# **CONCRETE-ML: A DATA-SCIENTIST-FRIENDLY TOOLKIT FOR MACHINE LEARNING OVER ENCRYPTED DATA**

Benoit Chevallier-Mames Jordan Frery Arthur Meyre Andrei Stoian

FHE.Org · 2022

# **Using Machine Learning services with FHE**



# **Torus FHE Operations**

## **Concrete-ML**

A machine learning toolkit that data-scientists can use to create machine learning models that operate on encrypted data

- scikit-learn, xgboost compatible
- pytorch, ONNX converters available, keras/tf supported through ONNX import

# **Concrete Stack**

### **Concrete-ML** is built upon the **Concrete Stack**:

- Concrete-Framework: cryptographic primitives and compilation of linear algebra programs to FHE
- Concrete-Numpy : numpy to FHE converter through compilation of numpy programs

# Supported models in Concrete-ML



Constraints of FHE as implemented in Concrete Numpy:

- Process only integers, integers can have up to 8 bits
- **Operations allowed:** 
  - addition of two encrypted values
  - multiplication of encrypted with a clear constant: convolution, GEMM
  - arbitrary lookup-tables: activations, quantization, normalization

# Converting float models to integer FHE models

# **Model** quantization

- Reduce the representation precision of model weights and activations
- Post Training Quantization: finds the best set of discrete weights and activations starting with a float model
- Quantization Aware Training: trains the best performing model under the constraint that weights and activations are discrete

## Tree-based models:

- DecisionTree
- RandomForest
- XGBoost
- Neural Networks
  - Convolutional Fully Connected

#### Linear models

- Linear Regression
- Logistic Regression
- **Generalized Linear Model**
- Support Vector Classifier
- Support Vector Regression

## Usage

## The Concrete-ML API has minimal differences with respect to scikit-learn

- Concrete-ML models are a drop-in replacement of scikit-learn models
- To compile and to execute in FHE requires just a single function call for each

```
q_linreg = ConcreteLinearRegression(n_bits=3)
q_linreg.fit(x_train, y_train)
q_linreg.compile(X)
y_pred_q = q_linreg_predict(x_test)
y_pred_fhe = q_linreg.predict(x_test,
             execute_in_fhe=True)
```

## Experiments



Model	Dataset	Metric	fp32 result	Quantized result	FHE result
Linear Regression	Synthetic	r2 score	88.5%	87.3%	87.3%
Logistic Regression	Synthetic	Accuracy	90%	85%	85%
Decision Tree	spambase	f1-score	87.7%	88.7%	88.7%
Fully Connected Neural Network	IRIS	Accuracy	100%	92.1%	92.1%
Fully Connected Neural Network	MNIST	Accuracy	98%	95%	95%

https://zama.ai