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https://github.com/microsoft/ParrotServe





Generated by DALL-E

Paradigm Shift of Computer Programs

- A novel type of program (LLM + Code) are shaping the future
 - Ability of understanding semantics beyond bits
 - Complex planning



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microsoft/**semantic-kernel**

Integrate cutting-edge LLM technology quickly and ea





microsoft/autogen

A programming framework for agentic AI. Discord: http://aka.ms/autogen-roadmap



🔋 geekan/**MetaGPT**

The Multi-Agent Framework: First AI Software Company, Programming



Diverse Workflows of LLM Apps (or Agents)

• High-quality LLM apps often need multiple LLM requests to collaborate in different workflows



From the view of Multi-tenant LLM Services

• Face a lot of independent prompt requests through OpenAI-style APIs



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Problems of Lacking Application Knowledge



Problems of Request-centric LLM APIs



	Map Stage					Latency=2700 ms
atch:	Agent 2	Agent 4	Agent 6)	Agent 16	Reduce Stage
	Agent 1	Agent 3	Agent 5		Agent 15	Final Answer
മ്	(1) Per-request latency optim					ized Time

Small Batch Size for Low Per-Request Latency



(2) End-to-end latency optimized

Large Batch Size for Map Stage

Problem of Unknown Prompt Structure

• Existing LLM services receive "rendered" prompt without structure info

Some apps use same prompt prefix for different user queries



(e.g., Azure, OpenAl)

No knowledge about Shared Prompt Structure

Many Optimizations Not Applicable in Public LLM Services

- Public LLM Services face diverse applications
- Although there have some system optimizations
 - Sticky routing, DAG Scheduling, Prefix Sharing,
- But lacking essential information about applications
 - Have to blindly use a universal treatment for all requests

Our Goals in Parrot

- A unified abstraction to expose application-level knowledge
- Uncover correlation of multiple requests
- End-to-end optimization of LLM applications



Insight from Prompt Engineering

- Developers usually use prompt template to program LLM apps
- {{Placeholders}} are often used for inputs/outputs

You are an expert software engineer Write the python code of {{input:task}} Your Code: {{output:code}}

> You are expert QA engineer, given code for {{input:task}} {{input:code}} Your write test cases: {{output:test}}

Key Abstraction: Semantic Variables

```
@P.SemanticFunction
def WritePythonCode(task: P.SemanticVariable):
""" You are an expert software engineer.
    Write python code of {{input:task}}.
    Code: {{output:code}}
"""
```

```
@P.SemanticFunction
def WriteTestCode(
   task: P.SemanticVariable,
   code: P.SemanticVariable):
""" You are an experienced QA engineer.
   You write test code for {{input:task}}.
   Code: {{input:code}}.
   Your test code: {{output:test}}
```

def WriteSnakeGame():

```
task = P.SemanticVariable("a snake game")
code = WritePythonCode(task)
test = WriteTestCode(task, code)
return code.get(perf=LATENCY), test.get(perf=LATENCY)
```

Semantic Variables
Data pipe that connects
multiple LLM calls

Semantic Variables in Parrot Front-end



Exposing Semantic Variable to Parrot LLM Service



Semantic Variable brings:

- DAG construction between requests
- Prompt structure analysis

...

- Data pipelining between requests



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Optimization: App-centric Scheduling

- With DAG of application requests & E2E requirement
- Derive the performance requirement of each LLM call



From the DAG, derive requests can be executed in parallel

Evaluation: Chain/Map-Reduce Summary



Map-Reduce Summary



Optimization: Multi-app Serving

• Public LLM Service w/ apps with different performance criteria





Chatbot: Low Latency

Data Analytics: High Throughput

Batch Size

Small

Large

Conflict when scheduled to the same GPU engine

Optimization: Multi-app Serving

• Public LLM Service w/ apps with different performance criteria



Evaluation: Scheduling Mixed Workloads

- Mixed workloads
 - Map-reduce Summary
 - Latency-sensitive Chat



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Optimization: Sharing Prompt Prefix

• With prompt structure, Parrot can **automatically** detect shared prefix



- Optimized CUDA Kernel
 - Two-phase attention: avoid recomputing and reloading shared prefix



Evaluation: Popular Apps (Bing Copilot, GPTs)

Synthesized requests following Bing Copilot length distribution Synthesized requests from 4 different popular GPTs applications



Summary



- Multi-tenant cloud LLM services running diverse apps
 - Lacking app knowledge misses many optimization opportunities
- Parrot: uses a unified abstraction Semantic Variable
 - To expose essential application-level information
 - End-to-end optimizations with dataflow analysis
- Evaluation shows order-of-magnitude efficiency improvement for practical usecases



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