Machine Learning Ecosystem

Lecture 16 for 14-763/18-763 Guannan Qu

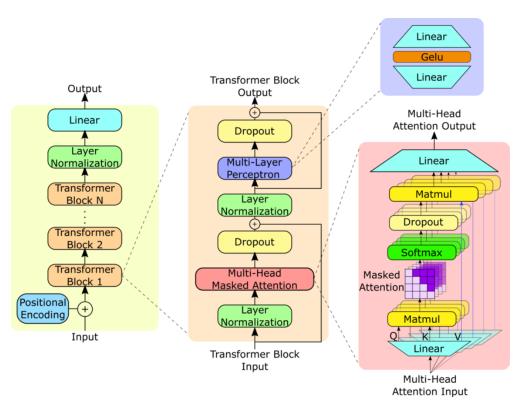
Oct 30, 2024

Today's Agenda

- Large foundational models
- HuggingFace Hub
- Model size, memory and GPU
- Lab: fine-tuning a language model

What is Large Foundational Model?

You must have heard about GPT, Llama, BERT, etc. Foundational models are deep learning models that are Large:



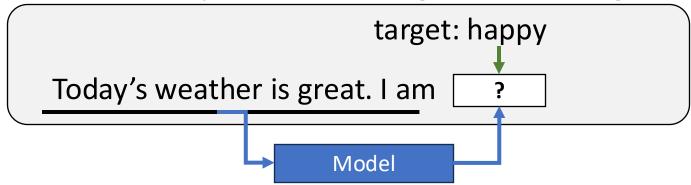
Can contain many layers, totaling billions of parameters

Mode Architecture of GPT-2

What is Large Foundational Model?

You must have heard about GPT, Llama, BERT, etc. Foundational models are deep learning models that are Large, Pretrained:

- Data source is **large** and **unlabeled**. Including Books, Websites, Wikipedia, Scientific Papers, Code Repositories (GPT-3 used 45 TB of data)
- Pretrained with self-supervised learning: construct targets from unlabeled data



Model is trained to predict the next word

What is Large Foundational Model?

You must have heard about GPT, Llama, BERT, etc. Foundational models are deep learning models that are Large, Pretrained, Finetuned:

- The pre-trained model "understands" language, but is not designed for specific tasks.
- Finetuning means using small amount of **labeled** data to train the pretrained model to perform tasks like sentiment classification, question answering, translation, ...

Common Large Language Models

Increasing Model Size

Year	Model Name	Company	Model Size
2018	BERT	Google	110M - 340 M
2018	GPT	OpenAl	117 M
2019	GPT-2	OpenAl	117M - 1.5 B
2019	RoBERTa	Facebook	125M - 355 M
2019	T5	Google	220M - 11 B
2020	GPT-3	OpenAl	175 B
2022	GPT-3.5	OpenAl	UNKNOWN, Similar to GPT-3
2023	GPT-4	OpenAl	UNKNOWN
2023	Llama 1 & 2	Meta	7 B – 65B
2023	Gemini	Google	UNKNOWN

Many more since 2023-2024, including Mistrial, Claude, ...

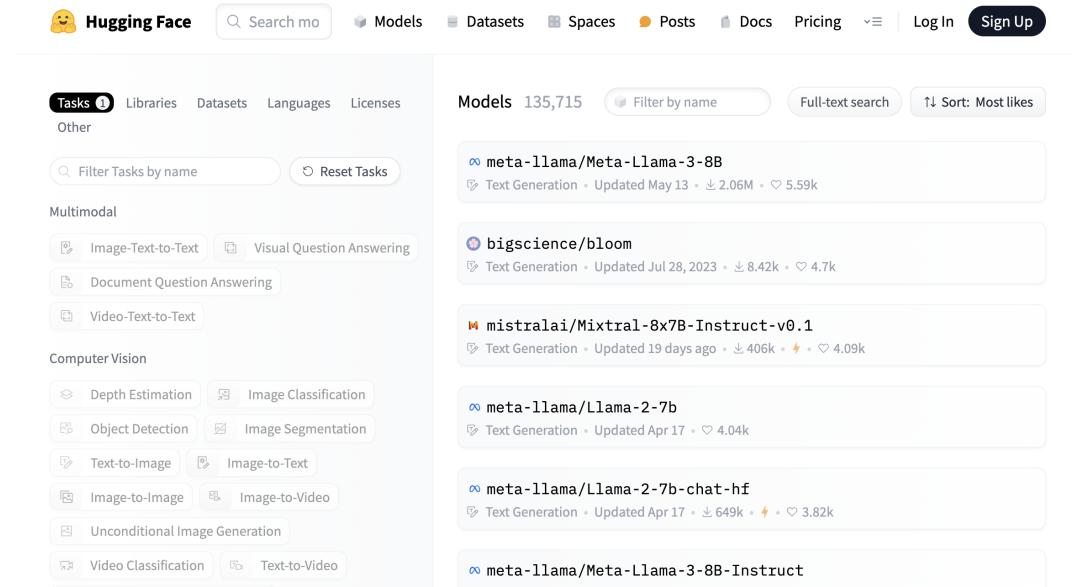
ChatGPT



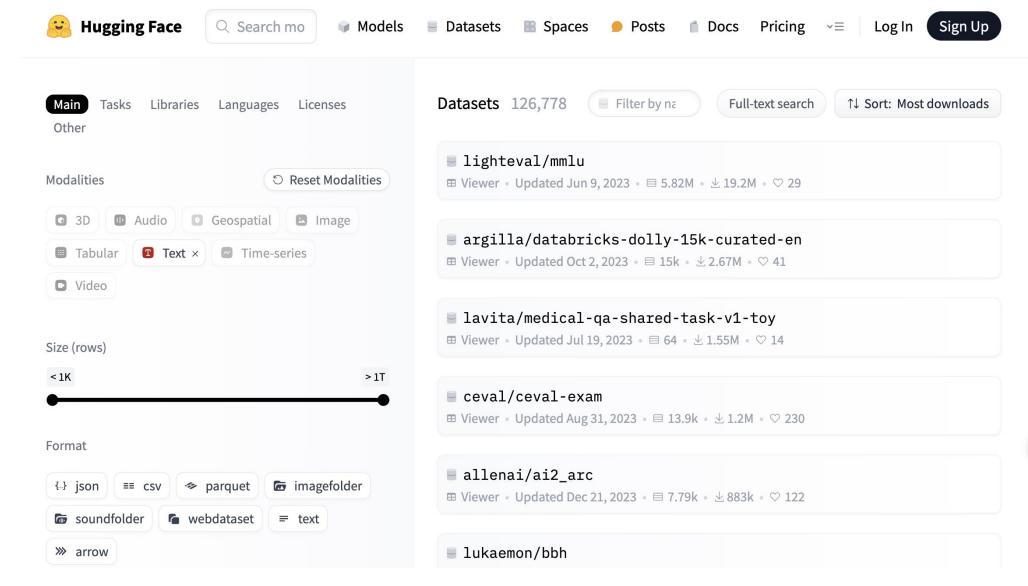
Ecosystem

- HuggingFace is an AI company that hosts Model Hub, a platform where users can discover, share, and deploy pre-trained models and datasets.
- It hosts thousands of models contributed by both Hugging Face and the community, covering a wide range of languages and tasks.
- It also hosts many datasets
- Provide libraries "transformers", "datasets" to facilitate easy loading and sharing of models and datasets

Ecosystem



Ecosystem



Lab: download a language model & dataset

See notebook for more details

Understanding Model Size

What does model size mean? e.g. Llama 1 has 7B parameters

- 1 parameter = 1 FloatingPoint32 (FP32) = 4 Bytes (1 Byte = 8bits)
- 1 Billion parameters = 4 Billion Bytes ≈ 4GB memory

It takes 28GB of memory to *store* the Llama 17B model!

For inference, a bit higher
For training/full-parameter-finetuning, >3x higher

Highly dependent on input length, batch size, number of layers

Storing the gradient takes the same memory as model weights Storing the Adam optimizer state also takes the same memory

Memory size of typical GPUs

Memory need for storing Llama 2 in FP32

28GB

Series	Target Users	Model Number	Memory
GeForce RTX	Desktops/Laptops, gaming	4070/4080/4090	12 GB – 24 GB
RTX Series (formerly Quadro)	Workstations (professional video creation/editing)	A4000	20GB
		A5000	32 GB
		A6000	48 GB
Data Center (formerly Tesla)	Data center, for ML	V100 (2018)	16 GB/32 GB
		A100 (2020)	40 GB / 80 GB
		H100 (2022)	80 GB
		B100 (2024/2025)	192 GB

Llama 2 7B

52GB Llama 2 13B

280GB Llama 2 70B

Reducing Memory Need

Use a lower precision float point. e.g. FP16 takes half memory as FP32.

• 1B parameters in FP16 takes 2GB, half that of FP32

Use further quantization methods to store model parameters in int8 (1/4 memory compared to FP32) or even less...

Reducing Memory Need

Machine Learning Research

Overview

Research

ents

Work with u

Featured Highlight

Introducing Apple's On-Device and Server Foundation Models

June 10, 2024

For on-device inference, we use low-bit palletization, a critical optimization technique that achieves the necessary memory, power, and performance requirements. To maintain model quality, we developed a new framework using LoRA adapters that incorporates a mixed 2-bit and 4-bit configuration strategy — averaging 3.7 bits-perweight — to achieve the same accuracy as the uncompressed models. More aggressively, the model can be compressed to 3.5 bits-per-weight without significant quality loss.

https://machinelearning.apple.com/research/introducing-apple-foundation-models

Reducing Memory Need - PEFT

Another popular method to reduce memory need for Fine-Tuning is **Parameter Efficient Fine Tuning**, more specifically the **LoRA** method

- It reduces the number of trainable parameters, often to less than 1% of the total parameter number
- Significantly reduces the memory need to store gradient and optimizer state
- Previously we said >3x memory is needed to fine-tune, but with LoRA, this number can be significantly reduced

LORA: LOW-RANK ADAPTATION OF LARGE LAN-GUAGE MODELS

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Edward Hu* Yelong Shen* Phillip Wallis Zeyuan Allen-Zhu Yuanzhi Li Shean Wang Lu Wang Weizhu Chen Microsoft Corporation {edwardhu, yeshe, phwallis, zeyuana, yuanzhil, swang, luw, wzchen}@microsoft.com yuanzhil@andrew.cmu.edu (Version 2)
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https://arxiv.org/pdf/2106.09685

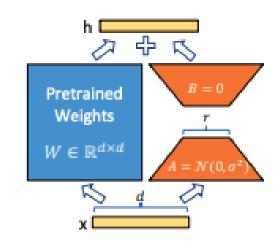


Figure 1: Our reparametrization. We only train A and B.

Lab: Fine-tuning a language model

See notebook for more details

Summary

- We are in the era of large foundation models
- Tools like pytorch is the foundation
- A huge ecosystem, particularly the HuggingFace community, is built to facilitate the research and development of large foundation models
 - transformers, datasets, peft
- Understand the memory need for large foundation models and ways to reduce it