

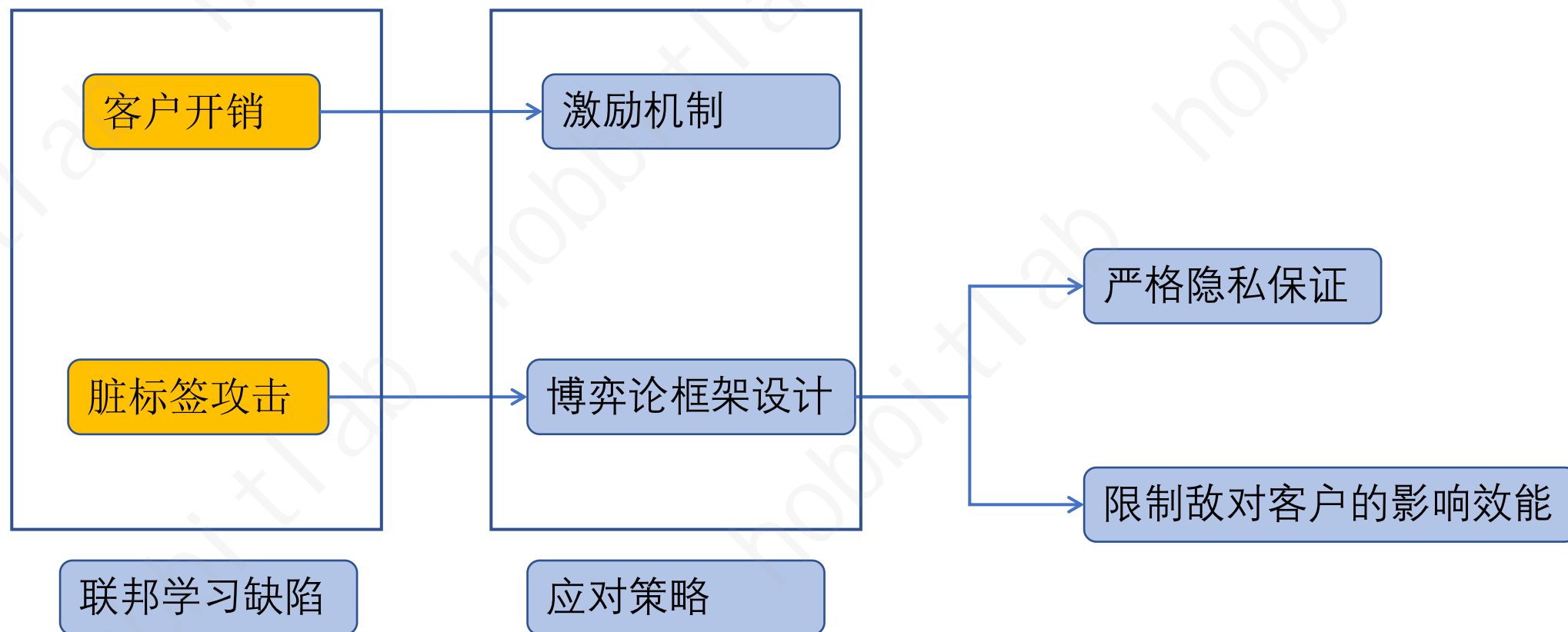
A Robust Game-Theoretical Federated Learning Framework With Joint Differential Privacy

Huo Mingda

Jinan University, Guangzhou

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用户选择机制：两套博弈论机制
用户策略操作（理性攻击）：受制于鲁棒性机制



联邦学习差分隐私流程

本地计算

客户端 i 根据本地数据库 \mathcal{D}_i 和接受的服务器全局模型 w_G^t 作为本地的参数，即 $w_i^t = w_G^t$ ，进行梯度下降策略进行本地模型训练得到 w_i^{t+1} (t 表示当前round)。

模型扰动

每个客户端产生一个随机噪音 n ， n 是符合高斯分布的，使用 $\bar{w}_i^{t+1} = w_i^{t+1} + n$ 扰动本地模型（这里注意 w 是一个矩阵，那么 n 就对矩阵的每一个元素产生噪音）。

模型聚合

服务器使用FedAVG算法聚合从客户端收到的 \bar{w}_i^{t+1} 得到新的全局模型参数 w_G^{t+1} ，也就是扰动过的模型参数。

模型广播

服务器将新的模型参数广播给每个客户端。

本地模型更新

每个客户端接受新的模型参数，重新进行本地计算。

1. 定义损失函数

$$F_i(\theta) = \frac{1}{d_i} \sum_{j \in D_i} f_j(\theta),$$

参与培训过程的客户必须找到使给定损失函数最小化的参数 θ

2. 聚合客户参数

$$\theta = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{d} \theta_i, \quad d = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i.$$

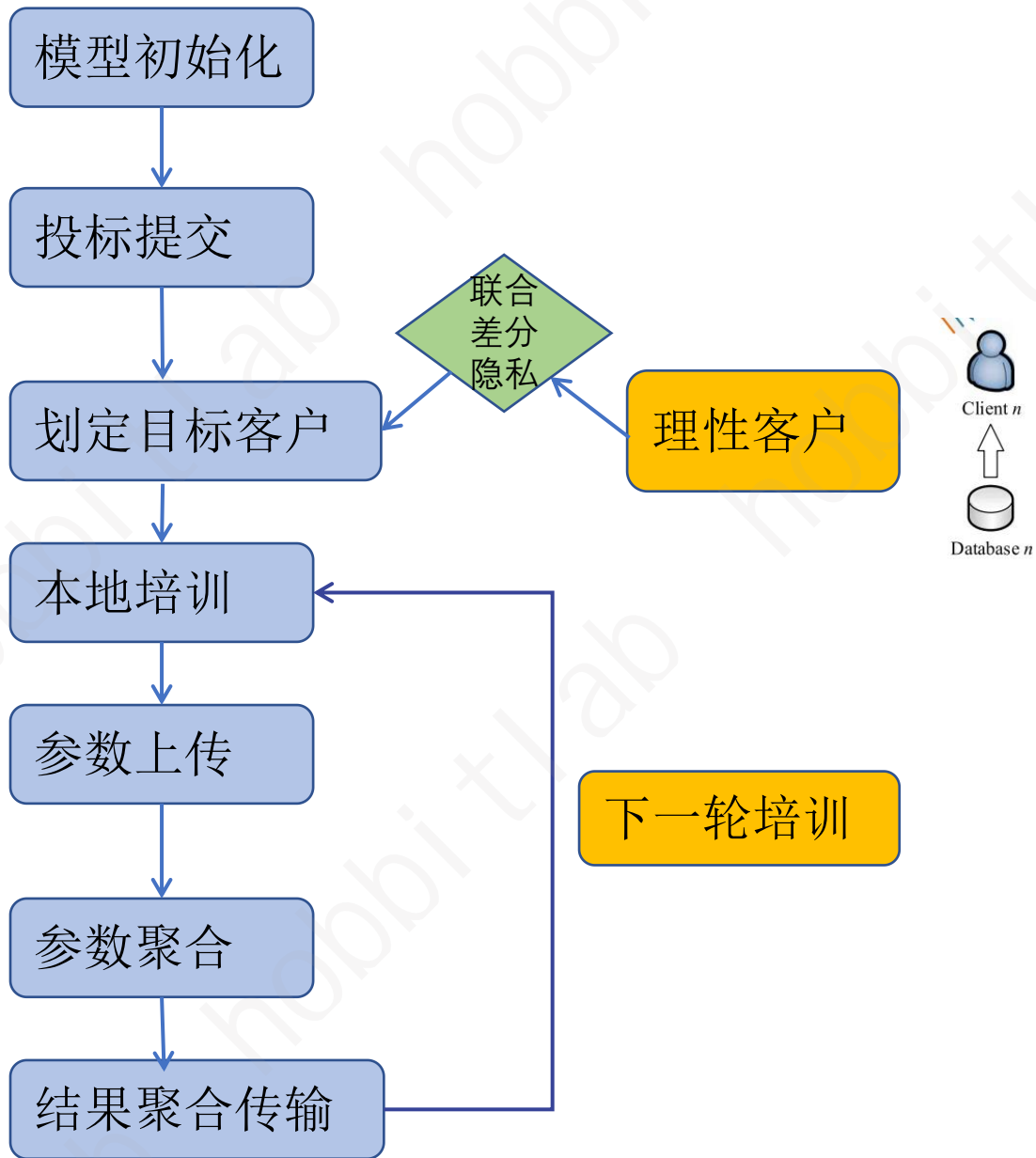
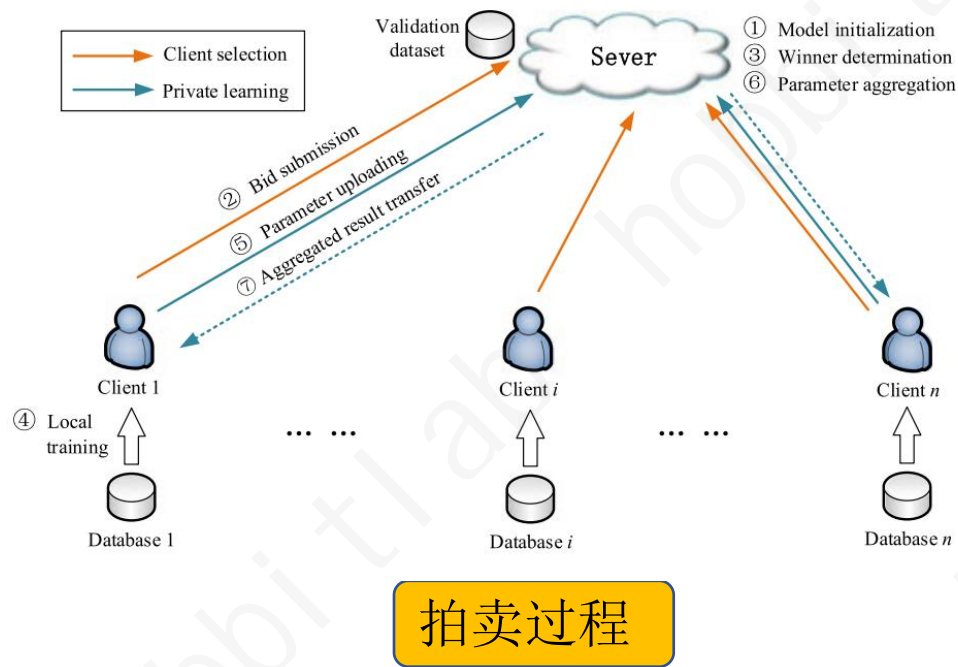
服务器通过计算每个客户端的加权平均值来聚合来自每个客户端的模型参数 θ_j

3. 寻找优化最值

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \frac{d_i}{d} F_i(\theta).$$

学习过程表述为一个优化问题旨在寻找全局损失函数的最小值

经过足够多轮的训练和参数聚合，优化问题 θ^* 的解全局收敛到最优值



Algorithm 1. Truthful Client Selection Mechanism \mathcal{M}_1

Input: cost c_i from each client, the server's total budget B .

Output: winning clients for FL training, the payment p_i for each client.

```
1: for  $i \leq n$  do
2:    $q_i \leftarrow \frac{c_i}{d_i}$ .
3: end for
4: sort  $q_i$  in an increasing order,  $q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots \leq q_n$ , breaking
   ties arbitrarily.
5: find the largest  $m \in [n]$  that satisfies  $q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots \leq q_m$  and
    $q_m \leq \frac{B}{\sum_{i \in S} d_i}$  breaking ties arbitrarily.
6: for  $1 \leq i \leq m$  do
7:    $p_i \leftarrow \min\{\frac{B}{\sum_{i \in S} d_i}, q_{m+1}\} \cdot d_i$ .
8: end for
9: for  $m < i \leq n$  do
10:   $p_i \leftarrow 0$ .
11: end for
```

服务器S根据其商品的销售单价从
卖方（客户）处购买商品（数据）

找到m最大值

确定中标客户支付额度

放弃为投标失败客户支付

研究设计：算法设计-客户选择2

Algorithm 2. Truthful Client Selection Mechanism \mathcal{M}_2

Input: cost c_i from each client, the server's total budget B .
Output: winning clients for FL training, the payment p_i for each client.

```
1: for  $i \leq n$  do
2:    $r_i \leftarrow \frac{d_i}{c_i}$ .
3: end for
4: sort  $r_i$  in an decreasing order,  $r_1 \geq r_2 \geq \dots \geq r_n$ , breaking
   ties arbitrarily.
5:  $paid \leftarrow 0$ ,  $selected \leftarrow \emptyset$ ,  $i = 1$ .
6: while  $paid + c_i \leq B$  do
7:    $selected \leftarrow selected \cup \{i\}$ .
8:    $paid \leftarrow paid + c_i$ .
9:    $i \leftarrow i + 1$ .
10: end while
11: if  $\sum_{j \in selected} d_j \geq d_{j+1}$  then
12:   Output  $selected$ .
13: else
14:   Output  $\{i^*\}$  that satisfies  $i^* = \arg \max_i d_i$ .
15: end if
16: for  $i \in selected$  do
17:    $p_i \leftarrow \int_0^{c_i} z \cdot \frac{d}{dz} alloc_i(z, c_{-i}) dz$ 
18: end for
```

符合服务器需求的客户端选择

使用近似方法解决可能存在的np问题

- 步骤1：按照正常的贪婪法求解，得到一个解，设其价值为 C_r ;
- 步骤2：挑选价值最大的物品装入背包，设其价值为 C_s ;
- 步骤3：选择 C_r 、 C_s 两者最大的作为算法的输出。

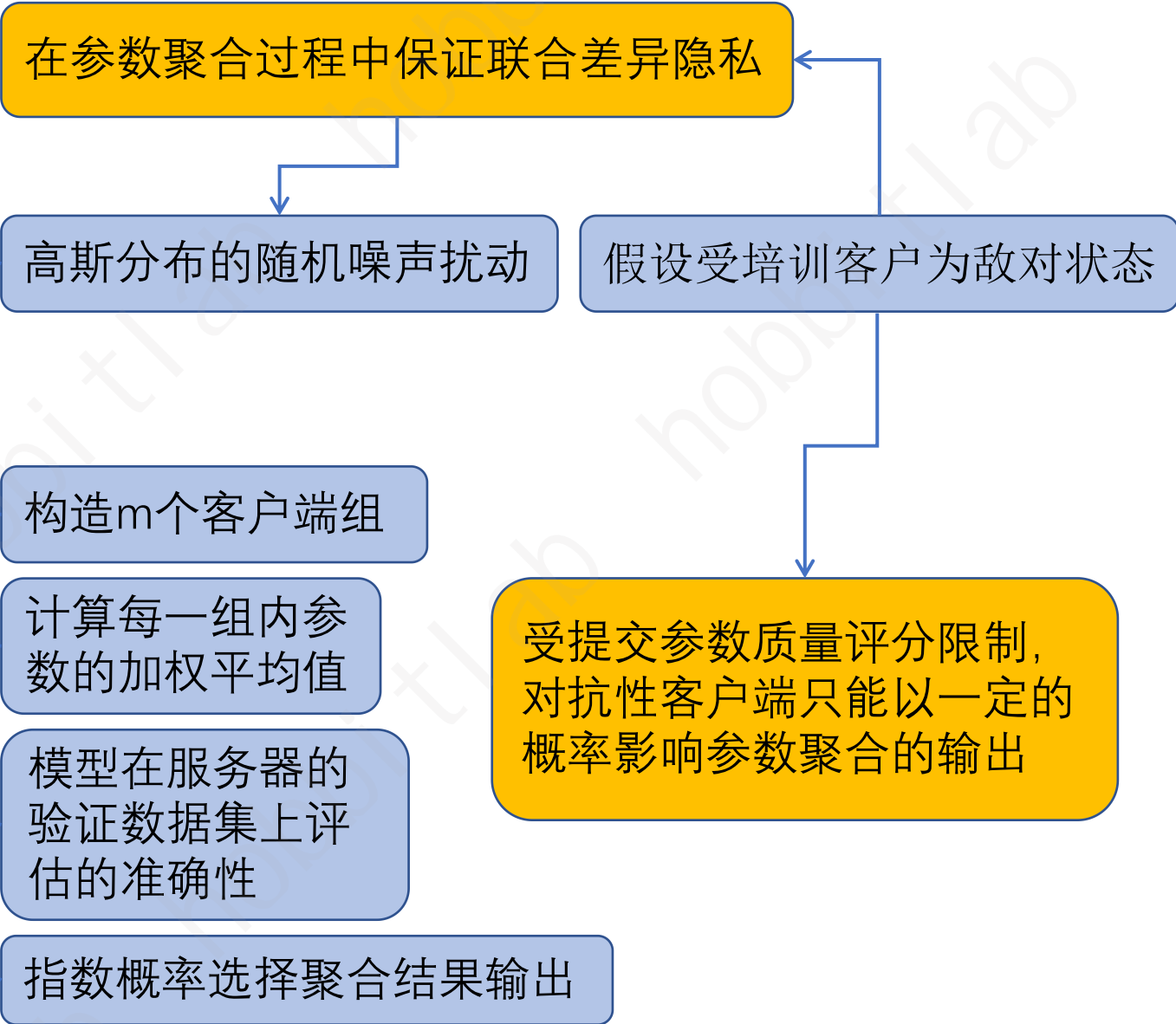
分配函数描述客户端分配状态

Algorithm 3. Local Perturbation Mechanism \mathcal{M}_3

Input: the private data θ_i of client i , privacy budget ϵ_L , sensitivity $\Delta_2 f$, clipping threshold C .
Output: perturbed data $\hat{\theta}_i$.
1: sample $Z_i \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$, where $\sigma = \sqrt{2 \ln \frac{1.25}{\delta} \cdot \frac{\Delta_2 f}{\epsilon_L}}$
2: $\theta_i \leftarrow \theta_i / \max\{1, \frac{\theta_i}{C}\}$.
3: $\hat{\theta}_i \leftarrow \theta_i + Z_i$.
4: **output** $\hat{\theta}_i$.

Algorithm 4. Parameter Aggregation Mechanism \mathcal{M}_4

Input: the noisy data $\hat{\theta}_i$ of each client, privacy budget ϵ_E
Output: aggregated data (agg, sum) for each client
1: **construct** m client groups $g_i = \{C_j\}_{j \neq i}$.
2: **for each group** g_i **do**
3: $agg_i \leftarrow \sum_{j \in g_i} d_j \theta_j$, $sum_i \leftarrow \sum_{j \in g_i} d_j$.
4: $\hat{\theta}_i = agg_i / sum_i$.
5: **end for**
6: **for** $1 \leq i \leq m$ **do**
7: **compute** $y \leftarrow Acc_D(\hat{\theta}_i)$.
8: **end for**
9: $\Delta y \leftarrow \frac{1}{m-1}$.
10: **pick up a** g_i^* **with probability** $\propto \frac{\epsilon_E y(D, g)}{2 \Delta y}$.
11: **for** $1 \leq i \leq m$ **do**
12: **send client** C_i **the aggregated data pair** (agg_{i^*}, sum_{i^*}) **computed from** g_i^* .
13: **end for**



Algorithm 5. Jointly Differentially Private Local Update \mathcal{M}_5

Input: the data pair (agg, sum) , C_i 's true parameters θ_i

Output: jointly differentially private parameter for client i

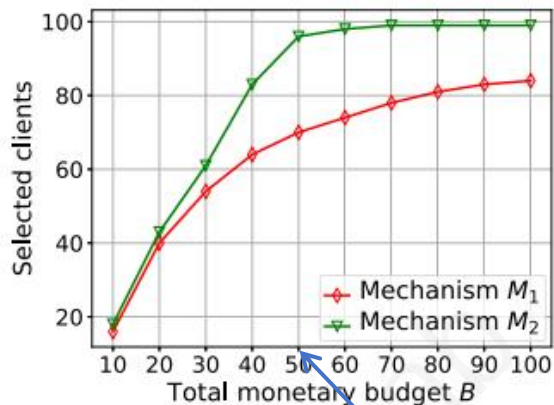
1: $\theta_i \leftarrow \frac{agg + d_i \theta_i}{sum + d_i}$

2: **test** the new parameters θ_i using client i 's local dataset.

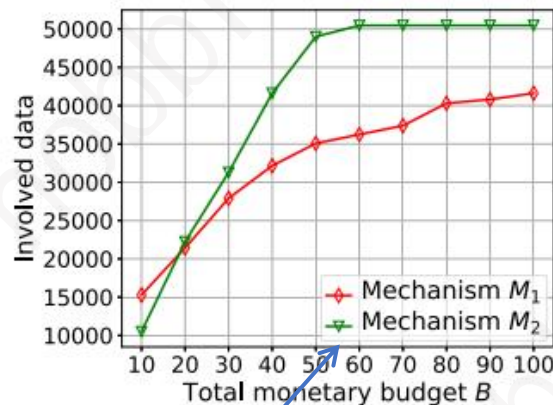
3: **generate** the parameters for next round of submission.

本地数据来测试新的参数

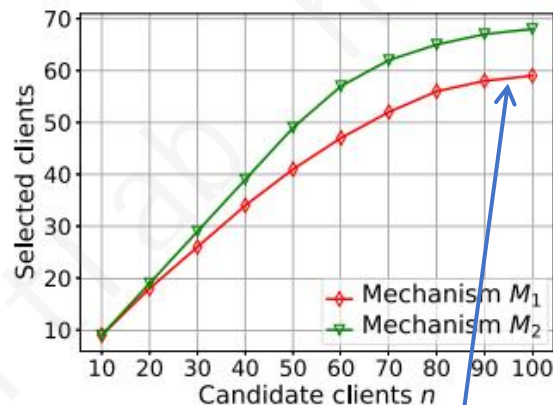
为下一轮培训过程进行参数更新



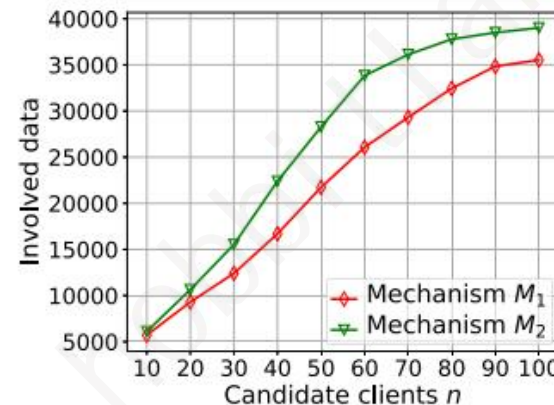
(a) The number of selected clients vs. the server's monetary budget



(b) The number of involved data vs. the server's monetary budget



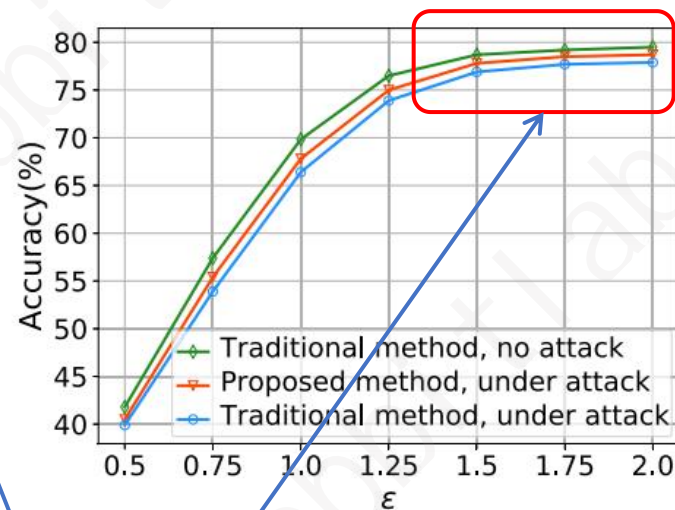
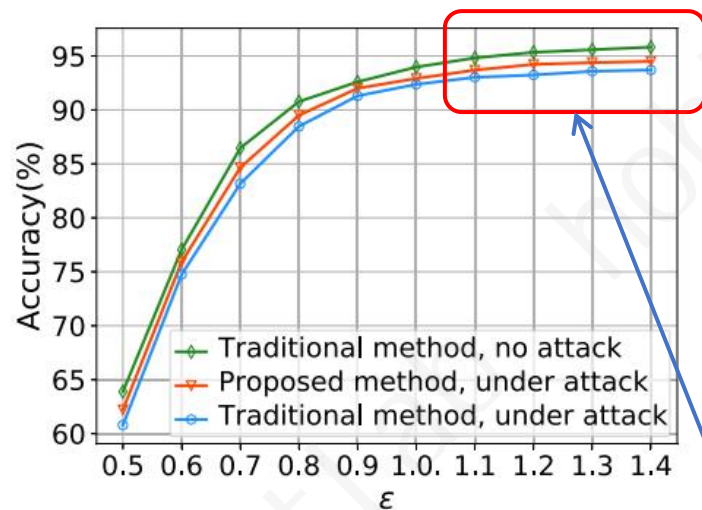
(c) The number of selected clients vs. the number of candidate clients



(d) The number of involved data vs. the number of candidate clients

两种算法提供的客户数和数据数对比

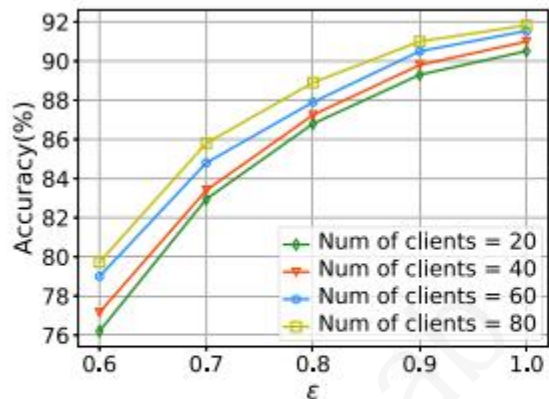
由于总货币预算是固定的，因出现了饱和点，由于客户的基本成本，客户数量无法提高



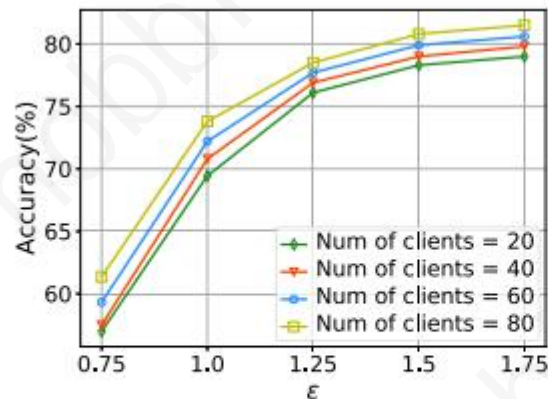
(a) Accuracy of the global model vs. privacy budget, MNIST vs. dataset.

(b) Accuracy of the global model vs. privacy budget, CIFAR-10 dataset.

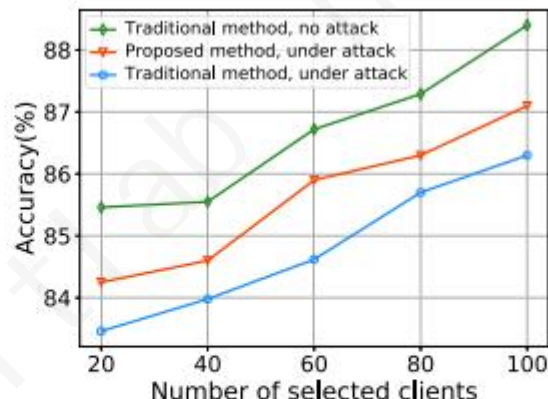
隐私预算上升到一定水平噪声精度影响削弱



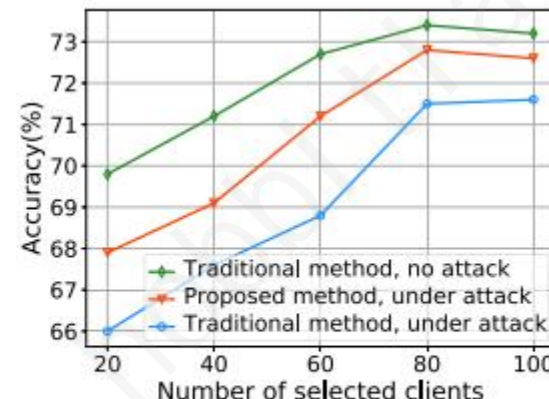
(a) The accuracy of the global model vs. the privacy budget, MNIST dataset.



(b) The accuracy of the global model vs. the privacy budget, CIFAR-10 dataset.



(c) The accuracy of the global model vs. the number of client, MNIST dataset.



(d) The accuracy of the global model vs. the number of client, CIFAR-10 dataset.

Tradeoff: 鲁棒性vs.性能

隐私预算低：客户个体相对影响弱

隐私预算高：相对影响强

Thanks!