

Communication-Efficient and Differentially-Private Federated Learning via Sketching with Sharp Guarantees

Abstract

Federated learning...

1 Introduction

The main contributions of this paper are as follows:

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2 Federated Learning with Sketching

Algorithm 1 CS: Count Sketch to compress $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

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1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^d, t, k, \mathbf{S}_{t \times k}, h_i (1 \leq i \leq t), \text{sign}_i (1 \leq i \leq t)$ 
2: Compress vector  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  into  $\mathbf{S}(\tilde{\mathbf{g}})$ :
3: for  $\mathbf{g}_i \in \mathbf{g}$  do
4:   for  $j = 1, \dots, t$  do
5:      $\mathbf{S}[j][h_j(i)] = \mathbf{S}[j-1][h_{j-1}(i)] + \text{sign}_j(i) \cdot \mathbf{g}_i$ 
6:   end for
7: end for
8: return  $\mathbf{S}_{t \times k}$ 
9: Query  $\mathbf{g}_S \in \mathbb{R}^d$  from  $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{g})$ :
10: for  $i = 1, \dots, d$  do
11:    $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{g}} = \text{Median}\{\text{sign}_j(i) \cdot \mathbf{S}[j][h_j(i)] : 1 \leq j \leq t\}$ 
12: end for
13: Output:  $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{g})$ 
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Algorithm 2 HEAVYMIX [1]

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1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{g}}$ ; parameter- $k$ 
2: Compress vector  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}} \in \mathbb{R}^d$  into  $\mathbf{S}(\tilde{\mathbf{g}})$ :
3: Query  $\hat{\ell}_2^2 = (1 \pm 0.5) \|\mathbf{g}\|^2$  from sketch  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{g}}$ 
4:  $\forall j$  query  $\hat{\mathbf{g}}_j^2 = \hat{\mathbf{g}}_j^2 \pm \frac{1}{2k} \|\mathbf{g}\|^2$  from sketch  $\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{g}}$ 
5:  $H = \{j | \hat{\mathbf{g}}_j \geq \frac{\hat{\ell}_2^2}{k}\}$  and  $NH = \{j | \hat{\mathbf{g}}_j < \frac{\hat{\ell}_2^2}{k}\}$ 
6:  $\text{Top}_k = H \cup \text{rand}_{\ell}(NH)$ , where  $\ell = k - |H|$ 
7: Second round of communication to get exact values of  $\text{Top}_k$ 
8: Output:  $\mathbf{g}_S : \forall j \in \text{Top}_k : \mathbf{g}_{Si} = \mathbf{g}_i$  and  $\forall j \notin \text{Top}_k : \mathbf{g}_{Si} = 0$ 
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Algorithm 3 PFL(R, τ, η, γ): Private Federated Learning with Sketching for homogeneous setting.

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1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}$  as an initial model shared by all local devices, the number of communication rounds  $R$ , the
   the number of local updates  $\tau$ , and global and local learning rates  $\gamma$  and  $\eta$ , respectively
2: for  $r = 0, \dots, R - 1$  do
3:   parallel for device  $j = 1, \dots, n$  do:
4:     Set  $\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} = \mathbf{w}^{(r-1)} - \gamma \mathbf{S}^{(r-1)}$ 
5:     for  $c = 0, \dots, \tau - 1$  do
6:       Sample a mini-batch  $\xi_j^{(\ell,r)}$  and compute  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(\ell,r)} \triangleq \nabla f_j(\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)}, \xi_j^{(c,r)})$ 
7:        $\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell+1,r)} = \mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(c,r)}$ 
8:     end for
9:     Device  $j$  sends  $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$  back to the server.
10:   Server computes
11:      $\mathbf{S}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1} \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$  and broadcasts  $\mathbf{S}^{(r)}$  to all devices.
12:   end parallel for
13: end
14: Output:  $\mathbf{w}^{(R-1)}$ 

```

Algorithm 4 PFLGT(R, τ, η, γ): Private Federated Learning with Sketching and gradient tracking.

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1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}$  as an initial model shared by all local devices, the number of communication rounds  $R$ , the
   the number of local updates  $\tau$ , and global and local learning rates  $\gamma$  and  $\eta$ , respectively
2: for  $r = 0, \dots, R - 1$  do
3:   parallel for device  $j = 1, \dots, n$  do:
4:     Set  $\mathbf{c}_j^{(r)} = \mathbf{c}_j^{(r-1)} - \frac{1}{\tau} (\mathbf{S}^{(r-1)} - \mathbf{S}_j^{(r-1)})$ 
5:     Set  $\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} = \mathbf{w}^{(r-1)} - \gamma \mathbf{S}^{(r-1)}$ 
6:     for  $\ell = 0, \dots, \tau - 1$  do
7:       Sample a minibatch  $\xi_j^{(\ell,r)}$  and compute  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(\ell,r)} \triangleq \nabla f_j(\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)}, \xi_j^{(\ell,r)})$ 
8:        $\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell+1,r)} = \mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)} - \eta (\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(\ell,r)} - \mathbf{c}_j^{(r)})$ 
9:     end for
10:    Device  $j$  sends  $\mathbf{S}_j^{(r)} \triangleq \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$  back to the server.
11:  Server computes
12:     $\mathbf{S}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1} \mathbf{S}_j^{(r)}$  and broadcasts  $\mathbf{S}^{(r)}$  to all devices.
13:  end parallel for
14: end
15: Output:  $\mathbf{w}^{(R-1)}$ 

```

Algorithm 5 CFL(R, τ, η, γ): Communication-efficient Federated Learning with Sketching for homogeneous setting.

```

1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}$  as an initial model shared by all local devices, the number of communication rounds  $R$ , the
   the number of local updates  $\tau$ , and global and local learning rates  $\gamma$  and  $\eta$ , respectively
2: for  $r = 0, \dots, R - 1$  do
3:   parallel for device  $j = 1, \dots, n$  do:
4:     Set  $\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} = \mathbf{w}^{(r-1)} - \gamma \underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)}$ 
5:     for  $c = 0, \dots, \tau - 1$  do
6:       Sample a mini-batch  $\xi_j^{(\ell,r)}$  and compute  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(\ell,r)} \triangleq \nabla f_j(\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)}, \xi_j^{(c,r)})$ 
7:        $\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell+1,r)} = \mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(c,r)}$ 
8:     end for
9:     Device  $j$  sends  $\mathbf{S}_j^{(r)} = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$  back to the server.
10:   Server computes
11:      $\mathbf{S}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$ 
12:     Sever runs  $\underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)} = \text{HEAVYMIX}(\mathbf{S}^{(r)})$ .
13:   end parallel for
14: end
15: Output:  $\mathbf{w}^{(R-1)}$ 

```

Algorithm 6 CFL(R, τ, η, γ): Communication-efficient Federated Learning with Sketching and gradient tracking.

```

1: Inputs:  $\mathbf{w}^{(0)}$  as an initial model shared by all local devices, the number of communication rounds  $R$ , the
   the number of local updates  $\tau$ , and global and local learning rates  $\gamma$  and  $\eta$ , respectively
2: for  $r = 0, \dots, R - 1$  do
3:   parallel for device  $j = 1, \dots, n$  do:
4:     Set  $\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} = \mathbf{w}^{(r-1)} - \gamma \underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)}$ 
5:     Set  $\mathbf{c}_j^{(r)} = \mathbf{c}_j^{(r-1)} - \frac{1}{\tau} (\underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)} - \underline{\mathbf{S}}_j^{(r)})$ 
6:     for  $c = 0, \dots, \tau - 1$  do
7:       Sample a mini-batch  $\xi_j^{(\ell,r)}$  and compute  $\tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(\ell,r)} \triangleq \nabla f_j(\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)}, \xi_j^{(c,r)})$ 
8:        $\mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell+1,r)} = \mathbf{w}_j^{(\ell,r)} - \eta \tilde{\mathbf{g}}_j^{(c,r)}$ 
9:     end for
10:    Device  $j$  sends  $\mathbf{S}_j^{(r)} = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{w}_j^{(0,r)} - \mathbf{w}_j^{(\tau,r)})$  back to the server.
11:    Server runs
12:       $\underline{\mathbf{S}}_j^{(r)} = \text{HEAVYMIX}(\mathbf{S}_j^{(r)})$  and returns  $\underline{\mathbf{S}}_j^{(r)}$  to server  $j$ .
13:       $\underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)} = \frac{1}{p} \sum_{j=1}^n \underline{\mathbf{S}}_j^{(r)}$ 
14:      Sever broadcasts  $\underline{\mathbf{S}}^{(r)}$ .
15:    end parallel for
16: end
17: Output:  $\mathbf{w}^{(R-1)}$ 

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3 Convergence Analysis

3.1 Assumptions

4 Experiments

5 Conclusion

References

- [1] N. Iykin, D. Rothchild, E. Ullah, I. Stoica, R. Arora *et al.*, “Communication-efficient distributed sgd with sketching,” in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2019, pp. 13 144–13 154.