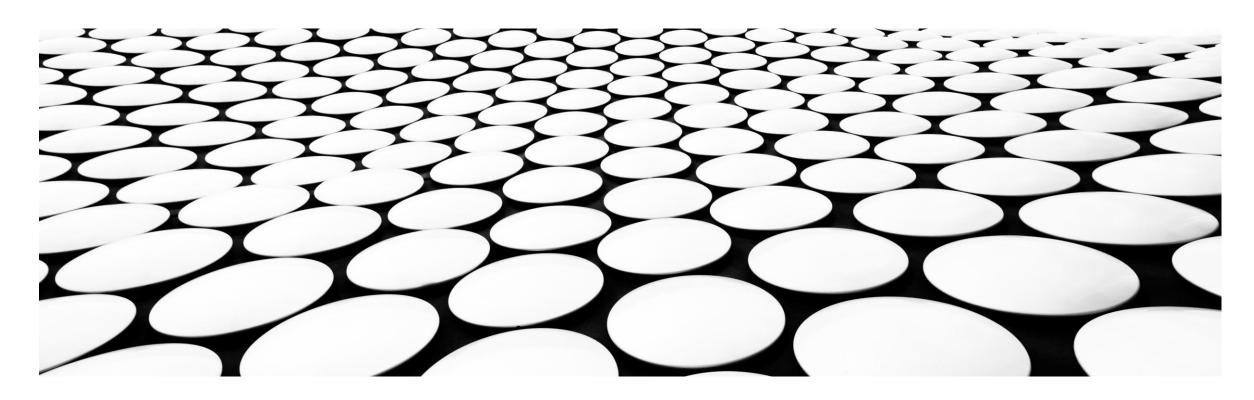
分布式计算

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今天的主题

- 其他分布式算法
- Spark DataFrame

前沿研究

优化算法

- ADMM 提供了一套对模型进行分布式优化计算的框架
- 还有许多新的分布式算法被陆续提出

PPG

- Proximal-Proximal-Gradient 算法
- Ryu, E. K., & Yin, W. (2017). Proximal-proximal-gradient method. arXiv preprint arXiv:1708.06908.

minimize
$$r(x) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (f_i(x) + g_i(x)),$$

 \bullet f_i , g_i , r 为凸函数 , f_i 可导

PPG

■ 迭代方法

$$x^{k+1/2} = \mathbf{prox}_{\alpha r} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i^k \right)$$

$$x_i^{k+1} = \mathbf{prox}_{\alpha g_i} \left(2x^{k+1/2} - z_i^k - \alpha \nabla f_i(x^{k+1/2}) \right)$$

$$z_i^{k+1} = z_i^k + x_i^{k+1} - x^{k+1/2}, \tag{PPG}$$

- 其中 prox 为近端算子 (proximal operator)
- 对于许多常见的函数都有显式解

$$\mathbf{prox}_{h}(x_{0}) = \underset{x}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left\{ h(x) + \frac{1}{2} ||x - x_{0}||_{2}^{2} \right\}$$

近端分割

- 分布式近端分割算法
- Condat, L., Malinovsky, G., & Richtárik,
 P. (2020). Distributed proximal splitting algorithms with rates and acceleration. arXiv preprint arXiv:2010.00952.

$$\underset{x \in \mathcal{X}}{\text{minimize}} \left\{ \Psi(x) \coloneqq \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} \left(F_m(x) + H_m(K_m x) \right) + R(x) \right\},$$

 \mathbf{F}_m , H_m , R 为凸函数, K_m 为矩阵, F_m 可导

PD30

Distributed PD3O Algorithm

input:
$$(\gamma_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}, \eta \ge \|\widehat{K}\|^2, (\omega_m)_{m=1}^M, (q_m^0)_{m=1}^M \in \mathcal{X}^M, (u_m^0)_{m=1}^M \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$$
initialize: $a_m^0 \coloneqq q_m^0 - K_m^* u_m^0, m = 1...M$
for $k = 0, 1, ...$ do

at master, do

 $x^{k+1} \coloneqq \operatorname{prox}_{\gamma_k R} \left(\frac{\gamma_k}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M a_m^k \right)$
broadcast x^{k+1} to all nodes

at all nodes, for $m = 1, ..., M$, do

 $q_m^{k+1} \coloneqq \frac{M\omega_m}{\gamma_{k+1}} x^{k+1} - \nabla F_m(x^{k+1})$
 $u_m^{k+1} \coloneqq \operatorname{prox}_{M\omega_m H_m^*/(\gamma_{k+1}\eta)} \left(u_m^k + \frac{1}{\eta} K_m \left(\frac{M\omega_m}{\gamma_k} x^{k+1} + q_m^{k+1} - q_m^k \right) \right)$
 $a_m^{k+1} \coloneqq q_m^{k+1} - K_m^* u_m^{k+1}$
transmit a_m^{k+1} to master
end for

PDDY

Distributed PDDY Algorithm

input:
$$(\gamma_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}, \eta \geq \|\widehat{K}\|^2, (\omega_m)_{m=1}^M, x_R^0 \in \mathcal{X}, (u_m^0)_{m=1}^M \in \widehat{\mathcal{U}}$$
initialize: $p_m^0 \coloneqq K_m^* u_m^0, m = 1, ..., M$
for $k = 0, 1, ...$ do

at all nodes, for $m = 1, ..., M$, do
$$u_m^{k+1} \coloneqq \operatorname{prox}_{M\omega_m H_m^*/(\gamma_k \eta)} (u_m^k) + \frac{M\omega_m}{\gamma_k \eta} K_m x_R^k)$$

$$p_m^{k+1} \coloneqq K_m^* u_m^{k+1}$$

$$x_m^{k+1} \coloneqq x_R^k - \frac{\gamma_k}{M\omega_m} (p_m^{k+1} - p_m^k)$$

$$a_m^k \coloneqq M\omega_m x_m^{k+1} - \gamma_{k+1} \nabla F_m(x_m^{k+1})$$

$$- \gamma_{k+1} p_m^{k+1}$$
transmit a_m^k to master
at master, do
$$x_R^{k+1} \coloneqq \operatorname{prox}_{\gamma_{k+1} R} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M a_m^k\right)$$
broadcast x_R^{k+1} to all nodes
end for

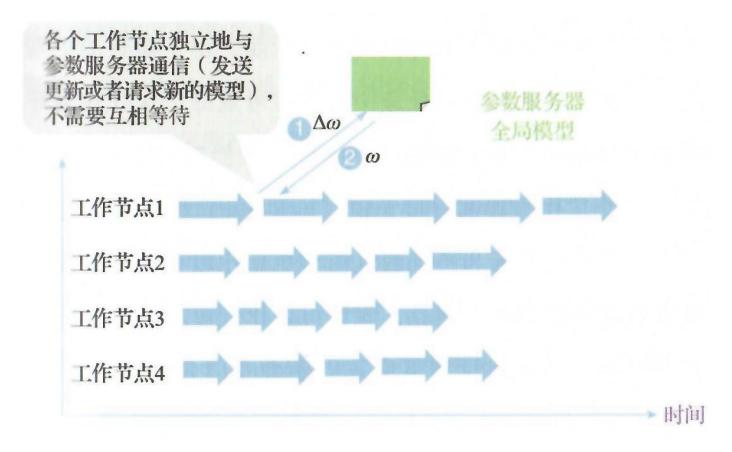
异步算法

- Spark 以及其他 MapReduce 框架适合用 来实现同步优化算法
- 即 Map 运算中每个工作节点独立工作
- 而 Reduce 运算要等待所有节点完成

- 好处: 保持模型的一致性, 有收敛保证
- 坏处:需要等待最慢的"掉队者"

异步算法

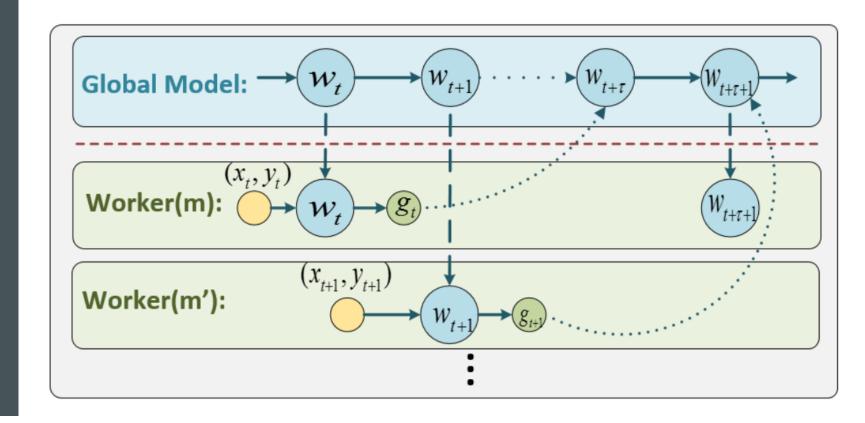
■ 在异步算法中,每个工作节点可以独立地 与主节点通信,无需相互等待



■ 好处: 增大了参数更新的频率

■ 坏处: 存在"延迟"问题,影响收敛

异步算法



异步算法

- 异步算法的收敛性质更加复杂,是前沿的研究课题
- 软件框架层面也不如同步算法成熟

Spark DataFrame

DataFrame

- Spark 提供了一种非常有用的数据结构 DataFrame
- 类似于 R 中的 data.frame 和 Python 中 的 Pandas
- 但 Spark 中的 DataFrame 是基于 RDD 构建的
- 这意味着它支持分布式的存储和运算

DataFrame

■ 参见 lec14-dataframe.ipynb

DataFrame

- 官方文档
- https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/a pi/python/getting_started/quickstart_ df.html