impl TopKMeasure for ZeroConcentratedDivergence

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1 Hoare Triple

Precondition

Compiler-verified

- Method `noisy_top_k` *Types consistent with pseudocode.*
- Method `privacy_map` *Types consistent with pseudocode.*

Caller-verified

- Method `random_variable`
  - `x` elements are non-null.
  - `scale` is non-null and non-negative.
- Method `privacy_map`
  - `d_in` is non-null and positive.
  - `scale` is non-null and positive.

Pseudocode

```
class ZeroConcentratedDivergence(TopKMeasure):
    ONE_SHOT = True
    RV = GumbelRV

    @staticmethod
    def random_variable(shift: FBig, scale: FBig) -> GumbelRV:
        return GumbelRV(shift=shift, scale=scale)

    @staticmethod
    def privacy_map(d_in: f64, scale: f64, k: usize) -> f64:
        if d_in < 0:
            raise ValueError("input distance must be non-negative")

        if scale.is_zero():
            return f64.INFINITY

        return d_in.inf_div(scale).inf_mul(f64.inf_cast(k))
```

Postcondition

Theorem 1.1. The implementation is consistent with all associated items in the `TopKMeasure` trait.

1. Method `random_variable`: Returns the index of the top element z_i, where each $z_i \sim$ DISTRIBUTION(shift $= y_i$, scale $=$ `scale`), and each $y_i = -x_i$ if `negate`, else $y_i = x_i$, k times with removal.

2. Method `privacy_map`: For any x, x' where $d_{\text{in}} \geq d_{\text{Range}}(x, x')$, return $d_{\text{out}} \geq D_{\text{self}}(f(x), f(x'))$, where $f(x) =$ noisy_top_k($x = x, k = 1,$ scale $=$ scale).

Definition 1.2. A random variable follows the Gumbel distribution if it has density

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\beta} e^{-e^{-z}-z} \tag{1}$$

where $z = \frac{x-\mu}{\beta}$, μ is the shift (location) parameter and β is the scale parameter.

Proof of postcondition: ***`random_variable`***. The preconditions of `gumbel_noisy_max` are met, therefore by the postcondition of `gumbel_top_k`, the postcondition of `random_variable` is satisfied. □

Proof of postcondition: ***`privacy_map`***. By Lemma 4.2 of [2], $\mathcal{M}^k_{\text{Gumbel}}(x)$ is equal in distribution to the peeling exponential mechanism, which is the k-fold composition of the exponential mechanism. Proposition 2 of [1] shows that the exponential mechanism satisfies the zCDP privacy guarantee. □

References

[1] Jinshuo Dong, David Durfee, and Ryan Rogers. Optimal differential privacy composition for exponential mechanisms and the cost of adaptivity. *CoRR*, abs/1909.13830, 2019.

[2] David Durfee and Ryan Rogers. Practical differentially private top-k selection with pay-what-you-get composition. *CoRR*, abs/1905.04273, 2019.