

隐私计算线上慕课【第18讲】

隐语明密文混合编程实践

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隐语架构

01



即 隐语架构





安装和初始化

02





安装要求

- Python == 3.8
- •操作系统:
 - 1. CentOS 7
 - 2. Ubuntu 18.04/20.04
 - 3. macOS 11.1+ (intel芯片)
- 资源: ≥8核16GB





安装方式一: 使用docker镜像

docker run -it secretflow/secretflow-anolis8:latest





安装方式二: 通过pypi

pip install -U secretflow

提示:

- 1.要求pip >= 19.3
- 2.建议使用<u>conda</u>管理python环境





初始化

import secretflow as sf

定义alice、bob、carol三个参与方。 parties = ['alice', 'bob', 'carol']

sf.init(parties, num_cpus=16)



设备

03





PYU

明文设备

SPU

MPC密态设备

HEU

同态加密设备





PYU - 明文设备

- 以python为底座,可以执行python代码
- 参与方本地计算



设备

构造PYU

```
import secretflow as sf
```

```
# 创建PYU实例
alice_pyu = sf.PYU('alice')
bob_pyu = sf.PYU('bob')
carol_pyu = sf.PYU('carol')
```

执行代码

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
def load_data(file):
    return pd.read_csv(file).values
```

PYU数据对象

```
alice_arr: sf.PYUObject = alice_pyu(load_data)('alice.csv')
bob_arr: sf.PYUObject = bob_pyu(load_data)('bob.csv')
```





PYU

明文设备

SPU

MPC密态设备

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SPU - MPC密态设备

- 由多个物理设备构成的虚拟设备
- 使用MPC协议作为后端
- 使用XLA作为中间层表示
- 使用JAX作为前端语言





构造SPU

```
import secretflow as sf
import spu
# 创建一个基于ABY3协议的SPU实例
cluster def = {
     'nodes': [
          {'party': 'alice', 'id': 'local:0', 'address': '127.0.0.1:10001},
          {'party': 'bob', 'id': 'local:1', 'address': '127.0.0.1:10002'},
          {'party': 'carol', 'id': 'local:2', 'address': '127.0.0.1:10003'},
     'runtime config': {'protocol': spu.spu pb2.ABY3,
                'field': spu.spu pb2.FM64},
spu device = sf.SPU(cluster def=cluster def)
```

执行jax

SPU数据对象

```
import jax.numpy as jnp

alice_arr_spu: sf.SPUObject = alice_arr.to(spu_device)
bob_arr_spu: sf.SPUObject = bob_arr.to(spu_device)

#jax.numpy.average(a, axis=None, weights=None, ...)
spu_object: sf.SPUObject = spu(jnp.average)(
    jnp.array([alice_arr_spu, bob_arr_spu]), axis=0
)
```





PYU

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HEU - 同态加密设备

- 内置同态加密算法
- 提供numpy接口





构造HEU

```
import secretflow as sf import spu

# 创建HEU实例
heu_config = {
    'sk_keeper': {'party': 'alice'},
    'evaluators': [{'party': 'bob'}],
    'mode': 'PHEU',
    'he_parameters': {
        'schema': 'paillier',
        'key_pair': {'generate': {'bit_size': 2048}},
    },
} heu_device = sf.HEU(heu_config, spu.spu_pb2.FM128)
```

执行计算

HEU数据对象

```
import numpy as np

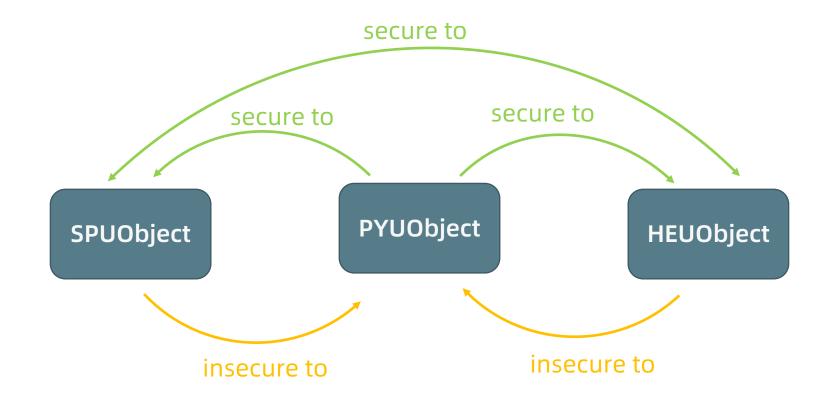
x = alice_pyu(np.random.rand)(3, 4)
y = bob_pyu(np.random.rand)(3, 4)
x_, y_ = x.to(heu_device), y.to(heu_device)

z: sf.HEUObject = x_ + y_
```





to:设备之间数据流转





算法

04





PSI

隐私求交

SS LR

秘密分享逻辑回归

联邦NN

水平联邦深度学习



算法 - PSI

- 1. 准备数据集
- 2. 求交集

```
import numpy as np from sklearn.datasets import load_iris

data, target = load_iris(return_X_y=True, as_frame=True)
#添加uid列用于求交
data['uid'] = np.arange(len(data)).astype('str')

#随机抽样模拟产生三份随机未对齐的数据
da, db, dc = data.sample(frac=0.9), data.sample(frac=0.8), data.sample(frac=0.7)

da.to_csv('alice.csv', index=False)
db.to_csv('bob.csv', index=False)
```

	sepal length (cm)	sepal width (cm)	petal length (cm)	petal width (cm)	uid	随机抽样90%	alice.csv
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	0		
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	1	随机抽样80%	bob.csv
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	2	ŕ	-
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	3	随机抽样70%	carol.csv
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	4		carot.csv
				•••	•••		

dc.to csv('carol.csv', index=False)



EDJ 算法 - PSI

- 1. 准备数据集
- 2. 求交集

```
input_path = {alice: 'alice.csv', bob: 'bob.csv', carol: 'carol.csv'}
output_path = {
    alice: 'alice_psi.csv',
    bob: 'bob_psi.csv',
    carol: 'carol_psi.csv',
}

spu_device.psi_csv(
    key='uid',
    input_path=input_path,
    output_path=output_path,
    receiver='alice',
    protocol='ECDH_PSI_3PC',
)
```

https://secretflow.readthedocs.io/zh_CN/latest/components/psi.html#





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基于梯度下降的逻辑回归

预测
$$y' = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}}$$

损失函数
$$J(\theta) = \sum -ylog(y') - (1-y)log(1-y')$$

参数更新
$$\theta = \theta - \eta \frac{\partial J(\theta)}{\partial \theta}$$



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义相关方法
- 3. 执行训练
- 4. 查看训练效果

以经典的breast cancer为例

```
import jax.numpy as jnp
import numpy as np
from sklearn.datasets import load breast cancer
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
def breast cancer(with y = False):
  scaler = Normalizer(norm='max')
  x, y = load breast cancer(return X y=True)
  x = scaler.fit transform(x)
  if with v:
    return x[:, :15], y
  else:
    return x[:, 15:],
x a, y = alice pyu(breast cancer, num returns=2)(with y=True)
x b, = bob pyu(breast cancer, num returns=2)(with y=False)
W = sf.to(spu device, jnp.zeros((30,)))
b = sf.to(spu device, 0.0)
x_a_, x_b_, y_= (
 x a.to(spu device),
 x_b.to(spu_device),
  y.to(spu device),
```



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义相关方法
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- 4. 查看训练效果

```
import jax.numpy as jnp
from jax import value and grad
def sigmoid(x):
 return 1 / (1 + jnp.exp(-x))
def predict(W, b, inputs):
 return sigmoid(jnp.dot(inputs, W) + b)
def loss(W, b, inputs, targets):
  preds = predict(W, b, inputs)
  label probs = preds * targets + (1 - preds) * (1 - targets)
 return -inp.mean(inp.log(label probs))
def train step(W, b, x1, x2, y, learning rate):
 x = jnp.concatenate([x1, x2], axis=1)
  loss value, Wb grad = value and grad(loss, (0, 1))(W, b, x, y)
 W -= learning rate * Wb grad[0]
 b -= learning rate * Wb grad[1]
  return loss value, W, b
```



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义相关方法
- 3. 执行训练
- 4. 查看训练效果

```
def fit(W, b, x1, x2, y, epochs=1, learning_rate=1e-2):
    losses = jnp.array([])
    for _ in range(epochs):
        l, W, b = train_step(W, b, x1, x2, y, learning_rate=learning_rate)
        losses = jnp.append(losses, l)
    return losses, W, b

losses, W_, b_ = spu_device(
    fit,
    static_argnames=['epochs'],
    num_returns_policy=sf.device.SPUCompilerNumReturnsPolicy.FROM_USER,
    user_specified_num_returns=3,
)(W, b, x a , x b , y , epochs=10, learning_rate=1e-2)
```

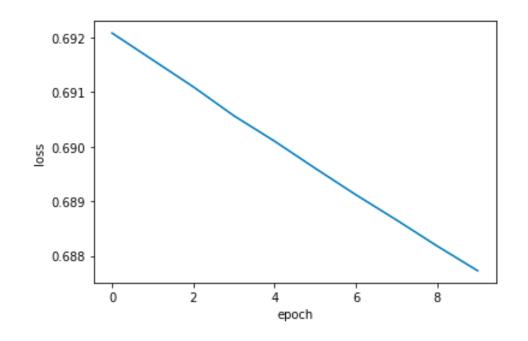


- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义相关方法
- 3. 执行训练
- 4. 查看训练效果

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_losses(losses):
  plt.plot(np.arange(len(losses)), losses)
  plt.xlabel('epoch')
  plt.ylabel('loss')

losses = sf.reveal(losses)
  plot_losses(losses)
```





★ SecretFlow内置SS LR算法

```
from secretflow.data.vertical import VDataFrame
from secretflow.ml.linear.ss_sgd import SSRegression

x = VDataFrame({alice_pyu: x_a, bob_pyu: x_b})
y = VDataFrame({alice_pyu: y})

model = SSRegression(spu=spu_device)
model.fit(
    x=x,
    y=y,
    epochs=5,
    learning_rate=1e-2,
    batch_size=32
)
```

只需要简单几 行





PSI

隐私求交

SS LR

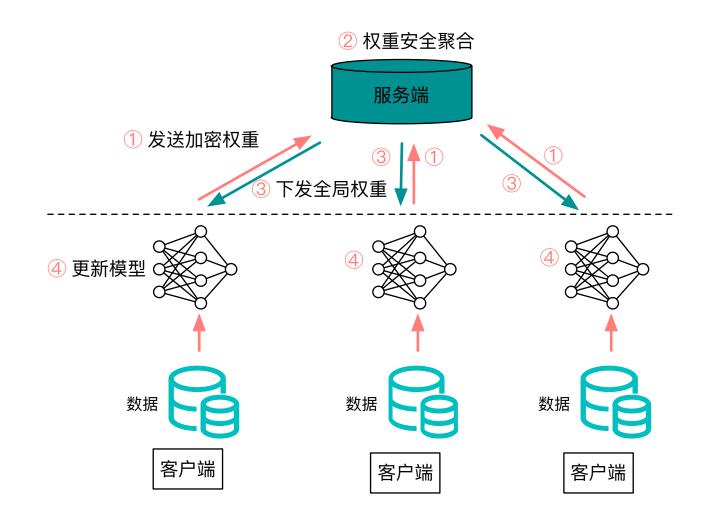
秘密分享逻辑回归

联邦NN

水平联邦深度学习



水平联邦原理





- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义模型
- 3. 定义客户端
- 4. 安全聚合
- 5. 执行训练

以经典的图片数据集mnist为例

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from tensorflow import keras

def dataset(batch_size, epochs):
    (x_train, y_train), (_, _) = keras.datasets.mnist.load_data()
    x_train = x_train / 255

encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse=False)
    y_train = encoder.fit_transform(y_train.reshape(-1, 1))
    return iter(
    tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((x_train, y_train))
    .batch(batch_size)
    .repeat(epochs)
)
```



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义模型
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```
def create_model(input_shape, num_classes):
     from tensorflow import keras
     from tensorflow.keras import layers
     model = keras.Sequential(
                keras.Input(shape=input shape),
                layers.Conv2D(32, kernel size=(3, 3), activation="relu"),
                layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)),
                layers.Conv2D(64, kernel_size=(3, 3), activation="relu"),
                layers.MaxPooling2D(pool size=(2, 2)),
                layers.Flatten(),
                layers.Dropout(0.5),
                layers.Dense(num_classes, activation="softmax"),
     model.compile(loss='categorical crossentropy',
            optimizer='adam',
            metrics=["accuracy"])
     return model
```



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义模型
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```
import tensorflow as tf
@sf.proxy(sf.PYUObject)
class Client:
  def init (self, model builder, dataset builder):
    self.model = model builder()
    self.dataset = dataset builder()
  def train step(self):
    x, y = next(self.dataset)
    with tf.GradientTape() as tape:
      y pred = self.model(x, training=True)
      loss = self.model.compiled loss(
        y, y_pred, regularization losses=self.model.losses,
      trainable vars = self.model.trainable variables
      gradients = tape.gradient(loss, trainable vars)
      self.model.optimizer.apply gradients(zip(gradients, trainable vars))
  def get weights(self):
     return self.model.get weights()
  def set weights(self, weights):
     self.model.set weights(weights)
  def metrics(self):
    return self.model.metrics
```



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义模型
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```
import jax.numpy as jnp

def aggregate(spu_device, weights_list):
    weights_list_spu = [ws.to(spu_device) for ws in weights_list]

def _average(*data):
    return [jnp.average(jnp.array(elements), axis=0) for elements in zip(*data)]

return spu_device(_average)(*weights_list)
```

使用SPU 完成安全聚合



- 1. 准备数据
- 2. 定义模型
- 3. 定义客户端
- 4. 安全聚合
- 5. 执行训练

Epoch 0 step 0 loss: 2.320026 Epoch 0 step 1 loss: 2.3099656 Epoch 0 step 2 loss: 2.3020344 Epoch 0 step 3 loss: 2.297265 Epoch 0 step 4 loss: 2.294231

```
from functools import partial
epochs = 2
batch size = 128
model builder=partial(create model, input shape = (28, 28, 1), num classes=10)
dataset builder=partial(dataset, batch size, epochs)
alice c = Client(model builder, dataset builder, device=alice pyu)
bob_c = Client(model_builder, dataset_builder, device=bob_pyu)
steps per epoch = int(60000 / batch size)
for epoch in range(epochs):
  for step in range(steps per epoch):
    alice c.train step()
    bob c.train step()
    w a = alice c.get weights()
    w b = bob c.get weights()
    w_avg = aggregate(spu_device, [w_a, w_b])
    alice c.set weights(w avg.to(alice pyu))
    bob c.set weights(w avg.to(bob pyu))
    print(
      f'Epoch {epoch} step {step} loss:',
      sf.reveal(alice c.metrics())[0].result().numpy()
```



▲ SecretFlow内置了水平联邦NN

```
from functools import partial
from secretflow.security.aggregation import SecureAggregator
from secretflow.ml.nn import FLModel
from secretflow.utils.simulation.datasets import load mnist
(x train, y train), (x test, y test) = load mnist(
  parts=[alice pyu, bob pyu], normalized x=True, categorical y=True
model builder=partial(create model, input shape=(28, 28, 1), num classes=10)
aggregator = SecureAggregator(alice pyu, [alice pyu, bob pyu])
fed model = FLModel(
 device_list=[alice_pyu, bob pyu],
 model=model builder,
  aggregator=aggregator,
  strategy="fed_avg_w",
  backend="tensorflow",
 ed model.fit(
  x=x train,
  y=y train,
  validation data=(x test, y test),
  epochs=2,
  batch size=128,
  aggregate freq=1,
```

调用fit 即可搞定





更多算法,访问我们的文档

https://secretflow.readthedocs.io/

- 水平XGBoost
- 拆分学习
- 混合切分逻辑回归
- HESS-LR
- SS-XGB
- •





设备

- SPU 明文计算设备
- SPU MPC密态设备
- HEU 同态加密设备

to - 设备之间数据流转

算法

- PSI(隐私求交)
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灵活

PYU、SPU、HEU各种设备自由组合

易用

Python作为前端语言,与现有ML生态完全兼容

丰富

内置各种常见算子



THANKS