

# onnx\_profile\_ort

June 30, 2022

## 1 Profiling with onnxruntime

The notebook profiles the execution of an ONNX graph built from a *KMeans* model and executed with *onnxruntime*. It then study the decomposition of one einsum equation into more simple operators.

```
[1]: from jyquickhelper import add_notebook_menu
     add_notebook_menu()
```

```
[1]: <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

```
[2]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
[3]: %load_ext mlproduct
```

### 1.1 KMeans

#### 1.1.1 Builds a KMeans

```
[4]: from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
     X, y = make_classification(100000)
```

```
[5]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
     km = KMeans(max_iter=10)
     km.fit(X)
```

```
[5]: KMeans(max_iter=10)
```

```
[6]: import numpy
     from mlproduct.onnx_conv import to_onnx
     onx = to_onnx(km, X[:1].astype(numpy.float32))
```

```
[7]: %onnxview onx
```

```
[7]: <jyquickhelper.jsipy.render_nb_js_dot.RenderJsDot at 0x26206ad88b0>
```

#### 1.1.2 Json

Another way to look into a model.

```
[8]: from mlproduct.onnxrt import OnnxInference
```

```
oinf = OnnxInference(onx)
js = oinf.to_json()
```

```
[9]: import json
      from io import StringIO
      from jyquickhelper import JSONJS
      JSONJS(json.load(StringIO(oinf.to_json())))
```

```
[9]: <jyquickhelper.jspy.render_nb_json.RenderJSON at 0x262341a3370>
```

### 1.1.3 Profiling

```
[10]: from mlproduct.onnxrt import OnnxInference

      oinf = OnnxInference(onx, runtime="onnxruntime1",
                          runtime_options={"enable_profiling": True})
```

```
[11]: for i in range(0, 111):
      oinf.run({"X": X.astype(numpy.float32)})
```

```
[12]: df = oinf.get_profiling(as_df=True)
      df
```

```
[12]:
```

	cat	pid	tid	dur	ts	ph	\
0	Session	106368	299276	596	12	X	
1	Session	106368	299276	6925	670	X	
2	Node	106368	299276	1	34854	X	
3	Node	106368	299276	2939	34869	X	
4	Node	106368	299276	0	37872	X	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2550	Node	106368	299276	0	2394227	X	
2551	Node	106368	299276	3511	2394228	X	
2552	Node	106368	299276	0	2397761	X	
2553	Session	106368	299276	11774	2385990	X	
2554	Session	106368	299276	11789	2385982	X	

	name	args_op_name	args_provider	\
0	model_loading_array	NaN	NaN	
1	session_initialization	NaN	NaN	
2	Re_ReduceSumSquare_fence_before	ReduceSumSquare	NaN	
3	Re_ReduceSumSquare_kernel_time	ReduceSumSquare	CPUExecutionProvider	
4	Re_ReduceSumSquare_fence_after	ReduceSumSquare	NaN	
...	...	...	...	
2550	Ar_ArgMin_fence_before	ArgMin	NaN	
2551	Ar_ArgMin_kernel_time	ArgMin	CPUExecutionProvider	
2552	Ar_ArgMin_fence_after	ArgMin	NaN	
2553	SequentialExecutor::Execute	NaN	NaN	
2554	model_run	NaN	NaN	

	args_graph_index	args_parameter_size	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	

```

3          0          0
4          NaN         NaN
...
2550       ...         ...
2551          5          0
2552       NaN         NaN
2553       NaN         NaN
2554       NaN         NaN

          args_thread_scheduling_stats  args_exec_plan_index  \
0          NaN         NaN
1          NaN         NaN
2          NaN         NaN
3  {'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-...         0
4          NaN         NaN
...
2550       NaN         NaN
2551  {'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-...         5
2552       NaN         NaN
2553       NaN         NaN
2554       NaN         NaN

          args_activation_size  args_output_size
0          NaN         NaN
1          NaN         NaN
2          NaN         NaN
3      8000000         400000
4          NaN         NaN
...
2550       NaN         NaN
2551      3200000         800000
2552       NaN         NaN
2553       NaN         NaN
2554       NaN         NaN

```

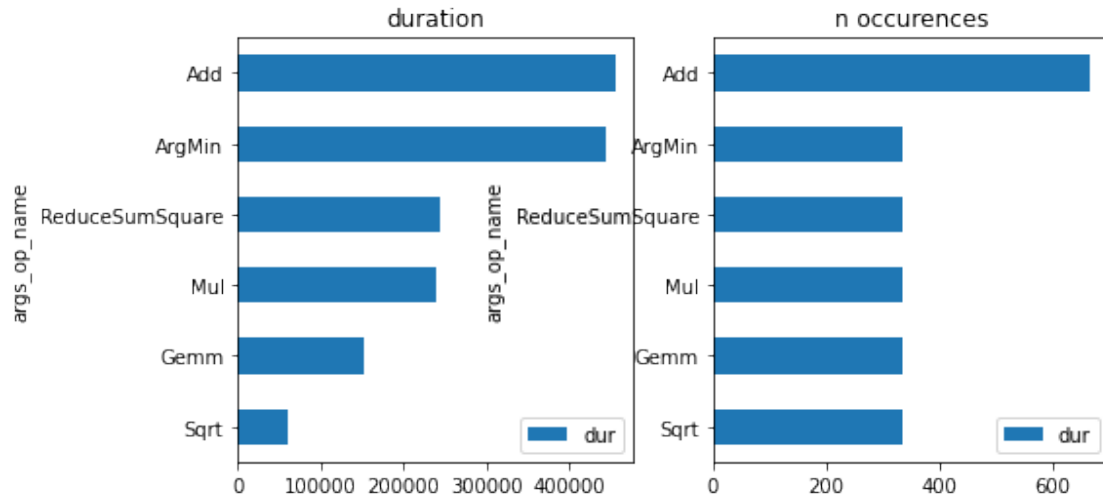
[2555 rows x 15 columns]

```

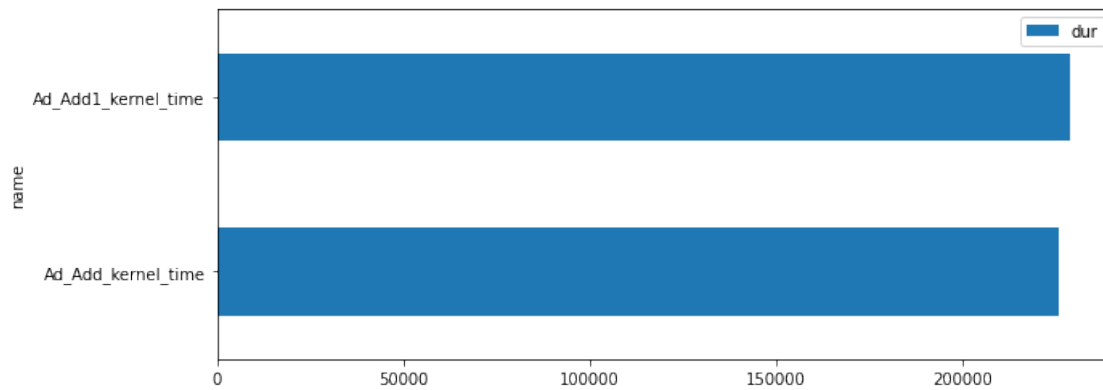
[13]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gr_dur = df[['dur', "args_op_name"].groupby("args_op_name").sum().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = df[['dur', "args_op_name"].groupby("args_op_name").count().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = gr_n.loc[gr_dur.index, :]

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 4))
gr_dur.plot.barh(ax=ax[0])
gr_n.plot.barh(ax=ax[1])
ax[0].set_title("duration")
ax[1].set_title("n occurences");

```



```
[14]: gr2 = df.loc[(df.args_op_name == 'Add') & (df.dur > 10), ['dur', "name"]].
        .groupby("name").sum().sort_values('dur')
gr2.plot.barh(figsize=(10, 4));
```



### 1.1.4 onnxruntime

```
[15]: from onnxruntime import InferenceSession, RunOptions, SessionOptions
so = SessionOptions()
so.enable_profiling = True
sess = InferenceSession(onx.SerializeToString(), so)
```

```
[16]: for i in range(0, 111):
        sess.run(None, {'X': X.astype(numpy.float32)}, )
```

```
[17]: prof = sess.end_profiling()
prof
```

```
[17]: 'onnxruntime_profile__2021-05-13_13-58-59.json'
```

```
[18]: with open(prof, "r") as f:
      js = json.load(f)

      js[:3]
```

```
[18]: [{'cat': 'Session',
      'pid': 106368,
      'tid': 299276,
      'dur': 450,
      'ts': 6,
      'ph': 'X',
      'name': 'model_loading_array',
      'args': {}},
      {'cat': 'Session',
      'pid': 106368,
      'tid': 299276,
      'dur': 3068,
      'ts': 498,
      'ph': 'X',
      'name': 'session_initialization',
      'args': {}},
      {'cat': 'Node',
      'pid': 106368,
      'tid': 299276,
      'dur': 1,
      'ts': 39069,
      'ph': 'X',
      'name': 'Re_ReduceSumSquare_fence_before',
      'args': {'op_name': 'ReduceSumSquare'}}]
```

```
[19]: from pandas import DataFrame
      from mlproduct.onnxrt.ops_whole.session import OnnxWholeSession

      df = DataFrame(OnnxWholeSession.process_profiling(js))
      df
```

```
[19]:
```

	cat	pid	tid	dur	ts	ph	\
0	Session	106368	299276	450	6	X	
1	Session	106368	299276	3068	498	X	
2	Node	106368	299276	1	39069	X	
3	Node	106368	299276	2804	39081	X	
4	Node	106368	299276	0	41947	X	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2550	Node	106368	299276	0	2530548	X	
2551	Node	106368	299276	3501	2530550	X	
2552	Node	106368	299276	0	2534074	X	
2553	Session	106368	299276	14679	2519397	X	
2554	Session	106368	299276	14701	2519386	X	

	name	args_op_name	args_provider	\
0	model_loading_array	NaN	NaN	
1	session_initialization	NaN	NaN	
2	Re_ReduceSumSquare_fence_before	ReduceSumSquare	NaN	

3	Re_ReduceSumSquare_kernel_time	ReduceSumSquare	CPUExecutionProvider
4	Re_ReduceSumSquare_fence_after	ReduceSumSquare	NaN
...	...	...	...
2550	Ar_ArgMin_fence_before	ArgMin	NaN
2551	Ar_ArgMin_kernel_time	ArgMin	CPUExecutionProvider
2552	Ar_ArgMin_fence_after	ArgMin	NaN
2553	SequentialExecutor::Execute	NaN	NaN
2554	model_run	NaN	NaN

	args_graph_index	args_parameter_size	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	0	0	
4	NaN	NaN	
...	...	...	
2550	NaN	NaN	
2551	5	0	
2552	NaN	NaN	
2553	NaN	NaN	
2554	NaN	NaN	

	args_thread_scheduling_stats	args_exec_plan_index	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	{'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-...	0	
4	NaN	NaN	
...	...	...	
2550	NaN	NaN	
2551	{'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-...	5	
2552	NaN	NaN	
2553	NaN	NaN	
2554	NaN	NaN	

	args_activation_size	args_output_size
0	NaN	NaN
1	NaN	NaN
2	NaN	NaN
3	8000000	400000
4	NaN	NaN
...	...	...
2550	NaN	NaN
2551	3200000	800000
2552	NaN	NaN
2553	NaN	NaN
2554	NaN	NaN

[2555 rows x 15 columns]

## 1.2 Einsum: bsnh,btnh->bnts

This section looks into the ONNX graph produced by the decomposition of an einsum equation into more simple ONNX operators (no einsum).

### 1.2.1 Three implementations

```
[20]: from mlproduct.testing.einsum import einsum as onx_einsum
      from mlproduct.testing.einsum.einsum_fct import _einsum, enumerate_cached_einsum
      from numpy import einsum as np_einsum
```

First classic numpy.

```
[21]: equation = "bsnh,btnh->bnts"

      N = 2
      inputs = [numpy.random.randn(N, N, N, N).astype(numpy.float32),
                numpy.random.randn(N, N, N, N).astype(numpy.float32)]
      np_einsum(equation, *inputs)
```

```
[21]: array([[[[-2.373884  , -0.63942796],
                [ 1.0523143  ,  5.659873  ]],

                [[ 2.589915  , -0.18050319],
                [-0.6200199  ,  3.793615  ]]],

                [[[-0.37409338,  0.19822143],
                [ 1.2049038  ,  3.1882448  ]],

                [[-0.05218329,  0.87404007],
                [ 0.12789296,  1.4745121  ]]]], dtype=float32)
```

Then einsum executed by *onnxruntime*:

```
[22]: onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1,
      ↪decompose=False)
```

```
0.0026 best='sbhn,sth->shtb': 100%|_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ | 121/121 [00:01<00:00, 85.29it/
↪s]
```

```
[22]: array([[[[-2.373884  , -0.63942796],
                [ 1.0523144  ,  5.659873  ]],

                [[ 2.589915  , -0.18050319],
                [-0.62002003,  3.793615  ]]],

                [[[-0.37409338,  0.19822143],
                [ 1.2049038  ,  3.1882448  ]],

                [[-0.05218329,  0.87404007],
                [ 0.12789296,  1.474512  ]]]], dtype=float32)
```

```
[23]: obj = _einsum(equation, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1,
                decompose=False, dtype=inputs[0].dtype)
```

```
[24]: %onnxview obj.onnx_
```

[24]: <jyquickhelper.jspy.render\_nb\_js\_dot.RenderJsDot at 0x26237ce29a0>  
Same equation but decomposed.

```
[25]: obj = _einsum(equation, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1,
                decompose=True, dtype=inputs[0].dtype)
```

0.0025 best='hsnt,hbnt->hnbs': 100%| ██████████ | 121/121 [00:03<00:00, 34.54it/↵s]

```
[26]: %onnxview obj.onnx_
```

[26]: <jyquickhelper.jspy.render\_nb\_js\_dot.RenderJsDot at 0x2623b802df0>

```
[27]: onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1)
```

```
[27]: array([[[[-2.373884 , -0.63942796],
              [ 1.0523144 ,  5.659873  ]],
            [[ 2.589915 , -0.18050319],
              [-0.62002003,  3.793615  ]]],
           [[[-0.37409338,  0.19822143],
              [ 1.2049038 ,  3.1882448  ]],
           [[-0.05218329,  0.87404007],
              [ 0.12789296,  1.474512  ]]]], dtype=float32)
```

### 1.2.2 First benchmark

```
[28]: N = 20
      inputs = [numpy.random.randn(N, N, N, N).astype(numpy.float32),
               numpy.random.randn(N, N, N, N).astype(numpy.float32)]
```

*numpy.einsum*

```
[29]: %timeit numpy.einsum(equation, *inputs)
```

4.14 ms ± 350 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

*onnxruntime einsum*

```
[30]: %timeit onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True,
                       verbose=1, decompose=False)
```

736 µs ± 11.2 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

*onnxruntime decomposed einsum*



```
[31]: %timeit onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1)
```

525  $\mu$ s  $\pm$  12.4  $\mu$ s per loop (mean  $\pm$  std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

Let's disable the optimization to see the difference. The optimization goes through all the permutation of the letters of the equation and compares the computation time to find the best one.

```
[32]: %timeit onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=False, verbose=1, decompose=False)
```

761  $\mu$ s  $\pm$  46.2  $\mu$ s per loop (mean  $\pm$  std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

It has no significant impact here but it has for the decomposition. The not optimized version is much slower.

```
[33]: %timeit onx_einsum(equation, *inputs, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=False, verbose=1)
```

1.41 ms  $\pm$  43.1  $\mu$ s per loop (mean  $\pm$  std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)

### 1.2.3 Profiling of the not optimized version

Let's profile the graph obtained with the decomposition.

```
[34]: obj = _einsum(equation, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=False, verbose=1, decompose=True, dtype=inputs[0].dtype)
      onx = obj.onnx_
```

```
[35]: obj.equation, obj.equation_
```

```
[35]: ('bsnh,btnh->bnts', 'bsnh,btnh->bnts')
```

```
[36]: from mlproduct.onnxrt import OnnxInference

      oinf = OnnxInference(onx, runtime="onnxruntime1",
                          runtime_options={"enable_profiling": True})

      d_inputs = {'X0': inputs[0], 'X1': inputs[1]}
      for i in range(0, 100):
          oinf.run(d_inputs)

      df = oinf.get_profiling(as_df=True)
      df.head()
```

```
[36]:
```

	cat	pid	tid	dur	ts	ph	\
0	Session	106368	299276	705	4	X	
1	Session	106368	299276	7019	987	X	
2	Node	106368	299276	1	8320	X	
3	Node	106368	299276	4	8327	X	
4	Node	106368	299276	0	8372	X	

		name	args_op_name	args_provider	\
0		model_loading_array	NaN	NaN	
1		session_initialization	NaN	NaN	
2	Unsqueeze3_2620928306480_fence_before	Unsqueeze		NaN	

```

3  Unsqueeze3_2620928306480_kernel_time    Unsqueeze  CPUExecutionProvider
4  Unsqueeze3_2620928306480_fence_after    Unsqueeze                                     NaN

```

```

args_graph_index args_parameter_size \
0                NaN                NaN
1                NaN                NaN
2                NaN                NaN
3                4                  8
4                NaN                NaN

```

```

args_thread_scheduling_stats args_exec_plan_index \
0                NaN                NaN
1                NaN                NaN
2                NaN                NaN
3  {'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-... 4
4                NaN                NaN

```

```

args_activation_size args_output_size
0                NaN                NaN
1                NaN                NaN
2                NaN                NaN
3            640000            640000
4                NaN                NaN

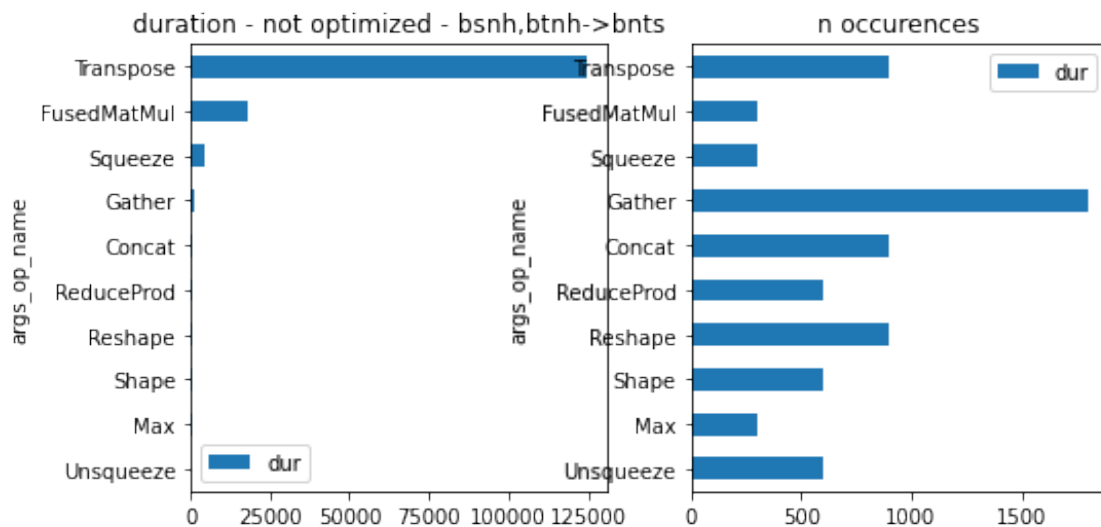
```

```

[37]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
gr_dur = df[['dur', "args_op_name"]].groupby("args_op_name").sum().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = df[['dur', "args_op_name"]].groupby("args_op_name").count().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = gr_n.loc[gr_dur.index, :]

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 4))
gr_dur.plot.barh(ax=ax[0])
gr_n.plot.barh(ax=ax[1])
ax[0].set_title("duration - not optimized - %s" % obj.equation_)
ax[1].set_title("n occurences");

```



### 1.2.4 Profiling of the optimized version

```
[38]: obj = _einsum(equation, runtime='onnxruntime1', optimize=True, verbose=1,
                decompose=True, dtype=inputs[0].dtype)
      onx = obj.onnx_
```

```
[39]: obj.equation, obj.equation_
```

```
[39]: ('bsnh,btnh->bnts', 'hsnt,hbnt->hnbs')
```

The second equation is the optimized equation.

```
[40]: from mlproduct.onnxrt import OnnxInference

      oinf = OnnxInference(onx, runtime="onnxruntime1",
                          runtime_options={"enable_profiling": True})

      d_inputs = {'X0': inputs[0], 'X1': inputs[1]}
      for i in range(0, 100):
          oinf.run(d_inputs)

      df = oinf.get_profiling(as_df=True)
      df.head()
```

```
[40]:
```

	cat	pid	tid	dur	ts	ph	\
0	Session	106368	299276	1300	6	X	
1	Session	106368	299276	7330	1720	X	
2	Node	106368	299276	1	9376	X	
3	Node	106368	299276	4	9383	X	
4	Node	106368	299276	0	9422	X	

	name	args_op_name	args_provider	\
0	model_loading_array	NaN	NaN	
1	session_initialization	NaN	NaN	
2	Unsqueeze3_2620928202160_fence_before	Unsqueeze	NaN	
3	Unsqueeze3_2620928202160_kernel_time	Unsqueeze	CPUExecutionProvider	
4	Unsqueeze3_2620928202160_fence_after	Unsqueeze	NaN	

	args_graph_index	args_parameter_size	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	4	8	
4	NaN	NaN	

	args_thread_scheduling_stats	args_exec_plan_index	\
0	NaN	NaN	
1	NaN	NaN	
2	NaN	NaN	
3	{'main_thread': {'thread_pool_name': 'session-...	4	
4	NaN	NaN	

	args_activation_size	args_output_size
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		

```

0          NaN          NaN
1          NaN          NaN
2          NaN          NaN
3         640000        640000
4          NaN          NaN

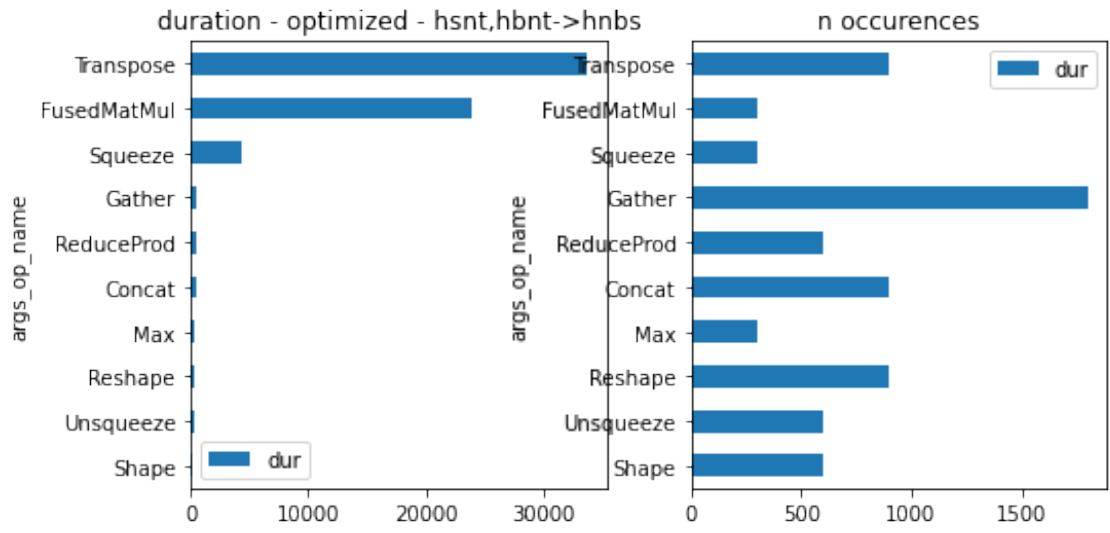
```

```

[41]: gr_dur = df[['dur', "args_op_name"]].groupby("args_op_name").sum().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = df[['dur', "args_op_name"]].groupby("args_op_name").count().sort_values('dur')
gr_n = gr_n.loc[gr_dur.index, :]

fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 4))
gr_dur.plot.barh(ax=ax[0])
gr_n.plot.barh(ax=ax[1])
ax[0].set_title("duration - optimized - %s" % obj.equation_)
ax[1].set_title("n occurences");

```



onnxruntime was able to fuse MatMul with a transposition. That explains why it is faster.

```

[42]: gr_dur = df[['dur', "args_op_name", "name"]].groupby(["args_op_name", "name"],
↳as_index=False).sum().sort_values('dur')
gr_dur

```

```

[42]:
  args_op_name      name  dur
0      Concat  Concat12_fence_after  0
24     Gather  Gather1_fence_after  0
25     Gather  Gather1_fence_before  0
27     Gather  Gather_fence_after  0
60    Transpose  Transpose02134_2620928192768_fence_after  0
..      ...
56     Squeeze  Squeeze4_2620928194352_kernel_time  4339
59    Transpose  Transpose01324_2620928151024_kernel_time  8661
62    Transpose  Transpose02134_2620928192768_kernel_time  11487
65    Transpose  Transpose13024_2620928192816_kernel_time  13598
11  FusedMatMul  MatMul_With_Transpose_kernel_time  23847

```

[72 rows x 3 columns]

```
[43]: gr_dur[gr_dur.args_op_name == "Transpose"]
```

```
[43]:
```

	args_op_name	name	dur
60	Transpose	Transpose02134_2620928192768_fence_after	0
57	Transpose	Transpose01324_2620928151024_fence_after	0
61	Transpose	Transpose02134_2620928192768_fence_before	0
58	Transpose	Transpose01324_2620928151024_fence_before	1
64	Transpose	Transpose13024_2620928192816_fence_before	1
63	Transpose	Transpose13024_2620928192816_fence_after	3
59	Transpose	Transpose01324_2620928151024_kernel_time	8661
62	Transpose	Transpose02134_2620928192768_kernel_time	11487
65	Transpose	Transpose13024_2620928192816_kernel_time	13598

Let's draw again the graph to see which transpose is is which.

```
[44]: %onnxview onx
```

```
[44]: <jyquickhelper.jsipy.render_nb_js_dot.RenderJsDot at 0x262366c7280>
```

The optimized looked into all permutations. We see that the letter ordering should be carefully chosen.

```
[45]: import pandas
df = pandas.DataFrame(obj.timed_permutations_, columns=["time", "equation"])
df = df.sort_values('time')
df = df.set_index("equation")
ax = df.plot.barh(figsize=(8, 25))
ax.set_title("%s OPTIMIZED INTO %s" % (obj.equation, obj.equation_));
```



[46] :