Efficient Algorithms for Private-Public Social Networks

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- **Privacy** issues are a fundamental factor in the design, analysis and operation of online social networks.
- Users can specify some of their contacts as private, they can form private groups, etc.
- As a result, there is **not** a *unique* **social network**, but

instead each user has her own view of the network.

The **algorithms need to respect** the **privacy** of the users by providing results, to a given user, based **only** on the data that user can access.

Naive solutions:

1. Use only on completely public data (ineffective!);

Public Graph

2. Run the algorithm once for each user on a different graph (infeasible!).

THE PRIVATE-PUBLIC GRAPH MODEL

We introduce the **Private-Public Graph Model** which allows to design **efficient** and **effective algorithms** for several **graph problems** while **respecting the privacy of every user.**

Model

- There is a **public graph G**, visible to everyone.
- For each user **u** we have a **private graph G**_u visible to the user.
- We want to compute a function f(G+G_u) over the union of the public and private graphs for each user u.

Assumption: G_u edges can be up to 2-hops from **u** (consistent with FB, G+, etc. privacy settings).



Private

Graph of 🔀

PPR

Approx.



Ideally, about O(E(G)) preprocessing time; O(V(G)) space and O(E(G_u)) query time. Up to **4 orders of magnitude faster** than the naive approach, with high accuracy.

We address several problems in this model including: **Reachability, Correlation Clustering, Personalized PageRank (PPR), Affinity Scores, etc. using sampling** and **sketching** techniques while providing provable guarantees.

Numerous interesting graph problems remain open in the private-public model.