Decoupled Torch Network-Aware Training on Interlinked Online Nodes DeToNATION

Communication-efficient training on - and between HPC infrastructures

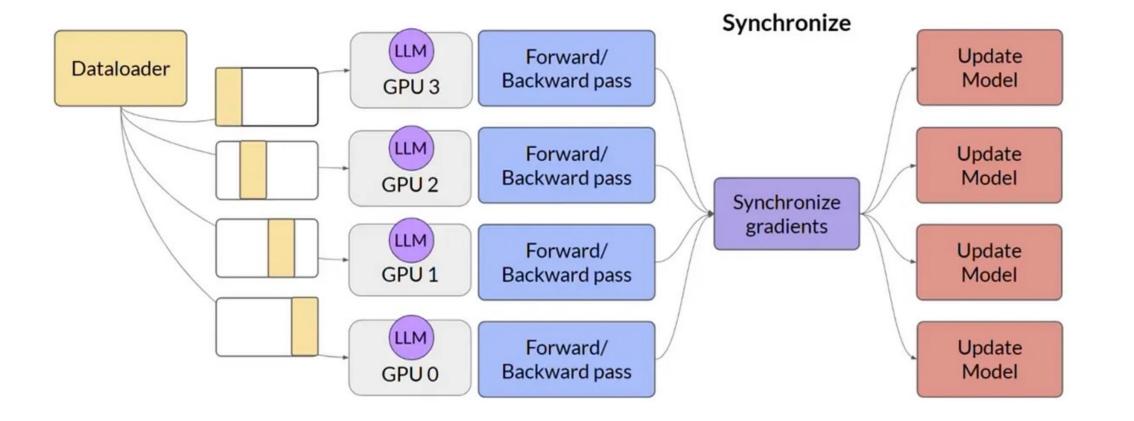
Mogens Henrik From, Jacob Nielsen and Gianluca Bermina Supervised by Peter Schneider-Kamp and Lukas Galke



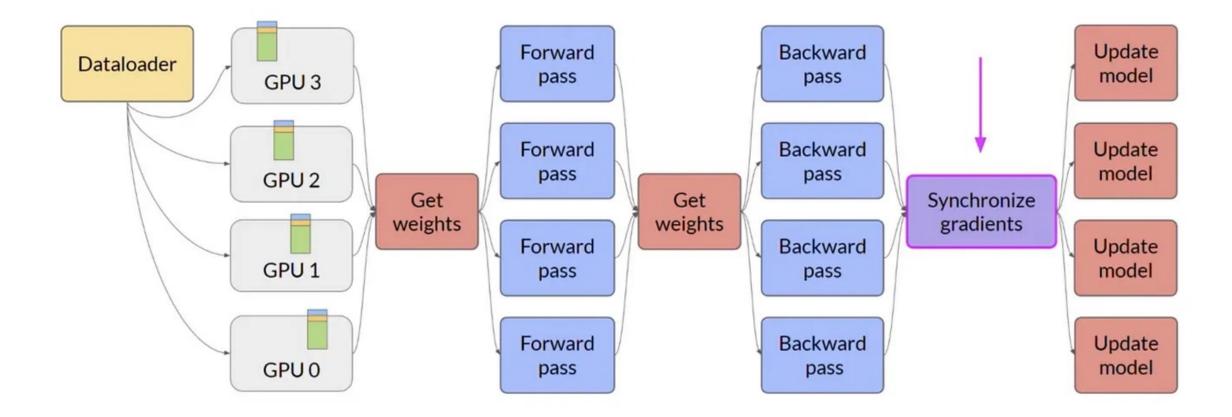
Training Neural Networks

Communication takes time

Distributed Data Parallel (DDP)



Fully Sharded Data Parallel (FSDP)

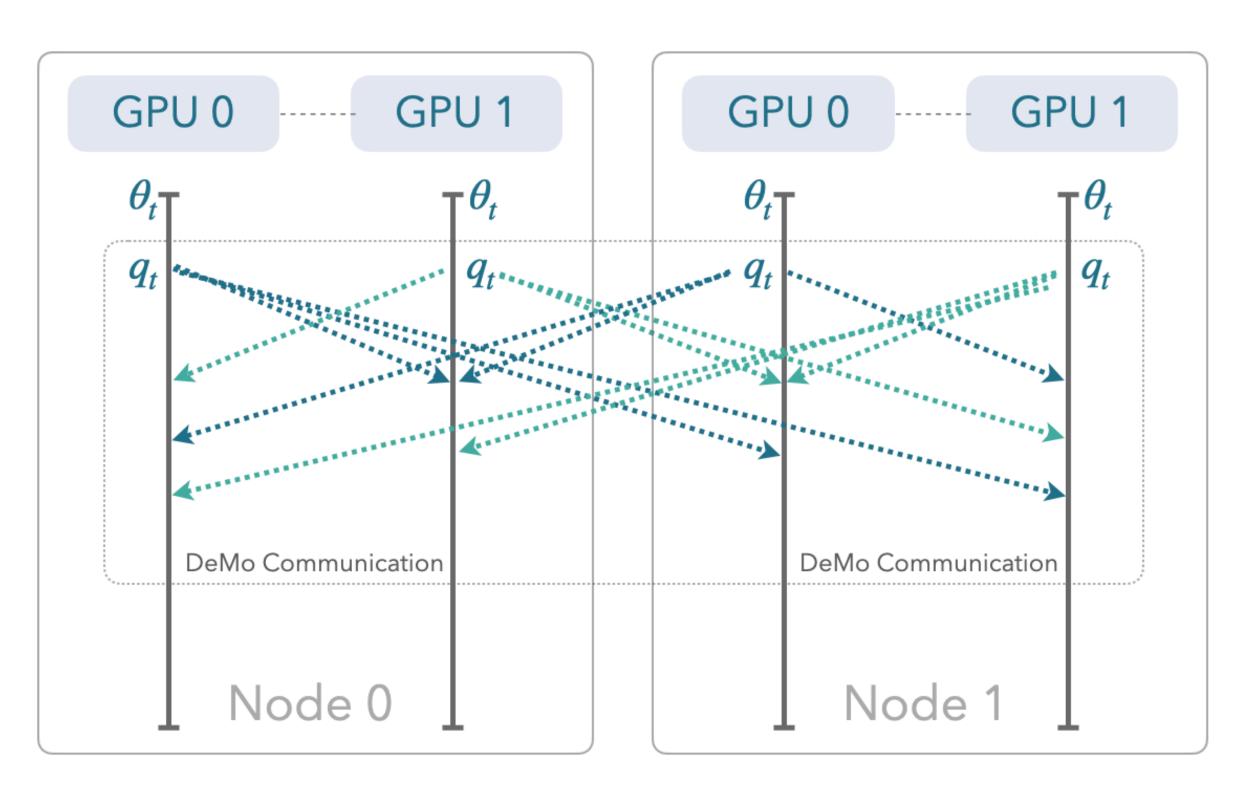


The Problem

- Communicating between distributed training processes is expensive
- Distributed training generally scales bad on HPCs
 - Using significant amount of time communicating instead of computing!
- Bottlenecks:
 - Interconnect speed
 - Network congestion both internally and externally.

A Solution - Decoupled Momentum · DeMo

- Decoupled Momentum¹
- Only exchange fast moving components in the gradients
- Only supports DDP
 - Does not scale to large models

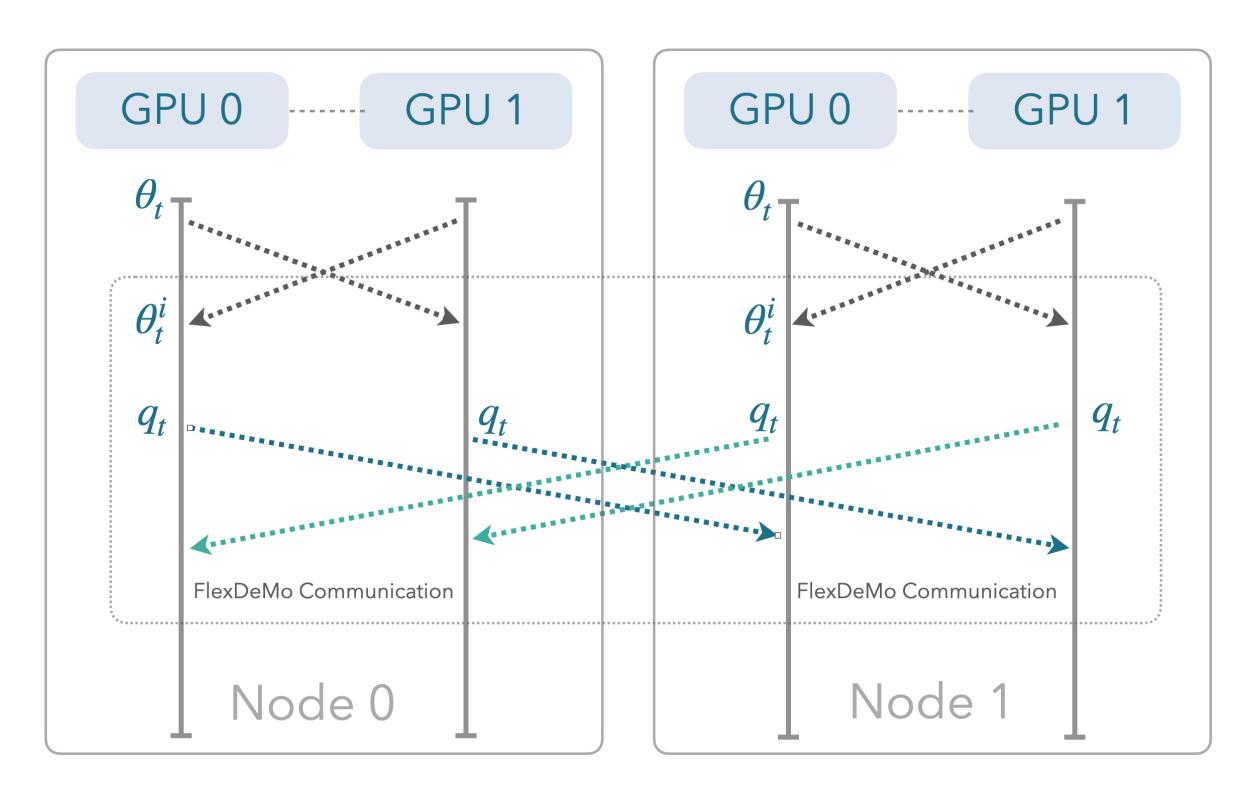


Distributed Data Parallel

Our Solution

Extending from DDP to FSDP - and beyond

- Introducing FSDP into the DeMo-Scheme
 - FlexDeMo
- Introducing different optimisers
- Introducing new parameter replicator strategies

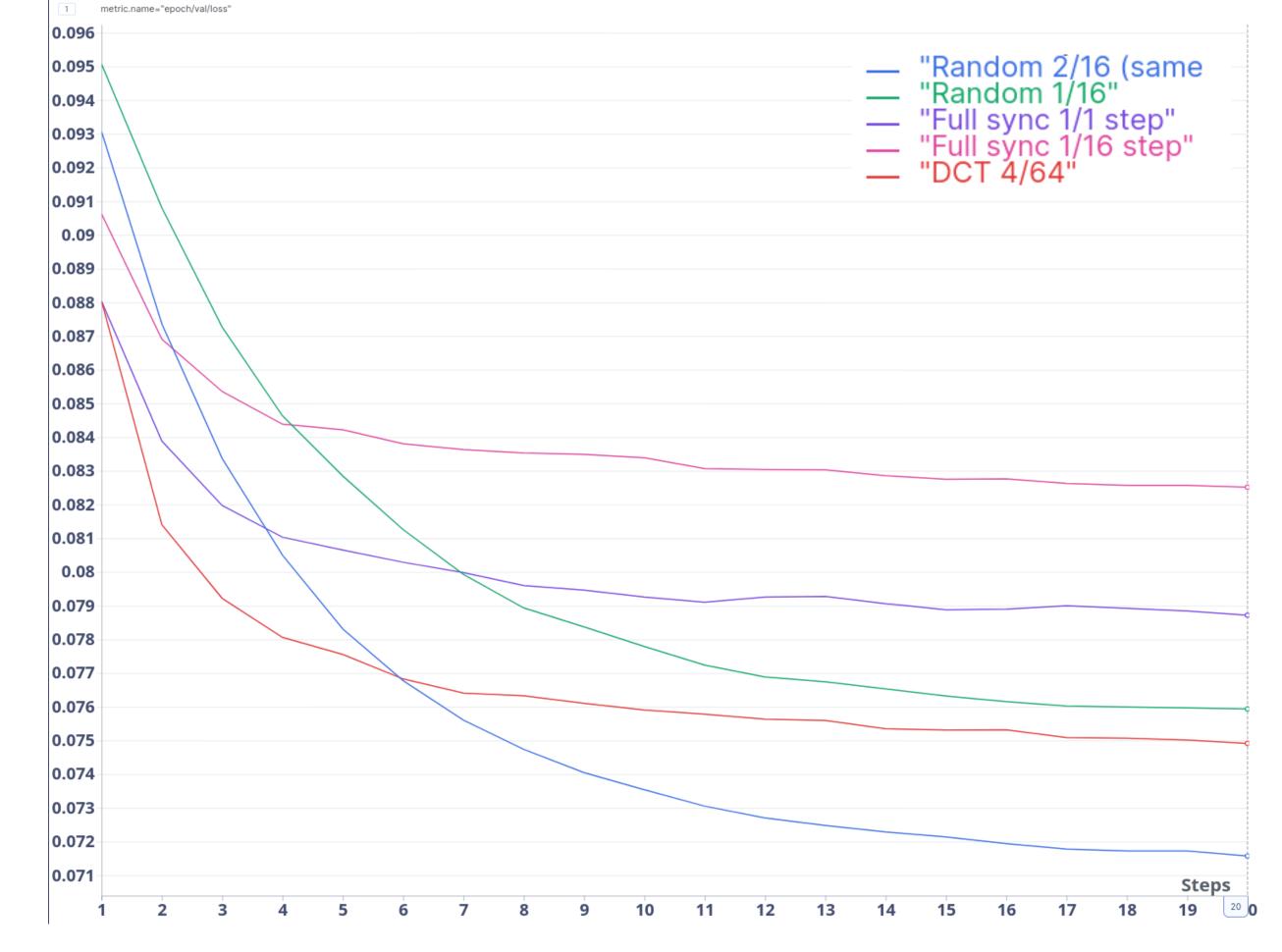


Fully Sharded Data Parallel

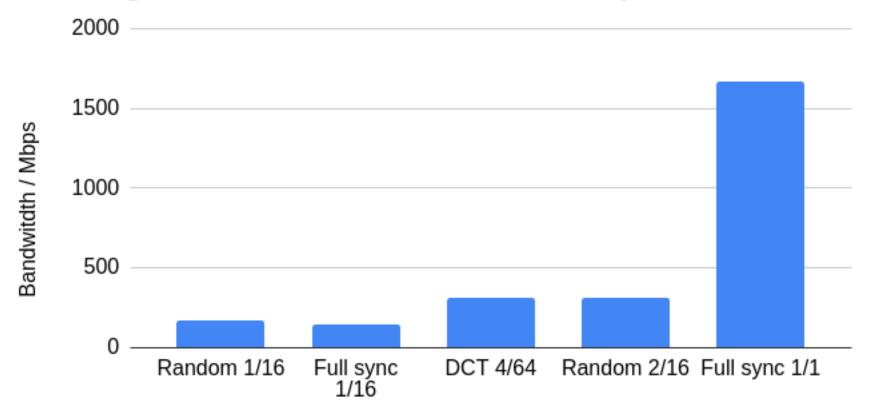
Preliminary Result

Communication takes time

- Introducing FSDP into the DeMo-Scheme
- FlexDeMo
- Replicators
 - DeMo
 - Random



Average bandwidth for different replicators



What we are working on

- Scale up experiments
 - Number of Nodes
 - Model Sizes
 - Problems and domains.
- Investigating behaviour of decoupled optimisers (SGD, AdamW)
- Different methods for selecting which data to synchronise across trainingprocesses.
 - fast moving components are not necessarily optimal.

What we are working on

- Benchmarked on NVIDIA platforms
 - Small local computer clusters
 - SDU UCloud
- Tested on LUMI (for AMD support)
 - A large scale run on LUMI remains
- Code available at: https://github.com/schneiderkamplab/DeToNATION

Hackathon goals

Our plan for the week

- Detailed benchmarks
 - Performance of Random vs. DeMo replicator (with a few accelerators)
- Scaling to many (128?) accelerators
 - How does performance of the two methods scale?
 - How is the network impacted and/or bottlenecking the training?
 - Identifying bottlenecks in the implementation / improving performance