

# Learning with Strange Gradients

Martin Jaggi

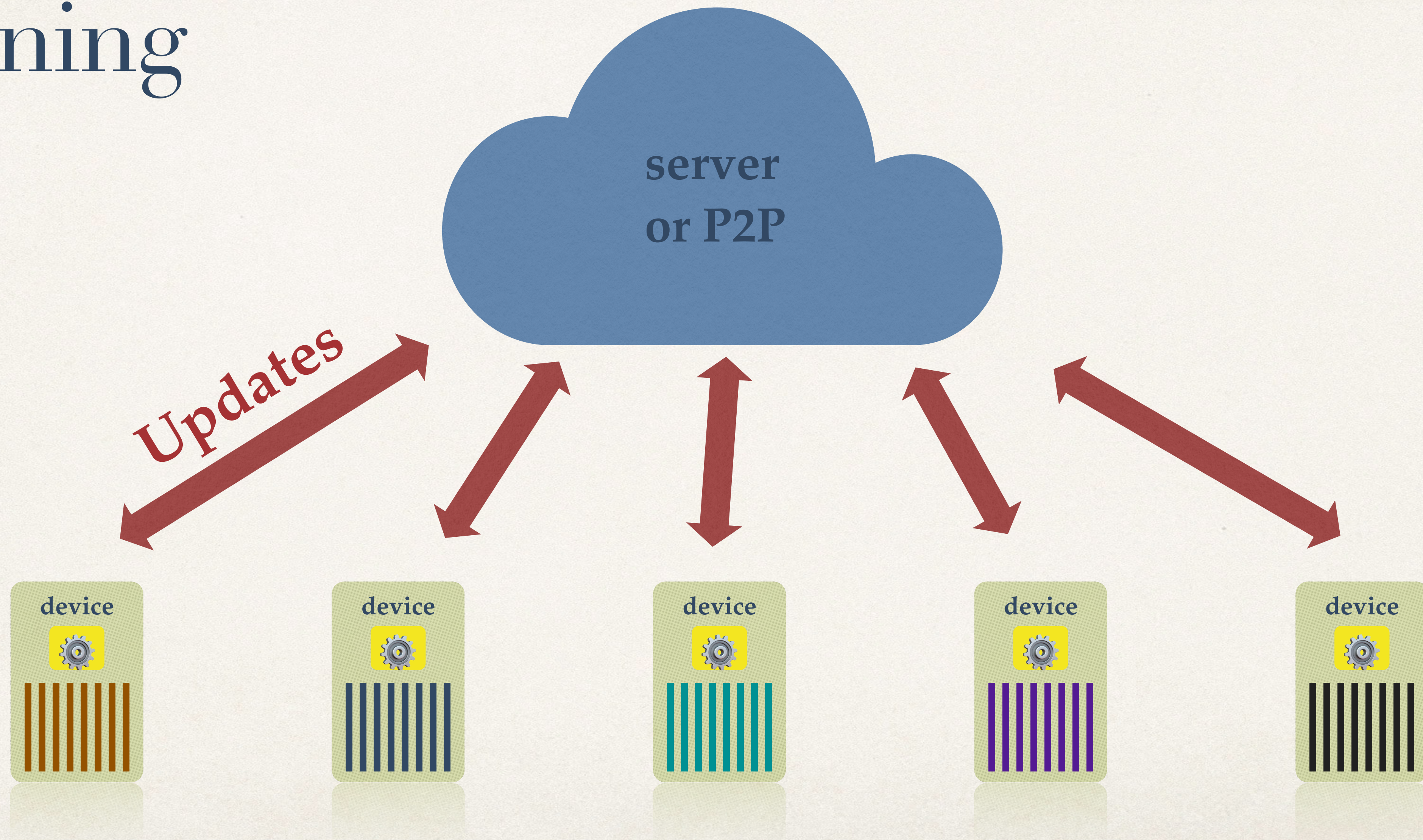
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# Collaborative & Federated Training





1

Gradients from strange collaborators:  
- **Federated Learning**

2

Gradients from strange collaborators:  
- **Personalization**

3

Gradients from strange architectures

4

Gradients from faulty/malicious collaborators:  
- **Byzantine-robust Training**



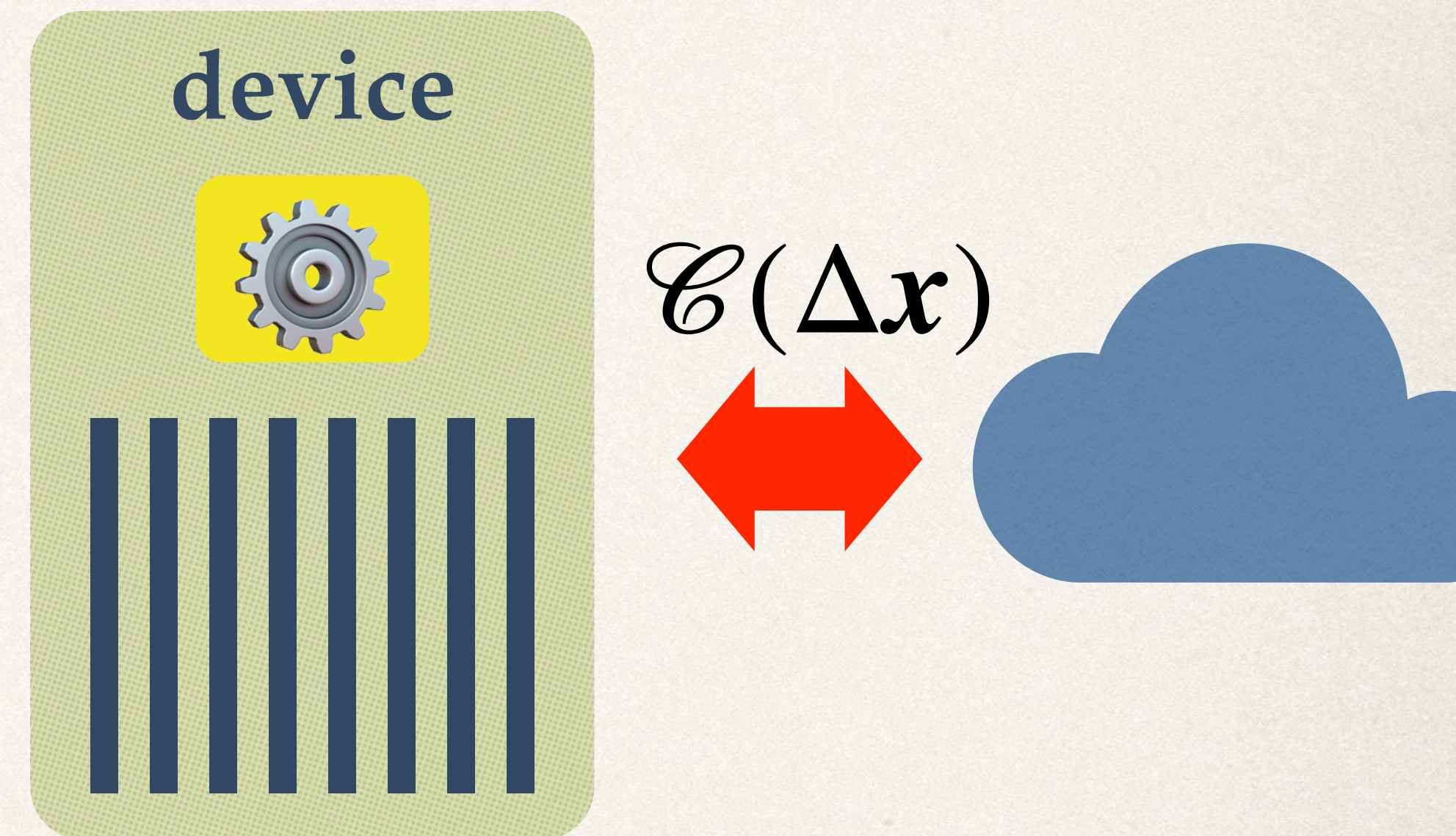
# Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

$$\min_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{|data|} \sum_{i \in data} f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

$$i_t \sim \text{Uniform}(1, |data|)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{t+1} := \mathbf{x}_t + \Delta \mathbf{x}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{x} = -\gamma_t \nabla f_{i_t}(\mathbf{x}_t) \quad \text{from backpropagation}$$





1

Gradients from strange  
collaborators:  
- Federated Learning



# Client drift

- ❖ Federated Learning

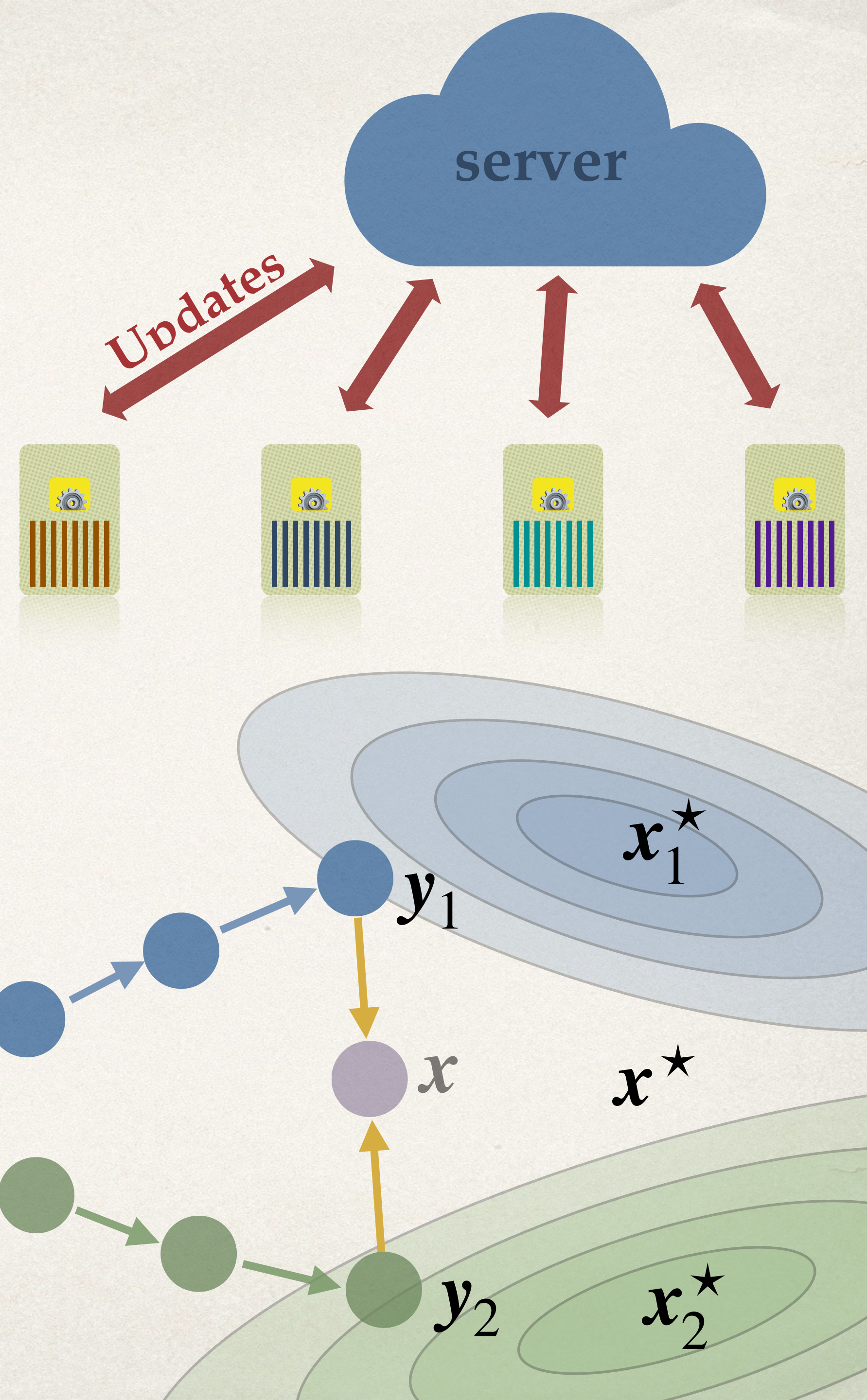
$$\min_x \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

- ❖ Fed Avg / Local SGD

*for some local steps*

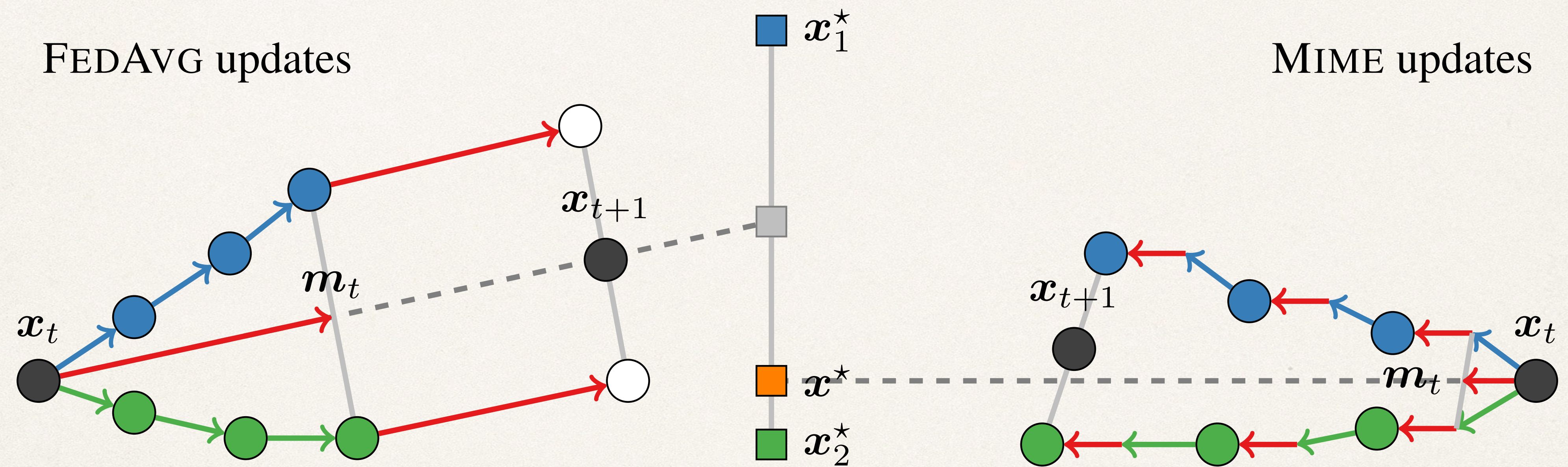
$$\mathbf{y}_i := \mathbf{y}_i - \eta \nabla f_i(\mathbf{y}_i)$$

$$\mathbf{x} := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{y}_i \quad (\text{aggregation})$$





# Client drift






# Mime algorithm framework

*for some local steps*

$$\mathbf{y}_i := \mathbf{y}_i - \eta \left( (1 - \beta) \nabla f_i(\mathbf{y}_i) + \beta \mathbf{m} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{m} := (1 - \beta) \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \beta \mathbf{m}$$



*aggregated on server  
after each round*



# Mime convergence

Number of rounds to reach

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}^{out})\|^2 \right] \leq \varepsilon \quad :$$

$$\mathcal{O} \left( \left( \frac{n}{S} \right)^{3/2} \frac{L}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

**Scaffold**

$$\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\delta(\zeta + \sigma)}{\varepsilon^{3/2}} + \frac{\zeta^2 + \sigma^2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

**MimeLiteMVR**

$$\mathcal{O} \left( \frac{\delta\zeta}{\sqrt{S}\varepsilon^{3/2}} + \frac{\zeta^2}{S\varepsilon} + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

**MimeMVR**

**Data Heterogeneity:**

$\delta \ll L$  inter-cl. Hessian similarity

$\zeta$  inter-cl. gradient variance

$\sigma$  intra-cl. gradient variance

$$\Omega \left( \frac{L\zeta}{\sqrt{S}\varepsilon^{3/2}} + \frac{\zeta^2}{S\varepsilon} + \frac{L}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

**Lower bound  
(server-only)**

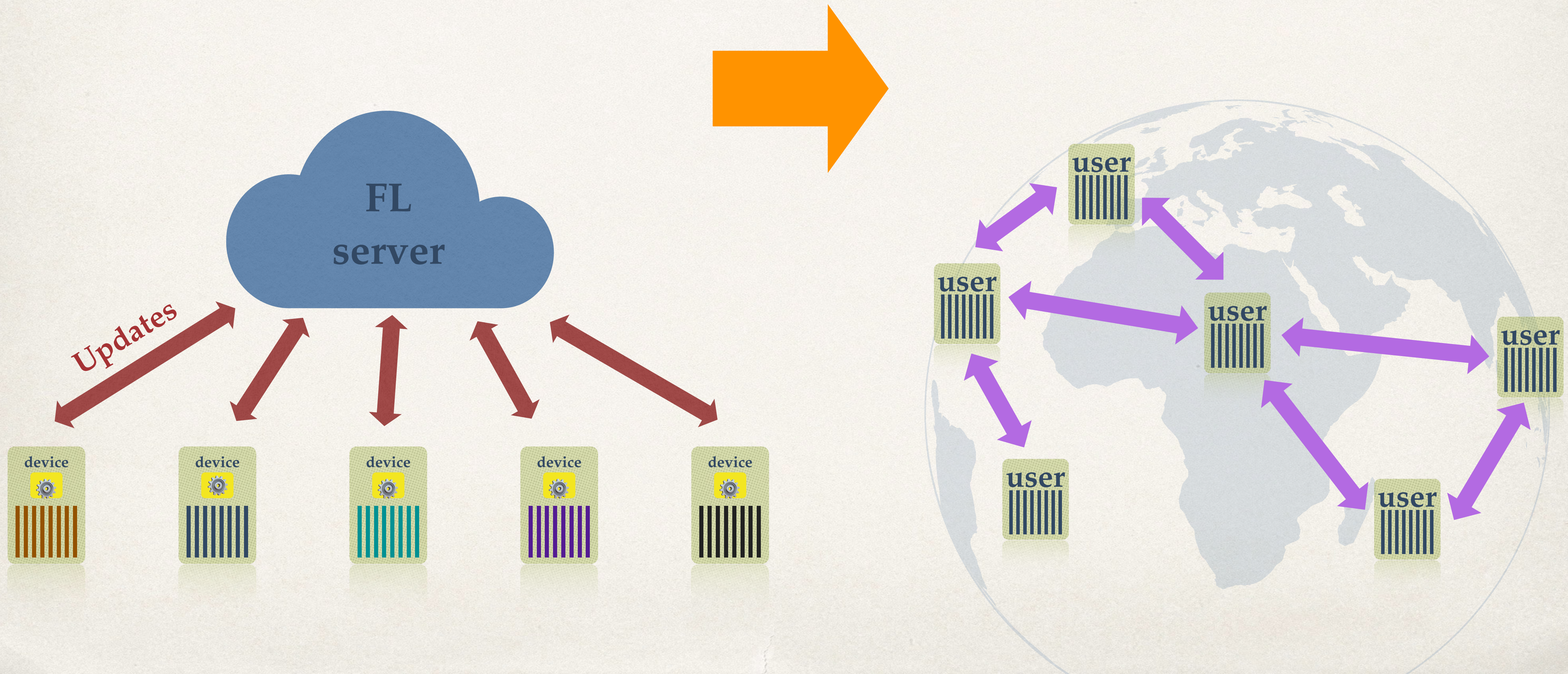


Gradients from strange  
collaborators:

- Personalization



# From federated towards decentralized





# Collaborative Learning

## ❖ Federated

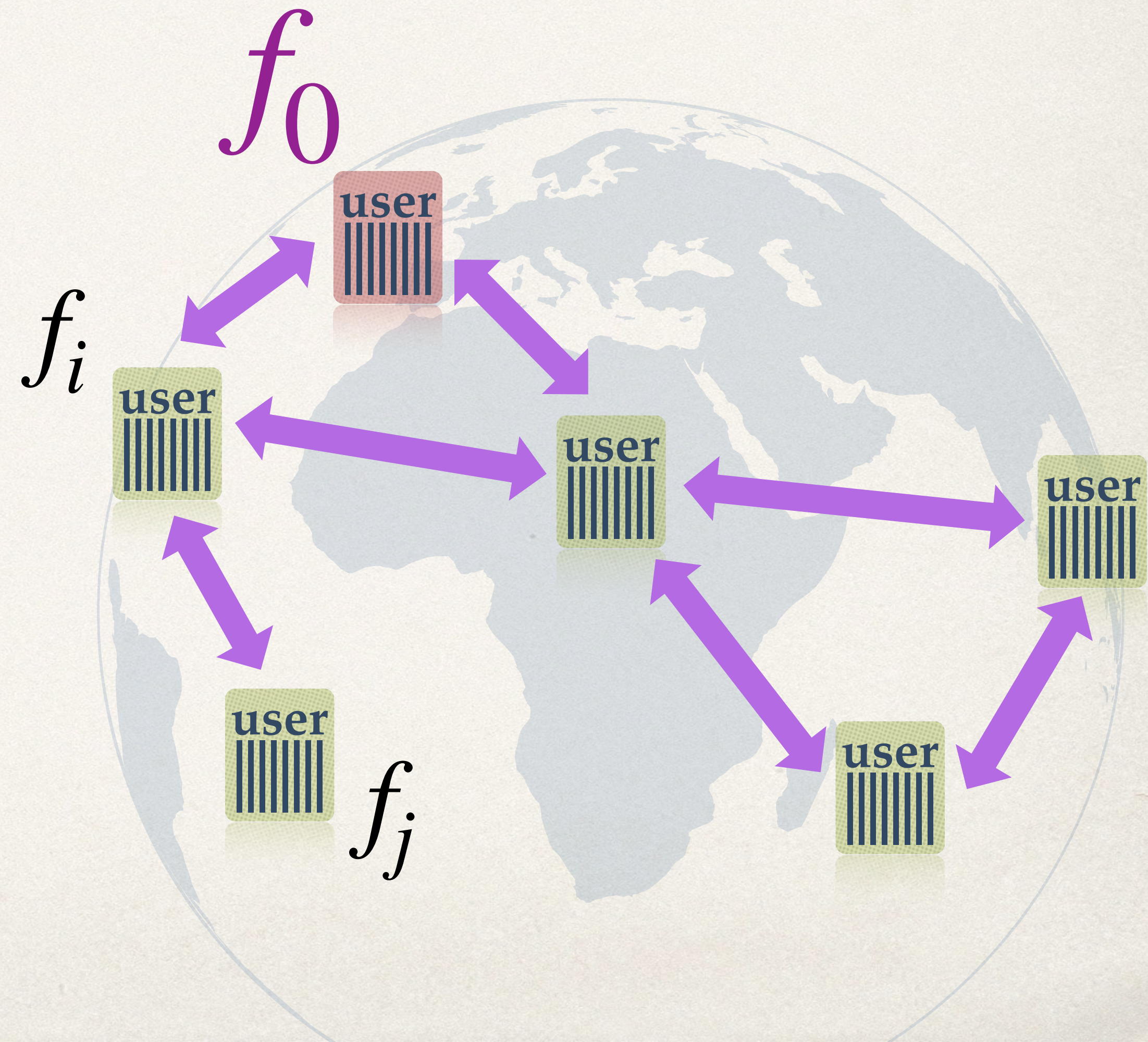
$$\min_x \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

## ❖ Collaborative / Personalized

$$\min_x f_0(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\min_x f_1(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\min_x f_n(\mathbf{x})$$





# Personalized learning / optimization

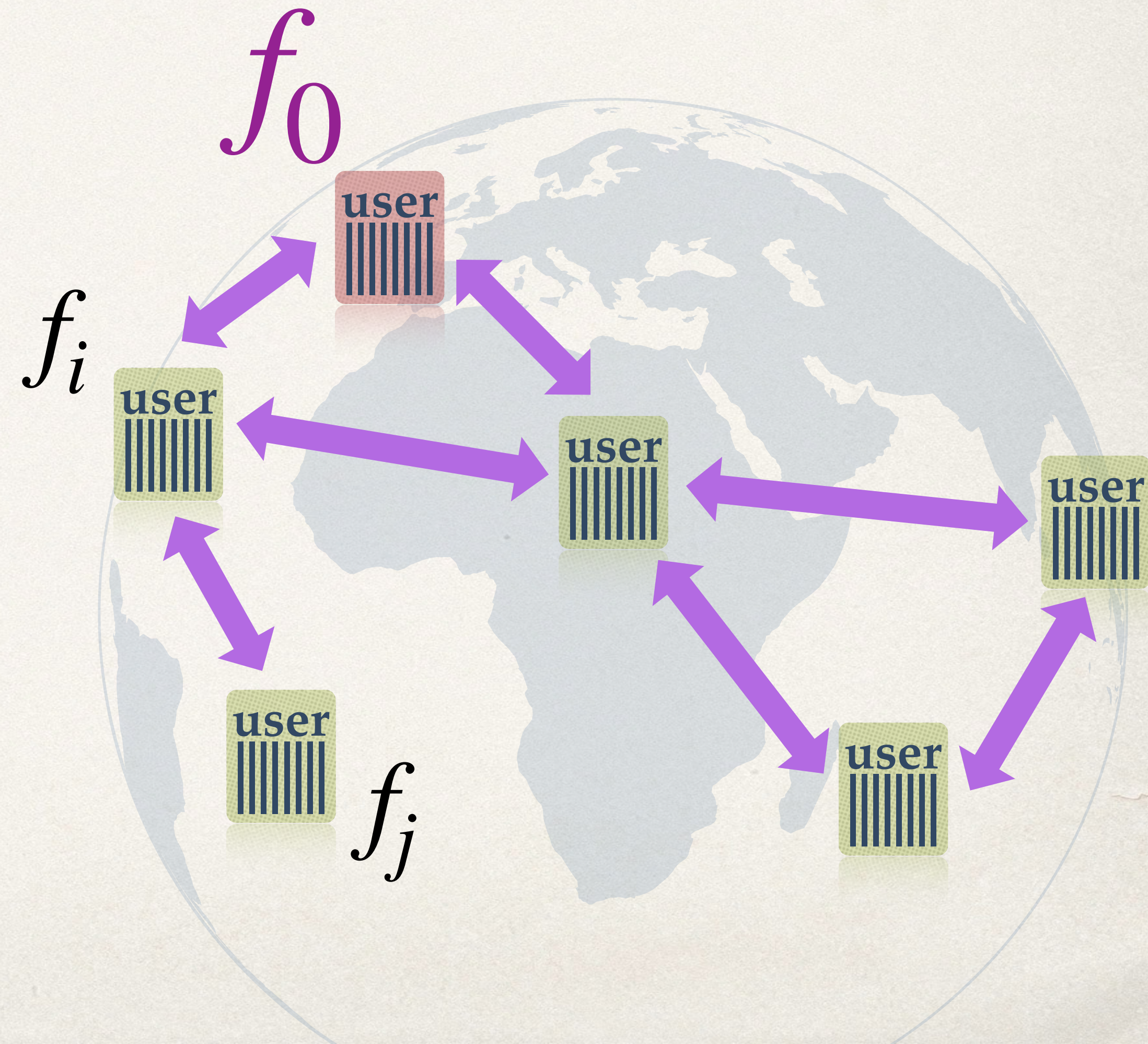
- ❖ Weighted averaging

$$\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{x} - \gamma \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha_i \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x})$$

- ❖ Weighted averaging with **bias correction**

$$\mathbf{x} := \mathbf{x} - \gamma \sum_{i=0}^n \left( \alpha_i \nabla f_i(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{c}_i \right)$$

*idea similar to Scaffold*





**Theorem:** Convergence on personal objective  $f_0$   
for non-convex smooth objectives,  
using exponential moving average to learn  $\mathbf{c}_i$

$$\mathbb{E} \left[ \|\nabla f_0(\mathbf{x}^{out})\|^2 \right] = \mathcal{O} \left( \sqrt{\frac{LF_0 \sigma_0^2}{(\textcolor{red}{n} + 1)T}} \right)$$

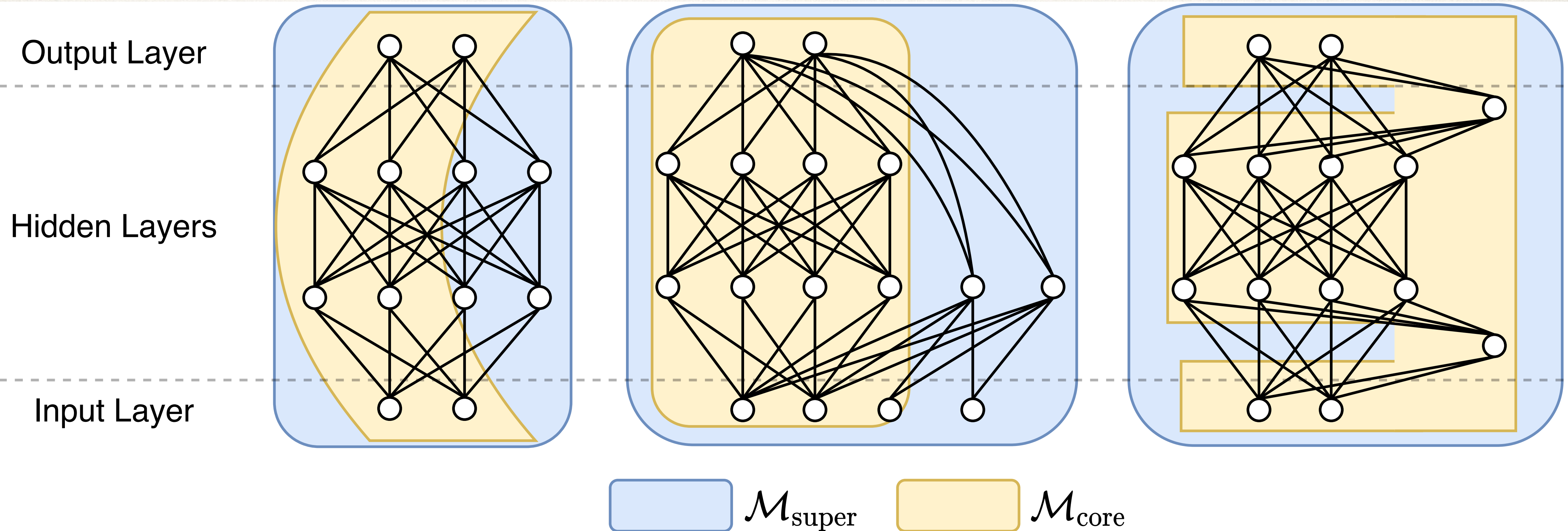


3

# Gradients from strange architectures



# Alternating Partial Training for Neural Nets





**Theorem:** Convergence on original network  $f$   
for non-convex smooth objectives,

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=0}^{T-1} \mathbb{E} [\|\nabla f(\mathbf{x}_t)\|^2] = \mathcal{O} \left( \sqrt{\frac{q^4 L F_0 \sigma^2}{T}} \right)$$

and similarly for smaller core network

$q$  : “gradient alignment” between parent and core network

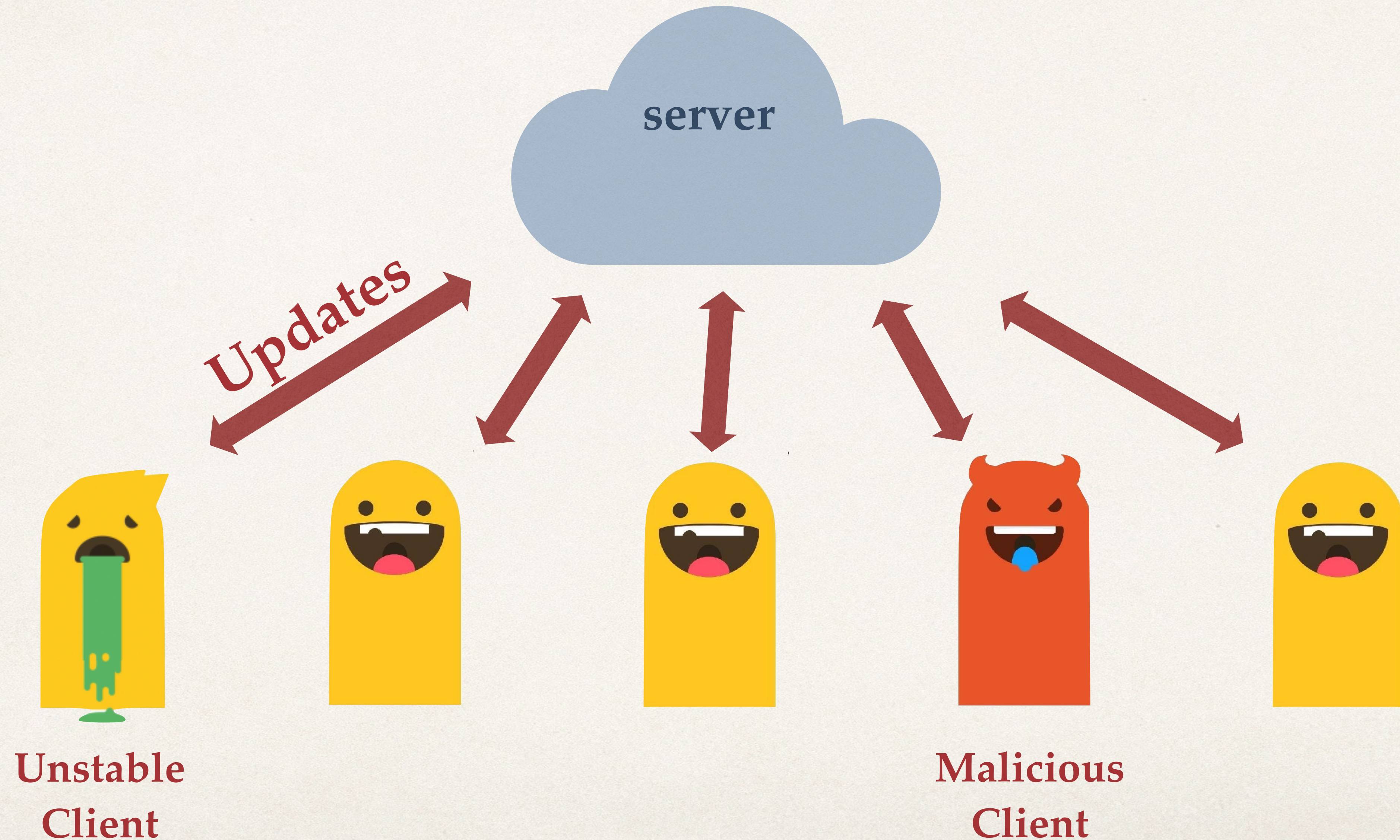
- Masked Training of Neural Networks with Partial Gradients, arXiv
- AC/DC: Alternating Training of Deep Neural Networks, Peste et al, NeurIPS 2021



Gradients from  
faulty/malicious collaborators:  
- Byzantine-robust Training

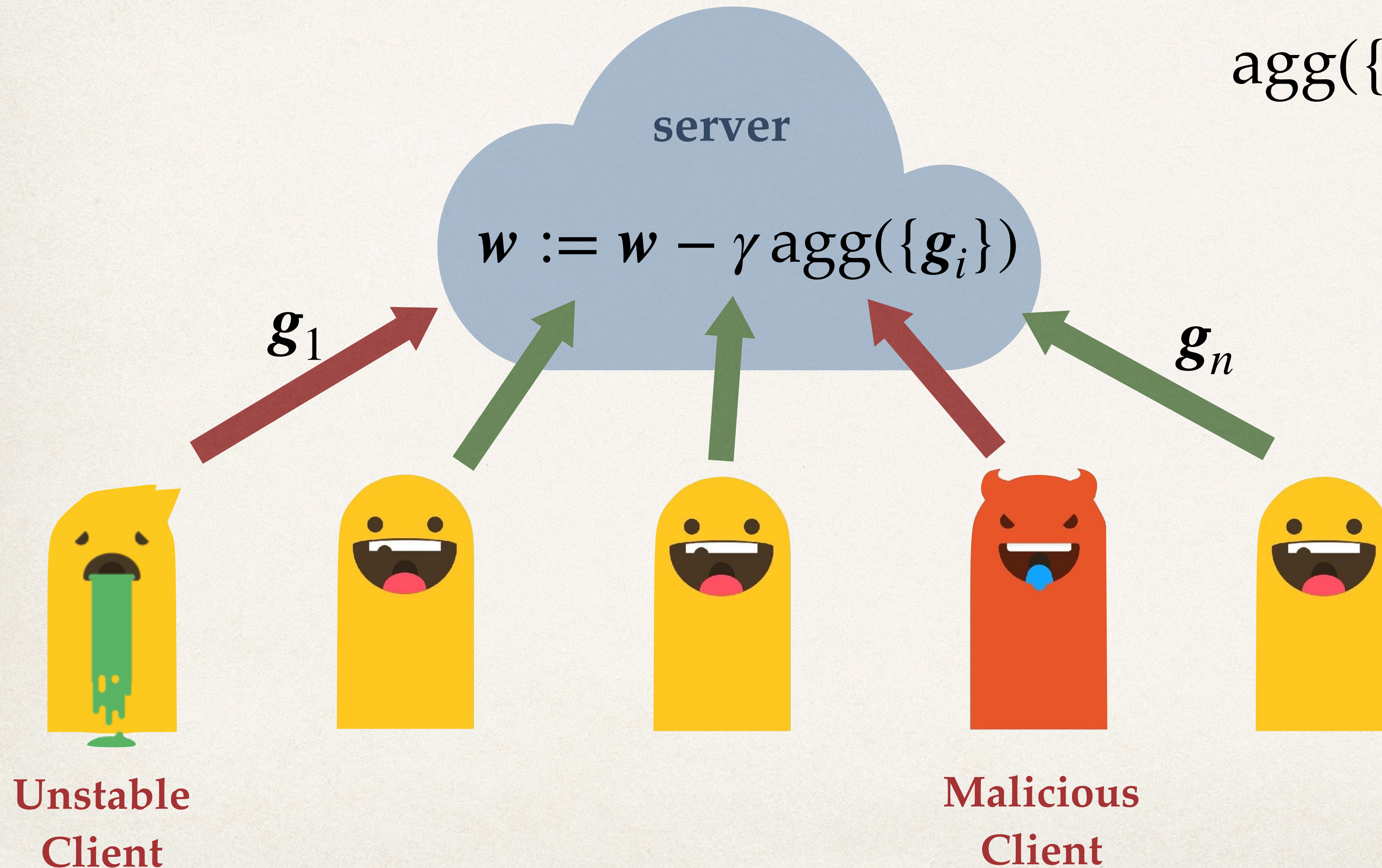


# Malicious actors in FL





# Byzantine Robust Training



$$\text{agg}(\{g_i\}) := \text{avg}(\{g_i\})$$
$$:= \text{CM}(\{g_i\})$$

Examples:

- Coordinate-wise median [Yin et al. 2017]
- Krum [Blanchard et al. 2018]
- Geometric median / RFA [Pillutla et al. 2019]



# Fall of Empires

- ❖ Robustness of the aggregation rule  $\text{agg}(\{g_i\})$   
does it imply robust training?

- ❖ **NO!**

- ❖ Time-coupled attacks:  
Little is enough





# Strong negative result

- ✧ Any aggregation rule which does not use history will **fail** training (convergence)



# Fix: Using history with momentum

- ❖ Simply use worker momentum

$$\mathbf{m}_i := (1 - \beta)\mathbf{g}_i + \beta\mathbf{m}_i$$

- ❖ Effectively averages past gradients, reducing variance

- ❖ Aggregate worker momentum instead of gradients

$$\mathbf{w} := \mathbf{w} - \gamma \text{agg}(\{\mathbf{m}_i\})$$



# Aggregation with Centered Clipping

- ✦ Norm-based clipping, before averaging

$$CC = \boldsymbol{v} + \text{clip}_{\tau}(\boldsymbol{g}_i - \boldsymbol{v})$$

- ✦ Removes outliers
- ✦ Center at previous aggregated update



# Robustness theorem

**Theorem:** Given any  $(\delta_{\max}, c)$ -robust aggregator, under a  $\delta$ -fraction of attackers and  $\sigma^2$  variance, our algorithm outputs  $\mathbf{x}^{\text{out}}$  s.t.

$$\mathbb{E} \|\nabla f(x^{\text{out}})\|^2 \leq \mathcal{O} \left( \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{T} \left( \delta + \frac{1}{\textcolor{red}{n}} \right)} \right)$$



# References

- ❖ **1 Mime: Mimicking Centralized Stochastic Algorithms in Federated Learning**
  - ❖ NeurIPS 2021 [paper link](#)
- ❖ **2 Optimal Model Averaging: Towards Personalized Collaborative Learning**
  - ❖ FL workshop at ICML 2021 [paper link](#)
  - ❖ **Linear Speedup in Personalized Collaborative Learning**
    - ❖ arXiv [paper link](#)
- ❖ **3 Masked Training of Neural Networks with Partial Gradients**
  - ❖ arXiv [paper link](#)
- ❖ **4 Learning from History for Byzantine Robust Optimization**
  - ❖ ICML 2021 [paper link](#)



# Thanks

Sai Praneeth Karimireddy, Sebastian U. Stich, Lie He,  
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**EPFL**

Machine Learning and Optimization Laboratory

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