

# Lecture 21

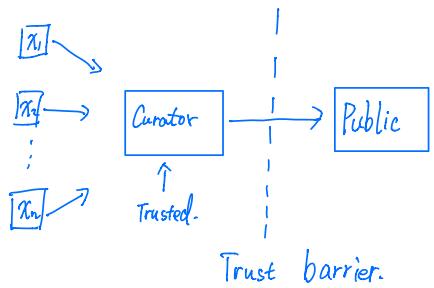
## Local Model for DP

- Frequency Estimator
- Heavy Hitters

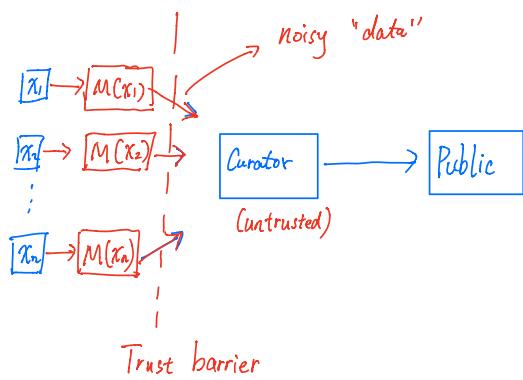
Techniques :

- Count Sketch
  - Tree Histogram
-

## Central Model



## Local Model



Local Randomizer  $M: X \mapsto Y$

is  $(\epsilon, \delta)$  - Locally differentially private (LDP) if  
 $\forall x, x' \in X, E \subseteq Y$

$$\mathbb{P}[M(x) \in E] \leq e^\epsilon \mathbb{P}[M(x') \in E] + \delta.$$

## Last Lecture:

- Randomized Response
- 1-bit Mean Estimation

$$\text{Error in Local Model} \underset{\approx}{\sim} \text{Error in Central Model} \cdot \sqrt{n}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

↑  
quadratic.  
more samples



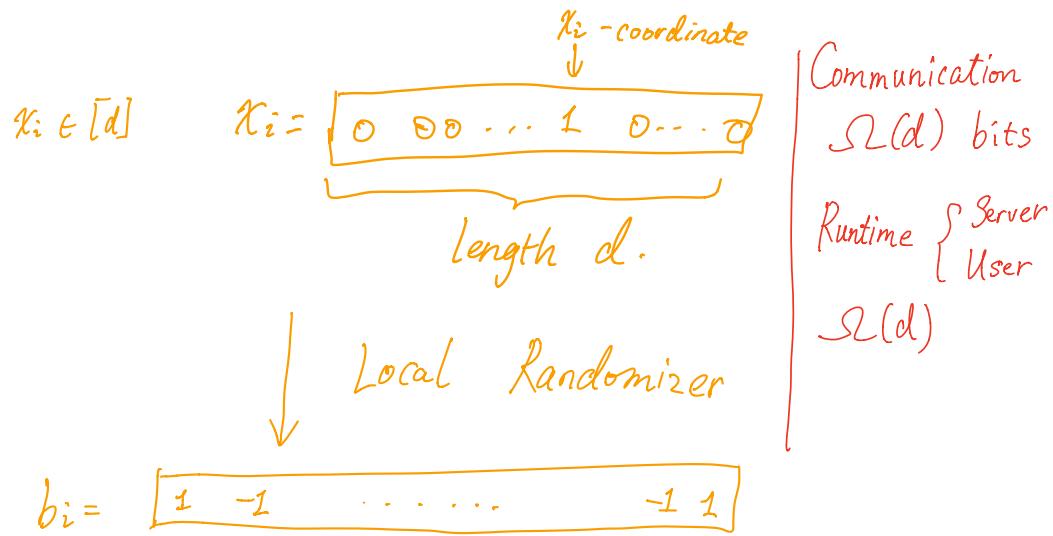
# Frequency Estimation in Local Model

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \in [d] \quad \{1, \dots, d\}$$

$\forall x \in [d]$

$$f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{1}[x_i = x]$$

↑  
data universe.



$$x_{ij} = 0 , \quad b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{2} \\ -1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$x_{ij} = 1 , \quad b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} \\ -1 & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{f} = \left( \bar{\mathbb{E}}_i b_i \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

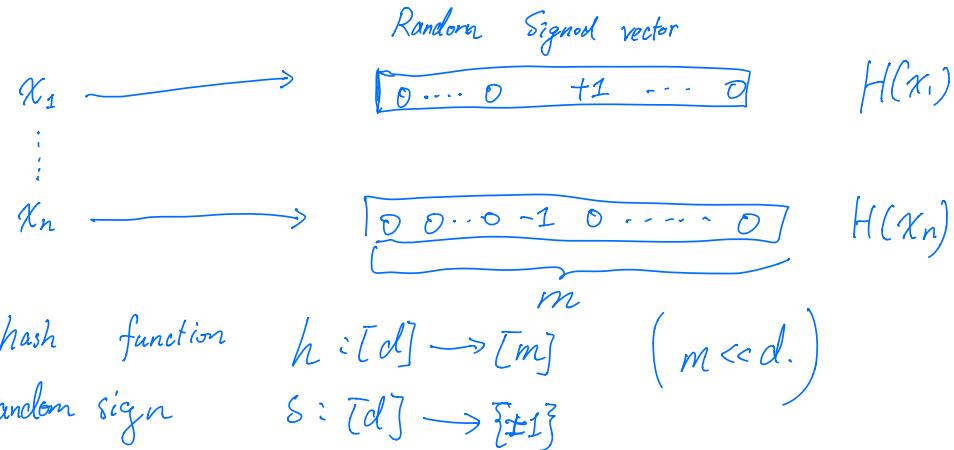
↳ error  $\approx \sqrt{n}$

Local Privacy has  $\sqrt{n}$  error

+

{ Sublinear Algorithm      has lower communication  
Sketching                    computation  
"Big data Algorithm"      w/  $\lesssim \sqrt{n}$  error.

## Count Sketch for dim reduction



Pairwise Independence:  $\forall x \neq x'$ ,  $\forall y, y'$

$$\underset{h}{P}[h(x)=y \text{ and } h(x')=y'] = \frac{1}{4m^2}$$

$\forall x \in [d]$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(x) &= \sum_i \langle H(x), H(x_i) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{i: x_i=x} \underbrace{\langle H(x), H(x_i) \rangle}_1 + \sum_{i: x_i \neq x} \underbrace{\langle H(x), H(x_i) \rangle}_{\text{Collision Noise.}} \\ &= f(x) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\hat{f}(x)] &\approx f(x) + \sum_{i: x_i \neq x} \left( \underbrace{\frac{1}{m} \left( \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{2}x_{-1} \right)}_{h(x)=h(x_i)} + \underbrace{(1-\frac{1}{m}) \cdot 0}_{h(x) \neq h(x_i)} \right) \\ &= f(x). \end{aligned}$$

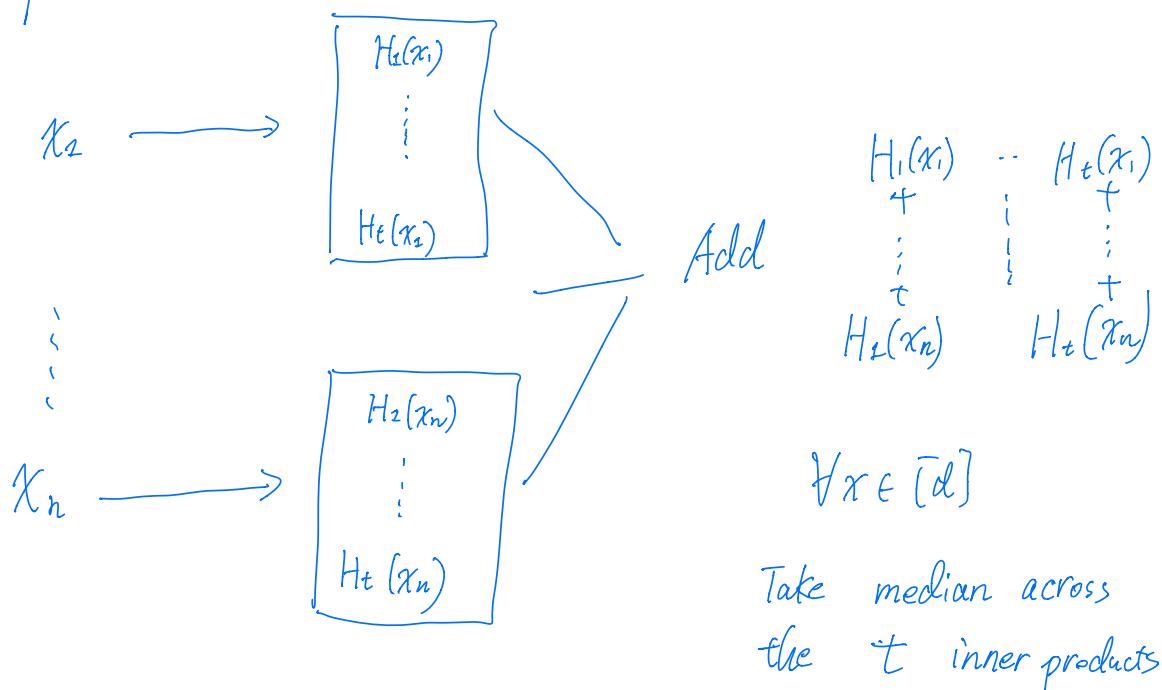
$\downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} P[h(x)=h(x_i)] &= \frac{1}{m} \\ P[s(x)=s(x_i)] &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Set  $m \geq O(\sqrt{n})$ , w.p.  $\frac{3}{4}$

$$|\hat{f}(x) - f(x)| \leq O\left(\frac{n^{3/4}}{\sqrt{m}}\right) \rightarrow O(\sqrt{n})$$

## Amplification



$$\text{Set } t = \log\left(\frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$

$$|\hat{f}(x) - f(x)| \leq O\left(\frac{n^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}}}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$$

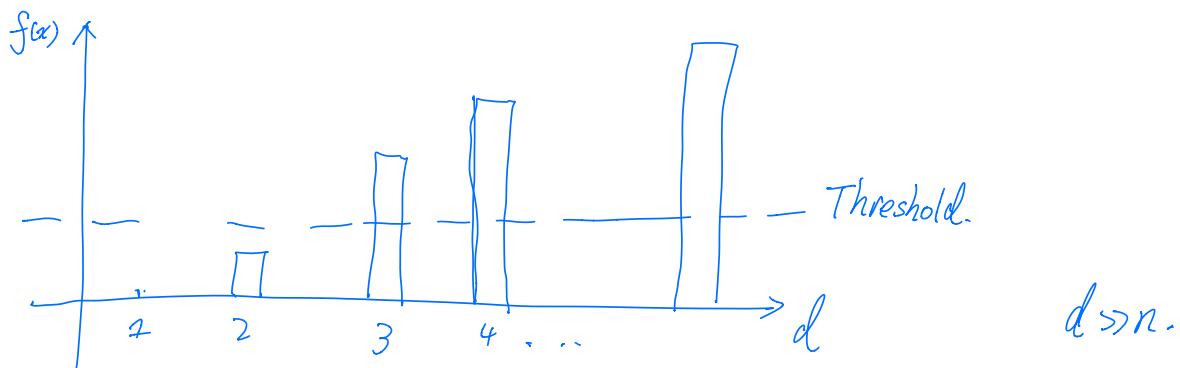
w.p.  $1 - \beta$

Communicate  $m = O(\sqrt{n})$  bits

Count Sketch + Random Response on  
each bit.

*Amplification*

## Heavy Hitters



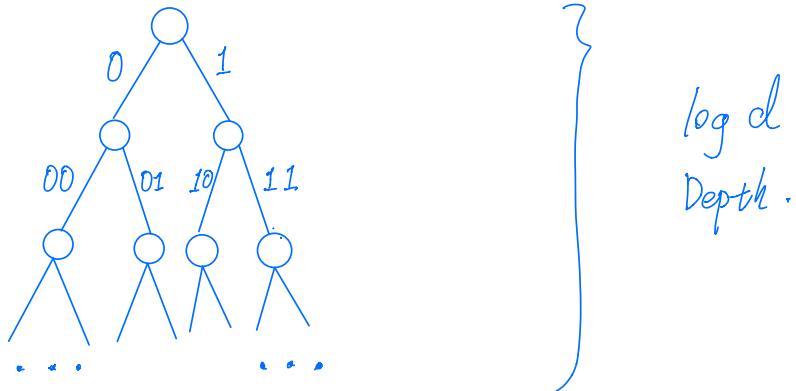
Heavy hitters  $\Rightarrow$  Frequency Estimation ?  
error  $\approx$  Threshold.

Avoid linear Runtime in  $dl$  ?

TreeHist

$$x_i \in [d] \rightarrow \underbrace{(01201\ldots 0)}_{\log d} \quad X = \{0,1\}^{\log d}$$

Frequency oracle:  
give count for  
every sub-tree.

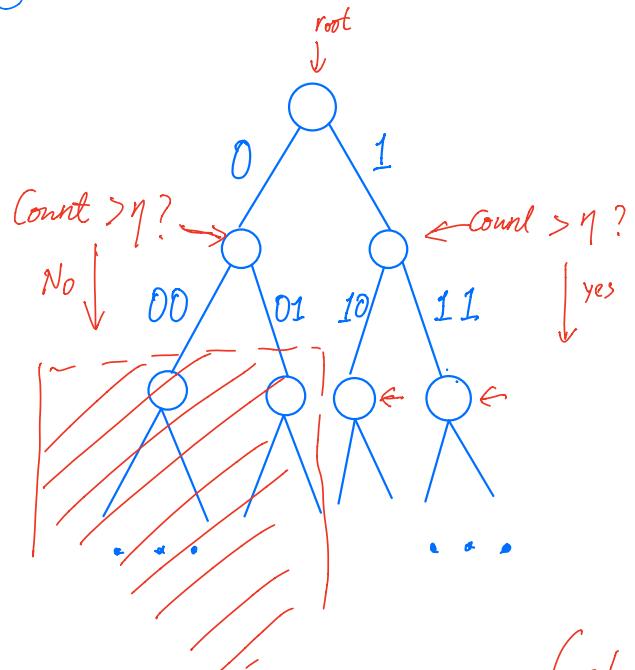


Leaf

$$X = \{0,1\}^{\log(\ell)}$$

Problem: find  $x$   
such that  $f(x) \geq \eta$   
(e.g.  $\sqrt{n}$ )

# Pruning



Top-Down.

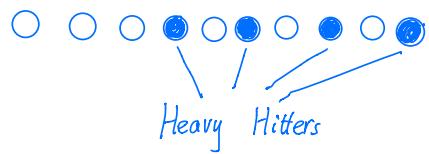
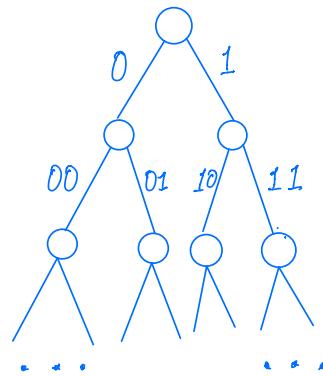
At each level:  
 $\#\{ \text{nodes } > \eta \} \leq \frac{n}{\eta}$

# surviving nodes at each level  $\leq \frac{n}{\eta}$

# Total frequency queries  $\leq O\left(\frac{n}{\eta} \log d\right)$ .

(Choose  $\eta = \sqrt{n}$ )

Heavy Hitters

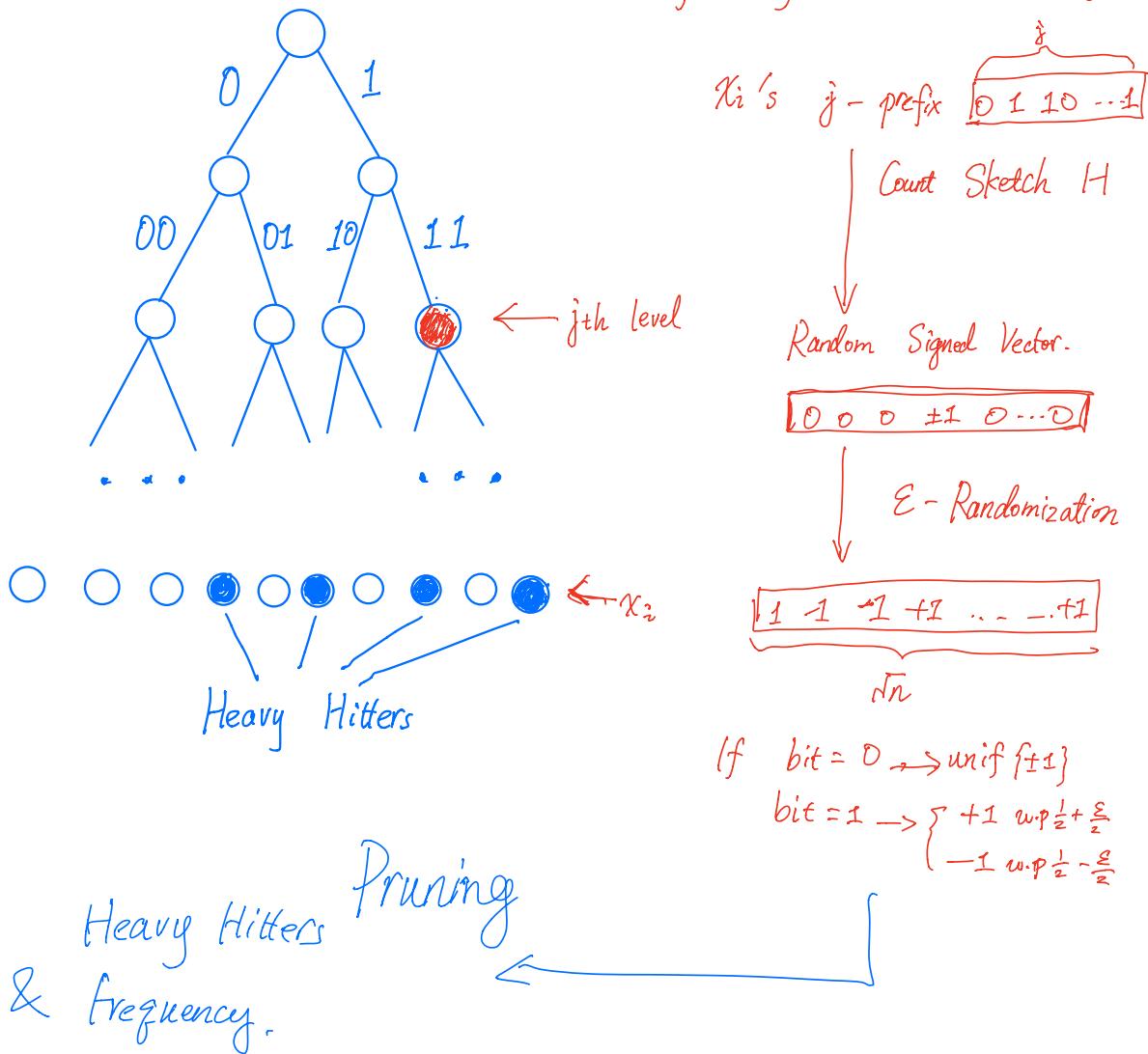


List = { (heavy hitter , its frequency) }

Frequency Estimation at each level.

$$[n] \rightarrow [\log d]$$

Assign every  $x_i$  to a random level



Communication  $\sqrt{n}$ . bits

Computation  $\sqrt{n} \log d$ . for server.

Improvement.

Hadamard Transform + Randomized Response.  
 $O(\log d)$  bits

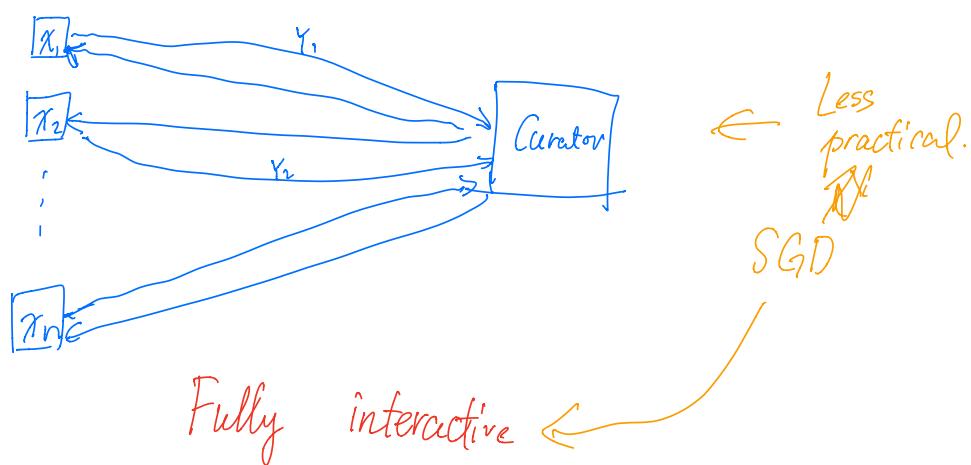
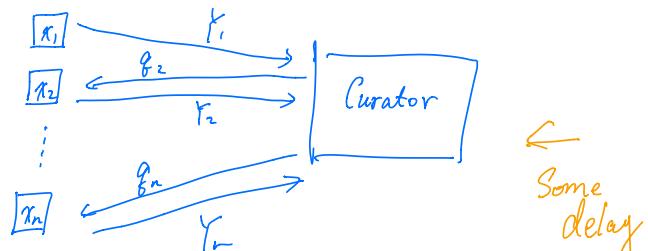
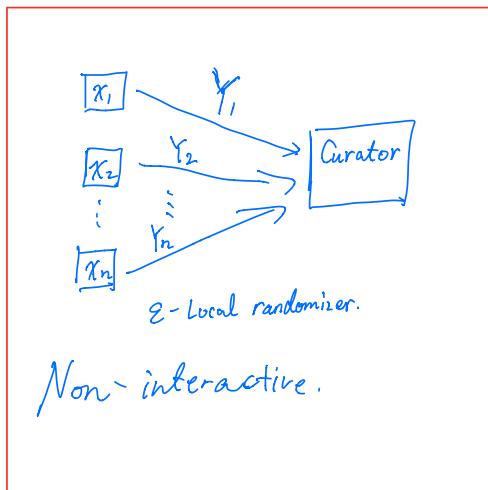
Final error :  $O\left(\frac{\sqrt{n} \log d}{\epsilon}\right)$ .

Reducing Communication Further



## 3 Sources of error

# Role of Interactions



Communication Complexity.