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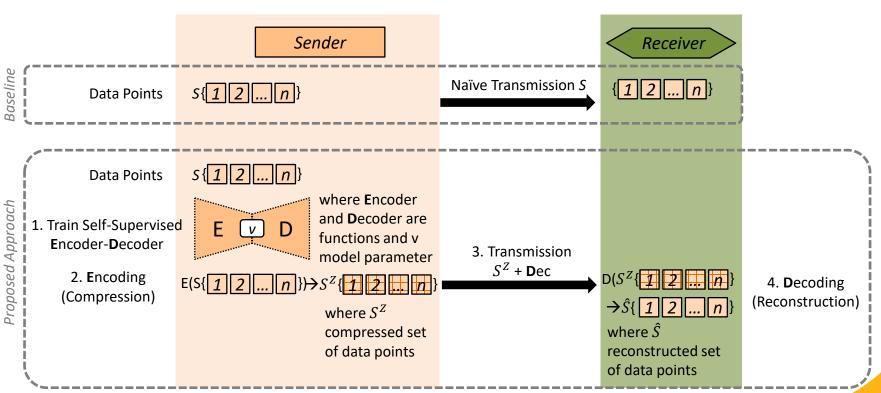
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## Communication





### MNIST dataset

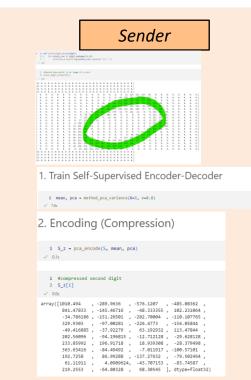
The MNIST database of handwritten digits with 784 features (28x28 pixels)

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```

https://www.openml.org/search?type=data&sort=nr\_of\_likes&status=active&id=554



## **Communication Example**

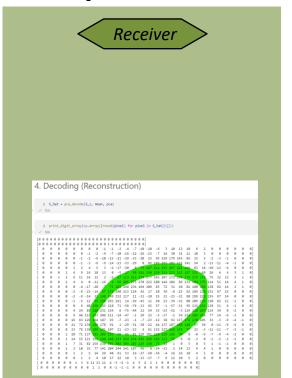


```
3. Transmission S^Z + \mathbf{D}ec
```

3. Transmission

43 x 70000 = 3010000

```
1 print("Original size of a digit:")
   2 print(len(S[0]))
   3 print("Compressed size of a digit:")
   4 print(len(S z[0]))
   5 print("Reduction:")
   6 print(f"{1 - (len(S_z[θ])/len(S[θ])):.2%}")
  8 print("----")
  9 print("Original size of a digit times dataset size:")
  10 print(str(len(S[0])) + " x " + str(len(S)) + " = " + str(len(S[0])*len(S)))
  11 print("Compressed size of a digit times dataset size:")
  12 print(str(len(S_z[0])) + " x " + str(len(S)) + " = " + str(len(S_z[0])*len(S)))
Original size of a digit:
Compressed size of a digit:
Reduction:
94.52%
Original size of a digit times dataset size:
784 x 70000 = 54880000
Compressed size of a digit times dataset size:
```





## Remarks and Questions

**R1**: The size of the compressed set of data points  $S^Z$  and the decoder function D depends on the parameter v (generalizability of the model). The higher v, the larger the size of  $S^Z$  and the decoder function D and the more accurate the reconstruction.

**R2**: There must be a trade-off in transmitting the data points from Sender to Receiver naively S versus with the proposed approach  $S^Z$  + D. Performance metrics:

- Volume of transmission:  $S > S^Z + D$
- Data Accuracy:
  - Sender S → Receiver S: 100%
  - Sender E(S) =  $S^Z$  → Receiver D( $S^Z$ )=  $\hat{S}$ : Reconstruction Error(S,  $\hat{S}$ )

Q1: What baseline compression methods exist?

**Q2**: When is the volume of the transmission indeed lower than the baseline while maintaining accurate data interpretation at receiver's end?



# Back-Up



**Irrelevant Lines** 

Alg.1: 14,15 Alg.2: 7-12

# Algorithms

#### Algorithm 1 Local Self-Supervised Models

Input:  $S_k$  local schema,  $T^a, T^t$  global textual serialization, E global language model encoder,  $v \in (1..0)$  global variance

Output: Local model:  $M_k = \{\mu_k \text{ local signature mean, } PC_k \text{ local principal components, } l_k \text{ local linkability range} \}$ 

1: 
$$S_k^t \leftarrow (e_{k_j}^t \leftarrow T^a(a_{k_j}) | a_{k_j} \in t_{k_i} \in S_k) \cup (e_k^t \leftarrow T^t(t_{k_i}) | t_{k_i} \in S_k) / \text{Local serialization.}$$

- 2:  $S_k^{\vec{v}} \leftarrow (e_{k_i}^{\vec{v}} \leftarrow E(e_{k_i}^t)|e_{k_i}^t \in S_k^t))$  //Local signatures.
- 3:  $\mu_k = \text{mean}(S_k^{\vec{v}})$  //Compute local signatures mean.
- 4:  $X_{origin} = S_k^{\vec{v}} \mu_k$  //Project signatures onto origin.
- 5:  $SV = \{sv_1, sv_2, ...\}, PC = \{pc_1, pc_2, ...\} = SVD(X_{origin})$ //Compute full Singular Value Decomposition and return Singular Values and Principal Components.
- 6:  $EV^{sum} = \sum_{j=1}^{SV} sv_j^2$  //Compute the sum of the squared SV for Explained Variance.
- 7:  $EV \leftarrow (ev_i = \frac{sv_i^2}{FVsum} | \forall sv_i \in SV) // \text{Compute EV per PC.}$
- 8:  $CEV = (ev_1, ev_1 + ev_2, ...) \leftarrow \text{CumulativeSum}(EV)$ //Cumulate EV for each added PC.
- 9:  $n_{\mathrm{comp}} \leftarrow \mathrm{GetIndex}(\mathit{CEV}, v) + 1 \ / \ / \mathrm{Find} \ \mathsf{PC}$  number needed to locally explain the global variance so that > v.
- 10:  $PC_k \leftarrow \{pc_1, pc_2, ...\}$  with  $pc_l \in PC \land l < n$  //Reduce set of all PC to the top-n.
- 11:  $X^Z = X_{origin} \cdot PC_{\nu}^T$  //Encode projected signatures.
- 12:  $\hat{X}_{origin} = X^Z \cdot PC_k$  //Decode signatures.
- 13:  $\hat{X} = \hat{X}_{origin} + \mu_k$  //Reverse projection onto origin.
- 14:  $S_k^s \leftarrow \{s_{k_l} = MSE(e_{k_l}^{\vec{v}}, \hat{x}_l) | \forall (e_{k_l}^{\vec{v}}, \hat{x}_l) \in (S_k^{\vec{v}}, \hat{X}) \}$ //Compute mean reconstruction error score of original and encoded-decoded signatures.
- 15:  $l_k \leftarrow \max(s_{k_i} \in S_k^s)$  //Select maximum outlier score as local linkability range.
- 16: return  $M_k = \{\mu_k, PC_k, l_k\}$  //Local model components.

### Algorithm 2 Local Linkability Assessment

```
Input: S_k^{\vec{v}} local schema signatures, M = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_m\} \setminus \{M_k\} models of all other local schemas where M_m = \{\mu_m, PC_m, I_m\}
```

- Output: Streamlined schema:  $S_k' = \{e_{k_1}, e_{k_2}, \dots, e_{k_l}\}$ 1: for all  $M_m \in M$  do
- 2:  $X_{origin} = S_k^{\vec{v}} \mu_m$
- 3:  $X^Z = X_{origin} \cdot PC_m^T$  //Encode projected signatures.
- 4:  $\hat{X}_{origin} = X^Z \cdot PC_m$  //Decode signatures.
- 5:  $\hat{X} = \hat{X}_{origin} + \mu_m$  //Reverse projection onto origin.
- 6:  $S_k^s \leftarrow \{s_{k_i} = MSE(e_k^{\vec{v}}, \hat{x}_i) | \forall (e_k^{\vec{v}}, \hat{x}_i) \in (S_k^{\vec{v}}, \hat{X})\}$ //Compute mean reconstruction error score of original and encoded-decoded signatures.
- 7: **for all**  $s_{k_i} \in S_k^s$  **do**
- 8: **if**  $s_{k_i} \leq l_m$  **then**9:  $S'_{k} \leftarrow Append(S'_{k}, e_{k_i})$
- $S_k' \leftarrow Append(S_k', e_{k_i})$ //Append linkable table or attribute signature  $e_{k_i} \in S_k$  to streamlined schema  $S_k'$ .
- 0: end if
- 11: end for
- 12: end for
- 13: return  $S'_k$

### Corresponding paper in review

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