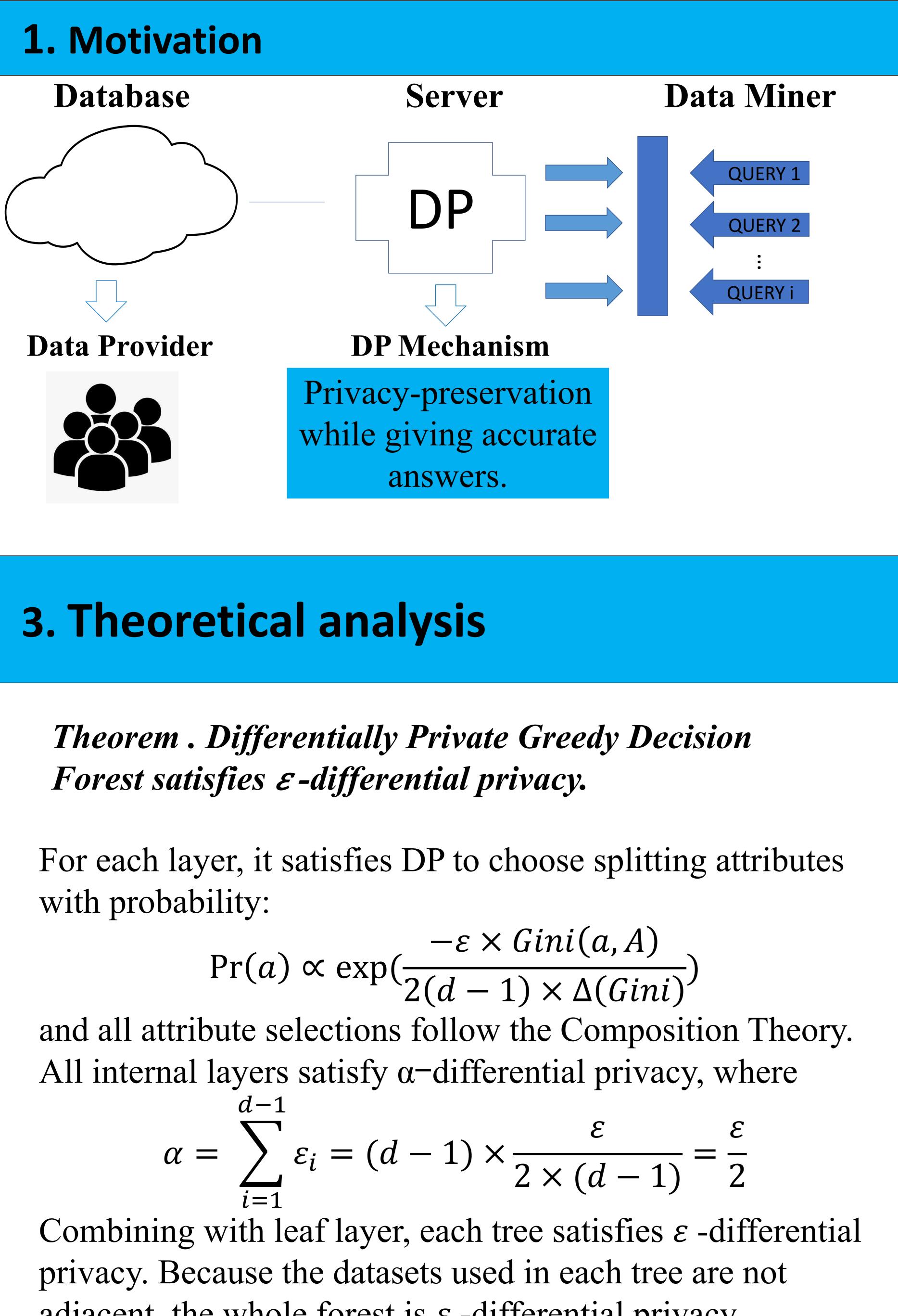
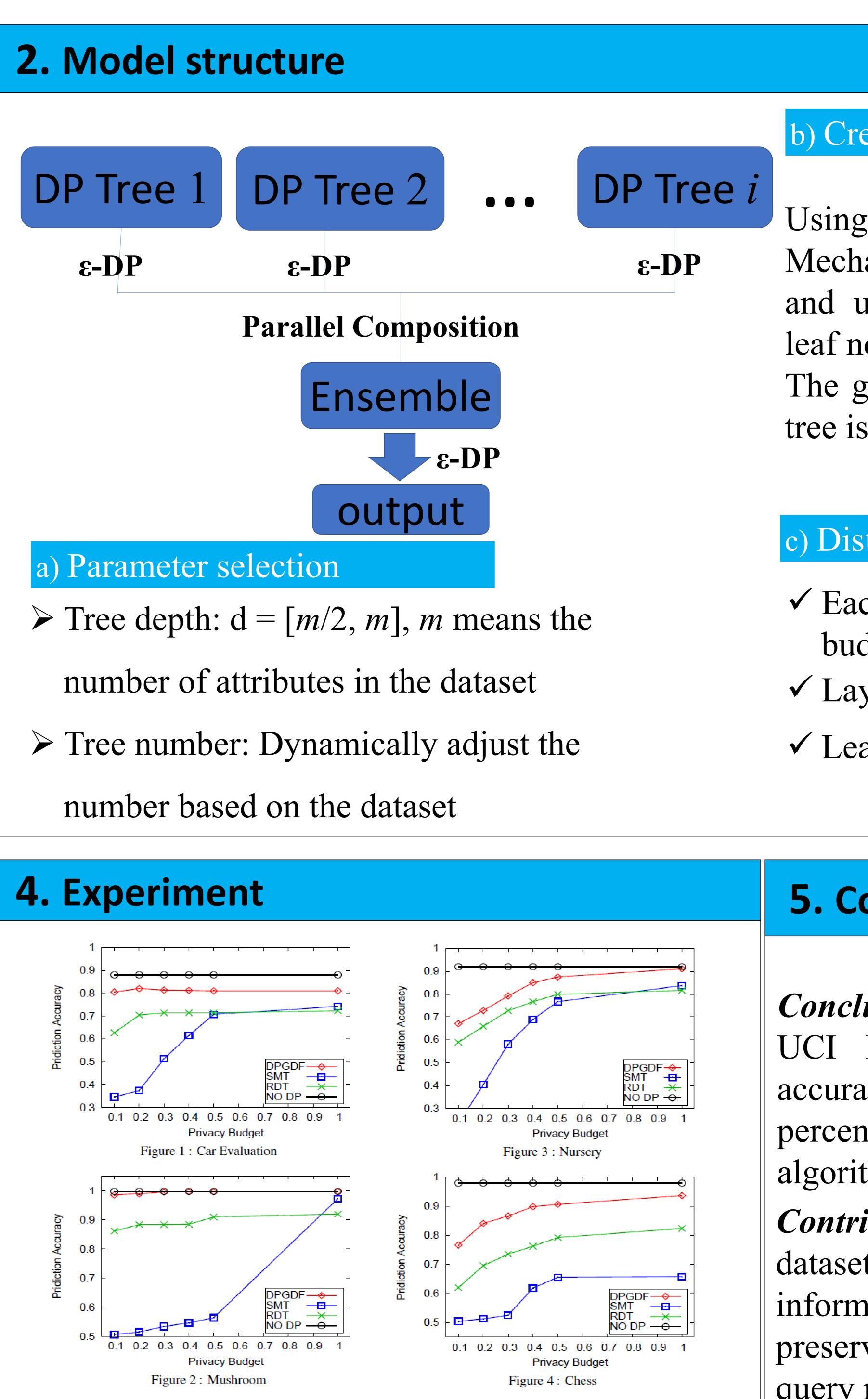
DIFFERENTIALLY PRIVATE GREEDY DECISION FOREST Bangzhou Xin, Wei Yang, Shaowei Wang, Liusheng Huang University of Science and Technology of China



$$\alpha = \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i=1}}^{\infty} \varepsilon_i = (d-1) \times \frac{1}{2 \times 2}$$

adjacent, the whole forest is ε -differential privacy.





b) Create a single decision tree

Exponential With Mechanism to choose splitting attributes, and using the smooth sensitivity at the leaf nodes to reduce the influence of noise. The greedy differentially private decision tree is finally obtained.

c) Distribution of privacy budget

 \checkmark Each tree gets the whole ϵ privacy budget for the parallel composition ✓ Layer privacy budget = $\frac{\epsilon}{2 \times (d-1)}$ ✓ Leaf layer privacy budget = $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

5. Conclusions and Contribution

Conclusion: Testing with public datasets in UCI Machine Learning Repository, the accuracy of our algorithm is always 10 percentage points higher than other algorithms under the same privacy budget. *Contribution:* DPGDF can be applied to the datasets query which containing privacy information. While offering privacypreservation, it can also give more accurate query results.