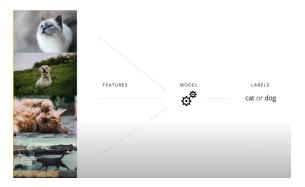
# Tutorial on Secure Multi Party Computation

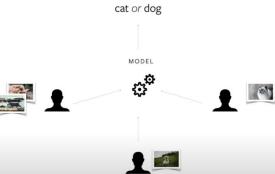
Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs)

## Machine Learning



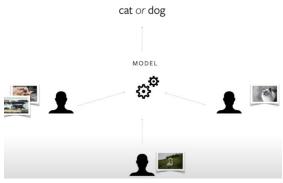
## **Machine Learning**

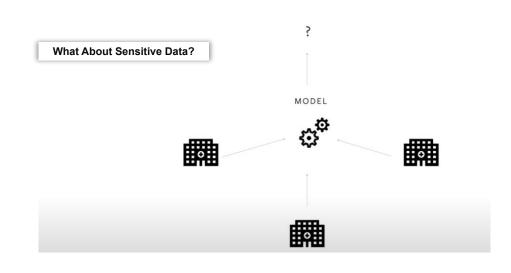




## **Machine Learning**

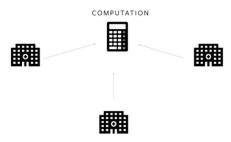




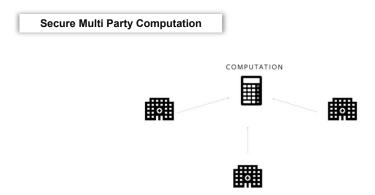


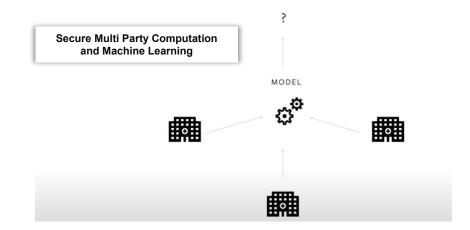
## Machine Learning with MPC

Secure Multi Party Computation



## Machine Learning with MPC

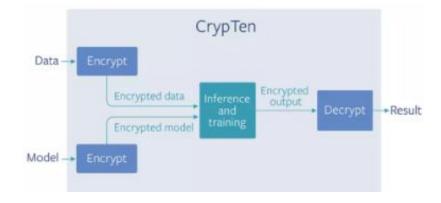






https://crypten.ai/

- CrypTen is a machine learning framework built on PyTorch that enables you to easily study and develop machine learning models using secure MPC.
- CrypTen allows you to develop models with the PyTorch API while performing computations on encrypted data.
- Different parties can contribute information to the model or measurement without revealing what they contributed.



#### **Secure Computations**

- Addition: (Code File: arithmetic.py)
  - $\circ$  z = x + y is computed as [z] = [x] + [y] by each party
- Multiplication: (Code File: beaver.py)
  - Implemented using random Beaver triple ([a], [b], [c])
  - $\circ$  [e] = [x] [a]; [d] = [y] [b]
  - $\circ \quad [xy]_1 = [c] + e[b] + [a]d + ed; [xy]_2 = [c] + e[b] + [a]d$
- Comparators: (Code File: logic.py)
  - Evaluating [z < 0]:
    - Convert [z] to binary secret-share  $\rightarrow$  [[z]]
    - Extract the sign bit: [[b]] = [[z]] >> (L 1)
    - Convert bit [[b]] to an arithmetic share [b]
  - Compare Two Values:
    - $\circ$  [x < y] = ([x] [y]) < 0

#### **Secure Computations**

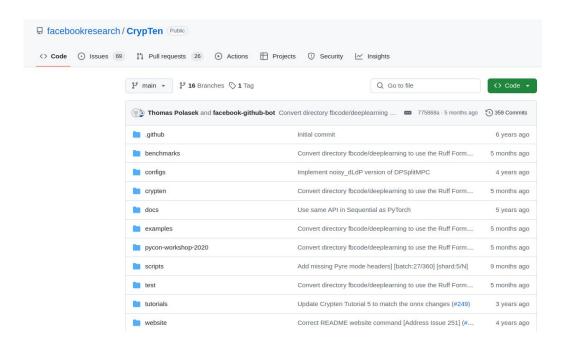
- Comparators:
  - Sign Function: (Code File: logic.py)
    - $sign([x]) = 2 \cdot [x > 0] 1$
  - Absolute Value: (Code File: logic.py)
    - $|[x]| = [x] \cdot sign([x])$
  - ReLU Activation: (Code File: logic.py)
    - $\blacksquare \quad \mathsf{ReLU}([\mathsf{x}]) = [\mathsf{x}] \cdot [\mathsf{x} > 0]$
  - Multiplexer / Conditional Selection:
    - $[c?x:y] = [c] \cdot [x] + (1 [c]) \cdot [y]$

#### **Secure Computations**

- Conv1d/Conv2d (\*): (Code File: beaver.py)
  - Computed as c + e®b + a®d+ e®d
  - Here e and d are masked inputs as: (This is same as beaver triples concept)
    - e = x a
    - = d = y b
  - Same idea also works for:
    - matmul, conv\_transpose1d, conv\_transpose2d
- MaxPool2D: (Code Files: pooling.py -> maximum.py)
  - Input is reshaped to create a tensor of flattened sliding windows.
  - Each window is a vector over which the max is computed using secure comparison protocols.
  - $\circ$  Secure max is computed via repeated x > y comparisons over secret shares.
  - Padding is handled by inserting extremely negative values (-2^24) to ensure they are not selected.
  - Output is reshaped back to match the spatial dimensions

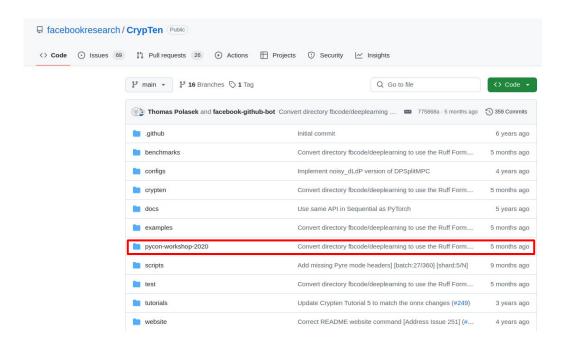
### **CrypTen Library**

#### https://github.com/facebookresearch/CrypTen/tree/main

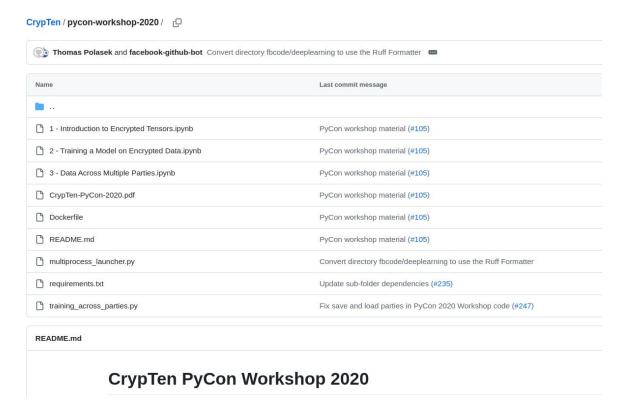


### **CrypTen Library**

#### https://github.com/facebookresearch/CrypTen/tree/main



### **CrypTen Library**

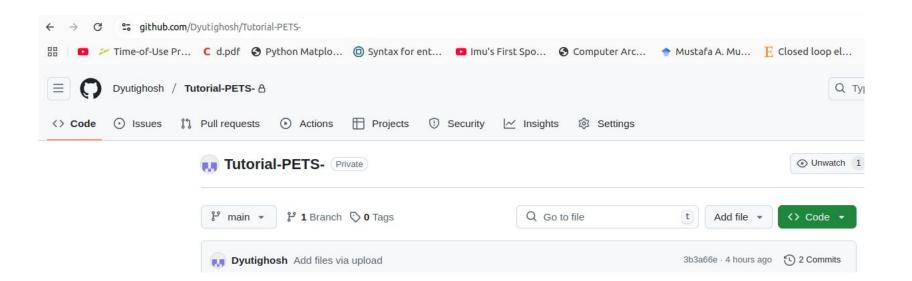


## Results (Timing and Accuracy using TinyCNN)

Library	Time Taken for Inference	Accuracy of Inference
Concrete-ML (Last Tutorial)	154 seconds (Collab) 25 seconds (local system)	100%
Crypten (2PC)		
Crypten (5PC)	64.35 seconds	96.00%

## Results (Timing and Accuracy using TinyCNN)

Library	Time Taken for Inference	Accuracy of Inference
Concrete-ML (Last Tutorial)	154 seconds (Collab) 25 seconds (local system)	100%
Crypten (2PC)	0.88 seconds	96.67%
Crypten (5PC)	64.35 seconds	96.00%



# Thank You