



The Edward S. Rogers Sr. Department
of Electrical & Computer Engineering
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Multi-Agent Deep Reinforcement Learning for Cooperative Edge Caching via Hybrid Communication

Fei Wang¹, Salma Emara¹, Isidor Kaplan¹, Baochun Li¹, Timothy Zeyl²

¹Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Toronto

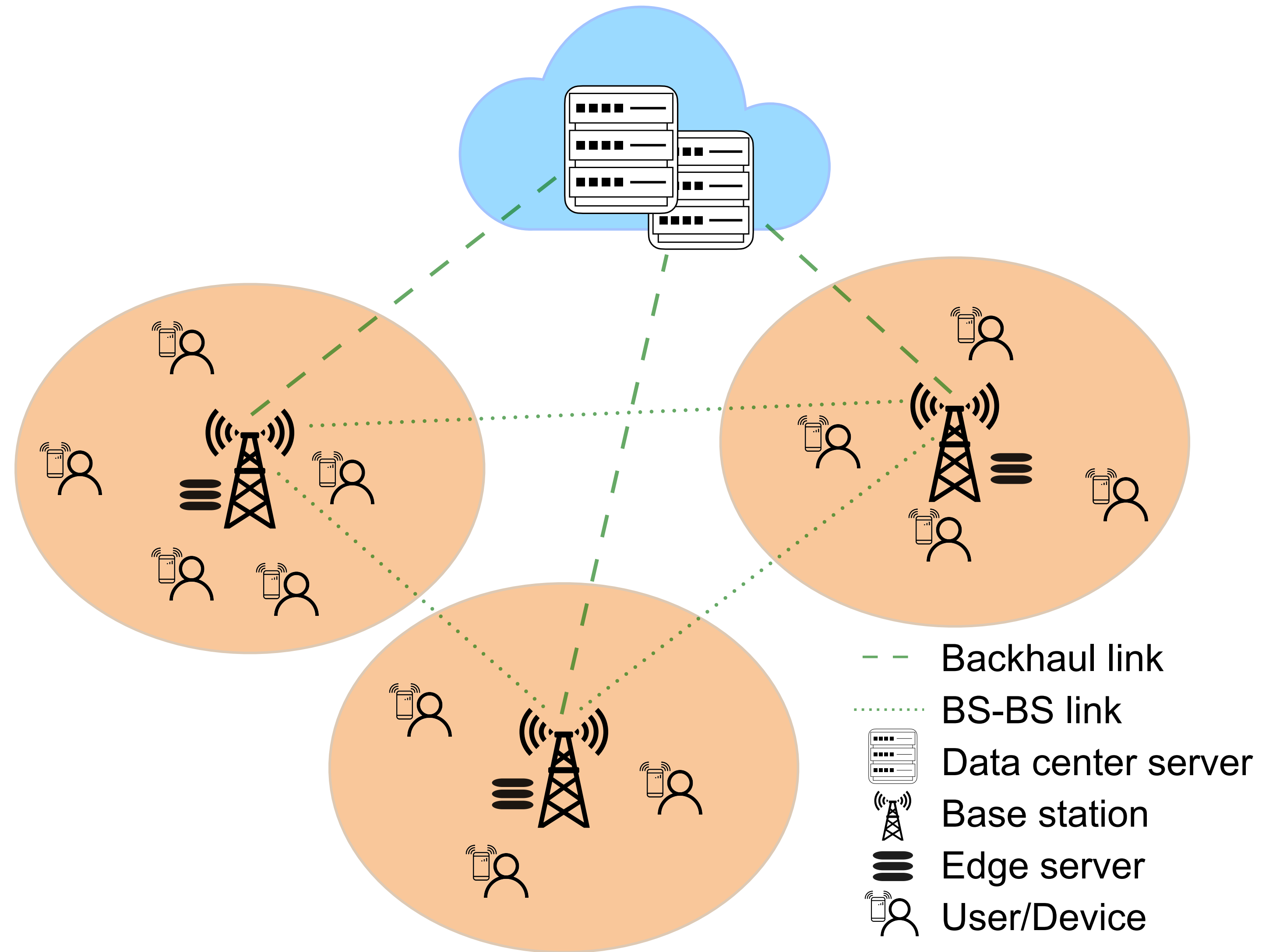
²Huawei Canada

ICC'23

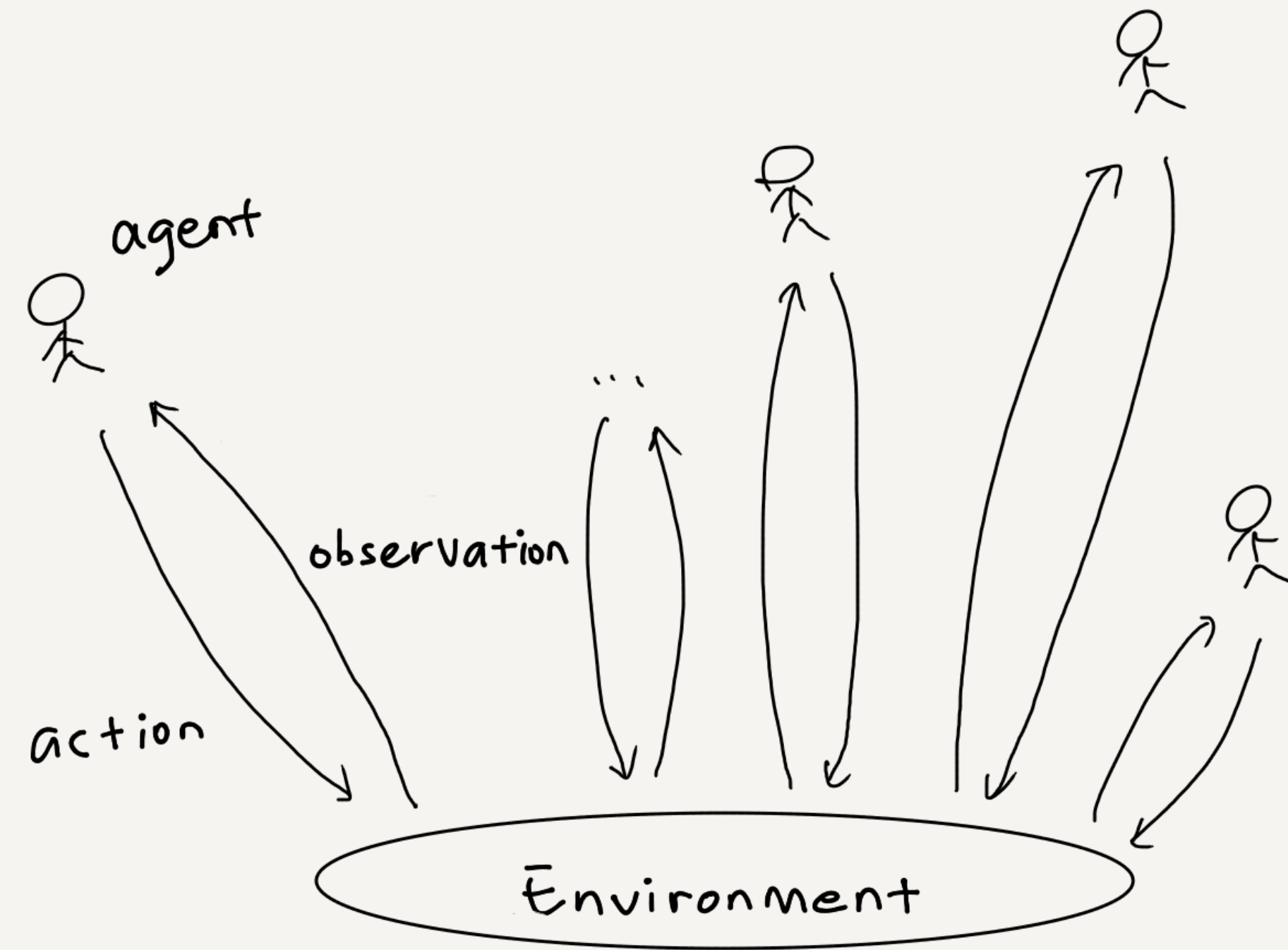
Outline

- ▶ Background
- ▶ Related Work
- ▶ Objective
- ▶ Design
- ▶ Experimental Results
- ▶ Conclusion

Cooperative Edge Caching

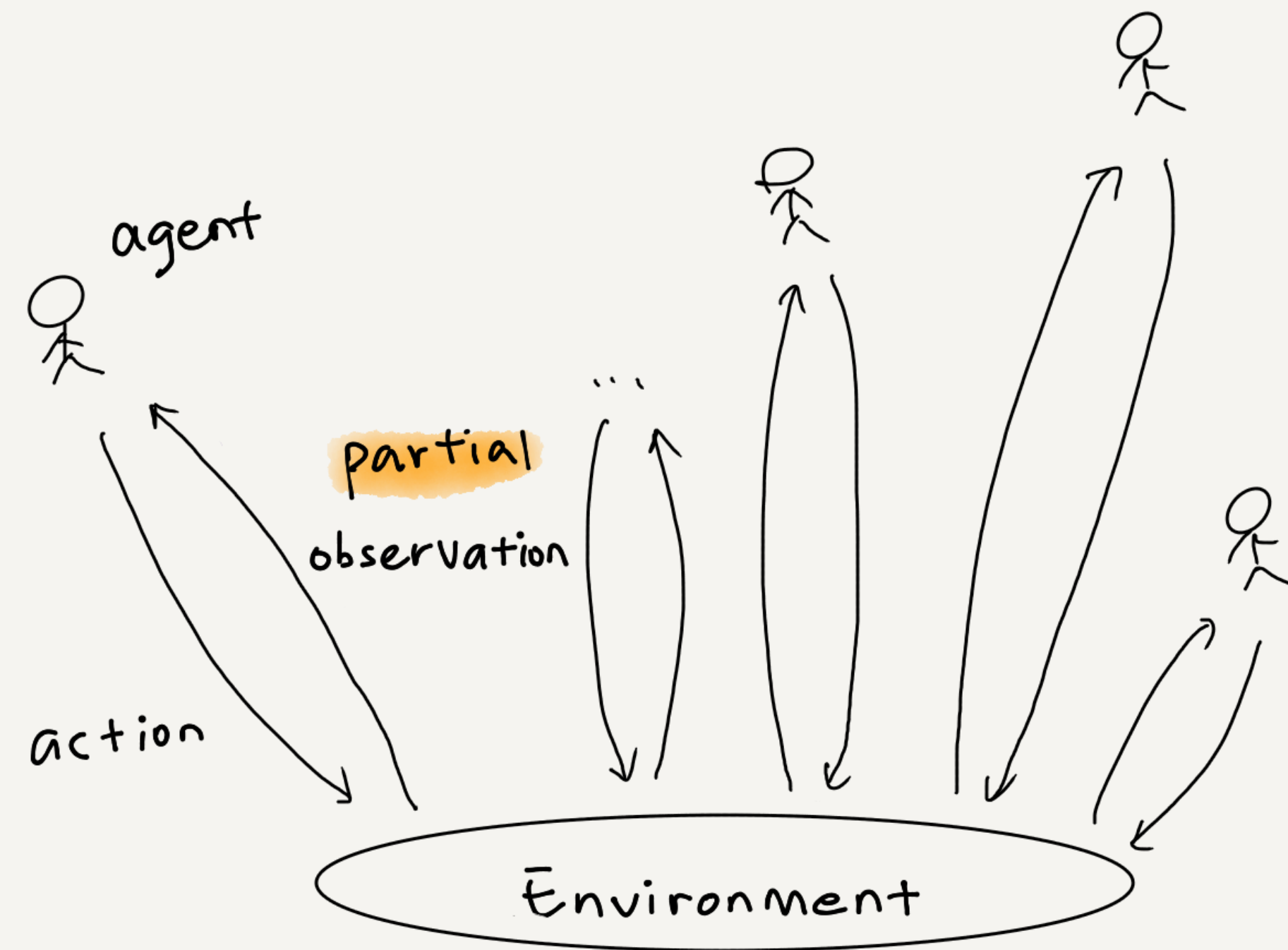


Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL)



Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL)



Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

Limitations of Existing Work

No communication for MARL-based edge caching

Zhong et al., "Deep multi-agent reinforcement learning based cooperative edge caching in wireless networks," ICC 2019.

Wang et al., "Intelligent video caching at network edge: A multi-agent deep reinforcement learning approach," INFOCOM 2020.

Limitations of Existing Work

No communication for MARL-based edge caching

- ▶ Partial visibility of the entire environment

Limitations of Existing Work

No communication for MARL-based edge caching

- ▶ Partial visibility of the entire environment

Few investigation of MARL communication in real-world applications

Limitations of Existing Work

No communication for MARL-based edge caching

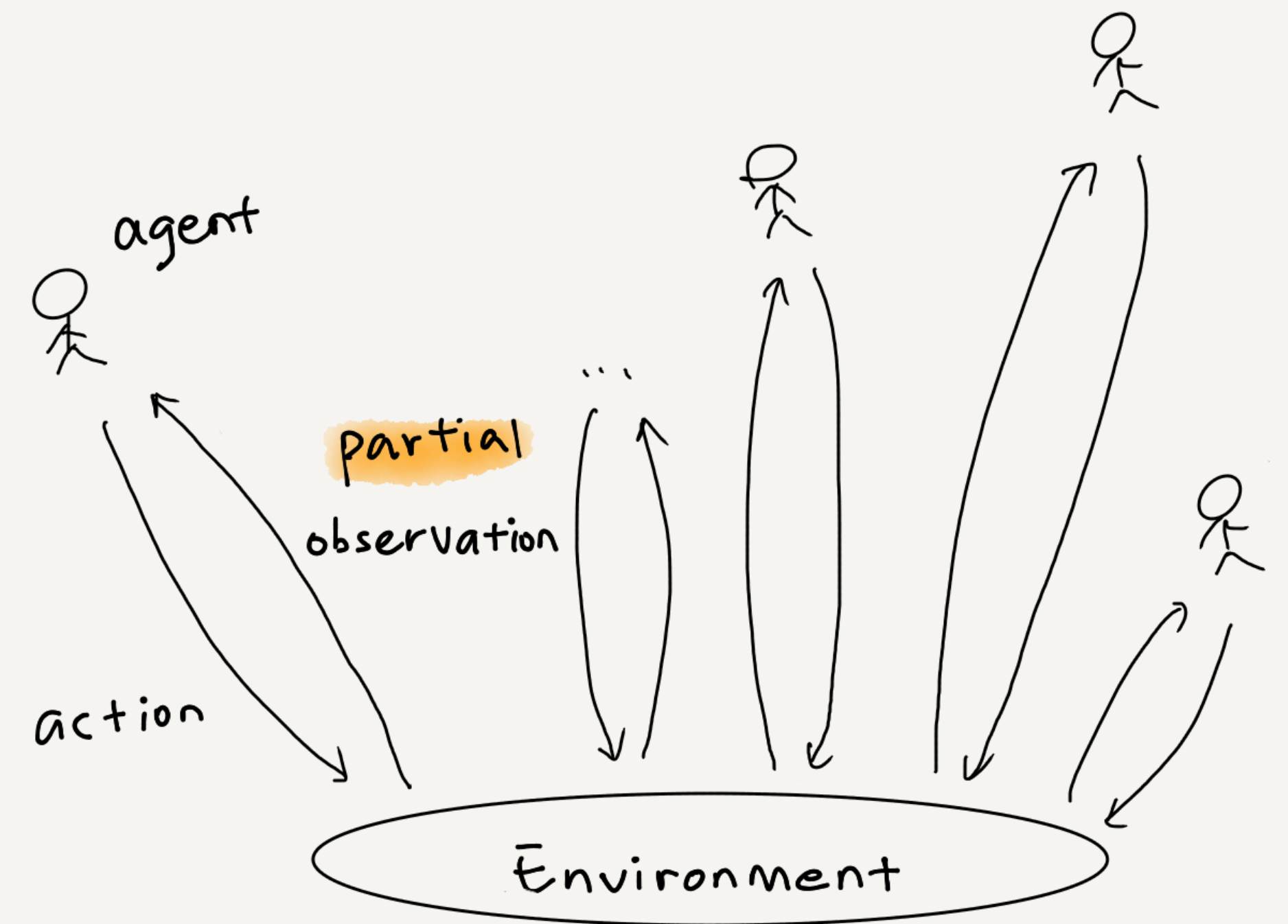
- ▶ Partial visibility of the entire environment

Few investigation of MARL communication in real-world applications

- ▶ Bandwidth constraints and delay

Objective

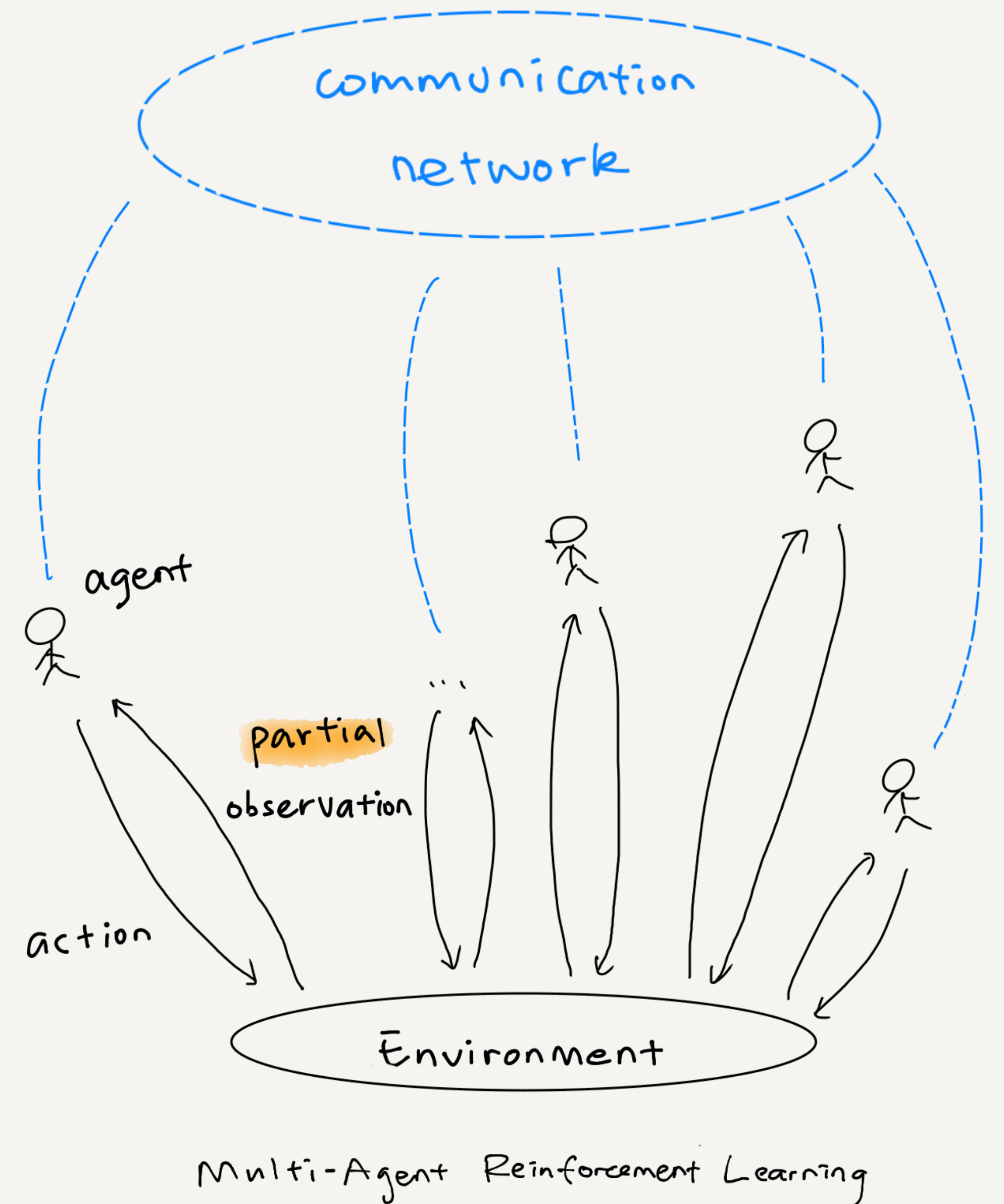
To design a practical multi-agent communication strategy that **facilitates MARL in real-world decision-making processes under bandwidth constraints**



Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

Objective

To design a practical multi-agent communication strategy that **facilitates MARL in real-world decision-making processes under bandwidth constraints**



Learning to Communicate in Multi-Agent Cooperation

Intra-step communication^[1-4]

Inter-step communication^[5,6]

[1] Sukhbaatar et al., "Learning multiagent communication with backpropagation," NeurIPS 2016.

[2] Jiang et al., "Learning attentional communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2018.

[3] Zhang et al., "Efficient communication in multi-agent reinforcement learning via variance based control," NeurIPS 2019.

[4] Ding et al., "Learning individually inferred communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2020.

[5] Foerster et al., "Learning to communicate with deep multi-agent reinforcement learning," NeurIPS 2016.

[6] Das et al., "Tarmac: Targeted multi-agent communication," ICML 2019.

Learning to Communicate in Multi-Agent Cooperation

Intra-step communication^[1-4]

- ▶ Introduces a considerable delay to the decision making process

Inter-step communication^[5,6]

[1] Sukhbaatar et al., "Learning multiagent communication with backpropagation," NeurIPS 2016.

[2] Jiang et al., "Learning attentional communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2018.

[3] Zhang et al., "Efficient communication in multi-agent reinforcement learning via variance based control," NeurIPS 2019.

[4] Ding et al., "Learning individually inferred communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2020.

[5] Foerster et al., "Learning to communicate with deep multi-agent reinforcement learning," NeurIPS 2016.

[6] Das et al., "Tarmac: Targeted multi-agent communication," ICML 2019.

Learning to Communicate in Multi-Agent Cooperation

Intra-step communication^[1-4]

- ▶ Introduces a considerable delay to the decision making process

Inter-step communication^[5,6]

- ▶ Incorporates only the information or experience from the previous steps

[1] Sukhbaatar et al., "Learning multiagent communication with backpropagation," NeurIPS 2016.

[2] Jiang et al., "Learning attentional communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2018.

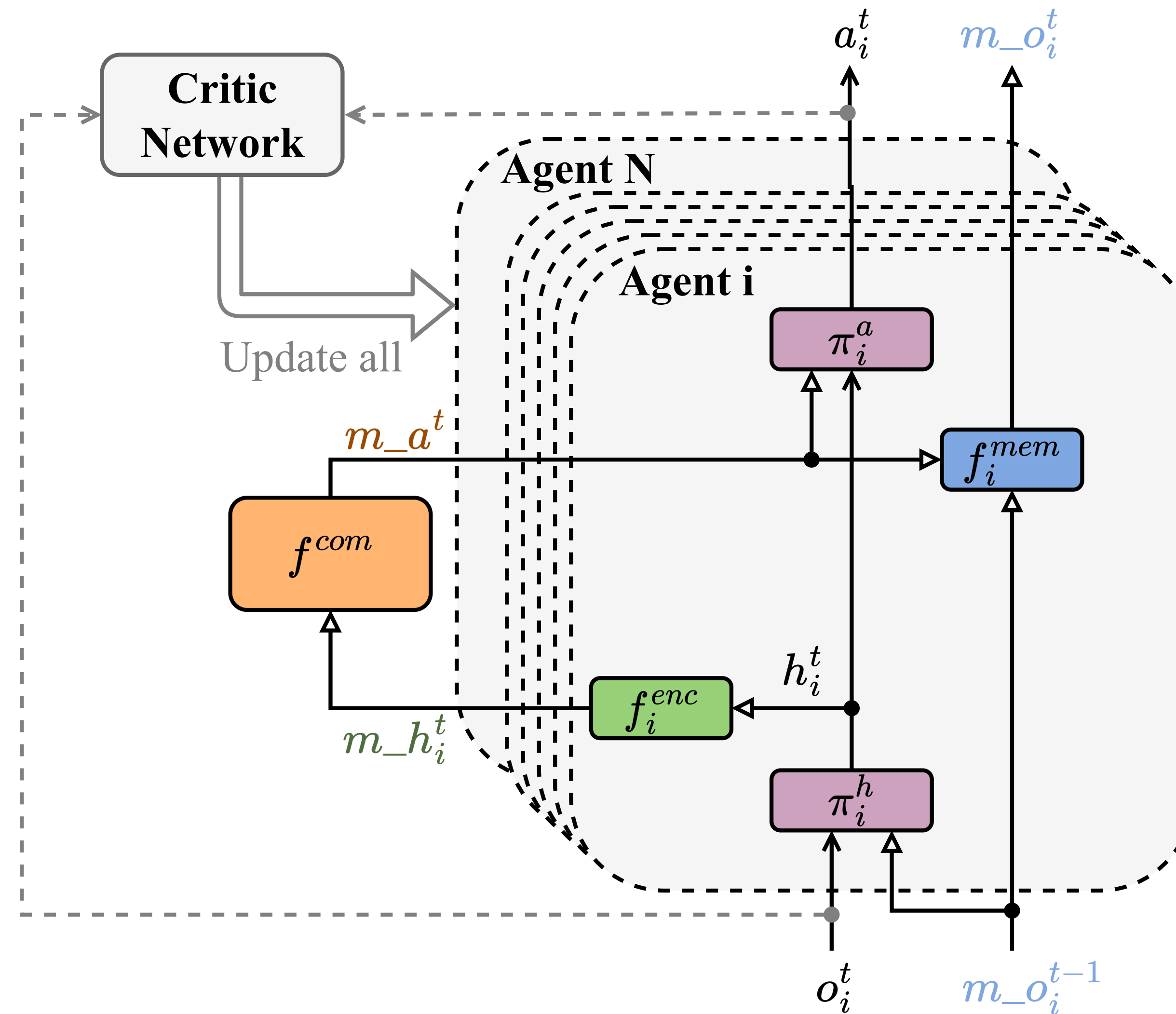
[3] Zhang et al., "Efficient communication in multi-agent reinforcement learning via variance based control," NeurIPS 2019.

[4] Ding et al., "Learning individually inferred communication for multi-agent cooperation," NeurIPS 2020.

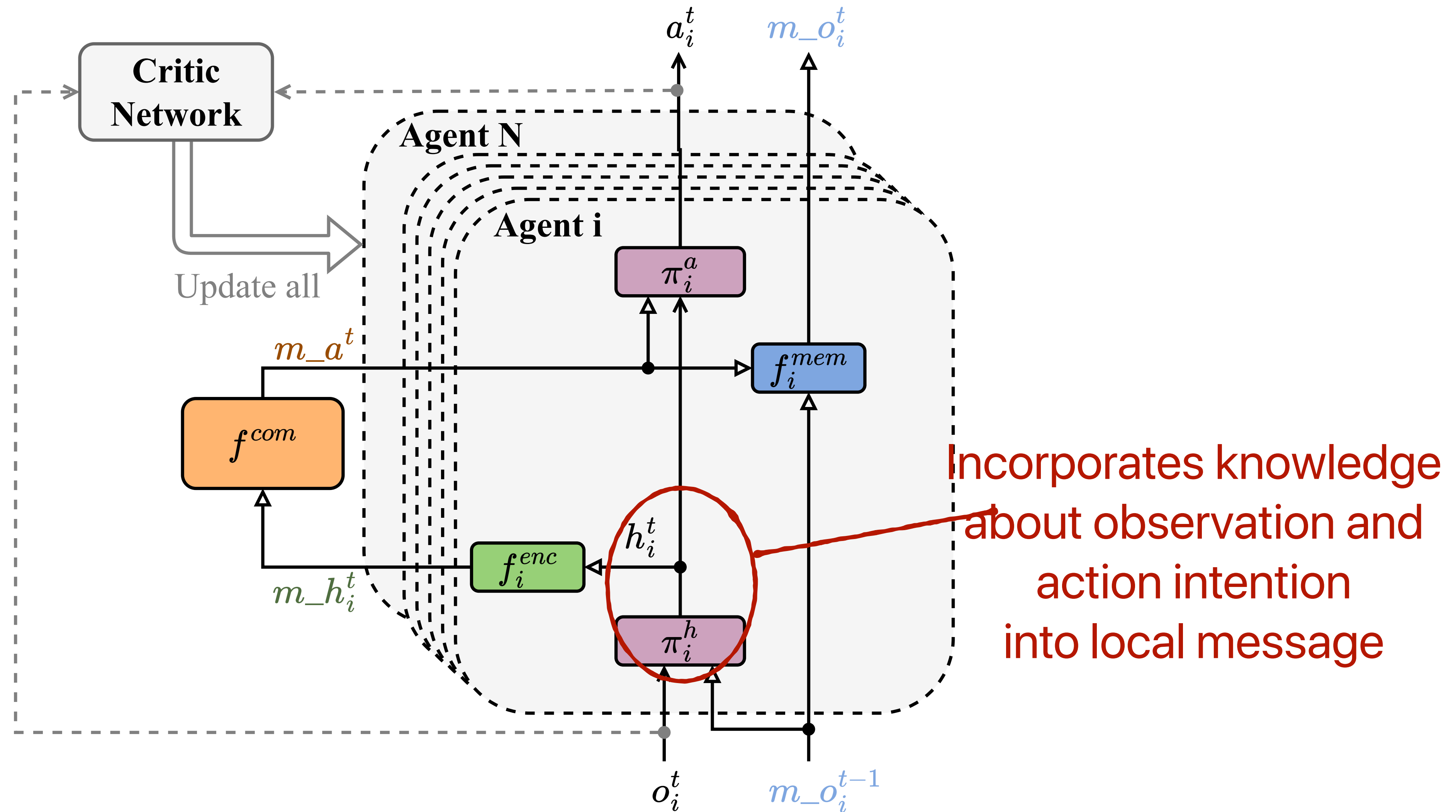
[5] Foerster et al., "Learning to communicate with deep multi-agent reinforcement learning," NeurIPS 2016.

[6] Das et al., "Tarmac: Targeted multi-agent communication," ICML 2019.

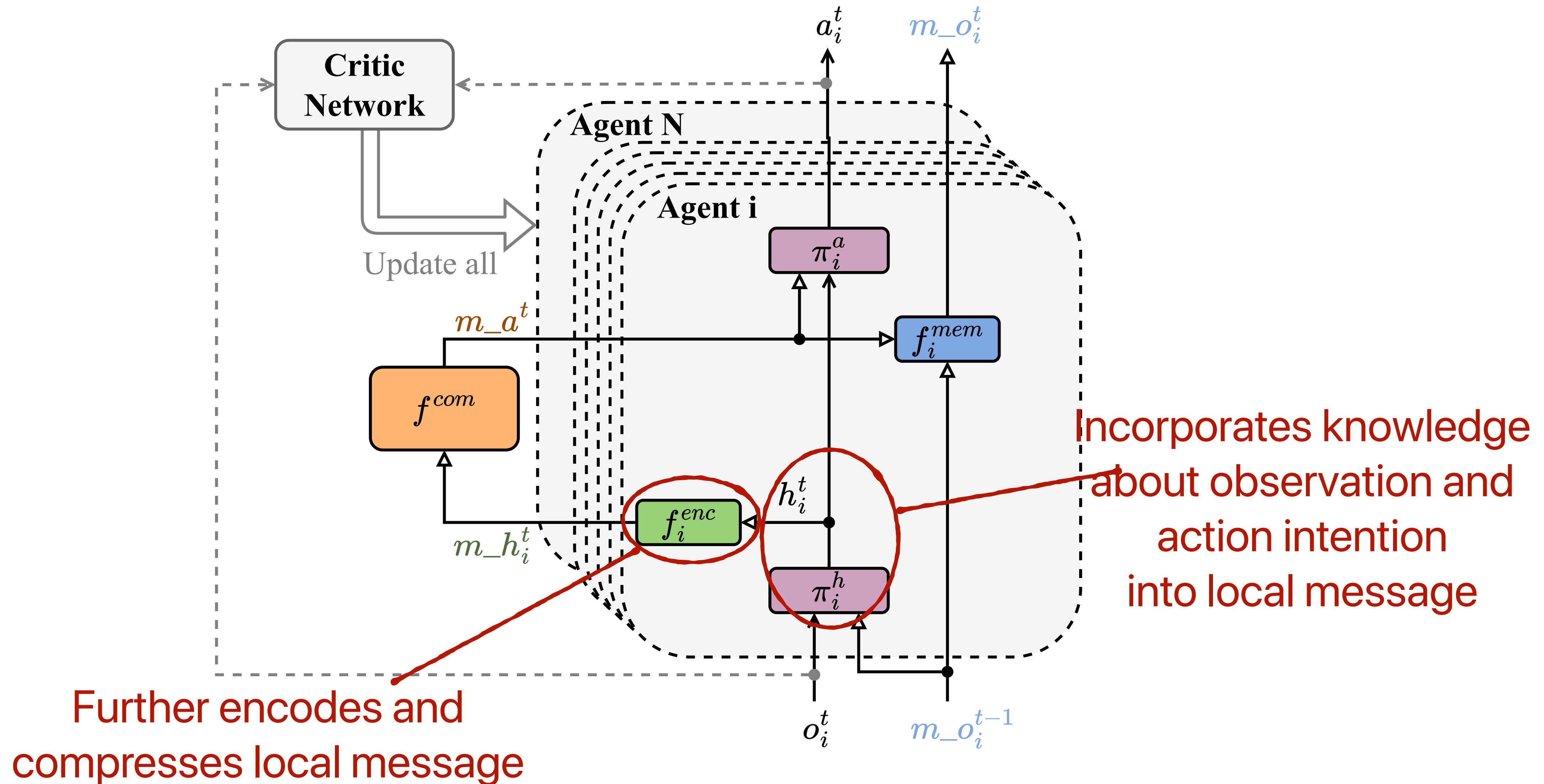
Our Design: Hybrid Communication



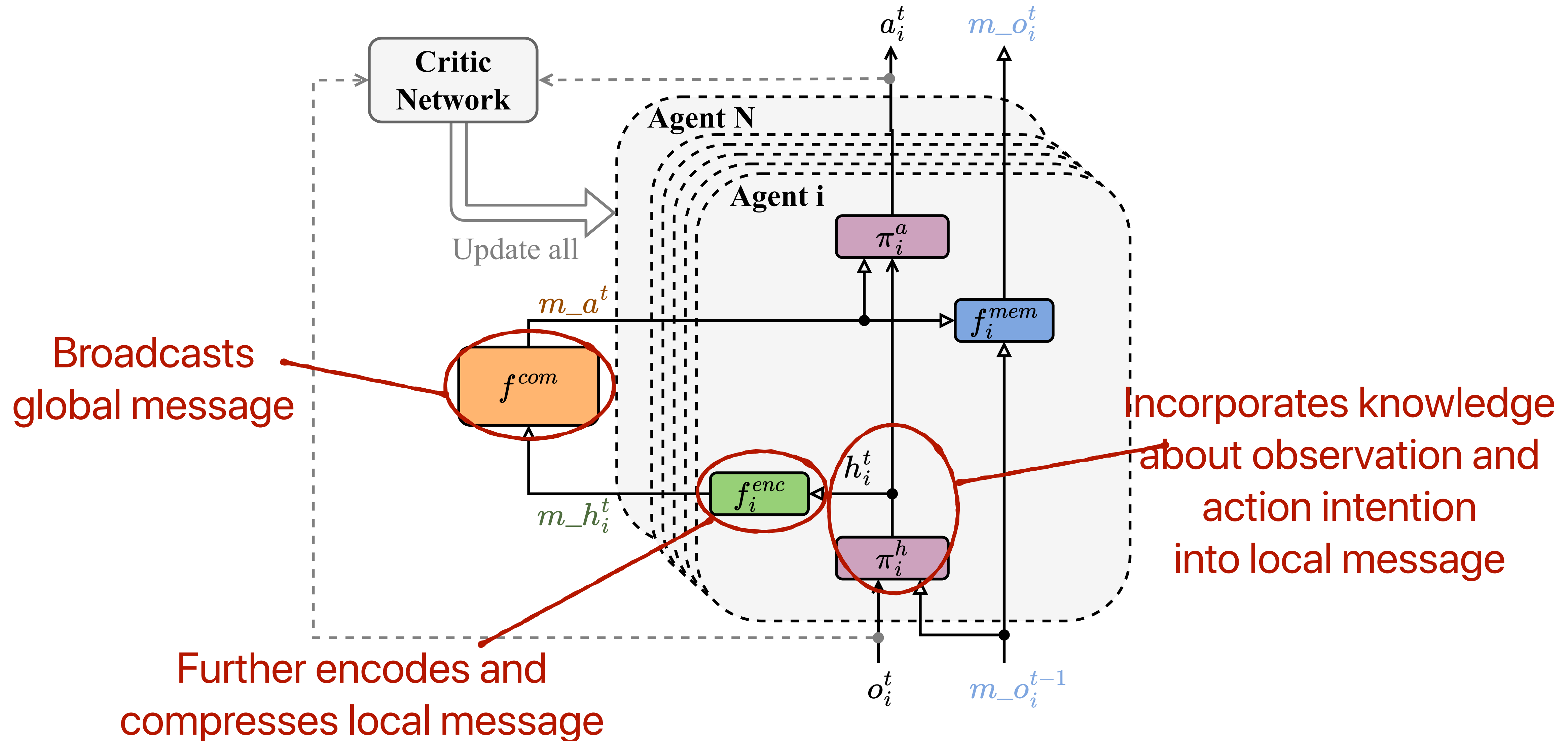
Our Design: Hybrid Communication



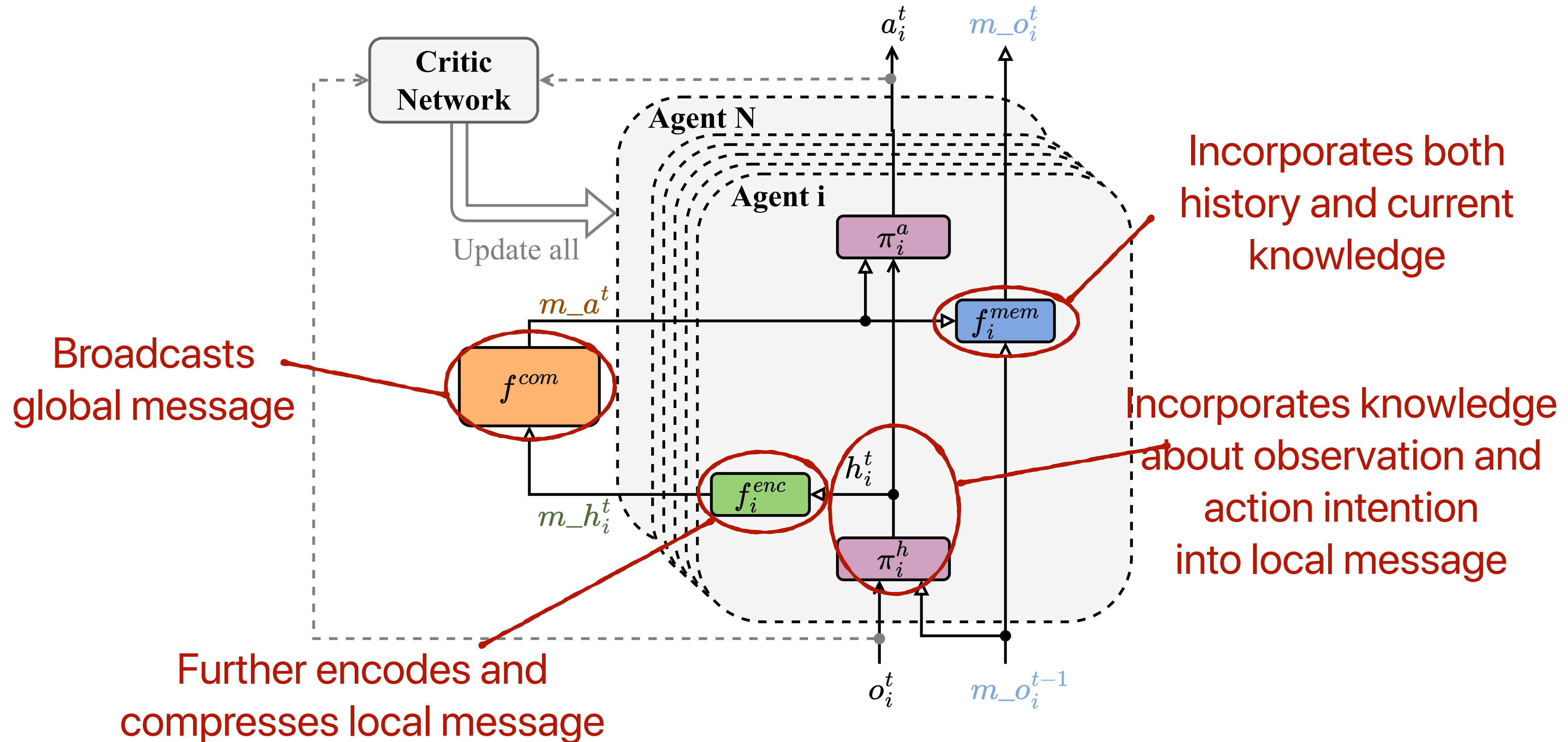
Our Design: Hybrid Communication



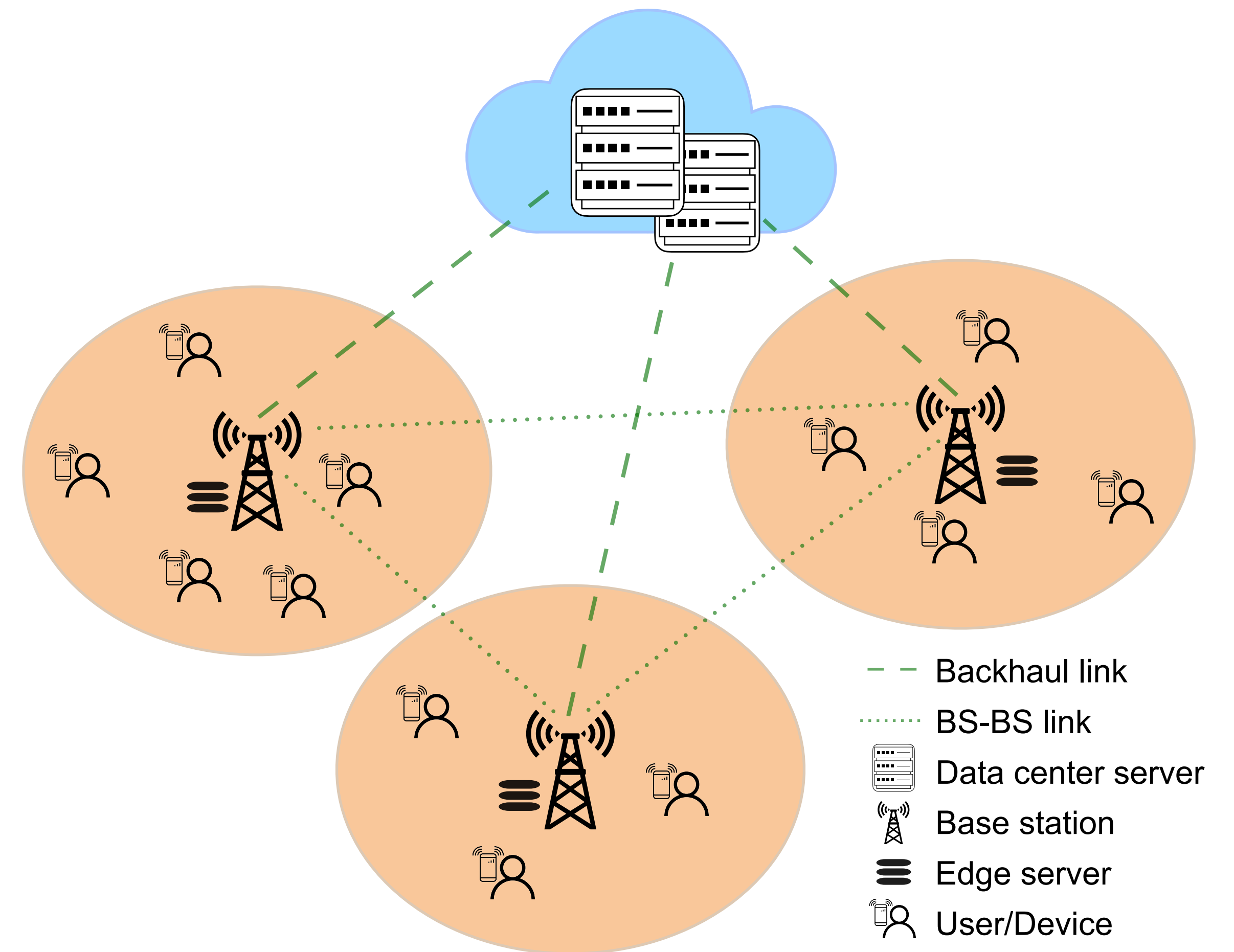
Our Design: Hybrid Communication



Our Design: Hybrid Communication

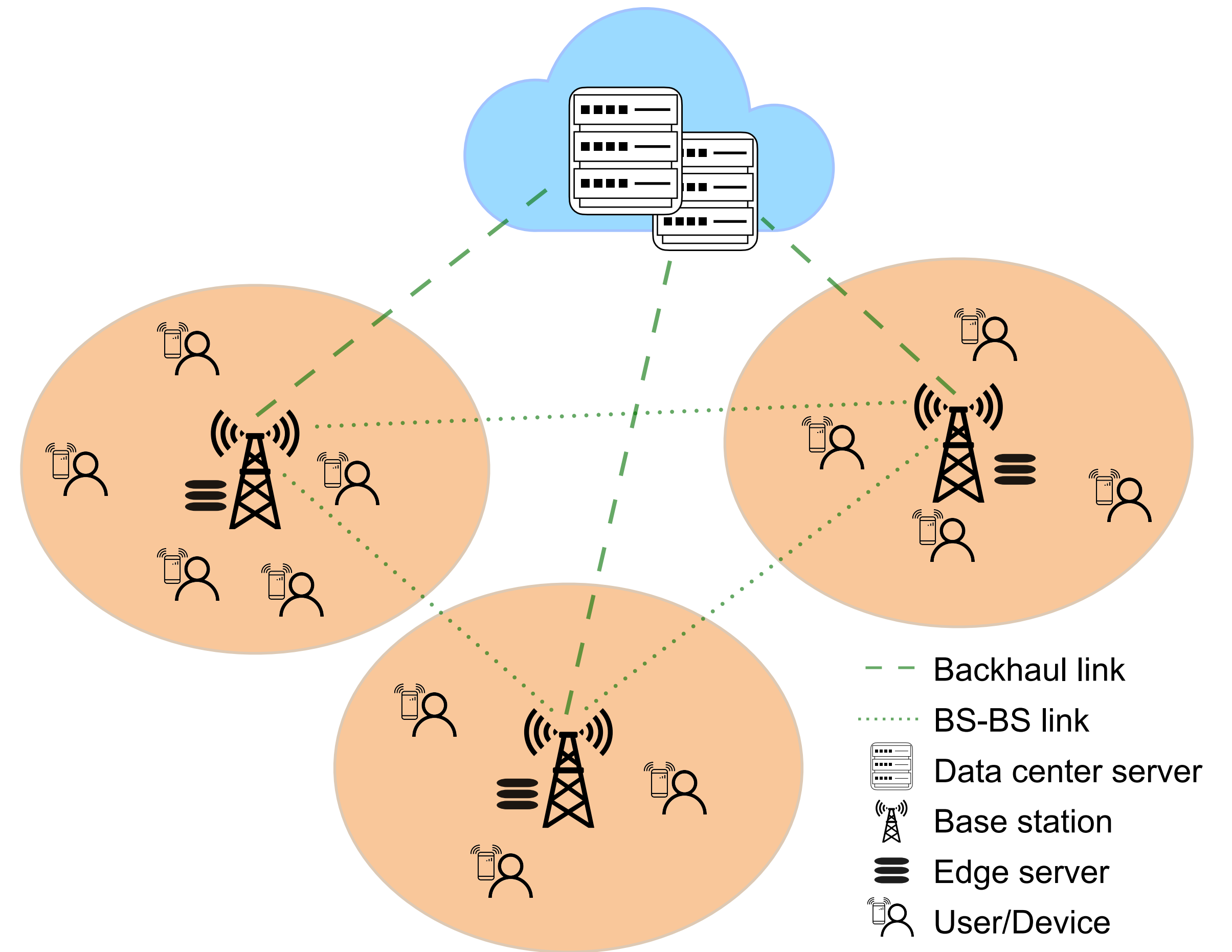


MARL Formulation for Edge Caching



MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

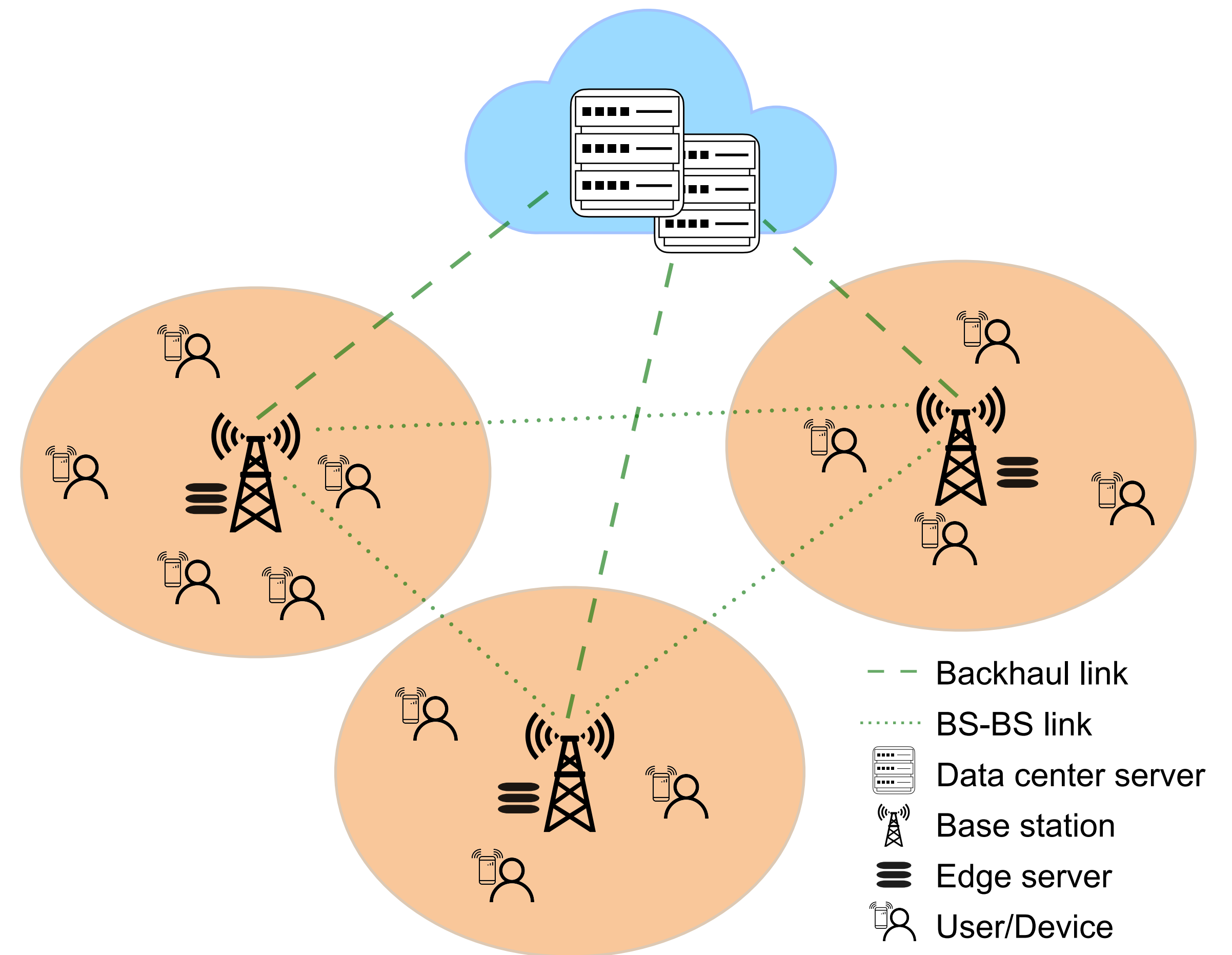
State



MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

State

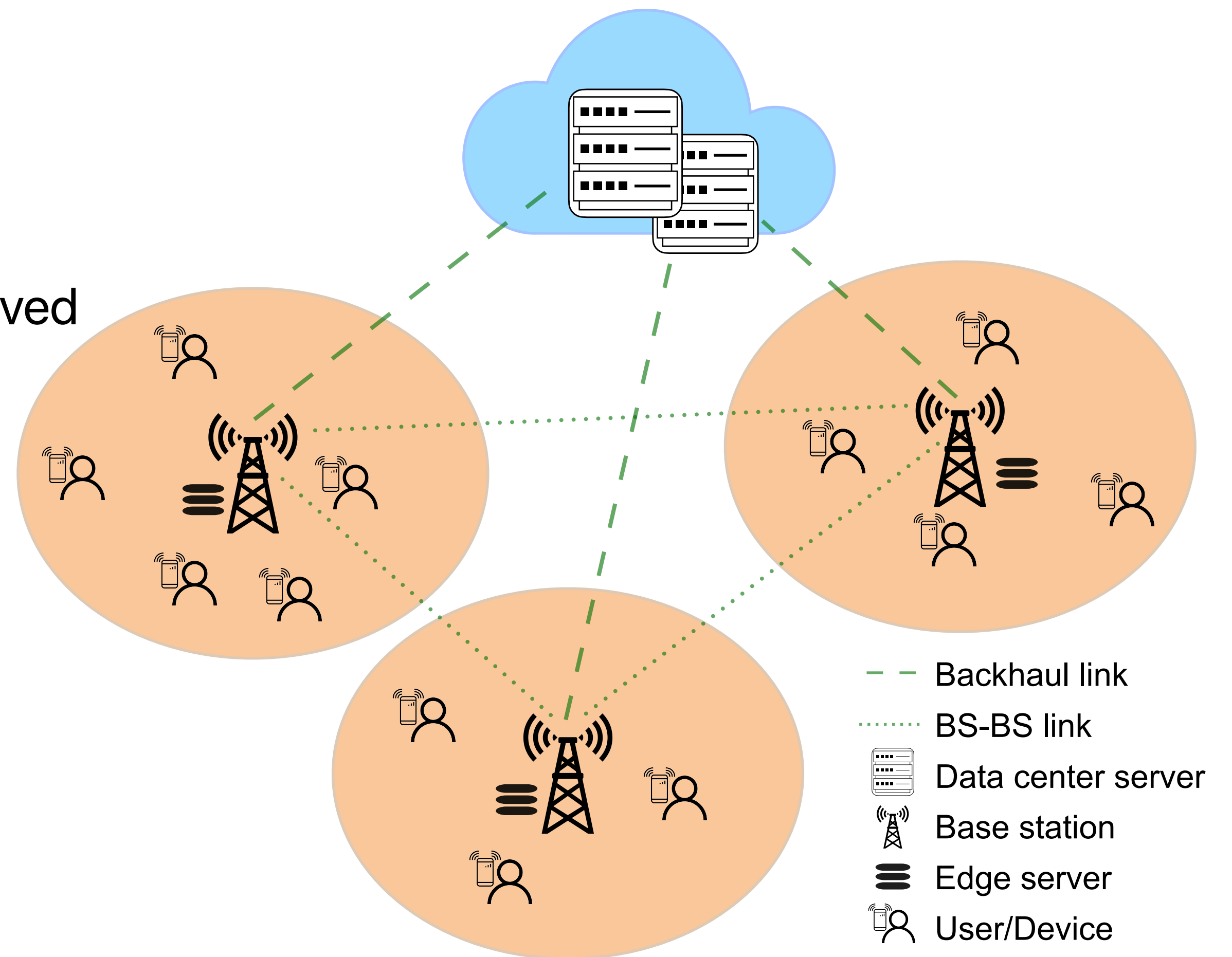
- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not



MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

State

- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not
- ▶ Request state: indicates the requested content received locally

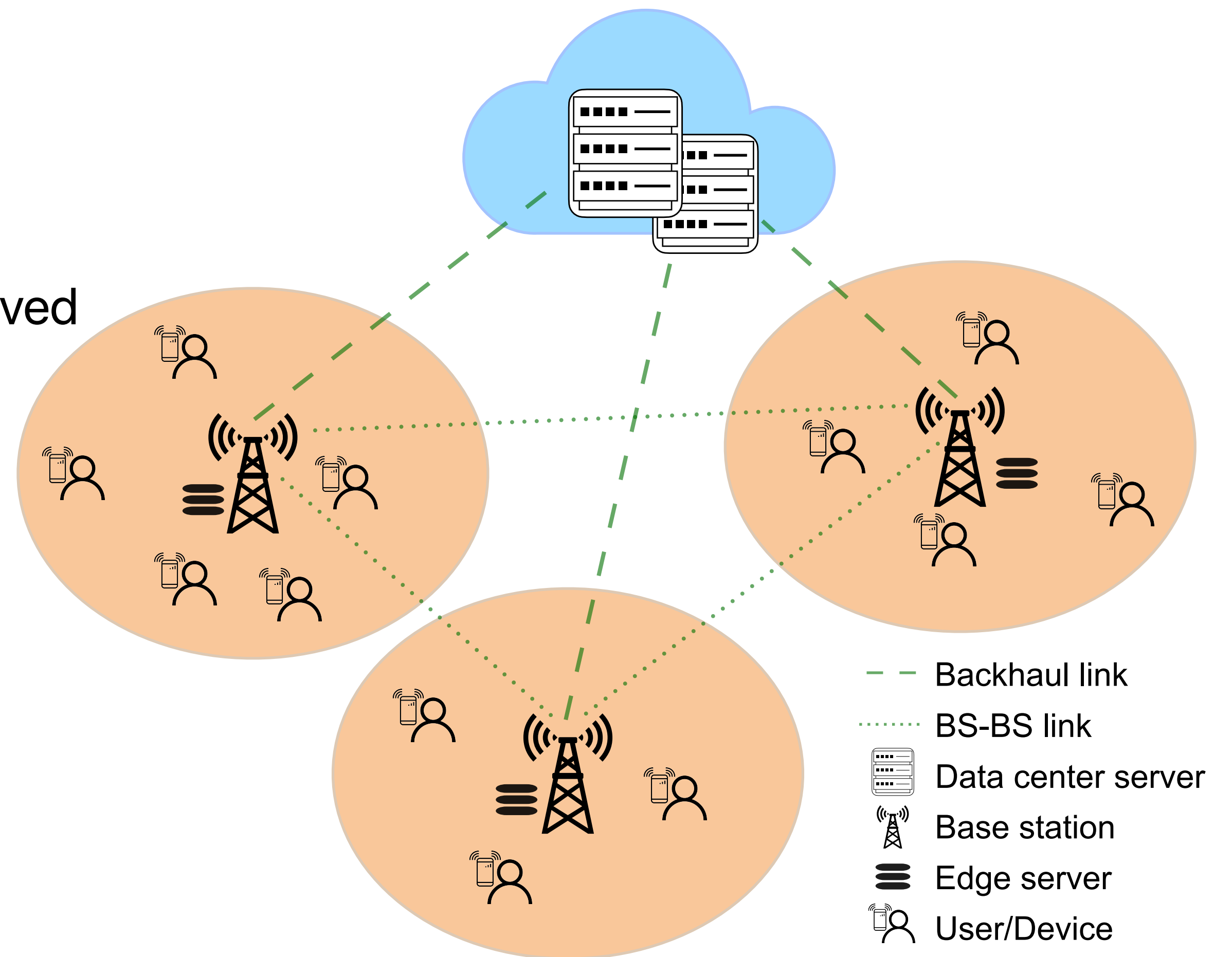


MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

State

- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not
- ▶ Request state: indicates the requested content received locally

Action



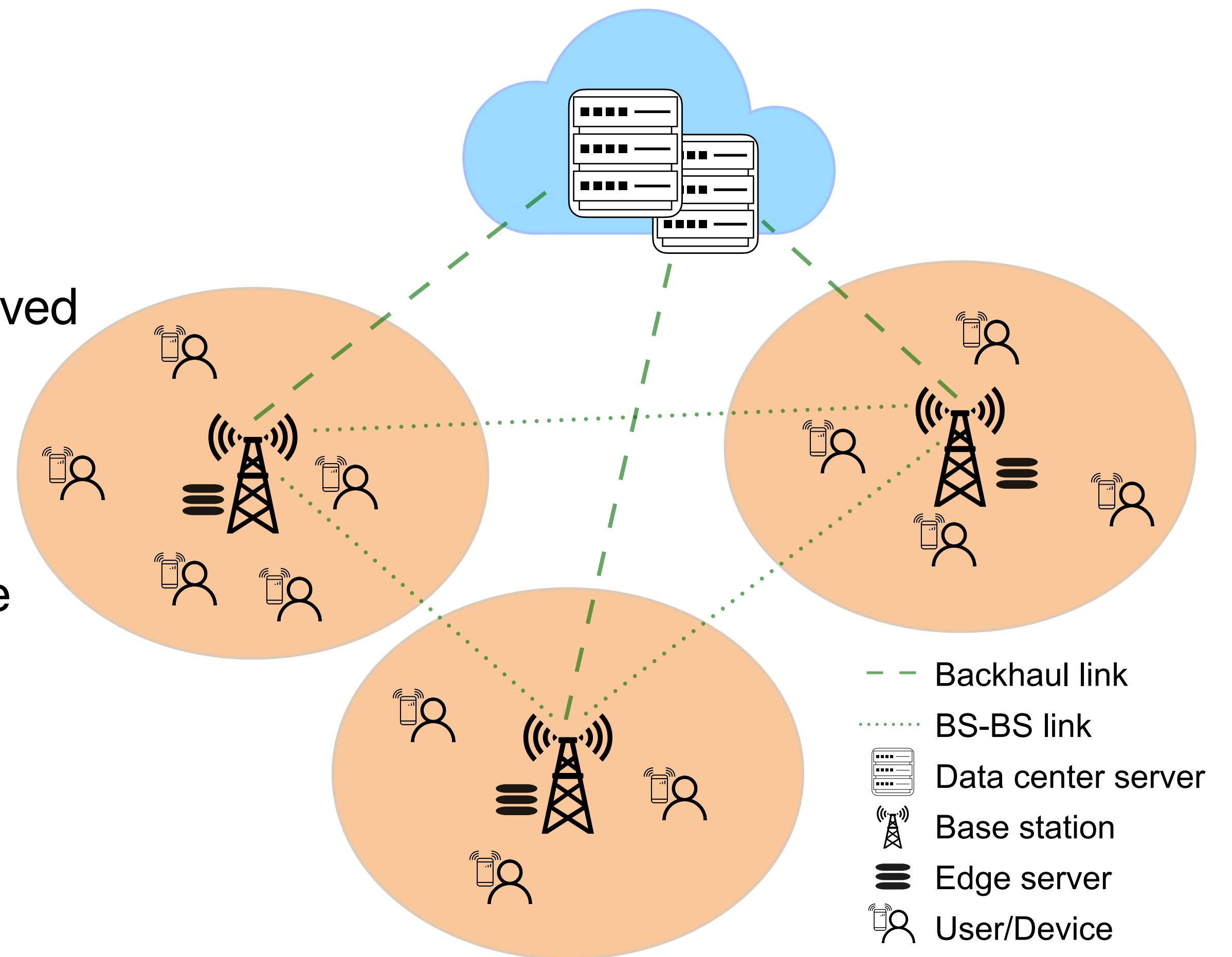
MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

State

- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not
- ▶ Request state: indicates the requested content received locally

Action

- ▶ Determines how important each content needs to be cached



MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

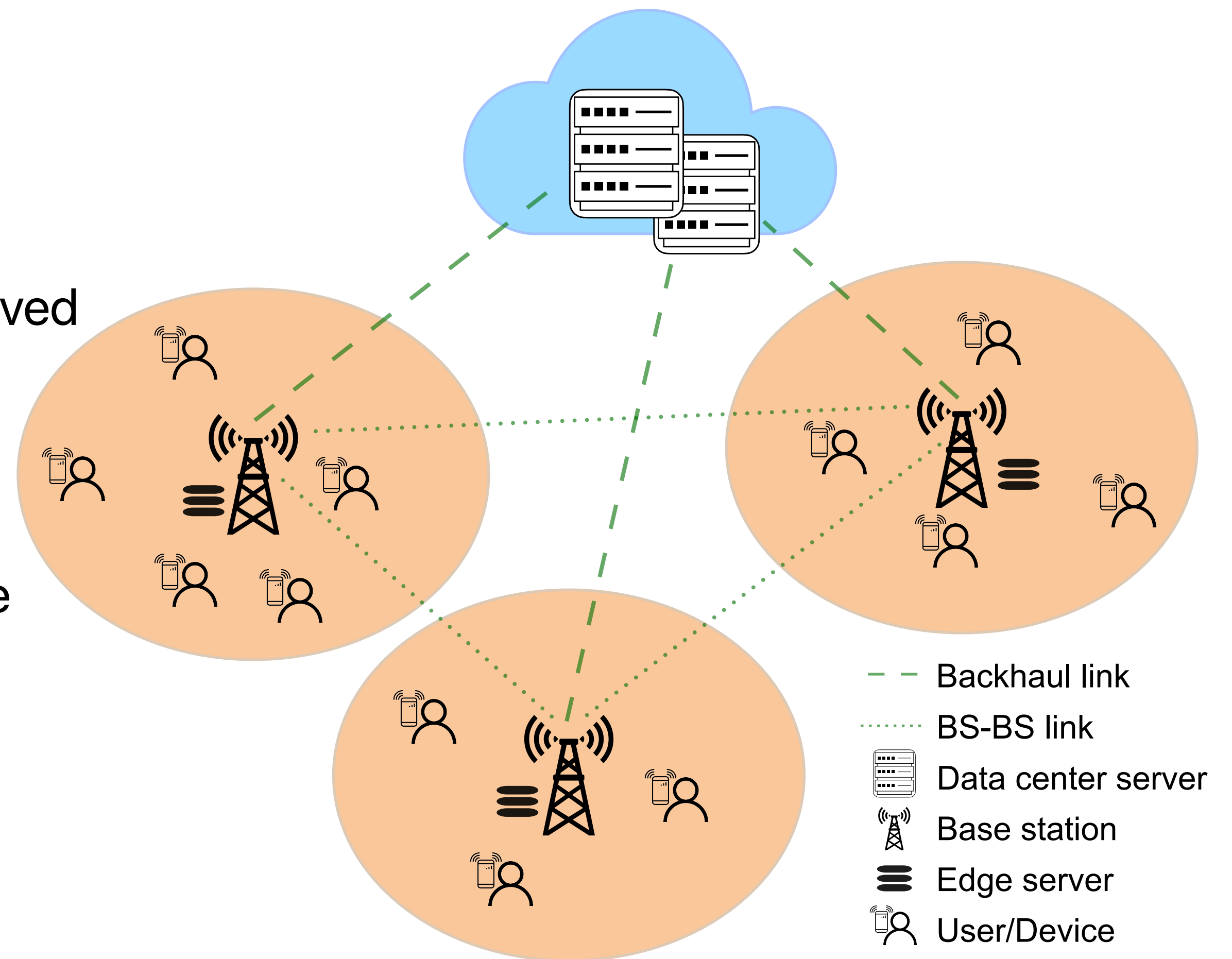
State

- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not
- ▶ Request state: indicates the requested content received locally

Action

- ▶ Determines how important each content needs to be cached

Reward



MARL Formulation for Edge Caching

State

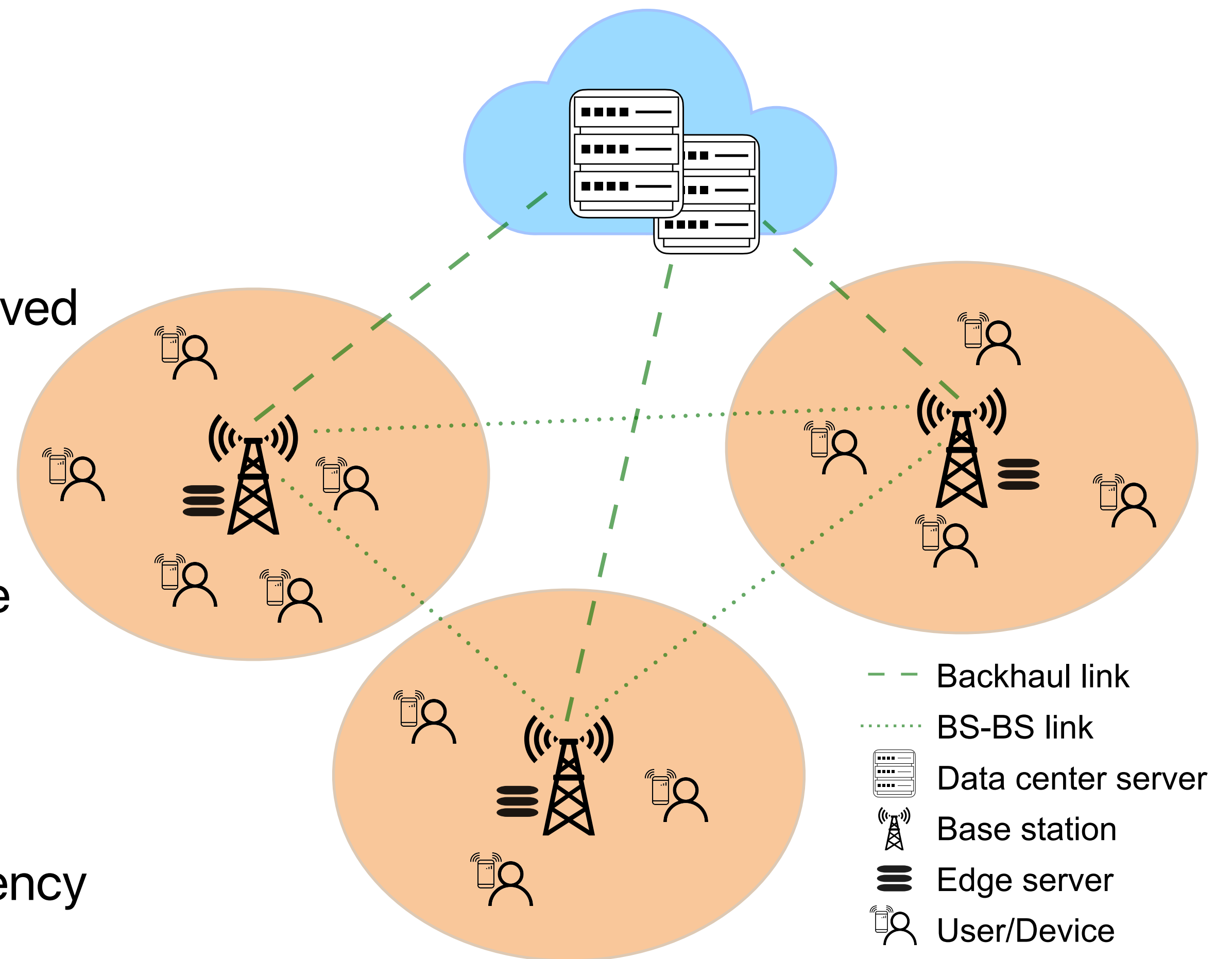
- ▶ Caching state: represents whether each content is cached locally or not
- ▶ Request state: indicates the requested content received locally

Action

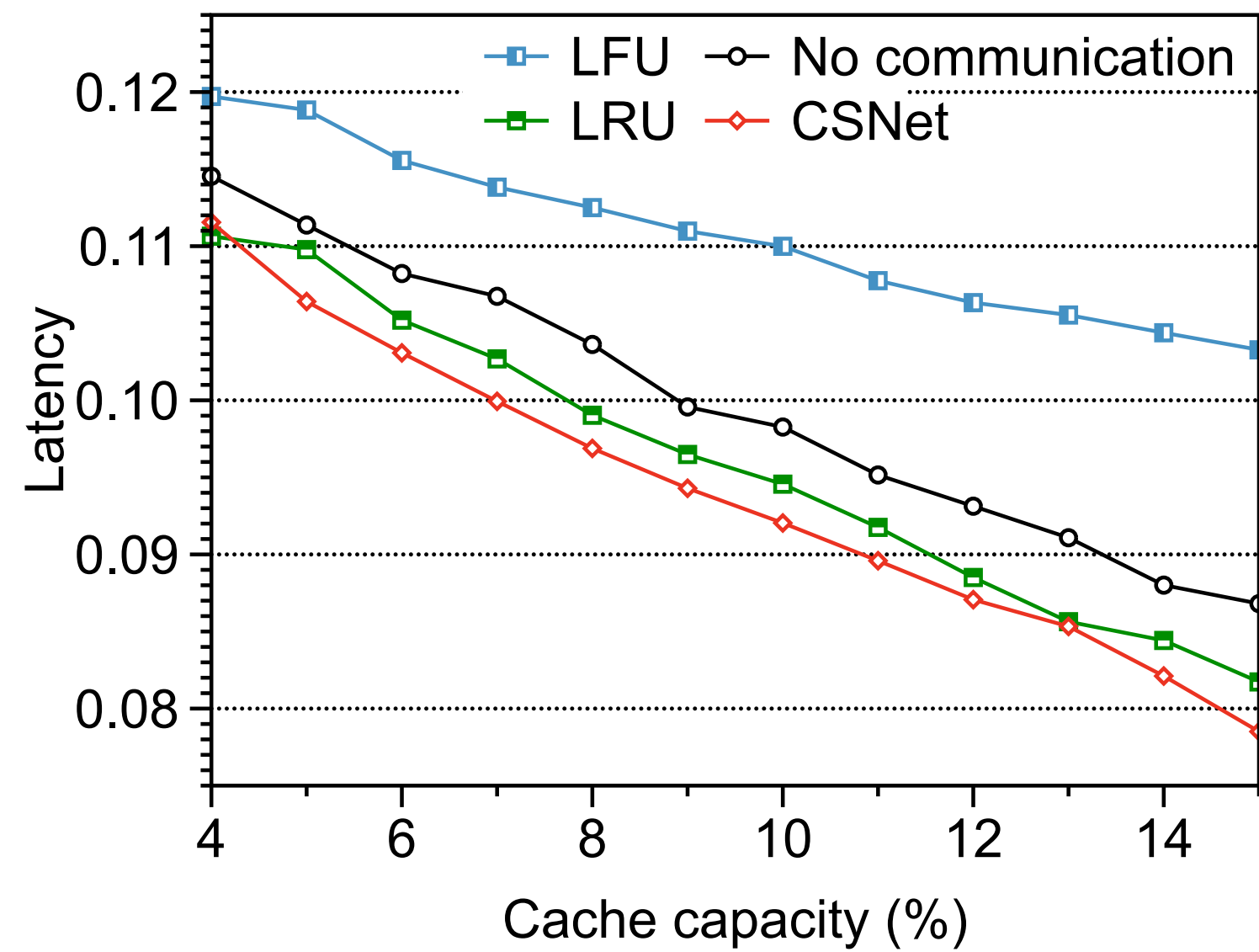
- ▶ Determines how important each content needs to be cached

Reward

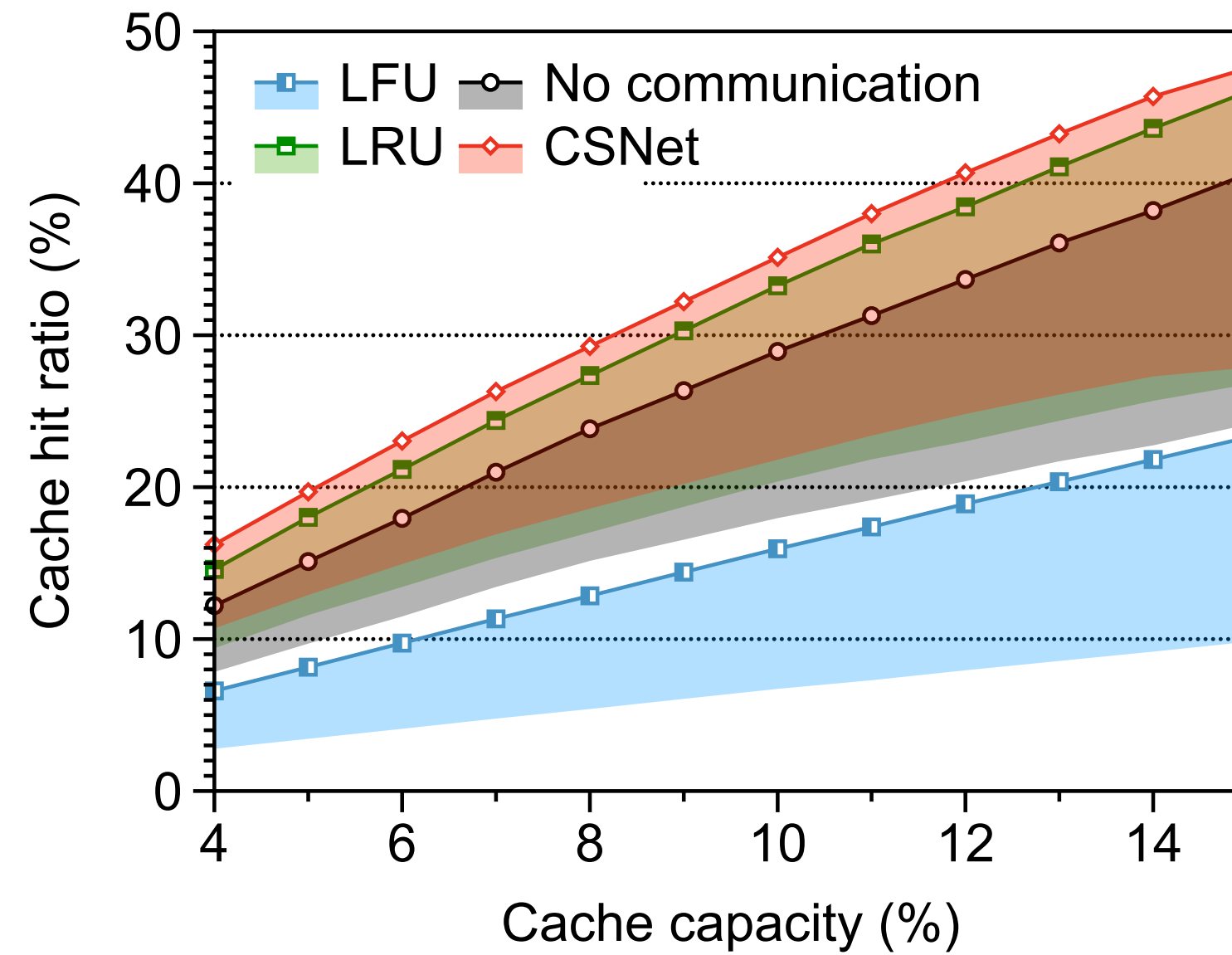
- ▶ Credit for cache hit rate, penalty for transmission latency and cache replacement cost



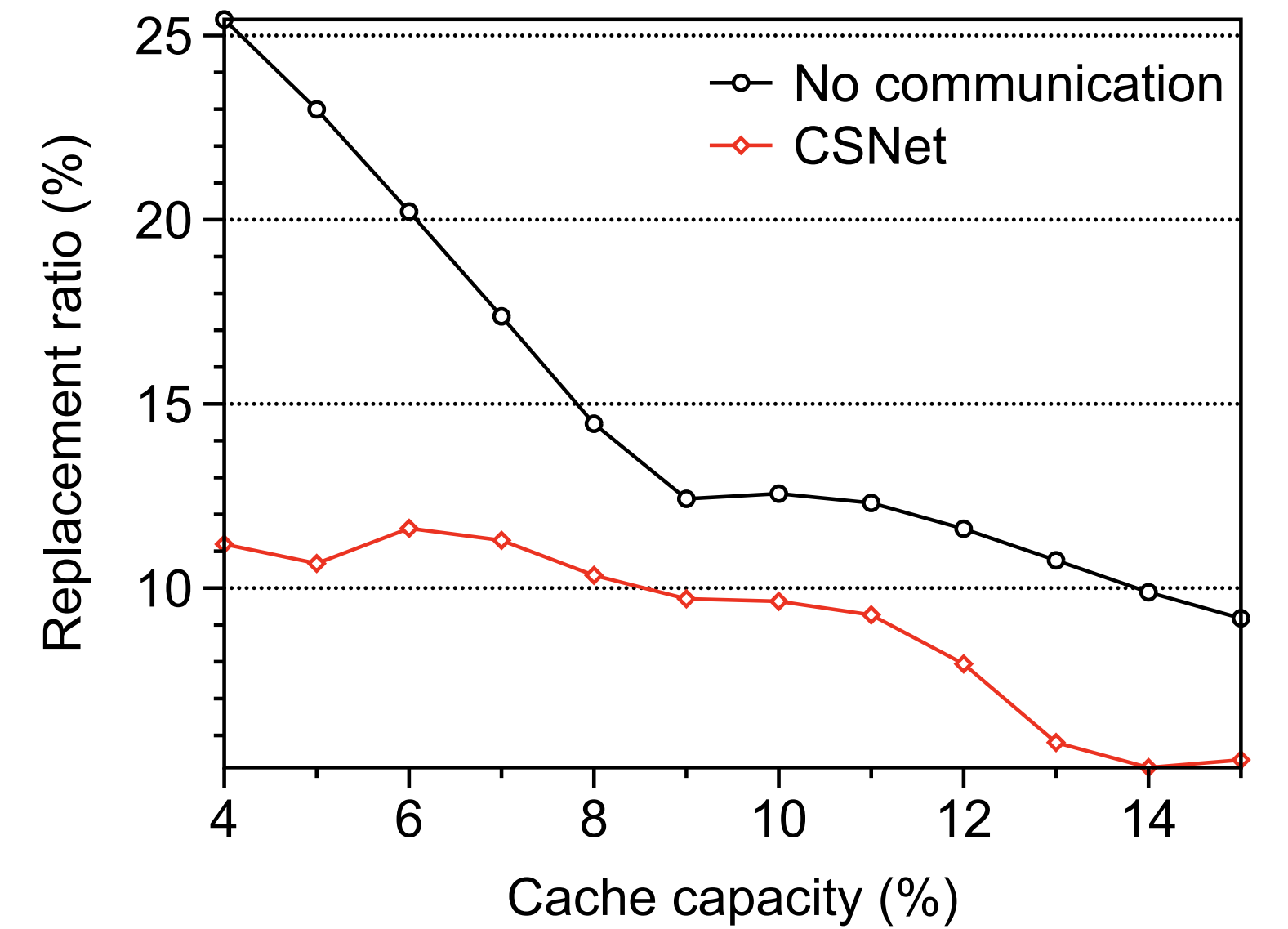
Caching Performance



(a) Latency



(b) Total (local + neighbor) hit ratio



(c) Replacement ratio

Fig. 3: The latency, cache hit ratio, replacement ratio of different policies under varying cache capacities.

Caching Performance

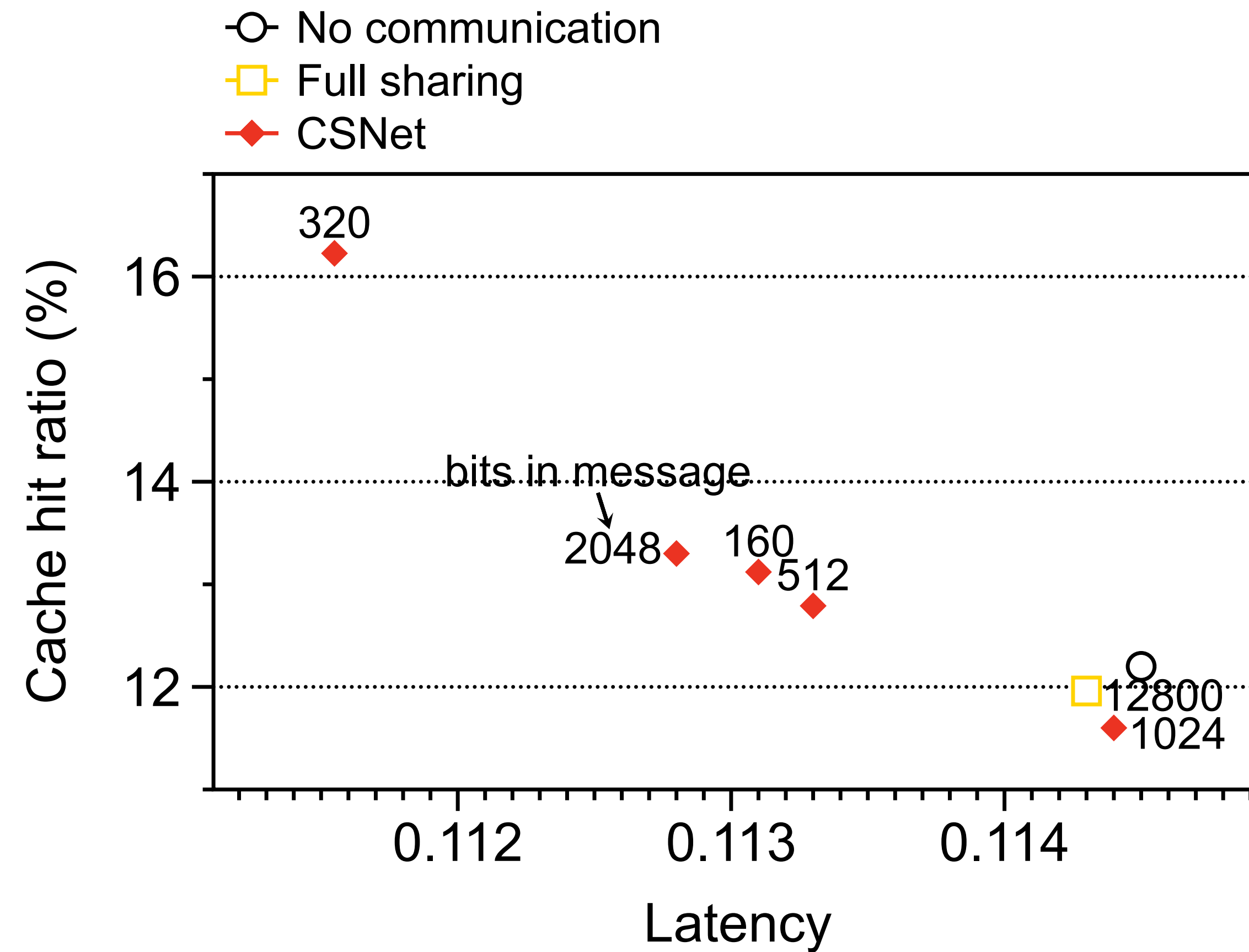


Fig. 4: The average hit ratio and latency of different message size under 4% cache capacity.

Conclusion

Conclusion

Our approach closes the gap between **learning-based caching mechanism** and **learning-based multi-agent communication**

Conclusion

Our approach closes the gap between **learning-based caching mechanism** and **learning-based multi-agent communication**

- ▶ Outperforms other caching algorithms that are rule-based, MARL-based without communication, or MARL-based with full observations sharing

Conclusion

Our approach closes the gap between **learning-based caching mechanism** and **learning-based multi-agent communication**

- ▶ Outperforms other caching algorithms that are rule-based, MARL-based without communication, or MARL-based with full observations sharing
- ▶ Introduces limited communication overhead and delay considering bandwidth constraints

Thank you!