

CryptGPU: Fast Privacy-Preserving Machine Learning on the GPU

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Privacy-Preserving ML



- Hospitals should not learn patient's medical data
- Patient should not learn the weights of the ML model

Can be achieved with **secure multiparty computation**

Scalability Challenge in PPML



- There is a significant performance gap between plaintext and private ML (2300x in private inference, 42000x in private training)
- Linear layers are the major performance bottleneck
- GPU acceleration is necessary for scalability

- Supports private inference/training in the **3PC semi-honest setting** • Keep all computations on the GPU
- Significantly improve performance of private inference/training

Embedding fixed-point arithmetic into floating-point CUDA kernels

GPU friendly protocol design

Replicated secret-sharing as basic building blocks

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| | LeNet (MNIST) | | AlexNet (CIFAR-10) | | VGG-16 (CIFAR-10) | | AlexNet (TI) | | VGG-16 (TI) | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Time | Comm. | Time | Comm. | Time | Comm. | Time | Comm. | Time | Comm. |
| FALCON* | 14.90 | 0.346 | 62.37 | 0.621 | 360.83* | 1.78 [†] | 415.67 | 2.35 | 359.60‡ | 1.78‡ |
| CRYPTGPU | 2.21 | 1.14 | 2.91 | 1.37 | 12.14 [†] | 7.55 [†] | 11.30 | 6.98 | 13.89 [‡] | 7.59 [‡] |
| Plaintext | 0.0025 | | 0.0049 | | 0.0089 | : | 0.0099 | : | 0.0086 | () <u> </u> |

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Our System and Benchmarks

A system that supports end-to-end private training/inference on GPU

 $(A_1 + A_2) \cdot (B_1 + B_2) = A_1B_1 + A_1B_2 + A_2B_1 + A_2B_2$

• Convert product of 64-bit integers into sums of product of 16-bit integers • Use CUDA kernels to compute product of 16-bit integers in floating-point

• Component-wise operations (e.g multiplication) are fast on GPUs • Conditional statements are slow on GPUs • Design protocols that better utilize parallelism

• A type of additive secret-sharing scheme • Each party holds 2-out-of-3 secret shares • Communication efficient in the 3PC setting



| | ResNet-50 (ImageNet) | | ResNet- | 101 (ImageNet) | ResNet-152 (ImageNet) | | |
|-----------|----------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| | Time | Comm. (GB) | Time | Comm. (GB) | Time | Comm. (GB) | |
| CRYPTFLOW | 25.9 | 6.9 | 40* | 10.5* | 60* | 14.5* | |
| CRYPTGPU | 9.31 | 3.08 | 17.62 | 4.64 | 25.77 | 6.56 | |
| Plaintext | 0.011 | | 0.021 | | 0.031 | - | |

A 2.5x improvement over CrypTFlow on private inference

A 7x-36x improvement over Falcon on private training

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Threat Model

3PC semi-honest security with honest-majority



- Honest-majority: Allowing a single semi-honest party for corruption
- Semi-honest: Corrupt parties follow the protocol, but try to gather information out of the protocol

Summary and Future Work

Summary

- We present the first PPML system that keep all computations on the GPU
- We demonstrate that GPU can significantly accelerate bottleneck in linear layers
- Training AlexNet on TinyImageNet previously takes over a year, and now it takes roughly over a week (~10 days)

Future Work

- Support multiple GPUs
- Design more efficient MPC protocols that leverages GPU parallelism