

GAN-Leaks: A Taxonomy of Membership Inference Attack against Generative Models



Dingfan Chen¹



Ning Yu^{2,3}



Yang Zhang¹



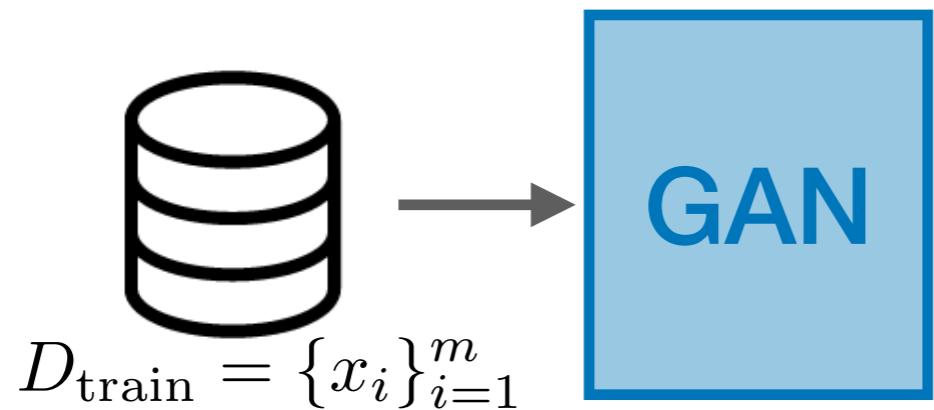
Mario Fritz¹

¹CISPA Helmholtz Center for Information Security, Germany

²Max Planck Institute for Informatics, Germany

³University of Maryland, College Park

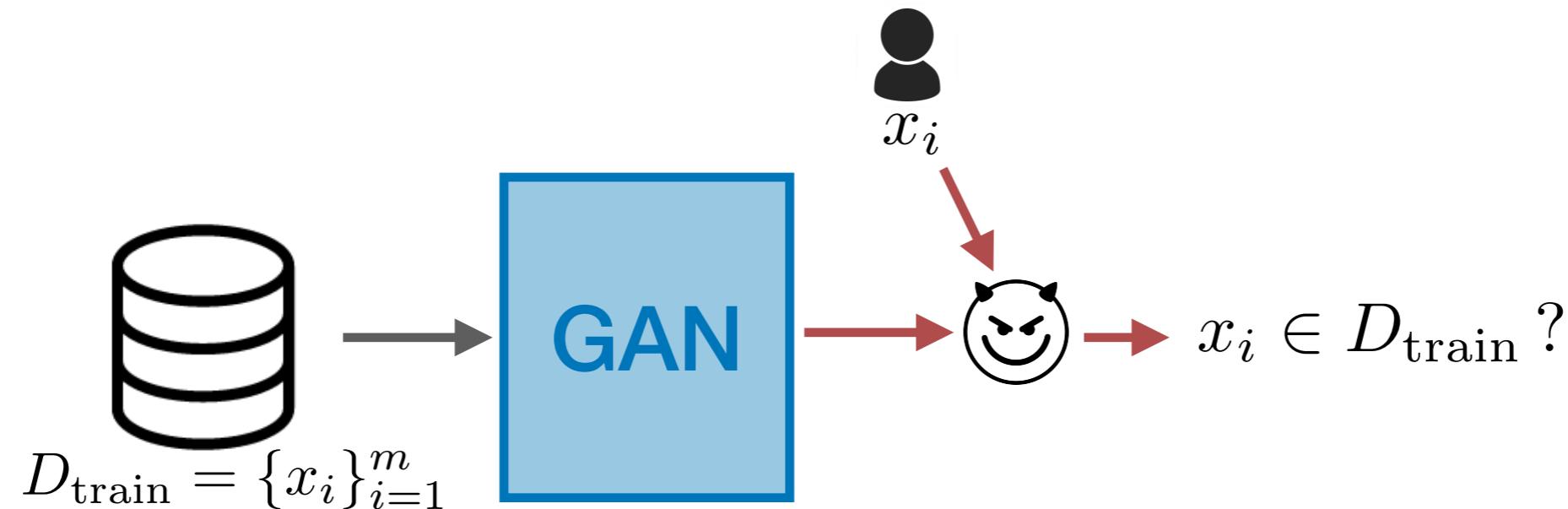
Motivation



- Generative adversarial Networks (GANs)¹ have been largely used on privacy sensitive datasets, e.g., face images and medical records.

¹ Goodfellow et al., “Generative Adversarial Nets”, NIPS 2014

Motivation



- Generative adversarial Networks (GANs)¹ have been largely used on privacy sensitive datasets, e.g., face images and medical records.
- **Our work:** Membership Inference Attack against GANs
(whether a query sample x_i has been used to train a GAN model?)
- Crucial to understand and control privacy leakage; provides insights for privacy-preserving data sharing

¹ Goodfellow et al., “Generative Adversarial Nets”, NIPS 2014

Contributions

- **Taxonomy**
 - categorize attack scenarios against generative models
 - benchmark future research
- **Novel attack models**
 - generic; easy-to-implement; effective; theoretically grounded
- **Extensive evaluation**
 - 3 datasets with diverse data modalities, 5 victim models, 4 attack scenarios ...

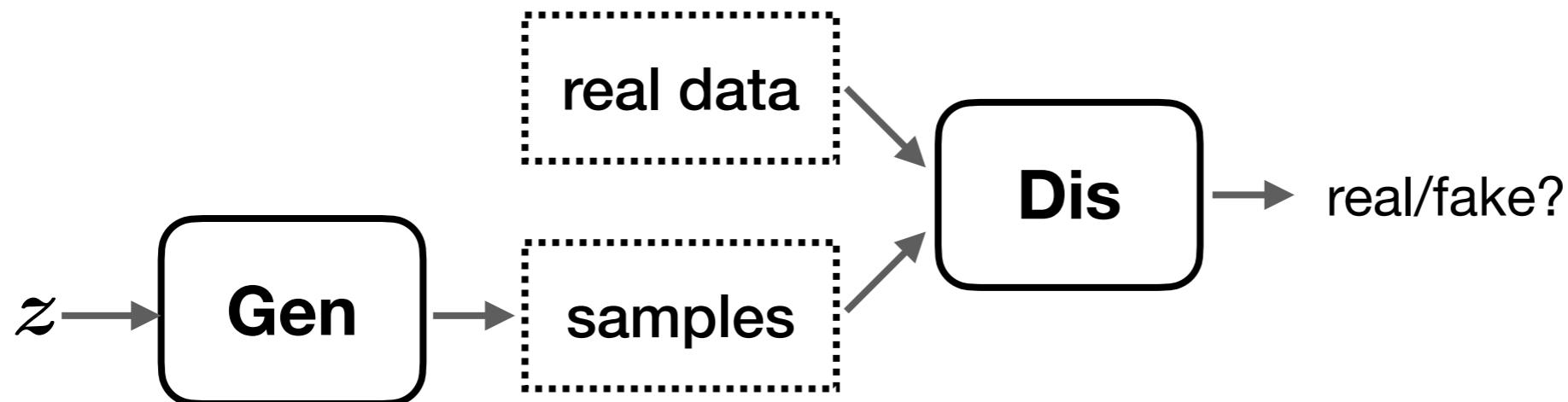
Taxonomy

Taxonomy

- white-box □/black-box ■?
- which GANs' components are accessible?

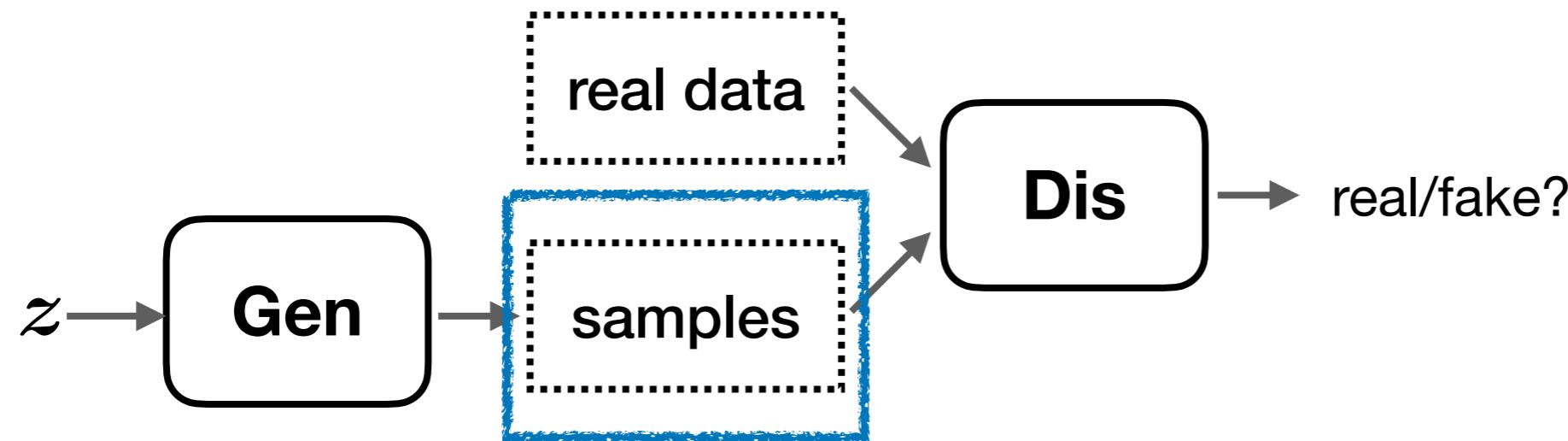
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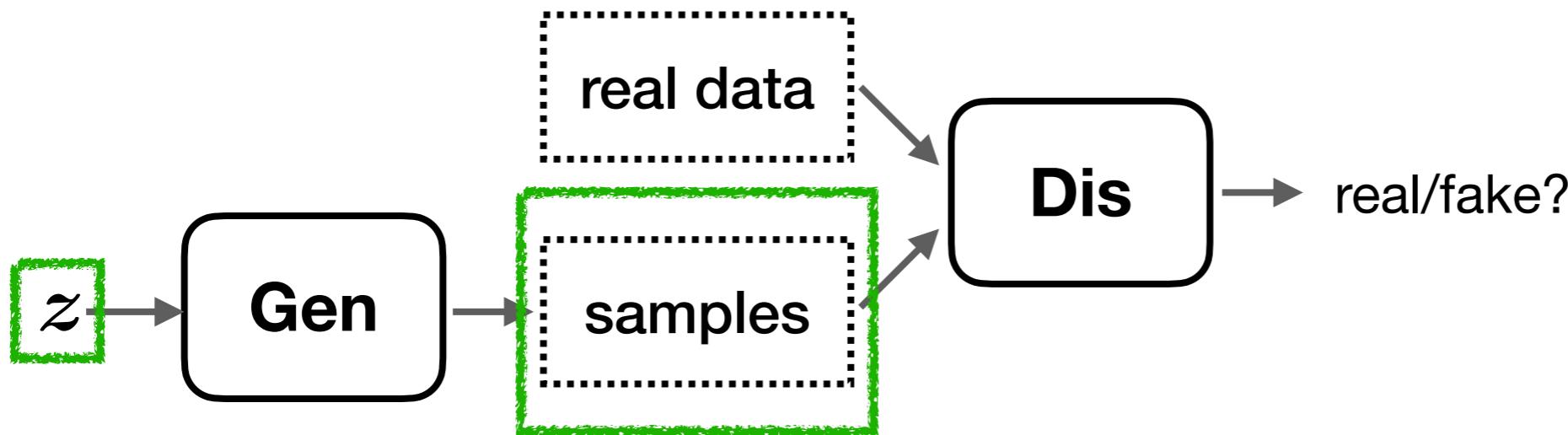
	Latent code	Generator	Discriminator
(1) Full black-box ^{1,2}	✗	■	✗

¹ Hayes et al., “LOGAN: Evaluating Privacy Leakage of Generative Models Using Generative Adversarial Networks”, PoPETs 2019

² Hilprecht et al., “Monte Carlo and Reconstruction Membership Inference Attacks against Generative Models”, PoPETs 2019

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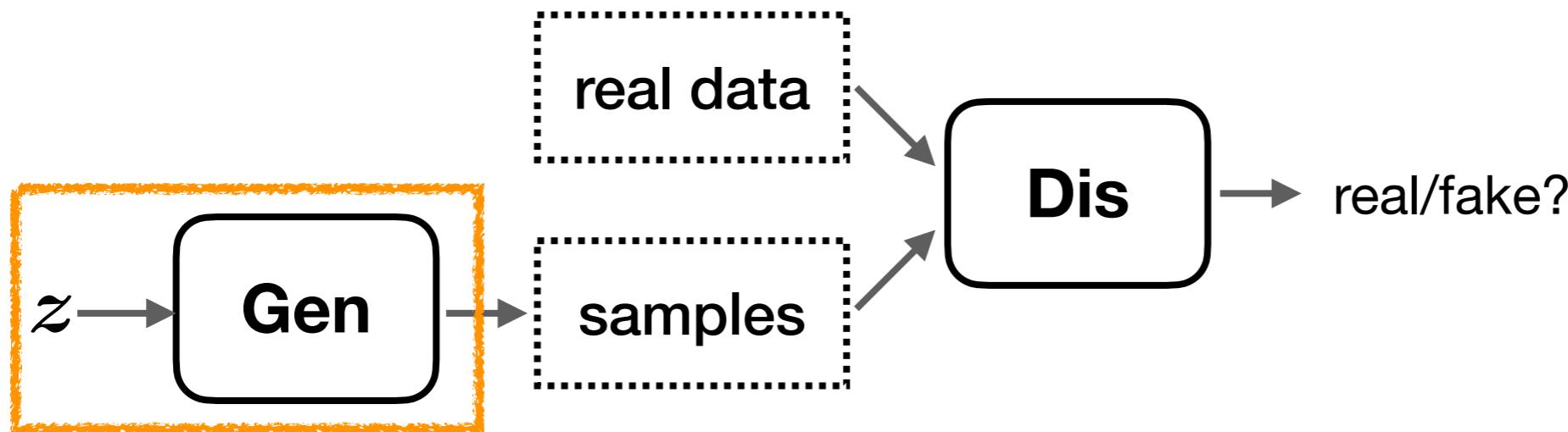
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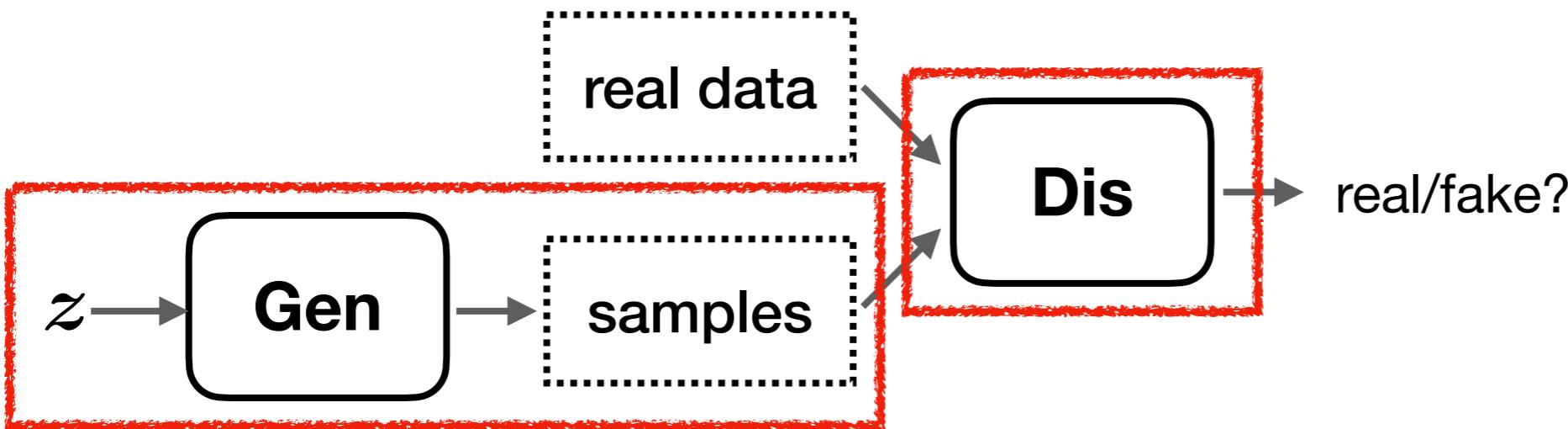
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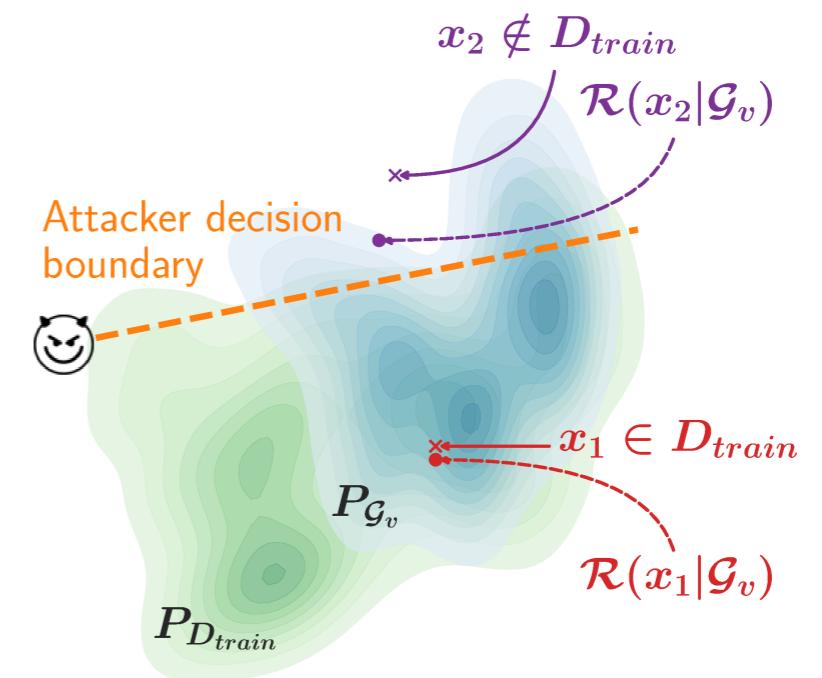


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(3) White-box	✓	□	✗
(4) Accessible full model ¹	✓	□	✓

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Method



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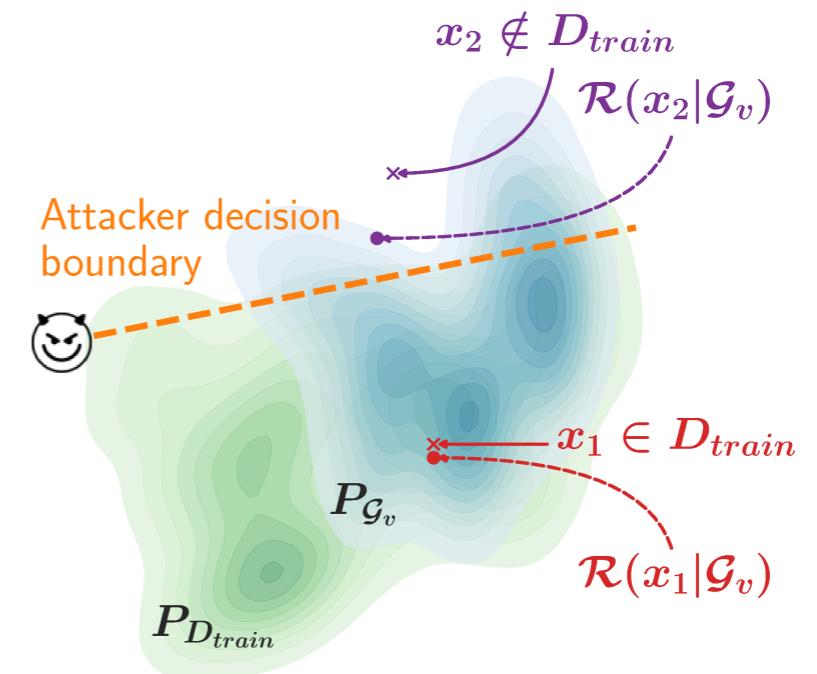
- **Insight:**
Smaller reconstruction error for training set data.

- **Generic Model:**
optimization problem

$$\mathcal{R}(x|\mathcal{G}_v) = \mathcal{G}_v(z^*)$$

$$z^* = \operatorname{argmin}_z L(x, \mathcal{G}_v(z))$$

- **Objective:**
 $\underset{z}{\text{minimize}} \quad L(x, \mathcal{G}_v(z)) = \lambda_1 L_2(x, \mathcal{G}_v(z)) + \lambda_2 L_{\text{lips}}(x, \mathcal{G}_v(z)) + \lambda_3 L_{\text{reg}}(z)$



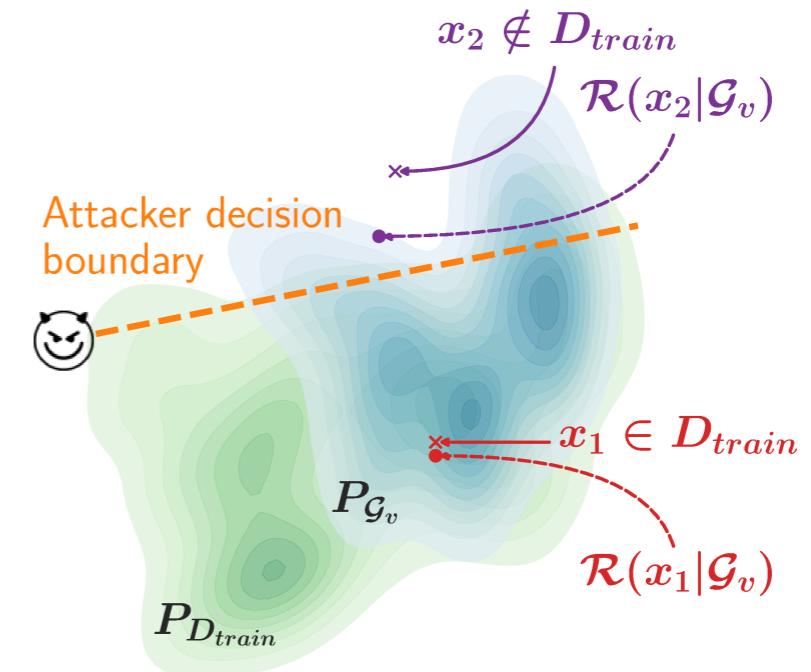
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- **Different settings:**

(1) Full black-box

KNN search

(2) Partial black-box

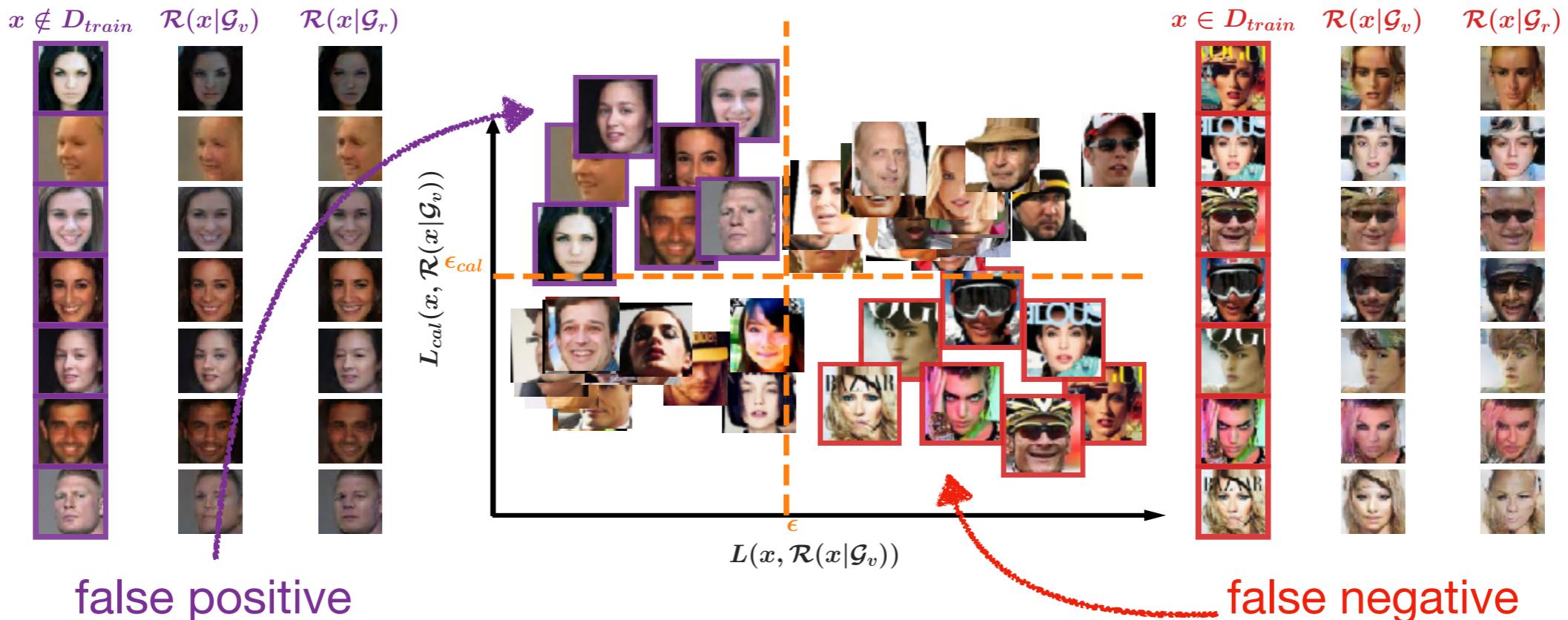
Powell's conjugate direction method

(3) White-box

L-BFGS quasi-Newton method

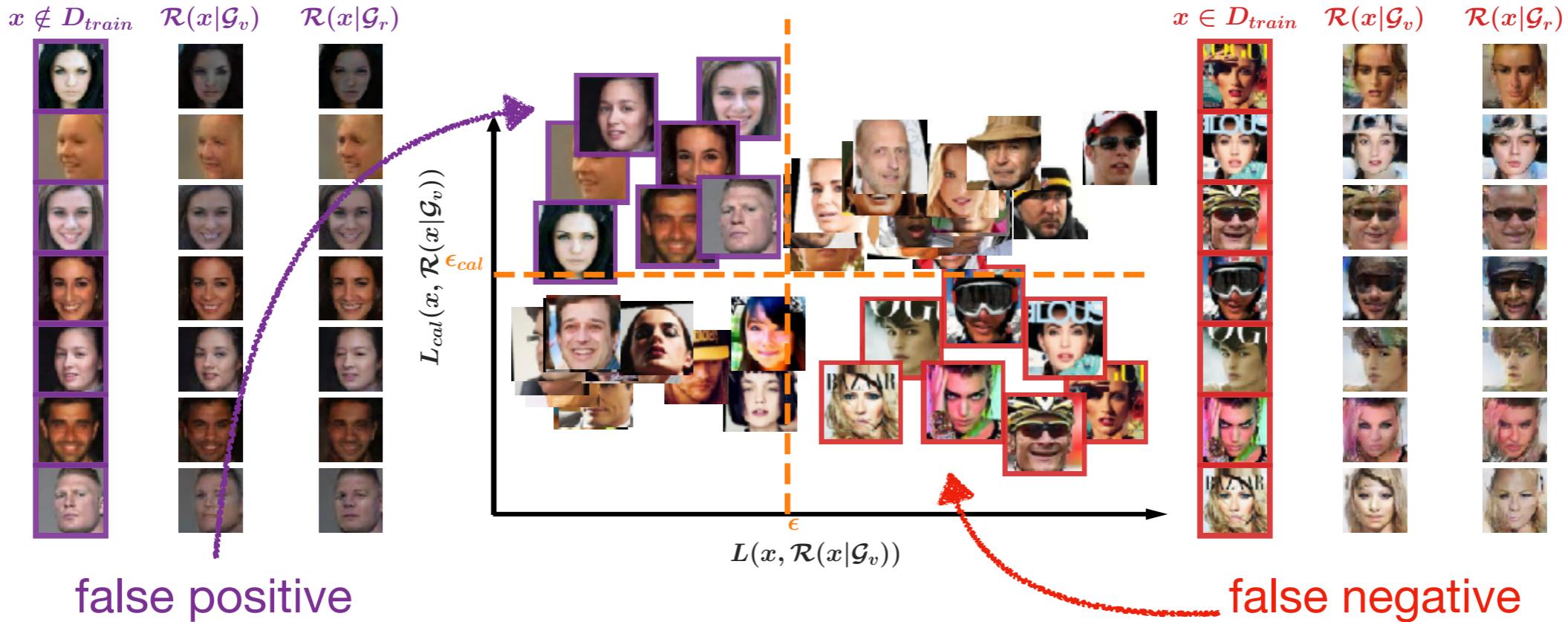
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- **Observe:**
Reconstruction error affected by the appearance



Method

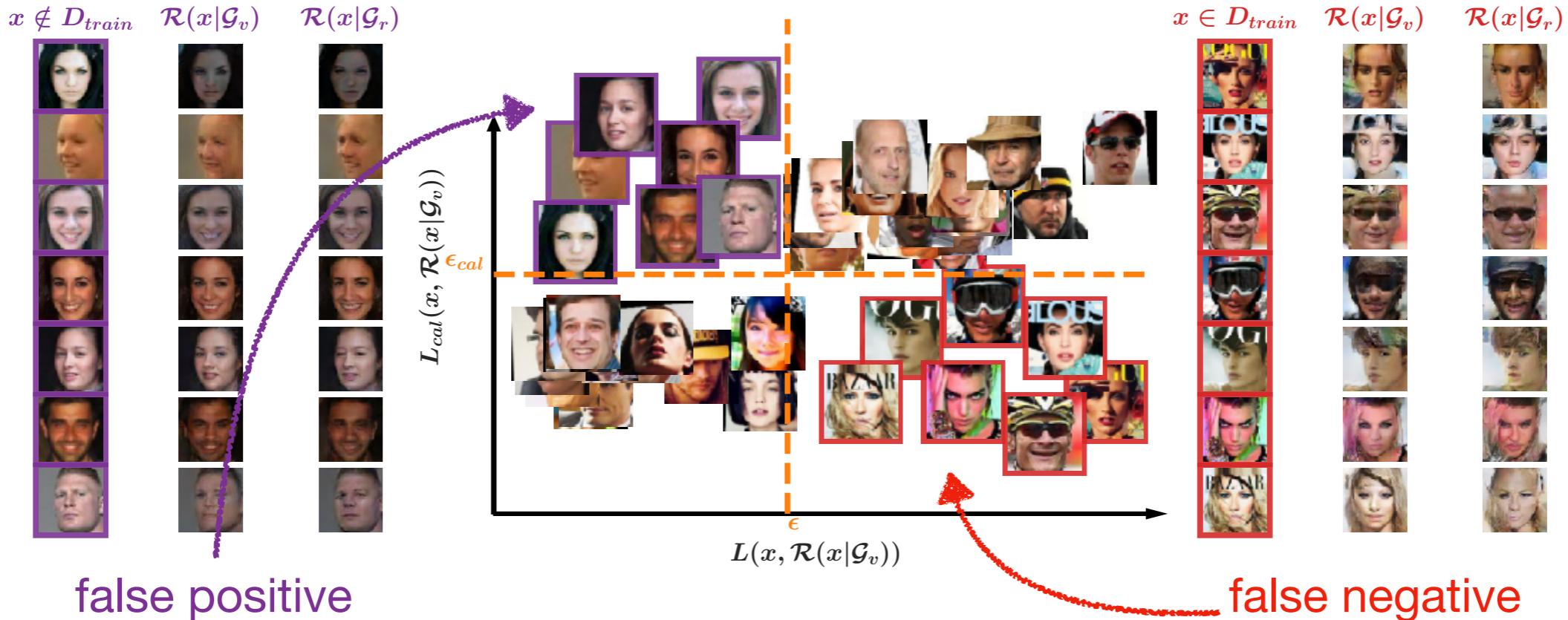
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- **Solution:** **Attack Calibration**
$$L_{cal}(x, \mathcal{R}(x|\mathcal{G}_v)) = L(x, \mathcal{R}(x|\mathcal{G}_v)) - L(x, \mathcal{R}(x|\mathcal{G}_r))$$
victim model reference model

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victim model reference model
- **Theory:** near-optimal under a Bayesian perspective¹

¹ Sablayrolles et al., “White-box vs Black-box: Bayes Optimal Strategies for Membership Inference”, ICML 2019

Experiments

- **3 Datasets**
 - Face: CelebA
 - Location: Instagram
 - Medical: MIMIC III
- **5 GAN models**
 - PGGAN, WGANGP, DCGAN, VAEGAN, MedGAN
- **2 Baselines**
 - LOGAN¹, MC²
- **Systematic Analysis**
 - dataset size, model architectures, attack settings, defense...
- **Metric**

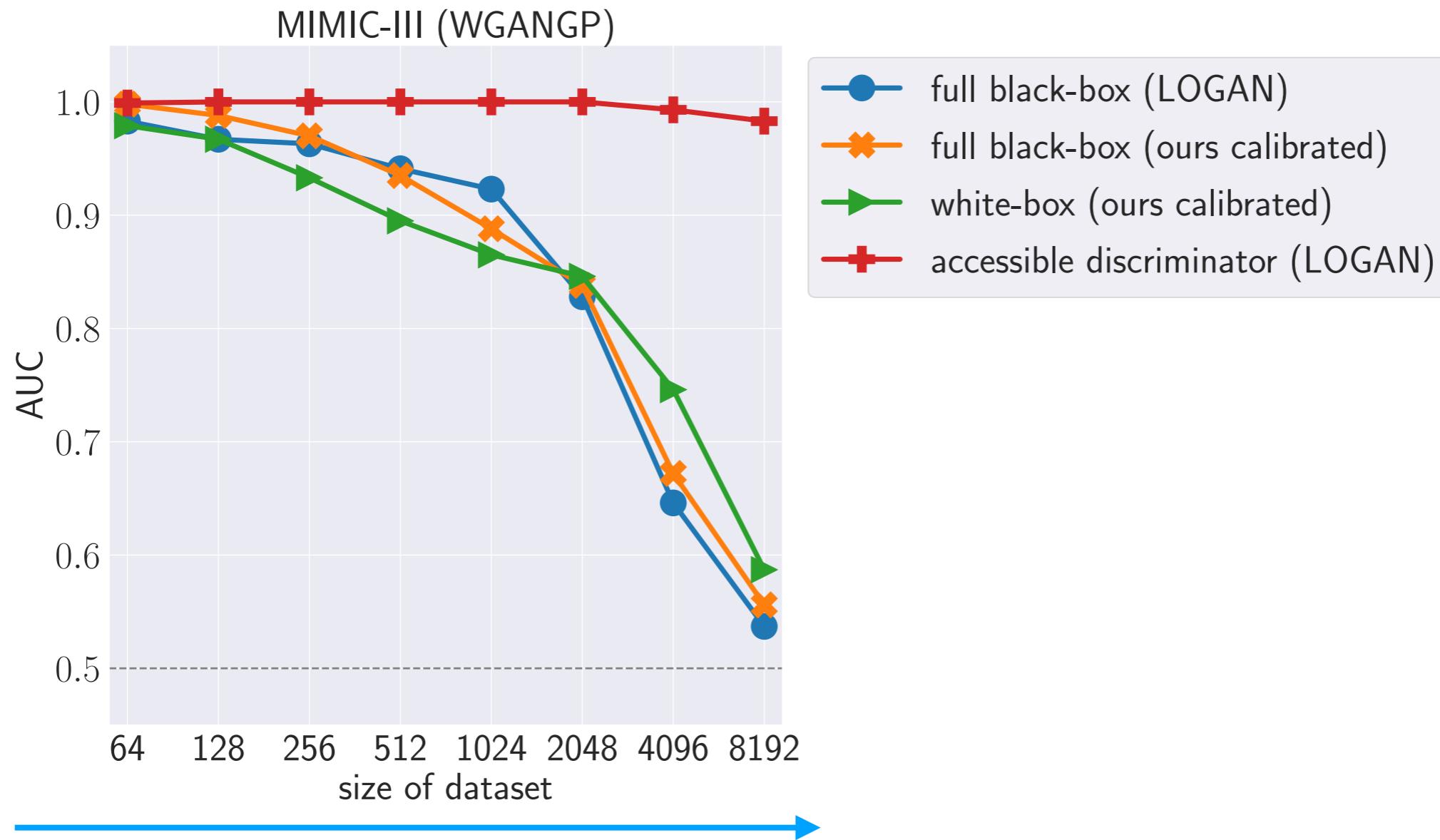
AUC (Area Under the ROC Curve)
larger AUC → better attacker

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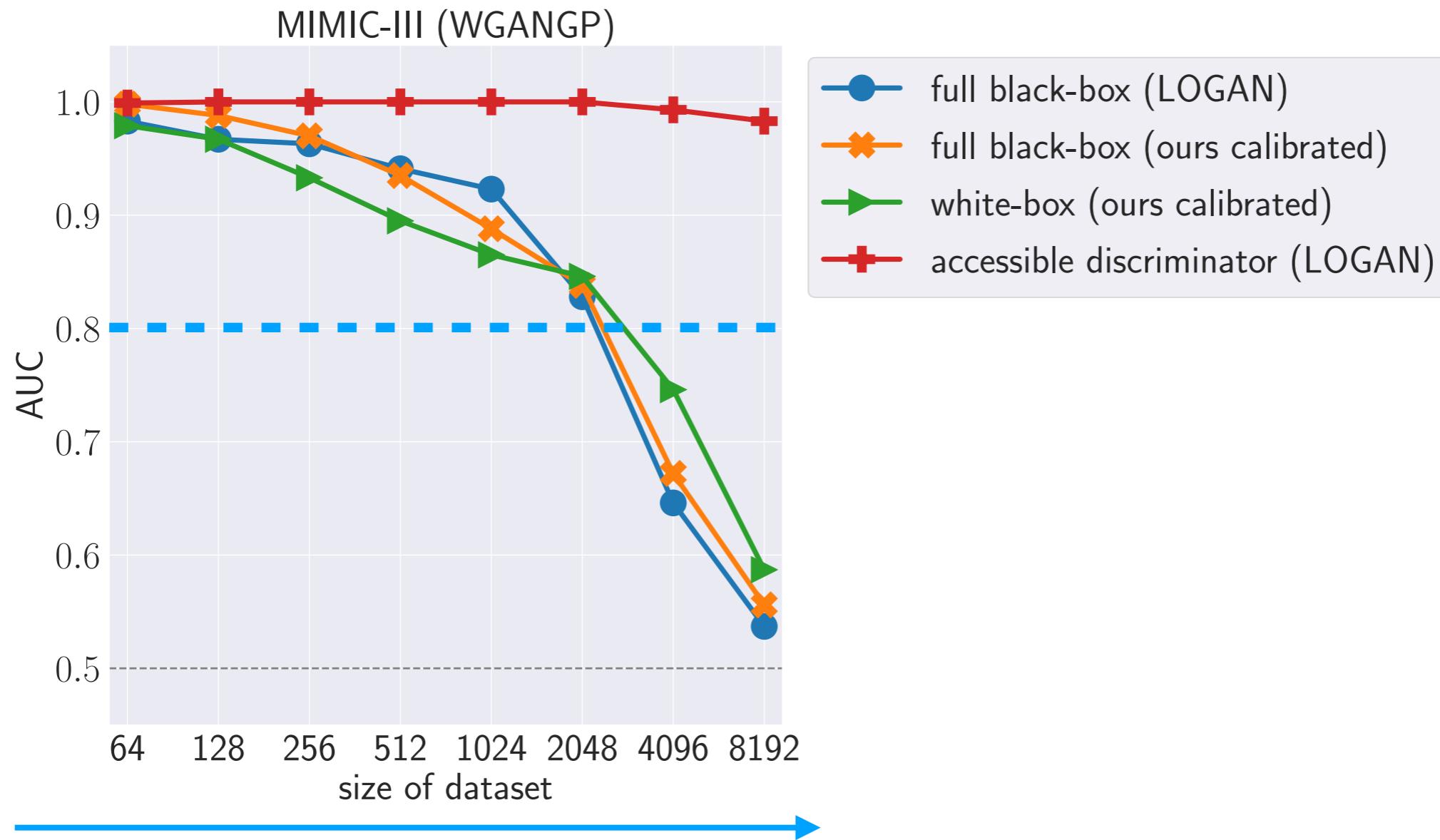
Experiments

- Attack effectiveness – Dataset size



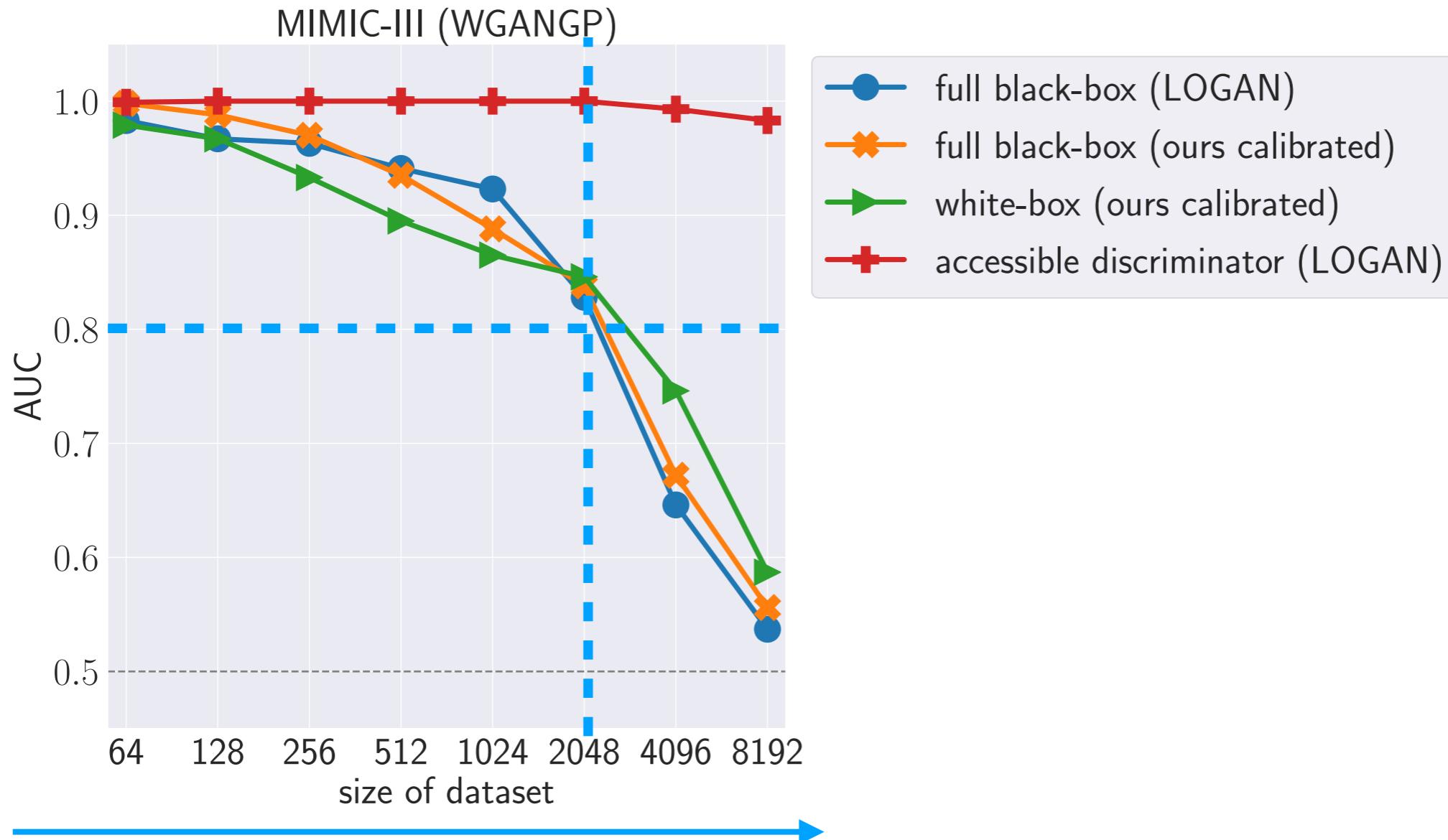
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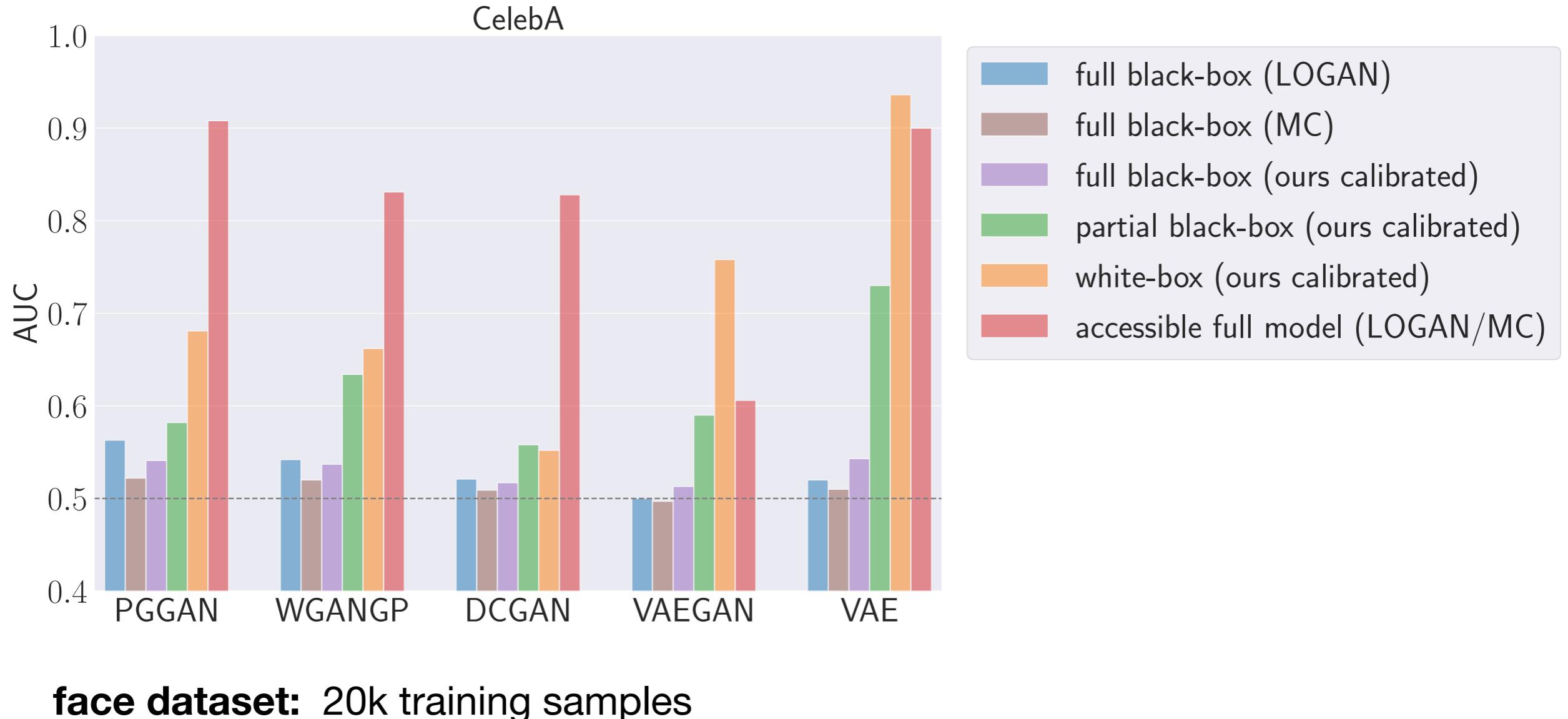
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medical dataset: high privacy risk (AUC >0.8) for ~2k training samples

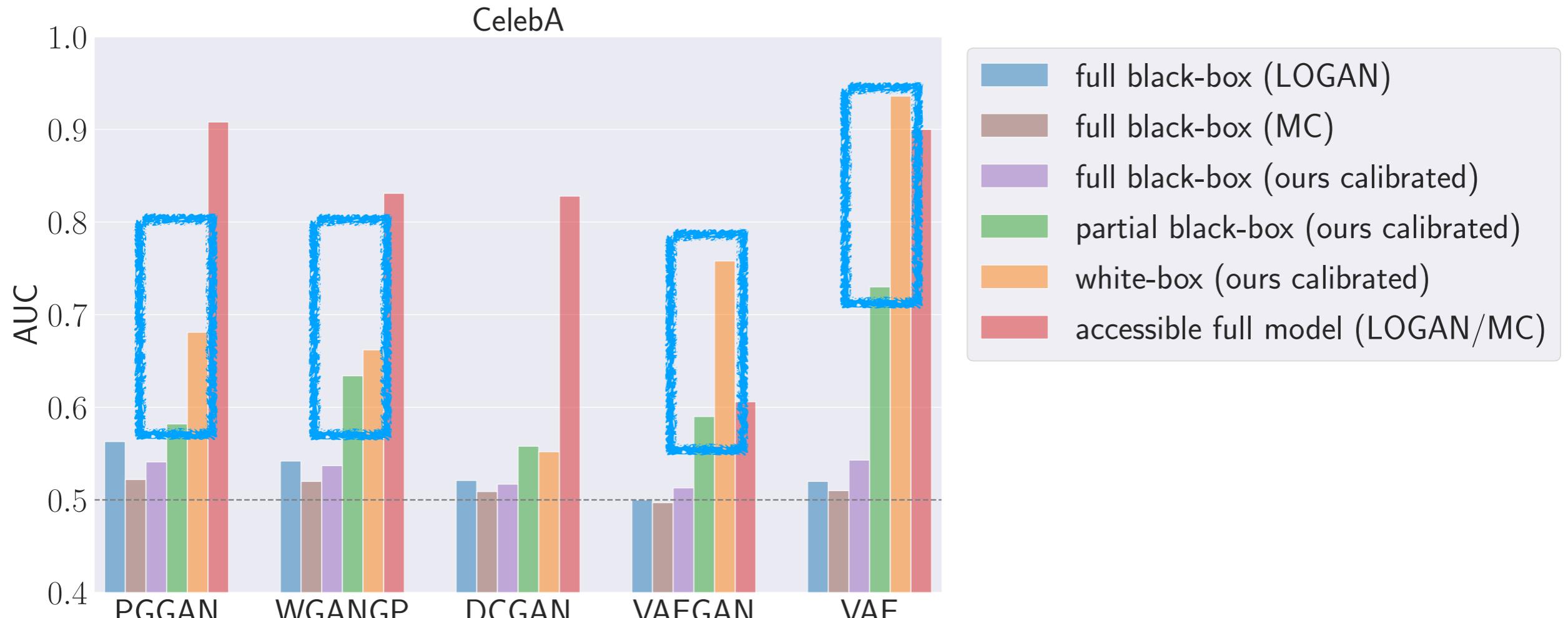
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face dataset: 20k training samples

attacks are effective in practical settings

More Details in the paper

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Code and Models are available on [Github](#)



<https://github.com/DingfanChen/GAN-Leaks>

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