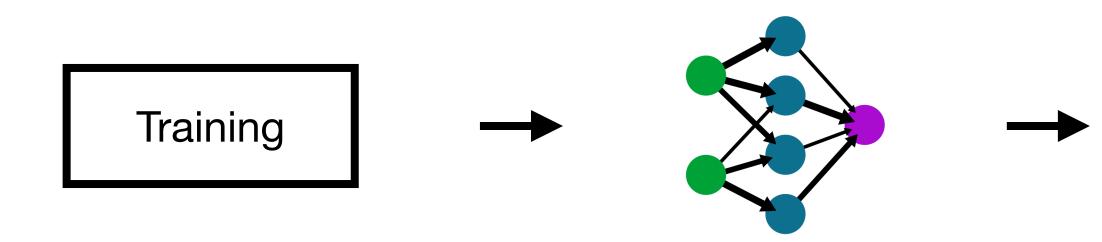
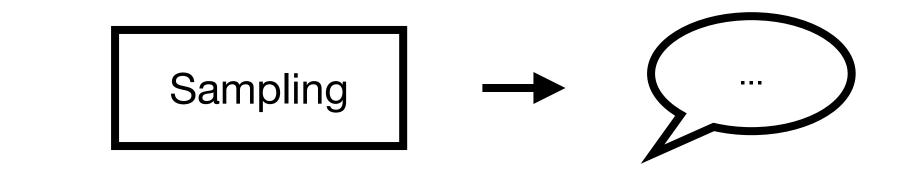
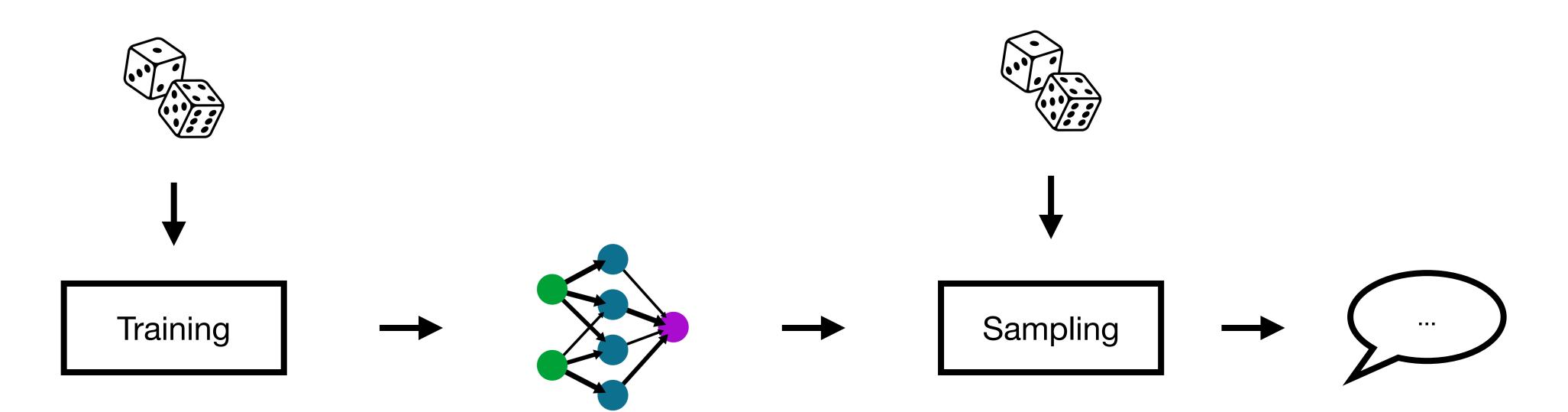
Distortion-free mechanisms for language model provenance

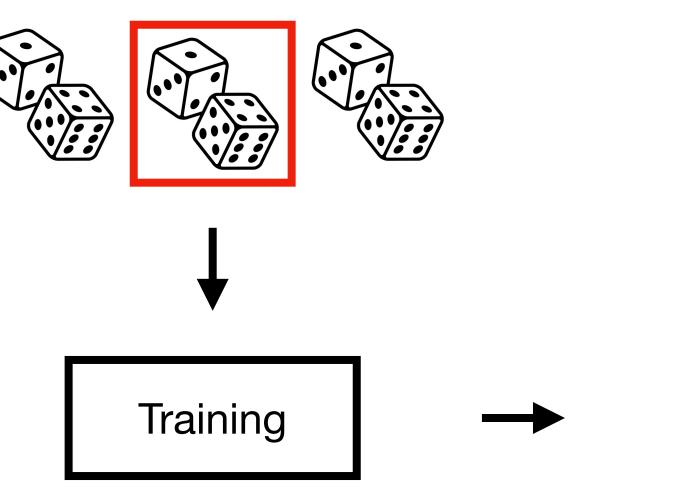
based on joint work with Sally Zhu, Ahmed Ahmed, John Thickstun, Tatsu Hashimoto, and Percy Liang

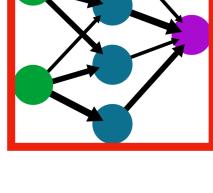
The lifecycle of a language model

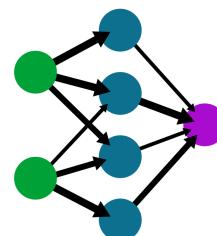


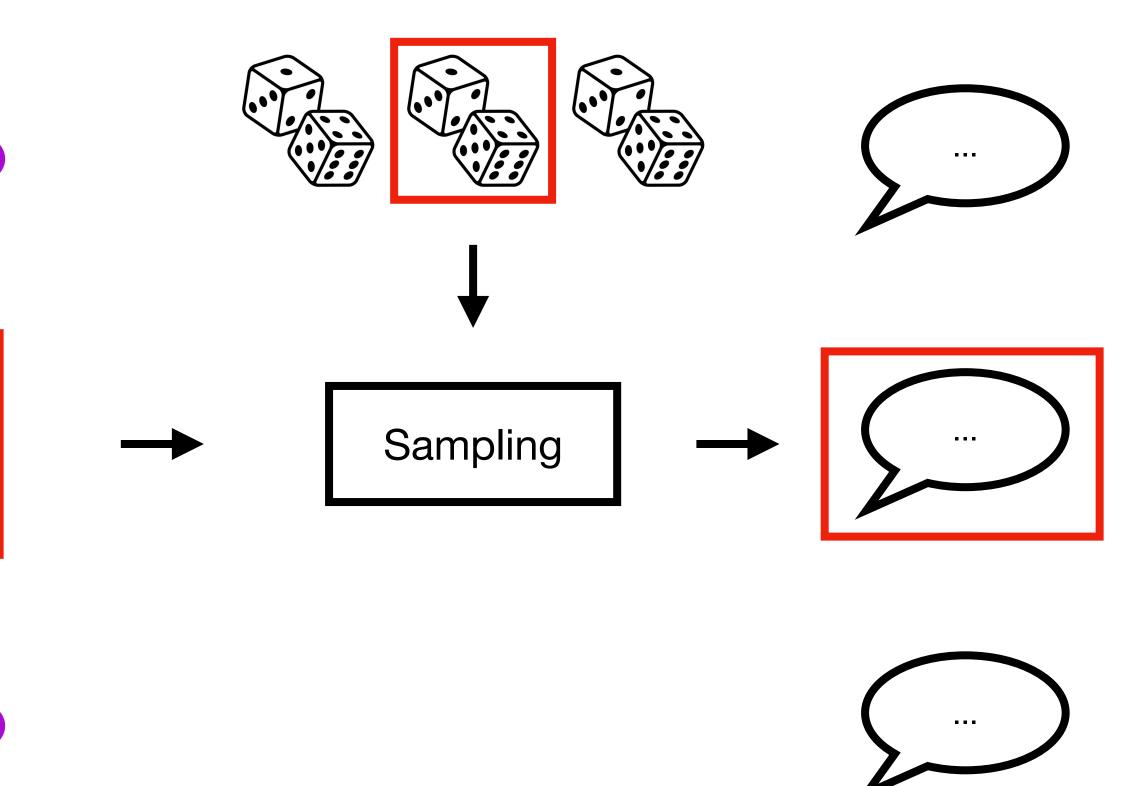


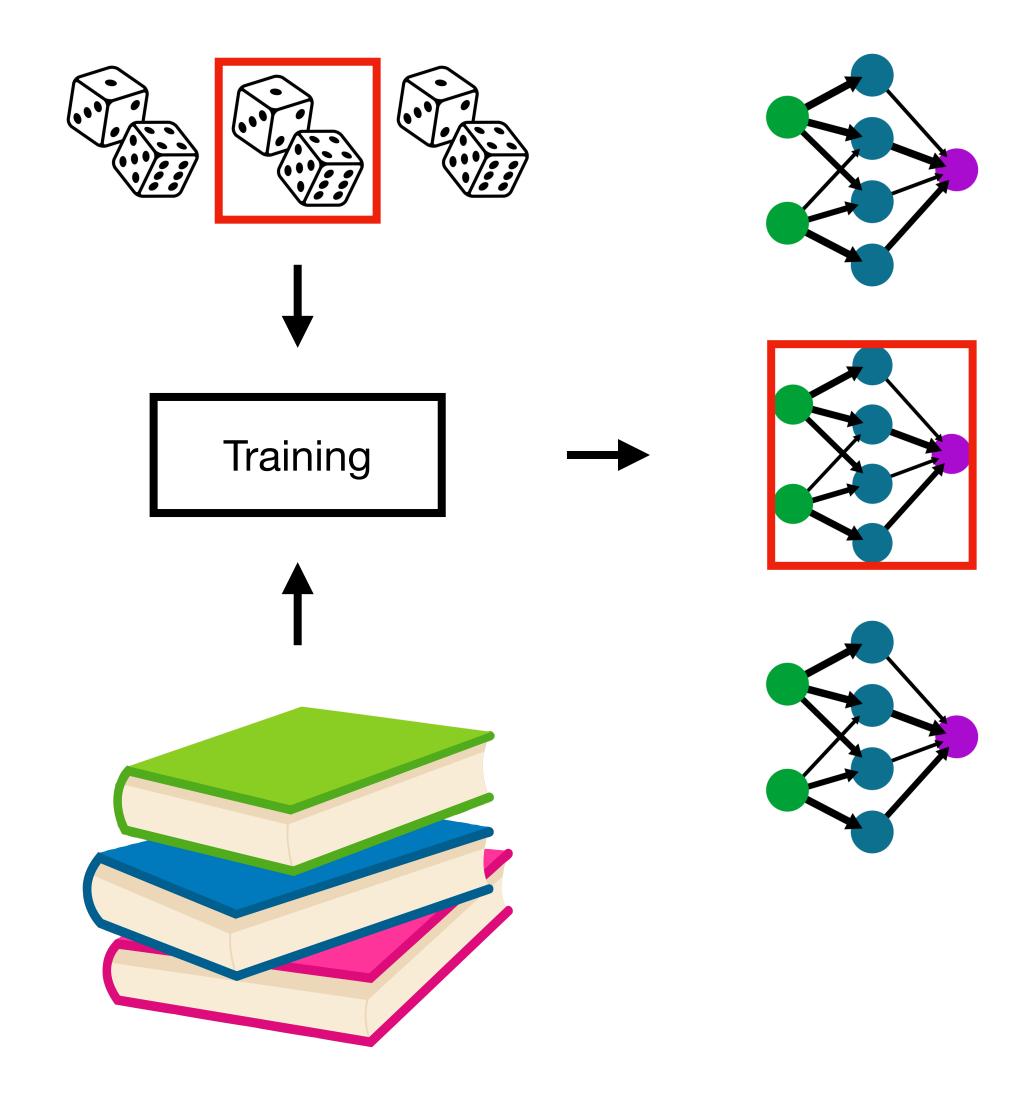


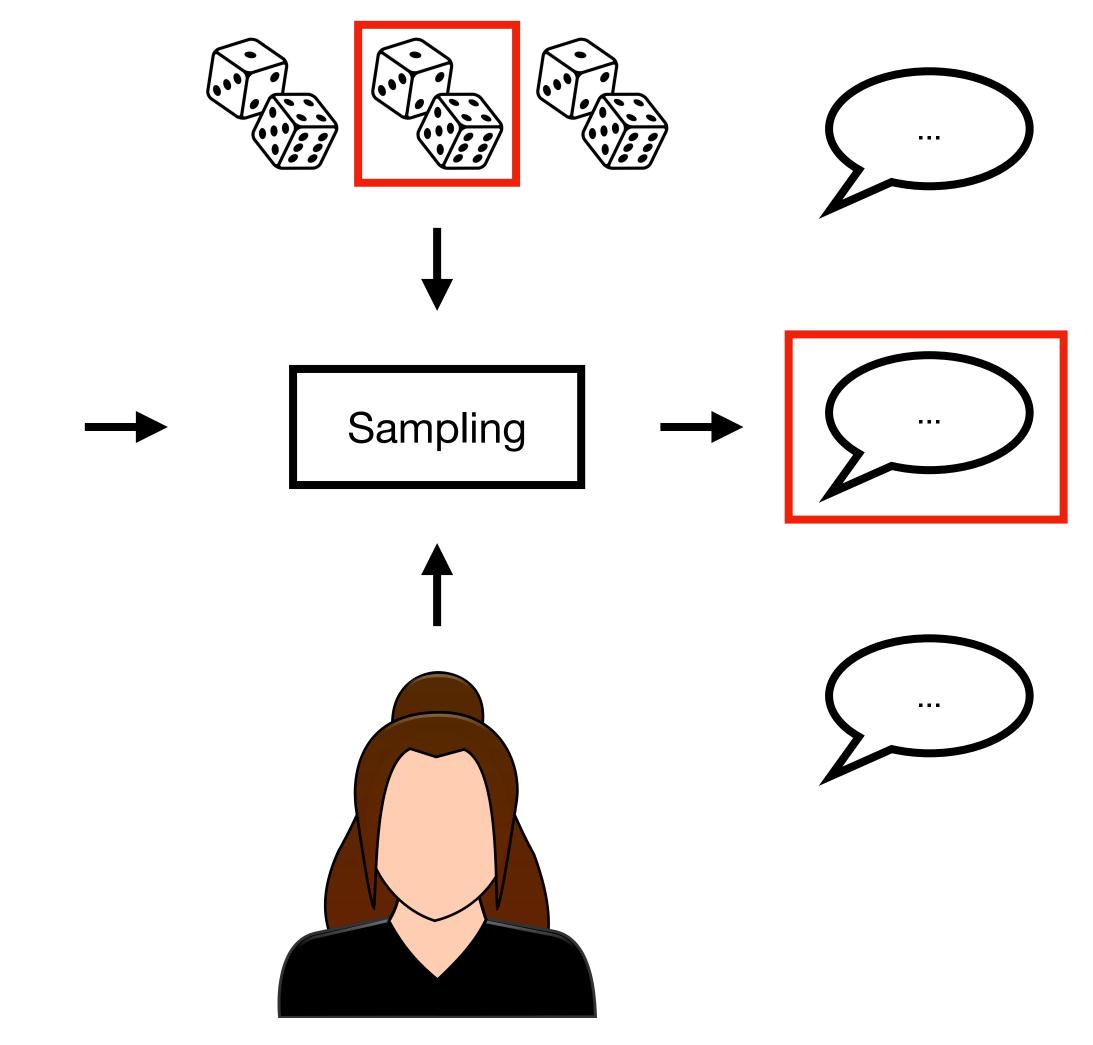
















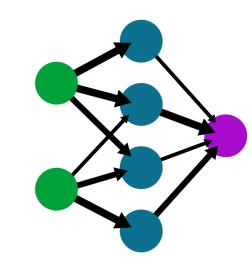


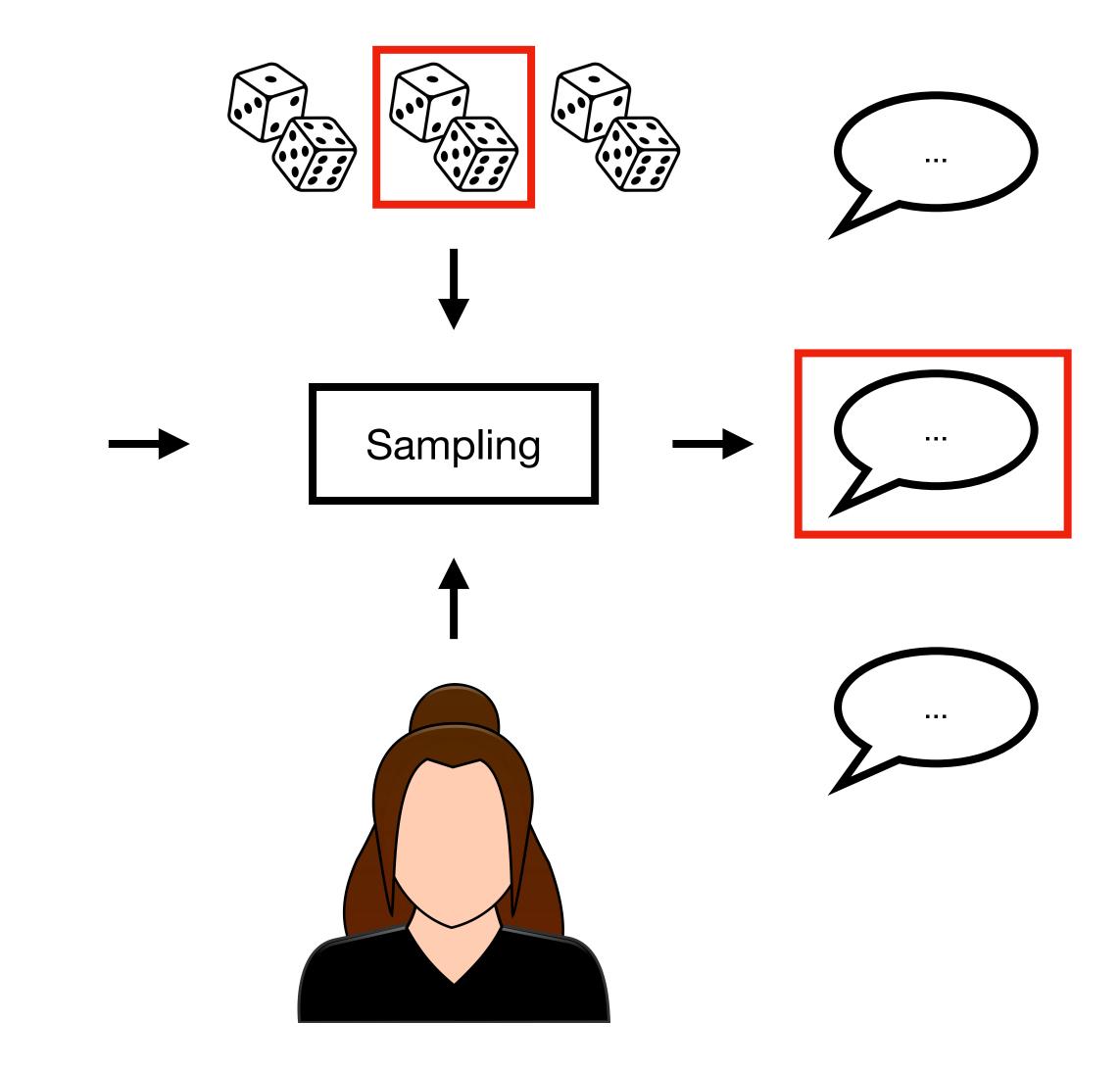
Part 1: Text

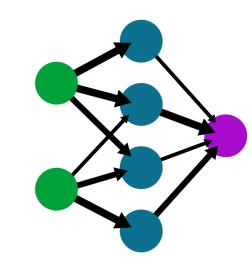


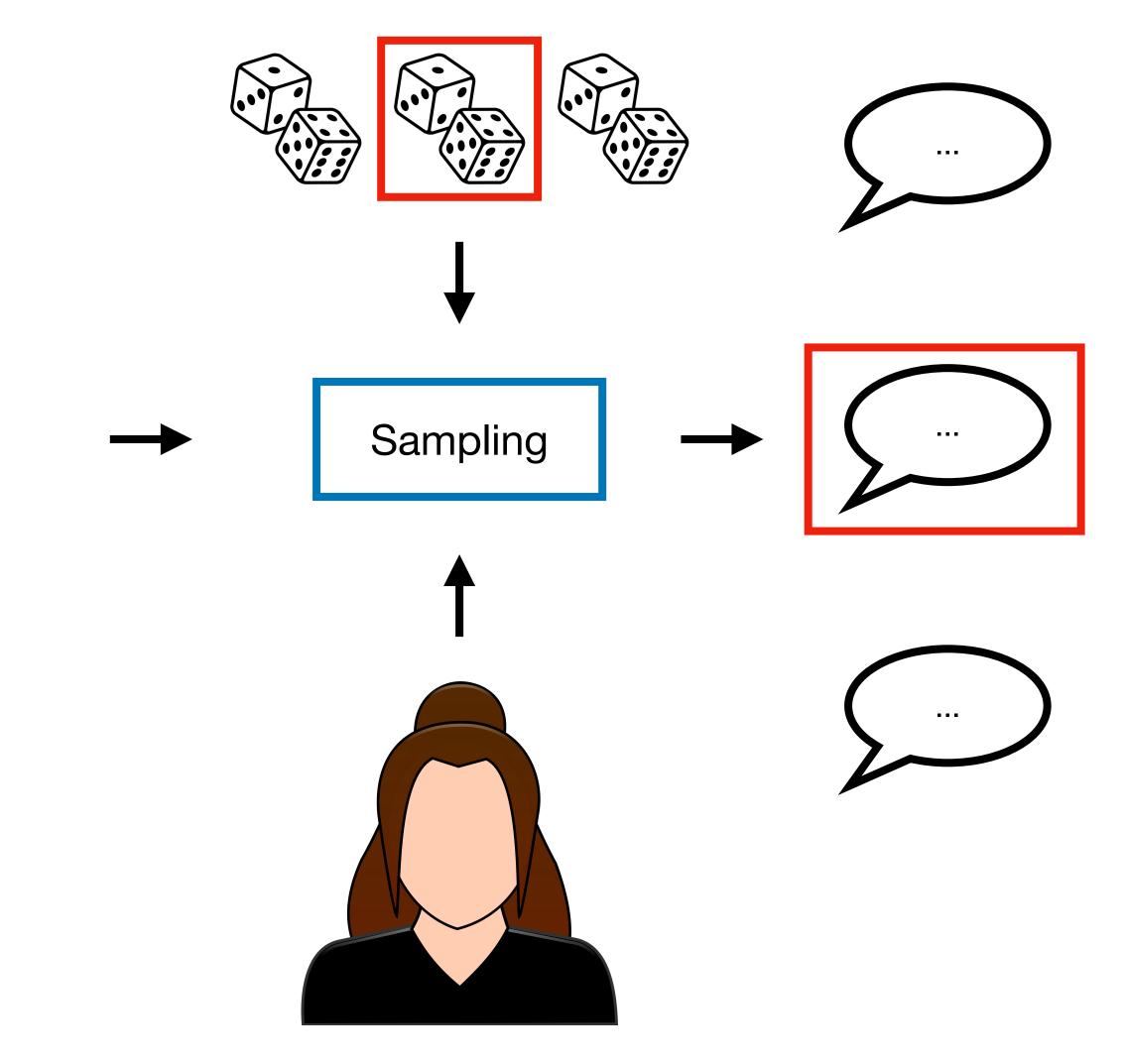
Tatsu Hashimoto

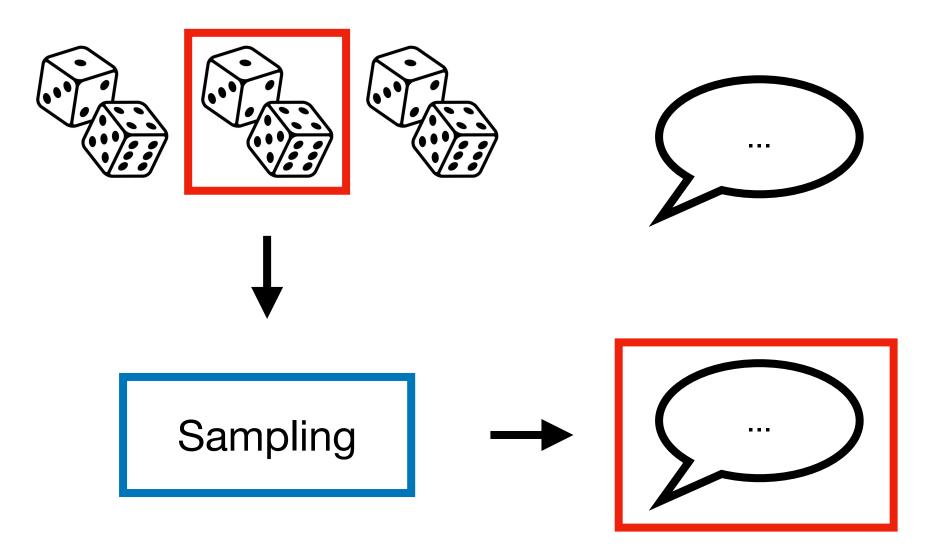
Percy Liang





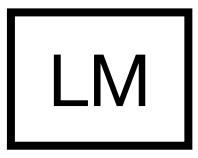




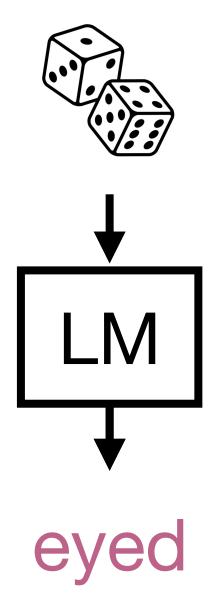




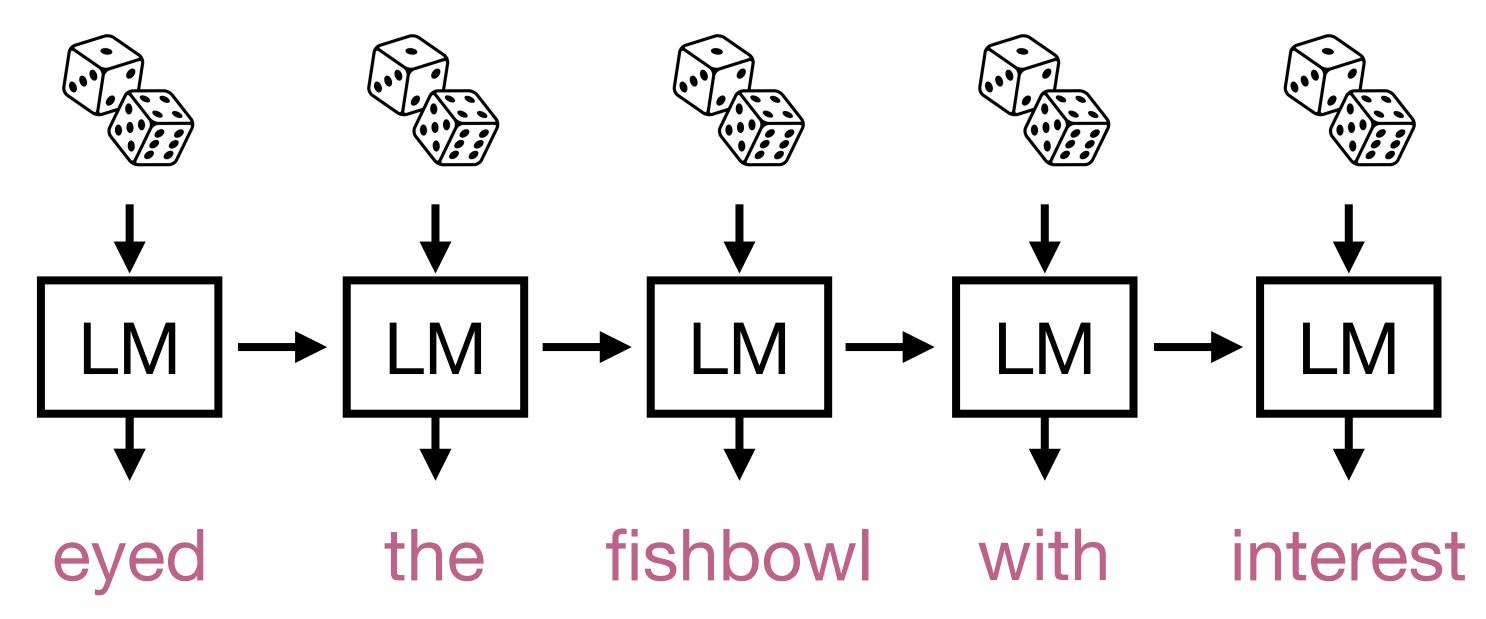
Sampling from a language model



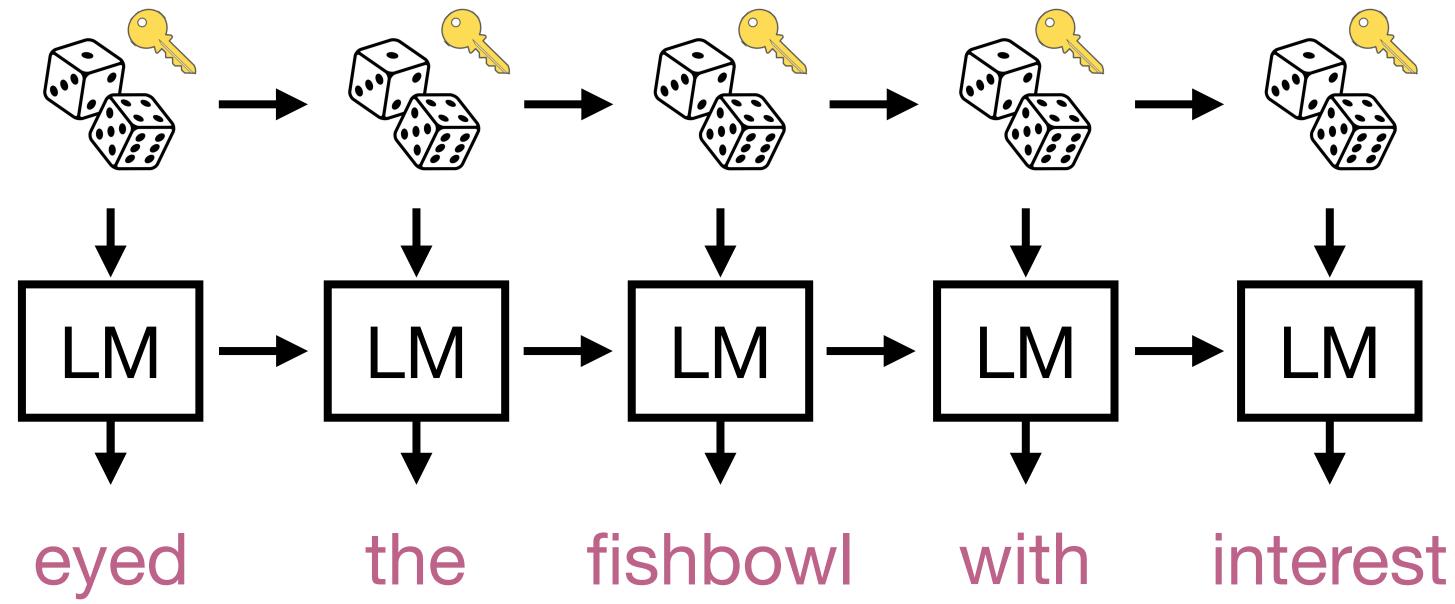
Sampling from a language model

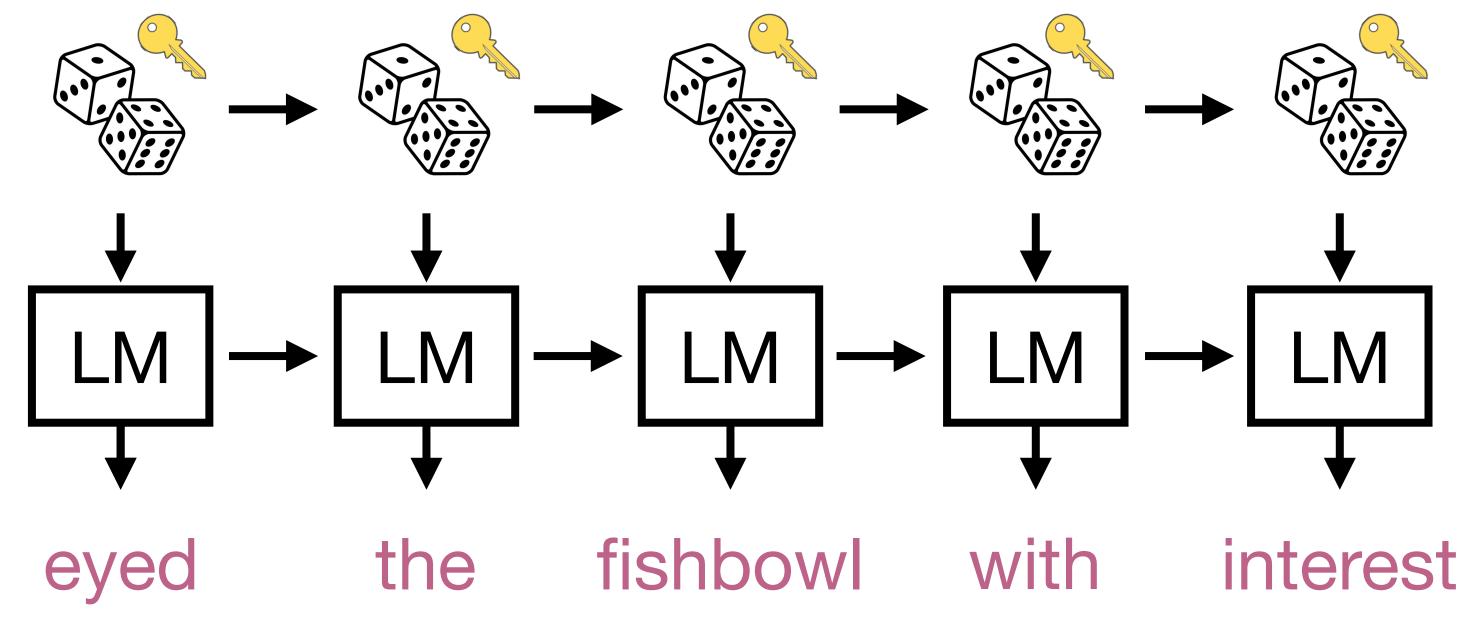


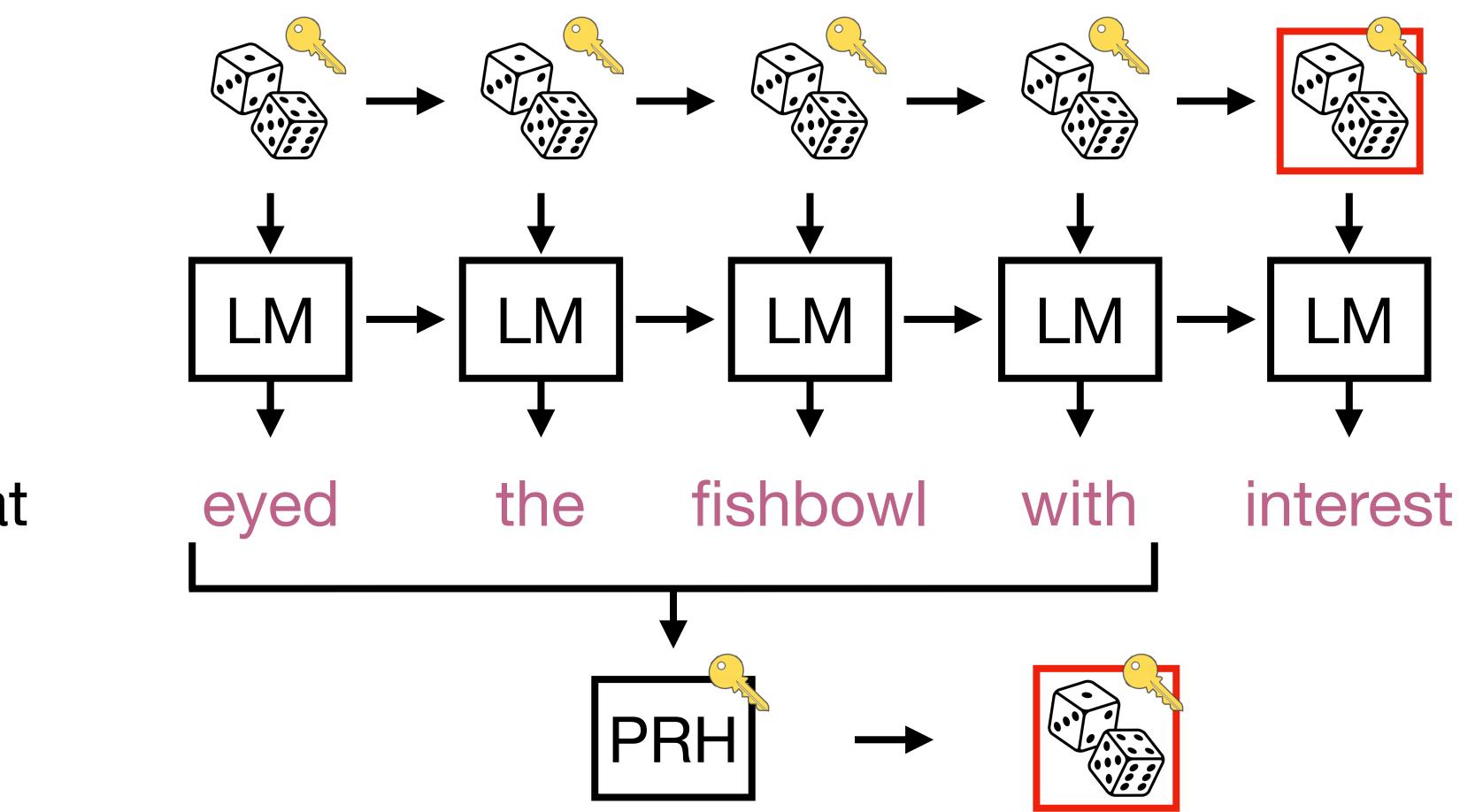
Sampling from a language model

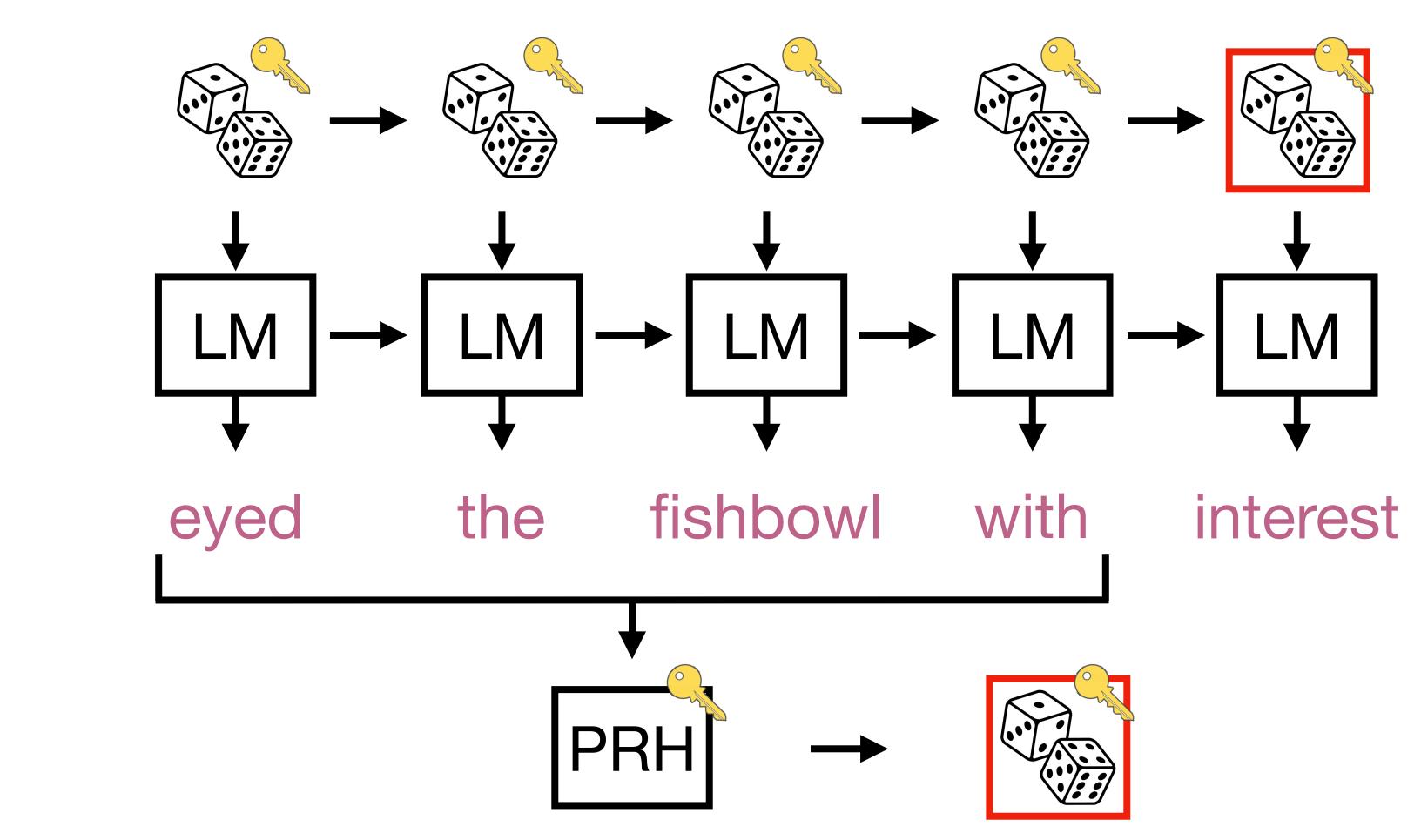


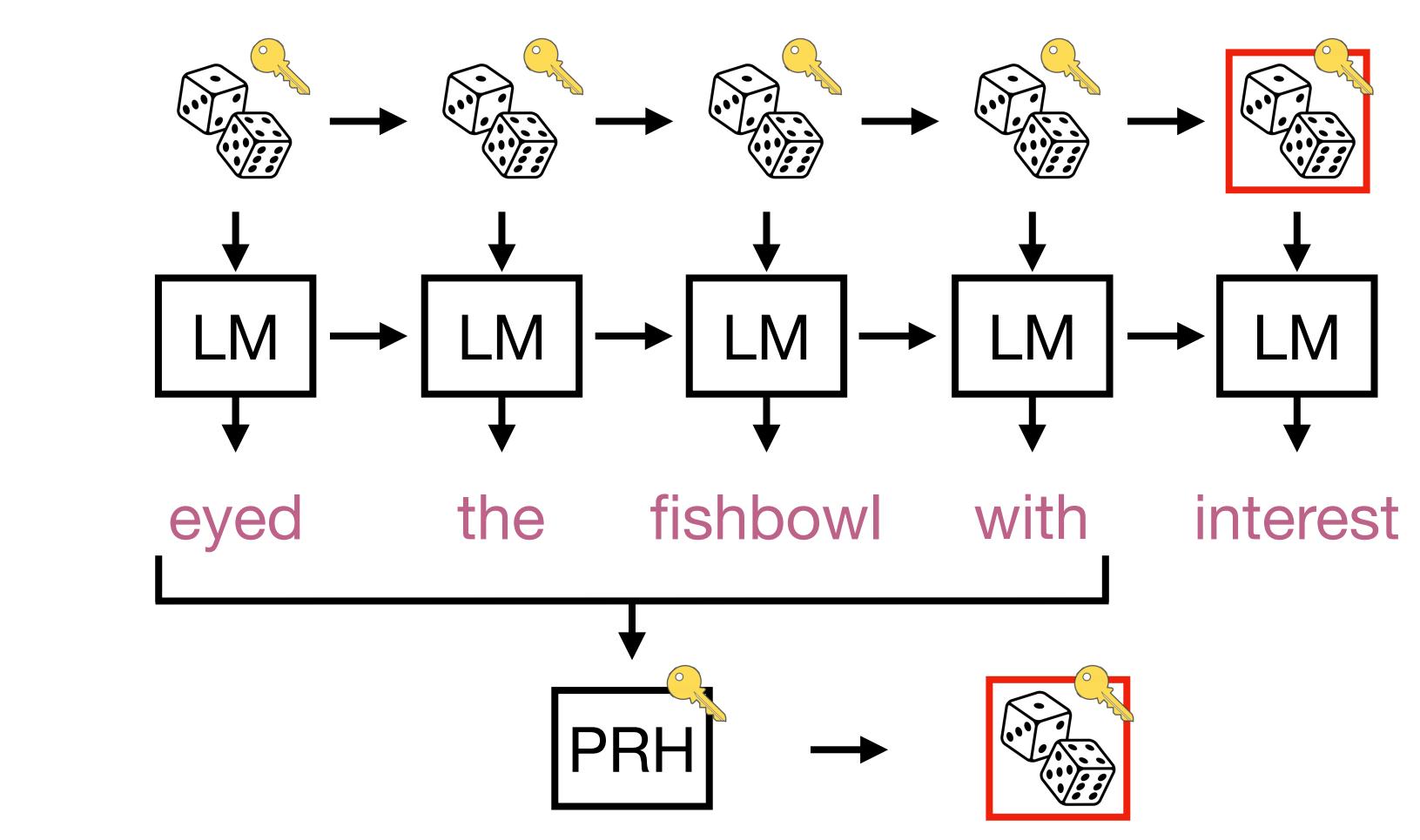
Watermarking a language model



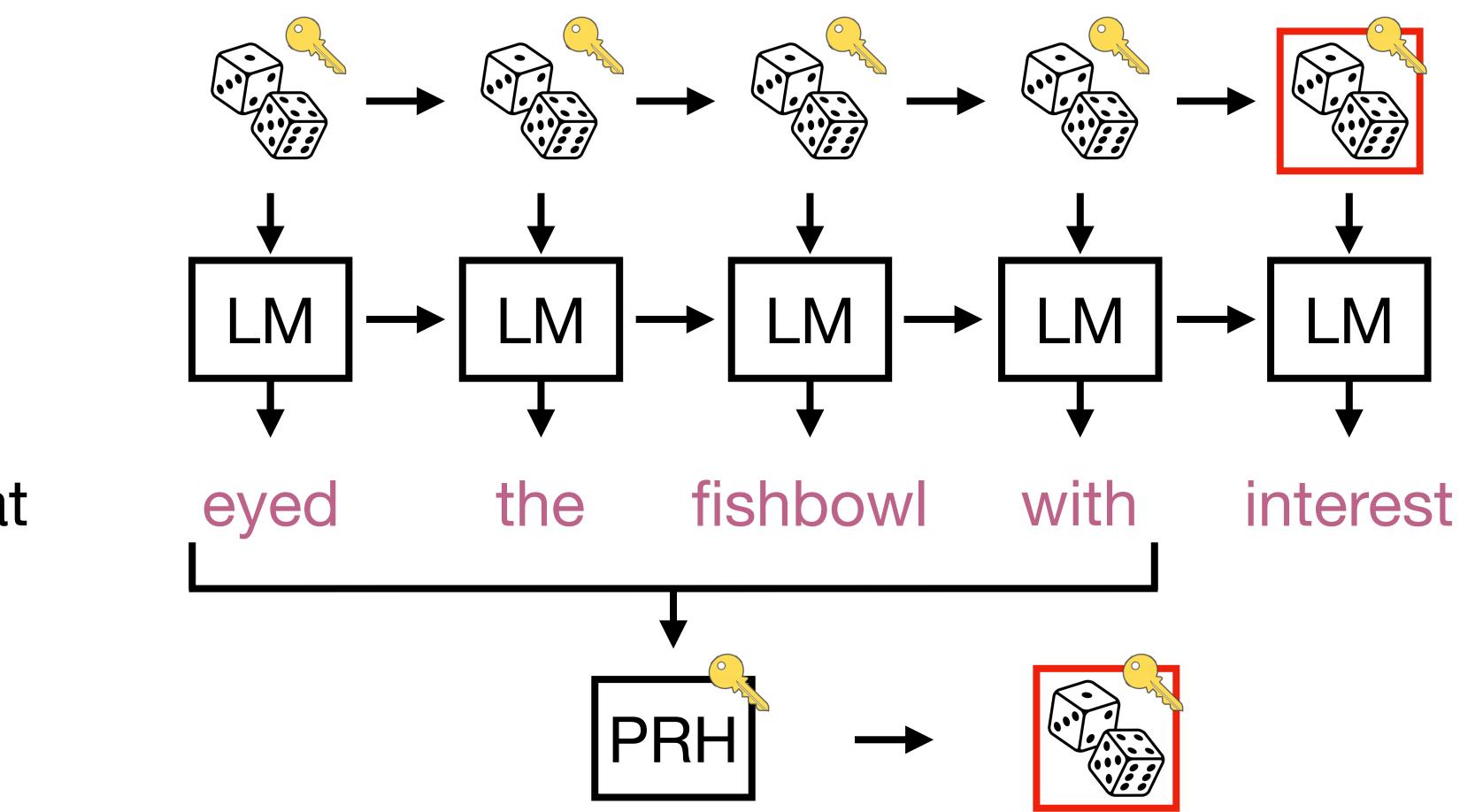












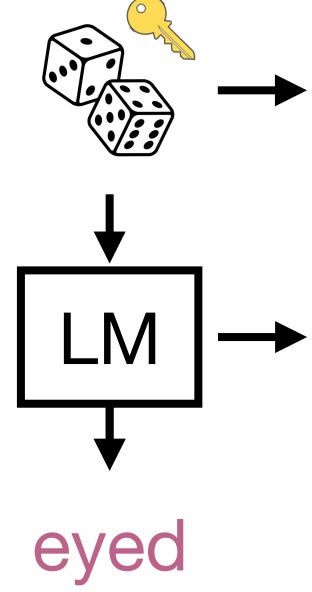
Prompt: Give me a list of 20 movies.

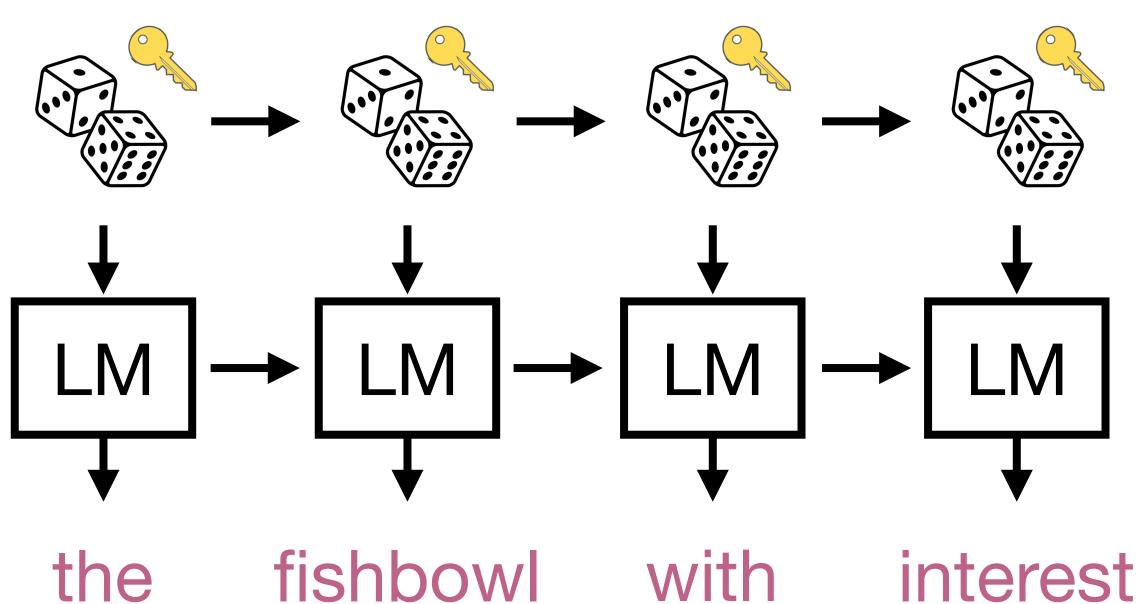
. . .

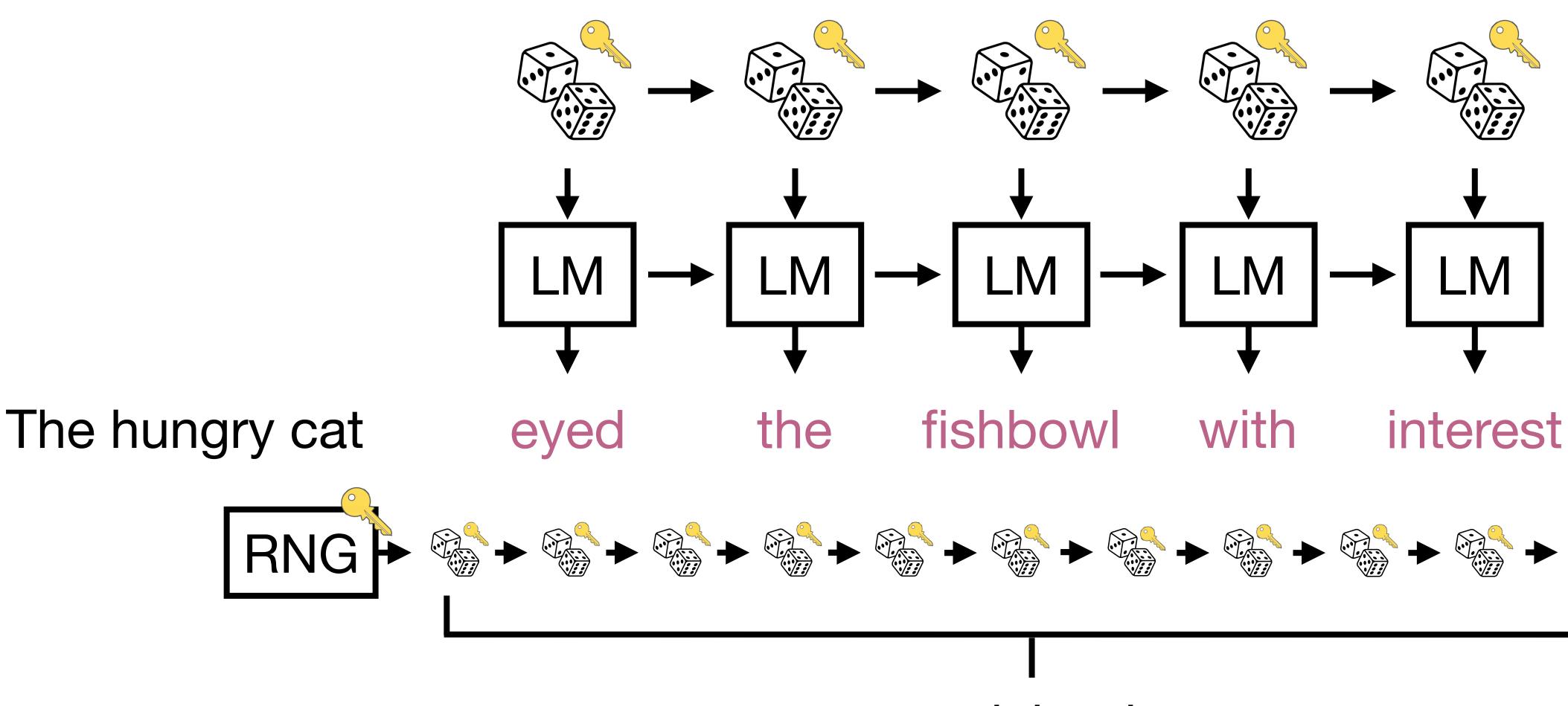
5. The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring 6. The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers 7. The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King 8. The Imitation Game 9. The Matrix **10. The Matrix Reloaded 11. The Matrix Revolutions** 12. The Lord of the Rings: The Animated Version 13. The Lord of the Rings: The Angmar Wars 14. The Lord of the Rings: The Angmar Wars II 15. The Lord of the Rings: The Angmar Wars III

Model: Alpaca 7B (hash-based watermark)

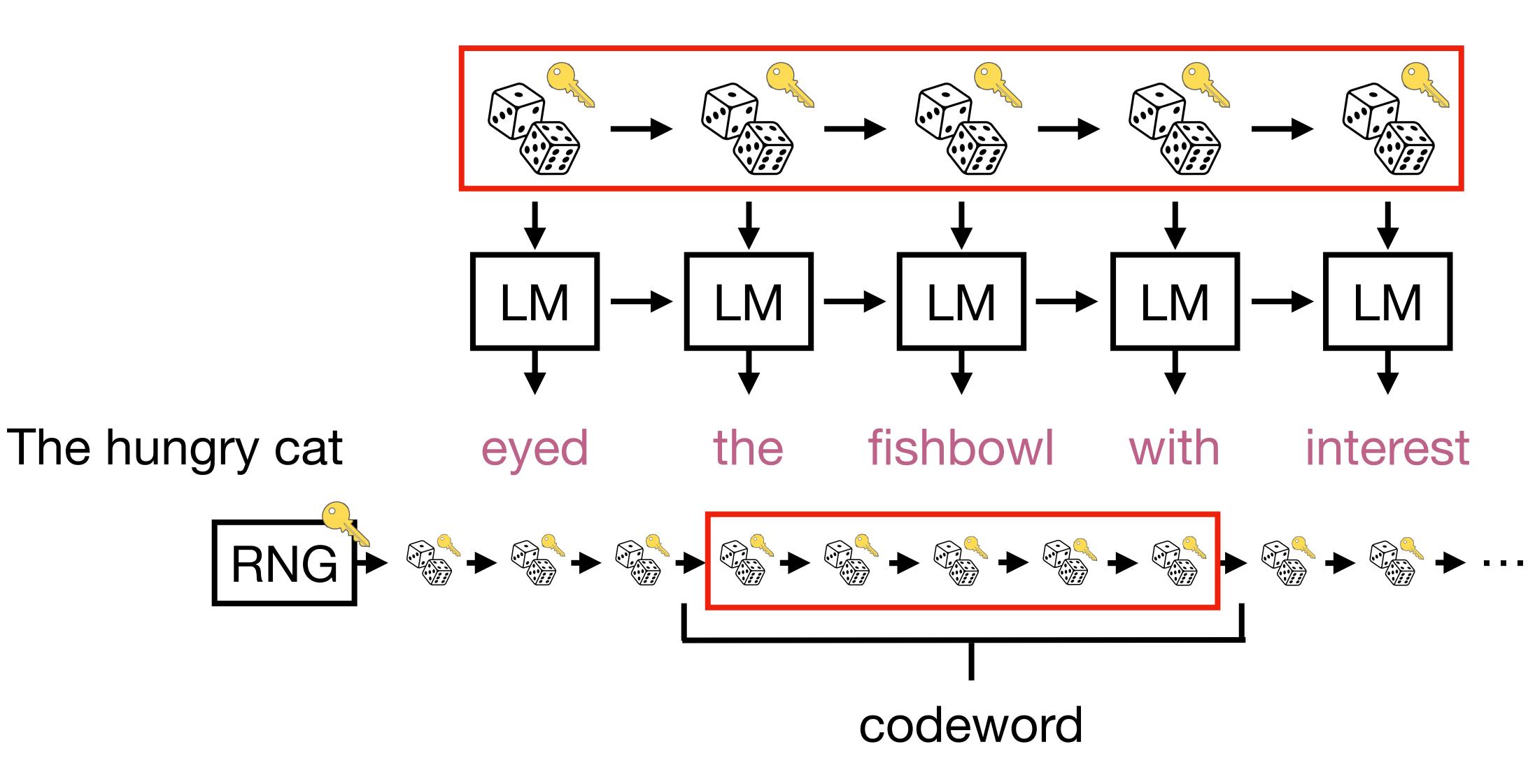


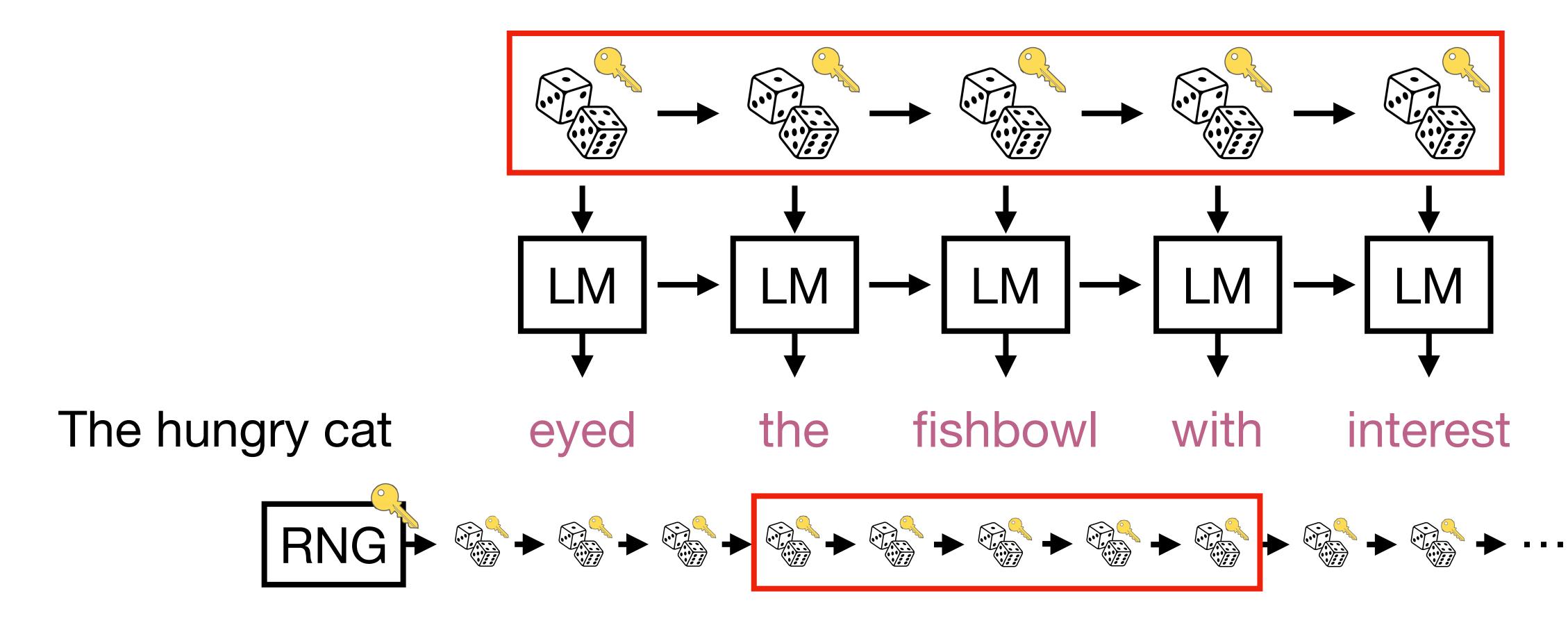




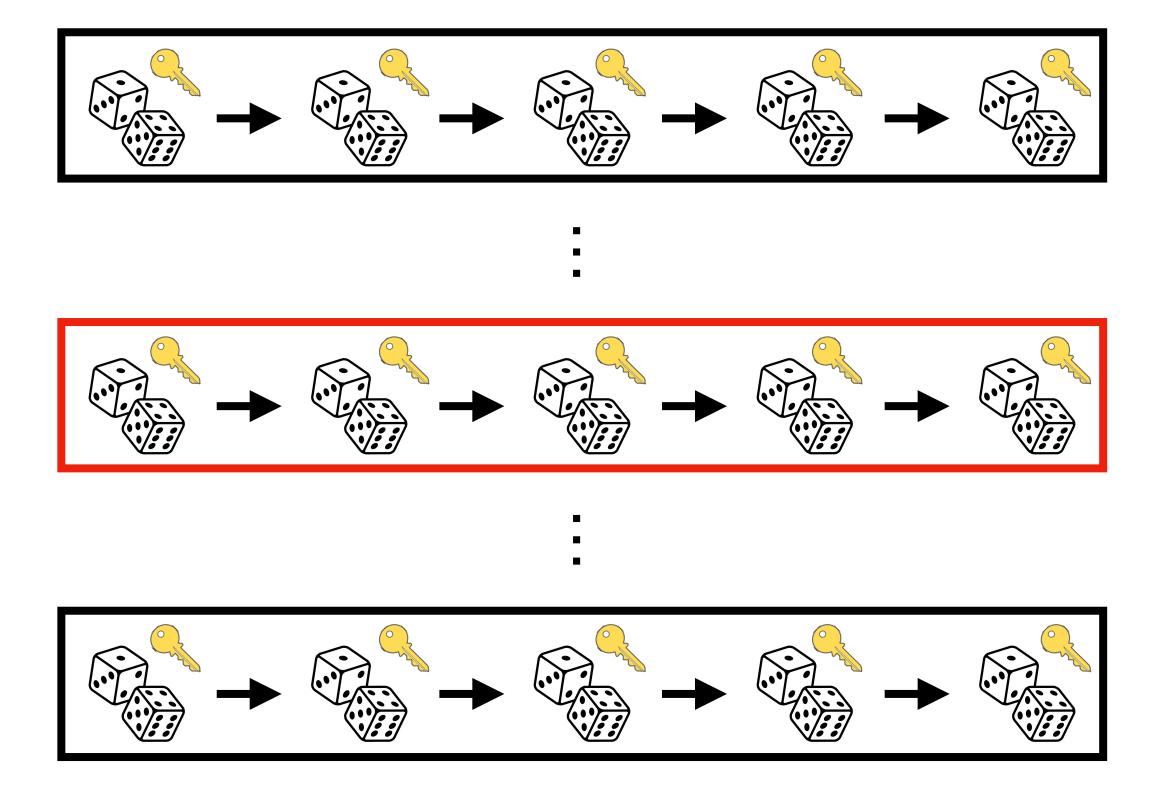


codebook

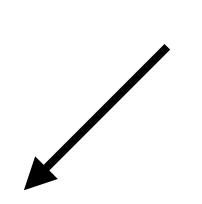


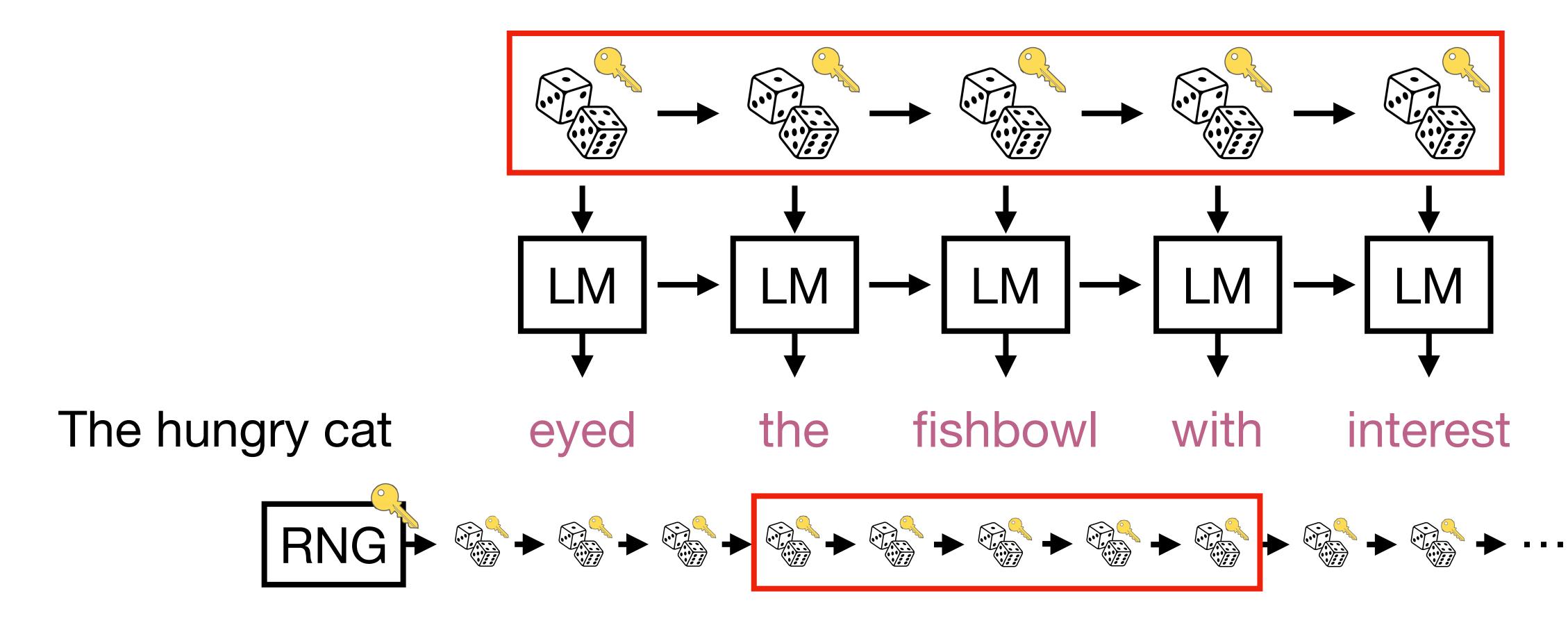


Generation is distortion-free until you re-use the dice.

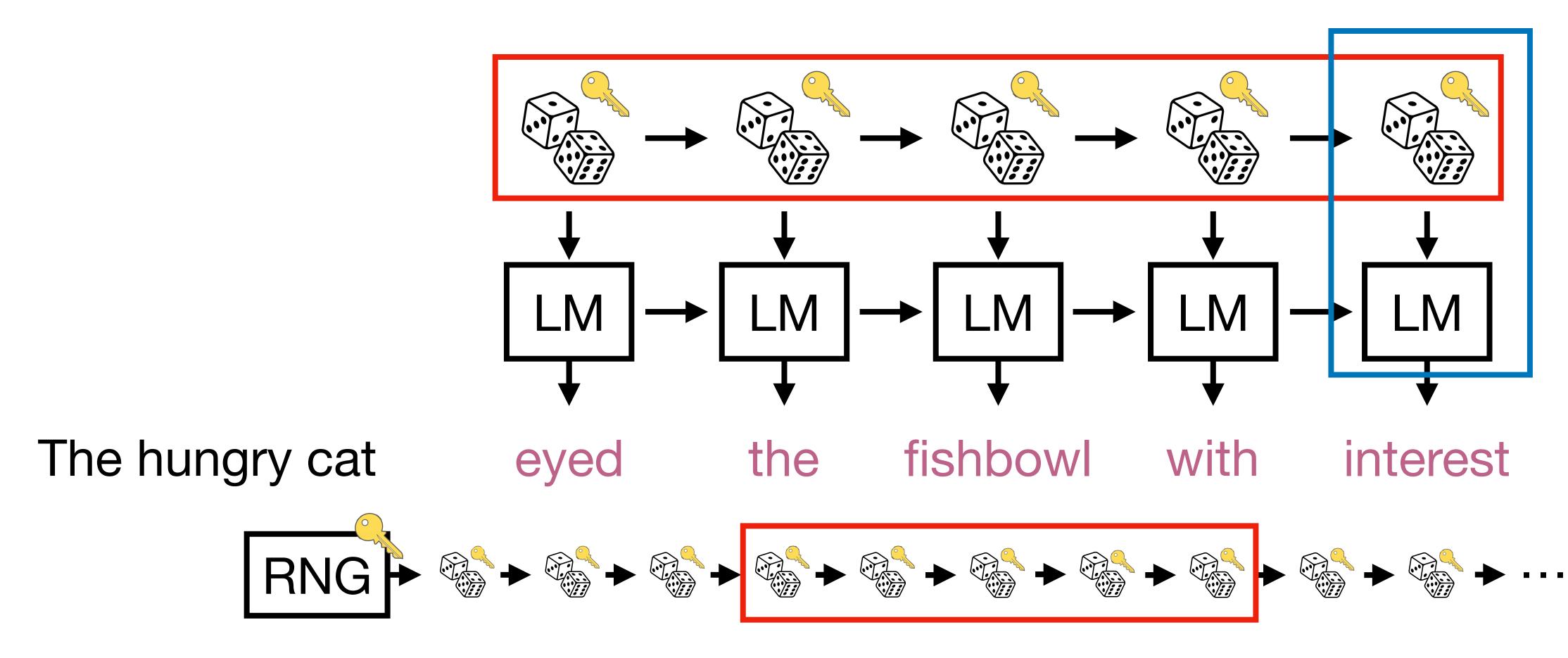






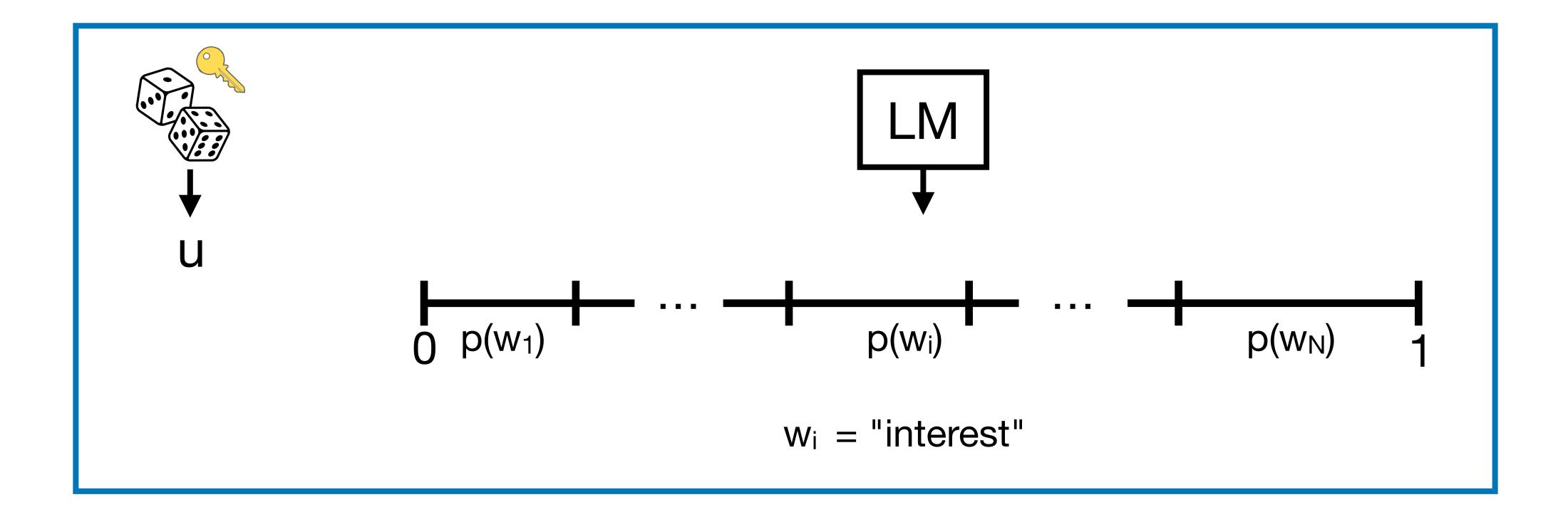


Generation is distortion-free until you re-use the dice.

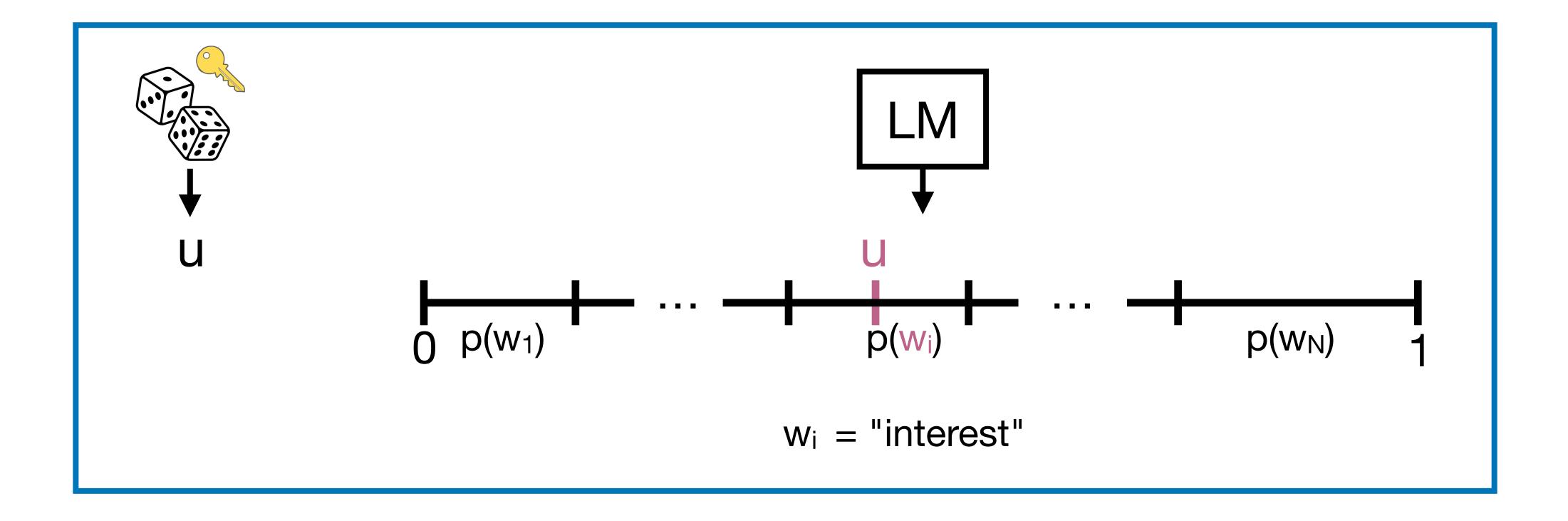


Generation is distortion-free until you re-use the dice.

Generating watermarked text



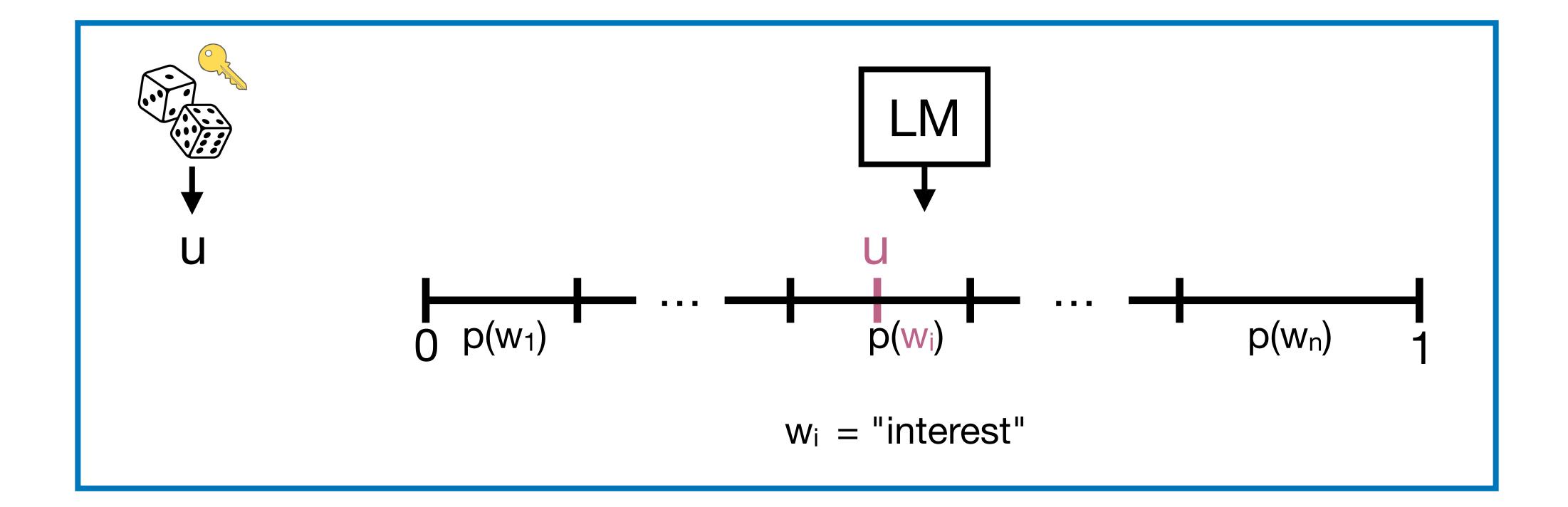
Generating watermarked text





interest

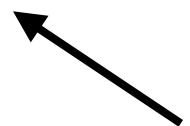
Detecting watermarked text



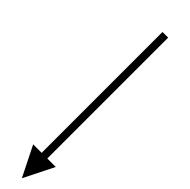
index_of("interest") correlates with u

Detecting watermarked text

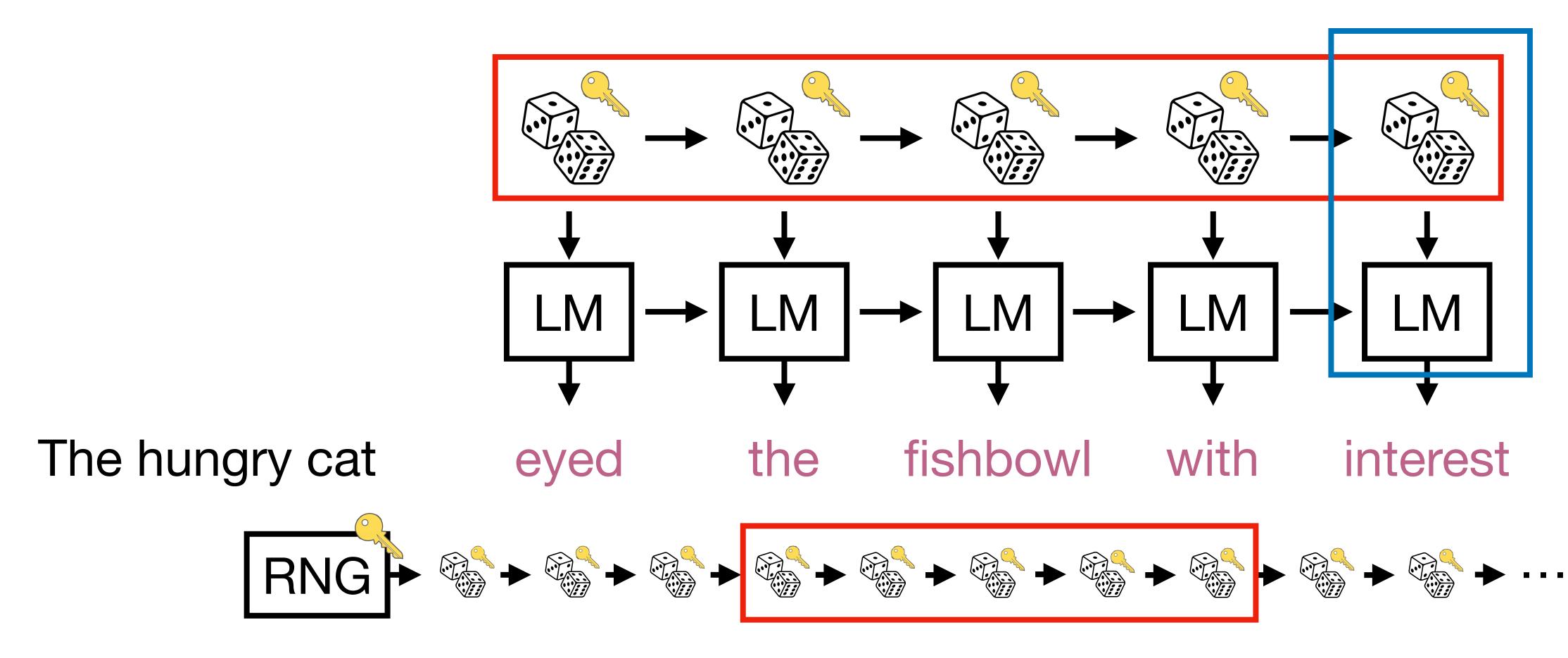




index_of(eyed the fishbowl with interest)







Generation is distortion-free until you re-use the dice.

Our watermark is distortion-free and robust...

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...but detection is expensive.

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Can we have all three?

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Can we have all three? [CG'24; GM'24; GG'24]

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Watermarking: what works and what doesn't

Our watermark is distortion-free and robust...

...but detection is expensive.

Can we have all three? [CG'24; GM'24; GG'24]





Sally Zhu

Ahmed Ahmed

Part 2: Weights

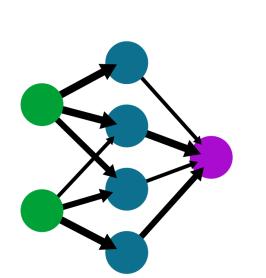


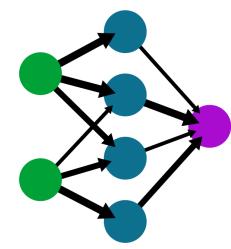
Percy Liang

Model independence testing

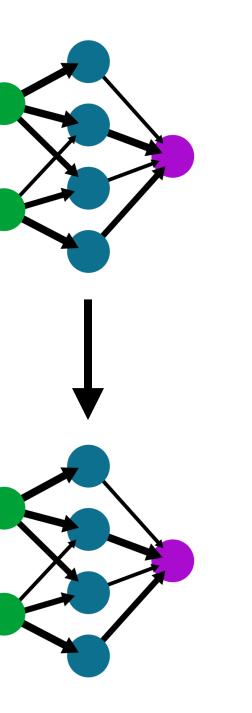
Can a third party infer the relationship between two models from their weights?

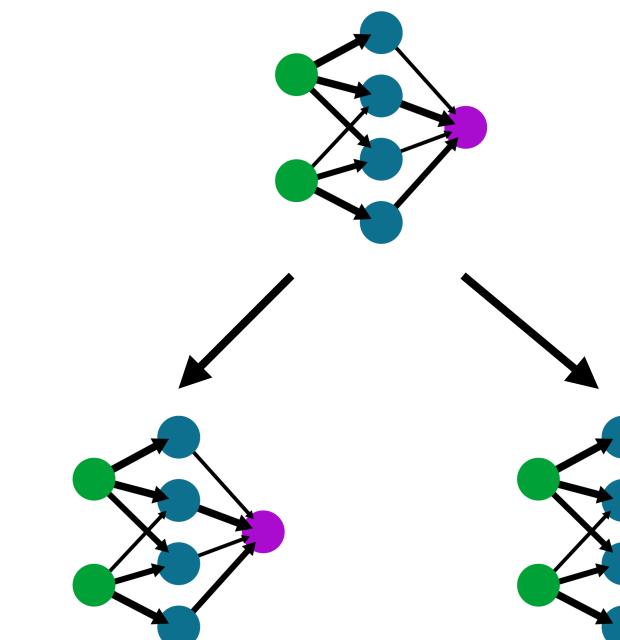
Model independence testing

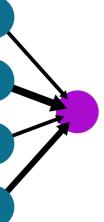




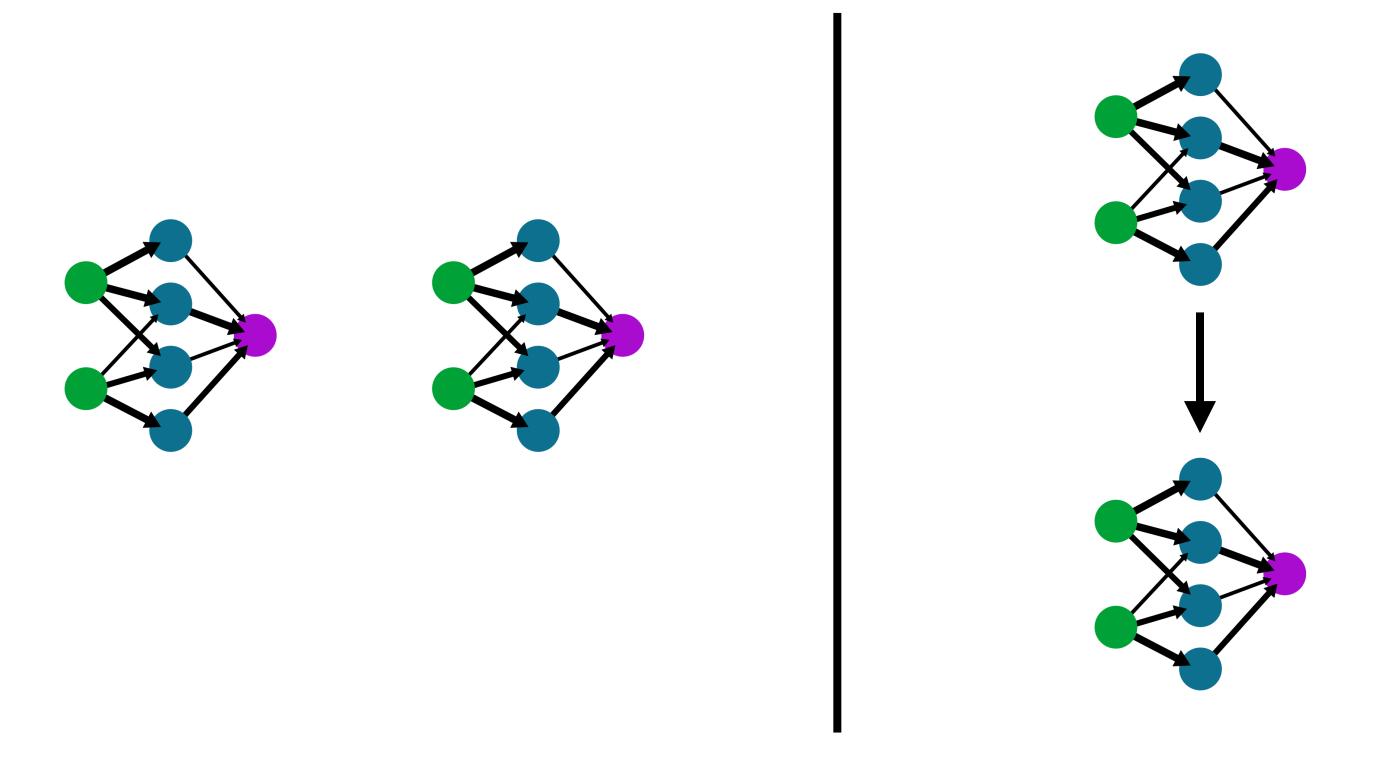
Can a third party infer the relationship between two models from their weights?





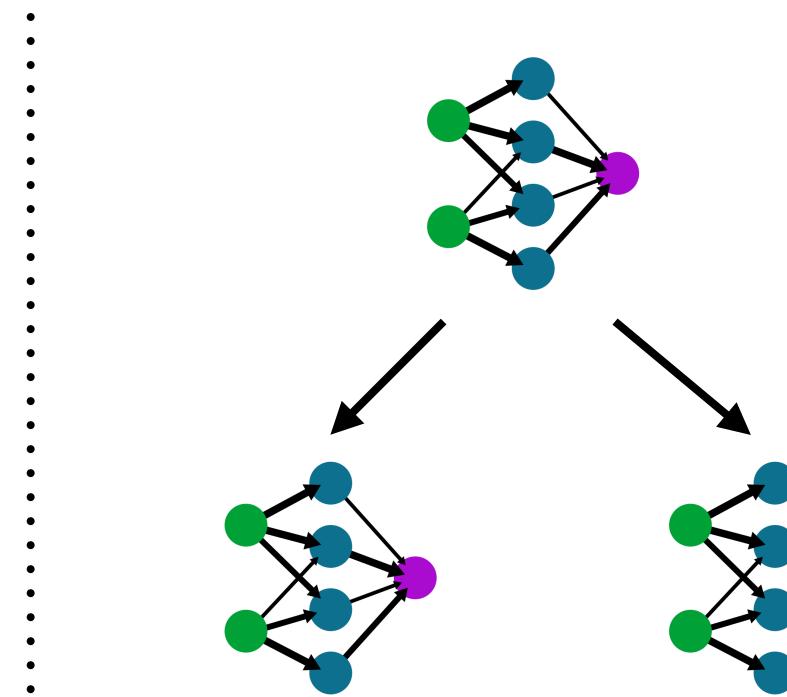


Model independence testing

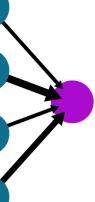


Independent

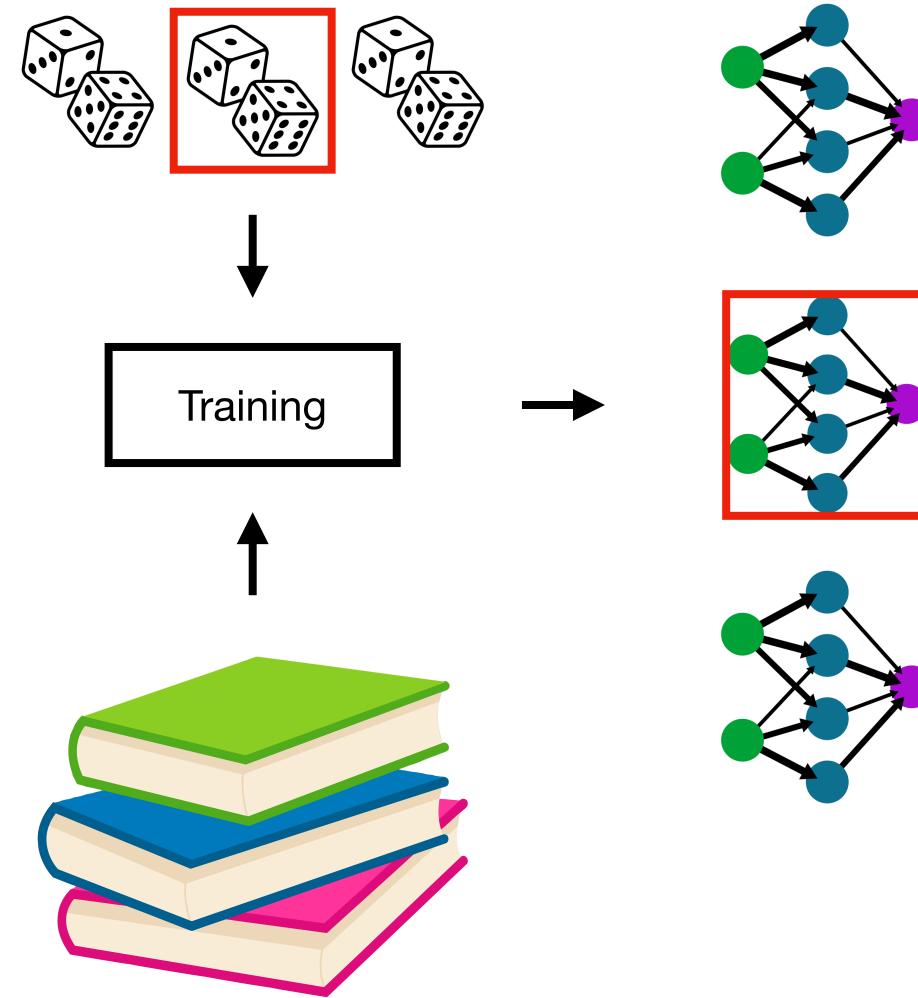
Can a third party infer the relationship between two models from their weights?



Dependent



Provenance via independence testing



Assumptions on training

$A: \Theta \to \Theta$ is Π -equivariant if $\pi(A(\theta_0)) = A(\pi(\theta_0))$ for any $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ and $\pi \in \Pi$.

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Assumptions on training

- **Example (2-layer MLP)**:

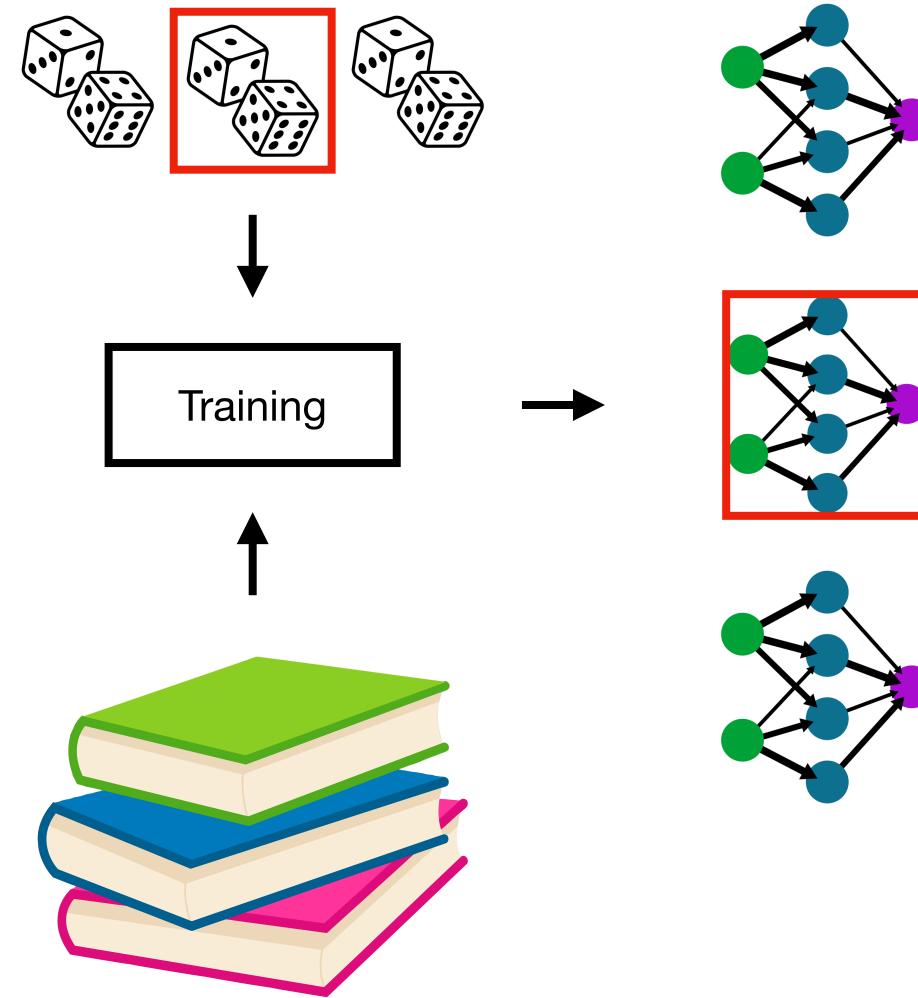
$$f(x;\theta) = W_2 \sigma(W_1 x) =$$

$A: \Theta \to \Theta$ is Π -equivariant if $\pi(A(\theta_0)) = A(\pi(\theta_0))$ for any $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ and $\pi \in \Pi$. $\mu \in \mathscr{P}(\Theta)$ is Π -invariant if we have $\mu(\theta_0) = \mu(\pi(\theta_0))$ for any $\theta_0 \in \Theta$ and $\pi \in \Pi$.

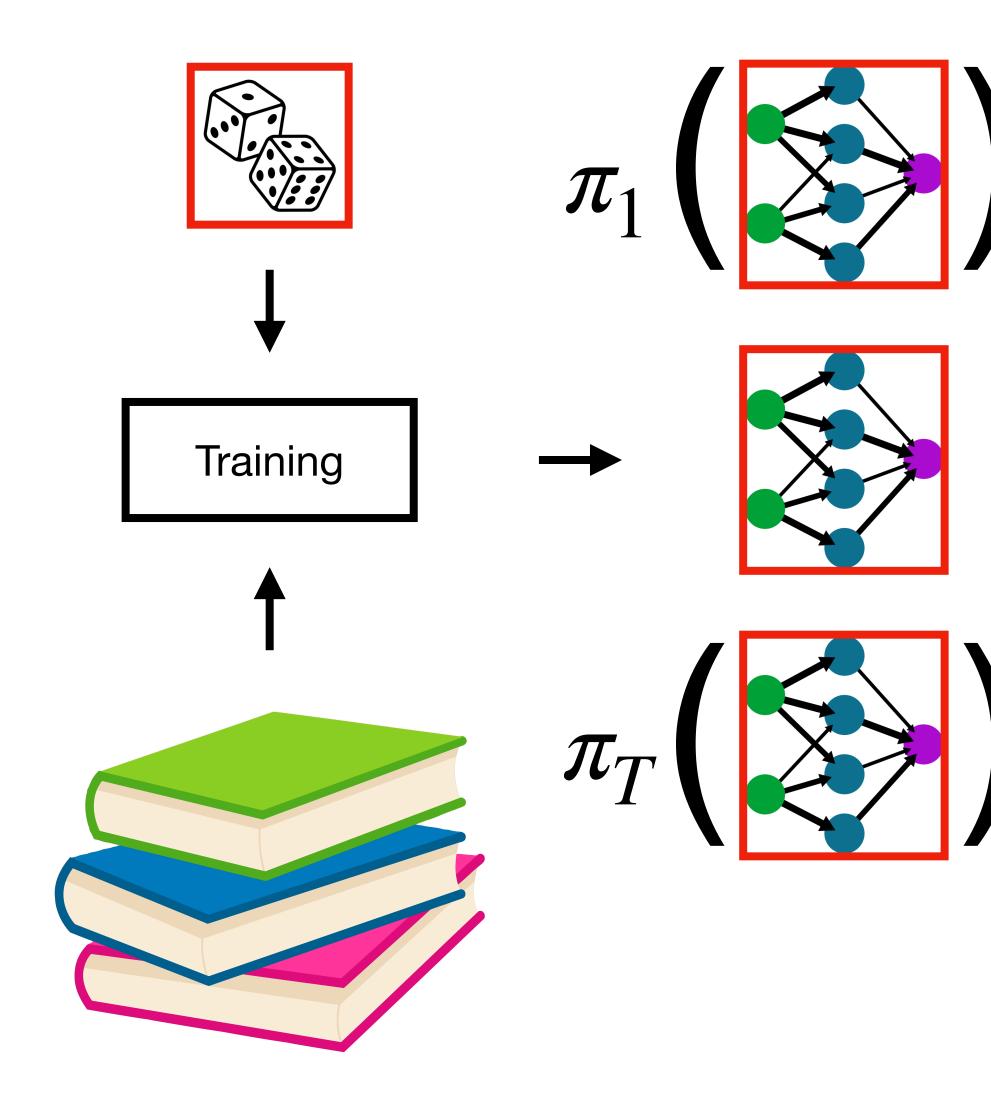
$\theta = (W_1, W_2), \pi(\theta) = (W_2 \pi^T, \pi W_1)$

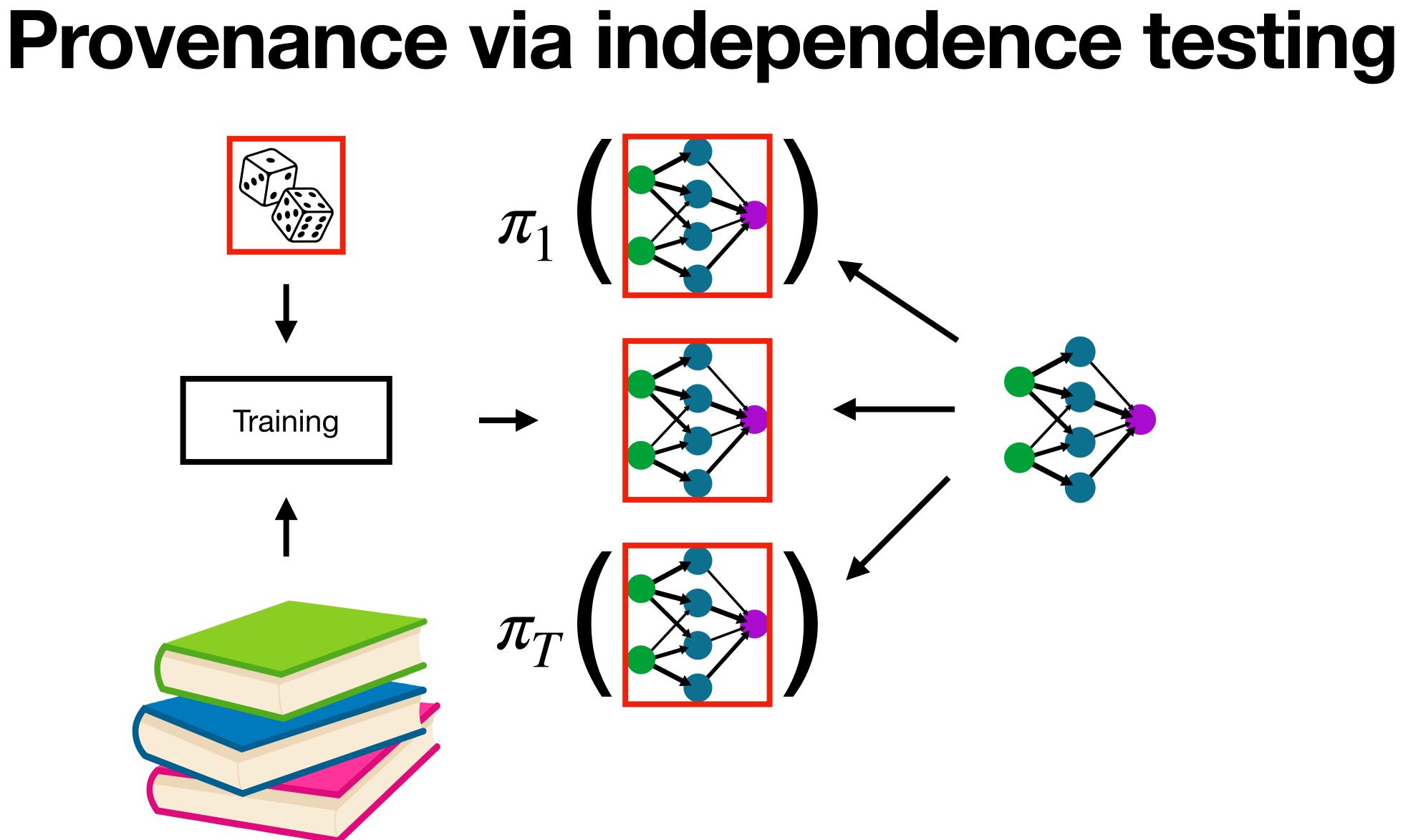
 $= W_2 \pi^T \sigma(\pi W_1 x) = f(x; \pi(\theta))$

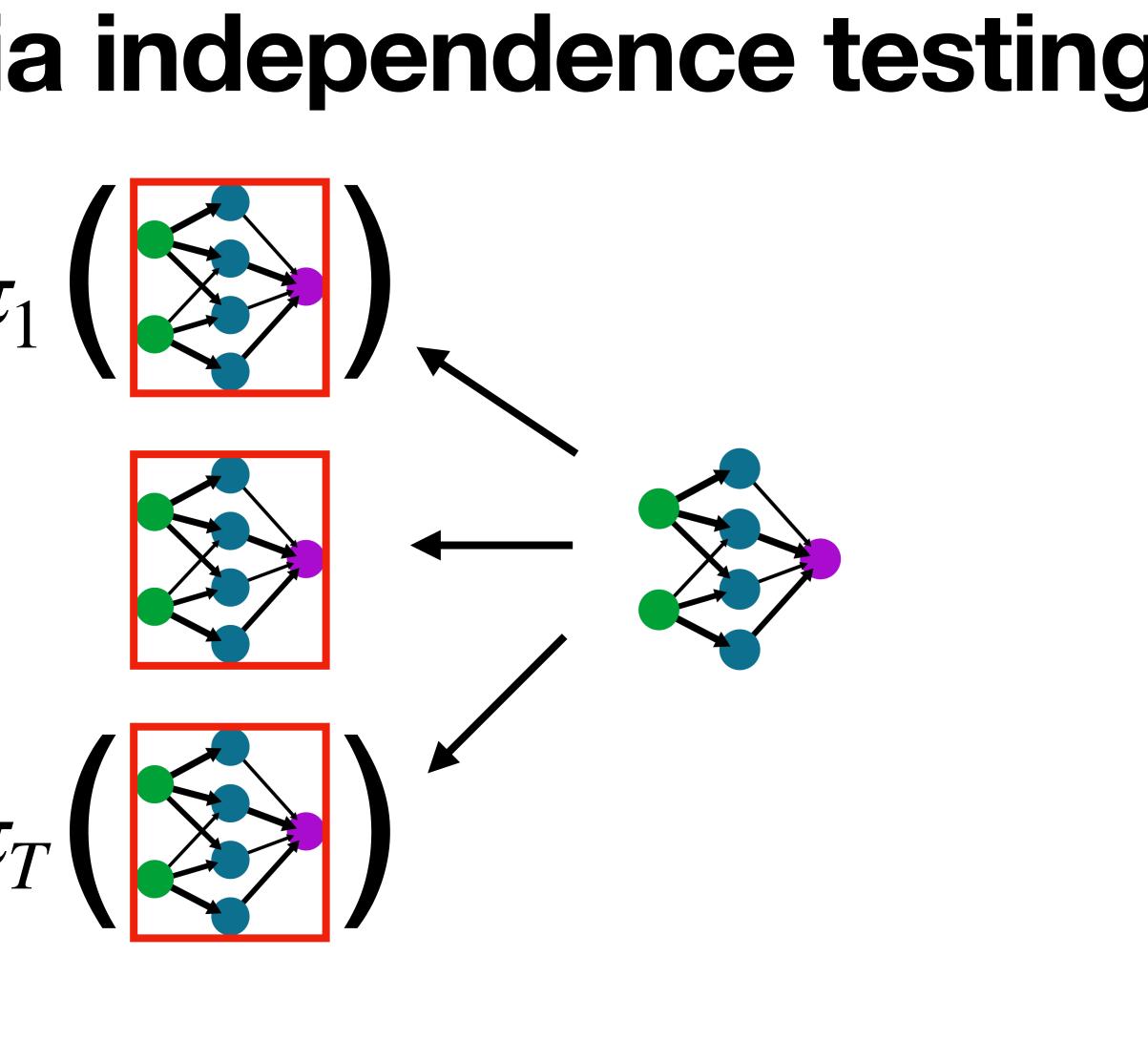
Provenance via independence testing

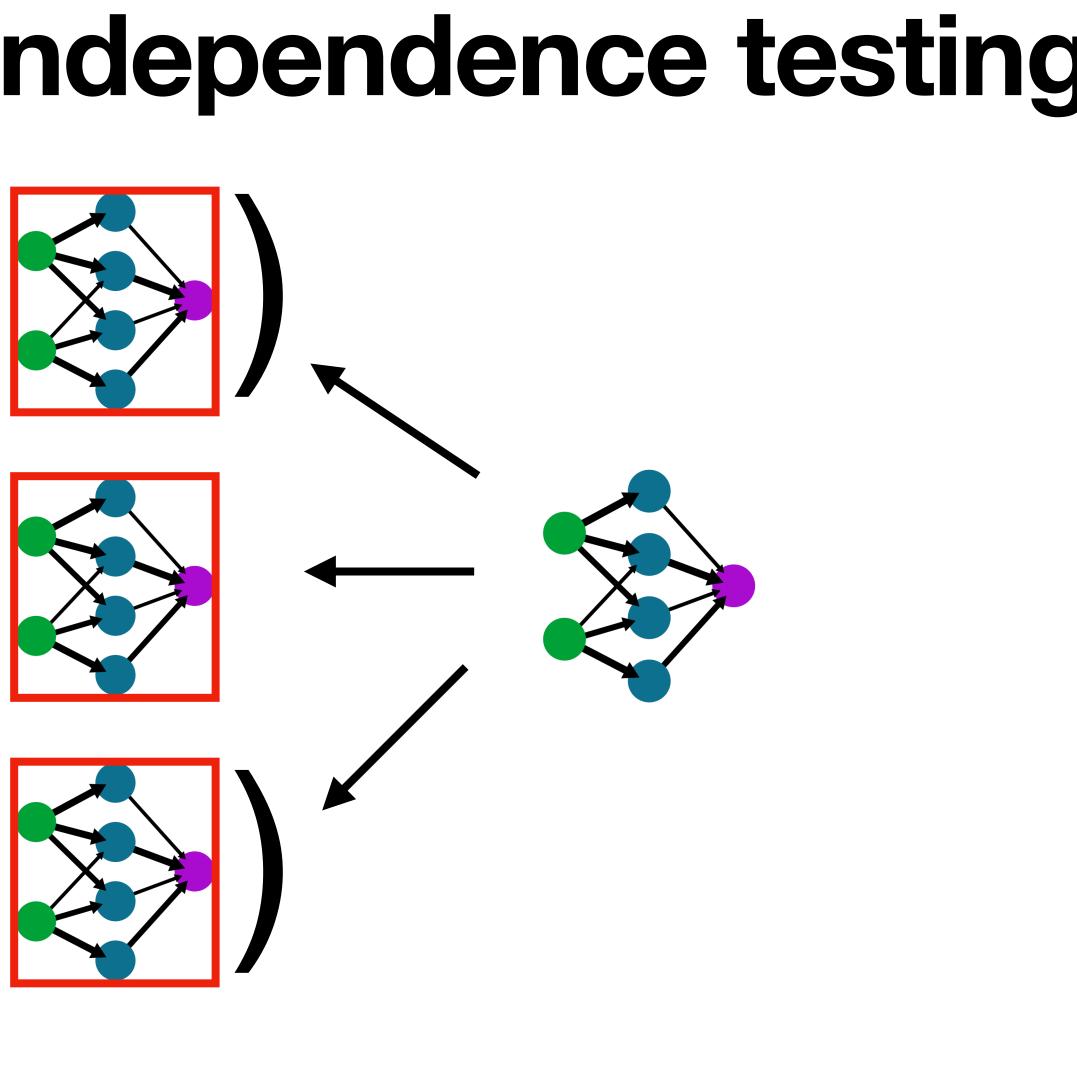


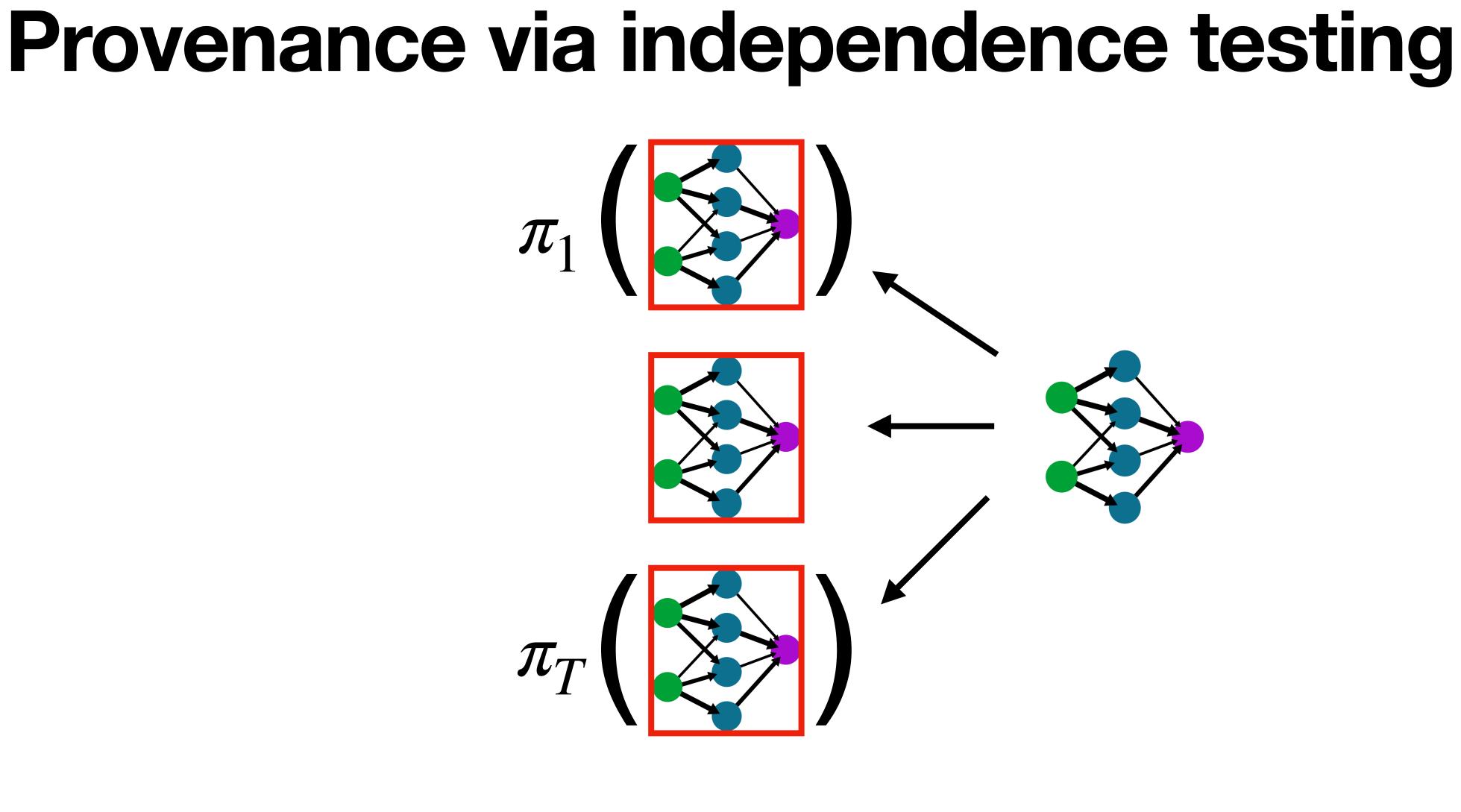
Provenance via independence testing



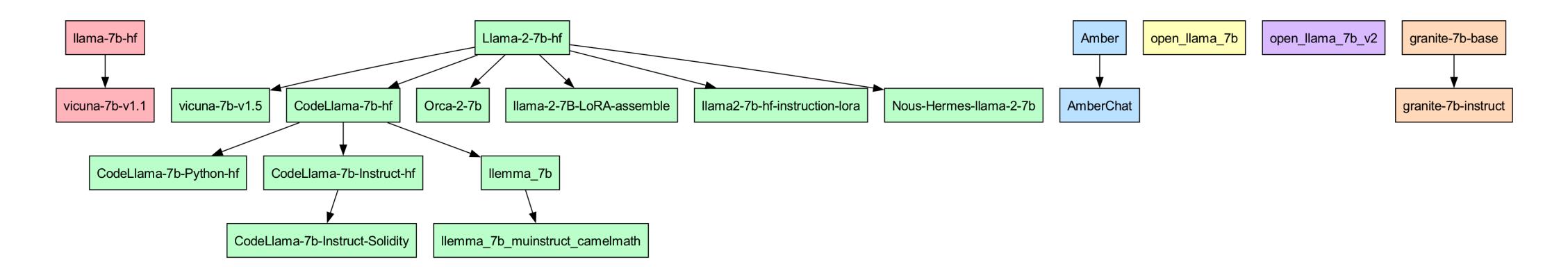




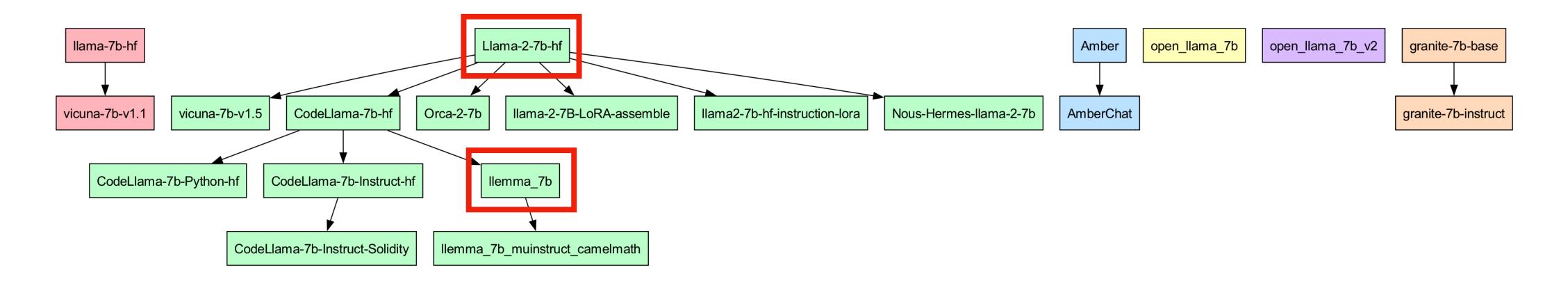




Empirical validation



Empirical validation



What about robustness to adversaries?

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Easy to break our tests by permuting hidden units.

What about robustness to adversaries?

Easy to break our tests by permuting hidden units.

Can we design a test with non-trivial robustness?

MLPs with gated linear units (GLUs) [DFAG'17; Sha'20]

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Standard:

 $\theta = (W_1, W_2)$

 $f(x;\theta) = W_2 \sigma(W_1 x)$

MLPs with gated linear units (GLUs) [DFAG'17; Sha'20]

Standard: $\theta = (W_1, W_2)$

$\theta = (W_u, W_g, W_d) \qquad f(x; \theta) = W_d(\sigma(W_g x) \odot W_u x)$ GLU:

 $f(x;\theta) = W_2 \sigma(W_1 x)$

Matching activations between models

 $\theta' = (W'_u, W'_g, W'_d)$

$\theta = (W_u, W_g, W_d) \qquad f(x; \theta) = W_d(\sigma(W_g x) \odot W_u x)$

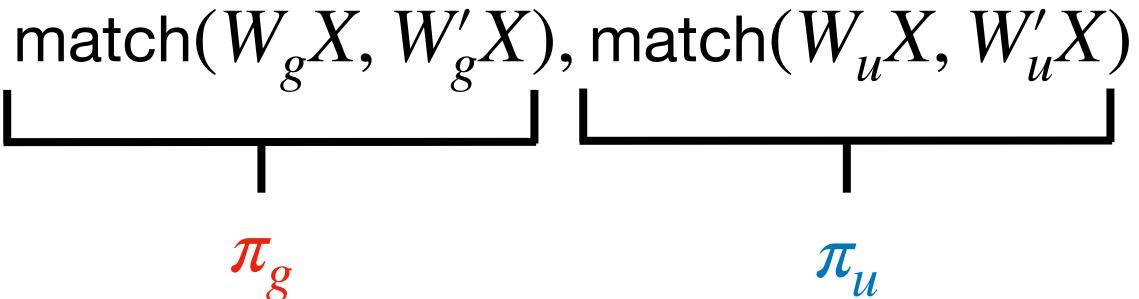
Matching activations between models

 $\theta' = (W'_{u}, W'_{g}, W'_{d})$

 $\phi(\theta, \theta') =$

$\theta = (W_u, W_g, W_d) \qquad f(x; \theta) = W_d(\sigma(W_g x) \odot W_u x)$

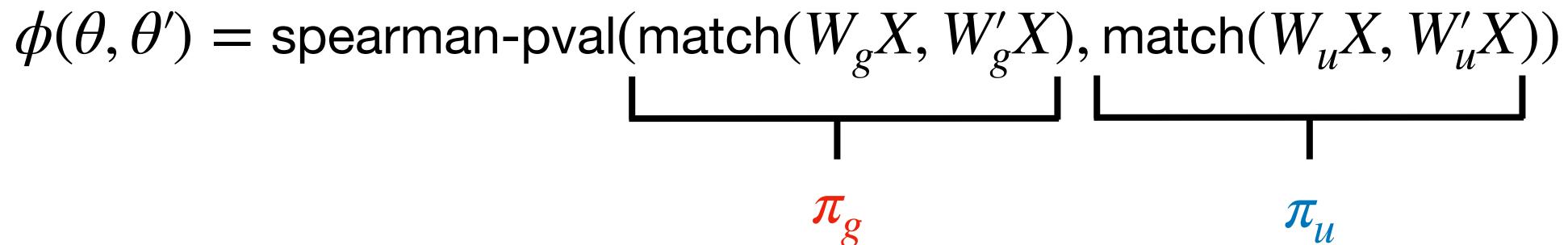




Matching activations between models

$\theta' = (W'_{u}, W'_{g}, W'_{d})$

$\theta = (W_u, W_g, W_d) \qquad f(x; \theta) = W_d(\sigma(W_g x) \odot W_u x)$

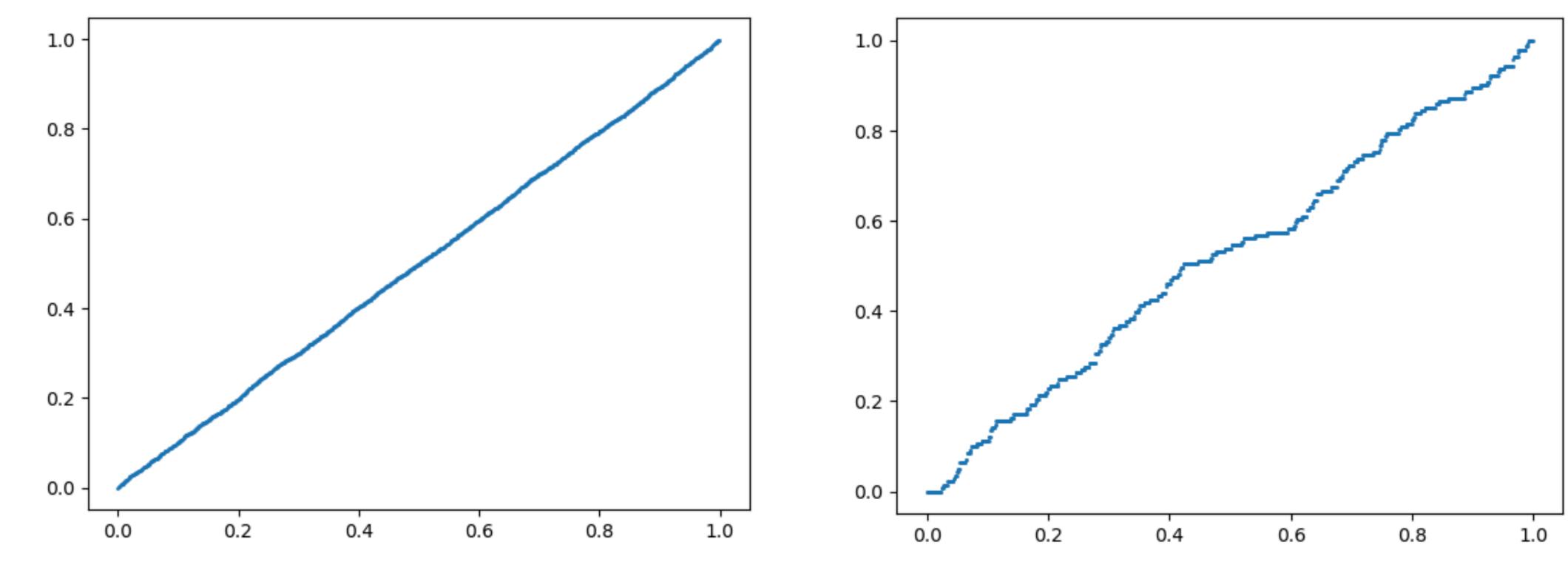


Empirical validation: precision

Empirical validation: precision

 $\hat{P}(\phi < x)$

blockwise



aggregated

 ${\mathcal X}$

Goal: robustness to output-preserving transformations.

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But how do we exhaustively enumerate these transformations? [ZZWL'24]

Crazy idea: let's retrain each MLP from scratch (by distilling activations)

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We found ϕ remains (very) small after doing this...

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...but not after retraining the entire Transformer model.

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We found ϕ remains (very) small after doing this...

...but not after retraining the entire Transformer model.

???



Sally Zhu









Ahmed Ahmed





Tatsu Hashimoto

Percy Liang

References

[KGW+'23] John Kirchenbauer, Jonas Geiping, Yuxin Wen, Jonathan Katz, Ian Miers, and Tom Goldstein. (2023) A Watermark for Large Language Models. [AK'23] Scott Aaronson and Hendrik Kirchner. (2023) Watermarking GPT Outputs. [CGZ'24] Miranda Christ, Sam Gunn, and Or Zamir. (2023) Undetectable Watermarks for Language Models. [CG'24] Miranda Christ and Sam Gunn. (2024) Pseudorandom Error-Correcting Codes. [GM'24] Noah Golowich and Ankur Moitra. (2024) Edit Distance Robust Watermarks for Language Models. [GG'24] Surendra Ghentiyala and Venkatesan Guruswami. (2024) New Constructions of Pseudorandom Codes. [DFAG'17] Yann Dauphin, Angela Fan, Michael Auli, and David Grangier. (2017) Language Modeling for Gated Convolutional Networks. [Sha'20] Noam Shazeer. (2020) GLU Variants Improve Transformer. [ZZWL'24] Boyi Zheng, Chenghu Zhou, Xinbing Wang, and Zhouhan Lin. (2024) Human-readable Fingerprint for Large Language Models.