Lecture 10: Machine Learning Compiler and System

Some Notes

- First round of team meeting on Dec 1 and Dec 2.
- Lab 2 grades have been posted.
- Lab 3 is due this Sunday.
- Will have the office hour on Thursday 6-7pm.
- Midterm grade will be posted by this weekend.
- Will add extra-credit quiz

Recap

- Speculative Decoding
- Distributed DNN Training
- Distributed DNN Inference
- Federated Learning

Topics

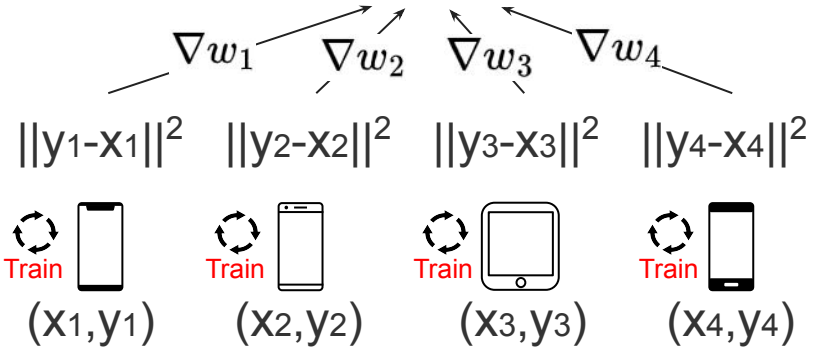
- Federated Learning (Continue)
- Machine Learning Compiler
- Machine Learning System

Federated Learning

- Training data: (x_1,y_1), (x_2,y_2), (x_3,y_3), (x_4,y_4)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4} ||y_i - F(x_i)||^2$$

$$\nabla w = \frac{\nabla w_1 + \nabla w_2 + \nabla w_3 + \nabla w_4}{4}$$



- Non-iid training data distribution
- Heterogeneity among the edge devices
- Communication error

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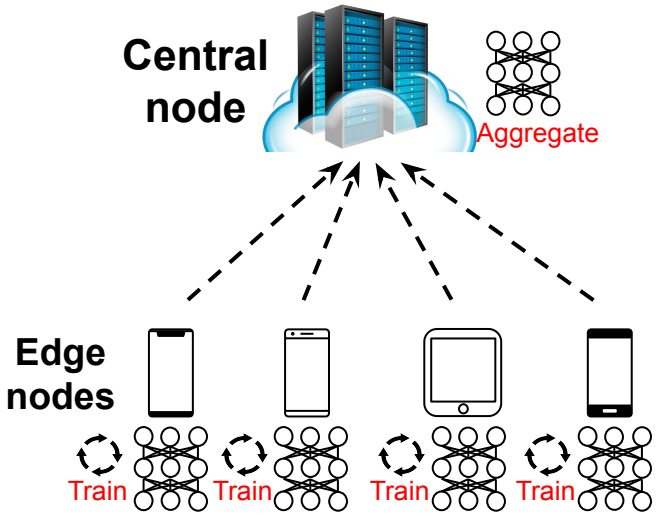
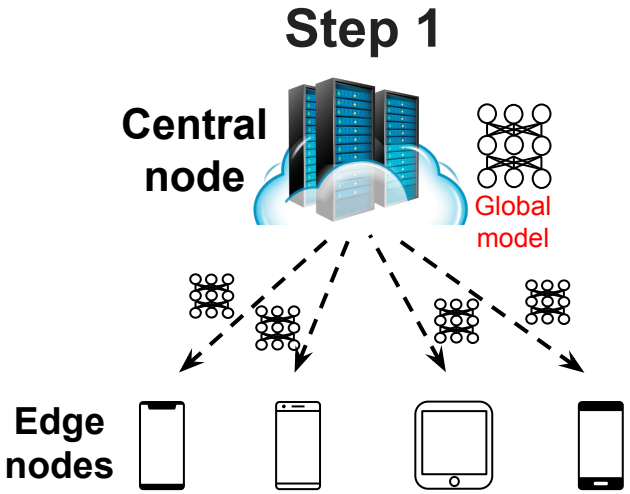
Federated Learning



- Federated learning is a machine learning technique that allows the training of models across multiple decentralized nodes holding local data samples, **without exchanging their data**.
- This approach enhances privacy, user can train the powerful DNN model **without sharing the dataset**.

McMahan, Brendan, et al. "Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data." *Artificial intelligence and statistics*. PMLR, 2017.

FedAvg

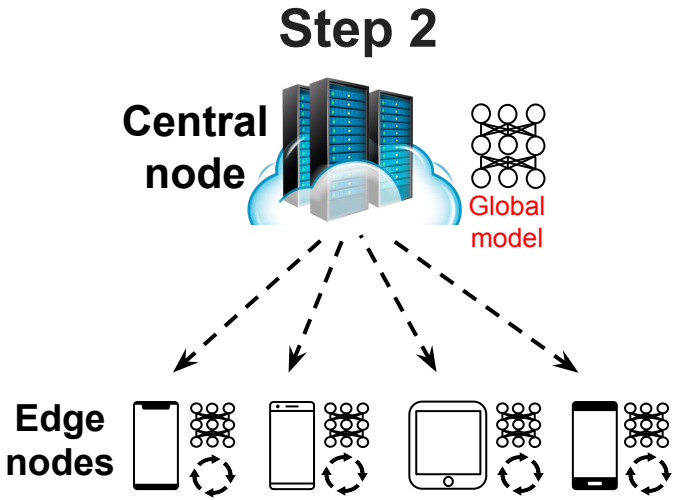


- A global model is initialized on the central node and sent to all participating nodes .

$$w_i = w_{global} \quad \text{For each i}$$

McMahan, Brendan, et al. "Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data." *Artificial intelligence and statistics*. PMLR, 2017.

FedAvg

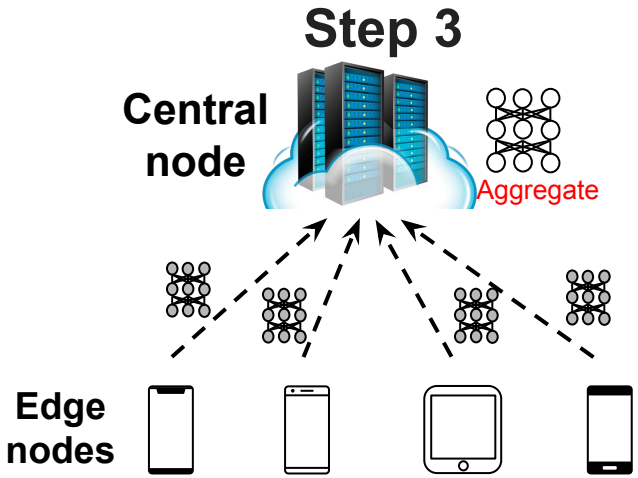


$$w_i' = \underset{w_i}{min} L(F(D_i), Y_i)$$

- Each node i trains the global model locally using its own data for a few epochs.
- The length of local training process may vary.

McMahan, Brendan, et al. "Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data." *Artificial intelligence and statistics*. PMLR, 2017.

FedAvg

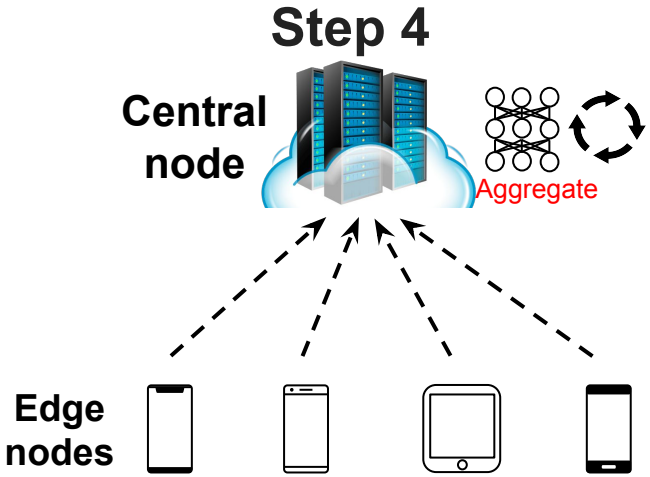


$$\Delta w_i = w - w_i$$

- Local updates are sent from each node to the central node.

McMahan, Brendan, et al. "Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data." *Artificial intelligence and statistics*. PMLR, 2017.

FedAvg



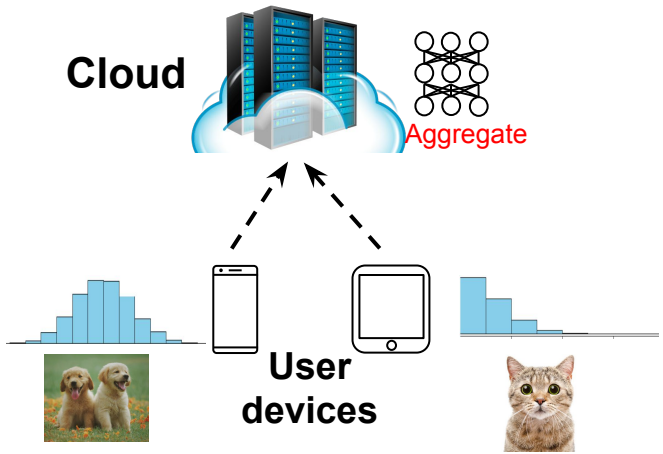
- The central node aggregates the local updates to update the global model.

$$w + \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \Delta w_i$$

McMahan, Brendan, et al. "Communication-efficient learning of deep networks from decentralized data." *Artificial intelligence and statistics*. PMLR, 2017.

Federated Learning Problems: Non-IID

- However, in FL, the data distributed across different devices or clients is not drawn from the same statistical distribution.
- Unlike the scenario distributed training, where the training data are randomly distributed. For FL, the data stored in each device is highly biased.
- This may lead to significant accuracy degradation for the global model.



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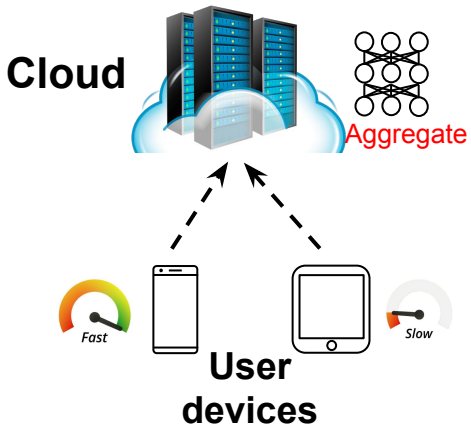
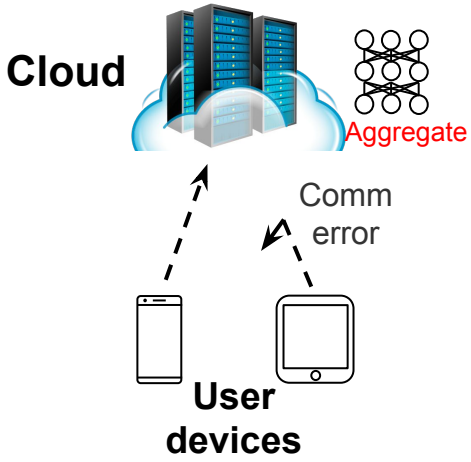
Federated Learning Problems: Heterogeneity



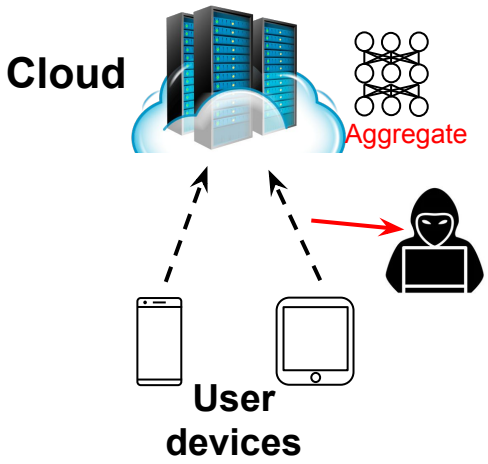
- Different edge device may have different processing speed.
- This will cause the total latency of each training round bottlenecked by the straggler, leading to a slow convergence of the training process.

Federated Learning Problems: Communication



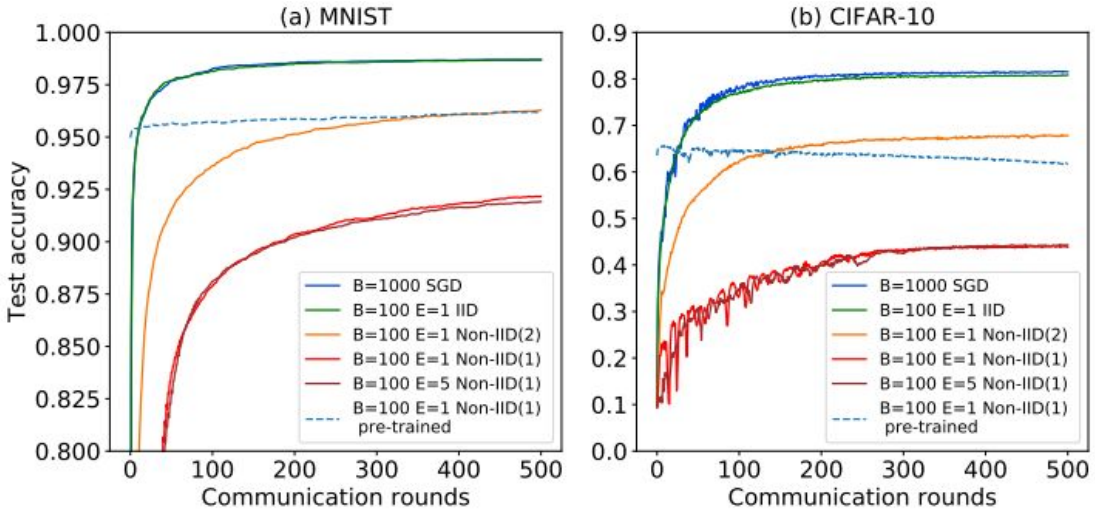
- The communication between edge devices and central cloud may incur transmission loss or error.
- This will impact the training latency and accuracy.

Federated Learning Problems: Privacy



- The attacker can leverage the transmitted gradient to reconstruct the original input training data.
- This will lead to privacy leakage.

Federated Learning with Non-iid Data

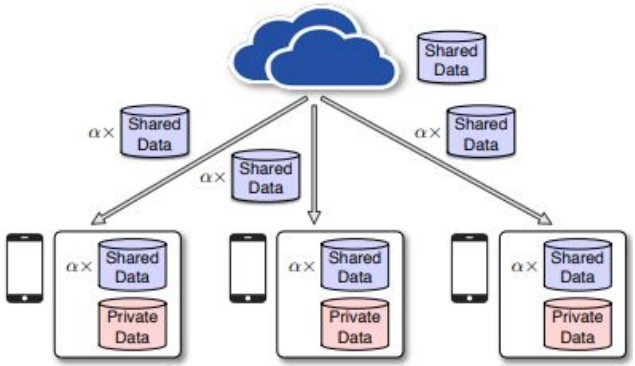


- The training sets are evenly partitioned into 10 clients.
- For IID setting, each client is randomly assigned a uniform distribution over 10 classes.
- For non-IID setting, the data is sorted by class and divided to create two extreme cases: (a) 1-class non-IID, where each client receives data partition from only a single class, and (b) 2-class non-IID, where the sorted data is divided into 20 partitions and each client is randomly assigned 2 partitions from 2 classes.

Zhao, Yue, et al. "Federated learning with non-iid data." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.00582* (2018).

Federated Learning with Non-iid Data

- We propose a data-sharing strategy to improve FedAvg with non-IID data by creating a small subset of data which is globally shared between all the edge devices.
- Experiments show that test accuracy can be increased by ~30% on CIFAR-10 dataset with only 5% globally shared data.



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Zhao, Yue, et al. "Federated learning with non-iid data." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.00582* (2018).

FedProx

Algorithm 2 `FedProx` (Proposed Framework)

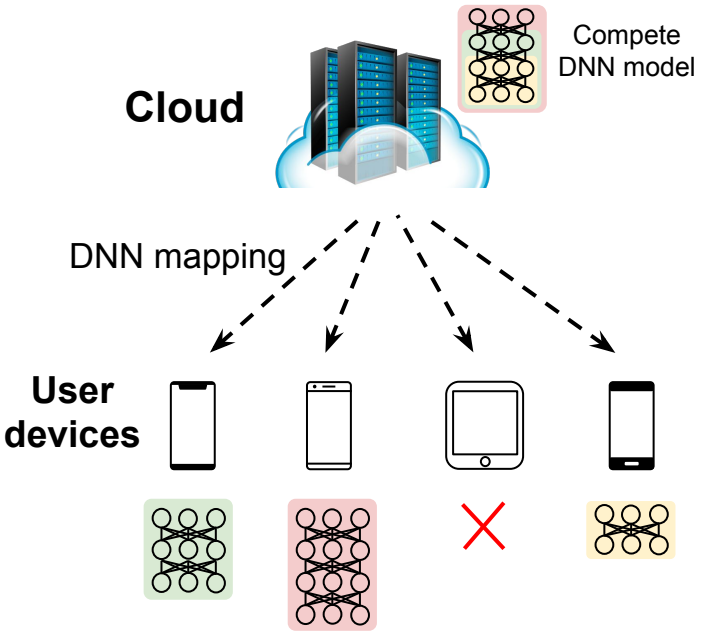
Input: $K, T, \mu, \gamma, w^0, N, p_k, k = 1, \cdots, N$
for $t = 0, \cdots, T-1$ **do**
  Server selects a subset S_t of K devices at random (each device k is chosen with probability p_k)
  Server sends w^t to all chosen devices
  Each chosen device $k \in S_t$ finds a w_k^{t+1} which is a γ_k^t-inexact minimizer of: $w_k^{t+1} \approx \arg\min_w \; h_k(w;\; w^t) = F_k(w) + \frac{\mu}{2}\|w - w^t\|^2$
  Each device $k \in S_t$ sends w_k^{t+1} back to the server
  Server aggregates the w's as $w^{t+1} = \frac{1}{K}\sum_{k \in S_t} w_k^{t+1}$
end for

$$\min_w h_k(w;\; w^t) = F_k(w) + \frac{\mu}{2}\|w - w^t\|^2$$

- We add an extra term to minimize the l_2 distance between the initial weight w_t and the learned weight w.
- This loss ensures that the learnt w is not too different from the original w.

Li, Tian, et al. "Federated optimization in heterogeneous networks." *Proceedings of Machine learning and systems* 2 (2020): 429-450.

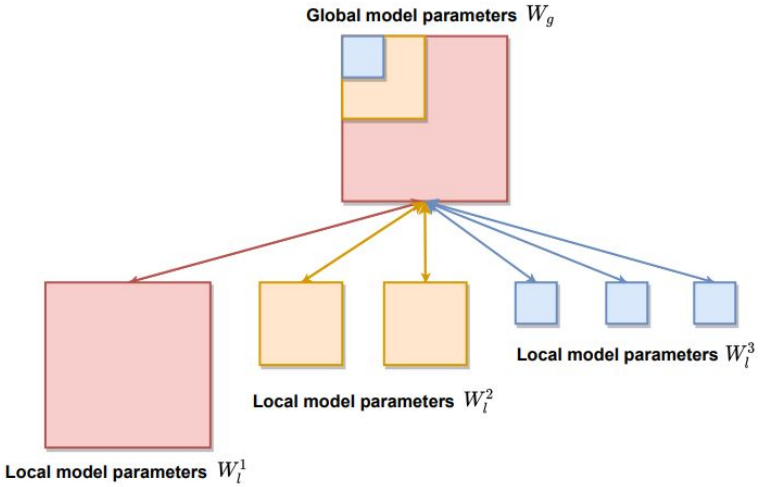
Federated Learning Problems: Heterogeneity



- End devices will have heterogeneous system configuration.
- HeteroFL partitions and assigns the DNN based on the processing power of each device.
- Each device only train a subset of the DNN model.

Diao, Enmao, Jie Ding, and Vahid Tarokh. "Heterofl: Computation and communication efficient federated learning for heterogeneous clients." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.01264* (2020).

HeteroFL



- Each edge device will be assigned with part of the neural network to perform local training based on its computational complexity.

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Diao, Enmao, Jie Ding, and Vahid Tarokh. "Heterofl: Computation and communication efficient federated learning for heterogeneous clients." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.01264* (2020).

Federated Learning Problems: Communication

$$e(\mathbf{u}, \bar{\mathbf{u}}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} I(\mathrm{sgn}(u_j) = \mathrm{sgn}(\bar{u}_j))$$

- u_j denotes the sign of the model weight after local updates.
- Our solution dynamically identifies relevant local updates and excludes those irrelevant from being.
- Only the local device with high relevance will transmit their weight to the central server.

Luping, W.; Wei, W.; and Bo, L. 2019. Cmfl: Mitigating communication overhead for federated learning. In 2019 IEEE 39th International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS), 954–964. IEEE.

FedMARL

Final model Accuray

Total Training Latency

Total Bandwidth

$$\max_{A} E\left[w_1 Acc(T) - w_2 \sum_{t \in T} H_t - w_3 \sum_{t \in T} B_t\right]$$

$$A = [a_n^t]$$

Client Selection

- Our objective is to maximize the accuracy of the global model while minimizing the total processing latency and communication cost.
- w1,w2,w3 are the importance of the objectives controlled by the FL application designers.
- The FL optimization problem is difficult to solve directly. We instead model the problem as a MARL problem.

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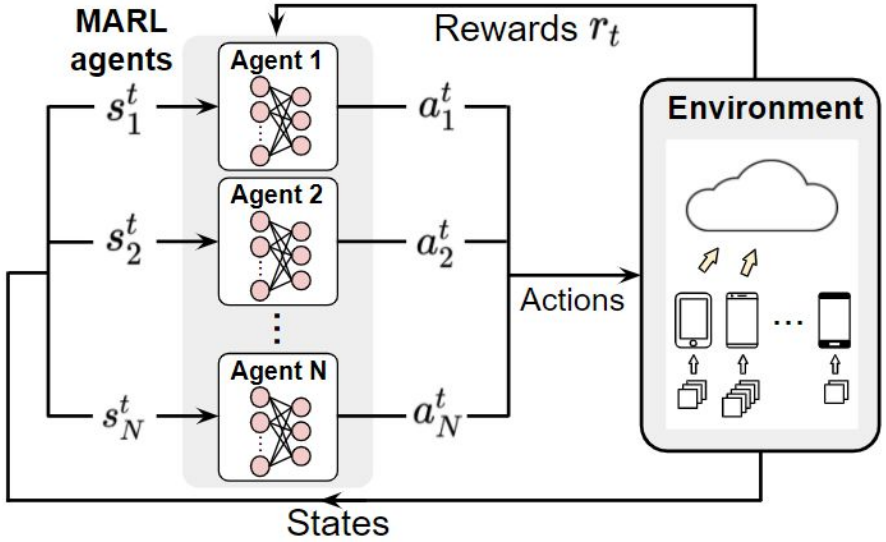
Zhang, Sai Qian, Jieyu Lin, and Qi Zhang. "A multi-agent reinforcement learning approach for efficient client selection in federated learning." *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence*. Vol. 36. No. 8. 2022.

FedMARL



- In FedMarl, each client device n relies on an MARL agent at the central server to make its participation decision. Each MARL agent contains a simple two-layer Multi-layer perceptron (MLP) that is cheap to implement.

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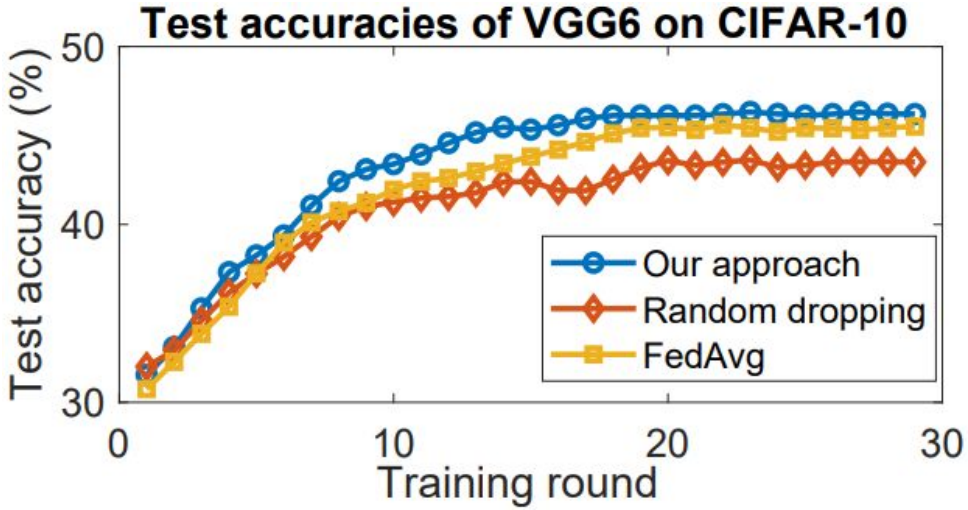
Zhang, Sai Qian, Jieyu Lin, and Qi Zhang. "A multi-agent reinforcement learning approach for efficient client selection in federated learning." *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence*. Vol. 36. No. 8. 2022.

FedMARL



- Every random dropping is better than FedAvg.
- FedMarl is much better than random dropping and FedAvg.

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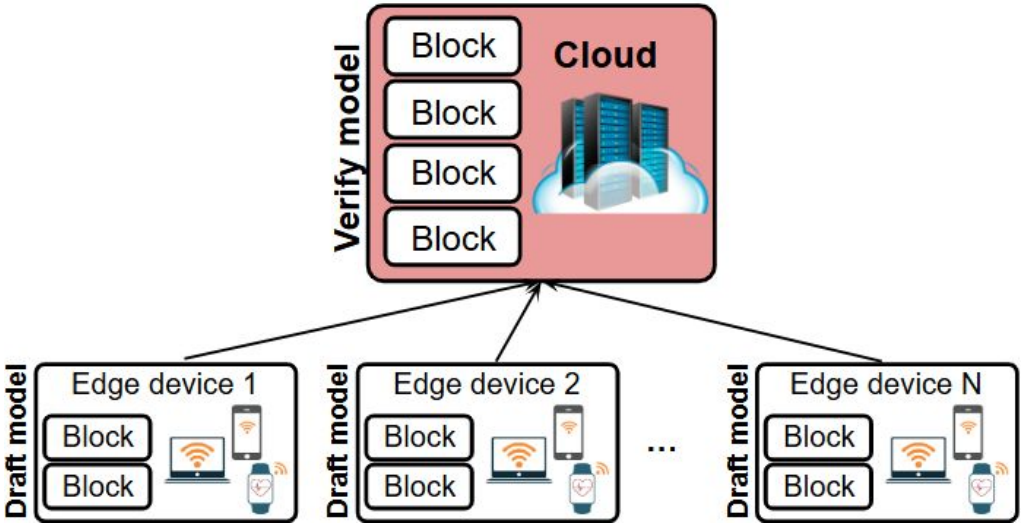
Distributed LLM Inference with Speculative Decoding



- Speculative decoding provides a lossless solution for distributed LLM execution.
- A small draft model can execute in sensor to produce draft tokens, and then send to aggregator for verification.

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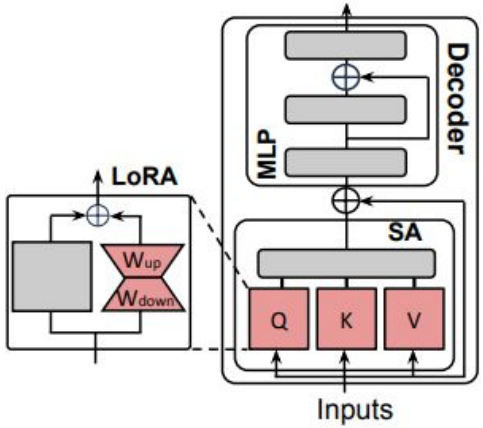
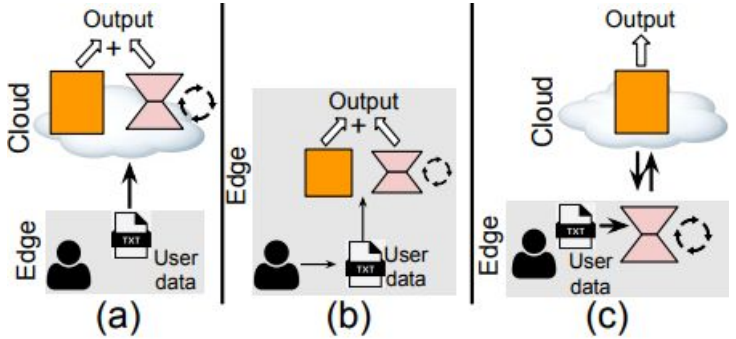
Li, Tianhong, et al. "Autoregressive Image Generation without Vector Quantization." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.11838* (2024).

DLoRA: Distributed parameter-efficient fine-tuning solution for large language model





- LLMs need to be finetuned in real time to better adapted to the downstream tasks.
- For resource-limited device, this finetuning process will consume a lot of latency and power.
- We propose distributed LLM finetuning techniques to deployed over the edge devices.

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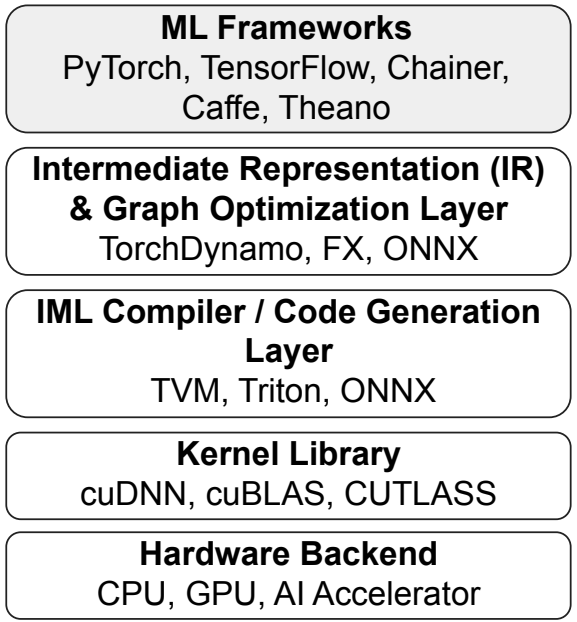
Gao, Chao, and Sai Qian Zhang. "Dlora: Distributed parameter-efficient fine-tuning solution for large language model." *EMNLP* (2024).

Topics

- Federated Learning (Continue)
- Deep Learning Software/Compiler
- Machine Learning System

ML Software–Compiler stack



- High-level interfaces where models are defined, trained, and debugged.
- Converts model definitions into an analyzable graph IR for optimization.
- Translates the IR into optimized kernels and executable code for specific devices.
- Executes optimized kernels, manages device memory, and provides primitives.
- The physical devices executing the compiled and optimized models.

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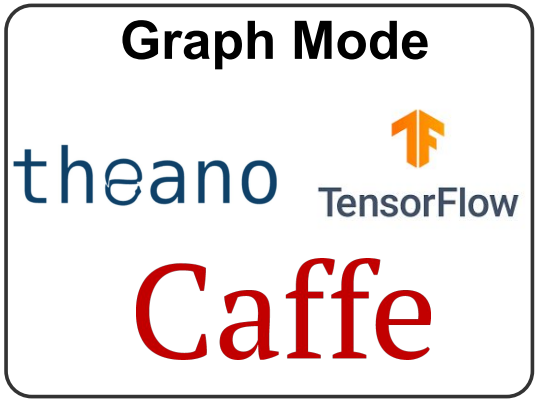
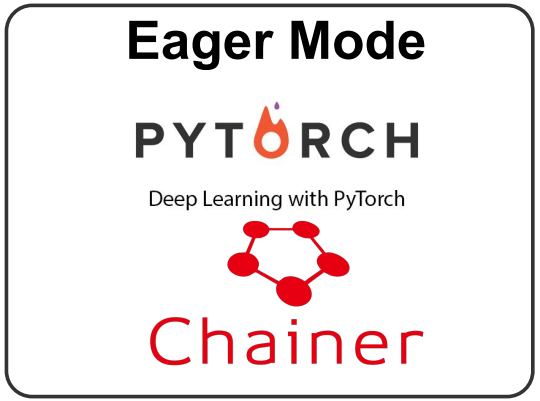
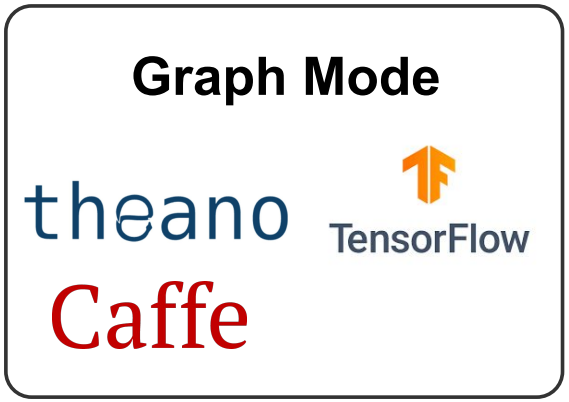
Deep Learning Frameworks





- **Graph mode:** where they expose a graph building API that requires users to first construct a graph and then later execute that graph.
- **Eager mode:** meaning operations are executed immediately as they are called in Python, rather than being added to a static computation graph (as in early TensorFlow).

Deep Learning Frameworks



- **Graph mode:** where they expose a graph building API that requires users to first construct a graph and then later execute that graph.
- **Eager mode:** meaning operations are executed immediately as they are called in Python, rather than being added to a static computation graph (as in early TensorFlow).

Pytorch

```
class LinearLayer(Module):
   def __init__(self, in_sz, out_sz):
      super().__init__()
      t1 = torch.randn(in_sz, out_sz)
      self.w = nn.Parameter(t1)
      t2 = torch.randn(out_sz)
      self.b = nn.Parameter(t2)

   def forward(self, activations):
      t = torch.mm(activations, self.w)
      return t + self.b
```

```
class FullBasicModel(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
      super().__init__()
      self.conv = nn.Conv2d(1, 128, 3)
      self.fc = LinearLayer(128, 10)

   def forward(self, x):
      t1 = self.conv(x)
      t2 = nn.functional.relu(t1)
      t3 = self.fc(t1)
      return nn.functional.softmax(t3)
```

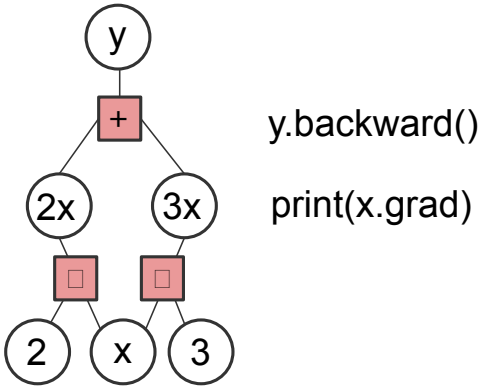
```
discriminator = create_discriminator()
generator = create_generator()
optimD = optim.Adam(discriminator.parameters())
optimG = optim.Adam(generator.parameters())

def step(real_sample):
  # (1) Update Discriminator
  errD_real = loss(discriminator(real_sample), real_label)
  errD_real.backward()
  fake = generator(get_noise())
  errD_fake = loss(discriminator(fake.detach(), fake_label)
  errD_fake.backward()
  optimD.step()
  # (2) Update Generator
  errG = loss(discriminator(fake), real_label)
  errG.backward()
  optimG.step()
```

- Inherit from Chainer.
- DNN models can be programmed. API is defined to make user freely select the layer configuration.
- This “everything is a just a program” philosophy is not limited to just the models, and applies to optimizers and data loaders as well.

Pytorch

- PyTorch allows for bidirectional exchange of data with external libraries.
  - For example, it provides a mechanism to convert between NumPy arrays and PyTorch tensors using the torch.from_numpy() function and .numpy() tensor method.
  - Pytorch has implemented an automatic differentiation functionality to automatically performance the gradient computation.

```
import torch
x = torch.tensor(2.0, requires_grad=True)
y = x*2+x*3
```



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Paszke, Adam, et al. "Pytorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).

Pytorch

- What if the function is not differentiable? How to generate gradient?
  - Subgradients or Piecewise Derivatives
  - Approximation Gradients
  - Customized gradient definition
  - Compilation Error

Paszke, Adam, et al. "Pytorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).

Pytorch

- Subgradients or Piecewise Derivatives

```
import torch
x = torch.tensor(0.0, requires_grad=True)
y = torch.abs(x)
y.backward()
print(x.grad)  # prints 0.0
```

- Straight-Through Estimator (STE)

```
def binary_step_ste(x):
    y = (x > 0).float()
    y.backward = lambda grad: grad  #
approximate grad as 1
```

- Customized gradient definition

```
class CustomOp(torch.autograd.Function):
    @staticmethod
    def forward(ctx, x):
        ctx.save_for_backward(x)
        return torch.sign(x)
    @staticmethod
    def backward(ctx, grad_output):
        x, = ctx.saved_tensors
        grad_input = grad_output * (x.abs()
<= 1).float()  # custom surrogate
        return grad_input
```


Paszke, Adam, et al. "Pytorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).

Pytorch

- PyTorch maintains a strict separation between its control (i.e. program branches, loops) and data flow (i.e. tensors and the operations performed on them).
- The resolution of the control flow is handled by Python and optimized C++ code executed on the host CPU, and result in a linear sequence of operator invocations on the device. Operators can be run either on CPU or on GPU.
- Memory allocation is first performed on the CPU, which subsequently manages the allocation and mapping on the GPU.

Paszke, Adam, et al. "Pytorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).

ML Software–Compiler stack

ML Frameworks
PyTorch, TensorFlow, Chainer, Caffe, Theano

Intermediate Representation (IR) & Graph Optimization Layer
TorchDynamo, FX, ONNX

ML Compiler / Code Generation Layer
TVM, Triton, ONNX

Kernel Library
cuDNN, cuBLAS, CUTLASS

Hardware Backend
CPU, GPU, AI Accelerator

- High-level interfaces where models are defined, trained, and debugged.
- Converts model definitions into an analyzable graph Intermediate Representation (IR) for optimization.
- Translates the IR into optimized kernels and executable code for specific devices.
- Executes optimized kernels, manages device memory, and provides primitives.
- The physical devices executing the compiled and optimized models.

TensorFlow

- Open-source ML framework by Google (2015)
- Supports CPU, GPU, TPU acceleration
  - Neural networks (CNNs, RNNs, Transformers)
  - Reinforcement learning
  - Signal processing and scientific computing
- TensorFlow builds a **static computation graph** (predefined dataflow)
  - Graph nodes = operations
  - Edges = data (tensors)

- Optimizable and deployable on different hardware
- Enables **parallelism** and **graph-level optimizations**

Abadi, Martín, et al. "{TensorFlow}: a system for {Large-Scale} machine learning." *12th USENIX symposium on operating systems design and implementation (OSDI 16)*. 2016.

TensorFlow

```
import tensorflow as tf

x = tf.constant(3.0)
y = tf.constant(4.0)
z = x * y  # <-- nothing runs yet, just builds the graph
print(z)
```

```
Tensor("mul:0", shape=(), dtype=float32)
```

```
with tf.Session() as sess:
    print(sess.run(z))  # Output: 12.0
```

```
import tensorflow as tf

x = tf.constant(3.0)
y = tf.constant(4.0)
z = x * y  # executed immediately
print(z)
```

```
tf.Tensor(12.0, shape=(), dtype=float32)
```

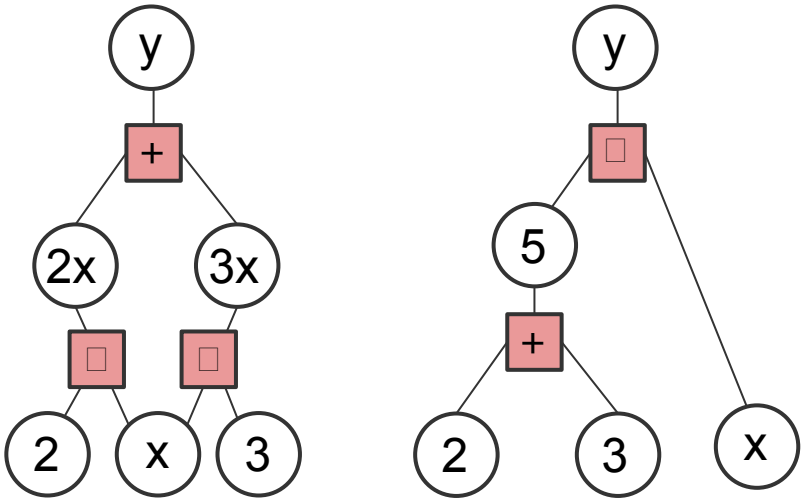

Abadi, Martín, et al. "{TensorFlow}: a system for {Large-Scale} machine learning." *12th USENIX symposium on operating systems design and implementation (OSDI 16)*. 2016.

Graph-level Optimization

```
import torch
x = torch.tensor(2.0, requires_grad=True)
y = x*2+x*3
```

```
import torch
x = torch.tensor(2.0, requires_grad=True)
y = x*(2+3)
```

The downside of eager mode frameworks is that they make it harder to apply graph-level optimizations through compilers.



Paszke, Adam, et al. "Pytorch: An imperative style, high-performance deep learning library." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 32 (2019).

Torch.fx

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class RedundantModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.fc1 = nn.Linear(4, 8)
        self.fc2 = nn.Linear(8, 8)
        self.fc3 = nn.Linear(8, 2)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = self.fc1(x)
        x = F.relu(x)
        x = F.relu(x)     # redundant ReLU
        x = self.fc2(x)
        x = F.relu(x)
        return self.fc3(x)
```

```
from torch.fx import symbolic_trace

model = RedundantModel()
gm = symbolic_trace(model)
print(gm.graph)
```

```
graph():
    %x = placeholder[target=x]
    %fc1 = call_module[target=fc1](args=(%x,), kwargs={})
    %relu_1 = call_function[target=torch.nn.functional.relu](args=(%fc1,), kwargs={})
    %relu_2 = call_function[target=torch.nn.functional.relu](args=(%relu_1,), kwargs={})
    %fc2 = call_module[target=fc2](args=(%relu_2,), kwargs={})
    %relu_3 = call_function[target=torch.nn.functional.relu](args=(%fc2,), kwargs={})
    %fc3 = call_module[target=fc3](args=(%relu_3,), kwargs={})
    return %fc3
```


Ansel, Jason, et al. "Pytorch 2: Faster machine learning through dynamic python bytecode transformation and graph compilation." *Proceedings of the 29th ACM International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems, Volume 2*. 2024.

Torch.fx

```
def remove_redundant_relu(gm):
    new_graph = torch.fx.Graph()
    env = {}

    last_op = None
    for node in gm.graph.nodes:
        if node.op == 'call_function' and node.target == torch.nn.functional.relu:
            # Skip consecutive ReLU nodes
            if last_op == torch.nn.functional.relu:
                continue
        new_node = new_graph.node_copy(node, lambda x: env[x])
        env[node] = new_node
        last_op = node.target if node.op == 'call_function' else None

    gm_optimized = torch.fx.GraphModule(gm, new_graph)
    return gm_optimized
```

Torch.fx provides the flexibility to modify and transform the computation graph, enabling performance and efficiency improvements.

Ansel, Jason, et al. "Pytorch 2: Faster machine learning through dynamic python bytecode transformation and graph compilation." *Proceedings of the 29th ACM International Conference on Architectural Support for Programming Languages and Operating Systems, Volume 2*. 2024.

ML Software–Compiler stack

ML Frameworks
PyTorch, TensorFlow, Chainer, Caffe, Theano

Intermediate Representation (IR) & Graph Optimization Layer
TorchDynamo, FX, ONNX

ML Compiler / Code Generation Layer
TVM, Triton, ONNX

Kernel Library
cuDNN, cuBLAS, CUTLASS

Hardware Backend
CPU, GPU, AI Accelerator

- High-level interfaces where models are defined, trained, and debugged.
- Converts model definitions into an analyzable graph IR for optimization.
- Translates the IR into optimized kernels and executable code for specific devices.
- Executes optimized kernels, manages device memory, and provides primitives.
- The physical devices executing the compiled and optimized models.

Triton

- An open-source compiler and language (originally by Harvard/OpenAI, now integrated into PyTorch)
- Allows writing custom GPU kernels in Python, achieving CUDA-level performance with much simpler code
- **Automatic tiling & vectorization** for performance portability
- **Fusion-friendly**: easily integrates with PyTorch's graph optimizers

Tillet, Philippe, Hsiang-Tsung Kung, and David Cox. "Triton: an intermediate language and compiler for tiled neural network computations." *Proceedings of the 3rd ACM SIGPLAN International Workshop on Machine Learning and Programming Languages*. 2019.

Triton

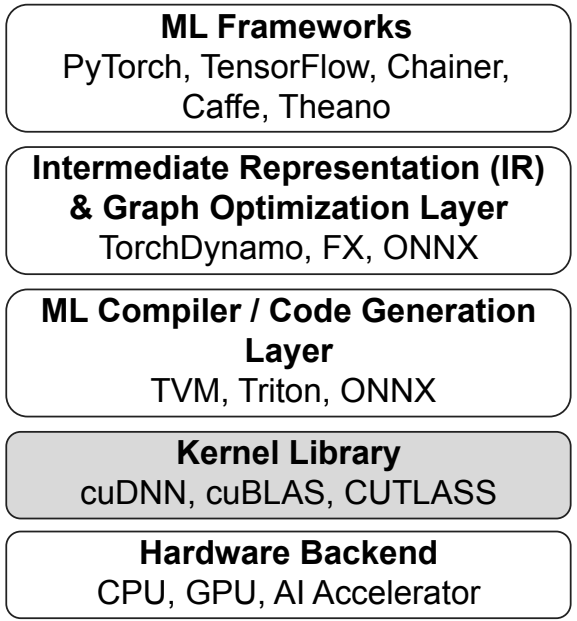
```
import triton
import triton.language as tl

@triton.jit
def matmul_kernel(a_ptr, b_ptr, c_ptr, M, N, K):
    pid = tl.program_id(0)
    row = pid * 16 + tl.arange(0, 16)
    col = tl.arange(0, 16)
    a = tl.load(a_ptr + row[:, None] * K + tl.arange(0, K))
    b = tl.load(b_ptr + tl.arange(0, K)[:, None] * N + col)
    c = tl.dot(a, b)
    tl.store(c_ptr + row[:, None] * N + col, c)
```

- Writing efficient GPU kernels in CUDA is complex and error-prone.
- Researchers often need custom fused kernels beyond what cuDNN/cuBLAS offer.
- Frameworks like PyTorch needed a flexible but high-performance solution.
- Triton bridges this gap: Python-like syntax with compiler-grade optimization.

Tillet, Philippe, Hsiang-Tsung Kung, and David Cox. "Triton: an intermediate language and compiler for tiled neural network computations." *Proceedings of the 3rd ACM SIGPLAN International Workshop on Machine Learning and Programming Languages*. 2019.

ML Software–Compiler stack



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cuDNN (CUDA Deep Neural Network Library)

- High-performance GPU library for deep learning primitives
- Optimized implementations for:
  - Convolutions, pooling, normalization
  - Activation functions (ReLU, tanh, sigmoid)
  - RNN/LSTM layers
- Automatically used by TensorFlow, PyTorch, and JAX
- Enables Tensor Cores, mixed precision, and algorithm autotuning for speedups

Chetlur, Sharan, et al. "cudnn: Efficient primitives for deep learning." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1410.0759* (2014).

cuBLAS (CUDA Basic Linear Algebra Subprograms)

- GPU-accelerated version of BLAS (Basic Linear Algebra Subroutines)
- Provides fast operations for:
  - Matrix–vector and matrix–matrix multiplications (`GEMM`)
  - Vector scaling, addition, dot products
- Underpins many deep learning operations (e.g., dense layers, attention mechanisms)
- Also supports **FP16 / BF16 precision** for performance on modern GPUs
- cuDNN accelerates *deep learning-specific ops*, while cuBLAS accelerates *general linear algebra*.
- Both are critical layers in the GPU software stack that make frameworks like TensorFlow and PyTorch fast.

Topics

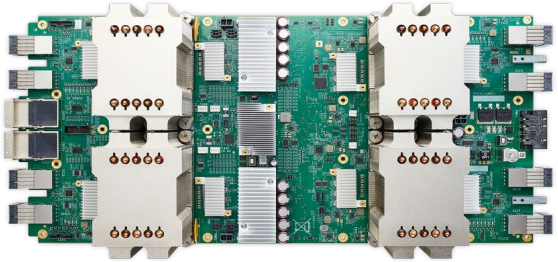
- Federated Learning (Continue)
- Deep Learning Software/Compiler
- Hardware System Overview

Hardware Support for DNN

- GPU is better than CPU in terms of throughput for both Neural Network training and inference.
  - GPU leverages the highly parallelized architecture of its computing units to handle computational intensive operations.
  - GPU has 10x-20x higher throughput than CPU.
- However, GPU:
  - General purpose.
  - Power consumption and latency is high.
  - Does not support sophisticated pruning and quantization algorithms.

Hardware Support for DNN

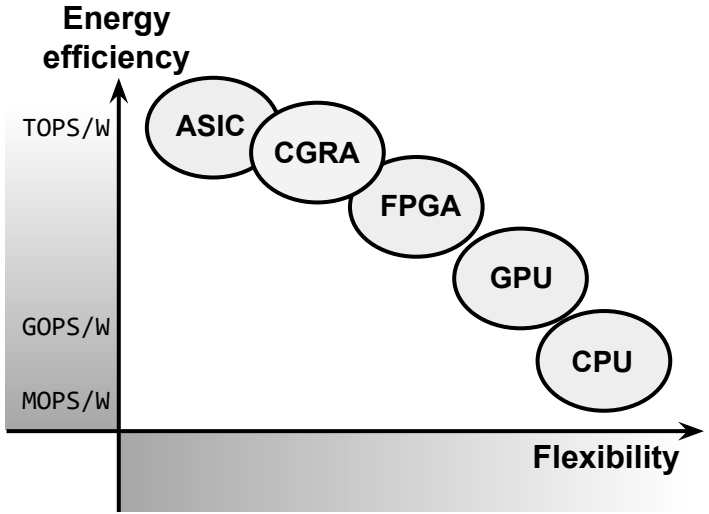
- ASIC-based implementations have been recently explored to accelerate the DNN inference.
  - Google's TPU, Apple's Neural Engine, Cerebras AI chip, …
- FPGA-based accelerators for DNN inference have been recently developed.
  - Has good programmability and flexibility
  - Short development cycles
  - Can be used as a benchmark before implementing on ASIC



Tensor Processing Unit (Google)

Alveo Accelerator Card (Xilinx)

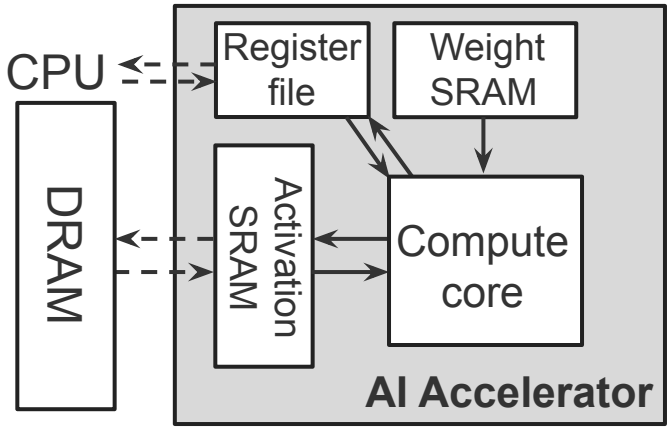
Flexibility & Performance

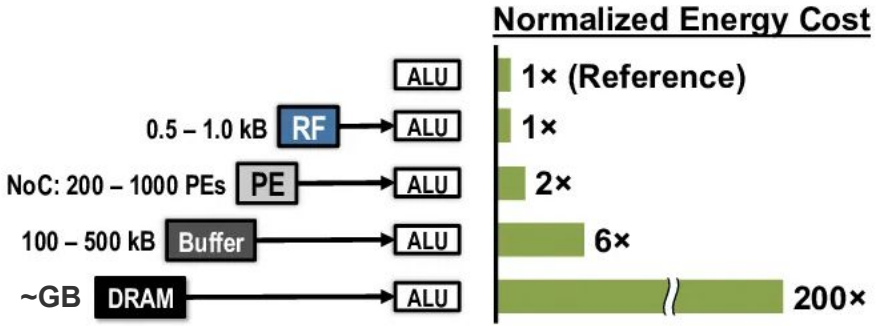


- ASIC offers the highest energy efficiency but is only suitable for specific applications.
- The CPU is a general-purpose processor but has the lowest energy efficiency.

AI Accelerator

- Making any chip is a costly, difficult and lengthy process typically done by teams of 10 to 1000's of people depending on the size and complexity of the chip.





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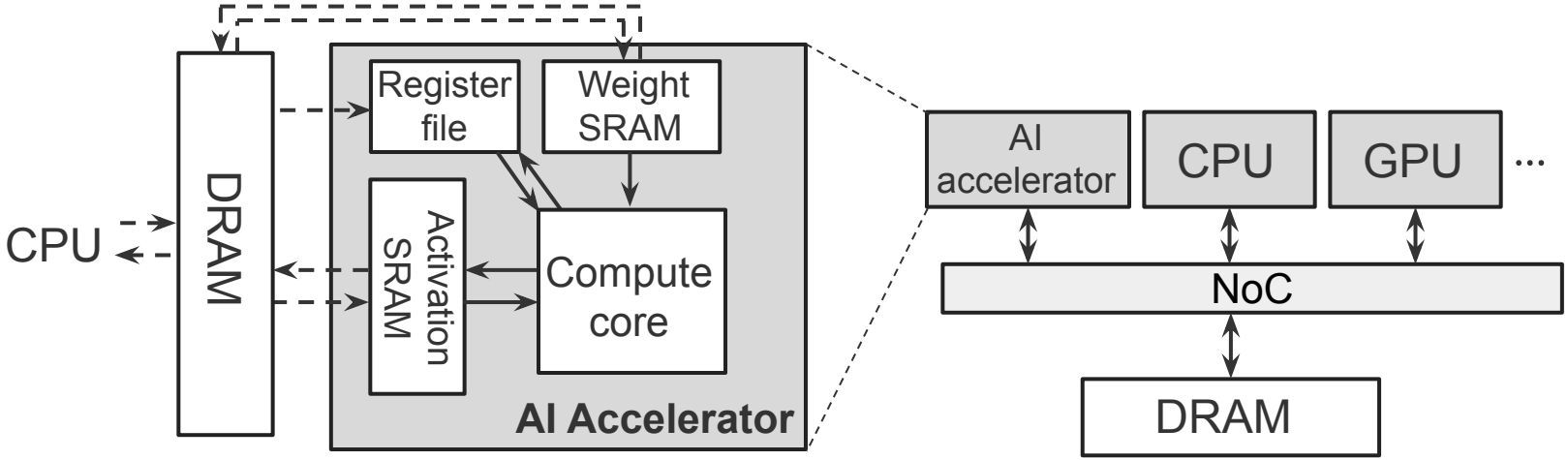
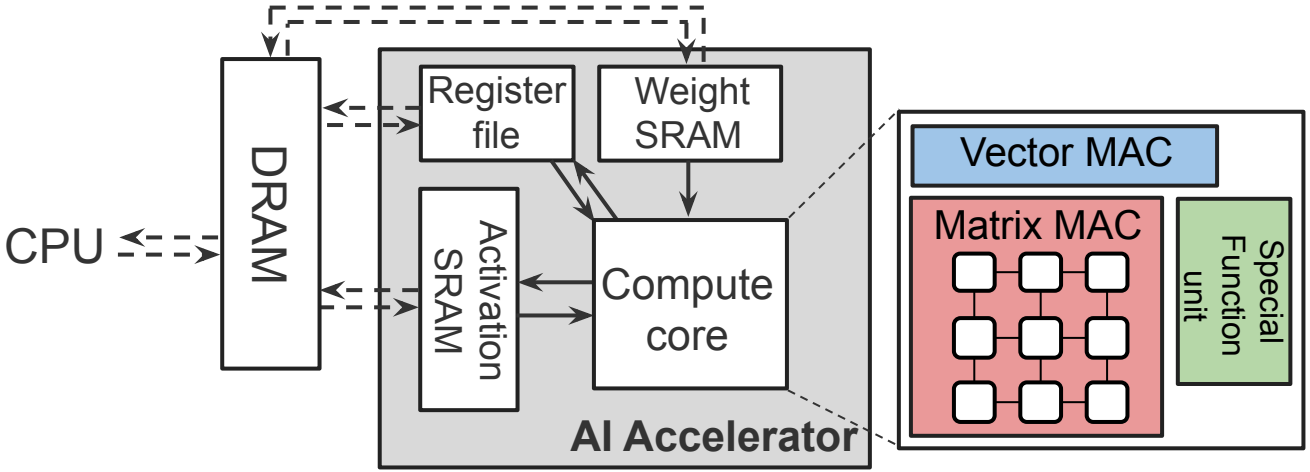
AI Accelerator

- The AI accelerator can execute part of the machine code that is related to the AI workload.



AI Accelerator



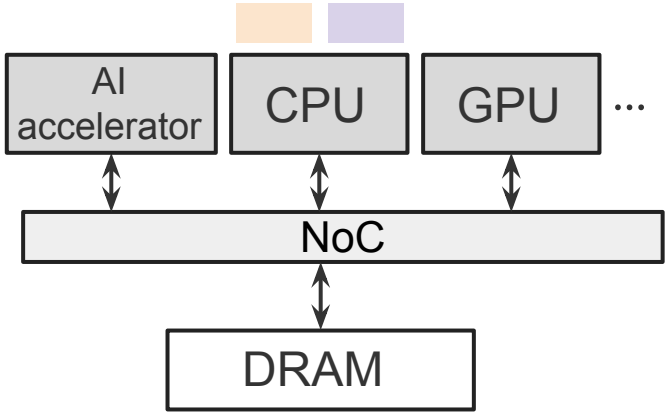
- The compute core consists of Multiply and accumulator (MAC) engine for 2D matrix multiplication.
- It also contains vector multiplier MAC as well as special function unit.

AI Accelerator

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
input = torch.randn(1, 1, 5, 5)
conv = nn.Conv2d(1, 1, kernel_size=3)
output = conv(input)
print(output)
```

Compiler

```
01001000 10001001 11011000
01001000 10000011 11000000 00001010
01001000 10000011 11101011 00000101
01001000 00111001 11011000
01110100 00000101
01001000 10001001 11000001
01001000 01101001 11001001 00000010
01001000 10001001 00001111
11101011 00000011
```



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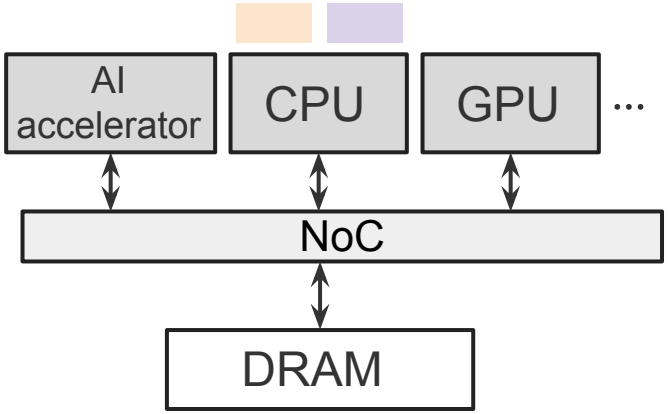
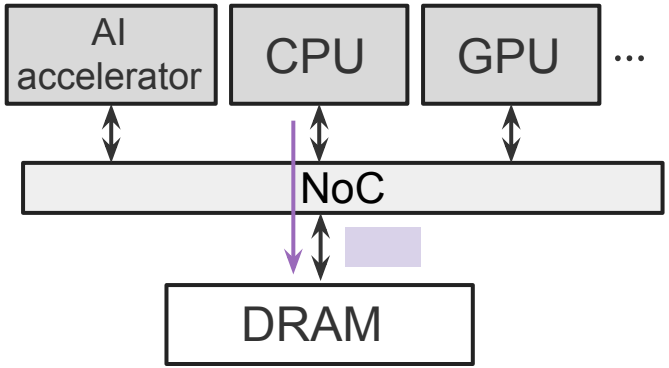
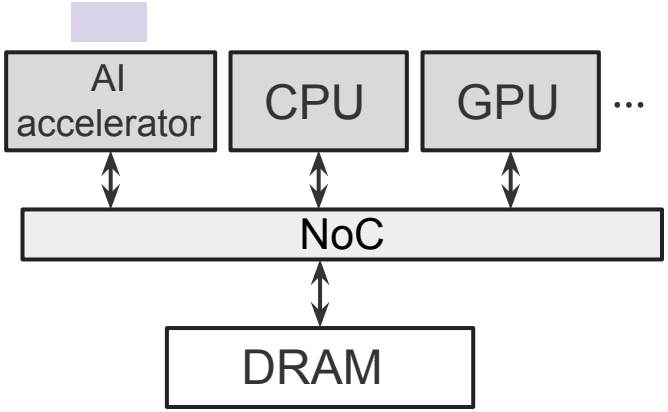
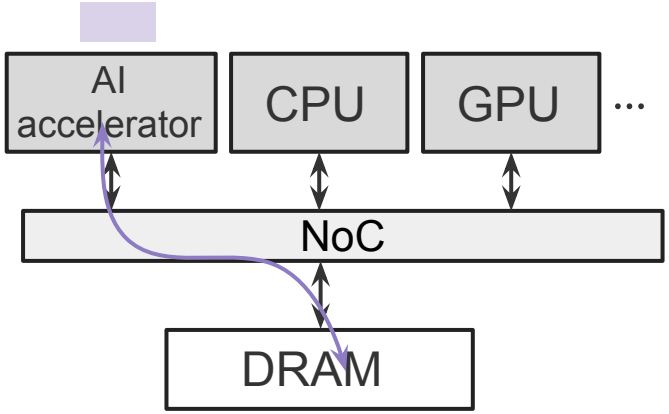
AI Accelerator



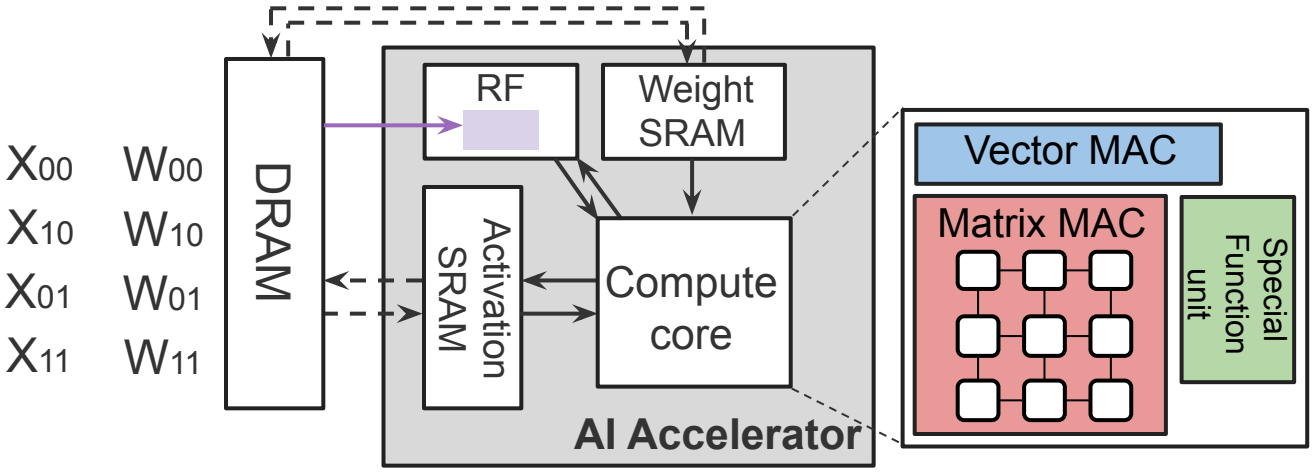


AI Accelerator



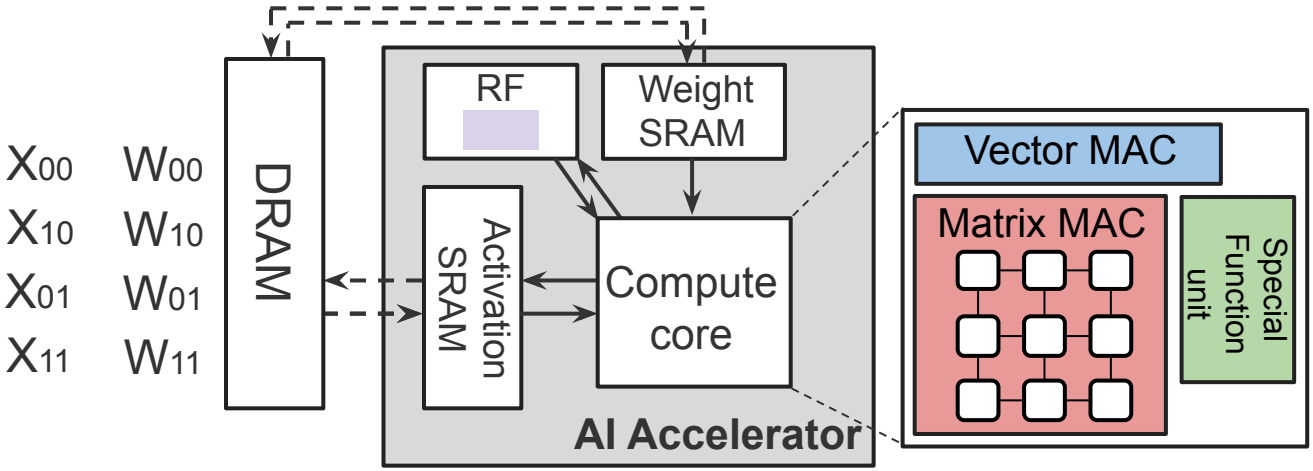


AI Accelerator



$$\begin{bmatrix} W_{00} & W_{01} \\ W_{10} & W_{11} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} X_{00} & X_{01} \\ X_{10} & X_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W_{00}X_{00}+W_{01}X_{10} & W_{00}X_{01}+W_{01}X_{11} \\ W_{10}X_{00}+W_{11}X_{10} & W_{10}X_{01}+W_{11}X_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{00} & Y_{01} \\ Y_{10} & Y_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

AI Accelerator



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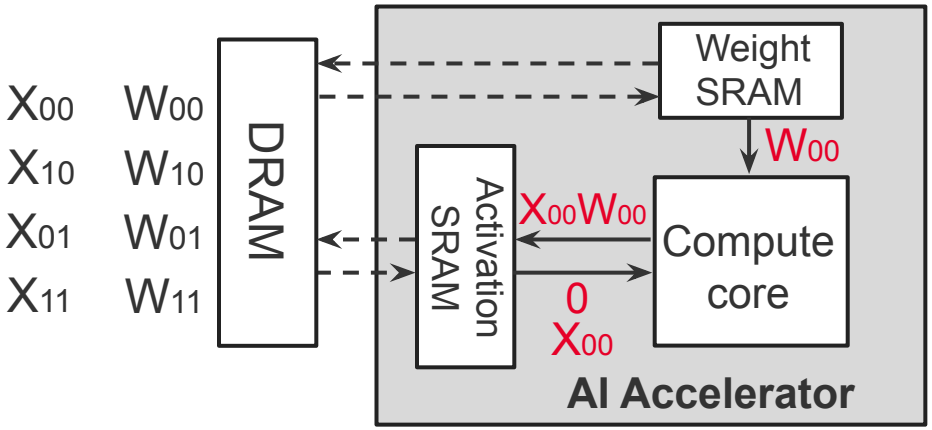
AI Accelerator



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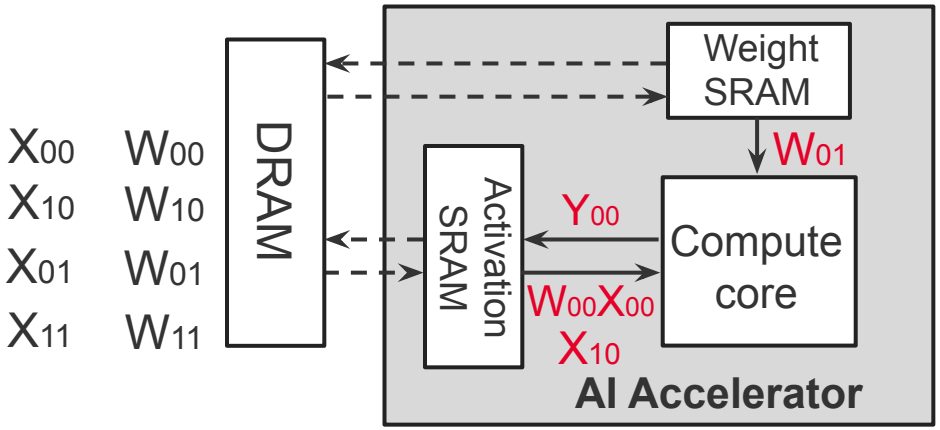
AI Accelerator



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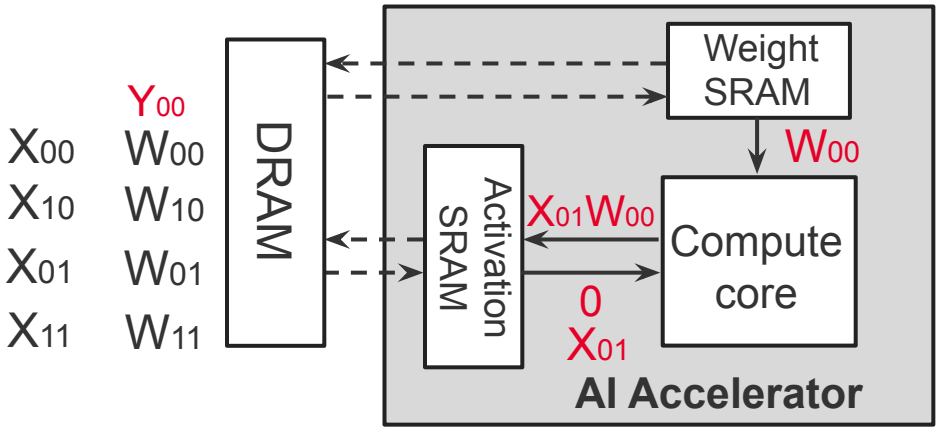
AI Accelerator



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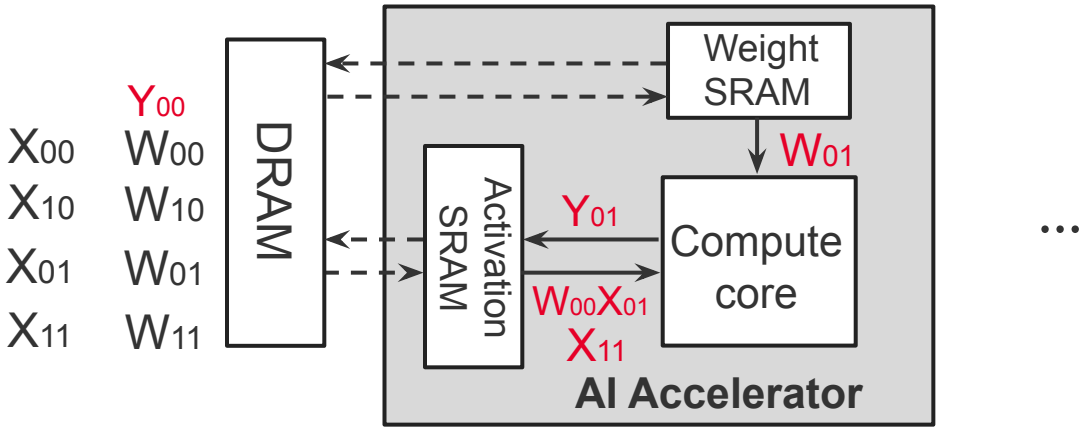
AI Accelerator



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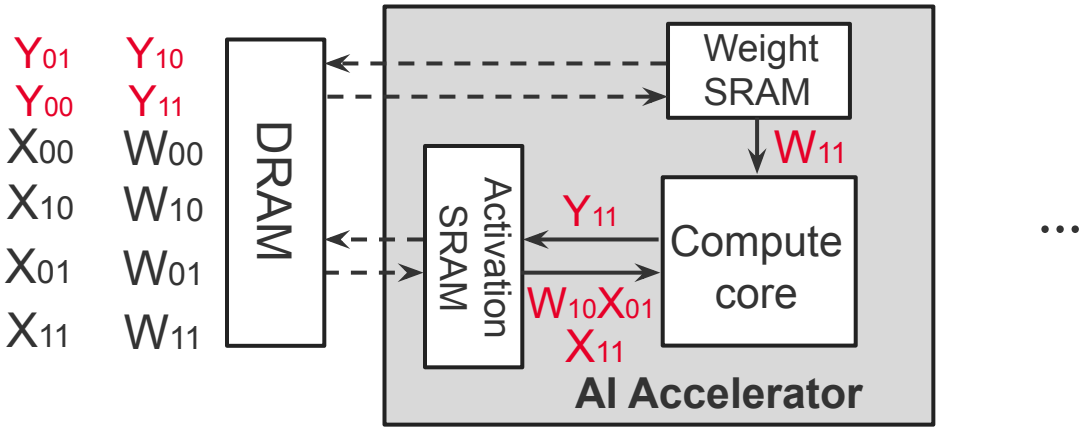
AI Accelerator



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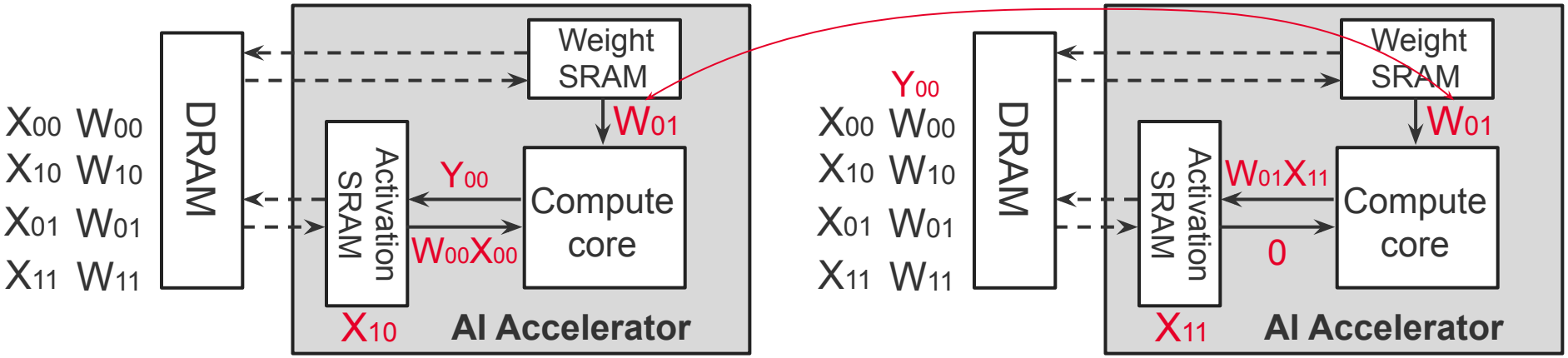
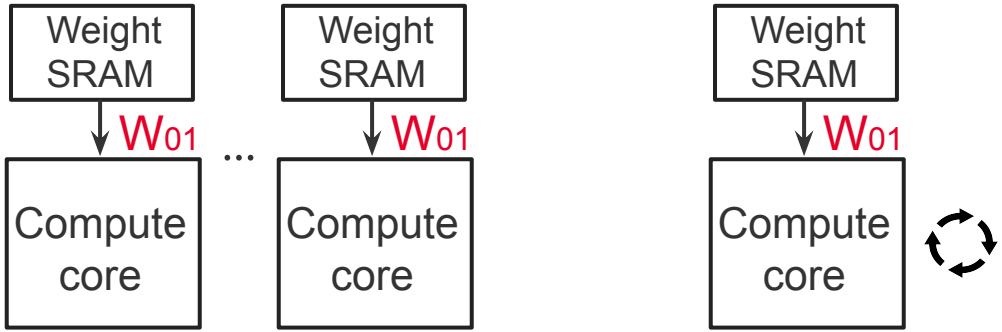
Memory Access Reduction



- The computation and memory access pattern can be changed to minimize the computational cost without impacting the results.

Memory Access Reduction



- It is preferable to minimize memory access by maximizing the reuse of loaded data.
- We will explore methods for scheduling neural network layer accesses to minimize memory usage in the next lecture.