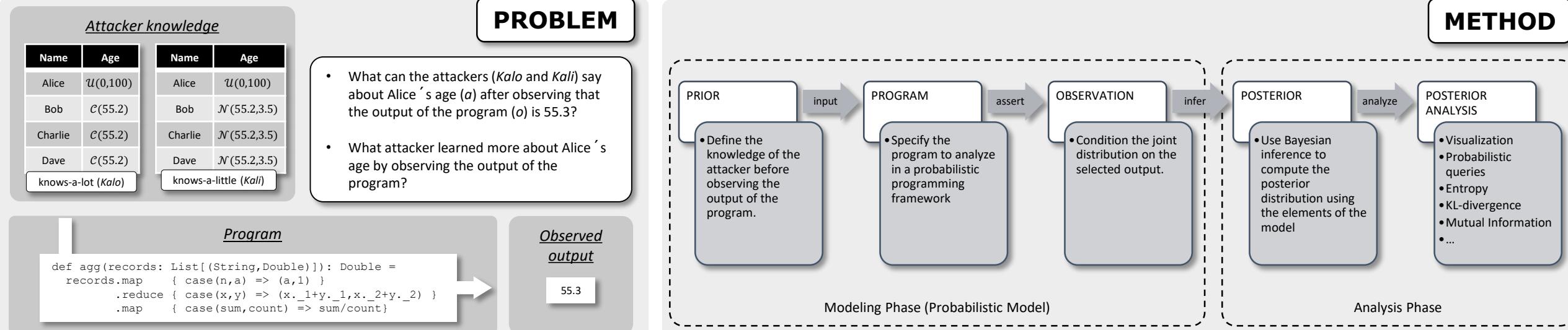


# ASSESSING PRIVACY RISKS USING PROBABILISTIC PROGRAMMING

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Quantitative Information Flow metrics and other statistics

	Kalo	Kali
Expectation/ Standard deviation	$\mathbb{E}[a o \approx 55.3] \pm \sigma[a o \approx 55.3]$	$55.6 \pm 0.01$
Probability query	$P(a \leq 18 o \approx 55.3)$	0
Shannon Entropy	$H(a o \approx 55.3)$	-3.08
KL-divergence	$D_{KL}(a o \approx 55.3  a)$	5.64
Mutual Information	$I(a; o)$	9.37

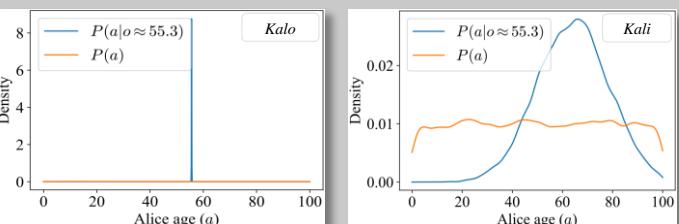
(any metrics derived from MCMC chains can easily be added)

Prior/Posterior knowledge about Alice's age. Kalo's posterior reduces to a point distribution (no uncertainty). Kali's posterior still has a large standard deviation (some uncertainty).

**PRIVACY RISK ANALYSES**

- Kalo's knowledge about Alice's age is more precise than Kali's
- Both Kalo and Kali learned that Alice is not underage
- Kalo's uncertainty about Alice's age is much lower than Kali's
- Kalo's knowledge has changed more than Kali's after observing the output
- The output contains more information about Alice's age for Kalo than for Kali

KDE plots and other visualizations



**Probabilistic programming can be effectively used to perform a wide range of quantitative analyses to find privacy leaks in data science programs.**