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Private Ad Modeling with DP-SGD

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Agenda

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- 02 Hyperparameter tuning
- 03 Tighter privacy accounting
- 04 Efficient implementation of DP-SGD
- 05 Results
- **06** Q&A

Introduction

Overview of DP-SGD



Ads Modeling Overview and Challenges

• Adtechs use models to place ads

- P(Click | Advertisement) **pCTR**
 - Public Criteo pCTR dataset
 - Binary classification
 - Loss: 1 AUC (AUC = Area under ROC curve)



- Billions of parameters
- Data is sparse and class-imbalanced



What We Contribute

• We show a recipe for training ads models for strong privacy-utility trade off

• We show a simple method for tuning DP-SGD hyperparameters in practice

• We use a new, computationally efficient method for PLD accounting

• We implement DP-SGD that is significantly faster and has low overheads

Hyperparameter tuning

Hyperparameter Tuning Overview

- Optimal hyperparameters change!
 - Optimizer
 - Learning Rate
 - Batch size
 - L2 clip norm
- Also depend on privacy budget
 - \circ epsilon (ϵ) <-> privacy budget



*Best non-private optimizer Each dot represents the average of 5 runs

• Batch size and L2 clip norm can be tuned before the others

Bigger Batches Need Less Noise

- Noise only added once per batch
 - Bigger batches \Rightarrow Less noise per example

• Large batches often take more epochs to converge

• Can tune batch size before tuning other hyperparameters





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Clip Norm is a Bias Variance Tradeoff

• Noise is scaled with clip norm

• Clipping gradients loses signal

• Tune clip norm using fixed batch size



Micro-batching

 Reduces compute and memory overheads of DP-SGD implementation

• Small microbatch sizes can improve utility

• Clipping and micro-batching help with bias reduction



Tighter Privacy Accounting

Privacy Loss Distribution (PLD) Accounting

- Privacy loss distribution accounting
 - Tighter than RDP
 - Lots of prior work (see footnotes)^{1, 2, 3}
 - Connect-the-dots algorithm is efficient

• <u>https://github.com/google/differential-privacy</u>

• Improves loss by about 0.5%



Loss vs privacy level with standard Renyi DP and improved PLD connect-the-dots accounting

1. Meiser, S. and Mohammadi, E. Tight on budget? Tight bounds for r-fold approximate differential privacy. In CCS, pp. 247–264, 2018.

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2. Koskela, A., Jalko, J., and Honkela, A. Computing tight differential privacy guarantees using FFT. In AISTATS, pp. 2560–2569, 2020.

 Doroshenko, V., Ghazi, B., Kamath, P., Kumar, R., and Manurangsi, P. Connect the dots: Tighter discrete approximations of privacy loss distributions. PoPETS, 2022(4): 552–570, 2022.

Efficient Implementation of DP-SGD

Naive Implementation - Slow and memory inefficient!!!

Requires A Backward Pass for Each Example

- Non-private:
 - Max batch size1,000,000
 - ~20,000 ex/second

- Naive DP-SGD:
 - Max batch size 50
 - ~1,000 ex/second



Many Copies of the Gradient - High Memory Cost!

Careful Implementation of DP-SGD - 20% Slower than Non-Private



STEP 1: STANDARD BACKPROP TO COMPUTE NORMS

Careful Implementation of DP-SGD - 20% Slower than Non-Private



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Careful Implementation of DP-SGD - 20% Slower than Non-Private





Naive DP-SGD implementation runs out of memory and is orders of magnitude slower than Fast DP-SGD or Non-private Training

Implementation of gradient norm algorithm from: Goodfellow, I. Efficient per-example gradient computations.

arXiv preprint arXiv:1510.01799, 2015.



Results

- Competitive Loss with DP-SGD:
 - +6.27% Loss @ epsilon 10
 - +13.58% Loss @ epsilon 1
 - +16.11% Loss @ epsilon 0.5

• Compute needs increased by 20%



Privacy Cost (Epsilon, Delta 1e-9)

Comparison to Label-DP

- Label-DP
 - Protects privacy of the labels
 - Randomized response mechanism
 - Provides better utility in most regimes

- DP-SGD
 - Protects both inputs and labels
 - Provides better utility in high privacy regimes



Takeaways

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• Optimal hyperparameters change for private model training

• Carefully implemented DP-SGD is nearly as fast as non-private training

• Competitive privacy-utility trade offs are possible on real-world ads problems



END