

Scaling Up Distributed Data Analytics with Probabilistic Synchronous Machines

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Problem

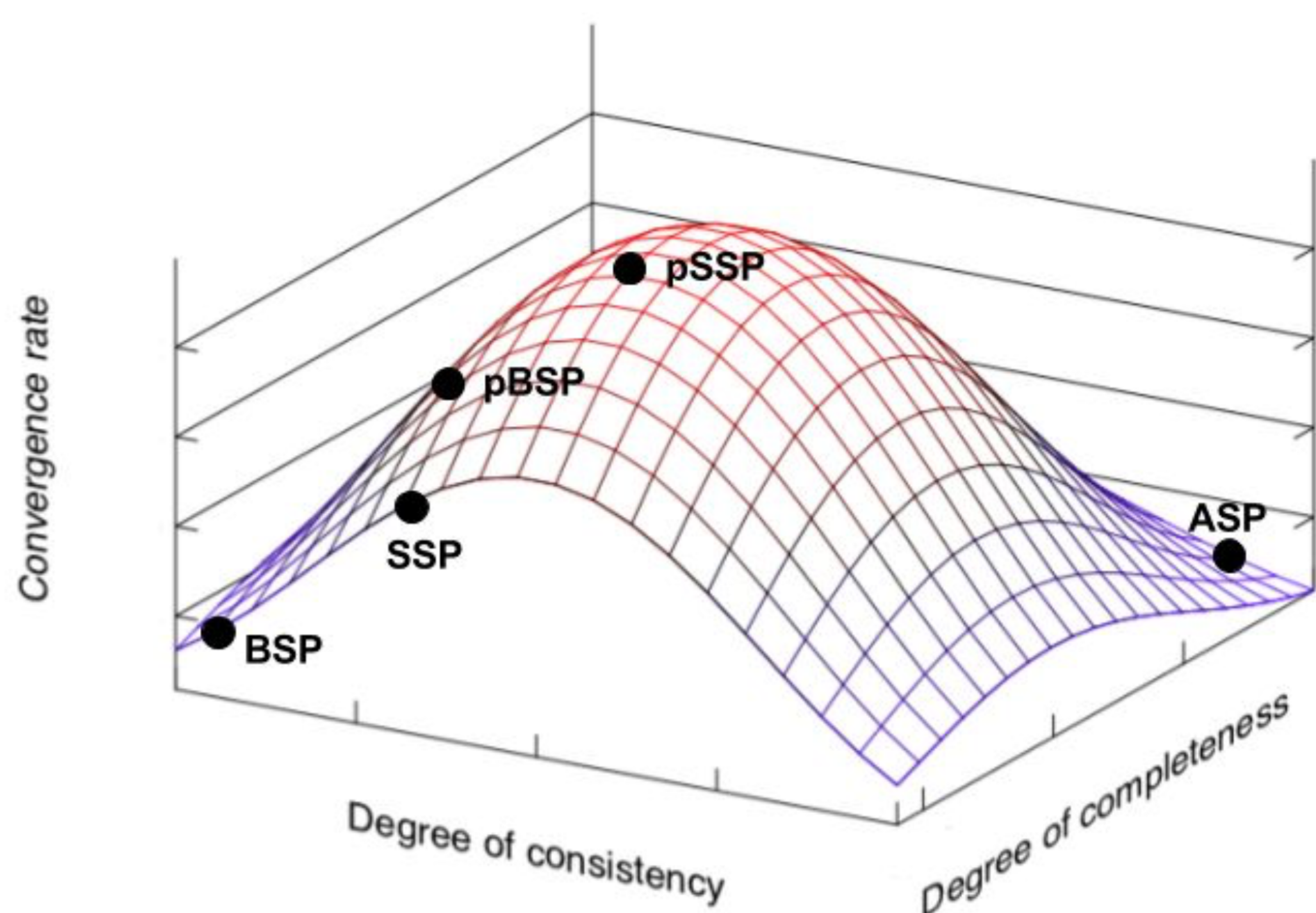
- Synchronisation plays a key role in many machine learning and neural network algorithms.
- Especially for those based on iterative algorithms such as Stochastic Gradient Descent, synchronisation improves the guarantees on convergence.
- There are several synchronous parallel machines widely used: BSP, SSP, ASP with different trade-off between iteration rate and consistency.
- This work aims to design a new synchronous parallel machine to scale up data analytics at edge networks.

Proposed Solution: PSP

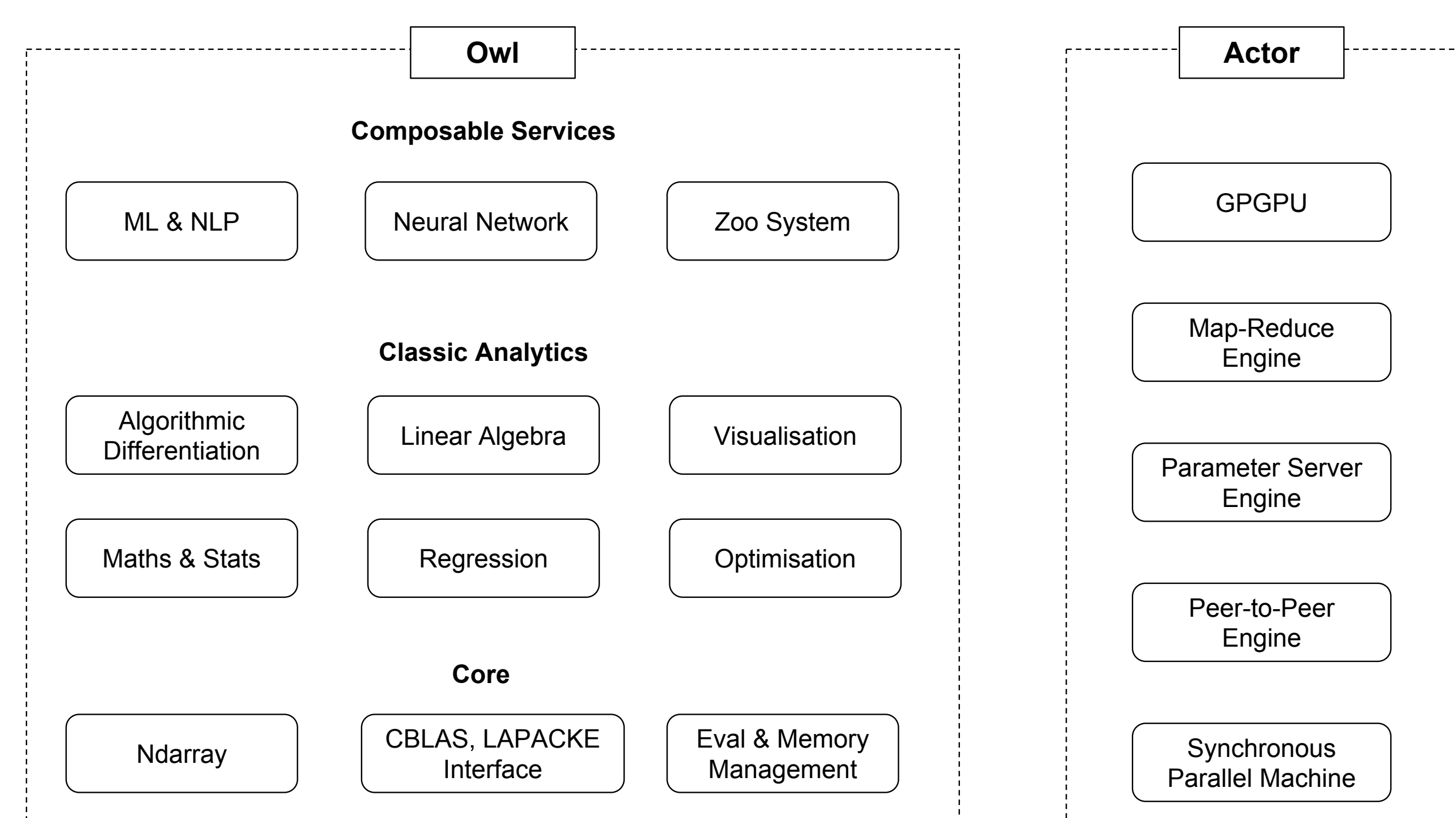
- Instead of maintaining the global state at a server, each node samples the network and applies previous synchronous parallel machines on the sample instead of the population.
- The nodes are organised into a structured overlay to guarantee the random sampling.
- Probabilistic Synchronous Parallel (PSP) is a higher order function over existing models.
- A new system primitive `sampling` is required but the new system is compatible with existing ones.

Implications on System Design

- PSP adds a new dimension to the design space, i.e. Completeness, which allows us to find better synchronous parallel models.
- PSP allows us to decouple synchronisation with consistency, further derive fully distributed version of existing models.
- PSP transforms the server into a simple streaming server only dealing with the parameter updates, and it is easier to implement an efficient one.
- PSP is more robust against to stragglers and processes much better scalability than other models, therefore it is an ideal solution for edge networks.



Owl + Actor Architecture



Performance

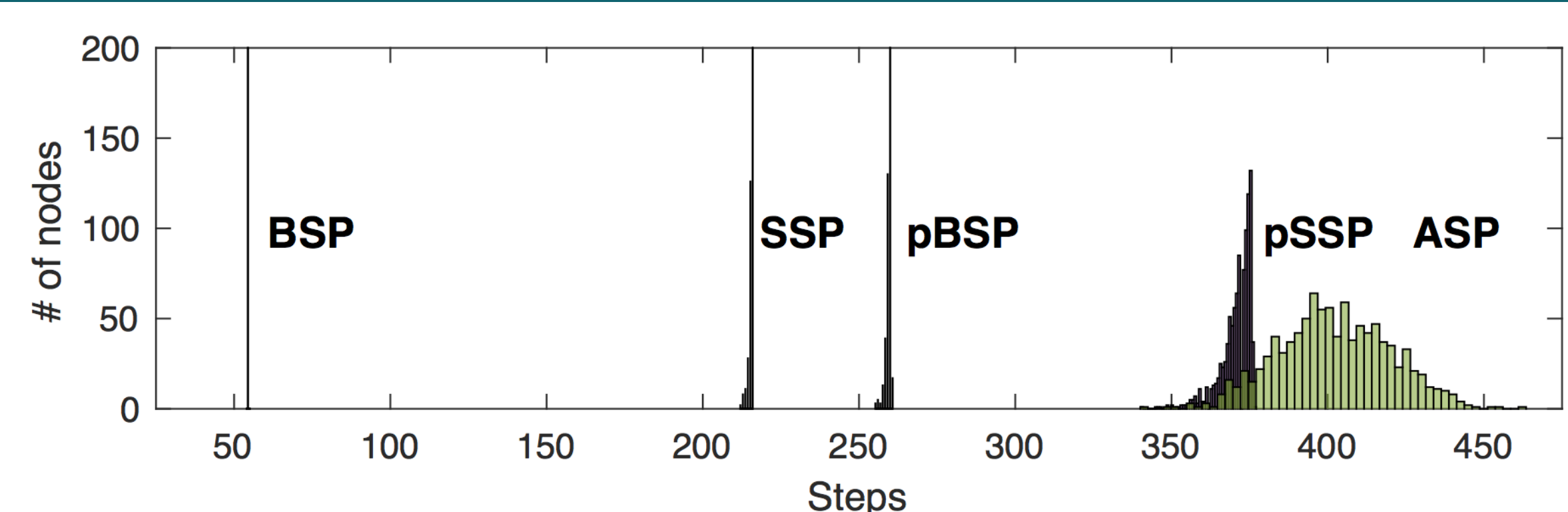


Figure 1: Progress distribution in steps

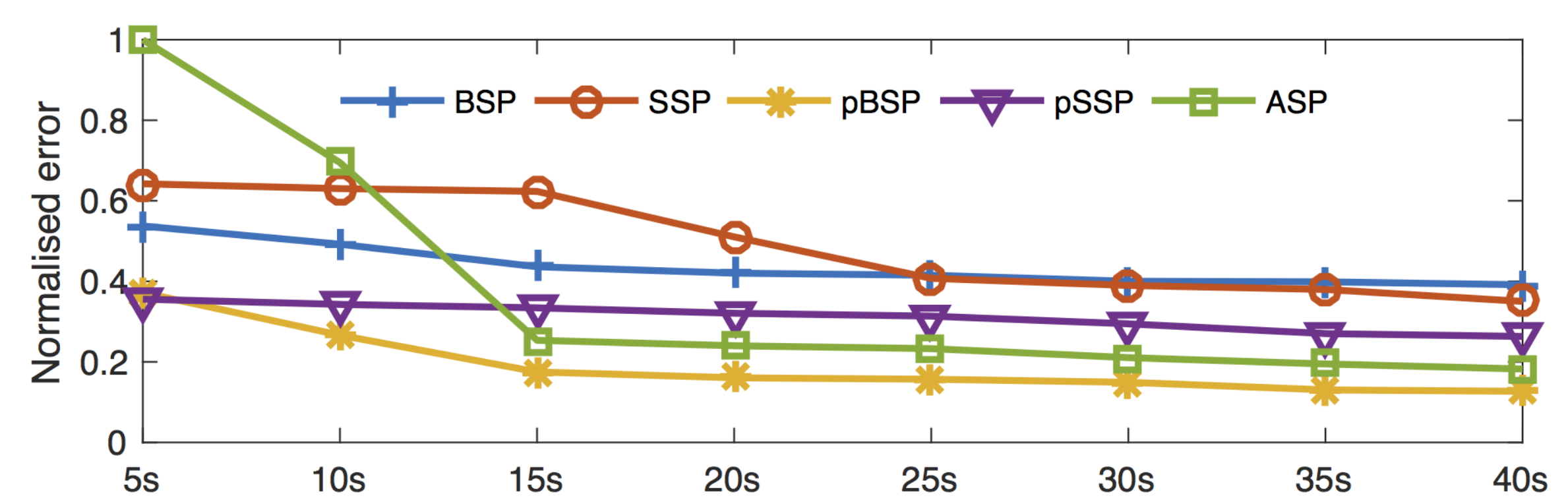


Figure 2: Normalised error values as a function of time

Acknowledgements

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References

- [1] Liang Wang. Owl: A general-purpose numerical library in ocaml. *CoRR*, abs/1707.09616, 2017.
- [2] L. Wang, B. Catterall, and R. Mortier. Probabilistic Synchronous Parallel. *ArXiv e-prints*, 2017.

