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### Communication



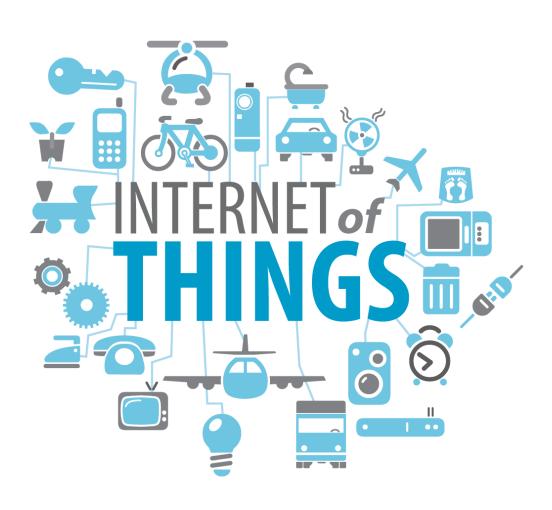
transfer of information from one point in space-time to the other

### Wireless communication



■ the fundamental limits of wireless communication are well understood

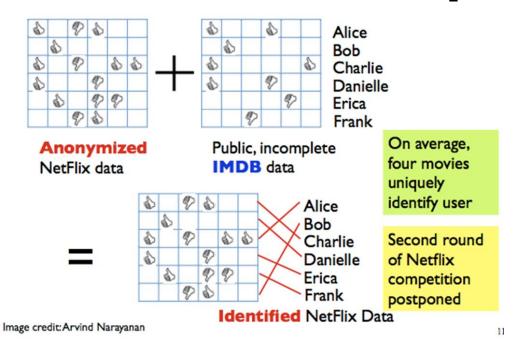
# Unprecedented level of connectivity



# We're being watched!



# Recent data privacy leaks

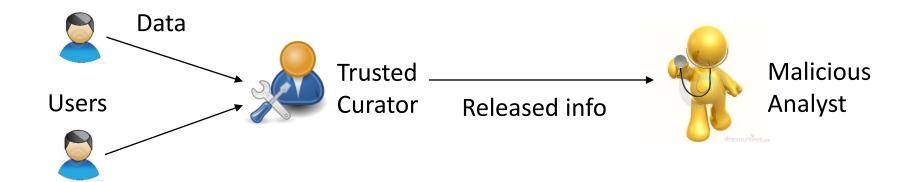




de-anonymizing Netflix data, identifying personal genomes



# Global privacy model



# Global privacy model



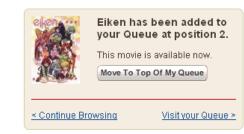
Not Interested



### **Other Movies You Might Enjoy**



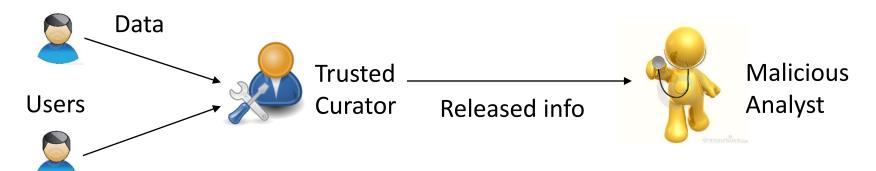
Not Interested







# Global privacy model







# Local privacy model



## Local privacy model



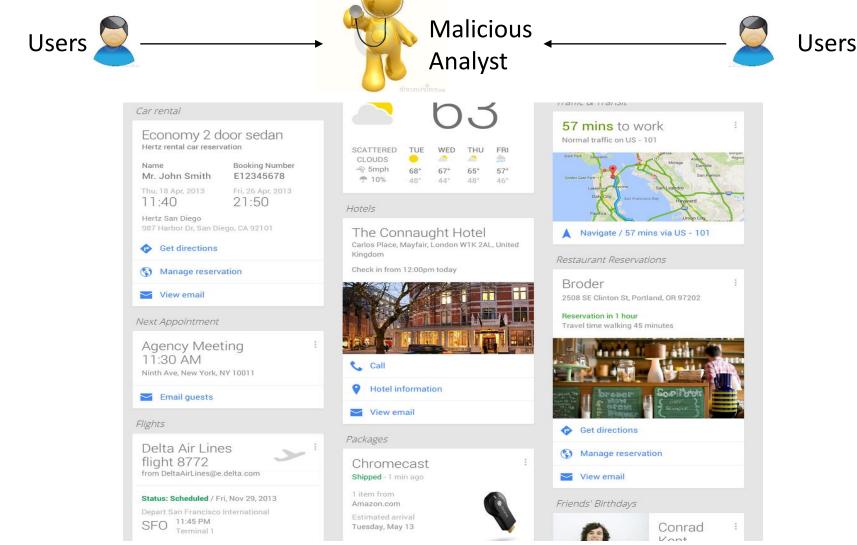




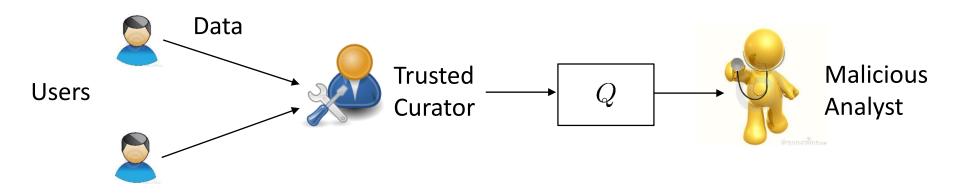




# Local privacy model



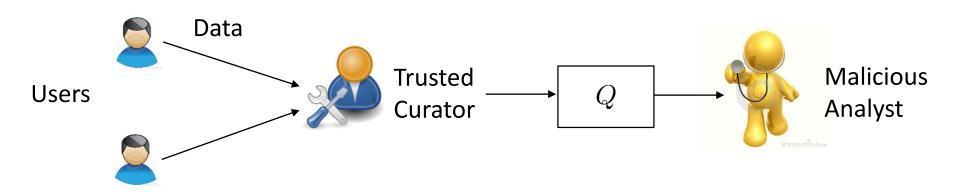
# **Differential privacy**





- Q is a privacy mechanism
- ullet privacy enforced by imposing **differential privacy** parametrized by arepsilon

# **Differential privacy**



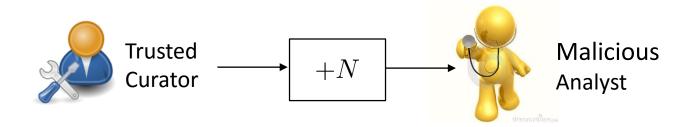


arepsilon controls the level of privacy

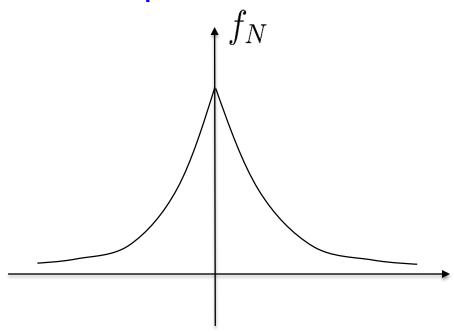
large  $\mathcal{E}$ , low privacy small  $\mathcal{E}$ , high privacy

# Global Privacy Model

# The Laplace mechanism

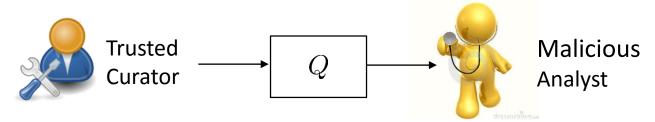


### **Laplace Mechanism**



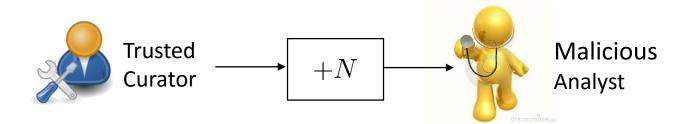
### What would Shannon do?

there is a fundamental tradeoff between privacy and utility

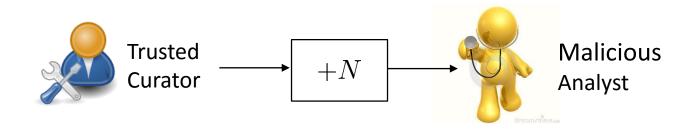




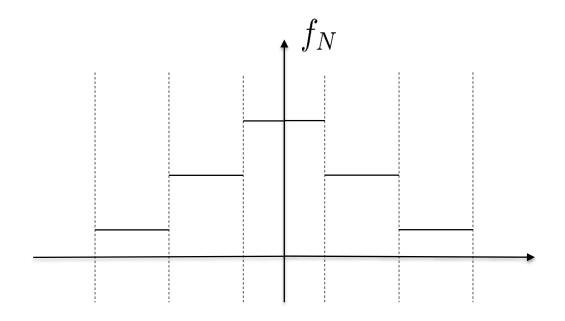
# Data independent noise is optimal



# Staircase mechanisms are optimal



### **Staircase Mechanism**



## Staircase mechanisms are optimal



differential privacy

Scholar

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### **Differential privacy**

C Dwork - Automata, languages and programming, 2006 - Springer

Abstract In 1977 Dalenius articulated a desideratum for statistical databases: nothing about an individual should be learnable from the database that cannot be learned without access to the database. We give a general impossibility result showing that a formalization of ... Cited by 1744 Related articles All 22 versions Web of Science: 293 Cite Save

### **Differential privacy**: A survey of results

<u>C Dwork</u> - Theory and applications of models of computation, 2008 - Springer Abstract Over the past five years a new approach to **privacy**-preserving data analysis has born fruit [13, 18, 7, 19, 5, 37, 35, 8, 32]. This approach differs from much (but not all!) of the related literature in the statistics, databases, theory, and cryptography communities, in that ... Cited by 749 Related articles All 24 versions Cite Save

### Mechanism design via differential privacy

F McSherry, <u>K Talwar</u> - ... of Computer Science, 2007. FOCS'07. ..., 2007 - ieeexplore.ieee.org Abstract We study the role that **privacy**-preserving algorithms, which prevent the leakage of specific information about participants, can play in the design of mechanisms for strategic agents, which must encourage players to honestly report information. Specifically, we ... Cited by 573 Related articles All 24 versions Cite Save

#### **Differential privacy** via wavelet transforms

X Xiao, G Wang, J Gehrke - Knowledge and Data Engineering, ..., 2011 - ieeexplore.ieee.org Abstract—**Privacy** preserving data publishing has attracted considerable research interest in recent years. Among the existing solutions, e-differential privacy provides the strongest **privacy** guarantee. Existing data publishing methods that achieve e-differential privacy, ...

# Local Privacy Model

# **Local privacy**



have you ever used illegal drugs?

# **Local privacy**



have you ever used illegal drugs?







answer truthfully

### What would Shannon do?

there is a fundamental tradeoff between privacy and utility





# Main result: binary data

### for binary data:



lie w.p. 
$$\frac{1}{e^{\varepsilon}+1}$$

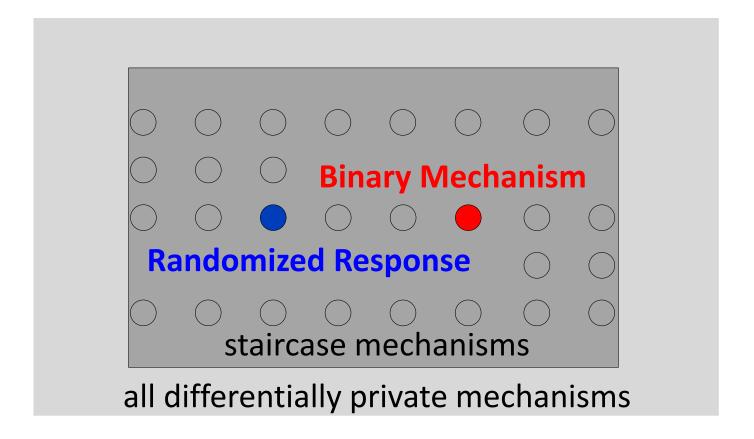


say the truth w.p. 
$$\frac{e^{\varepsilon}}{e^{\varepsilon}+1}$$

optimal for all utilities obeying the data processing inequality

# Main result: general data

for general k-ary data:



# Randomized Response

optimal in the low privacy regime

# Binary mechanism

$$Y = 1 \qquad \frac{e^{\varepsilon}}{e^{\varepsilon} + 1} \qquad \frac{1}{e^{\varepsilon} + 1}$$

$$2 \qquad \frac{1}{e^{\varepsilon} + 1} \qquad \frac{e^{\varepsilon}}{e^{\varepsilon} + 1}$$

$$X = 1 \qquad 2 \qquad 3 \qquad 4 \qquad 5$$

optimal in the high privacy regime

# **Acknowledgments**



**Sewoong Oh** 



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**Quan Geng**