

分布式训练系列

来个总结



ZOMI



BUILDING A BETTER CONNECTED WORLD

Ascend & MindSpore

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About 关于本内容

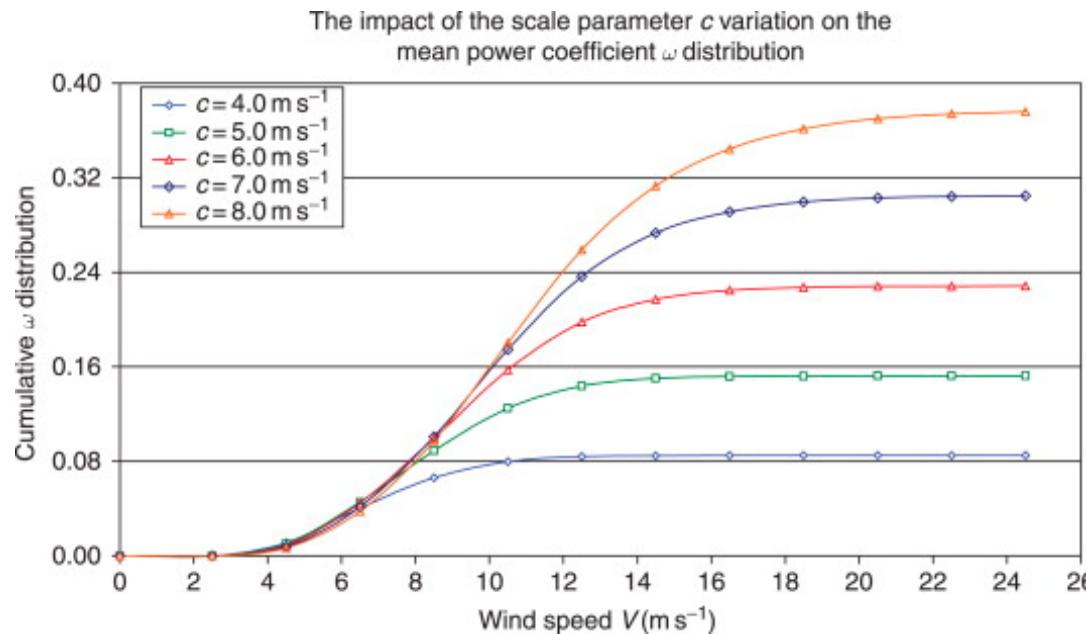
I. 具体内容

- 大模型训练挑战
- AI框架的分布式
- AI集群架构
- AI集群通信
- 大模型算法
- 分布式并行算法
- 大模型混合并行
- 内存和计算优化

加速比

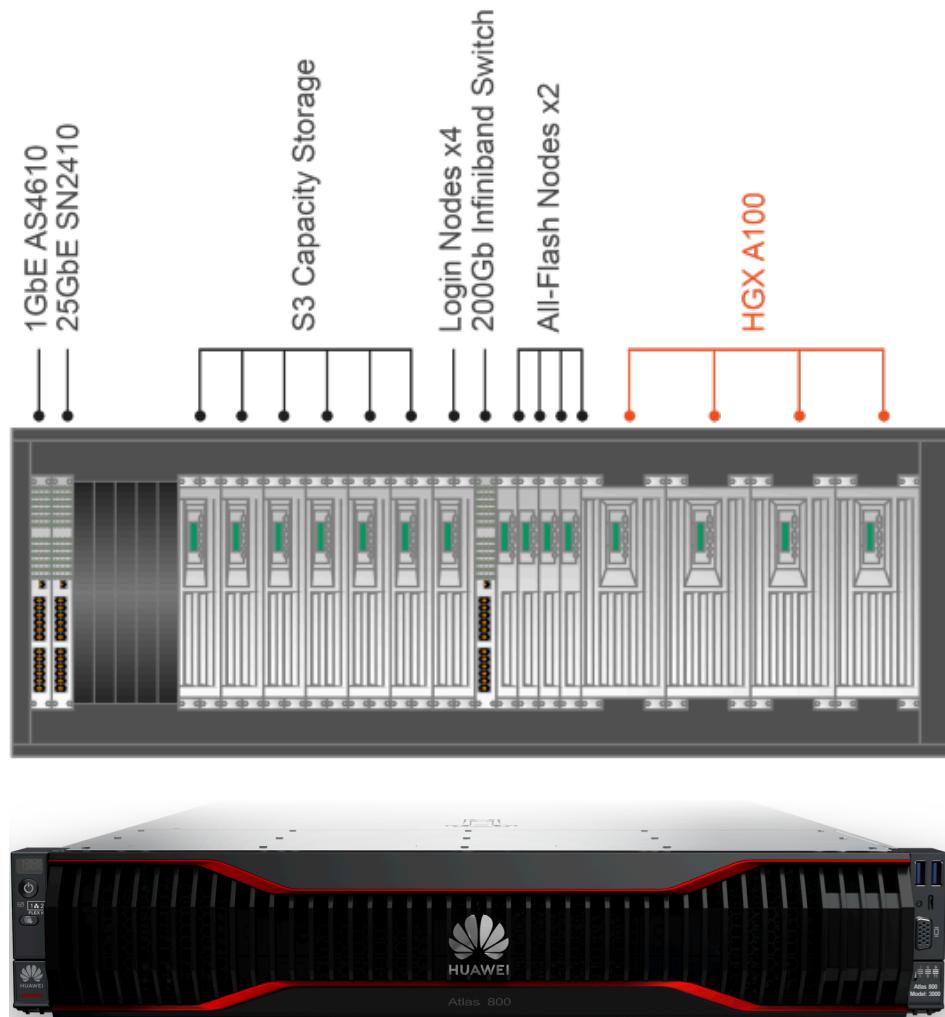
假设单设备吞吐量为 T ， n 个设备系统的吞吐量应为 nT ，系统实际达到吞吐量为 Tn ，则加速比为：

$$scale\ factor = \frac{T_n}{nT}$$



边际效应受限

通讯硬件

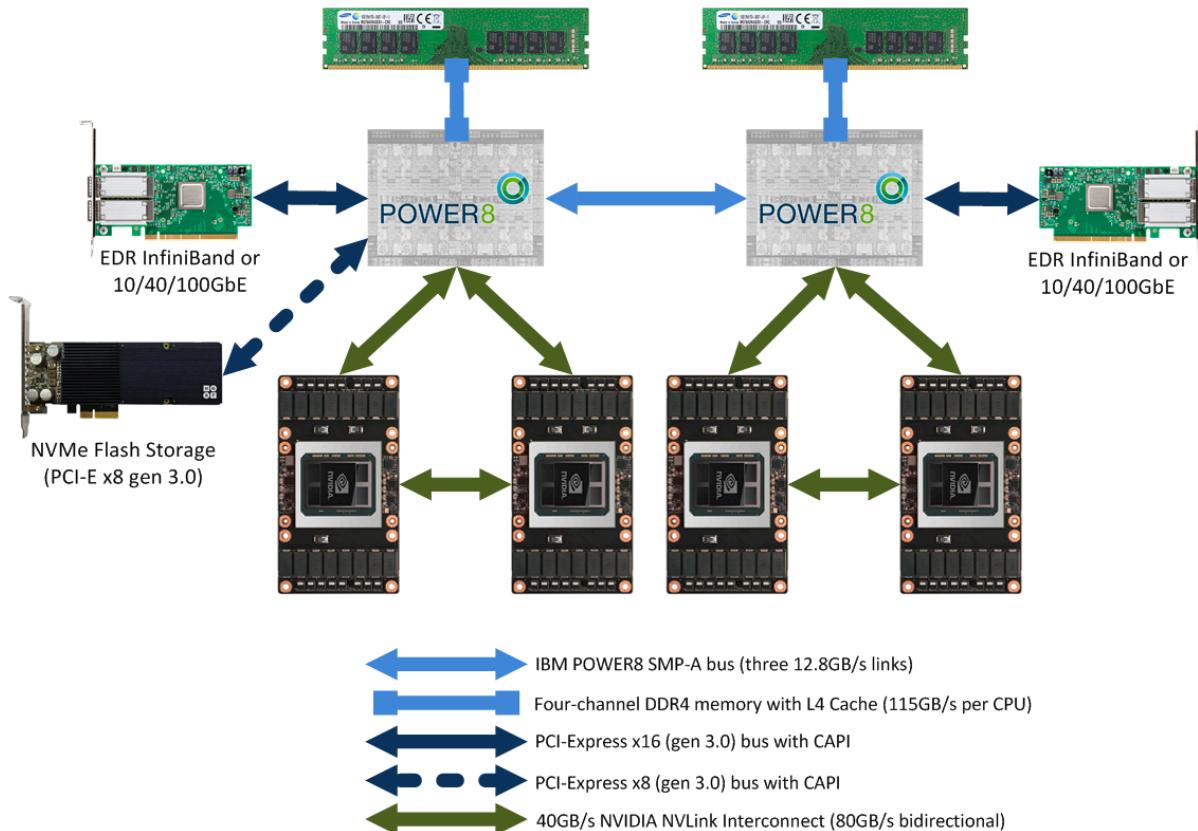


- 机器内通信
 - 共享内存
 - PCIe
 - NVLink (直连模式)
- 机器间通信
 - TCP/IP网络
 - RDMA网络 (直连模式)

通讯硬件

Server Block Diagram

Microway OpenPOWER Server with NVIDIA Tesla P100 NVLink GPUs



- 机器内通信

- 共享内存
- PCIe
- NVLink (直连模式)

- 机器间通信

- TCP/IP网络
- RDMA网络 (直连模式)

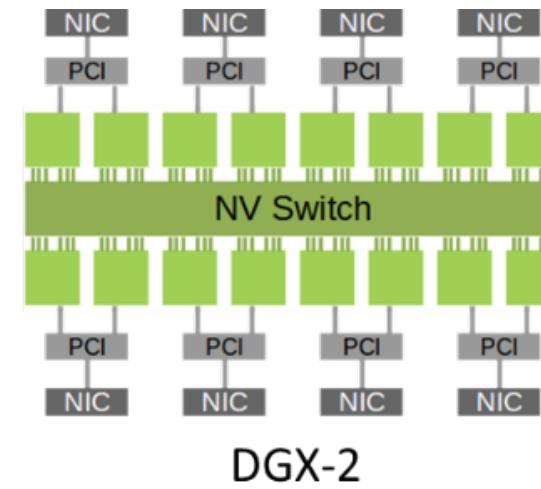
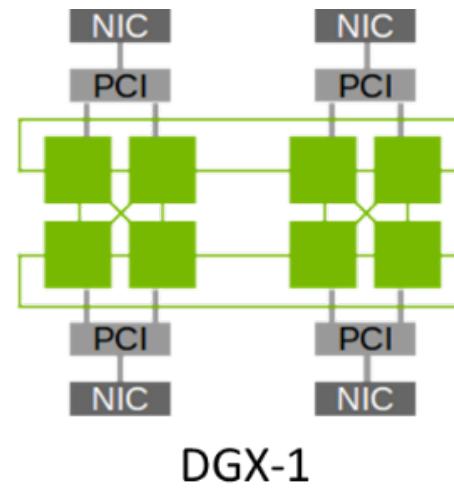
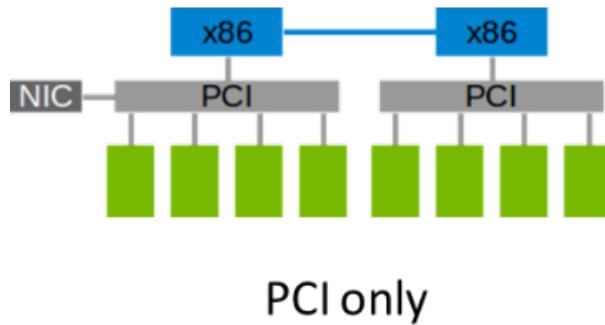
通信软件：提供集合通信

- **MPI**

- 通用接口，可调用 Open-MPI, MVAPICH2, Intel MPI, etc.

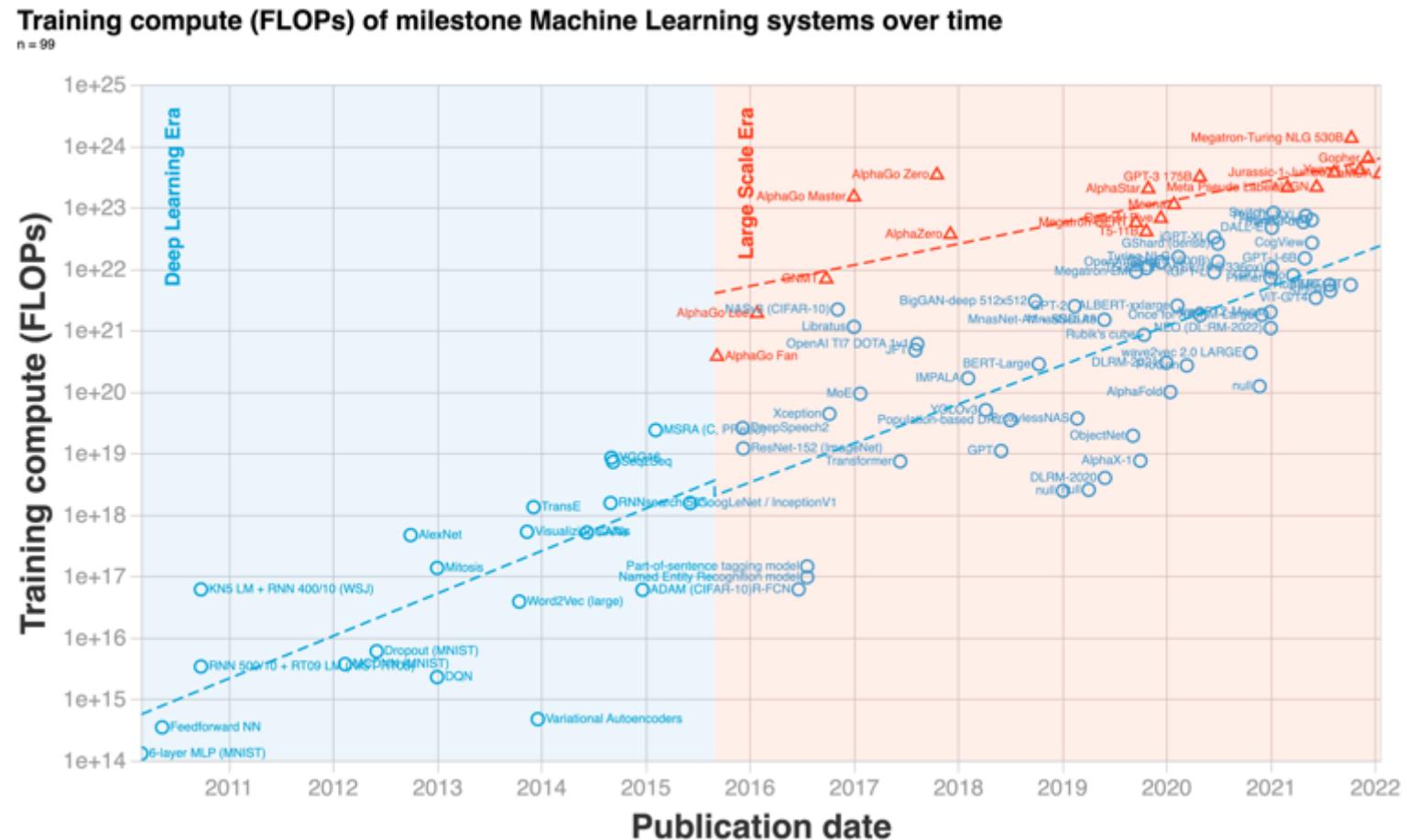
- **NCCL / HCCL**

- GPU通信优化，仅支持集中式通信

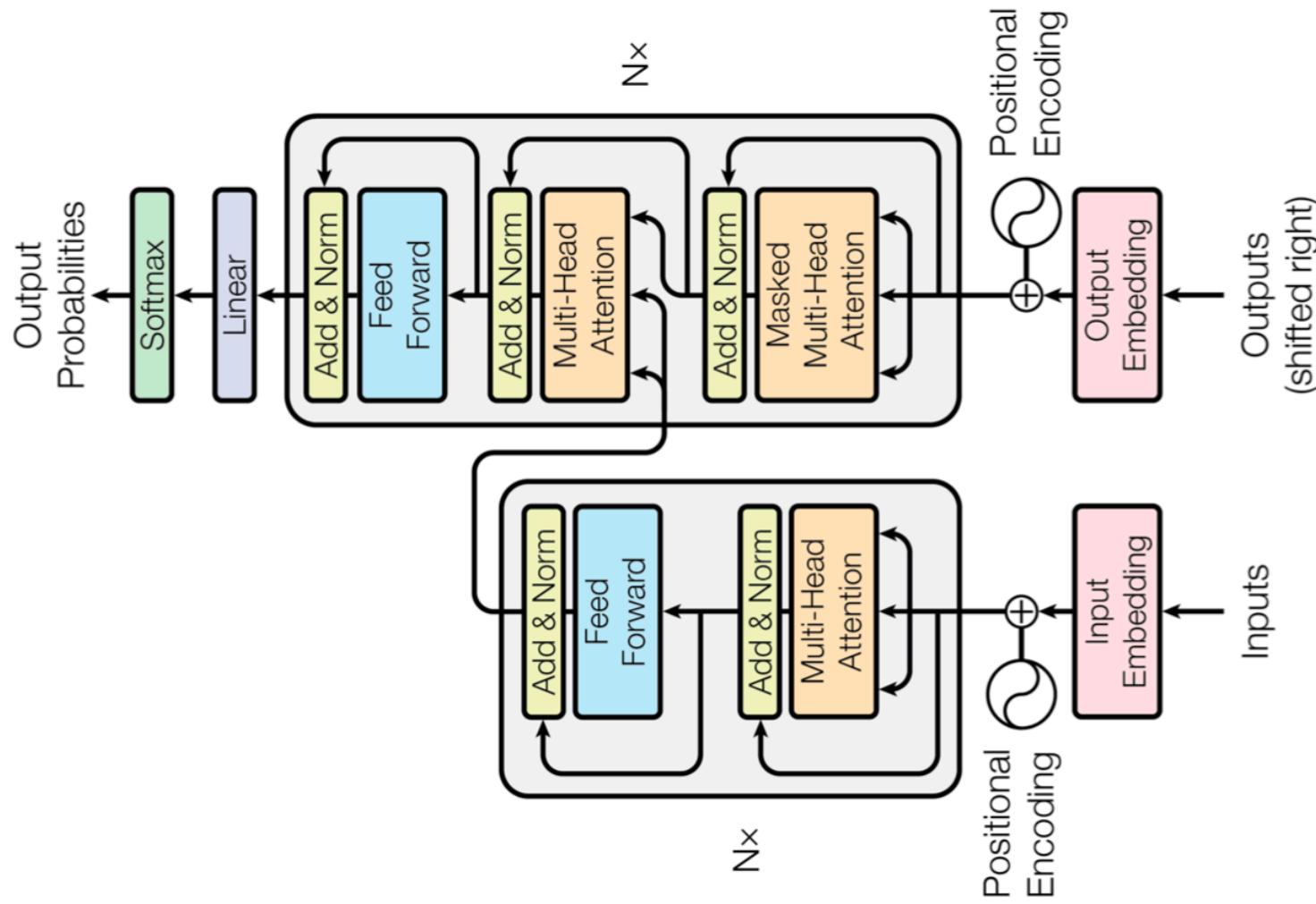


深度学习迎来大模型（Foundation Models）

- I. **自监督学习方法**，可以减少数据标注，降低训练研发成本
 - 2. **解决模型碎片化**，提供预训练方案
 - 3. **模型参数规模越大**，有望进一步突破现有模型结构的精度局限
 - e.g. **语言模型 GPT-3**
 - 8 张 V100，训练时长 36 年
 - 512 张 V100，训练近 7 个月

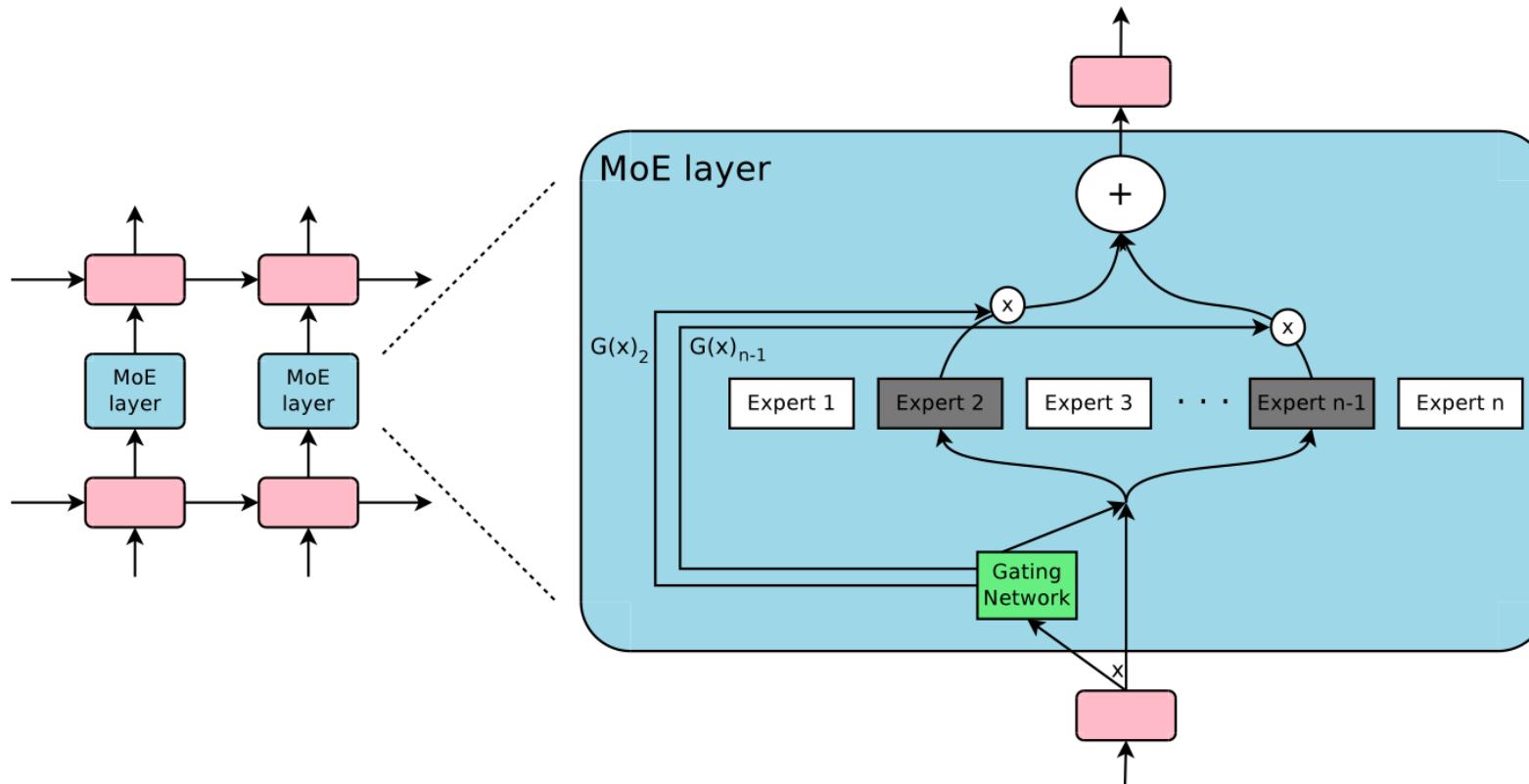


Transformer 取代RNN、CNN进入大模型时代



MoE 稀疏混合专家结构模型参数量进一步突破

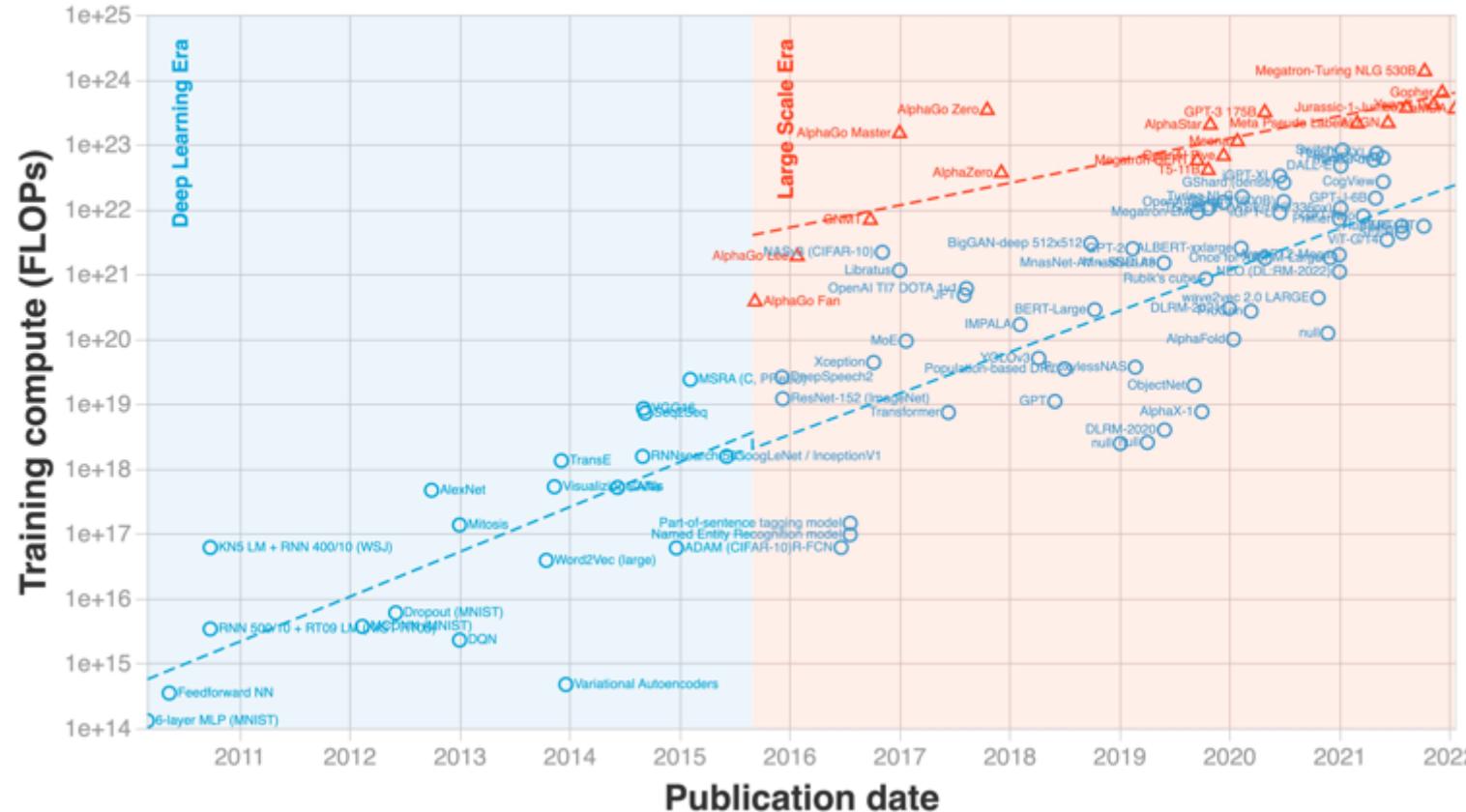
稀疏门控专家混合模型（ Sparsely-Gated MoE ）：旨在实现条件计算，即神经网络的某些部分以每个样本为基础进行激活，作为一种显著增加模型容量和能力而不必成比例增加计算量的方法。



深度学习迎来大模型 (Foundation Models)

Training compute (FLOPs) of milestone Machine Learning systems over time

n = 99

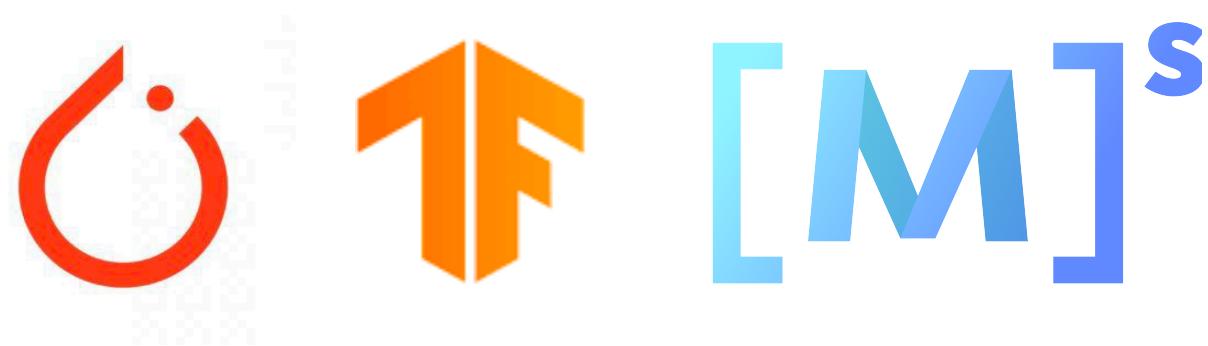


分布式训练系统

定义：能够分布式地执行深度学习的训练的系统

- 分布式用户接口
 - 用户通过接口，实现模型的分布化
- 执行单节点训练
 - 产生本地执行的逻辑
- 通信协调
 - 实现多节点之间的通信协调

意义：提供易于使用，高效率的分布式训练



分布式训练系统



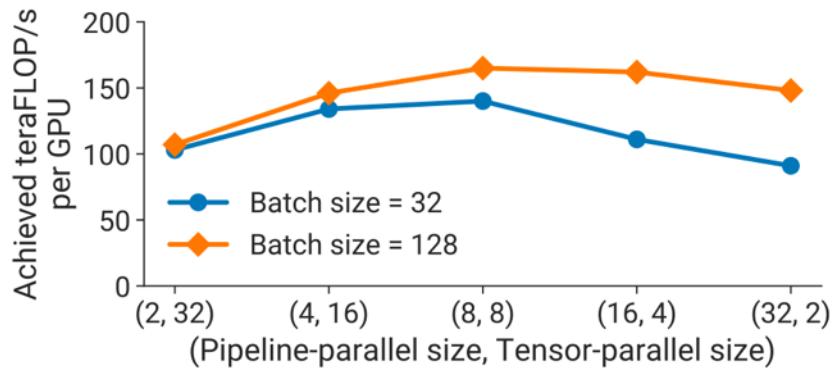


Figure 13: Throughput per GPU of various parallel configurations that combine pipeline and tensor model parallelism using a GPT model with 162.2 billion parameters and 64 A100 GPUs.

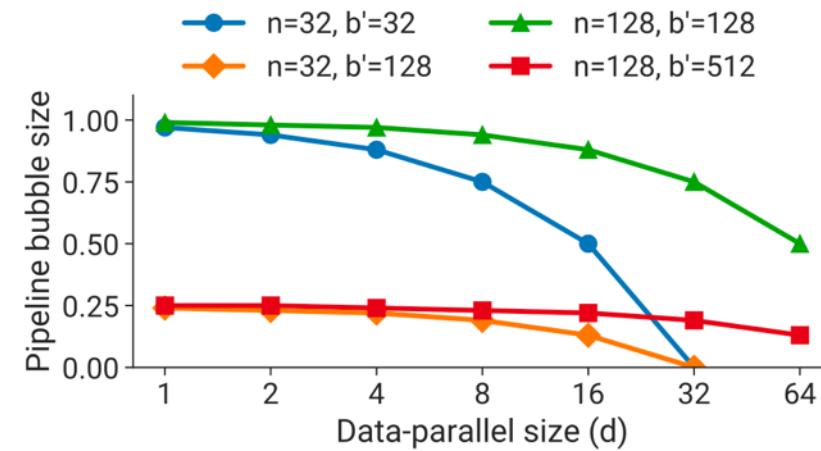


Figure 6: Fraction of time spent idling due to pipeline flush (pipeline bubble size) versus data-parallel size (d), for different numbers of GPUs (n) and ratio of batch size to microbatch size ($b' = B/b$).

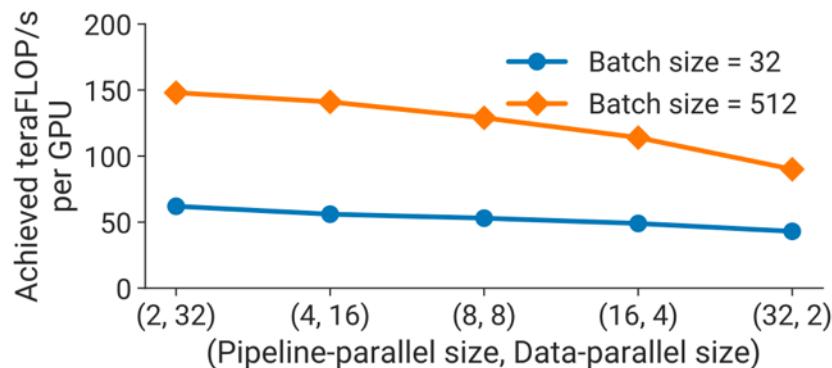


Figure 14: Throughput per GPU of various parallel configurations that combine data and pipeline model parallelism using a GPT model with 5.9 billion parameters, three different batch sizes, microbatch size of 1, and 64 A100 GPUs.

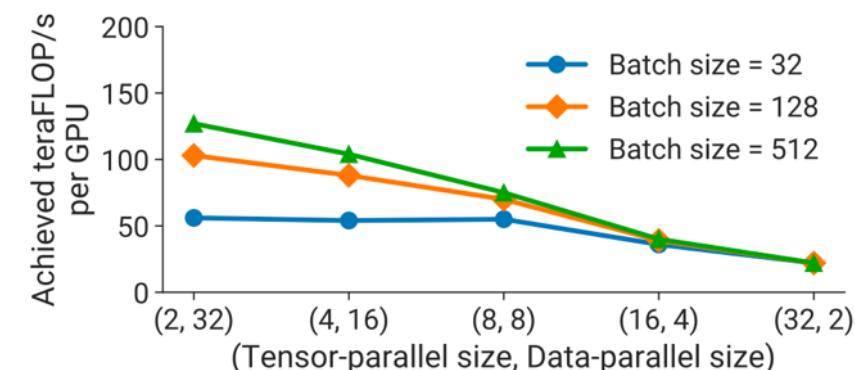


Figure 15: Throughput per GPU of various parallel configurations that combine data and tensor model parallelism using a GPT model with 5.9 billion parameters, three different batch sizes, microbatch size of 1, and 64 A100 GPUs.

大模型训练挑战

成功路上总有绊脚石！

大模型训练挑战

内存墙

200B参数，参数内存占用754GB内存，训练过程需要3500GB+内存（权重+激活+优化器状态），一个模型需要100多张卡才能存放下

通讯墙

通讯过程，需要综合考虑数据参数量、计算量、计算类型、数据样本量、集群带宽拓扑和通讯策略等不同的因素，才能设计出性能较优的切分策略，最大化利用通讯效率，提高通讯比。

性能墙

大规模训练技术中，不仅要求AI芯片的计算性能足够强悍，同时也依赖于AI框架的大规模分布式训练的运行和调度效率，以及在分布式并行等各种优化手段的权衡。

调优墙

在数千节点的集群上，要保证计算的正确性/性能/可用性，手工分布式难免全面兼顾

大模型的分布式训练
考验的是算法、数据、框架、资源调度等
全栈和全流程的综合能力

大模型训练挑战

- 深度学习训练耗时：

$$\text{训练耗时} = \text{训练数据规模} \times \text{单步计算量} / \text{计算速率}$$

模型相关 可变因素

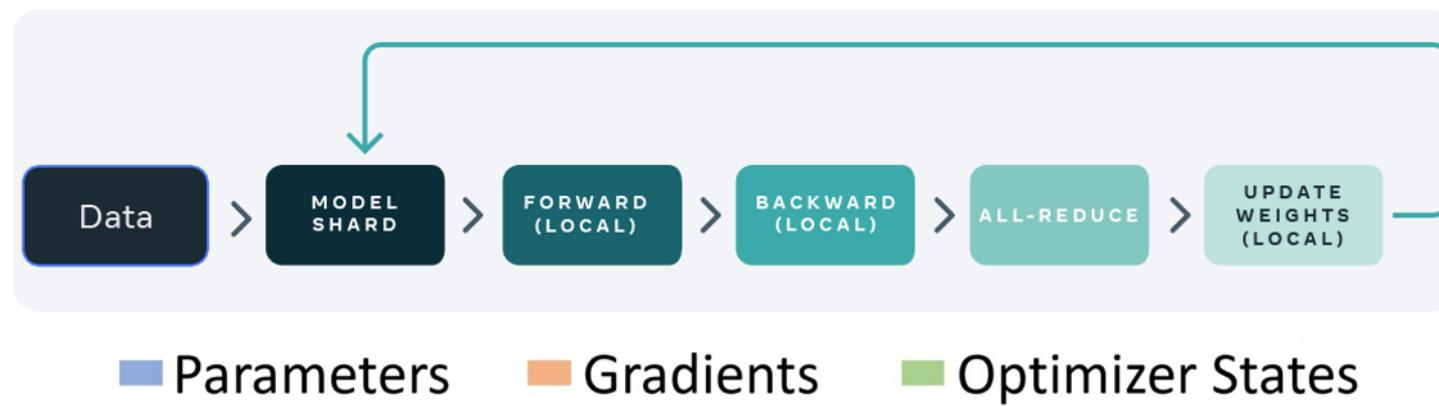
- 计算速率：

$$\text{计算速率} = \text{单设备计算速率} \times \text{设备数} \times \text{多设备并行效率 (加速比)}$$

混合精度 服务器架构 数据并行
算子融合 通信拓扑优化 模型并行
激活重计算 流水并行
加速优化器

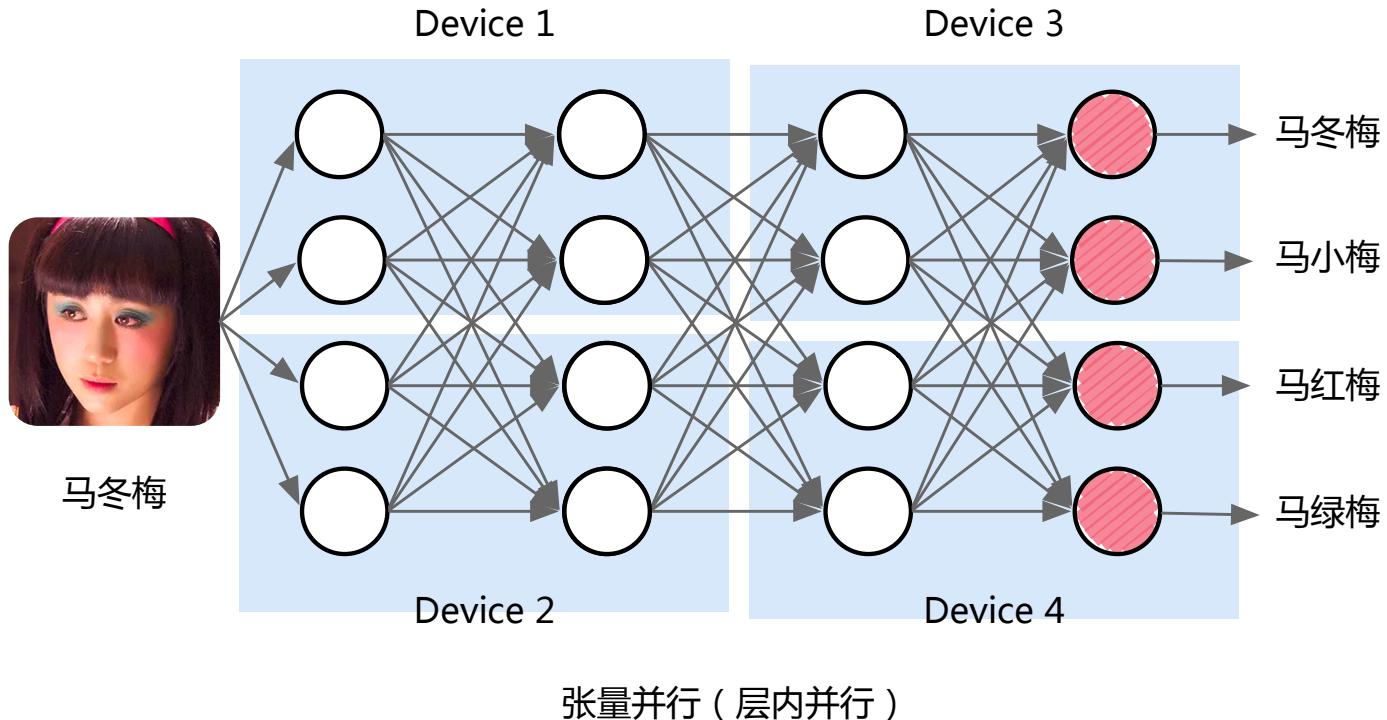
Data parallelism 数据并行

1. Data parallelism, DP
2. Distribution Data Parallel, DDP
3. Fully Sharded Data Parallel, FSDP



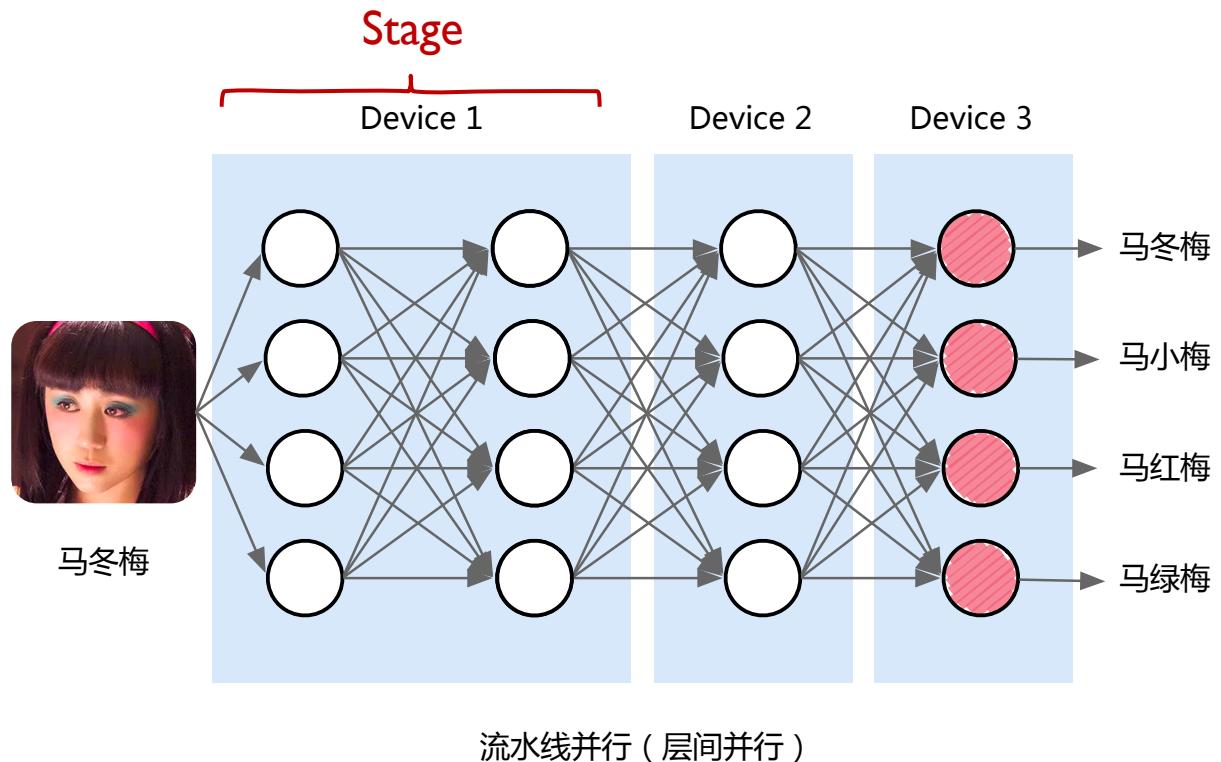
MP: Tensor parallelism 张量并行

- Divide parameters in the layer into different devices, which we called tensor model parallelism
- 张量并行：将计算图中的层内的参数切分到不同设备，即层内并行

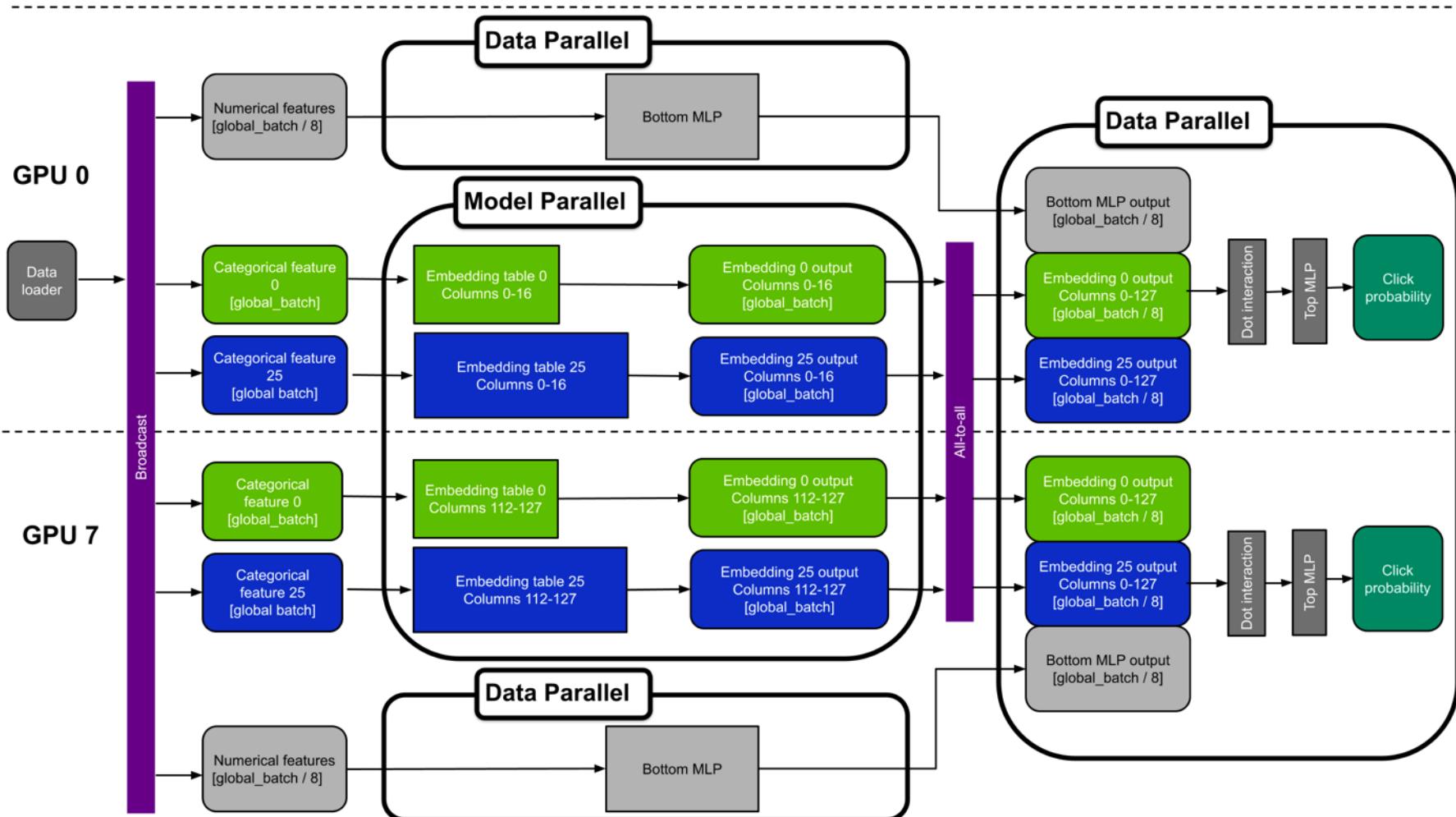


MP: Pipeline parallelism 流水线并行

- Model divided layers into different devices, which we called pipeline parallelism
- 流水线并行：按模型layer层切分到不同设备，即层间并行



混合并行 : DLRM 推荐大模型



Naumov, Maxim, et al. "Deep learning recommendation model for personalization and recommendation systems." arXiv preprint arXiv:1906.00091 (2019).

混合并行：Megatron-LM 语言大模型

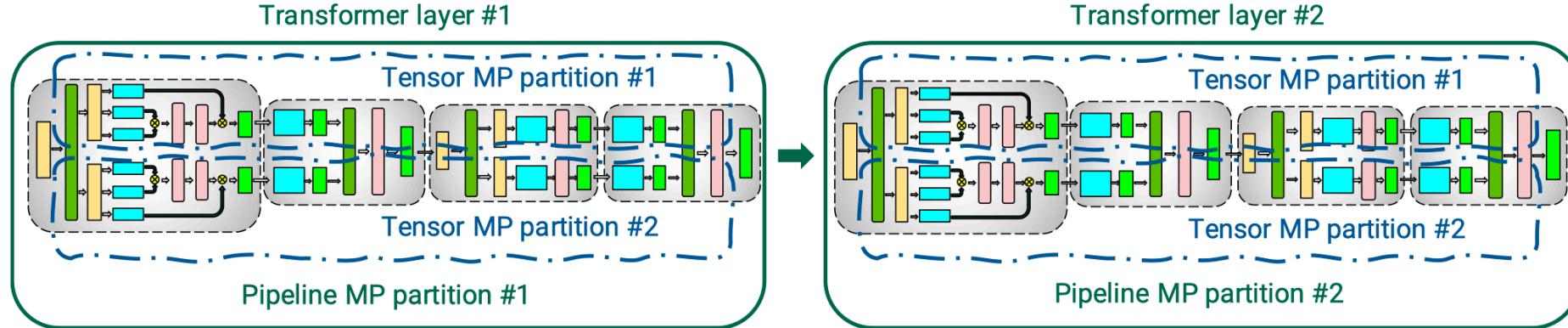
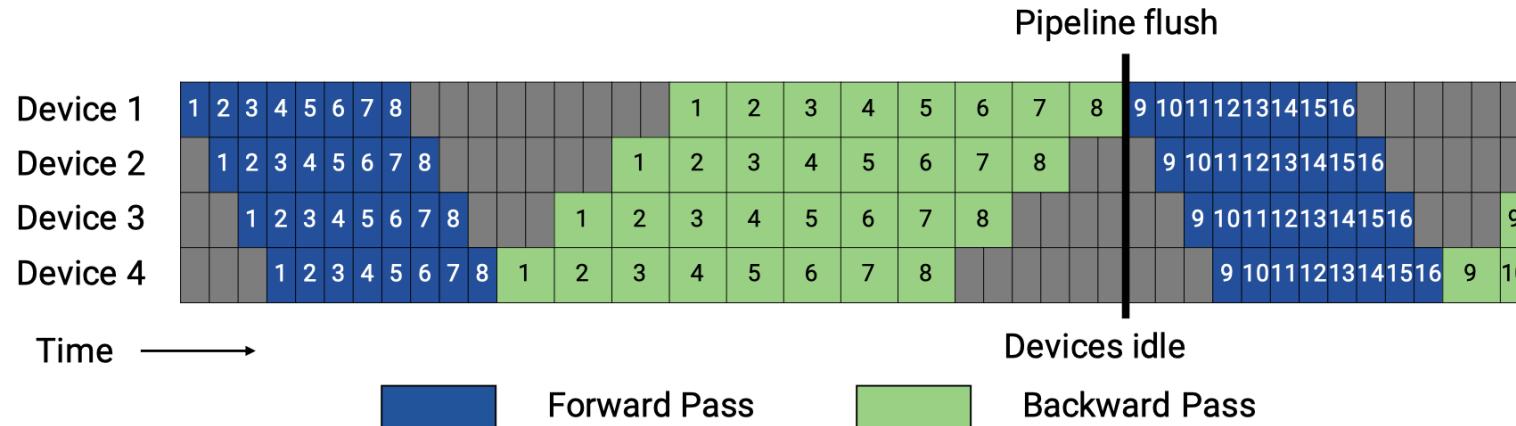


Figure 2: Combination of tensor and pipeline model parallelism (MP) used in this work for transformer-based models.





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THANK YOU

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