

Private Zeroth-Order Optimization with Public Data

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Challenges

- First-order differentially private (DP) algorithms has high computation and memory cost
- Zeroth-order DP methods are efficient to privatize as they leverage function evaluations to approximate gradients
- However, zeroth-order approaches suffer from low utilities and limited application scenarios

Our Insights

We propose to **leverage public information** (batch gradient, which is efficient to compute) to improve private zeroth-order gradient estimation; we introduce the first set of **public-data-assisted zeroth-order optimizers (PAZO)**

PAZO achieves

- stronger privacy/utility tradeoffs across **vision and language tasks** in both **pre-training and fine-tuning settings**
- outperform first-order methods (with public gradients) under tight privacy
- 16× runtime speedup

Background: DPZero

1. Sample perturbation u uniformly from sphere $\sqrt{d}\mathbb{S}^{d-1}$

2. $g \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{\xi \in B} \text{clip}_C \left(\frac{f(x+\lambda u; \xi) - f(x-\lambda u; \xi)}{2\lambda} \right) + z \right) u \quad z \sim \frac{1}{|B|} \mathcal{N}(0, qC^2\sigma^2)$



Function queries to privatize
by clipping and adding noise

PAZO-M: Mixing Zeroth and First-Order Gradients

$$x \leftarrow \eta(\alpha g_{\text{pub}} + (1 - \alpha)g_{\text{pri}})$$

First-order grad
on public data

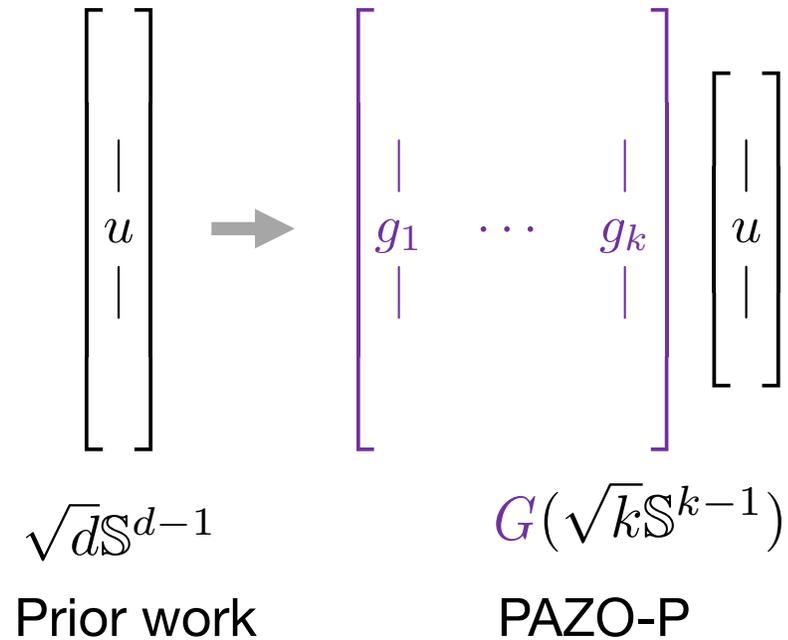
Zeroth-order grad
on private data

Sample u uniformly from sphere $d^{\frac{1}{4}}\mathbb{S}^{d-1}$

$$g_{\text{pri}} \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{\xi \in B} \text{clip}_C \left(\frac{f(x + \lambda u; \xi) - f(x - \lambda u; \xi)}{2\lambda} \right) + z \right) u$$

PAZO-P: Sampling in Public Gradient Subspace

(ortho)normalized gradients
on k batches of public data



Sample u uniformly from sphere $\sqrt{k}S^{k-1}$

$$g \leftarrow \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{\xi \in B} \text{clip}_C \left(\frac{f(x + \lambda Gu; \xi) - f(x - \lambda Gu; \xi)}{2\lambda} \right) + z \right) Gu$$

PAZO-S: Select the Best Public Gradient

1. Find the best public descent direction

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} | \\ g_1, \dots, g_k \\ | \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \{f(x - \eta g_1), \dots, f(x - \eta g_k)\} \text{ with privatization}$$
$$\rightarrow j^* \leftarrow \arg \min_{j \in [k]} \text{priv}(f(x - \eta g_j))$$

2. Perturb the best candidate and compare

$$\text{priv}(f(x - \eta(g_{j^*} + z'))) \stackrel{?}{<} \text{priv}(f(x - \eta g_{j^*})) \quad z' \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \epsilon^2 I_d)$$

If yes, use $g_{j^*} + z'$
Else, use g_{j^*}

Convergence

[γ -similar] Public B' and private data B are γ -similar if $\|\nabla f(x; B) - \nabla f(x; B')\| \leq \gamma, \forall x$

Our assumptions: L -smooth, M -lipschitz, γ -similar, and optionally $|f(x; B)| \leq S, \forall x$

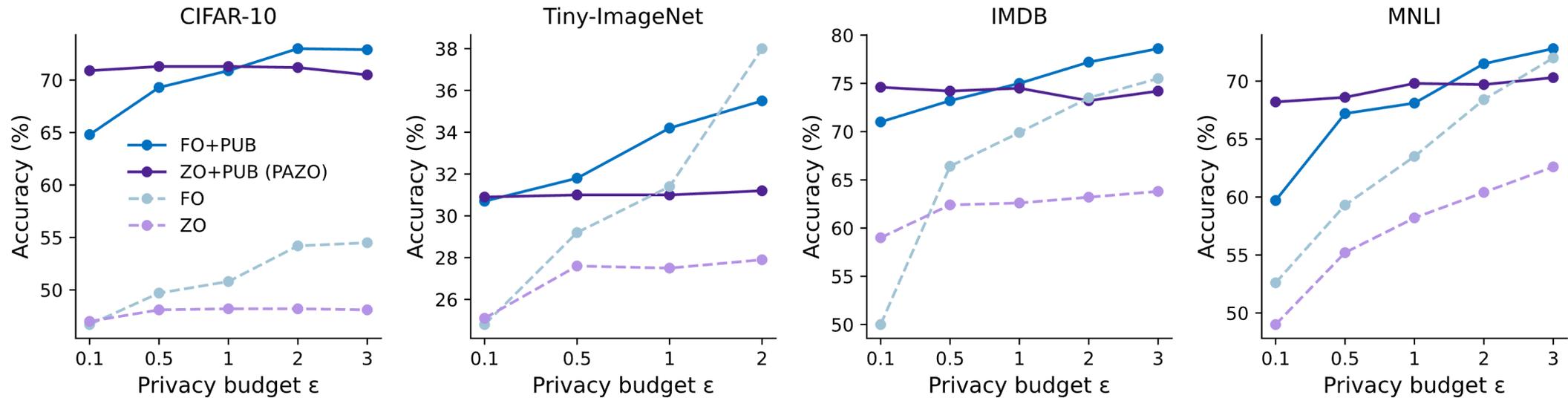
Method	wo. $ f(x) \leq S$	w. $ f(x) \leq S$
DP-SGD	$O(\sqrt{d})$	/
DPZero	/	$O(\sqrt{d} \log d)$
PAZO-M	$O(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \sqrt{d})$	$O(\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} d^{\frac{1}{4}})$
PAZO-P	$O(k)$	$O(\sqrt{k} \log k)$
PAZO-S	$O(c)$	

PAZO-M improves prior work by $d^{\frac{1}{4}} \log d$

PAZO-{P,S} achieve d -independent rates

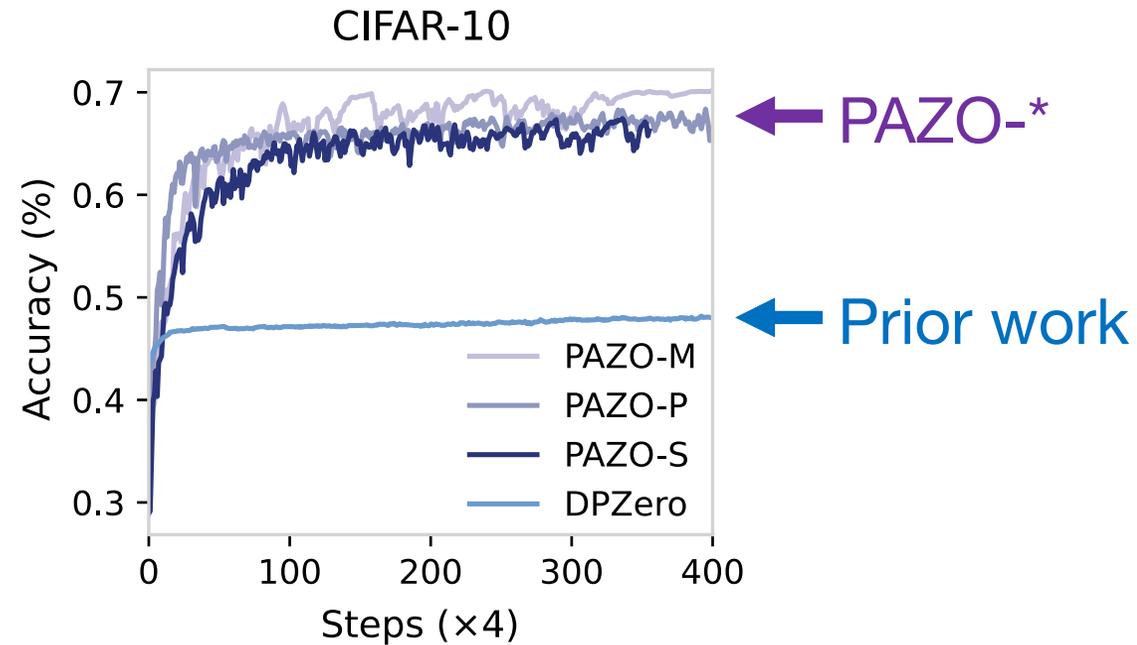
c is constant independent of k and d .

Improved Privacy/Utility Tradeoffs



- **Without public data**, vanilla **zerth-order (ZO)** underperforms **first-order methods (FO)**
- **With public data**, **PAZO** outperforms the best **first-order methods with public data (FO+PUB)**

Time Efficiency



Slow convergence is a known disadvantage of zeroth-order methods;
PAZO-* converges faster than vanilla ZO (DPZero)

Future Work

- Sharpen the convergence bounds by considering other data similarity metrics
- Explore a broader set of (public, private) dataset pairs in practical DP applications

Paper: openreview.net/pdf?id=zytITzY4IW

Code: github.com/xuchengong/pazo

Check out our poster at **Exhibit Hall C,D,E** during **4 Dec 11-14:00 PST**