## CS-723 EFFICIENTLY SCALING TRANSFORMER INFERENCE

Presented by Bugra Eryilmaz

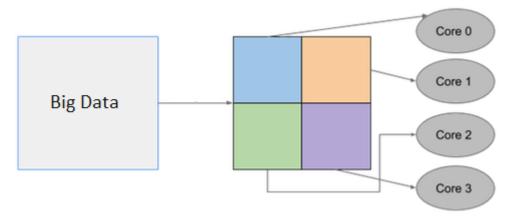




#### What is partitioning?



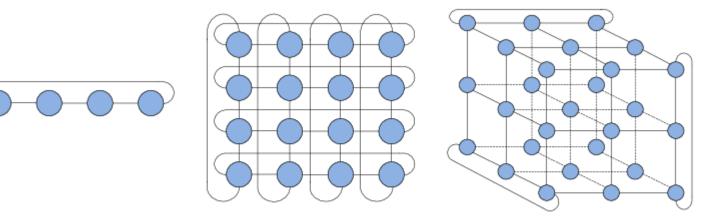
- Multi-device scenario
- Data is too big to fit
- Divide it to multiple devices
- Different partitions are possible





### Topology

- Physical layout of chips
- 3D Torus topology is used in the paper
- 3 axis of partitioning



1-D Torus (4-ary 1-cube)

2D Torus (4-ary 2-cube)

3D Torus (3-ary 3-cube)

### QI) What is the problem?



- Large memory footprint
  - PaLM has 540B parameters
  - Single chip cannot store the model
  - Large memory traffic
- Tight latency requirements
- Partitioning scheme effects possible utilization and latency

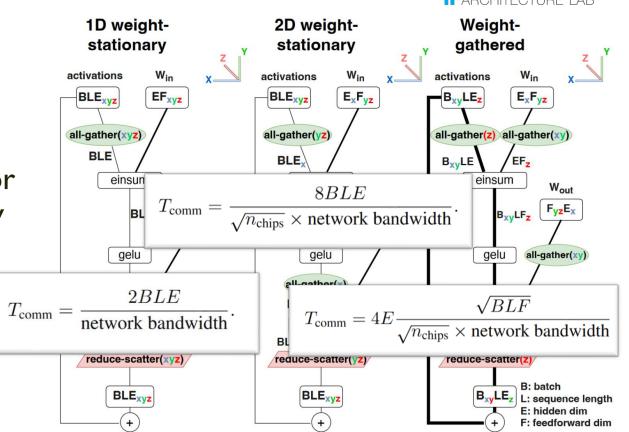
Prior work do not explain the tradeoffs in partitioning schemes!



- Memory traffic is the main latency limiting factor
- Chip count, batch size and partition determines the traffic
- Analytical solutions helps understanding the tradeoffs

 Identified common cases

 Analytically solved for communication delay



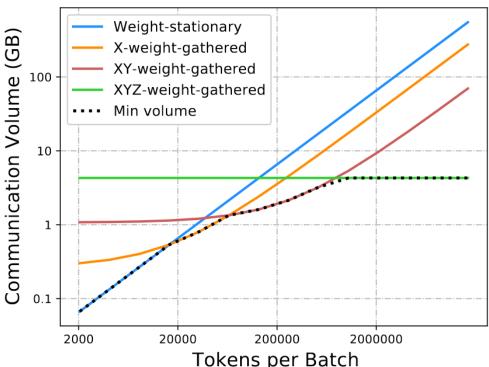


 Identified common cases

 Analytically solved for communication delay

 Showcased the tradeoffs

#### Communication Volume Comparison

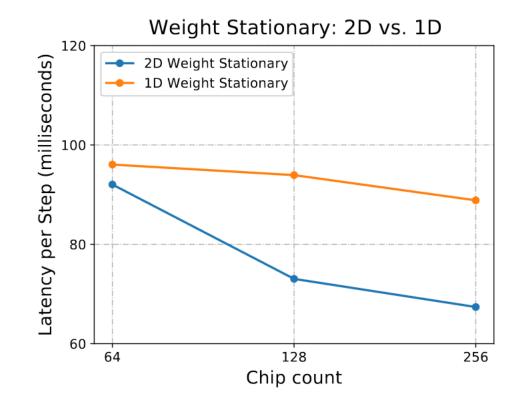






 Identified common cases

- Analytically solved for communication delay
- Showcased the tradeoffs



Q4) What is the takeaway message?



The main bottleneck is memory traffic

- Careful consideration towards partitioning is necessary
  - Partitioning scheme should minimize memory traffic
  - Latency and utilization is the main tradeoff effecting the partition choice





- The solution is extremely specific
  - Partitioning scheme options can change
  - Optimization dependent
  - Topology dependent

# Q6) Why should this paper not have appeared at a top conference?



Limited explanation on partitioning schemes

- Methodology seems problematic
  - Comparing different hardware

Paper loses focus a lot



#### CS-723 Orca: A Distributed Serving System for Transformer-Based Generative Models

Presented by Bugra Eryilmaz





#### Batching

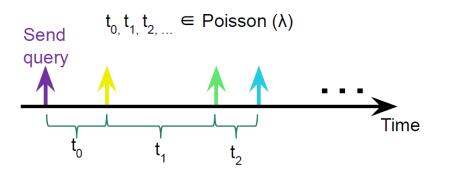


- What is batching?
  - Combining multiple requests
- Why do we need batching?
  - Parameter reuse
  - Utilize the parallelism

#### Why do we need scheduling?

Requests arrive randomly

- One resource many consumers
  - E.g., one GPU serving multiple requests
  - Fairness while efficiently utilizing the hardware





#### Q1) What is the problem?



- Iterative output generation
- Each request runs a different number of iterations
  - Wasted computation for early finishing requests
- Inputs come at different times
  - Queueing delay waiting for the previous batch
- Input shape depends on iteration count and input tokens

#### Prior work do not address all challenges together!

### Q2) What are the insights?



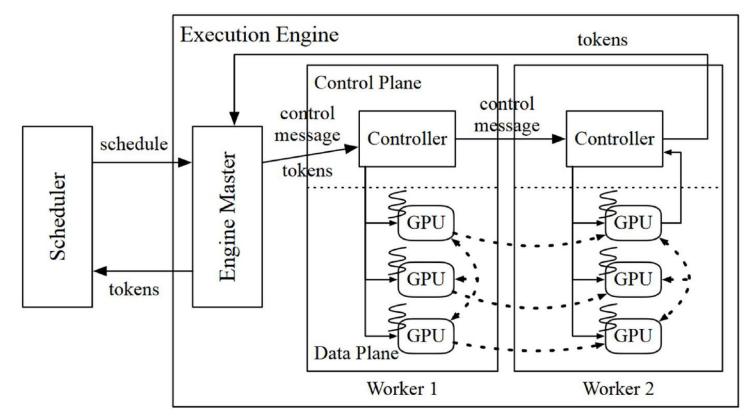
- Scheduling in granularity of iteration
  - Early finishing requests can return
  - Late coming requests can join the in-flight batch

- Attention block does not need to be batched
  - It does not benefit much from batching
  - Input shape is only a problem in attention blocks



- Distributed serving system
- Inter and intra layer parallelization
- FIFO based iteration level scheduling
- Selective batching







- For iterative models we might need iteration level scheduling
  - Early finishing requests can return
  - Late coming requests can join the in-flight batch

### Q5) Will this paper win the test of time?

PARALLEL SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE LAB

- My answer is yes!
- The ideas are applicable to broad areas
  - Only assumption is attention based iterative model
  - Attention and iteration is essential for sequential data
- The solution and ideas are feasible and simple

## Q6) Why should this paper not have appeared at a top conference?



- I could not find a problem in the paper
  - Relevant problem
  - Clear and simple insights
  - Simple, feasible and effective solution
  - Fair methodology
  - Maybe it could be in a different venue, but technically fits into OSDI

