## Worker初始化

#### • 初始化worker对象: LLMEngine.init workers()

在单机情况下,vLLM初始化本地的worker作为drive worker,不初始化其他的ray worker(其他非本机的worker保存在self.workers)。此时,初始化操作主要分为三个阶段

- Step 1: 初始化driver\_worker为Worker类的对象,并设置is\_driver\_worker=True对其进行标记
- Step 2: 令driver worker初始化模型运行环境
- Step 3: 令driver worker载入模型

```
def _init_workers(self):
   from vllm.worker.worker import Worker
    assert self.parallel_config.world_size == 1, (
        "Ray is required if parallel_config.world_size > 1.")
   # Step 1
   self.workers: List[Worker] = []
   distributed_init_method = f"tcp://{get_ip()}:{get_open_port()}"
    self.driver_worker = Worker(
        self.model_config,
       self.parallel_config,
        self.scheduler_config,
       local_rank=0,
        rank=0.
        distributed_init_method=distributed_init_method,
        is_driver_worker=True,
   )
   # Step 2
   self._run_workers("init_model")
    # Step 3
    self._run_workers("load_model")
```

### 1. Worker.init()

设置当前worker的参数,包括模型参数(model\_config)、并行参数(parallel\_config)、调度器参数(scheduler\_config)、**层级(rank和local\_rank,local\_rank为当前worker对应的本地GPU索引,rank为当前worker在分布式环境中的编号)**、初始化方法 (distributed\_init\_method)、是否为driver(is\_driver\_worker)。此外,其初始化了一个ModelRunner对象,里面包含了模型执行的相关信息以及模型执行的方法(部分初始化操作需要在profiling后才设置)

#### 2. Worker.init\_model()

初始化模型运行环境,包括设置环境变量、设置运行的设备、检查模型支持的数据类型、初始化分布式环境和种子。初始化分布式环境时,如果当前进程已经完成了环境的初始化,则验证初始化的分布式环境进程数量与parallel\_config设置的进程数量相等;否则调用torch.distributed.init\_process\_group函数,定义分布式环境中进程间的通信方式、进程通过哪个IP和端口建立通信(通常为driver的IP和某个端口)。

```
def init_model(self) -> None:
   # NCCL为了保障数据安全,在执行all_reduce操作时会在RECORD_STREAMS保存input tensor直到同
                                                                               步完成,导致内存使用量增
加。该环境变量的设置避免了这一点
   os.environ["TORCH_NCCL_AVOID_RECORD_STREAMS"] = "1"
   # 该环境变量会导致图构建时出现问题
   os.environ.pop("NCCL_ASYNC_ERROR_HANDLING", None)
   # 设置当前线程使用的设备为local_rank号GPU
   self.device = torch.device(f"cuda:{self.local_rank}")
   torch.cuda.set_device(self.device)
   # 检查GPU是否支持给定的模型数据类型
   _check_if_gpu_supports_dtype(self.model_config.dtype)
   # 初始化分布式环境
   _init_distributed_environment(self.parallel_config, self.rank,
                               self.distributed_init_method)
   # 初始化模型的种子,保证模型执行的一致性
   set_random_seed(self.model_config.seed)
def _init_distributed_environment(
   parallel_config: ParallelConfig,
   rank: int.
   distributed_init_method: Optional[str] = None,
) -> None:
```

```
if torch.distributed.is_initialized():
       torch_world_size = torch.distributed.get_world_size()
       if torch_world_size != parallel_config.world_size:
           raise RuntimeError(...)
   elif not distributed_init_method:
       raise ValueError(...)
   # distributed_init_method的例子为tcp://{driver_ip}:{get_open_port()},表示采用tcp
                                                                                        利用driver的某个开放端
口建立通信
       torch.distributed.init_process_group(
           backend="ncc1",
           world_size=parallel_config.world_size,
           rank=rank,
           init_method=distributed_init_method,
   torch.distributed.all_reduce(torch.zeros(1).cuda())
   initialize_model_parallel(parallel_config.tensor_parallel_size,
                             parallel_config.pipeline_parallel_size)
```

完成分布式环境初始化后,将调用initialize\_model\_parallel函数,根据给定的tensor模型并行采用的gpu数量和pipeline模型并行采用的模型数量,初始化模型分布式运行时采用的运行组,并用全局变量记录组的情况以及进程自身所在的pipeline组

疑问:不同的并行组之间运行的内容不同,还是同一组之间运行的内容不同。具体运行时是如何对模型在进行划分分配到组实现张量和流 水线并行的

```
def initialize_model_parallel(
    tensor_model_parallel_size: int = 1,
   pipeline_model_parallel_size: int = 1,
) -> None:
   assert torch.distributed.is_initialized()
   world_size: int = torch.distributed.get_world_size()
    if (world_size !=
            tensor_model_parallel_size * pipeline_model_parallel_size):
        raise RuntimeError(...)
    # 根据进程数量(GPU数量)以及组的大小计算出两个组的数量
   num_tensor_model_parallel_groups: int = (world_size //
                                            tensor_model_parallel_size)
    num_pipeline_model_parallel_groups: int = (world_size //
                                              pipeline_model_parallel_size)
    rank = torch.distributed.get_rank()
    # 构建tensor并行组
    global _TENSOR_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP
    assert _TENSOR_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP is None, (
        "tensor model parallel group is already initialized")
    for i in range(num_tensor_model_parallel_groups):
       ranks = range(i * tensor_model_parallel_size,
                     (i + 1) * tensor_model_parallel_size)
       group = torch.distributed.new_group(ranks)
       if rank in ranks:
           _TENSOR_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP = group
    # 构建pipeline并行组
    global _PIPELINE_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP
    global _PIPELINE_GLOBAL_RANKS
    assert _PIPELINE_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP is None, (
        "pipeline model parallel group is already initialized")
    for i in range(num_pipeline_model_parallel_groups):
       ranks = range(i, world_size, num_pipeline_model_parallel_groups)
       group = torch.distributed.new_group(ranks)
       if rank in ranks:
           _PIPELINE_MODEL_PARALLEL_GROUP = group
           _PIPELINE_GLOBAL_RANKS = ranks
```

## 3. Worker.load\_model()->ModelRunner.load\_model()->get\_model()

调用model\_executor/model\_loader.py中的get\_model函数,将模型及其权重载入,并将模型保存在ModelRunner的model成员变量中。其中hf\_config指的是hugging face config,里面包含了模型的超参数、输入输出等信息

```
def get_model(model_config: ModelConfig) -> nn.Module:
# 获取模型的类,定义在model_executor/models中,通过importlib动态导入
model_class = _get_model_architecture(model_config.hf_config)

linear_method = None
```

```
# 从模型的量化配置中获取对应的线性量化方案,用于指导模型的初始化。模型量化的主要功能在于建立一
                                                                              种浮点数据和定点数据间的
映射关系,使得以较小的精度损失代价获得了较大的内存和计算效率收益
   if model_config.quantization is not None:
       quant_config = get_quant_config(model_config.quantization,
                                   model_config.model,
                                   model_config.hf_config,
                                   model_config.download_dir)
      # 要求设备计算能力达到quantilization的最低要求
      capability = torch.cuda.get_device_capability()
       capability = capability[0] * 10 + capability[1]
       if capability < quant_config.get_min_capability():</pre>
          raise ValueError(...)
       supported_dtypes = quant_config.get_supported_act_dtypes()
       if model_config.dtype not in supported_dtypes:
          raise ValueError(...)
       # 获得模型的线性量化方案,如AWQ
       linear_method = quant_config.get_linear_method()
   with _set_default_torch_dtype(model_config.dtype):
       # 创建一个模型实例,其基于model_class类,利用hf_config和线性量化方案初始化
      with torch.device("cuda"):
          model = model_class(model_config.hf_config, linear_method)
       if model_config.load_format == "dummy":
          # dummy格式的模型采用随机的参数,作者标注才用这个方法是为了更精确的性能评估
          initialize_dummy_weights(model)
          # 加入模型的参数,不同模型定义了自己的载入参数的方法
          model.load_weights(model_config.model, model_config.download_dir,
                           model_config.load_format, model_config.revision)
   # 设置模型为评估模式,避免模型计算梯度、执行dropout层等,获得稳定可靠的输出
   return model.eval()
```

#### • 执行profiling, 获得各个worker的可用块信息, 并初始化KV cache: LLMEngine.\_init\_cache()

该函数评估可用的内存总量并计算出最大可分配的GPU块和CPU块数量,并基于此初始化各个worker的KV cache。当存在多个worker时,该函数取所有worker可用块的最小值,保证所有worker的块的分配

```
def _init_cache(self) -> None:
   # 各个worker调用profile_num_available_blocks函数获得所有worker可用块的数量
   num_blocks = self._run_workers(
       "profile_num_available_blocks",
       block_size=self.cache_config.block_size,
       gpu_memory_utilization=self.cache_config.gpu_memory_utilization,
       cpu_swap_space=self.cache_config.swap_space_bytes,
       cache_dtype=self.cache_config.cache_dtype,
   )
   # 可用块设置为所有worker的最小值
   num_gpu_blocks = min(b[0] for b in num_blocks)
   num_cpu_blocks = min(b[1] for b in num_blocks)
   logger.info(f"# GPU blocks: {num_gpu_blocks},
               f"# CPU blocks: {num_cpu_blocks}")
   if num_gpu_blocks <= 0:</pre>
       raise ValueError("...")
   # 计算出可支持的最大的序列长度
   max_seq_len = self.cache_config.block_size * num_gpu_blocks
   if self.model_config.max_model_len > max_seq_len:
        raise ValueError(...)
   self.cache_config.num_gpu_blocks = num_gpu_blocks
   self.cache_config.num_cpu_blocks = num_cpu_blocks
   # 初始化KV cache并预热模型.
   self._run_workers("init_cache_engine", cache_config=self.cache_config)
   self._run_workers("warm_up_model")
```

## 1. Worker.profile\_num\_available\_blocks()

Worker通过令模型执行一次prefill阶段以获得模型运行时的内存峰值(prefill阶段模型往往需要更大的内存,因为其同时考虑的token数量更大,考虑所有token之间的矩阵乘法运算。而autoregressive只考虑单个token与其他token的向量-矩阵运算)。基于此,Worker计算出可以用于存储KV cache的GPU和CPU的物理块的数量

```
def profile_num_available_blocks(
    self,
```

```
block_size: int,
   gpu_memory_utilization: float,
   cpu_swap_space: int,
) -> Tuple[int, int]:
   # 清空GPU内的缓存以释放被占用的GPU内存
   torch.cuda.empty_cache()
   # 令模型执行一次prefill阶段的运行,获得模型运行时使用的峰值内存
   self.model_runner.profile_run()
   # 计算出当前设备执行模型时利用的的最大内存总量
   torch.cuda.synchronize()
   free_gpu_memory, total_gpu_memory = torch.cuda.mem_get_info()
   peak_memory = total_gpu_memory - free_gpu_memory
   # 获取每个块占用的内存总量,这里get_cache_block_size为类函数,实际上还没有创建类对象
   cache_block_size = CacheEngine.get_cache_block_size(
       block_size, self.model_config, self.parallel_config)
   # 计算出apu和cpu块的数量
   num_gpu_blocks = int(
       (total_gpu_memory * gpu_memory_utilization - peak_memory) //
       cache_block_size)
   num_cpu_blocks = int(cpu_swap_space // cache_block_size)
   num_gpu_blocks = max(num_gpu_blocks, 0)
   num_cpu_blocks = max(num_cpu_blocks, 0)
   # 避免profiling的运行影响GPU内存
   torch.cuda.empty_cache()
   return num_gpu_blocks, num_cpu_blocks
```

#### ModelRunner.profile\_run()

ModelRunner用配置中最大可支持的序列数量和token数量生成相应数量的随机输入序列,并支持top-k采样,执行模型的prefill阶段,以获得模型运行时所需要的最大内存(这里先不详细说明execute\_model和kv\_caches的运行)

```
def profile_run(self) -> None:
   # 支持top-k采用以反映真实的内存使用量
   vocab_size = self.model_config.get_vocab_size()
   sampling_params = SamplingParams(top_p=0.99, top_k=vocab_size - 1)
   # 生成最大可支持的序列数量和token数量的输入进行profiling,获得内存使用量峰值
   max_num_batched_tokens = self.scheduler_config.max_num_batched_tokens
   max_num_seqs = self.scheduler_config.max_num_seqs
   seqs: List[SequenceGroupMetadata] = []
   for group_id in range(max_num_seqs):
       seq_len = (max_num_batched_tokens // max_num_seqs +
                  (group_id < max_num_batched_tokens % max_num_seqs))</pre>
       seq_data = SequenceData([0] * seq_len)
       seq = SequenceGroupMetadata(
           request_id=str(group_id),
           is_prompt=True,
           seq_data={group_id: seq_data},
           sampling_params=sampling_params,
           block_tables=None,
       )
       seqs.append(seq)
   # 利用上述随机输入序列执行模型
   num_layers = self.model_config.get_num_layers(self.parallel_config)
   kv_caches = [(None, None)] * num_layers
   self.execute_model(seqs, kv_caches)
   torch.cuda.synchronize()
   return
```

## CacheEngine.get\_cache\_block\_size()

计算出每个block所占的大小,其中一个token所占的KV cache大小为  $2*num\_heads*head\_size*num\_layers*dtype\_size, 分别表示张量并行下当前GPU设备分配的head数量 (num_heads)、每个key向量的元素数量(head_size)、隐藏层的数量(num_layers,每个隐藏层存储一个cache)。不同模型在元素数量和head数量的计算上可能有不同$ 

```
def get_cache_block_size(
    block_size: int,
    model_config: ModelConfig,
    parallel_config: ParallelConfig,
) -> int:
    head_size = model_config.get_head_size()
```

```
num_heads = model_config.get_num_kv_heads(parallel_config)
num_layers = model_config.get_num_layers(parallel_config)

key_cache_block = block_size * num_heads * head_size
value_cache_block = key_cache_block
total = num_layers * (key_cache_block + value_cache_block)
dtype_size = _get_dtype_size(model_config.dtype)
return dtype_size * total
```

#### 2. Worker.init\_cache\_engine()

初始化cache的配置,为每层分配GPU和CPU cache空间,并设置model\_runner的块大小。这里分配的GPU cache事实上就是用于后续计算的KV cache

疑问:这里的allocate\_gpu\_cache创建了对应的torch向量,它保存在了CPU内存中,这是否影响了CPU内存的可换入换出空间

```
def init_cache_engine(self, cache_config: CacheConfig) -> None:
    self.cache_config = cache_config
    self.cache_engine = CacheEngine(self.cache_config, self.model_config,
                                   self.parallel_config)
    self.cache_events = self.cache_engine.events
    self.gpu_cache = self.cache_engine.gpu_cache
    self.model_runner.set_block_size(self.cache_engine.block_size)
# CacheEngine.__init__()调用CacheEngine.allocate_gpu_cache()函数分配GPU cache
def allocate_gpu_cache(self) -> List[KVCache]:
    gpu_cache: List[KVCache] = []
    # (num_heads,head_size,block_size,x)
    key_block_shape = self.get_key_block_shape()
    # 与key有些不同, shape为(num_heads, head_size, block_size), 对后续有什么影响
    value_block_shape = self.get_value_block_shape()
    for _ in range(self.num_layers):
        key_blocks = torch.empty(
           # *表示拆开对应的tuple
           size=(self.num_gpu_blocks, *key_block_shape),
           dtype=self.dtype,
           device="cuda",
       value_blocks = torch.empty(
           size=(self.num_gpu_blocks, *value_block_shape),
           dtype=self.dtype,
           device="cuda",
        gpu_cache.append((key_blocks, value_blocks))
    return gpu_cache
# CacheEngine.__init__()初始化event用于后续的synchronization
self.events = [torch.cuda.Event() for _ in range(self.num_layers)]
```

# 3. Worker.warm\_up\_model()->ModelRunner.capture\_model()->CUDAGraphRunner.capture()

疑问:捕获模型的计算图如何对后续的运行造成影响,是否与graph\_runner有关

```
def warm_up_model(self) -> None:
   # 捕获模型的计算图,以进行模型优化和编译。计算图支持的最大长度有限制,当一个序列长度大于
model_config.max_context_len_to_capture时,转为eager模式运行
   if not self.model_config.enforce_eager:
       self.model_runner.capture_model(self.gpu_cache)
   # 重新设置种子避免模型初始化和profiling的影响
   set_random_seed(self.model_config.seed)
def capture_model(self, kv_caches: List[KVCache]) -> None:
   # 生成随机的输入序列用于进行capture操作
   max_batch_size = max(_BATCH_SIZES_TO_CAPTURE)
   input_tokens = torch.zeros(max_batch_size, 1, dtype=torch.long).cuda()
   input_positions = torch.zeros(max_batch_size, 1,dtype=torch.long).cuda()
   slot_mapping = torch.empty(max_batch_size, 1, dtype=torch.long).cuda()
   slot_mapping.fill_(_PAD_SLOT_ID)
   context_lens = torch.ones(max_batch_size, dtype=torch.int32).cuda()
   block_tables = torch.from_numpy(self.graph_block_tables).cuda()
   # 从大batch到小batch进行遍历,以减少内存使用量
   for batch_size in reversed(_BATCH_SIZES_TO_CAPTURE):
```

```
input_metadata = InputMetadata(
           is_prompt=False,
           slot_mapping=slot_mapping[:batch_size],
           max_context_len=self.max_context_len_to_capture,
           context_lens=context_lens[:batch_size],
           block_tables=block_tables[:batch_size],
           use_cuda_graph=True,
       )
       graph_runner = CUDAGraphRunner(self.model)
        graph_runner.capture(
            input_tokens[:batch_size],
            input_positions[:batch_size],
            kv_caches,
           input_metadata,
           memory_pool=self.graph_memory_pool,
       # 后面的capture操作可以利用大的batch生成的内存池建图,减少内存使用
       self.graph_memory_pool = graph_runner.graph.pool()
        self.graph_runners[batch_size] = graph_runner
def capture(self, input_ids: torch.Tensor, positions: torch.Tensor, kv_caches: List[KVCache],
input_metadata: InputMetadata, memory_pool) -> None:
   assert self.graph is None
   # 执行一遍模型保证捕获的计算图不包含初始的内核启动部分
   self.model(
       input_ids,
       positions,
       kv_caches,
       input_metadata,
   torch.cuda.synchronize()
   # 捕获计算图以进行计算优化提升执行效率
   self.graph = torch.cuda.CUDAGraph()
   with torch.cuda.graph(self.graph, pool=memory_pool):
       hidden_states = self.model(
           input_ids,
           positions,
           kv_caches,
           input_metadata,
       )
   torch.cuda.synchronize()
   # 保存输入和输出的缓存
   self.input_buffers = {
        "input_ids": input_ids,
        "positions": positions,
        "kv_caches": kv_caches,
        "slot_mapping": input_metadata.slot_mapping,
        "context_lens": input_metadata.context_lens,
        "block_tables": input_metadata.block_tables,
   self.output_buffers = {"hidden_states": hidden_states}
    return
```