llama源码阅读

transformers-main\src\transformers\models\llama modeling_llama.py

1. llama attention

输入:

\$ X \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times T \times D} \$

其中,

- (B) = batch size
- (T) = sequence length
- (D) = hidden dimension

计算:

```
Q = X W^Q, \quad X = X W^K, \quad Y = X W^V,
```

其中权重矩阵:

 $W^Q, W^K, W^V \in \mathbb{R}^{D \times d_k}$

 $Q, K, V \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times T \times d_k}$

其中一般\$d_k=D\$(单头时) 或者\$d_k=D/h\$(多头时),这样设计是为了保证 多头拼接后维度与输入维度相同,便于残差连接等操作

多头时, 需要将 (Q, K, V) reshape 成多头形式:

 $Q, K, V \in \mathbb{R}^{B \times T \times h}, \quad \$

```
Q = Q.view(B, T, h, d_k).permute(0, 2, 1, 3) # (B, h, T, d_k)
K = K.view(B, T, h, d_k).permute(0, 2, 1, 3)
V = V.view(B, T, h, d_k).permute(0, 2, 1, 3)
```

2.llamaMLP

```
class LlamaMLP(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, config):
        super().__init__()
        self.config = config
        self.hidden_size = config.hidden_size # 输入/输出的隐藏维度
        self.intermediate_size = config.intermediate_size # 中间层的扩展维度(一般
是隐藏维度的几倍)

# gate_proj 通常和 up_proj 一起用于 Gated Linear Units (GLU) 结构
```

```
self.gate_proj = nn.Linear(self.hidden_size, self.intermediate_size,
bias=config.mlp bias)
      # up_proj 提供另一路输入用于门控机制,与 gate_proj 的激活结果逐元素相乘
       self.up proj = nn.Linear(self.hidden size, self.intermediate size,
bias=config.mlp bias)
      # down proj 将扩展后的中间表示重新映射回 hidden size (投影到原始维度)
       self.down proj = nn.Linear(self.intermediate size, self.hidden size,
bias=config.mlp_bias)
      #激活函数,如 SiLU、GELU,来自配置; ACT2FN 是映射激活函数字符串到实际函数的字
典
      self.act_fn = ACT2FN[config.hidden_act]
   def forward(self, x):
       .....
      前向传播过程:
       - gate proj(x): 一部分输入经过线性变换 → 激活 (如 SiLU)
       - up_proj(x):另一部分输入经过线性变换(无激活)
       - 两者逐元素相乘,形成门控输出
       - down_proj: 将门控输出压缩回 hidden_size
      # Gated MLP 模块: 激活(gate_proj(x)) * up_proj(x)
      hidden = self.act_fn(self.gate_proj(x)) * self.up_proj(x)
      # 线性投影回原始维度
      output = self.down proj(hidden)
       return output
```

3.llamaRMSNorm

RMSNorm 相比LayerNorm 省去了: 一个 .mean() 函数(均值),一个平方差计算,一次减法操作,一组偏置参数,从而更轻量

它标准化的过程只考虑了"能量"(平方和),没有去中心化。

为什么不减均值?对称性不足为惧:在自然语言处理任务中,Transformer的输入数据是上下文相关嵌入,均值本身就不是一个稳定特征;深层网络中均值不重要:研究表明,在深层网络中,去中心化(减均值)对最终性能帮助并不显著,甚至会打破激活的结构性信息(参考 Zhang et al., 2020);主要目标是防止数值爆炸/消失,而RMS已足够。

RMSNorm:

```
\text{RMS}(x) = \sqrt{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 }
```

```
\text{RMSNorm}(x) = \frac{x}{\text{RMS}(x) + \text{varepsilon} \cdot \text{gamma}}
```

LayerNorm:

```
\label{eq:mu} \mbox{$\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$$}\mbox{$
```

```
\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2
```

 $\text{LayerNorm}(x) = \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \varepsilon}} + \text{LayerNorm}(x) = \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \varepsilon}} + \text{LayerNorm}(x) = \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \varepsilon}} + \text{LayerNorm}(x) = \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \varepsilon}} + \text{LayerNorm}(x) = \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \varepsilon}} + \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \warepsilon}} + \gamma \gamma \cdot \\frac{x - \mu}{\sqrt{\sigma^2 + \warepsilon}} + \gamma \$

对比项	LayerNorm	RMSNorm
是否去均值(中 心化)	☑ 是,减去均值 \$\mu\$	🗙 否,不减均值
方差计算	使用方差 \$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum (x_i - \mu)^2\$	使用均方
偏置参数 β	☑ 有γ和β两个参数	☑ 仅使用缩放参数 γ
操作复杂度	更高 (需要均值、方差、开根等)	更低 (只需平方和和开根)
典型应用	GPT-2、BERT 等 Transformer 模型	LLaMA、T5、RWKV 等轻量高效模型

2.llama decoder

继承自 GradientCheckpointingLayer: 用于节省显存的技术,将中间激活缓存换成重新计算。

Step 1: Attention 前归一化 + 残差

python

```
residual = hidden_states
hidden_states = self.input_layernorm(hidden_states)
```

对输入做 RMSNorm (PreNorm 架构),保存 residual 用于残差连接

Step 2: 自注意力模块 (含 KV 缓存、位置编码)

```
hidden_states, self_attn_weights = self.self_attn(...)
```

输入进入 self.self_attn, 这个模块会执行:

多头注意力计算

处理 KV 缓存 (past_key_value、cache_position)

融合 FlashAttention 或标准Attention实现

注意它支持多种推理优化 (如 FlashAttention)

```
hidden_states = residual + hidden_states
```

加上残差连接 (Residual)

Step 3: MLP 前归一化 + MLP + 残差

```
residual = hidden_states
hidden_states = self.post_attention_layernorm(hidden_states)
hidden_states = self.mlp(hidden_states)
hidden_states = residual + hidden_states
```

再次 RMSNorm → 输入 MLP

MLP 是两层全连接 (通常是 hidden_size → 4x → hidden_size)

残差连接叠加