# Guest Editorial Special Issue on Distributed Learning Over Wireless Edge Networks—Part II

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THIS is Part II of a double-part special issue on distributed learning over wireless edge networks. This two-part special issue features papers dealing with two main research challenges: optimization of wireless network performance for efficient implementation of distributed learning in wireless networks, and distributed learning for solving communication problems and optimizing network performance. The accepted papers in this special issue have been grouped into three topics: 1) network optimization for federated learning (FL), 2) network optimization for other distributed learning methods, and 3) distributed reinforcement learning (RL) for wireless network optimization. In Part I (vol. 39, no. 12, Dec. 2021), the focus is on the first cluster (network optimization for FL). The focus of Part II is on the second and third clusters (network optimization for other distributed learning methods and RL for wireless network optimization). The readers are referred to Part I for an overview paper [A1] by the team of guest editors where a comprehensive study of how distributed learning can be efficiently deployed over wireless edge networks is provided. The contributions made by the papers in Part II are summarized as follows.

## I. NETWORK OPTIMIZATION FOR DISTRIBUTED OPTIMIZATION

In [A2], Saha *et al.* consider distributed optimization in a wireless network where communication between devices is hindered.

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In [A3], Tegin *et al.* use unequal error protection (UEP) codes to obtain an approximation to a matrix product arising in the distributed training to provide greater protection for those blocks with greater effect on the training performance. The authors characterize the performance of the proposed approach from a theoretical perspective by bounding the expected reconstruction error for matrices with uncorrelated entries.

In [A4], Van Huynh *et al.* jointly optimize computational coding and device scheduling to minimize the convergence time of distributed learning while considering the dynamics and uncertainty of wireless connections and edge devices. To solve this optimization problem, the authors reformulate the problem as a Markov decision process and then design a novel deep RL algorithm that employs the deep dueling neural network architecture to find a jointly optimal coding scheme and an optimal set of edge devices for different learning tasks without explicit information about the wireless environment and edge devices' straggling parameters.

In [A5], Ning *et al.* propose a gradient sparsification technique with a renovating mechanism for distributed edge learning. The authors also provide a theoretical convergence guarantee for the proposed algorithm with non-convex loss functions.

In [A6], Xu *et al.* study the impact of network topology construction on the peer-to-peer training performance.

## II. NETWORK OPTIMIZATION FOR OVER-THE-AIR COMPUTATION BASED DISTRIBUTED LEARNING

In [A7], Paul *et al.* consider the deployment of FL over overthe-air computation (AirComp) based wireless networks. The authors propose a novel accelerated gradient-descent multiple access algorithm that uses momentum-based gradient signals over noisy fading multiple access channels to improve the FL convergence rate. The authors also analyze the convergence of the proposed scheme and establish a finite-sample bound of the errors for both convex and strongly convex loss functions with Lipschitz gradients.

In [A8], Lee *et al.* study schemes and lower bounds for distributed minimax estimation over a Gaussian multiple-access channel under squared error loss. First, the authors develop "analog" joint estimation-communication schemes that exploit

the superposition property of the Gaussian multiple-access channel. Then, the authors derive information-theoretic lower bounds on the minimax risk of any estimation scheme that is restricted to communicate the samples over a given number of uses of the channel. In addition, the authors compare both achievability and lower bound results to previous "digital" lower bounds, where devices transmit errorless bits at the Shannon capacity of multiple-access channels.

In [A9], Liu and Simeone study distributed Bayesian learning in a wireless data center setting consisting of a central server and multiple distributed workers. In particular, the authors investigate the design of distributed one-shot Bayesian learning protocols via consensus Monte Carlo. Uncoded transmission is introduced not only as a way to implement AirComp but also as a mechanism to deploy channel-driven Monte Carlo sampling. Rather than treating channel noise as a nuisance to be mitigated, channel-driven sampling utilizes channel noise as an integral part of the Monte Carlo sampling process.

In [A10], Pu *et al.* propose an incremental learning framework within a 5th generation (5G) network architecture. In particular, the authors first formulate an online data scheduling problem to optimize the training cost while alleviating the data skew caused by the capacity heterogeneity of devices. To solve this problem, the authors use duality to separate the original problem into a series of time-independent perslot problems and each per-slot problem can be separated into a data collection and a data training subproblem. Then, the authors treat these two subproblems in a skew-aware manner and propose optimal algorithms based on novel graph constructions to respectively solve them.

In [A11], Shi *et al.* design a proactive defense method for local model poisoning attacks. More specifically, the authors propose a federated anomaly analytics enhanced distributed learning algorithm, where the devices and the server collaboratively analyze anomalies. In the proposed algorithm, the server firstly detects all the uploaded local models and splits out the potentially malicious ones using a lightweight and unsupervised anomaly detection method based on support vector machine. Then, it verifies each potentially malicious local model with functional encryption. Finally, it removes the verified anomalies and aggregates the remaining local FL models to generate a global model.

## III. NETWORK OPTIMIZATION FOR DISTRIBUTED CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

In [A12], Cai *et al.* focus on accelerating the training of distributed convolutional neural networks (CNNs) at the network edge. The authors introduce a novel dynamic programming-based communication scheduler that dynamically decomposes each transmission procedure into several segments such that each device can simultaneously perform optimal layer-wise model transmission and computation.

# IV. NETWORK OPTIMIZATION FOR MULTI-SPLIT MACHINE LEARNING

In [A13], Wang *et al.* present a practical multi-split machine learning system tailored for 5G cellular networks. The authors

first introduce the optimization problem whose goal is to minimize the total transmission and computation latency via finding an optimal machine learning model split decision. To solve the proposed problem, the authors reformulate this problem into a min-cost graph search and propose a distributed min-cost graph algorithm tailored for 5G networks. Through graph pruning and information aggregation, the designed algorithm can reduce the communication overhead among different devices.

#### V. REINFORCEMENT LEARNING FOR NETWORK OPTIMIZATION

In [A14], Wu *et al.* consider a resource allocation and offloading decision-making problem in a mobile edge computing (MEC) network where mobile devices may connect to different computational access points (CAPs) during different time slots. To solve this problem, the authors propose a robust distributed hierarchical online learning approach.

In [A15], Liu *et al.* study the deployment of FL in an AirComp-based network and propose a learning rate optimization scheme to reduce the FL model errors caused by fading channels.

In [A16], Zhang *et al.* propose a multi-agent double deep Q network-based approach to jointly optimize the beamforming vectors and power splitting ratio in multi-user multiple-input single-output simultaneous wireless information and power transfer-enabled heterogeneous networks.

In [A17], Zhang *et al.* propose a mobile edge computingenabled virtual reality (VR) streaming system, where VR video viewport prediction and communication resource allocation are integrated to achieve efficient VR streaming. The authors first propose a federated averaging-based algorithm to learn the VR video viewing pattern in a distributed manner. Then, the dueling double deep recurrent Q-network is used to find an optimal resource allocation strategy for each VR user.

In [A18], Liu *et al.* study the use of MEC, reconfigurable intelligent surfaces (RISs), and terahertz (THz) technology to service VR users in an indoor scenario, by taking into account the uplink viewpoint prediction and position transmission, MEC rendering, and downlink transmission.

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#### APPENDIX: RELATED ARTICLES

- [A1] M. Chen et al., "Distributed learning in wireless networks: Recent progress and future challenges," IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., early access 2021
- [A2] R. Saha, S. Rini, M. Rao, and A. Goldsmith, "Decentralized optimization over noisy, rate-constrained networks: Achieving consensus by communicating differences," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118428.
- [A3] B. Tegin, E. E. Hernandez, S. Rini, and T. M. Duman, "Straggler mitigation through unequal error protection for distributed approximate matrix multiplication," 2021, arXiv:2103.02928. [Online]. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.02928

- [A4] N. Van Huynh, D. T. Hoang, D. N. Nguyen, and E. Dutkiewicz, "Joint coding and scheduling optimization for distributed learning over wireless edge networks," 2021, arXiv:2103.04303. [Online]. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.04303
- [A5] W. Ning et al., "Following the correct direction: Renovating sparsified SGD towards global optimization in distributed edge learning," IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118396.
- [A6] H. Xu, M. Chen, Z. Meng, Y. Xu, L. Wang, and C. Qiao, Decentralized Machine Learning Through Experience-Driven Method in Edge Networks.
- [A7] R. Paul, Y. Friedman, and K. Cohen, "Accelerated gradient descent learning over multiple access fading channels," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118410.
- [A8] C.-Z. Lee, L. P. Barnes, and A. Özgür, "Over-the-air statistical estimation," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 7, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118412.
- [A9] D. Liu and O. Simeone, "Channel-driven Monte Carlo sampling for Bayesian distributed learning in wireless data centers," 2021, arXiv:2103.01351. [Online]. Available: https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.01351
- [A10] L. Pu, X. Yuan, X. Xu, X. Chen, P. Zhou, and J. Xu, "Cost-efficient and skew-aware data scheduling for incremental learning in 5G networks," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118430.
- [A11] S. Shi, C. Hu, D. Wang, Y. Zhu, Y. Zhu, and Z. Han, "Federated anomaly analytics for local model poisoning attack," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 11, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118347.
- [A12] S. Cai et al., "DynaComm: Accelerating distributed CNN training between edges and clouds through dynamic communication scheduling," 2021, arXiv:2101.07968. [Online]. Available: http://arxiv.org/abs/2101.07968
- [A13] S. Wang, X. Zhang, H. Uchiyama, and H. Matsuda, "Hive-Mind: Towards cellular native machine learning model splitting," IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118403.
- [A14] Y.-C. Wu, C. Lin, and T. Q. S. Quek, "A robust distributed hierarchical online learning approach for dynamic MEC networks," IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun., early access, Oct. 6, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118342.
- [A15] Y. Liu, X. Guan, Y. Peng, H. Chen, T. Ohtsuki, and Z. Han, "Blockchain based task offloading for edge computing on lowquality data via distributed learning in the Internet of energy," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 8, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118417.
- [A16] R. Zhang, K. Xiong, Y. Lu, B. Gao, P. Fan, and K. B. Letaief, Joint Coordinated Beamforming and Power Splitting Ratio Optimization in MU-MISO SWIPT-Enabled HetNets: A Multi-Agent DDQN-Based Approach.
- [A17] R. Zhang, K. Xiong, Y. Lu, B. Gao, P. Fan, and K. B. Letaief, "Buffer-aware virtual reality video streaming with personalized and private viewport prediction," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 11, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3119144.
- [A18] X. Liu, Y. Deng, C. Han, and M. Di Renzo, "Learning-based prediction, rendering and transmission for interactive virtual reality in RIS-assisted terahertz networks," *IEEE J. Sel. Areas Commun.*, early access, Oct. 8, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSAC.2021.3118405.



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