





### 理论部分

- TensorRT Plugin 基本概念
- ▼ TensorRT Plugin工作流程
- TensorRT Plugin API 介绍
- ▼ TensorRT Plugin Demo 代码讲解

# ⇒ 课程大纲

	1. TensorRT Plugin 介绍		
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# ▼ TensorRT Plugin介绍

Plugin 存在的意义:

- 1. TRT支持的算子有限,实现不支持的算子;
- 2. 进行深度优化-合并算子。



### 支持的算子

These are the operations that are supported in a Caffe framework:

- Convolution
- Pooling
- InnerProduct
- SoftMax
- •ReLU, TanH, and Sigmoid
- LRN
- Power
- •FlementWise
- Concatenation
- Deconvolution
- BatchNormalization
- Scale
- •Crop
- Reduction
- Reshape
- •Permute
- Dropout

#### TensorFlow

These are the operations that are supported in a TensorFlow framework:

- •Placeholder
- Const
- •Add, Sub, Mul, Div, Minimum and Maximum
- BiasAdd
- •Negative, Abs, Sqrt, Rsqrt, Pow, Exp and Log

Note: The NvUffParser supports Neg, Abs, Sqrt, Rsqrt, Exp and Log for const nodes only.

- FusedBatchNorm
- •ReLU, TanH, and Sigmoid
- SoftMax

Note: If the input to a TensorFlow SoftMax op is not NHWC, TensorFlow will automatically insert a transpose layer with a non-constant permutation. causing the UFF converter to fail. It is therefore advisable to manually transpose SoftMax inputs to NHWC using a constant permutation.

- •Mean
- ConcatV2
- Reshape
- Transpose
- Conv2D
- DepthwiseConv2dNative
- ConvTranspose2D
- MaxPool
- AvgPool
- •Pad is supported if followed by one of these TensorFlow layers: Conv2D.

DepthwiseConv2dNative, MaxPool, and AvgPool

#### ONNX

framework:

Since the ONNX parser is an open source project, the most up-to-date information regarding the supported operations can be found in GitHub: ONNX TensorRT. These are the operations that are supported in the ONNX

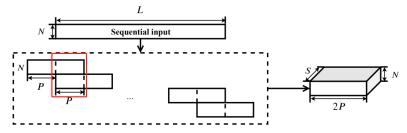
- Abs,Add,AveragePool
- •BatchNormalization,Ceil,Clip,Concat,Constant
- •Conv,ConvTranspose,DepthToSpace
- •Div,Dropout,Elu,Exp
- •Flatten,Floor,Gemm
- •GlobalAveragePool,GlobalMaxPool
- •HardSigmoid,Identity,InstanceNormalization
- •LRN,LeakyRelu,Log,LogSoftmax
- MatMul, Max, MaxPool, Mean, Min, Mul
- •Neg,Prelu,Pad,Pow
- •Reciprocal, ReduceL1, ReduceL2, ReduceLogSum
- •ReduceLogSumExp,ReduceMax
- •ReduceMean,ReduceMin,ReduceProd,ReduceSum
- •ReduceSumSquare,Relu,Reshape,Selu,Shape
- •Sigmoid,Size,Softmax,Softplus
- •SpaceToDepth,Split,Squeeze,Sub,Sum
- Tanh
- TopK
- Transpose
- Unsqueeze
- •Upsample



### TensorRT Plugin介绍

对于复杂的网络,合并算子是非常有意义的。比如,可以将下方的代码合并为一个plugin,也就是

一个kernel,可以有效提高性能。



DPRNN Segmentation模块流程图

```
# 将输入特征分割成特征块,特征块的大小为(N, segment size),再将所有的特
征块拼接起来。相邻的两个特征块存在一半的重叠。↩
# 输入: ←
# input: 输入特征, 大小为(B, N, T), B为 batch size, N 为帧数, T 为特征
维度↩
# segment size: 特征块的维度↩
# 输出: ←
# output: 输出特征块,大小为(B, S, N, segment size)。S 为特征块的数量~
def Segment feature(self, input, segment size):
   # 获得输入的维度和重叠的大小←
   batch size, N, T = input.shape←
   segment stride = segment size // 2←
   # 获得前一半的特征块↩
   segments1 = input[:, :, :-segment stride].contiguous().view(b
atch size, N, -1, segment size) ←
   # 获得后一半的特征块↩
   segments2 = input[:, :, segment_stride:].contiguous().view(ba
tch size, N, -1, segment size) ←
   # 将两部分特征块拼接后并转置←
   segments = torch.cat([segments1, segments2], 3).view(batch_si
ze, N, -1, segment size).transpose(2, 3)←
   return segments.contiguous()←
               DPRNN Segmentation 模块 Pytorch 源码←
```



官方github给出了很多plugin demo,大都跟计算机视觉和BERT模型相关。

TensorRT version 8.2 Contents

Plugin	Name	Versions
batchTilePlugin	BatchTilePlugin_TRT	1
batchedNMSPlugin	BatchedNMS_TRT	1
batchedNMSDynamicPlugin	BatchedNMSDynamic_TRT	1
bertQKVToContextPlugin	CustomQKVToContextPluginDynamic	1, 2, 3
coordConvACPlugin	CoordConvAC	1
cropAndResizePlugin	CropAndResize	1
detectionLayerPlugin	DetectionLayer_TRT	1
efficientNMSPlugin	EfficientNMS_TRT	1
efficientNMSONNXPlugin	EfficientNMS_ONNX_TRT	1
embLayerNormPlugin	CustomEmbLayerNormPluginDynamic	1, 2
fcPlugin	CustomFCPluginDynamic	1
flattenConcat	FlattenConcat_TRT	1
geluPlugin	Custom Gelu Plugin Dynamic	1
generate Detection Plugin	GenerateDetection_TRT	1

https://github.com/NVIDIA/TensorRT/tree/release/8.2/plugin

## ▼ TensorRT Plugin的工作流程





# Static Shape Plugin API

Dynamic Shape: 输入维度是动态的;

Static Shape: 输入维度是定死的。

IPluginV2IOExt / IPluginV2DynamicExt: 插件类,用于写插件的具体实现;

IPluginCreator: 插件工厂类,用于根据需求创建该插件。

	Introduced in TensorRT version?	Mixed input/ output formats/ types	Dynamic shapes?	Requires extended runtime?
IPluginV2Ext	5.1	Limited	No	No
IPluginV2IOExt	6.0.1	General	No	No
IPluginV2Dynamic	<b>⊑6x.t</b> 0.1	General	Yes	Yes

#### 注意:

- 编写plugin,需要继承TRT的base class(不同的base class特性如上表);
- Static Shape, 用IPluginV2IOExt; Dynamic Shape, 则使用IPluginV2DynamicExt。

### Static Shape Plugin API

```
MyCustomPlugin(int in channel, nvinfer1::Weights const& weight, nvinfer1::Weights const& bias);
MyCustomPlugin(void const* serialData, size t serialLength);
int getNbOutputs() const;
nvinfer1::Dims getOutputDimensions(int index, const nvinfer1::Dims* inputs, int nbInputDims);
nvinfer1::DataType getOutputDataType(int index, const nvinfer1::DataType* inputTypes, int nbInputs) const;
size t getSerializationSize() const;
void serialize(void* buffer) const;
const char* getPluginType() const;
const char* getPluginVersion() const;
int initialize();
void terminate();
void destroy();
void configurePlugin(const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* in, int nbInput, const
nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* out, int nbOutput);
bool supportsFormatCombination(int pos, const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* inOut, int nbInputs, int
nbOutputs) const;
size t getWorkspaceSize(int maxBatchSize) const;
int enqueue(int batchSize, const void* const* inputs, void** outputs, void* workspace, cudaStream t
stream);
```

### Static Shape Plugin API

#### 构造函数和析构函数

#### 构造函数

```
1. 用于network definition阶段,PluginCreator创建该插件时调用的构造函数,需要传递权重信息以及参数。
也可用于clone阶段,或者再写一个clone构造函数。
MyCustomPlugin(int in channel, nvinfer1::Weights const& weight, nvinfer1::Weights const&
bias);
2. 用于在deserialize阶段,用于将序列化好的权重和参数传入该plugin并创建。
MyCustomPlugin(void const* serialData, size t serialLength);
3. 注意需要把默认构造函数删掉:
MyCustomPlugin() = delete;
析构函数
析构函数则需要执行terminate, terminate函数就是释放这个op之前开辟的一些显存空间:
MyCustomPlugin::~MyCustomPlugin() {
   terminate();
```

#### 输出相关函数

```
1. 获得layer的输出个数 int getNbOutputs() const;

2. 根据输入个数和输入维度, 获得第index个输出的维度 nvinfer1::Dims getOutputDimensions(int index, const nvinfer1::Dims* inputs, int nbInputDims);

3. 根据输入个数和输入类型, 获得第index个输出的类型 nvinfer1::DataType getOutputDataType(int index, const nvinfer1::DataType* inputTypes, int nbInputs) const;
```



#### 序列化和反序列化相关函数

```
1. 返回序列化时需要写多少字节到buffer中 size_t getSerializationSize() const;
```

- 2. 序列化函数, 将plugin的参数权值写入到buffer中 void serialize(void\* buffer) const;
- 3. 获得plugin的type和version,用于反序列化使用 const char\* getPluginType() const; const char\* getPluginVersion() const;

#### 初始化、配置、销毁函数

```
初始化函数,在这个插件准备开始run之前执行。一般申请权值显存空间并copy权值
int initialize();
terminate函数就是释放initialize开辟的一些显存空间
void terminate();
释放整个plugin占用的资源
void destroy();
配置这个插件op,判断输入和输出类型数量是否正确
void configurePlugin(const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* in, int nbInput, const
nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* out, int nbOutput);
判断pos索引的输入/输出是否支持inOut[pos].format和inOut[pos].type指定的格式/数据类型
bool supportsFormatCombination(int pos, const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* inOut, int
nbInputs, int nbOutputs) const;
```



#### 运行相关函数

```
1. 获得plugin所需要的显存大小。最好不要在plugin enqueue中使用cudaMalloc申请显存。
size_t getWorkspaceSize(int maxBatchSize) const;
```

#### 2. inference函数

```
int enqueue(int batchSize, const void* const* inputs, void** outputs, void* workspace,
cudaStream_t stream);
```

IPluginCreator 相关函数

```
获得pluginname和version,用于辨识creator const char* getPluginName() const; const char* getPluginVersion() const; 通过PluginFieldCollection去创建plugin 将op需要的权重和参数一个一个取出来,然后调用上文提到的第一个构造函数: const nvinfer1::PluginFieldCollection* getFieldNames(); nvinfer1::IPluginV2* createPlugin(const char* name, const nvinfer1::PluginFieldCollection* fc); 反序列化,调用反序列化那个构造函数,生成plugin nvinfer1::IPluginV2* deserializePlugin(const char* name, const void* serialData, size_t serialLength);
```



### EmbLayerNormPlugin Static Shape Demo

Input

Token

Segment

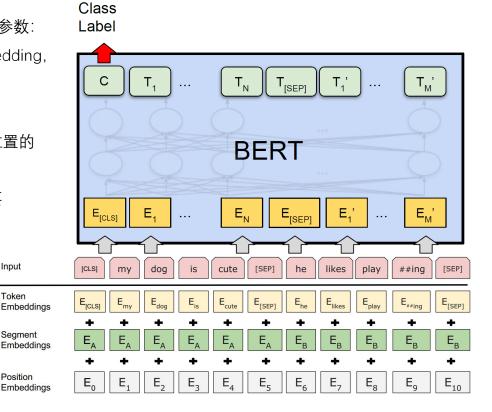
Position

### EmbLayerNormPlugin 是 BERT 模型Embedding + Layernorm的合并

BERT 的 EmbLayerNormPlugin 层,主要有以下5个参数:

1. 三个 Embedding 参数矩阵,分别是词语的 Embedding, 位置的 Embedding, token type 的 Embedding。

2. Embedding 操作除上面3个 embedding 做对应位置的 求和,同时还要过一个 LayerNorm 操作,即对 Embedding 方向的维度做一个归一化,所以还需要 LayerNorm 的 beta 和 gamma 参数。





## EmbLayerNormPlugin Static Shape Demo

### TensorRT 5.0 BERT 官方demo

https://github.com/NVIDIA/TensorRT/blob/release/5.1/demo/BERT/plugins/embLayerNormPlugin.h

https://github.com/NVIDIA/TensorRT/blob/release/5.1/demo/BERT/plugins/embLayerNormPlugin.cu

### Dynamic Shape Plugin API

```
跟 static shape 相比有差异的函数
static implicit(隐式) batch VS dynamic explicit(显式) batch
1. 根据输入个数和动态输入维度、获得第index个输出的动态维度
static
nvinfer1::Dims getOutputDimensions(int index, const nvinfer1::Dims* inputs, int
nbInputDims);
dynamic
nvinfer1::DimsExprs getOutputDimensions(int outputIndex, const nvinfer1::DimsExprs* inputs,
int nbInputs, nvinfer1::IExprBuilder& exprBuilder);
2. enqueue和getWorkspaceSize多了输入输出的信息、维度类型等
static
int enqueue(int batchSize, const void* const* inputs, void** outputs, void* workspace,
cudaStream t stream);
dynamic
int enqueue(const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc* inputDesc, const nvinfer1::PluginTensorDesc*
outputDesc,const void* const* inputs, void* const* outputs, void* workspace, cudaStream t
stream);
```



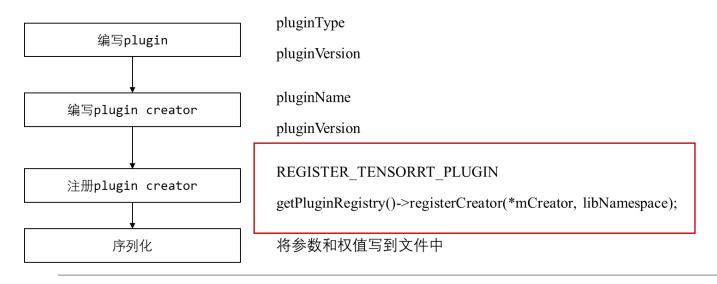
## EmbLayerNormPlugin Dynamic Shape Demo

### TensorRT 6.0 BERT 官方demo

https://github.com/NVIDIA/TensorRT/blob/release/6.0/demo/BERT/plugins/embLayerNormPlugin.h

https://github.com/NVIDIA/TensorRT/blob/release/6.0/demo/BERT/plugins/embLayerNormPlugin.cu

# ➡ PluginCreator 注册





在加载NvInferRuntimeCommon.h头文件时,会得到一个getPluginRegistry,这里类中包含了所有已经注册了的IPluginCreator,在使用的时候通过getPluginCreator函数得到相应的IPluginCreator。

两种注册方式, 本质上一样

```
1. 调用API进行注册
extern "C" TENSORRTAPI nvinfer1::IPluginRegistry* getPluginRegistry();
getPluginRegistry()->registerCreator(*pluginCreator, libNamespace);
2. 直接通过REGISTER TENSORRT PLUGIN来注册:
class PluginRegistrar {
public:
   PluginRegistrar() { getPluginRegistry()->registerCreator(instance, ""); }
private:
   T instance{};
};
#define REGISTER TENSORRT PLUGIN(name) \
    static nvinfer1::PluginRegistrar<name> pluginRegistrar##name {}
```

### 如何使用注册好的PluginCreator

```
class IPluginRegistry {
public:
    virtual bool registerCreator(IPluginCreator& creator, const char* pluginNamespace)
noexcept = 0;
    //!
    //! \brief Return all the registered plugin creators and the number of
    //! registered plugin creators. Returns nullptr if none found.
    //!
    virtual IPluginCreator* const* getPluginCreatorList(int* numCreators) const
noexcept = 0;
    virtual IPluginCreator* getPluginCreator(const char* pluginType, const char*
pluginVersion, const char* pluginNamespace = "") noexcept = 0;
```



## ▼ TensorRT 如何 debug – debug plugin

TRT是闭源软件,API相对比较复杂。

- 1. 无论是使用API还是parser构建网络,模型转换完后,结果误差很大,怎么办?
- 2. 增加了自定义plugin 实现算子合并,结果对不上,怎么办?
- 3. 使用FP16 or INT8优化策略后,算法精确度掉了很多,怎么办?



## TensorRT 如何 debug – debug plugin

#### 推荐几种debug方法

- 1. 使用parser转换网络,使用dump API接口,查看网络结构是否对的上;
- 2. 使用了plugin, 要写单元测试;
- 3. 通用办法, 打印输出
- (1) 官方建议:将可疑层的输出设置为network output (比较累);
- (2) 我的方法:增加一个debug plugin。

<u>TensorRT Tutorial</u>: <a href="https://github.com/LitLeo/TensorRT Tutorial">https://github.com/LitLeo/TensorRT Tutorial</a>

master/<u>视频版资料/</u>打造自己的plugin库示例-debug\_plugin





