

Automata Processing Applications

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Application I:

Brill Tagging Micron Automata Processor

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Motivation

- Semantic analysis often uses a pipeline of Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools, one common piece of which is part-of-speech (POS) tagging
- Provide speed-up for certain tasks within NLP
 - Brill tagging
 - Rule-based NLP tasks
- Combine new architecture and traditional CPU to accelerate current implementation







Background: Brill Tagging

- A two-stage tagging technique[3]
 - Stage 1: Baseline tagging
 - Stage 2: Update tags based on some rules
- 218 context-based rules trained from training corpus publicly available
- □ Maximum span: 3 words ahead or 3 words after

[3] Brill, Eric. "Transformation-based error-driven learning and natural language processing: A case study in part-of-speech tagging." Computational linguistics 21.4 (1995): 543-565.



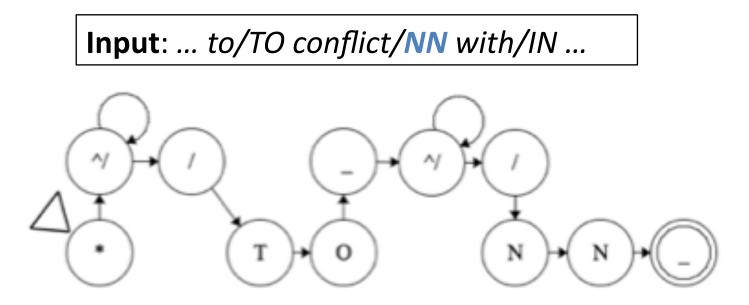




Approach: The Implementation

- Update tags based on some rules (AP)
 - NN VB PREVTAG TO:

If "..WORD1/TO WORD2/NN..", then update into "..WORD1/TO WORD2/VB.."









Results

- Results for the implementation
 - Comparing against C version developed by Brill [5]
 - Tested on a file size 99KB (File size will NOT impact the speed-up)

(time in microsecs)	20 rules	75 rules	130 rules	180 rules	218 rules
CPU time	13687	48167	81187	113435	141810
AP time	2288	3104	3481	3601	3707
Speed-up	6.0X	15.5X	23.3X	31.5X	38.3X

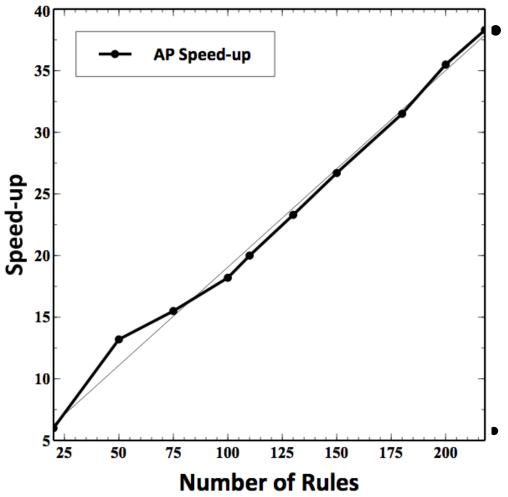
[5] Brill, Eric. Brill's code: http://www.tech.plym.ac.uk/soc/staff/guidbugm/software/RULE_BASED_TAGGER_V.1.14.tar.Z







Results (Cont'd)



Linear Speed-up with No. of Rules

- Processing all rules in parallel
- Complexity: nKR for CPU vs. n for AP
 - n: Input size
 - K: window-span
 - R: No. of Rules
 - The speed-up is independent of the size of the corpus
- Known ruleset size: 1729
 - Projected speed-up: 276X





Application II: String Kernel

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Motivations

- String Kernel (SK), a widely used kernel in machine learning and text mining
- SK testing phase is computationally expensive
- *Feature vector mapping* is the current performance bottleneck, which involves a lot of pattern matching
- Micron's Automata Processor (AP) can match complex regular expressions in massive parallelism

We use the AP to accelerate String Kernel Testing





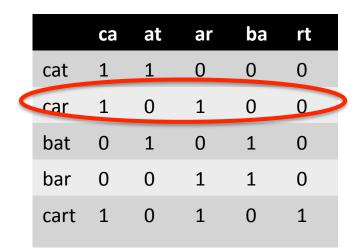


Design in AP

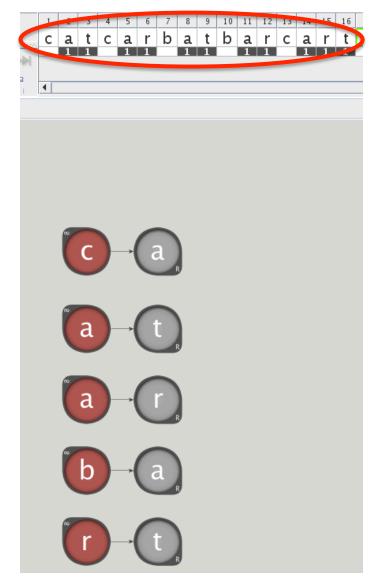
- Exact Match Kernel (K = 2)
- Input: cat, car, bat, bar, cart
- Kernel Function Results

k(bat, car) = 0

k(cat, car) = 1









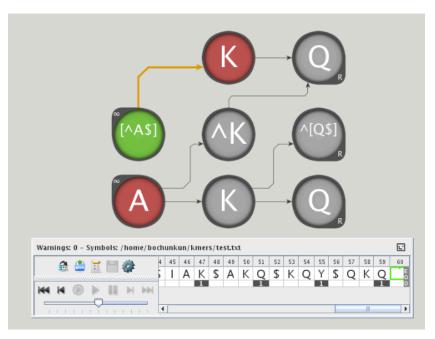


Design in AP

Mismatch kernel

K=3

Hamming distance =0, 1

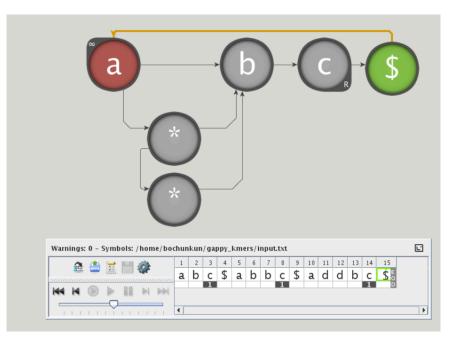


Micron

Gappy kernel

K=3,

gaps <= 2

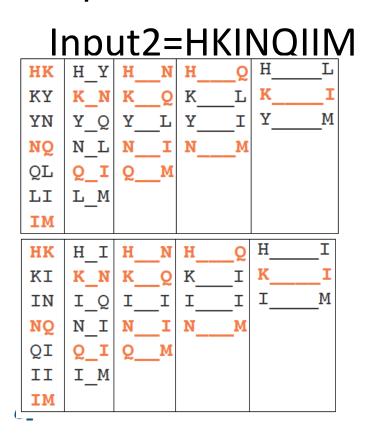


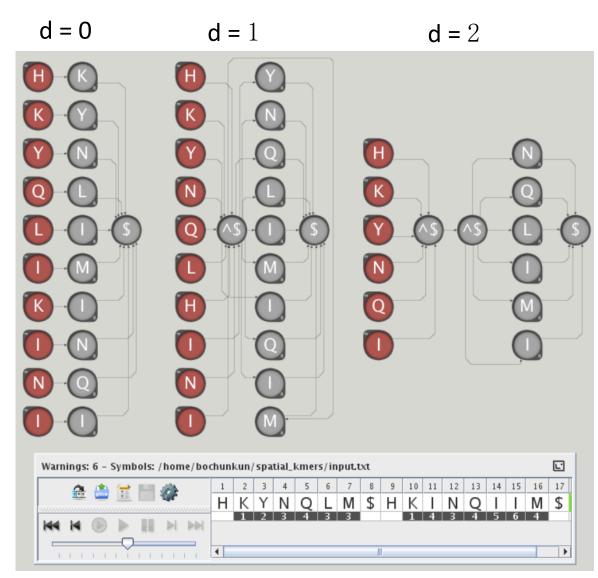




Design in AP

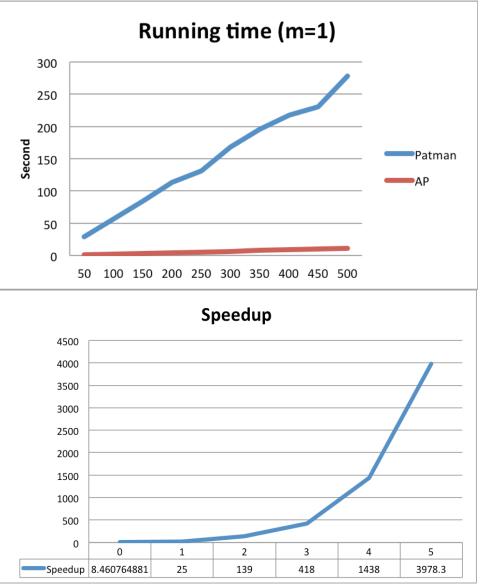
- Spatial Kernel
- t=2, k=1, d < 5 Input1=HKYNQLM





Performance Evaluation

- Both AP and PatMaN time increase linearly as input size increases
- PatMaN increases much more severely
- Different mismatch distances: similar trends
- Speedups increases exponentially





Application III: Association Rule Mining

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Association Rule Mining

Association rule mining (ARM, or frequent itemset mining, FIM):

- > Identify *strong rules* discovered in databases
- The order of items within a transaction doesn't matter
 - Web usage mining
 - Traffic accident analysis
 - Intrusion detection

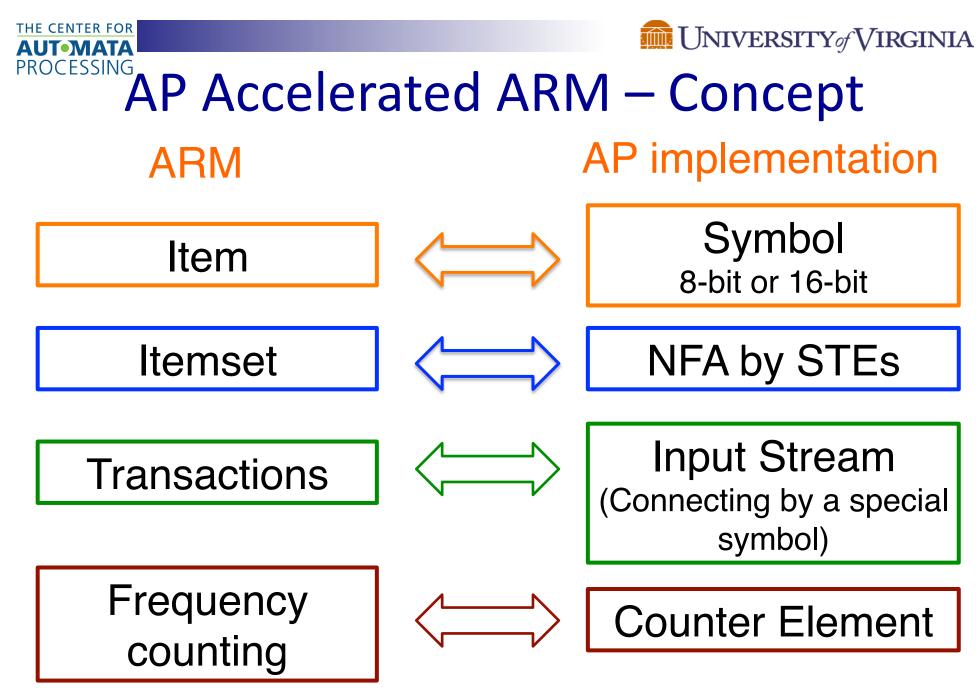
•	Market	basket	ana	lysis
•	IVIAINEL	Dasker	ana	IYSIS

• Bioinformatics

Trans.	Items
1	Bread, Milk
2	Bread, Diaper, Beer, Eggs
3	Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke
4	Bread, Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke
5	Bread, Milk, Diaper, Coke

Itemset K-Itemset Support: number of transactions which contain this itemset sup({Diaper, Milk})= 3 Minimum Support: threshold to tell frequent or not





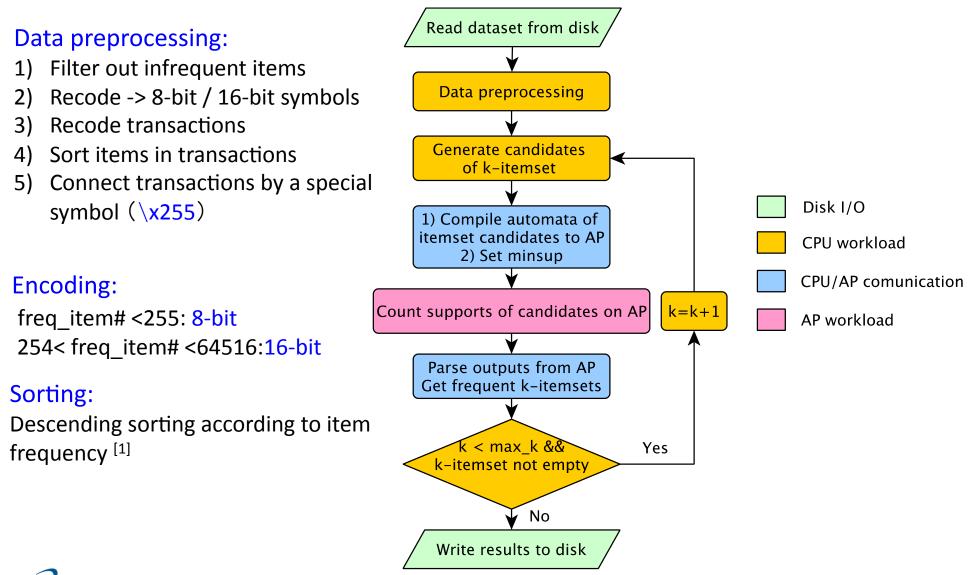


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AP Accelerated ARM - Flowchart

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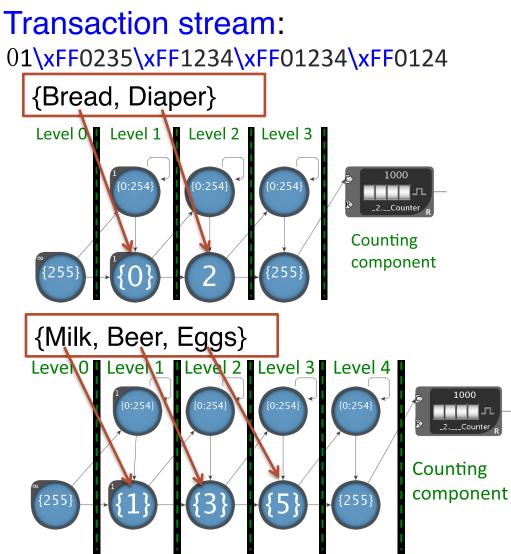


ron 🕛 [1] Christian Borgelt, "Efficient implementations of Apriori and Eclat," in Proc. FIMI '03 , 2003 👘 17

AP Accelerated ARM – Automata Design

Trans.	Items
1	Bread, Milk
2	Bread, Diaper, Beer, Eggs
3	Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke
4	Bread, Milk, Diaper, Beer, Coke
5	Bread, Milk, Diaper, Coke

Item	Code
Bread	0
Milk	1
Diaper	2
Beer	3
Coke	4
Eggs	5
Separator	255(\xFF)







PROCESSING Performance Evaluation - Datasets

Four real-world datasets

Table I: Real-World Datasets

Name	Trans#	Aver. Len.	Item#	Size (MB)
Pumsb	49046	74	2113	16
Accidents	340183	33.8	468	34
Webdocs	1692082	177.2	5267656	1434
ENWiki	11507383	70.3	6322092	2997.5

Pumsb, Accidents and Webdocs are from *Frequent itemset mining dataset repository,*" <u>http://</u><u>fimi.ua.ac.be/data/</u>.

ENWiki was generated English Wikipedia 2014

Three synthetic datasets

Table II: Synthetic Datasets

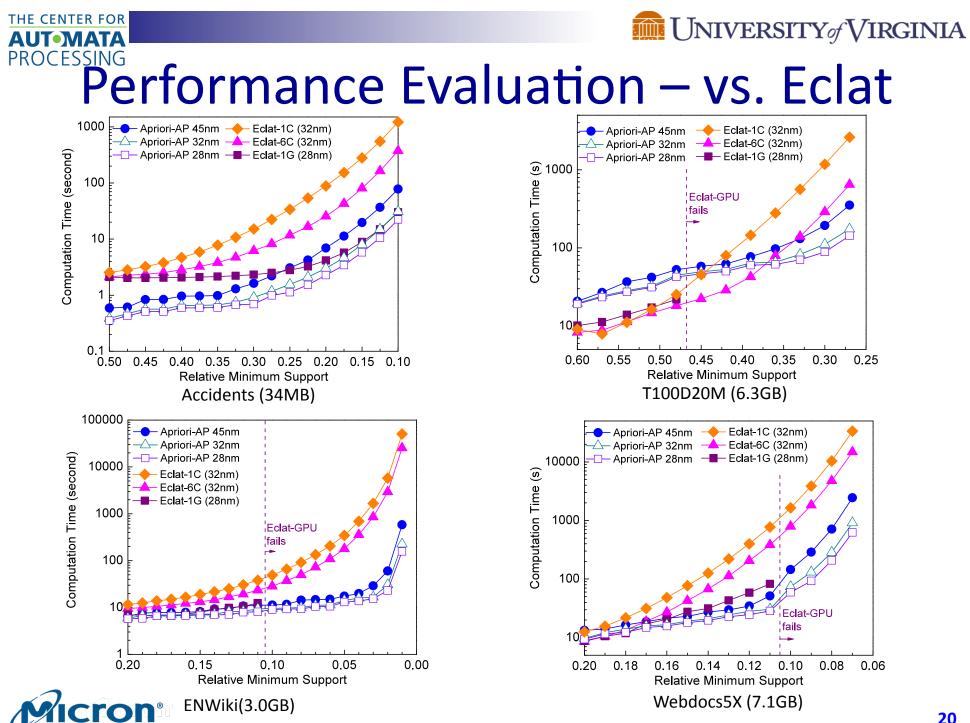
Name	Trans#	Aver. Len.	Item#	ALMP	Size (MB)
T40D500K	500K	40	100	15	49
T100D20M	20M	100	200	25	6348.8
Webdocs5X	8460410	177.2	5267656	N/A	7168

T40D500K and *T100D20M* ware generated from IBM Market-Basket Synthetic Data Generator Webdocs5X is generated by duplicating transactions of Webdocs 5 times



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Reference

- K. Zhou, J. J. Fox, K. Wang, D. E. Brown, and K. Skadron. "Brill Tagging on the Micron Automata Processor." In Proc. ICSC'15
- C. Bo, K. Wang, Y. Qi and K. Skadron. "String Kernel Testing Acceleration using the Micron Automata Processor". The 1st International Workshop of Computer Architecture for Machine learning. (In conjunction with ISCA'15)
- K. Wang, J. Qi, J. J. Fox, M. R. Stan, and K. Skadron. "Association Rule Mining with the Micron Automata Processor." In Proc. IPDPS'15

