

Asynchronous

January 7, 2025

```
[71]: import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torchvision
import torchvision.transforms as transforms
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset, Subset
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
from UtilityGraph import *
from Defence import *
from Corruption import *
from UtilityMLP import *
import random
import copy
import seaborn as sns
from Test import *
import math
```

```
[72]: Seed = 2001  # for reproducibility
random.seed(Seed)
np.random.seed(Seed)
torch.manual_seed(Seed)
if torch.cuda.is_available():
    torch.cuda.manual_seed(Seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(Seed)
```

```
[73]: # Graph
required_probability=0.9999
num_nodes,␣
    ↪G,A,pos,r_c=build_random_graph(100,required_probability,fix_num_nodes=True)
print("num_nodes:",num_nodes)

percentageCorrupt = 0    #Percentage of corrupt clients
corrupt = True           #If True, corrupt clients are included
CorruptClients = CorruptGeneration(percentageCorrupt, corrupt, num_nodes)␣
    ↪#Selection of Corrupt Clients
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CorruptClients = np.array(CorruptClients, dtype=int)

var = 30          # Standard deviation for Gaussian noise
mean = 2000       # Mean for Gaussian noise
Target = np.random.randint(1, num_nodes) # Target client for copycat attack
scale = 1
typeAttack = 1    # 0: No attack, 1: Gaussian noise, 2: Copycat
                  ↪ attack, 3: Gaussian additive noise attack, 4: LIE attack

# Data
Data = np.zeros([num_nodes,1])
RealMean = 25
RealVar = 500
for i in range(num_nodes):
    Data[i] = np.random.normal(RealMean, np.sqrt(RealVar))

Control = Data.copy()

```

num_nodes: 100

IteNumber of Corrupt nodesration 0, Corrupt nodes: []

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[74]: def normpdf(x, mn, var):
        denom = (2 * np.pi * var)**0.5
        num = np.exp(-((x - mn)**2) / (2 * var + 1e-6))
        return num / (denom + 1e-6)

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[75]: # Define the normal probability density function
def shownormpdf(mn, var):
    # Step 2: Create x values (input range)
    x = np.linspace(-10, 20, 500) # Adjust the range to better visualize the
    ↪ Gaussian

    # Step 3: Compute y values (apply the function)
    y = normpdf(x,mn,var)

    # Step 4: Plot the function
    plt.plot(x, y, label='Normal PDF (mean={mn}, variance={var})'.format(mn=mn,
    ↪ var=var))

    # Step 5: Customize the plot
    plt.title("Plot of Normal Probability Density Function") # Add title
    plt.xlabel("x") # Label x-axis
    plt.ylabel("f(x)") # Label y-axis
    plt.axhline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.5) # Add x-axis line
    plt.axvline(0, color='black', linewidth=0.5) # Add y-axis line

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plt.grid(True) # Add grid
plt.legend()

# Step 6: Show the plot
plt.show()
return 0

```

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[76]: def nodeSelection(max_iters, num_nodes):
    #Selecting nodes for its turn
    nodes_list = []
    for i in range(max_iters):
        nodes_list.append(np.random.randint(0,num_nodes))
    return nodes_list

```

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[77]: def main():
    calc_mean = 0
    max_iters=10000 * num_nodes #PDMM max iterations
    averaging = 1/2 #Averaging alpha
    tolerance=-1 #PDMM tolerance
    c=1 #PDMM c
    nodes_list = nodeSelection(max_iters, num_nodes)
    avg_temp = np.mean(Data)
    for i in range(num_nodes):
        if CorruptClients[i] == 1:
            Data[i] = np.random.normal(mean, np.sqrt(var))

    print(avg_temp)
    Error = []
    Error_A = []
    Error, Transmission, calc_mean = PDMM(Data, G, avg_temp, tolerance, c,
    ↪max_iters, Control, averaging)
    Error_A, Transmission, calc_mean = ADMM(Data, G, avg_temp, tolerance, c,
    ↪max_iters, Control)
    print(calc_mean)

    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
    # Plot error
    plt.plot(range(len(Error)), Error, label='PDMM Convergence')
    plt.plot(range(len(Error_A)), Error_A, label='ADMM Convergence')
    plt.yscale('log')
    plt.title('Error Convergence Over Iteration Rounds')
    plt.xlabel('Iteration Round')
    plt.ylabel('Norm Error')
    plt.legend()

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[78]: def PDMM(Data, G, avg_temp, tolerance, c, max_iters, Control, averaging):
    Seed = 2001 # for reproducibility

```

```

random.seed(Seed)
np.random.seed(Seed)
torch.manual_seed(Seed)
if torch.cuda.is_available():
    torch.cuda.manual_seed(Seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(Seed)

# Create the histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.hist(Control, bins=20, edgecolor='black', alpha=0.7)
plt.title("Distribution of data before corrupt clients")
plt.xlabel("Value")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

num_nodes = G.number_of_nodes()
x=np.zeros([num_nodes,1])
converged = False
Error = np.array([])

#initialise A_ij
A_ij=calc_incidence_nested(G)

#initialise z_ij and y_ij
z = np.zeros((num_nodes, num_nodes))
y = np.zeros((num_nodes, num_nodes))
temp_z = np.zeros((num_nodes, num_nodes))
count=0

while not converged and count < max_iters:
    #update x_i

    for i in range(num_nodes):
        x[i] = Data[i]
        for j in G.neighbors(i):
            x[i]=x[i]-A_ij[i][j]*z[i][j]
        x[i]=x[i]/(1+c*G.degree(i))
        # print(f"x[{i}]: {x[i]}")
        #update y_ij
        for j in G.neighbors(i):
            temp_z[j][i] = y[i][j]
            y[i][j]=z[i][j]+2*c*(x[i]*A_ij[i][j])
        # print(f"y[{i}]: {y[i]}")

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mask = np.ones(len(x), dtype=bool)
mask[CorruptClients] = False
diff = (x - avg_temp)[mask]

if np.linalg.norm(diff) < tolerance:
    print(f'Iteration {count}, Norm of difference: {Error:.8f}')
    converged = True

for j in G.neighbors(i):
    z[i][j] = averaging * y[j][i] + (1 - averaging) * z[i][j]
    Error = np.append(Error, np.linalg.norm(diff))
    count = count + 1

print(f"x = {x}")
return Error, count, x

```

[79]: `def ADMM(Data, G, avg_temp, tolerance, rho, max_iters, Control):`

```

Seed = 2001 # for reproducibility
random.seed(Seed)
np.random.seed(Seed)
torch.manual_seed(Seed)
if torch.cuda.is_available():
    torch.cuda.manual_seed(Seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed_all(Seed)

# Create the histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
plt.hist(Control, bins=20, edgecolor='black', alpha=0.7)
plt.title("Distribution of data")
plt.xlabel("Value")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

num_nodes = G.number_of_nodes()
x=np.zeros([num_nodes,1])
converged = False
Error = np.array([])

#initialise z_ij and y_ij
z = np.zeros((num_nodes, num_nodes))
y = np.zeros((num_nodes, num_nodes))

count=0

```

```

while not converged and count < max_iters:
    node_list = list(range(num_nodes))
    # print(f"This is node {i}")

    for i in range(num_nodes):
        neighbors_i = list(G.neighbors(i))
        j = random.choice(neighbors_i)
        # Update x[i]
        numerator_i = Data[i]
        for nbr in neighbors_i:
            numerator_i = numerator_i + rho * z[i][nbr] - y[i][nbr]
        x[i] = numerator_i / (1 + rho * G.degree(i))

        # Update neighbors of j to update x[j]
        neighbors_j = list(G.neighbors(j))
        numerator_j = Data[j]
        for nbr in neighbors_j:
            numerator_j = numerator_j + rho * z[j][nbr] - y[j][nbr]
        x[j] = numerator_j / (1 + rho * G.degree(j))

        # Compute error and check convergence
        diff = x - avg_temp
        norm_diff = np.linalg.norm(diff)
        Error = np.append(Error, norm_diff)
        # count = count + 1
        if norm_diff < tolerance:
            print(f'Iteration {count}, Norm of difference: {norm_diff:.8f}')
            # converged = True

        z[i][j] = 0.5 * (x[i] + x[j])
        z[j][i] = 0.5 * (x[i] + x[j])
        Error = np.append(Error, norm_diff)
        Error = np.append(Error, norm_diff)
        count = count + 2

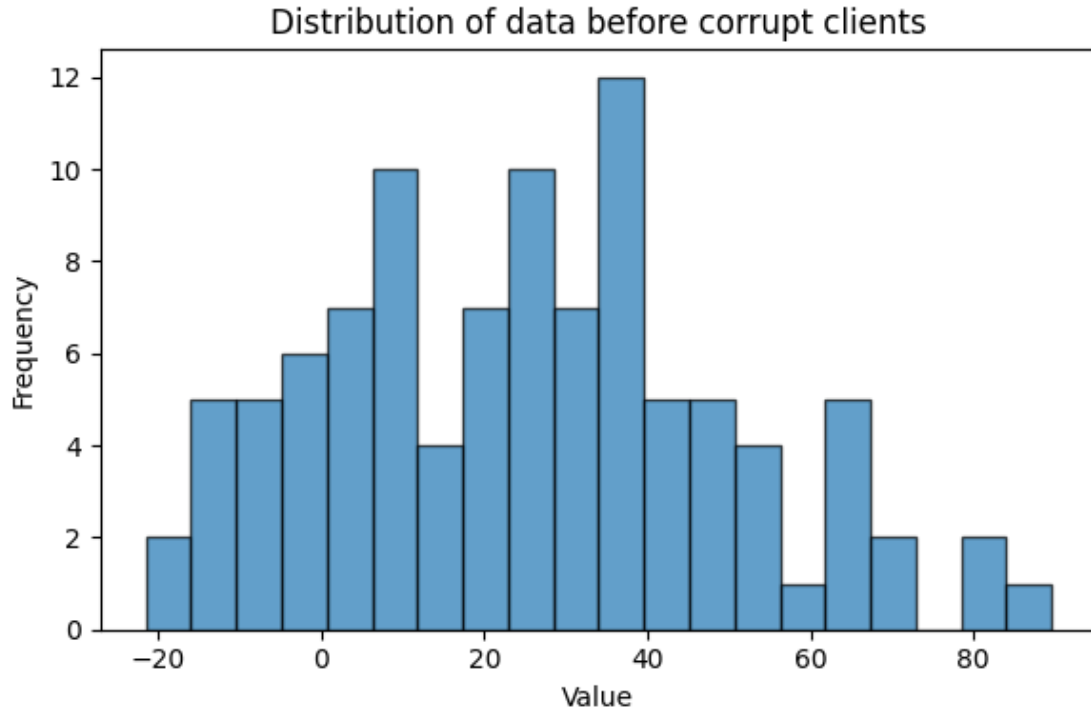
        y[i][j] = y[i][j] + rho * (x[i] - z[i][j])
        y[j][i] = y[j][i] + rho * (x[j] - z[j][i])
        Error = np.append(Error, norm_diff)
        Error = np.append(Error, norm_diff)
        count = count + 2

print(f"x = {x}")
return Error, count, x

```

```
[80]: if __name__ == '__main__':
      main()
```

25.283100449628563



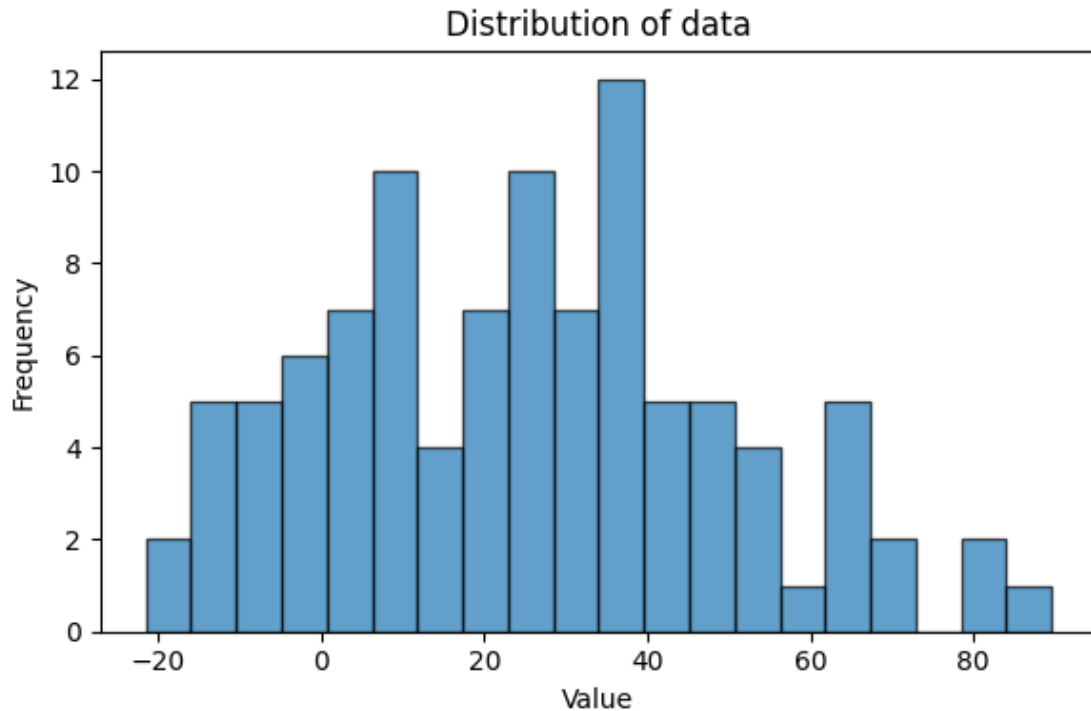
C:\Users\za_re\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_23776\2247192061.py:47:
 DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is
 deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a single element from
 your array before performing this operation. (Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)

```
y[i][j]=z[i][j]+2*c*(x[i]*A_ij[i][j])
```

```
x = [[25.28310045]
      [25.28310045]
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      [25.28310045]]
```

[illegible]

[illegible]



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C:\Users\za_re\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_23776\802299395.py:60:
DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is
deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a single element from
your array before performing this operation. (Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)
    z[i][j] = 0.5 * (x[i] + x[j])
C:\Users\za_re\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_23776\802299395.py:61:
DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is
deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a single element from
your array before performing this operation. (Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)
    z[j][i] = 0.5 * (x[i] + x[j])
C:\Users\za_re\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_23776\802299395.py:66:
DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is
deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a single element from
your array before performing this operation. (Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)
    y[i][j] = y[i][j] + rho * (x[i] - z[i][j])
C:\Users\za_re\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_23776\802299395.py:67:
DeprecationWarning: Conversion of an array with ndim > 0 to a scalar is
deprecated, and will error in future. Ensure you extract a single element from
your array before performing this operation. (Deprecated NumPy 1.25.)
    y[j][i] = y[j][i] + rho * (x[j] - z[j][i])

x = [[25.28310045]
      [25.28310045]
      [25.28310045]]

```

[illegible]

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[25.28310045]
[25.28310045]
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[25.28310045]
[25.28310045]]

