

# 分布式训练系列

## 张量并行



ZOMI



BUILDING A BETTER CONNECTED WORLD

Ascend & MindSpore

[www.hiascend.com](http://www.hiascend.com)  
[www.mindspore.cn](http://www.mindspore.cn)

# Artificial Intelligence

Early artificial intelligence  
strives excitement



## Machine Learning

Machine learning begins  
to flourish



## Deep Learning

Deep learning  
breakthroughs  
drive AI boom

## Foundation Models

General pre  
training model

1950's

1960's

1970's

1980's

1990's

2000's

2010's

2020's

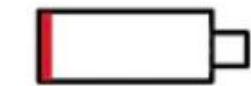
# 关于本内容

## 1. 内容背景

- 大规模分布式训练系统：串行到并行 – 并行处理体系 – 深度学习并行训练

## 2. 具体内容

- **大模型训练的挑战**：内存墙 – 性能墙 – 效率墙 – 调优墙
- **分布式训练系统**：并行处理硬件架构 – 业界分布式系统分析
- **分布式并行总体架构**：参数服务器模式 – 集合通讯模式
- **通信原语与协调**：通讯协调软硬件 - 通信实现方式 - 通信原语
- **大模型算法结构**：大模型算法发展 – NLP大模型 - CV大模型 – 多模态大模型
- **分布式并行**：数据并行 – 模型并行 – 流水并行 – 混合并行



你的时间 ↑

不看结果  
注重过程

梯度检查点  
Gradient Checkpointing

梯度累加  
Gradient Accumulation

混合精度训练  
Mixed Precision

分布式训练  
Distributed Training

并行+加速优化器  
LAMB

后天上线



明天答辩

洗洗睡吧  
Go to sleep

酷睿i3

V100

TPU

你的钱

为什么当算法工程师  
Go to sleep



@NLPCAB



# Model Parallelism, MP 模型并行

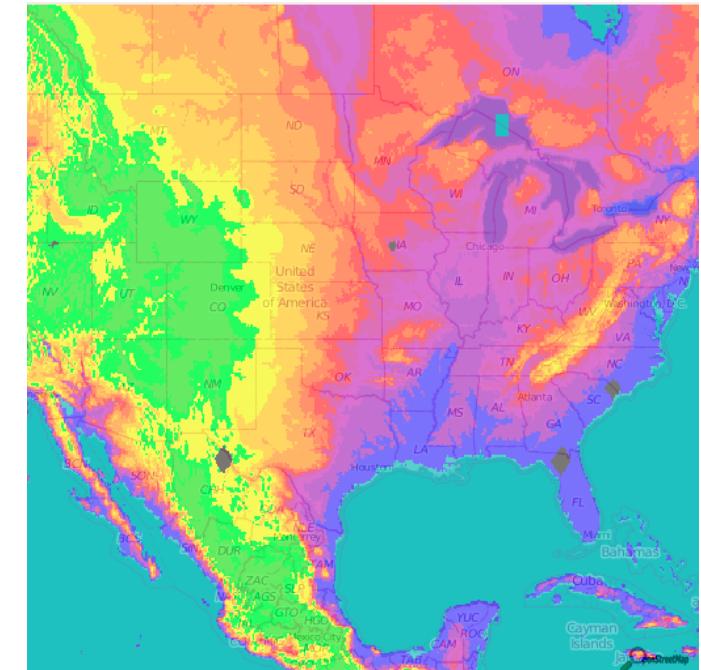
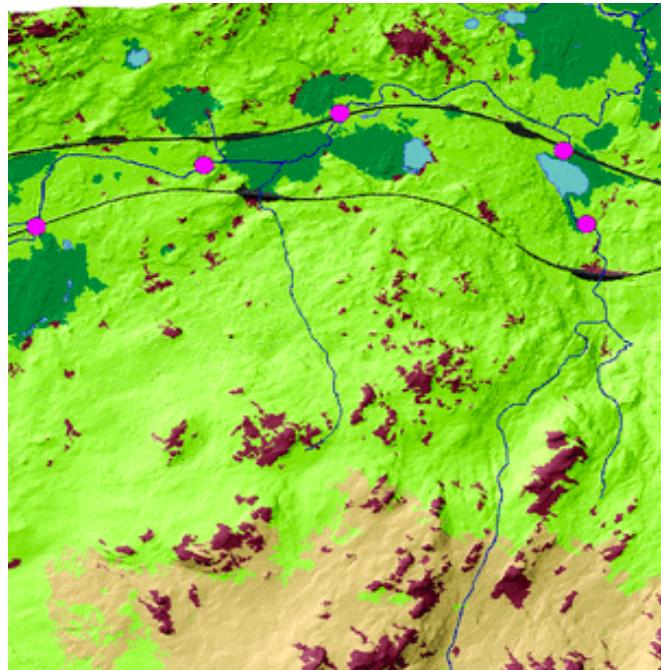
- Tensor Parallelism 张量并行
  - Principles 并行原理
  - Matmul 算子并行
  - Loss 损失并行
  - Transformer 算子并行
  - Tensor Redistribution 张量重排 ( MindSpore )
  - Stochastic Control 随机控制
- Pipeline Parallelism 流水线并行

# Data parallelism 数据并行

1. Data parallelism, DP
2. Distribution Data Parallel, DDP
3. Fully Sharded Data Parallel, FSDP

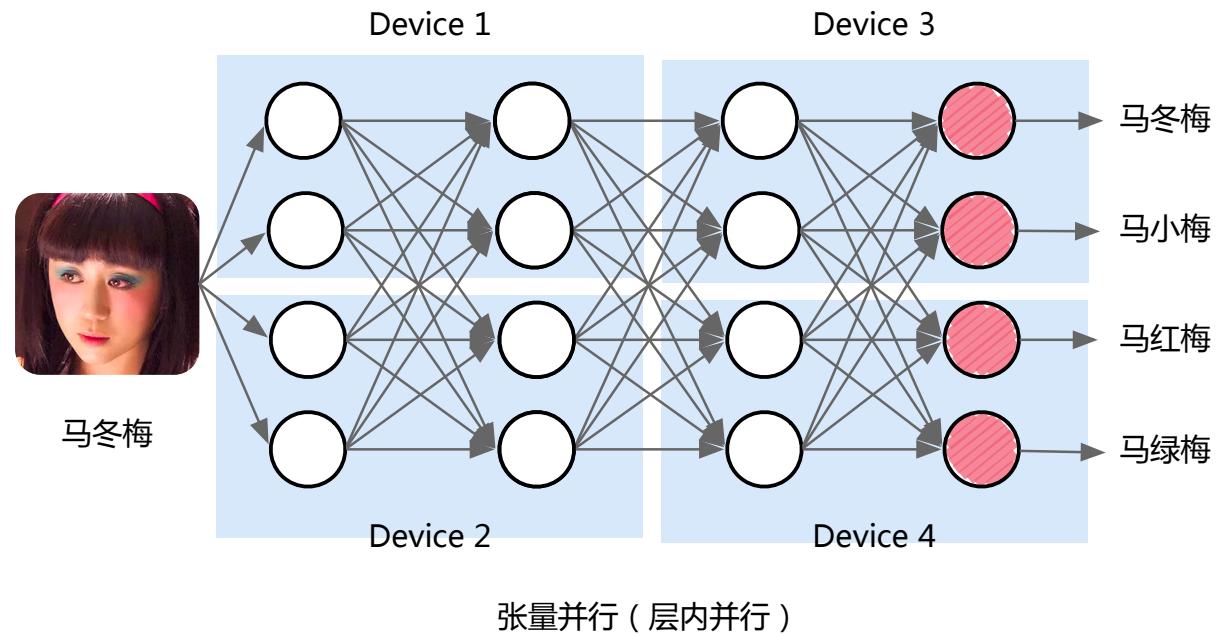
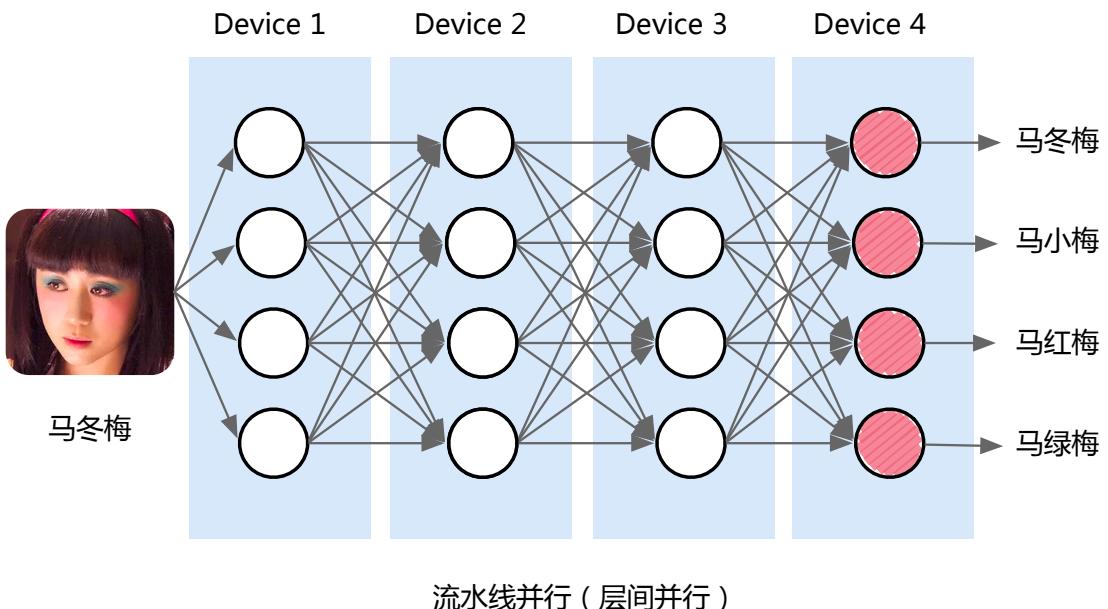
$256 \times 256 \times 3$

$24599 \times 35688 \times 256$



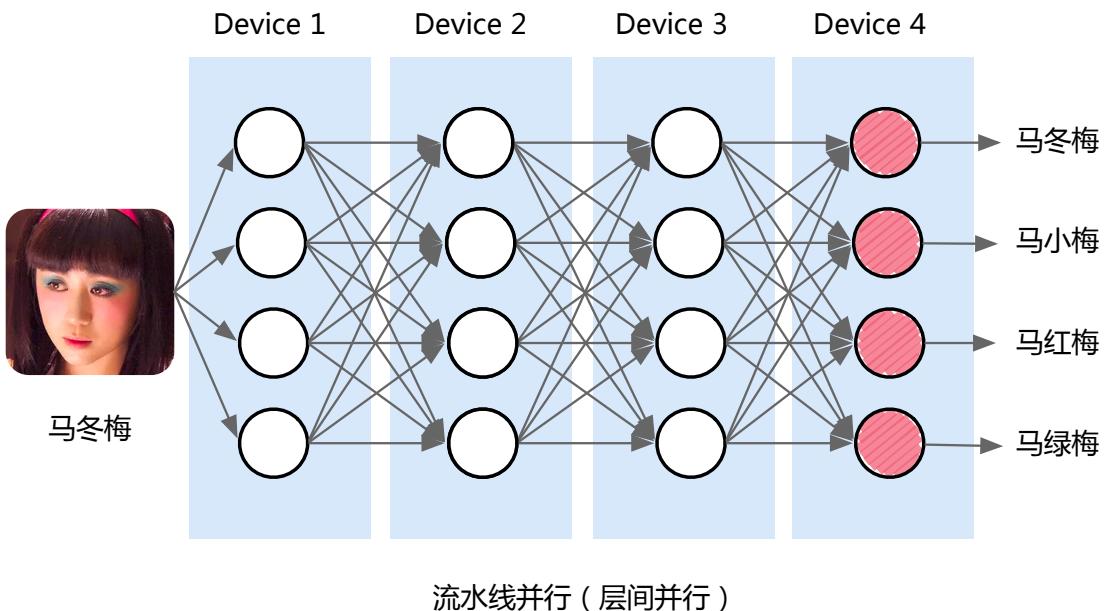
# MP(I): Pipeline parallelism 流水线并行

- Model divided layers into different devices, which we called pipeline parallelism
- 流水线并行：按模型layer层切分到不同设备，即层间并行



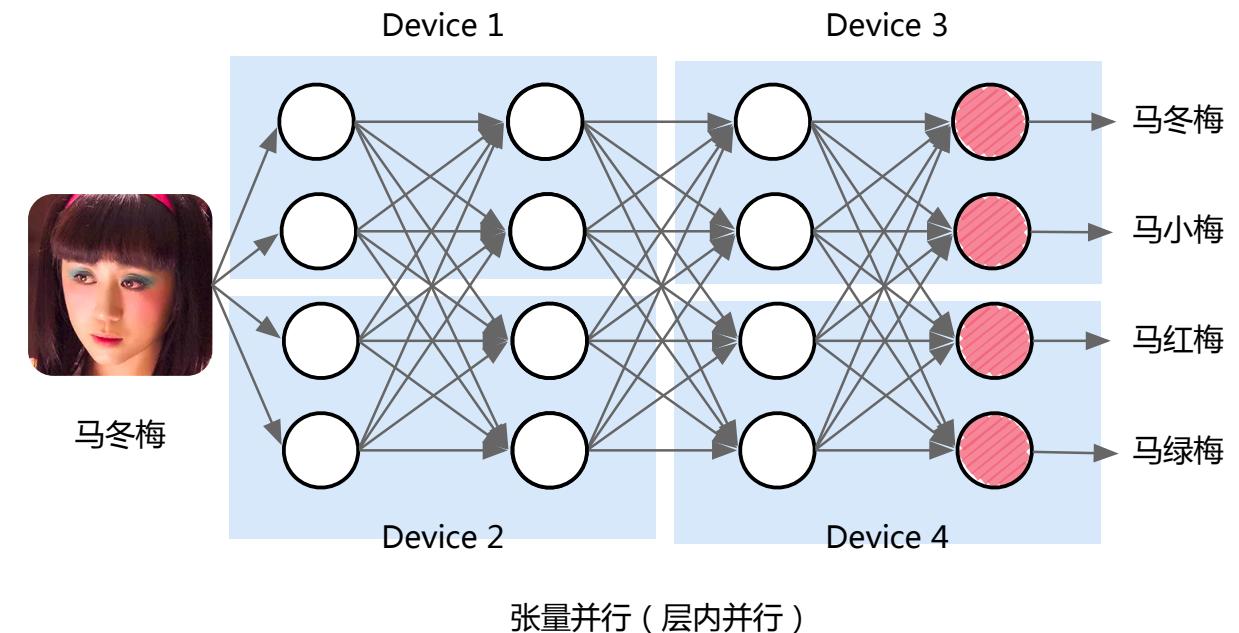
# MP(II): Tensor parallelism 张量并行

- Divide parameters in the layer into different devices, which we called tensor model parallelism
- 张量并行：将计算图中的层内的参数切分到不同设备，即层内并行



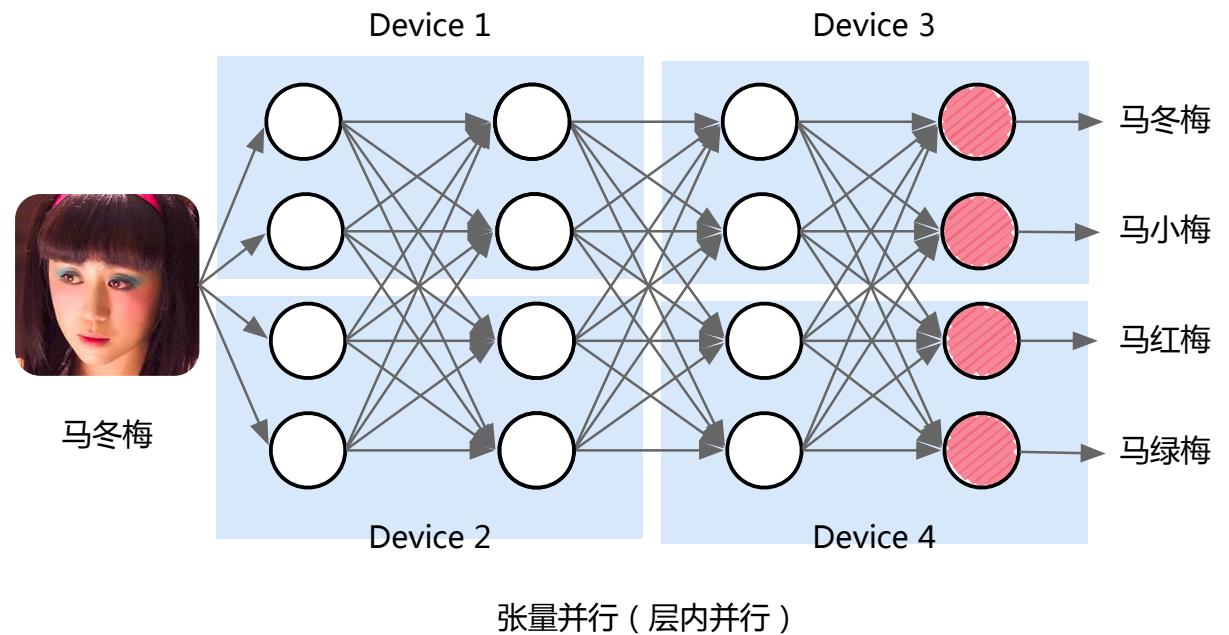
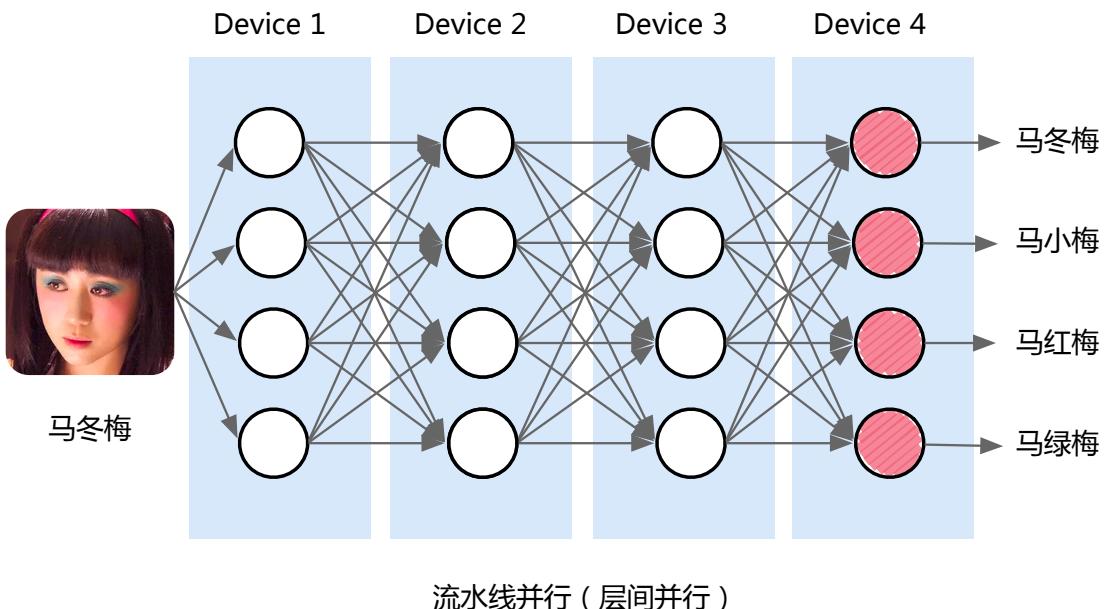
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# MP(II): Tensor parallelism 张量并行

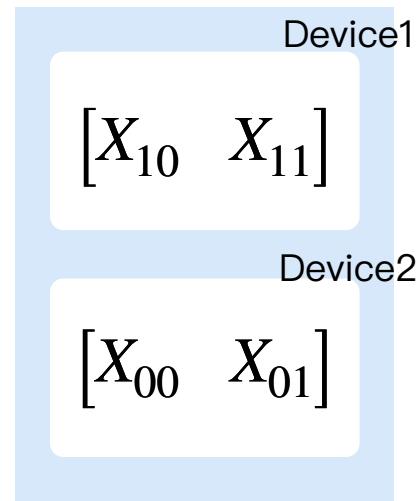
- Divide parameters in the layer into different devices, which we called tensor model parallelism.
  - How to segment the parameters to different devices, i.e., the segmentation mode? 如何切分 ?
  - How to ensure mathematical consistency after segmentation? 如何保证正确性 ?



# Mathematical Principles 数学原理

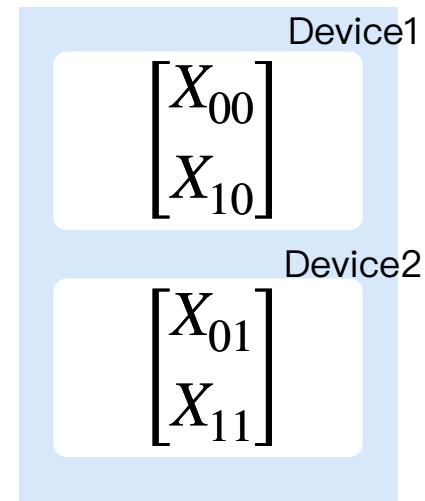
- 张量切分方式

$$[X] = \begin{bmatrix} X_{00} & X_{01} \\ \hline X_{10} & X_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$



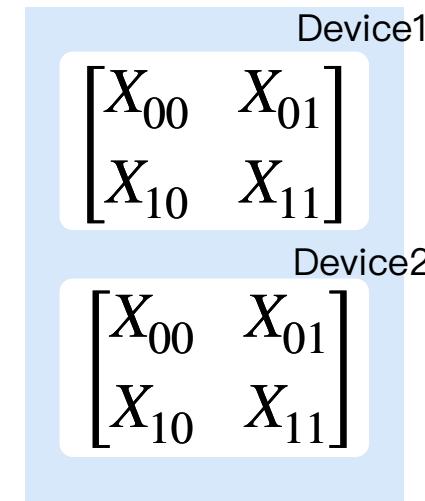
行切分

$$[X] = \begin{bmatrix} X_{00} & | & X_{01} \\ X_{10} & | & X_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$



列切分

$$[X] = \begin{bmatrix} X_{00} & X_{01} \\ X_{10} & X_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$



复制

# Mathematical Principles 数学原理

- 利用分块矩阵计算法则，将 A 分别做矩阵按列切分和按行切分

$$XA = Y$$

A 列切分

$$X \times [A_1 \quad A_2] = [XA_1 \quad XA_2] = Y$$

A 行切分

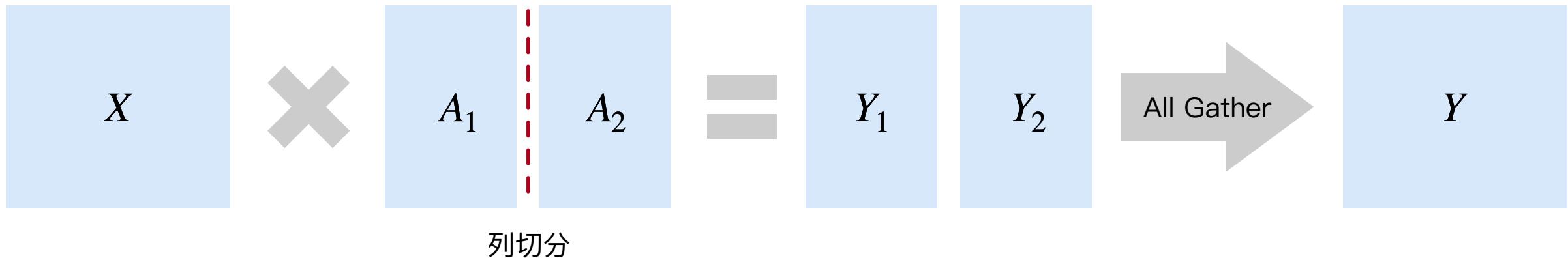
$$[X_1 \quad X_2] \times \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} = [X_1 A_1 + X_2 A_2] = Y$$

# MatMul 矩阵乘算子并行

- X作为激活输入， A作为算子权重，将 A 分按列切分

$$XA = Y$$

$$X \times [A_1 \quad A_2] = [XA_1 \quad XA_2] = Y$$

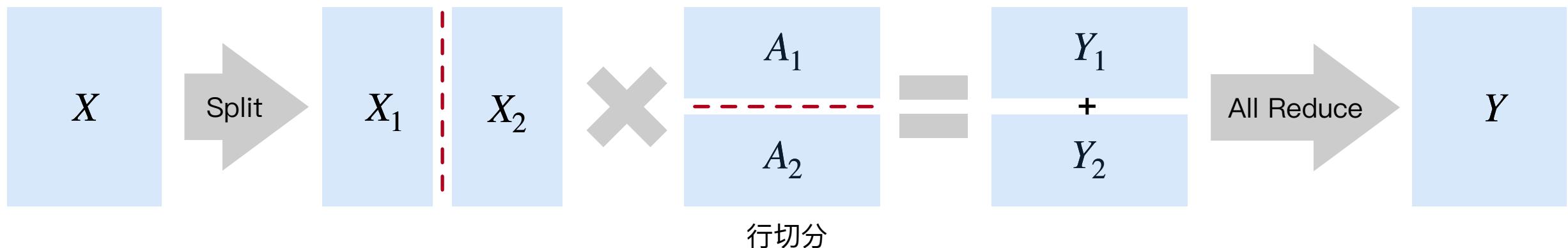


# MatMul 矩阵乘算子并行

- X作为激活输入， A作为算子权重，将 A 分按行切分

$$XA = Y$$

$$[X_1 \quad X_2] \times \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} = [X_1 A_1 + X_2 A_2] = Y$$



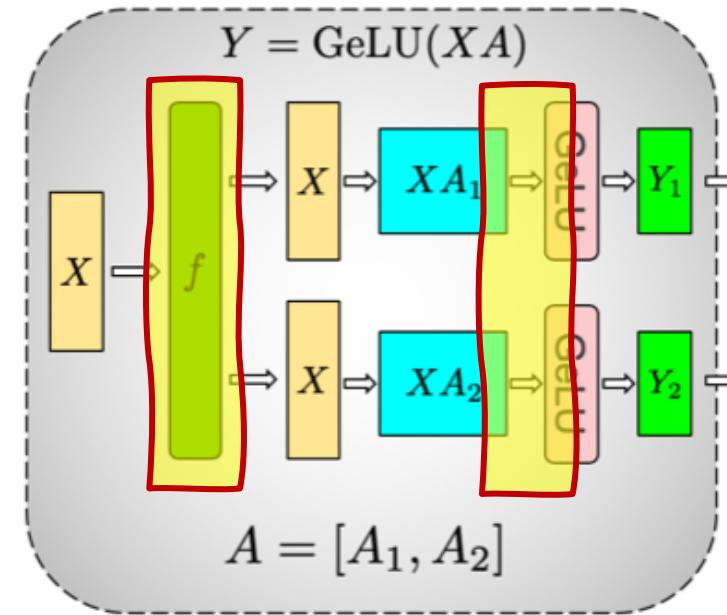
# Transformer: MLP

$$Y = \text{GeLU}(XA)$$

option I

$$X = [X_1, X_2], A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \text{GeLU}(X_1A_1 + X_2A_2)$$



Split

All Reduce

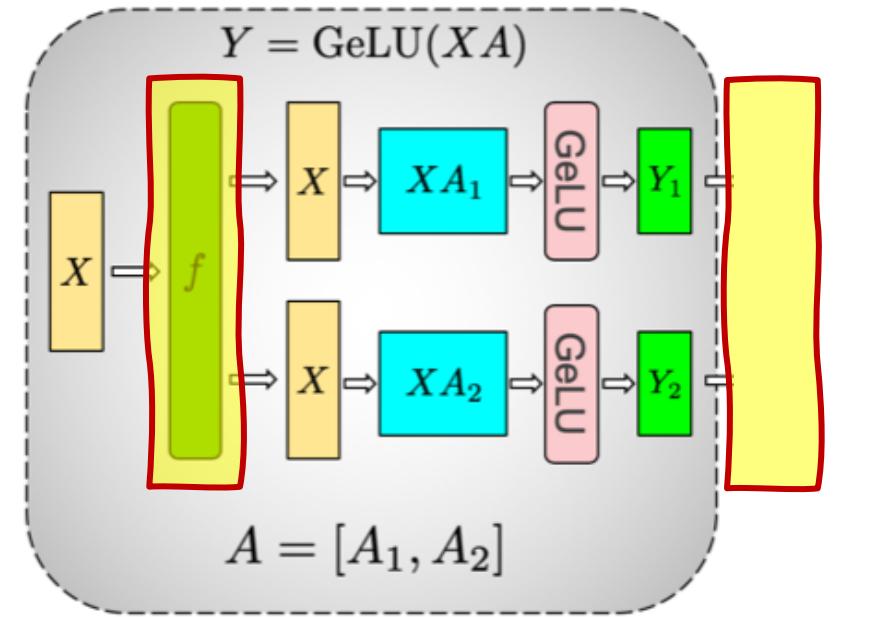
# Transformer: MLP

$$Y = \text{GeLU}(XA)$$

option 2

$$A = [A_1 \quad A_2]$$

$$[Y_1, Y_2] = [\text{GeLU}(XA_1), \text{GeLU}(XA_2)]$$

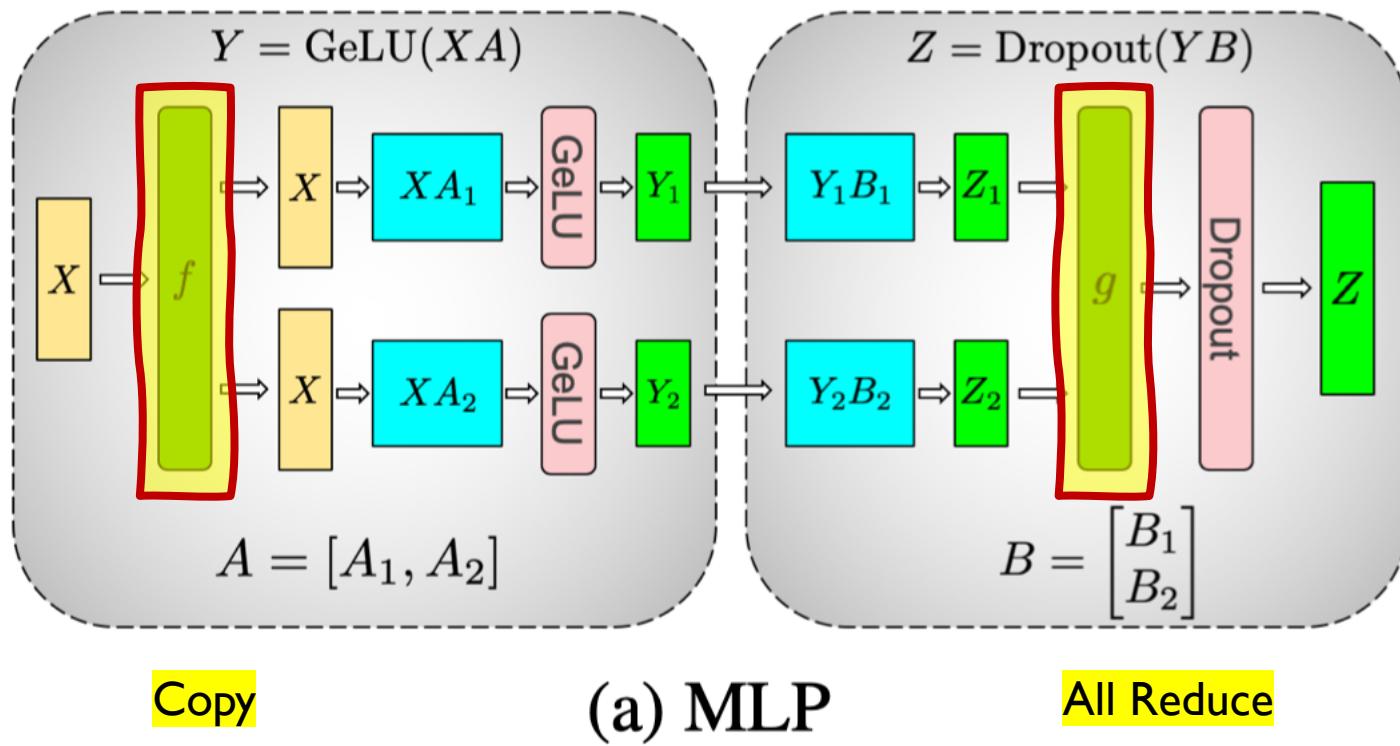


Copy

All Gather

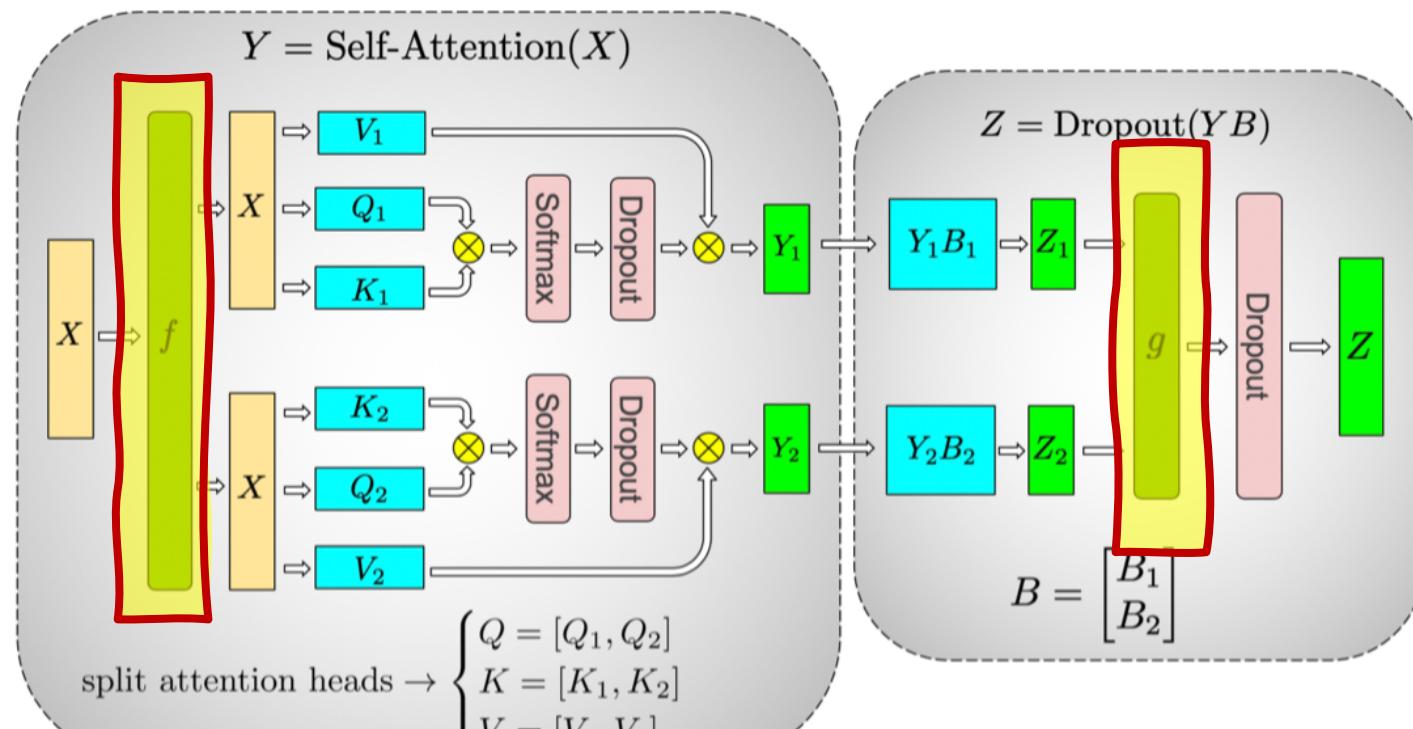
# Transformer: MLP

$$Z = \text{Dropout}(\text{GeLU}(XA), B)$$



# Transformer: Self-Attention

$$Z = \text{Dropout}(\text{Self-Attention}(XA), B)$$



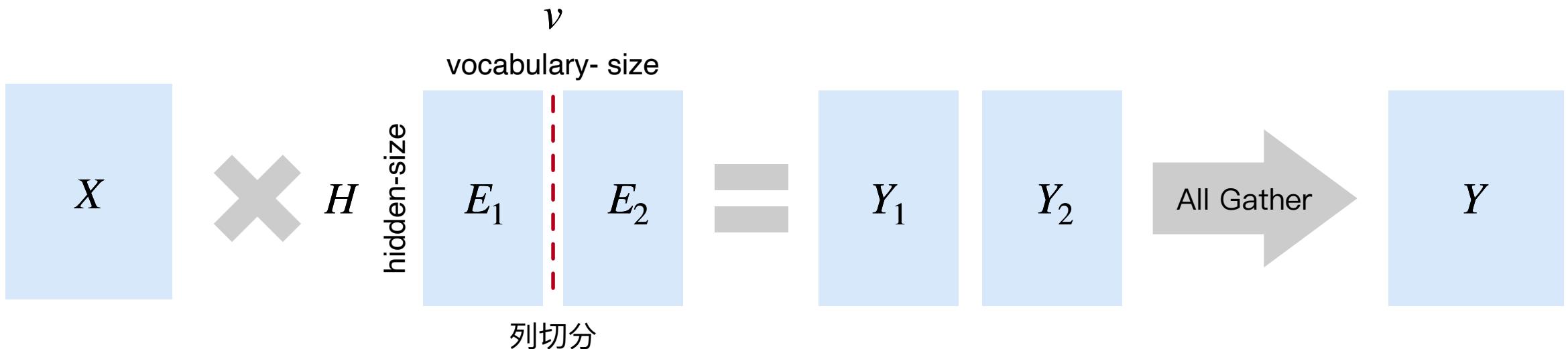
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(b) Self-Attention

All Reduce

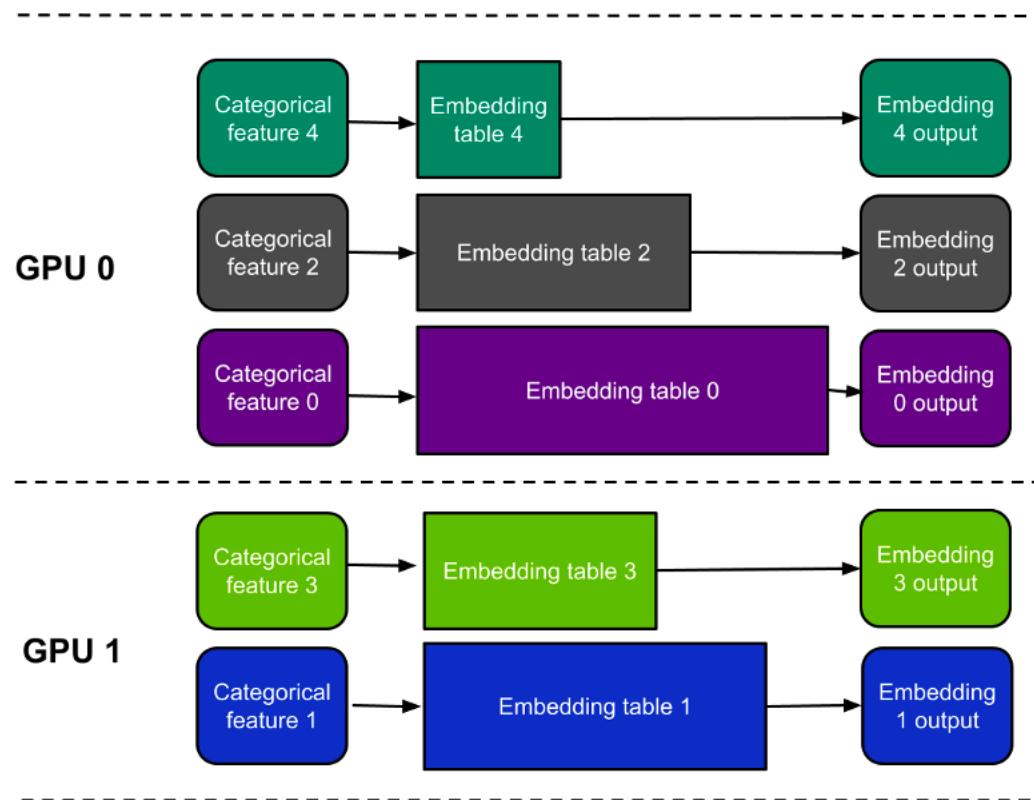
# Transformer: Embedding

ie. GPT-2 used a vocabulary size of 50,257. 按照词的维度切分，即每张卡只存储部分词向量表，然后通过 All Gather 汇总各个设备上的部分词向量结果，从而得到完整的词向量结果

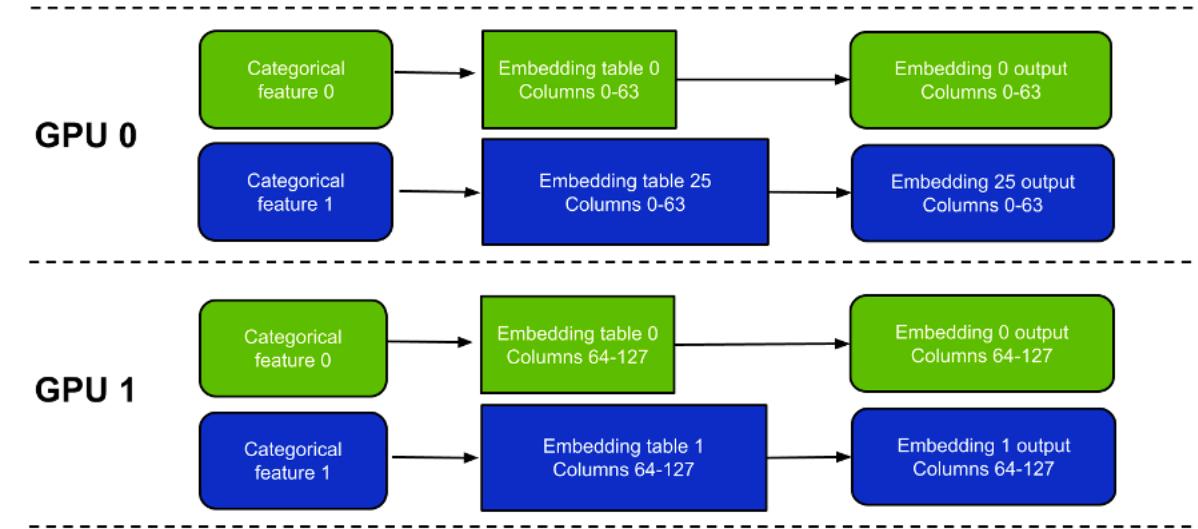


# Recommender: Embedding

Table-wise split mode is when each GPU stores a subset of all the embedding tables



Column-wise split mode is when each device stores a subset of columns from every embedding table



# Cross Entropy Loss

- 在大词表的语言模型中，logits 规模达到 [bs\*seq\_len, vocab\_size] 在单个设备上计算较为困难，那么就需要考虑将大词表拆分到多个设备上进行计算；
- 分类网络最后一层一般会选用 softmax 和 cross entropy 来计算损失。如果类别数量非常大，会导致单卡显存无法存储和计算 logit 矩阵，此时可以按照类别数维度切分；

$$L = Loss(logits, labels)$$

# Cross Entropy Loss

## 原理介绍

二分类情况下，对于每个类别预测概率为  $p$  和  $1-p$ ，此时表达式为：

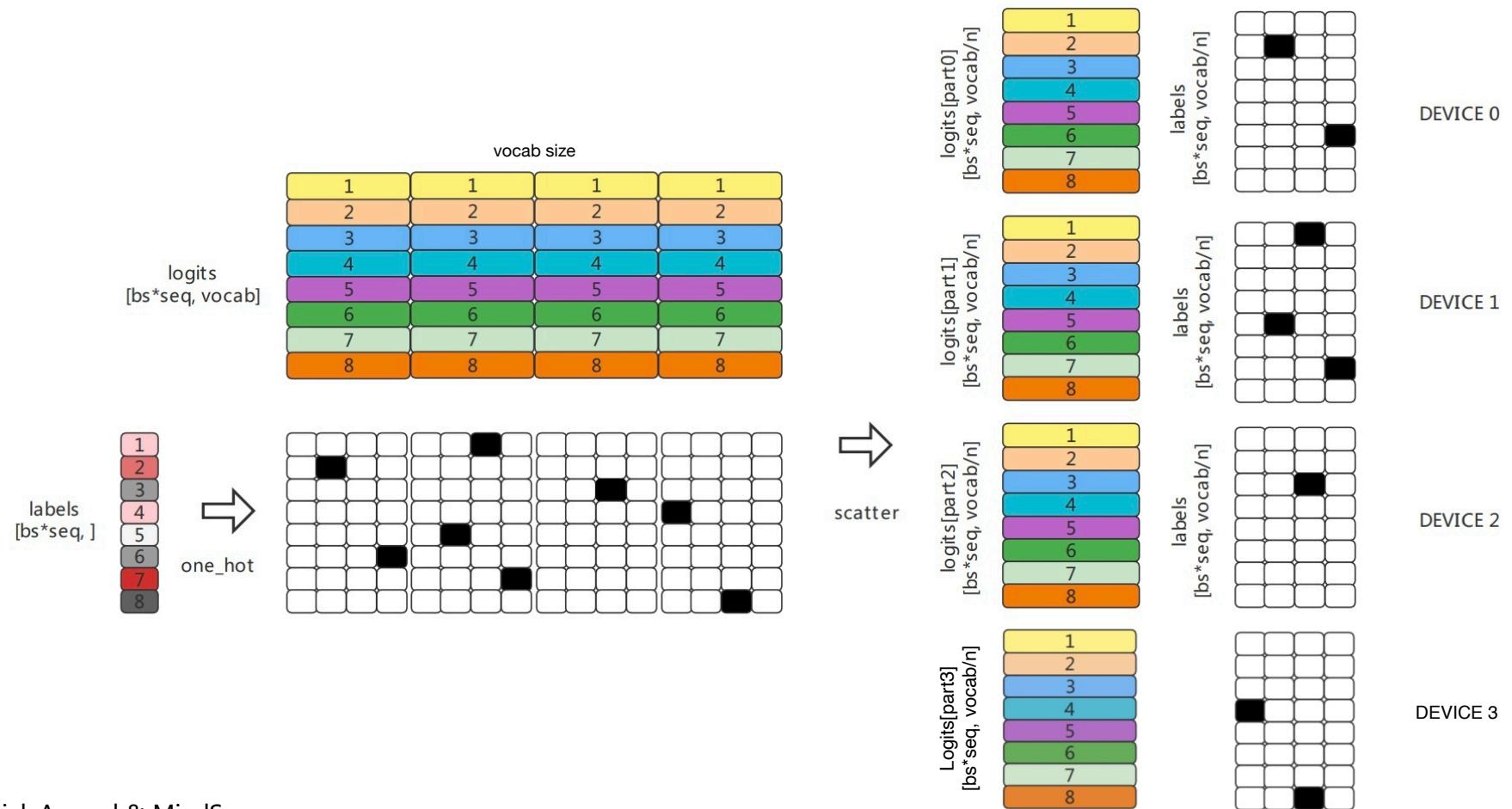
$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i L_i = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i - \left[ y_i \cdot \log(p_i) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - p_i) \right]$$

多分类的情况实际上就是对二分类的扩展：

$$L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i L_i = - \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \sum_{c=1}^M y_{ic} \log(p_{ic})$$

# Cross Entropy Loss

- I. Step I 数据拆分：将 logits (input) 按照 vocab 维度进行拆分，同时将不同部分分发到各设备，labels (target) 需要先进行 one hot 操作，然后 scatter 到各个设备上



# Cross Entropy Loss

- I. Step2 input(logits) 最大值同步：input(logits) 需要减去其最大值后求 softmax，All Reduce (Max) 操作保证了获取的是全局最大值，有效防止溢出。

$$x_{\max} = \text{MAX}_p \left( \text{MAX}_k (x_k) \right)$$

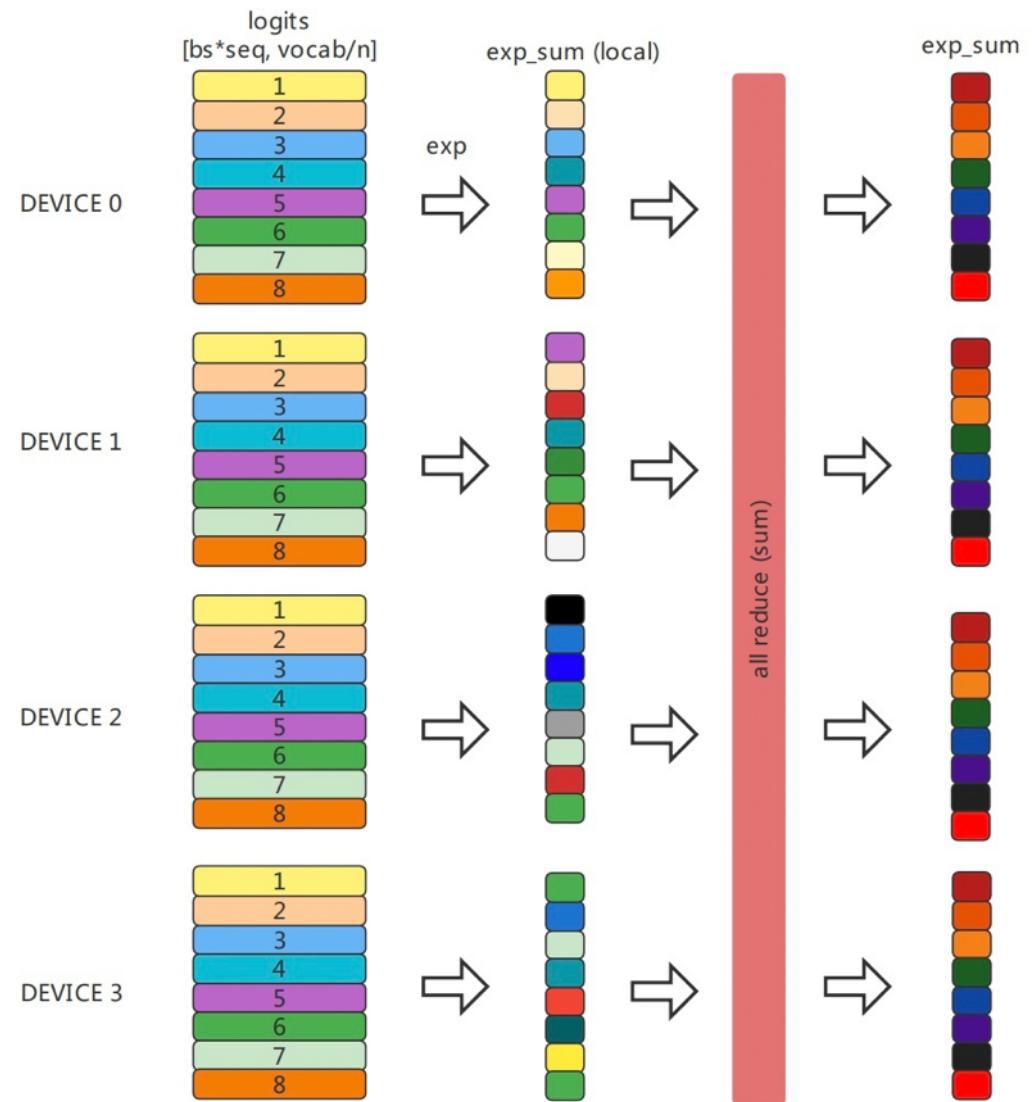
- I. Step 3 exp sum 与softmax 计算：exp sum 即 softmax 计算中的分母部分，All Reduce (Max) 操作保证了获取的是全局的和。

$$\text{softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}} = \frac{e^{x_i - x_{\max}}}{\sum_j e^{x_j - x_{\max}}} = \frac{e^{x_i - x_{\max}}}{\sum_p \sum_k e^{x_k - x_{\max}}}$$

# Cross Entropy Loss

- I. Step 3 exp sum 与softmax 计算：exp sum 即 softmax  
计算中的分母部分，All Reduce (Max) 操作保证了获取的是全局的和。

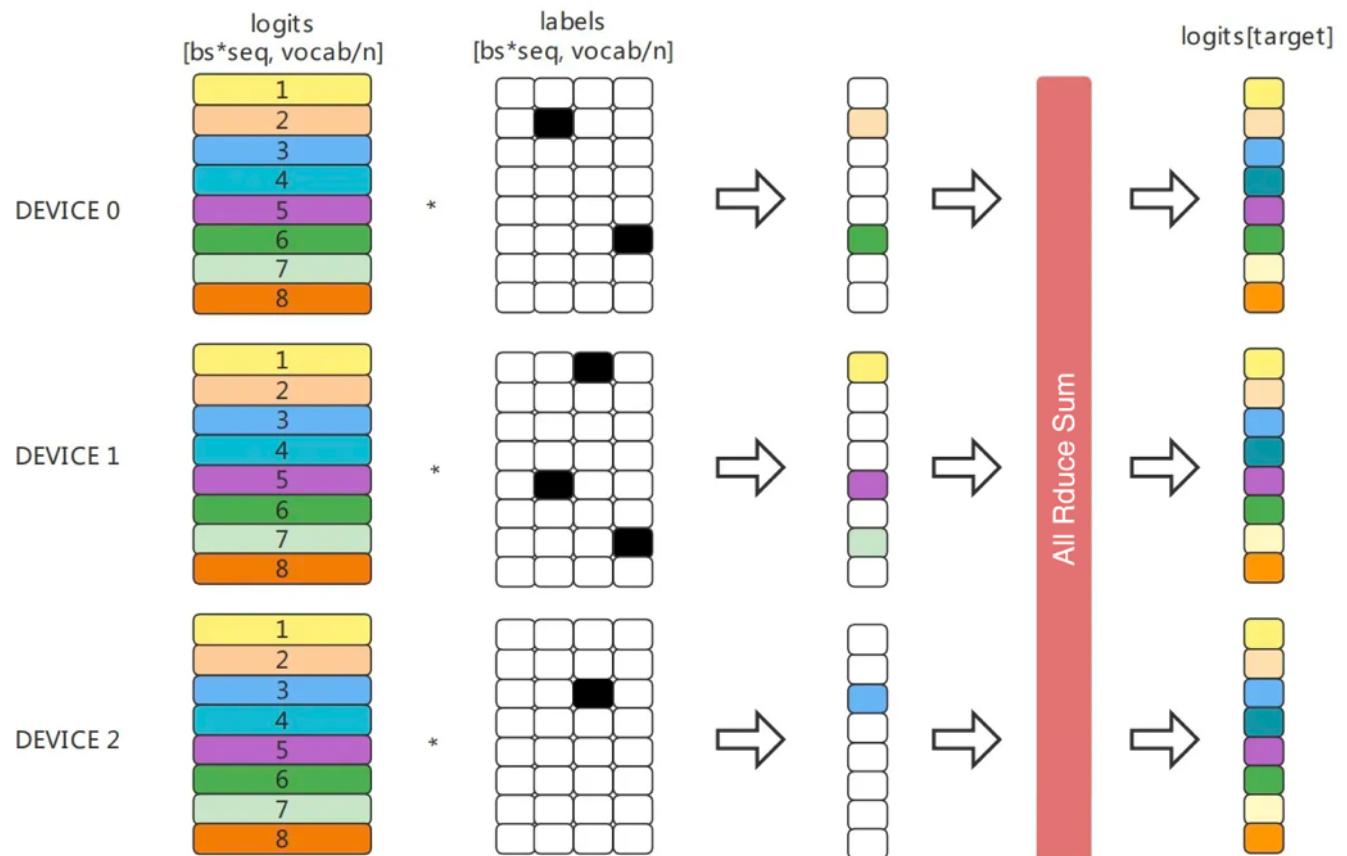
$$\text{softmax}(x_i) = \frac{e^{x_i}}{\sum_j e^{x_j}} = \frac{e^{x_i - x_{\max}}}{\sum_j e^{x_j - x_{\max}}} = \frac{e^{x_i - x_{\max}}}{\sum_p \sum_k e^{x_k - x_{\max}}}$$



# Cross Entropy Loss

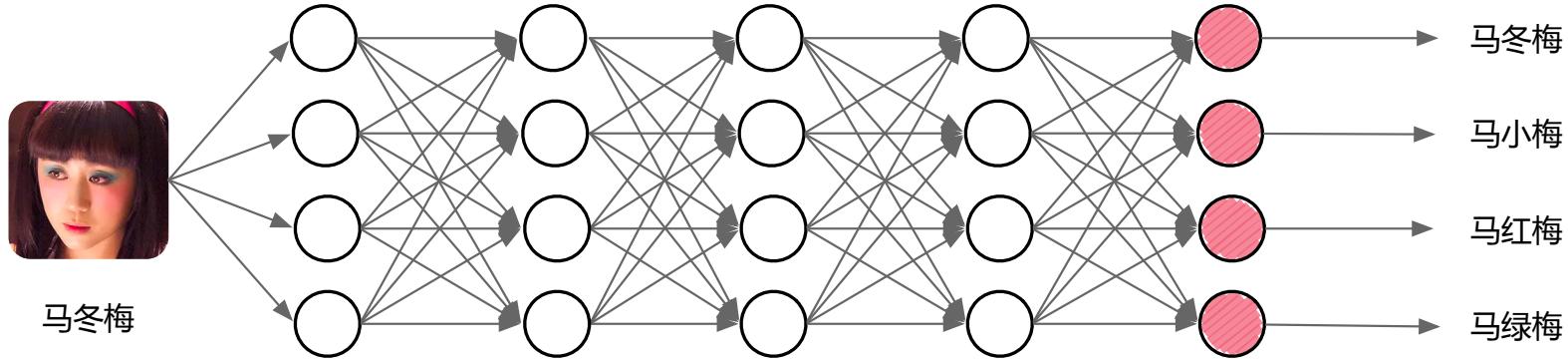
- I. Step 4 计算 Loss：input (logits) 与 one\_hot 相乘并求和，得到 label 位置值 im，并进行 all\_reduce (Sum) 全局同步，最后计算 log softmax 操作并加上负号，得到分布式交叉熵的损失值 loss。

$$\log \sum_j e^j - i_m = -\log \frac{e^{i_m}}{\sum_j e^j}$$

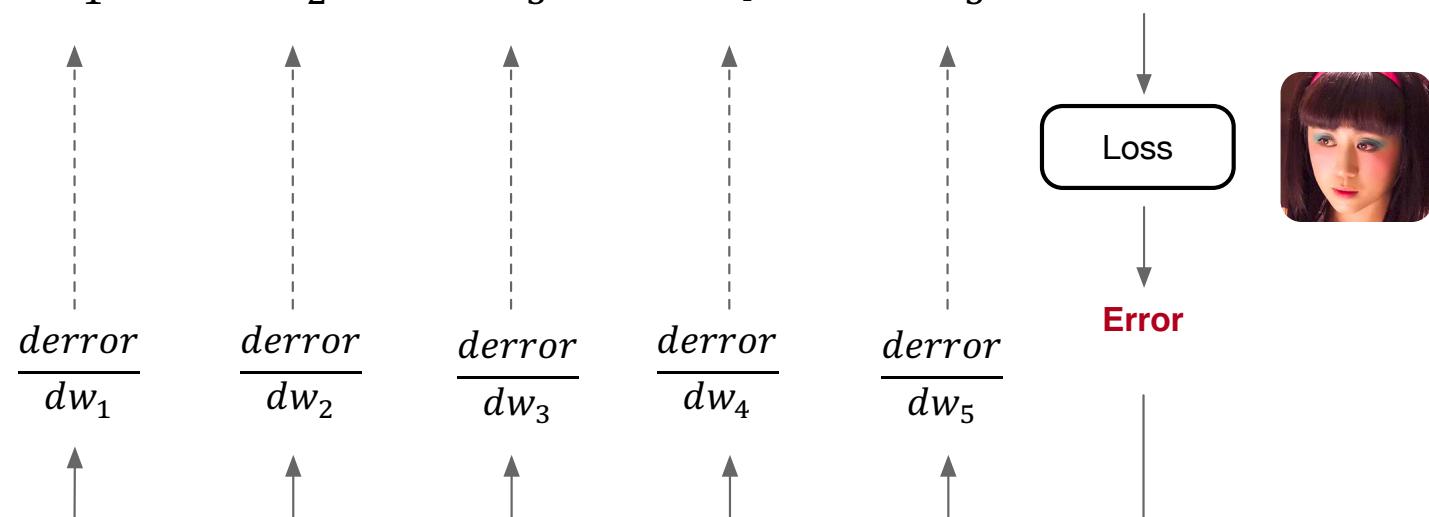


# Review: Deep Learning Fundamentals

1. 定义一个神经网络：



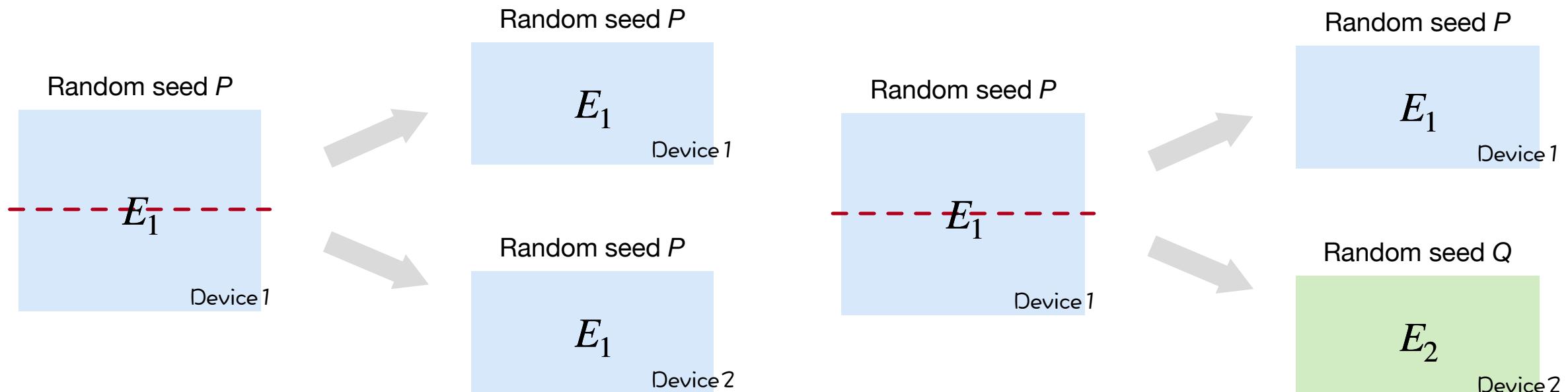
2. 定义优化目标：



3. 计算梯度并更新权重参数：

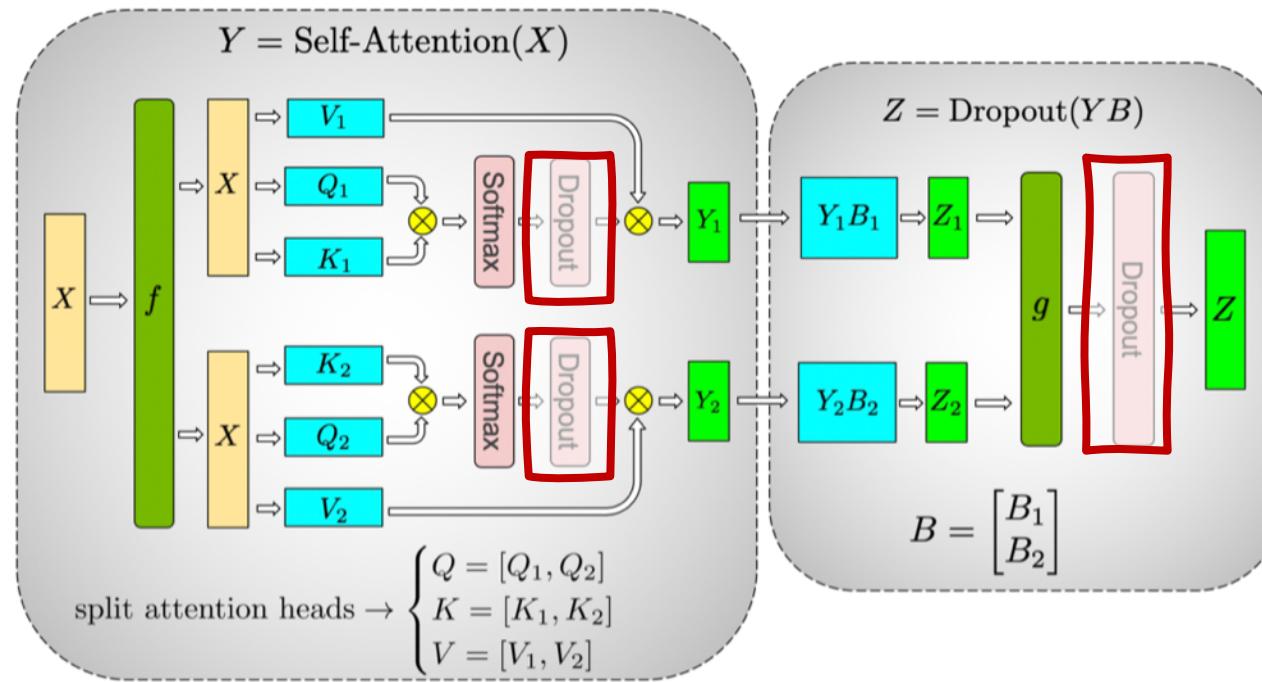
# Stochastic control(1): Computational 参数初始化随机性

- 参数初始化后两个设备的参数将会初始化为相同的数值，和单设备上参数 E 数学不等价，失去了真正随机性
- 将参数切分到多个卡上后，再修改相应卡的随机性，保证各个卡的随机种子不同。多卡参数初始化随机性与单卡相同



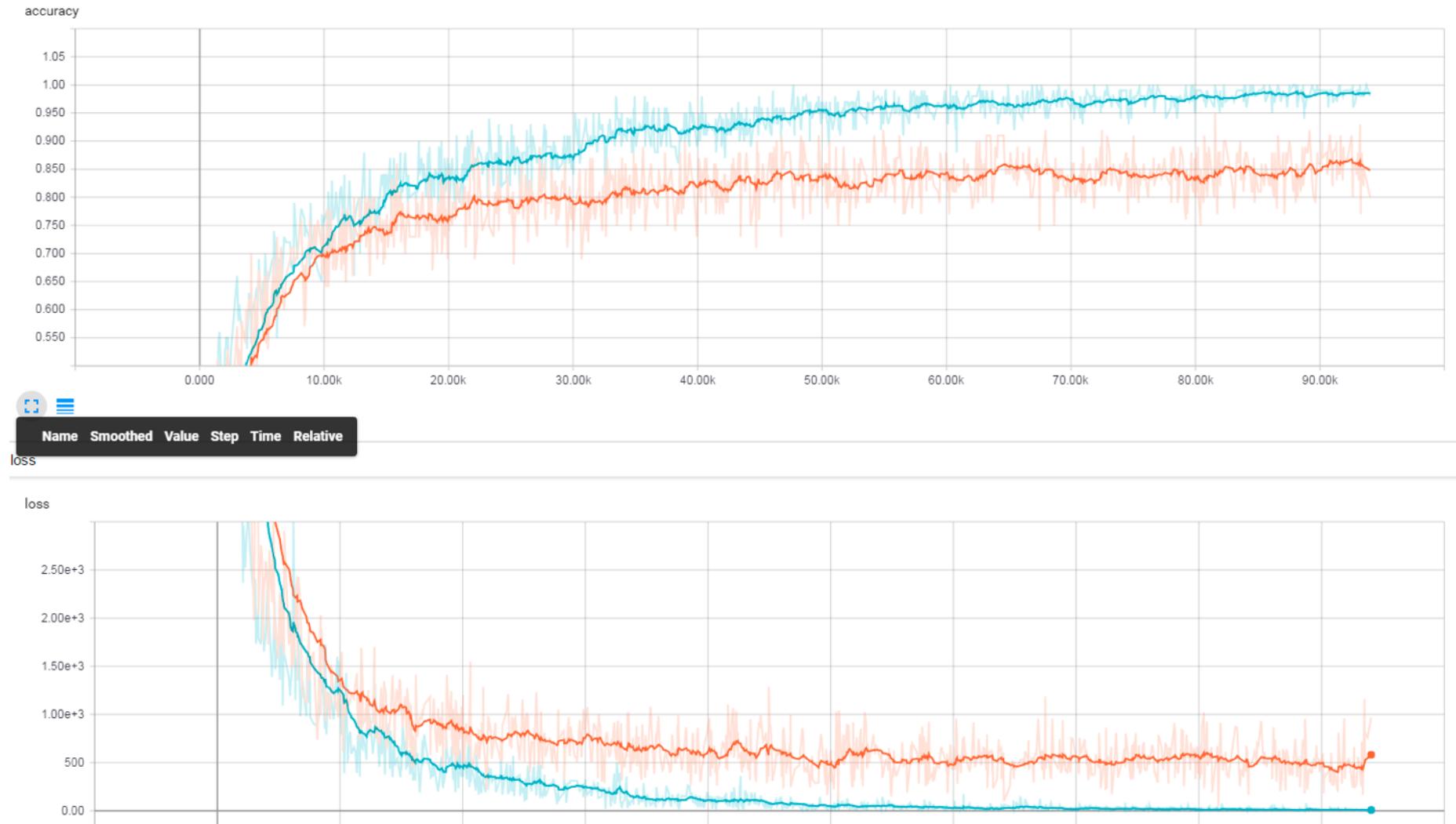
# Stochastic control(1): Computational 算子计算的随机性

- 网络模型中的计算算子随机性，并行过程中的随机性不同
- i.e.: Dropout, TruncatedNormal, StandardNormal, Multinomial, StandardLaplace, Gamm. et. al.



(b) Self-Attention

# Stochastic control(III): Effective



# Summary 总结

1. 模型并行分为张量并行和流水线并行，张量并行主要层内并行、流水线主要层间并行，一般来说机内使用张量并行，机间使用数据并行；
2. 张量并行主要是对数据进行切分，切分方式有行（Row）切分和列（Col）切分，而通过复制组合可以形成多种通信形式；
3. 张量并行最常见的是 MatMul 算子并行，通过 MatMul 可以拓展到 Embedding、MLP、Transformer 等算子并行；
4. 张量并行的时候值得注意的是随机性问题，需要注意带有随机性算子的随机种子设置；

# Inference

1. [https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/450854172 全网最全-超大模型+分布式训练架构和经典论文](https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/450854172)
2. <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/training-a-recommender-system-on-dgx-a100-with-100b-parameters-in-tensorflow-2/>
3. <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/fast-terabyte-scale-recommender-training-made-easy-with-nvidia-merlin-distributed-embeddings/>
4. [https://www.mindspore.cn/docs/zh-CN/r1.7/design/operator\\_parallel.html](https://www.mindspore.cn/docs/zh-CN/r1.7/design/operator_parallel.html)
5. [https://www.mindspore.cn/docs/zh-CN/r1.7/design/distributed\\_training\\_design.html](https://www.mindspore.cn/docs/zh-CN/r1.7/design/distributed_training_design.html)
6. [https://colossalai.org/zh-Hans/docs/features/2D\\_tensor\\_parallel/](https://colossalai.org/zh-Hans/docs/features/2D_tensor_parallel/)
7. <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/507877303>
8. <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/450689346>
9. <https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/497672789>



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THANK YOU

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