Towards Scalable, Efficient and Privacy Preserving Machine Learning
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Towards Scalable, Efficient and Privacy Preserving Machine Learning
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Context and Motivation

- Minimize the computational costs incurred by privacy preservation.
- Provide an end-to-end privacy preserving outsourced data classification service.
- Enable a set of mutually untrusted data owners to have a global vision on the union of their data without breaching the privacy of each one of them.
- Enable dynamic data model updates when new training data samples are available.

Related work

- Different ML algorithms
  - Clustering [1]
  - Classification [2]
  - Association Rule Mining [3]
- Different Privacy-preservation objectives
  - ML output protection
  - Data protection
- Privacy Preservation techniques
  - Cryptographic techniques (SMC/HE, GC, OT)
  - Original data protection
- Different architectures
  - Distributed [4]
  - Non-cryptographic techniques (PP-Data Publishing techniques)

Design principles

- Cryptographic based protection (data model, training data, classification queries and responses)
- Partial homomorphic encryption (PHE ) based building blocks
- Combine PHE with cryptographic blinding (DTPKC cryptosystem [6])
- We implemented the VFDT incremental decision tree learning algorithm [7]

Preliminary results

- We have used a synthetic dataset for fraud detection in a B2B network.
- This dataset contains 1000 bank transactions with 9 attributes each.
- We compare our work to the Ciphermed framework [8].

References