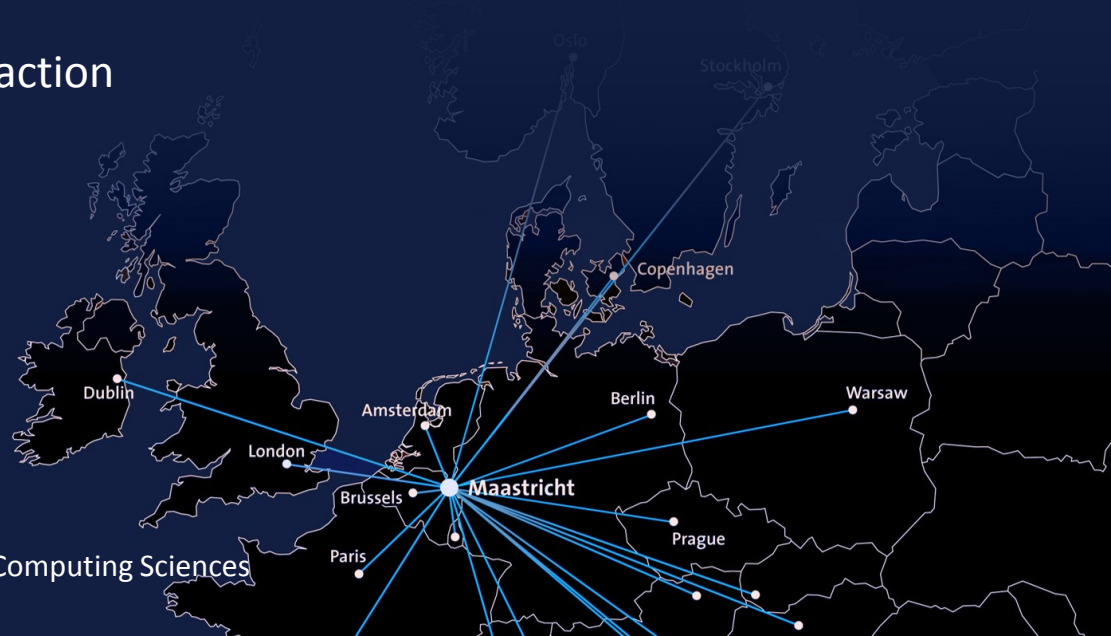


Federated learning: a hype or a trend?

Anna Wilbik

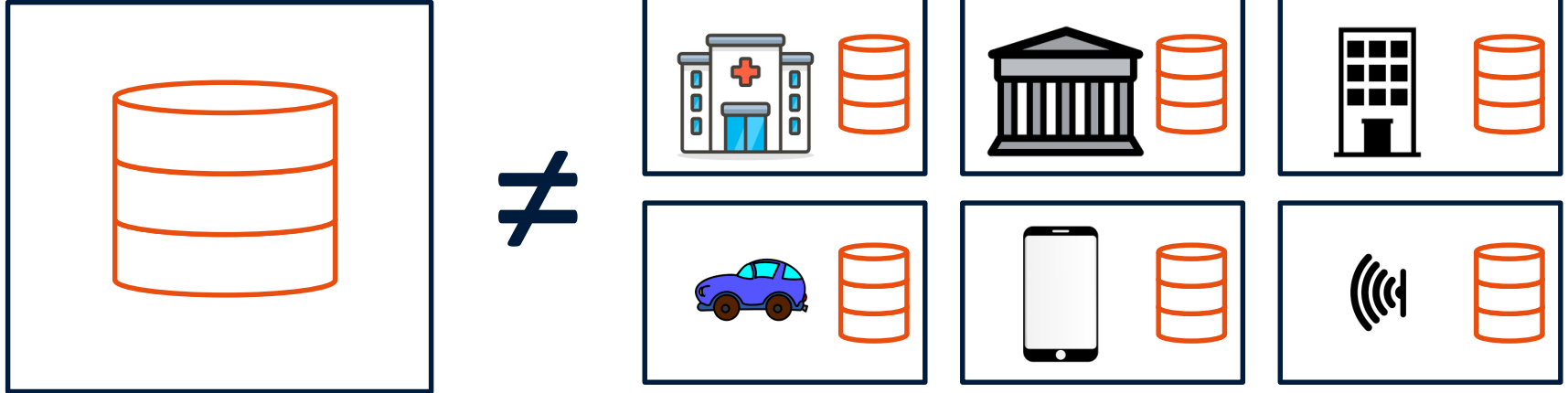
Prof. Data Fusion & Intelligent Interaction



Agenda

- What is federated learning?
- **S**trengths & open challenges
- **W**eakness & **T**hreat
- **O**pportunity

From centralized to decentralized data



Federated learning

“We advocate an alternative that leaves the training data distributed on the mobile devices, and learns a shared model by aggregating locally-computed updates. We term this decentralized approach Federated Learning.”

McMahan et al. , Communication-Efficient Learning of Deep Networks from Decentralized Data, 2016.

Federated learning

“Federated learning is a machine learning setting where multiple entities (clients) collaborate in solving a machine learning problem, under the coordination of a central server or service provider. Each client’s raw data is stored locally and not exchanged or transferred; instead focused updates intended for immediate aggregation are used to achieve the learning objective.”

Kairouz et al., Advances and open problems in federated learning, 2019.

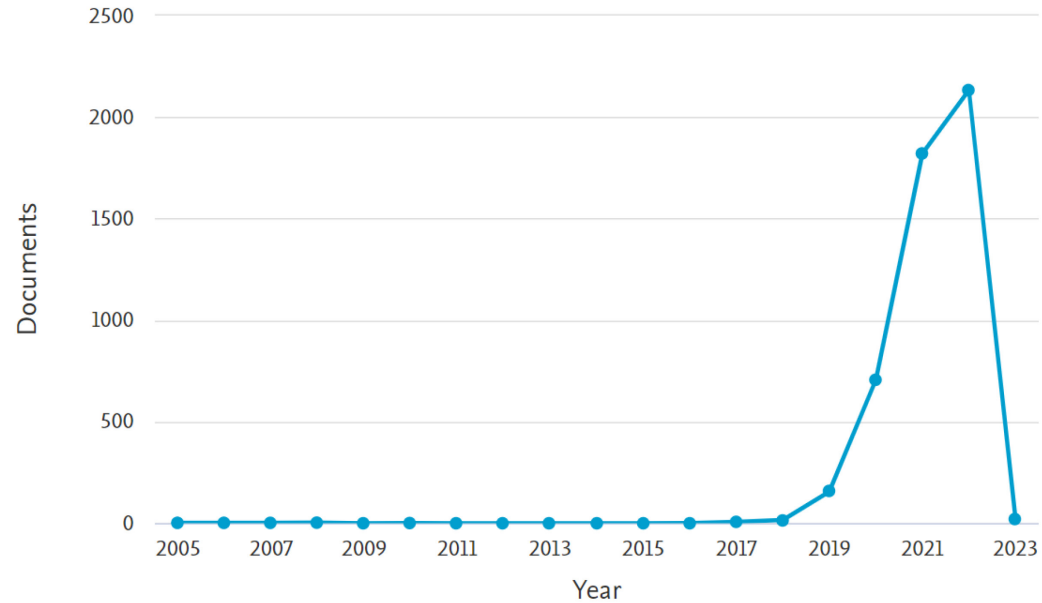
Federated learning

“collaborative learning without exchanging users’ original data”

Li et al., A survey on federated learning systems: vision, hype and reality for data privacy and protection, 2019.

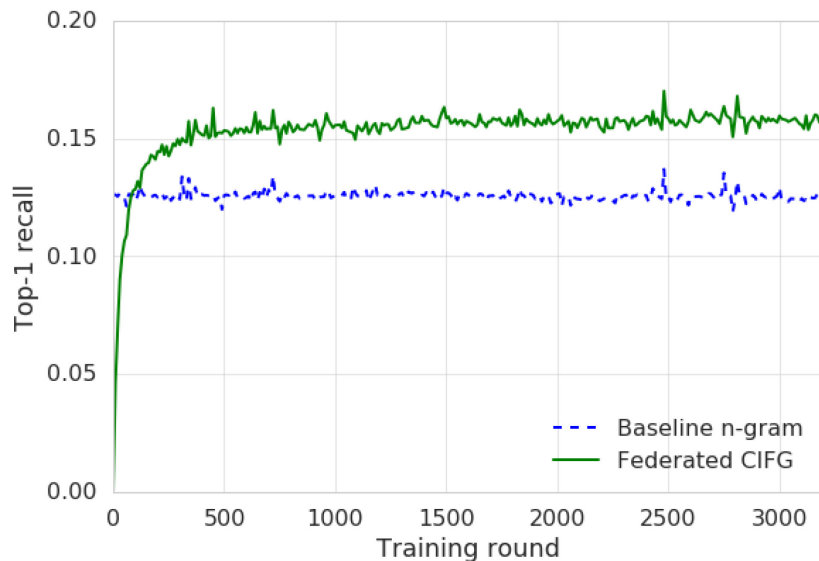
FL – area under development

Scopus



Gboard: next-word prediction

- Federated RNN (compared to prior n-gram model):
- Better next-word prediction accuracy: +24%
- More useful prediction strip: +10% more clicks



Hard et al. Federated Learning
for Mobile Keyboard Prediction,
arXiv:1811.03604

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

How Apple personalizes Siri without hoovering up your data

The tech giant is using privacy-preserving machine learning to improve its voice assistant while keeping your data on your phone.

By Karen Hao

December 11, 2019



<https://www.technologyreview.com/2019/12/11/131629/apple-ai-personalizes-siri-federated-learning/>

<https://medcitynews.com/2020/05/upenn-intel-partner-to-use-federated-learning-ai-for-early-brain-tumor-detection/>

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, DIAGNOSTICS

UPenn, Intel partner to use federated learning AI for early brain tumor detection

The project will bring in 29 institutions from North America, Europe and India and will use privacy-preserved data to train AI models. Federated learning has been described as being born at the intersection of AI, blockchain, edge computing and the Internet of Things.

By ALARIC DEARMENT

Medical Institutions Collaborate to Improve Mammogram Assessment AI with NVIDIA Clara Federated Learning

In a federated learning collaboration, the American College of Radiology, Diagnosticos da America, Partners HealthCare, Ohio State University and Stanford Medicine developed better predictive models to assess breast tissue density.

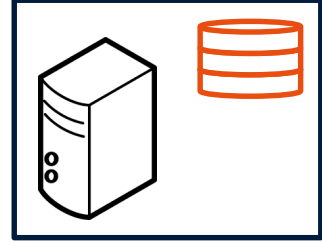
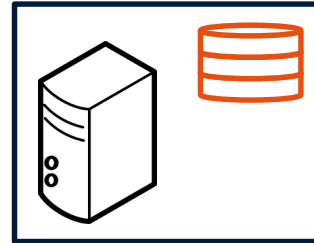
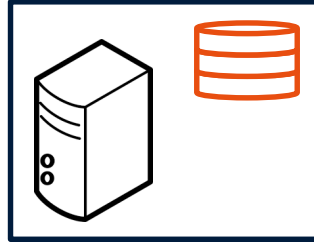
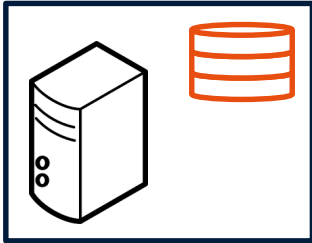
April 15, 2020 by MONA FLORES

<https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2020/04/15/federated-learning-mammogram-assessment/>

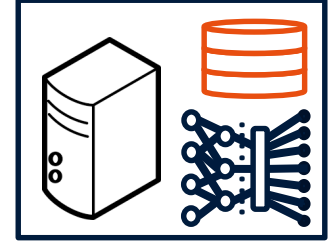
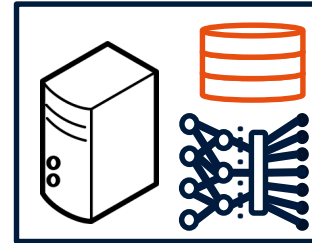
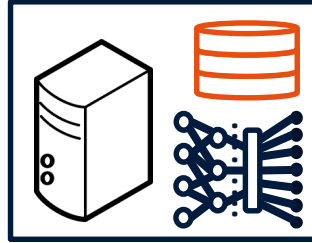
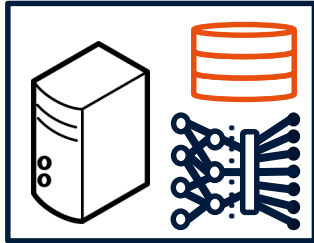
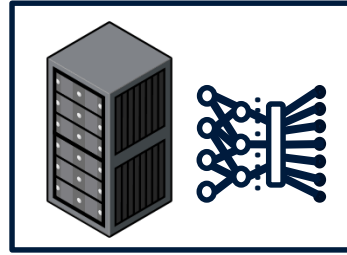
Scenario 1 – horizontal FL



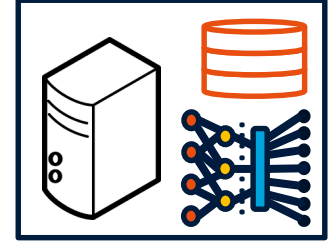
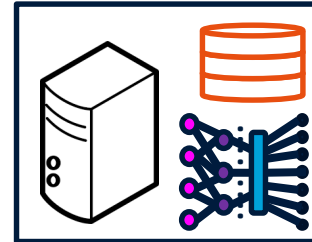
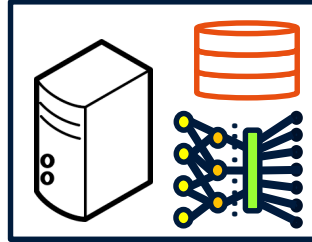
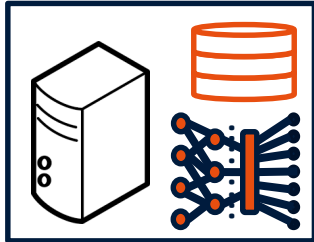
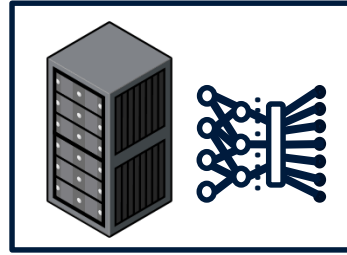
How does it work?



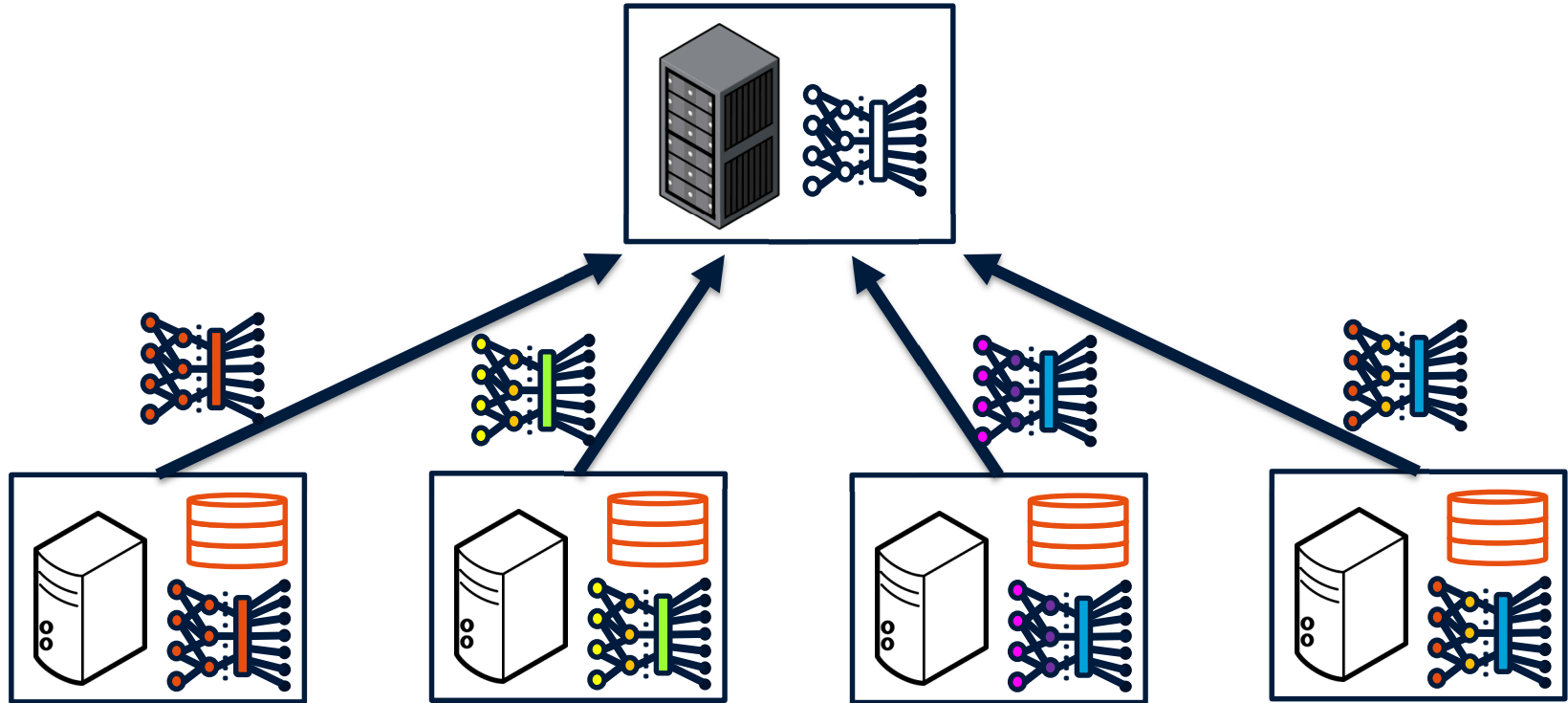
How does it work?



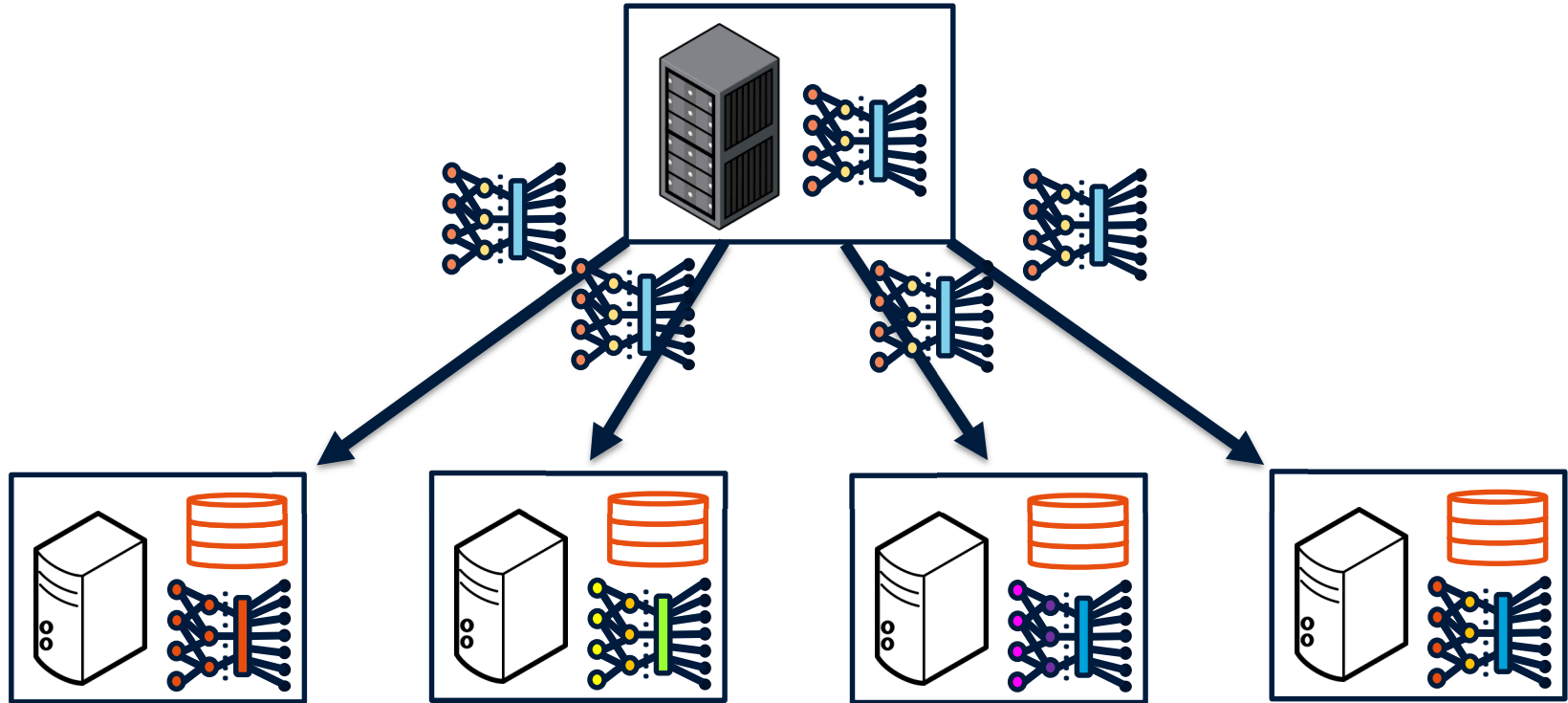
How does it work?



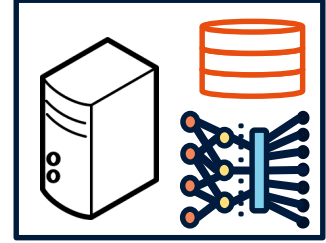
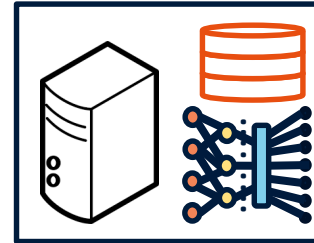
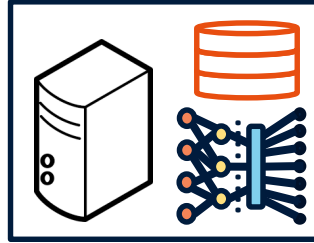
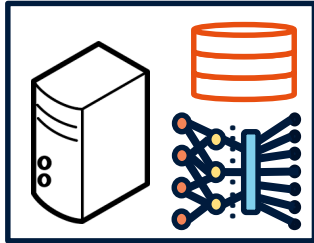
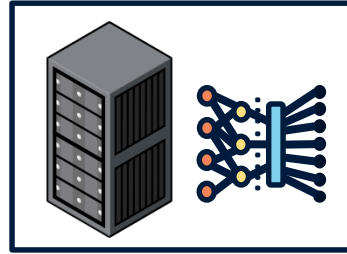
How does it work?



How does it work?



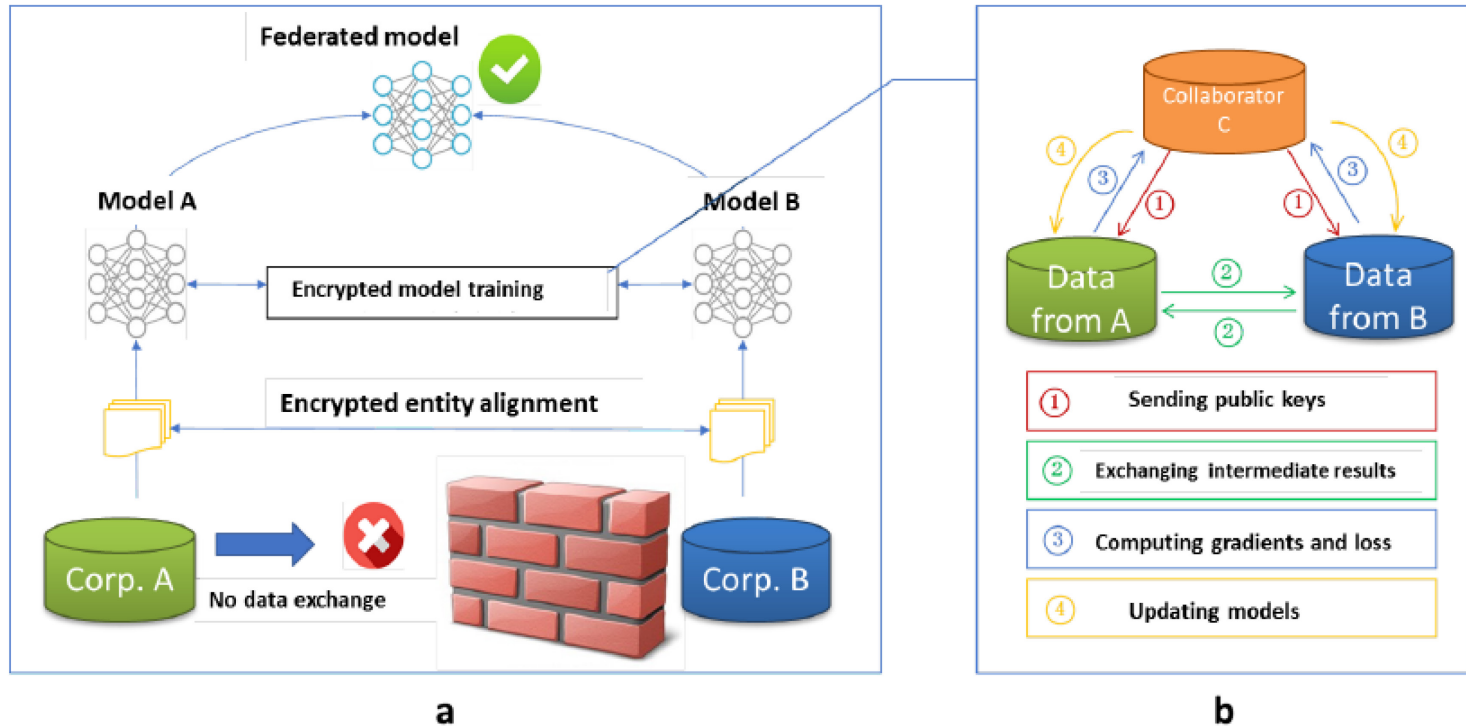
How does it work?



Scenario 2 – vertical FL



Vertical federated learning



Yang, et al., Federated Machine Learning: Concept and Applications

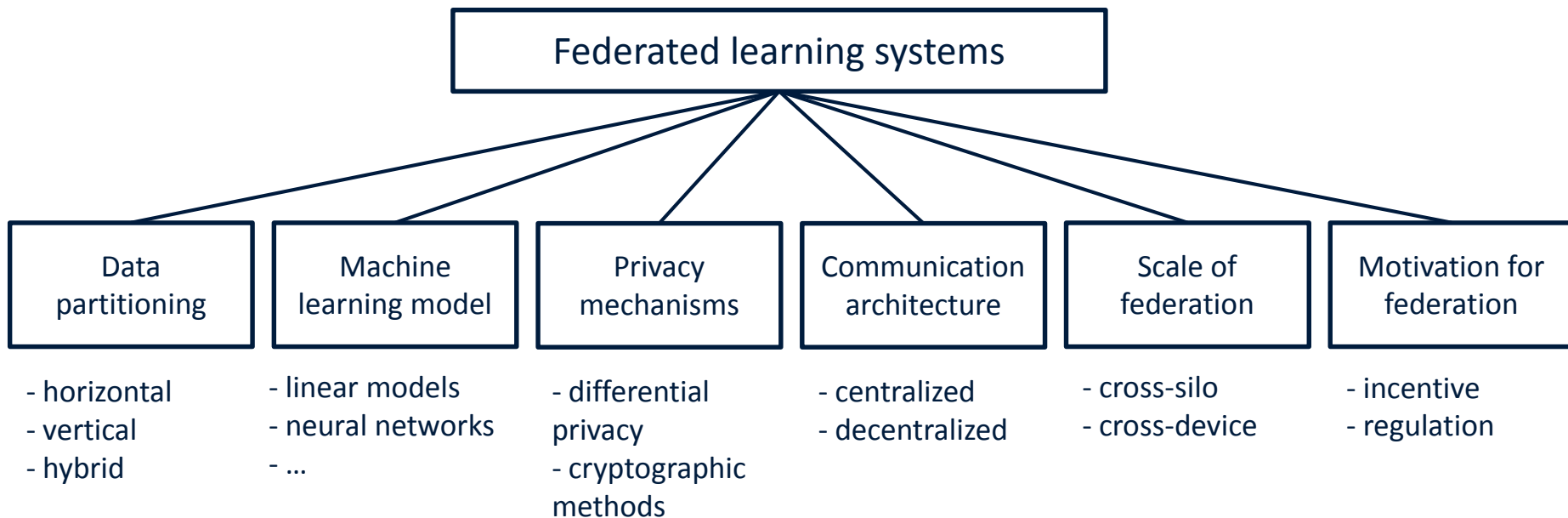
Scenario 3 – hybrid FL



POLISH AIRLINES



Taxonomy of Federated Learning



Li et al., A survey on federated learning systems: vision, hype and reality for data privacy and protection, arXiv preprint arXiv:1907.09693, 2019.

HFL: research



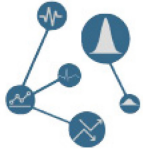
expensive communication

- massive, slow networks



privacy concerns

- user privacy constraints



statistical heterogeneity

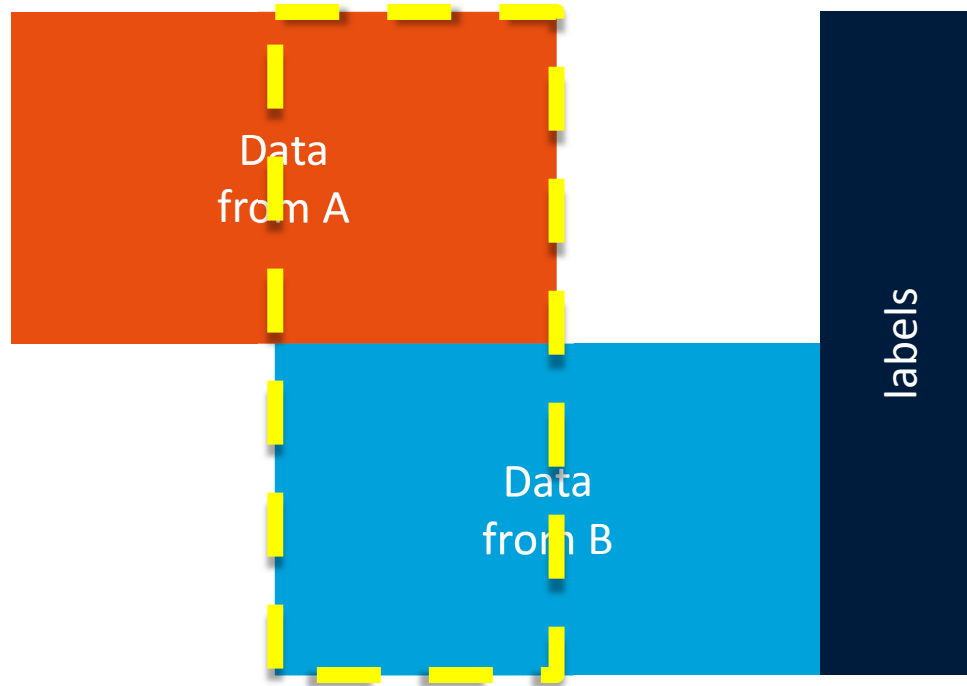
- unbalanced, non-IID data



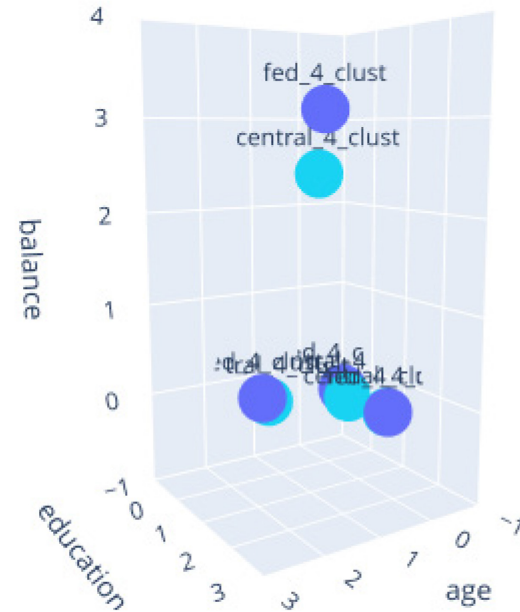
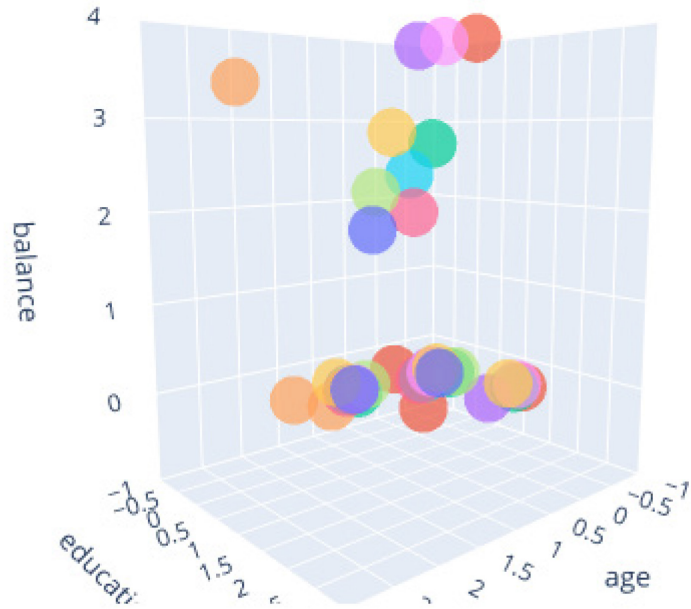
systems heterogeneity

- variable hardware, connectivity, etc

Not all parties collect same data



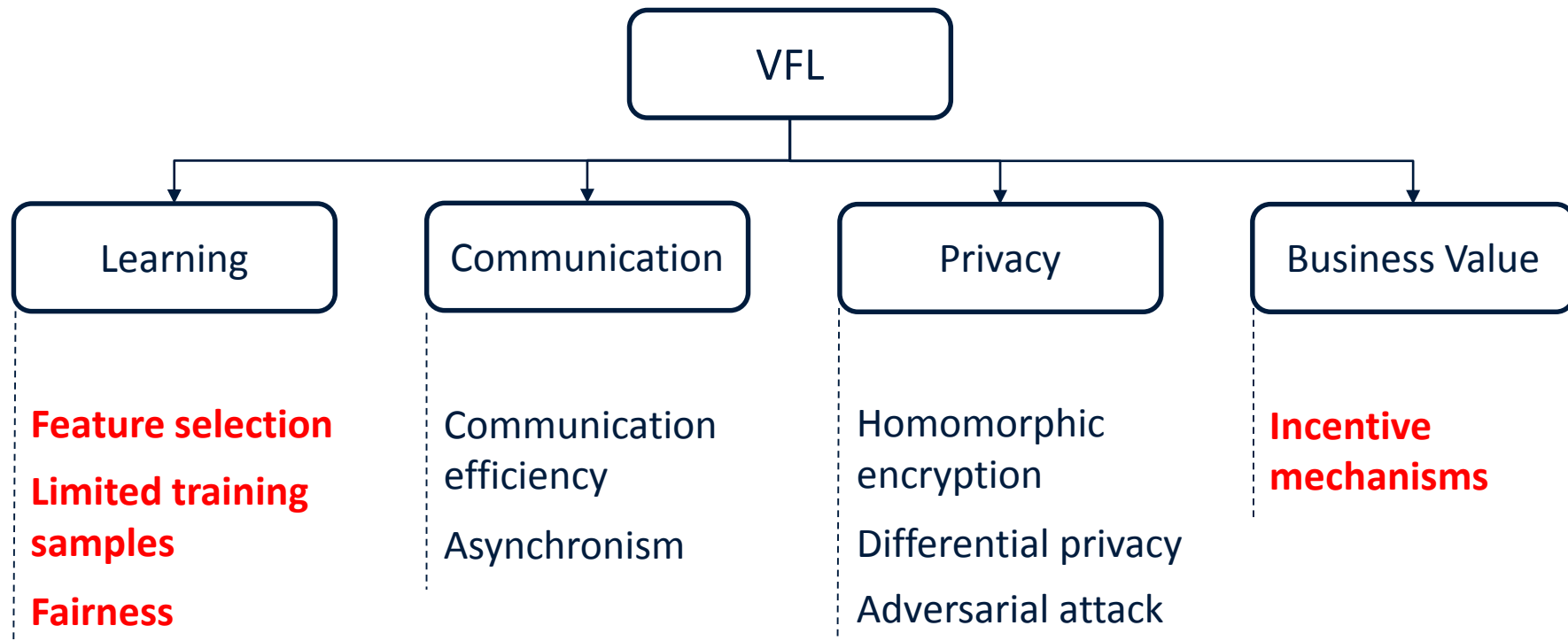
Federated clustering



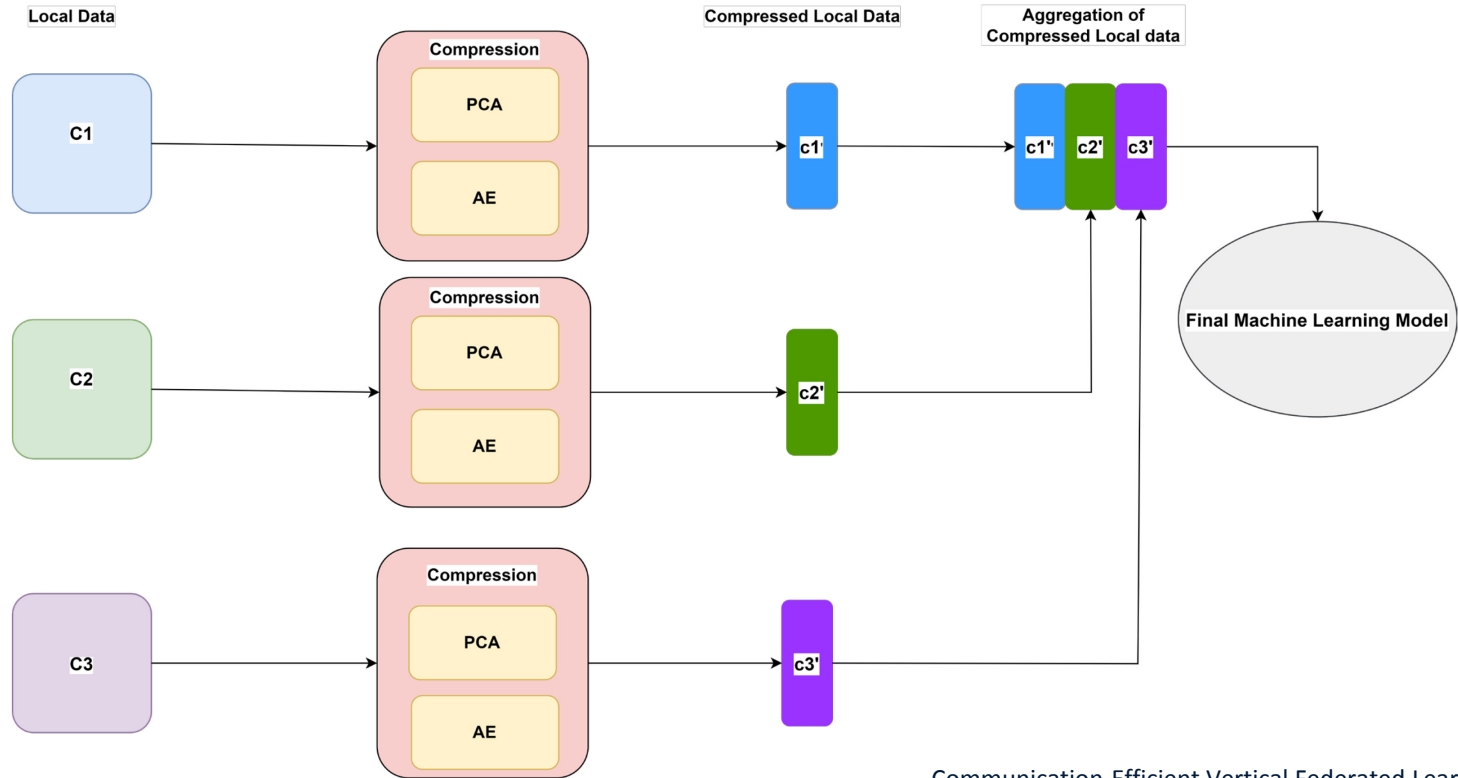
HFL: opportunities

- Going beyond empirical risk minimization formulations: tree-based methods, online learning, Bayesian learning...
- RL, unsupervised and semi-supervised, active learning
- Support ML workflows like hyperparameter searches
- Data alignment
- Make trained models smaller
- Fairness

VFL: research & opportunities



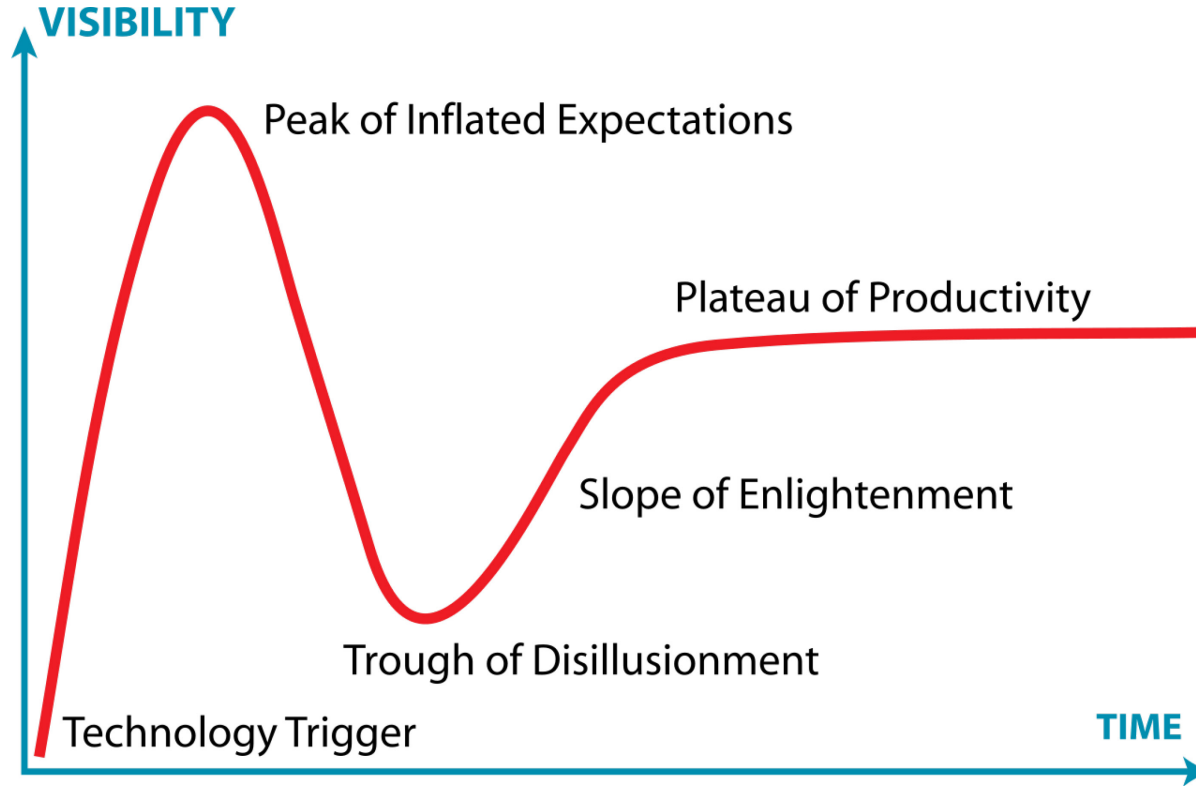
Communication efficiency

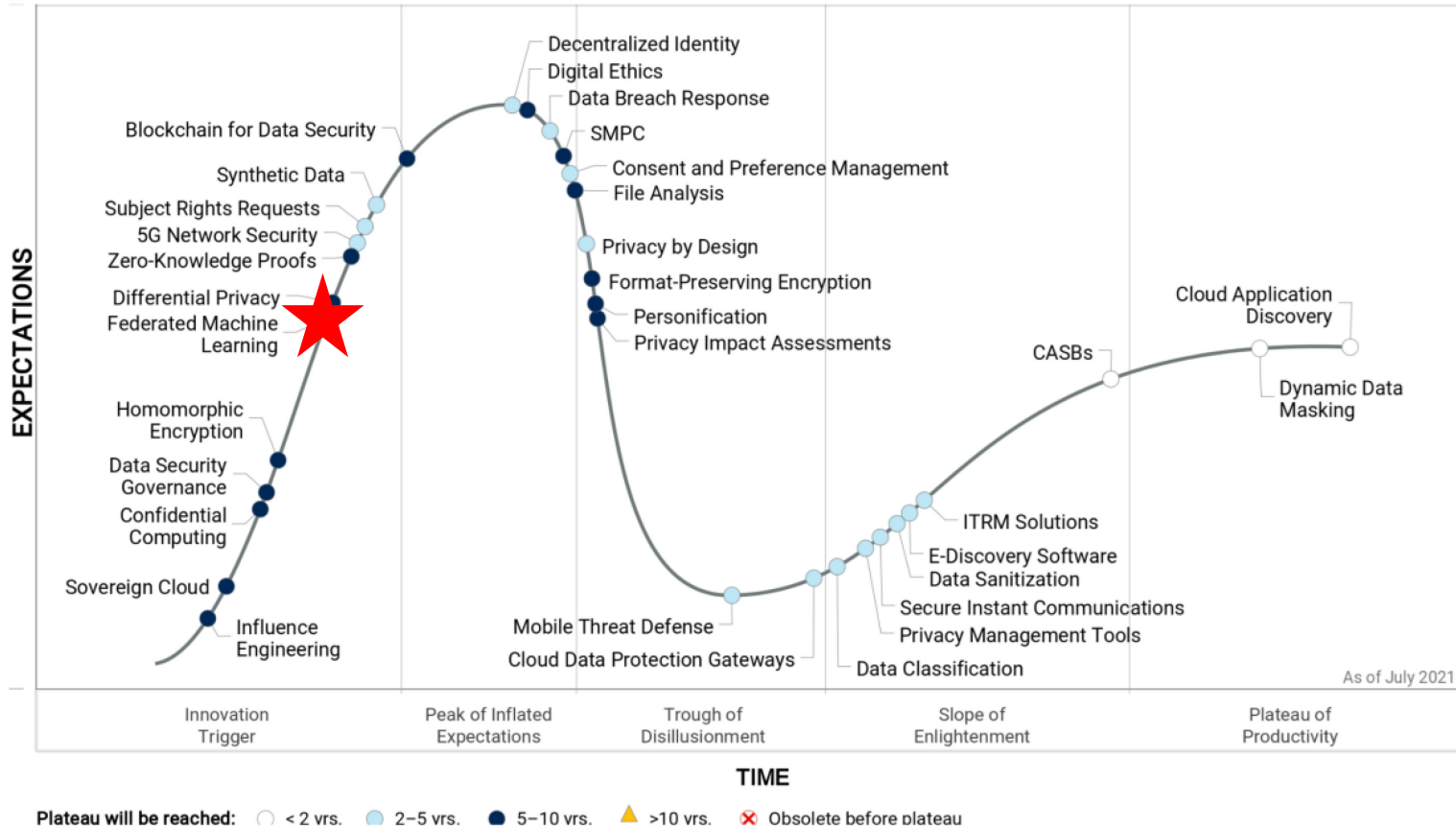


But...

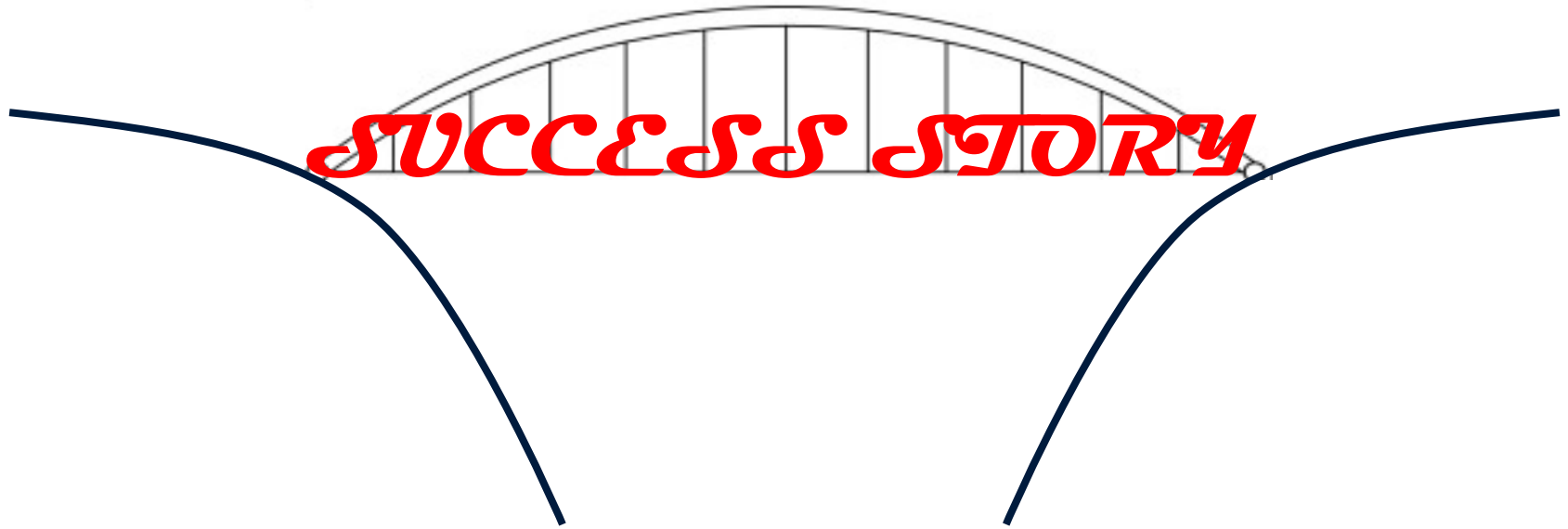


Gartner's hype cycle





How to pass the trough of disillusionment?



TRL

RESEARCH	1	BASIC PRINCIPLES OBSERVED
	2	TECHNOLOGY CONCEPT FORMULATED
	3	EXPERIMENTAL PROOF OF CONCEPT
DEVELOPMENT	4	TECHNOLOGY VALIDATED IN LAB
	5	TECHNOLOGY VALIDATED IN RELEVANT ENVIRONMENT
	6	TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATED IN RELEVANT ENVIRONMENT
DEPLOYMENT	7	SYSTEM PROTOTYPE DEMONSTRATION IN OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
	8	SYSTEM COMPLETE AND QUALIFIED
	9	ACTUAL SYSTEM PROVEN IN OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Technology push vs. requirements pull



Requirement pull = outcome thinking?



“People don’t want to buy a quarter-inch drill. They want a quarter-inch hole.” - Theodore Levitt (Harvard University), 1983

Outcome thinking



Outcome thinking



Outcome-Based Business Design in IoT-Enabled Digital Supply Chain Transformation

Paul Grefen

*School of Industrial Engineering
Eindhoven University of Technology and
Atos Digital Transformation Consulting
Eindhoven, Netherlands
p.w.p.j.grefen@tue.nl, paul.grefen@atos.net*

Frank Kuitens

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Anna Wilbik

*Department of Data Science
and Knowledge Engineering
Maastricht University
Maastricht, Netherlands
a.wilbik@maastrichtuniversity.nl*

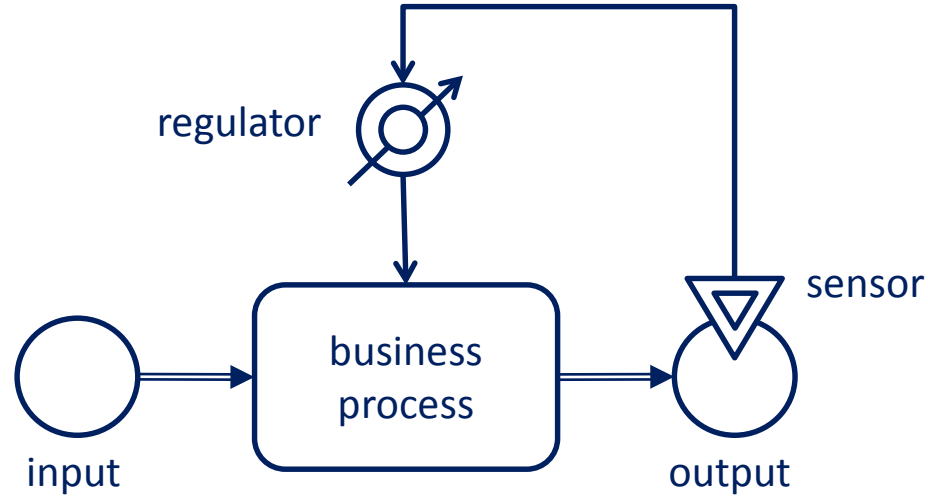
Menno Blanken

*Atos Digital Transformation Consulting
Eindhoven, Netherlands
menno.blanken@atos.net*

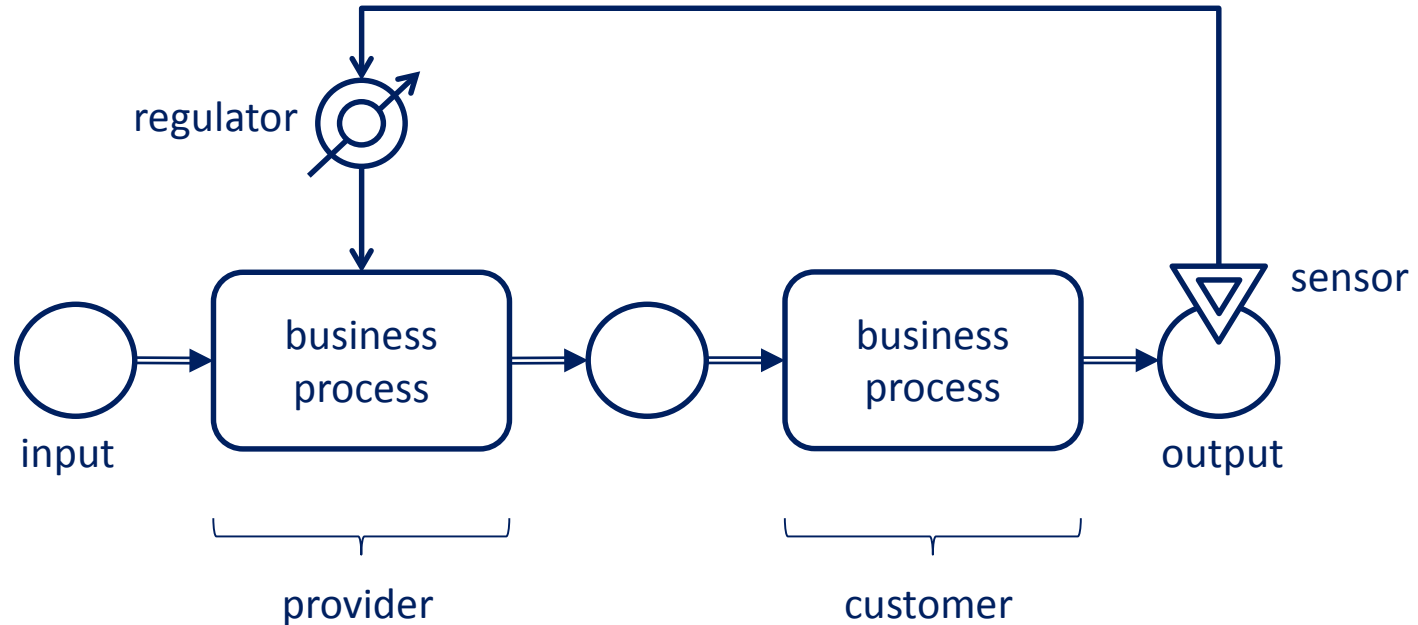
Abstract—In the current economy, we see a shift of focus from delivering products or services to delivering value or outcomes to customers, reflected in the concept of the outcome economy. The concept has been embraced by research and practice but lacks proper operationalization to make it fit for the digital transformation of supply chains. In this paper, we translate the concept into a cybernetic model and accompanying

recent years [1-5]. Examples of this shift from selling products to selling outcomes can be found in many domains. An illustrative example is in the aircraft engine industry, where business models are explored where actual performance of engines is sold instead of the physical product [3]. In the transport and logistics domain, business models are explored where the effects of data analytics services on transport

Single-step business control model



Multi-step business outcome control model





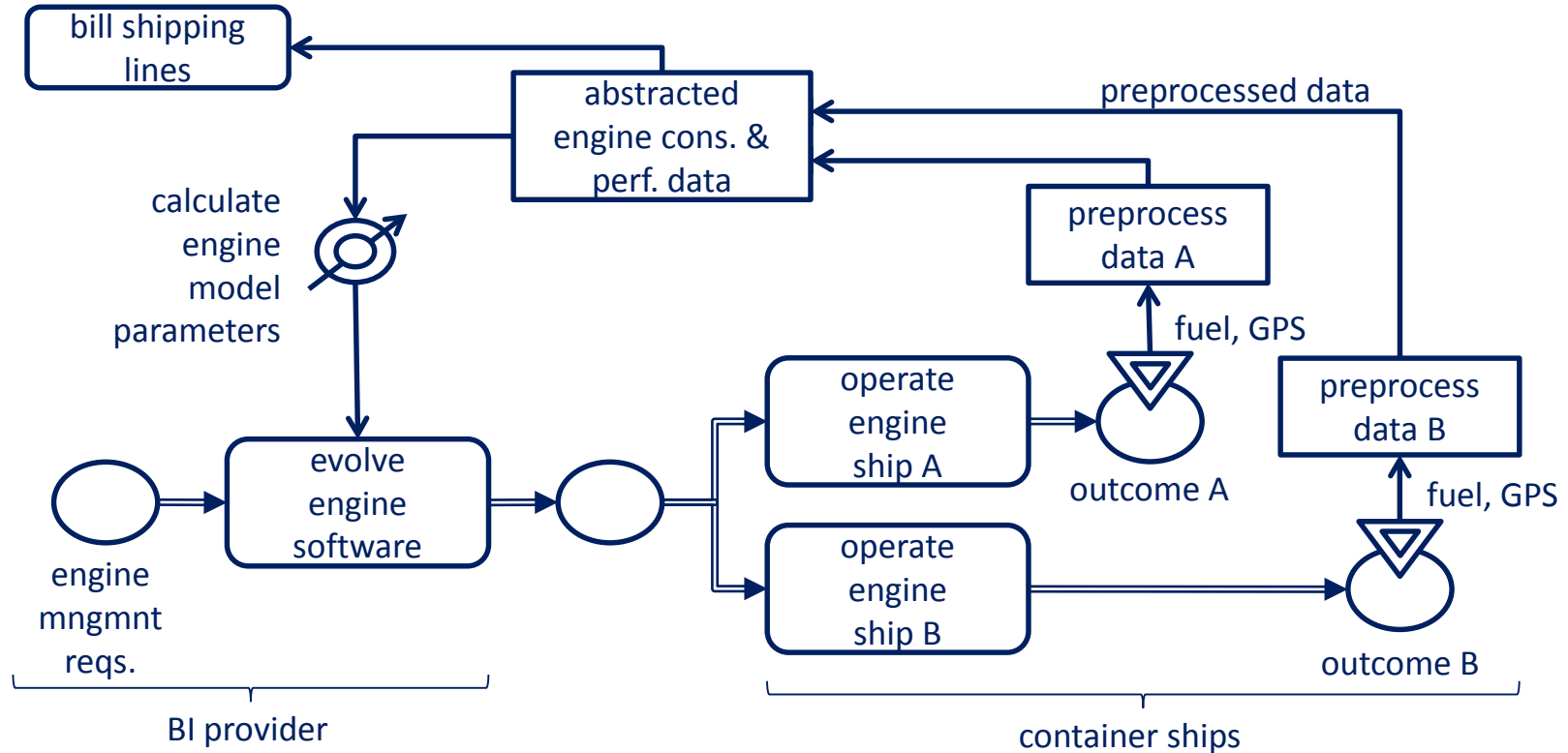
Smart Connected Vessels

Increase fleet performance, reduce emissions & costs

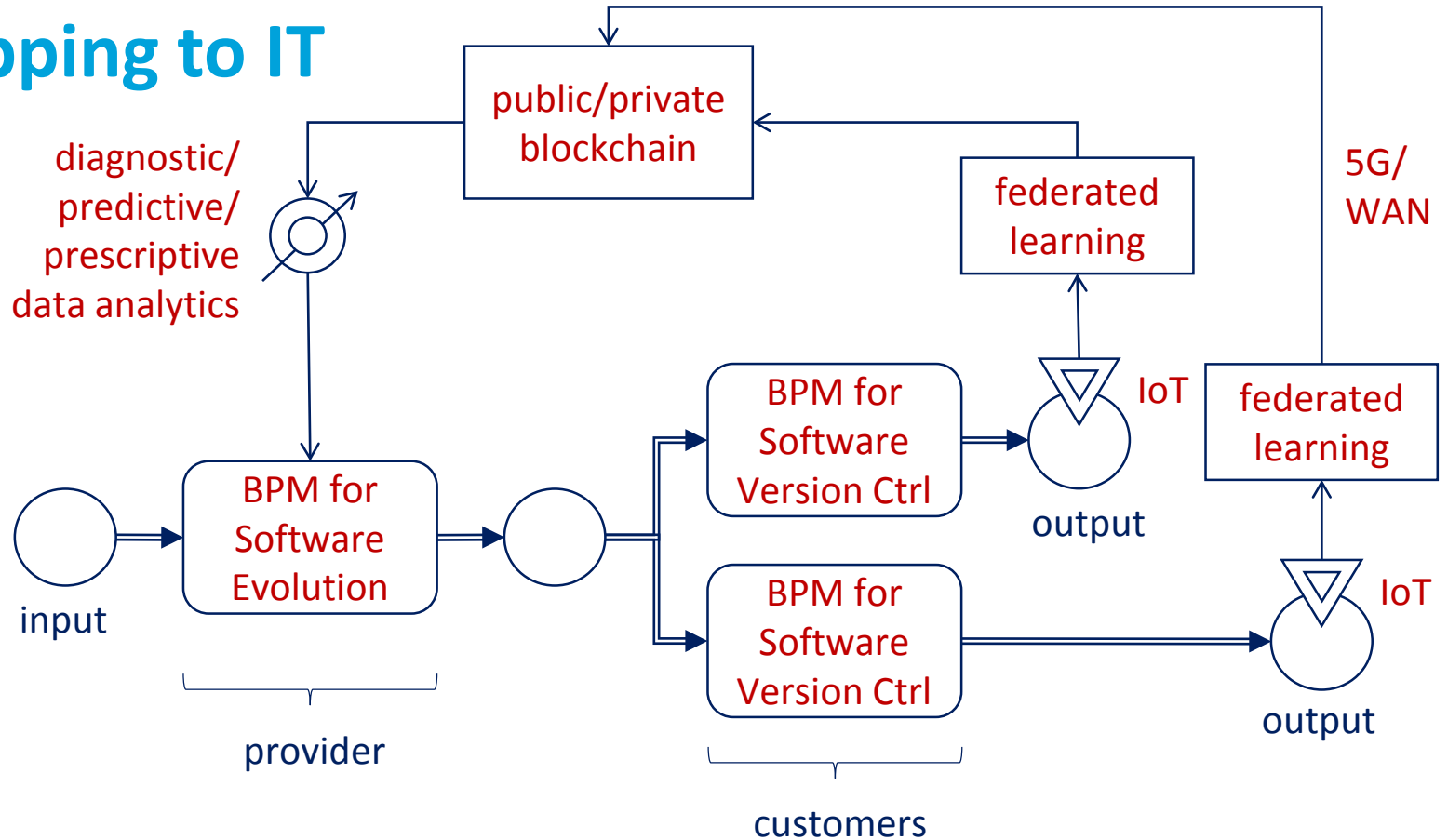
By optimizing your vessel operations, how much money could you save and contribute to decarbonization? Get a free, non-binding estimation now!

[Calculate business case now >](#)

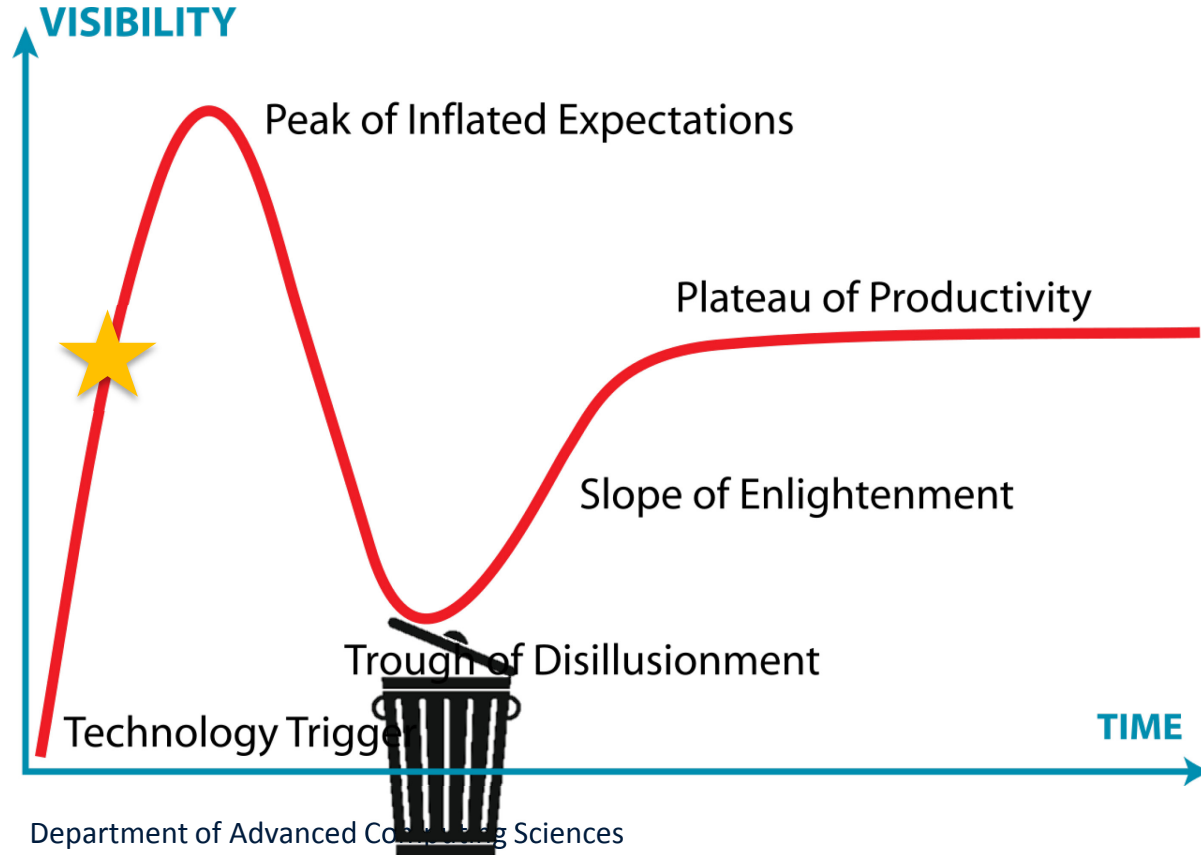
Smart connected vessels, extended conceptual view



Mapping to IT



Conclusion and outlook





Get in touch

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6229 EN Maastricht

Learn more about us at
www.maastrichtuniversity.nl/dacs

