

人工智能系统 System for Al

深度神经网络计算框架基础 Computation frameworks for DNN

主要内容

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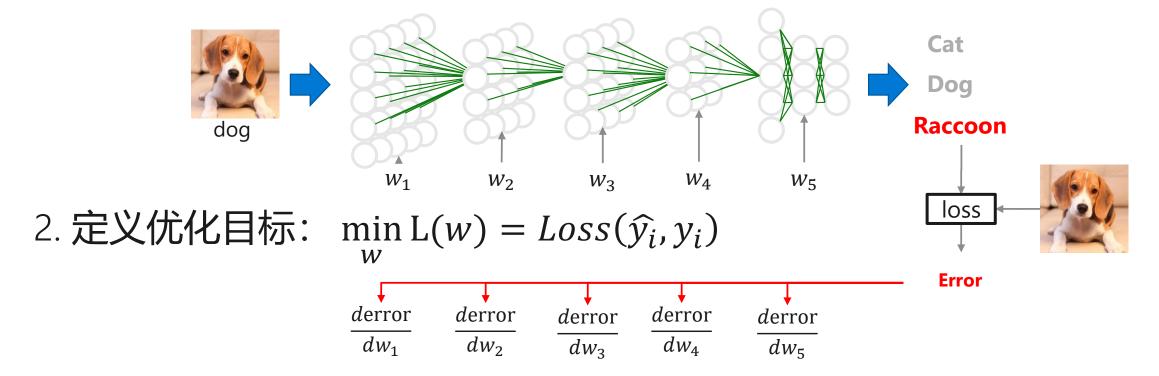
- · Tensor
- · Data-flow graph, DAG
- · Backpropagation and auto-differentiation
- Graph execution and scheduling
- · Symbolic and imperative execution, static vs dynamic graph
- Hardware device support

·参考系统

- · Caffe, Theano, DistBelief
- · TensorFlow, CNTK
- · PyTorch, Chainer, DyNet

回顾: 深度学习基础

1. 定义一个带参数的函数 (神经网络): $\hat{y}_i = f(w, x_i)$

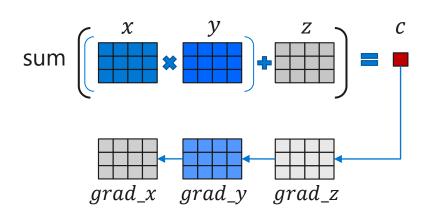


3. 计算梯度并更新参数: $w_i \leftarrow w_i - \eta \nabla_{w_i} L(w)$

例:一种极端的计算方法

·用某种高级语言从头实现一个模型的计算过程

```
import numpy as np
N, D = 3, 4
x = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randn(N, D)
z = np.random.randn(N, D)
a = x * y
b = a + z
c = np.sum(b)
grad c = 1.0
grad b = grad c * np.ones((N, D))
grad a = grad b.copy()
grad z = grad b.copy()
grad x = grad a * y
grad y = grad a * x
```



例:另一种极端的计算方法

·为常用模型在某个加速设备上实现一个高度优化的计算库

```
import xxlib
x, y = load_data()
y = xxlib.resnet152(x)
```



Efficiency

Python-like

深度学习计算框架的目的

- ·提供灵活的编程模型和编程接口
 - · 简洁的神经网络计算原语编程语言
 - · 提供直观地模型构建方式
 - · 较好的支持与现有生态环境融合
- ·提供高效和可扩展的计算能力
 - ・自动推导计算图
 - · 自动编译优化算法,包括不限于:公共子表达式消除,内核融合,内存布局优化等
 - ·根据不同体系结构和硬件设备自动并行化
 - · 自动分布式化, 并扩展到多个计算节点
 - ・持续优化

早期的深度学习框架 (-2010)

·主要解决的问题

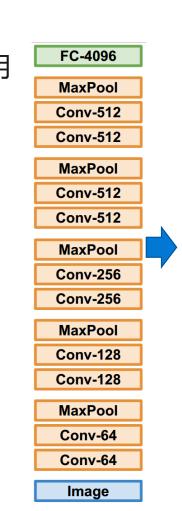
- ·基于CNN网络的图像识别类模型为主,由一些常用的layers组成,如:
 - · Convolution, Pooling, BatchNorm, Activation等

・主要特点

- · 通过简单配置文件的形式定义神经网络
- ·模型可由一些常用layer构成一个简单的图
- ·框架提供每一个layer及其梯度计算实现
- · 支持多设备加速:CPU和GPU的高效计算
- · 代表框架: Caffe

・优点

- ・提供了一定程度的可编程性
- · 计算性能高:支持GPU加速计算



```
name: "ResNet-152"
     input: "data"
     input dim: 1
     input_dim: 3
     input dim: 224
     input dim: 224
     layer {
             bottom: "data"
              top: "conv1"
              name: "conv1"
              type: "Convolution"
              convolution param {
                      num output: 64
                      kernel_size: 7
15
16
                      pad: 3
                      stride: 2
                      bias term: false
21
     layer {
              bottom: "conv1"
              top: "conv1"
              name: "bn conv1"
              type: "BatchNorm"
              batch norm param {
                      use_global_stats: true
```

早期的深度学习框架 (-2010)

・主要特点

- · 通过简单配置文件的形式定义神经网络
- ·模型可由一些常用layer构成一个简单的图
- ·框架提供每一个layer及其梯度计算实现
- · 支持多设备加速: CPU和GPU的高效计算
- ・代表框架: Caffe

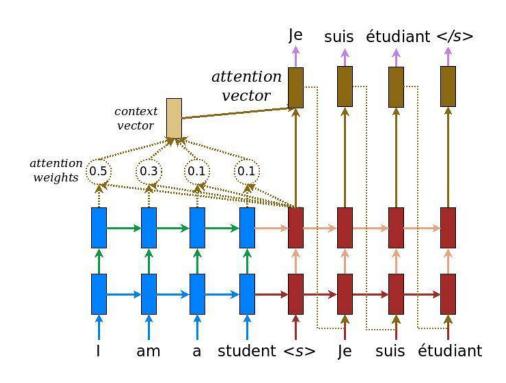
・优点

- ·提供了一定程度的可编程性
- · 计算性能高:支持GPU加速计算

```
name: "ResNet-152"
                           input: "data"
                           input dim: 1
FC-4096
                           input dim: 3
                           input dim: 224
MaxPool
                           input dim: 224
Conv-512
                           layer {
Conv-512
                                   bottom: "data"
                                        "conv1"
MaxPool
                                   name: "conv1"
Conv-512
                                   type: "Convolution"
                     13
                                   convolution_param {
Conv-512
                     14
                                           num_output: 64
                                           kernel_size: 7
MaxPool
                                           pad: 3
                     16
Conv-256
                      17
                                           stride: 2
Conv-256
                     18
                                           bias_term: false
MaxPool
                     20
                     21
Conv-128
                          layer {
Conv-128
                                   bottom: "conv1"
                                   top: "conv1"
MaxPool
                                   name: "bn conv1"
Conv-64
                                   type: "BatchNorm"
                                   batch norm param {
Conv-64
                                           use global stats: true
 Image
```

第一代框架的局限性 (I)

- ·灵活性的限制难以满足深度学习的快速发展
 - ·层出不穷的新型网络结构(Layers)要求针对每种Layer都要重新实现其前向和后向计算函数
 - · 如attention layer, Bach normalization layer, smapled softmax等



```
Class AttenionLayer<CPU>
void forward(inputs..)
void backward(inputs, grad)
Class AttenionLayer<GPU>
REGISTER LAYER("Attention", AttenionLayer);
```

第一代框架的局限性(II)

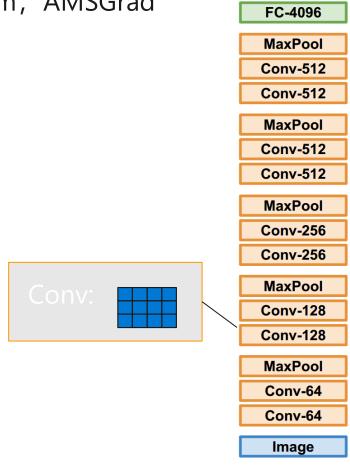
·新的优化器 (Optimizer) 要求对梯度和参数进行更通用复杂的运算

· 如Adagrad, Adadelta, RMSprop, Adam, AdaMax, Nadam, AMSGrad

SGD: $w \leftarrow w - \eta \nabla_w$

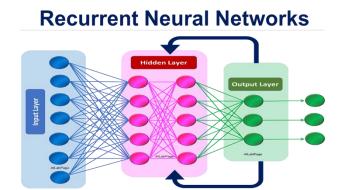


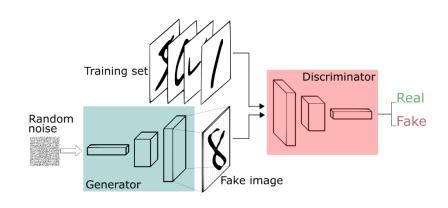
SGD with momentum: $w \leftarrow w - (\gamma \nabla_w^{t-1} + \eta \nabla_w^t)$

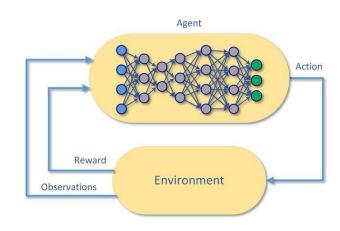


第一代框架的局限性(III)

- ·基于简单的"前向+后向"的训练模式难以满足新的训练模式
 - ·循环神经网络需要引入控制流,如RNN
 - · 对抗神经网络需要两个网络交替训练
 - ·强化学习模型需要和外部环境进行交互,如AlphaGo







第二代深度学习框架 (2010-)

·兼顾编程的灵活性和计算的高效性





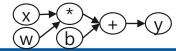




自动求导 (Auto Differentiation)



统一模型表示: 计算流图



图的优化与调度执行

Batching, Cache, Overlap



内核代码优化与编译

GPU kernel, auto kernel generation

计算硬件

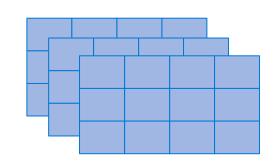
CPU, GPU, RDMA devices

基于数据流图 (DAG) 的计算框架

·基本数据结构: Tensor (N维数组)

· Tensor形状: [2, 3, 4]

・元素类型:int, float, string, etc.

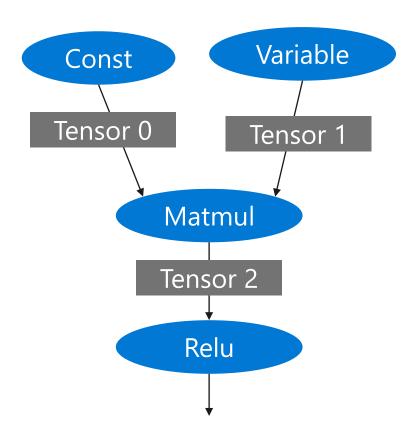


- ·基本运算单元: Operator
 - · 由最基本的代数算子组成
 - · 每个Operator接收N个输入Tensor,并输出M个输出Tensor
 - · TensorFlow中有>400个基本operator

Add	Log	While
Sub	MatMul	Merge
Mul	Conv	BroadCast
Div	BatchNorm	Reduce
Relu	Loss	Мар
Tanh	Transpose	Reshape
Exp	Concatenate	Select
Floor	Sigmoid	

基于数据流图 (DAG) 的计算框架

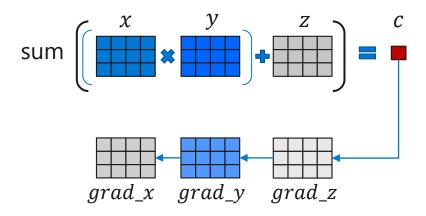
- ·用数据流图表示计算逻辑和状态
 - ·节点表示Operator
 - ·边表示Tensor
- · 计算状态 (如参数) 也是Operator
 - · 如Variable Operator
- ·特殊的Operator
 - ·如:Switch, Merge, While 等用来构建控制流
- ·特殊的边
 - · 如:控制边用来表示节点之间的依赖关系



编程语言与编程模型

Numpy

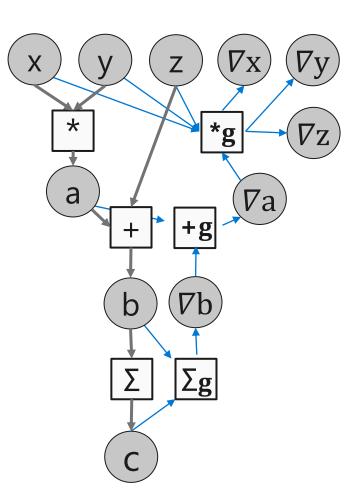
```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0)
N, D = 3, 4
x = np.random.randn(N, D)
y = np.random.randn(N, D)
z = np.random.randn(N, D)
a = x * y
b = a + z
c = np.sum(b)
grad c = 1.0
grad b = grad c * np.ones((N, D))
grad a = grad b.copy()
grad z = grad b.copy()
grad x = grad a * y
grad y = grad a * x
```



编程语言与编程模型

Numpy

```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0)
N, D = 3, 4
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b = a + z
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grad c = 1.0
grad b = grad c * np.ones((N, D))
grad a = grad b.copy()
grad z = grad b.copy()
grad x = grad a * y
grad y = grad a * x
```



TensorFlow

```
import tensorflow as tf
np.random.seed(0)

N, D = 3, 4

x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
z = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)

a = x * y
b = a + z
c = tf.reduce_sum(b)

grad_x,grad_y,grad_z = tf.gradients(c, [x,y,z])

with tf.Session() as sess:
    sess.run([grad_z], feed_dict=values)
```

讨论:

- ·数据流图表示深度学习模型的灵活性表现在哪些方面?
- · 数据流图还有哪些好处?
- · 你知道的其它基于数据流图的计算系统?

自动求导 (AD)

·深度学习计算的核心—计算参数更新的梯度

$$L(w) = Loss(f(w, x_i), y_i) \rightarrow \frac{\partial L(w)}{\partial w}$$

·求导计算是一个经典的问题

$$L(x) = \exp(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2) + \sin(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2)$$

符号求导(Symbolic Differentiation)

- ·根据简单函数的导数公式,以及导数变换公式精确的计算出一个复杂 函数的导数形式化表示
 - · 导数转换公式: $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x) + g(x)) = \frac{d}{dx}f(x) + \frac{d}{dx}g(x)$ $\frac{d}{dx}(f(x)g(x)) = \left(\frac{d}{dx}f(x)\right)g(x) + \left(\frac{d}{dx}g(x)\right)f(x)$
 - · 例如: $L(x) = \exp(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2) + \sin(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2)$ 的导数可以推导出为
 - $\frac{dL}{dx} = \exp(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2)((\exp(x) + 2\exp(x)^2) + \cos(\exp(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2)) + \exp(x)^2) + \exp(x)^2) + \exp(x)^2) + \exp(x)^2 +$
- ·在深度学习中的应用问题
 - · 深度学习网络非常大 > 待求导函数复杂 > 难以高效的求解
 - ·深度中一些算子无法求导:如Relu, Switch

数值求导(Numerical Differentiation)

·通过数值逼近的方法计算近似导数

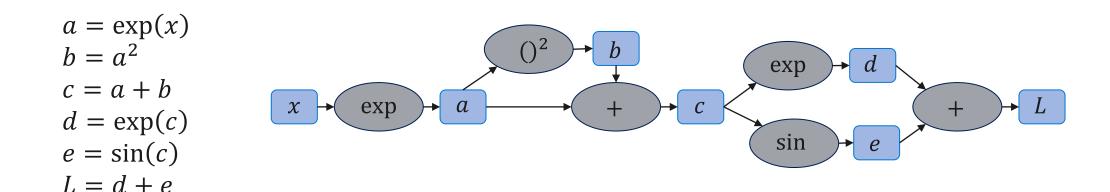
$$\frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \approx \frac{f(x + he_i) - f(x)}{h}$$

- ·在深度学习中的应用问题
 - ·由于数值计算中的截断和近似问题导致无法得到精确导数
 - · 同样无法适用于深度中一些无法求导的算子: 如Relu, Switch

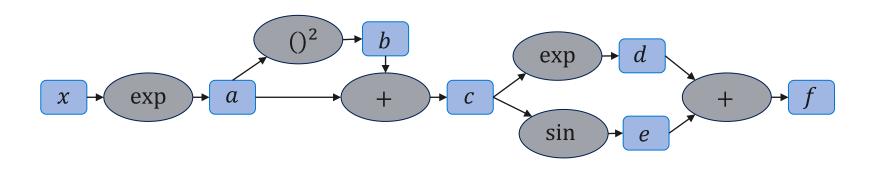
自动求导 (Auto Differentiation)

- ·通过引入中间变量将一个复杂的函数分解成一系列基本函数
- ·将这些基本函数构成一个计算流图

$$L(x) = \exp(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2) + \sin(\exp(x) + \exp(x)^2)$$



自动求导 (Auto Differentiation) (II)



$$a = \exp(x)$$

$$b = a^{2}$$

$$c = a + b$$

$$d = \exp(c)$$

$$e = \sin(c)$$

$$f = d + e$$



$$\frac{df}{dd} = 1$$

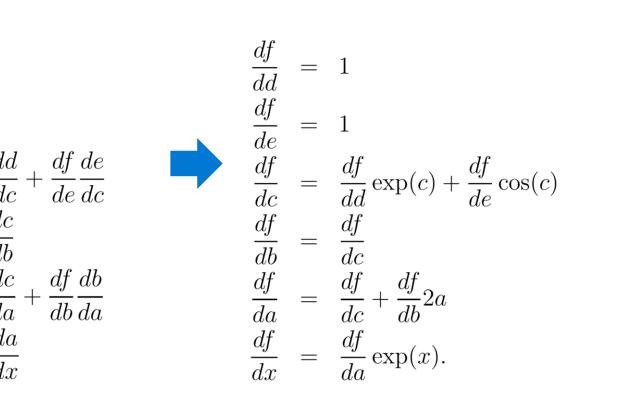
$$\frac{df}{de} = 1$$

$$\frac{df}{dc} = \frac{df}{dd}\frac{dd}{dc} + \frac{df}{de}\frac{de}{dc}$$

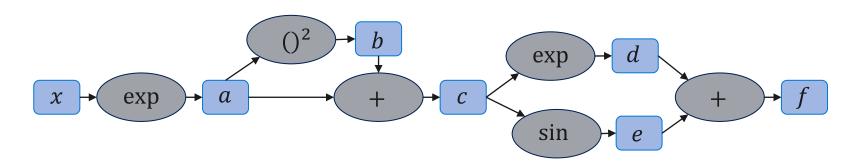
$$\frac{df}{db} = \frac{df}{dc}\frac{dc}{db}$$

$$\frac{df}{da} = \frac{df}{dc}\frac{dc}{da} + \frac{df}{db}\frac{db}{da}$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{da}\frac{da}{dx}$$



自动求导 (AD) (III)



$$a = \exp(x)$$

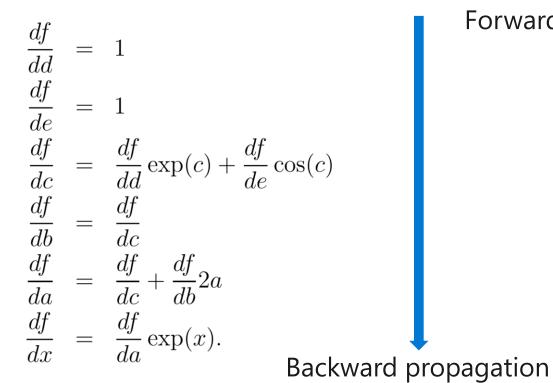
$$b = a^{2}$$

$$c = a + b$$

$$d = \exp(c)$$

$$e = \sin(c)$$

$$f = d + e$$



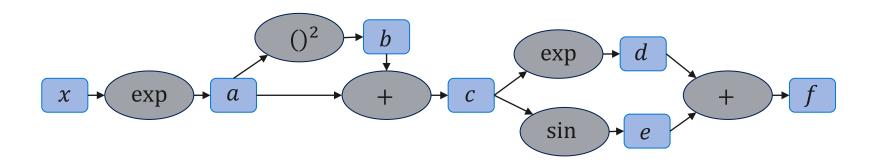
Forward propagation

讨论:

· Forward 和 Backward propagation计算量是否一样?

·深度学习中为什么大多使用Backward propagation?

如何在深度学习框架中实现自动求导



前向计算并保留中间计算结果 根据BP的原理依次计算出中间导数

主要问题:

需要保存大量中间计算结果

$$\frac{df}{dd} = 1$$

$$\frac{df}{de} = 1$$

$$\frac{df}{dc} = \frac{df}{dd} \exp(c) + \frac{df}{de} \cos(c)$$

$$\frac{df}{db} = \frac{df}{dc}$$

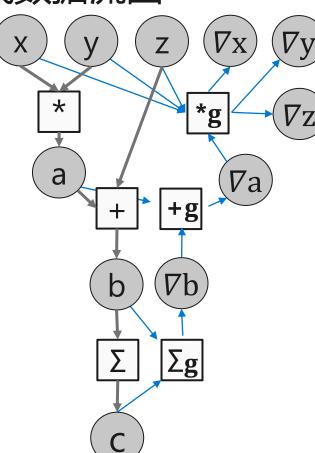
$$\frac{df}{da} = \frac{df}{dc} + \frac{df}{db} 2a$$

$$\frac{df}{dx} = \frac{df}{da} \exp(x).$$

如何在深度学习框架中实现自动求导(II)

将导数的计算也表示成数据流图

优点: 方便全局图优化 节省内存



TensorFlow

```
import tensorflow as tf
np.random.seed(0)
N, D = 3, 4
x = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
z = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
a = x * y
b = a + z
c = tf.reduce sum(b)
grad x, grad y, grad z = tf.gradients(c, [x,y,z])
with tf.Session() as sess:
  sess.run([grad z], feed dict=values)
```

小结:

·**模型表示**:数据流图

·**前端语言**:用来构建数据流图

· 自动求导: 基于backpropagation的

原理自动构建求导数据流图

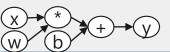
前端编程语言和接口

Python, Lua, R, C++

自动求导 (Auto Differentiation)



统一模型表示: 计算流图



图的优化与调度执行

Batching, Cache, Overlap



内核代码优化与编译

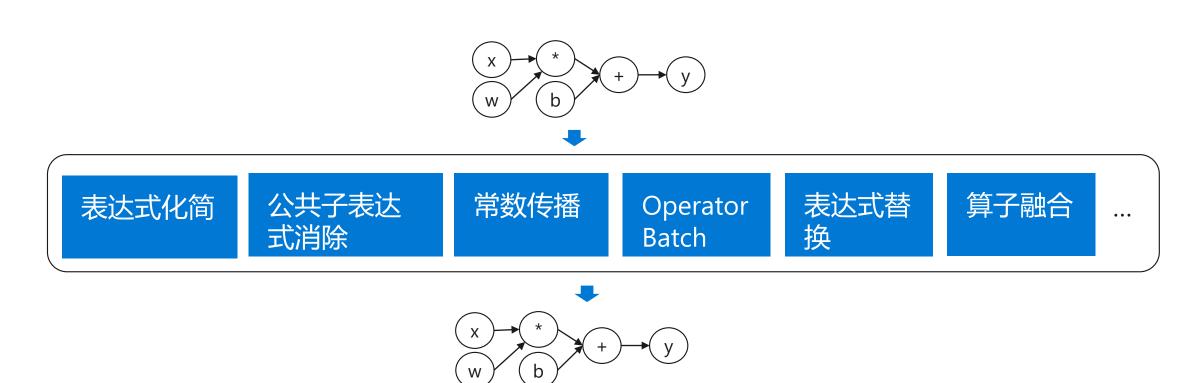
GPU kernel, auto kernel generation

计算硬件

CPU, GPU, RDMA devices

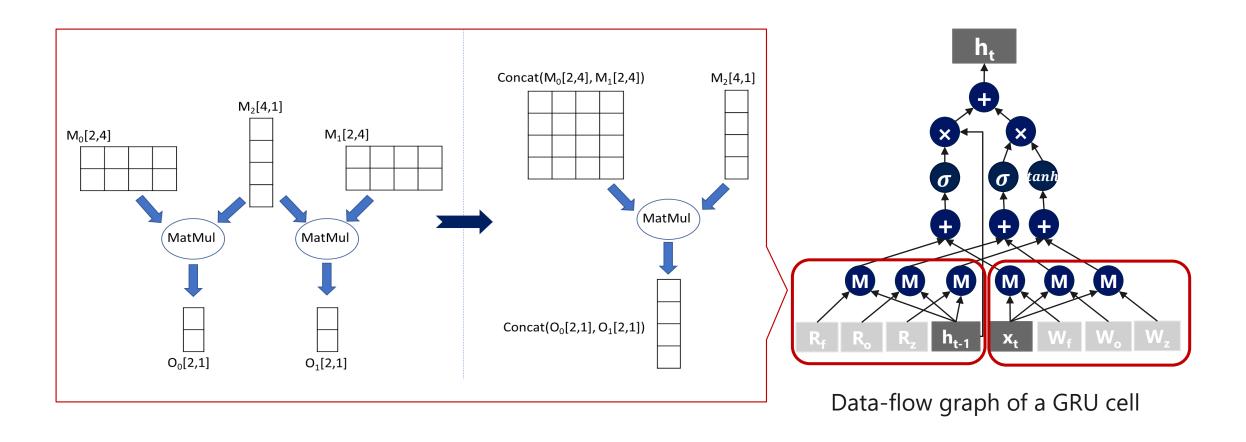
图优化

- · "先定义后执行"的模式允许框架在计算前看到全图信息
- · 数据流图作为深度学习框架中的高层中间表示,可以允许任何等价图 优化Pass去化简计算流图或提高执行效率



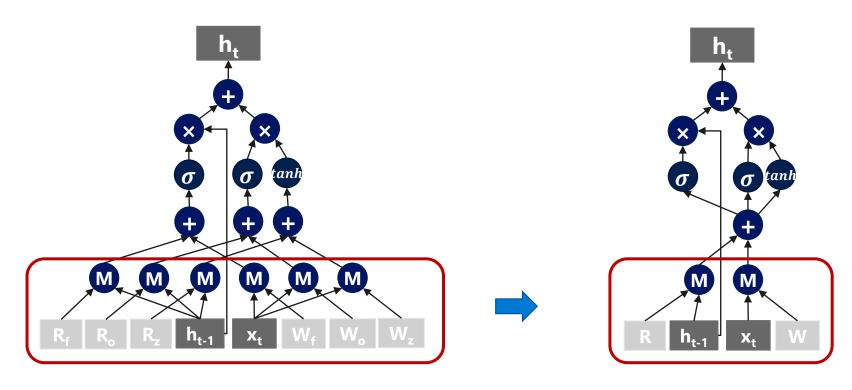
图优化: GEMM自动融合

· Batch same-type operators to leverage GPU massive parallelism



图优化: GEMM自动融合

· Batch same-type operators to leverage GPU massive parallelism

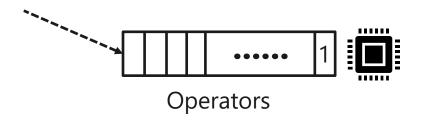


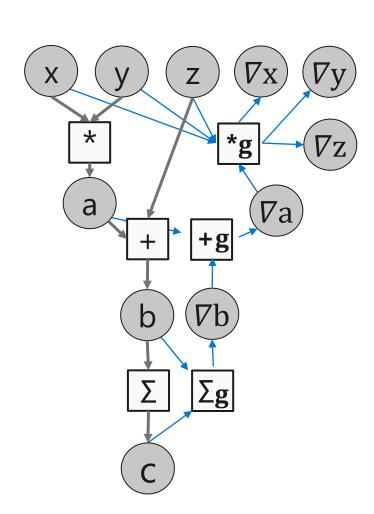
Data-flow graph of a GRU cell

数据流图的调度与执行

根据依赖关系, 依次调度运行代码

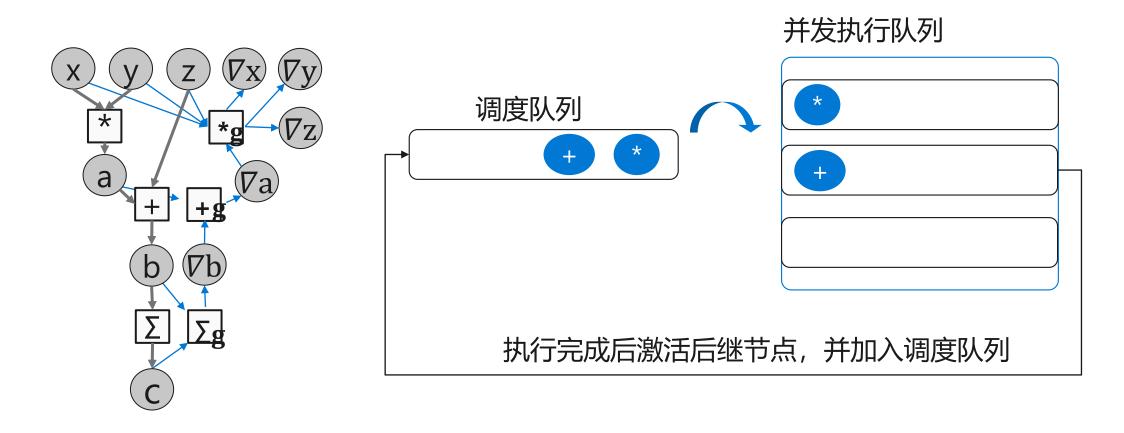
- 1. $Multiply(x, y) \rightarrow a$
- 2. Add(z, a) -> b
- 3. ReduceSum(b) -> c
- 4. ReduceSum_grad(c, b) -> b_delta
- 5. Sum_grad(b_delta, a) -> a_delta
- 6. Add_grad(a_delta, z) -> z_delta
- 7. Multiply(a_delta, x, y) -> x_delta, y_delta





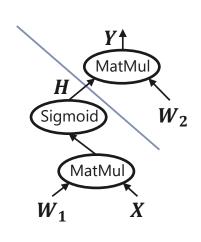
数据流图的并发执行

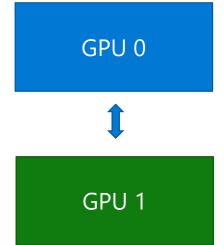
- ·数据流图准确的描述了算子之间的依赖关系
- ·根据数据流图找到相互独立的算子进行并发调度,提高计算的并行性



数据流图的划分与设备放置

·显式图划分

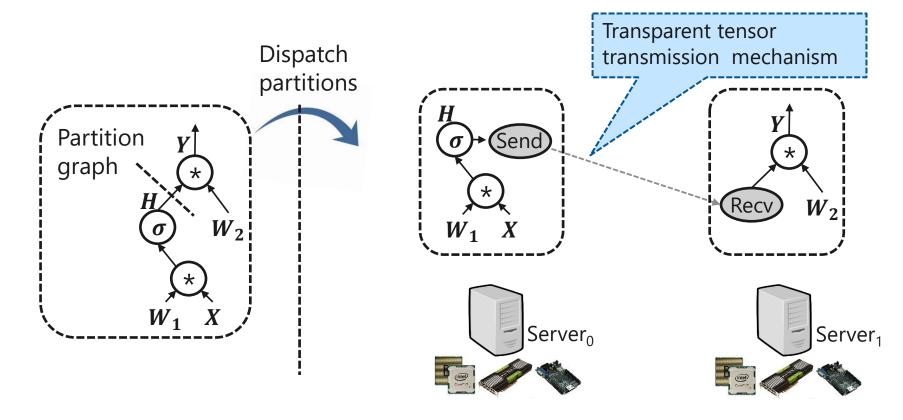




```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0)
import tensorflow as tf
N, D = 3000, 4000
with tf.device('/gpu:0'):
       tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
    y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
    z = tf.placeholder(tf.float32)
    a = x * y
    b = a + z
    c = tf.reduce sum(b)
grad_x, grad_y, grad_z = tf.gradients(c, [x, y, z])
with tf.Session() as sess:
    values = {
        x: np.random.randn(N, D),
        y: np.random.randn(N, D),
        z: np.random.randn(N, D),
    out = sess.run([c, grad_x, grad_y, grad_z],
                   feed dict=values)
    c_val, grad x val, grad y val, grad z val = out
```

数据流图的划分与设备放置

· 跨设备的边将被自动替换成一组Send/Recv operators



计算内核(Kernel)与多硬件支持

- ·内核(Kernel)是定义了一个算子在某种具体设备的计算实现
- ·每个Operator都可以注册多个Kernel
 - ·根据计算设备的不同可以有:GPU kernel, CPU kernel, ASIC kernel, FPGA kernel
 - ·根据数据类型不同可以有: float kernel, int kernel, half kernel等
 - ·根据Operator属性不同也可以有多种kernel
- ·运行时框架会自动根据Operator的设备类型、数据类型和属性选择对 应的kernel来执行

例: TensorFlow中注册的CPU/GPU kernel

```
template <typename Device, typename OUT_T, typename IN_T,
               typename ReductionAxes, typename Scalar>
 2
     struct ReduceEigenImpl<Device, OUT T, IN T, ReductionAxes,</pre>
                            functor::MeanReducer<Scalar>> {
 4
       void operator()(const Device& d, OUT T out, IN T in,
                       const ReductionAxes& reduction axes,
 6
                       const functor::MeanReducer<Scalar>& reducer) {
         static_assert(std::is_same<Scalar, typename OUT_T::Scalar>::value, "");
 8
                                                                                                 a
         Eigen::internal::SumReducer<Scalar> sum reducer;
 9
         out.device(d) = in.reduce(reduction_axes, sum_reducer) / CPU code
                                                                                                       +
10
                         static cast<Scalar>(in.size() / out.size());
11
12
                                                                                                             Vb
13
     };
14
15
     // T: the data type
     // REDUCER: the reducer functor
16
                                                                                                              \sum g
17
     // NUM AXES: the number of axes to reduce
18
     // IN DIMS: the number of dimensions of the input tensor
19
     #define DEFINE(T, REDUCER, IN DIMS, NUM AXES)
       template void ReduceFunctor<GPUDevice, REDUCER>::Reduce( GPU code
20
21
           OpKernelContext* ctx, TTypes<T, IN DIMS - NUM AXES>::Tensor out, \
22
           TTypes<T, IN DIMS>::ConstTensor in,
           const Eigen::array<Index, NUM AXES>& reduction axes,
23
           const REDUCER& reducer);
24
```

小结:

·**模型表示**:数据流图

·**前端语言**:用来构建数据流图

· 自动求导: 基于backpropagation的

原理自动构建求导数据流图

· **图的优化**: 图化简

· 调试执行: 并发调度

·设备放置: 显式和隐式图切分

· **算子内核**: 模块化支持多设备

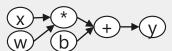
前端编程语言和接口

Python, Lua, R, C++

自动求导 (Auto Differentiation)



统一模型表示: 计算流图



图的优化与调度执行

Batching, Cache, Overlap



内核代码优化与编译

GPU kernel, auto kernel generation

计算硬件

CPU, GPU, RDMA devices

基于静态数据流图的计算框架的优点和缺点

・优点

- · 计算效率较高: 静态定义图后可以进行全局图优化
- · 内存使用效率高: 可以根据数据流图准确分析内存使用生命周期
- · 较好的灵活性: 可以表示大部分可由基本算子组成的网络

・缺点

- · 可调试性: 先申明后执行导致不能实时得到计算结果, 难以Debug
- · 表达的灵活性: 受限于算子集合, 如对于带有控制流的网络支持不友好或无法支持
 - Caffe
 - Programing with config
 - Large kernel granularity
- TensorFlow, CNTK, Caffe2
- Declarative programming
- Graph optimization

- Python, Numpy, Scipy
- Cannot leverage GPU
- No programming restrict

More Efficiency

Layer-based

Static graph

Python-like

More Flexibility

基于动态数据流图的计算框架

- · 边定义边执行-Define-by-run
 - · 不预先定义计算流图
- ・特点:
 - ·模型可由任意Layer构成
 - ·用户自己定义Layer可以内置layer组成
 - ·可实时得到计算结果
 - · 控制流由高层语言表示: 如Python
 - · 支持多设备加速: CPU和GPU的高效计算
 - · 代表框架: PyTorch
- ・优点
 - · 提供了灵活的可编程性和可调试性

PyTorch

```
import torch
from torch.autograd import Variable
N, D = 3, 4
x = Variable(torch.randn(N, D).cuda())
y = Variable(torch.randn(N, D).cuda())
z = Variable(torch.randn(N, D).cuda())
for i in range(10):
  a = x * y
 b = a + z
  c = c + torch.sum(b)
c.backward()
```

基于动态数据流图的计算框架: PyTorch Example

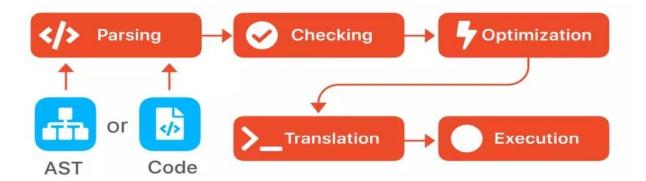
```
class LinearLayer(Module):
                                               class FullBasicModel(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, in_sz, out_sz):
                                                  def __init__(self):
      super().__init__()
                                                     super().__init__()
      t1 = torch.randn(in_sz, out_sz)
                                                     self.conv = nn.Conv2d(1, 128, 3)
      self.w = nn.Parameter(t1)
                                                     self.fc = LinearLayer(128, 10)
      t2 = torch.randn(out_sz)
      self.b = nn.Parameter(t2)
                                                  def forward(self, x):
                                                     t1 = self.conv(x)
                                                     t2 = nn.functional.relu(t1)
   def forward(self, activations):
      t = torch.mm(activations, self.w)
                                                     t3 = self.fc(t1)
                                                     return nn.functional.softmax(t3)
      return t + self.b
```

执行性能存在的问题与优化

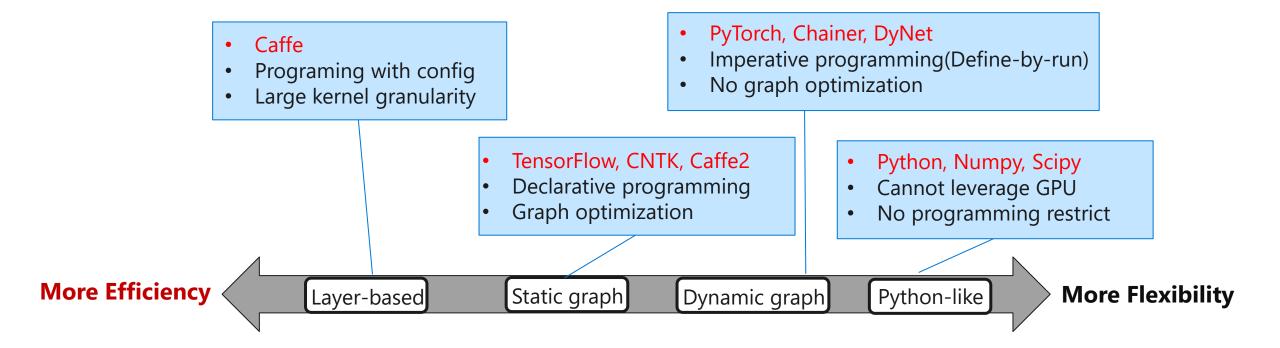
- ·由于丢失了全局数据流图,天然损失了全局图优化的好处
 - · 无法进行全图化简优化
 - · 无法进行全图精确内存分配管理
- · 先天不足、后天来补:
 - · 高效的C++核心
 - · 所以核心Layer的后端都是通过C++实现,对GPU也有较好的内核实现
 - · 分离控制流和数据流的执行
 - · 控制流通过高级Python语言来执行, 计算量较大的数据流部分再由C++执行
 - · 通过GPU的异步接口调度GPU内核, 从而实现调度和执行逻辑的重叠
 - · Tensor分配的缓存机制
 - · 通过对已分配的Tensor进行缓存来减少动态内存分配时的开销
 - ·多进程执行
 - ·使用多进程来避免Python多线程的同步锁

执行效率优化-JIT





小结



Compiler is used to optimize general framework to be more efficient, while keeping the existing flexibility!

计算框架的进步

Gen 1 pre-2010

Gen 2 2010-present

Gen 3 present-

Custom purpose machine learning **algorithms**



Theano DisBelief Caffe Deep learning frameworks

provide easier ways to leverage various libraries





Machine Learning Language and Compiler



A Full-Featured Programming Language for ML: Expressive and flexible Control flow, recursion, sparsity



Powerful Compiler Infrastructure: Code optimization, sparsity optimization, hardware targeting

Algebra & linear libs

- CPU
- GPU

Al framework Dense matmul engine



SIMD → MIMD

Sparsity Support

Control Flow and Dynamicity

Associated Memory

Hardware

-rameworks

参考阅读

- Large Scale Distributed Deep Networks, NIPS'12
- · Caffe: Convolutional Architecture for Fast Feature Embedding, MM'14
- TensorFlow: A System for Large-Scale Machine Learning, OSDI'16
- · PyTorch: An Imperative Style, High-Performance Deep Learning Library, NIPS'19
- · Theano: A Python framework for fast computation of mathematical expressions, arXiv 16
- Automatic Differentiation in Machine Learning: a Survey, [Link]
- Automatic Differentiation and Neural Networks, [Link]

课后作业

·推荐补充阅读材料