

# Federated Learning

Idea, Applications, and

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# Terminology

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Classical parallelization, advantages:

- Speed up fitting process
- Train model on much more data
- Idea behind Spark, Hadoop, ...
- Assumption that we already have a database which we want to distribute, hence data of the splits should follow the same distribution

# Federated/Decentralized Learning

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Federated Learning as learning on decentralized data with the following properties:

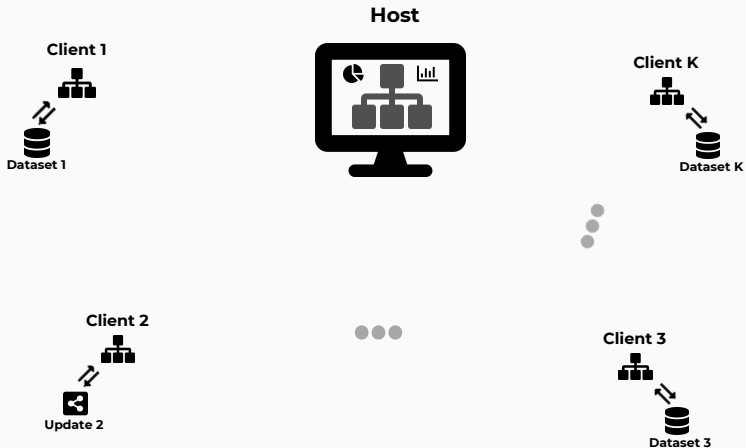
- **Non-IID** The training data on a given client is typically based on the usage of the mobile device by a particular user, and hence any particular user's local dataset will not be representative of the population distribution.
- **Unbalanced** Similarly, some users will make much heavier use of the service or app than others, leading to varying amounts of local training data.
- **Massively distributed** We expect the number of clients participating in an optimization to be much larger than the average number of examples per client.
- **Limited communication** Mobile devices are frequently offline or on slow or expensive connections.

# What is it About?

Host

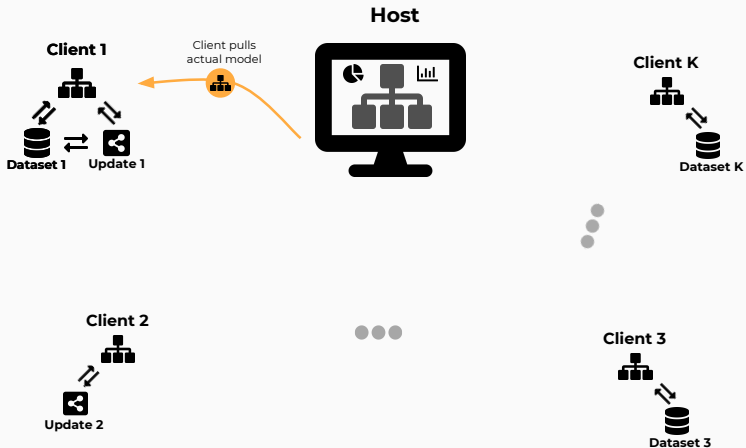


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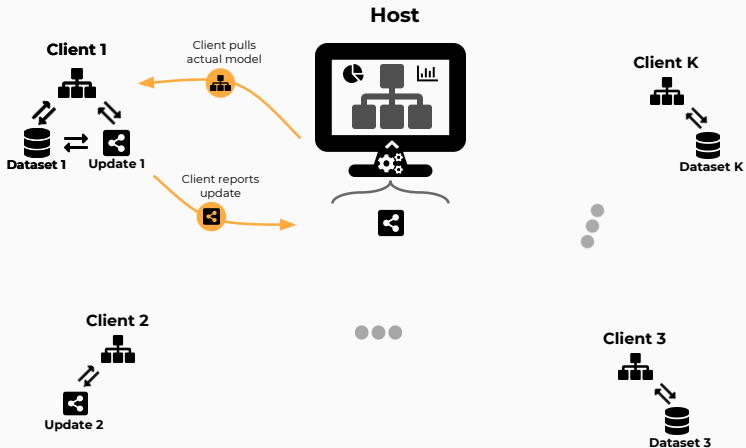




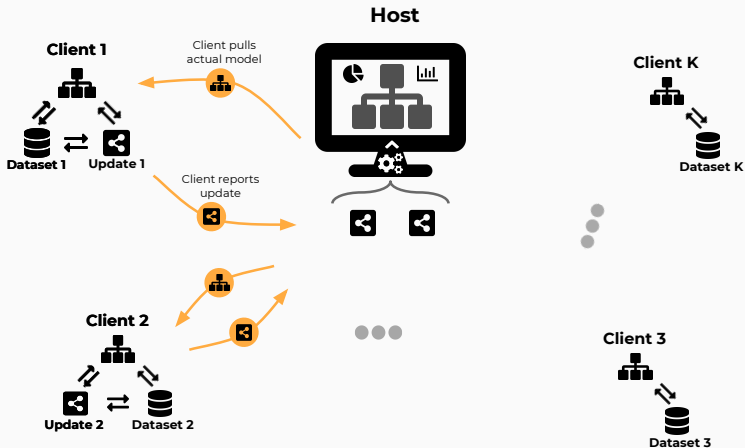
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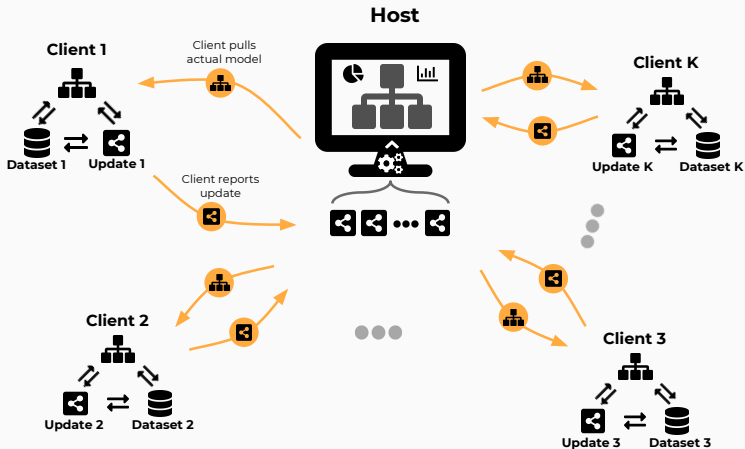
# What is it About?



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# What is it About?



# Federated Learning/Decentralized Learning

- Model comes to the data, not data to the model
- Privacy concerning method
- ...

# Federated Learning of Gradient-Based Methods

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- Problems

- Mention problems and how we can tackle them (more steps in one iteration ...)



# Challenges

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# Communication Costs vs. Training Costs

# Evaluation of Federated Learning Systems

## Example with Logistic Regression

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- **Loss Function/Negative Log-Likelihood**

$$L(y, f(x, \theta)) = -y \log(f(x, \theta)) - (1 - y) \log(1 - f(x, \theta))$$

- **Response Function**

$$f(x) = \left(1 + \exp(-x^T \theta)\right)^{-1}$$

- **Score Function**

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta \theta} L(y, f(x, \theta)) = x(y - f(x, \theta))$$

# Boosting and Federated Learning

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