CS 4783/5783

Reusability of Holdout Set Using Differential Privacy

Based on Aaron Roth's slide

Based on Aaron Roth's slide





Based on Aaron Roth's slide



The Magic Broker Scam Based on Aaron Both's slide

Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Tomorrow Stock X Tomorrow Stock X Tomorrow Stock X

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



Based on Aaron Roth's slide



• Day 11: Pay me I will help you invest

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 11: Pay me I will help you invest
- What are the chances that some one guesses randomly and gets correct?

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 11: Pay me I will help you invest
- What are the chances that some one guesses randomly and gets correct?
 - 1 in 1024

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 11: Pay me I will help you invest
- What are the chances that some one guesses randomly and gets correct?
 - 1 in 1024
- But the broker will always scam people, why?

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



Based on Aaron Roth's slide



Day 1: send email to a million people (1/2 + and 1/2 -)

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 1: send email to a million people (1/2 + and 1/2 -)
- Day 2: only send email to 500,000 people we got right (1/2 + and 1/2 -)

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 1: send email to a million people (1/2 + and 1/2 -)
- Day 2: only send email to 500,000 people we got right (1/2 + and 1/2 -)

Based on Aaron Roth's slide



- Day 1: send email to a million people (1/2 + and 1/2 -)
- Day 2: only send email to 500,000 people we got right (1/2 + and 1/2 -)

• Day 11: We are left with 1000000/1024 ~ 1000 people we can scam

Reproducibility problem

Google (repro	reproducibility in biology						پ ۹	
	All	News	Images	Videos	Shopping	More	Settings	Tools	

About 6,890 results (0.21 seconds)

Biological Variability Makes Reproducibility More Difficult

Lab Manager Magazine - Mar 26, 2019

Biological Variability Makes Reproducibility More Difficult ... the question of the reproducibility of scientific data—an important topic that comes ...



Current Practices May Not Fix Reproducibility Crisis in Research Laboratory Equipment - Apr 18, 2019 ... a coin toss, suggests a provocative new study published in PLOS Biology. ... This issue, known as the reproducibility crisis, has led to many ...

Engineering Meets Biology Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology News - Apr 1, 2019 A start-to-end assembly in biological products, however, is far more challenging. Biology suffers from the **reproducibility** crisis because of the ...



Can flipping coins replace animal experiments? Phys.Org - Apr 9, 2019 their paper publishing April 9 in the open-access journal PLOS

... their paper publishing April 9 in the open-access journal PLOS **Biology**. ... while increasing the robustness and **reproducibility** of their results.



Core Labs Can Help Combat Issue of Research Irreproducibility ... GenomeWeb - Mar 26, 2019 ... Core labs can help address the issue of research reproducibility. ... published in

Data



 We are not allowed to form hypothesis based on data we used to test: age old statistics

- We are not allowed to form hypothesis based on data we used to test: age old statistics
- But too tempting to form more informed opinion

- We are not allowed to form hypothesis based on data we used to test: age old statistics
- But too tempting to form more informed opinion
- We do a train/validation/test set split

- We are not allowed to form hypothesis based on data we used to test: age old statistics
- But too tempting to form more informed opinion
- We do a train/validation/test set split
- But this means we can'y reuse datasets over time

• Benchmark dataset from MNIST to IMAGENET

- Benchmark dataset from MNIST to IMAGENET
- Competitions run with feedback from test set to competitors ;)

- Benchmark dataset from MNIST to IMAGENET
- Competitions run with feedback from test set to competitors ;)
- Effort to collect public dataset to share....

- Benchmark dataset from MNIST to IMAGENET
- Competitions run with feedback from test set to competitors ;)
- Effort to collect public dataset to share....
- All great but we need to be careful!

- Benchmark dataset from MNIST to IMAGENET
- Competitions run with feedback from test set to competitors ;)
- Effort to collect public dataset to share....
- All great but we need to be careful!
 - Old fix: pre-register experiment, many many examples of people fudging this....

Code at:

Code at:

https://github.com/isofer/thresholdout-experiments/blob/master/Thresholdout%20experiments.ipynb

• Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size
 - Select best k features on training data (using magnitude of correlation)

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size
 - Select best k features on training data (using magnitude of correlation)
 - Drop features that don't have same sign of correlation on holdout

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size
 - Select best k features on training data (using magnitude of correlation)
 - Drop features that don't have same sign of correlation on holdout
 - Build linear predictor out of these selected variables (on training set)

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size
 - Select best k features on training data (using magnitude of correlation)
 - Drop features that don't have same sign of correlation on holdout
 - Build linear predictor out of these selected variables (on training set)
 - Find best k = 10,20,30,40,....

Code at:

- Data: 20,000 data points in 10000 dimensions drawn randomly
- Labels: random +1 or -1 (no correlation with input)
- Data-scientist runs:
 - Split data into train and test/holdout of equal size
 - Select best k features on training data (using magnitude of correlation)
 - Drop features that don't have same sign of correlation on holdout
 - Build linear predictor out of these selected variables (on training set)
 - Find best k = 10,20,30,40,....

Can we reuse holdout set?

Maybe if we do it right...

Maybe if we do it right...

• Idea: when we report back accuracies from the dataset, we add noise so as to not to leak too much information

Maybe if we do it right...

- Idea: when we report back accuracies from the dataset, we add noise so as to not to leak too much information
- Eg. Report back accuracies on holdout set only when training and test accuracy are significantly different

Threshold-out Algorithm

Input:

Data S, holdout H, threshold T > 0, tolerance $\sigma > 0$

```
Given function q:
```

```
Sample \eta, \eta' from N(0,\sigma^2)

If |avg_H[q] - avg_S[q]| > T + \eta:

output avg_H[q] + \eta'

Otherwise:

output avg_S[q]
```

The Example

The Guarantee

- Say we have a holdout set of size n
- Rough statement: Thresholdout gives Δaccurate estimates for any sequence of adaptively chosen queries until O(Δ^4 n^2) we report holdout accuracies

Threshold-out Algorithm

Input:

Data S, holdout H, threshold T > 0, tolerance $\sigma > 0$

```
Given function q:
```

```
Sample \eta, \eta' from N(0,\sigma^2)

If |avg_H[q] - avg_S[q]| > T + \eta:

output avg_H[q] + \eta'

Otherwise:

output avg_S[q]
```

Differential Privacy

- Post-processing: If A is a differentially private algorithm, and f is any mapping on the outcome space of A, then the algorithm that maps from sample S to f(A(S)) is also differentially private
- Composability: Algo(S) is given by following procedure
 - For i in 1 to k
 - If we choose any epsilon differentially private algorithm A_i based on outcomes O_1,...,O_{i-1}
 - Set O_i = A_i(S)
 - Return O_1,...,O_n
- The above algorithm is $O(\epsilon \sqrt{k})$ differentially private

Differential Privacy

- Differential privacy implies generalization (via stability)
- Threshold-out is differentially private. Hence holdout set accuracy reported and population accuracy are close