

# Deduplicating Training Data Mitigates Privacy Risks in Language Models

Presented at ICML 2022

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Chapel Hill

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UC Berkeley

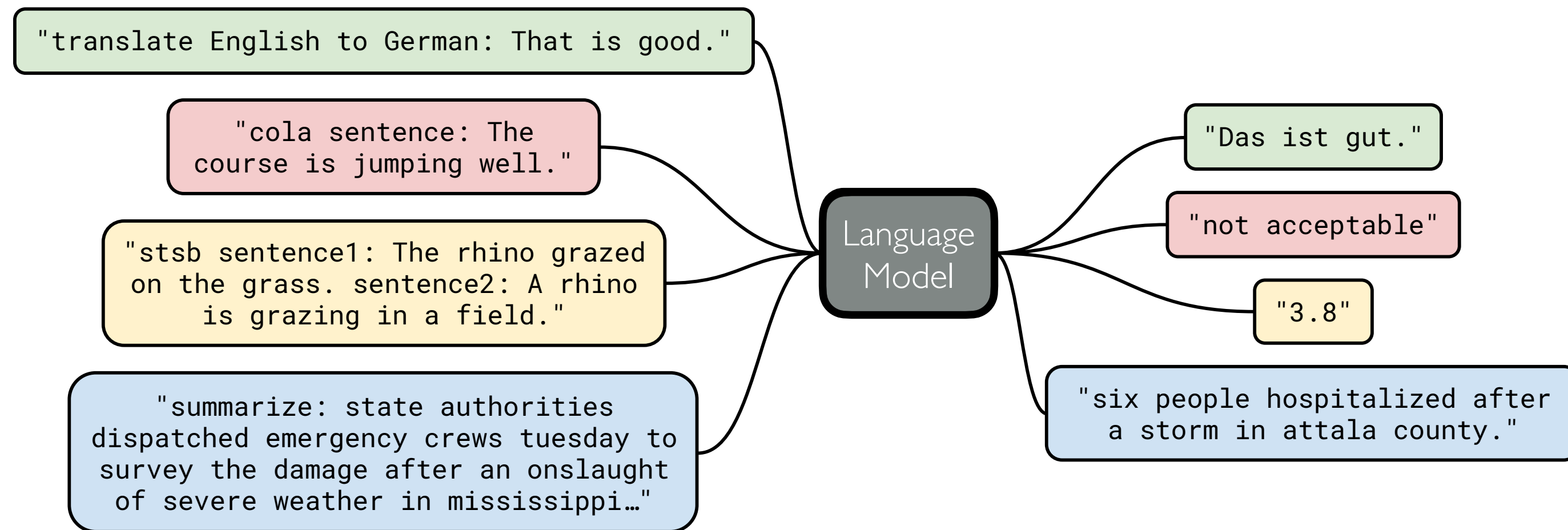
Colin Raffel



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# Language Models: A Double Edged Sword

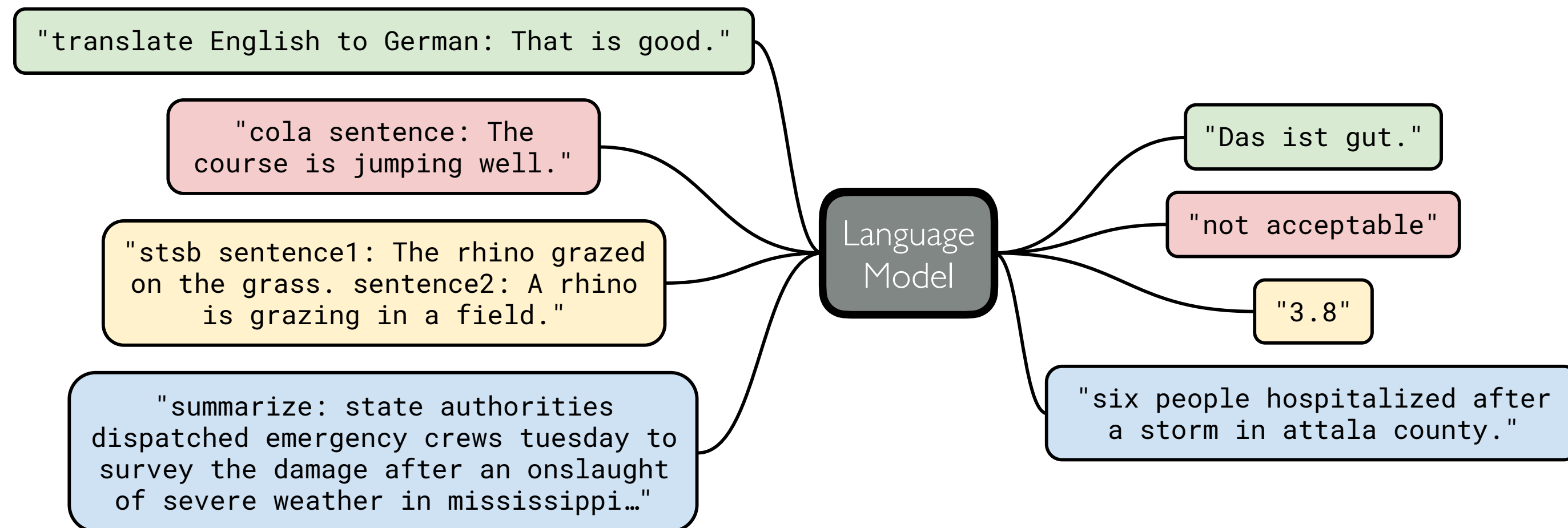
# Language Models: A Double Edged Sword



*Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Transformer. Raffel et. al.*



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WHEN YOU TRAIN PREDICTIVE MODELS ON INPUT FROM YOUR USERS, IT CAN LEAK INFORMATION IN UNEXPECTED WAYS.

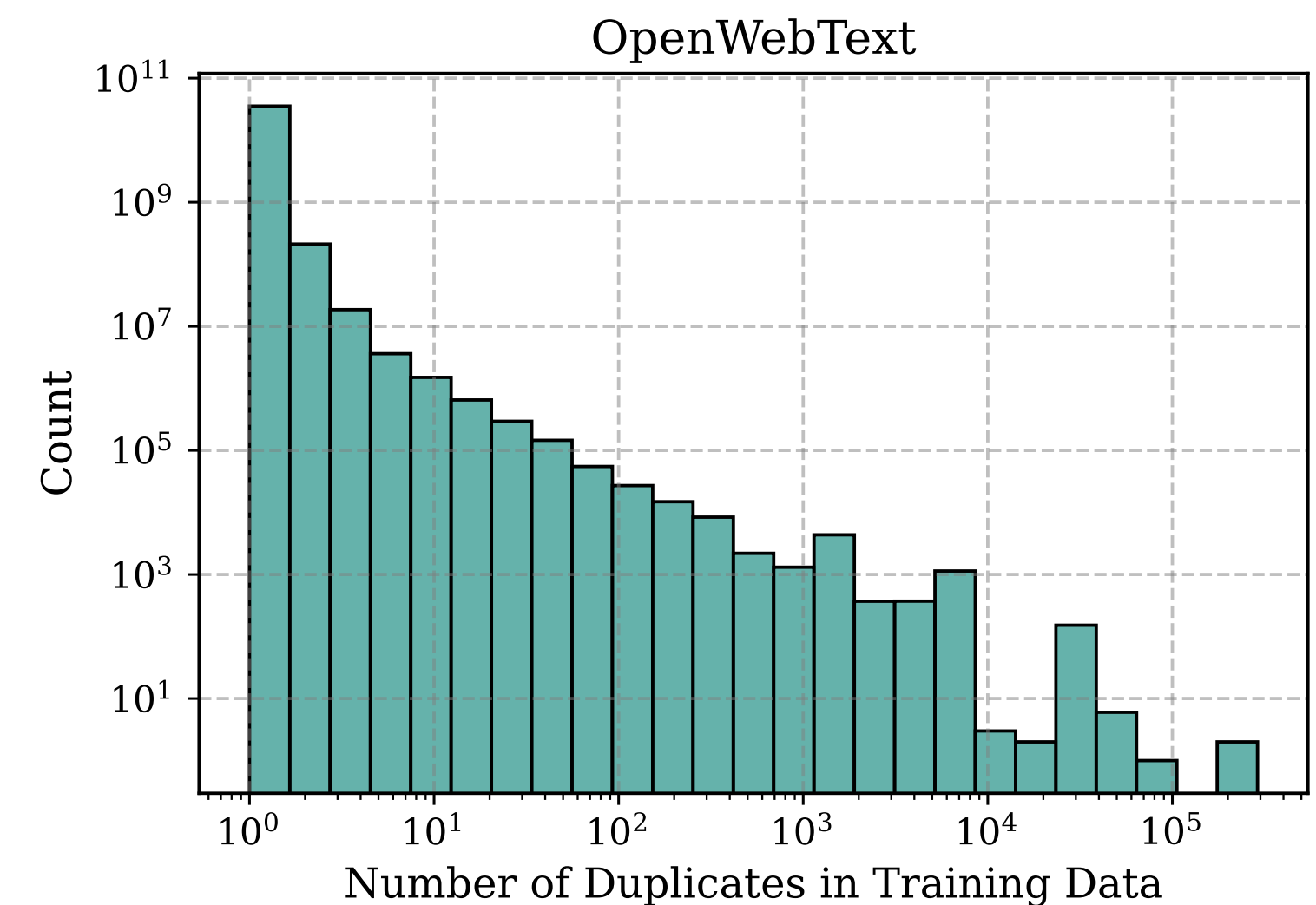
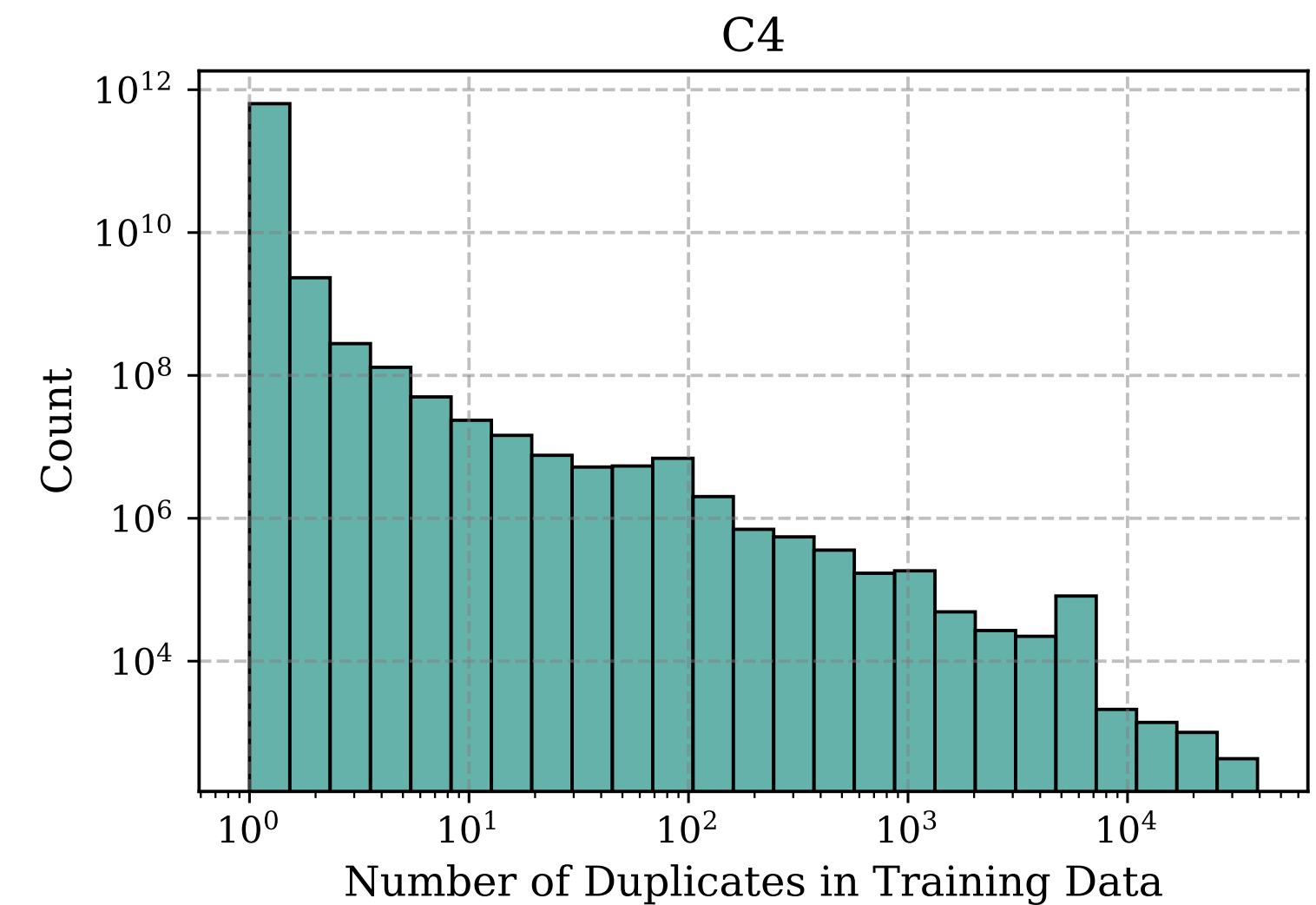
What do we know about memorization?

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1. Language modeling training datasets contain many duplicated sequences (Lee et. al. 2021)

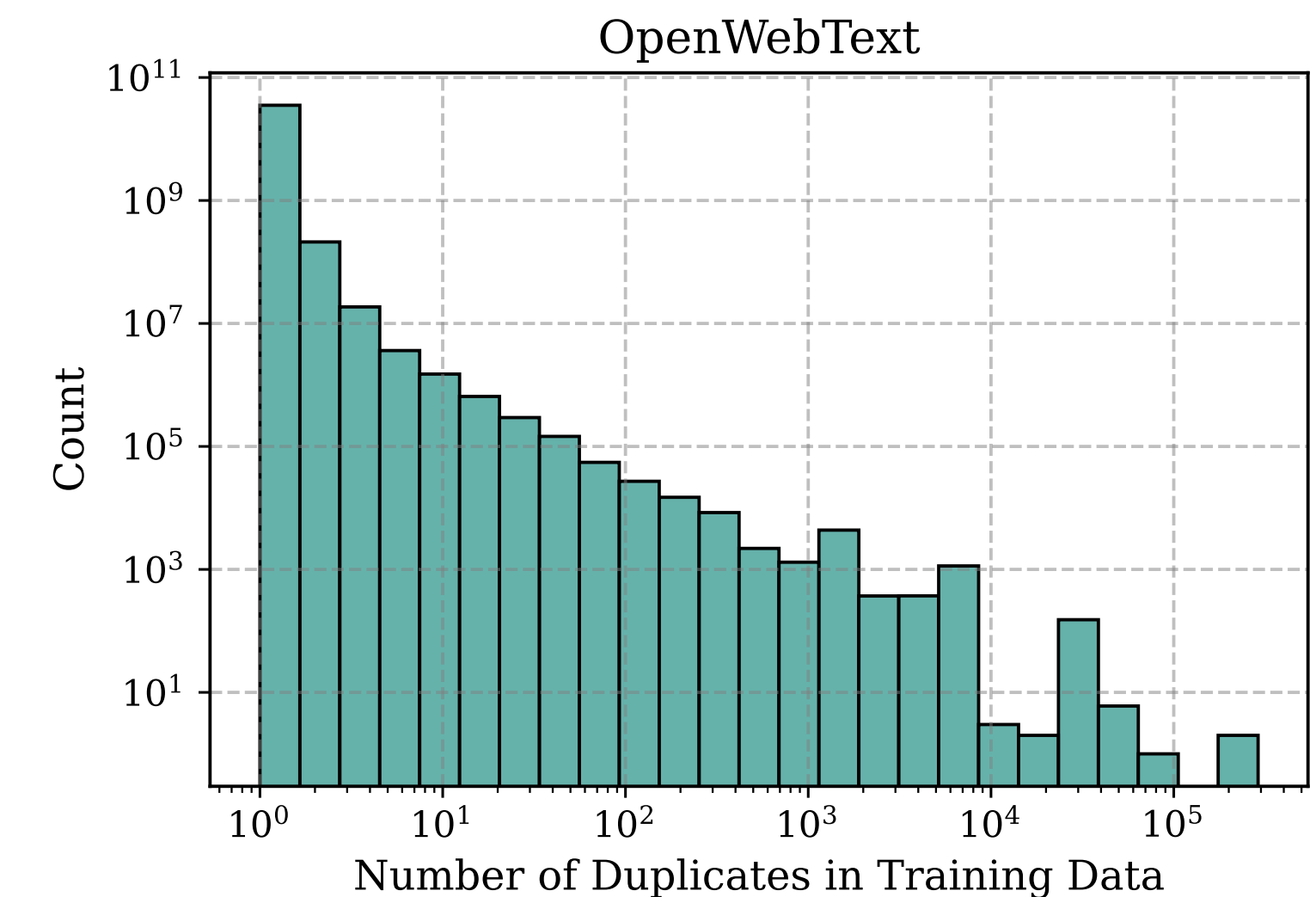
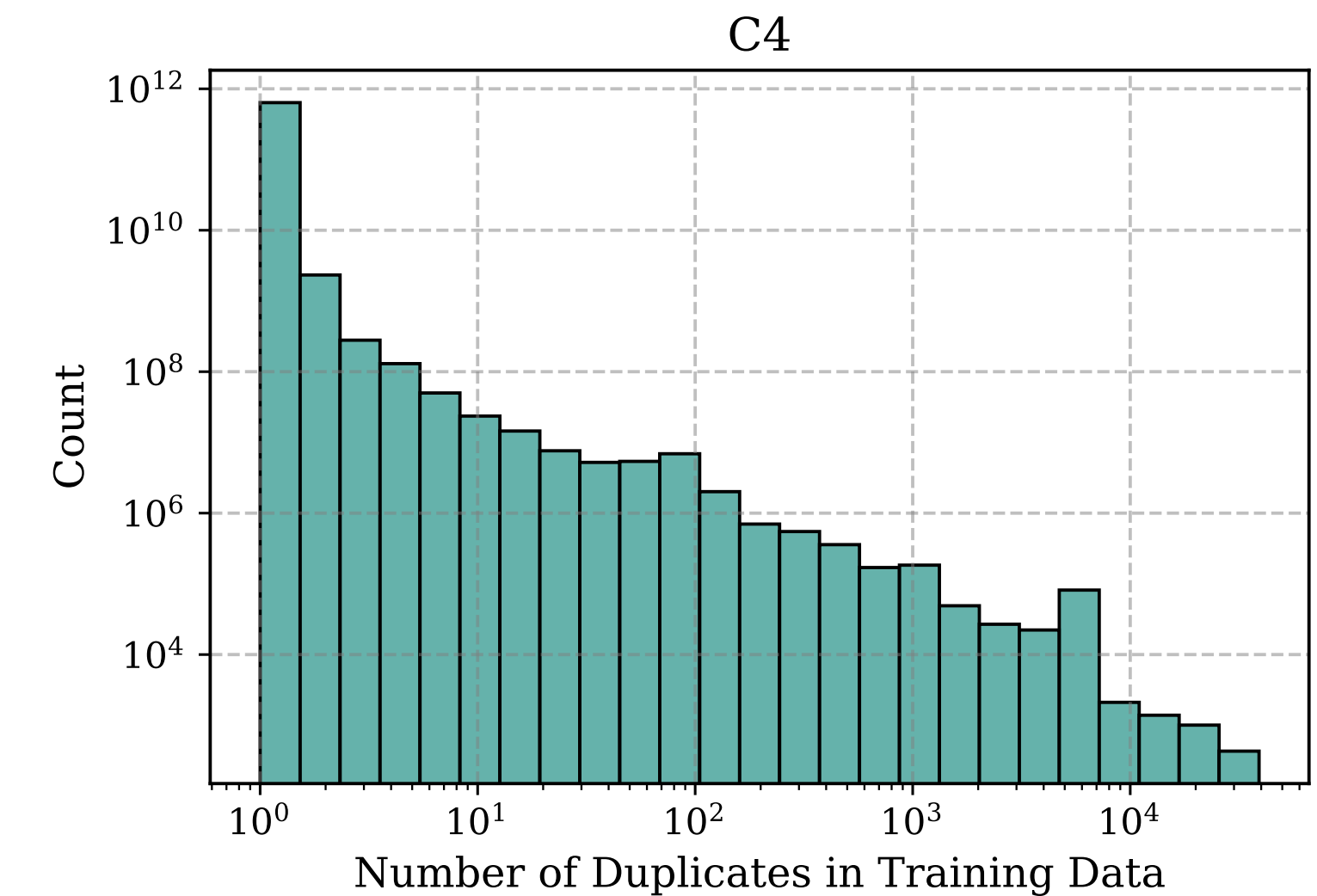
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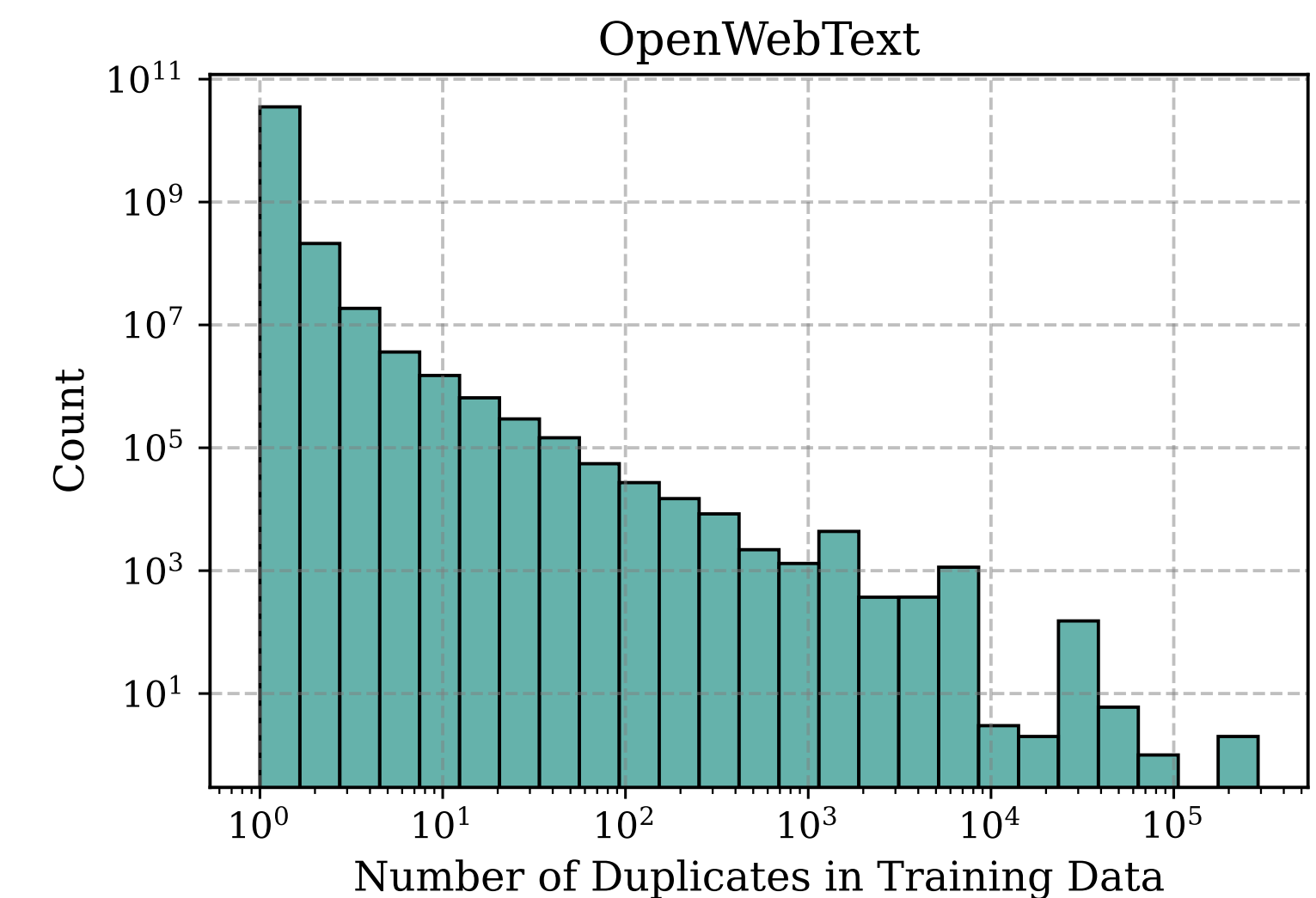
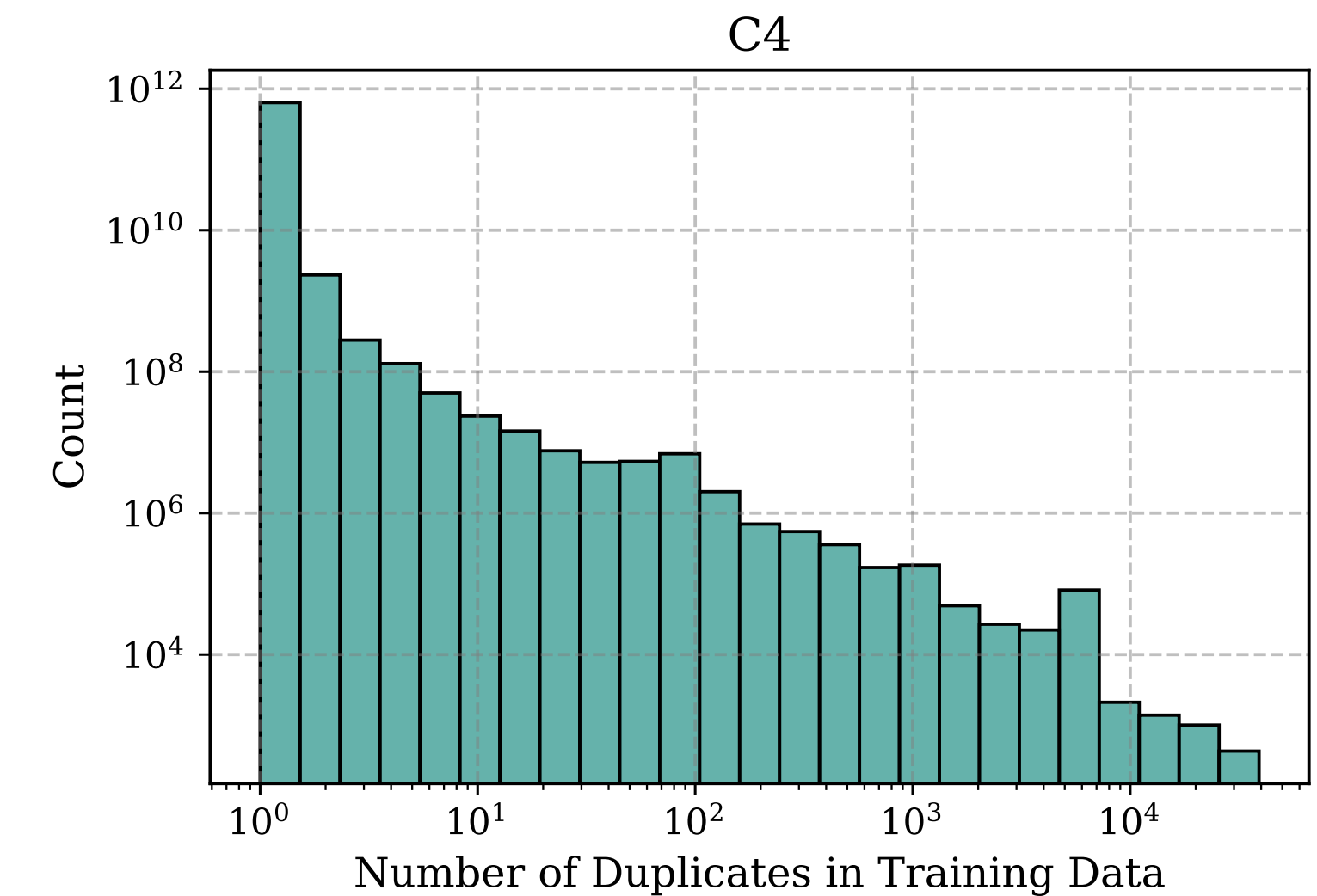
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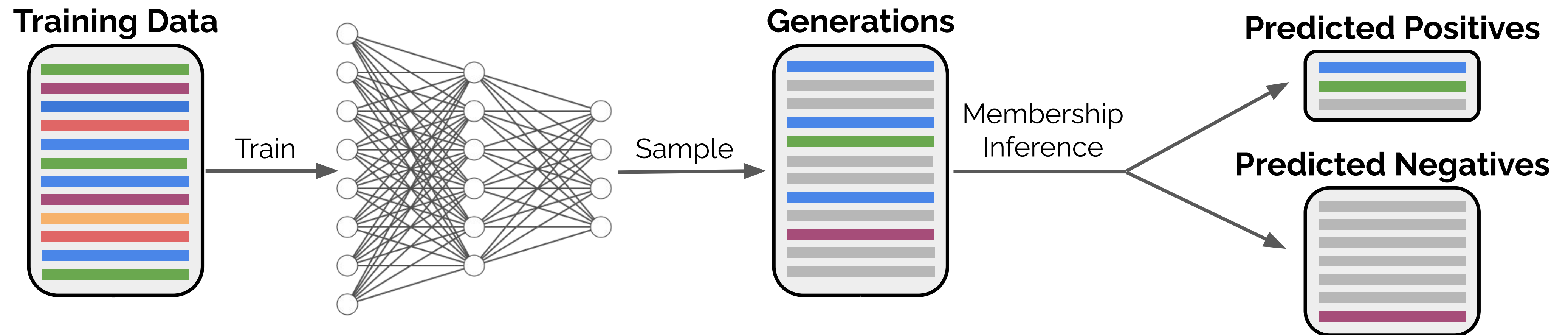
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3. Language models can generate long passages that are repeated in the training data (McCooy et. al. 2021)



# Privacy Attacks Through the Lens of Training Data Duplication

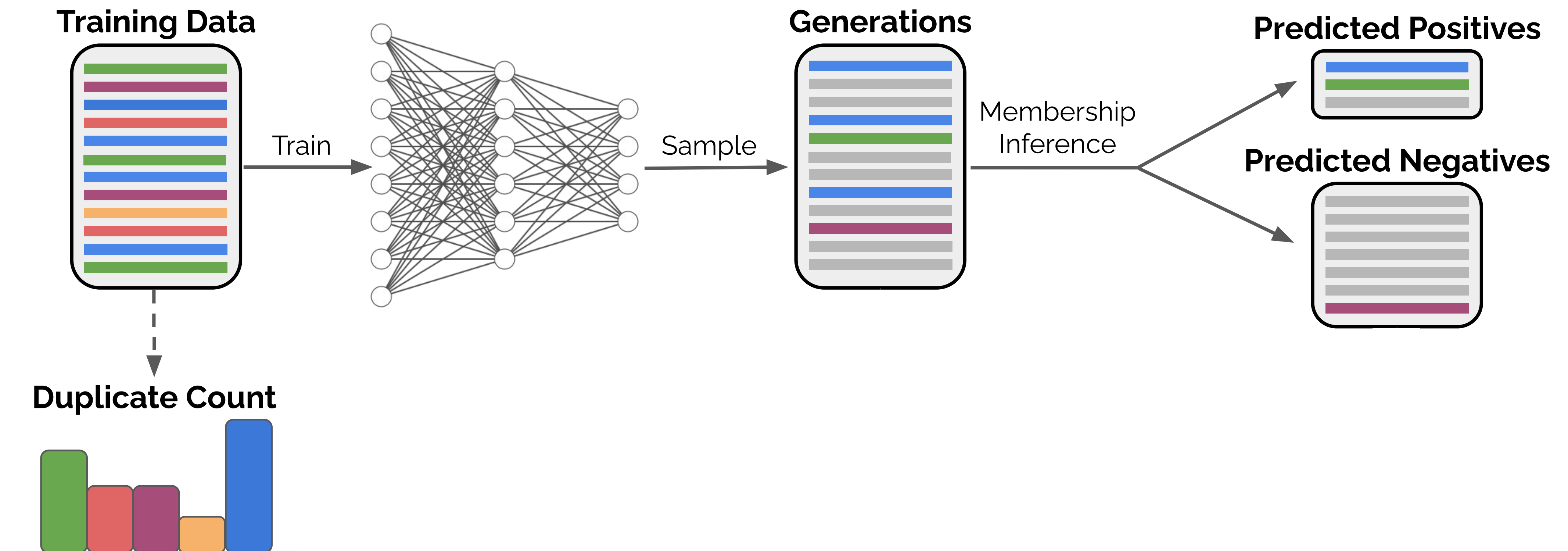
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Language Model Privacy Attack (Carlini et. al. 2021)



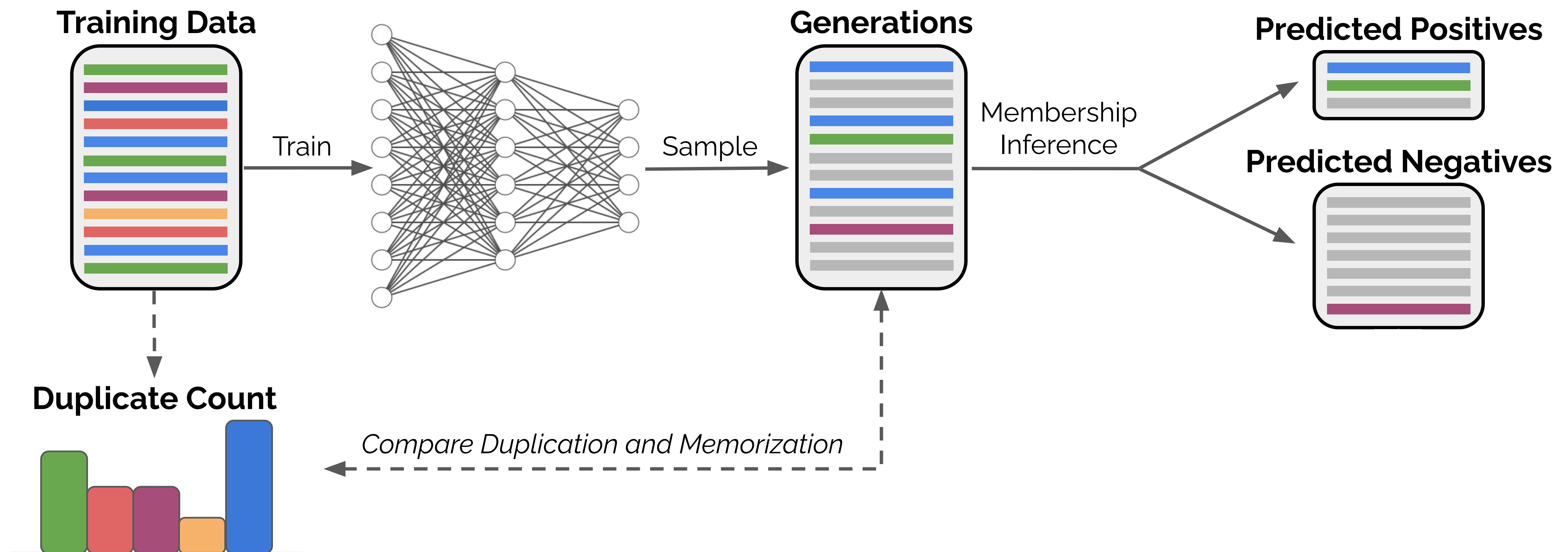
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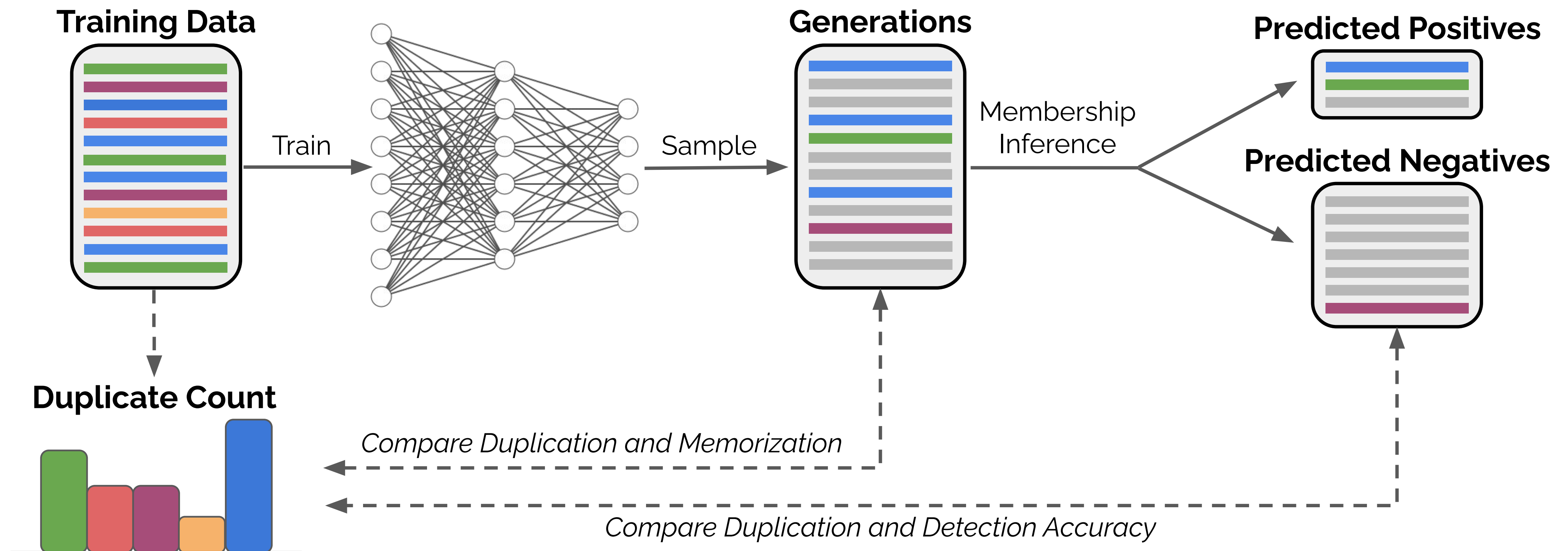
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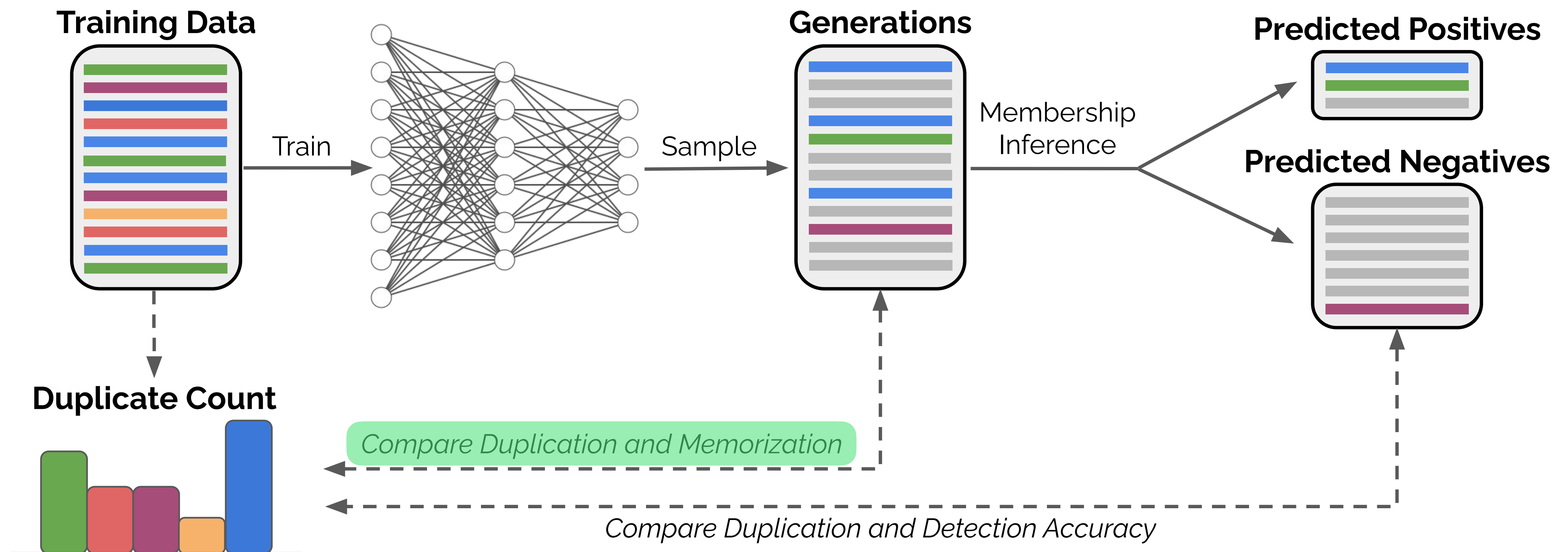
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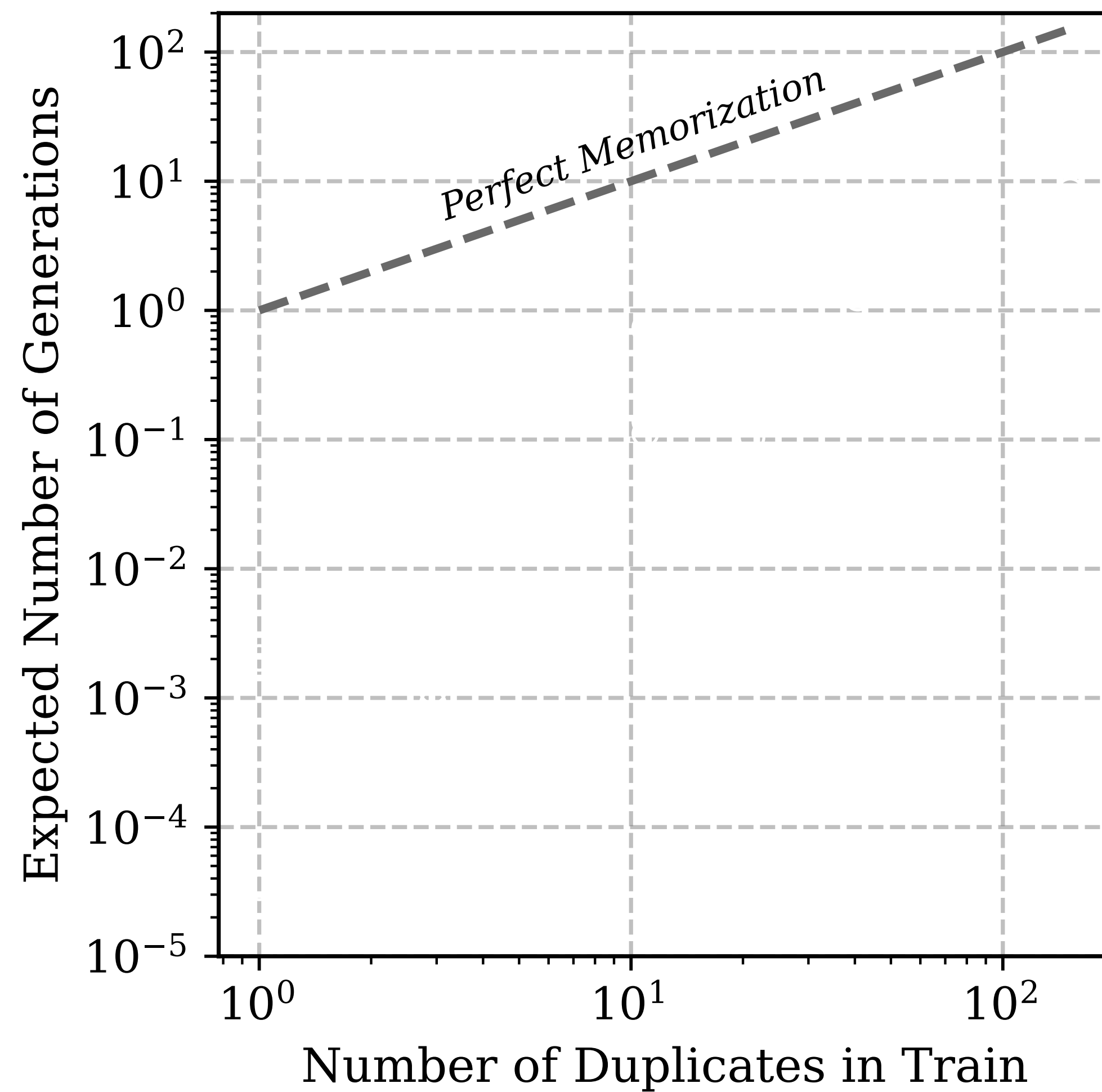
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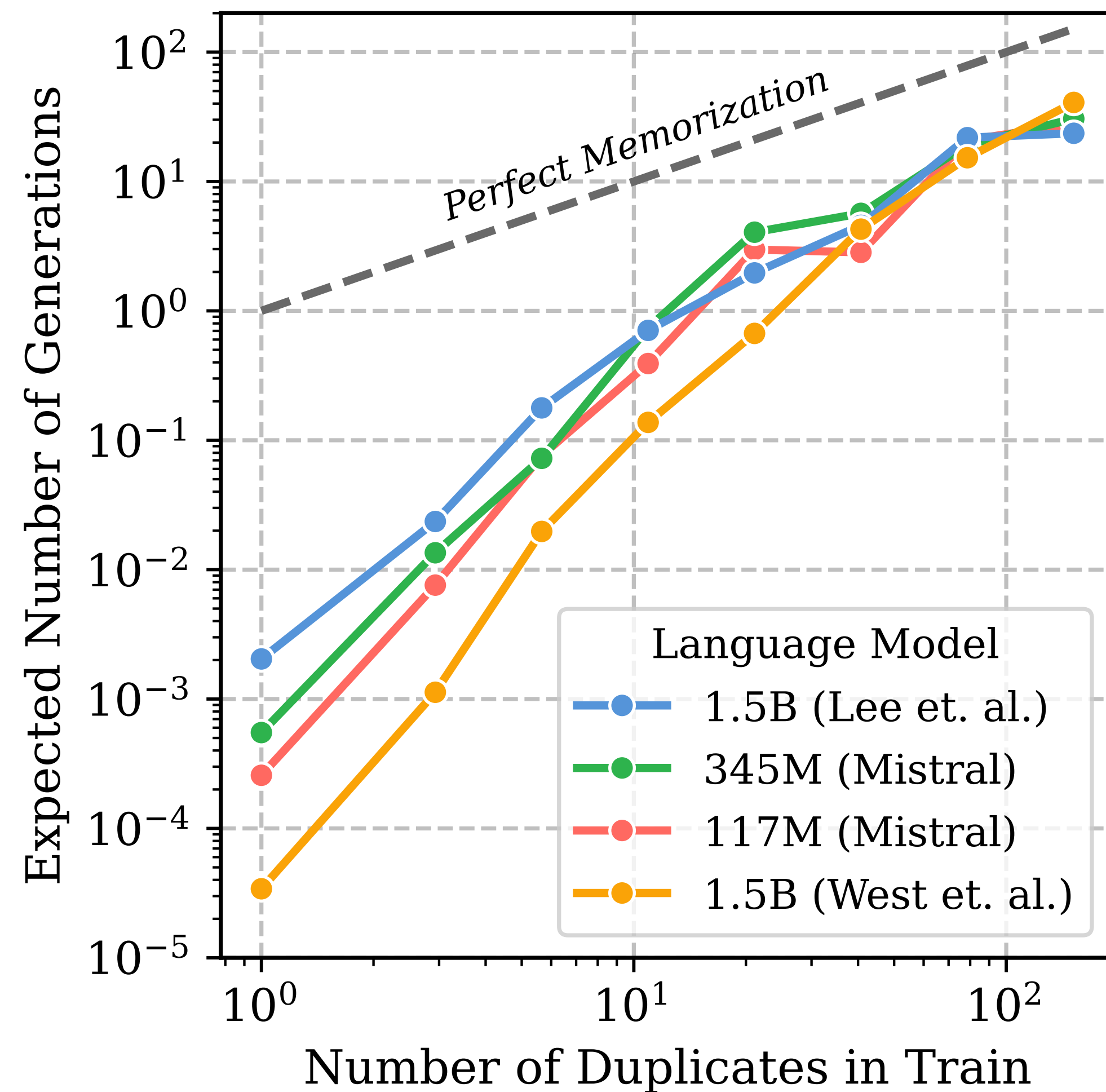


# Memorization vs. Duplicates

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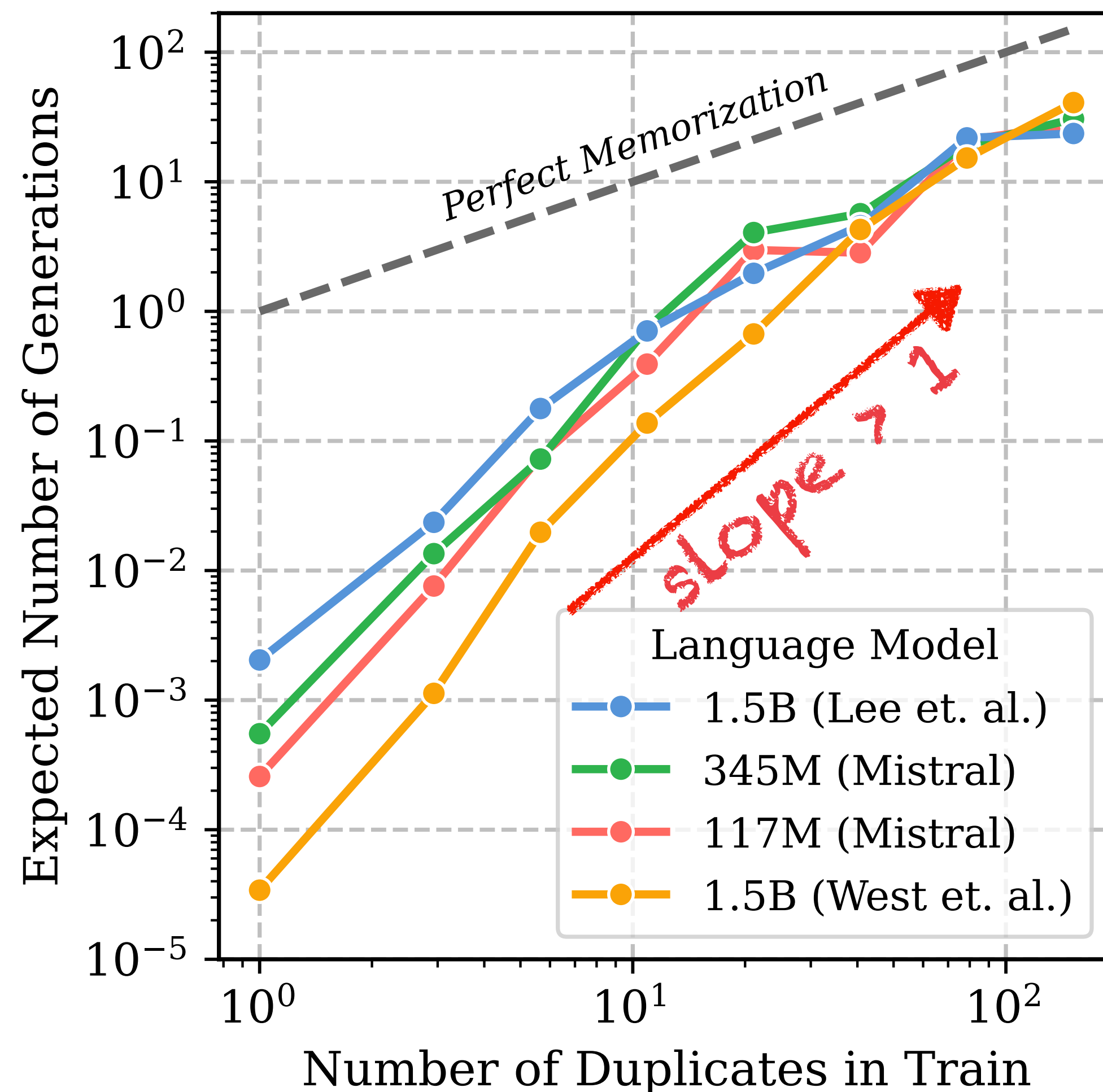


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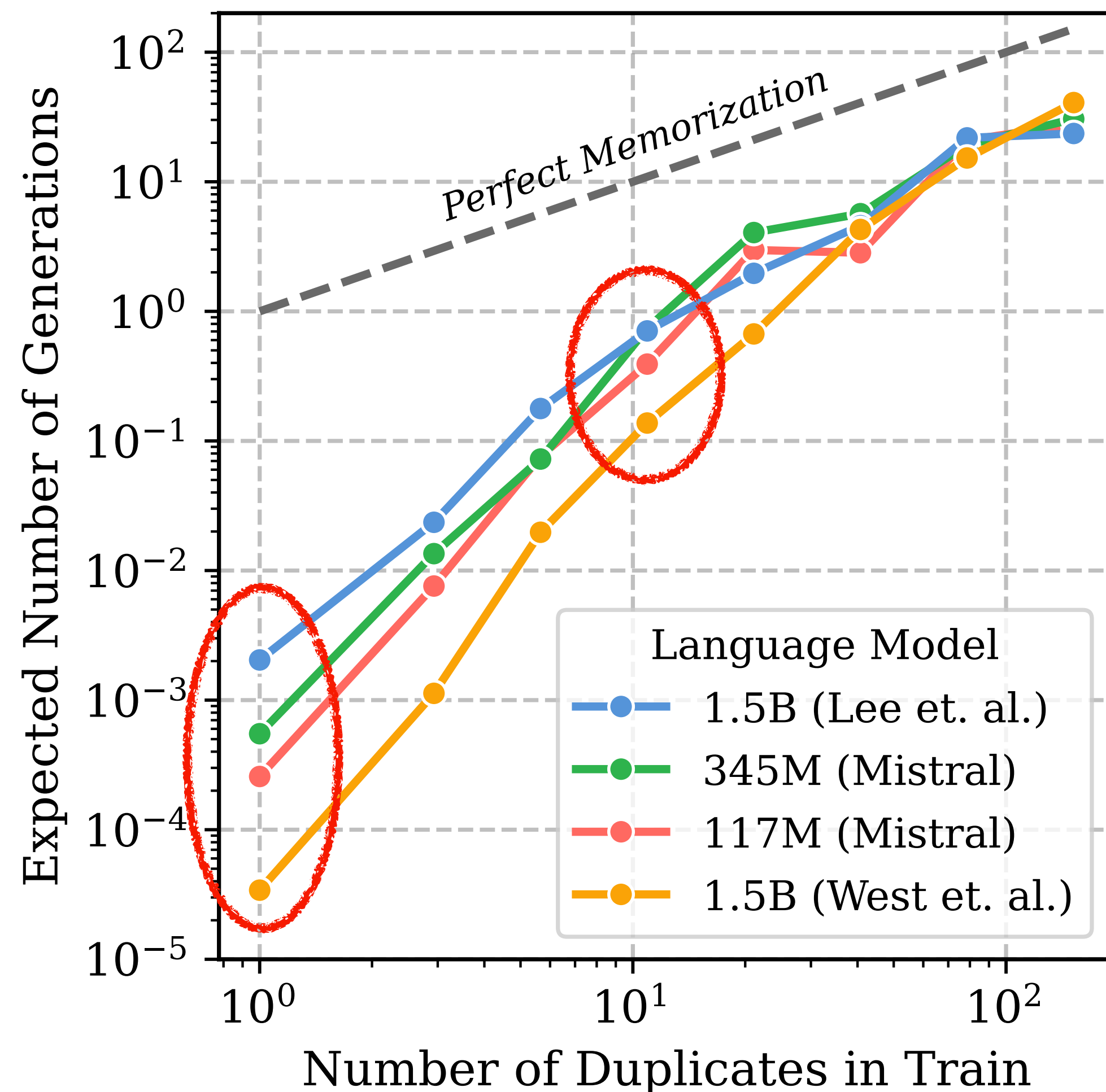
# Memorization vs. Duplicates



## Observation #1

Memorization is super linearly related to the number of times a sequence appears in the training data

# Memorization vs. Duplicates



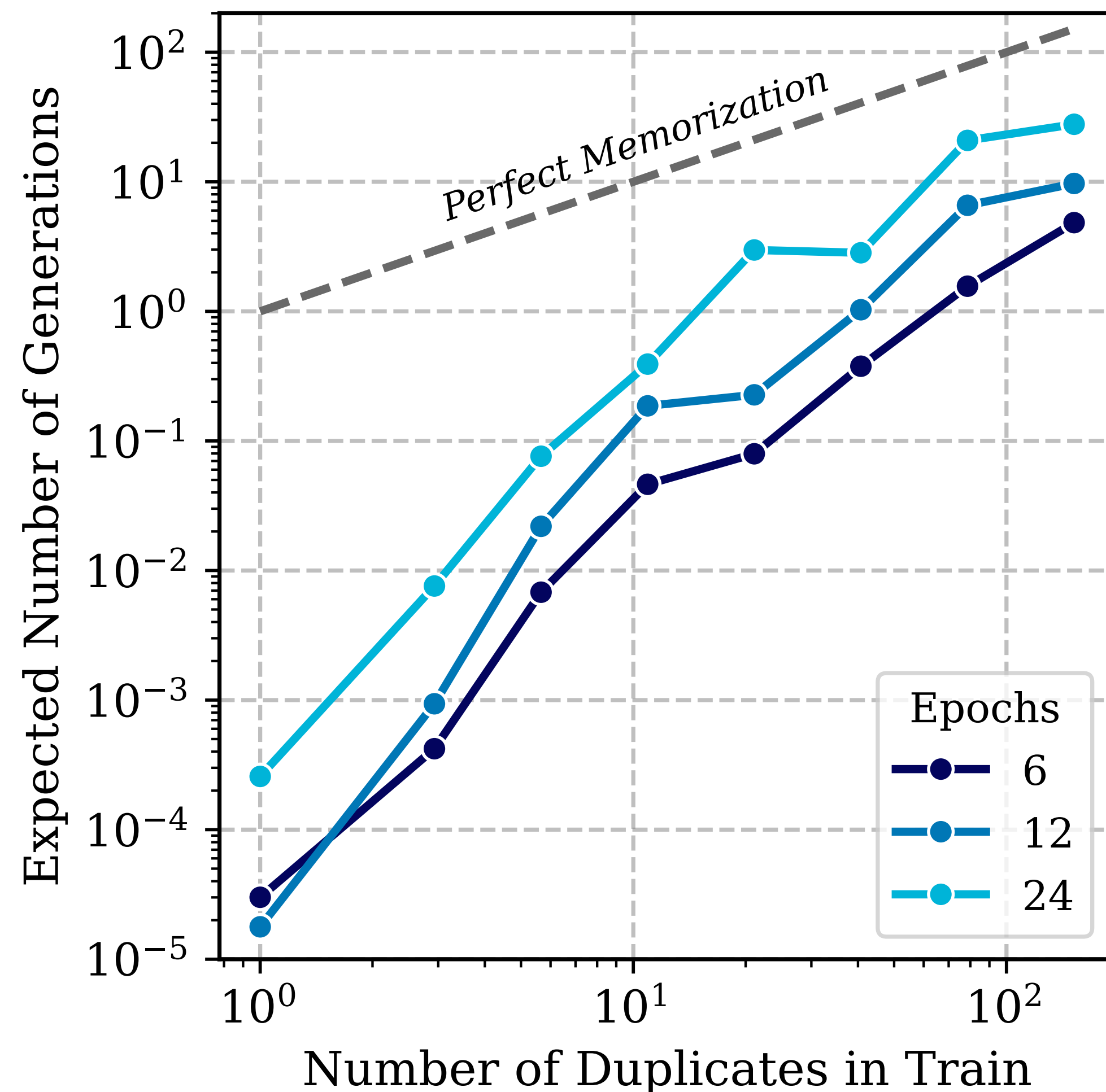
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## Observation #2

LMs are uncalibrated — generation frequency does not reflect training data frequency

# Memorization vs. Duplicates



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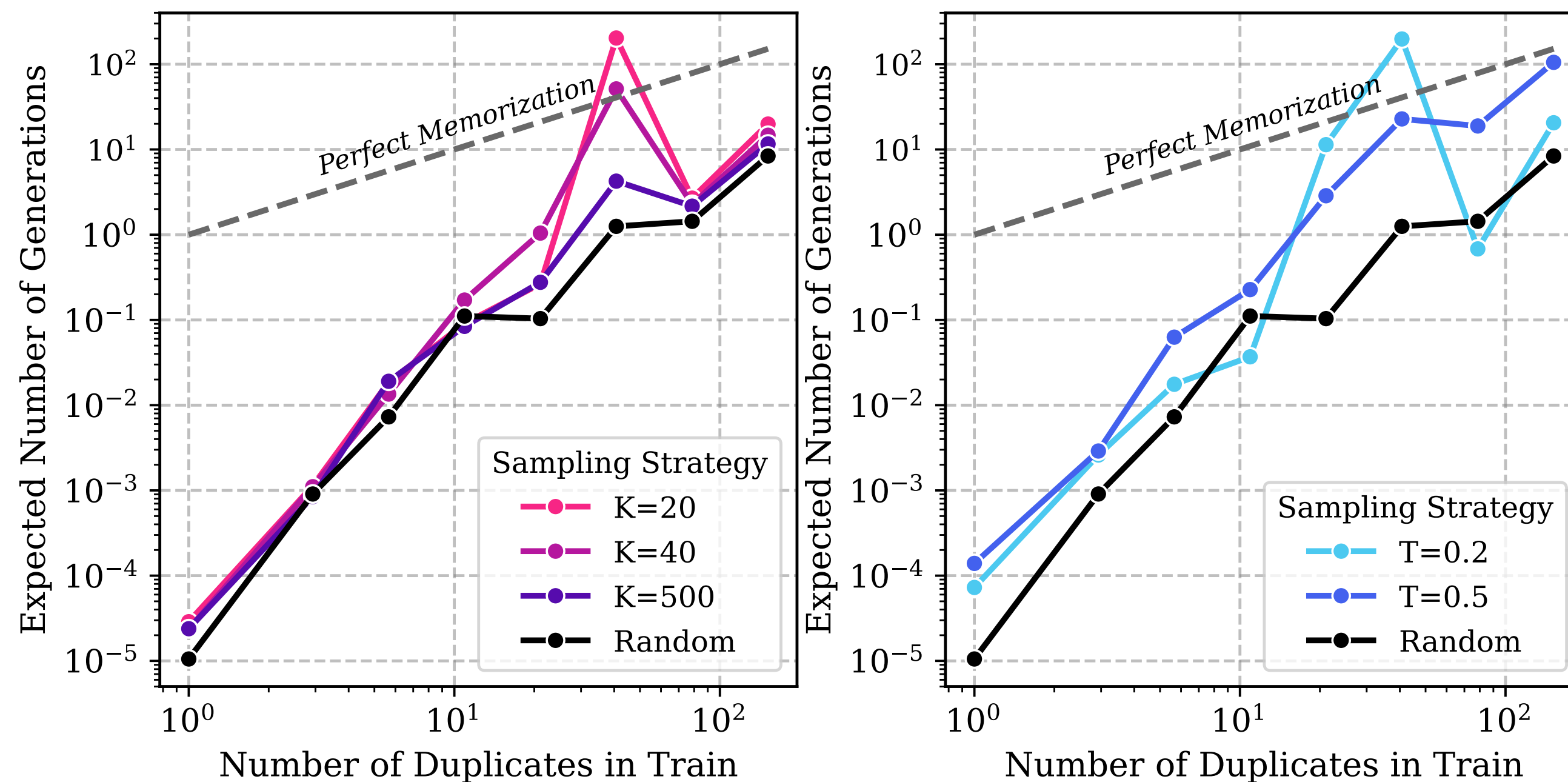
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LMs are uncalibrated — generation frequency does not reflect training data frequency

Early stopping does not change these observations

# Memorization vs. Duplicates



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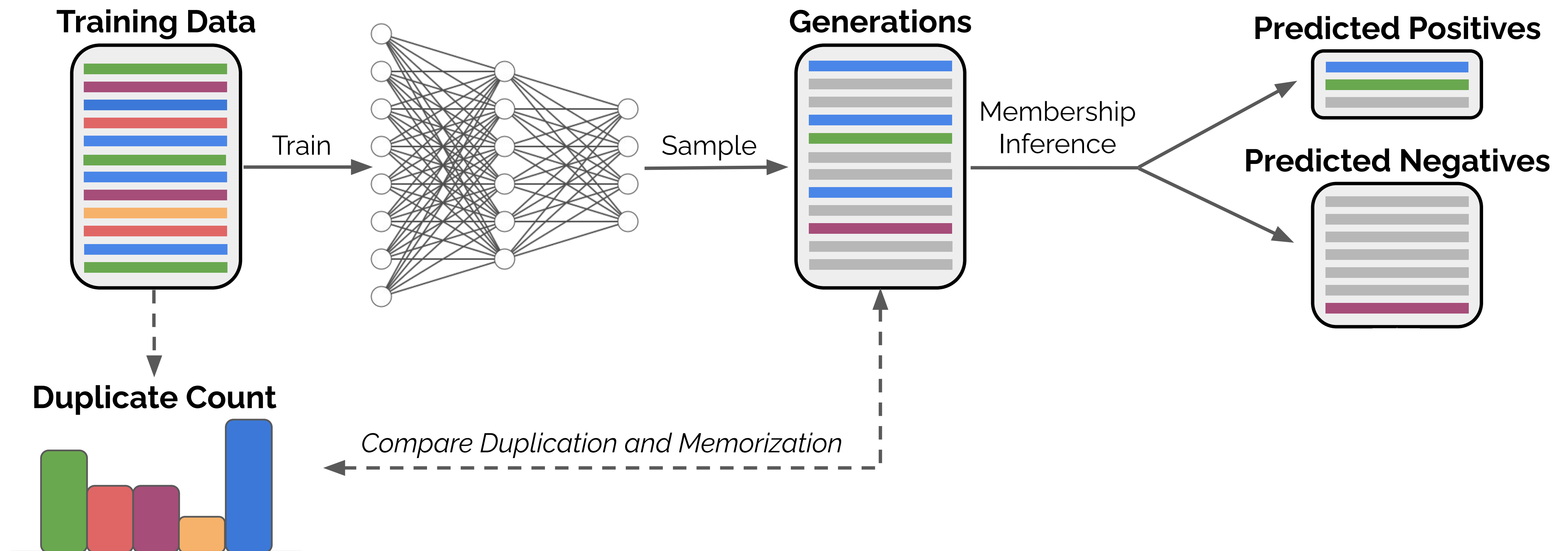
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Early stopping does not change these observations

Reduced-entropy sampling exacerbates the problem

# Memorization vs. Duplicates

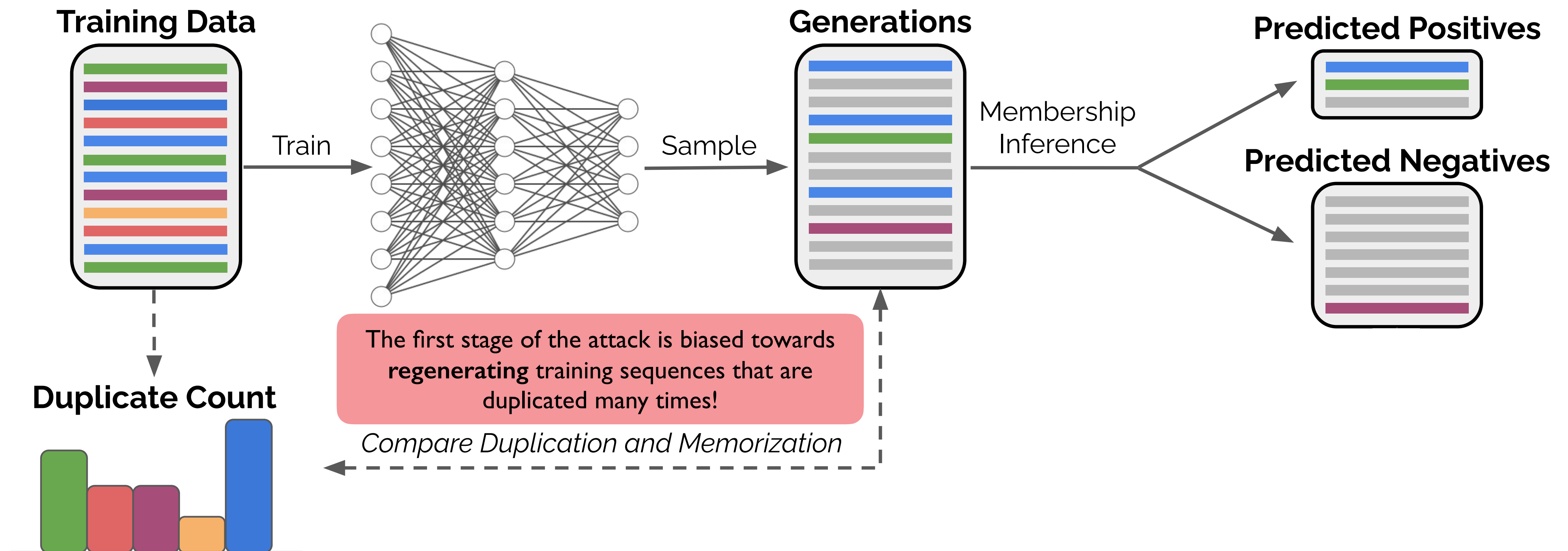
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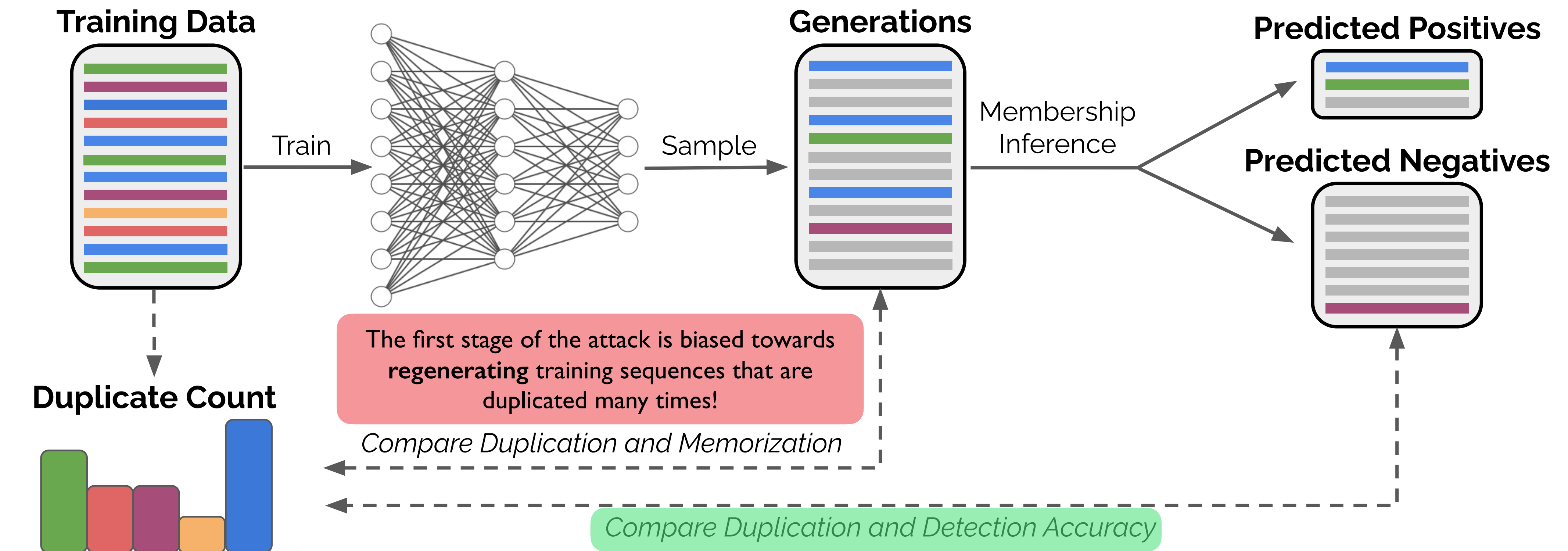
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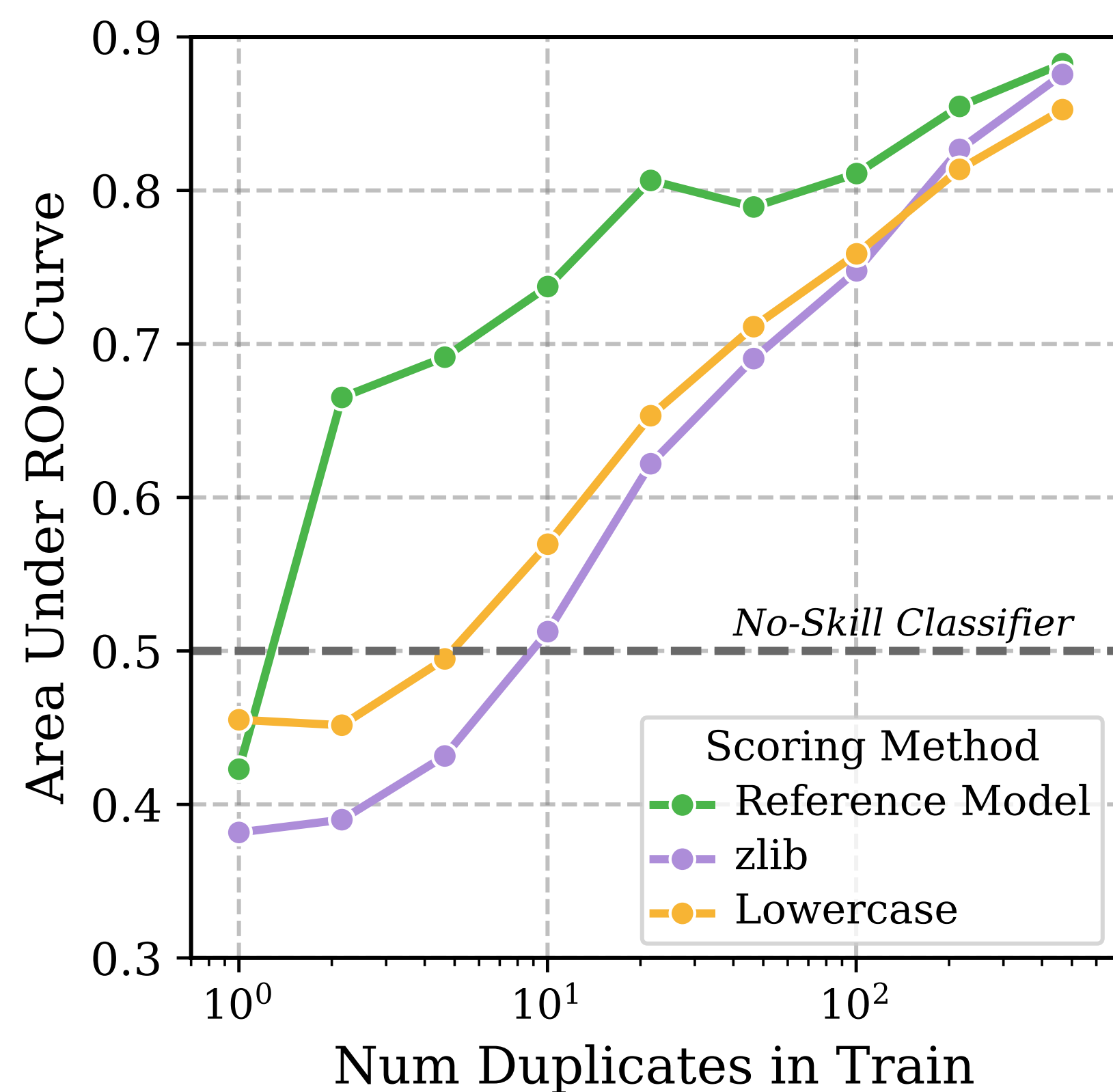
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Language Model Privacy Attack (Carlini et. al. 2021)

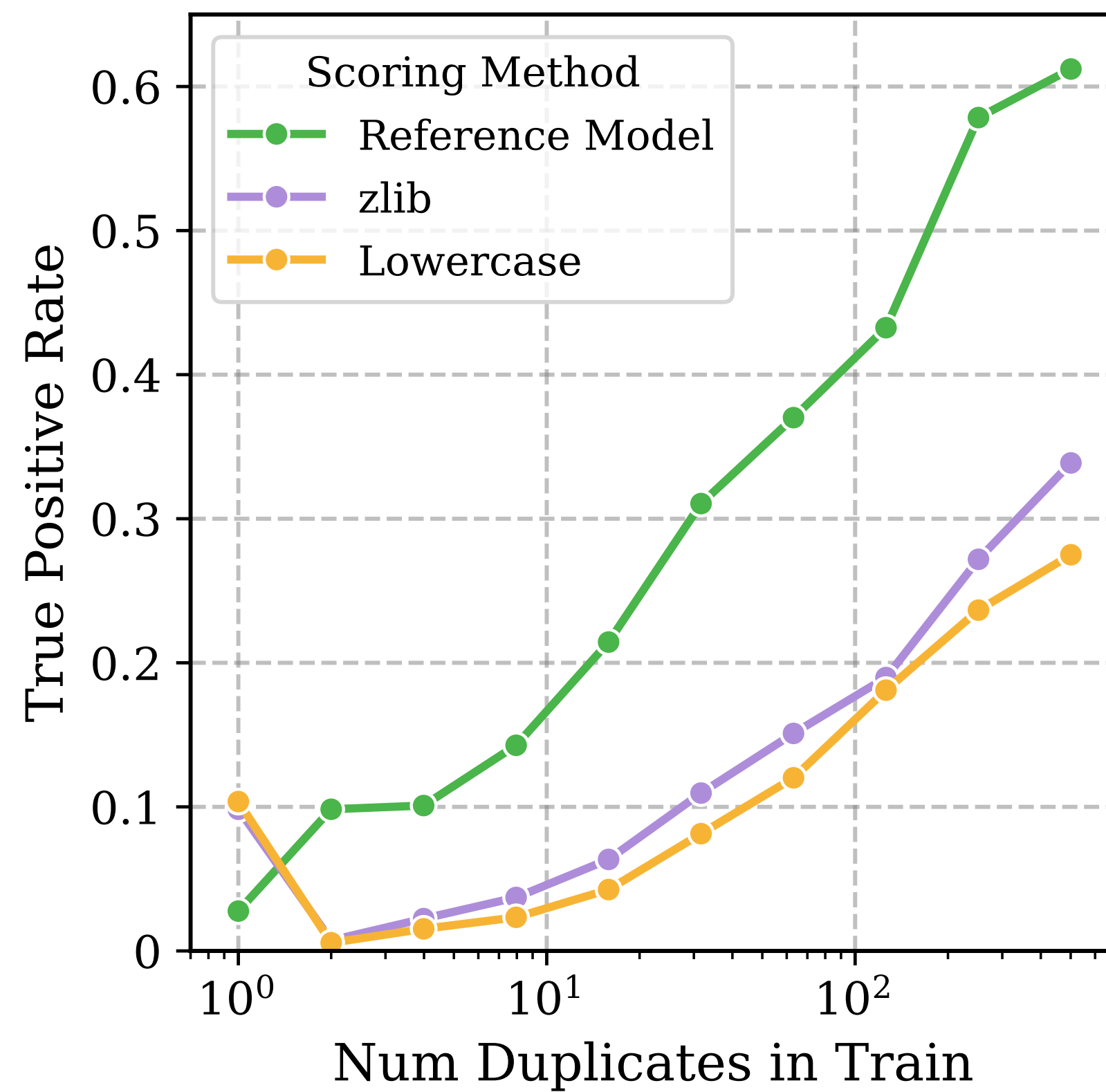
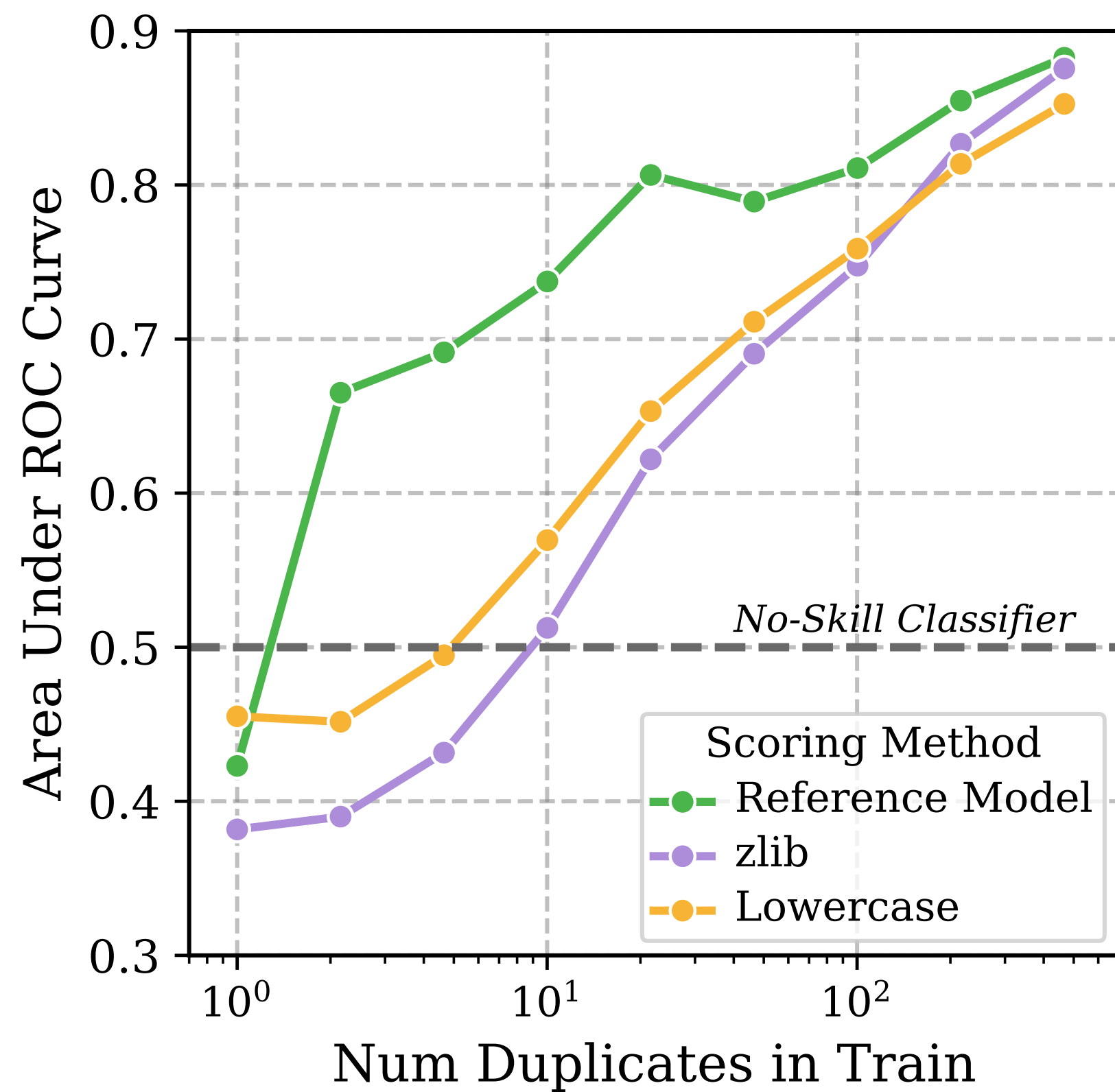


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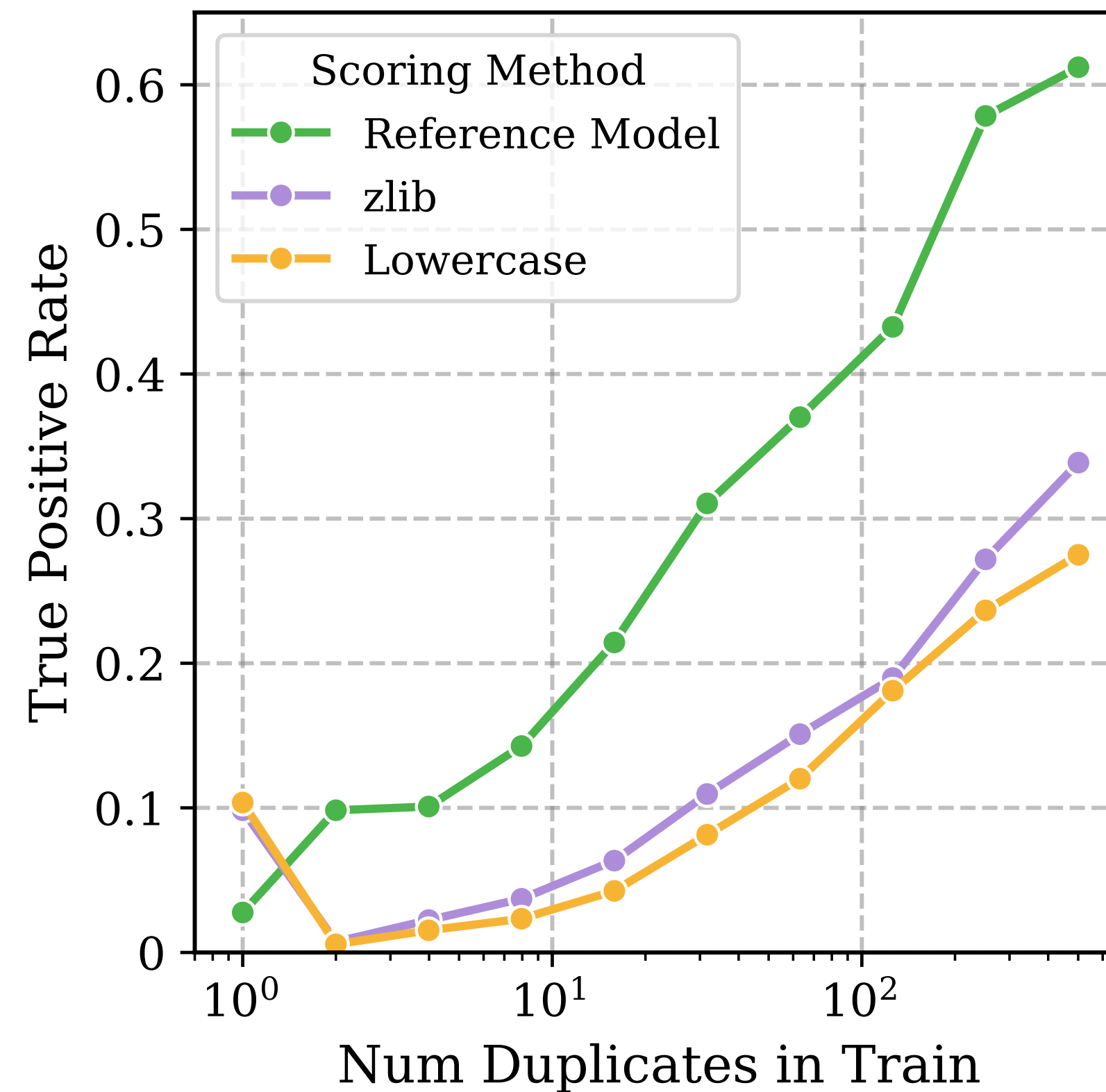
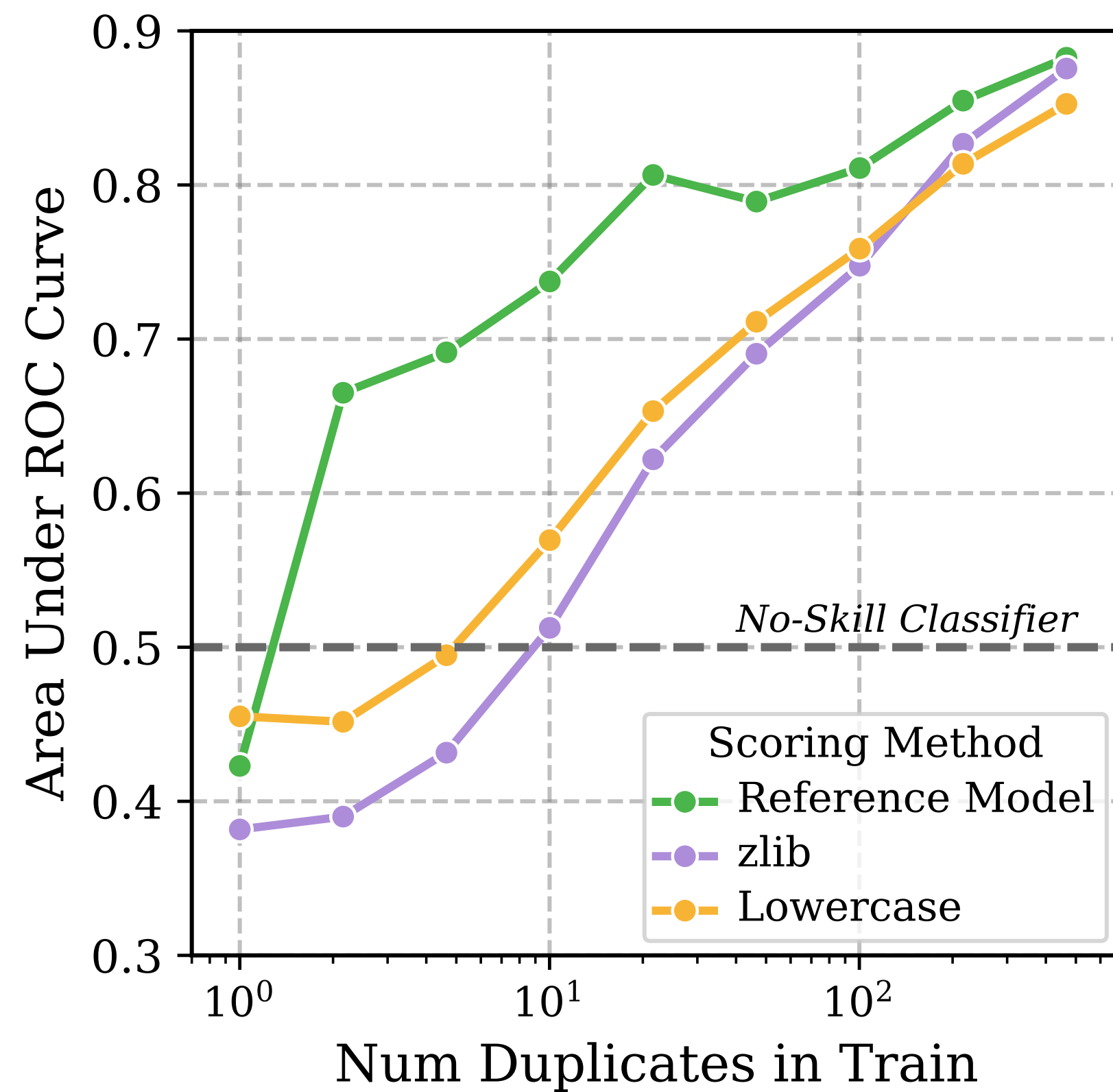


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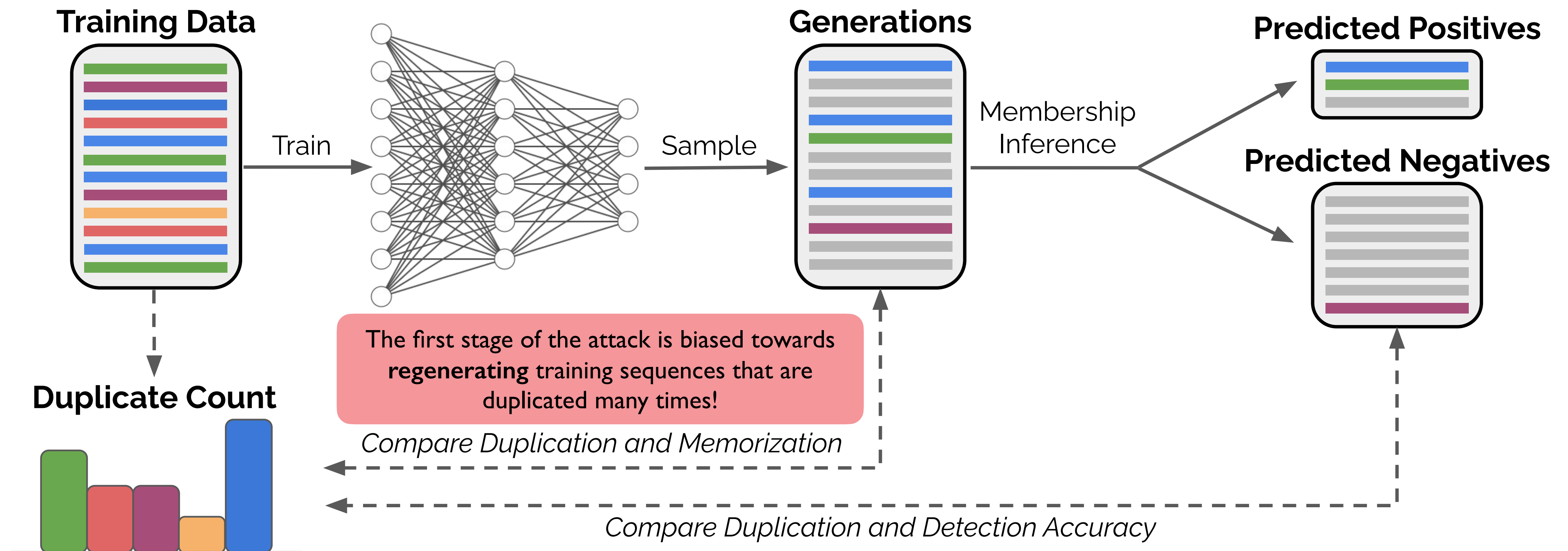


## Observation #3

Membership Inference methods detect duplicated training sequences more effectively than unduplicated training sequences

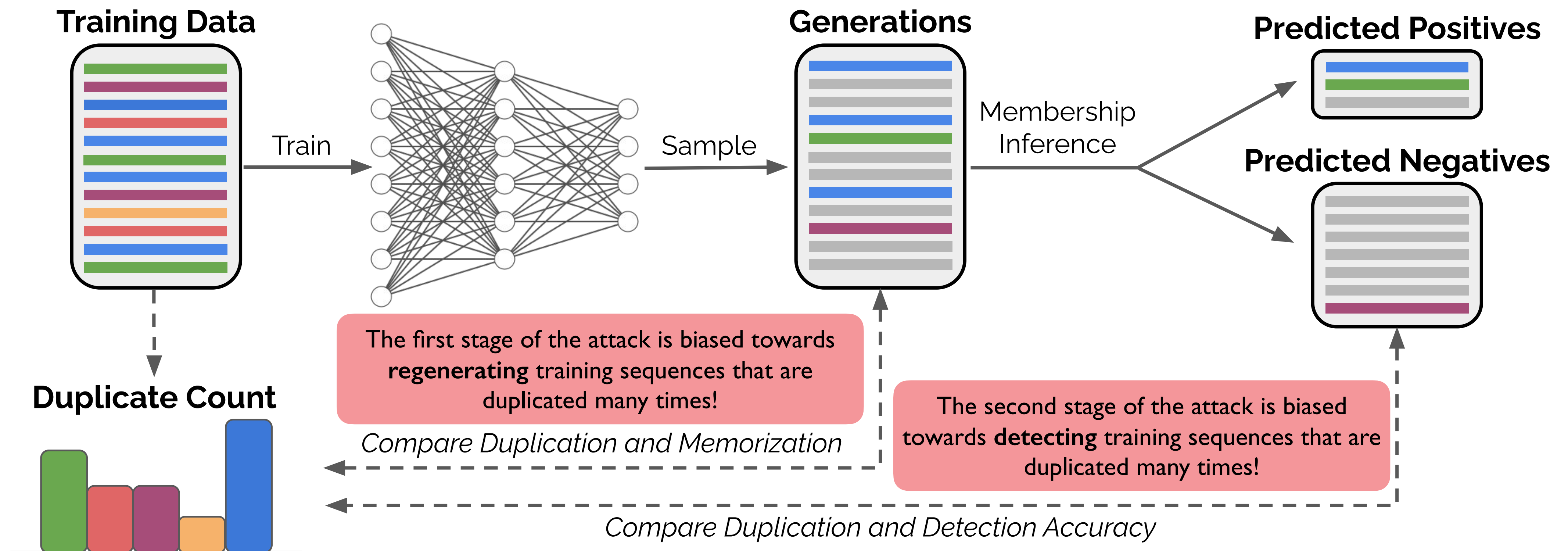
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# Deduplicating Training Data Mitigates Privacy Risk

The first stage of the attack is biased towards **regenerating** training sequences that are duplicated many times!

The second stage of the attack is biased towards **detecting** training sequences that are duplicated many times!

Does training data deduplication mitigate privacy risk?



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Does training data deduplication mitigate privacy risk?

		Normal Model	Deduped Model
Training Data Generated	Count	1,427,212	68,090
	Percent	0.14	0.007
Mem. Inference AUROC	zlib	0.76	0.67
	Ref Model	0.88	0.87
	Lowercase	0.86	0.68

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2. Do similar patterns exist for approximate duplicates?
3. *Why* are language models miscalibrated?

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