

《基于隐私保护的机器学习若干技术研究》 开题报告

数学与信息科学学院

汇报人:刘坤 导师:唐春明教授

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问题和背景

Problem & Background

ਂ问题

☑国内外研究概况

问题和背景

Problem & Background





机器学习 特征提取,模型训练,查询匹配

现有的计算工作 有效性差,效率低,安全性弱等问题



模型和数据的隐私

场景1服务器与服务器之间

场景2 用户与服务器之间

场景3 用户与用户之间



隐私性与效率 类同态加密 安全性高 效率低 安全乘法协议



研究的问题 基于隐私保护的朴素贝叶斯分类的安全 两方计算

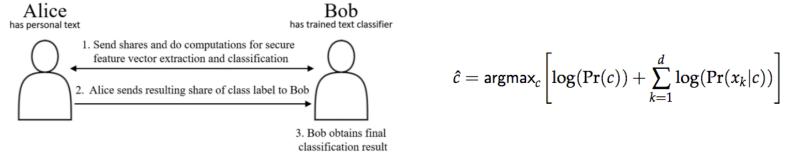
支持分类模型训练的安全外包计算

国内外研究概况





现有的隐私保护朴素贝叶斯协议基于文献[1],用于文本分类。可信第三方分发乘法三元组。



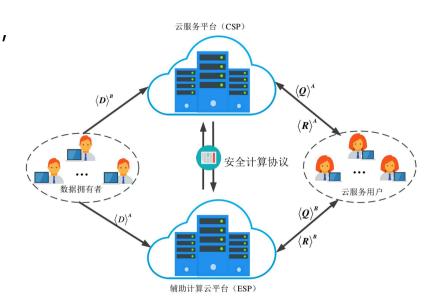
[1] Resende, Amanda, Davis Railsback, Rafael Dowsley, Anderson CA Nascimento, and Diego F. Aranha. "Fast privacy-preserving text classification based on secure multiparty computation." *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security* (2022).

国内外研究概况





文献[2]利用安全多方计算,在多个数据源参与方垂直或水平分割下,支持隐私保护的线性回归方案。通过使用秘密共享技术,共同训练模型需要参与方时刻保持在线并参与后续的计算。大多数现有方案计算开销大。



[1] Resende, Amanda, Davis Railsback, Rafael Dowsley, Anderson CA Nascimento, and Diego F. Aranha. "Fast privacy-preserving text classification based on secure multiparty computation." *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security* (2022).

[2] Liu, Lin, Jinshu Su, Rongmao Chen, Ximeng Liu, Xiaofeng Wang, Shuhui Chen, and Hofung Leung. "Privacy-preserving mining of association rule on outsourced cloud data from multiple parties." In *Australasian Conference on Information Security and Privacy*, pp. 431-451. Springer, Cham, 2018.



研究动机

Motivation

◎ 论文的理论依据 ◎ 研究方法 ◎ 研究内容

论文的理论依据

G

The theoretical basis of the paper



[3] Miller, David J., Zhen Xiang, and George Kesidis. "Adversarial learning targeting deep neural network classification: A comprehensive review of defenses against attacks." *Proceedings of the IEEE* 108, no. 3 (2020): 402-433.

论文的理论依据

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The theoretical basis of the paper



[3] Miller, David J., Zhen Xiang, and George Kesidis. "Adversarial learning targeting deep neural network classification: A comprehensive review of defenses against attacks." *Proceedings of the IEEE* 108, no. 3 (2020): 402-433.

研究方法

Research Method



查阅相关文献 广大电子图书馆

谷歌学术镜像网站

笔记 对相同类似的问题进行比较分类 对重要论文研读并笔记 完善个人网页



实验重现

用虚拟机在linux系统下重现论文实验

通过阿里云限时免费的在线GPU

论文撰写

导师指导

Grammarly等工具

研究内容



Research Contents



隐私计算

安全多方计算协议、秘密共享、安全比较、安全转换(2toQ,Qto2)、安全乘法、混淆电路、Paillier同态加密、安全比特分解、安全定点数截断等



机器学习分类模型

线性回归、逻辑回归、贝叶斯分类模型(朴素、高斯、伯努利)、k近邻和神经网络等



实验编程

利用C++、python等语言在linux系统下模拟仿真



解决方案

Solution

☑ 研究分析 ☑ 方案及讨论

研究分析

Research Analysis





安全比较协议

- 1. 求差 $\llbracket \operatorname{diff} \rrbracket_q \leftarrow \llbracket x \rrbracket_q \llbracket y \rrbracket_q$
- 2. 最高有效位的秘密共享



安全乘法协议 计算矩阵 $X \cdot Y$, 寻找均匀 随机($[U]_q$, $[V]_q$, $[W]_q$) 使得 W = UV



朴素贝叶斯分类 对概率取对数

$$\begin{split} \log(\Pr(c|x)) &= \log \left(\Pr(c) \prod_{i=1}^{d} \Pr(x_i|c) \right) \\ &= \log(\Pr(c)) + \sum_{i=1}^{d} \log(\Pr(x_i|c)). \end{split}$$

方案及讨论

1

Solution and Discussion

安全两方计算的朴素贝叶斯分类模型

Protocol 6 Privacy Preserving Naive Bayes Classification

Input: S_0 and S_1

Output: S_0 and S_1 reconstruct the classifier model c

- 1: Servers S_0 and S_1 carry out the feature extraction protocol $\Pi_{Feature Extract}$ with its plaintext input $X_i = (x_0, x_1, \cdots, x_n)$ and $Y_i = (y_0, y_1, \cdots, y_m)$. The output of protocol is comprised the feature values $\langle X \rangle_i = (\langle x \rangle_0, \langle x \rangle_1, \cdots, \langle x \rangle_n)$ and $\langle Y \rangle_i = (\langle y \rangle_0, \langle y \rangle_1, \cdots, \langle y \rangle_n)$ in \mathbb{Z}_q .
- 2: They construct a set of secret shared features relying on a secure share protocol $\Pi_{SecureShare}$. Based on the classified results, Servers S_0 and S_1 hold the ciphertext block $D_{S_0} = (X_0, Y_0)$ and $D_{S_1} = (X_1, Y_1)$, respectively. Namely, the secret shared value $y_i, i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ is sorted to 1 if $\langle x \rangle \in D_{S_1}$ and otherwise is to 0.
- 3: Each server S_i , $i \in \{0,1\}$ implements the classifying protocol with each classification c_j
- 4: S_0 and S_1 computes the secret sharing block $\log(\Pr(c_j))$, $\log(\Pr(y_1|c_j))$, $\log(\Pr(y_2|c_j))$, \cdots $\log(\Pr(y_m|c_j))$, $\log(1-\Pr(y_1|c_j))$, \cdots , $\log(1-\Pr(y_m|c_j))$ for their inputs. It's denoted that consist of the Probability of the classification and take each logarithm on the set of the conditional probabilities.
- 5: Each party utilizes a secure matrix multiplication protocol $\Pi_{MatrixMult}$ to compute $w_q \leftarrow y_{iq} \log(\Pr(x_i|c_i))_q + (1 y_{iq}) \log(1 \Pr(x_i|c_i))_q$.
- 6: Servers S_0 and S_1 coordinately compute $u_{iq} \leftarrow \log(\Pr(c_i))_q + \sum_{i=1}^n w_{iq}$ in local.
- 7: Both of them compare the results of Step 3(c) for two classes by exploiting the secure comparison protocol. Also, the output classification c_2 as a secret share is computed by each party.

- 两方服务器不泄漏各自均能得到模型
- 不涉及双方数据的分割方式
- 加密部分使用到同态,因此协议是可证明完全



感谢各位专家批评指正 THANK YOU FOR WATCHING