Resolving the Tug-of-War: A Separation of Communication and Learning in Federated Learning

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The Conflicts between Learning and Communication in FL

- **Communication**: shared parameter space among clients, low-dimensional space to reduce communication cost;
- **Learning**: different parameter space to incorporate system and data heterogeneity; high-dimensional space for better performance;

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FedSep: Separating Communication and Learning in FL

The FedSep Framework:



Optimization Objective:

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{p}} h(x) \coloneqq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} h^{(m)}(x) \coloneqq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} f^{(m)}(y_{x}^{(m)}),$$

$$y_{x}^{(m)} = \operatorname*{arg\,min}_{y^{(m)} \in \mathbb{R}^{d^{(m)}}} g^{(m)}(x, y^{(m)})$$
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Algorithm 1 Separating Communication and Learning in FL (FedSep)

- 1: for t = 1 to T do
- 2: Randomly sample a subset \mathcal{M}_t of clients;
- 3: for $m \in \mathcal{M}_t$ in parallel do
- 4: **Decode stage**: estimate $y_x^{(m)} = Dec^{(m)}{x};$
- 5: **Learning stage**: optimize $f^{(m)}(y)$;
- 6: **Encode stage**: encode the update of the learning layer back to the communication layer;
- 7: end for

8:
$$x_{t+1} = x_t - \frac{1}{|\mathcal{M}_t|} \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_t} \eta_g \Delta \hat{x}_t^{(m)}$$

9: end for

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Convergence Theorem

Theorem

Suppose we choose the learning rates as $\gamma = \min(\frac{1}{2L}, (\frac{1}{C_{\gamma}T})^{1/2}),$

$$\eta = \min\left(1, \left(\frac{8Ib_x M\bar{L}h(x_1)}{TG_2^2}\right)^{1/2}, \left(\frac{4\bar{L}h(x_1)}{C_\eta I^2 T}\right)^{1/3}\right) \text{ and } \eta_g = \frac{1}{2I\bar{L}}, \text{ then we have:}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^{T} \mathbb{E} \left(\|\nabla h(x_t)\|^2 + \frac{1}{2I} \sum_{i=1}^{I} \|\mathbb{E}_{\xi}[\bar{\Delta}\hat{x}_{t,i}]\|^2 \right)$$
$$= O\left(\frac{\kappa^3}{T} + \left(\frac{\kappa^5}{T}\right)^{1/2} + \left(\frac{\kappa^6}{T^2}\right)^{1/3} + \tilde{G}\right)$$

where $\tilde{G} = \kappa^2 (1 - \tau \mu)^{2(Q+1)} + \kappa^4 (1 - \mu \gamma)^{I_{dec}}$, C_η and C_γ are some constants.

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Communication-efficient Federated Learning

• Objective:



• Test Accuracy w.r.t Communication Rate for FedSep and other baseline methods for MNIST Dataset. The left plot shows results under the I.I.D case, and the right plot shows results for the Non-I.I.D case. The local learning steps are set as I = 5.

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Model-Heterogeneous Federated Learning

Objective:

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$$\min_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^p} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \mathcal{L}(\theta_{\omega}^{(m)}; \mathcal{D}_{tr}^{(m)})$$
s.t. $\theta_{\omega}^{(m)} = a_{\omega}^{(m)} \odot \omega, \ a_{\omega}^{(m)} = \underset{a \in \{0,1\}^p}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \mathcal{L}(a \odot \omega; \mathcal{D}_{val}^{(m)}) + \beta \mathcal{R}(T(a), p^{(m)}T_{tol})$

Experimental Results

| | Method | High Data Heterogeneity | | Low Data Heterogeneity | |
|----------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | | CIFAR-10 | CIFAR-100 | CIFAR-10 | CIFAR-100 |
| KD-based | FedDF [38] | 73.81 (± 0.42) | 31.87 (± 0.46) | 76.55 (± 0.32) | 37.87 (± 0.31) |
| | DS-FL [24] | 65.27 (± 0.53) | 29.12 (± 0.51) | 68.44 (± 0.47) | 33.56 (± 0.55) |
| | Fed-ET [10] | 78.66 (± 0.31) | 35.78 (± 0.45) | 81.13 (± 0.28) | 41.58 (± 0.36) |
| | HeteroFL [12] | 63.90 (± 2.74) | 52.38 (± 0.80) | 73.19 (± 1.71) | 57.44 (± 0.42) |
| PT-based | Federated Dropout [6] | 46.64 (± 3.05) | 45.07 (± 0.07) | 76.20 (± 2.53) | 46.40 (± 0.21) |
| | ZeroFL [47] | 64.61 (± 2.18) | 51.39 (± 0.45) | 83.31 (± 0.78) | 53.62 (± 0.51) |
| | FedDST [5] | 67.65 (± 1.27) | 54.21 (± 0.34) | 84.57 (± 0.28) | 54.97 (± 0.44) |
| | Flash [2] | 67.08 (± 1.46) | 54.92 (± 0.29) | 84.61 (± 0.37) | 55.04 (± 0.32) |
| | FedRolex [4] | 69.44 (± 1.50) | 56.57 (± 0.15) | 84.45 (± 0.36) | 58.73 (± 0.33) |
| | FedSep (Ours) | 71.13 (± 0.94) | 58.16 (± 0.25) | 84.61 (± 0.37) | 61.41 (± 0.29) |
| | Homogeneous (smallest) | 38.82 (± 0.88) | 12.69 (± 0.50) | 46.86 (± 0.54) | 19.70 (± 0.34) |
| | Homogeneous (largest) | 75.74 (± 0.42) | 60.89 (± 0.60) | 84.48 (± 0.58) | 62.51 (± 0.20) |

Table 1: Test accuracy comparison between FedSep with other model-heterogeneous FL baseline methods. High data heterogeneity represents K = 2 for CIFAR-10 and K = 20 for CIFAR-100; Lower data heterogeneity represents K = 5 for CIFAR-10 and K = 50 for CIFAR-100.

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