuous optimization techniques
- Run Active Learning in the online mode





**Thank you!**

**Questions?**

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