

Local Sensitivity and Smooth Sensitivity

Presenter: Guoming Wang

27 Jan, 2015

Materials

1. S. Raskhodnikova et al.
 1. Smooth Sensitivity and Sampling
2. A. Machanavajjhala
 1. Smooth Sensitivity and Sampling

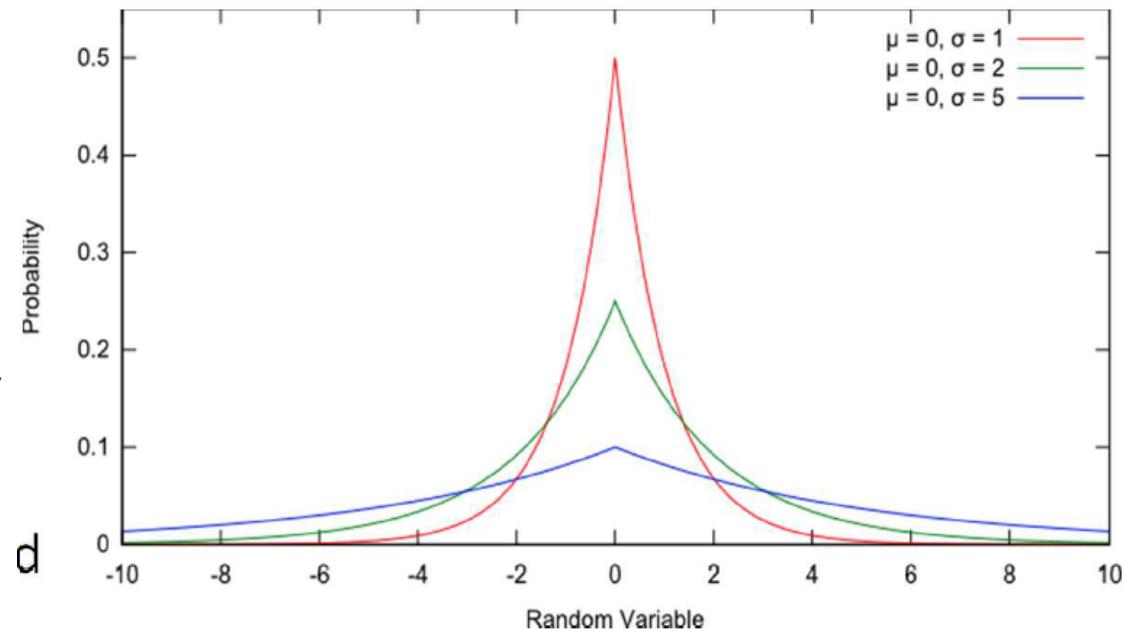
Outline

- **Local Sensitivity**
- **Smooth Sensitivity**

Laplacian Noise

In order for two worst-case neighboring data sets to produce a similar distribution of privatized answers, we need to add noise to span the sensitivity gap.

Adding laplacian Noise is not the only way, but it's easy.



$$Prob(R = x \mid D \text{ is the true world}) = \frac{\varepsilon}{2\Delta F} e^{-\frac{|x - F(D)|\varepsilon}{\Delta F}}$$

Global Sensitivity

How to privatize a series of FIVE overlapping counts across a data set? (ie, “How many people in the data set are female?”, “How many like biber?”, “How many are between age 12-16”, etc)

$$\Delta F = \max_{\{D1, D2\}} ||F(D1) - F(D2)||_{L1}$$

Add laplacian noise calibrated to $\Delta F = 5$, to each count

Local Sensitivity

Example: median of x_1, \dots, x_n $[0, 1]$

$X = 0000111$ $x' = 0001111$

Too much noise

$\text{Median}(x) = 0$, $\text{median}(x') = 1$

$$Gs_{\text{median}} = 1$$

Local Sensitivity: $LS_f(x) = \max_{y:d(x,y)=1} \|f(x) - f(y)\|$

Global Sensitivity: $GS_f = \max_{x,y:d(x,y)=1} \|f(x) - f(y)\|$

$$GS_f = \max_x LS_f(x)$$

Local Sensitivity

Add noise proportional to $LS_f(x)$ instead of GS_f ?

Not good idea, because it reveals information.

$$D_1 = \{0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \wedge \ \wedge \ \wedge \ \wedge\}$$

$$Q_{\text{med}}(D_1) = 0$$

$$LS_{q\text{med}}(D_1) = 0 \quad \text{Noise sampled from Lap}(0)$$

$$D_2 = \{0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \wedge \ \wedge \ \wedge \ \wedge \ \wedge\}$$

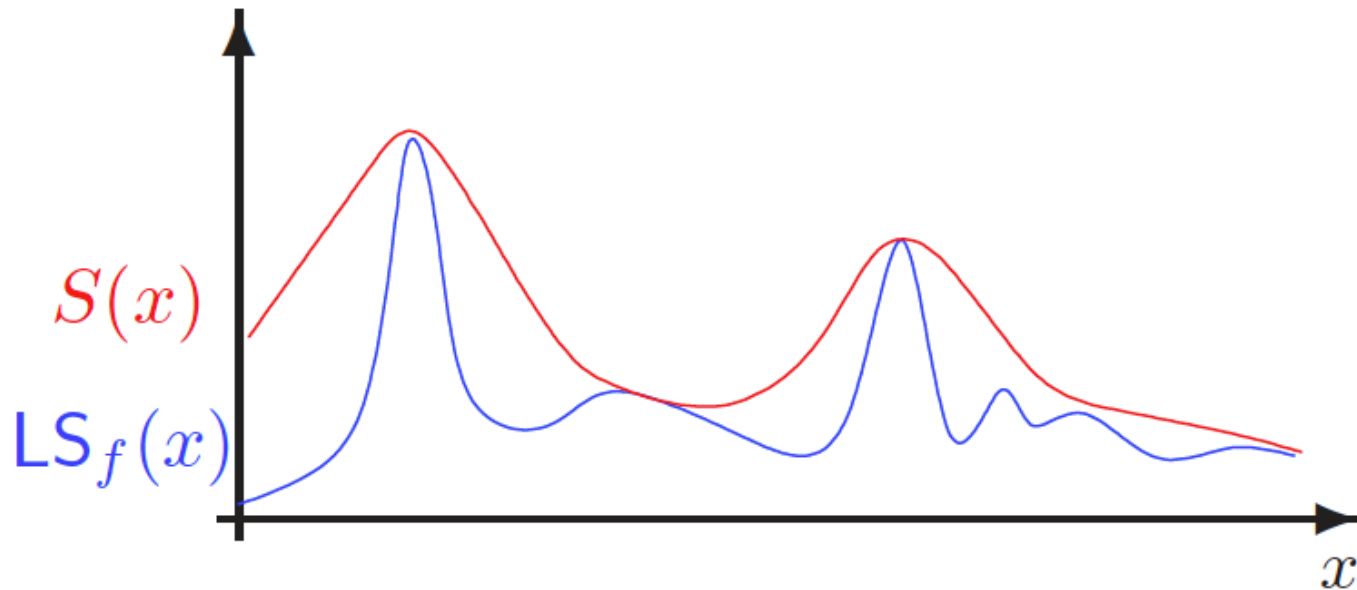
$$Q_{\text{med}}(D_2) = 0$$

$$LS_{q\text{med}}(D_2) = \wedge \quad \text{Noise sampled from Lap}(\wedge/\varepsilon)$$

Smooth Sensitivity

$S(x)$ is an ε -smooth upper bound on $\text{LS}_f(x)$ if:

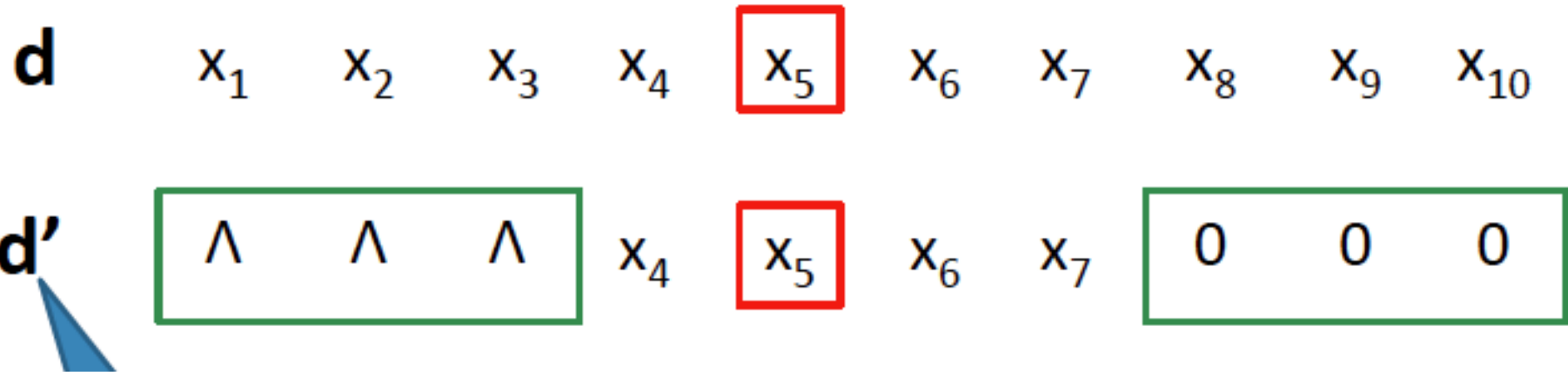
- for all x : $S(x) \geq \text{LS}_f(x)$
- for all neighbors x, x' : $S(x) \leq e^\varepsilon S(x')$



Smooth Sensitivity

$$S^*_q(d) = \max_{d'} (LS_q(d') \exp(-m\beta))$$

where d and d' differ in m entries.



- $x_{5-k} \leq q_{\text{med}}(d') \leq x_{5+k}$
- $LS(d') = \max(x_{\text{med}+1} - x_{\text{med}}, x_{\text{med}} - x_{\text{med}-1})$

$$S^*_{q_{\text{med}}}(d) = \max_k (\exp(-k\beta) \times \max_{5-k \leq \text{med} \leq 5+k} (x_{\text{med}+1} - x_{\text{med}}, x_{\text{med}} - x_{\text{med}-1}))$$

Smooth Sensitivity

For instance, $\Lambda = 1000$, $\beta = 2$.

d 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

$$\begin{aligned} s_{\text{qmed}}^*(\mathbf{d}) &= \max \left(\max_{0 \leq k \leq 4} (\exp(-\beta \cdot k) \cdot 1), \right. \\ &\quad \left. \max_{5 \leq k \leq 10} (\exp(-\beta \cdot k) \cdot \Lambda) \right) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thank you – Enjoy the rest of your night

