



Private Federated Learning of Knowledge Graph Representation

Tu Hoang

anhtu.hoang@uninsubria.it

DiSTA, University of Insubria, Italy

Content

Introduction

Knowledge Graph Representation

Federated Learning of Knowledge Graphs

Differential Privacy Techniques for Federated Learning of Knowledge Graphs

Conclusion & Research Directions

What is a knowledge graph?



Knowledge Graph Sample¹

Knowledge Graph Representation



2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knowledge_graph_embedding

Translation Models

Each edge in a KG is a triplet (h, r, t), where h is the head, r is the relation, and t is the tail. Example: (Tu, lives_in, Varese)



[1] Antoine Bordes et al.: Translating Embeddings for Modeling Multi-relational Data. NIPS 2013: 2787-2795
 [2] Zhen Wang et al.: Knowledge Graph Embedding by Translating on Hyperplanes. AAAI 2014: 1112-1119
 [3] Yankai Lin et al. : Learning Entity and Relation Embeddings for Knowledge Graph Completion. AAAI 2015: 2181-2187

Semantic Matching Models



[4] Maximilian Nickel et al.: A Three-Way Model for Collective Learning on Multi-Relational Data. ICML 2011: 809-816

[5] Bishan Yang et al.: Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases. ICLR (Poster) 2015

[6] Maximilian Nickel, Lorenzo Rosasco, Tomaso A. Poggio: Holographic Embeddings of Knowledge Graphs. AAAI 2016: 1955-1961

Matching with Neural Networks



[7] Xavier Glorot et al.: A Semantic Matching Energy Function for Learning with Multi-relational Data. ICLR (Workshop Poster) 2013
 [8] Richard Socher et al.: Reasoning With Neural Tensor Networks for Knowledge Base Completion. NIPS 2013: 926-934
 [9] Quan Liu et al.: Probabilistic Reasoning via Deep Learning: Neural Association Models. CoRR abs/1603.07704 (2016)

Relational Graph Convolution Network [10]





(b) Entity classification model



(c) Link prediction model

Federated Learning



Federated Learning Workflow³

FedE [11]

- 1. Initialization: find all entities, initialize embeddings
- 2. Training: train/update client's models and aggregate global one
- 3. Model Fusion: combine local and federated learning model



Differential Privacy (DP)

$$rac{Pr[\mathcal{M}(x)\in S]}{Pr[\mathcal{M}(x')\in S]}\leq e^{\epsilon}$$

$$ln\left(rac{Pr[\mathcal{M}(x)\in S]}{Pr[\mathcal{M}(x')\in S]}
ight)\leq\epsilon$$

DP Simplified Definition⁴



DP Compositions



[12] Tianqing Zhu et al.: Differential Privacy and Applications. Advances in Information Security 69, Springer 2017, ISBN 978-3-319-62002-2, pp. 1-222
 [13] Near, J.P. and Abuah, C.: Programming Differential Privacy. https://programming-dp.com/book.pdf.

Differential Privacy for Machine Learning



DP-SGD[14]

- 1. Add noise to the gradient
- 2. Use the noisy gradient to update the models



Sensitivity:

- 1. Clip the gradients with parameter b
- 2. The sensitivity is b

Noise Estimation:

- 1. In one epoch, the privacy budget is e.
- 2. In all epochs, the privacy budget is e * n_epochs.

Noises depending on: 1/n_epochs 2/b 3/e

[14] Martín Abadi et al.: Deep Learning with Differential Privacy. CCS 2016: 308-318

Impact of privacy budgets on models' quality [13]



Decreasing e increases privacy protection but decreases the models' quality

PATE [15]



- Aggregation satisfies DP
- Add less noise than DP-SGD

Generative Adversarial Network (GAN) [16]



PATE-GAN[17]



Federated learning KG Embeddings (FKGE)[18]



Privacy: Protecting the existence of entities in KGs

of all data providers

FKGE architecture



Training Procedure



Issues:

- 1. Training time: each node contacts with only one node at a time.
- 2. Quality: only aggregate with models of one node at a time.

Conclusion

Combining various federated learning and differential privacy approaches for training KGs' embeddings.

Research Directions:

- Training time: can we have a more efficient training procedure?
- Quality: can we restrict peers from sharing high noisy models?

Thank you for your attention