

# CRFL: Certifiably Robust Federated Learning against Backdoor Attacks

ICML 2021

Chulin Xie, Minghao Chen, Pin-Yu Chen, Bo Li

chulinx2@illinois.edu, pin-yu.chen@ibm.com, lbo@illinois.edu



UNIVERSITY OF  
**ILLINOIS**  
URBANA - CHAMPAIGN

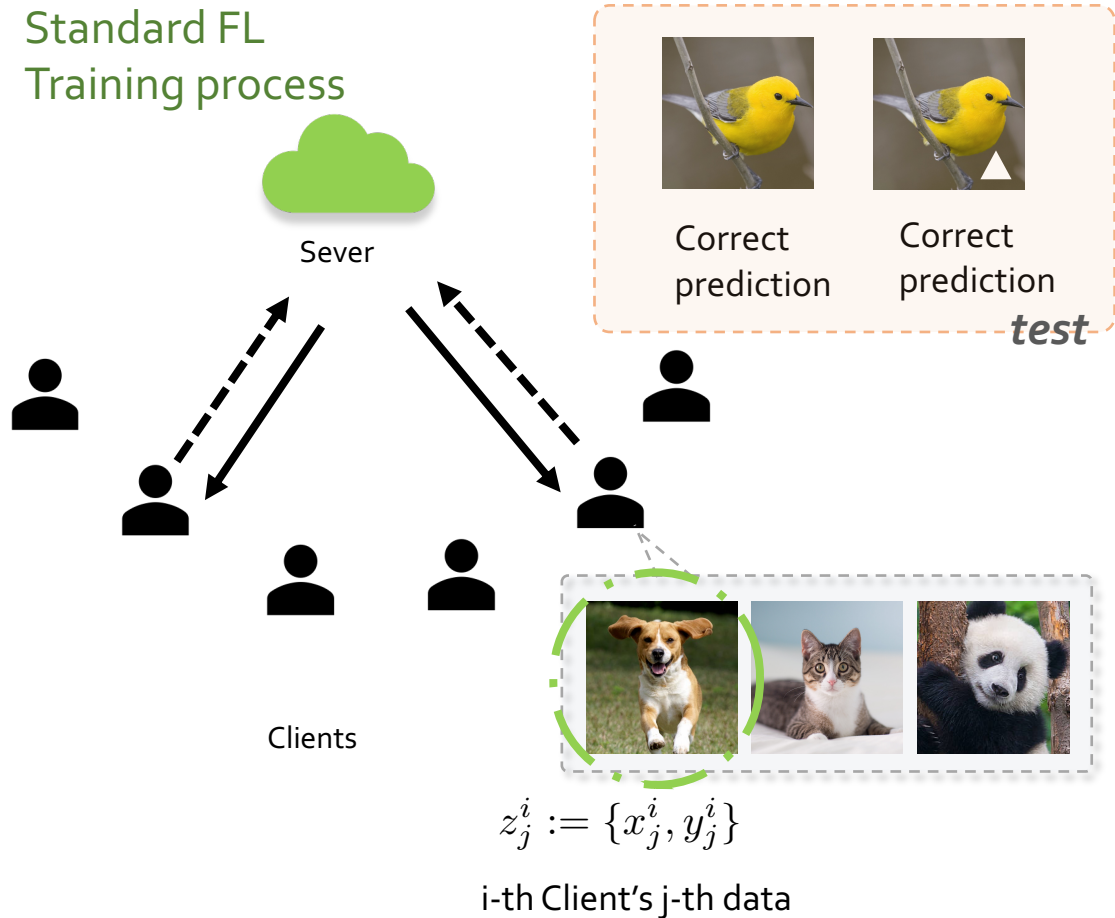
**IBM Research**



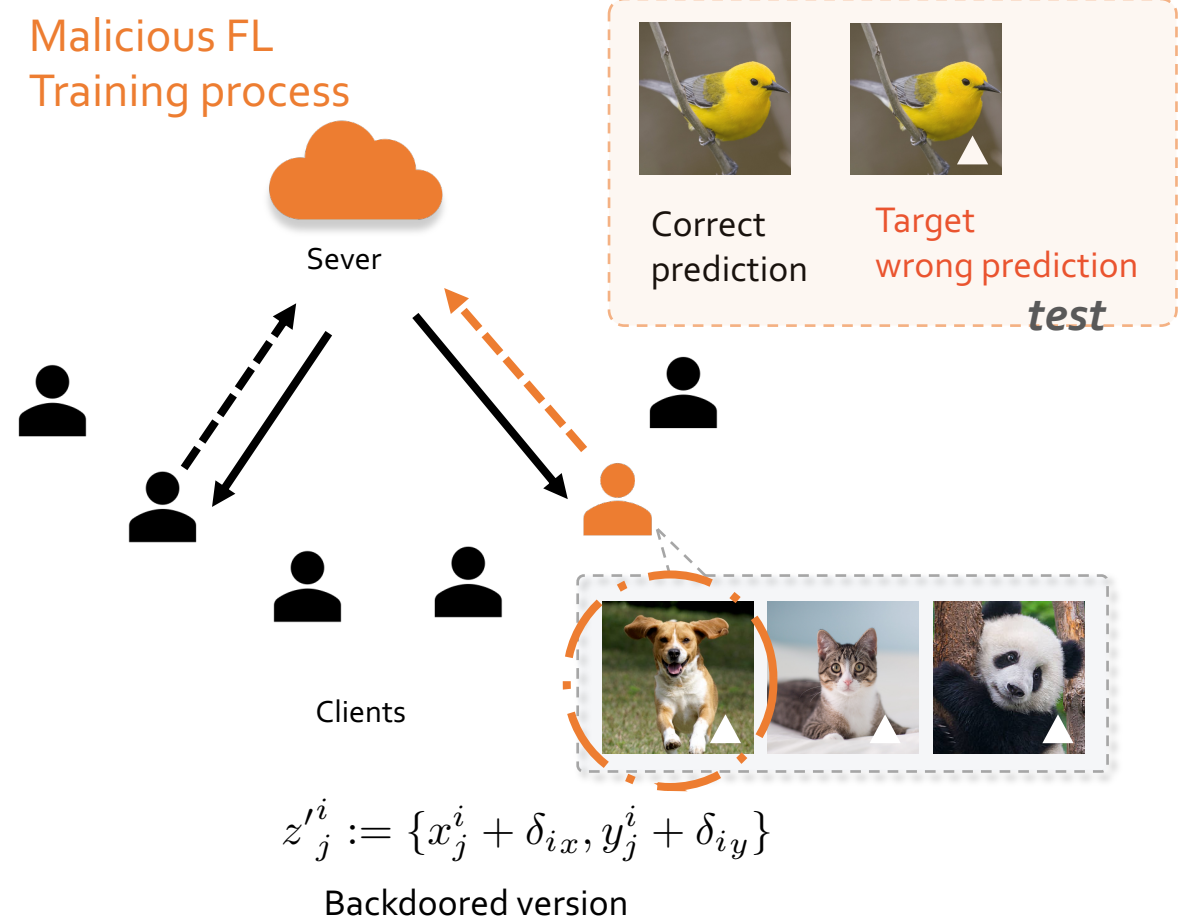
# Motivation

## Backdoor Attack against Federated Learning (FL)

Standard FL  
Training process



Malicious FL  
Training process



# Motivation

## Robust Federated Learning

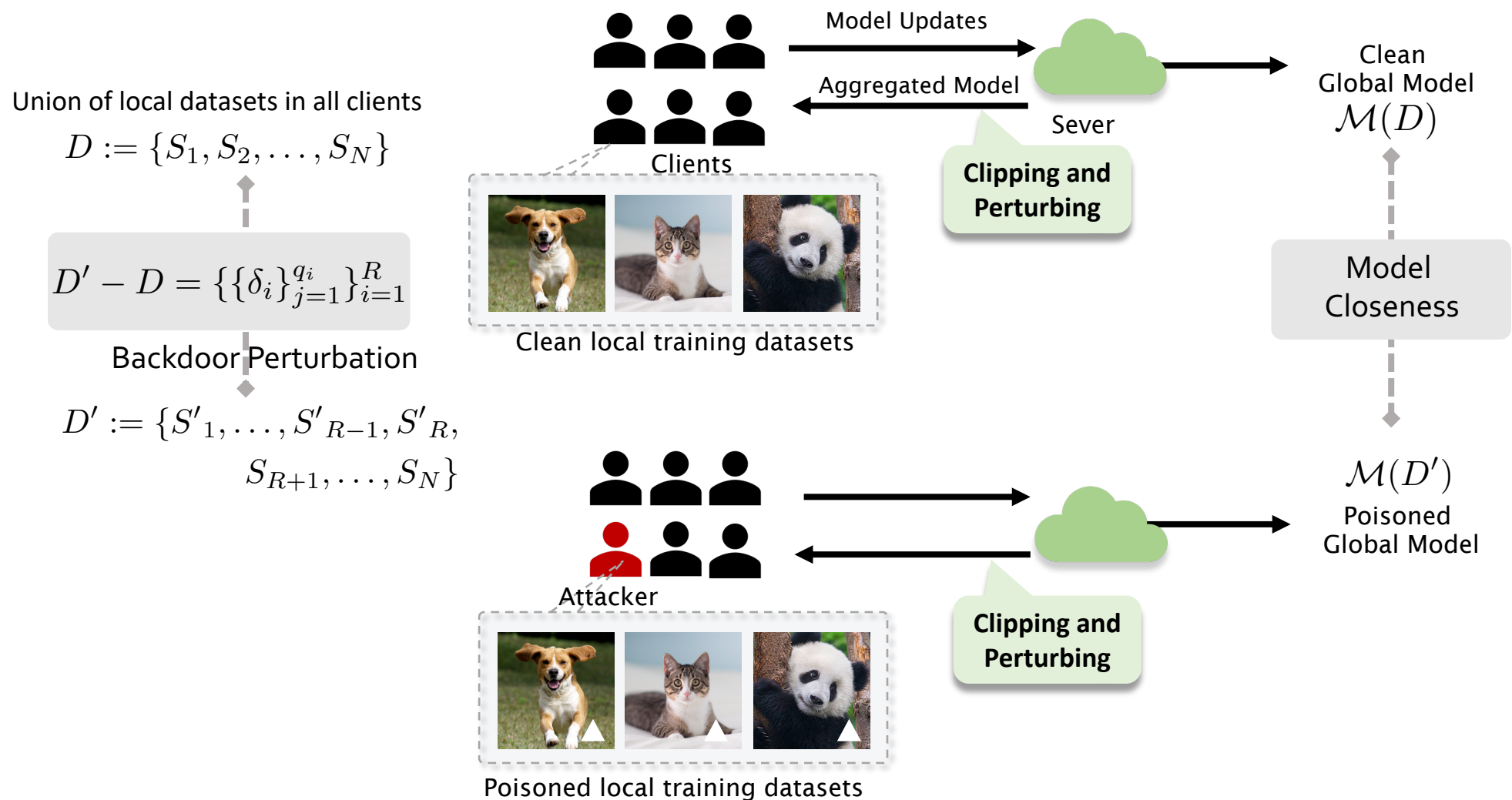
Defenses do exist: robust aggregation methods and empirically robust federated training protocols

*...they lack robustness certification and are adaptively attacked again*

We provide:

- **The *first* general framework:** train **certifiably** robust FL models against backdoors.
- **Theoretical analysis:** a **sample-wise** robustness certification on backdoors under certain constraints.
- **Empirical study:** show robustness certification under different FL parameters.

# CRFL Training: Clipping and Perturbing



# CRFL Testing: Parameter Smoothing

Base classifier  $h : (\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$   $\mathcal{Y} = \{1, \dots, C\}$

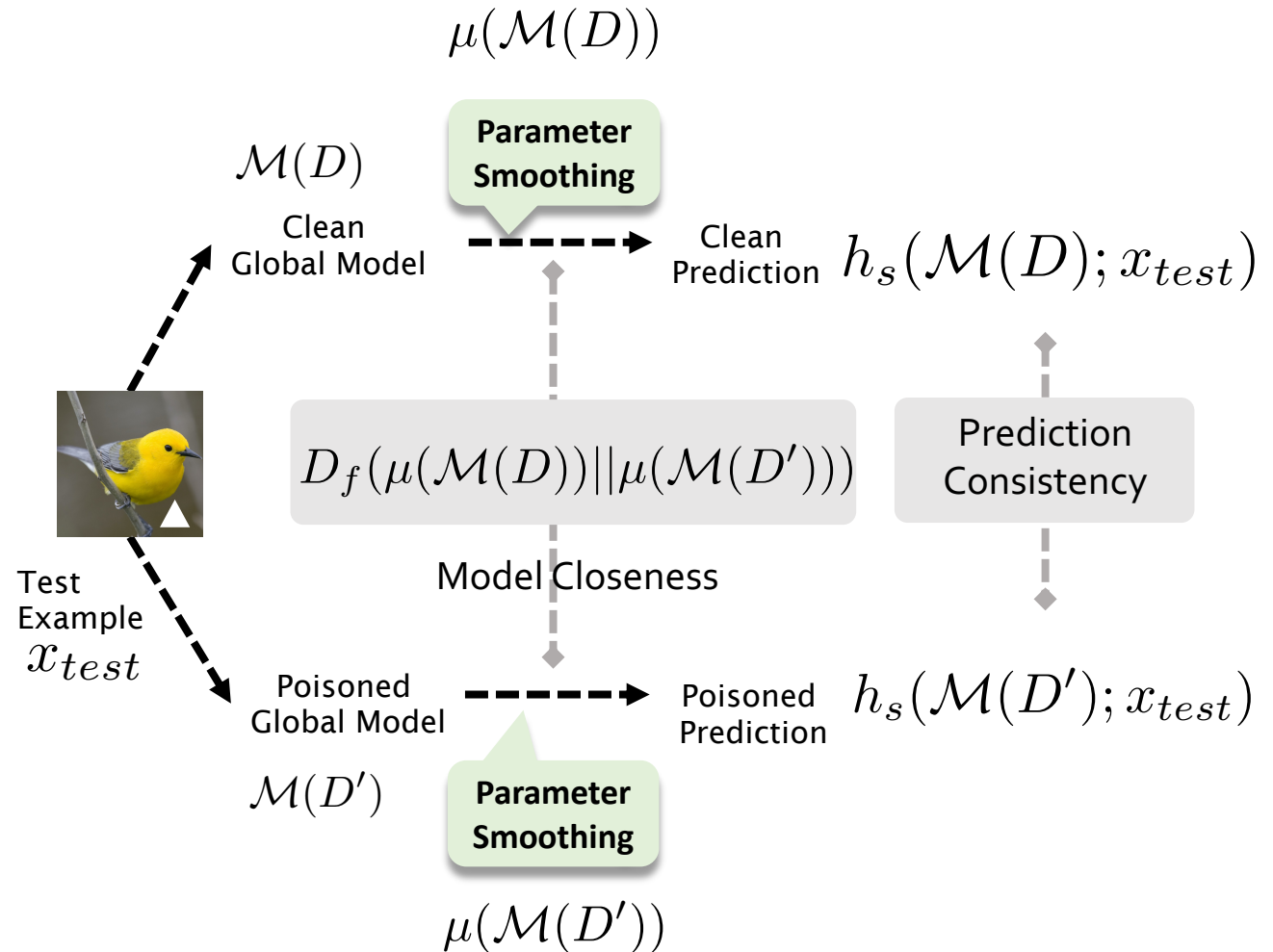
Smoothed classifier  $h_s$

$$H_s^c(w; x_{test}) = \mathbb{P}_{W \sim \mu(w)} [h(W; x_{test}) = c]$$

Votes for class  $c$   $\mu(w) = \mathcal{N}(w, \sigma_T^2 \mathbf{I})$

$$h_s(w; x_{test}) = \arg \max_{c \in \mathcal{Y}} H_s^c(w; x_{test})$$

*The majority vote winner*



# Certification

$$D' - D = \left\{ \left\{ \delta_i \right\}_{j=1}^{q_i} \right\}_{i=1}^R \iff D_f(\mu(\mathcal{M}(D)) || \mu(\mathcal{M}(D'))) \iff h_s(\mathcal{M}(D); x_{test}) = h_s(\mathcal{M}(D'); x_{test})$$

Backdoor Perturbation
Model Closeness
Prediction Consistency

## General Robustness Condition

$$R \sum_{i=1}^R \left( p_i \gamma_i \tau_i \eta_i \frac{q_{B_i}}{n_{B_i}} \|\delta_i\| \right)^2 \leq \frac{-\log \left( 1 - (\sqrt{p_A} - \sqrt{p_B})^2 \right) \sigma_{t_{adv}}^2}{2L_Z^2 \prod_{t=t_{adv}+1}^T \left( 2\Phi \left( \frac{\rho_t}{\sigma_t} \right) - 1 \right)}$$

When the size of the backdoor magnitude is the same for every attackers

## Robustness Condition in Feature Level

$$\|\delta\| < \text{RAD}$$

$$\text{RAD} = \sqrt{\frac{-\log \left( 1 - (\sqrt{p_A} - \sqrt{p_B})^2 \right) \sigma_{t_{adv}}^2}{2RL_Z^2 \sum_{i=1}^R \left( p_i \gamma_i \tau_i \eta_i \frac{q_{B_i}}{n_{B_i}} \right)^2 \prod_{t=t_{adv}+1}^T \left( 2\Phi \left( \frac{\rho_t}{\sigma_t} \right) - 1 \right)}}$$

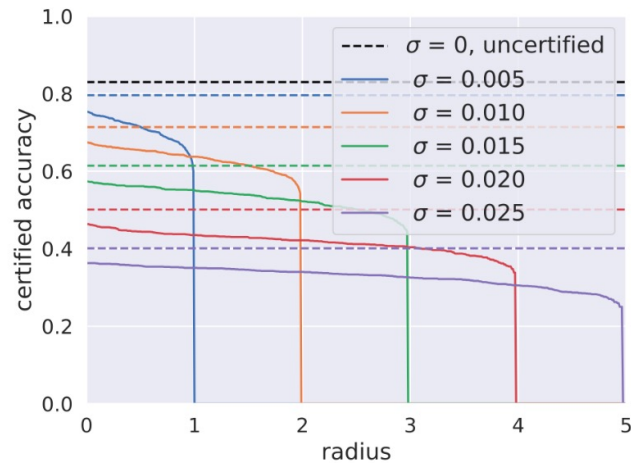
Certified radius

Our certification is in three levels: feature, sample, and client.

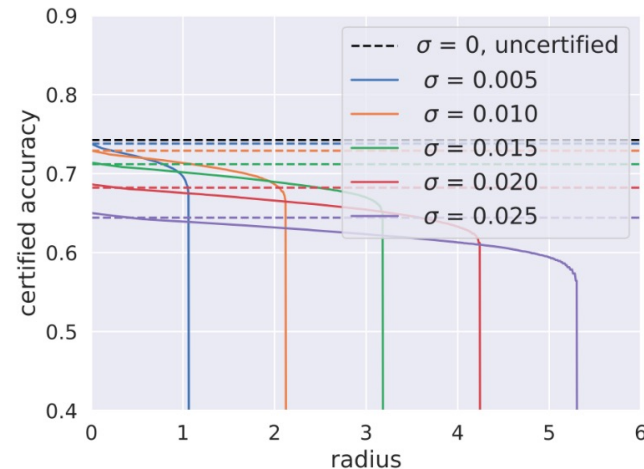
# Experiments

*Thank you.*

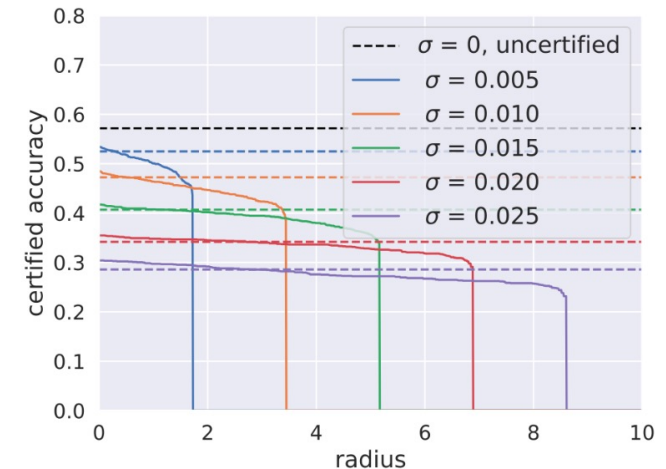
Effect of different smoothing levels during training



MNIST



LOAN



EMNIST

More details and results are in our paper:

- Effects of smoothing level, attacker ability, robust aggregation, client number, training rounds, etc. on certified robustness.