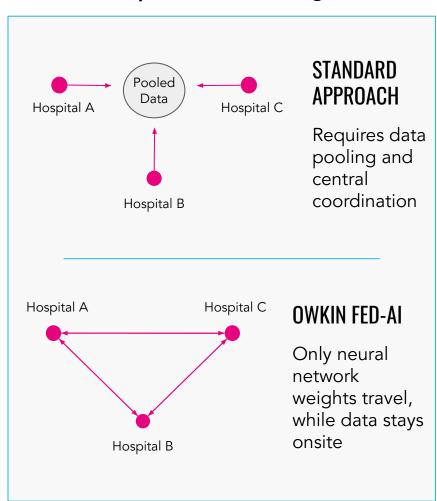


FEDERATED LEARNING

Owkin develops federated learning to train machine learning models on distributed data at scale



Data pooling implies a reduced control and governance of data owners

No transparency on how the algorithm is trained and how the data are used



OUR PRODUCT: OWKIN CONNECT

Owkin Connect helps build state-of-the-art models from heterogeneous multicentric data, with high privacy and traceability standards.

Owkin Connect connects data managers to our data scientists

Privacy

Traceability



Real World Deployments

FED-AI REAL WORLD DEPLOYMENTS

Pioneering FED-AI to connect distributed data at scale

Won €10M BPI-funded Healthchain grant







- Consortium of 7 leading academic medical centers, 2 research centers and 2 start-ups
- Initial collaborations to develop predictive models apricity of treatment outcomes in Breast Cancer & Melanoma







Project coordination done by Owkin









« This project is supported by Bpifrance as part of the "Healthchain" project, which resulted from the "Digital Investments Program for the major challenges of the future" RFP. As part of the "Healthchain" project, a consortium coordinated by Owkin (a private company) has been established, including the Substra association, Apricity (a private company), the Assistance Publique des Hôpitaux de Paris, the University Hospital Center of Nantes, the Léon Bérard Center, the French National Center for Scientific Research, the École Polytechnique, the Institut Curie and the University of Paris Descartes ».

FED-AI REAL WORLD DEPLOYMENTS

Pioneering FED-AI to connect distributed data at scale

Project website

MACHINE LEARNING LEDGER ORCHESTRATION FOR DRUG DISCOVERY

JUNE 2019 - MAY 2022













This project has received funding from the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking under grant agreement N° 831472. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and EFPIA







loodse

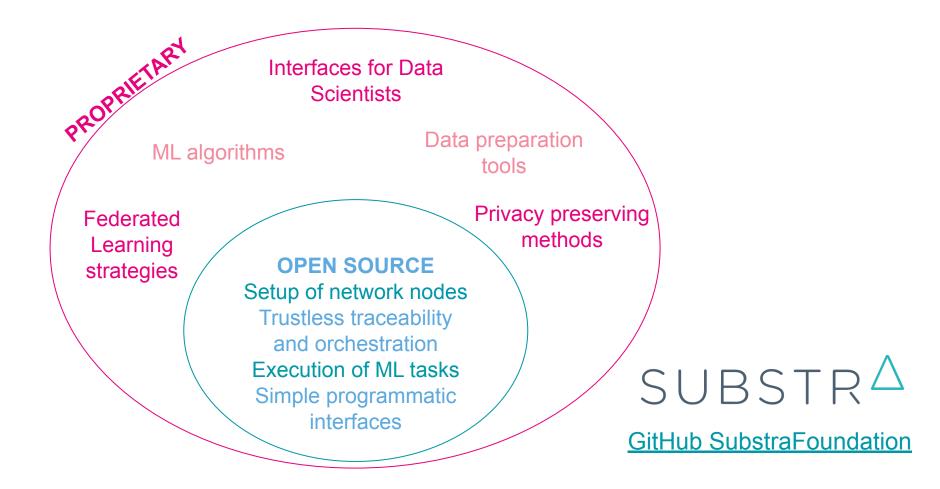


Technical description



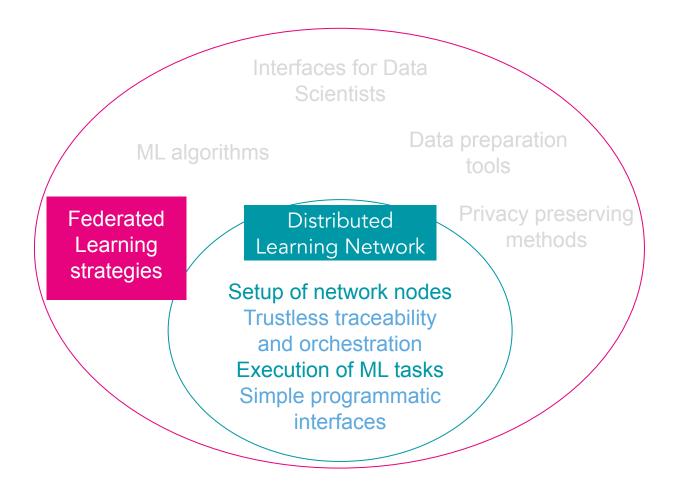
OWKIN CONNECT - OPEN CORE APPROACH

Powered by the Open-Source Framework Substra



OWKIN CONNECT





OWKIN CONNECT

Framework for ML orchestration on decentralized sensitive data

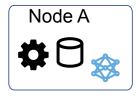
Data privacy

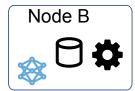
Traceability

Data agnostic Algorithm agnostic

ML framework agnostic

ASSETS





- Objective

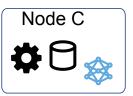
- scientific question
- evaluation metrics
- test dataset

- Dataset

- set of data samples
- opener (script to read data samples)

- Algo

- ML algo and its dependencies

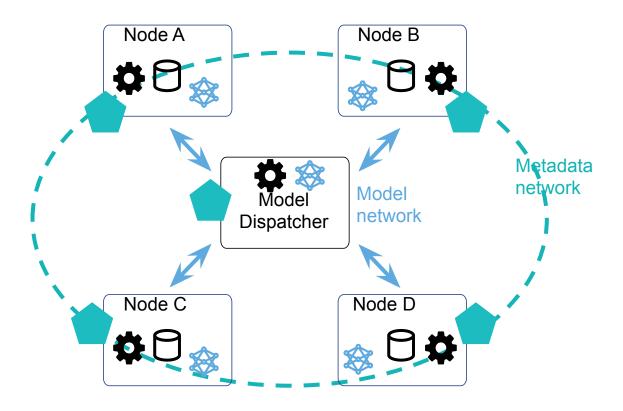




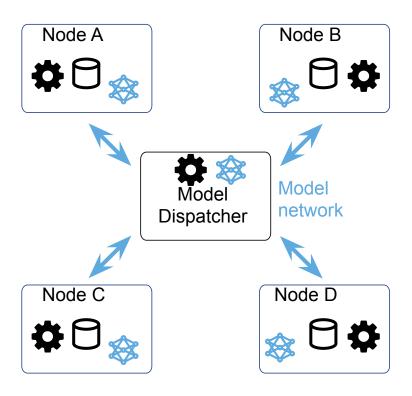
- Models

- learnt parameters
- training tasks specification
- testing tasks specification
- aggregation tasks specification

THE TWO NETWORKS

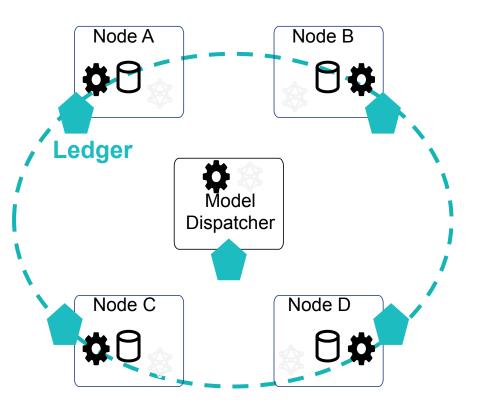


THE MODEL NETWORK



Exchange of model (updates) through a REST API.

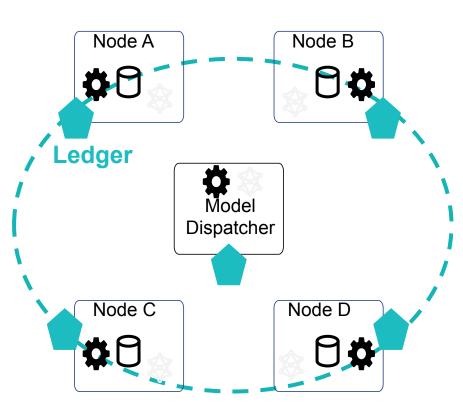
THE METADATA NETWORK



Distributed Ledger Technology: Trustless traceability Learning orchestration Permissions management



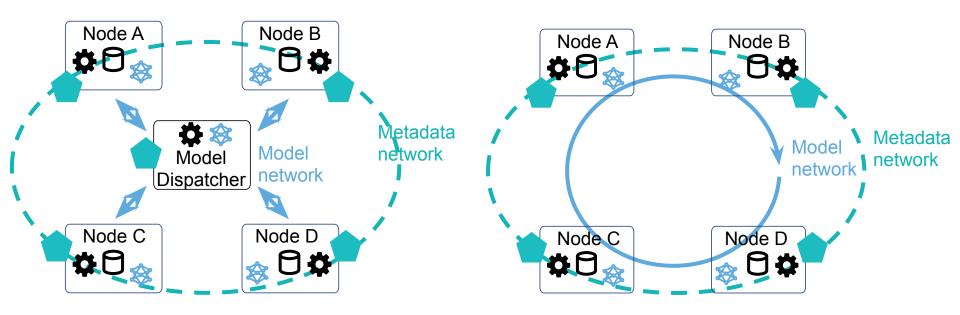
THE METADATA NETWORK



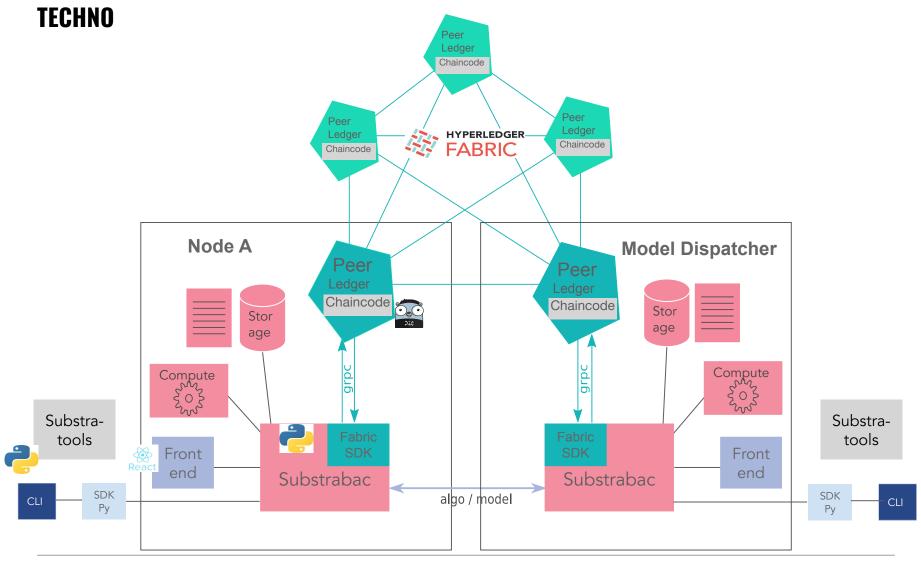
Metadata of the 4 assets

- Objective
 - Hash of the metrics and url of to request it
 - Id and hash of test data; node that stores them
 - Permissions
- Dataset
 - Hash of the opener and url of to request it
 - Id and hash of data; node that stores them
 - Permissions
- Algo
 - Hash of the algo and url of to request it
 - Node that created it
 - Permissions
- Models
 - Specification of training tasks
 - Specification of aggregation tasks
 - Specification of evaluation tasks

NETWORK TOPOLOGIES

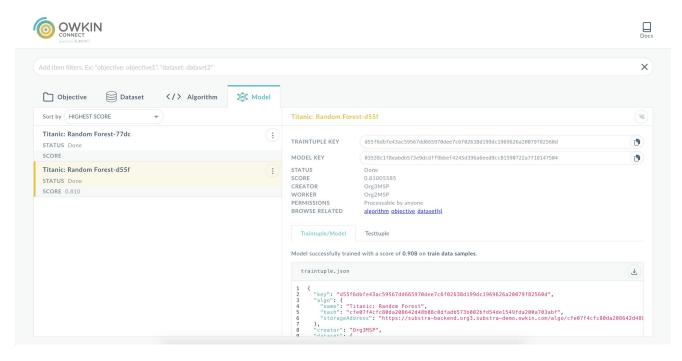


ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



OWKIN CONNECT INTERFACES

Frontend (traceability/perf)



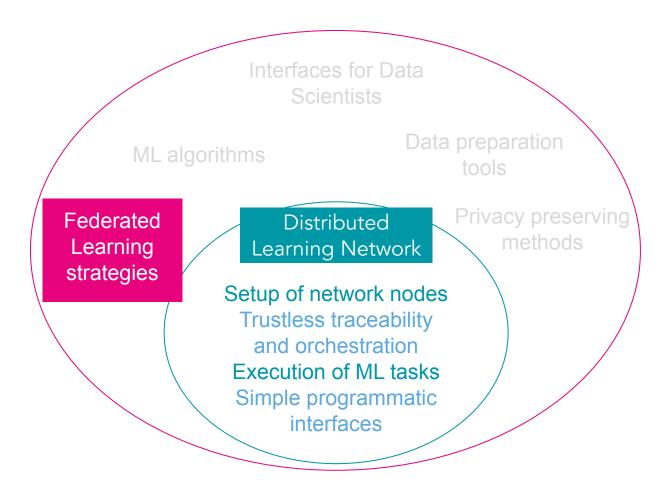
Command Line Interface

Python SDK

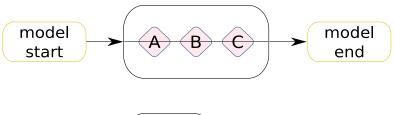
```
print('Adding dataset...')
dataset_key = client.add_dataset(DATASET, exist_ok=True)['pkhash']
assert dataset_key, 'Missing data manager key'
train_data_sample_keys = []
print('Adding train data samples...')
 ith progress_bar(len(TRAIN_DATA_SAMPLES_PATHS)) as progress:
    for path in TRAIN_DATA_SAMPLES_PATHS:
       data_sample = client.add_data_sample({
            'data_manager_keys': [dataset_key],
            'test_only': False,
            'path': path,
            'permissions': {'public': True},
          local=True, exist_ok=True)
        data_sample_key = data_sample['pkhash']
       train_data_sample_keys.append(data_sample_key)
       progress.update()
```

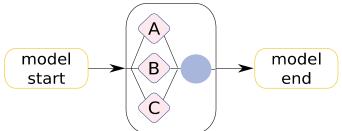
OWKIN CONNECT

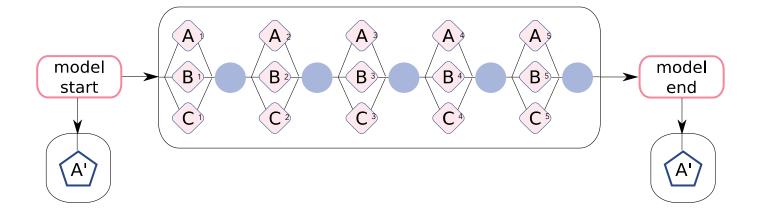




COMPUTE PLANS







Training step on data A

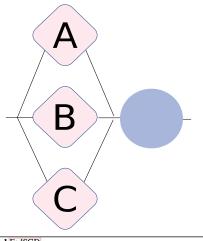


Pooling step



Evaluation step on data A'

FL LEARNING ALGORITHMS



Different ways to handle a training step and the aggregation of models.

Algorithm 1 FedSGD

- 1: Initialize the parameters with some value \mathbf{w}_0
- 2: C: proportion of workers chosen at each iteration $(0 < C \le 1)$
- 3: T: number of aggregation rounds
- 4: $\{\eta_t\}_{t\geq 1}$: sequence of step sizes
- 5: for $t = 1, \ldots, T$ do
- 6: Choose uniformly at random |CK| distinct edge participants, stored in a set $H = \{k_1, \dots, k_{|CK|}\}$.
- 7: for $k \in H$ in parallel do
- 8: Edge participant k receives the previous value \mathbf{w}_{t-1} from the central participant
- 9: Edge participant k computes the gradient of \mathcal{L}_k with respect to w:

$$\mathbf{g}_{t,k} = \frac{1}{N_k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \mathcal{L}_k(\mathbf{w}_{t-1})$$
(3)

- 10: Edge participant k returns local gradient $g_{t,k}$ to the central server
- 11: end for
- 12: Central computation server aggregates the different gradients:

$$\mathbf{g}_t = \sum_{k \in H} \frac{N_k}{N} \mathbf{g}_{t,k} \tag{4}$$

13: Central computation server performs a gradient descent step:

$$\mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_{t-1} - \eta_t \mathbf{g}_t \tag{5}$$

- 14: end for
- 15: return w_T

Algorithm 2 FedAvg

- 1: Initialize the parameters with some value wo
- 2: C: proportion of workers chosen at each iteration $(0 < C \le 1)$
- 3: T: number of aggregation rounds
- 4: B: local batch size
- 5: E_l : number of local epochs
- 6: $\{\eta_t\}_{t\geq 1}$: sequence of step sizes
- 7: for $t=1,\ldots,T$ do
- 8: Choose uniformly at random $\lfloor CK \rfloor$ distinct edge participants, stored in a set $H = \{k_1, \dots k_{\lfloor CK \rfloor}\}$.
- 9: for $k \in H$ in parallel do
- 10: Edge participant k receives the previous value \mathbf{w}_{t-1} from the central participant: $\mathbf{w}_{t,k}^0 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \mathbf{w}_{t-1}$
- 11: **for** $e = 1, ..., E_l$ **do**
- 12: Initialize value of the parameters for epoch $e: \mathbf{w}_{t,k}^e \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_{t,k}^{e-1}$
 - for $b=1,\ldots,{}^{N_k}\!/_B$ do
- 14: Choose B samples uniformly at random (with or without replacement) from \mathcal{D}_k : s_{i_1}, \ldots, s_{i_B}
 - Perform a gradient descent step over the batch

$$\mathbf{w}_{t,k}^{e} \leftarrow \mathbf{w}_{t,k}^{e} - \frac{\eta_{t}}{B} \sum_{i=1}^{B} \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \ell_{i_{j}}(\mathbf{w}_{t,k}^{e})$$
 (6)

- 16: end for
- 17: end for

13:

15:

18: Edge participant k returns the weight updates for the round:

$$\Delta \mathbf{w}_{t,k} = \mathbf{w}_{t,k}^{E_l} - \mathbf{w}_{t-1} \tag{7}$$

- 19: end for
- 20: Central computation server aggregates the local updates

$$\Delta \mathbf{w}_t = \sum_{k \in H} \frac{N_k}{N} \Delta \mathbf{w}_{t,k} \tag{8}$$

21: Central computation server performs a gradient descent step:

$$\mathbf{w}_t = \mathbf{w}_{t-1} + \Delta \mathbf{w}_t \tag{9}$$

- 22: end for
- 23: return w_T

McMahan et al, 2017

Thank you!





Contact us to learn more:

https://owkin.com/



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