# CERIAS

The Center for Education and Research in Information Assurance and Security

# Top-k Frequent Itemsets via Differentially Private FP-trees

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#### **Frequent Itemset Mining**

- Find all itemsets whose support is above threshold au
- Frequent itemsets are aggregates over many individuals
- Releasing the exact result may reveal sensitive personal information

# **Differential Privacy**

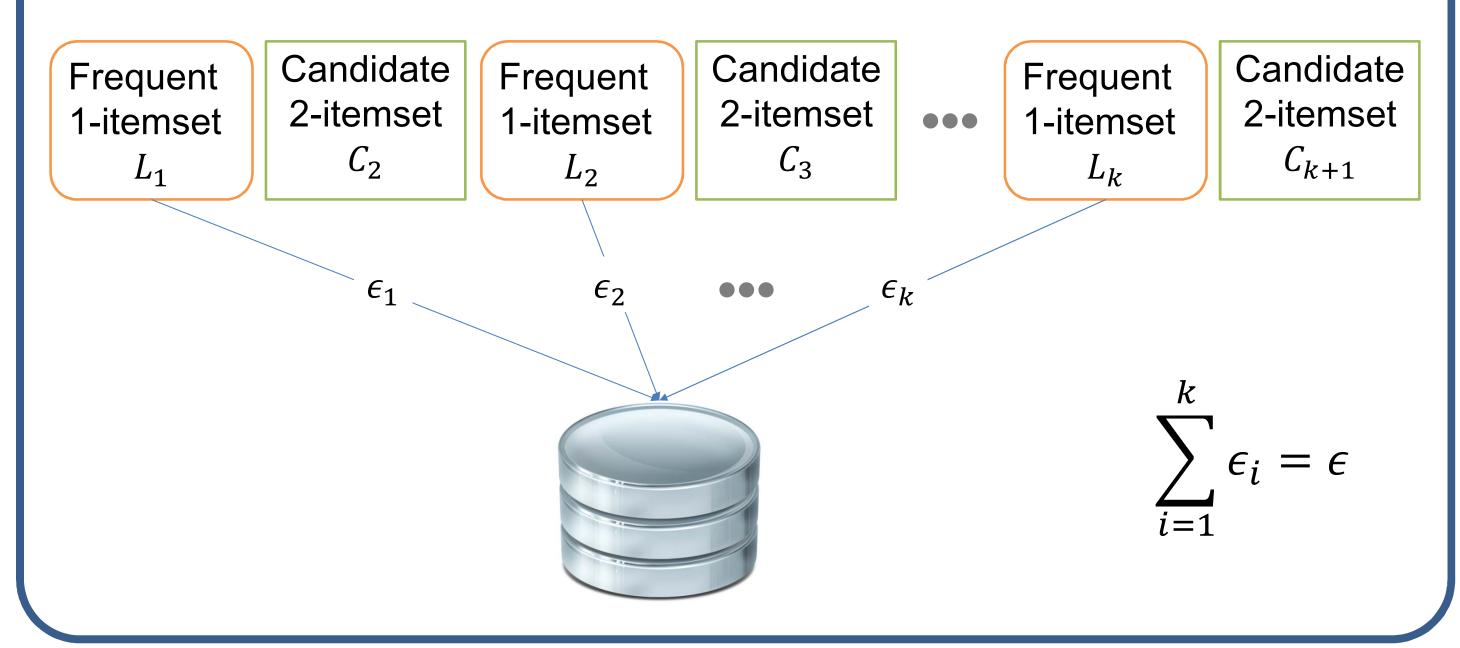
For all datasets D<sub>1</sub> and D<sub>2</sub> differing at most one element,

$$\frac{Pr[\mathcal{M}_f(D_1) = R]}{Pr[\mathcal{M}_f(D_2) = R]} \leq e^{\epsilon}$$

- output of an algorithm is insensitive to the change of a single record
- each database access costs a privacy budget

## **Challenge**

- Given a set of items I, the size of search space is  $O(2^{|I|})$
- How to allocate privacy budget
- Smaller privacy budget implies less accurate answers
- The accuracy of algorithm is dependent on the number of queries



#### **Our Approach**

- (Phase 1) Frequent Itemset discoery
- (Phase 2) Noisy support derivation

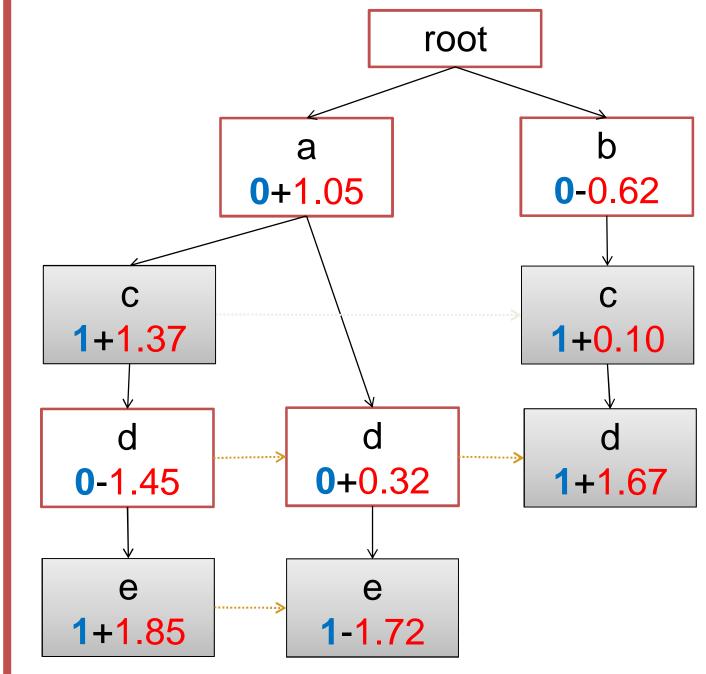
#### **Sparse Vector Techinque**

- A technique to avoid spending too much privacy budget on uninteresting queries
- Introduce a new randomness by perturbing the threshold

# **Algorithm 1**

- $\hat{\tau} = \tau + \operatorname{Lap}\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon}\right)$
- $\hat{X} = \sigma(X) + \operatorname{Lap}\left(\frac{2}{\epsilon}\right)$
- If  $\hat{X} \ge \hat{\tau}$  (X is frequent ) then, output 1
- Otherwise (X is infrequent), output 0
- The output of algorithm is a binary vector  $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots v_t)$

# Algorithm 2



- Each node monitors the count of a prefix
- Node count is initialized with a noise
- To get the correct count, child's count needs to be added to its parent's count
- (optional) postprocessing can increase the accuracy

## **Performance Evaluation**

- F-score =  $\frac{2(\text{precision} \times recall)}{precision + recall}$
- Relative error = median<sub>X</sub>  $\left(\frac{|\widehat{\sigma}(X) \sigma(X)|}{\sigma(X)}\right)$
- the proposed method outperforms other two methods throughout all test datasets

dataset	D	$ \mathcal{I} $	$\max  t $	avg  t
mushroom (MUS) pumsb star (PUMSB) retail (RETL)	8,124 $49,046$ $88,162$	119 $2,088$ $16,470$	23 63 76	$23 \\ 50.5 \\ 10.3$

