Sparsity and Structured Matrices

CS6787 Lecture 14 — Fall 2017

Sparsity Basics

- A sparse matrix has most of its entries zero
 - The fraction of nonzero entries is called the density

- One way to make linear algebras operations faster
 - Why does this help?
- But, it's not that simple
 - There are many **pros** to sparse computing for ML systems
 - But there are also a lot of cons

With Sparsity, Storage Matters!

- Unlike dense matrices, many different ways to store a sparse matrix
 - COO coordinate list
 - CSR compressed sparse row
 - CSC compressed sparse column
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these?

Demo

General rule of thumb for performance

- For fixed vector dimension
 - As density decreases, cost of computations goes down
 - But only starts being better than dense at around 10% for many operations
- For fixed size of data (measured in bytes)
 - As density decreases, cost of computations goes up
 - In the limit of extreme sparsity, you start using techniques from databases
 - Or from graph computation

Where do we find sparsity in ML?

- In **input** training sets
 - Many real-world phenomena are sparse. Examples?
- In models that we learn
 - Particularly when we use L1 regression
 - Also sometimes want to impose sparsity on our models a priori
 - Intuition: sparse models less prone to overfitting
- In intermediate values used during computation
 - For example, the output of a ReLU activation function is typically sparse

Two Strategies for Leveraging Sparsity in Data

- Use sparse linear algebra/sparse computations
 - Hopefully this will run faster
 - You probably already know about this
- Use an embedding
 - Map the sparse input data onto a lower-dimensional dense feature vector
 - For example, with random kernel features
 - For example, with the first layer of a deep neural network
 - For example, word2vec

Johnson-Lindenstrauss Transform

- One popular general embedding
- Result: given $0 < \epsilon < 1$, m points in $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{D}}$, there is a matrix \mathbf{A} such that

$$(1 - \epsilon) \|x - y\|^2 \le \|Ax - Ay\|^2 \le (1 + \epsilon) \|x - y\|^2$$

where $A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times D}$ and $d \approx 8\epsilon^{-2} \log(m)$

- We can use this to project sparse vectors onto a smaller dense space
 - Then use fast dense arithmetic

Sparsity on Hardware

- The CPU usually has the most to gain from going sparse
 - Because it has large caches that support random access
- But GPUs can also benefit from sparse computation
 - For example, NVIDIA has a cuSPARSE sparse matrix library
- If sparsity pattern is predictable, we can design specialized hardware
 - But I have not seen this used in production systems

More Complex Questions Sparsity: Storage Matters — Episode 2

- Attack of the Clones!
 - Should we store multiple copies of our sparse thing in different formats?
- What precision to use for the indices?
- Should we use blocking?
- Should we use heterogeneous formats with dense sub-blocks?
- These questions can affect performance by orders of magnitude!

Questions?

Project Report Expectations

Formatting

- Report should be at least four pages, not including references
- Report should use ICML 2017 style or a similar style
 - This is mostly to be fair about length
- Report should be structured appropriately
 - For example: abstract, introduction, related work, main results, experiments
 - Correctly formatted references page

Content — Overview

- You should have implemented a machine learning system
 - This entails writing some code
 - You should have some code to submit along with the report
 - Either as a supplemental file, or as a link to a repository
- You should have used a technique we discussed in the course
 - And it should be clear from the report which one you used
- You should have run throughput or wall-clock time experiments
- Your work should correspond to the proposal

Content — Conceptual

- The report should summarize the problem you are trying to solve
 - Explain why your approach is a good idea or interesting to study
 - Thesis statement clearly and concisely states the purpose of the report
- The report should fairly acknowledge previous work
 - And relate it to what you did
- The report should be clear and well-written
 - Avoid grammar/spelling/punctuation issues that make the text difficult to read.
- The report should demonstrate knowledge/understanding of the chosen technique beyond what we discussed in class

Content — Technical

- The main section of the report should explain what you did
 - And why you did it!
- Someone should be able to reproduce your results from the report

- The paper should be technically sound
 - Any claims should be supported by theoretical analysis or experimental results
- Evaluate both the strengths and weaknesses of the work

Content — Experimental

- The experiments should involve a fair comparison
 - In terms of systems performance, among two or more methods
- The report should explain the experimental results
 - Why did this happen? Was it what you expected? What does this tell us?
- The results should be properly formatted
 - At least one figure with a title and properly labeled axes
 - Present things graphically whenever possible

Content — Impact

- The report should discuss the impact of the results
 - What does this tell us about how we should design systems in the future?

• The report should gesture at possibilities for future work

Questions?

Structured Matrices

A whiteboard talk

Questions?

- Upcoming things
 - This was the last lecture of the semester
 - Project report due on Wednesday
 - Expect everything else to be graded by the end of the week
 - Only reviews should be left, and I'll send out a note when those are done
 - If you sent me a submission by email, double check that it was graded
 - You can apply online to TA CS4780 next semester

Thank you!