Does Your Training Data Violate My Privacy? 
A Near-Optimal Model Discrimination Method With Non-Disclosure

ABSTRACT - As we rely more on artificial intelligence to support human decisions, we are prone to serious societal risks including unfair/discriminatory outcomes and the violation of individuals’ privacy. To limit such adverse impacts, regulatory entities should ensure that the data used by industries and technological platforms comply with specific privacy standards. Thus, it is crucial to develop procedures for auditing machine learning platforms to assess their compliance with regulations and guidelines. In this work, we study a hypothesis testing problem in which the auditor has to determine which of the two datasets has been used to train a given machine learning model. Making the initial steps towards answering this question in full generality, we first consider the case of a well-specified linear model with squared loss. We provide matching upper and lower bounds on the sample complexity (up to a constant factor). We then extend this result in two directions: (i) for the general parametric setup in asymptotic regime; (ii) for generalized linear models in the small-sample regime. Our test statistic is based on the classical Newton step on the empirical risk objective function.

This is a joint work with Dmitrii Ostrovskii (USC-ISE), Mohamed Ndaoud (USC-Math), and Adel Javanmard (USC-Marshall).

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