# Homework 11

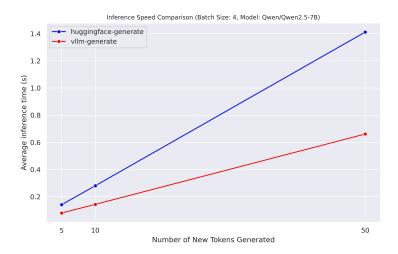
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- 1 Q 1.1
- 2 A (coding)
- 3 B



The inference is faster with vLLM primarily because of PagedAttention and continuous batchingt.

## 4 Q 1.2

Flash attention makes sense as it improves the speed of forward pass.

**Data parallelism** Overall the technique is not applicable. Only the model replication aspect applies.

**Gradient checkpointing** No. No gradients are involved in the forward pass.

**Deepspeed zero** No. Gradients and optimizer states are not required for inference.

## 5 Q 1.3

#### 5.1 A

Allocating large chunk is not effective because:

- 1. Wasted memory as most inference requests will require less K-V cache memory leading to lower throughput.
- 2. Techniques that generate multiple output sequences (such as beam search) can potentially share parts (corresponding to the input sequence) of K-V cache. However, this cannot be done because of the seperate pre-allocation for each sequence.

### 5.2 B

The dynamic size of the KV cache during inference contrasts with static model components, demanding a different memory management approach. PagedAttention provides this by adapting operating system paging techniques. It uses fixed-size memory blocks and indirection tables to manage the KV cache efficiently, mirroring how an OS creates a contiguous virtual memory view over fragmented physical pages, thus enabling flexible allocation.

### 5.3 C

One can possibly use the input/output of the unquantized model as the calibration dataset.

### 5.4 D

Reduced range can lead to overflow and underflow leading to infinity/NaNs which can propagate throughout the computation.