Permutation Compressors

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What is PermK?

For $d \geq n$ assume d=qn. Let $(\pi_1,\pi_2,\ldots,\pi_d)$ be a random permutation of $(1,2,\ldots,d)$ then for $i\in\{1,\ldots,n\}$

$$\mathcal{C}_i(x) := n \cdot \sum_{j=q(i-1)+1}^{qi} x_{\pi_j} e_{\pi_j}$$

for d < n and n = qd let $(\pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_n)$ be a random permutation of $(1, \dots, 1, 2, \dots, 2, \dots, d, \dots, d)$ where each appears q times, then

$$\mathcal{C}_i(x) \coloneqq dx_{\pi_j} e_{\pi_j}$$

CGD

$$\mathbf{x}_{k+1} = \mathbf{x}_k - \eta C_k(
abla f(\mathbf{x}_k)),$$

where:

- \mathbf{x}_k parameter vector at iteration k,
- $\eta > 0$ step size,
- C_k compression operator,
- $\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_k)$ gradient of the objective function f.

Classes of compressing operators

1. Class $B_1(\alpha,\beta)$:

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|^2 \leq \mathbb{E}[\|C(\mathbf{x})\|^2] \leq \beta \langle \mathbb{E}[C(\mathbf{x})], \mathbf{x} \rangle.$$

2. Class $B_2(\gamma,\beta)$:

$$\max\left\{\gamma\|\mathbf{x}\|^2, rac{1}{eta}\mathbb{E}[\|C(\mathbf{x})\|^2]
ight\} \leq \langle \mathbb{E}[C(\mathbf{x})], \mathbf{x}
angle.$$

3. Class $B_3(\delta)$:

$$\mathbb{E}[\|C(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{x}\|^2] \leq \left(1 - rac{1}{\delta}
ight)\|\mathbf{x}\|^2.$$

Complexity of the algorithm

1. For $C \in B_1(\alpha, \beta)$:

$$E_k \leq \left(1 - rac{lpha \mu}{eta^2 L}
ight)^k E_0,$$

where $E_k = \mathbb{E}[f(\mathbf{x}_k)] - f^*$, L is the smoothness constant, μ is the strong convexity constant.

2. For $C \in B_2(\gamma, \beta)$:

$$E_k \leq \left(1 - rac{\gamma \mu}{eta L}
ight)^k E_0.$$

3. For $C \in B_3(\delta)$:

$$E_k \leq \left(1 - rac{\mu}{\delta L}
ight)^k E_0.$$

Consider the following task

$$\min_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left[f(x) := rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x)
ight]$$

where:

- \bullet *n* is the number of workers/nodes,
- $f_i(x)$ is the loss function for the data on worker i,
- ullet $x\in\mathbb{R}^d$ represents the model parameters.

Marina algorithm

$$x^{k+1} = x^k - \gamma g^k, \qquad g^k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n g_i^k,$$

$$g_i^{k+1} = \begin{cases} \nabla f_i(x^{k+1}) & \text{if } \theta_k = 1\\ g^k + \mathcal{C}_i^k (\nabla f_i(x^{k+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^k)) & \text{if } \theta_k = 0 \end{cases}$$

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1: Input: starting point x^0, stepsize \gamma, probability p \in (0, 1], number of iterations T
 2: Initialize q^0 = \nabla f(x^0)
 3: for k = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1 do
        Sample \theta_t \sim \text{Be}(p)
      Broadcast g^t to all workers
      for i = 1, \ldots, n in parallel do
 7: x^{t+1} = x^t - \gamma g^{t}
           Set g_i^{t+1} = \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) if \theta_t = 1, and g_i^{t+1} = g^t + C_i \left( \nabla f_i(x^{t+1}) - \nabla f_i(x^t) \right) otherwise
       end for
       g^{t+1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i^{t+1}
10:
11: end for
12: Output: \hat{x}^T chosen uniformly at random from \{x^t\}_{k=0}^{T-1}
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Compression Variance
$$\mathbb{E}[C(v)] = v, \quad \mathbb{E}[\|C(v) - v\|^2] \leq \omega \|v\|^2.$$

Communication Complexity

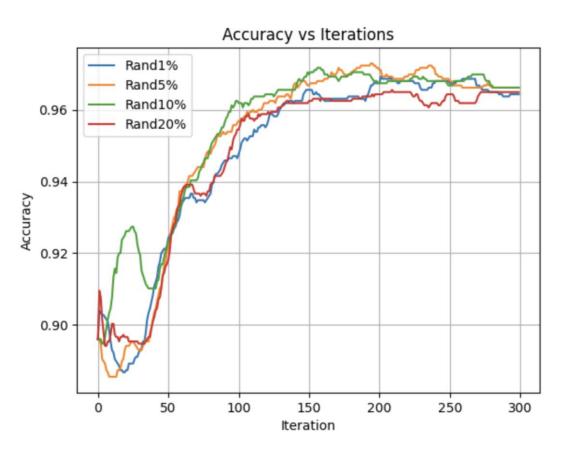
$$T=\mathcal{O}\left(rac{\Delta_0}{\epsilon}\left(L_-+L_+\sqrt{rac{1-p}{p}\cdotrac{\omega}{n}}
ight)
ight),$$

where:

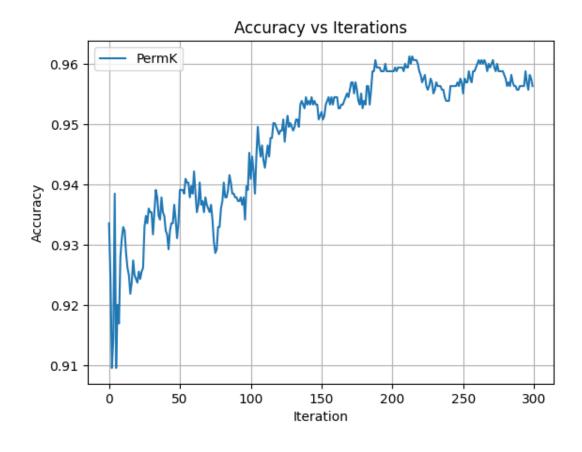
- $\Delta_0 = f(x_0) f^*$
- L_- and L_+ are gradient smoothness constants.

MARINA logistic regression

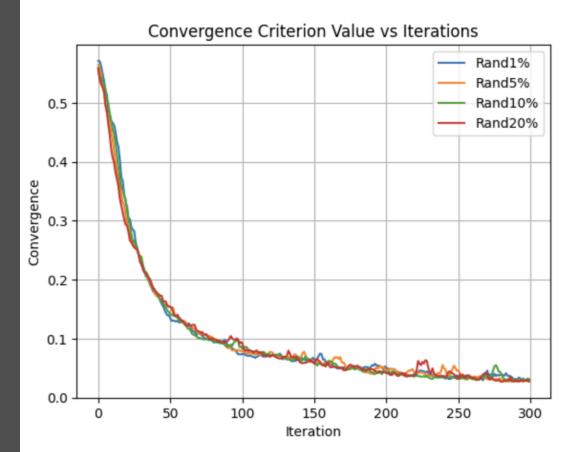
Rand



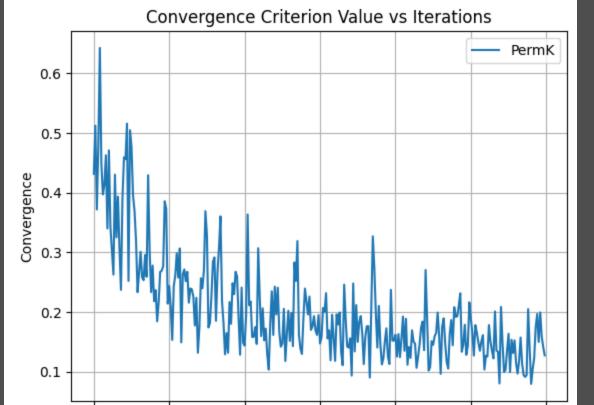
Perm



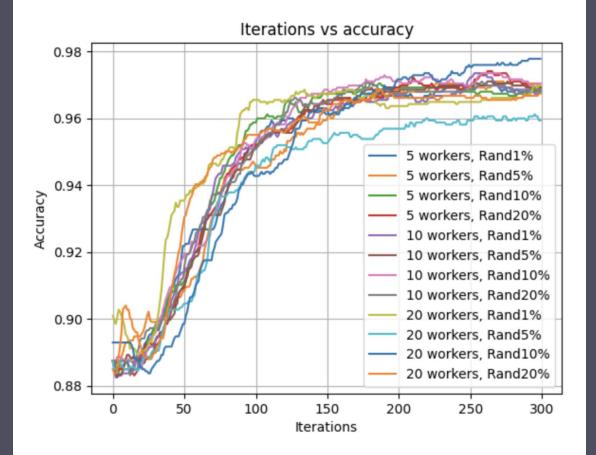
Rand

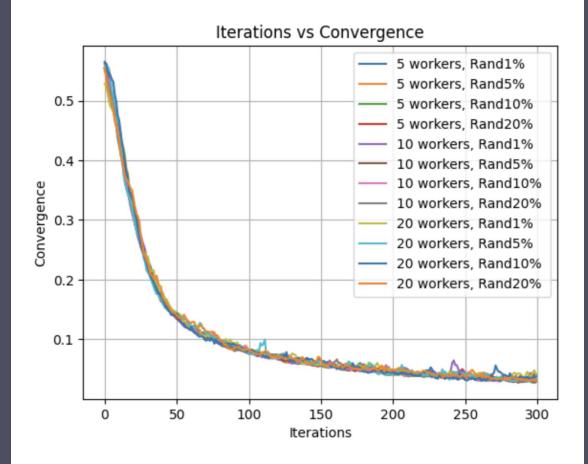


Perm

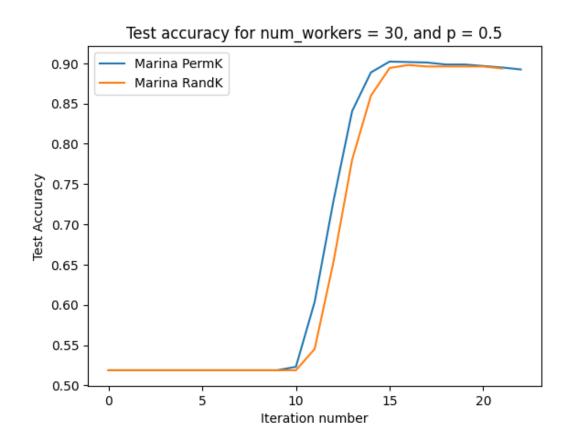


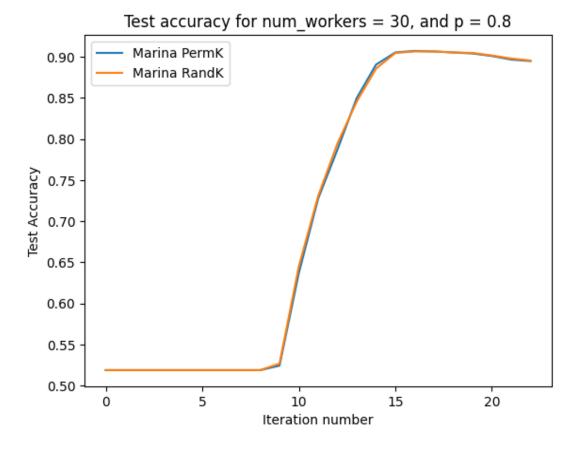
Iteration



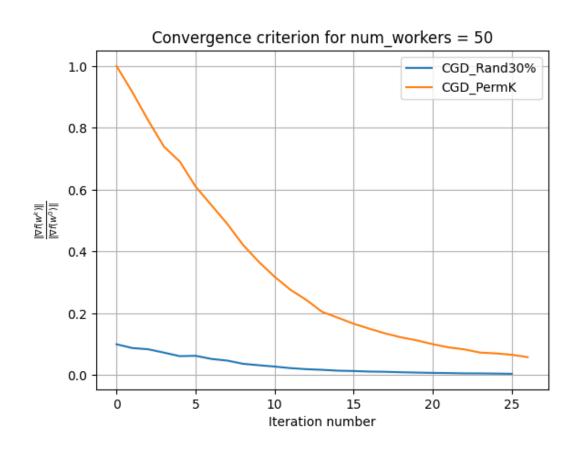


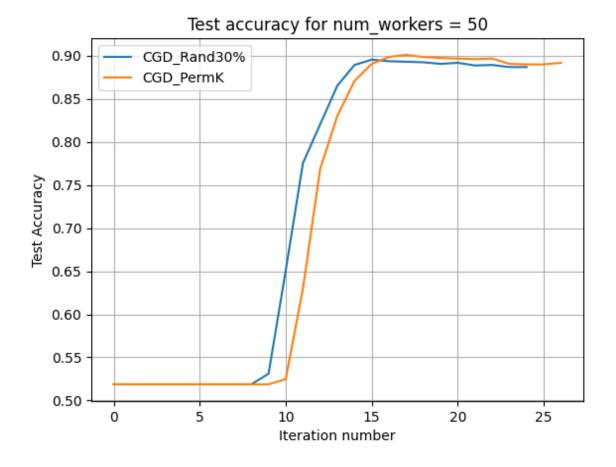
Tuning the parameter p, in Marina





PermK vs RandK in usual CGD





Thank you!