

# **Ethics of Data Science – Part III**

## **Week 4: Federated Learning Implementation**

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# Federated learning

## What?

- Federated analytics: compute simple statistics in a federated fashion
- Federated validation: build ML model centrally, validate against 3<sup>rd</sup> party data
- Federated learning: co-train an ML model on federated data

## Why?

- Obfuscating or aggregating data as a way to de-anonymise is challenging for unstructured data
- Homomorphic encryption is computationally expensive
- “Data does not move” is simpler to communicate and to comply with

# Federated learning

## Why is it hard?

- Technologically, we need to distribute workloads given unreliable, heterogeneous client devices.
- Mathematically, we need to distribute computation.
- Statistically, local clients are operating in heterogeneous environments (dataset shift)
- Privacy-wise, we need to guarantee that data is not being leaked through model updates

## Is it worth my time learning about this?

- Clear industry focus on federation (given privacy considerations and availability of edge computing)
- Forward-looking technological trend
- Technically very interesting

# Federated learning



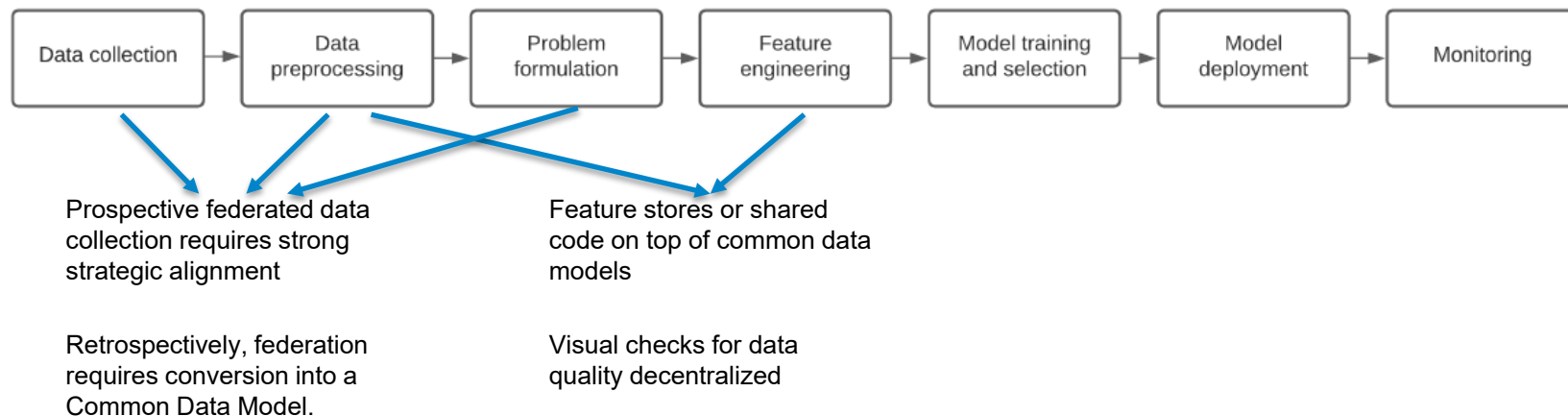
# Federated learning



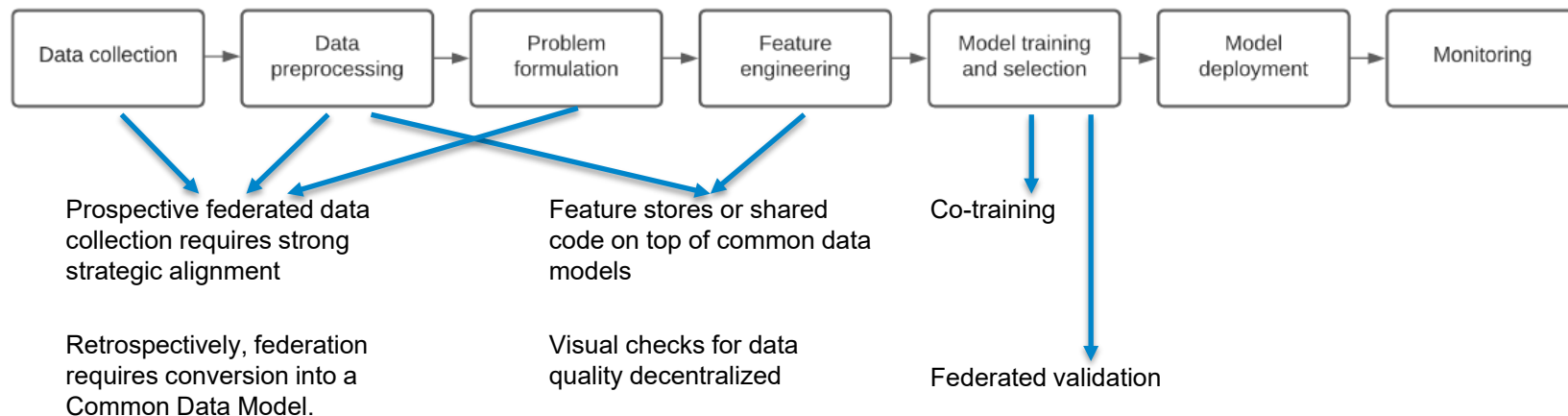
Prospective federated data collection requires strong strategic alignment

Retrospectively, federation requires conversion into a Common Data Model.

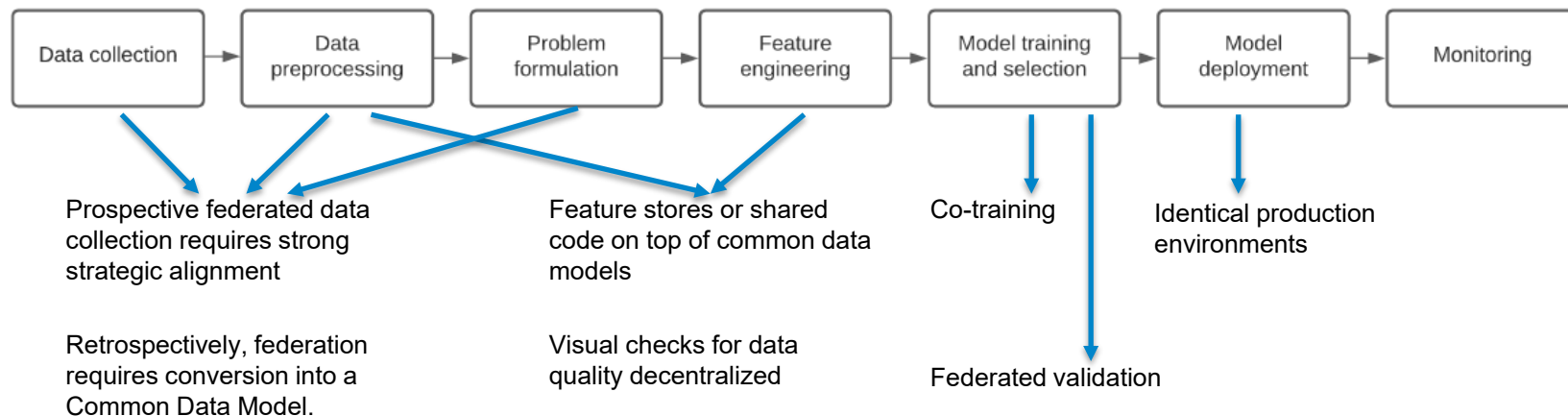
# Federated learning



# Federated learning

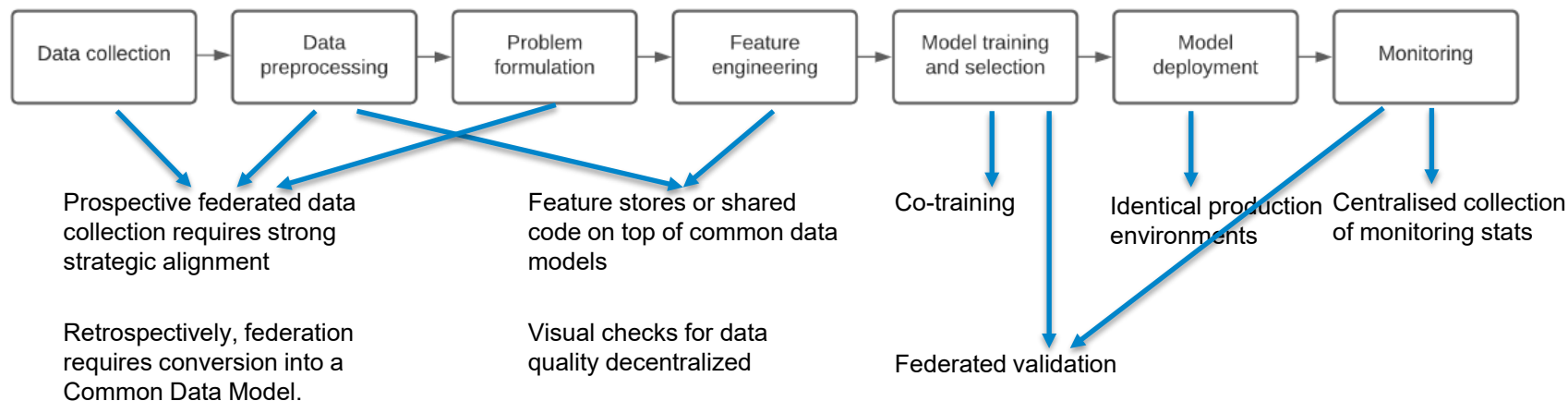


# Federated learning





# Federated learning



# Federated learning

Example 1: mobile phones



Example 2: hospitals

