

CVPR 2020

# Unsupervised Model Personalization while Preserving Privacy and Scalability: An Open Problem

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# Roadmap

- **Model Personalization: What and how?**
- Novel Benchmarks
- Adaptation on the server
- Adapting locally
- Conclusion

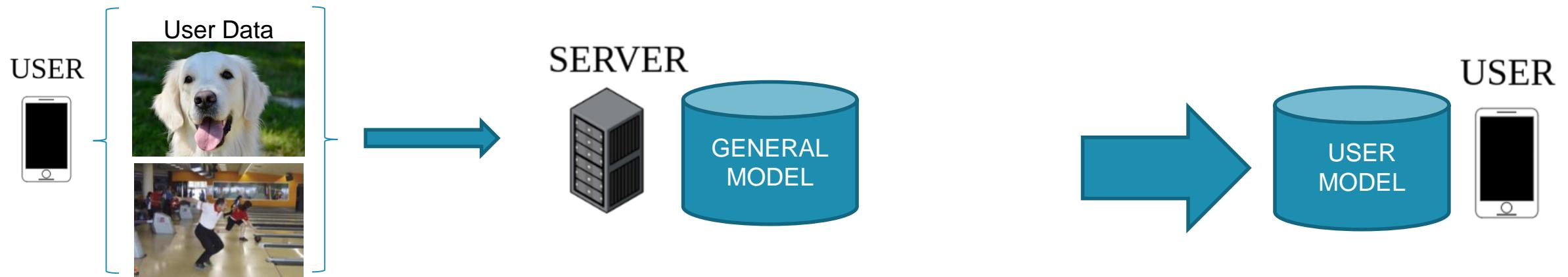


# Model Personalization

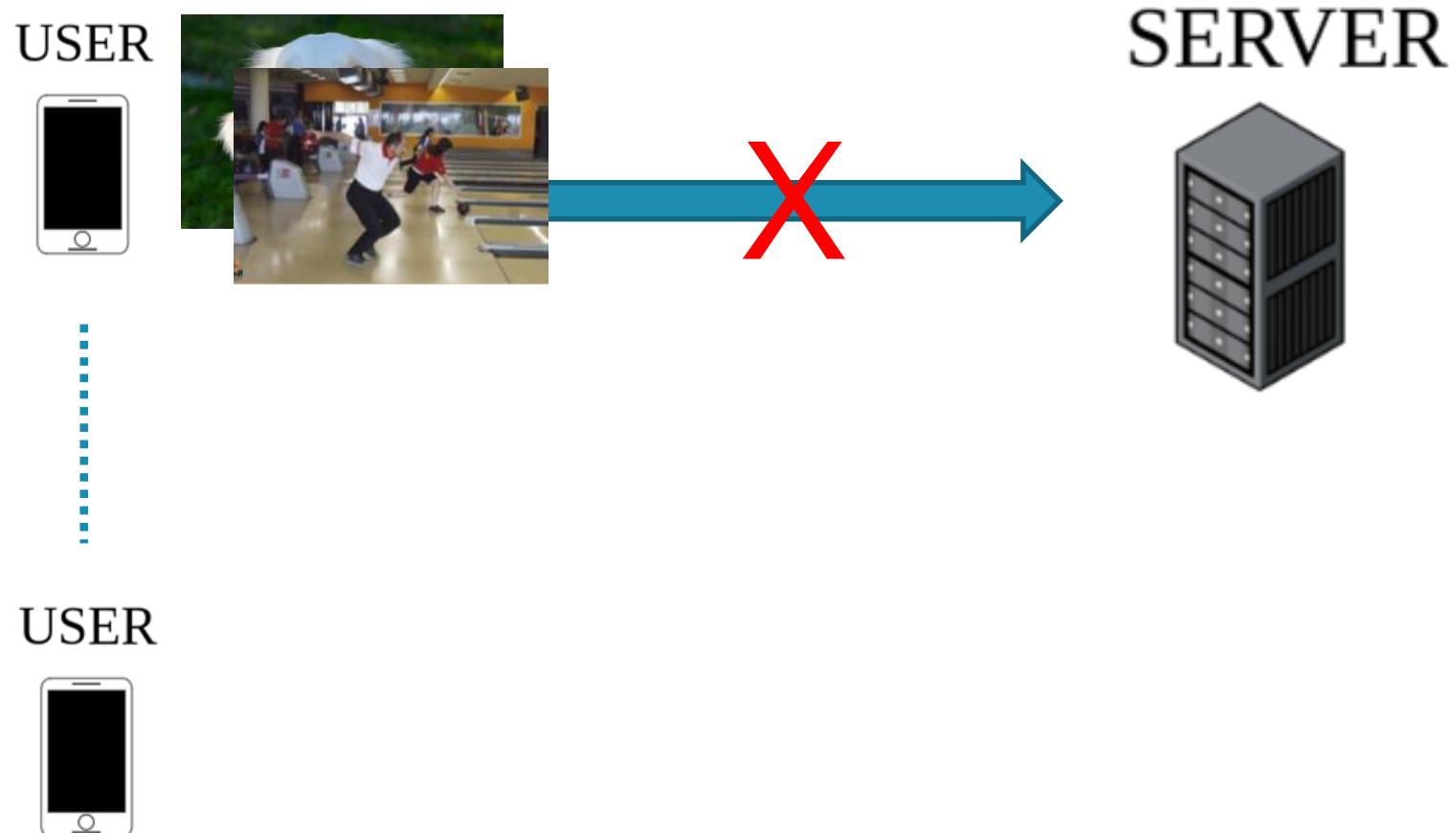


# Model Personalization 2 Ways

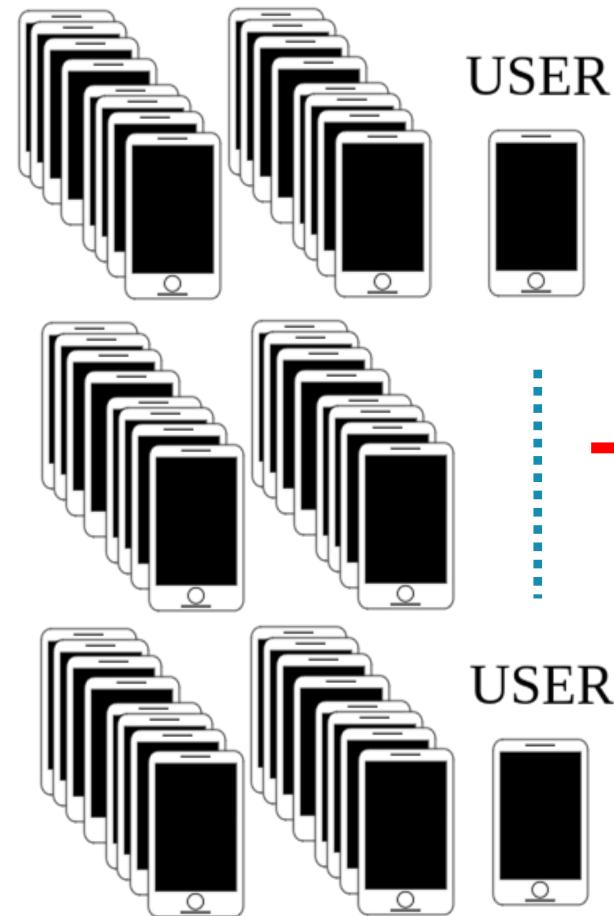
- User-Adaptation **on the server**:  
+ High Capacity



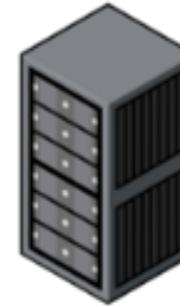
# Privacy



# Scalability

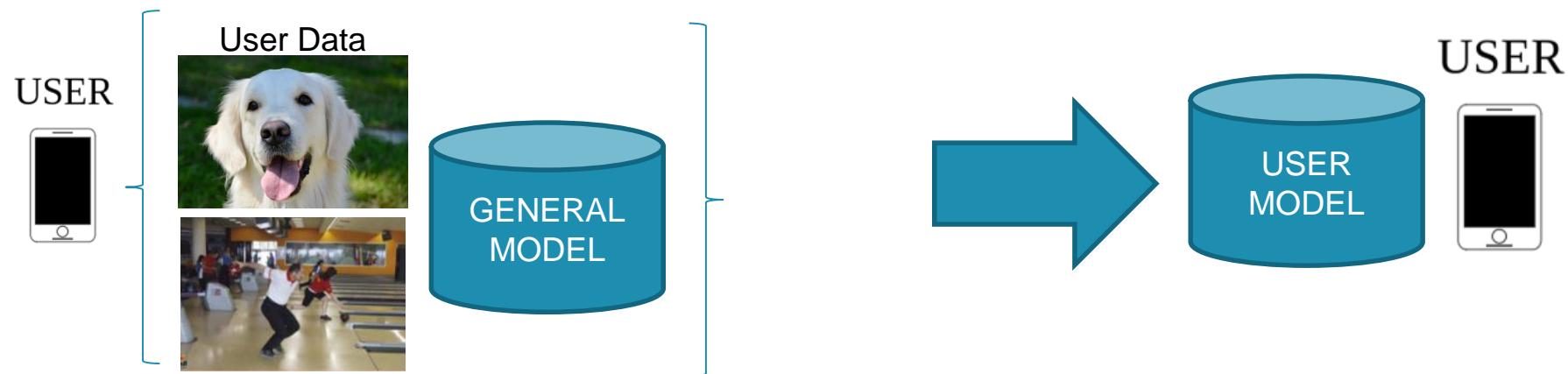


SERVER



# Model Personalization 2 Ways

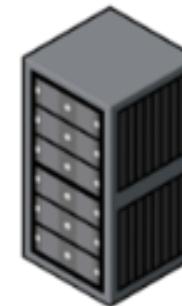
- User-Adaptation local on user device:
  - Low capacity
  - + No privacy issues
  - + No scalability issues





# Supervision

SUPERVISION



# Model Personalization 2 Ways

## On the server:

- + High Capacity
- Privacy
- Scalability
- Unlabeled user-data

## Locally:

- Low Capacity
- + Privacy
- + Scalability
- Unlabeled user-data



# Model Personalization 2 Ways

**On the server:**

- + High Capacity
- Privacy
- Scalability
- Unlabeled user-data

**Locally:**

- Low Capacity
- + Privacy
- + Scalability
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**One Framework**



# Model Personalization 2 Ways

**On the server:**

- + High Capacity
- Privacy
- Scalability
- Unlabeled user-data

**Locally:**

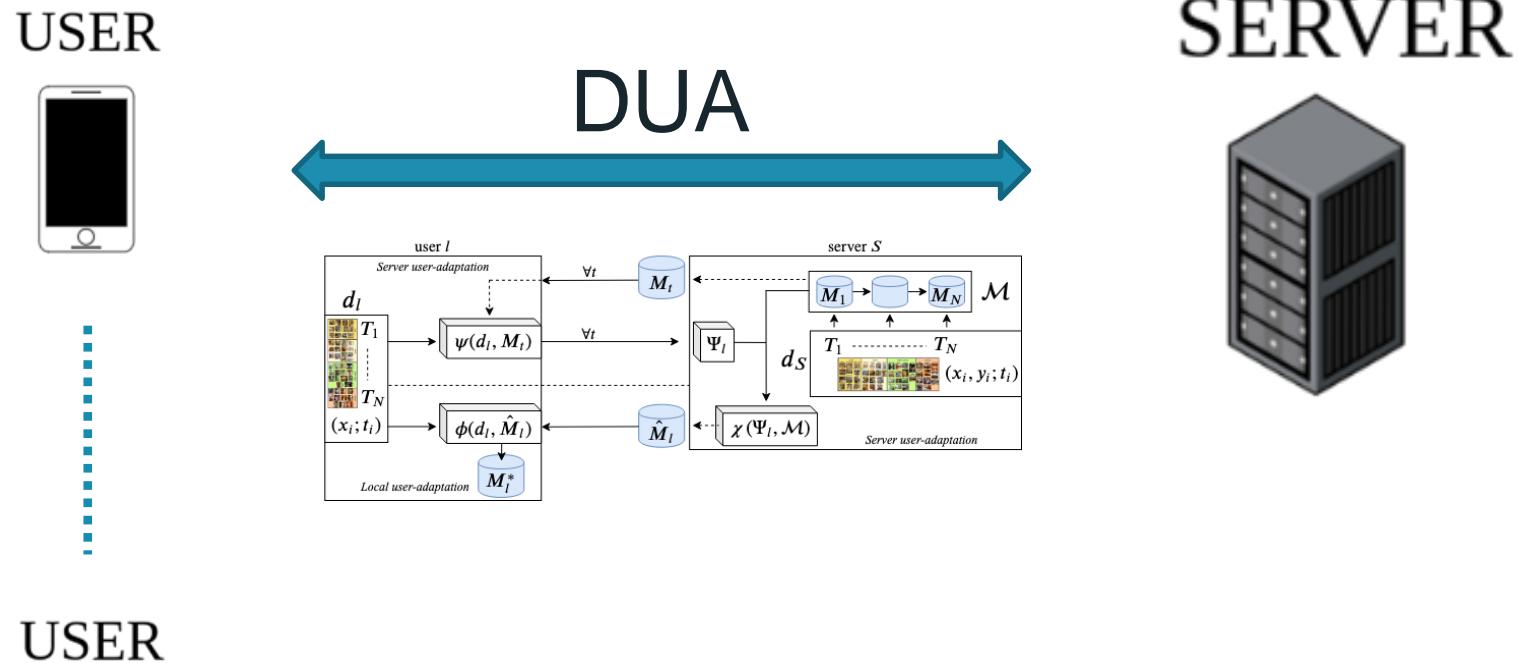
- Low Capacity
- + Privacy
- + Scalability
- Unlabeled user-data



**One Framework  
2x adaptation**



# Dual User-Adaptation framework (DUA)



# Roadmap

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- **Novel Benchmarks**
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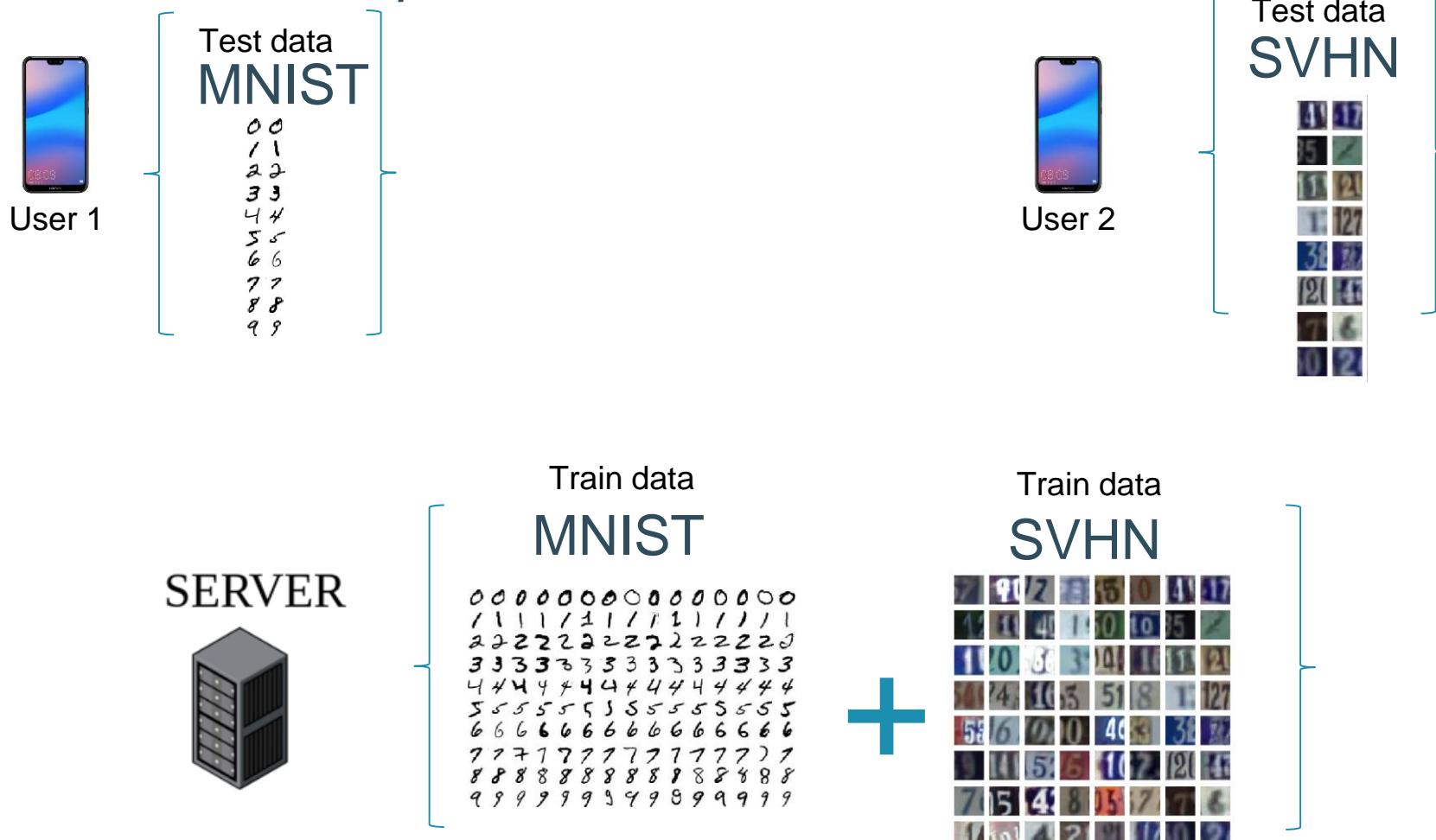
# Benchmarks

- 2 components
  - Users with different preferences (prior) → Validation/ Evaluation sets
  - Server with large dataset → Training set
- Task incremental continual learning, see [1]
  - Divide into sequence of tasks



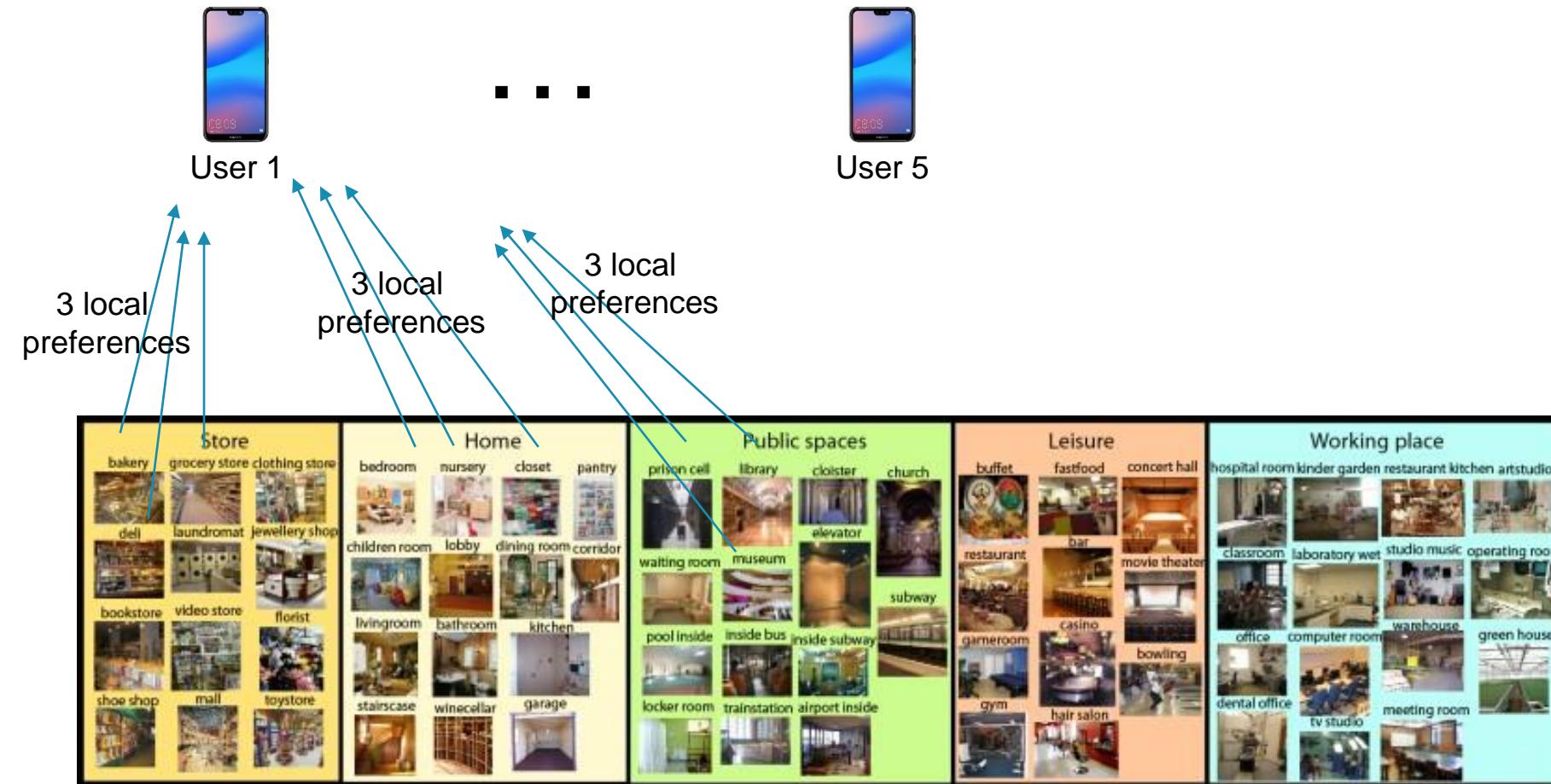
# Benchmarks: Numbers

# *5 tasks of 2 subsequent numbers*



# Benchmarks: CatPrior

*Each user has 3 local category (scene) preferences per Task (Supercategory)*



# Benchmarks: TransPrior

10 users, Each user has 1 transformation

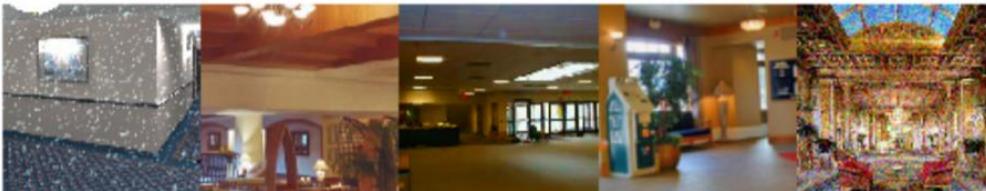


User 1

...



User 5



User 6

...



User 10

Spatters, elastic transformation, saturation, defocus blur, Gaussian noise, brightness, Gaussian blur, jpeg compression, contrast and impulse noise.



# Roadmap

- Model Personalization: What and how?
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- Conclusion



# Server adaptation in a

fashion?



# Server adaptation in a

## Scalable

## Privacy Preserving

## Unsupervised

## fashion?



# Continual Learning

- Continual learning major focus on *Catastrophic Forgetting*
- Many of its properties suit our setting:

**Local scalability** → limit user resources to model learning multiple tasks

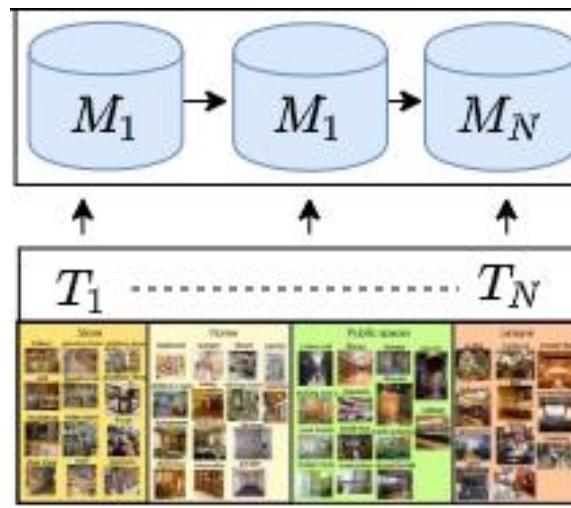
**Distributed scalability** → limit server resources to many personalized models  
e.g. task incremental with IMM [2]



# Continual Learning

## Distributed scalability with IMM

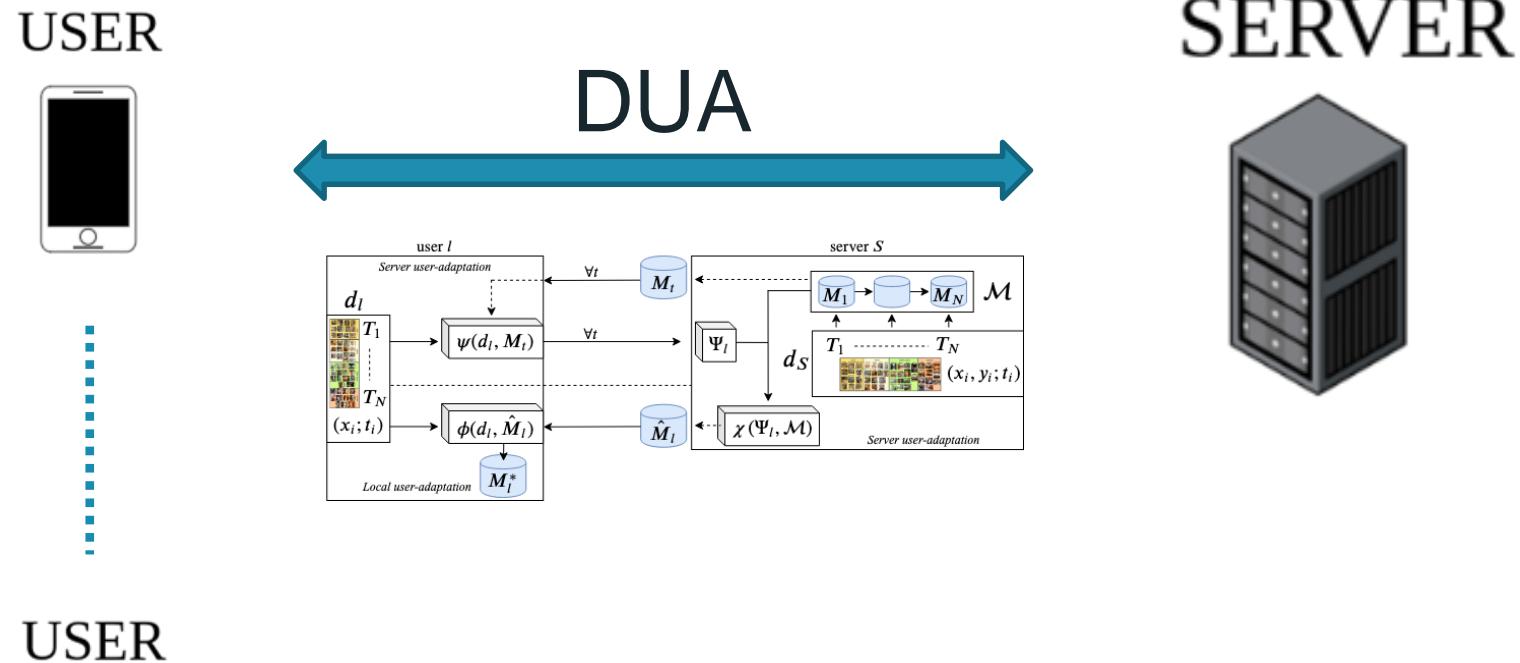
1. Learn task-specific models
2. Get model importance weights
3. Merge using importance weights



→ #models = #tasks

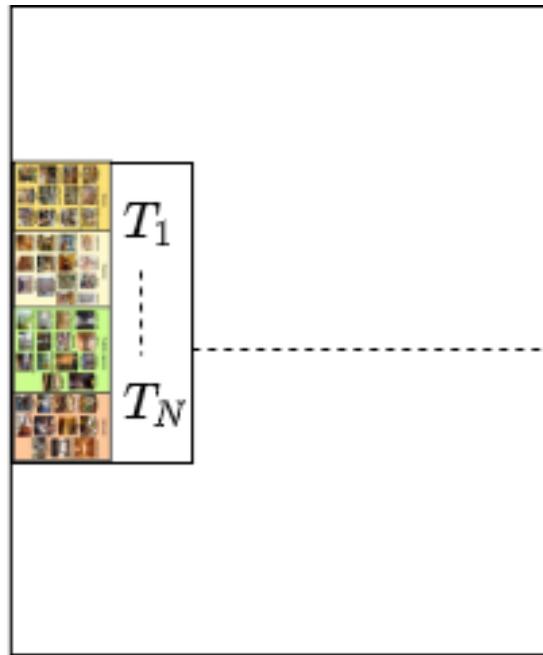


# Dual User-Adaptation framework (DUA)

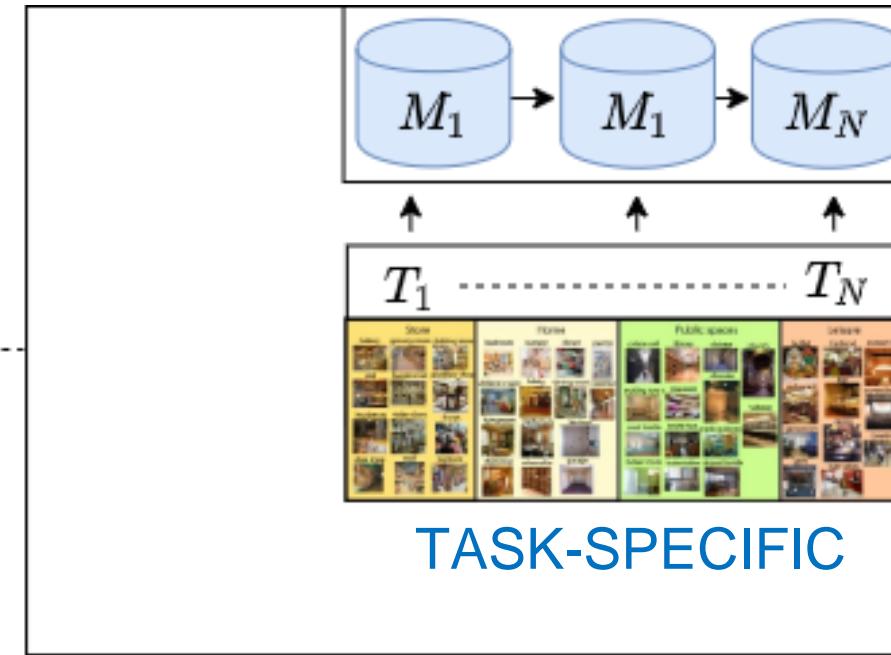
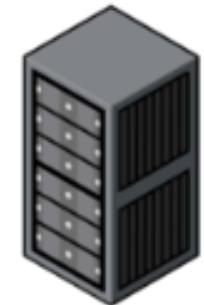


# (1) Serverside Adaptation

USER



SERVER

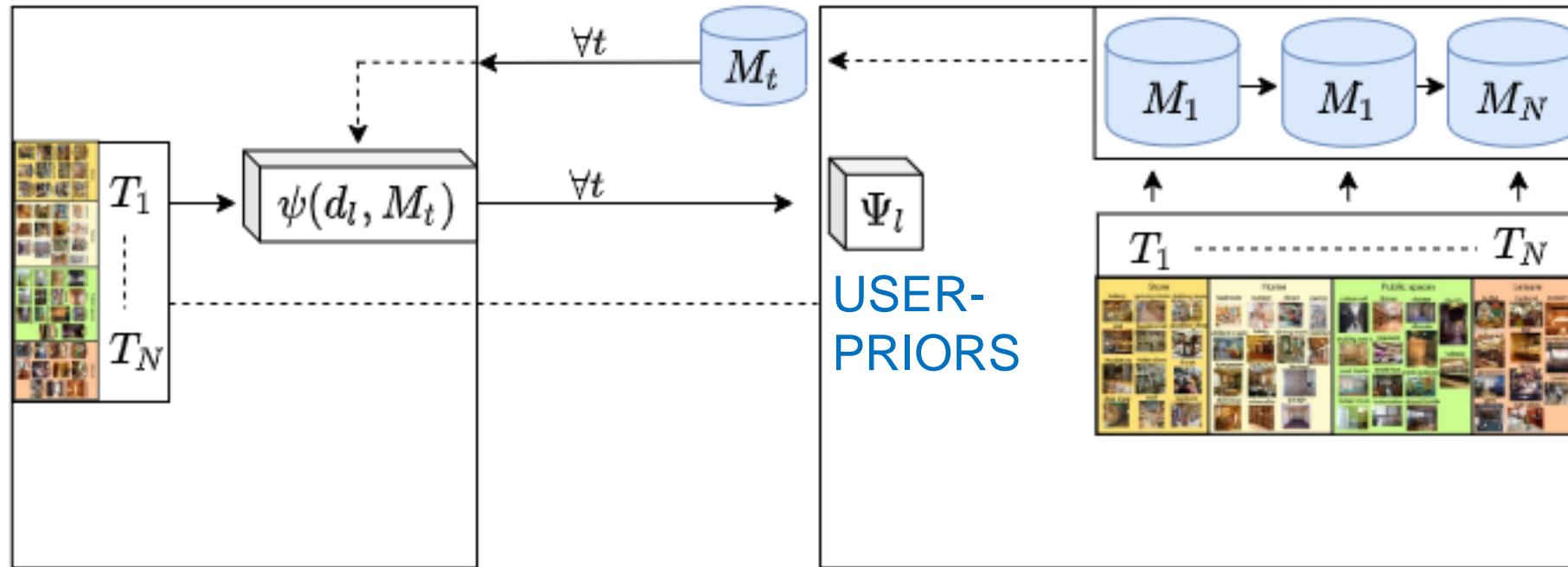


✓ Scalable

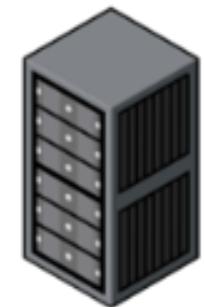


# (1) Serverside Adaptation

USER



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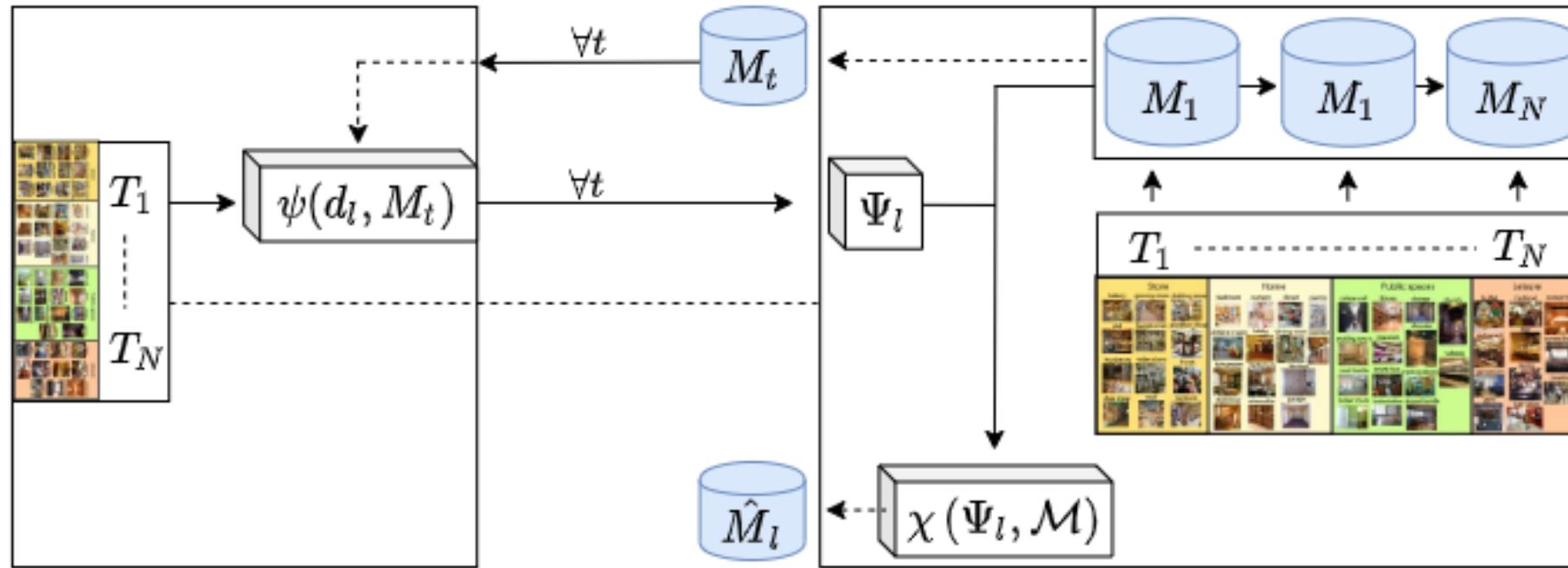


- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy

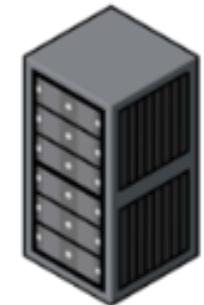


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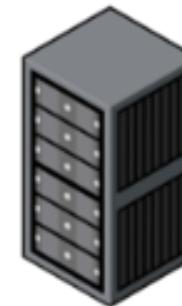
- ✓ Scalable
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# Supervision

SUPERVISION



USER



# Merging IMM-models

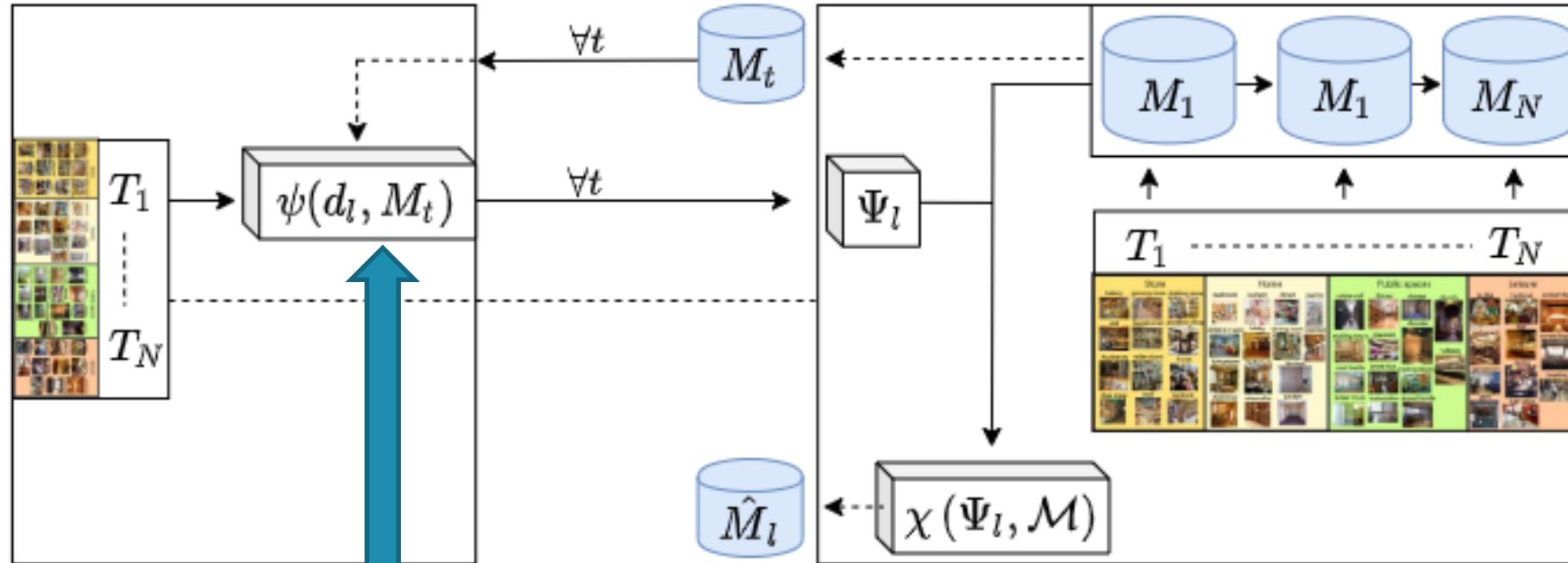
- Originally importance weights diagonal Fisher Information Matrix (FIM)
  - Loss-based → Requires labels
- Instead unsupervised MAS [3] importance weights, based on output function?

Data Setup	Model	MAS-IMM	FIM-IMM
CatPrior	AlexNet	67.39 (0.73)	67.42 (0.23)
	VGG11	76.77 (0.30)	76.29 (0.43)
TransPrior	AlexNet	46.51 (-0.14)	46.68 (-0.35)
	VGG11	53.49 (-0.17)	53.14 (0.07)
Numbers	MLP	84.36 (-0.40)	87.68 (0.07)

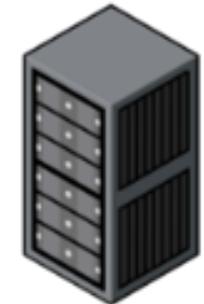


# Remote Adaptive Continual Learning (RACL)

USER



SERVER



- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised

MAS  
importance weights

IMM weighted  
averaging



# User-Adaptation

- RACL/IMM → User-specific/General model
- MAS/FIM → Unsupervised/supervised importance weights

Method	Alexnet		VGG11		MLP	Adapt.	Unsup.
	CatPrior	TransPrior	CatPrior	TransPrior	Numbers		
MAS-RACL	66.97 (0.88)	<b>47.04 (-0.27)</b>	<b>77.32 (0.77)</b>	<b>53.59 (-0.14)</b>	84.01 (-0.22)	✓	✓
MAS-IMM	67.39 (0.73)	46.51 (-0.14)	76.77 (0.30)	53.49 (-0.17)	84.36 (-0.40)	✗	✓
FIM-RACL	67.20 (0.73)	<b>47.32 (-0.51)</b>	<b>76.53 (0.68)</b>	<b>53.73 (-0.13)</b>	<b>87.83 (0.30)</b>	✓	✗
FIM-IMM	67.42 (0.23)	46.68 (-0.35)	76.29 (0.43)	53.14 (0.07)	87.68 (0.07)	✗	✗

Improvements insignificant → Why?

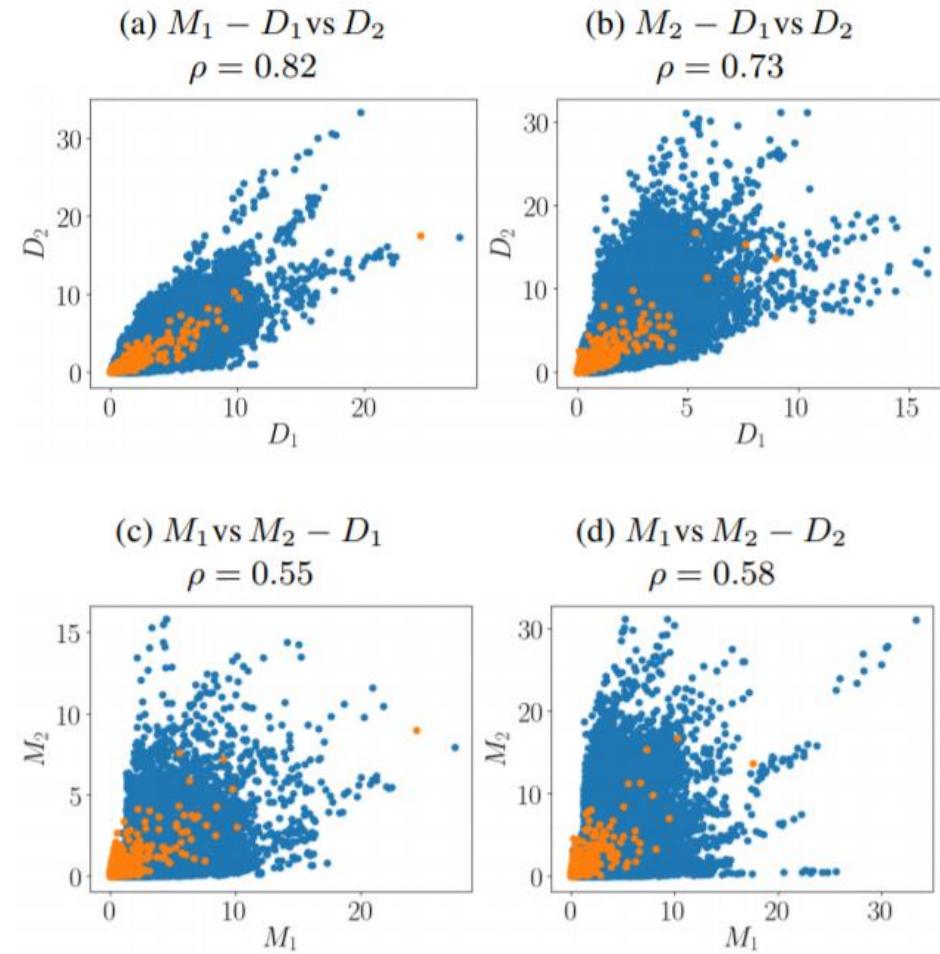


# Analyzing Importance Weights

We found consistently:

1. High correlations for different datasets on a same model
2. Low correlation for same data on different models

*Importance weights indicate parameter importance for the specific model, rather than the data they are estimated from!*



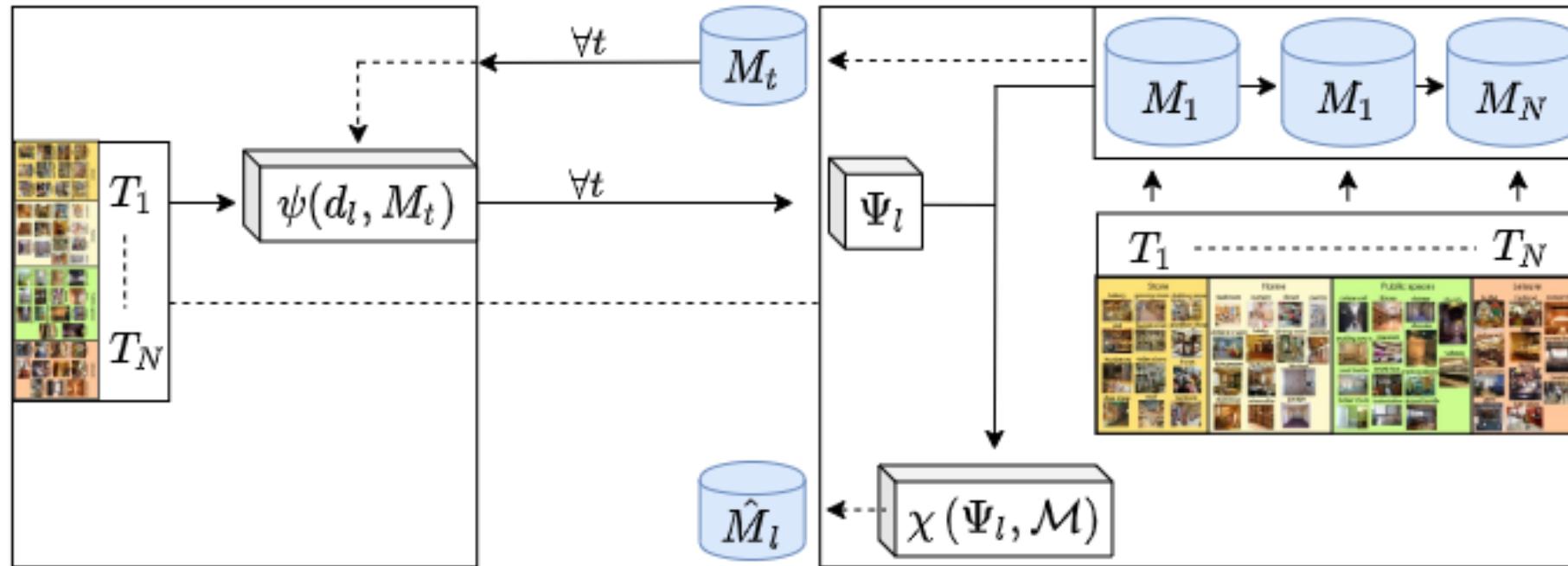
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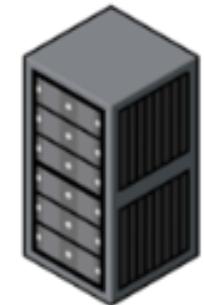


# (1) Serverside Adaptation

USER



SERVER

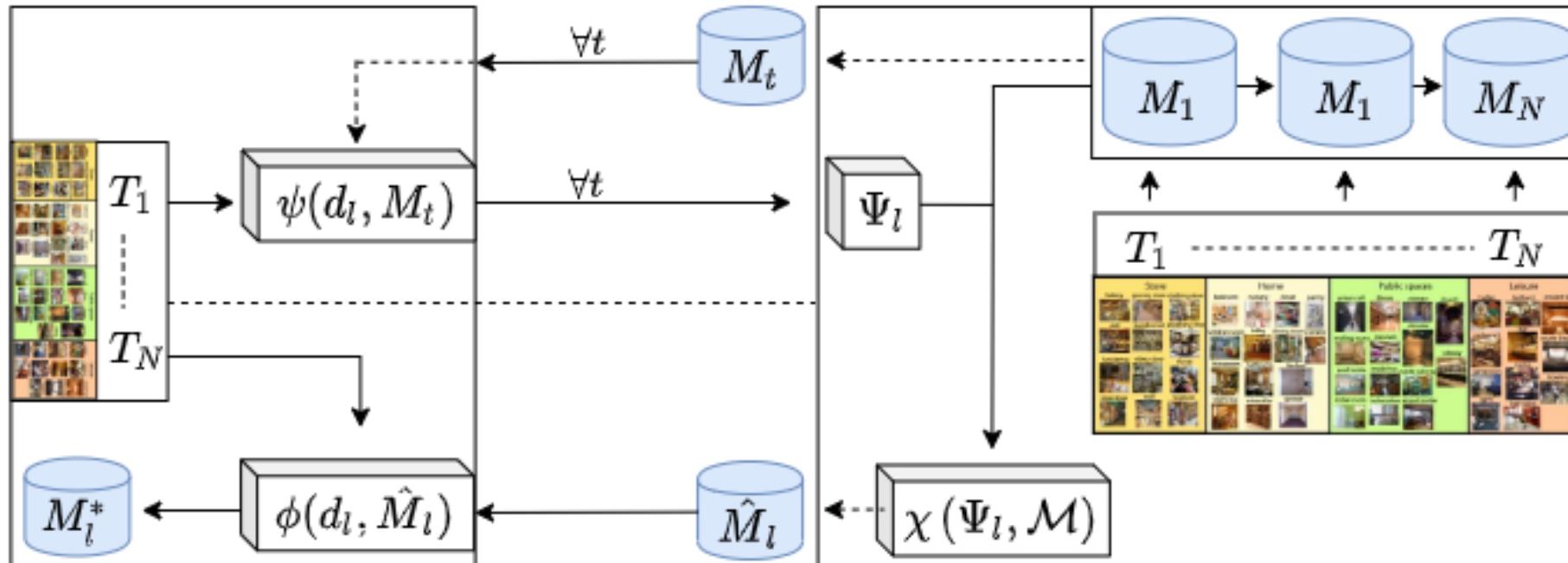


- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised



# (2) Local Adaptation

USER



SERVER



LOCAL  
ADAPTATION

- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised
- ✓ 2 x Adaptation



# Local Adaptation

- Adapt from general Server domain → User domain
- With limited user resources
  - Adapt Batch Normalization stats (AdaBN) → Unsupervised
  - Train few BN parameters (AdaBN-S) → Supervised

Method	CatPrior			TransPrior		
	BN	AdaBN	AdaBN-S	BN	AdaBN	AdaBN-S
MAS-RACL	58.05 (2.74)	58.30 (2.34)	60.68 (2.67)	30.14 (2.69)	30.19 (2.50)	32.82 (3.25)
FIM-RACL	59.58 (2.14)	59.71 (1.61)	62.43 (1.84)	32.15 (1.53)	32.04 (1.33)	34.80 (2.13)
Task Experts	80.78 (5.61)	n/a	n/a	68.22 (11.35)	n/a	n/a
MAS-IMM	55.55 (2.69)	55.89 (2.69)	58.87 (2.81)	29.36 (2.63)	29.15 (2.45)	31.73 (3.22)
FIM-IMM	61.50 (-0.03)	61.35 (-0.46)	63.99 (-0.16)	32.08 (1.32)	31.86 (1.21)	34.48 (2.05)
MAS	65.58 (3.96)	64.15 (4.04)	67.10 (4.66)	37.32 (2.64)	35.64 (2.88)	40.51 (2.69)
EWC	66.20 (2.88)	64.03 (3.43)	67.54 (3.90)	37.16 (2.85)	35.44 (3.12)	40.05 (3.18)
LWF	70.76 (0.73)	70.37 (0.43)	72.73 (1.03)	40.22 (0.43)	39.51 (0.12)	43.07 (0.52)
Joint	75.75 (n/a)	72.13 (n/a)	76.39 (n/a)	46.53 (n/a)	41.18 (n/a)	48.50 (n/a)



# Local Adaptation

- Still open problem lightweight, unsupervised domain adaptation
- Relaxing unsupervised user training → Consistent improvements  $\approx 3\%$

Method	CatPrior			TransPrior		
	<i>BN</i>	<i>AdaBN</i>	<i>AdaBN-S</i>	<i>BN</i>	<i>AdaBN</i>	<i>AdaBN-S</i>
MAS-RACL	58.05 (2.74)	58.30 (2.34)	60.68 (2.67)	30.14 (2.69)	30.19 (2.50)	32.82 (3.25)
FIM-RACL	59.58 (2.14)	59.71 (1.61)	62.43 (1.84)	32.15 (1.53)	32.04 (1.33)	34.80 (2.13)
Task Experts	80.78 (5.61)	n/a	n/a	68.22 (11.35)	n/a	n/a
MAS-IMM	55.55 (2.69)	55.89 (2.69)	58.87 (2.81)	29.36 (2.63)	29.15 (2.45)	31.73 (3.22)
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EWC	66.20 (2.88)	64.03 (3.43)	67.54 (3.90)	37.16 (2.85)	35.44 (3.12)	40.05 (3.18)
LWF	70.76 (0.73)	70.37 (0.43)	72.73 (1.03)	40.22 (0.43)	39.51 (0.12)	43.07 (0.52)
Joint	75.75 (n/a)	72.13 (n/a)	76.39 (n/a)	46.53 (n/a)	41.18 (n/a)	48.50 (n/a)



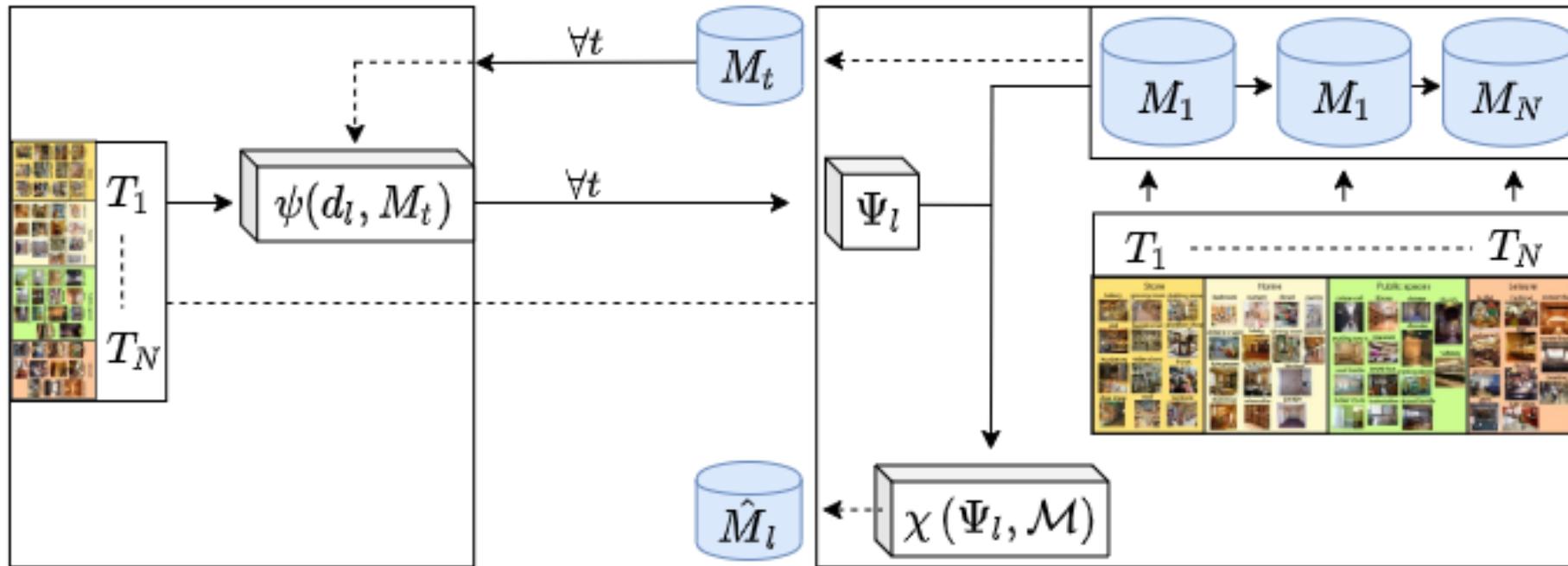
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# Dual User-Adaptation

USER



SERVER

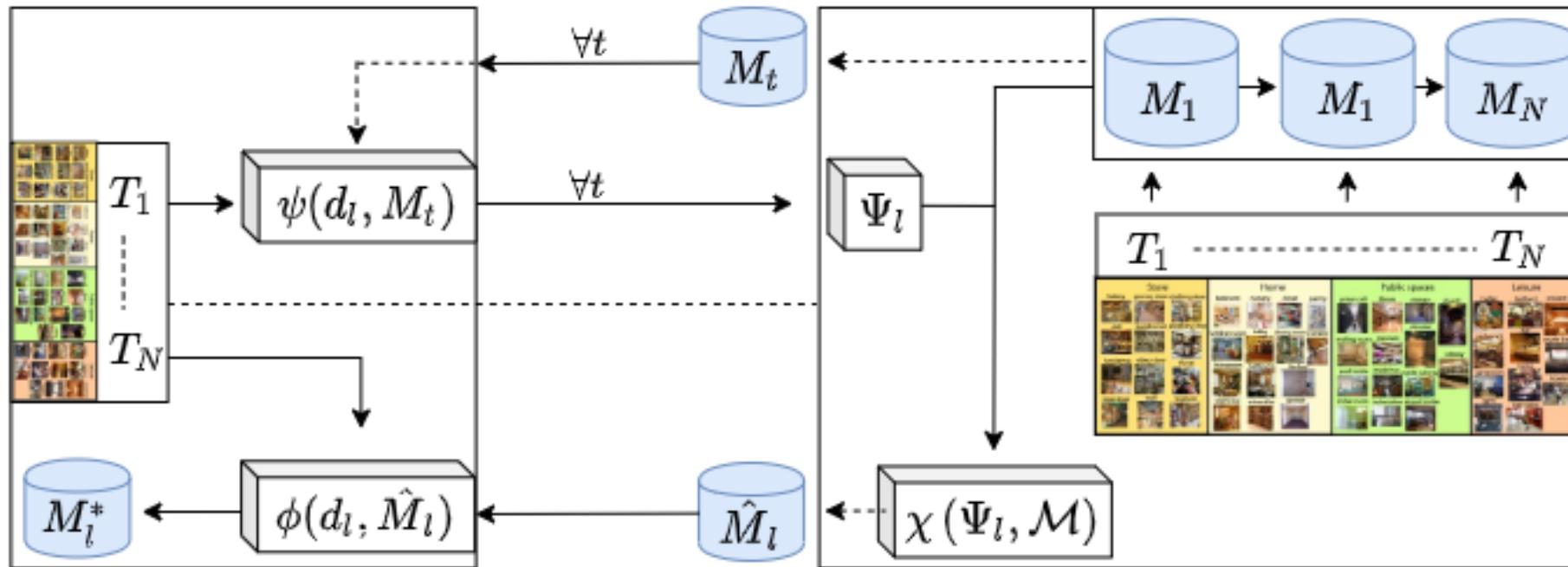


- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised

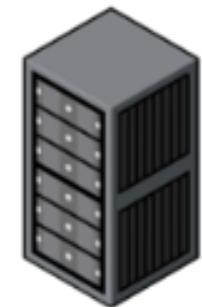


# (2) Local Adaptation

USER



SERVER

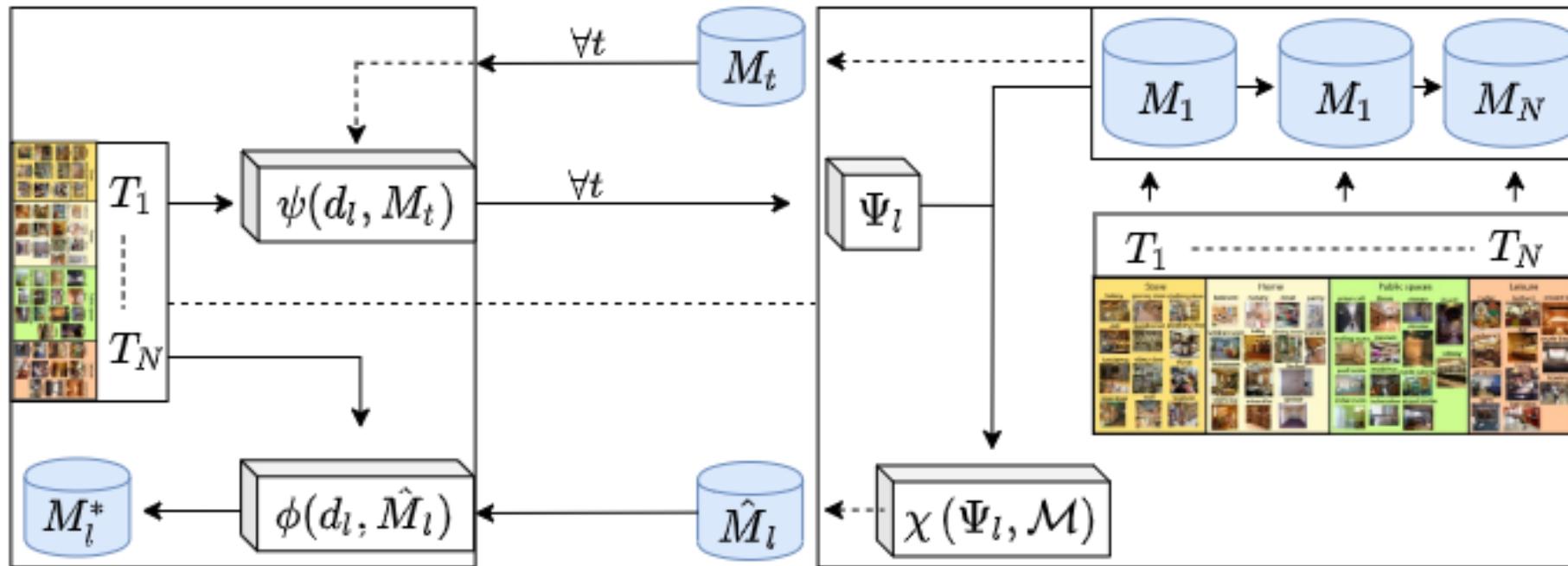


- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised
- ✓ 2 x Adaptation

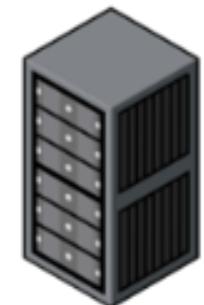


# (2) Local Adaptation

USER



SERVER



- ✓ Scalable
- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Unsupervised
- ✓ 2 x Adaptation

Open Problem:  
- Data-dependent importance weights  
- Domain Adaptation





# Code

<https://github.com/mattdl/DUA>

## Questions?

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