

Al Deep Learning and Data Security in the Internet of Everything

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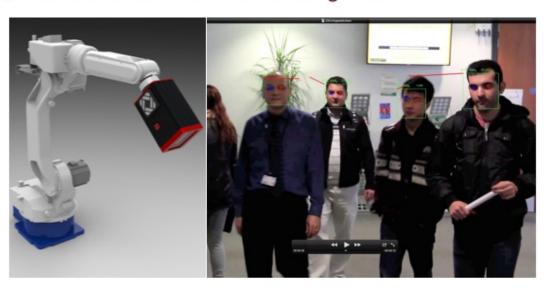
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Al Deep Learning and Data Security in the Internet of Everything

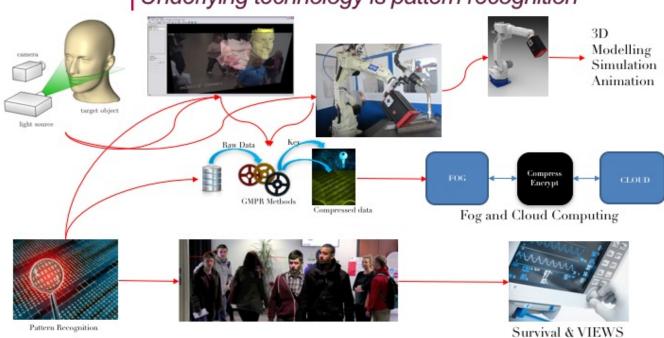
Professor Marcos Aurelio Rodrigues





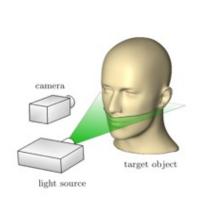
GMPR Geometric Modelling And Pattern Recognition Research Group

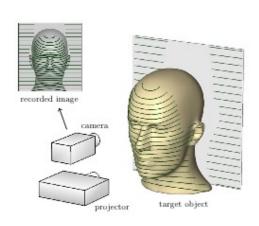
From 3D Reconstruction to Medical to Security Underlying technology is pattern recognition

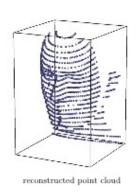




The GMPR 3D scanning technologies 3D with single image







Each light plane is uniquely detected by original algorithms



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MARWIN Project: full design integrated into a robotic arm The actual robotic cell



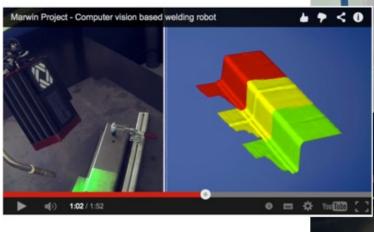


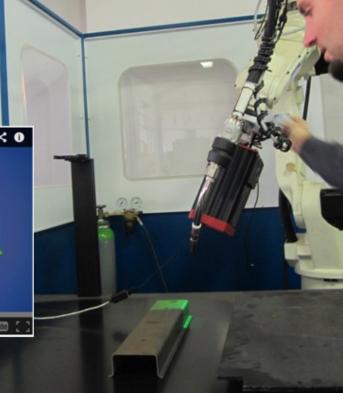


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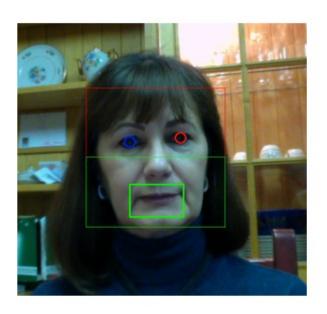




Client Side Software Development Firmware and control s/w development

Real time processing:

- 1. face detection and tracking
- 2. eye tracking
- 3. other feature tracking (mouth, nose)
- 4. cropping the various face-ROI
- 5. gender classification
- 6. age estimation
- 7. save statistical info to an xml file
- 8. transmit to server at periodic intervals



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Applying binary patterns to face images Visualizing the differences on images



Input image



Modified Census 3×3



LBP 3×3



Census 5×5



Census 3×3



Modified Census 5×5

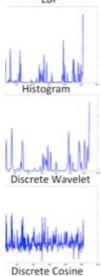


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Comparative analysis of binary patterns

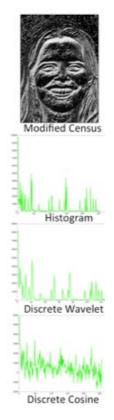
Raw histograms Transformed histograms by DCT Transformed histograms by DWT







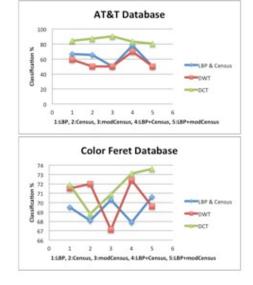
Discrete Cosine

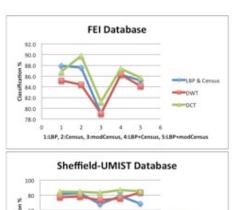


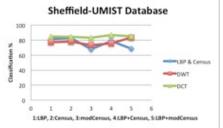


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Classification results Four public databases



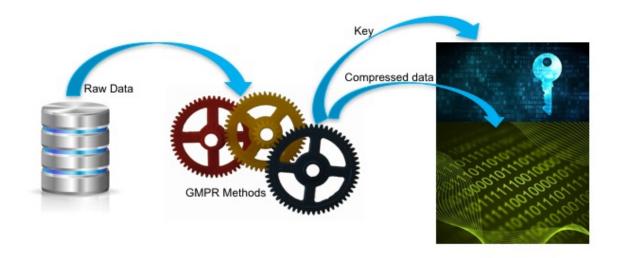






GMPR compression-encryption

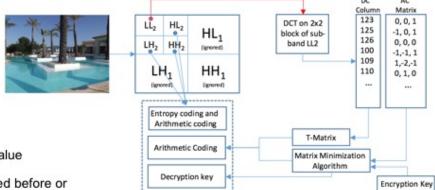
Automatic generation of encryption key





The GMPR method

Automatic generation of compression-encryption key



Main novel steps:

- Data divided into blocks
- 2. Delta or differential process
- 3. Triplet encoding into a single value

Many transformations can be applied before or after, e.g.:

DCT, DST, DWT, DFT, Quantization, Entropy coding, Arithmetic coding, etc.

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Experimental Results 2D Images: Original v. GMPR

















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Experimental Results 2D Images: GMPR v. JPEG2000

















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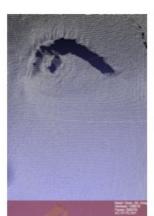
Experimental Results 3D lossless compression















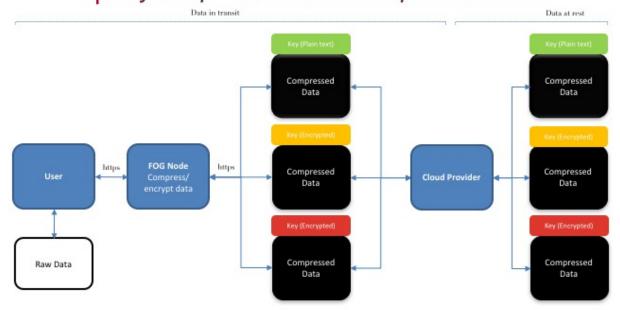
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Comparison of Lossy and Lossless compression with popular Unix/Linux compression utilities

File	Original size (MB)	GMPR Method (MB)	Lempel-Ziv- Welch (MB)	xz (MB)	gzip (MB)	bzip2 (MB)
Angel (floating point)	24.7	2.670	7.3	3.1	5.5	5.3
Face (floating point)	14.0	0.290	4.7	1.2	3.3	2.6
Average compression ratio		94% (lossy)	69%	90%	78%	81%
Angel (integer)	19.1	3.35	6.3	2.7	4.6	4.8
Face (integer)	12.0	0.556	4.1	0.723	2.7	2.1
Average compression ratio 89% (lossles		89% (lossless)	66%	90%	77%	79%



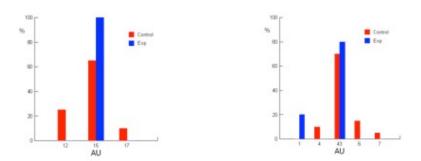
Vision for Fog and Cloud Computing Only compressed data are kept in the Cloud



All data processing and enforcement of company's security policy are performed in the Fog



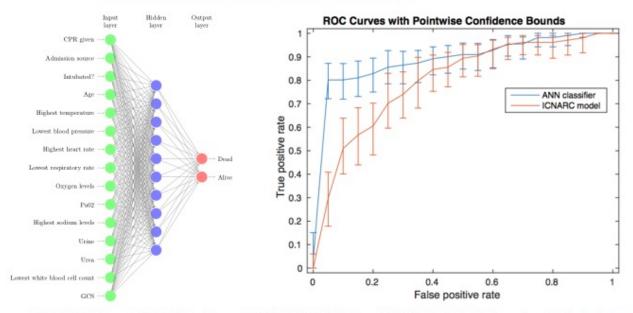
A novel method for identification of patients at risk of deterioration using FACS



The research has demonstrated for the first time that patients at risk of deterioration and terminally-ill have similar patterns of AU in the lower and upper parts of the face, with peak frequencies of AU 15 and 43 respectively



An improved classifier for mortality prediction in adult critical care admissions



SHENFIELD, Alex, RODRIGUES, Marcos, VALENTINE, D, LIU, D and MORENO-CUESTA, Jeronimo (2015). An improved classifier for mortality prediction in adult critical care admissions. Journal of the Intensive Care Society, 16 (4), 118.



Future Directions GMPR main priority areas

Medical engineering:

- Deep Learning: survival prediction with 100s thousands patient data
- VIEWS: computer vision FACS analysis to detect patients at risk of deterioration in critical care

3D Reconstruction:

Collection of 3D facial data from up to 5,000 subjects

Al and pattern recognition:

- Deep Learning: intrusion detection from network packet data
- Deep Learning: 2D and 3D face recognition

Security:

- · Tracking of financial transactions
- · Intrusion detection
- Data compression and cloud security