Motivation & Goal

- We present our gradient descent solution in GLADE with three distinct features from other data analytics infrastructures:
- I/O-bound execution with linear speed-up
- Data-model-mixed parallelism
- On-the-fly concurrent hyper-parameter testing and convergence detection by utilizing online aggregation (OLA)

(Incremental) Gradient Descent

Problem definition:

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{w}\in\mathbb{R}^{d}}\Lambda(\vec{\boldsymbol{w}}) \stackrel{def}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{N} f\left(\vec{\boldsymbol{w}},\vec{\boldsymbol{x}_{i}};\boldsymbol{y}_{i}\right) + \mu R(\vec{\boldsymbol{w}})$$
(1)

 \vec{w} is the parameter to be learned, $\vec{x_i}$ is feature vector, y_i is label

Batch Gradient Descent (BGD)

$$\vec{W}^{(k+1)} = \vec{W}^{(k)} - \alpha^{(k)} \nabla \Lambda \left(\vec{W}^{(k)} \right)$$

Incremental Gradient Descent (IGD)

$$\vec{W}^{(k+1)} = \vec{W}^{(k)} - \alpha^{(k)} \nabla f_i \left(\vec{W}^{(k)} \right)$$

The hyper-parameter step-size α is critical to convergence rate. In all the systems α has to be hand-tuned by the user for different training tasks and datasets combinations.

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Effective Model Calibration for Terascale Analytics



On-the-fly Concurrent Parameter Testing



Data-model-mixed Parallel Low-rank Matrix Factorization (LMF)



sub-iterations of *Node*₁.)

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Datasets

Dataset	Dimension	# Examples	Size
splice	13M	50M	3TB
matrix	$1M \times 1M$	1.7B	36GB
classify	200	50M	136 GE

Linear Speed-up Experiment

Multi-threaded execution time

Real Ideal CPU I/O Bound **(**) 4,000 **3**,500 3,000 tio 2,500 2,000 1,500 1,000 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 # threads

Figure: Multi-threaded LMF on matrix

Data-model-mixed Parallel LMF

Execution time per epoch



Figure: Time per iteration comparison on matrix

Results For On-the-fly Parameter Testing



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