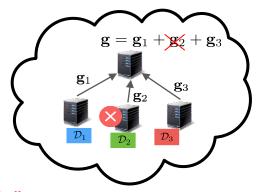
# Large-Scale Distributed Learning

## 1. Distributed Learing in Cloud



#### **Challenges**

- Communication bottleneck
- Straggling worker nodes

## Proposal: CodedReduce [1]

- Novel tree topology for inter-cluster parallelization
- Smart algrebraic coding over gradients for straggler resiliency
- Gains of up to 30x over prior benchmarks over AWS

## 2. Federated Learning



## **Challenges**

- Data privacy
- Data heterogeneity
- Model inversion attacks
- Byzantine attacks

## Proposal: DiverseFL [2]

- Provides robustness against Byzantine attacks, particularly with non-IID client data
- Novel per client criteria for finding Byzantines
- TEE-asisted secure aggregation at server
- Outperforms prior SOTA for Byzantine mitigation, such as FLTrust (NDSS'21)

(More details in next 2 slides)

# 3. Decentralized Serverless Learning



## **Challenges**

- Data privacy and heterogeneity
- Lack of central coordinator
- Decentralized topology agreement
- Security against Byzantine attacks

#### Proposal: Basil [3]

- Fast and computationally efficient Byzantineresilient decentralized training
- Logical ring topology for sequential training for low power edge devices
- Novel performance-based approach for Byzantine mitigation
- Superior performance with non-IID data, where prior SOTA fails completely

#### **DiverseFL Overview:** Step 5 - Aggregation Step 4 - Similarity Checks Step 0, 1 - Sample Evaluation Step 2, 3 - Training Byzantine Identification by FL Server Global Model Update in FL Server Sample Sharing with TEE Local Training on the Client TEE Detects Poisoned Samples Guiding Model Update Computation on TEE FL server FL server FL server FL server Data Poisoning $\tilde{D}_1 \quad \tilde{D}_2 \cdots \tilde{D}_N$ $z_1(=$ $z_N (=g_N)$ user 2 user Nuser user Nuser Nuser 2 user Nuser 2 user 1 user 1 user 1 user 2

**DiverseFL Convergence**: For communication round i, and optimal global model  $\theta^*$ , current model  $\theta^i$  satisfies the following with high probability:

$$\left\|\theta^{i} - \theta^{*}\right\| \leq (1 - \rho)^{i} \left\|\theta^{0} - \theta^{*}\right\| + \frac{\alpha(2 + \epsilon_{2})(4\Gamma_{1} + \beta)}{\rho}$$

## **DiverseFL Performance in Practice**



Total 23 clients; 5 Byzantine nodes; non-IID data distribution

