Communication-Efficient Distributionally Robust Decentralized Learning

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Decentralized learning

Data-driven optimization methods deal with datasets distributed across multiple computing nodes. The costumary system objective is $\mathcal{L}(\cdot)$ the sum of loss terms at the network nodes $\{\ell_i(\cdot)\}_{i=1}^m$.

The goal is to find a configuration of the $\theta$ that minimizes the function $\mathcal{L}(\theta)$. 

Network Objective

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \sum_i \ell_i(\theta)$$
Decentralized (stochastic) gradient descent (D-SGD) is a versatile tool that harness data and computational resources in a privacy preserving and fault tolerant manner:

- Local data is never off-loaded and used only for local updates.
- Flexible w.r.t. communication topology.
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Decentralized (stochastic) gradient descent (D-SGD) is a versatile tool that harness data and computational resources in a privacy preserving and fault tolerant manner:

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Data heterogeneity entail a fundamental challenge, deeply linked to the notion of fairness. The vanilla formulation of loss function may neglect hard and under-represented sub-populations. Example: Drug discovery with world-wide data and local extraneous factor.

The minimizer of the average loss formulation may perform badly and dangerously Asia.
Distributional Robust Formulation

Minimax formulation of the learning process as to focus on worst case performance.

Given a bunch of dataset from differently distributed dataset $\mathcal{D}_i \sim P_i^{\otimes n_i}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, m$ define the convex hull

$$\mathcal{P} := \left\{ \sum_i \lambda_i P_i \bigg| \lambda_i \geq 0, \sum_i \lambda_i = 1 \right\}$$

and the distributionally robust objective

$$\max_{P \in \mathcal{P}} \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \mathbb{E}_{z \sim P} [\ell(\theta, z)]$$

**Interpretation:** two player game, player one tunes $\theta$ to minimize the loss w.r.t. to $P$ while player two chooses the most challenging distribution $P$ for the current model $\theta$.

Fairness and distributional robust have been previously considered in federated learning $^1$.

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Agnostic Decentralized Gradient Descent Ascent (AD-GDA)

We propose a AD-GDA, a distributionally robust learning algorithm for the fully decentralized learning.

**AD-GDA objective:**

\[
\max_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \min_{\theta \in \mathbb{R}^d} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \mathbb{E}_{z \sim P_i} [\ell(\theta, z)] + \mu r(\lambda)
\]

regularizer to prevent degenerate adversary config.

adversarial loss mixture

**Key features of AD-GDA**

- **Single loop** ascent-descent: computing nodes query once the local gradient oracle and perform a parallel gradient descent step in \(\theta\) and an ascent one in \(\lambda\).

- **Communication efficient**: nodes exploit compressed gossip to share reduce the network communication load.
AD-GDA is a **provably convergent** algorithm, we provide convergence guarantees in both convex and non-convex settings

- In the **convex** scenario, AD-GDA approaches a solution with optimality gap $O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}\right)$
- In the **non-convex** scenario, AD-GDA returns a approximate stationary solution with gradient vanishing as $O\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}\right)$

**Key proof ingredient**: the step-size for $\theta$ must be smaller that the one used to update $\lambda$.

\[\downarrow\]

The optimization problem w.r.t. $\theta$ changes slowly enough to optimize w.r.t. $\lambda$. 
Experiment

Set-up:

- Classification task over CIFAR-10 dataset scattering data over a 10 nodes connected according to a ring topology.
- One node in the system store images with lower contrast and one with higher contrast.

(a) low contrast  (b) original contrast  (c) high contrast
Experiment Results

Effect of regularization:

- AD-GDA increases the worst case accuracy with a modest reduction in the average accuracy.
- Regularization param. allows to trade the two.

Communication Efficiency:

- AD-GDA employs compression to reduce the comm. load.
- AD-GDA beats distributionally robust federated learning and CHOCO-SGD.
Recap

**Problem:** decentralized learning is becoming increasingly popular but in case of heterogeneous local data sources can produce *unfair* predictors.

Starting from the *distributionally robust* formulation of the learning task, we provide a AD-GDA which:

- effectively trades average accuracy for worst case performance (*fair predictors*).
- is based on a single loop procedure (*simple and fast*).
- employs message compression (*communication efficient*).
- is provably convergent (*sound algorithm*).
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Thank you for your attention :)