

Authenticated Content-Based Image Retrieval

GUO Shangwei

June 21, 2018

1. Framework of CBIR
2. Authenticated AKM
3. Authenticated Inverted File

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- BOW Coding + Inverted File

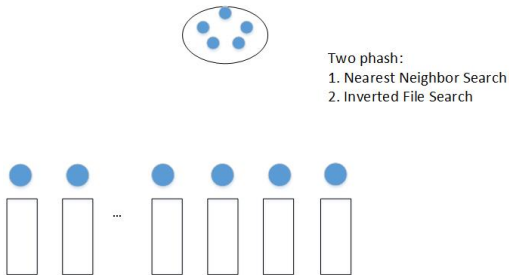


Figure 1: The CBIR framework we use

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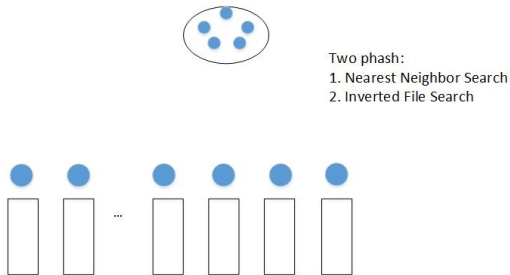


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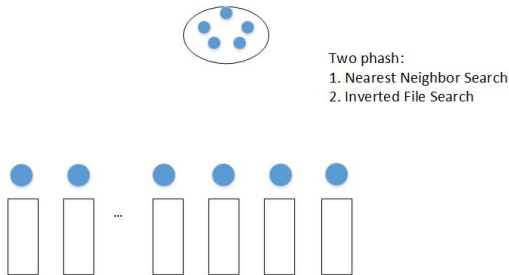


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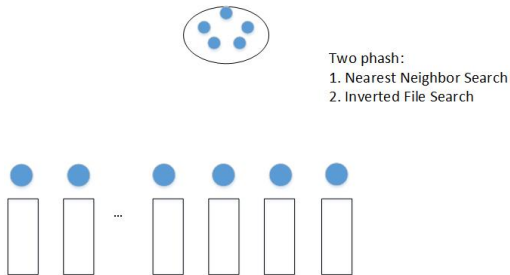


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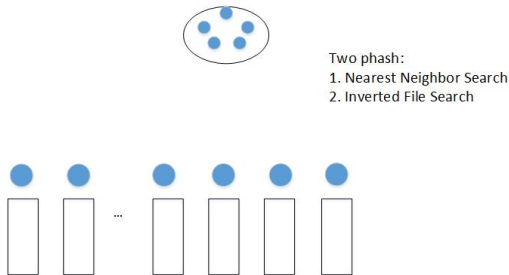


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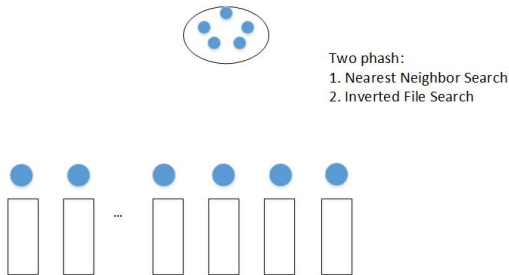


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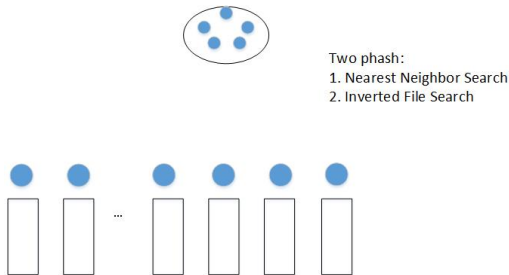


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 - Authentication algorithms for both BOW coding(ANN) and similarity search

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 - Client can verify the integrity of BOW coding
 - (Make Sense) The VO size is much smaller than AKM data structure and computation complexity is reduced considerably compared with Bow coding offline
 - Client can verify the integrity of query results SP claims to return

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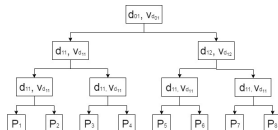


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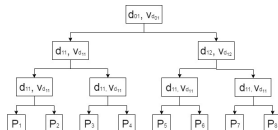


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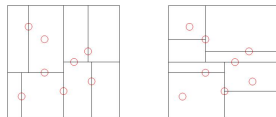


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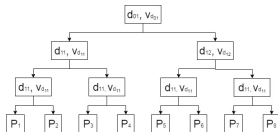


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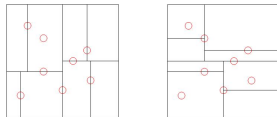


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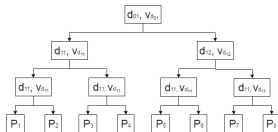


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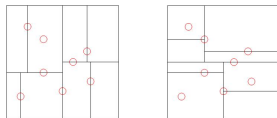


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 - When searching the trees, a single priority queue is maintained across all the randomized trees so that search can be ordered by increasing distance to each bin boundary.

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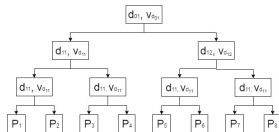


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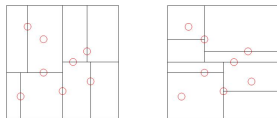


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- Approximate NN Search
 - When searching the trees, a single priority queue is maintained across all the randomized trees so that search can be ordered by increasing distance to each bin boundary.
 - The degree of approximation is determined by examining a fixed number of leaf nodes, at which point the search is terminated and the best candidates returned.

1. Framework of CBIR

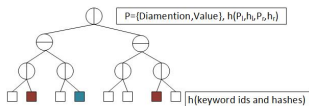
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- Challenge: There are too many queries. It is inefficient if SP generates a VO for every query and then client verifies its integrity
- Generate and verify VO in batches



VO: $P[P[P[\text{leafH leafN}] P[\text{leafH leafN}]] P[(P_l \text{ nodeH}) P[\text{leafN leafH}]]]$

Figure 4: VO generation

Algorithm 1: Generate VO

Input: Location set L of leaf nodes, node P , VO;

```

1: if  $P$  is a leaf node then
2:   if  $P$  in  $L$  then
3:      $VO \leftarrow P$ ;
4:     return
5:   else
6:      $VO \leftarrow \text{hash}(P)$ ;
7:     return
8:   end if
9: end if
10:  $VO \leftarrow P$ ;
11:  $VO \leftarrow []$ ;
12: if  $P_l \text{ leaves} \cap L \neq \emptyset$  then
13:   GeneVO( $L, P_l, VO$ );
14: else
15:    $VO \leftarrow P_l$ ;
16: end if
17: if  $P_r \text{ leaves} \cap L \neq \emptyset$  then
18:   GeneVO( $L, P_r, VO$ );
19: else
20:    $VO \leftarrow P_r$ ;
21: end if
22:  $VO \leftarrow []$ ;
23: return VO
  
```

Algorithm 2: Verify VO (computation of hash can be done synchronously)



VO: $P[P[\text{leafH leafN}] P[\text{leafH leafN}]]$

Figure 5: VO verification

```

Input: Queries  $Q_i$ , VO, lists  $H_i$ , current list locations, thresholds;
1: while VO still has entries do
2:   if  $P$  is an internal node then
3:     Split lists  $H_{S_i} \leftarrow \emptyset$ ;
4:     for  $H_i$  do
5:       if The current threshold in  $H_i$  is smaller than the corresponding threshold then
6:         Split;
7:       else
8:         Location + 1;
9:       end if
10:    end for
11:    if The current thresholds in  $H_i$  are smaller than the corresponding thresholds then
12:      Current list locations + 1;
13:    else
14:      return Error;
15:    end if
16:  end if
17:  if [ then
18:    VerifyVO( $Q_{iS}$ , VO,  $H_{iS}$ , current list locations, thresholds);
19:  end if
20:  if ] then
21:    return
22:  end if
23: end while
24: return
    
```



VO: $P[P[\text{leafH leafN}] P[\text{leafH leafN}]]$

Figure 6: VO verification

Algorithm 3: Verify VO

Input: Queries Q_i , VO, lists H_i , current list locations, thresholds;

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1: if  $P$  is leaf node then
2:   if The current thresholds in  $H_i$  are smaller than the corresponding thresholds then
3:     Current list locations + 1;
4:   else
5:     return Error;
6:   end if
7: end if
8: if  $P$  is leaf hash then
9:   if The current thresholds in  $H_i$  are greater than the corresponding thresholds then
10:    Current list locations + 1;
11:   else
12:    return Error;
13:   end if
14: end if
    
```

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- Just reveal part of keyword for authentication

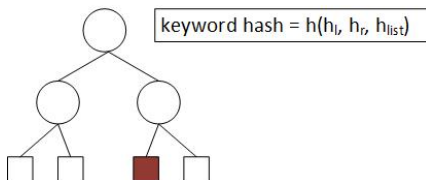


Figure 7: Keyword and its corresponding hash

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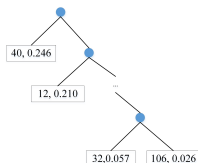
 $\langle 40, 0.246 \rangle \quad \langle 12, 0.210 \rangle \quad \langle 101, 0.175 \rangle \quad \dots \quad \langle 32, 0.057 \rangle \quad \langle 106, 0.026 \rangle$ 

Figure 8: Impact sorted

- Impact-Ordered VS. Frequency-Ordered
 - Impact-Ordered: Less false positive but compression unfriendly
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<40, 0.246> <12, 0.210> <101, 0.175> ... <32, 0.057> <106, 0.026>

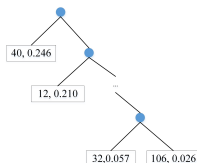
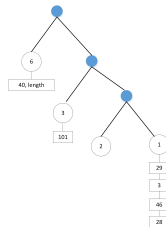


Figure 8: Impact sorted

<40, 6> <101, 3> <12, 2> <17, 2> <29, 1> <32, 1> <78, 1> <106, 1>

<6 : 1 : 40> <3 : 1 : 101> <2 : 2 : 12, 17> <1 : 4 : 29, 32, 78, 106>

<6 : 1 : 40> <3 : 1 : 101> <2 : 2 : 12, 5> <1 : 4 : 29, 3, 46, 28>



<40, len> <12, len> <101, len> ... <106, len>

Figure 9: Frequency sorted

- Combine Impact-Ordered and Frequency-Ordered

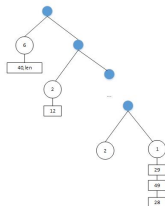
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<6 : 1 : 40> <2 : 1 : 12> <3 : 1 : 101> <1 : 1 : 32> <2 : 1 : 17> <1 : 3 : 29, 49, 28>



<40, len> <12, len> <101, len> ... <106, len>

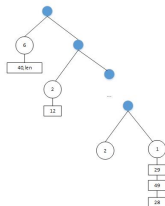
Figure 10: Combine impact-ordered and frequency-ordered 1

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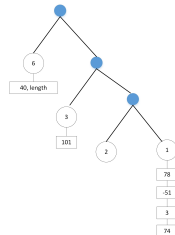
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<6 : 1 : 40> <3 : 1 : 101> <2 : 2 : 17, -5> <1 : 4 : 78, -51, 3, 74>
(compression unfriendly)



<40, len> <12, len> <101, len> ... <106, len>

Figure 11: Combine impact-ordered and frequency-ordered 2

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