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Joint Laboratory



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Software Technology Lab





综述

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2. 同态加密的相关知识
起源、定义、发展、现状、应用
3. 两个实现方案
4. 在机器学习中的应用
5. 结论

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综述

3. 两个实现方案

3.0 符号定义

3.1. BFV方案

3.2 BGV方案

3.3 自举法 (Bootstrapping)

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综述

自举法 (Bootstrapping)

IDEA: We could refresh a ciphertext if we could completely decrypt it.
decrypt the ciphertext homomorphically

大部分解密算法是计算向量内积 $\langle c, s \rangle = \sum_i c_i \cdot s_i$

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综述

自举法 (Bootstrapping)

Given: $\mathbf{c} = \text{Encrypt}(\mathbf{p}, m)$; $m = \text{Decrypt}(\mathbf{s}, c)$

$$m \cong \langle c, s \rangle = c_0 \cdot s_0 + c_1 \cdot s_1 + c_2 \cdot s_2 + \dots$$

$$sk \quad pk \quad \overline{c}_i = \text{Encrypt}(pk, c_i) ;$$

$$\overline{s}_i = \text{Encrypt}(pk, s_i)$$

$$\overline{c}_0 \cdot \overline{s}_0 + \overline{c}_1 \cdot \overline{s}_1 + \overline{c}_2 \cdot \overline{s}_2 + \dots = ?$$

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Given: $\mathbf{c} = \text{Encrypt}(\mathbf{p}, m)$; $m = \text{Decrypt}(\mathbf{s}, c)$

$$m \cong \langle c, s \rangle = c_0 \cdot s_0 + c_1 \cdot s_1 + c_2 \cdot s_2 + \dots$$

$sk \quad pk$

$$\overline{c_0} \cdot \overline{s_0} + \overline{c_1} \cdot \overline{s_1} + \overline{c_2} \cdot \overline{s_2} + \dots = \text{Encrypt}(pk, \langle c, s \rangle)$$

$$= \text{Encrypt}(pk, m) = ct$$

$$ct = \text{Encrypt}(pk, m)$$

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自举法 (Bootstrapping)

Given: $\mathbf{c} = \text{Encrypt}(\mathbf{p}, m)$; $m = \text{Decrypt}(\mathbf{s}, c)$

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$sk \quad pk$

$$\overline{c_0} \cdot \overline{s_0} + \overline{c_1} \cdot \overline{s_1} + \overline{c_2} \cdot \overline{s_2} + \dots = \text{Encrypt}(pk, \langle c, s \rangle)$$

$$= \text{Encrypt}(pk, m) = ct$$

$$\mathbf{ct} = \text{Encrypt}(\mathbf{pk}, m)$$

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综述

4. 在机器学习中的应用

4.1.

4.2. 神经网络

4.3. 逻辑回归

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综述

4. 在机器学习中的应用

4.3. 逻辑回归

IDASH PRIVACY & SECURITY WORKSHOP 2017

secure genome analysis competition

- Logistic regression over encrypted data from fully homomorphic encryption
- Doing Real Work with FHE: The Case of Logistic Regression

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