



School *of* Computing Science Knowledge & Data Engineering Systems

Knowledge Re-usability at the Edge

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WORLD CHANGING GLASGOW

Scottish Autonomous Networked Systems (SANS) 12-13th Dec2022 James Watt School of Engineering, University of Glasgow





Knowledge & Data Engineering Systems

The **Knowledge & Data Engineering Systems** (KDES) research group is part of the <u>Information, Data and</u> <u>Analysis (IDA)</u> Section.

Vision:

- KDES brings together the fundamental research areas of Distributed Data Systems, Data Engineering, and Data Science.
- KDES's activities range from large-scale <u>Distributed Computing</u>, to <u>Edge Computing</u> and <u>Distributed</u> <u>Machine Learning / AI</u>.

Research Topics:

- Distributed Data Management at the Edge
- <u>Resilient & Distributed Machine Learning</u>
- Large-scale Data Analytics
- Information Processing Systems



Knowledge & Model Re-usability

Context: Unprecedented growth of data *surpasses* current predictive models and processing capabilities.

i.e., we generate more data (big data) *than* we (want to) process (relevant data)

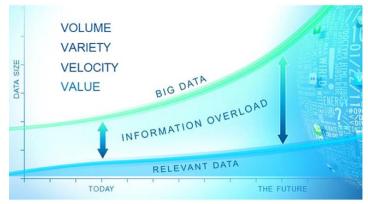
Fact: Redundancy because of *similar* analytics tasks, *similar* predictive models, even *similar* data!

Rhetorical?: Do we *need* all the data/models? Do we need to *analyse* all the data/*train* all these models? Do we need all these redundant models?

Challenge: Can we extract *similar performance patterns* from models and data so that *existing* predictive models can be *reused* or made *reusable*?

Benefit: Avoid *building* and *maintaining reduplicative* predictive models since reusable models can be 'reused' by other nodes' predictive tasks (e.g., classification, image recognition, regression).









Reuse existing models Or, make models *reusable*





Principles for Model Re-usability

Multi-task Learning (MtL): case of Personalized Federated Learning (PFL), which addresses challenges raised by <u>heterogeneous data and heterogeneous tasks</u> via training personalized models.

Principle: MtL paradigm learns multiple tasks simultaneously by optimizing multiple loss functions at once.

i.e., leverages statistical information contained in *each task individually* to promote overall model's performance on *all* tasks.

Tasks: *e.g.*, image classification of identified objects in AVs, object recognition, regression.

Our Target: Models *useful* in multiple contexts/tasks/data, therefore, being *reusable*. Thus, nodes can *reuse* those models for a family of tasks (e.g., object classification) <u>without the need of training new ones</u>.

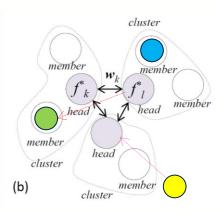
Our Idea: Instead of training independent (local) models on nodes with *less* capacity to be reused, we contribute with MtL models that learn from *all* of nodes' tasks at once.

Fact: MtL excels when tasks/data have some level of correlation/similarity, which is the reality in our case.





PLC_j f_j node j f_j f_j centre node m f_i Ω node m PLC_i ... f_m PLC_m (a)



Contribution: A Two-phase Distributed Multi-task Learning (DMtL) Framework making *reusable* models (being *re-used* by nodes).

Narrative:

- Nodes initially train their *local models* & produce their *performances* on *local* tasks.
 - Partial Learning Curves (PLC): universal indicators of model performances used in many contexts (e.g., hyper-parameter selection of deep learning models).
 - *Why?* PLCs are (i) cheap to store and compute, thus, suitable for resourceconstrained nodes and (ii) produce insights for model performance in meta-learning context.
- Identify correlations among models' performances and tasks via PLCs, thus, nodes are grouped together; Cluster-heads are then selected.
- Distributed MtL runs across only cluster-heads capturing the per-group diversity of tasks & data
- Cluster-heads generate models, which can be reused by *any* member of *any* group.





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Thank you!

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