

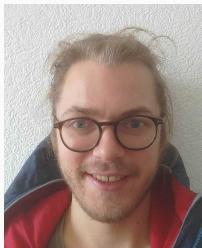
Byzantine Robust Optimization: A dual approach

Renaud Gaucher

12/03/2024



Inria



Hadrien Hendrikx

TOTH

INRIA Grenoble



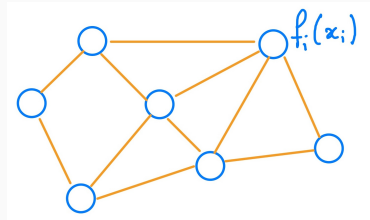
Aymeric Dieuleveut

CMAP

École Polytechnique

Decentralized Optimization

- n computing units in a network with
 - Local cost functions;
 - Local memory.

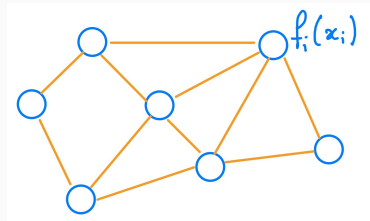


Decentralized Optimization

- n computing units in a network with
 - Local cost functions;
 - Local memory.

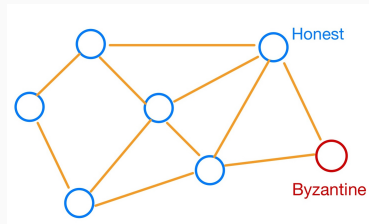
- Cooperate to find a global solution:

$$x^* \in \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f(x) := \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) \right\}.$$



Decentralized Optimization under Byzantine corruption

- n computing units in a network with
 - Local cost functions;
 - Local memory.
- Units cooperate to find a global solution:
$$x^* \in \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^d} \left\{ f_h(x) := \sum_{i \text{ honest}} f_i(x) \right\}.$$
- Some unknown units are *Byzantine*, i.e malicious and omniscient.



Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;
2. Objective function writes $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_i f_i(X_i)$;

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;
2. Objective function writes $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_i f_i(X_i)$;
3. Each edge is an equality constraint between two neighbors:
 $C[X_1, \dots, X_n] = [X_i - X_j]_{(i \sim j)}$.

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;
2. Objective function writes $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_i f_i(X_i)$;
3. Each edge is an equality constraint between two neighbors:
 $C[X_1, \dots, X_n] = [X_i - X_j]_{(i \sim j)}$.

Primal problem is equivalent to a dual problem on the edges:

$$\min_{CX=0} F(X)$$

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;
2. Objective function writes $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_i f_i(X_i)$;
3. Each edge is an equality constraint between two neighbors:
 $C[X_1, \dots, X_n] = [X_i - X_j]_{(i \sim j)}$.

Primal problem is equivalent to a dual problem on the edges:

$$\min_{CX=0} F(X) \iff \min_{\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{edges} \times d}} F^*(C^T \Lambda).$$

Idea: Decentralized optimization = optimization under constraint !

1. Each unit has a local parameter X_i ;
2. Objective function writes $F(X_1, \dots, X_n) = \sum_i f_i(X_i)$;
3. Each edge is an equality constraint between two neighbors:
 $C[X_1, \dots, X_n] = [X_i - X_j]_{(i \sim j)}$.

Primal problem is equivalent to a dual problem on the edges:

$$\min_{CX=0} F(X) \iff \min_{\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{\text{edges} \times d}} F^*(C^T \Lambda).$$

Solved using Gradient Descent.

\Rightarrow **Duality gives practical (and efficient) decentralized algorithms.**

For each units i :

1. Compute a gradient,

\Rightarrow **Duality gives practical (and efficient) decentralized algorithms.**

For each units i :

1. Compute a gradient,
2. Share it with neighbors,

⇒ **Duality gives practical (and efficient) decentralized algorithms.**

For each units i :

1. Compute a gradient,
2. Share it with neighbors,
3. **Average** messages received,

⇒ **Duality gives practical (and efficient) decentralized algorithms.**

For each units i :

1. Compute a gradient,
2. Share it with neighbors,
3. **Average** messages received,
4. Actualize your parameter using it.

Why using Lagrangian duality in a Byzantine setting?

Why using Lagrangian duality in a Byzantine setting?

$$\min_{\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{edges \times d}} F^*(C^T \Lambda).$$

1. Each row of Λ translate the interactions between two neighbors through an edge.

Why using Lagrangian duality in a Byzantine setting?

$$\min_{\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{edges \times d}} F^*(C^T \Lambda).$$

1. Each row of Λ translate the interactions between two neighbors through an edge.
2. Controlling the dual variable Λ means controlling how much units influence each others.

Why using Lagrangian duality in a Byzantine setting?

$$\min_{\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^{edges \times d}} F^*(C^T \Lambda).$$

1. Each row of Λ translate the interactions between two neighbors through an edge.
2. Controlling the dual variable Λ means controlling how much units influence each others.

\Rightarrow lever for limiting influence of Byzantines units

Questions ?

Appendix

Gossip dual algorithm

For each units i :

Initialize $y_i^0 = 0$

1. compute $x_i^t := \nabla f_i^*(y_i^t)$,
2. share x_i^t with his neighbors,
3. actualization of y_i^t :

$$y_i^{t+1} := y_i^t - \eta \sum_{j \sim i} (x_i^t - x_j^t) .$$

\Rightarrow **Duality gives practical decentralized algorithms !**