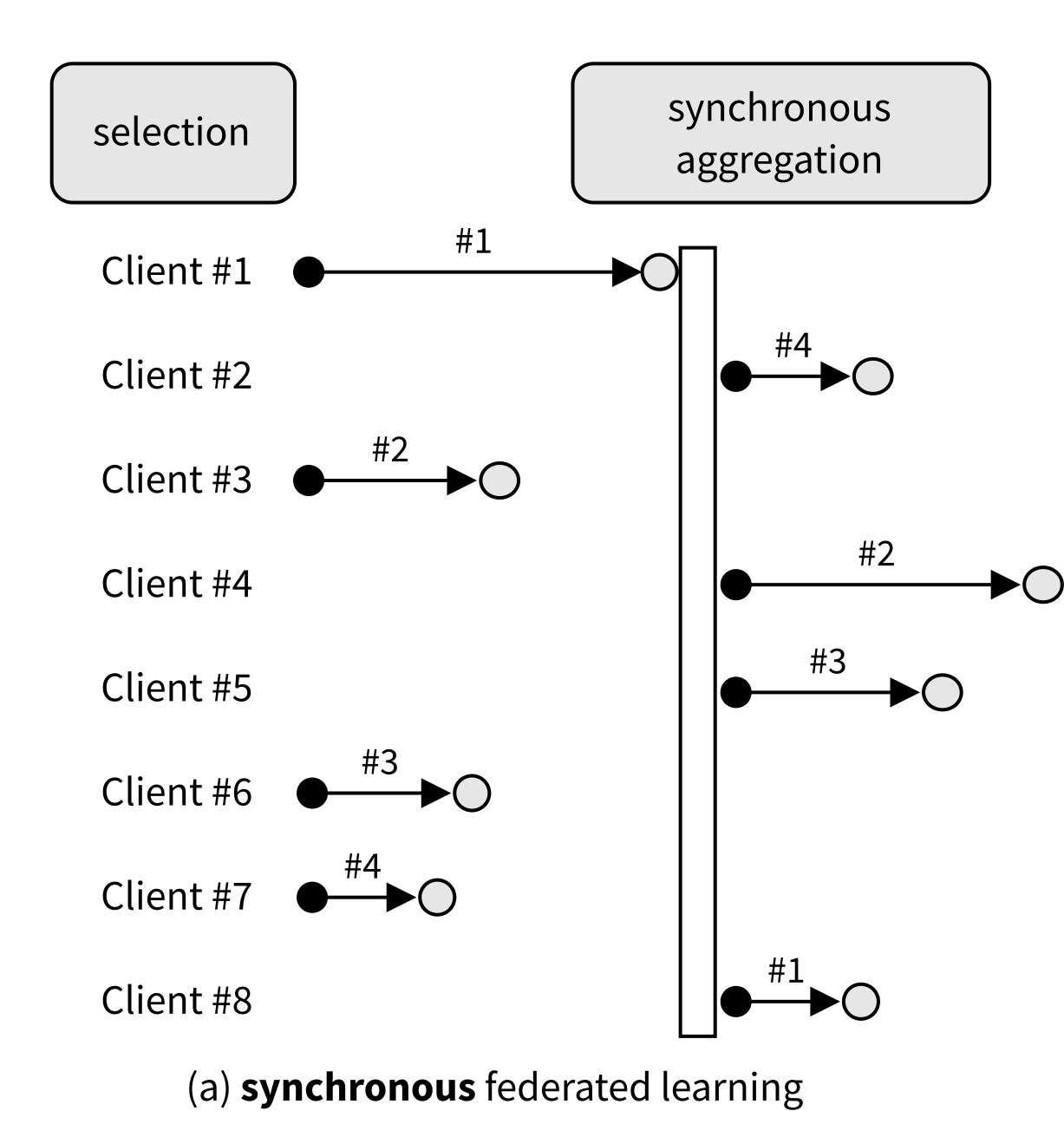
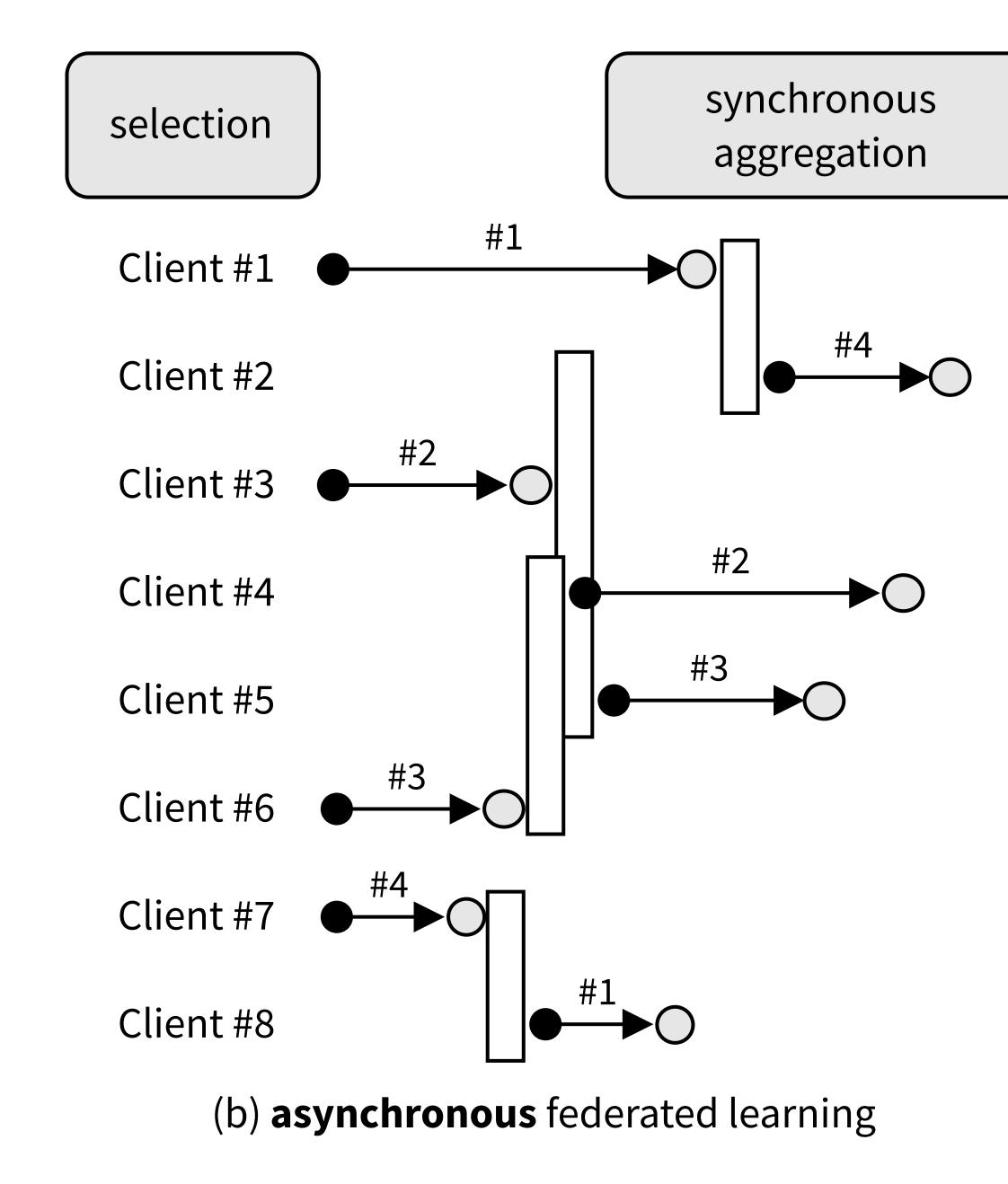
How Asynchronous Should Federated Learning Be?

Ningxin Su and Baochun Li Edward S. Rogers Sr. Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of Toronto

Most existing papers assume synchronous federated learning, but shouldn't it be asynchronous?





Several existing papers in the literature

FedAsync

for Machine Learning (OPT), 2020.

FedBuff

J. Nguyen, K. Malik, H. Zhan, et al., "Federated Learning with Buffered Asynchronous Aggregation," in Proc. ICML, 2021.

C. Xie, S. Koyejo, and I. Gupta, "Asynchronous Federated Optimization," in Proc. NeurIPS Workshop on Optimization



Existing papers were point solutions in the design space for asynchronous federated learning



The design space



The minimum number of clients



The minimum number of clients

The minimum number of clients required to report before the server starts to aggregate these clients

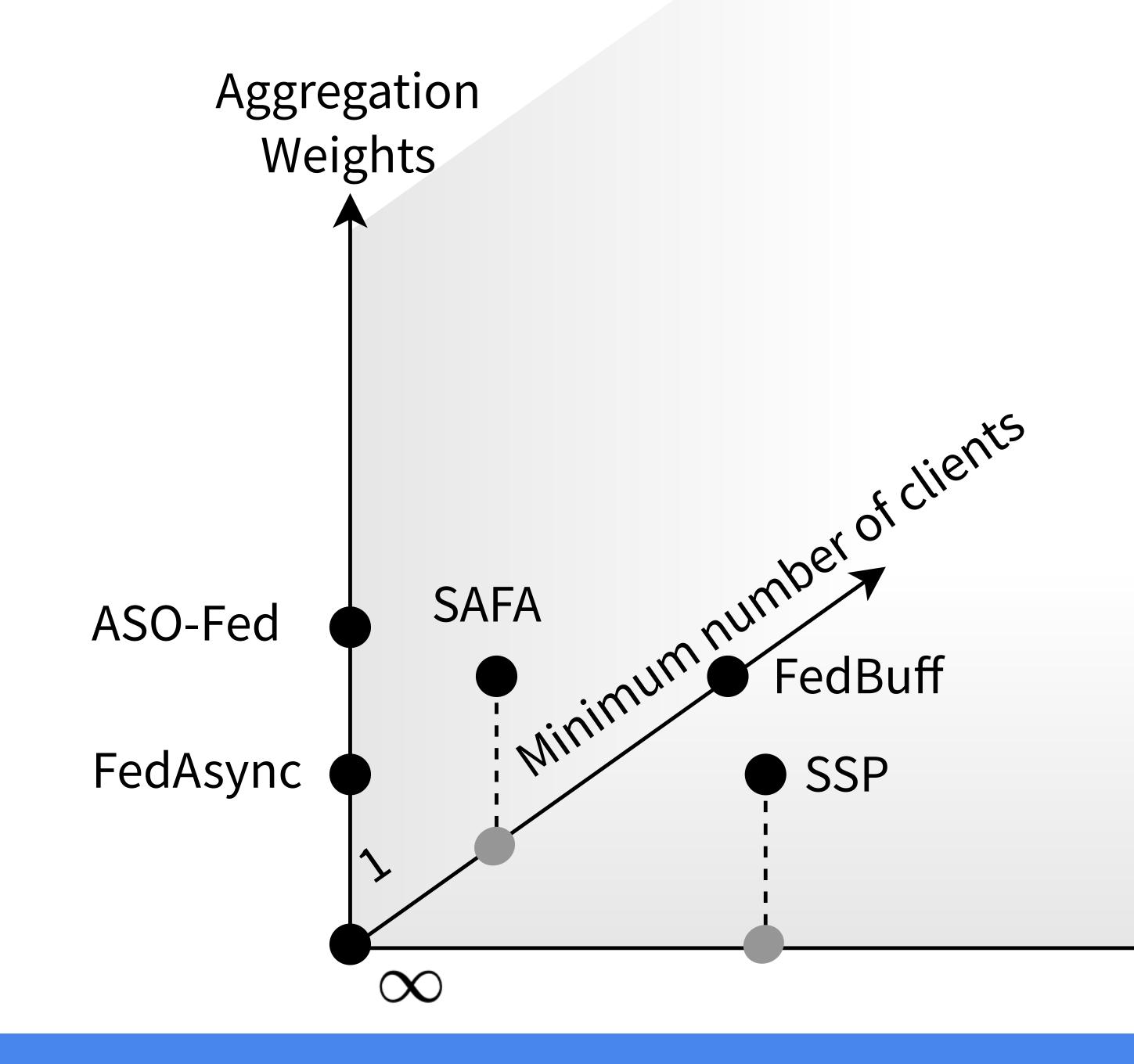


The staleness bound

The staleness bound has been proposed in beyond a certain bound are waited for during the aggregation process

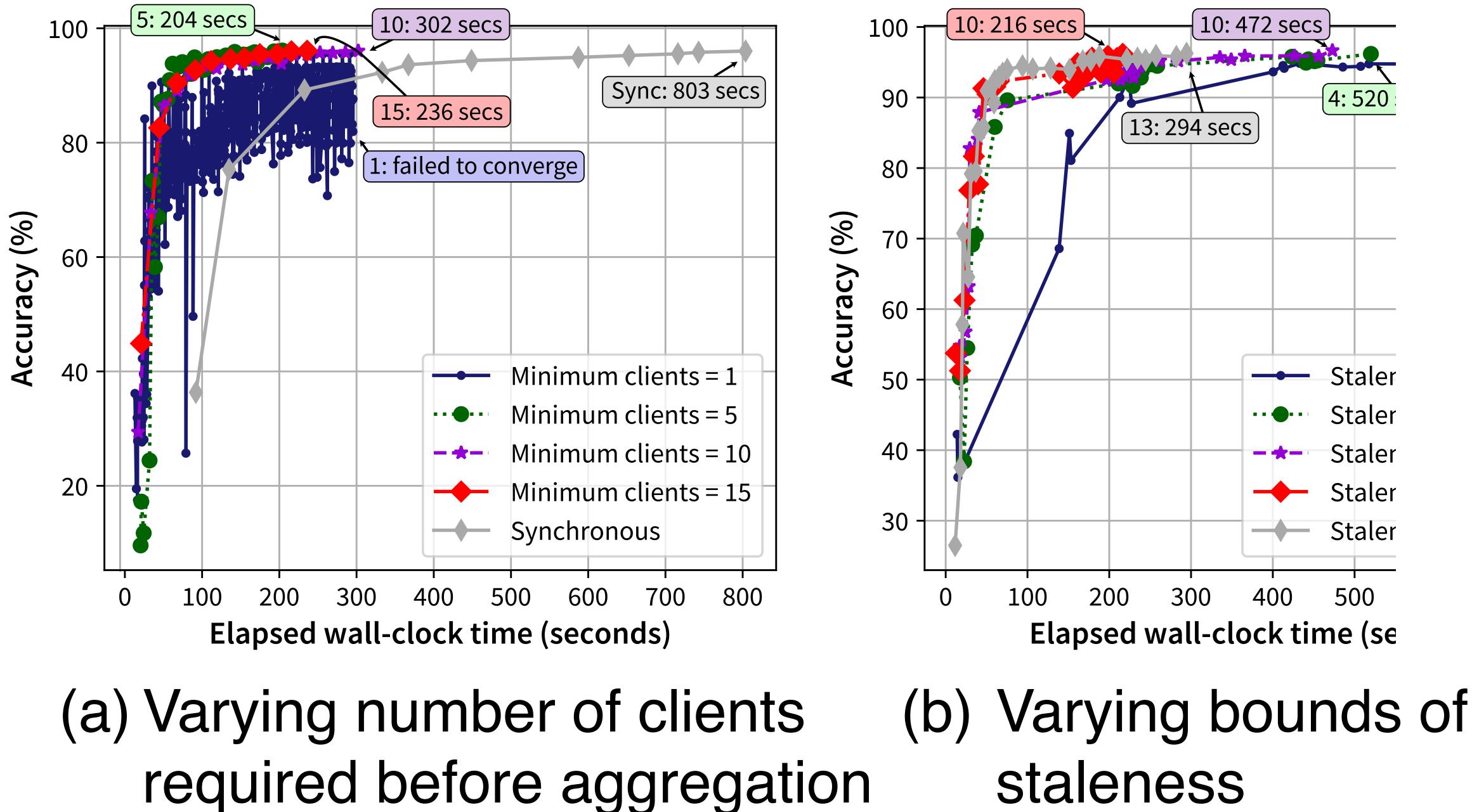
synchronous parallel mechanism (SSP): stale clients



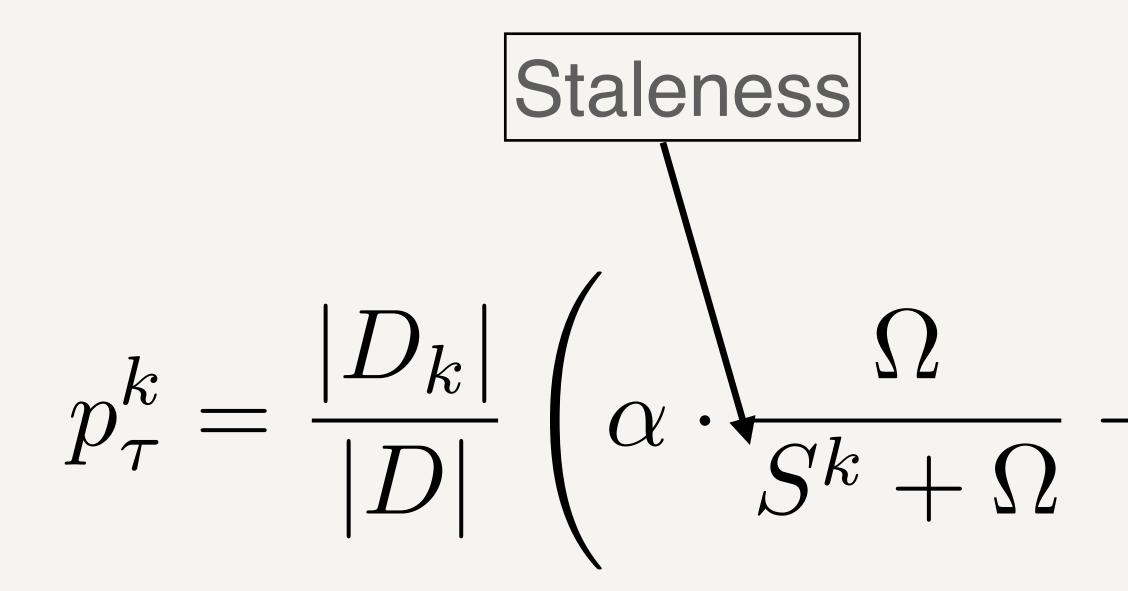


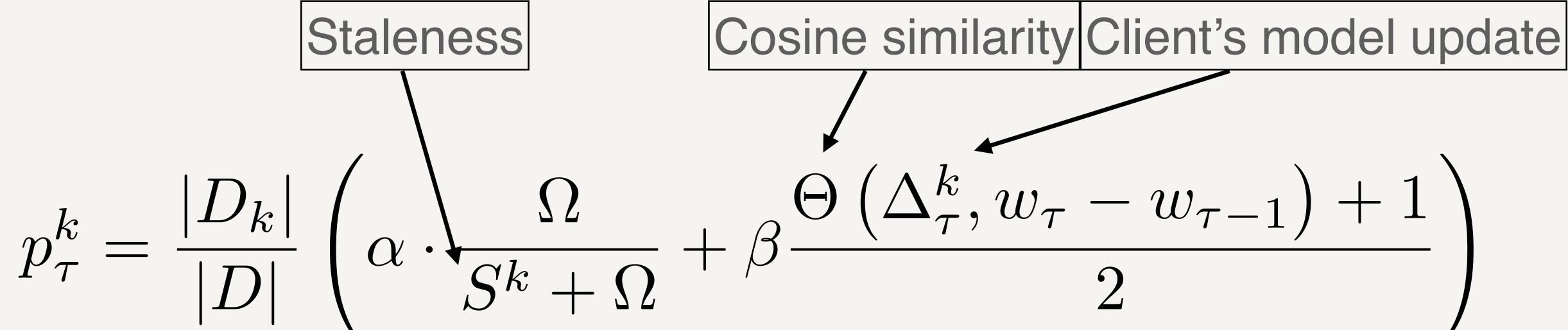
Staleness bound

But are there sweet spots in the design space?

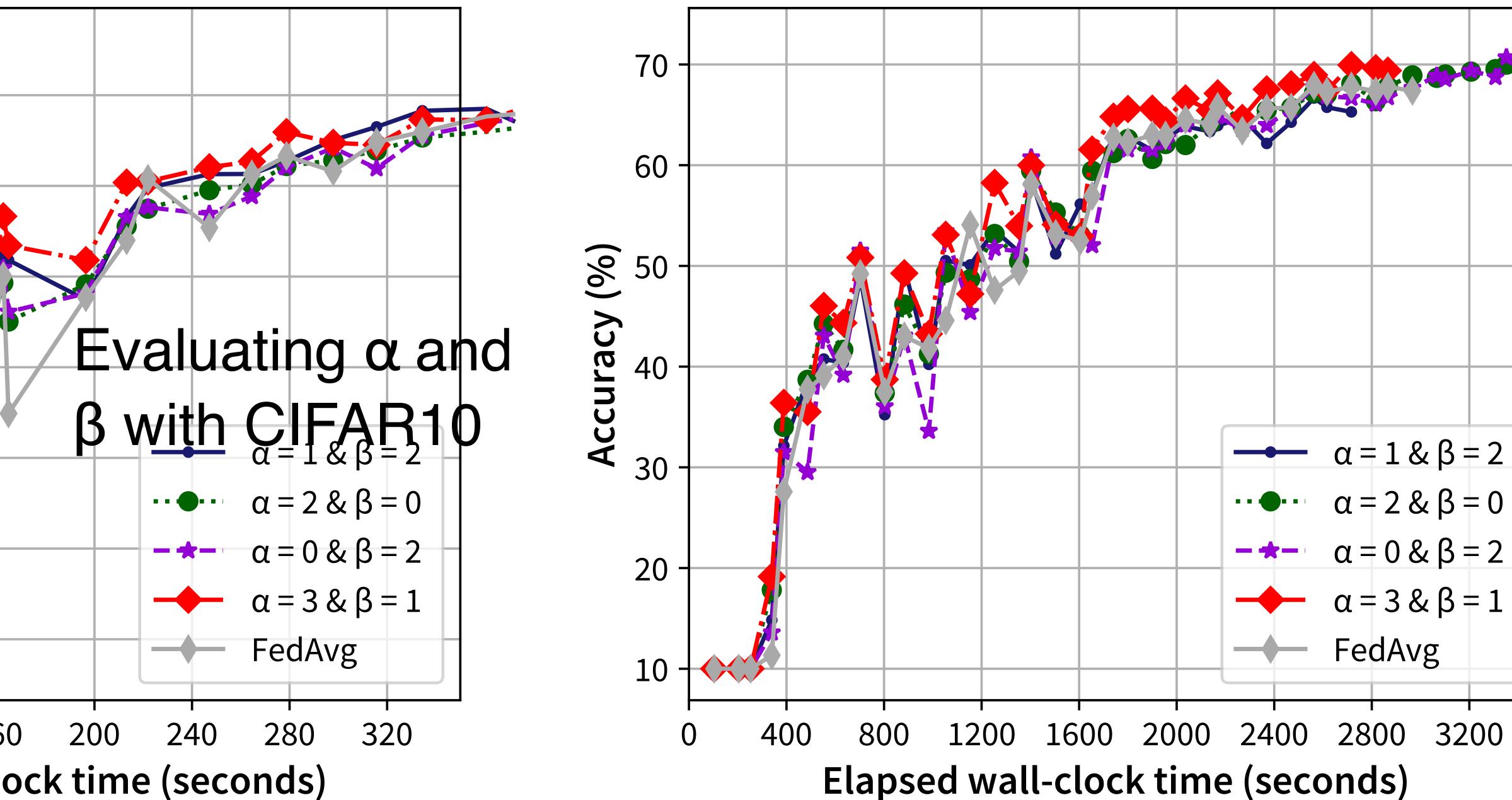


Port: our proposed mechanism





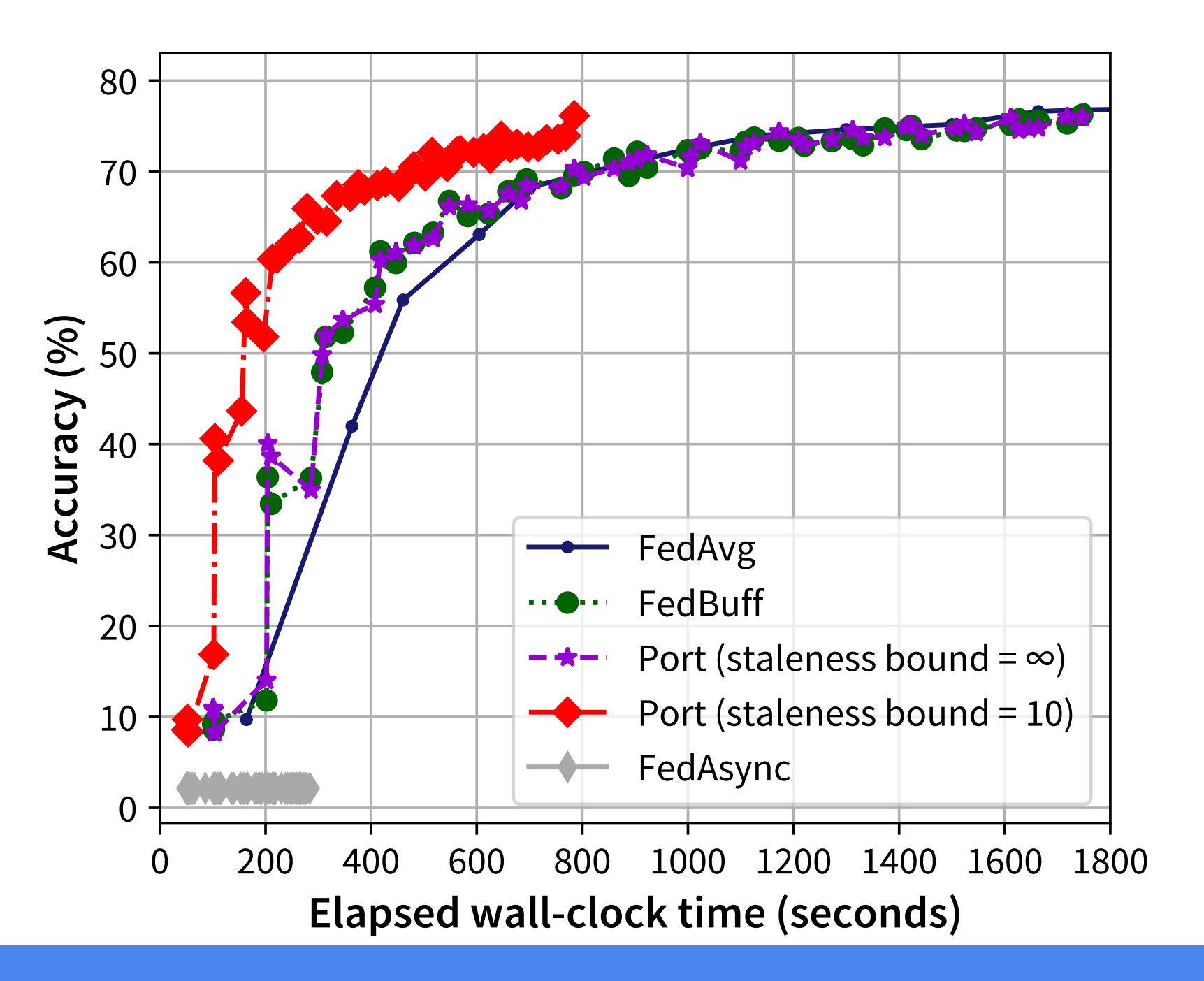




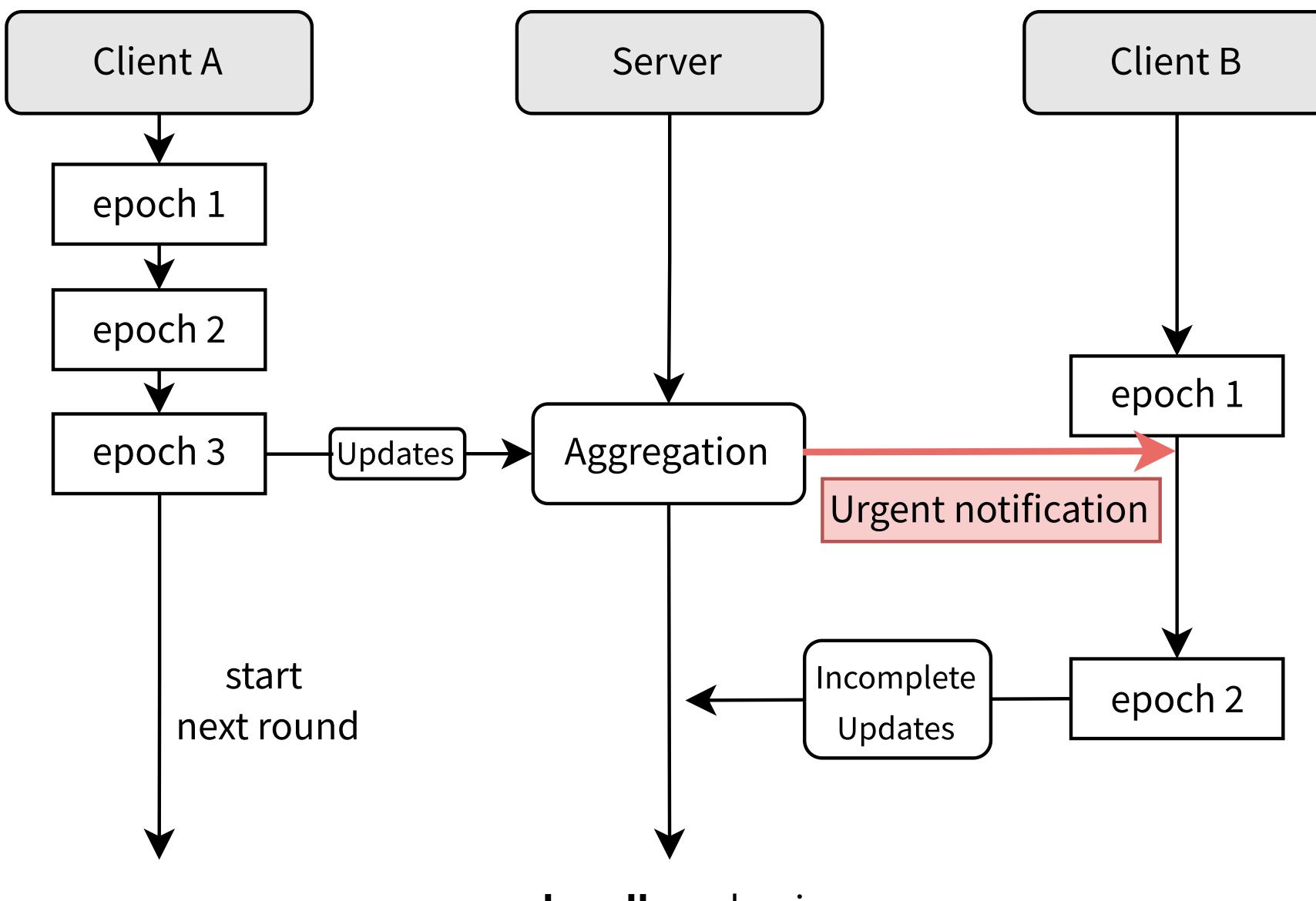


Port and other competitors

Port vs. its competitors with EMNIST

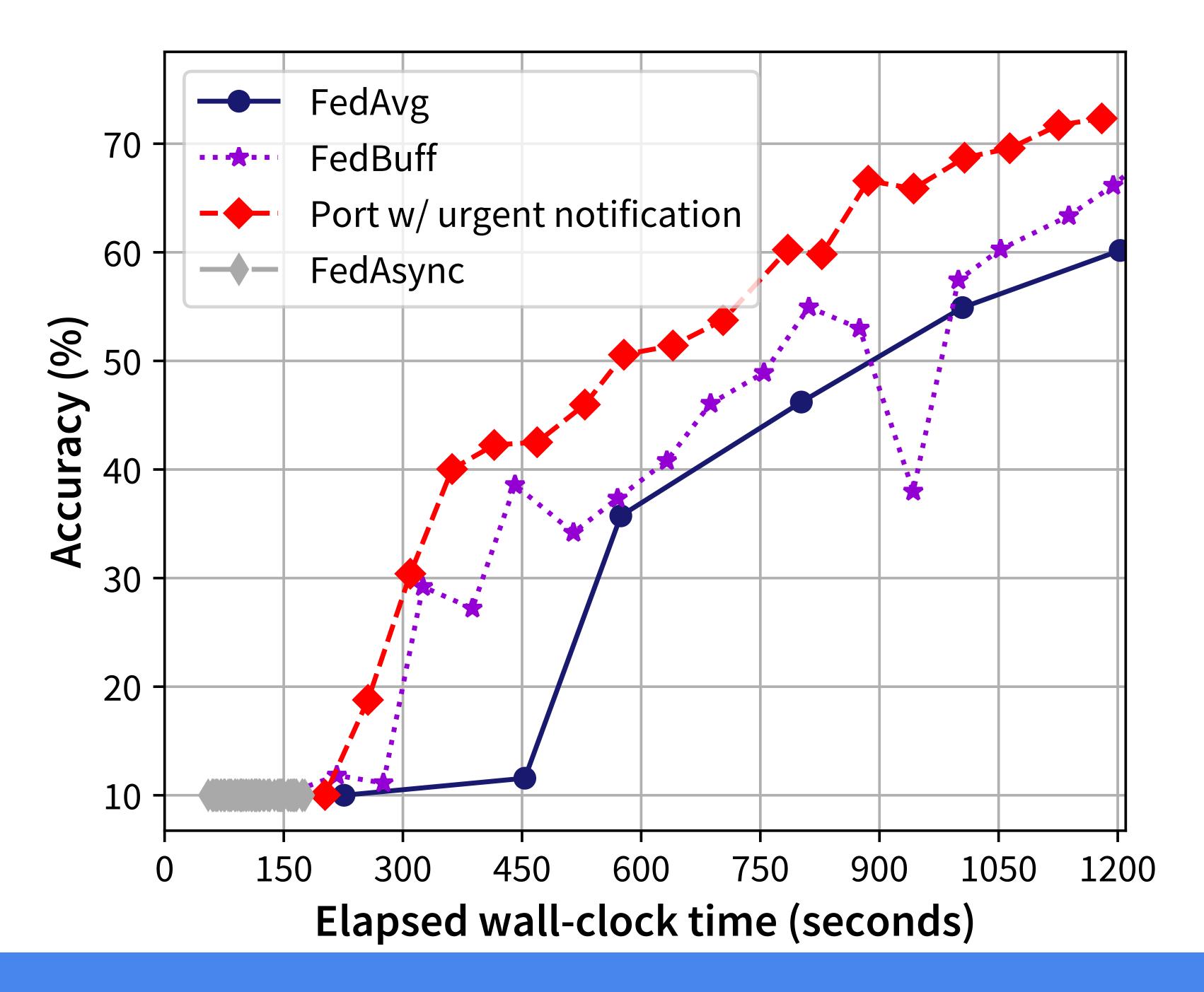


A new idea: push urgent notifications to slow clients

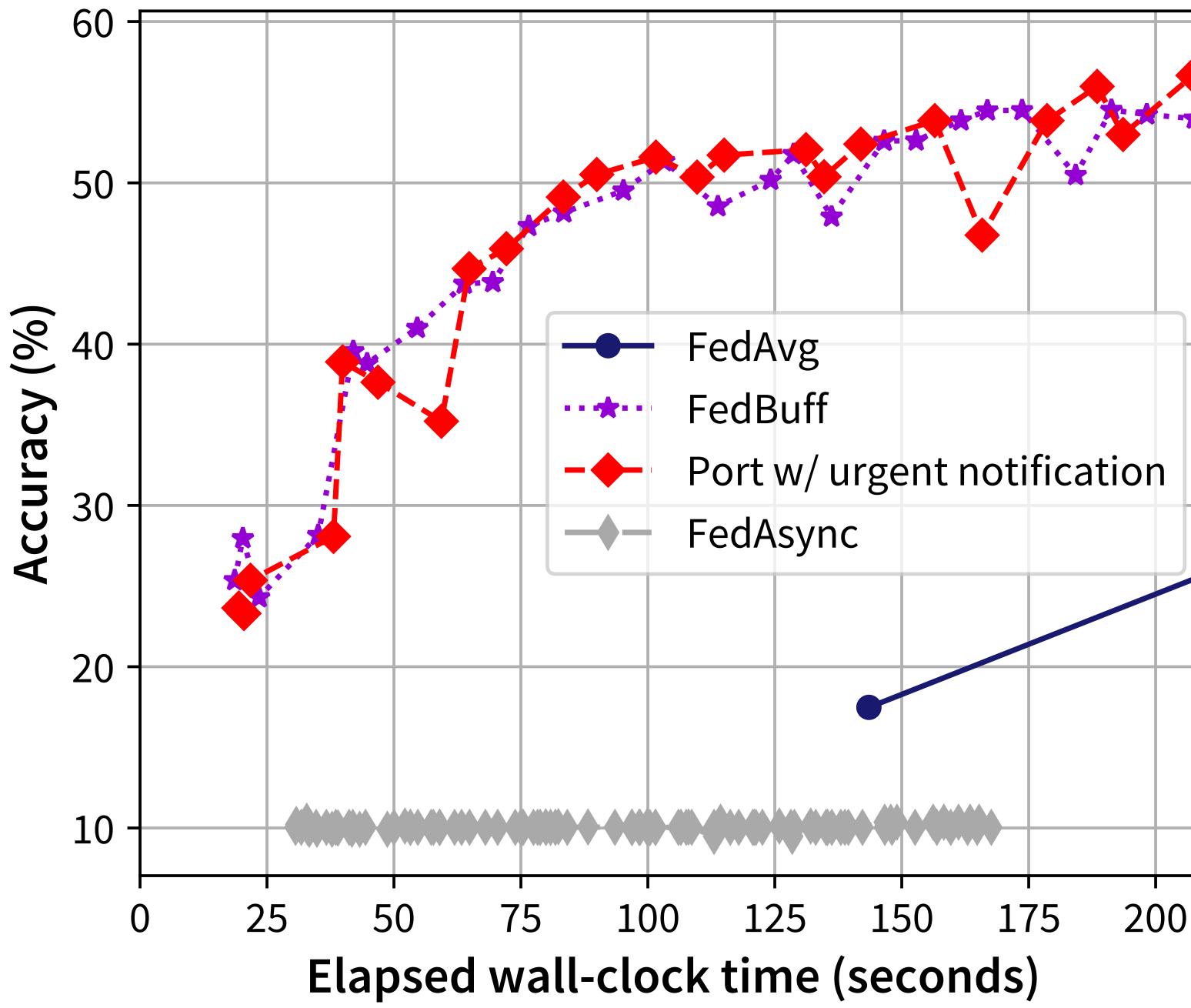


push-pull mechanism

Port (with urgent notifications) vs. its competitors on CIFAR-10



Port (with urgent notifications) vs. its competitors on CINIC-10



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Port: Our Contributions

Adaptive aggregation mechanism based on staleness and cosine similarity

some scenarios

- Urgent notifications pushed to the slow clients **Outperformed** the state-of-the-art — FedBuff — in



Thank you

