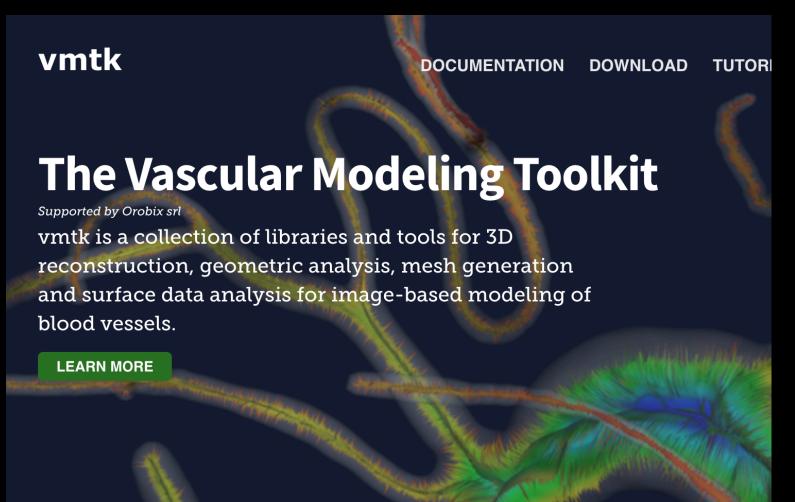
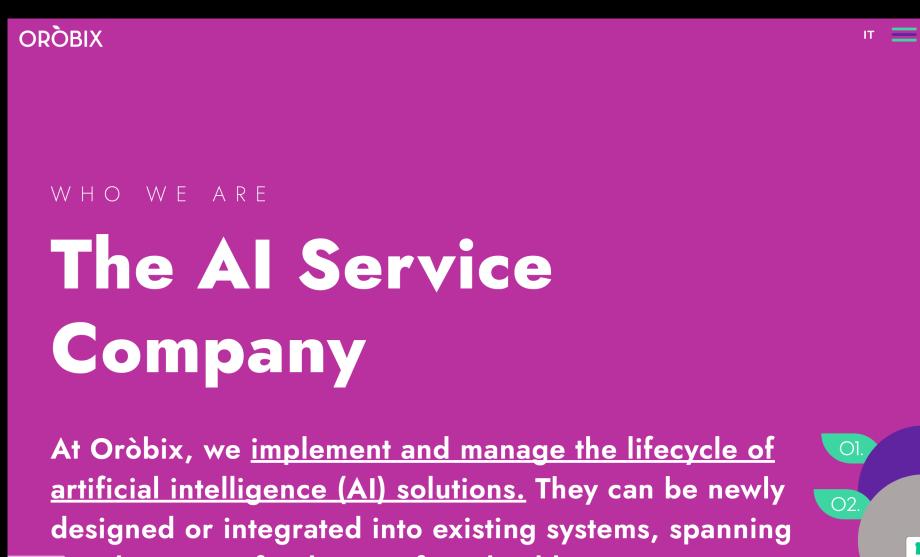
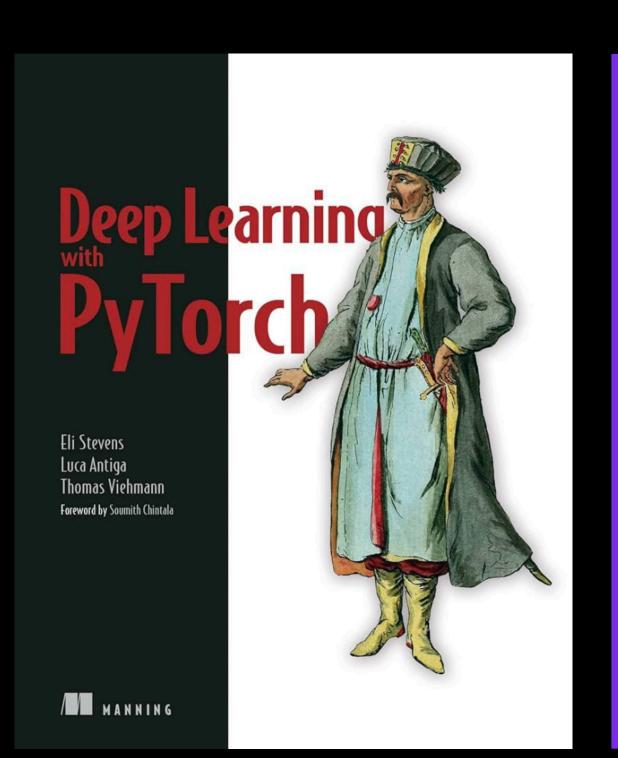
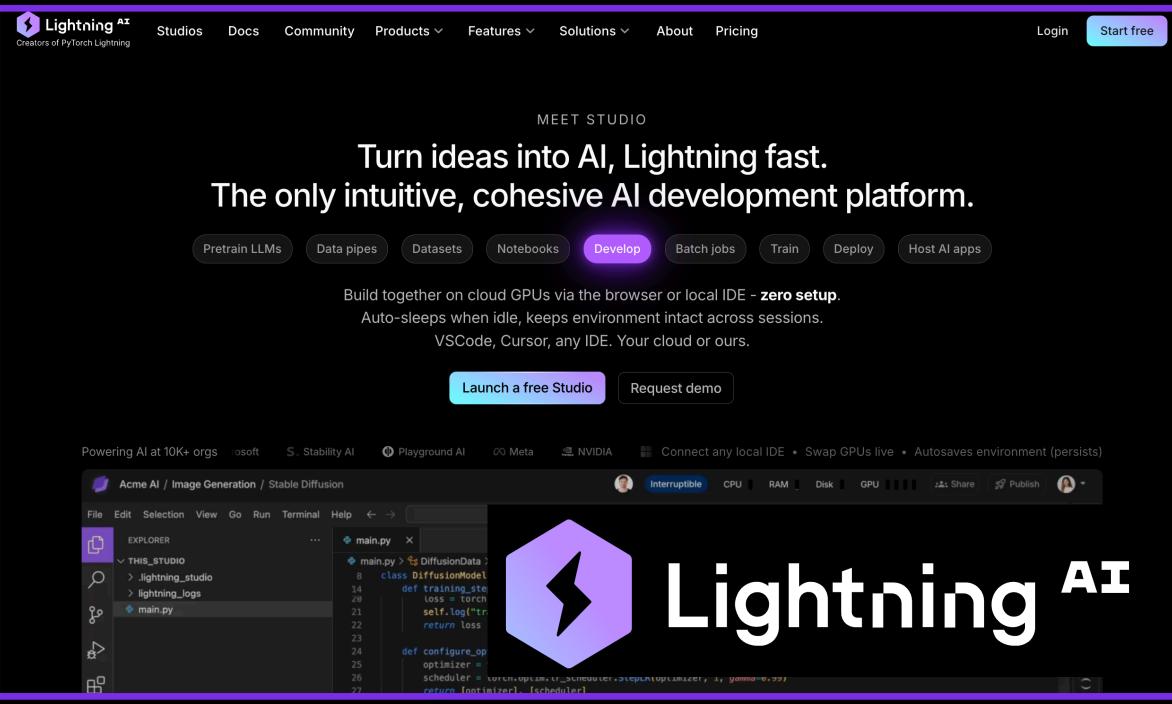
A journey into PyTorch, the Ecosystem, and Deep Learning Compilers

Luca Antiga









PyTorch: An Imperative Style, High-Performance Deep Learning Library

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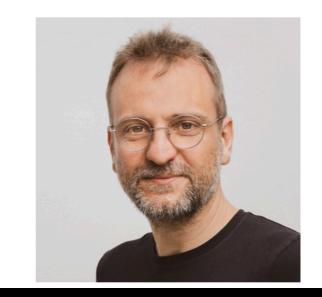
soumith@gmail.com

PyTorch Foundation Technical Advisory Counc Leadership

by Team PyTorch

We are pleased to announce the first-ever Chair and Vice Chair of the PyTorch Foundation's Technical Ad Luca Antiga as the Chair and Jiong Gong as Vice Chair. Both leaders bring extensive experience and dee PyTorch community, and they are set to guide the TAC in its mission to foster an open, diverse, and innov community.

MEET THE NEW LEADERSHIP



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Transform datasets at scale. Optimize datasets for fast Al model training.

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Make PyTorch models up to 40% faster! Thunder is a source to source compiler for PyTorch.



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Docs 🗸

O PyTorch GET STARTED

Choose Your Path: Install PyTorch Locally or Launch Instantly on Supported Cloud Platforms PyTorch is an optimized tensor library for deep learning using GPUs and CPUs.

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BLOG

Stay up-to-date on the latest news and technical topics from the PyTorch Foundation.

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PYTORCH 2.5

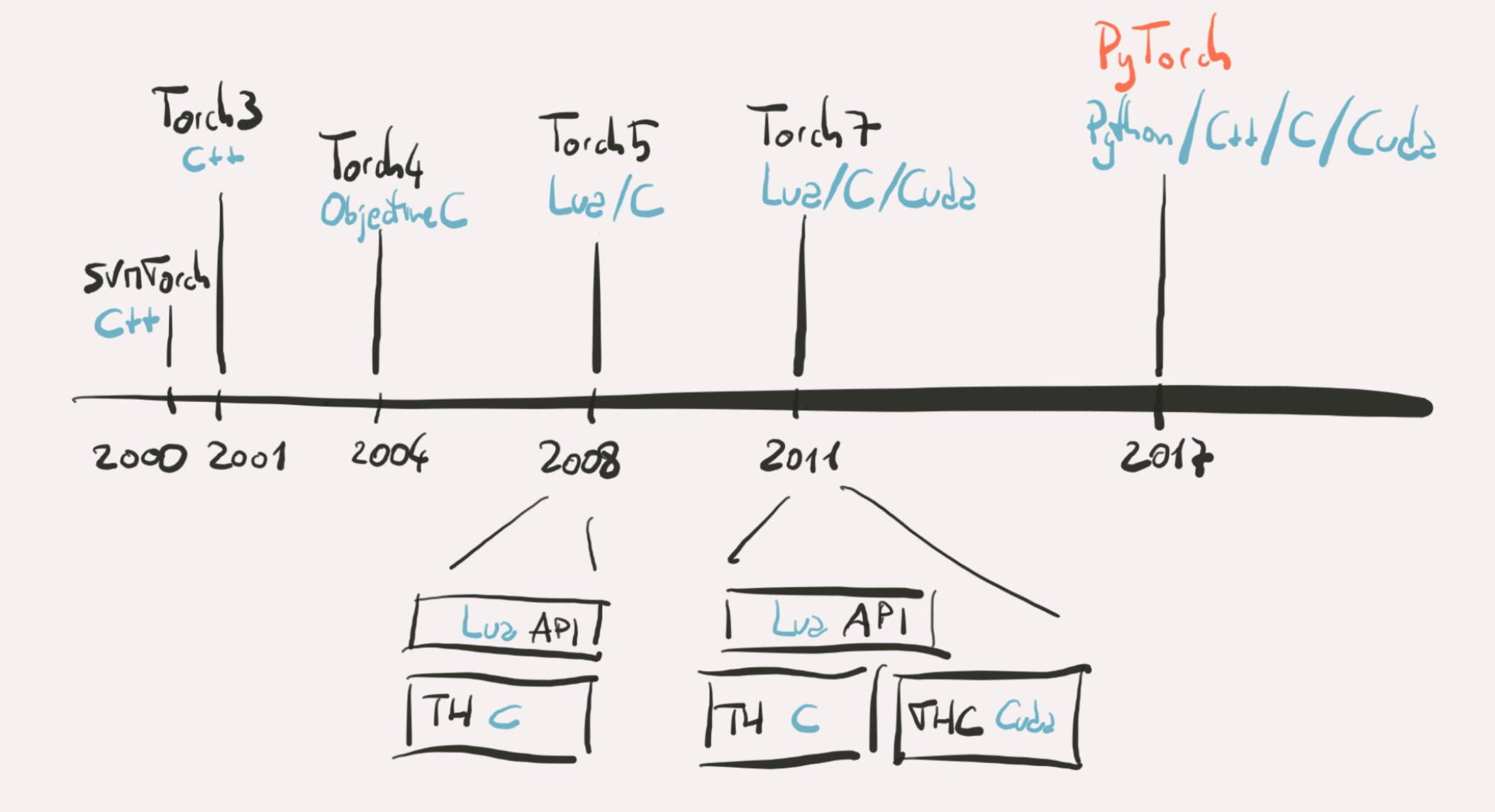
Featuring a new CuDNN backend for SDPA, improvements to TorchDynamo, regional compilation of torch.compile, and more.

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Become an integral part of the PyTorch Foundation, to build and shape the future of AI.

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TORCH TIMELINE



PyTorch

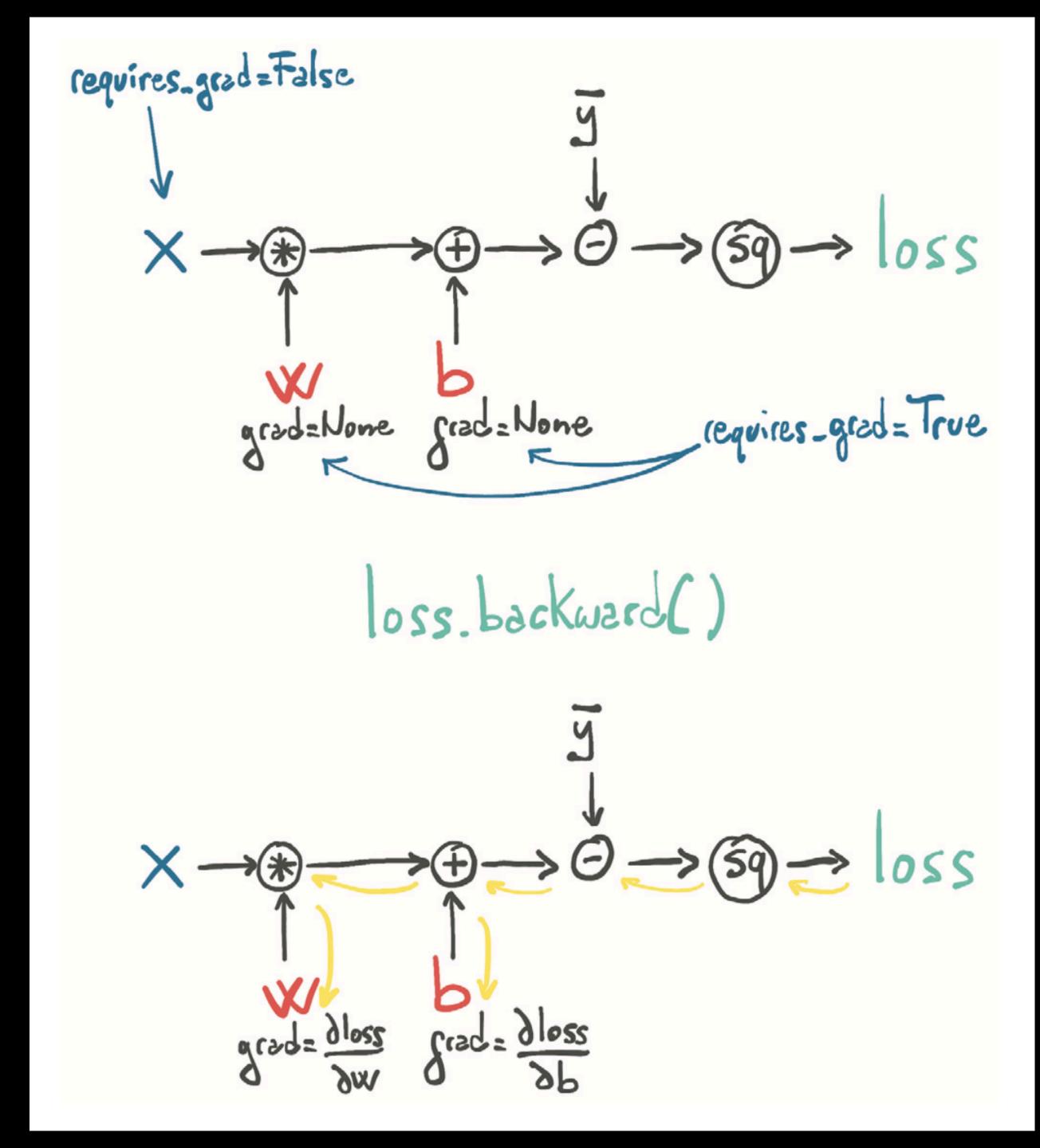
tensors on CPU, GPU

autograd

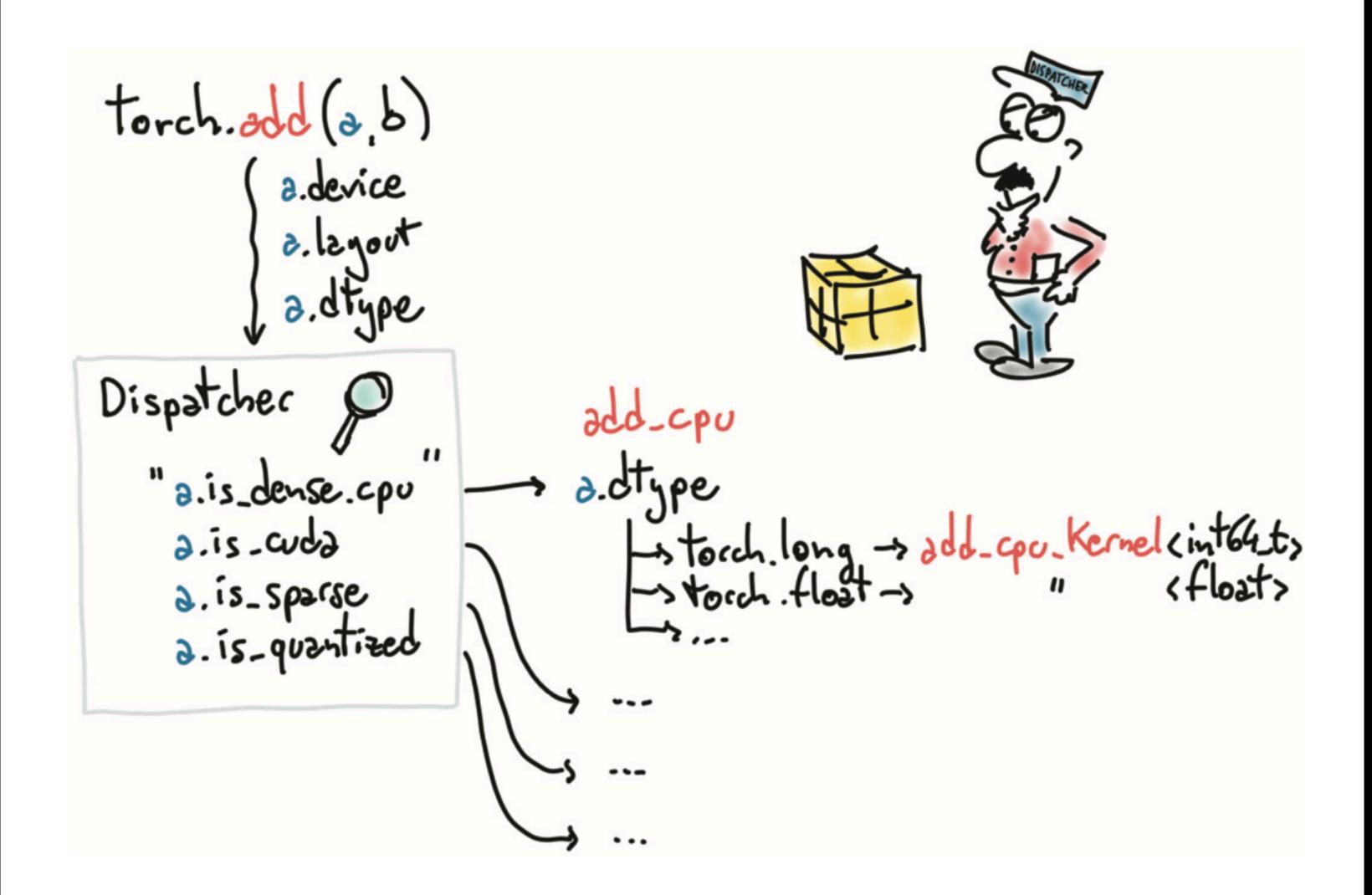
eager, define-by-run

distributed

Autograd

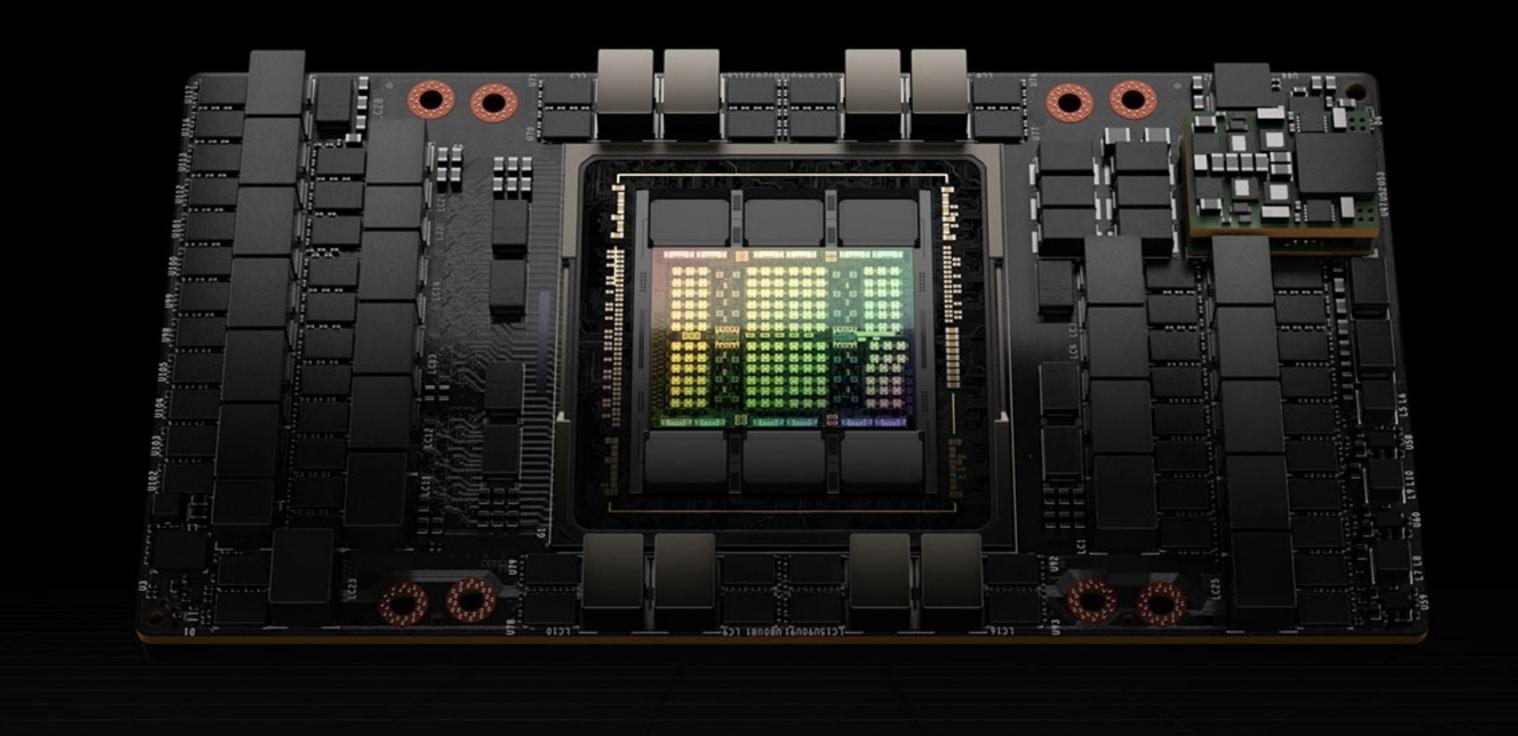


Dispatcher



Modern-day challenges

memory
memory bandwidth
parallelism



Compilers

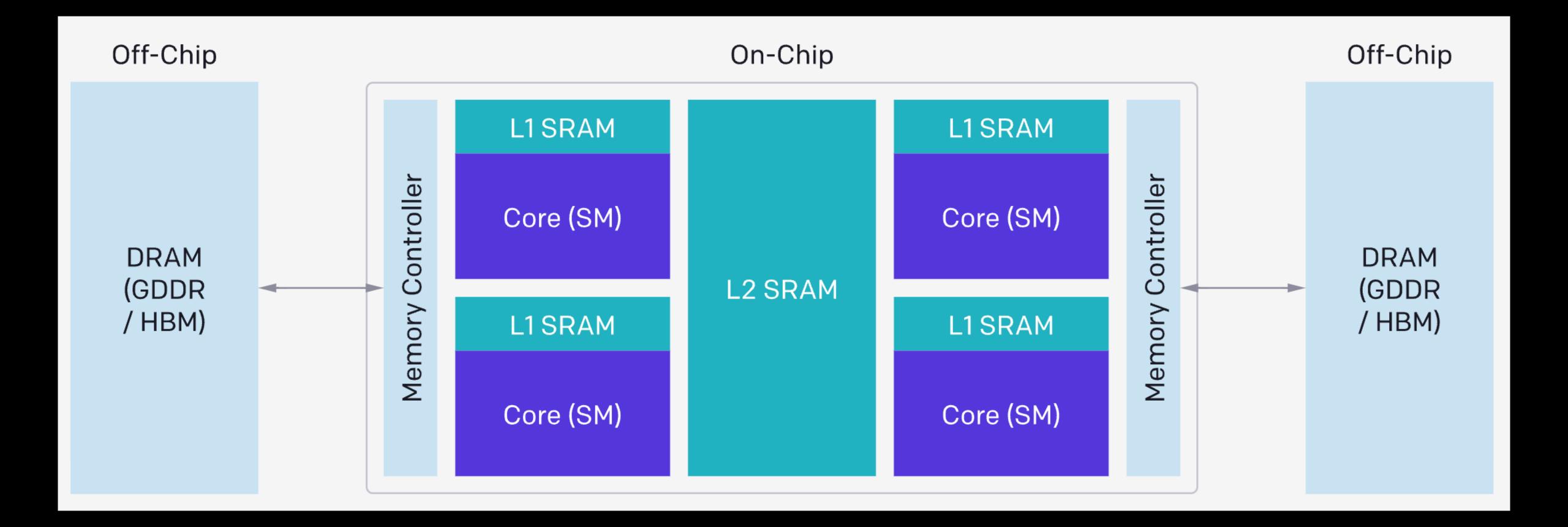
torch.compile (TorchDynamo + TorchInductor)

JAX + XLA, PyTorchXLA

Lightning Thunder

OpenAl Triton

Open-source GPU programming for neural networks



```
Python
                 @jit
                 def add(X, Y, Z, N):
                    pid = program_id(0)
                    idx = pid * 512 + arange(512)
Triton-IR
                 def void add(i32* X .aligned(16) , i32* Y .aligned()
                 entry:
                   %0 = get_program_id[0] i32;
                   %1 = \text{mul i32 } %0, 512;
                   %3 = make_range[0 : 512] i32<512>;
                   %4 = splat i32<512> %1;
                   %6 = add i32 < 512 > %4, %3;
LLVM-IR
                   %9 = splat i32 < 512 > N;
                   %11 = icmp_slt i1<512> %6, %9;
                   %14 = \text{splat } i32*<512> X;
                   %16 = getelementptr i32*<512> %14, %6;
                   %19 = broadcast i1<512> %11;
 PTX
                  .visible .entry add(
                      .param .u64 add_param_0, .param .u64 add_param_1
                      .param .u64 add_param_2, .param .u32 add_param_3
                  .maxntid 128, 1, 1
                      .reg .pred
                                      %p<4>;
                      .reg .b32
                                     %r<18>;
                      .reg .b64
                                     %rd<<mark>8</mark>>;
                     ld.param.u64
                                        %rd4, [add_param_0];
                     ld.param.u64
                                        %rd5, [add_param_1];
                     mov.u32
                                  %r13, %tid.x;
                                        %r14, [add_param_3];
                     ld.param.u32
```

Tullli.

Lightning Thunder

Optimizing training or inference requires modifying computations

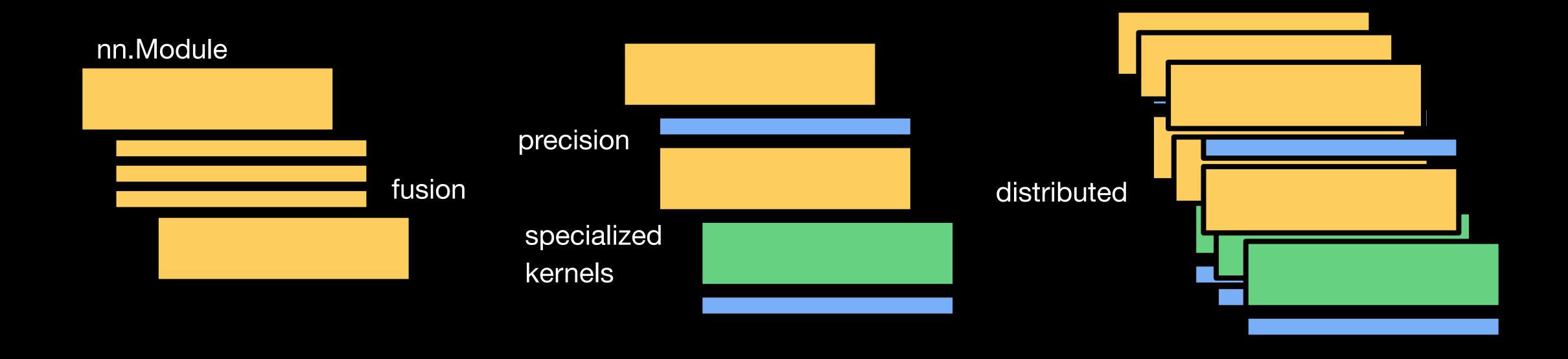
Model-specific

Implementation-specific

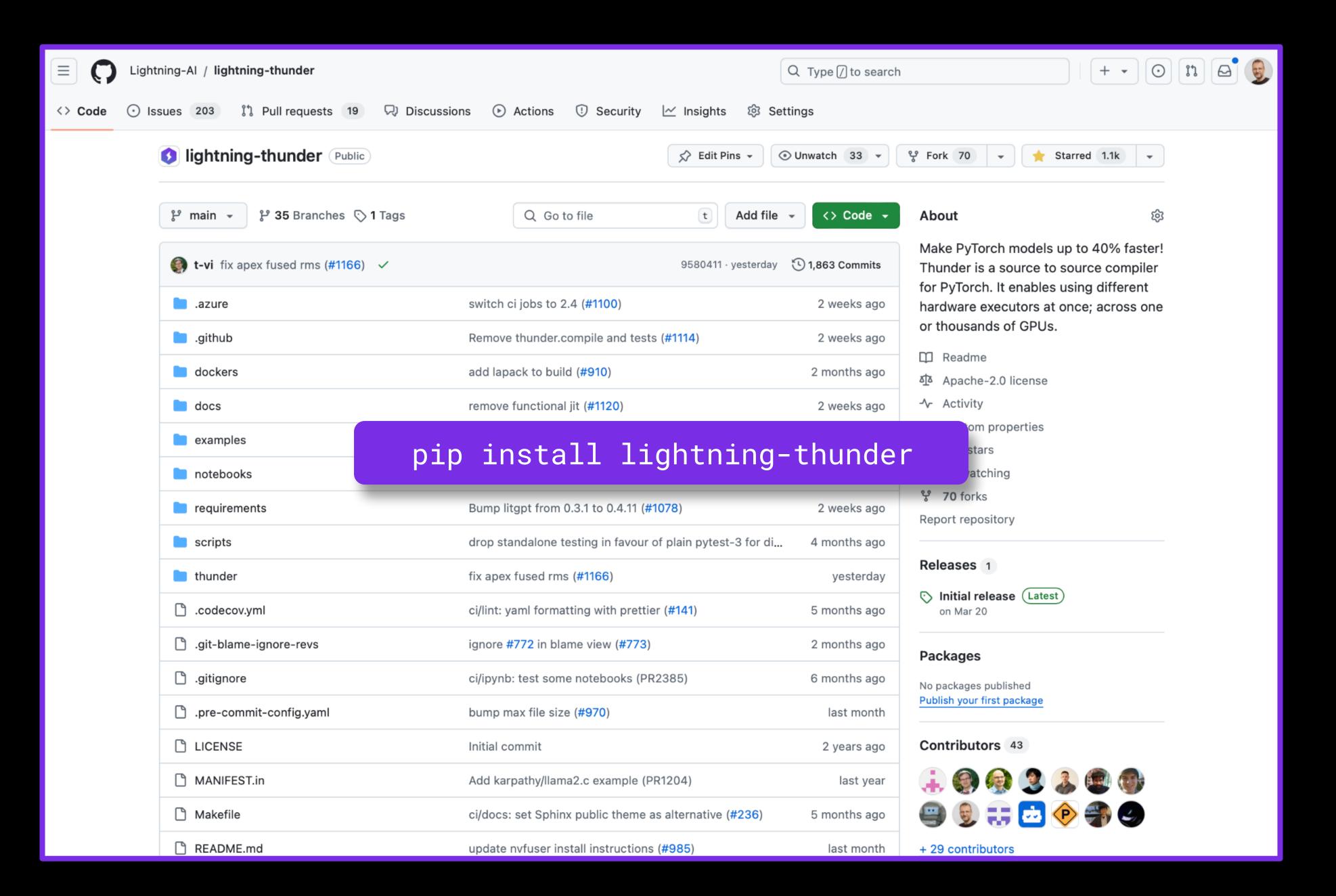
Hardware-specific

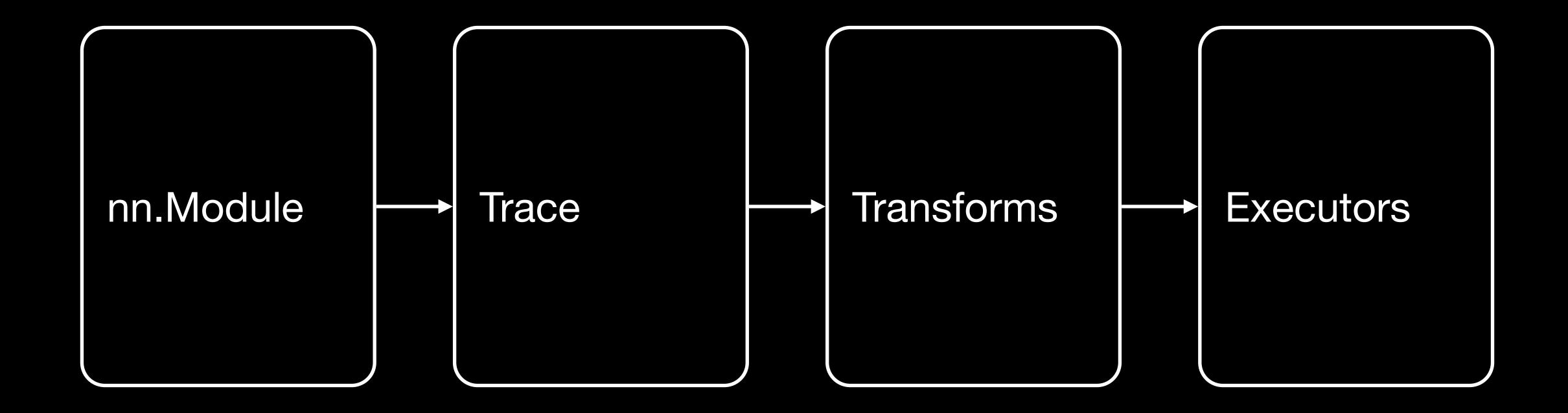
Topology-specific

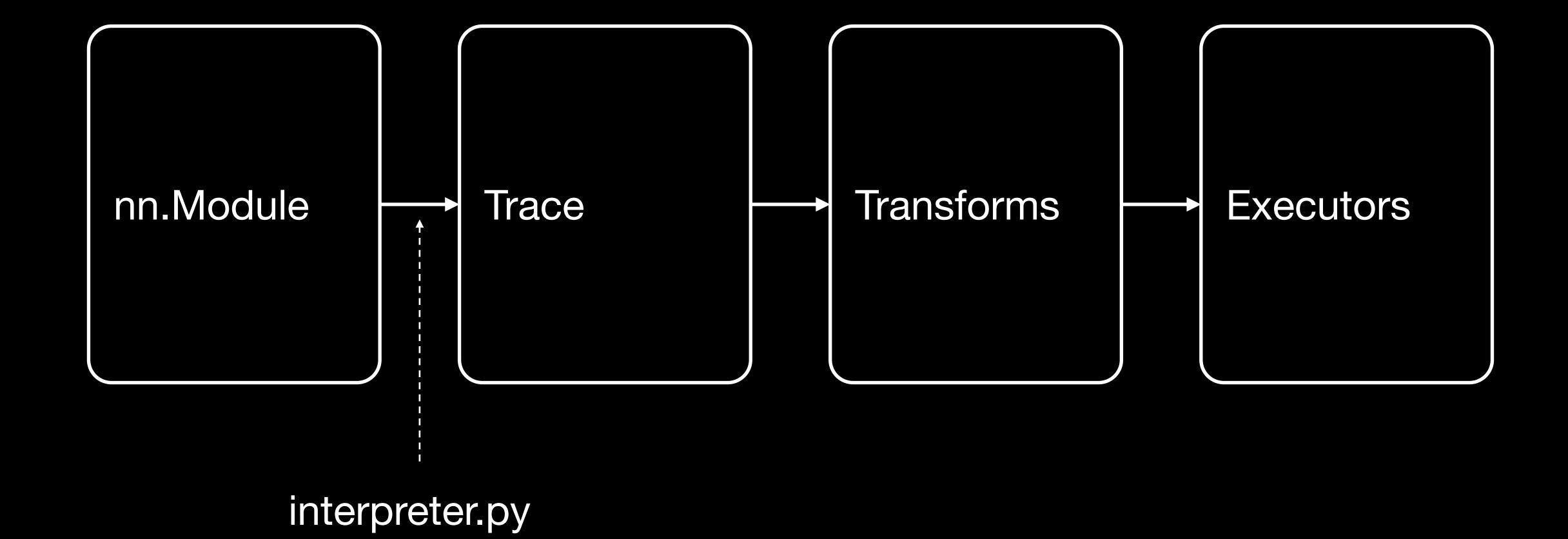
Often performance comes from control (fusions, memory allocations, offloading, comms overlap) for a specific model on specific hardware

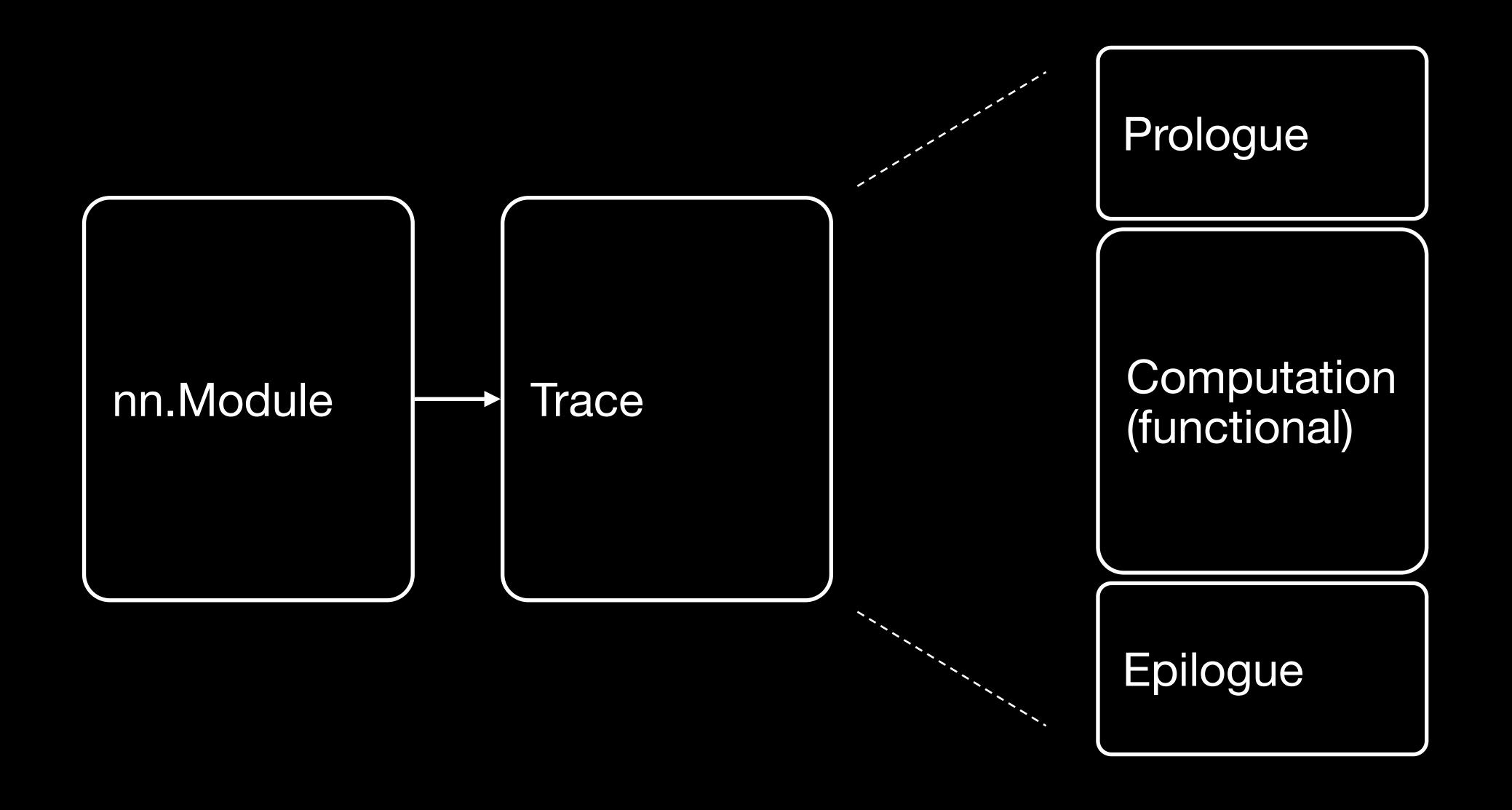


https://github.com/Lightning-Al/lightning-thunder







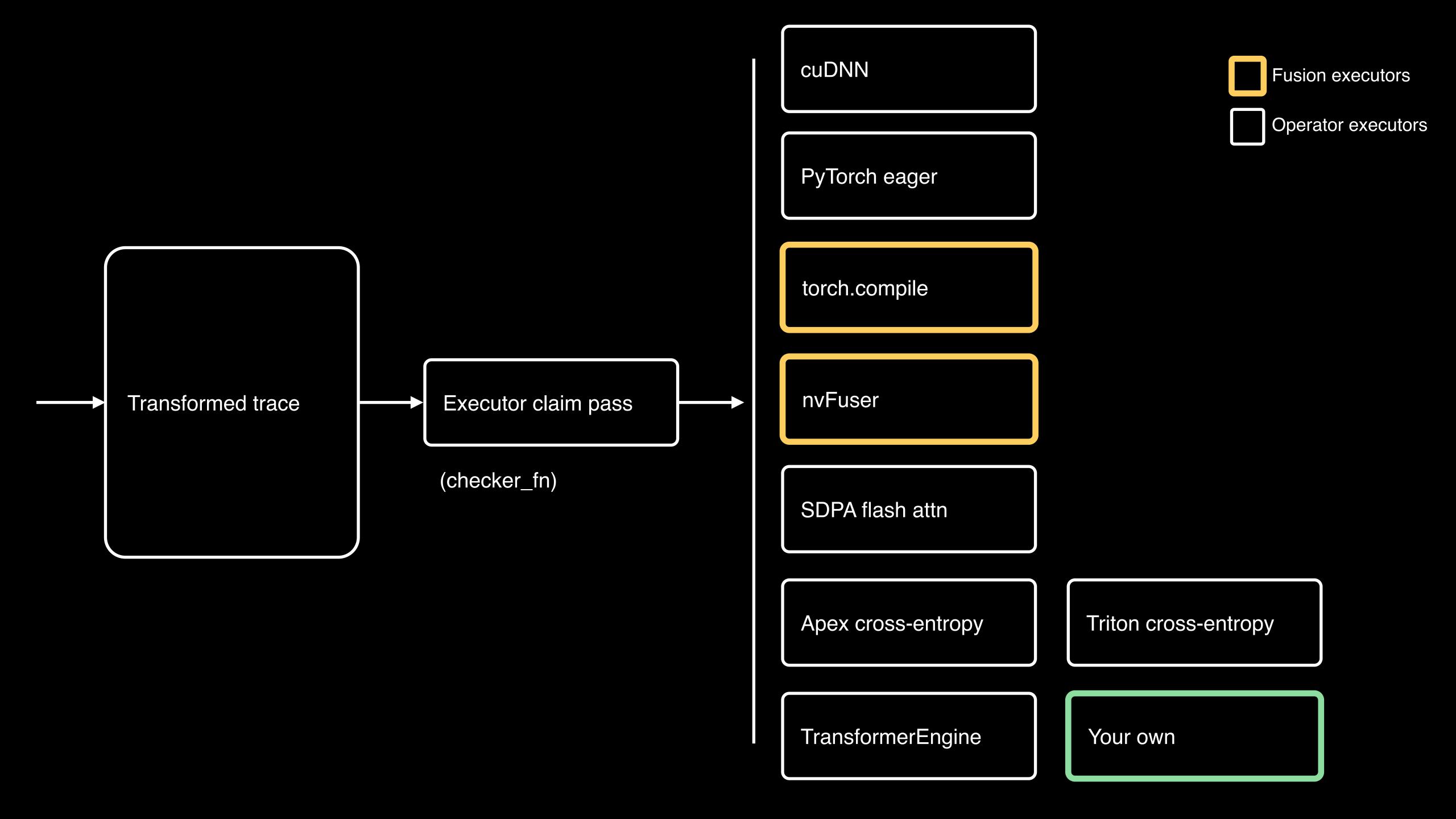


Transforms:

- Grad
- Autocast
- Quantization
- Offloading
- Distributed (DDP, FSDP, TP)
- CUDAGraph

- ...

Composable



Thunder with PyTorch

Can use torch.compile as an executor

Coming up:

available as a torch.compile backend

```
import torch
from thunder.dynamo import ThunderCompiler
backend = ThunderCompiler()
x = torch.ones(2, requires_grad=True)
atorch.compile(backend=backend)
def func(x):
     x = torch.sin(x)
     if x.sum() > 0:
         return x + 1
     else:
         return x - 1
out = func(x)
```

The Thunder Sessions

Deep learning compilers and how the sausage is made





Lightning AI

