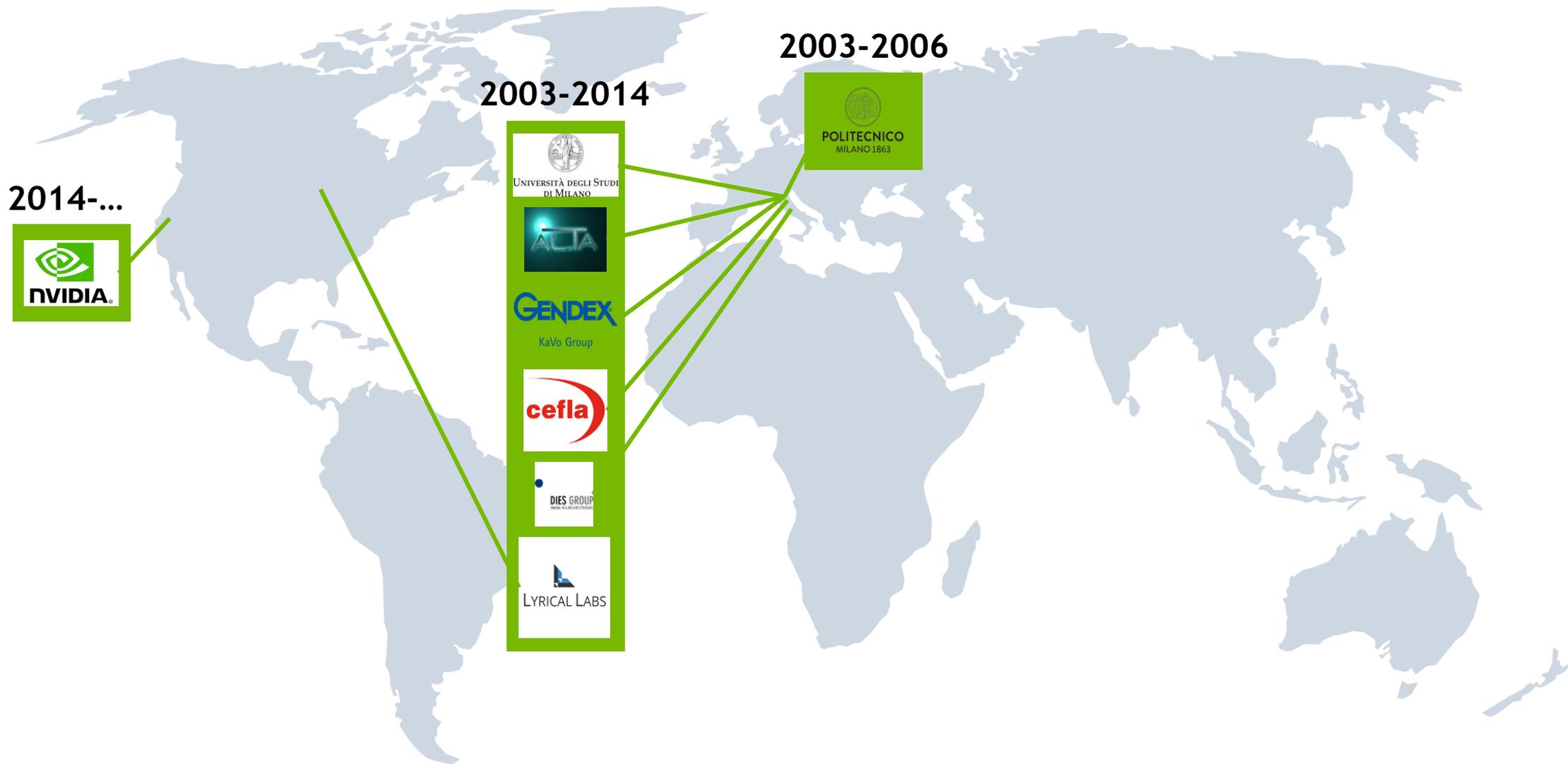




COMPUTATIONAL ASPECTS OF REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

iuri frosio, Jul 6-17th, 2018

ifrosio@nvidia.com





Video from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0-pfzKbh2k>

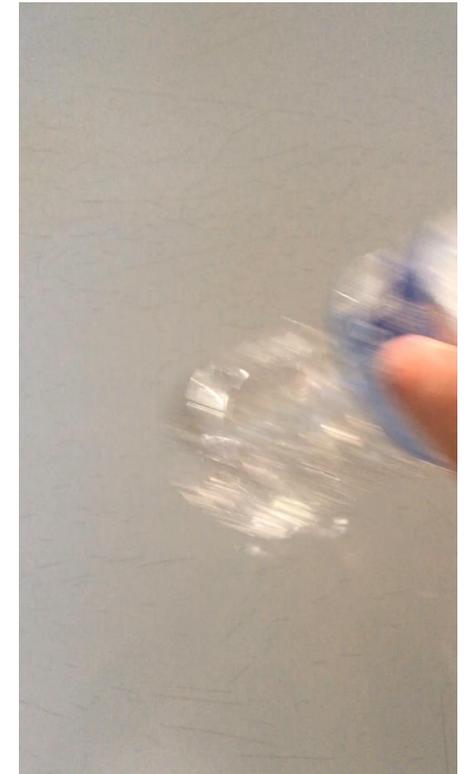


INTRODUCTION TO REINFORCEMENT LEARNING: CAN A BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER LAND A ROCKET?

LEARNING TO LAND A ROCKET?

From bottle experiments to simulation

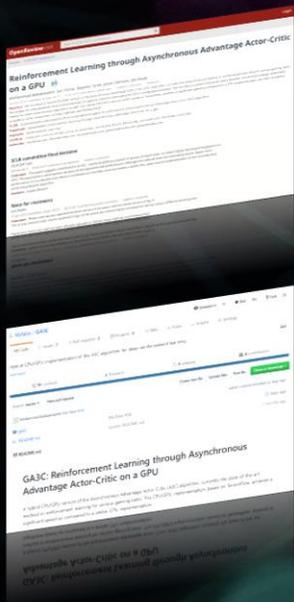
	My attempt	Problem	Solution
Rocket model	Bottle	Not so realistic	Simulation
Training procedure	Trial and error	Time consuming	Parallelize (GPU)
How to improve	Experience (learn motion pattern)	Slow, no hints about the correct pattern	Gradient on the proper cost function



AGENDA



1. GPU-based A3C for Deep Reinforcement Learning
(The basics of Reinforcement Learning on a CPU/GPU)
2. Cule*: GPU accelerated RL
(Moving Reinforcement Learning on a GPU)
3. Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand Observations and Continuous Control
(Imitation Learning and Sample Efficiency)
4. Conclusion



An ICLR 2017 paper

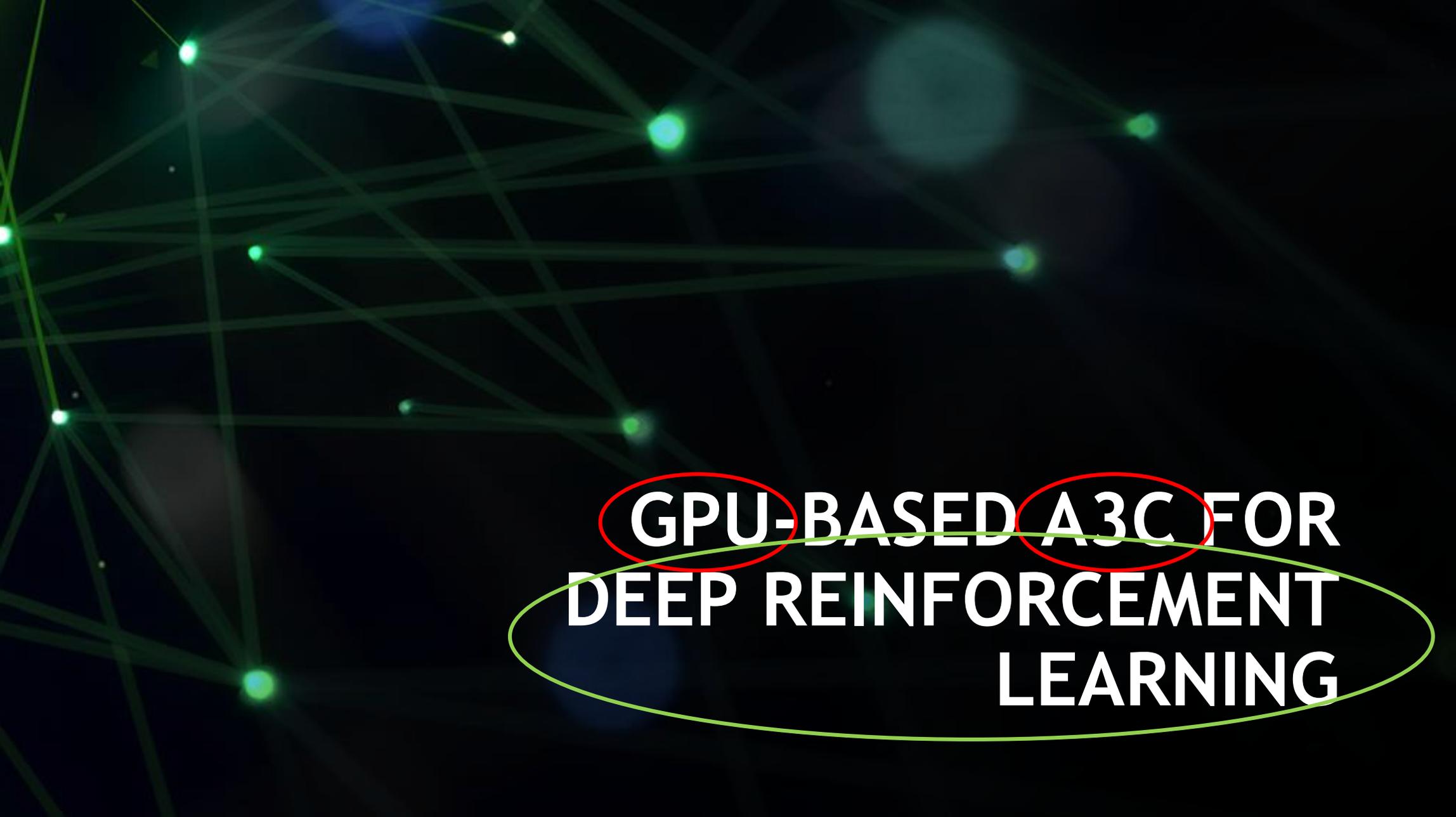
A github project



GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

M. Babaeizadeh^{†,‡}, I.Frosio[‡], S.Tyree[‡], J. Clemons[‡], J.Kautz[‡]

[†]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA [‡]NVIDIA, USA



**GPU-BASED A3C FOR
DEEP REINFORCEMENT
LEARNING**

GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

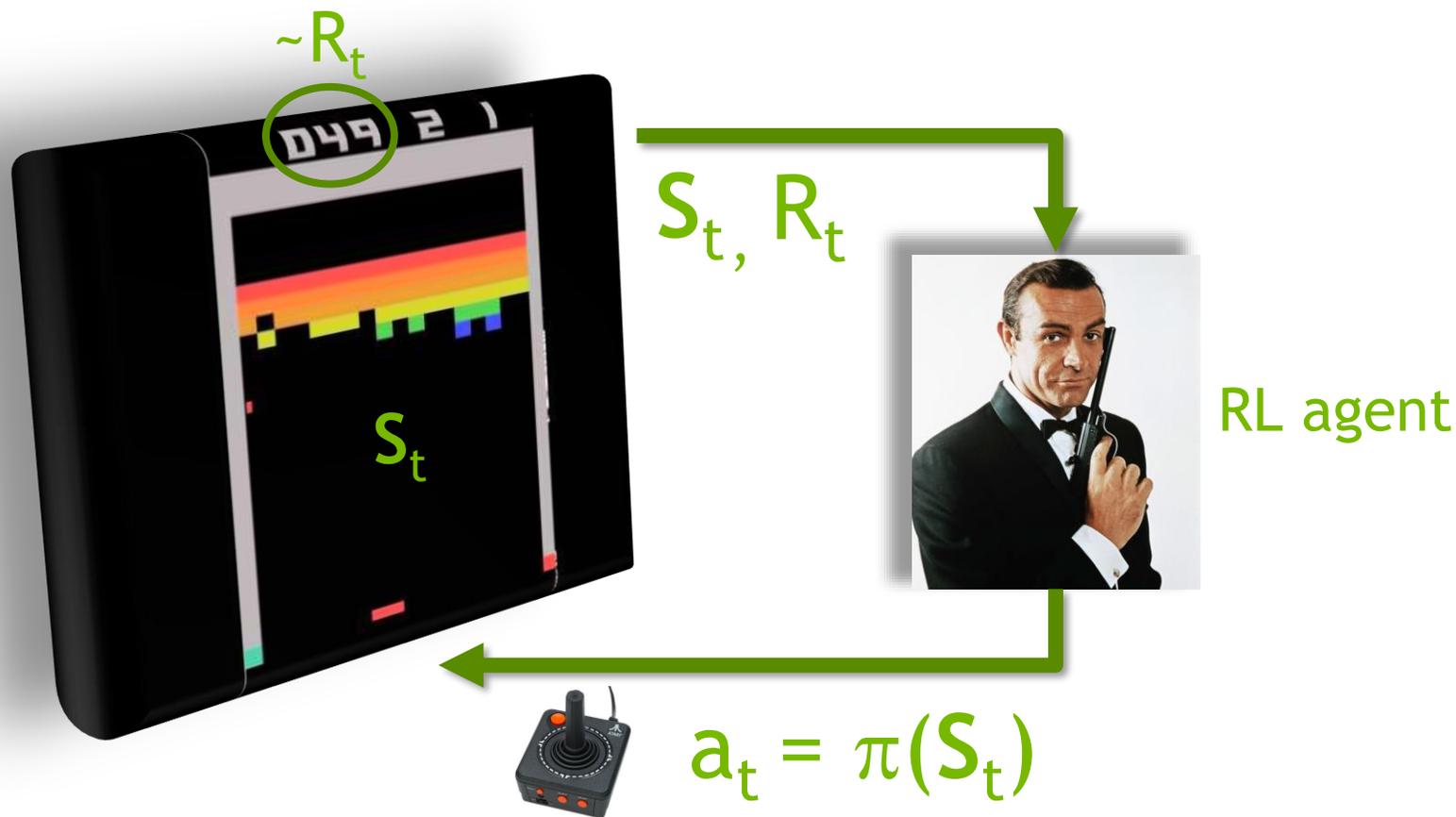
Learning to accomplish a task

Image from www.33rdsquare.com



GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

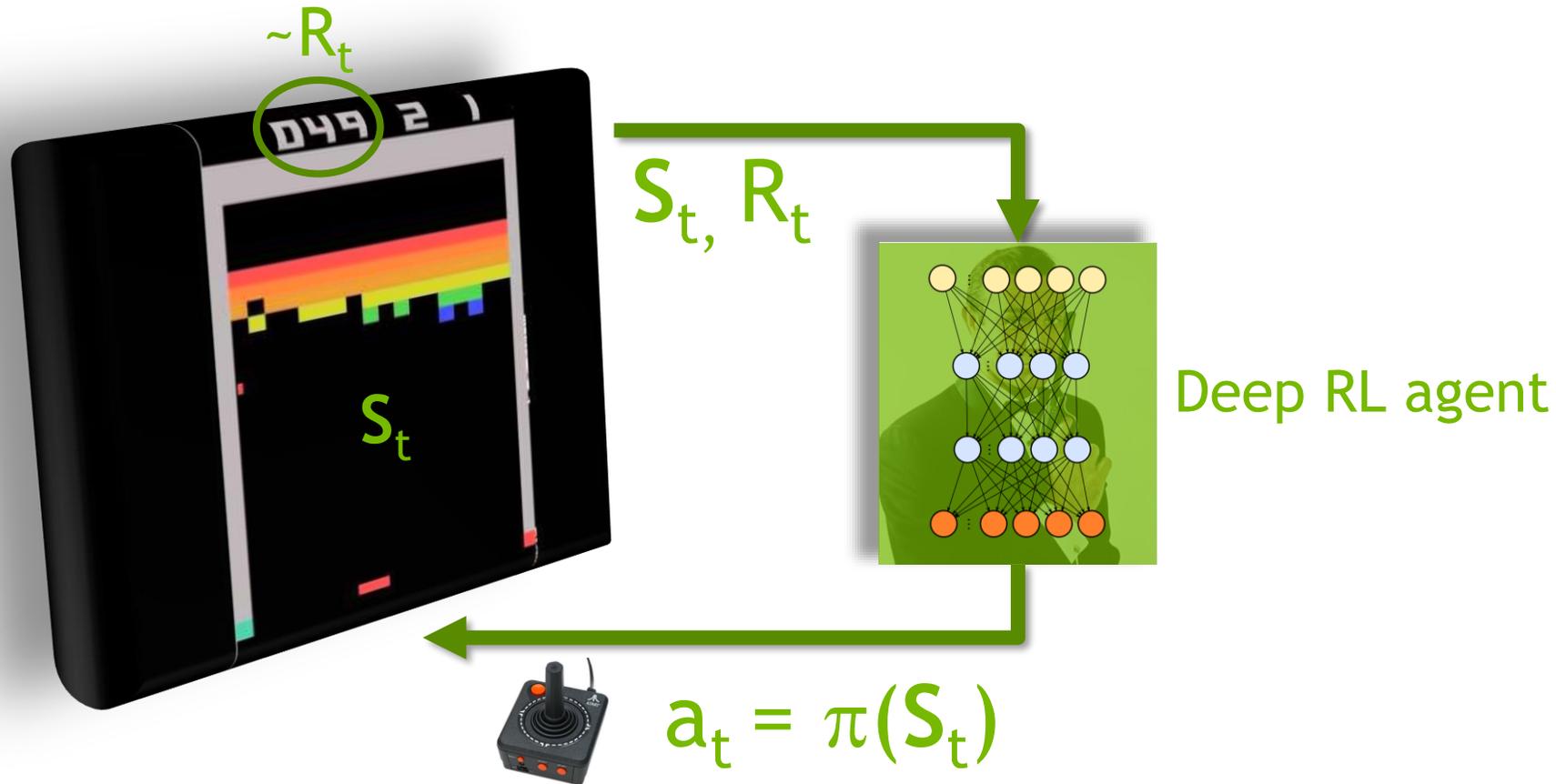
Definitions



- ✓ Environment
- ✓ Agent
- ✓ Observable status S_t
- ✓ Reward R_t
- ✓ Action a_t
- ✓ Policy $a_t = \pi(S_t)$

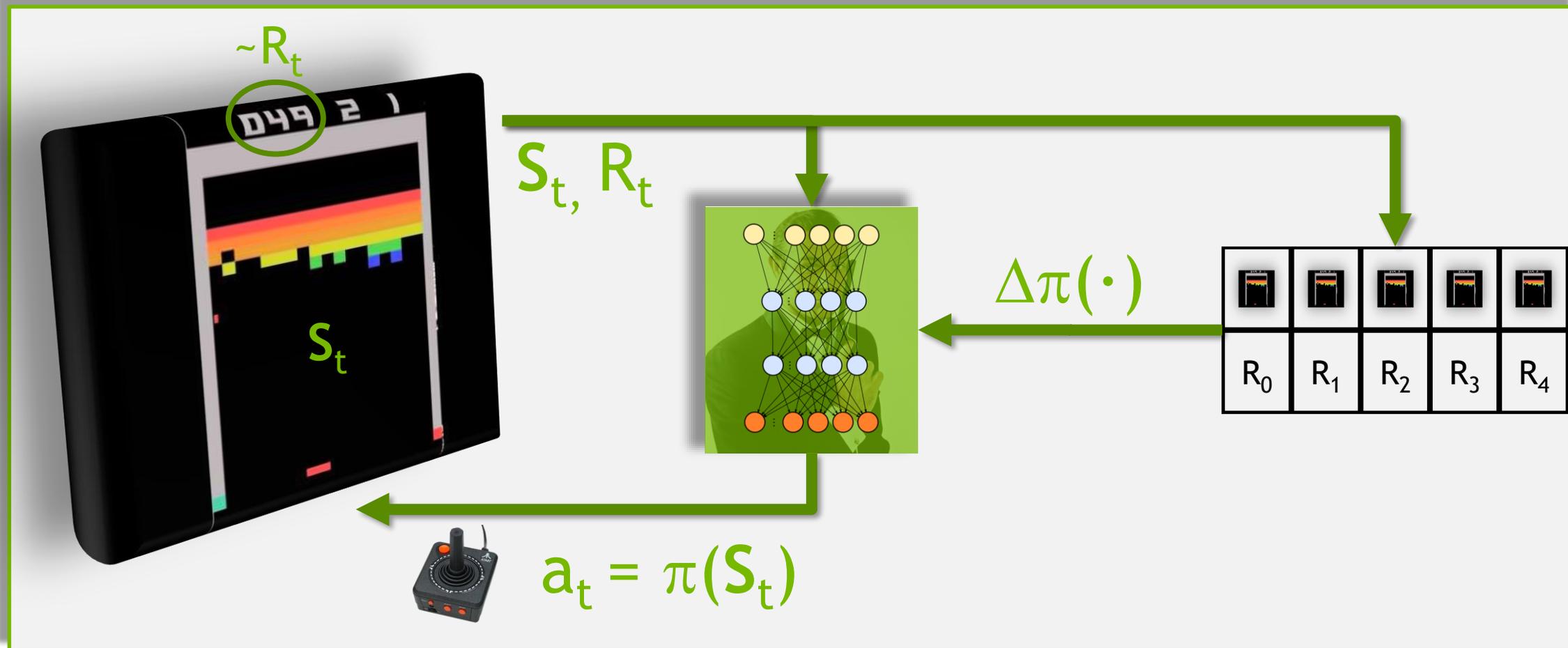
GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

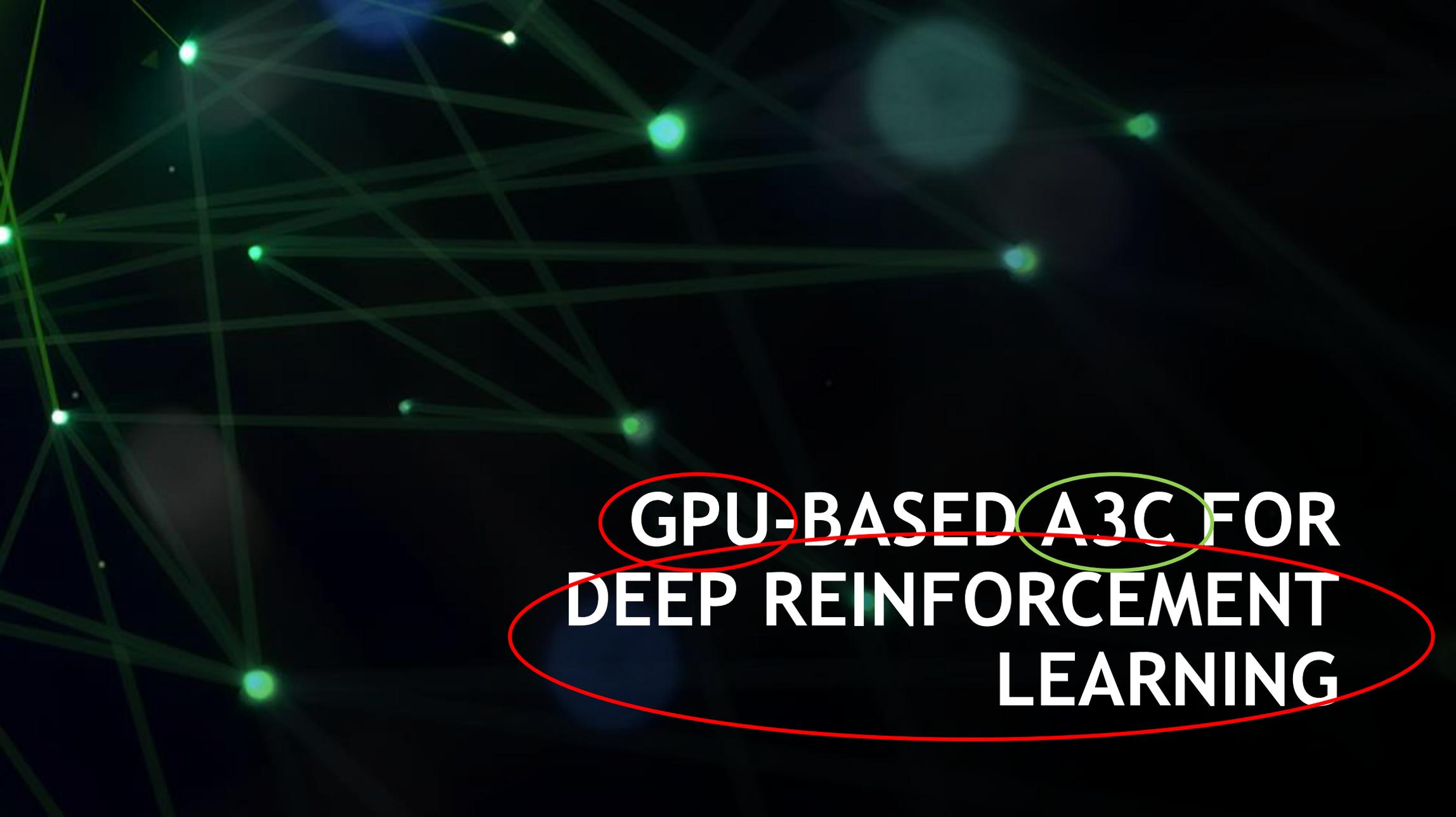
Definitions



GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

Definitions

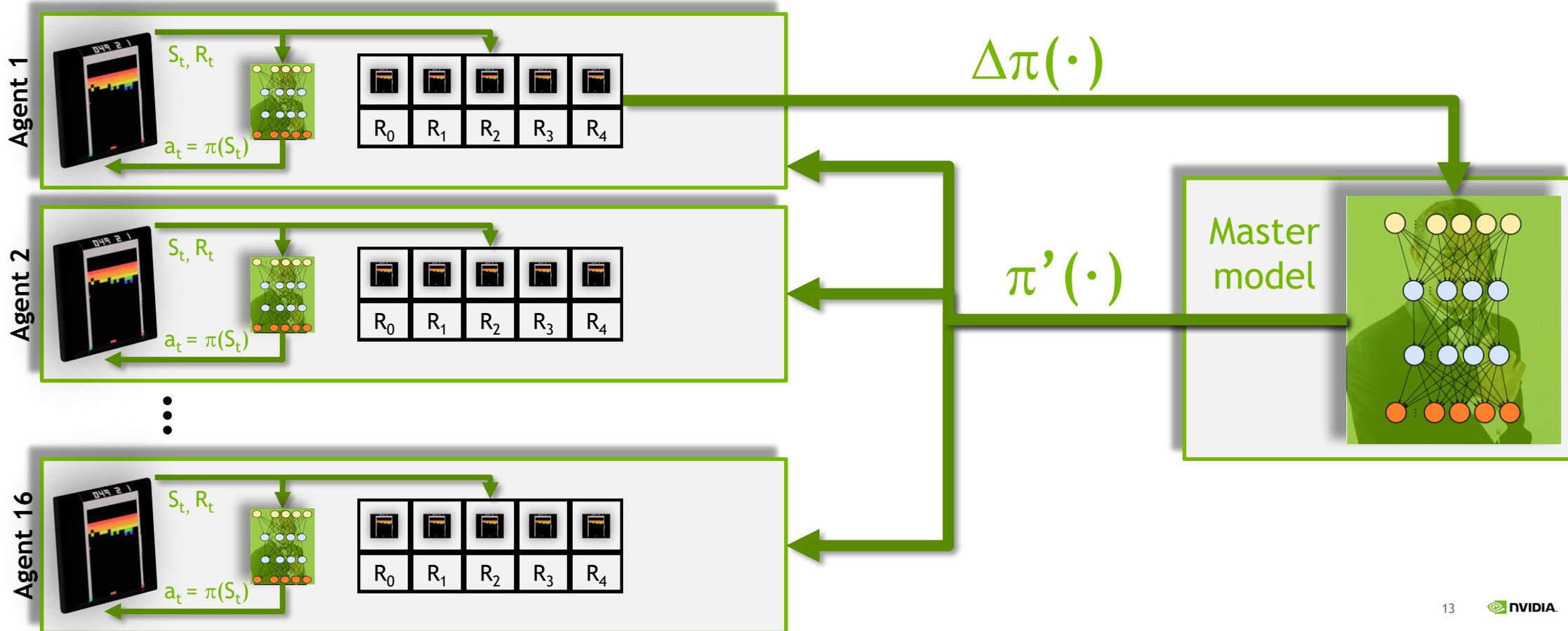


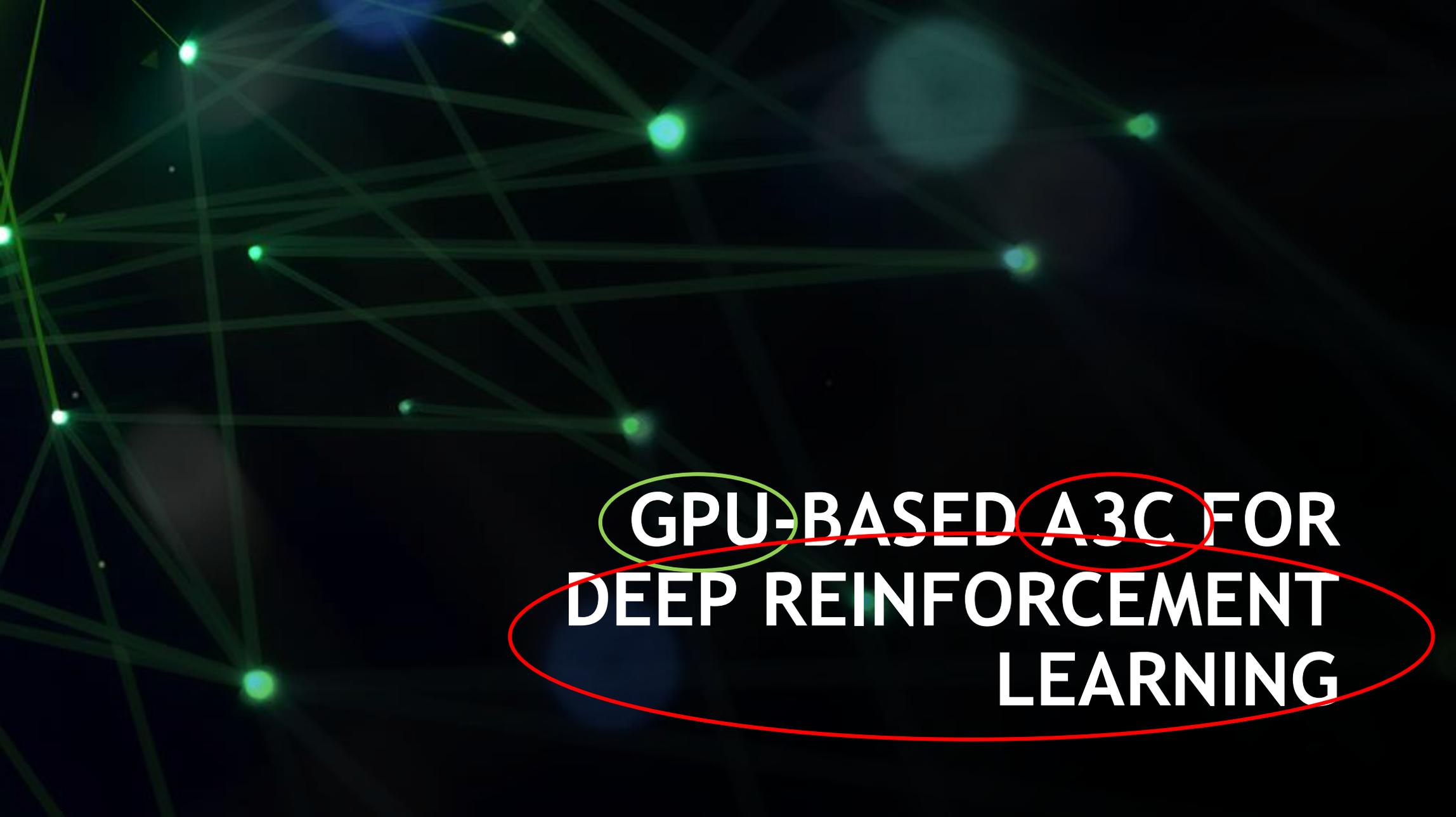


**GPU-BASED A3C FOR
DEEP REINFORCEMENT
LEARNING**

GPU-BASED **A3C** FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic (Mnih et al., arXiv:1602.01783v2, 2015)

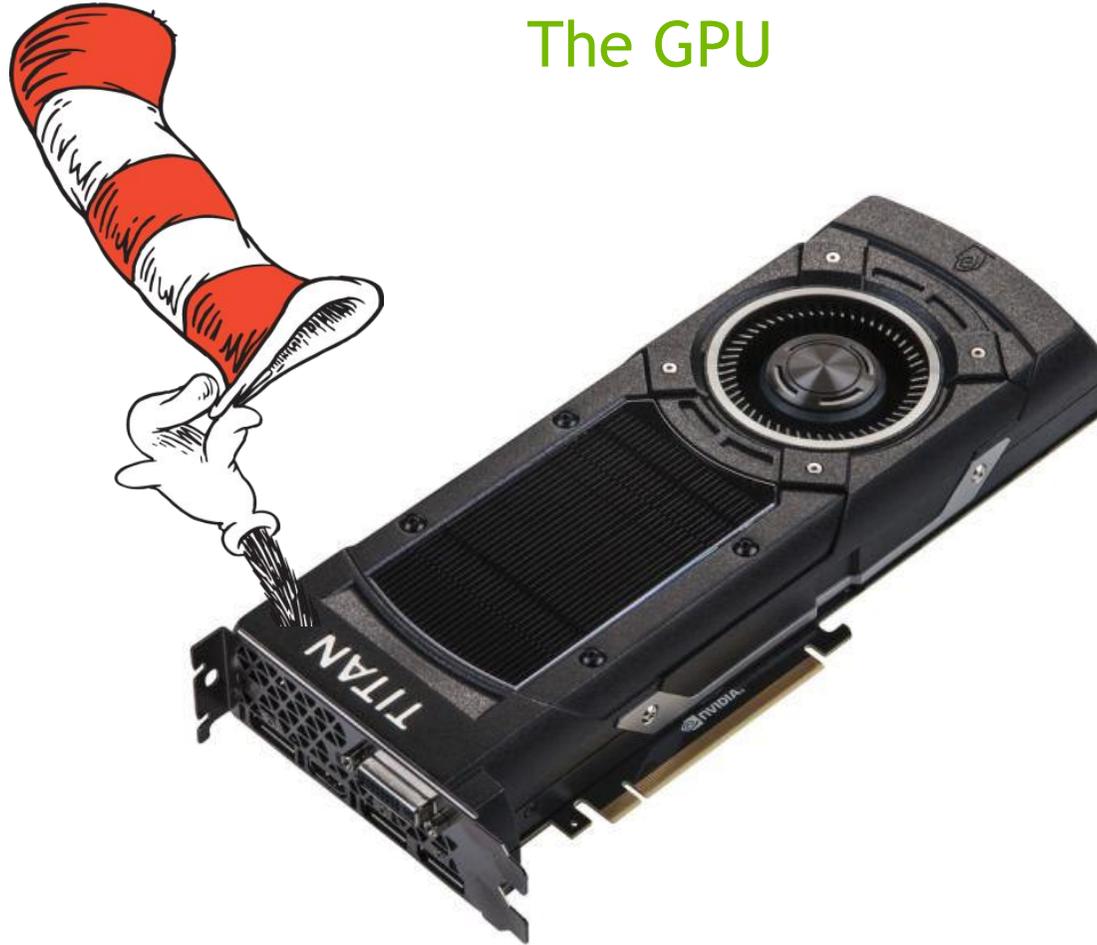




**GPU-BASED A3C FOR
DEEP REINFORCEMENT
LEARNING**

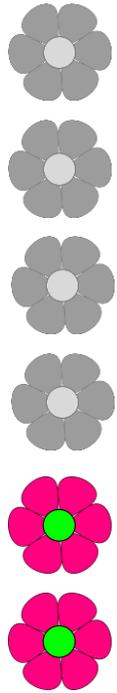
GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

The GPU



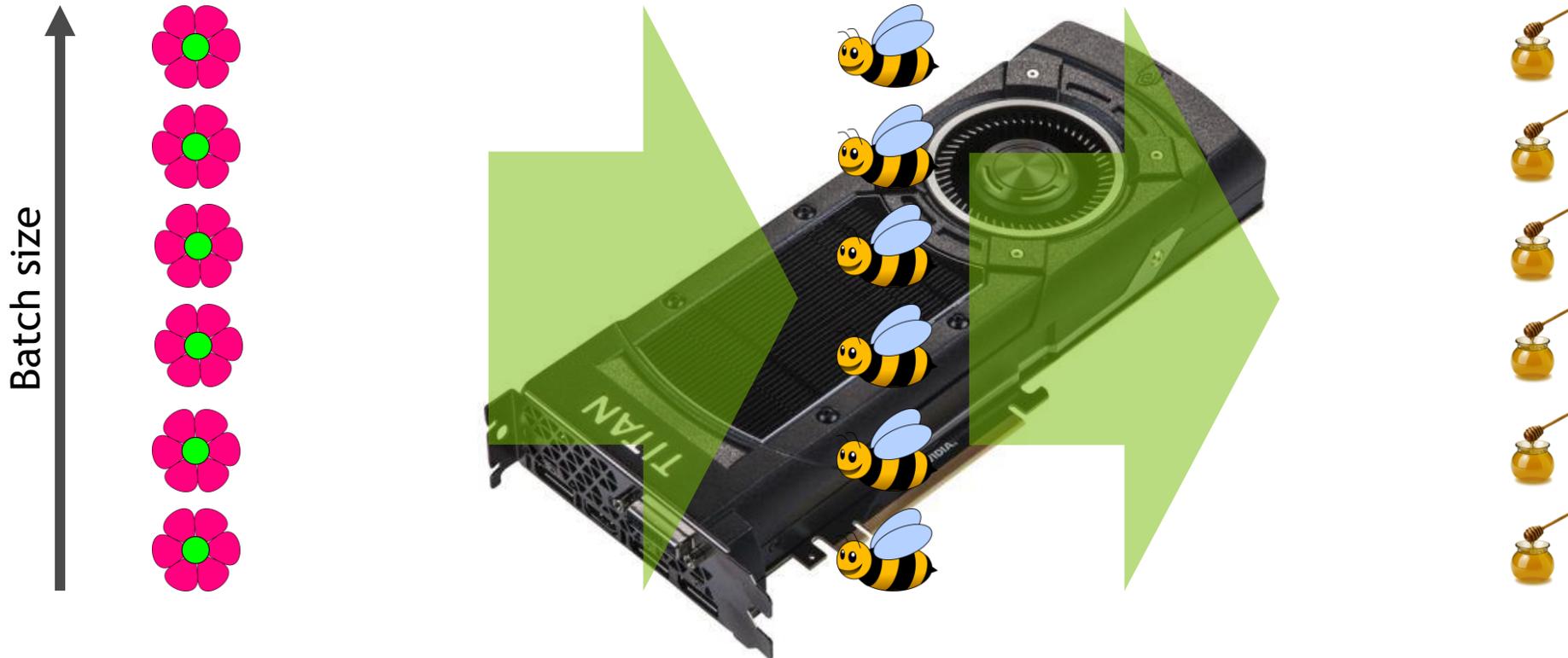
GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

LOW OCCUPANCY (33%)



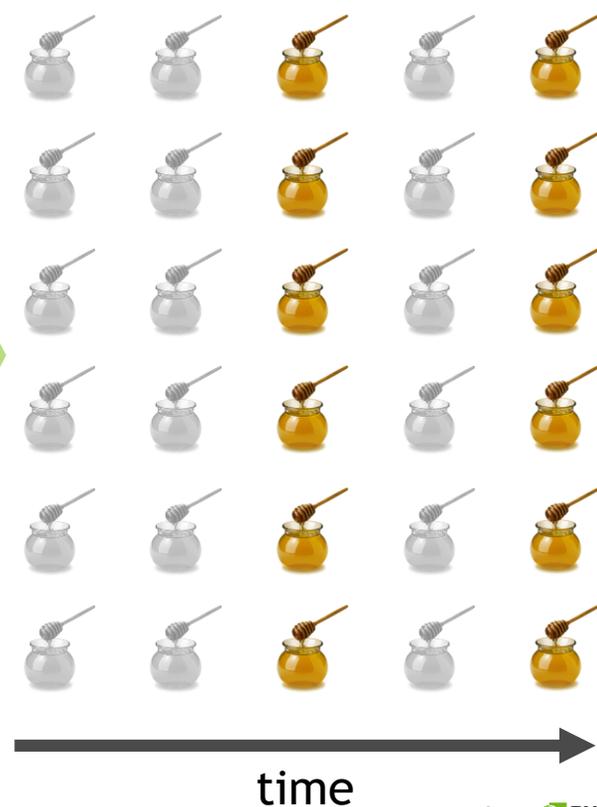
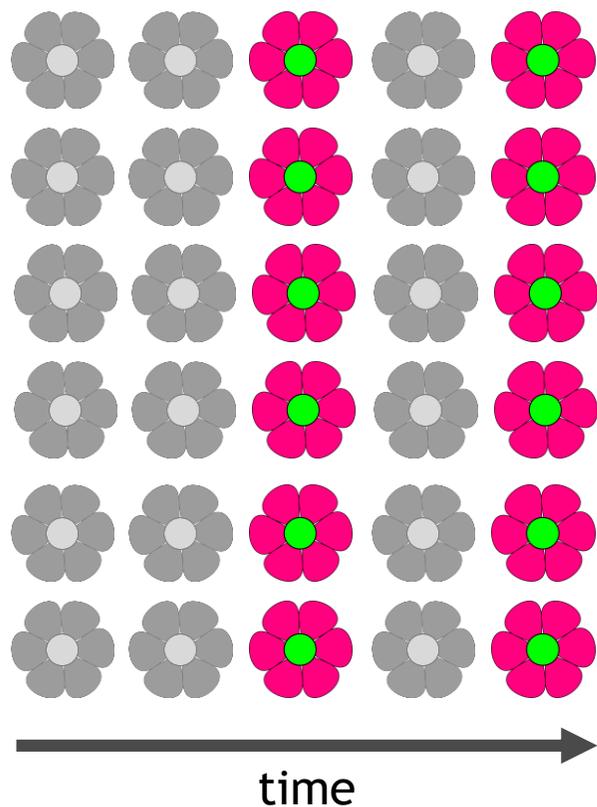
GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

HIGH OCCUPANCY (100%)



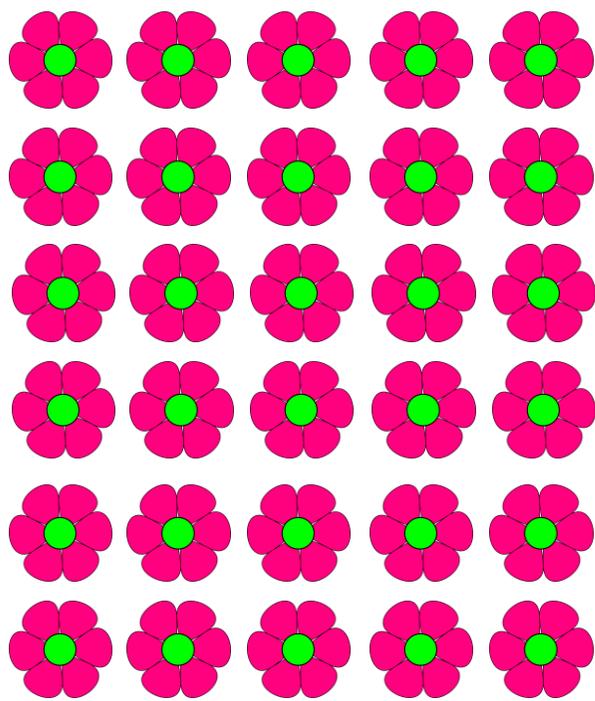
GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

HIGH OCCUPANCY (100%), LOW UTILIZATION (40%)

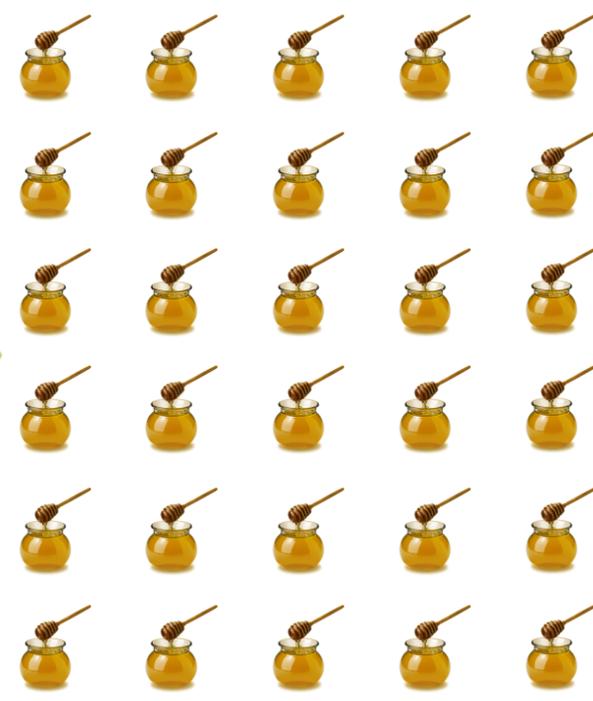


GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

HIGH OCCUPANCY (100%), HIGH UTILIZATION (100%)



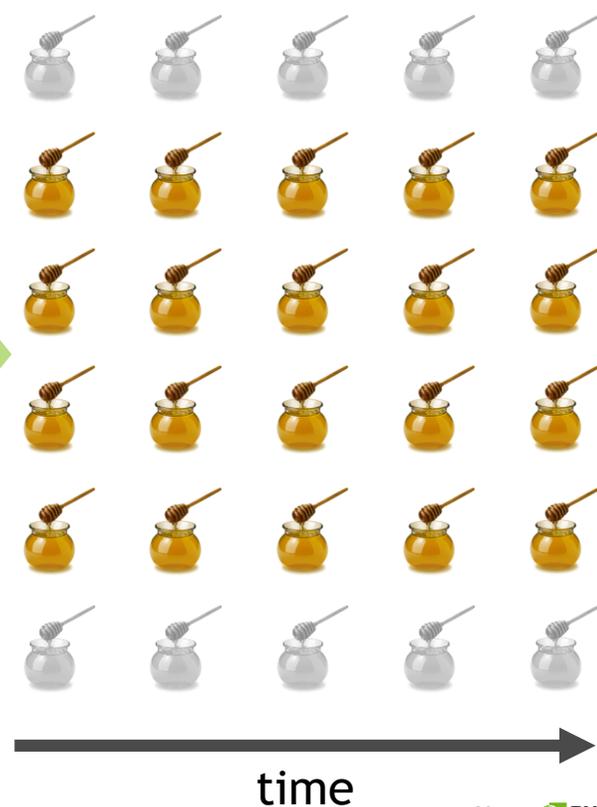
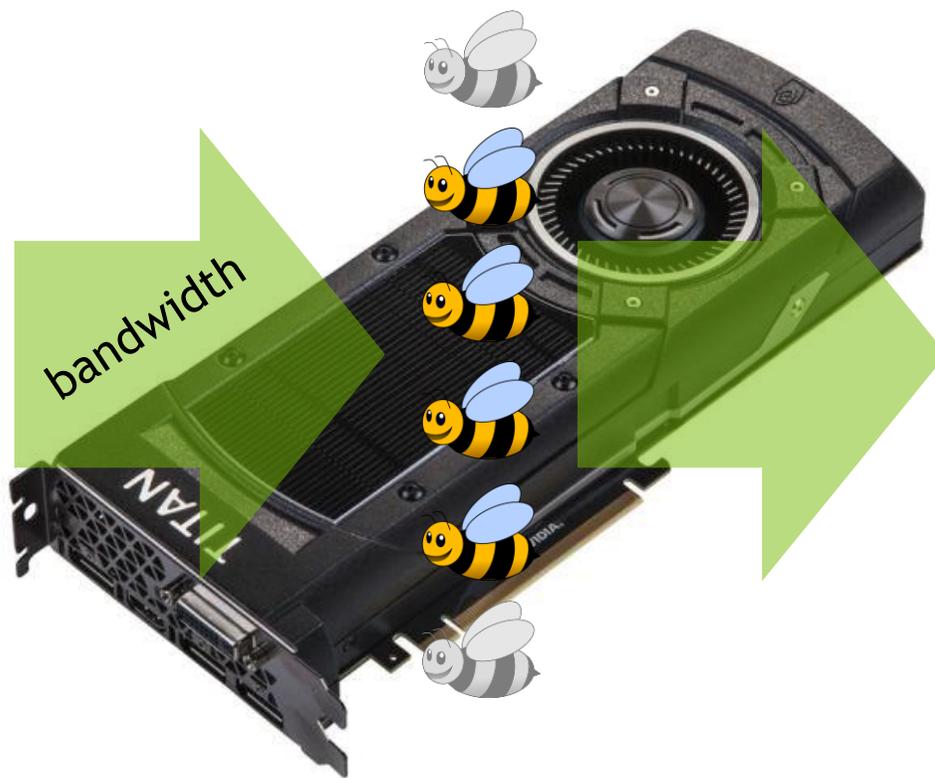
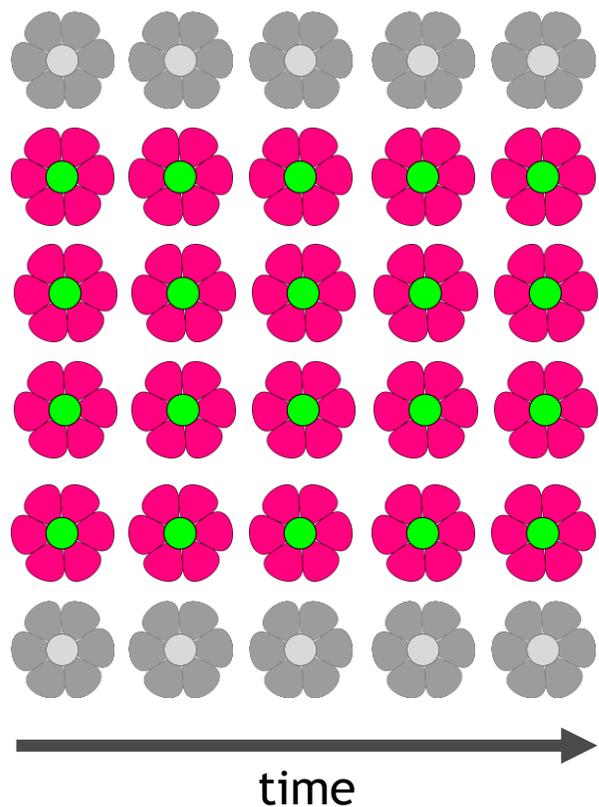
time

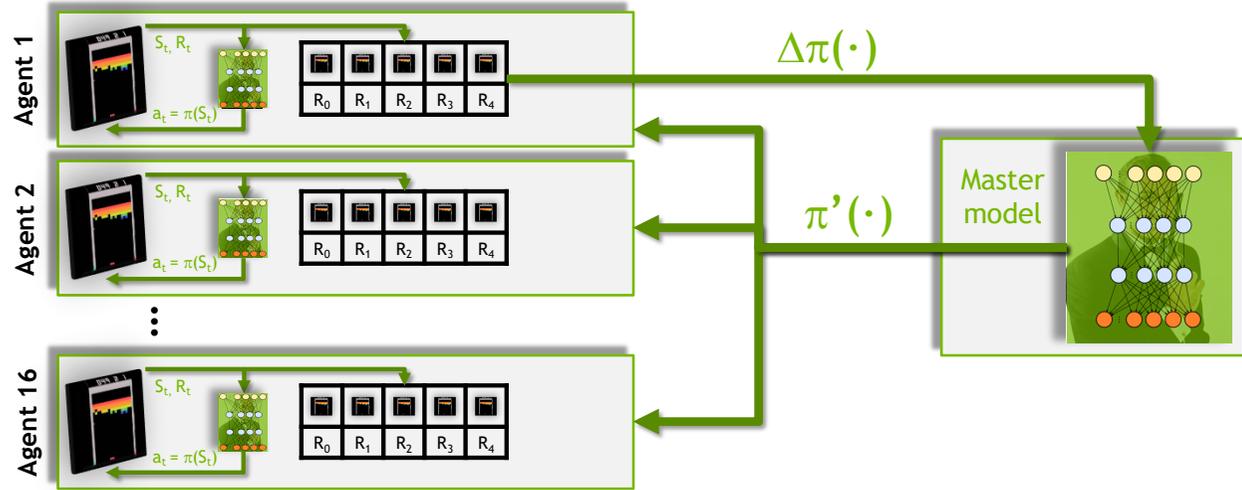


time

GPU-BASED A3C FOR DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

BANDWIDTH LIMITED





MAPPING DEEP PROBLEMS TO A GPU

REGRESSION, CLASSIFICATION,
...

REINFORCEMENT LEARNING



data

100% utilization / occupancy

Pear, pear, pear, pear, ...
Empty, empty, ...
Fig, fig, fig, fig, fig, fig,
Strawberry, Strawberry,
Strawberry, ...
...

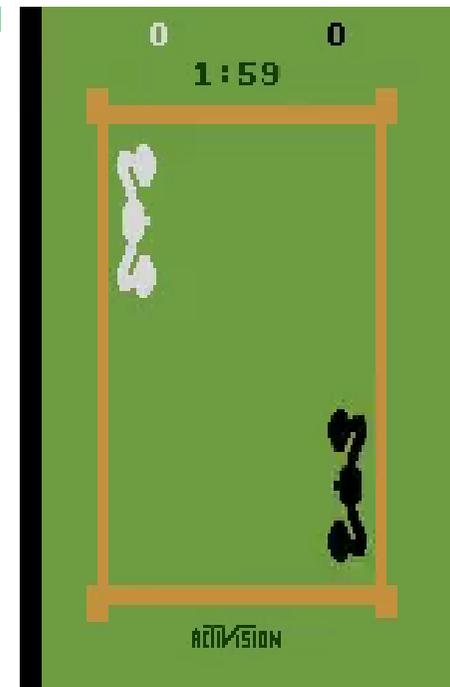
labels



*status,
reward*

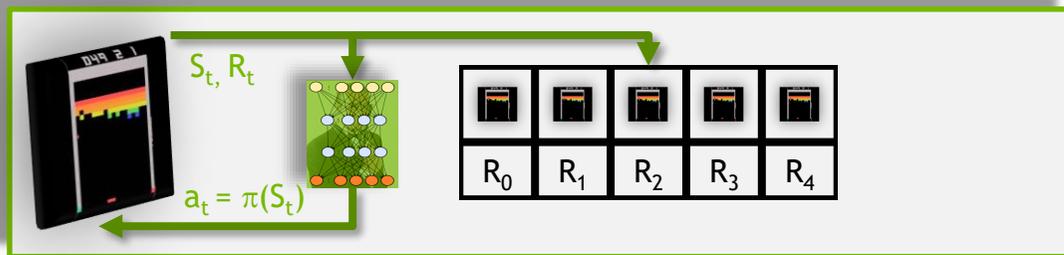


action

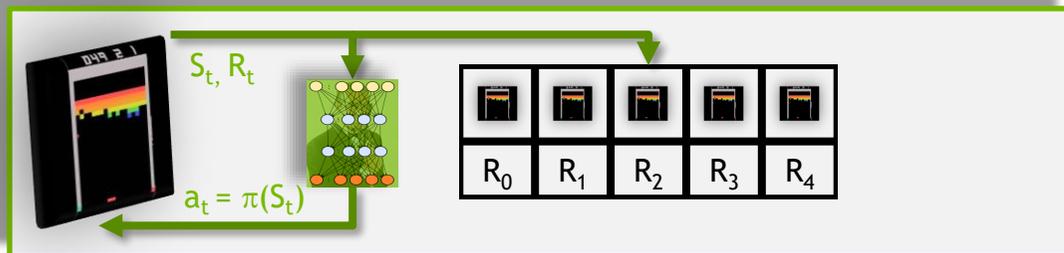


A3C

Agent 1

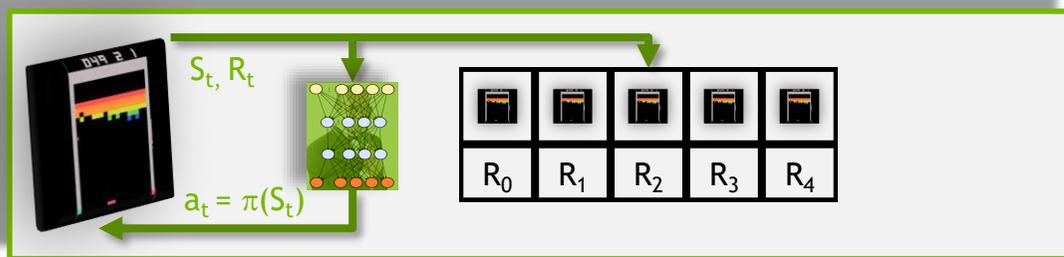


Agent 2

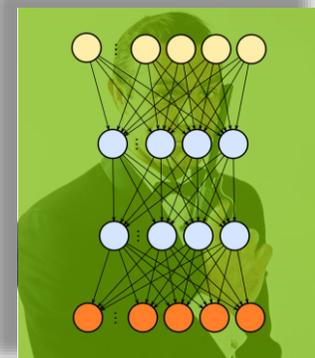


⋮

Agent 16

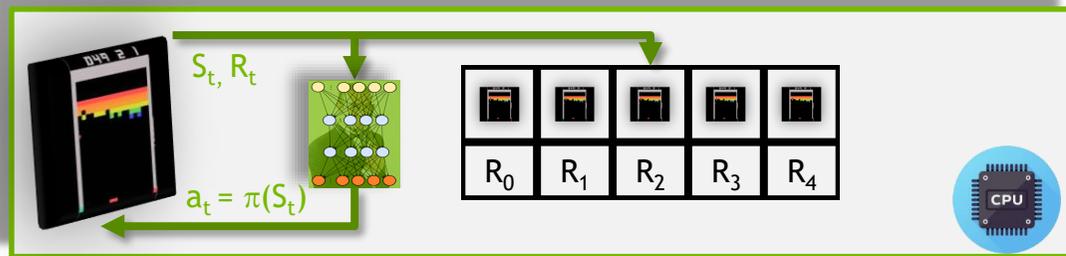


Master model

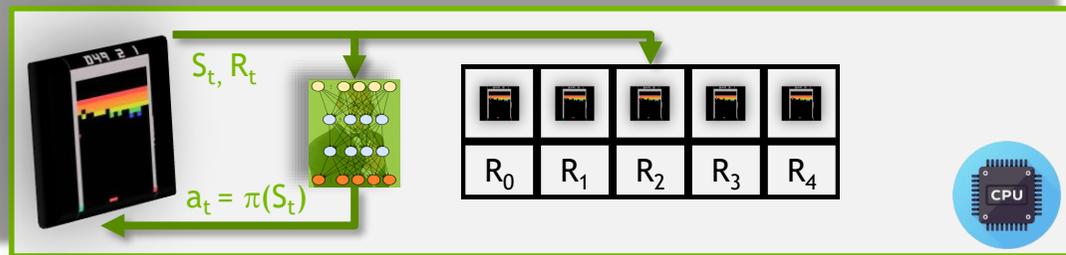


A3C

Agent 1

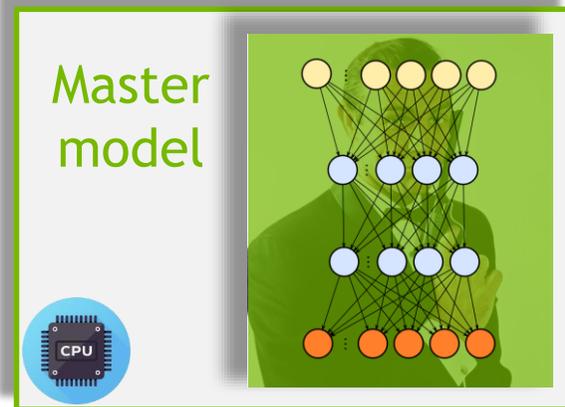
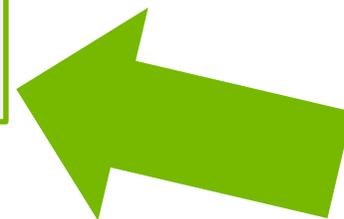
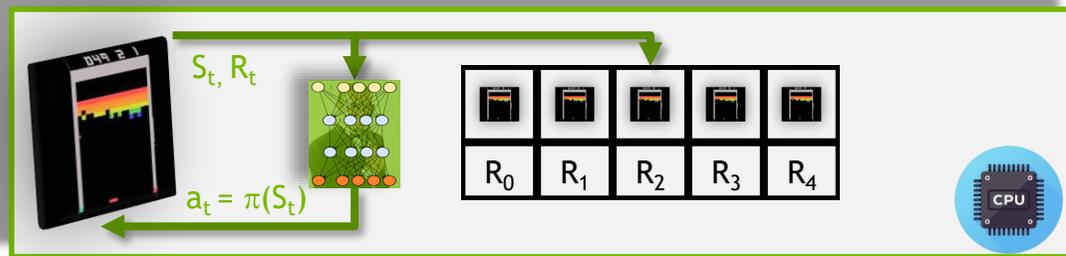


Agent 2



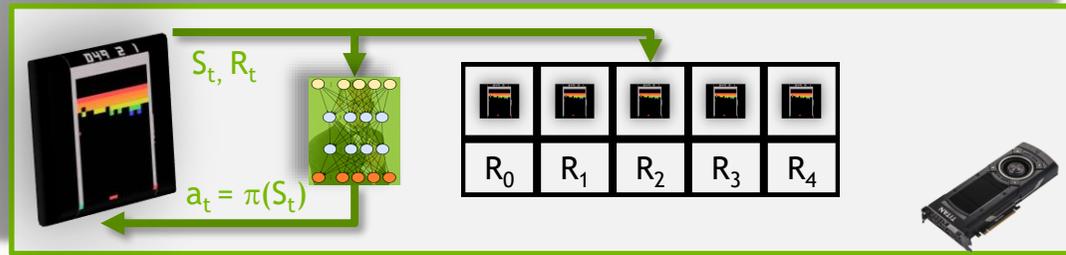
⋮

Agent 16

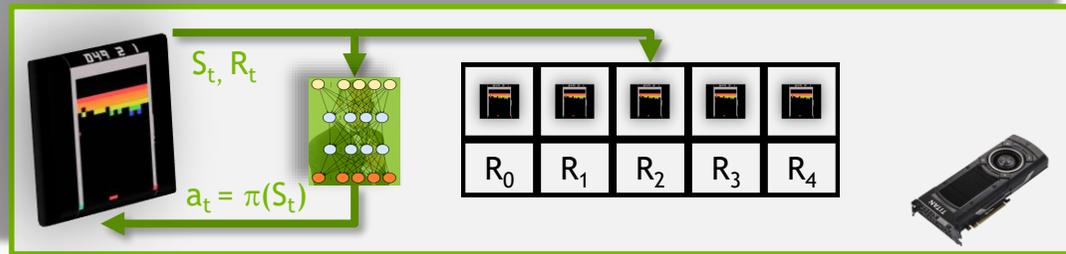


A3C

Agent 1

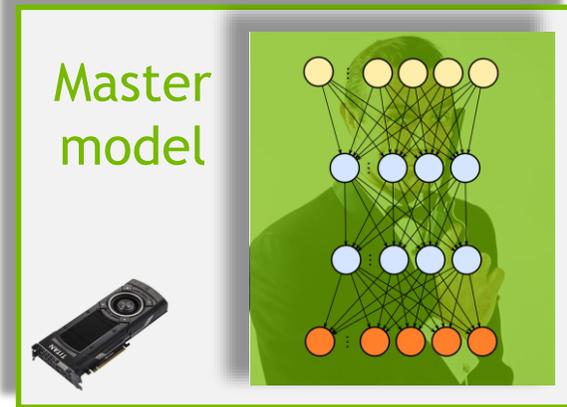
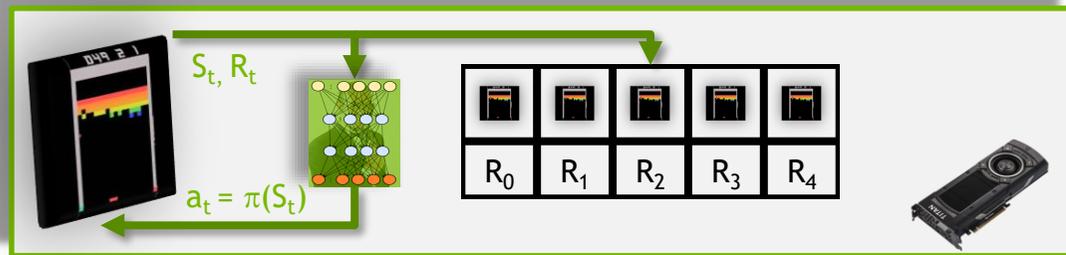


Agent 2



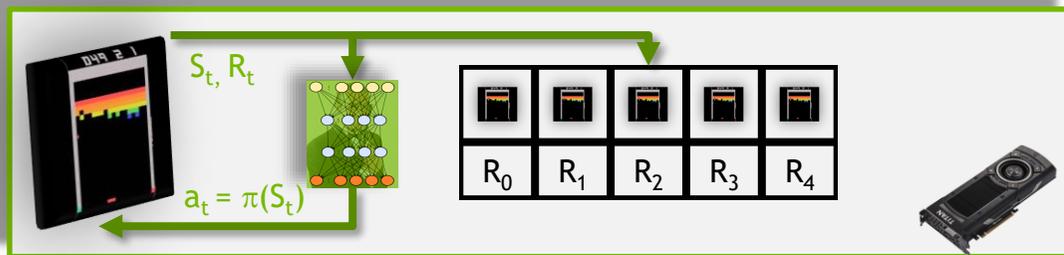
⋮

Agent 16

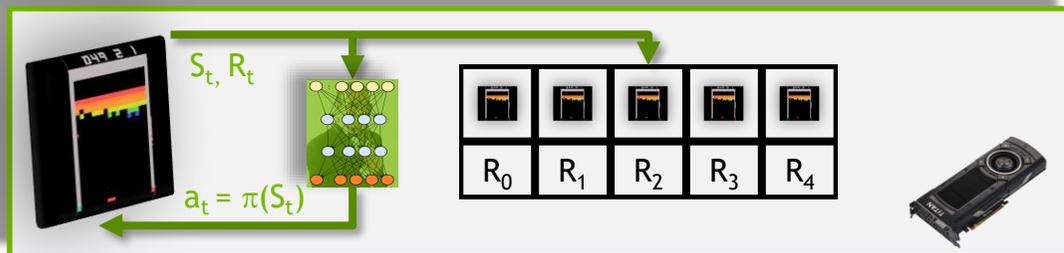


A3C

Agent 1

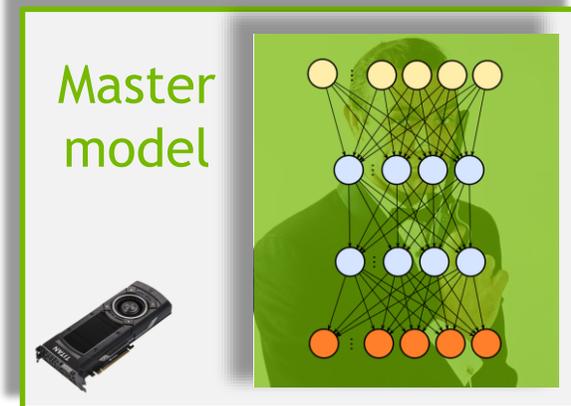


Agent 2



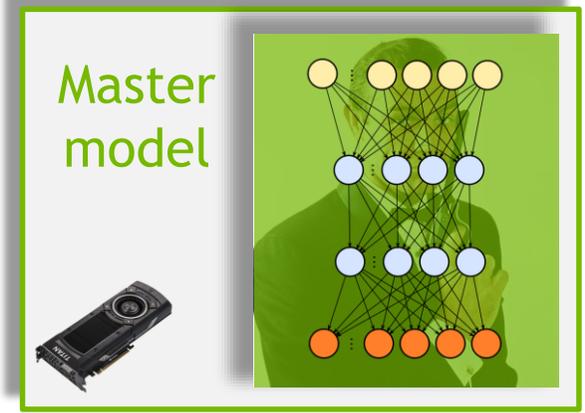
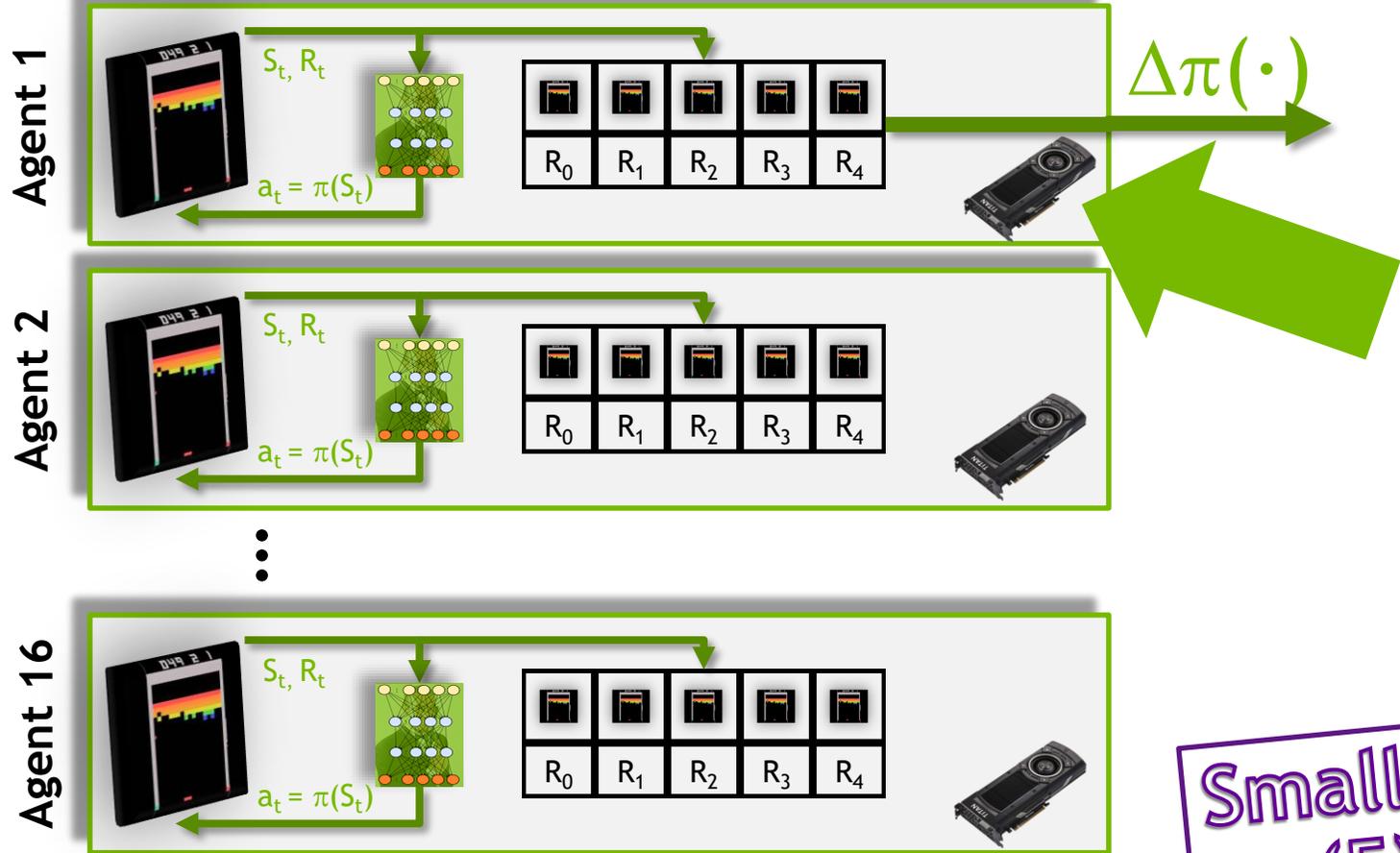
⋮

Agent 16



Small inference batch size (1), low occupancy

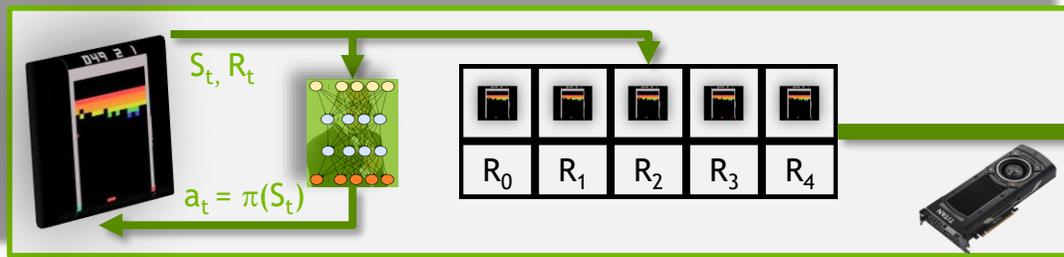
A3C



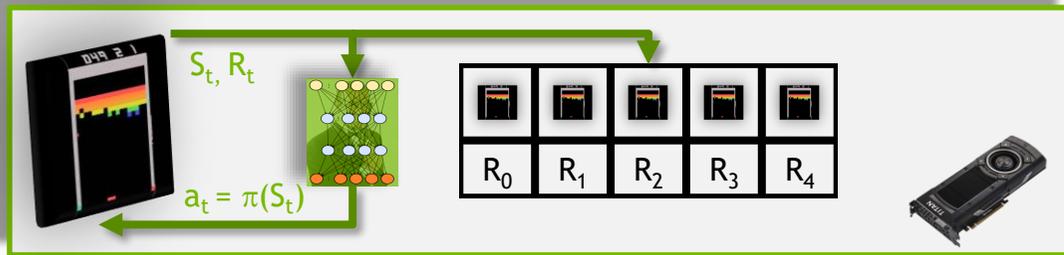
Small training batch size (5), low occupancy

A3C

Agent 1

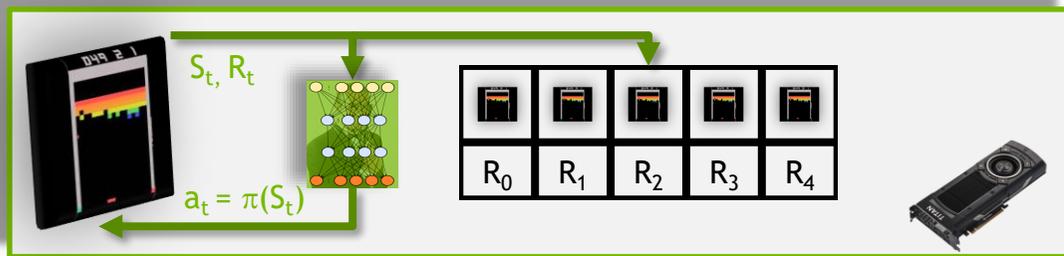


Agent 2



⋮

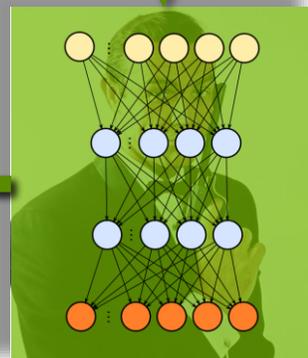
Agent 16



$\Delta\pi(\cdot)$

$\pi'(\cdot)$

Master model



Intense traffic, low utilization



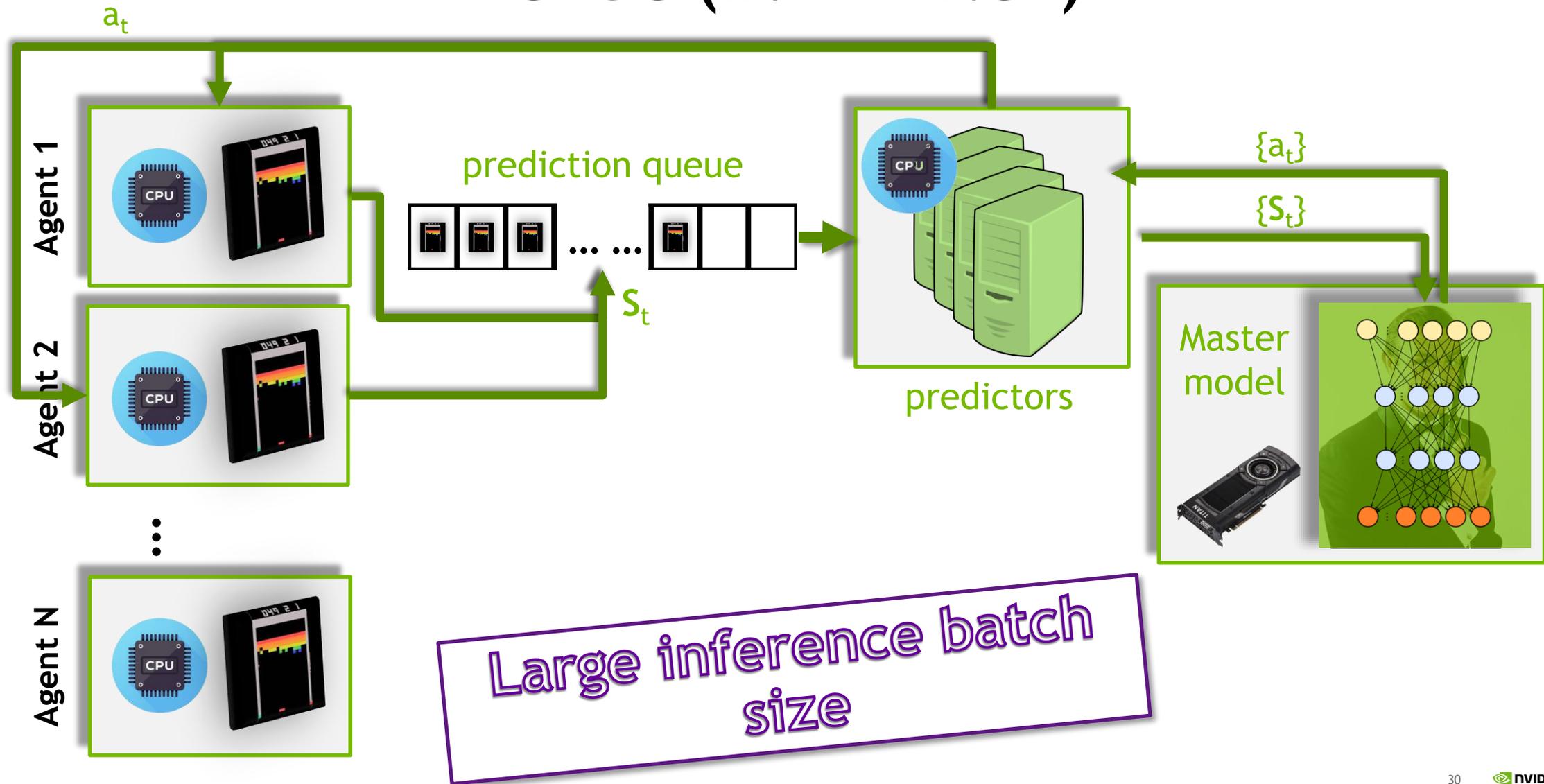


GA3C

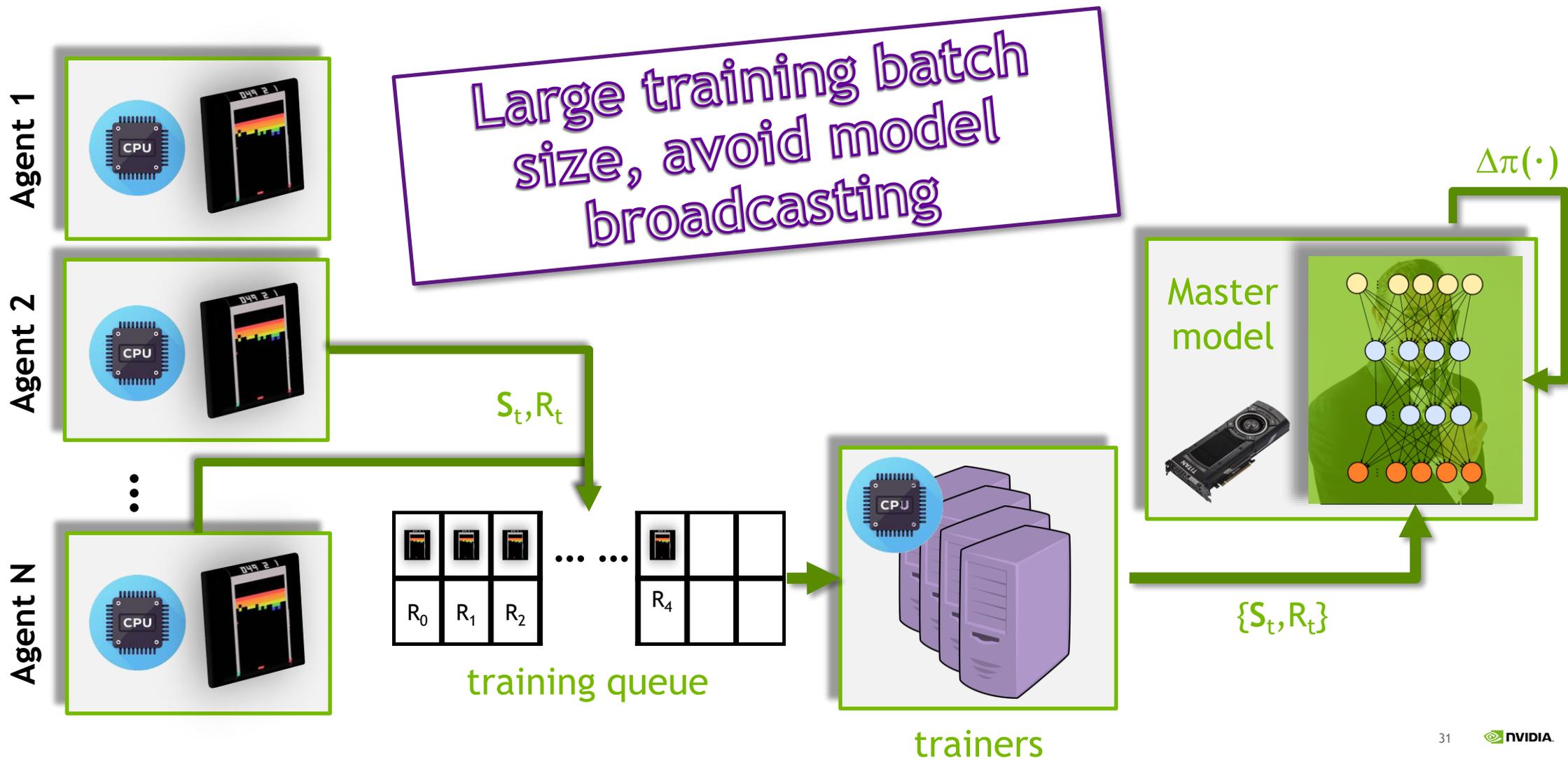
GPU-based A3C

El Capitan big wall, Yosemite Valley

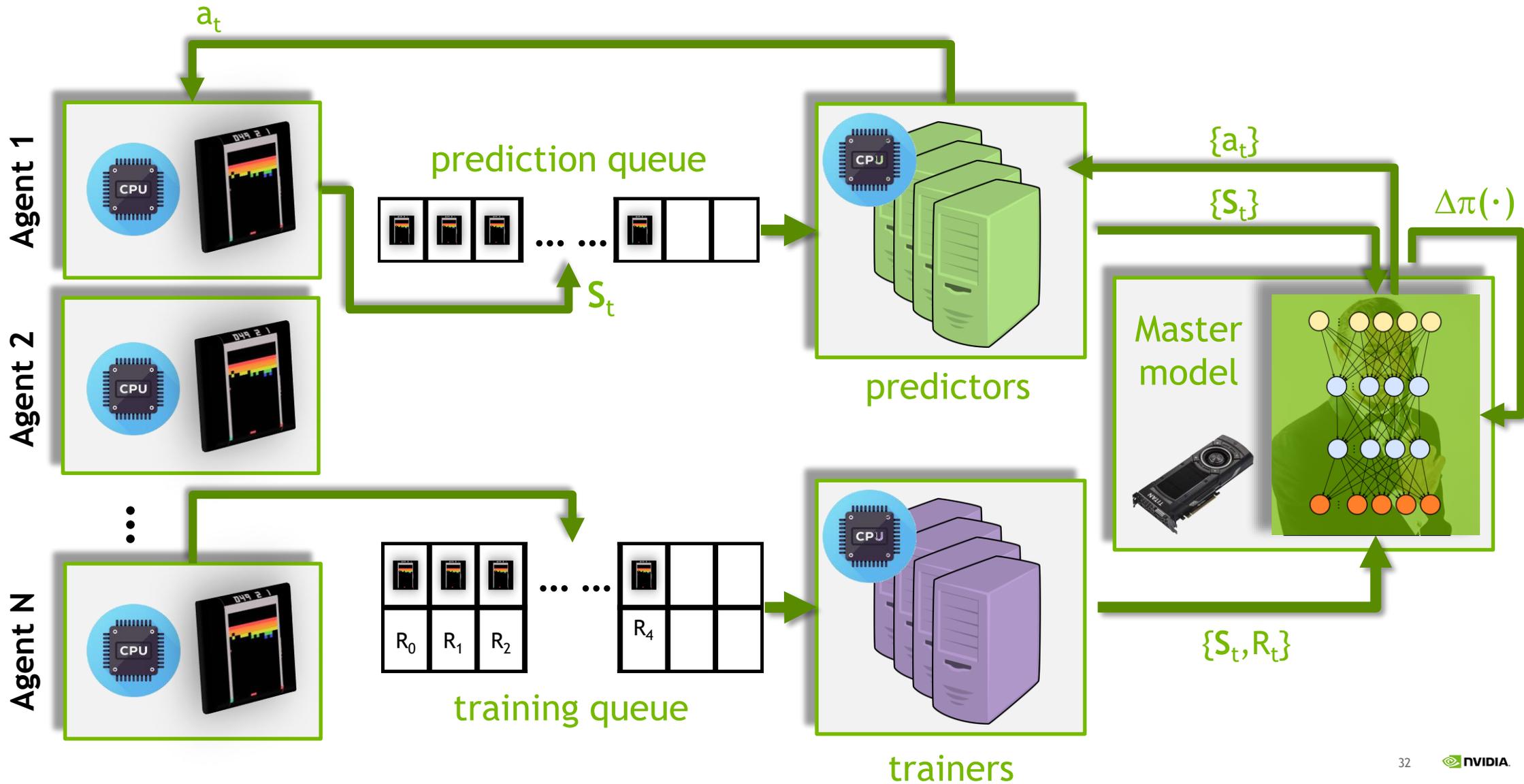
GA3C (INFERENCE)



GA3C (TRAINING)



GA3C





GA3C

GPU-based A3C

El Capitan big wall, Yosemite Valley

GA3C

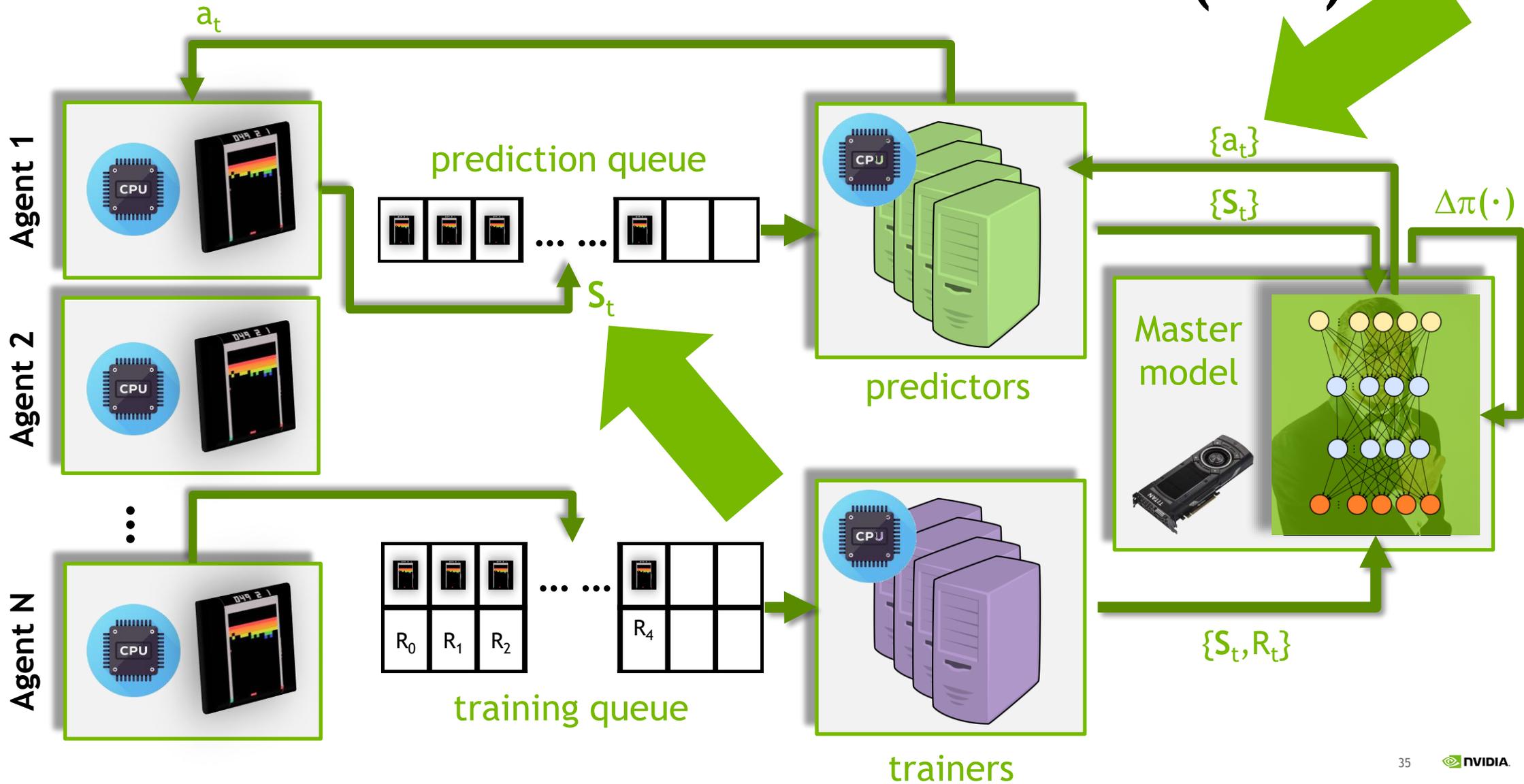
Learn how to balance



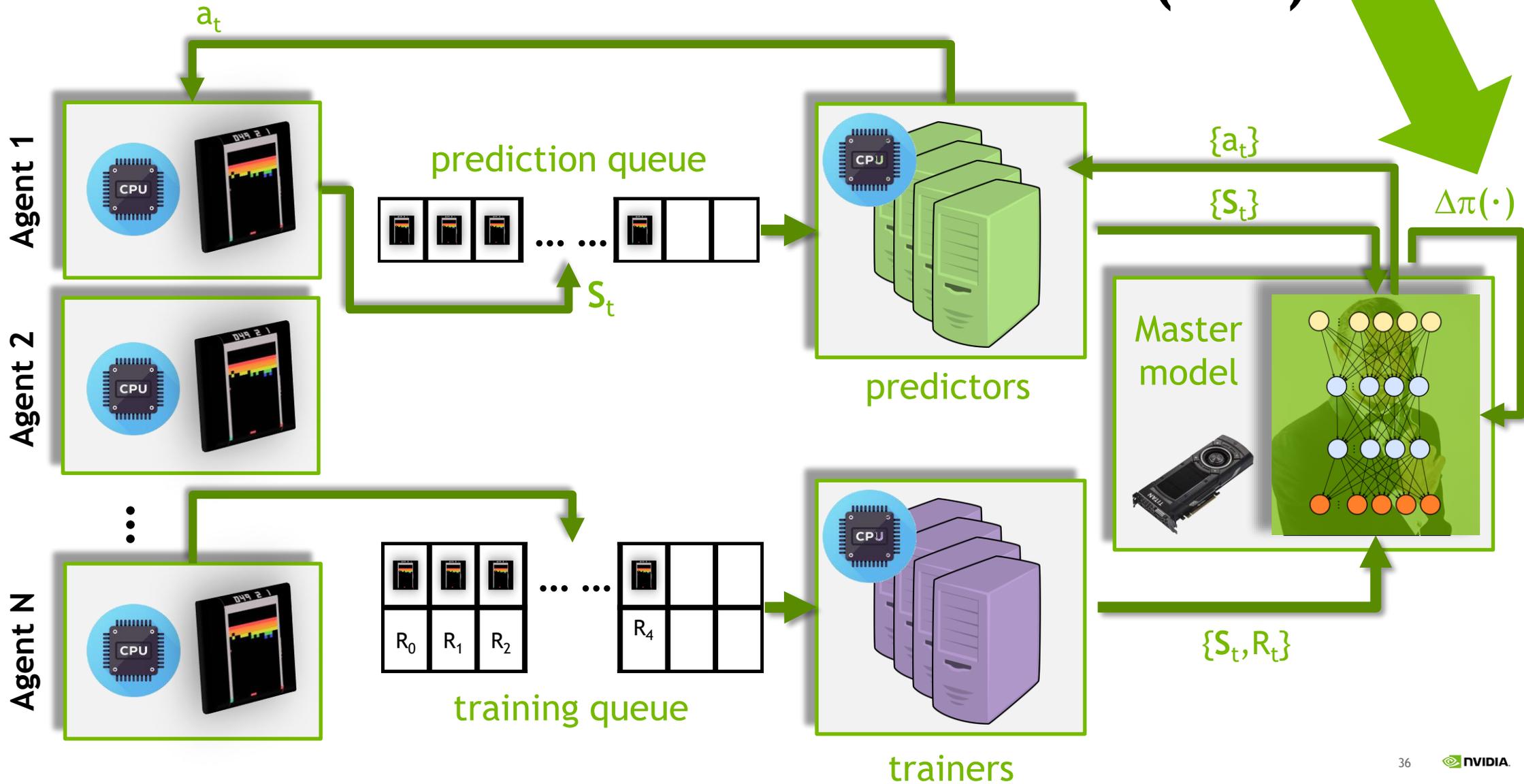
GPU-based A3C

El Capitan big wall, Yosemite Valley

GA3C: PREDICTIONS PER SECOND (PPS)



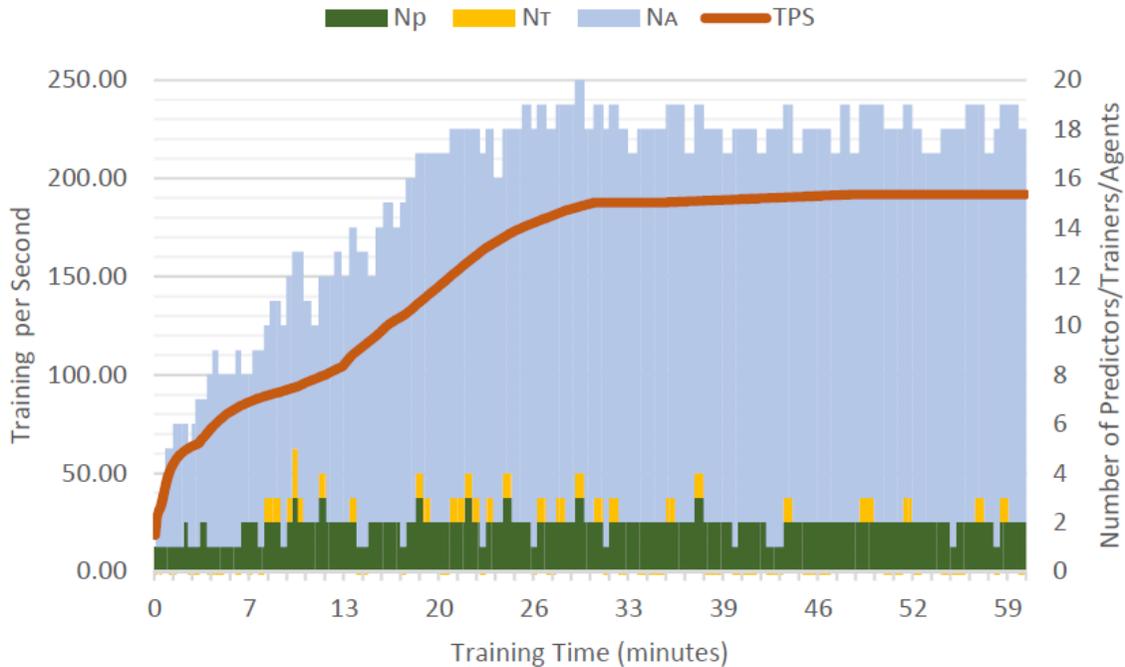
GA3C: TRAININGS PER SECOND (TPS)



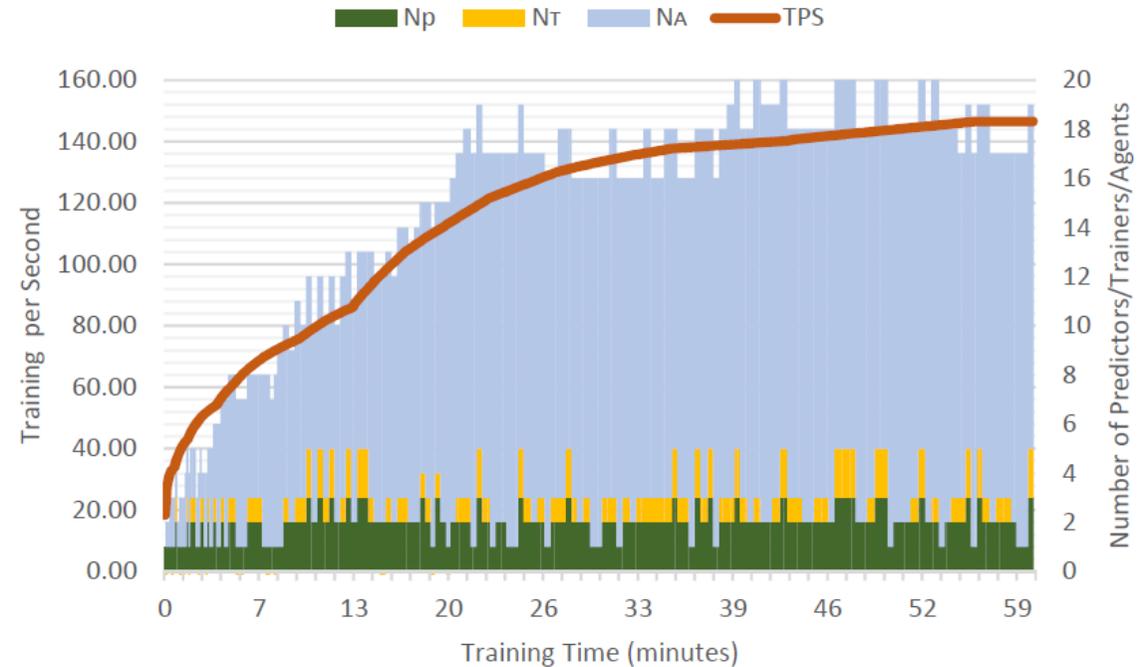
AUTOMATIC SCHEDULING

Balancing the system at run time

ATARI Boxing



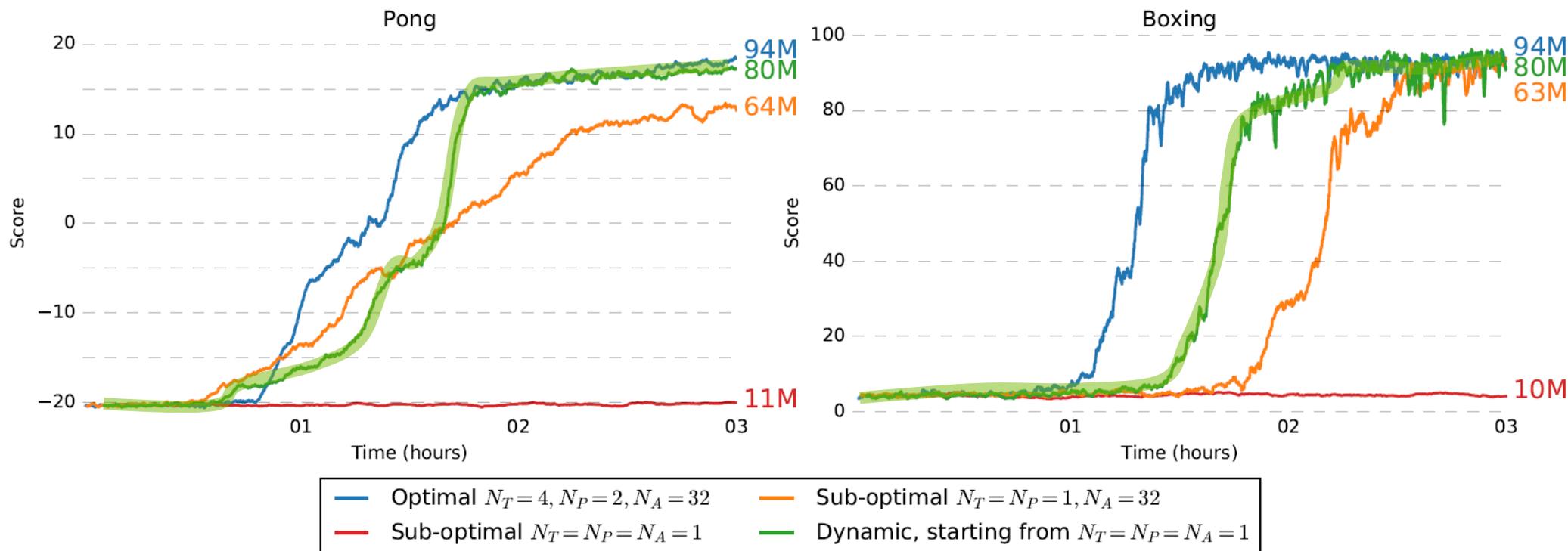
ATARI Pong



N_p = # predictors, N_T = # trainers, N_A = # agents, TPS = training per seconds

THE ADVANTAGE OF SPEED

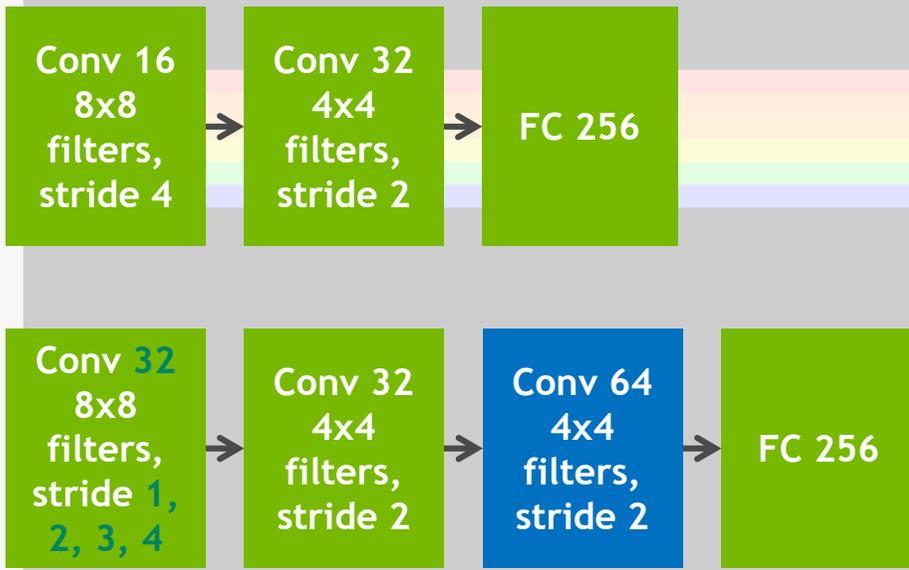
More frames = faster convergence



LARGER DNNS

For real world applications (e.g. robotics, automotive)

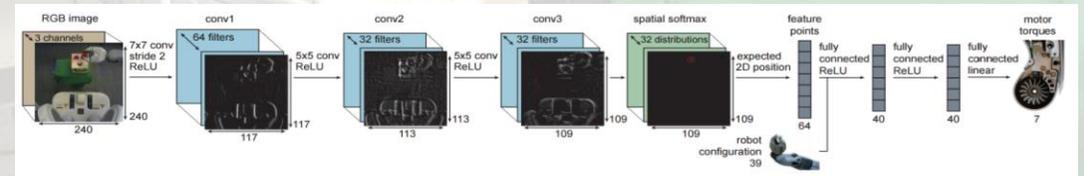
A3C (ATARI)



Others (robotics)

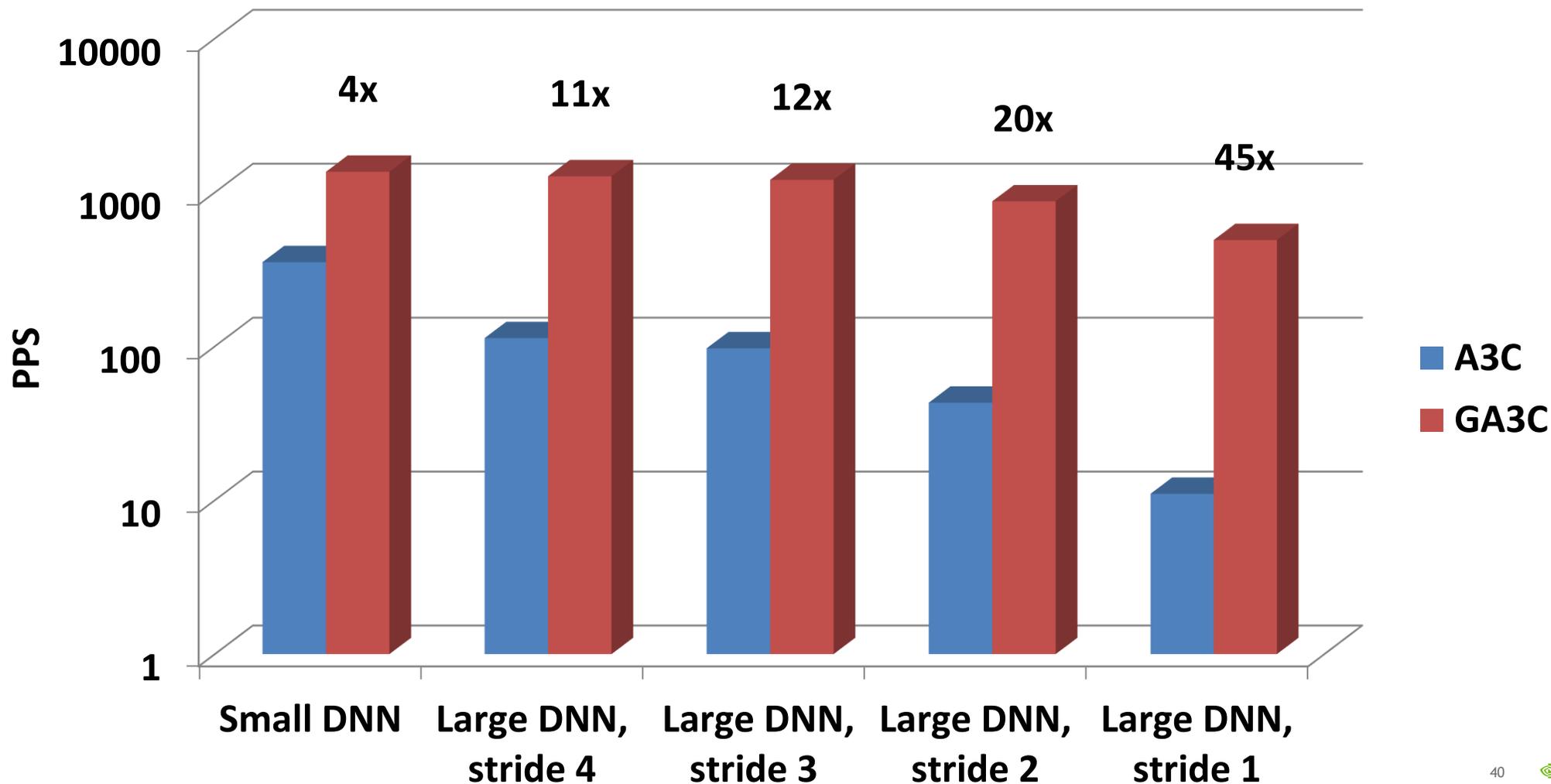
Timothy P. Lillicrap et al., Continuous control with deep reinforcement learning, International Conference on Learning Representations, 2016.

S. Levine et al., End-to-end training of deep visuomotor policies, Journal of Machine Learning Research, 17:1-40, 2016.



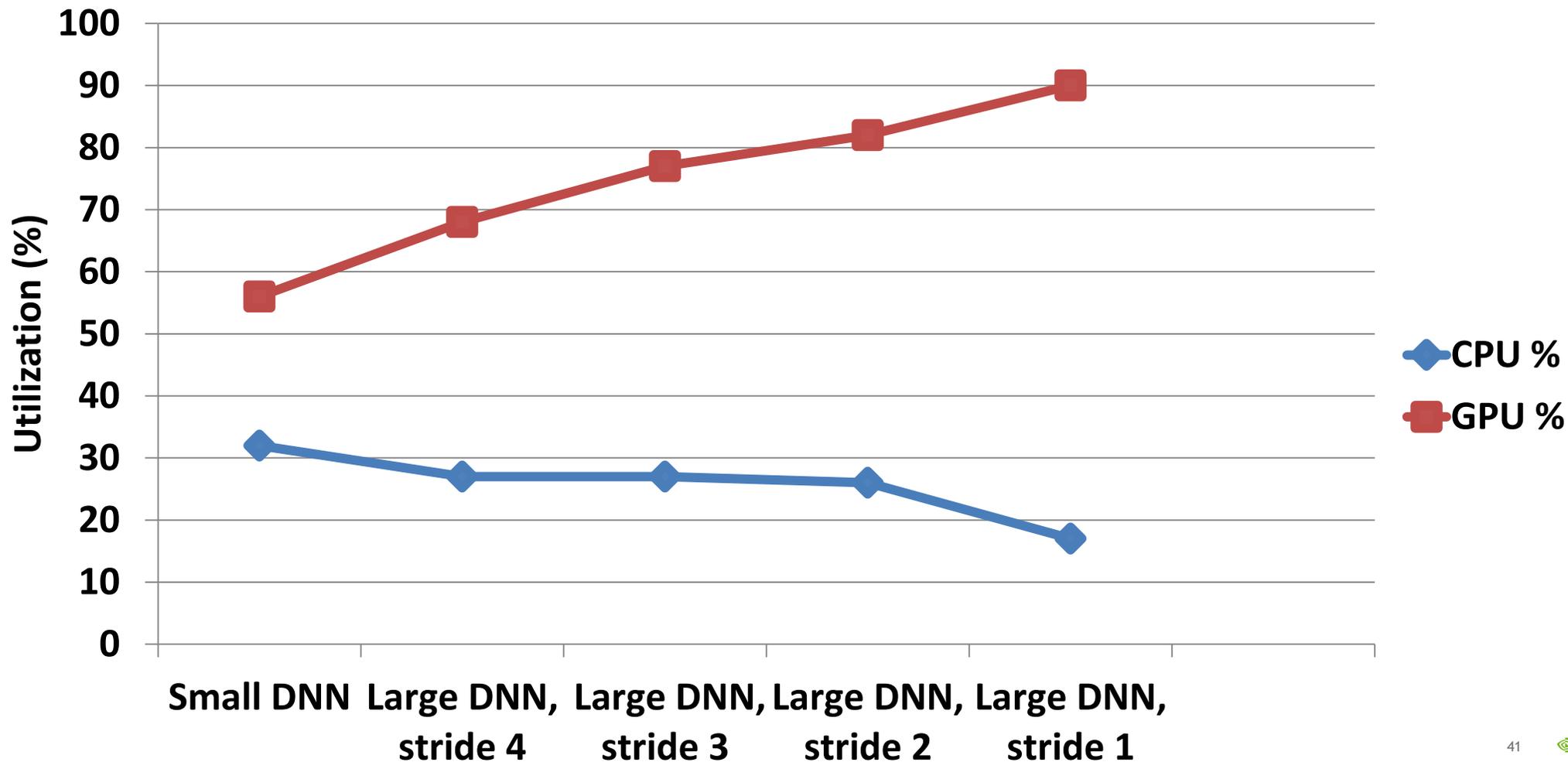
GA3C VS. A3C*: PREDICTIONS PER SECONDS

* Our Tensor Flow implementation on a CPU



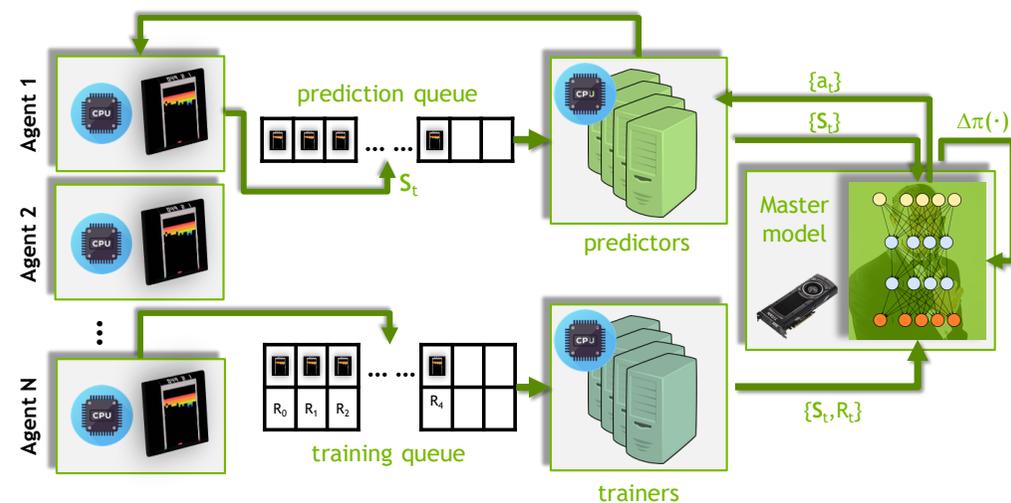
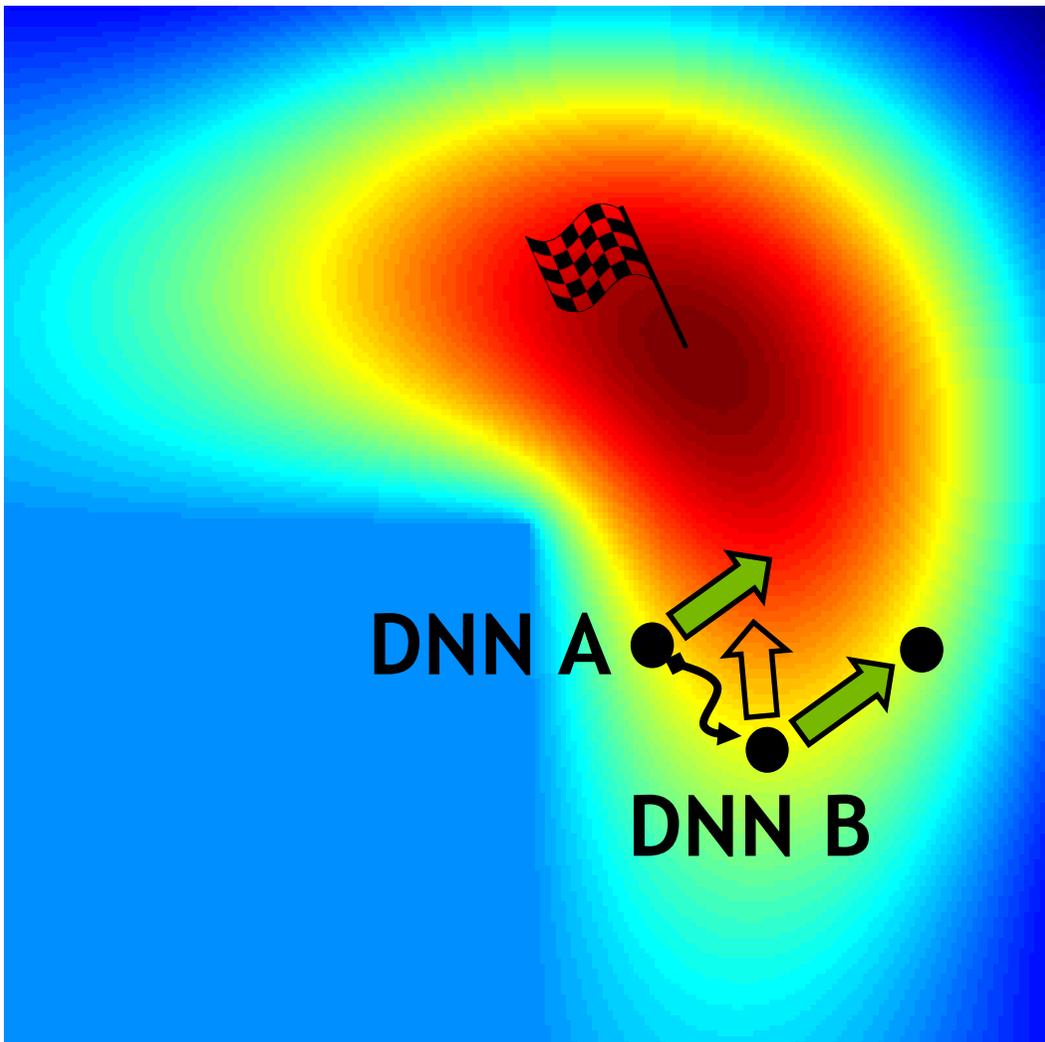
CPU & GPU UTILIZATION IN GA3C

For larger DNNs



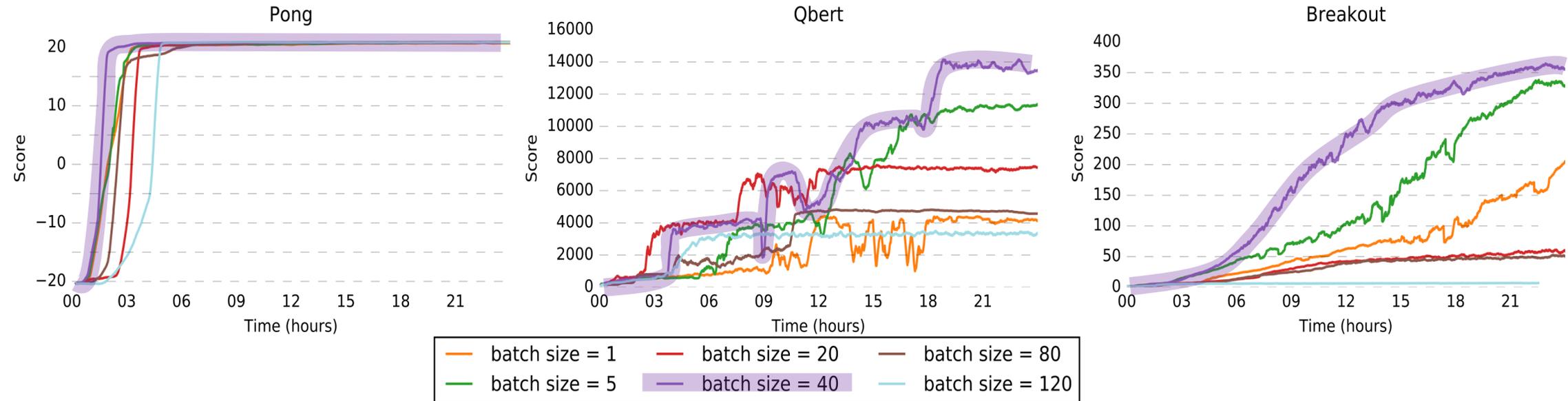
GA3C POLICY LAG

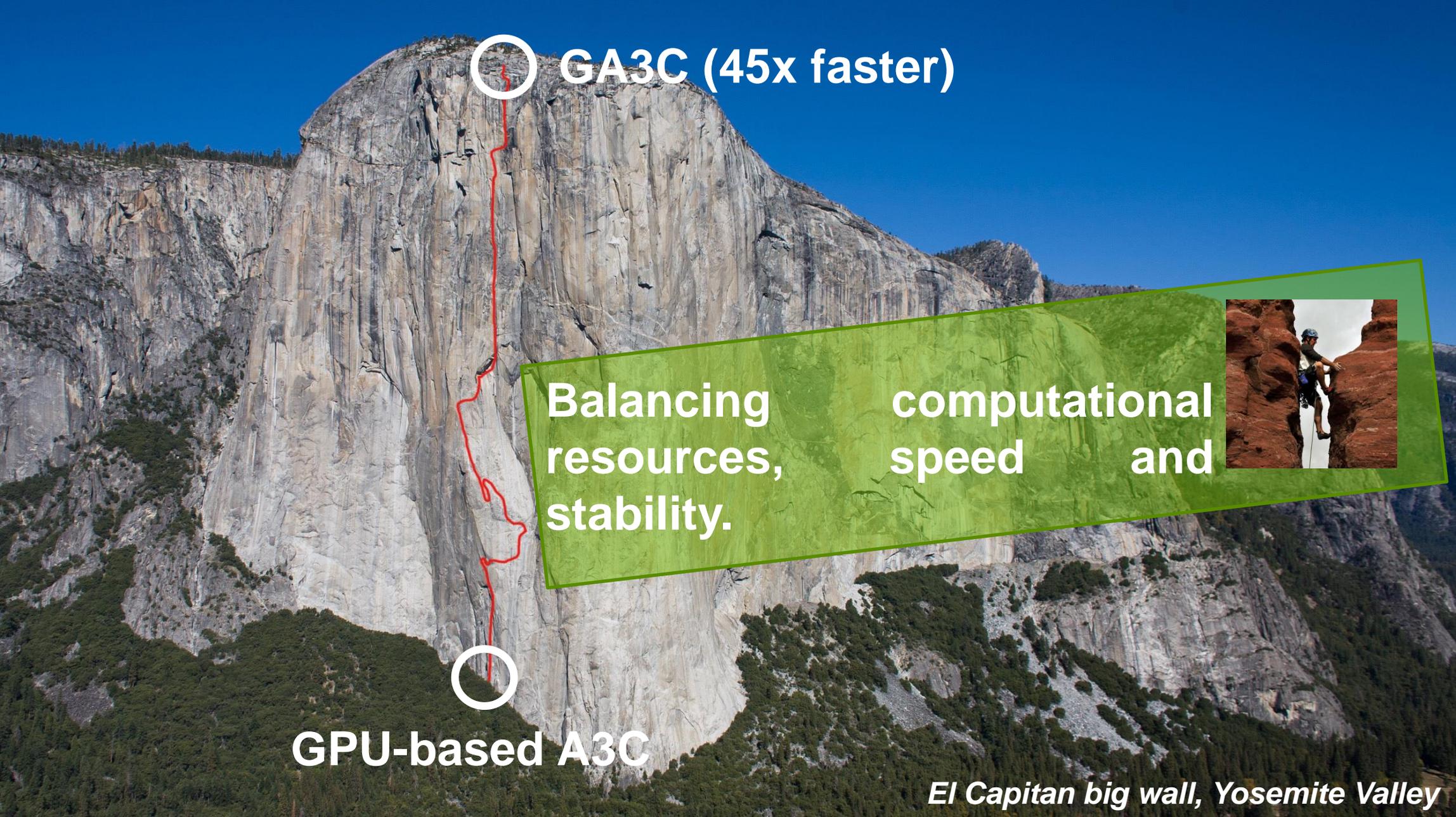
Asynchronous playing and training (off-policy updates)



STABILITY AND CONVERGENCE SPEED

Reducing policy lag through min training batch size





GA3C (45x faster)

Balancing
resources,
stability.

computational
speed and



GPU-based A3C

El Capitan big wall, Yosemite Valley



RESOURCES



THEORY

M. Babaeizadeh, I. Frosio, S. Tyree, J. Clemons, J. Kautz, **Reinforcement Learning through Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic on a GPU**, ICLR 2017 (available at <https://openreview.net/forum?id=r1VGvBcxl¬elid=r1VGvBcxl>).

CODING

GA3C, a GPU implementation of A3C (open source at <https://github.com/NVlabs/GA3C>).

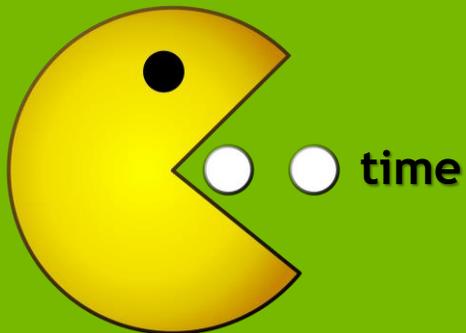
A general architecture to generate and consume training data.

AGENDA



1. GPU-based A3C for Deep Reinforcement Learning
(The basics of Reinforcement Learning on a CPU/GPU)
2. Cule*: GPU accelerated RL
(Moving Reinforcement Learning on a GPU)
3. Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand Observations and Continuous Control
(Imitation Learning and Sample Efficiency)
4. Conclusion

Reinforcement Learning



CULE*: GPU ACCELERATED RL

* CUDA Learning Environment

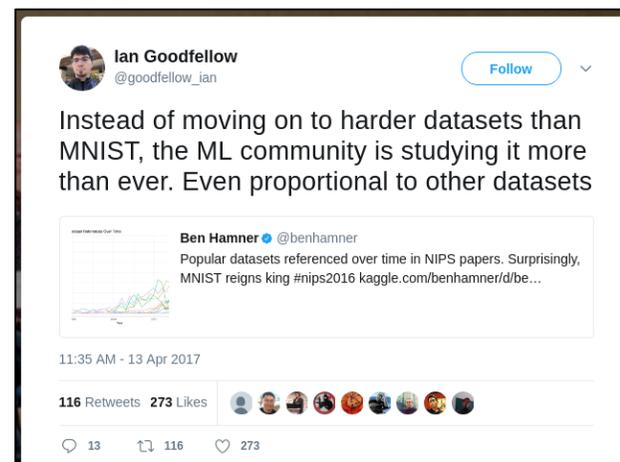
Steven Dalton, Iuri Frosio, Jared Hoberock, Jason Clemons

REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

ALE (Atari Learning Environment)

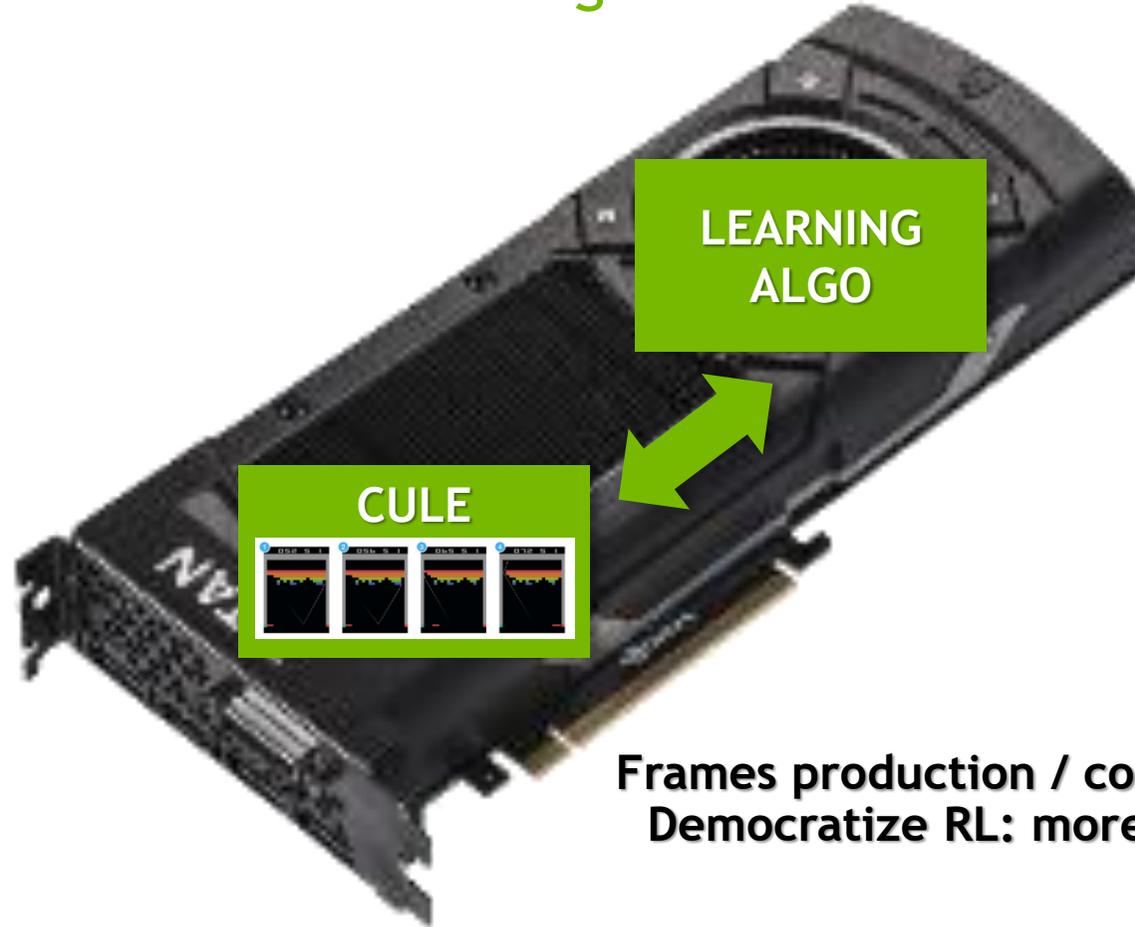


- Diverse set of tasks
- Established benchmark - MNIST of RL?



CULE

CUDA Learning Environment



Frames production / consumption rate > 10K / s
Democratize RL: more frames for less money

AGENDA

RL training: CPU, GPU

Limitations

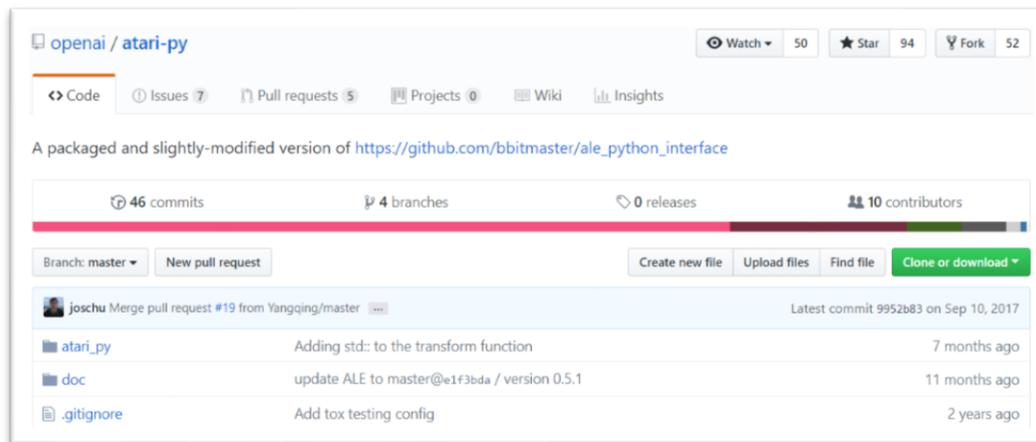
CuLE

Performance

Analysis and new scenarios

RL TRAINING

The OpenAI ATARI interface

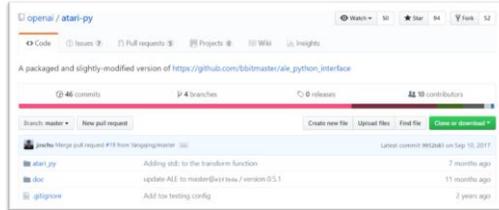


<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

CPU based

RL TRAINING

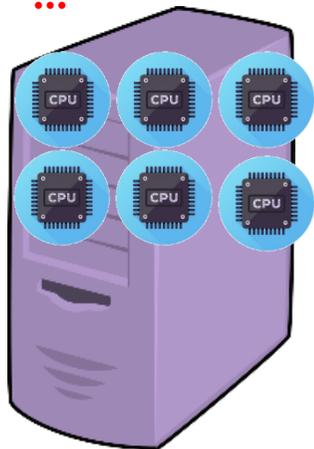
CPU only based training



<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

DQN
A3C

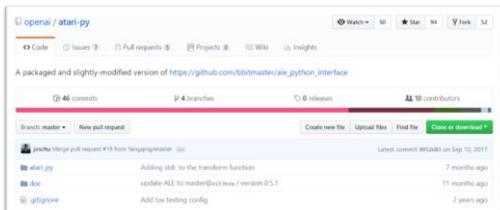
...



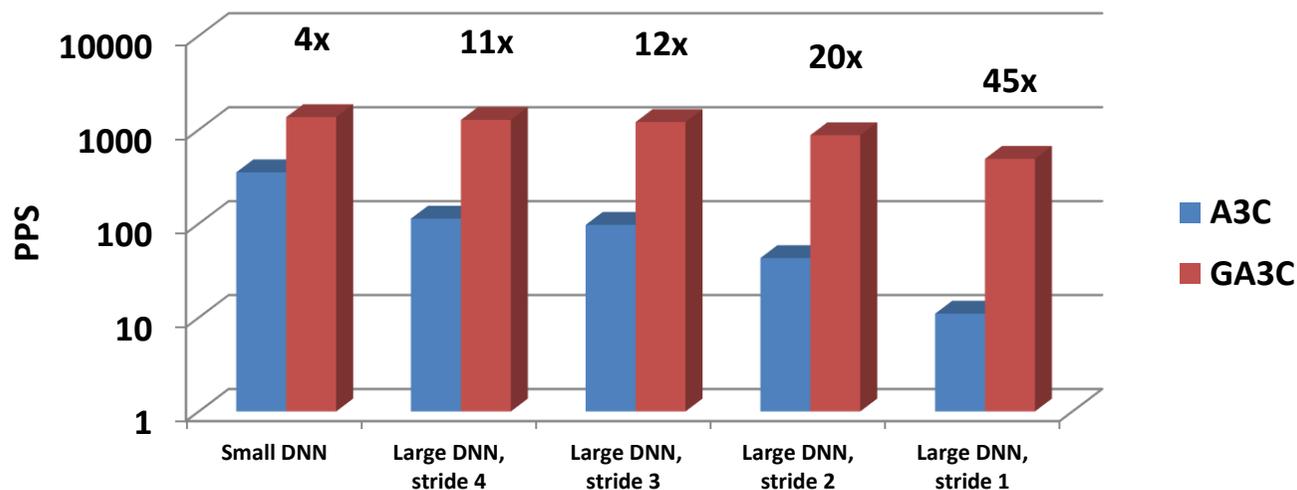
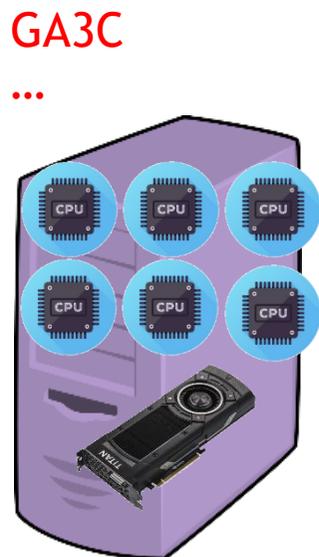
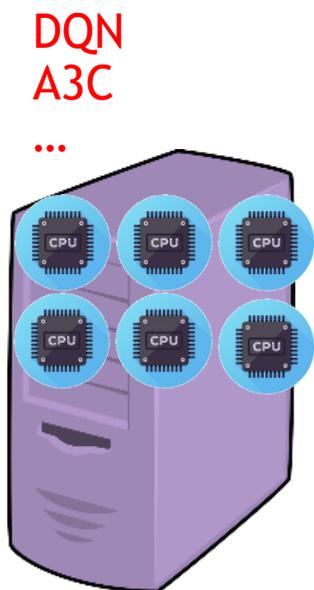
Mnih V. et al., Human-level control through deep reinforcement Learning, Nature, 2015
Minh V. et al., Asynchronous Methods for Deep Reinforcement Learning, ICML 2016

RL TRAINING

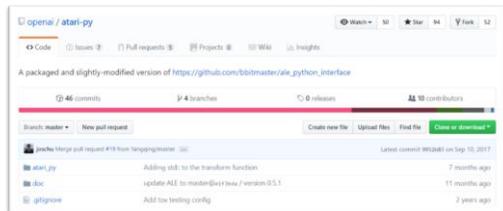
Hybrid CPU GPU training



<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)



RL TRAINING Clusters



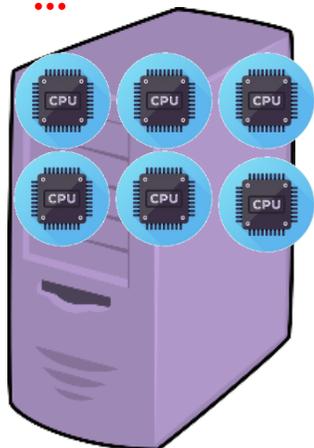
<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

Cluster

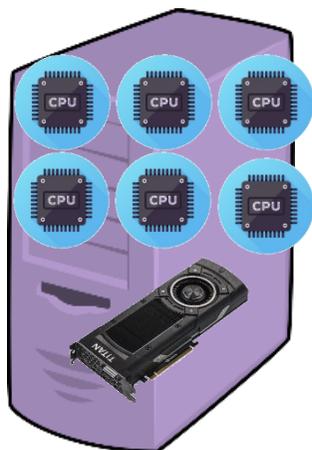


ES (GA)
A3C
A2C
IMPALA
...

DQN
A3C
...

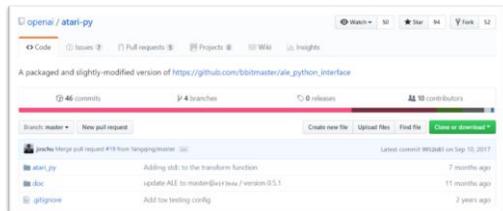


GA3C
...



RL TRAINING

DGX-1



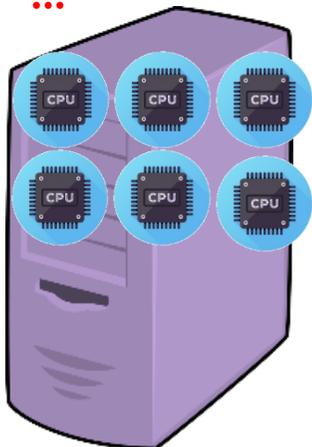
<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

Cluster

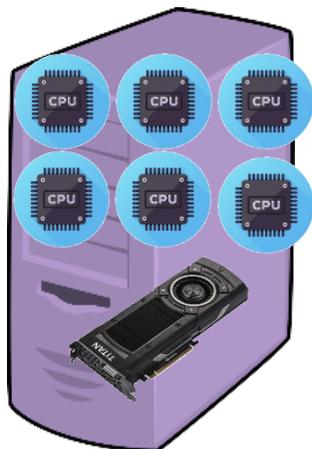


ES (GA)
A3C
A2C
IMPALA
...

DQN
A3C
...

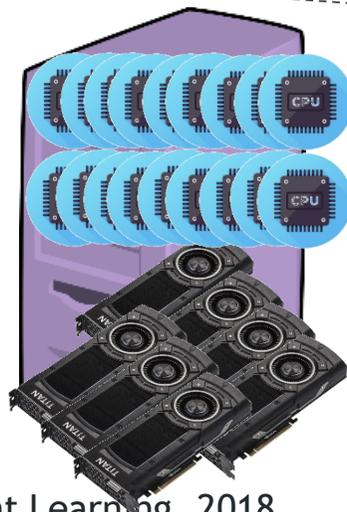


GA3C
...



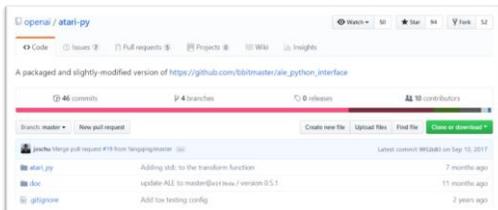
DGX-1

Policy gradient
Q-value
...



RL TRAINING

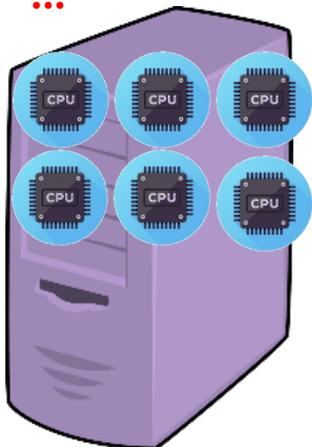
Limitations



<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

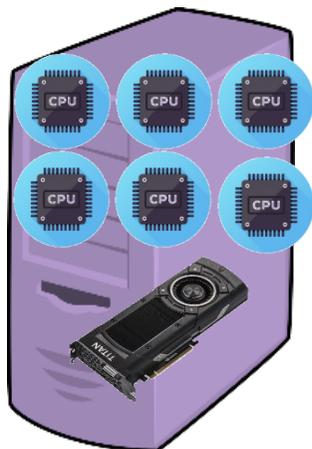
DQN
A3C

...



GA3C

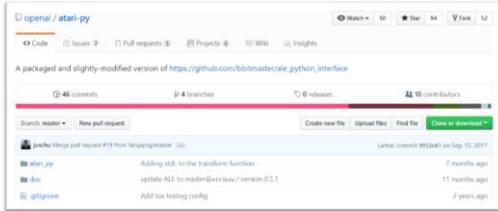
...



TIME

RL TRAINING

Limitations



<https://github.com/openai/atari-py> (OpenAI gym)

\$\$\$

Cluster



ES (GA)
A3C
A2C
IMPALA
...

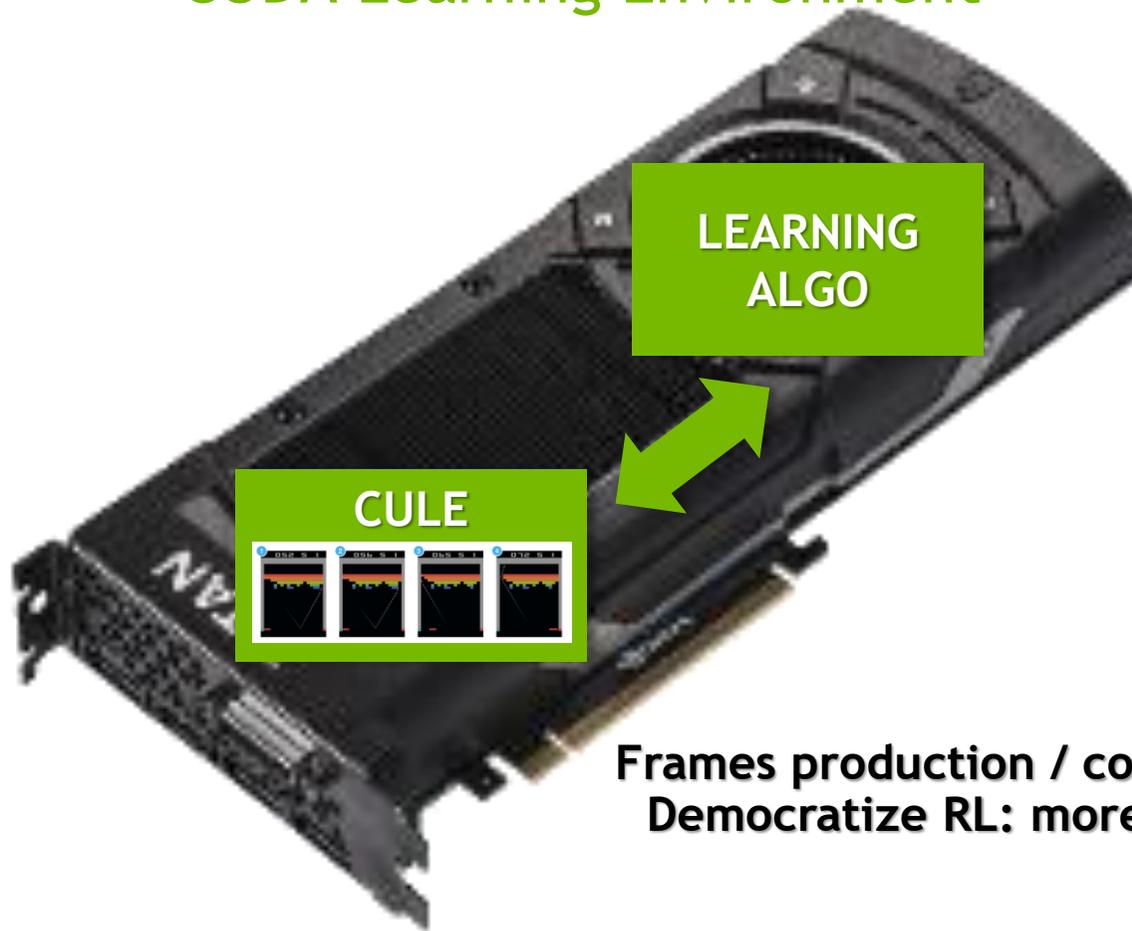


DGX-1

Policy gradient
Q-value
...

CULE

CUDA Learning Environment



Frames production / consumption rate > 10K / s
Democratize RL: more frames for less money

AGENDA

RL training: CPU, GPU

Limitations

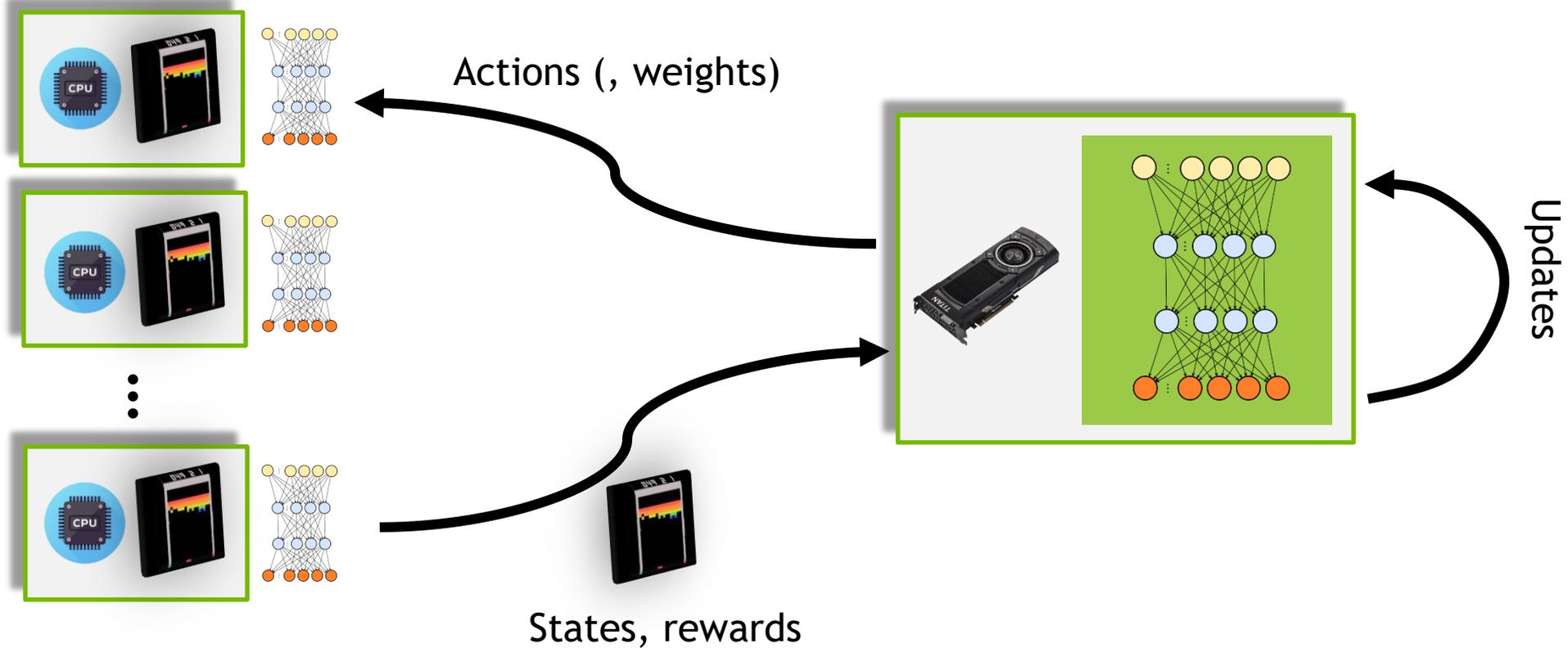
CuLE

Performance

Analysis and new scenarios

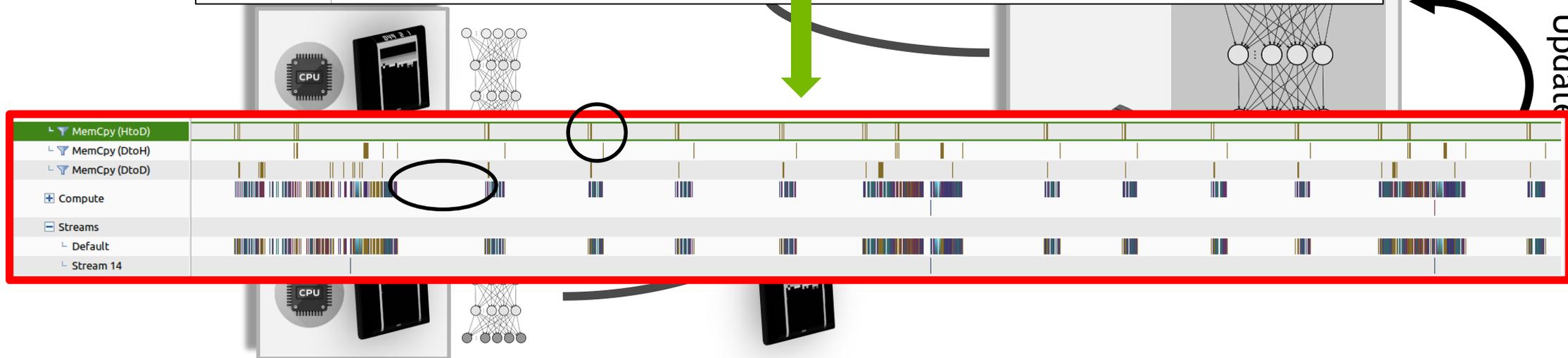
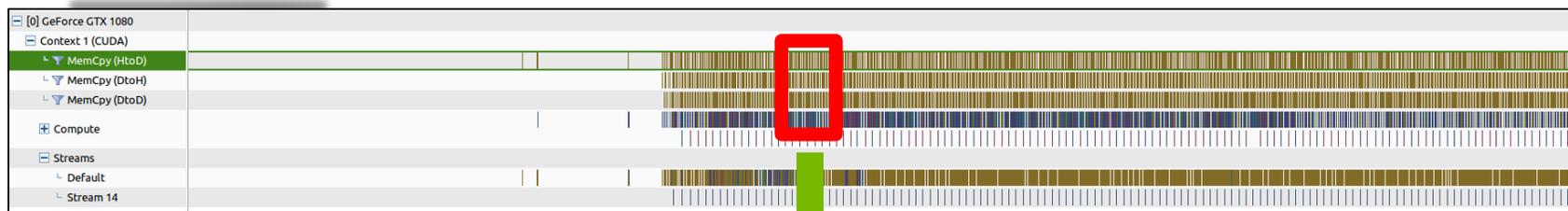
RL TRAINING (CPU SIMULATION)

Standard training scenario



RL TRAINING (CPU SIMULATION)

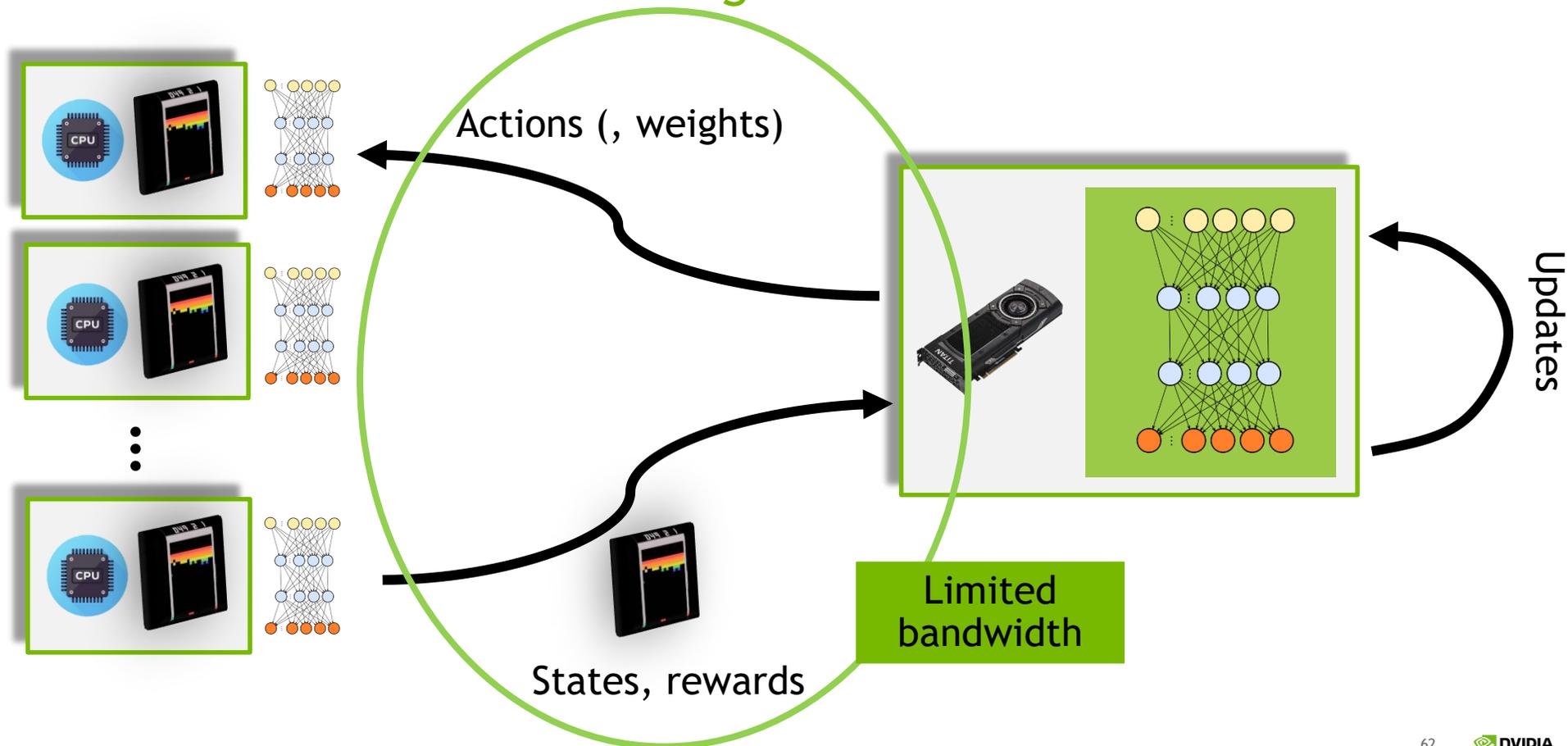
Standard training scenario



States, rewards

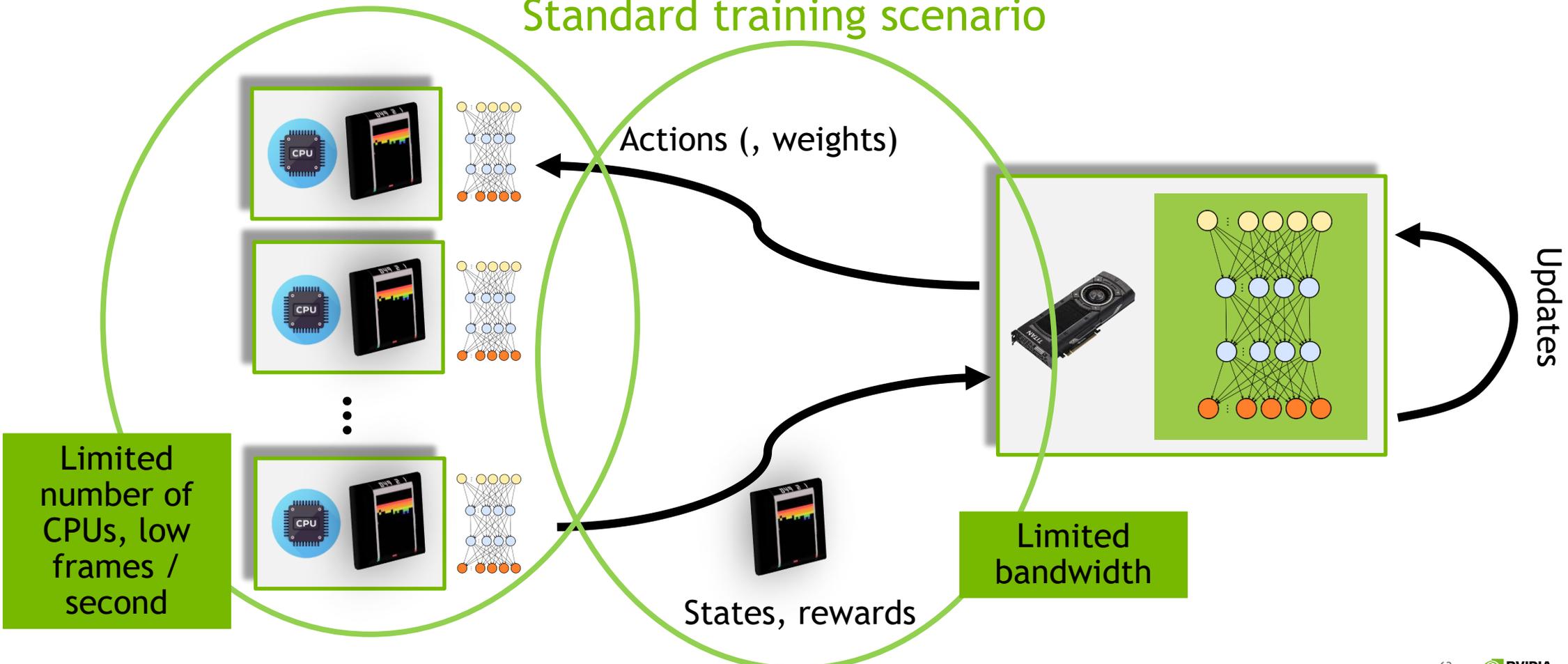
RL TRAINING (CPU SIMULATION)

Standard training scenario



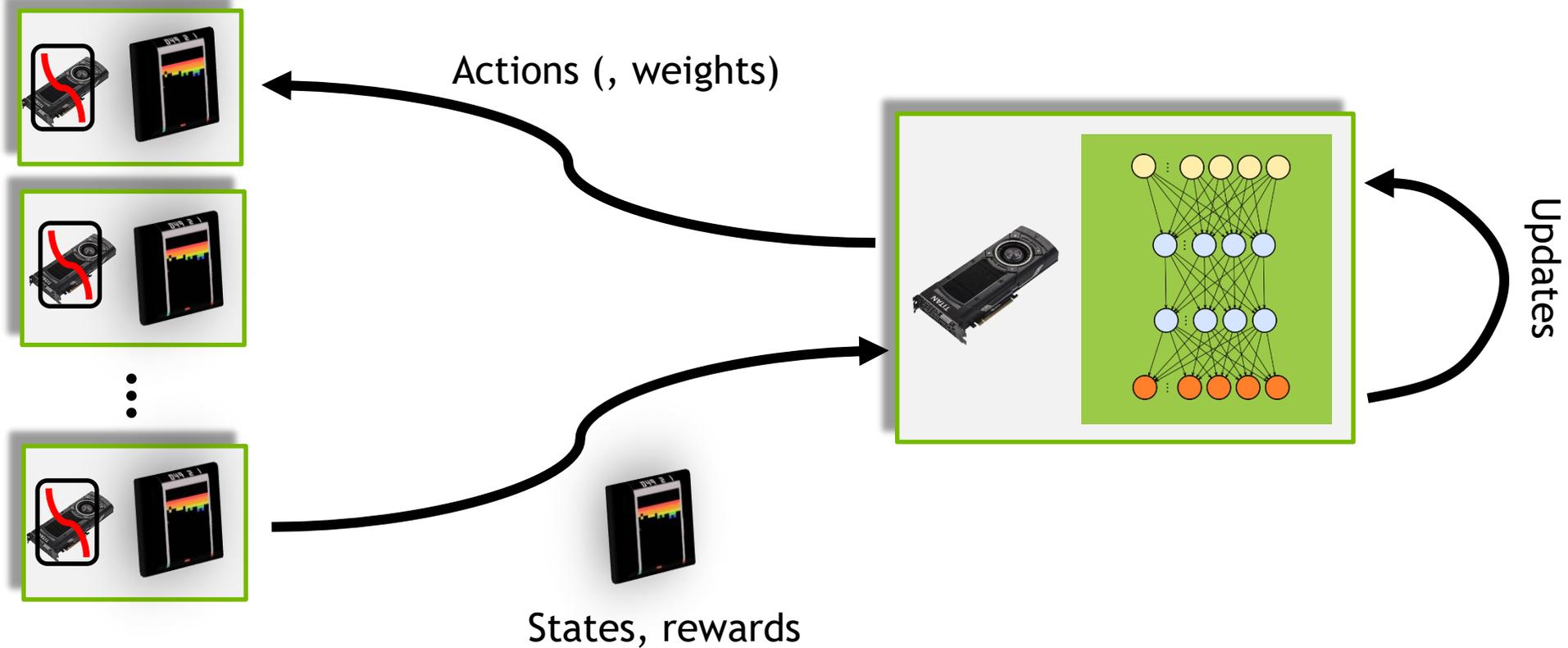
RL TRAINING (CPU SIMULATION)

Standard training scenario



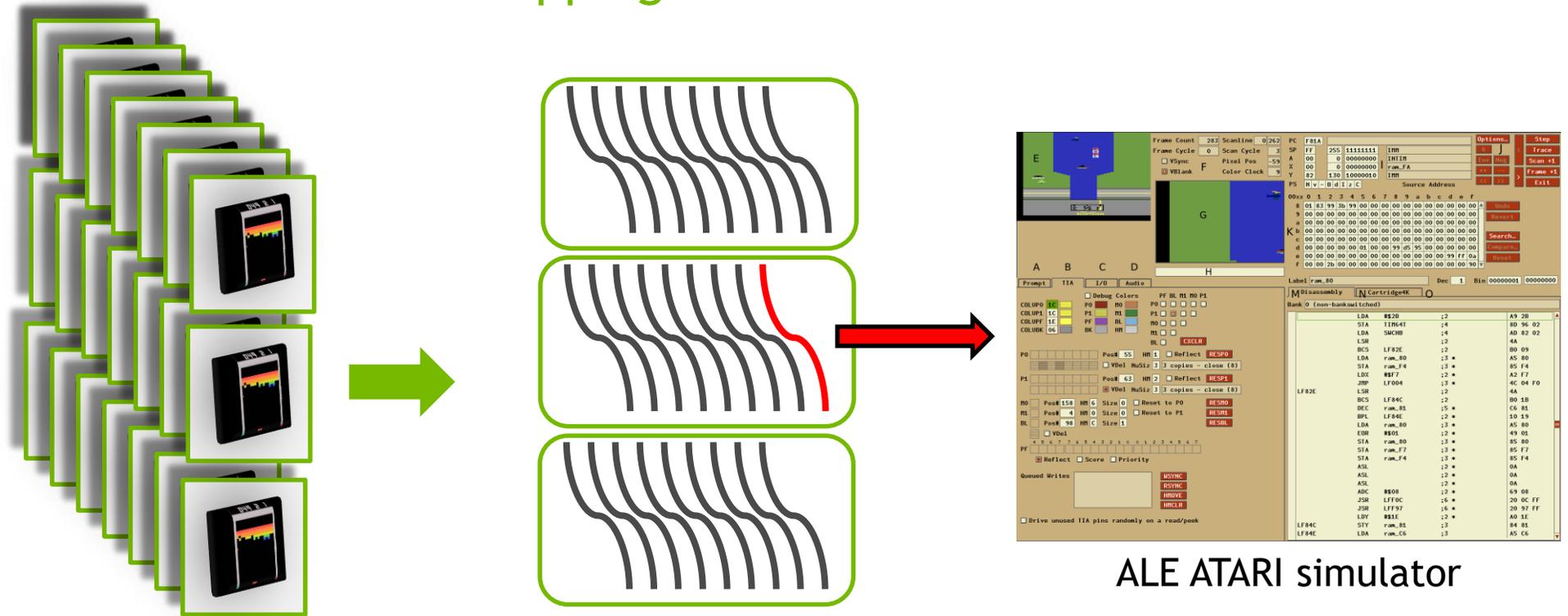
RL TRAINING (CULE)

Porting ATARI to the GPU



RL TRAINING (GPU)

1-to-1 mapping of ALEs to threads



ALE Atari simulator

AGENDA

RL training: CPU, GPU

Limitations

CuLE

Performance

Analysis and new scenarios

GYM COMPATIBLE (MOSTLY)

AtariPy

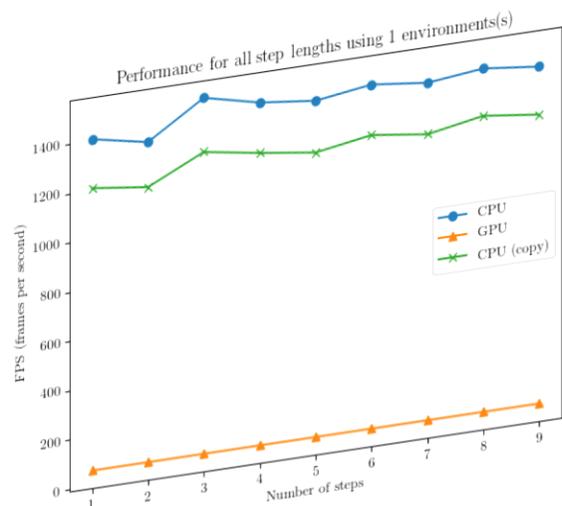
```
for agent in (0, agents):  
    action.cpu() # transfer to CPU  
    observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action.numpy()) # execute  
    observation.cuda() # transfer back GPU  
    reward.cuda()
```

CuLE

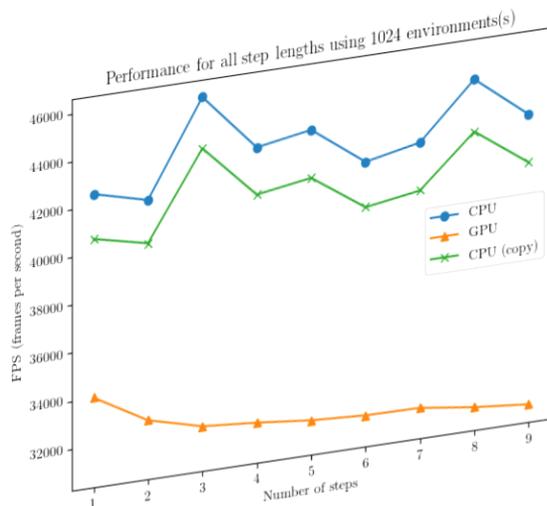
```
# parallel call to all agents  
observations, rewards, dones, infos = env.step(actions) # execute
```

FRAMES PER SECOND

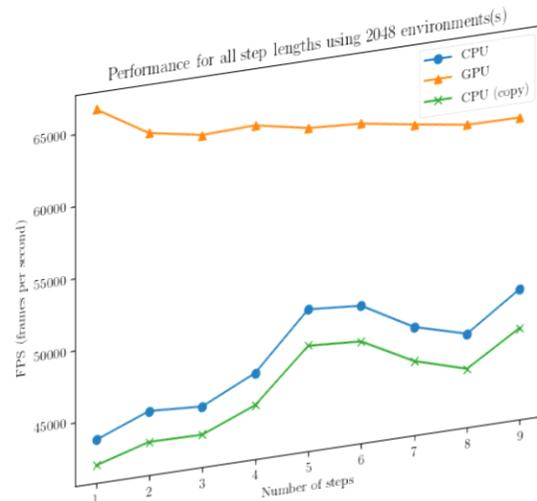
Breakout, inference only (no training)



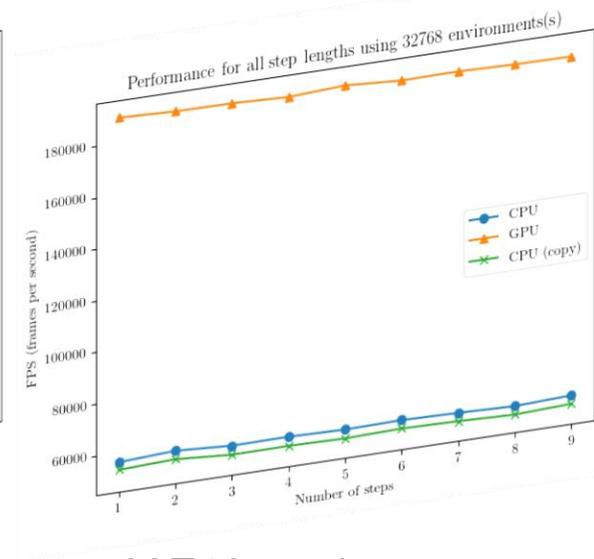
1 environment



1024 environments



4096 environments



32768 environments

GPU occupancy

GYM COMPATIBLE (MOSTLY)

AtariPy

```
for agent in (0, agents):  
    action.cpu() # transfer to CPU  
    observation, reward, done, info = env.step( action.numpy()) # execute  
    observation.cuda() # transfer back GPU  
    reward.cuda()
```

```
train()
```

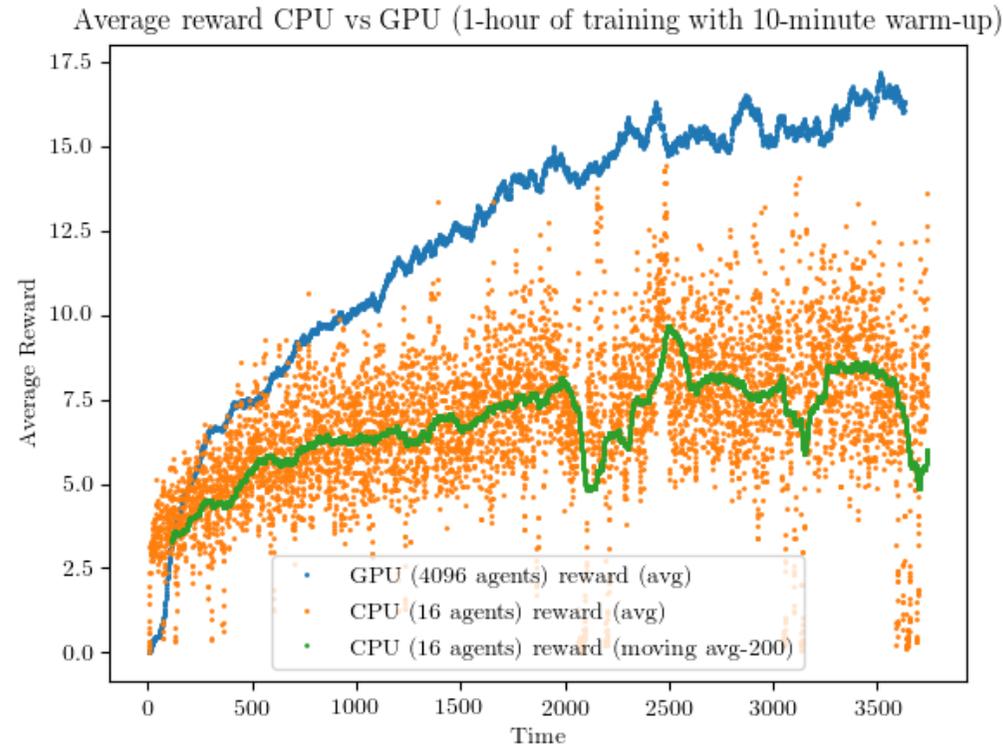
CuLE

```
# parallel call to all agents  
observations, rewards, dones, infos = env.step(actions) # execute
```

```
train()
```

REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

Breakout - A2C (preliminary result)



AGENDA

RL training: CPU, GPU

Limitations

CuLE

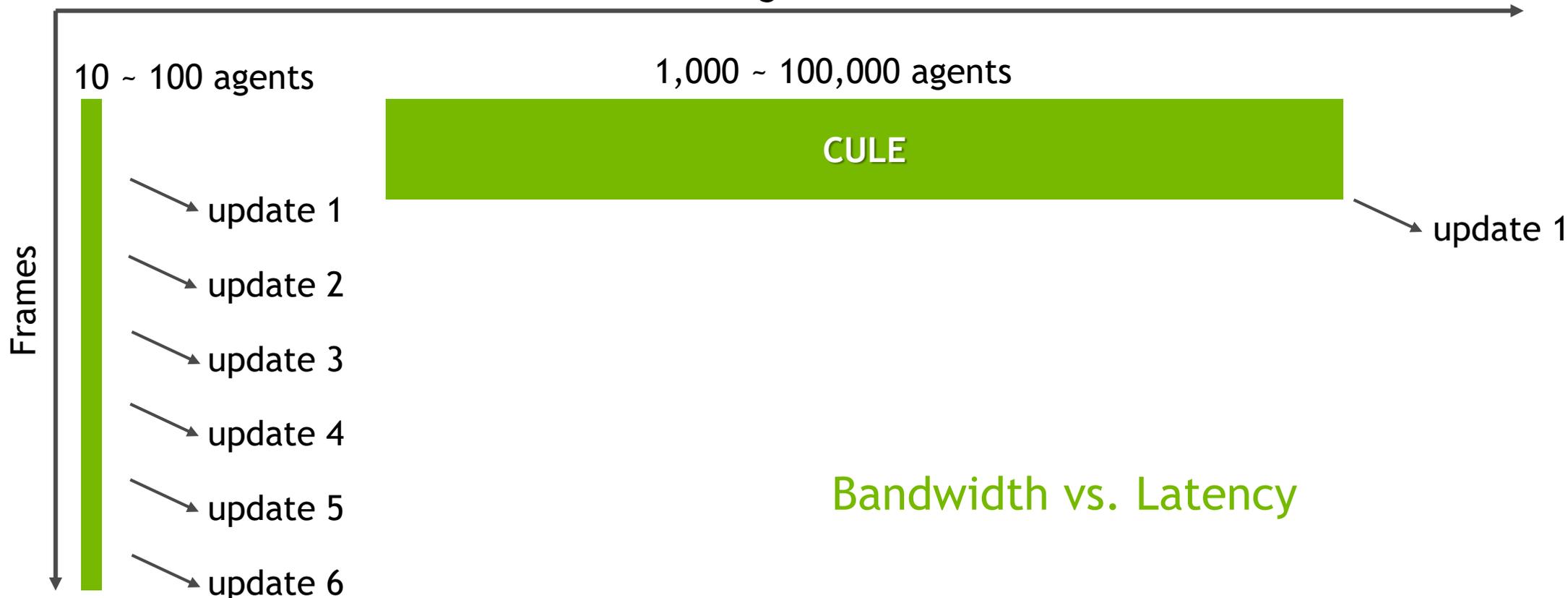
Performance

Analysis and new scenarios

TRADE-OFF

Same amount of time: CuLE vs. non CuLE

Agents



CULE

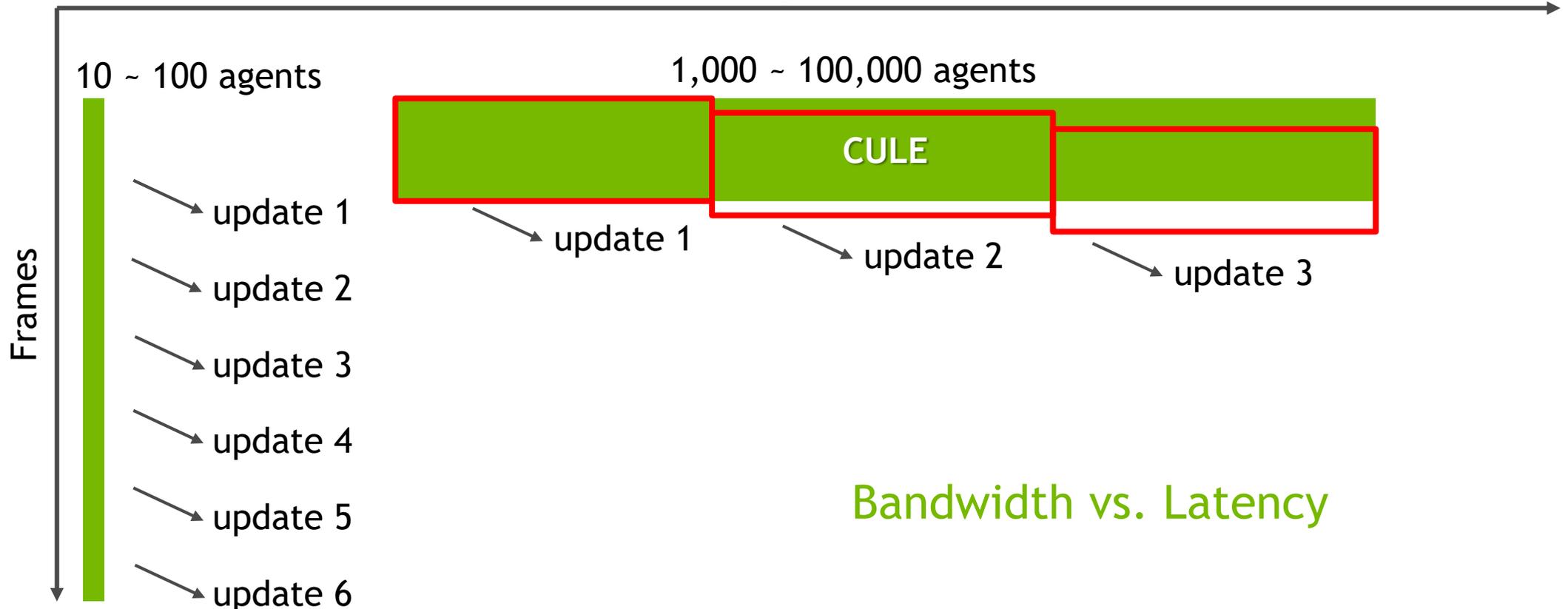
Bandwidth vs. Latency

Traditional approach

TRADE-OFF

Same amount of time: CuLE vs. non CuLE

Agents

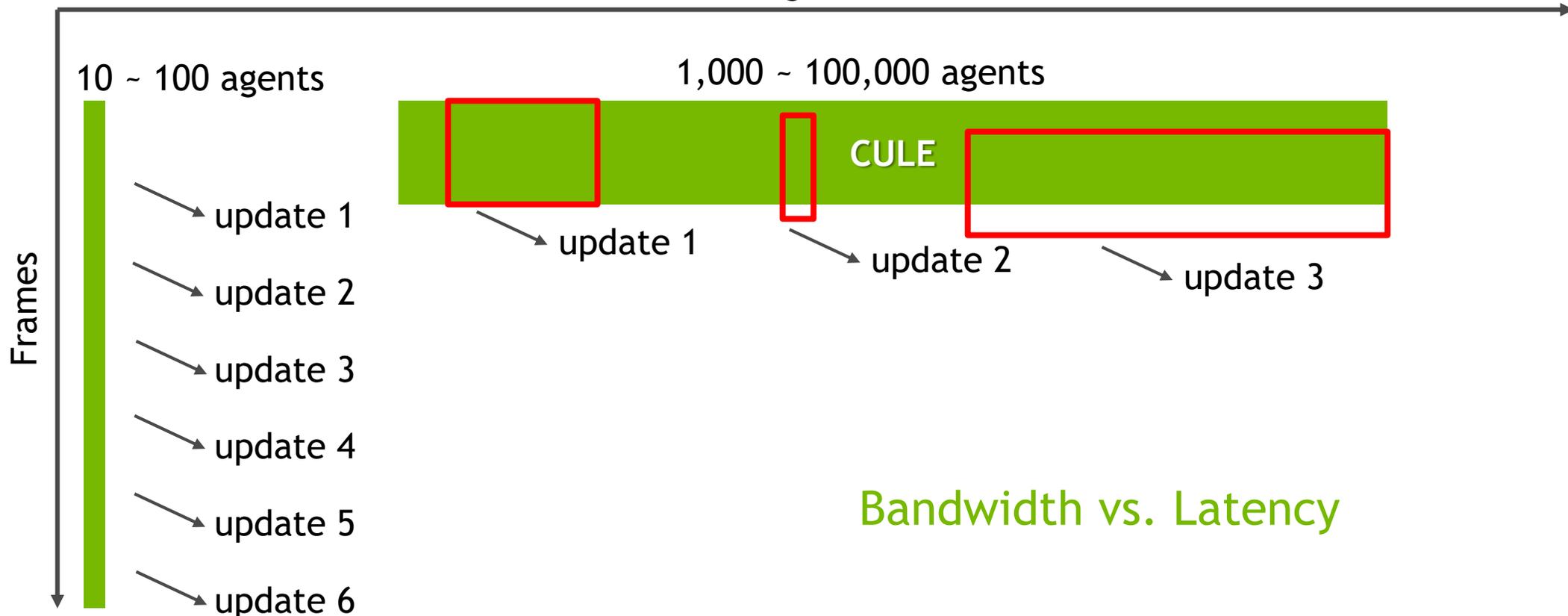


Bandwidth vs. Latency

TRADE-OFF

Same amount of time: CuLE vs. non CuLE

Agents



Bandwidth vs. Latency

GYM COMPATIBLE (MOSTLY)

AtariPy / CuLE

```
for time in (0, np.inf):  
    action.cpu() # transfer to CPU  
    observation, reward, done, info = env.step( action.numpy()) # execute  
    cpu_state = cule.get_state() # get state  
  
train()
```

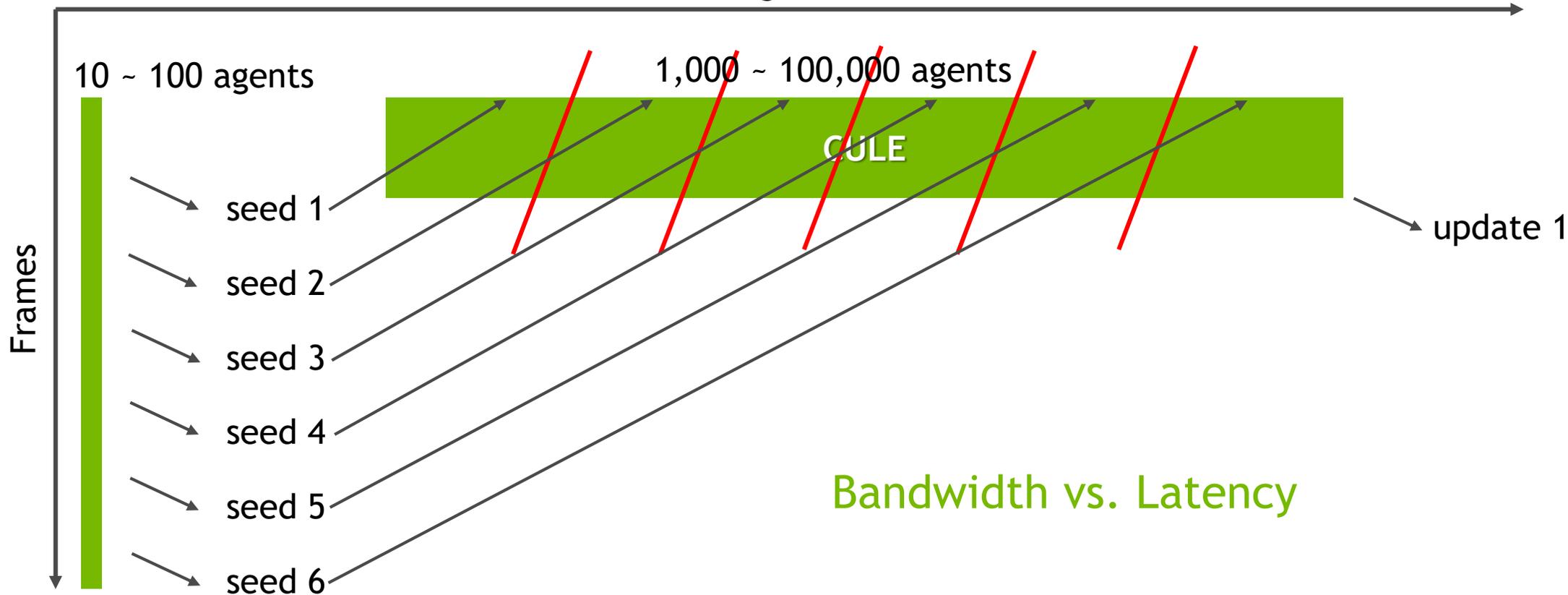
CuLE

```
# seed, cule::set_state(gpuState, cpuState)  
env.seed(cpu_state, first_agent = 0, last_agent = 100)  
  
# parallel call to all agents  
observations, rewards, dones, infos = env.step(actions) # execute  
  
# ...
```

SEEDING

Same amount of time: CuLE vs. non CuLE

Agents



Traditional approach

CONCLUSION

CuLE

More frames for less money (democratizing RL)

New scenarios

How to use large batches?

Seeding from the CPU, ES, ...

Soon released on <https://github.com/NVlabs/>



RESOURCES



THEORY

S. Dalton, I. Frosio, J. Hoberok, J. Clemons, CULE, a companion library for accelerated RL training, GTC 2018, (<http://on-demand.gputechconf.com/gtc/2018/presentation/s8440-cule-a-companion-library-for-accelerated-rl-training.pdf>).

CODING

Releasing soon:

<https://github.com/NVlabs>

AGENDA

1. GPU-based A3C for Deep Reinforcement Learning
(The basics of Reinforcement Learning on a CPU/GPU)

2. Cule*: GPU accelerated RL
(Moving Reinforcement Learning on a GPU)

3. Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand
Observations and Continuous Control
(Imitation Learning and Sample Efficiency)

4. Conclusion



SIM-TO-REAL TRANSFER OF ACCURATE GRASPING WITH EYE-IN- HAND OBSERVATIONS AND CONTINUOUS CONTROL

Mengyuan Yan, Iuri Frosio, Stephen Tyree, Jan Kautz

ROBOTS



ROBOTS GOING INTO THE WILD

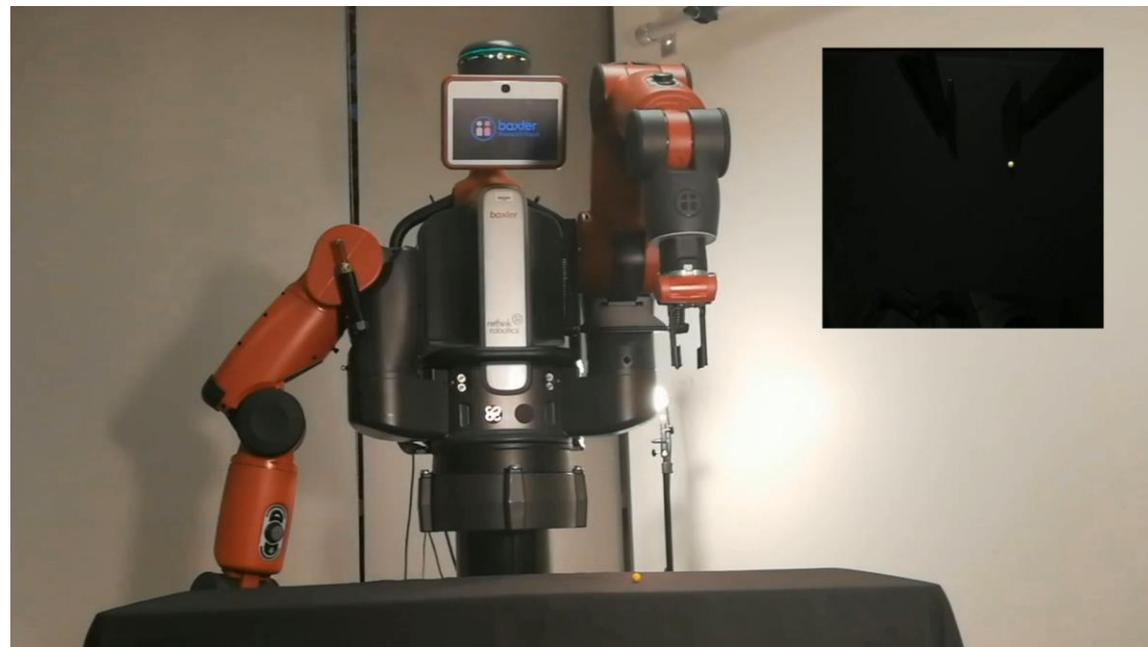
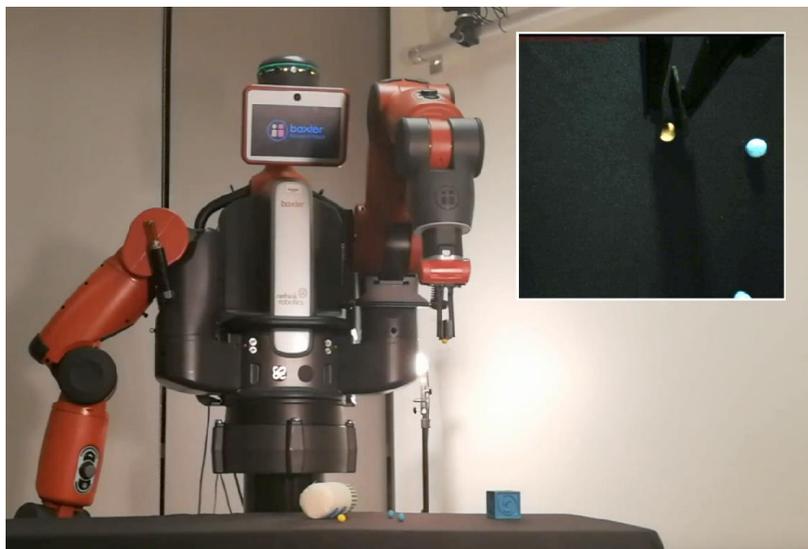


CHALLENGES & SOLUTION

Challenge	Solution
Safety	Simulation
Data collection	Simulation
Sample efficiency	Imitation Learning
Simulation 😊	Domain transfer

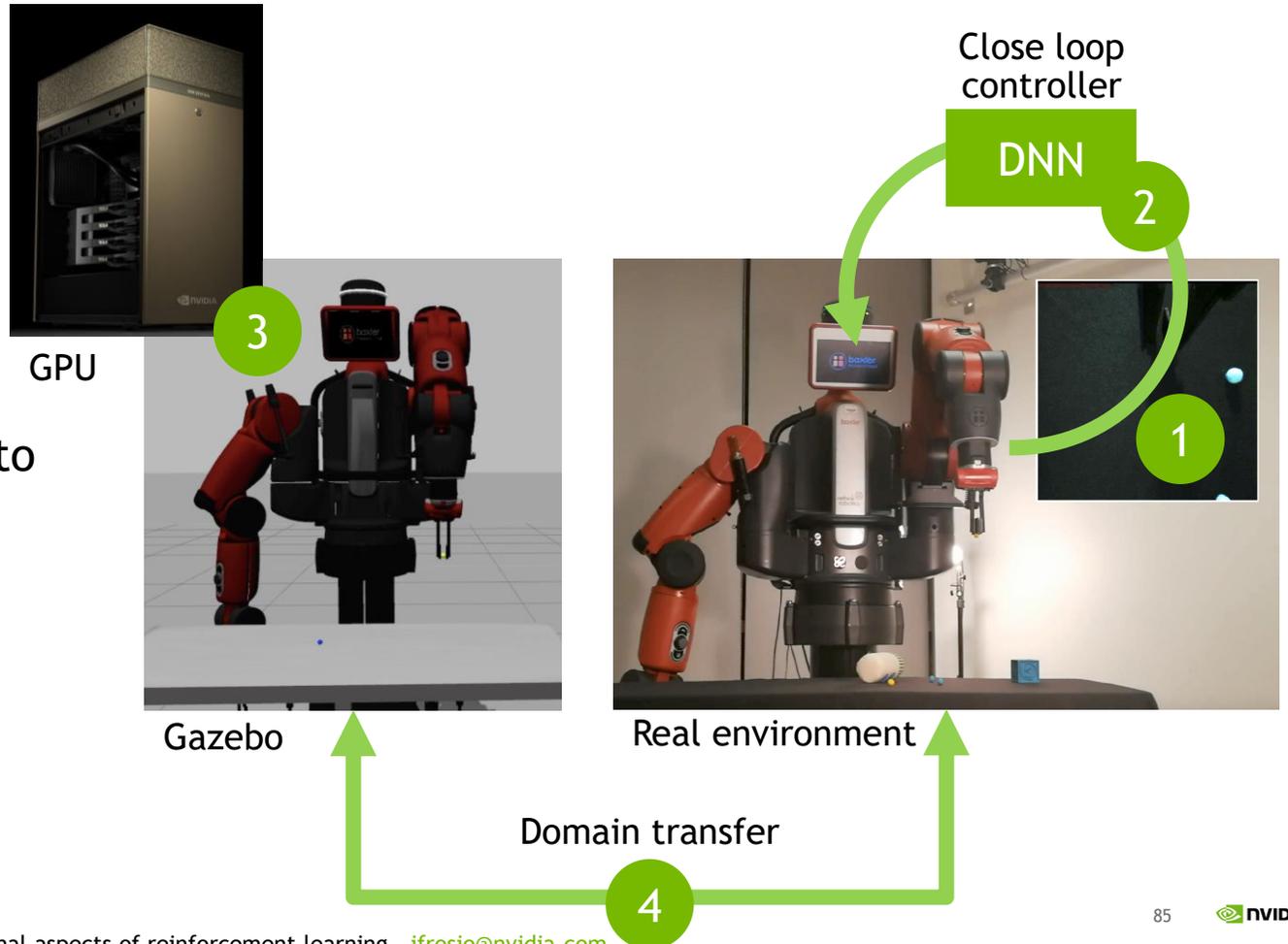
THE PROBLEM OF GRASPING

“Elementary” thus significant



LEARNING AND TOOLS

- 1) Visual input from wrist camera
- 2) Closed-loop continuous position control
- 3) Use imitation learning (on a GPU) to learn in simulation (Gazebo)
- 4) Visual domain transfer to real environments



LEARNING AND TOOLS

1) Visual input from wrist camera

2) Closed-loop continuous position control

3) Use imitation learning (on a GPU) to learn in simulation (Gazebo)

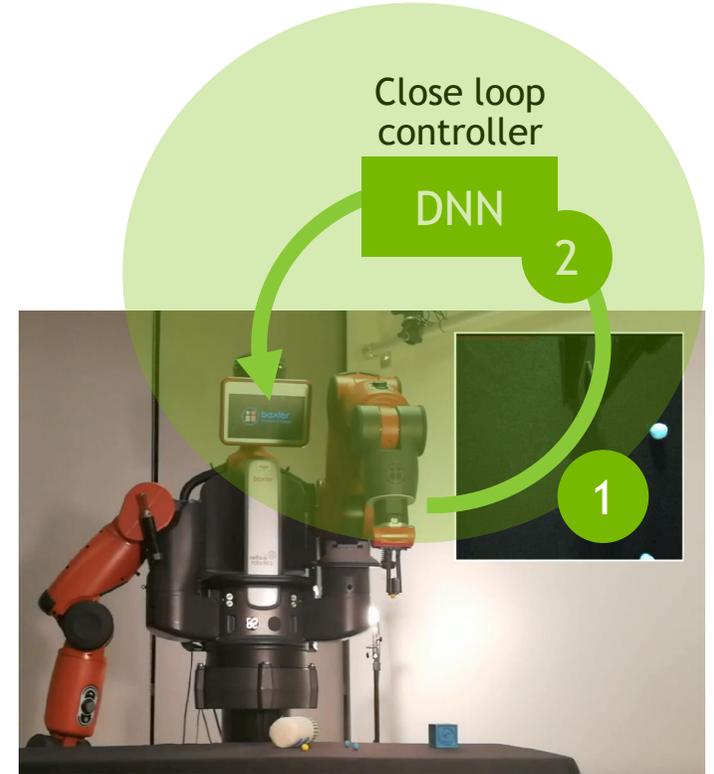
4) Visual domain transfer to real environments



GPU



Gazebo

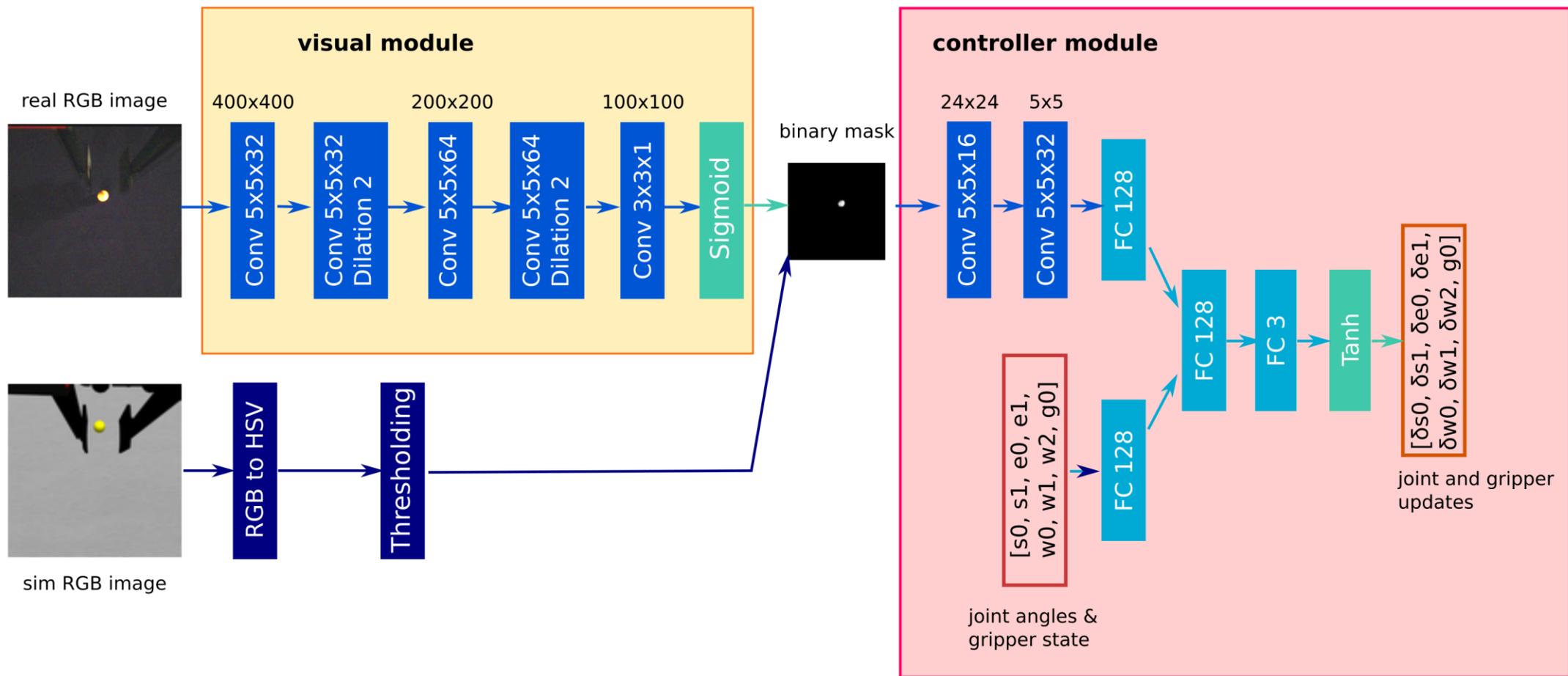


Real environment

Domain transfer

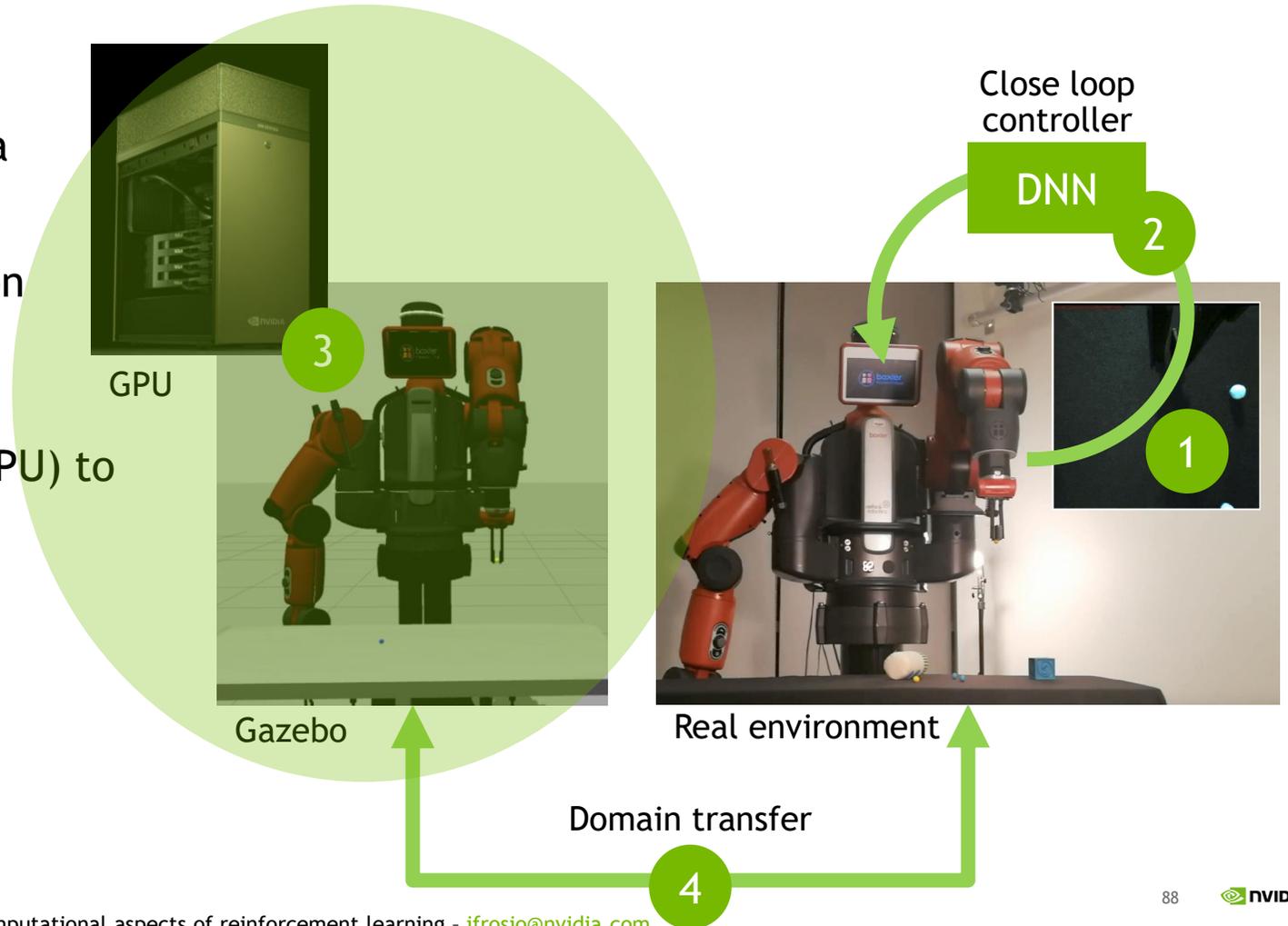
4

CONTROLLER AND VISUAL DOMAIN TRANSFER

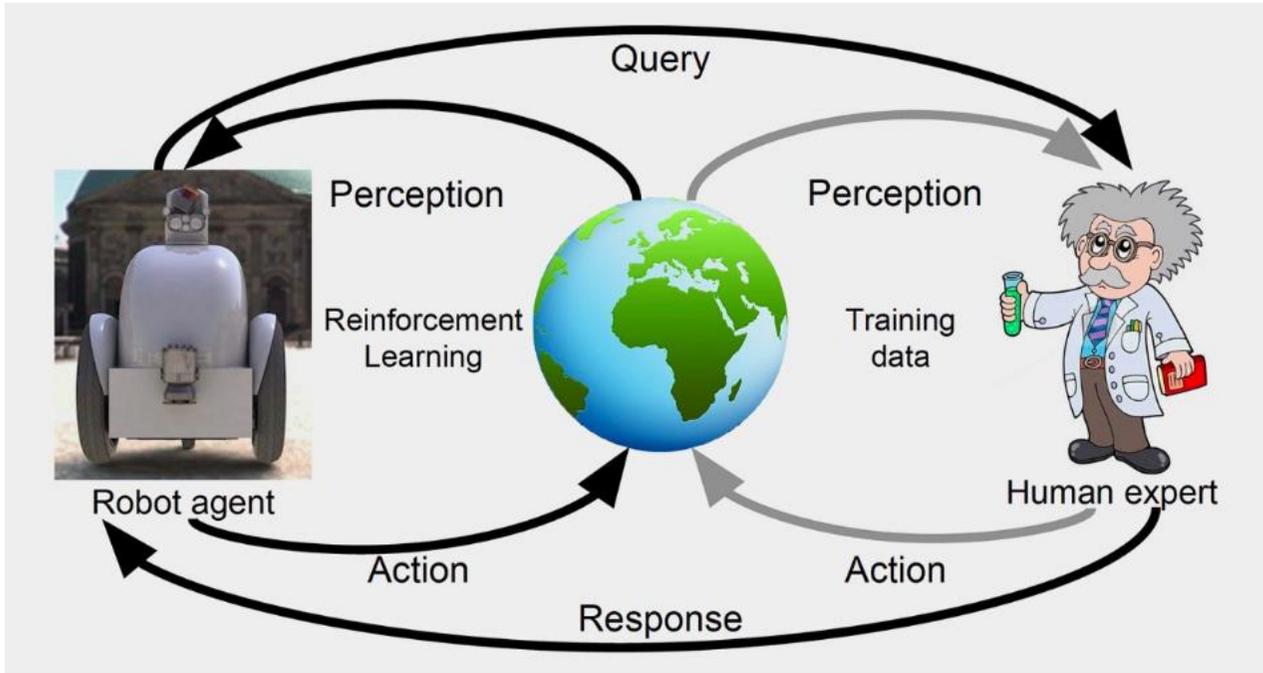


LEARNING AND TOOLS

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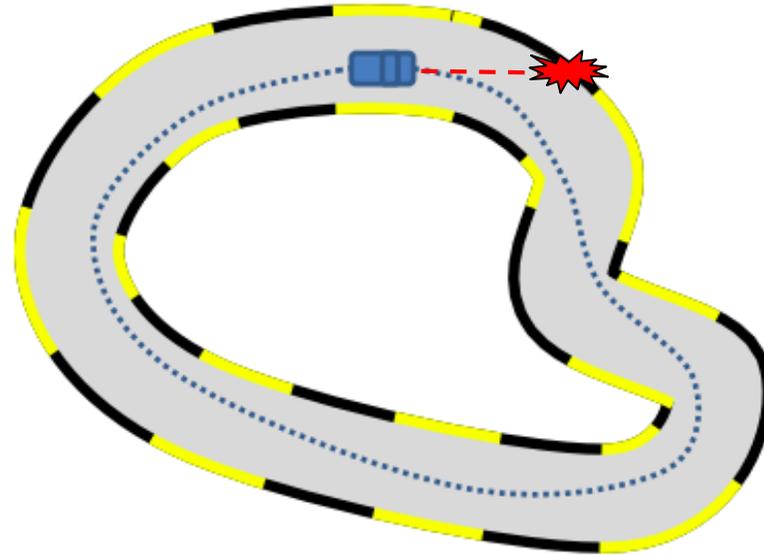
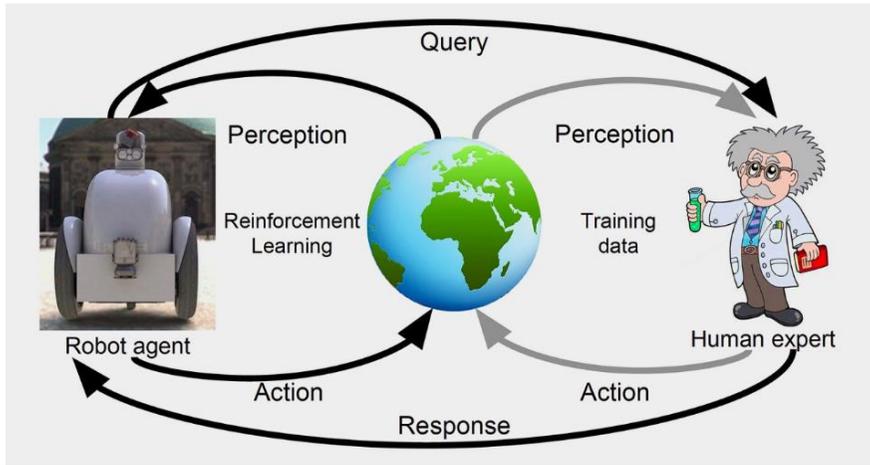
IMITATION LEARNING



The expert is not necessarily solving our problem.

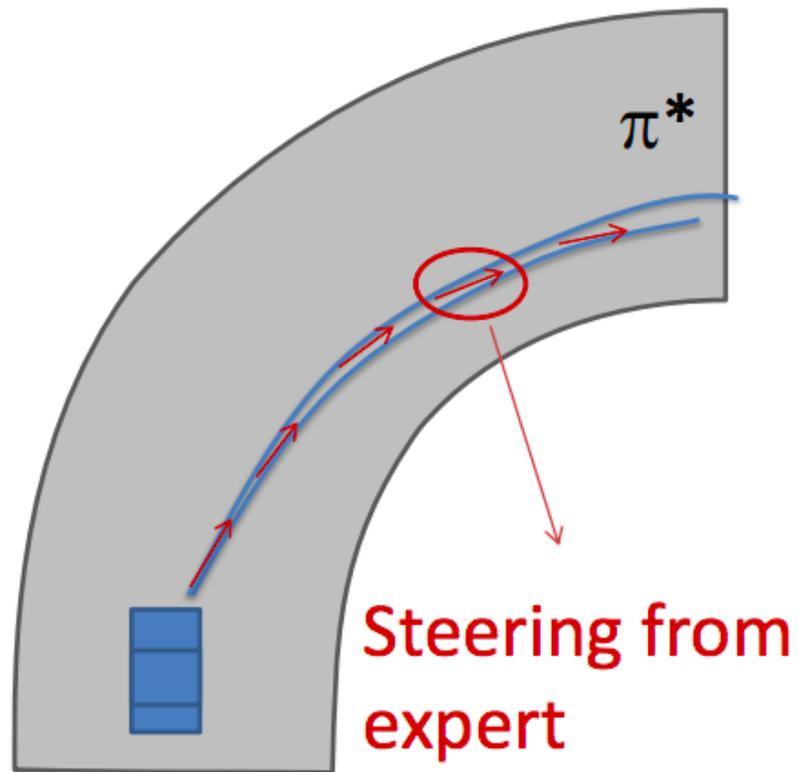
It can solve the problem by having a complete access to the status of the system, which is not available to our agent!

COVARIANCE SHIFT



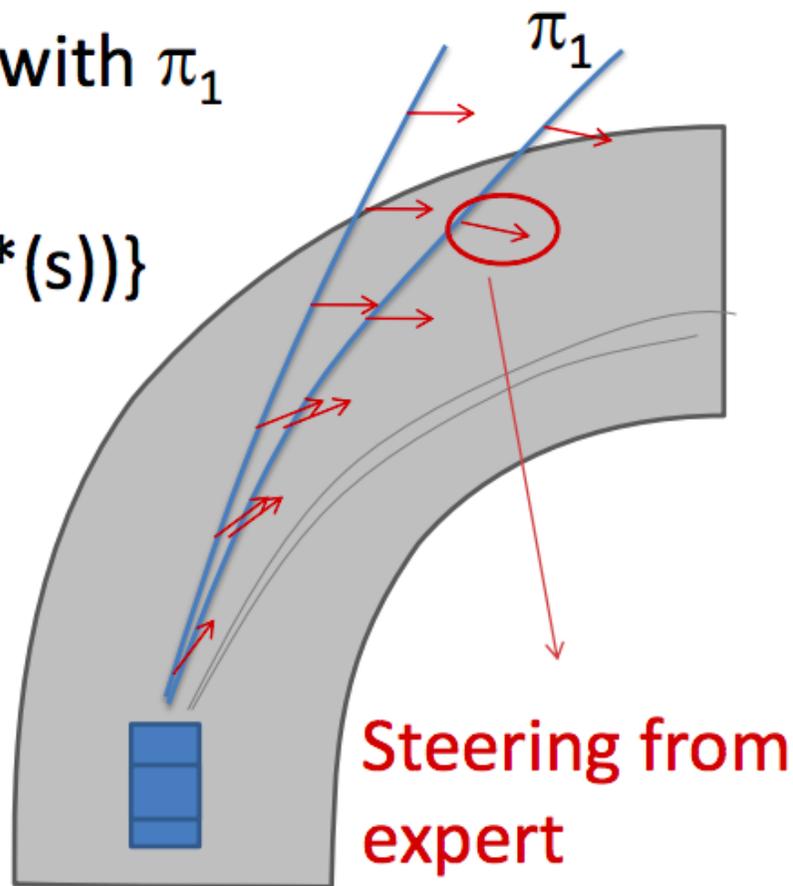
Dagger: Dataset Aggregation

- Collect trajectories with expert π^*
- Dataset $D_0 = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$
- Train π_1 on D_0



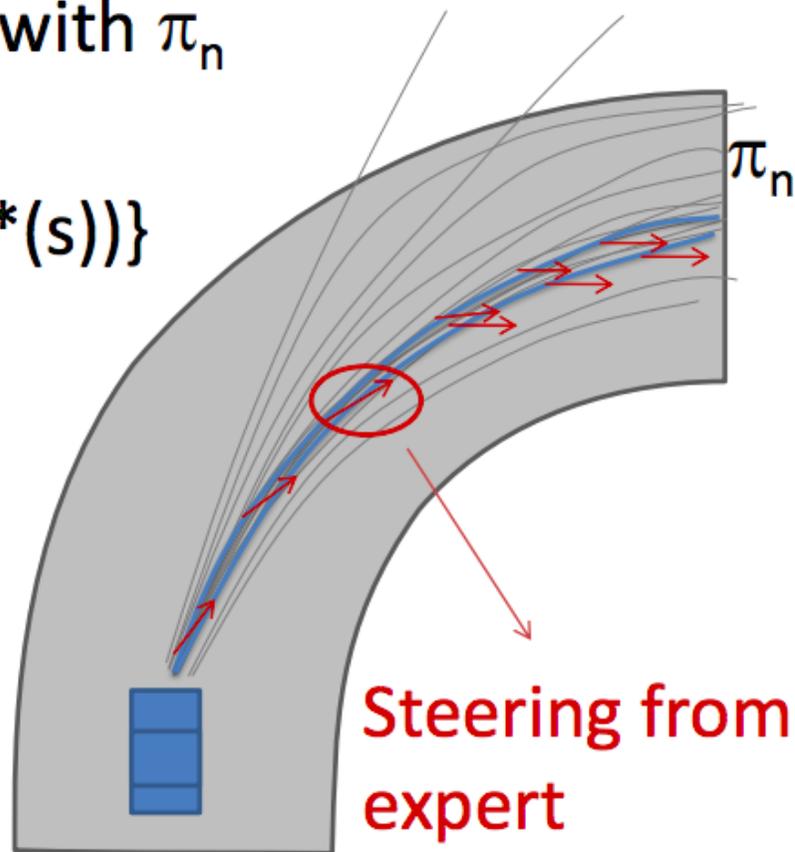
Dagger: Dataset Aggregation

- Collect new trajectories with π_1
- New Dataset $D_1' = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$
- Aggregate Datasets:
 $D_1 = D_0 \cup D_1'$
- Train π_2 on D_1



DAgger: Dataset Aggregation

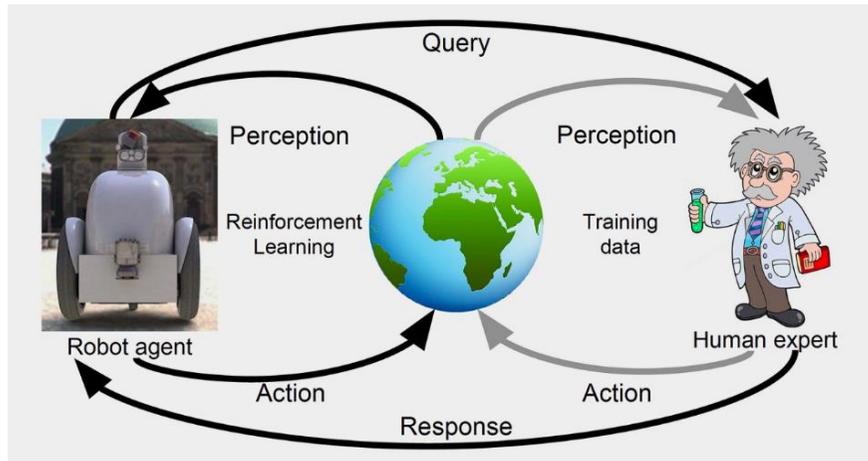
- Collect new trajectories with π_n
- New Dataset $D_n' = \{(s, \pi^*(s))\}$
- Aggregate Datasets:
$$D_n = D_{n-1} \cup D_n'$$
- Train π_{n+1} on D_n



IMITATION LEARNING VS REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

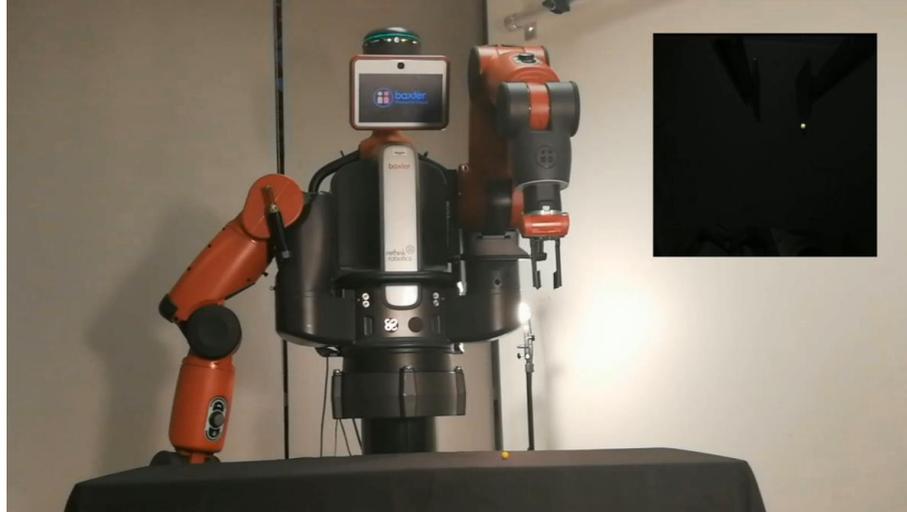
Pros and cons

Imitation learning pros and cons

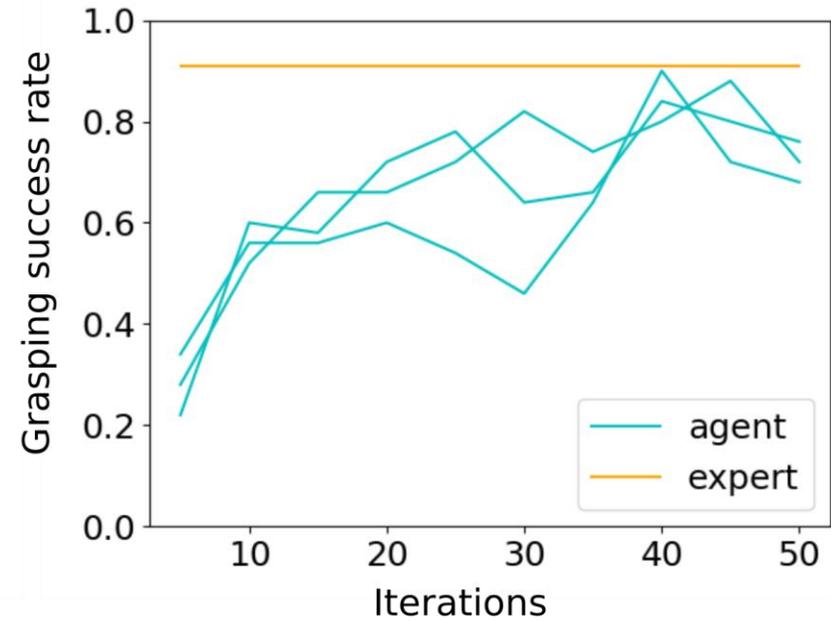
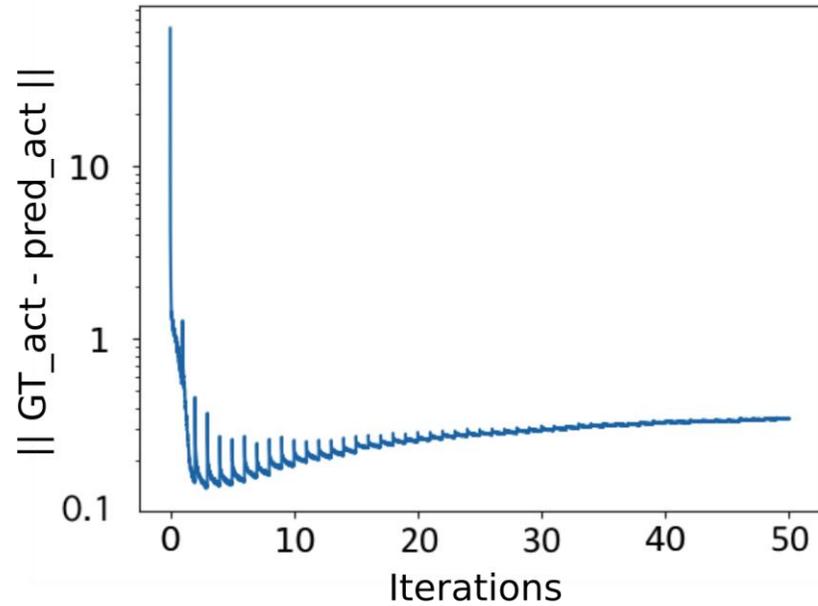


- + Sample efficient (data reuse)
- + Less time spent for exploration
- + Faster convergence
- Need for an expert
- Lower generalization capabilities
- Optimize metric?

FSM EXPERT



DAGGER: LEARNING CURVE



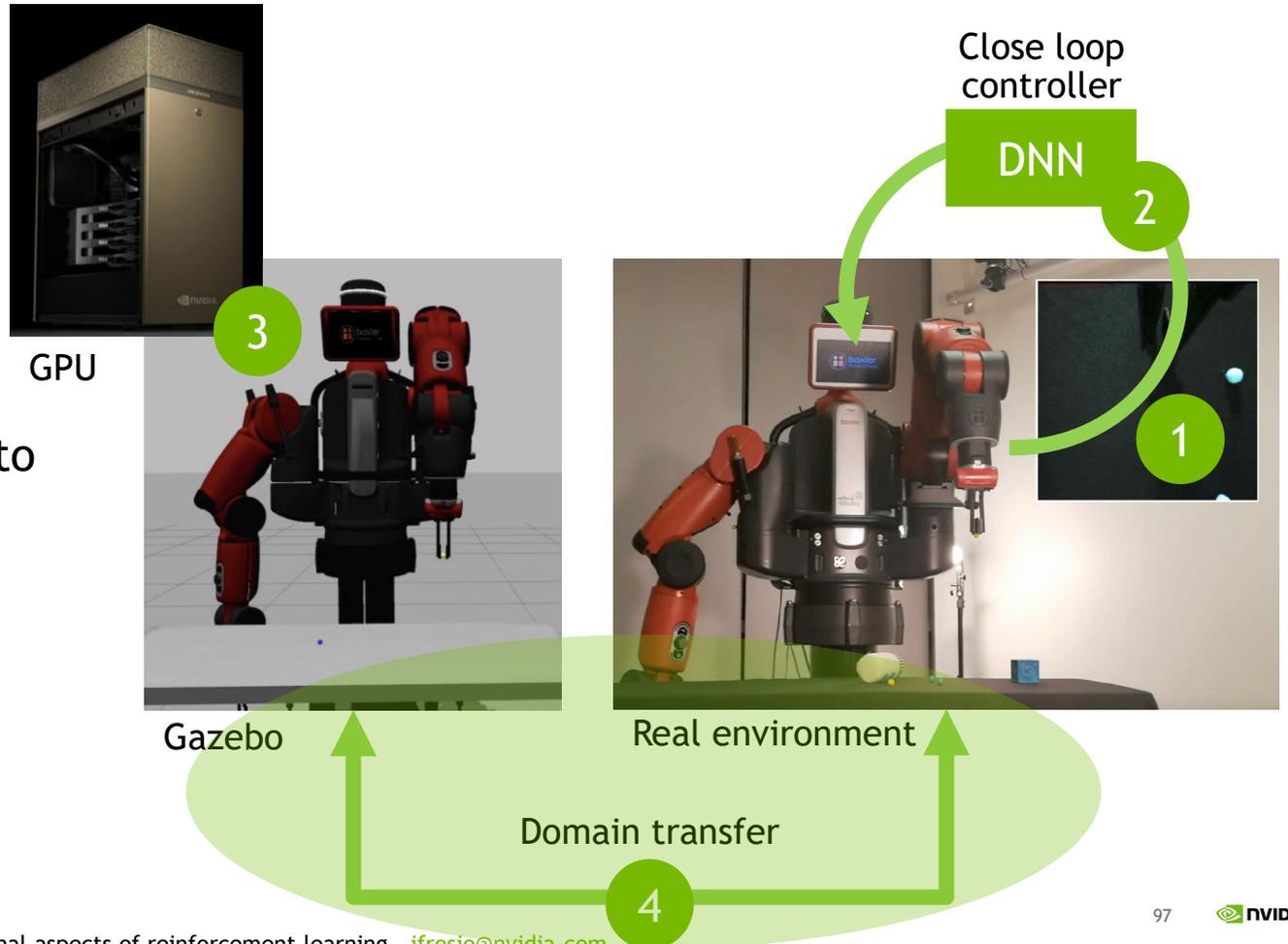
LEARNING AND TOOLS

1) Visual input from wrist camera

2) Closed-loop continuous position control

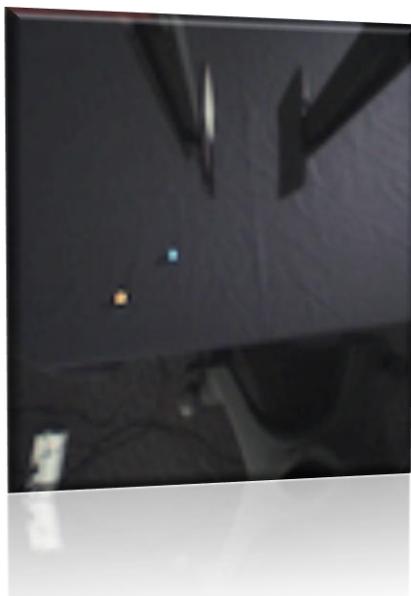
3) Use imitation learning (on a GPU) to learn in simulation (Gazebo)

4) Visual domain transfer to real environments



TRANSFERRING TO THE REAL ROBOT

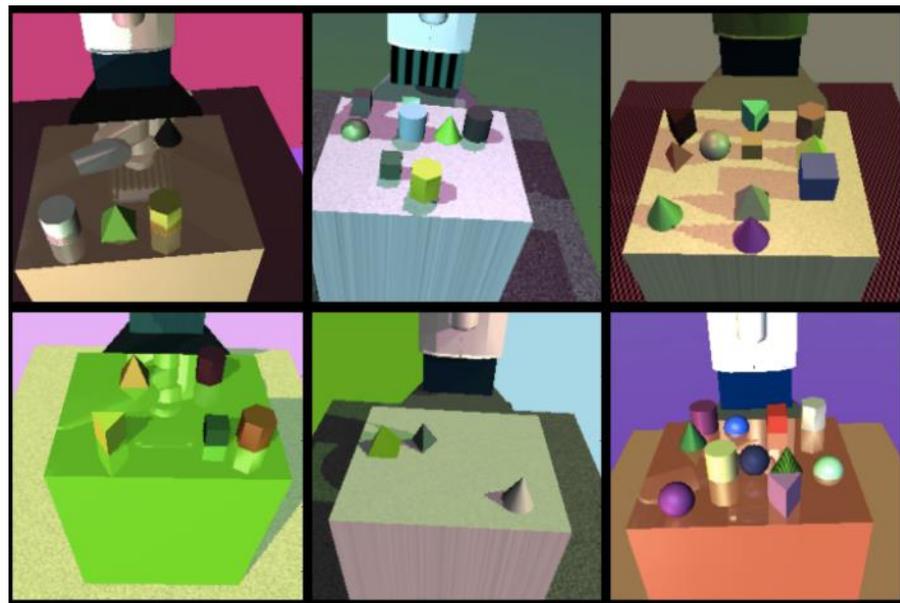
Domain randomization



Real image

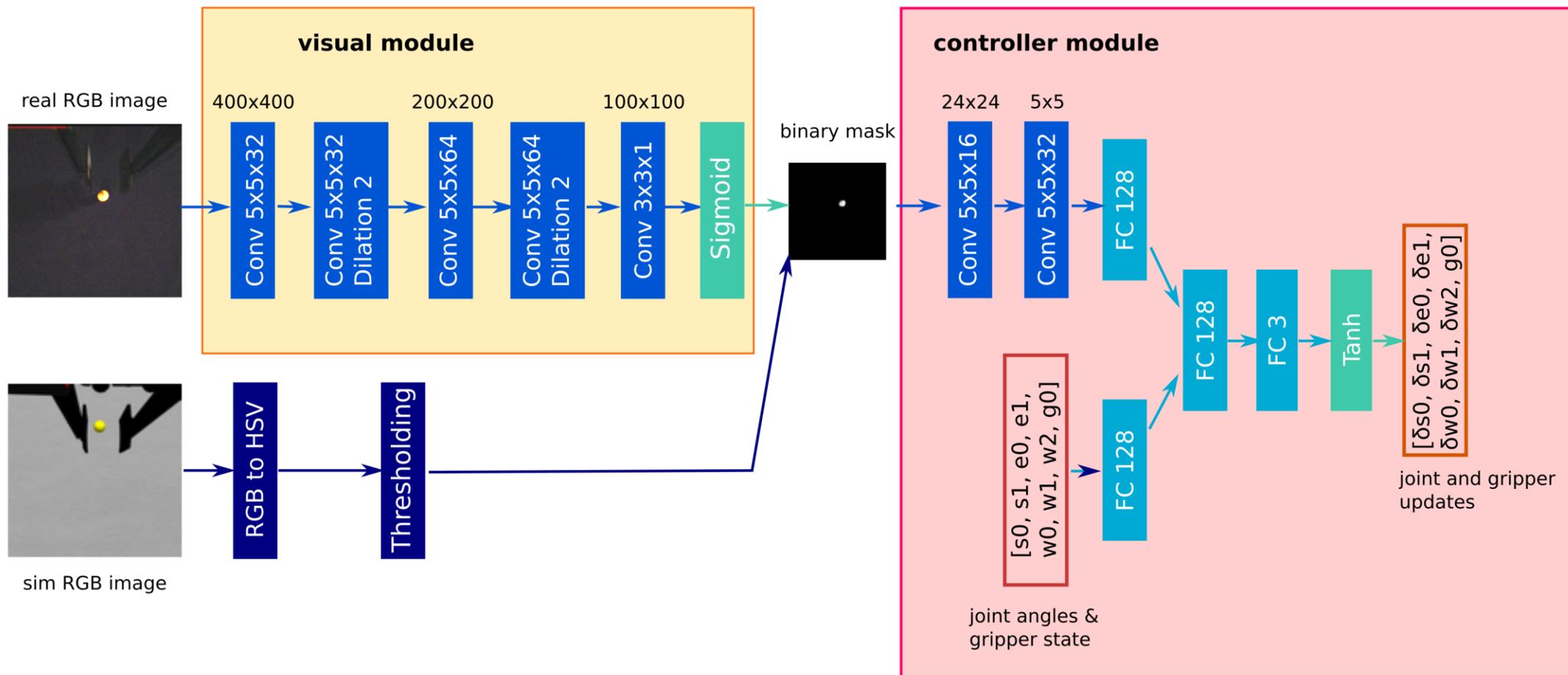


Synthetic image



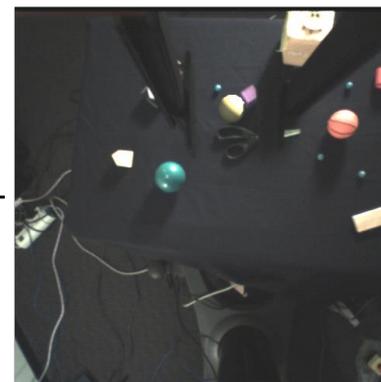
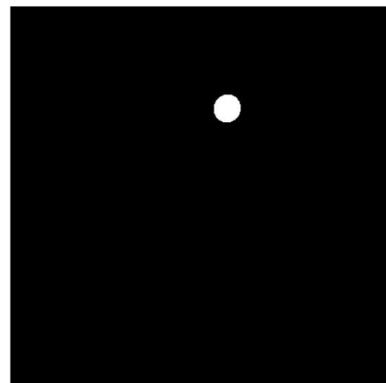
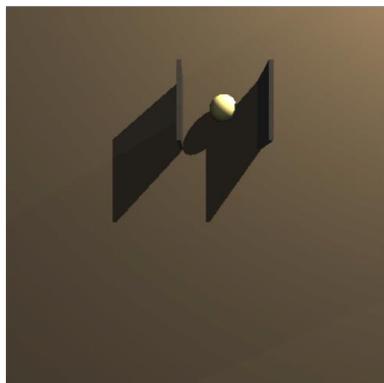
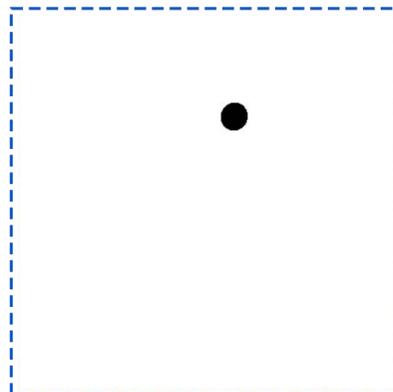
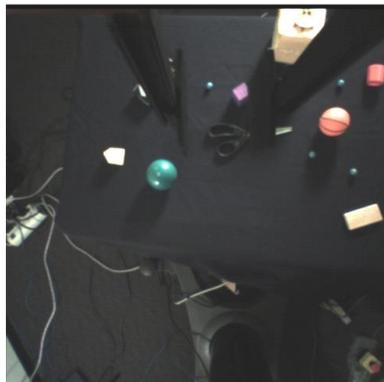
Tobin, Josh et al. "Domain randomization for transferring deep neural networks from simulation to the real world." 2017 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS) (2017): 23-30.

CONTROLLER AND VISUAL DOMAIN TRANSFER



SIM-REAL COMPOSITION

Random real scene (no sphere)



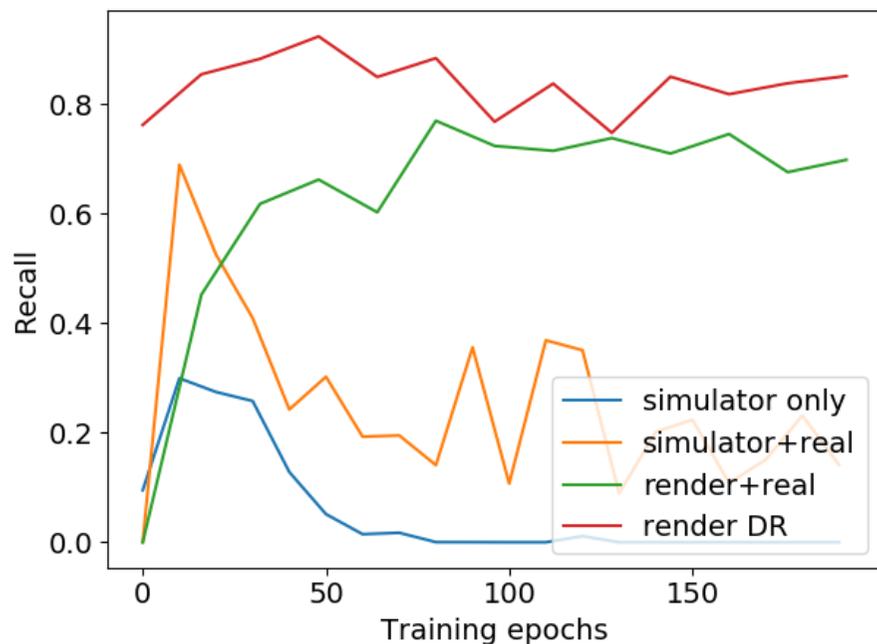
Training image

Randomize simulated scene

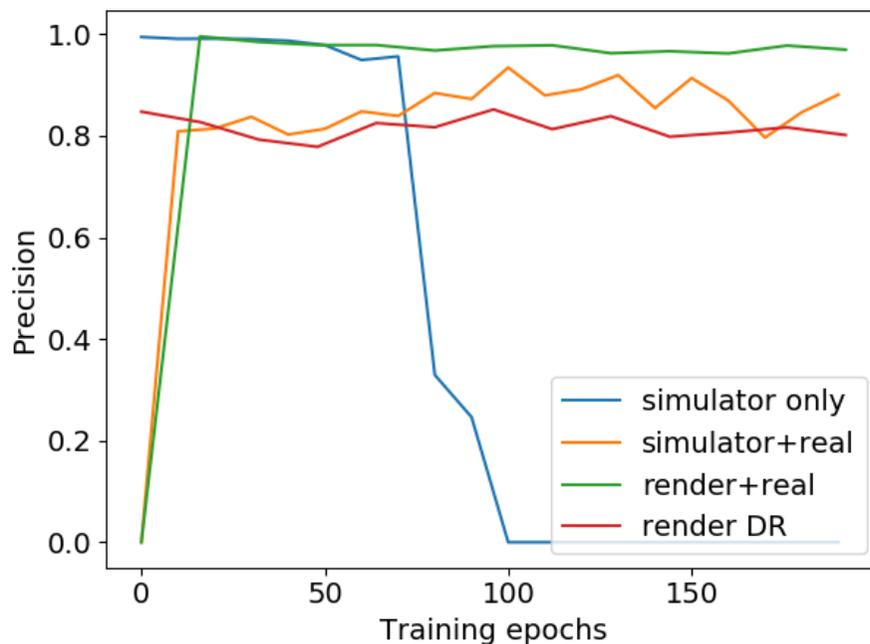
GT binary mask

VISION MODULE RESULTS

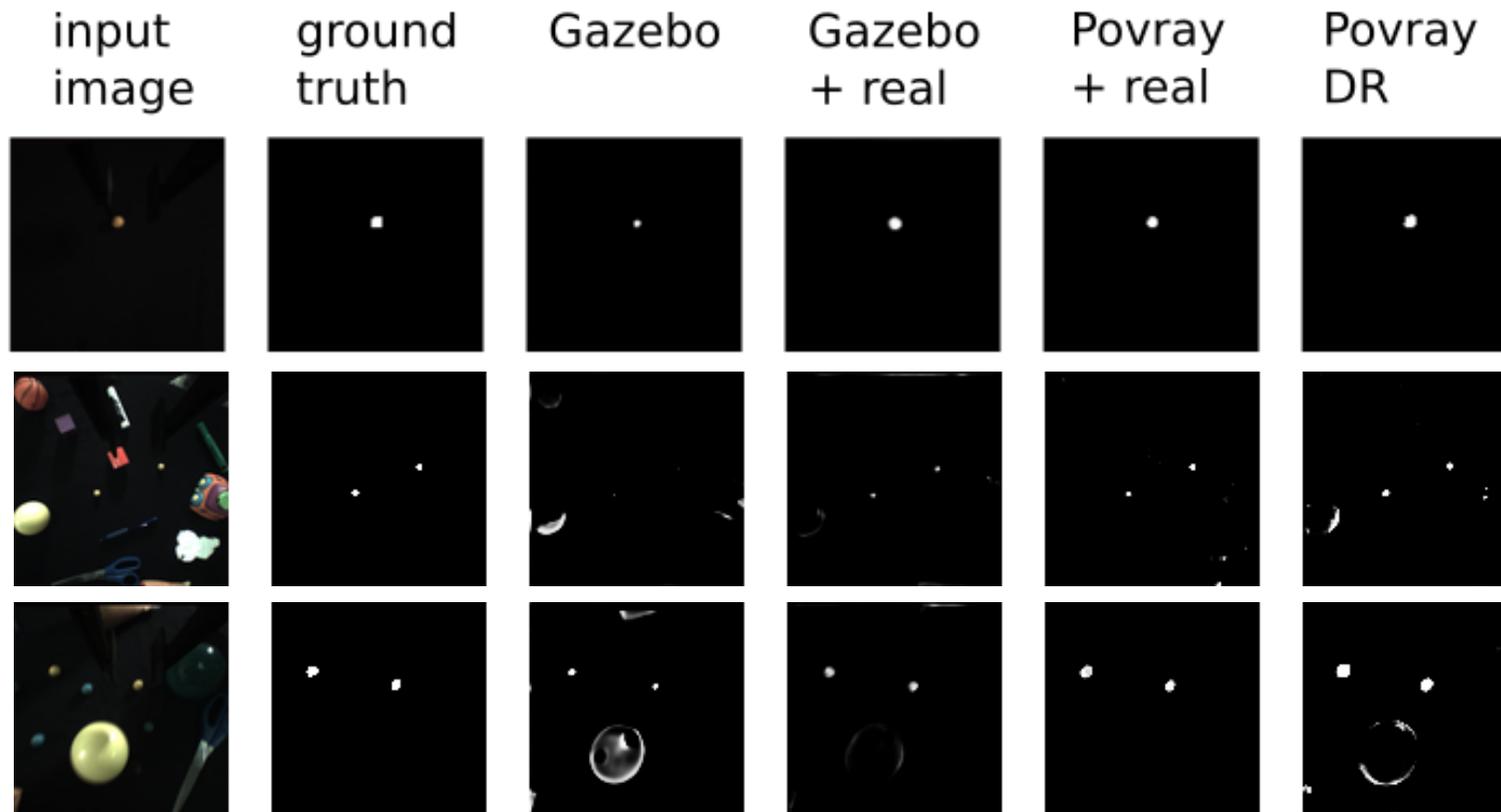
$TP / (TP + FN)$
% of sphere pixels that are captured



$TP / (TP + FP)$
% of sphere pixels that are real sphere pixels



VISION MODULE RESULTS



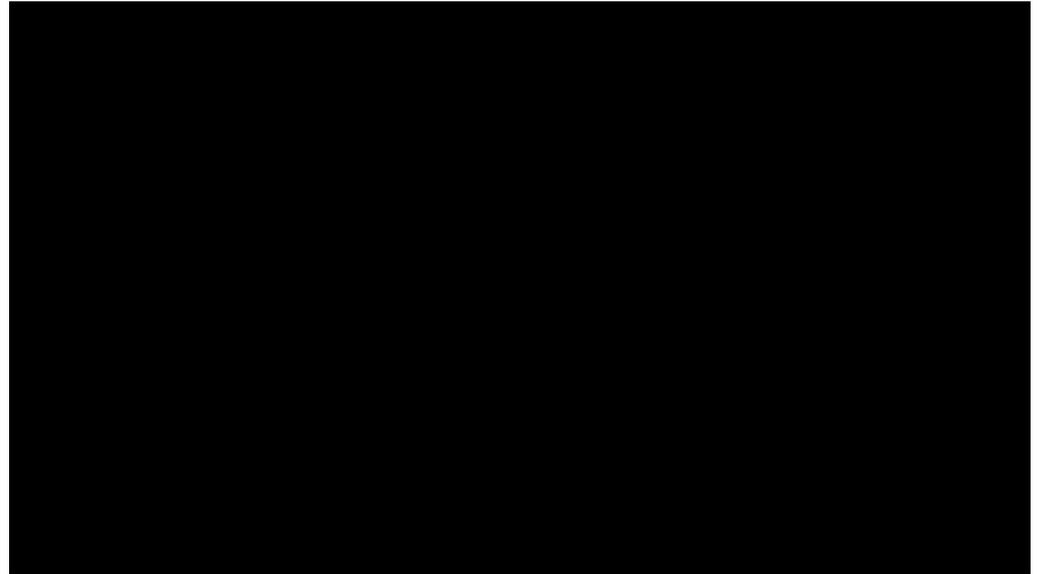
CONCLUSION

90% success in grasping a tiny sphere

Modular network for increased interpretability and flexible training

Imitation learning (DAGGER) for data-efficient controller learning

Sim-real composition as a form of randomization for visual transfer





RESOURCES



THEORY

Mengyuan Yan, Iuri Frosio, Stephen Tyree, Jan Kautz, Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand Observations and Continuous Control, Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS) 2017 Workshop on Acting and Interacting in the Real World: Challenges in Robot Learning, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.03303>.

CODING

DIY 😊

Gazebo: <http://gazebosim.org/>

ISAAC:
<https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/deep-learning-ai/industries/robotics/>

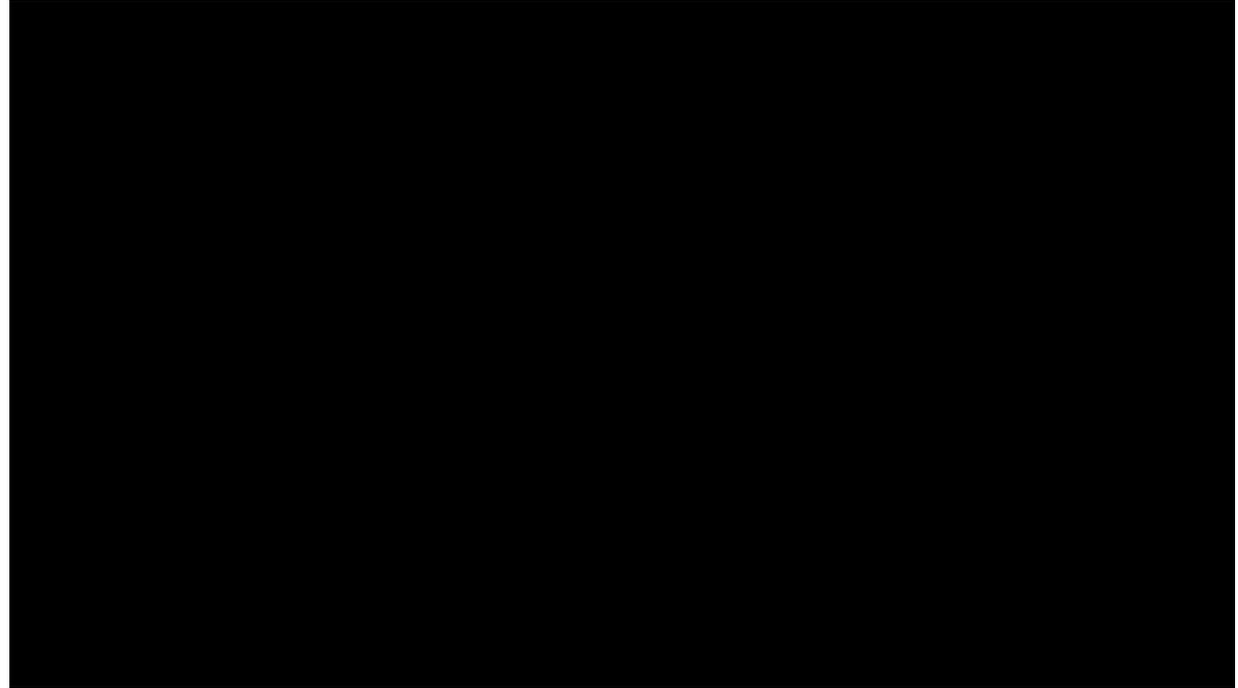
AGENDA

1. GPU-based A3C for Deep Reinforcement Learning
(The basics of Reinforcement Learning on a CPU/GPU)
2. Cule*: GPU accelerated RL
(Moving Reinforcement Learning on a GPU)
3. Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand Observations and Continuous Control
(Imitation Learning and Sample Efficiency)
4. Conclusion

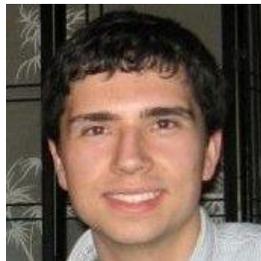


FOUR LESSONS

- ✓ Balancing computational resources at system level
- ✓ Move simulation to GPU, create new algorithms
- ✓ Imitation learning & sample efficiency
- ✓ Domain transfer



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Stephen Tyree
NVIDIA



Jan Kautz
NVIDIA



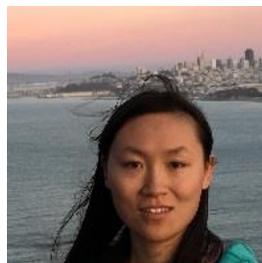
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LINKS: REFERENCES

NVIDIA Research homepage: <https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/research/>

Mohammad Babaeizadeh, Iuri Frosio, Stephen Tyree, Jason Clemons, Jan Kautz, Reinforcement Learning through Asynchronous Advantage Actor-Critic on a GPU, ICLR 2017, <https://openreview.net/forum?id=r1VGvBcxl>.

GA3C on github: <https://github.com/NVlabs/GA3C>

S. Dalton, I. Frosio, J. Hoberock, J. Clemons, CULE: GPU ACCELERATED RL, GTC 2018, <http://on-demand.gputechconf.com/gtc/2018/presentation/s8440-cule-a-companion-library-for-accelerated-rl-training.pdf>.

CuLE on github (released soon): <https://github.com/NVlabs/>.

Mengyuan Yan, Iuri Frosio, Stephen Tyree, Jan Kautz, Sim-to-Real Transfer of Accurate Grasping with Eye-In-Hand Observations and Continuous Control, Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS) 2017 Workshop on Acting and Interacting in the Real World: Challenges in Robot Learning, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1712.03303>.

LINKS: ISAAC

<https://nvidianews.nvidia.com/news/nvidia-isaac-launches-new-era-of-autonomous-machines>

Jetson Xavier:

... At the heart of NVIDIA Isaac is [Jetson™ Xavier™](#), the world's first computer designed specifically for robotics...

Isaac Robotics Software:

Isaac SDK - a collection of APIs and tools to develop robotics algorithm software and runtime framework with fully accelerated libraries.

Isaac IMX - Isaac Intelligent Machine Acceleration applications, a collection of NVIDIA-developed robotics algorithm software.

Isaac Sim - a highly realistic virtual simulation environment for developers to train autonomous machines and perform hardware-in-the-loop testing with Jetson Xavier.

LINKS: INTERNSHIP

<https://www.nvidia.com/en-us/research/internships/>

Apply here: <http://www.nvidia.com/object/universityrecruiting-internships.html>

Or more easily, send me your CV to ifrosio@nvidia.com!

Typical length: 3/4 months in Silicon Valley

Typical outcome: 1 publication, 1 patent

Typical team: 1 intern, 1 mentor (senior research scientist), several co-mentors

LINKS: GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP

<http://research.nvidia.com/graduate-fellowships>

... \$50,000 per award to Ph.D. students who are researching topics that will lead to major advances in the graphics and high-performance computing industries, and are investigating innovative ways of leveraging the power of the GPU. **NVIDIA particularly invites submissions from students pushing the envelope in artificial intelligence, deep neural networks, autonomous vehicles, and related fields...**

... Students must have already completed their first year of Ph.D. level studies (at the time of application)...

... Students must have majors in Computer Science, Computer Engineering, System Architecture, Electrical Engineering, or a related area...

LINKS: “FREE” GPUS & TEACHING MATERIAL

“Free” GPUs for researchers (not really free, but it is easy to get one):

https://developer.nvidia.com/academic_gpu_seeding

Free teaching material and GPU cloud resources through the Deep Learning Institute (Deep Learning, Accelerated Computing, & Robotics): <https://developer.nvidia.com/teaching-kits>