

## Introduction

### Density Estimation

- Want to estimate underlying probability distribution of observed data, enabling likelihood estimation and sampling

### Data Privacy

- Learning and releasing such an estimate could leak potentially sensitive information if data is linked to individuals
- Solution: release estimate with differential privacy [1] guarantee, where change in distribution of our estimate due to removal of a single individual (D vs. D') is bounded:

$$\Pr[\mathcal{A}(D) \in \mathcal{S}] \leq \exp(\epsilon) \Pr[\mathcal{A}(D') \in \mathcal{S}] + \delta$$

### Existing Baselines

- DP-EM [2], which enables privacy-preserving Gaussian mixture models (DP-MoG) through expectation maximization

## Approach

### Learning Invertible Transformations

- Idea: optimize a sequence of invertible transformations, mapping simple prior distribution to a complex distribution

$$\log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}) = \log q(f_{\theta}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})) + \log \left| \det \left( \frac{\partial f_{\theta}^{-1}(\mathbf{x})}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \right) \right|$$

- Optimize parameters to minimize negative log likelihood of the data, achieving a privacy guarantee via DP-SGD [3]:

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) := -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \log p_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}^{(i)})$$

### Prior

- Simplistic choice of Gaussian can be improved upon by fitting a Gaussian mixture model using DP-EM to act as prior

### Model Architecture

- Masked Autoregressive Flow [4], which composes a sequence of MADE and activation normalization layers

## Results

### Likelihood Estimation

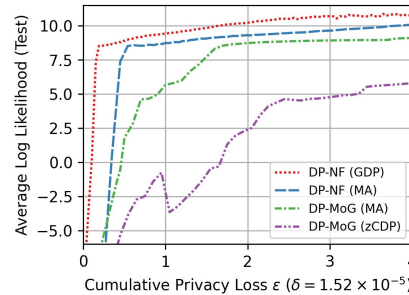


Figure 2: Average log likelihood on a held out test set from the Life Science dataset as a function of the cumulative privacy loss  $\epsilon$ .

### Synthetic Data Generation

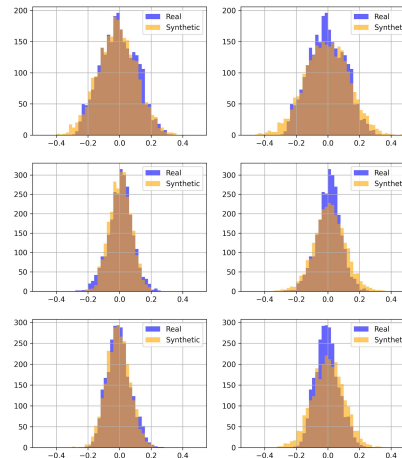


Figure 3: Dimension-wise histograms of synthetically generated Life Science data, superimposed over real data, for  $\epsilon = 0.6$  and  $\delta = 1.52 \times 10^{-5}$ . Left column is our algorithm; right column is our baseline DP-MoG.

## Application: Anomaly Detection

### Anomaly Detection as Density Estimation

- Can approach anomaly detection through a simple likelihood thresholding mechanism; predicts in-distribution or out-of-distribution depending on whether density exceeds some empirically derived threshold

### Experiment

- Generated synthetic anomalies by uniformly sampling points at tail ends of the observed data distribution; proposed approach performs better than DP-MoG and comparably to a non-private mixture of Gaussians

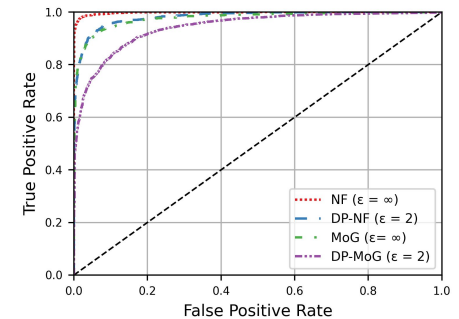


Figure 4: ROC curves displaying true positive rate and false positive rate for private and non-private likelihood threshold models. Privacy expenditure was calculated using the moments accountant with  $\delta = 1.52 \times 10^{-5}$ .

## References

- [1] Dwork, Cynthia, Frank McSherry, Kobbi Nissim, and Adam Smith. 2006. In Halevi, S. & Rabin, T. (Eds.) Calibrating Noise to Sensitivity in Private Data Analysis Theory of Cryptography: Third Theory of Cryptography Conference, TCC 2006, New York, NY, USA, March 4–7, 2006. Proceedings, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 265–284. doi:10.1007/11681878\_14.
- [2] Park, M., Foulds, J., Choudhary, K., and Welling, M. (2017). DP-EM: Differentially Private Expectation Maximization. In Singh, A. and Zhu, J., editors, *Proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Statistics*, volume 54 of *Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, pages 896–904, Fort Lauderdale, FL, USA. PMLR.
- [3] M. Abadi, A. Chu, I. Goodfellow, H. B. McMahan, I. Mironov, K. Talwar, and L. Zhang. Deep learning with differential privacy. In *Proceedings of the 2016 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security*, pages 308–318. ACM, 2016.
- [4] Papamakarios, G., Murray, I., and Pavliakou, T. (2017). Masked autoregressive flow for density estimation. In *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, pages 2335–2344.