

# WorstCase MIA attack result report

## Introduction

This report provides a summary of a series of simulated attack experiments performed on the model outputs provided. An attack model is trained to attempt to distinguish between outputs from training (in-sample) and testing (out-of-sample) data. The metrics below describe the success of this classifier. A successful classifier indicates that the original model is unsafe and should not be allowed to be released from the TRE.

In particular, the simulation splits the data provided into test and train sets (each will in- and out-of-sample examples). The classifier is trained on the train set and evaluated on the test set. This is repeated with different train/test splits a user-specified number of times.

To help place the results in context, the code may also have run a series of baseline experiments. In these, random model outputs for hypothetical in- and out-of-sample data are generated with identical statistical properties. In these baseline cases, there is no signal that an attacker could leverage and therefore these values provide a baseline against which the actual values can be compared.

For some metrics (FDIF and AUC), we are able to compute p-values. In each case, shown below (in the Global metrics sections) is the number of repetitions that exceeded the p-value threshold both without, and with correction for multiple testing (Benjamini-Hochberg procedure).

ROC curves for all real (red) and dummy (blue) repetitions are provided. These are shown in log space (as recommended here [ADD URL]) to emphasise the region in which risk is highest -- the bottom left (are high true positive rates possible with low false positive rates).

A description of the metrics and how to interpret them within the context of an attack is given below.

## Experiment summary

```
n_reps: 10
reproduce_split: [5, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169]
    p_thresh: 0.05
n_dummy_reps: 10
    train_beta: 1
    test_beta: 1
    test_prop: 0.2
    n_rows_in: 1200
    n_rows_out: 300
training_preds_filename: None
    test_preds_filename: None
        output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
        report_name: attack_output
include_model_correct_feature: False
    sort_probs: True
    mia_attack_model: <class
'sklearn.ensemble._forest.RandomForestClassifier'>
    mia_attack_model_hyp: {'min_samples_split': 20, 'min_samples_leaf': 10, 'max_depth': 5}
    attack_metric_success_name: P_HIGHER_AUC
    attack_metric_success_thresh: 0.05
attack_metric_success_comp_type: lte
attack_metric_success_count_thresh: 5
    attack_fail_fast: False
attack_config_json_file_name: None
    target_path: None
```

## Global metrics

```
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.3748 -> 0.6252
    n_sig_auc_p_vals: 1
n_sig_auc_p_vals_corrected: 1
```

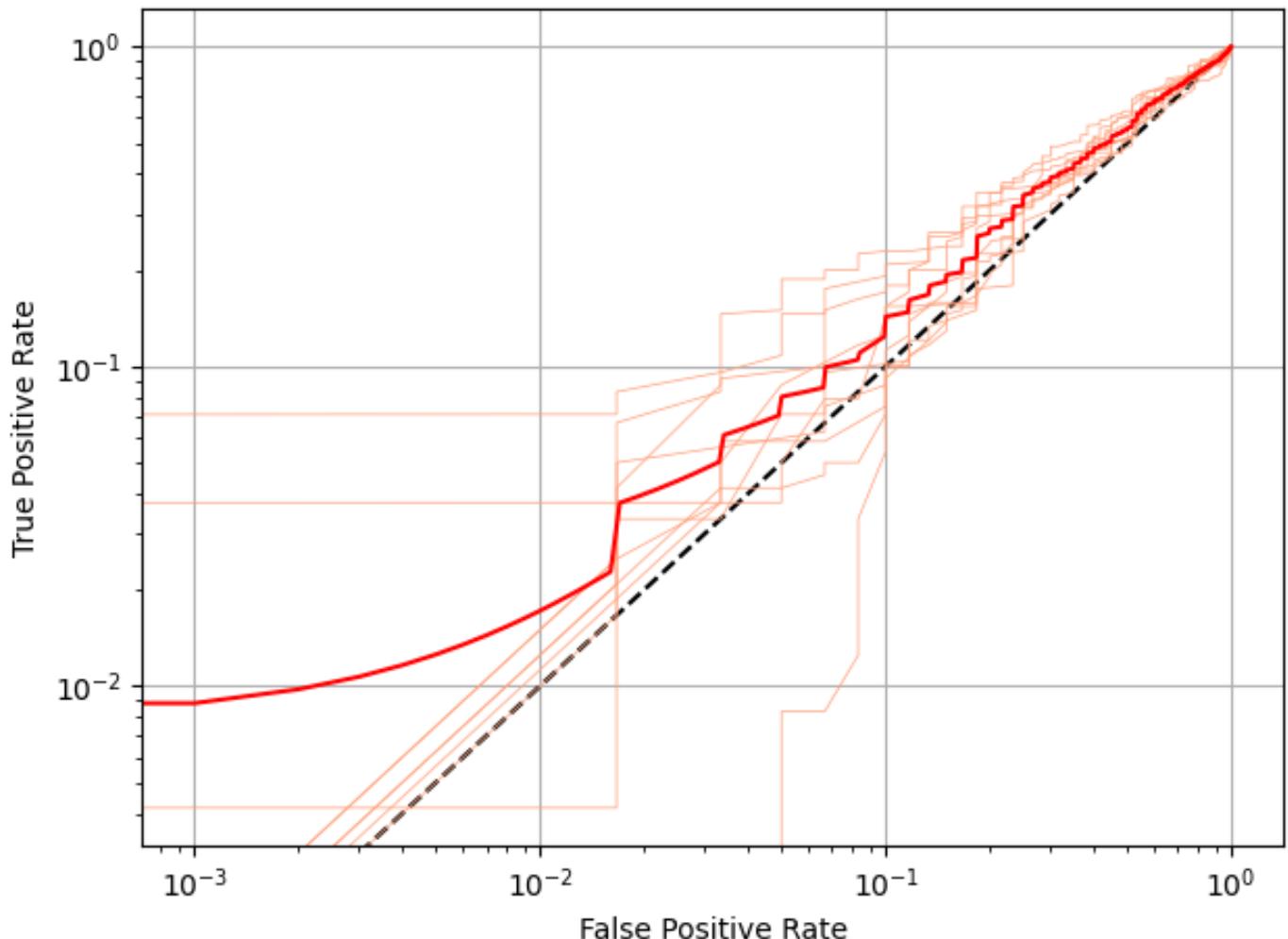
```
n_sig_pdif_vals: 1  
n_sig_pdif_vals_corrected: 0
```

## Metrics

The following show summaries of the attack metrics over the repetitions

```
AUC mean = 0.55, var = 0.0009, min = 0.50, max = 0.61  
ACC mean = 0.80, var = 0.0000, min = 0.78, max = 0.80  
Advantage mean = 0.01, var = 0.0001, min = 0.00, max = 0.03  
FDIF01 mean = 0.03, var = 0.0119, min = -0.17, max = 0.23  
PDIF01 mean = 0.43, var = 0.0822, min = 0.01, max = 0.95  
TPR@0.1 mean = 0.14, var = 0.0022, min = 0.09, max = 0.23  
TPR@0.01 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0004, min = 0.00, max = 0.06  
TPR@0.001 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0002, min = 0.00, max = 0.05  
TPR@1e-05 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0002, min = 0.00, max = 0.05
```

## Log ROC



This plot shows the False Positive Rate (x) versus the True Positive Rate (y). The axes are in log space enabling us to focus on areas where the False Positive Rate is low (left hand area). Curves above the  $y = x$  line (black dashes) in this region represent a disclosure risk as an attacker can obtain many more true than false positives. The solid coloured lines show the curves for the attack simulations with the true model outputs. The lighter grey lines show the curves for randomly generated outputs with no structure (i.e. in- and out-of-sample predictions are generated from the same distributions). Solid curves consistently higher than the grey curves in the left hand part of the plot are a sign of concern.

# Glossary

**AUC**

Area

**True Positive Rate (TPR)**

The t  
posit  
exam  
theses

**ACC**

The p

# Likelihood Ratio Attack Report

## Introduction

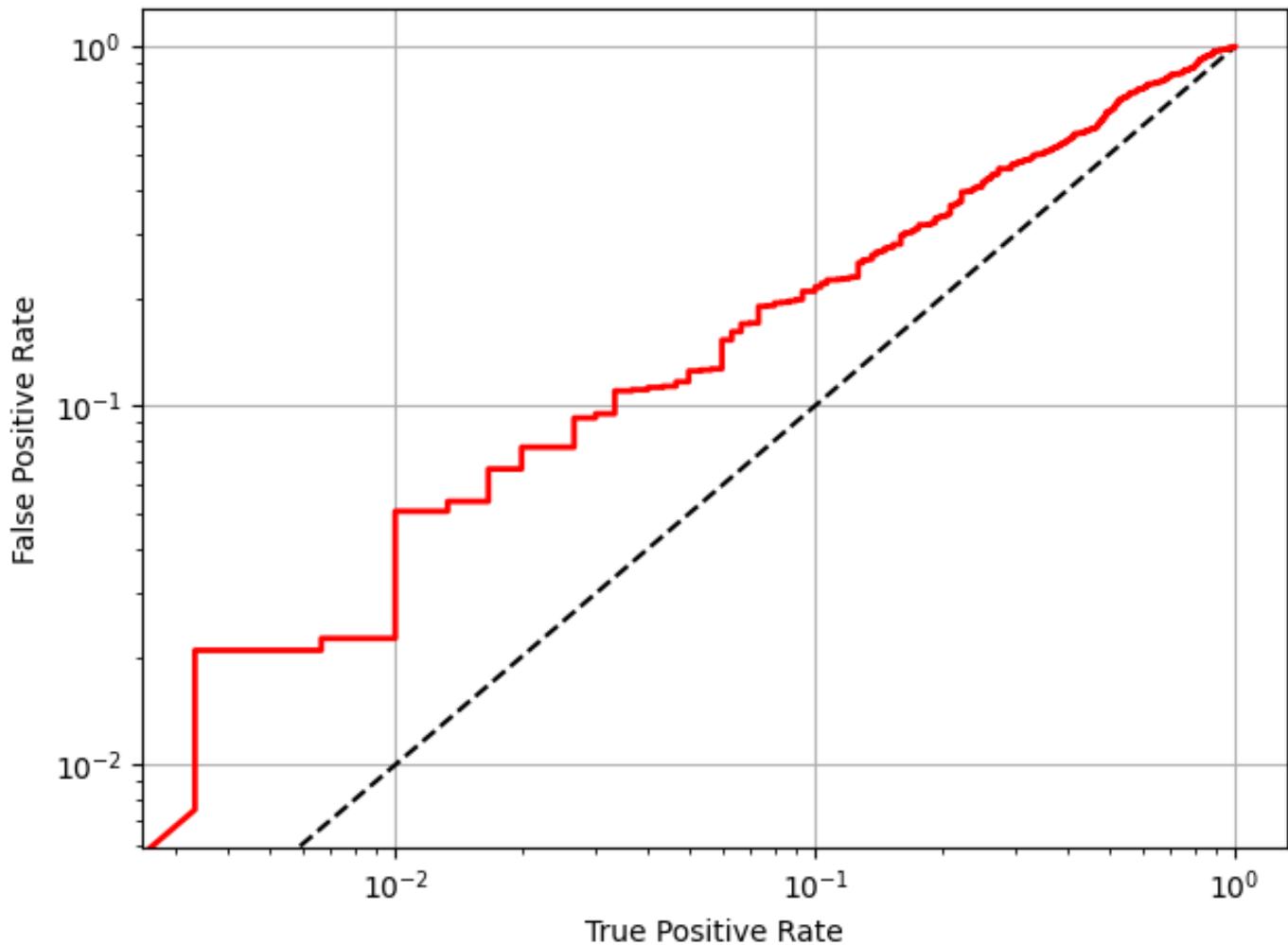
## Metadata

```
n_shadow_models: 100
    p_thresh: 0.05
    output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
    report_name: attack_output
training_data_filename: train_data.csv
    test_data_filename: test_data.csv
training_preds_filename: train_preds.csv
    test_preds_filename: test_preds.csv
    target_model: ['sklearn.svm']
    target_model_hyp: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 'scale'}
attack_config_json_file_name: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth\lira_config.json
n_shadow_rows_confidences_min: 10
    shadow_models_fail_fast: False
        target_path: None
            PDIF_sig: Significant at p=0.05
            AUC_sig: Significant at p=0.05
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.44407966976730795 -> 0.555920330232692
```

## Metrics

```
TPR: 0.6692
FPR: 0.5067
FAR: 0.1592
TNR: 0.4933
PPV: 0.8408
NPV: 0.2716
FNR: 0.3308
ACC: 0.6340
F1score: 0.7452
Advantage: 0.1625
AUC: 0.6196
P_HIGHER_AUC: 0.0000
    FMAX01: 0.9067
    FMIN01: 0.6533
    FDIF01: 0.2533
    PDIF01: 0.0000
    FMAX02: 0.8933
    FMIN02: 0.7000
    FDIF02: 0.1933
    PDIF02: 20.2448
    FMAX001: 0.9333
    FMIN001: 0.5333
    FDIF001: 0.4000
    PDIF001: 5.7812
pred_prob_var: 0.1461
```

## ROC Curve



# WorstCase MIA attack result report

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In particular, the simulation splits the data provided into test and train sets (each will in- and out-of-sample examples). The classifier is trained on the train set and evaluated on the test set. This is repeated with different train/test splits a user-specified number of times.

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ROC curves for all real (red) and dummy (blue) repetitions are provided. These are shown in log space (as recommended here [ADD URL]) to emphasise the region in which risk is highest -- the bottom left (are high true positive rates possible with low false positive rates).

A description of the metrics and how to interpret them within the context of an attack is given below.

## Experiment summary

```
n_reps: 10
reproduce_split: [5, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169]
    p_thresh: 0.05
n_dummy_reps: 10
    train_beta: 1
    test_beta: 1
    test_prop: 0.2
    n_rows_in: 1200
    n_rows_out: 186
training_preds_filename: None
    test_preds_filename: None
        output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
        report_name: attack_output
include_model_correct_feature: False
    sort_probs: True
    mia_attack_model: <class
'sklearn.ensemble._forest.RandomForestClassifier'>
    mia_attack_model_hyp: {'min_samples_split': 20, 'min_samples_leaf': 10, 'max_depth': 5}
        attack_metric_success_name: P_HIGHER_AUC
        attack_metric_success_thresh: 0.05
attack_metric_success_comp_type: lte
attack_metric_success_count_thresh: 5
        attack_fail_fast: False
attack_config_json_file_name: None
        target_path: None
```

## Global metrics

```
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.3468 -> 0.6532
    n_sig_auc_p_vals: 2
n_sig_auc_p_vals_corrected: 1
```

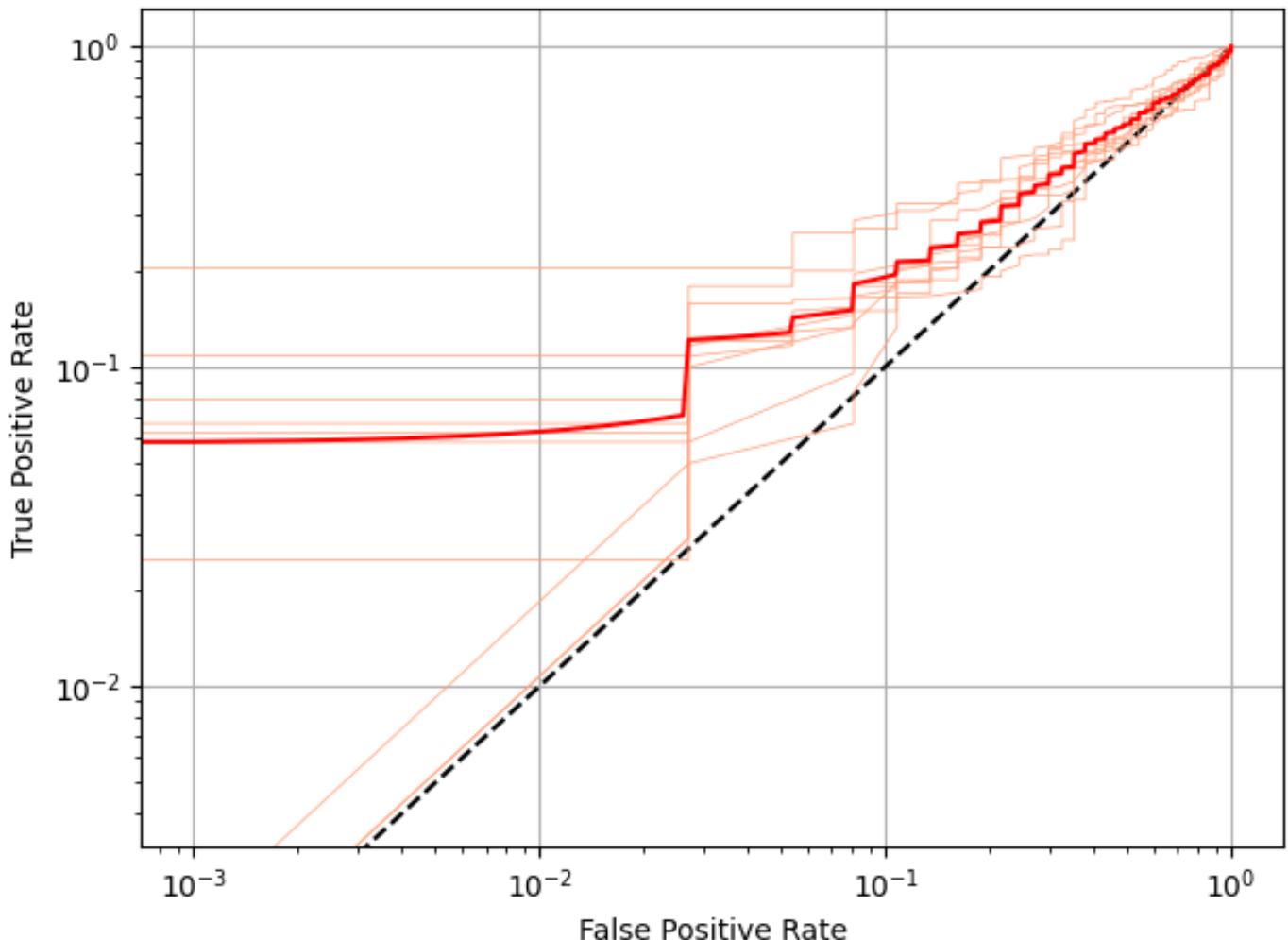
```
n_sig_pdif_vals: 1  
n_sig_pdif_vals_corrected: 1
```

## Metrics

The following show summaries of the attack metrics over the repetitions

```
AUC mean = 0.55, var = 0.0020, min = 0.50, max = 0.63  
ACC mean = 0.87, var = 0.0000, min = 0.87, max = 0.87  
Advantage mean = 0.00, var = 0.0000, min = 0.00, max = 0.00  
FDIF01 mean = 0.07, var = 0.0060, min = 0.00, max = 0.29  
PDIF01 mean = 0.29, var = 0.0182, min = 0.00, max = 0.50  
TPR@0.1 mean = 0.19, var = 0.0027, min = 0.12, max = 0.30  
TPR@0.01 mean = 0.06, var = 0.0036, min = 0.00, max = 0.20  
TPR@0.001 mean = 0.06, var = 0.0036, min = 0.00, max = 0.20  
TPR@1e-05 mean = 0.06, var = 0.0036, min = 0.00, max = 0.20
```

## Log ROC



This plot shows the False Positive Rate (x) versus the True Positive Rate (y). The axes are in log space enabling us to focus on areas where the False Positive Rate is low (left hand area). Curves above the  $y = x$  line (black dashes) in this region represent a disclosure risk as an attacker can obtain many more true than false positives. The solid coloured lines show the curves for the attack simulations with the true model outputs. The lighter grey lines show the curves for randomly generated outputs with no structure (i.e. in- and out-of-sample predictions are generated from the same distributions. Solid curves consistently higher than the grey curves in the left hand part of the plot are a sign of concern.

# Glossary

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Area

**True Positive Rate (TPR)**

The t  
posit  
exam  
theses

**ACC**

The p

# Likelihood Ratio Attack Report

## Introduction

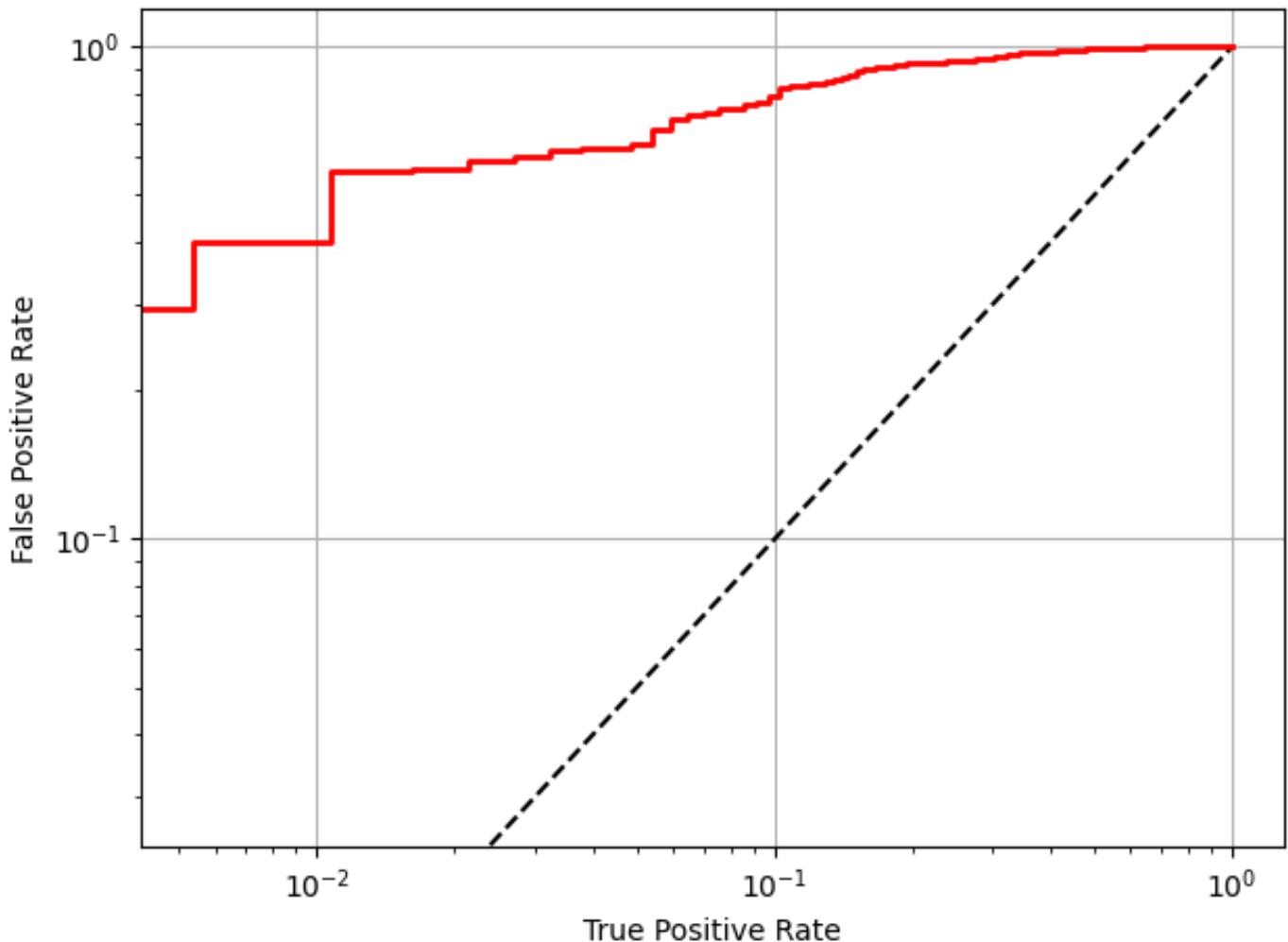
## Metadata

```
n_shadow_models: 100
    p_thresh: 0.05
    output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
    report_name: attack_output
training_data_filename: train_data.csv
    test_data_filename: test_data.csv
training_preds_filename: train_preds.csv
    test_preds_filename: test_preds.csv
    target_model: ['sklearn.svm']
    target_model_hyp: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 'scale'}
attack_config_json_file_name: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth\lira_config.json
n_shadow_rows_confidences_min: 10
    shadow_models_fail_fast: False
        target_path: None
            PDIF_sig: Significant at p=0.05
            AUC_sig: Significant at p=0.05
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.4317312789077612 -> 0.5682687210922388
```

## Metrics

```
TPR: 0.6650
FPR: 0.0538
FAR: 0.0124
TNR: 0.9462
PPV: 0.9876
NPV: 0.3045
FNR: 0.3350
ACC: 0.7027
F1score: 0.7948
Advantage: 0.6112
AUC: 0.9391
P_HIGHER_AUC: 0.0000
    FMAX01: 1.0000
    FMIN01: 0.1942
    FDIF01: 0.8058
    PDIF01: 0.0000
    FMAX02: 1.0000
    FMIN02: 0.4353
    FDIF02: 0.5647
    PDIF02: 115.1300
    FMAX001: 1.0000
    FMIN001: 0.0000
    FDIF001: 1.0000
    PDIF001: 33.0992
pred_prob_var: 0.1764
```

## ROC Curve



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n_reps: 10
reproduce_split: [5, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144, 169]
    p_thresh: 0.05
n_dummy_reps: 10
    train_beta: 1
    test_beta: 1
    test_prop: 0.2
    n_rows_in: 1094
    n_rows_out: 186
training_preds_filename: None
    test_preds_filename: None
        output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
        report_name: attack_output
include_model_correct_feature: False
    sort_probs: True
    mia_attack_model: <class
'sklearn.ensemble._forest.RandomForestClassifier'>
    mia_attack_model_hyp: {'min_samples_split': 20, 'min_samples_leaf': 10, 'max_depth': 5}
    attack_metric_success_name: P_HIGHER_AUC
    attack_metric_success_thresh: 0.05
attack_metric_success_comp_type: lte
attack_metric_success_count_thresh: 5
    attack_fail_fast: False
attack_config_json_file_name: None
    target_path: None
```

## Global metrics

```
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.3458 -> 0.6542
    n_sig_auc_p_vals: 0
n_sig_auc_p_vals_corrected: 0
```

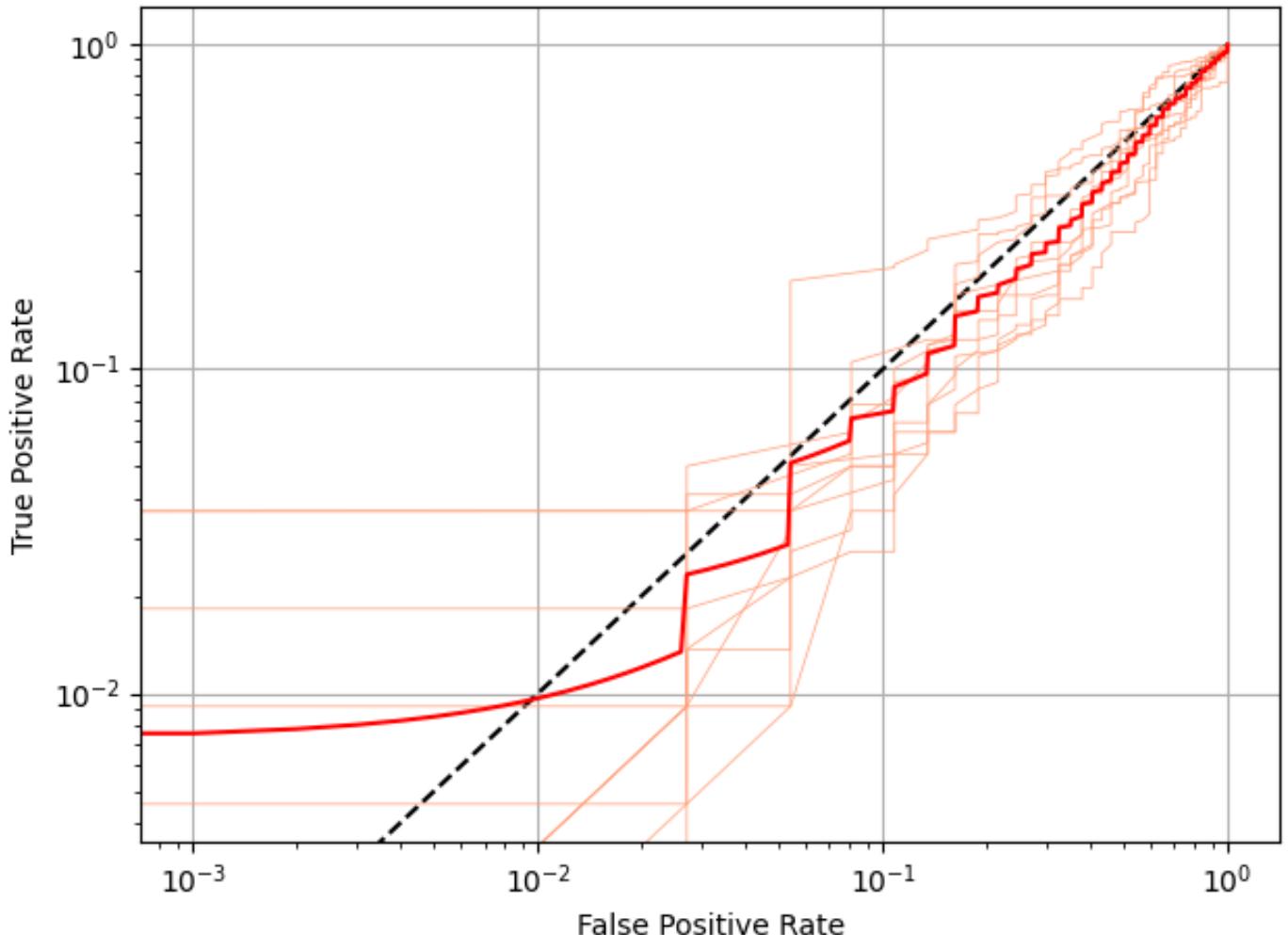
```
n_sig_pdif_vals: 0  
n_sig_pdif_vals_corrected: 0
```

## Metrics

The following show summaries of the attack metrics over the repetitions

```
AUC mean = 0.46, var = 0.0038, min = 0.38, max = 0.58  
ACC mean = 0.86, var = 0.0000, min = 0.86, max = 0.86  
Advantage mean = 0.00, var = 0.0000, min = 0.00, max = 0.00  
FDIF01 mean = -0.06, var = 0.0095, min = -0.19, max = 0.08  
PDIF01 mean = 0.66, var = 0.0823, min = 0.22, max = 0.98  
TPR@0.1 mean = 0.07, var = 0.0024, min = 0.03, max = 0.20  
TPR@0.01 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0001, min = 0.00, max = 0.03  
TPR@0.001 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0001, min = 0.00, max = 0.02  
TPR@1e-05 mean = 0.01, var = 0.0001, min = 0.00, max = 0.02
```

## Log ROC



This plot shows the False Positive Rate (x) versus the True Positive Rate (y). The axes are in log space enabling us to focus on areas where the False Positive Rate is low (left hand area). Curves above the  $y = x$  line (black dashes) in this region represent a disclosure risk as an attacker can obtain many more true than false positives. The solid coloured lines show the curves for the attack simulations with the true model outputs. The lighter grey lines show the curves for randomly generated outputs with no structure (i.e. in- and out-of-sample predictions are generated from the same distributions. Solid curves consistently higher than the grey curves in the left hand part of the plot are a sign of concern.

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## Metadata

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    output_dir: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth
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training_data_filename: train_data.csv
    test_data_filename: test_data.csv
training_preds_filename: train_preds.csv
    test_preds_filename: test_preds.csv
    target_model: ['sklearn.svm']
    target_model_hyp: {'C': 10, 'gamma': 'scale'}
attack_config_json_file_name: ./SVM_unsafe_90synth\lira_config.json
n_shadow_rows_confidences_min: 10
    shadow_models_fail_fast: False
        target_path: None
            PDIF_sig: Not significant at p=0.05
            AUC_sig: Not significant at p=0.05
null_auc_3sd_range: 0.4312868175323611 -> 0.5687131824676389
```

## Metrics

```
TPR: 0.0402
FPR: 0.0484
FAR: 0.1698
TNR: 0.9516
PPV: 0.8302
NPV: 0.1443
FNR: 0.9598
ACC: 0.1727
F1score: 0.0767
Advantage: 0.0082
AUC: 0.4971
P_HIGHER_AUC: 0.5507
    FMAX01: 0.8594
    FMIN01: 0.8594
    FDIF01: 0.0000
    PDIF01: 0.5000
    FMAX02: 0.8555
    FMIN02: 0.8477
    FDIF02: 0.0078
    PDIF02: 0.9138
    FMAX001: 1.0000
    FMIN001: 0.7692
    FDIF001: 0.2308
    PDIF001: 3.0468
pred_prob_var: 0.0316
```

## ROC Curve

