



DeepSpeed-MoE: Advancing MoE inference & training to power next generation AI scale

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AI Scale is limited by Compute

- Compute is the primary challenge of training massive models
- Ambitious Model Scale and Time to Train

Model	Model Size	Hardware	Days to Train
Megatron-LM GPT-2	8.3B	512 V100 GPU	9.2 days
OPT	175B	992 A100 GPU	56 days
MT-NLG	530B	2200 A100 GPU	60 days
PaLM	540B	6144 TPU v4	57 days

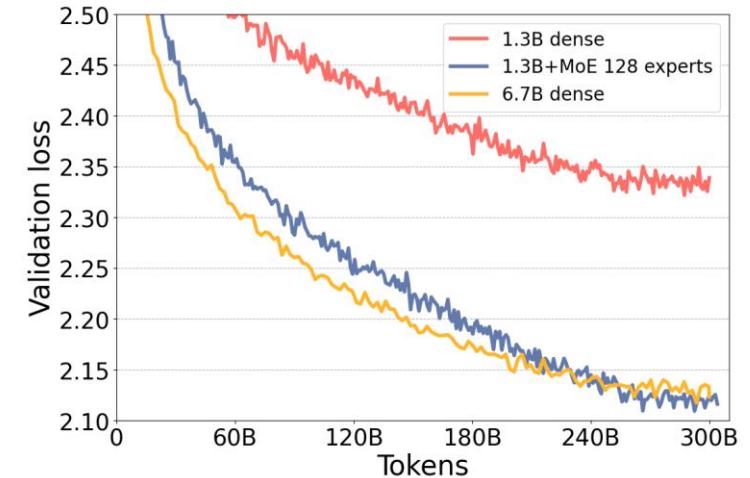
- Next jump in scale:
 - next generation of hardware
 - significant investment in GPUs

Next AI Scale on current hardware

- Can we achieve next generation model quality on current generation of hardware?
- From a training perspective MoE provides a promising path
 - Scale at sub-linear cost
- MoE is *promising* but is it *practical*?
 - **Limited Scope:** Does it work for NLG or NLR or other models?
 - **Massive Memory Requirements:** 8-10x in size compared to quality equivalent dense
 - **Limited Inference Performance:** Massive model size == slow and expensive inference?

Cheaper NLG Model Training with MoE

- 1.3B+MoE with 128 experts, compared to 1.3B and 6.7B dense (GPT-3 like)
- **5x** lower training cost to same accuracy using MoE
- **8x** more parameters to same accuracy using MoE

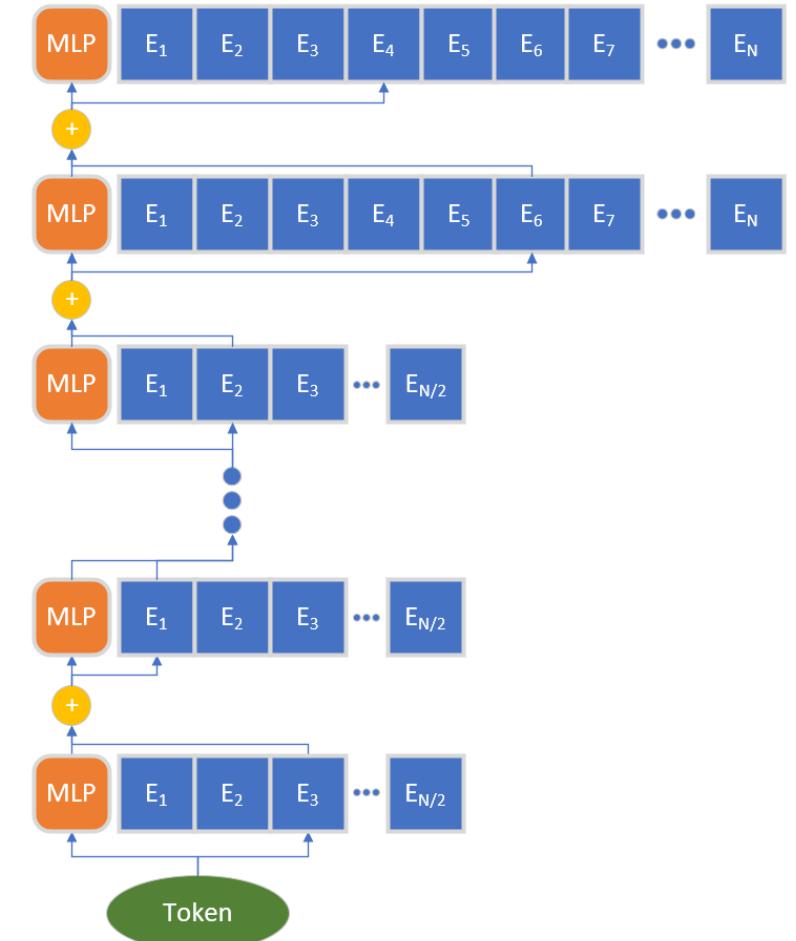


Case	Model size	LAMBADA: completion prediction	PIQA: commonsense reasoning	BoolQ: reading comprehension	RACE-h: reading comprehension	TriviaQA: question answering	WebQs: question answering
Dense NLG:							
(1) 350M	350M	52.03	69.31	53.64	31.77	3.21	1.57
(2) 1.3B	1.3B	63.65	73.39	63.39	35.60	10.05	3.25
(3) 6.7B	6.7B	71.94	76.71	67.03	37.42	23.47	5.12
Standard MoE NLG:							
(4) 350M+MoE-128	13B	62.70	74.59	60.46	35.60	16.58	5.17
(5) 1.3B+MoE-128	52B	69.84	76.71	64.92	38.09	31.29	7.19

	Training samples per sec	Throughput gain/ Cost Reduction
6.7B dense	70	1x
1.3B+MoE-128	372	5x

PR-MoE: a parameter efficient MoE model design

- New architecture: Pyramid-Residual MoE (PR-MoE)
 - Pyramid MoE: 2x experts in last two layers
 - Residual MoE: a fixed MLP plus a chosen expert per layer per token
- Mixture-of-Student (layer reduced version of PR-MoE)
 - First MoE-to-MoE distillation work
 - A novel staged knowledge distillation algorithm



Standard MoE vs. PR-MoE + MoS

- PR-MoE: model size reduction from 1.7x to 3.2x ; no performance degradation
- PR-MoE + MoS: model size reduction from 1.9x to 3.7x; maintaining >99% performance

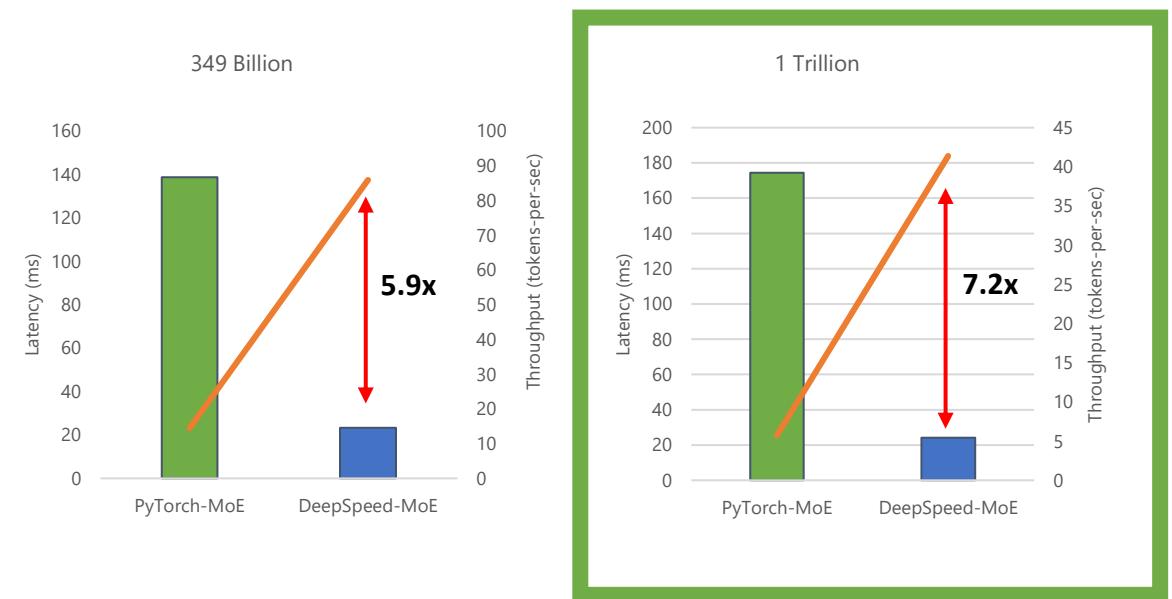
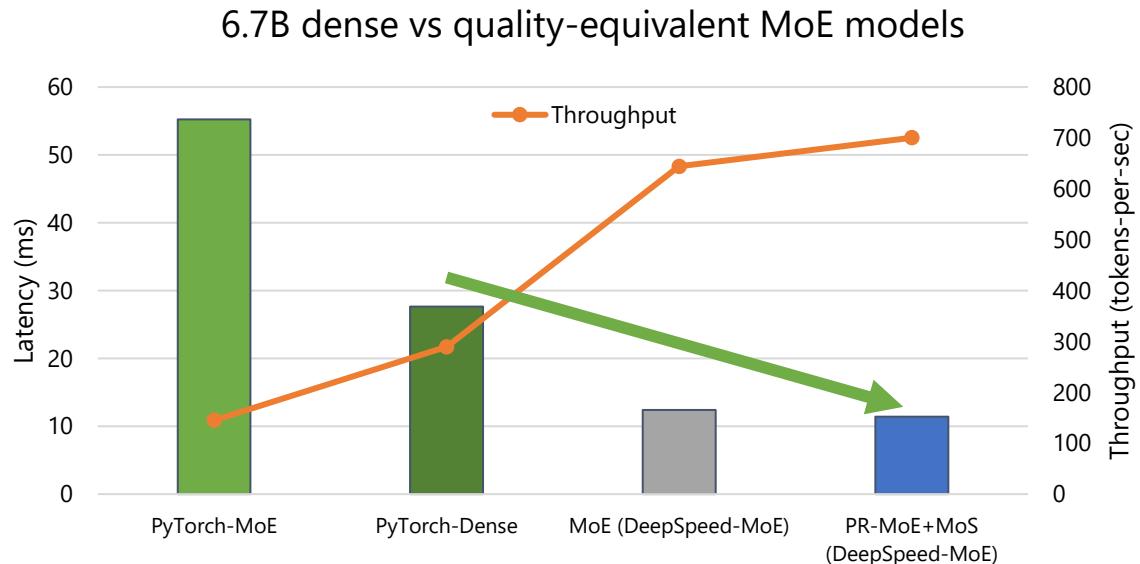
Case	Model size (Reduction)	LAMBADA: completion prediction	PIQA: commonsense reasoning	BoolQ: reading comprehension	RACE-h: reading comprehension	TriviaQA: question answering	WebQs: question answering
MoE NLG with 350M base model:							
(1) MoE	13B (1x)	62.70	74.59	60.46	35.60	16.58	5.17
(2) PR-MoE	4.0B (3.2x)	63.65	73.99	59.88	35.69	16.30	4.73
(3) PR-MoE + MoS	3.5B (3.7x)	63.46	73.34	58.07	34.83	13.69	5.22
MoE NLG with 1.3B base model:							
(4) MoE	52B (1x)	69.84	76.71	64.92	38.09	31.29	7.19
(5) PR-MoE	31B (1.7x)	70.60	77.75	67.16	38.09	28.86	7.73
(6) PR-MoE + MoS	27B (1.9x)	70.17	77.69	65.66	36.94	29.05	8.22

Designing a highly scalable MoE Inference System

- Key Challenge:
 - 4x larger MoE model size than quality-equivalent-dense models (QEDM)
 - Requires 4x higher bandwidth/parallelism/scalability for latency parity
- Goal:
 - Achieve aggregate memory bandwidth across **hundreds of devices**
- Three main area of optimizations for maximizing aggregate bandwidth
 - A symphony of parallelism
 - Careful orchestration of tensor, data and expert parallelism
 - Parallelism coordinated Communication Optimization Strategies
 - Minimize communication overhead
 - Kernel Optimizations
 - Maximize bandwidth utilization per device

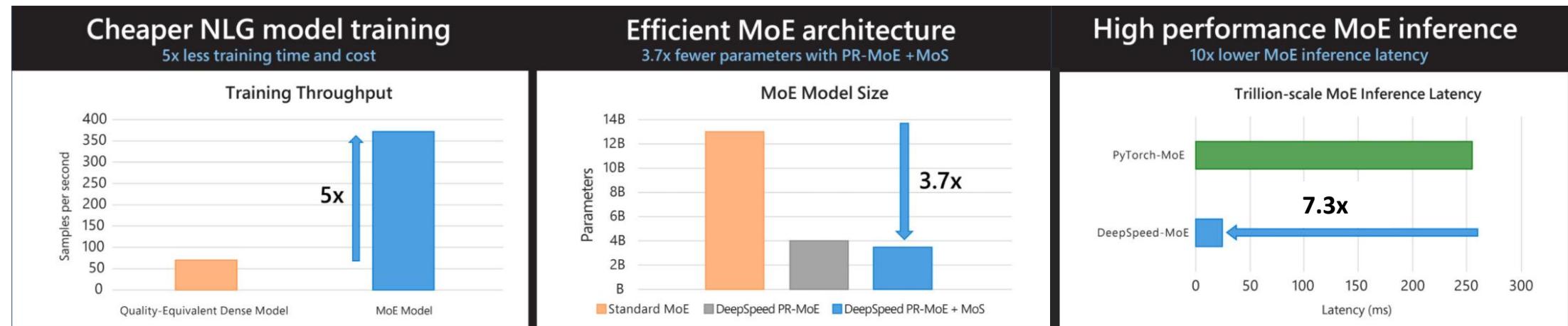
Lower-latency & Higher-throughput at Unprecedented Scale

- 7.2x faster inference
 - 25ms for serving a 1T model



Faster than dense model inference with DeepSpeed-MoE

DeepSpeed-MoE: Powering the next generation of AI Scale



Thank you!