Deep learning on Photo Privacy

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Outline

- Introduction
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  - Motivation
- Framework
- Implementation
- Evaluation
- Demo

Google Street View

- In May 2007, Google added its Street View feature to Google Maps, and it also provides panoramic views of streets gathered by webcams.

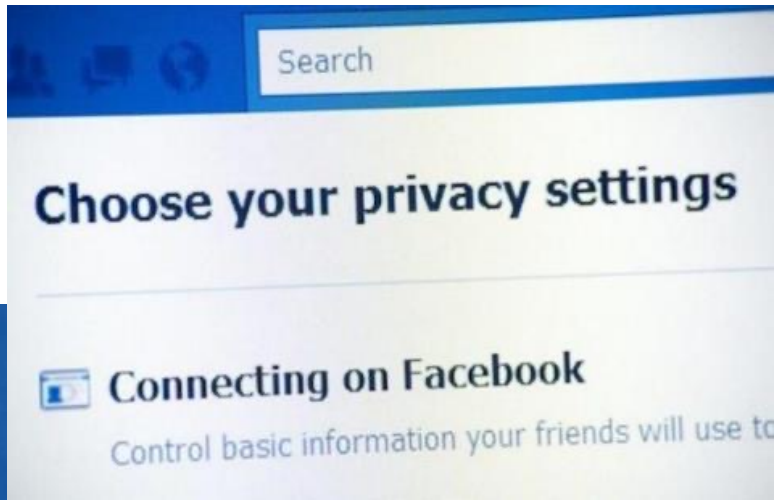
Background

- Photo sharing becomes extremely common with the development of technology and social media
- User can share their photos with each other on social networks by just one simply tapping or click.

Social Networking Platform Situation

- Some social networking websites also make their efforts to ensure the privacy of users' photos.
- Facebook allows the user to specify specific viewing privileges for specific groups of people
- This action mostly relies on the users themselves to report privacy violation before any action is taken.

The websites do not analyze the photos before the photos are published and available to others!



Social Networking Platform Situation (Cont.)

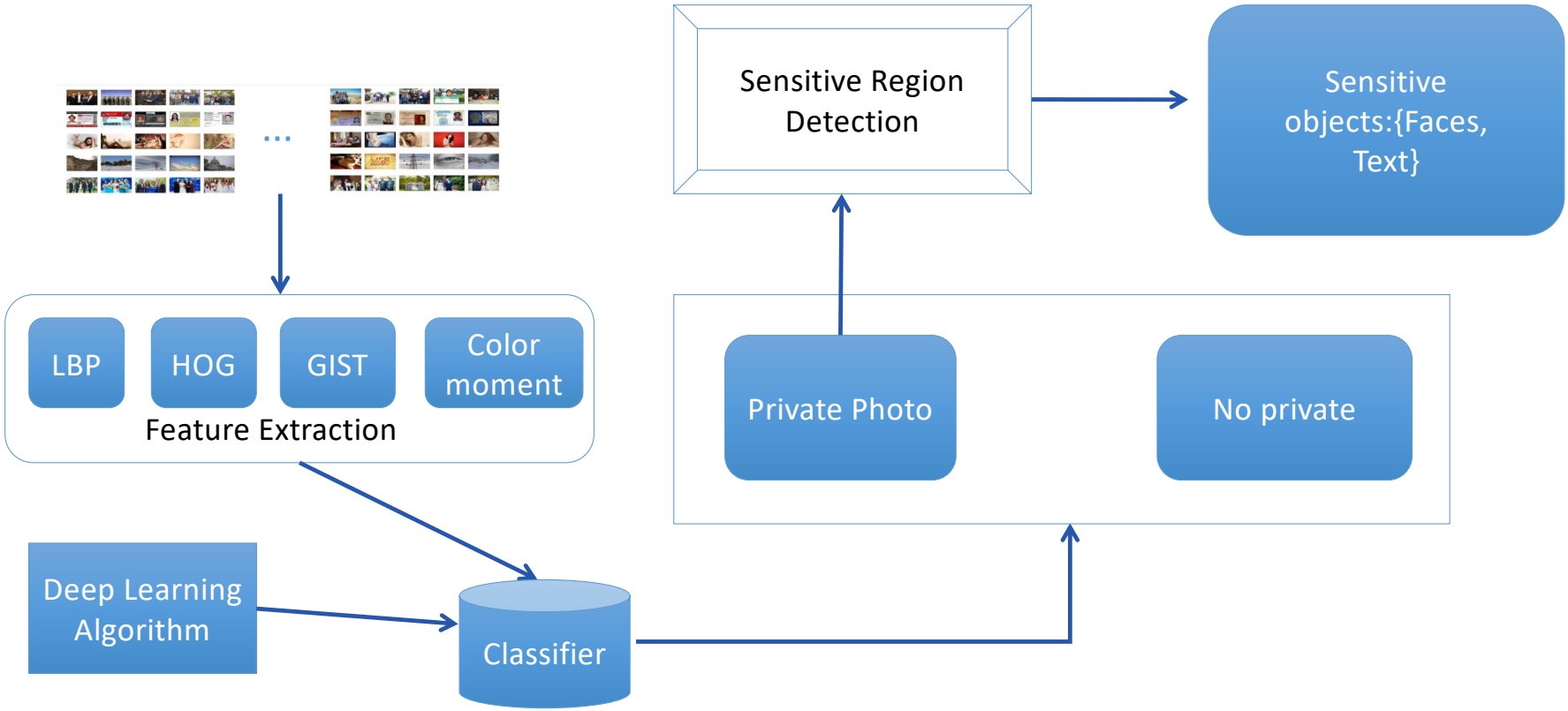
- Once the photos are posted on the social network to the public, it is nearly impossible to permanently delete the uploaded photos.
- Photos posted on these social networking websites release users' home location, contact information, family members, schedules and other sensitive information to the world before the users realize the privacy problem

This photo may be used by criminals for fraud activity or even assaulting this girl!

The photo downloaded directly from Twitter website

Motivation

- Build a model to automatically detect the privacy of a photo before it is published.
- When users want to share photos with others, they will be aware about the potential risks of information leakage.

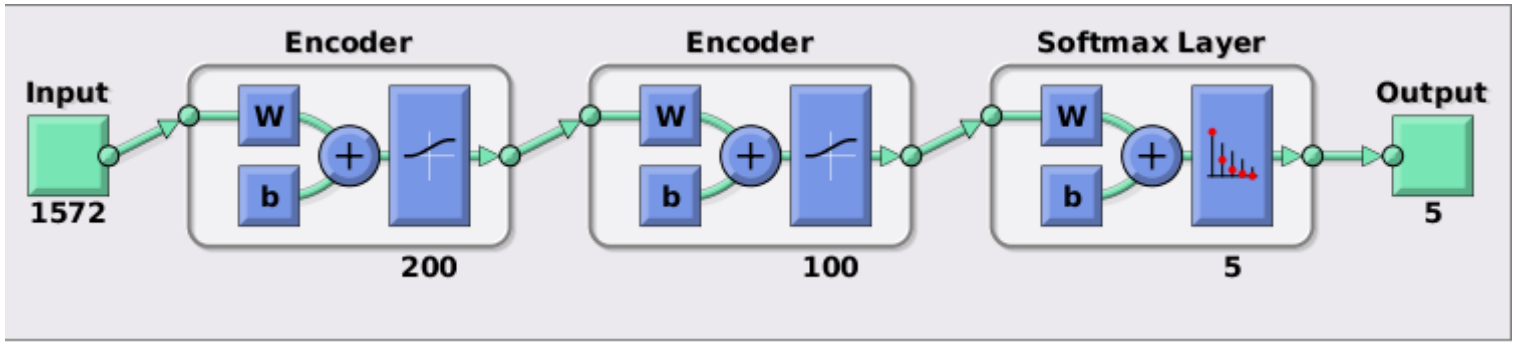

Sensitive Region Detection
Sensitive objects:{Faces, Text}
LBP
HOG
GIST
Color moment
Feature Extraction
Private Photo
No private
Deep Learning Algorithm
Classifier

Implementation--- Features extracted

- Local Binary Pattern(**LBP**) is a type of visual descriptor used for classification in computer vision. (http://www.ee.oulu.fi/mvg/page/lbp_matlab)
- The histogram of oriented gradients (**HOG**) is a feature descriptor used in computer vision and image processing for the purpose of object detection. The technique counts occurrences of gradient orientation in localized portions of an image.(http://vision.ucsd.edu/~pdollar/toolbox/doc/)
- **GIST** a low dimensional representation of the scene, which does not require any form of segmentation(http://people.csail.mit.edu/torralba/code/spatialenvelope/)
- **Color moments** are measures that characterise color distribution in an image in the same way that central moments uniquely describe a probability distribution.(Implement by myself)

Implementation---Classifiers

- Classifier architecture



Implementation---Sensitive Objects Detection

- Face Detection --- Cascade object detector
  - Cascade object detector uses the Viola-Jones algorithm to detect people's faces, noses, eyes, mouth, or upper body

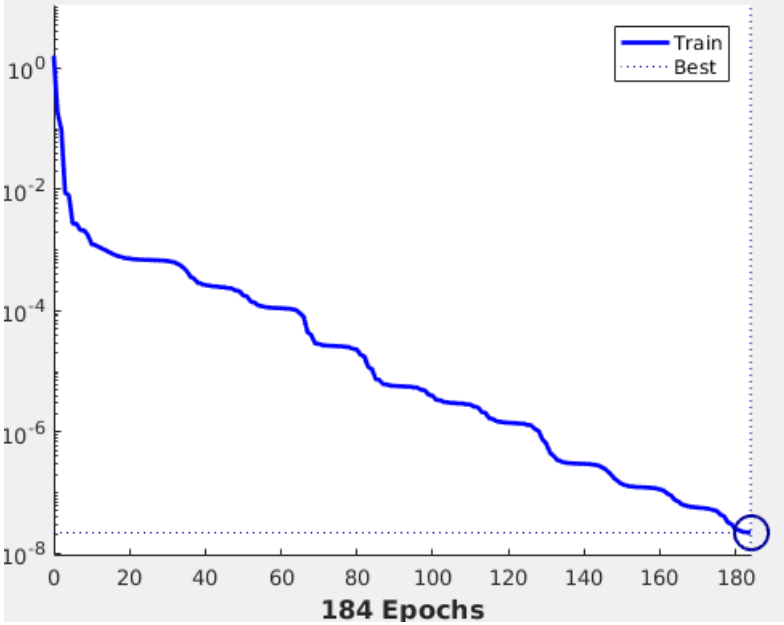
- Text Detection --- OCR
  - Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is the mechanical or electronic conversion of images of typed, handwritten or printed text into machine-encoded text, whether from a scanned document, a photo of a document, a scene-photo

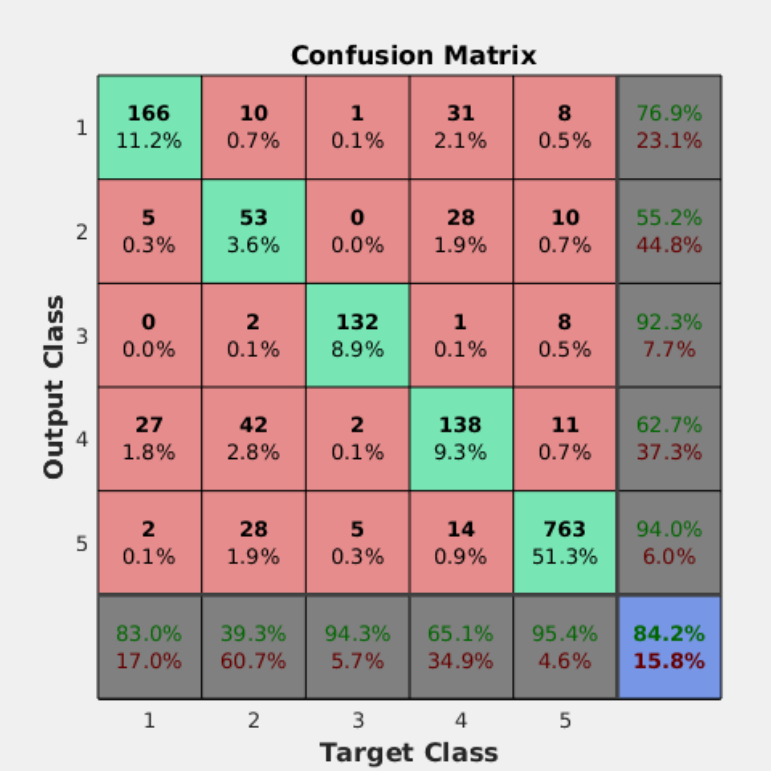
Evaluation---Dataset

- We collected additional data to evaluate our algorithm from Flickr. Our dataset consists of about 8**000** photos of driver license, legal document, pornographic, and group/family portrait as private photos.

index	Category	# of photos in each category
1.	Private: Group Faces	999
2.	Private: Wedding ceremony	1061
3.	Private: Text in the photos	698
4.	Private: Bad reputation photos	671
5.	Public photos	4000

Evaluation – classification result





Performance

Label	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
Private Face	78%	77%	94%
Private Wedding	65%	64%	90%
Private Text in photo	90%	93%	98%
Private-bad reputation	60%	58%	92%
Public photo	94%	95%	94%

Thank you!