### Synergy of Xena Vision and Supercomputing: A Transformative Duc

### EUROHPC USER DAY 2023 Brussels 11.12.23

Project "EU2022D10-008: Realtime Emergency Recognition via AI Powered Surveillance"

EuroHPC usedKAROLINA Speaker: NAZLI TEMUR (XENA VISION)





## Content

I. Introduction II. Xena Vision Technology **III. Supercomputing Power IV. Integration Benefits VI. Ethical Considerations VII.** Conclusion







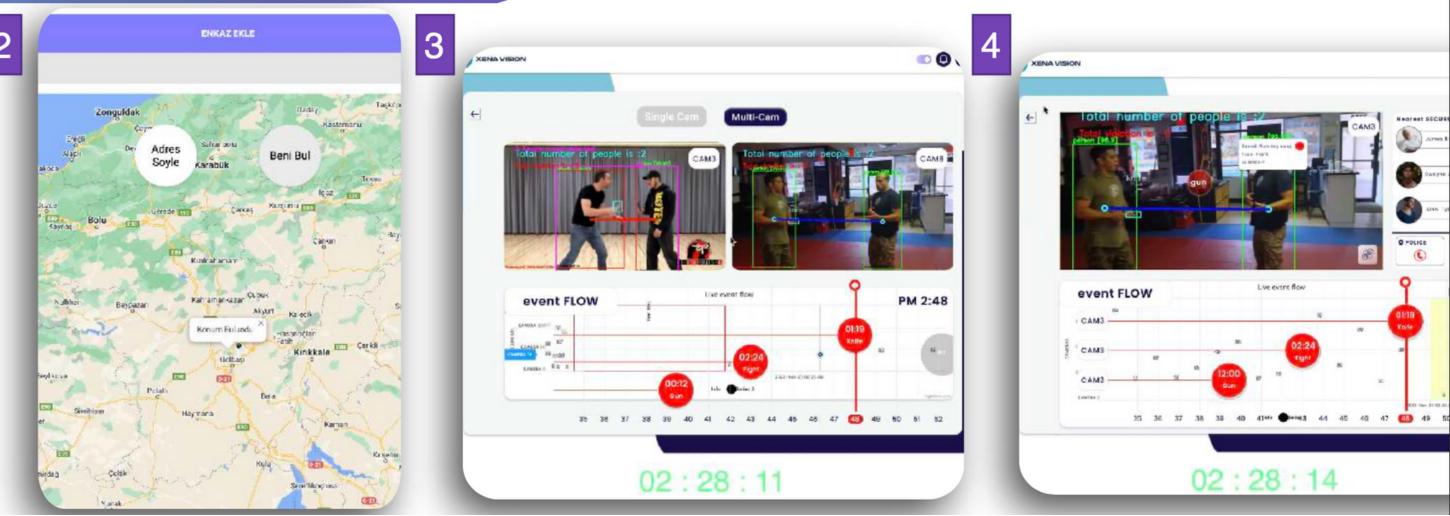


### 1. Send Voice Message through Xena Crime-Hub for 2 seconds

2. Xena Realtime Al System auto detect emergency in reported location CCTV in 2 seconds

> 3.Police accesses the realtime footage in the most advanced Emergency Response & Control Software of Xena in 4 seconds



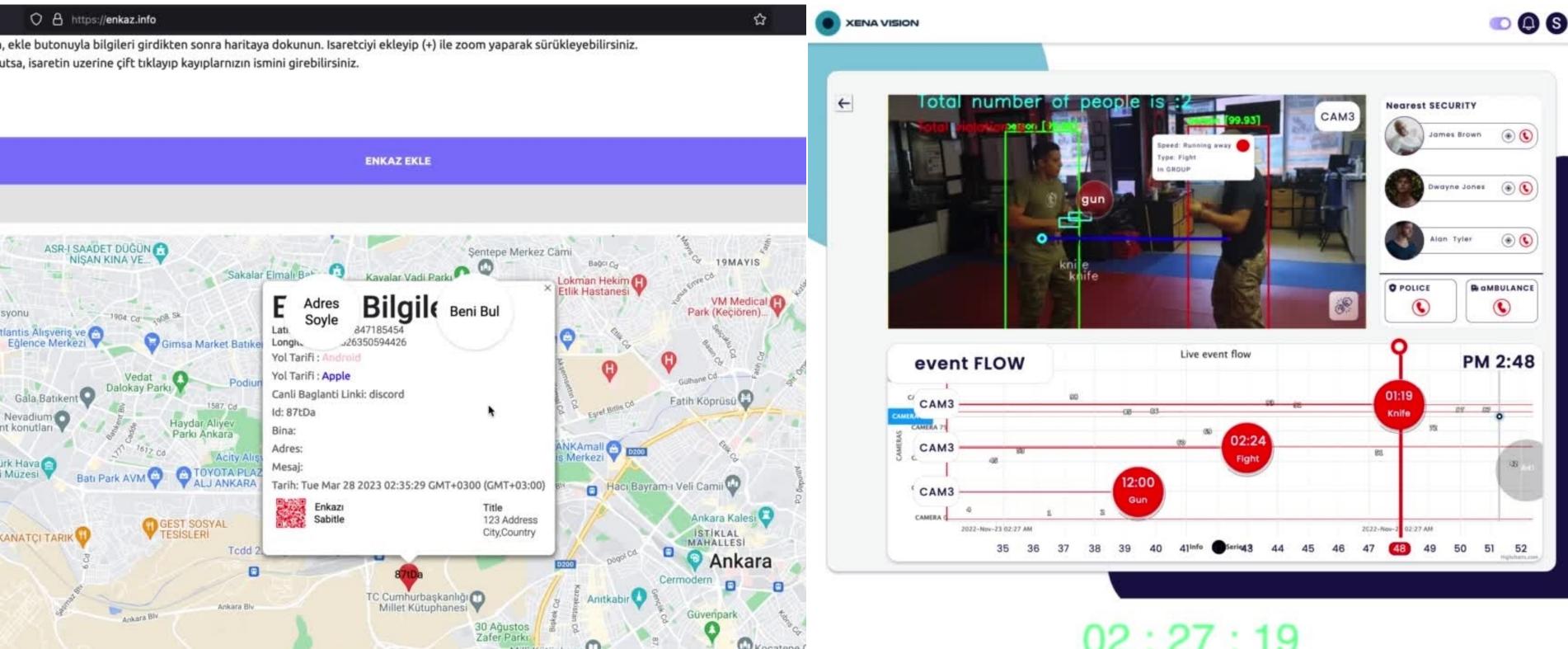


# E2E Crime Prevention (~8 seconds)



EuroHPC

### In Scientific Terms EU2022D10-008: Realtime Emergency Recognition via AI Powered Surveillance



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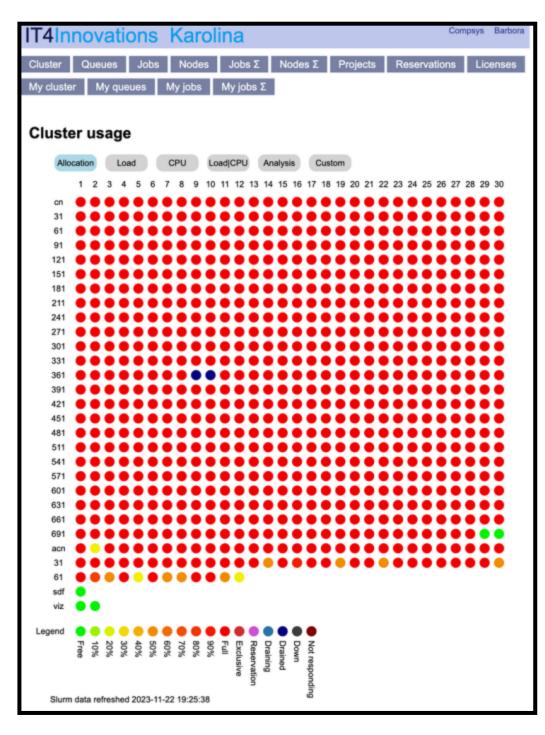
## SUPER COMPUTING POWER



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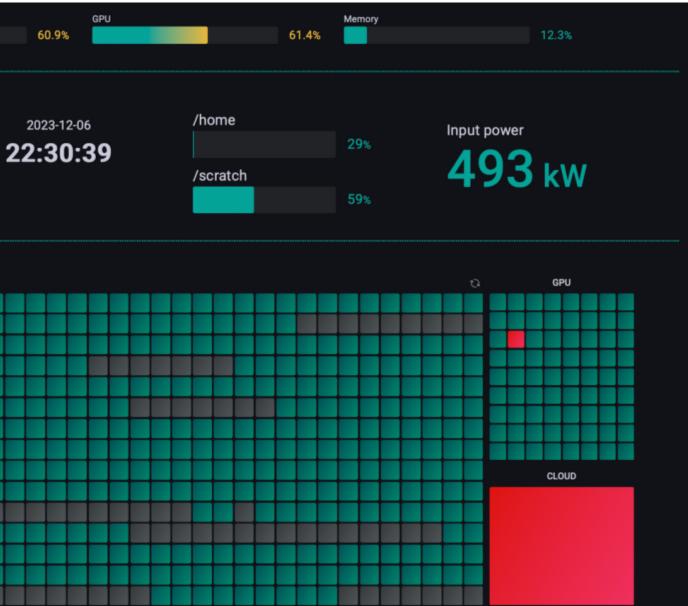
## EU2022D10-008: Realtime Emergency Recognition via AI Powered Surveillance

### UTILIZATION



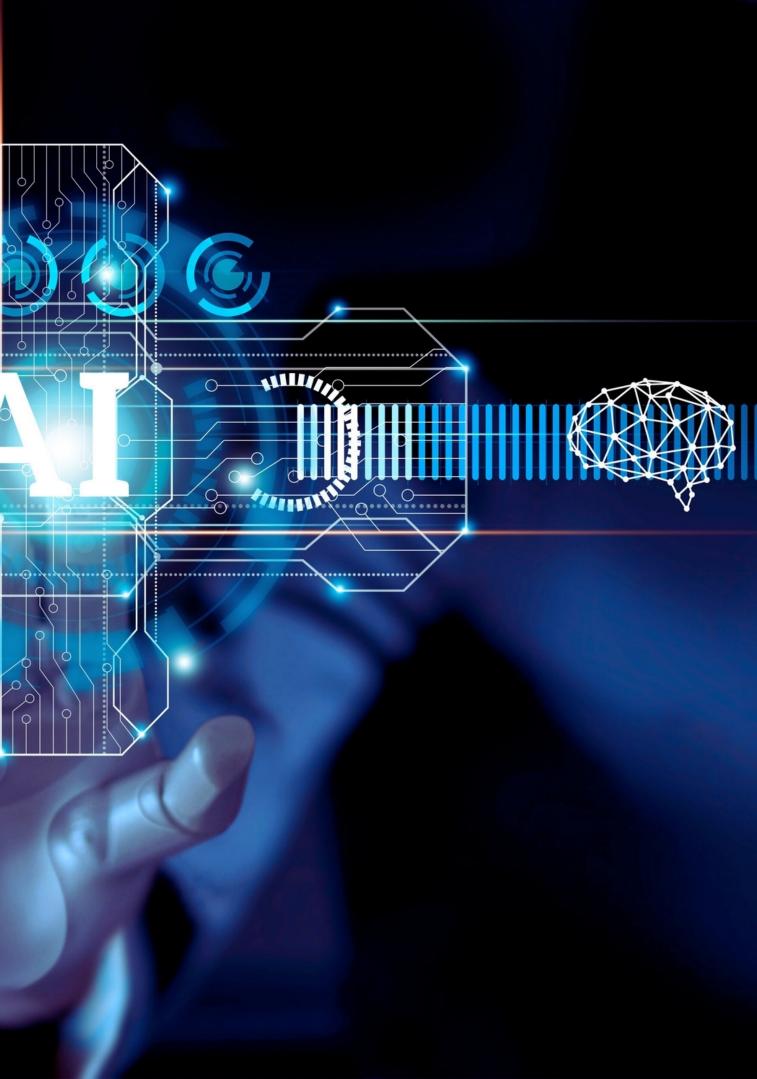
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### UTILIZATION



## Integration Benefits

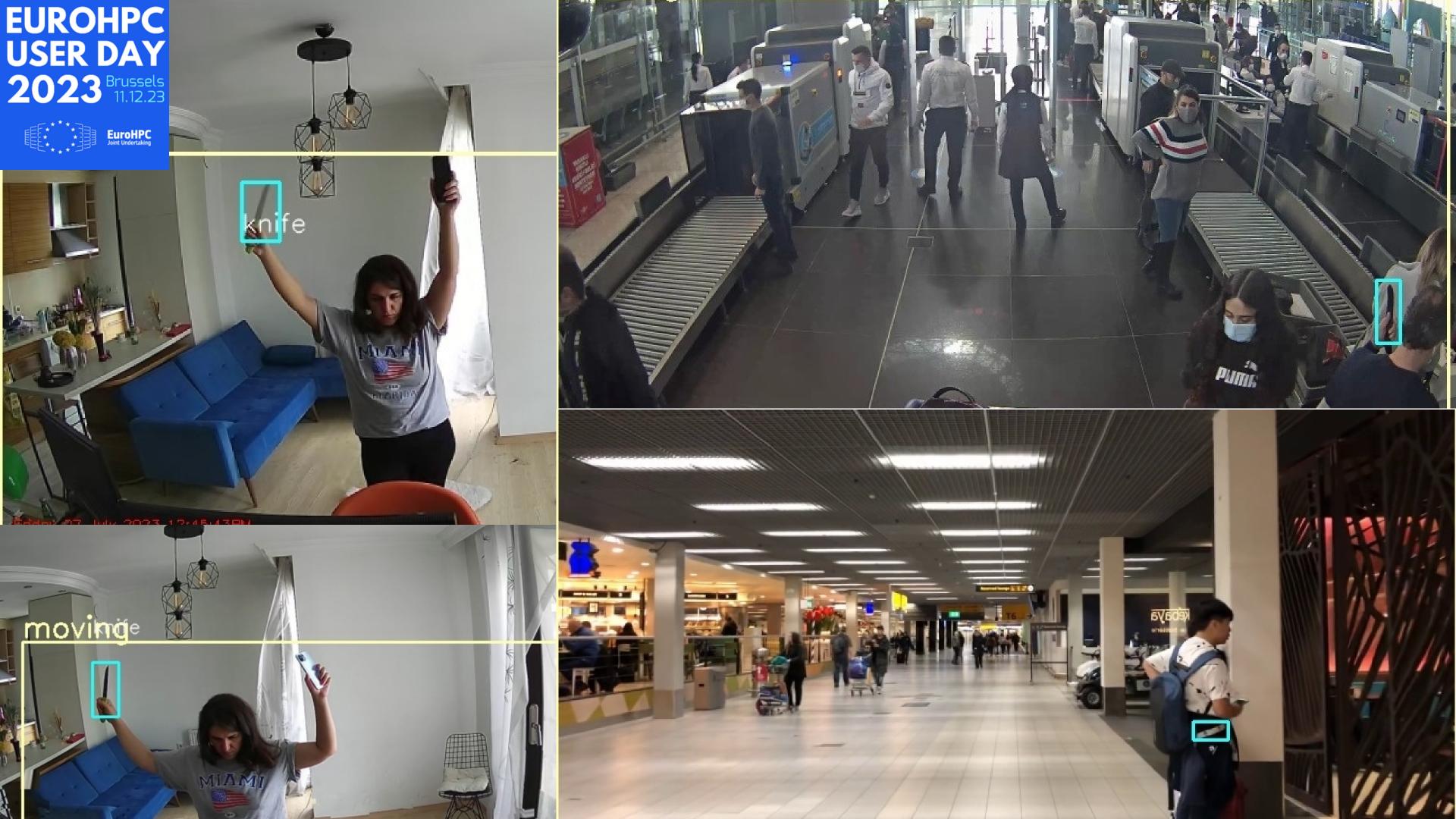
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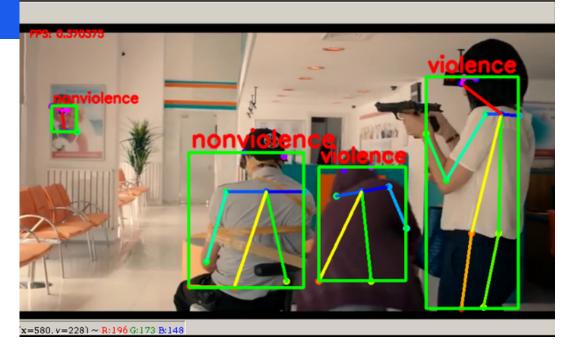
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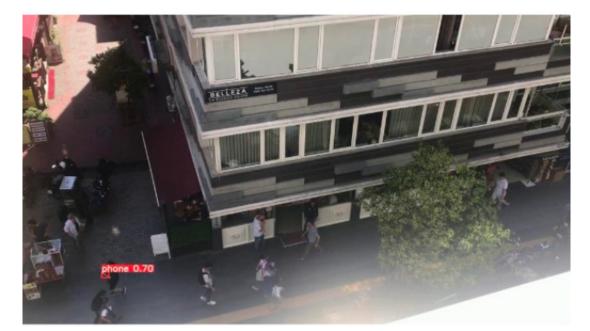






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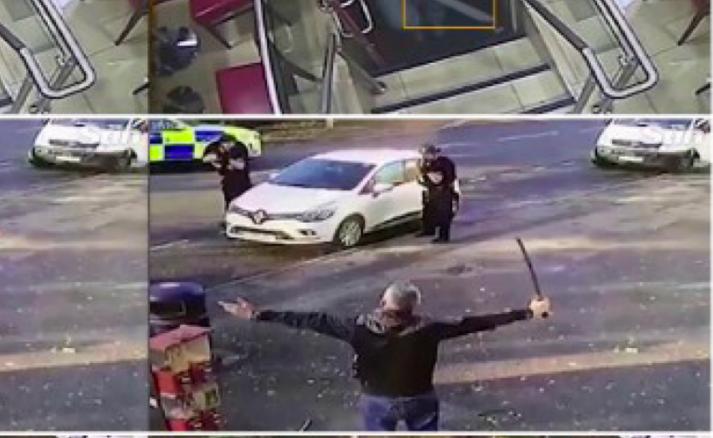




















### **1- ARCHITECTURE FOCUSED MODEL GENERATION**

Stage 2						Stage	1		
XNN	Training Set	Validation Set	Epoch	Pretrained Epoch	Pretrained	Backbone	Dataset	Training	Test Size
Face			15000			Resnet18	CrowdHumon		
Body	25831	6529	15000			Resnet18	CrowdHuman		
Knife	3535	962	15000		1000	Resnet18+Attention	Owned	4497	63813
Pose	хх		15000	500000	150000	VGG19+Openpose	Coco 2017		

### 2- DATASET FOCUSED MODEL GENERATION for KNIFE - LATE STAGE - EXTREME DATASET

Label	Precision	Recall	TP	FP	FN	TN	F1	Accuracy
428	0.919	0.825	353	31	75	0	0.869	0.769
425	0.927	0.776	330	26	95	0	0.844	0.731
427	0.846	0.770	329	60	98	0	0.806	0.675
425	0.903	0.772	328	35	97	0	0.832	0.712
853	0.894	0.788	672	80	181	0	0.837	0.720
1280	0.873	0.822	1052	153	228	0	0.846	0.734
1282	0.897	0.854	1095	126	187	0	0.874	0.777
1248	0.915	0.869	1085	101	163	0	0.891	0.804
1277	0.945	0.855	1092	64	185	0	0.897	0.814
3646	0.956	0.932	3398	156	248	0	0.943	0.893
127	0.887	0.803	102	13	25	0	0.842	0.728
528	0.920	0.829	438	38	90	0	0.872	0.773
453	0.563	0.471	213	166	240	0	0.512	0.344
475	0.686	0.732	348	159	127	0	0.708	0.548
1063	0.917	0.816	867	79	196	0	0.863	0.759

### 3 - EARLY STAGE OF GUN - LARGE DATASET DIRECT APPROACH

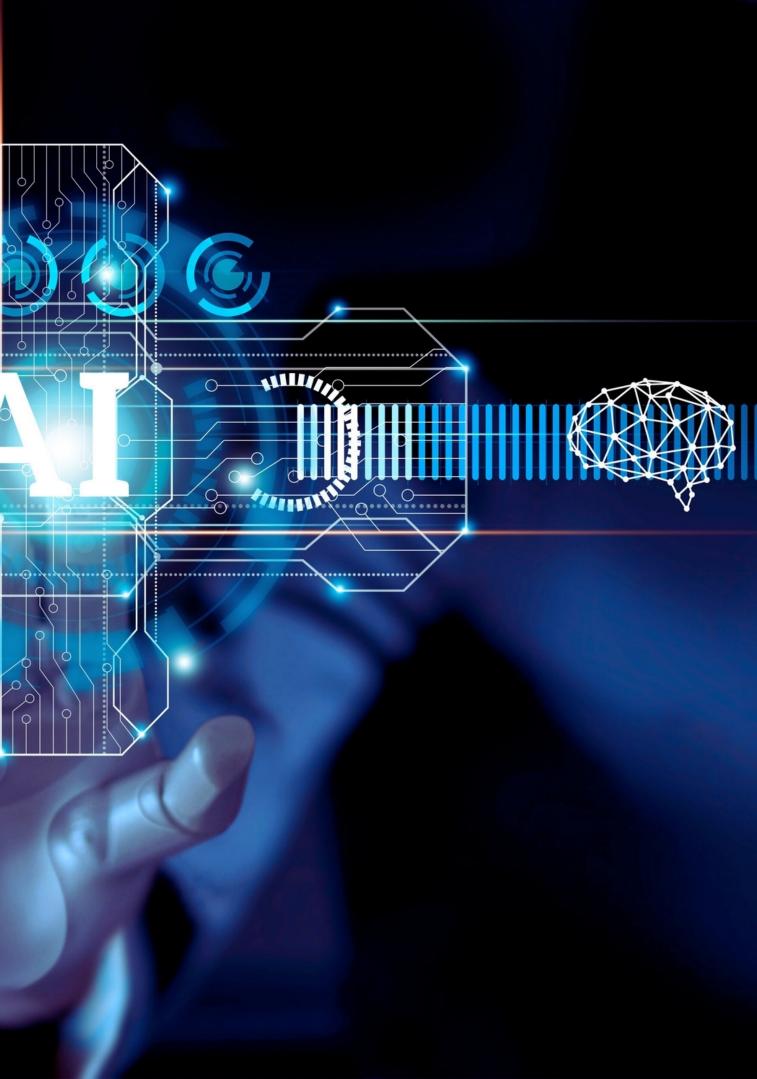
	Gunv2	Gunv3	Gunv4	Gunv5	Gunv6	Gunv7	Gunv8
Gun1 Video	1663/8530	2394/8530	2949/8530	2095/8530	897/8530	871/8530	5295/8530
Gun2 Video	414/750	512/750	205/750	190/750	19/750	144/750	209/750
Gun3 Video	19429/27193	11290/27193	21191/27193	6272/27193	9495/27193	12523/27193	13290/27193
Gun4 Video	227/1439	1188/1439	1185/1439	101/1439	1209/1439	1528/1439	538/1439
Gun5 Video	1444/4000	2002/4000	1717/4000	1166/4000	1371/4000	2113/4000	2027/4000
Gun6 Video	1879/4742	1569/4742	1260/4742	1317/4742	2549/4742	908/4742	1449/4742
Toplam Frame	25056/39787	18955/39787	28507/39787	11141/39787	15540/39787	18087/39787	22808/39787
Oran	62.97	47.64	71.64	28	39.05	45.45	57.32
	Gunv2	Gunv3	Gunv4	Gunv5	Gunv6	Gunv7	Gunv8
Kolay Dataset	2313/7806	2474/7806					

Gun Test Dataseti:

Ekstrem case true positive test frames= 40.048 Ekstrem case false positive test frames= 39.787 Airport false positive test frames= 334.263

## Challenges

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NVIDIA-SMI 535.104.12 Driver Version: 535.104.12 CUDA Version: 12.2 |-----+ Persistence-M | Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC | GPU Name Memory-Usage | GPU-Util Compute M. | Fan Temp Perf Pwr:Usage/Cap | NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:07:00.0 Off | N/A 29C P0 56W / 400W I 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled I -----+ 1 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:0B:00.0 Off | 4MiB / 40960MiB | N/A 27C P0 51W / 400W | 0% Disabled | \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:48:00.0 Off | 55W / 400W | N/A 25C PØ 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled | \_\_\_\_\_ 3 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:4C:00.0 Off | N/A 27C P0 54W / 400W I 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled | 4 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:88:00.0 Off | N/A 25C PØ 51W / 400W | 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled | 5 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:8B:00.0 Off | N/A 29C PØ 55W / 400W | 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled | 6 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:C8:00.0 Off | N/A 26C PØ 55W / 400W I 4MiB / 40960MiB | 0% Disabled | 7 NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB Off | 00000000:CB:00.0 Off | 50W / 400W I 4MiB / 40960MiB | N/A 26C P0 0% Disabled | Processes: GPU GI CI PID Type Process name GPU Memory I ID ID Usaae 

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Thu Nov 23 16:45:36 2023

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[it4i-xena-x14@acn54.karolina sample]\$ ls

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se Linux 7.x

change locale (UTF-8): No such file or directory

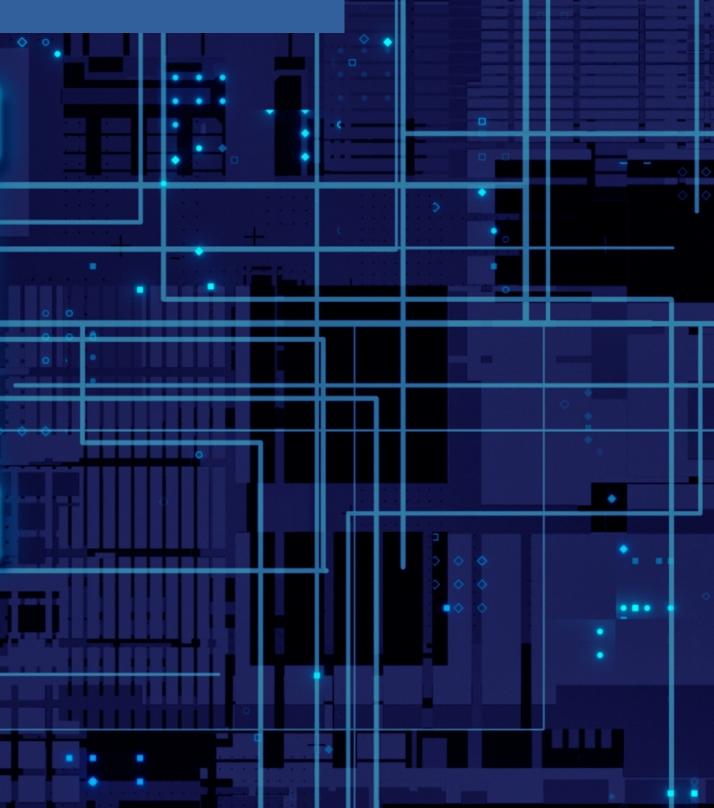
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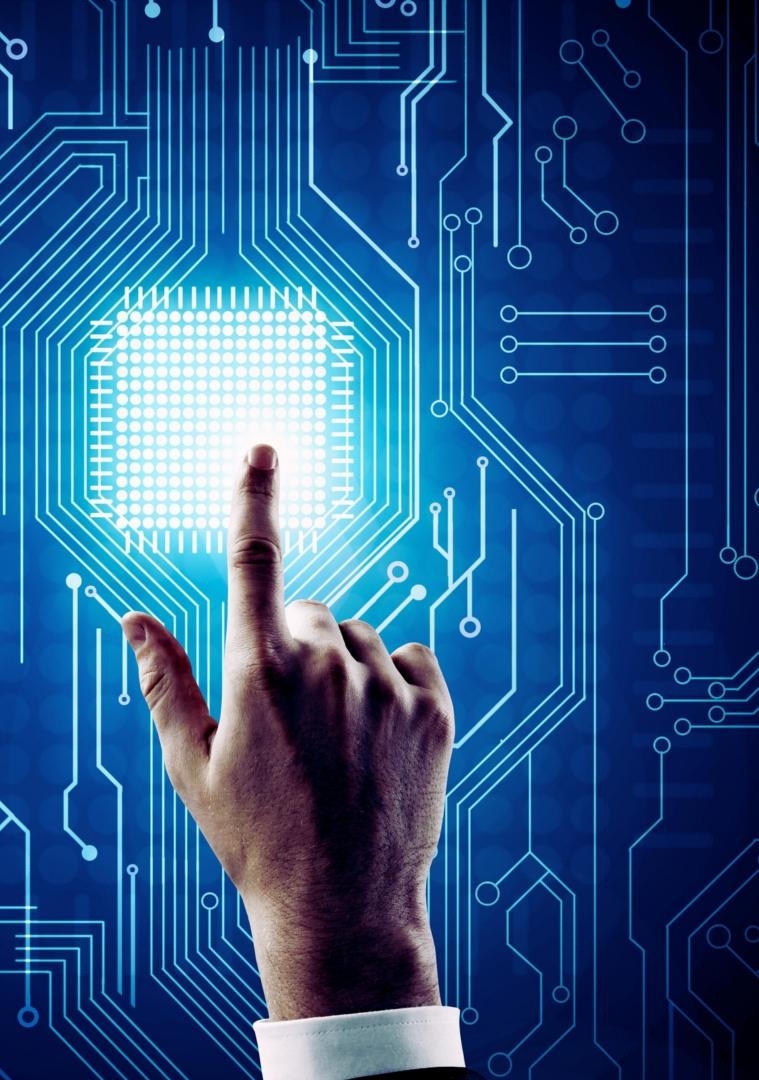
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                             -cu102
                              .pytorch.org/whl/cu102/torchvision-0.10.0%2Bcu102-cp36-cp36m-linux_x
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                             typing-extensions in /usr/local/lib/python3.6/site-packages (from to:
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                             torch, numpy, pillow, torchvision
                              packages/pip/basecommand.py", line 215, in main
                              packages/pip/commands/install.py", line 365, in run
                              rip_file_prefix,
                              packages/pip/req/req_set.py", line 789, in install
                              packages/pip/req/req_install.py", line 854, in install
                              prefix
File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pip/req/req_install.py", line 1069, in move_wheel_files
File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pip/wheel.py", line 345, in move_wheel_files
File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pip/wheel.py", line 316, in clobber
File "/usr/lib/python3.6/site-packages/pip/utils/__init__.py", line 83, in ensure_dir
File "/usr/lib64/python3.6/os.py", line 220, in makedirs
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## Ethical Considerations





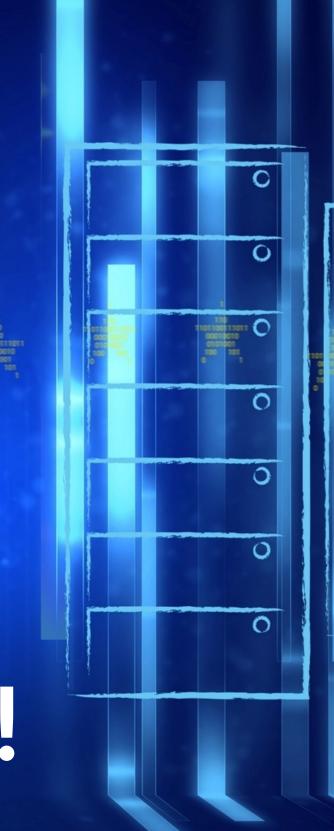
## Achievement



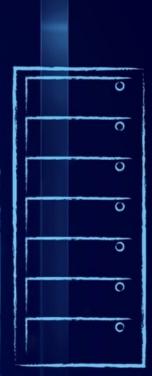
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## Thank You!









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ODTU Technopart Innovation and Technology Center, Mustafa Kemal District, Cankaya/Ankara TURKIYE nazli.temur@xena-vision.com

37 Richard Way SW #200, Calgary, AB T3E 7M8, Canada <u>nazli@xenavision.com</u>

> Singapore Coming Soon

### EUBERT

A Language Model trained on EU Institutions documents



EuroHPC

**Project**: EP LLM Fine Tuning

EuroHPC used: Meluxina

Speaker: Sébastien Campion (European

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- 1. Context and needs
- 2. Technical description
- 3. Results, issues & limitations

### **Context & Needs**

EU Institutions publish many documents of different type, report, brief, legal text, etc.

Each document could be described by keywords.

Keywords are chosen in a defined vocabulary called **EuroVoc** (~ 7000 terms).



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Rate this publication

EU publications

### Europe Publishing Platform Open Research Europe (ORE) is the peer-reviewed open-access publishing platform of the European Commission. It follows the post-publication peer review model to promote scientific transparency and reuse. The Commission plans to develop an infrastructure to underpin ORE in the future that is based on open source software following the open-source code use and distribution model. The present analysis was commissioned to determine if open-source software (OSS) solutions can be used as a foundation for developing the new publishing platform and to document the necessary workflows and functionalities of the new platform. After conducting a thorough analysis, it has become evident that utilizing existing open-source software has its own advantages and disadvantages. Although some risks are associated with this approach, our research has identified a few mature existing solutions that could be further developed to support the future ORE platform. View less How to cite Download and languages Publication details Published: 2023 Corporate author(s): Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (European Commission) Personal author(s): Kouis, Dimitrios Themes: Information technology and telecommunications Subject: access to information, dissemination of information, information technology, innovation, open access publishing, open science, open source software, report, scientific research

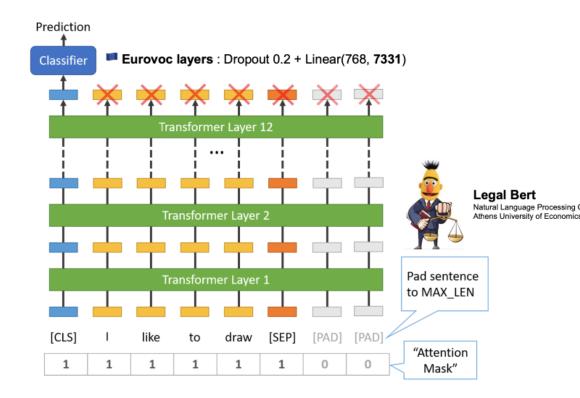
Analysis of the requirements for the Open Source infrastructure of the Open Research

PDF				
ISSN	ISBN	DOI	Catalogue number	
	978-92-68-05646-2	10.2777/13928	KI-03-23-367-EN-N	

Released on EU Publications: 2023-11-13

### Eurovoc Multilabel Classifier

Extreme Multilabel Classification SOTA based on Deep Learning Network pre trained language model Legal Bert B +a new classification layer Inference on CPU 👈 new dataset has been set up



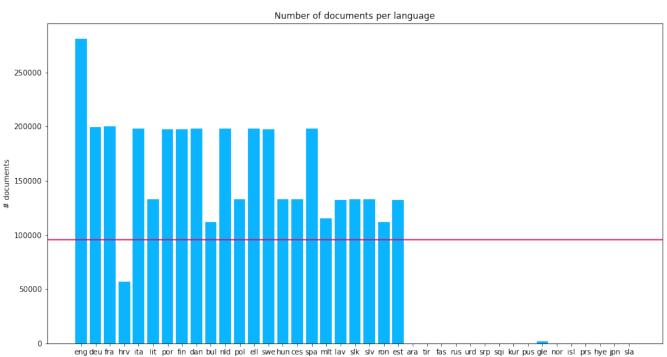
### EuroVoc Dataset

https://huggingface.co/datasets/EuropeanParliament/Eurovoc

- ~ 30 years
- ~ 3.7 Millions of documents

24 Languages

100GB



title string · lengths 58 498	<b>date</b> unknown	<pre>eurovoc_concepts sequence</pre>	url string · lengths 82 82	lang string · <i>classes</i> 23 values	<b>formats</b> sequence	text string · lengths 1.45k 211k
Propuesta de DECISIÓN DEL CONSEJO Y LA COMISIÓN…	"1996-03- 29T00:00:00"	[ "EU relations", "Moldova", "accession…	http://publications.europa.eu/resource/cellar/b8f7 a4b7-14f9-44a8-997d-10e5c3a33f58	spa	[ "pdf" ]	COMISIÓN DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS it ir™ ir ir ir "ir ir <' • :, f' Bruselas, 29 03 1996 COM(%)…
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### Eurovoc Multilabel Classifier

https://huggingface.co/EuropeanParliament

A first version, but new needs are emerging:

What about the European Parliament's archives in French?

What about the national documents sent each day in their own language?



This page in a demonstration interface of the Eurovoc Tagger API. It allows you to test how tag a text with Eurovoc concepts.

Enter a text:

The Union condemns the continuing grave human rights violations by the Myanmar armed forces, including torture, sexual and gender-based violence, the persecution of civil society actors, human rights defenders and journalists, and attacks on the civilian population, including ethnic and religious minorities.

	309/5000
How many tags	
1	20
Threshold 0.10	
0.00	1.00
Language	
Multilingual	¥

### Results

label	score
religious discrimination	0.9503
human rights	0.7159
freedom of religious beliefs	0.6237
Burma/Myanmar	0.2572
protection of minorities	0.1546

### **Replace the pretrained model**

### 

### **EUBERT - Technical description**

- Masked Language Model or pretrained model
- A dedicated tokenizer for 24 languages
- < 100 Millions of parameters</p>
- Architecture based on RoBERTa
- Licence EUPL
- 16 GPU/days to train it
- 3 epochs



### Representation https://huggingface.co/EuropeanParliament/EUBERT

Mask token: <mask>

The transition to a climate neutral, sustainable, energy and resource-efficient, circular and fair economy is key to ensuring the long-term competitiveness of the economy of the union and the well-being of its peoples. In 2016, the Union concluded the Paris Agreement2. Article 2(1), point (c), of the Paris Agreement sets out the objective of strengthening the response to climate change by, among other means, making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas [MASK] and climate resilient development.

/,

### Compute

Computation time on Intel Xeon 3rd Gen Scalable cpu: cached

emissions	0.7	765
emission	0.1	184
mitigation	0.0	009
reduction	0.0	004
production	0.0	003
JSON Output	🗔 Maxin	nize

### Implementations

- EuroVoc MultiLabels & Multilingual Classifier
- EUBERT Embeddings v1 for semantic search engine

### **EuroVoc Evaluation**

Metric	EuroVoc ₪ based on EUBERT (strat 1/9)	Large-Scale Multi- Label Text Classification on EU Legislation B
Micro F1	0.8345	0.732
NDCG@3	0.8819	
NDCG@5	0.8689	0.823
NDCG@10	0.8780	

### **EuroVoc Evaluation**

Eurovoc Classifier 645 docs from september (never seen before) Work still in progress.

Metrics PyEu	poc iroVoc	Legal BERT	EUBERT	
NDCG@3	0.5239	0.7071	0.8059	0.5013
NDCG@5	0.4583	0.6353	0.7445	0.4325
NDCG@10	0.4253	0.5863	0.6939	0.3891

### Limitations & Issues

What about data quality ? a lot of text are extracted from PDF Why 3 epochs ? Overfitting ? considering the scaling law Is 100 millions the best size ?

### Conclusion

Train a model with 100 millions of parameters is too expensive without dedicated accelerator such as GPU.

Access to GPUs for public administrations is difficult (calls for tender, hardware configuration maintenance, restrictions linked to cloud computing, etc.)

EuroHPC Development Access solves this problem of access to computing resources and produces tangible results.

Is the future going to be light models adapted to the business domain or to LLMs with multiple capacity ?

perhaps both

### Bibliography

Ilias Chalkidis, Emmanouil Fergadiotis, Prodromos Malakasiotis, Nikolaos Aletras, and Ion Androutsopoulos. 2019. <u>Extreme Multi-Label Legal Text Classification: A Case Study in EU Legislation</u>. In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2019*, pages 78–87, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Association for Computational Linguistics.

I. Chalkidis, M. Fergadiotis, P. Malakasiotis and I. Androutsopoulos, "Large-Scale Multi-Label Text Classification on EU Legislation". Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (ACL 2019), Florence, Italy, (short papers), 2019 ()

Andrei-Marius Avram, Vasile Pais, and Dan Ioan Tufis. 2021. <u>PyEuroVoc: A Tool for Multilingual Legal Document Classification with</u> <u>EuroVoc Descriptors</u>. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing (RANLP 2021), pages 92–101, Held Online. INCOMA Ltd..

SHAHEEN, Zein, WOHLGENANNT, Gerhard, et FILTZ, Erwin. <u>Large scale legal text classification using transformer models</u>. arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.12871, 2020.

## Training acoustic models at the National Library of Sweden



EuroHPC

**Project**: "Speech recognition for Swedish using Wav2vec2.0 and Whisper"

EuroHPC used: Leonardo

Speaker: Leonora VESTERBACKA

### **The National Library of Sweden**

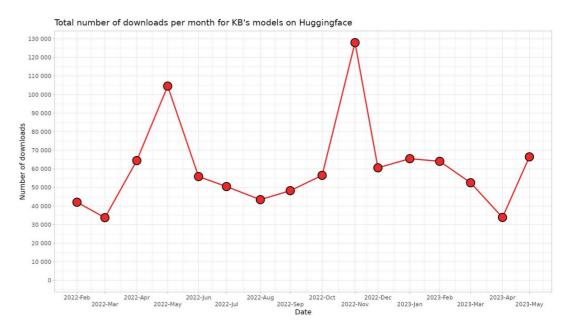
- collects, preserves and gives access to nearly everything published in Sweden
- legal deposit act from 1661 required all printers to deliver one copy to the library
- a censorship law that now helps preserve Sweden's cultural heritage
  - includes sound and moving images from 1979
    - TV/radio/podcasts
- collections currently hold 18 million items





## **KBlab**

- a data and AI lab at the National Library of Sweden (KB)
- started in 2019
- enable large scale quantitative research
- trained laguage models on the librarys unique datasets
  - frequently used by private and public sector
- models published on Huggingface
  - BERT, BART, wav2vec, NER model, sentence-BERT and many more...

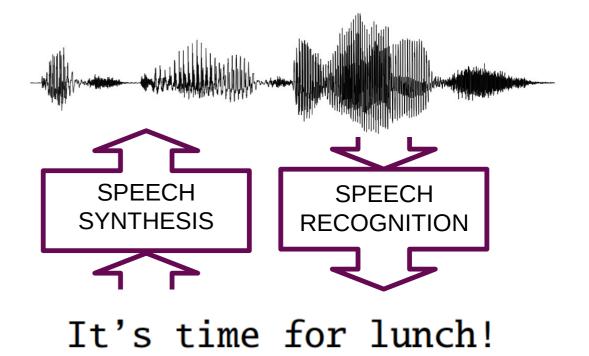






# **Speech synthesis & speech recognition**

- map waveform to string of words
- speech synthesis / text-to-speech (TTS)
- automatic speech recognition (ASR)
- accessibility adaption, transcriptions, automatic captions

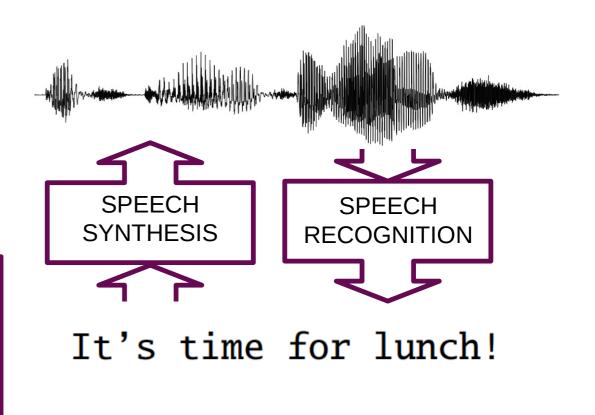




# **Speech synthesis & speech recognition**

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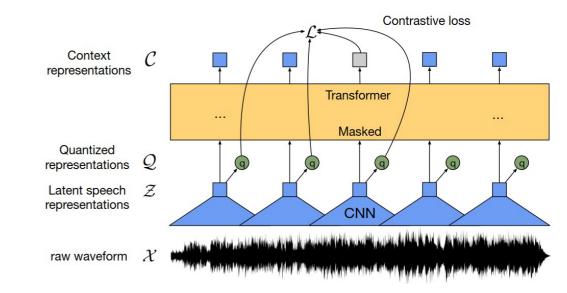
- the development in the field of ASR is driven by a few tech companies
  - with limited access to good training data for smaller languages such as Swedish
    - with even less representation w.r.t. dialects
- however there is a huge demand for high quality swedish ASR models
- This is why the National Library of Sweden is training acoustic models





# Wav2vec2.0

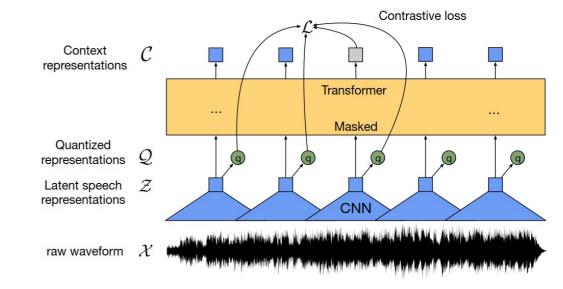
- Training code and models released by Meta in 2020
- Transformer ideal for HPC
- Similar to BERT the model is trained by predicting speech units for masked parts of the audio





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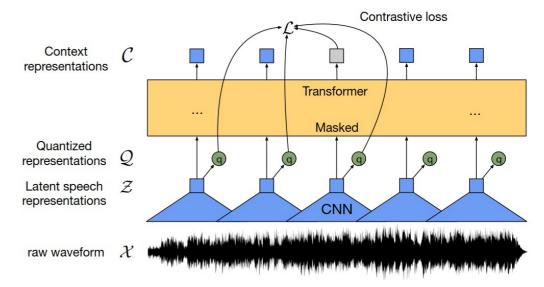
Model	Unlabeled data	LM	$M \qquad \frac{\text{dev}}{\text{clean other}}$		te clean	st other
<b>10 min labeled</b> Discrete BERT [4]	LS-960	4-gram	15.7	24.1	16.3	25.2
BASE	LS-960	4-gram Transf.	8.9 6.6	15.7 13.2	9.1 6.9	15.6 12.9
LARGE	LS-960 LV-60k	Transf. Transf.	6.6 4.6	10.6 7.9	6.8 4.8	10.8 8.2



### WER: word-error-rate, an evaluation metric

# Wav2vec2.0

- Training code and models released by Meta in 2020
- Transformer ideal for HPC
- Similar to BERT the model is trained by **predicting speech units for masked parts of the audio**



							Low WER despite 10 min labeled data
Model	Unlabeled data	LM	de clean	other	te: clean	st other	
<b>10 min labeled</b> Discrete BERT [4]	LS-960	4-gram	15.7	24.1	16.3	25.2	to Nor
Base Large	LS-960 LS-960	4-gram Transf. Transf.	8.9 6.6 6.6	15.7 13.2 10.6	9.1 6.9 6.8	15.6 12.9 10.8	\$LIOTET
	<b>10 min labeled</b> Discrete BERT [4] BASE	Modeldata10 min labeledLS-960Discrete BERT [4]LS-960BASELS-960	ModelLMdataLM10 min labeled4-gramDiscrete BERT [4]LS-960BASELS-9604-gramTransf.LARGELS-960Transf.	ModelLMclean10 min labeledDiscrete BERT [4]LS-9604-gramBASELS-9604-gramRAGELS-9605.6	Model         LM         clean         other           10 min labeled         LS-960         4-gram         15.7         24.1           BASE         LS-960         4-gram         8.9         15.7           LARGE         LS-960         Transf.         6.6         13.2	Model         LM         clean         other         clean           10 min labeled         Discrete BERT [4]         LS-960         4-gram         15.7         24.1         16.3           BASE         LS-960         4-gram         8.9         15.7         9.1           LARGE         LS-960         Transf.         6.6         13.2         6.9	Model         data         LM         clean         other         clean         other           10 min labeled         Discrete BERT [4]         LS-960         4-gram         15.7         24.1         16.3         25.2           BASE         LS-960         4-gram         8.9         15.7         9.1         15.6           LARGE         LS-960         Transf.         6.6         13.2         6.9         12.9

### WER: word-error-rate, an evaluation metric



Training code and models released by Meta in 2020

Model

BASE

LARGE

10 min labeled Discrete BERT [4]

Transformer – ideal for HPC

10 min LibriSpeech

fine-tuning

• Similar to BERT the model is trained by **predicting speech** units for masked parts of the audio

Unlabeled

data

LS-960

LS-960

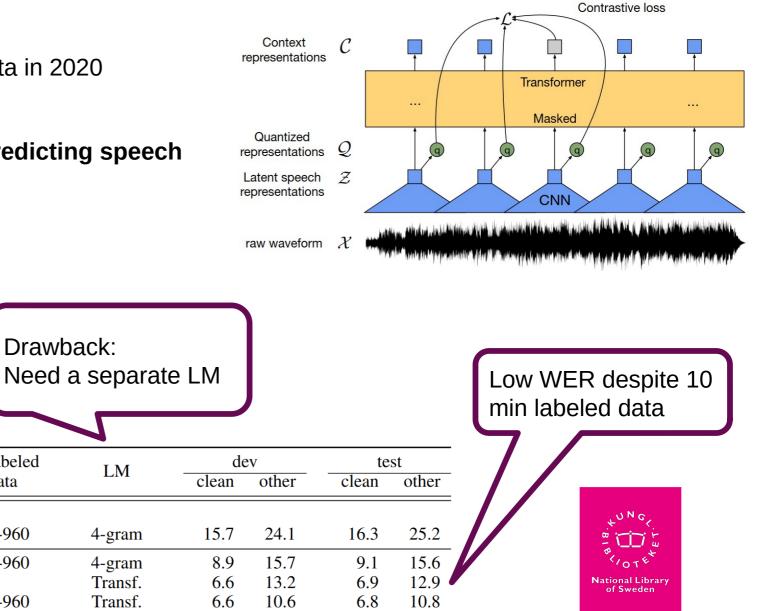
LS-960

LV-60k

4.6

Transf.

7.9



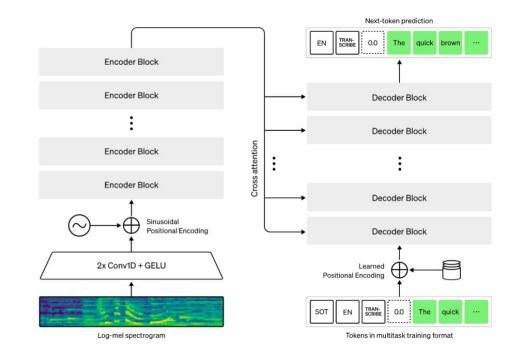
4.8

8.2

### https://arxiv.org/pdf/2212.04356.pdf

# Whisper

- Fine-tuning code and models released by OpenAI in 2021
  - End-to-end approach
    - Single model for the whole speech recognition pipeline
  - Encoder-decoder Transformer
  - supervised training required
    - however only weakly supervised
    - relaxed requirements on gold-standard transcripts





Next-token prediction

# Whisper

- Fine-tuning code and models released by OpenAI in 2021
  - End-to-end approach •
    - Single model for the whole speech recognition pipeline
  - Encoder-decoder Transformer
  - supervised training required ٠
    - however only weakly supervised
    - relaxed requirements on gold-standard transcripts
  - Trained on **680 000 h** transcribed audio from the web ٠
    - Does not beat other models when evaluating on LibriSpeech ٠

unispeech-sat-base-100h-libri-ft

wav2vec2-large-robust-ft-libri-960h

asr-transformer-transformerlm-librispeech

wav2vec2-large-960h-lv60-self

asr-crdnn-rnnlm-librispeech

wav2vec2-base-100h

wav2vec2-base-960h

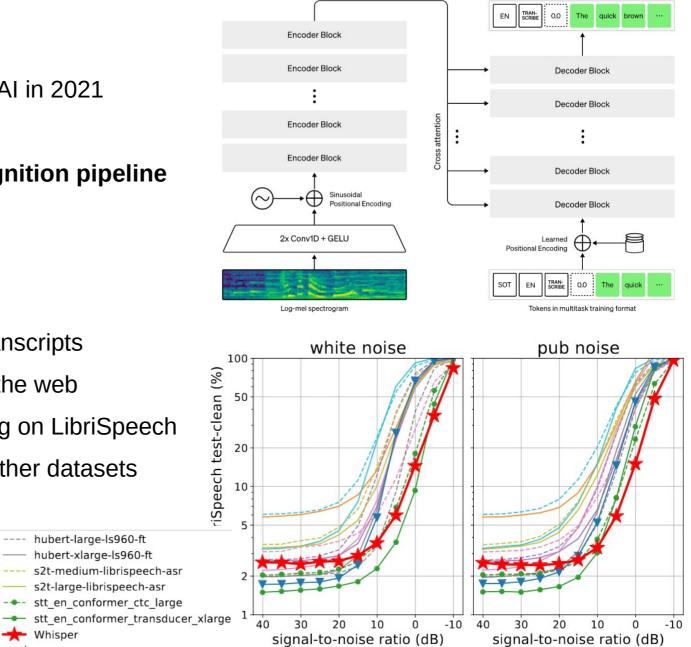
wav2vec2-large-960h

---- hubert-large-ls960-ft

🛨 Whisper

hubert-xlarge-ls960-ft

However more robust when evaluating on other datasets



### https://arxiv.org/pdf/2205.03026.pdf

# **VoxRex: a Swedish wav2vec2.0**

- In 2021 the lab trained a Wav2vec2.0 on Swedish data
  - pretraining on **10 000 h local radio** (unlabeled)
    - local radio provides a large variation of Swedish dialects
  - fine-tuning with gold standard labeled datasets
- At the time of release it it **outperformed Metas** equivalent model
- Used widely by the public and private sector:
  - Transcription of meetings, audio archives, hearings, etc.

### Hearing voices at the National Library a speech corpus and acoustic model for the Swedish language

Martin Malmsten, Chris Haffenden, Love Börjeson

KBLab, National Library of Sweden Humlegården, Stockholm www.kb.se/kb-labb {martin.malmsten, chris.haffenden, love.borjeson}@kb.se

#### Abstract

This paper details our work in developing new acoustic models for automated speech recognition (ASR) at KBLab, the infrastructure for data-driven research at the National Library of Sweden (KB). We evaluate different approaches for a viable speech-to-text pipeline for audiovisual resources in Swedish, using the wav2vec 2.0 architecture in combination with speech corpuses created from KB's collections. These approaches include pretraining an acoustic model for Swedish from the ground up, and fine-tuning existing monolingual and multilingual models. The collections-based corpuses we use have been sampled from millions of hours of speech, with a conscious attempt to balance regional dialects to produce a more representative, and thus more democratic, model. The acoustic model this enabled, "VoxRex", outperforms existing models for Swedish ASR. We also evaluate combining this model with various pretrained language models, which further enhanced performance. We conclude by highlighting the potential of such technology for cultural heritage institutions with vast collections of previously unlabelled audiovisual data. Our models are released for further exploration and research here: https://huggingface.co/KBLab.



# Swedish acoustic models @Leonardo

- This project have been awarded development access to Leonardo BOOSTER
- 3.500 node hours



# **KB-Whisper @ Leonardo**

- Continued pre-training with transcribed Swedish (30 000 h)
- Ongoing work to collect and preprocess transcribed audio from archives
  - transcribed audio from
    - parliament debates
    - TV with subtitles from archives
    - youtube
    - dialects from The Institute for Language and Folklore
  - Test training code on Leonardo

om	Dataset size	English WER (↓)	Multilingual WER (↓)	$X \rightarrow En$ BLEU ( $\uparrow$ )
	3405	30.5	92.4	0.2
	6811	19.6	72.7	1.7
	13621	14.4	56.6	7.9
	27243	12.3	45.0	13.9
	54486	10.9	36.4	19.2
	681070	9.9	29.2	24.8



# Wav2vec2.0 @ Leonardo

**New!** 

- Upgrade of Wav2vec2.0 trained on Swedish
  - P4 radio: 10 000 h, 100 000 h, 1 000 000 h ...
  - Augmented sounds:
    - Noise, various environments, phone, car, subway etc.
- Fine-tuning with transcribed material collected for Whisper training
  - NST + Commonvoice (12 h)
  - Parliament debates (5000 h)
  - Subtitles Youtube (9700 h)
  - Subtitles from the TV from our archives
- Successfully test and optimized training code for Wav2vec2.0
  - benchmark training times on the specific hardware setup



# Thank you for listening!

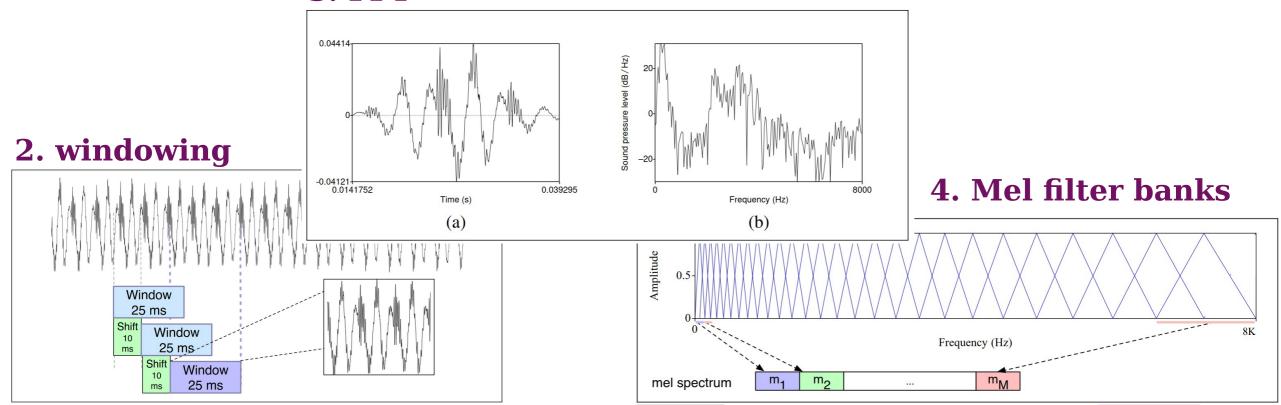
We acknowledge EuroHPC JU for awarding this project access to Leonardo



# **Feature extraction for ASR**

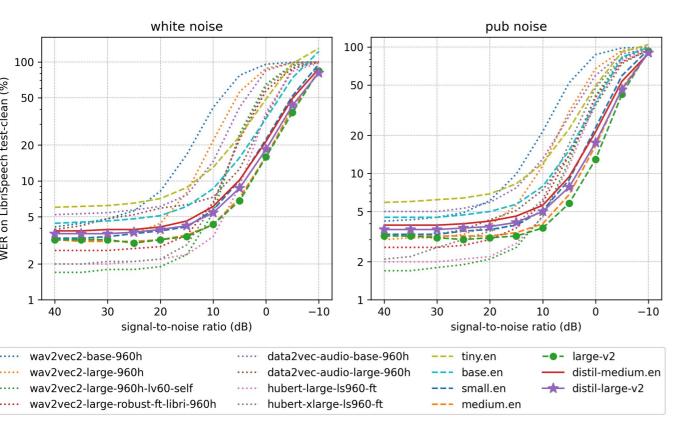
- 1. analog to digital conversion by **sampling** and **quantization**
- 2. extract features from window of speech that characterizes a particular phoneme
- 3. extract the amplitude for each frequency using fast Fourier Transform (FFT)
- 4. model human perceptual property of log-like sensitivity using **mel filter banks**

**3. FFT** 





## Robustness to noise



Model	Params / M	Short ]	Form	Long Form		
		Rel. Latency	Avg. WER	Rel. Latency	Avg. WER	
tiny.en	39	6.1	18.9	5.4	18.9	
base.en	74	4.9	14.3	4.3	15.7	
small.en	244	2.6	10.8	2.2	14.7	
medium.en	769	1.4	9.5	1.3	12.3	
large-v2	1550	1.0	9.1	1.0	11.7	
distil-medium.en	394	6.8	11.1	8.5	12.4	
distil-large-v2	756	5.8	10.1	5.8	11.6	

### Robustness to hallucinations

Model	5-Dup.	IER	SER	DER	WER
wav2vec2-large-960h	7971	4.8	18.9	4.6	28.3
tiny.en	23313	5.1	8.9	4.8	18.9
base.en	22719	4.3	6.6	4.8	15.7
small.en	26377	3.3	5.0	6.5	14.7
medium.en	23549	3.5	4.2	4.6	12.3
large-v2	23792	3.3	3.9	4.5	11.7
distil-medium.en	18918	2.5	5.6	4.4	12.4
distil-large-v2	18503	2.1	5.3	4.2	11.6

## • Fast inference

Knowledge distillation with large teacher ensembles for efficient and high quality bilingual and multilingual neural machine translation



**Project:** KD with large teacher models **EuroHPC used:** MeluXina (LuxProvide) **Speaker:** Csaba Oravecz (DGT – EC)

## Overview

1 Introduction

2 Training the models

3 Evaluation

4 Deployment

**5** Conclusion

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## Overview

### 1 Introduction

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## Background

### ▲ Image: A market of the second s



\*https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu/



## Background

### ▲ I eTranslation\*

- European Commission's machine translation (MT) service
- flagship AI project under the Digital Europe programme
- provides secure access to neural machine translation between all 26 official languages of the EU and the EEA
- leverages the European Institutions' high-quality internal translation data (Euramis translation memories)
- > 100 million pages translated yearly

\*https://language-tools.ec.europa.eu/



## Background

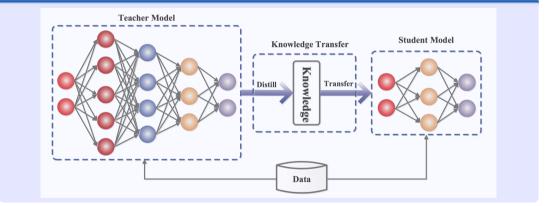
### Quality MT services

- require substantial computational power and a continuous search for the right balance between use of available resources and best possible performance of models
- tendency: more complex model architectures have better performance
   → increase the size of the models
- big models need substantial compute to train, could be inefficient in production use
- plan:
  - use HPC\* resources to train deep, powerful MT models
  - resolve the resource-performance dilemma with knowledge distillation



## KD

### Knowledge Distillation



\*Source: https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.05525

 $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ 



## **Objectives**

- explore the potential of deeper models to maximize the use of the information in high quality training data
- investigate the scalability of trainings in the HPC environment
- create models of improved quality that could benefit the eTranslation service in general
- set up an efficient production workflow with extended functionalites



## Overview

### 1 Introduction

### 2 Training the models

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### 4 Deployment

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1 train very strong teacher (ensemble) models

 $\overline{\nabla}$ 



1 train very strong teacher (ensemble) models

 $\overline{\nabla}$ 

2 decode training data with teacher models



- 1 train very strong teacher (ensemble) models
- 2 decode training data with teacher models
- 3 optimize student models, select best architecture

 $\overline{\nabla}$ 



- 1 train very strong teacher (ensemble) models
- 2 decode training data with teacher models
- 3 optimize student models, select best architecture
- 4 train student models on teacher decoded data set



1 train very strong teacher (ensemble) models  $\Rightarrow$  HPC

- 2 decode training data with teacher models
- 3 optimize student models, select best architecture
- 4 train student models on teacher decoded data set

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## Training ecosystem

- model training: MarianNMT v11.0, v12.0
- GPU communication: NCCL 2.8.3, CUDA 12.1
- model evaluation: Sacrebleu 2.3.1, COMET v1.0, v2.0
- software environment packaged into a Singularity container
- most efficient setup: one model per node (full precision) training
- intermediate checkpoints at 10k updates
- long trainings to get insights into model convergence



## **Teacher models**

### Language pairs

• EU formal language:

{Danish, Dutch, German, Finnish, Hungarian, Swedish}  $\rightarrow$  English English  $\rightarrow$  {German, Finnish, Hungarian}

 General language (combined): English → {German, Hungarian}

### Data sets – Euramis, ELRC, ParaCrawl, Opus

	Da→En	De⇔En	Fi↔En	$Hu{\leftrightarrow}En$	$NI{\rightarrow}En$	$Sv{\rightarrow}En$
Euramis	22.7M	33.3M	25.2M	23.7M	26.4M	25.6M
All	-	498.8M	—	114.1M	-	-



## **Teacher models**

#### Architecture

- standard big Transformer ( $\approx 630$ M parameters):
  - 6 encoder/decoder layers
  - 16 heads
  - embedding size: 1024
  - FFN layer size: 4096



## Student models

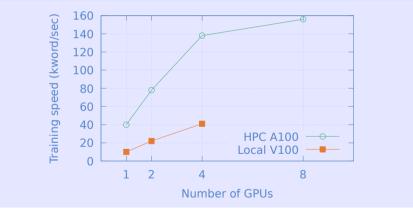
#### Find the optimal architecture and data set

- wide scale of experiments but only on one language pair (En $\rightarrow$ Fi), outcome:
- training data: teacher output most similar to gold target (measured with sentence level smoothed BLEU)
- architecture: best trade-off between model quality and efficiency ( $\approx 58$ M parameters)
  - 12 encoder, 1 decoder layers
  - 8 heads
  - embedding size: 512
  - FFN layer size: 2048
- multilingual models:
  - {Danish, Dutch, German, Swedish}  $\rightarrow$  English
  - {Finnish, Hungarian}  $\rightarrow$  English



## HPC power

Average speed of teacher model trainings





#### The economical use of power

#### Convergence of models during training





### Overview

1 Introduction

2 Training the models



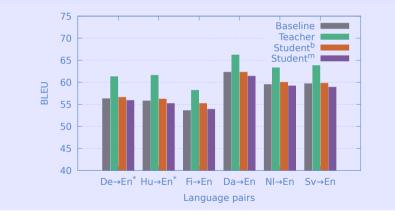
4 Deployment

6 Conclusion



### Evaluation of model architectures

BLEU scores on standard in-house test set (10k segments)



<sup>b</sup> bilingual student models; <sup>m</sup> multilingual student models; \* four member teacher ensembles



17/27

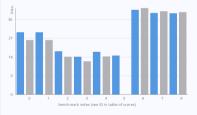
### Evaluation of general models

#### **OPUS-MT** Dashboard\*

[restart] [share link] select language: eng ✓ hun [swap] [compare scores] [compare models] [map] [release history] [uploads].

#### **OPUS-MT** Dashboard

- Chart Type: [standard][diff]



blue = OPUS-MT / Tatoeba-MT models, grev = external models

#### Language pair: eng-hun Models: [all models] [OPUS-MT] [external] [compare]

- Benchmark: all benchmarks [average score]
- Evaluation metric: bleu [spbleu][chrf][chrf++][comet]

#### Model Scores (comparing between OPUS-MT and external models)

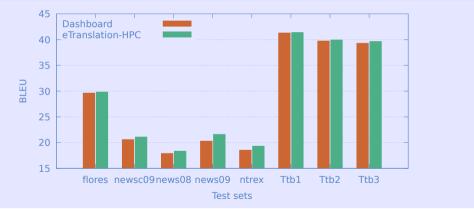
ID	Benchmark (bleu)		OPUS-MT		external	bleu	
0	flores101-devtest	compare	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	29.6	facebook/m2m100_1.2B	25.9	3.7
1	flores200-devtest		eng-hun/opus2022-02-25			25.9	3.7
2	newssyscomb2009		eng-hun/opus2022-02-25			17.9	
3	newstest2008	compare	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	17.9	facebook/nllilled-1.3B	15.7	2.2
4	newstest2009	compare	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	20.3	NYTK/transla128-en-hu	18.1	2.2
5	ntrex128	show	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	18.5			18.5
6			eng-hun/opus2022-02-25				
7	tatoeba-test-v2021-03-30	compare	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	38.9	NYTK/transla128-en-hu	39.7	-0.8
8	tatoeba-test-v2021-08-07	compare	eng-hun/opus2022-02-25	38.7	NYTK/transla128-en-hu	39.3	-0.6
		average		28.3		28.0	0.3





#### Model comparison on public test sets

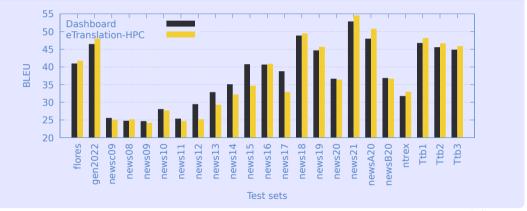
Best  $En \rightarrow Hu$  Dashboard models vs. eTranslation HPC models





#### Model comparison on public test sets

Best  $En \rightarrow De$  Dashboard models vs. eTranslation HPC models





#### Model comparison on public test sets

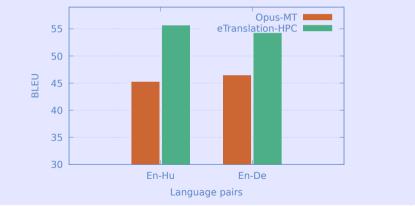
Best  $En \rightarrow De$  Dashboard models vs. eTranslation HPC models





#### The strength of the general models

Model comparison on EU formal language test set (10k segments)





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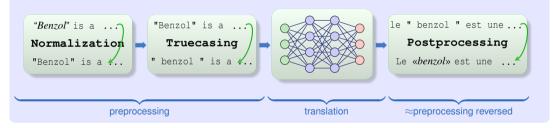
#### 6 Conclusion



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#### Modules galore

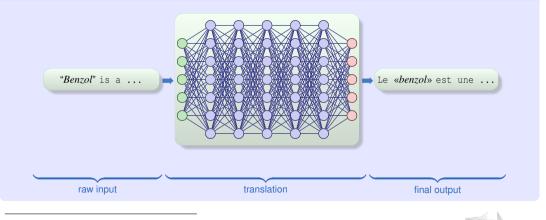


Code to display the neural network is adapted from https://tikz.net/neural\_networks/



### MT pipeline simplified

#### One model to rule them all



European

Code to display the neural network is adapted from https://tikz.net/neural\_networks/

#### Towards better eTranslation services

#### Deep teacher models

- directly deployable when quality is primary over translation speed
- resource need (GPU memory) for inference 40% higher but still manageable

#### Compact student models

- when latency, efficiency and costs are critical factors
- some quality can be sacrificed for efficiency



### Overview

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#### **Results and lessons learnt**

- with more compute better and very competitive models can be built
- established workflow of building high quality MT models
- smooth integration of models into the eTranslation service pipeline
  - deep models for regular tasks
  - efficient student models under fast response conditions
- for large scale deployment additional costs can be substantial (especially for high-resurce languages) but trade-off is possible
- ÷

all teacher models will be open sourced



#### Acknowledgement

#### We acknowledge the support of EuroHPC Joint Undertaking in awarding us access to MeluXina at LuxProvide, Luxembourg



VSB TECHNICAL | IT4INNOVATIONS |||| UNIVERSITY | NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING OF OSTRAVA | CENTER



## **Cross-Facility Federated Learning**

**University of Turin – Parallel Computing Group**: <u>Jacopo Colonnelli</u>, Robert Birke, Giulio Malenza, Gianluca Mittone, Alberto Mulone, Marco Aldinucci

University of Turin – Content Centered Computing Group: Valerio Basile, Marco Antonio Stranisci, Viviana Patti

Delft University of Technology: Jeroen Galjaard, Lydia Y. Chen

CINECA Supercomputing Center: Sanzio Bassini, Massimiliano Guarrasi, Gabriella Scipione

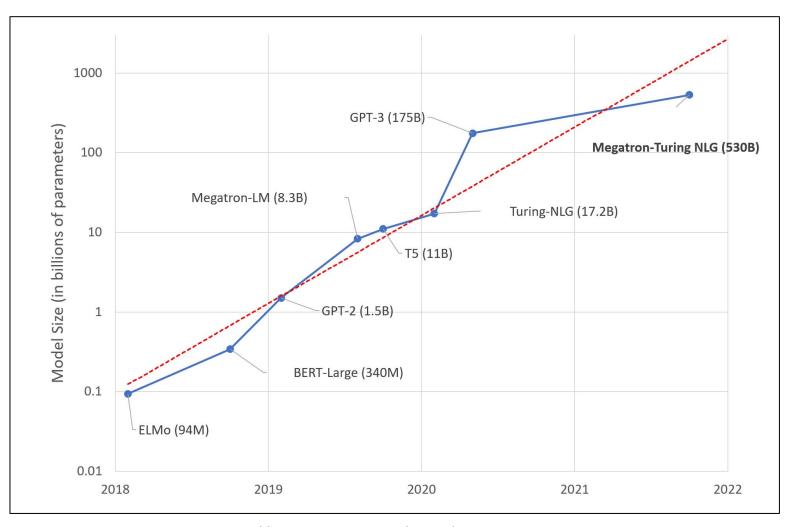
IT4I Supercomputing Center: Jan Martinovic, Vit Vondrák





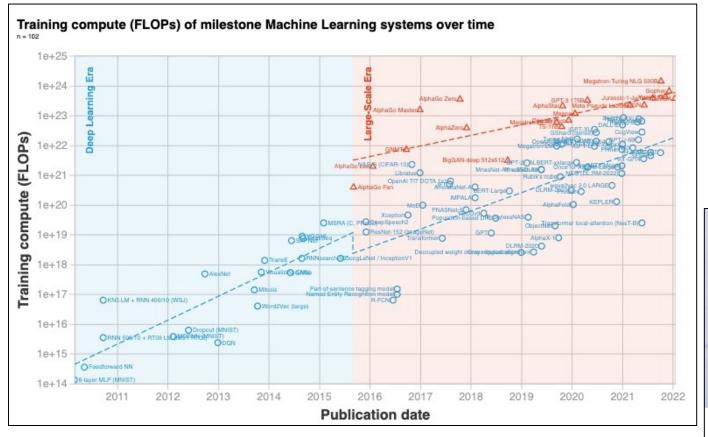


### Large Language Models: A New Moore's Law?



Julien Simon. <u>https://huggingface.co/blog/large-language-models</u>. 2021

## Democratize AI $\rightarrow$ Democratize HPC access



Jaime Sevilla, Lennart Heim, Anson Ho, Tamay Besiroglu, Marius Hobbhahn, Pablo Villalobos. Compute trends across three eras of Machine Learning. *arXiv Preprint*, arXiv: 2202.05924, 2022.

### Exclusive: ChatGPT-owner OpenAI is exploring making its own AI chips

By Anna Tong, Max A. Cherney, Christopher Bing and Stephen Nellis October 6, 2023 12:59 PM GMT+2 · Updated 2 months ago



Anna Tong, Max A. Cherney, Cristopher Bing, and Stephen Nellis. Exclusive: ChatGPT-owner OpenAI is exploring making its own AI chips. *Reuters*. 2023



John Roach. How Microsoft's bet on Azure unlocked an AI revolution. *Microsoft blog.* 2023

## TRILLION PARAMETER CONSORTIUM (TPC)

Ω

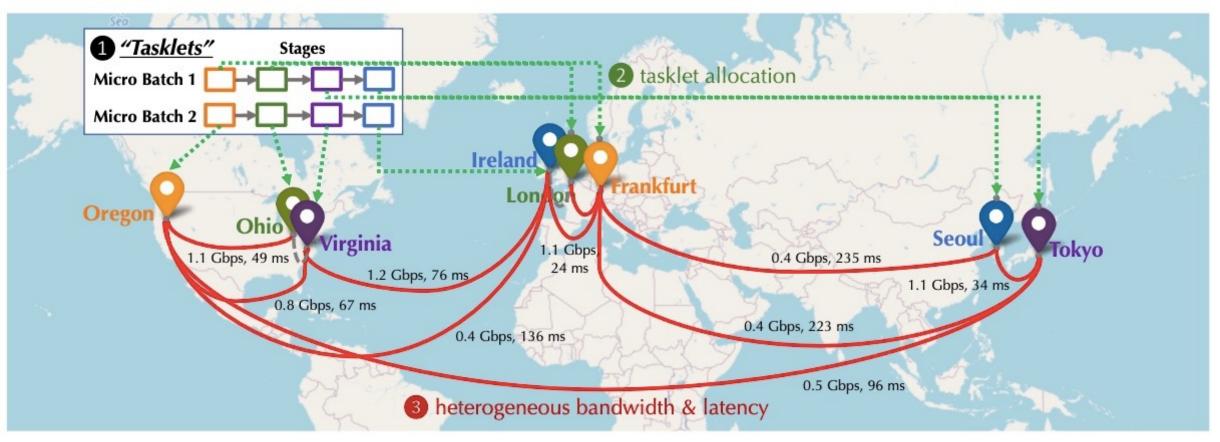
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Home About the TPC Participating Organizations Posts

The overarching focus of the consortium is to bring together groups interested in building, training, and using large-scale models with those who are building and operating large-scale computing systems. The target community encompasses (a) those working on AI methods development, natural language processing/multimodal approaches and architectures, full stack implementations, scalable libraries and frameworks, AI workflows, data aggregation, cleaning and organization, training runtimes, model evaluation, downstream adaptation, alignment, etc.; (b) those that design and build hardware and software systems; and (c) those that will ultimately use the resulting AI systems to attack a range of problems in science, engineering, medicine, and other domains.

#### https://tpc.dev

### **Cross-Facility Distributed Training**



Binhang Yuan, Yongjun He, Jared Davis, Tianyi Zhang, Tri Dao, Beidi Chen, Percy S Liang, Christopher Re, and Ce Zhang. Decentralized training of foundation models in heterogeneous environments. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:25464–25477, 2022.

## Cross-Facility Distributed Training

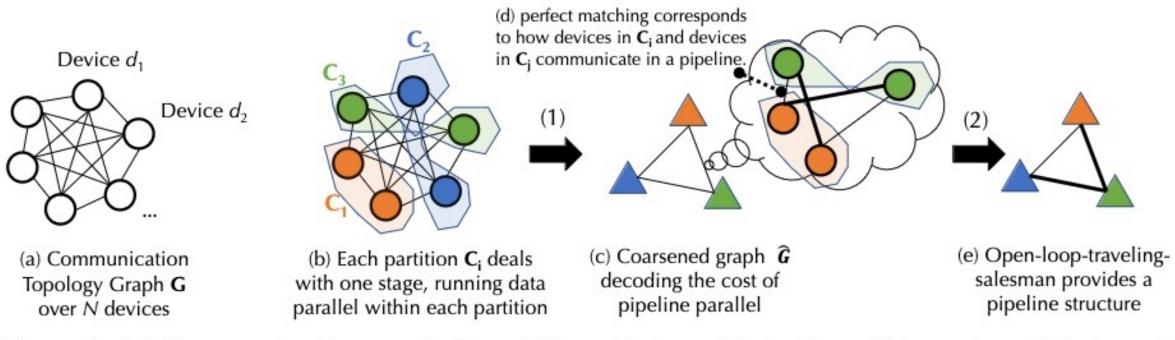


Figure 2: (a) Communication graph G; and (b, c, d, e) an illustration of the cost model given G.

Binhang Yuan, Yongjun He, Jared Davis, Tianyi Zhang, Tri Dao, Beidi Chen, Percy S Liang, Christopher Re, and Ce Zhang. Decentralized training of foundation models in heterogeneous environments. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 35:25464–25477, 2022.

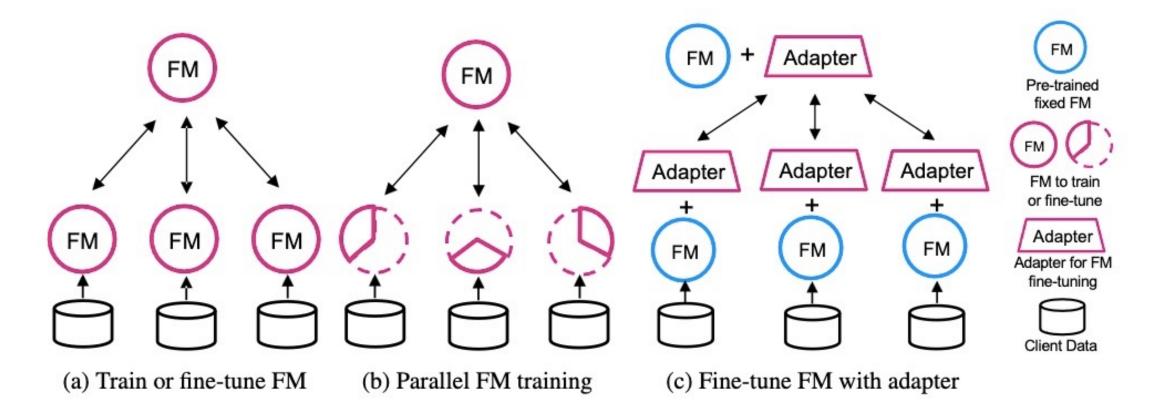
## Cross-Facility Federated Learning (XFFL)

Motivation	Challenges	Opportunities and Future Directions		
<ul> <li>Shortage of Large-scale High-quality Legalized Data</li> <li>High Computation Resource Demand</li> <li>FM Dominance by Affluent Companies</li> <li>Continuous Data Growth</li> <li>Data Privacy and Control</li> <li>Enhancing User Experience through Local Deployment of FMs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Large Model Incurs High Memory, Communication, and Computation</li> <li>Challenges in Data Privacy and System Security</li> <li>IP and Copyright Issues</li> <li>Complex Incentive Mechanisms for Collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Integrating FL into the Lifespan of FMs</li> <li>Memory, Communication, and Computation Reduction</li> <li>Designing FL System and Benchmark for FM</li> <li>Improving FM with Decentralized Data</li> <li>Advancing Trustworthy FL for FM</li> <li>Exploring Incentive Mechanism in FL for FM</li> </ul>		

Figure 1: Motivations, challenges, and future directions of Federated Learning for Foundation Model.

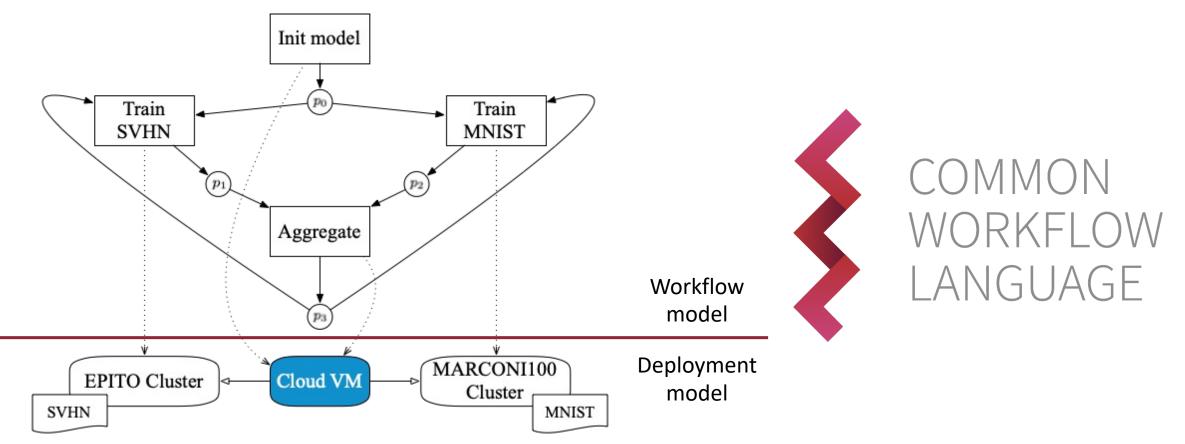
Weiming Zhuang, Chen Chen, and Lingjuan Lyu. When Foundation Model Meets Federated Learning: Motivations, Challenges, and Future Directions. *arXiv Preprint*, arXiv:2306.15546, 2023.

### Cross-Facility Federated Learning (XFFL)



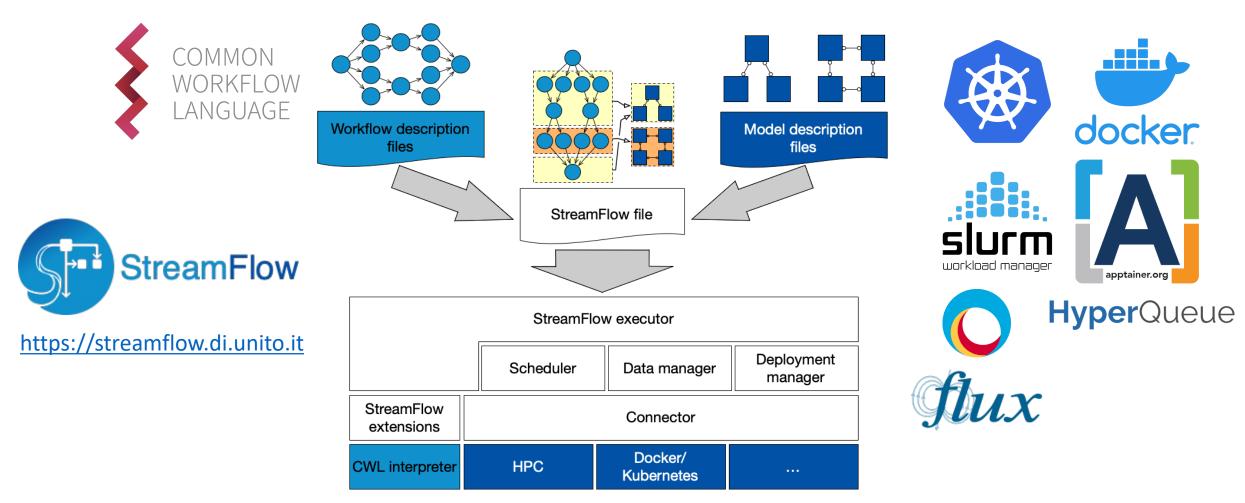
Weiming Zhuang, Chen Chen, and Lingjuan Lyu. When Foundation Model Meets Federated Learning: Motivations, Challenges, and Future Directions. *arXiv Preprint*, arXiv:2306.15546, 2023.

### Federated Learning as a Workflow



Iacopo Colonnelli, Bruno Casella, Gianluca Mittone, Yasir Arfat, Barbara Cantalupo, Roberto Esposito, Alberto Riccardo Martinelli, Doriana Medić, and Marco Aldinucci. Federated learning meets HPC and cloud. *Astrophysics and Space Science Proceedings*, 60:193– 199, 2022.

### Portable Federations with StreamFlow



Iacopo Colonnelli, Barbara Cantalupo, Ivan Merelli, and Marco Aldinucci. StreamFlow: cross-breeding cloud with HPC. *IEEE Transactions on Emerging Topics in Computing*, 9(4):1723–1737, 2021.

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## XFFL at scale

Training Llama2-7B on the EuroHPC network

Task: train Llama2-7B for Italian and Czech using a **prompt-tuning approach** for an open-ended generation task:

- Feed a template "scrivi un seguente documento/Napište dokument:: {{text}}" with all the Italian and Czech documents included in the multilingual version of C4;
- **Compute the perplexity** between the generated text and the document passed on the template.

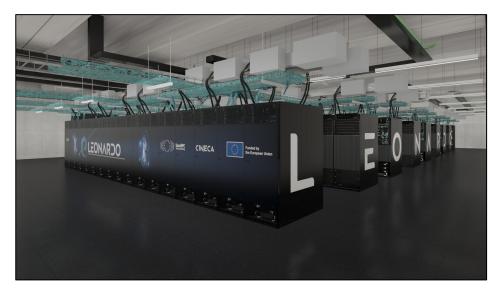
Carbon Emitted (tCO<sub>2</sub>eq)

> 31.22 62.44 153.90 291.42

539.00

	Training Data	Params	Context Length	GQA	Tokens	I	LR		
	See Touvron et al.	7B 13B	2k 2k	X X	1.0T 1.0T		$\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$	∽ Meta	
Llama 1	(2023)	33B 65B	2k 2k	××	1.4T 1.4T	1.5 >	$\times 10^{-4} \\ \times 10^{-4}$		
Llama 2	A new mix of publicly	7B 13B 34B	4k 4k	X X	2.0T 2.0T			Size on disk: 13GB	
	available online data		4k 4k	✓ ✓			Time (GPU hours)	Power Consumption (W)	Carbon (tCC
					$\sim$	7B	184320	400	
Huູ Fou <i>arX</i>	Llama 2	13B 34B 70B	368640 1038336 1720320	400 350 400					
•••••					Total		3311616		

# CINECA



Custom BullSequana X2135 "Da Vinci" blades:

- 1 x CPU Intel Xeon 8358 32 core, 2.6 GHz
- 512 (8 x 64) GB RAM DDR4 3200 MHz
- 4 x GPU NVidia A100 SXM6 64GB HBM2
- 2 2 x Card NVidia HDR 2×100 Gb/s

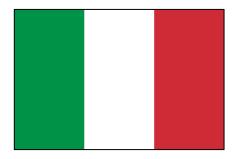
VSB TECHNICAL |||| UNIVERSITY OF OSTRAVA

#### IT4INNOVATIONS NATIONAL SUPERCOMPUTING CENTER



HPE Apollo 6500 Gen10 blades:

- 2 x CPU AMD EPYC 7763, 64 core, 2.45 GHz
- 1024 GB RAM DDR4 3200 MHz
- 8 x GPU NVidia A100 40GB HBM2
- 4 x InfiniBand 200 Gb/s



https://huggingface.co/datasets/gsarti/clean\_mc4\_it

Cleaned Italian mC4 Corpus:

- Size: 102GB
- Documents: 10M
- Tokens: 20G

Gabriele Sarti and Malvina Nissim. IT5: Large-scale Text-to-text Pretraining for Italian Language Understanding and Generation. *arXiv Preprint*, arXiv:2203.03759, 2022.

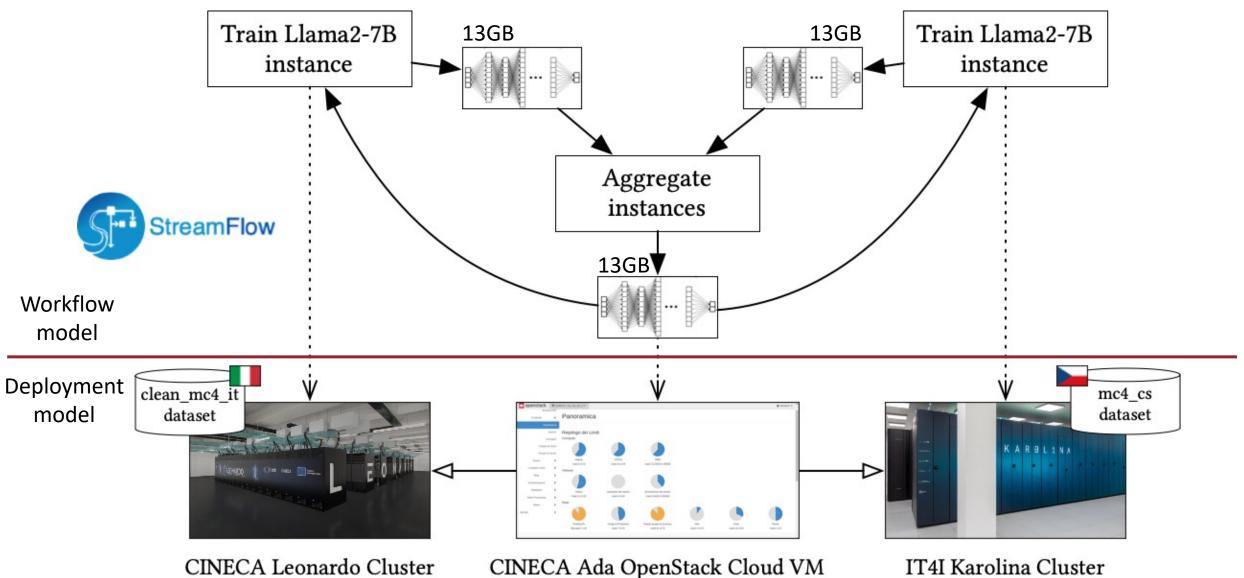


#### https://huggingface.co/datasets/mc4/viewer/cs

Subset of the Czech mC4 Corpus:

- Size: 169GB
- Documents: 10M
- Tokens: 20G

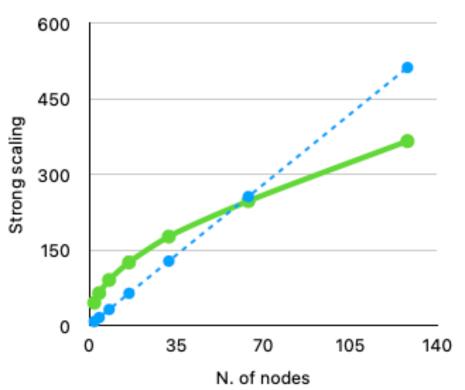
Linting Xue, Noah Constant, Adam Roberts, Mihir Kale, Rami Al-Rfou, Aditya Siddhant, Aditya Barua, and Colin Raffel. mt5: A massively multilingual pre-trained text-to-text transformer. *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, 483–498, 2021.



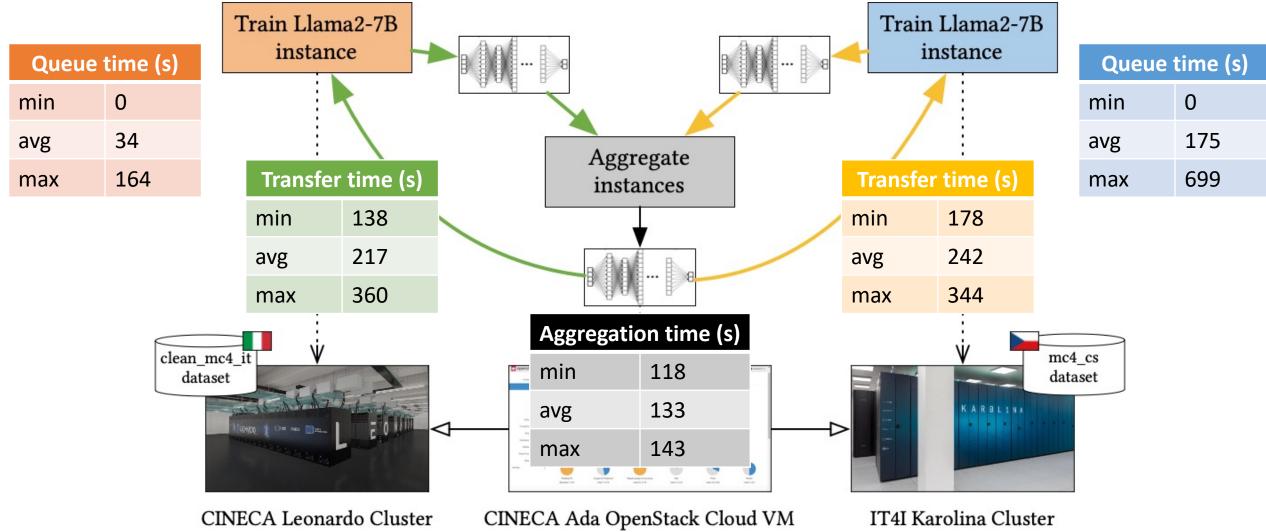
LLaMA-2 7B training on Leonardo@CINECA

N. of nodes	N. Of GPUs	Loading time (s)	Dataset processing speed per node (it/s)	Aggregate processing speed (it/s)	Tot Execution time (hours)	Node speedup			
2	8	34	22,64	45,28	774	2			
4	16	34	16,12	64,48	385	4			
8	32	34	11,3	90,4	193	8			
16	64	34	7,84	125,44	98	15,8			
32	128	38	5,52	176,64	49	31,6			
64	256	90	3,86	247,04	25	61,9			
128	512	120	2,86	366,08	14	110,6			
clean_mc4_it - Training Set Length = 4085342, Validation Set Length = 13252									





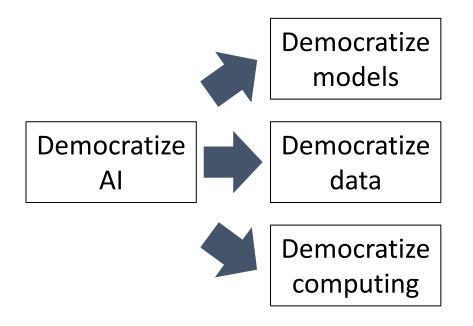
Estimated time to train Llama2-7B with clean\_mc4\_it on Leonardo

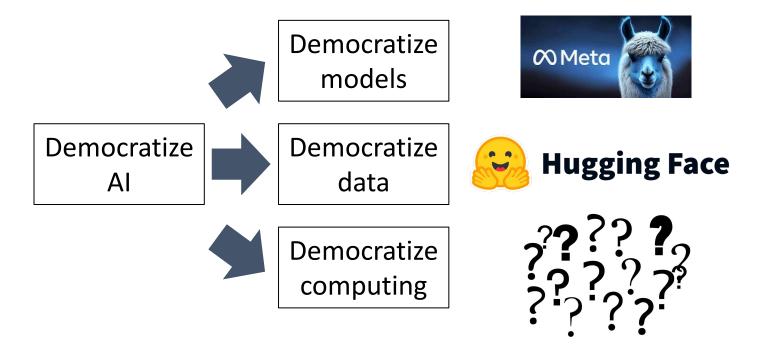


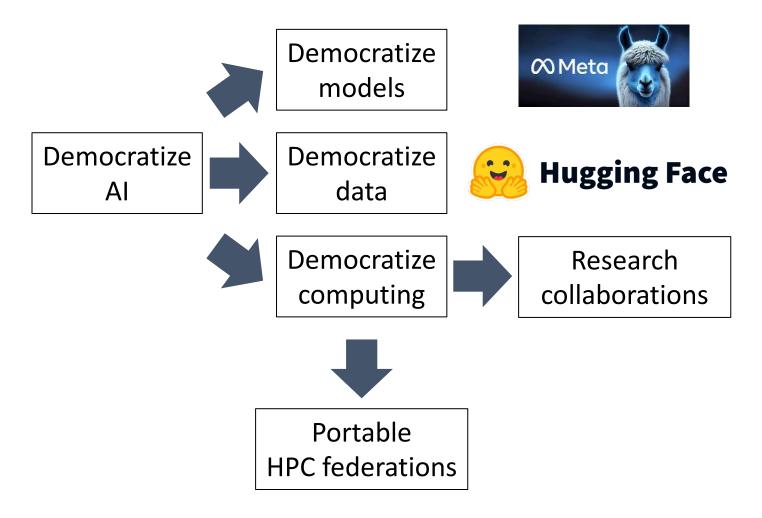
Measured overhead for a small Federated Learning setting (8 GPUs)

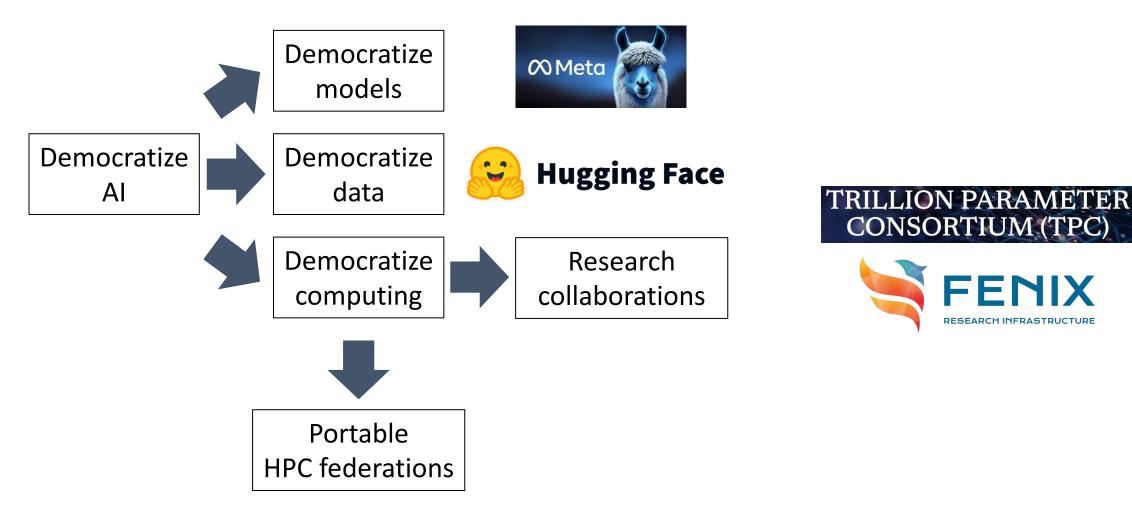
# Conclusion

What to do now?





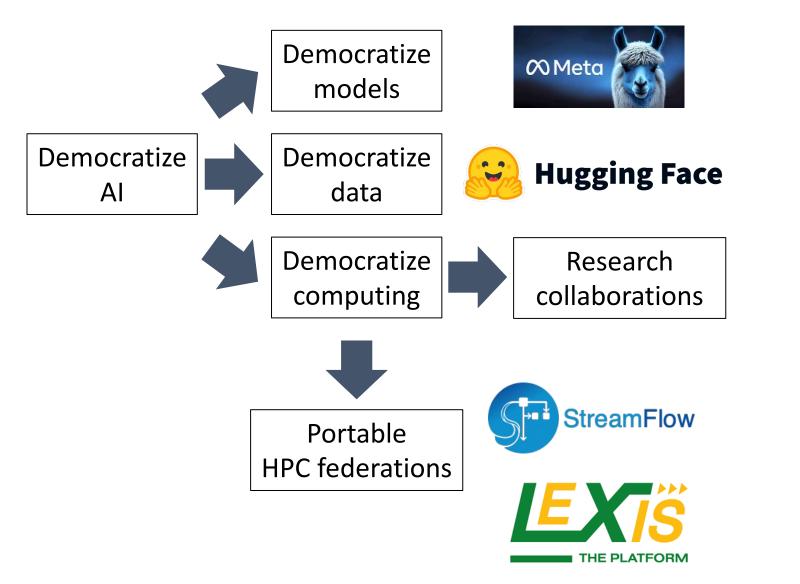




**CONSORTIUM (TPC)** 

FFNIX

RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE



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### EuroHPC Portable Federations: What's next?

- Experiment with larger-scale workloads (Llama-70B, whole mc4 dataset, ...)
- Experiment with **larger federations** (more data centres, geographically distributed, ...)
- Experiment the portable federation approach with **different workloads** (ensembles of large-scale simulations, hybrid quantum/classical computing, ...)

Web page: <a href="https://hpc4ai.unito.it/hpc-federation">https://hpc4ai.unito.it/hpc-federation</a>

Contact me: <a href="mailto:icontactme:liacopo.colonnelli@unito.it">iacopo.colonnelli@unito.it</a>







## Thank you!

Any question?







EuroHPC Joint Undertaking



HPC federation website



*EUPIL* 

