

数据隐私HW1

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A1

recursive(c,l)-diversity即 $r_1 < c(r_l + r_{l+1} + \dots + r_m)$, 而其中概率 r_k 对应于数据 s_k , 且 $r_1 > r_2 > \dots > r_m$ 。该式确保了概率较大的数据出现的概率如 r_1 不会过大, 也确保了概率较小的数据出现的概率如 r_m 等也不会过小, 达到了一个balance的目的。该式的实际意义将各数据分为 s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{l-1} 和 $s_l + s_{l+1} \dots + s_m$ 共l类, 并且其中每类的概率之间也不会相差太大, 那么这样攻击者在试图利用概率攻击时便会遇到阻碍。允许攻击者最多拥有l-2条类似"Bob does not have heart disease"的背景知识, 是因为攻击者最多依靠这些背景知识从 s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{l-1} 和 $s_l + s_{l+1} \dots + s_m$ 中排除(l-2)类数据, 即最少也会剩下两种概率相差不大的数据让攻击者难以抉择。因此, recursive(c,l)-diversity可以防范最多有l-2条类似"Bob does not have heart disease"的背景知识的攻击者。

A2

分类讨论:

①将Race泛化到 R_0 , ZipCode泛化到 Z_0 , 即都不泛化(泛化到 R_0, Z_0 意义下同), 题目已经讨论过, 在这不赘述, 不符合题意。

②将Race泛化到 R_1 , ZipCode泛化到 Z_0 , 则得下表

Race: R_1	ZipCode: Z_0
person	94138
person	94138
person	94138
person	94138
person	94142
person	94142
person	94142

其中为达到2匿名, 要suppress ZipCode = 94141的记录, MaxSup = 1, 符合题意。

③将Race泛化到 R_0 , ZipCode泛化到 Z_1 , 得到下表

Race: R_0	ZipCode: Z_1
asian	9413*
asian	9413*
asian	9414*
asian	9414*
black	9414*
black	9414*

其中为达到2匿名，要suppress Race = white的记录和Race = black同时ZipCode = 94138的记录，MaxSup = 2，不符合题意。

④将Race泛化到 R_1 ，ZipCode泛化到 Z_1 ，得到下表(version_1)

Race: R_1	ZipCode: Z_1
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9414*
person	9414*
person	9414*
person	9414*

其中为达到2匿名，不需要Suppress，符合题意。那么也就意味着可以多Suppress一条记录，来达到更多的可能性。

⑤将Race泛化到 R_1 ，ZipCode泛化到 Z_1 ，得到下表(version_2)

Race: R_1	ZipCode: Z_1
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9414*
person	9414*
person	9414*

其实与④类似，但是其中为达到2匿名，Suppress了一条ZipCode = 9414*的记录，MaxSup = 1，符合题意。

⑥将Race泛化到 R_1 ，ZipCode泛化到 Z_1 ，得到下表(verison_3)

Race: R_1	ZipCode: Z_1
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9413*
person	9414*
person	9414*
person	9414*
person	9414*

其实与④类似，但是其中为达到2匿名，Suppress了一条ZipCode = 9413*的记录，MaxSup = 1，符合题意。

⑦将Race泛化到 R_0 ，ZipCode泛化到 Z_2 ，得到下表

综上，为满足2匿名，有②④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨共七种可能性。

首先对于总体，有如下分布Q，其中 $Q(\text{Salary} = ik) = \frac{1}{9}$ ，其中 $i = 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11$ 。

对于第一个等价类, 分布为 $P_1(\text{Salary} = ak) = \frac{1}{3}$, 其中 $a = 3, 5, 9$;

当然对于 $P_1(\text{Salary} = bk) = 0$, 其中 $b = 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11$ 。

根据公式 $r_i = p_i - q_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, m)$, 按顺序求得:

$$r1 = p1 - q1 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 3k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 3k) = \frac{2}{9} ;$$

$$r_2 = p_2 - q_2 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 4k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 4k) = -\frac{1}{9} ;$$

$$r_3 = p_3 - q_3 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 5k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 5k) = \frac{2}{9} ;$$

$$r_4 = p_4 - q_4 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 6k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 6k) = -\frac{1}{9} ;$$

$$r_5 = p_5 - q_5 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 7k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 7k) = -\frac{1}{9} ;$$

$$r_6 = p_6 - q_6 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 8k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 8k) = -\frac{1}{9} ;$$

$$r_7 = p_7 - q_7 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 9k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 9k) = \frac{2}{9} ;$$

$$r_8 = p_8 - q_8 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 10k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 10k) = -\frac{1}{9} ;$$

$$r_9 = p_9 - q_9 = P_1(\text{Salary} = 11k) - Q(\text{Salary} = 11k) = -\frac{1}{9}$$

而EMD的公式为 $D[P,Q] = \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m |\sum_{j=1}^i r_j|$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入即有 } D[P_1, Q] = & \frac{1}{8} \{ |\frac{2}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |\frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} \\ & - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| \} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

对于第二个等价类分析同上, 不过 $P_2(\text{Salary} = ak) = \frac{1}{3}$, 其中的a变为6, 8, 11; 其余概率为0。

代入之后求得 $\{r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6, r_7, r_8, r_9\} = \{-\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}\}$

$$\text{代入即有 } D[P_2, Q] = \frac{1}{8} \{ |-\frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| \} = \frac{1}{6}$$

对于第三个等价类分析同上, 不过 $P_3(\text{Salary} = ak) = \frac{1}{3}$, 其中的a变为4, 7, 10; 其余概率为0。

代入之后求得 $\{r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6, r_7, r_8, r_9\} = \{-\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{1}{9}\}$

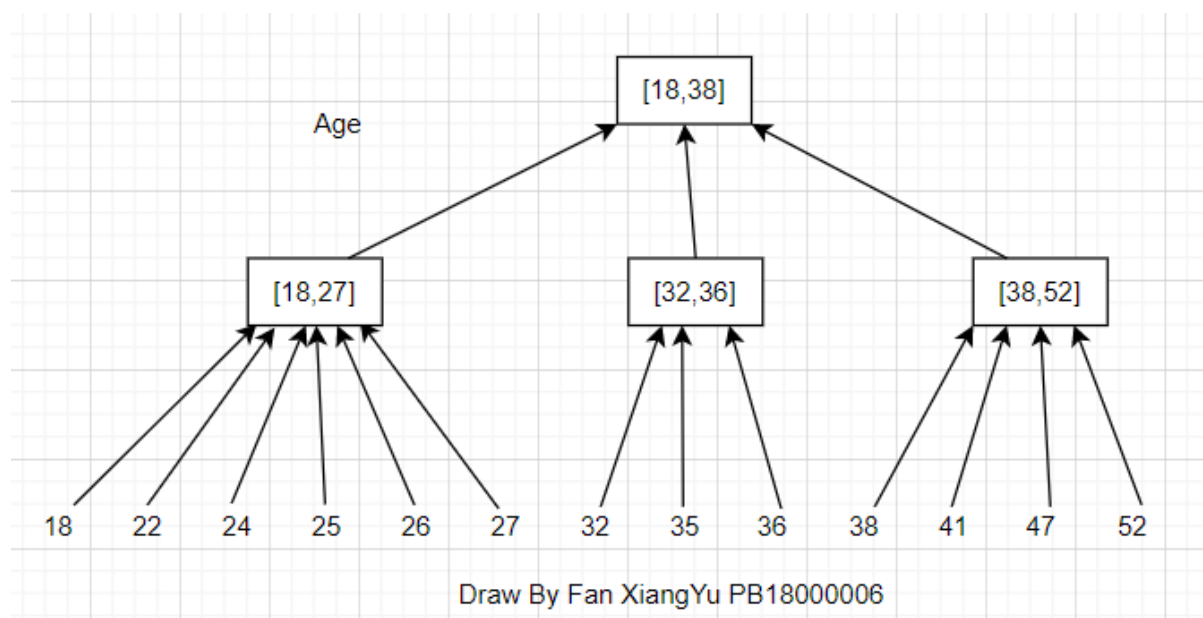
$$\begin{aligned} \text{代入即有 } D[P_3, Q] = & \frac{1}{8} \{ |-\frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + \\ & |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| + \\ & |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}| + |-\frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{9}| \} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } t = \max\{D[P_1, Q], D[P_2, Q], D[P_3, Q]\} = \max\{\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12}\} = \frac{1}{6}$$

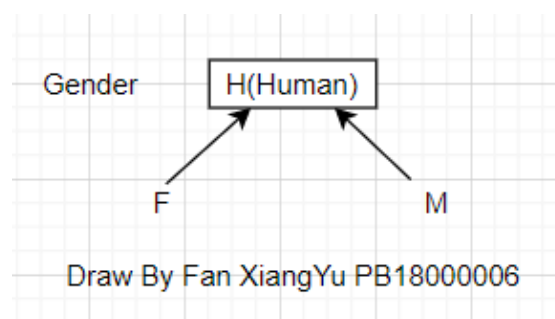
(a)Age, Gender, Nationality, Salary

(b)generalization hierarchies

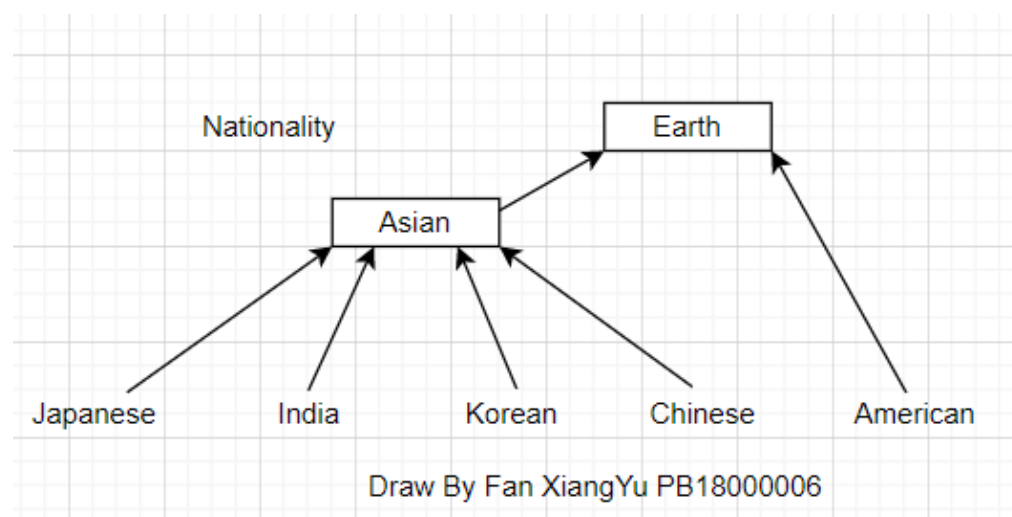
Age:



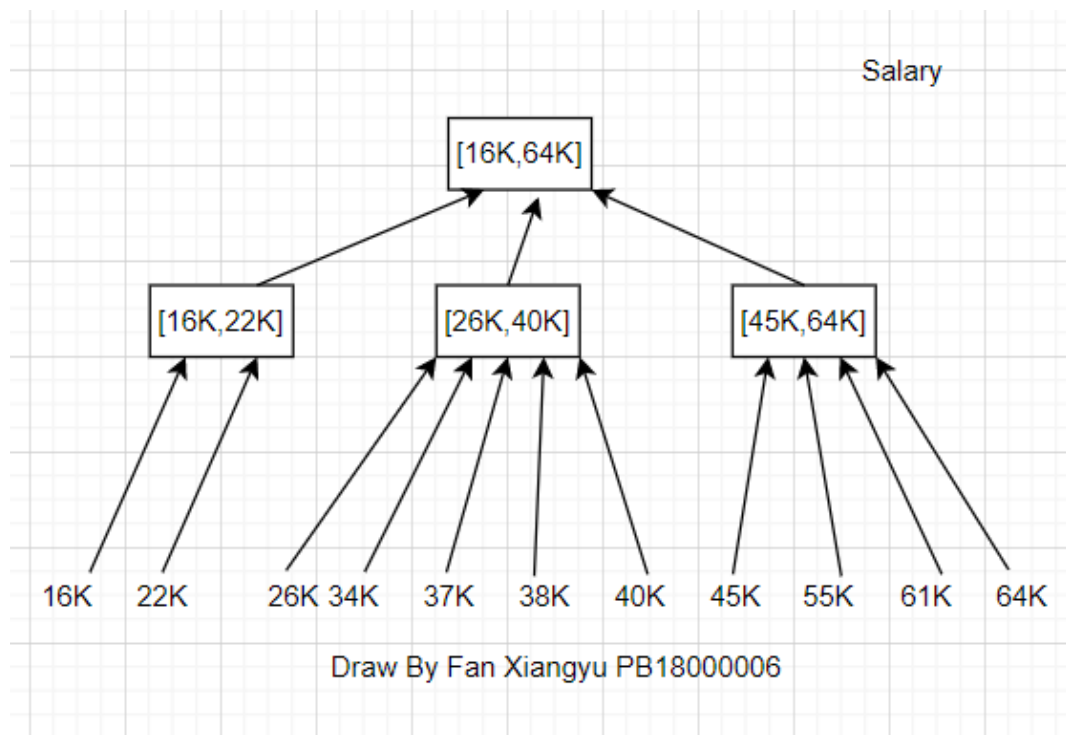
Gender:



Nationality:



Salary:



泛化后即得的最后结果即:

Age	Gender	Nationality	Salary
[18,27]	H	American	[16K,22K]
[18,27]	H	American	[16K,22K]
[18,27]	H	American	[26K,40K]
[18,27]	H	American	[26K,40K]
[18,27]	H	Asian	[26K,40K]
[18,27]	H	Asian	[26K,40K]
[32,36]	H	Asian	[26K,40K]
[32,36]	H	Asian	[26K,40K]
[32,36]	H	Asian	[26K,40K]
[38,52]	H	Asian	[45K,64K]
[38,52]	H	Asian	[45K,64K]
[38,52]	H	American	[45K,64K]
[38,52]	H	American	[45K,64K]

calculation of the loss metric:

$$\text{Age: LM} = \frac{6 \times (27-18) + 3 \times (36-32) + 4 \times (52-38)}{13 \times (52-18)} = \frac{61}{221} \approx 0.276;$$

Gender: LM = 1 (F和M全部泛化为H);

$$\text{Nationality: LM} = \frac{6 \times 0 + 7 \times \frac{3}{4}}{13} = \frac{21}{52} \approx 0.404;$$

$$\text{Salary: LM} = \frac{2 \times (22K-16K) + 7 \times (40K-26K) + 4 \times (64K-45K)}{13 \times (64K-16K)} = \frac{31}{104} \approx 0.298;$$

$$\text{ALL: LM} = \Sigma(\text{part LM}) = 0.276 + 1 + 0.404 + 0.298 = 1.978$$

(c)可以像第二题一样对generalization hierarchies 穷举并且计算对应的LM，找出在满足条件的同时LM最优的情况。也可以基于LM的大小像实验那样结合generalization hierarchies 进行二分查找。

A5

(a)先验概率: $P(X=0) = 0.01$, $P(X \in [200, 800]) = (800-200+1) \times 0.00099 = 0.59499$ 。

后验概率:

对于 $x = 0$ 的情况

method(a), 结合贝叶斯公式: $P(R_1(X) = 0 | X = 0) = 0.2$, $P(R_1(x) = 0 | X \neq 0) = 0.8 \times 0.001 = 0.0008$;

$$P(X = 0 | R_1(X) = 0) = \frac{P(X=0, R_1(X)=0)}{P(R_1(X)=0)} = \frac{P(R_1(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0)}{P(R_1(X)=0)}$$

$$= \frac{P(R_1(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0)}{P(R_1(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0) + P(R_1(X)=0|X \neq 0)P(X \neq 0)}$$

$$= \frac{0.2 \times 0.01}{0.2 \times 0.01 + 0.0008 \times (1-0.01)}$$

$$= 0.716$$

$$\text{method(b): } P(R_2(X) = 0 | X \in [0, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) = \frac{1}{(100-0+1) + (1000-901+1)} = 0.00498;$$

$$P(R_2(X) = 0 | X \in [101, 900]) = 0;$$

$$P(X = 0 | R_2(X)=0) = \frac{P(X=0, R_2(X)=0)}{P(R_2(X)=0)} =$$

$$\frac{P(R_2(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0)}{P(R_2(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0) + P(R_2(X)=0|X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000])P(X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) + P(R_2(X)=0|X \in [101, 900])P(X \in [101, 900])}$$

$$= \frac{0.00498 \times 0.01}{0.00498 \times 0.01 + 0.00498 \times 0.00099 \times 200 + 0}$$

$$= 0.048$$

method(c): 令"a uniformly random number in $\{0; \dots; 1000\}$ "为C。

则

$$P(R_3(X) = 0 | X \in [0, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) = P(R_3(X) \rightarrow R_2(X), R_2(X)=0 | X \in [0, 100] \cup [901, 1000])$$

$$+ P(R_3(X) \rightarrow C, C = 0 | X \in [0, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) = 0.5 \times 0.00498 + 0.5 \times \frac{1}{1000-0+1} = 0.00299$$

$$P(R_3(X) = 0 | X \in [101, 900]) = P(R_3(X) \rightarrow R_2(X), R_2(X)=0 | X \in [101, 900])$$

$$+ P(R_3(X) \rightarrow C, C = 0 | X \in [101, 900]) = 0.5 \times 0 + 0.5 \times \frac{1}{1000-0+1} = 0.0004995$$

$$P(X = 0 | R_3(X) = 0) = \frac{P(X=0, R_3(X)=0)}{P(R_3(X)=0)} =$$

$$\frac{P(R_3(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0)}{P(R_3(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0) + P(R_3(X)=0|X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000])P(X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) + P(R_3(X)=0|X \in [101, 900])P(X \in [101, 900])}$$

$$= \frac{0.00299 \times 0.01}{0.00299 \times 0.01 + 0.00299 \times 0.00099 \times 200 + 0.0004995 \times 0.00099 \times 800}$$

$$= 0.0294$$

对于 $x \in [200, 800]$, 进行同上的分析, 但是这里分母的概率 $P(R_n(X) = 0)$ 为了简便都沿用 $x=0$ 的计算。

$$\text{method(a): } P(X \in [200, 800] | R_1(X) = 0) = \frac{P(X \in [200, 800], R_1(x)=0)}{P(R_1(X)=0)} =$$

$$\frac{P(R_1(X)=0|X \in [200, 800])P(X \in [200, 800])}{P(R_1(X)=0)}$$

$$= \frac{P(R_1(X)=0|X \in [200, 800])P(X \in [200, 800])}{P(R_1(X)=0|X=0)P(X=0) + P(R_1(X)=0|X \neq 0)P(X \neq 0)}$$

$$= \frac{(0.8 \times 0.001) \times 0.59499}{0.2 \times 0.01 + 0.0008 \times (1 - 0.01)}$$

$$= 0.171$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{method(b): } P(X \in [200, 800] | R_2(X) = 0) &= \frac{P(X \in [200, 800], R_2(X) = 0)}{P(R_2(X) = 0)} = \\ &= \frac{P(R_2(X) = 0 | X \in [200, 800]) P(X \in [200, 800])}{P(R_2(X) = 0 | X = 0) P(X = 0) + P(R_2(X) = 0 | X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) P(X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) + P(R_2(X) = 0 | X \in [101, 900]) P(X \in [101, 900])} \\ &= \frac{0 \times 0.59499}{0.00498 \times 0.01 + 0.00498 \times 0.00099 \times 200 + 0} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{method(c): } P(X \in [200, 800] | R_3(X) = 0) &= \frac{P(X \in [200, 800], R_3(X) = 0)}{P(R_3(X) = 0)} = \\ &= \frac{P(R_3(X) = 0 | X \in [200, 800]) P(X \in [200, 800])}{P(R_3(X) = 0 | X = 0) P(X = 0) + P(R_3(X) = 0 | X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) P(X \in [1, 100] \cup [901, 1000]) + P(R_3(X) = 0 | X \in [101, 900]) P(X \in [101, 900])} \\ &= \frac{0.0004995 \times 0.59499}{0.0029 \times 0.01 + 0.00299 \times 0.00099 \times 200 + 0.0004995 \times 0.00099 \times 800} \\ &= 0.292 \end{aligned}$$

(b)评价method的Information Gain = $P(X | R_i(X)) - P(X)$, 算得方案c的最小, 即method c最好。

A6

(a)当 $P_f(\Phi(U)) \leq \alpha$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} P_f(\Phi(U) | R(U) = v) &= \sum_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} P_f(U = u | R(U) = v) = \sum_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} \frac{P_f(U = u, R(U) = v)}{P_f(R(U) = v)} = \\ &= \sum_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} \frac{P_f(R(U) = v | U = u) P_f(U = u)}{P_f(R(U) = v)} = \frac{1}{P_f(R(U) = v)} \sum_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} P(R(u) = v) P_f(U = u) \end{aligned}$$

取 $u_1 = \arg \max_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} P(R(u) = v)$, 那么即有

$$P_f(\Phi(U) | R(U) = v) \leq \frac{P(R(u_1) = v)}{P_f(R(U) = v)} \sum_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} P_f(U = u) = \frac{P(R(u_1) = v)}{P_f(R(U) = v)} P_f(\Phi(U)), \text{ 记为式a。}$$

同理可得

取 $u_2 = \arg \min_{u \in \Phi^{-1}} P(R(u) = v)$

$$P_f(\bar{\Phi}(U) | R(U) = v) \geq \frac{P(R(u_2) = v)}{P_f(R(U) = v)} P_f(\bar{\Phi}(U)), \text{ 记为式b。}$$

进一步得

$$\frac{\text{式a}}{\text{式b}} = \frac{P_f(\Phi(U) | R(U) = v)}{1 - P_f(\Phi(U) | R(U) = v)} \leq \frac{P(R(u_1) = v) P_f(\Phi(U))}{P(R(u_2) = v) P_f(\bar{\Phi}(U))} \leq \gamma \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha}$$

可以推得

$$P_f(\Phi(U) | R(U) = v) \leq \frac{\alpha \gamma}{\alpha \gamma + (1 - \alpha)} = \beta$$

即不存在 upward(α, β)-privacy breach。

同理, 当 $P_f(\Phi(U)) \geq \beta$ 时, 也不存在 downward(α, β)-privacy breach。