

CSC 533: Privacy in the Digital Age (Fall 2023)  
Home Assignment #2  
Assigned: Friday, Sept. 15, 2023, Due: Thursday, Sept. 28, 2023

**Instruction:** Completed homework should be typed (e.g., using LaTeX or word document) or hand-written clearly and scanned, and uploaded into Moodle. Other than discussion, **no other form of collaboration** is permitted on this assignment (if you using some helping code from somewhere please provide proper citation).

1. **Learning objective:** Computing sensitivity function for any given objective function.

Assume  $D$  is the dataset containing annual salaries of all NCSU employees. Let's assume all salaries are in the range of  $[a, b]$ , i.e., if  $x$  is a variable representing salaries then  $x \in [a, b]$ . You can also suppose there are  $N$  entries in the dataset. Now, let  $San$  be the standard Laplacian mechanism for generating  $\epsilon$ -differential privacy output. Given any function  $f$ ,  $San$  generates random noise  $\xi$  from a Laplacian distribution with variance ( $\lambda$ ) that depends on the *sensitivity* of function  $f$  and the privacy parameter  $\epsilon$ , and returns  $f(D) + \xi$ .

- a) Assume  $f$  is *mean* which returns the average salary in the dataset. What is the **global sensitivity** of the *mean* function? Formalize **global sensitivity** in terms of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $N$ . State all assumptions you needed to calculate the answers. **[15 points]**
- b) How should you set the  $\lambda$  parameter of the Laplacian distribution from which noise is drawn to guarantee  $\epsilon$ -differential privacy for the *mean* function? **[5 points]**

2. **Learning objective:** analyzing the impact of  $\epsilon$  on the utility of a given function.

Suppose you are given the annual salaries of employees (see the attached **csv** file).

- a) First compute a histogram of the number of employees in different salary brackets (e.g., [50,60k), [60-70k). Next, compute  $\epsilon$ -differentially private histograms for  $\epsilon = 0.05, 0.1$  and  $5.0$ . Display **all** the histograms (in total four histograms grouped together: three for different values of  $\epsilon$  and the original histogram). You can use clustered bar chart <https://python-graph-gallery.com/11-grouped-barplot/>). You need to **submit the code** you use to generated the perturbed histograms. **[40 points]**
- b) What do you see as you increase  $\epsilon$  in question (b)? That is how do the histograms change as you increase  $\epsilon$ . **[10 points]**

For Python you may use the following method to sample a **noise** value from a Laplace distribution:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> loc, scale = 0., lambda
# pass the right value of lambda
>>> noise = np.random.laplace(loc, scale, 1)
# draws one random number can change to any number you need
```

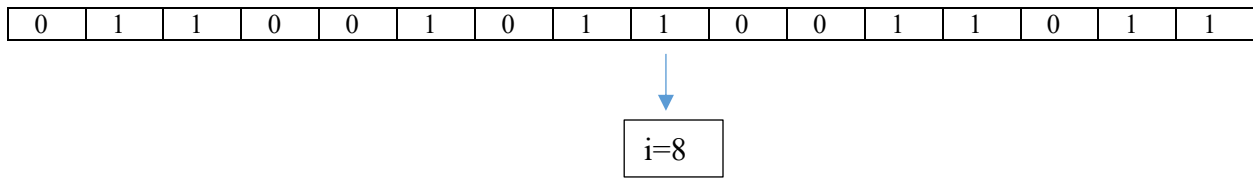
<https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-1.15.1/reference/generated/numpy.random.laplace.html>

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3. **Learning objective:** Exercising 3-server PIR scheme.

For the following 16-bit database show all the steps involved in retrieving the  $i$ -th (8-th) indexed bit using a **3-server** PIR (Private Information Retrieval) protocol under  $O(n^{1/2})$  scheme (i.e., convert 1-D array into 2-D array). Show all the intermediate steps and assumptions you make. **[30 points]**

**You cannot use all 0's or all 1's for the random query strings.** Use a random sequence of 0's and 1's



**Submission:**

You have to submit three files:

1. Merge all the written parts into a single pdf file named <your unity id>\_HW2.pdf. All of your responses should be noted in the PDF irrespective of whether your code generated the same output or not.
2. Rename the program file you used for as <your unity id>\_HW2\_QX.extension (e.g., ./c.cpp/.java/.py) for code used to answer question number X.
3. Add a README file regarding how to run your code.

Zip all files into <your unity id>\_HW2.zip and submit the zip file on Moodle.