

Trading Redundancy for Communication: Speeding up Distributed SGD for Non-convex Optimization

Farzin Haddadpour

PENNS[®]STATE



Joint work with



Mohammad Mahdi
Kamani



Mehrdad Mahdavi



Viveck Cadambe

Goal: Solving $\min f(\mathbf{x}) \triangleq \sum_i f_i(\mathbf{x})$

Goal: Solving $\min f(\mathbf{x}) \triangleq \sum_i f_i(\mathbf{x})$

SGD

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \eta \frac{1}{|\xi^{(t)}|} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}; \xi^{(t)})$$

Goal: Solving $\min f(\mathbf{x}) \triangleq \sum_i f_i(\mathbf{x})$

SGD

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \eta \frac{1}{|\xi^{(t)}|} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}; \xi^{(t)})$$

Parallelization due to
computational cost

Distributed
SGD

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \frac{\eta}{p} \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{|\xi_j^{(t)}|} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}; \xi_j^{(t)})$$

Goal: Solving $\min f(\mathbf{x}) \triangleq \sum_i f_i(\mathbf{x})$

SGD

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \eta \frac{1}{|\xi^{(t)}|} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}; \xi^{(t)})$$

Parallelization due to computational cost

Distributed SGD

$$\mathbf{x}^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}^{(t)} - \frac{\eta}{p} \sum_{j=1}^p \frac{1}{|\xi_j^{(t)}|} \nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{(t)}; \xi_j^{(t)})$$

Communication is bottleneck

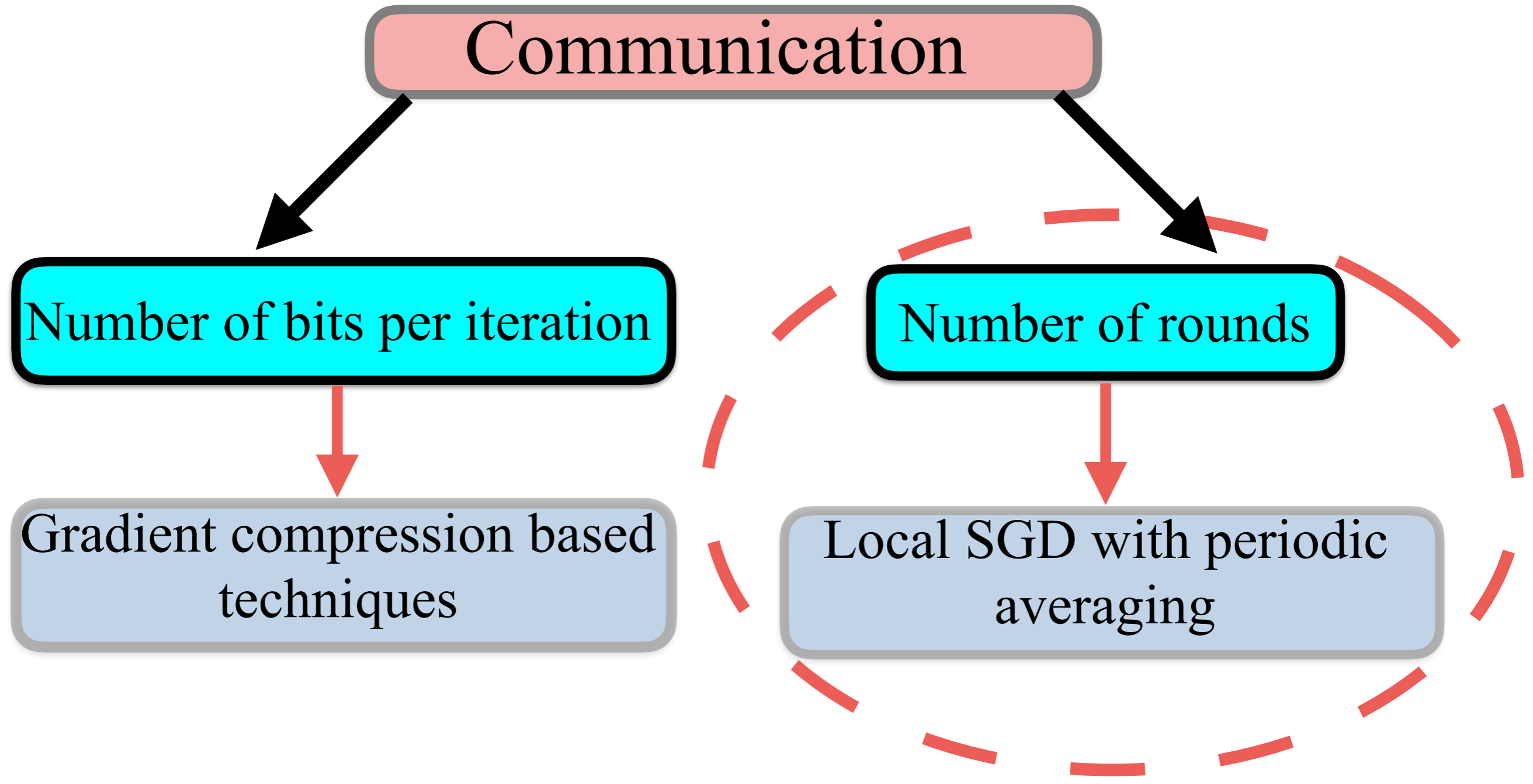
Communication

```
graph TD; A[Communication] --> B[Number of bits per iteration]; B --> C[Gradient compression based techniques];
```

The diagram consists of three rounded rectangular boxes arranged vertically. The top box is light red and contains the word 'Communication'. A black arrow points from the bottom-left corner of this box to the top-left corner of the middle box. The middle box is cyan and contains the text 'Number of bits per iteration'. A red arrow points from the bottom center of this box to the top center of the bottom box. The bottom box is light blue and contains the text 'Gradient compression based techniques'.

Number of bits per iteration

Gradient compression based
techniques



Local SGD with periodic averaging

$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^p \left[\mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \right] \text{ if } \tau | T$$

$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \text{ otherwise,}$$

Averaging step (a)

Local update (b)

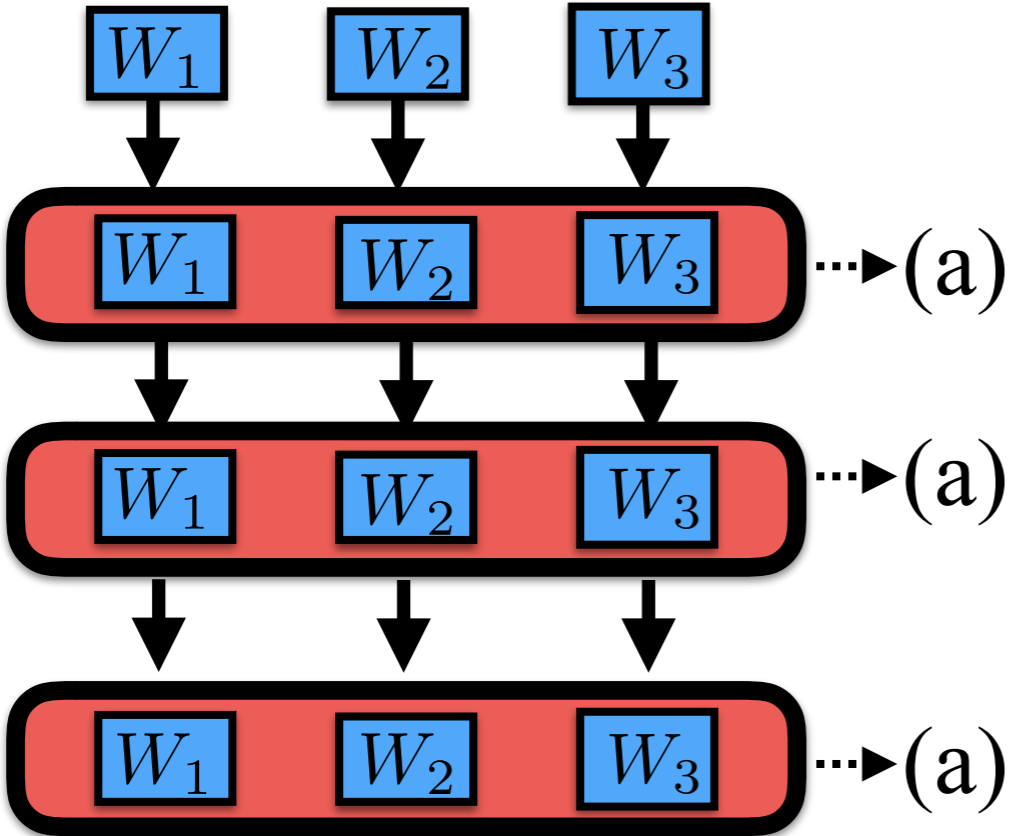
Local SGD with periodic averaging

$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^p \left[\mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \right] \text{ if } \tau | T$$
$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \text{ otherwise,}$$

Averaging step (a)

Local update (b)

$p = 3, \tau = 1$



Local SGD with periodic averaging

$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^p \left[\mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \right] \text{ if } \tau | T$$

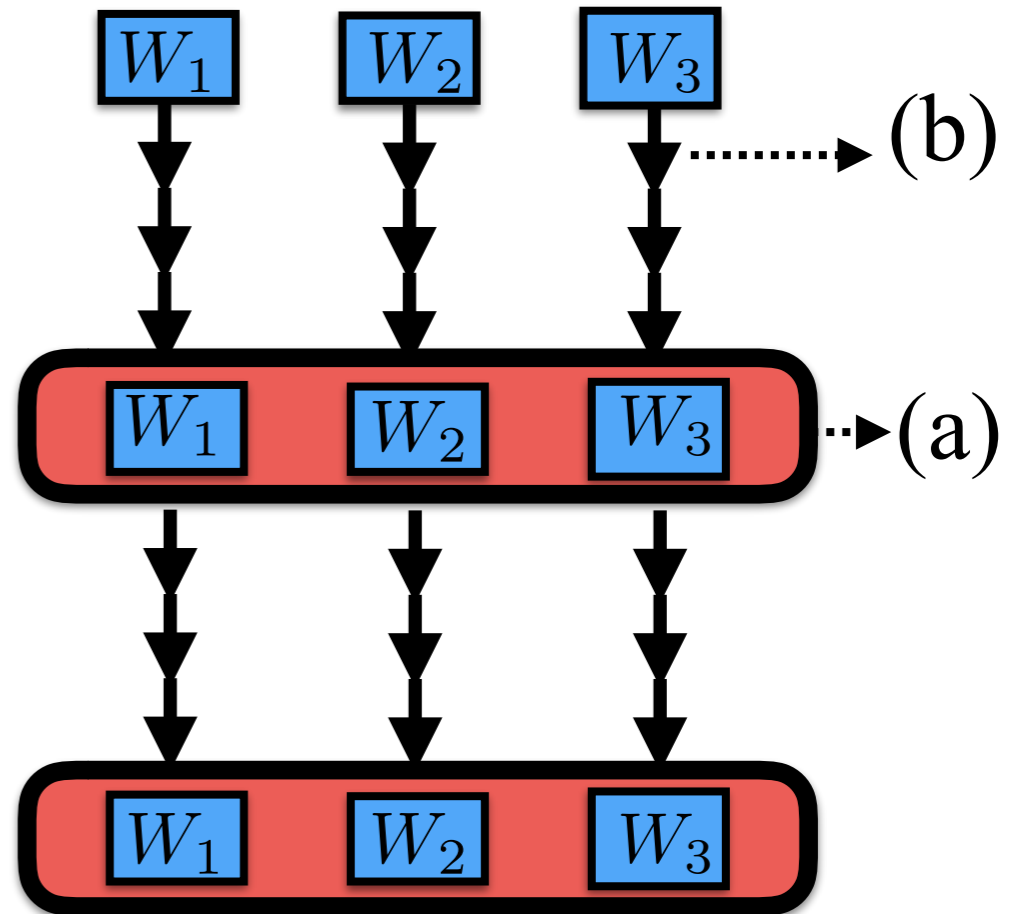
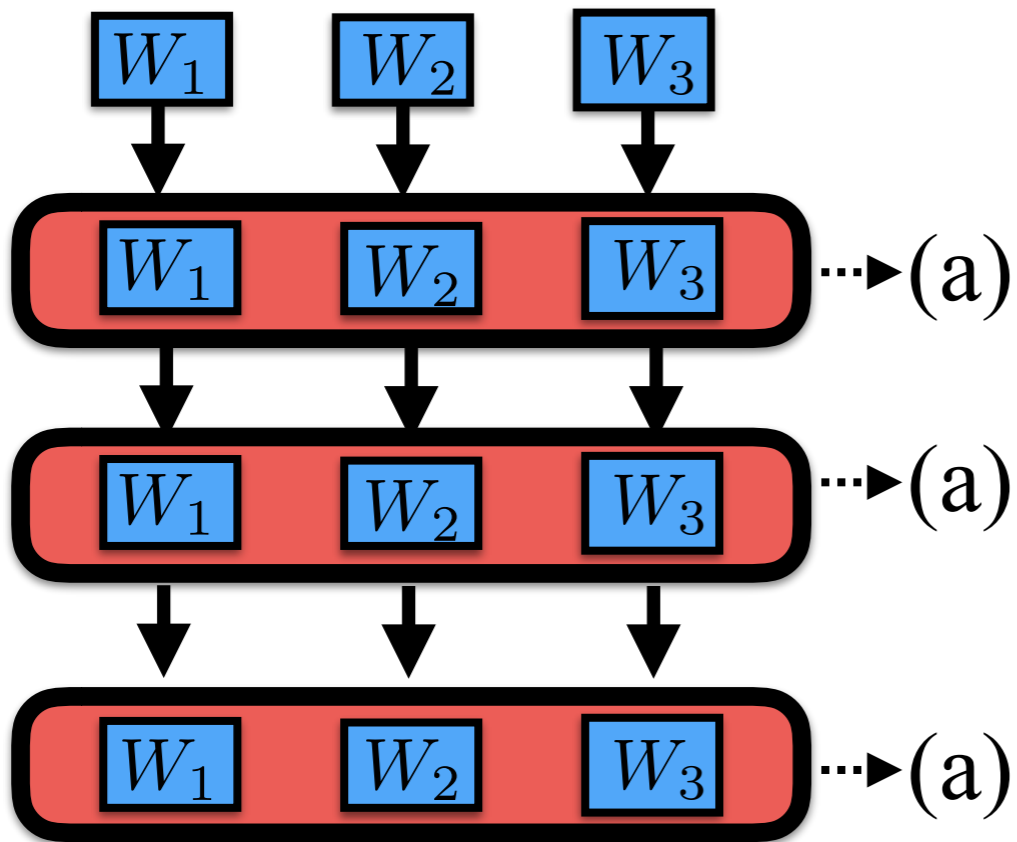
$$\mathbf{x}_j^{(t+1)} = \mathbf{x}_j^{(t)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(t)} \text{ otherwise,}$$

Averaging step (a)

Local update (b)

$p = 3, \tau = 1$

$p = 3, \tau = 3$



Convergence Analysis of Local SGD with periodic averaging

Table 1: Comparison of different SGD based algorithms.

Strategy	Convergence error	Assumptions	Com-round(T/τ)
SGD	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	T
[Yu <i>et.al.</i>]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	$O(p^{\frac{3}{4}}T^{\frac{1}{4}})$
[Wang & Joshi]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d.	$O(p^{\frac{3}{2}}T^{\frac{1}{2}})$

b.g: Bounded gradient $\|\mathbf{g}_i\|_2^2 \leq G$

Unbiased gradient estimation $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j] = \mathbf{g}_j$

Convergence Analysis of Local SGD with periodic averaging

Table 1: Comparison of different SGD based algorithms.

Strategy	Convergence error	Assumptions	Com-round(T/τ)
SGD	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	T
[Yu <i>et.al.</i>]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	$O(p^{\frac{3}{4}}T^{\frac{1}{4}})$
[Wang & Joshi]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d.	$O(p^{\frac{3}{2}}T^{\frac{1}{2}})$

b.g: Bounded gradient $\|\mathbf{g}_i\|_2^2 \leq G$

Unbiased gradient estimation $\mathbb{E}[\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j] = \mathbf{g}_j$



- A. Residual error is observe in practice but theoretical understanding is missing?**
- B. How we can capture this in convergence analysis?**
- C. Any solution to improve it?**

Insufficiency of convergence analysis

A. Residual error is observed in practice but theoretical understanding is missing?

Unbiased gradient estimation does not hold

Insufficiency of convergence analysis

A. Residual error is observed in practice but theoretical understanding is missing?

Unbiased gradient estimation does not hold

B. How to capture this in convergence analysis?

Our work

Analysis based on biased gradients

Insufficiency of convergence analysis

A. Residual error is observed in practice but theoretical understanding is missing?

Unbiased gradient estimation does not hold

B. How to capture this in convergence analysis?

Our work

Analysis based on biased gradients

C. Any solution to improve it?

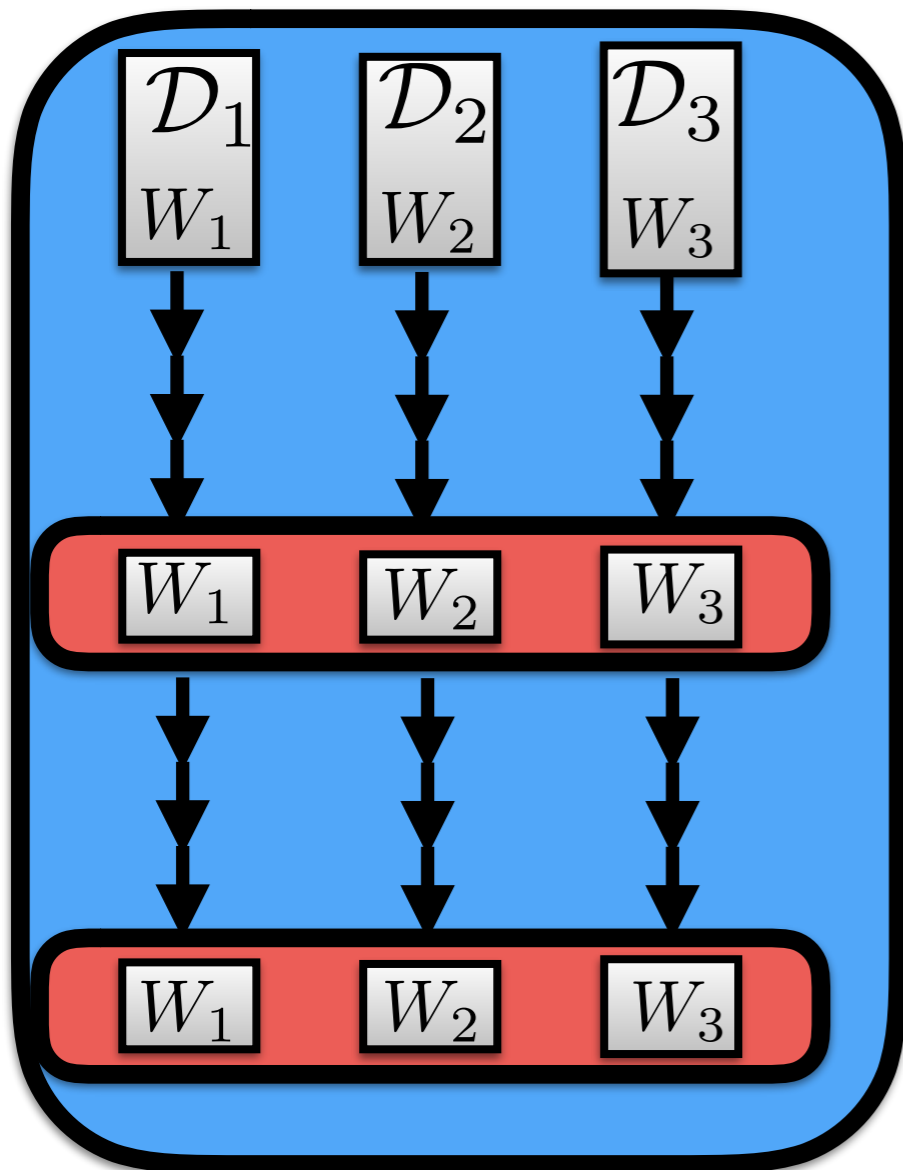
Our work

Redundancy

Redundancy infused local SGD (RI-SGD)

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2 \cup \mathcal{D}_3$$

Local SGD $p = 3, \tau = 3$



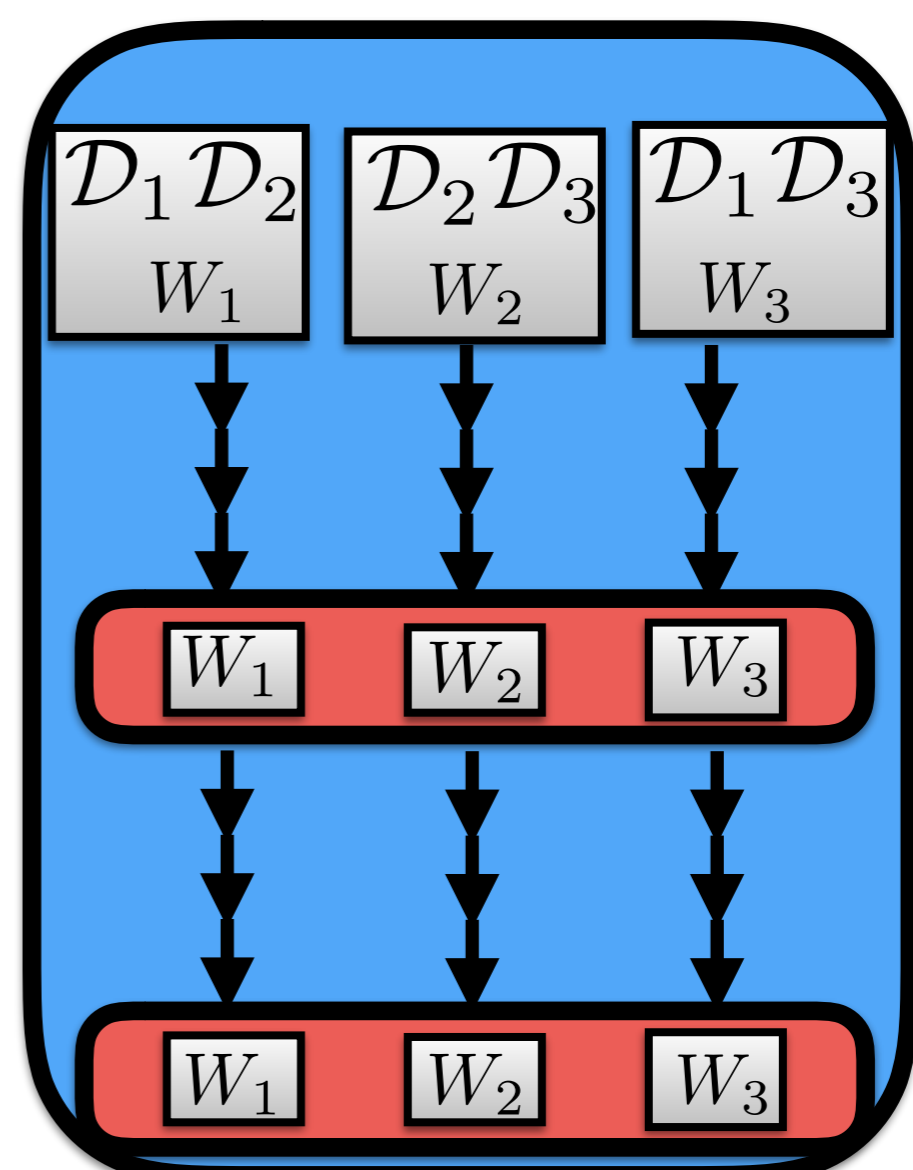
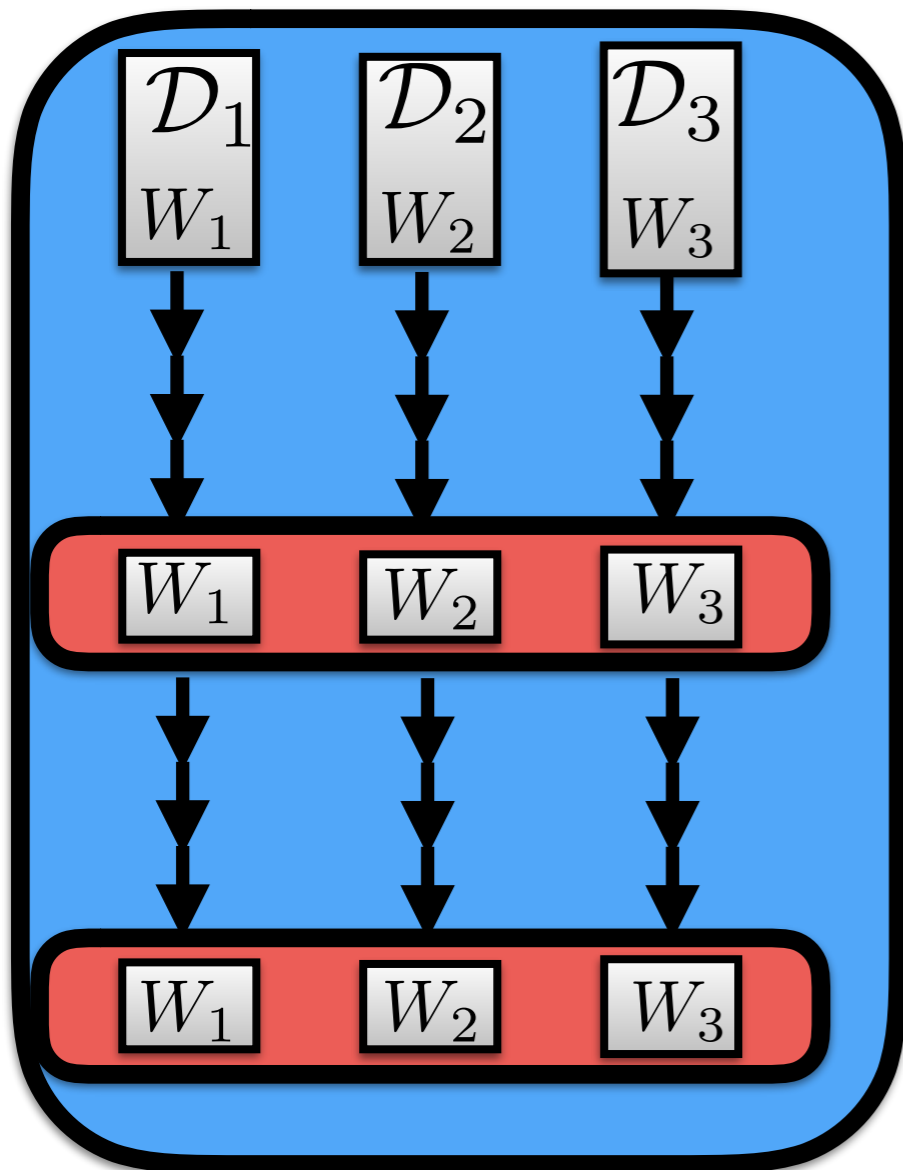
Redundancy infused local SGD (RI-SGD)

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2 \cup \mathcal{D}_3$$

Local SGD $p = 3, \tau = 3$

RI-SGD $q = 2, p = 3, \tau = 3$

Explicit redundancy



Comparing RI-SGD with other schemes

Assumption →

b.d: Bounded inner product of gradients $\langle \mathbf{g}_i, \mathbf{g}_j \rangle \leq \beta$

Biased gradients

Redundancy →

q: Number of data chunks at each worker node

Comparing RI-SGD with other schemes

Assumption →

b.d: Bounded inner product of gradients $\langle \mathbf{g}_i, \mathbf{g}_j \rangle \leq \beta$

Biased gradients

Redundancy →

q: Number of data chunks at each worker node

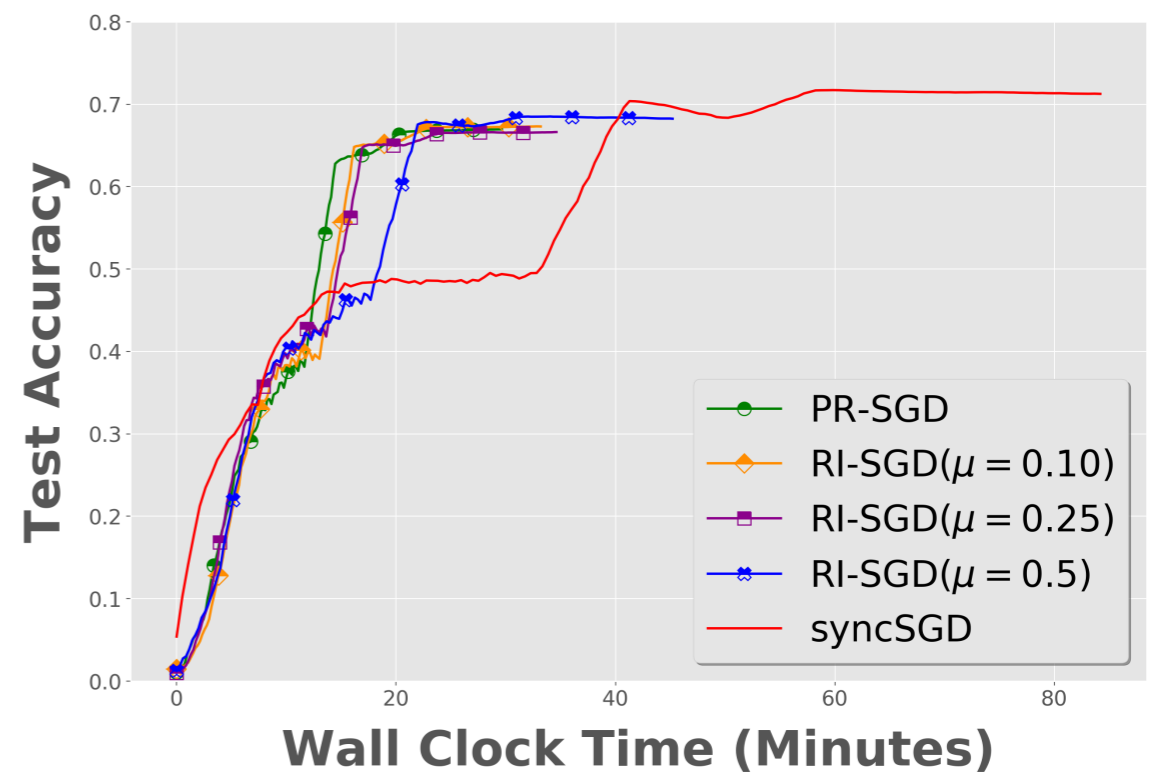
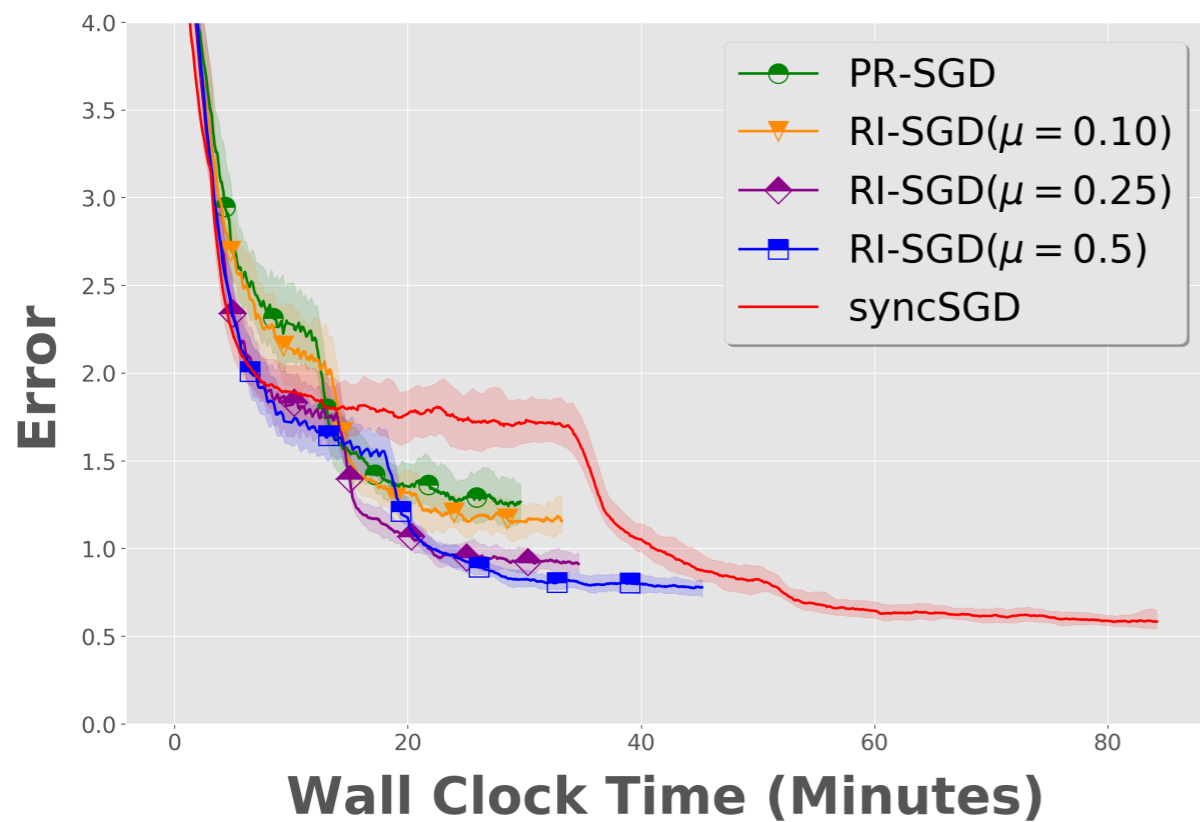
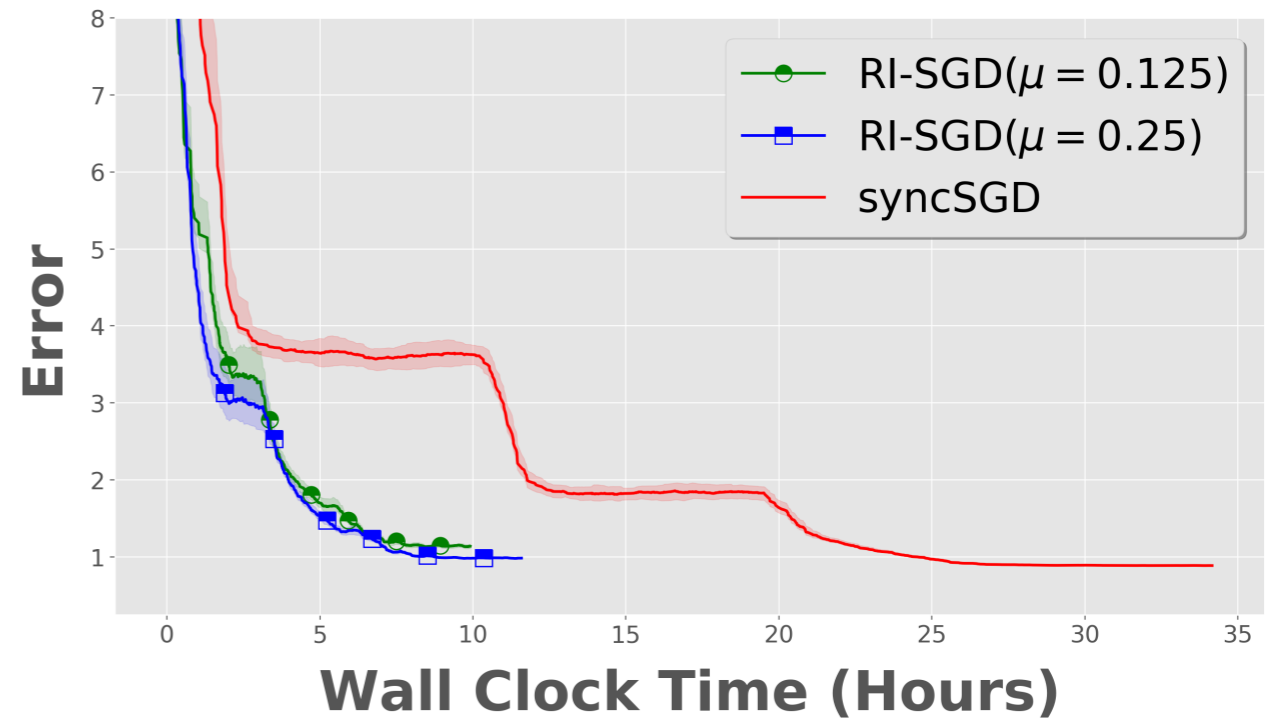
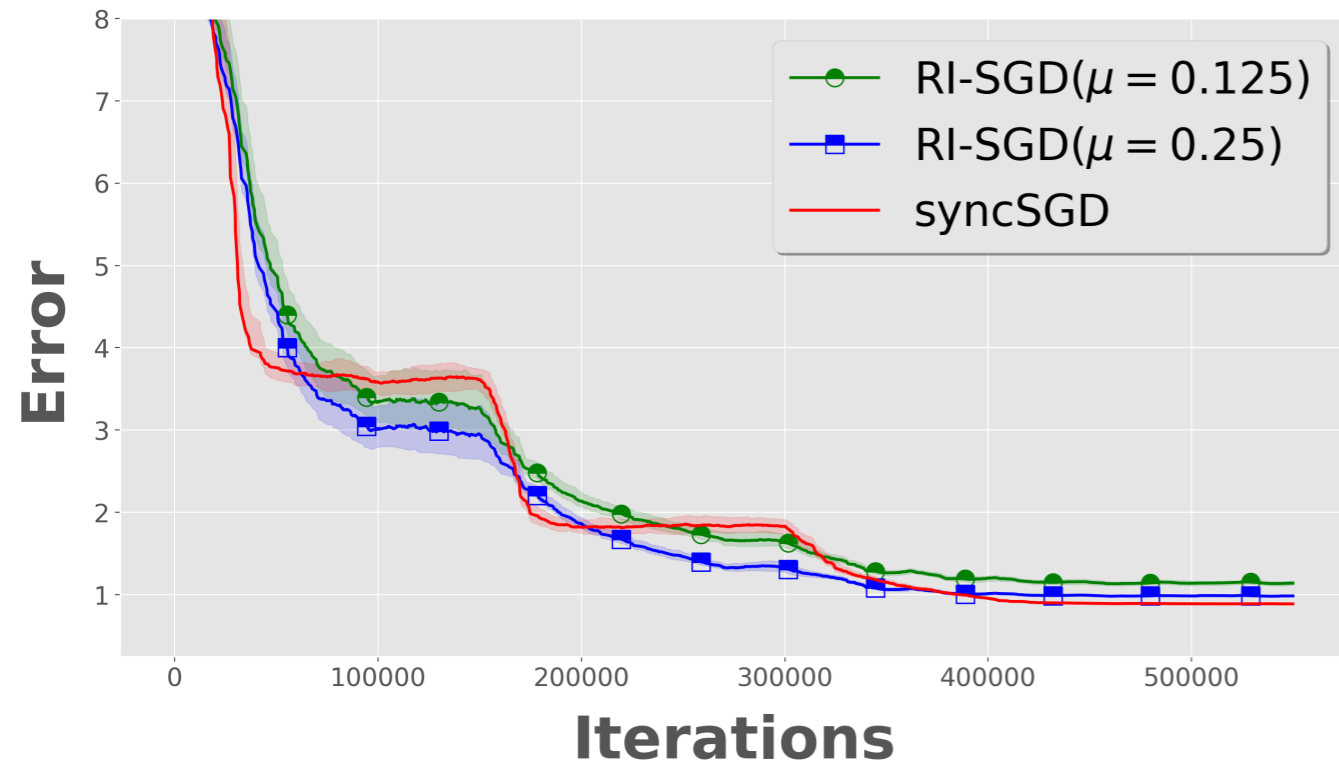
Table 1: Comparison of different SGD based algorithms.

Strategy	Convergence error	Assumptions	Com-round(T/τ)
SGD	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	T
[Yu <i>et.al.</i>]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d. & b.g	$O(p^{\frac{3}{4}}T^{\frac{1}{4}})$
[Wang & Joshi]	$O(1/\sqrt{pT})$	i.i.d.	$O(p^{\frac{3}{2}}T^{\frac{1}{2}})$
RI-SGD (τ, q)	$O(1/\sqrt{pT}) + O((1 - q/p)\beta)$	non-i.i.d. & b.d.	$O(p^{\frac{3}{2}}T^{\frac{1}{2}})$

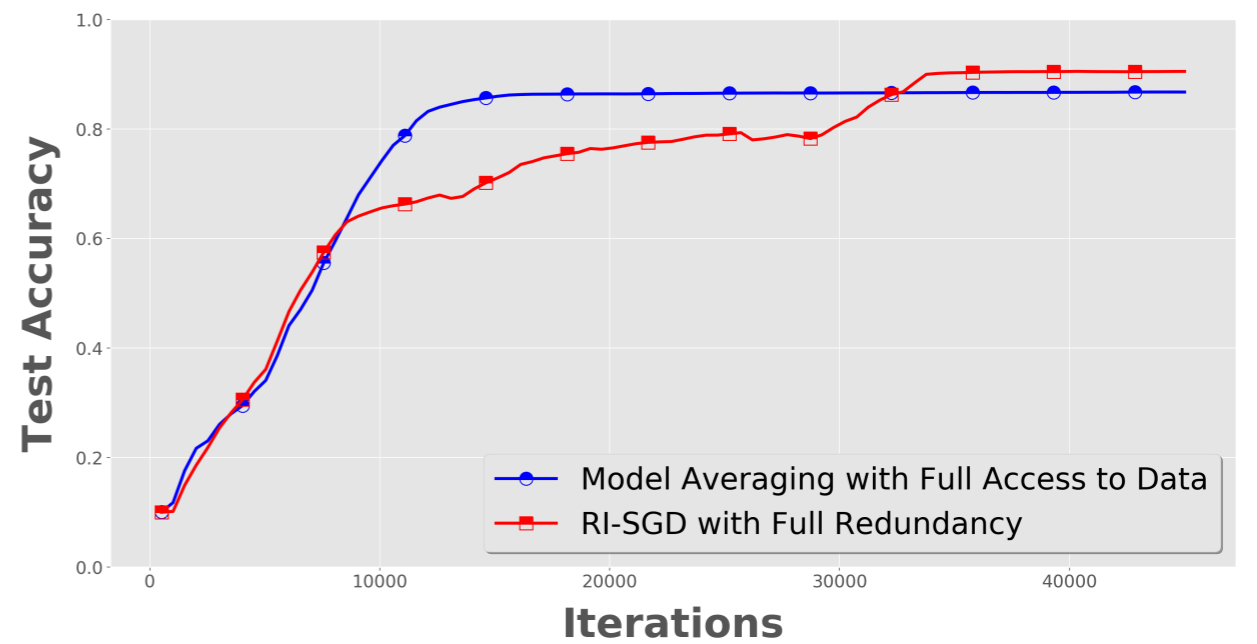
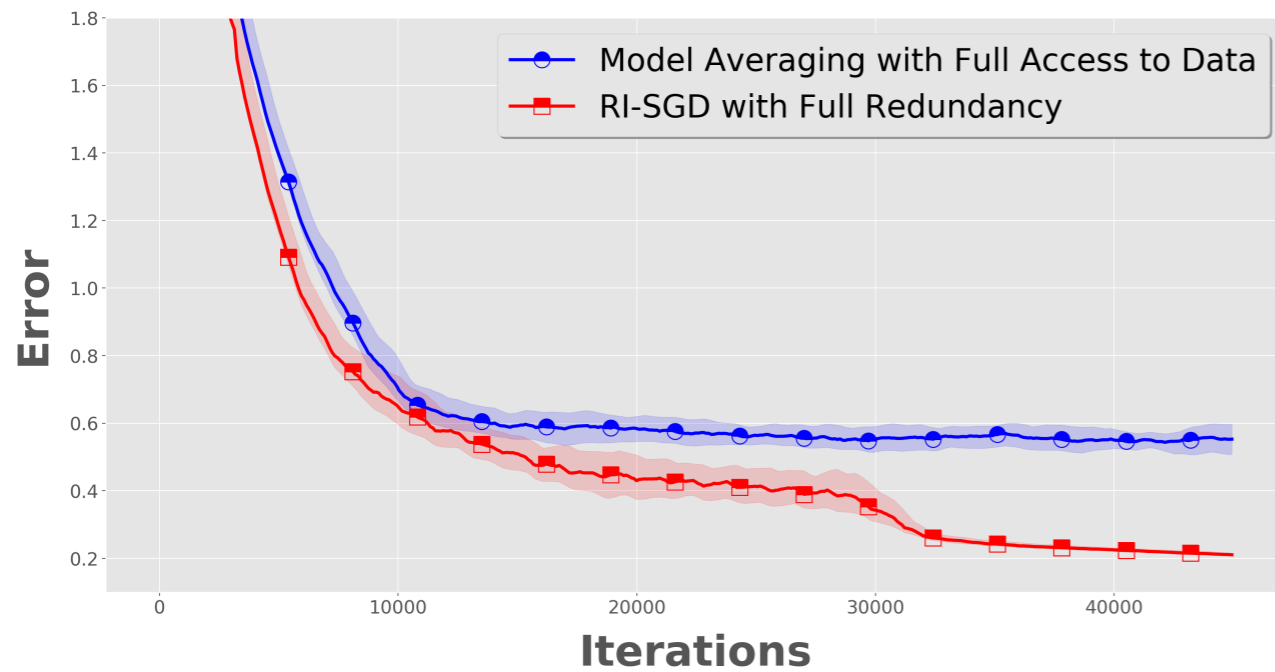
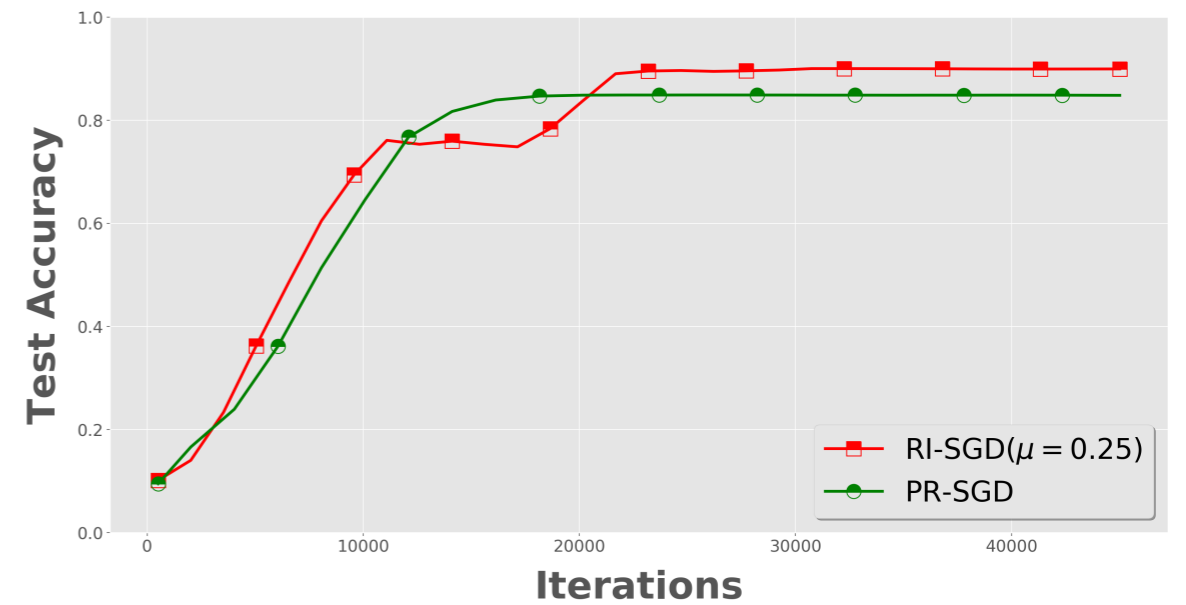
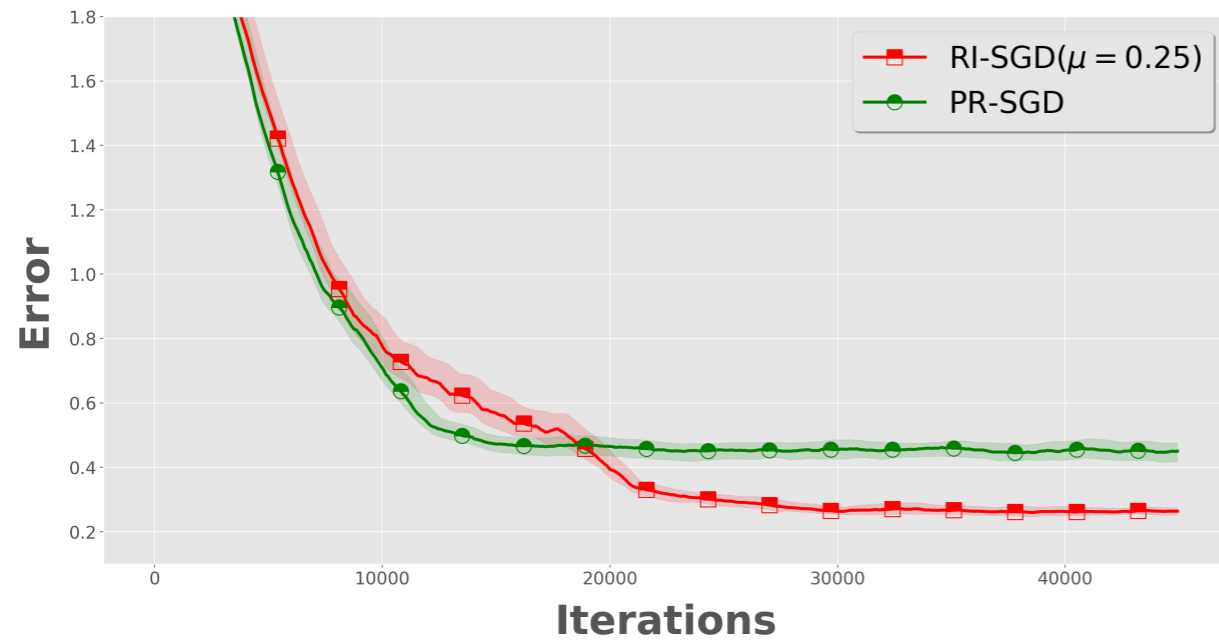
Advantages of RI-SGD:

- 1. Speed up not only due to larger effective mini-batch size, but also due to increasing intra-gradient diversity.**
- 2. Fault-tolerance.**
- 3. Extension to heterogeneous mini-batch size and possible application to federated optimization.**

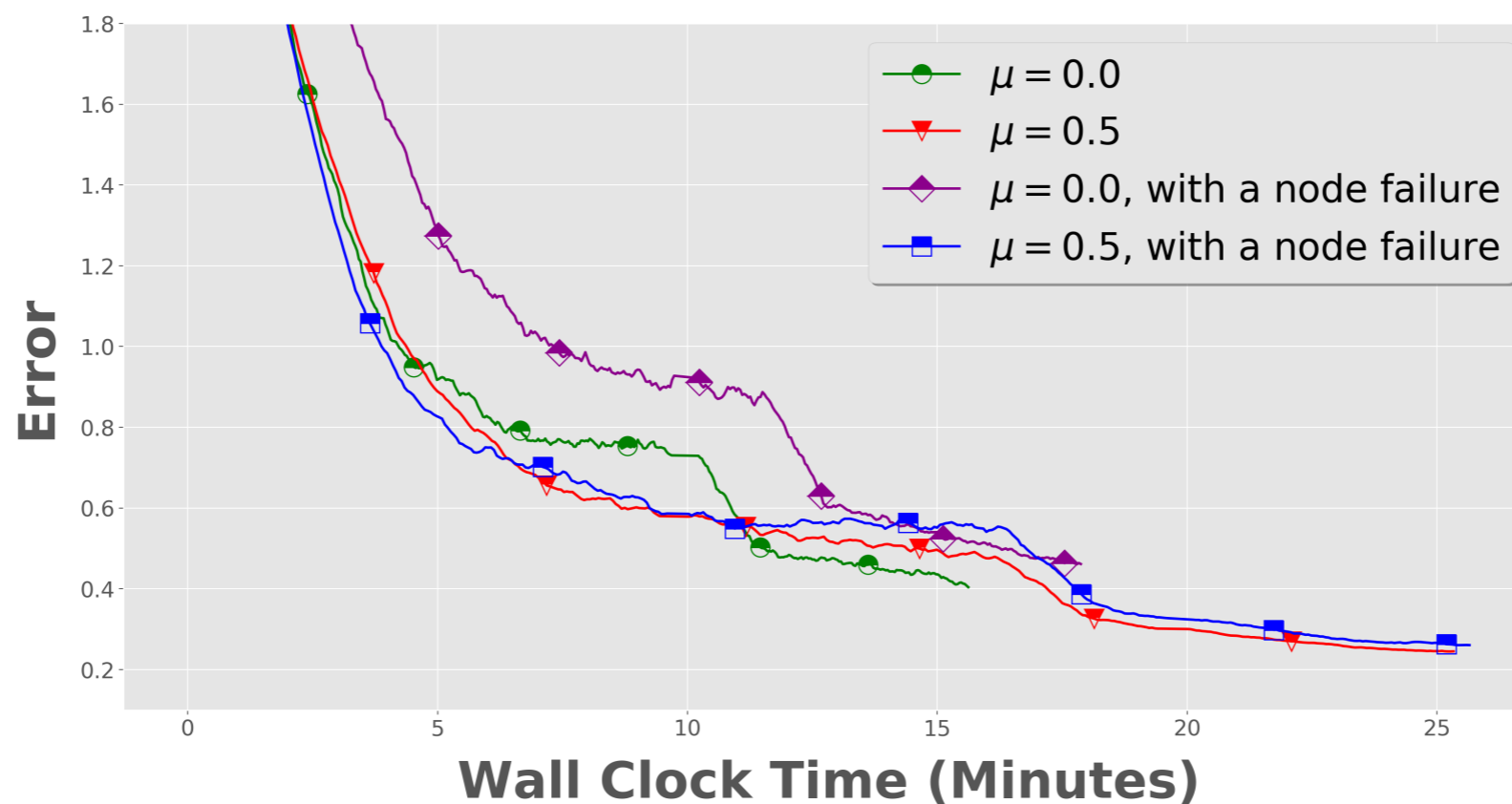
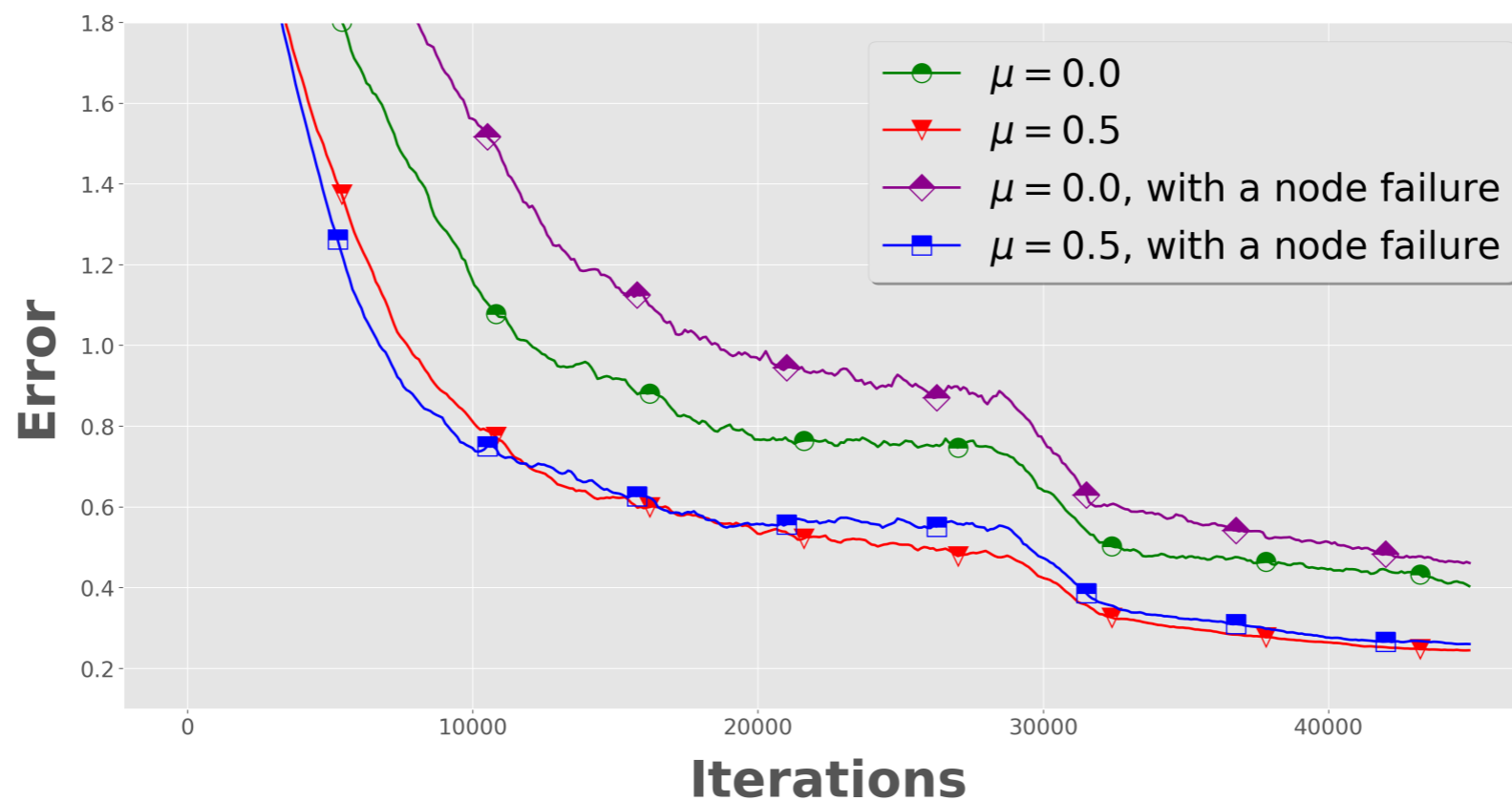
Faster convergence: Experiments over Image-net (top figures) and Cifar-100 (bottom figures)



Increasing intra-gradient diversity: Experiments over Cifar-10



Fault-Tolerance: Experiments over Cifar-10



For more details please
come to my poster session
**Wed Jun 12th 06:30 --
09:00 PM @ Pacific
Ballroom #185**

Thanks for your attention!