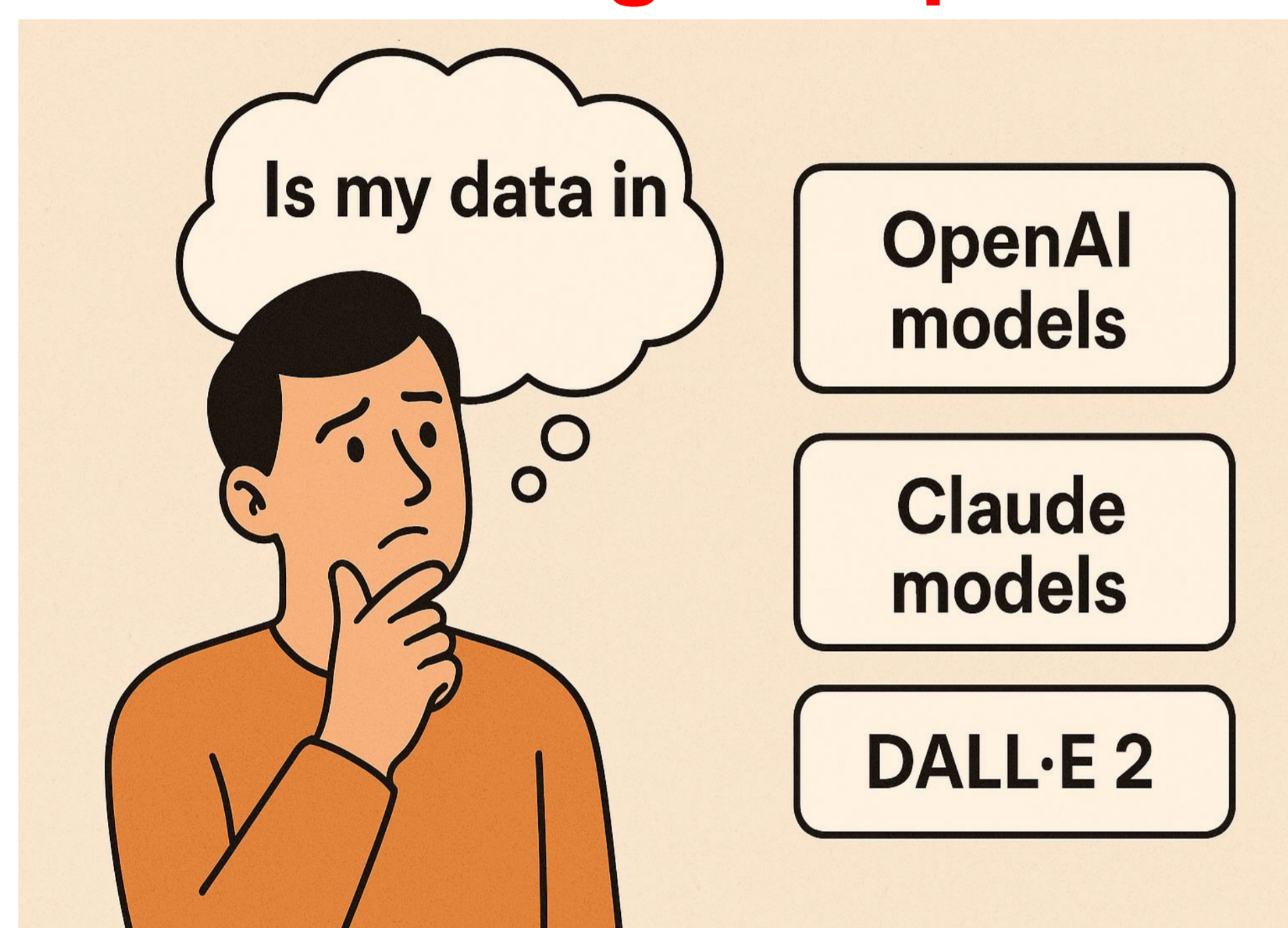


Position: Membership Inference Attacks **Cannot** Prove that a Model Was Trained On Your Data

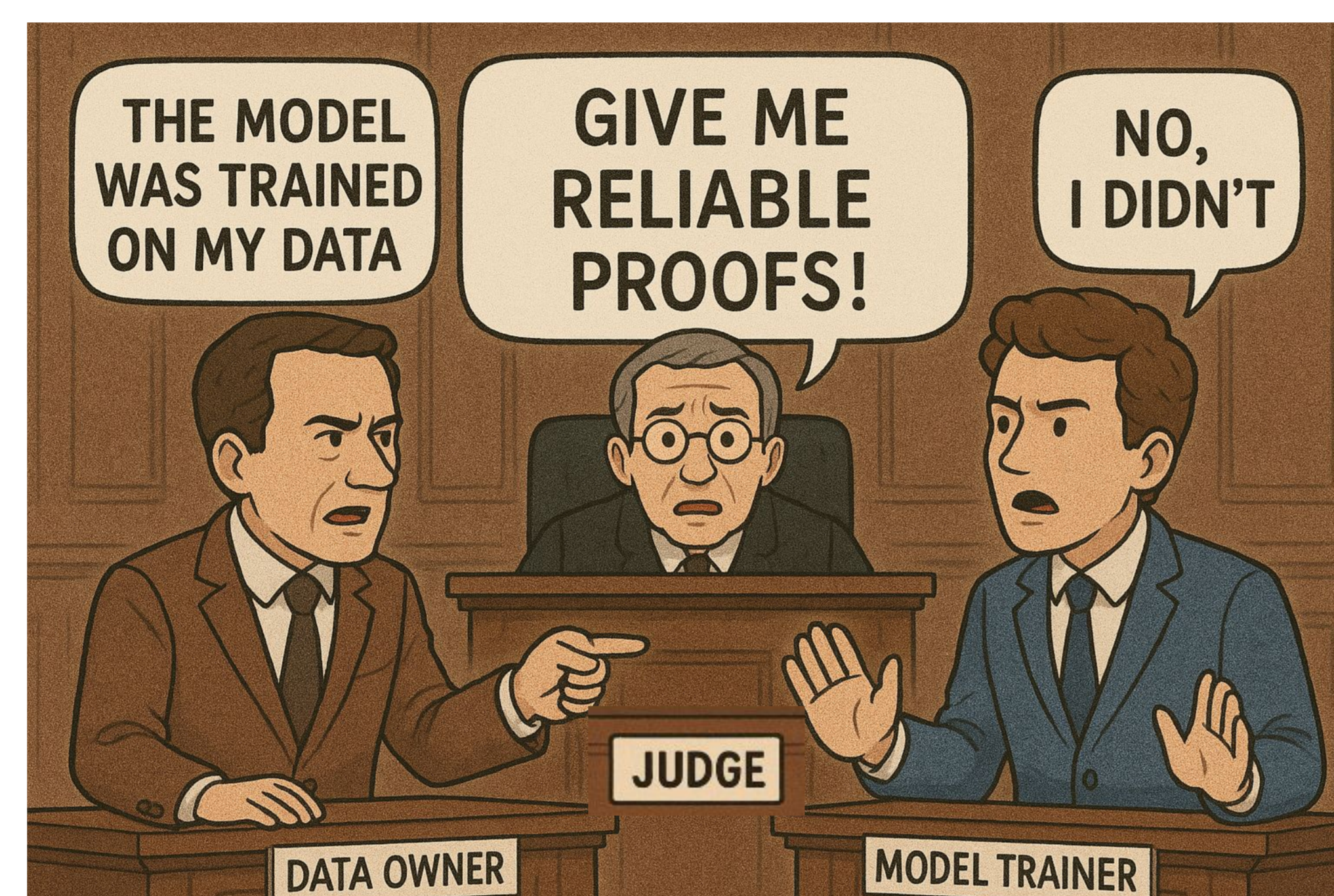
Jie Zhang, Debeshee Das, Gautam Kamath, Florian Tramèr

1/ What is a training data proof?

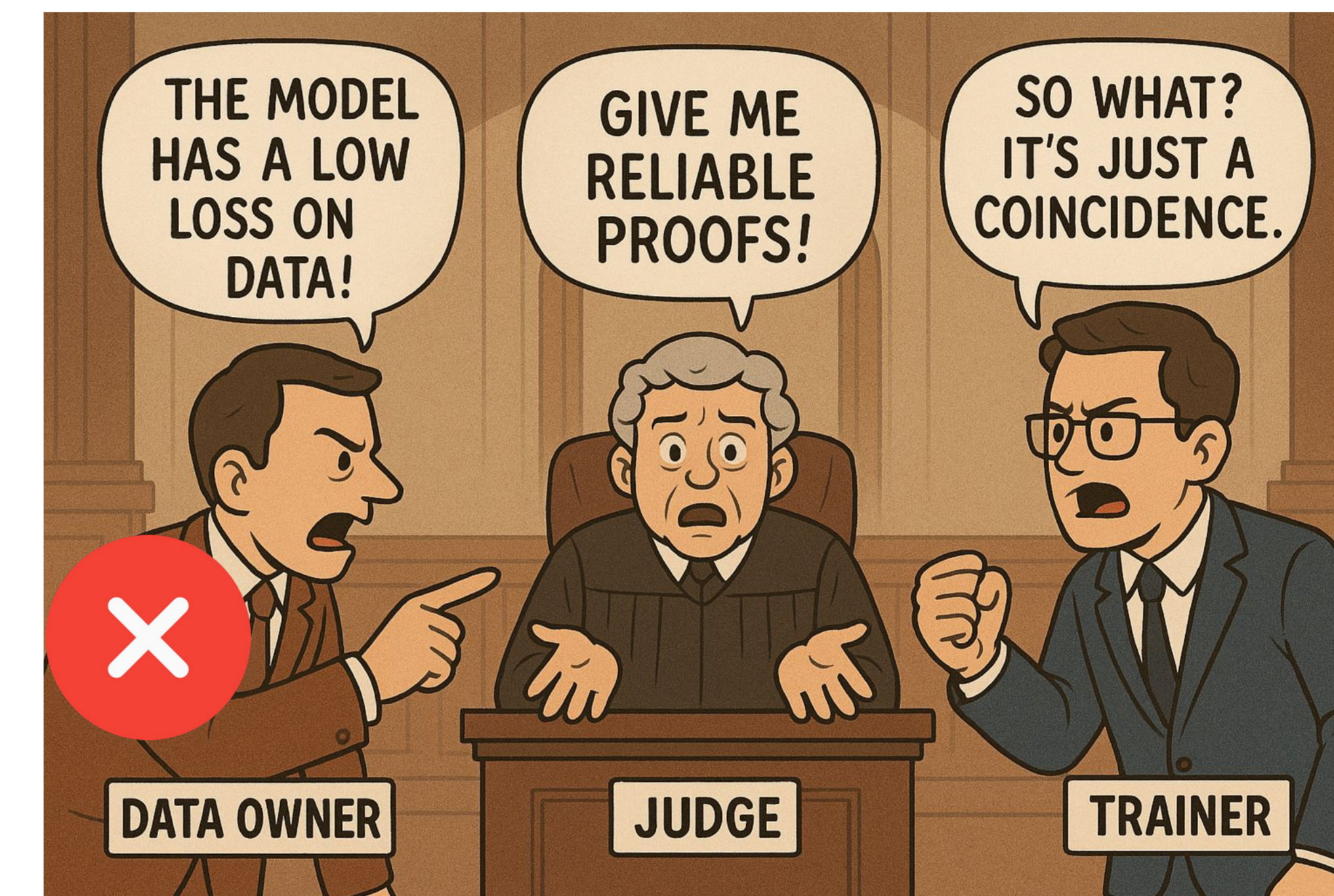
TL;DR: MIA cannot be used as training data proofs



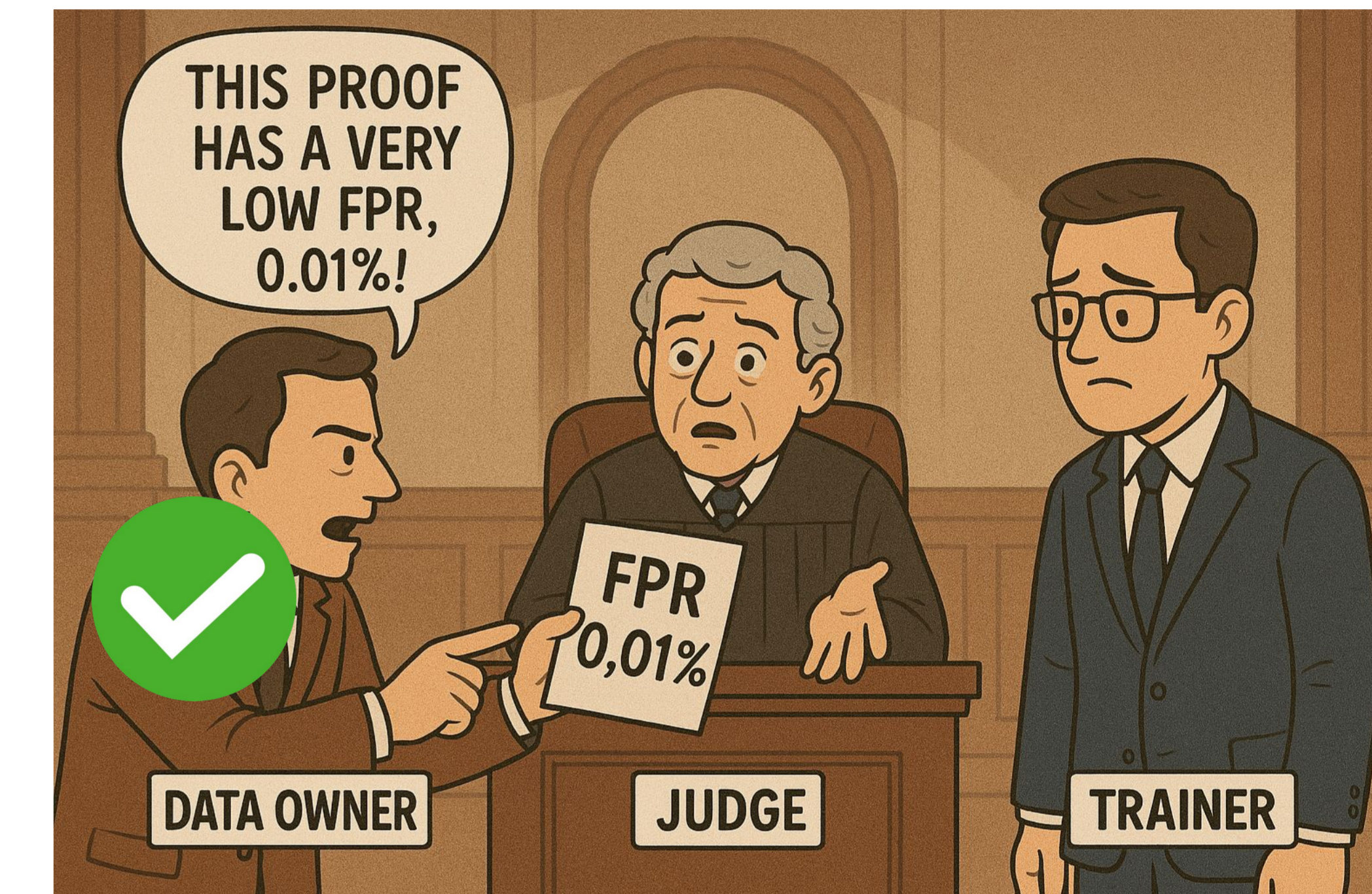
Training Data Proof



Repurpose MIA for it



P(wrongly accusing) is low



2/ MIA cannot bound the attack's false positive rate (FPR)

3/ Failed attempts and potential solutions

Hypothesis test:


null hypothesis H_0 : the data x was not in the training set of model f .


$$\text{FPR} = \Pr_{f \sim \text{Train}(D_0)} [T(f, x) \in S \mid H_0]$$

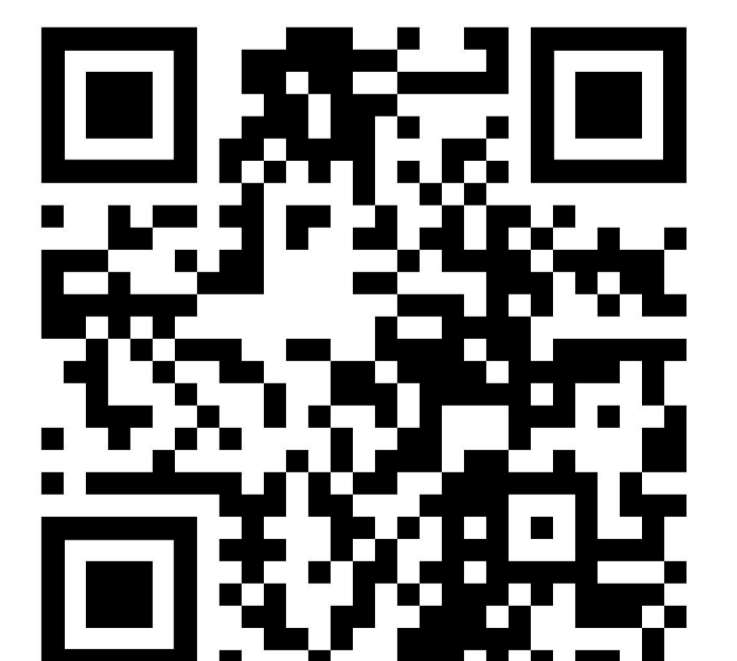
But we cannot sample from null hypothesis.

- The training data for models (e.g., GPT-4) is undisclosed.
- Retraining new models is almost impossible.

Low FPR?

- Collecting Non-member Data a Posteriori 
- Collecting Indistinguishable Non-members
- Dataset inference on Held-out Counterfactuals

- Injecting Random Canaries 
- Watermarked Training Data
- Verbatim Data Extraction



More details!