

# Privacy-Preserving Logistic Regression based on HEAAN Library

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# Table of contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Scheme
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Implementation & Optimization

## Task3: HE based Logistic Regression Model Learning

- Logistic Regression
  - ▶ Regression model for categorical dependent variable.
  - ▶ Find a machine learning model for disease prediction using the genotype/phenotype data.
- Implementation Results

<b>Iteration</b>	<b>Learning</b>	<b>AUC</b>
7	10.25min	0.709
14	63.85min	0.715

**#(Features) = 19, #(Samples) = 1421**

## HEAAN\* Library

- Homomorphic Encryption for Arithmetic of Approximate Numbers [CKKS, to appear in AC'17]
- Efficient HE scheme over the real/complex numbers.

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- Provide an open-source implementation in C++ language.  
Available at github (<https://github.com/kimandrik/HEAAN>).

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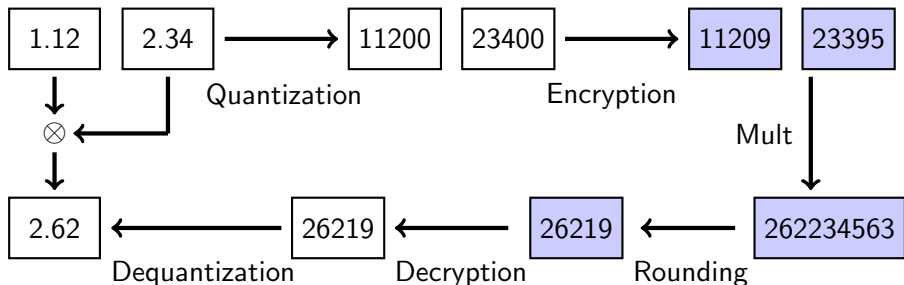
## HEAAN\* Library

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- Provide an open-source implementation in C++ language.  
Available at github (<https://github.com/kimandrik/HEAAN>).
- Follow-up researches in applications
  - ▶ Encrypted Controller of Cyber-Physical System [KLSCKKS, IFAC'16]
  - ▶ Privacy-Preserving Logistic Regression [KSWXJ17, preprint]

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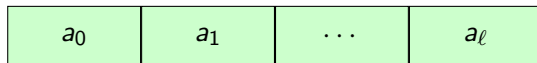
## Construction of HEAAN

- A noise of (Ring) LWE is considered to be a part of computation error.
- $ct = Enc(m) \Rightarrow Dec(ct) = m + e$  for some small  $e$ .
  - ▶ An approximate value can replace the original message.
- Support arithmetic operations and rounding of encrypted data.
- Linear bitsize of ctx modulus on the depth of a circuit & bit precision



## Functionality of HEAAN

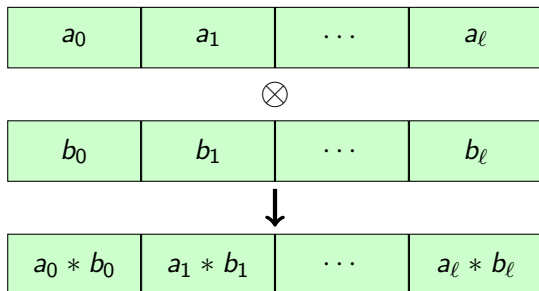
- RLWE based construction over the cyclotomic ring  $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}[X]/(X^N + 1)$  of a power-of-two dimension  $N$ .
- Packing multiple numbers (max.  $N/2$ ) in a single ciphertext.





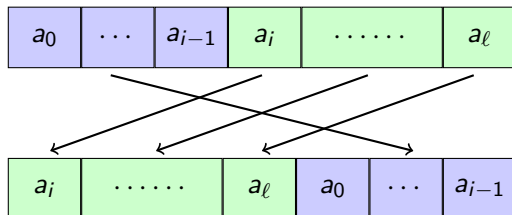
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- RLWE based construction over the cyclotomic ring  $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Z}[X]/(X^N + 1)$  of a power-of-two dimension  $N$ .
- Packing multiple numbers (max.  $N/2$ ) in a single ciphertext.
- Addition, multiplication, and rounding in a SIMD manner.
- Rotation on plaintext slots.



## Database Encoding

User	Class ( $\pm 1$ )	Feature Vector ( $\mathbb{R}^d$ )			
1	$y_1 = 1$	$x_{11} = 2.78$	$x_{12} = 1.12$	$\cdots$	$x_{1d} = 3.05$
2	$y_2 = -1$	$x_{21} = 0.56$	$x_{22} = 1.58$	$\cdots$	$x_{2d} = 2.95$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$n$	$y_n = 1$	$x_{n1} = 1.22$	$x_{n2} = 2.01$	$\cdots$	$x_{nd} = 4.31$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2.78 & 1.12 & \cdots & 3.05 \\ -1 & -0.56 & -1.58 & \cdots & -2.95 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1.22 & 2.01 & \cdots & 4.31 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times (d+1)}$$

- Write  $\vec{z}_i = y_i \cdot (1, \vec{x}_i) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .
- Generate an encryption of  $Z = (\vec{z}_i)_i$ .

## Logistic Regression and Gradient Descent

- Find a modeling vector  $\vec{\beta} \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$  which maximizes the likelihood

$$\prod_{i=1}^n \Pr[y_i | \vec{x}_i] \quad \text{for} \quad \Pr[y_i | \vec{x}_i] = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta})}.$$

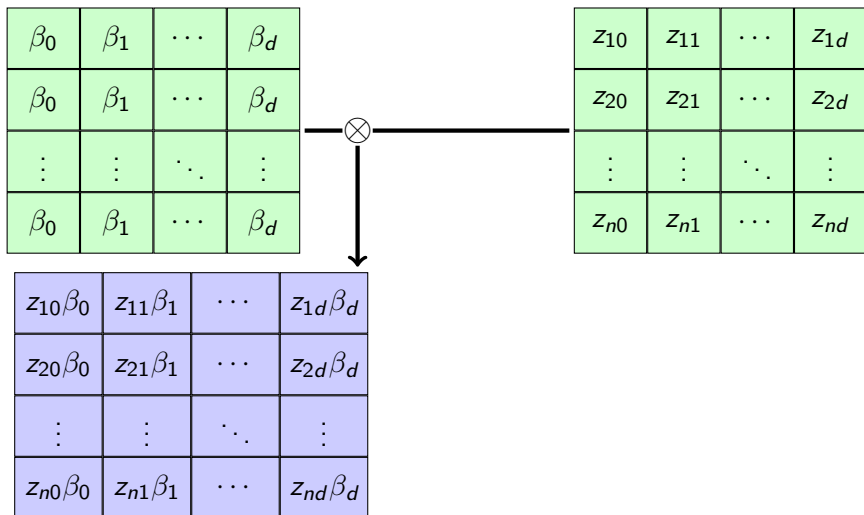
- Loss function  $J(\vec{\beta}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log(1 + \exp(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}))$ .
- $\nabla J(\vec{\beta}) = -\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot \vec{z}_i$  for the sigmoid function  $\sigma$ .
- Repeat  $\vec{\beta}_t \leftarrow \vec{\beta}_{t-1} - \alpha_t \cdot \nabla J(\vec{\beta}_{t-1})$  for  $t = 1, 2, \dots$ .

## Evaluation Strategy

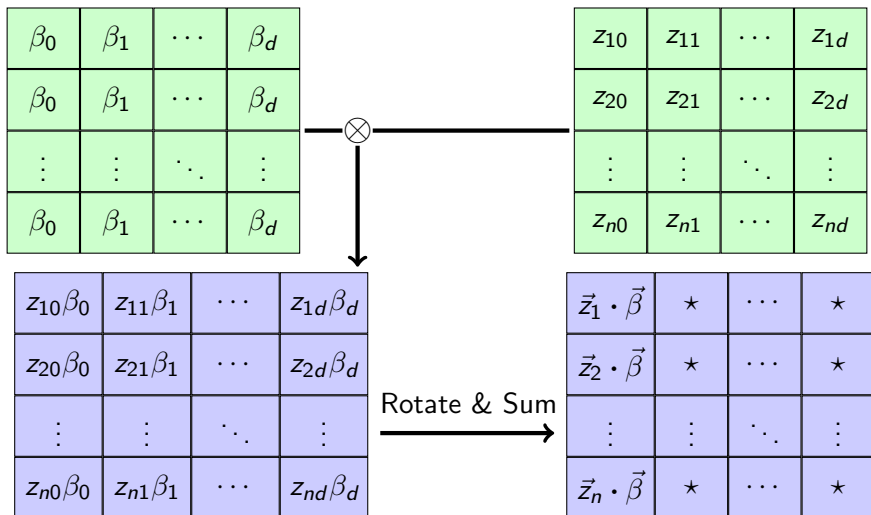
$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\dots$	$\beta_d$
$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\dots$	$\beta_d$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\dots$	$\beta_d$

$z_{10}$	$z_{11}$	$\dots$	$z_{1d}$
$z_{20}$	$z_{21}$	$\dots$	$z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$z_{n0}$	$z_{n1}$	$\dots$	$z_{nd}$

## Evaluation Strategy



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# Evaluation Strategy

$z_{10}$	$z_{11}$	$\dots$	$z_{1d}$
$z_{20}$	$z_{21}$	$\dots$	$z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$z_{n0}$	$z_{n1}$	$\dots$	$z_{nd}$

$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\dots$	*
$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\dots$	*
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\dots$	*



# Evaluation Strategy

$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$
$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$

← Replicate

$z_{10}$	$z_{11}$	$\cdots$	$z_{1d}$
$z_{20}$	$z_{21}$	$\cdots$	$z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$z_{n0}$	$z_{n1}$	$\cdots$	$z_{nd}$

$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*
$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*

## Evaluation Strategy

$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$

$z_{10}$	$z_{11}$	$\cdots$	$z_{1d}$
$z_{20}$	$z_{21}$	$\cdots$	$z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$z_{n0}$	$z_{n1}$	$\cdots$	$z_{nd}$

$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$
$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	$\cdots$	$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$

↑ Sigmoid

← Replicate

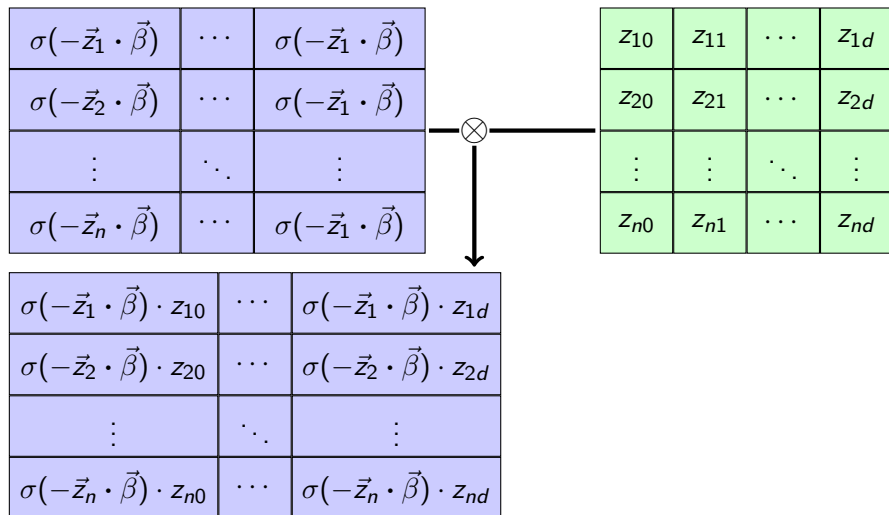
$\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*
$\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}$	*	$\cdots$	*

## Evaluation Strategy

$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta})$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta})$

$z_{10}$	$z_{11}$	$\cdots$	$z_{1d}$
$z_{20}$	$z_{21}$	$\cdots$	$z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$z_{n0}$	$z_{n1}$	$\cdots$	$z_{nd}$

## Evaluation Strategy

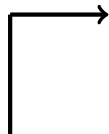


# Evaluation Strategy

$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{10}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{1d}$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{20}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{n0}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{nd}$

## Evaluation Strategy

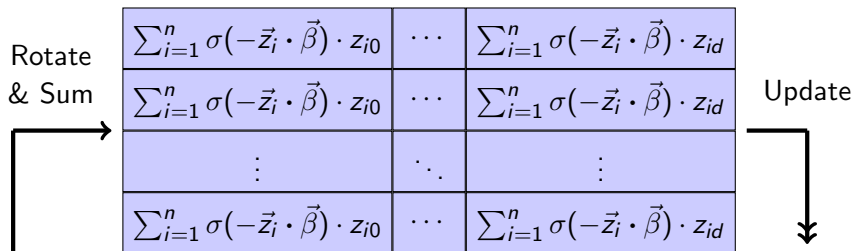
Rotate  
& Sum



$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{i0}$	$\cdots$	$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{id}$
$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{i0}$	$\cdots$	$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{id}$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{i0}$	$\cdots$	$\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(-\vec{z}_i \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{id}$

$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{10}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{1d}$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{20}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{n0}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{nd}$

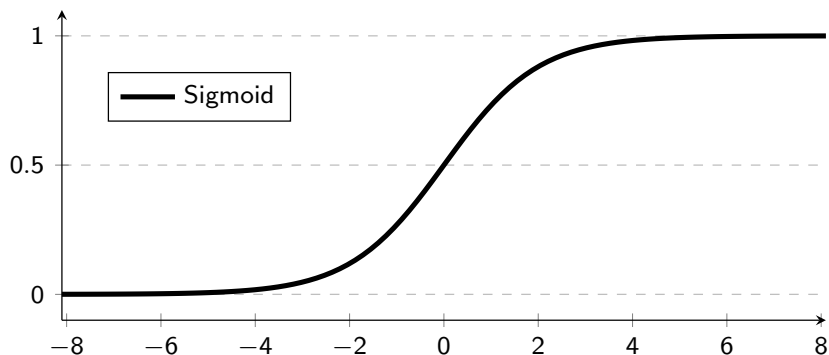
## Evaluation Strategy



$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{10}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_1 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{1d}$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{20}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_2 \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{2d}$
$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{n0}$	$\cdots$	$\sigma(-\vec{z}_n \cdot \vec{\beta}) \cdot z_{nd}$

$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\cdots$	$\beta_d$
$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\cdots$	$\beta_d$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
$\beta_0$	$\beta_1$	$\cdots$	$\beta_d$

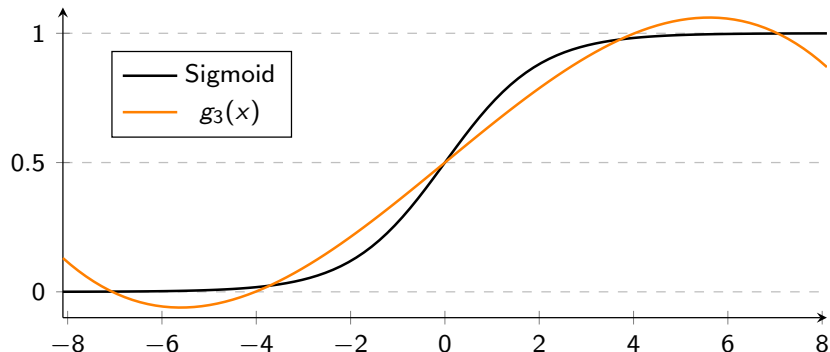
## Sigmoid Function



- The most widely used activation function.
- Use the least squares on  $[-8,8]$  to find an approximate polynomial.

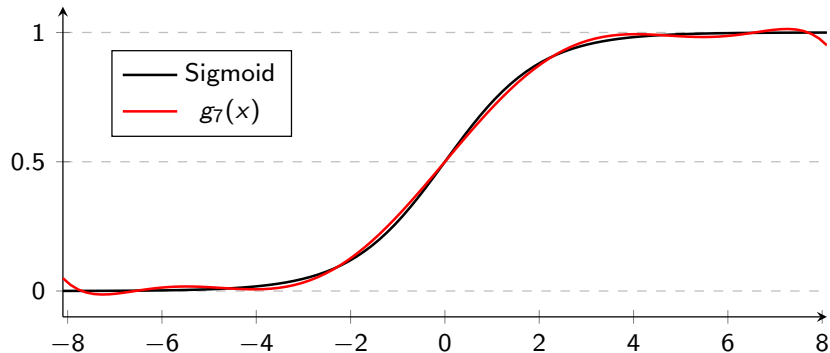


## Degree 3



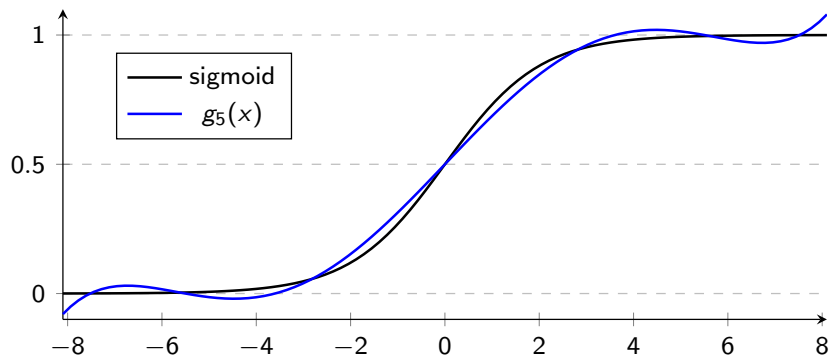
- Pros: Small depth
- Cons: Maximum error  $> 0.1$ .

## Degree 7



- Pros: Maximum error  $\approx 0.03$
- Cons: Computation cost.

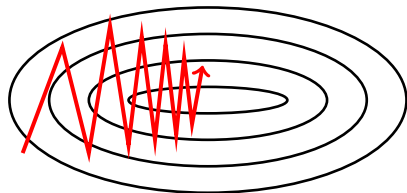
## Degree 5



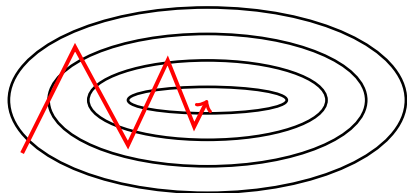
- Maximum error  $\approx 0.06$ .

## Momentum Method

- Momentum is a method that accelerates GD in the relevant direction and dampens oscillations.
- Add a fraction of the update vector of the past time step to the current update vector.



Standard GD



Momentum method

## Nesterov Accelerated Gradient

- Guarantee a better rate of convergence  $O(1/t^2)$  (vs.  $O(1/t)$ )
- Evaluate the gradient at this "looked-ahead" position.

$$\vec{v}_t = \gamma \cdot \vec{v}_{t-1} + \alpha_t \cdot \nabla J(\vec{\beta}_{t-1} - \gamma \cdot \vec{v}_{t-1})$$
$$\vec{\beta}_t = \vec{\beta}_{t-1} - \vec{v}_t$$

## Experimental Results

Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 v2 @ 2.50GHz processor.

Parameters				Results					
Iter	Deg	$\log N$	$\log q$	Enc Time	Learn Time	PK Size	Encrypted Database	Correctness	AUC
7	5	16	1229	0.95min	10.25min	1.2GB	38 MB	815 / 1421	0.709
14	5	17	2405	2.33min	63.85min	2.4GB	75 MB	888 / 1421	0.715

**#(Features)** = 19, **#(Samples)** = 1421

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감사합니다 

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