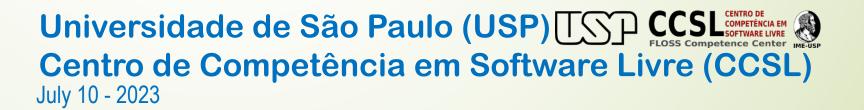


High Performance Artificial Intelligence

Claude TADONKI MINES Paris - PSL



New Era for HPC: Exascale







Pr. Jack Dongarra
Worldwide HPC leader
Founder of the Top500 ranking
Turing Award 2021



With Pr. Jack Dongarra at SC22 (Dallas/USA)





A Historical Case





Deep Blue versus Garry Kasparov (1997)

Deep Blue

- Victory of Deep Blue (IBM Supercomputer) over Kasparov (Human)
- Deep Blue had a database of the most important chess games of the 20th century
- Deep Blue was able to analyze 200 millions of moves per second
- Deep Blue was a 11.4 GFlops machine, the current world fastest machine is 1.685 EFlops X 0.15x109

High Performance Artificial Intelligence



TOP500 List (June 2022)

Rank	System	Cores	Rmax (PFlop/s)	Rpeak (PFlop/s)	Power (kW)
1	Frontier - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE D0E/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	8,730,112	1,102.00	1,685.65	21,100
2	Supercomputer Fugaku - Supercomputer Fugaku, A64FX 48C 2.2GHz, Tofu interconnect D, Fujitsu RIKEN Center for Computational Science Japan	7,630,848	442.01	537.21	29,899
3	LUMI - HPE Cray EX235a, AMD Optimized 3rd Generation EPYC 64C 2GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot-11, HPE EuroHPC/CSC Finland	1,110,144	151.90	214.35	2,942
4	Summit - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.07GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM DOE/SC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory United States	2,414,592	148.60	200.79	10,096
5	Sierra - IBM Power System AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.1GHz, NVIDIA Volta GV100, Dual-rail Mellanox EDR Infiniband, IBM / NVIDIA / Mellanox DOE/NNSA/LLNL United States	1,572,480	94.64	125.71	7,438



AlphaGo Google DeepMind



- With Frontier, we could imagine 30 millions of billions moves per second (scaling from Deep Blue)
- With current computing powers, AI-based applications are expected to be highly efficient

High Performance Artificial Intelligence



Real-Life Compromise

- Our actions should be **smarter** with **more time** to decision
- Our time to decision is always bounded and should be shorter enough to be useful

(Sport; Game; Work; Investments; Driving; ...)



If you think too much before taking a step, then you might spend the rest of your life with one leg in the air.

Chinese Proverb.

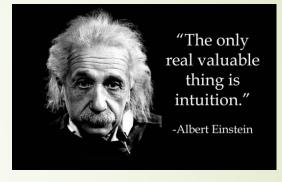
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AI and Human Intelligence

- The fact that AI can defeat or outperform a human does not mean "smarter"
- Al is implemented through computers, thus it runs deterministic algorithms

HUMAN	AI		
Brain (memory)	Data		
Brain (connections)	Machine		
Brain (memory + connections)	Algorithm		
Intuition	-		
Random	Pseudo-random		
Emotion	-		



- Al needs know-how (by design or through learning), while Human might invent (originality)
- With the increasingly powerful HPC support to AI, the Turing Test might become harder
- Al is made and driven by humans, could we thus imagine it going beyond?





ECONOMY/FINANCE/BANKING

- Customer Service (build deep and personal relationships with customers)
- Security and Fraud Detection (detect <u>fraudulent activities</u> seen as abnormal behaviours)
- Mobile Banking (with Al-based only interaction, online banking can offer a round-the-clock service
- Algorithmic Trading and Risk Management (large-scale prediction and decision making)

(outcome, probability) (outcome, probability) : (outcome, probability)







Chatbots and Other Bots (ubiquity while keeping close to human touch)



- 52% of financial services industry are investing in Al
- 72% of business decision makers believe that AI will be the business advantage of the future



According to research conducted by Autonomous Next « the aggregate potential cost savings for banks from AI applications is estimated at \$447 billion by 2023 »

https://www.ciol.com/artificial-intelligence-every-bank-needs/

High Performance Artificial Intelligence



MONITORING

Sensing



Identification + Algorithm



Decision / Action

Autonomous Driving (get the driving process managed by IA)





Autonomous Surveillance (get the surveillance process managed by IA







Autonomous Security Vehicle Autonomous Surveillance Robot



Autonomous Security Boat

Autonomous Transportation (get the process process managed by IA)



Autonomous Aircraft (Embraer)



Autonomous Shuttle



Autonomous Bus



Autonomous Taxi



Autonomous Ambulance

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GAMING

Al is now pervasive in gaming (as a full machine player or as a human player assistant)







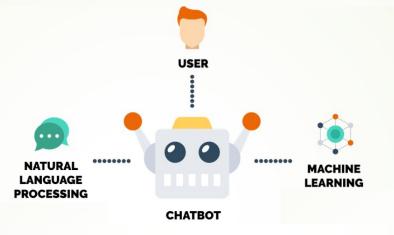




- Gaming is getting more and more realistic (video games are getting smarter and more creative)
- With high-precision design, Al-based gaming can even be used for general purpose assistance (disabled people, specialized education, patients daily assistance, ...)
- Al-based games can adapt from the player behaviour and records (the interaction thus becomes incremental and more consistent)
- Coupled with virtual or augmented reality, Al-based games close the gap between pure fiction and reality (the gamer might feel that he is having a real-life experience)

INTERACTION & SERVICES

Customer Service/support with AI Chatbots (expected to be real-time and realistic)







Domestic robot

Shopbot

Emotional AI (emotion is an important user input that needs to be identified and taken into account)



This emotion can be sensed through

- Facial expression
- Voice intonation
- Language characteristic
- Specific behavior









Customized Elements (answers/suggestions/adverts/.... The user feels understood and well guided)

High Performance Artificial Intelligence

AI challenges and the Need for HPC

- The quality of AI approaches goes with complex algorithms
- Getting good AI results might require considering lot of data



- A good AI should be real-time
- Large-scale machine learning should be robust and efficient in order to scale Al



- Lot of (various) data
- Data-sensitive (even numerically)
- Complex evaluation procedure
- Repetitive learning process



Neurodegenerative diseases identified using HPC Artificial Intelligence Mount Sinai Hospital – SC19 Award





Fundamental HPC-AI Questions

- With the HPC advances, should we
 - Consider more powerful methods (likely to yield better quality solution by design) Or
 - scale-up the scenario of those already considered (more data, more training, ...)
- For ordinary AI applications, how to deal with large-scale HPC infrastructures? (for embedded solutions, remote computation might be the better way to go)
- Under the influence of HPC, should we pursue the human brain target?
- How does the (new) practical horizon of Al looks like with HPC advances consideration?
- What are the specificities of AI applications w.r.t scalable HPC?
- What about the collateral damage of HPC issues on high-performance AI?

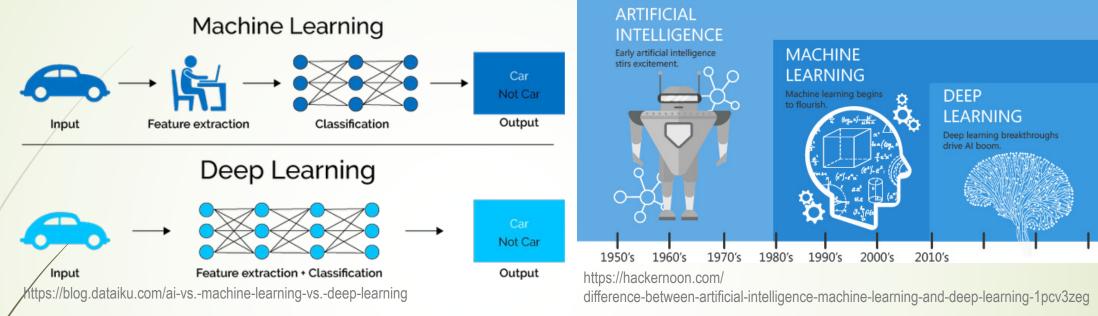








The most popular AI approach is Machine Learning, which has led to Deep Learning



- Since Al leads to a decision process, it uses (complex) Operational Research algorithms
- HPC impact on AI algorithms will mainly come from the impact on OR advances
- HPC devices that are tailored for Deep Learning are being considered
- HPC libraries for AI is a valuable software step
- Al will also impact HPC techniques (compilation, deployment, scheduling, ...)

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Heuristic

We are not always so dependent on having an **exact or optimal solution** and the **time to get one might be so long** that it won't be worth considering it anymore.



Verywell / Cindy Chung

- We have to decide quickly (HPC itself might not be sufficient!)
- The path to the right decision my tolerate some deviation/simplification/omission
- Exact/optimal algorithms might be unscalable (thus inefficient with large-scale HPC)
- HPC implementations of heuristic algorithms need to be scalable enough

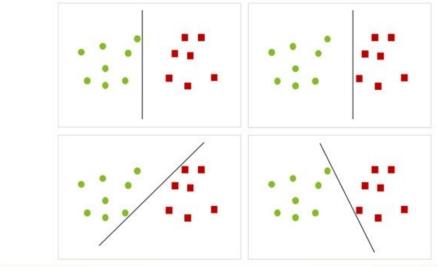




Support Vector Machines

Most of real-life decisions are based on a data-oriented classification that is expected to be simple enough so has to yield a fast identification procedure.

Examples: A given email is a spam or not? A given bank transaction is suspicious or not?



https://www2.deloitte.com/nl/nl/pages/data-analytics/articles/part-2-artificial-intelligence-techniques-explained.html

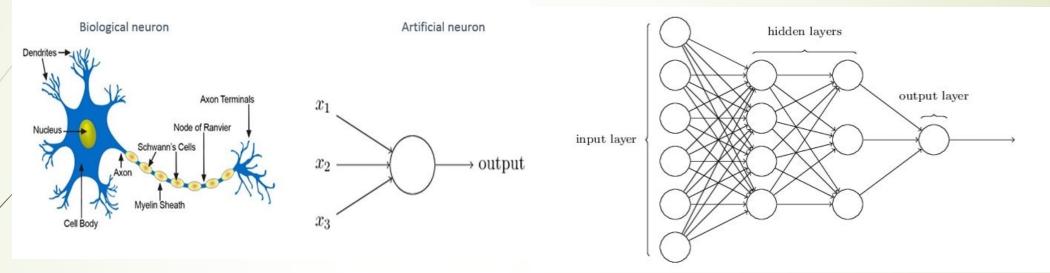
- Data intensive (might be highly multi-dimensional)
- Numerically sensitive (robust numerical method might be considered)
- A good quality separator might be more complex than desired (thus a HPC challenge)





Artificial Neural Networks

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) is a **major paradigm used in AI**. ANN has a few neurons while human brain has hundred billions.



https://www2.deloitte.com/nl/nl/pages/data-analytics/articles/part-2-artificial-intelligence-techniques-explained.html

Typical applications: Image Recognition (CNN) and and Speech Recognition (RNN)

- Large-scale ANN faces the difficulty of maintain both efficiency and accuracy
- A large volume of data might come with redundancy
- Scalability is also challenging, especially with distributed memory parallelism (communications)

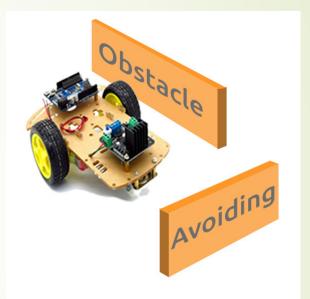




Markow Decision Process

Markov Decision Process (MPD) is **another paradigm used in AI**. MDP is appropriate for modelling a stepwise process under specific transition hypotheses.





Typical applications: Path Monitoring, Inventory Management, Gaming

- MDP might be coupled with a ML algorithm (e.g. Obstacle Avoiding Robots)
- MDP has a strong linear (and Kronecker) algebra that is HPC challenging
- Numerical issues (iterative process) and scalability issues (multi-dimensional cases)





Natural Language Processing

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is an important topic in AI, covering techniques for Natural Language Understanding (NLU) and Natural Language Generation (NLG).



NLU

- ✓ Lexical Ambiguity
- ✓ Syntactic Ambiguity
- ✓ Semantic Ambiguity
- ✓ Anaphoric Ambiguity

NLG

- ✓ Text Planning
- ✓ Sentence Planning
- ✓ Realization

Typical applications: Chatbots, Log Analysis, Log Mining, Identification

- Ambiguity leads to a highly combinatorial process for NLP
- NLP can be coupled with ML and might involved a large volume of data
- Like any combinatorial algorithm, HPC efficiency and scalability are not trivial

High Performance Artificial Intelligence



ChatGPT statistics related the need for HPC

- It has 175 billion parameters and receives 10 millions queries per day.
- It was trained on a massive corpus of text data, around 570GB of datasets.
- The response time of ChatGPT is typically less than a second (real-time conversations).
- ChatGPT has been integrated into a variety of platforms and applications.
- One of the biggest challenges is its computational requirements.



Microsoft invested \$10 billion in OpenAl. After the launch of ChatGPT, OpenAl is valued at \$29 billion.

The monthly cost of running ChatGPT is estimated to be around \$3 million.



Fastest app to reach 1 million users in 5 days. Surpassed 100 million active users in January 2023



ChatGPT may have consumed as much electricity as 175,000 people in January 2023.

MICROSOFT / TECH / ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Microsoft spent hundreds of millions of dollars on a ChatGPT supercomputer /

Microsoft says it connected tens of thousands of Nvidia A100 chips and reworked server racks to build the hardware behind ChatGPT and its own Bing AI bot.

By EMMA ROTH

Mar 13, 2023, 3:03 PM GMT-3 | 16 Comments / 16 New

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Conclusion

- HPC advances tend to scale-up the expectations with AI
- Cutting-edge AI need to remain real-time, thus the strong need for HPC
- Connecting AI techniques might lead to heterogeneous HPC implementation
- Al-specialized HPC devices will be a central component for routine Al support
- As HPC is moving towards ambitious horizons, High Performance AI will follow similarly
- \blacksquare HPC \leftarrow \rightarrow AI will raise interesting fundamental/philosophical questions

END - QUESTIONS?

