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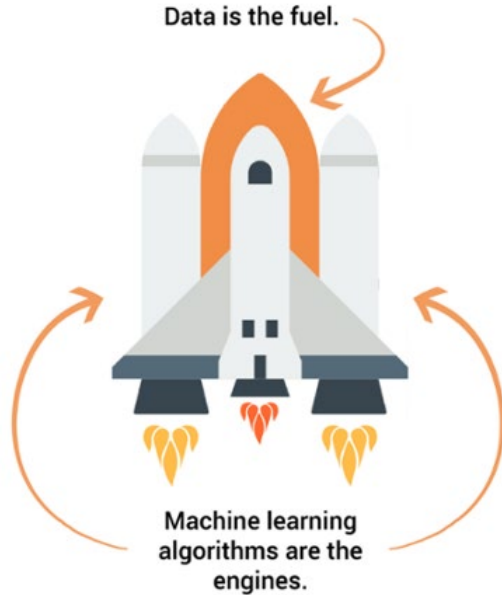
# Efficient and Robust Deep Learning on Large Data

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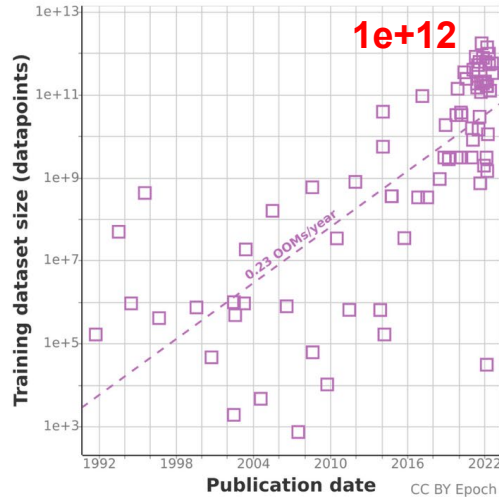
Yu Yang  
PhD Student, Computer Science Department

This talk includes joint work with:  
Tian Yu Liu, Eric Gan, Hao Kao,  
Gintare Karolina Dziugaite,  
Besmira Nushi, Hamid Palangi,  
Baharan Mirzasoleiman (advisor)

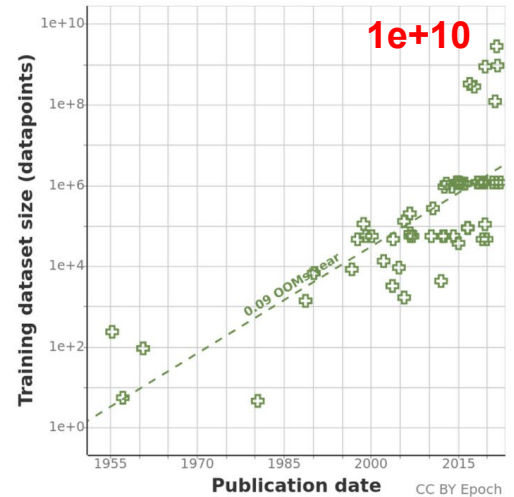
# Data is the new fuel!



### Language Training Data Size



### Vision Training Data Size



Pablo Villalobos and Anson Ho (2022), "Trends in Training Dataset Sizes".

# Problem 1: Large Data Makes Training Expensive

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**Example:** ChatGPT is fine-tuned from **GPT-3**  
Training **GPT-3** used **45TB data**



**Energy Consumption: 1,287 MWh**  
→ **17.8x** average American yearly energy consumption!

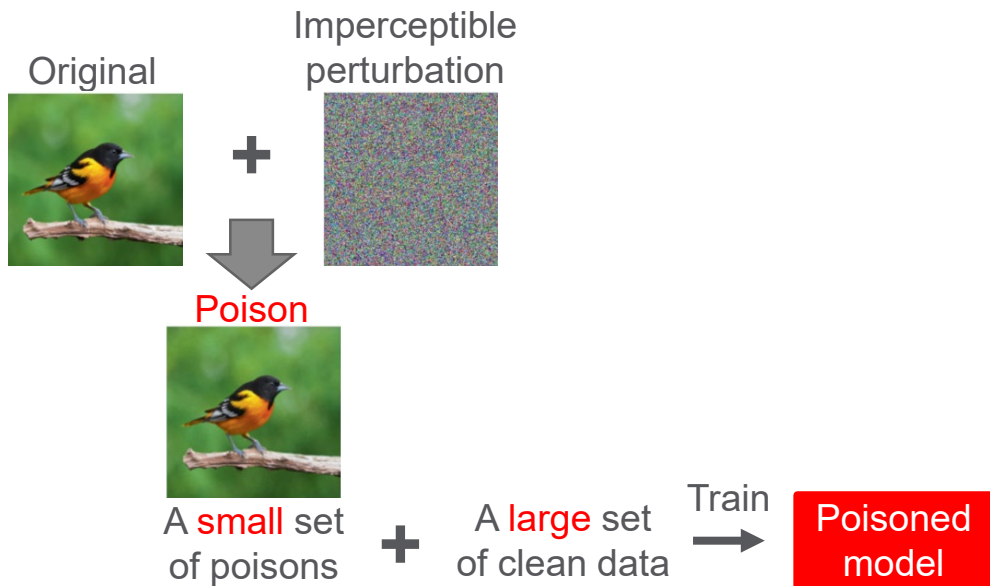


**CO2 Emission: 552 tons**  
→ same as driving a car from **Earth to the Moon and then back!**

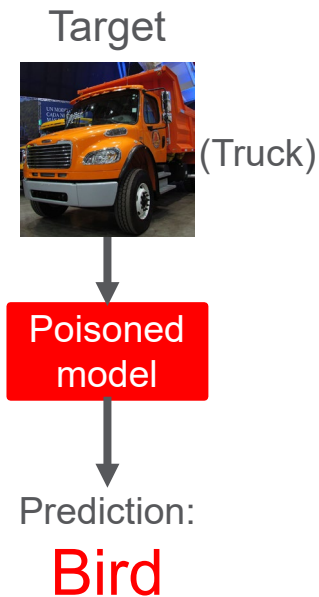
## Problem 2: Large Data is **Vulnerable** to Poisoning Attacks

Large data is often **crawled from the internet**, thus it's vulnerable to **data poisoning attacks**:

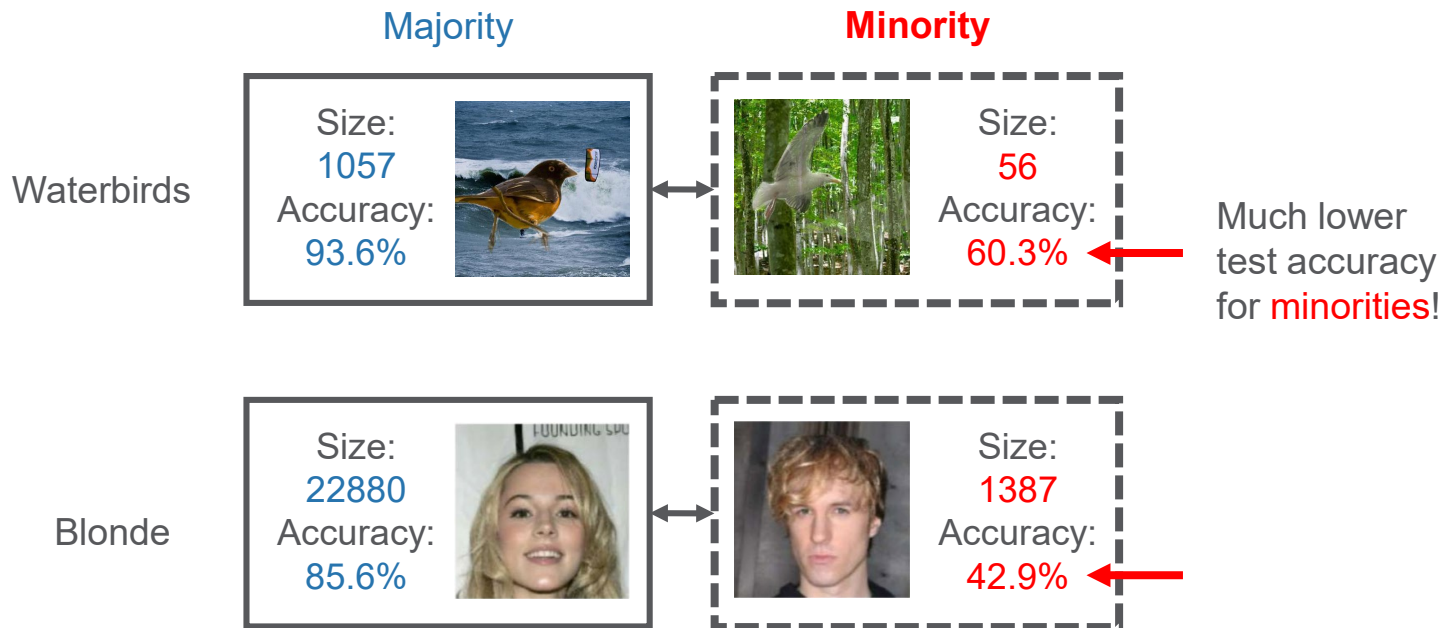
### Training:



### Testing:

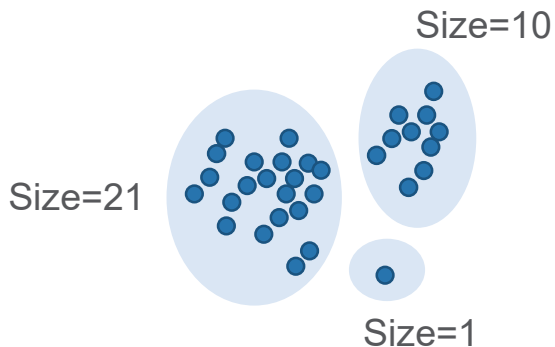


# Problem 3: Large Real-world Data are **Biased** toward the Majority



My research addresses these problems by developing **theoretically rigorous** methods to improve **efficiency and robustness** of learning from large data

# Gradient information Can Help Address the **Above Problems!**



Clustering the training examples by their **gradients** gives lots of useful information.

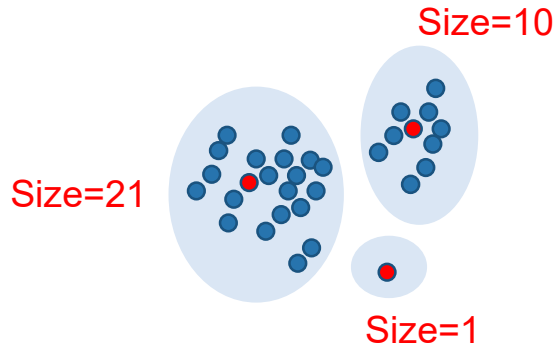
This is a **submodular** problem:

$$F(S^*) = \sum_{i \in V} \min_{j \in S^*} \|\nabla f_i(w) - \nabla f_j(w)\| \leq \epsilon$$

**very fast** to solve with a greedy algorithm which **guarantees a near-optimal solution!**

# 1. **Fast Training** by Using Only Centers of Gradient Clusters

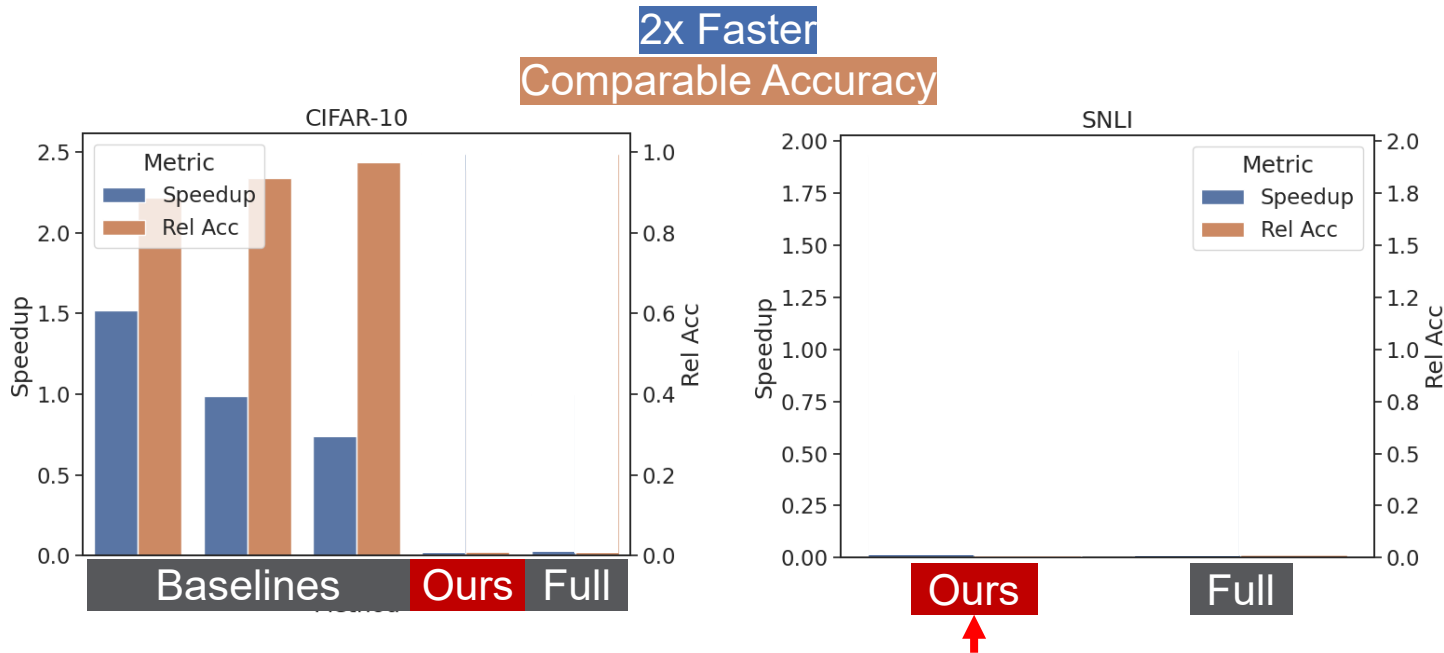
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We use centers and sizes of clusters to estimate the gradients of their clusters to **speed up the training**.



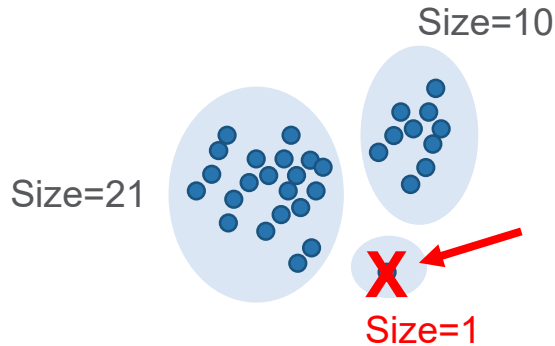
# 1. **Fast Training** by Training Only Centers of Gradient Clusters



The **only** algorithm speeds up training  
on **very large data and models**  
with a **theoretical guarantee!**

## 2. Robust Training against Data Poisoning Attacks

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We remove **size-1 clusters** which usually contain examples with outlier gradients to **prevent data poisoning attacks**.

## 2. Robust Training against Data Poisoning Attacks

Defend all kinds of attacks!

ATTACK	SENARIO	UNDEFENDED		DEFENDED	
		ATT SUCC.↑	TEST ACC.↑	ATT SUCC.↓	TEST ACC.↑
GRADIENT MATCHING SLEEPER AGENT (BACKDOOR)	FROM-SCRATCH	45%	94.95%	1%	90.26%
	FROM-SCRATCH	78.54%	94.42%	11.55%	88.28%
BULLSEYE POLYTOPE FEATURE COLLISION	TRANSFER	86%	94.69%	1%	94.80%
	TRANSFER	40%	94.68%	0%	94.81%
BULLSEYE POLYTOPE	FINETUNE	80%	92.24%	0%	92.38%

Breaks the attacks!

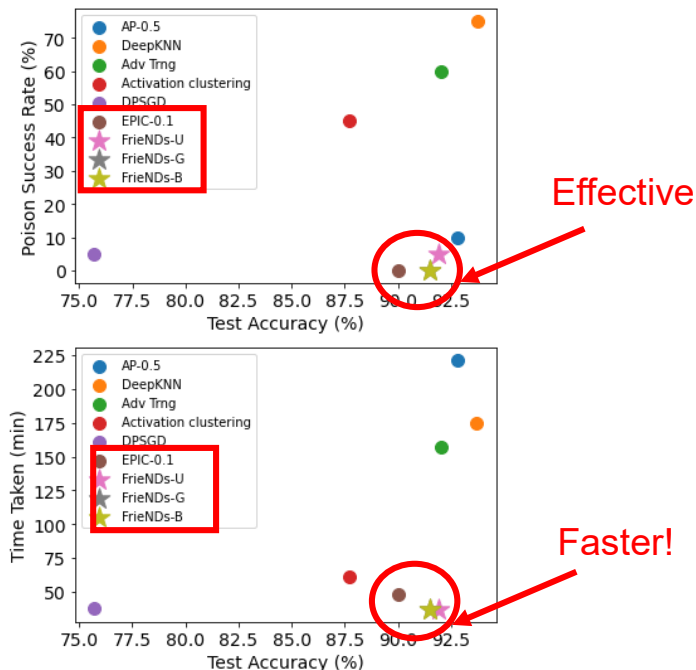
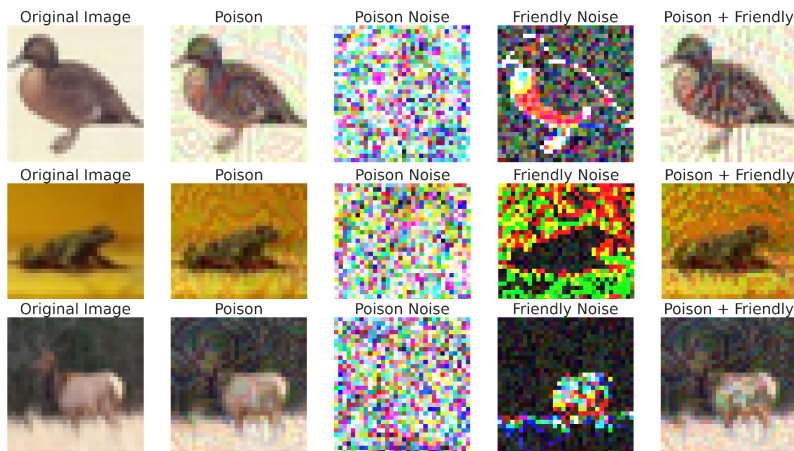
Theoretically guaranteed good generalization!

EPOCH	DEFENSE	ATTACK SUCC.↓	TEST ACC.↑	TIME(HR:MIN)
40	NONE	25%	92.48%	00:15
40	DEEPKNN (PERI ET AL., 2020)	21%	91.86%	02:25
40	SPECTRAL SIGNATURES (TRAN ET AL., 2018)	17%	90.13%	00:40
40	ACTIVATION CLUSTERING (CHEN ET AL., 2019)	9%	84.20%	00:31
40	DIFF. PRIV. SGD (HONG ET AL., 2020)	2%	70.34%	00:16
40	ADV. POISONING-0.25 (GEIPING ET AL., 2021A)	4%	91.48%	01:53
40	ADV. POISONING-0.5 (GEIPING ET AL., 2021A)	1%	90.67%	02:02
40	ADV. POISONING-0.75 (GEIPING ET AL., 2021A)	0%	87.97%	02:26
40	<b>Ours</b> EPIC-0.1 (PROPOSED)	2.7%±0.6%	90.92%±0.26%	00:22
40	EPIC-0.2 (PROPOSED)	1.3%±0.6%	88.95%±0.08%	00:19
40	EPIC-0.3 (PROPOSED)	1.0%±0.0%	87.03%±0.11%	00:17

6x faster!

# (Follow-up) Robust Training against Data Poisoning Attacks

## FRIENDS (Friendly Noise Defense)

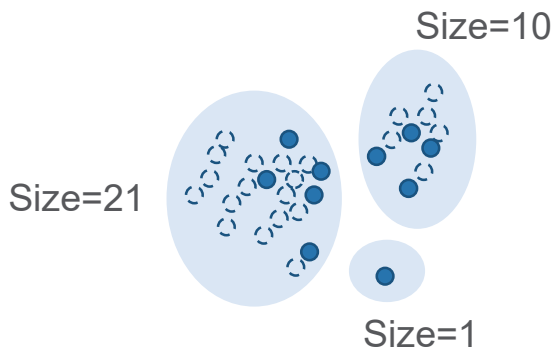


Effective

Faster!

### 3. Improving Performance on Minority by Balancing the Gradient Clusters

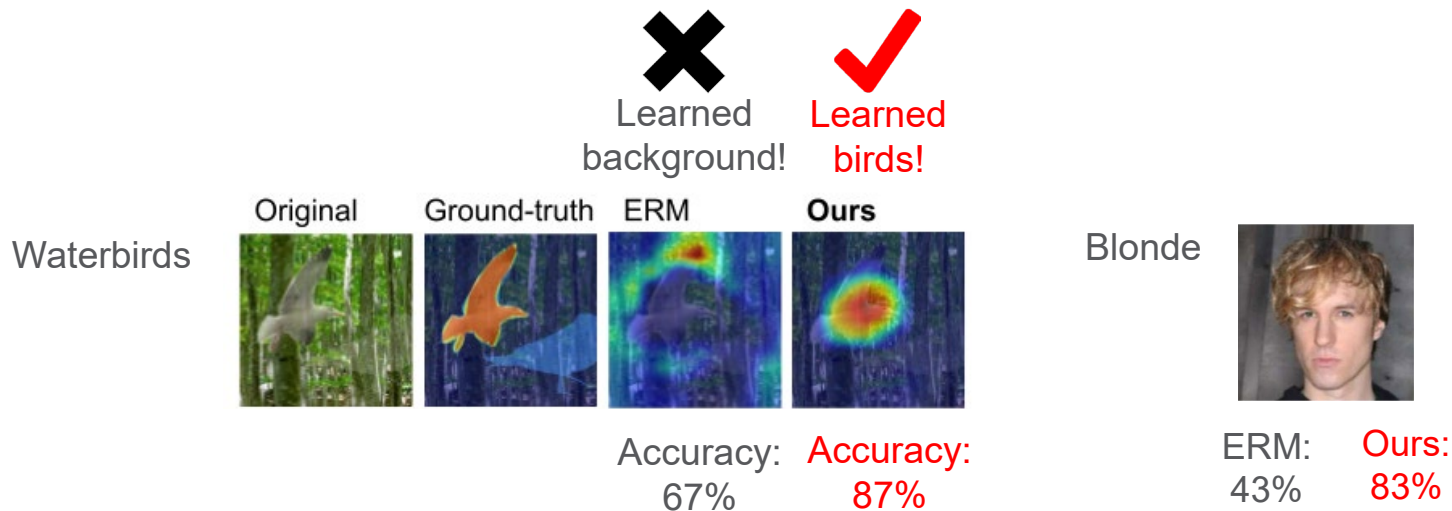
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We make gradient clusters balanced in size to improve the performance on **minorities**.

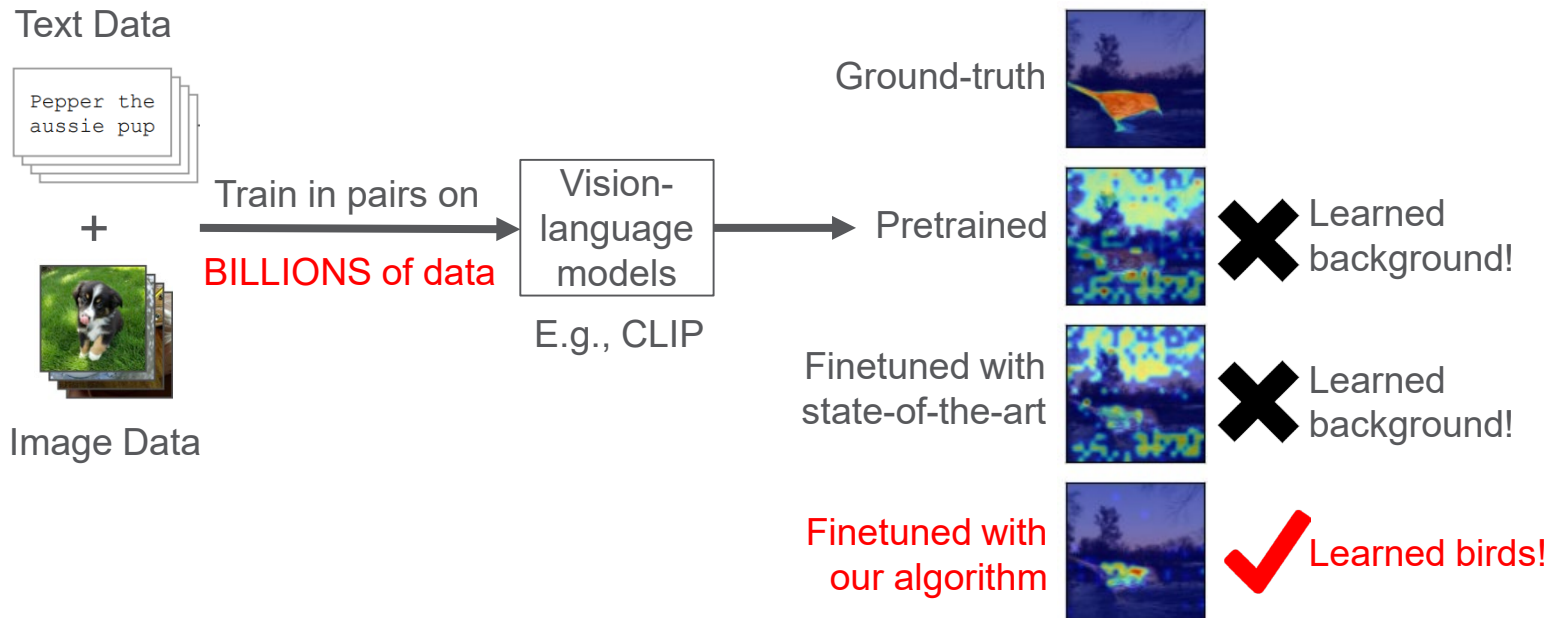
- Sampled in one iteration
- Not sampled

### 3. Improving Performance on Minority by Balancing the Gradient Clusters



→ Improve the accuracy of **minority** by **20-40%!**

# (Follow-up) We Fix Large Vision-Language Models Too!



# Takeaways

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We used [gradient clustering](#) to solve the following major problems in deep learning:

**Problem 1:** Large Data Makes Training *Expensive!*

→ **2x speedup + comparable accuracy!**

**Problem 2:** Large Data is *Vulnerable* to Poisoning Attacks!

→ **~0% attack success rate + 6x faster than other defenses!**

**Problem 3:** Large Data are *Biased* toward the Majority!

→ **Improves worst-group performance by 20-40%!**

## Thank you!