

SCAFFLSA: Taming Heterogeneity in Federated Linear Stochastic Approximation

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Linear Stochastic Approximation

Find θ_{\star}^c such that

$$A^c \theta_{\star}^c = b^c$$

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... but we only have unbiased estimators $A^c(Z)$, $b^c(Z)$

Applications: TD learning, linear regression

Federated Linear Stochastic Approximation

Find θ_\star such that

$$\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1}^N A^c \right) \theta_\star = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1}^N b^c$$

... but we only have unbiased estimators $A^c(Z), b^c(Z)$

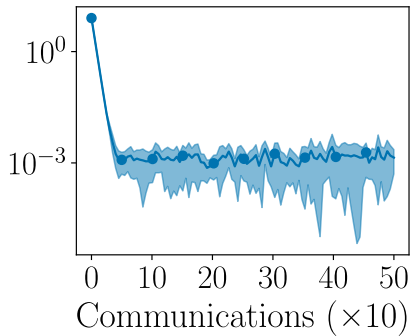
The FedLSA algorithm

- * Initialize θ_0
- * For $t = 0$ to $T - 1$:
 - * Set $\theta_{t+1,0}^c = \theta_t$
 - * For each agent c , for $h = 0$ to $H - 1$:

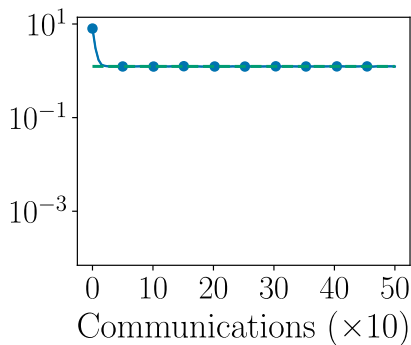
$$\theta_{t+1,h+1}^c = \theta_{t+1,h}^c - \eta(A^c \theta_{t+1,h}^c - b^c)$$

- * Aggregate $\theta_{t+1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1}^N \theta_{t+1,H}^c$

Works if agents are homogeneous ($H = 1000$)



Biased if agents are heterogeneous ($H = 1000$)



→ and we can give a formal expression of this bias: if η and H are small, then bias is also small!

SCAFFLSA: Use Control Variates!

- * Initialize $\theta_0, \xi_0^1, \dots, \xi_0^N$

- * For $t = 0$ to $T - 1$:

 - * Set $\theta_{t+1,0}^c = \theta_t$

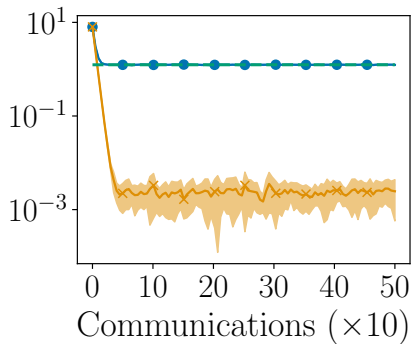
 - * For each agent c , for $h = 0$ to $H - 1$:

$$\theta_{t+1,h+1}^c = \theta_{t+1,h}^c - \eta(A^c \theta_{t+1,h}^c - b^c - \xi_t^c)$$

- * Aggregate $\theta_{t+1} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{c=1}^N \theta_{t+1,H}^c$

- * Update $\xi_{t+1}^c = \xi_t^c + \frac{1}{\eta H}(\theta_{t+1} - \theta_{t+1,H}^c)$

Works even if agents are heterogeneous ($H = 1000$)



Algorithm	Communication T	Local updates H	Total samples
FedLSA	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{a^2\epsilon} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{N\epsilon}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{Na^2\epsilon^2} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$
Scafflsa	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{a^2} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{N\epsilon^2}\right)$	$\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{Na^2\epsilon^2} \log \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)$

Come to the poster for theoretical results:

- * linear speed-up
- * acceleration in the setting where noise dominates