

# Algorithms

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## 1 Introduction

This paper introduces various algorithms used in our research.

## 2 Asynchronous Baseline Algorithm

Below is a table of symbols used in the algorithms:

Symbol	Description
$J$	Number of classes
$T$	Global rounds
$E$	Edge rounds
$K$	Local epochs
$L$	Number of edge servers
$B$	The buffer of the cloud server with a static length
$N^l$	Number of clients in the $l$ -th edge server
$D_{i,j}$	A subset of the local dataset $D_i$ of the $i$ -th client, containing training instances of class $j$ .
$\mathcal{N}_j^l$	Number of clients in edge $l$ containing class $j$ that have participated in aggregation
$\mathcal{N}_j^{l,\text{old}}$	Last number of clients in edge $l$ containing class $j$ that have participated in aggregation
$S^l$	Set of clients participating in training in the $l$ -th edge server
$\bar{C}_j$	Aggregated prototype of class $j$ in the cloud edge server
$C_j^l$	Aggregated prototype of class $j$ from the $l$ -th edge server
$C_j^{l,\text{old}}$	Last version of aggregated prototype of class $j$ from the $l$ -th edge server stored in the cloud server
$c_{i,j}^l$	Aggregated prototype of class $j$ from the client $i$ in the $l$ -th edge server
$c_{i,j}^{l,\text{old}}$	Last version of the aggregated prototype of class $j$ from client $i$ in the $l$ -th edge server stored in the edge server

Table 1: Symbol Table

The following algorithm demonstrates how to calculate the factorial of a number.

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**Algorithm 1** Hierarchical Federated Prototype Learning -Part 1

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1: procedure CLOUD SERVER EXECUTES
2:   Initialize global prototype set  $\bar{C}$  for all classes and weights for clients
   with heterogeneous models
3:   All edge servers choose a set of clients  $S^l$  and execute in parallel
4:   for  $t = 1, \dots, T$  do
5:     Clear the buffer  $B$ 
6:     while The buffer is not full do
7:       Receive a pair  $(C^l, \mathcal{N}^l)$  from one edge server
8:       Fill the buffer  $B$  with  $C^l$ 
9:     end while
10:     $\bar{C} \leftarrow \text{CloudUpdate}(B)$ 
11:    Send  $\bar{C}$  to edge servers participating in the current global aggregation
12:    These edge servers rechoose  $S^l$  and re-execute
13:  end for
14: end procedure
15: procedure EDGE SERVER EXECUTES
16:   Receive  $\bar{C}$  from the cloud server
17:   for  $e = 1, \dots, E$  do                                      $\triangleright$  Edge rounds, E is static 1
18:     Send  $\bar{C}$  to client  $i \in S^l$ 
19:     for each client  $i$  in parallel do
20:        $c_i^l \leftarrow \text{ClientUpdate}(i, \bar{C}_i)$ 
21:     end for
22:      $C^l \leftarrow \text{EdgeAggregate}(\{c_i^l\}_{i \in S^l})$ 
23:      $\bar{C} \leftarrow \text{EdgeUpdate}(\bar{C}, C^l)$                           $\triangleright$  Must know client distribution of all
                                                                    edges, not implement now
24:   end for
25:   Send a pair  $(C^l, \mathcal{N}^l)$  to the cloud server
26: end procedure

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**Algorithm 2** Hierarchical Federated Prototype Learning -Part 2

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1: procedure CLOUDUPDATE(buffer)
2:   for  $j = 1, \dots, J$  do
3:      $\hat{C}_j \leftarrow \sum_{l=1}^L \mathcal{N}_j^{l, \text{old}} \cdot \bar{C}_j$  ▷ Extend the aggregated prototypes  $\bar{C}$ 
4:     for  $(C^l, \mathcal{N}^l) \in \text{buffer}$  do
5:        $\hat{C}_j \leftarrow \hat{C}_j + \mathcal{N}_j^l \cdot C_j^l$ 
6:       if  $C_j^{l, \text{old}}$  is not empty then
7:          $\hat{C}_j \leftarrow \hat{C}_j - \mathcal{N}_j^{l, \text{old}} \cdot C_j^{l, \text{old}}$ 
8:       end if
9:        $\mathcal{N}_j^{l, \text{old}} \leftarrow \mathcal{N}_j^l$ 
10:    end for
11:     $\bar{C}_j \leftarrow \frac{\hat{C}_j}{\sum_{l=1}^L \mathcal{N}_j^{l, \text{old}}}$ 
12:  end for
13:   $C^{l, \text{old}} \leftarrow C^l$  for  $l \in B$ 
14:  return  $\bar{C}$ 
15: end procedure
16: procedure EDGEAGGREGATE( $l, \{c_i^l\}_{i \in S^l}$ )
17:   for  $j = 1, \dots, J$  do
18:      $\hat{C}_j^l \leftarrow \mathcal{N}_j^l \cdot C_j^l$ 
19:     for each  $c_i^l$  do
20:        $\hat{C}_j^l \leftarrow \hat{C}_j^l + c_{i,j}^l$ 
21:       if  $c_{i,j}^{l, \text{old}}$  is not empty then
22:          $\hat{C}_j^l \leftarrow \hat{C}_j^l - c_{i,j}^{l, \text{old}}$ 
23:       else
24:          $\mathcal{N}_j^l \leftarrow \mathcal{N}_j^l + 1$ 
25:       end if
26:     end for
27:      $C_j^l \leftarrow \frac{\hat{C}_j^l}{\mathcal{N}_j^l}$ 
28:   end for
29:    $c_i^{l, \text{old}} \leftarrow c_i^l$  for  $i \in S^l$ 
30:   return  $C^l$ 
31: end procedure
32: procedure CLIENTUPDATE( $i, \bar{C}_i$ )
33:   for  $k = 1, \dots, K$  do
34:     for batch  $(x, y) \in D_i$  do
35:       Compute client prototypes by Eq.?.
36:       Compute loss by Eq.? using client prototypes.
37:       Update client model according to the loss.
38:     end for
39:   end for
40:   return  $c_i^l$ 
41: end procedure

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### 3 Proposed Algorithm