



TRAINVERIFY

Equivalence-Based Verification
for Distributed LLM Training

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Error-prone Model Parallelization

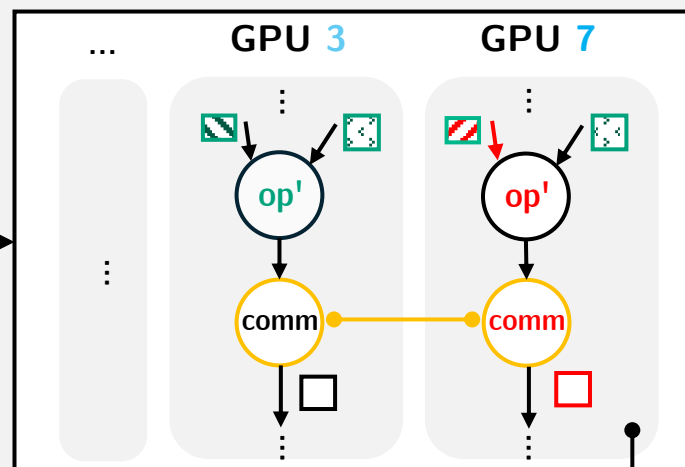
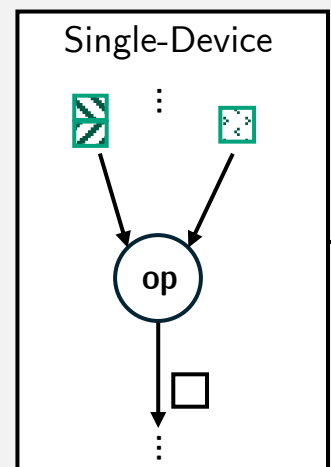
- Large-scale distributed training is a *must*
- Complex parallel training: messy, error-prone
- Parallelization Bugs**
- A major class of *elusive* and *costly* bugs
- Wrong tensor / op partitioning; communication
- Common** across training frameworks
- Silent, challenging to diagnose

Insight: Correctness lie in Execution Plans

- Materialized repr capturing parallelization logic
- Typically structured as Dataflow Graphs

Logical Model G_L

Parallelized Model G_P



Diverge from
logical definition

```
def training_code_gpu3():
    T7 = op(T5, T6, args)
    T8 = comm(T7, [GPU2, GPU3])
```

Current Practices & Limitations

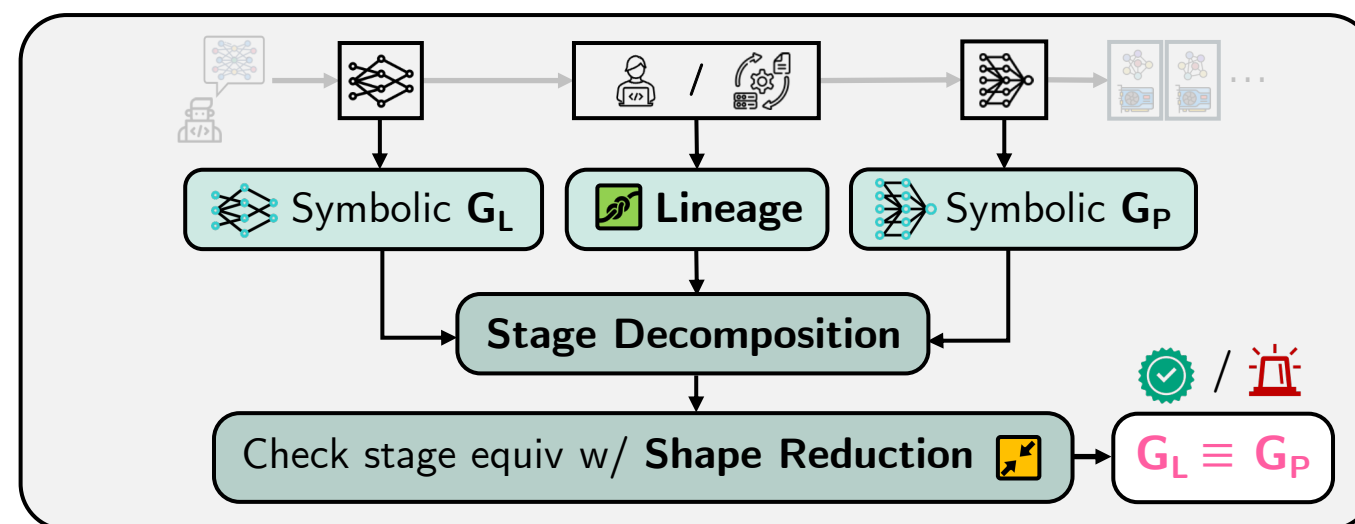
- Testing: Undermined by **numerical noise**
- Full-scale** 1-GPU exec **infeasible** for large models



Goal

- Correctness **guarantee** for parallelization
- Symbolically** ensure **algebraic equivalence** between distributed and logical models
- Verification **scales** to large distributed training

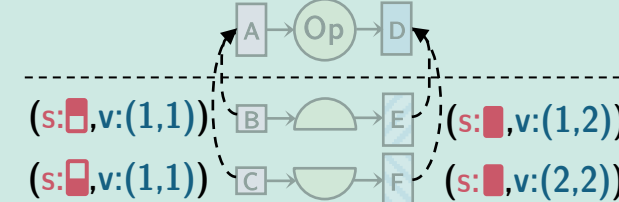
TrainVerify Design



Symbolic DFGs

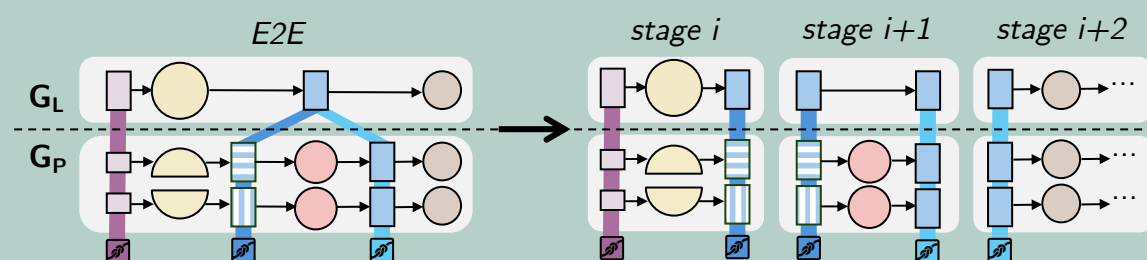
Original graph structure
Tensors w/ **symp elems**
Symbolic operators

Tensor Lineage



Stage Decomposition

- Address complexity from **deep** model architectures
- E2E verification → fine-grained **tractable** stages
- Independently verifiable**, executed **in parallel**



- All stages pass ; Failed stage → localized bug

Shape Reduction

- Address complexity from **large** tensor volumes
- Exploit *repetition* in DNN operators

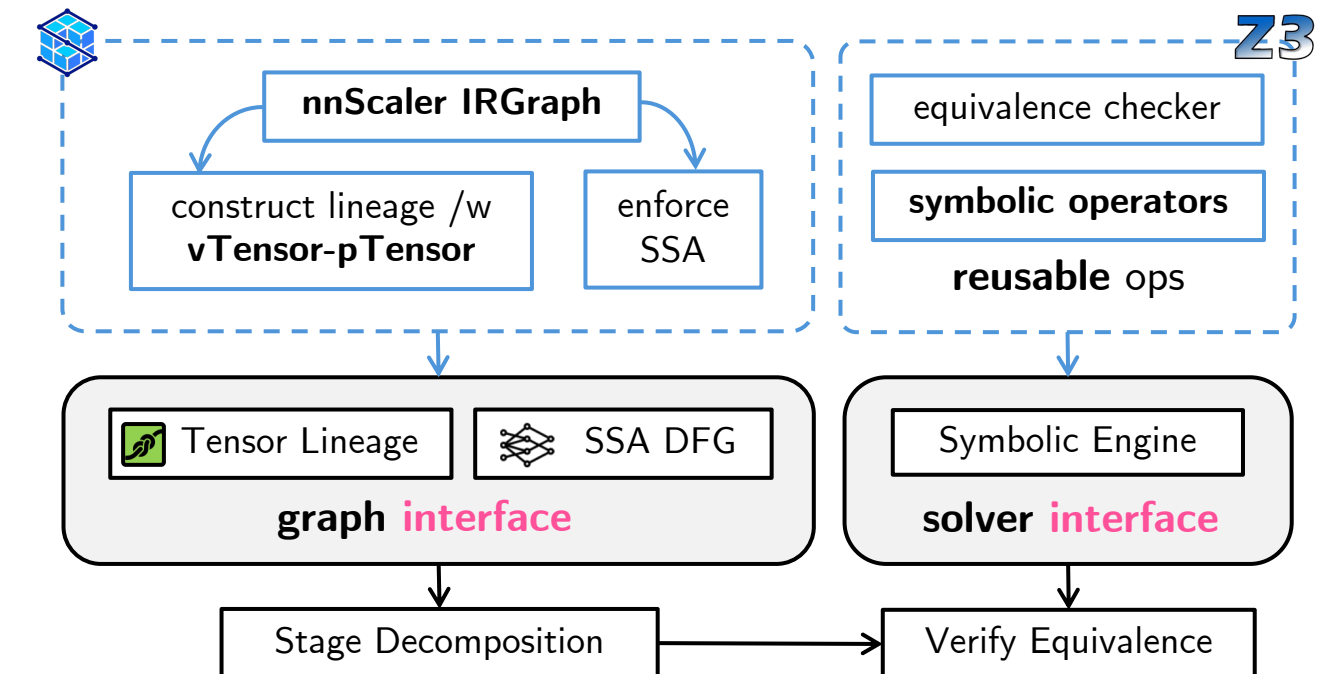
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} & b_{1,3} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} & b_{2,3} \\ b_{3,1} & b_{3,2} & b_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1,1} & c_{1,2} & c_{1,3} \\ c_{2,1} & c_{2,2} & c_{2,3} \\ c_{3,1} & c_{3,2} & c_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_{1,1} = a_{1,1} \cdot b_{1,1} + a_{1,2} \cdot b_{2,1} + a_{1,3} \cdot b_{3,1}$$

$$c_{2,2} = a_{2,1} \cdot b_{1,2} + a_{2,2} \cdot b_{2,2} + a_{2,3} \cdot b_{3,2}$$

- Shrink** each dimension
- Preserve** structural and functional **properties**
- Verified equivalence** on shape-reduced models **faithfully extends to the original**

Implementation

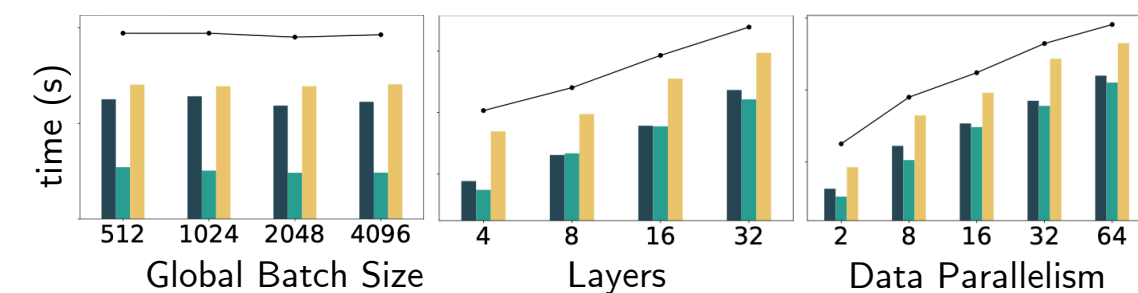


Evaluation

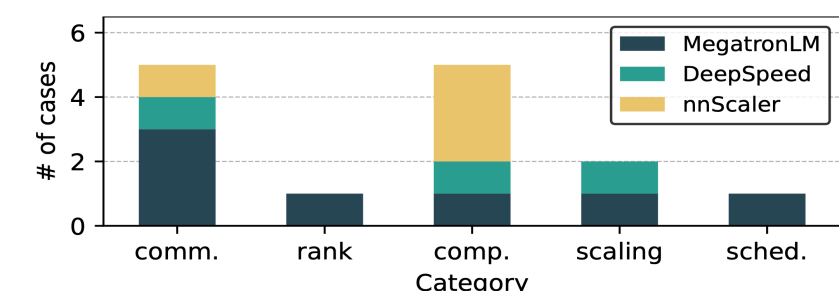
- Executed on **single** 32-core CPU w/ 1TB mem
- Successfully verified the **largest** models < 9 h

Model	Size	Para. w/ #GPUs	Verif. Time
Llama3	70B	512	2.4h
	405B	8192	8.0h
DeepSeek-V3	236B	512	2.4h
	671B	2048	9.0h

- Verification cost: **invariant** to original tensor shapes; **linear** to layers and parallelization degrees



- Eliminate broad categories of bugs



- Catch new bugs:** sharding non-partitionable dims; broken data dependencies; SSA violation