WSL2部署chatGLM-6B @ Mobile-RTX3060

My github:https://github.com/alexhegit

OS环境准备(GPU+CUDA):

推荐两种OS环境

Option1: Windows11 + WSL2 + Ubuntu + CUDA

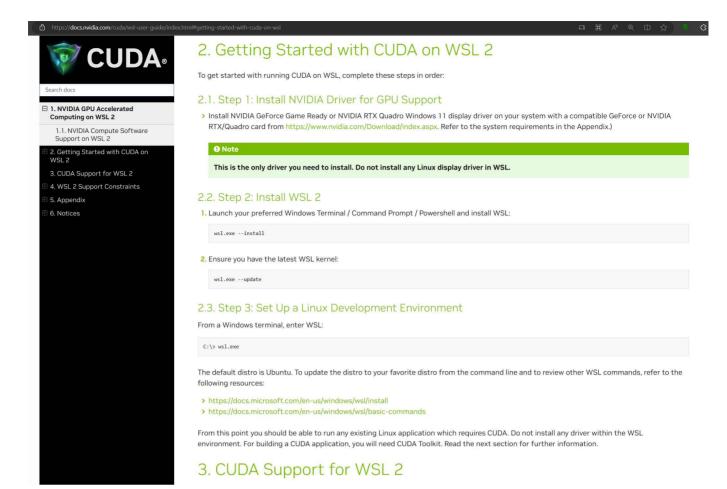
步骤:

- 1. 安装WSL2+Ubuntu
- 2. 在Windows11下安装GPU驱动,点击链接 https://www.nvidia.com/Download/index.aspx
- 3. 在WSL2中安装<mark>不带GPU驱动版本</mark>的CUDA Toolkit, 点击链接 downlad page for WSL-Ubuntu

点击展开获取以上步骤的**详尽过程(若以上安装无问题可以跳过)**

这里假设您已经安装完WSL2+Ubuntu。下面需要安装为WSL2环境安装Driver及CUDA Toolkit。可参考:

NVIDIA: https://docs.nvidia.com/cuda/wsl-userguide/index.html#getting-started-with-cuda-on-wsl



这里特别提醒一下:

3. CUDA Support for WSL 2

The latest NVIDIA Windows GPU Driver will fully support WSL 2. With CUDA support in the driver, existing applications (compiled elsewhere on a Linux system for the same target GPU) can run unmodified within the WSL environment.

To compile new CUDA applications, a CUDA Toolkit for Linux x86 is needed. CUDA Toolkit support for WSL is still in preview stage as developer tools such as profilers are not available yet. However, CUDA application development is fully supported in the WSL2 environment, as a result, users should be able to compile new CUDA Linux applications with the latest CUDA Toolkit for x86 Linux.

Once a Windows NVIDIA GPU driver is installed on the system, CUDA becomes available within WSL 2. The CUDA driver installed on Windows host will be stubbed inside the WSL 2 as libeada.so, therefore users must not install any NVIDIA GPU Linux driver within WSL 2. One has to be very careful here as the default CUDA Toolkit comes packaged with a driver, and it is easy to overwrite the WSL 2 NVIDIA driver with the default installation. We recommend developers to use a separate CUDA Toolkit for WSL 2 (Ubuntu) available from the CUDA Toolkit Downloads page to avoid this overwriting. This WSL-Ubuntu CUDA toolkit installer will not overwrite the NVIDIA driver that was already mapped into the WSL 2 environment. To learn how to compile CUDA applications, please read the CUDA documentation for Linux.

也就是说,在Windows中来安装CUDA Driver

(https://www.nvidia.com/Download/index.aspx下载安装),该Driver以库文件 libcuda.so的形式在WSL2中enable GPU。点击

https://www.nvidia.com/Download/index.aspx,系统会自动探测机器中安装的GPU型号,如下图,点击Search后进入驱动下载后安装。

NVIDIA Driver Downloads

Select from the dropdown list below to identify the appropriate driver for your NVIDIA product.

Product Type:	GeForce	~
Product Series:	GeForce RTX 30 Series (Notebooks)	~
Product:	GeForce RTX 3060 Laptop GPU	~
Operating System:	Windows 11	~
Download Type:	Studio Driver (SD)	~
Language:	English (US)	~

Search

然后,不要在WSL2+Ubuntu中以apt方式安装完整CUDA Toolkit,否则其中的Driver将覆盖之前在Windows环境下的驱动libcuda.so而导致无法在WSL2中使用GPU。

因此,需要在WSL2中安装不带Driver的CUDA Toolkit。我推荐使用方式一:

Option 1: Installation of Linux x86 CUDA Toolkit using WSL-Ubuntu Package - Recommended

The CUDA WSL-Ubuntu local installer does not contain the NVIDIA Linux GPU driver, so by following the steps on the CUDA download page for WSL-Ubuntu, you will be able to get just the CUDA toolkit installed on WSL.

Option 2: Installation of Linux x86 CUDA Toolkit using Meta Package

点击高亮的页面链接(downlad page for WSL-Ubuntu),进入安装选择页面。请依下图确认相关选择无误,最后一行的Installer Type可按个人喜好任意选择。

Select Target Platform

Click on the green buttons that describe your target platform. Only supported platforms will be shown. By downloading and using the software, you agree to fully comply with the terms and conditions of the CUDA EULA.



检查GPU+CUDA环境:

在WSL2或Ubuntu原生系统下,运行nvidia-smi。结果如图:

```
(chatGLM) alex@TPX1:~/chatGLM-PJ/ChatGLM-6B$ nvidia-smi
Mon Jun
        5 23:34:05 2023
  NVIDIA-SMI 535.43.02
                                     Driver Version: 535.98
                                                                    CUDA Version: 12.2
                                              Bus-Id
  GPU
                             Persistence-M
                                                                      Volatile Uncorr. ECC
       Name
                                                            Disp.A
  Fan
                                                                      GPU-Util Compute M.
       Temp
                             Pwr: Usage/Cap
                                                      Memory-Usage
                                                                                     MIG M.
       NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060 ...
                                       0n
                                              00000000:01:00.0 Off
                                                                                        N/A
         0C
                                       85W
                                                   0MiB / 6144MiB
  N/A
                                25W /
                                                                           0%
                                                                                   Default
                                                                                        N/A
  Processes:
   GPU
         GΙ
              CI
                         PID
                                                                                GPU Memory
                               Type
                                      Process name
         ID
                                                                                Usage
   No running processes found
 chatGLM) alex@TPX1:~/chatGLM-PJ/ChatGLM-6B$
```

下面进入主题来使用GPU部署chatGLM

部署chatGLM - Step by Step

- 1. 安装anaconda并初始化Python环境
 - a. Install anaconda
 - b. Create env

```
conda create -n chatGLM python=3.9
conda activate chatGLM
```

2. Clone chatGLM repo

```
git clone https://github.com/THUDM/ChatGLM-6B.git
cd ChatGLM-6B
```

Install requirements from anaconda(env "chatGLM")

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
$ cat requirements.txt
protobuf
transformers==4.27.1
cpm_kernels
torch>=1.10
gradio
mdtex2html
Sentencepiece
```

如果使用CUDA加速还需要安装(这是一个坑,官方文档中未提及):

conda install cudatoolkit

4. Check PyTorch-CUDA

```
1 mkt@mkt-01:~/chatGLM-PJ/ChatGLM-6B$ python
2 Python 3.9.16 (main, Mar 8 2023, 14:00:05)
3 [GCC 11.2.0] :: Anaconda, Inc. on linux
4 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
5 >>> import torch
6 >>> print(torch.__version__)
7 2.0.1+cull7
8 >>> print(torch.cuda.is_available())
9 True
```

5. Download chatglm-6b-int4 pretrain model files

https://huggingface.co/THUDM/chatglm-6b-int4/tree/main

6. 运行simple_cli_demo.py

该脚本是基于huggingface中chatglm-6b-int4的Readme.md写的,可以做单次的对话用于测试。

该脚本运行中将通过Huggingface下载chatglm-6b-int4量化模型文件。

(https://huggingface.co/THUDM/chatglm-6b-int4)

```
1 from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModel
2
3 tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("THUDM/chatglm-6b-int4", trust_remote_
4 model = AutoModel.from_pretrained("THUDM/chatglm-6b-int4", trust_remote_code=Tru
5 model = model.eval()
6
7 response, history = model.chat(tokenizer, "你好", history=[])
```

```
8 print(response)
9
```

你也可以提前到https://huggingface.co/THUDM/chatglm-6b-int4下载所有文件到指定目录下,并修改上面的3,4两行代码中的模型路径到本地的模型文件存放目录的路径。

如果以上simple_cli_demo.py运行OK。那么可以修改cli_demo.py代码中的模型路径为本地存储的目录,来运行chatglm-yb-int4模型。修改如下图:

```
#tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("THUDM/chatglm-6b", trust_remote_code=True)
#model = AutoModel.from_pretrained("THUDM/chatglm-6b", trust_remote_code=True).half().cuda()
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("../chatglm-6b-int4-model", trust_remote_code=True)
model = AutoModel.from_pretrained("../chatglm-6b-int4-model", trust_remote_code=True).half().cuda()
```

此后,就可以运行来进行多轮对话。启动过程如下图:

```
(chatGLM) alex@TPX1:-/chatGLM-DJ/chatGLM-68$ python simple_cli_demo.py

Explicitly passing a `revision` is encouraged when loading a model with custom code to ensure no malicious code has been contributed in a newer revision.

Explicitly passing a `revision` is encouraged when loading a configuration with custom code to ensure no malicious code has been contributed in a newer revision.

Explicitly passing a `revision` is encouraged when loading a model with custom code to ensure no malicious code has been contributed in a newer revision.

No compiled kernel found.

Compiling kernels: /home/alex/.cache/huggingface/modules/cache/bidles/chatglm-ob-intd-model/quantization_kernels_parallel.c

Compiling gec - 03 - FPIC -phtread -fopenmp -std=c99 /home/alex/.cache/huggingface/modules/transformers_modules/chatglm-ob-intd-model/quantization_kernels_parallel.c

es/transformers_modules/chatglm-ob-intd-model/quantization_kernels_parallel.c

Setting CPU quantization kernel threads to 10

Using quantization cache

Applying quantization to gle layers

xwefile ChatGLM-OB dww.

AD A Setting CPU quantization to gle layers

xwefile ChatGLM-OB dww.

AD A Setting CPU quantization to gle layers

xwefile ChatGLM-OB dww.

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AD A Setting CPU quantization to gle layers
```

多轮对话示例:

按Ctrl-Z可以中断退出。

同时使用nvidia-smi可以观察GPU的资源使用情况,可见int4的量化模型已经使用了接近6GB的GDDR空间。

Windows PowerShell 版权所有(C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。 安装最新的 PowerShell,了解新功能和改进!https://aka.ms/PSWindows PS C:\Users\TPX> nvidia-smi.exe Tue Jun 6 18:57:56 2023 NVIDIA-SMI 535.98 Driver Version: 535.98 CUDA Version: 12.2 GPU Name TCC/WDDM | Bus-Id Disp.A | Volatile Uncorr. ECC Pwr:Usage/Cap Fan Temp Perf Memory-Usage GPU-Util Compute M. MIG M. ====+=========== NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3060 ... WDDM | 00000000:01:00.0 Off N/A 16W / 84W 5668MiB / 6144MiB Default N/A 59C 0% N/A Processes: GPU GΙ CIPID Type Process name GPU Memory ID ID Usage

资源实时状态:

(base)	alex@T	PX1:~\$	nvidia-s	mi dmon							
# gpu	pwr	gtemp	mtemp	sm	mem	enc	dec	jpg	ofa	mclk	pclk
# Idx	W	С	C	%	%	%	%	%	%	MHz	MHz
0	50	66	_	89	70	0	0	0	0	6000	1057
0	49	66	_	88	69	0	0	0	0	6000	1027
0	48	66	_	89	68	0	0	0	0	6000	990
0	48	67	_	89	67	0	0	0	0	6000	960
0	47	66	_	89	65	0	0	0	0	6000	922
0	47	67	_	89	64	0	0	0	0	6000	900
0	47	67	_	89	64	0	0	0	0	6000	900
0	46	67	_	88	63	0	0	0	0	6000	900
0	46	67	_	89	63	0	0	Θ	0	6000	900
0	22	64	_	0	0	0	0	Θ	Θ	6000	900
Θ	22	63	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	6000	210
^	21	62		0	0	^	^	^	0	6000	210

目测下来,回答的汉字数可以达到每秒输出10个左右,但有时候速度会很慢,可能是问题比较难以回答(思考如何瞎编)。

比如如下图这个提问,它实在是编不下去(几分钟吐不出一个字)

用户:如果诸葛亮选择辅佐曹操,那么历史将如何演进?

```
双避使用 ChatGLR-68 模型、输入内容即可进行对话,clear 清空对话历史,stop 跨止程序
用户:能概据总结下刘备失败的原因吗?
ChatGLR-68: 刘备是中国历史上著名的政治家和军事家之一,他在三国时期领导了蜀汉的建立和统治。然而,他的失败也是由于多种原因所改,以下是其中一些主要的原因:
1. 政治局数: 刘备在蜀汉的统治期间,政治局数阿瑟严重,加上内部分裂,使得蜀汉的统治难以持续。
2. 军事高数失败,划备在战争中多次犯低级损误,如未能正确判断方理之战的自负、未能正确判断益州权刘培的反辩以及未能正确处理蜀汉内部的政治问题等。
3. 内部分裂:蜀汉在三国时期逾越者来自,契内部军务之局的矛盾,不管受自员之间的方面。官员之间的贪污离败等问题,这些问题使得蜀双的统治难以持续。
4. 外部减胁:蜀汉在三国时期逾越者来自东吴和曹蠡两方面的威胁,这些外部减助使得蜀双的统治建以持续。
CL上是刘备失规的主要原因,这些问题最终导致了蜀汉的统治减溃,使得对备不得不重新开始。
用户:诸葛东为何和制作与键?
ChatGLR-68: 与被是诸葛亮在蜀汉的北京和中最任蜀汉的北京战争中发挥了重要作用,但也因犯下错误被诸葛亮挥刑斩。
与动在GLR-68: 与被是诸葛亮在蜀汉的北京城争中发现于可用则则得天下"的主承、希望古西风川地区后部等此及青鹭。但是却没有考虑到当地的地形和气候条件,导致蜀汉的军队在双打四川时遇到了困难。
诸葛亮在战争中多次批评与退的错误,但是马谡和政治的。最终导致了蜀汉的军队在双打四川时的外失败,诸葛亮是最终深通失望,背阳斩了马谡,以警示其他将领。
相高完在国体与支援的制度设置是马谡的情谈令致了蜀汉军队的失败,而诸葛亮作为一个将领和政治家,对于战争的胜利和失败有着更加深刻的认识,因此他对于马谡的错误使致了重观军队的失败,而诸葛亮作为一个将领和政治家,对于战争的胜利和失败有着更加深刻的认识,因此他对于马谡的错误实致了强力。
用户:如果诸葛亮选择辅佐曹操,那么历史将如何演进?
ChatGLR-68: 如果诸葛亮选择辅佐曹操,那么历史明知得进行
```

总之,个人离线搭建chatGLM-6b-int4这样的小模型在配置较低端GPU如RTX3060的笔记本上是具备一定可用性的。相信常规一点的知识问答是可以基本满足的。WSL2对CUDA的良好支持,避免了安装Windows/Linux双系统的一些麻烦。

如果诸葛亮选择辅佐曹操,他可能会为曹魏的政治、经济、义化等方面做出更多的贡献,并且可能会在曹魏政权中担任更加重要的职务,但是历史的发展还是会受到各种因素的影响,具体演进情况可能会有所不同。