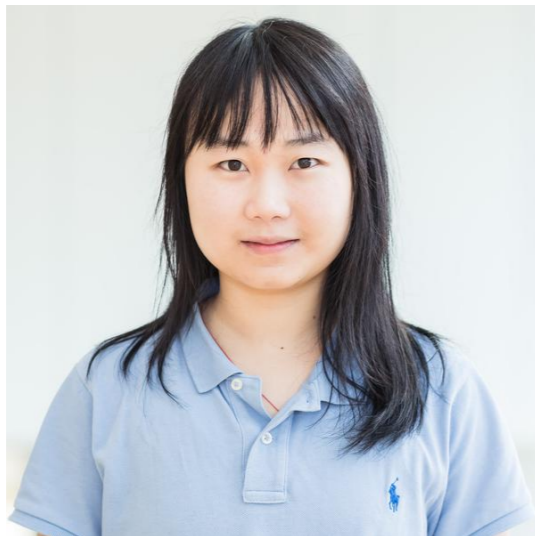


# Private Set Generation with Discriminative Information



Dingfan Chen



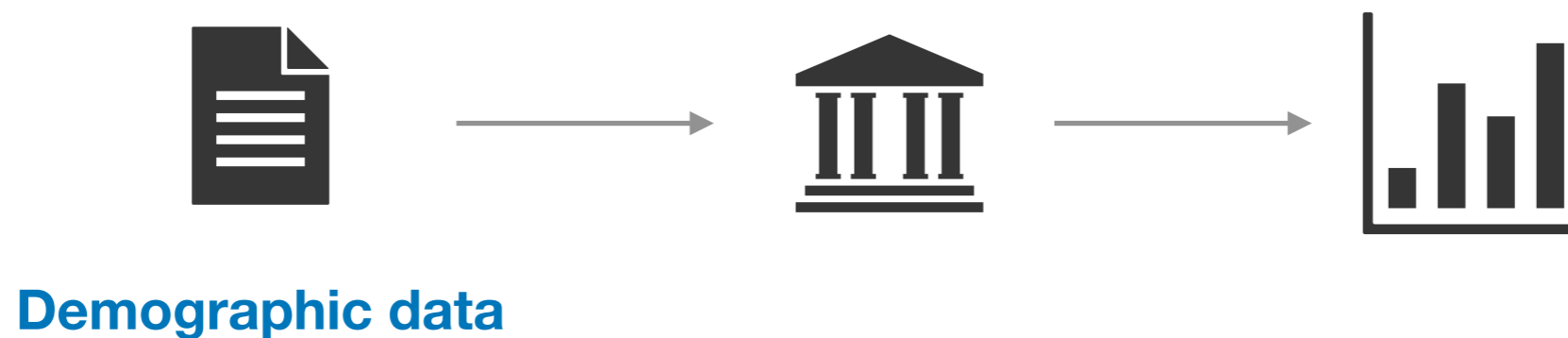
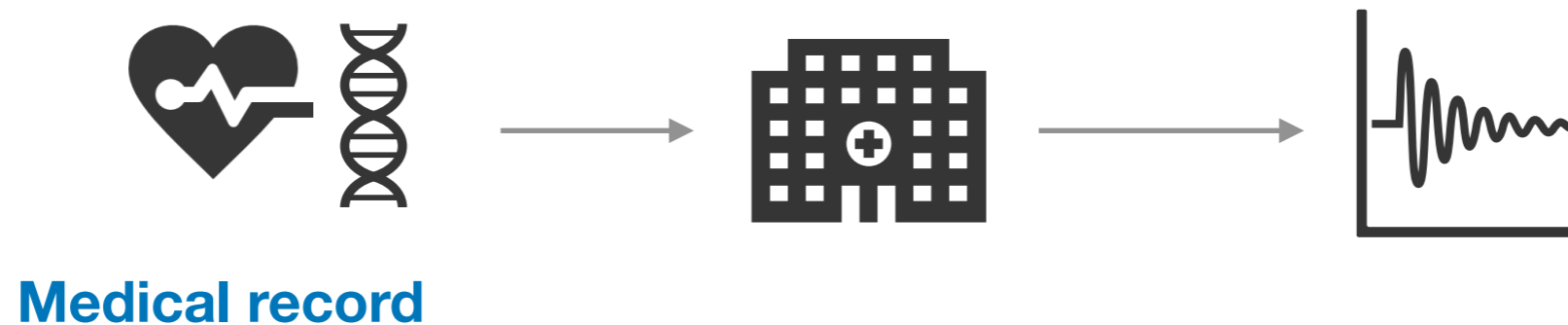
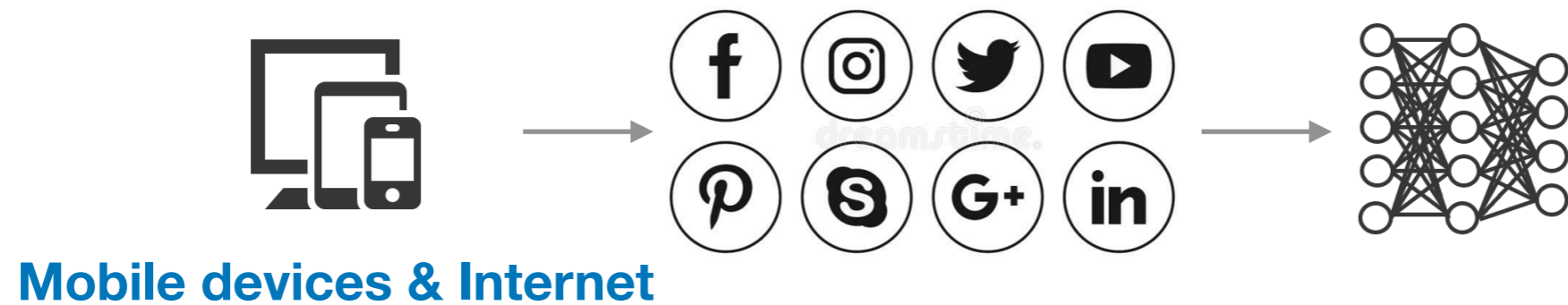
Raouf Kerkouche



Mario Fritz

# Data Privacy in ML:

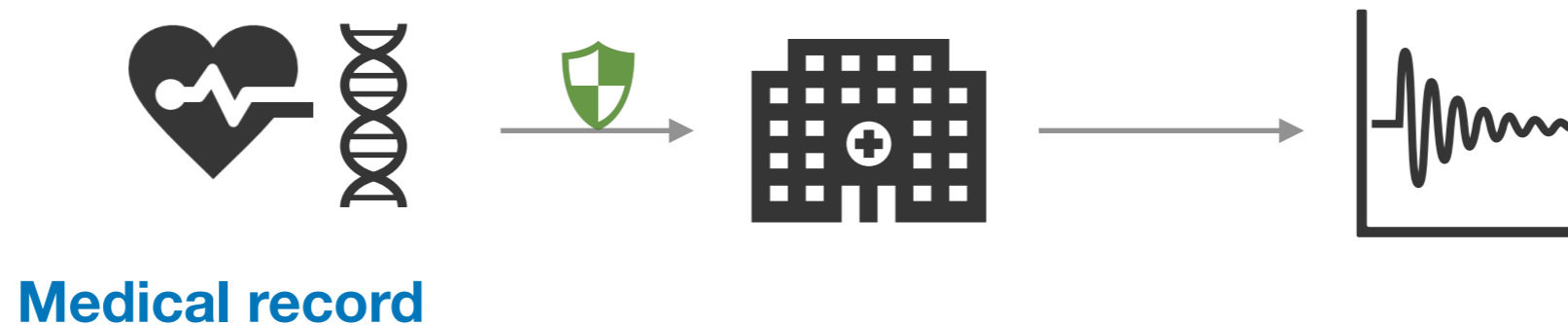
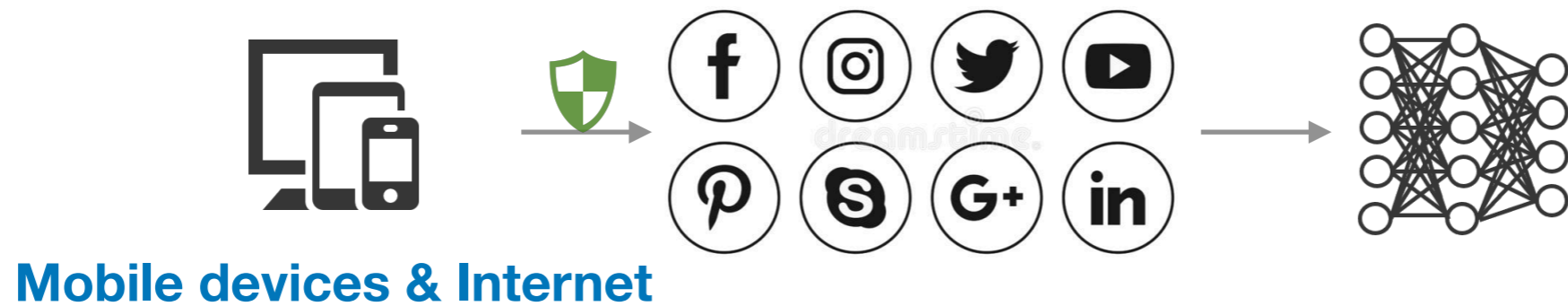
- Sensitive data is **ubiquitous**



# Data Privacy in ML:

- Sensitive data is **ubiquitous**

Our task:  
**Data sanitization**



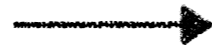
# Problem

- **Privacy-preserving data generation**
  - High-dimensional data → Deep Neural Network (NN)
  - Rigorous privacy guarantee → Differential Privacy (DP)
- **Existing approaches**

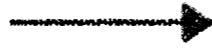
# Problem

- **Privacy-preserving data generation**

- High-dimensional data
- Rigorous privacy guarantee



Deep Neural Network (NN)



Differential Privacy (DP)

- **Existing approaches**



- 1 Jordon, James, et al., "PATE-GAN: Generating synthetic data with differential privacy guarantees.", *ICLR*, 2018.
- 2 Torkzadehmahani, Reihaneh et al., "Dp-cgan: Differentially private synthetic data and label generation.", *CVPR Workshops*, 2019.
- 3 Chen, Dingfan, et al., "Gs-wgan: A gradient-sanitized approach for learning differentially private generators.", *NeurIPS*, 2020.
- 4 Harder, Frederik, et al., "Dp-merf: Differentially private mean embeddings with random features for practical privacy-preserving data generation.", *AISTAT*, 2021.
- 5 Rakotomamony, Alain, et al., "Differentially private sliced wasserstein distance.", *ICML*, 2021.
- 6 Long, Yunhui, et al., "G-PATE: Scalable Differentially Private Data Generator via Private Aggregation of Teacher Discriminators.", *NeurIPS*, 2021.
- 7 Cao, Tianshi, et al., "Don't Generate Me: Training Differentially Private Generative Models with Sinkhorn Divergence.", *NeurIPS*, 2021.
- 8 Wang, Boxin et al., "DataLens: Scalable privacy preserving training via gradient compression and aggregation.", *CCS*, 2021.
- 9 Lee, Jaewoo, et al., "Differentially Private Normalizing Flows for Synthetic Tabular Data Generation.", *AAAI*, 2022.
- 10 Liew, Seng Pei, et al., "PEARL: Data Synthesis via Private Embeddings and Adversarial Reconstruction Learning.", *ICLR*, 2022.

# Problem

- **Privacy-preserving data generation**
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  - Aim at fitting the complete data distribution
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  - Target at common downstream tasks (e.g., classification)

**Generally easier**

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- **Privacy-preserving data generation**
  - High-dimensional data → Deep Neural Network (NN)
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  - Directly optimize a set of representative samples

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**Better convergence**

# Problem

- **Privacy-preserving data generation**
  - High-dimensional data → Deep Neural Network (NN)
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- **Existing approaches**
  - Aim at fitting the complete data distribution
  - Optimize deep generative models
  - Suboptimal utility: <85% for MNIST with  $(\epsilon, \delta)=(10, 10^{-5})$
- **Our approach**
  - Target at common downstream tasks (e.g., classification)
  - Directly optimize a set of representative samples

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# Problem

- **Privacy-preserving data generation**

- High-dimensional data  $\longrightarrow$  Deep Neural Network (NN)
- Rigorous privacy guarantee  $\longrightarrow$  Differential Privacy (DP)

- **Existing approaches**

- Aim at fitting the complete data distribution
- Optimize deep generative models
- Suboptimal utility: <85% for MNIST with  $(\epsilon, \delta)=(10, 10^{-5})$

- **Our approach**

- Target at common downstream tasks (e.g., classification)
- Directly optimize a set of representative samples
- ~10% downstream test accuracy improvement over SOTA

**Generally easier**

**Better convergence**

**Useful samples**

# Approach

- **Target:**
  - Optimize for training downstream Neural Network classifier
- **Basic idea:**
  - Gradient-based **coreset generation**<sup>1,2</sup>
  - DP stochastic gradient descent (DP-SGD)

<sup>1</sup> Zhao, Bo, et al., “Dataset condensation with gradient matching.”, *ICLR*, 2021.

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fake  $\mathcal{S}$

real  $\mathbf{x}, y \sim P_{\mathcal{D}}$

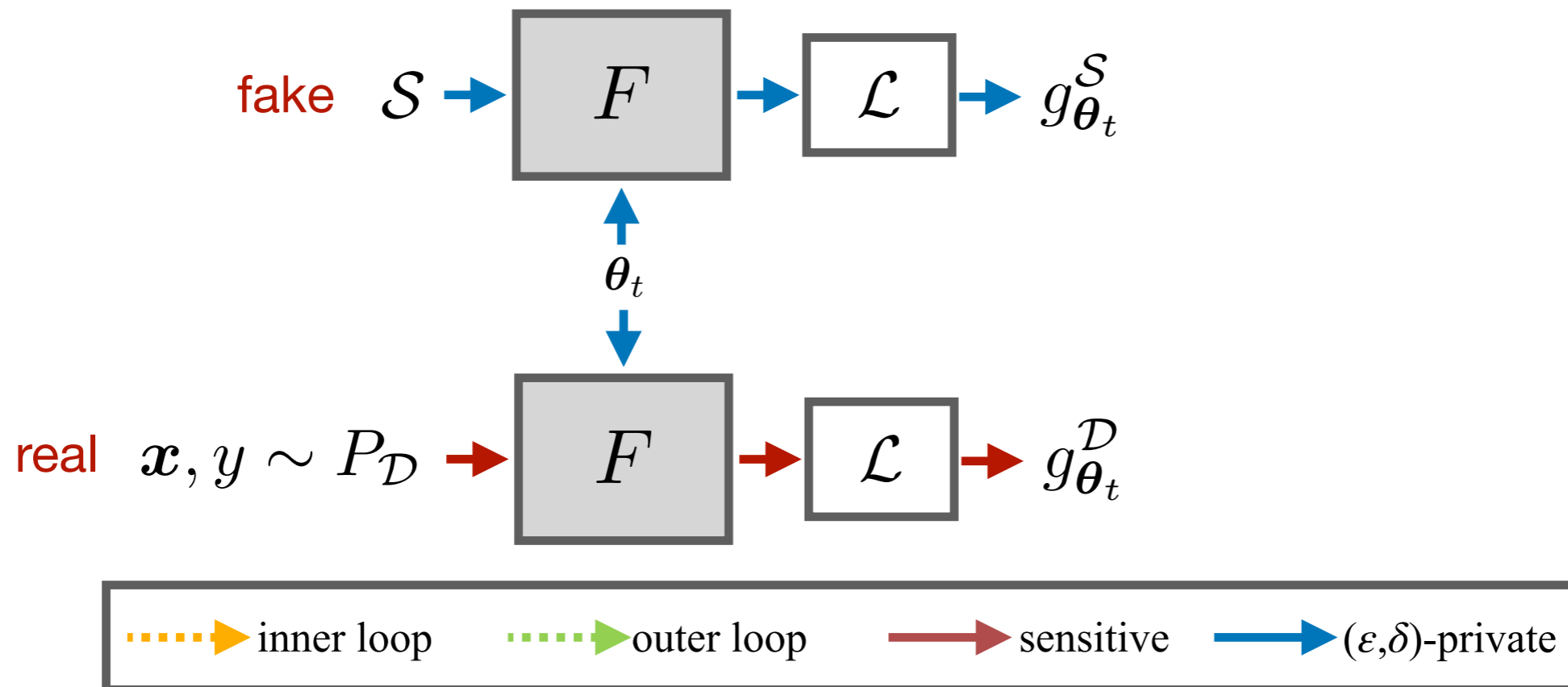


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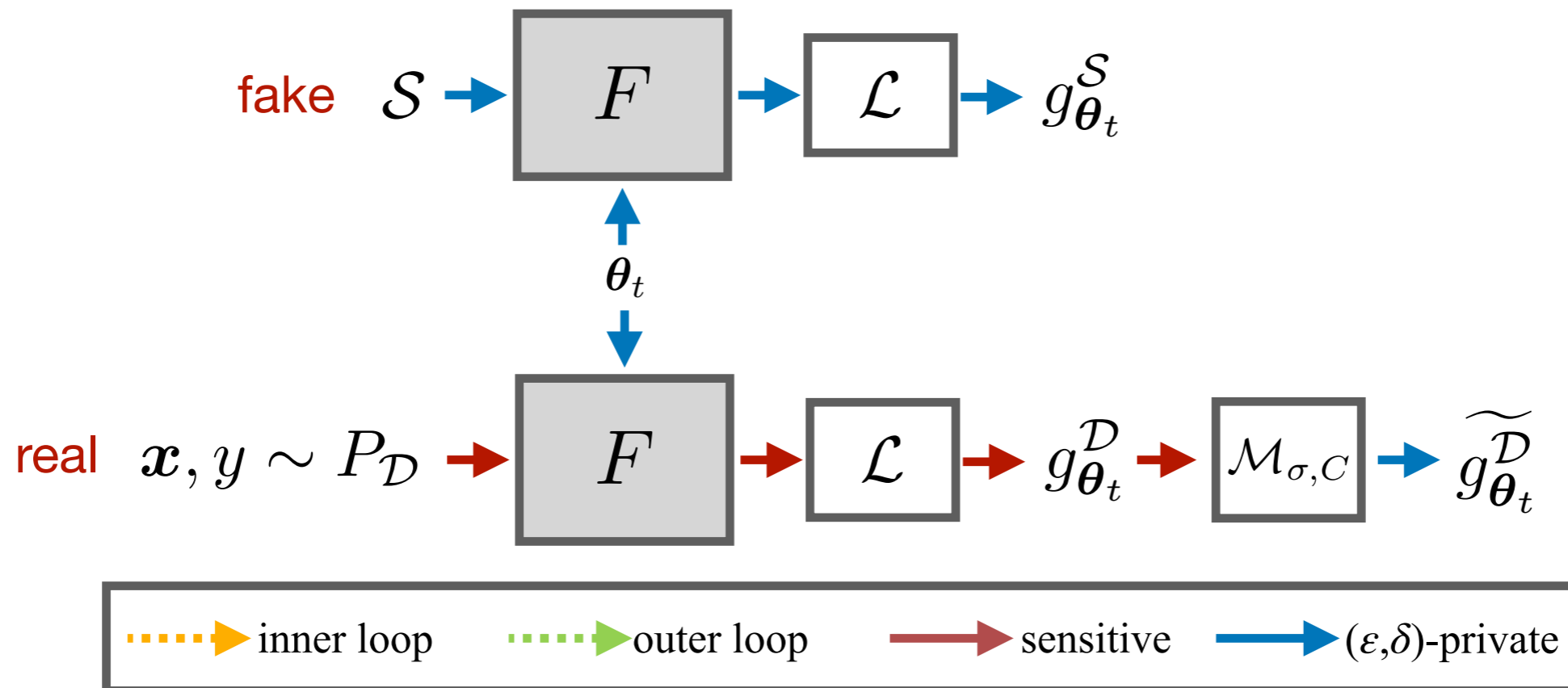


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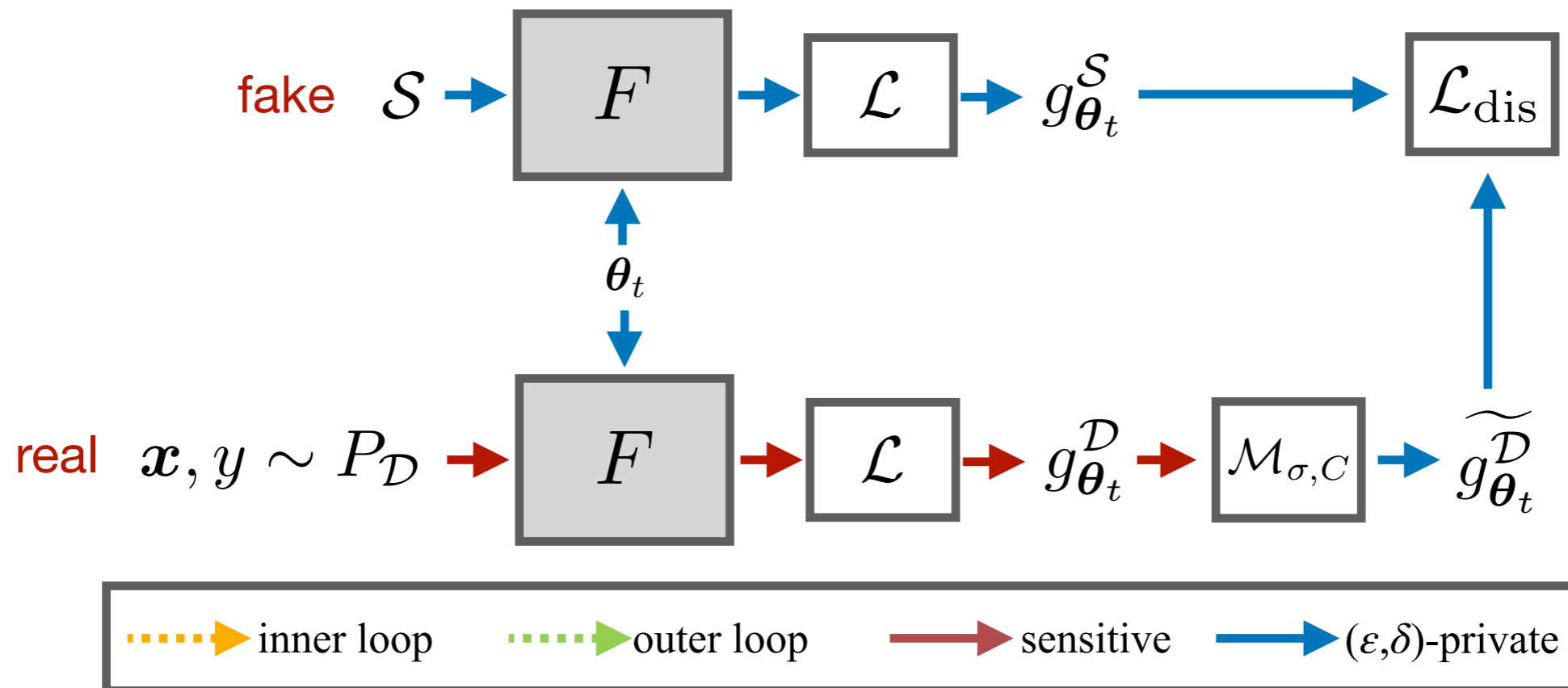


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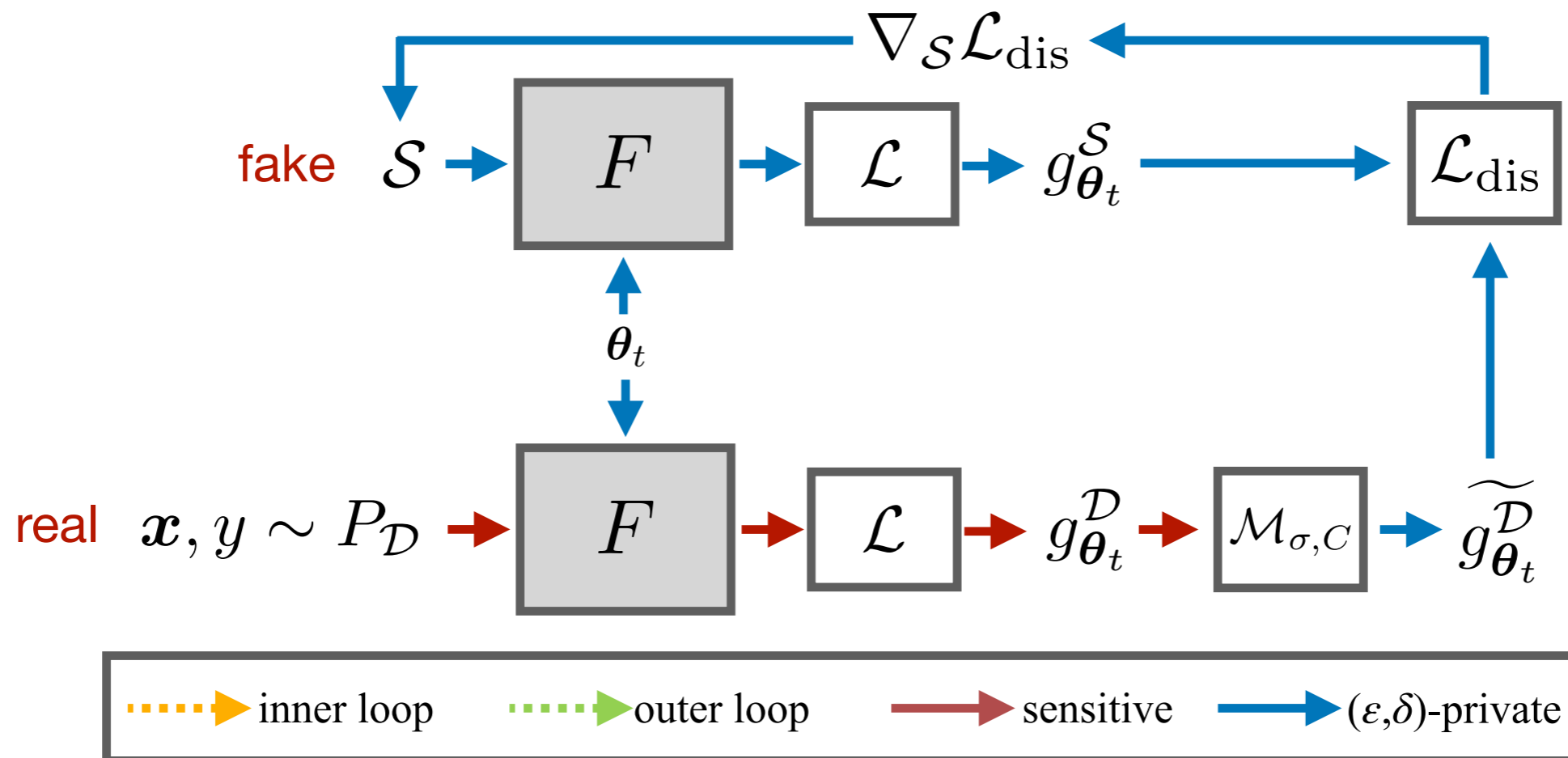
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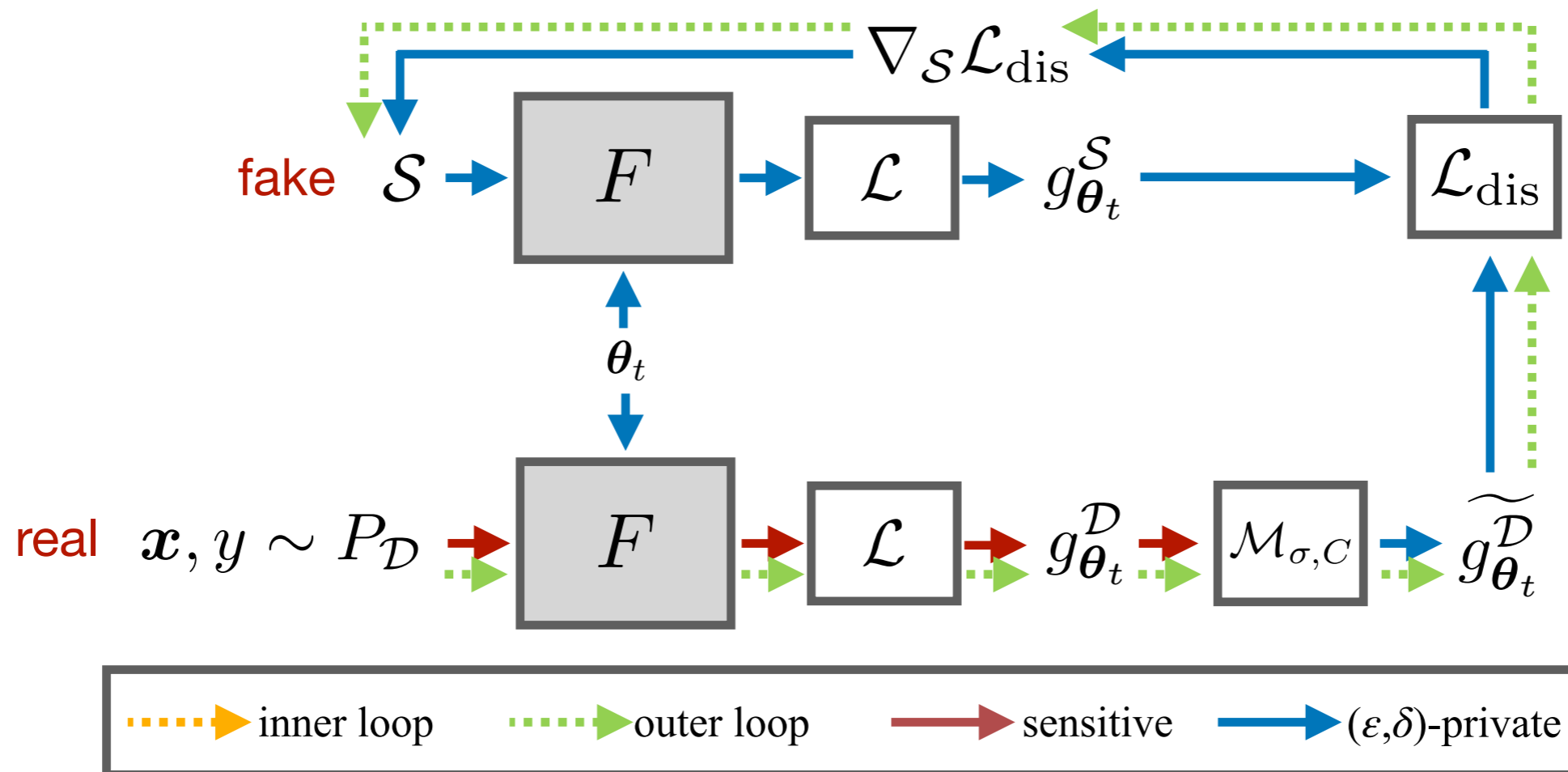


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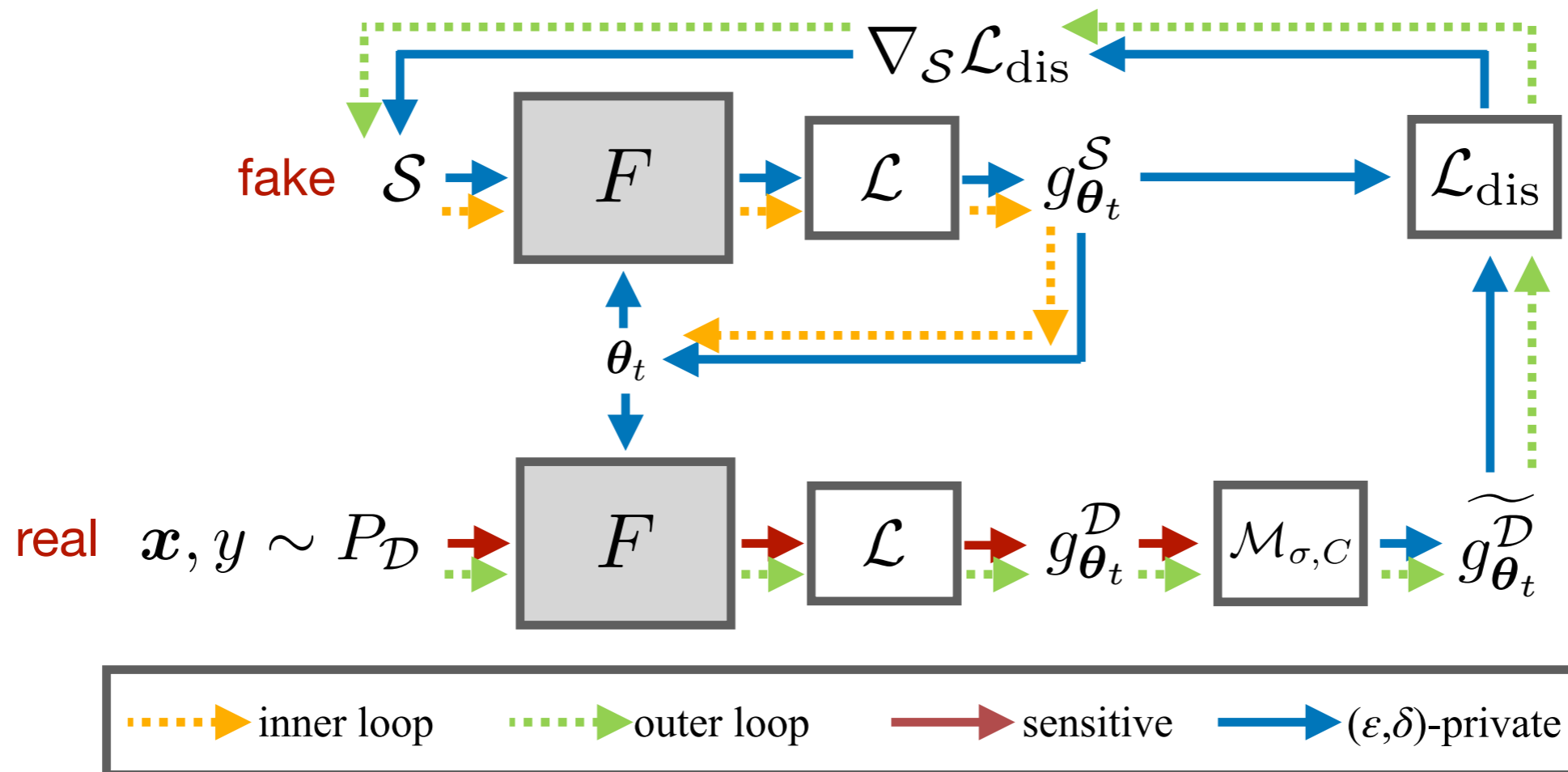


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# Evaluation

- **Comparison to SOTA**
  - Utility for downstream classification task (train on fake; test on real)

# Evaluation

- **Comparison to SOTA**

- Utility for downstream classification task (train on synthetic; test on real)

	MNIST		FashionMNIST	
	$\epsilon=1$	$\epsilon=10$	$\epsilon=1$	$\epsilon=10$
DP-CGAN	-	52.5	-	50.2
G-PATE	58.8	80.9	58.1	69.3
DataLens	71.2	80.7	64.8	70.6
GS-WGAN	-	84.9	-	63.1
DP-Merf	72.7	85.7	61.2	72.4
DP-Sinkhorn	-	83.2	-	71.1
Ours (spc=20)	<b>80.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>77.7</b>

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# Evaluation

- **Comparison to SOTA**
  - Generalization across model architecture

	MNIST						FashionMNIST					
	ConvNet	LeNet	AlexNet	VGG11	ResNet18	MLP	ConvNet	LeNet	AlexNet	VGG11	ResNet18	MLP
Real	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.7	98.3	93.5	88.9	91.5	93.8	94.5	86.9
DP-CGAN	50.2	52.6	52.1	54.7	51.8	54.3	50.2	52.6	52.1	54.7	51.8	54.3
GS-WGAN	84.9	83.2	80.5	87.9	89.3	74.7	54.7	62.7	55.1	57.3	58.9	65.4
DP-Merf	85.7	87.2	84.4	81.7	81.3	85.0	72.4	67.9	64.9	70.1	66.7	<b>73.1</b>
Ours (spc=10)	94.9	91.3	90.3	93.6	<b>94.3</b>	86.1	75.6	<b>68.0</b>	<b>66.2</b>	74.7	<b>72.1</b>	62.8
Ours (spc=20)	<b>95.6</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>94.5</b>	94.1	<b>87.1</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	59.1	<b>76.8</b>	70.8	62.2

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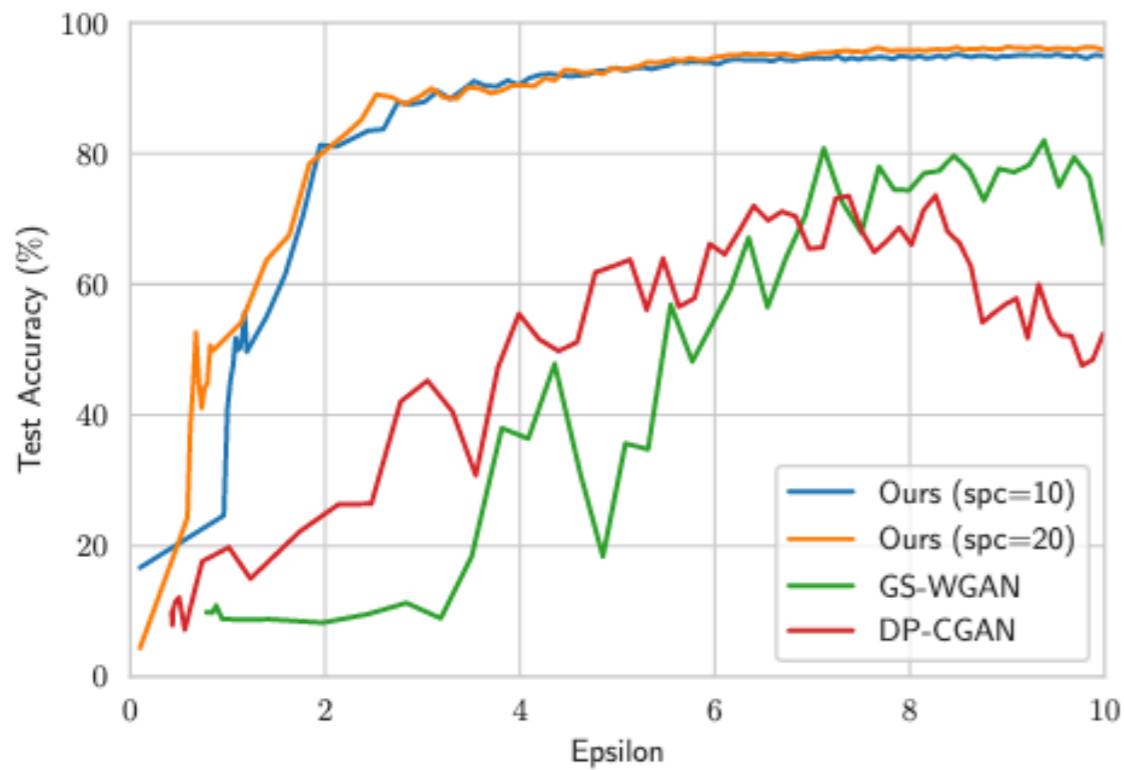
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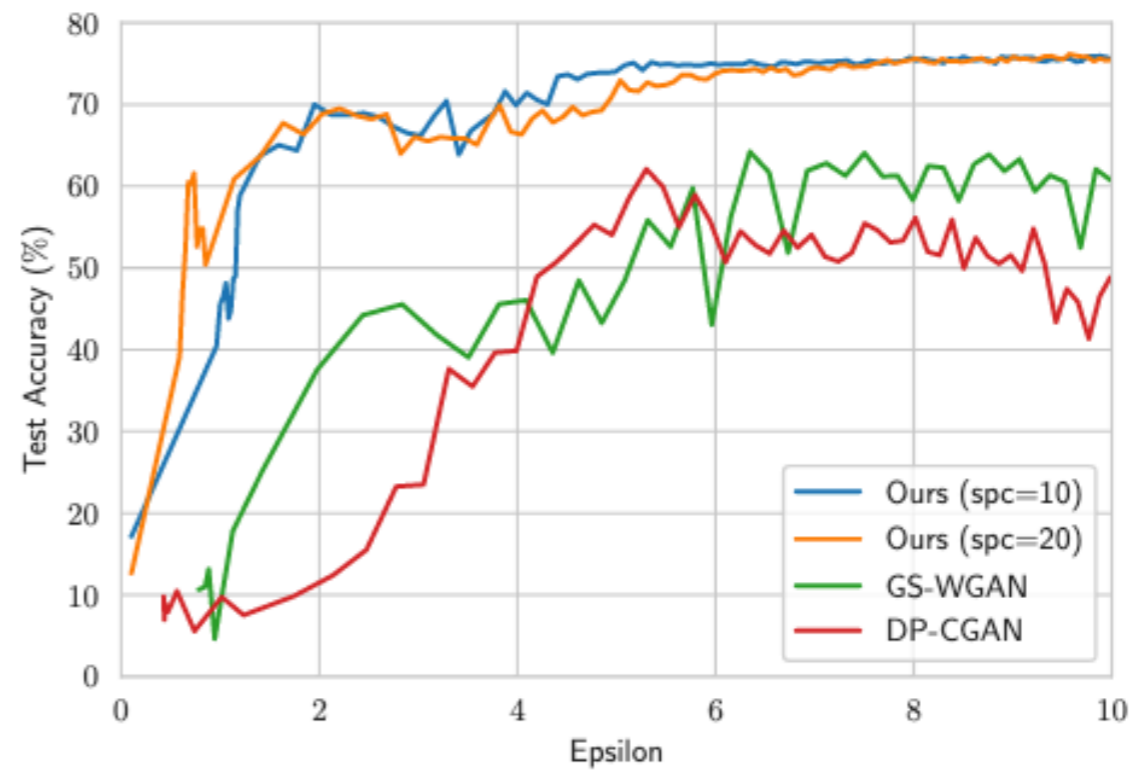


# Evaluation

- **Comparison to SOTA**
  - Convergence rate



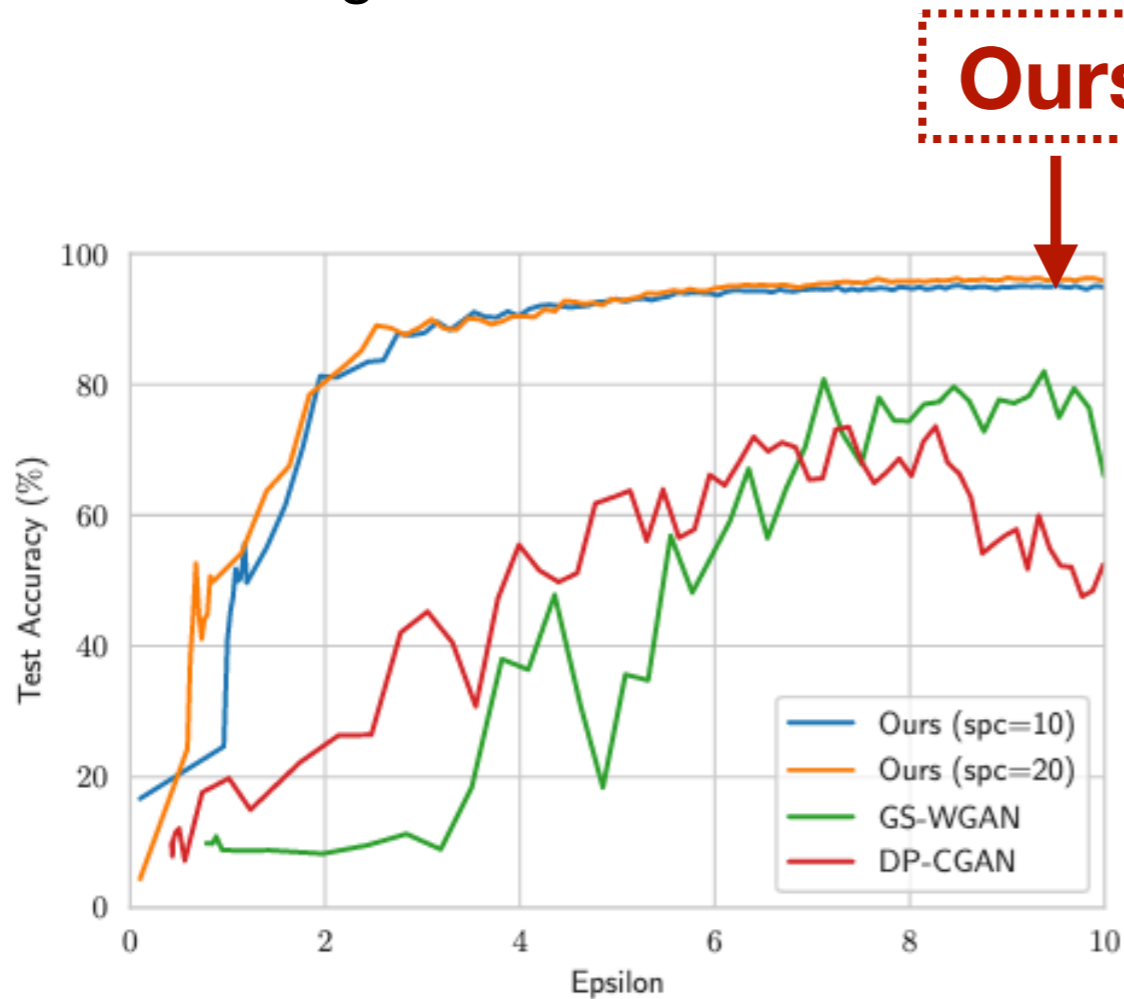
**(a) MNIST**



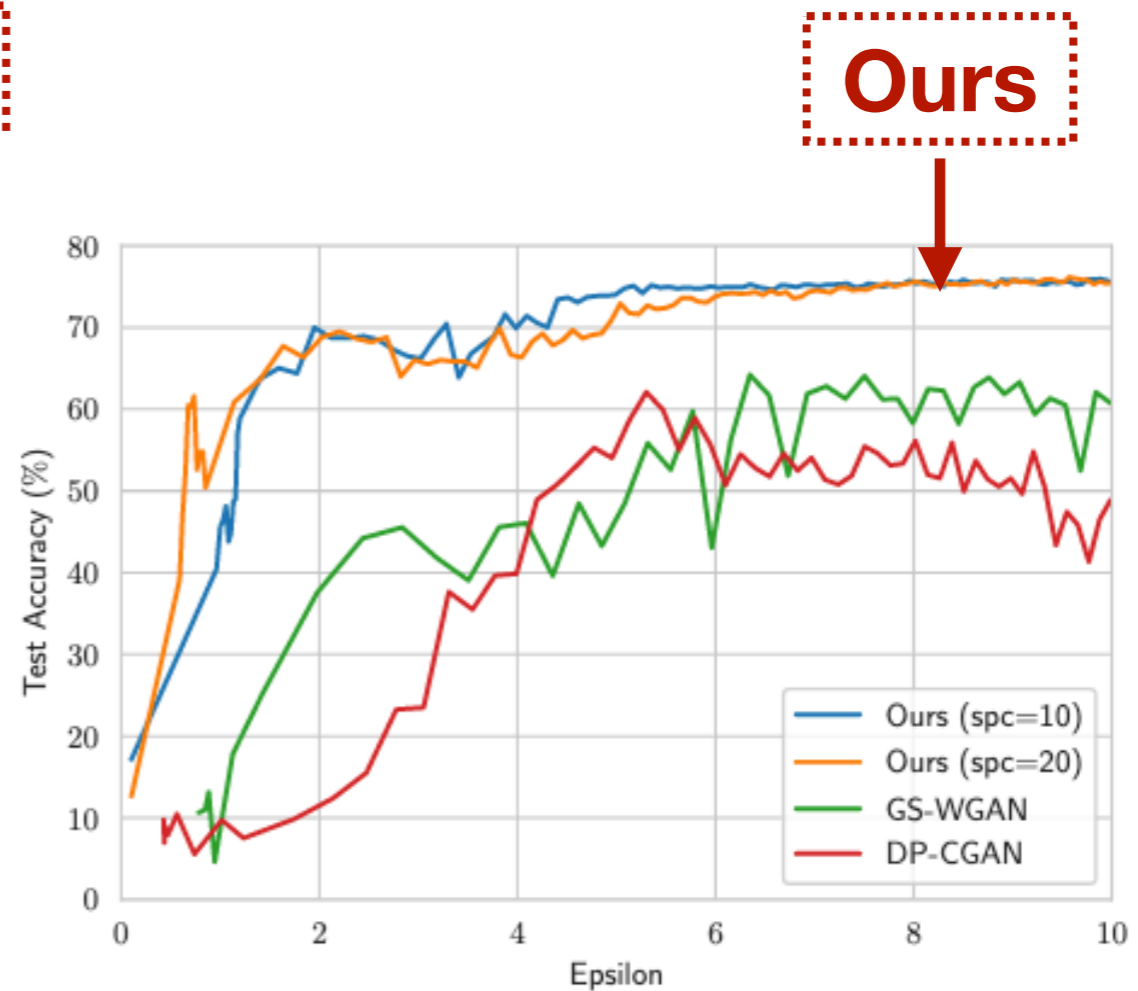
**(b) FashionMNIST**

# Evaluation

- **Comparison to SOTA**
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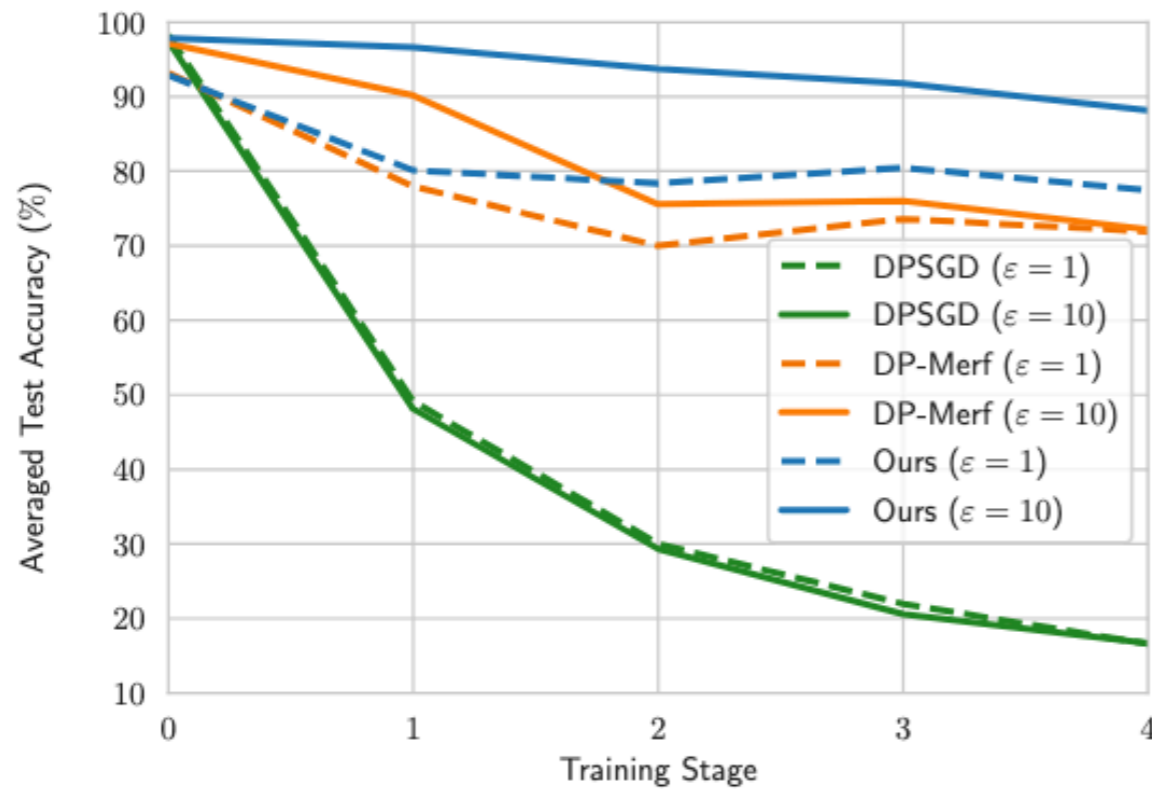
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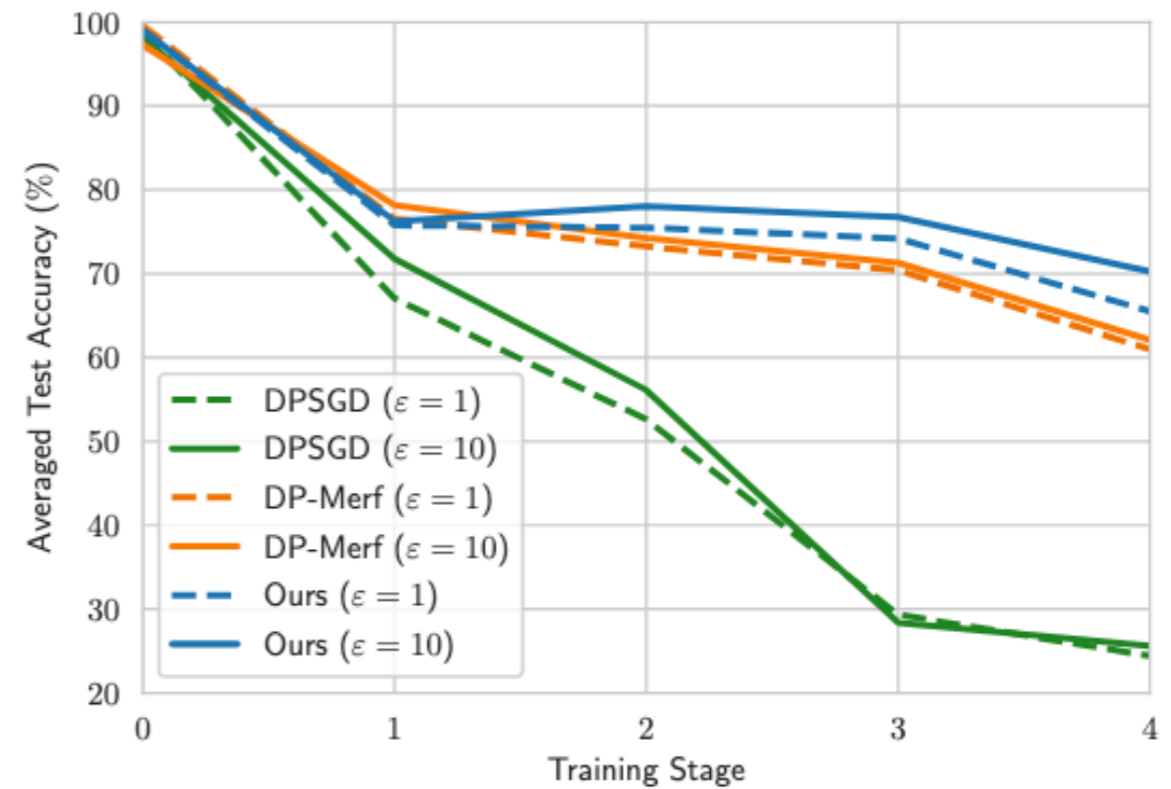
(b) FashionMNIST

# Evaluation

- **Application:** Continual learning with DP



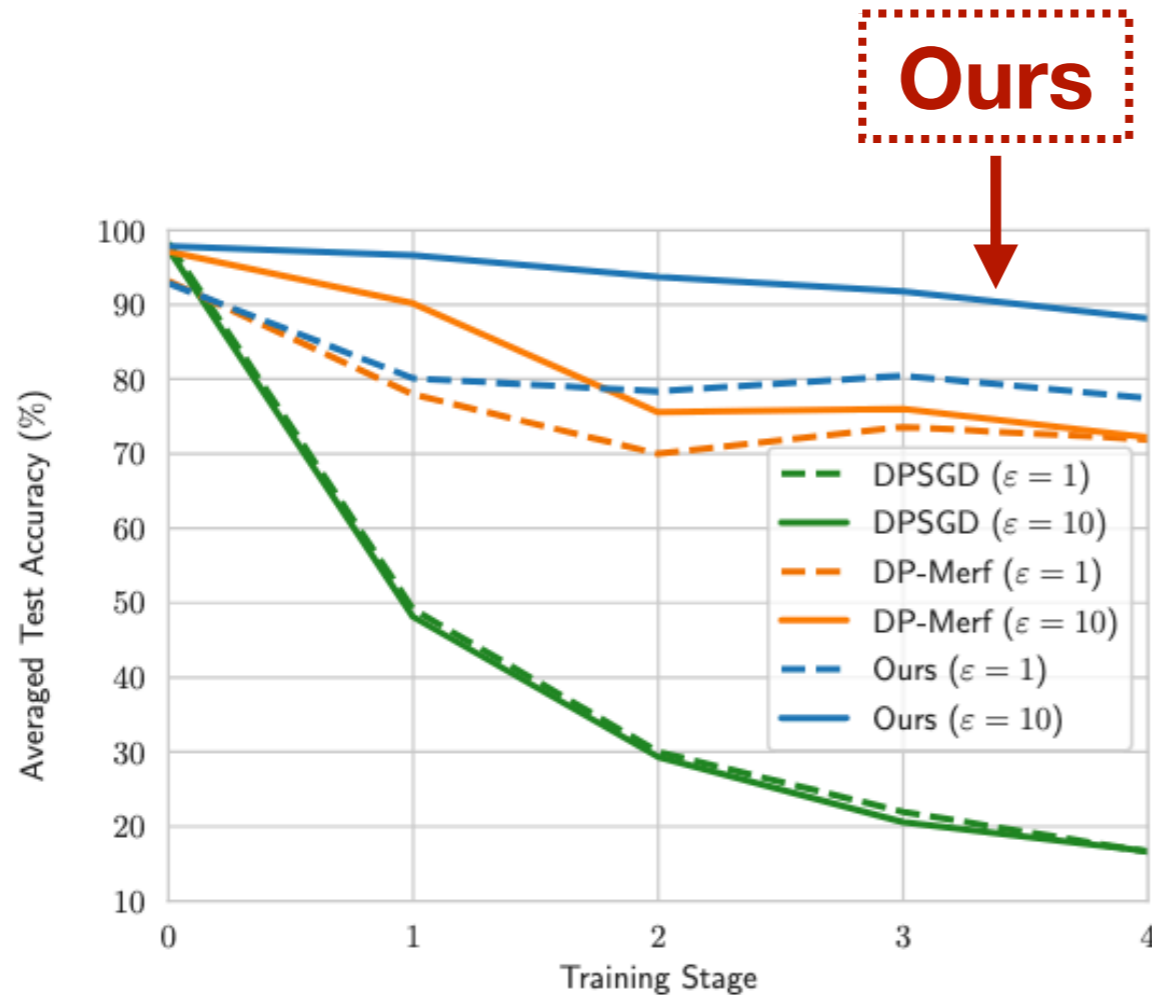
(a) SplitMNIST



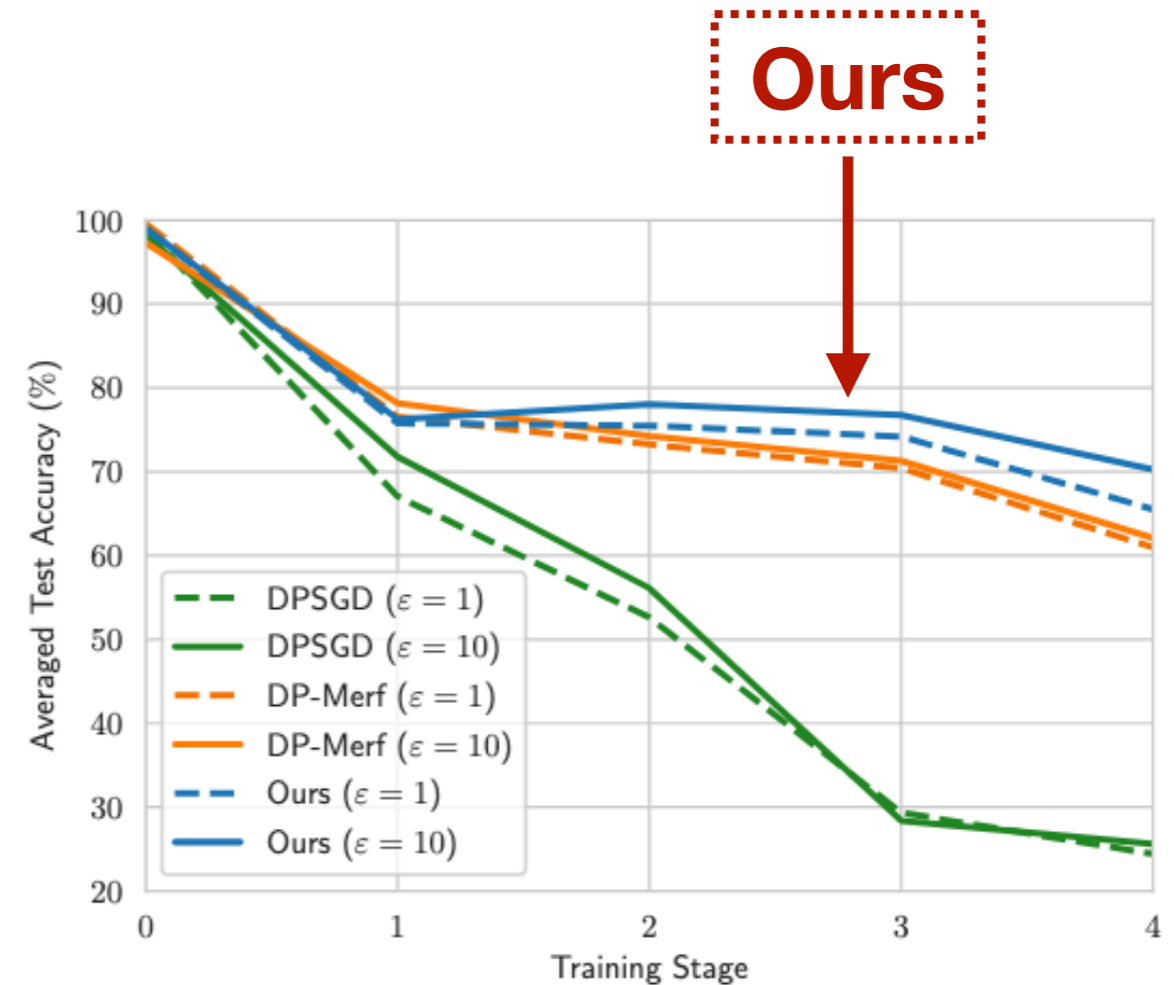
(b) SplitFashionMNIST

# Evaluation

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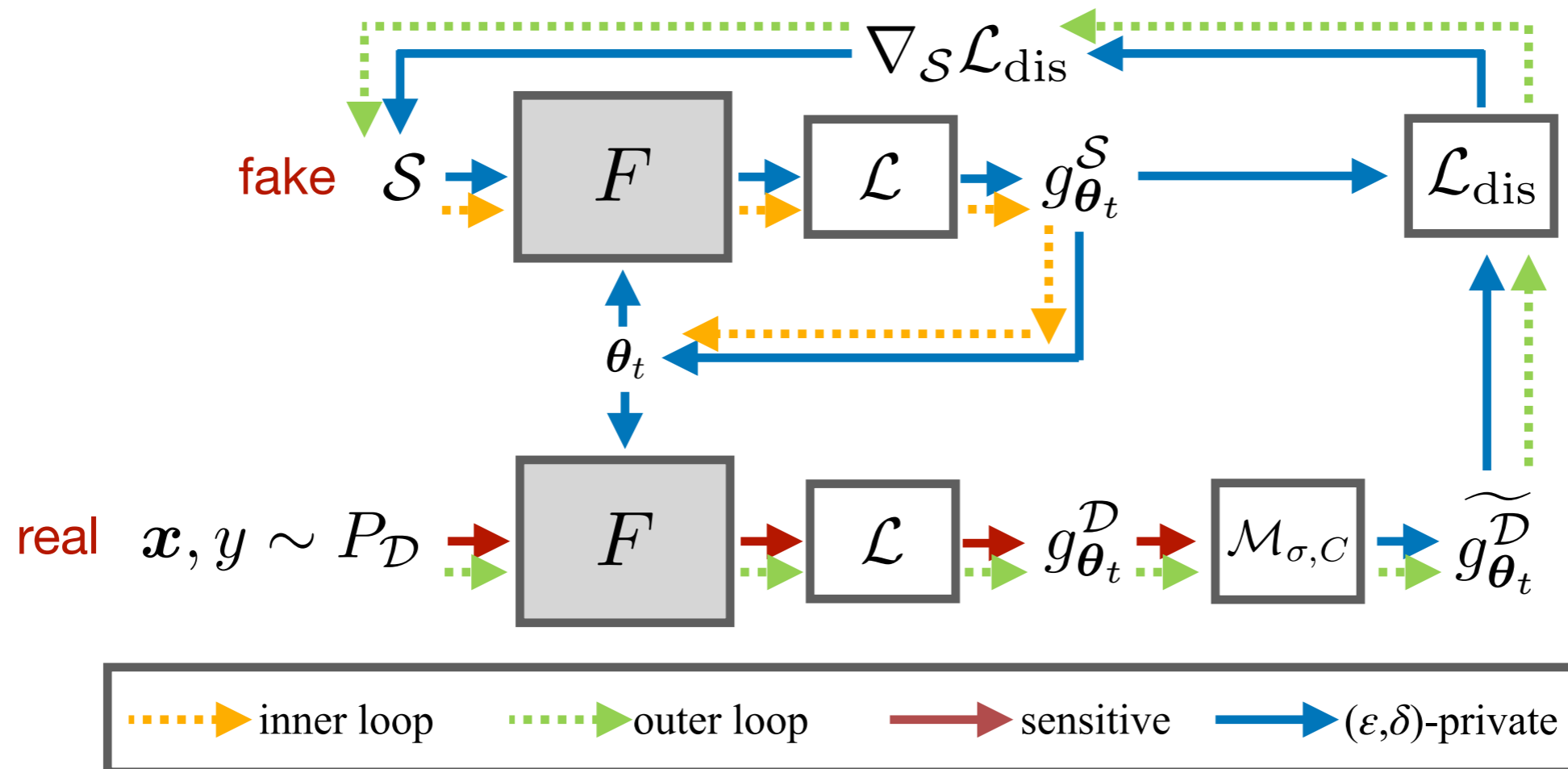
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# Discussion

- **Are deep generative models the best option for this task?**

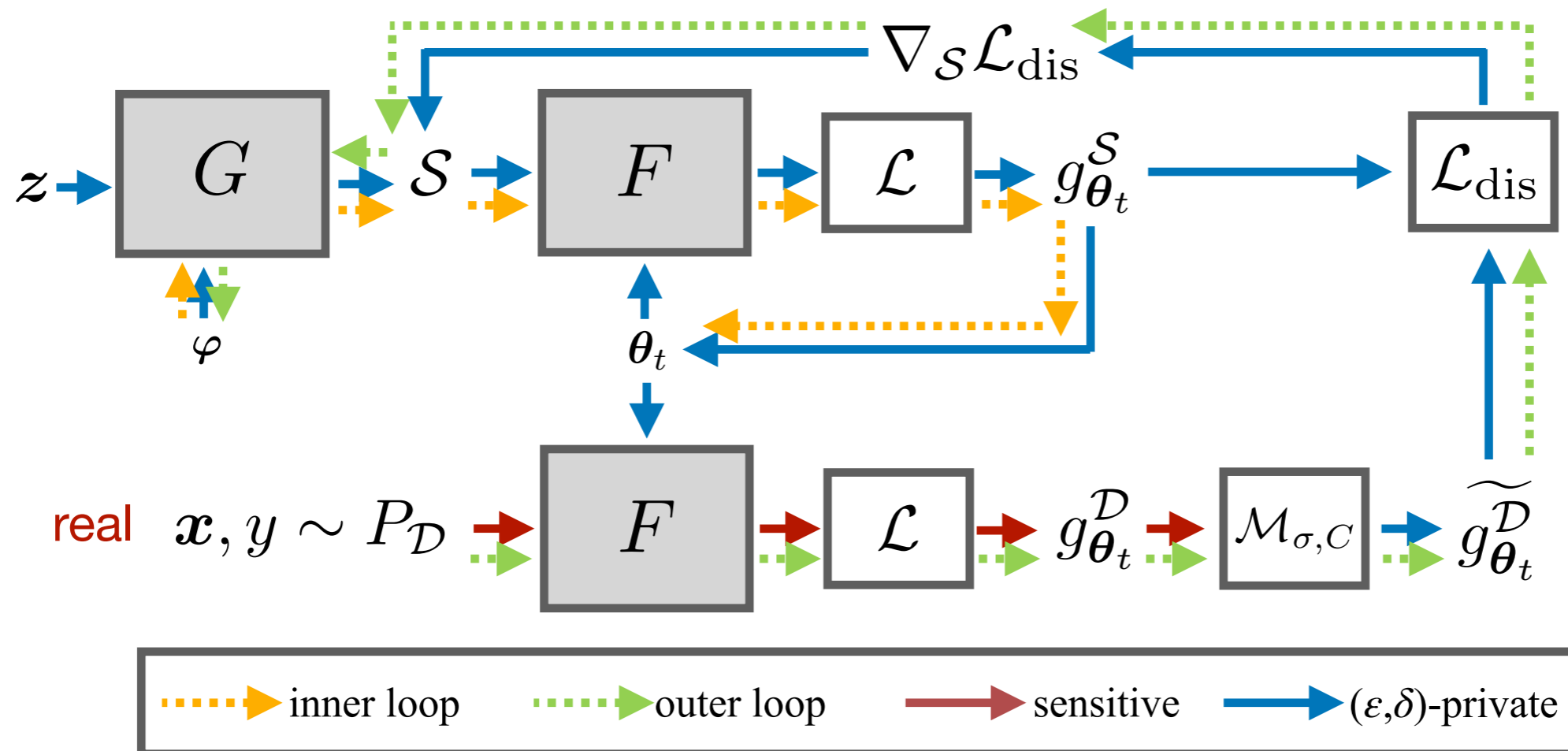
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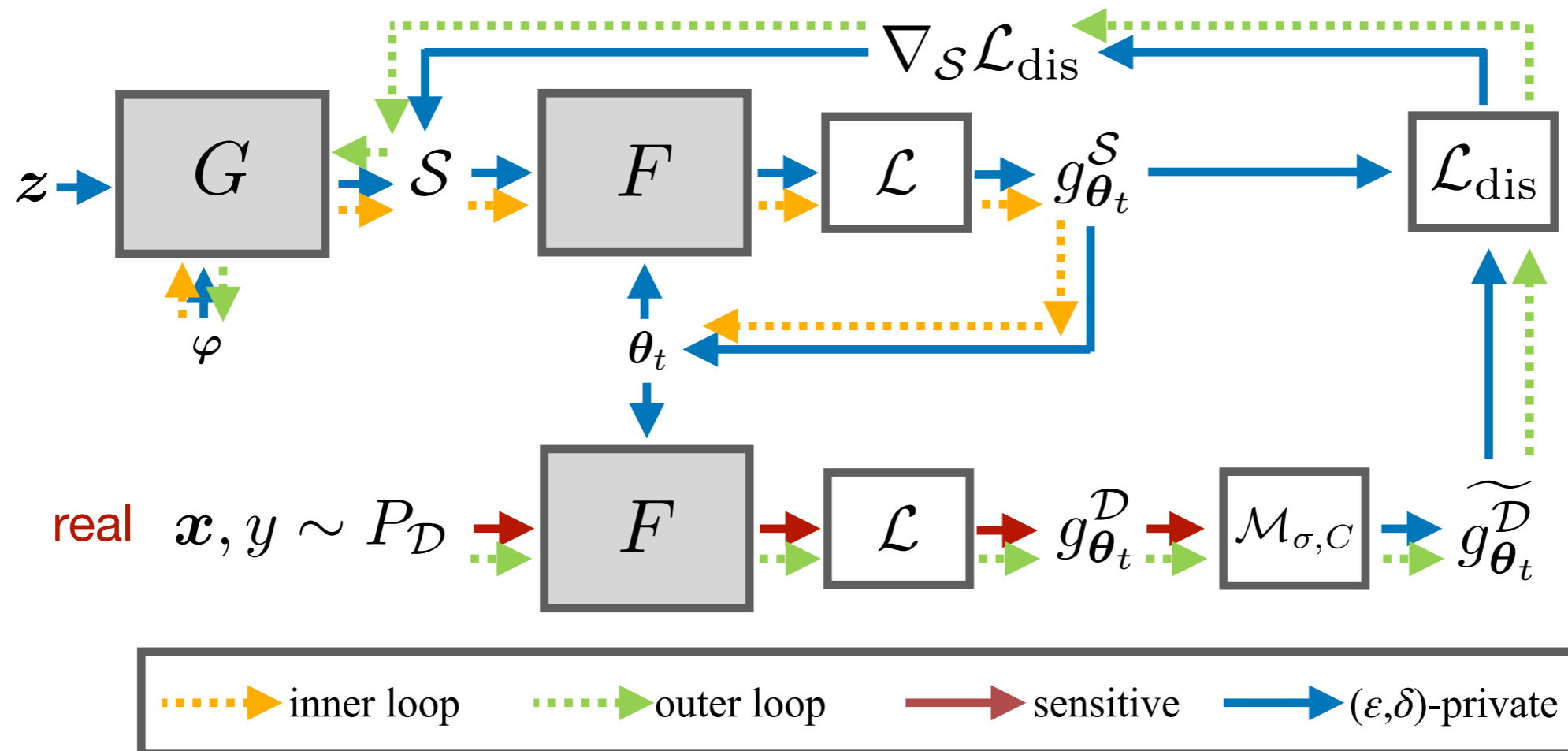
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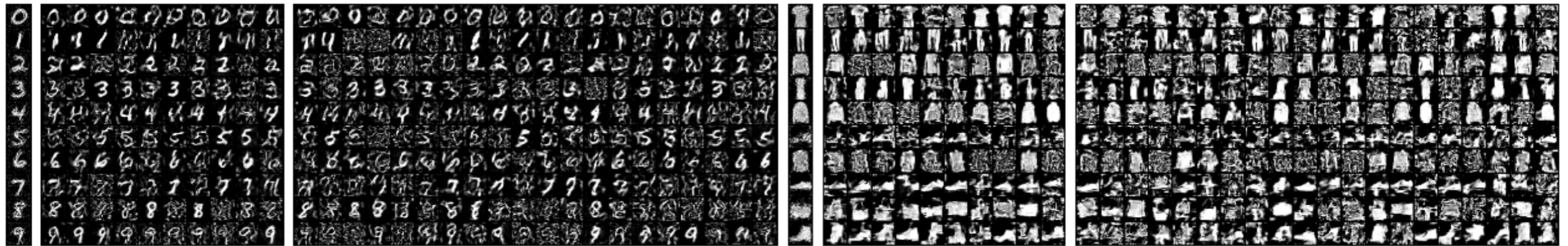
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- Are deep generative models the best option for this task?

- Deep generative models result in:

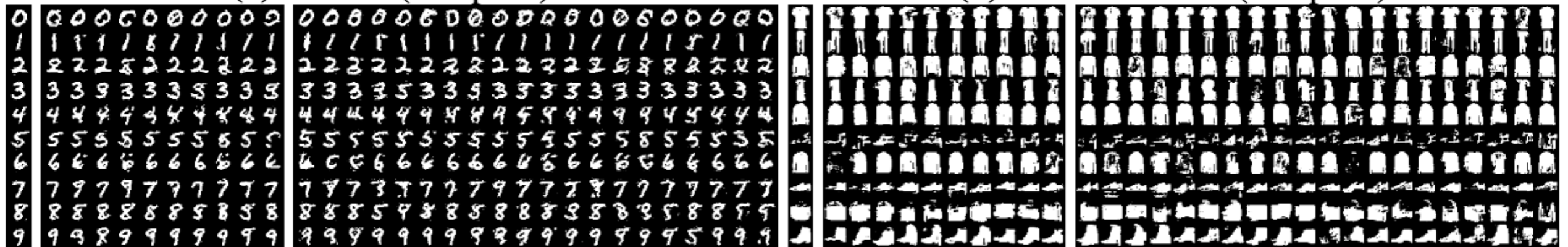
- Better visual quality 
- Sub-optimal downstream utility 

**Most probably not!**



(a) MNIST (w/o prior)

(b) FashionMNIST (w/o prior)





(c) MNIST (with prior)

(d) FashionMNIST (with prior)

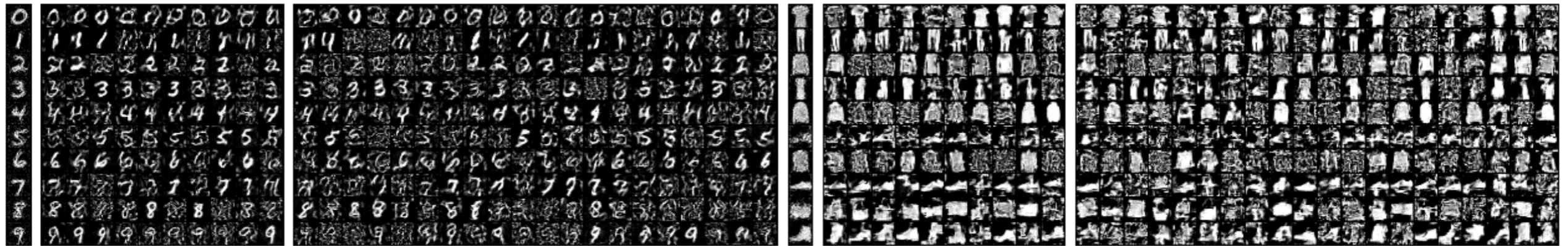
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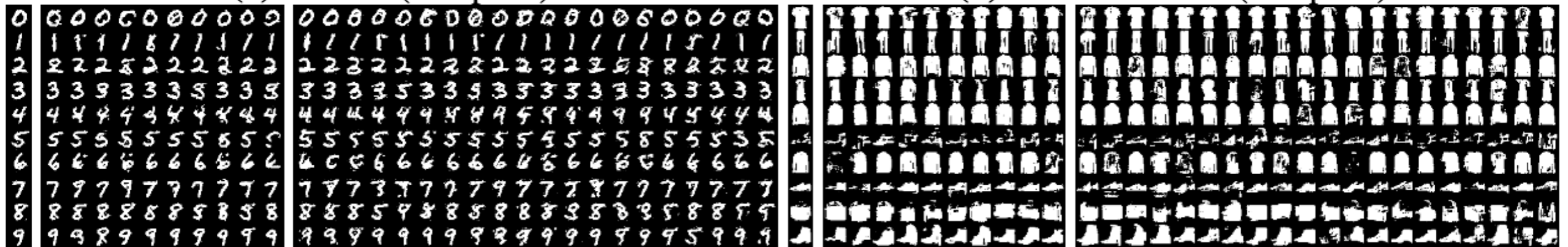
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**with generative model**

# Discussion



- **Are deep generative models the best option for this task?**
  - Deep generative models result in:
    - Better visual quality 
    - Slow convergence 

**Most probably not!**

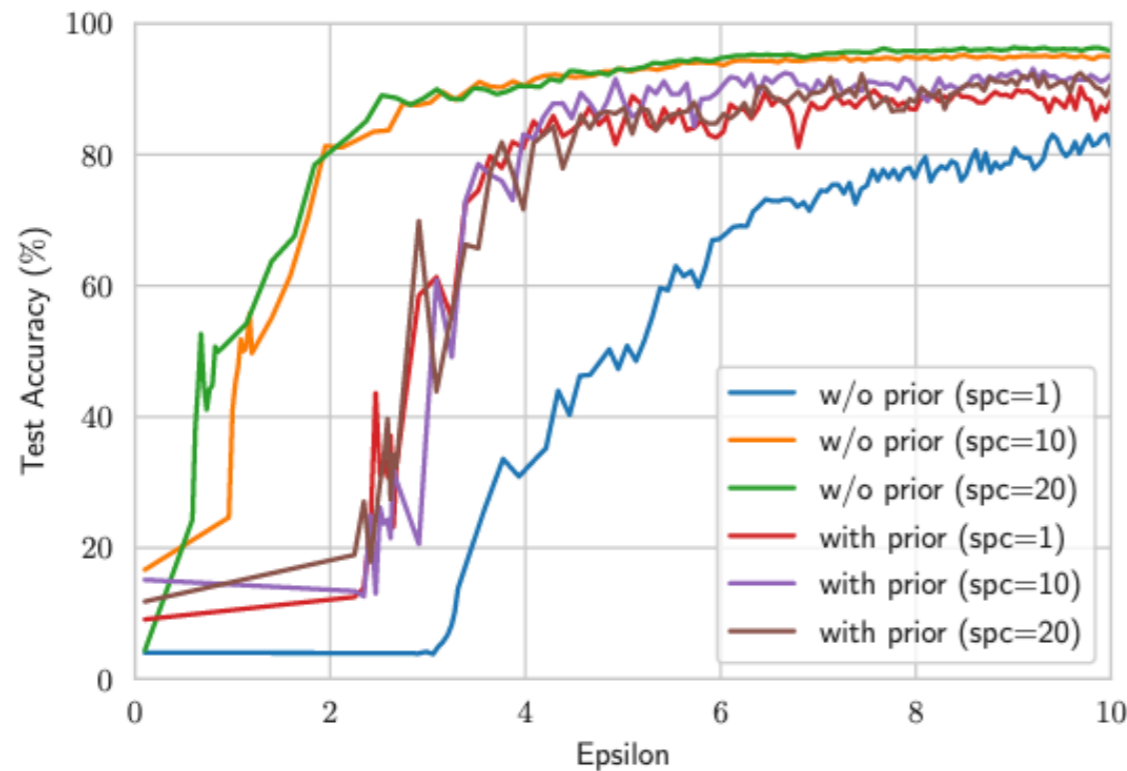
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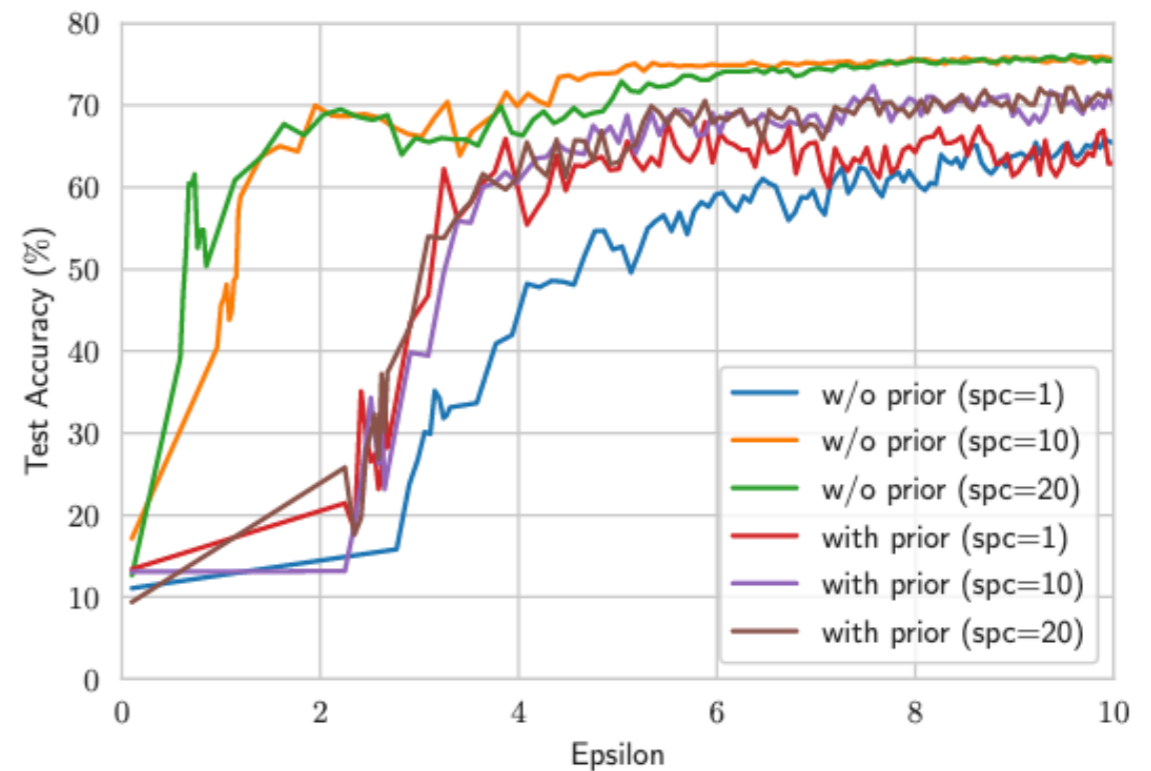
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  - Deep generative models result in:
    - Better visual quality 
    - Slow convergence 
    - Sub-optimal downstream utility 




**Most probably not!**

	MNIST			FashionMNIST		
	1	10	20	1	10	20
w/o prior	81.4	<b>94.9</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>77.7</b>
with prior	<b>88.2</b>	92.2	90.6	63.0	70.2	70.7

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**with generative model**



**More details in the paper**

# Private Set Generation with Discriminative Information

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Raouf Kerkouche

Mario Fritz

**Source code available on Github:**

<https://github.com/DingfanChen/Private-Set>

**Contact:**

Dingfan Chen, [dingfan.chen@cispa.de](mailto:dingfan.chen@cispa.de)