移动边缘异构资源联合学习的客户端选择

一分钟概括

问题

联合学习(FL):用于ML的MEC框架(即利用分布式计算训练HPM)。

传统FL协议:要求随机C从S下载可训练的模型,更新自己的数据,更新的模型上传到S

S聚合多个C更新以改善模型。此协议中的C可以不泄露自己的私有数据,但是当某些C的**计算资源有限或在无线信道条件较差**时,导致整个训练过程效率低下。

解决方案

设计了FedCS协议缓解该问题,根据本地资源主动管理C,有效地进行联合学习。

仿真

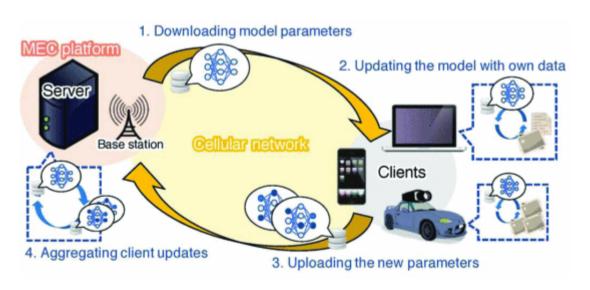
将原始FL和FedCS比较,指标分别是

- 达到要求精度的时间
- 最终的准确精度

结果表明,与原始FL协议相比,FedCS能够在短得多的时间内完成其训练过程

为什么使用FL

大数据时代, 更要尊重用户隐私



FL协议

Random C

- 1) 从某个服务器下载可训练模型的参数
- 2) 用自己的数据更新模型
- 3) 在询问时将新模型参数上传到服务器
- 4) 服务器聚合多个客户端更新以进一步改进模型。

假定C安装在可以跑ML模型的机器上的

- 1: Initialization: The server first initializes a global model randomly or by pretraining with public data.
- 2: Client Selection: The server randomly selects $\lceil K \times C \rceil$ clients.
- 3: Distribution: The server distributes the parameters of the global model to the selected clients.
- 4: Update and Upload: Each selected client updates the global model using their data and uploads the updated model parameters to the server.
- 5: Aggregation: The server averages the updated parameters and replaces the global model by the averaged model.
- 6: All steps but Initialization are iterated until the global model achieves a desired performance.

传统FL的缺陷

客户端的计算资源有限→模型更新耗时。

客户端无线信道条件较差→更长的更新时间。

→S生成最后的模型耗时将更长

FedCS优势

FedCS为C设置了一定的Deadline,C用传统FL协议下载,更新和上传ML模型。

MEC选择客户端,以便服务器可以在有限的时间内聚合尽可能多的客户端更新,提高训练效率。

FedCS优势就是:考虑C的CR,选择某些C参与训练,同时限制C的完成时间,

FedCS: Federated Learning with Client Selection

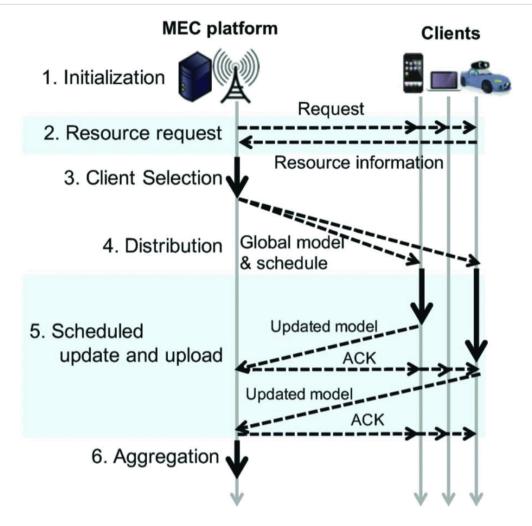
假设前提

- 网络稳定不拥挤
- 忽略丢包,每个客户端信道状态和吞吐量稳定

协议细节

- 1: Initialization in Protocol 1.
- 2: Resource Request: The MEC operator asks $\lceil K \times C \rceil$ random clients to participate in the current training task. Clients who receive the request notify the operator of their resource information.
- 3: Client Selection: Using the information, the MEC operator determines which of the clients go to the subsequent steps to complete the steps within a certain deadline.
- 4: Distribution: The server distributes the parameters of the global model to the selected clients.
- 5: Scheduled Update and Upload: The clients update global models and upload the new parameters using the RBs allocated by the MEC operator.
- 6: Aggregation in Protocol 1.
- 7: All steps but Initialization are iterated for multiple rounds until the global model achieves a desired performance or the final deadline arrives.

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初始化
While 全局模型足够准确 or Deadline截止:
   MEC随机请求[K×C]个Clients,Clients通知MEC operator自己的CR。
   根据CR,MEC operator决定哪些Clients参与训练过程,并规定训练结束Deadline
   MEC Sever将全局模型参数分发给Clients
   Clients更新模型,并上传新的参数
   MEC Sever整合所有模型
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客户端选择算法

$$\Theta_i := egin{cases} 0 & ext{if } i = 0; \ T_i^{ ext{UD}} + T_i^{ ext{UL}} & ext{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

$$T_i^{ ext{UD}} = \sum_{j=1}^i \max\left\{0, t_{k_j}^{ ext{UD}} - \Theta_{j-1}
ight\},$$
 (2)

$$T_i^{\mathrm{UL}} = \sum_{j=1}^i t_{k_j}^{\mathrm{UL}}.$$
 (3)

客户端选择==S最大化问题:

12: **return** \mathbb{S}

$$egin{array}{l} \max_{\mathbb{S}} |\mathbb{S}| \ \mathrm{s.t.} T_{\mathrm{round}} \geq T_{\mathrm{cs}} + T_{\mathbb{S}}^{\mathrm{d}} + \Theta_{|\mathbb{S}|} + T_{\mathrm{agg}}. \end{array}$$

解决最大化问题(4)并非易事,因为它需要复杂的组合优化,其中S中元素的顺序会影响 $\Theta|S|$ 。为此,我们针对具有背包约束的 最大化问题提出了一种**基于贪婪算法的启发式算法[14]。** 如算法3所示,我们迭代地将消耗最少时间用于模型上载和更新(步骤3、 4和9)的客户端添加到S,直到经过的时间t达到截止期限Tround(步骤5、6、7和8)

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Require: Index set of randomly selected clients \mathbb{K}'
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1: Initialization \mathbb{S} \leftarrow \{\}, T_{\mathbb{S}=\emptyset}^{\mathbf{d}} \leftarrow 0, \Theta \leftarrow 0
 2: while |\mathbb{K}'| > 0 do
             x \leftarrow \arg\max_{k \in \mathbb{K}'} \frac{1}{T_{\mathbb{S} \cup k}^{\mathbf{d}} - T_{\mathbb{S}}^{\mathbf{d}} + t_{k}^{\mathbf{UL}} + \max\{0, t_{k}^{\mathbf{UD}} - \Theta\}}
  3:
             remove x from \mathbb{K}'
  4:
             \Theta' \leftarrow \Theta + t_x^{\text{UL}} + \max\{0, t_x^{\text{UD}} - \Theta\}
  5:
             t \leftarrow T_{\rm cs} + T_{\rm SU}^{\rm d} + \Theta' + T_{\rm agg}
  6:
             if t < T_{\text{round}} then
  7:
                   \Theta \leftarrow \Theta'
  8:
                   add x to \mathbb{S}
  9:
             end if
10:
11: end while
```

T_{round}的选择:算法3中的重要参数是T_{round}。如果我们将T_{round}设置大,我们预计每轮将涉及更多客户端(即,更大的S集)。然而,这同时减少了在最终截止日期T_{final}之前可能的更新聚合数量。我们的实验评估显示了T_{round}的不同选择如何影响训练模型的最终性能

性能评估

一个MEC 1000个客户端, 服务半径2KM

 t_x^{UL} =D/1.4Mbit/s, D是数据集大小,可变。忽略 T_{cs} , $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{agg}}$, Deadline=360min

ML任务: CIFAR-10, MNIST

对于这两个任务,将训练数据集分配给K = 1000个客户,首先,我们随机确定每个客户拥有的图像数据的数量,范围为100到1000。

每个客户端从整个训练数据集中随机采样指定数量的图像;

Method	CIFAR-10		
	ToA@0.5	ToA@0.75	Accuracy
FedLim $(T_{ m round}=3\ m min)$	38.1	209.2	0.77
FedCS $T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=0\%)$ $T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=10\%)$ $T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=20\%)$	25.8 27.9 31.1	132.7 138.1 178.3	0.79 0.78 0.78

Method	Fashion-MNIST		
	ToA@0.5	ToA@0.85	Accuracy
FedLim $(T_{ m round}=3~{ m min})$	10.4	66.8	0.90
FedCS $T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=0\%) \ T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=10\%) \ T_{ m round} = 3 { m min} (r=20\%)$	10.6 11.3 12.7	33.5 32.1 37.0	0.91 0.92 0.91

FedCS	CIFAR-10		
	ToA@0.5	ToA@0.75	Accuracy
$T_{\text{round}} = 1 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	NaN	NaN	0.50
$T_{\text{round}} = 3 \min (r = 0\%)$	25.8	132.7	0.79
$T_{\text{round}} = 5 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	41.0	166.6	0.79
$T_{\text{round}} = 10 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	75.7	281.7	0.76

FedCS	Fashion-MNIST		
	ToA@0.5	ToA@0.85	Accuracy
$T_{\text{round}} = 1 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	3.0	73.7	0.89
$T_{\text{round}} = 3 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	10.6	33.5	0.91
$T_{\text{round}} = 5 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	18.1	48.8	0.92
$T_{\text{round}} = 10 \text{ min } (r = 0\%)$	42.0	93.3	0.91

