

情報セキュリティと分散型 AI の融合: データのプライバシーとユーティリティの保護

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https://market.us/report/federated-learning-market/





●IEEE Trans. Inf. Forensics Secur. (2018)に掲載

●Google Scholarによる引用数 1300以上

●2023 IEEE SPS Best Paper Award 受賞

Le Trieu Phong, Yoshinori Aono, Takuya Hayashi, Lihua Wang, Shiho Moriai:

Privacy-Preserving Deep Learning via Additively Homomorphic Encryption. IEEE Trans. Inf. Forensics Secur. (2018)

DeepProtect (2018)以降の研究



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Central server (with possibly malicious activities) (Store) When receiving a ciphertext E from a distributed trainer, store it. (Share) When being requested from a distributed trainer, send E to that trainer. Initially, when E does not exist, send \perp . $E = \mathsf{Enc}_K(W' \circ V')$ $E = \mathsf{Enc}_K(W' \circ V')$ $\mathsf{Dec}_K(E)$ $\mathsf{Dec}_K(E)$ $W' \circ V'$ $W' \circ V'$ $W \circ V$ $W \circ V$ vertical horizontal vertical horizontal learning part learning part learning part learning part Local weight/prediction results Local weight/prediction results Local dataset 1 Local dataset NDistributed Trainer 1 Distributed Trainer N(e.g. Hospital 1) (e.g. Hospital N)

認証付き暗号に より、暗号文を 変える攻撃者を 対応!

Le Trieu Phong: Secure deep learning for distributed data against malicious central server. PLoS ONE 17(8), 2022

DeepProtect (2018)以降の研究



Central server (with possibly malicious activities)

(Store) When receiving a ciphertext E from a distributed trainer, store it.

(Share) When being requested from a distributed trainer, send E to that trainer. Initially, when E does not exist, send \perp .







ー部のパラメー タは、別のデー タセットの学習 結果でもOK!

オープンデータを用いた実験





1.MRI 2.X-Ray画像



| 0 173k | -56.4 2.45 | -72.7 22.1 | -48.3 9.38 | -5.68 16.9 | -114 |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0 | -1.3598071336738 | -0.0727811733098497 | 2.53634673796914 | 1.37815522427443 | -0.33832 |
| 0 | 1.19185711131486 | 0.26615071205963 | 0.16648011335321 | 0.448154078460911 | 0.060017 |
| 1 | -1.35835406159823 | -1.34016307473609 | 1.77320934263119 | 0.379779593034328 | -0.50319 |



Input Chest X-Ray Image

CheXNet 121-layer CNN

Output Pneumonia Positive (85%)



MRI: <u>http://www.riteh.uniri.hr/~istajduh/projects/kneeMRI/</u> X-Ray: <u>https://stanfordmlgroup.github.io/projects/chexnet/</u> Credit Card: <u>https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud</u>

MRI1:

- スタンフォード大学医療センターで取得、
- 1,370 件の膝 MRI 検査。 •
- ラベルは臨床レポートから手動で抽出。

MRI2:

- クロアチアの病院センターで取得。
- 917件の膝 MRI 検査。 \bullet

目的:膝の前十字靭帯断裂 (ACL tears)を推測





MRIデータ

MRNet:我々のシステムの部品





Le Trieu Phong, PLoS ONE 17(8), 2022

MRNet:我々のシステムの部品





我々のシステムを用い、MRIに関わる実験結果

Area-under-the-curve (AUC) scores of learning methods on MRI datasets.

| Paper | Method | AUC score | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Stajduhar et al. [15] | Support Vector Machine | 0.894 MRI2 の | |
| Bien et al. [14] | Neural Network | 0.824 テスト | |
| Bien et al. [14] | Neural Network | 0.911 セットで 予測 | |
| 我々のシステム (Train on MRI1 + MRI2) | Neural Network | 0.924 | |



Le Trieu Phong: Secure deep learning for distributed data against malicious central server. PLoS ONE 17(8), 2022 Le Trieu Phong, Tran Thi Phuong, Lihua Wang, Seiichi Ozawa: Frameworks for Privacy-Preserving Federated Learning. IEICE Trans. Inf. Syst. 107(1): 2-12(2024)

学習の詳細 (MRIデータ)



| Model (MRNet) | 6,100万個のパラメータ (ハードディスクに234MB) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CBC-encrypt-then-mac | 3 秒 |
| Training on GPU (one epoch) | 13 秒 |

X-Rayデータ: NIH ChestX-ray14データセット

NEWS RELEASES

Media Advisory

Wednesday, September 27, 2017

NIH Clinical Center provides one of the largest publicly available chest x-ray datasets to scientific community

The dataset of scans is from more than 30,000 patients, including many with advanced lung disease.

https://www.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/nih-clinical-center-provides-one-largest-publicly-available-chest-x-ray-datasets-scientific-community

<u>ChestX-ray14 データセット</u>

- ・14の異なる胸部疾患に個別にラベル付けされる。
- 112,120 枚の正面胸部 X 線画像がある。





| | AUCスコア(| (高い方が良い) | _(Stanford大学) | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Pathology | Wang et al. (2017) | Yao et al. (2017) | CheXNet (ours) | |
| Atelectasis | 0.716 | 0.772 | 0.8094 | |
| Cardiomegaly | 0.807 | 0.904 | 0.9248 | |
| Effusion | 0.784 | 0.859 | 0.8638 | Input |
| Infiltration | 0.609 | 0.695 | 0.7345 | Chest X-Ray Image |
| Mass | 0.706 | 0.792 | 0.8676 | CheXNet |
| Nodule | 0.671 | 0.717 | 0.7802 | 121-layer CNN |
| Pneumonia | 0.633 | 0.713 | 0.7680 | Output |
| Pneumothorax | 0.806 | 0.841 | 0.8887 | Pneumonia Positive (85%) |
| Consolidation | 0.708 | 0.788 | 0.7901 | |
| Edema | 0.835 | 0.882 | 0.8878 | |
| Emphysema | 0.815 | 0.829 | 0.9371 | |
| Fibrosis | 0.769 | 0.767 | 0.8047 | |
| Pleural Thickening | 0.708 | 0.765 | 0.8062 | |
| Hernia | 0.767 | 0.914 | 0.9164 | |

Table 2. CheXNet outperforms the best published results on all 14 pathologies in the ChestX-ray14 dataset. In detecting Mass, Nodule, Pneumonia, and Emphysema, CheXNet has a margin of >0.05 AUROC over previous state of the art results.

https://stanfordmlgroup.github.io/projects/chexnet/

Abb Ghest X-ray 14 に関わる実験結果



| | • | • | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 病理 | Wang et al. [13] | Yao et al. [70] | Zech [71] | 我々のシステム | CheXNet [3] |
| Atelectasis | 0.716 | 0.772 | 0.8161 | 0.8176 | 0.8094 |
| Cardiomegaly | 0.807 | 0.904 | 0.9105 | 0.9143 | 0.9248 |
| Effusion | 0.784 | 0.859 | 0.8839 | 0.8842 | 0.8638 |
| Infiltration | 0.609 | 0.695 | 0.7077 | 0.7098 | 0.7345 |
| Mass | 0.706 | 0.792 | 0.8308 | 0.8494 | 0.8676 |
| Nodule | 0.671 | 0.717 | 0.7748 | 0.7829 | 0.7802 |
| Pneumonia | 0.633 | 0.713 | 0.7651 | 0.7675 | 0.7680 |
| Pneumothorax | 0.806 | 0.841 | 0.8739 | 0.8762 | 0.8887 |
| Consolidation | 0.708 | 0.788 | 0.8008 | 0.8077 | 0.7901 |
| Edema | 0.835 | 0.882 | 0.8979 | 0.8931 | 0.8878 |
| Emphysema | 0.815 | 0.829 | 0.9227 | 0.9340 | 0.9371 |
| Fibrosis | 0.769 | 0.767 | 0.8293 | 0.8258 | 0.8047 |
| Pleural Thickening | 0.708 | 0.765 | 0.7860 | 0.7851 | 0.8062 |
| Hernia | 0.767 | 0.914 | 0.9010 | 0.9087 | 0.9164 |
| Average | 0.7381 | 0.8027 | 0.8358 | 0.8397 | 0.8414 |
| Securely distributed training? | no | no | no | yes | no |

Area-under-the-curve (AUC) scores of learning methods on ChestX-ray14.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272423.t004

Le Trieu Phong, PLoS ONE 17(8), 2022

元のデータを分け、4 組織を想定

学習の詳細 (NIH ChestX-ray14 データ)



Model (DenseNet-121)約 700 万個のパラメータ
(ハードディスク 28 MB)CBC-encrypt-then-mac0.2 秒Training on GPU (one epoch)60 秒



Le Trieu Phong, Tran Thi Phuong, Lihua Wang, Seiichi Ozawa: Frameworks for Privacy-Preserving Federated Learning. IEICE Trans. Inf. Syst. 107(1): 2-12(2024)

クレジットカード不正行為の検出のデータセット

| # Time | = | # V1 | = | # V2 | = | # V3 | = | # V4 | = | # V5 |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------|------|-------------|---------|----------|
| Number of seconds | | may be result of a | PCA | | | | | | | |
| elapsed between thi | S first | Dimensionality red | uction | | | | | | | |
| transaction in the da | ataset | and sensitive featu | ires(v1- | | | | | | | |
| | | v28) | | | | | | | | |
| diamb <mark>i.</mark> di | dilla. | | | | | | | . | | |
| - haad all all haad a | | | | | i | | | | | |
| 0 | 173k | -56.4 | 2.45 | -72.7 | 22.1 | -48.3 | 9.38 | -5.68 | 16.9 | -114 |
| 0 | | -1.359807133673 | 8 | -0.0727811733 | 098497 | 2.536346737969 | 914 | 1.378155224 | 27443 | -0.33832 |
| 0 | | 1.1918571113148 | 36 | 0.26615071205 | 5963 | 0.166480113353 | 321 | 0.448154078 | 460911 | 0.060017 |
| 1 | | -1.358354061598 | 323 | -1.3401630747 | /3609 | 1.773209342631 | 19 | 0.379779593 | 034328 | -0.50319 |
| 1 | | -0.966271711572 | 2087 | -0.1852260080 | 82898 | 1.792993339578 | 372 | -0.86329127 | 5036453 | -0.01030 |

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud

- ヨーロッパのカード所有者によって行われた取引が含まれている。
- ・284,807件の取引のうち492件の不正行為が発生した。
- ・ポジティブ クラス (詐欺) は全取引の 0.172% を占める。

クレジットカードのデータの実験結果

各学習参加者にある ニューラルネットワークの構成

| Layer (type) | Output | Shape | Param # |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| dense_1 (Dense) | (None, | 64) | 1984 |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, | 64) | 0 |
| dense_2 (Dense) | (None, | 32) | 2080 |
| dropout_2 (Dropout) | (None, | 32) | 0 |
| dense_3 (Dense) | (None, | 1) | 33 |
| Total params: 4,097 Trainable params: 4,097 Non-trainable params: 0 | | | |

Le Trieu Phong, Tran Thi Phuong, Lihua Wang, Seiichi Ozawa: Frameworks for Privacy-Preserving Federated Learning. IEICE Trans. Inf. Syst. 107(1): 2-12(2024)



recall



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- 連合学習には利点があるが、学習に伴うすべての課題(例:データの品質、データの標準化、システムの運用)に対処できるわけではない。
 連合学習の取り組みと非連合学習の取り組みの両方
- 連合学習の取り組みと非連合学習の取り組みの両方 が必要である。
- すべての技術的な疑問がまだ解決されているわけで はない。これからも、活発な研究開発となるだろう。