

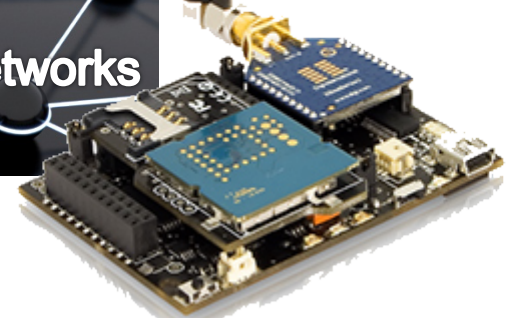
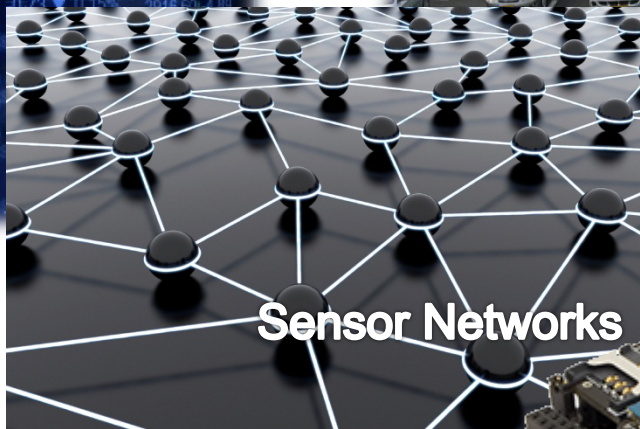
# Privacy-Preserving Distributed Stream Monitoring

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# Distributed Stream Networks



Analyzed data may be personal and sensitive

## Related work...

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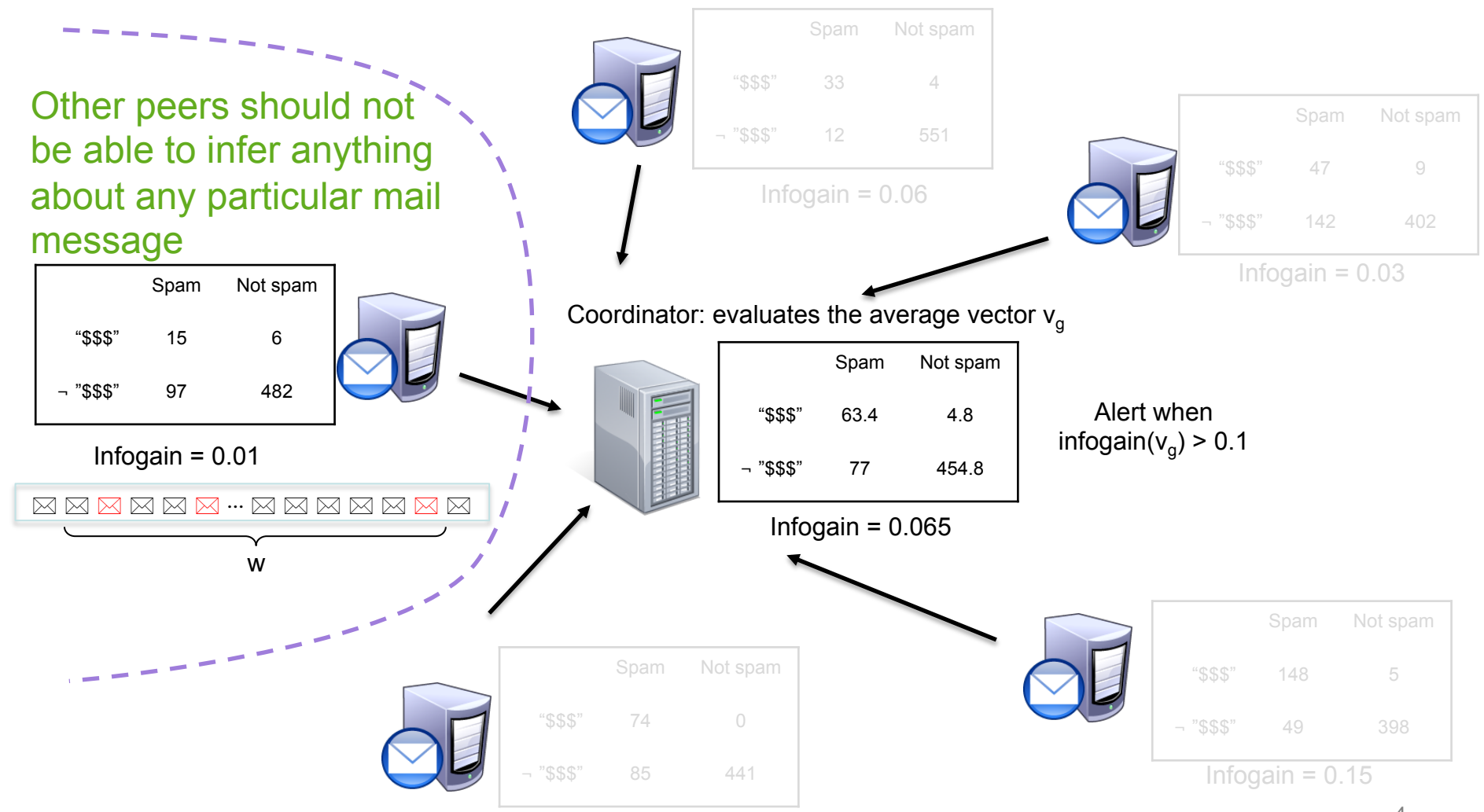
- Continuous monitoring in centralized settings
  - Differential privacy under continual observation [DPNR10]
  - Statistics on sketches [MMNW11]
  - Adaptive sampling [FX12]
- Computation in Distributed settings
  - Distributed noise generation [DKMMN06, CRFG12]
  - Distributed heavy hitters [HKR12]
- Distributed time series data
  - Historical time-series data [RN10]
  - Cryptographic protocols [SCRCS11]
  - Heavy hitters over a sliding window [CLSX12]

This work:

**Monitoring complex functions  
over statistics derived from streams**

# Problem Setting

Other peers should not be able to infer anything about any particular mail message



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Other peers should not be able to infer anything about any particular mail message

	Spam	Not spam
"\$\$\$"	15	6
- "\$\$\$"	97	482



Infogain = 0.01



Cryptographic solutions:

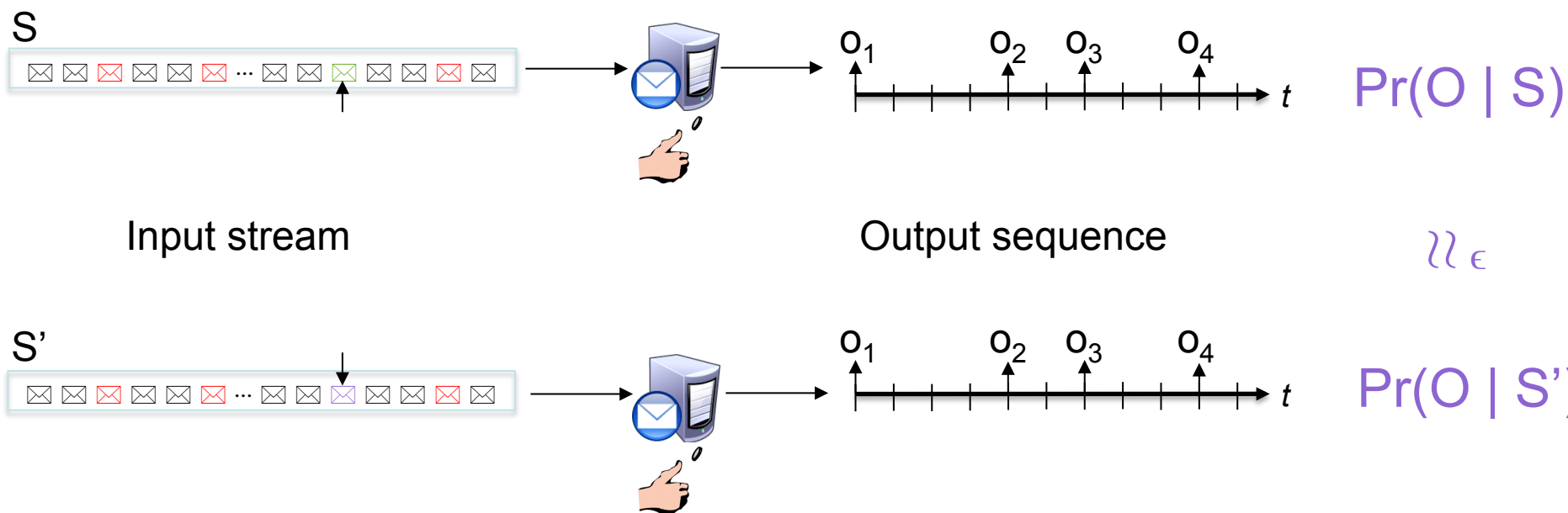
- Confidentiality
- Inferences from the output still possibly

⇒ Differential privacy addresses such leaks

# Differential privacy [DPNR10]

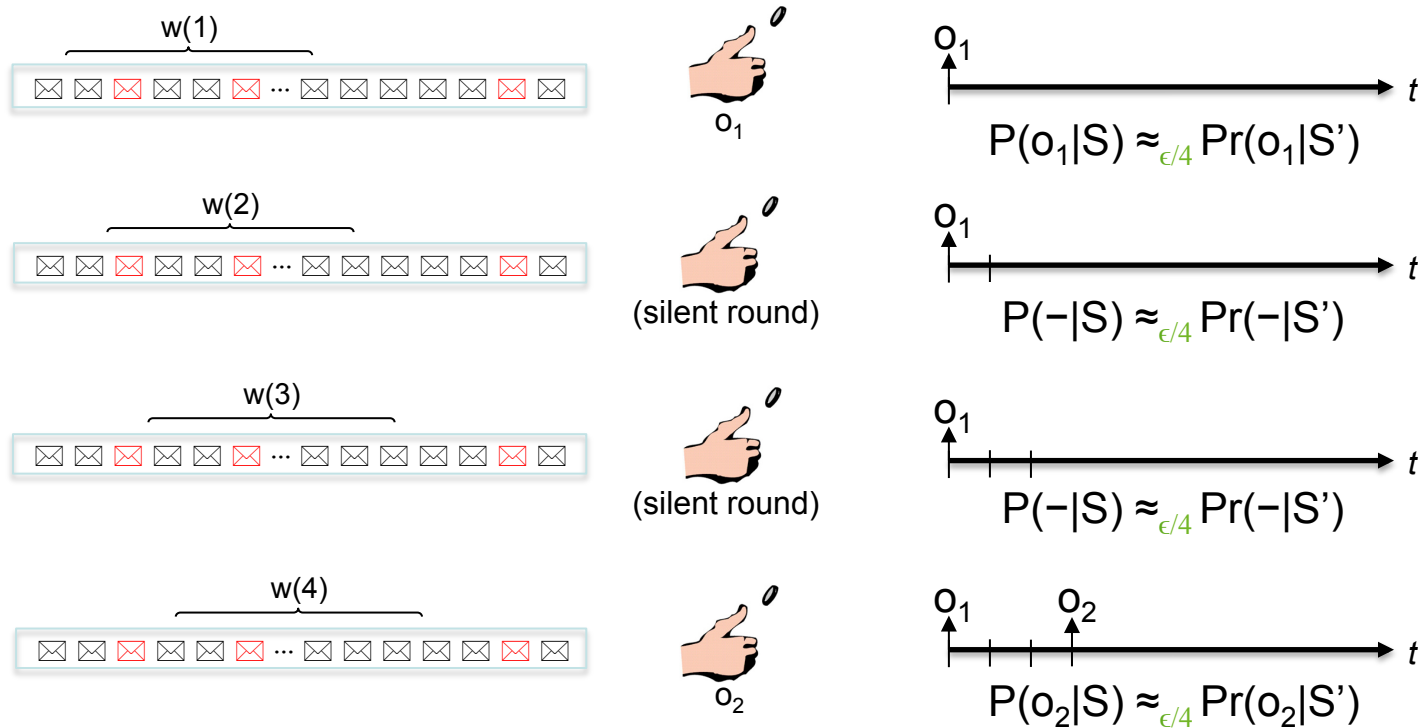
For any two *adjacent* streams

and for any output sequence  $O$



Large  $\epsilon$  allows bigger difference between the probabilities  
 $\Rightarrow$  reflects the input more accurately, less private

# Privacy as a Budget - Naïve Solution



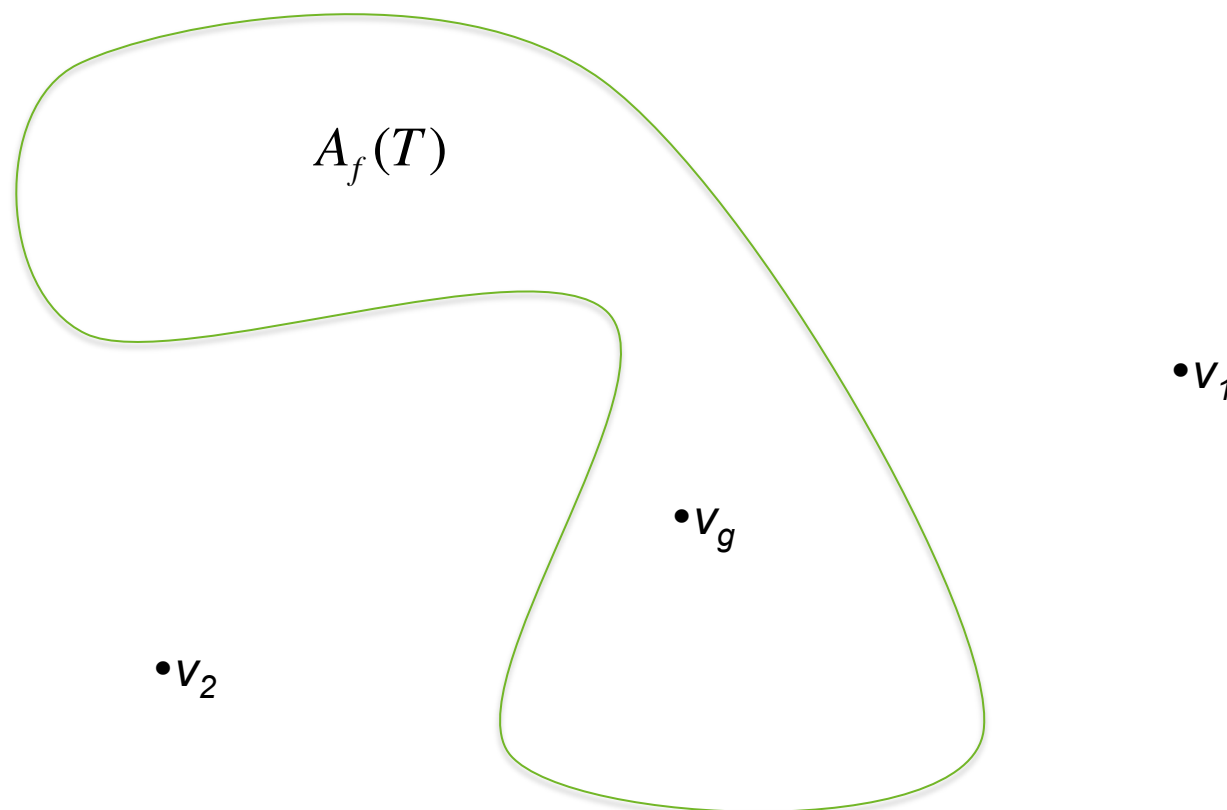
$$\Rightarrow \text{P}(o_1 \text{--} o_2 | S) \approx_{\epsilon} \text{Pr}(o_1 \text{--} o_2 | S')$$

Privacy loss in each time period  $\Rightarrow$  wasteful, outputs are not independent  
 Instead, privacy cost can be *amortized*

# Efficient stream monitoring [SSK'06, KSSL'12]

Recall the problem: detect  $f(v_g) > T$  for  $v_g = \frac{1}{k} \sum_k v_i$

The **admissible region**:  $A_f(T) = \{v \mid f(v) \leq T\}$

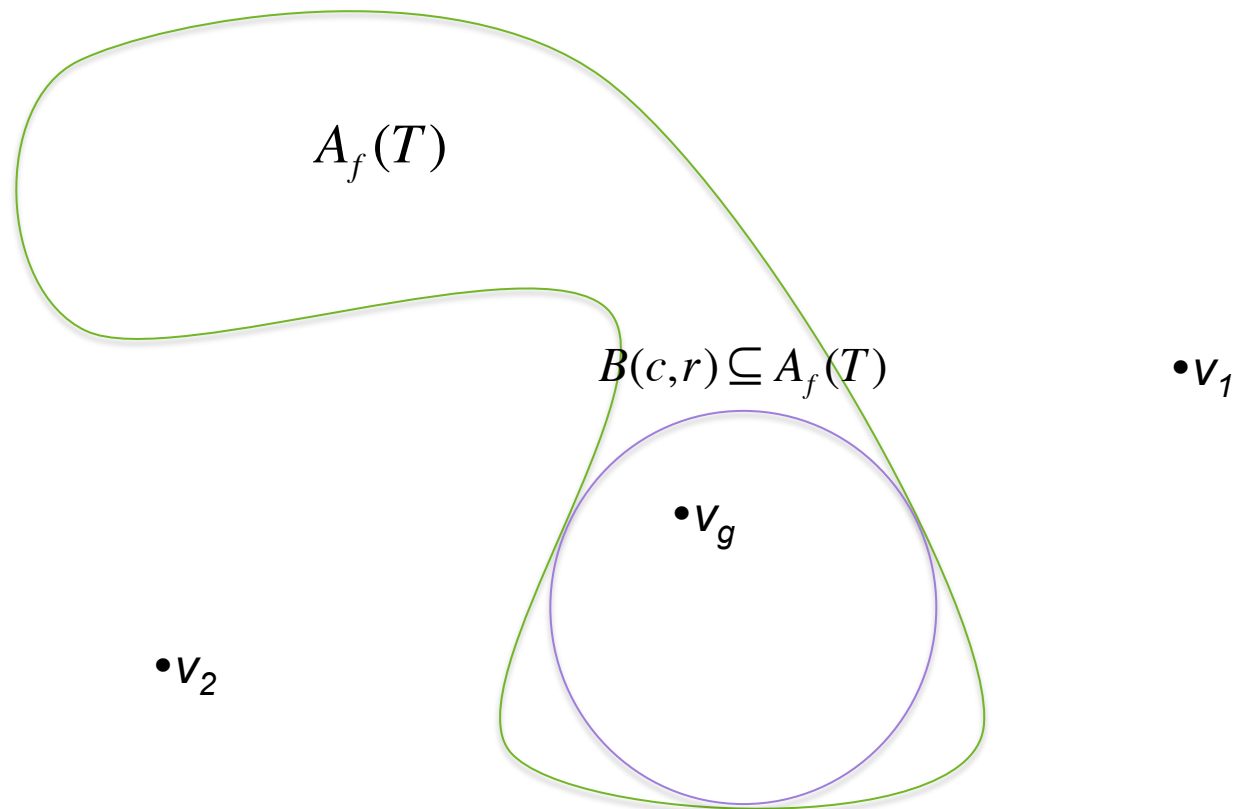




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# Efficient stream monitoring [SSK'06, KSSL'12]

Recall the problem: detect  $f(v_g) > T$  for  $v_g = \frac{1}{k} \sum_k v_i$

Safe region:  $A_f(T) = \{v \mid f(v) \leq T\}$

Global constraint to local constraints:

$v_g \in B(c, r)$  as long as  
 $\forall i: v_i \in B(c_i, r)$

$A_f(T)$

$B(c, r) \subseteq A_f(T)$

$B(c_1, r)$

$\bullet v_1$

$B(c_2, r)$

$\bullet v_2$

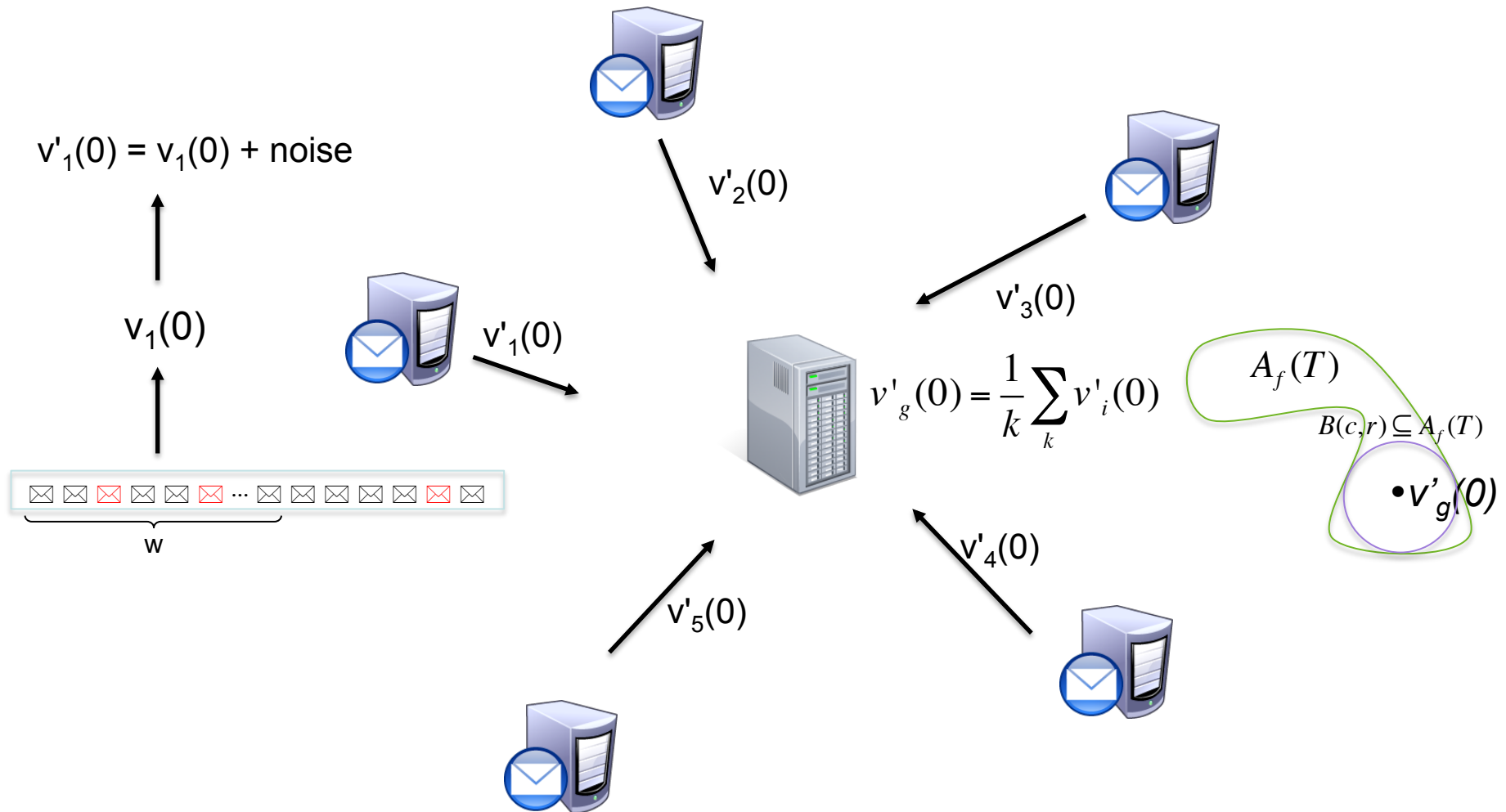
$\bullet v_g$

Safe zone for node 2

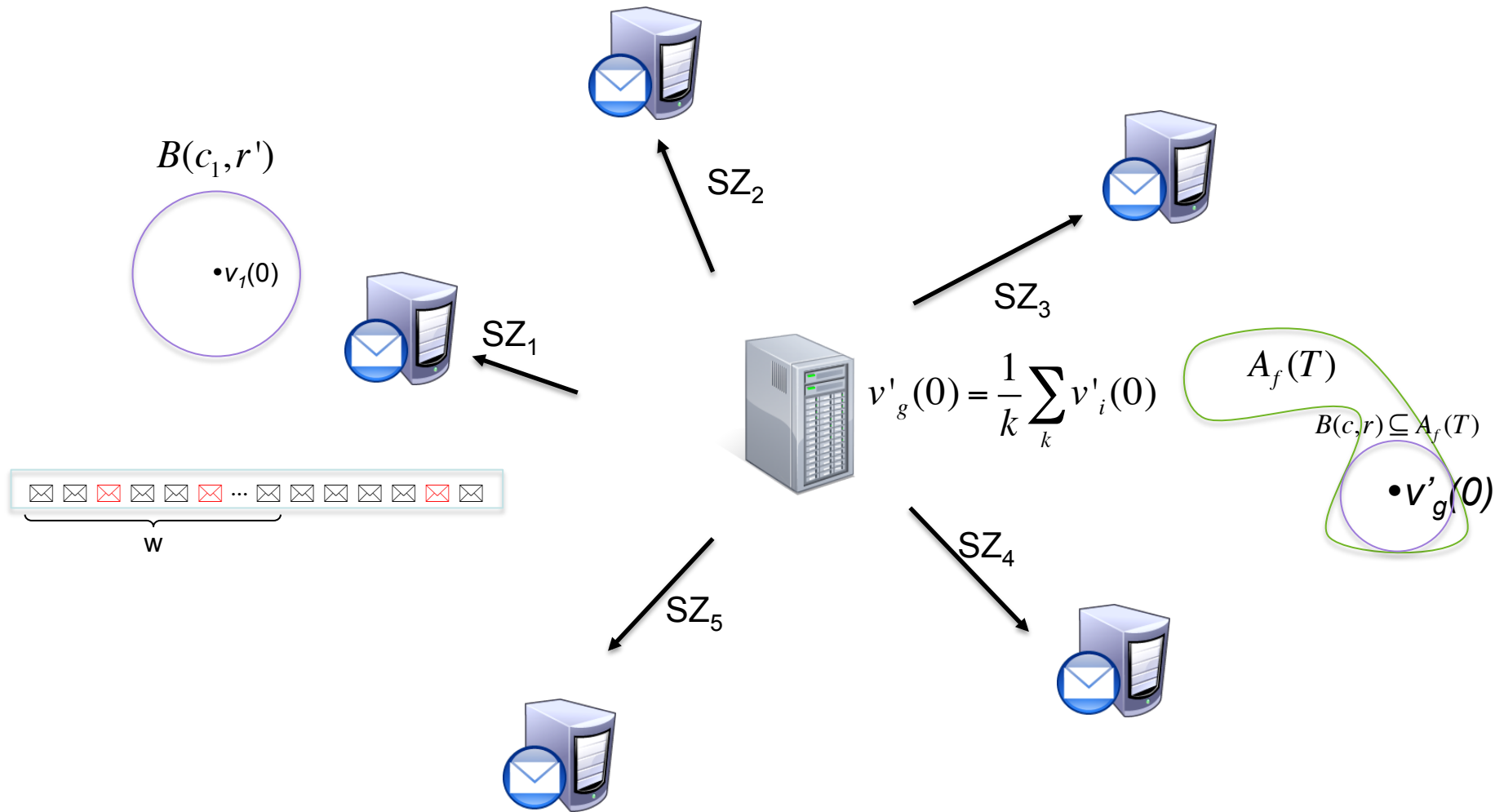
Safe zone for node 1

$$c = \frac{1}{k} \sum_k c_i$$

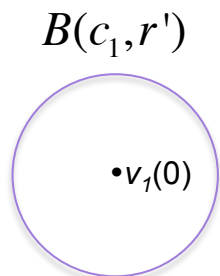
# Our Algorithm



# Our Algorithm

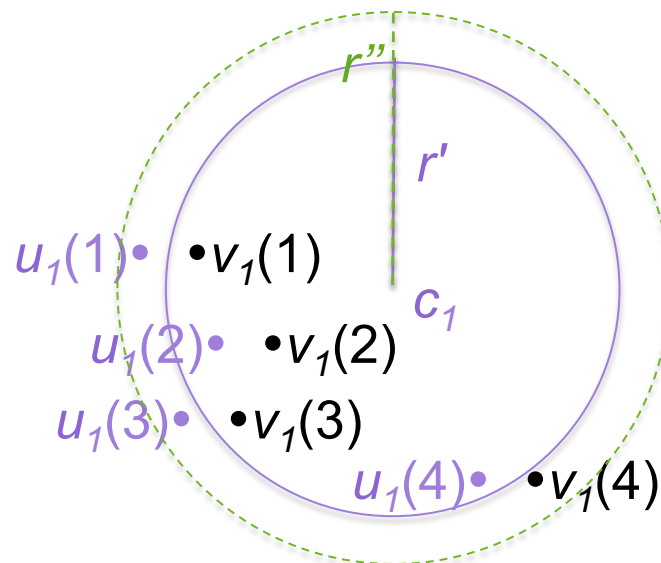


# Privacy at the Node Level



Evaluating  $v_1(t)$  against the safe zone in Stream S:

- t=1: silent round
- t=2: silent round
- t=3: silent round
- t=4: safe zone breach

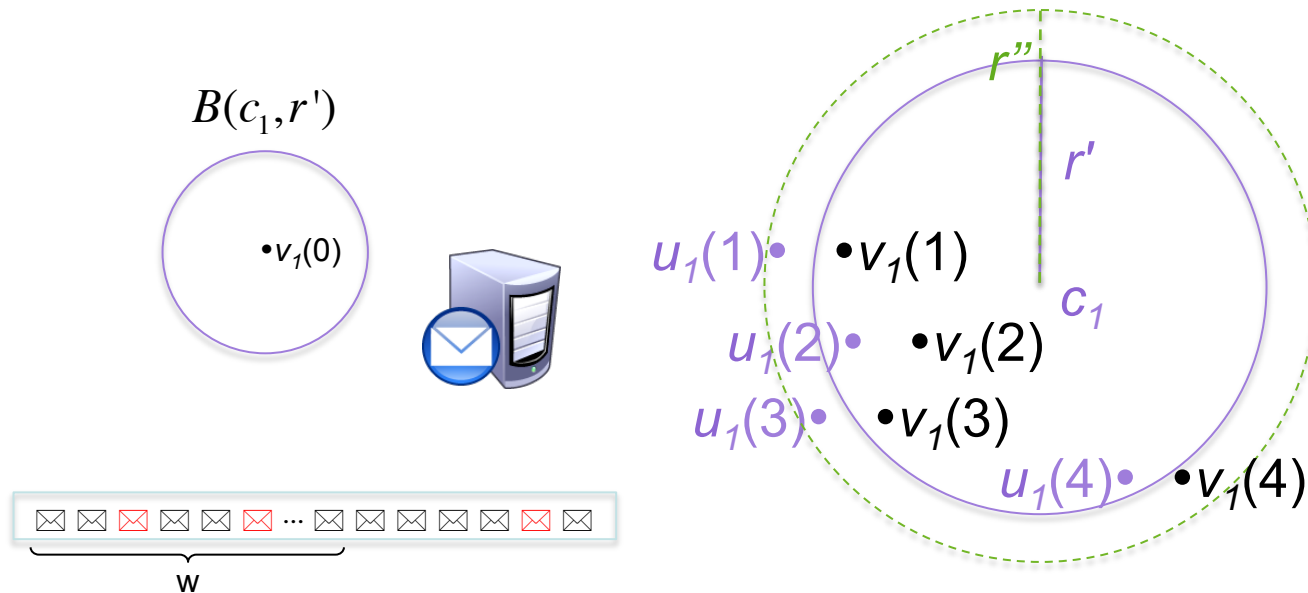


Evaluating  $u_1(t)$  against the safe zone in Stream S':  
t=1: ~~silent round~~ breach!

⇒ Addressed by adding randomness to the safe zone radius (Laplace mechanism)  
 $\Pr(\text{silent} \mid S) \approx \Pr(\text{silent} \mid S')$  because  $\Pr(r') \approx \Pr(r'')$

Noise added to the safe zone will protect the privacy in all silent rounds, until a new safe zone is assigned!

# Privacy at the Node Level



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Evaluating  $u_1(t)$  against the safe zone in Stream S':

- t=1: silent round
- t=2: silent round
- t=3: silent round
- t=4: ~~safe zone breach~~ silent round

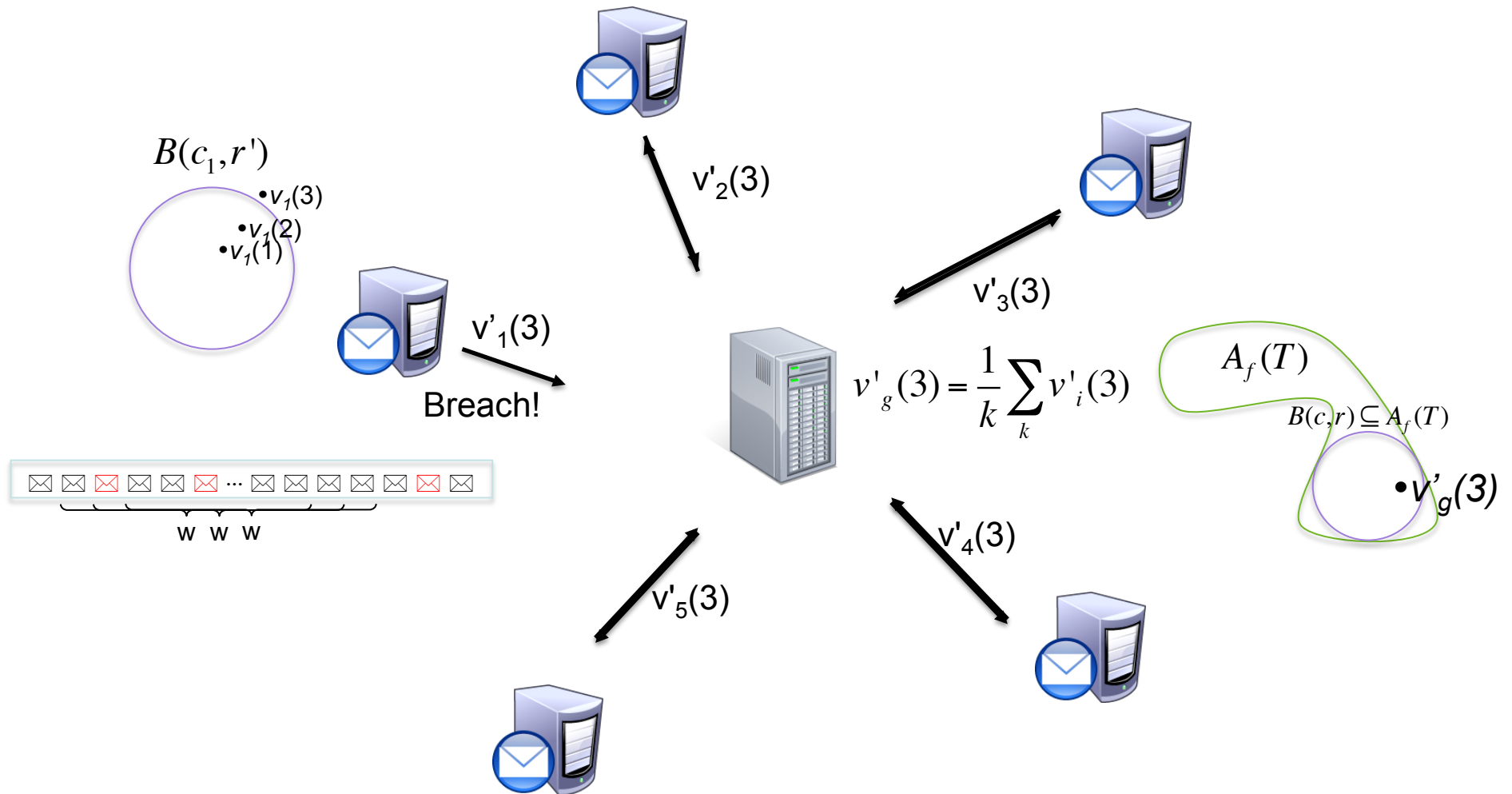
⇒ Addressed by adding randomness

(exponential mechanism)

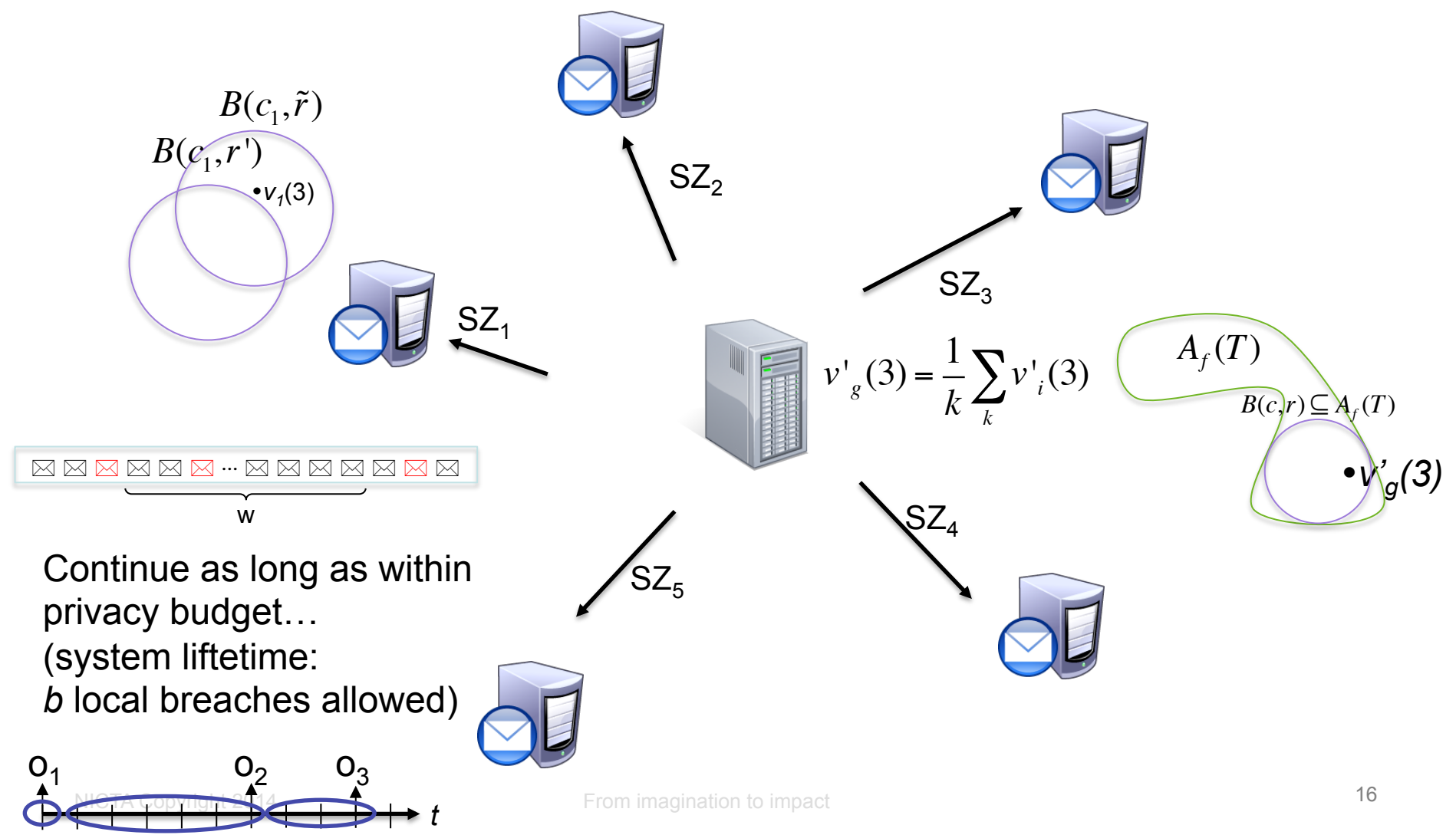
when evaluating

$$v(t) \in_{\epsilon} B(c, r')$$

# Our Algorithm



# Our Algorithm

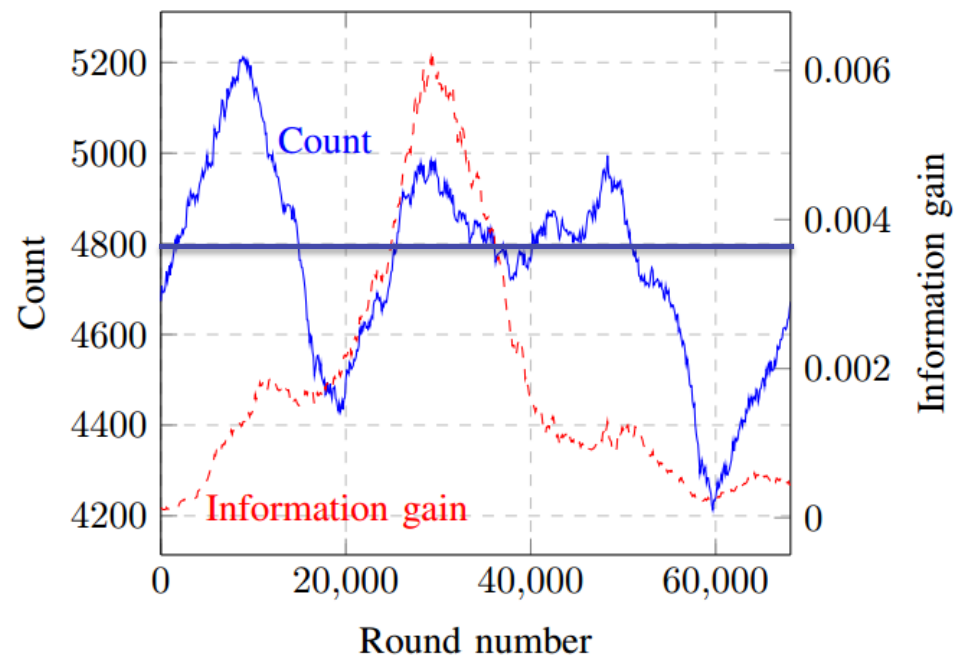




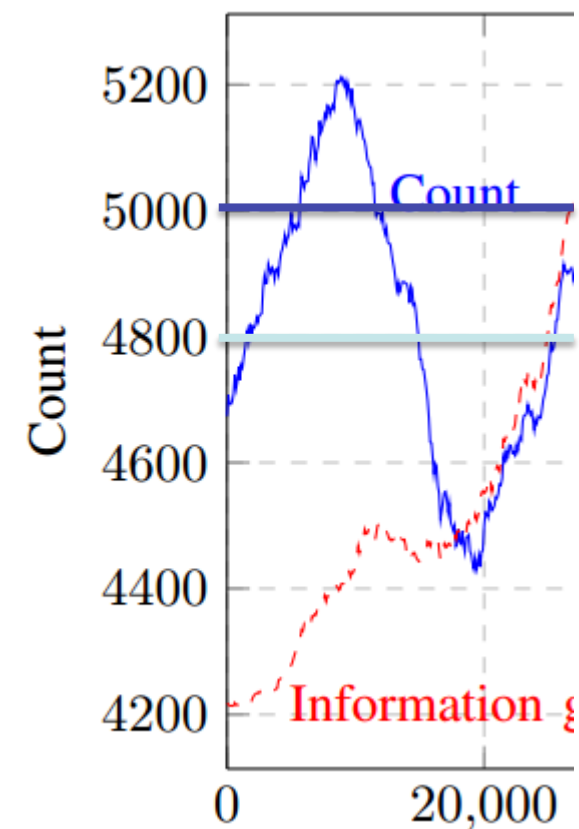
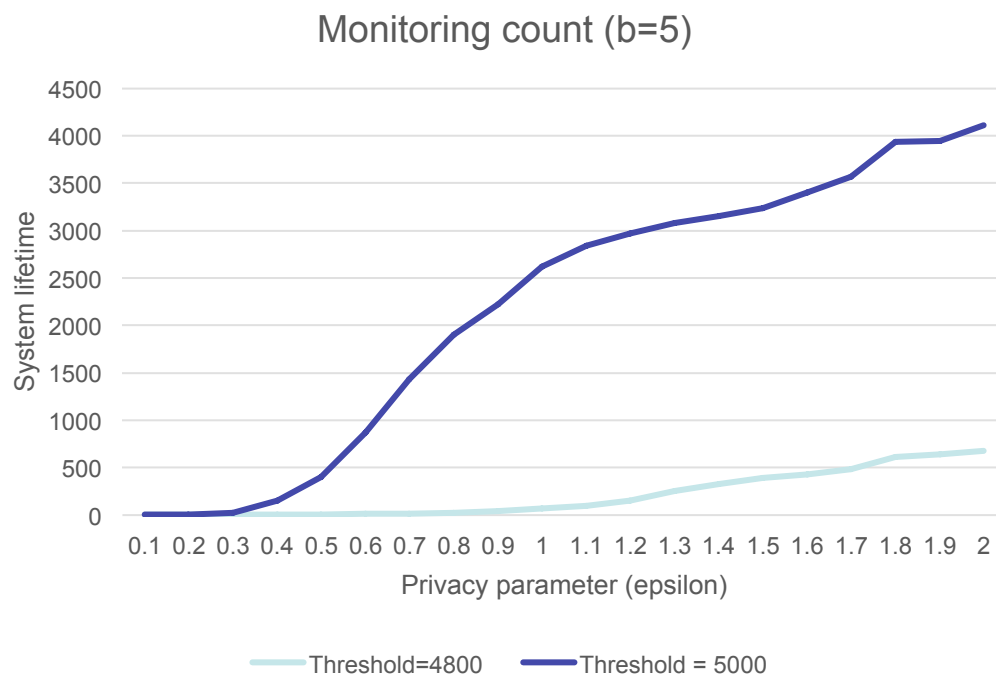
# Experimental evaluation

Reuters corpus:

- 781,265 labelled news stories
- Distributed by round robin between 10 nodes
- Each node monitors a window of 10,000 stories
- “CCAT” category denotes spam, “febru” feature a monitored term

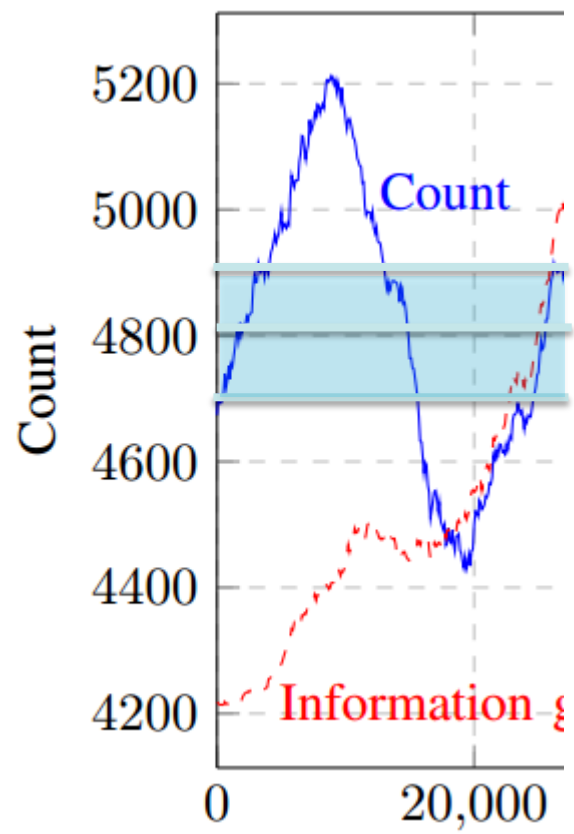
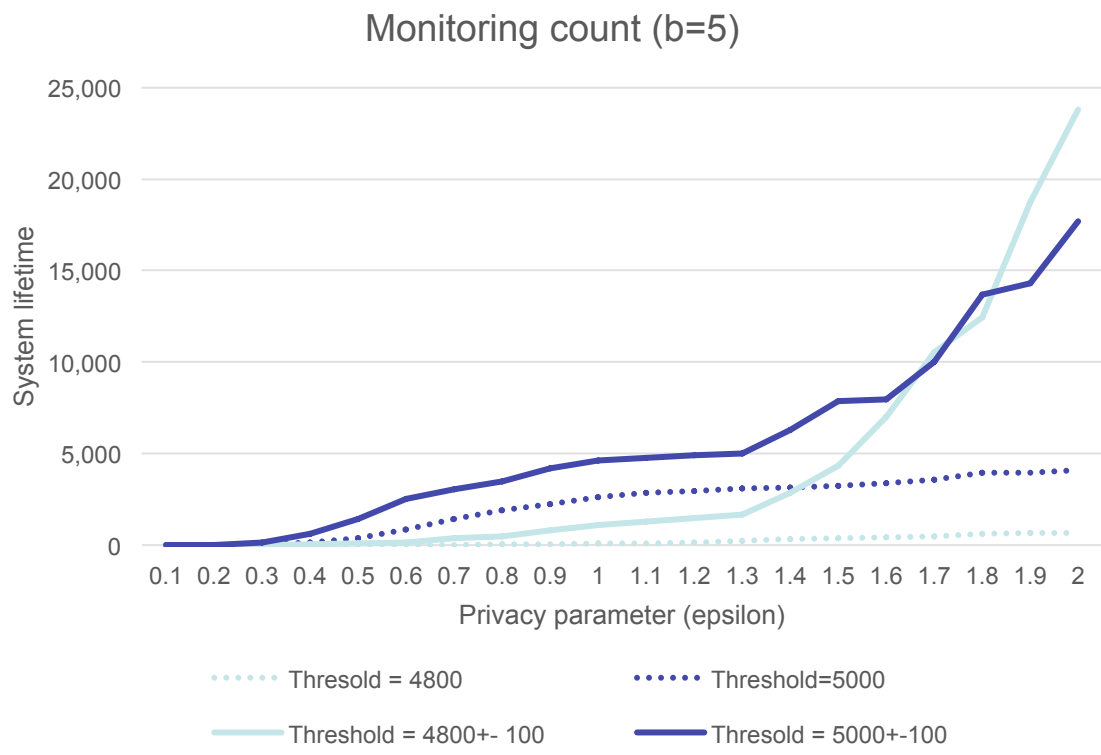


# Monitoring count



Likelihood of local breach higher when closer to the threshold

# Adding error margins



Error margins trade accuracy for longer system lifetime

## Additional results in the paper...

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- Infogain evaluation
  - Tradeoff between System lifetime, threshold and privacy: we pay for privacy mainly when close to the threshold.
- Error margins trade-offs
- Violation rounds (local breaches  $b$ ) trade-off
- Costs of distributed vs. centralized

# Summary and future directions

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## Communication efficiency translates to better privacy

- Possible enhancements:
  - Local communication between nodes could allow further mitigation of privacy loss
  - Prediction models that tailor safe zones to nodes can reduce the probability of local breaches
  - As the processing window advances, the privacy budget can be replenished

# Thank you



NICTA @ Sydney  
(we hire!)