



The 29th Annual International Conference
On Mobile Computing And Networking

Efficient Federated Learning for Modern NLP

Dongqi Cai¹, Yaozong Wu¹, Shangguang Wang¹, Felix Xiaozhu Lin², Mengwei Xu¹



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2 University of Virginia



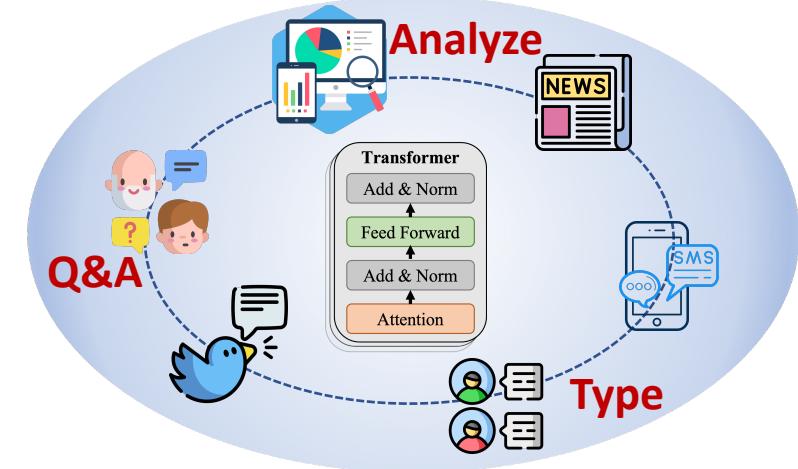
How to understand the meaning of a word?

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

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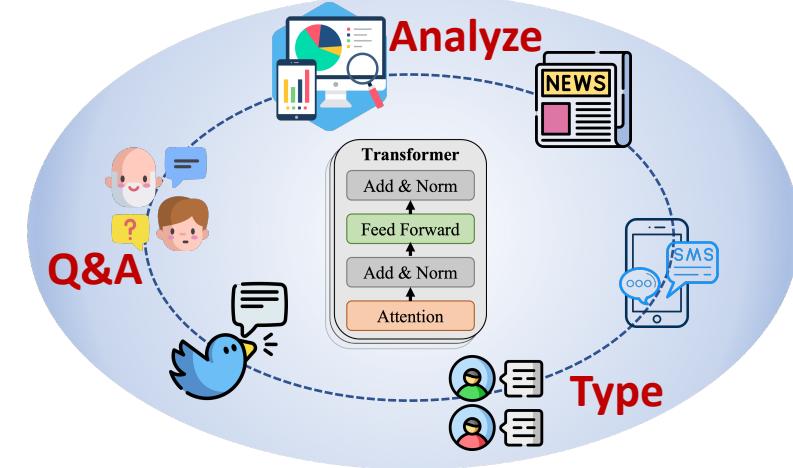
Natural Language Processing (NLP)

What sparks modern NLP?
Attention-based Transformer



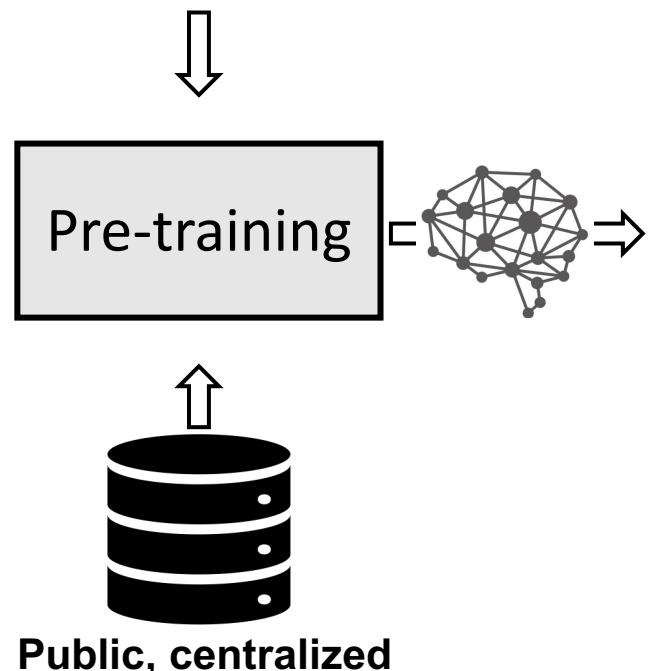
How to understand the meaning of a word? Natural Language Processing (NLP)

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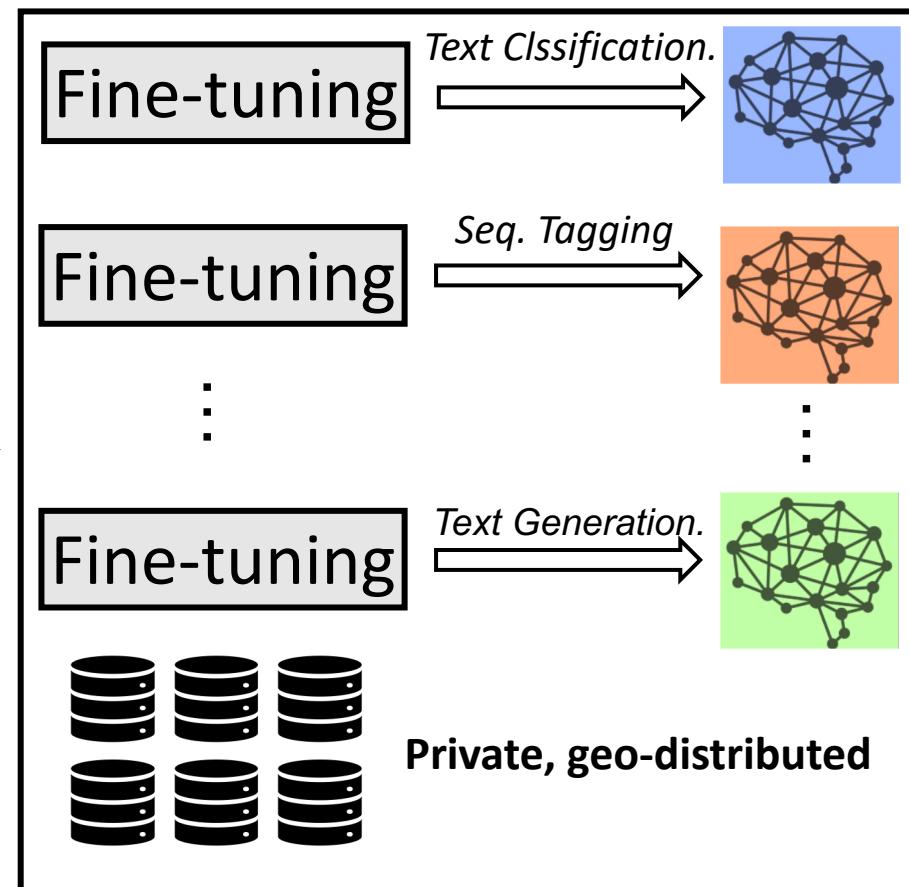


How to preserve the privacy of training data?
Federated Learning

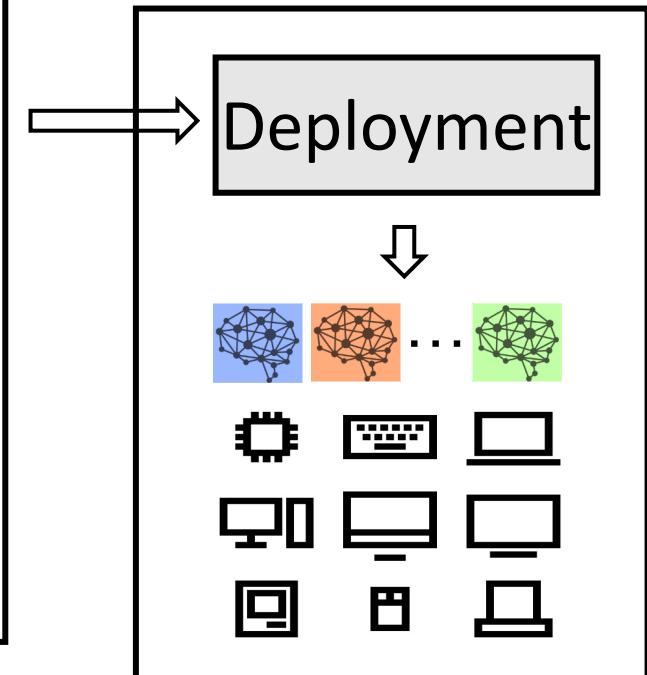
Transformer Models



Federated Fine-tuning



Mobile devices

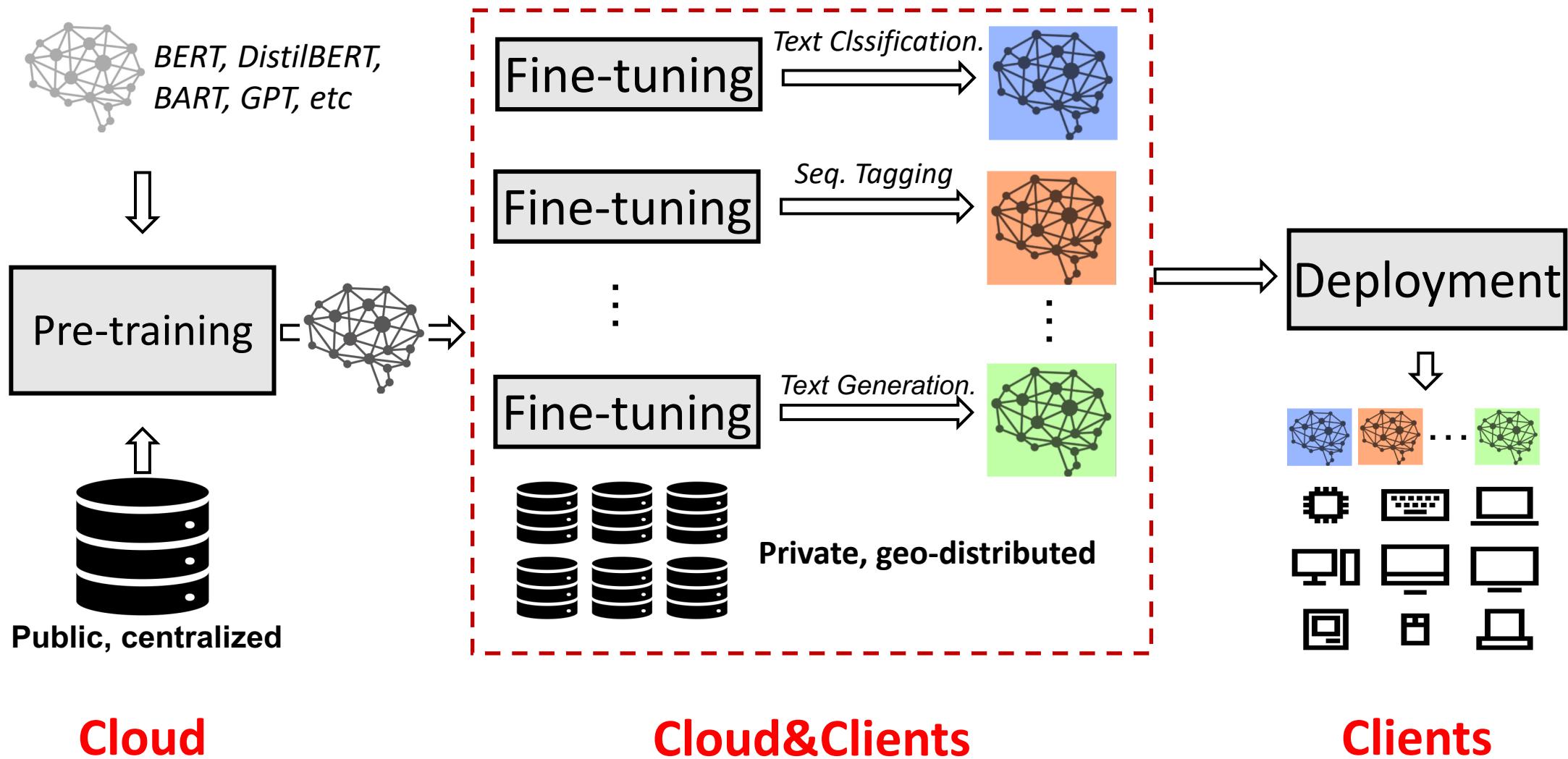


Cloud

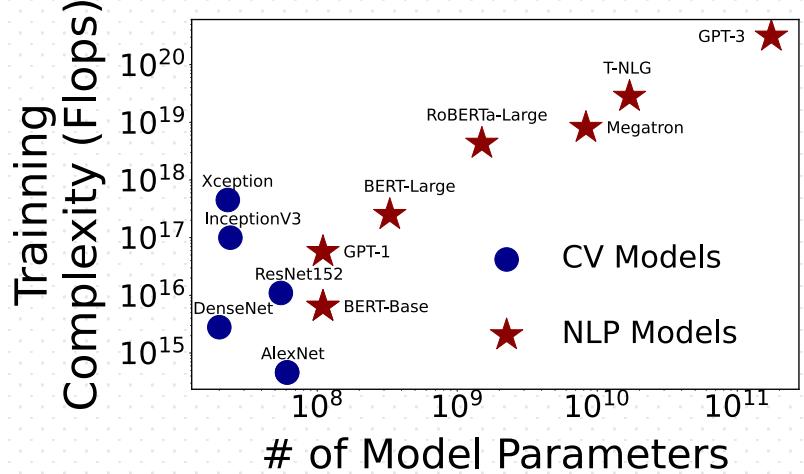
Cloud&Clients

Clients

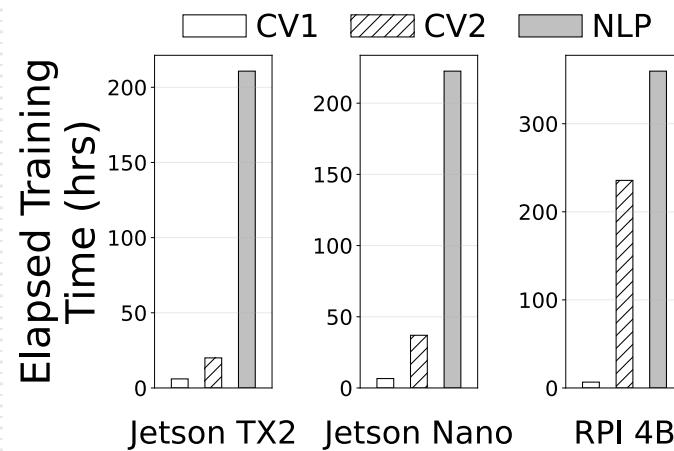
FedNLP: focus of this work



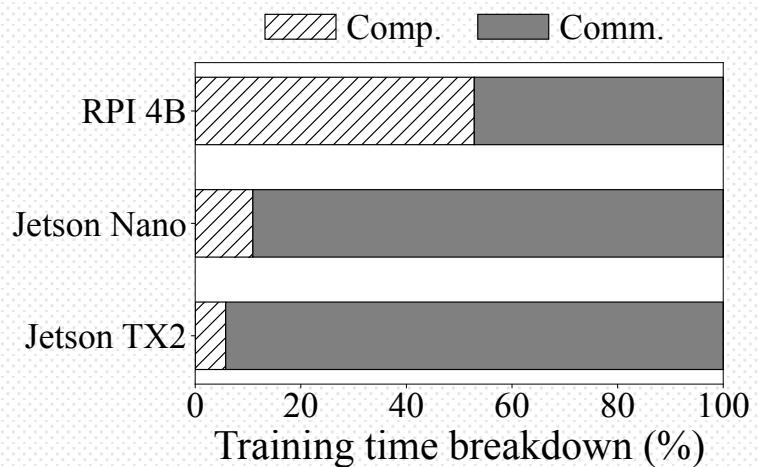
Is FedNLP practical on todays'
mobile platforms?



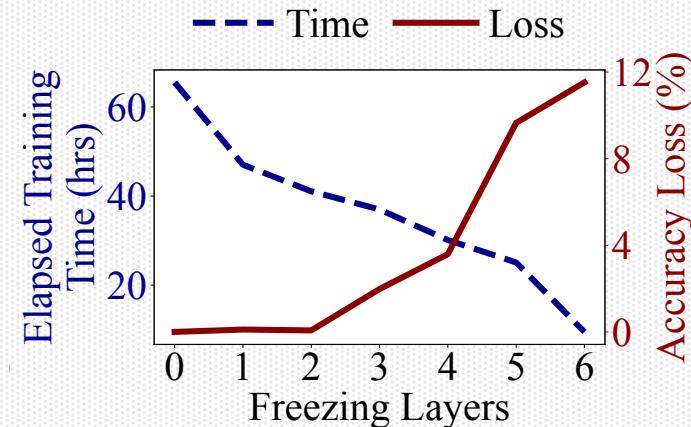
Observation 1: Transformer-based NLP models are highly costly.



Observation 2: FedNLP task is extremely slow.

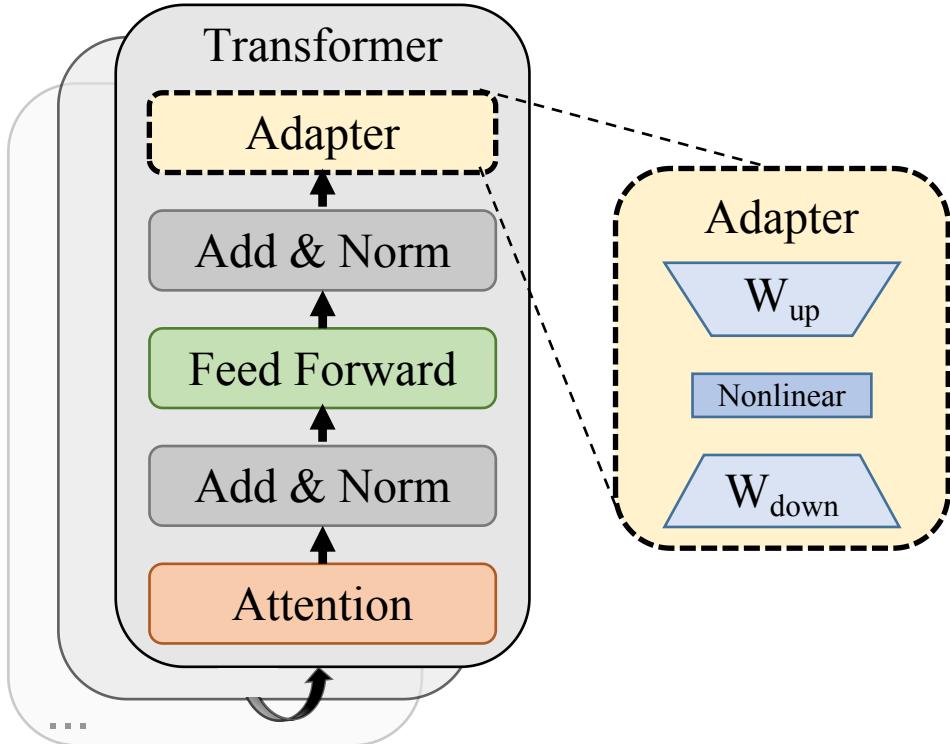


Observation 3: Network transmission dominates the training delay on high-end devices.



Observation 4: Existing techniques are inadequate for FedNLP.

Key Building Block: Pluggable Adapters

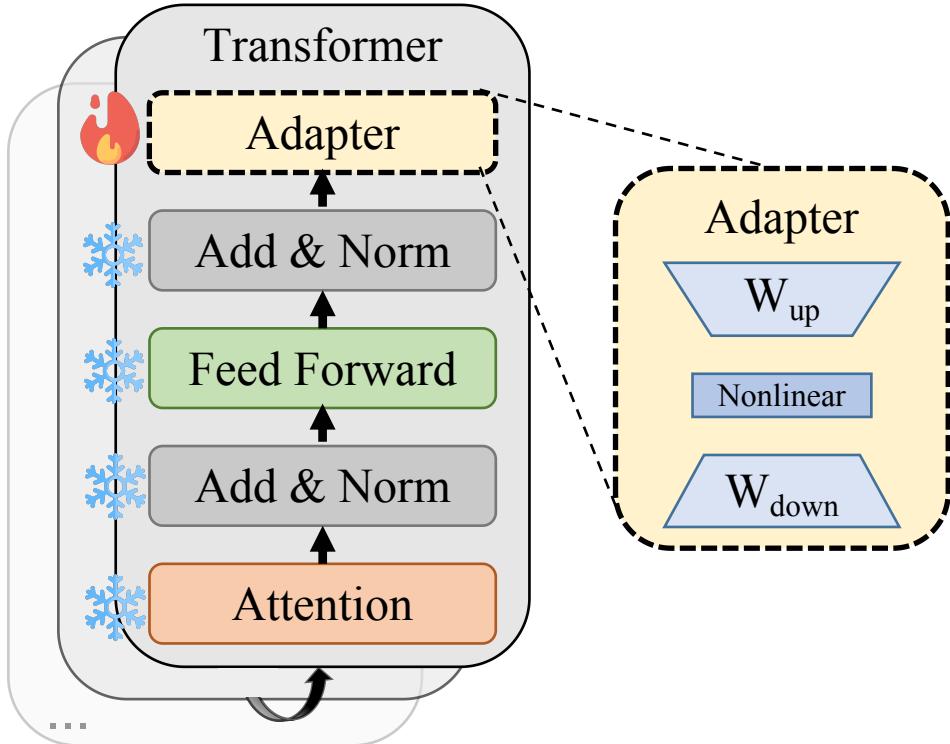


Model	Method	Training Time	Updated Paras.
BERT	Full Fine-tuning	1.86 sec	110.01×10^6
	Adapter	1.14 sec	0.61×10^6
DistilBERT	Full Fine-tuning	0.91 sec	67×10^6
	Adapter	0.56 sec	0.32×10^6

Table 1: **Computation** and **communication** cost of inserting adapters into each transformer block (width=32) and full model tuning. Batch size: 4. Device: Jetson TX2.

- Tiny adapters (**less than 1M** for each) are inserted to pre-trained Transformers.
- **Only adapters are updated** during training, most of Transformer parameters are freezing.

Key Building Block: Pluggable Adapters

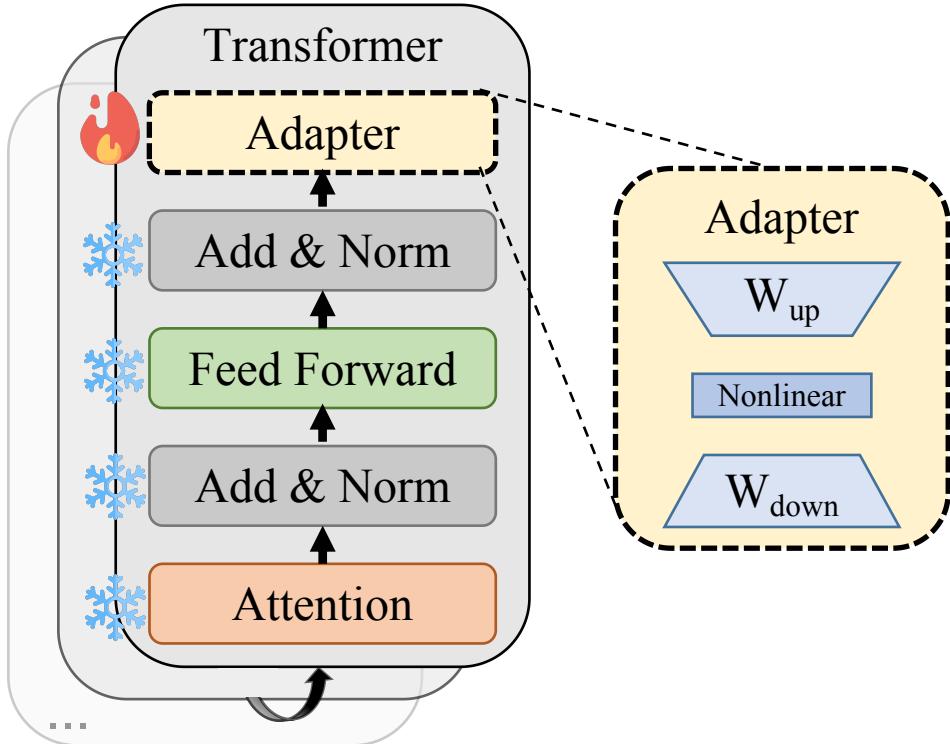


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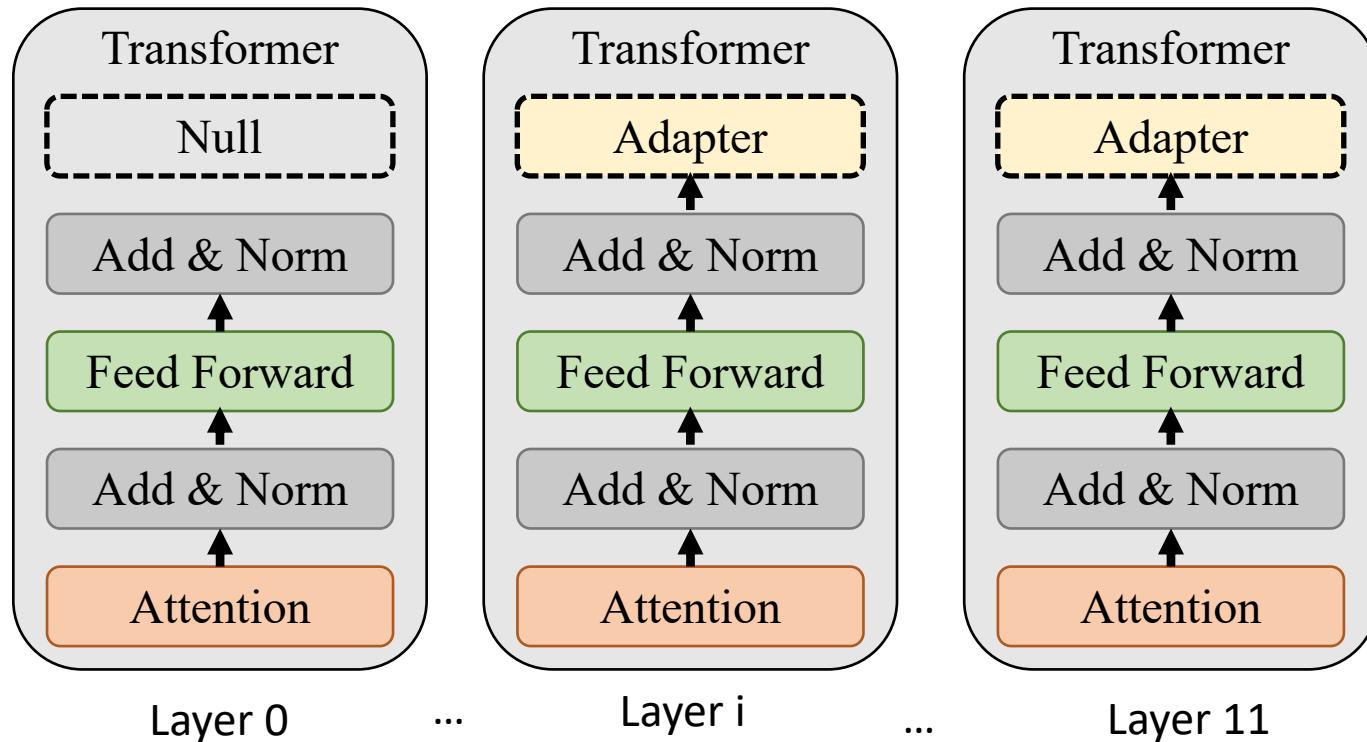


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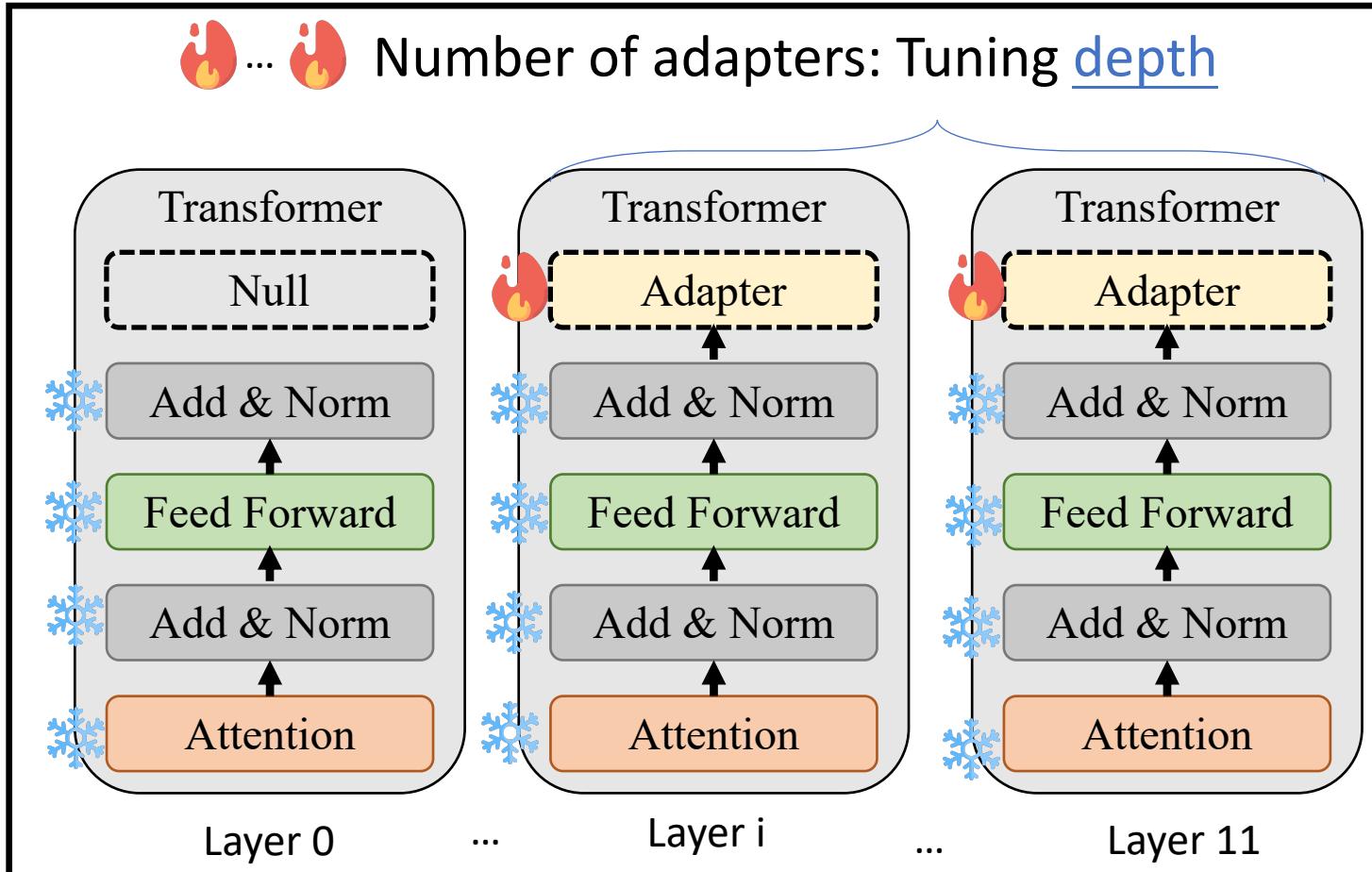
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Challenge: Large Adapter Configuration Space



Different adapter configurations ([depth](#), [width](#)) result in a variety of convergence delays, up to **4.7×** gap.

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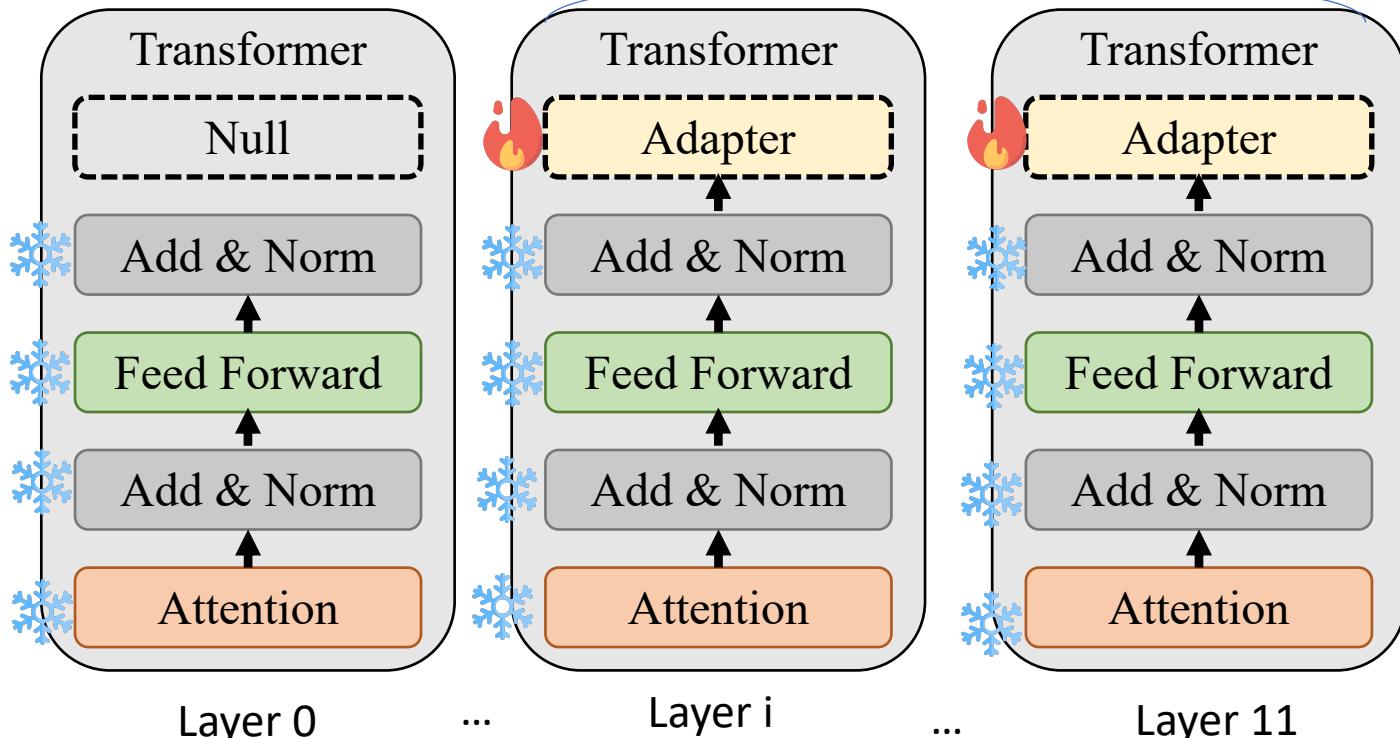


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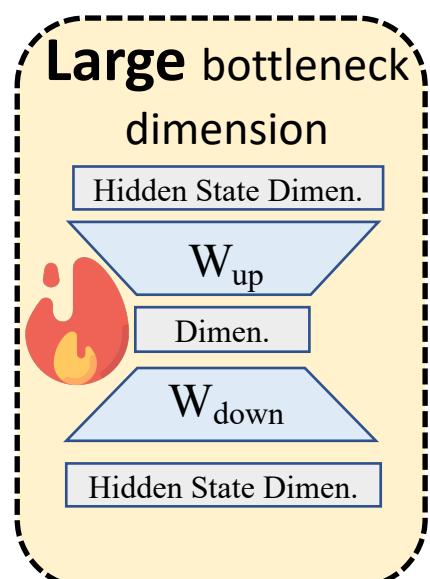
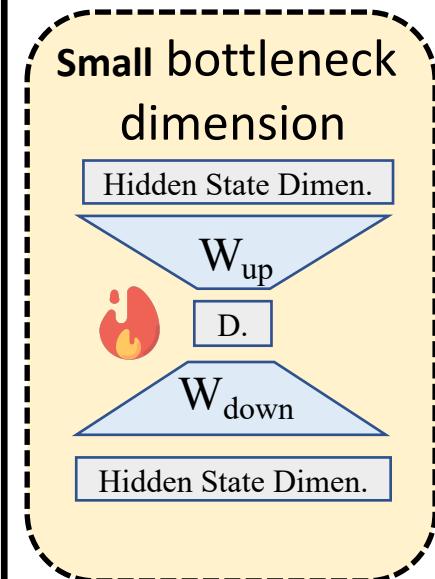
Challenge: Large Adapter Configuration Space



Number of adapters: Tuning depth



Bottleneck size: Tuning width

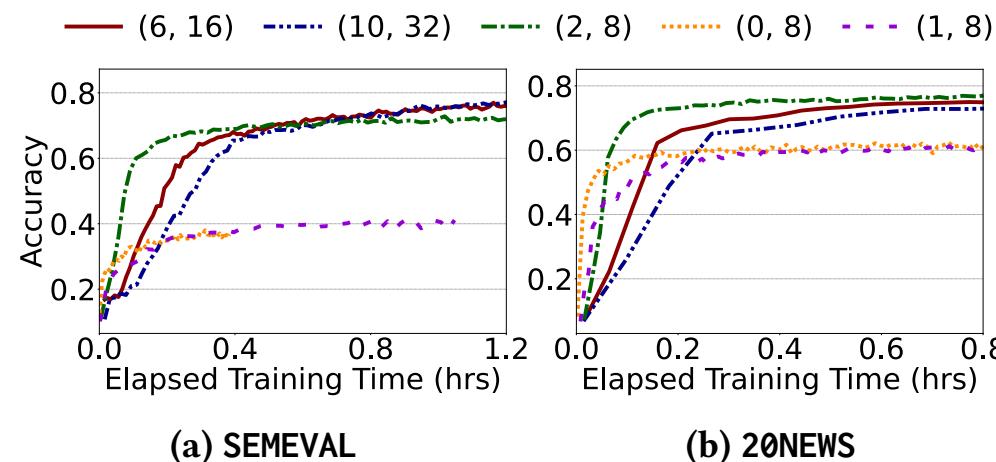


Adapter Structure: Bottleneck

Different adapter configurations (depth, width) result in a variety of convergence delays, up to **4.7 \times** gap.

Challenge: No Silver Bullet Configuration

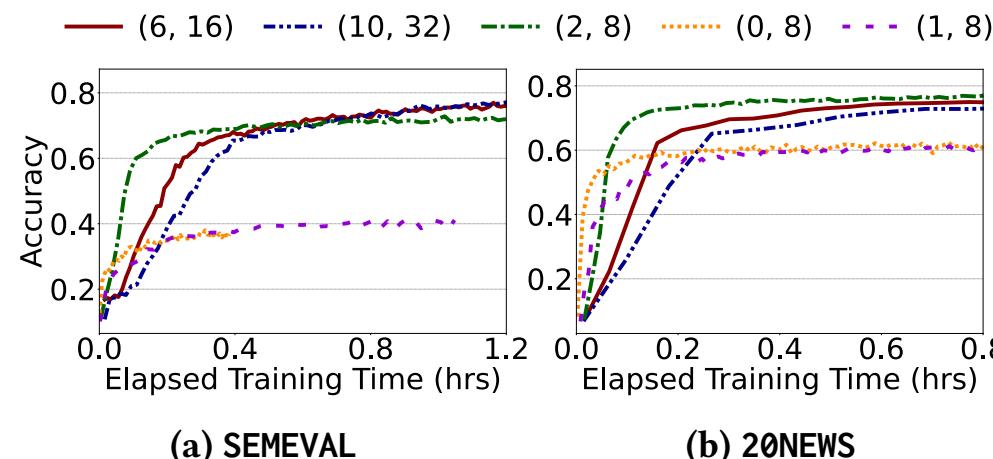
- The optimal configuration can be **switched** across FL rounds.



Across different target accuracy and target FedNLP tasks, the optimal adapter configuration (depth, width) varies. Model: BERT; device: Jetson TX2.

Challenge: No Silver Bullet Configuration

- The optimal configuration can be **switched** across FL rounds.
- Configuration **varies** across many factors:
targeted accuracy, targeted NLP tasks and client resources.



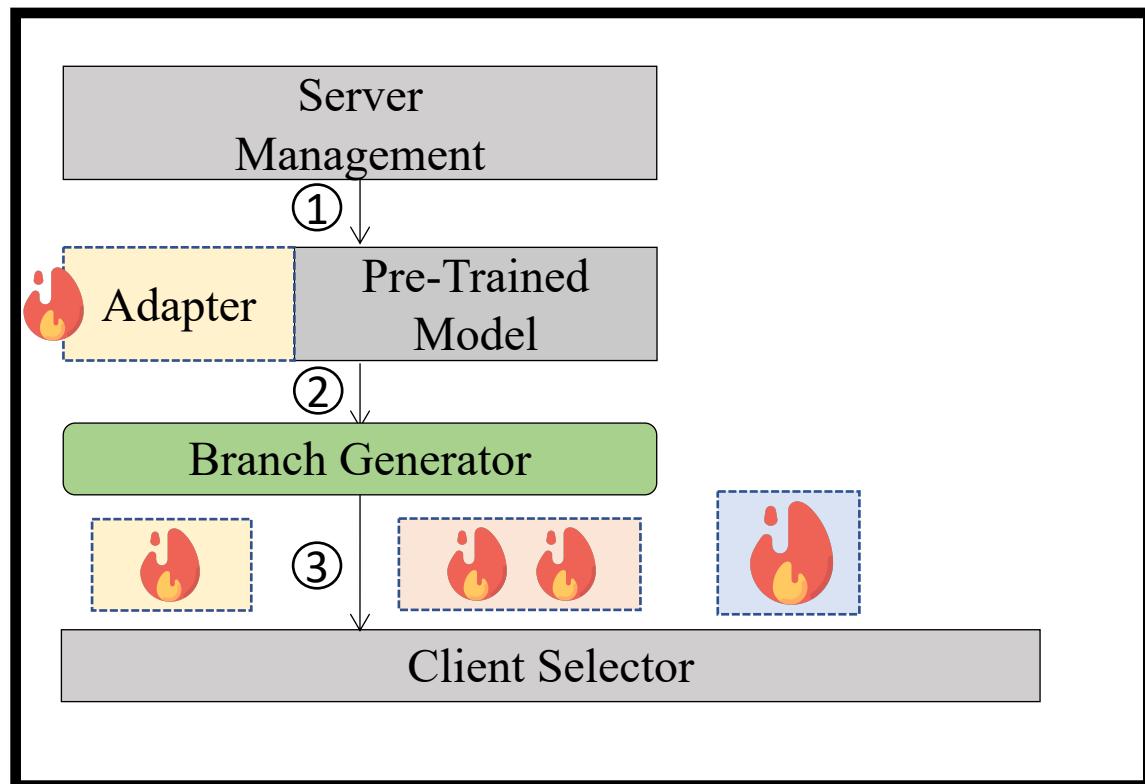
Model	Datasets	Optimal adapter configuration (depth, width) towards different target accuracy				
		99%	95%	90%	80%	70%
BERT	20news	(2,64)	(2,32)	(2,8)	(2,8)	(2,8)
	agnews	(3,16)	(2,16)	(2,8)	(0,8)	(0,8)
	semeval	(10,8)	(6,8)	(6,8)	(2,8)	(2,8)
	ontonotes	(12, 32)	(12, 32)	(10, 32)	(0, 16)	(0, 16)

Across different target accuracy and target FedNLP tasks, the optimal adapter configuration (depth, width) varies. Model: BERT; device: Jetson TX2.

The optimal adapter configuration (i.e., best time to-accuracy) for different target accuracy (ratio to the full convergence accuracy) and different datasets.

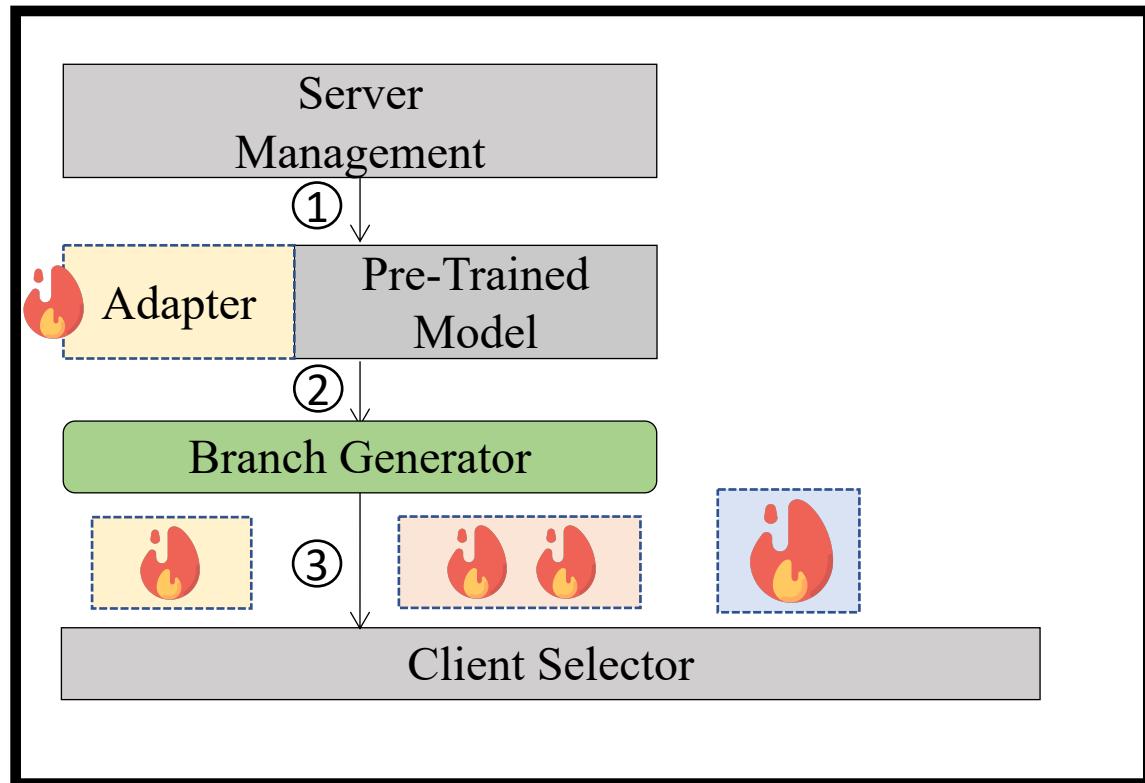
Design: Online Configurator

- **Progressive training:** curriculum upgrading adapter configuration.



Design: Online Configurator

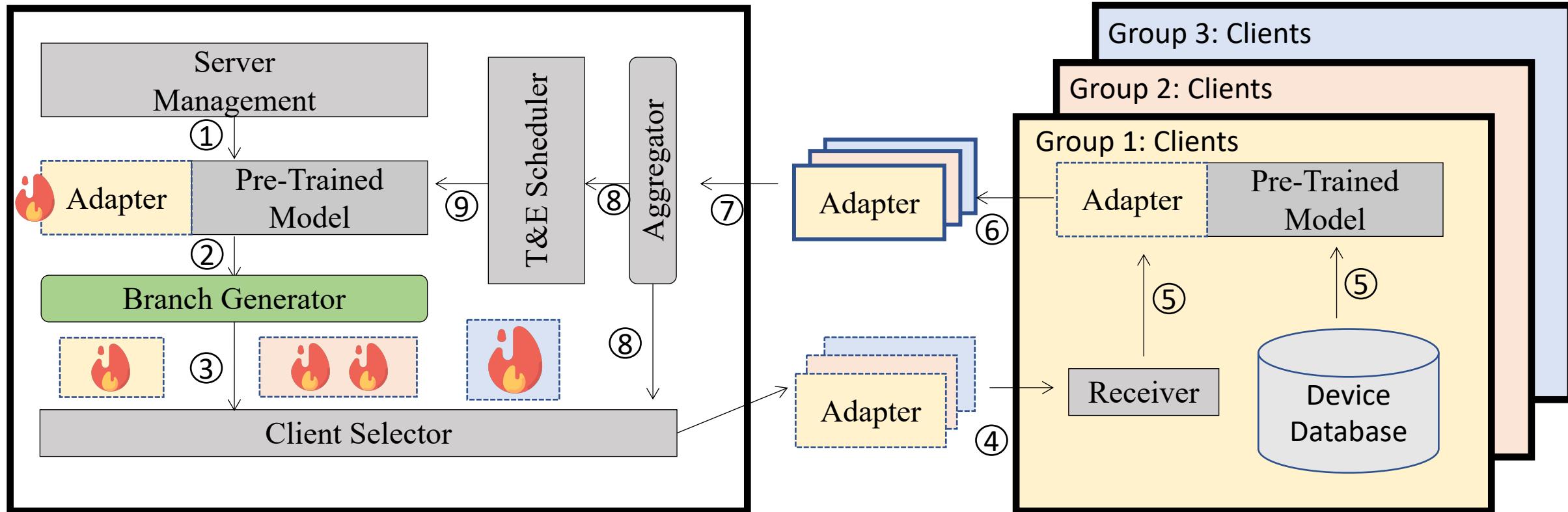
- **Progressive training:** curriculum upgrading adapter configuration.



When and how to upgrade the configuration?

Design: Online Configurator

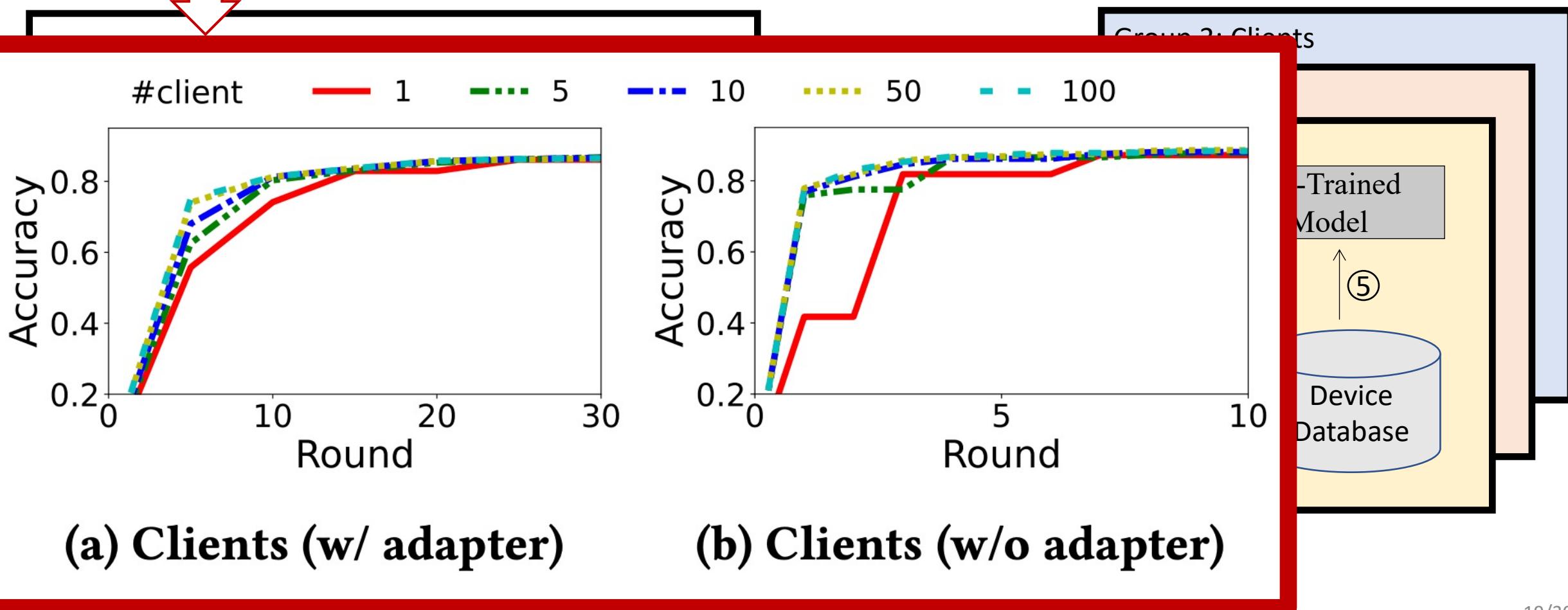
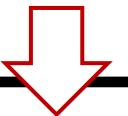
- **Progressive training:** curriculum upgrading adapter configuration.
- **Sideline trails:** identifying timing and direction to upgrade configuration.



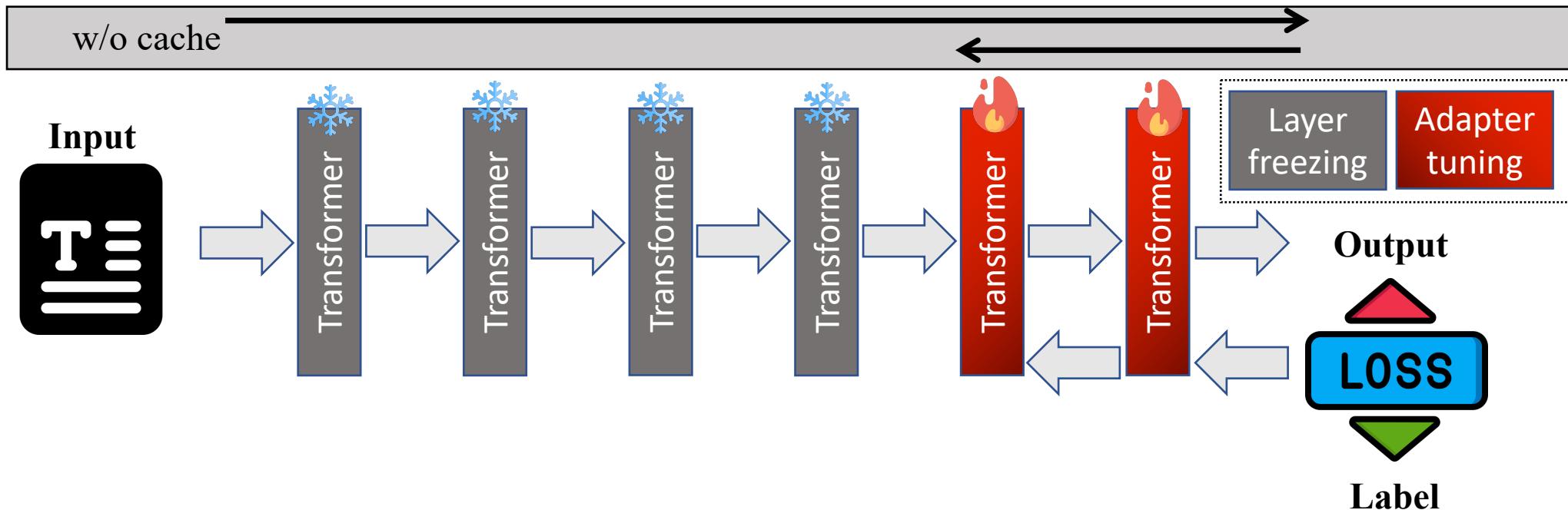
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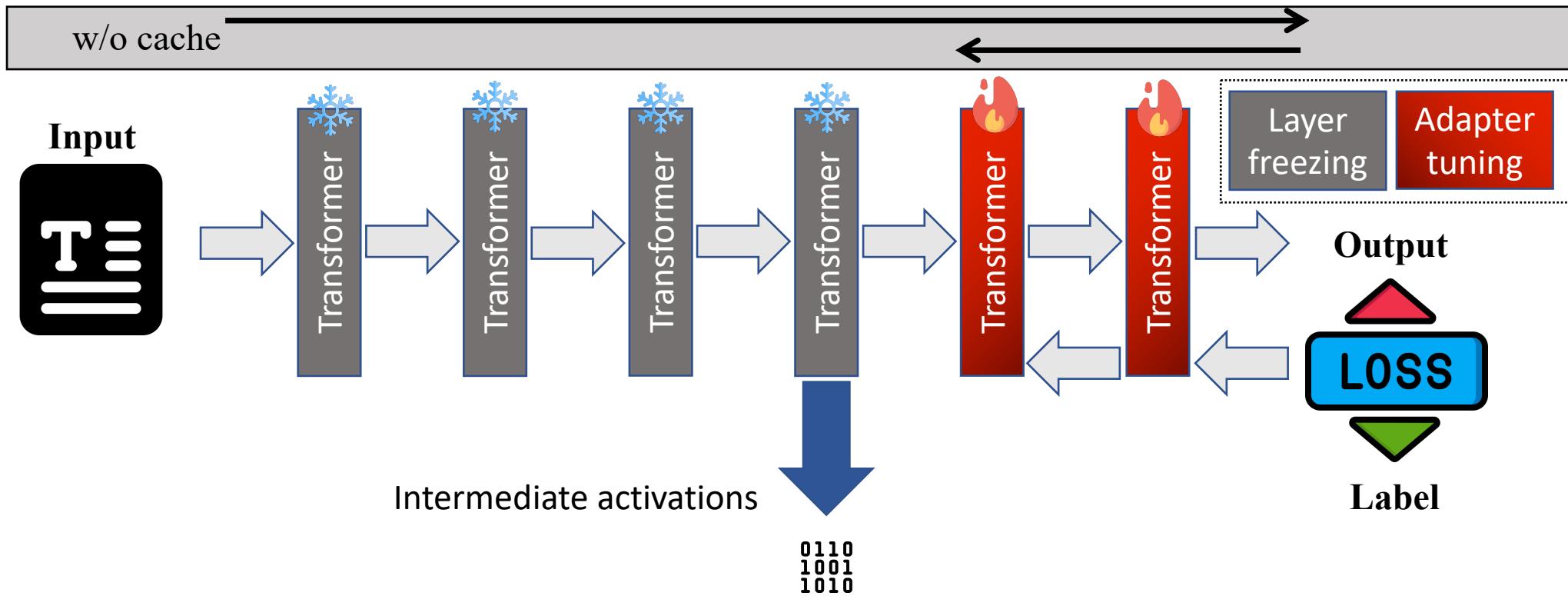
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Further optimization: Activation Cache

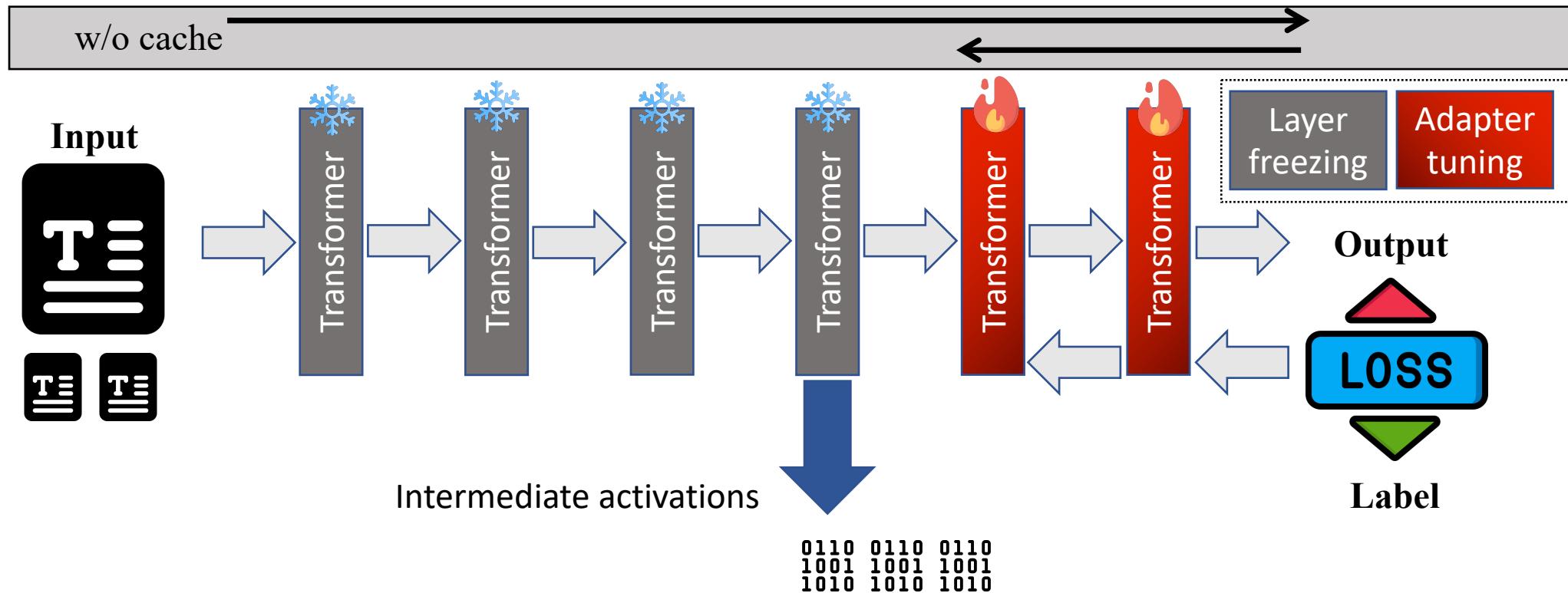


Further optimization: Activation Cache



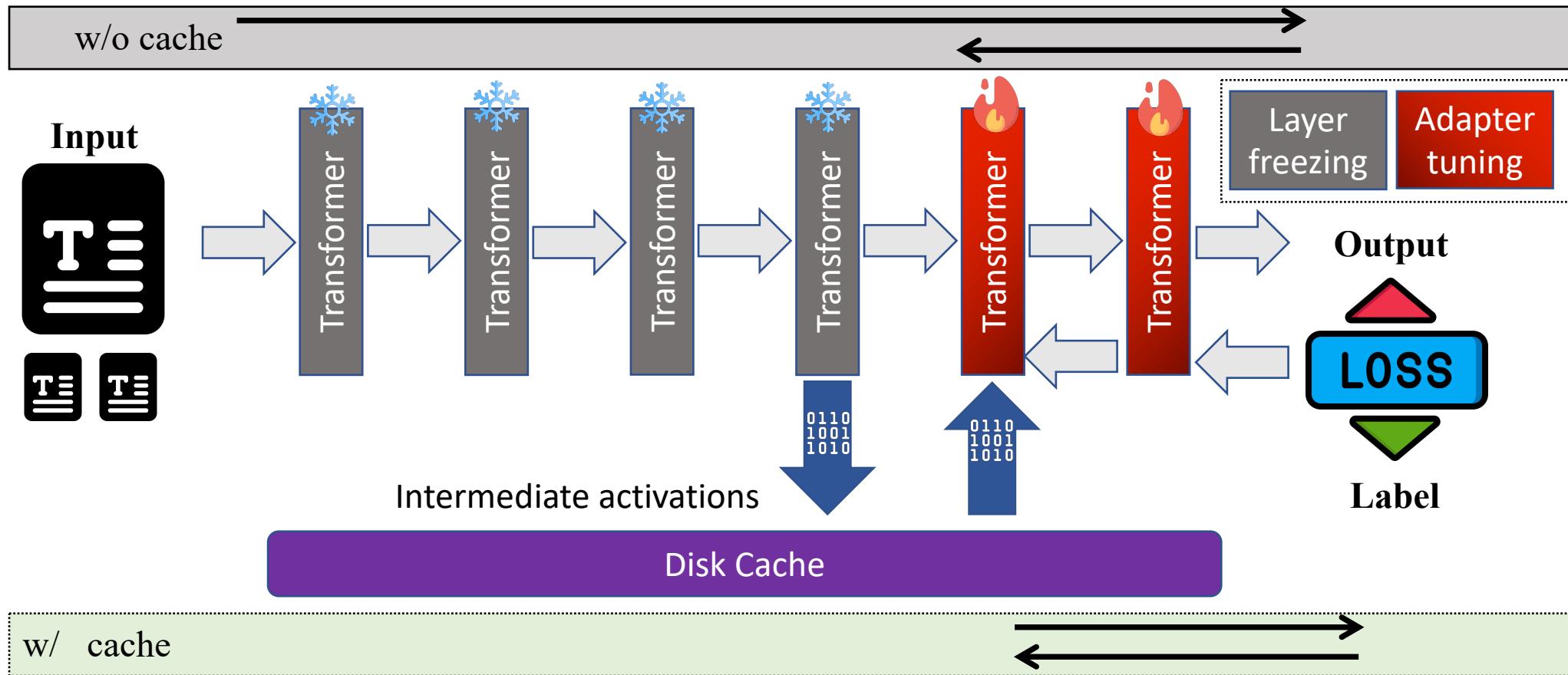
Further optimization: Activation Cache

An unique opportunity: Most of the Transformer parameters are freezing.



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Evaluation: Setup

- **Implementation**

- FedNLP^[1]
- AdapterHub^[2]

- **Setups**

- 3 devices
- 2 models (BERT & DistilBERT)
- 4 datasets

- **Baselines**

1. Vanilla Fine-Tuning (FT)
2. FineTuning-Quantized (FTQ)
3. LayerFreeze-Oracle (LF_{oracle})
4. LayerFreeze-Quantized-Oracle (LFQ_{oracle})

Device	Processor	Per-batch Latency (s)
Jetson TX2 [1]	256-core NVIDIA Pascal™ GPU.	0.88
Jetson Nano [2]	128-core NVIDIA CUDA® GPU.	1.89
RPI 4B [3]	Broadcom BCM2711B0 quad-core A72 64-bit @ 1.5GHz CPU.	18.27

Task	Dataset	# of Clients	Labels	Non-IID	Samples
TC	20NEWS [44]	100	20	/	18.8k
TC	AGNEWS [92]	1,000	4	a=10	127.6k
TC	SEMEVAL [31]	100	19	a=100	10.7k
ST	ONTONOTES [60]	600	37	a=10	5.5k

[1] Yuchen Lin B, He C, Zeng Z, et al. FedNLP: Benchmarking Federated Learning Methods for Natural Language Processing Tasks[J]. Findings of NAACL, 2022.

[2] Pfeiffer J, Rücklé A, Poth C, et al. AdapterHub: A Framework for Adapting Transformers. Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing: System Demonstrations. 2020: 46-54

Evaluation: End-to-end Performance

- Our system reduces model convergence delays significantly.

Datasets	20NEWS			AGNEWS			SEMEVAL			ONTONOTES		
Relative Accuracy	99%	95%	90%	99%	95%	90%	99%	95%	90%	99%	95%	90%
FT	44.0	23.4	13.1	31.1	10.1	5.2	124.3	89.9	61.7	76.1	55.9	35.6
FTQ	12.7	6.8	3.8	9.1	2.6	1.7	32.0	23.1	15.9	21.2	15.5	9.9
LF_{oracle}	18.5	8.1	4.3	9.6	1.4	1.1	74.0	46.8	33.2	82.5	43.8	24.5
LFQ_{oracle}	5.2	2.5	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	16.8	11.0	7.7	23.9	12.9	7.2
AdaFL	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.03	0.02	2.3	1.1	0.6	4.5	2.4	1.3

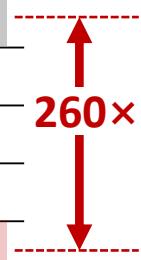


Table 1: Elapsed training time taken to reach different relative target accuracy. NLP model: BERT-base. Unit: Hour.

Evaluation: System Scalability

- Our system outperforms baselines in various network environments
- It outperforms baselines on various client hardware.

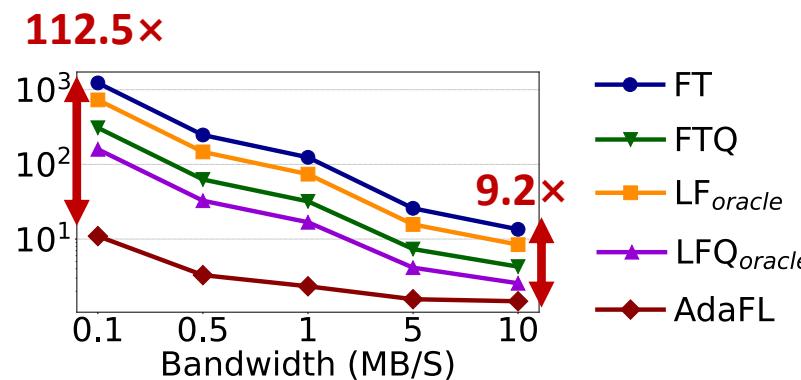


Fig. 1: Model convergence delays under different network bandwidths. Training targets 99% relative target accuracy.

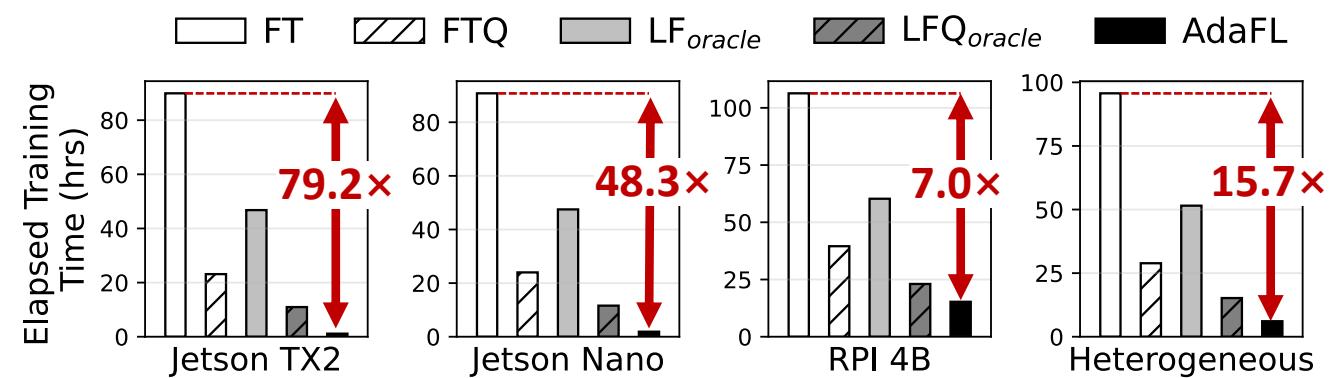


Fig. 2: Model convergence delays with a variety of client hardware. ‘Heterogenous’ means a mixture of heterogeneous hardware capacity.

Evaluation: Key design

- Our key designs contribute to the results significantly.

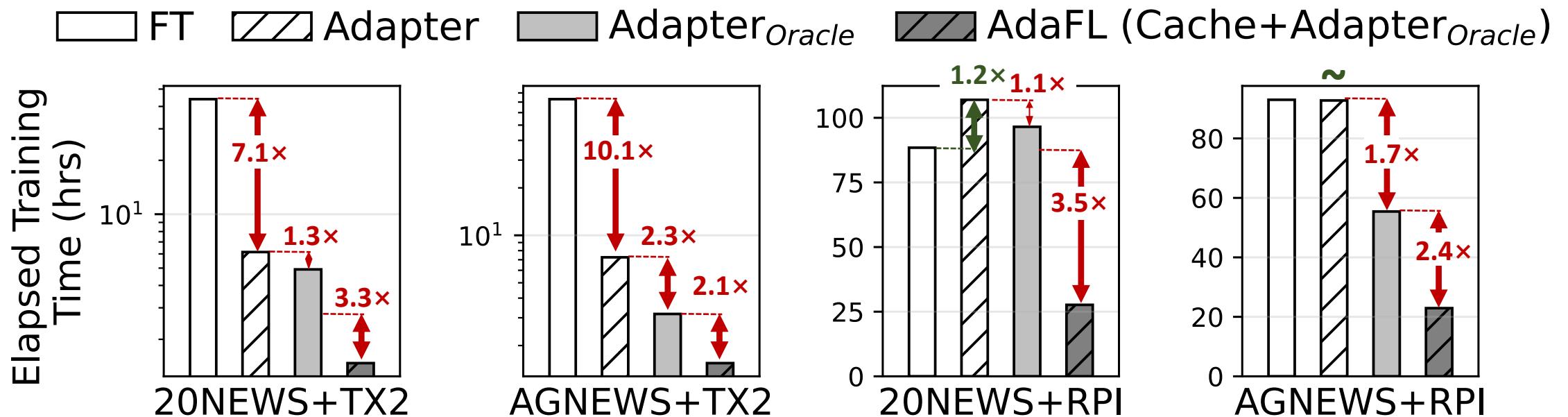


Fig. 1: Model convergence delays with and without our system's key designs, showing their significance.

Evaluation: System Cost

Our system is resource-efficient.

- It saves up to $220.7\times$ **network traffic**. (Fig. 1)
- It reduces up to $32.2\times$ **energy consumption**. (Fig. 2)
- It nontrivially reduces the **memory usage**. (Fig. 3)

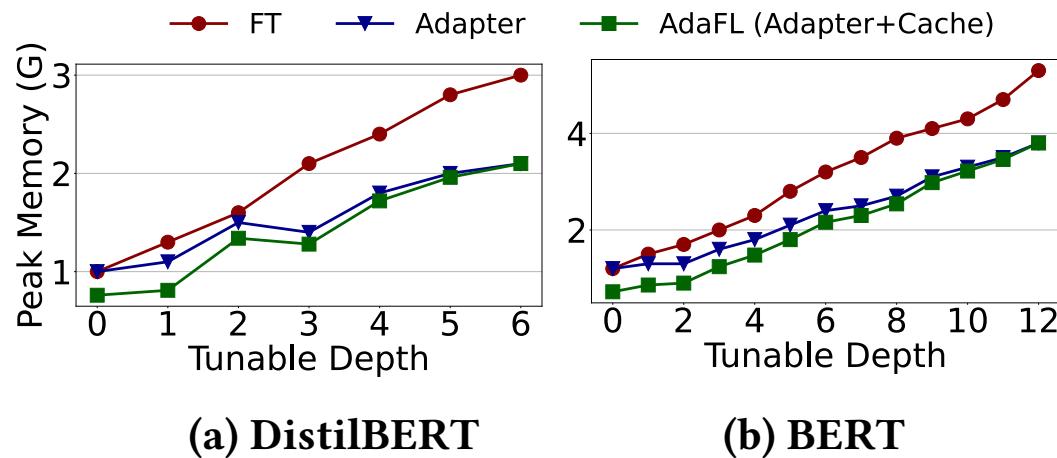


Fig. 3: Peak memory usage of a client device.

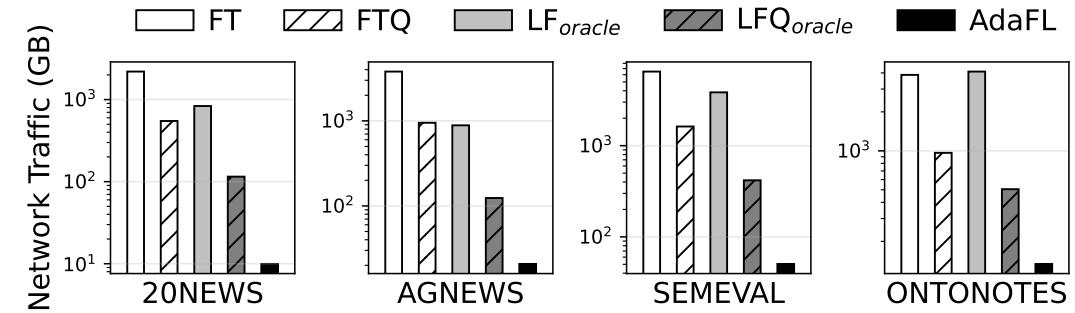


Fig. 1: Network traffic (downlink and uplink) of all 15 client devices.

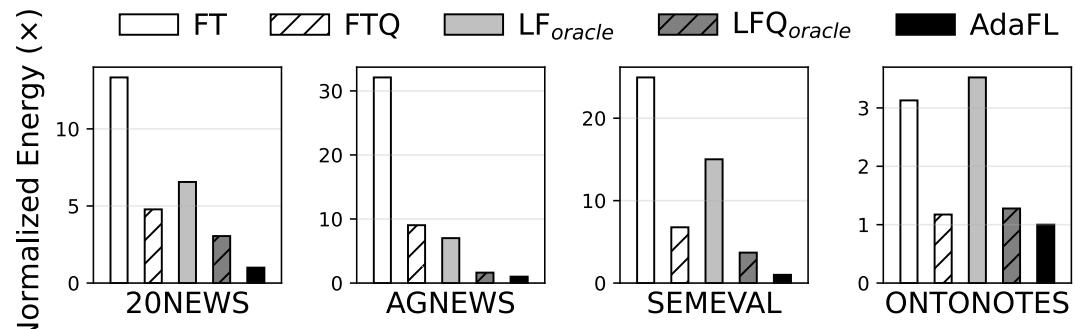


Fig. 2: Per-client average energy consumption, normalized to that of ours.

Conclusion

- Our system is a **federated learning framework** for fast **NLP model fine-tuning**.
- It uses **adapter** as the only trainable module in NLP model to reduce the training cost.
- To identify the optimal adapter configuration on the fly, it integrates a **progressive training** paradigm and **trail-and-error profiling** technique.
- It can reduce FedNLP's model convergence delay to **no more than several hours**, which is up to **155 \times** faster compared to **vanilla FedNLP** and **48 \times** faster compared to **strong baselines**.

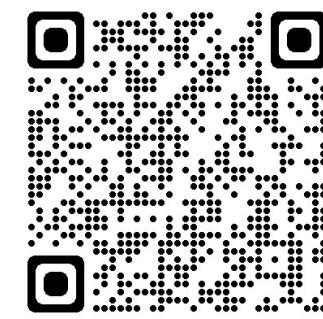
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Scan for our code!