



Katsushika Hokusai (葛飾 北斎)

Enoshima in Sagami Province (相州江の島)

from Thirty-six views of Mount Fuji

An information theorist visits differential privacy

Anand D. Sarwate, Rutgers University

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INFORMED AI Seminar
University of Bristol

Some thanks and credits



Thanks for helpful discussions with
Shahab Asoodeh (McMaster)
Flavio Calmon (Harvard)
Oliver Kosut (Arizona State)
Lalitha Sankar (Arizona State)
Mario Diaz (UNAM) - in memoriam

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- Wikimedia Commons
- ARC Ukiyo-e dataset
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- Describe some of these three connections for those less familiar
- Suggest some questions for discussion later?

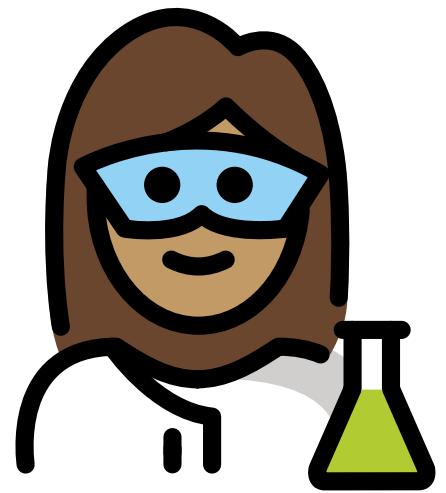
The binary hypothesis test

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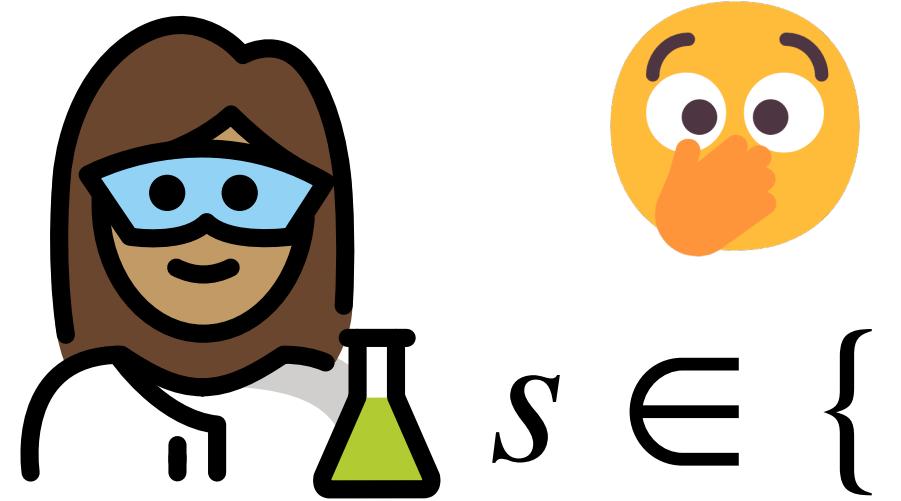
Sasha



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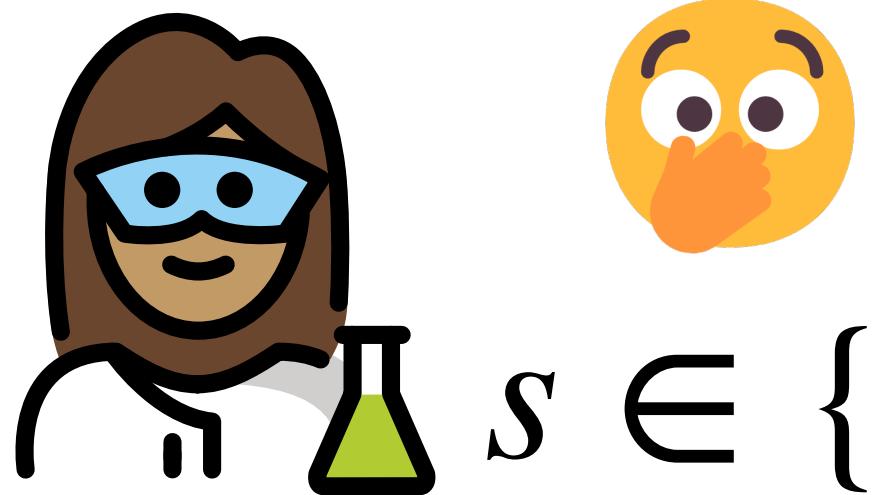


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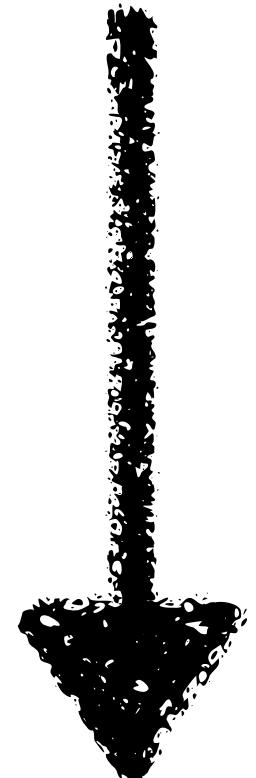
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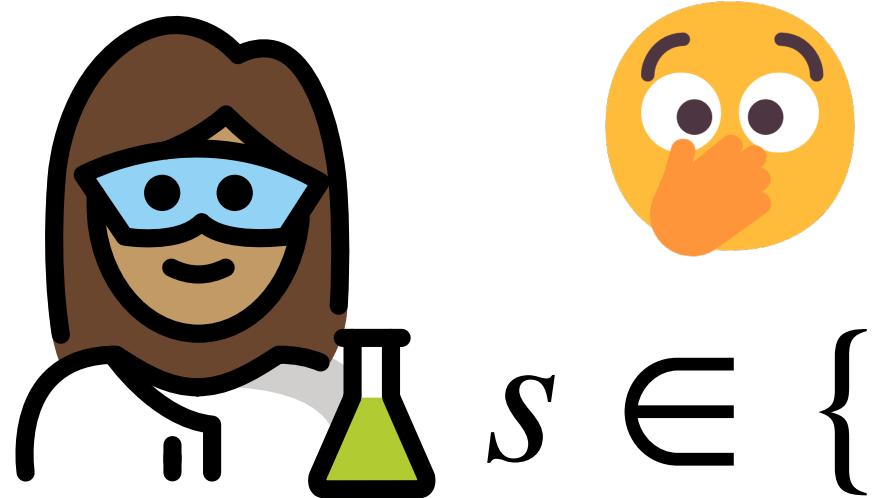


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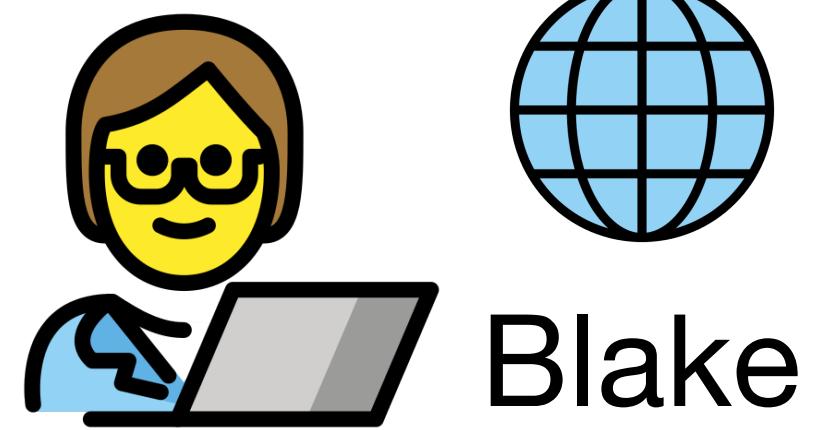
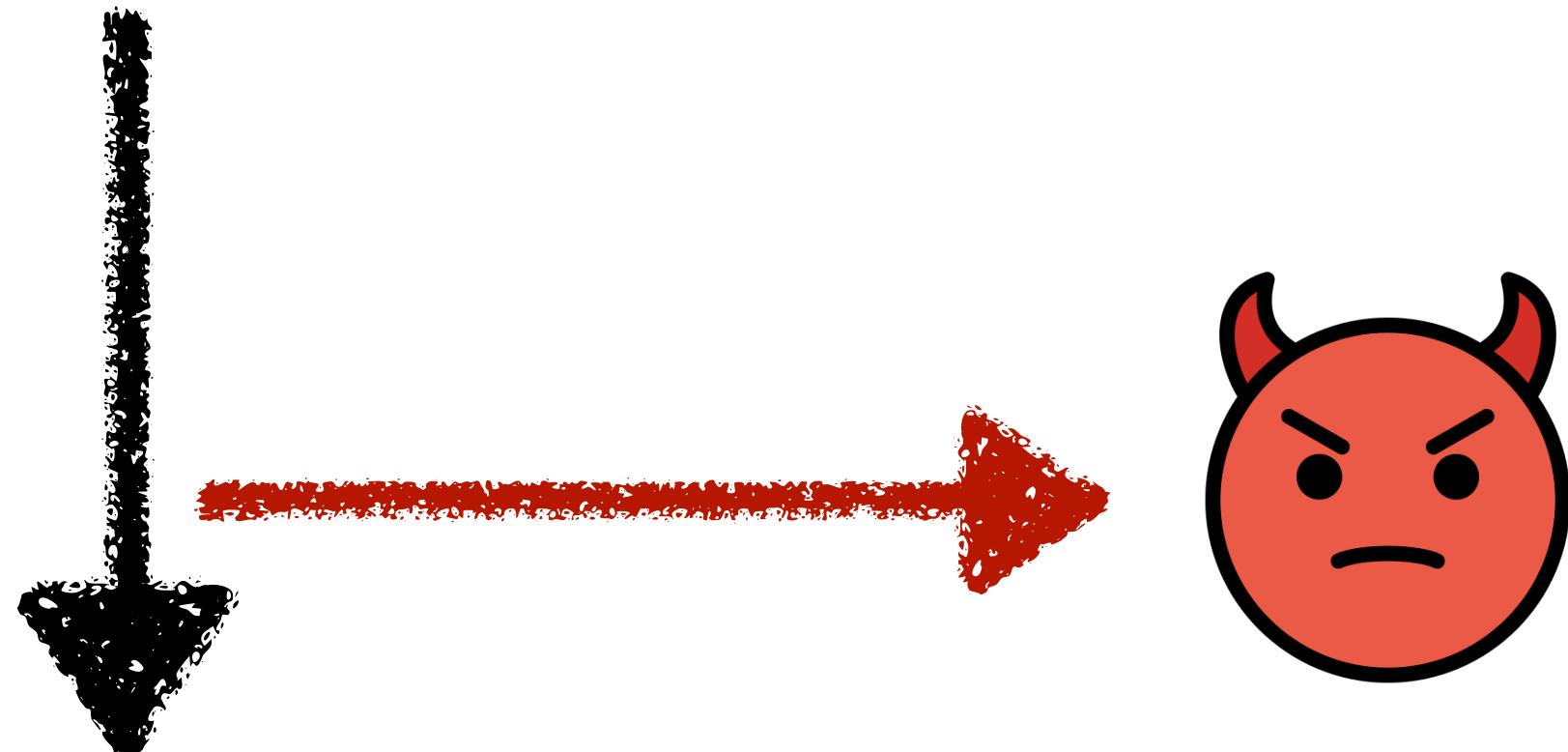
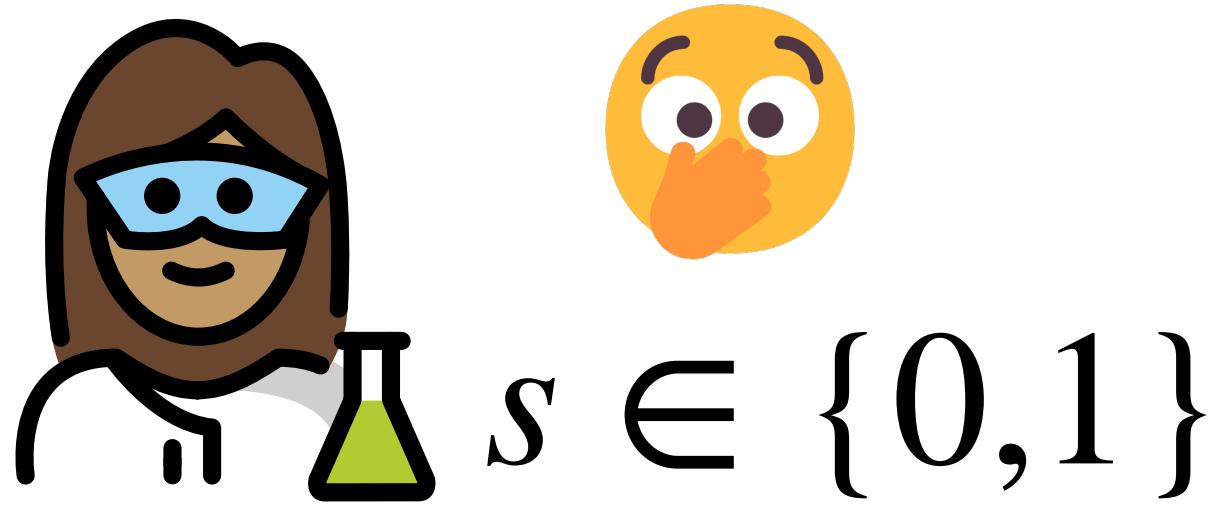


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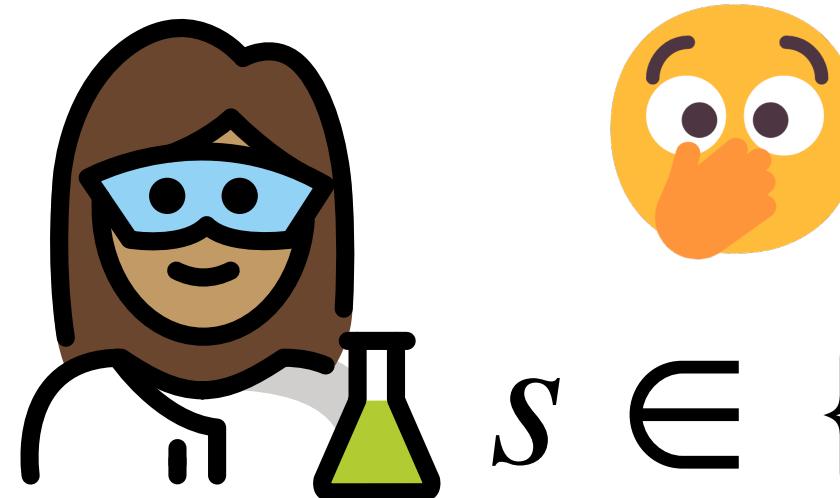
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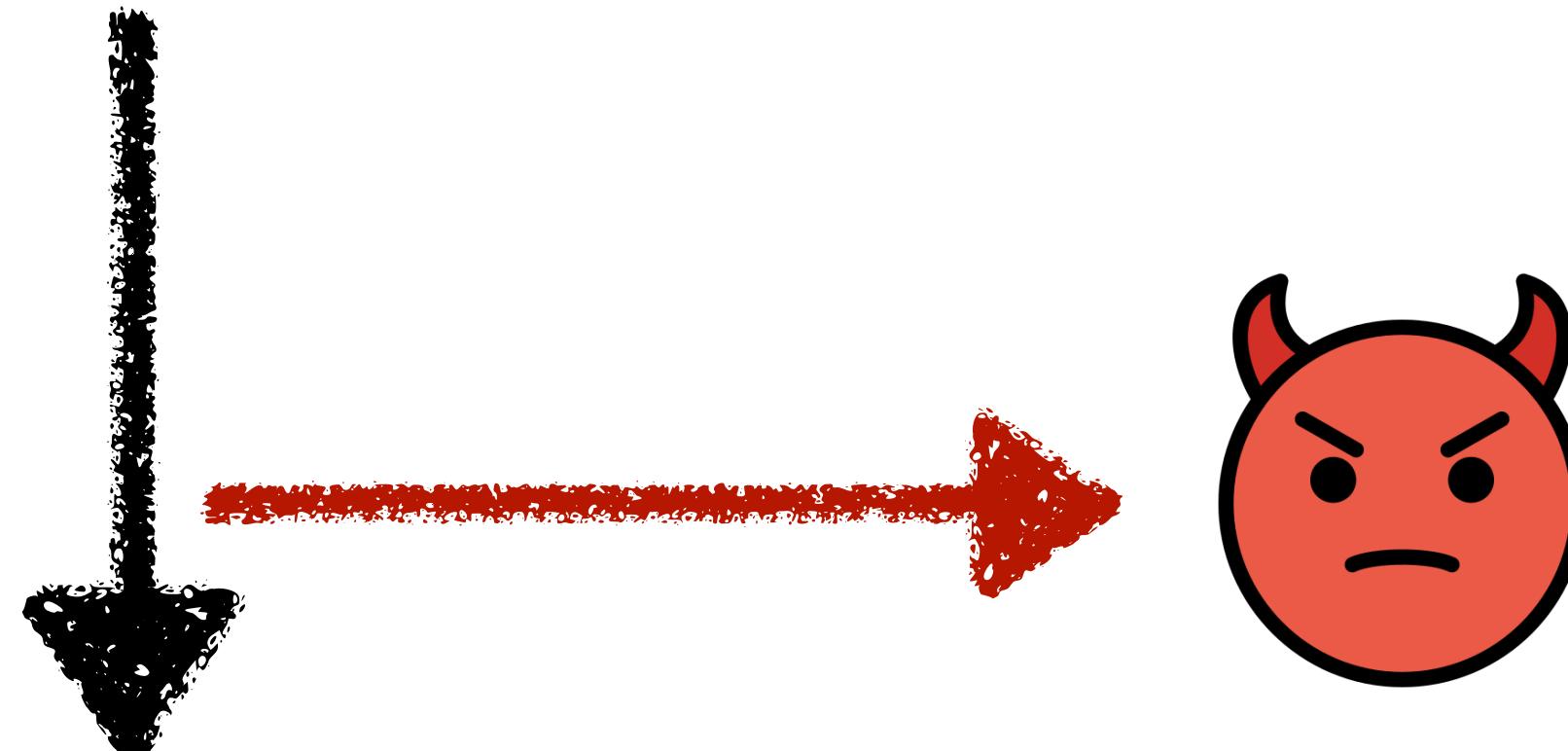
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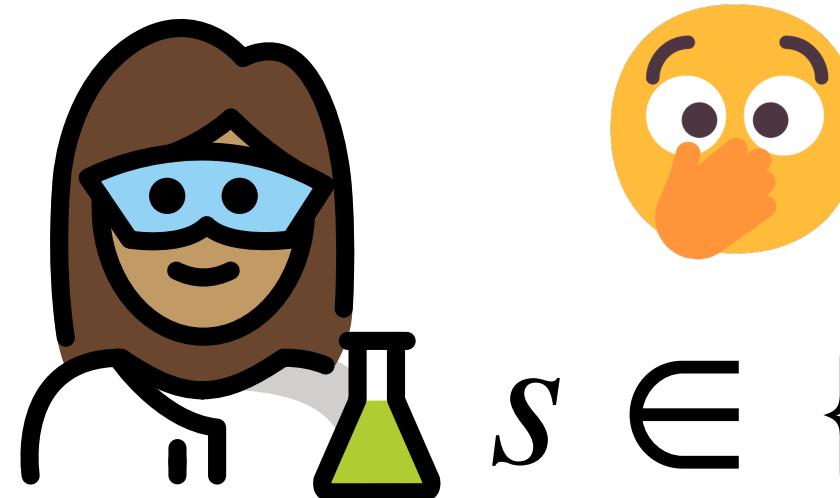
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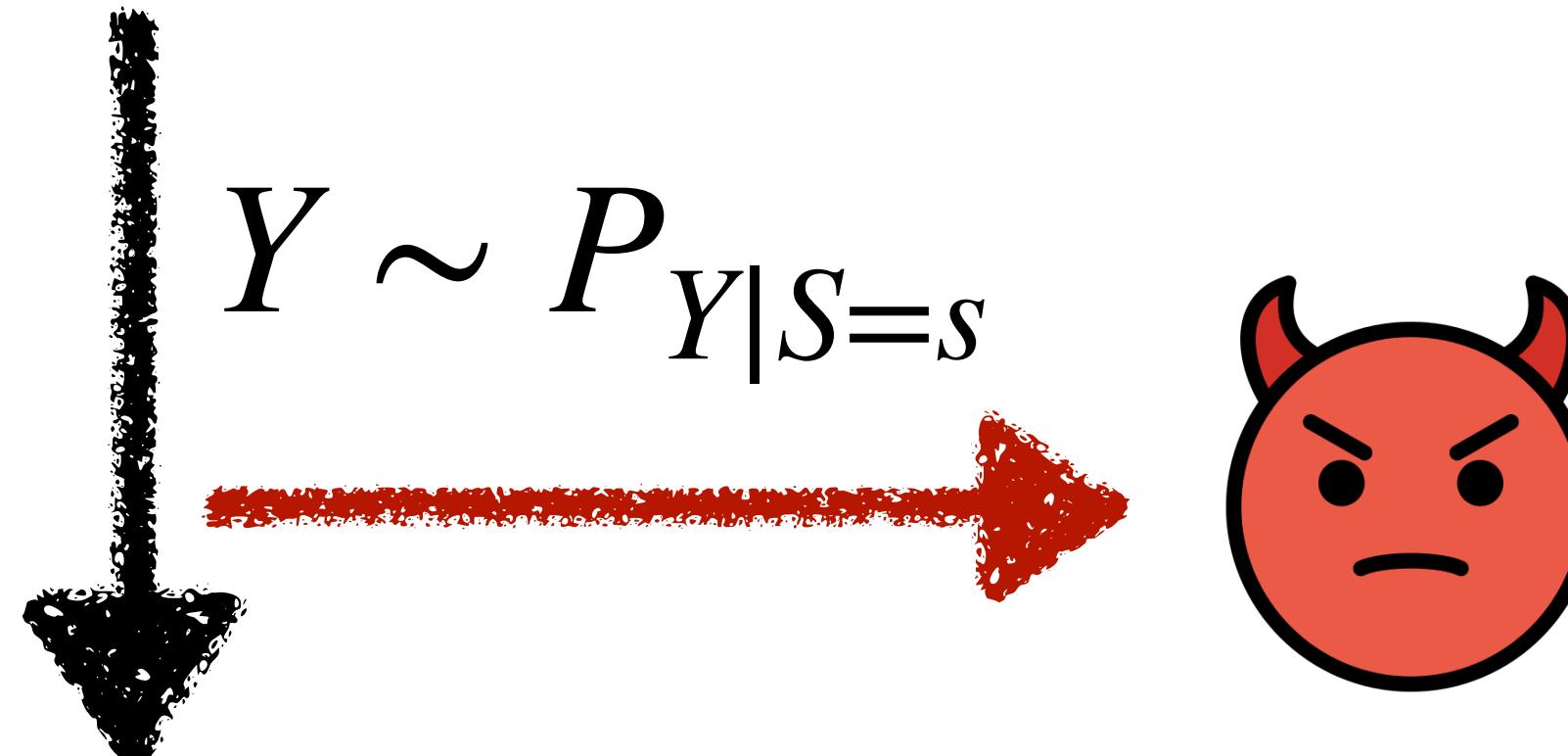
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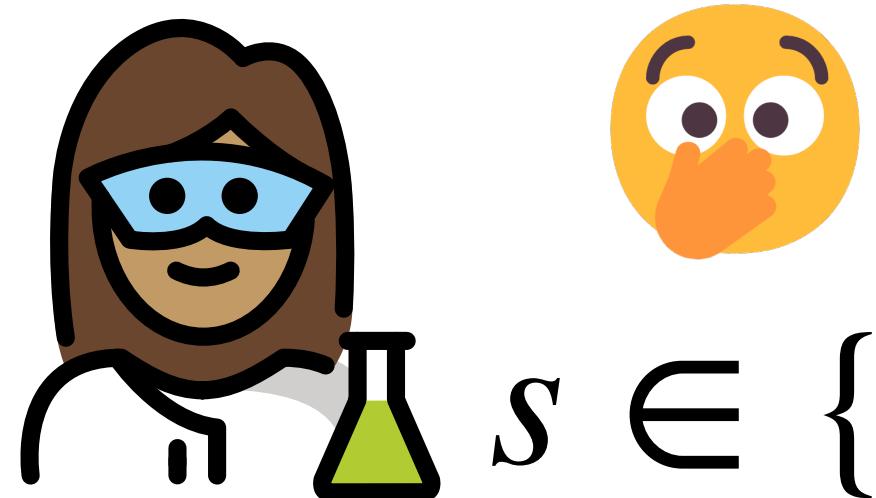
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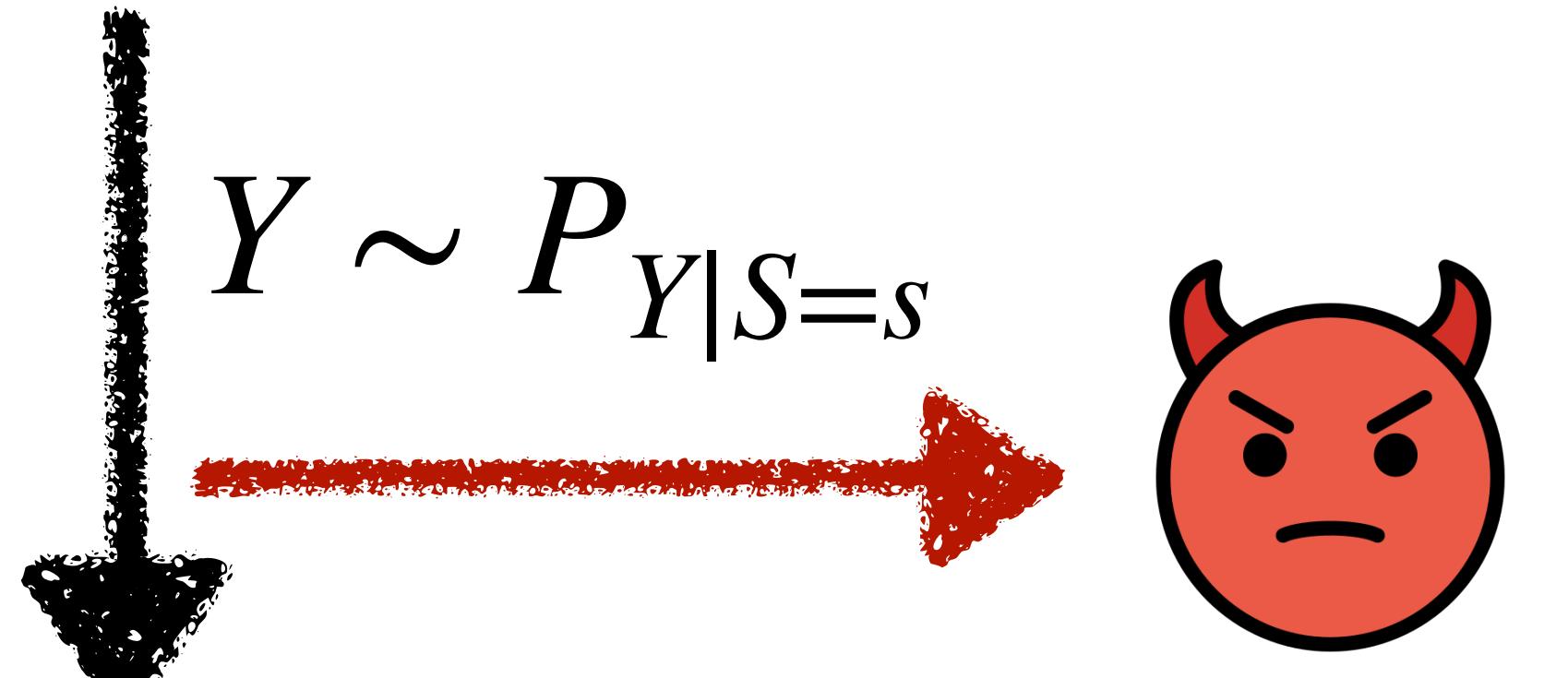
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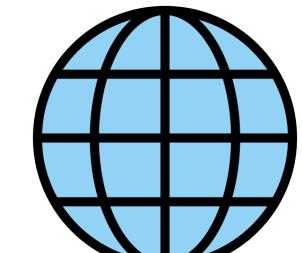


$$s \in \{0,1\}$$

$$Y \sim P_{Y|S=s}$$



$$\hat{s} \in \{0,1\}$$



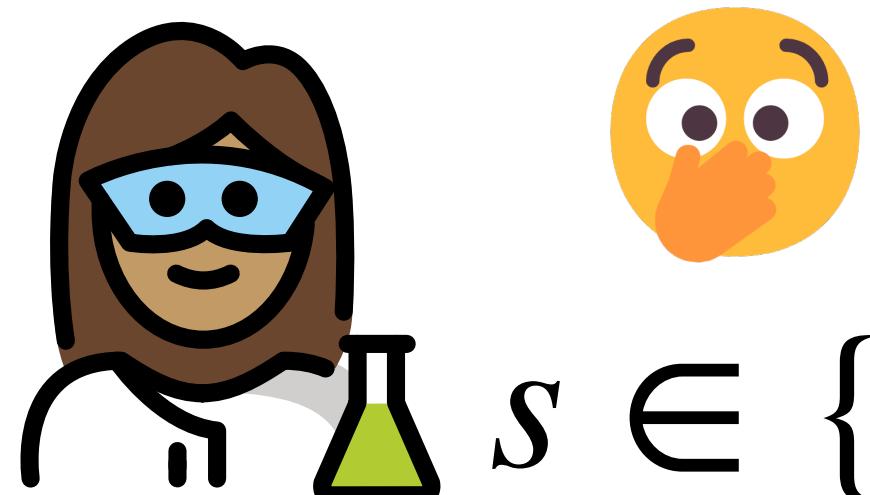
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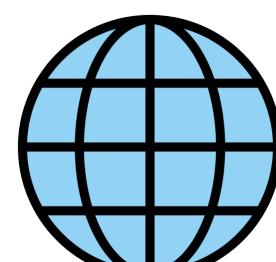
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The **privacy question** is a **hypothesis testing question**:

$$\mathcal{H}_0: Y \sim P_{Y|S=0}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_1: Y \sim P_{Y|S=1}$$



The Lake of Hakone in
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相州箱根湖水

Sōshū Hakone Kosui

Vista 1

hypothesis testing

Neyman-Pearson tells us the optimal test

Adversarial inference is a generalized LRT

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$$\hat{s}(y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \log \frac{P_{Y|S=1}(y)}{P_{Y|S=0}(y)} \geq \tau \\ 0 & \log \frac{P_{Y|S=1}(y)}{P_{Y|S=0}(y)} < \tau \end{cases}$$

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Example

$$\mathcal{H}_0: Y = 0 + Z \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_1: Y = 1 + Z \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \sigma^2)$$



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Example: additive Gaussian noise

Everyone's favorite example: Gaussians!

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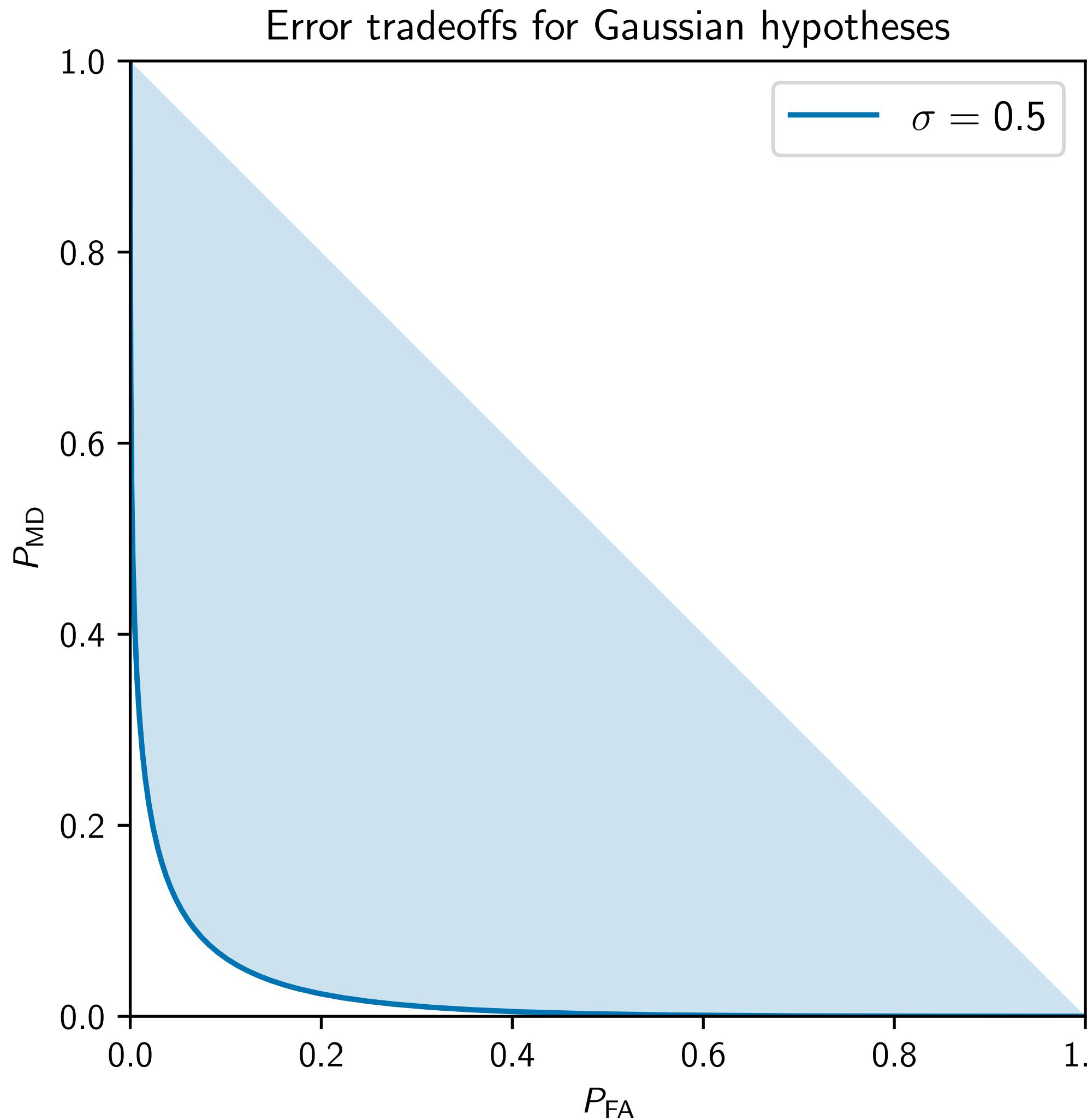
$$\mathcal{H}_1: Z \sim \mathcal{N}(1, \sigma^2)$$

We can write the error probabilities in terms of Q functions:

$$P_{\text{FA}} = Q\left(\frac{t}{\sigma}\right), P_{\text{MD}} = Q\left(\frac{1-t}{\sigma}\right).$$

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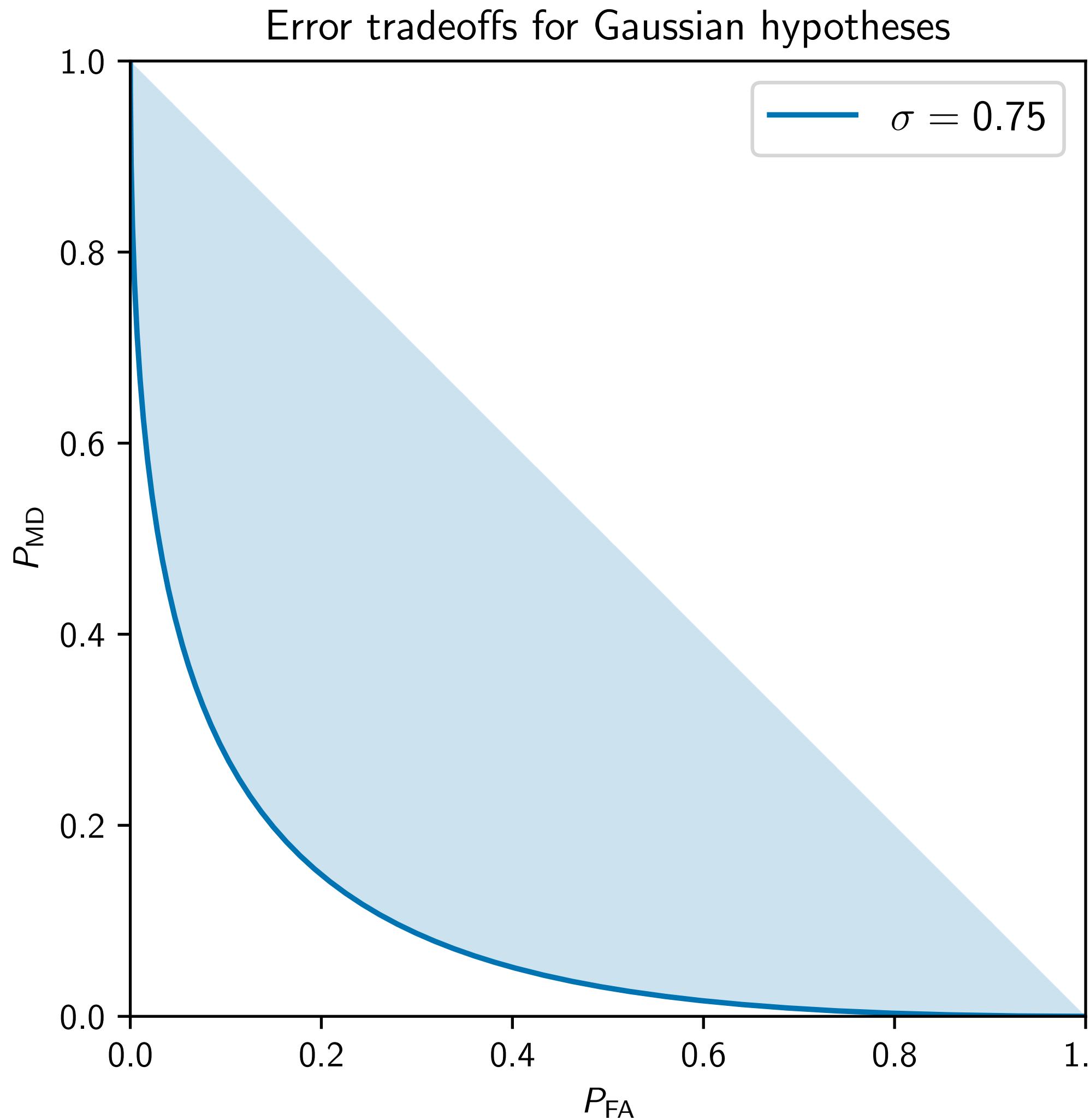
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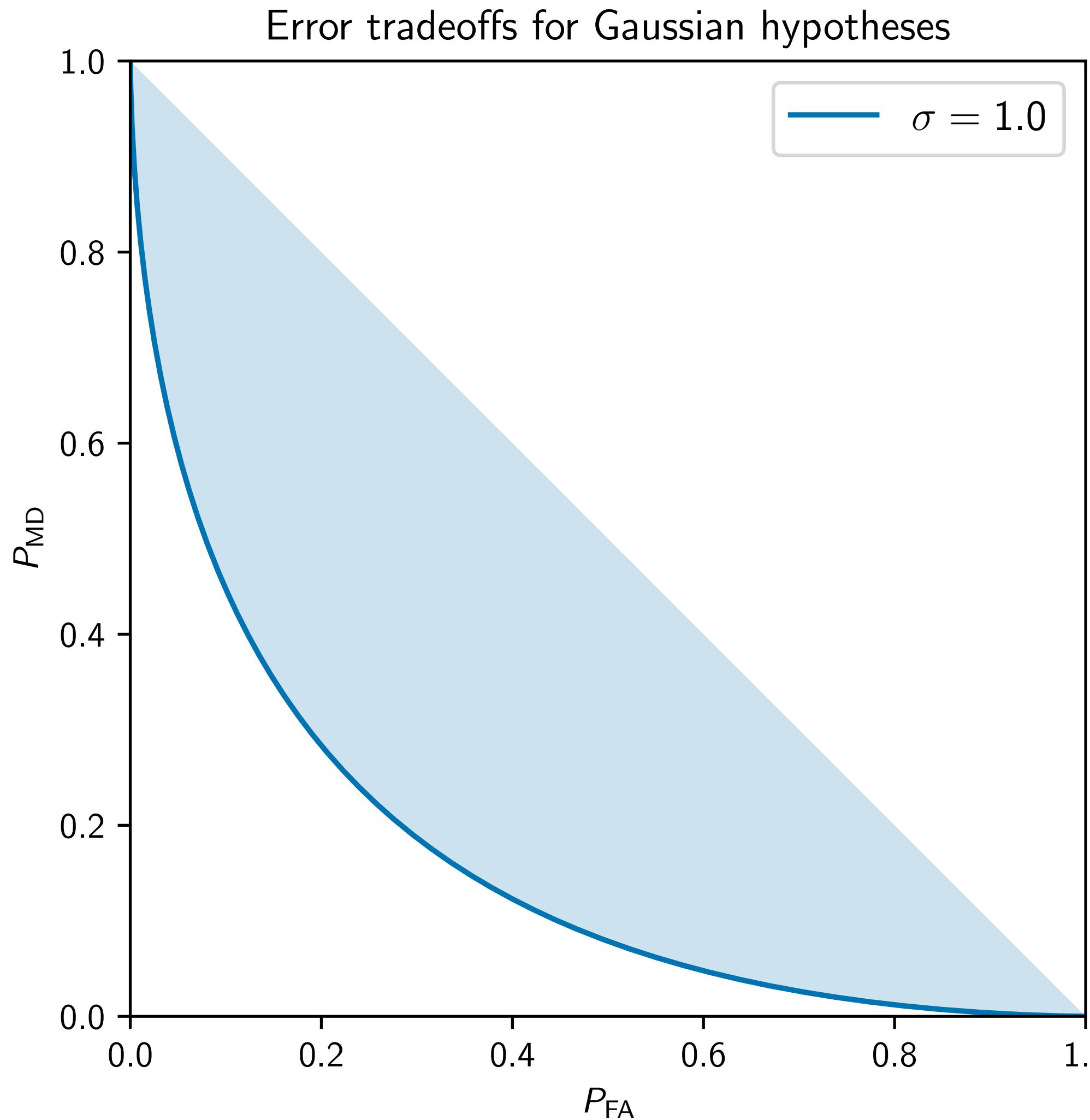
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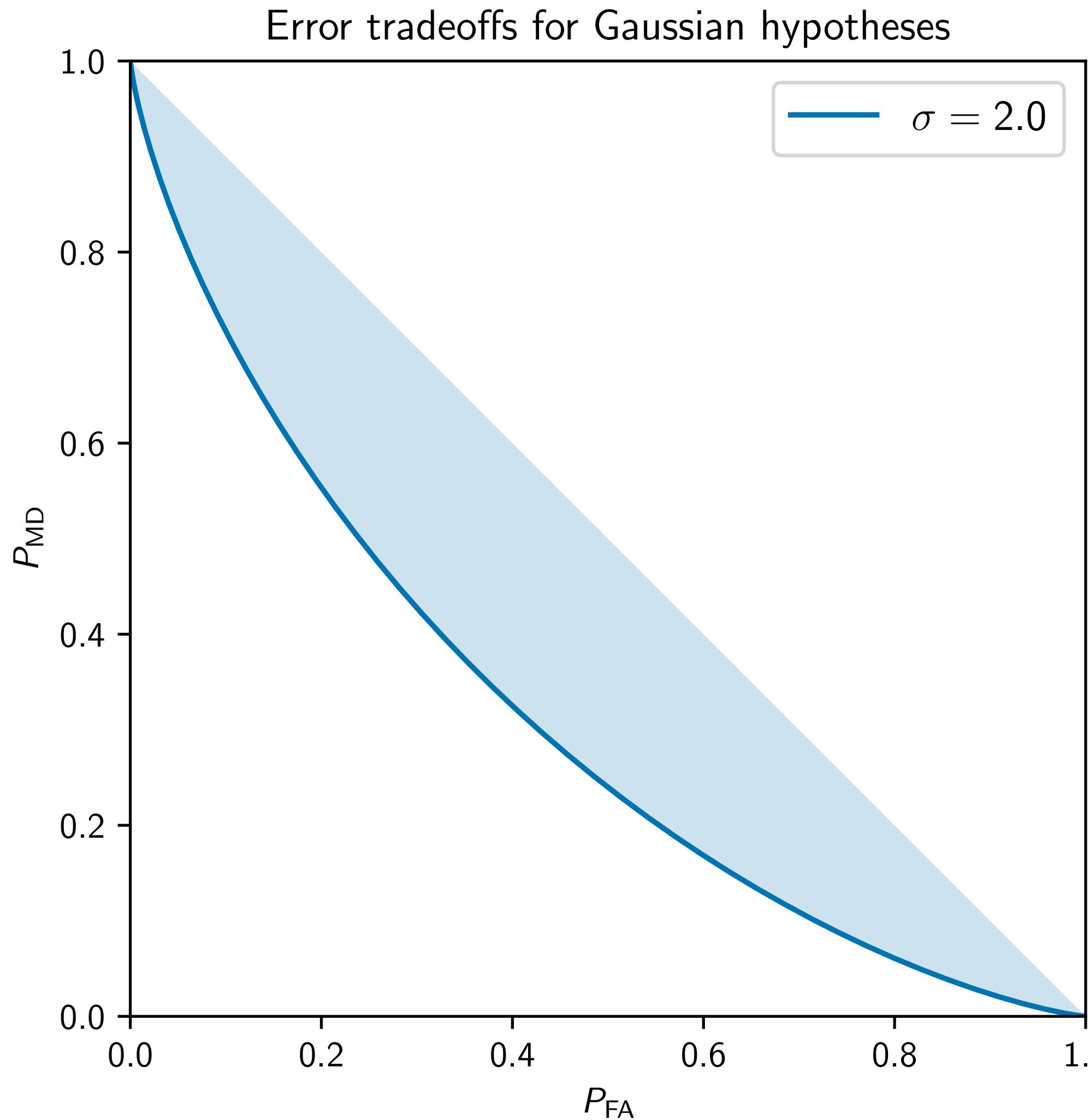
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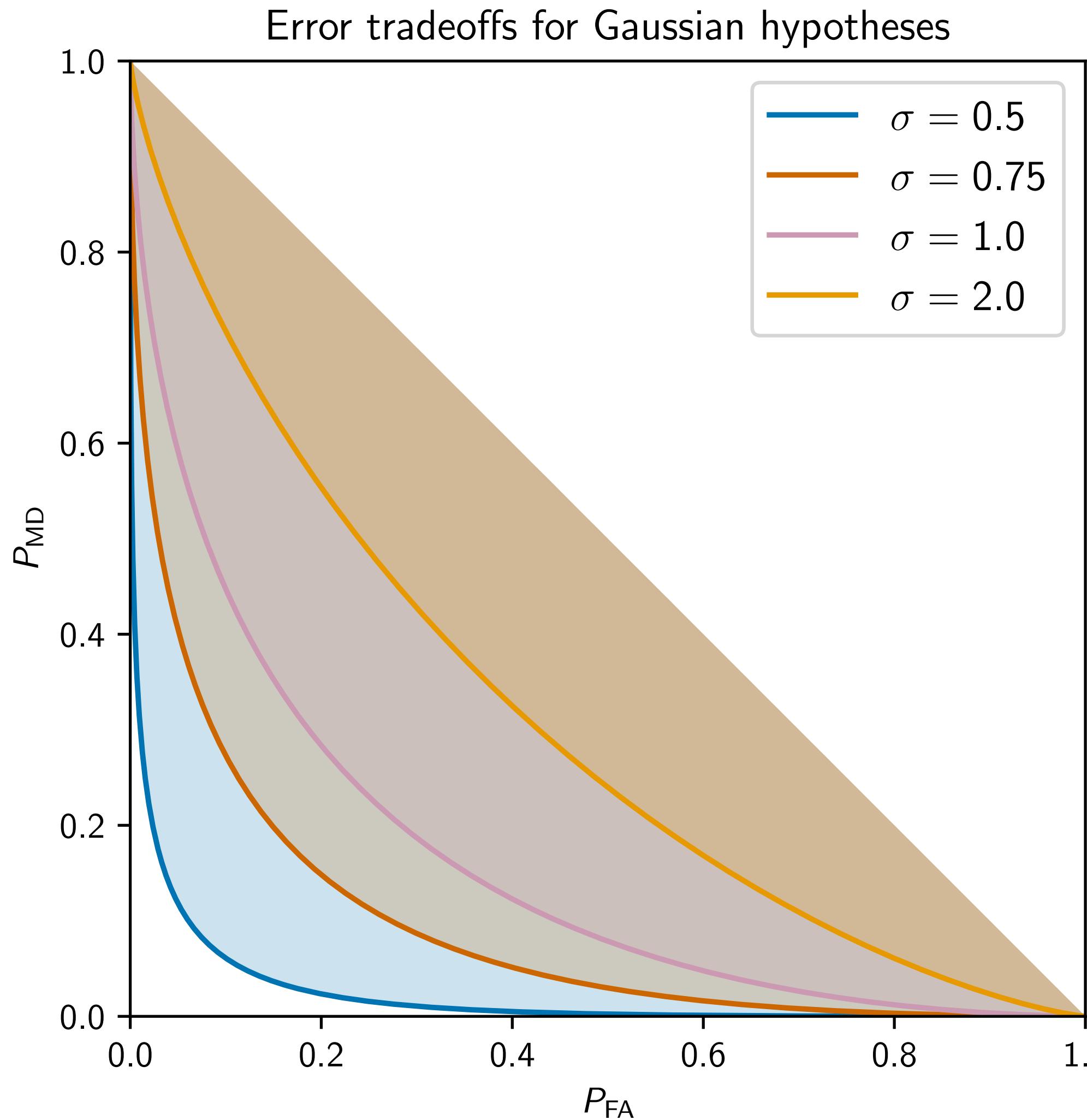
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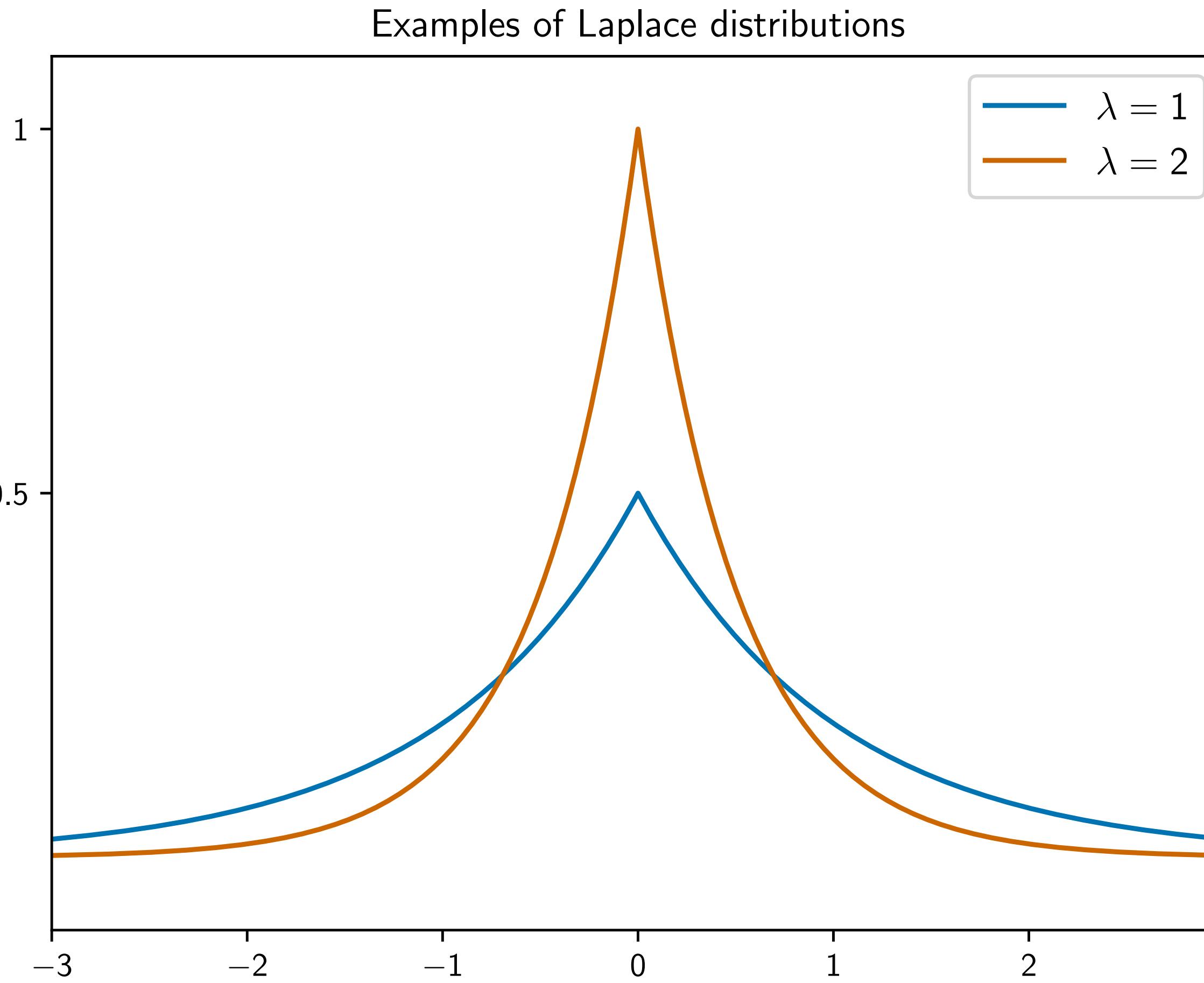
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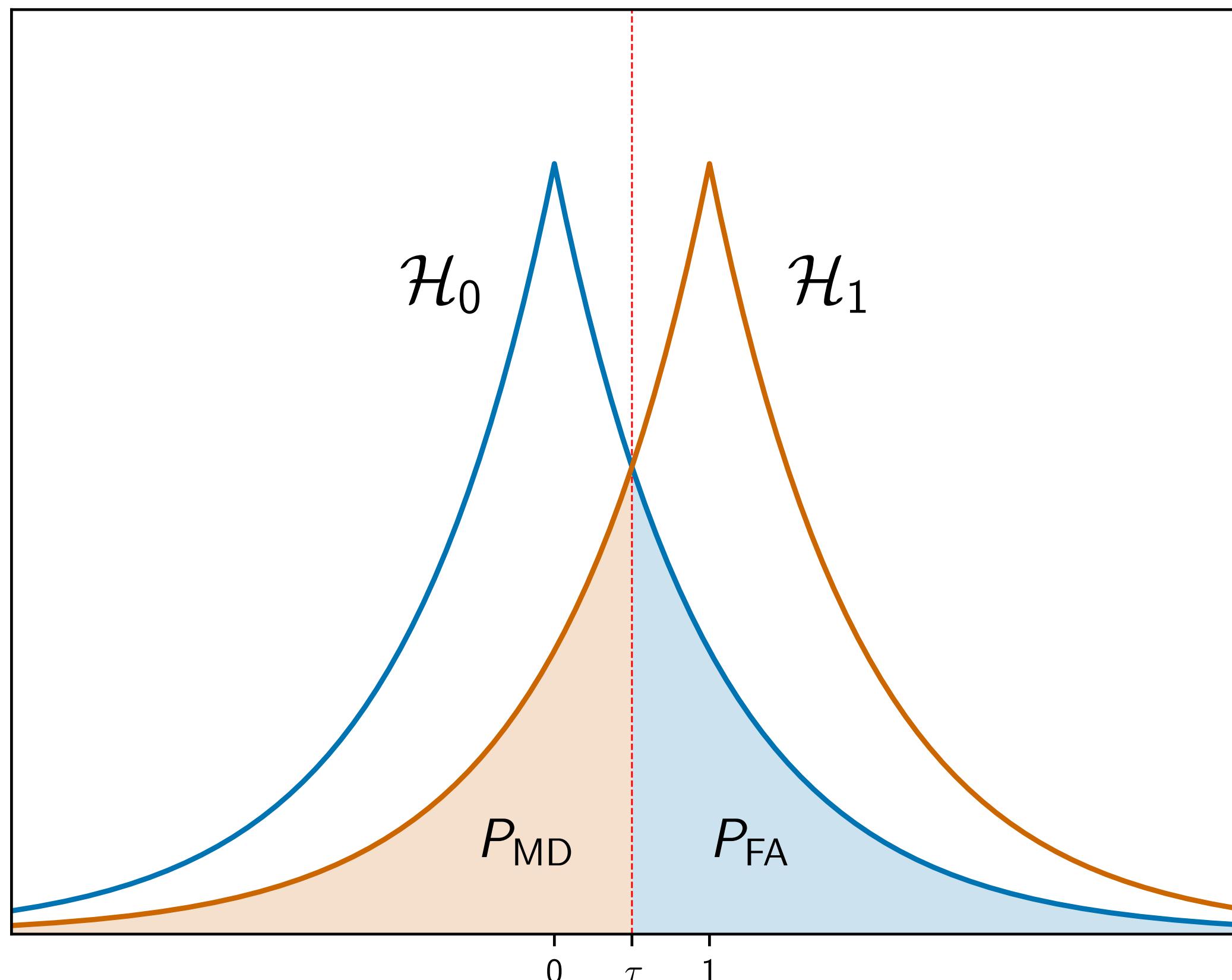
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Error tradeoffs for Laplace noise

Lighter tails give a different shape

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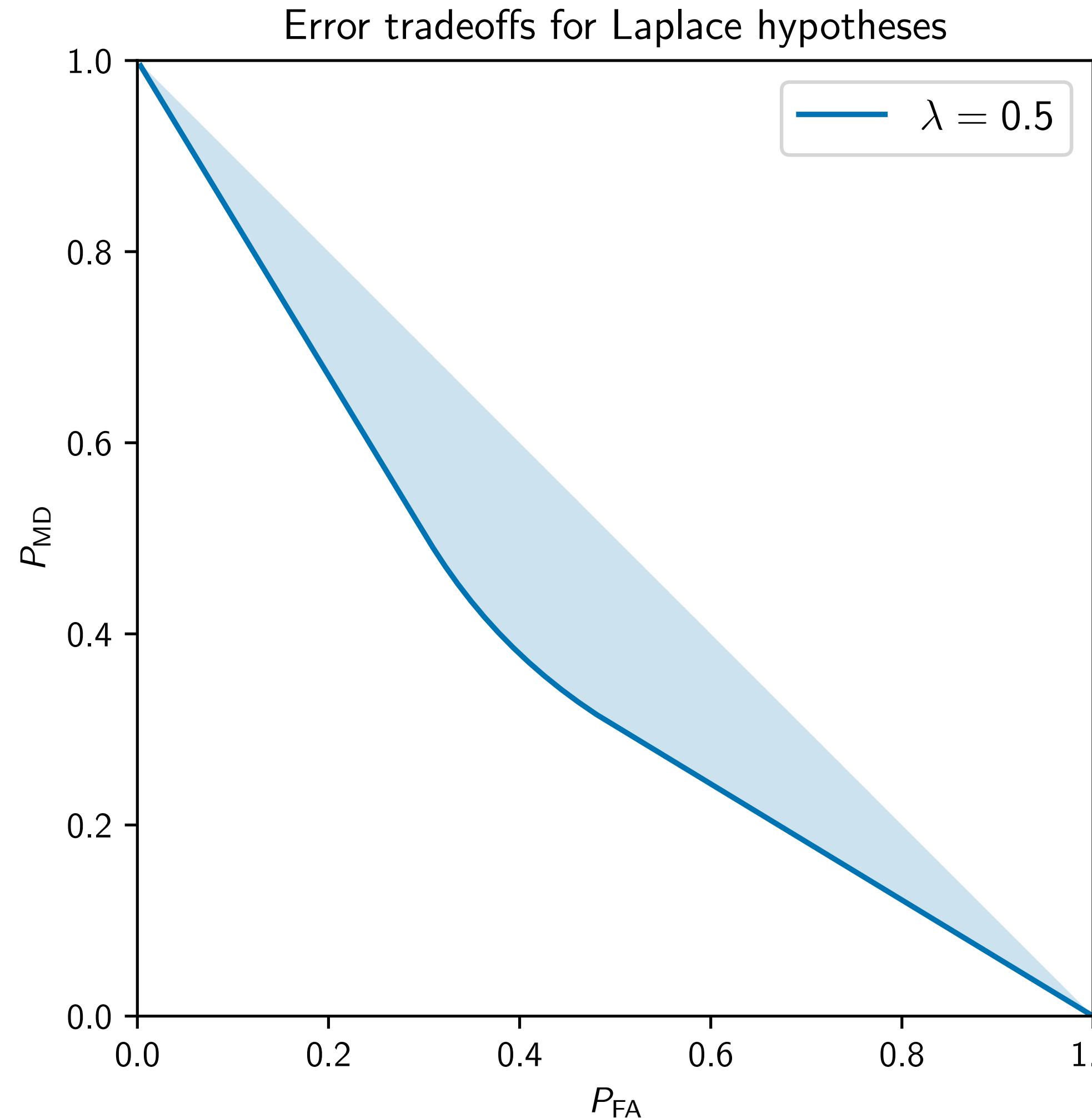
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The tradeoff is similar to the Gaussian but the slope at the corners is different.

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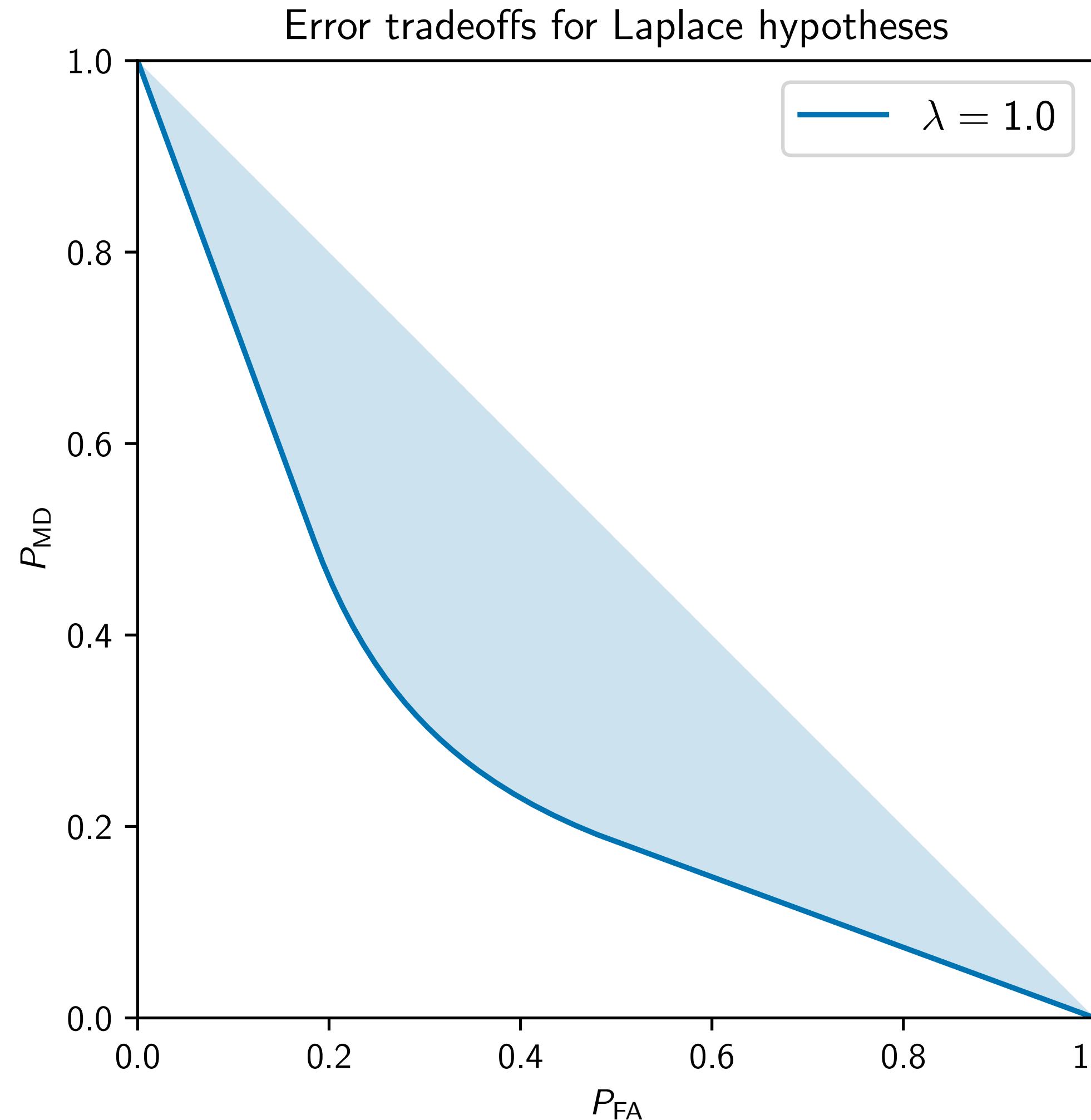
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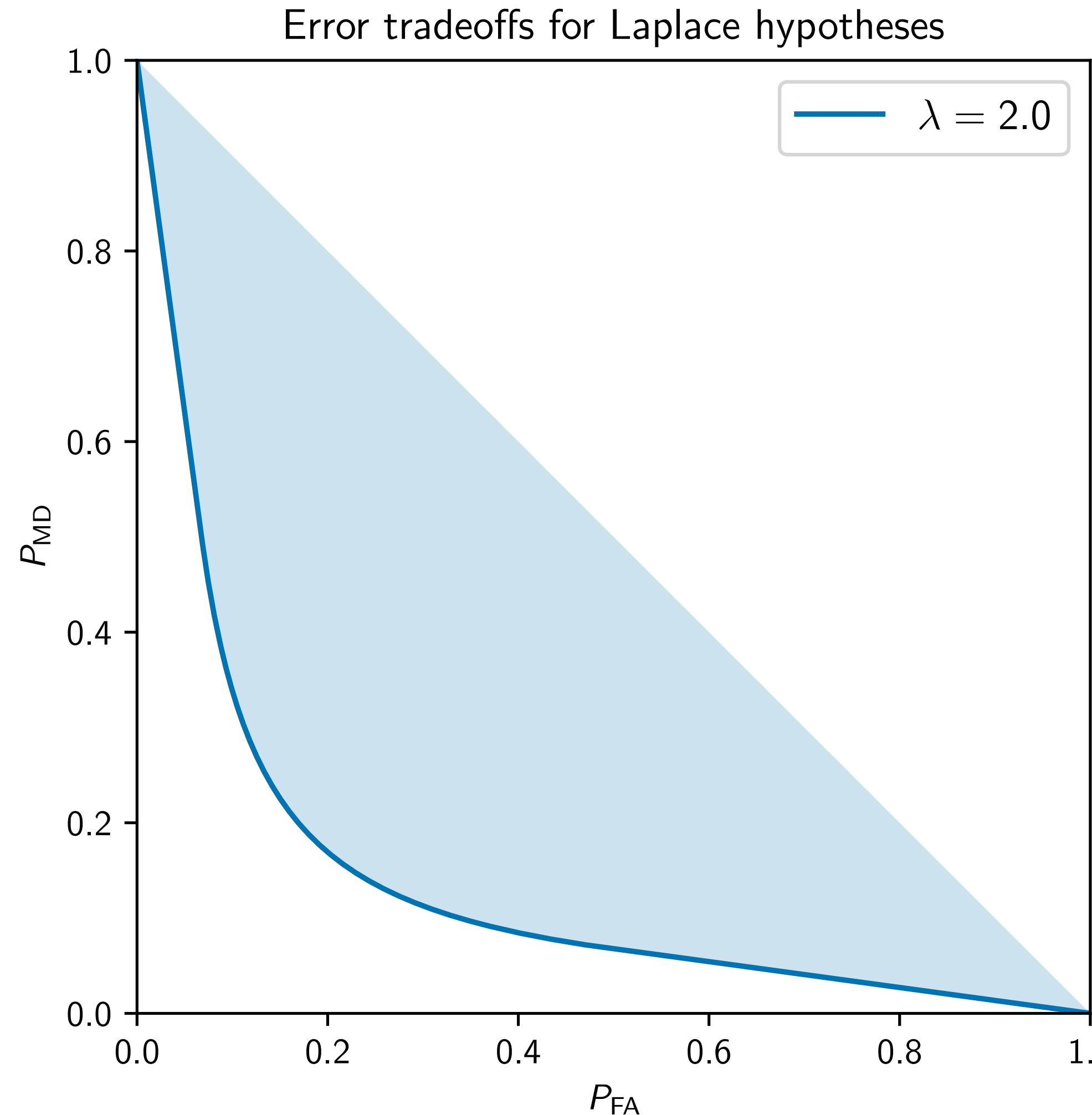
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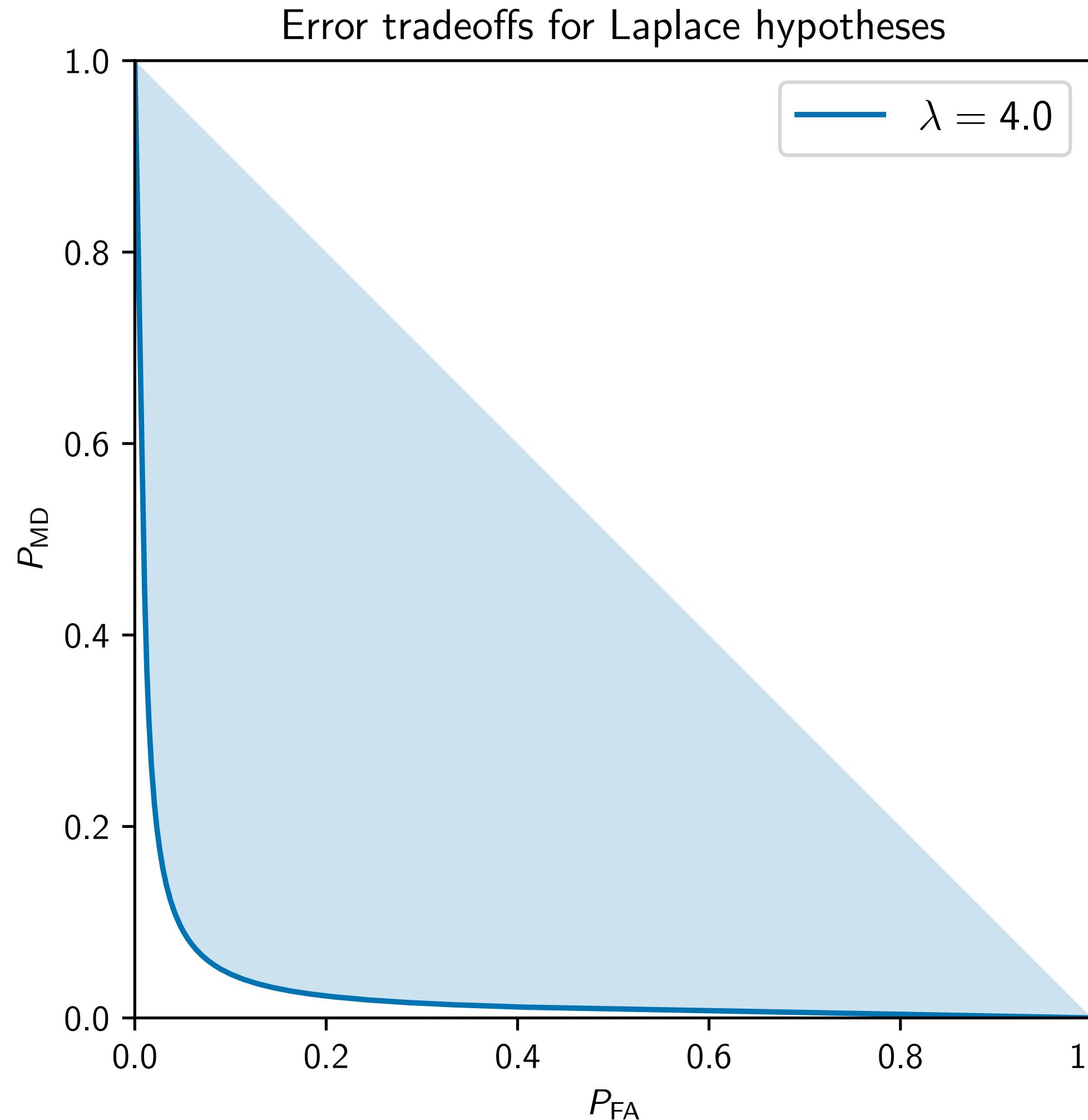
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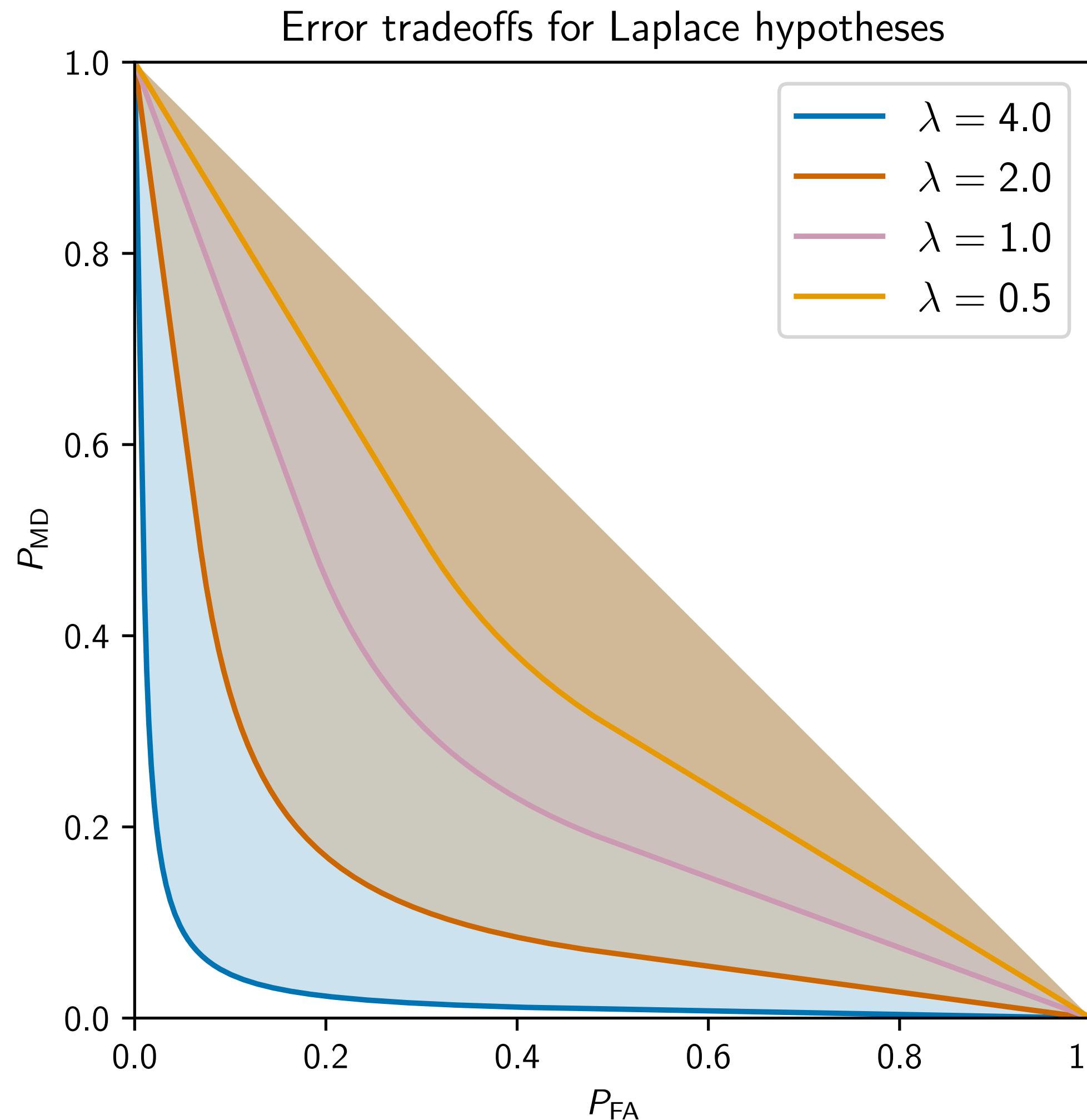
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- If the likelihood ratio is small, the test will have a higher error.

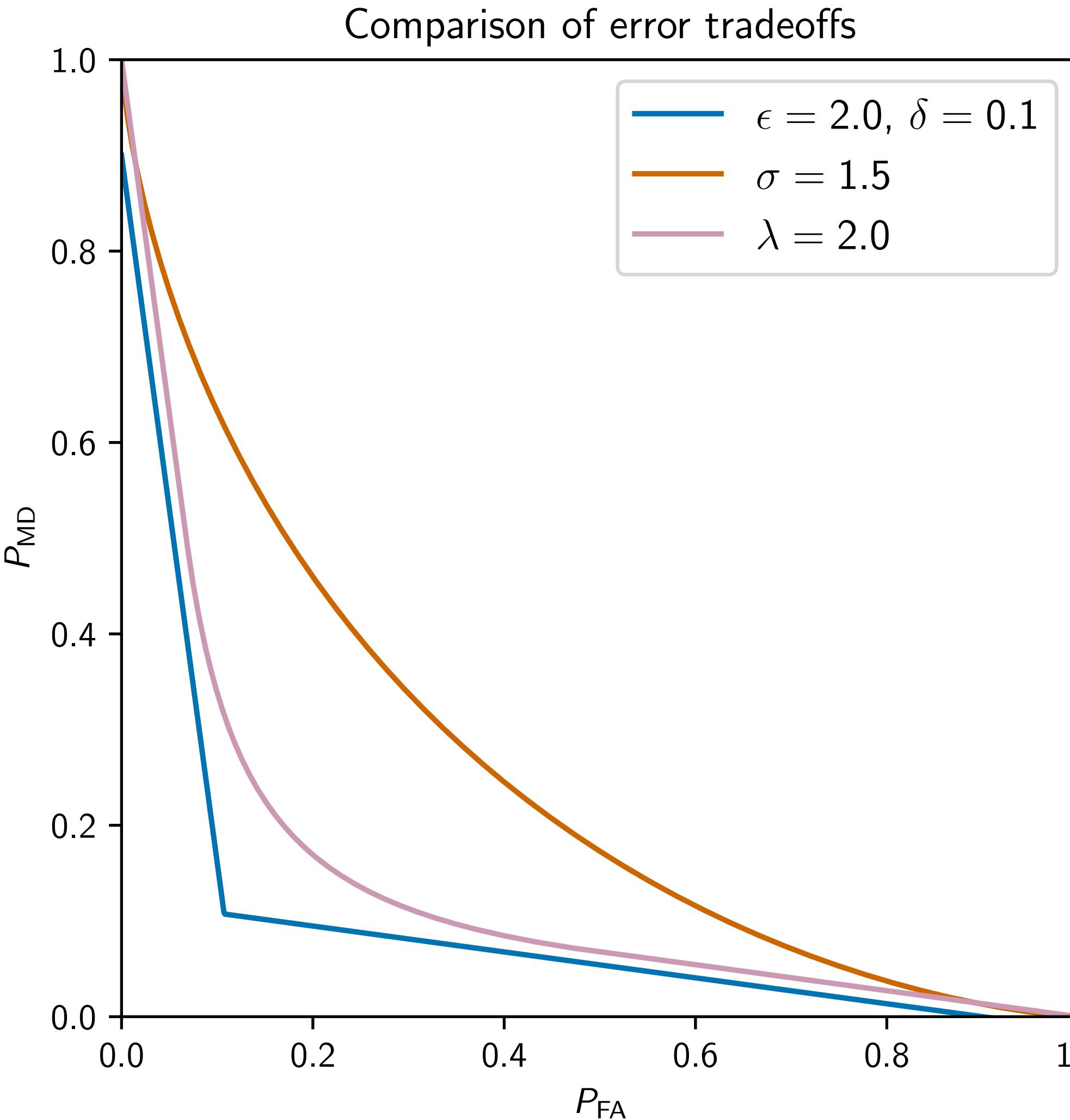
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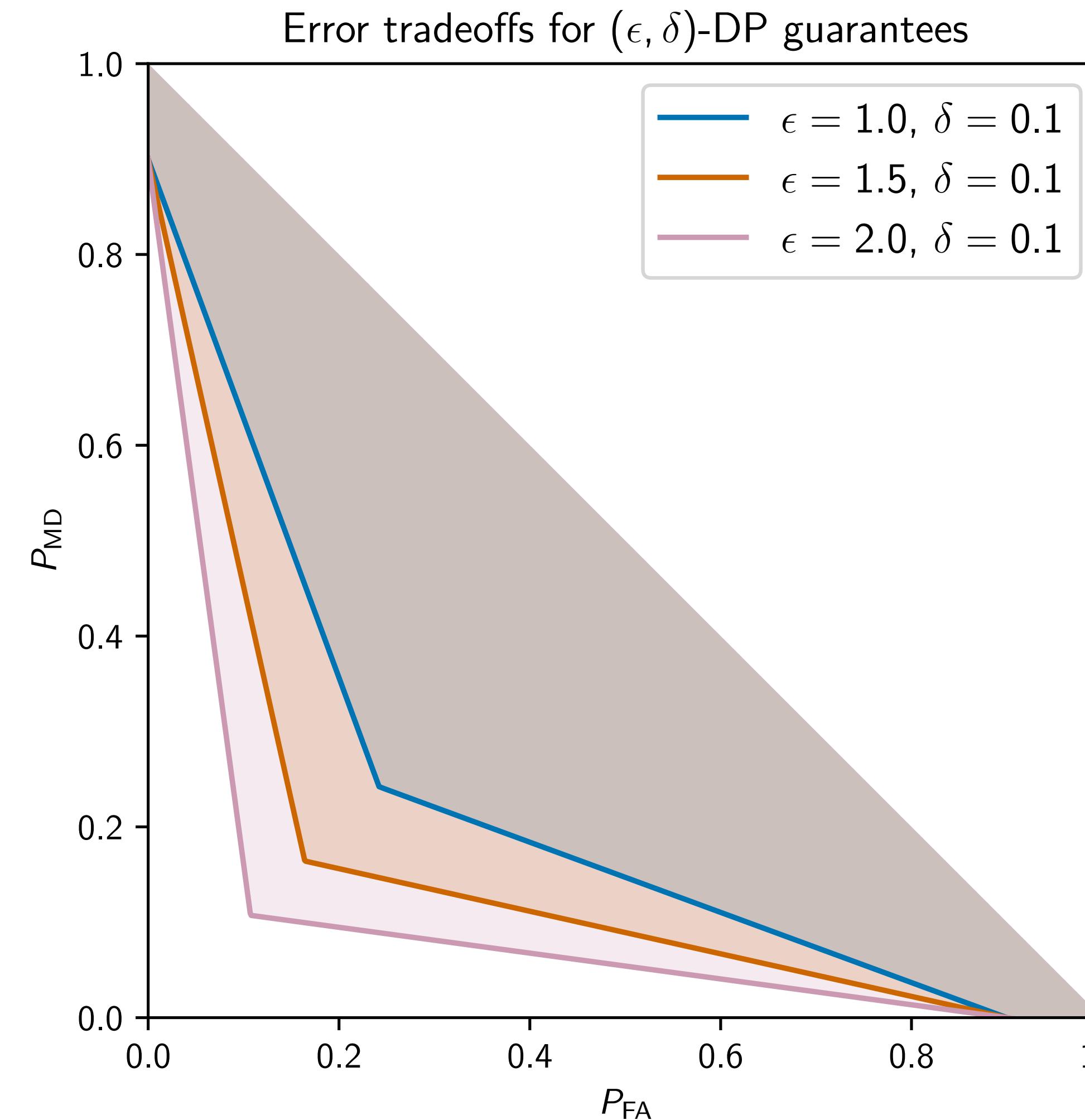
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Privacy versus testing

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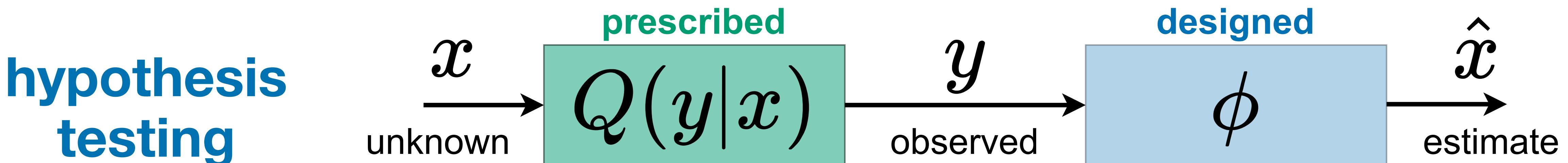
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The key difference between **hypothesis testing** (as we usually encounter it) and **(differential) privacy** is that we get to design the **likelihoods** but not the **test!**

Privacy versus testing

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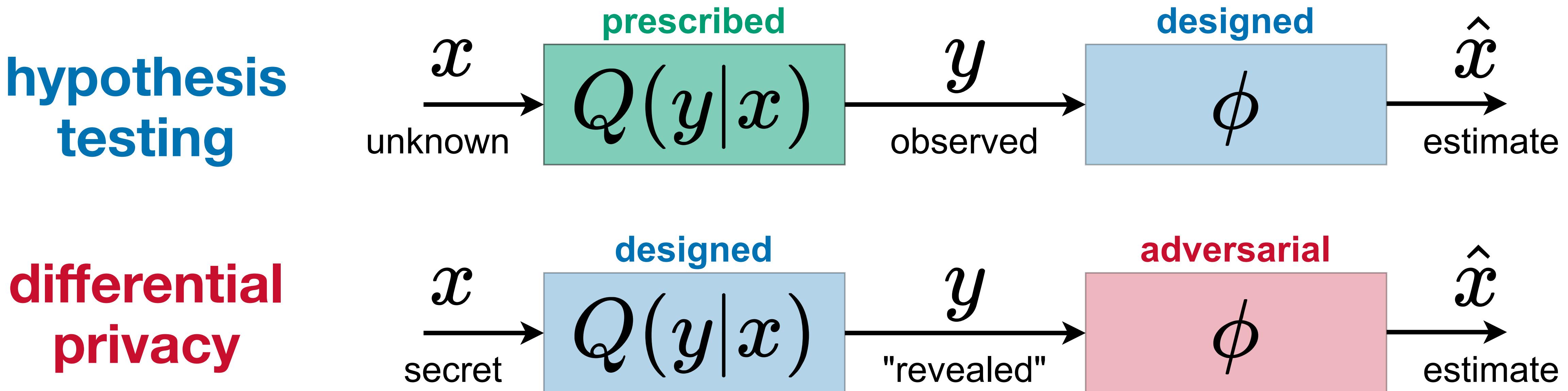
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Privacy versus testing

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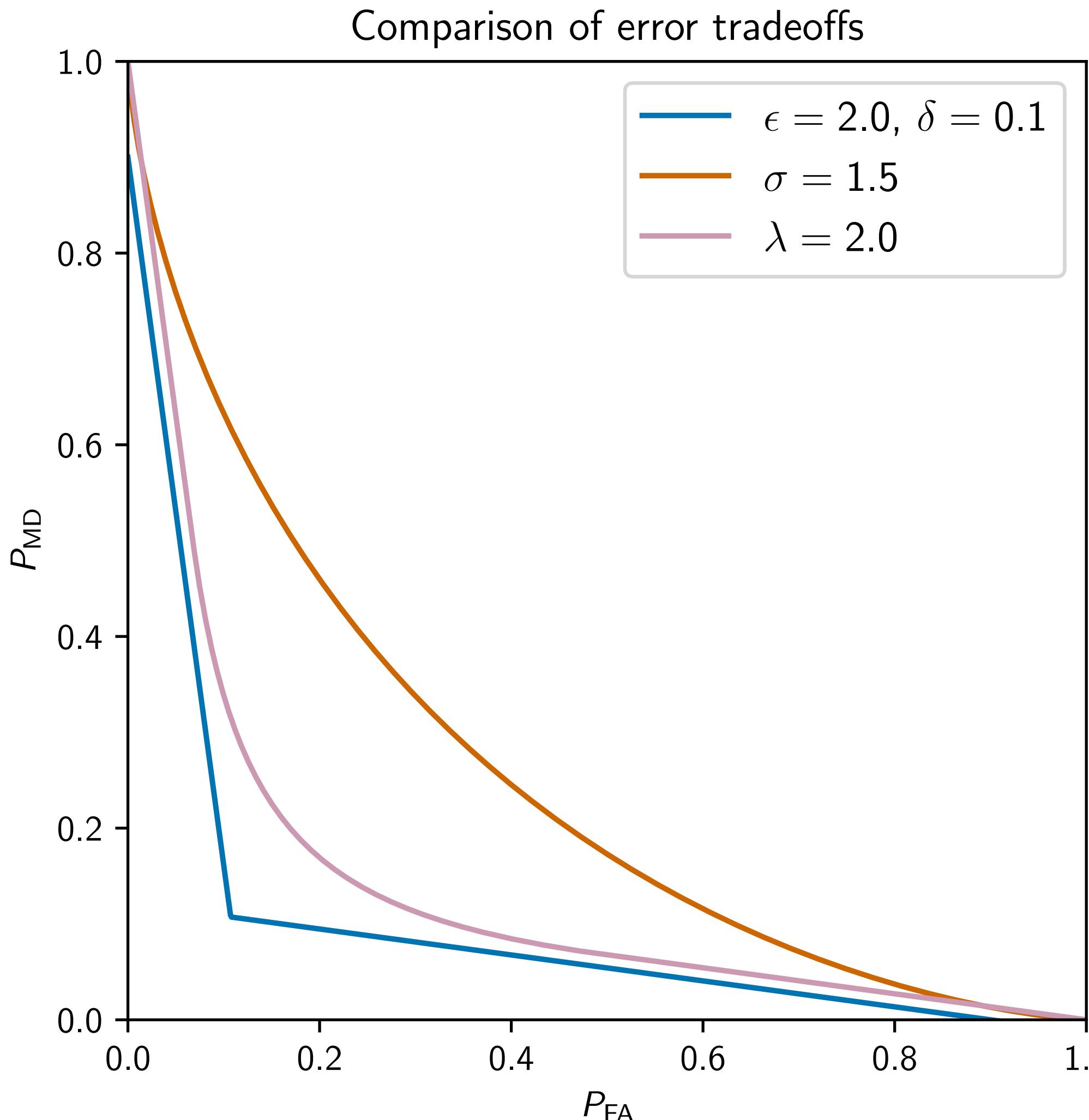
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Sunset Across Ryōgoku Bridge from Ommayagashi

御厩川岸より両国橋夕陽
見

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Vista 2

differential privacy the normal way

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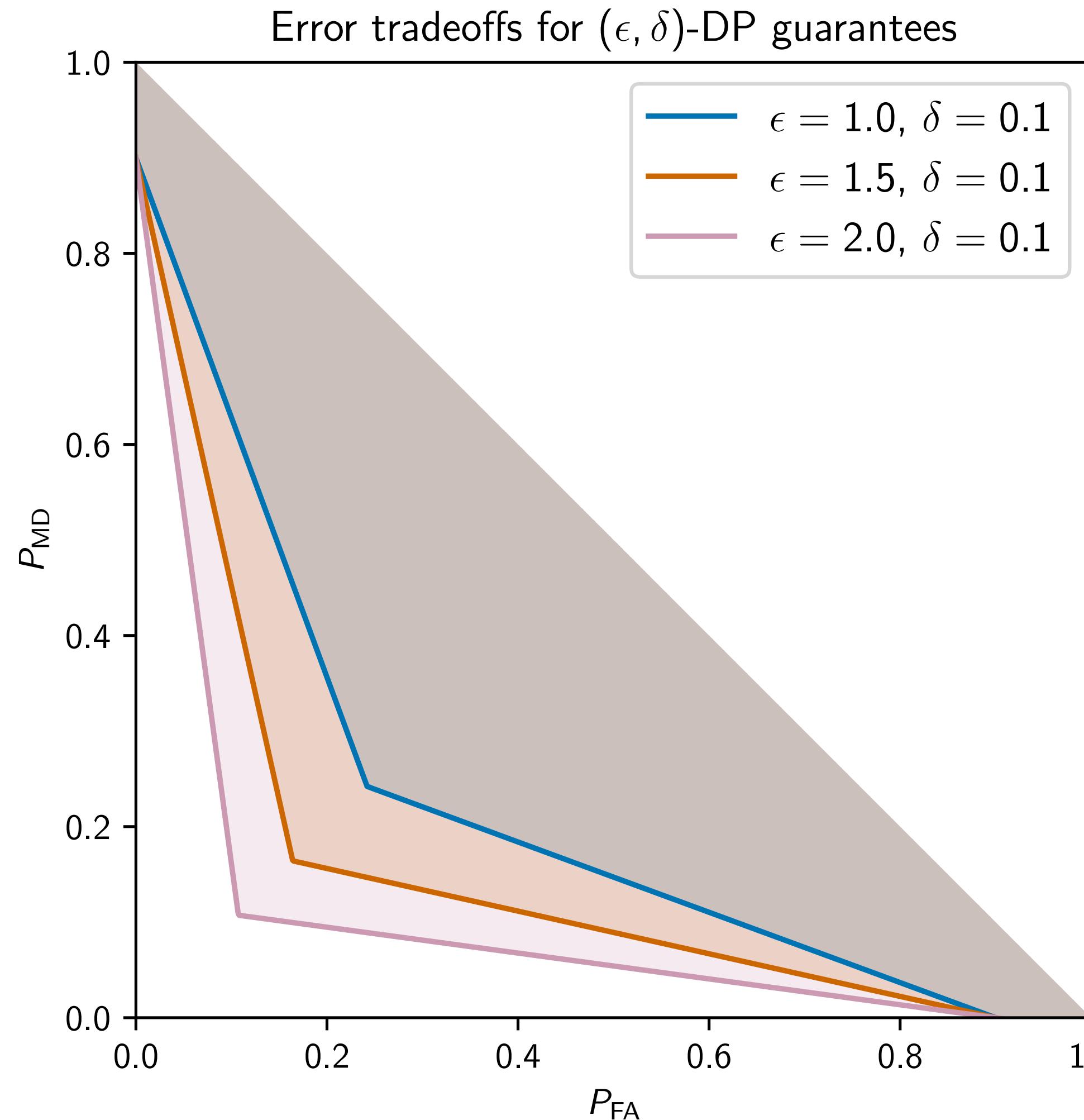
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Protecting many single bits simultaneously

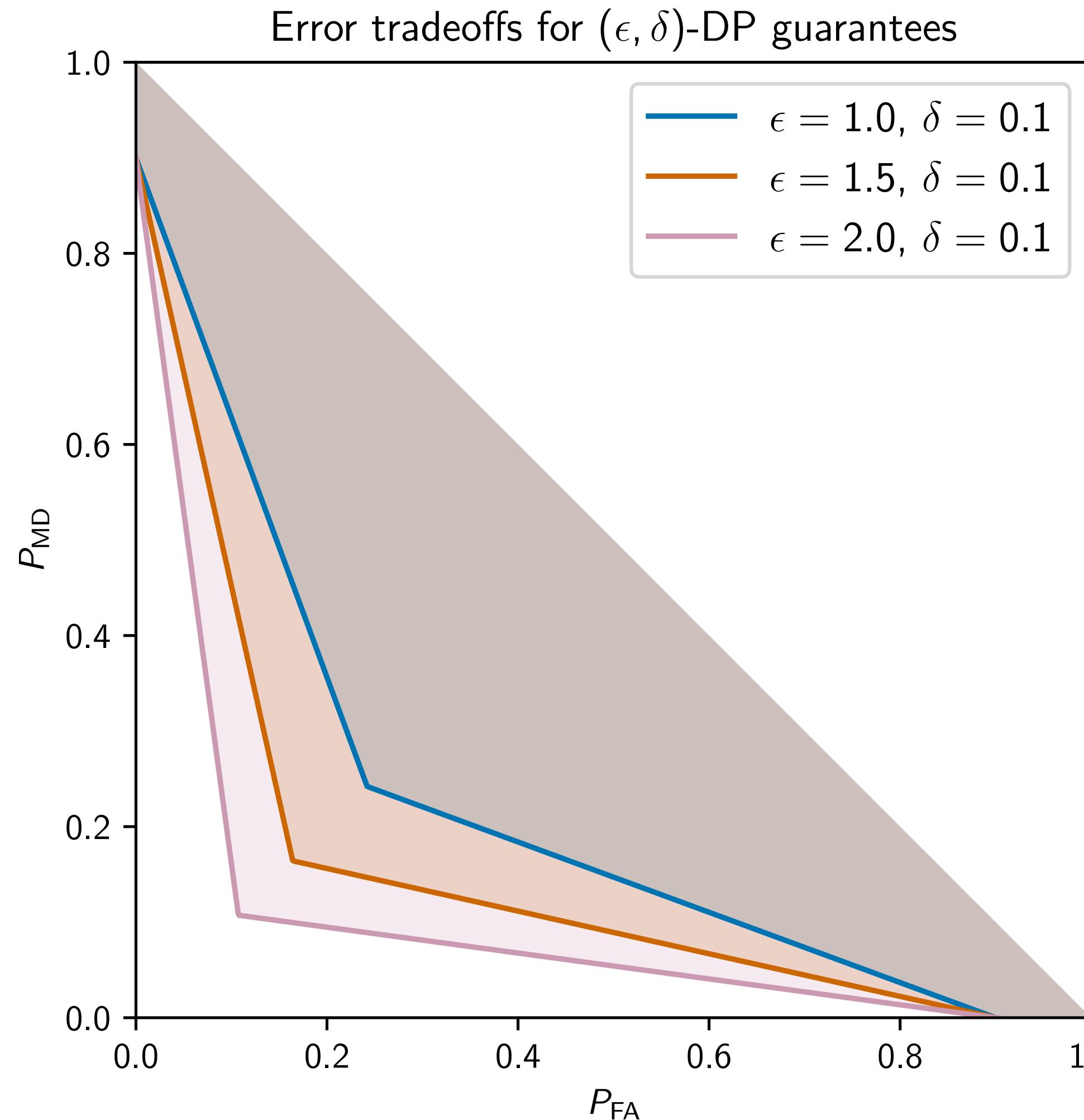
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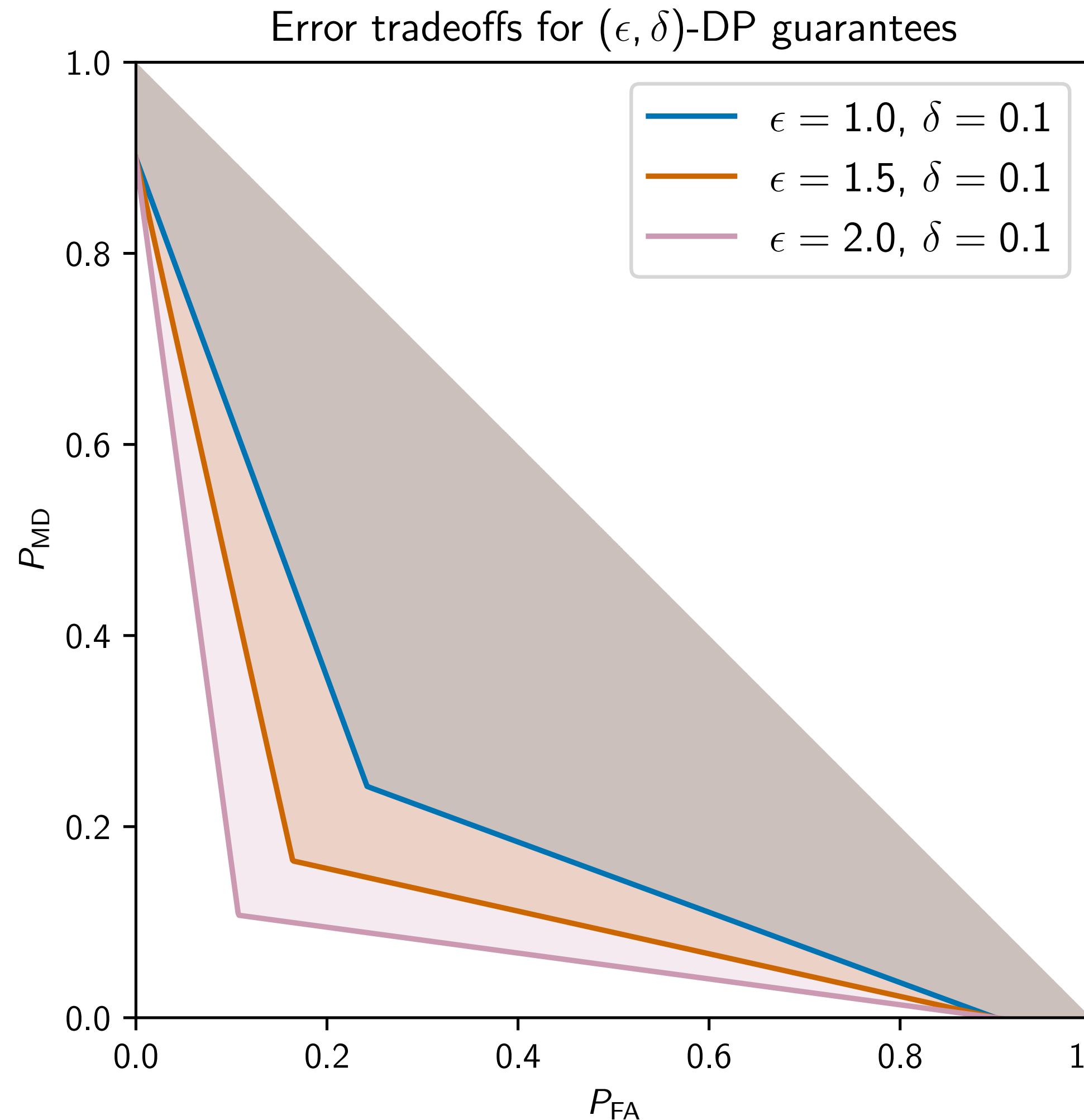
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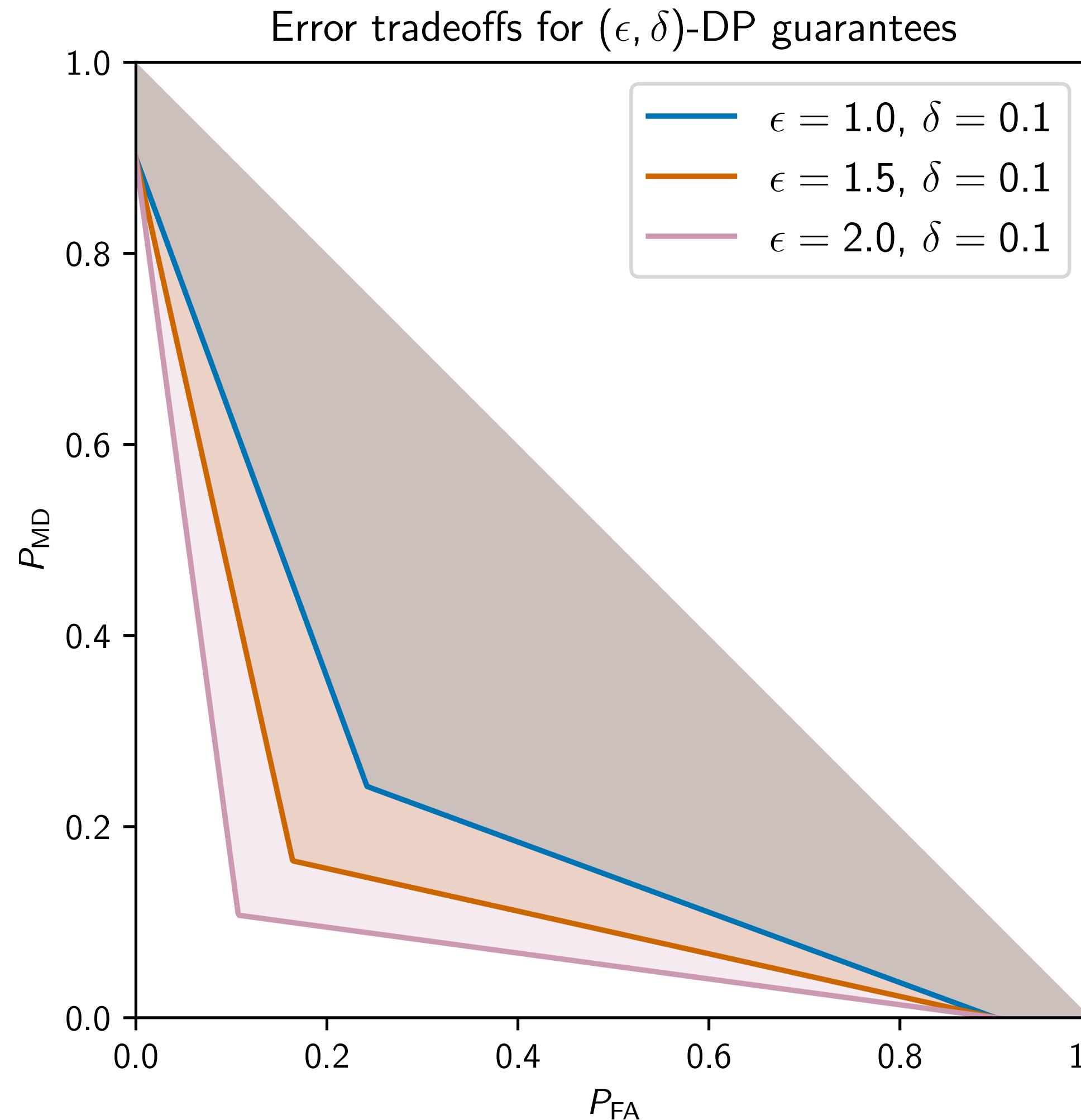


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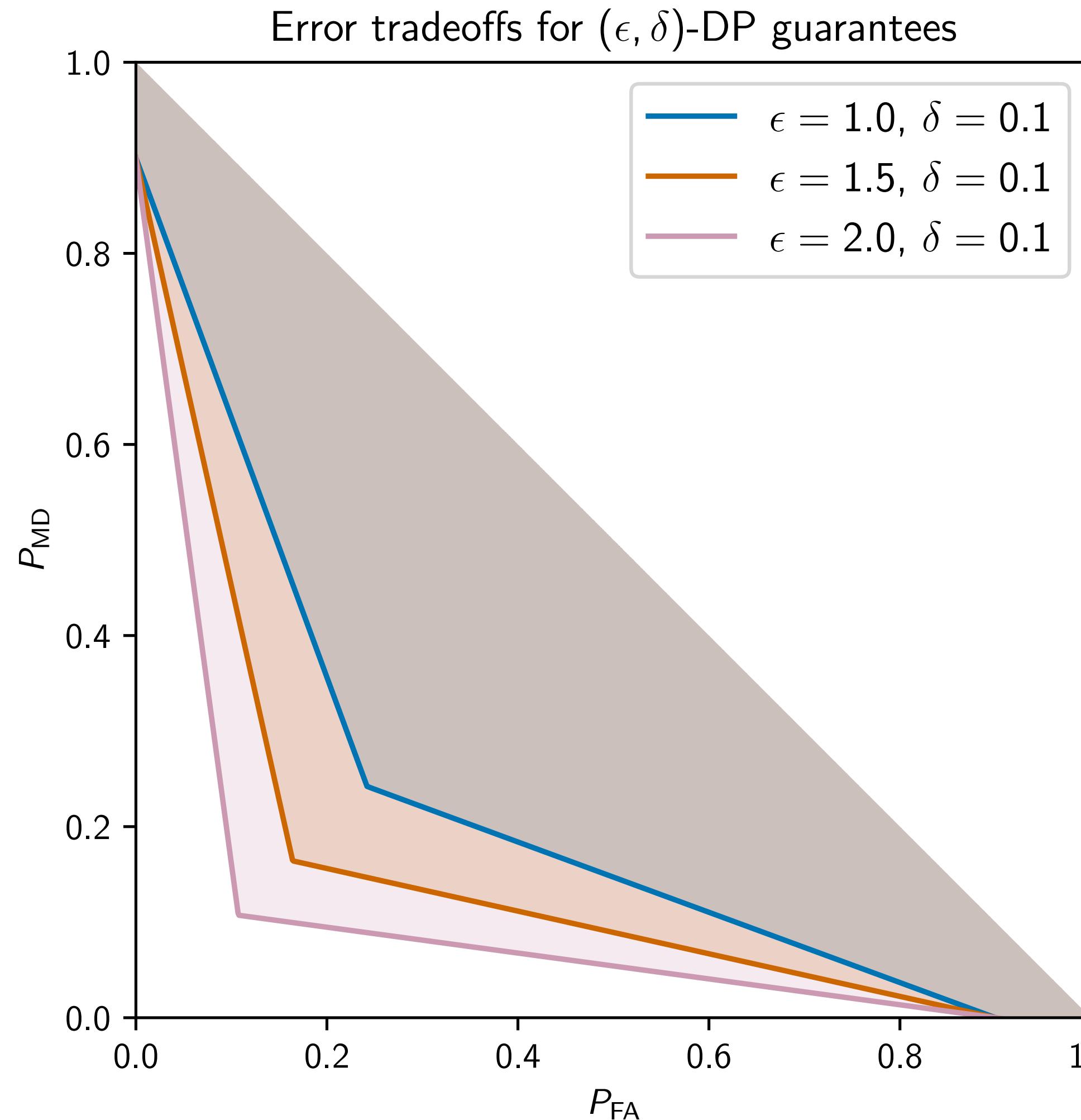
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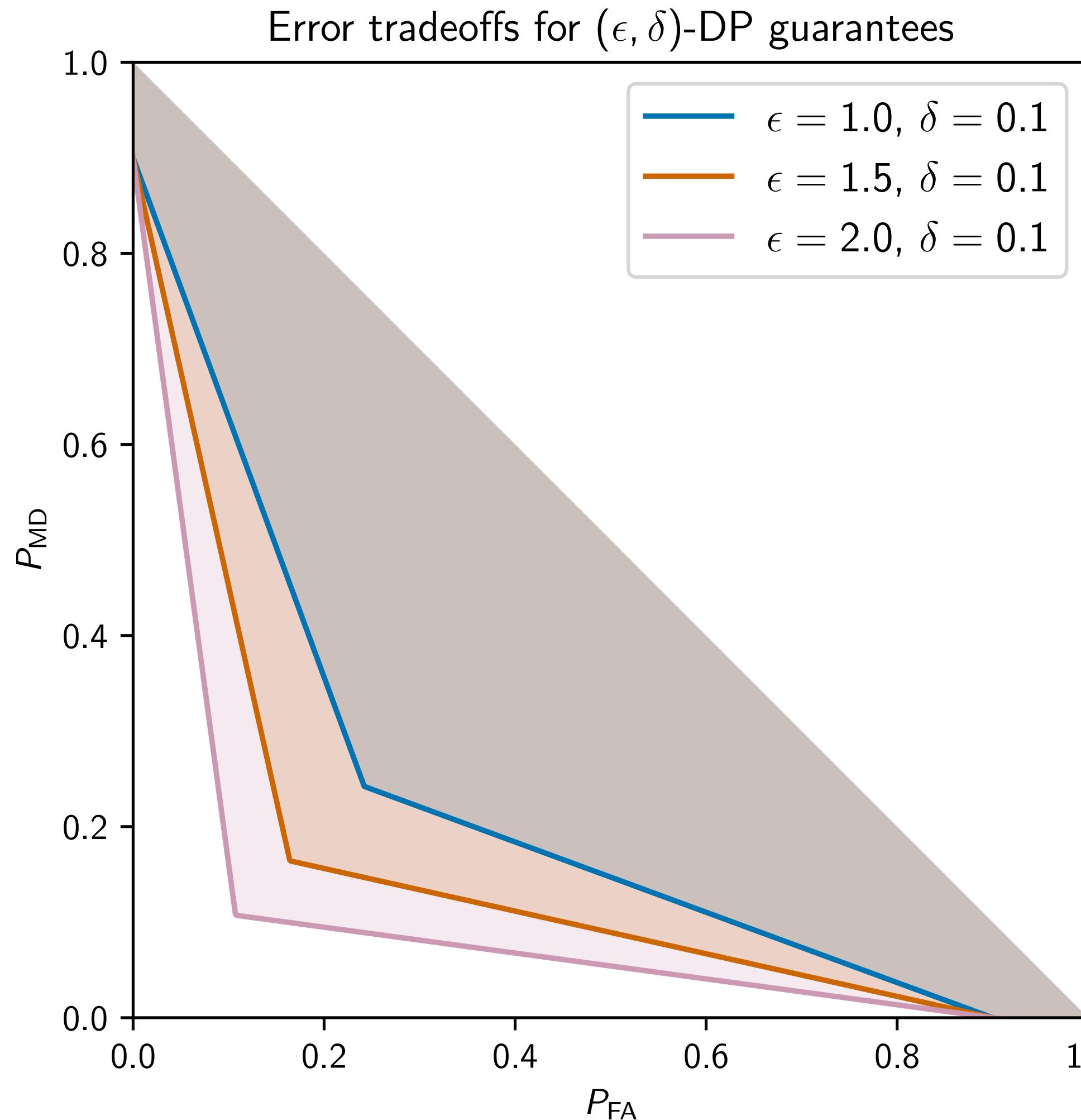
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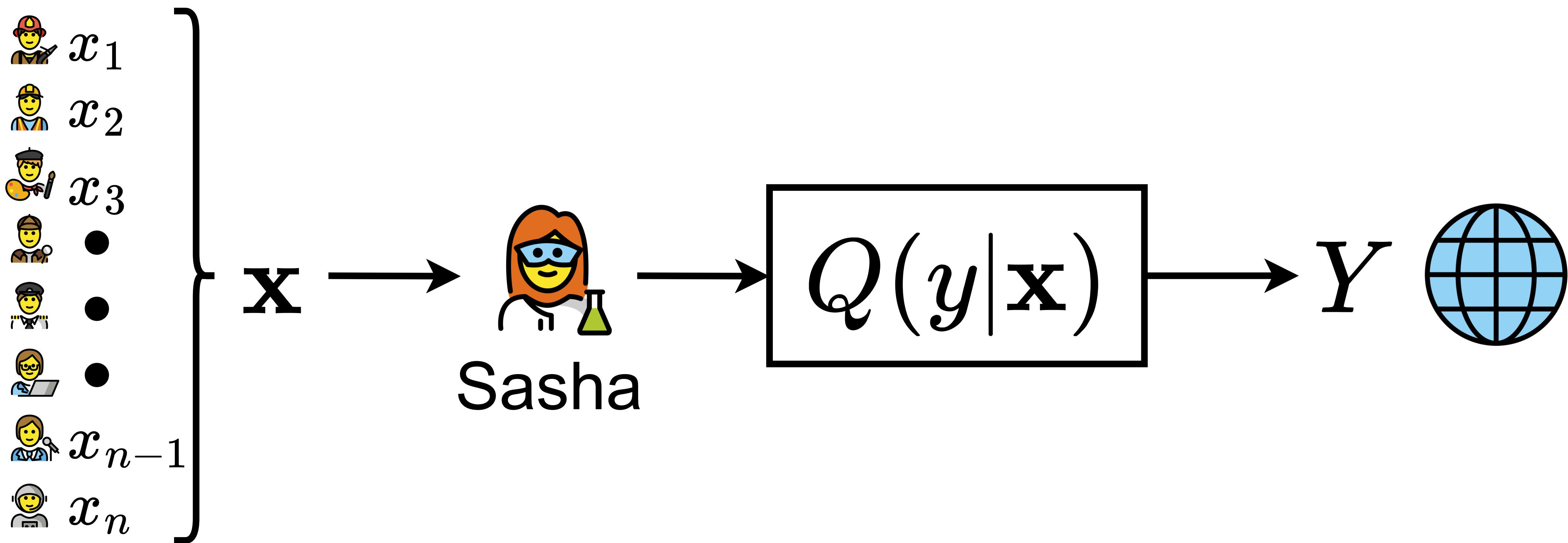
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When can we do this? When neighboring data sets make similar output distributions.

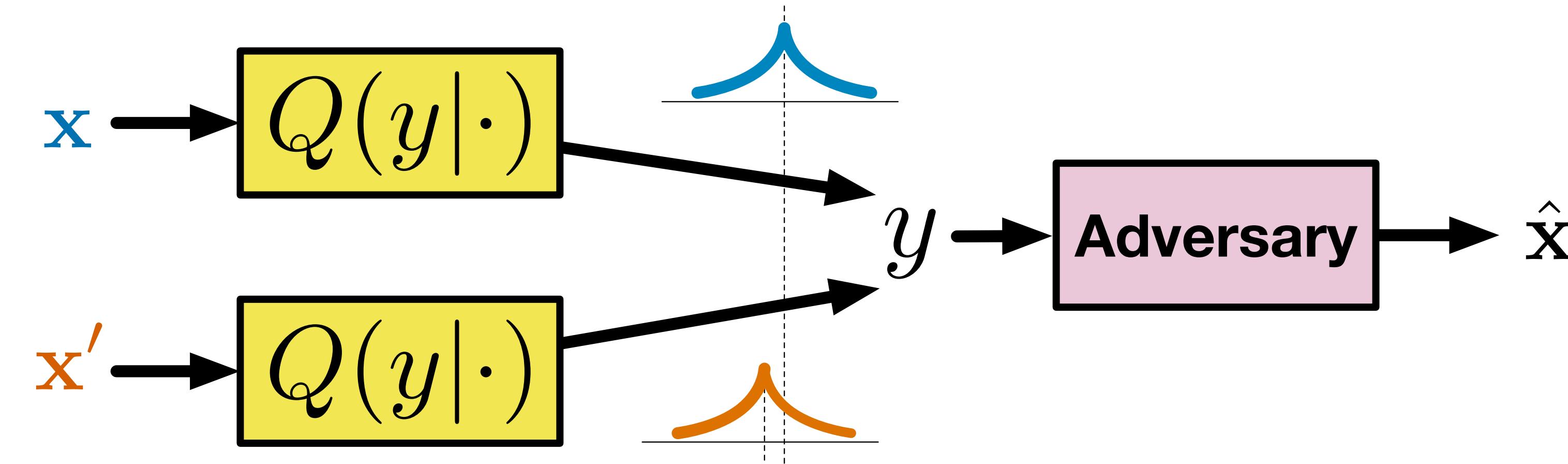
In a snapshot

Replacing a single bit with a database



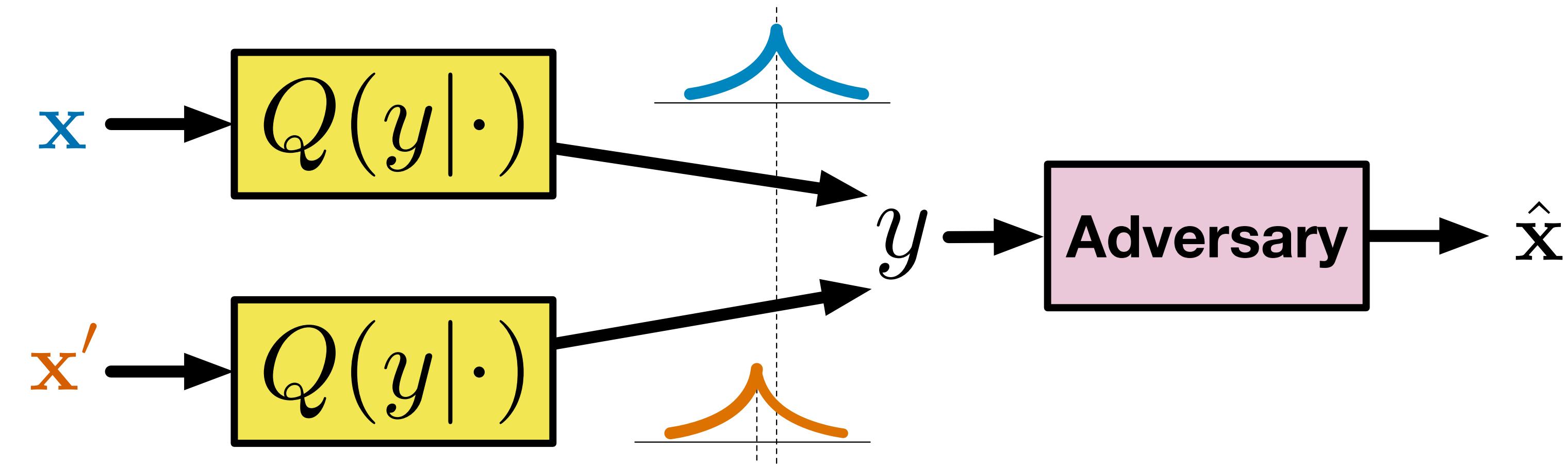
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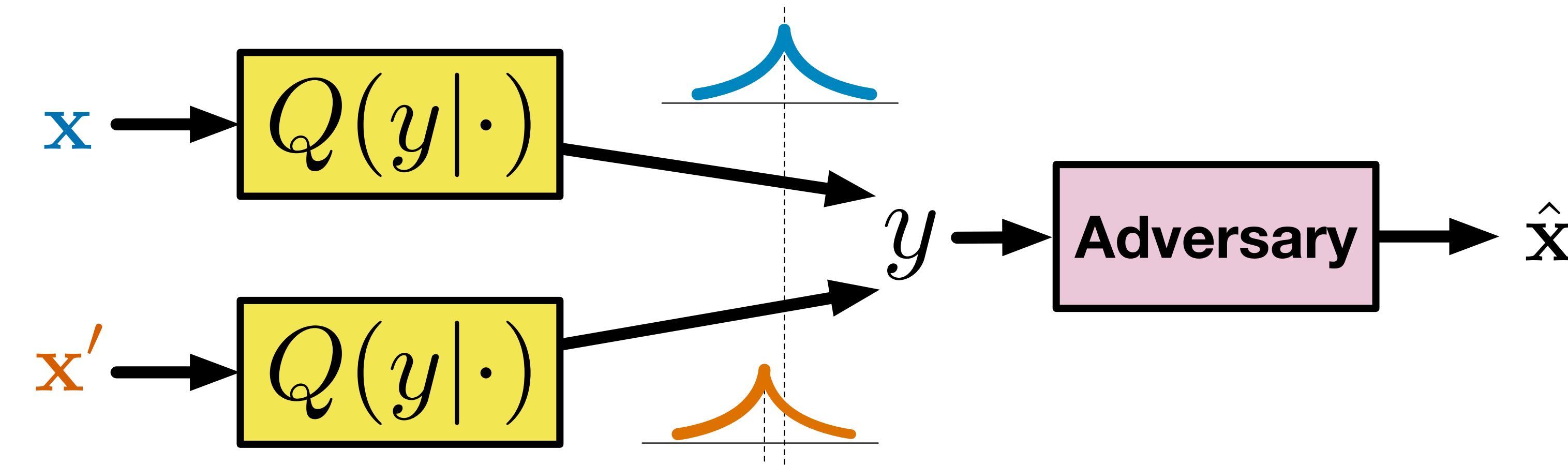
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For all measurable subsets $\mathcal{T} \subseteq \mathcal{Y}$ and all $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbf{x}'$.

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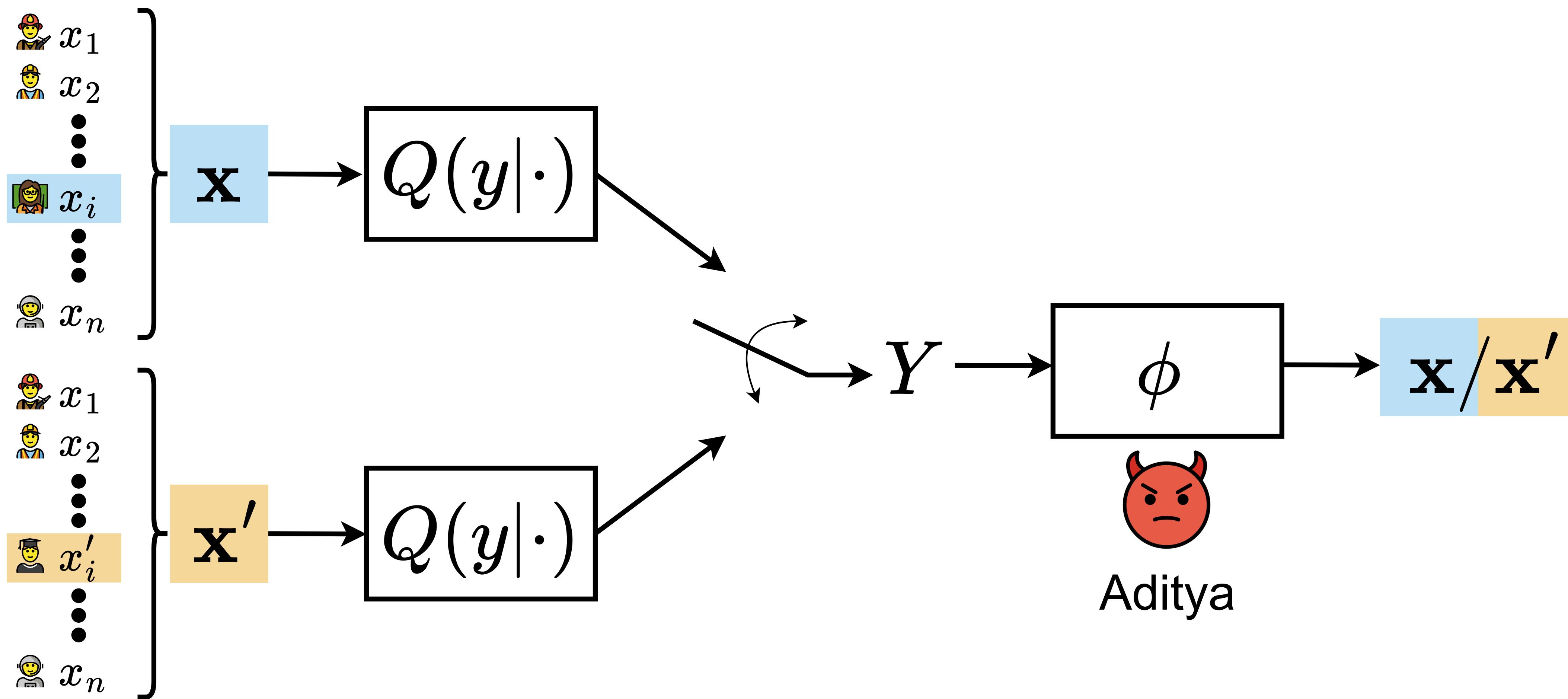
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[Dwork-Kenthapadi-McSherry-Mironov-Naor 2006]

[Wasserman-Zhou 2010]

Neighboring datasets in a picture

The adversary's hypothesis test



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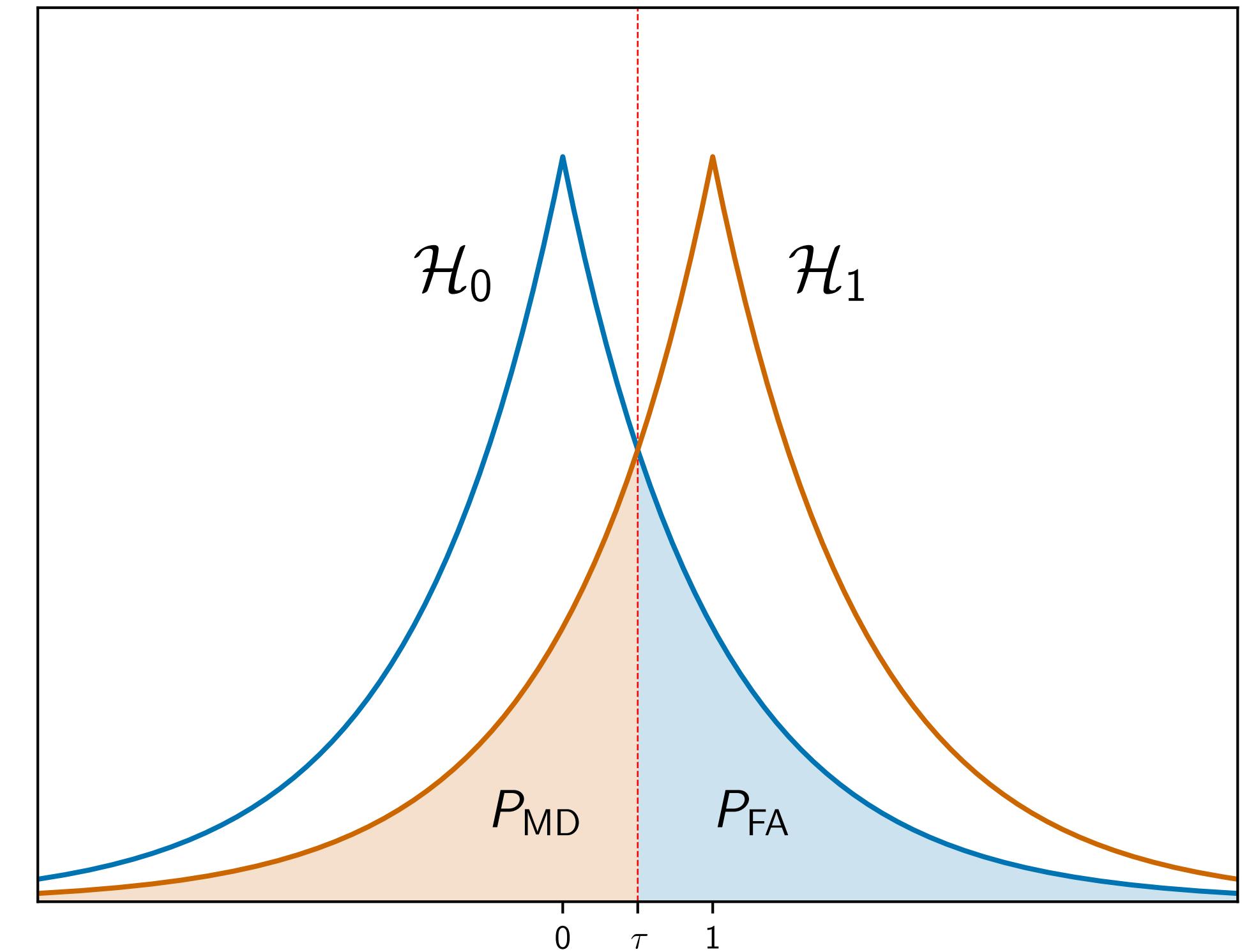
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- **The data itself is considered identifying:** no notion of some parts being personally identifiable information (PII) and others not.

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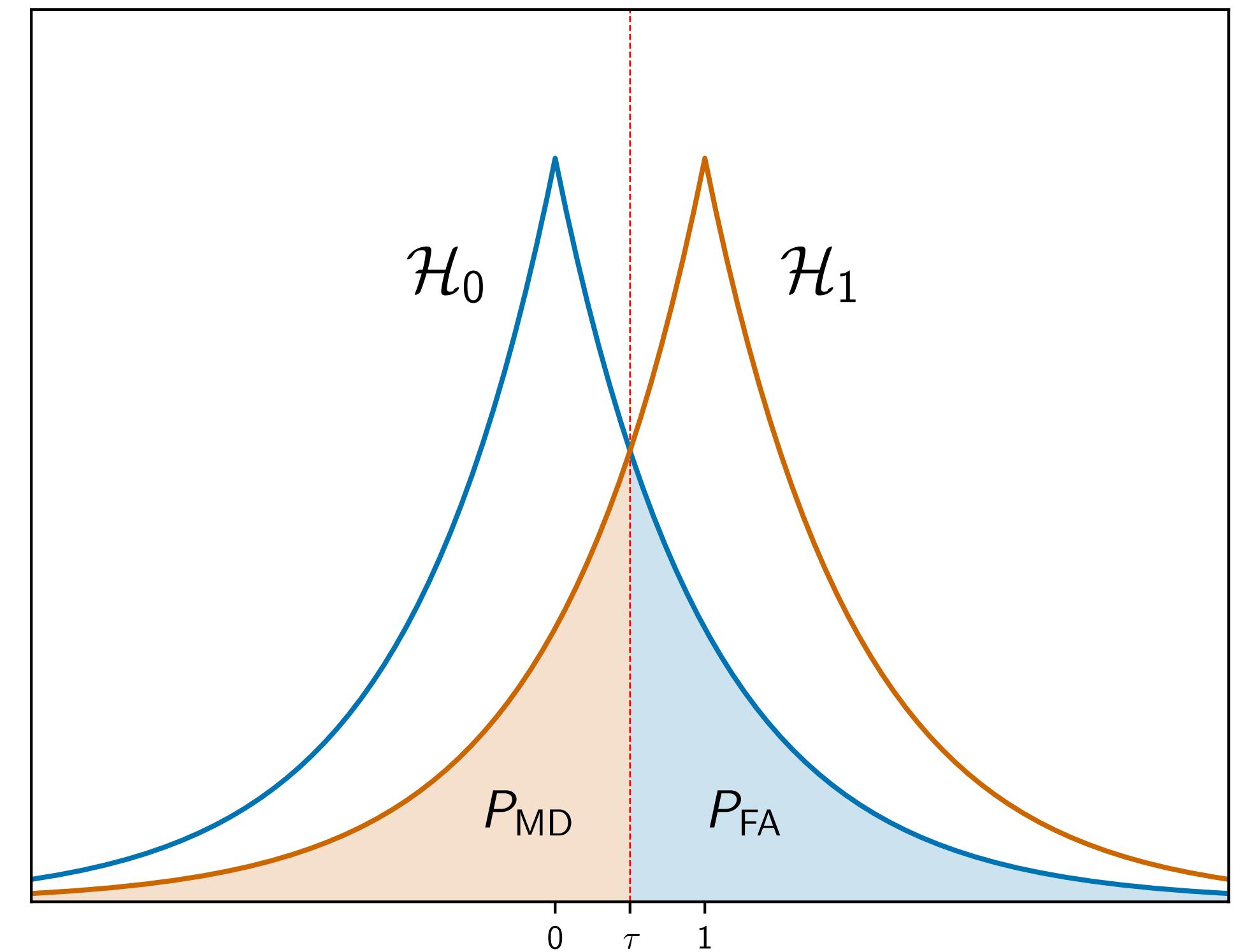
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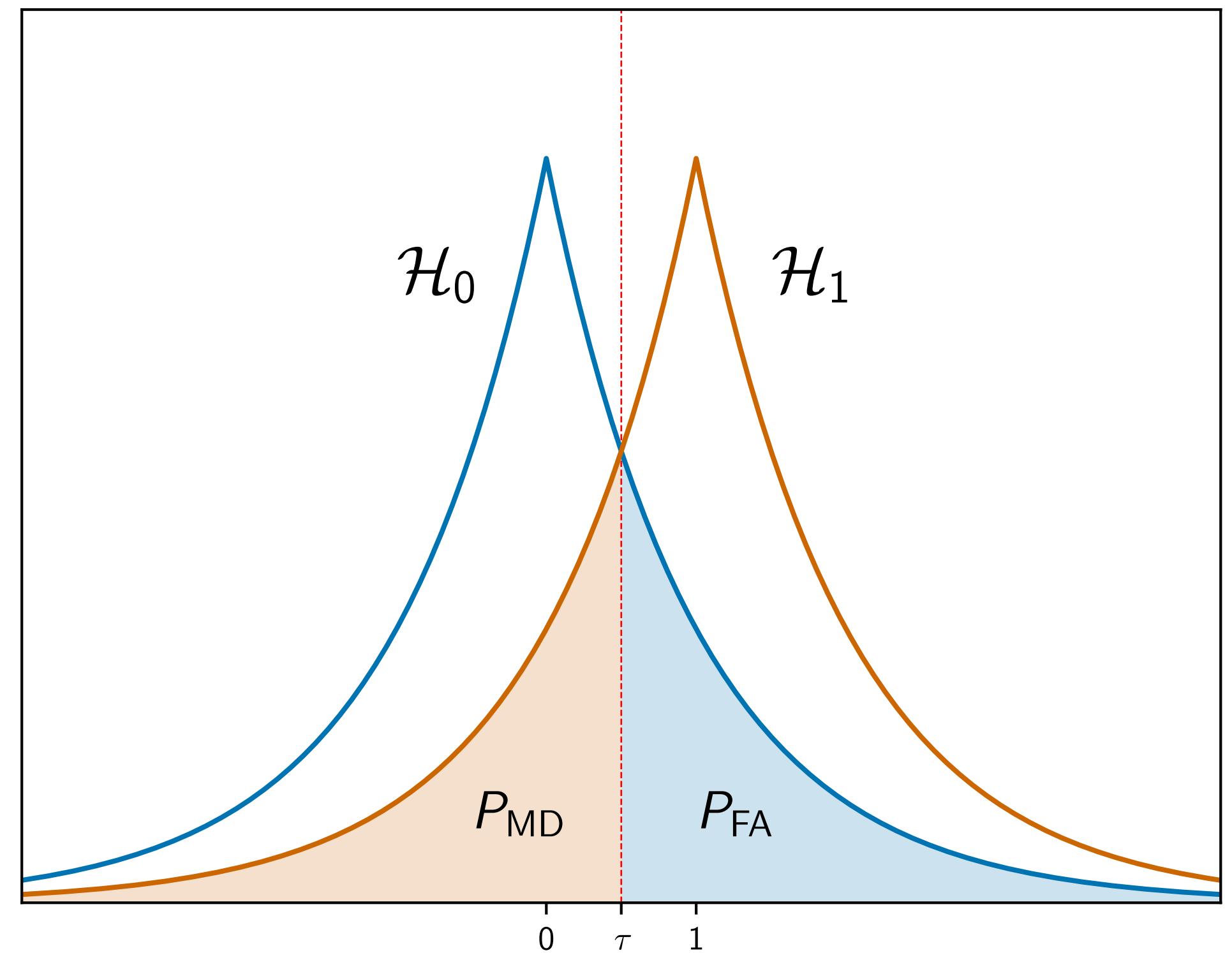


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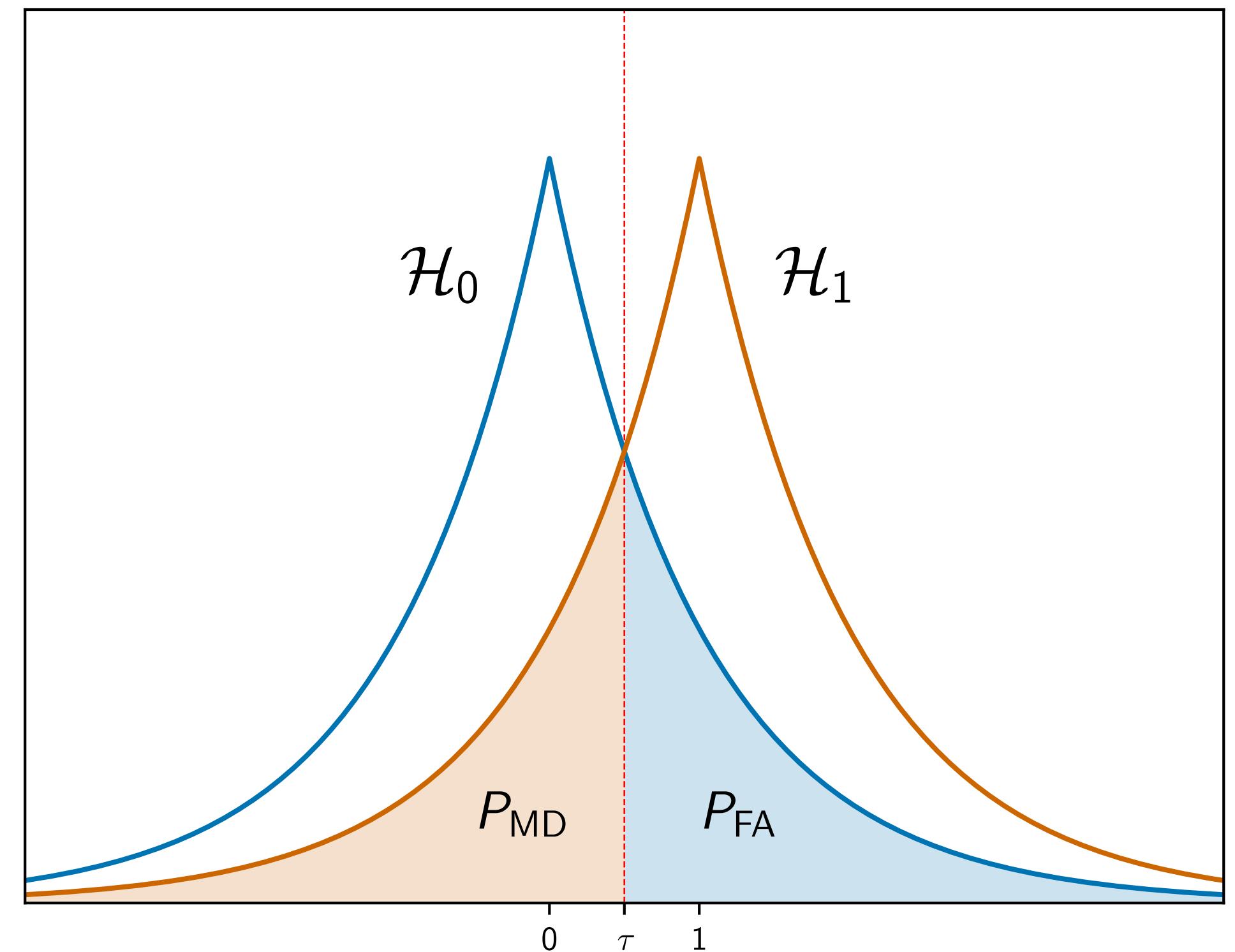
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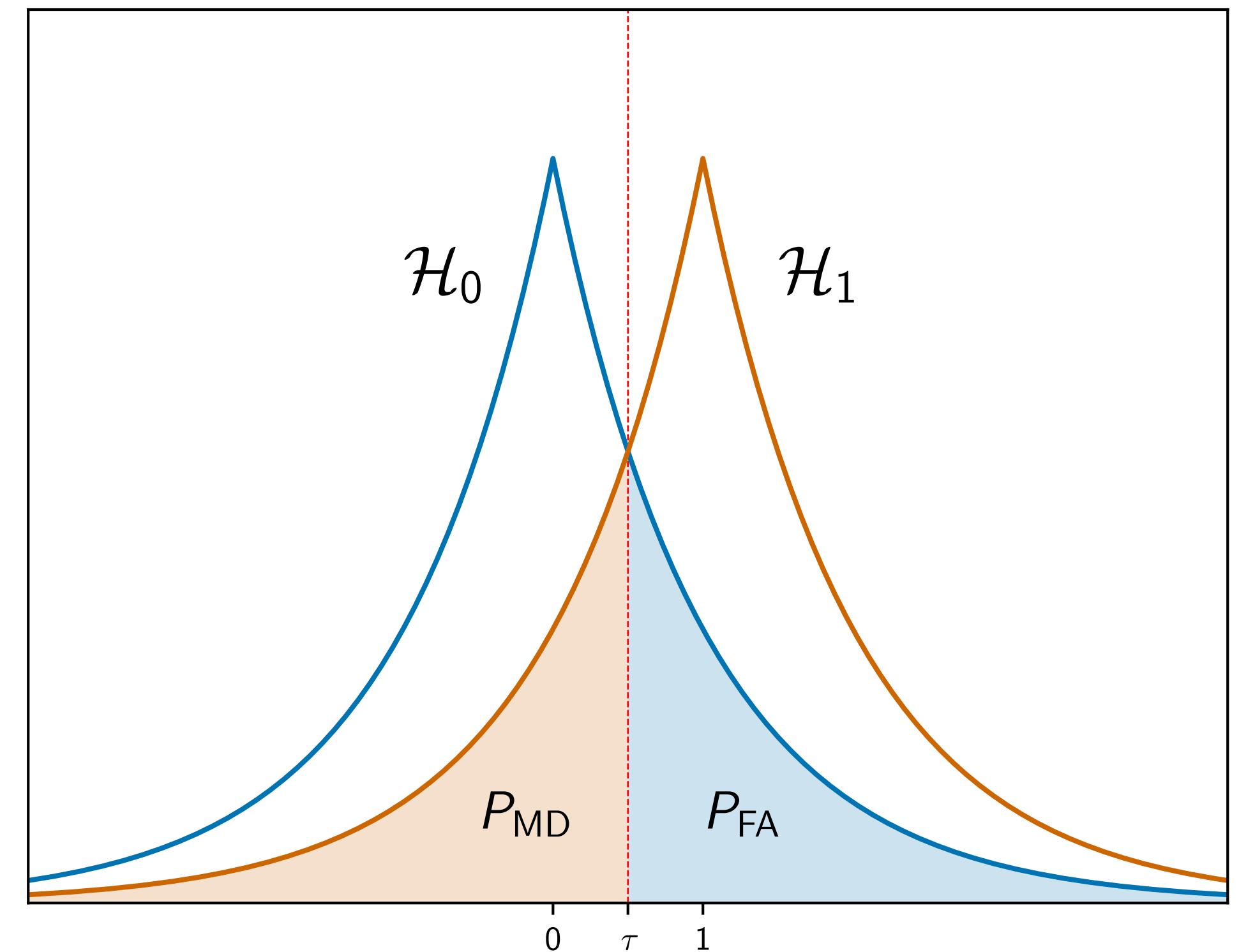
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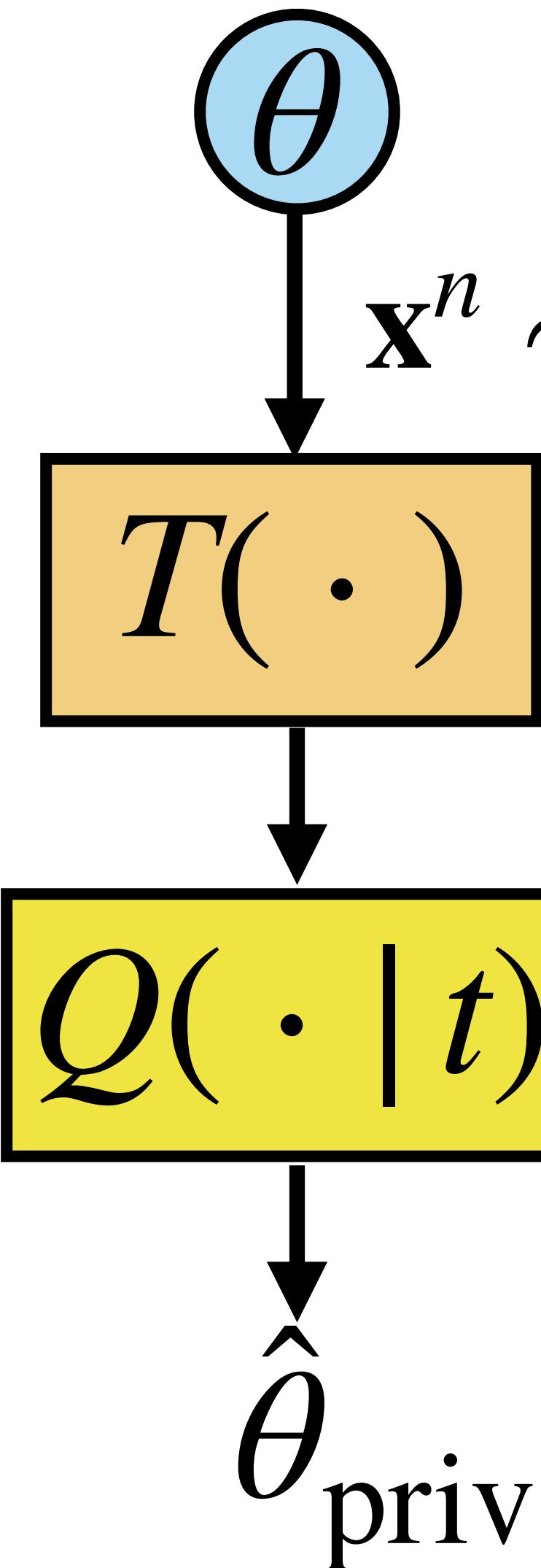
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This is what people call the **privacy-utility tradeoff**.

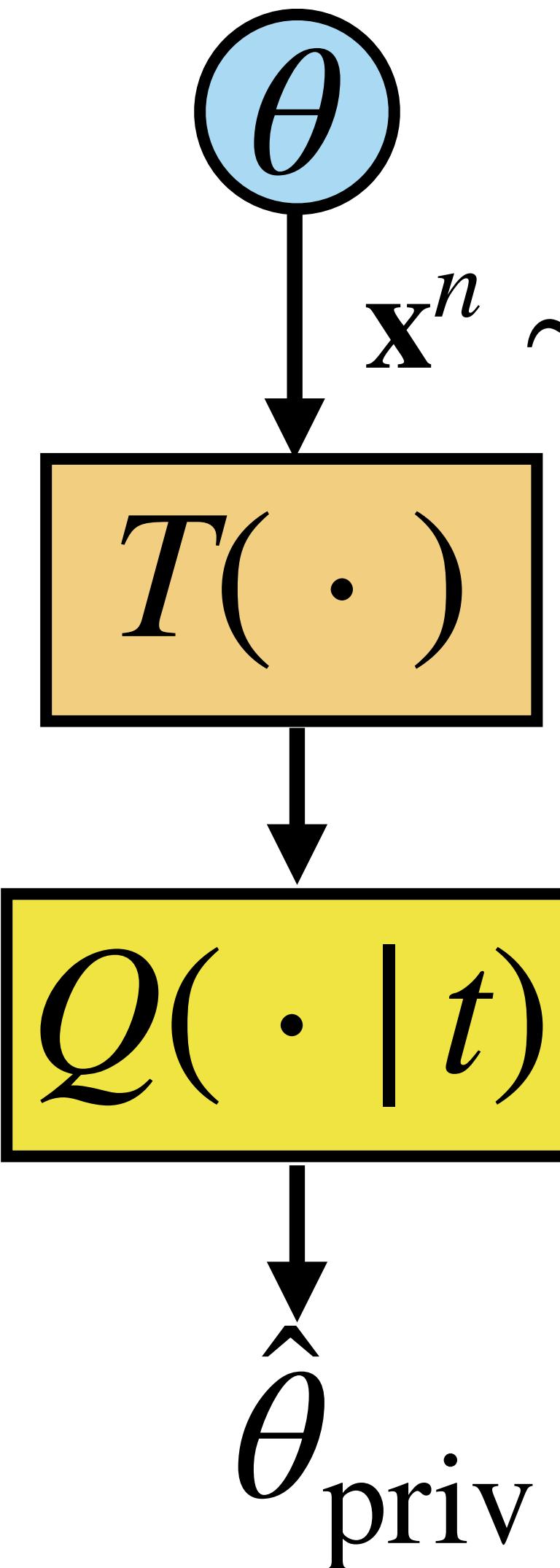
Point estimation with differential privacy

Adding noise to sufficient statistics



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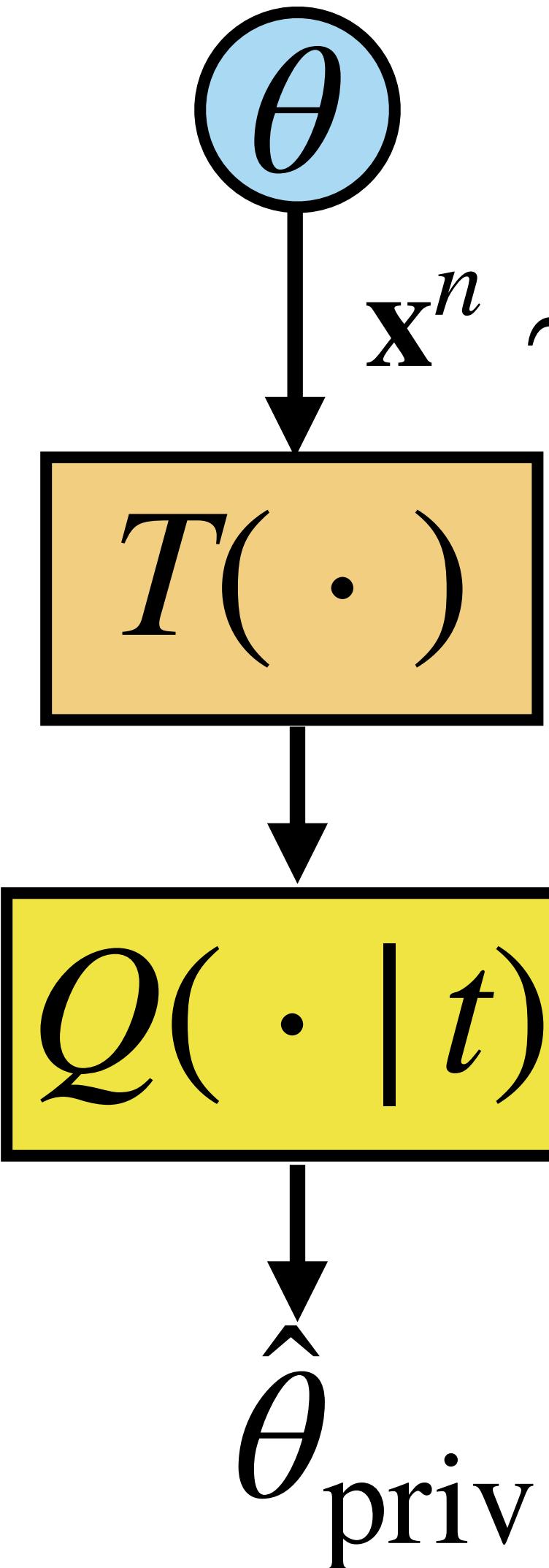
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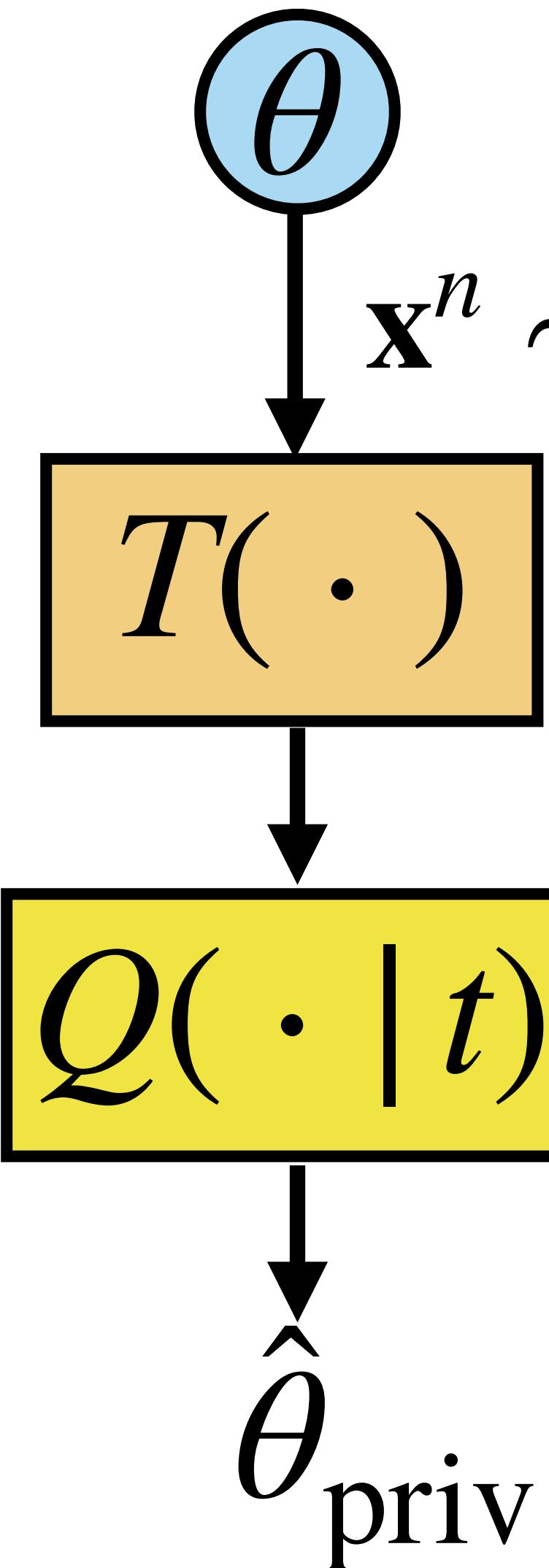


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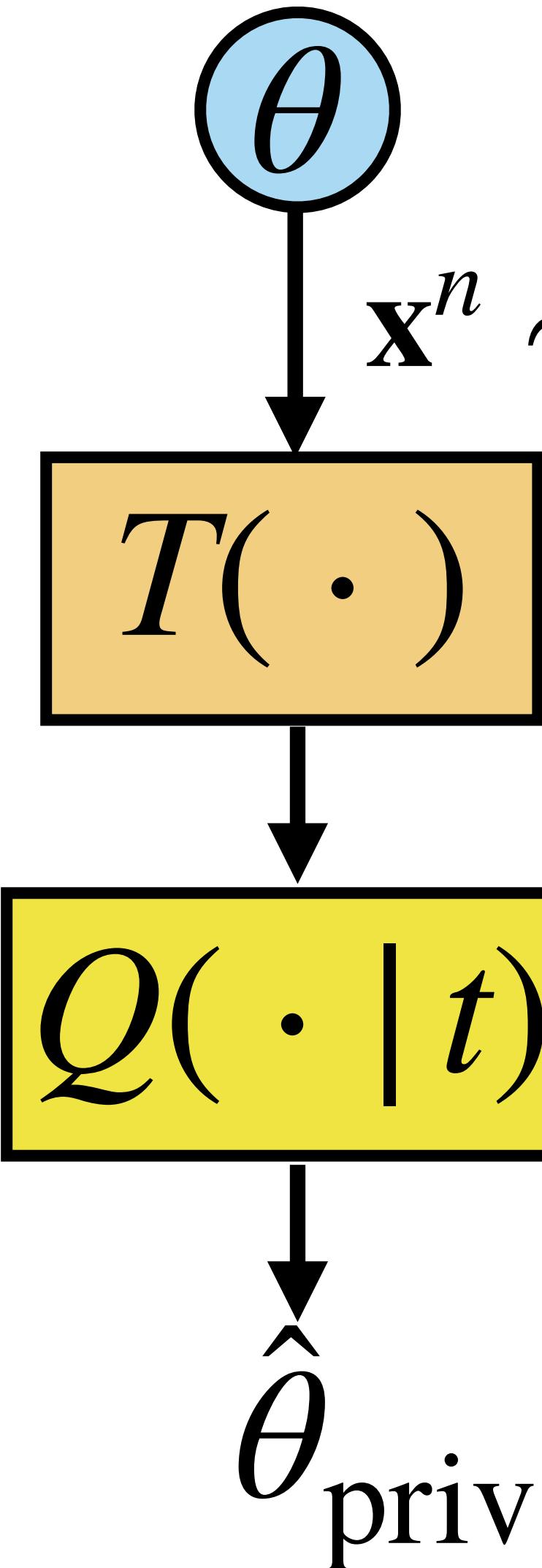


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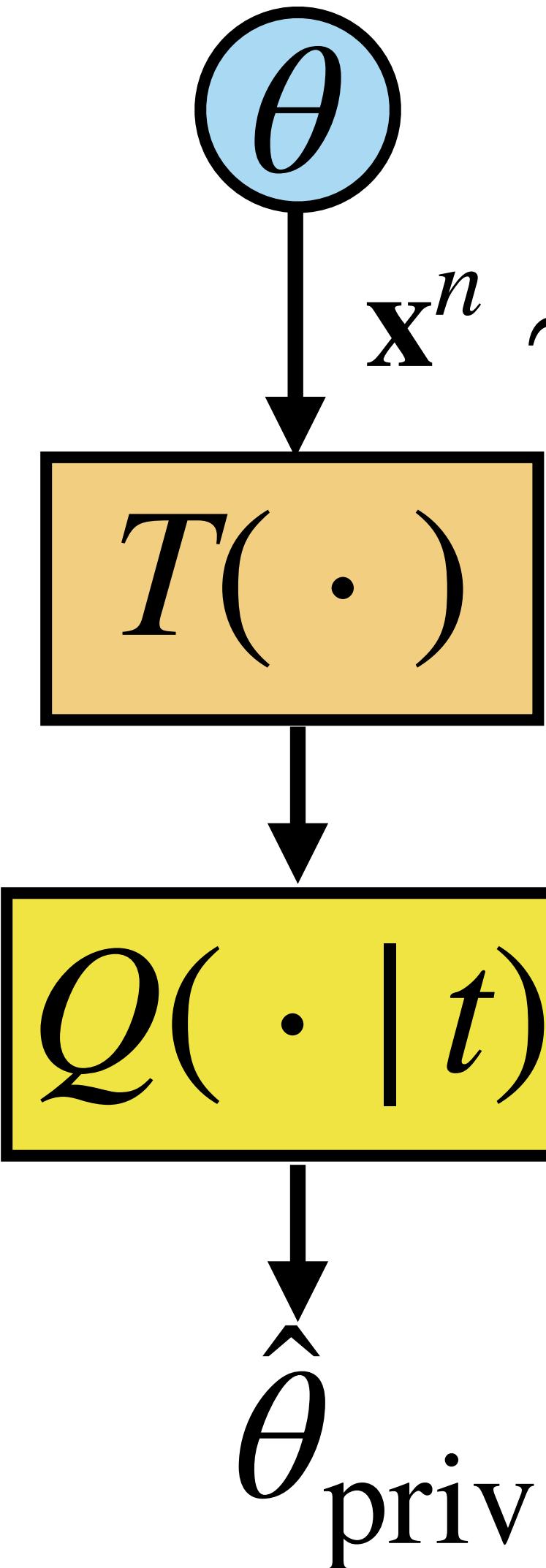


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(Smith 2009):

- Model data as drawn i.i.d. $\sim p(\mathbf{x} | \theta)$.
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Point estimation with differential privacy

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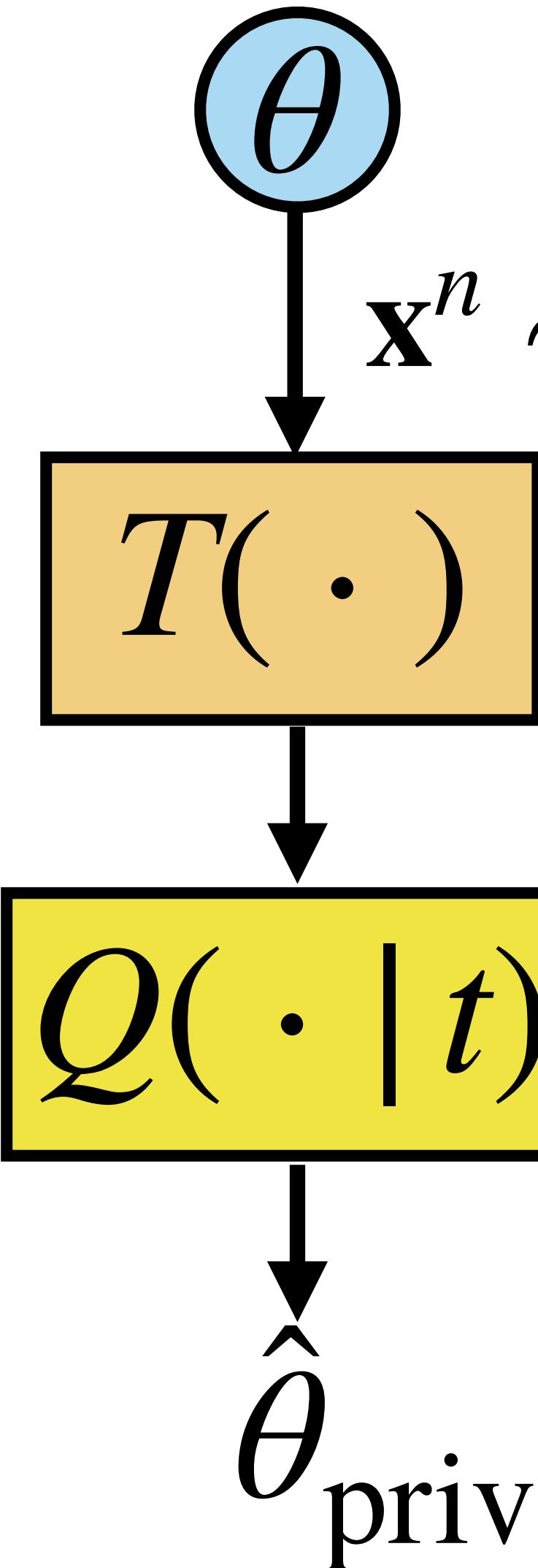


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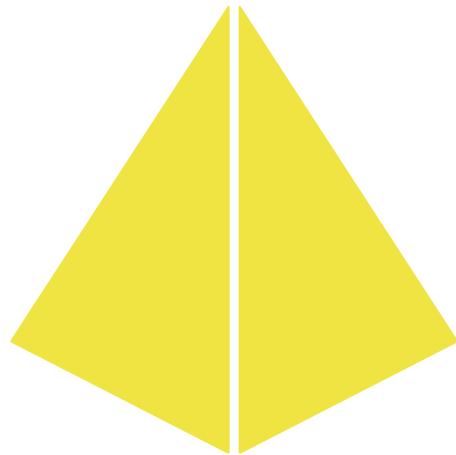
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What kind of noise should we use?

So many different choices: a non-comprehensive list

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Variations on geometric noise

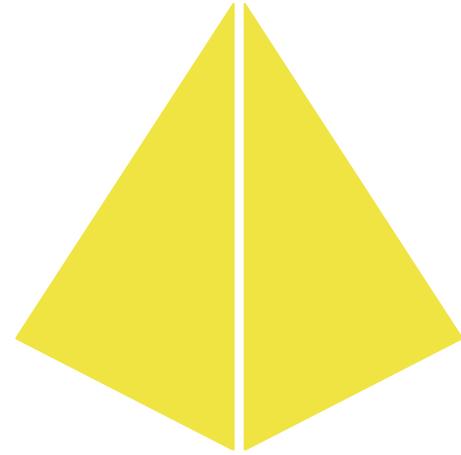
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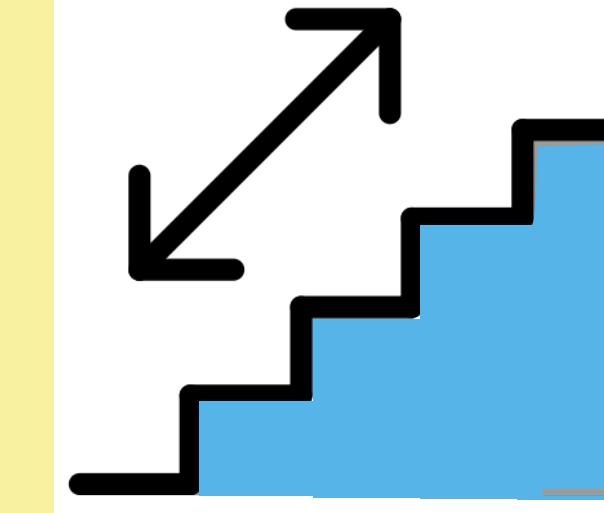
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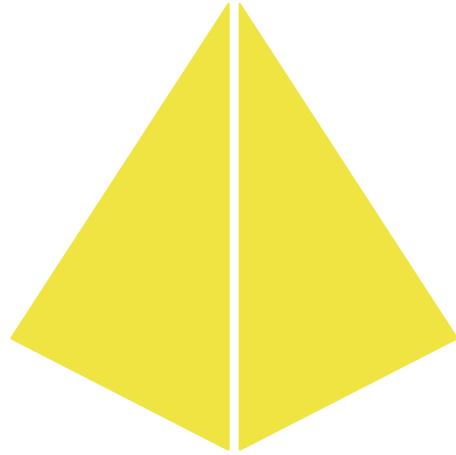


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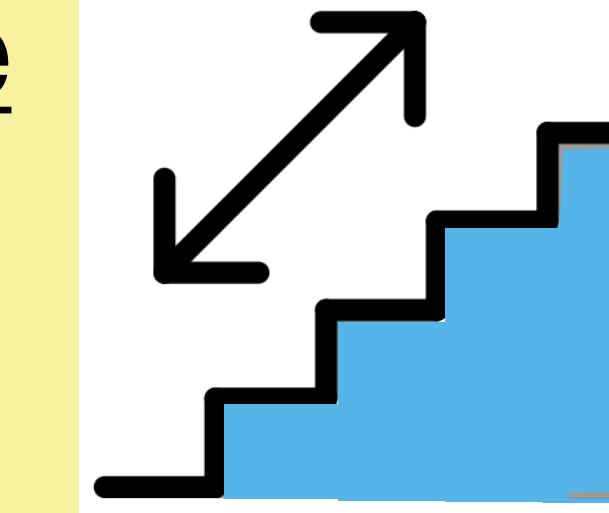


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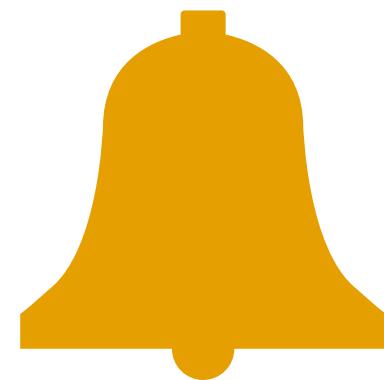
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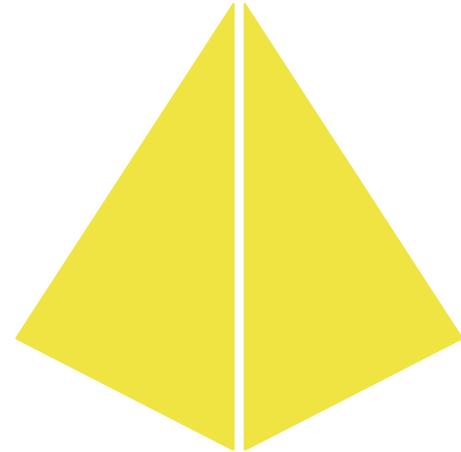
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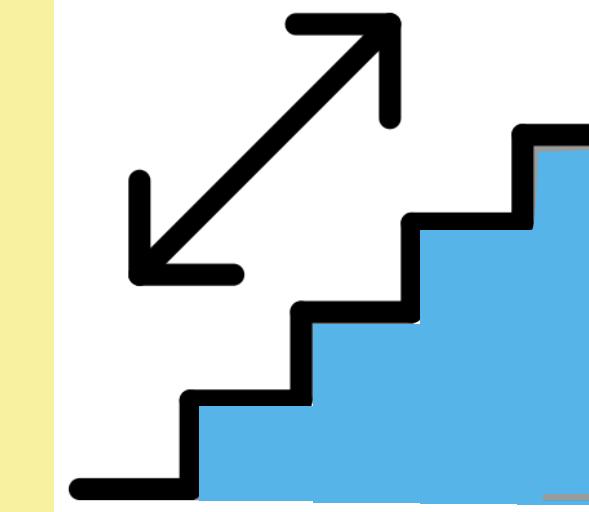
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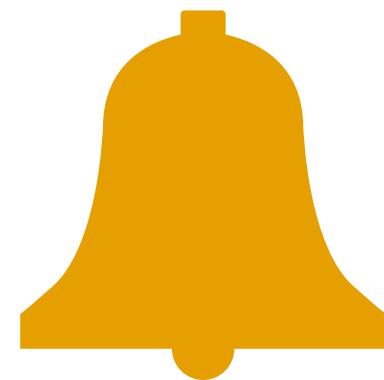
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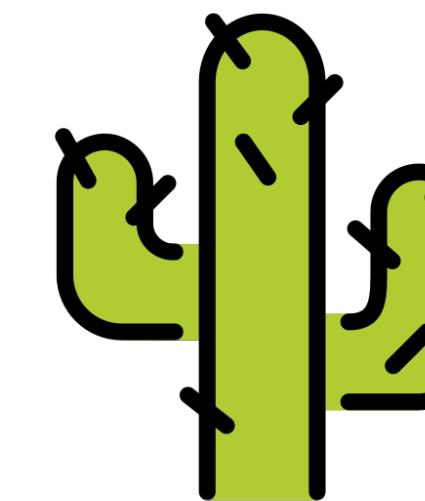
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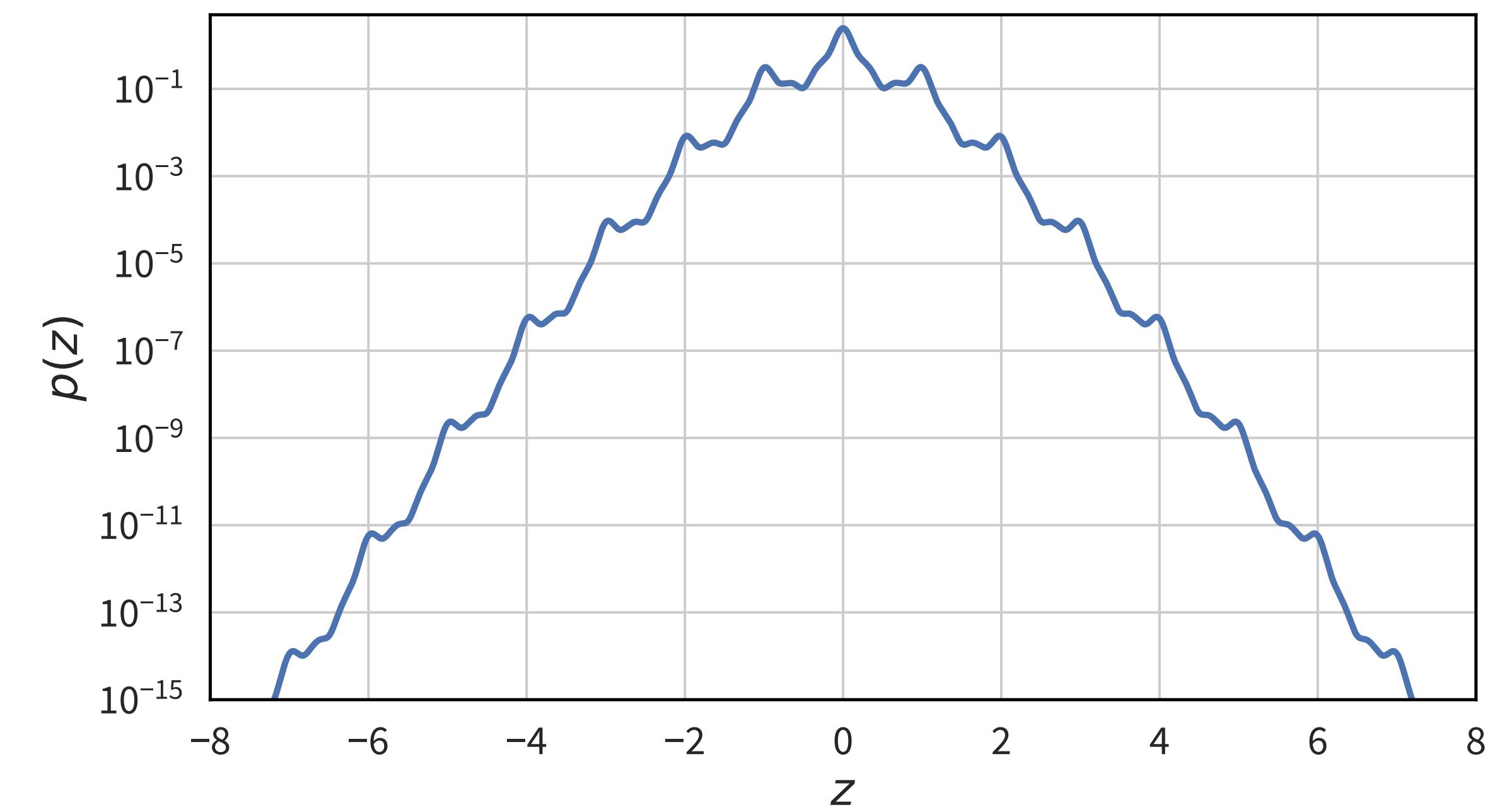
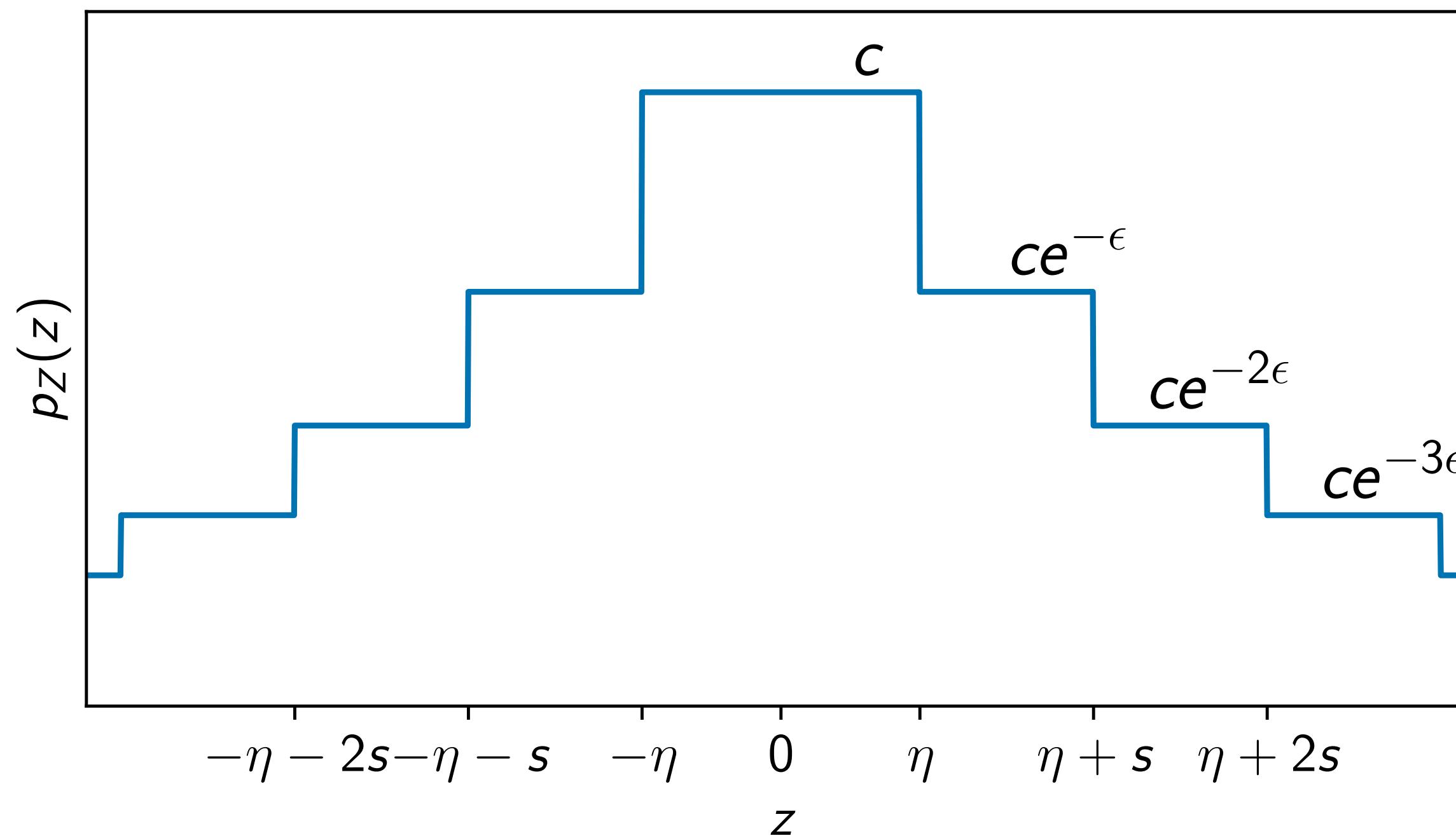


“Other”

Geng, Ding, Guo, Kumar (2019/2020)
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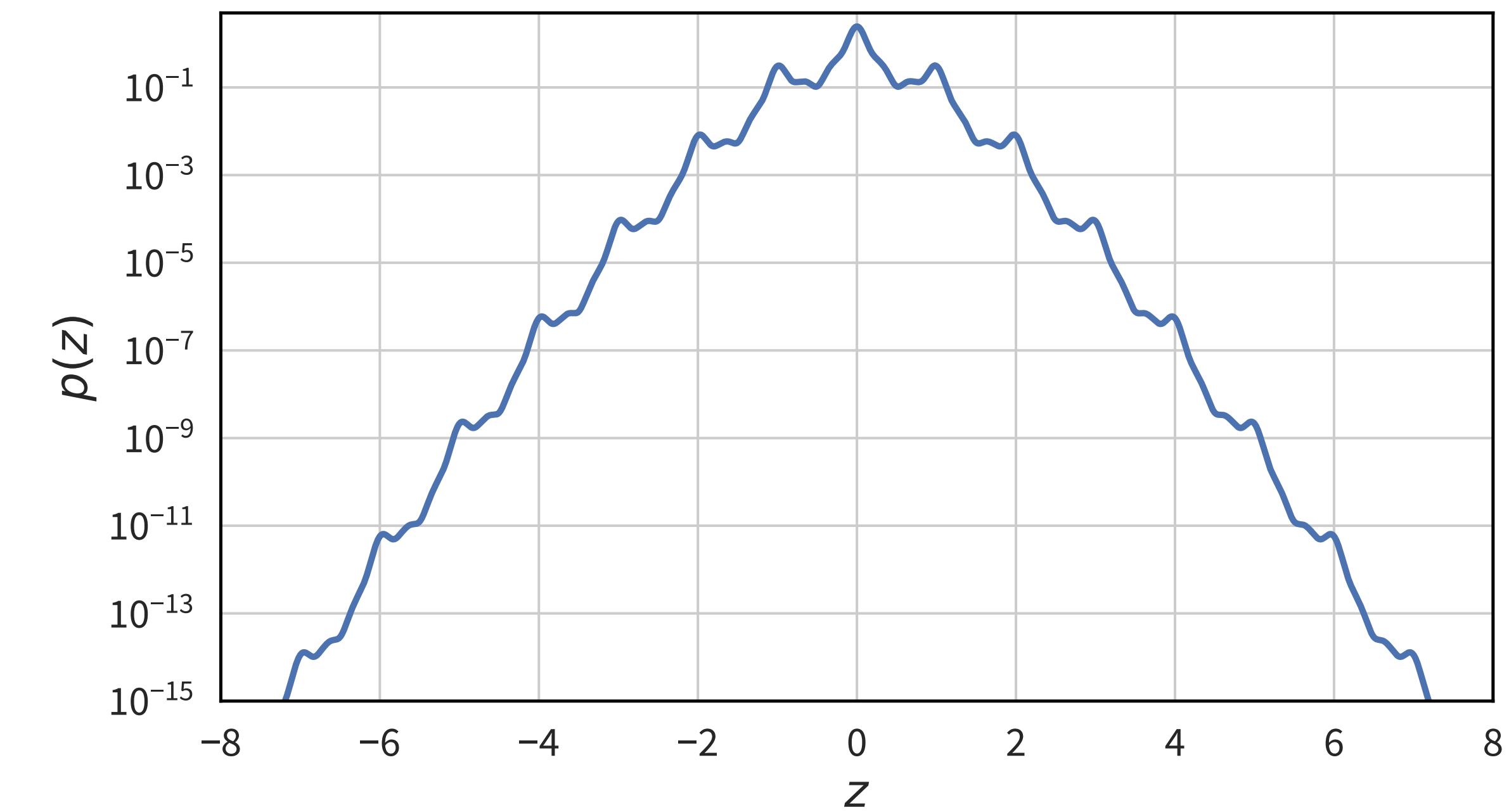
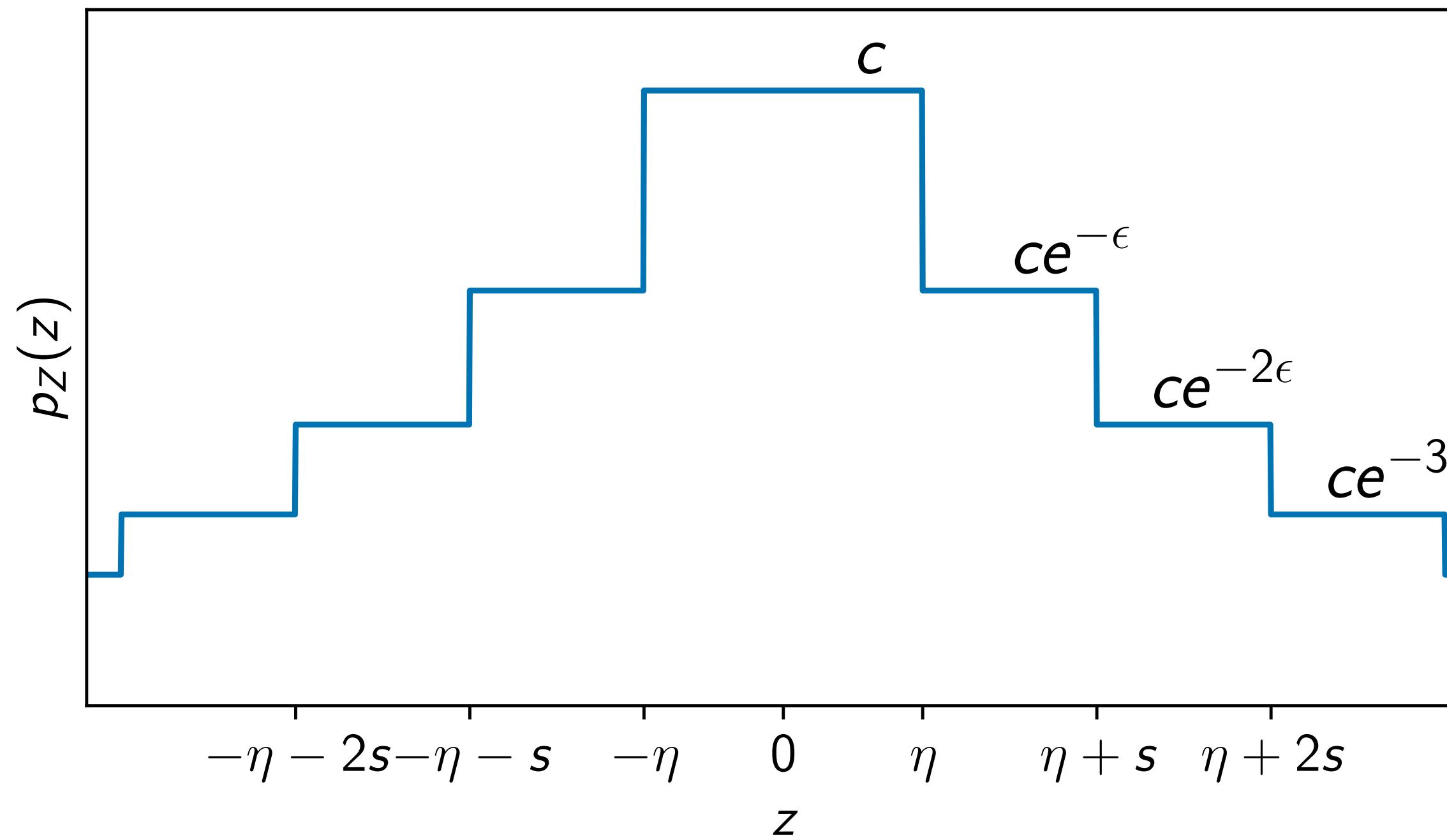
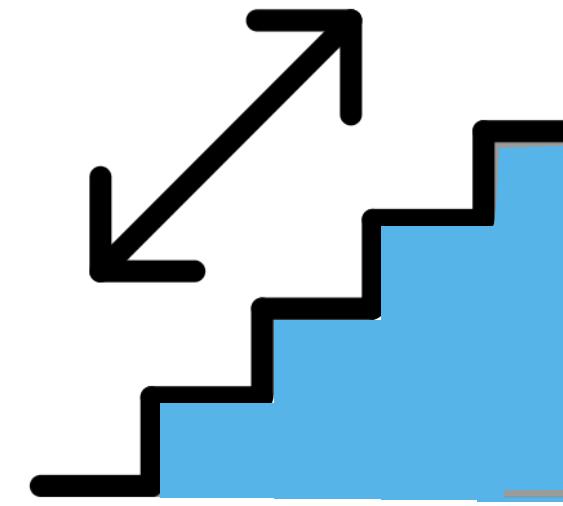
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Beyond Gaussian and Laplace



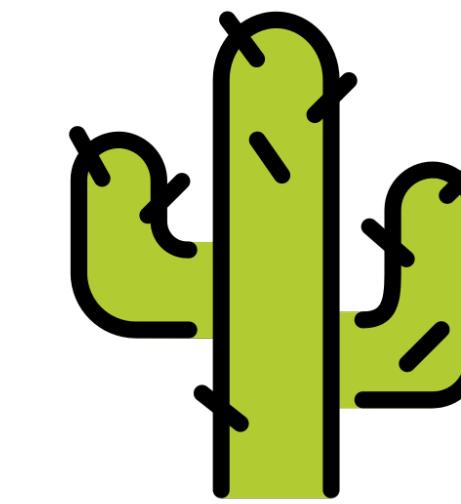
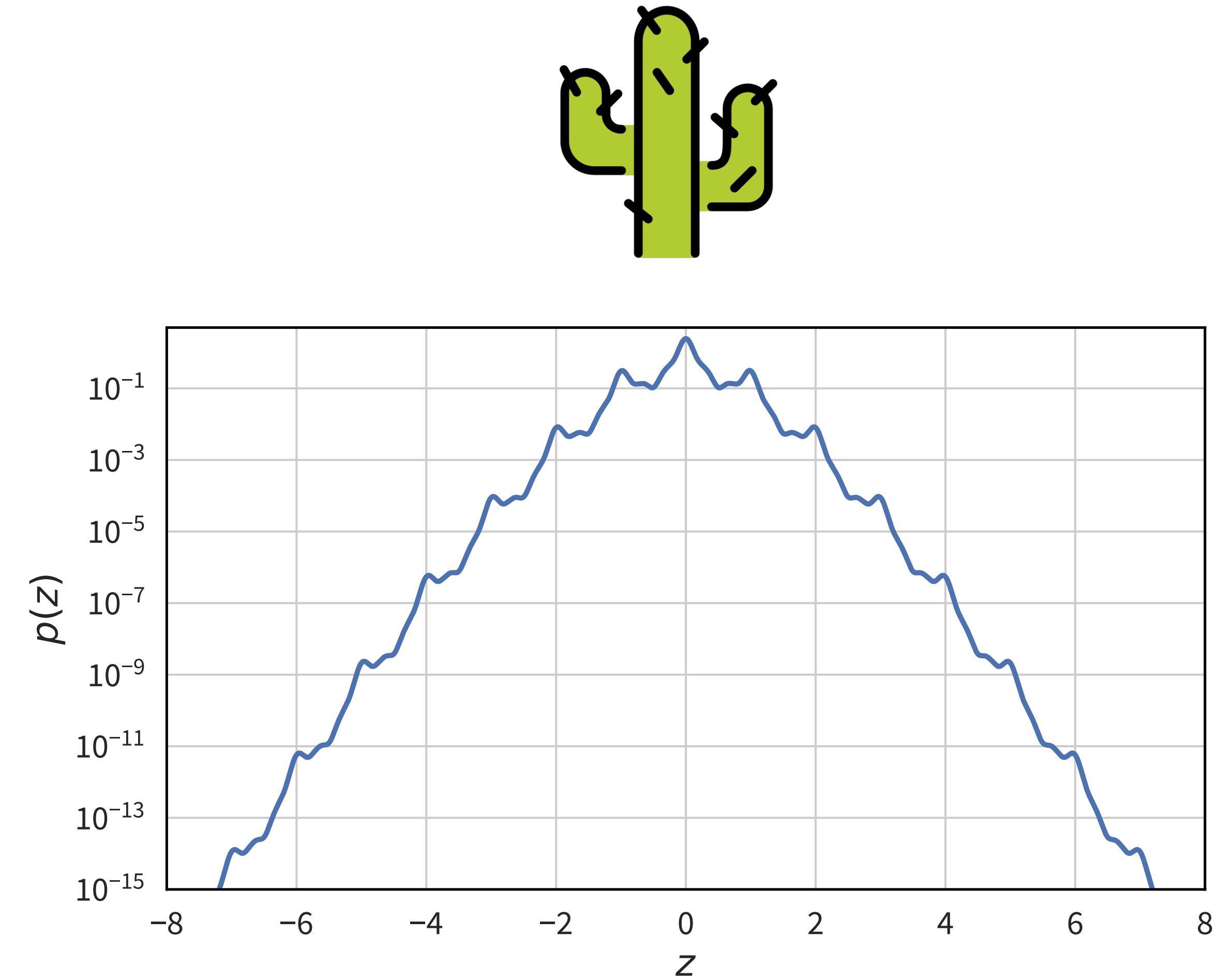
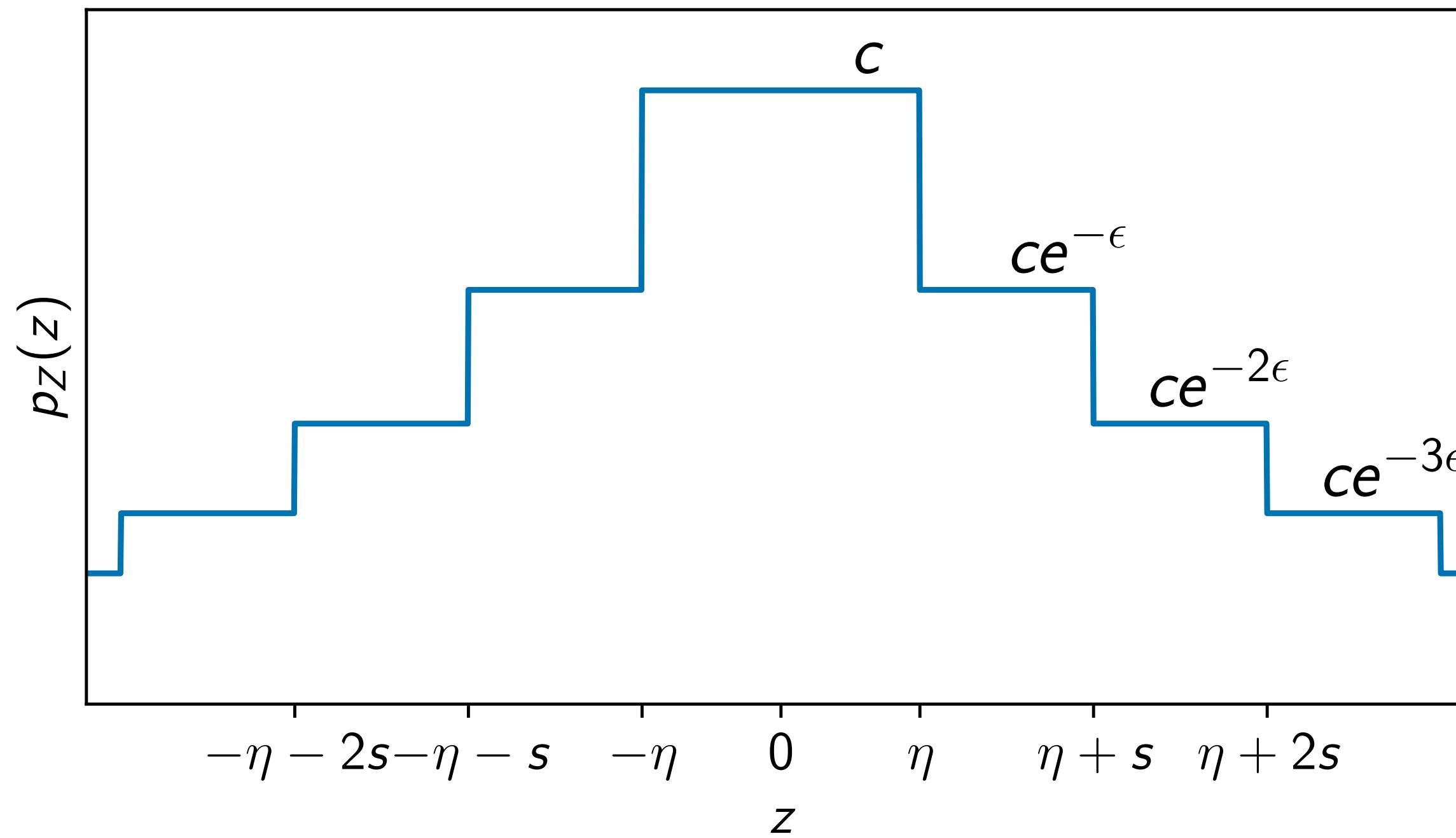
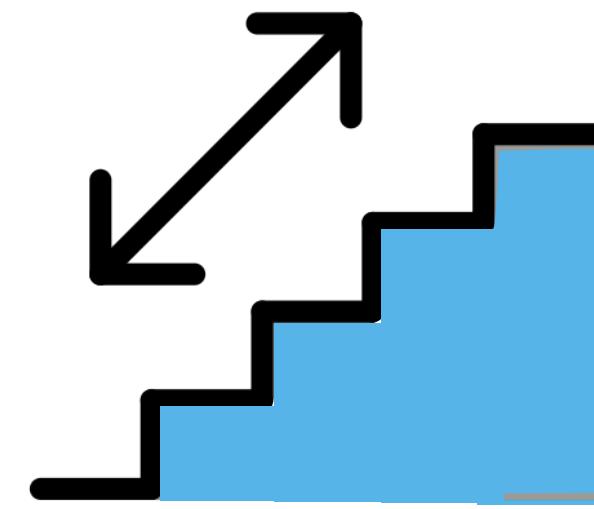
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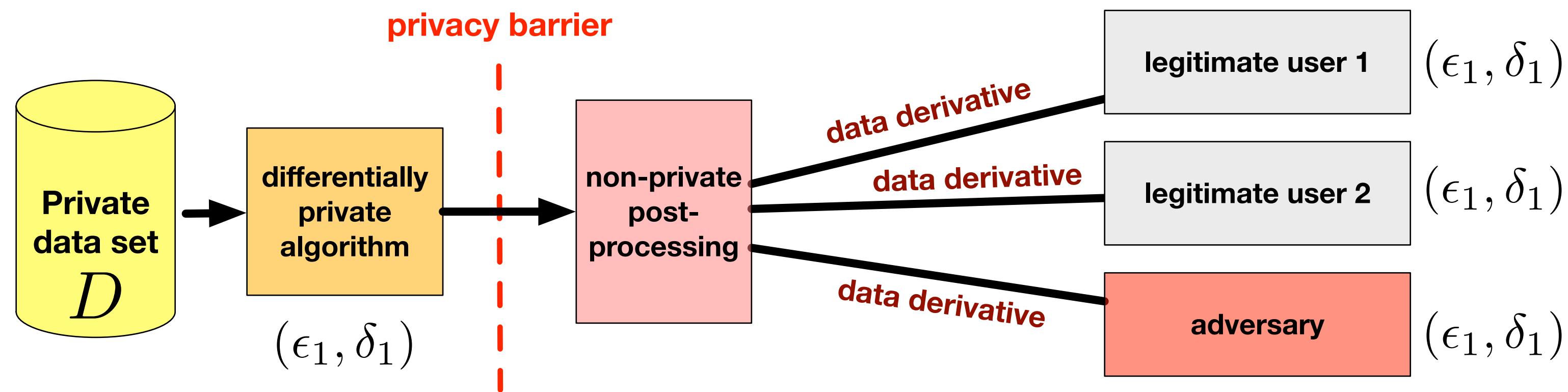
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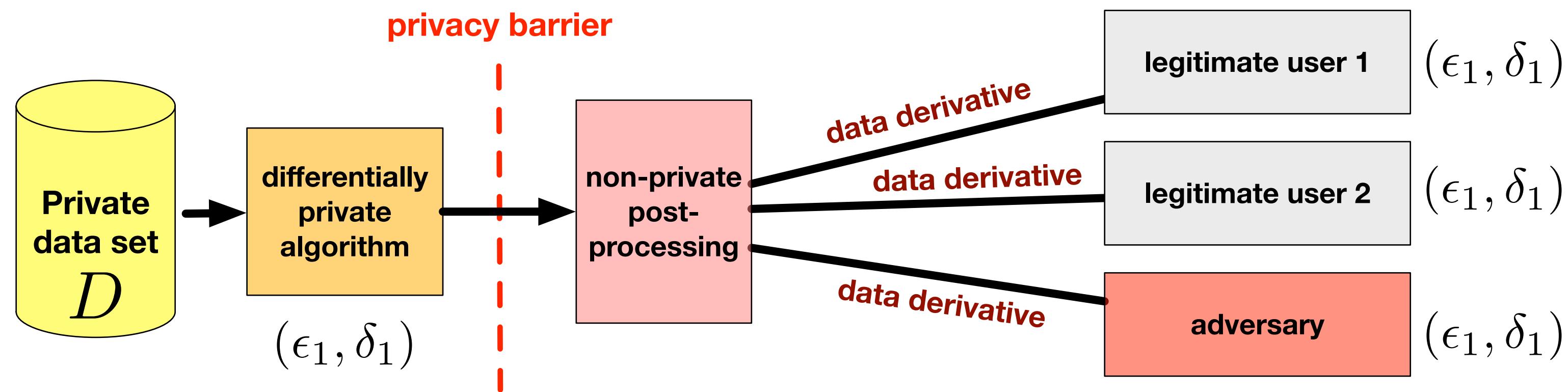
Post-processing invariance and composition

Nice properties of differential privacy



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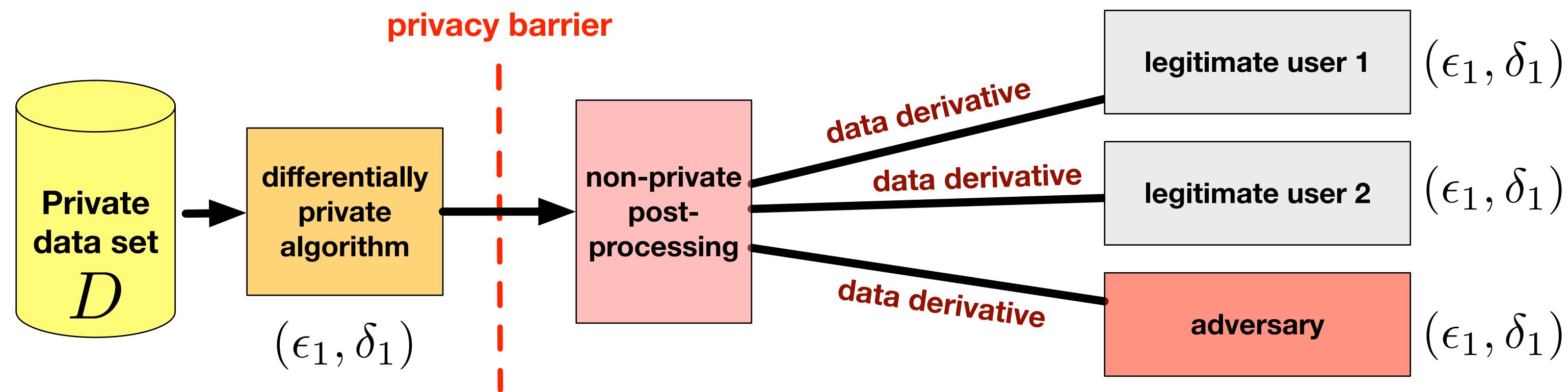
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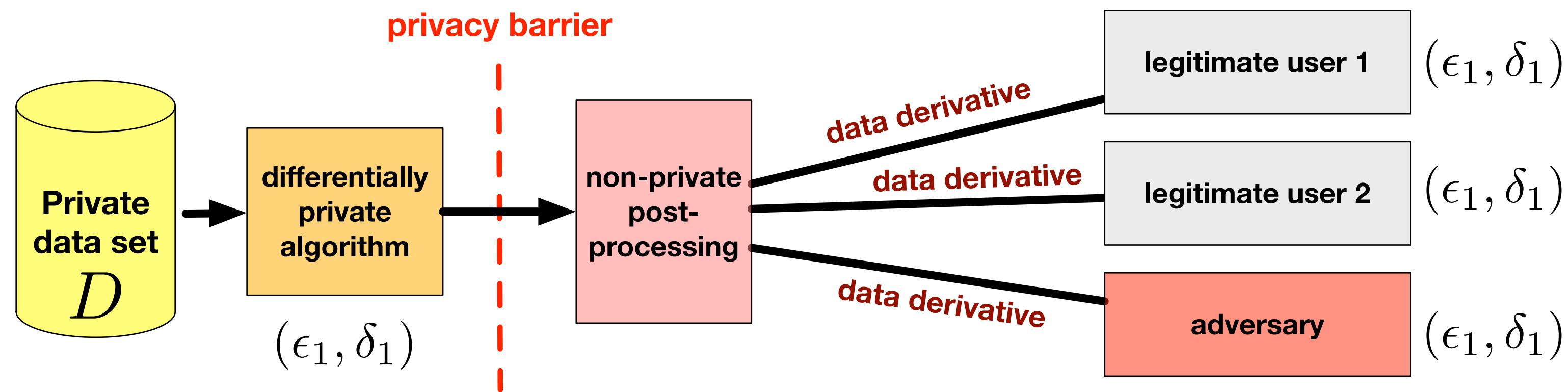
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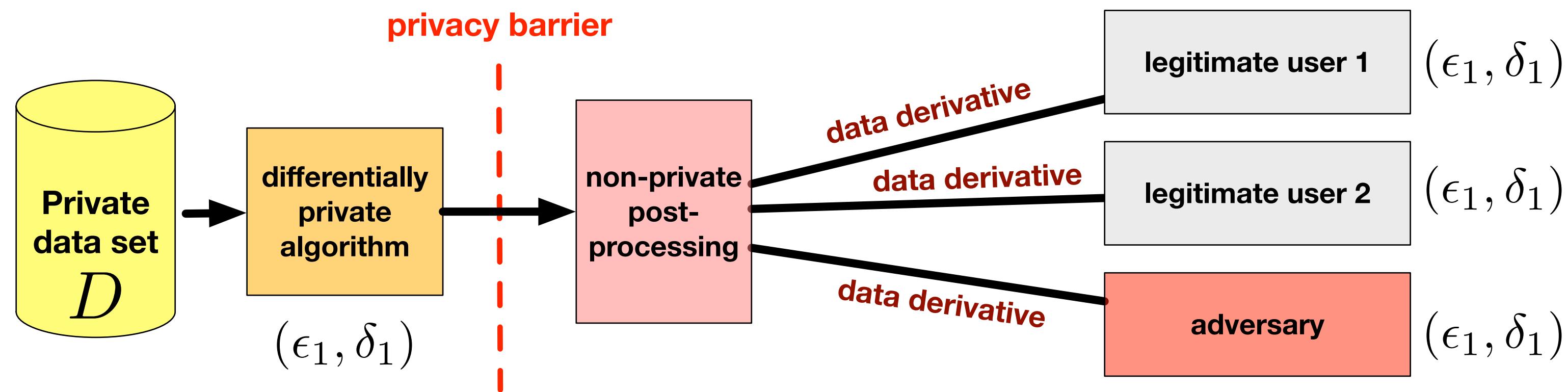
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Umezawa in Sagami
Province

相州梅沢庄

Soshū Umezawanoshō

Vista 3

f -divergences/composition

Privacy loss random variables

Characterizing the distribution of the LLR

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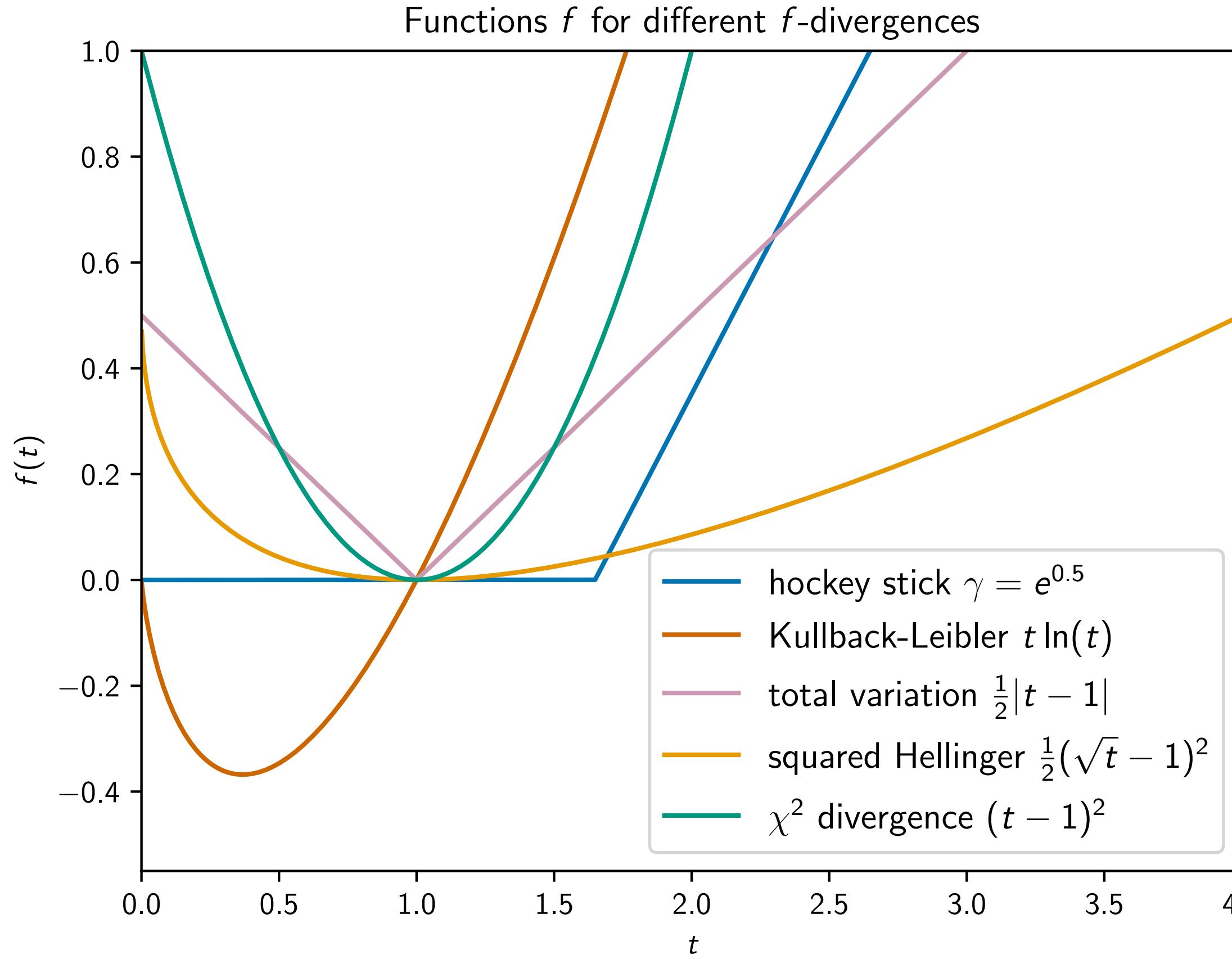
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A challenge: this is defined for a single pair of inputs (x, x') . We would like to only deal with the “worst case” pair of inputs.

Generalized divergences and the divergence

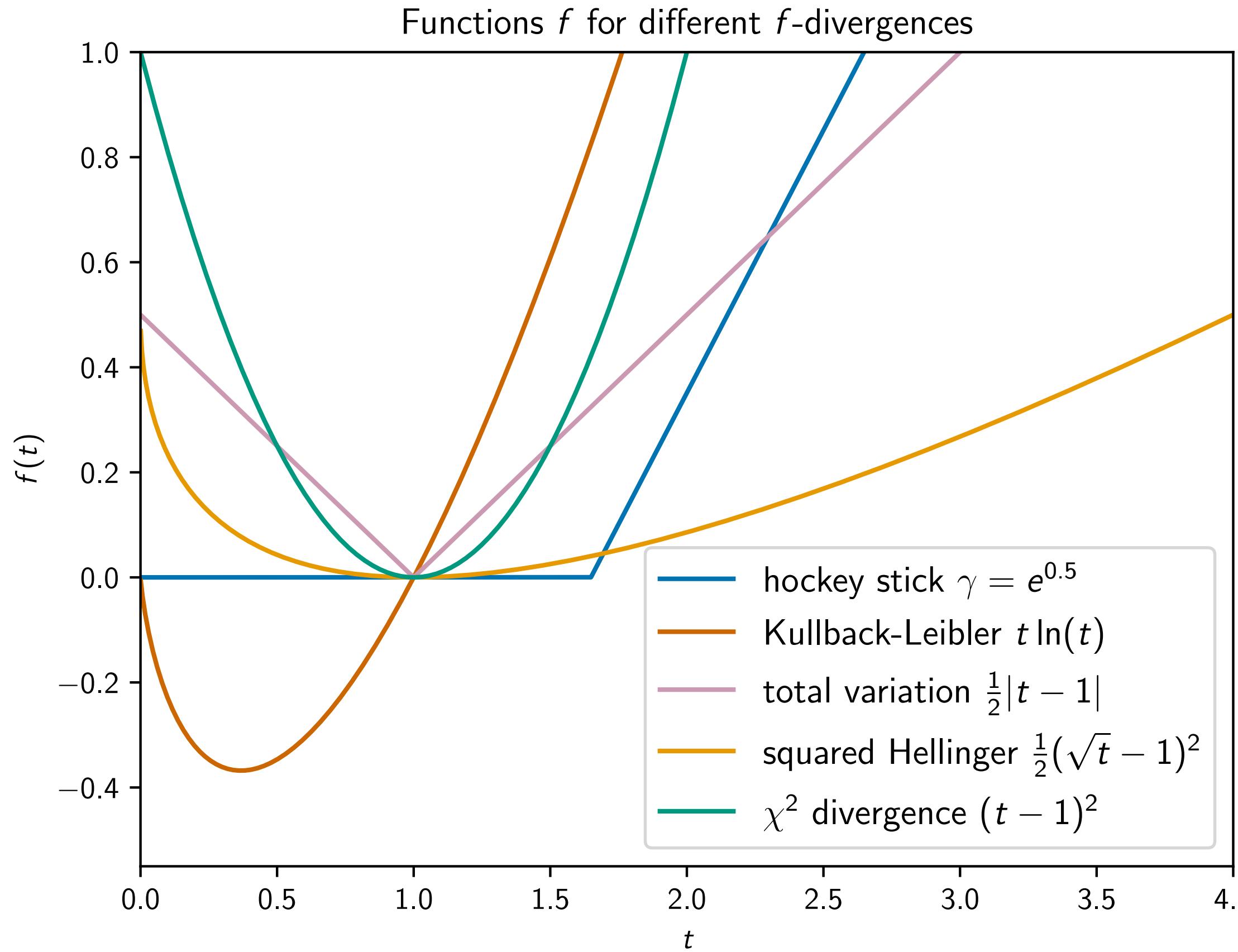
How different are these two distributions?



Rényi (1961), Cziszár (1963), Morimoto (1963), Ali, Silvey (1966), Csiszár (1967),
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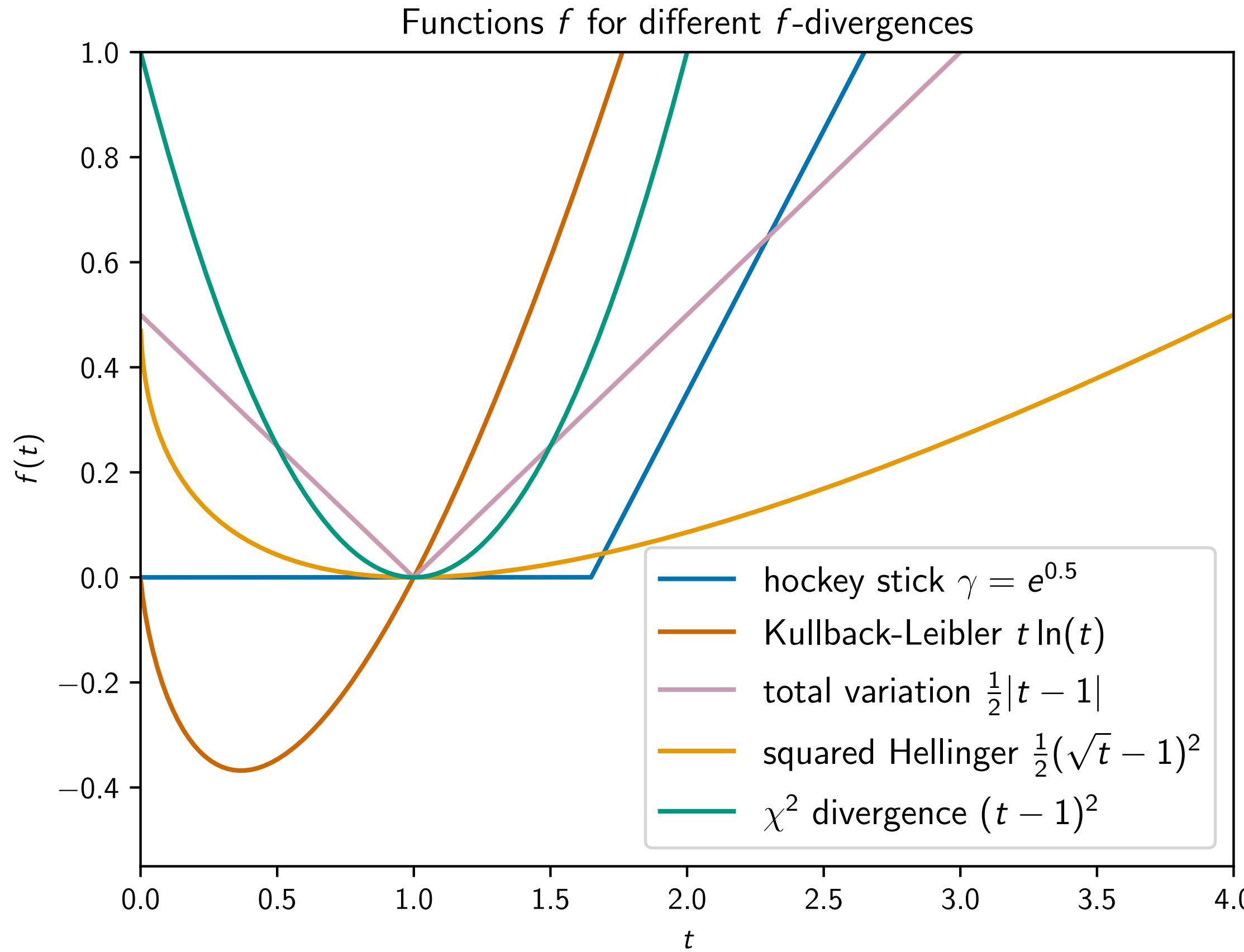


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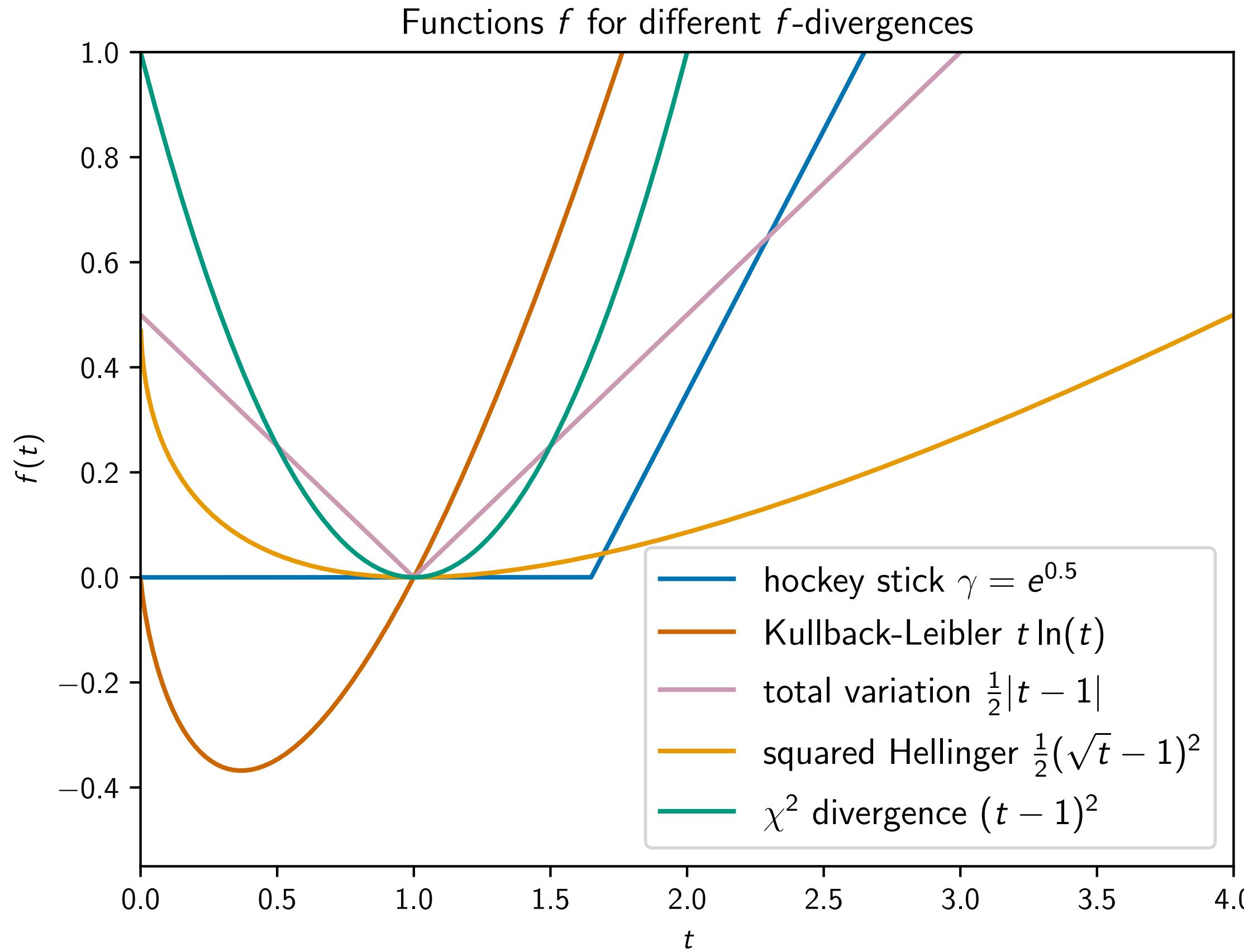


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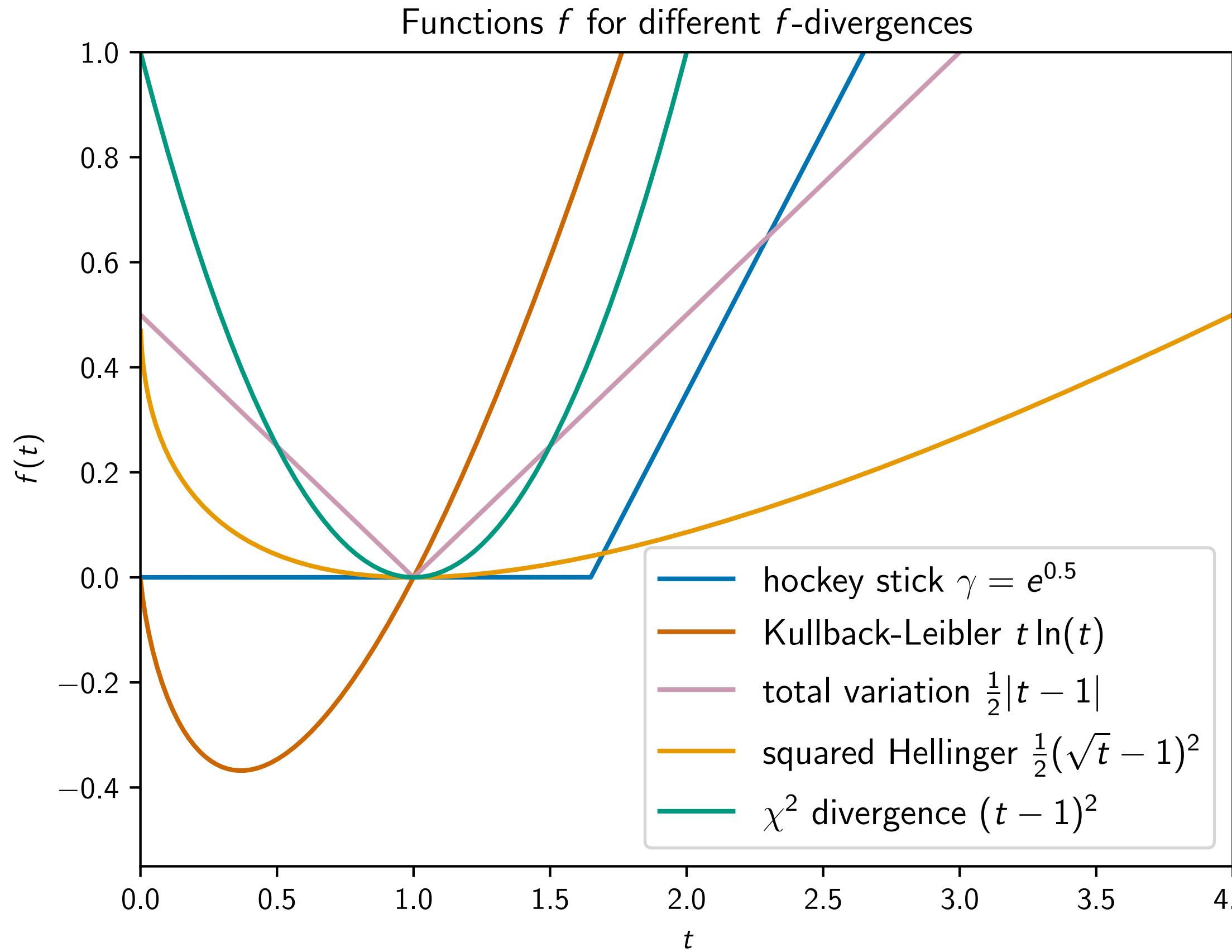
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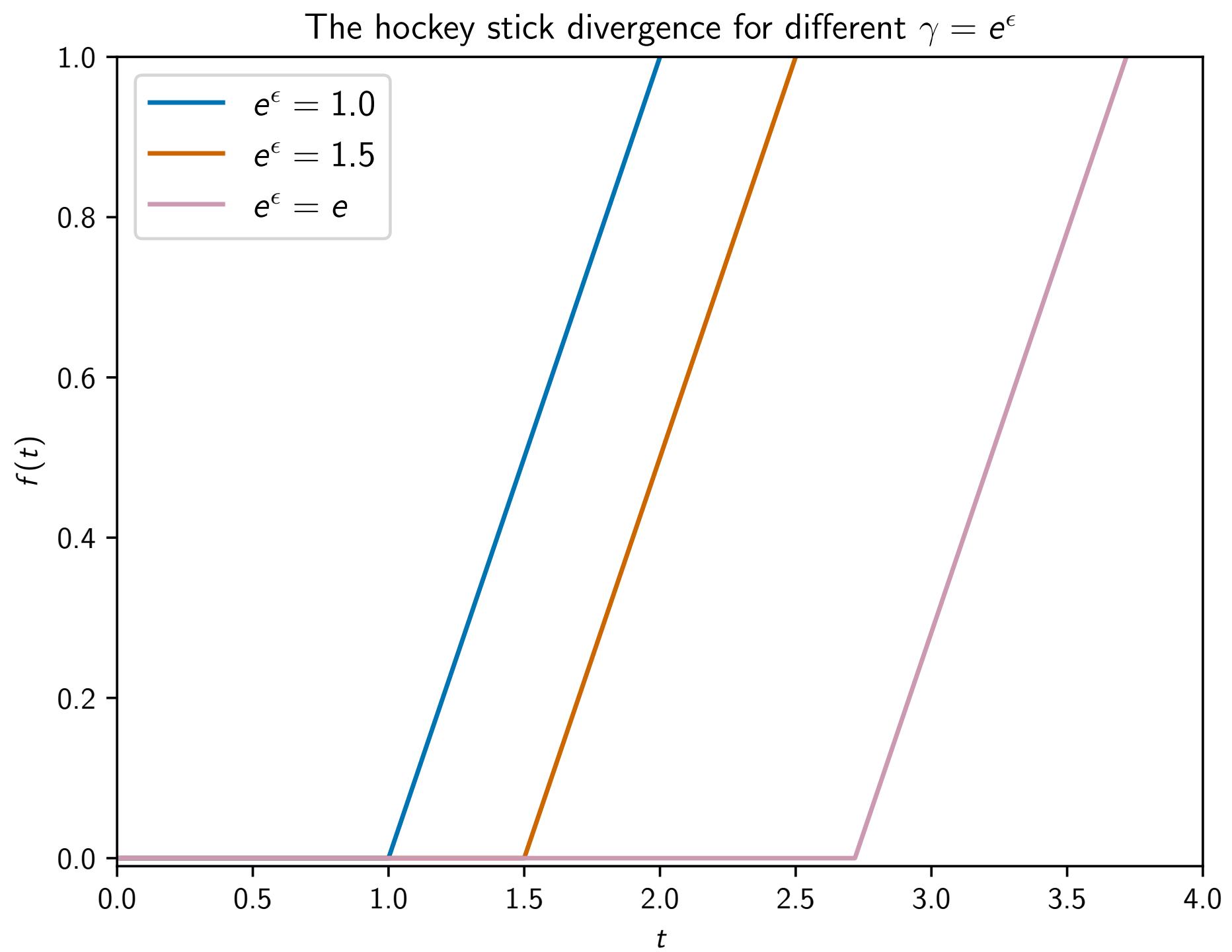
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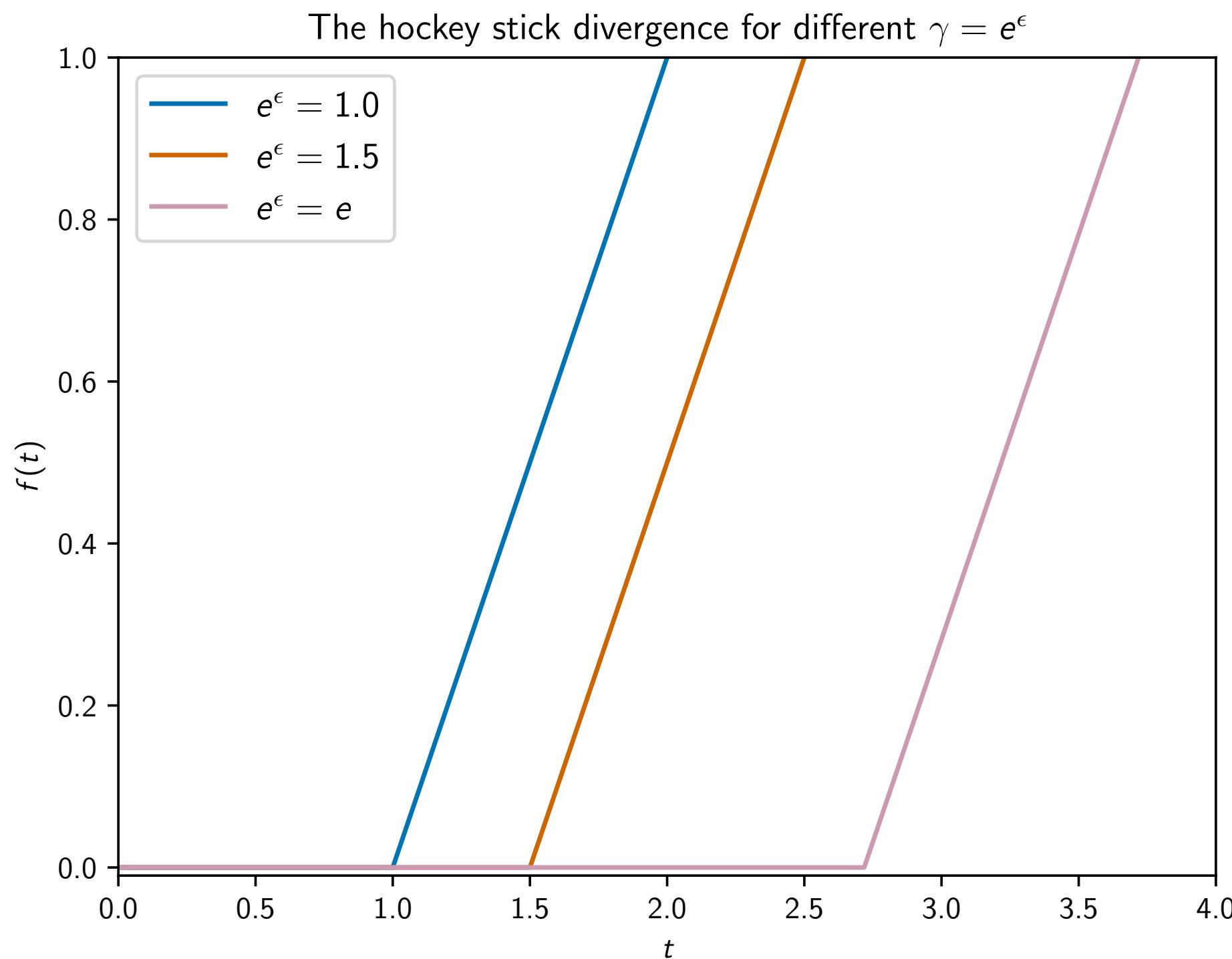
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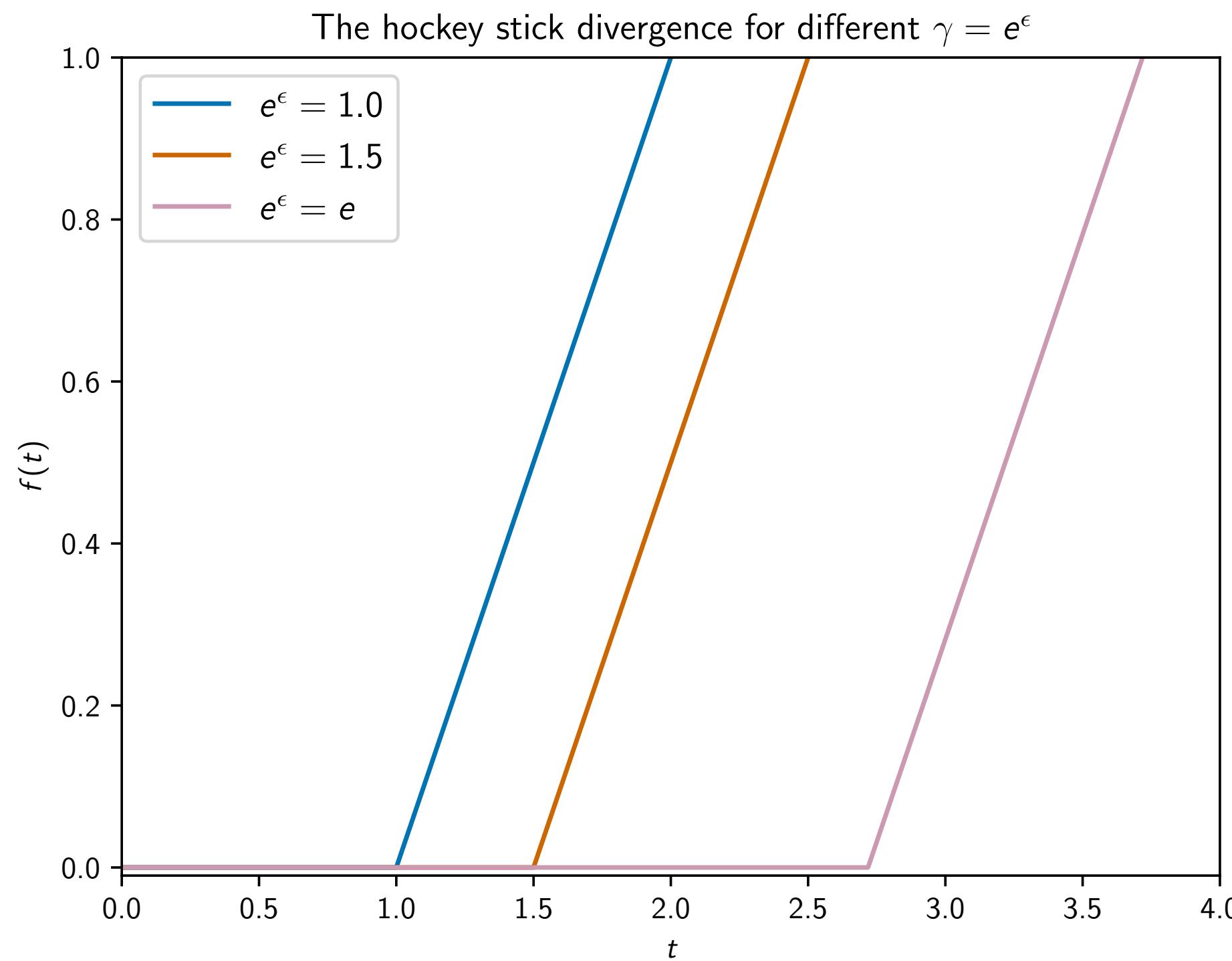
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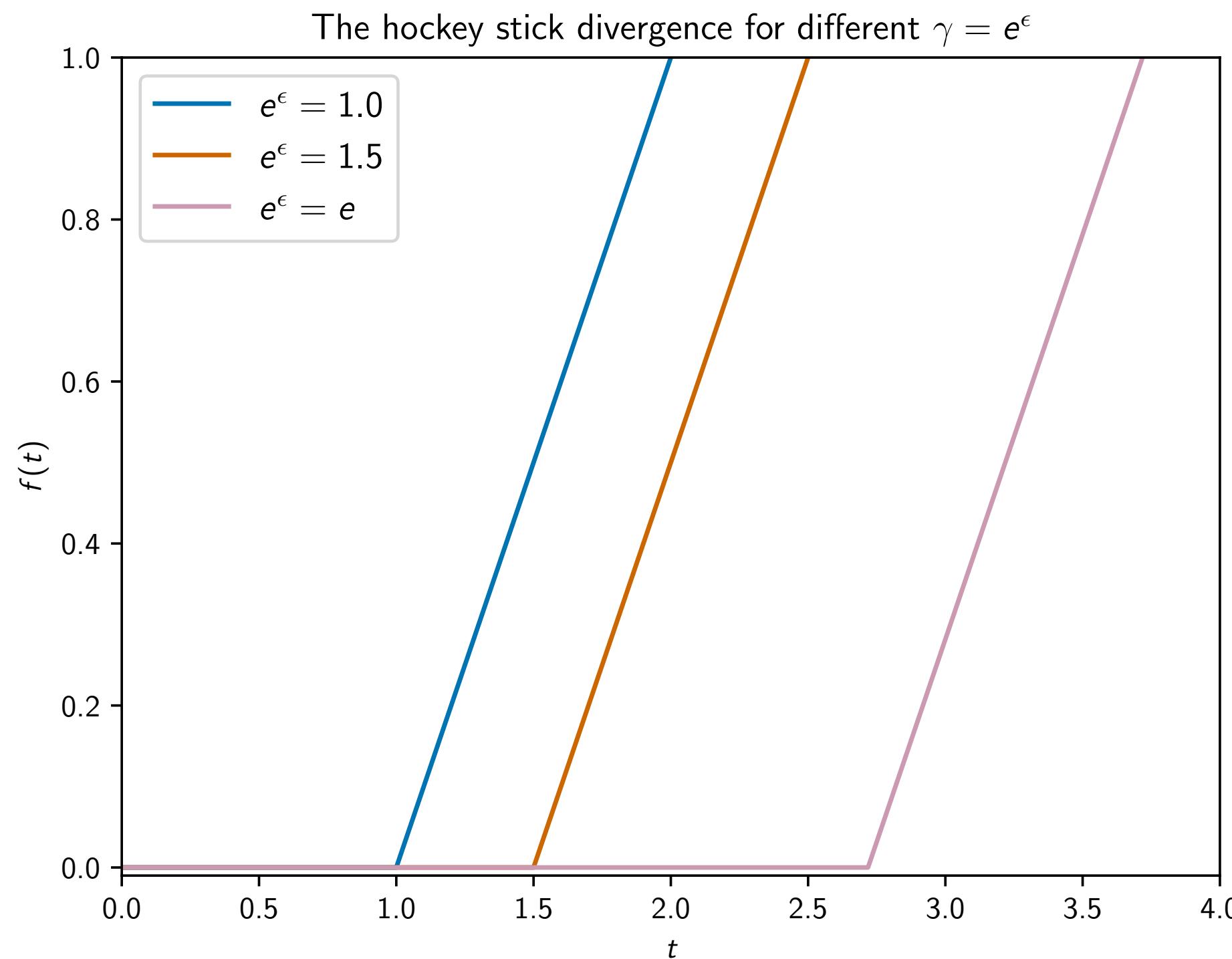


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Where L is the PLRV corresponding to (μ, ν) .

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- We can use these dominating pairs to bound the loss for compositions.

Composition and divergences

Adding things up

With thanks to Flavio Calmon, Oliver Kosut, and Shahab Asoodeh!

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(on non-interactive settings, also non-exhaustive)

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Warning about subsampling!

Lebeda, Regehr, Kamath, Steinke (2024)

Chua, Ghazi, Kamath, Kumar, Manurangsi, Sinha,
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Tilting a distribution

Maintaining exactness for composition

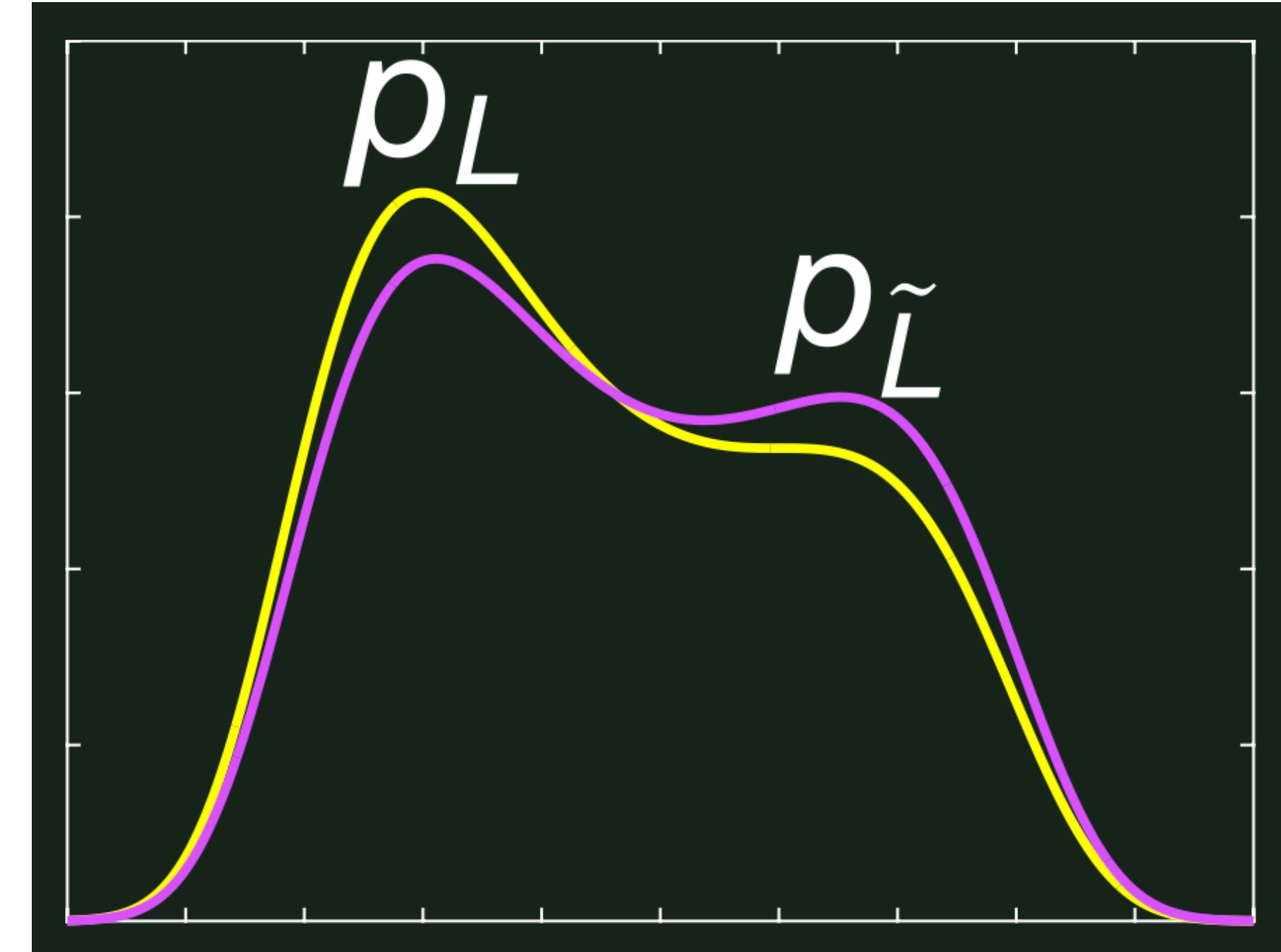


Figure: Oliver Kosut

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Look at the cumulant generating function:

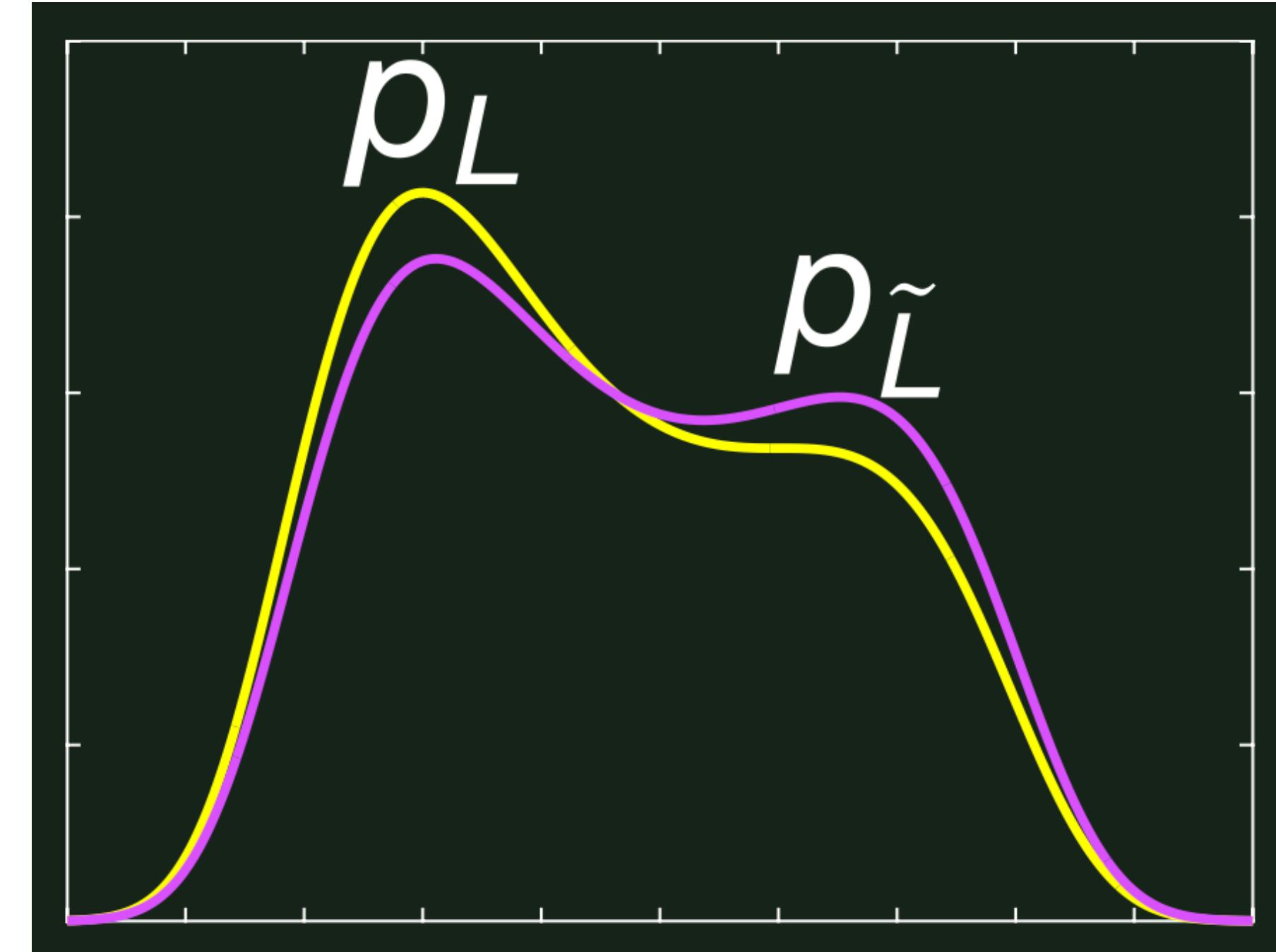


Figure: Oliver Kosut

Tilting a distribution

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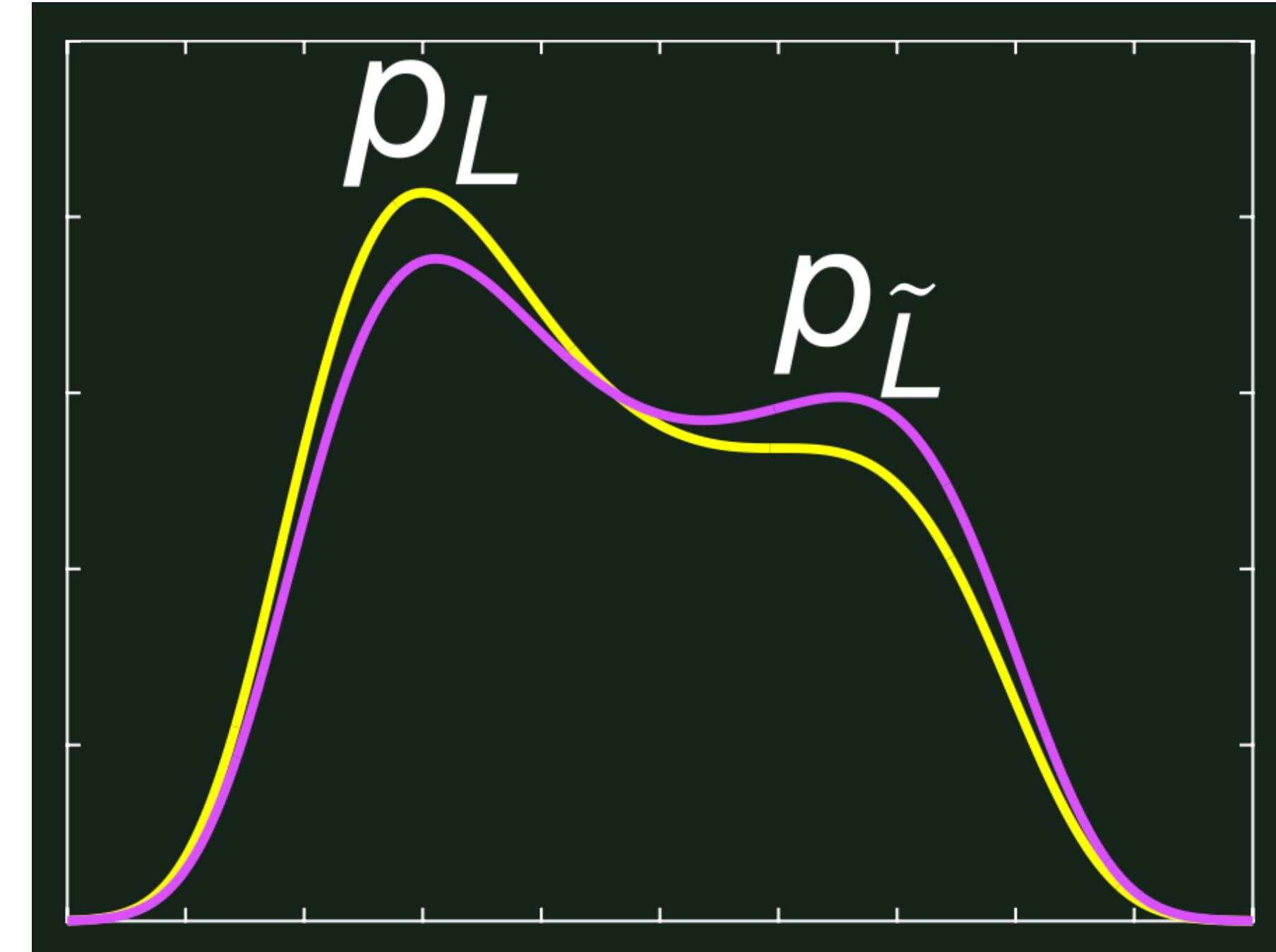


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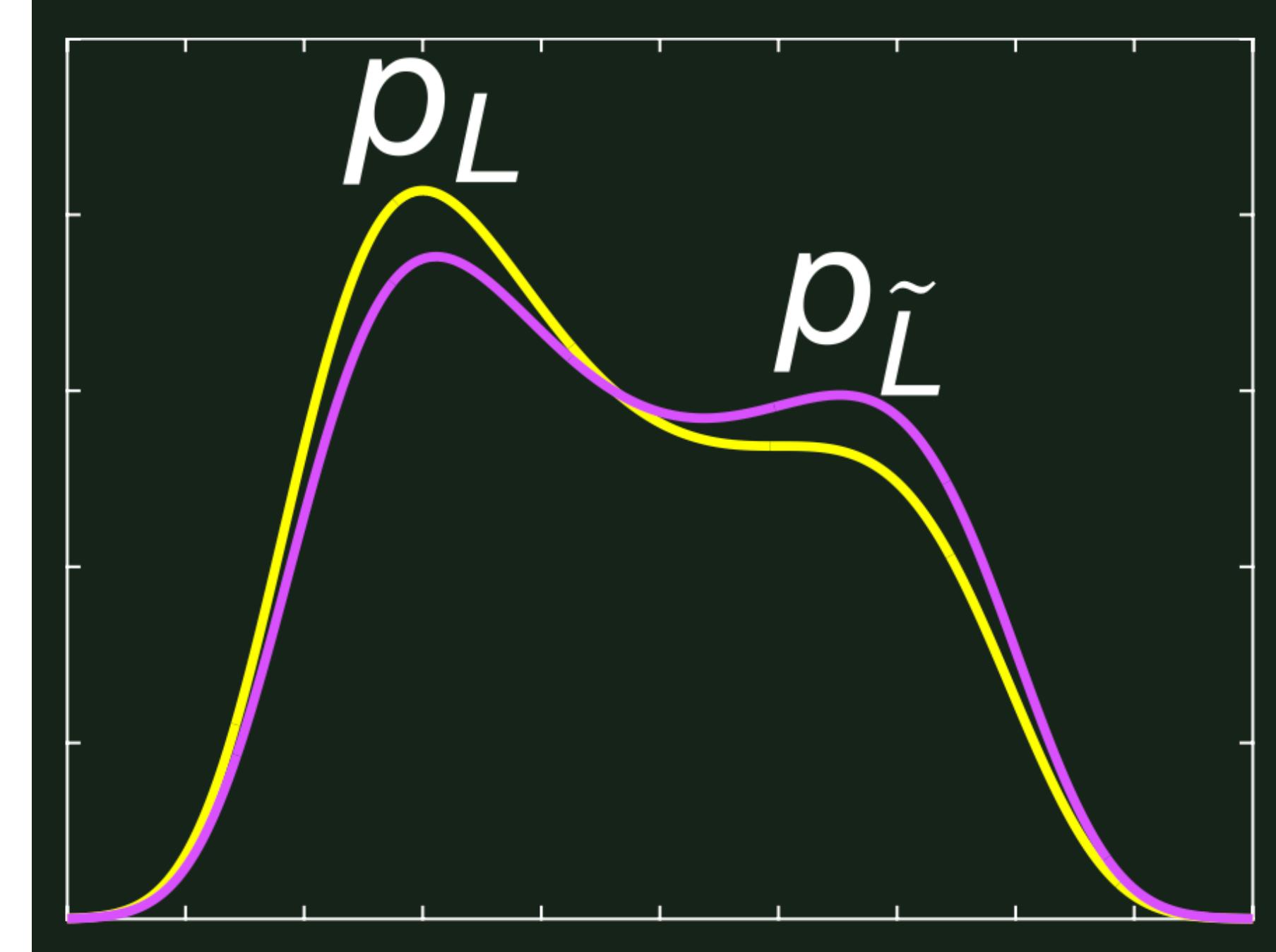


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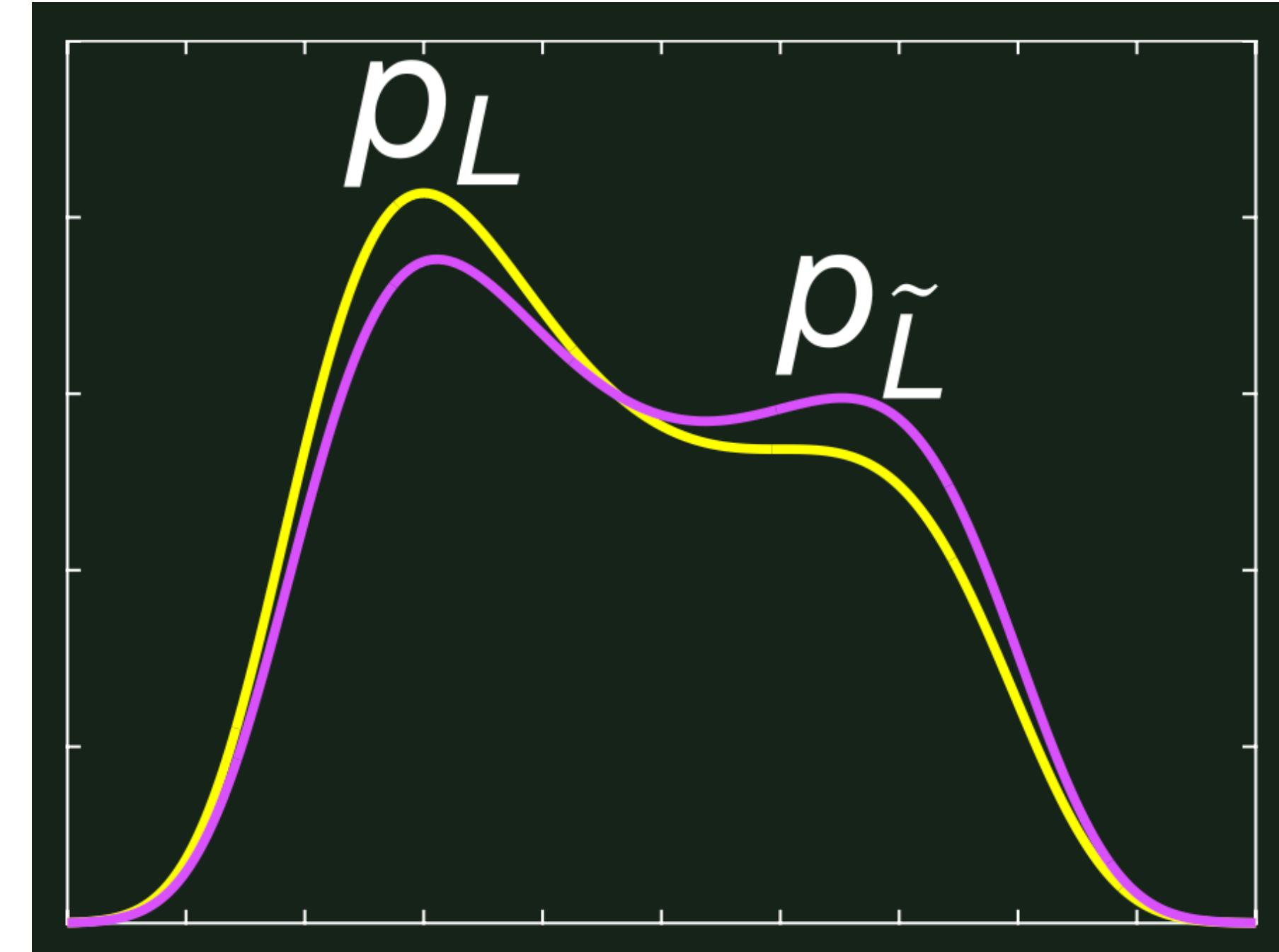


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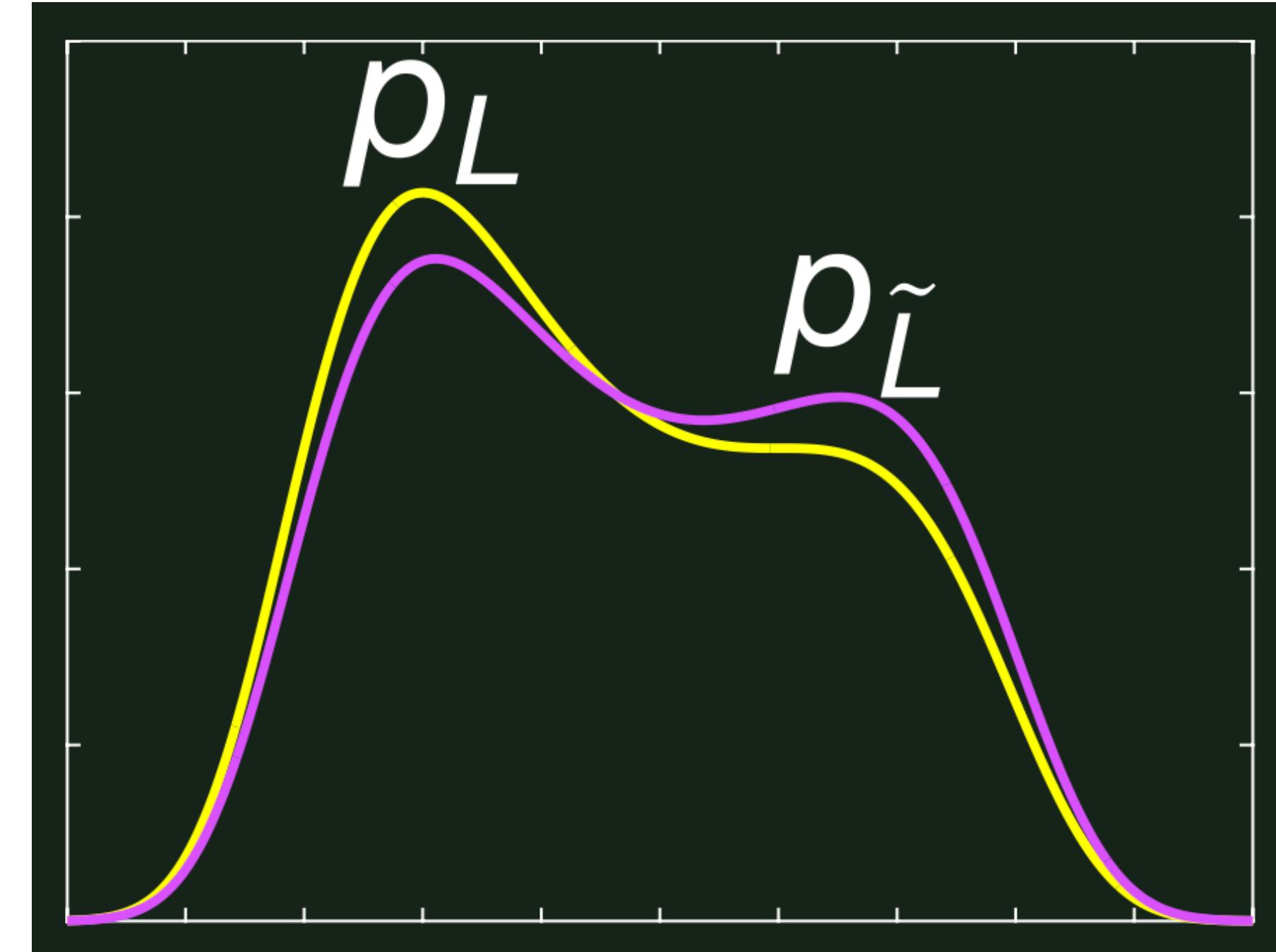


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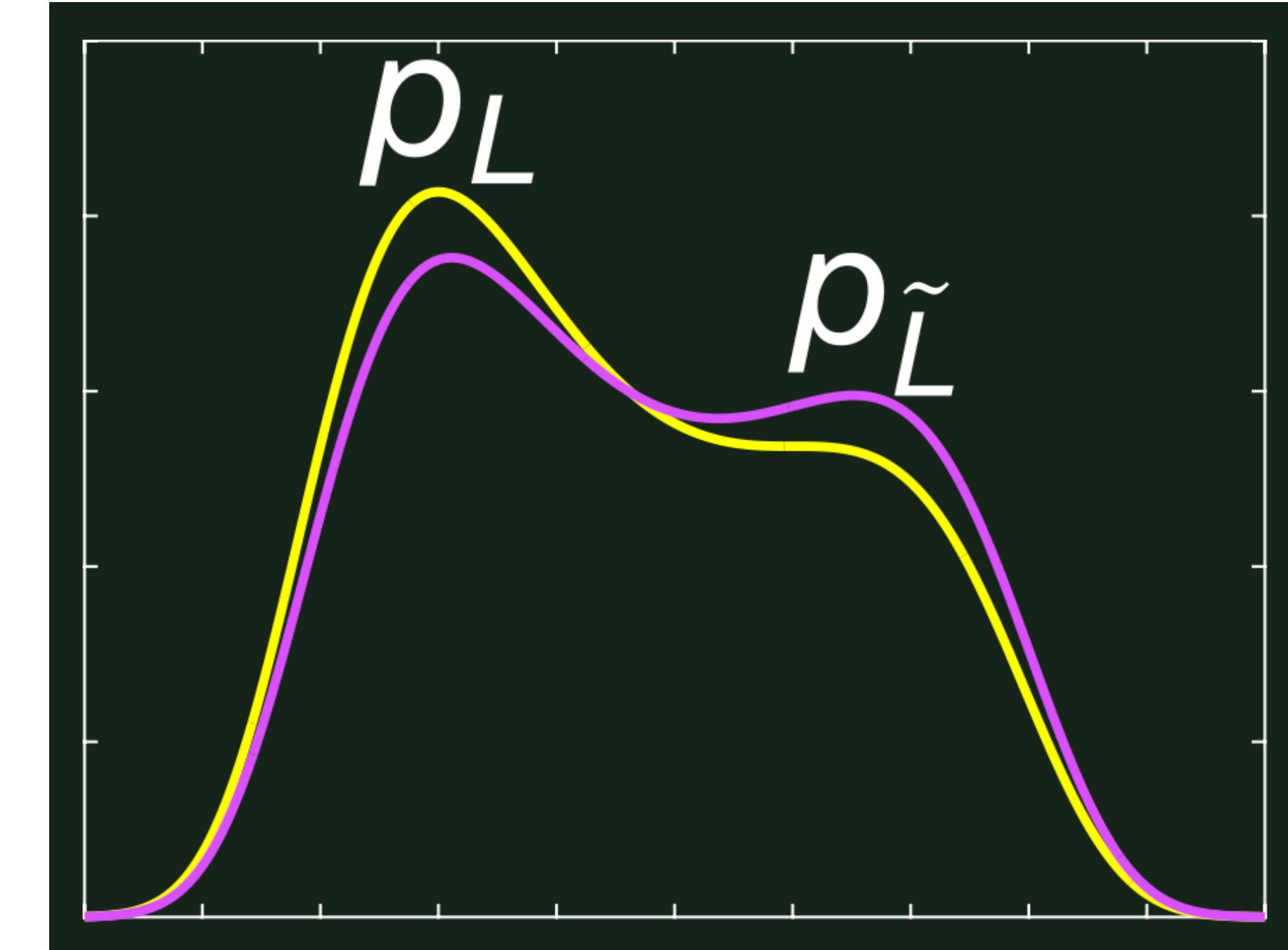


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Can use this to derive a “**saddle-point**” accountant in terms of the exponent.

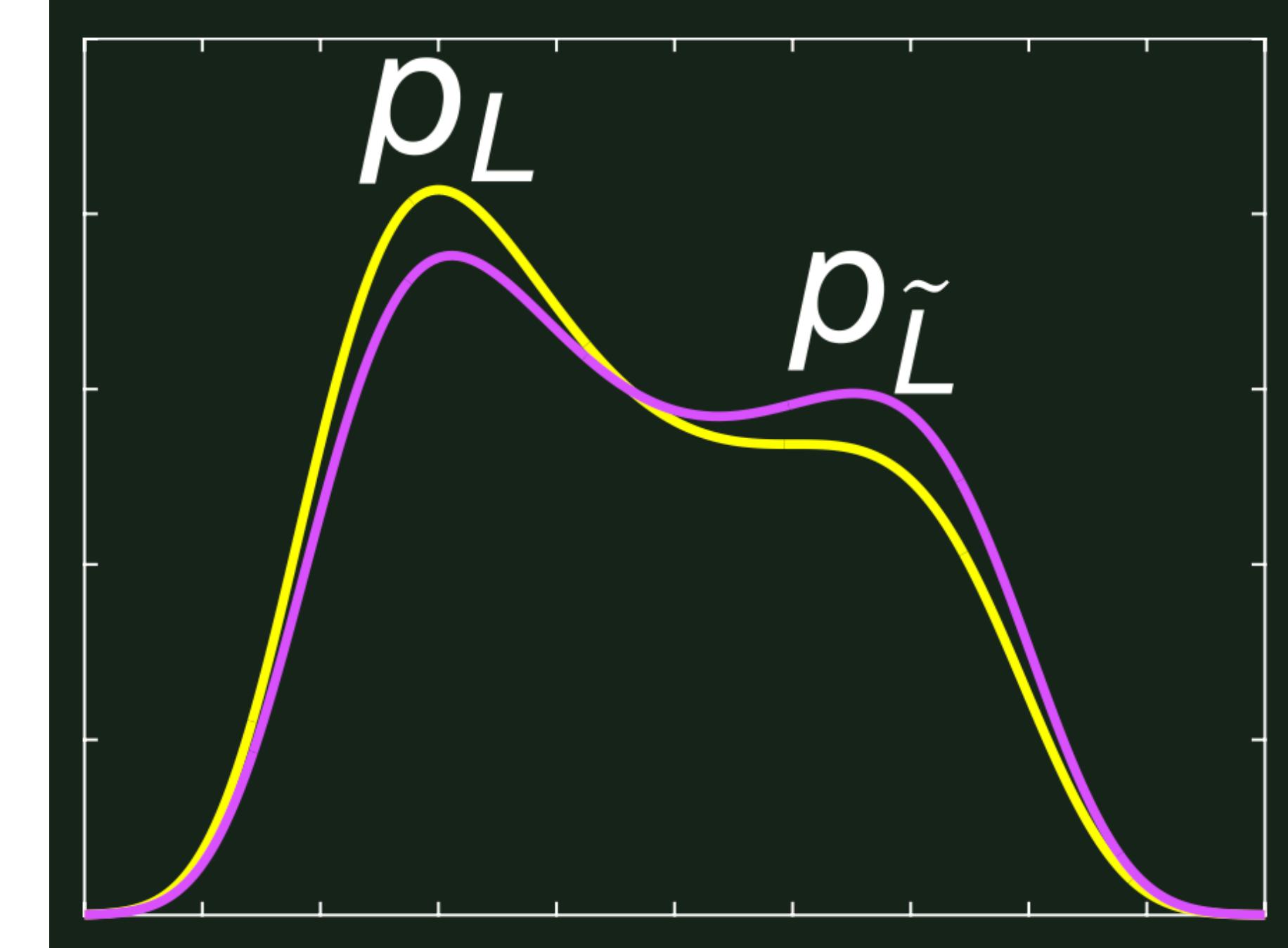
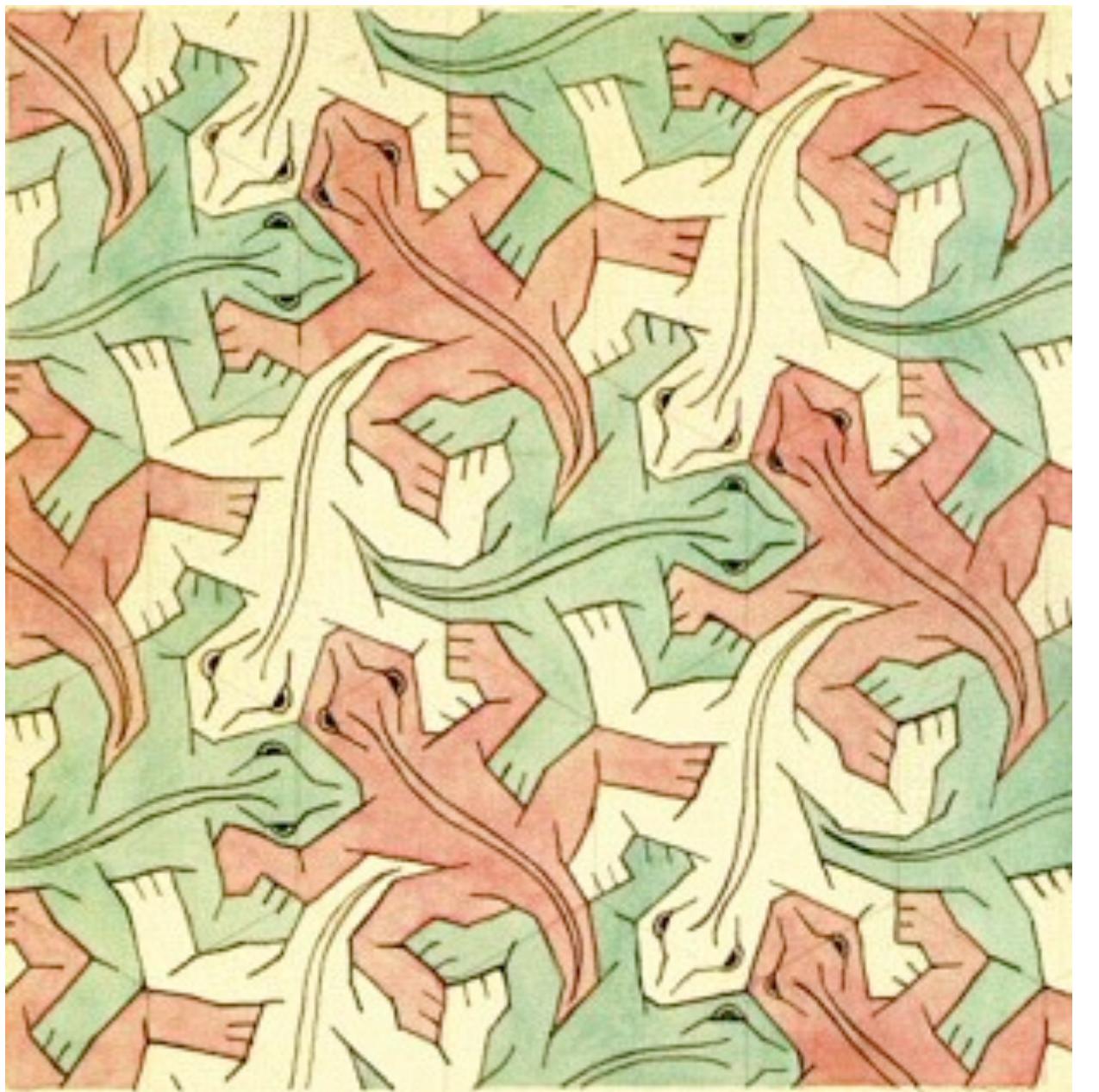


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Tilting in other contexts

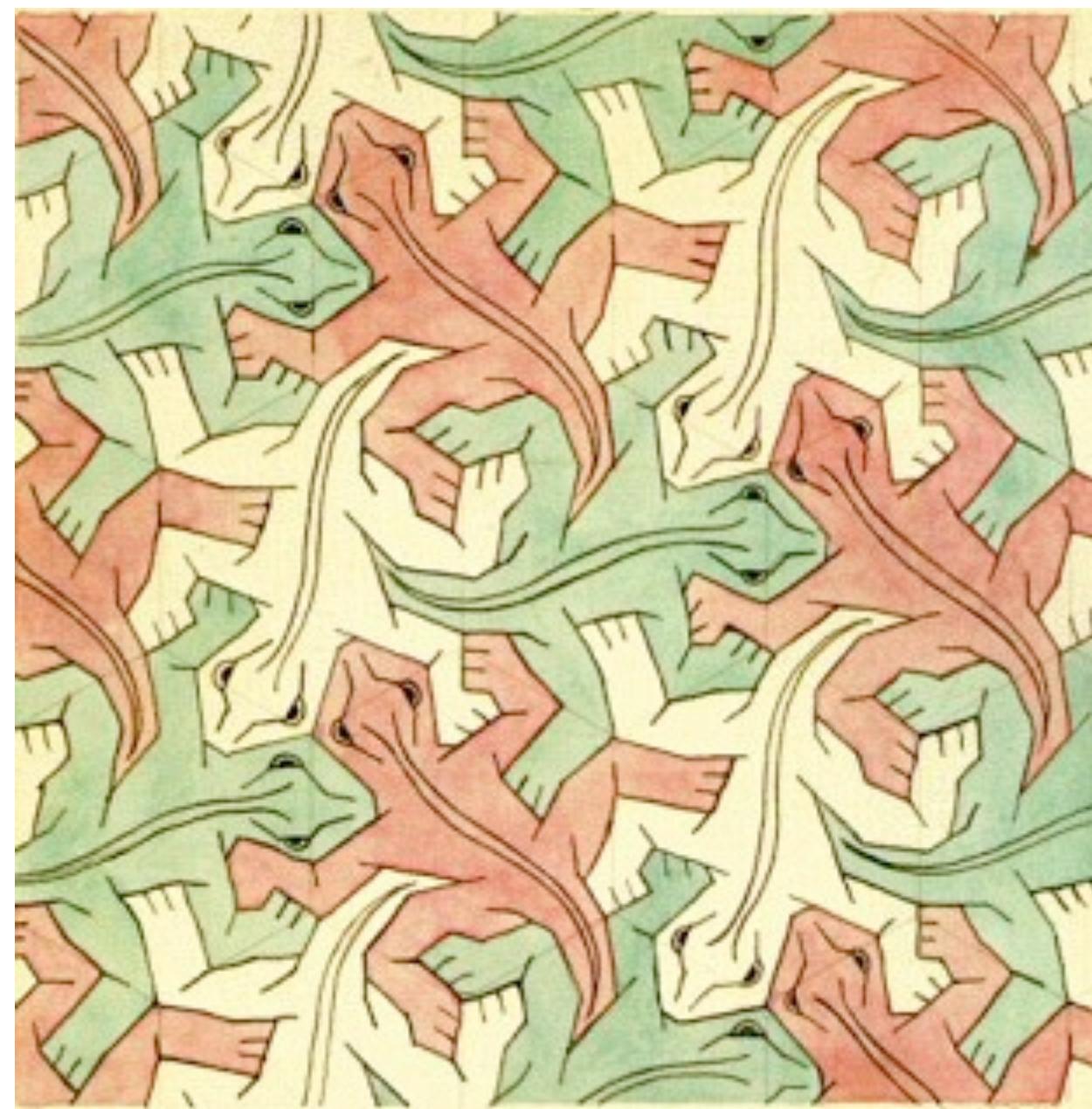
(Beyond *Don Quixote*)



A tiling (not tilting) by
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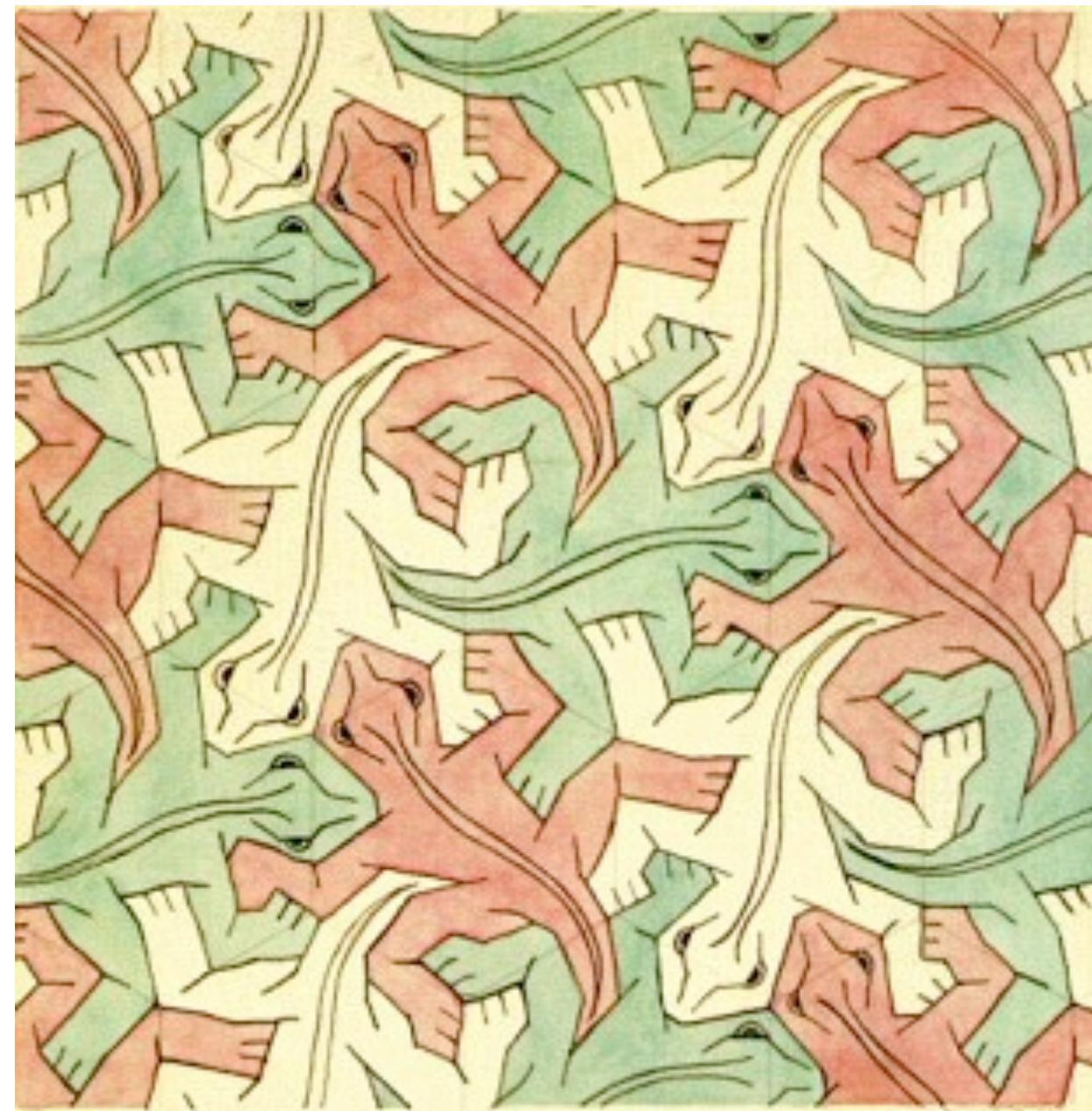


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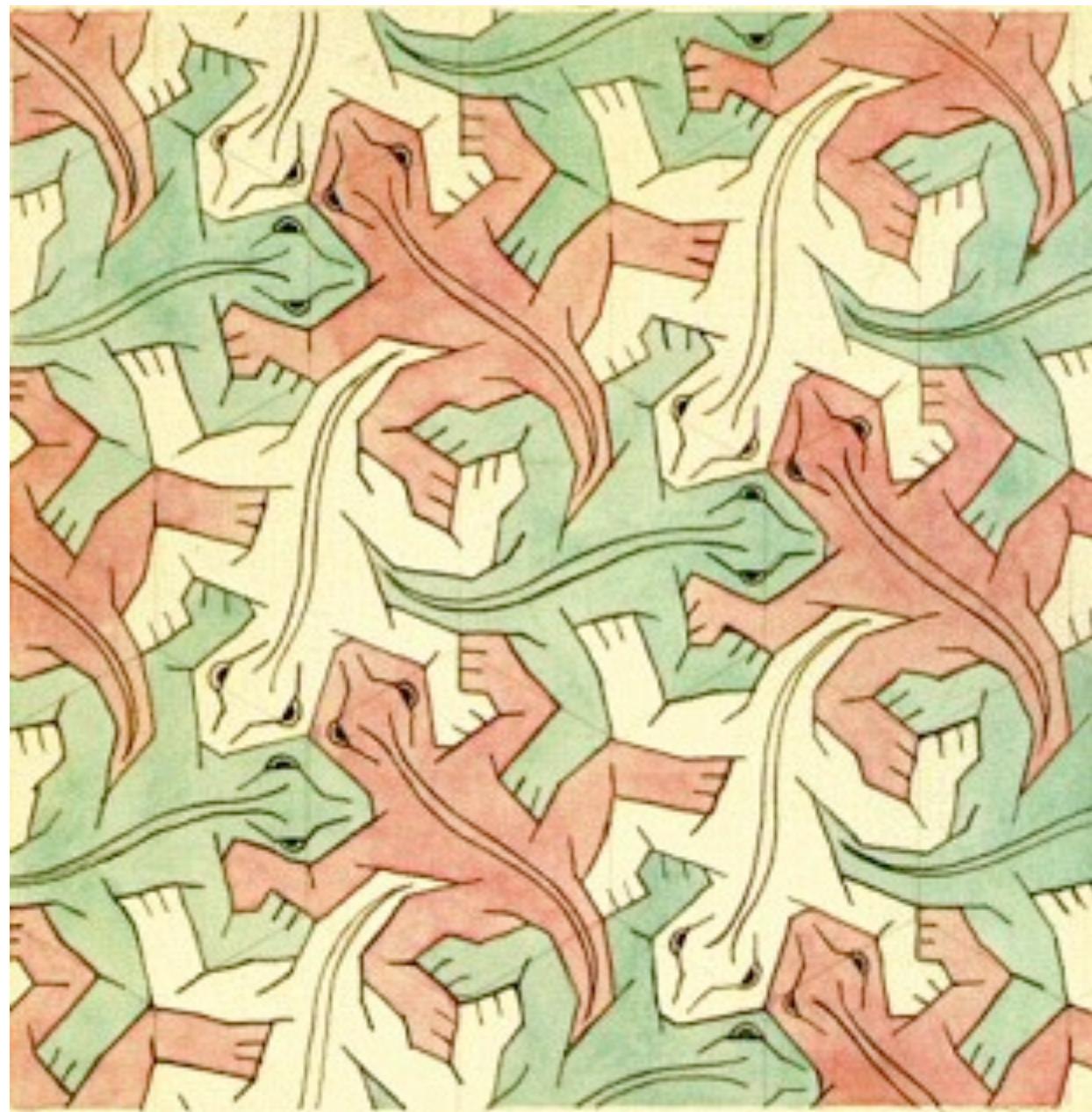
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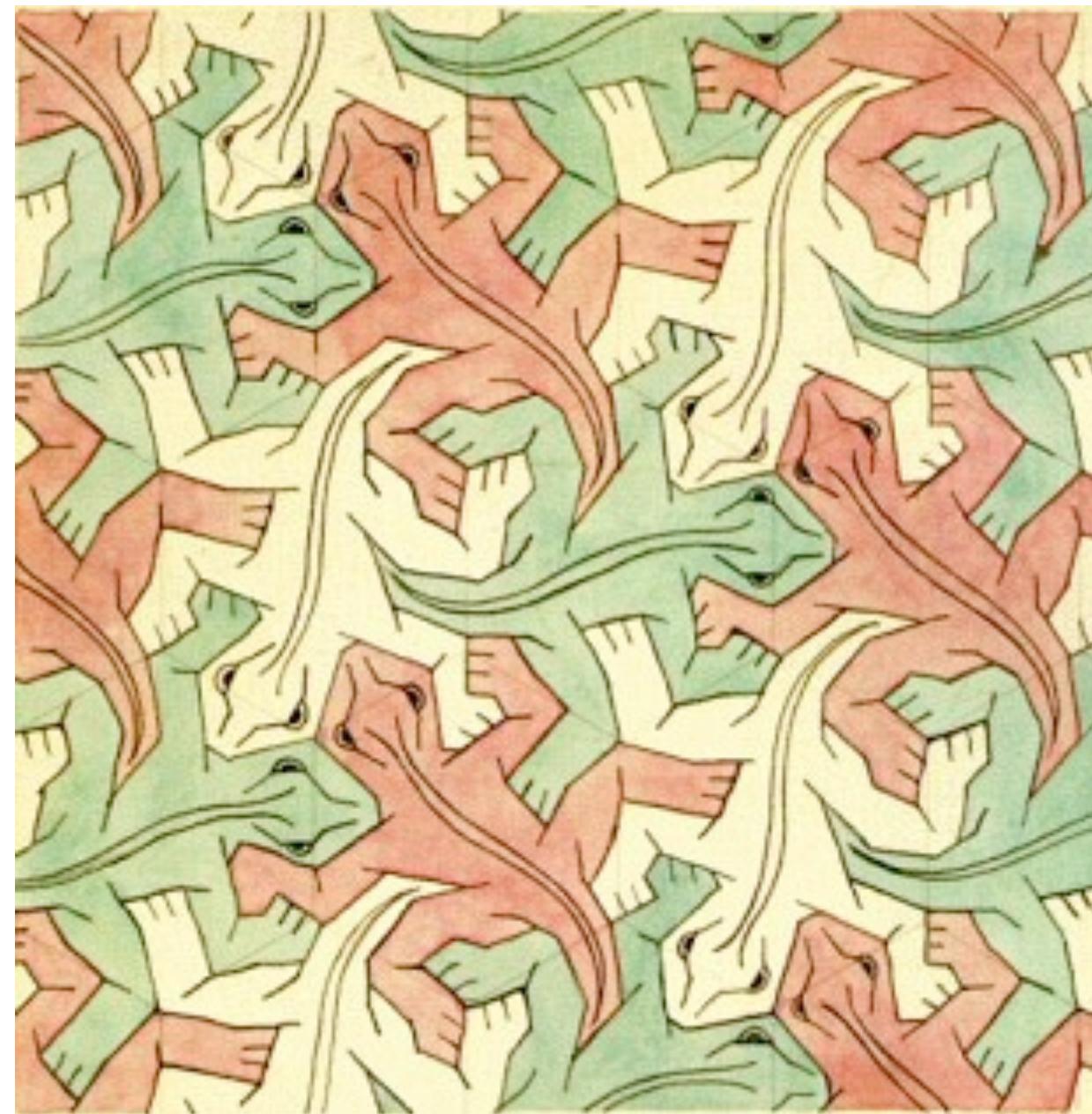
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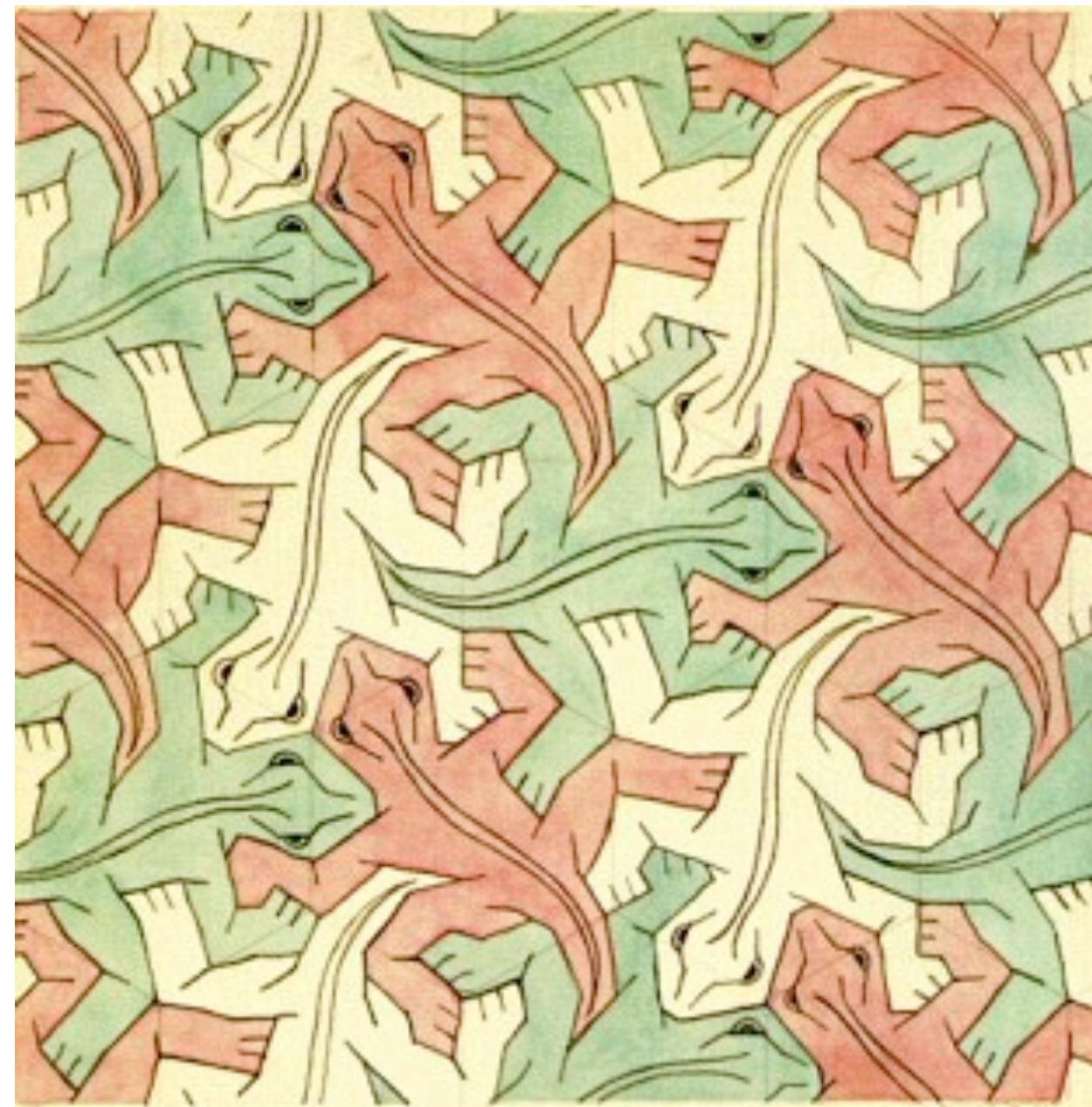
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Perhaps of interest to folks here? Botev (2017) uses it to exact iid simulation from the truncated multivariate normal distribution.

contraction coefficients/iteration

Vista 4



Shichiri Beach in Sagami Province

相州七里浜

Soshū Shichiri-ga-hama

Maximum likelihood and ERM

Optimization and privacy

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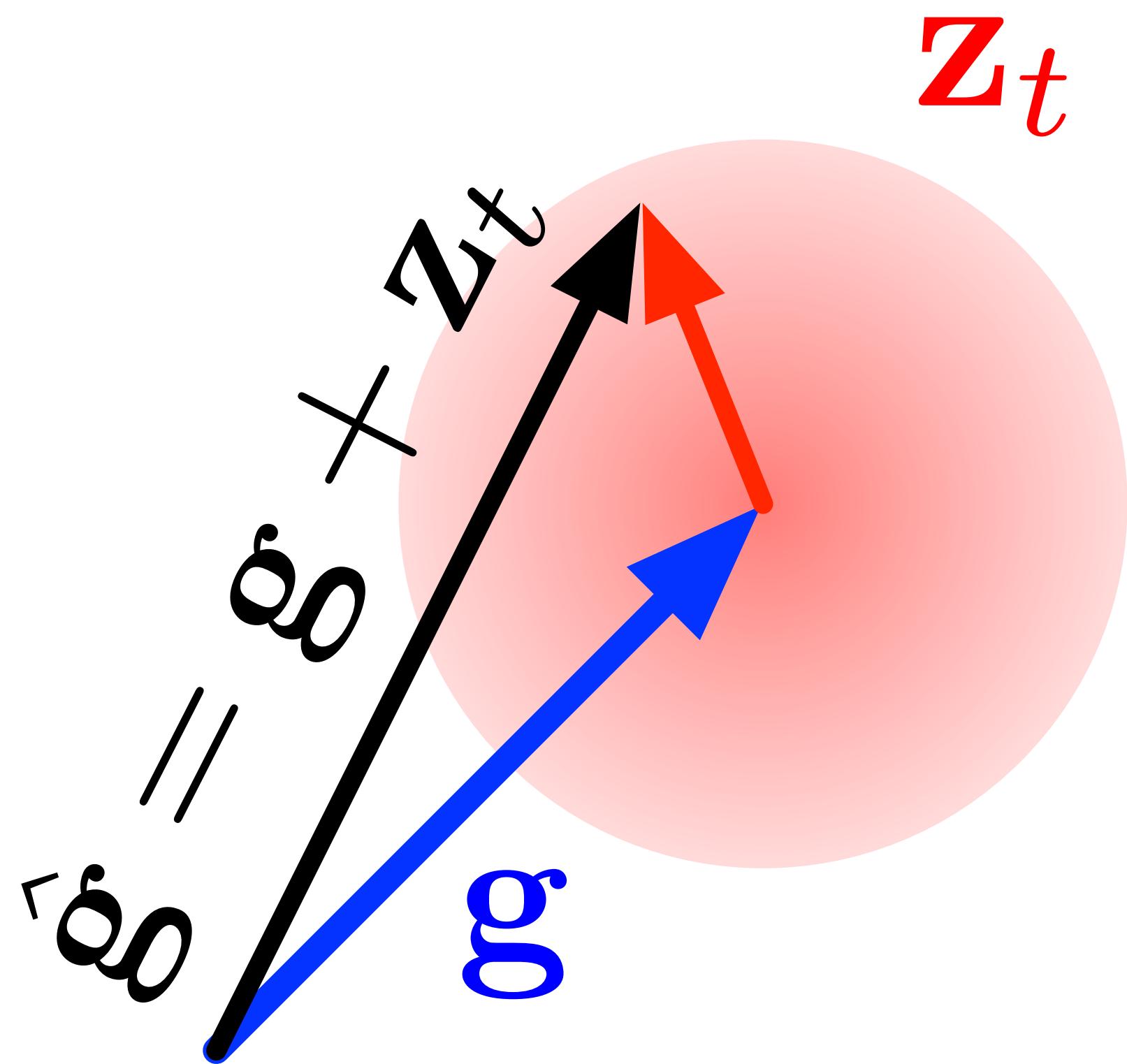
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[Zhang, Zhang, Xiao, Yang, Winslett 2012]

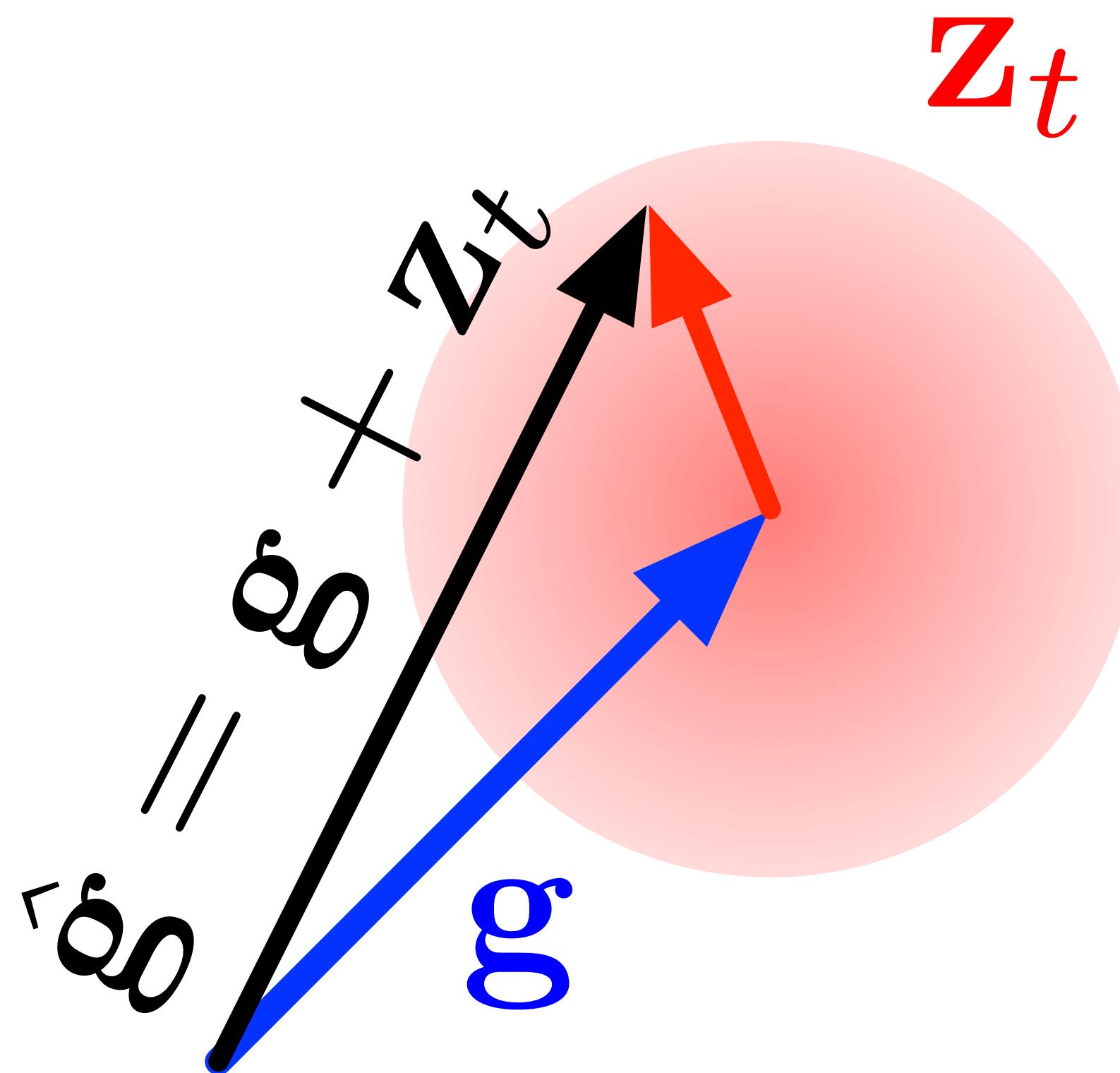
Deep Learning and DP

Privacy for neural networks



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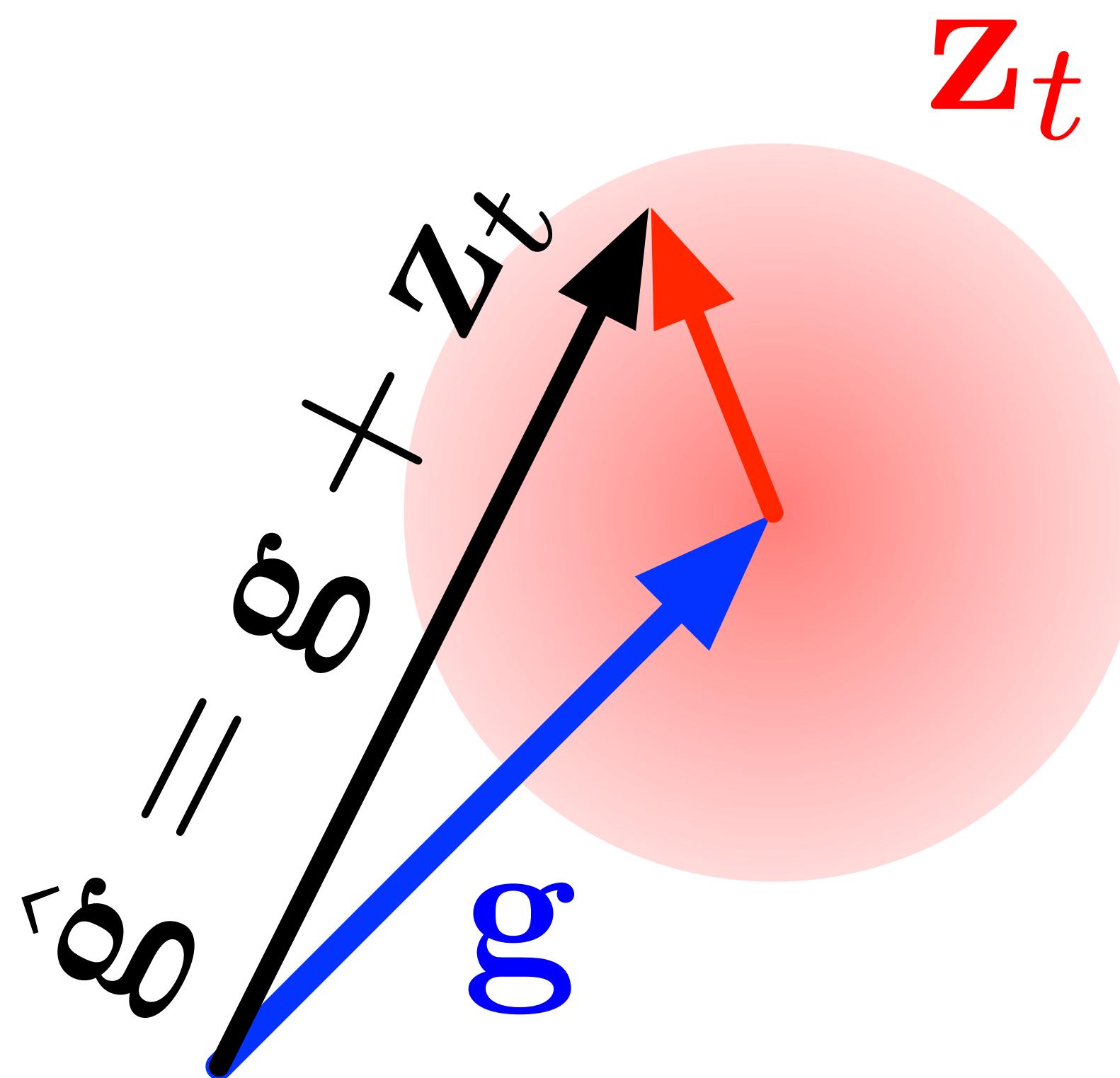
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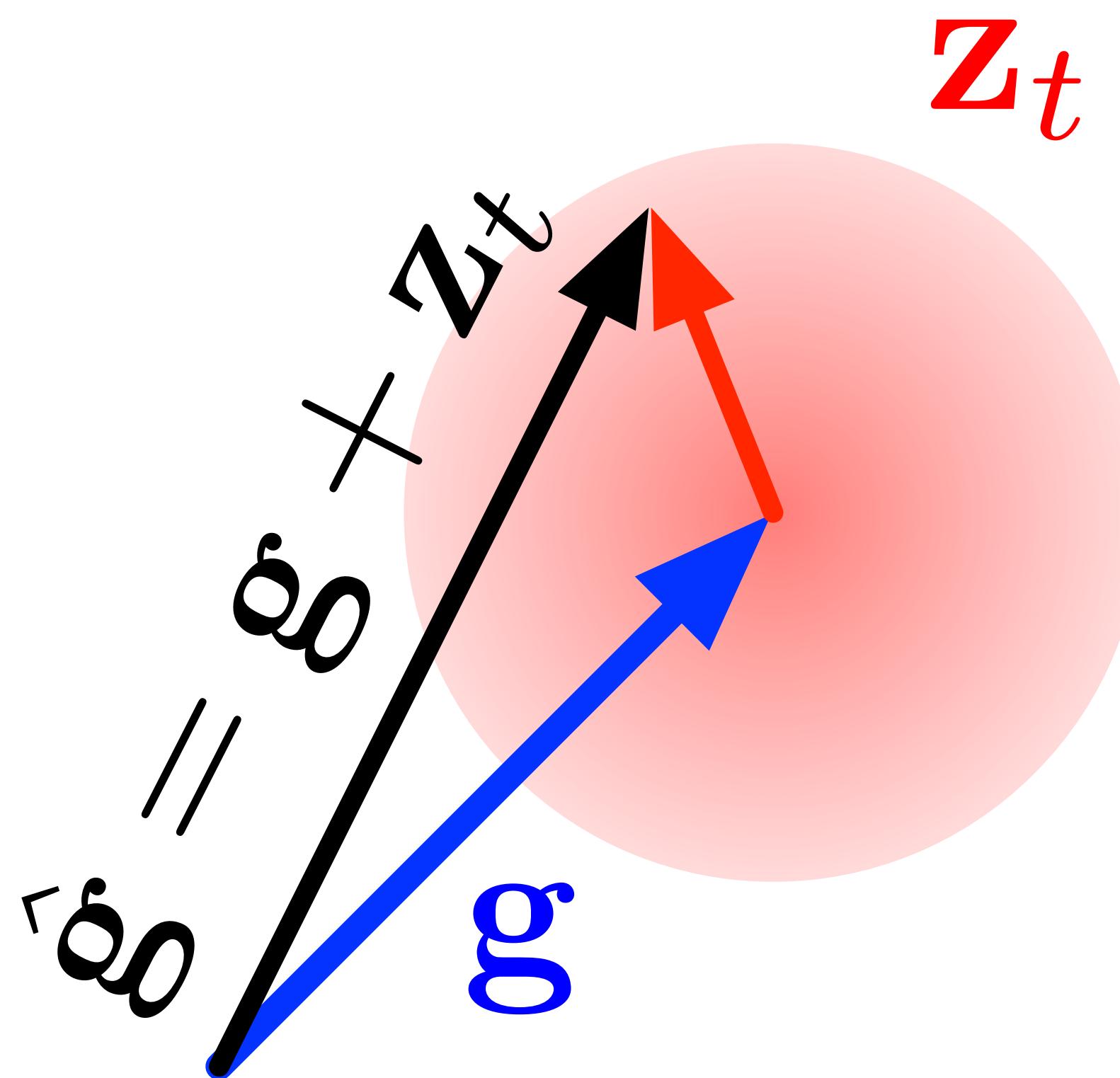


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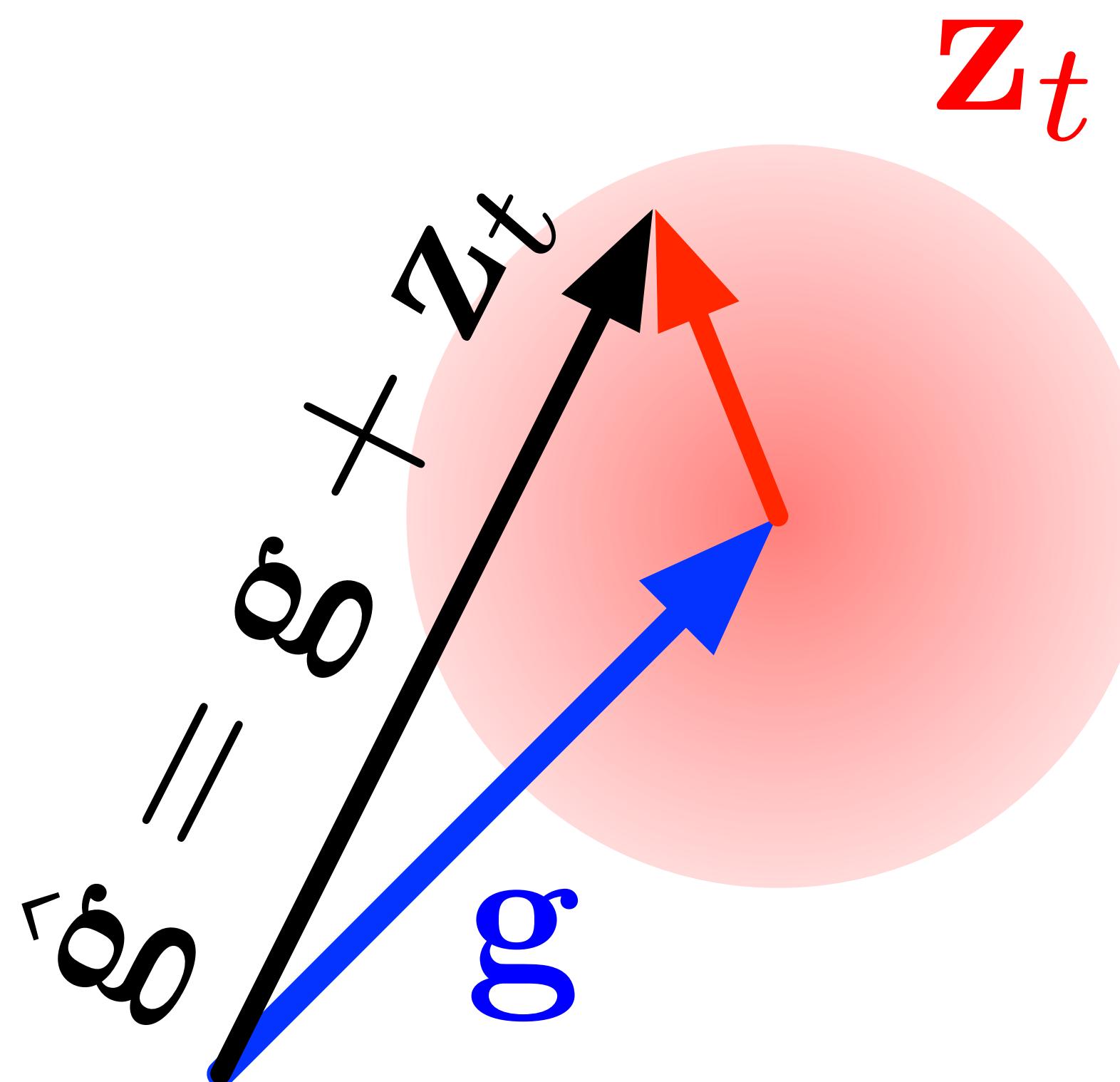


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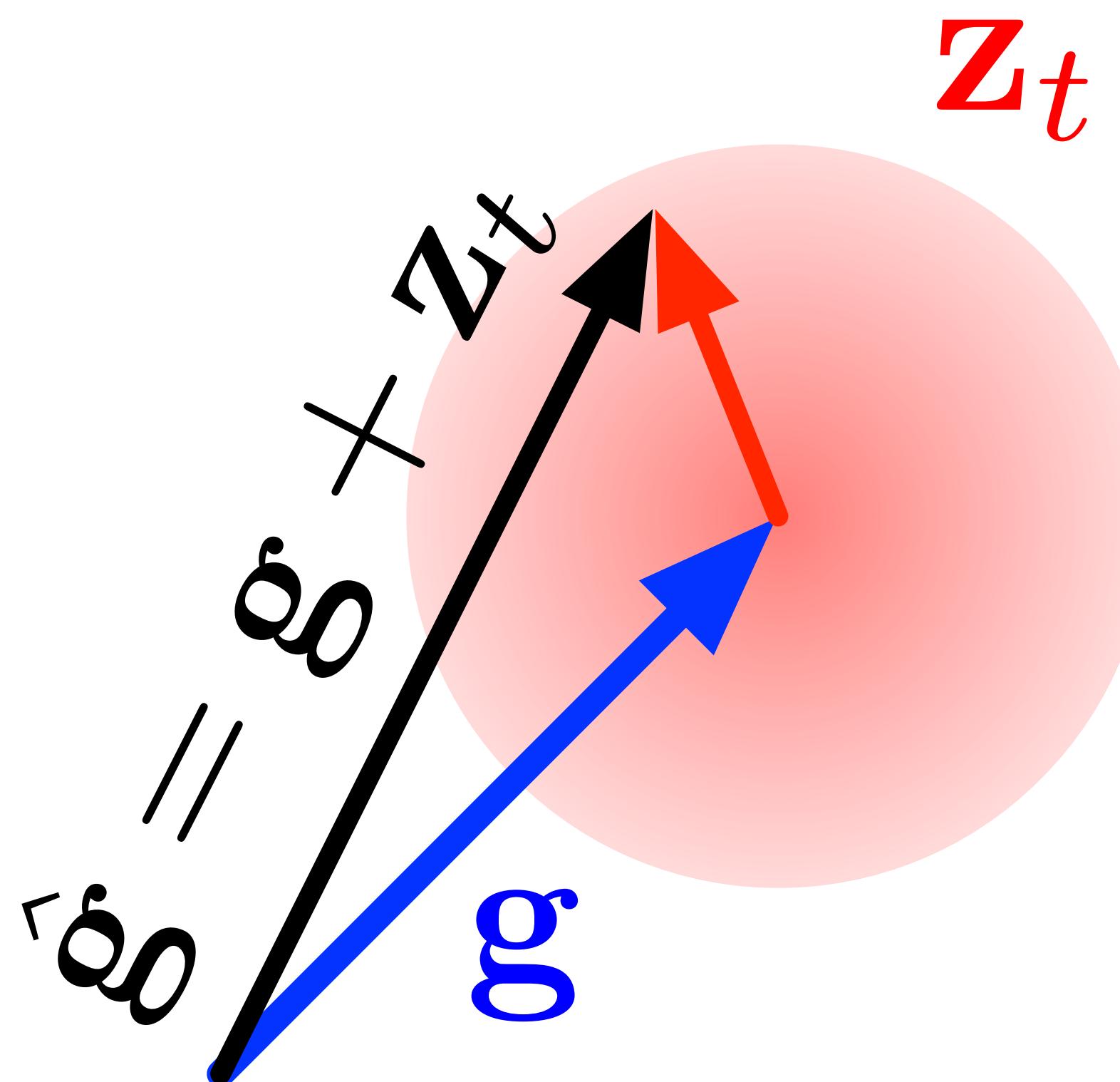


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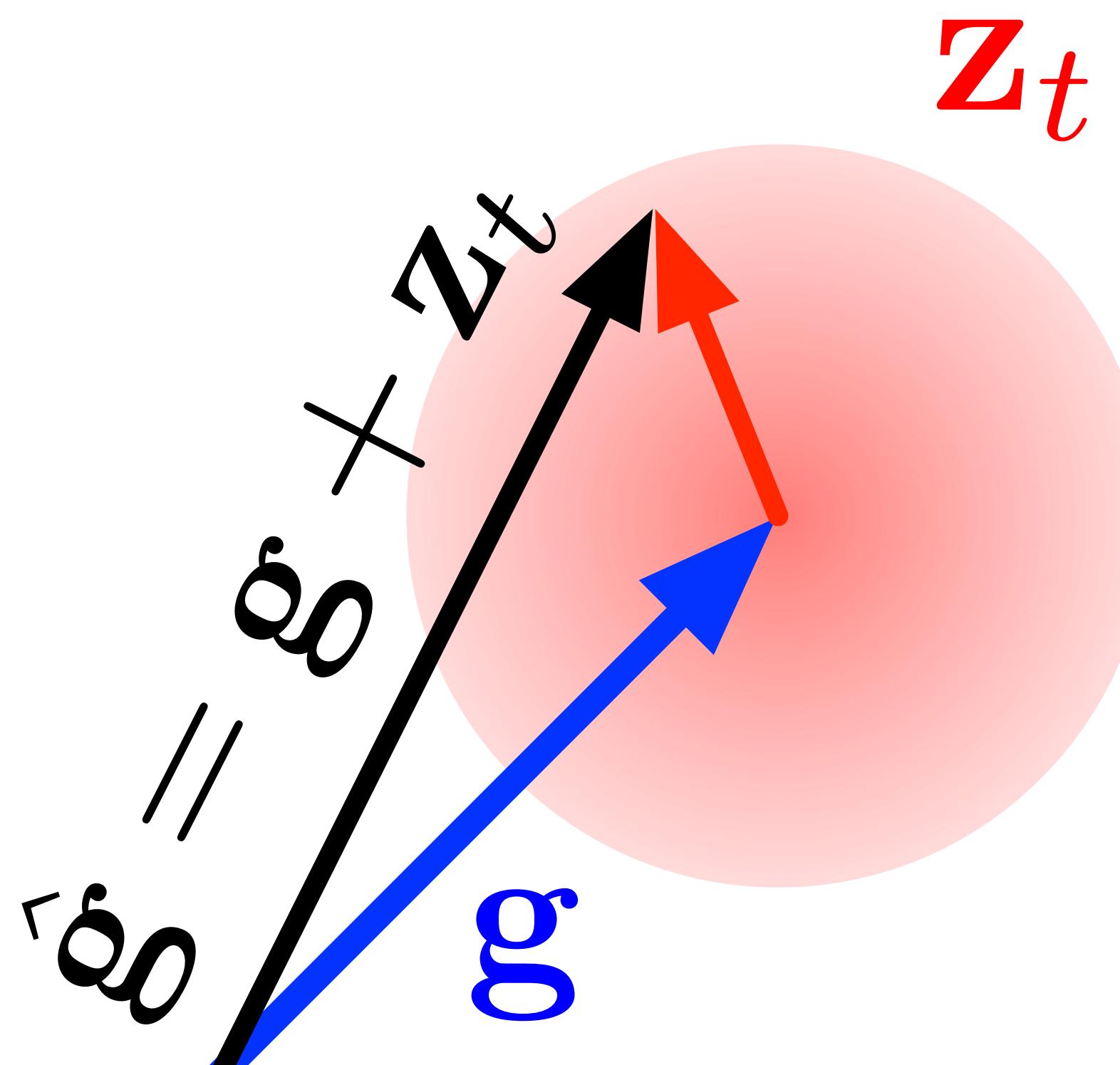


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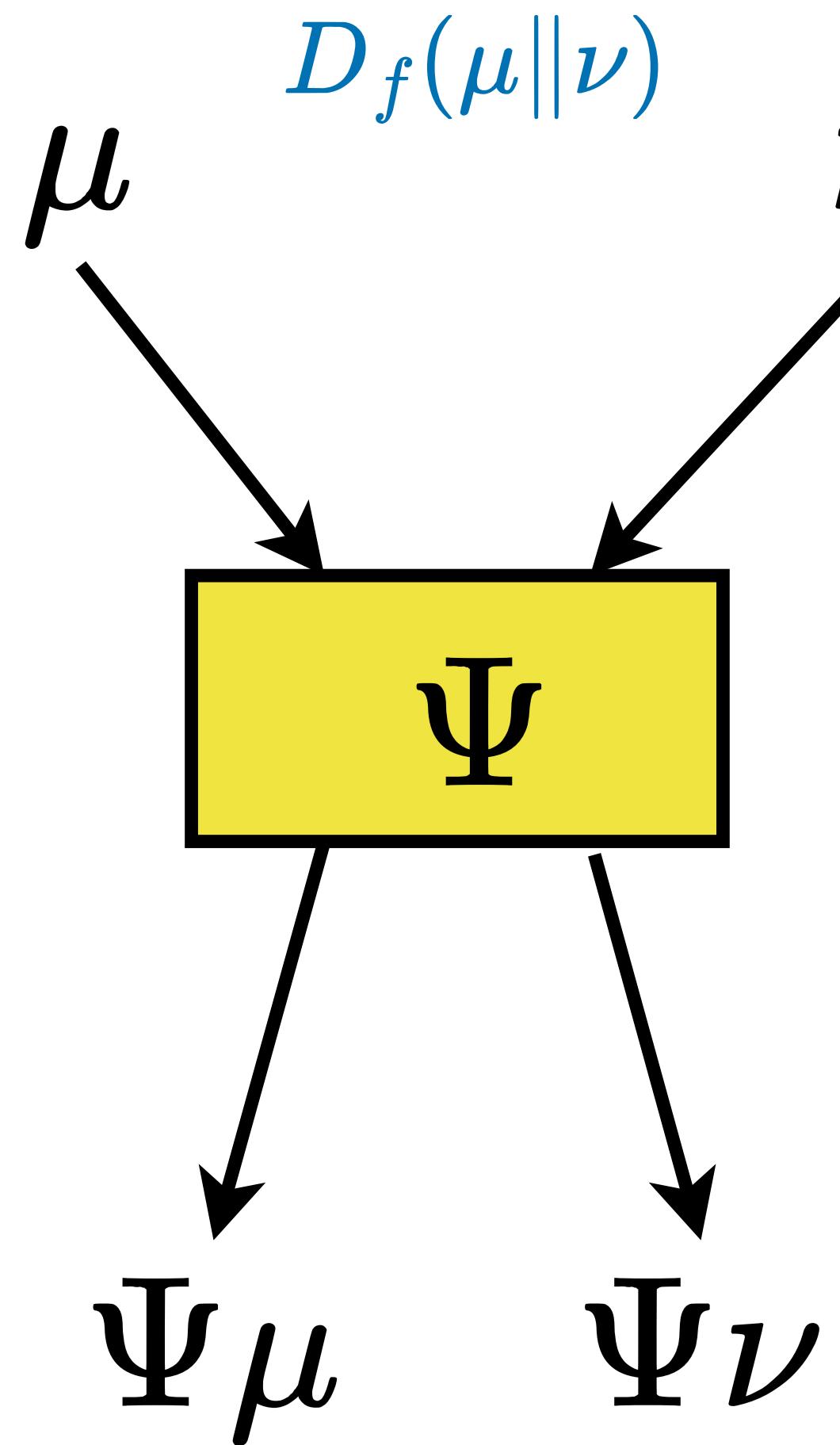
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[Song et.al. 2013, Duchi et.al. 2014, Abadi et.al. 2016, Mironov 2017]

Strong data processing inequalities

Quantifying the privacy gain from post-processing

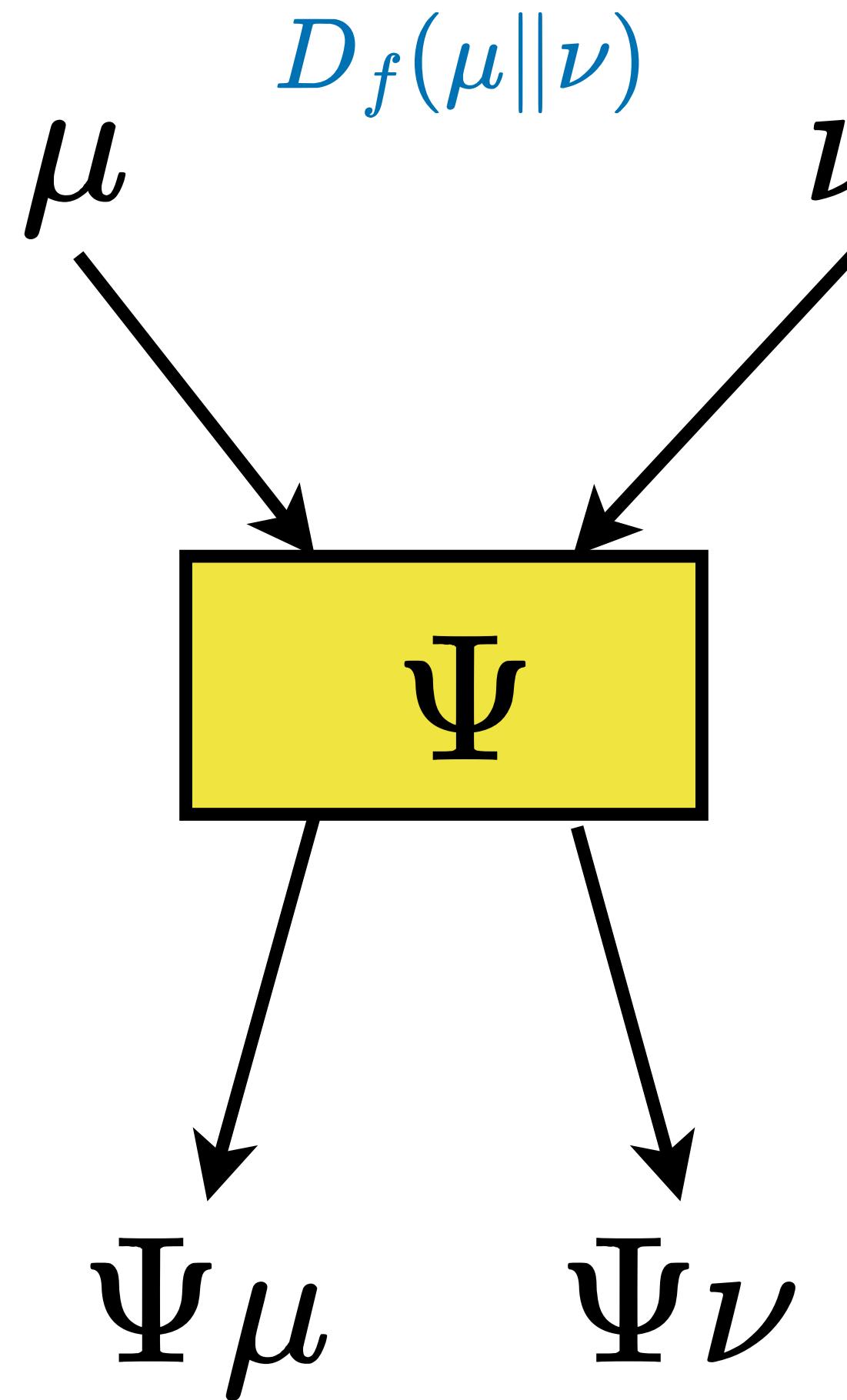


$$D_f(\mu\|\nu)$$

Dobrushin (1956), Ahlswede, Gács (1976)

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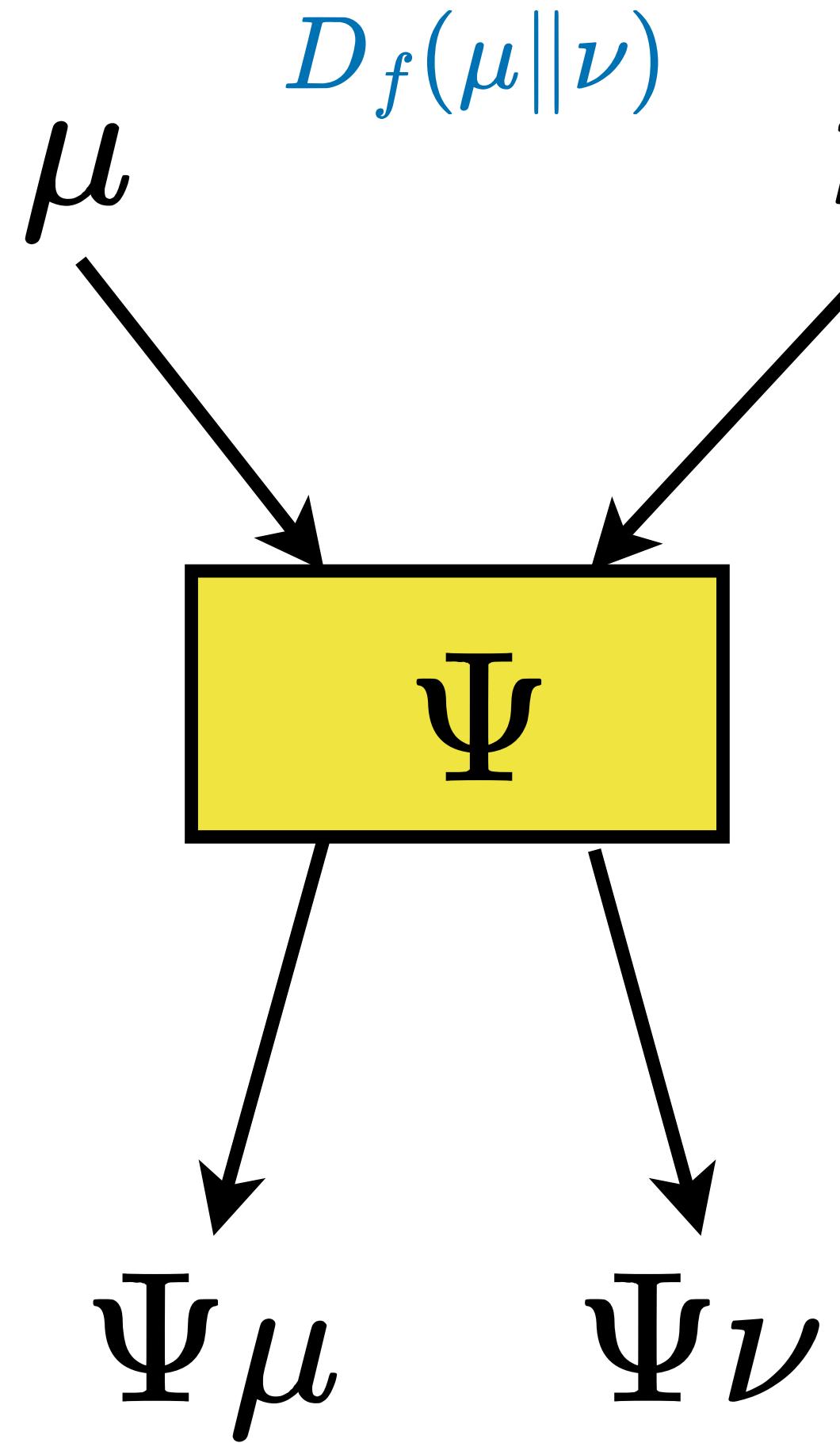


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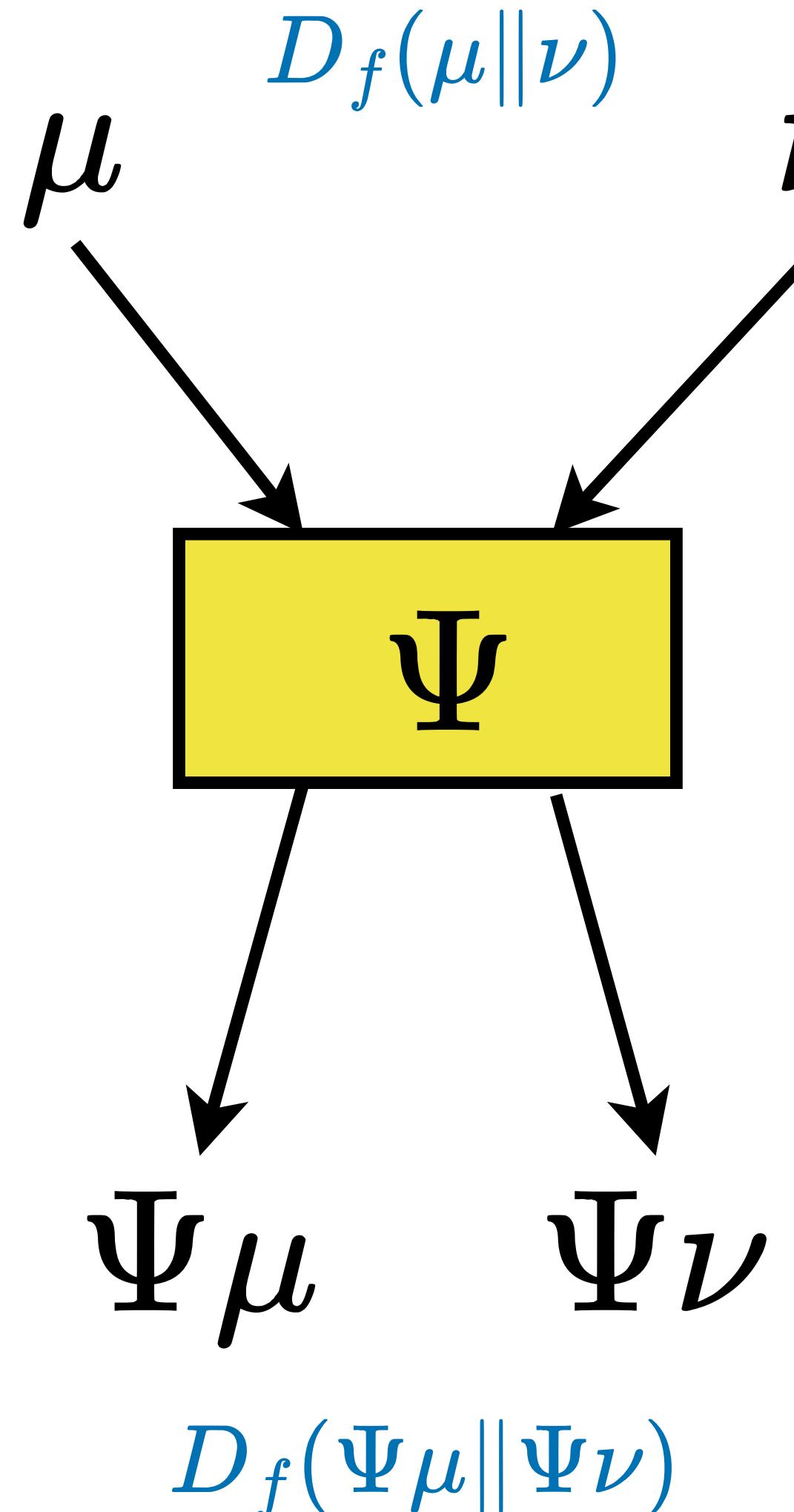


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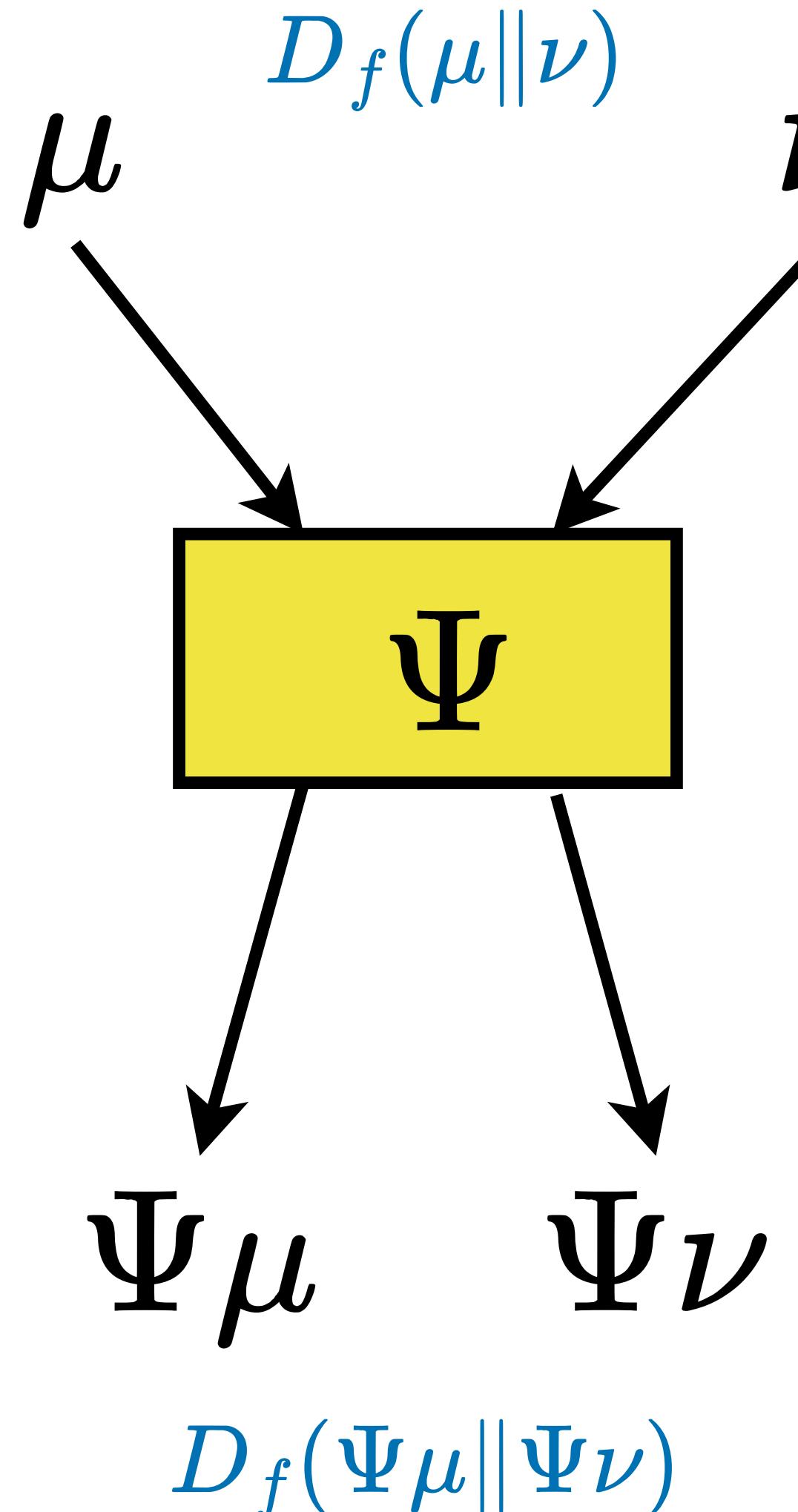
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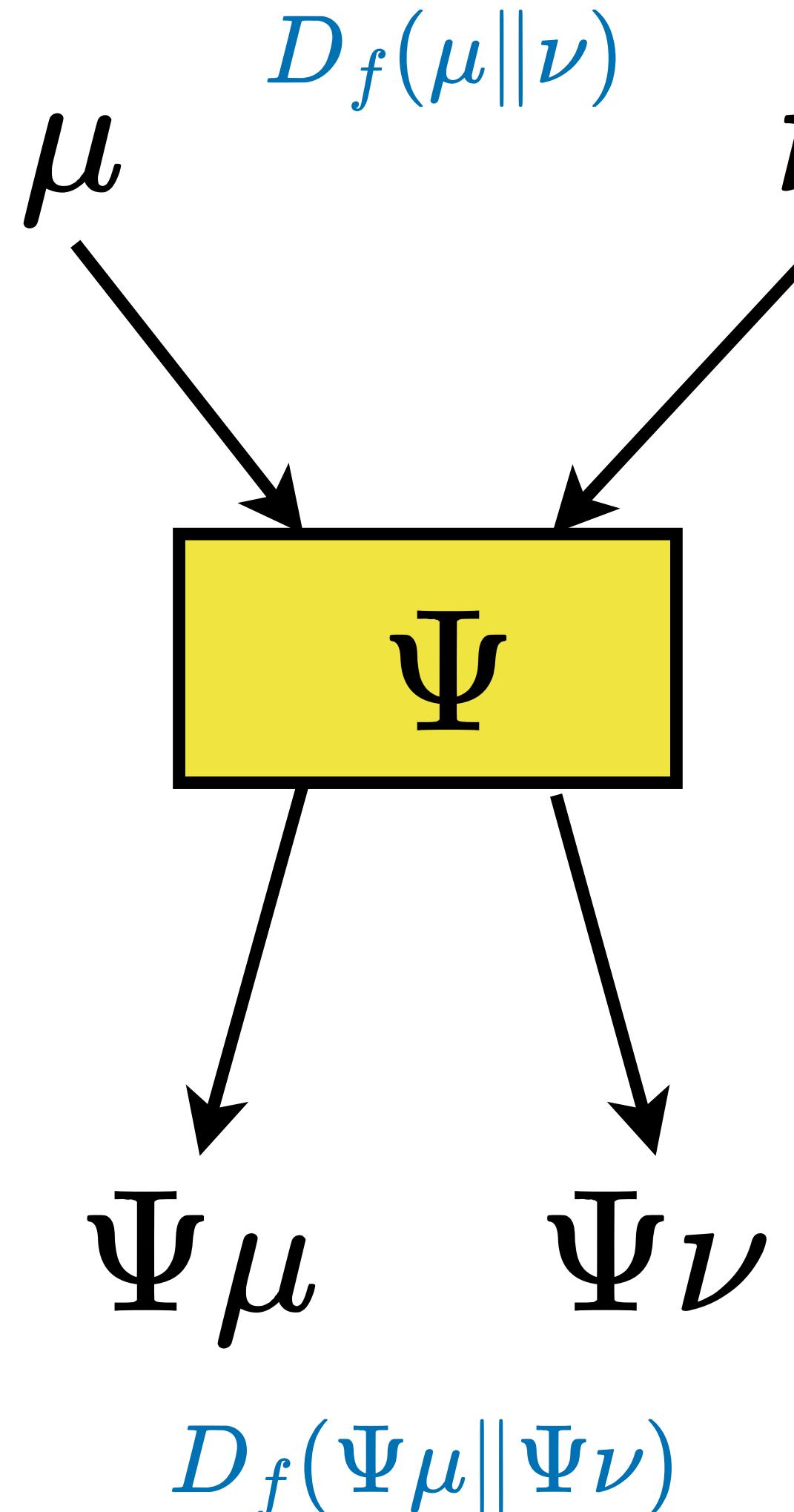
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Applications to DP-SGD and LDP

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Can analyze the privacy for the last iterate by understanding contraction for the E_γ divergence. Even better: can extend to some non convex problems by merging SDPIs with coupling arguments.

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- Asoodeh, Diaz (2024) - use data processing inequalities to remove convexity and smoothness assumptions for projected DP-SGD and regularized DP-SGD.

Contraction and Bayesian estimation

Focusing on the local model

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θ is a secret, the loss ℓ is a negative gain, and we look for the maximally leaky channel subject to an (ε, δ) constraint...



Morning After a Snowfall
at Koishikawa

礪川雪の旦

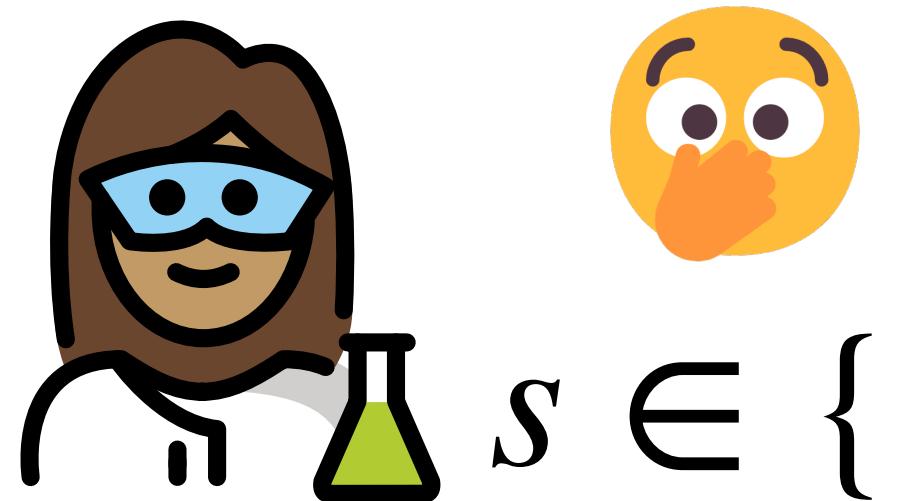
Koishikawa yuki no
ashita

other destinations

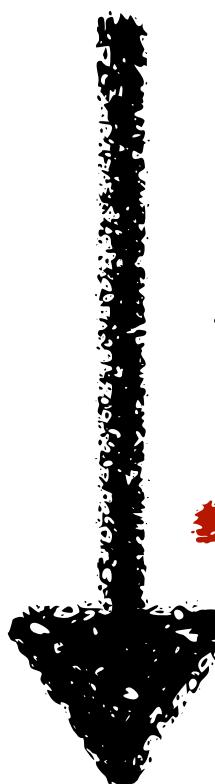
What we've seen so far

Let's start simple

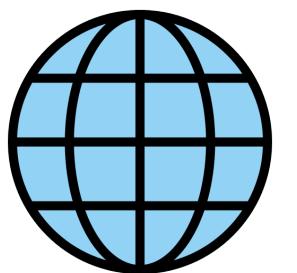
Sasha



$$s \in \{0,1\}$$



$$Y \sim P_{Y|S=s}$$



$$\hat{s} \in \{0,1\}$$

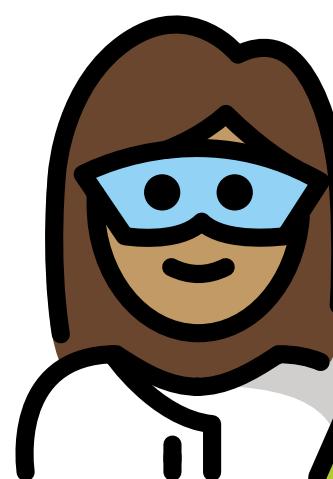


Blake

What we've seen so far

Let's start simple

Sasha



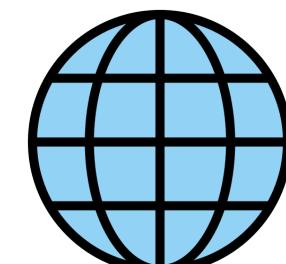
$$s \in \{0,1\}$$



$$Y \sim P_{Y|S=s}$$



$$\hat{s} \in \{0,1\}$$



Blake

We started out with a simple story: protecting a single bit.

- Differential privacy both is and is not just as simple as hypothesis testing.
- Taking an information-theoretic view opens the door to better analyses.
- The gap between algorithms and analysis is shrinking.
- The gap between algorithms and applications is still large.

The gap between theory and practice

It's wider than you might think



The gap between theory and practice

It's wider than you might think

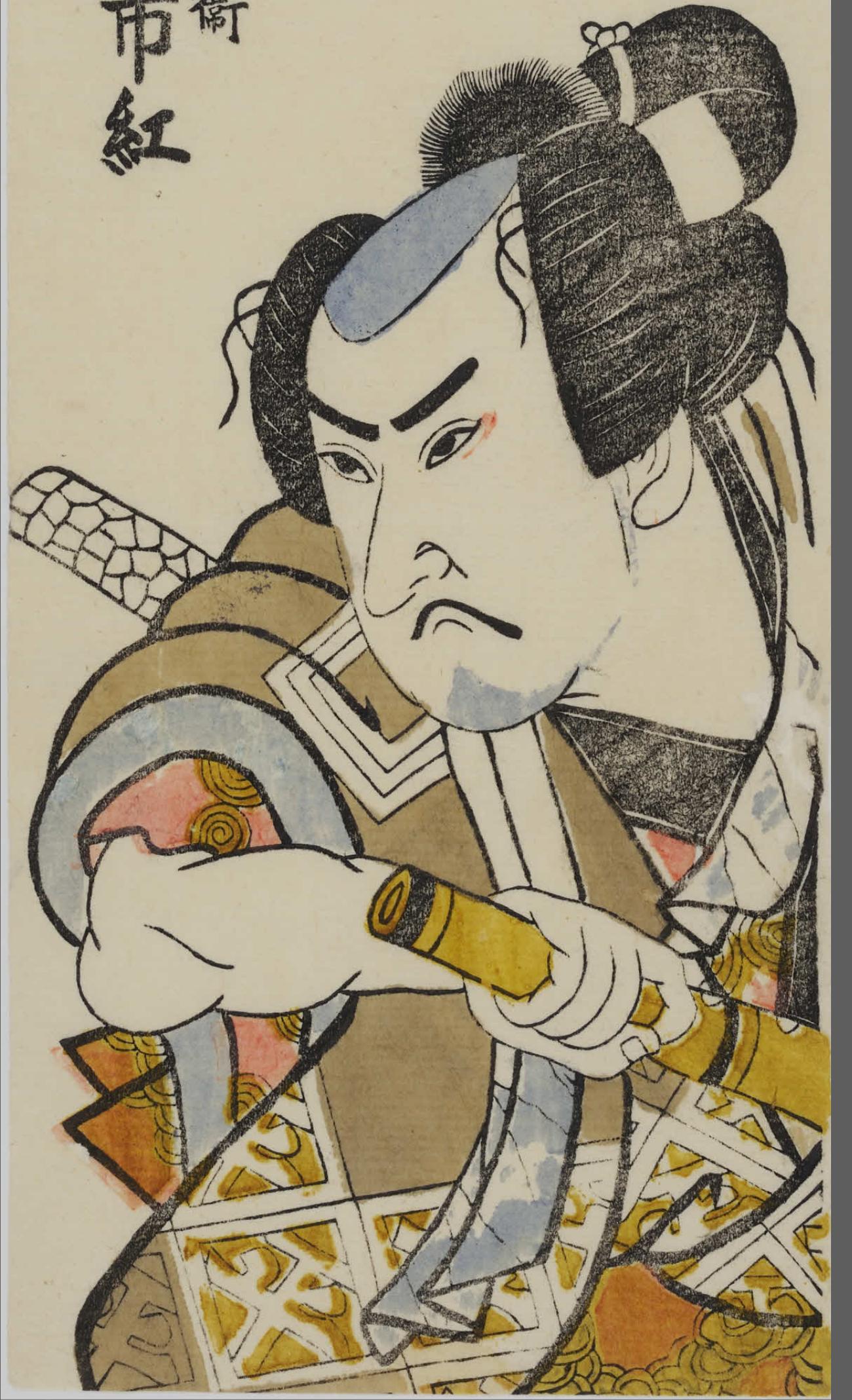
There are lots of issues with implementing differential privacy in practice:

- Approximate versus exact sampling (and side channels)
- Approximate versus exact optimization
- “Privacy amplification” and its implementation
- Numerical precision and floating points
- Managing privacy budgets



市川市紅

安野平兵衛



Several interesting
challenges left for:



Several interesting
challenges left for:



Several interesting
challenges left for:
maths



Several interesting
challenges left for:

maths

computational stats



Several interesting
challenges left for:

maths

computational stats

engineering



Several interesting
challenges left for:
maths
computational stats
engineering
human-computer interaction



Several interesting
challenges left for:
maths
computational stats
engineering
human-computer interaction
technology policy





The Great Wave off
Kanagawa

神奈川沖浪裏

Kanagawa oki nami-ura

Thank you!