

15-442/15-642: Machine Learning Systems

Memory Optimizations

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Outline

Activation Checkpointing and Rematerialization

Mixed Precision

Fully Sharded Data Parallelism

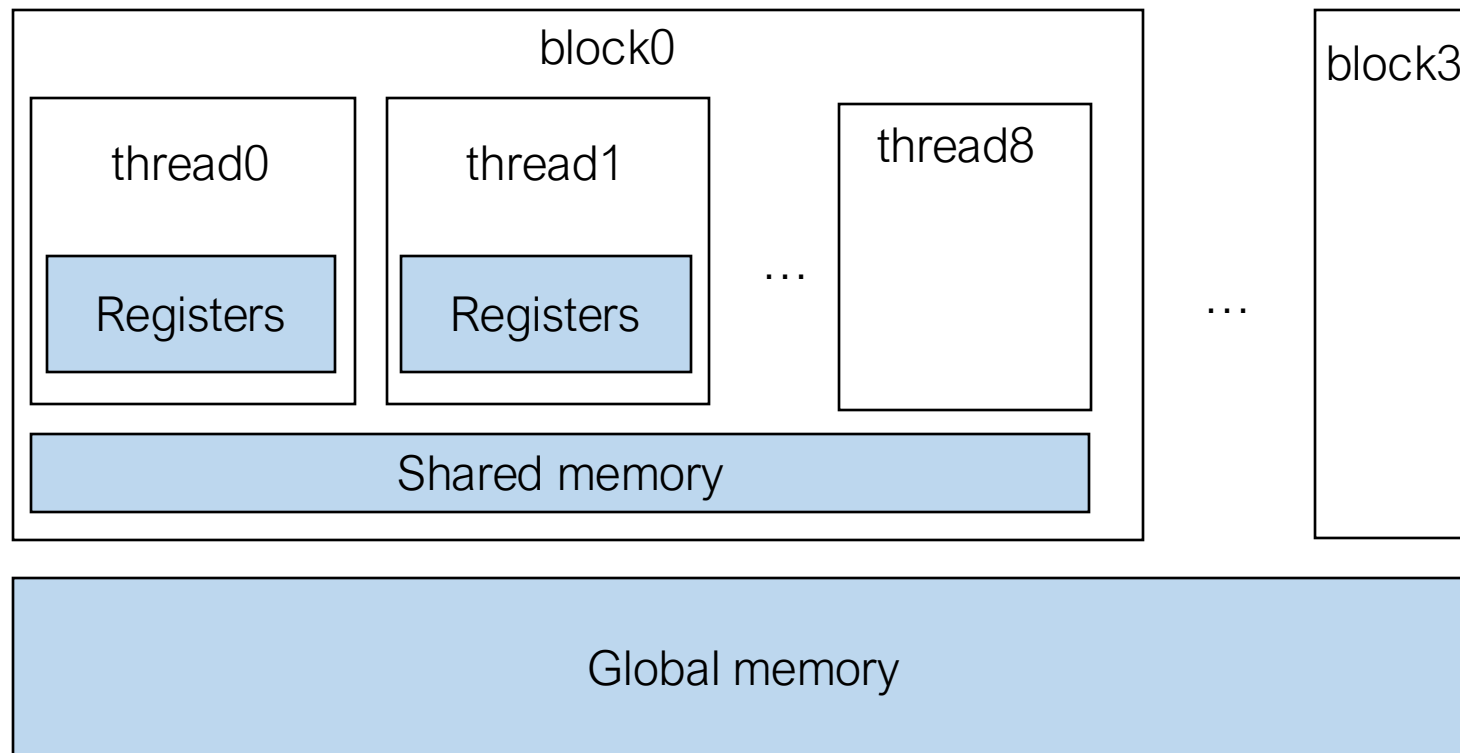
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Recap: GPU memory hierarchy



Shared memory: 64 KB per core

GPU memory(Global memory):

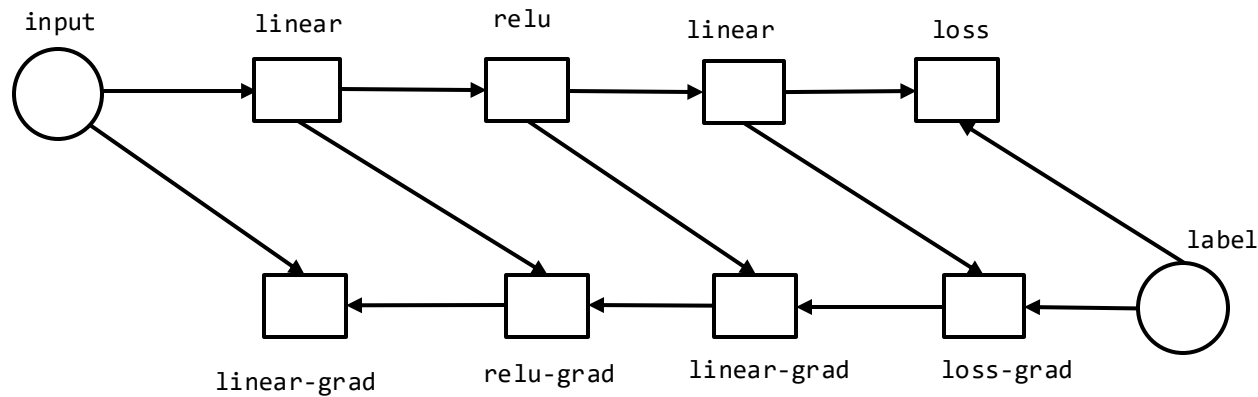
RTX3080 10GB

RTX3090 24GB

A100 40/80 GB

Sources of memory consumption

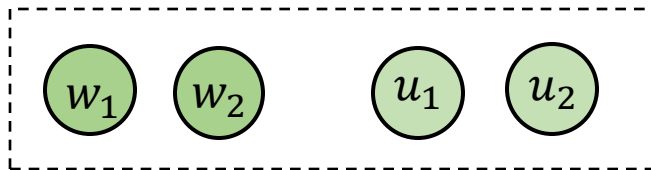
A simplified view of a typical computational graph for training, weights are omitted and implied in the grad steps.



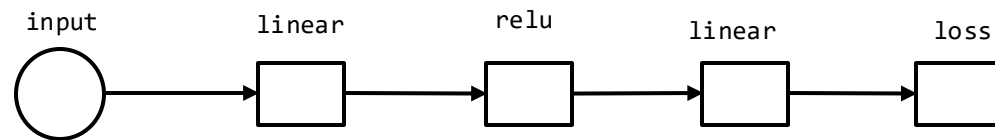
Sources of memory consumption

- Model weights
- Optimizer states
- Intermediate activation values

Optimizer states

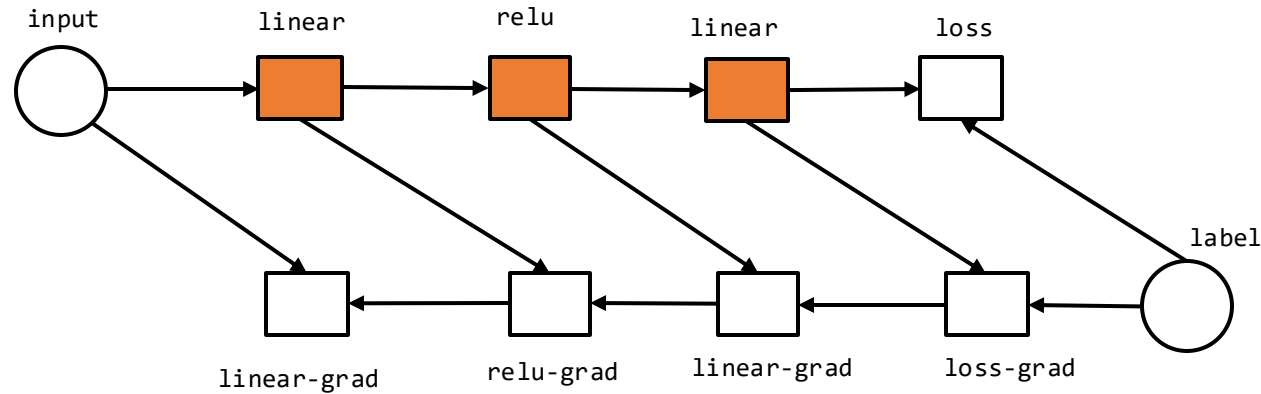


Techniques for Memory Saving, Inference Only



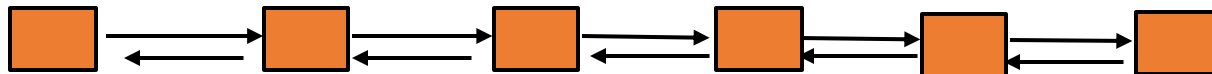
We only need $O(1)$ memory for computing the final output of a N layer deep network by cycling through two buffers

Activation Memory Cost for Training



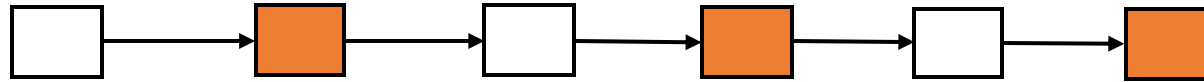
Because the need to keep intermediate value around (checkpoint) for the gradient steps.
Training a N -layer neural network would require $O(N)$ memory.

We will use the following simplified view to combine
gradient and forward computation

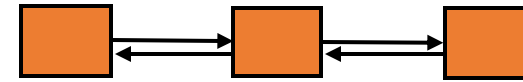


Checkpointing Techniques in AD

Step 0:



Step 1:



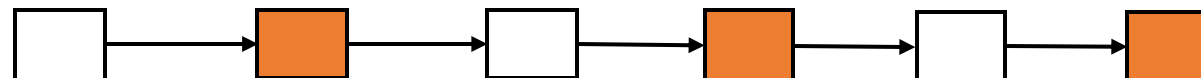
Step 2:



- Only checkpoint colored nodes (step 0)
- Recompute the missing intermediate nodes in small segments (step 1, 2)

Sublinear Memory Cost

Forward computation



Gradient per segment
with re-computation



For a N layer neural network,
if we checkpoint every K layers

$$\text{Memory cost} = O\left(\frac{N}{K}\right) + O(K)$$

Checkpoint cost

Re-computation cost

Pick $K = \sqrt{N}$

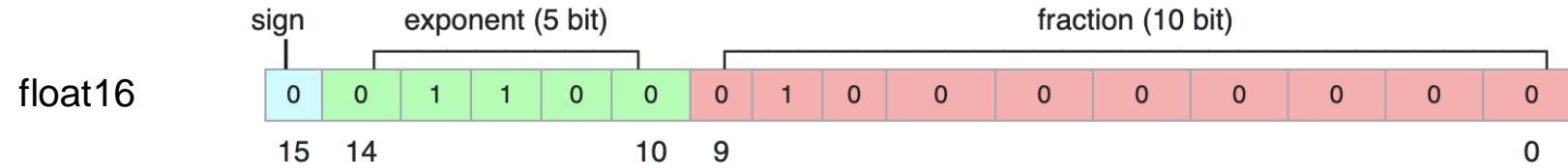
Outline

Rematerialization

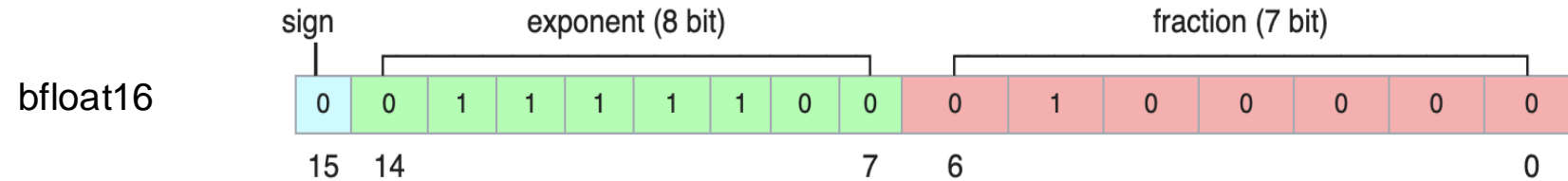
Mixed Precision

Fully Sharded Data Parallelism

16bit Floating Points



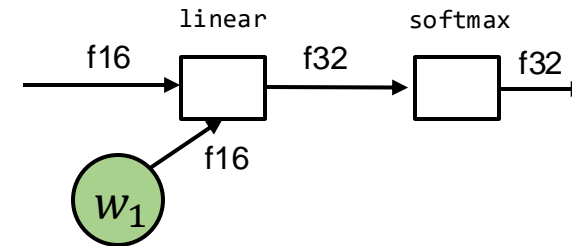
More fraction bits



Less easy to overflow

Mixed Precision

- Some layers are more sensitive to dynamic range
- Common issues: aggregation of a lot of entries
- Mixed precision: different input/output/accumulation types



Outline

Activation Checkpointing and Rematerialization

Mixed Precision

Fully Sharded Data Parallelism

Recap: AllReduce Abstraction

Interface `result = allreduce(float buffer[size])`

Running Example

Worker 0

```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [1, 2, 3]  
b = comm.allreduce(a, op=sum)
```

```
assert b == [2, 2, 4]
```

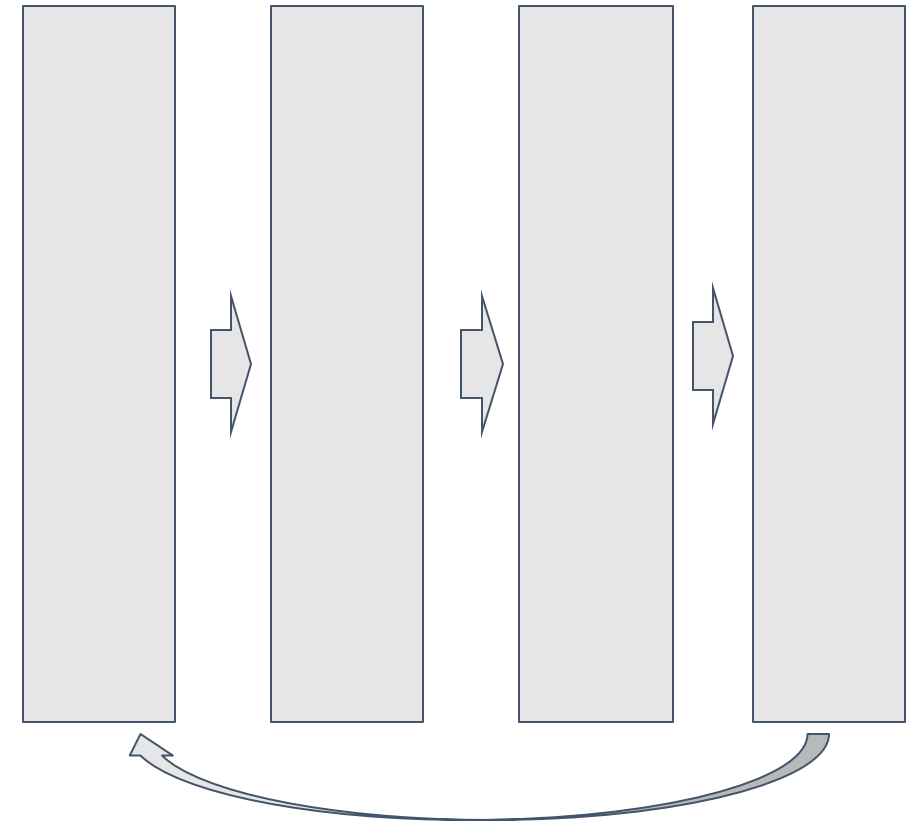
Worker 1

```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [1, 0, 1]  
b = comm.allreduce(a, op=sum)
```

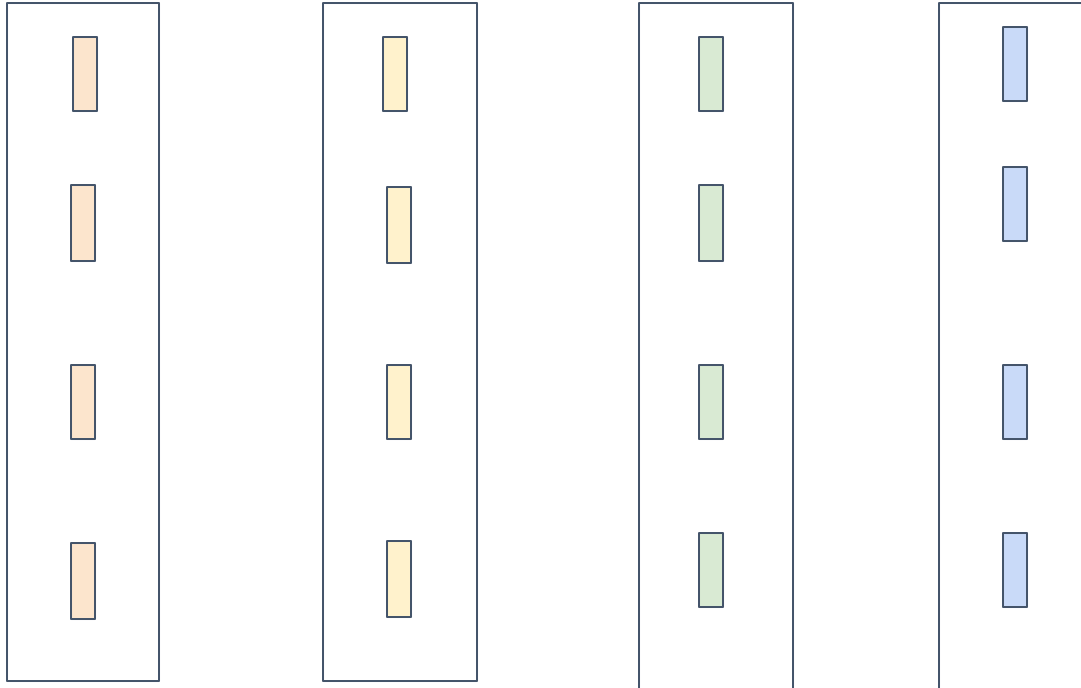
```
assert b == [2, 2, 4]
```

Ring based Reduction

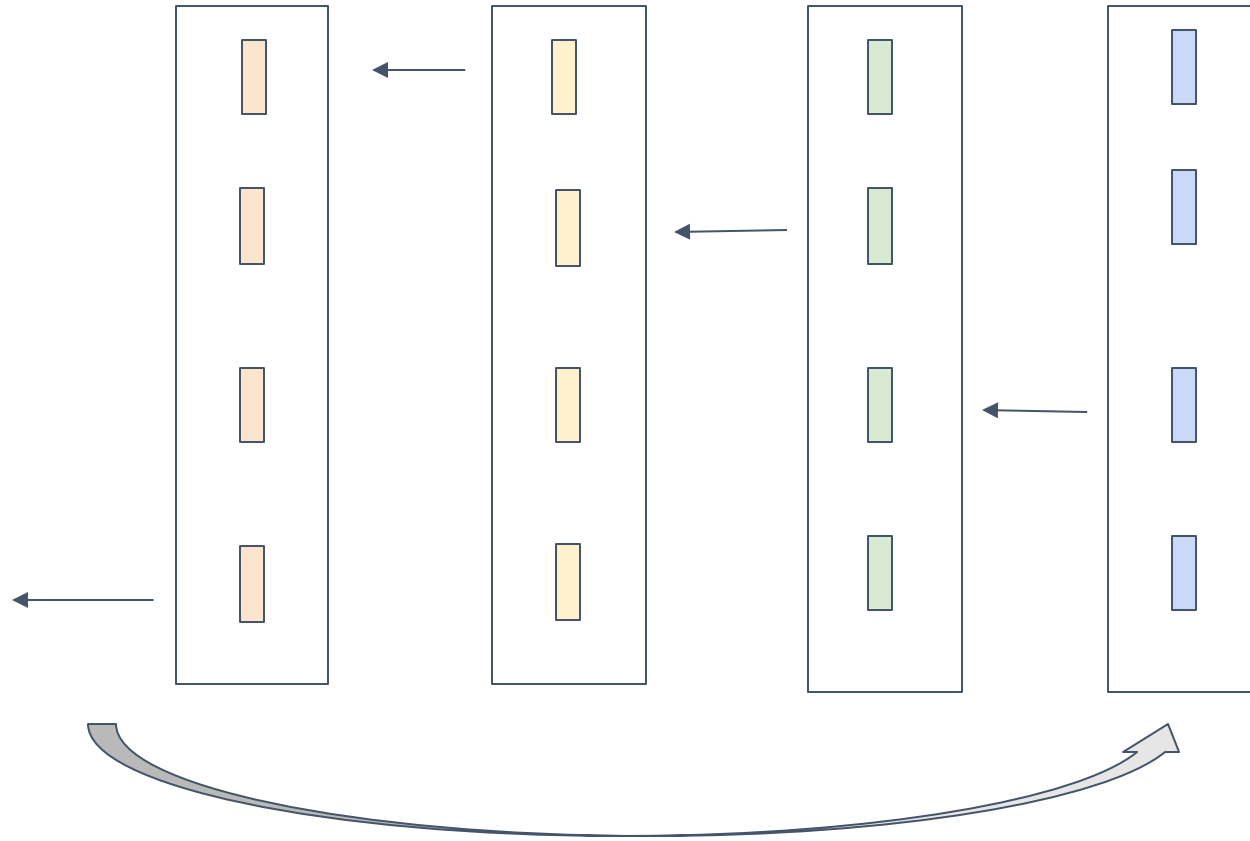
- Form a logical ring between nodes
- Streaming aggregation



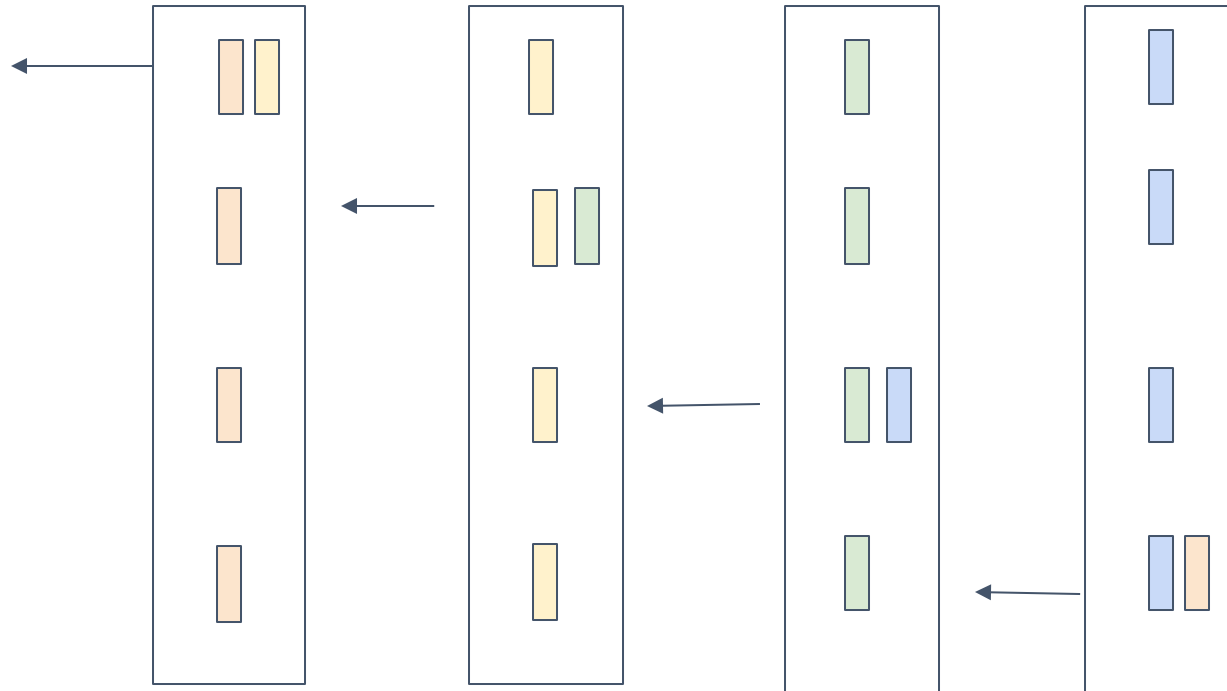
Ring based Reduction



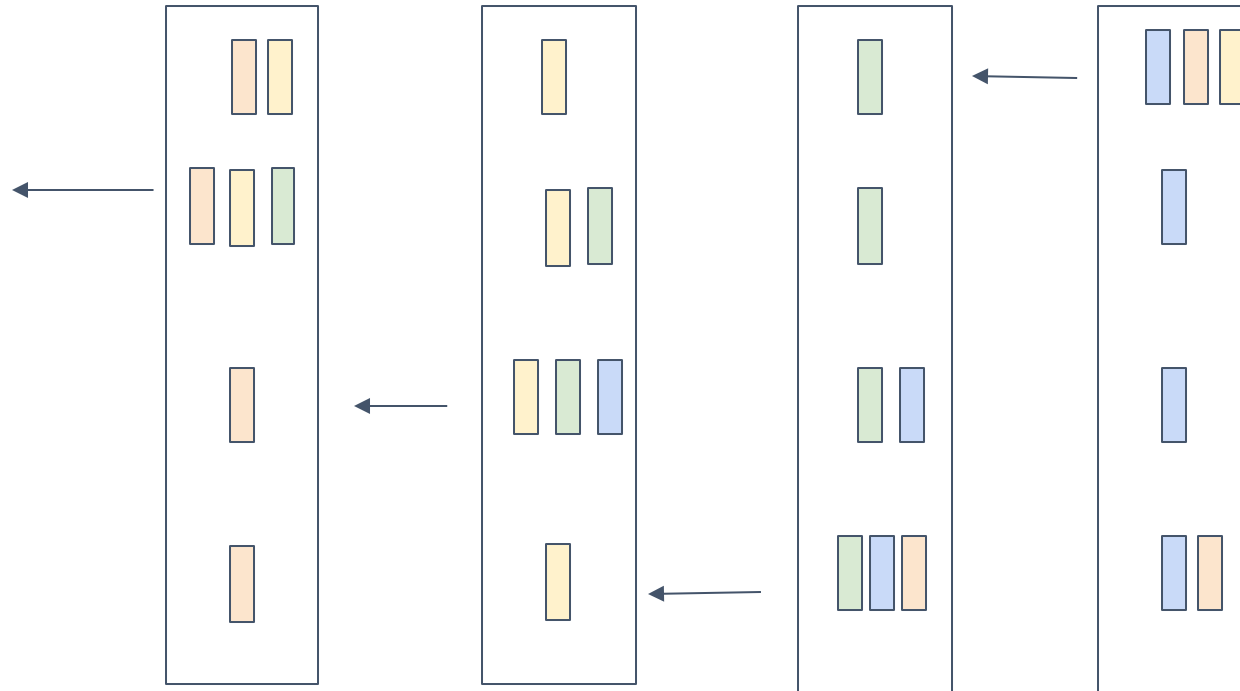
Ring based Reduction



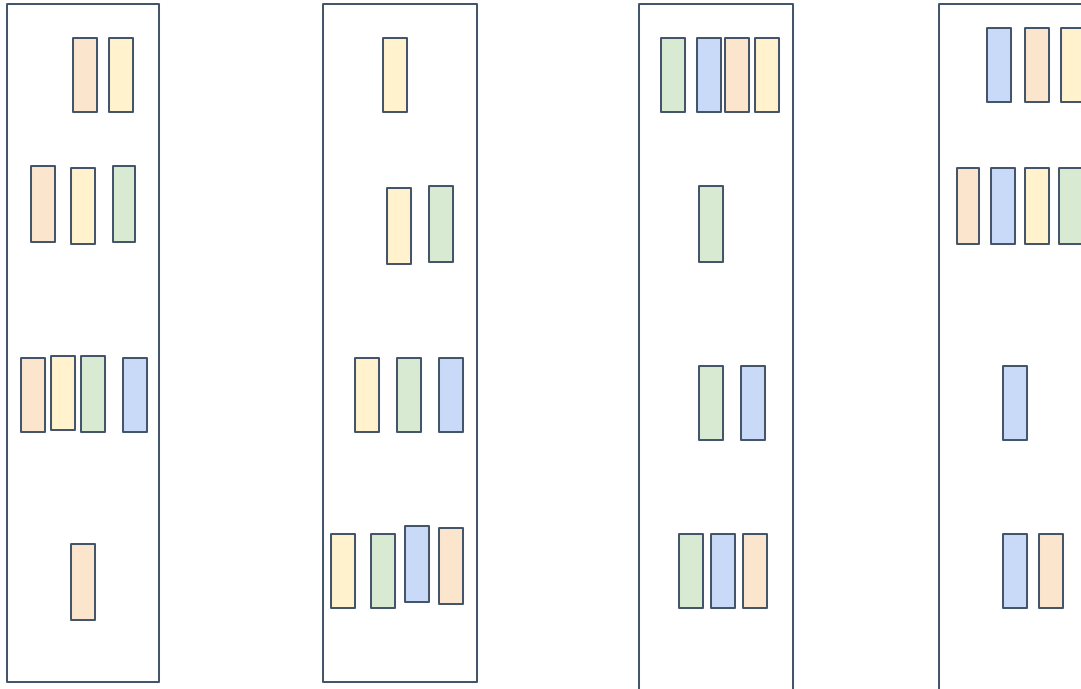
Ring based Reduction



Ring based Reduction



Ring based Reduction



Each node have correctly reduced result of one segment!

This is called *reduce_scatter*

Reduce Scatter Abstraction

Interface `result = reduce_scatter(float buffer[size])`

Running Example

Worker 0

```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [1, 2, 3, 4]  
b = comm.allreduce(a, op=sum)
```

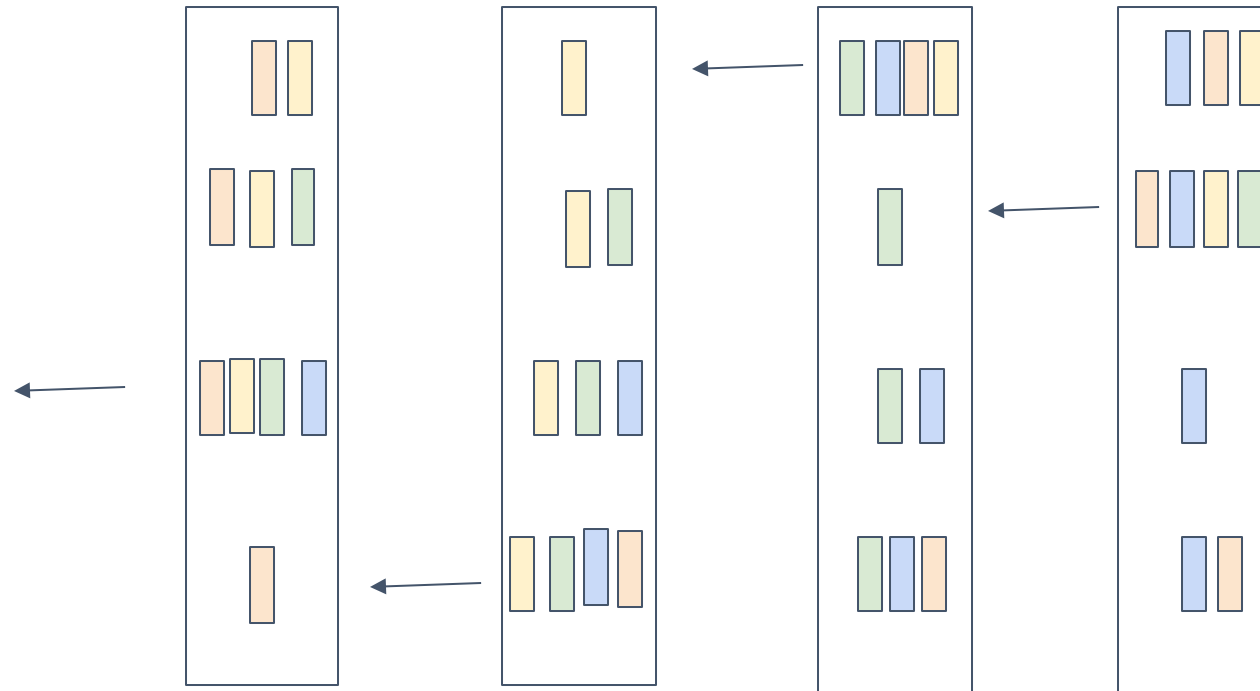
```
assert b == [2, 2]
```

Worker 1

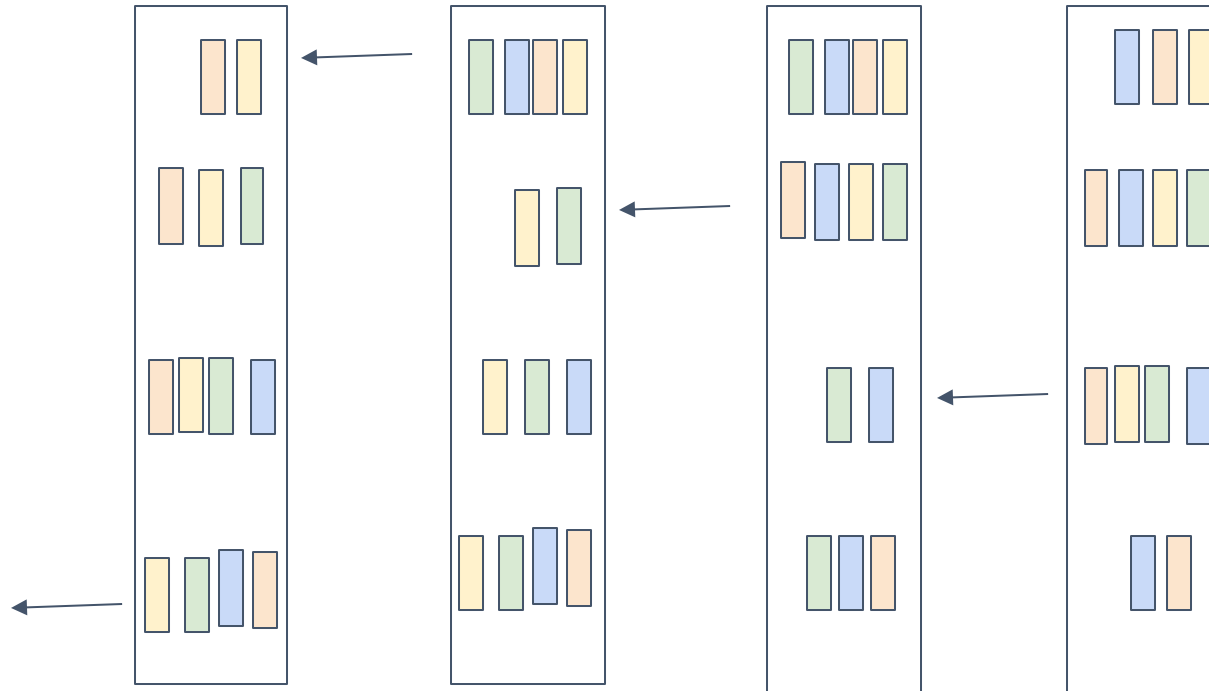
```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [1, 0, 1, 1]  
b = comm.allreduce(a, op=sum)
```

```
assert b == [4, 5]
```

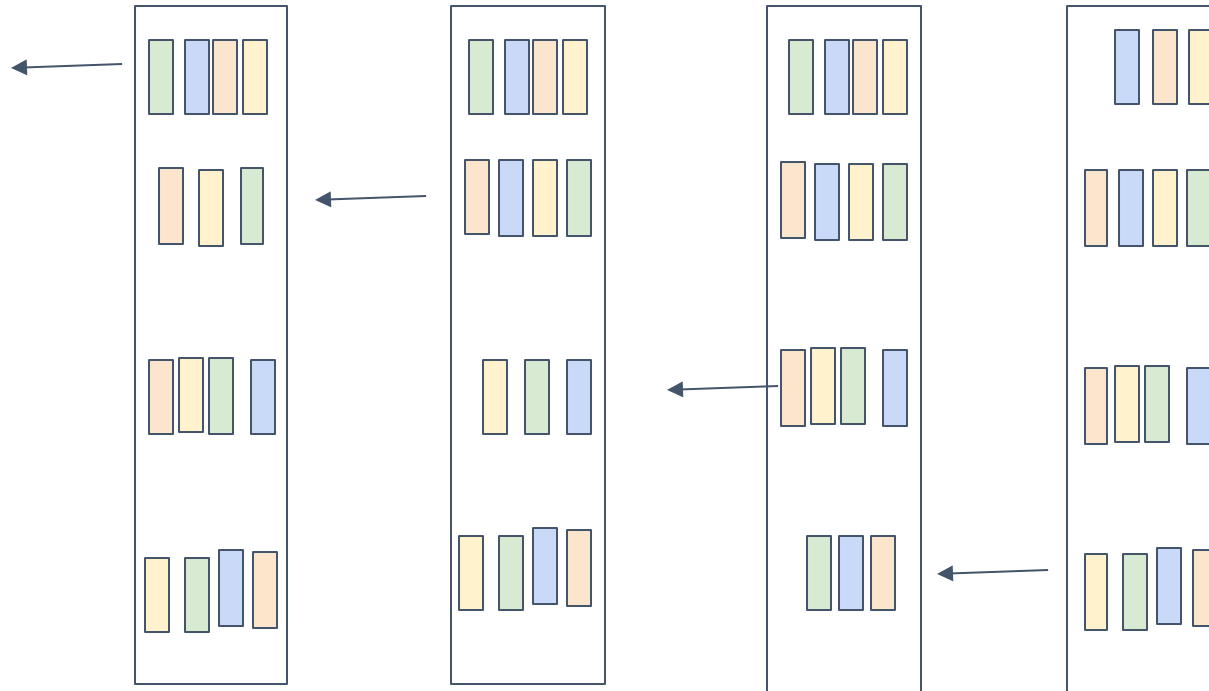
Ring based Reduction: Allgather phase



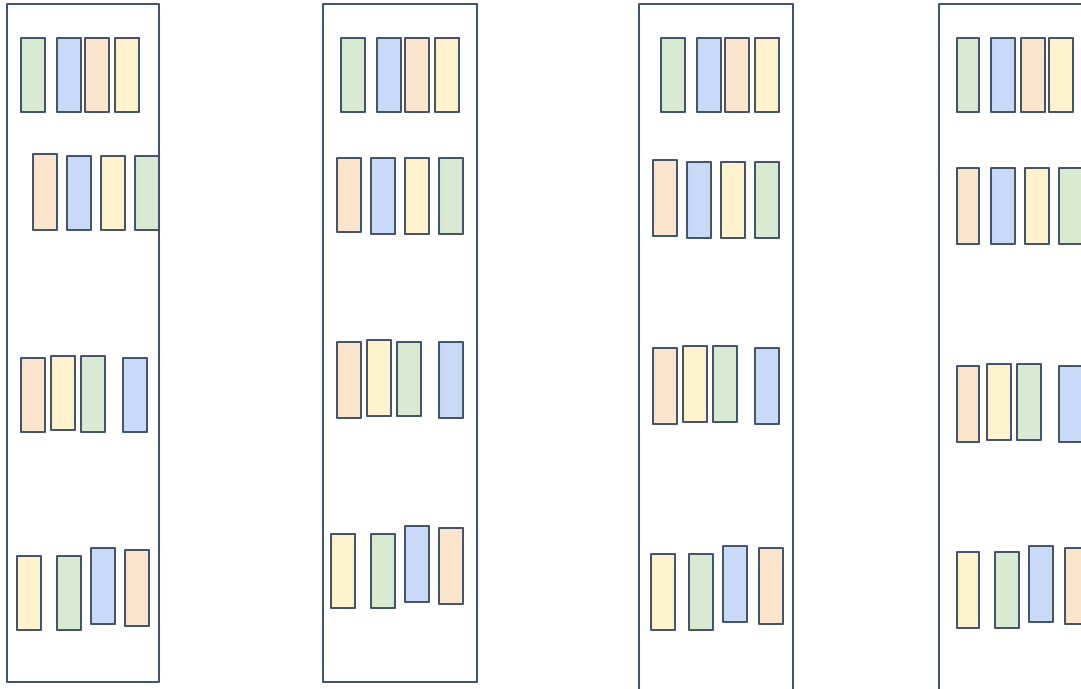
Ring based Reduction: Allgather phase



Ring based Reduction: Allgather phase



Ring based Reduction: Allgather phase



Question: What is
Time Complexity of
Ring based Reduction

Allgather abstraction

Interface `result = allgather(float buffer[size])`

Running Example

Worker 0

```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [1, 2]  
b = comm.allgather(a)
```

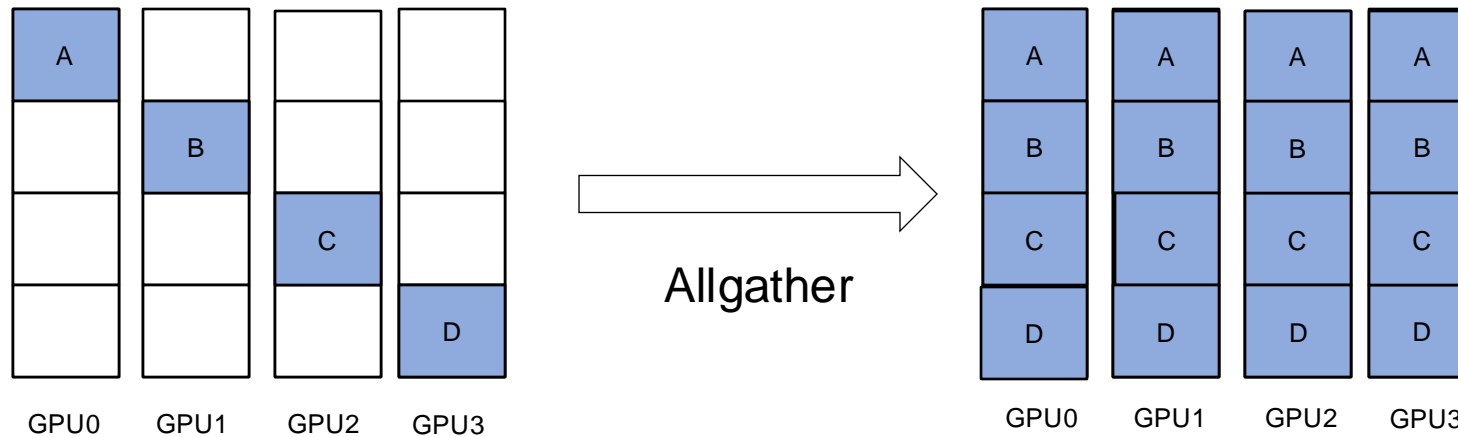
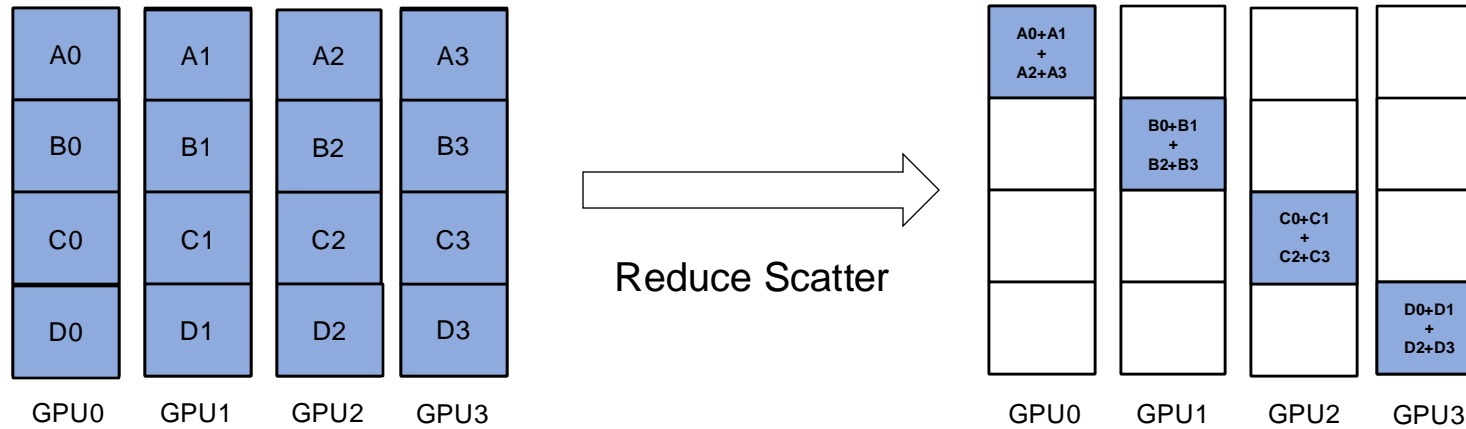
```
assert b == [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Worker 1

```
comm = communicator.create()  
a = [3, 4]  
b = comm.allgather(a)
```

```
assert b == [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

Overall Relations



Combine both we
get Allreduce

FSDP: Fully Sharded Data Parallel

