Verifying Snapping Mechanism

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1 Formalization

Definition 1 ($\mathsf{Snap}(\mu, a) : \mathsf{Distr}(U) \to A \to \mathsf{Distr}(B)$)
The ideal Snapping mechanism $\mathsf{Snap}(\mu, a)$ is defined as:

$$u \xleftarrow{\$} \mu; y = \frac{\ln(u)}{\epsilon}; s \xleftarrow{\$} \{-1, 1\}; z = s * y; x = f(a); w = x + z; w' = \lfloor w \rfloor_\Lambda; r = \mathsf{clamp}_B(w')$$

where f is the query function over input $a \in A$, ϵ is the privacy budget and S sampled from $\{-1, +1\}$ with $\mathsf{Bernoulli}(0.5)$.

Definition 2
Let $\epsilon \leq 0$. The ϵ-DP divergence $\Delta_\epsilon(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ between two sub-distributions $\mu_1 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$, $\mu_2 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$is defined as:

$$\underset{E \in U}{sup}\Big(\Pr_{x \leftarrow \mu_1}[x \in E] - \exp(\epsilon) \Pr_{x \leftarrow \mu_2}[x \in \cdot E]]\Big)$$

Definition 3 (ϵ **- dilation**)
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Let $\epsilon \geq 0$. The ϵ-dilation $D_\epsilon(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ between two sub-distributions $\mu_1 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$, $\mu_2 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$is defined as:

$$\underset{E \in U}{sup}\Big(\Pr_{x \leftarrow \mu_1}[x \in E] - \exp(\epsilon) \Pr_{x \leftarrow \mu_2}[x \in \exp(-\epsilon) \cdot E]]\Big)$$

Proposition 1 (**(ϵ, δ)-differential privacy**)
For every pair of sub-distributions $\mu_1 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$, $\mu_2 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U)$, s.t.

$$D_\epsilon(\mu_1, \mu_2) \leq \delta,$$

The snapping mechanism $\mathsf{Snap}(\mu, a) : \mathsf{Distr}(U) \to A \to \mathsf{Distr}(B)$ is (ϵ, δ) - differentially private w.r.t. an adjacency relation Φ for every two adjacent inputs a, a' and μ_1, μ_2

Proof. Followed directly by unfolding the Snap mechanism.

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pr_{x \leftarrow \mathsf{Snap}(\mu_1, a)}[x = e] &= \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_1}[\lfloor f(a) + \tfrac{S \cdot \log(u)}{\epsilon} \rfloor_\Lambda = e] \\
&= \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_1}[u \in [\tfrac{\exp((e - \frac{\Lambda}{2} - f(a))\epsilon)}{S}, \tfrac{\exp((e + \frac{\Lambda}{2} - f(a))\epsilon)}{S})] \\
&\leq \exp(\epsilon) \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_2}[u \in \exp(-\epsilon)[\tfrac{\exp((e - \frac{\Lambda}{2} - f(a))\epsilon)}{S}, \tfrac{\exp((e + \frac{\Lambda}{2} - f(a))\epsilon)}{S})] \\
&= \exp(\epsilon) \Pr_{u \leftarrow \mu_2}[\lfloor f(a') + \tfrac{S \cdot \log(u)}{\epsilon} \rfloor_\Lambda = e] \\
&= \exp(\epsilon) \Pr_{x \leftarrow \mathsf{Snap}(\mu_2, a')}[x = e]
\end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 4 (**(ϵ, δ) - lifting [1]**)
Two sub-distributions $\mu_1 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U_1)$, $\mu_2 \in \mathsf{Distr}(U_2)$are related by the (ϵ, δ) - dilation lifting of $\Psi \subseteq U_1 \times U_2$, written $\mu_1 \Psi^{\#(\epsilon, \delta)} \mu_2$, if there exist two witness sub-distributions $\mu_L \in \mathsf{Distr}(U_1 \times U_2)$ and $\mu_R \in \mathsf{Distr}(U_1, U_2)$ s.t.:

$$\frac{}{u_1 \xleftarrow{\$} \mu \sim_{\epsilon,0} u_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \mu : T \Rightarrow e^{-\epsilon} u_2 \le u_1 \le e^{\epsilon} u_2} \text{ AXUNIF}$$

$$\frac{}{y_1 = \frac{\ln(u_1)}{\epsilon} \sim_{0,0} y_2 = \frac{\ln(u_2)}{\epsilon} : u_1 = e^{\epsilon} u_2 \Rightarrow y_2 - 1 \le y_1 \le 1 + y_2}$$

$$\frac{}{s_1 \xleftarrow{\$} \mu \sim_{0,0} s_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \mu : T \Rightarrow s_1 = s_2}$$

$$\frac{}{z_1 = s_1 * y_1 \sim_{0,0} z_2 = s_2 * y_2 : s_1 = s_2 \wedge y_2 - 1 \le y_1 \le 1 + y_2 \Rightarrow |z_1 - z_2| \le 1}$$

$$\frac{}{x_1 = f(a_1) \sim_{0,0} x_2 = f(a_2) : a_1 = a_2 + 1 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{}{w_1 = x_1 + z_1 \sim_{0,0} w_2 = x_2 + z_2 : x_1 = x_2 + 1 \wedge |z_1 - z_2| \le 1 \wedge -2 \le k \le 0 \Rightarrow w_1 + k = w_2}$$

$$\frac{}{w_1' = \lfloor w_1 \rceil_\Lambda \sim_{0,0} w_2' = \lfloor w_2 \rceil_\Lambda : w_1 + k = w_2 \wedge -2 \le k \le 0 \Rightarrow w_1' + k = w_2'}$$

$$\frac{}{r_1 = \mathsf{clamp}_B(w_1') \sim_{0,0} r_2 = \mathsf{clamp}_B(w_2') : w_1' + k = w_2' \wedge -2 \le k \le 0 \Rightarrow r_1 + k = r_2}$$

Figure 1: Coupling Derivation of two Snap mechanisms: $\mathsf{Snap}(\mu_1, a_1)$, $\mathsf{Snap}(\mu_2, a_2)$

1. $\pi_1(\mu_L) = \mu_1$ and $\pi_2(\mu_R) = \mu_2$;
2. $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_L) \subseteq \Psi$ and $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_R) \subseteq \Psi$; and
3. $\Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) \le \delta$.

Theorem 2
Let $\mu_1 \in \mathsf{Distr}(\mathbb{R})$, $\mu_2 \in \mathsf{Distr}(\mathbb{R})$ are defined:

$$\mu_1(x) = \mathsf{unif}(x)$$

$$\mu_2(y) = \mathsf{unif}(y)$$

where unif is uniform distribution over $[0,1)$ whoes pdf. is defined as:

$$\mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}.$$

Then, $\mu_1 \Psi^{\#(\epsilon,0)} \mu_2$, where

$$\Psi = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} | x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} \le y \le x \cdot e^{\epsilon}\}$$

Proof. Existing $\mu_L, \mu_R \in \mathsf{Distr}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$:

$$\mu_L(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{unif}(x) & x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y \wedge x \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases} \quad \mu_R(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{unif}(y) & x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y \wedge y \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}.$$

Their pdf. are defined:

$$\mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_L}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) & x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y \wedge x \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}$$

$$\mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_R}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(y) & x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y \wedge y \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases}.$$

- $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_L) \in \Psi \wedge \mathsf{supp}(\mu_R) \in \Psi$
  - $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_L) \in \Psi$
    By definition of the pdf of μ_L, we have: $\Pr_{(x,y) \xleftarrow{\$} \mu_L}[(x,y) \notin \Psi] = 0$.
    Then we can derive $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_L) \in \Psi$
  - $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_R) \in \Psi$
    By definition of the pdf of μ_R, we have: $\Pr_{(x,y) \xleftarrow{\$} \mu_R}[(x,y) \notin \Psi] = 0$.
    Then we can derive $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_L) \in \Psi$
- $\pi_1(\mu_L) = \mu_1 \wedge \pi_2(\mu_R) = \mu_2$
  - $\pi_1(\mu_L) = \mu_1$
    By definition of the π_1 and pdf of μ_L, we have $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\mathsf{pdf}_{\pi_1(\mu_L)}(x) = \begin{cases} \int_y \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) & (x,y) \in \Psi \wedge x \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) & x \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases} = \mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_1}(x)$$

  - $\mathsf{supp}(\mu_R) \in \Psi$
    Equivalent to show$\mathsf{pdf}_{\pi_2(\mu_R)} = \mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_2}$.
    By definition of the π_2 and pdf of μ_R, we have $\forall y \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$\mathsf{pdf}_{\pi_2(\mu_R)}(y) = \begin{cases} \int_x \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(y) & (x,y) \in \Psi \wedge y \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(y) & y \in [0,1) \\ 0 & o.w. \end{cases} = \mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_2}(y)$$

- $\Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) \leq 0$
  By definition of $\epsilon-$DP divergence, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) &= \mathsf{Sup}_S \Big(\Pr_{(x,y) \xleftarrow{\$} \mu_L}[(x,y) \in S] - e^\epsilon \Pr_{(x,y) \xleftarrow{\$} \mu_R}[(x,y) \in S] \Big) \\ &= \mathsf{Sup}_S \Big(\int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_L}(x,y) - e^\epsilon \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mu_R}(x,y) \Big) \end{aligned}$$

  case $S \subseteq \{(x,y) | x \in [0,1) \wedge x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) &= \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) - e^\epsilon \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(y) \\ &= \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) - e^\epsilon \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x * e^{-\epsilon}) \\ &= \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) - e^\epsilon * e^{-\epsilon} \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

  case $S \subseteq \{(x,y) | x \in [1, e^\epsilon) \wedge x \cdot e^{-\epsilon} = y\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) &= 0 - e^\epsilon \int_{(x,y) \in S} \mathsf{pdf}_{\mathsf{unif}}(y) \\ &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

  case o.w.

$$\Delta_\epsilon(\mu_L, \mu_R) = 0 - 0 = 0$$

□

References

[1] Gilles Barthe, Marco Gaboardi, Benjamin Grégoire, Justin Hsu, and Pierre-Yves Strub. Proving differential privacy via probabilistic couplings. In *LICS 2016*.