

## Appendix B: Algorithm Pseudo Code

This appendix contains the pseudo code for the proposed optimal de-identification algorithm. The auxiliary functions below are used in the algorithm.

Function	Description
<code>InfoLoss(<i>node</i>)</code>	Computes the information loss for a particular node in the lattice. The particular information loss metric maybe <i>Prec</i> , <i>DM*</i> , non-uniform entropy, or any other metric that satisfies the monotonicity property.
<code>IsKAnonymous(<i>node</i>)</code>	Determines whether the node is k-anonymous. This is the most time consuming function in the algorithm.
<code>IsTaggedKAnonymous(<i>node</i>)</code>	Determines whether a particular node has already been tagged as k-anonymous. Returns True or False.
<code>IsTaggedNotKAnonymous(<i>node</i>)</code>	Determines whether a particular node has already been tagged as not k-anonymous. Returns True or False.
<code>TagKAnonymous(<i>node</i>)</code>	Tag a particular <i>node</i> as k-anonymous. This will also tag as k-anonymous all other higher nodes in the lattice along the same generalization strategies that pass through the <i>node</i> .
<code>TagNotKAnonymous(<i>node</i>)</code>	Tag a particular node as not k-anonymous. This will also tag as not k-anonymous all other lower nodes in the lattice along the same generalization strategies that pass through the <i>node</i> .
<code>Node(<i>lattice</i>, <i>height</i>, <i>index</i>)</code>	This function is used to navigate a lattice. It returns the node at <i>index</i> in a particular <i>height</i> . The <i>index</i> values start from the left.
<code>Lattice(<i>bottom-node</i>, <i>top-node</i>)</code>	Creates a lattice with a particular node at the bottom and another at the top.
<code>Height(<i>lattice</i>, <i>node</i>)</code>	This function returns the height of a particular node in the particular (sub-) lattice.
<code>Width(<i>lattice</i>, <i>height</i>)</code>	Returns the number of nodes at a particular height in the lattice. This is used mainly to traverse a level in a lattice.
<code>CleanUp(<i>node</i>)</code>	Removes all nodes in the solutions set that are generalizations of <i>node</i> (i.e., on the same generalization strategies).

The algorithm below is started by creating the top and bottom nodes of the main lattice.

### **KMin Algorithm**

```
// takes the root and sink nodes of a lattice as input

Kmin(Bnode,Tnode)
{
    L=Lattice(Bnode,Tnode)
    HH=Height(L,Tnode)
    If HH > 1 then
        h=  $\lfloor \frac{H_H}{2} \rfloor$ 
        For p=1 to Width(L, h)
            N = Node(L,h,p)
            If IsTaggedKAnonymous(N) == True then
                Kmin(Bnode, N)
            Else if IsTaggedNotKAnonymous(N) == True then
                Kmin(N,Tnode)
            Else if IsKAnonymous(N) == True then
                TagKAnonymous(N)
                KMin(Bnode,N)
            Else
                TagNotKAnonymous(N)
                KMin(N,Tnode)
            End If
        End For
    Else
        // this is a special case of a two node lattice
        if IsTaggedNotKAnonymous(Bnode) == True then
            N = Tnode
        Else if IsKAnonymous(Bnode) == True then
            TagKAnonymous(Bnode)
            N = Bnode
        Else
            TagNotKAnonymous(Bnode)
            N = Tnode
        End If

        S= S + N
        CleanUp(N)
    End if
}
```

### **Main**

```
Main
S= { }
KMin(Bottom-Node, Top-Node)
Optimal= $\min_{x \in S} (InfoLoss(x))$ 

End Main
```