# PyTorch 分布式(2) --- 数据加载之 DataLoader

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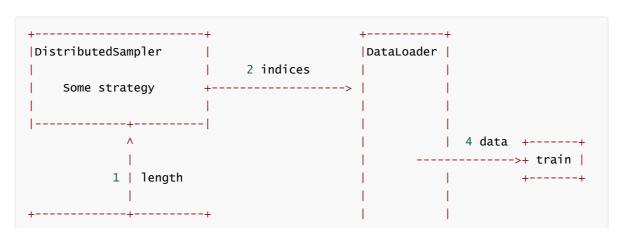
## 0x01 前情回顾

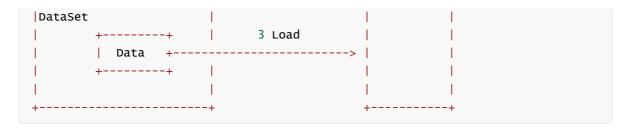
关于数据加载,上回书我们说到了 DistributedSampler,本文接下来就进行 DataLoader的分析。

为了更好说明,我们首先给出上文的流水线图,本文会对这个图进行细化。

其次,我们再看看数据加载总体逻辑,具体如下图,简要说就是:

- 1. DataSet 把数据集数目发给DistributedSampler。
- 2. Sampler 按照某种规则生成数据indices并发送给DataLoader。
- 3. DataLoader 依据indices来从DataSet之中加载数据(其内部的DataLoaderIter对象负责协调单进程/多进程加载Dataset)。
- 4. DataLoader 把数据发给模型,进行训练。





接下来,我们就正式进入 DataLoader。

## 0x02 DataLoader

DataLoader的作用是:结合Dataset和Sampler之后,在数据集上提供了一个迭代器。

#### 可以这么理解:

DataSet 是原始数据,Sampler 提供了如何切分数据的策略(或者说是提供了切分数据的维度), DataLoader就是依据策略来具体打工干活的,其中单进程加载就是一个人干活,多进程加载就是多拉几个人一起干活。

## 2.1 初始化

#### 初始化的主要参数如下:

- dataset (Dataset): 所加载的数据集。
- batch\_size (int, optional):每个批次加载多少个样本。
- shuffle (bool, optional):如果为 True,则每个epoch 都会再打乱数据。
- batch\_sampler (Sampler or Iterable, optional):与 sampler 类似,但是每次返回一个批次的数据索引。
- num\_workers (int, optional):数据加载的子进程数目。如果是 0,表示从主进程加载数据。
- collate\_fn (callable, optional):从一个小批次(mini-batch)张量中合并出一个样本列表。当从map-style 数据集做批量加载时候使用。
- pin\_memory (bool, optional): 如果为true,则在返回张量之前把张量拷贝到CUDA固定内存之中。
- drop\_last (bool, optional): 当数据集不能被均匀分割时,如果为true,丢掉最后一个不完整的批次。如果为False,那么最后一个批次的数据较小。
- timeout (numeric, optional): 如果是整数,则是worker收集批次数据的超时值。
- worker\_init\_fn (callable, optional):如果非空,则会在seeding和数据加载之前被每个子进程调用,以lworker id ([0, num\_workers 1])作为输入参数。
- generator (torch.Generator, optional):如果非空,则被RandomSampler 用来产生随机索引,也被多进程用来产生 base\_seed 。
- prefetch\_factor (int, optional, keyword-only arg):每个 worker 提前加载的 sample 数量。
- persistent\_workers (bool, optional):如果为 True,则在消费一次之后,data loader也不会关掉worker进程。这允许worker Dataset 实例维持活动状态。

具体初始化代码如下, 主要就是各种设置, 为了更好的说明, 去除了异常处理代码:

# class DataLoader(Generic[T\_co]): dataset: Dataset[T\_co] batch\_size: Optional[int] num\_workers: int pin\_memory: bool drop\_last: bool

```
timeout: float
    sampler: Sampler
    prefetch_factor: int
    _iterator : Optional['_BaseDataLoaderIter']
    __initialized = False
    def __init__(self, dataset: Dataset[T_co], batch_size: Optional[int] = 1,
                 shuffle: bool = False, sampler: Optional[Sampler[int]] = None,
                 batch_sampler: Optional[Sampler[Sequence[int]]] = None,
                 num_workers: int = 0, collate_fn: Optional[_collate_fn_t] =
None,
                 pin_memory: bool = False, drop_last: bool = False,
                 timeout: float = 0, worker_init_fn: Optional[_worker_init_fn_t]
= None,
                 multiprocessing_context=None, generator=None,
                 *, prefetch_factor: int = 2,
                 persistent_workers: bool = False):
        torch._C._log_api_usage_once("python.data_loader")
        self.dataset = dataset
        self.num_workers = num_workers
        self.prefetch_factor = prefetch_factor
        self.pin_memory = pin_memory
        self.timeout = timeout
        self.worker_init_fn = worker_init_fn
        self.multiprocessing_context = multiprocessing_context
        if isinstance(dataset, IterableDataset):
            self._dataset_kind = _DatasetKind.Iterable
            # 省略异常处理
        else:
            self._dataset_kind = _DatasetKind.Map
        if batch_sampler is not None:
            # auto_collation with custom batch_sampler
            # 省略异常处理
            batch_size = None
            drop_last = False
        elif batch_size is None:
            # no auto_collation
            if drop_last:
                raise ValueError('batch_size=None option disables auto-batching
                                 'and is mutually exclusive with drop_last')
        if sampler is None: # give default samplers
            if self._dataset_kind == _DatasetKind.Iterable:
                # See NOTE [ Custom Samplers and IterableDataset ]
                sampler = _InfiniteConstantSampler()
            else: # map-style
                if shuffle:
                    sampler = RandomSampler(dataset, generator=generator)
                else:
                    sampler = SequentialSampler(dataset)
        if batch_size is not None and batch_sampler is None:
            # auto_collation without custom batch_sampler
            batch_sampler = BatchSampler(sampler, batch_size, drop_last)
```

```
self.batch_size = batch_size
self.drop_last = drop_last
self.sampler = sampler
self.batch_sampler = batch_sampler
self.generator = generator
if collate_fn is None:
    if self._auto_collation:
        collate_fn = _utils.collate.default_collate
    else:
        collate_fn = _utils.collate.default_convert
self.collate_fn = collate_fn
self.persistent_workers = persistent_workers
self.__initialized = True
self._IterableDataset_len_called = None
self._iterator = None
self.check_worker_number_rationality()
```

## 2.2 关键函数

这里关键函数之一就是\_index\_sampler, 用来让迭代器调用sampler, 我们接下来就会讲到

```
@property
def _index_sampler(self):
    # The actual sampler used for generating indices for `_DatasetFetcher`
    # (see _utils/fetch.py) to read data at each time. This would be
    # `.batch_sampler` if in auto-collation mode, and `.sampler` otherwise.
    # we can't change `.sampler` and `.batch_sampler` attributes for BC
    # reasons.
    if self._auto_collation:
        return self.batch_sampler
    else:
        return self.sampler
```

## 2.3 单进程加载

单进程模式下,Data Loader会在计算进程内加载数据,所以加载过程中可能会阻塞计算。

for 语句会调用enumerate 会返回一个迭代器,以此来遍历数据集。在eumerate之中,dataloader 的 \_\_next\_\_(self) 方法会被调用,逐一获取下一个对象,从而遍历数据集。

```
cuda0 = torch.device('cuda:0') # CUDA GPU 0
for i, x in enumerate(train_loader):
    x = x.to(cuda0)
```

## 2.3.1 区分生成

当多进程加载时候,在DataLoader声明周期之中,迭代器只被建立一次,这样worker可以重用迭代器。

在单进程加载时候,应该每次生成,以避免重置状态。

```
def __iter__(self) -> '_BaseDataLoaderIter':
    if self.persistent_workers and self.num_workers > 0: # 如果是多进程或者设置
了持久化

if self._iterator is None: # 如果没有, 才会新生成
    self._iterator = self._get_iterator()
    else:
        self._iterator._reset(self)
    return self._iterator
    else: # 单进程
    return self._get_iterator() # 每次都直接生成新的
```

具体会依据是否是多进程来区别生成。

```
def _get_iterator(self) -> '_BaseDataLoaderIter':
    if self.num_workers == 0:
        return _SingleProcessDataLoaderIter(self)
    else:
        self.check_worker_number_rationality()
        return _MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter(self)
```

## 2.3.2 迭代器基类

\_BaseDataLoaderIter 是迭代器基类,我们挑选关键函数看看。

#### 这里关键成员变量就是:

- \_index\_sampler: 这里设置了loader的 sampler, 所以迭代器可以据此获取采样策略。
- \_sampler\_iter: 得到 sampler 的迭代器。

```
class _BaseDataLoaderIter(object):
   def __init__(self, loader: DataLoader) -> None:
       # 初始化参数
       self._dataset = loader.dataset
       self._dataset_kind = loader._dataset_kind
       self._IterableDataset_len_called = loader._IterableDataset_len_called
       self._auto_collation = loader._auto_collation
       self._drop_last = loader.drop_last
       self._index_sampler = loader._index_sampler # 得到采样策略
       self._num_workers = loader.num_workers
       self._prefetch_factor = loader.prefetch_factor
       self._pin_memory = loader.pin_memory and torch.cuda.is_available()
       self._timeout = loader.timeout
       self._collate_fn = loader.collate_fn
       self._sampler_iter = iter(self._index_sampler) # 得到sampler的迭代器
       self._base_seed = torch.empty((),
dtype=torch.int64).random_(generator=loader.generator).item()
       self._persistent_workers = loader.persistent_workers
       self._num_yielded = 0
       self._profile_name = "enumerate(DataLoader)#
{}.__next__".format(self.__class__.__name__)
   def __next__(self) -> Any:
       with torch.autograd.profiler.record_function(self._profile_name):
            if self._sampler_iter is None:
                self._reset()
```

## 2.3.3 单进程迭代器

\_SingleProcessDataLoaderIter 继承了 \_BaseDataLoaderIter ,可以看到,其增加了 \_dataset\_fetcher ,在构造时候传入了 \_collate\_fn 等各种参数。

回忆下, \_\_next\_\_ 会调用 self.\_next\_data() 获取数据, 而在这里, \_next\_data 就会:

- 使用 self.\_next\_index(), 其又会使用 \_sampler\_iter (采样器的迭代器) 来获取indices。
- 使用 self.\_dataset\_fetcher.fetch(index) 来依据indices获取数据。

```
class _SingleProcessDataLoaderIter(_BaseDataLoaderIter):
   def __init__(self, loader):
       super(_SingleProcessDataLoaderIter, self).__init__(loader)
       assert self._timeout == 0
       assert self._num_workers == 0
       # 获取样本方法
       self._dataset_fetcher = _DatasetKind.create_fetcher(
            self._dataset_kind, self._dataset, self._auto_collation,
self._collate_fn, self._drop_last)
   def _next_data(self):
       index = self._next_index() # may raise StopIteration
       # 获取样本
       data = self._dataset_fetcher.fetch(index) # may raise StopIteration
       if self._pin_memory:
            data = _utils.pin_memory.pin_memory(data)
       return data
   def _next_index(self): # 得到indices
        return next(self._sampler_iter) # may raise StopIteration
```

## 2.3.4 获取样本

我们接下来看看如何获取样本。就是通过索引传入 fetcher,从而获取想要的样本。

fetcher生成如下,这是在\_SingleProcessDataLoaderIter初始化时候生成的:

```
class _DatasetKind(object):
    Map = 0
    Iterable = 1

    @staticmethod
    def create_fetcher(kind, dataset, auto_collation, collate_fn, drop_last):
        if kind == _DatasetKind.Map:
            return _utils.fetch._MapDatasetFetcher(dataset, auto_collation,
        collate_fn, drop_last)
        else:
            return _utils.fetch._IterableDatasetFetcher(dataset, auto_collation,
        collate_fn, drop_last)
```

对于Map-style,就使用 \_MapDatasetFetcher 处理,就是使用 possibly\_batched\_index 从数据集之中提取数据,possibly\_batched\_index 是key。

如果有batch sampler, 就使用 batch sampler。

如果需要从一个小批次 (mini-batch) 张量中合并出一个样本列表。就使用 collate\_fn后处理。

```
class _MapDatasetFetcher(_BaseDatasetFetcher):
    def __init__(self, dataset, auto_collation, collate_fn, drop_last):
        super(_MapDatasetFetcher, self).__init__(dataset, auto_collation,
        collate_fn, drop_last)

def fetch(self, possibly_batched_index):
    if self.auto_collation:
        # 如果配置了batch_sampler, _auto_collation就为True,
        # 那么就优先使用batch_sampler, 此时fetcher中传入的就是一个batch的索引
        data = [self.dataset[idx] for idx in possibly_batched_index]
    else:
        data = self.dataset[possibly_batched_index]
    return self.collate_fn(data)
```

对于 Iterable-style,因为 \_\_\_init\_\_\_ 方法内设置了 dataset 初始的迭代器,所以在fetch 方法内获取元素的时候,如果是常规 sampler,index 其实已经不起作用,直接从dataset迭代器获取。如果是batch sampler,则index有效果。

```
class _IterableDatasetFetcher(_BaseDatasetFetcher):
   def __init__(self, dataset, auto_collation, collate_fn, drop_last):
       super(_IterableDatasetFetcher, self).__init__(dataset, auto_collation,
collate_fn, drop_last)
       self.dataset_iter = iter(dataset)
   def fetch(self, possibly_batched_index):
       if self.auto_collation:
            # 即auto_collation为True,表示使用batch_sampler。
            # 则使用possibly_batched_index, 获取1个batch大小的样本
            data = []
            for _ in possibly_batched_index:
               trv:
                    data.append(next(self.dataset_iter))
                except StopIteration:
                   break
            if len(data) == 0 or (self.drop_last and len(data) <</pre>
len(possibly_batched_index)):
```

```
raise StopIteration
else:
    # sampler则直接往后遍历,提取1个样本
    data = next(self.dataset_iter)
return self.collate_fn(data)
```

## 此时总逻辑如下:

```
DataLoader
                         _SingleProcessDataLoaderIter |
                                   __next__
 -----+ Sampler
_next_data +----
Dataset
_next_index
__iter__ |
_index_sampler
     _get_iterator +----> |
Sampler
                                <----+
 _BaseDatasetFetcher
```

1	I	dataset	1
1	1		<
+		collate_fn	 
	+		+

## 动态流程如下:

User Sampler		DataLoader	_Single	ProcessData	LoaderIter _	DatasetKind
+		+		+		+
+		1		1		1
1	1	I		I		I
enumerate-	>	iter		I		1
1		+		I		1
1		I		I		1
		ı		ı		1
		·	2	V	3	V
		get iterator				create_fetcher
		_get_rterator			7	create_reteller
1	4	I		+		+
<		+		I		T
	iterator	. 1		I		1
		1	5	1		1
for loop +-			>	next		I
		I		1		1
1		I		I		I
1		I		I		I
1		I		_next_data		I
						1
				I		
		I		I	6 next	:

```
_next_index +-----
> |
                        7 index
                     8 fetch(index) |
                    9 data
  10 data |
```

## 2.4 多进程加载

为了加速,PyTorch提供了多进程下载,只要把将参数 num\_workers 设置为正整数,系统就会相应生成多进程处理,在这种模式下,每个worker都是一个独立进程。

由上节我们可以知道,\_SingleProcessDataLoaderIter 是单进程加载数据的核心,loader通过它来与sampler,dataset交互。在多进程中,这个核心对应的就是 \_MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter。

```
def _get_iterator(self) -> '_BaseDataLoaderIter':
    if self.num_workers == 0:
        return _SingleProcessDataLoaderIter(self)
    else:
        self.check_worker_number_rationality()
        return _MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter(self)
```

我们接下来就从\_MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter 开始分析。

## 2.4.1 总体逻辑

\_MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter 中的注释十分详尽,值得大家深读,而且给出了逻辑流程图如下,其基本流程是围绕着三个queue进行的:

- 主进程把需要获取的数据 index 放入index\_queue, 这是指定子进程需要获取哪些数据的队列
  - 。同时也给子进程传入结果队列,关于结果队列,有两个分支:

- 如果设置了pin memory,则传入的是 worker\_result\_queue。
- o 否则传入 data\_queue。
- 子进程从 index\_queue 之中读取 index,进行数据读取,然后把读取数据的index放入worker\_result\_queue,这是向主进程返回结果的队列。
- 主进程进行处理,这里有两个分支:
  - o 如果设置了pin memory,则主进程的 pin\_memory\_thread 会从 worker\_result\_queue 读取数据index,依据这个index进行读取数据,进行处理,把结果放入 data\_queue,这是处理结果的队列。
  - o 如果不需要pin memory,则结果已经存在 data\_queue 之中,不做新操作。

可以看到,每个进程的输入是一个队列index\_queue ,输出也是一个队列worker\_result\_queue。主进程和子进程通过这2~3个 queue 联系了起来,从而达到解耦合和加速的作用。

```
# NOTE [ Data Loader Multiprocessing Shutdown Logic ]
# Preliminary:
# Our data model looks like this (queues are indicated with curly brackets):
#
                                                      П
              main process
#
                 | | |
#
             {index_queue}
#
                worker processes
                                                            DATA
#
#
           {worker_result_queue}
                                                      FLOW
#
                   #
    pin_memory_thread of main process
                                                     || DIRECTION
                   {data_queue}
                                                     #
                 #
               data output
# P.S. `worker_result_queue` and `pin_memory_thread` part may be omitted if
      `pin_memory=False`.
```

具体如下图所示,如果不需要 pin memory,则为:

++	
1	
	++ +>
	+
+	
	indices+ indices +
	+>+index queue +>+ Worker   Data
	Process ++
	+
	++

当有pin memory时候,则是先进入 result queue,然后 pin\_memory\_thread 处理之后会转入到 data queue:

				++			
-	+ 	>+index queue 	+>	+ Process 	+		
	l		-+	+	+		
1	l				I		-
<del>-</del>					I		
1							
++ I					+-	>	
Main	indices		-+ indices	+	+		
					l Bara	1	
Process + result_queue		>+1naex queue	+>	+ worker	Data	I	
1			1	Process	+	>	
++	l			ı	1	ı	
I	I		т	1	1	ı	
	I			+	+ +-	>	
I	l.				ı		
++					'		
						+	I
++		•					
pin_memory_th	readl			Process	++		
prii_memory_cii	i eau j		-+	1	1		
1							
1				+	+		
'						1	
I							
+						+	_
						,	1

## 2.4.2 初始化

初始化函数如下, 主要是:

- 配置,生成各种成员变量,配置各种queue。
- 启动各个子进程。
- 启动主进程中的pin\_memory的线程。

#### 主要成员变量为:

- \_index\_queues: 这是一个queue 列表,列表的每一个元素是一个 queue,就是每个子进程的队列需要处理的数据index,每个子进程对应一个 queue。
- \_worker\_result\_queue: 子进程处理完的(idx, data)。
- data\_queue:经过主进程 pin\_memory 线程处理之后的数据队列,如果不需要pin,则直接会使用 \_worker\_result\_queue。
- \_worker\_queue\_idx\_cycle 用以找出下一个工作的worker。

### 具体代码如下:

```
class _MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter(_BaseDataLoaderIter):
    r"""Iterates once over the DataLoader's dataset, as specified by the
sampler"""
   def __init__(self, loader):
       super(_MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter, self).__init__(loader)
       assert self._num_workers > 0
       assert self._prefetch_factor > 0
       if loader.multiprocessing_context is None:
            multiprocessing_context = multiprocessing
       else:
            multiprocessing_context = loader.multiprocessing_context
       self._worker_init_fn = loader.worker_init_fn
       self._worker_queue_idx_cycle = itertools.cycle(range(self._num_workers))
       # No certainty which module multiprocessing_context is
       self._worker_result_queue = multiprocessing_context.Queue() # 子进程输出,
读取完数据的index
       self._worker_pids_set = False
       self._shutdown = False
       self._workers_done_event = multiprocessing_context.Event()
       self._index_queues = [] # 子进程输入,需读取数据的index
       self._workers = []
       for i in range(self._num_workers):
            # No certainty which module multiprocessing_context is
```

```
index_queue = multiprocessing_context.Queue() # type: ignore[var-
annotated]
            # Need to `cancel_join_thread` here!
            # See sections (2) and (3b) above.
            index_queue.cancel_join_thread()
           w = multiprocessing_context.Process(
               target=_utils.worker._worker_loop, # worker进程主函数, 把各种queue和
函数传讲去
               args=(self._dataset_kind, self._dataset, index_queue,
                     self._worker_result_queue, self._workers_done_event,
                     self._auto_collation, self._collate_fn, self._drop_last,
                     self._base_seed, self._worker_init_fn, i,
self._num_workers,
                     self._persistent_workers))
           w.daemon = True
           w.start()
            self._index_queues.append(index_queue) # 把这个worker对应的index_queue
放到主进程这里存起来,以后就可以交互了
           self._workers.append(w)
       if self._pin_memory:
            self._pin_memory_thread_done_event = threading.Event()
            # Queue is not type-annotated
            self._data_queue = queue.Queue() # pin 处理之后的数据结果
            pin_memory_thread = threading.Thread(
               target=_utils.pin_memory._pin_memory_loop,
               args=(self._worker_result_queue, self._data_queue,
                     torch.cuda.current_device(),
                     self._pin_memory_thread_done_event))
            pin_memory_thread.daemon = True
            pin_memory_thread.start()
            # Similar to workers (see comment above), we only register
            # pin_memory_thread once it is started.
            self._pin_memory_thread = pin_memory_thread
       else:
            self._data_queue = self._worker_result_queue # 如果不需要pin, 则直接使用
_worker_result_queue
       # .pid can be None only before process is spawned (not the case, so
ignore)
       _utils.signal_handling._set_worker_pids(id(self), tuple(w.pid for w in
self._workers)) # type: ignore[misc]
       _utils.signal_handling._set_SIGCHLD_handler()
       self._worker_pids_set = True
       self._reset(loader, first_iter=True) # 继续完善业务
```

## 2.4.3 业务重置

\_\_init\_\_ 函数最后会调用 \_reset 函数,这是进一步完善业务初始化,也用来重置环境。

上小节函数中,已经启动了worker子进程,但是没有分配任务,所以\_reset函数会进行任务分配,预取。

\_MultiProcessingDataLoaderIter有如下 flag 参数来协调各个 worker (包括各种queue)之间的工作:

- \_send\_idx: 发送索引,用来记录这次要放 index\_queue 中 batch 的 idx
- \_rcvd\_idx: 接受索引,记录要从 data\_queue 中取出的 batch 的 idx
- \_task\_info: 存储将要产生的 data 信息的 dict, key为 task idx (由 0 开始的整型索引), value 为 (worker\_id,) 或 (worker\_id, data), 分别对应数据 未取 和 已取 的情况
- \_tasks\_outstanding: 整型,代表已经准备好的 task/batch 的数量(可能有些正在准备中)
- \_send\_idx: 发送索引,记录下一次要放 index\_queue 中 task batch 的 idx。
- \_rcvd\_idx:接受索引,记录下一次要从 data\_queue 中取出的 task batch 的 idx。\_send\_idx和\_rcvd\_idx主要用来进行流量控制和确保接受索引有意义。
- \_task\_info: 存储将要产生的 data 信息的 dict, key为 task batch idx (由 0 开始的整型索引), value 为 (worker\_id,) 或 (worker\_id, data), 分别对应数据未取和已取的情况。
   \_task\_info 的作用是依据 task batch idx 获取对应的 worker id 和暂存乱序数据。
- \_tasks\_outstanding:整型,正在准备的 task/batch 的数量,实际上就是进行一些确认工作,没有太实际的意义。

对于加载数据,每个 worker 一次产生一个 batch 的数据,返回 batch 数据前,会放入下一个批次要处理的数据下标,所以 reset 函数会把 \_send\_idx , \_rcvd\_idx 都恢复成0,这样下次迭代就可以重新处理。

在 reset 方法最后,有一个预取数据操作。我们会在后面结合乱序处理进行讲解。

```
def _reset(self, loader, first_iter=False):
       super()._reset(loader, first_iter)
       self._send_idx = 0 # idx of the next task to be sent to workers
       self._rcvd_idx = 0 # idx of the next task to be returned in __next__
       # information about data not yet yielded, i.e., tasks w/ indices in
range [rcvd_idx, send_idx).
       # map: task idx => - (worker_id,)
                                               if data isn't fetched
(outstanding)
                         \ (worker_id, data) if data is already fetched
(out-of-order)
       self._task_info = {}
       self._tasks_outstanding = 0 # always equal to count(v for v in
task_info.values() if len(v) == 1)
       # A list of booleans representing whether each worker still has work to
       # do, i.e., not having exhausted its iterable dataset object. It always
       # contains all `True`s if not using an iterable-style dataset
       # (i.e., if kind != Iterable).
       # Not that this indicates that a worker still has work to do *for this
epoch*.
       # It does not mean that a worker is dead. In case of
`_persistent_workers`,
       # the worker will be reset to available in the next epoch.
       # 每个worker的状态
       self._workers_status = [True for i in range(self._num_workers)]
       # We resume the prefetching in case it was enabled
       if not first_iter:
           for idx in range(self._num_workers):
                self._index_queues[idx].put(_utils.worker._ResumeIteration())
           resume_iteration_cnt = self._num_workers
           while resume_iteration_cnt > 0:
                return_idx, return_data = self._get_data()
               if isinstance(return_idx, _utils.worker._ResumeIteration):
                   assert return_data is None
                   resume_iteration_cnt -= 1
       # prime the prefetch loop
```

```
# 预取若干index,目的是为了配合后续的乱序处理。
for _ in range(self._prefetch_factor * self._num_workers):
    self._try_put_index()
```

## 2.4.4 获取 index

\_try\_put\_index 函数就是使用sampler获取下一批次的数据index。这里 \_prefetch\_factor 缺省值是 2, 主要逻辑如下。

- 从sampler获取下一批次的index。
- 通过 \_worker\_queue\_idx\_cycle 找出下一个可用的工作worker, 然后把index分给它。
- 并且调整主进程的信息。

```
def _next_index(self): # 定义在基类 _BaseDataLoaderIter 之中,就是获取下一批index
       return next(self._sampler_iter) # may raise StopIteration
   def _try_put_index(self):
       assert self._tasks_outstanding < self._prefetch_factor *</pre>
self._num_workers
       try:
           index = self._next_index() # 获取下一批index
       except StopIteration:
           return
       for _ in range(self._num_workers): # find the next active worker, if
any
           worker_queue_idx = next(self._worker_queue_idx_cycle)
           if self._workers_status[worker_queue_idx]: # 如果已经工作,就继续找
              break
       else:
           # not found (i.e., didn't break)
           return
       # 以下是主进程进行相关记录
       # 给下一个工作worker放入 (任务index, 数据index), 就是给queue放入数据,所以worker
loop之中就立刻会从queue中得到index,从而开始获取数据。
       self._index_queues[worker_queue_idx].put((self._send_idx, index))
       # 记录 将要产生的 data 信息
       self._task_info[self._send_idx] = (worker_queue_idx,)
       # 正在处理的batch个数+1
       self._tasks_outstanding += 1
       # send_idx 记录从sample_iter中发送索引到index_queue的次数
       self._send_idx += 1 # 递增下一批发送的task index
```

## 2.4.5 worker主函数

\_worker\_loop 是 worker进程的主函数, 主要逻辑如其注释所示:

```
# [ worker processes ]
# While loader process is alive:
# Get from `index_queue`.
# If get anything else,
# Check `workers_done_event`.
# If set, continue to next iteration
# i.e., keep getting until see the `None`, then exit.
```

```
Otherwise, process data:
   #
                    If is fetching from an `IterableDataset` and the iterator
                        is exhausted, send an `_IterableDatasetStopIteration`
   #
   #
                        object to signal iteration end. The main process, upon
                        receiving such an object, will send `None` to this
   #
                        worker and not use the corresponding `index_queue`
   #
                        anymore.
   #
           If timed out,
              No matter `workers_done_event` is set (still need to see `None`)
              or not, must continue to next iteration.
      (outside loop)
   #
       If `workers_done_event` is set, (this can be False with
`IterableDataset`)
         `data_queue.cancel_join_thread()`. (Everything is ending here:
   #
   #
                                               main process won't read from it;
   #
                                               other workers will also call
   #
                                               `cancel_join_thread`.)
```

就是通过index\_queue, data\_queue与主进程交互。

- 从 index gueue 获取新的数据index;
- 如果没有设置本worker结束,就使用fetcher获取数据。
- 然后把数据放入data\_queue,并且通知主进程,这里需要注意,data\_queue是传入的参数,如果设置了pin memory,则传入的是 worker\_result\_queue,否则传入 data\_queue。

```
def _worker_loop(dataset_kind, dataset, index_queue, data_queue, done_event,
                 auto_collation, collate_fn, drop_last, base_seed, init_fn,
worker_id,
                 num_workers, persistent_workers):
    # See NOTE [ Data Loader Multiprocessing Shutdown Logic ] for details on the
    # logic of this function.
    try:
        # Initialize C side signal handlers for SIGBUS and SIGSEGV. Python
signal
        # module's handlers are executed after Python returns from C low-level
        # handlers, likely when the same fatal signal had already happened
        # again.
        # https://docs.python.org/3/library/signal.html#execution-of-python-
signal-handlers
        signal_handling._set_worker_signal_handlers()
        torch.set_num_threads(1)
        seed = base_seed + worker_id
        random.seed(seed)
        torch.manual_seed(seed)
        if HAS_NUMPY:
            np_seed = _generate_state(base_seed, worker_id)
            import numpy as np
            np.random.seed(np_seed)
        global _worker_info
        _worker_info = WorkerInfo(id=worker_id, num_workers=num_workers,
                                  seed=seed, dataset=dataset)
        from torch.utils.data import _DatasetKind
```

```
init_exception = None
       try:
           if init_fn is not None:
               init_fn(worker_id)
            fetcher = _DatasetKind.create_fetcher(dataset_kind, dataset,
auto_collation, collate_fn, drop_last)
       except Exception:
            init_exception = ExceptionWrapper(
               where="in DataLoader worker process {}".format(worker_id))
       iteration_end = False
       watchdog = ManagerWatchdog()
       while watchdog.is_alive(): # 等待在这里
           try:
                # _try_put_index 如果放入了数据index,这里就被激活,开始工作
                r = index_queue.get(timeout=MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL)
            except queue. Empty:
               continue
            if isinstance(r, _ResumeIteration):
               # Acknowledge the main process
               data_queue.put((r, None))
               iteration_end = False
               # Recreate the fetcher for worker-reuse policy
               fetcher = _DatasetKind.create_fetcher(
                    dataset_kind, dataset, auto_collation, collate_fn,
drop_last)
               continue
            elif r is None:
               # Received the final signal
               assert done_event.is_set() or iteration_end
               break
            elif done_event.is_set() or iteration_end:
               # `done_event` is set. But I haven't received the final signal
               # (None) yet. I will keep continuing until get it, and skip the
               # processing steps.
               continue
            idx, index = r
            data: Union[_IterableDatasetStopIteration, ExceptionWrapper]
            if init_exception is not None:
               data = init_exception
               init_exception = None
            else:
               try:
                    data = fetcher.fetch(index)
               except Exception as e:
                   # 省略处理代码
            data_queue.put((idx, data)) # 放入数据, 通知主进程
            del data, idx, index, r # save memory
   except KeyboardInterrupt:
       # Main process will raise KeyboardInterrupt anyways.
       pass
   if done_event.is_set():
       data_queue.cancel_join_thread()
       data_queue.close()
```

## 2.4.6 Pin memory thread

在主进程之中,如果设置了需要pin memory,主进程的 pin\_memory\_thread 会从 worker\_result\_queue 读取数据,进行处理(加速CPU和GPU的数据拷贝),把结果放入 data\_queue。

```
# [ pin_memory_thread ]
       # No need to check main thread. If this thread is alive, the main loader
       # thread must be alive, because this thread is set as daemonic.
       While `pin_memory_thread_done_event` is not set:
         Get from `index_queue`.
    #
           If timed out, continue to get in the next iteration.
    #
           Otherwise, process data.
    #
           While `pin_memory_thread_done_event` is not set:
             Put processed data to `data_queue` (a `queue.Queue` with blocking
put)
             If timed out, continue to put in the next iteration.
    #
              Otherwise, break, i.e., continuing to the out loop.
    #
    #
       NOTE: we don't check the status of the main thread because
               1. if the process is killed by fatal signal, `pin_memory_thread`
    #
                   ends.
    #
                2. in other cases, either the cleaning-up in __del__ or the
                   automatic exit of daemonic thread will take care of it.
    #
    #
                   This won't busy-wait either because `.get(timeout)` does not
                   busy-wait.
```

#### 具体代码如下:

```
def _pin_memory_loop(in_queue, out_queue, device_id, done_event):
   # This setting is thread local, and prevents the copy in pin_memory from
   # consuming all CPU cores.
   torch.set_num_threads(1)
   torch.cuda.set_device(device_id)
   # See NOTE [ Data Loader Multiprocessing Shutdown Logic ] for details on the
   # logic of this function.
   while not done_event.is_set():
       try:
            r = in_queue.get(timeout=MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL)
       except queue. Empty:
            continue
       if not done_event.is_set() and not isinstance(data, ExceptionWrapper):
            data = pin_memory(data)
            # 省略异常处理代码
            r = (idx, data)
       while not done_event.is_set():
               out_queue.put(r, timeout=MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL)
               break
            except queue.Full:
               continue
       del r # save memory
```

```
def pin_memory(data):
    if isinstance(data, torch.Tensor):
        return data.pin_memory()
    elif isinstance(data, string_classes):
        return data
    elif isinstance(data, collections.abc.Mapping):
        return {k: pin_memory(sample) for k, sample in data.items()}
    elif isinstance(data, tuple) and hasattr(data, '_fields'): # namedtuple
        return type(data)(*(pin_memory(sample) for sample in data))
    elif isinstance(data, collections.abc.Sequence):
        return [pin_memory(sample) for sample in data]
    elif hasattr(data, "pin_memory"):
        return data.pin_memory()
    else:
        return data
```

## 2.4.7 用户获取data

现在数据已经加载完毕,我们接下来看用户如何从DataLoader之中获取数据。

这里有一个很关键的地方:如何保持在不同实验之中数据读取顺序的一致性。为了让多次实验之间可以 比对,就需要尽量保证在这些实验中,每次读取数据的顺序都是一致的,这样才不会因为数据原因造成 结果的误差。

打破顺序一致性的最大可能就是乱序数据。而造成乱序问题的原因就是:多进程读取,可能某个进程快,某个进程慢。比如,用户这次需要读取6-19,16-26,37-46。但是某一个worker慢,6-19不能即时返回,另一个worker的16-26先返回了,于是就会造成乱序。

如何处理乱序数据? PyTorch的具体做法就是: DataLoader严格按照Sampler的顺序返回数据。如果某一个数据是乱序的,则会把它暂存起来,转而去获取下一个数据,见下面代码中 "store out-of-order samples" 注释处。等到应该返回时候(这个数据顺序到了)才返回。

但是其风险就是数据返回会比当前请求慢,比如应该获取 6,但是Data queue里面没有这个数据,只有 16,27,于是用户只能等待 6 加载完成。

解决慢的方法是: 预取 (prefetch)。就是在reset方法最后,提前提取若干index,让DataLoader提前去取,这虽然不能保证任意两次训练的数据返回顺序完全一致,但是可以最大限度保证。

具体代码如下,首先,回忆基类的 \_\_next\_\_ 函数 ,可以看到其调用了 \_next\_data 获取数据。

```
class _BaseDataLoaderIter(object):
    def __next__(self) -> Any:
        with torch.autograd.profiler.record_function(self._profile_name):
        if self._sampler_iter is None:
            self._reset()
        data = self._next_data() # 获取数据
        self._num_yielded += 1
        if self._dataset_kind == _DatasetKind.Iterable and \
            self._IterableDataset_len_called is not None and \
            self._num_yielded > self._IterableDataset_len_called:
            # 忽略错误提示处理
            warnings.warn(warn_msg)
            return data
```

- 因为之前有预取了index,worker进程已经开始获取数据,所以主进程此时可以得到数据,如果没有数据,就继续while True等待。
- 如果获取成功,则使用 \_process\_data 设定下一次的indx, 准备下一次迭代。
- 通过 \_task\_info 来记录乱序数据,如果暂时无法处理,就在这里保存。

```
def _next_data(self):
        while True:
            # If the worker responsible for `self._rcvd_idx` has already ended
            # and was unable to fulfill this task (due to exhausting an
`IterableDataset`),
           # we try to advance `self._rcvd_idx` to find the next valid index.
            # This part needs to run in the loop because both the
`self._get_data()`
           # call and `_IterableDatasetStopIteration` check below can mark
           # extra worker(s) as dead.
            # 找到待取idx
           while self._rcvd_idx < self._send_idx: # 如果 待取batch idx < 已取batch
idx
               info = self._task_info[self._rcvd_idx]
               worker_id = info[0]
               if len(info) == 2 or self._workers_status[worker_id]: # has
data or is still active
                   break # 有数据或者正在工作,就跳出内部这个while
               del self._task_info[self._rcvd_idx]
                self._rcvd_idx += 1
            else:
                # no valid `self._rcvd_idx` is found (i.e., didn't break)
               if not self._persistent_workers:
                   self._shutdown_workers()
                raise StopIteration
            # Now `self._rcvd_idx` is the batch index we want to fetch
            # Check if the next sample has already been generated
            if len(self._task_info[self._rcvd_idx]) == 2:
               data = self._task_info.pop(self._rcvd_idx)[1]
                return self._process_data(data) # 设定下一次的indx, 进行下一次迭代
            assert not self._shutdown and self._tasks_outstanding > 0
            idx, data = self._get_data() # 从 self._data_queue 中取数据
            self._tasks_outstanding -= 1 # 正在准备的batch个数需要减1
            if self._dataset_kind == _DatasetKind.Iterable:
               # Check for _IterableDatasetStopIteration
                if isinstance(data,
_utils.worker._IterableDatasetStopIteration):
                   if self._persistent_workers:
                       self._workers_status[data.worker_id] = False
                   else:
                       self._mark_worker_as_unavailable(data.worker_id)
                   self._try_put_index()
                    continue
           if idx != self._rcvd_idx: # 乱序数据
               # store out-of-order samples
```

```
self._task_info[idx] += (data,)
else:
    del self._task_info[idx] # 正常数据
    return self._process_data(data) # 设定下一次的indx, 进行下一次迭代
```

其次,我们看看 \_get\_data 如何从 self.\_data\_queue 中取数据。具体是使用 \_try\_get\_data 来提取。

- 如果有超时配置,就按照超时读取。
- 如果设置了pin memory,则从pin 线程处理之后的数据读取。
- 否则循环读取worker处理的数据,直至获取到数据为止。

```
def _get_data(self):
       # Fetches data from `self._data_queue`.
       # We check workers' status every `MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL` seconds,
       # which we achieve by running
`self._try_get_data(timeout=MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL)`
       # in a loop. This is the only mechanism to detect worker failures for
       # Windows. For other platforms, a SIGCHLD handler is also used for
       # worker failure detection.
       # If `pin_memory=True`, we also need check if `pin_memory_thread` had
       # died at timeouts.
       if self._timeout > 0: # 如果有超时配置,就按照超时读取
           success, data = self._try_get_data(self._timeout)
           if success:
               return data
           else:
               raise RuntimeError('DataLoader timed out after {}
seconds'.format(self._timeout))
       elif self._pin_memory: # 从pin 线程处理之后的数据读取
           while self._pin_memory_thread.is_alive():
               success, data = self._try_get_data()
               if success:
                   return data
           else:
               # while condition is false, i.e., pin_memory_thread died.
               raise RuntimeError('Pin memory thread exited unexpectedly')
           # In this case, `self._data_queue` is a `queue.Queue`,. But we don't
           # need to call `.task_done()` because we don't use `.join()`.
       else:
           while True:
               success, data = self._try_get_data() # 读取worker处理的数据
               if success:
                   return data
```

\_try\_get\_data 就是从 \_data\_queue 读取。主进程和worker进程通过queue上的put, get进行通讯交互。

```
def _try_get_data(self, timeout=_utils.MP_STATUS_CHECK_INTERVAL):
    # Tries to fetch data from `self._data_queue` once for a given timeout.
    # This can also be used as inner loop of fetching without timeout, with
    # the sender status as the loop condition.
    #
    # This raises a `RuntimeError` if any worker died expectedly. This error
```

```
# can come from either the SIGCHLD handler in
`_utils/signal_handling.py`
        # (only for non-Windows platforms), or the manual check below on errors
        # and timeouts.
        # Returns a 2-tuple:
        # (bool: whether successfully get data, any: data if successful else
None)
        try:
            data = self._data_queue.get(timeout=timeout)
            return (True, data)
        except Exception as e:
            # At timeout and error, we manually check whether any worker has
            # failed. Note that this is the only mechanism for Windows to detect
            # worker failures.
            failed_workers = []
            for worker_id, w in enumerate(self._workers):
                if self._workers_status[worker_id] and not w.is_alive():
                    failed_workers.append(w)
                    self._mark_worker_as_unavailable(worker_id)
            # 省略异常处理代码
            import tempfile
            import errno
            try:
                # Raise an exception if we are this close to the FDs limit.
                # Apparently, trying to open only one file is not a sufficient
                # test.
                # See NOTE [ DataLoader on Linux and open files limit ]
                fds_limit_margin = 10
                fs = [tempfile.NamedTemporaryFile() for i in
range(fds_limit_margin)]
            except OSError as e:
                # 省略异常处理代码
            raise
```

设置下一次迭代是使用\_process\_data。

```
def _process_data(self, data):
    self._rcvd_idx += 1
    self._try_put_index() # 设定下一次的indx, 进行下一次迭代
    if isinstance(data, ExceptionWrapper):
        data.reraise()
    return data # 返回数据
```

## 2.4.8 小结

我们小结一下多进程逻辑。

总体逻辑如下:

- 主进程把需要获取的数据 index 放入index\_queue。
- 子进程从 index\_queue 之中读取 index,进行数据读取,然后把读取数据的index放入worker\_result\_queue。
- 主进程的 pin\_memory\_thread 会从 worker\_result\_queue 读取数据index,依据这个index进行读取数据,进行处理,把结果放入 data\_queue。

具体流程如下图:

\_\_init\_\_

#### 之中会进行初始化:

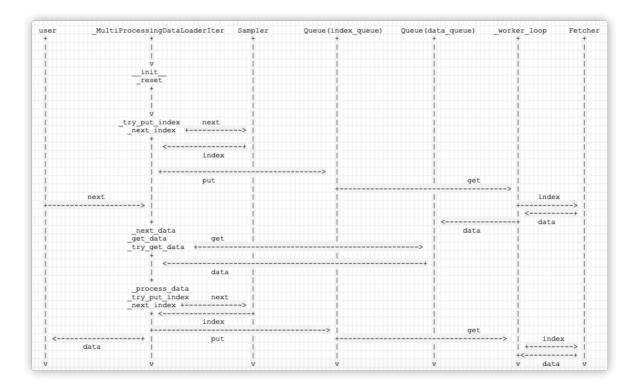
- 。 配置, 生成各种成员变量, 配置各种queue。
- 。 启动各个子进程。
- 。 启动主进程中的pin\_memory的线程。
- 。 调用 \_reset 函数,这是进一步完善业务初始化,也用来重置环境。上面已经启动了worker子进程,但是没有分配任务,所以reset函数会进行任务分配,**预取**。
- 2. 接下来是一个预取操作(在看下图中一定要留意)。
  - o \_try\_put\_index 函数就是使用sampler获取下一批次的数据index。这里 \_prefetch\_factor 缺省值是 2,主要逻辑如下。
    - 使用\_next\_index 从sampler获取下一批次的index。
    - 通过 \_worker\_queue\_idx\_cycle 找出下一个可用的工作worker, 然后把index分给它。
    - 并且调整主进程的信息。
  - 。 拿到index之后,回到主线程。这里会进行数据提取。就是通过index\_queue, data\_queue与 主进程交互。
    - 从 index queue 获取新的数据index;
    - 如果没有设置本worker结束,就使用 fetcher获取数据。
    - 然后把数据放入data\_queue,并且通知主进程,这里需要注意,data\_queue是传入的参数,如果设置了pin memory,则传入的是 worker\_result\_queue,否则传入data\_queue。
- 3. 当用户迭代时,调用了Loader基类的

\_\_next\_\_

函数,其调用\_next\_data从DataLoader之中获取数据。

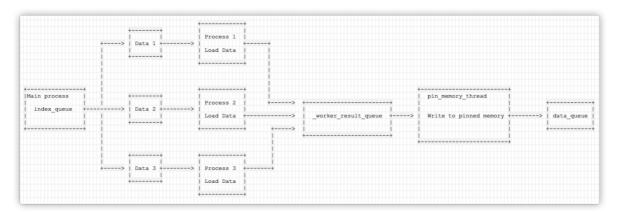
- 使用 \_get\_data 如何从 self.\_data\_queue 中取数据。
- o 使用\_process\_data 设置下一次迭代的 index,即使用 \_try\_put\_index, \_next\_index 来进行下一轮设置。

具体如下图:



# 2.5 Pipleline

至此,我们把之前的pipeline图进一步细化,具体如下:



至此,PyTorch 分布式的数据加载部分分析完毕,下一篇我们回归到 Paracel 如何处理数据加载。