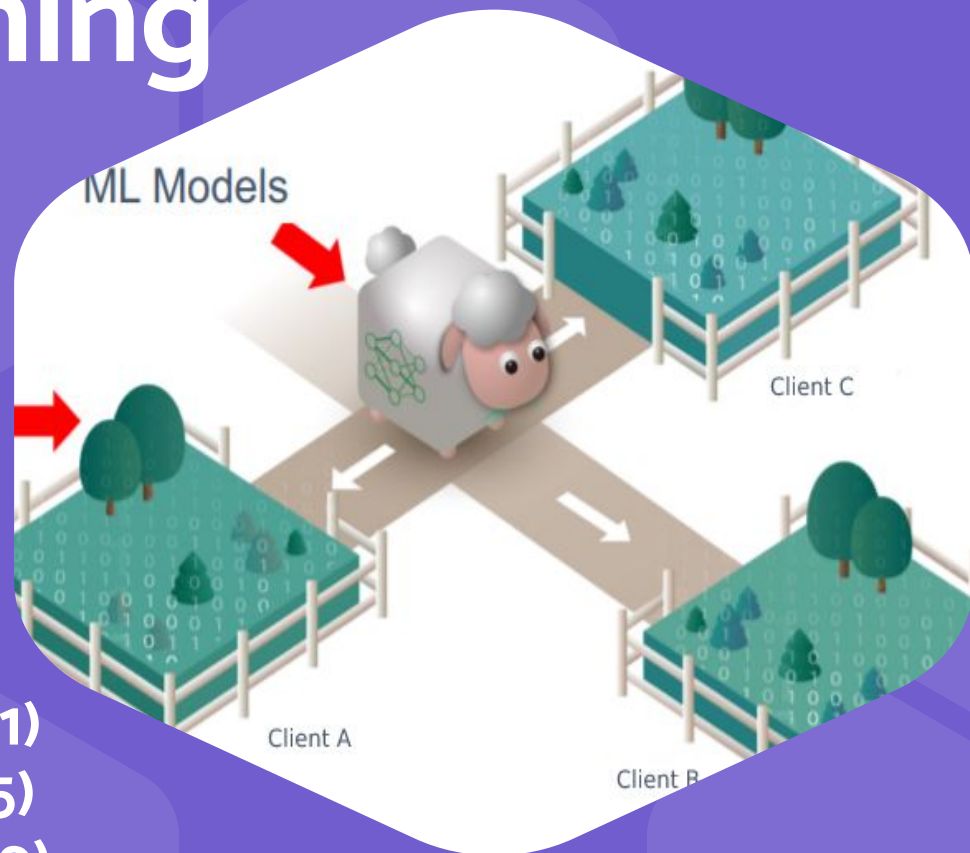


# Federated Learning

## Team Members

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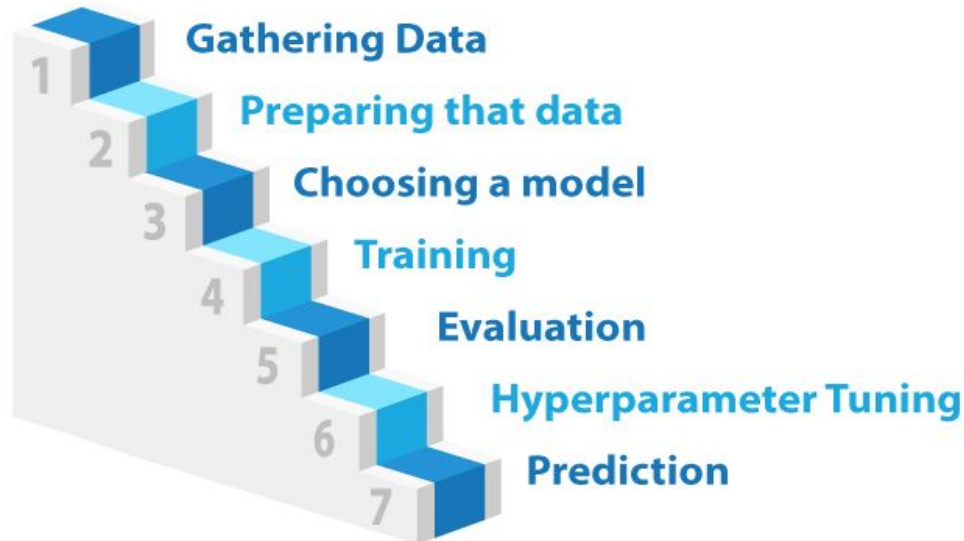
1

## Background

The emergence of the need of Data Privacy

# Contemporary Machine learning approach

## 7 steps of Machine Learning





## Background

- Increasingly strict laws on Data Security and Data Protection.
- Growing concern on user privacy and data security
- Data exist in the form of isolated point in a system where data is kept and segregated from other parts of the architecture.



## **Data sharing among parties : Difficult, illegal or even Immoral**

- ◆ **Sensitive data between corporations cannot be sent directly such as**
  - ◇ **Medical reports data,**
  - ◇ **Research materials**
- ◆ **We need more control over data privacy and security**
  - ◇ **Corporate Security and Confidentiality Concerns**
  - ◇ **Data privacy concerns**



## Data sharing among parties : Difficult, illegal or even Immoral

- ◆ Data Privacy tampering.



# Movement for Data Protection

## Facebook finally rolls out privacy tool for your browsing history



By [Kaya Yurieff](#), CNN Business

Updated 1839 GMT (0239 HKT) August 20, 2019

The screenshot shows a CNN Business article with the headline "The future is private." in large white text on a black background. Below the headline is a smaller CNN Business logo and navigation links: Markets, Tech, Media, Success, Perspectives, Videos. The article title "Top Microsoft exec says online privacy has reached 'a crisis point'" is visible in white text on a black background. Below the title is a small profile picture of Clare Duffy and the text "By Clare Duffy, CNN Business" and "Updated 174".

## Top Microsoft exec says online privacy has reached 'a crisis point'



By [Clare Duffy](#), CNN Business

Updated 174



## Google strengthens Chrome's privacy controls

Frederic Lardinois

Image Credits: Phillip Waterman / Getty

Google today [announced](#) a major new move in the long run, introduce significant changes to protect users' privacy across the web.



# Challenges for prevailing AI



Expensive Communication



Systems Heterogeneity



Statistical Heterogeneity



Privacy Concerns

- ◆ Data is present in isolated forms and fragmented.
- ◆ Non-iid (Independent and identically distributed)
- ◆ Unbalanced data
- ◆ Data can be malicious and outdated.





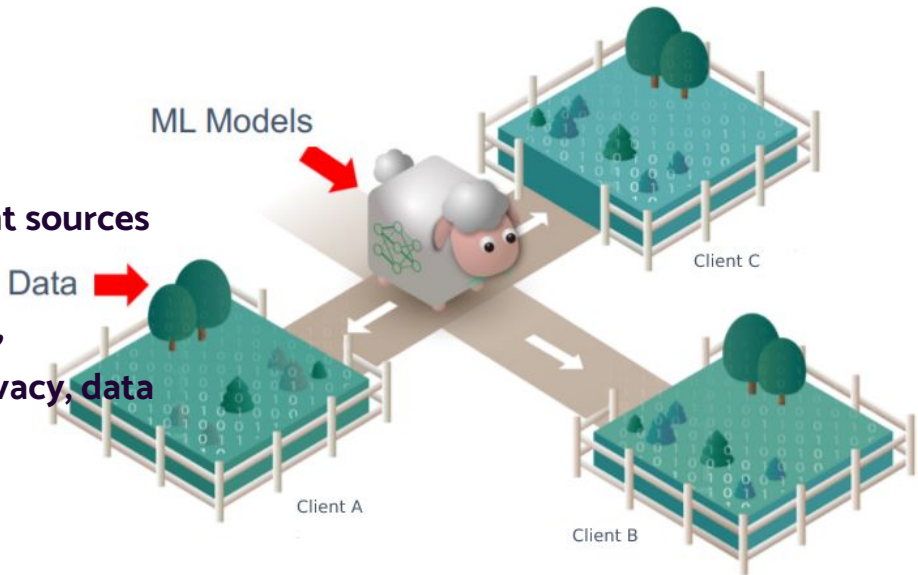
2

# Federated Learning

A Potential solution!

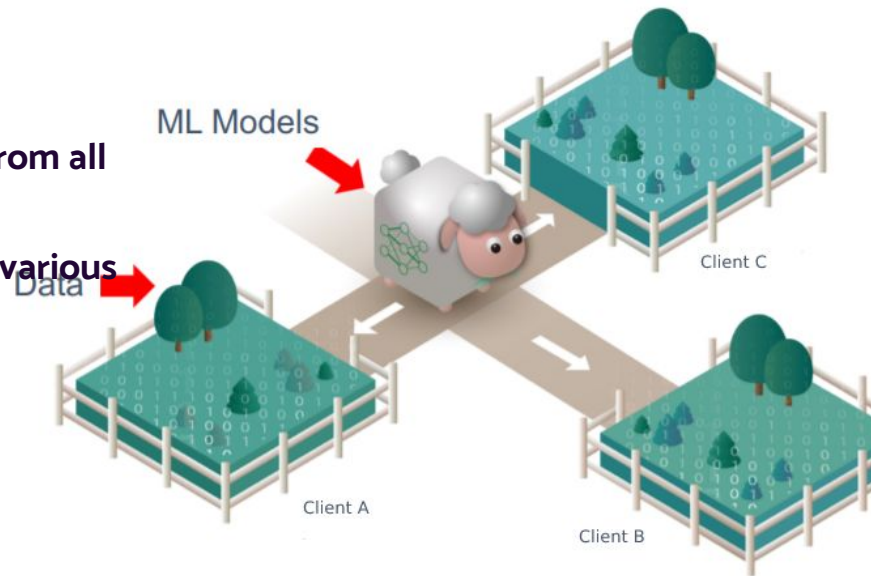
# Let's take a Simple Example.

- Our Interpretation
  - Model == sheep
  - Data == grass
- Originally, one need to purchase grass from different sources to feed sheep
  - Companies gather lots of data to train models,
  - where many challenges exist, such as user privacy, data security and regulations.



# Let's take a Simple Example.

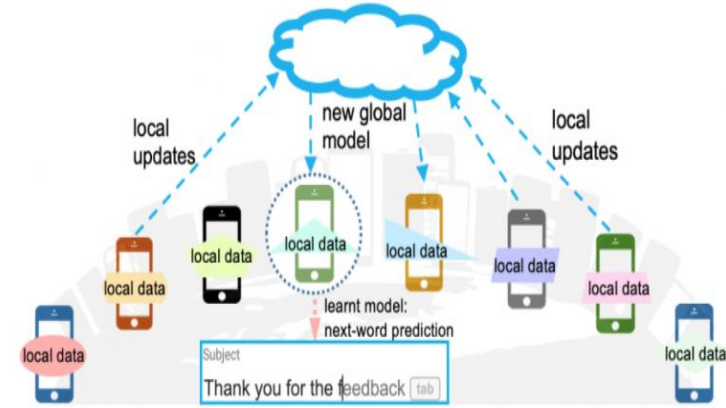
- Federated Learning provides an alternative:
- Sheeps are led to different farms and can thus eat grass from all places without having to move the grass. ---
  - Federated learning models gather knowledge from various sources of data without having to observe





# Federated Learning

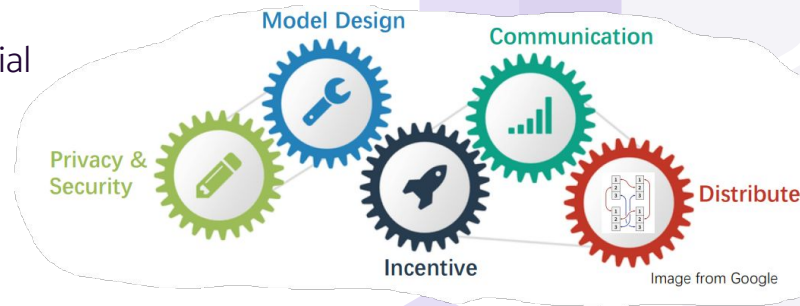
- **Definition:**
  - Multiple parties, each of which owns some data, collaborate to jointly train a machine learning model.
  - During training, no data held by each party will leave that party
  - Only the trained (results) are transferred not the \*data
  - The performance of the resulting model should be a good approximation of the ideal model, built with all data transferred to a single party





# Processes involved in FL

- **Model Design and hyperparameter tuning**, e.g. CNN architecture.
- **Distributed learning algorithm**, e.g. Client selection, tackling non-IID.
- **Communication optimization**, e.g. alleviating the influence of network delay, model/gradient compression.
- **Security and privacy**, e.g. Homomorphic Encryption (HE), Differential Privacy (DP).
- **Incentive mechanism**, e.g. motivating organizations from different industries.





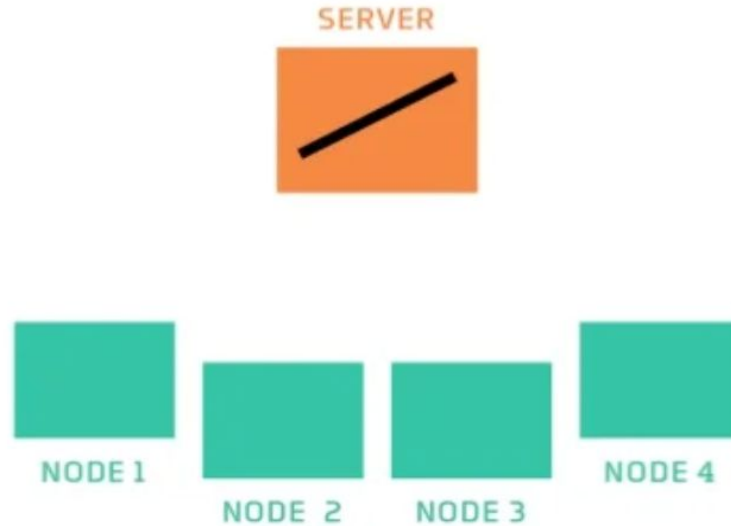
**3**

## **How does Federated Learning Work?**



# How Federated Learning works?

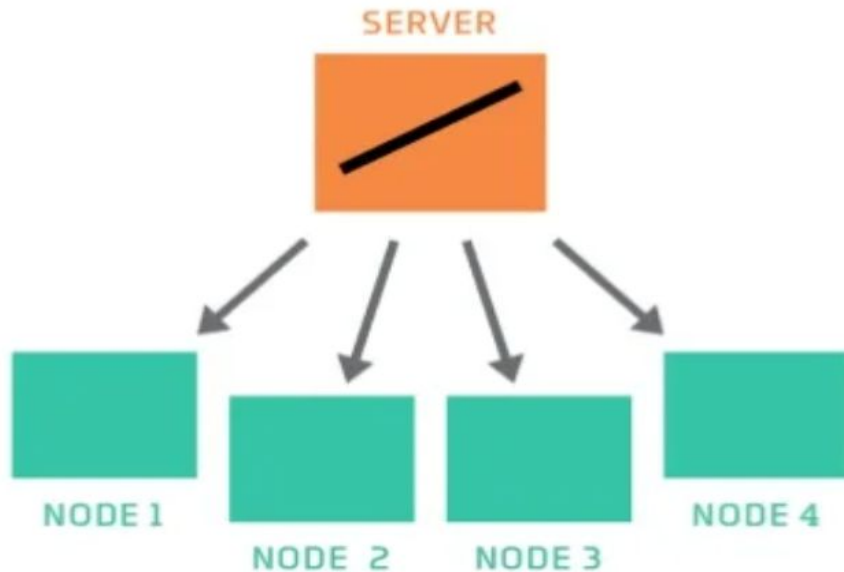
- The server has untrained model.





# How Federated Learning works?

- The server sends a copy of model to Nodes.

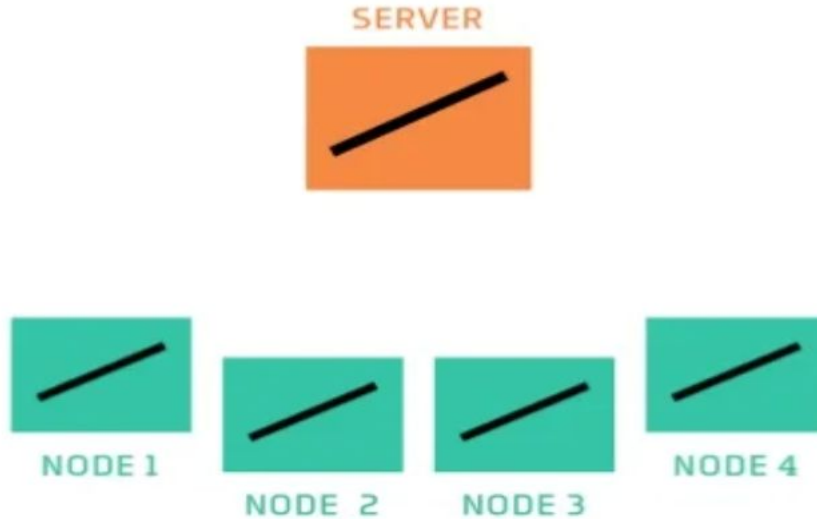






# How Federated Learning works?

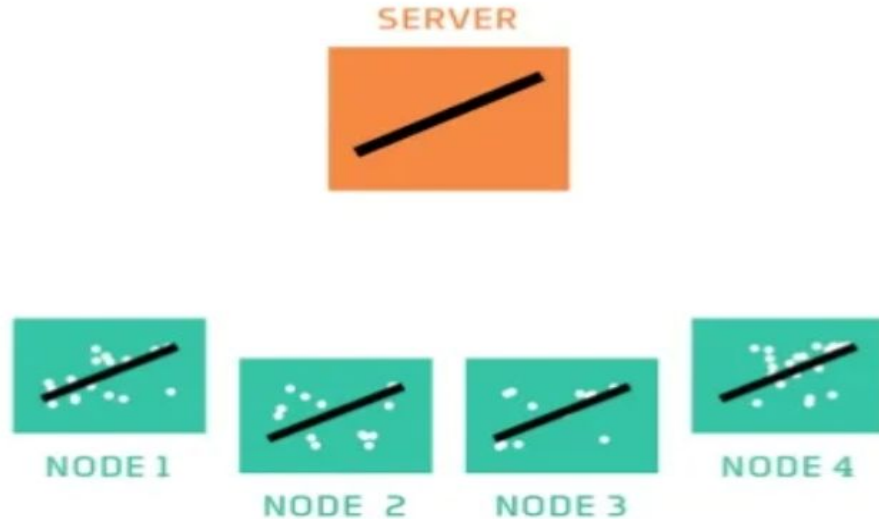
- The Nodes now also have untrained model.





# How Federated Learning works?

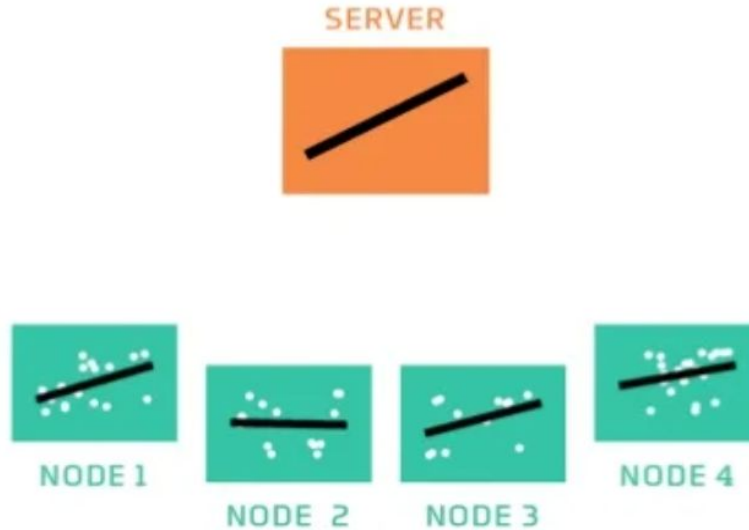
- The Nodes have data to train their model.





# How Federated Learning works?

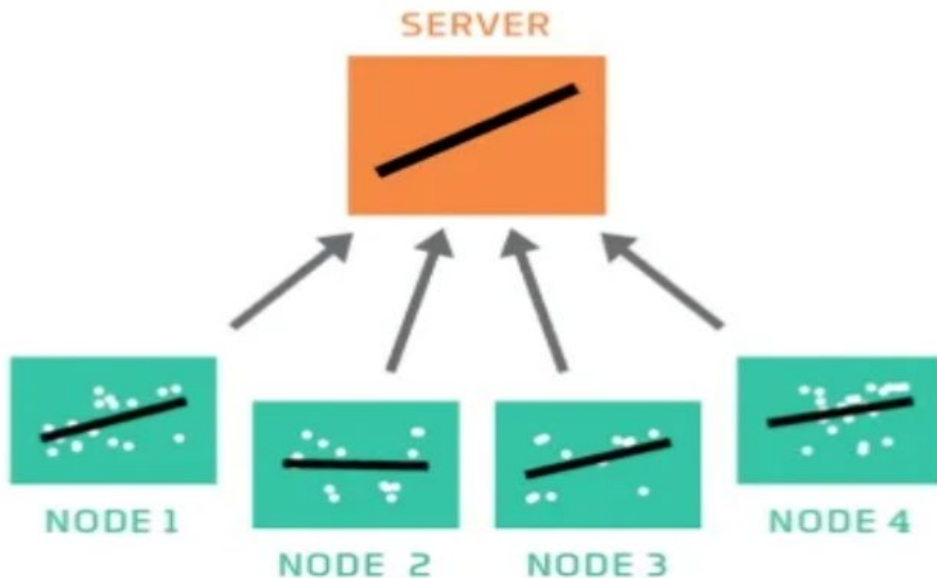
- The Node trains and fits data .





# How Federated Learning works?

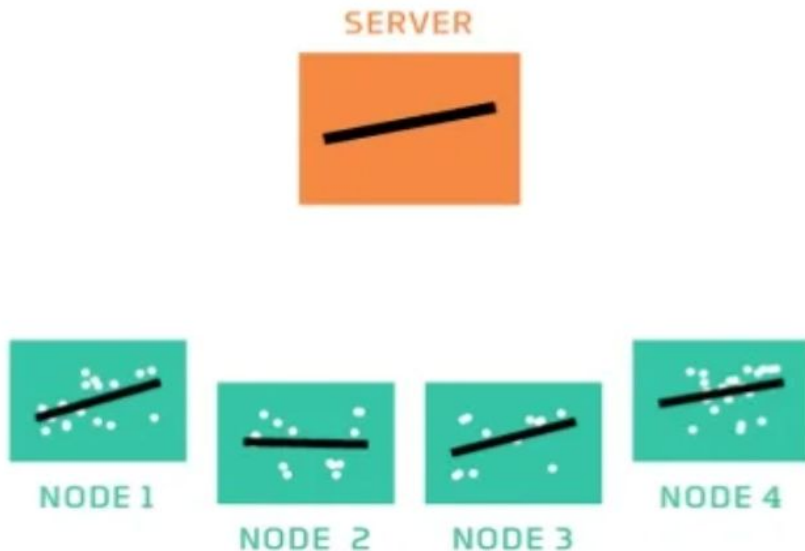
- Each Node sends results back to the server.





# How Federated Learning works?

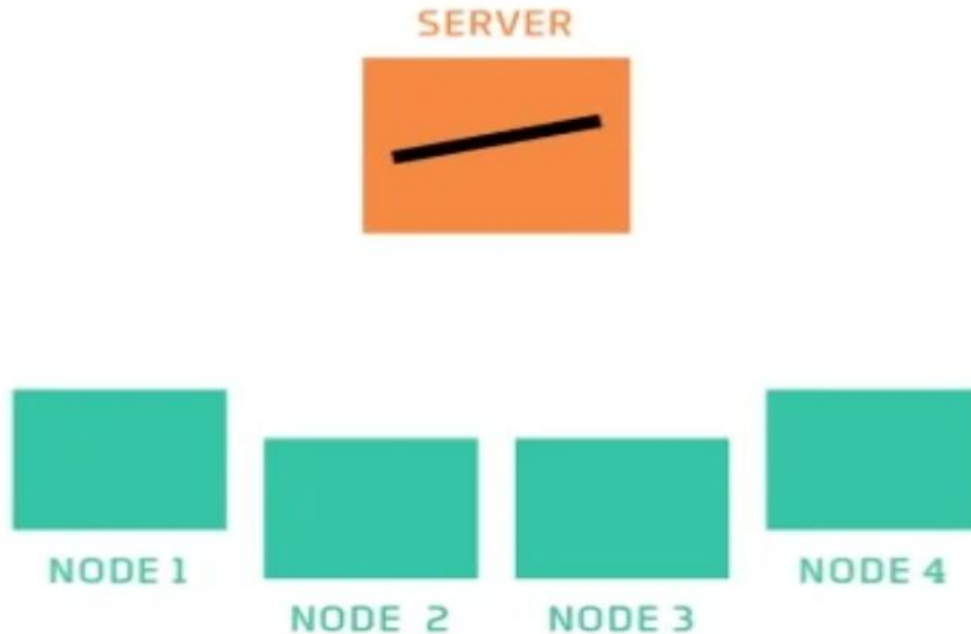
- The server combines the models by taking an average.





# How Federated Learning works?

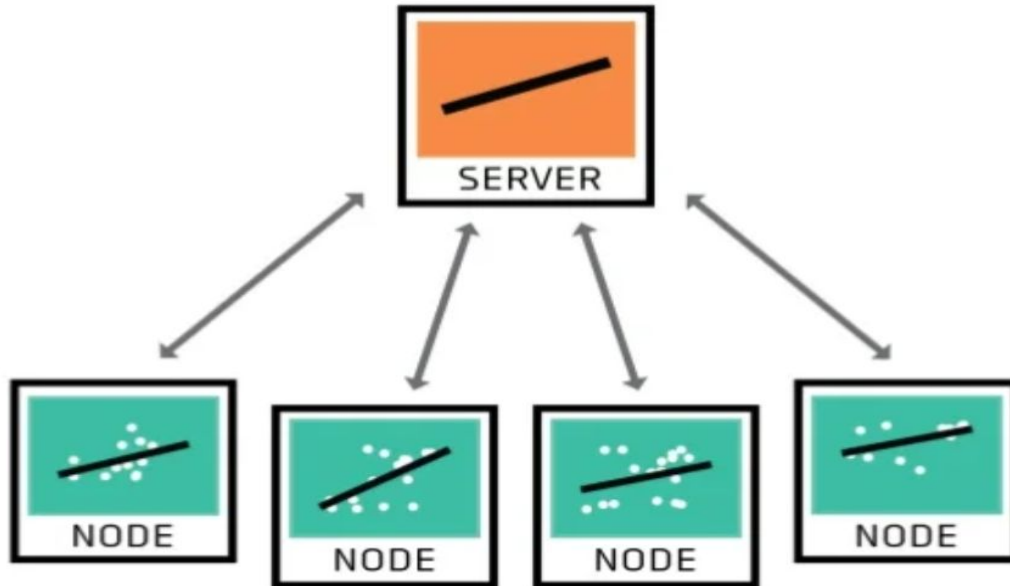
- The server now has a model that can recognize patterns and after each communication round the connection is invoked..





# How Federated Learning works?

- A network of Nodes share the training results rather than actual data..  
This is How Federated Learning preserves Privacy





**4**

## **Federated Learning Algorithm(FedAvg)**



#participants

#samples of participant k

central model parameter

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{n_k}{n} w_{t+1}^k$$

local model parameter of participant k

#samples of all participants

Federated avg learning Algorithm

# Deep learning model training:

## Traditional

- For a training dataset containing  $n$  samples  $(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , the training objective is:

$$\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(w) \quad \text{where,} \quad f(w) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(w)$$

$f_i(w) = l(x_i, y_i, w)$  is the loss of the prediction on example  $(x_i, y_i)$ .

- Deep learning optimization relies on *SGD* and its variants,

$$w_{t+1} \leftarrow w_t - \eta \nabla f(w_t; x_k, y_k)$$

## Federated

- Suppose  $n$  training samples are distributed to  $K$  clients, where  $P_k$  is the set of indices of data points on client  $k$ , and  $n_k = |P_k|$ .

For training objective:  $\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(w)$

$$f(w) = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{n_k}{n} F_k(w)$$

where, 
$$F_k(w) = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i \in P_k} f_i(w)$$



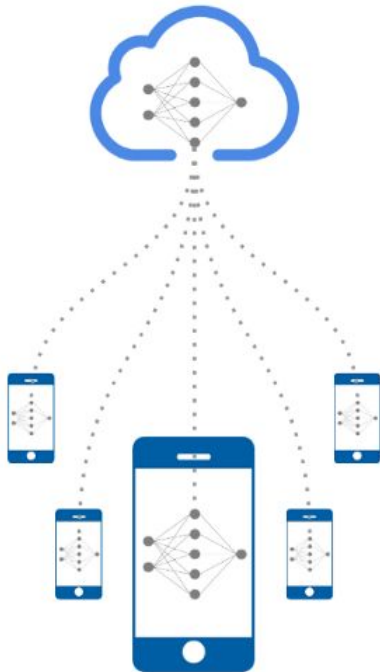
**5**

**So, what are its advantages?**



# Advantage of Federated Learning

- Smarter models
- Less power consumption
- Ensuring privacy



Hyper-Personalized



Low Cloud Infra Overheads



Minimum Latencies

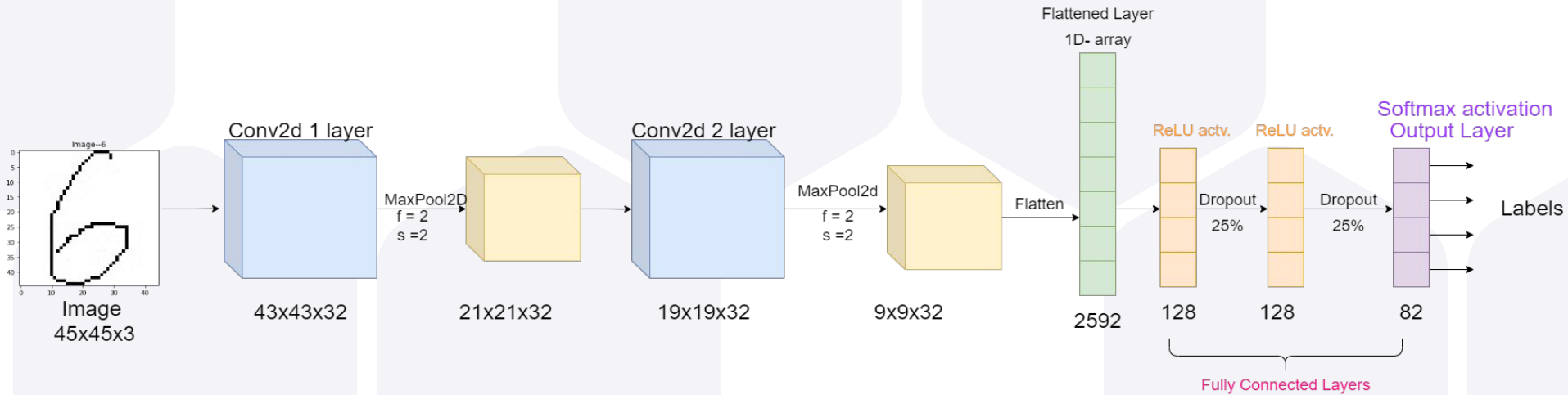


Privacy Preserving



6


**Our Implementation:  
(Handwritten math equation  
recognizer)**



## Server and Local CNN Architecture




# Image Dataset Used

 Dataset

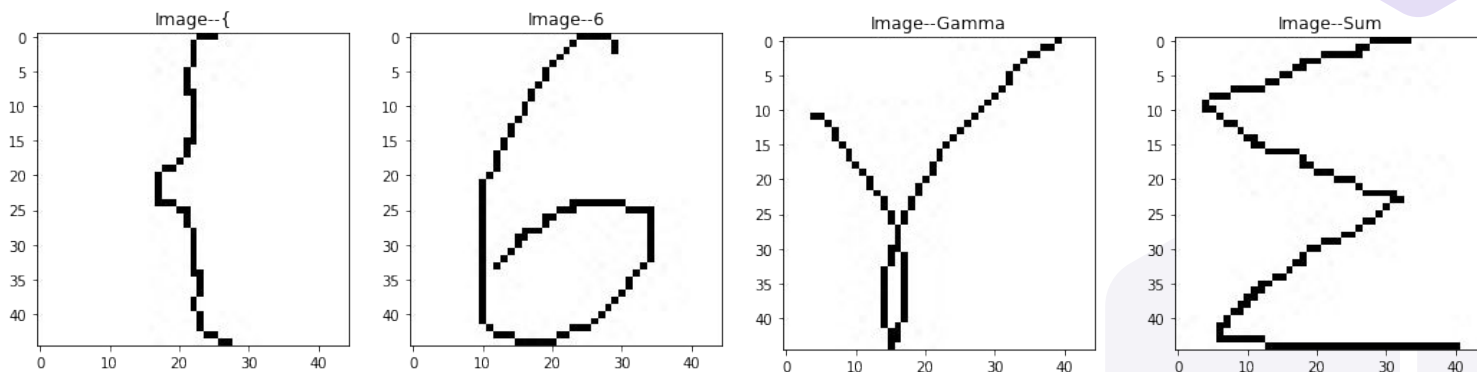
**Handwritten math symbols dataset**

Over 100 000 image samples.

 Xai Nano • updated 5 years ago (Version 2)

[Data](#) [Code \(15\)](#) [Discussion \(11\)](#) [Activity](#) [Metadata](#)

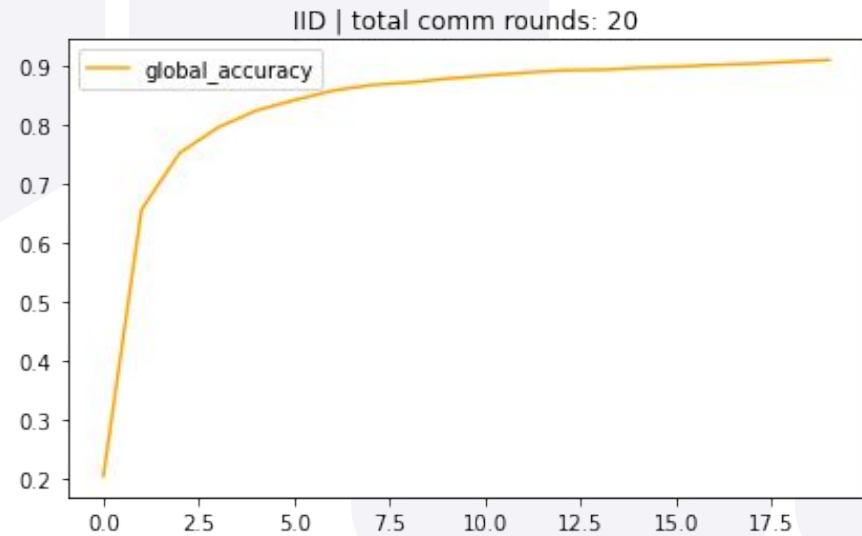
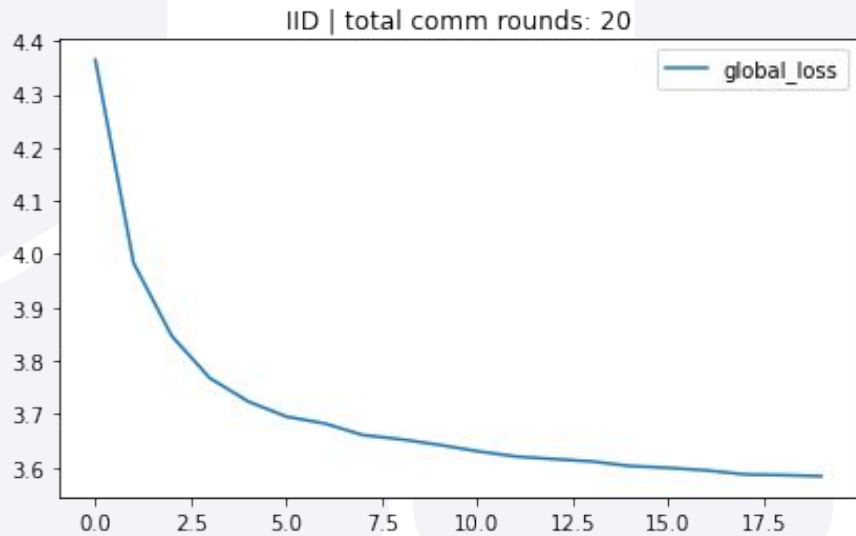
[Download \(430 MB\)](#) [New Notebook](#)





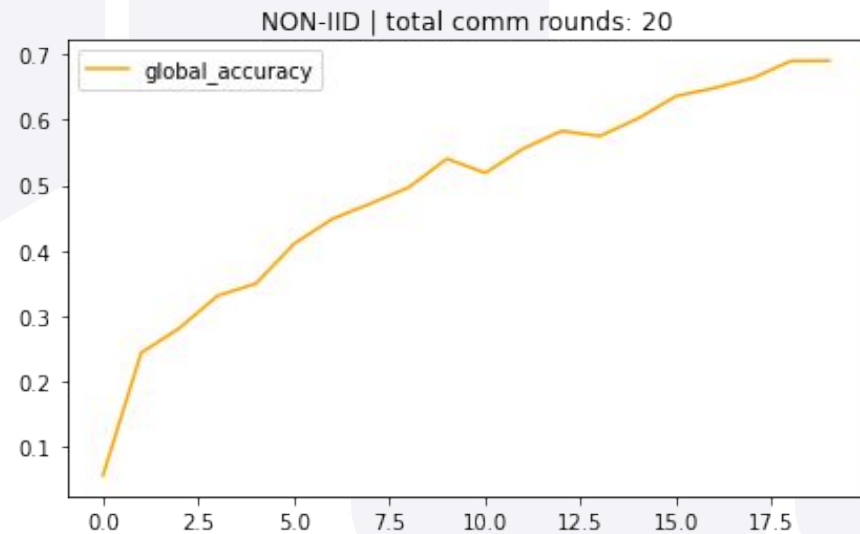
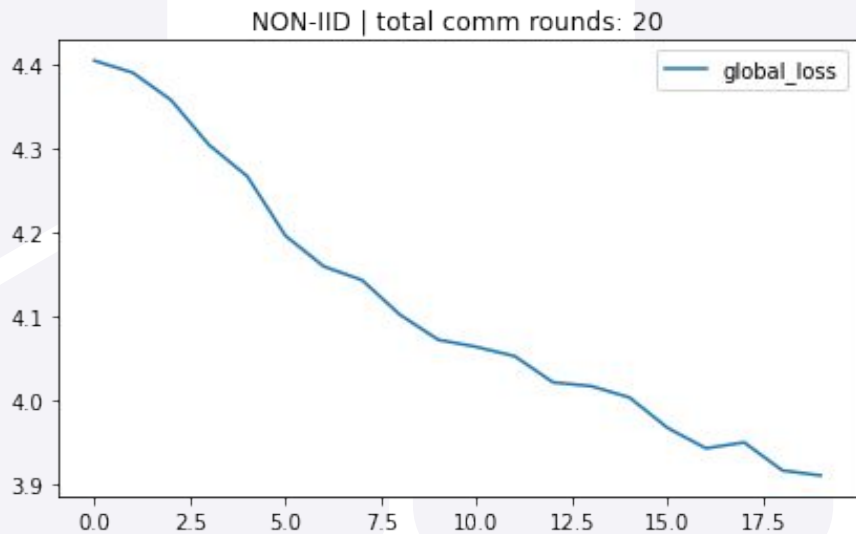
Predicted Output





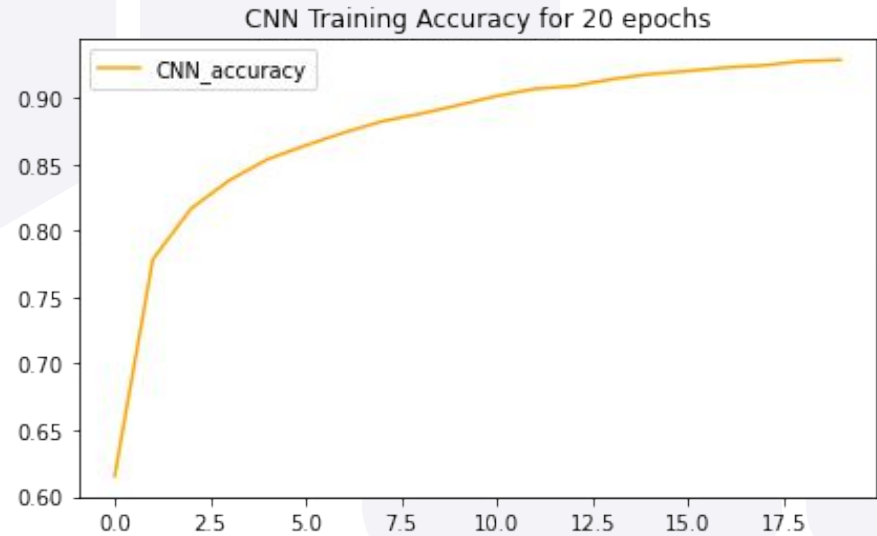
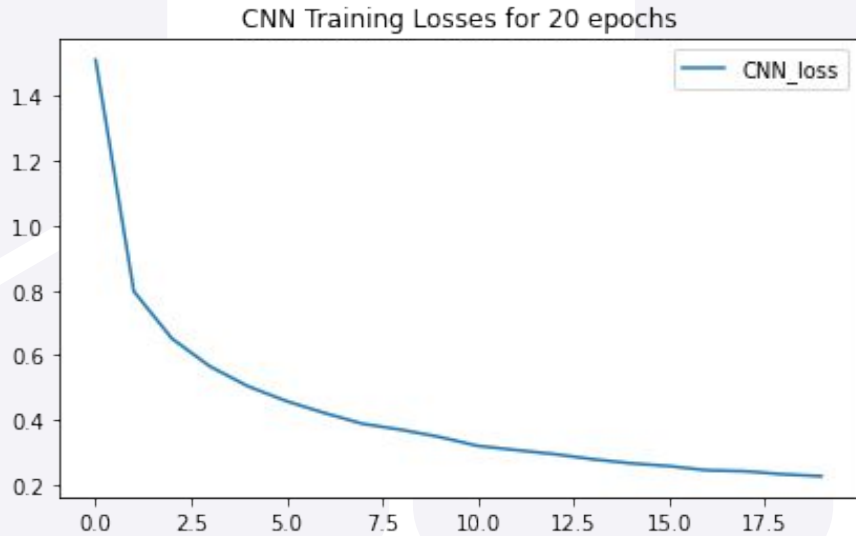
Global loss & accuracy (IID) , Accuracy peaks to 90%

*IID(Identical and Independent Distribution)*



Global loss & accuracy (Non-IID) , Accuracy is about 70%

Non IID(*Non-Identical and Independent Distribution*)



While Training only on CNN for 20 epochs ,accuracy peaked to 92.85%



**Thank You**