

Dynamic Networks

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**Design IT.
Create Knowledge.**

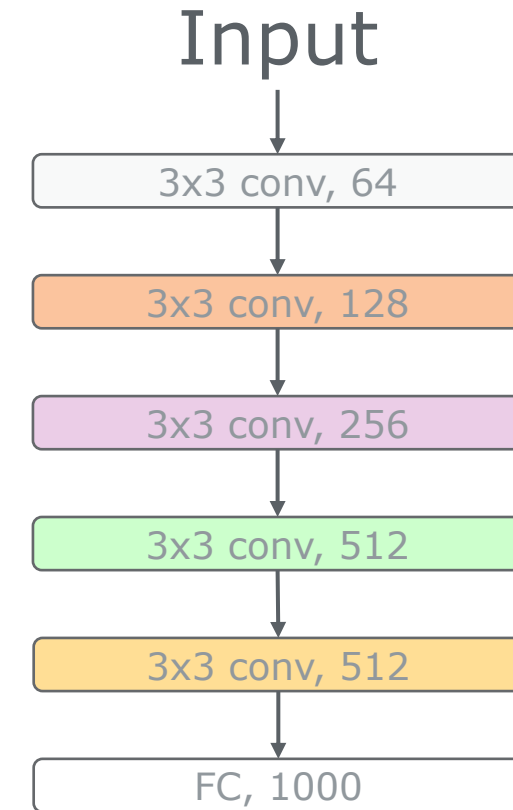
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Why Dynamic?

Workflow of a static network

- Training
 - Pre-defined network architecture
 - Weight initialization
 - Optimization using training data
- Inference
 - **Fixed** network **architecture** and **weight**
 - Forward pass for arbitrary input samples



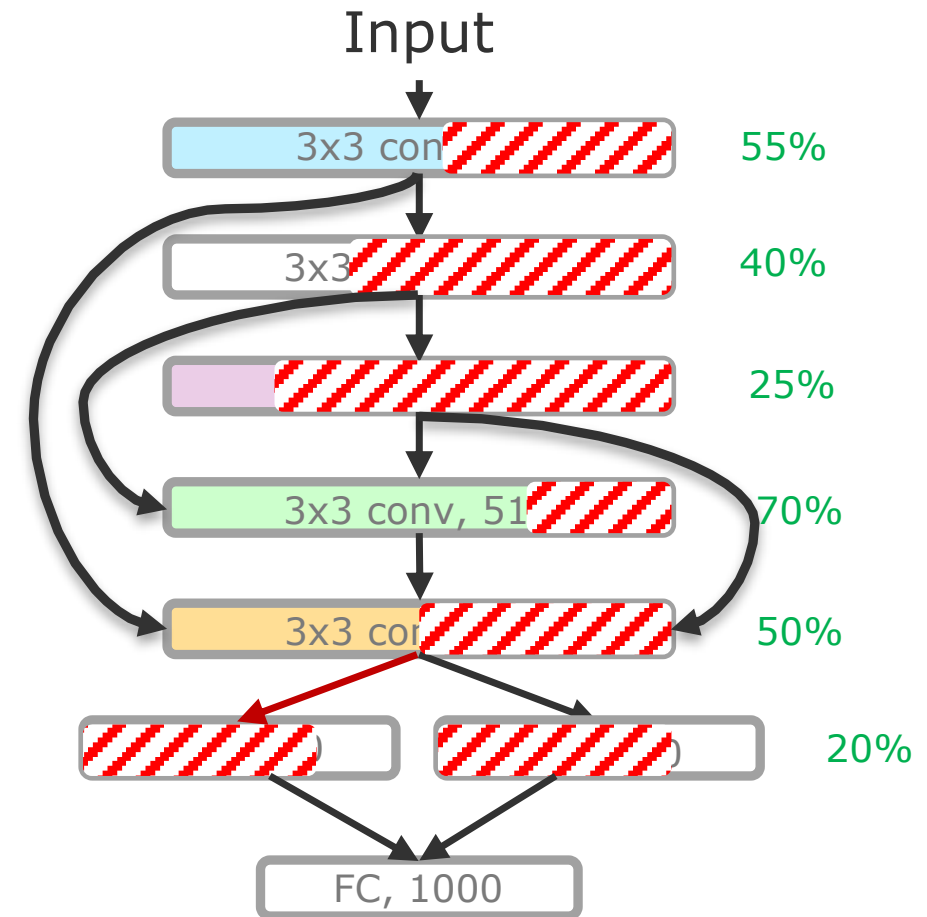
Dynamic Networks



Why Dynamic?

Workflow of a dynamic network

- Training
 - Learn a specific network structure for each sample
 - Joint training of neural network and decision-making mechanism
- Inference
 - Instance-wise dynamic network structure
 - The decision-making mechanism predicts the structure based on each input sample.
- Type:
 - Dynamic width
 - Dynamic depth
 - Dynamic path

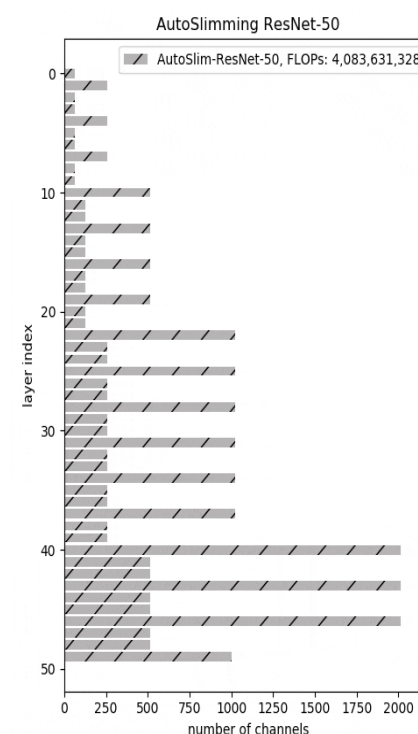
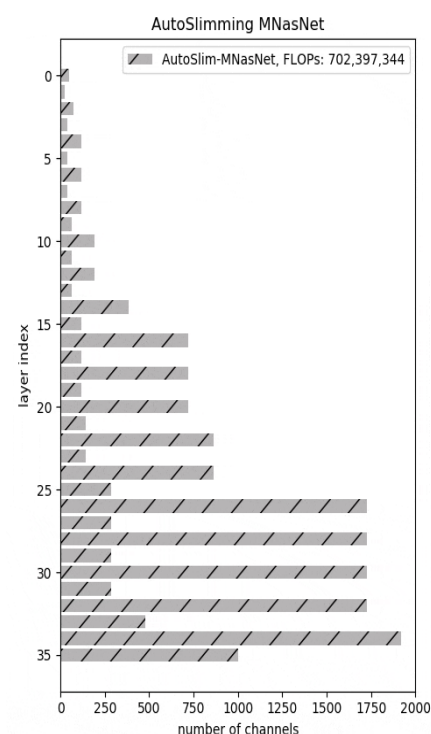
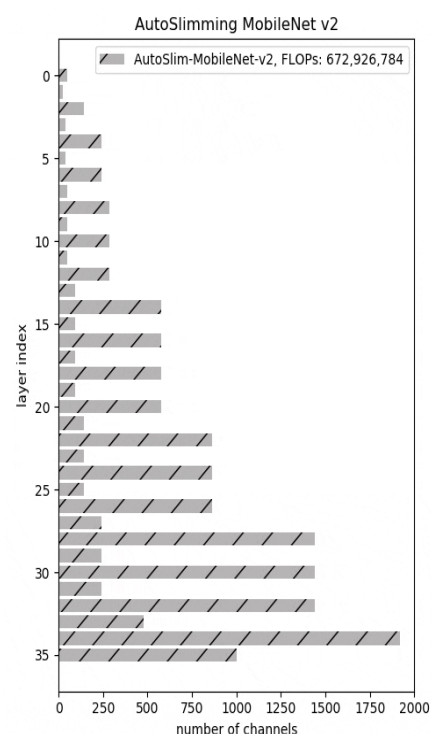
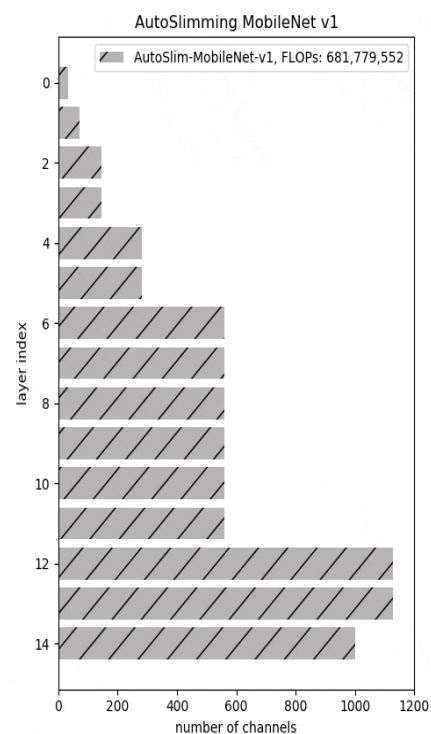
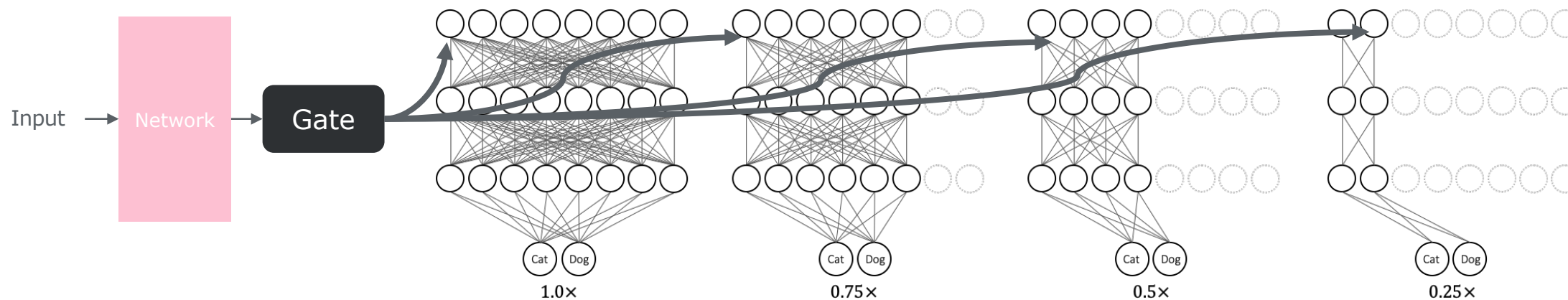


Advantages



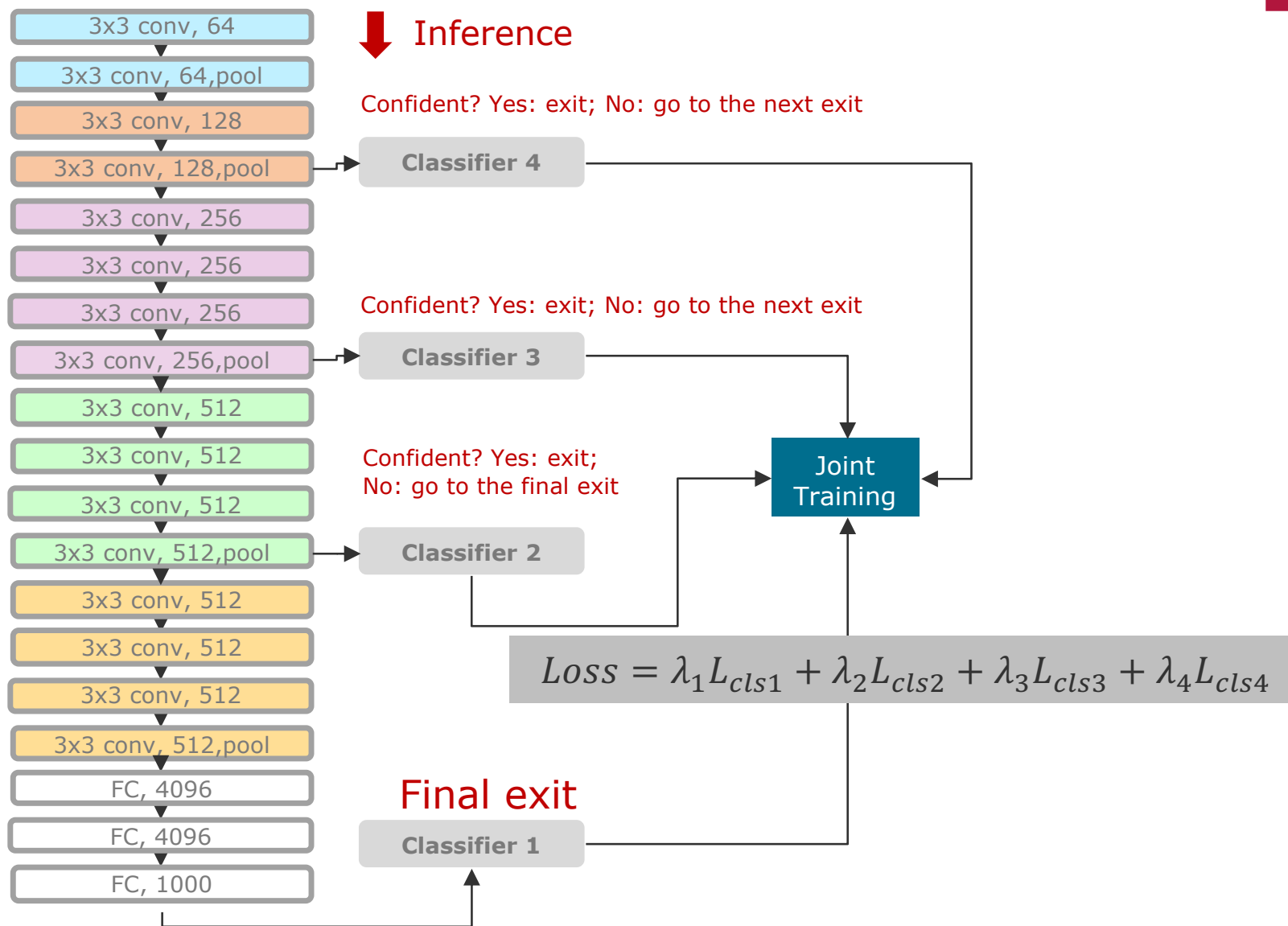
- Efficiency: Strategically allocate computations on demand at test time
- Representation power: Enlarged parameter space and improved representation power
- Adaptiveness: Desired trade-off between accuracy and efficiency on the fly
- Compatibility: Compatible with most advanced techniques in deep learning
- Generality: Can be applied seamlessly to a wide range of applications
- Interpretability: It is believed that the brains process information in a dynamic way

Dynamic width

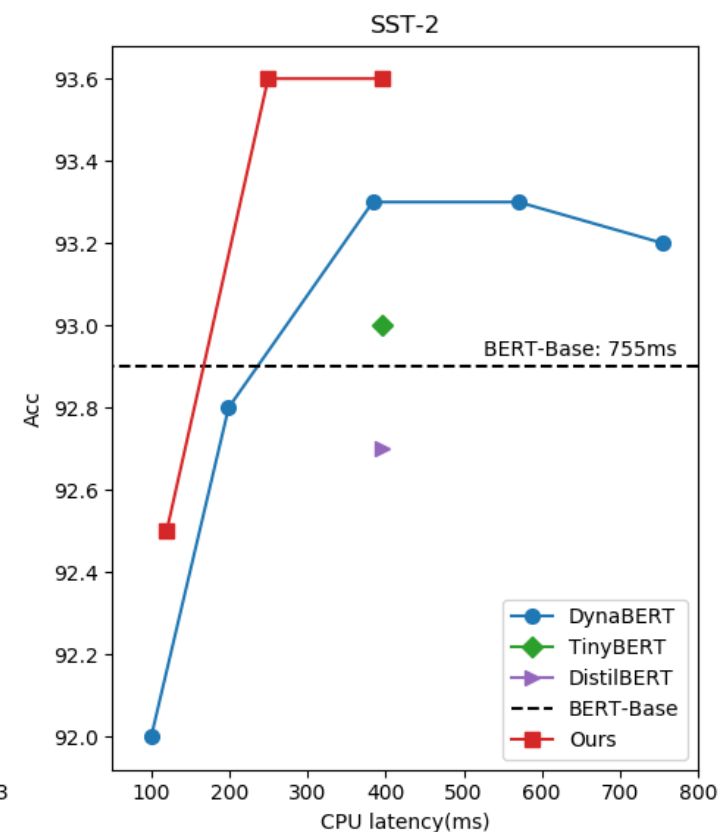
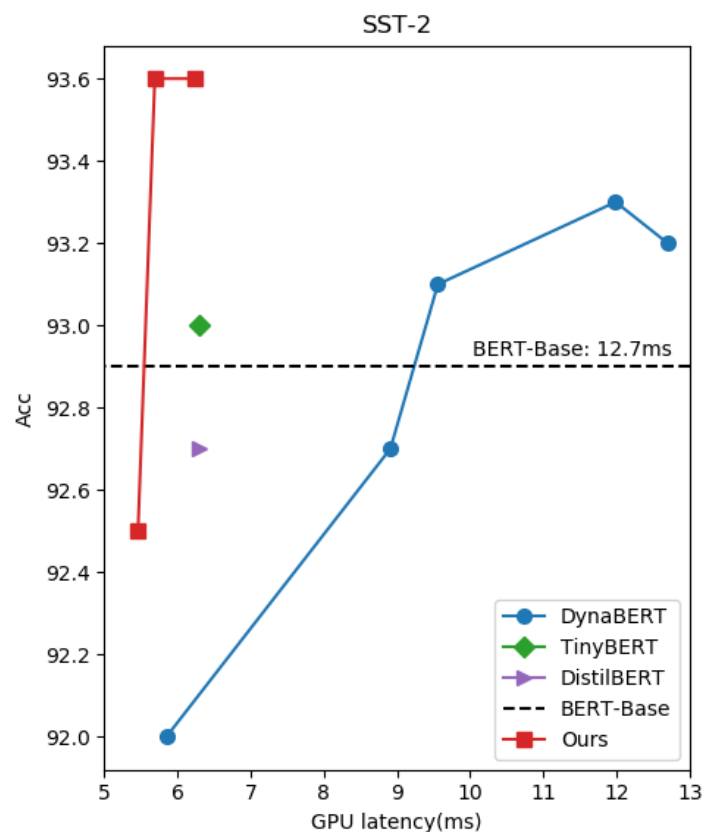
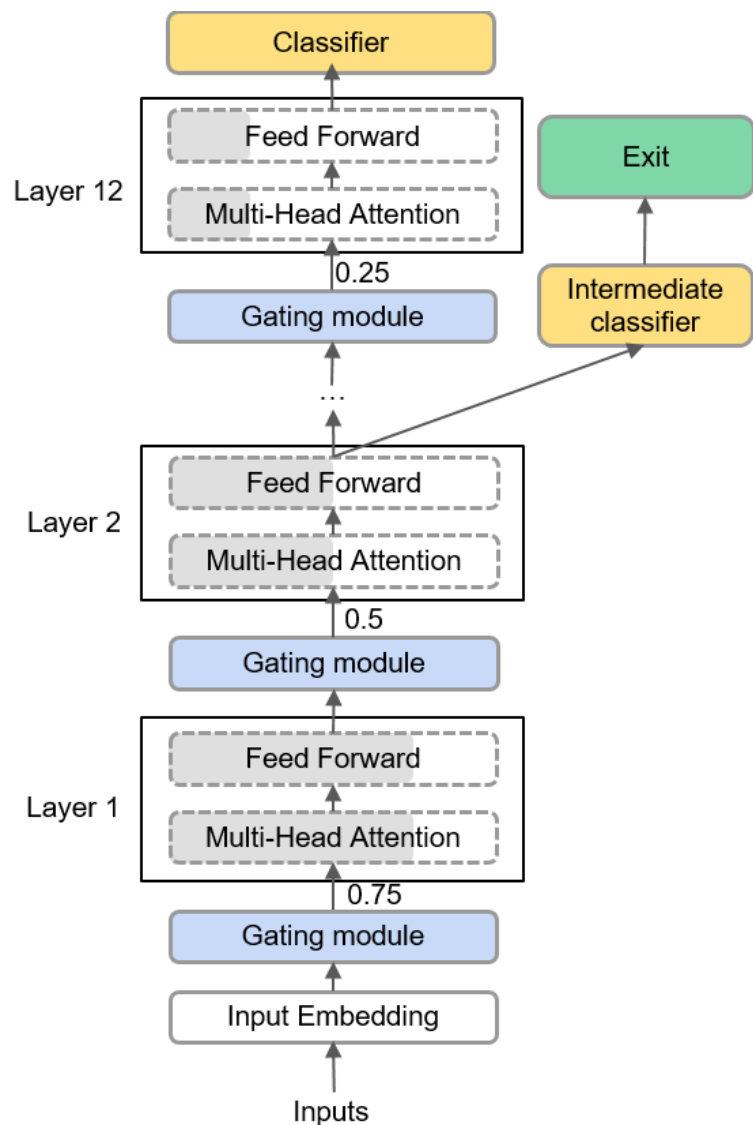


Dynamic depth

- Early Exits



Case study: Dynamic BERT



Summary



- Differences between static and dynamic networks
- Advantages of dynamic networks
- Case study
 - Dynamic width
 - Dynamic depth
- Dynamic BERT example
- Upcoming: Challenges and solutions for efficient LLM deployment