Hessisches Kompetenzzentrum
für Hochleistungsrechnen

Efficient representations of deep neural networks



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Clusters
Lichtenberg Cluster Darmstadt

Software
PyTorch

Institute
Parallel Programming

University
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Introduction

Deep neural networks *(DNNs)* have gained extreme popularity in recent years, advancing state-of-the- art results in computer vision and natural language processing tasks. Their success can be partially attributed to substantial increase in computational power of parallel processors over the last decade. However best-performing models in terms of accuracy tend to have many thin consecutive processing layers which makes them gene ralize better but also limits the level of parallelism that can be exploited during inference. In this work our aim was to build a tool that produces neural networks with high accuracy while maintaining efficient use of compute resources.

Methods

We build a tool named Shape_DNN, which takes user input in form of constraints on size, latency, energy consumption and accuracy of the neural network as well as the optimization goal, which dictates which of the four aforementioned properties of the neural network will be optimized. Shape_DNN tunes two important hyper-parameters of a DNN: its depth and width, which are together referred to as the shape of a *DNN*. First, the design space of DNNs is initialized. After that, the non-functional constraints, i.e. the size, speed, and energy consumption are processed, removing the non-conforming DNNs from the design space. Then, in order to produce the model predicting the accuracy of the neural network, some of the DNNs in the design space are trained. Once the accuracy prediction model is built, it is used to process the accuracy constraint and/or the optimization goal provided by the user.

Results

We compare the performance of Shape_DNN to exhaustive search in the design space of different shapes of residua l networks. Our results show that Shape_DNN achieves comparable results to exhaustive search, while spending up to 5x less time on the training of DNNs. Moreover, when comparing the speed of the DNNs produced by Shape_DNN to depth scaled residual networks we notice up to 4.22x faster executi on time with the same level of accuracy.

Discussion

DNN training time is by far the most time-consuming part of our approach. We believe it can be further reduced using various methods in addition to training seve ral shapes in parallel on a multi-server cluster, e.g. by modelling the learning process or using knowledge transfer techniques to avoid training each shape from scratch. We plan to also inregrate recently developed DNN architectures such as DenseNet and NASNet into Shape_DNN. We believe the abovementioned features will make Shape_DNN more useful for real-life applications.

Publications

Mammadli, R.; Wolf, F.; Jannesari, A.: The Art of Getting Deep Neural Networks in Shape. ACM Transactions on Architecture and Code Optimization (TACO), 15(4):62:1– 62:21, January 2019.
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