

Federated Learning on Non-IID Data

Presenter:

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Outline

- Problem Setup
- ◆ Main Approaches to Handling Non-IID Data
 - ◆Data based approach
 - ◆Algorithm based approach
 - ◆System based approach
- Discussion



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- **♦**Discussion

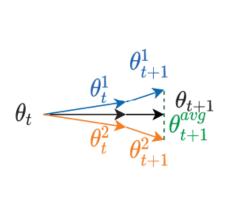


Problem Setup

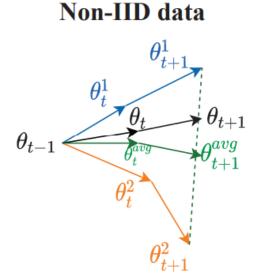
- FedAvg
- Non-IID federated learning

	bird	deer	frog	ship
Client 1		40		
Client 2				

An illusion of parametric model divergence



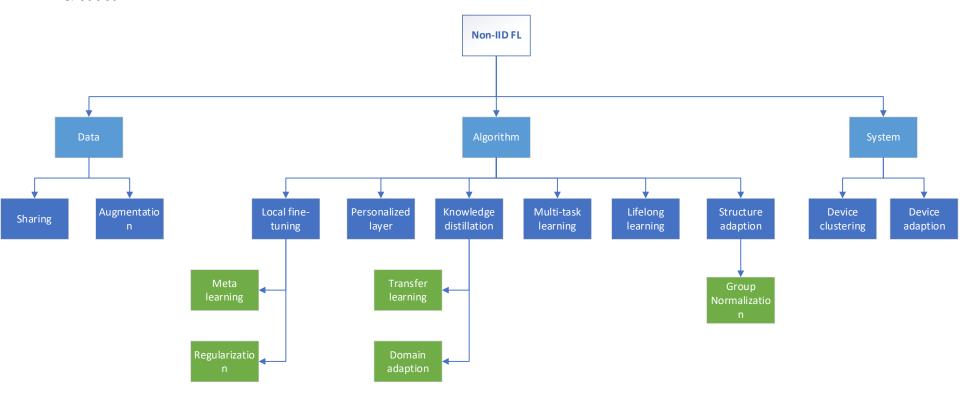
IID data



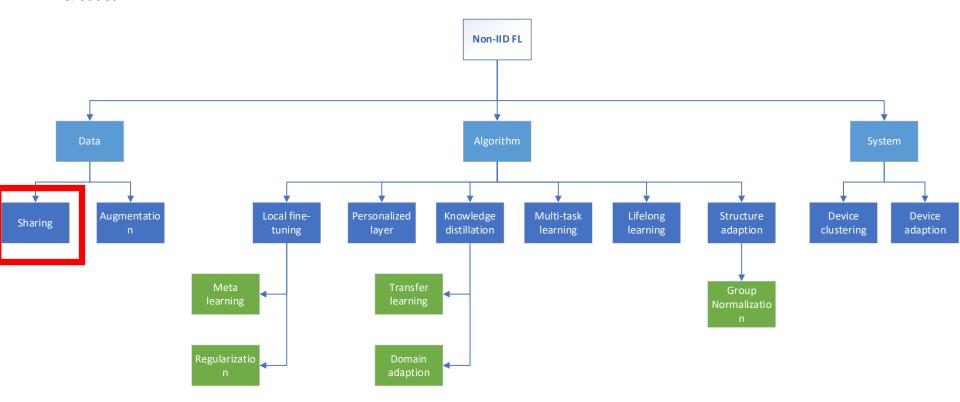
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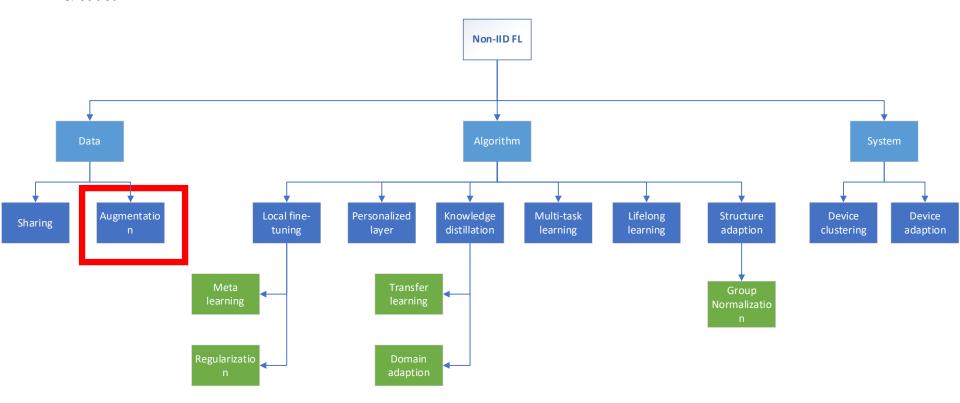




Data sharing

- > [1] Zhao, Y., Li, M., Lai, L., Suda, N., Civin, D., Chandra, V., 2018. Federated learning with non-iid data. arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.00582.
 - Using a global dataset with a uniform distribution
 - Local models are updated by both training local data and the sharing global dataset
 - Shortcoming: it is hard to get so called uniformly distributed global dataset
- > [2] Tuor, T., Wang, S., Ko, B.J., Liu, C., Leung, K.K., 2020. Overcoming noisy and irrelevant data in federated learning. arXiv e-prints, arXiv-2001.
 - [3] Yoshida, N., Nishio, T., Morikura, M., Yamamoto, K., Yonetani, R., 2019. Hybrid-fl: Cooperative learning mechanism using non-iid data in wireless networks.
 - Sharing some local data with the server.
 - Shortcoming: privacy issue





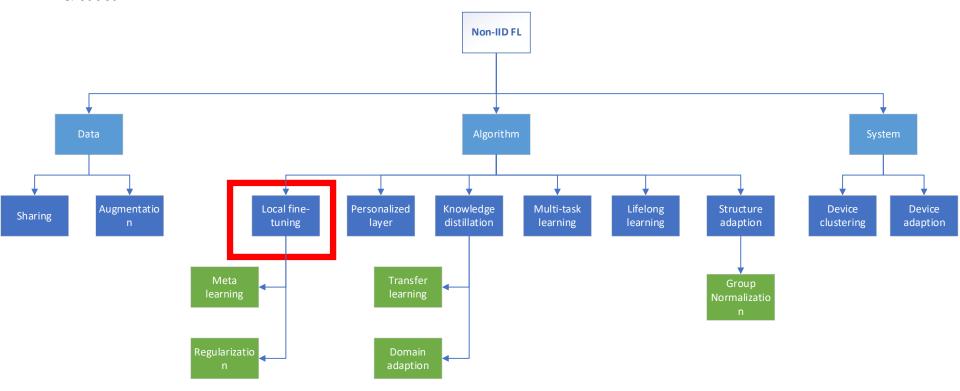


Data Augmentation

- ➤ [4] Duan, M., Liu, D., Chen, X., Tan, Y., Ren, J., Qiao, L., Liang, L., 2019. Astraea: Self-balancing federated learning for improving classification accuracy of mobile deep learning applications, in: 2019 IEEE 37th International Conference on Computer Design (ICCD), IEEE. pp. 246–254.
 - Displace some pixels of the original data samples to get new data samples
 - Both the original local data sample and the augmented data are used to update the local model parameters
 - [5] Jeong E, Oh S, Kim H, et al. Communication-efficient on-device machine learning: Federated distillation and augmentation under non-iid private data[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:1811.11479, 2018.
 - The trained GAN empowers each device to locally reproduce the data samples of all devices, so as to make the training dataset become IID.









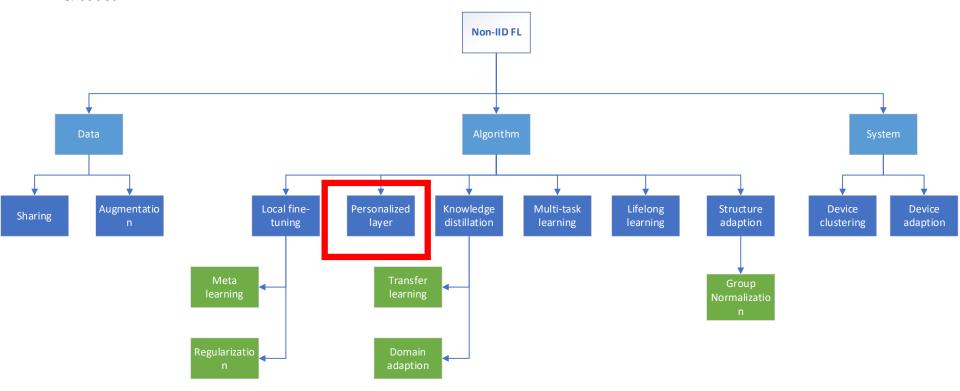
Local fine-tuning

- > Meta learning
 - [6] Fallah A, Mokhtari A, Ozdaglar A. Personalized federated learning with theoretical guarantees: A model-agnostic meta-learning approach[J]. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2020, 33: 3557-3568.
 - Change the loss function

$$\min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} f(w) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(w). \qquad \qquad \min_{w \in \mathbb{R}^d} F(w) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(w - \alpha \nabla f_i(w)).$$

- The meta-function is defined as $F_i(w) := f_i(w \alpha \nabla f_i(w))$
- > Regularization
 - [7] Dinh, C.T., Tran, N.H., Nguyen, T.D., 2020. Personalized federated learning with moreau envelopes, in: Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 33: Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems 2020, NeurIPS 2020, December 6-12, 2020, virtual
 - Change the loss function, add a term of L2 norm

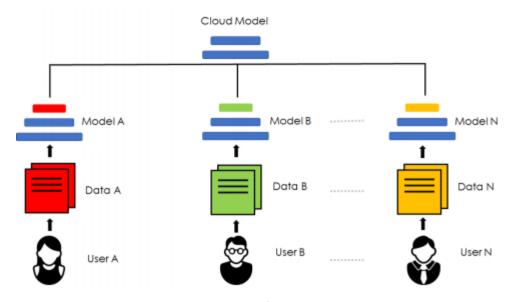
$$f_k(\theta_k) = \frac{1}{n_k} \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} l(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i; \theta_k) + \frac{\gamma}{2} ||\theta_k - \theta||^2,$$





Personalization layer

- ➤ [8] Arivazhagan, M.G., Aggarwal, V., Singh, A.K., Choudhary, S., 2019. Federated learning with personalization layers. arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.00818.
 - The base layers are the shallow layers of the neural network that extracts highlevel representations and the personalization layers are the deep layers for classifications



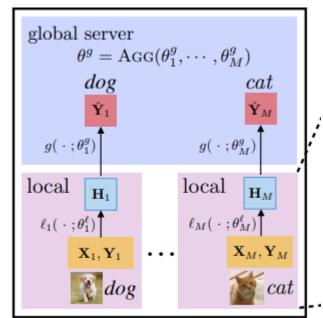


Personalization layer

- > [9] Liang, P.P., Liu, T., Ziyin, L., Allen, N.B., Auerbach, R.P., Brent, D., Salakhutdinov, R., Morency, L.P., 2020. Think locally, act globally: Federated learning with local and global representations. arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.01523
 - The personalization layers are shallow layers of the neural network and the base layers that are shared with the server are deep layers for class classifications.

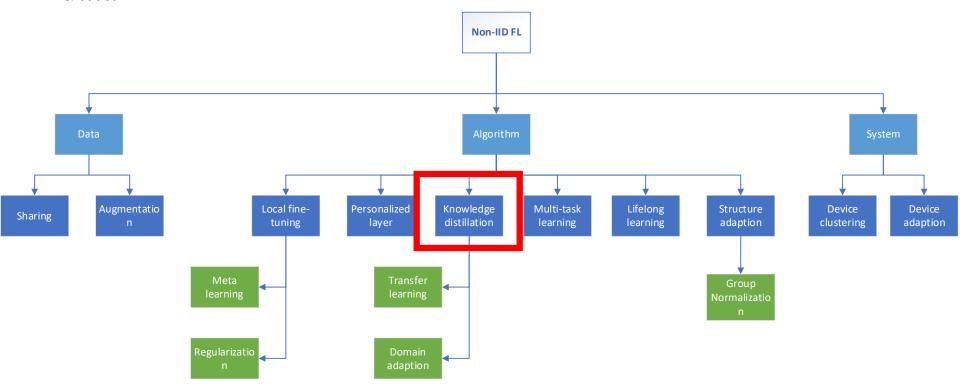
Pros: reduce communication costs

Cons: storage



Local Global Federated Averaging (LG-FedAvg, our proposed method)



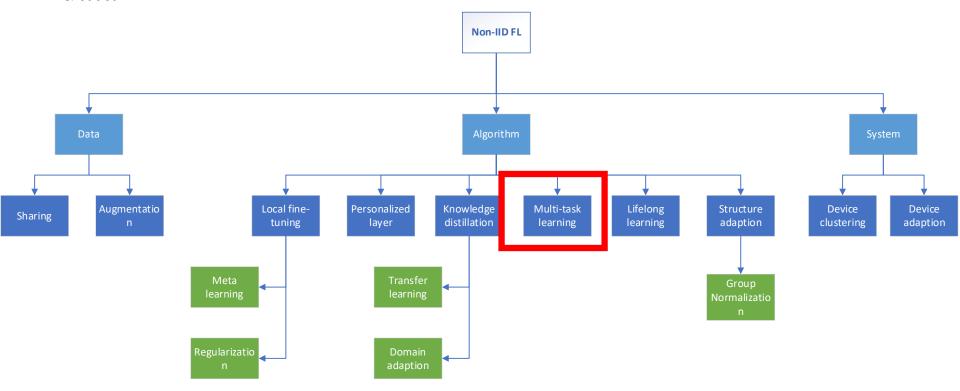




- Knowledge distillation
 - > Transfer learning
 - Transfer knowledge from the server or other clients to a certain client to improve its performance on unknown heterogeneous data
 - [10] K. Wang, R. Mathews, C. Kiddon, H. Eichner, F. Beaufays, and D. Ramage, "Federated evaluation of ondevice personalization," arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.10252, 2019.
 - Personalization on a well trained global model.
 - ➤ Domain adaption
 - [11] Peterson D, Kanani P, Marathe V J. Private federated learning with domain adaptation[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.06733, 2019.

$$\hat{y}_i = \alpha_i(x) M_G(x, \Theta_G) + (1 - \alpha_i(x)) M_{P_i}(x, \Theta_{P_i}).$$

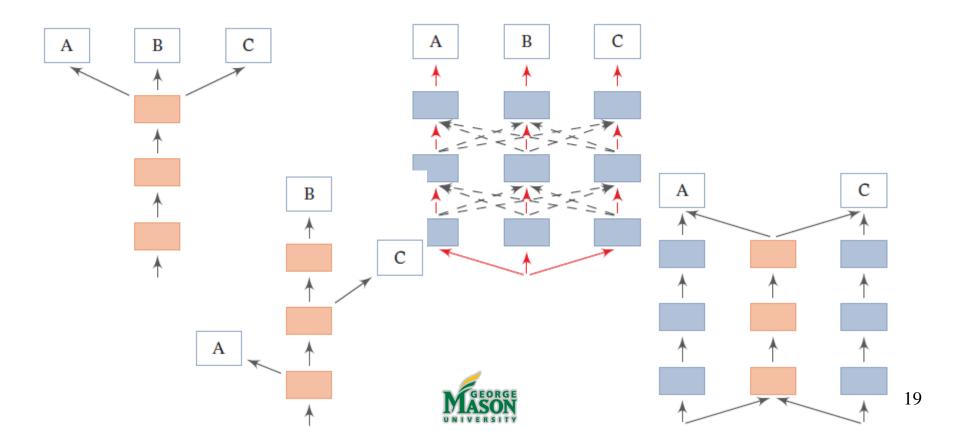
 $\alpha_i(x) = \sigma(w_i^T \cdot x + b_i)$, where $\sigma(x)$ is the sigmoid function, and w_i and b_i are learned weights.

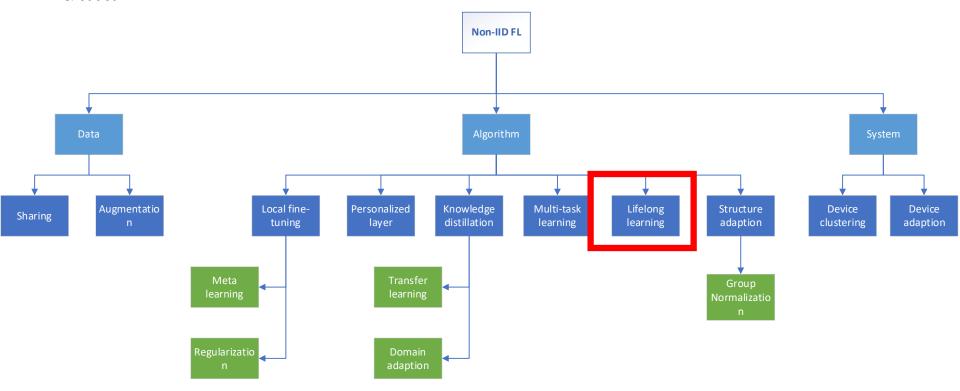




Multi-task learning

> [12] Caruana, R., 1997. Multitask learning. Machine learning 28, 41–75.



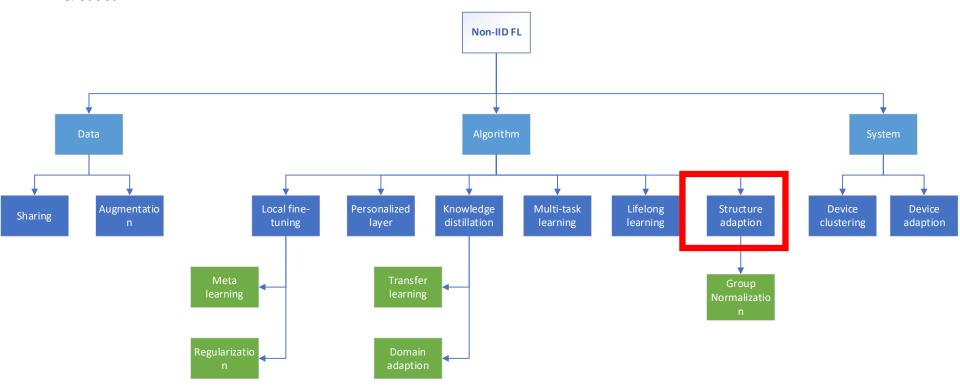




Lifelong Learning

- ➤ Maintain the model accuracy without forgetting previously learnt tasks
- ➤ [13] Kirkpatrick, J., Pascanu, R., Rabinowitz, N., Veness, J., Desjardins, G., Rusu, A.A., Milan, K., Quan, J., Ramalho, T., Grabska-Barwinska, A., et al., 2017. Overcoming catastrophic forgetting in neural networks. Proceedings of the national academy of sciences 114, 3521–3526.
 - The most important parameters for a specific task A are identified.
 - When the model is trained on another task B, the learner will be penalized for changing these parameters



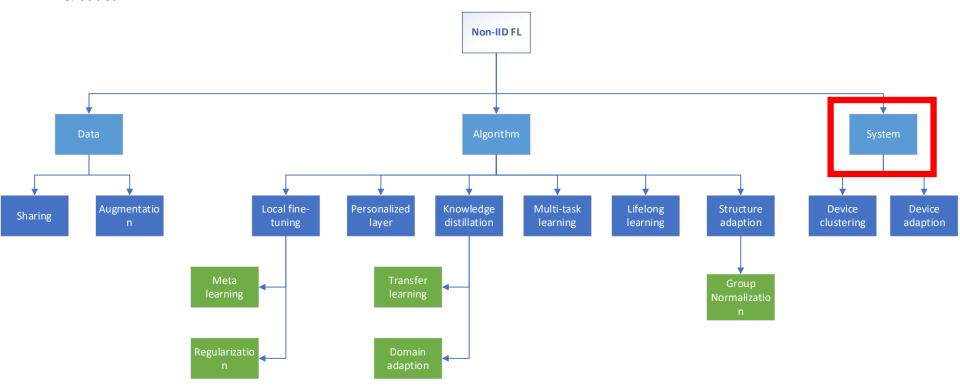




Structure adaption

- > Group normalization
- > [14] Zhang, Z., Yang, Y., Yao, Z., Yan, Y., Gonzalez, J.E., Mahoney, M.W., 2020b. Improving semi-supervised federated learning by reducing the gradient diversity of models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.11364.
 - Add some group normalization layers into model.







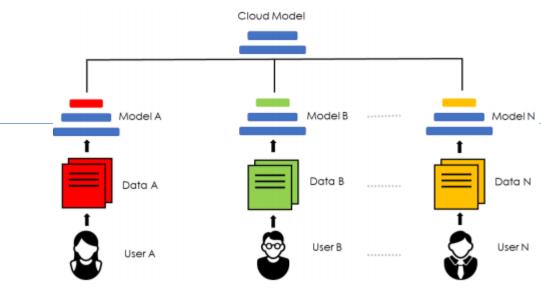
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Discussion

- Personalization
 - ➤ Base layers are shared layers[8]
 - > Deep layers are shared layers[9]



Which layers should be personalized

➤ [15] Li X C, Gan L, Zhan D C, et al. Aggregate or Not? Exploring Where to Privatize in DNN Based Federated Learning Under Different Non-IID Scenes[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.11954,

2021.

