

A Comprehensive Overview of Large Language Models (LLM): Insights from a Machine Learning System Perspective



Shengyuan Ye

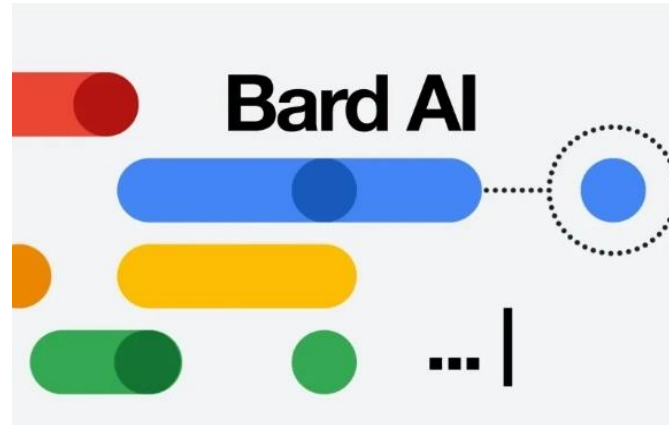
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LLM and ChatGPT

- Chat-based LLM is walking into our daily life!



 OpenAI - ChatGPT

 Google - Bard

 Microsoft - Bing



LLM and ChatGPT

- LLMs are taking our jobs!

GPTs are GPTs: An Early Look at the Labor Market Impact Potential of Large Language Models

Tyna Eloundou¹, Sam Manning^{1,2}, Pamela Mishkin*¹, and Daniel Rock³

¹OpenAI

²OpenResearch

³University of Pennsylvania

March 20, 2023



If human logic and creativity can be replaced.
What jobs do you think will be left?



Lior ⚡
@AlphaSignalAI

For the last 10 years I believed AI will free humanity from brainless tasks and push the world towards a more creative future.

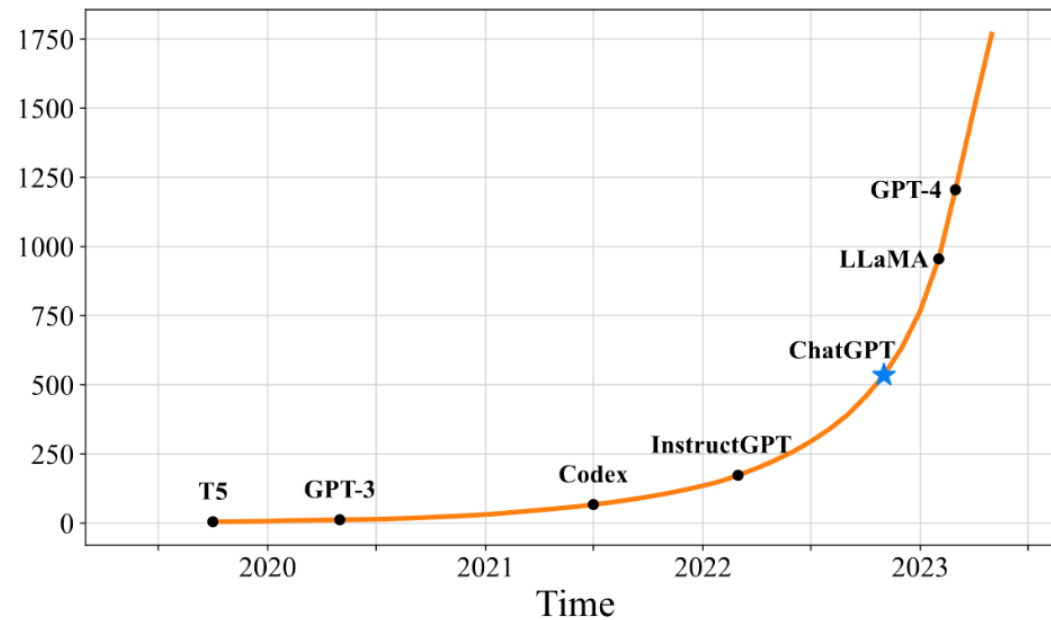
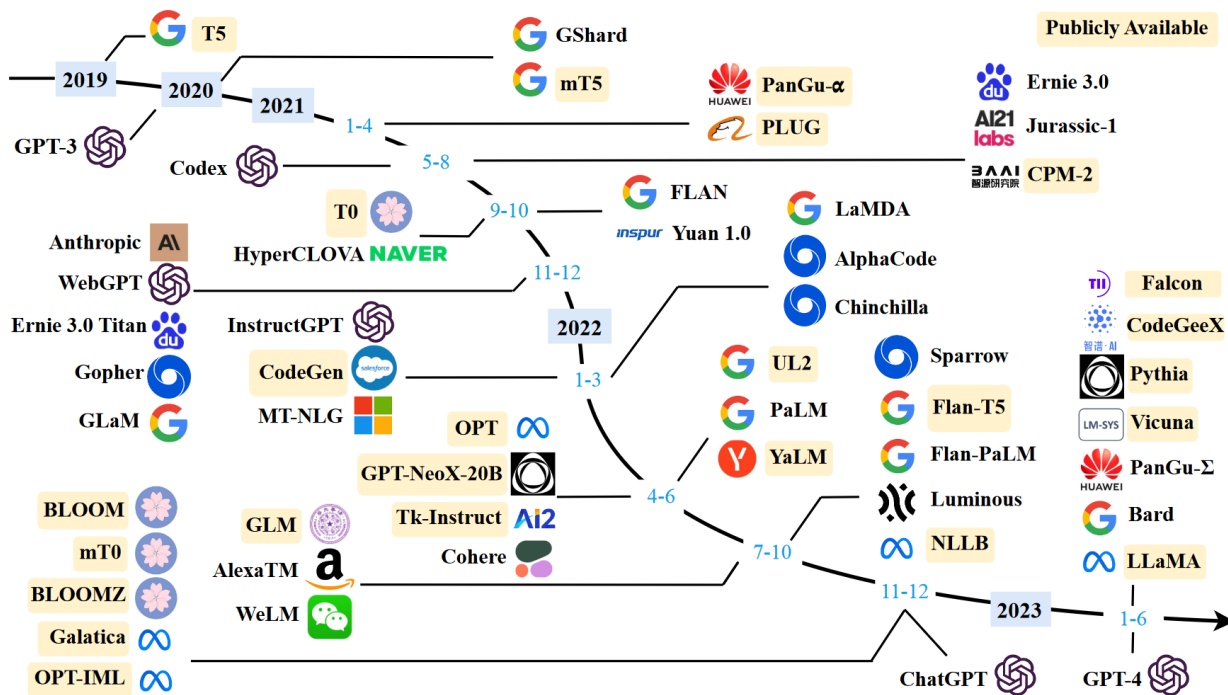
However, with models like Stable Diffusion, artists are also being pushed out.

没有GPT暴露风险的职业

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 农业设备操作员 | 油漆匠、泥水匠、瓦匠助手 |
| 运动员与体育竞赛者 | 管道工助手 |
| 汽车玻璃的安装和维修工 | 屋顶工人助手 |
| 公交与卡车机械师与柴油发动机专家 | 鱼肉禽类的切割工 |
| 水泥泥瓦匠和混凝土修整工 | 摩托车机械师 |
| 厨师 | 铺路及夯实设备操作员 |
| 手动切割与裁剪的工作者 | 打桩机操作员 |
| 石油与天然气钻探业的井架操作员 | 金属浇注机操作员 |
| 餐厅与自助餐厅的服务员和调酒师助手 | 铁路轨道铺设和维护设备操作员 |
| 洗碗工 | 耐火材料维修商 |
| 疏浚操作员 | 采矿顶板锚杆机操作员 |
| 电力管线安装与维修工 | 石油和天然气钻探业的体力劳动者 |
| 地表矿业挖掘、装载、拉铲机械操作员 | 屠宰工和肉类包装机操作员 |
| 地板工 | 石匠 |
| 铸造模具和制芯师 | 密封石膏板或其他墙板的接缝工 |
| 砖匠、石匠、瓷砖匠安装工助手 | 轮胎修理工与更换工 |
| 木匠助手 | 井口泵送机操作员 |

Trend of LLM in Research Fields

- LLM is rapidly emerging as the hottest direction in research fields



(b) Query="Large Language Model"

A sharp increase occurs after the release of ChatGPT: the average number of published arXiv papers that contain "large language model" in title or abstract goes **from 0.40 per day to 8.58 per day.**



The Cost Barrier of LLM



MARKETS BUSINESS INVESTING TECH POLITICS CNBC TV INVESTING CLUB PRO

TECH

ChatGPT and generative AI are booming, but the costs can be extraordinary

新聞

ChatGPT日燒70萬美金，OpenAI傳面臨破產

繼去年媒體指出OpenAI因開發ChatGPT，導致虧損擴大到5.4億美元，如今更有報導宣稱，OpenAI即便獲得微軟金援，但營收表現不理想仍讓這家新創浮現破產危機

51CTO

內容精選

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揭秘ChatGPT背后天价超算！上万颗英伟达A100，烧光微软数亿美元

作者：新智元

2023-03-14 13:06:54

2023/9/5

- The cost of training GPT-3 is estimated to be around **\$1.4 million**, and for some larger LLM models, the training costs range between **\$2 million** to **\$12 million**.
- The cost of operating OpenAI's ChatGPT could potentially reach **\$0.7 million** per day.



The Cost Barrier of LLM

- How much does it cost when using ChatGPT to finish a writing task?



全国甲卷

阅读下面的材料，根据要求写作。（60分）

人们因技术发展得以更好地掌控时间，但也有人因此成了时间的仆人。

这句话引发了你怎样的联想与思考？请写一篇文章。

要求：选准角度，确定立意，明确文体，自拟标题；不要套作，不得抄袭；不得泄露个人信息；不少于800字。

Prices of GPT4

| Model | Input | Output |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 8K context | \$0.03 / 1K tokens | \$0.06 / 1K tokens |
| 32K context | \$0.06 / 1K tokens | \$0.12 / 1K tokens |

Prices of GPT3.5-Turbo

| Model | Input | Output |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 4K context | \$0.0015 / 1K tokens | \$0.002 / 1K tokens |
| 16K context | \$0.003 / 1K tokens | \$0.004 / 1K tokens |

- Input Tokens: 100 tokens
- Output Tokens: 800 tokens

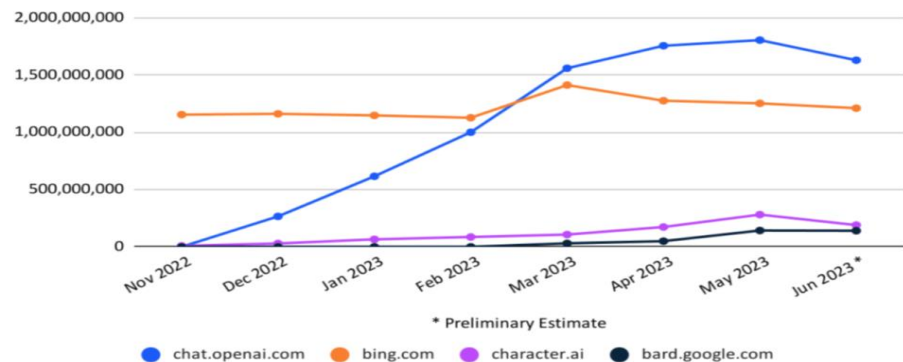
Price of using ChatGPT4:

- Input Price: $100 \text{ tokens} \times \$0.03/1K = \$ 0.003$
- Output Price: $800 \text{ tokens} \times \$0.06/1k = \$ 0.048$
- **Total Price: $\$ 0.003 + \$ 0.048 = \$ 0.051 = \text{¥ } 0.371$**

The Cost Barrier of LLM

ChatGPT and Comparisons, Worldwide

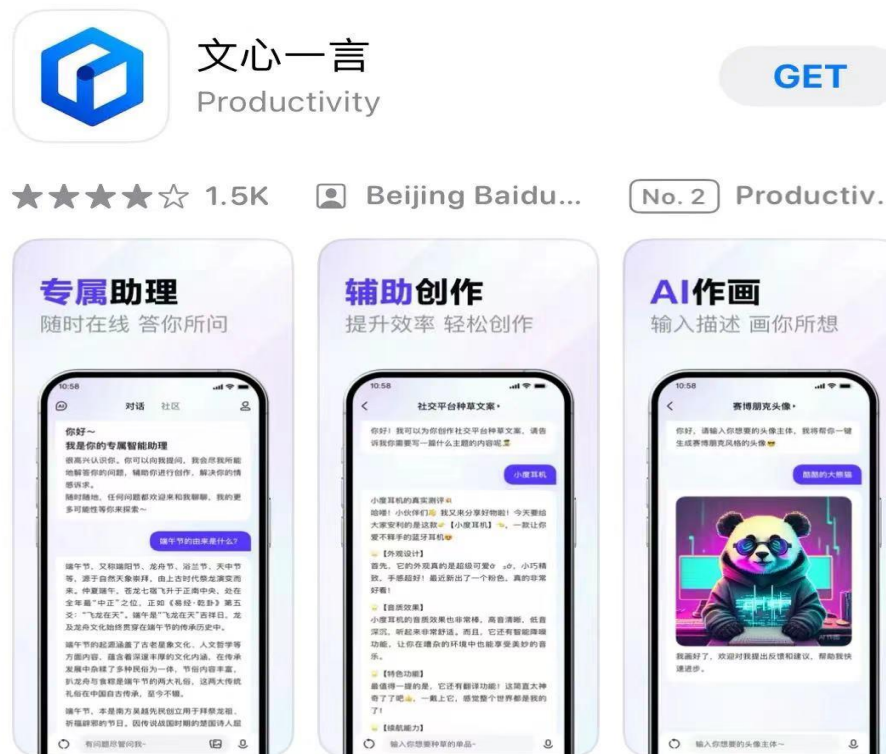
Monthly Visits Desktop & Mobile Web Worldwide



- According to data released in May of this year, the ChatGPT website has surpassed **1.5 billion** monthly active users.
- Due to immense cost pressures, companies that fail to capture market share will ultimately be **eliminated**.

百度、商汤等大模型产品获批，今日起全面开放上线

机器之心 2023-08-31 13:21 发表于北京



文心一言
Productivity

GET

★★★★☆ 1.5K Beijing Baidu... No. 2 Productiv...

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随时在线 答你所问

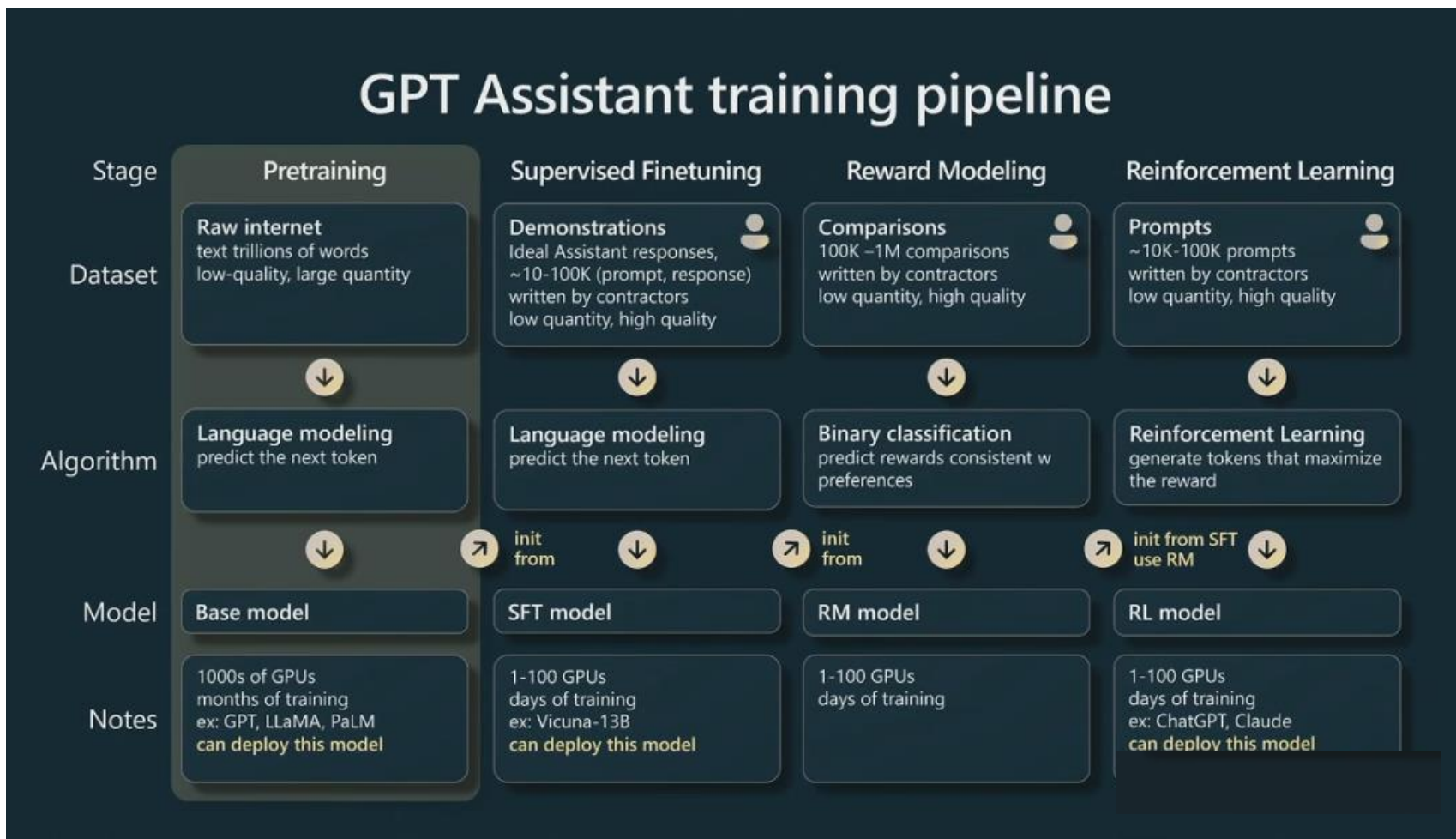
辅助创作
提升效率 轻松创作

AI作画
输入描述 画你所想

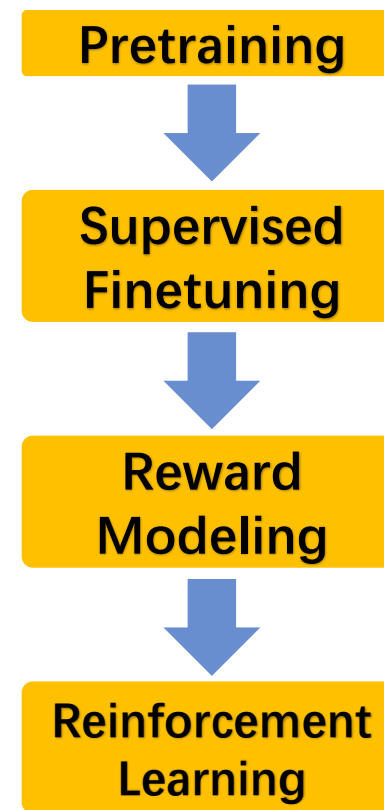


How to Train your ChatGPT Assistant

- ChatGPT Training Pipeline



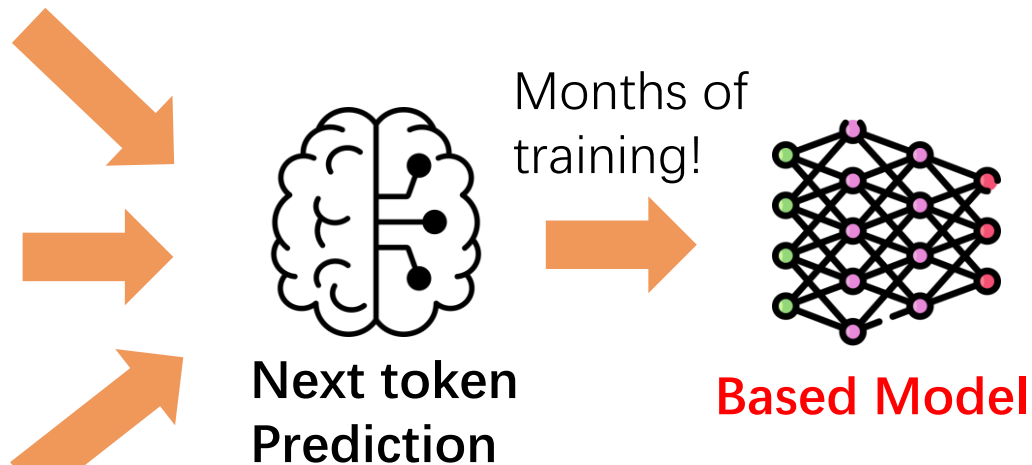
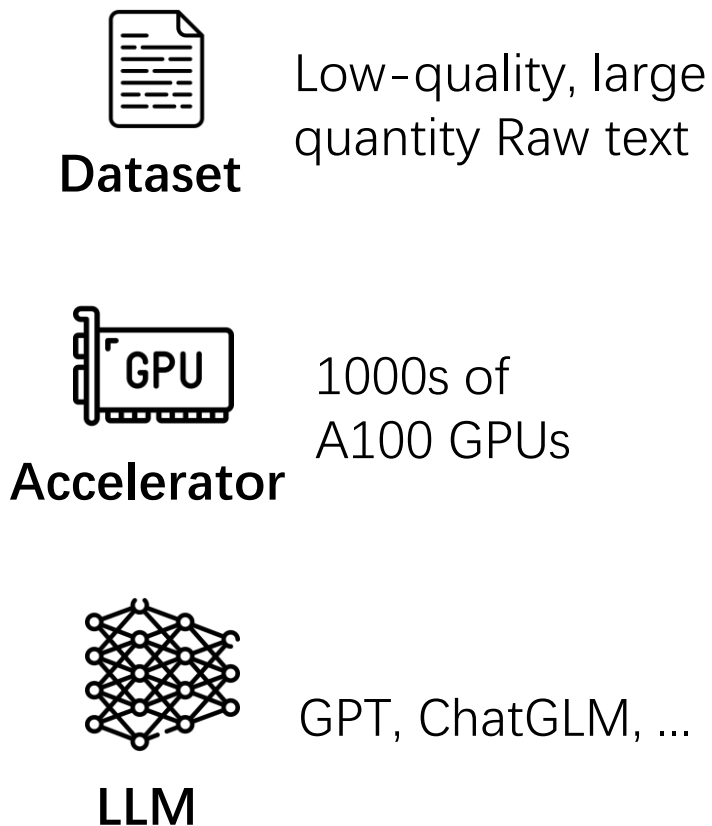
Four Stage Pipeline



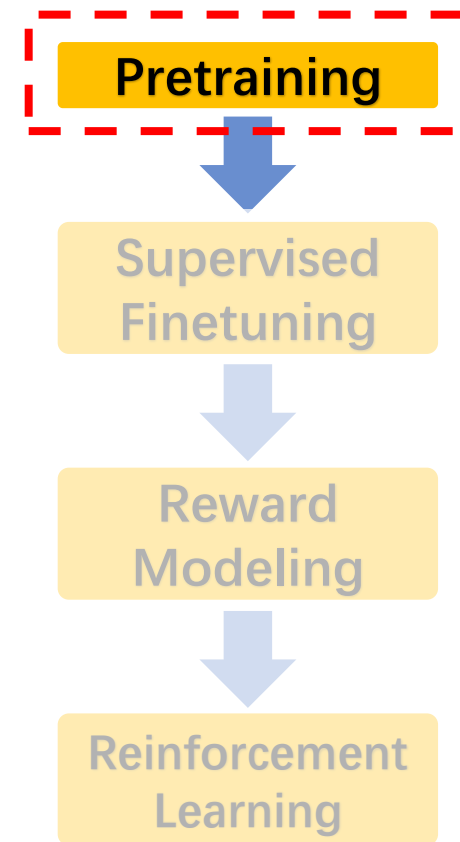
How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?



The LLM pre-training takes up **99%** of the entire training pipeline's time and typically requires **thousands of GPUs** for training over **several months**.



Four Stage Pipeline

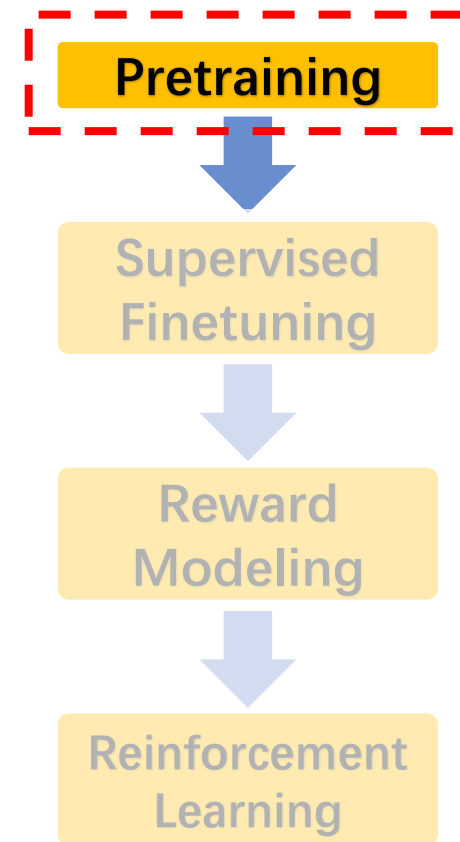


How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?



Smaller technology enterprises and educational research labs often can't afford the cost of pre-training LLMs.

Four Stage Pipeline



英伟达 (NVIDIA) Tesla A100 80G AI人工智能数据中心HPC高性能运算GPU显卡

NVIDIA Tesla A100 80G

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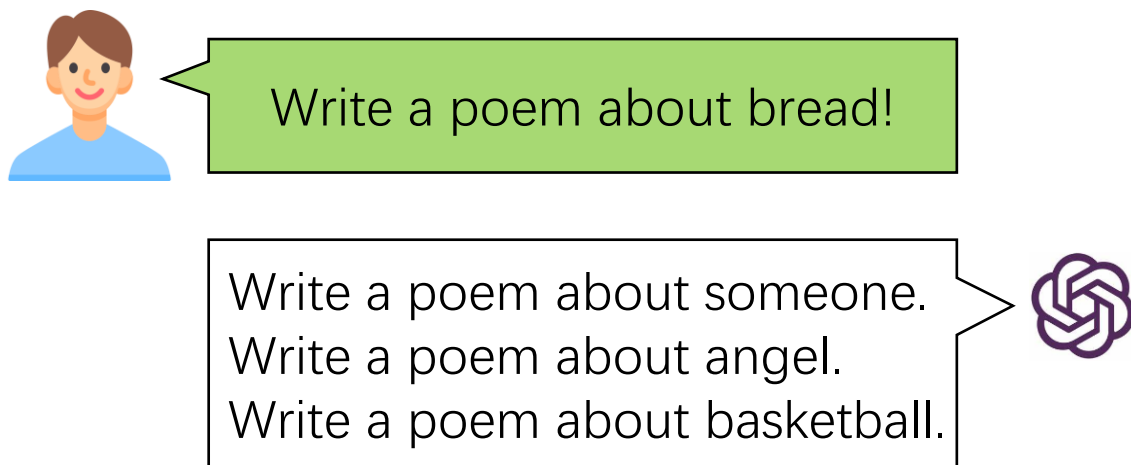
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|--|---|
|  NVIDIA Tesla P40 24G |  NVIDIA Tesla T4 16G |
|  NVIDIA Tesla A2 16G |  NVIDIA Tesla A10 24G |
|  NVIDIA Tesla A16 64G |  NVIDIA Tesla A30 24G |
|  NVIDIA A40 48G |  NVIDIA Tesla V100 32G |
|  NVIDIA Tesla A100 40G |  NVIDIA Tesla A100 80G |

❤ 关注 **1** 对比

举报

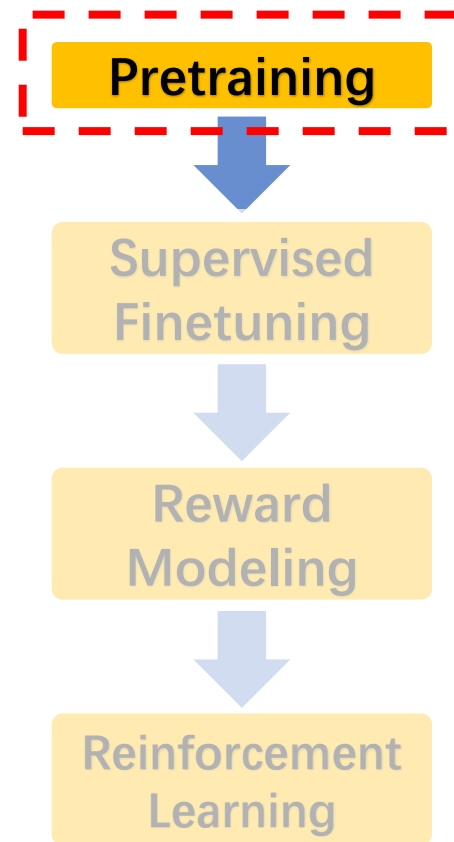
How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?

- **Based model are not Chat Assistant!**



The training task of pre-trained language model is to **predict the next token, rather than engaging in QA** (Question-Answering) dialogues. It may use more questions to answer a question.

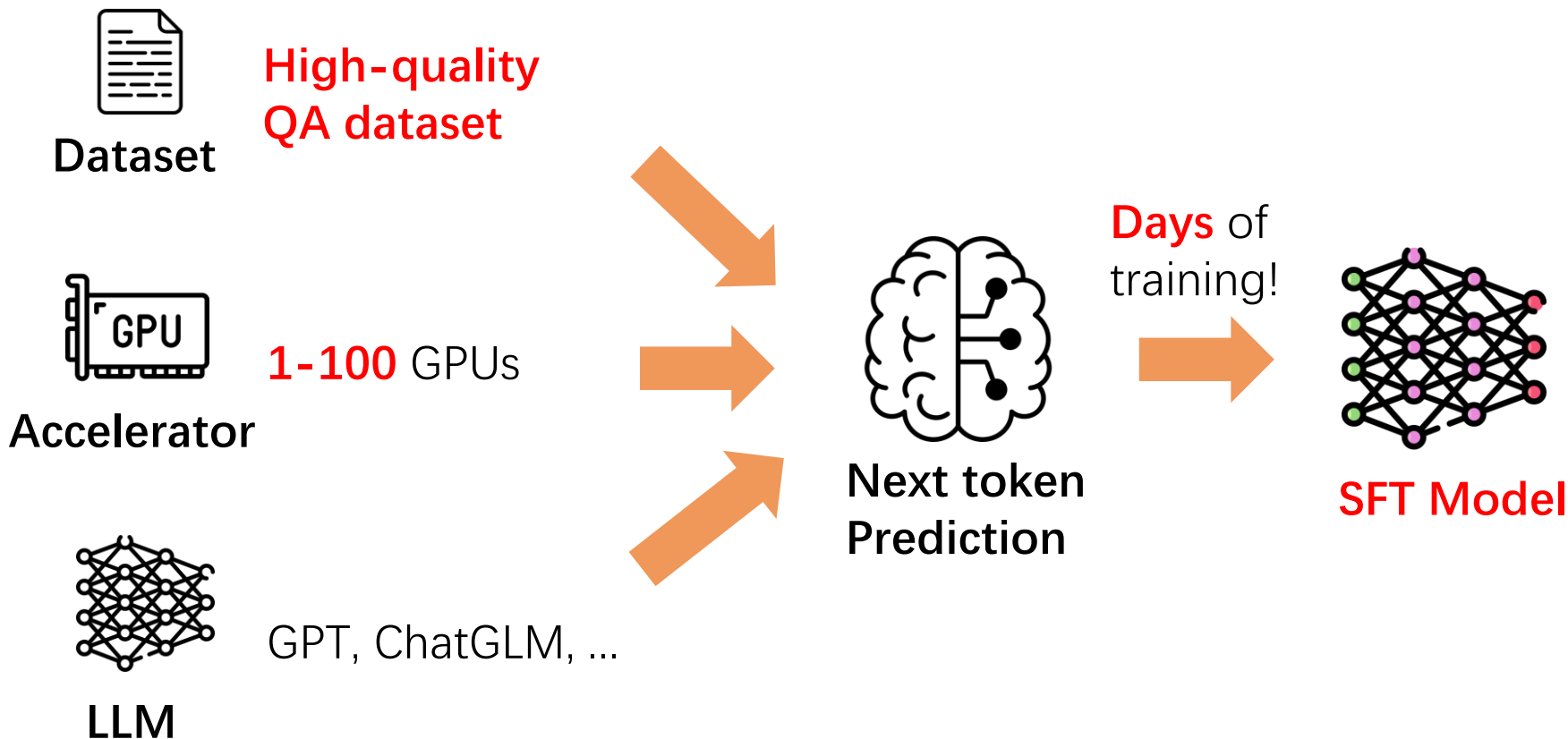
Four Stage Pipeline



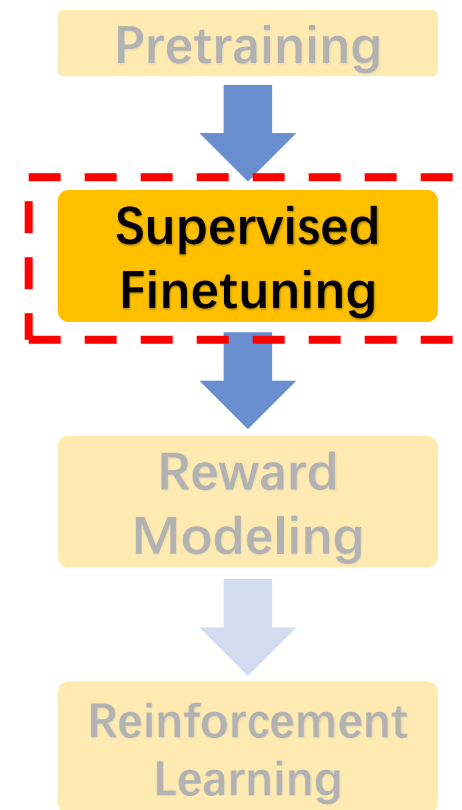
How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?



During the Supervised Finetuning of LLM, workers are hired to gather **high-quality QA data** and the **based-model is fine-tuned**, requiring fewer GPUs and just days to train.



Four Stage Pipeline



How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?



Multiple answers are generated from the same prompt based on SFT model. Workers **rank these answers** to compile a large **ranking dataset**, which is then used to train a Transformer-based **Reward Model**.

Y 你可以帮我写一段尽可能短的Python程序或函数，来检查给定的字符串是否为回文。

当然，下面是一个简短的Python函数，用于检查给定的字符串是否为回文：

```
python
def is_palindrome(s):
    s = s.lower().replace(" ", "")
    return s == s[::-1]

# 测试函数
print(is_palindrome("racecar")) # 应返回 True
print(is_palindrome("hello")) # 应返回 False
print(is_palindrome("A man a plan a canal Panama"))
```

这个函数首先将输入字符串转换为小写并移除所有空格，然后检查字符串是否等于其反转。如果是，则返回 `True`，否则返回 `False`。这个函数也能处理包含空格和大小写字母的字符串。

Y 你可以帮我写一段尽可能短的Python程序或函数，来检查给定的字符串是否为回文。

当然，这里是一个非常简短的Python函数，用于检查一个字符串是否是回文：

```
python
def is_palindrome(s):
    return s == s[::-1]

# 测试
print(is_palindrome("racecar")) # 输出 True
print(is_palindrome("hello")) # 输出 False
```

这个函数使用了Python的字符串切片功能，通过反转字符串并检查它是否与原字符串相等来判断是否为回文。请注意，这个版本是大小写敏感的，并且不会忽略空格或其他标点符号。如果你需要更复杂的处理，可以添加额外的逻辑。

Y 你可以帮我写一段尽可能短的Python程序或函数，来检查给定的字符串是否为回文。

当然，你可以使用以下的Python函数来检查一个给定的字符串是否是回文：

```
python
def is_palindrome(s):
    s = s.lower().replace(" ", "")
    return s == s[::-1]
```

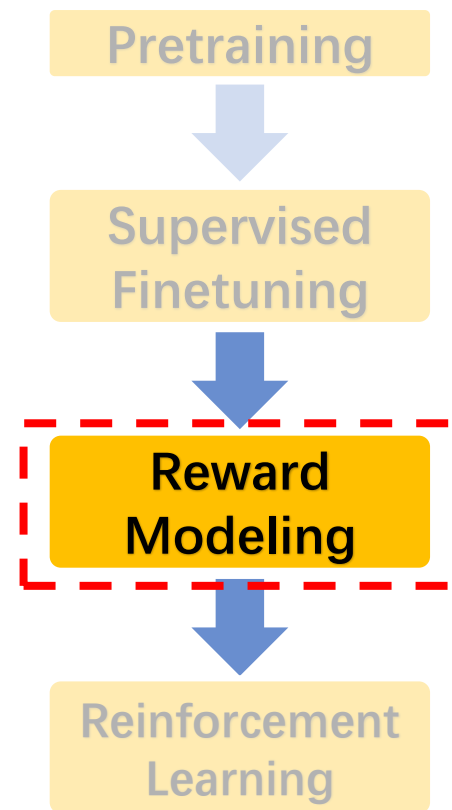
这个函数首先将输入字符串转换为小写并移除所有空格，然后检查它是否等于其自身的反转。如果是，则返回 `True`，否则返回 `False`。

使用示例：

```
python
print(is_palindrome("Racecar")) # 输出 True
print(is_palindrome("hello")) # 输出 False
print(is_palindrome("A man a plan a canal Panama"))
```

这是一个非常简洁的实现，但请注意，它只考虑了基础的回文检查，并没有处理标点符号或其他特殊字符。

Four Stage Pipeline

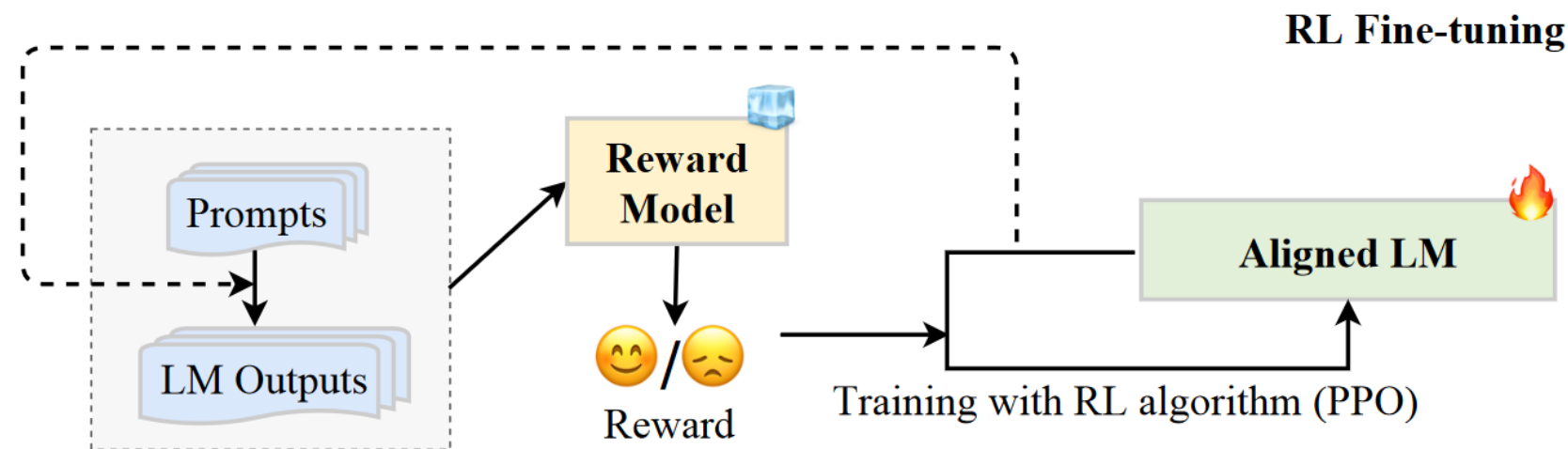


How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?

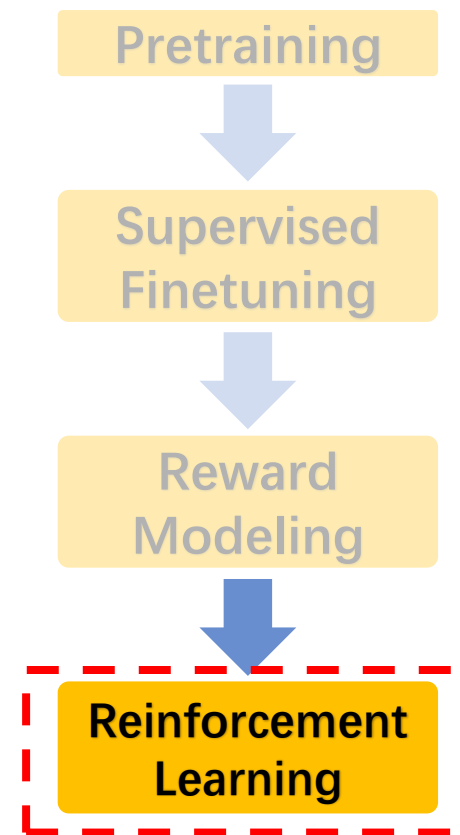


In reinforcement learning, **policy gradient algorithm** are used to amplify the generation probabilities of "**favorable**" responses and minimize those of "**toxic**" ones.

- **Action Space:** all the vocabulary
- **State:** currently generated token sequence
- **Reward:** Provided by **Reward Model**



Four Stage Pipeline





How to Train a ChatGPT Assistant?



| Rank | Model | Elo Rating | Description | License |
|------|---|------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | GPT-4 | 1274 | ChatGPT-4 by OpenAI | Proprietary |
| 2 | Claude-v1 | 1224 | Claude by Anthropic | Proprietary |
| 3 | GPT-3.5-turbo | 1155 | ChatGPT-3.5 by OpenAI | Proprietary |
| 4 | Vicuna-13B | 1083 | a chat assistant fine-tuned from LLaMA on user-shared conversations by LMSYS | Weights available; Non-commercial |
| 5 | Koala-13B | 1022 | a dialogue model for academic research by BAIR | Weights available; Non-commercial |
| 6 | RWKV-4-Raven-14B | 989 | an RNN with transformer-level LLM performance | Apache 2.0 |
| 7 | Qasst-Pythia-12B | 928 | an Open Assistant for everyone by LAION | Apache 2.0 |
| 8 | ChatGLM-6B | 918 | an open bilingual dialogue language model by Tsinghua University | Weights available; Non-commercial |
| 9 | StableLM-Tuned-Alpha-7B | 906 | Stability AI language models | CC-BY-NC-SA-4.0 |
| 10 | Alpaca-13B | 904 | a model fine-tuned from LLaMA on instruction-following demonstrations by Stanford | Weights available; Non-commercial |
| 11 | FastChat-T5-3B | 902 | a chat assistant fine-tuned from FLAN-T5 by LMSYS | Apache 2.0 |
| 12 | Dolly-V2-12B | 863 | an instruction-tuned open large language model by Databricks | MIT |
| 13 | LLaMA-13B | 826 | open and efficient foundation language models by Meta | Weights available; Non-commercial |

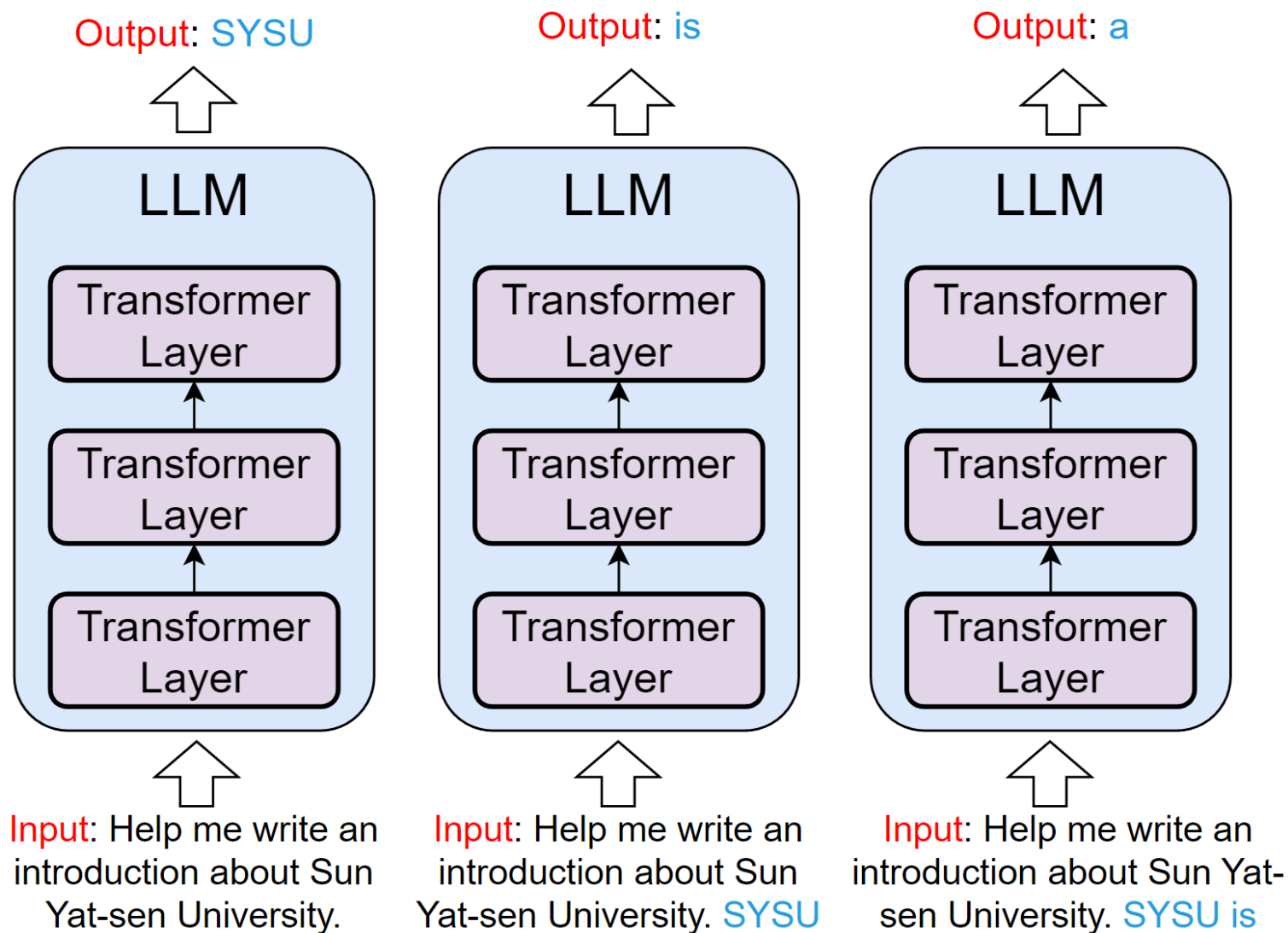
Aligned Model

SFT Model

- The **SFT model** significantly outperforms the based pre-trained model in QA tasks.
- The **Aligned Model** can further filter out expressions from the SFT model's output that are harmful or not in line with human norms.



What happens when LLM generates an answer?

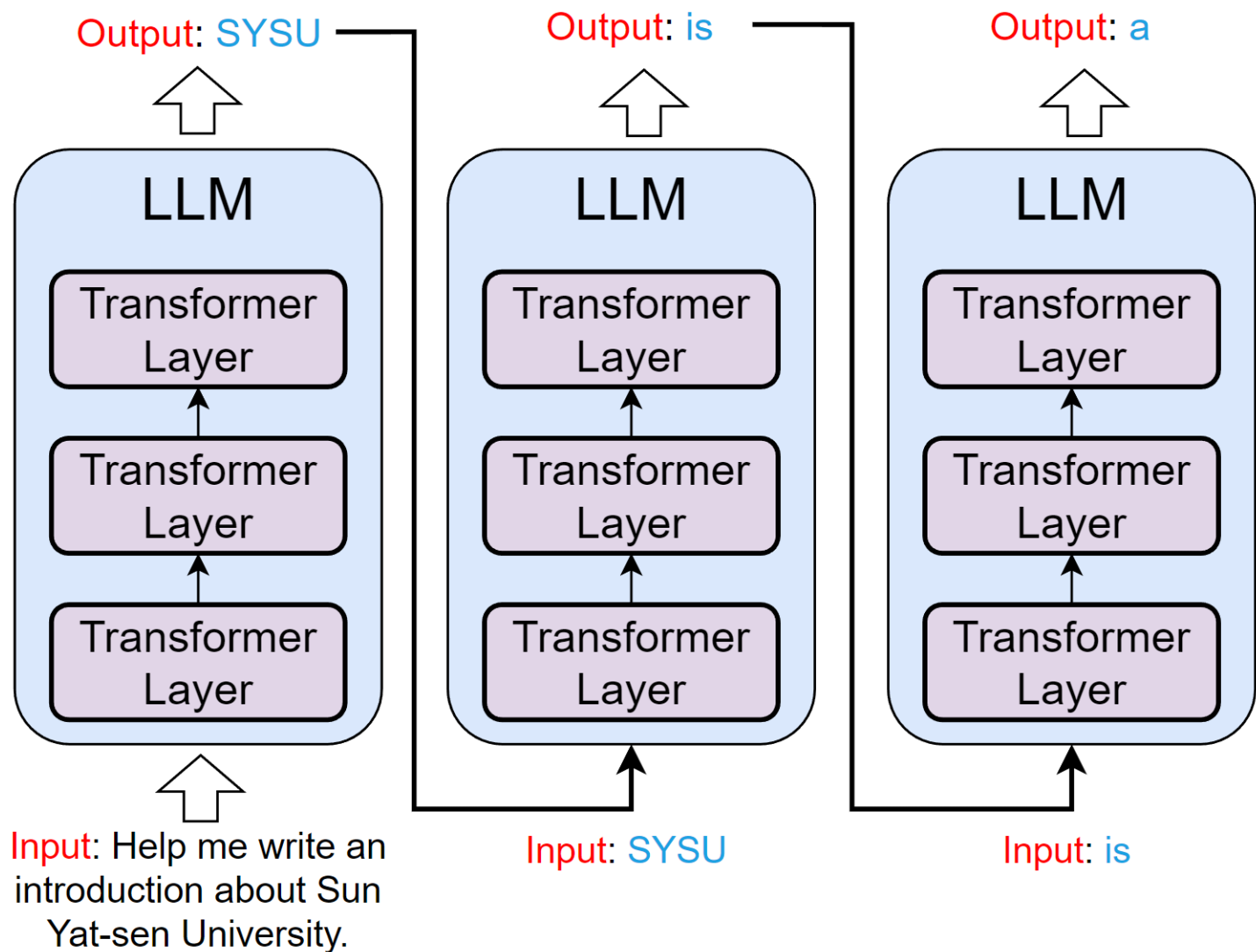


Autoregressive

- When a LLM generates response, it uses its own **previous outputs as inputs for future predictions**, forming a chain of dependencies.
- This autoregressive behavior allows the model to generate coherent and contextually relevant text.



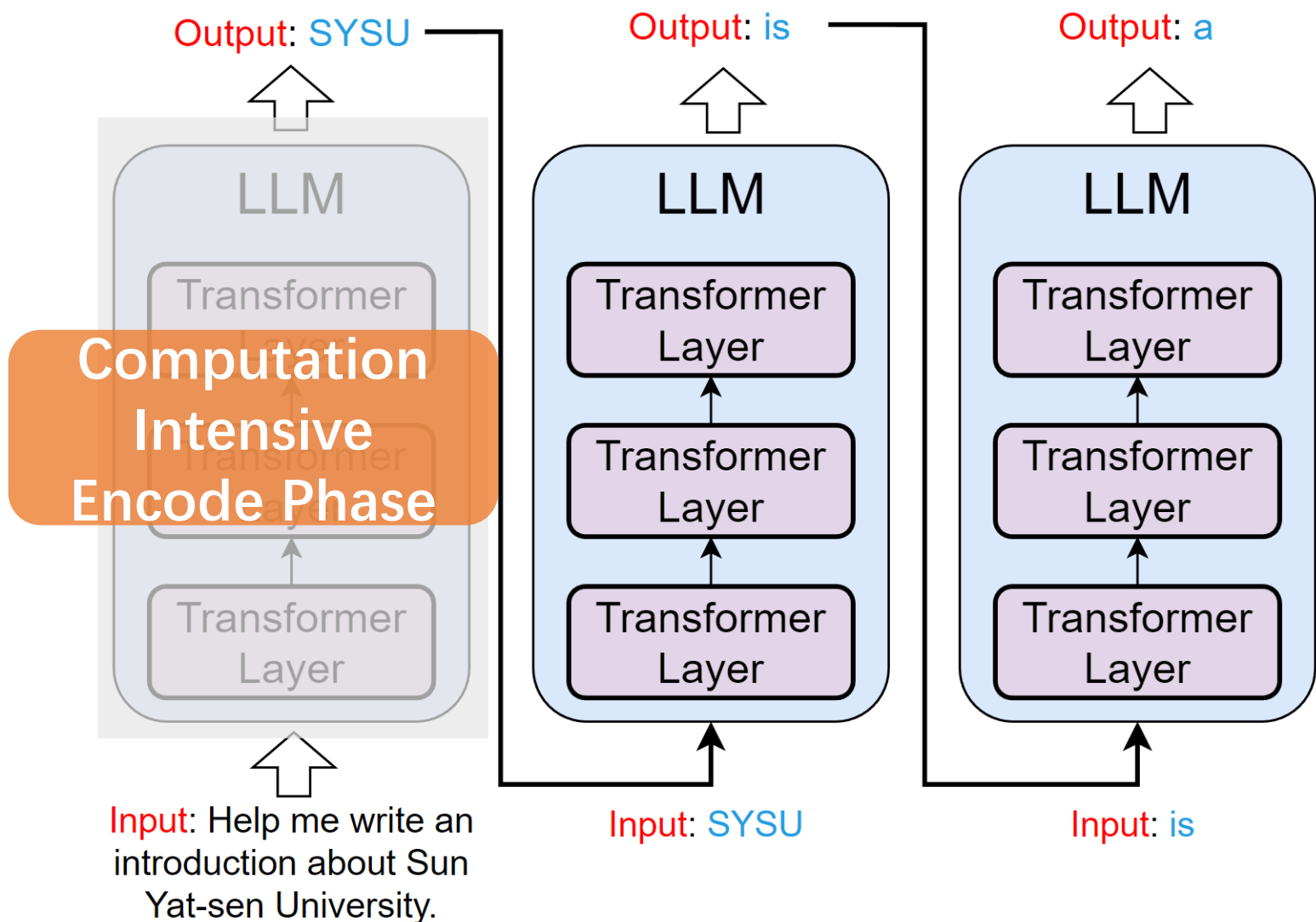
What happens when LLM generates an answer?



Intermediate Cache

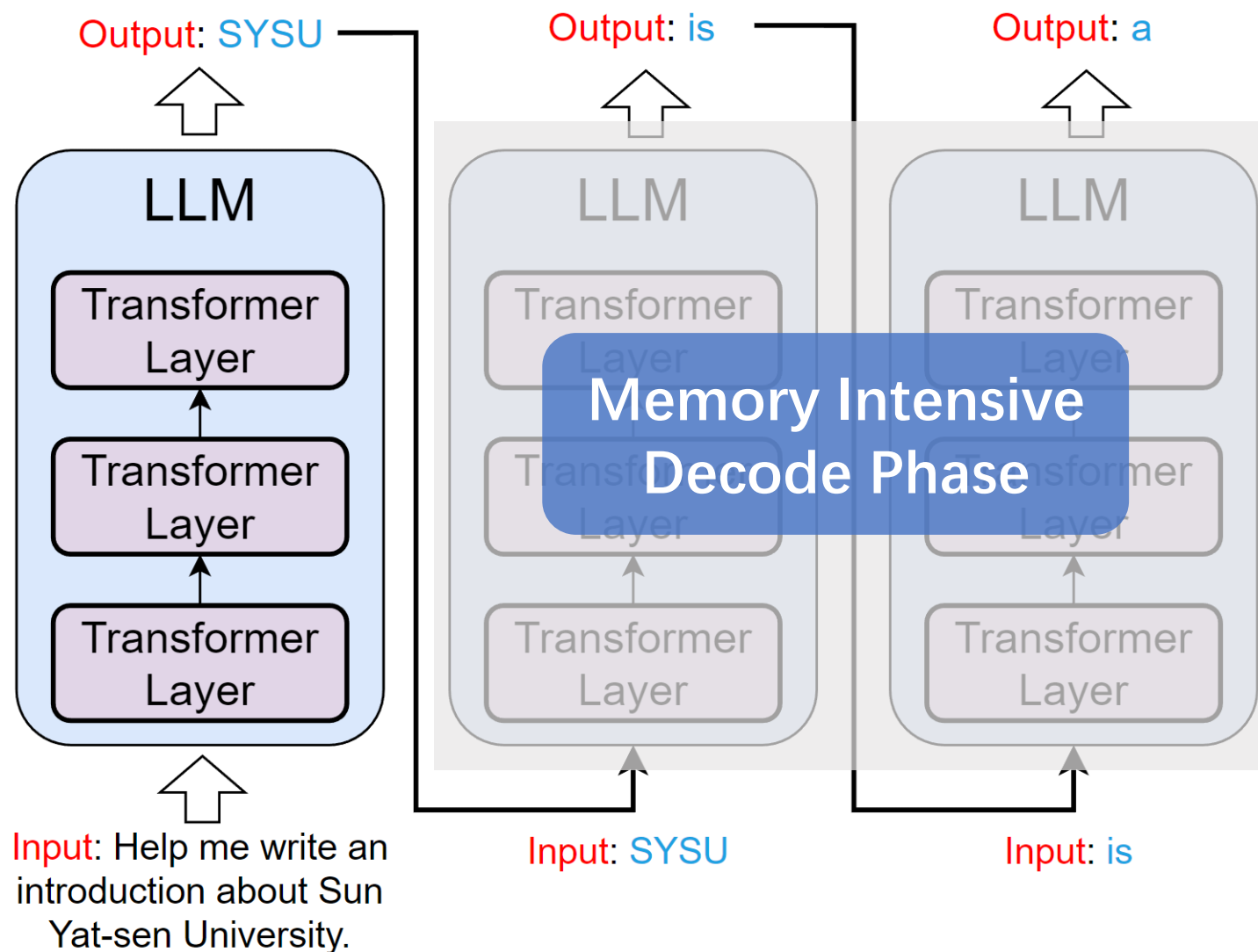
- LLM will **cache previous computational results** (such as the calculations from the black parts of Self-Attention) **in memory** to avoid redundant calculations.
- The inference process of LLM can be divided into two distinct phases: **Encode and Decode**

What happens when LLM generates an answer?



- **Encode Phase:** Inference on LLM's input involves potentially hundreds or even thousands of tokens, making it computationally intensive.

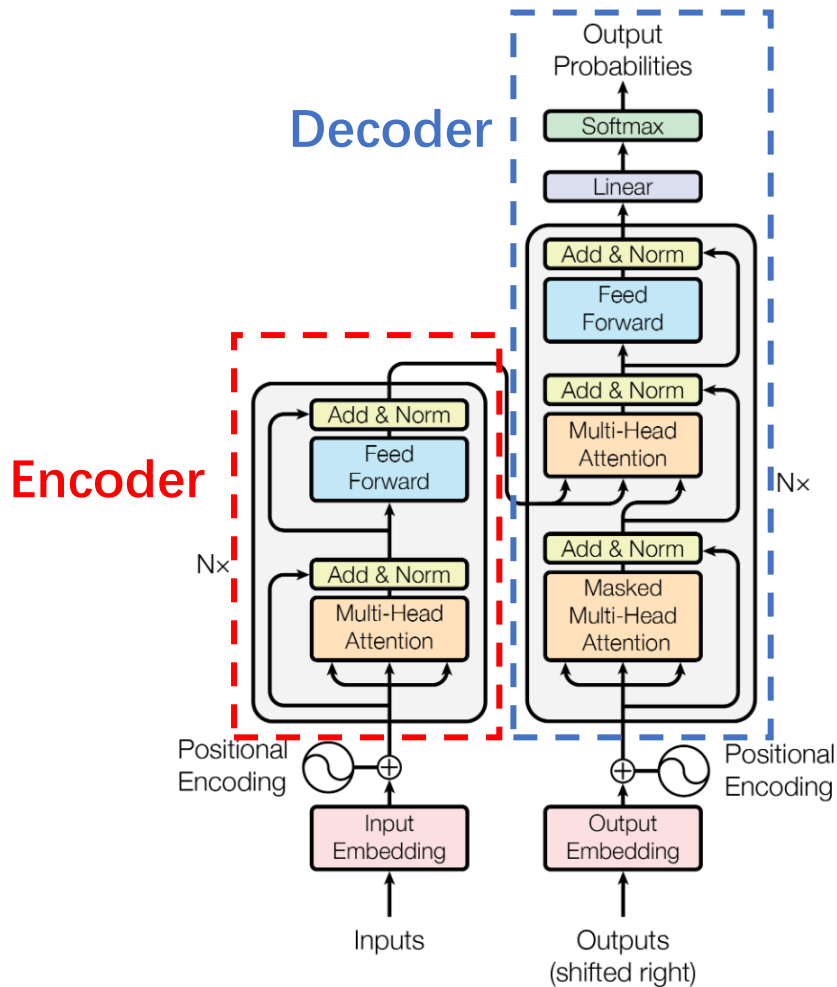
What happens when LLM generates an answer?



- **Encode Phase:** Inference on LLM's input involves potentially hundreds or even thousands of tokens, making it computationally intensive.
- **Decode Phase:** each previously predicted token is inputted one at a time, requiring frequent retrieval of intermediate cache from storage.

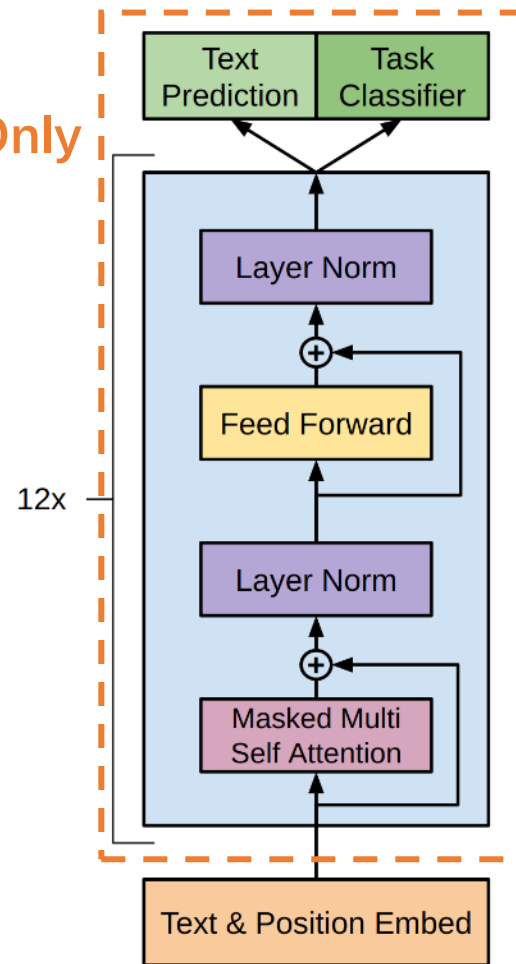
The Backbone Architecture in LLM

- The vast majority of LLMs are based on the **Transformer architecture**.



Attention is all you need! (NIPS 2017)

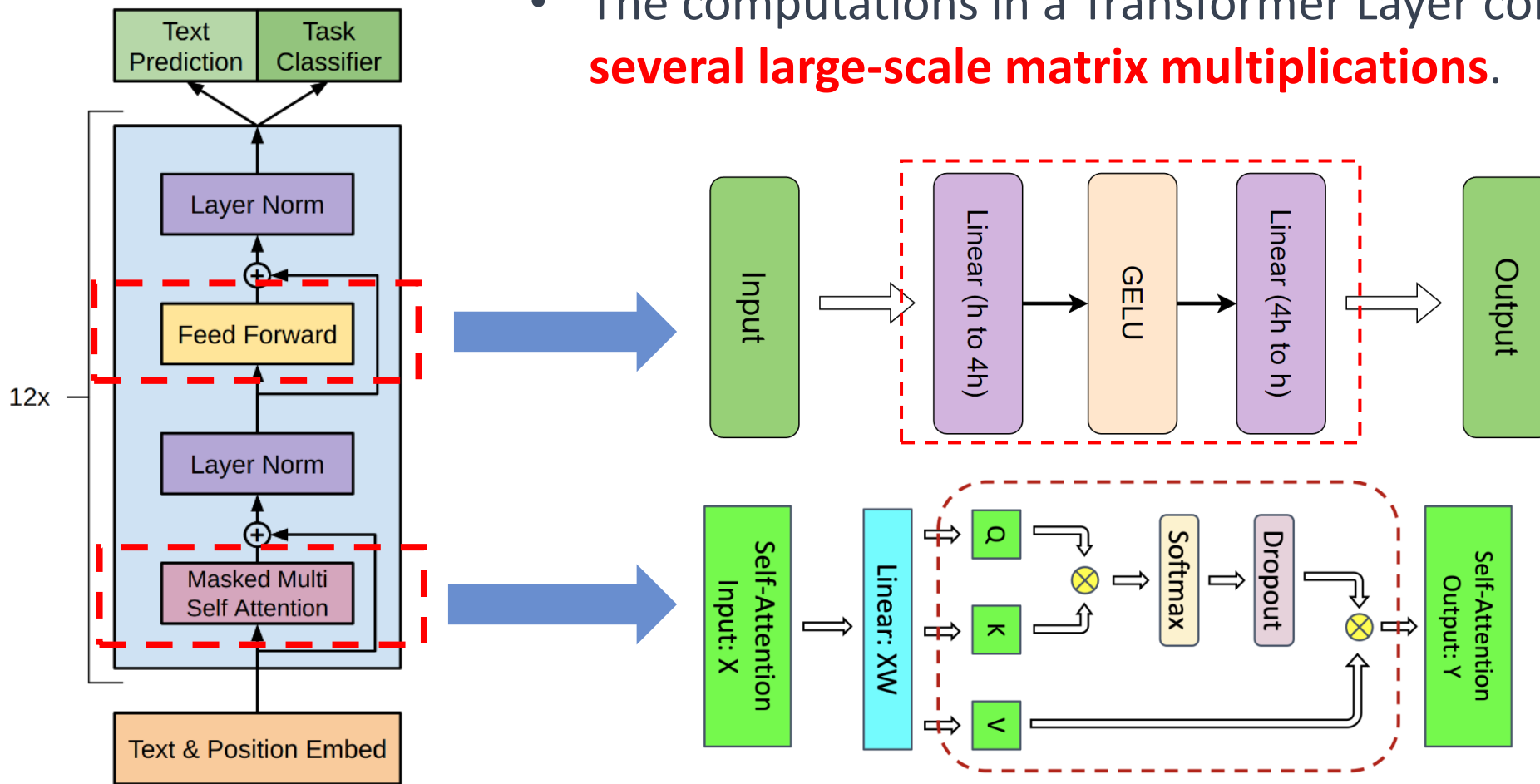
Decoder-Only



GPT Series (2019-now)

The Backbone Architecture in LLM

- The vast majority of LLMs are based on the **Transformer architecture**.
- The computations in a Transformer Layer consist of **several large-scale matrix multiplications**.





Parameter Size and Memory Footprint in LLM

- A language model is generally considered "large" if it has **tens of millions to billions of parameters**.

| 模型名称 | 发布时间 | 发布机构 | 参数规模 |
|-----------------|---------|------------------|-----------|
| T5 | 2019-10 | Google | 13B |
| GPT-3 | 2020-05 | OpenAI | 175B |
| LaMDA | 2021-05 | Google | 137B |
| Jurassic | 2021-08 | AI21 | 178B |
| MT-NLG | 2021-10 | Microsoft、NVIDIA | 530B |
| ERNIE 3.0 Titan | 2021-12 | Baidu | 260B |
| Gopher | 2021-12 | DeepMind | 280B |
| Chinchilla | 2022-04 | DeepMind | 70B |
| PaLM | 2022-04 | Google | 540B |
| OPT | 2022-05 | Meta | 125M-175B |
| BLOOM | 2022-07 | BigScience | 176B |
| GLM-130B | 2022-08 | Tsinghua | 130B |
| LLaMA | 2023-02 | Meta | 7B-65B |



Parameter Size and Memory Footprint in LLM

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| BLOOM | 2022-07 | BigScience | 176B |
| GLM-130B | 2022-08 | Tsinghua | 130B |
| LLaMA | 2023-02 | Meta | 7B-65B |

- During **training**, model parameters use **Float64** and require **4 bytes** each, while during **inference**, they use **Float32** and require **2 bytes** each.

The peak memory footprint for accommodating the **ChatGLM-130B** model is:

- Float64: $130B * 4 / 1024 / 1024 = \mathbf{480GB!!!}$
- Float32: $130B * 2 / 1024 / 1024 = \mathbf{240GB!!!}$

How to Break the Resource Wall of a Single GPU?

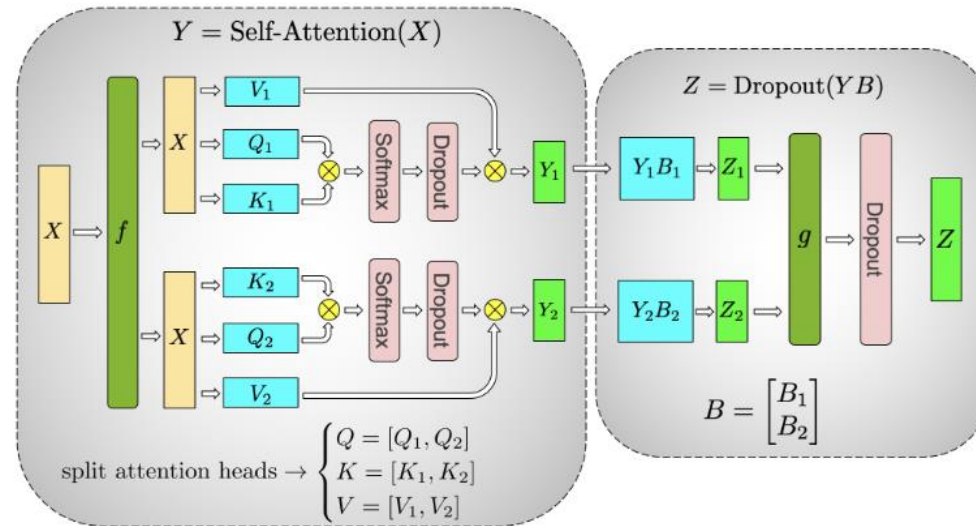
- The memory of a single device is insufficient to accommodate an entire LLM.



Megatron-LM: Training Multi-Billion Parameter Language Models Using Model Parallelism

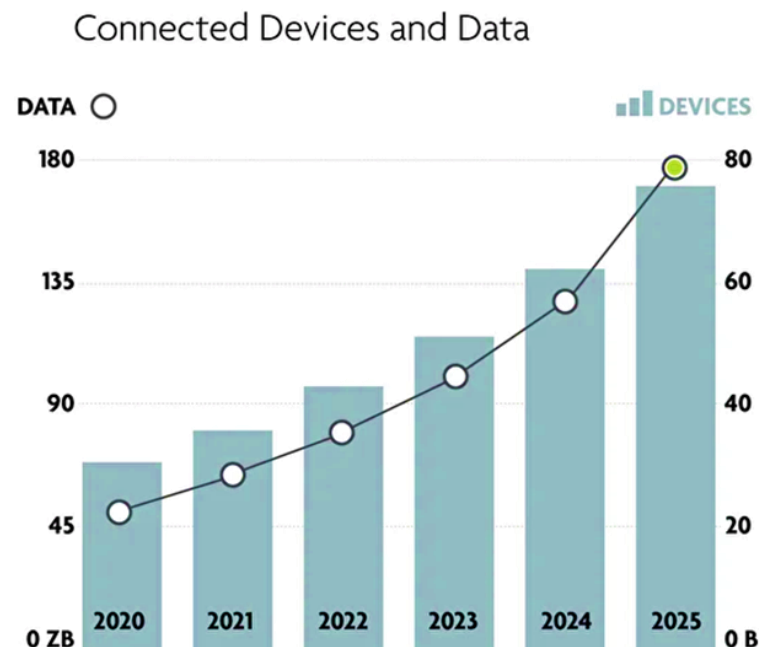
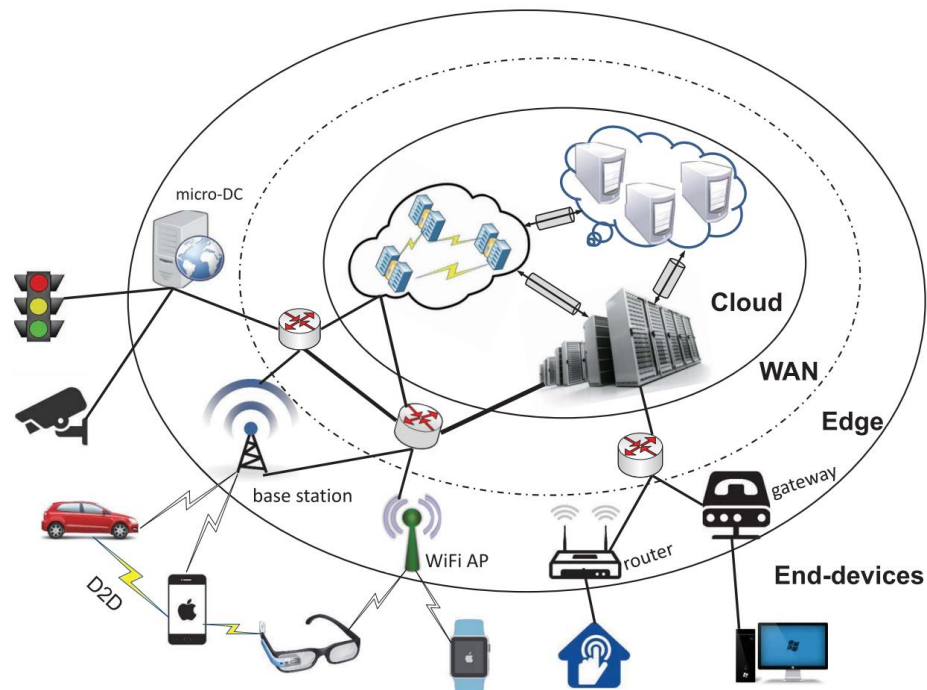
Mohammad Shoeybi^{1,2} Mostofa Patwary^{1,2} Raul Puri^{1,2} Patrick LeGresley² Jared Casper²
Bryan Catanzaro²

- Leveraging **matrix decomposition** techniques, a **Tensor-Parallel (TP)** distributed algorithm was developed to partition the model across multiple GPUs, with each GPU storing only a fraction of the model's weights.



LLM on Mobile Edge Devices

- **Mobile Computing + LLM** has emerged as a new paradigm
 - Popularization of mobile devices in both **magnitude** and **variety**
 - Proliferation of mobile data in both **scale** and **modality**



LLM on Mobile Edge Devices

- **Model lightweighting** and **edge deployment** will become new research focuses in LLMs.

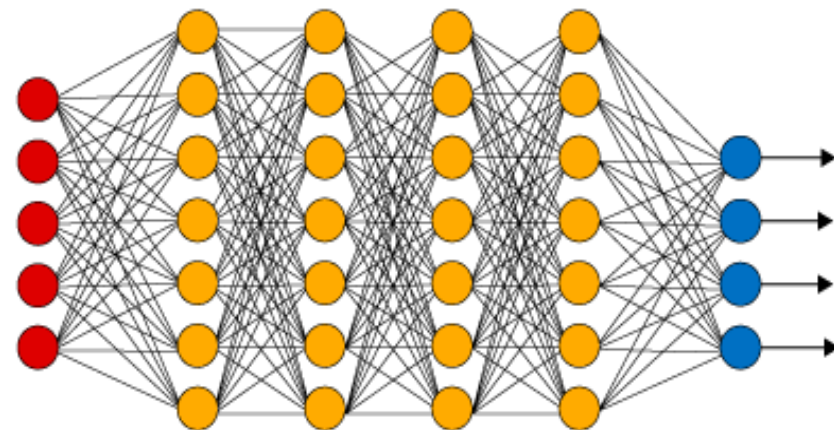
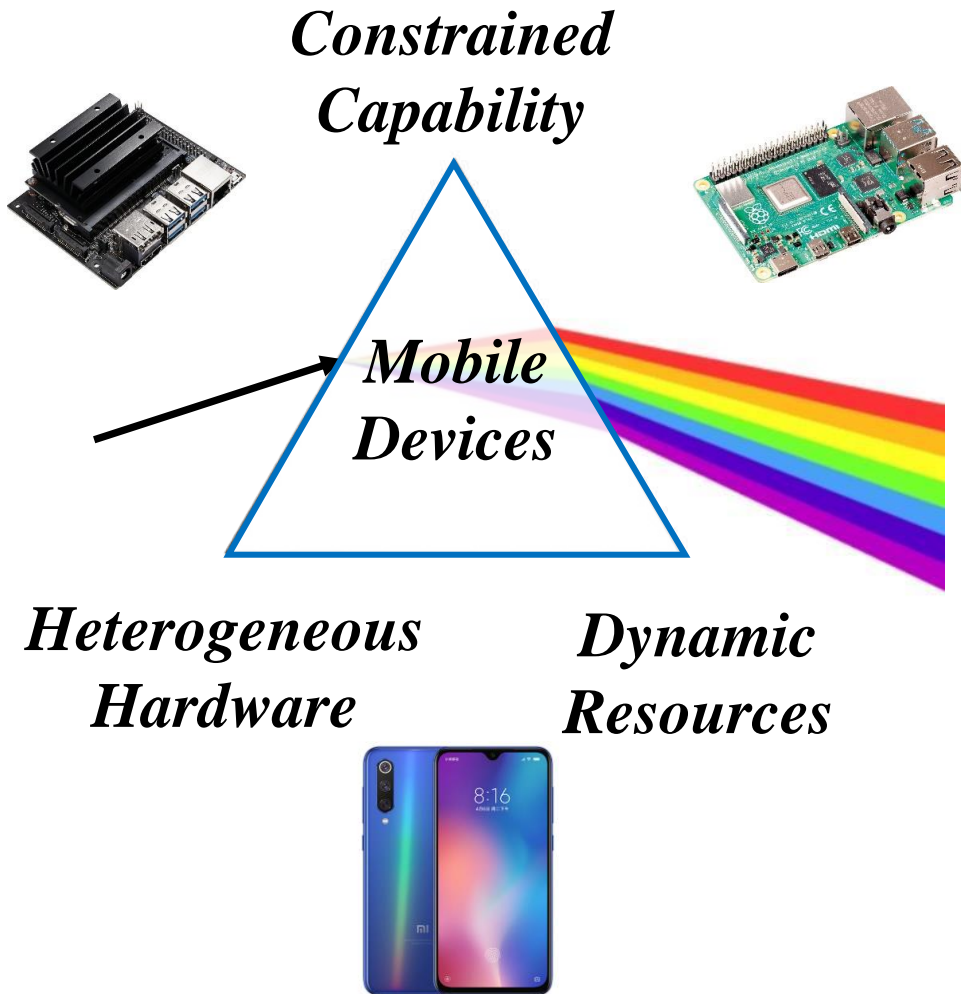
雷军：小米研发大模型的方向是轻量化和本地部署

南方都市报APP · 湾财AI快报
综合 2023-08-25 14:19



Challenges of LLM on Mobile

How to apply?



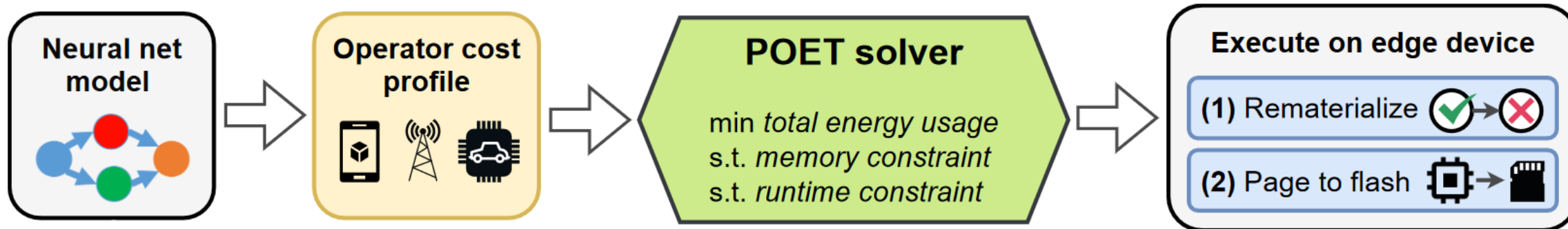
- LLM Computing is extremely **computation-intensive** and **resource-demanding**
- Mobile devices are **resource-constrained** and **heterogeneous**

Break the Memory Wall of Mobile Devices

- Utilizing the concept of **paging** from operating systems, Transformer layers not in use are offloaded to auxiliary storage like SD cards to expand the available memory on mobile devices.

POET: Training Neural Networks on Tiny Devices with Integrated Rematerialization and Paging

Shishir G. Patil¹ Paras Jain¹ Prabal Dutta¹ Ion Stoica¹ Joseph E. Gonzalez¹



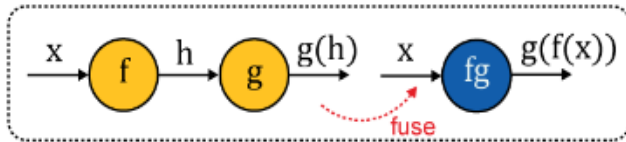
Break the Memory Wall of Mobile Devices

- Propose a framework support memory-efficient on-device LLM training

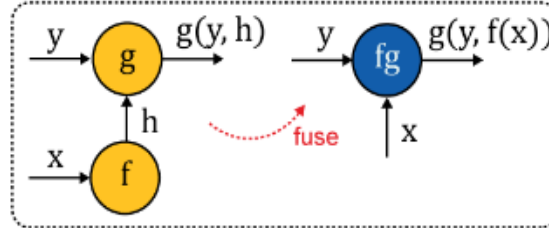
Memory-efficient DNN Training on Mobile Devices

In Gim and JeongGil Ko
 School of Integrated Technology
 College of Engineering
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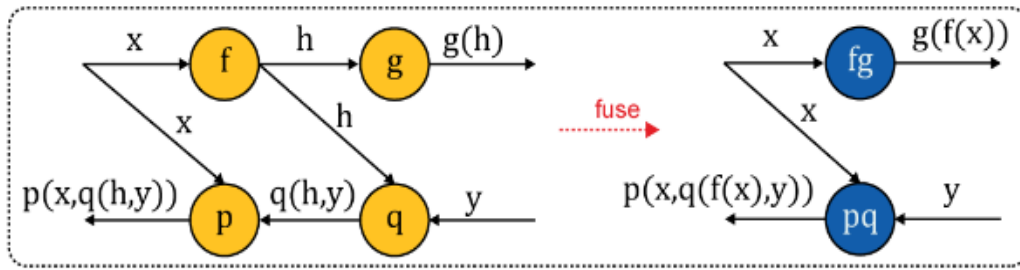
(a) Operator fusion (monadic)



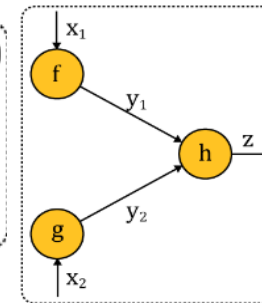
(b) Operator fusion (variadic)



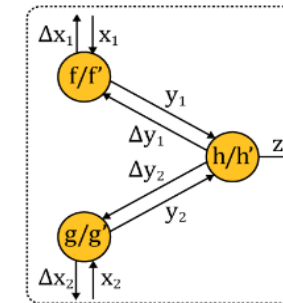
(c) Subgraph reduction



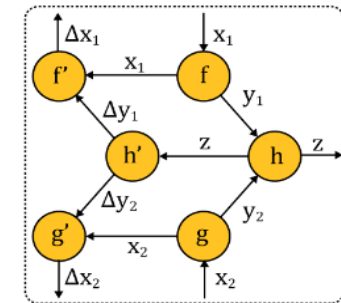
(a) Input graph



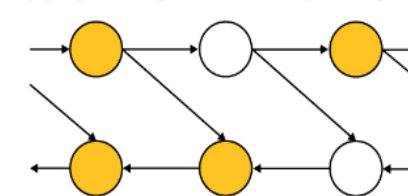
(b) Conventional AD graph



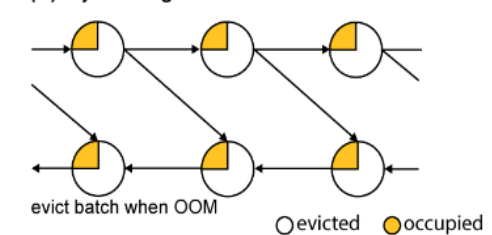
(c) Unified AD graph (Sage)



(a) Dynamic gradient checkpointing



(b) Dynamic gradient accumulation



Collaborative Execution on Mobile Cluster

- Federated Few-shot Learning on Mobile Cluster

Federated Few-Shot Learning for Mobile NLP

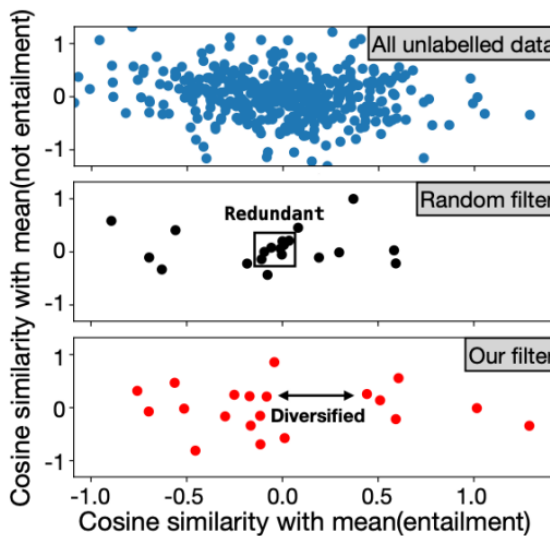
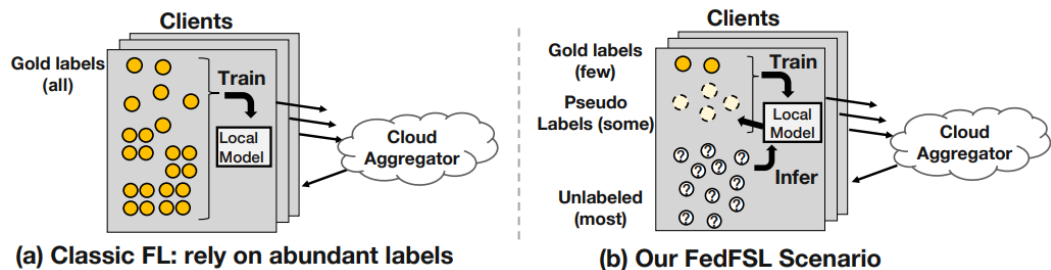
Dongqi Cai
Beiyou Shenzhen Institute

Shanguang Wang
Beiyou Shenzhen Institute

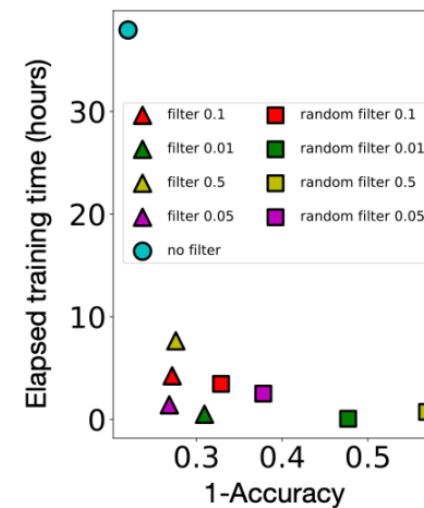
Yaozong Wu
Beiyou Shenzhen Institute

Felix Xiaozhu Lin
University of Virginia

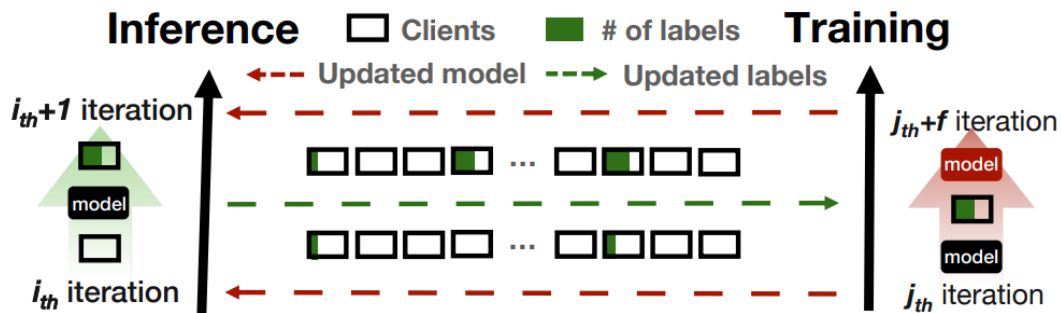
Mengwei Xu
Beiyou Shenzhen Institute



(a) Representative diversity



(b) End-to-end performance





Summary

- **LLM+Mobile** is the new frontier, teeming with open questions that are ripe for exploration—let's pioneer the unknown!

- [Awesome On-device-AI](https://github.com/ysyisyourbrother/awesome-on-device-AI) 

<https://github.com/ysyisyourbrother/awesome-on-device-AI>

- [A Reading List for Machine Learning Systems:](https://jeongseob.github.io/readings_mlsys.html)

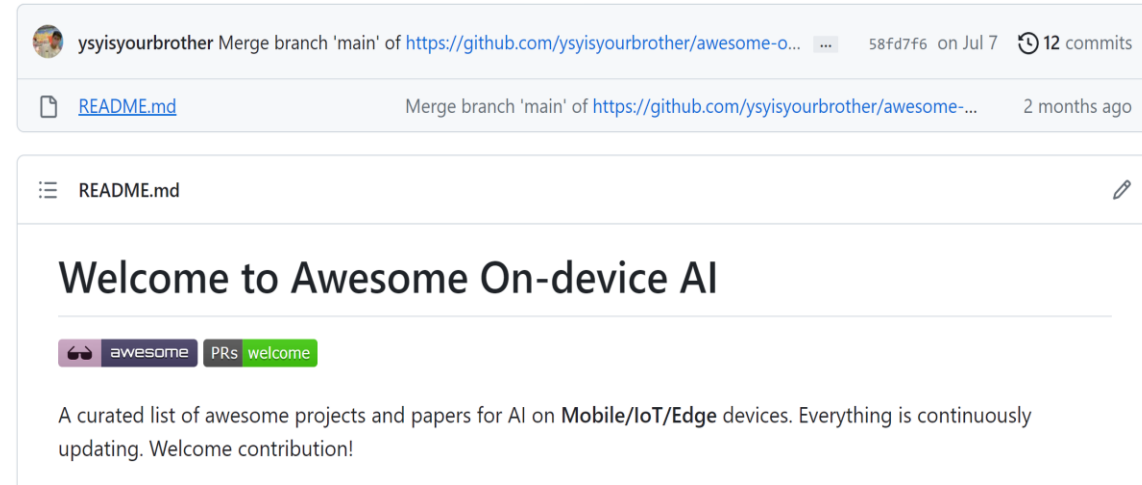
https://jeongseob.github.io/readings_mlsys.html

- [Edge AI Paper List:](https://github.com/xumengwei/Edge-AI-Paper-List)

<https://github.com/xumengwei/Edge-AI-Paper-List>

- [Resource Efficient Large Language Model](https://github.com/UbiquitousLearning/Paper-list-resource-efficient-large-language-model)

<https://github.com/UbiquitousLearning/Paper-list-resource-efficient-large-language-model>



Thanks



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