

# Blacklisting Spam Callers with Local Differential Privacy

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# Motivation



## **Spam phone calls have rapidly increased**

Technological advances made robocalls cheaper and easier



## **Efforts to counter this attack from the US FTC and various smartphone apps**

Mostly rely on blacklisting known numbers involved in spamming calls

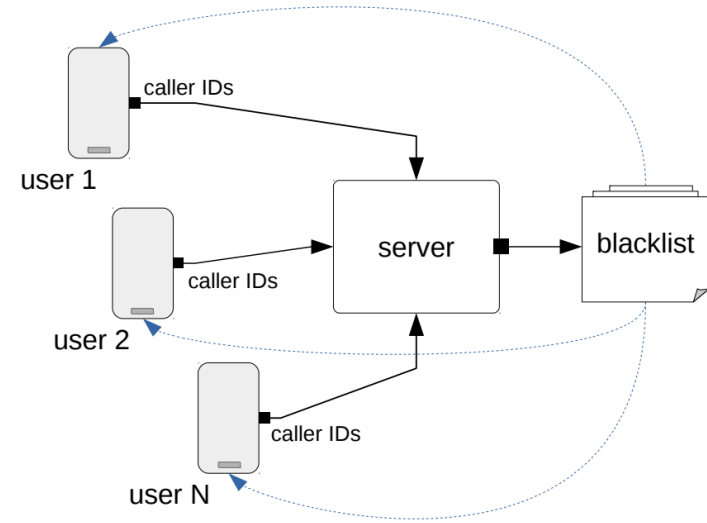
# Problem

- Apps collect information that is private to the user
  - TrueCaller collects users' contacts to learn which callers are legitimate
- Phone honeypot records are not the reliable
  - Skewed towards business-oriented campaigns



# Problem Approach

Leverage Local Differential Privacy for  
generic heavy-hitter detection



**Figure 1: System overview.** Caller IDs are collected with local differential privacy. After learning, blacklist updates are propagated back to users.

# Implementation of LDP

- Uses The Succinct Histogram Protocol
    - A  $\epsilon$ -LDP protocol for detecting heavy hitters over a large domain  $V$
    - The protocol applies after a few modifications
1. Encode the item,  $X$ , into a bit string making  $Y$
  2. Add noise to the item,  $Y$ , making  $Z$  and send  $Z$  to the server
  3. Aggregates noisy reports and rounds to the nearest valid encoding,  $Y_i$ .
  4. Decode the heavy hitter,  $Y_i$ , into  $X_i$

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**Algorithm 1:**  $\mathcal{R}_{\text{bas}}(\mathbf{x}, \epsilon)$ :  $\epsilon$ -Basic Randomizer

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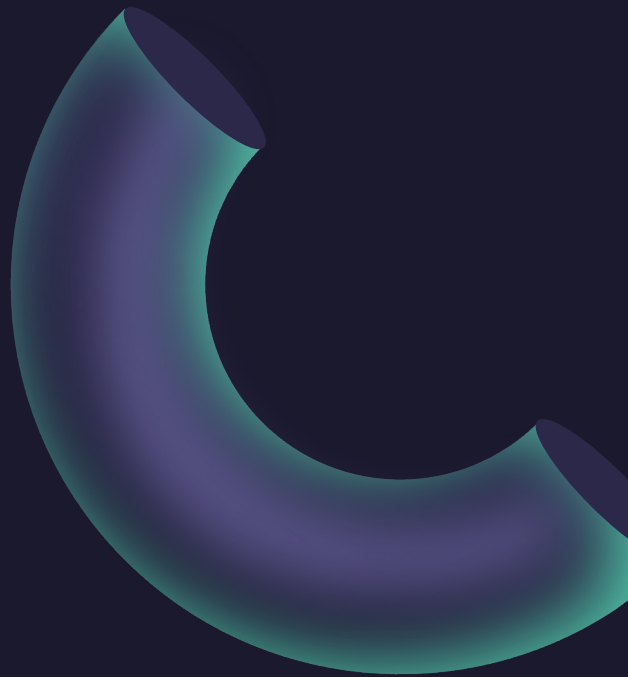
**Input:**  $m$ -bit string  $\mathbf{x}$ , privacy budget  $\epsilon$

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1 Sample  $r \leftarrow [m]$  uniformly at random.
2 if  $\mathbf{x} \neq 0$  then
3    $z_r = \begin{cases} c \cdot m \cdot x_r & \text{w.p. } \frac{e^\epsilon}{e^\epsilon + 1} \\ -c \cdot m \cdot x_r & \text{w.p. } \frac{1}{e^\epsilon + 1} \end{cases}$ , where  $c = \frac{e^\epsilon + 1}{e^\epsilon - 1}$ .
4 else
5   Choose  $z_r$  uniformly from  $\{c\sqrt{m}, -c\sqrt{m}\}$ 
6 return  $\mathbf{z} = (0, \dots, 0, z_r, 0, \dots, 0)$ 
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# Results

- Blacklist utility
    - Maximum budget of  $\epsilon = 15$
    - Reasonable utility with  $\epsilon = 10$
  - It is possible to learn a phone blacklist that:
    - Preserves privacy
    - Maintains the utility of the blacklist
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# References

- “Stop Unwanted Robocalls and Texts.” Federal Communications Commission, 30 January 2024, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/stop-unwanted-robocalls-and-texts>.
- Ucci, Daniele, et al. “Building a Collaborative Phone Blacklisting System with Local Differential Privacy.” *Annual Computer Security Applications Conference*, 2020, pp. 100–15. *arXiv.org*, <https://doi.org/10.1145/3427228.3427239>.
- Bassily, Raef, and Adam Smith. “Local, Private, Efficient Protocols for Succinct Histograms.” *Proceedings of the Forty-Seventh Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing*, 2015, pp. 127–35. *arXiv.org*, <https://doi.org/10.1145/2746539.2746632>.