

ALTO: An Efficient Network Orchestrator for Compound AI Systems

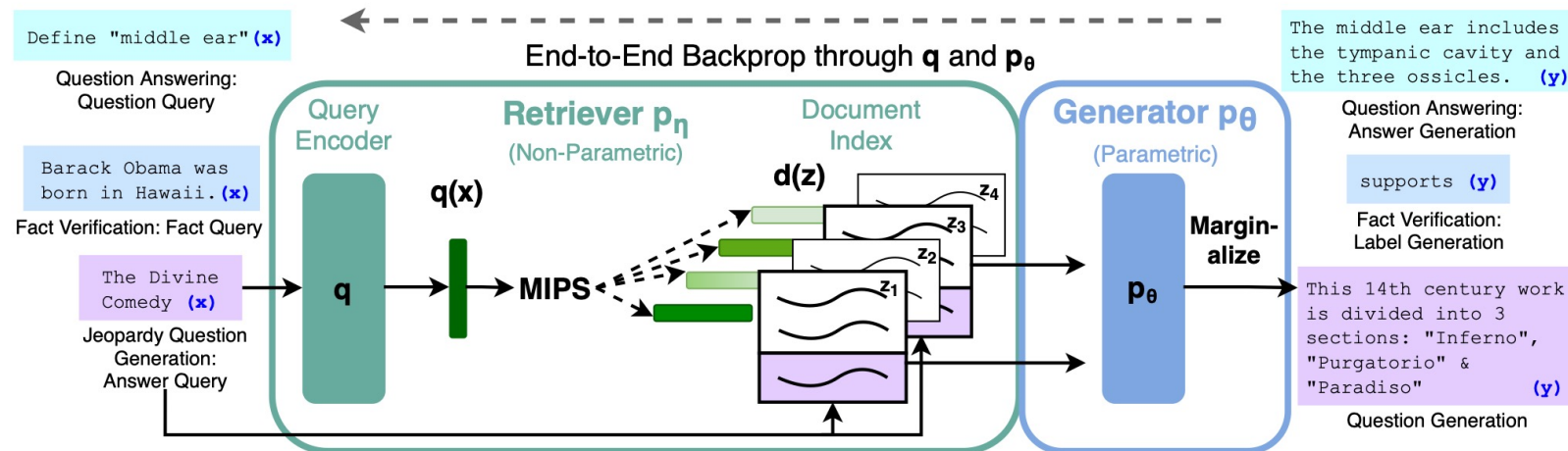
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^{*}Equal contribution

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Compound AI Systems

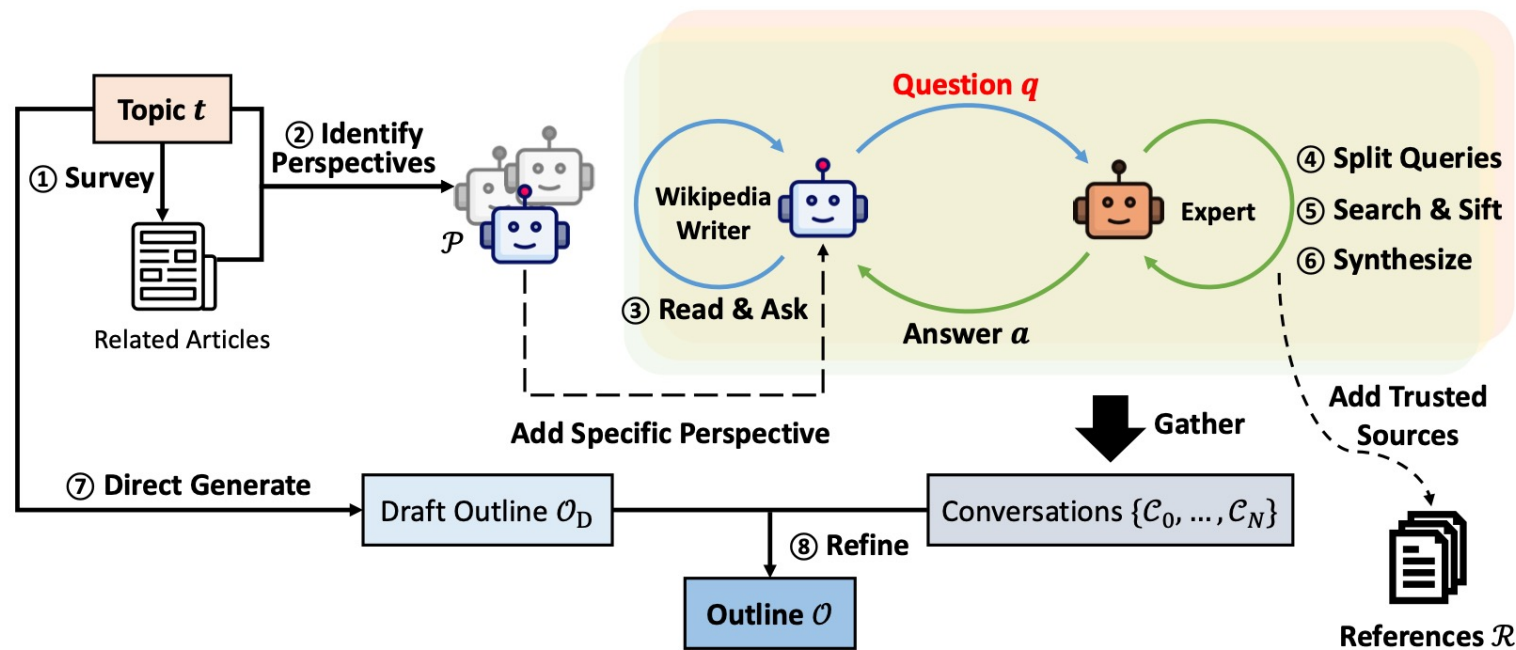
Compound AI systems combine AI models with external tools to solve challenging tasks



Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)

Compound AI Systems

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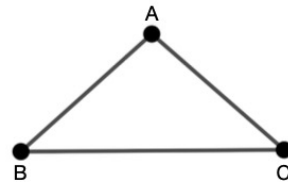


Writing Wikipedia articles from scratch (STORM)

Compound AI Systems

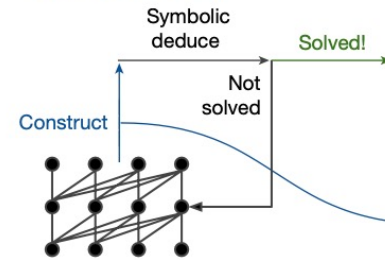
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a A simple problem



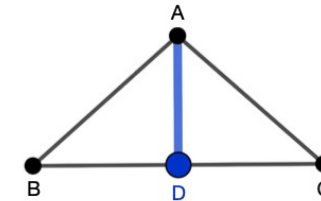
"Let ABC be any triangle with $AB = AC$. Prove that $\angle ABC = \angle BCA$."

b AlphaGeometry



c Language model

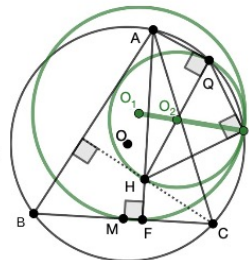
d Solution



Construct D: midpoint BC,
 $AB=AC, BD = DC, AD=AD \Rightarrow \angle ABD=\angle DCA$ [1]
 [1], $B C D$ collinear $\Rightarrow \angle ABC=\angle BCA$

e IMO 2015 P3

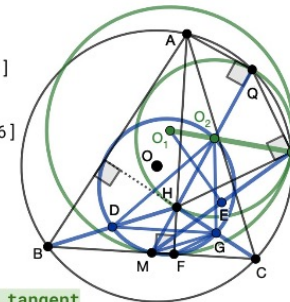
"Let ABC be an acute triangle. Let (O) be its circumcircle, H its orthocenter, and F the foot of the altitude from A. Let M be the midpoint of BC. Let Q be the point on (O) such that $QH \perp QA$ and let K be the point on (O) such that $KH \perp KQ$. Prove that the circumcircles (O_1) and (O_2) of triangles FKM and KQH are tangent to each other."



Alpha-Geometry

f Solution

Construct D: midpoint BH [a]
 [a], O_2 midpoint HQ $\Rightarrow BQ \parallel O_2D$ [20]
 ...
 Construct G: midpoint HC [b] ...
 $\angle GMD = \angle GO_2D \Rightarrow M O_2 G D$ cyclic [26]
 ...
 [a], [b] $\Rightarrow BC \parallel DG$ [30]
 ...
 Construct E: midpoint MK [c]
 ..., [c] $\Rightarrow \angle KFC = \angle KO_1E$ [104]
 ...
 $\angle FK O_1 = \angle FK O_2 \Rightarrow K O_1 \parallel K O_2$ [109]
 [109] $\Rightarrow O_1, O_2, K$ collinear $\Rightarrow (O_1), (O_2)$ tangent



Proving mathematical theorems (AlphaGeometry)

Compound AI Systems

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LangChain



LlamaIndex



LMQL



Many frameworks and DSLs exist to build compound AI systems

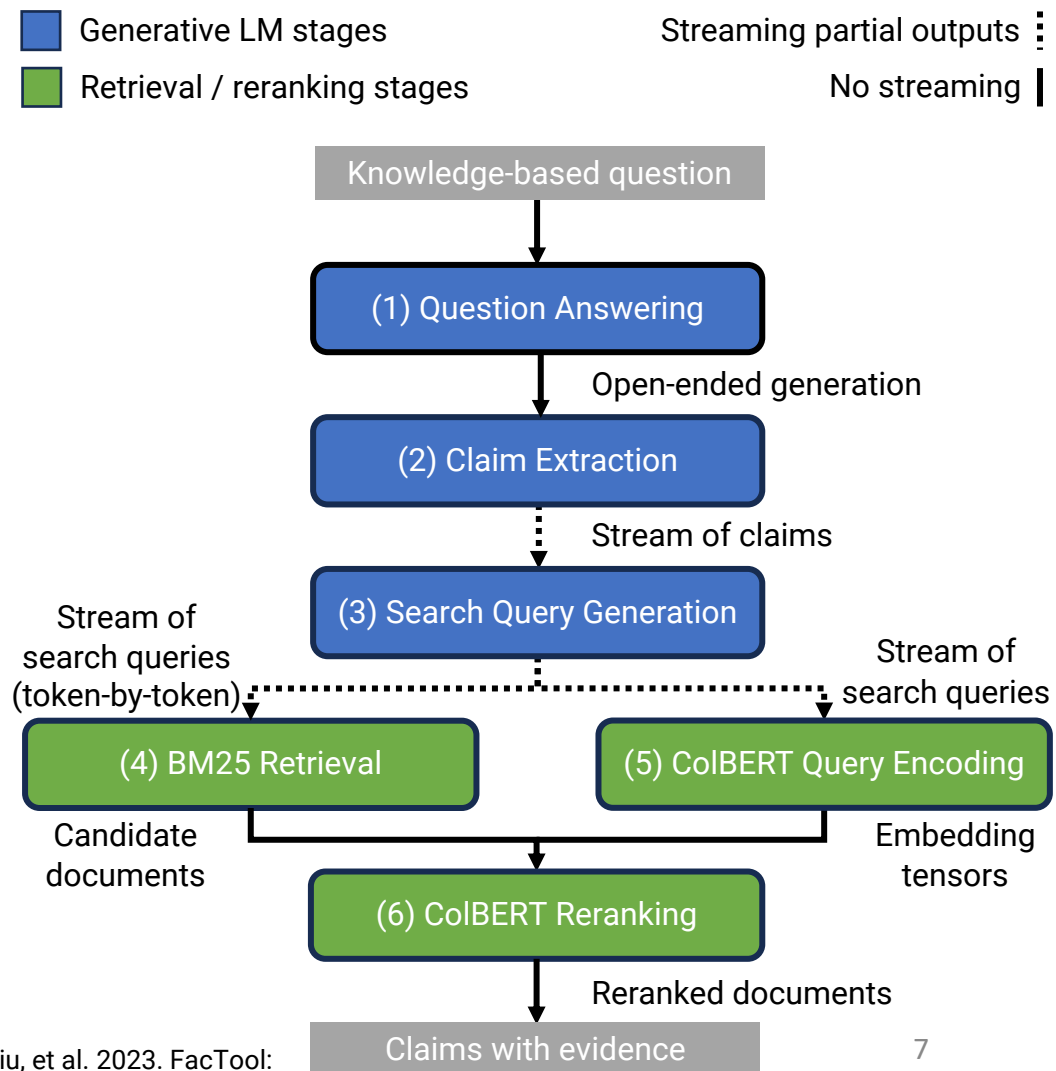
Compound AI Systems

Compound AI systems combine AI models with external tools to solve challenging tasks

**How do we serve compound AI systems
efficiently at scale?**

Streaming partial outputs

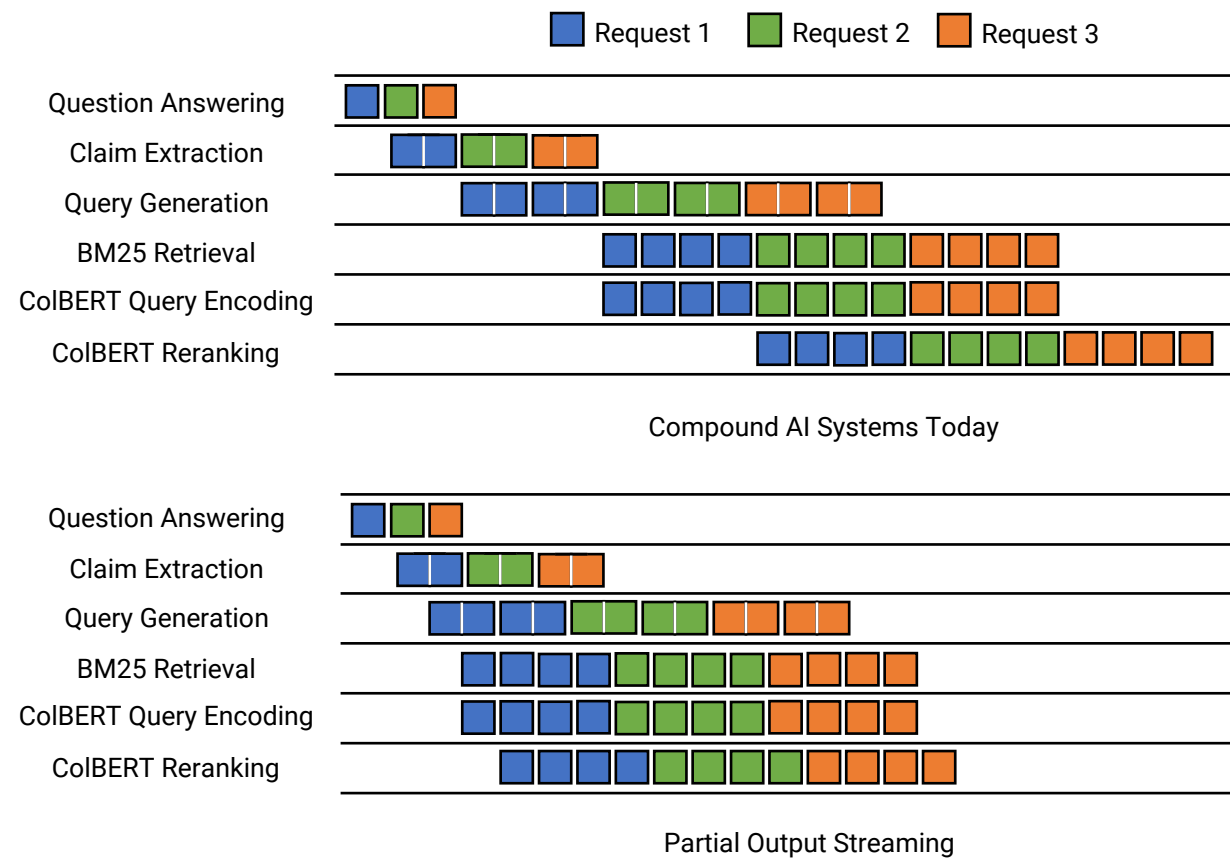
- Key optimization: *Streaming* partial outputs between pipeline stages
 - Partial outputs are segments of text such as words, sentences, or paragraphs
 - Generative LMs output text incrementally so we can emit these partial outputs as soon as they are generated
- FacTool¹ as a representative pipeline:
 - 1) Chat-bot answers question
 - 2) Extract factual claims
 - 3) Generate search queries for each claim
 - 4-6) Search for corroborating evidence



¹ Chern, Steffi Chern, Shiqi Chen, Weizhe Yuan, Kehua Feng, Chunting Zhou, Junxian He, Graham Neubig, Pengfei Liu, et al. 2023. FacTool: Factuality Detection in Generative AI—A Tool Augmented Framework for Multi-Task and Multi-Domain Scenarios.

Streaming partial outputs

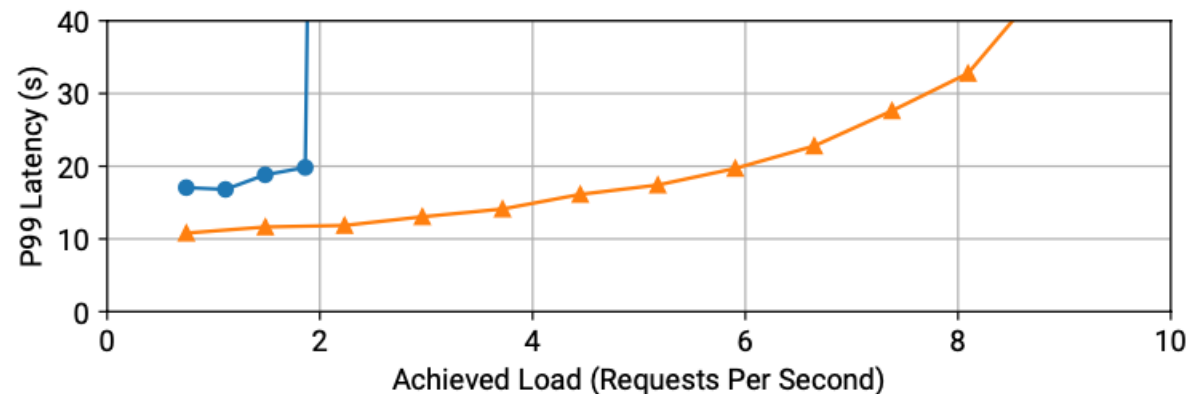
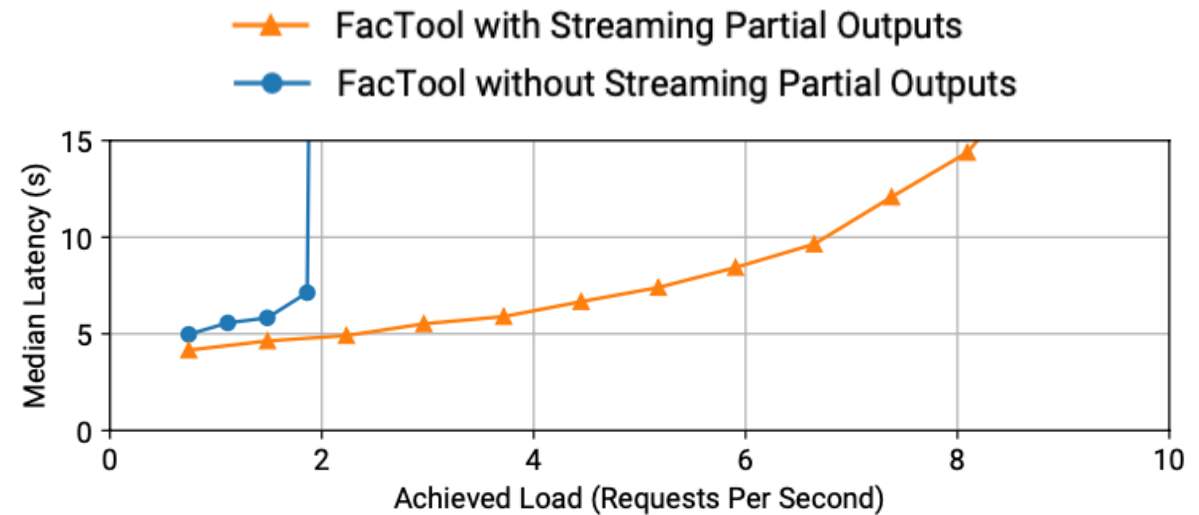
- We can pipeline *across* requests by treating each stage as a microservice
- Streaming partial outputs enables pipelining *within* a single request
- This reduces per-request latency and enables higher serving throughput
- Our prototype system **ALTO** enables partial output streaming



Empirical evaluation using FacTool

- We vary the input load (requests / second) and measure the resulting per-request latency
- We compare streaming partial outputs (orange) vs fully materializing LM outputs (blue)
- Streaming partial outputs enables up to **3x** higher serving throughput* while reducing tail latency by **1.8x**

*For a fixed latency target of 4 seconds / request

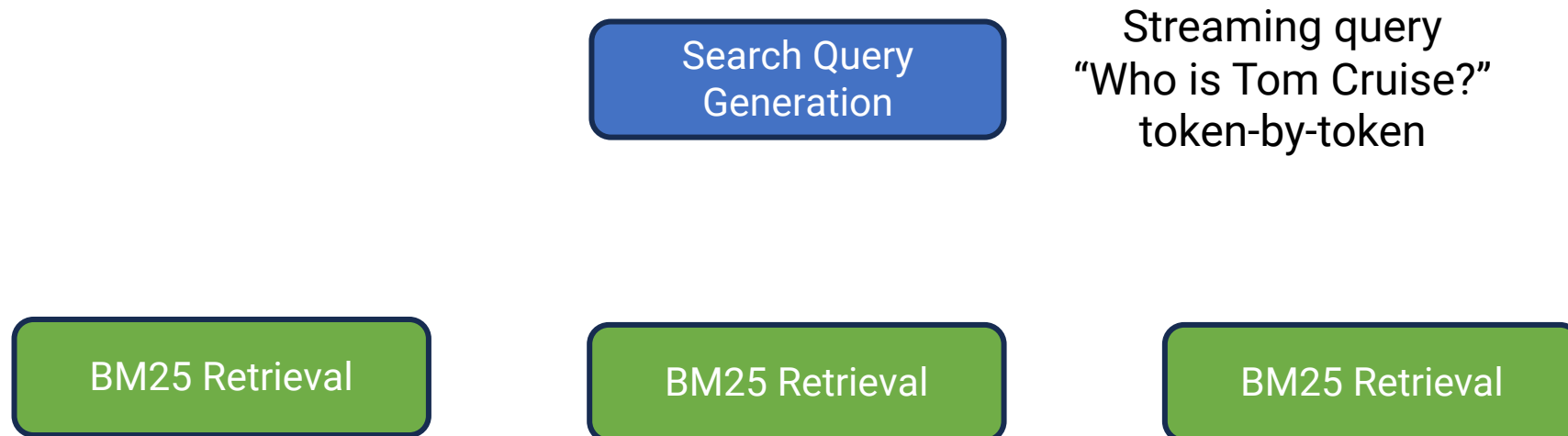


ALTO: Automatic Language Token Orchestrator

- **ALTO**: a serving system for automatically distributing and parallelizing compound, streaming AI pipelines
- Key challenges when streaming partial outputs:
 - **Correctness**: How do we segment partial outputs automatically and route them through the correct pipeline stage instances?
 - **Efficient load balancing**: Given a pipeline with heterogeneous prompts, how should we dynamically schedule prompts across instances?
- We discuss the need for **aggregation constraints** and **distributed prompt-aware scheduling** to address these challenges

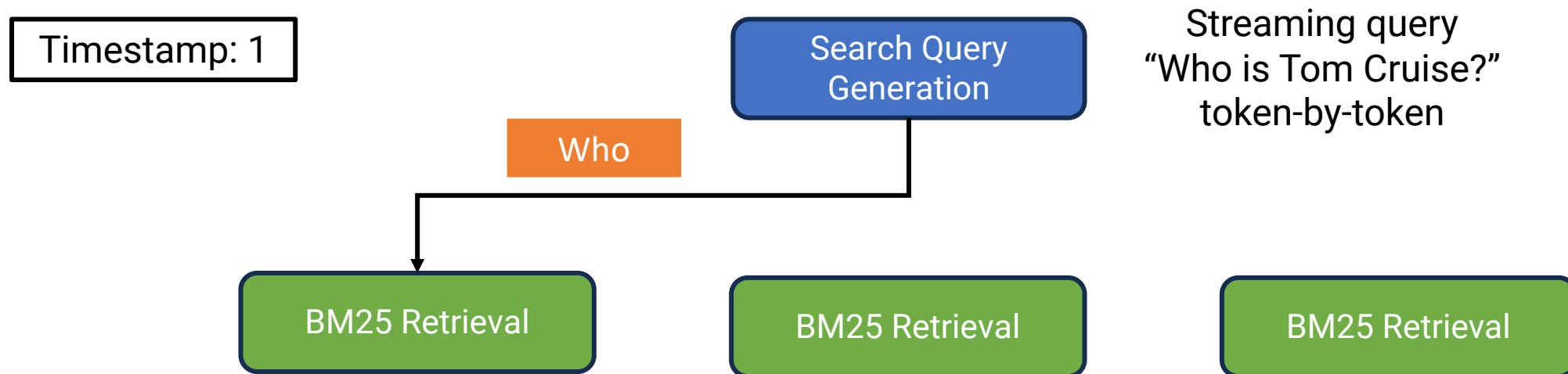
Stateful pipeline stages

- Some pipeline stages are **stateful**, which means all partial outputs routed through this stage must follow a consistent path



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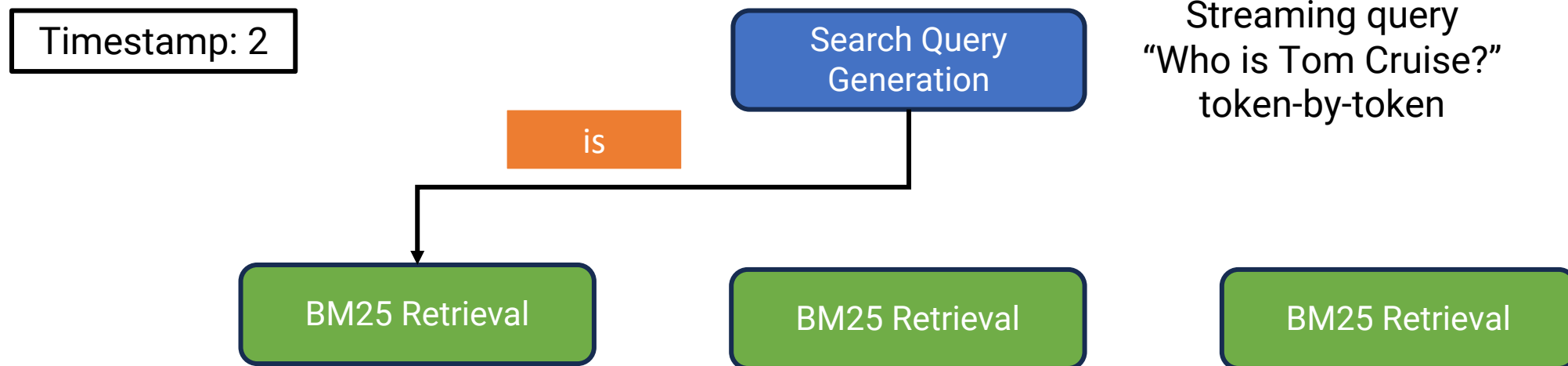


BM25 stage is **stateful**, so every token in this query's stream must be routed through the same instance

We call this an **aggregation constraint**

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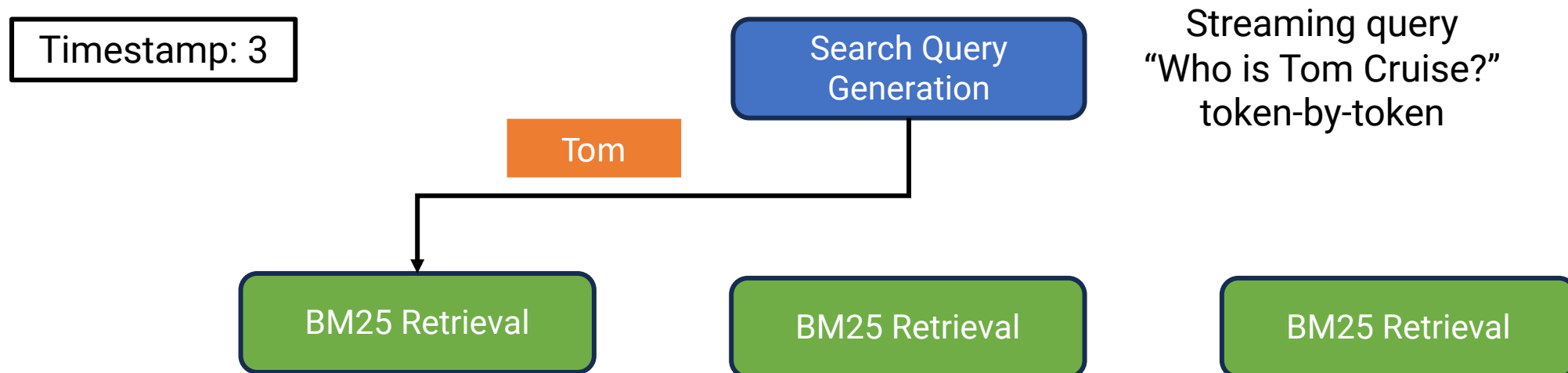


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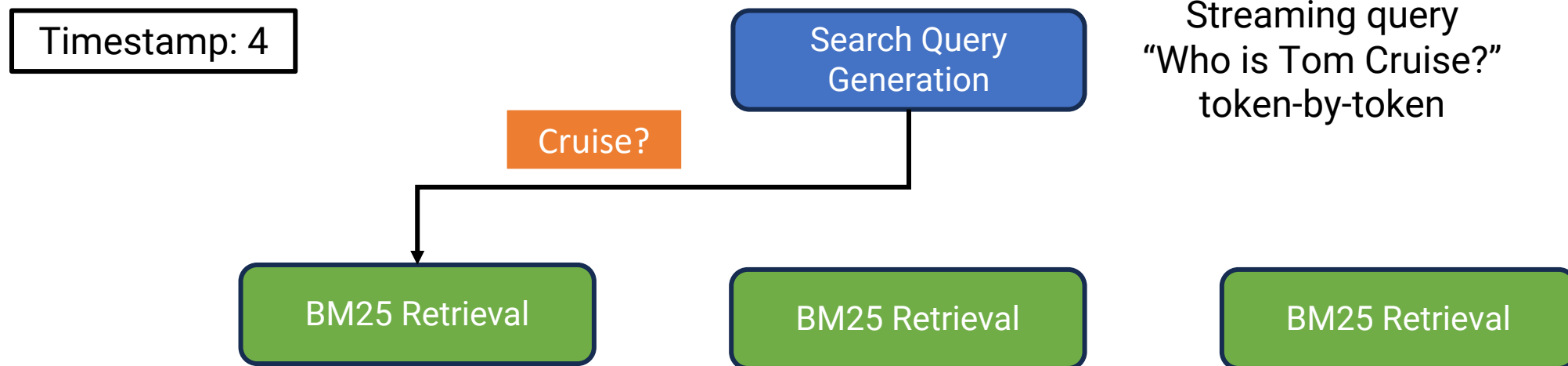


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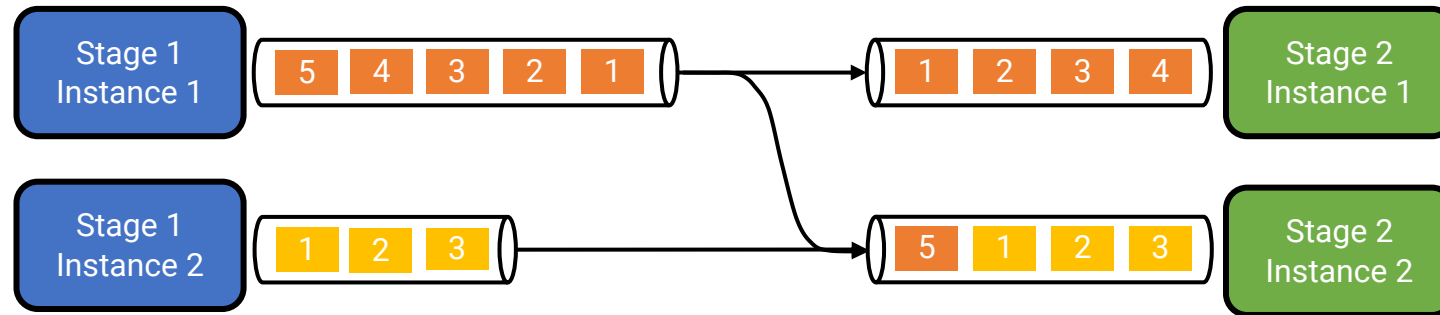


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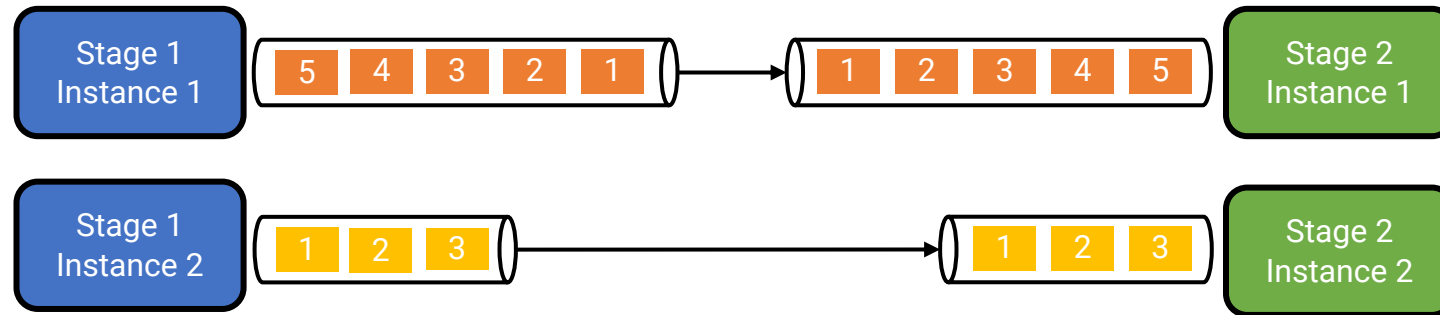
We call this an **aggregation constraint**

Aggregation constraints

- Request 1
- Request 2



Load balancing without an aggregation constraint



Load balancing with an aggregation constraint

Enforcing aggregation constraints can limit load balancing efficiency

Interface for aggregation-aware routing

- Currently in ALTO we provide this interface to specify aggregation constraints:

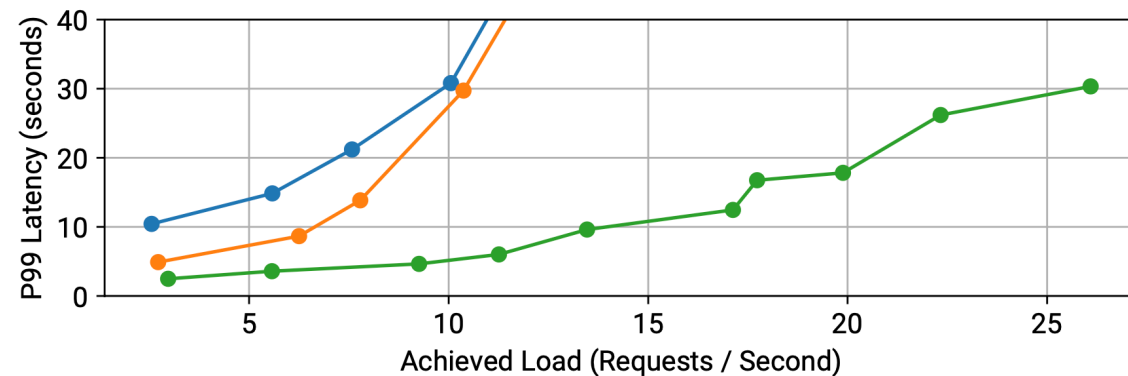
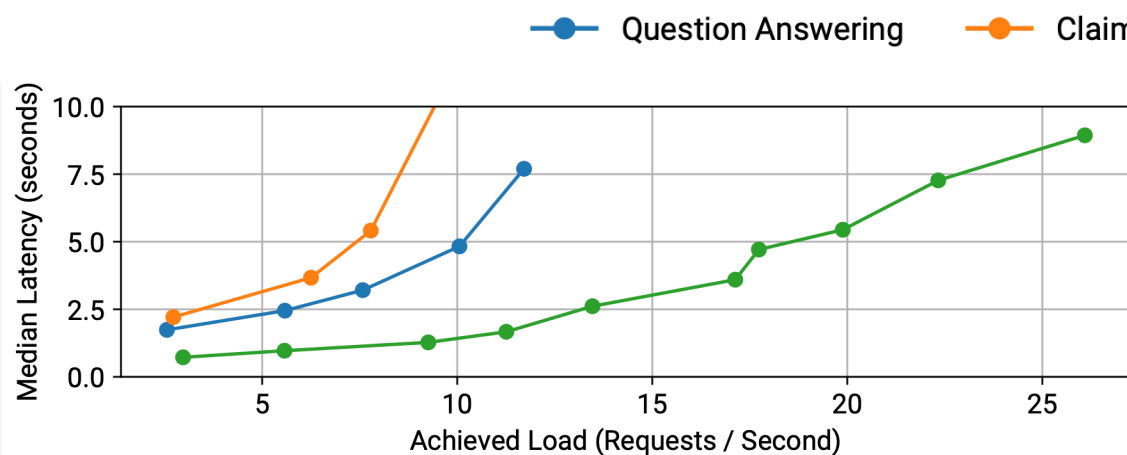
```
write(  
    queue="bm25", obj=Token(...), id=obj_id,  
    constraints=[obj_id, claim_id, query_id]  
)
```

- We can enforce a consistent path by taking $\text{hash}(\text{constraints}) \% N$ (# of downstream stage instances)
- This requires explicitly encoding hierarchical ids in the object definitions, but we are working on a design for automating this

Prompt heterogeneity

- Prompts can vary significantly in their output type, frequency, and output volume
- We can observe this empirically within the FacTool pipeline

Stage	Overall Count	Per-output Quantum	Average # Outputs	Average Length / Output (words)	Average Time / Output (ms)
Question Answering	10795	Response (paragraphs)	-	62.5 ± 57.2	1292.3 ± 1175.0
Claim Extraction	10795	Claim	3.3 ± 1.8	9.8 ± 3.5	403.6 ± 1175.0
Search Query Generation	35516	Search query	2.5 ± 1.3	5.5 ± 3.1	326.6 ± 252.4
		Search query token	5.5 ± 3.1	-	59.8 ± 79.3



Distributed Prompt-aware Scheduling

- Many LM serving engines (e.g. vLLM, SGLang Runtime, Hydragen) benefit from serving the same prompts repeatedly on a single GPU by re-using prompt prefixes in the KV cache
- In a distributed setting we want to balance (1) dynamically load balancing prompts across stage instances with (2) maximizing prefix locality – these goals may be in conflict!
- This requires **distributed prompt-aware scheduling**
- ALTO does not currently implement distributed prompt-aware scheduling, but see our paper for some initial design ideas

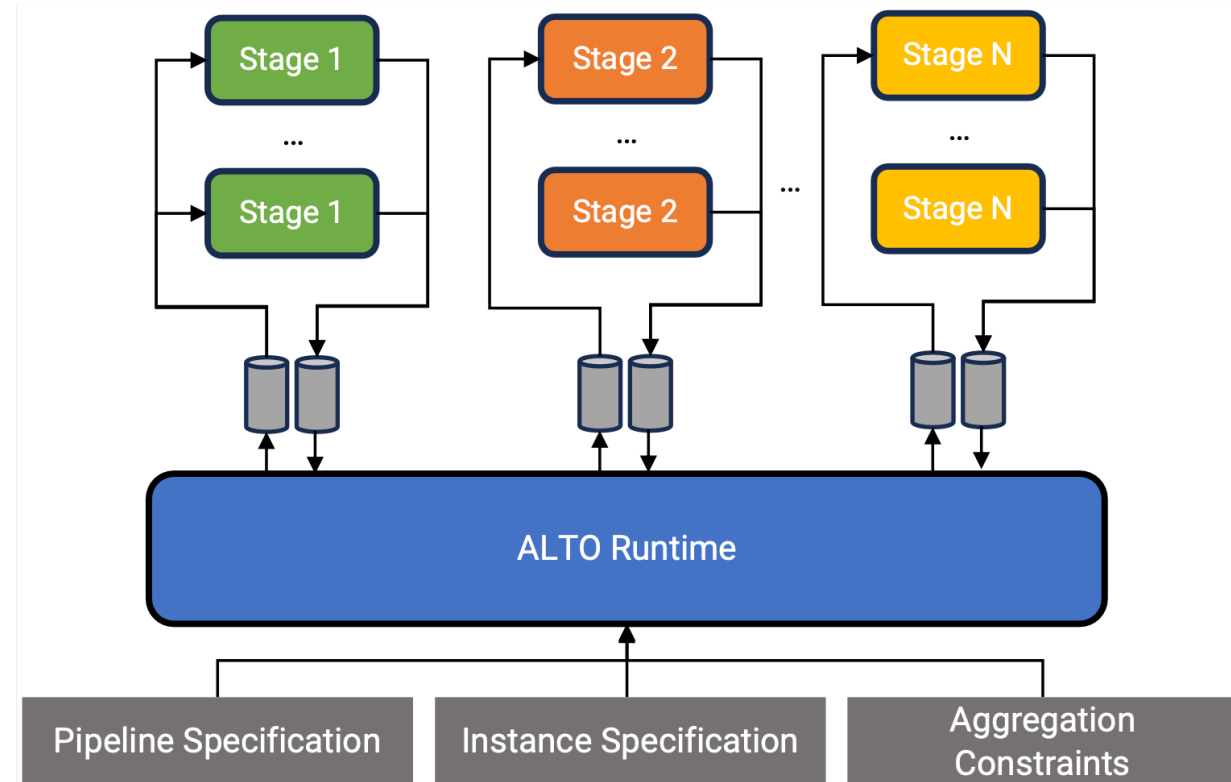
Woosuk Kwon, Zhuohan Li, Siyuan Zhuang, Ying Sheng, Lianmin Zheng, Cody Hao Yu, Joseph Gonzalez, Hao Zhang, and Ion Stoica. 2023. Efficient memory management for large language model serving with pagedattention. In Proceedings of the 29th Symposium on Operating Systems Principles. 611–626.

Lianmin Zheng, Liangsheng Yin, Zhiqiang Xie, Jeff Huang, Chuyue Sun, Cody Hao Yu, Shiyi Cao, Christos Kozyrakis, Ion Stoica, Joseph E Gonzalez, et al. 2023. Efficiently Programming Large Language Models using SGLang. arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.07104 (2023).

Jordan Juravsky, Bradley Brown, Ryan Ehrlich, Daniel Y. Fu, Christopher Ré, and Azalia Mirhoseini. 2024. Hydragen: High-Throughput LLM Inference with Shared Prefixes. arXiv:2402.05099 [cs.LG]

ALTO Implementation

- ALTO is implemented using an asynchronous queue interface over UNIX domain sockets
- Applications (written in Python) send Protobuf messages to a centralized runtime (written in Rust) which routes messages to downstream stage instances
- We are also working on a Ray-based implementation



Conclusion

- We can optimize compound AI system serving by **streaming partial outputs** between pipeline stages
- Our prototype system ALTO demonstrates this on the FacTool pipeline by improving throughput by up to **3x** while reducing tail latency by **1.8x**
- Streaming partial outputs introduces the new challenges of correctness and efficient load balancing, which require **aggregation constraints** and **distributed prompt-aware scheduling** to solve



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