这次介绍蚂蚁、山东师范大学和阿里一起发表在KDD'21上的论文《When Homomorphic Encryption Marries Secret Sharing: Secure Large-Scale Sparse Logistic Regression and Applications in Risk Control》。在该论文中,Chaochao Chen等人提出了 CAESAR 在数据纵向分布的场景下,安全两方的Logistic Regression模型的训练。并且针对实际应用场景中的数据稀疏性问题(Sparse)做了优化,使得 CAESAR 比 SecureML (基于秘密分享的方案)高效 $130\times$ 。

0. 背景和基础知识

数据纵向分布场景下的联合建模比数据横向分布更加具有挑战性。已有的方案例如 SecureML,虽然可以使用秘密分享将数据分布到不合谋的服务器上,能够实现可证明安全。但是分享过程中会将原本系数的数据变为稠密数据(Dense),从而会大大降低性能(如图1)。而目前的基于同态加密的纵向解决方案虽然能够利用稀疏性加速,但是训练过程中需要公开模型更新参数,这会导致隐私泄露的风险。本文将同态加密和秘密分享结合起来,在保证可证明安全的要求下充分利用数据的稀疏性加速优化。

考虑到实际场景中的应用,本文考虑两方下(\mathcal{A} 和 \mathcal{B})的建模,并且抵抗半诚实敌手。

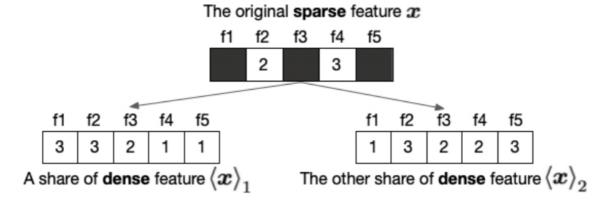


Figure 1: Sparse feature becomes dense features after using secret sharing in \mathbb{Z}_4 .

本文需要的基础知识如下:

- 1. 加法秘密分享: 取大整数 $\phi=2^\ell$ 。在环 \mathbb{Z}_ϕ 中的加法秘密分享可以记作 $\langle\cdot\rangle$ 。 $\langle\cdot\rangle$ 下的加法可以本地计算,乘法则需要利用Beaver三元组交互计算得到;
- 2. 同态加密:本文只需要半同态加密即可,例如 Okamoto-Uchiyama encryption (OU) 和 Paillier方案。同态加密的密文记作 [·];
- 3. 在整数环下编码浮点数:和之前的方案一致,取 $\lfloor 10^c x \rfloor \mod \phi$ 。
- 4. Logistic Regression: 对于数据集 $\mathcal{D}=\{(\mathbf{x}_i,y_i)\}_{i=1}^n$, Logistic Regreesion 的目标是学的 \mathbf{w} 从而使得损失函数 $\mathcal{L}=\sum_{i=1}^n l(y_i,\widehat{y}_i)$ 最小。其中 $l(y_i,\widehat{y}_i)=-y\cdot\log(\widehat{y}_i)-(1-y)\cdot\log(1-\widehat{y}_i)$, $\widehat{y}_i=1/(1+e^{-\mathbf{x}_i\cdot\mathbf{w}})$;在实际优化中,常取一个batch的数据 $(\mathbf{X}_B,\mathbf{Y}_B)$ 来优化 \mathbf{w} 如下:

$$\mathbf{w} \leftarrow \mathbf{w} - \frac{\alpha}{|\mathbf{B}|} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{w}},$$

其中
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbf{w}} = (\widehat{\mathbf{Y}}_B - \mathbf{Y}_B)^T \cdot \mathbf{X}_B;$$

5. 为了近似计算Sigmoid函数,本文采用了 Minimax近似法,三次多项式。

1. CAESAR Design

本文首先基于同态加密和秘密分享提出了稀疏矩阵的乘法,然后基于乘法协议提出了模型训练协议。

1.1 Secure Sparse Matrix Multiplication

Protocol 1: Secure Sparse Matrix Multiplication

Input: A sparse matrix **X** hold by \mathcal{A} , a matrix **Y** hold by \mathcal{B} , HE key pair for $\mathcal{A}(\{pk_a, sk_a\})$, HE key pair for $\mathcal{B}(\{pk_b, sk_b\})$

Output: \mathbf{Z}_1 for \mathcal{A} and \mathbf{Z}_2 for \mathcal{B} thus that $\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 = \mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{Y}$

- 1 \mathcal{B} encrypts **Y** with pk_b and sends $[\![\mathbf{Y}]\!]_b$ to \mathcal{A}
- ² \mathcal{A} calculates $[\![\mathbf{Z}]\!]_b = \mathbf{X} \cdot [\![\mathbf{Y}]\!]_b$
- ${\mathcal A}$ secretly shares $[\![{\mathbf Z}]\!]_b$ using Protocol 2, and after that ${\mathcal A}$ gets ${\mathbf Z}_1$ and ${\mathcal B}$ gets ${\mathbf Z}_2$
- 4 **return** \mathbb{Z}_1 for \mathcal{A} and \mathbb{Z}_2 for \mathcal{B}

Protocol 2: Secret Sharing in Homomorphically Encrypted Field

Input: Homomorphically encrypted matrix $[\![\mathbf{Z}]\!]_b$ for \mathcal{A} , HE key pair for $\mathcal{B}(\{pk_b, sk_b\})$

Output: $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_1$ for \mathcal{A} and $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2$ for \mathcal{B}

- 1 \mathcal{A} locally generates share $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_1$ from \mathbb{Z}_{ϕ}
- 2 \mathcal{A} calculates $[\![\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2]\!]_b = [\![\mathbf{Z}]\!]_b \langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_1 \mod \psi$ and sends $[\![\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2]\!]_b$ to \mathcal{B}
- з \mathcal{B} decrypts $[\![\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2]\!]_b$ and gets $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2$
- 4 **return** $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_1$ for \mathcal{A} and $\langle \mathbf{Z} \rangle_2$ for \mathcal{B}

需要注意的是,上述乘法不能利用SIMD技术优化。因此,只使用数据特别稀疏的场景。如果数据的稀疏性不强,则效果不如利用支持SIMD的全同态或者Level-同态方案。

1.2 安全训练协议

CAESAR的安全训练协议如下所示: 首先是 line 5-6 对各自拥有的部分初始化模型进行秘密分享;在T轮训练中,两方在 line 10-13 安全计算 $\mathbf{X} \cdot \mathbf{w}$; 而 line14-15 则利用多项式近似计算 Sigmoid; line 16 计算输出的秘密分享 $\langle \hat{\mathbf{y}} \rangle$;接下来 line 18-19 计算 error; line 21-24 计算更新梯度;尔后 line 26-27 在秘密分享下更新模型。训练得到的模型两方各自恢复自己的那一部分(line 30-31)。

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Input: features for party \mathcal{A}(X_a), features for party \mathcal{B}(X_b), labels for \mathcal{B}(y), HE key pair for \mathcal{A}(\{pk_a, sk_a\}), HE key pair for \mathcal{B}(y)
                        (\{pk_h, sk_h\}), max iteration number (T), and polynomial coefficients (q_0, q_1, q_2)
       Output: models for party \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{w}_a) and models for party \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{w}_b)
  1 Initialization:
 2 \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} initialize their logistic regression models, i.e., \mathbf{w}_a and \mathbf{w}_b, respectively
 3 \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} exchange their public key pk_a and pk_b
  4 Secretly share models:
      \mathcal{A} locally generates shares \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1 and \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2, keeps \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1, and sends \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 to \mathcal{B}
 6 \mathcal{B} locally generates shares \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 and \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2, keeps \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2, and sends \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 to \mathcal{A}
  7 Training model:
 s for t = 1 to T do
               Calculate prediction:
               \mathcal{A} calculates \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_1 = \mathbf{X}_a \cdot \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1
10
                \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} securely calculate \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_2 = \mathbf{X}_a \cdot \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 using Protocol 1, and after that \mathcal{A} gets \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_1 and \mathcal{B} gets the result \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_2
11
                \mathcal{B} calculates \langle \mathbf{z}_b \rangle_2 = \mathbf{X}_b \cdot \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2
12
                \mathcal A and \mathcal B securely calculate \langle \mathbf z_b \rangle_1 = \mathbf X_b \cdot \langle \mathbf w_b \rangle_1 using Protocol 1, and after that \mathcal A gets \langle \langle \mathbf z_b \rangle_1 \rangle_1 and \mathcal B gets the result \langle \langle \mathbf z_b \rangle_1 \rangle_2
               \mathcal{A} calculates \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1 = \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_1 + \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_1 + \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_b \rangle_2 \rangle_1, \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^2, and \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^3 and sends ciphertext [\![\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1]\!]_a, [\![\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^2]\!]_a, and [\![\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^3]\!]_a to \mathcal{B}
14
                \mathcal{B} calculates \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_2 = \langle \mathbf{z}_b \rangle_1 + \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_2 + \langle \langle \mathbf{z}_b \rangle_2 \rangle_2, [\![\mathbf{z}]\!]_a = [\![\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1]\!]_a + \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_2, and
15
                  [\mathbf{z}^3]_a = [\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^3]_a + 3[\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1^2]_a \odot \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_2 + 3[\langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_1]_a \odot \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_2^2 + \langle \mathbf{z} \rangle_2^3
                \mathcal{B} calculates [\![\hat{\mathbf{y}}]\!] = q_0 + q_1[\![\mathbf{z}]\!]_a + q_2[\![\mathbf{z}^3]\!]_a, and secretly shares [\![\hat{\mathbf{y}}]\!]_a using Protocol 2, and after that \mathcal{A} gets \langle \hat{\mathbf{y}} \rangle_1 and \mathcal{B} gets \langle \hat{\mathbf{y}} \rangle_2
16
               Calculate shared error:
17
                \mathcal{A} calculates error \langle \mathbf{e} \rangle_1 = \langle \hat{\mathbf{y}} \rangle_1
18
                \mathcal{B} calculates error \langle \mathbf{e} \rangle_2 = \langle \hat{\mathbf{y}} \rangle_2 - \mathbf{y}
               Calculate gradients:
20
                \mathcal{B} locally calculates [\mathbf{g}_b]_a = [\mathbf{e}]_a^T \cdot \mathbf{X}_b
21
               \mathcal{B} secretly shares [\![\mathbf{g}_b]\!]_a using Protocol 2, and after that \mathcal{A} gets \langle \mathbf{g}_b \rangle_1 and \mathcal{B} gets \langle \mathbf{g}_b \rangle_2
22
               \mathcal{A} calculates \langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_1 = \langle \mathbf{e} \rangle_1^T \cdot \mathbf{X}_a
23
                \mathcal{A} and B securely calculate \langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_2 = \langle \mathbf{e} \rangle_2^T \cdot \mathbf{X}_A using Protocol 1, and after that \mathcal{A} gets \langle \langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_1 and \mathcal{B} gets \langle \langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_2
24
               Update model:
25
               \mathcal{A} updates \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1 and \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 by \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1 \leftarrow \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1 - \alpha \cdot (\langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_1 + \langle \langle \mathbf{g}_a \rangle_2 \rangle_1) and \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 \leftarrow \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 - \alpha \cdot \langle \mathbf{g}_b \rangle_1
26
               \mathcal{B} updates \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 and \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2 by \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 \leftarrow \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 - \alpha \cdot \left\langle \left\langle \mathbf{g}_a \right\rangle_2 \right\rangle_2 and \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2 \leftarrow \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2 - \alpha \cdot \left\langle \mathbf{g}_b \right\rangle_2
27
28
29 Reconstructing models:
     \mathcal{A} sends \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 to \mathcal{B}
31 \mathcal{B} sends \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2 to \mathcal{A}
      \mathcal{A} reconstructs \mathbf{w}_a = \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_1 + \langle \mathbf{w}_a \rangle_2
33 \mathcal{B} reconstructs \mathbf{w}_b = \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_1 + \langle \mathbf{w}_b \rangle_2
34 return models for party \mathcal{A}(\mathbf{w}_a) and models for party \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{w}_b)
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上述协议比较简单,在每一个batch的迭代更新中,line 11 和 13 一共需要通信 $d+2|\mathbf{B}|$ 个密文;line 14 需要传输 $3|\mathbf{B}|$ 个密文;line 16 需要传输 $|\mathbf{B}|$ 个密文;line 22 需要 d 个密文;line 24 需要 $d+|\mathbf{B}|$ 个密文。一共需要传输 $O(7|\mathbf{B}|+3d)$ 个密文。对整个数据集跑一次则需要 $O(7n+3nd/|\mathbf{B}|)$ 的通信。

1.3 Distributed Deployed

在部署的过程中,两方分别使用两个集群。集群中对应的服务器并行协作计算一个局部的预测值分享;然后一个集群中的所有服务器将所有局部预测值合并,再进行后续的更新。而每个服务器又有多个worker,可以加速加密计算。

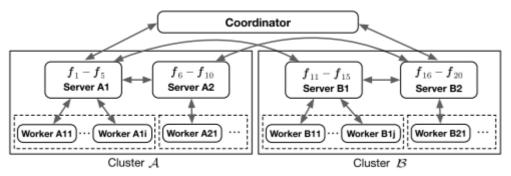


Figure 4: Implementation framework of CAESAR.

2. Experiments

最后,本文首先验证了联合建模相比于局部建模带来的增益:

Table 1: Comparison results

Metric	AUC	KS	F1	Recall@0.9precision
Ant-LR	0.9862	0.9018	0.5350	0.2635
SecureML	0.9914	0.9415	0.6167	0.3598
CAESAR	0.9914	0.9415	0.6167	0.3598

进一步, 罗列了和SecureML相比, 带来的性能提升:

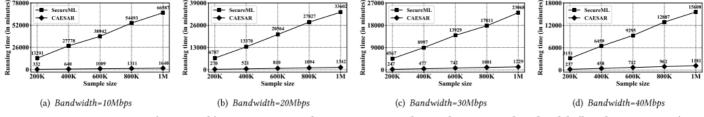


Figure 5: Running time (per epoch) comparison with respect to sample size by varying bandwidth (batch size = 1,024).

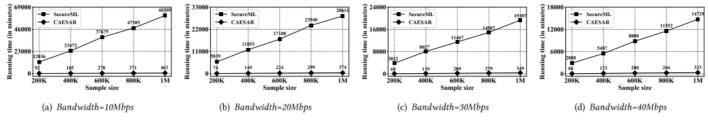


Figure 6: Running time (per epoch) comparison with respect to sample size by varying bandwidth (batch size = 4,096).

最后,探索了不同参数设置对于整体性能的影响:

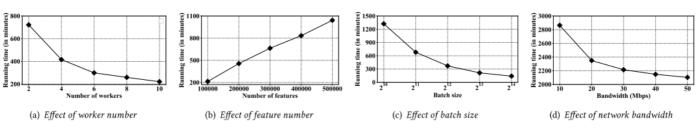


Figure 7: Effects of parameters on CAESAR.

3. Conclusion

纵向建模一直是一个难点,之前的方法要不利用纯安全多方计算进行,从而无法利用数据稀疏性等加速计算;另一方面的方法则折衷安全性,公开中间的计算结果来加速计算。本文提出了两方下的可证明安全的纵向建模方法。