

Distributed Private Machine Learning

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Distributed learning from private data

Distributed machine learning - Setup

Traditional machine learning

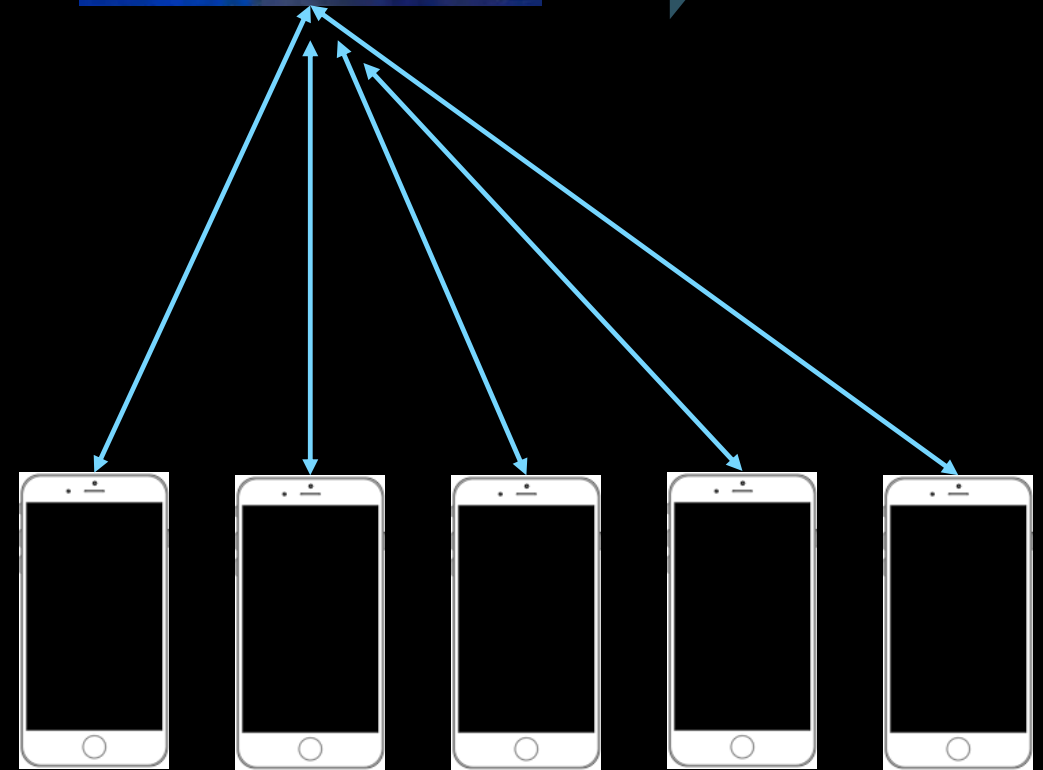
θ : Model / statistic



Distributed machine learning



θ



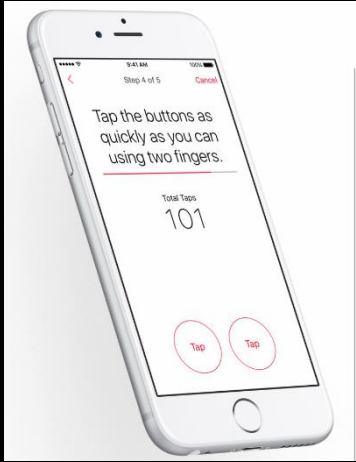
Learning from private data

Learn new (and frequent) words typed



Learning from private data

Predict if a person has Parkinson's disease



Get measurements from gyroscope, display screen etc.



YES / NO

Model / classifier

θ

Learning from private data

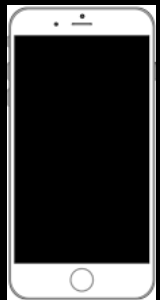
Collaborative filtering



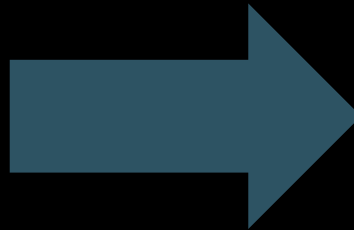
1	?	3	?	?	2
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2	?	?	?	?	4
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?	3	9	?	3	6
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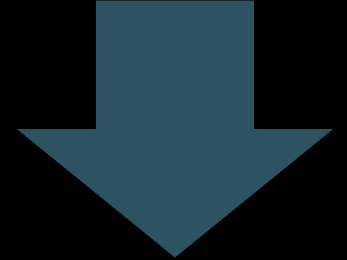
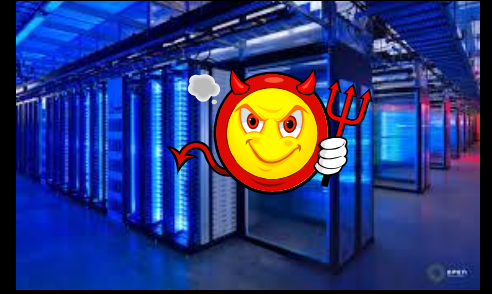
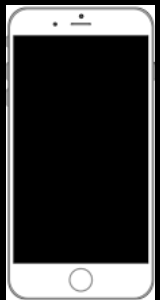
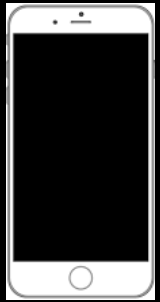
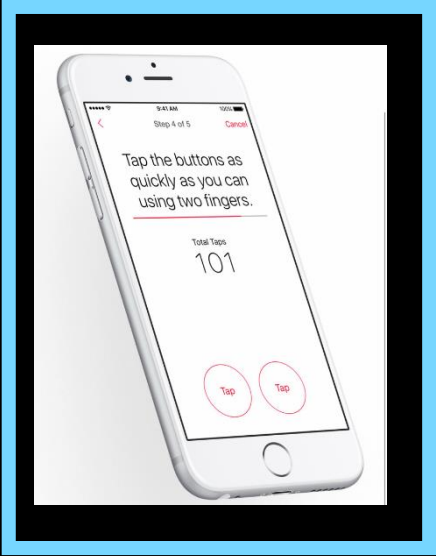
1	1	3	1	1	2
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2	2	6	2	2	4
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	3	9	3	3	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

Assumption: Hidden matrix has some structure (e.g., low-rank)

Need for privacy



Trust boundary



Model / statistic

Local differential privacy [Warner65,EGS03,DMNS06]

Data sample: d



$\mathcal{A}(d)$



Data sample: d'



$\mathcal{A}(d')$



Requirement: $\mathcal{A}(d)$ and $\mathcal{A}(d')$ should be close in distribution

Local differential privacy [Warner65,EGS03,DMNS06]

ϵ : Privacy parameter (smaller value implies stronger privacy)

Resilient against arbitrary side information

Provably protects against membership attacks

Challenge: Balancing trade-offs

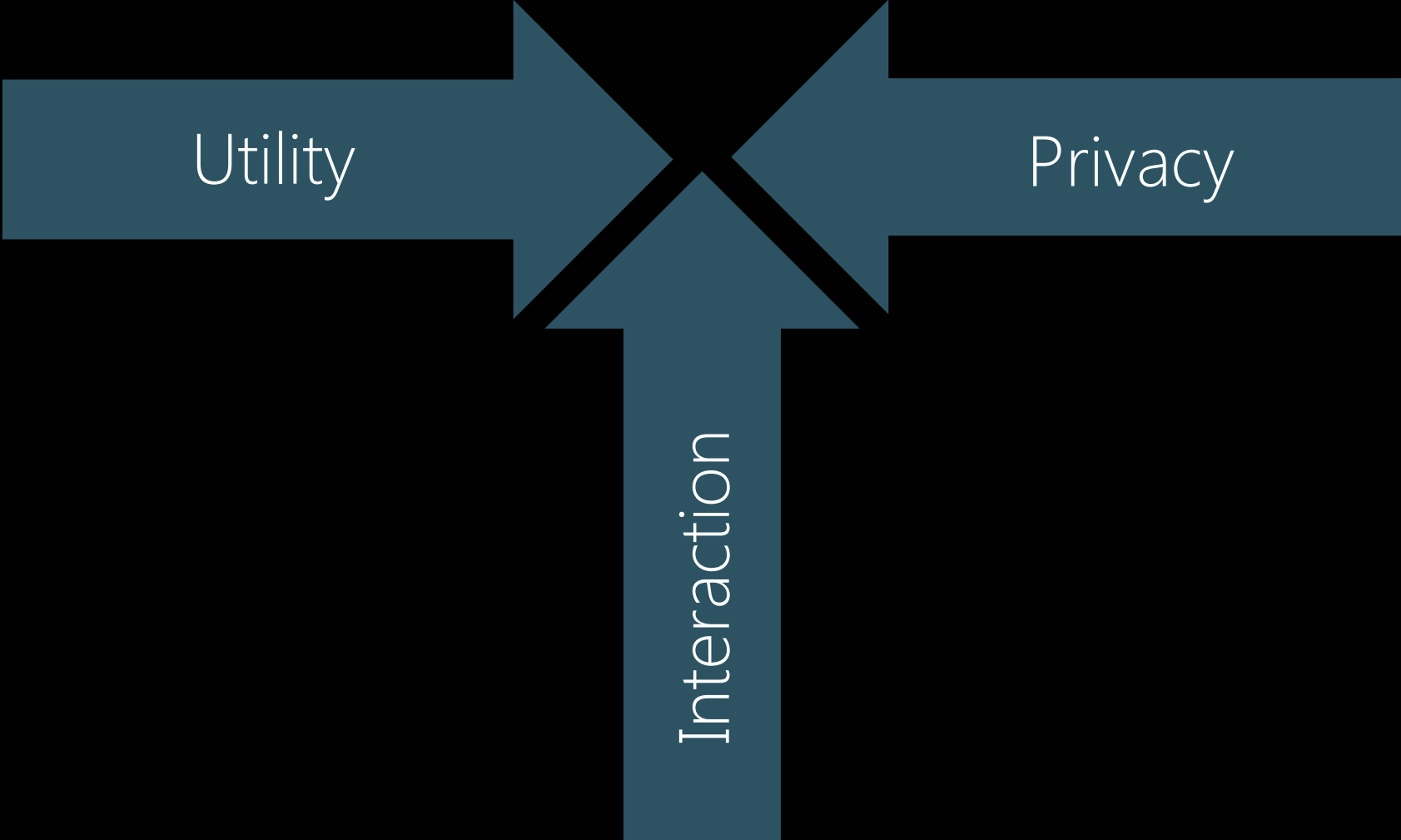


Balancing the tradeoff is hard:

- AOL fiasco: *CNBC 101 dumbest moments in business*
- Netflix attack [NS08], Facebook attack [Korolova11], ...

This talk

Conflicting goals



Distributed Private Machine Learning

1. Learning from private data
2. Private distributed model selection
3. Private on-device learning

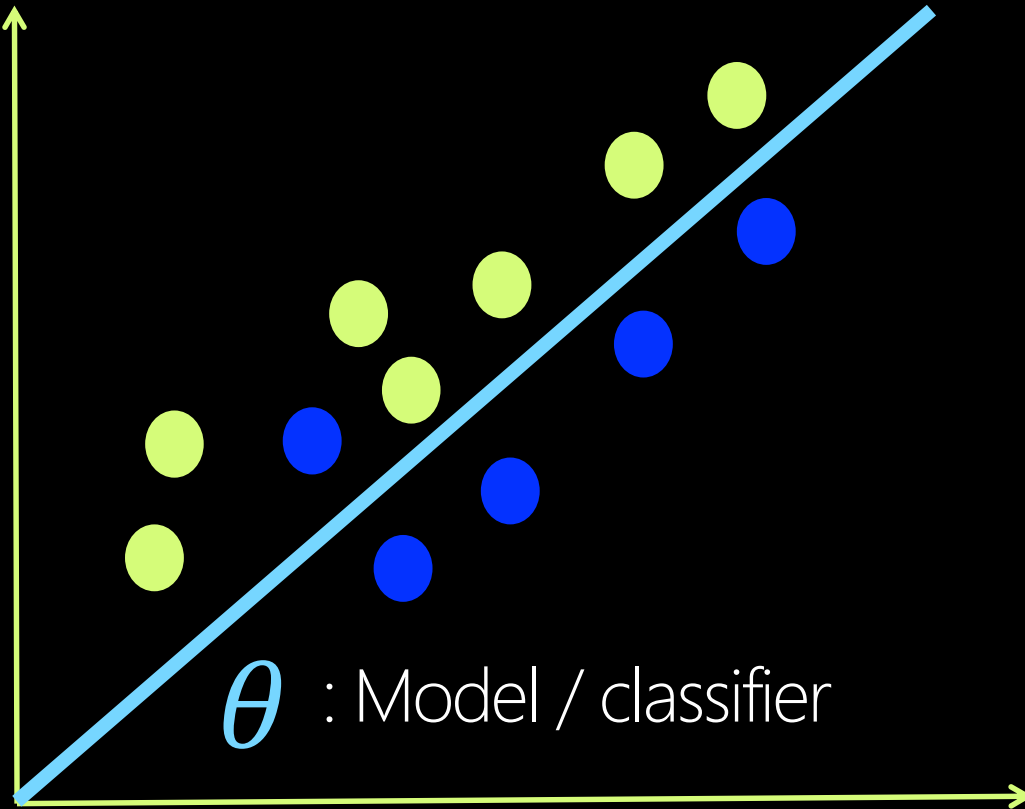
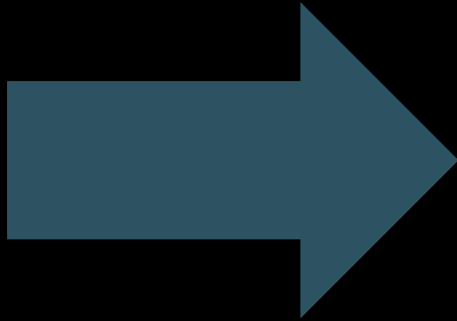
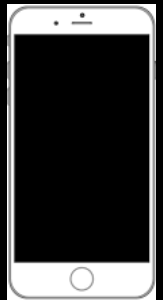
Distributed Private Machine Learning

1. Learning from private data
2. Private distributed model selection
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Private distributed model selection

Learning from private data

Predict if a person has Parkinson's disease



YES / NO



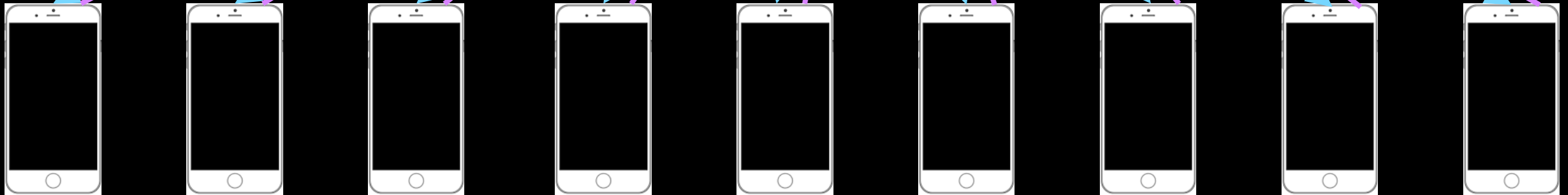
Towards engineering distributed learning systems

Ideal scenario: Complete parallelism

Each device interacts with server independently and only once



Model θ



Towards engineering distributed learning systems

State of the art [DJW'13]: Completely adaptive interaction

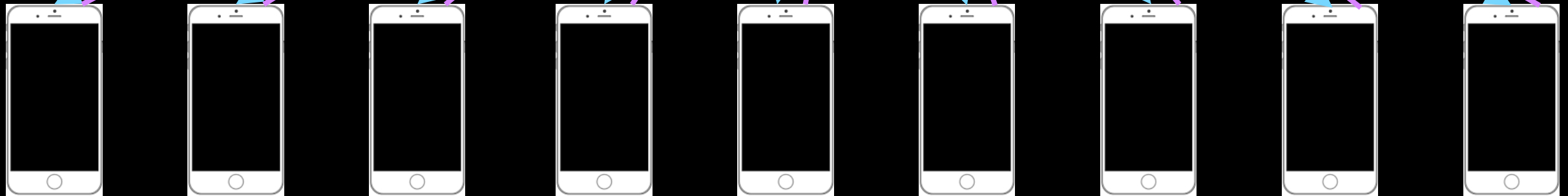
Server must:

- Talk to devices in sequence
- Receive message from each device in order to compute message to next device



Model

θ



This talk [Smith T. Upadhyay' 17]

Distributed private learning with local differential privacy

New algorithms that use little or no adaptive interaction

Lower bound: Cannot get accurate, general algorithms that use no adaptive interaction

Previous work

Distributed private learning with local differential privacy

Kasivishwanathan et al. 2008

Introduced the problem of local private learning

Duchi et al. 2013

Tight upper and lower bounds on accuracy

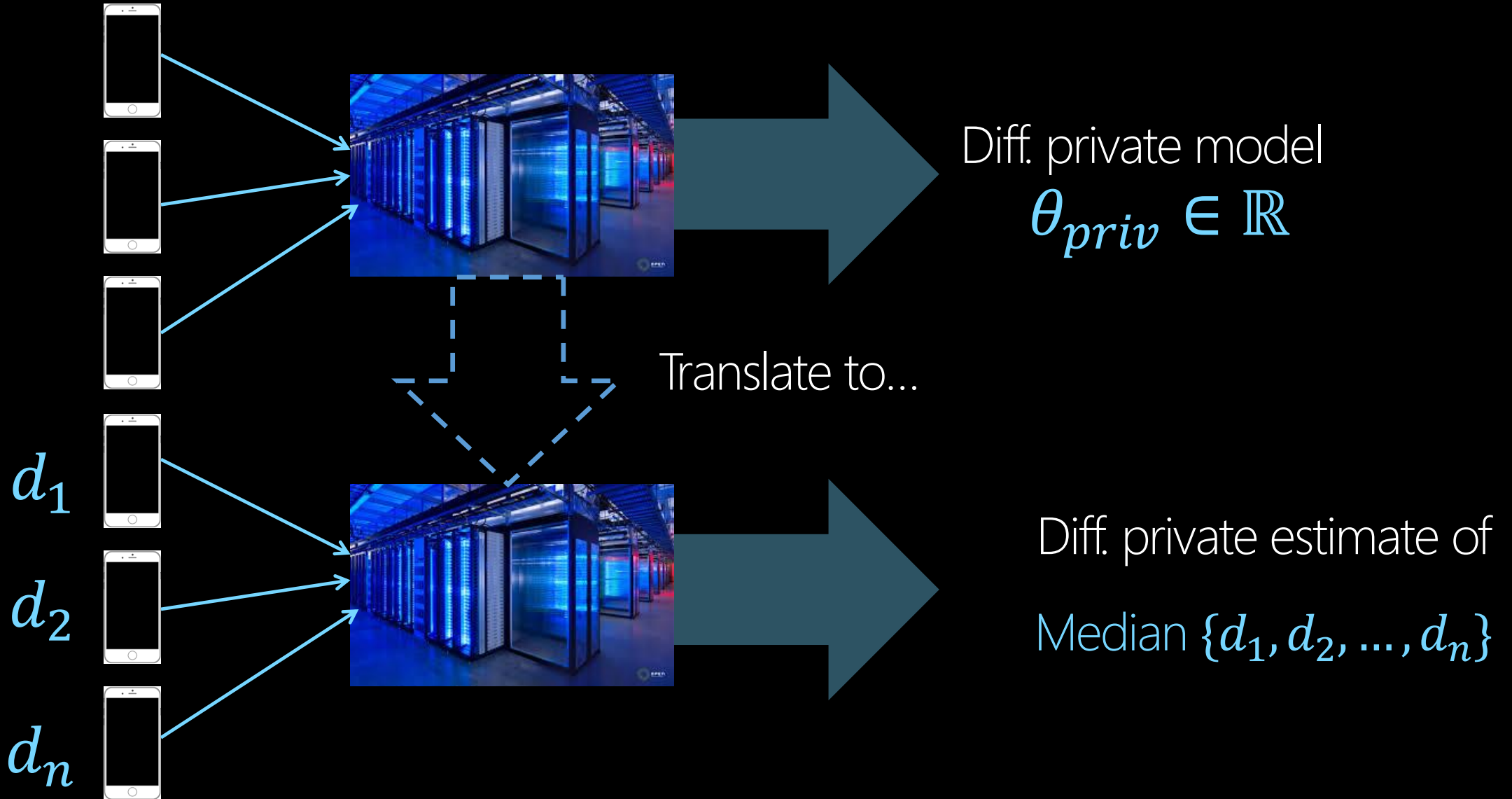


of adaptive interaction
=
of devices

Talks to each device only
once

Key New Results

Single parameter learning: Minimal error with full parallelism



Key New Results

Multi parameter learning: Minimal error with few rounds of adaptivity



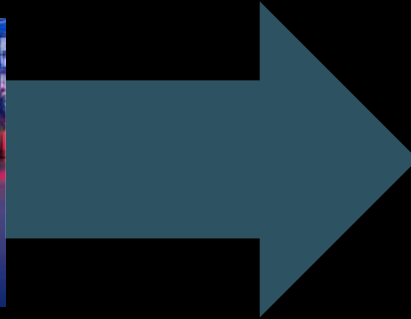
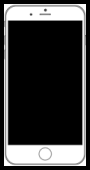
Key New Results

Multi parameter learning: Minimal error with few rounds of adaptivity



Key New Results

Multi parameter learning: Minimal error with few rounds of adaptivity



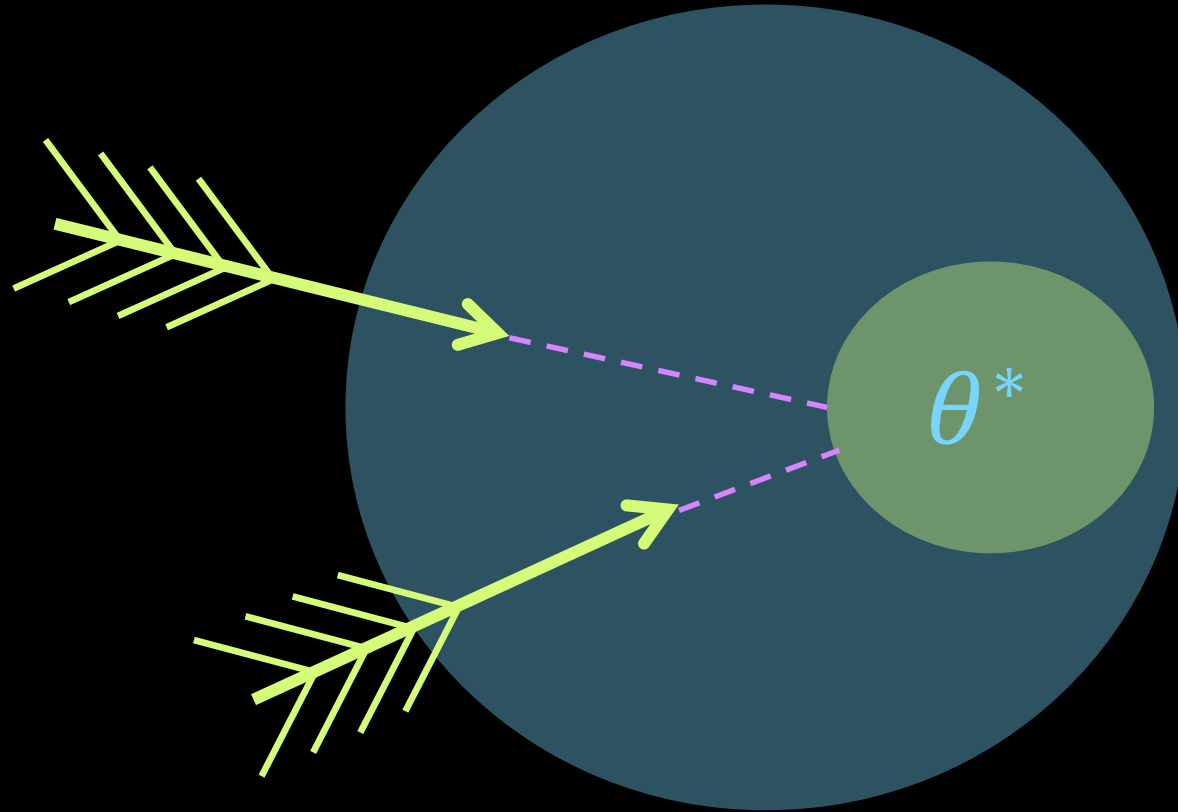
Diff. private model
 $\theta_{priv} \in \mathbb{R}^p$

Exponential improvement in the rounds of adaptivity

Still interact with one device only once

Key New Results

Lower bound: Minimal error needs few rounds of adaptivity



θ^* : Best model

Next Steps

Implement the algorithms and evaluate empirically

Deploy the project in practice

Current lower bounds are only for gradient based methods

- Obtaining non-adaptive algorithms will analyzing non-gradient based methods

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Distributed Private Machine Learning

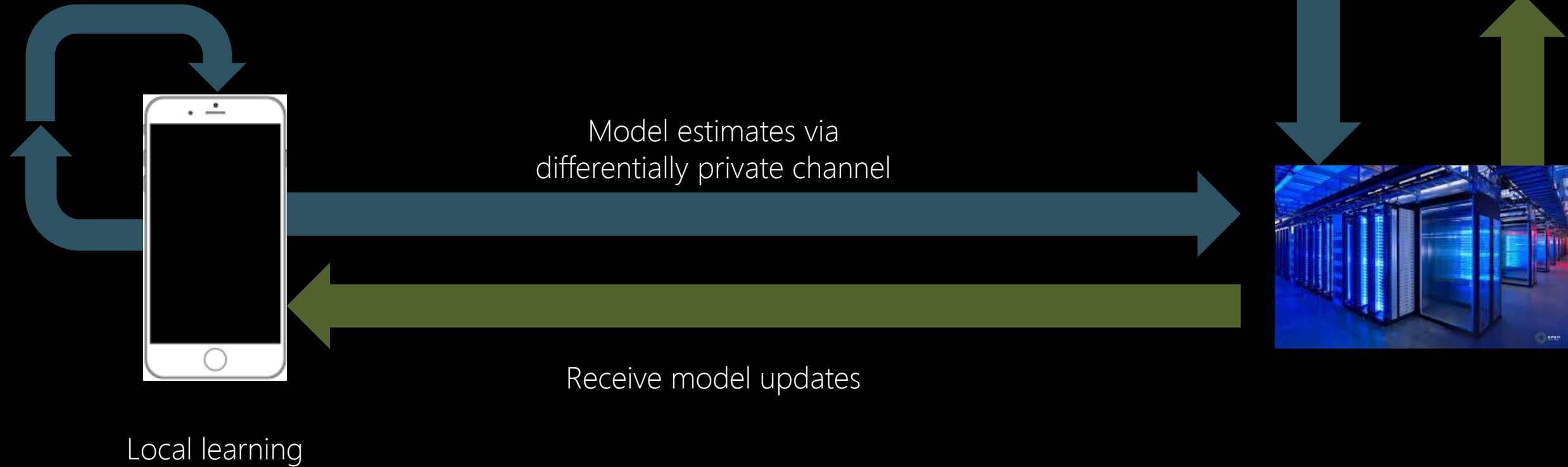
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Private on-device learning

On-device learning with sensitive data

Privacy preserving personalization

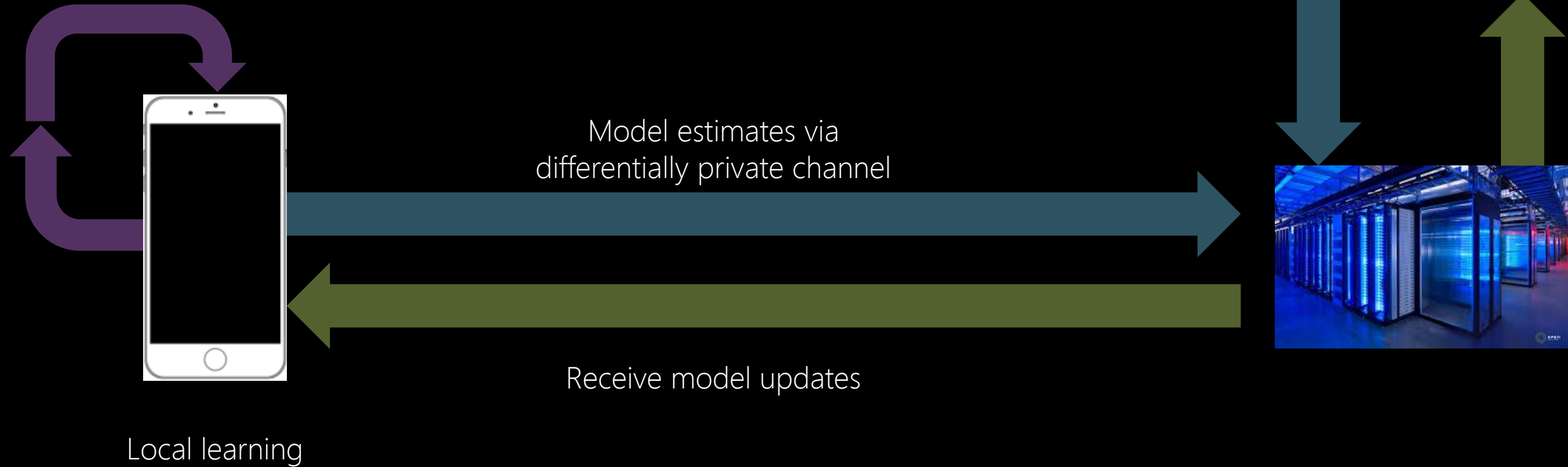
Health analytics
Language models
Collaborative filtering



On-device learning with sensitive data

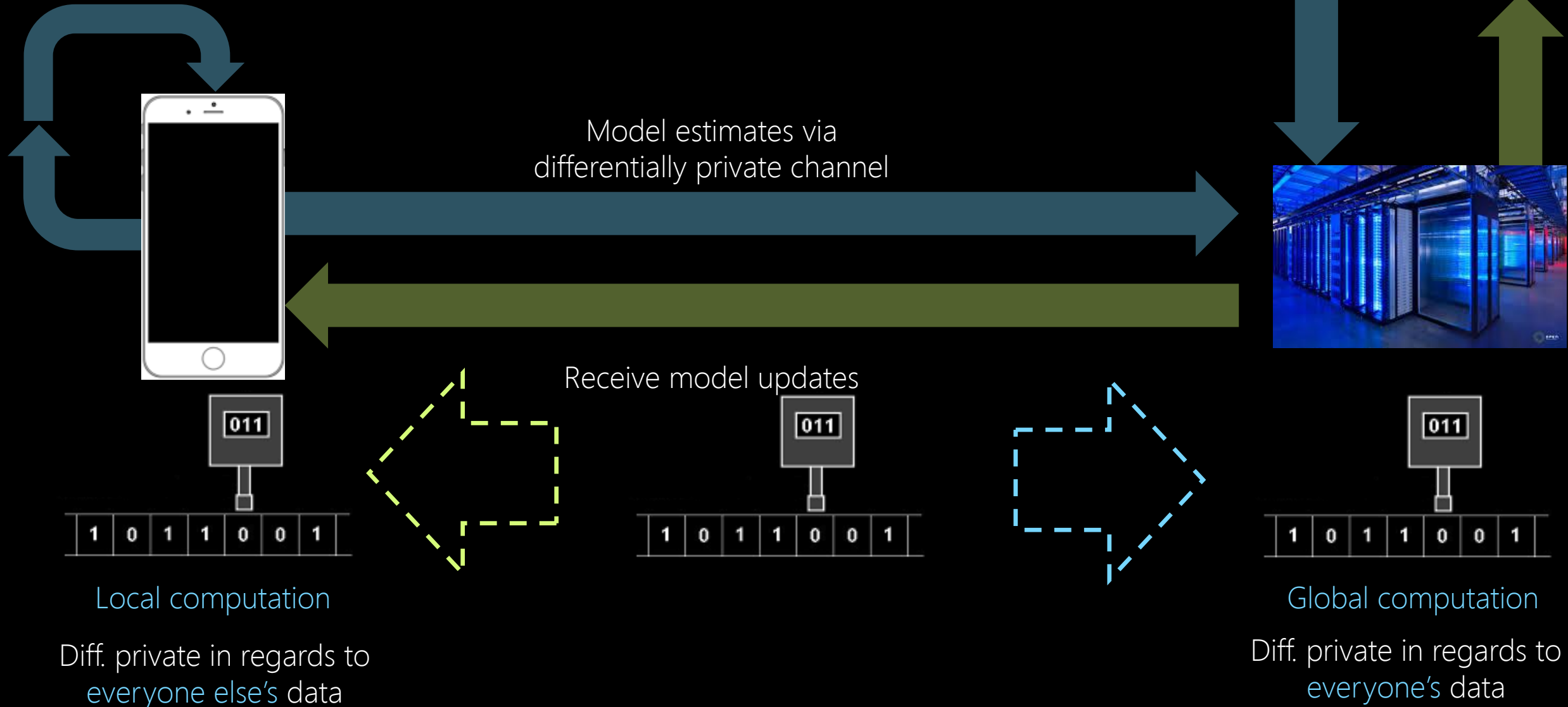
Privacy preserving personalization

Health analytics
Language models
Collaborative filtering



On-device learning with sensitive data

Privacy preserving personalization



Differentially private on-device learning

New results and future direction

Collaborative filtering [Jain T. Thakkar]

First algorithm with formal error guarantee

- Global component: Error covariance



1	1	3	1	1	2
2	2	6	2	2	4
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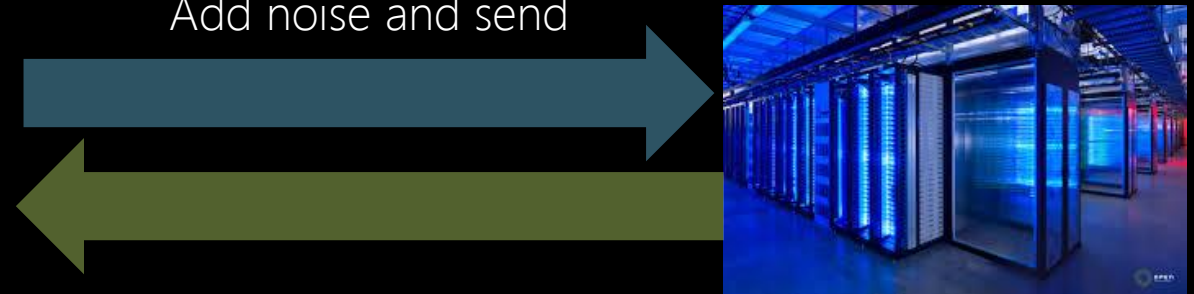


0
0
4
0
0
-1

0	0	4	0	0	-1
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Error covariance

Add noise and send



Average error covariance
across all devices

Differentially private on-device learning

New results and future direction

Collaborative filtering [Jain T. Thakkar]

First algorithm with formal error guarantee

- Global component: Error covariance
- Local component: Compute the prediction

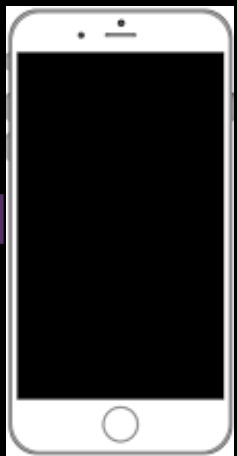


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[HR12] Hints at trivial error if predictions are public

Next step

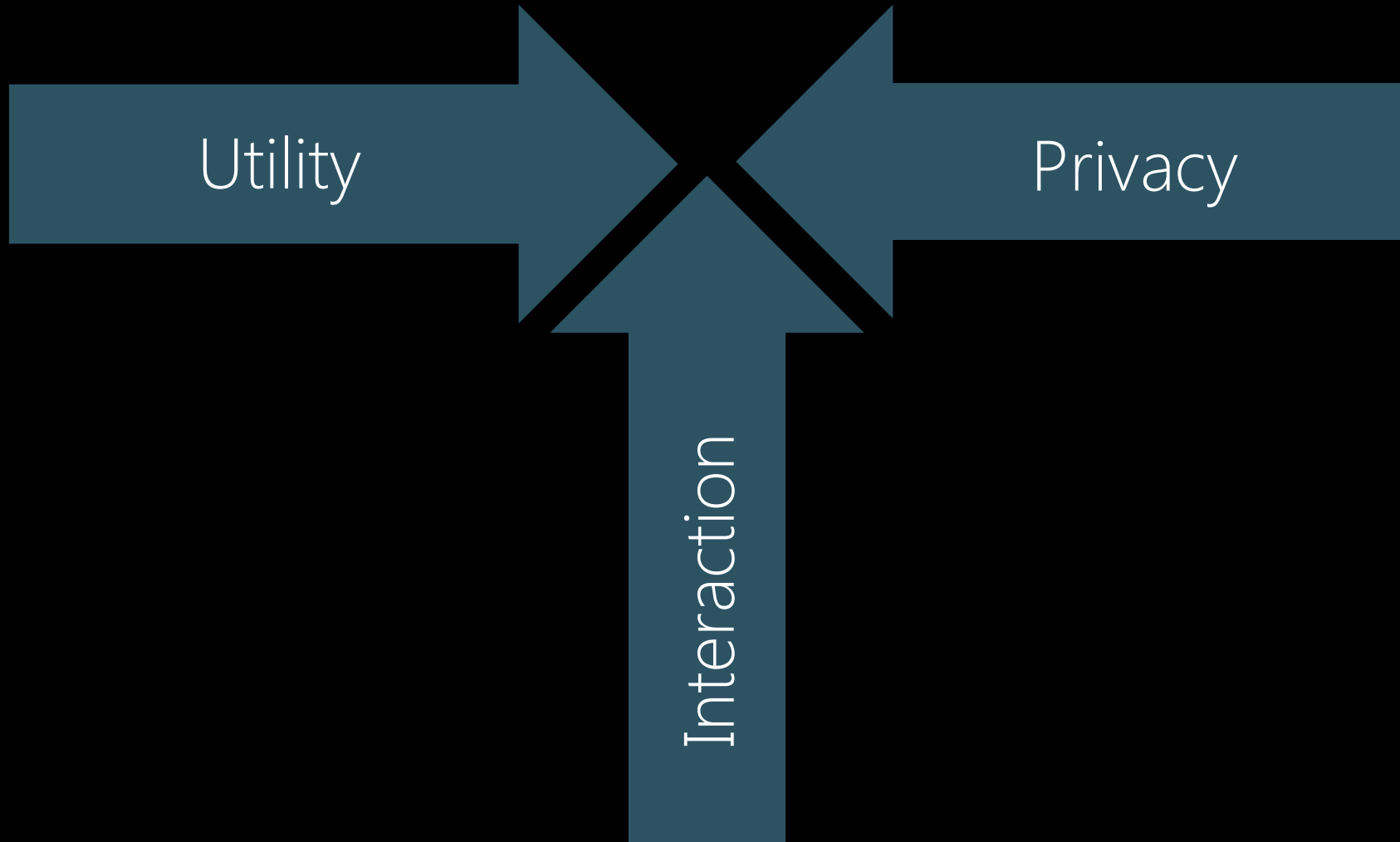
Improve on-device machine learning by harnessing global computation



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Conflicting goals



Utility

Privacy

Interaction