

IEEE 5th International Conference on Cryptography, Security and Privacy

Dimensionality-reduced Secure Outlier Detection on Union of Subspaces

Kunzan Liu

Dept. of Electronic Engineering, Tsinghua University

Email: lkz18@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

Homepage: liukunzan.github.io

Co-Authors: Yuchen Jiao, Ye Jin, Xu Xiang, and Yuantao Gu

Jan. 8-10, 2021



Overview

IEEE 5th International Conference on Cryptography, Security and Privacy

Dimensionality-reduced Secure Outlier Detection on Union of Subspaces

We propose a **secure machine learning algorithm** to process high-dimensional data.

Theoretical analysis is our main contribution.

- Preliminaries
- Algorithm
- Theorem
- Experiments
- Conclusion

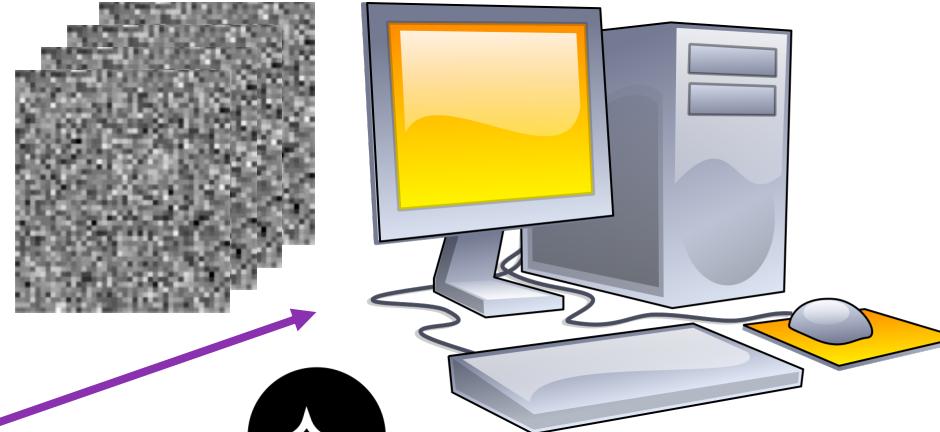


Background

Accuracy

contradiction

Privacy

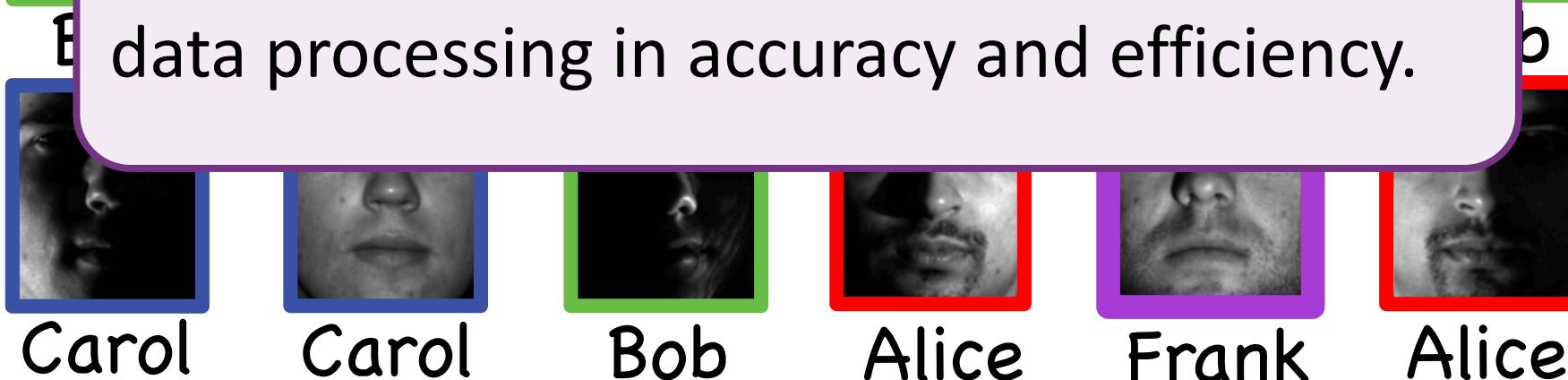
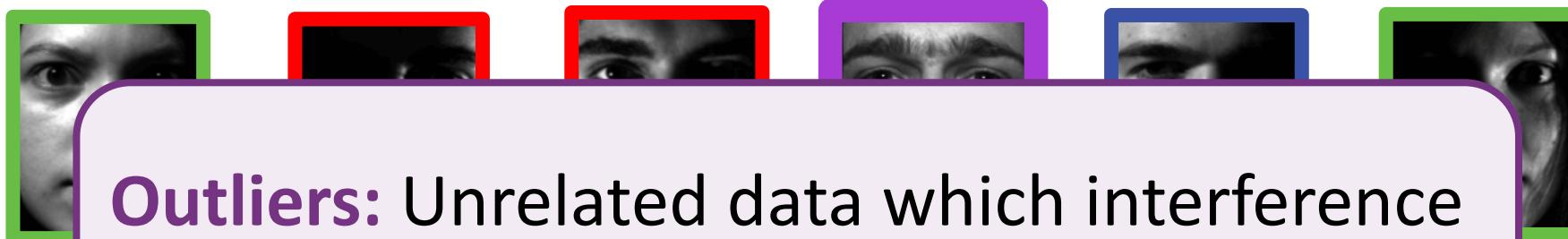
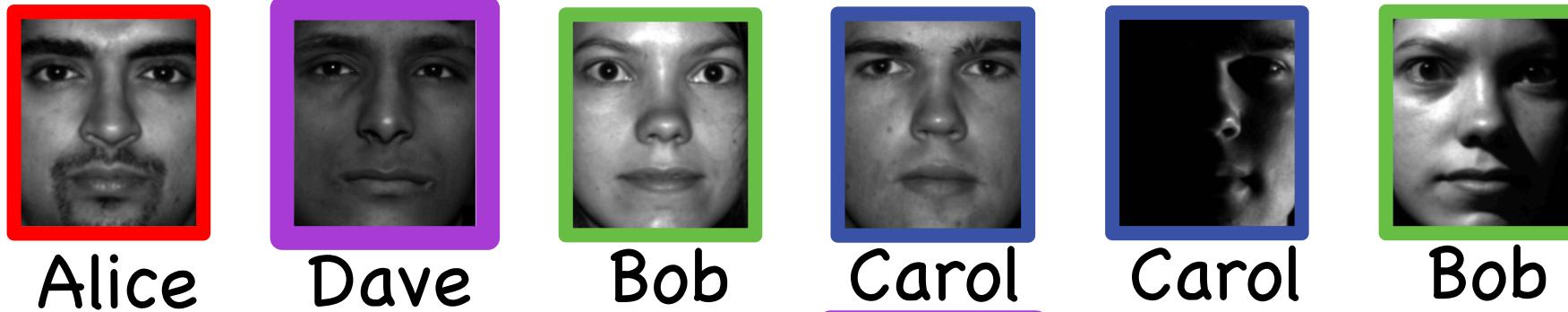


Can we achieve data processing with high accuracy under an encrypted situation?

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What is Outlier detection (OD)?



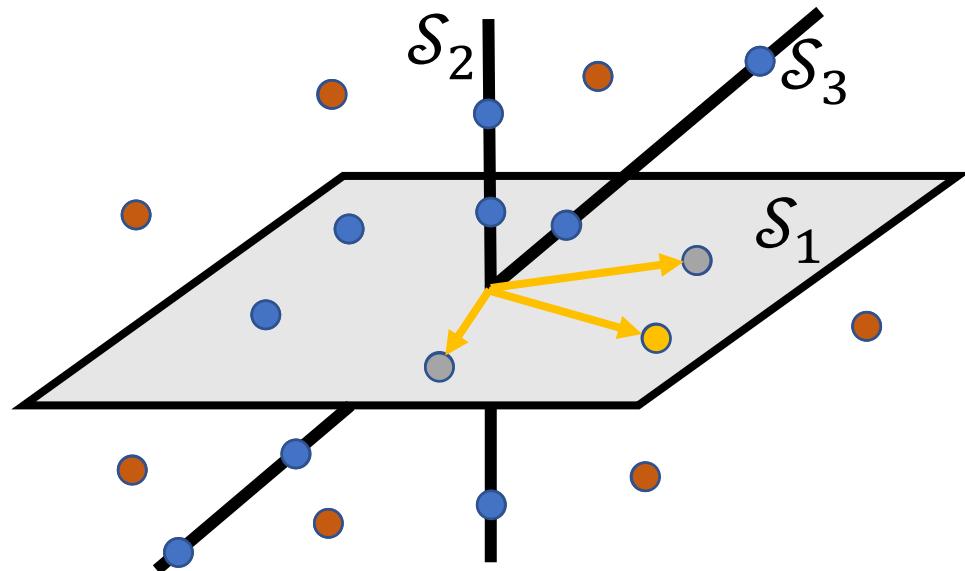
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Existing Methods?

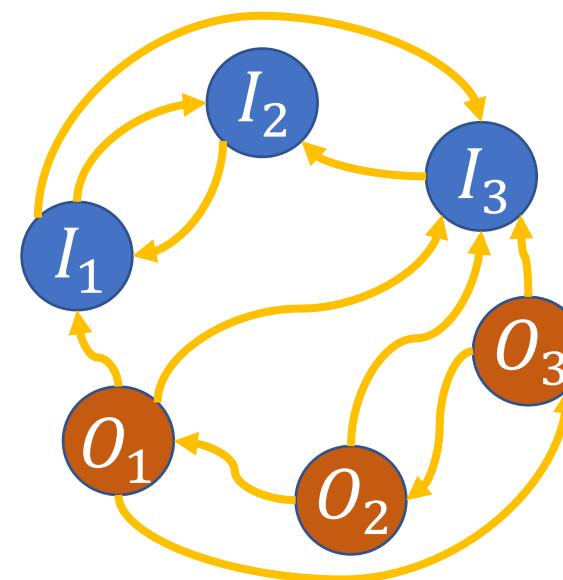
Representation
Vector

$$\mathbf{r}_j = \arg \min_{\mathbf{c}} \lambda \|\mathbf{c}\|_1 + \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{c}\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{c}\|_2^2$$



Step 1: Self-representation to obtain feature

Dataset



Step 2: Random walk to identify outliers

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Our Contribution

Dimensionality-reduced Secure Outlier Detection

in real-world dataset

- **Cons:** Efficiency declines significantly when dimension is high

Question: Can we cut down computational cost while preserve high accuracy?

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¹C. You, D. P. Robinson, and R. Vidal, “*Provable self-representation based outlier detection in a union of subspaces*,” IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition, pp. 4323–4332, 2017.



Random Projection

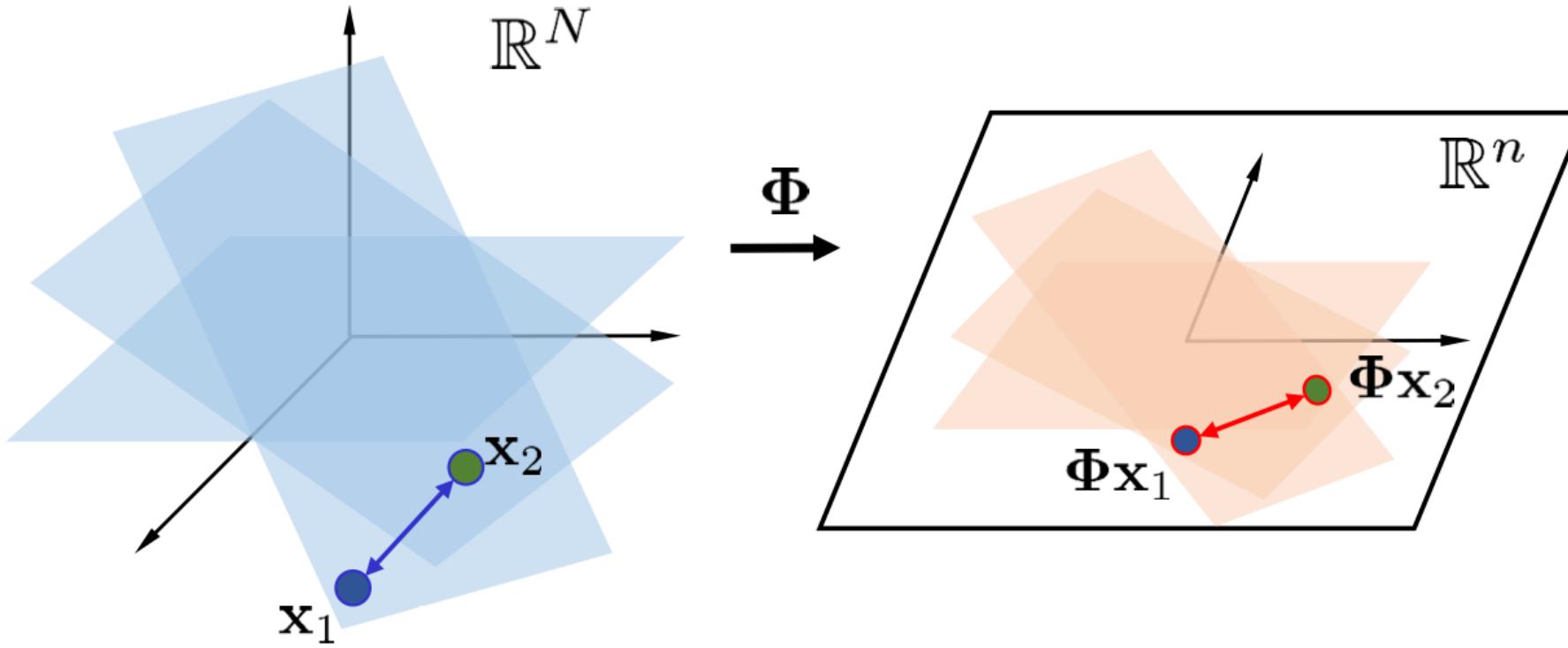


Fig: Random projection. It projects data from high-dim space \mathbb{R}^N to low-dim space \mathbb{R}^n , and it is suitable for processing high-dim dataset which can preserve structure of dataset.

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² G. Li, Q. Liu and Y. Gu, “*Rigorous restricted isometry property of low-dimensional subspaces*,” Applied and Computational Harmonic Analysis, 2019.



Proposed Algorithm

Algorithm Dimensionality-reduced Secure Outlier Detection

Input: Dataset and parameters

Step 1: Random projection.

Step 2: Self-representation.

Step 3: Random walk.

Output: Ouliers.

$$\mathbf{r}_j = \arg \min_{\mathbf{c}} \lambda \|\mathbf{c}\|_1 + \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{c}\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{c}\|_2^2$$

Representation Vector

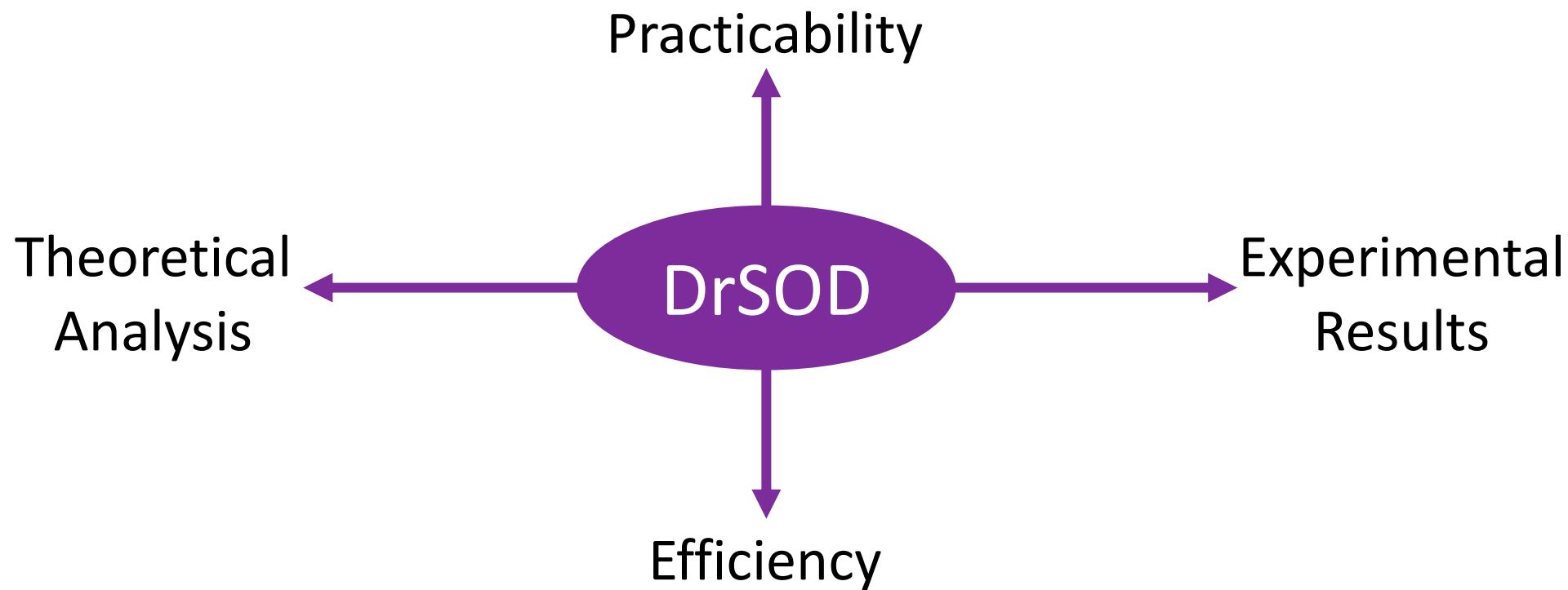
Dataset

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Comparison with SOTA Work

Question: Can we cut down computational cost while preserve high accuracy?



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Theoretical Analysis

Notations N –Original Dim, n –Compressed Dim, M –Quantity
 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, c_1 and c_2 are positive constants

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	SOTA	Ours
Algorithm		Reduced OD
Assumption		$\lambda - \tau$
Condition		M)
Success Rate	1	$\approx 1 - \exp(-c_2 \varepsilon^2 n) \rightarrow 1$
Complexity	$\mathcal{O}(N^2 M^3)$	$\gg \mathcal{O}(n^2 M^3)$

$$\tau := \max_j \left\{ \varepsilon \left(1 + \|\delta_j\|_2^2 \right) + \sqrt{6\varepsilon} (1 + \varepsilon) \gamma \|\delta_j\|_2 \right\} \rightarrow 0$$

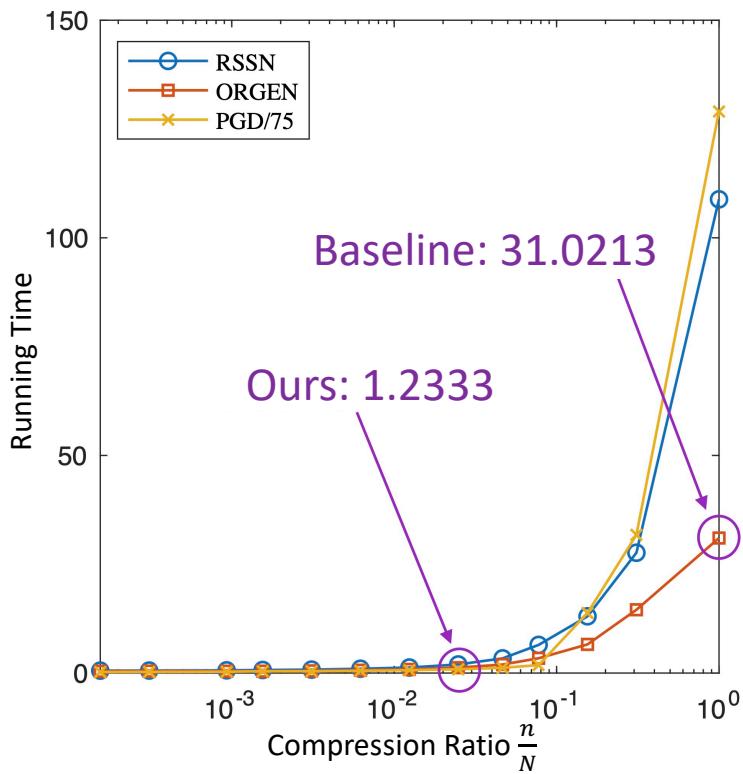


Experimental Results

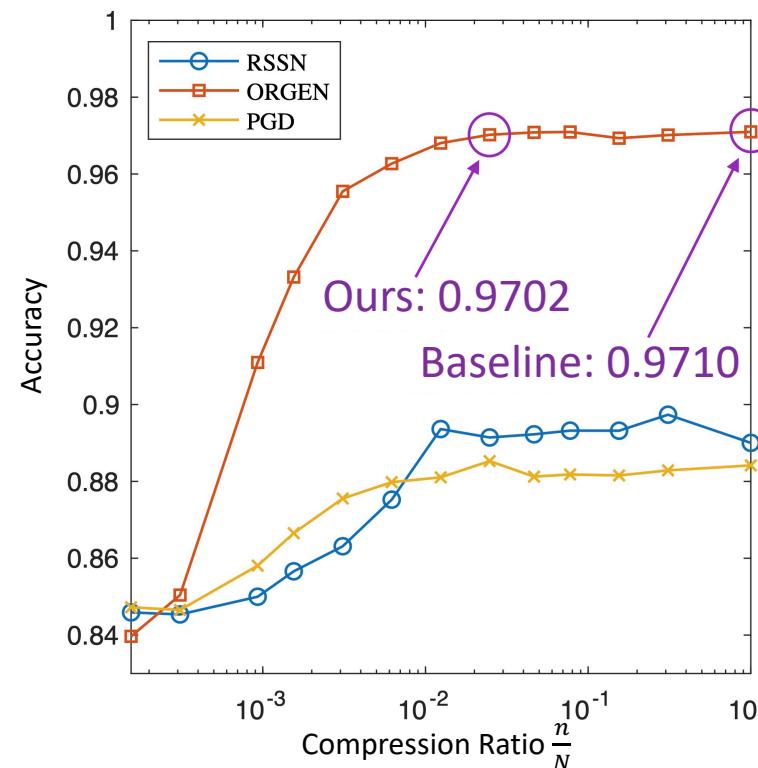
Dataset Extended Yale Face B

32256×262

$$\mathbf{r}_j = \arg \min_{\mathbf{c}} \lambda \|\mathbf{c}\|_1 + \frac{1-\lambda}{2} \|\mathbf{c}\|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \|\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{X}\mathbf{c}\|_2^2$$



Running Time ↓ 96.03%



Accuracy ↓ 0.08%

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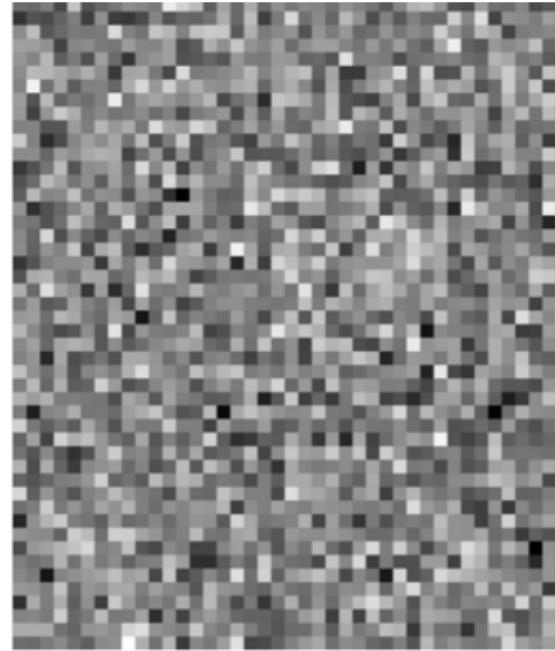


Experimental Results

Dataset Extended Yale Face B



(a) original image



(b) preprocessed image

Preprocessed image become unrecognizable!

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Innovation

Theoretical

- First time: Dim-reduction is introduced to OD
- First time: Subspace preserving property is proved

Practical

- Motion segmentation
- Face clustering
- High acc + Fast
+ Less storage

Potential

Network compression / Damaged data processing

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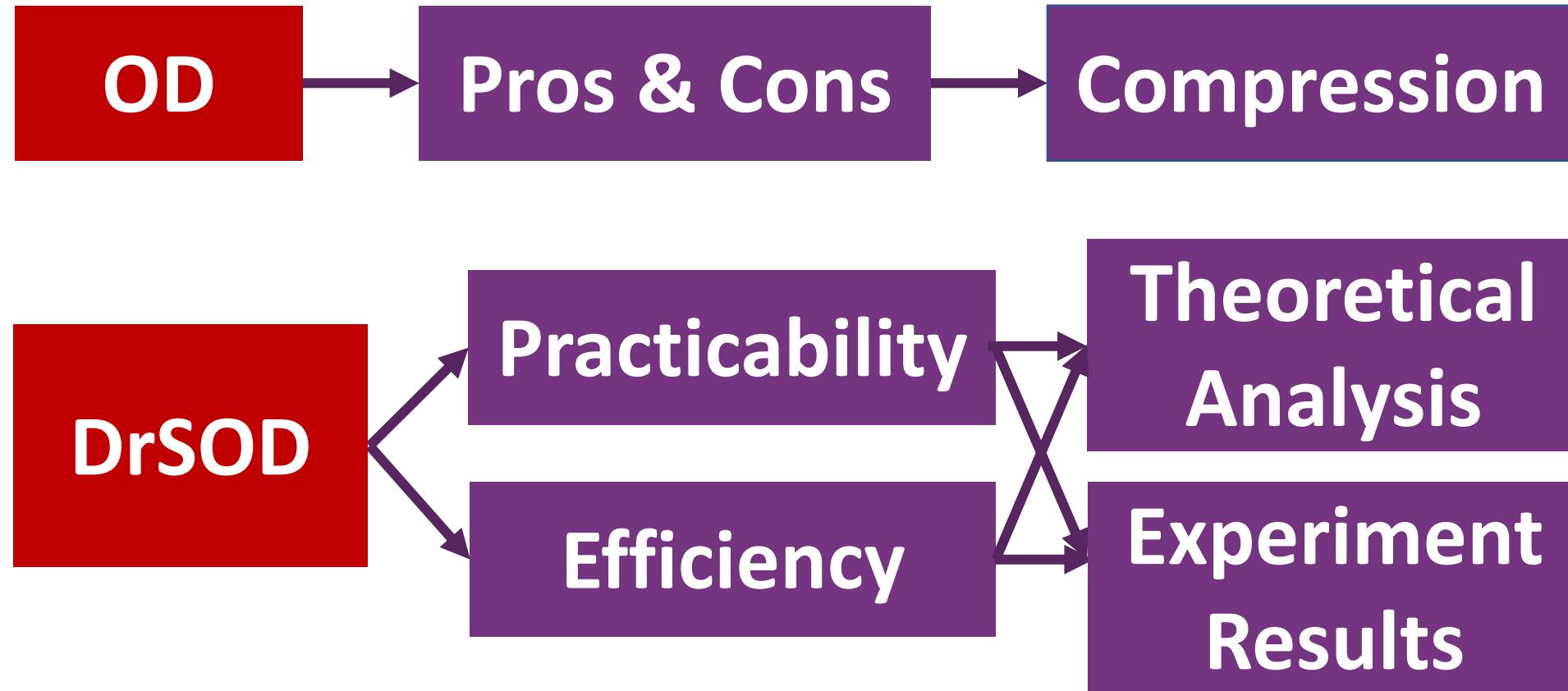
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Wrap Up



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