# Data-Blind ML

Building privacy-aware machine learning models without direct data access

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## Agenda

- Motivation
- Problem Description
- Related Work and Limitations
- Methodology
- Experiments Datasets
- Results
- Limitations and Future Work

### Motivation

- ML Developers require data access to conduct analysis
- Lack of expertise/infrastructure triggers outsourcing
- Data may have privacy constraints
  - usually requires complex setups
- Data owners may have more control on how the data is accessed/used

## Problem Description

- Building a framework allowing data owners outsource ML developments without sharing sensitive data.
- Do not require ML Expertise for data owners



## Related Work and Limitations

#### Data Anonymization (DA)

- Data Sanitization
- Large quantity of data anonymization algorithms [1-5]

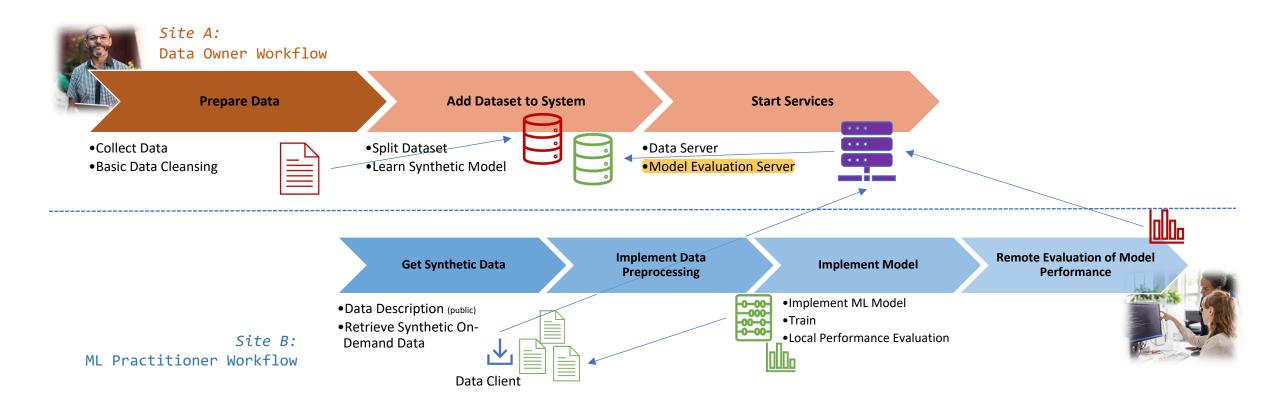
#### Synthetic Data (SD)

- Generate synthetic, fake, data following same data distribution as real data[6, 8]
- Use rigorous differential privacy solutions [7]

#### Limitations

- DA: no "gold-standard" to effectively anonymize data without risk of disclosure [6]
- **SD**: techniques require extensive ML domain knowledge
- There is no automatic toolset

## Methodology



#### Methodology

# Experimental Layout & Evaluation

#### Traditional pipeline development as baseline

- Using the entire real data, train and evaluate a model
- Real-trained model

#### Develop pipeline using Data-blind ML

- Using synthetic data and following the framework methodology
- developed and trained a model using synthetic data
- Evaluate with real data using Data-Blind ML API
- Synthetic-trained model

#### Evaluation

 Comparison based on accuracy difference between real-trained and synthetic-trained models

## Experiments – Datasets

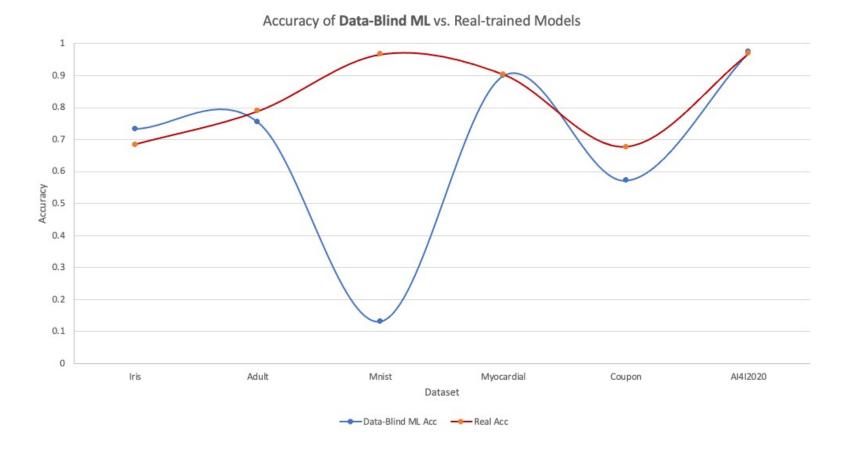
Dataset	# Features	#Data Samples	Load Time	Synt. Mod 1,000	del Samples 2,000
Iris	5	150	$0.05  \mathrm{s}.$	3.84 s.	3.84 s.
$\mathbf{Adult}$	15	32,561	$0.12  \mathrm{s}.$	12.29 s.	24.56  s.
$\mathbf{MNIST} \qquad tabular$	785	42,000	2.11 s.	154.34 s.	276.77  s.
Myocardial	124	1,700	$0.03  \mathrm{s}.$	52.27 s.	52.27  s.
Coupon	26	12,684	$0.10  \mathrm{s}.$	14.51 s.	29.40  s.
$AI4\bar{I}2020$	13	10,000	$0.07 \mathrm{\ s.}$	16.06 s.	33.98 s.

#### • Synthetic learning runtime:

- Linearity to the number of samples used
- Proportional to the number of features in the training set.

## Results – Performance

Dataset	Delta Accuracy
Iris Adult MNIST tabular Myocardial Coupon AI4I2020	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0491 \\ -0.0336 \\ -0.8345 \\ -0.0036 \\ -0.1049 \\ 0.0034 \end{array}$



## Limitations and Future Work

#### Limitations

- Data-Blind ML underperform on image data
  - Uses a CTGAN Core
- Quality of the synthetic data is linked with the samples used generator trainings

#### Future Work

- Currently incorporating generative models for images data
- Analyze the trade-off between generator sampling and data quality

# Thank you!

# Questions

### References

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https://github.com/jpastorino/Data-Blind-ML