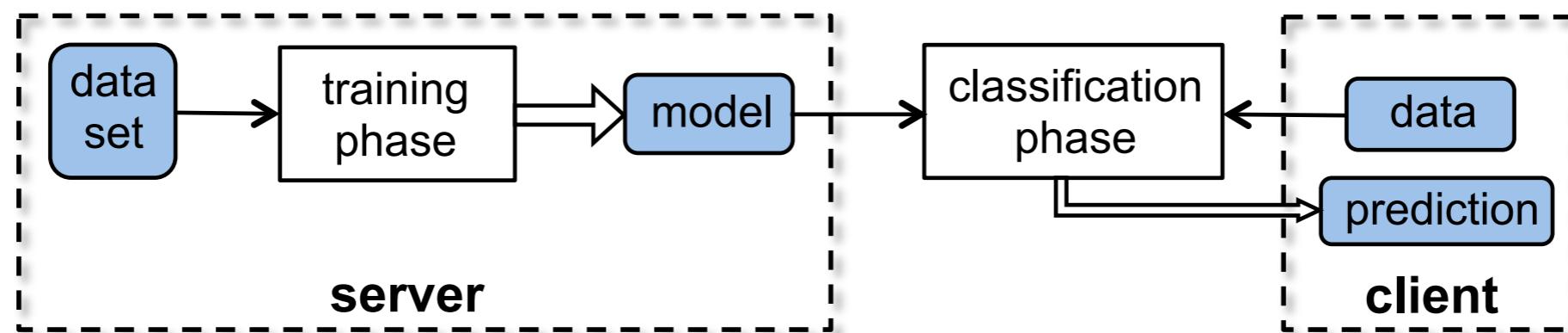


# Machine Learning Classification over Encrypted Data

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Stephen Tu, Shafi Goldwasser

# Classification (Machine Learning)

- Supervised learning (training)
- Classification



# Secure Classification

- The provider's model is sensible  
financial model, genetic sequences, ...
- Client's private data  
medical records, credit history, ...

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MPC / 2PC

# Using General 2PC ?

- + Works for every circuit
- + Constant number of interactions
- Have to build circuits
- Hard to ‘compose’
- Not easily reusable
  - ➡ Ad Hoc protocols

# Scope of our work

- Secure classification, no learning  
the model is already known
- Differential privacy is out of scope  
can be treated separately
- Classifiers as specialized 2PC, but not a  
specialized classifier

# Approach

- Security model: passive (honest-but-curious) adversary
- Identify and construct reusable building blocks
- Practical performance as a primary goal
- Choose the best fitted primitives
  - Homomorphic Encryption, FHE, Garbled Circuits, ...

# Building Blocks

- Dot product
- Encrypted Comparison
- Encrypted (arg)max
- Decision trees
- Encryption scheme switching

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- Bob SK
- The comparison pattern must not depend on the values

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  - ‘Classical’ algorithm

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  - ‘Classical’ algorithm  $\Rightarrow O(n)$

# Compare & Swap

Alice

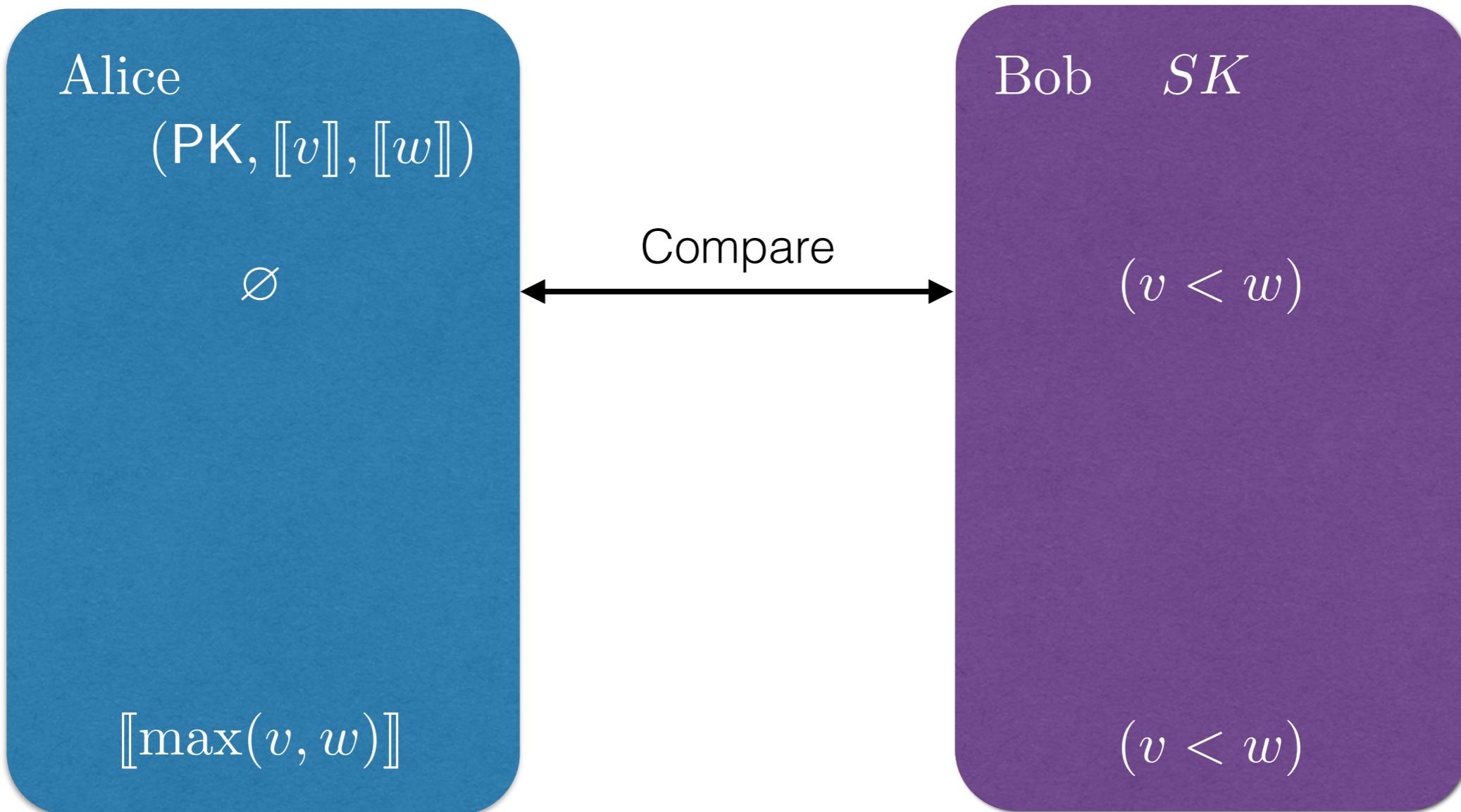
$(\text{PK}, [\![v]\!], [\![w]\!])$

$[\![\max(v, w)]\!]$

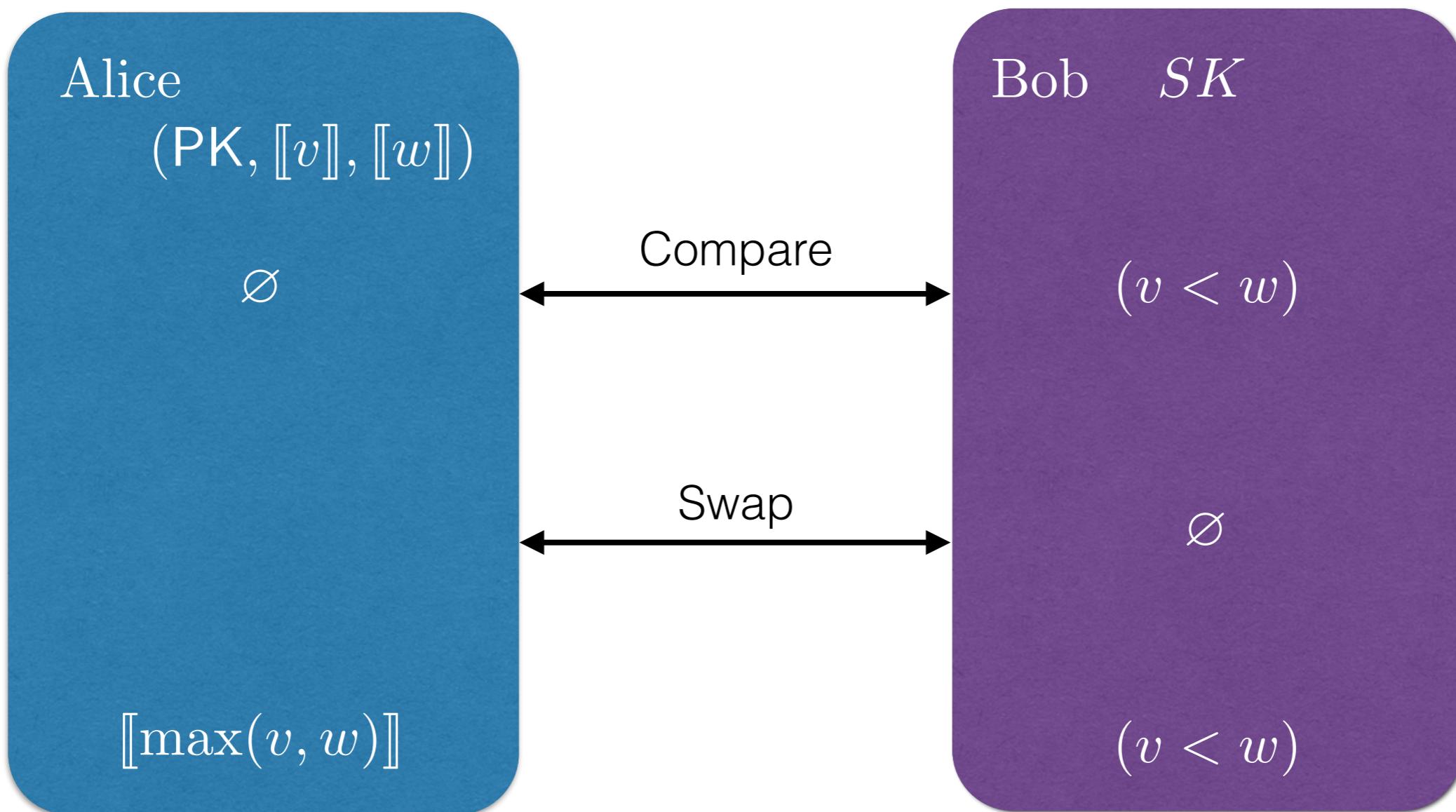
Bob  $SK$

$(v < w)$

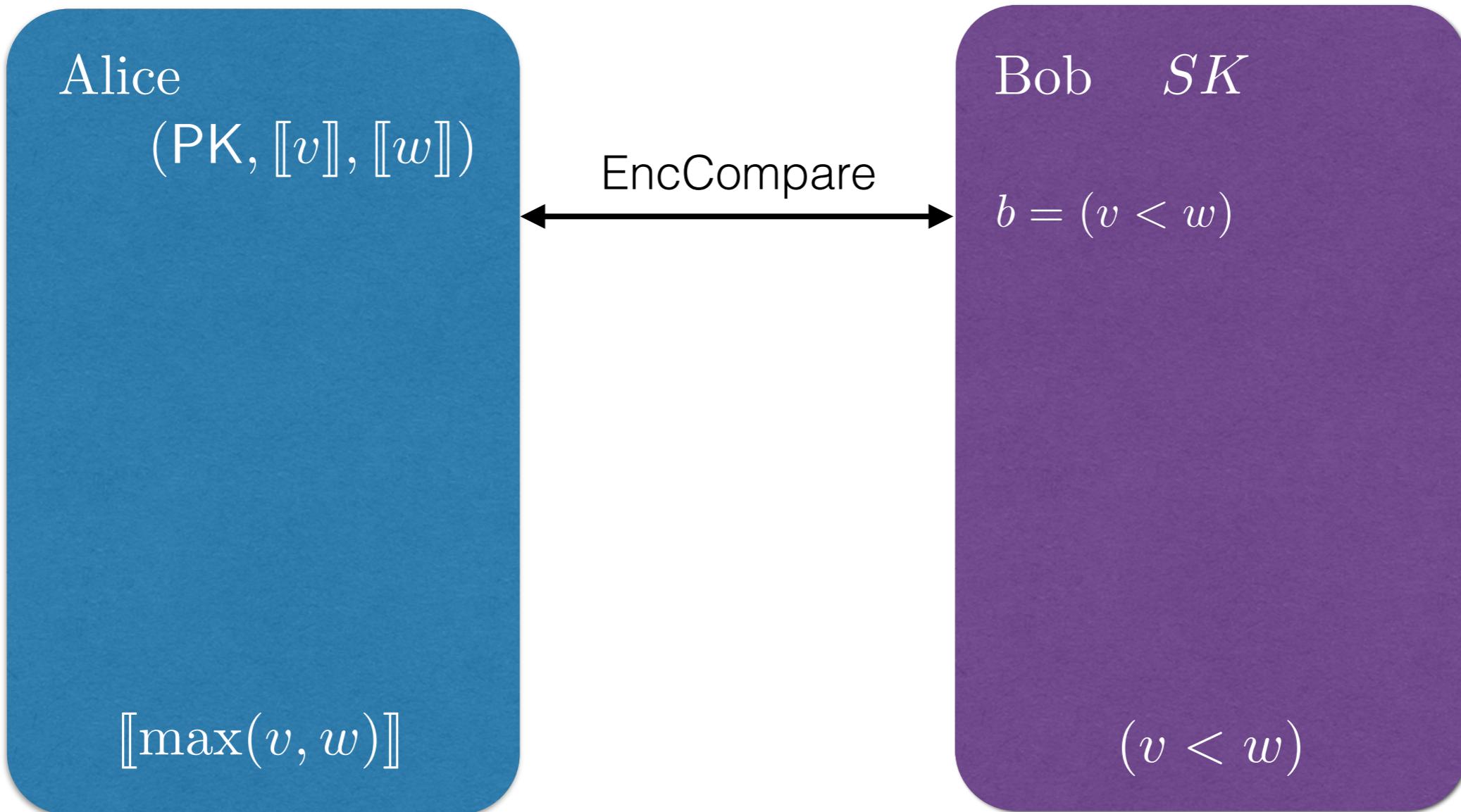
# Compare & Swap



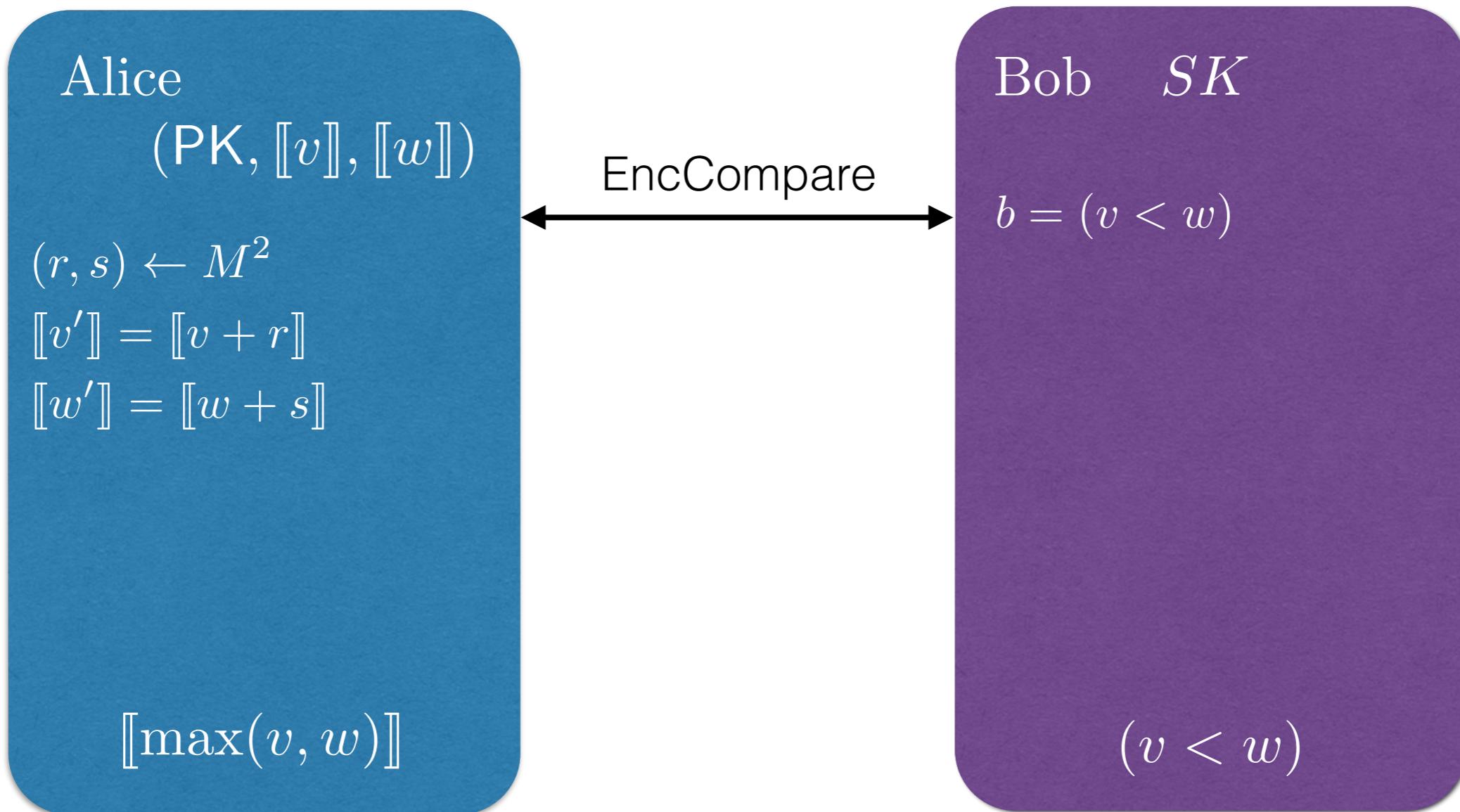
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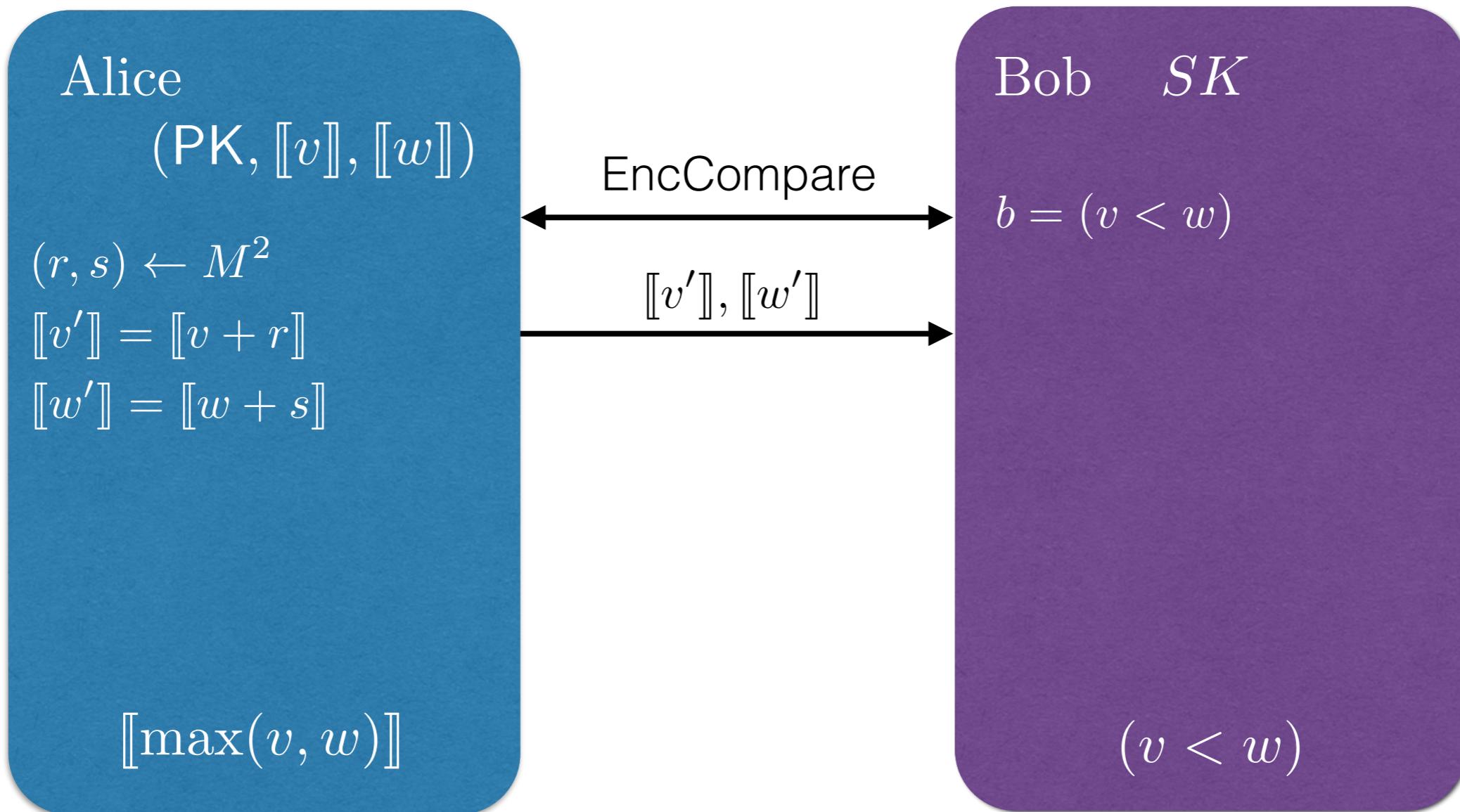
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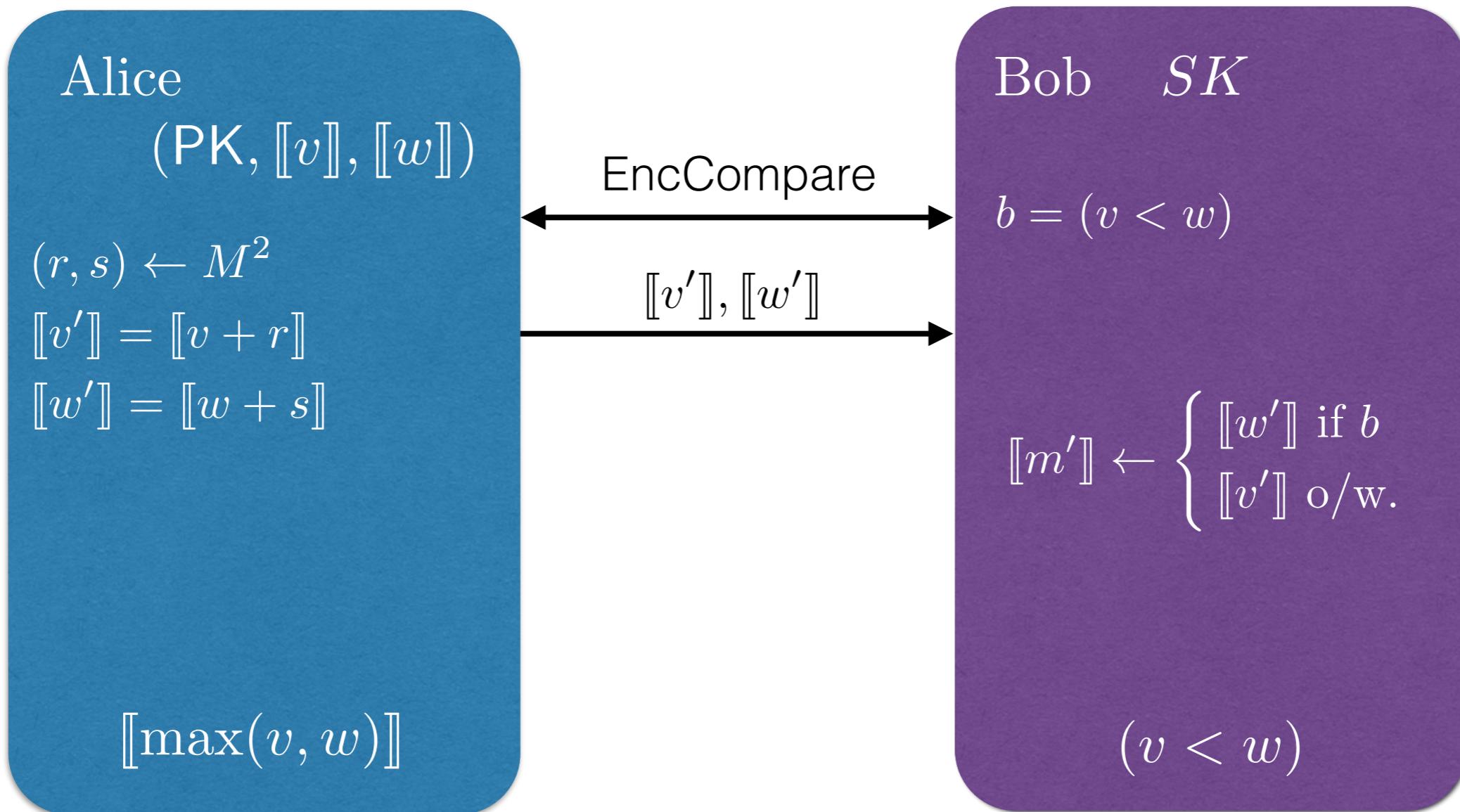
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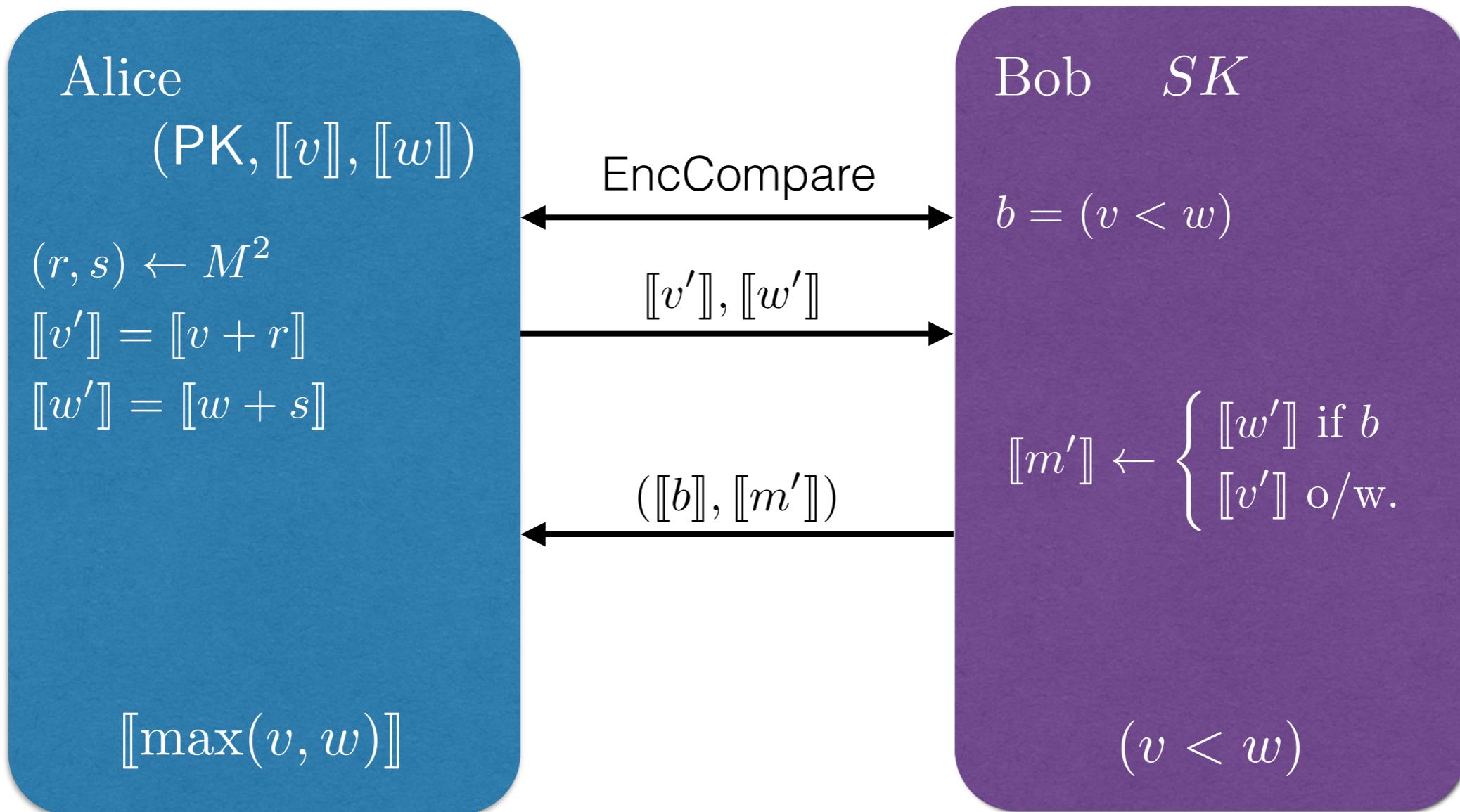
# Compare & Swap



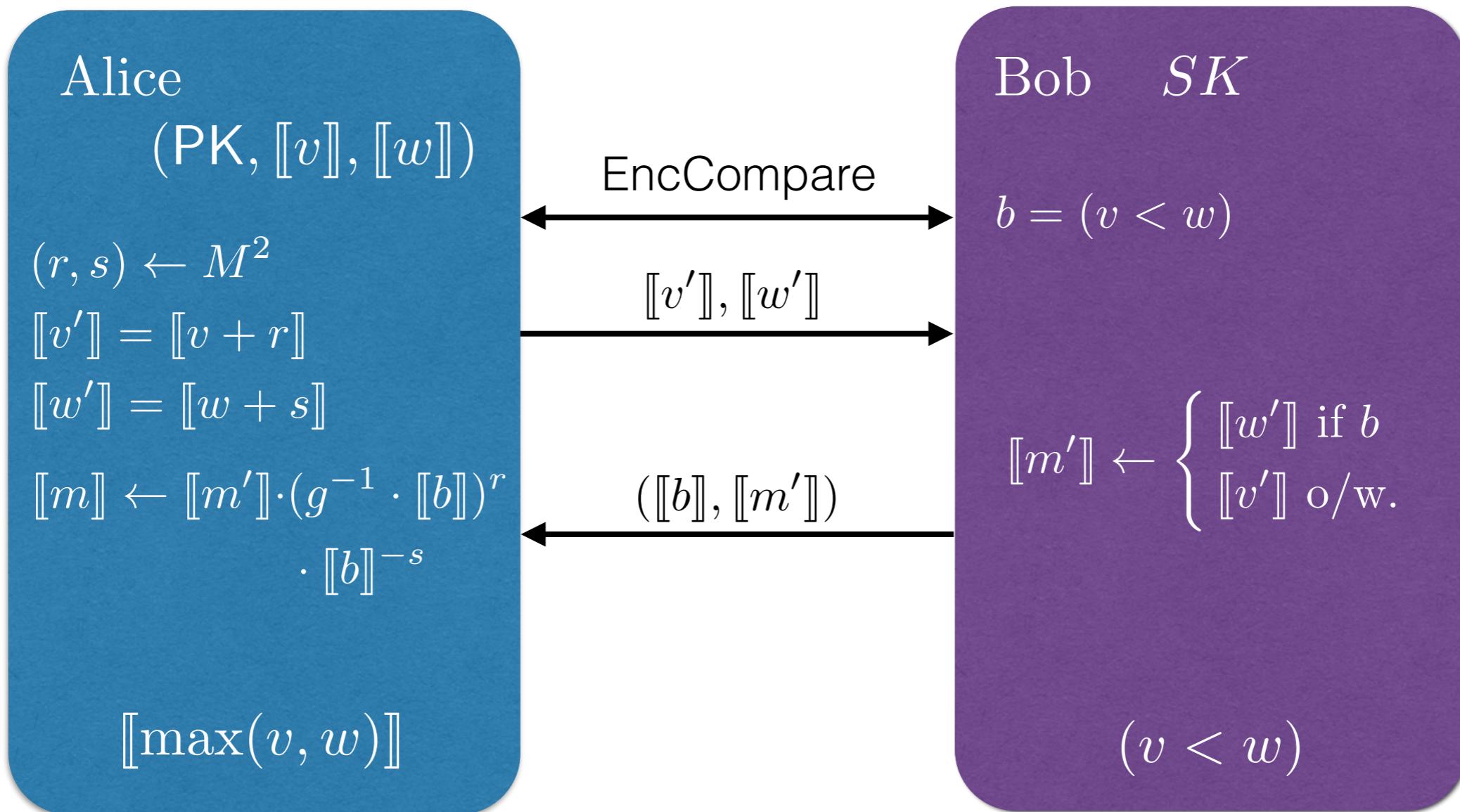
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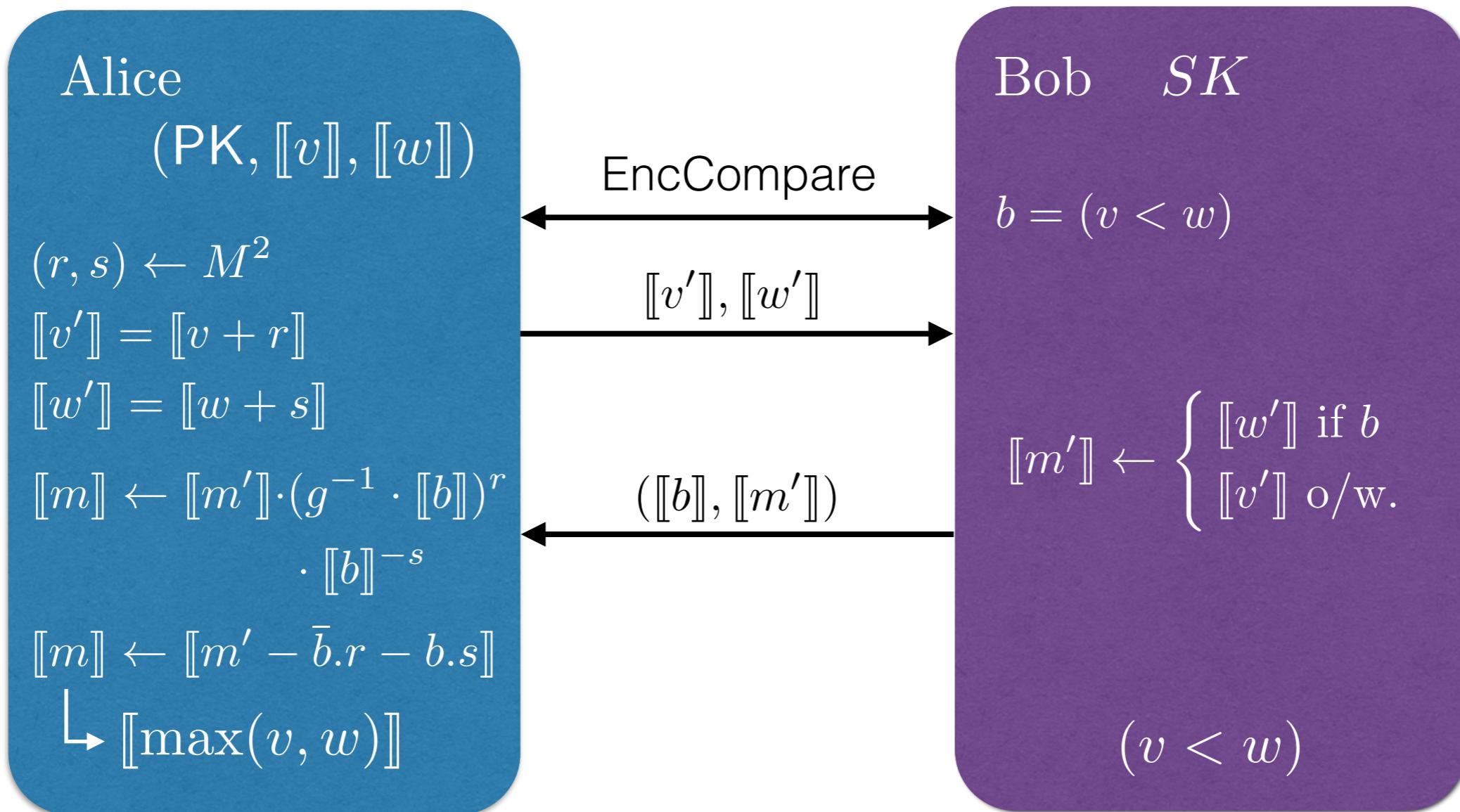
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# Argmax

- Protocol : n-1 Compare & Swap

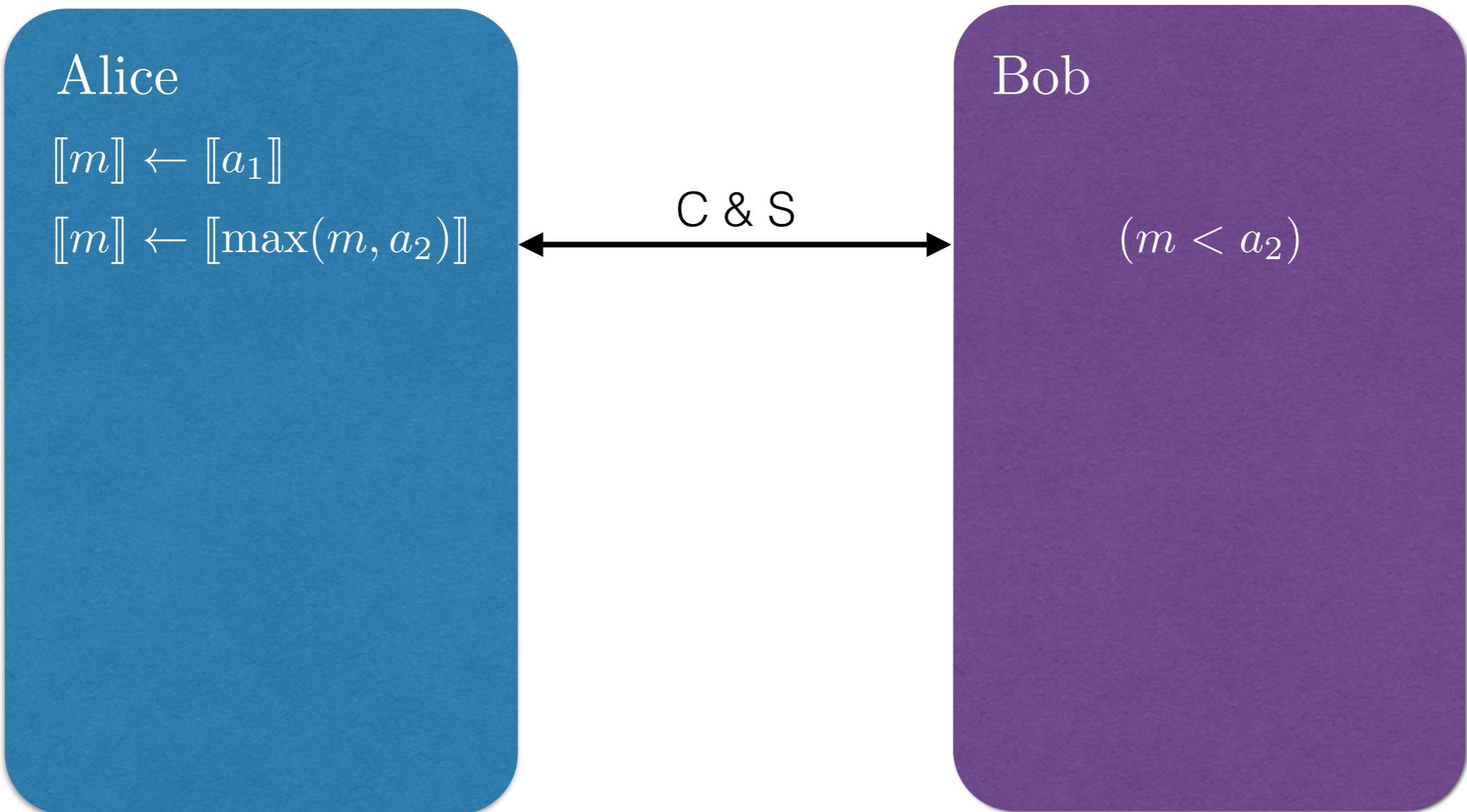
Alice

$\llbracket m \rrbracket \leftarrow \llbracket a_1 \rrbracket$

Bob

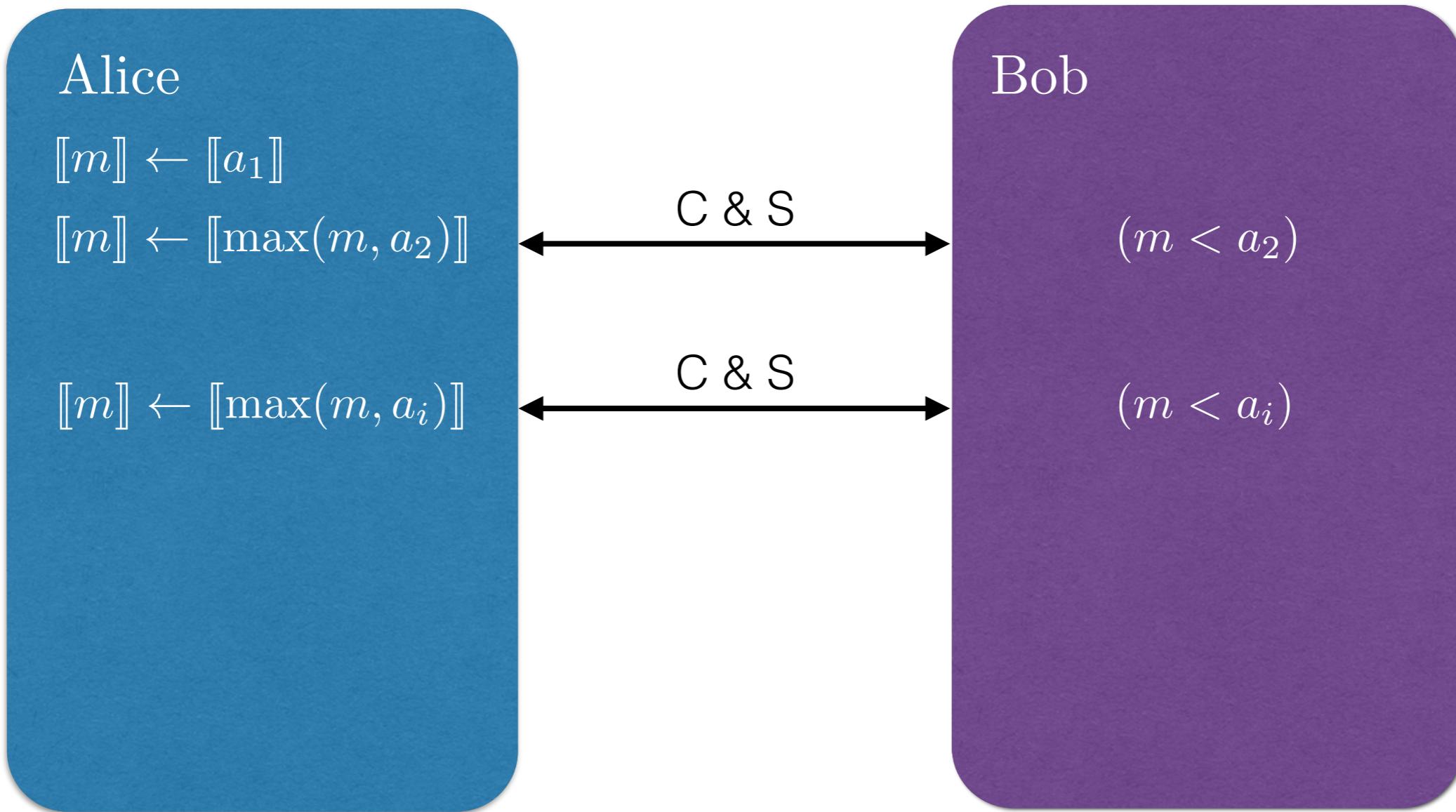
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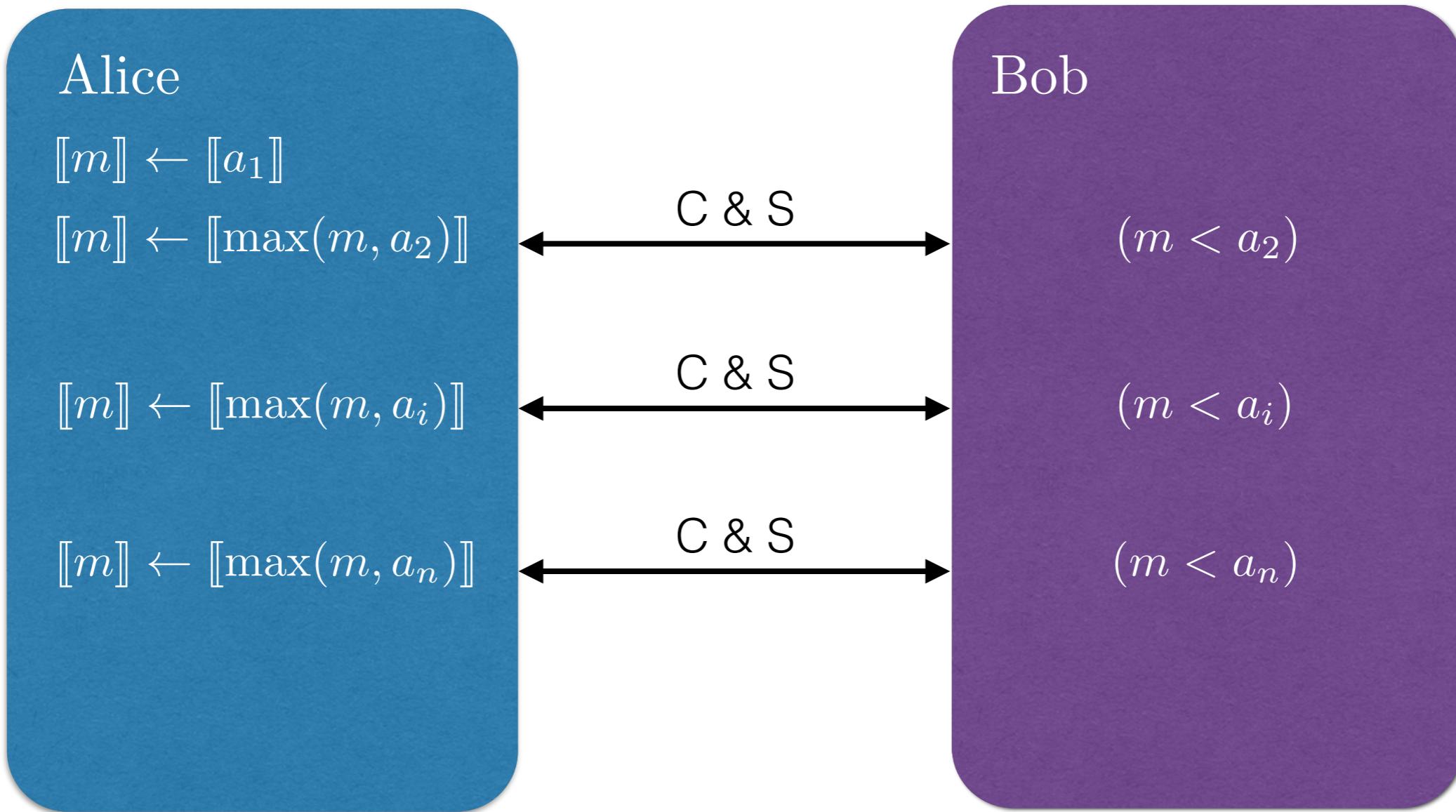
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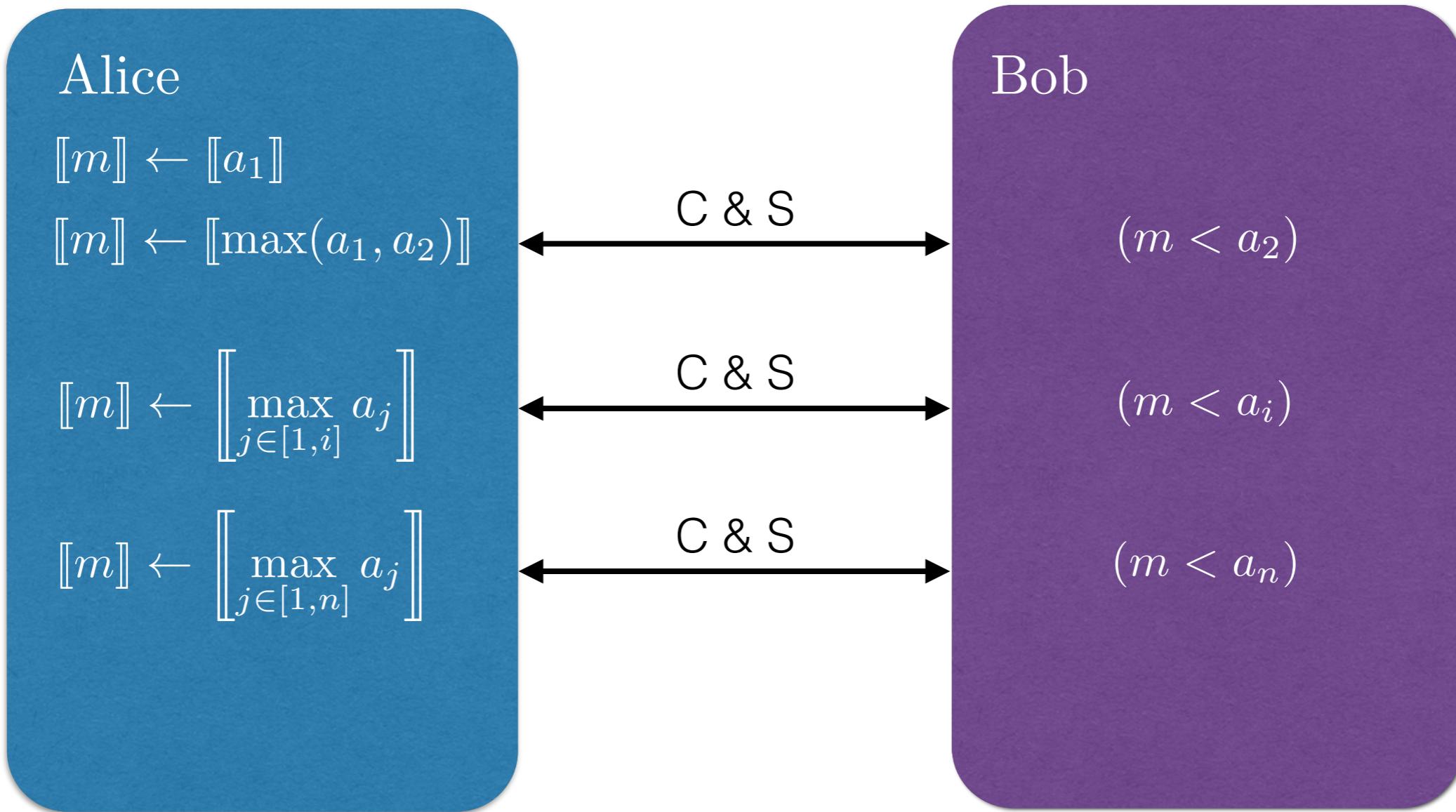
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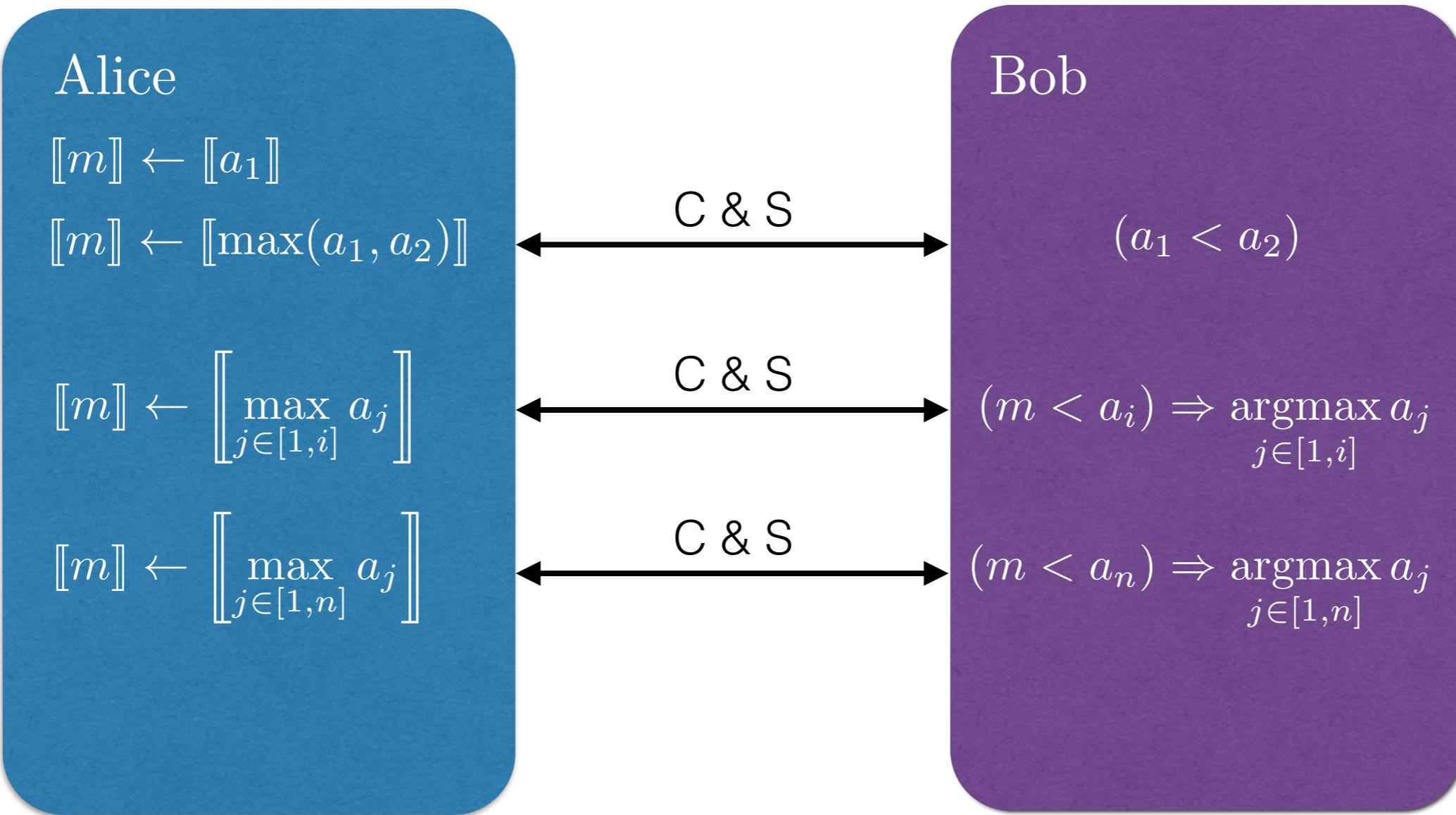
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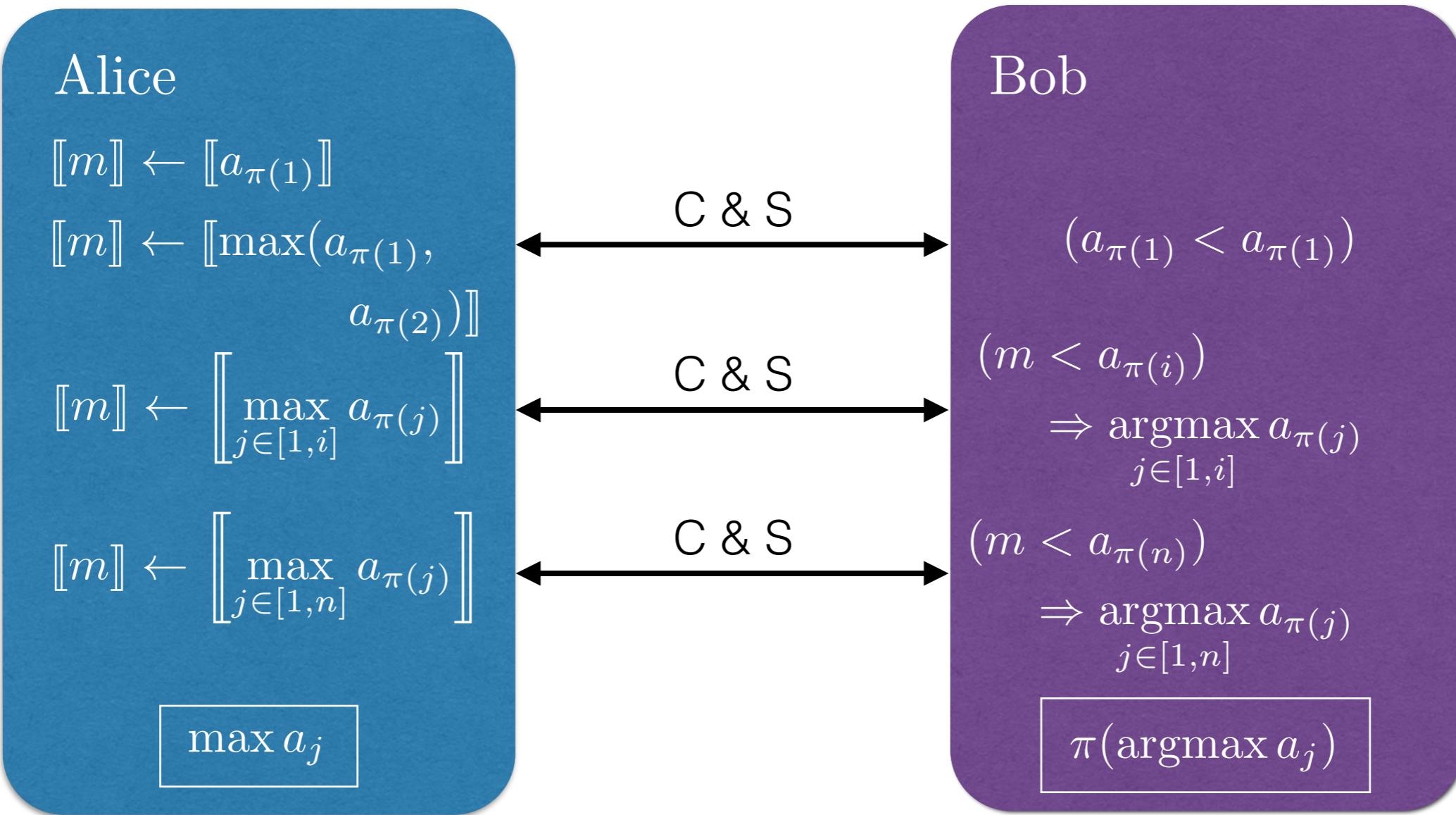
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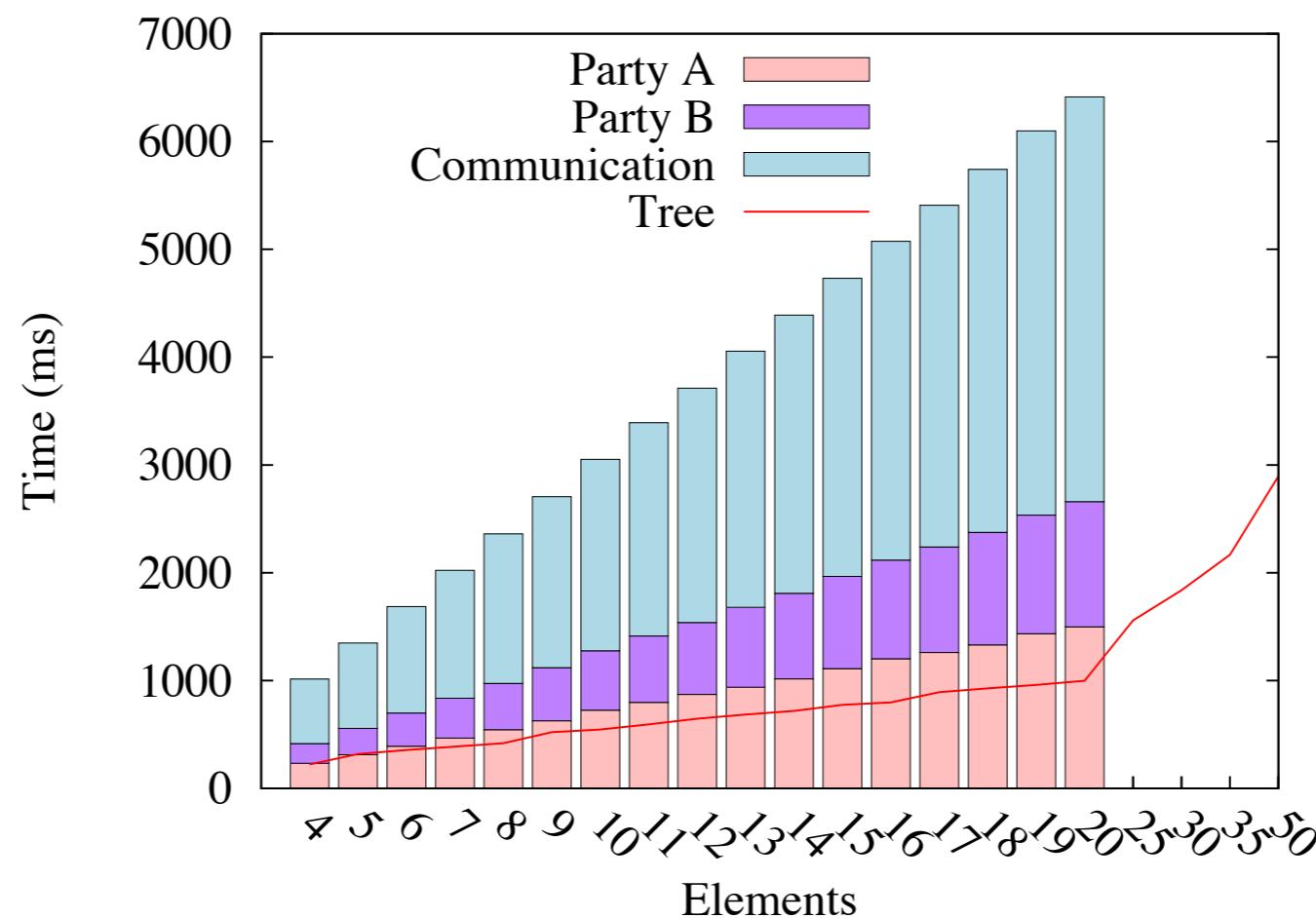
- Protocol : n-1 Compare & Swap sequentially

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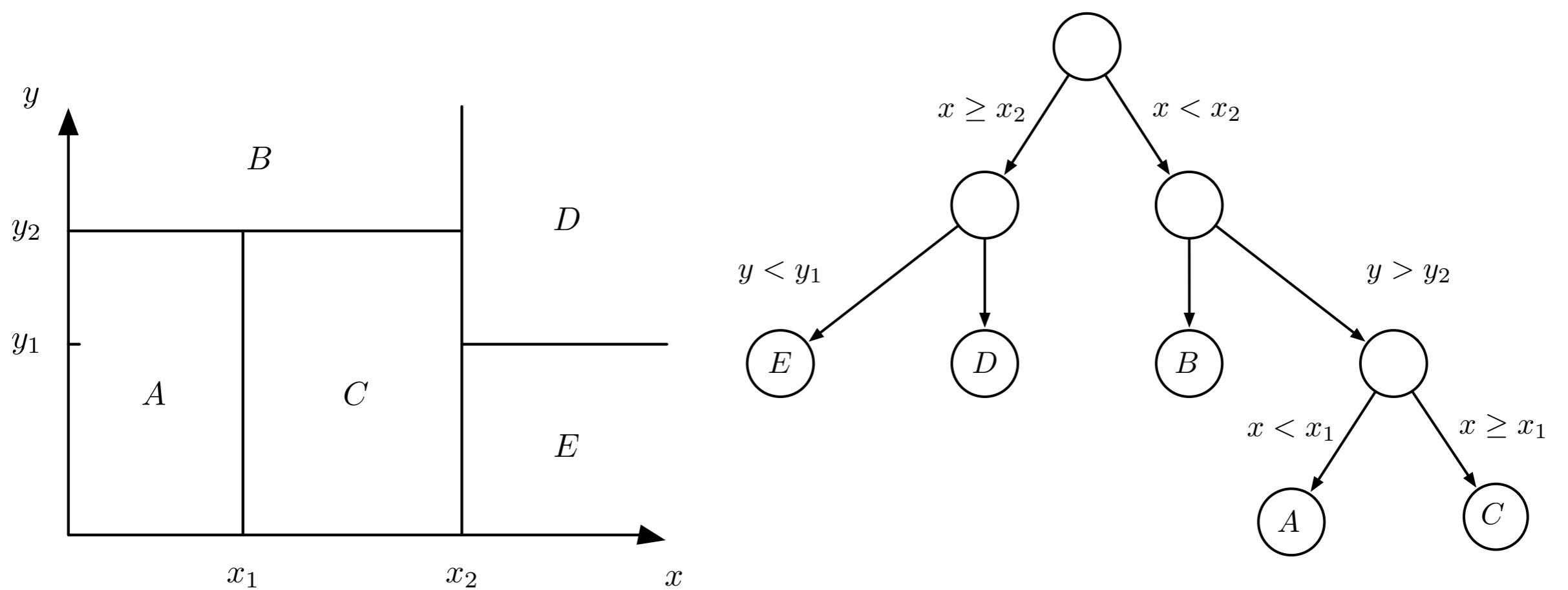
- Protocol : n-1 Compare & Swap
  - sequentially
  - or in parallel

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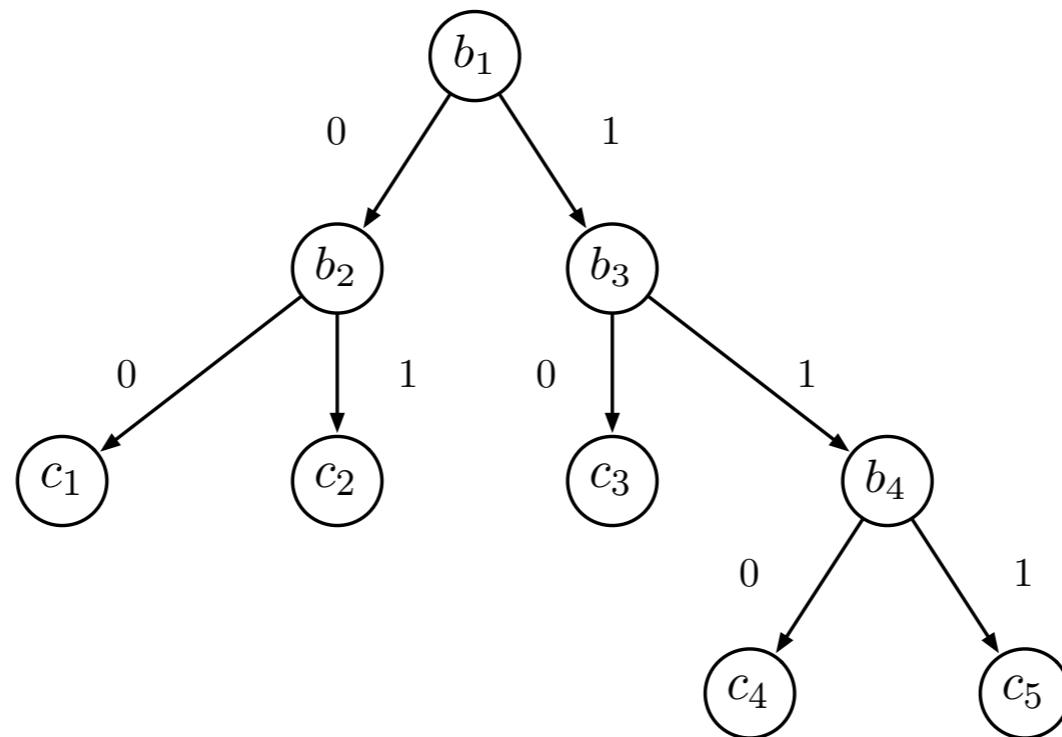
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# Decision Trees



# Decision Trees



$$\begin{aligned} P(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, c_1, \dots, c_5) = & b_1 \cdot (b_3 \cdot (b_4 \cdot c_5 + (1 - b_4) \cdot c_4) + (1 - b_3) \cdot c_3) \\ & + (1 - b_1) \cdot (b_2 \cdot c_2 + (1 - b_2) \cdot c_1) \end{aligned}$$

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- Polynomial evaluation

Leveled Homomorphic Encryption

- Binary Variables
  - Binary Coefficients ! (SIMD)
- } Efficient LHE

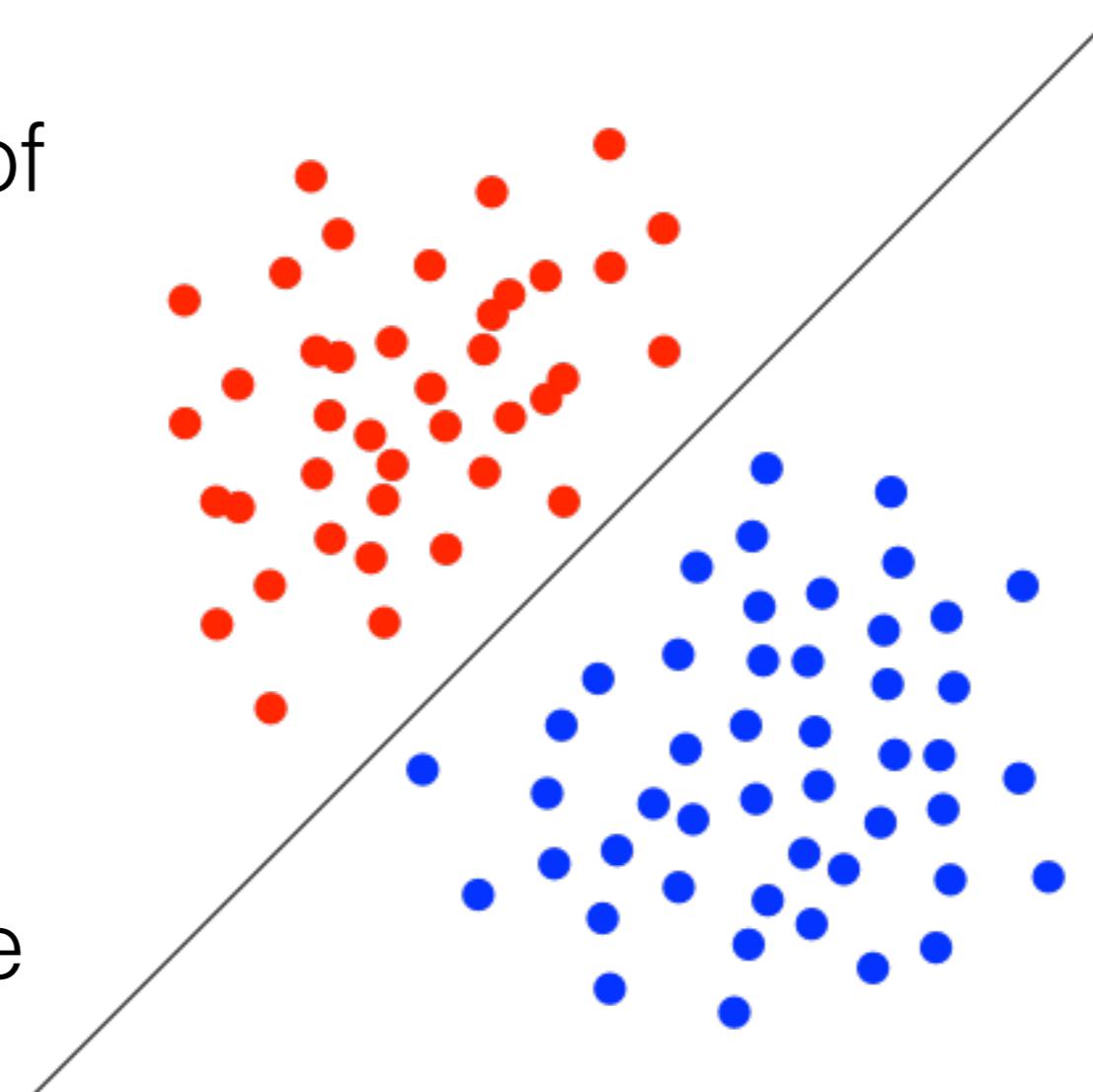
# Classifiers

## In Practice

- Linear Classifier
- Naïve Bayes Classifier
- Decision Trees

# Linear Classifier

- Separate two sets of points
- Very common classifier
- Dot product + Encrypted compare



# Linear Classifier

Model Size	Computation		Time / protocol		Total	Comm.	Inter.
	Client	Server	Dot Product	Enc. Comp.			
30	46.4 ms	43.8 ms	194 ms	9.67 ms	204 ms	35.84 kB	7
47	55.5 ms	43.8 ms	194 ms	23.6 ms	217 ms	40.19 kB	7

Evaluation on UC Irvine ML databases  
40 ms network latency  
2,66 GHz Intel Core i7

# Naïve Bayes Classifier

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- Classification  $\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} p(C = c_i | X = x)$

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- Classification  $\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} p(C = c_i | X = x)$
- Bayes Formula  $\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} \frac{p(C = c_i, X = x)}{p(X = x)}$

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- Bayes Formula  $\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} p(C = c_i, X = x)$
- Naïve Model  $\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} p(C = c_i, X_1 = x_1, \dots, X_d = x_d)$

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$$\operatorname{argmax}_{i \in [k]} \log p(C = c_i) \sum_{j=1}^d \log p(X_j = x_j | C = c_i)$$

# Naïve Bayes Classifier

k	d	Computation		Running Time	Comm.	Inter.
		Client	Server			
2	9	150 ms	104 ms	479 ms	72.47 kB	14
5	9	537 ms	368 ms	1415 ms	150.7 kB	42
24	70	1652 ms	1664 ms	3810 ms	1911 kB	166

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# Decision Tree

- Combination of other classifiers
- In this example, linear classifiers
- Linear classifier + ES Switching + Decision Trees

# Decision Tree

Tree Specs.		Computation		Time / Protoc.		FHE		Com m.	Inter.
N	D	Client	Server	Lin. Class.	ES Switch	Eval	Decrypt		
4	4	1579 ms	798 ms	446 ms	1639 ms	239 ms	33.51 ms	2639 kB	30
6	4	2297 ms	1723 ms	1410 ms	7406 ms	899 ms	35.1 ms	3555 kB	44

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# In conclusion

- Composable building blocks for secure classifiers
- Practical performances

Future work :

- Less roundtrips (work on the protocols)
- More parallelism (work on the implementation)

# Questions?