



Differential Privacy

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Why Differential Privacy

- Quantifies privacy loss via a privacy budget
- Assumes worst-case scenario; no assumptions about the data intruder

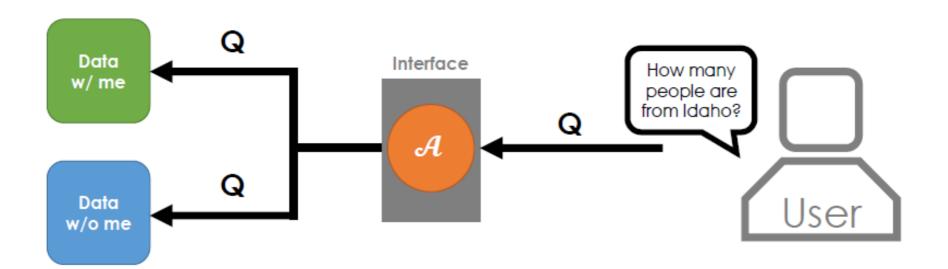


Epsilon, the Privacy Budget

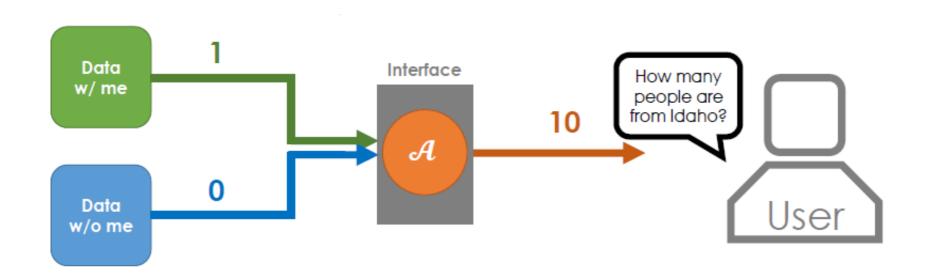




Differential Privacy: General Concept

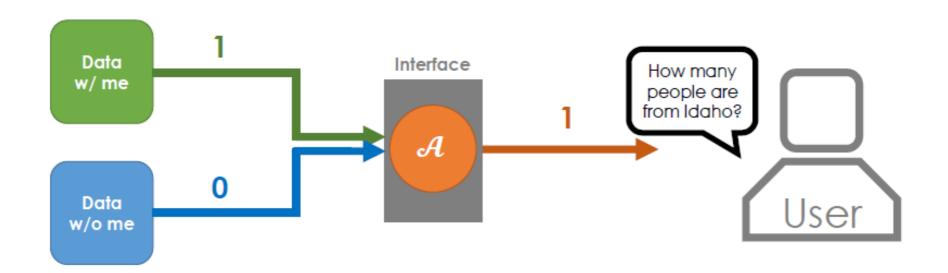


Differential Privacy: Small Privacy Budget



• Smaller privacy budget means less information or a noiser answer.

Differential Privacy: Large Privacy Budget



• Larger privacy budget means more information or a more accurate answer.





Let's practice!





Global Sensitivity

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Global Sensitivity of Counting Queries





Global Sensitivity of Other Queries

- n is total number of observations
- a is the lower bound of the data
- b is the upper bound of the data

- Counting: 1
- **Proportion**: 1 / n
- **Mean:** (b a) / n
- **Variance:** (b a)^2 / n



Global Sensitivity and Noise

- small global sensitivity results in less noise
- large global sensitivity results in more noise





Let's practice!



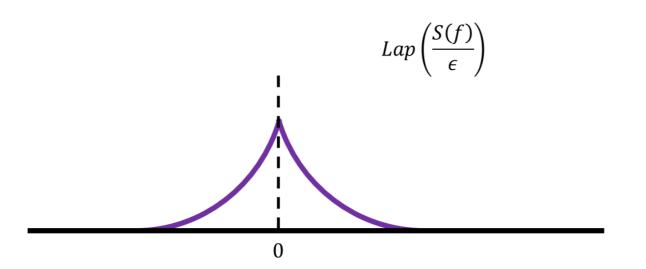


Laplace mechanism

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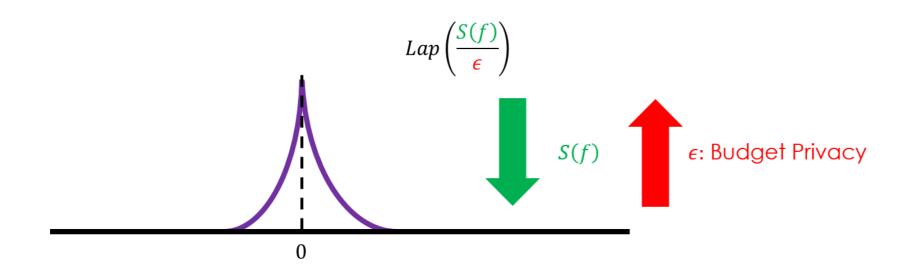
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Laplace mechanism Part I



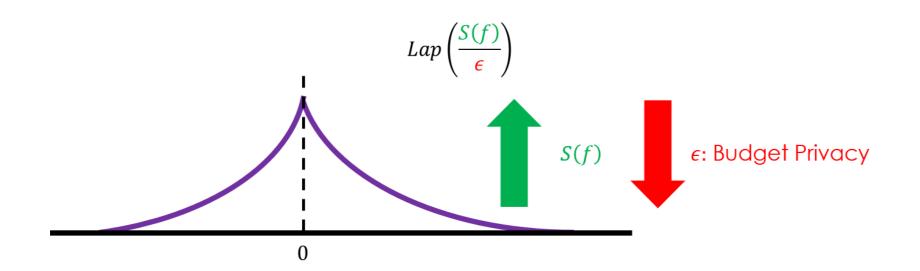


Laplace mechanism Part II





Laplace mechanism Part III





Coding the Laplace mechanism

```
> library(dplyr)
> fertility %>%
    summarise_at(vars(Child_Disease), sum)
# A tibble: 1 x 1
  Child Disease
          <dbl>
           87
> library(smoothmest)
# rdoublex(draws, mean, shaping)
> set.seed(42)
> rdoublex(1, 87, 1 / 10)
[1] 87.01983
> set.seed(42)
> rdoublex(1, 87, 1 / 0.1)
[1] 88.98337
```





Let's practice!