

On Differentially Private Counting on Trees

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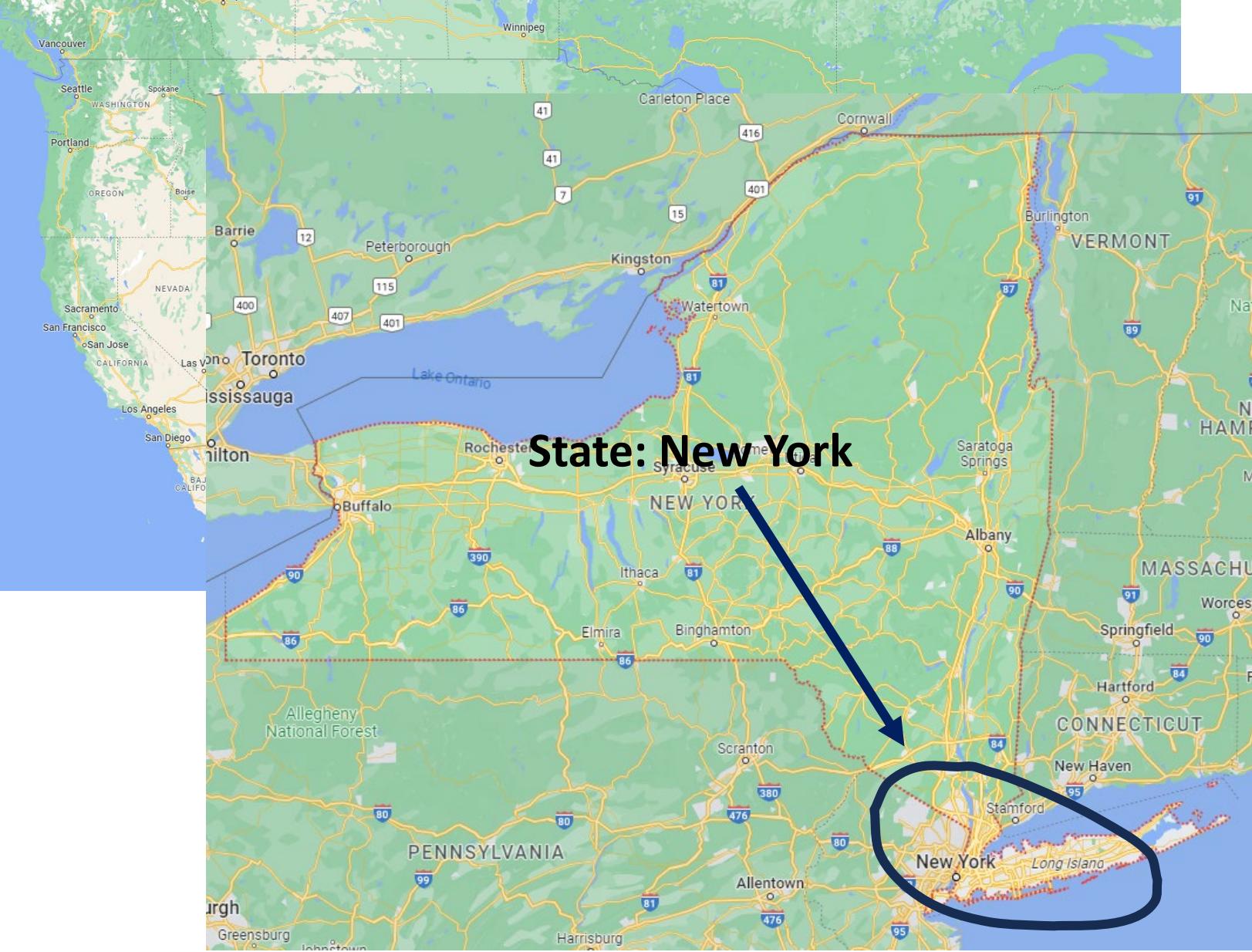
Google Mountain View

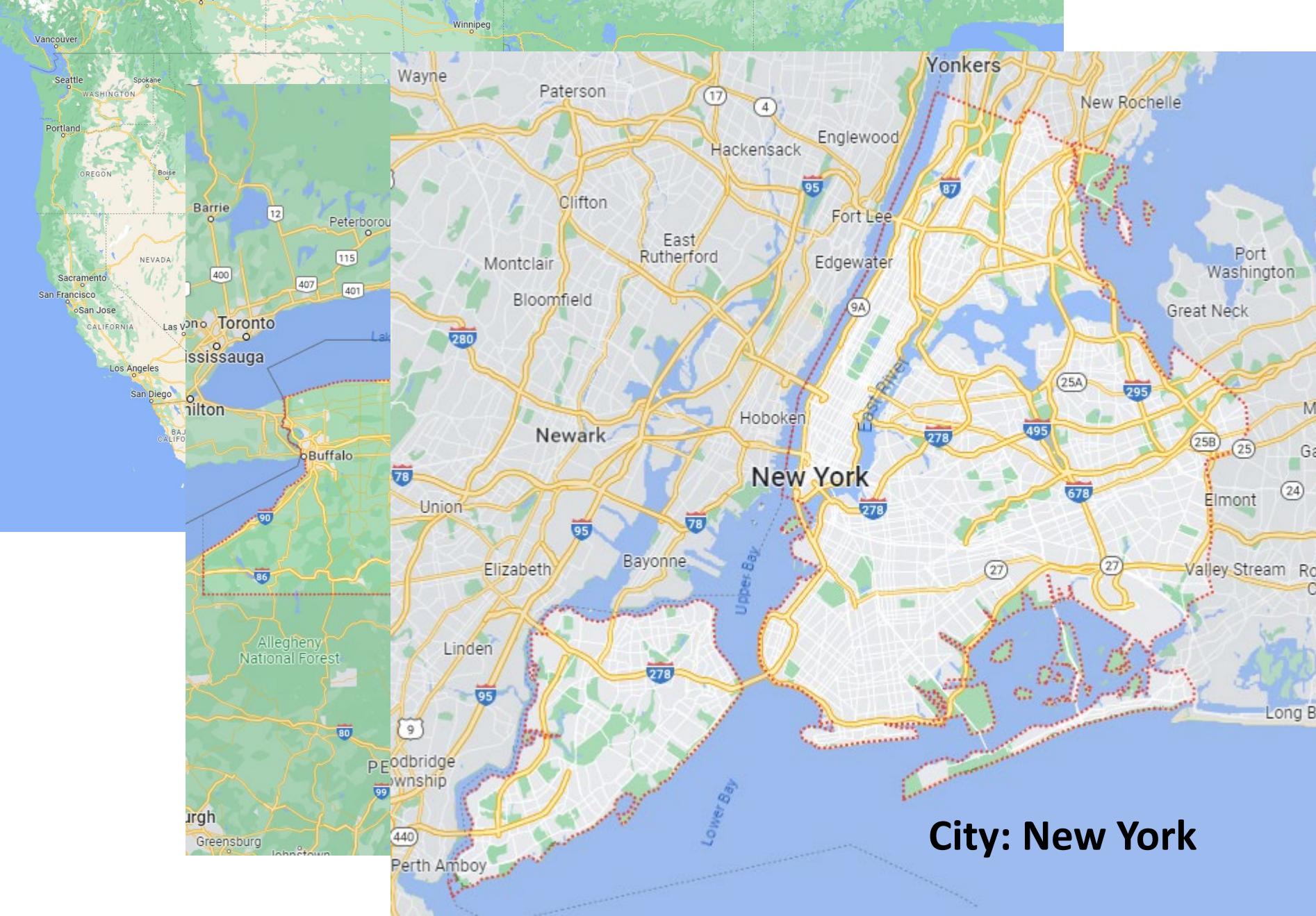
Google Thailand

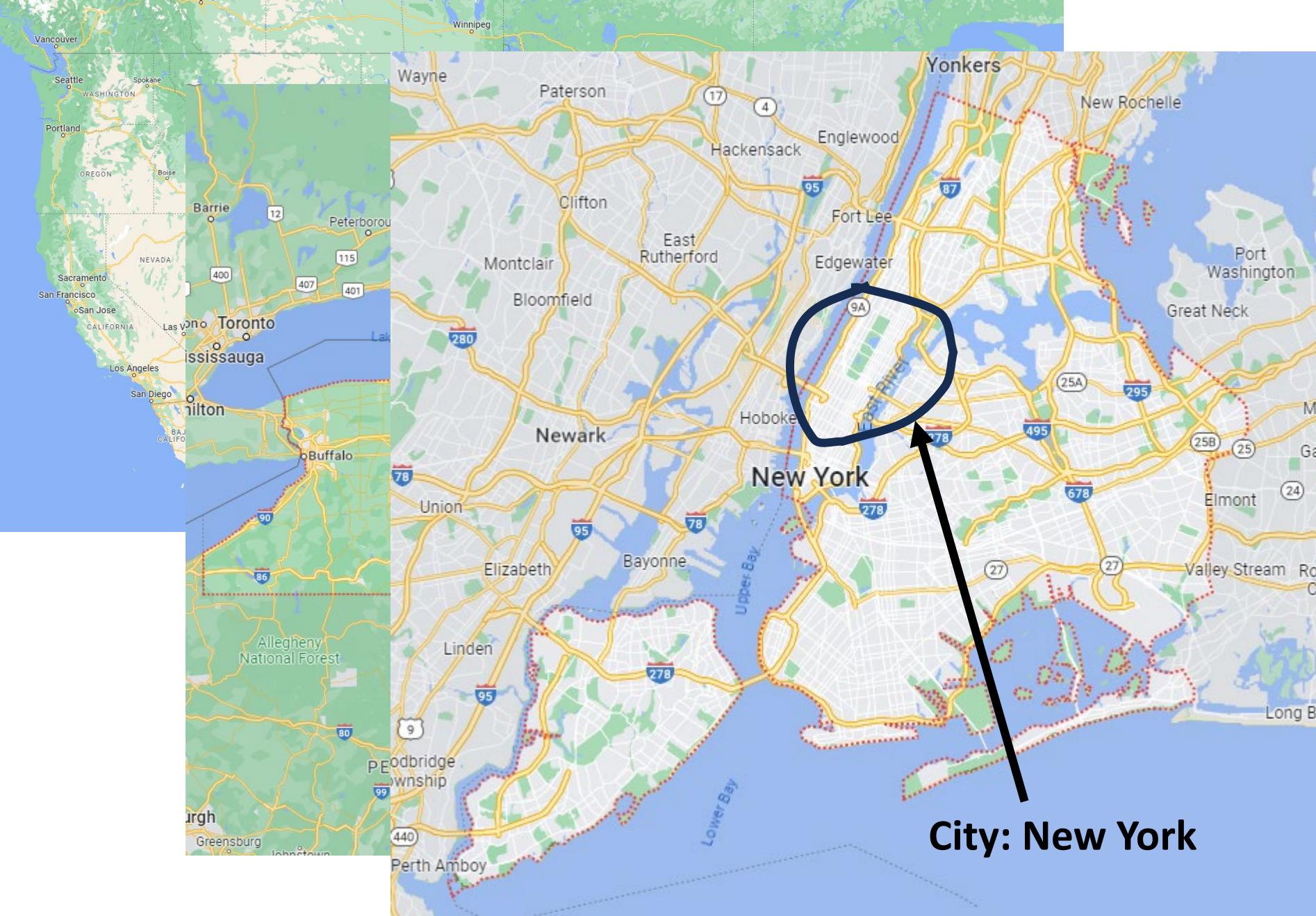


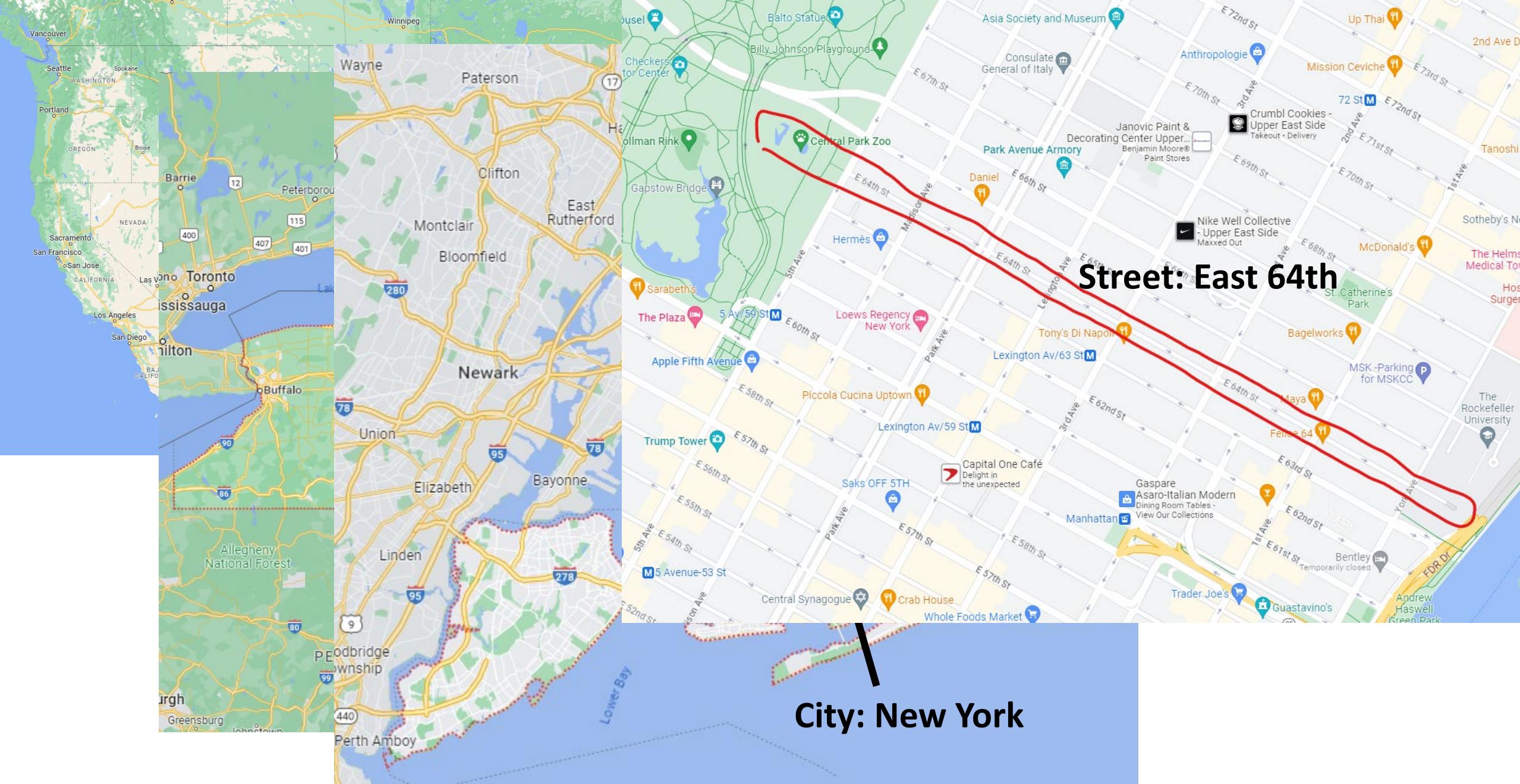


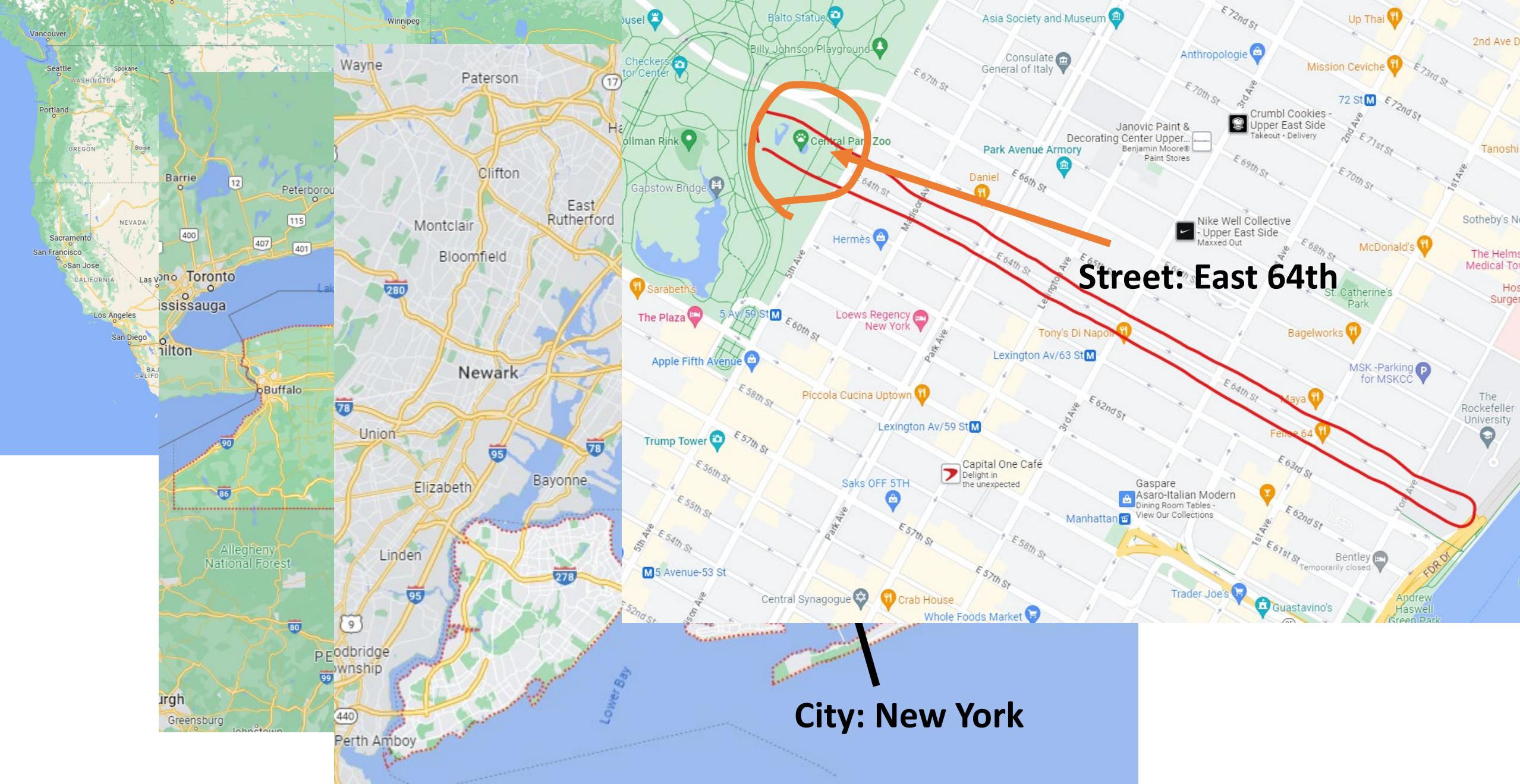


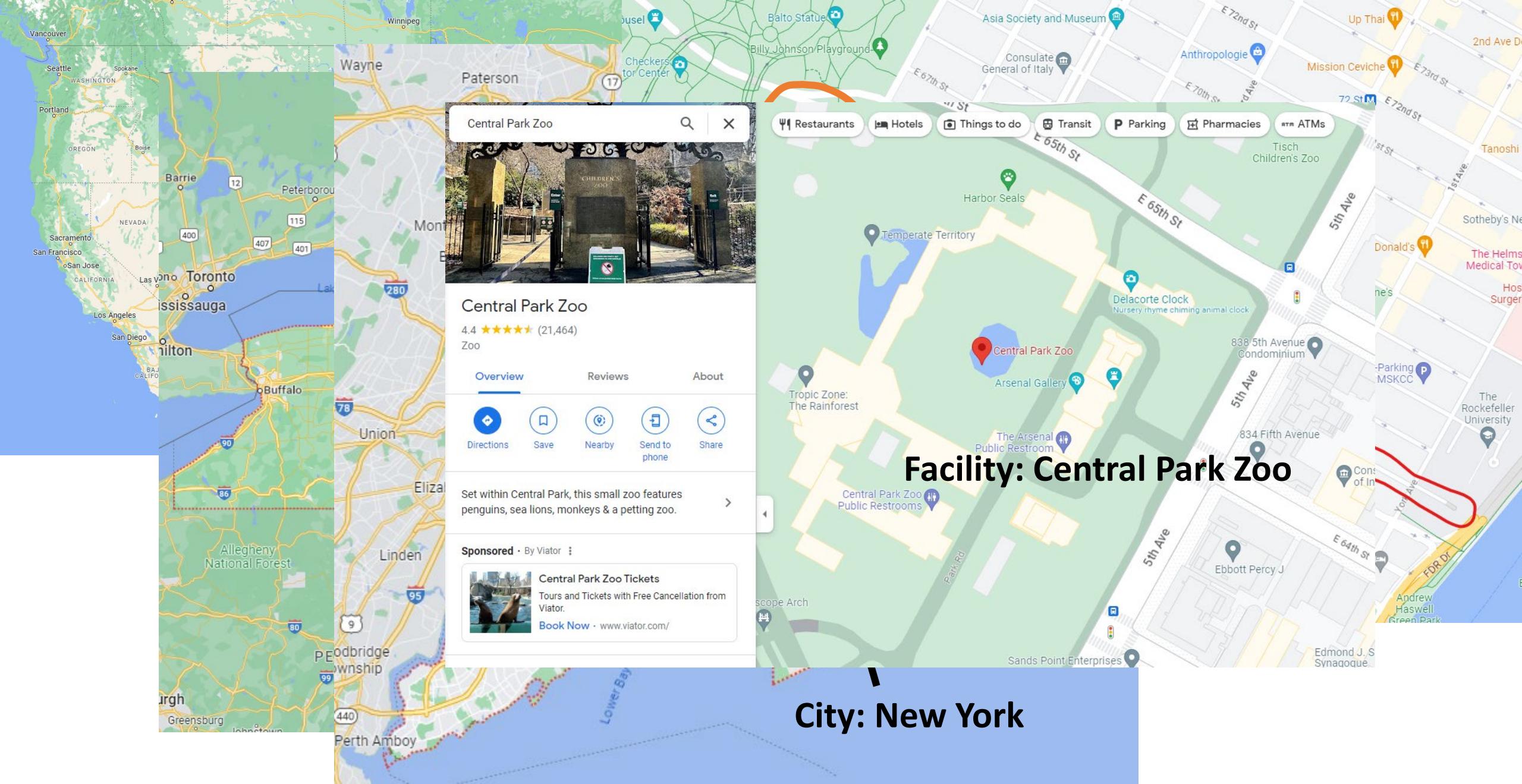


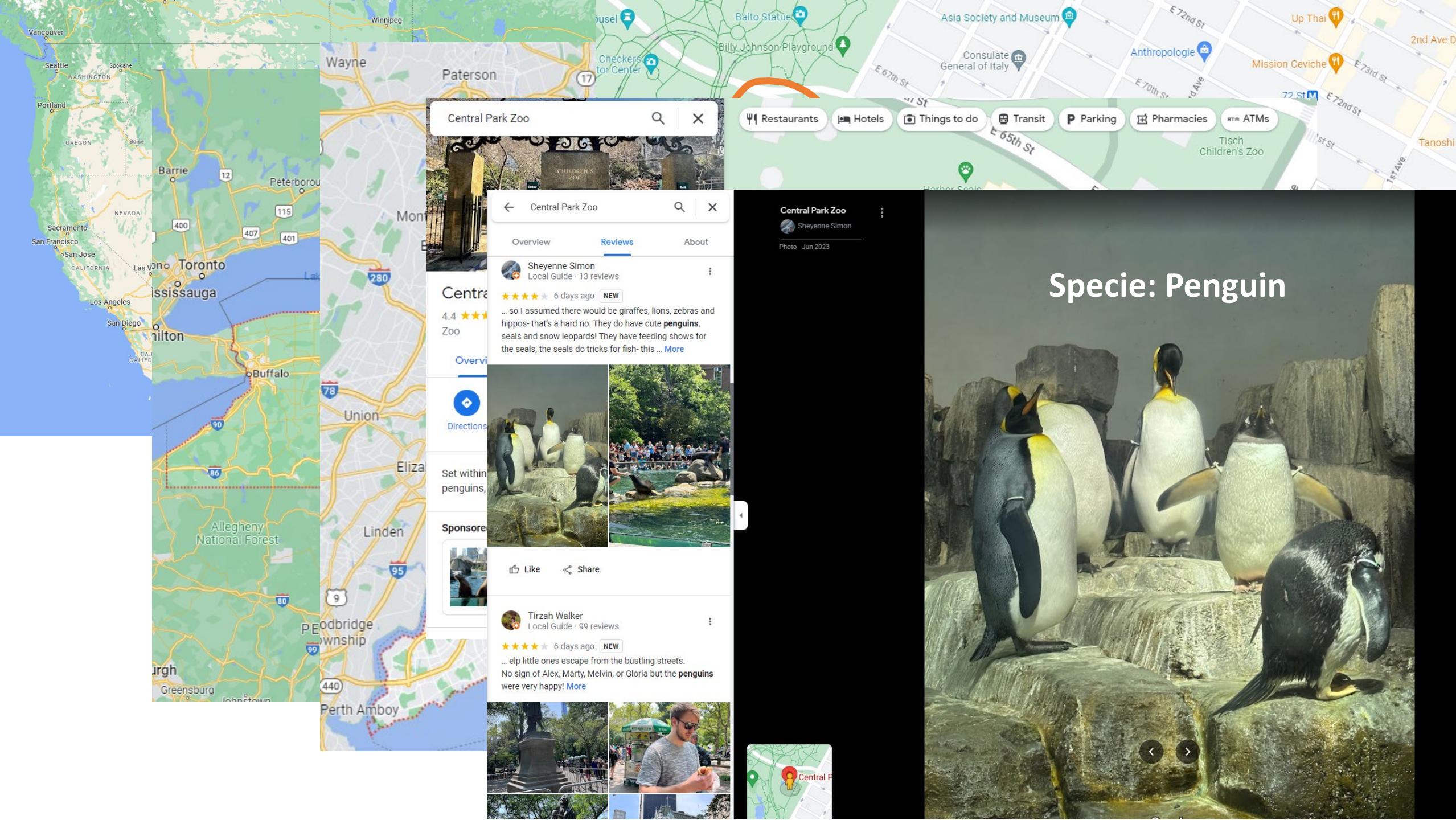




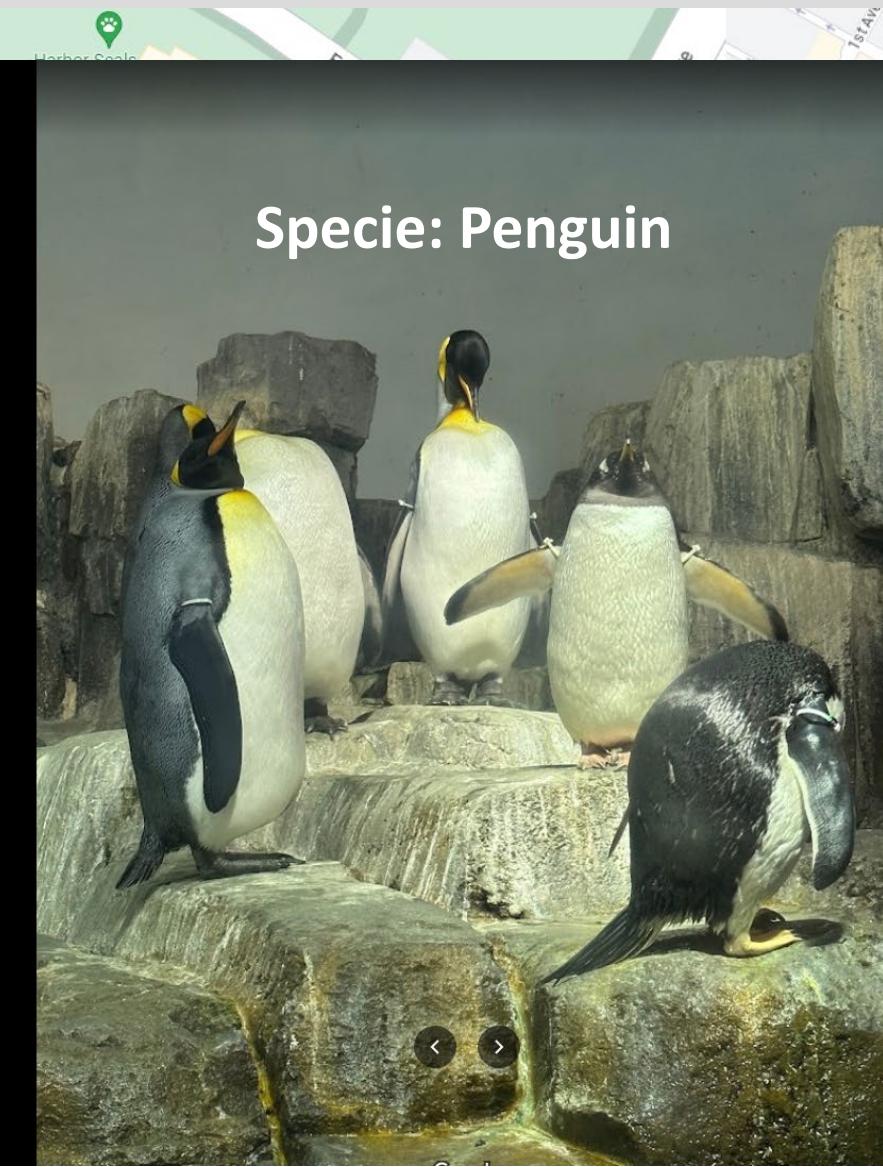
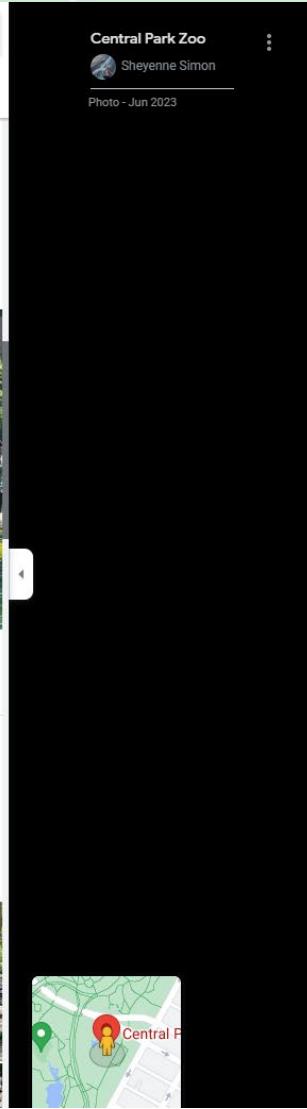
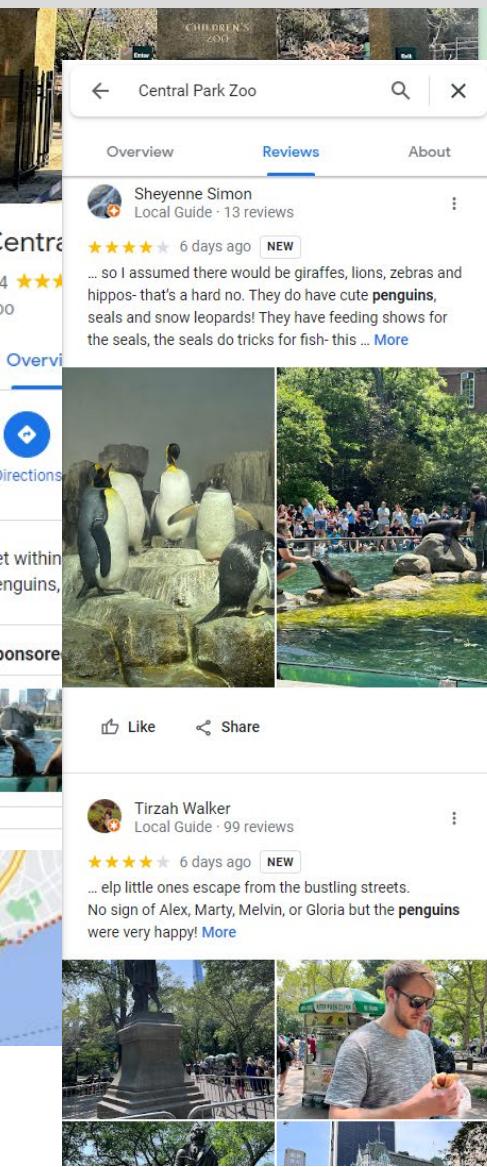
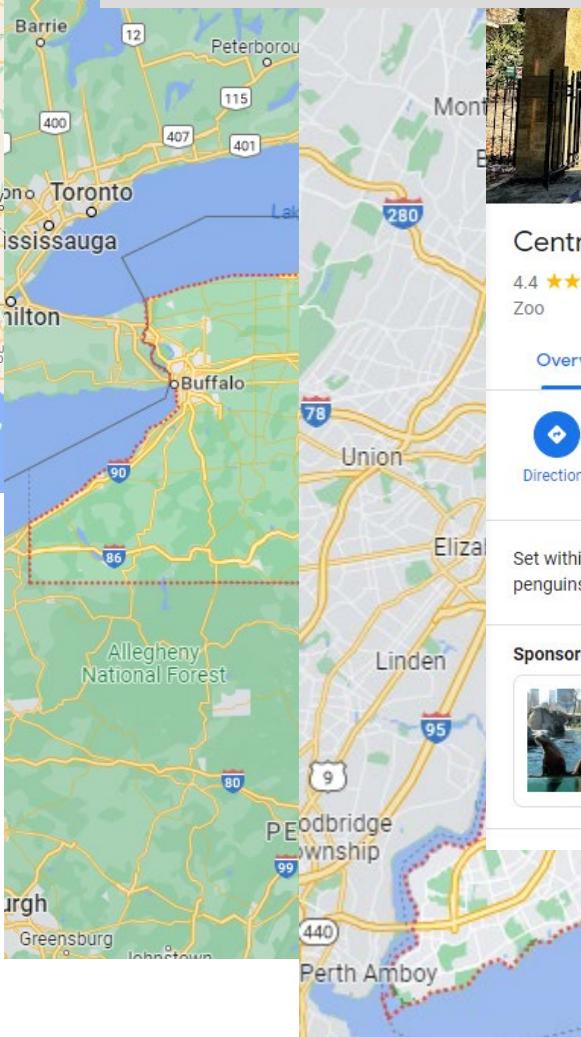




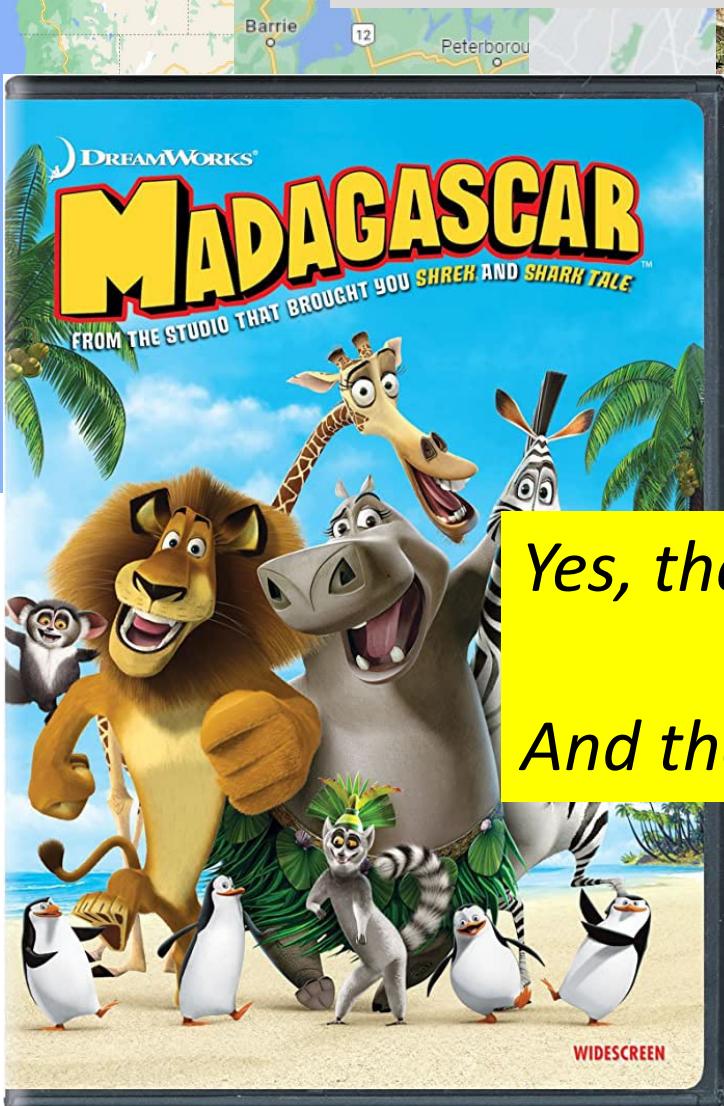




Census: How many penguins live in Central Park Zoo of NY?



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A screenshot of a mobile device displaying a Google search result for "Central Park Zoo". The top bar shows the search query. Below it, there are tabs for "Overview", "Reviews", and "About". The "Reviews" tab is selected, showing a review by "Sheyenne Simon" from "Local Guide · 13 reviews". The review text reads: "... so I assumed there would be giraffes, lions, zebras and hippos- that's a hard no. They do have cute penguins, seals and snow leopards! They have feeding shows for the seals, the seals do tricks for fish- this ... More". There are also small thumbnail images of penguins and other animals.

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Specie: Penguin

Yes, the story of Madagascar happened in this zoo.

And there is no penguin in Madagascar.

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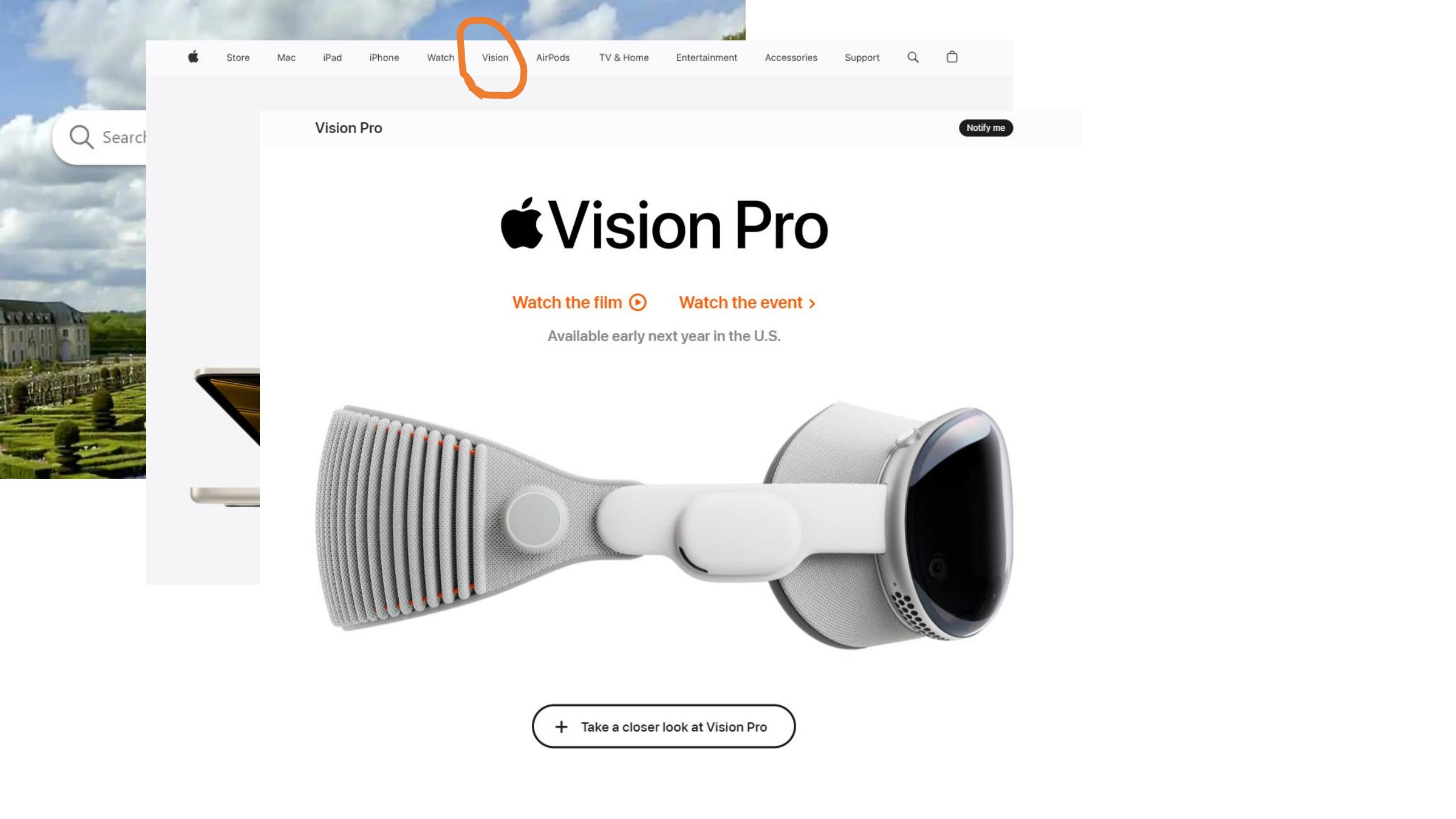
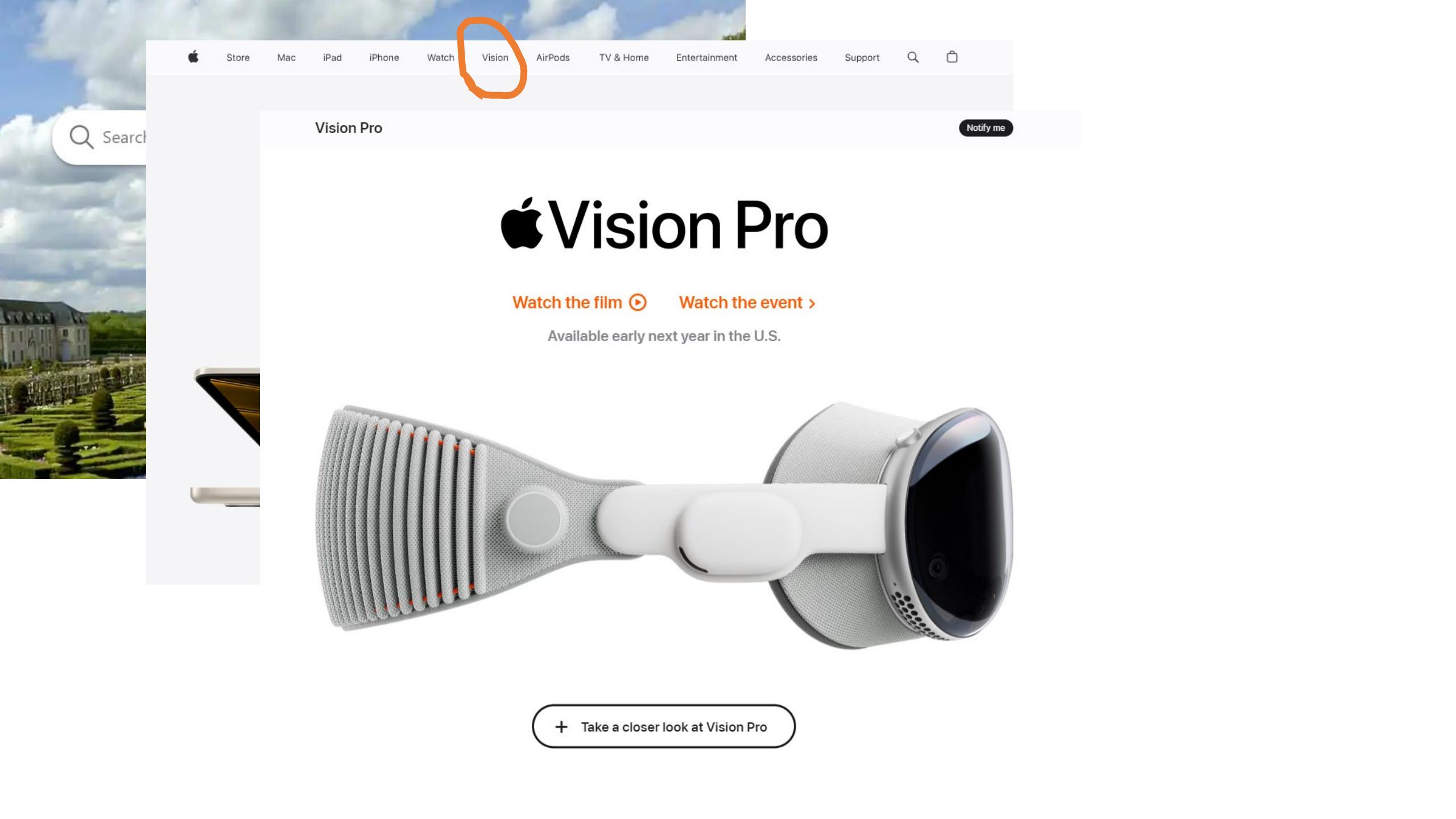
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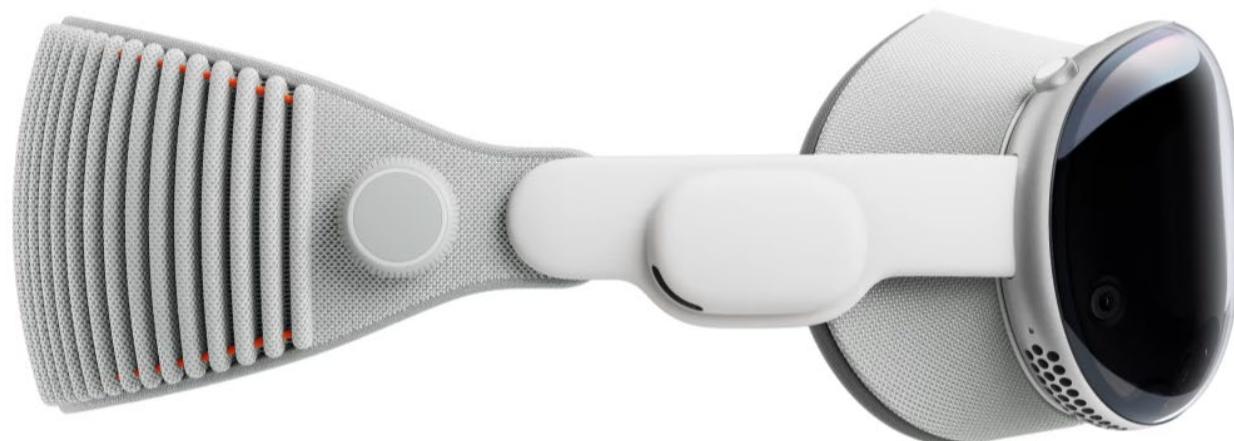
Vision Pro

Notify me

Apple Vision Pro

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Available early next year in the U.S.



+ Take a closer look at Vision Pro



Search

Vision Pro

Enclosure Cameras and sensors Audio Straps Head Band Displays Light Seal Digital Crown Top button Power

A singular piece of three-dimensionally formed laminated glass flows into an aluminum alloy frame that gently curves to wrap around your face.

+ Take a closer look at Vision Pro

The screenshot shows the Apple website's product page for the Vision Pro. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Store, Mac, iPad, iPhone, Watch, Vision (which is highlighted and circled in orange), AirPods, TV & Home, Entertainment, Accessories, and Support. To the right of the navigation bar are a search icon and a shopping cart icon.

The main content area features a large image of the Vision Pro device. Below the image, there is a horizontal menu with the following options: Enclosure, Cameras and sensors, Audio Straps, Head Band, Displays, Light Seal, Digital Crown, Top button, and Power. The 'Power' option is also circled in orange.

On the left side of the main content area, there are three smaller images: a landscape view of a building and garden, a close-up of the device's enclosure, and a close-up of the audio straps.

At the bottom of the page, there is a descriptive text block and a call-to-action button:

A singular piece of three-dimensionally formed laminated glass flows into an aluminum alloy frame that gently curves to wrap around your face.

[+ Take a closer look at Vision Pro](#)

The image shows a screenshot of the Apple website's product page for the Vision Pro. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Store, Mac, iPad, iPhone, Watch, Vision (which is highlighted and circled in orange), and AirPods. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder "Search". To the left of the main content area, there are three smaller images: one showing the device from a front-three-quarter angle, one showing a close-up of the headband and earcups, and one showing a close-up of the earcups.

Vision Pro

The main content area features a large, high-resolution photograph of the Vision Pro device. The device is white with a textured, woven fabric headband. A close-up view of the earcup is shown on the right side of the image, highlighting its design and the integrated digital crown and top button.

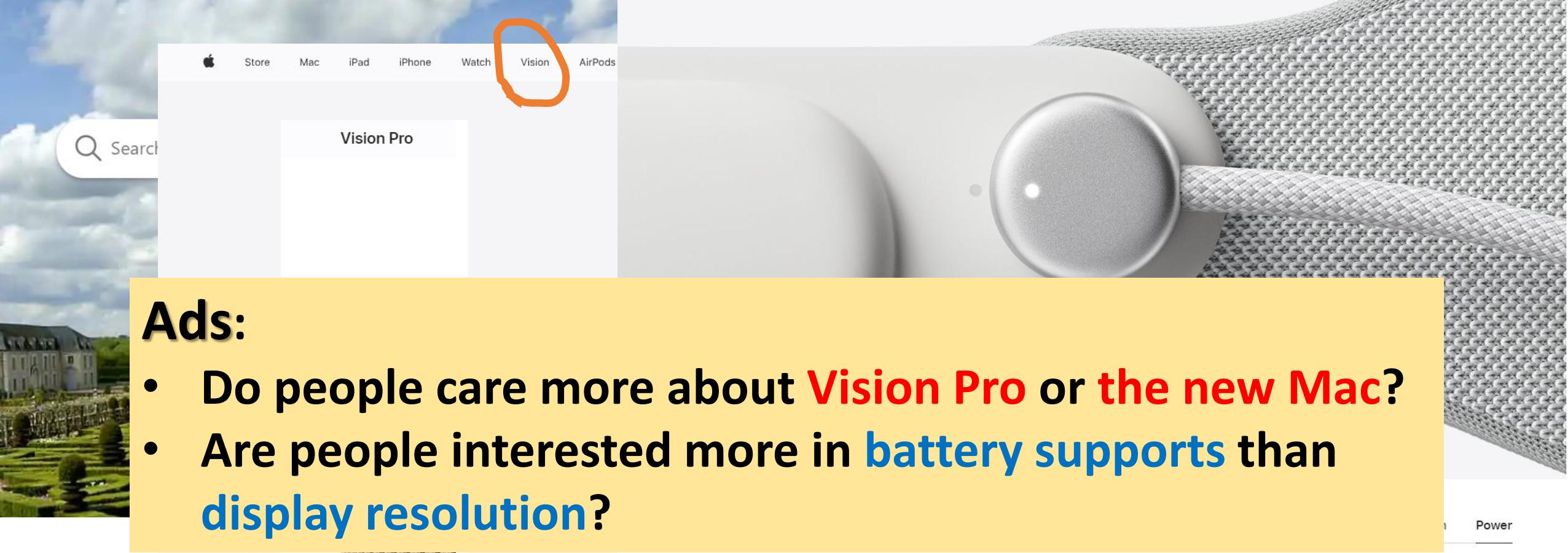
Enclosure Cameras and sensors Audio Straps Head Band Displays Light Seal Digital Crown Top button **Power**

The text "The external battery supports up to 2 hours of use, and all-day use when plugged in.¹" is displayed below the navigation tabs.

Enclosure Cameras and sensors Audio Straps Head Band Displays Light Seal Digital Crown Top button **Power**

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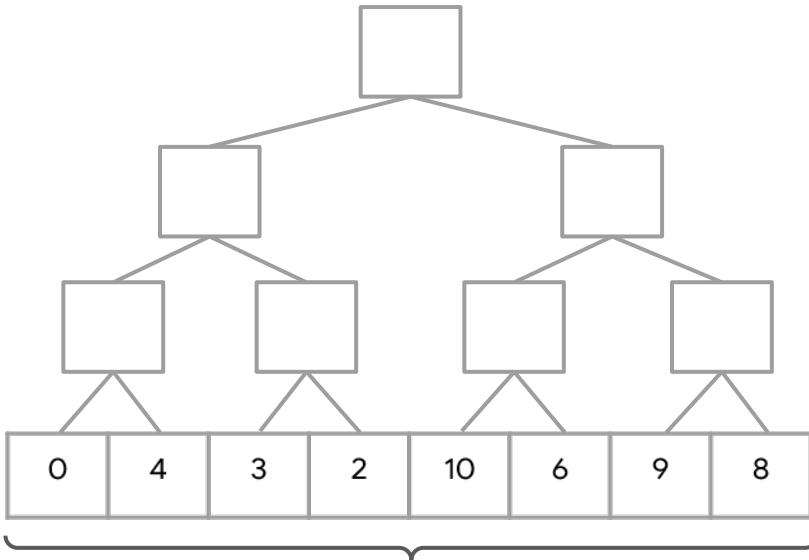
The external battery supports up to 2 hours of use, and all-day use when plugged in.¹

Enclosure Cameras and sensors Audio Straps Head Band Displays Light Seal Digital Crown Top button Power

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Counting on Tree

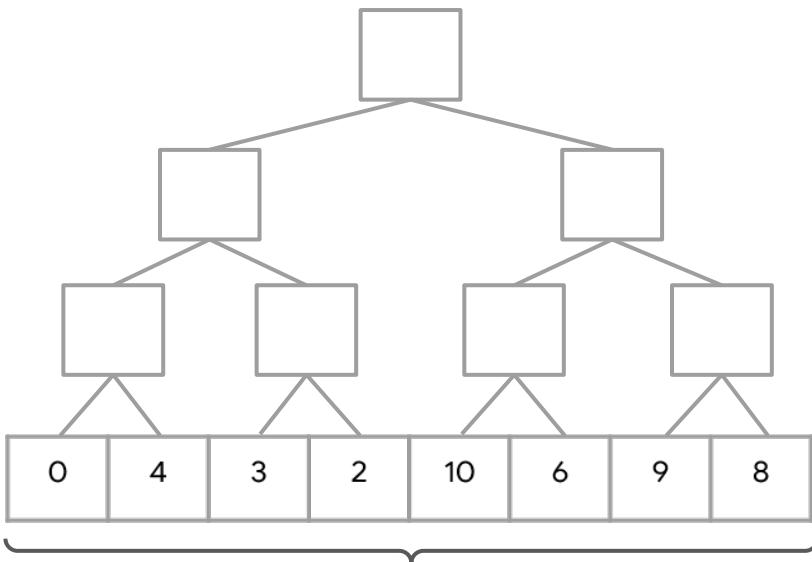


Input: length- N positive vector x

$N = \# \text{ Leaves}$

$d = \text{Tree depth}$

Counting on Tree



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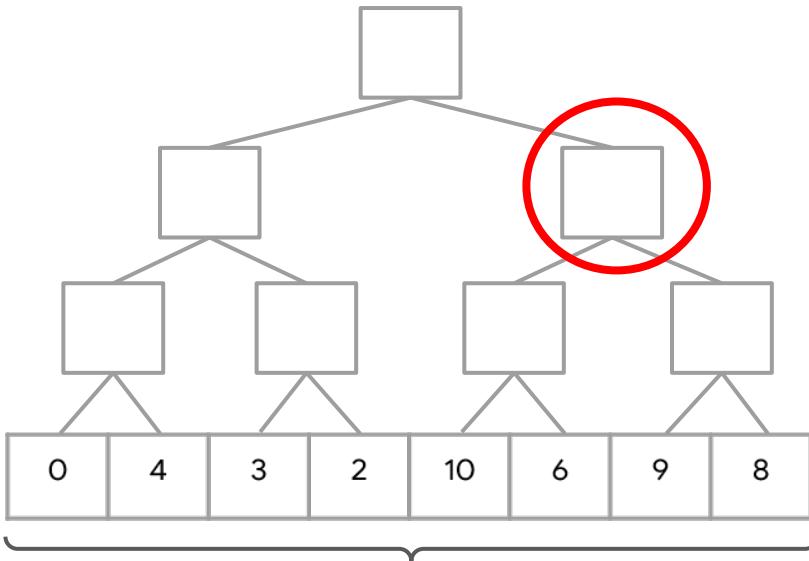
$N = \# \text{ Leaves}$

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Node query v :

$q_i = \text{total of } x_\ell \text{ for all leaves } \ell \text{ under } v_i$

Counting on Tree



Input: length- N positive vector x

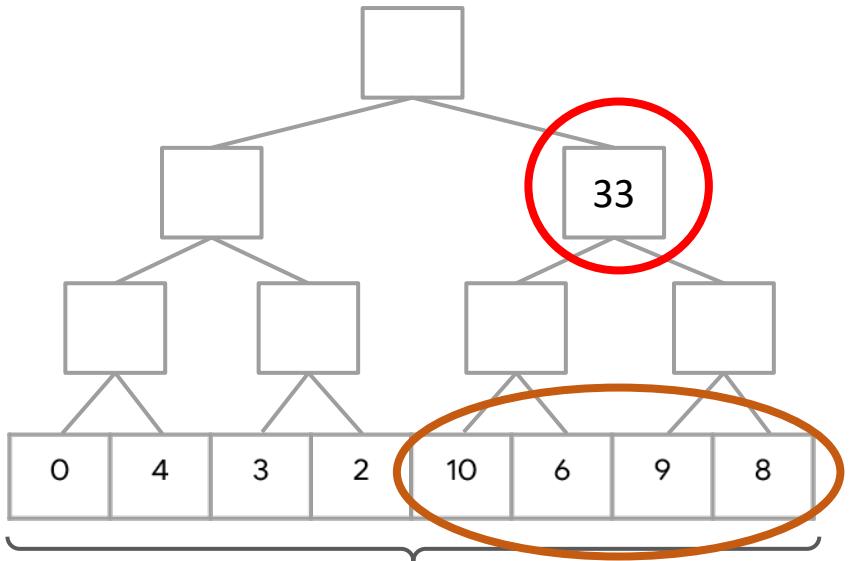
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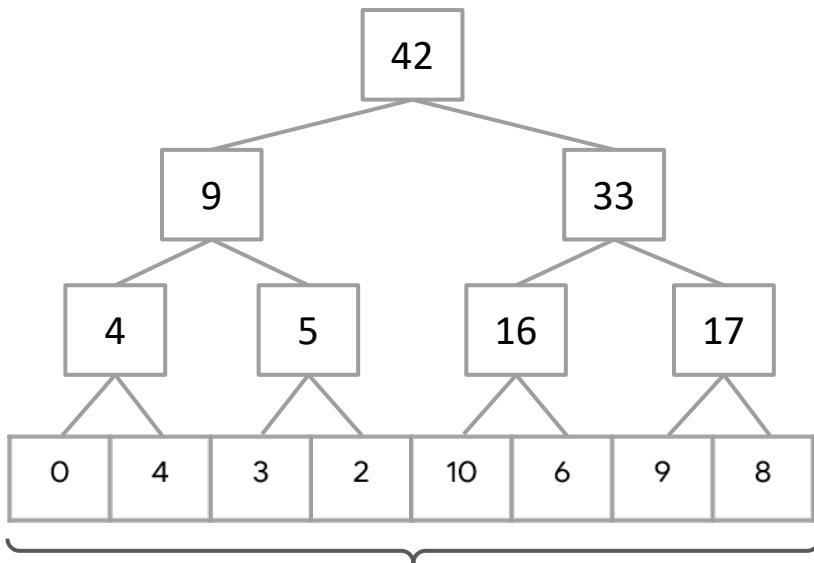
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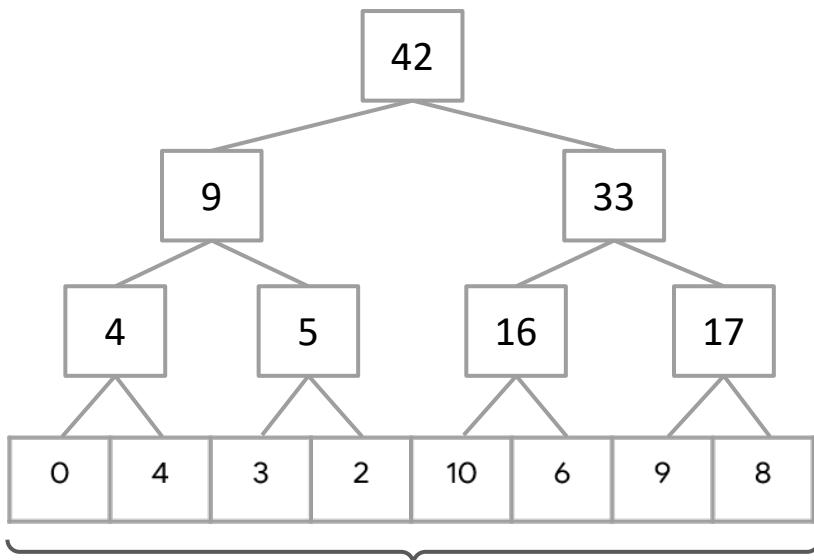
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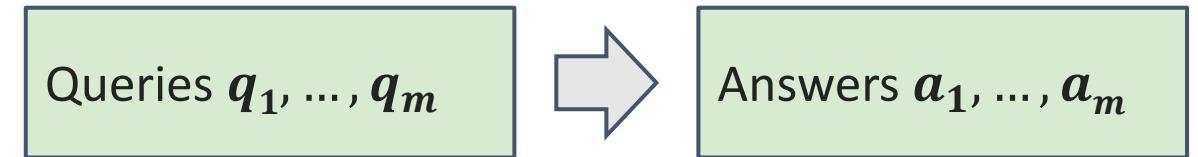
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Captures:

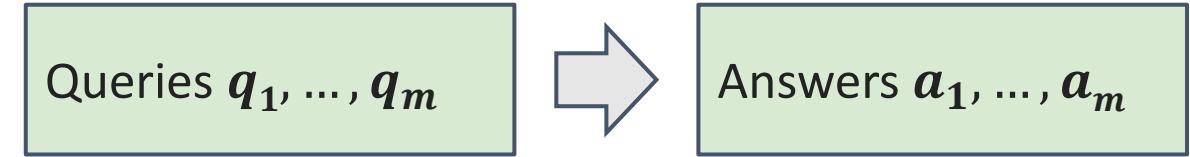
- Census (Geographical hierarchy)
- Ads (Webpage hierarchy)
-

Accuracy



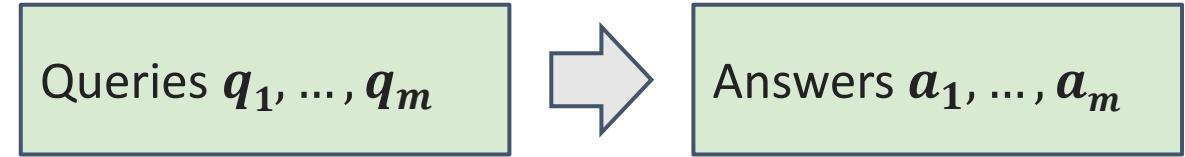
Accuracy

- How many people live in US?



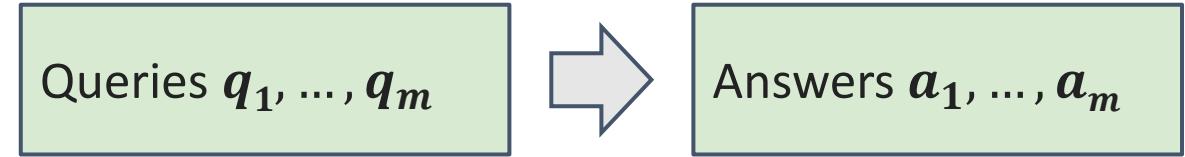
Accuracy

- How many people live in **US**?
- How many people live in **California, US**?
- How many people live in **Berkeley, California, US**?



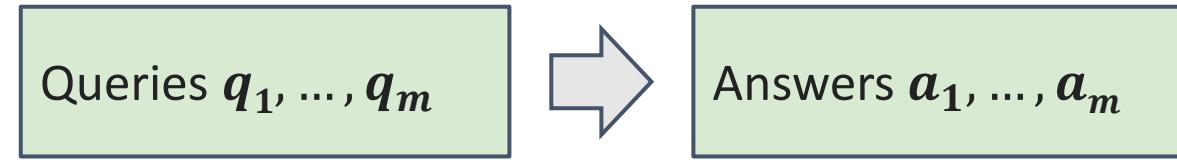
Accuracy

- How many people live in **US**?
- How many people live in **California, US**?
- How many people live in **Berkeley, California, US**?
- How many people live in **42 Euclidean St, Berkeley, California, US**?
- How many people live in **42 Euclidean St Apt A, Berkeley, California, US**?
- Are they **students? Gender? Age?**



Accuracy

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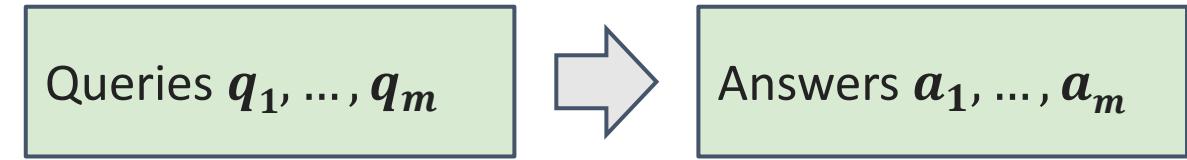
Additive-Only Error

$$\text{err}(a_i) = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[(a_i - q_i)^2]}$$

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Additive & Multiplicative Error

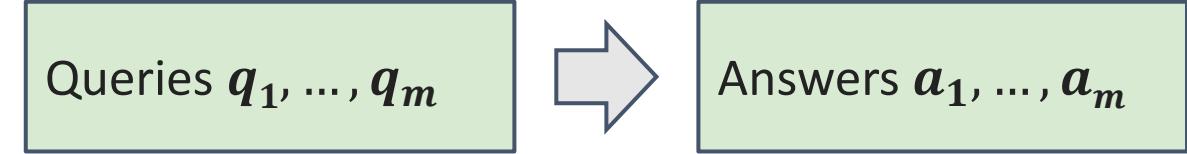
α : multiplicative factor

$$\text{err}_\alpha(\mathbf{a}_i) = \sqrt{\mathbb{E}[\max(|\mathbf{a}_i - \mathbf{q}_i| - \alpha \mathbf{q}_i, 0)^2]}$$

$$\text{err}_\alpha = \max_i \text{err}_\alpha(\mathbf{a}_i)$$

Accuracy

- How many people live in **US**?
- How many people live in **California, US**?
- How many people live in **Berkeley, California, US**?
- How many people live in **USA**?
- How many people live in **California**?
- Are they **students**? ϵ



Boundary Cases:

- $\alpha = 0$: $\text{err}_\alpha = \text{err}$
- $\alpha \geq 1$: $\text{err}_\alpha = 0$ by $a_i \equiv 0$

Additive-Only Error

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Additive & Multiplicative Error

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Differential Privacy (DP)

[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor'06]

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(ϵ, δ) -DP: For any neighboring input x, y and any measurable set S

$$\Pr[A(x) \in S] \leq e^\epsilon \Pr[A(y) \in S] + \delta$$

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x, y are neighbors $\Leftrightarrow |x - y|_1 = 1$

$\delta = 0$: Pure-DP

$\delta \in (0, 1)$: Approximate-DP

$\delta \geq 1$: Trivial

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- Design an algorithm A for the counting task on a depth- d tree

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- Design an algorithm A for the counting task on a depth- \mathbf{d} tree
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Smaller err_α \Rightarrow More accurate

Smaller ϵ, δ \Rightarrow More private

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 - A should be (ϵ, δ) -DP and efficient

Smaller err_α	\Rightarrow	More accurate
Smaller ϵ, δ	\Rightarrow	More private

Fix $\epsilon, \delta, d, \alpha$. What is the smallest possible err_α ?

Results

Error / Privacy	Pure-DP $\delta = 0$	Approximate-DP $\delta \in (0, 1)$
Additive only $\alpha = 0$	$O(d/\epsilon)$ [Laplace Mechanism]	$O(\sqrt{d \log(1/\delta)} / \epsilon)$ [Gaussian Mechanism]
	$\Omega(d/\epsilon)$ [Our result]	$\Omega_{\epsilon,\delta}(\sqrt{d})$ [Edmonds-Nikolov-Ullman'20]
Multiplicative & additive $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is a constant	$\Omega(d/\epsilon)$ [Our result]	$O(\log(d/\delta) / \epsilon)$ [Our result]

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Remark: Lower bounds are proved for binary trees. Upper bounds hold for arbitrary trees.

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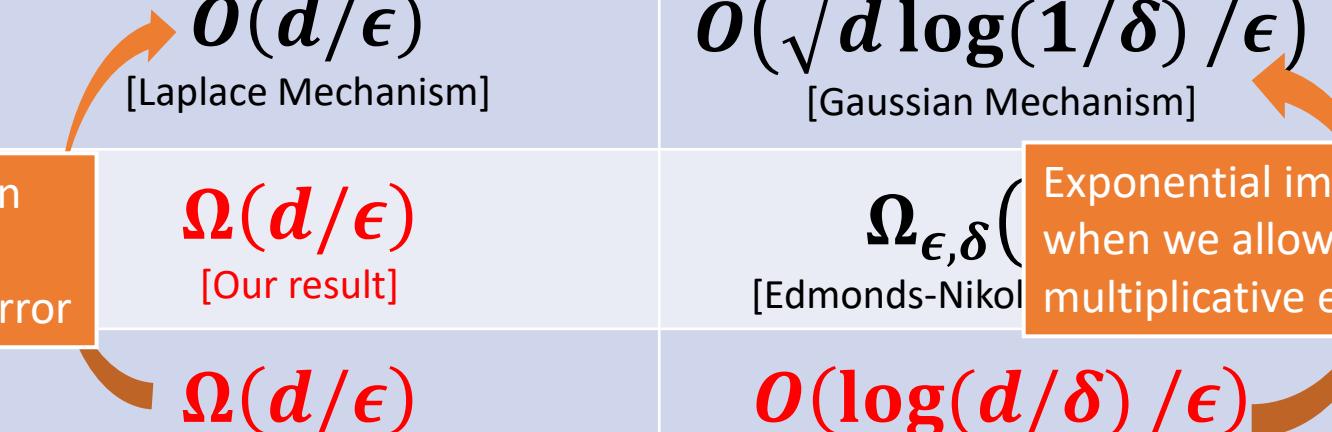
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Multiplicative & additive $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is a constant	$\Omega(d/\epsilon)$ [Our result]	$\Omega_{\epsilon, \delta}(\cdot)$ [Edmonds-Nikolaenko]


 A diagram illustrating the relationships between the error bounds. Orange arrows point from the "Pure-DP" row to the "Approximate-DP" row, and from the "Pure-DP" column to the "Approximate-DP" column. Specifically, an arrow points from the "O(d/epsilon)" entry in the Pure-DP row to the "O(sqrt(d log(1/delta)) / epsilon)" entry in the Approximate-DP row. Another arrow points from the "Omega(d/epsilon)" entry in the Pure-DP column to the "Omega_{epsilon, delta}(cdot)" entry in the Approximate-DP column.

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Laplace / Gaussian Mechanism

[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor'06, Dwork-Roth'16]

Laplace / Gaussian Mechanism

[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor'06, Dwork-Roth'16]

$$\text{Lap}(b) \propto e^{-x/b}$$

Adding independent **Laplace noise**
 $\text{Lap}(d/\epsilon)$ to each query satisfies ϵ -DP

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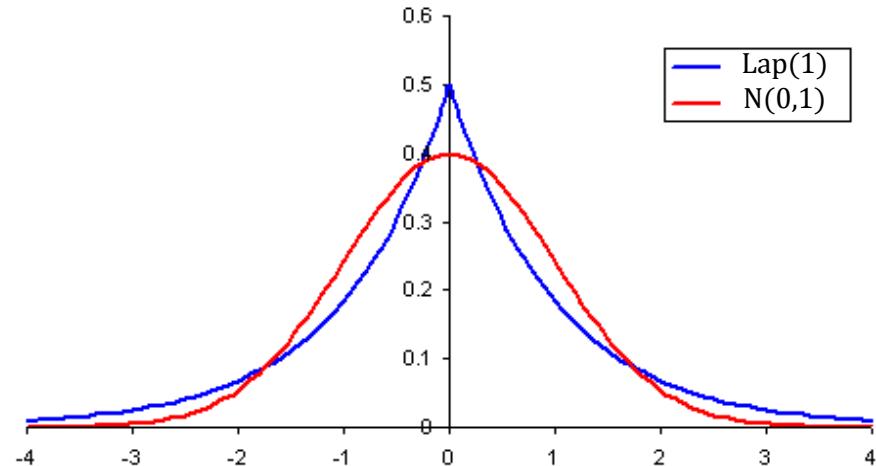
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Adding independent **Gaussian noise**
 $N(0, d \log(1/\delta) / \epsilon^2)$ to each query
satisfies (ϵ, δ) -DP

$$N(0, \sigma^2) \propto e^{-x^2/2\sigma^2}$$

Laplace / Gaussian Mechanism

[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor'06, Dwork-Roth'16]



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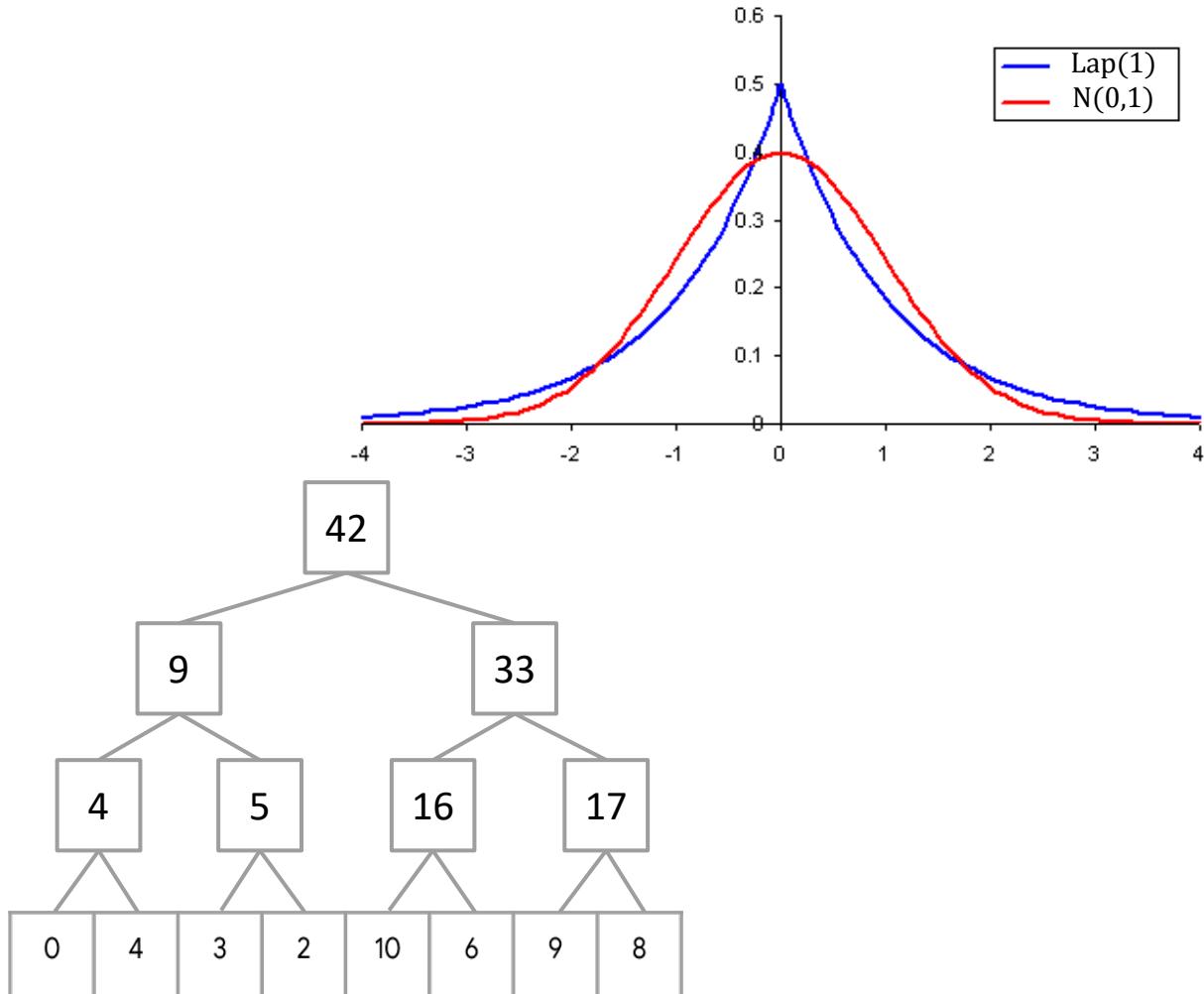
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Laplace / Gaussian Mechanism

[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor'06, Dwork-Roth'16]



$$\text{Lap}(b) \propto e^{-x/b}$$

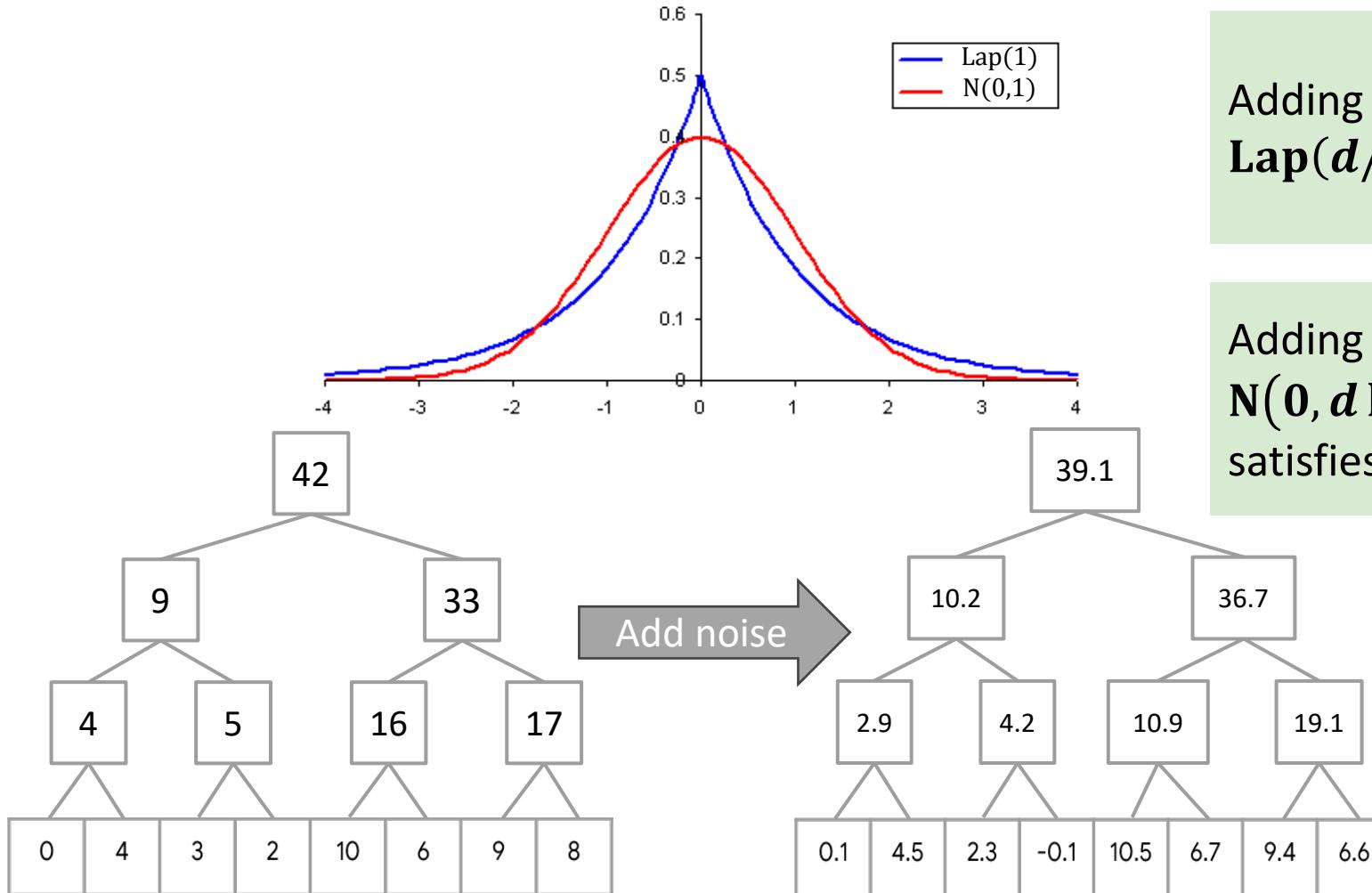
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Results

Error / Privacy	Pure-DP $\delta = 0$	Approximate-DP $\delta \in (0, 1)$
Additive only $\alpha = 0$	$O(d/\epsilon)$ [Laplace Mechanism]	$O(\sqrt{d \log(1/\delta)} / \epsilon)$ [Gaussian Mechanism]
	$\Omega(d/\epsilon)$ [Our result]	$\Omega_{\epsilon,\delta}(\sqrt{d})$ [Edmonds-Nikolov-Ullman'20]
Multiplicative & additive $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is a constant	$\Omega(d/\epsilon)$ [Our result]	$O(\log(d/\delta) / \epsilon)$ [Our result]

Reduction to Classification

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Classification Problem

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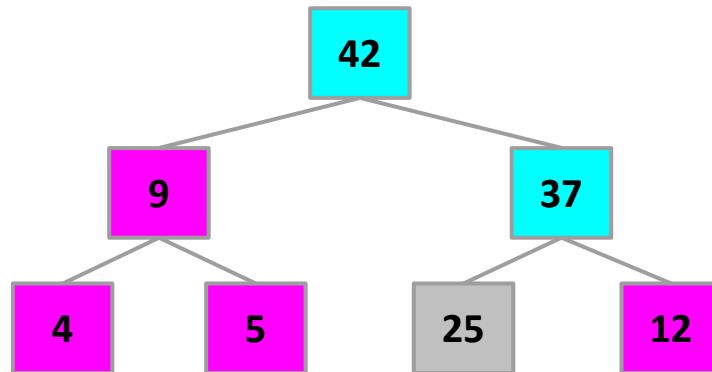
Reduction to Classification

Example: $\tau = 30, \alpha = 0.2$

Above: ≥ 36

Below: ≤ 24

Arbitrary: $24 \sim 36$



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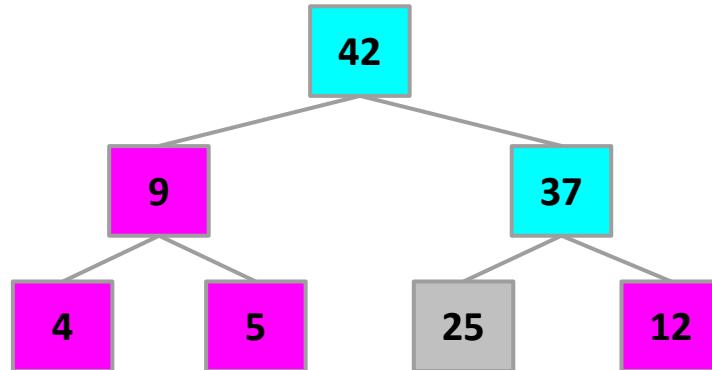
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- Run classification on geometrically decreasing τ
- Use the smallest τ it is above threshold as estimate

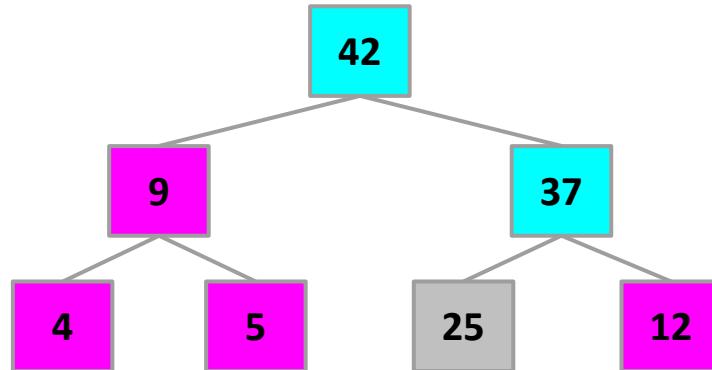
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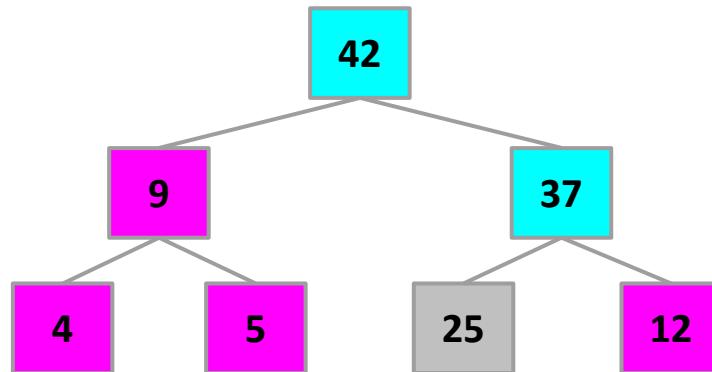
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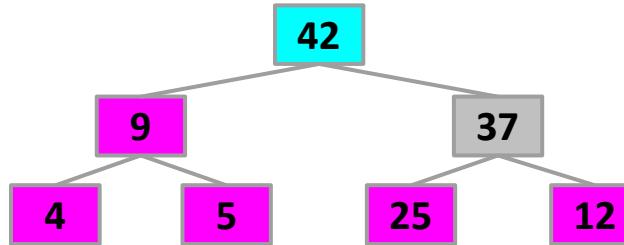
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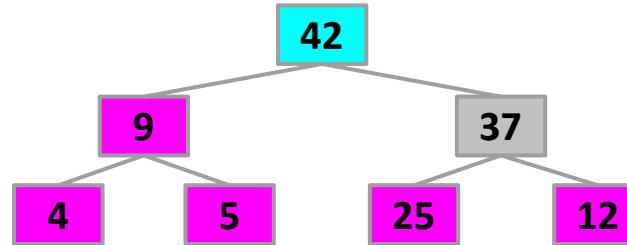
Above: ≥ 42 Below: ≤ 28



Reduction Example

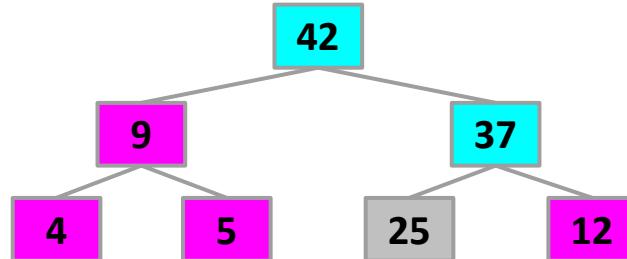
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$$\tau = 25, \alpha = 0.2$$

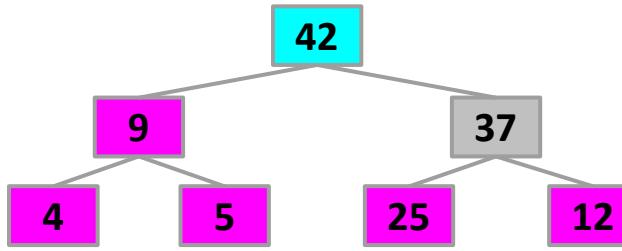
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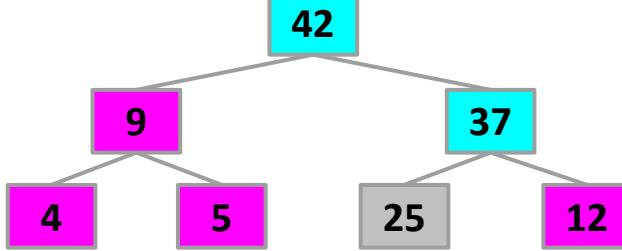
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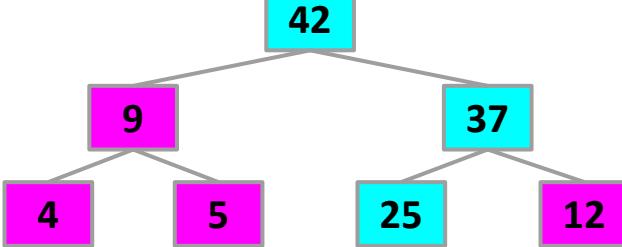
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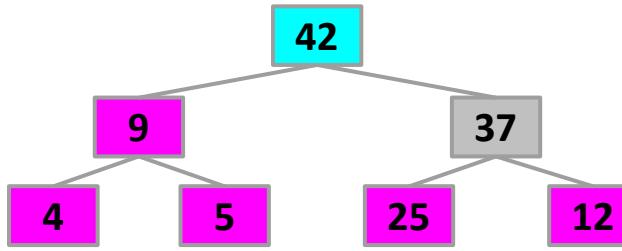
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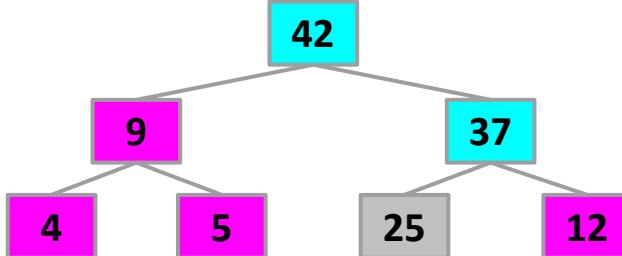
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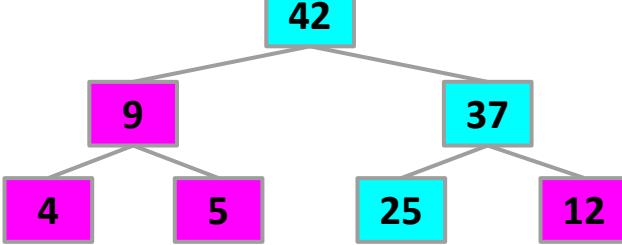
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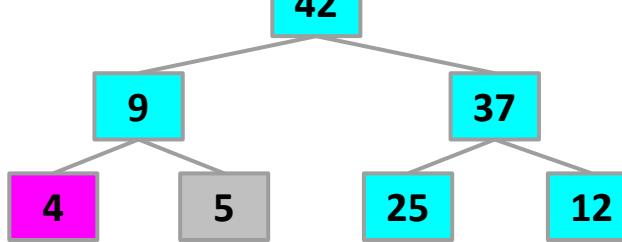
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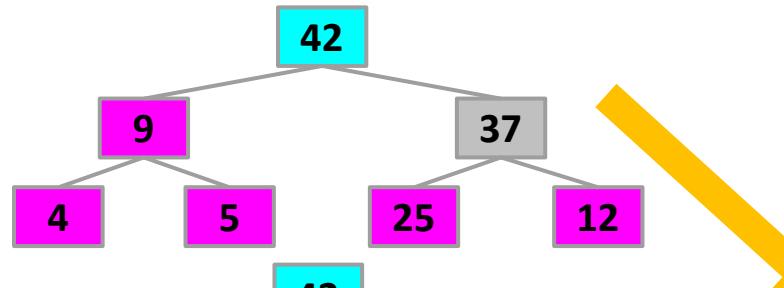
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Reduction Example

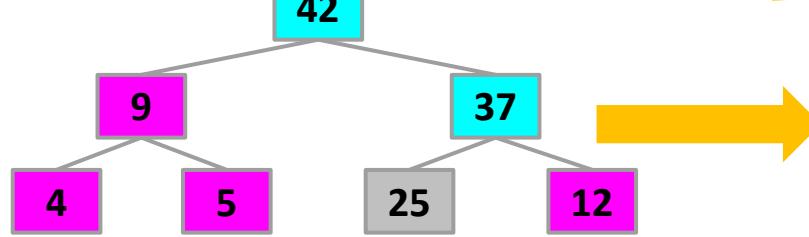
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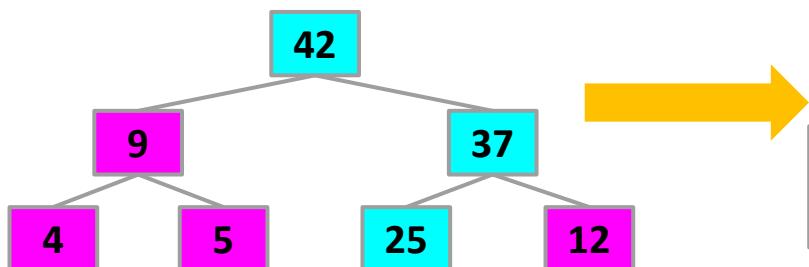
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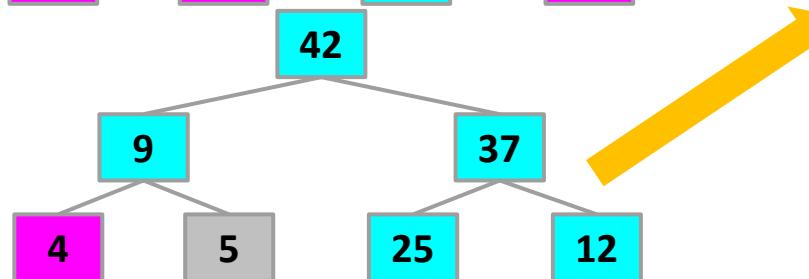


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Classification Algorithm

Classification Algorithm

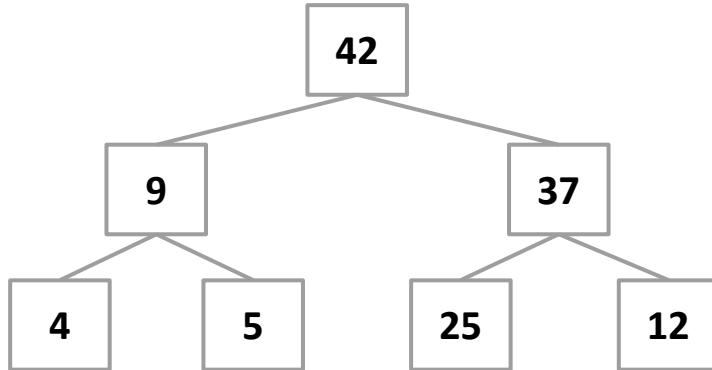
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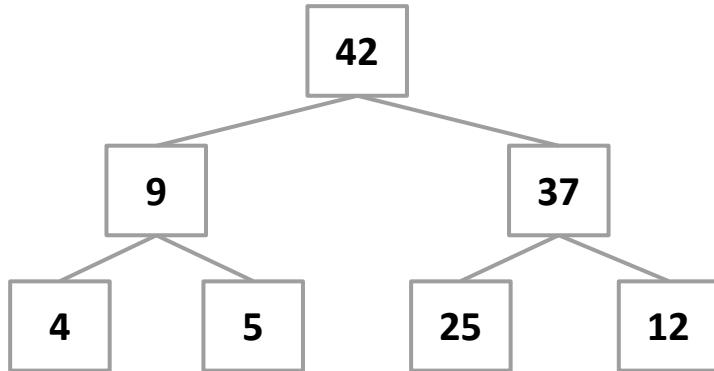
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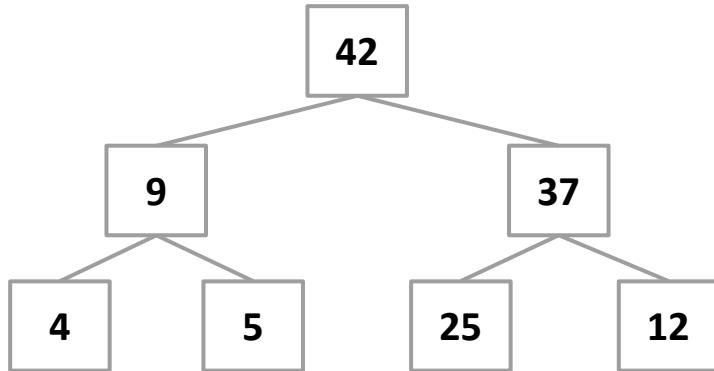


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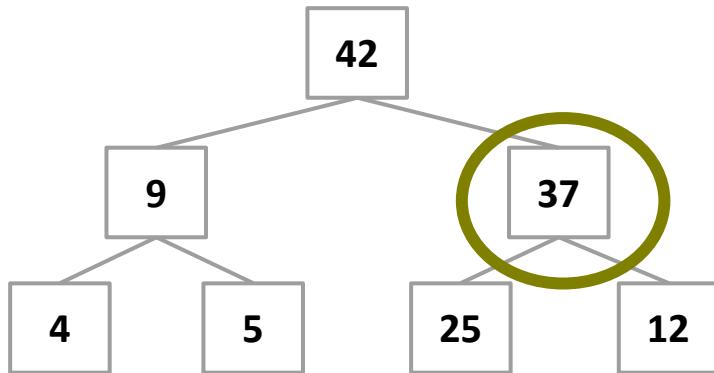
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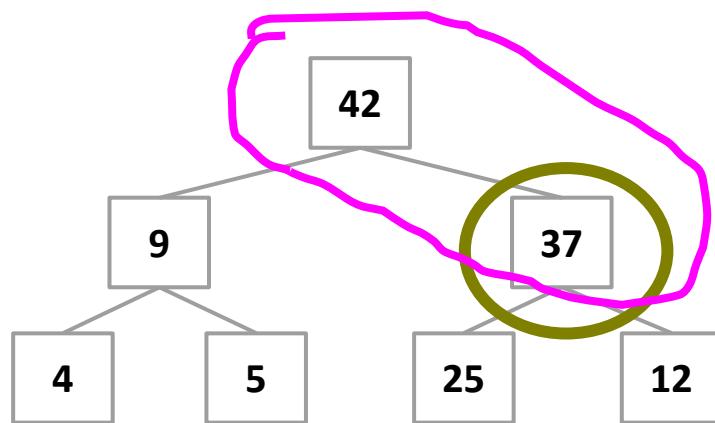
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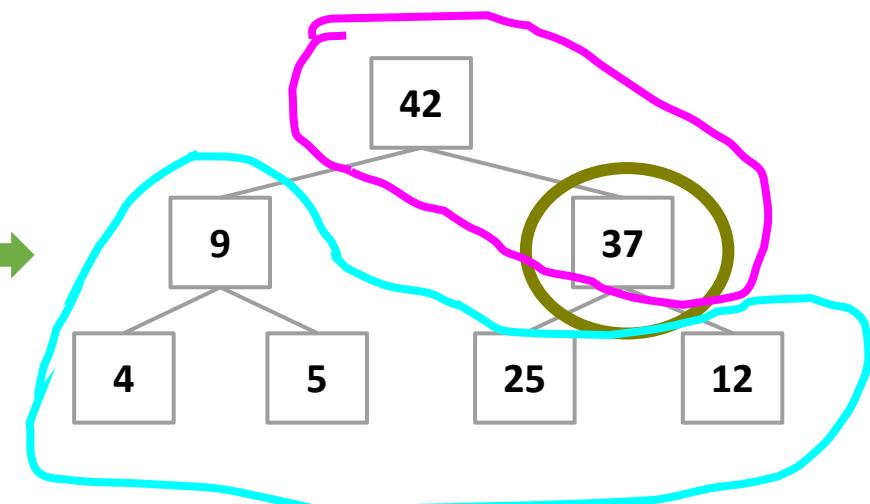
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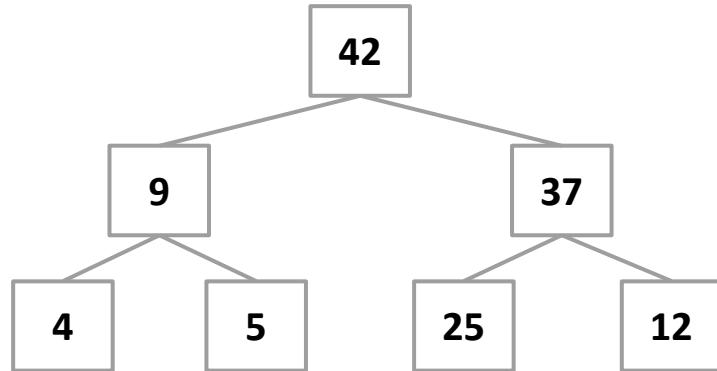
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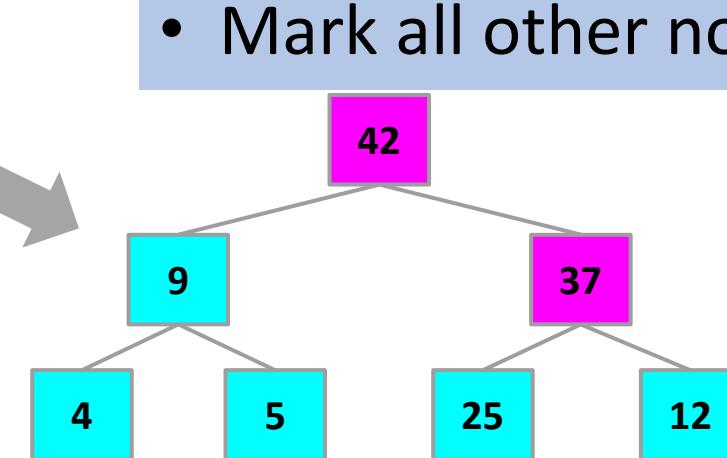
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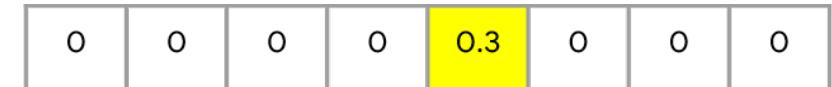
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Example: $i = 5, d = 3, \epsilon = 1$

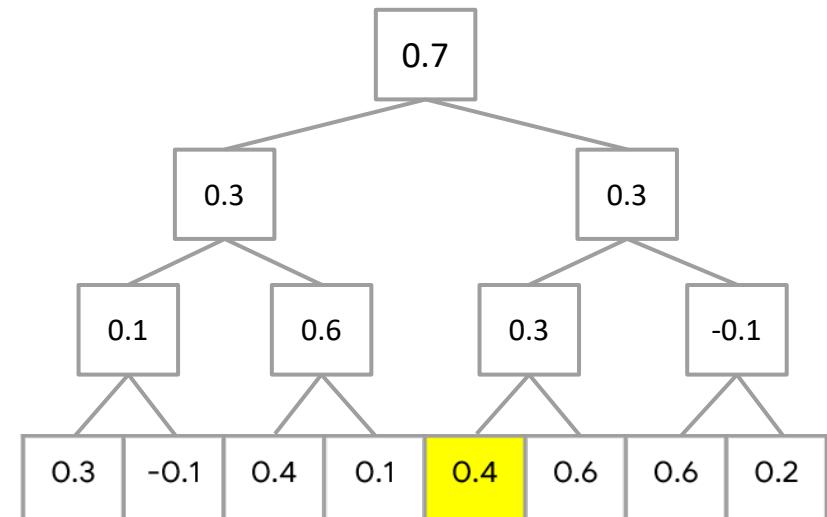


Hard Inputs

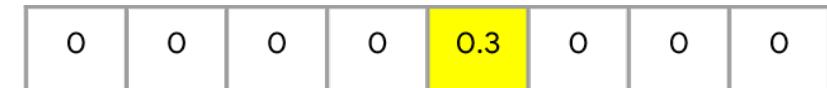
- Let A be an ϵ -DP algorithm
- Construct hard inputs x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m
 - Pairwise distance bounded by D
- Design a decoding algorithm Dec which
 - Takes in $A(x_i)$
 - Outputs an index $i' \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$
 - Satisfies $\Pr[i' = i] > \exp(\epsilon D)/m$

x_i : put $0.1d/\epsilon$ at the i -th leaf & zero elsewhere
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Output of $A(x_i)$



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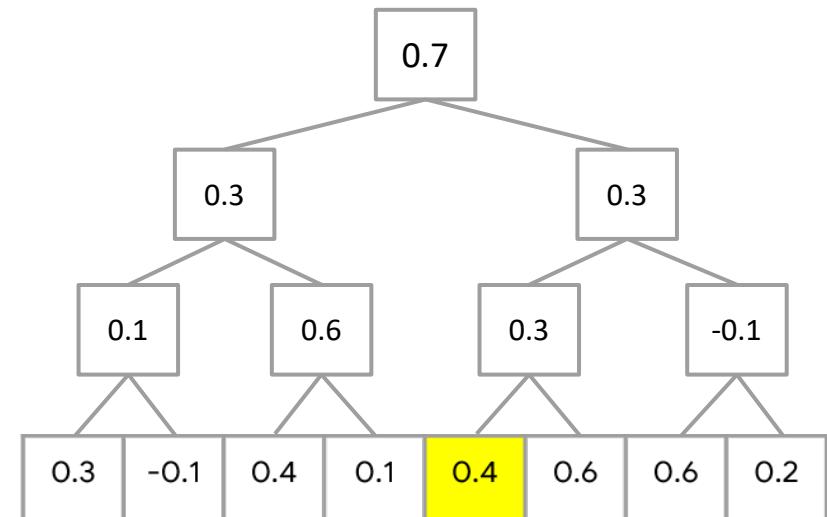


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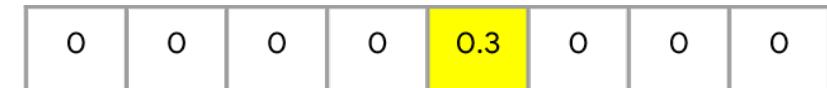
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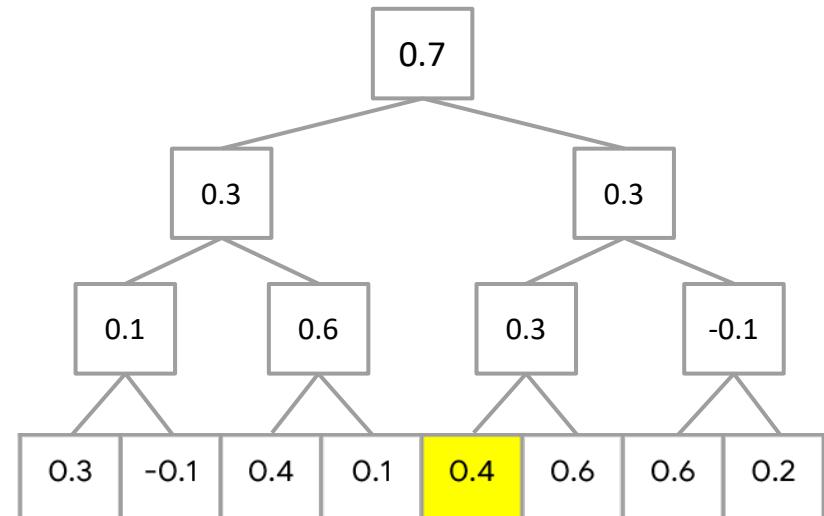
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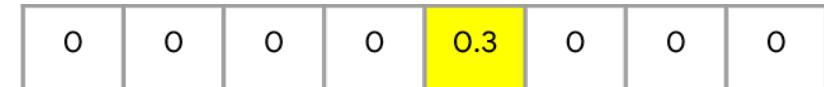
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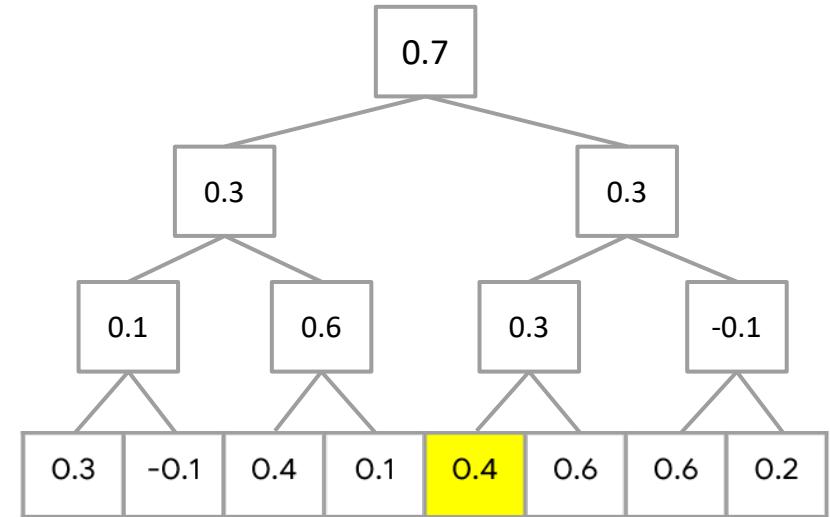


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Decoding Algorithm

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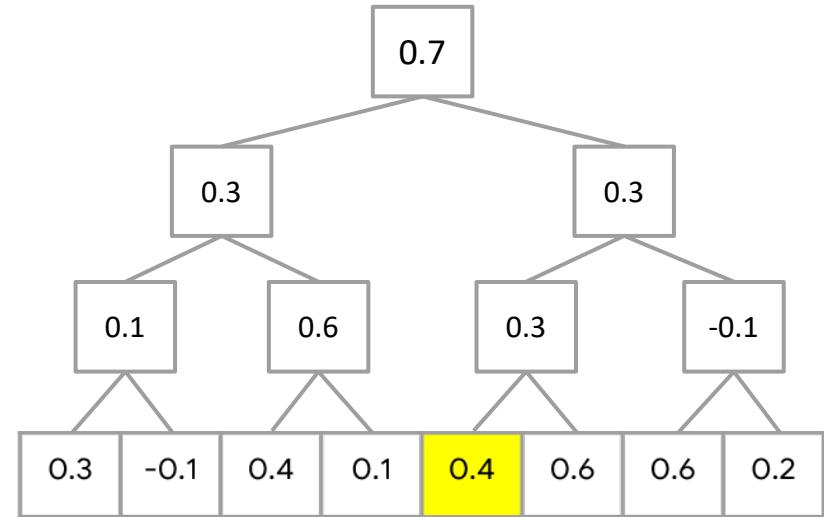
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Output of $A(xi)$



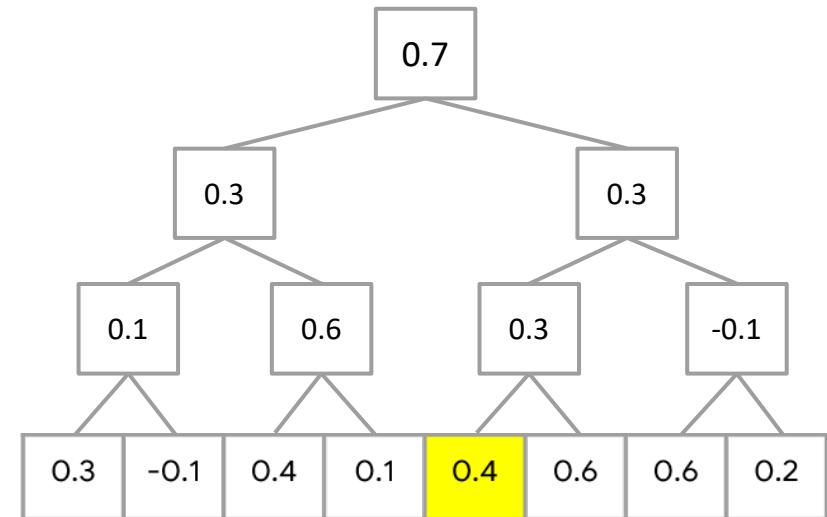
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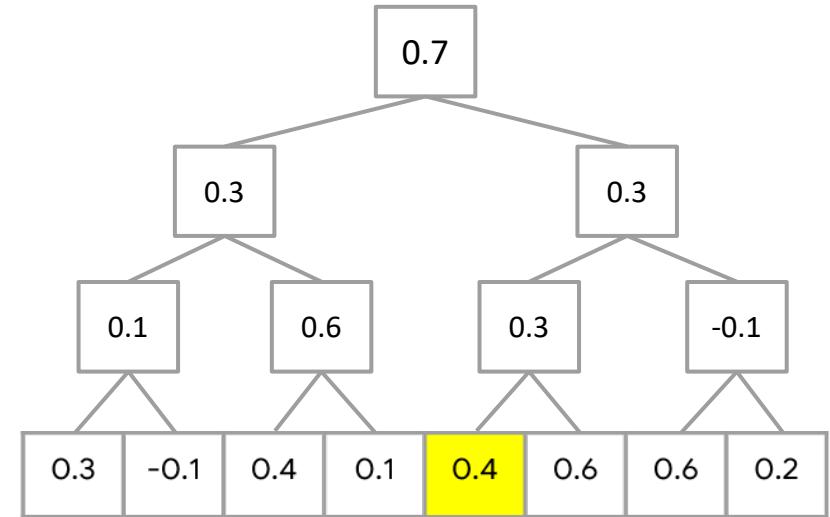
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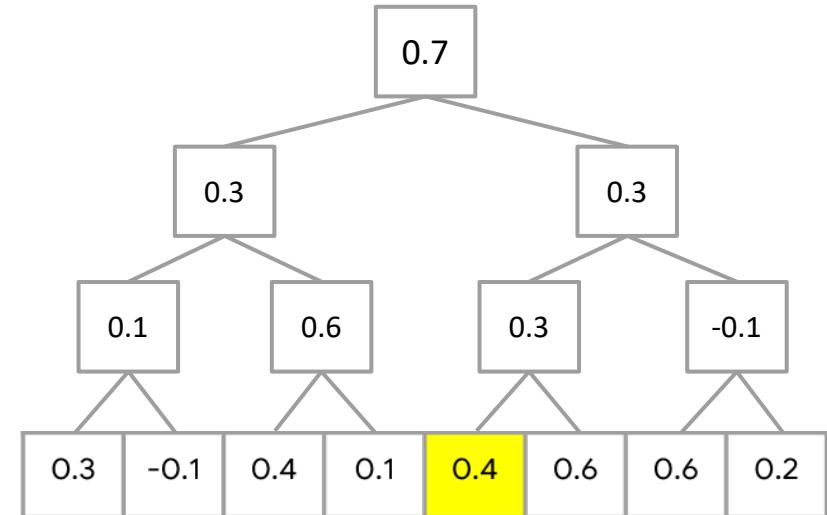
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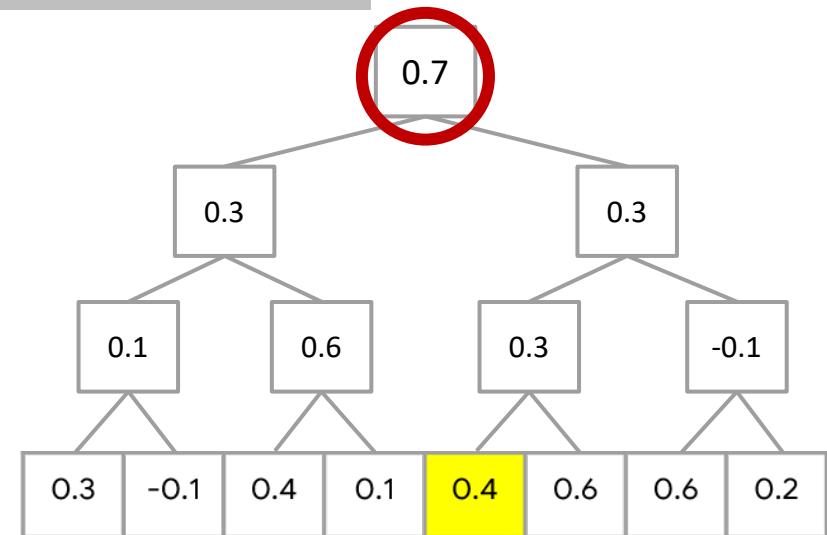
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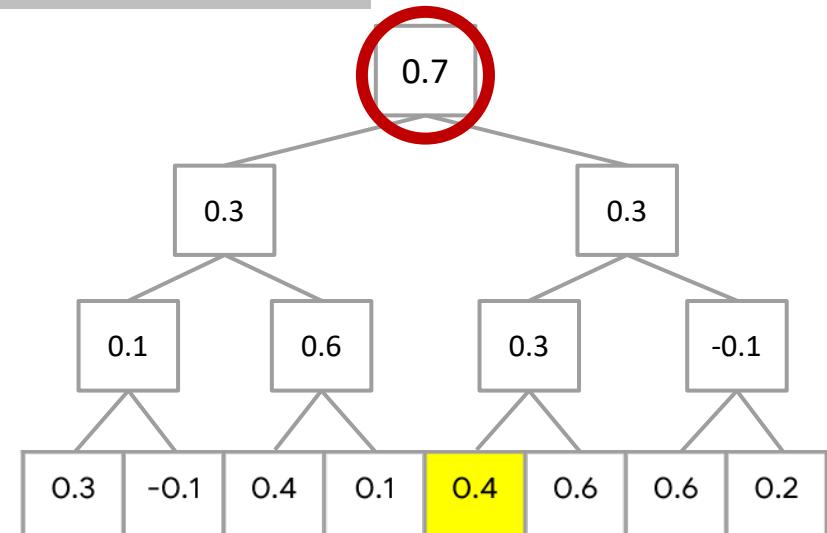
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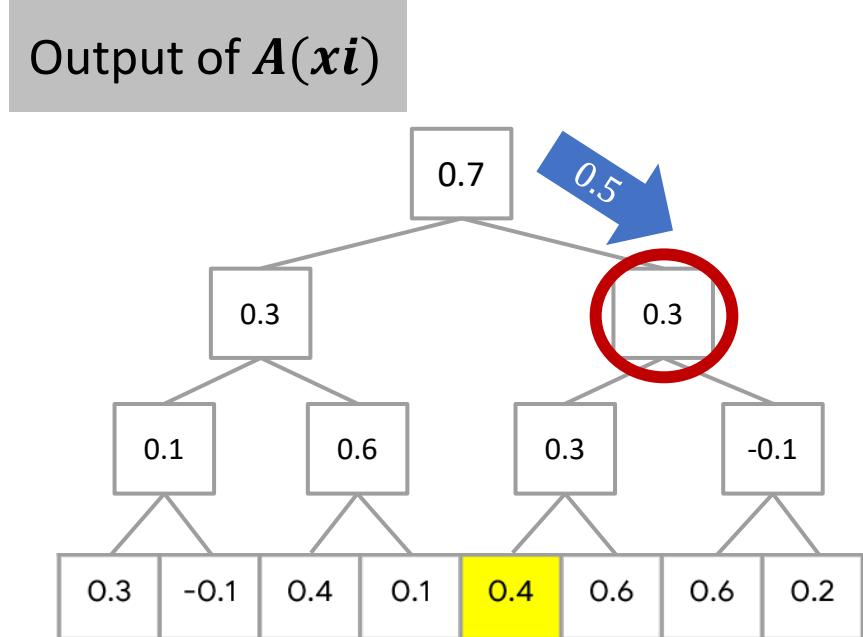
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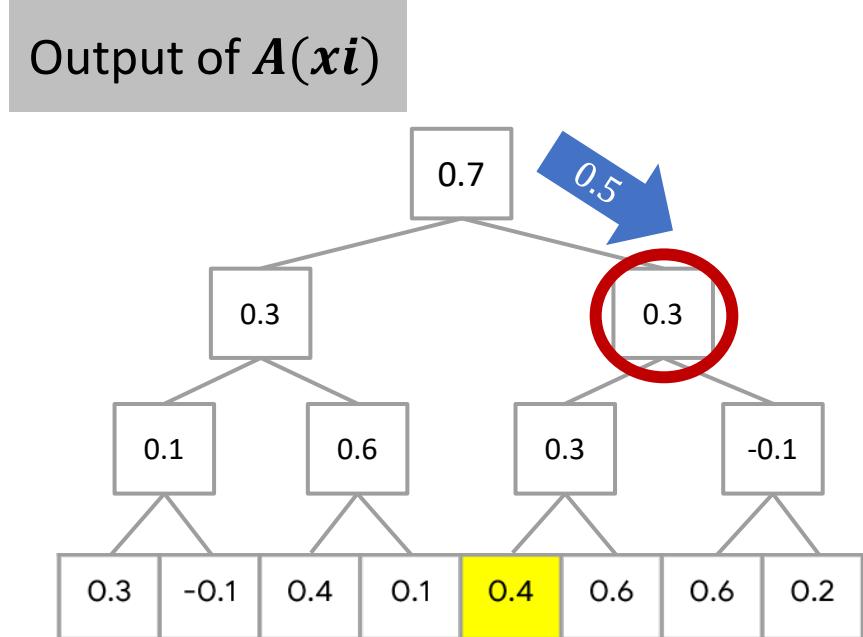


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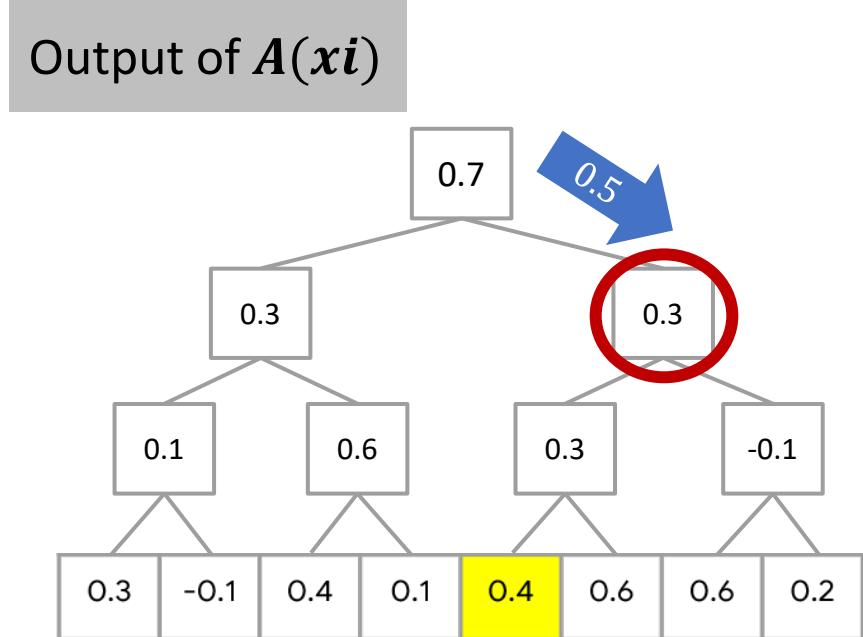


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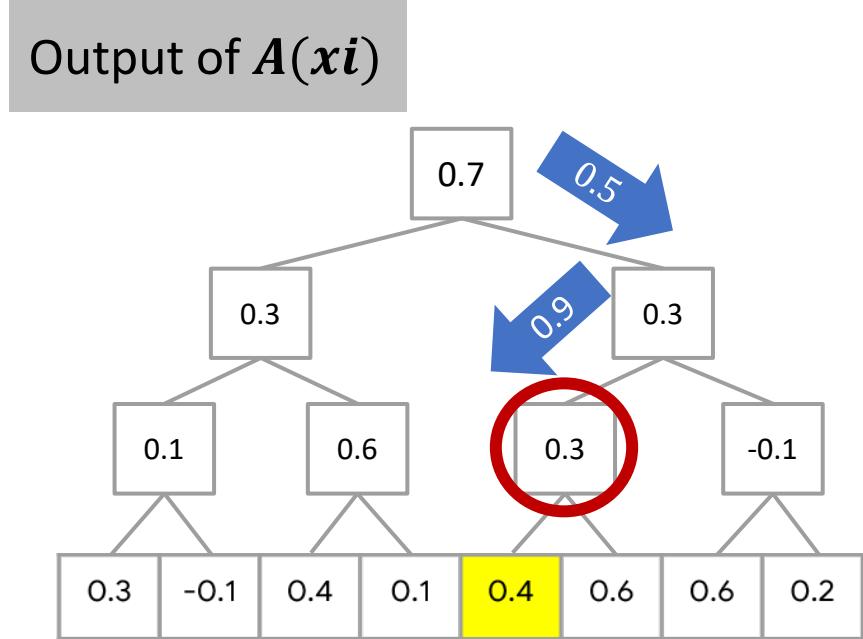


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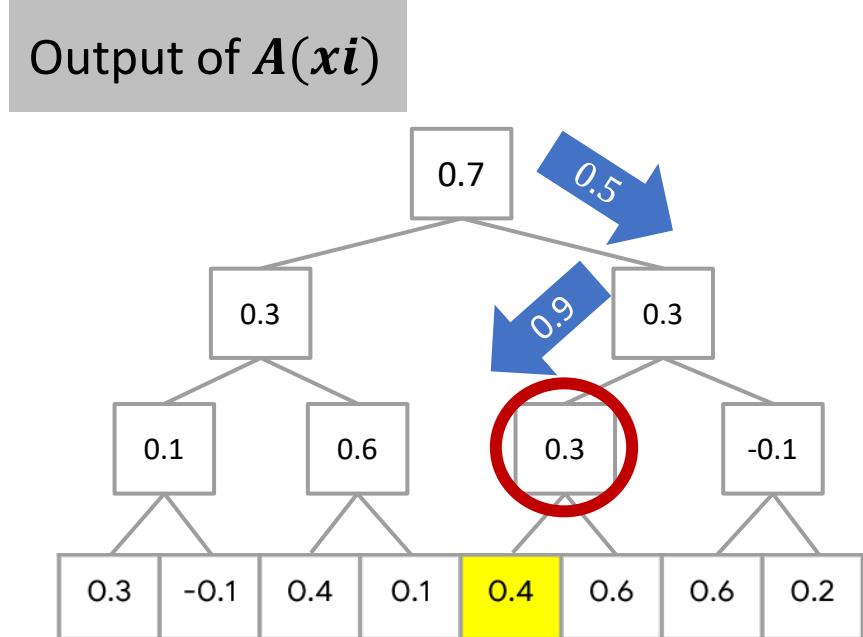


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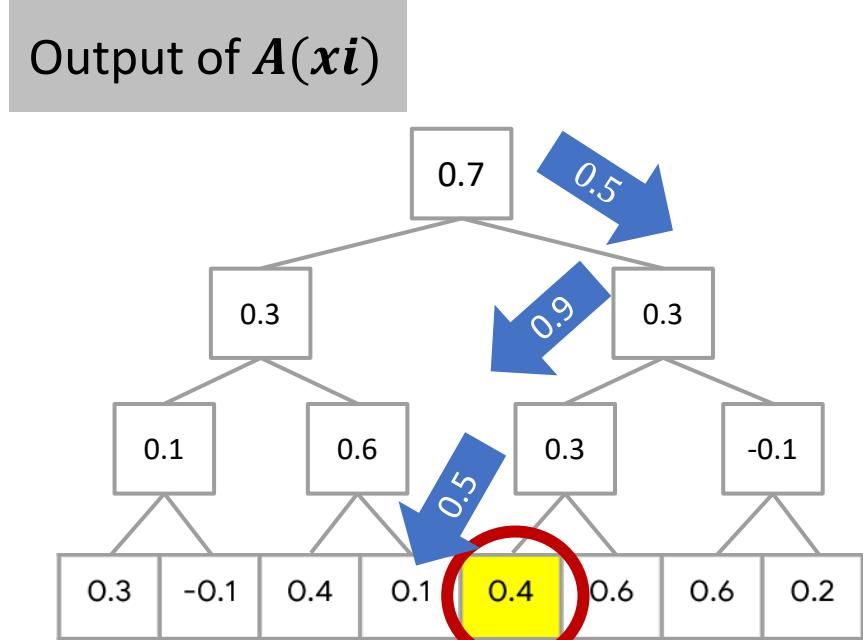
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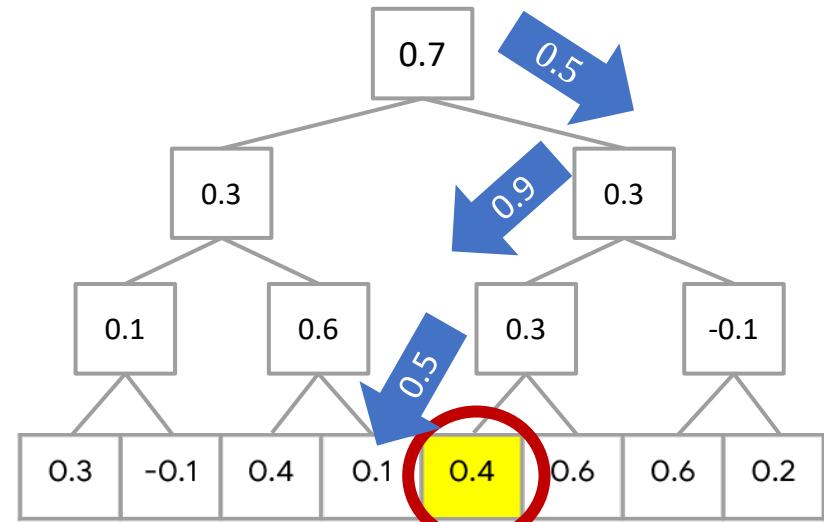
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In this example,

$$\Pr[i' = i] = 0.5 \cdot 0.9 \cdot 0.5 = 0.225$$

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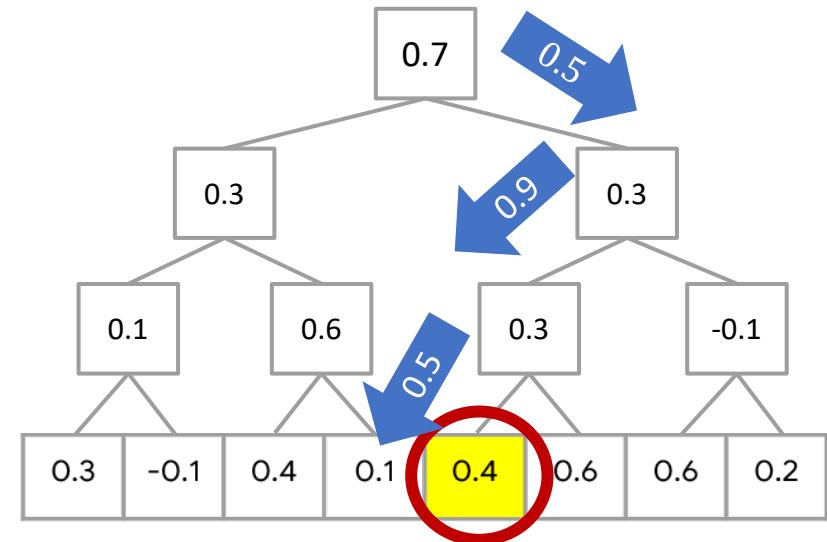
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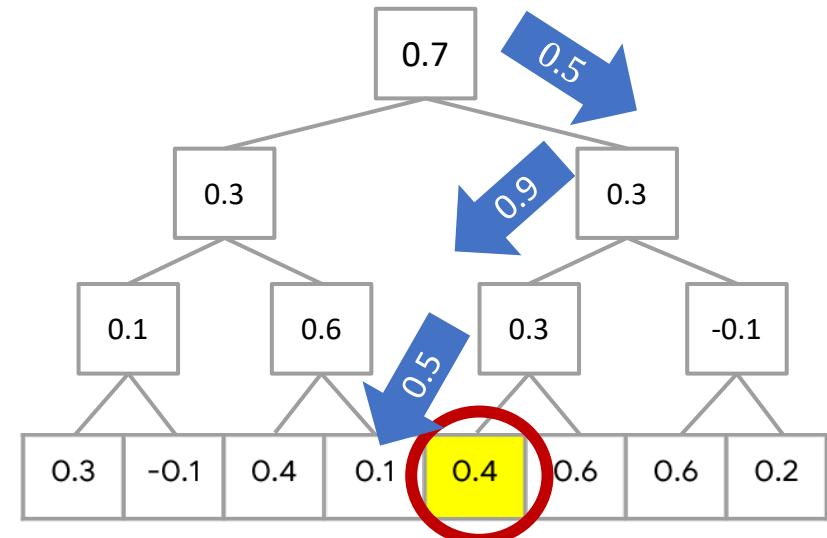
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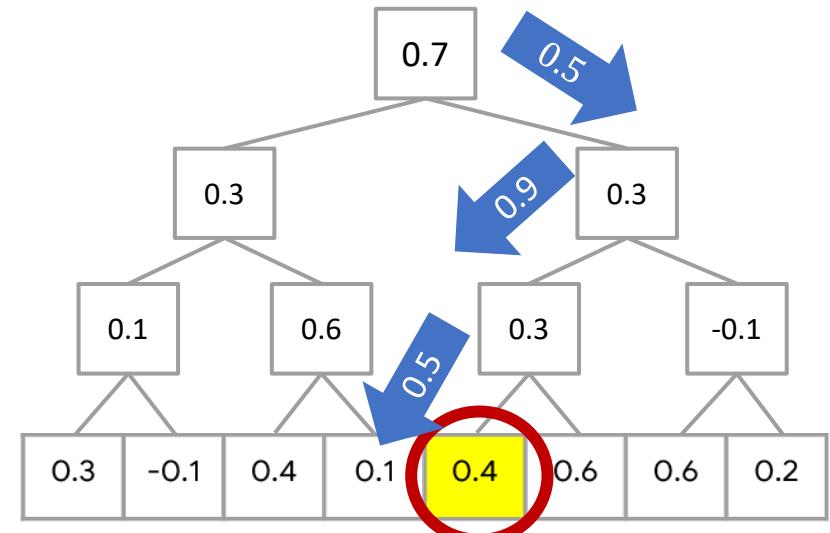
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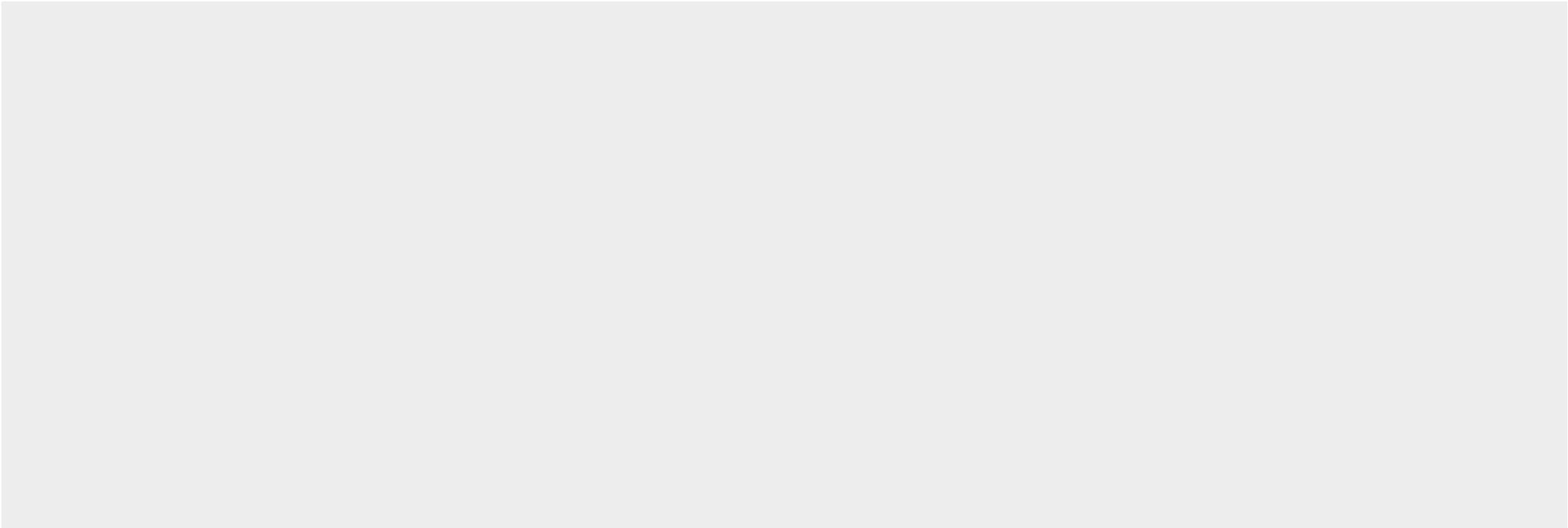
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