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INSTITUTE FOR IT SECURITY



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Finanziert von der
Europäischen Union
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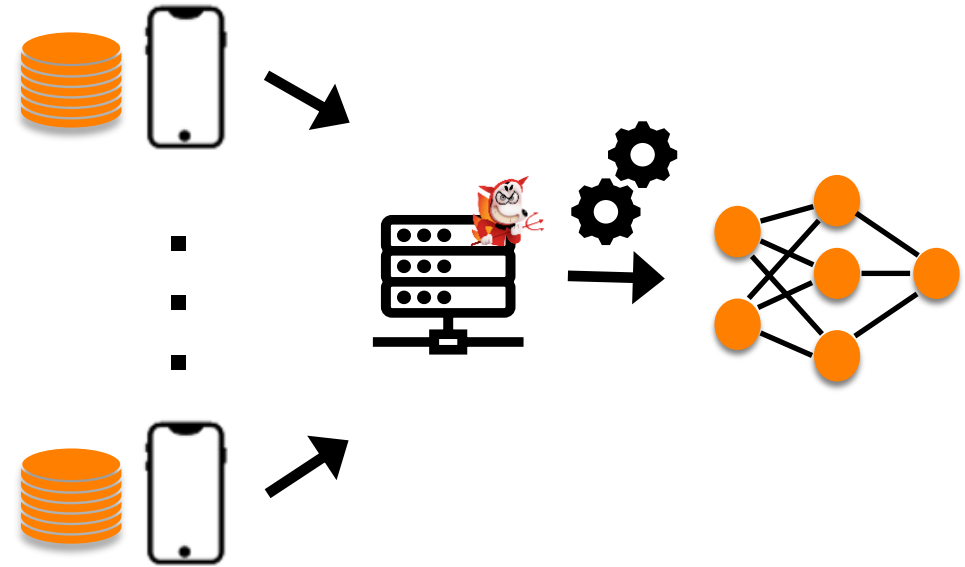
DP-Hype: Federated Differentially Private Hyperparameter Search

Johannes Liebenow, Thorsten Peinemann, Esfandiar Mohammadi

AnoMed Seminar

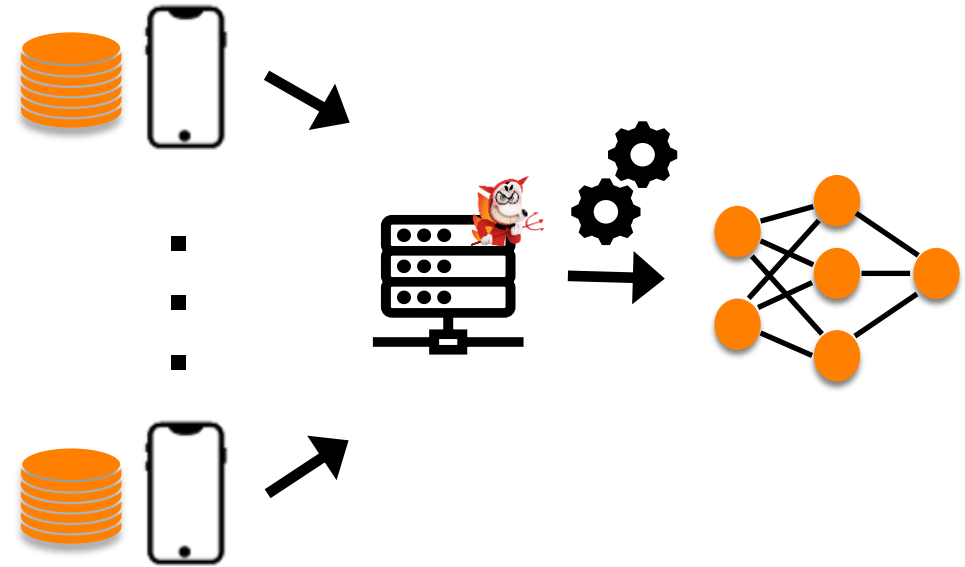
Federated Learning

- Data is distributed among clients



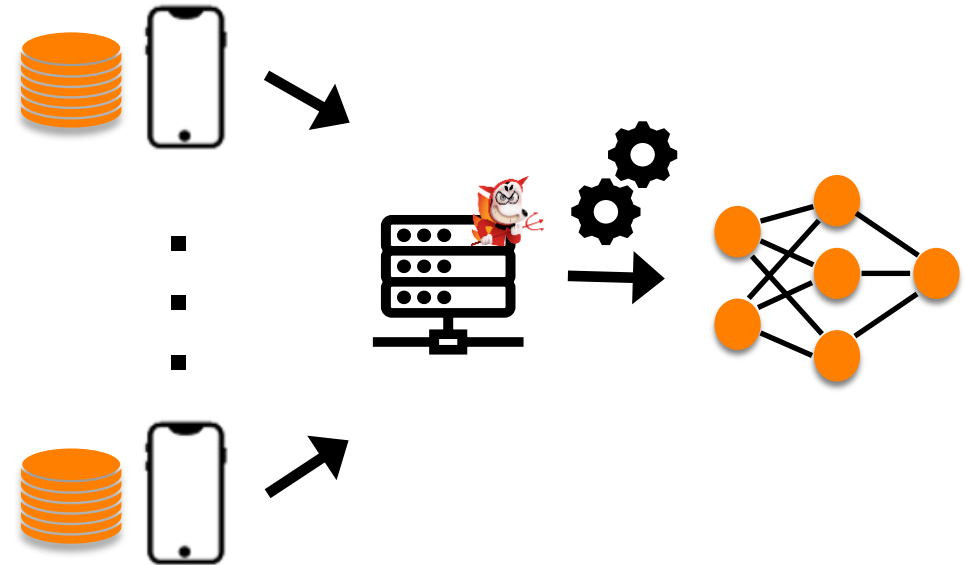
Federated Learning

- Data is distributed among clients
- Collaborative model training with an untrusted server



Federated Learning

- Data is distributed among clients
- Collaborative model training with an untrusted server
- Clients train locally and only share **updates** with the central server



Guarantees of Federated Learning

Local Data

Raw records never
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Local Training

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✗ Does not give you privacy

Misconception: "Because the raw data stays local, FL is private." → the models (updates) themselves carry sensitive information.

Membership Inference

Whether a specific client
participated in training.

*“Was Alice’s phone in the
pool?”*

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Property Inference

Learns statistical properties of a client’s private dataset.

“~30% of patients are diabetic.”

Privacy Attacks

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Reconstruction

Recovers parts of the original training data.

Pixels of a face, tokens of a message.

Training data

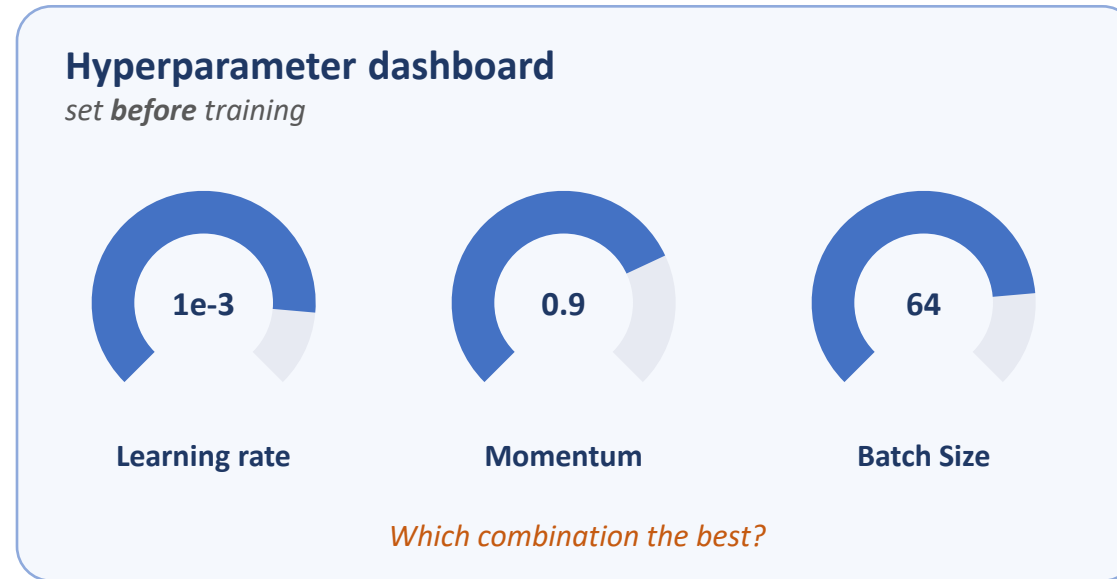


Images extracted from the model

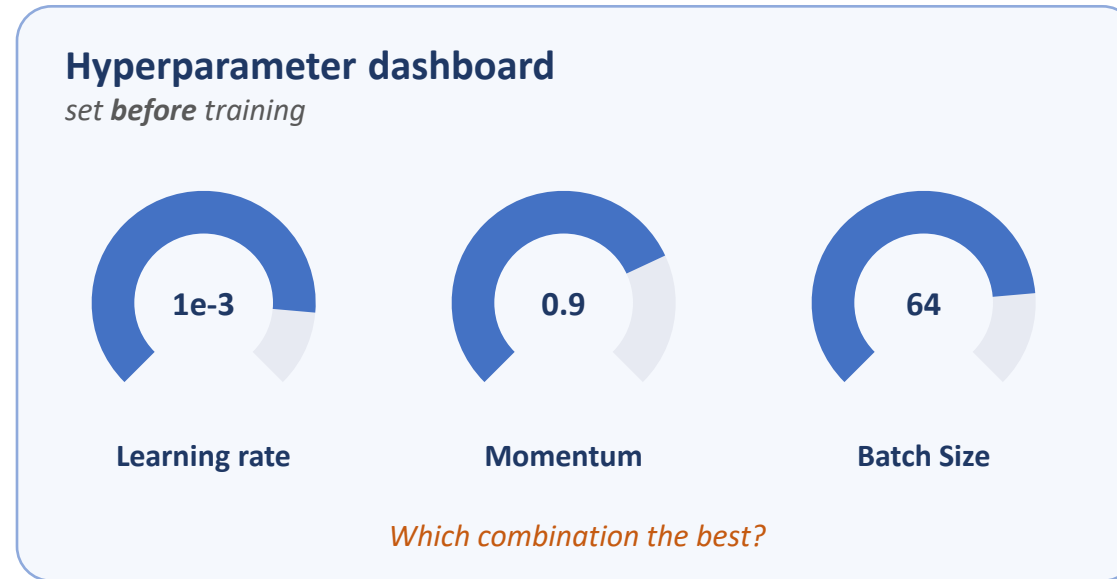


Faces94 data set,
one person per class

Federated Hyperparameter Tuning

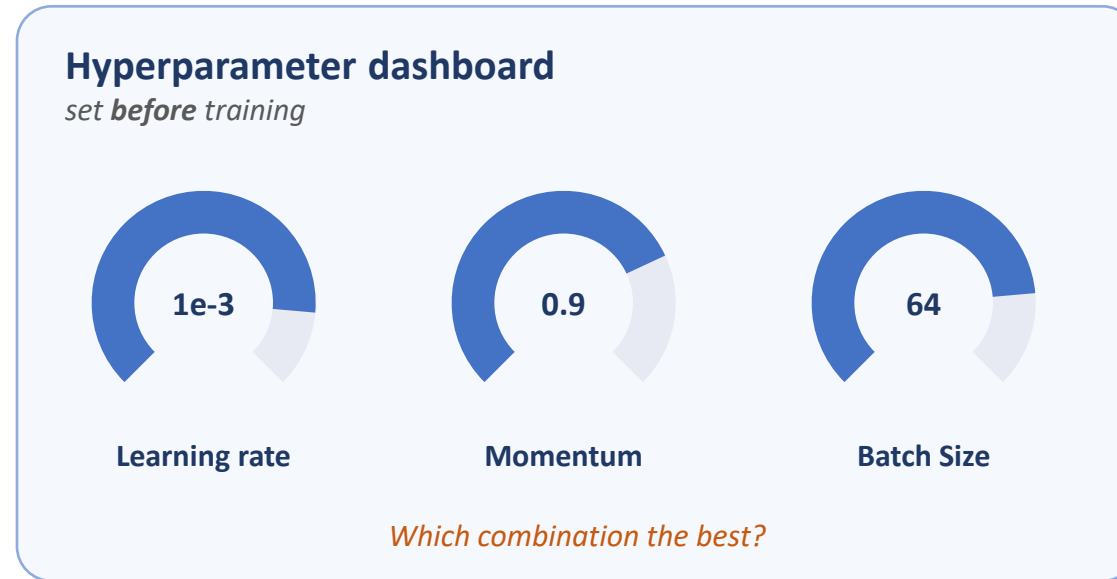


Federated Hyperparameter Tuning



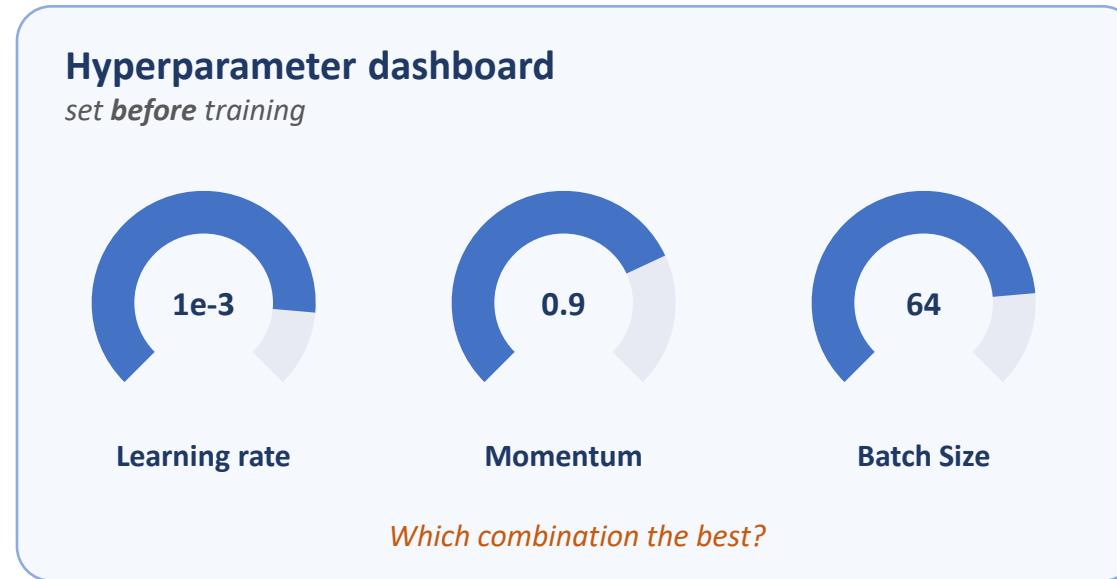
- Hyperparameters massively influence final model quality

Federated Hyperparameter Tuning



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Federated Hyperparameter Tuning



- Hyperparameters massively influence final model quality
- Hyperparameter requires model training
- Naively done: Train a single model for each candidate
→ Current algorithms fail to address this problem properly

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- We want a mathematical promise that holds against any attacker
→ (Client-level) Differential Privacy

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→ Privacy loss accumulates with the number of outputs

The Core Insight

- Every federate hyperparameter evaluation must be privacy preserving
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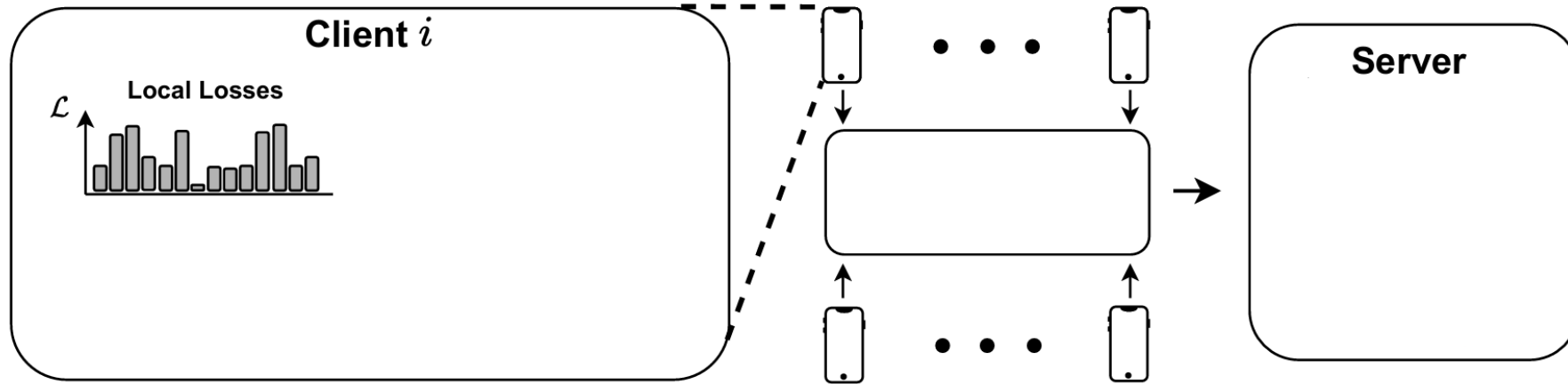
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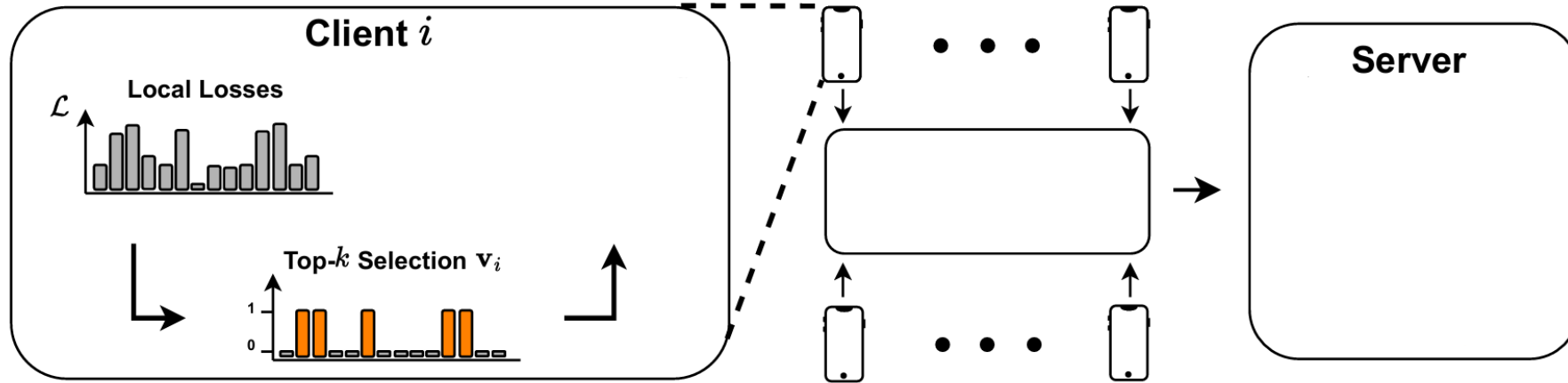
Hyperparameters that look good locally to a specific client also tend to look good when obtained globally

- Each client evaluates hyperparameters locally followed by a federated majority voting



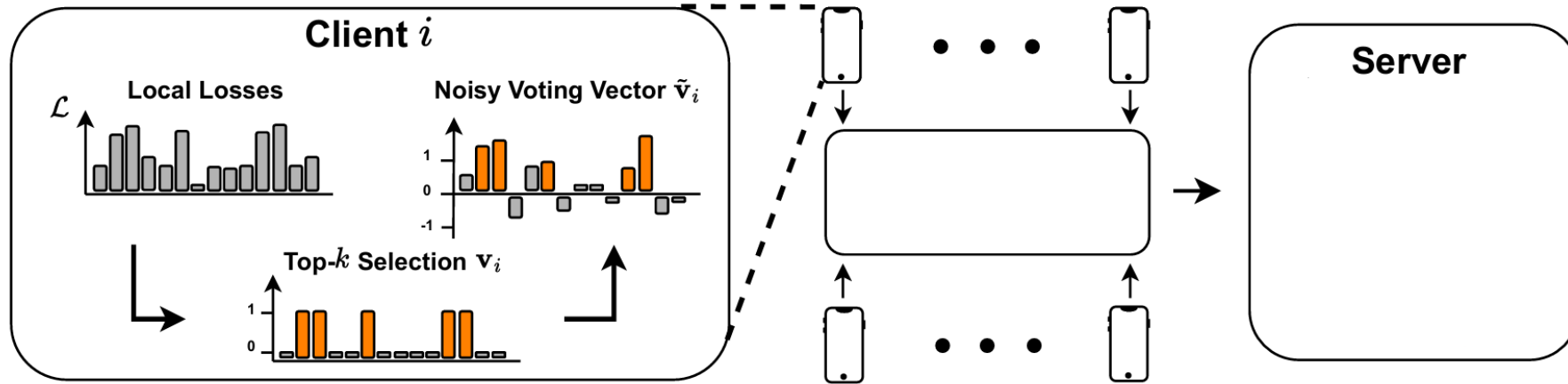
Each client:

1. Computes losses for all HPs



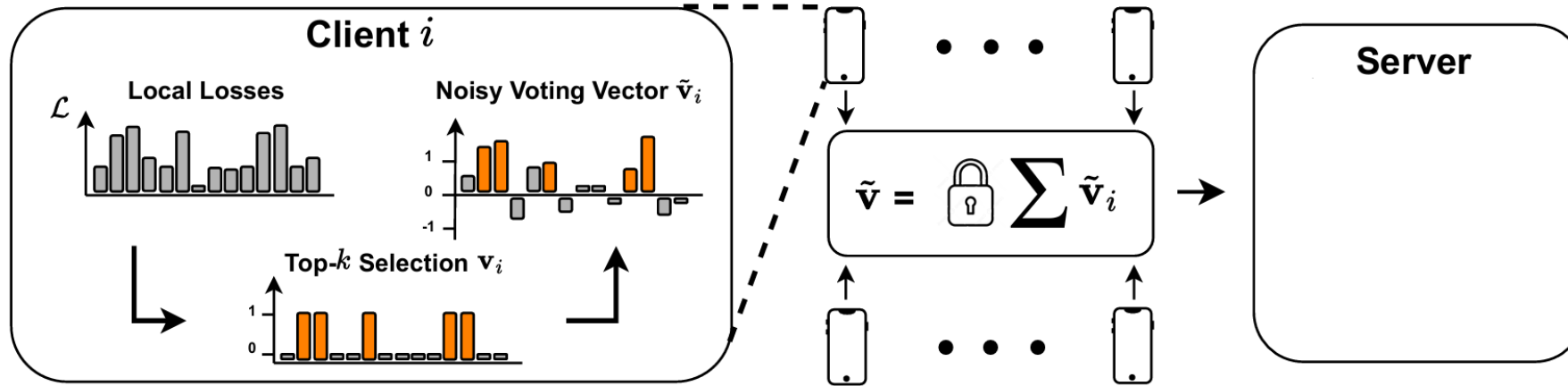
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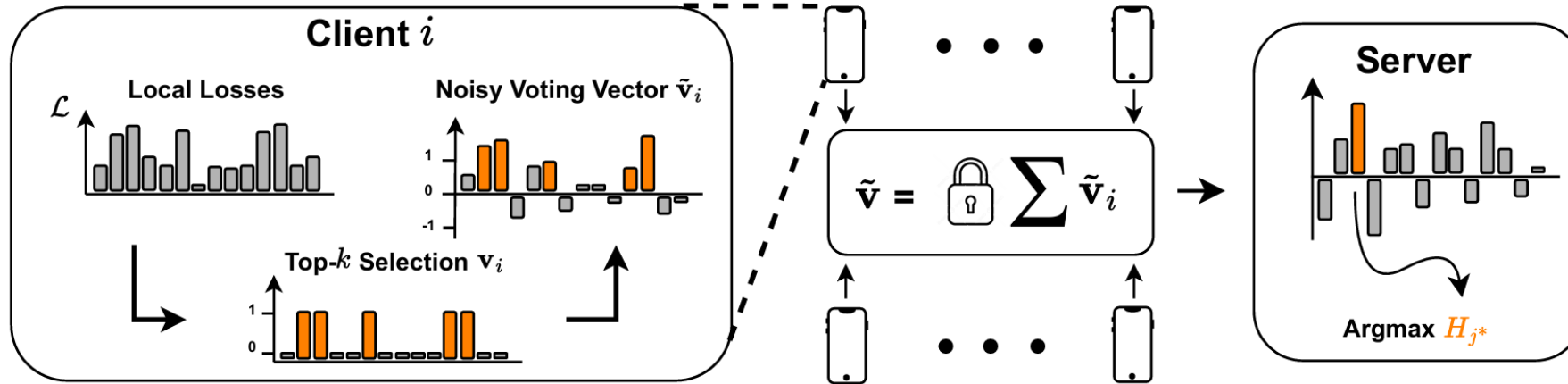


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Server:

4. Sums up the votes for each HP candidate using secure summation
5. Outputs the one HP with the most votes

Privacy Guarantees

- The only output is the aggregated voting vector
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Utility Guarantees

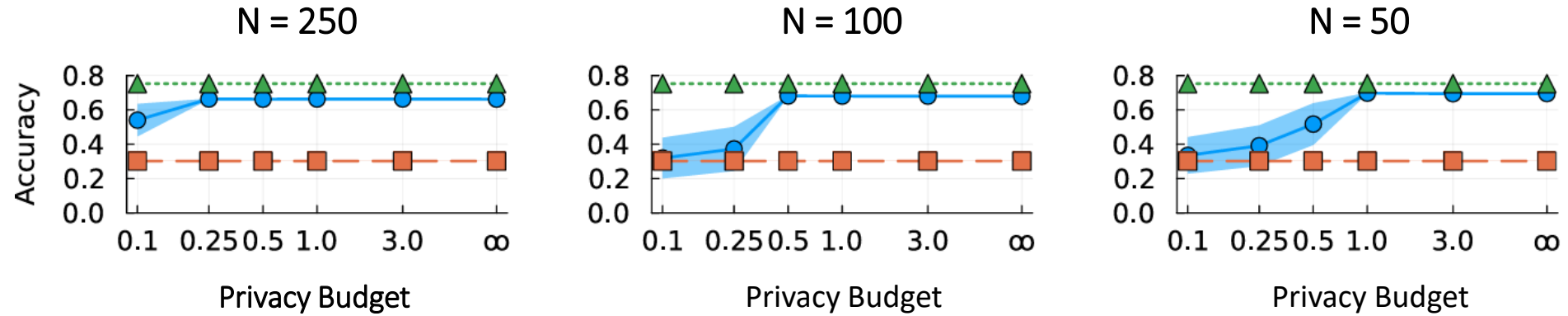
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Dependencies:

- Number of bad candidates
- Noise introduced by DP
- Consensus on good candidates

Evaluation

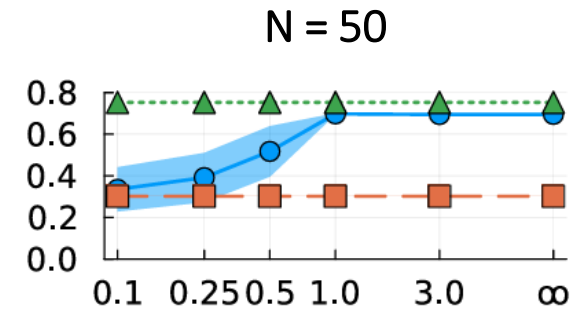
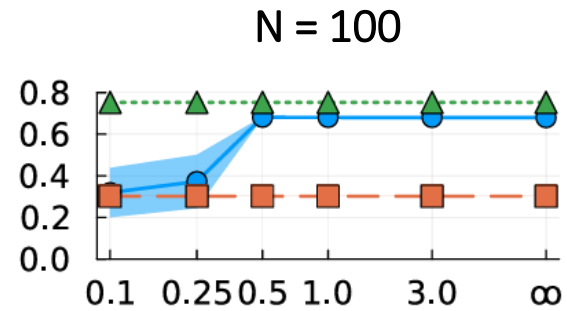
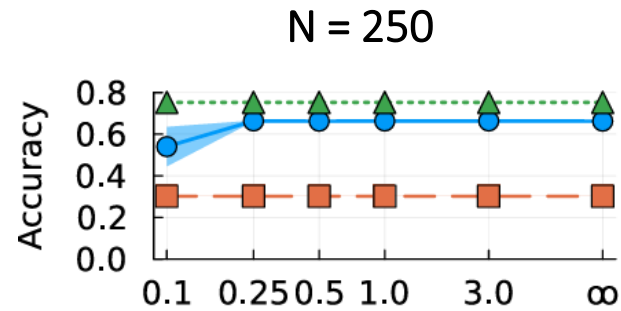
IID:



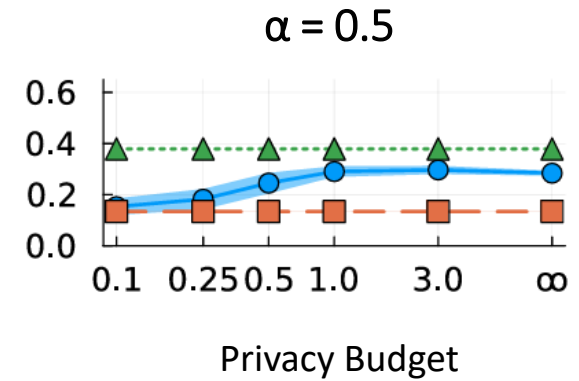
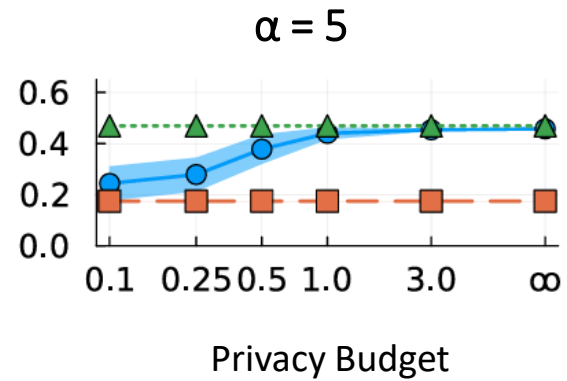
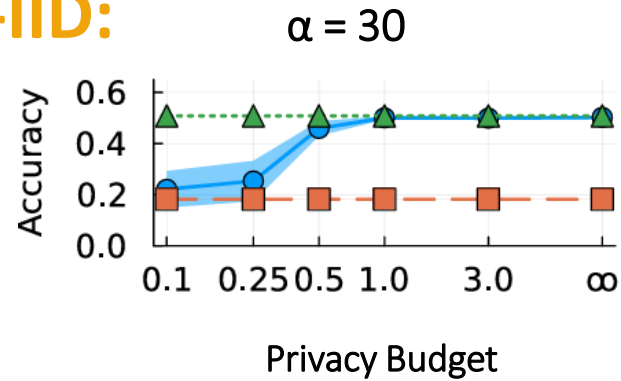
Data set: Cifar-10, $\delta = 10^{-5}$

Evaluation

IID:



Non-IID:



Data set: Cifar-10, $\delta = 10^{-5}$

Takeaways



FL \neq Privacy

Federated learning alone gives no formal guarantee — only differential privacy does.



HP tuning leaks

Hyperparameter tuning is a hidden but serious source of privacy leakage in DP-FL.



DP-Hype fixes it

Clients vote privately on local candidates — client-level DP at cost independent of #HPs.

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Details

- **Paper:** Federated and Differentially Privacy Hyperparameter Search
- **Conference:** Accepted at Pets26
- **Code:** <https://github.com/UzL-PrivSec/dp-hype>

scan for paper



Resource Consumption

n	Local HP Evaluation			Federated Voting	
	Data set	vRAM (MB)	RT(s)	Bandwidth (KB)	RT (s)
50	MNIST	68.29	120.22		
	Cifar-10	199.44	131.36	33.78 / 29.72	16.66
	Adult	18.29	50.52		
100	MNIST	68.29	63.78		
	Cifar-10	199.44	71.78	61.02 / 49.36	28.36
	Adult	18.29	27.05		
250	MNIST	68.29	26.53		
	Cifar-10	199.44	29.51	147.30 / 111.38	193.13
	Adult	18.31	12.74		