

GOTC

全球开源技术峰会

THE GLOBAL OPENSOURCE TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

OPEN SOURCE , OPEN WORLD

「AI、大数据与数字经济开源技术论坛」专场

KubeFATE: 云原生的联邦学习部署与运维平台

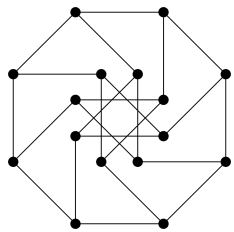
VMware - CTO办公室 - 云原生实验室
资深研究员
彭麟 (Layne Peng)

2021年7月10日

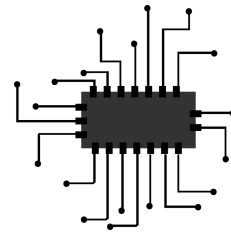
提纲

1. 什么联邦学习？联邦学习解决什么问题？
2. *FATE*: 工业级联邦学习开源平台；
3. 开源云原生联邦学习方案：
 - a) *KubeFATE*: 基于*Kubernetes*的联邦学习部署与运维平台
 - b) *FATE-Operator*: *Kubeflow*子项目，基于*KubeFATE*

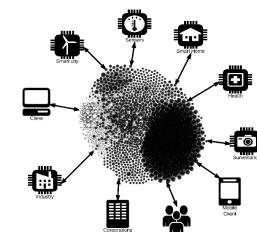
人工智能三大要素



算法

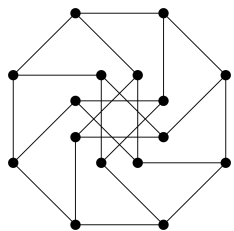


算力



数据

数据的现状并不理想

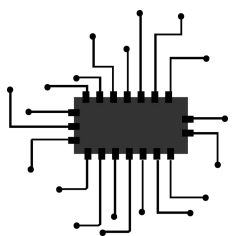


算法



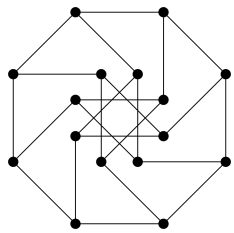
数据

数据孤岛
数据分布不均



算力

数据的现状并不理想

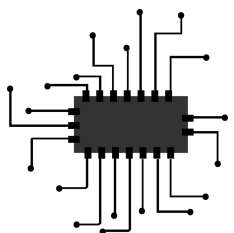


算法



数据

数据孤岛
数据分布不均



算力

- 制造数据: *GAN*
- 利用公有(*public*)和开放(*open*)数据: 迁移学习
- 私有数据方合作一起训练: 联邦学习 (*Federated learning*)

联邦学习概念出现

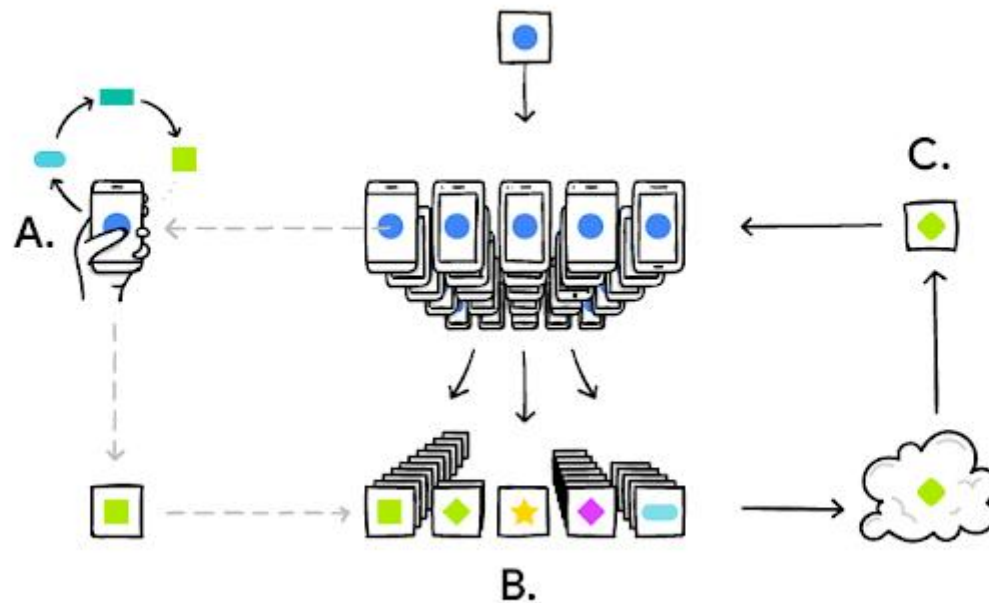


数据



数据孤岛

数据分布不均



(Source: Federated Learning: Collaborative Machine Learning without Centralized Training Data, Google AI Blog, 2017)

联邦学习的误解：无隐私保护

早期的研究报告、论文往往基于无隐私保护的联邦学习方案。

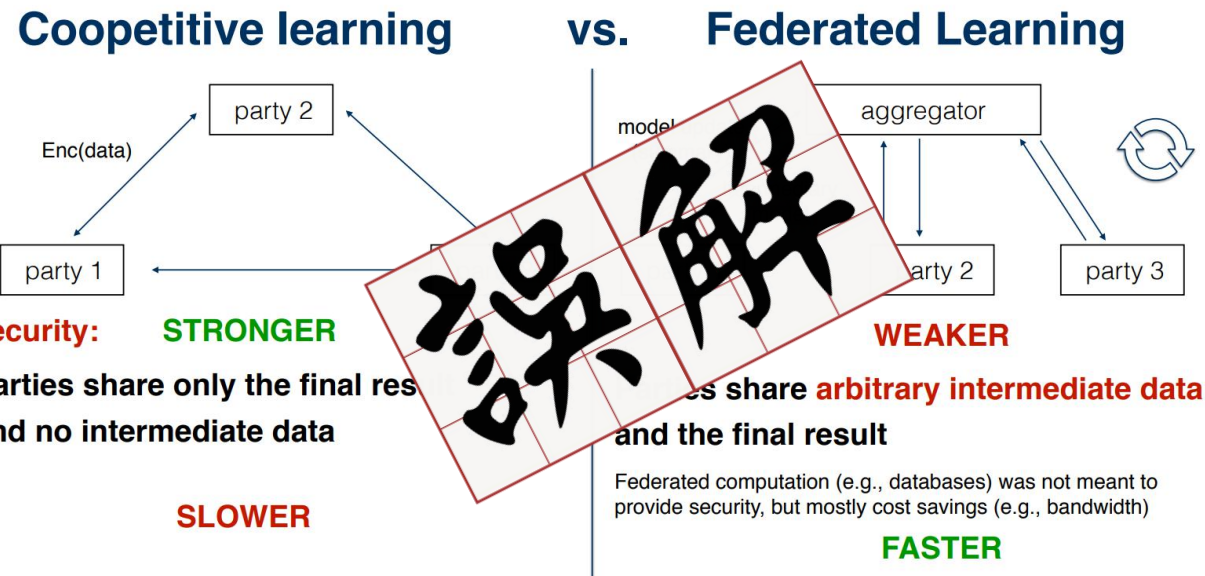


数据



数据孤岛

数据分布不均

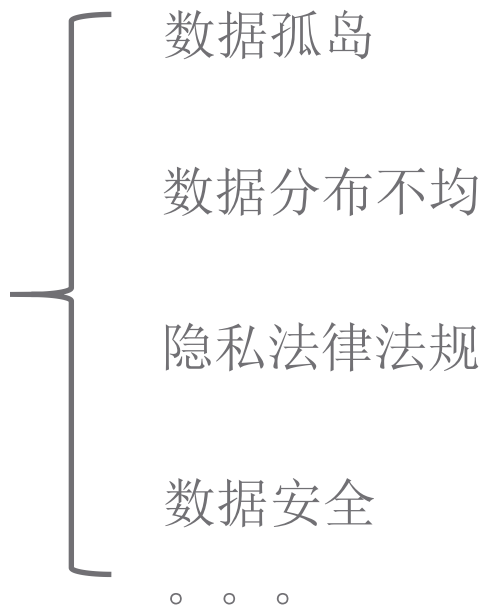


(Source: Secure Collaborative Learning, 2017)

(安全&保护隐私的) 联邦学习



数据



- 联邦学习 (*Federated learning*) => (安全&保护隐私的) 联邦学习

(安全&保护隐私的) 联邦学习



数据

数据孤岛

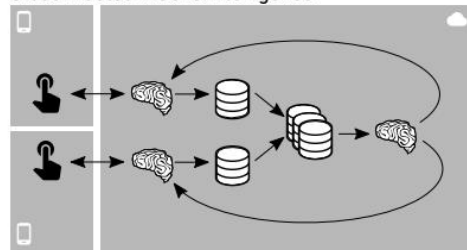
数据分布不均

隐私法律法规

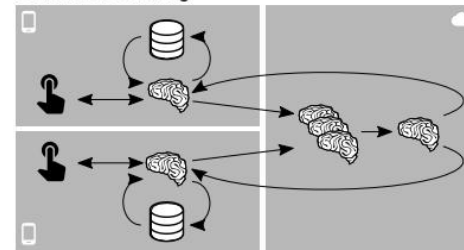
数据安全

○ ○ ○

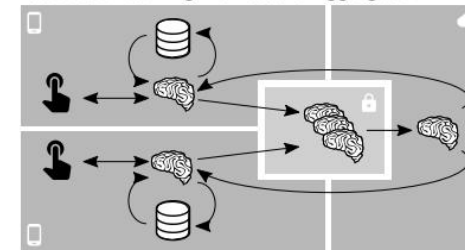
Cloud-Hosted Mobile Intelligence



Federated Learning



Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation



(Source: Practical Secure Aggregation for Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning, Keith Bonawitz et al, 2017)



联邦学习的定义



数据

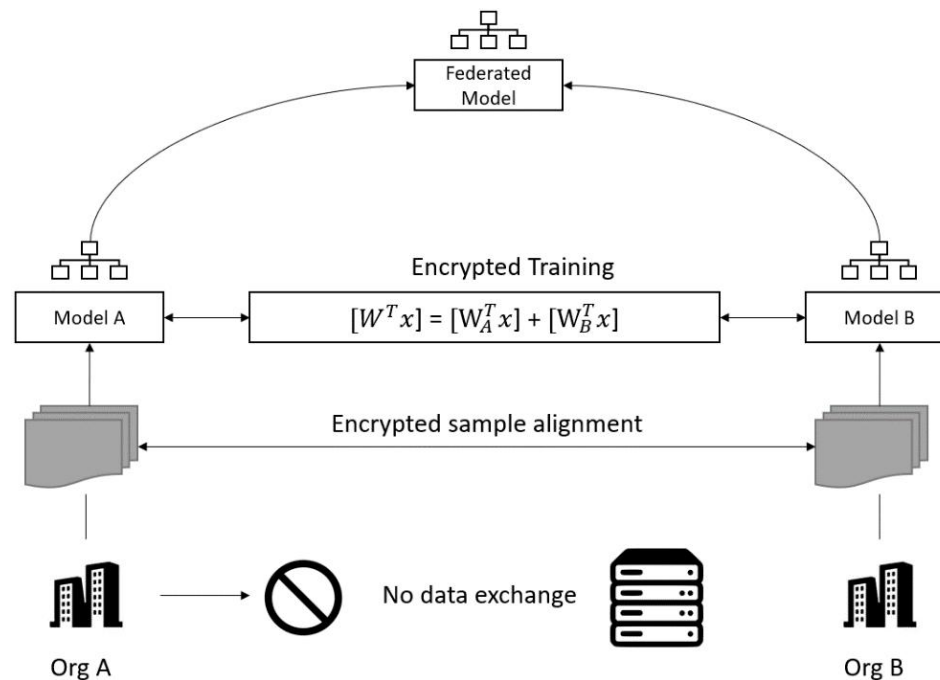
数据孤岛

数据分布不均

隐私法律法规

数据安全

。 。 。

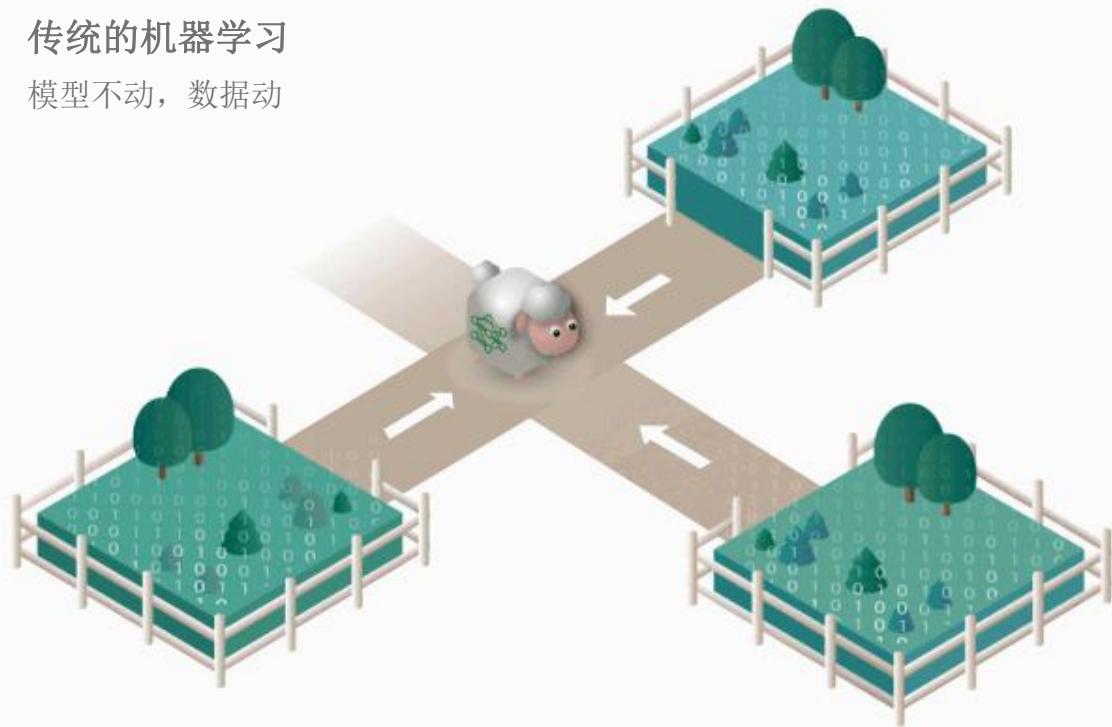


- 两个或更多的（子）组织共同训练模型
- 组织间无数据交换
- 加密模型在多方安全计算框架下共同训练：
 - 同态加密
 - 共享密钥
 - 不经意传输
 - ...

联邦学习与传统的机器学习

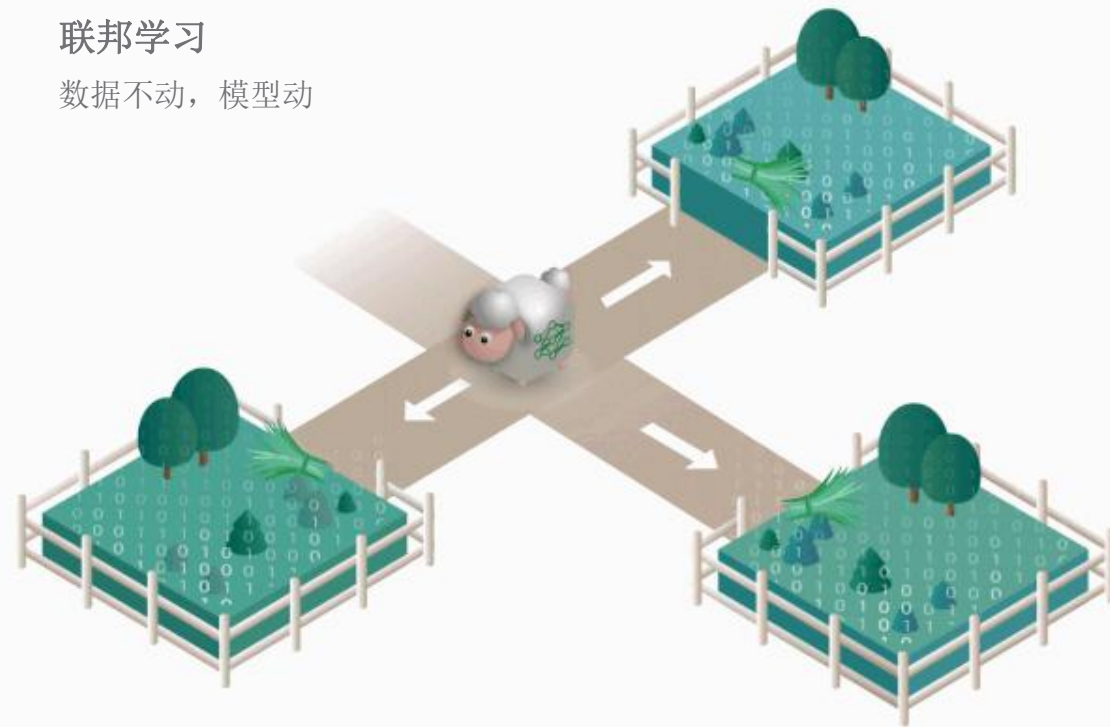
传统的机器学习

模型不动，数据动



联邦学习

数据不动，模型动



(Source: Federated Learning (Synthesis Lectures on Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning) , Qiang yang , et al.)

数据不动模型动，数据可用不可见

联邦学习是解决数据孤岛问题的一个可行方案

Advances and Open Problems in Federated Learning

Peter Kairouz^{7*} H. Brendan McMahan^{7*} Brendan Avent²¹ Aurélien Bellet⁹
Mehdi Bennis¹⁹ Arjun Nitin Bhagoji¹³ Keith Bonawitz⁷ Zachary Charles⁷
Graham Cormode²³ Rachel Cummings⁶ Rafael G.L. D'Oliveira¹⁴
Salim El Rouayheb¹⁴ David Evans²² Josh Gardner²⁴ Zachary Garrett⁷
Adrià Gascón⁷ Badih Ghazi⁷ Phillip B. Gibbons² Marco Gruteser^{7,14}
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Mikhail Khodak² Jakub Konečný⁷ Aleksandra Korolova²¹ Farinaz Koushanfar¹⁷
Sanmi Koyejo^{7,18} Tancrede Lepoint⁷ Yang Liu¹² Prateek Mittal¹³
Mehryar Mohri⁷ Richard Nock¹ Ayfer Özgür¹⁵ Rasmus Pagh^{7,10}
Mariana Raykova⁷ Hang Qi⁷ Daniel Ramage⁷ Ramesh Raskar¹¹
Dawn Song¹⁶ Weikang Song⁷ Sebastian U. Stich⁴ Ziteng Sun³
Ananda Theertha Suresh⁷ Florian Tramèr¹⁵ Praneeth Vepakomma¹¹ Jianyu Wang²
Li Xiong⁵ Zheng Xu⁷ Qiang Yang⁸ Felix X. Yu⁷ Han Yu¹² Sen Zhao⁷

¹Australian National University, ²Carnegie Mellon University, ³Cornell University,

⁴École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, ⁵Emory University, ⁶Georgia Institute of Technology,

⁷Google Research, ⁸Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, ⁹INRIA, ¹⁰IT University of Copenhagen,

¹¹Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ¹²Nanyang Technological University, ¹³Princeton University,

¹⁴Rutgers University, ¹⁵Stanford University, ¹⁶University of California Berkeley,

¹⁷University of California San Diego, ¹⁸University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, ¹⁹University of Oulu,

²⁰University of Pittsburgh, ²¹University of Southern California, ²²University of Virginia,

²³University of Warwick, ²⁴University of Washington, ²⁵University of Wisconsin-Madison

Abstract

Federated learning (FL) is a machine learning setting where many clients (e.g. mobile devices or

联邦学习是解决数据孤岛问题的一个可行方案

arXiv:1912.04977v1 [cs.LG] 10 Dec 2019

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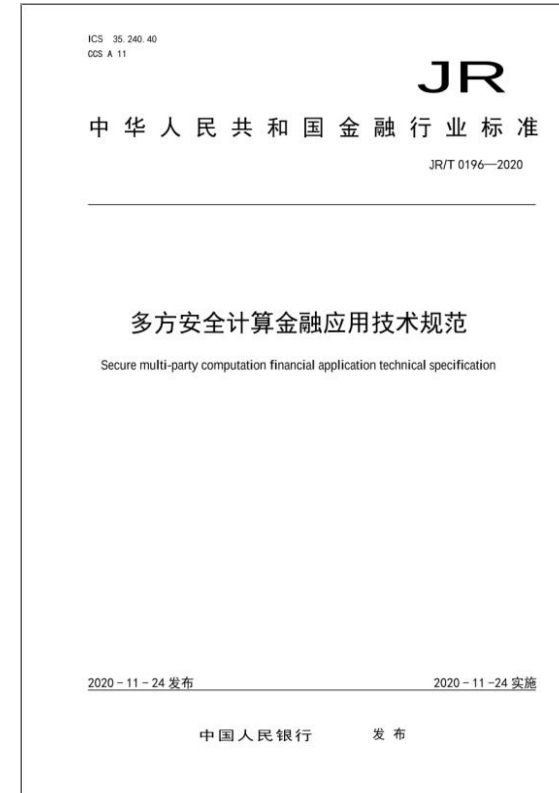
¹⁷University of California San Diego, ¹⁸University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, ¹⁹University of Oulu,

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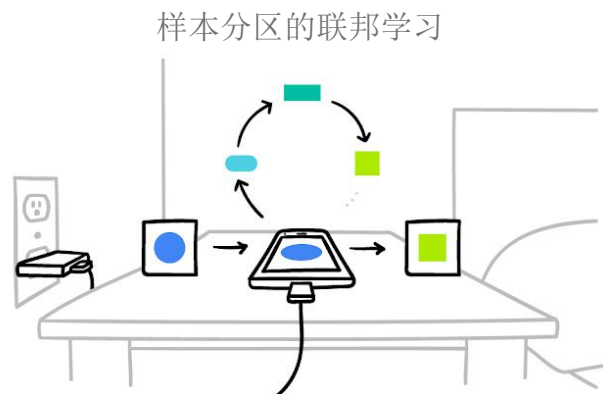
Abstract

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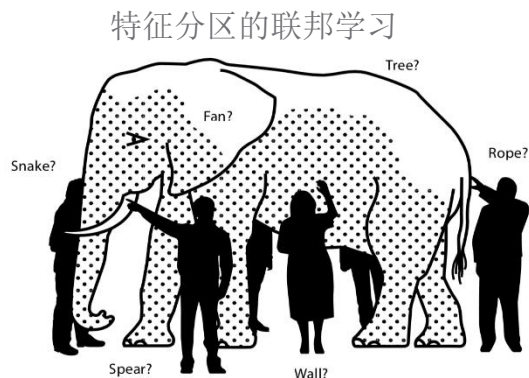
联邦学习的分类

数据孤岛情况 1: 样例分散在不同的组织, 单个组织样例不足以支持优质训练。。。



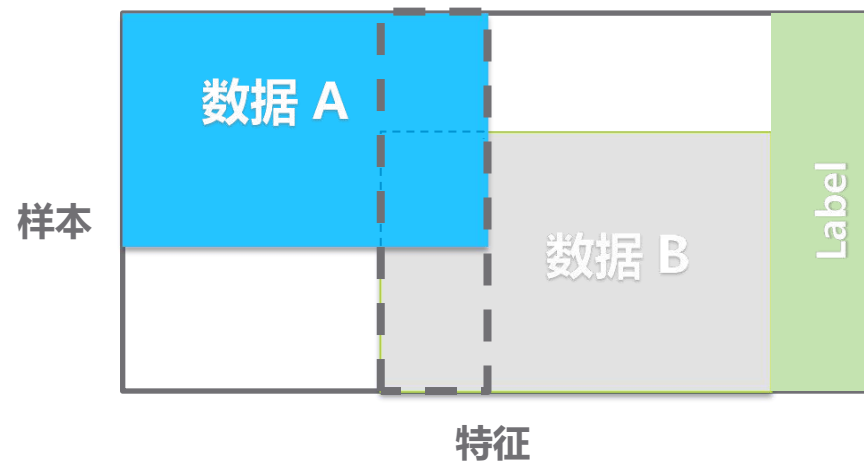
(Source: <https://ai.googleblog.com/2017/04/federated-learning-collaborative.html>)

数据孤岛情况 2: 样本数据的特征分散在不同组织, 单个组织有样本片面的理解, 造成训练结果偏差。。。

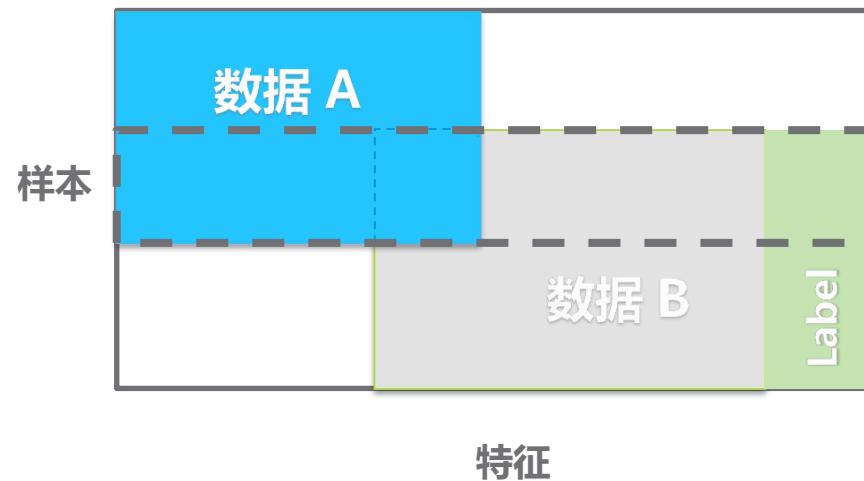


(Source: 中国寓言, 盲人摸象)

横向联邦学习/同构联邦学习



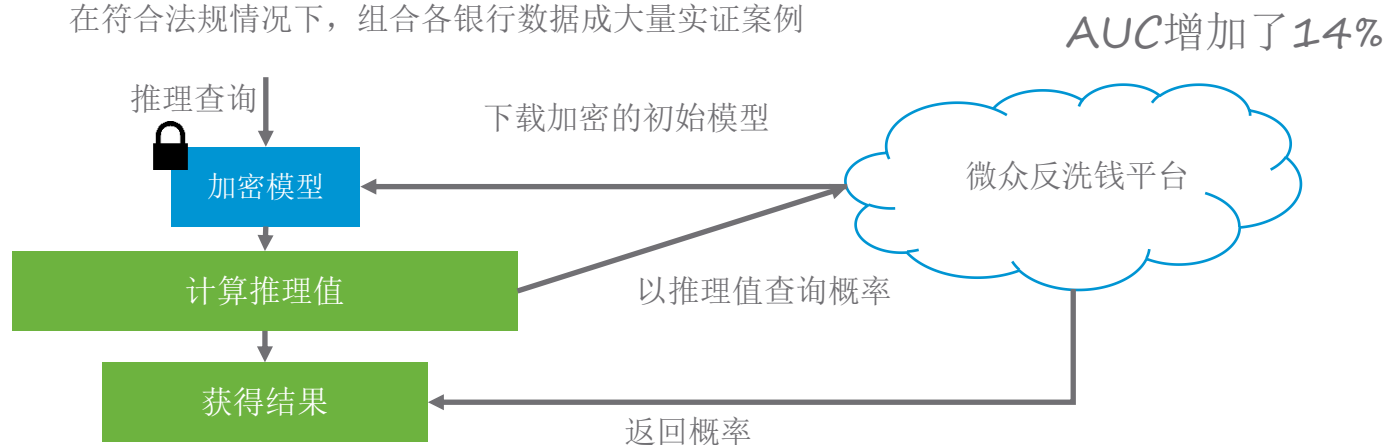
纵向联邦学习/异构联邦学习



横向、纵向联邦学习的案例

跨银行反洗钱应用

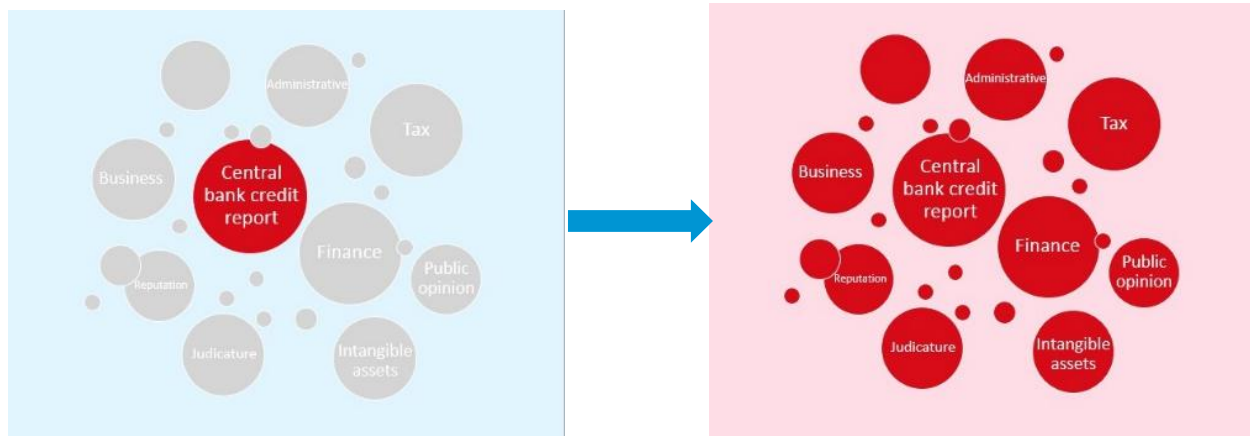
在符合法规情况下，组合各银行数据成大量实证案例



(Source: <https://www.fedai.org/cases/utilization-of-fate-in-anti-money-laundering-through-multiple-banks/>)

小微企业信用风险管理

多元数据来源组合获得更准确的用户画像

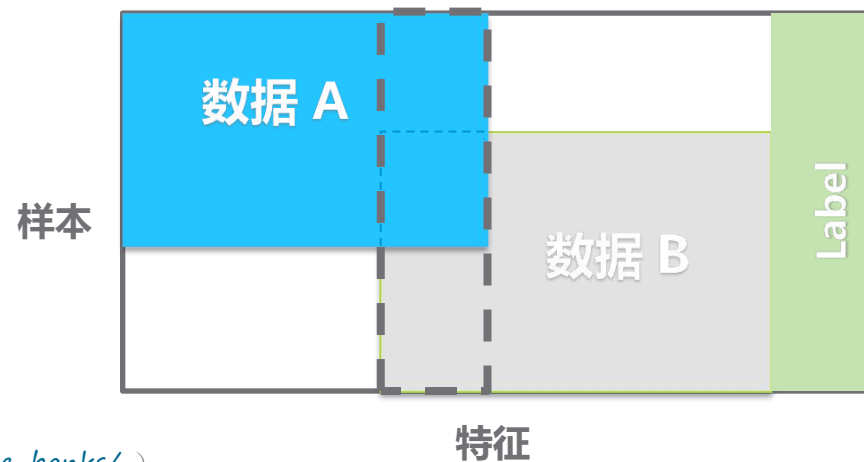


vmware®

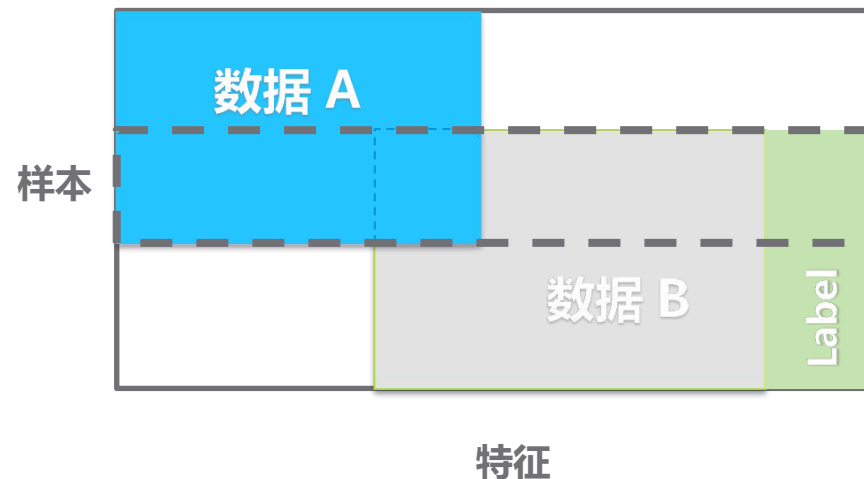
©2021 VMware, Inc.

(Source: <https://www.fedai.org/cases/utilization-of-fate-in-risk-management-of-credit-in-small-and-micro-enterprises/>)

横向联邦学习/同构联邦学习



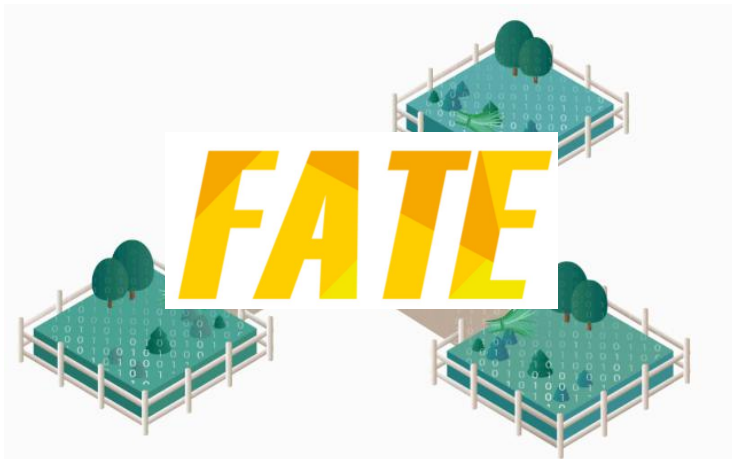
纵向联邦学习/异构联邦学习



FATE: Federated AI Technology Enabler



FATE: Federated AI Technology Enabler



FATE是开箱即用的联邦学习平台:

1. 内置典型的联邦学算法;
2. 可视化建模界面;
3. DAG工作流引擎;
4. 支持多种多方计算安全协议: 同态加密、共享密钥, etc.
5. 支持审计等功能, 满足银监等保要求;
6. 分布式计算、存储、传输引擎;
7. 支持异构加速器。

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1. 开箱即用的算法;
2. 联邦学习算法开发框架:
 - a) 底层工具
 - b) 通信协议引擎
 - c) 工作流引擎
 - d) 互联互通协议
 - e) 算法编译器

联邦算法

框架

驱动环境

加速卡

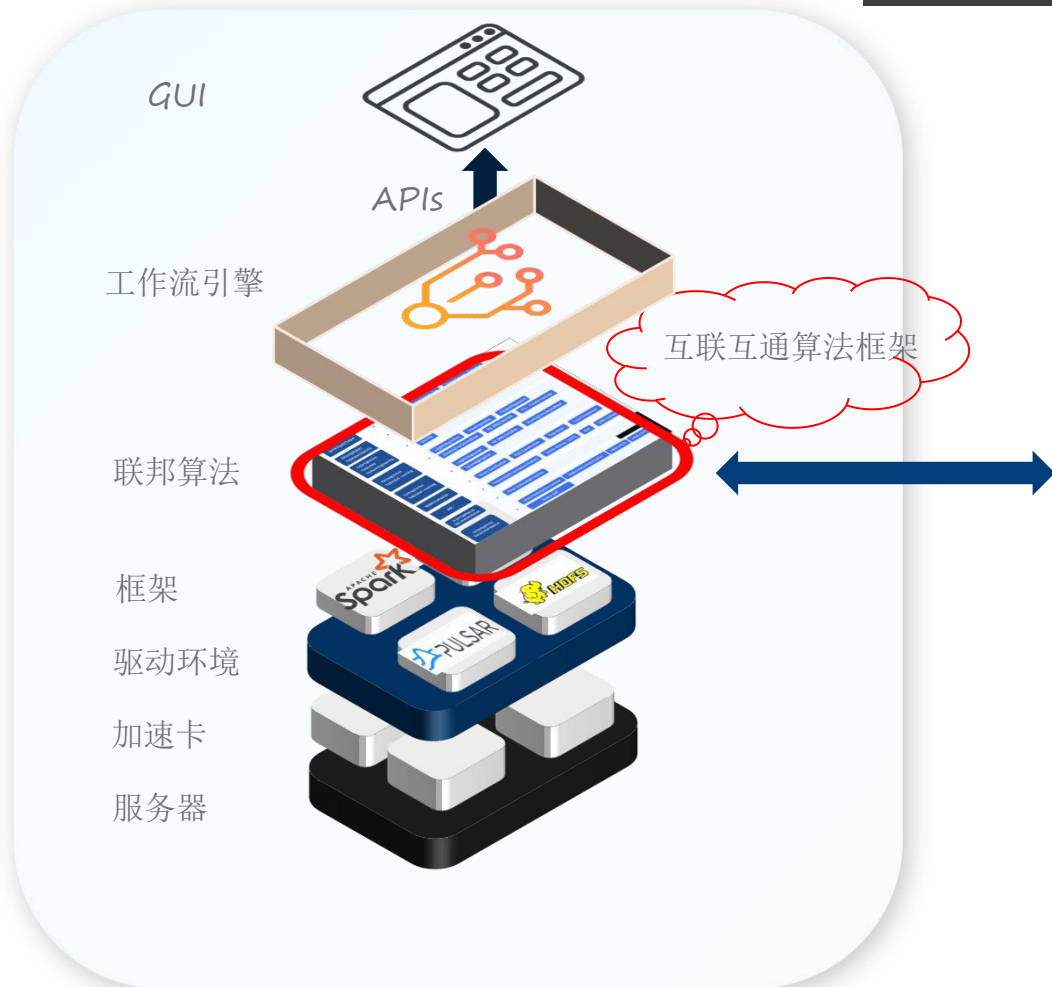
服务器



1. 重用已有算力: 支持开源计算、传输、存储框架
 - a) Spark
 - b) Pulsar/RabbitMQ
 - c) HDFS
 - d) Hive
 - e) ...
2. 异构加速器:
 - a) GPU
 - b) FPGA
 - c) ARM

FATE: Federated AI Technology Enabler v1.7.0

FATE v1.7.0是一个联邦学习的生态系统 (FedAI)

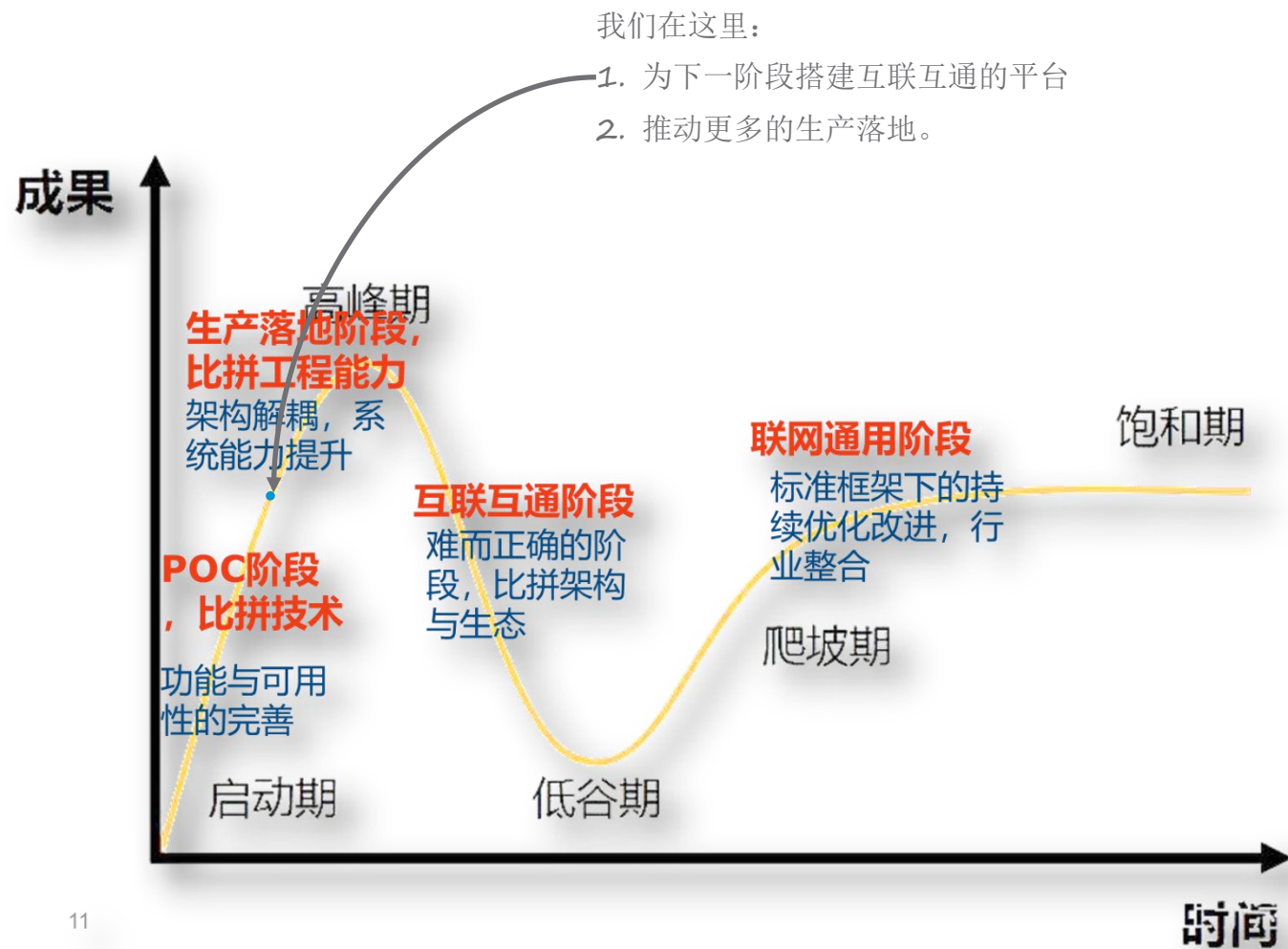


算法市场



Source: [破解不同技术平台交互阻碍，「富数科技」和「微众银行」实现异构联邦学习平台互通](#)

联邦学习的发展



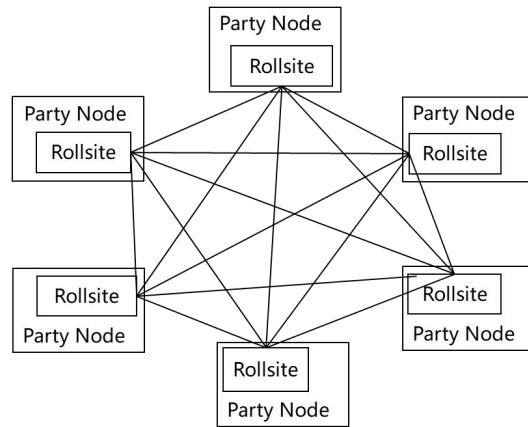
11

Source:企业级联邦学习平台建设的探索与思考, 中国银联金融科技研究院, 周雍恺

FATE设计为工业级联邦学习开源平台，但是。。。。

架构及部署环境复杂

1. 分布式系统、分层结构

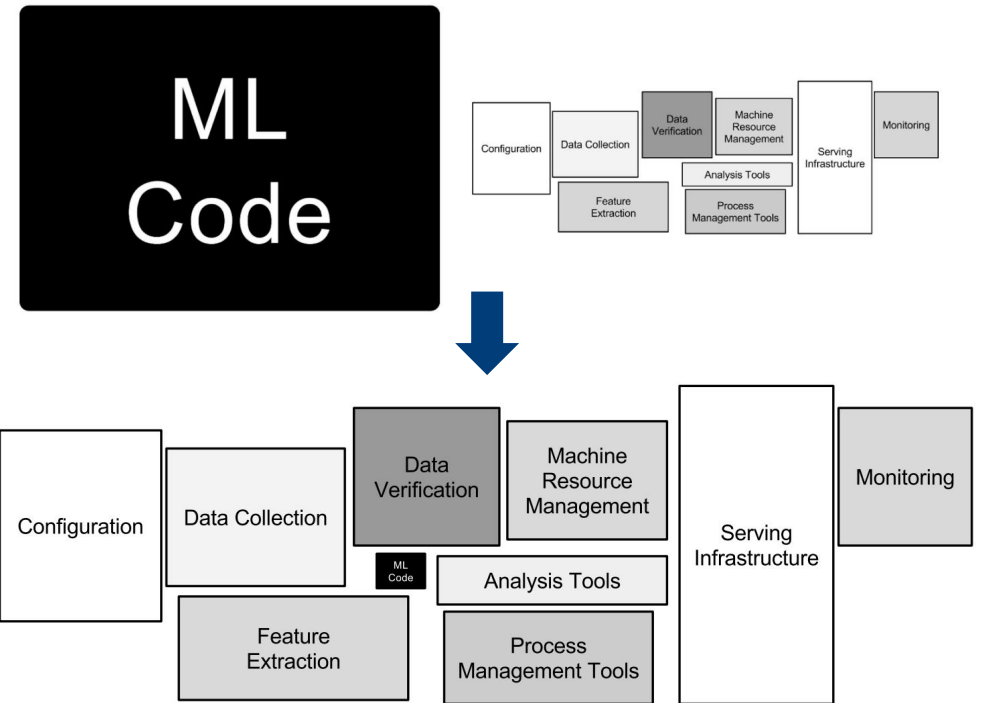


2. 复杂的企业环境：安全、网络、遗留系统适配



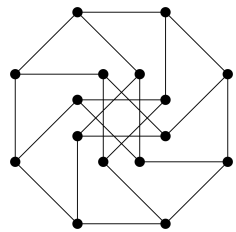
机器学习是一个系统工程

1. 联邦学习需要与已有系统对接
2. 联邦学习需要管理功能：数据、权限、*etc.*

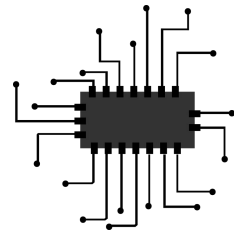


(Source: *Hidden Technical Debt in Machine Learning Systems*, D. Sculley, et al.)

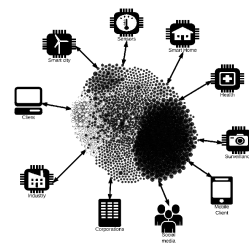
人工智能第四要素



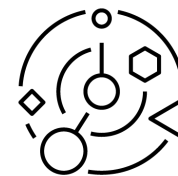
算法



算力

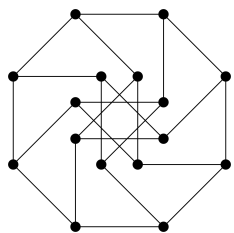


数据

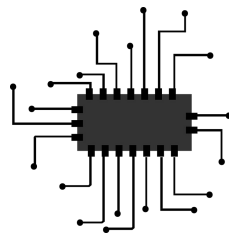


运维

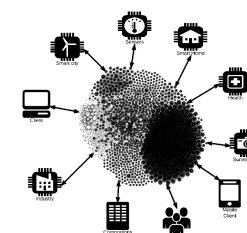
人工智能第四要素



算法



算力



数据



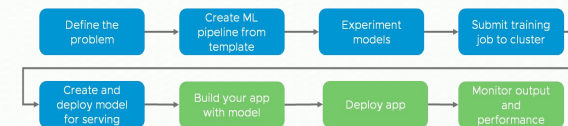
云原生联邦学习



可插拔



可扩展



全生命周期管理



安全

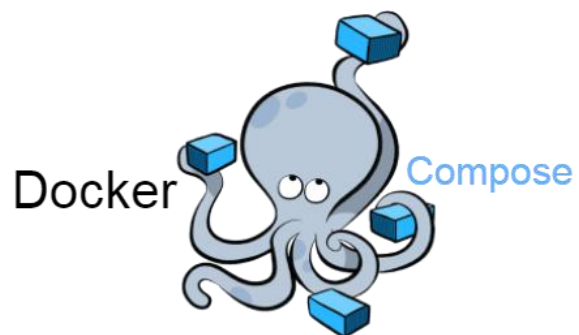


管理

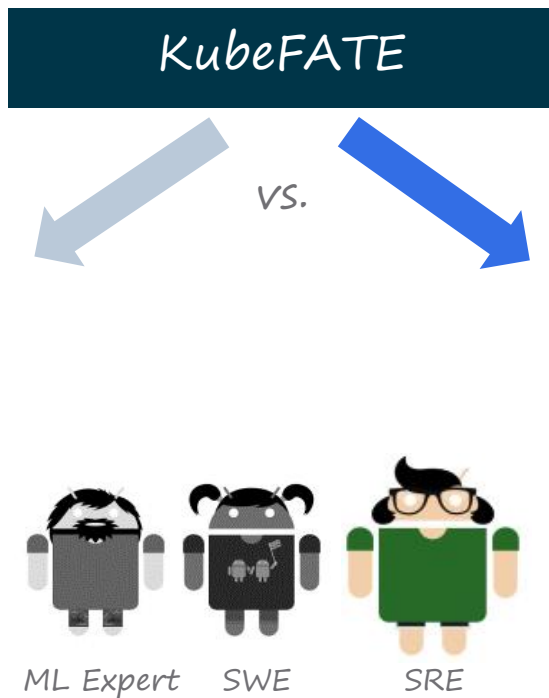


高可用

KubeFATE: 云原生联邦学习平台



1. 测试、体验多方FATE集群;
2. 上手简单。



kubernetes

1. 面向生产环境:
 - 1) 支持多个FATE环境及集群;
 - 2) 声明式扩展能力;
 - 3) 升级, 迁移;
 - 4) 日志及监控功能
2. 强大的定制功能

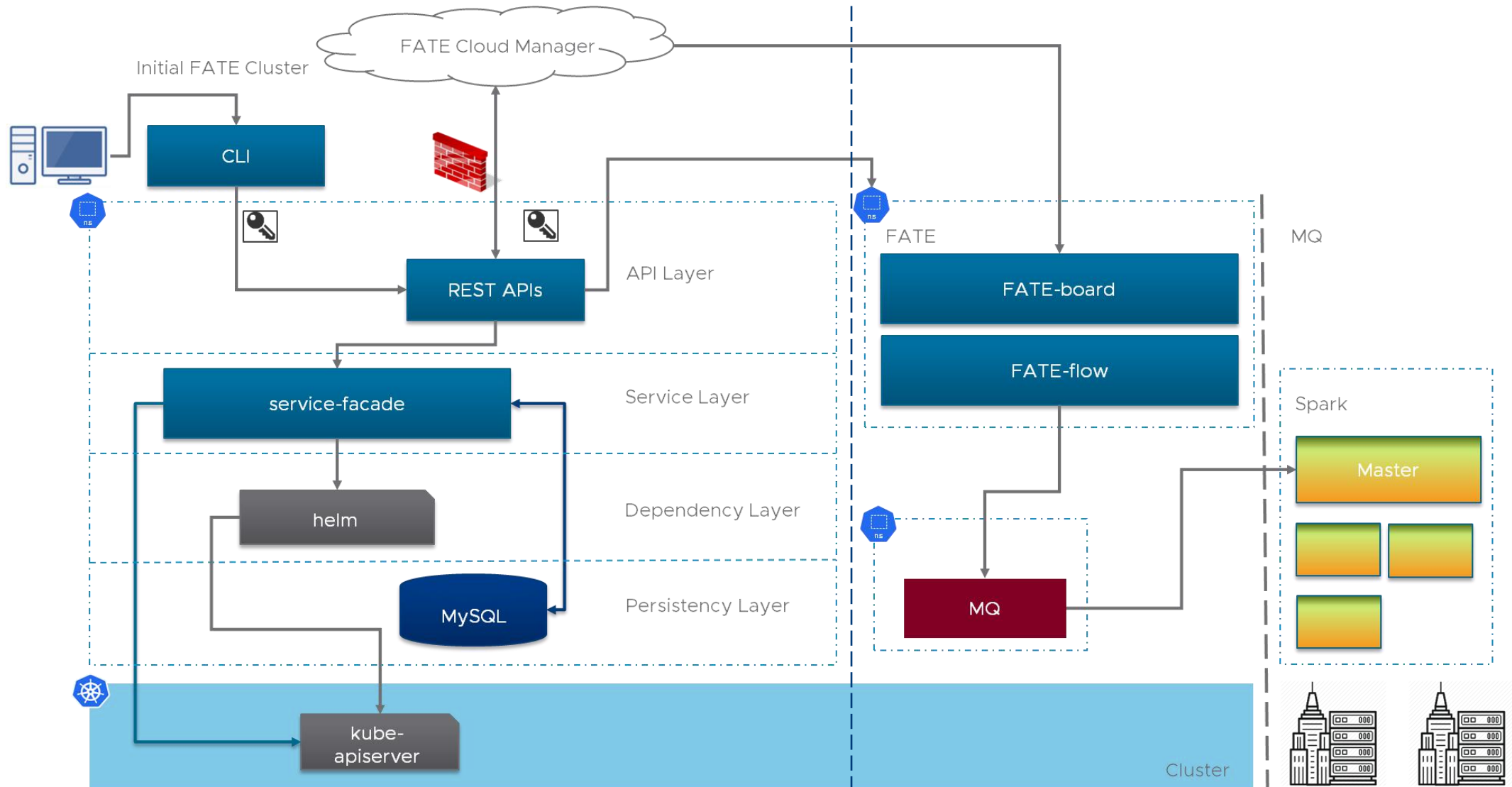
Containers



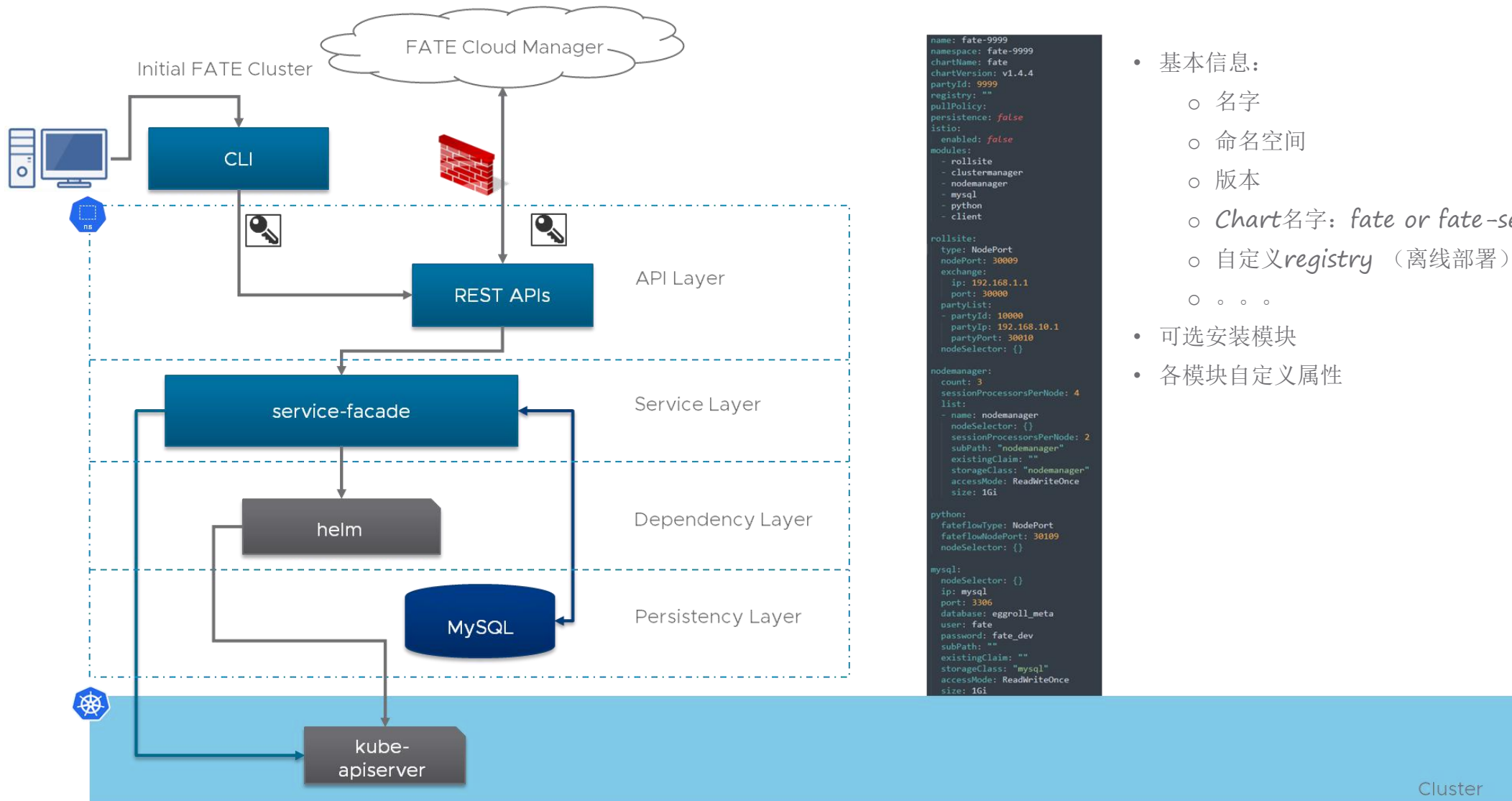
VMware Tanzu



KubeFATE: 架构、模块

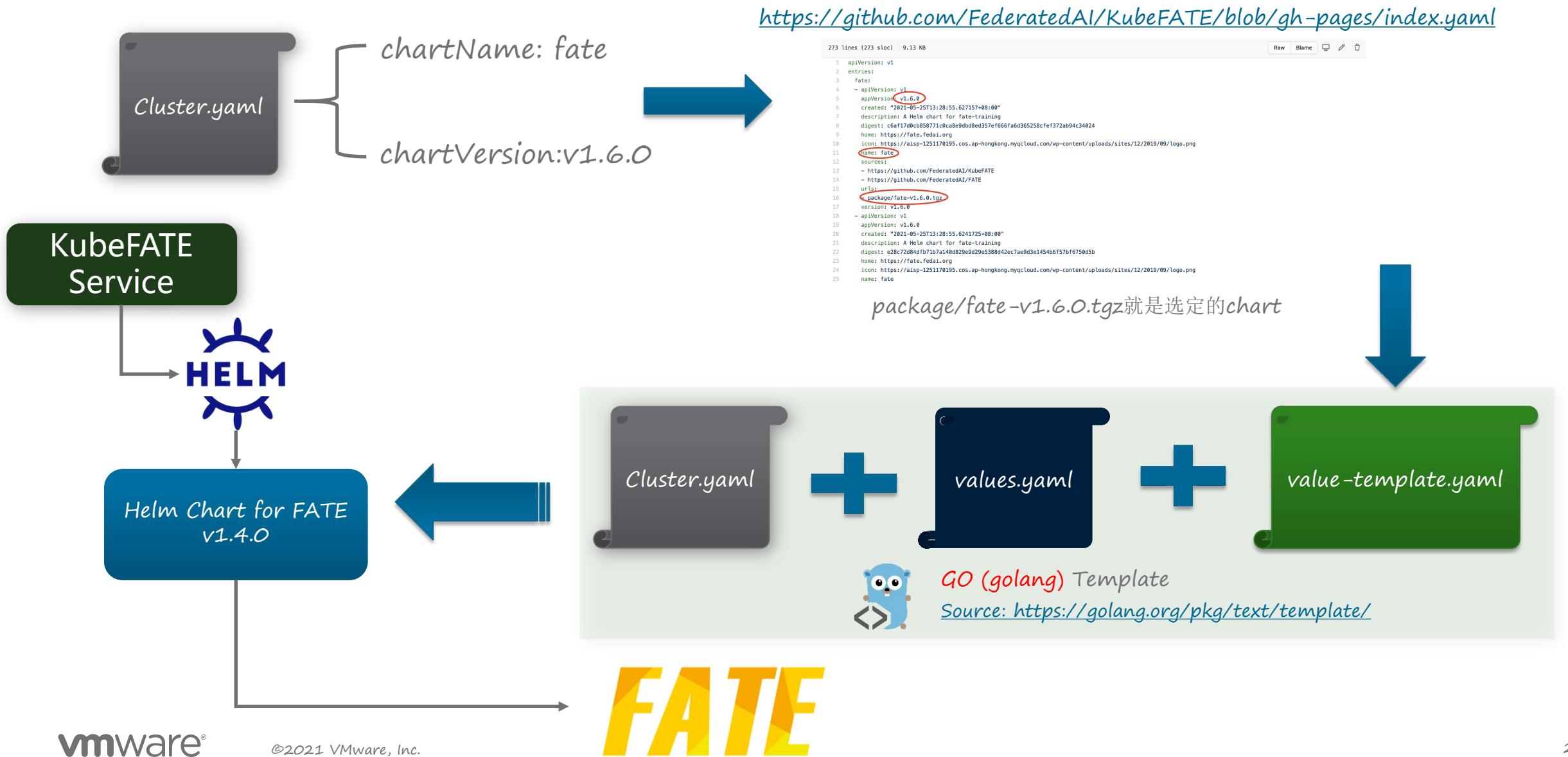


KubeFATE: cluster.yaml

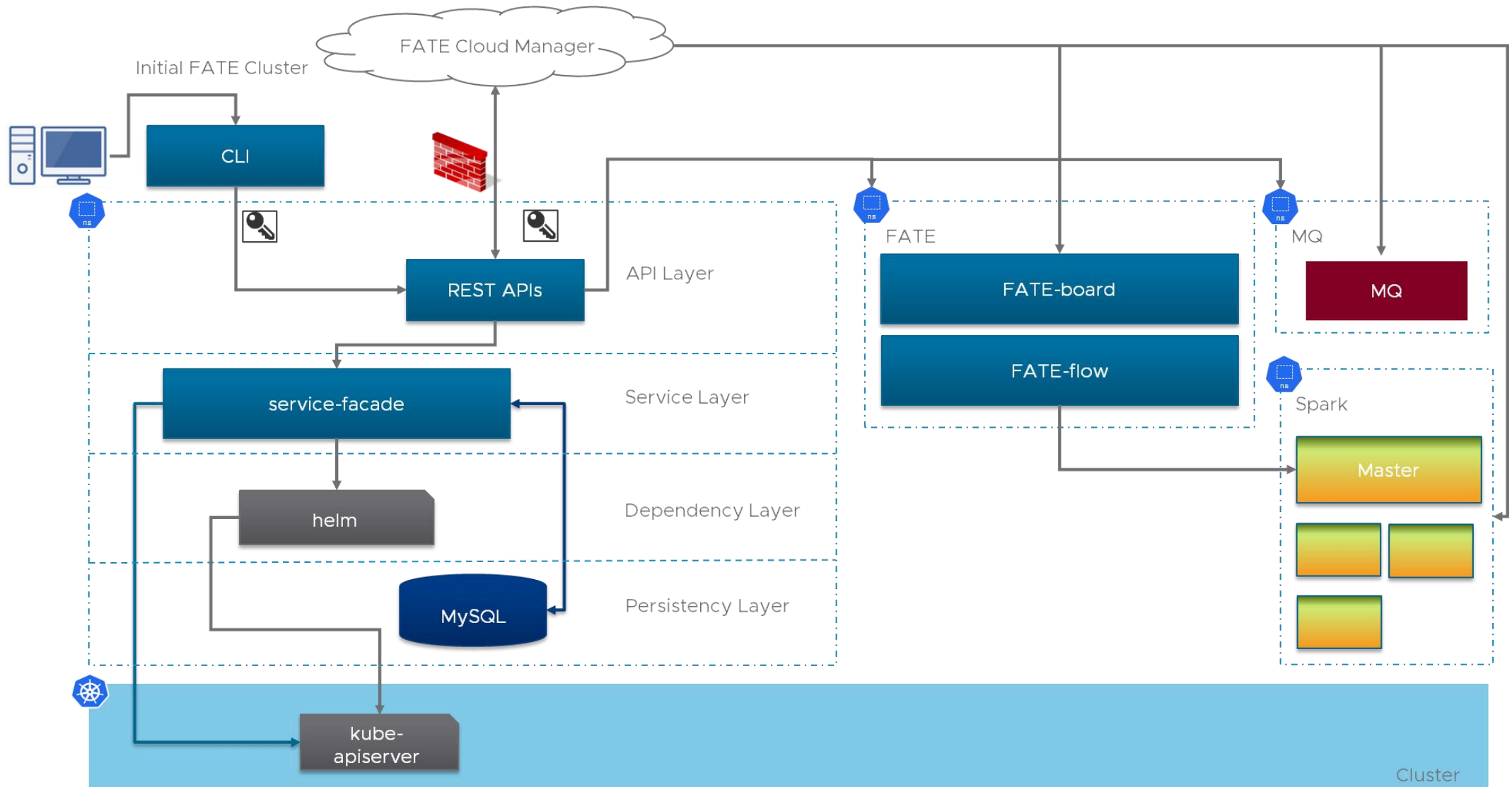


- 基本信息:
 - 名字
 - 命名空间
 - 版本
 - Chart名字: fate or fate-serving
 - 自定义registry (离线部署)
 -
- 可选安装模块
- 各模块自定义属性

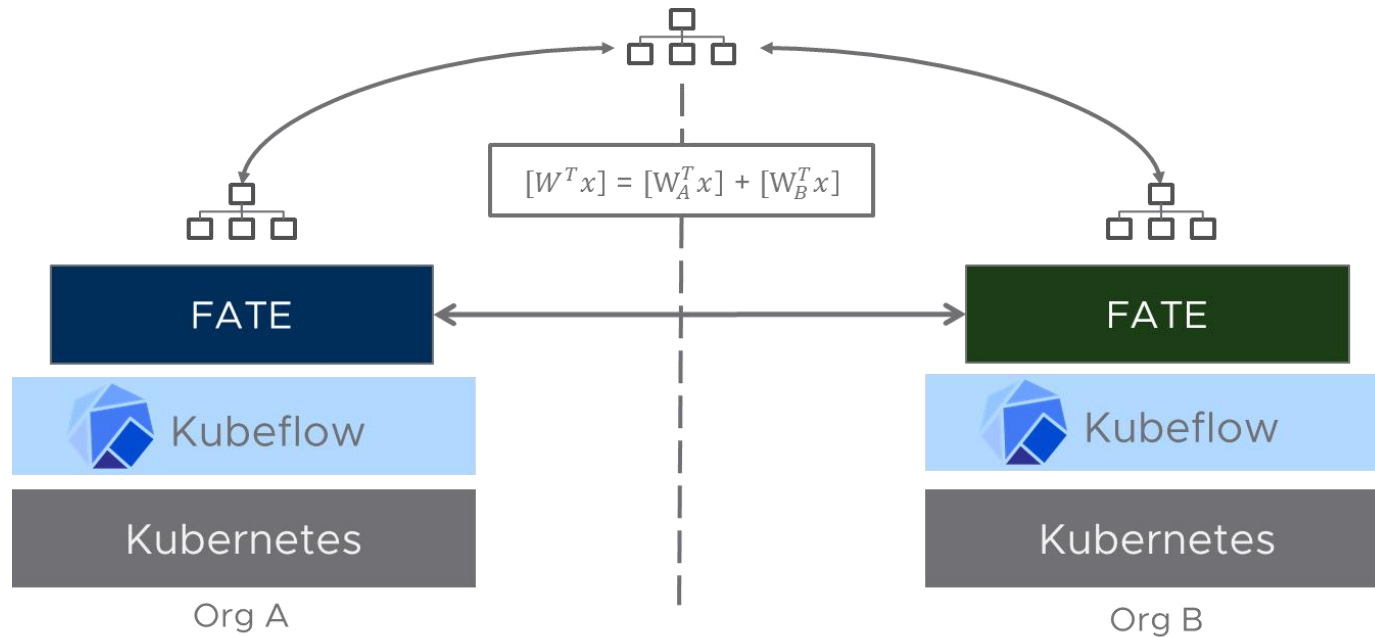
KubeFATE: chart渲染



KubeFATE: 定制化部署



FATE-Operator: Kubeflow官方子项目, Kubeflow联邦学习方案



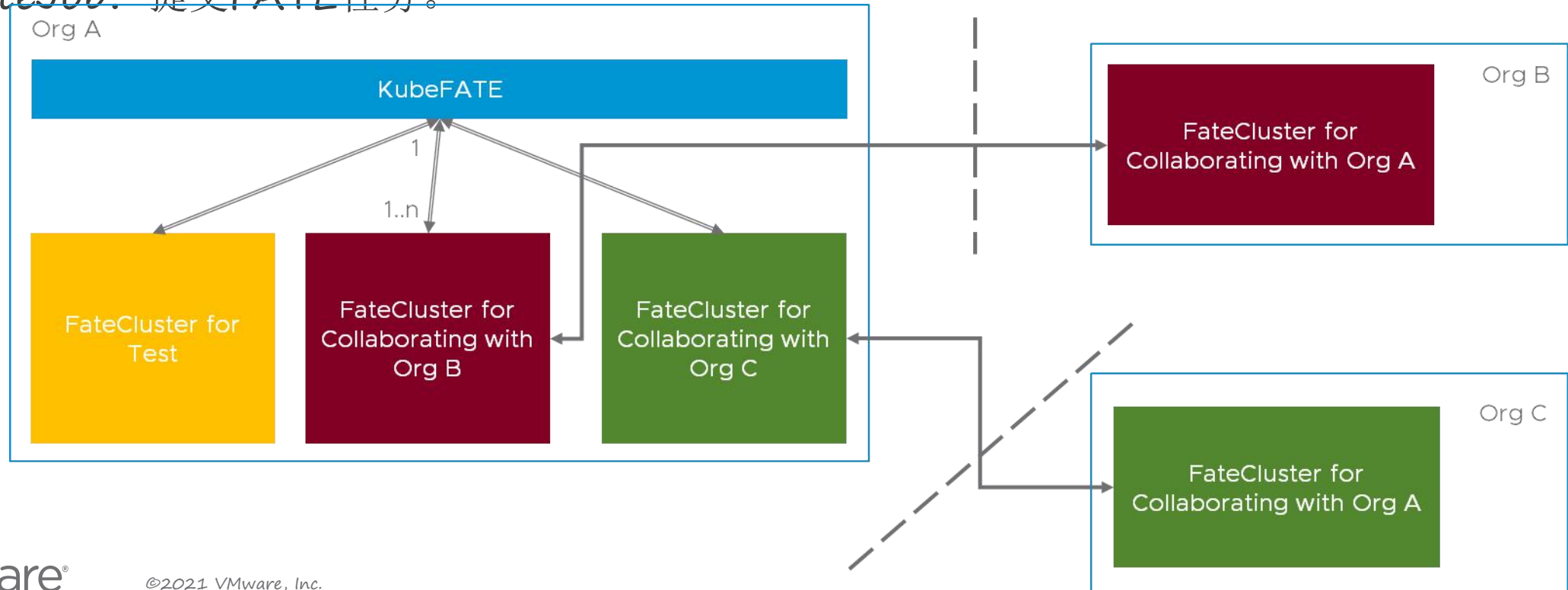
1. 如何快速、简单、按需部署分布式的FATE集群?
2. 如何使用Kubeflow的工作流引擎提交批量的联邦学习训练任务?
3. 如何与Kubeflow已有的生态更好整合, 提供端对端的联邦学习生命周期支持?

FATE-Operator: <https://github.com/kubeflow/fate-operator>

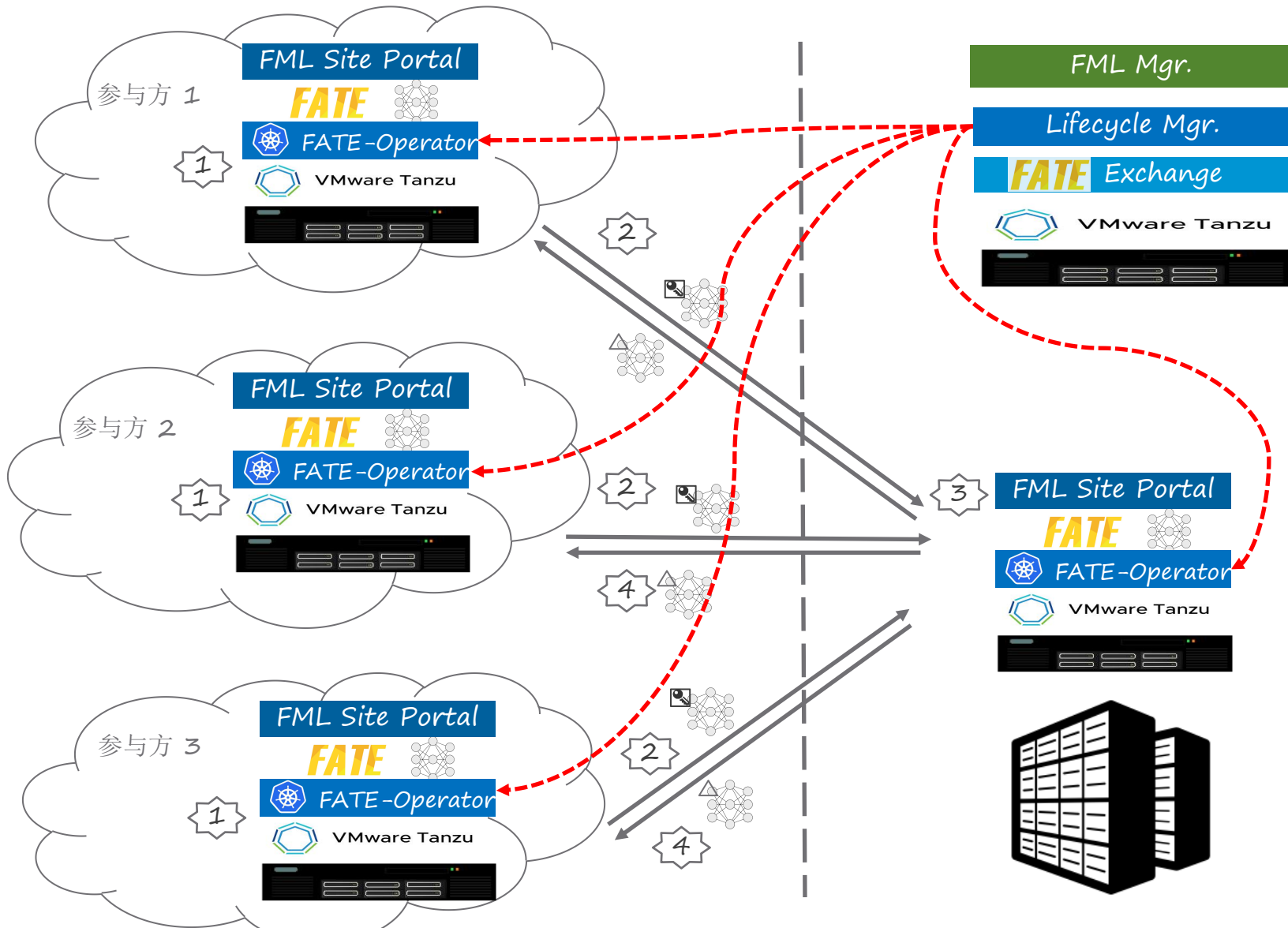
FATE-Operator: Kubeflow官方子项目, Kubeflow联邦学习方案

基于Kubebuilder (<https://github.com/kubernetes-sigs/kubebuilder>). 提供了三个自定义资源:

1. KubeFATE: 部署KubeFATE项目;
2. FateCluster: 部署FATE集群;
3. FateJob: 提交FATE任务。



KubeFATE: FATE+VCF企业级方案



联邦训练管理：联邦数据管理、模型管理、授权。。。

生命周期管理：部署，联邦建立，监控等等

基于VCF的HA，安全方案

总结

1. 联邦学习是解决小数据、数据孤岛的可行方案，核心是“数据不动模型动”；
2. FATE是面向生产的开源联邦学习平台，并且在下一个版本更开放。欢迎大家的试用与贡献；
3. 联邦学习的复杂性提出了运维的需求，为此我们提出云原生联邦学习的概念，并开源：
 - KubeFATE: <https://github.com/FederatedAI/KubeFATE>
 - FATE-Operator: <https://github.com/kubeflow/fate-operator>
 - FATE: <https://github.com/FederatedAI/FATE>



VMware中国研发中心



回复“kubefate”加入KubeFATE交流群



FATE联邦学习技术交流
群

GOTC

THANKS

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