# Scaling Distributed Machine Learning with the



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Machine learning is concerned with systems that can learn from data







raw data

#### training data

machine learning system

(key,value) pairs

model





raw data

#### training data

machine learning system

model (key,value) pairs

Scale of Industry problems
+ 100 billion examples
+ 10 billion features
+ 1T - 1P training data
+ 100-1000 machines

training data

raw data



machine learning system

(key,value) pairs

model

Scale of Industry problems + 100 billion examples

- + 10 billion features
- + 1T 1P training data

+ 100-1000 machines

P A R A M E T E R + scale to industry problems

- efficient communication
- fault tolerance
- easy to use

Industry size machine learning problems



Training data













Server machines



Workers **pull** the working set of model

#### Server machines



Workers **pull** the working set of model Iterate until stop

workers compute gradients

Server machines



Workers **pull** the working set of model Iterate until stop

workers compute gradients workers **push** gradients

Server machines



Workers **pull** the working set of model Iterate until stop workers compute gradients workers **push** gradients update model

Server machines



Workers **pull** the working set of model Iterate until stop workers compute gradients

workers **push** gradients update model

workers **pull** updated model



Server machines

Industry size machine learning problems

# Efficient communication



#### Challenges for data synchronization

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# Massive communication traffic

#### $\star$ frequent access to the shared model

#### Challenges for data synchronization

### Massive communication traffic

- $\star$  frequent access to the shared model
- Expensive global barriers
  - **★** between iterations



#### a push / pull / user defined function (an iteration)

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\* "execute-after-finished" dependency

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"execute-after-finished" dependency



+ executed asynchronously

a push / pull / user defined function (an iteration)

"execute-after-finished" dependency



#### + executed asynchronously



Flexible consistency

Trade-off between algorithm efficiency and system performance
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Ad click prediction









#### User-defined filters

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# Selectively communicate (key, value) pairs

#### User-defined filters

- Selectively communicate (key, value) pairs
  E.g., the KKT filter
  - $\star$  send pairs if they are likely to affect the model
  - **\***>95% keys are filtered in the ad click prediction task

Industry size machine learning problems

# Efficient communication



#### Fault tolerance









Model is partitioned by consistent hashing

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- Default replication: Chain replication (consistent, safe)

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Option: Aggregation reduces backup traffic (algo specific)



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Industry size machine learning problems

# Efficient communication





### (Key, value) vectors for the shared parameters



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 Good for programmers: Matches mental model
 Good for system: Expose optimizations based upon structure of data (Key, value) vectors for the shared parameters



- + Good for programmers: Matches mental model
- Good for system: Expose optimizations based upon structure of data

Example: computing gradient gradient = data<sup>T</sup> × ( – label × 1 / ( 1 + exp (label × data × model)) Industry size machine learning problems

# Efficient communication





# Sparse Logistic Regression

Predict ads will be clicked or not

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- Predict ads will be clicked or not
- Baseline: two systems in production

	Method	Consistency	LOC
System-A	L-BFGS	Sequential	10K
System-B	Block PG	Sequential	30K
Parameter Server	Block PG	Bounded Delay + KKT	300

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- Predict ads will be clicked or not
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# + 636T real ads data

★ 170 billions of examples, 65 billions of features

+ 1,000 machines with 16,000 cores








time (hour)









- Gradient descent with eventual consistency
- SB users' click logs, Group users into 1,000
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Data were collected on April'14



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**Parameter Server** 



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Industry size machine learning problems

# Efficient communication







