CSCI 699: Privacy Preserving Machine Learning - Week 10 Federated Learning

Sai Praneeth Karimireddy, Nov 1 2024. Slides partly from FL tutorial NeurIPS 20.

Recap: Local Differential Privacy

- communication
- Ok if central server gets hacked etc. Only trust yourself.
- But needs a lot of noise. Can we get guarantees similar to local DP, but not add as much noise?

New: how well can the adversary guess which world I am in by looking at my



Federated Learning



Data minimization

Roommate and I agree to get smart light.

• Roommate installs a web camera + cloud ML model.

I am uncomfortable.



Data minimization

- Currently, ML follows the webcam model.
- This is bad
 - Servers can and do get hacked.
 - No control over privacy
 - No ownership over data
- Alternative?



Data minimization



- Use a motion detector instead.
- Data minimization:
 - Tie consent to a specific use case.
 - Collect only the data absolutely necessary.
 - Store locally as much as necessary.



Case study 1: Fighting Superbugs







Antimicrobial Resistance

"By 2050, 10 millions deaths" per year due to antimicrobial resistance."

[WHO 2014]



Deaths attributable to AMR every year by 2050



Source: Review on Antimicrobial Resistance





Antimicrobial Resistance







MSF, Yemen 2018

Requires pathology experts :(













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- Multi-continent collaboration 15 countries in Africa and Asia
- Continuously in real-time - improve ML models, - epidemiological monitoring











Continual learning across 15 countries, but

1. Privacy data can't leave the device.

Resilience

2. Bad network, low end phones.

3. Very noisy data











Case study 2: Fighting Cancer









Shortages in Cancer Expertise

Global expertise per capita is falling, leading to deadly shortages.

"Cancer patients face life-threatening delays due to lack of staff, say UK radiologists."

The Guardian, 8 Jun 2023

Cancer patients face worsening treatment delays due to lack of staff, report finds

Sky News, 8 June 2023



analysis." bmj 371 (2020).



Hanna, Timothy P., et al. "Mortality due to cancer treatment delay: systematic review and meta-

Al for Cancer

Sensitive patient data





ML models



Tasks

Classify the cancer grade/stages

Segment the cancer region in radiographs

Predict the risk of developing a cancer type



Data Scarcity

Sarcoma is 1% of cancer diagnosis. In 2022, 562 cases in Norway.

Same problem in low-middle income countries.







Data Scarcity

Bias in, bias out: Underreporting and underrepresentation of diverse skin types in machine learning research for skin cancer detection—A scoping review

Lisa N. Guo, MD • Michelle S. Lee, BA • Bina Kassamali, BA • Carol Mita, MSLIS • Vinod E. Nambudiri, MD, MBA 🔗 🖂



Ethics and Justice, Healthcare, Machine Learning The Geographic Bias in Medical Al Tools

Patient data from just three states trains most AI diagnostic tools.

Sep 21, 2020 | Shana Lynch

FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Takes Important Steps to Increase Racial and Ethnic **Diversity in Clinical Trials**

Agency's Focus on Inclusion in Trials for All Medical Products Aligns with Biden Administration's Cancer Moonshot Goal of Addressing Inequities and Beyond

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For Immediate Release:	April 13, 2	022			











- 7+ countries, 21 registries collaboration to train ML models, monitoring.
- Strict privacy regulations to share data, especially genomic.
- But data collected is extremely heterogeneous.
- Also, strategic concerns like fairness and accountability.





of Health of

Greenland

The National Board



Position paper [Karimireddy et al. FMEC 2023]



Icelandic Cancer







Heterogenous data

 Each site will have different demographics and populations

Iceland		
Population size (million)	0.36	
Annual birth rate (per 1000)	12	
Average number of births (per woman)	1.7	
Life expectancy from birth (years), female	85	
Life expectancy from birth (years), male	81	
Annual death rate (per 1000)	6.4	
Persons aged 65 years or older (%)	15	

Norway		
Population size	5.3	
(million)		
Annual birth rate	11	
(per 1000)		
Average number of births	1.6	
(per woman)		
Life expectancy from birth	85	
(years), female		
Life expectancy from birth	81	
(years), male		
Annual death rate	7.7	
(per 1000)		
Persons aged 65 years or	17	
older (%)		



Denmark		
Population size	5.8	
(million)		
Annual birth rate	11	
(per 1000)		
Average number of births	1.7	
(per woman)		
Life expectancy from birth	83	
(years), female		
Life expectancy from birth	79	
(years), male		
Annual death rate	9.5	
(per 1000)		
Persons aged 65 years or	20	
older (%)		

10
12
1.8
84
81
9.1
20

Finland
Population size
(million)
Annual birth rate
(per 1000)
Average number of births
(per woman)
Life expectancy from birth
(years), female
Life expectancy from birth
(years), male
Annual death rate
(per 1000)
Persons aged 65 years or
older (%)





Heterogenous data



- Each Hospital collects data differently:
 - Different technologies (MRI machines, CT scanners, staining .)
 - Different procedures (is covid +ve: self-reported, PCR test, antigen, CT scan, doctor's diagnosis?)

Heterogenous data

- Spurious/shortcuts learning. Turns out models were predicting based on:
 - The TAG of the hospital.
 - whether the patient was lying down or sitting up.



[Klaudia et al. 2024]

Cross-device and Cross-silo FL



	Cross-device FL	Cross-silo FL
Challenges	Data Privacy	Data privacy
	Scale + Resilience: large and unreliable networks	
	Noisy unreliable data	Heterogenous data and population
		Strategic concerns like fairnes and accountability



Association of the Nordic Cancer Registries





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



Cross-device federated learning at Apple

MIT Technology Review

Sign in

Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

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



"Instead, it relies primarily on a technique called federated learning, Apple's head of privacy, Julien Freudiger, told an audience at the Neural Processing Information Systems conference on December 8. Federated learning is a privacy-preserving machine-learning method that was first introduced by Google in 2017. It allows Apple to train different copies of a speaker recognition model across all its users' devices, using only the audio data available locally. It then sends just the updated models back to a central server to be combined into a master model. In this way, raw audio of users' Siri requests never leaves their iPhones and iPads. but the assistant continuously gets better at identifying the right speaker."

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







Cross-silo federated learning from NVIDIA



[1] https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2020/04/15/federated-learning-mammogram-assessment/

[2] https://venturebeat.com/2020/04/15/healthcare-organizations-use-nvidias-clara-federated-learning-to-improve-mamm

[3] https://medcitynews.com/2020/01/nvidia-says-it-has-a-solution-for-healthcares-data-problems/

[4] https://venturebeat.com/2020/06/23/nvidia-and-mercedes-benz-detail-self-driving-system-with-automated-routing-and

Cross-silo federated learning from Intel

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, DIAGNOSTIC

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

Post a comment / May 11, 2020 at 10:03 AM

"The University of Pennsylvania and chipmaker Intel are forming a partnership to enable 29 heatlhcare and medical research institutions around the world to train artificial intelligence models to detect brain tumors early."

"The program will rely on a technique known as federated learning which enables institutions to collaborate on deep learning projects without sharing patient data. The partnership will bring in institutions ir the U.S., Canada, U.K., Germany, Switzerland and India. The centers – which include Washington University of St. Louis; Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario; University of Munich; Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai and others – will use Intel's federated learning hardware and software.'



[1] https://medcitynews.com/2020/05/upenn-intel-partner-to-use-federated-learning-ai-for-early-brain-tumor-detection/ [2] https://www.allaboutcircuits.com/news/can-machine-learning-keep-patient-privacy-for-tumor-research-intel-says-yes-with-federated-learning/
[3] https://venturebeat.com/2020/05/11/intel-partners-with-penn-medicine-to-develop-brain-tumor-classifier-with-federated-learning/
[4] http://www.bio-itworld.com/2020/05/28/intel-penn-medicine-launch-federated-learning-model-for-brain-tumors.aspx

The Dream vs. Current Reality of FL

- The dream:
 - A private distributed global protocol
 - That unites the world's data and compute



- The current reality
 - Data is extremely messy and even actively harmful - need data quality and valuation.
 - Cannot train LLMs over commodity hardware - need better sysML.

Hundreds of AI tools have been built to catch covid. None of them helped. Some have been used in hospitals, despite not being properly tested. But the pandemic could help make medical AI better. **By Will Douglas Heaven** July 30, 2021

Wynants, Laure, et al. "Prediction models for diagnosis and prognosis of covid-19: systematic review and critical appraisal." bmj 369 (2020).



