

REGAL: Transfer Learning For Fast Optimization of Computation Graphs

Paliwal et al.

Review by Ross Tooley

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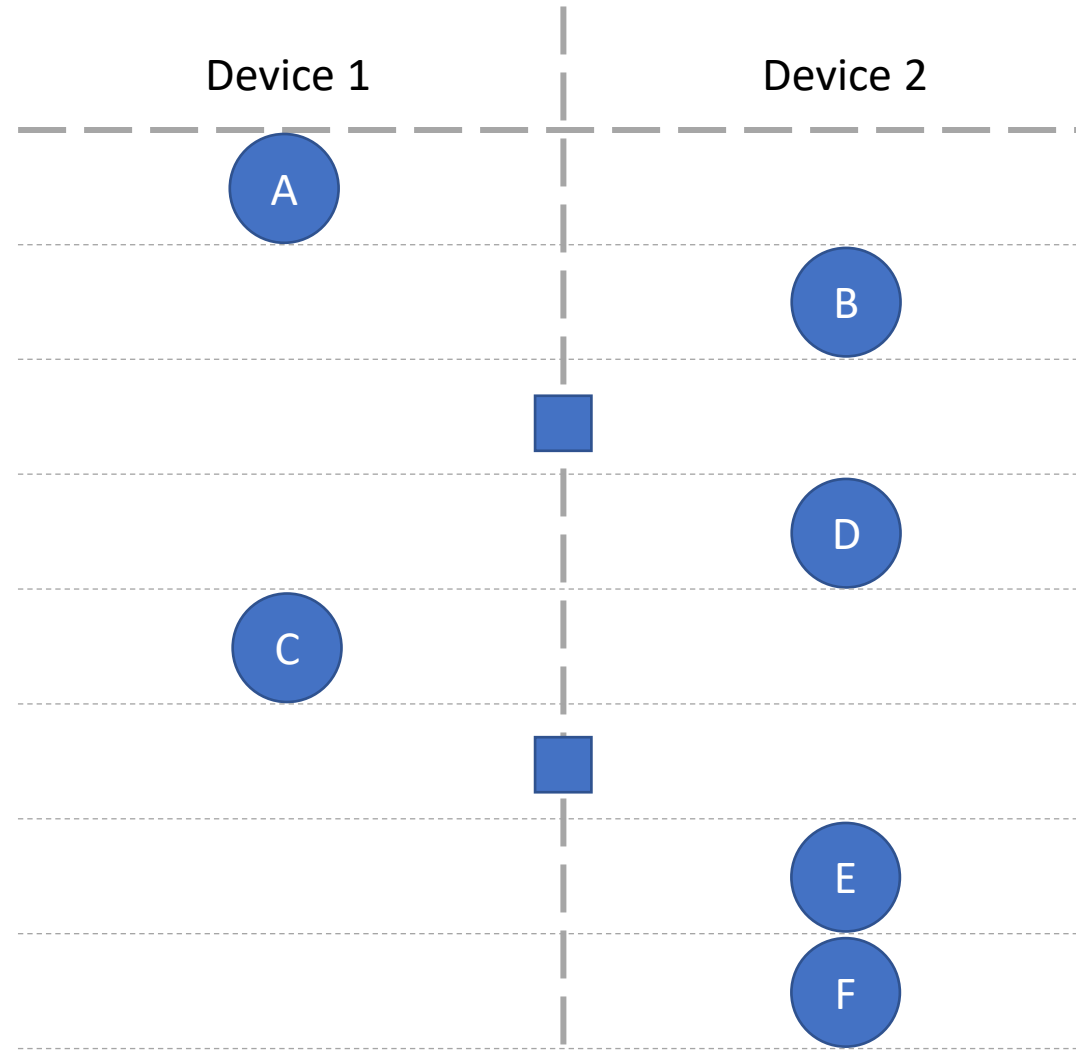
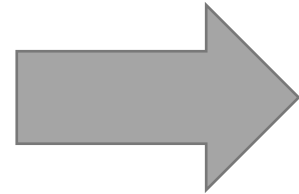
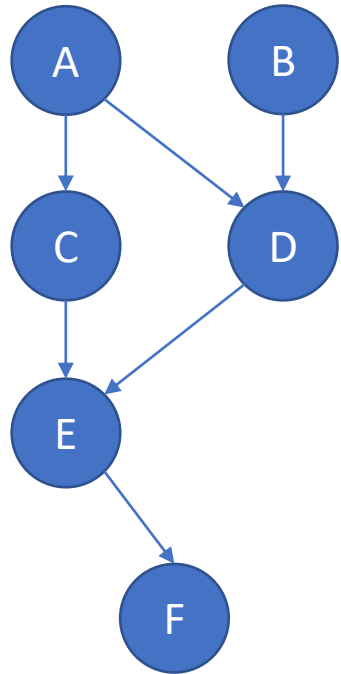
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Motivation



Scheduling data-flow graphs





Aim

- Minimise **Peak Memory**

Also consider

- Scheduler running time

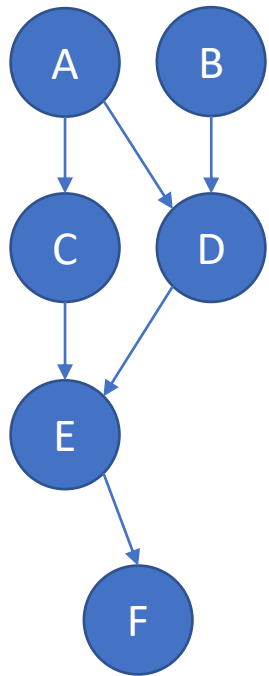
Model Simplifications

- Discrete, equal time steps

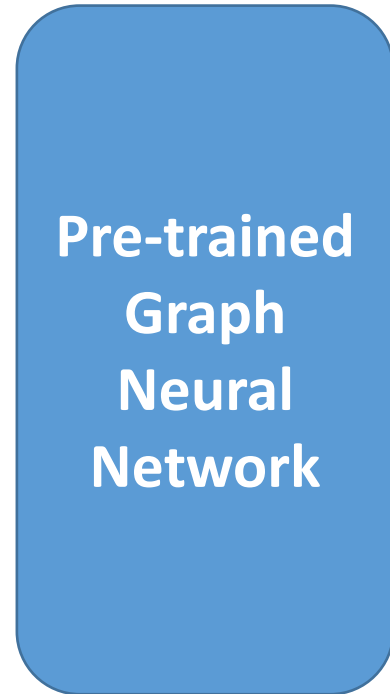


Method

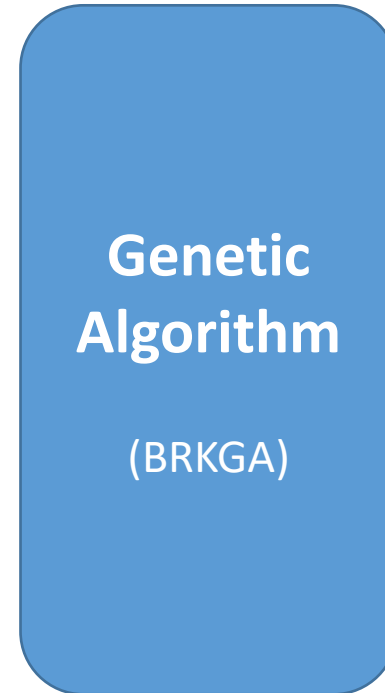
Scheduling pipeline



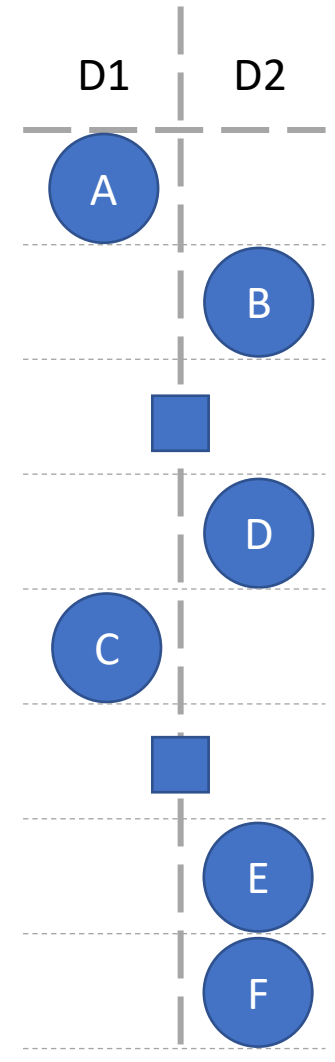
Data-flow graph



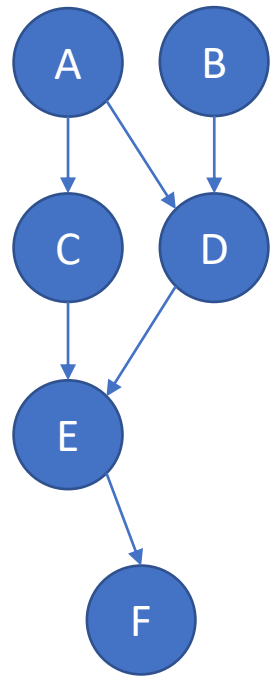
Data-flow graph
GA Parameters



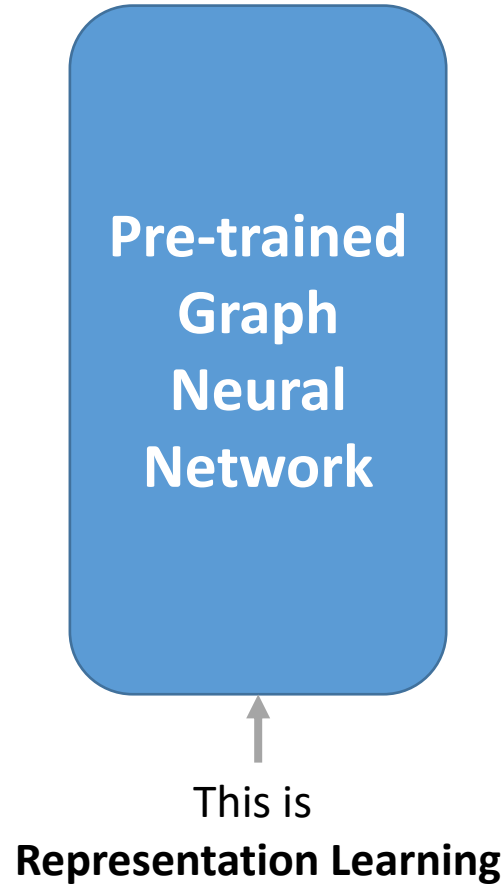
Schedule



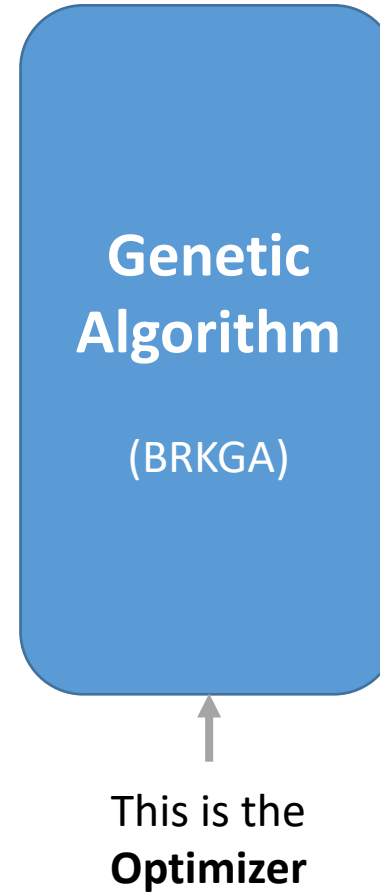
Scheduling pipeline



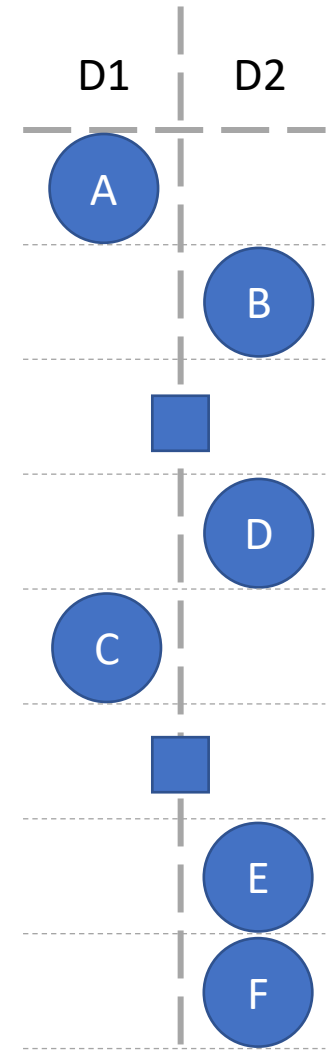
Data-flow graph



Data-flow graph
GA Parameters



Schedule

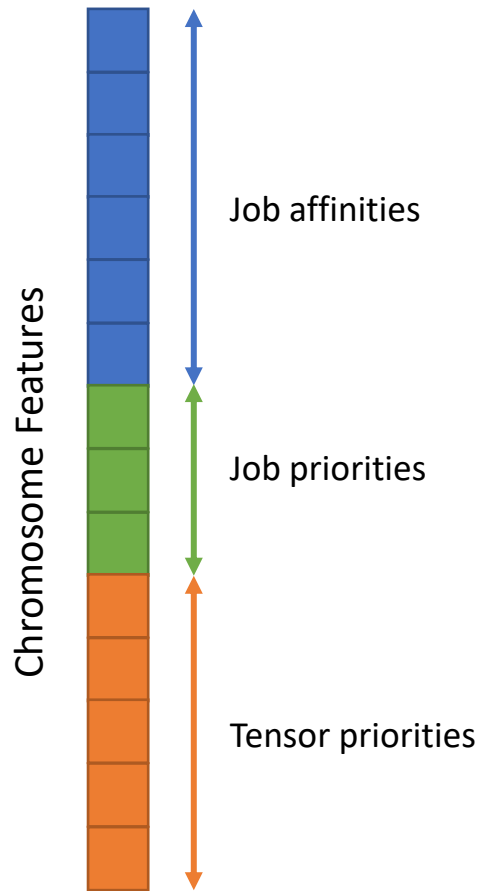




Genetic Algorithms

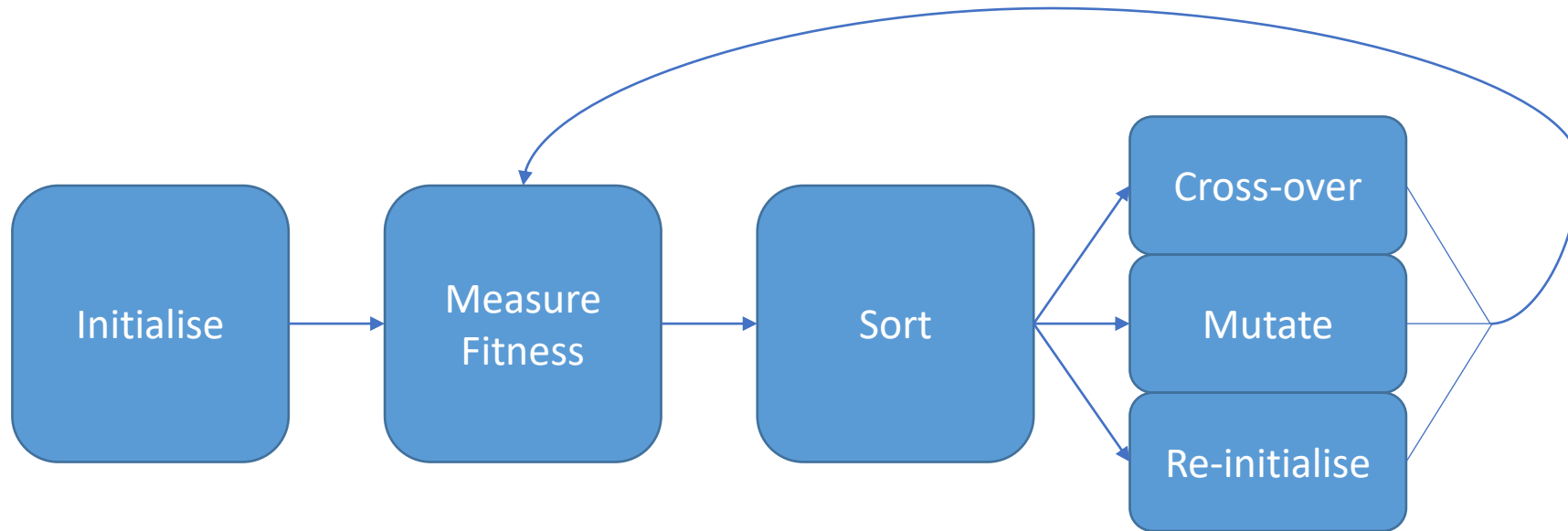


Chromosomes

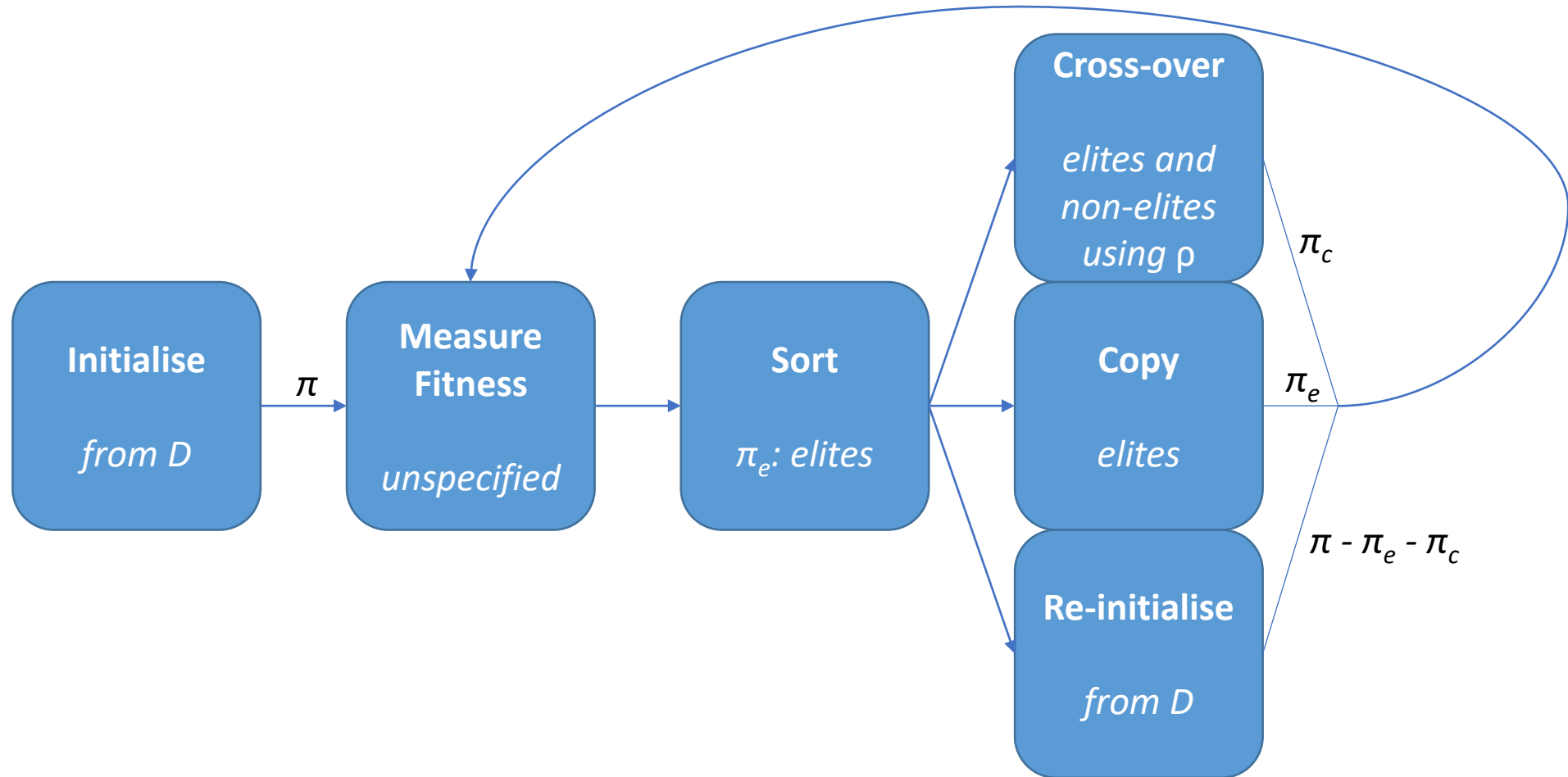


1. Topological sort on data-flow graph
2. Use affinities to assign machines
3. Use priorities to schedule on the machine

Genetic Algorithms



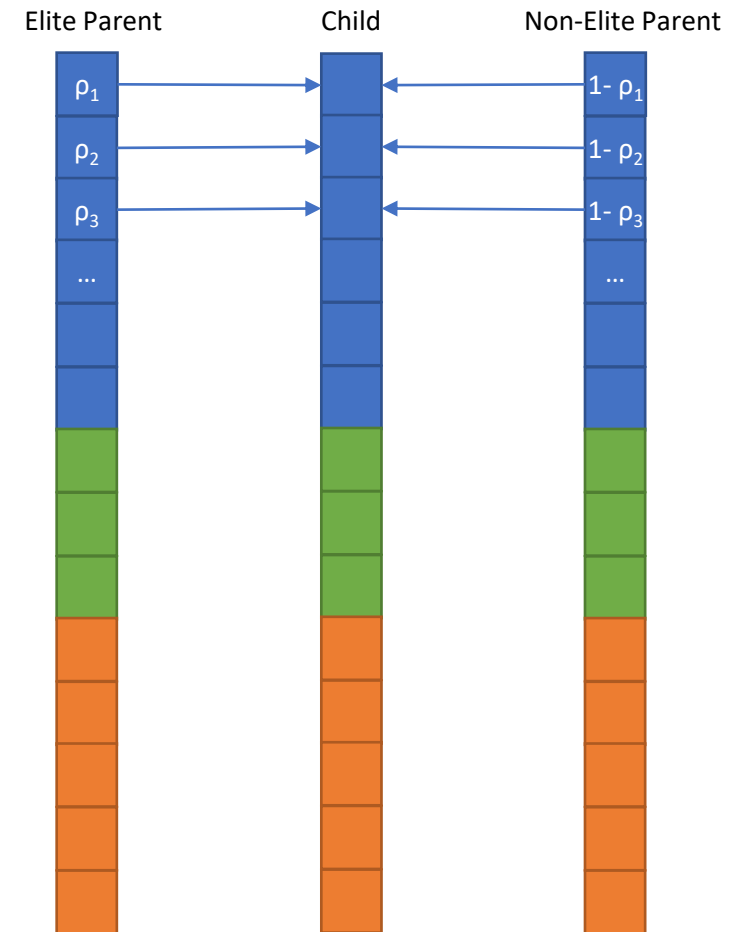
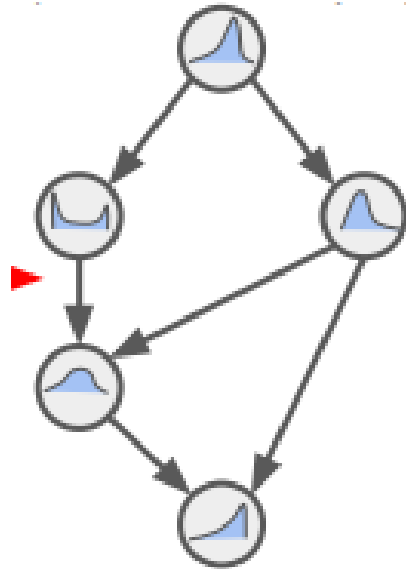
Biased Random Key (BRKGA)



BRKGA has two 'per-node' parameters:

D: per-node beta-distribution

ρ : per-feature probability

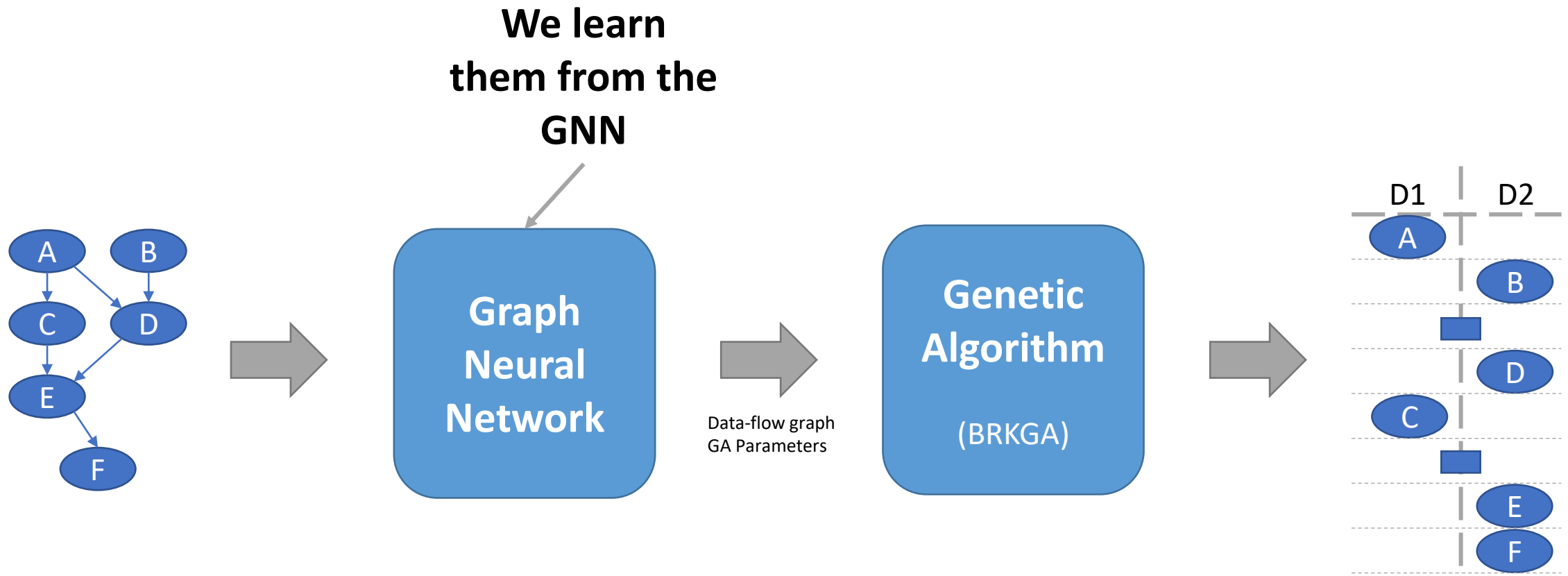


Paliwal, A., Gimeno, F., Nair, V., Li, Y., Lubin, M., Kohli, P., & Vinyals, O. (2019). Regal: Transfer learning for fast optimization of computation graphs. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.02494*.

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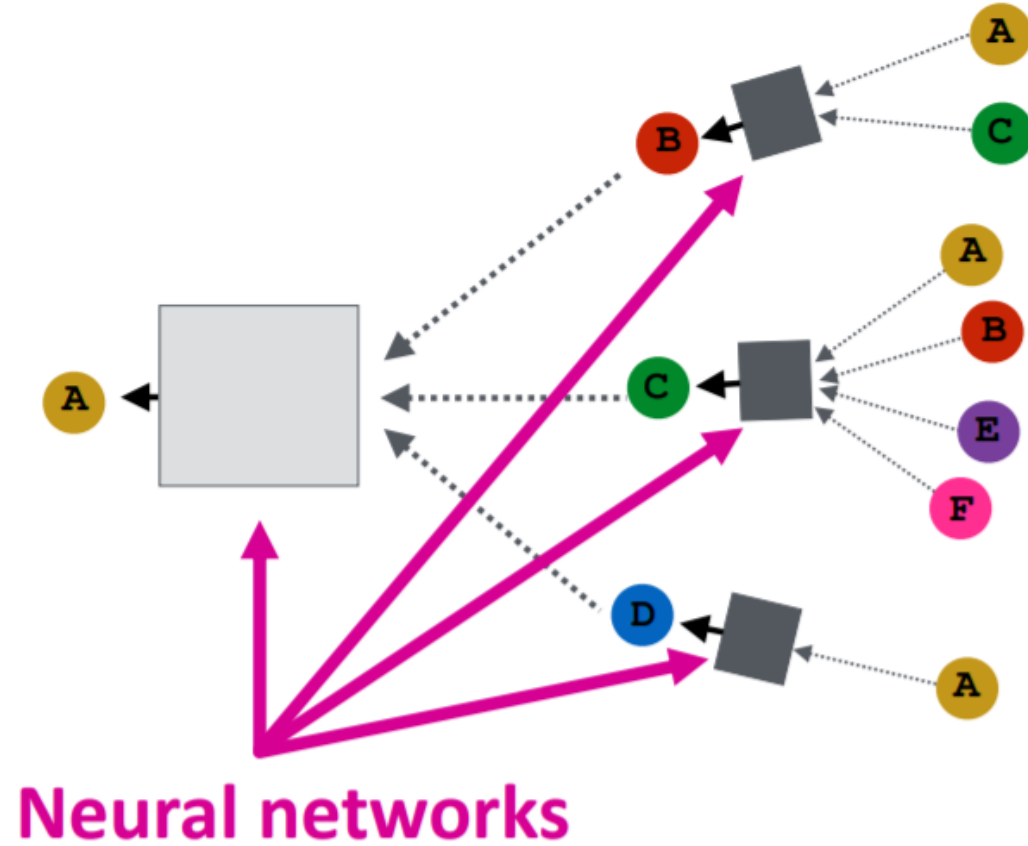
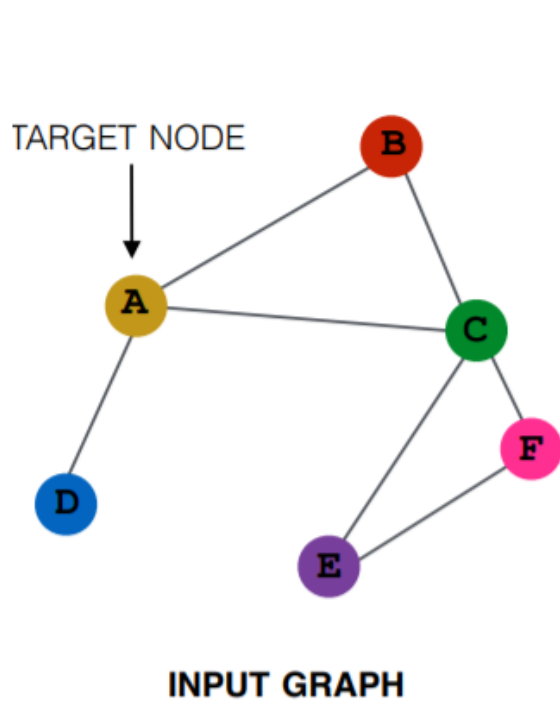
ρ : per-feature probability



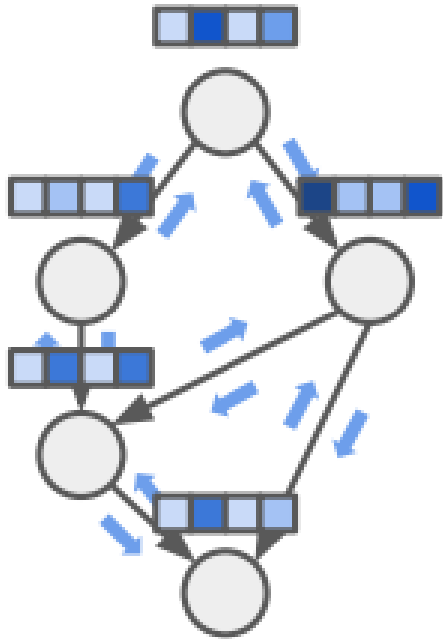


Graph Neural Networks

Graph Neural Networks



REGAL

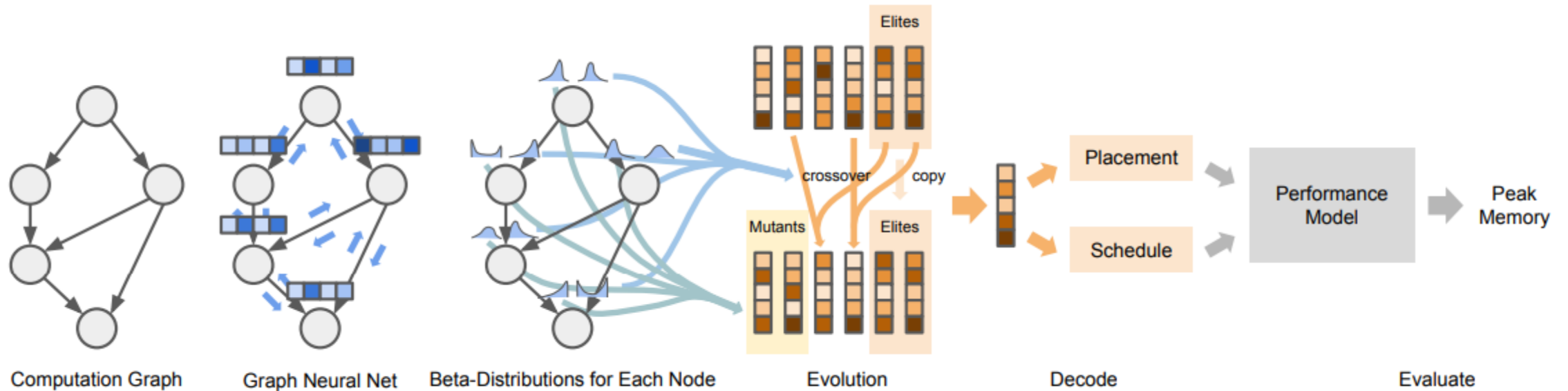


- Accumulates an action vector \mathbf{y} at each node
- Action vectors map to D and ρ
- REINFORCE-based learning
- Using Peak Memory as reward function



Summary

Scheduling Pipeline

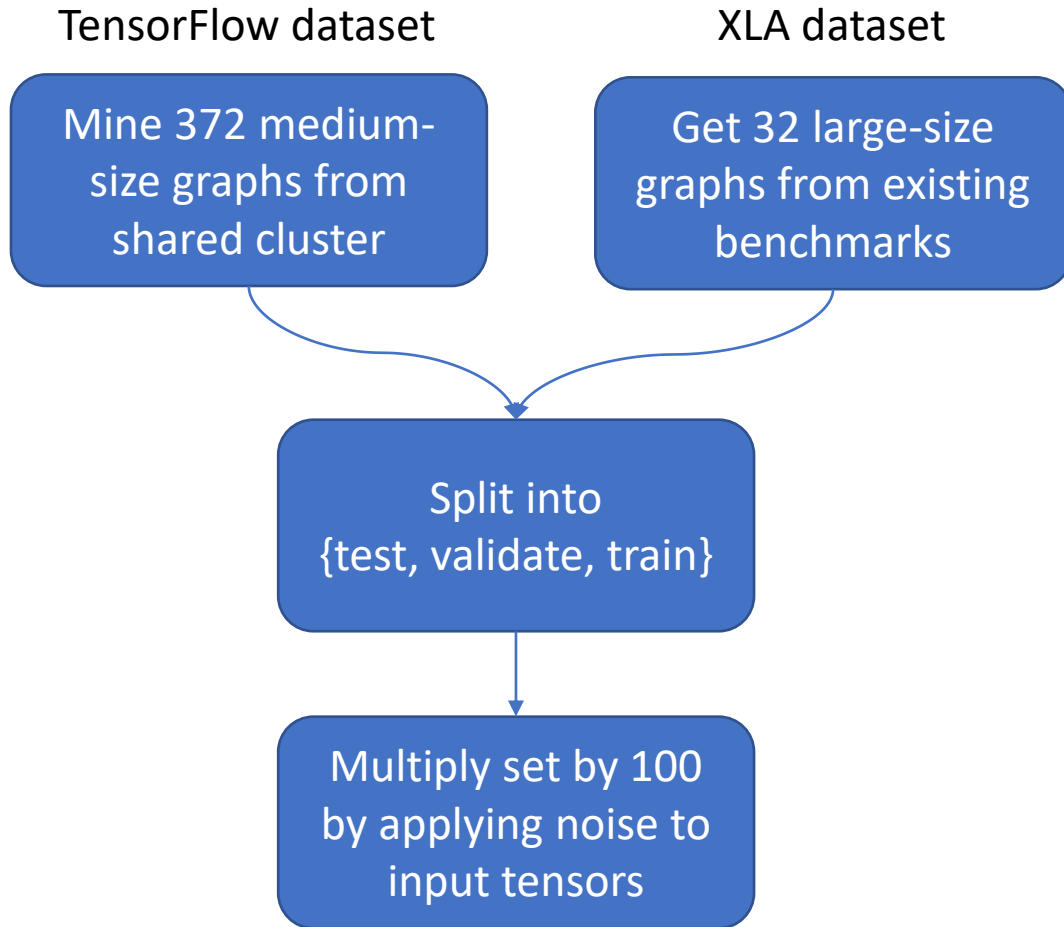


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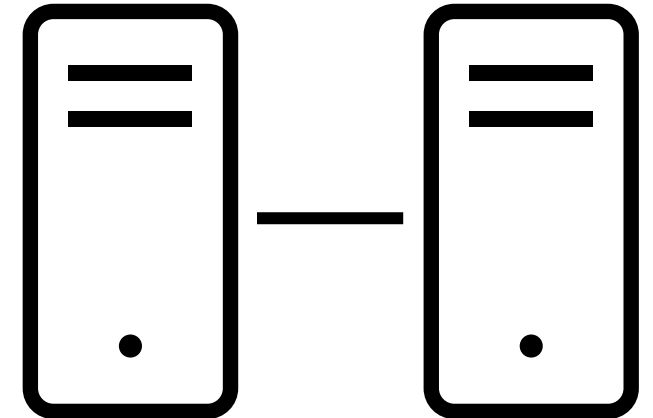


Results

The dataset?



The cluster?



Peak Memory Results

Algorithm	TensorFlow dataset (test)		XLA dataset	
	% Improv. over BRKGA5K	% Gap from best	% Improv. over BRKGA5K	% Gap from best
CP SAT	-1.77%	13.89%	-47.14%	71.35%
GP + DFS	-6.51%	16.63%	-21.43%	39.86%
Local Search	0.63%	8.65%	-6.69%	21.98%
BRKGA 5K	0%	9.65%	0%	14.04%
Tuned BRKGA	0.8%	8.54%	0.452%	13.52%
GAS	0.16%	9.33%	-1.1%	15.36%
REGAL	3.56%	4.44%	3.74%	9.40%

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Scheduler Running Time Results

Table 2: Average running times for all methods.

Algorithm	TensorFlow dataset (test)	XLA dataset
CP SAT	~2 hours	12+ hours
GP + DFS	144 sec	500 sec
Local Search	122 sec	1343 sec
BRKGA 5K	0.89 sec	8.82 sec
Tuned BRKGA	1.04 sec	10.0 sec
GAS	1.04 sec	10.1 sec
REGAL	1.04 sec	10.1 sec

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Discussion

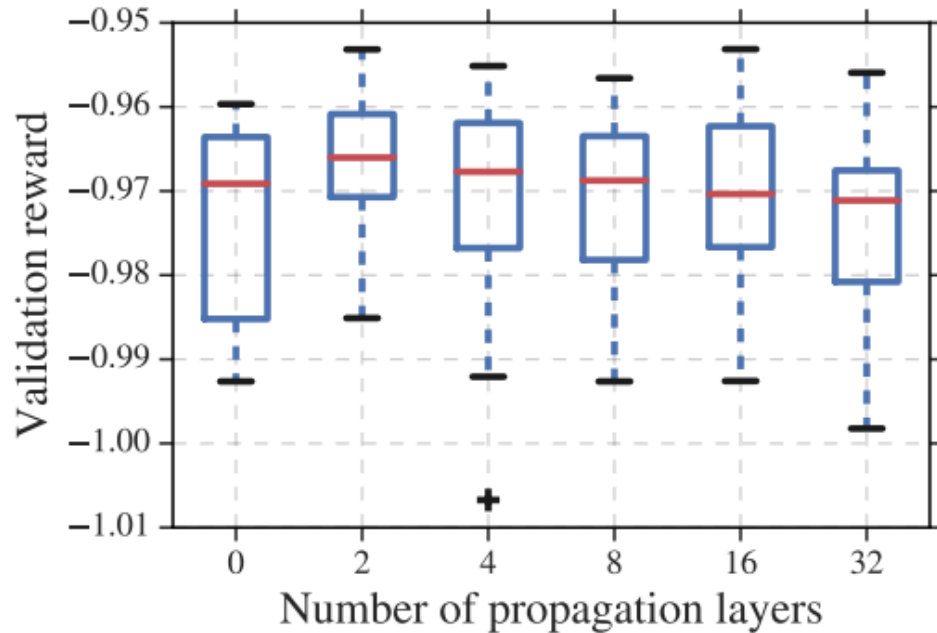


Comparison to previous papers' schedulers

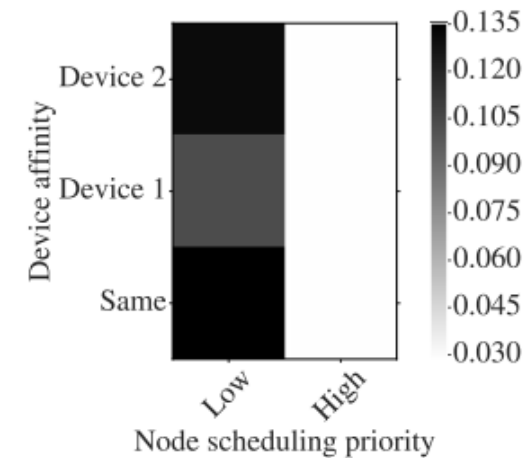
- Uses static scheduling, does not affect data-flow graph
- Optimises Peak Memory rather than Computation Time
- Not tailored towards machine type
- Only evaluated over 2 machines

Representation Learning?

Did REGAL utilise graph structure?



Did REGAL learn a representation of the graph?



Avg Job Memory per Action Bias



Can REGAL be generalised to other metrics?

- ✓ GNN action vectors and BRGKA chromosomes are metric-independent
- ✗ The scheduling model depends on discrete, equal time steps
- ? The learned representations would change!



Closing remarks

- Use of GNN significantly improves BRGKA
- With low overhead
- Learning representations is useful for explanations
- Evaluation only considers 2 machines
- REGAL is complicated!

Thank you for listening

Q&A?