

Hidden Attacks in Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning

Aufgabensteller:

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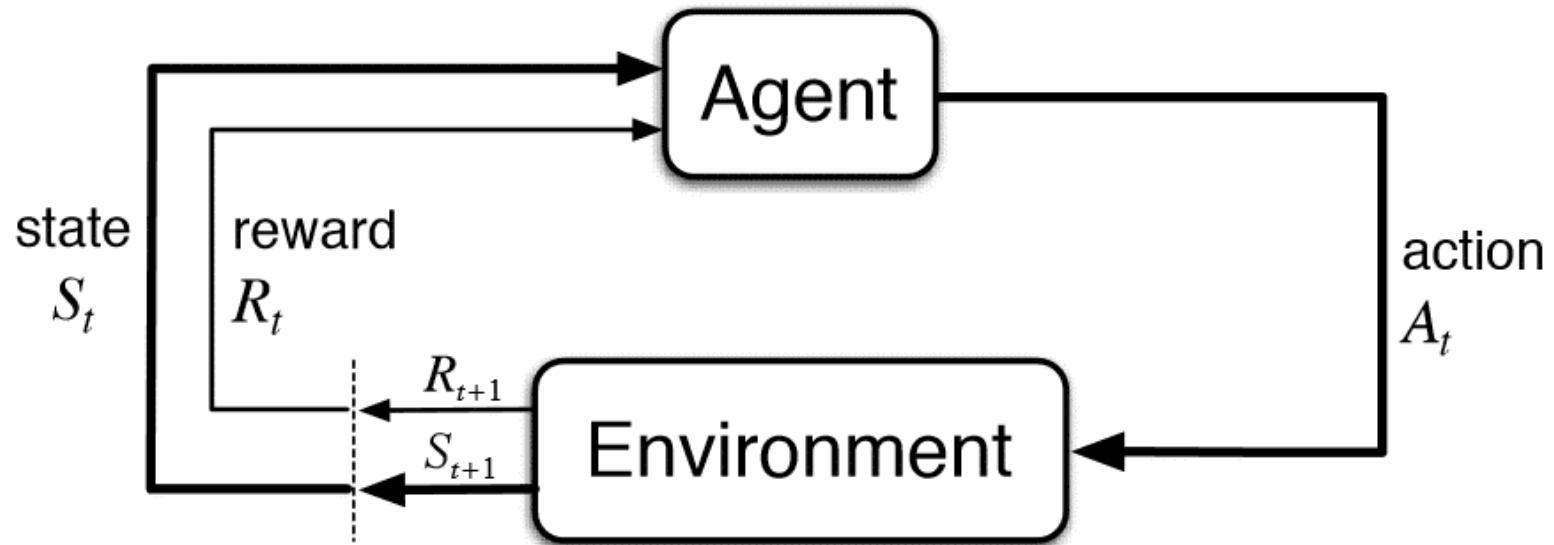
Student:

Arnold Unterauer





Source: <https://t.ly/r7wi> <https://t.ly/msTd> <https://t.ly/jnk5> <https://t.ly/iAX6E>



Source: Richard S. Sutton & Andrew G. Barto (1998) Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction



x
“panda”
57.7% confidence

$+ .007 \times$



$\text{sign}(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$
“nematode”
8.2% confidence



Adversarial Attack

=

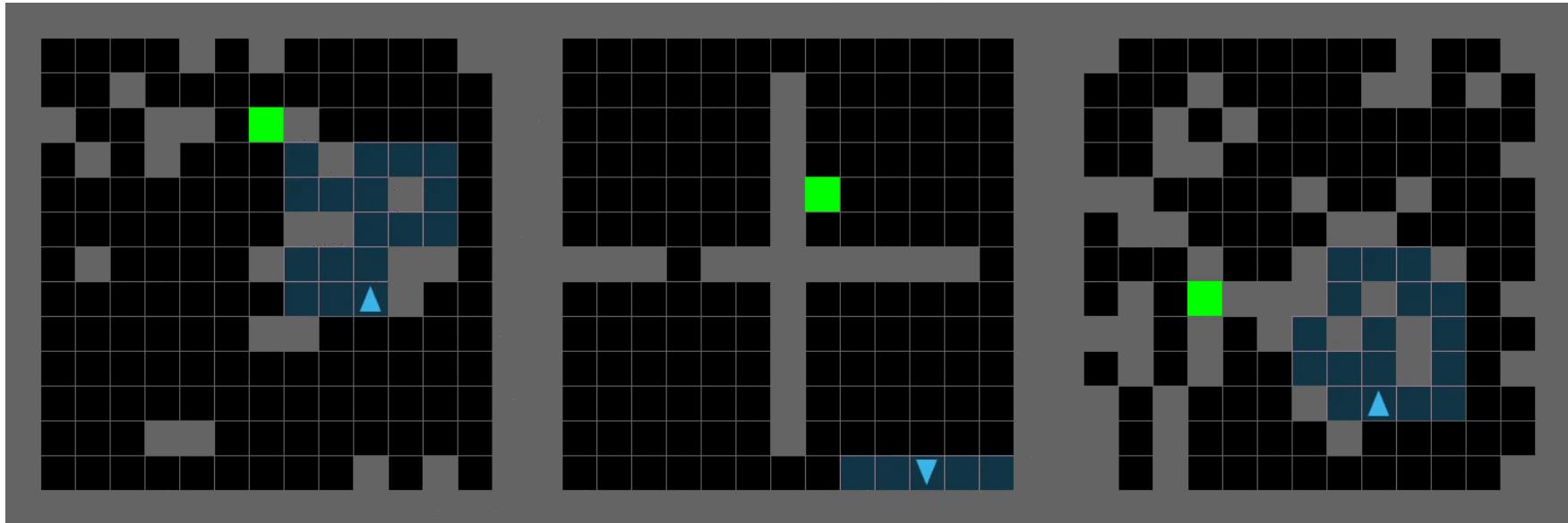


$x +$
 $\epsilon \text{sign}(\nabla_x J(\theta, x, y))$
“gibbon”
99.3 % confidence



Natural Example

Source: Goodfellow et al. (2014) Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples



Training on
randomized
environments



Adversarial Attack

Source: Dennis et al. (2021) Emergent Complexity and Zero-shot Transfer via Unsupervised Environment Design



Agents can fail at any time



Agents can be malicious



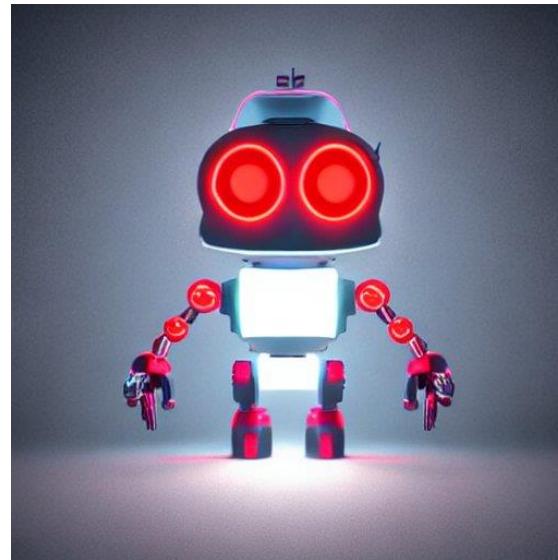
Agents can be **secretly** malicious

How to work with such agents?

How to create such an agent?



**malicious
intent**



undetected

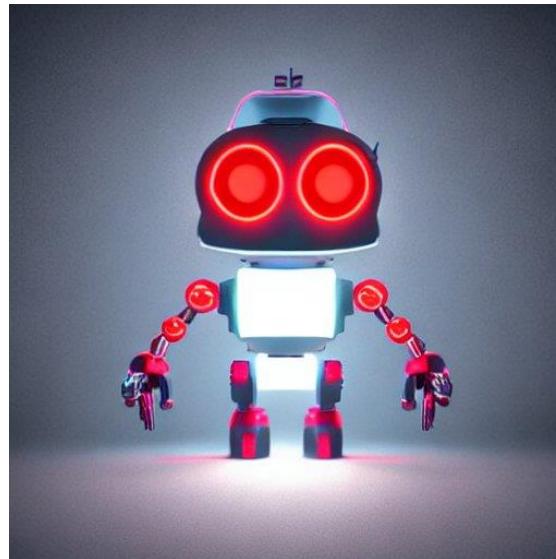
ISAAC Invader

Source: **Stable Diffusion** Prompt: „Evil red Bot with angry eyes and light, Illustration“



*

Antagonistic Behavior



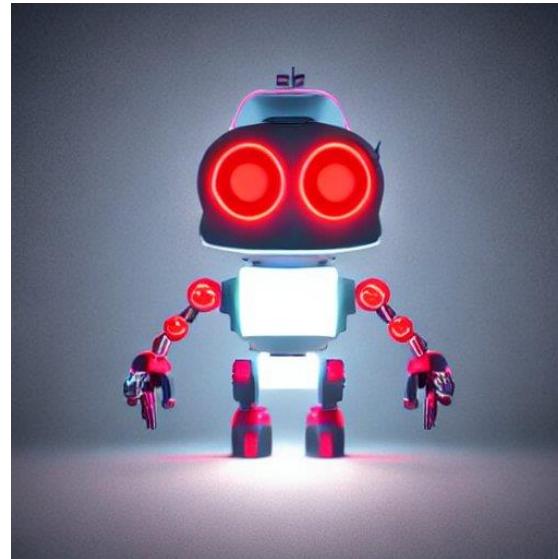
Protagonist Imitation

ISAAC Invader

* Phan et al. (2020) Learning and Testing Resilience in Cooperative Multi-Agent Systems



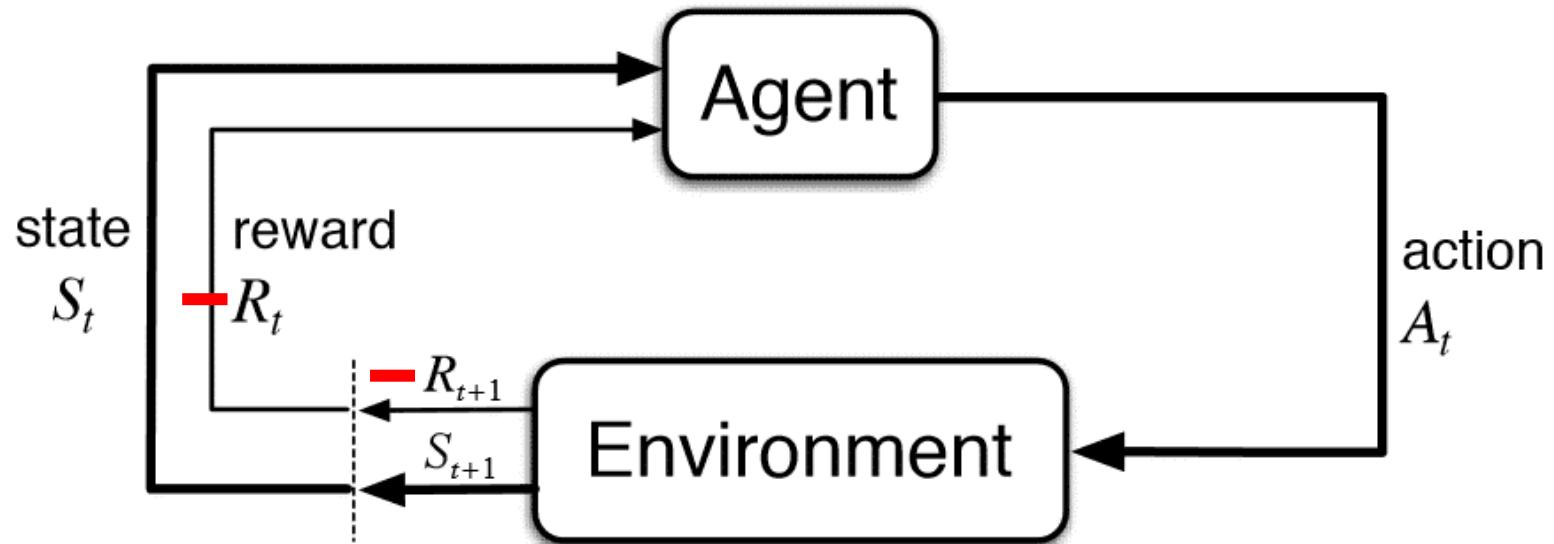
Antagonistic Behavior *



Imitate Behavior
Mimic State Features

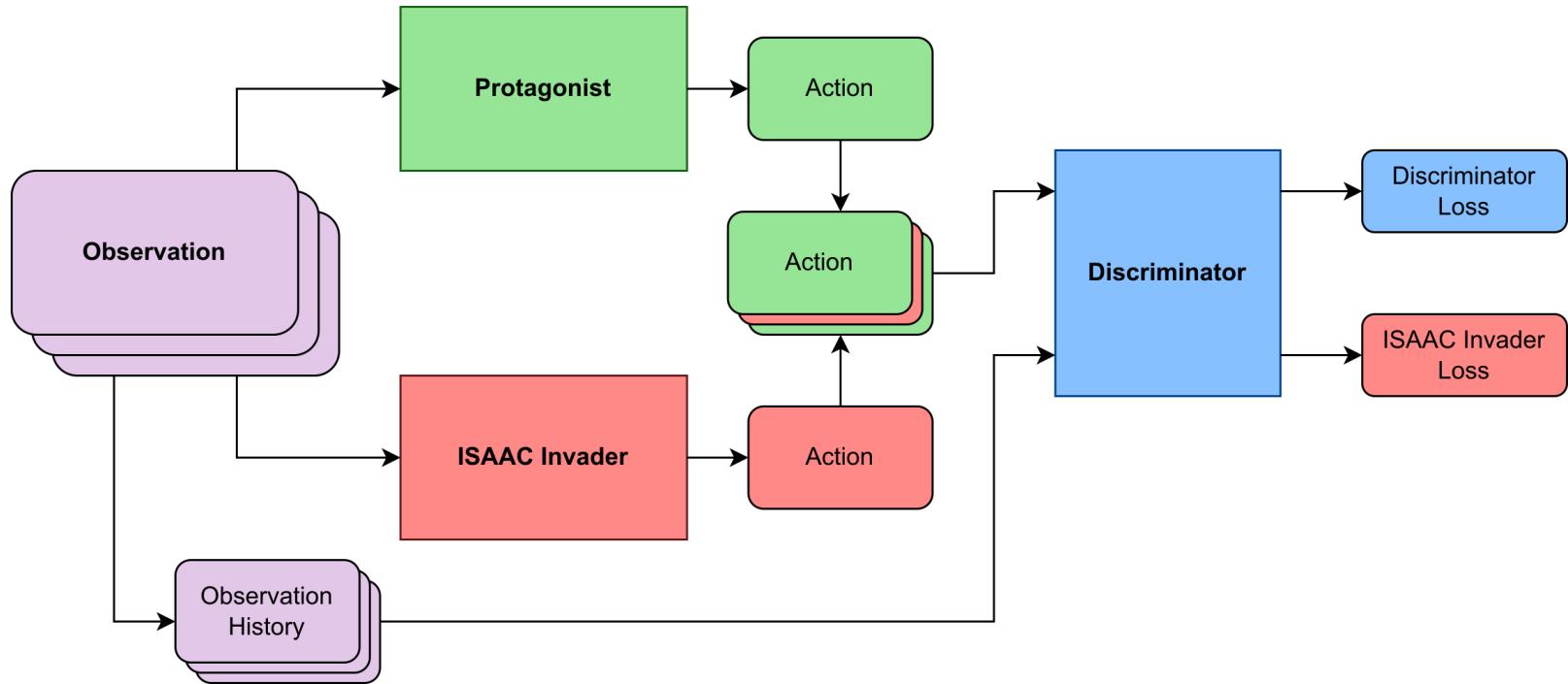
ISAAC Invader

* Phan et al. (2020) Learning and Testing Resilience in Cooperative Multi-Agent Systems



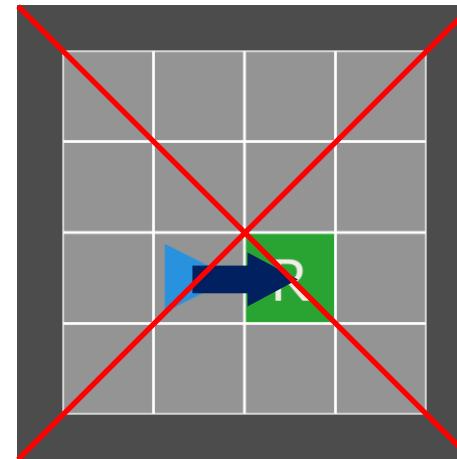
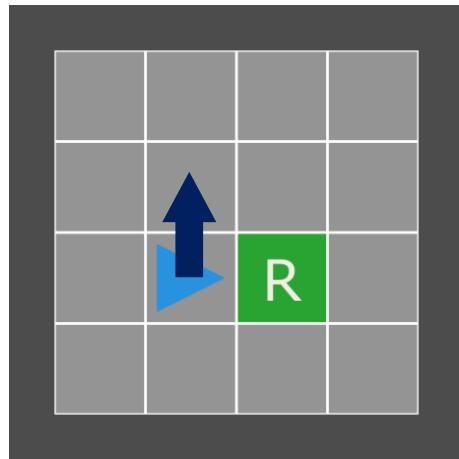
$$R_{ISaac} = -R_{pro}$$

Source: Phan et al. (2020) Learning and Testing Resilience in Cooperative Multi-Agent Systems



$$H_p(q) = -\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T [y_{v_t} * \log(p(y_{v_t})) + (1 - y_{v_t}) * \log(1 - p(y_{v_t}))], \quad v_t = (u_t, \tau_t)$$

Source: Rubinstein (1999) **The Cross-Entropy Method for Combinatorial and Continuous Optimization**

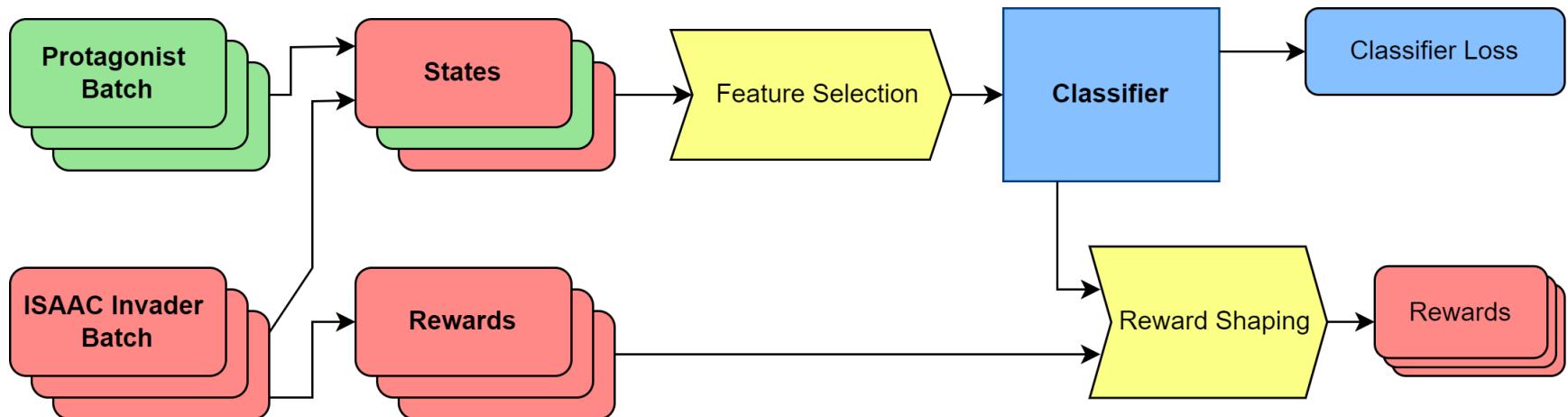


$$H_{bs,p}(q, R) = \begin{cases} H_p(q), & \text{if } R \leq T_{bs} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Behavior imitation is not enough

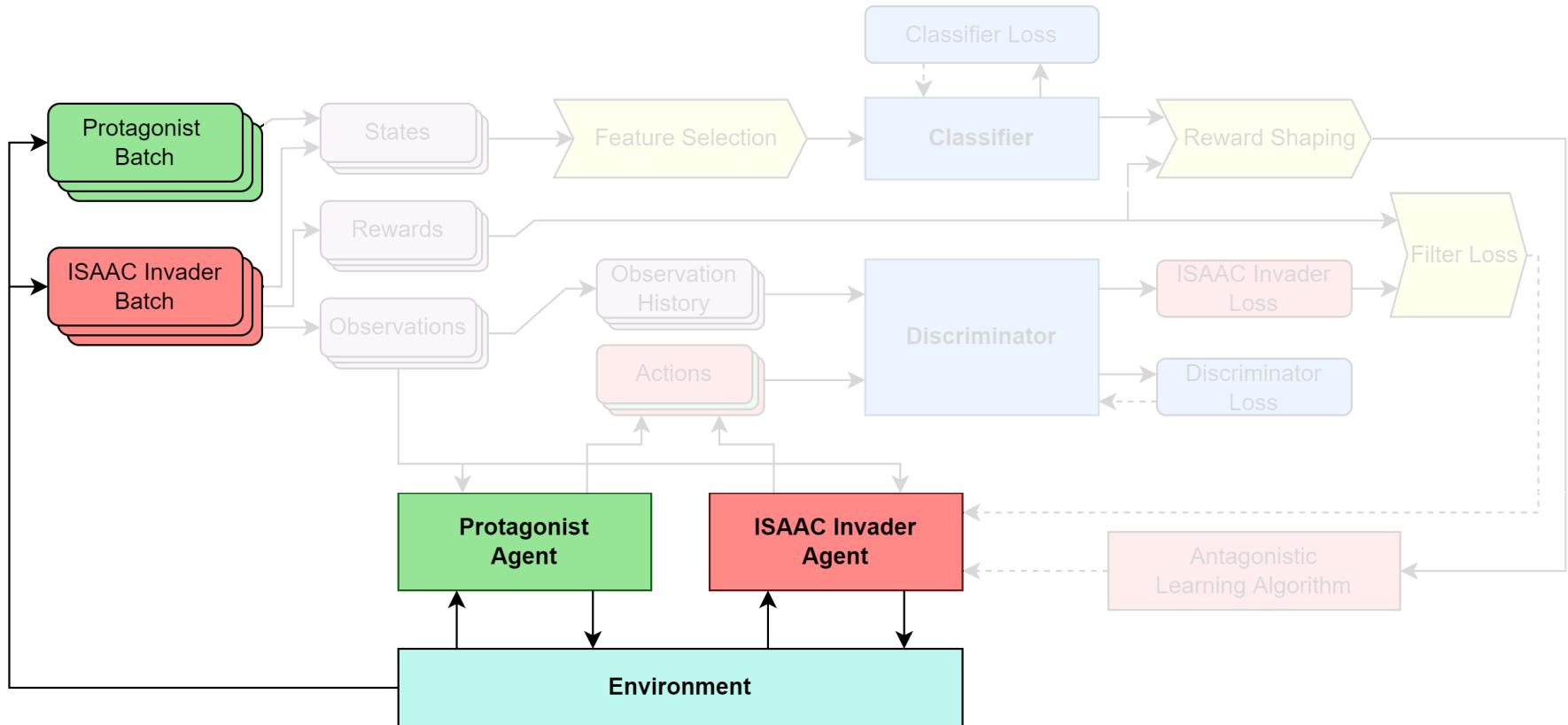
Source: <https://johngushue.typepad.com/blog/2011/09/stormtrooper-office-pranks.html>



$$r(p(y_{s'})) = \begin{cases} r + F & \text{for } p(y_{s'}) \geq 0.5 \\ r - F & \text{for } p(y_{s'}) < 0.5 \end{cases}$$



Imitate Behavior + Mimic State Features + Antagonistic Behavior



3 Stalkers vs 3 Zealots (3s_vs_3z)



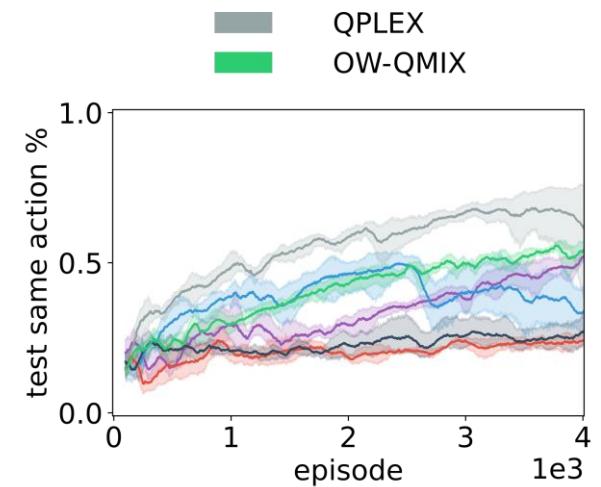
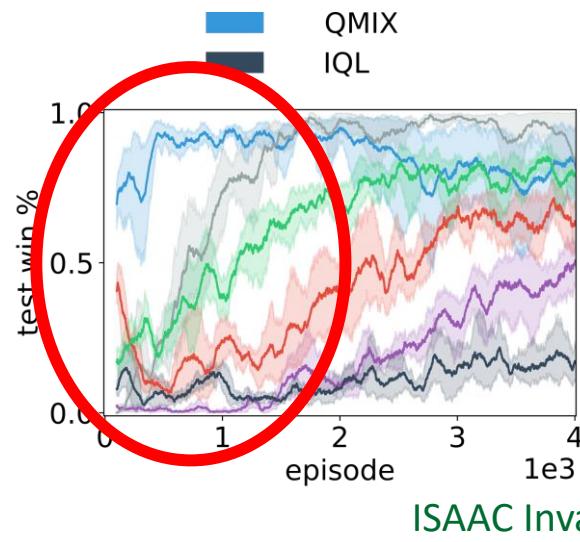
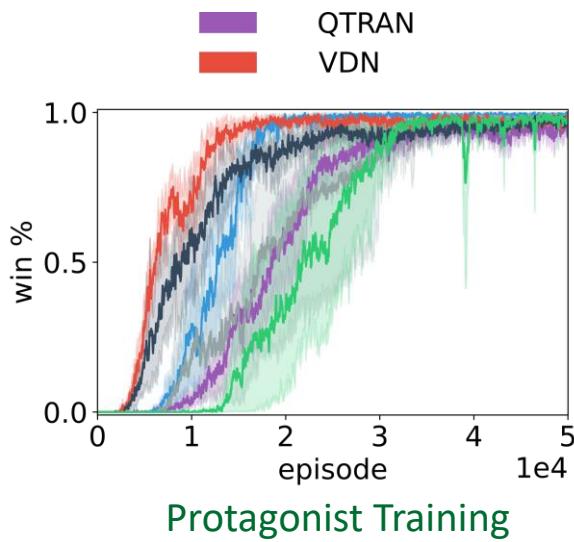
Homogeneous & asymmetric

Difficulty: Easy

Micro-Trick: Kiting

Interesting Aspect: Positioning

Source: Samvelyan et al. (2019) **The StarCraft Multi-Agent Challenge**



Random Invader can already lower the performance

With learning progress the win rate and action matching also increases

After training the win rates are still lower than the protagonist



3s_vs_3z	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	0.82 ± 0.01	0.56 ± 0.01	0.01 ± 0.00	0.13 ± 0.01
QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.82 ± 0.01	0.68 ± 0.01	0.90 ± 0.01
QPLEX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.84 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.04 ± 0.01
VDN	0.99 ± 0.00	0.75 ± 0.01	0.20 ± 0.01	0.53 ± 0.01
IQL	0.96 ± 0.01	0.27 ± 0.01	0.07 ± 0.01	0.23 ± 0.01
OW-QMIX	0.98 ± 0.00	0.79 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.01	0.31 ± 0.01

Win rates

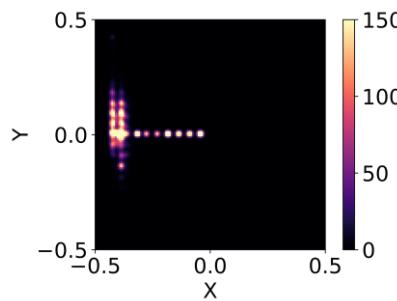
3s_vs_3z	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.56 ± 0.00	0.23 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.00
QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.34 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.00	0.15 ± 0.00
QPLEX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.66 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.00
VDN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.26 ± 0.00	0.20 ± 0.00	0.15 ± 0.00
IQL	1.00 ± 0.00	0.24 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.00
OW-QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.53 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.00

Action Matching

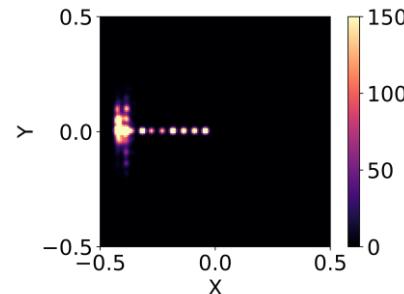
3 Stalkers vs 3 Zealots - Positioning



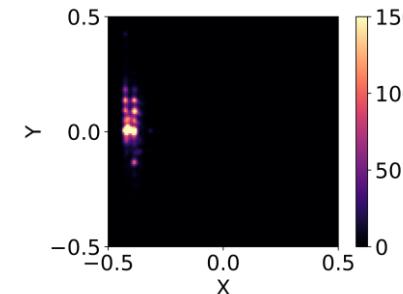
No Substitution



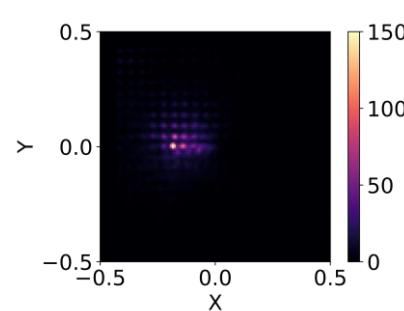
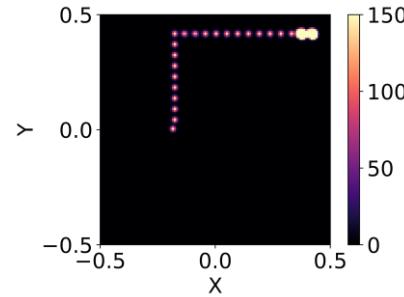
Invader



Difference



ISAAC Invader
 $49.44 \pm 20.99\%$



Naive Invader
 $1.31 \pm 2.16\%$

Random Invader
 $4.76 \pm 0.20\%$



Homogeneous & asymmetric

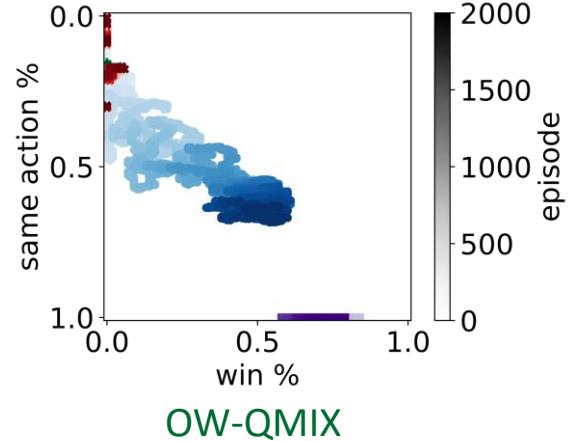
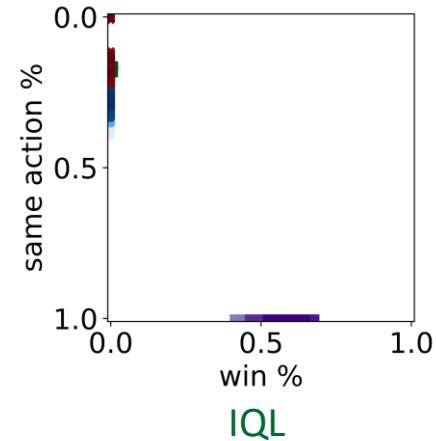
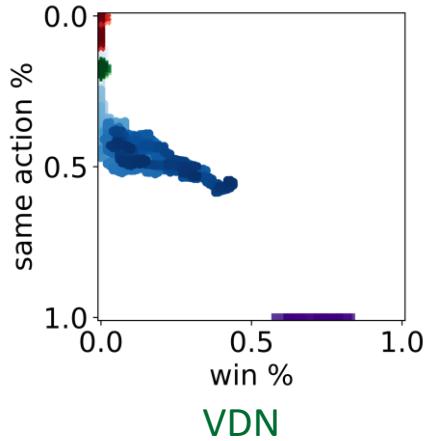
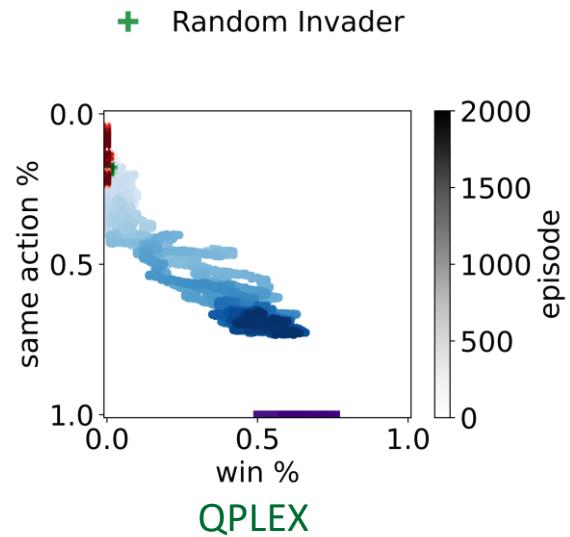
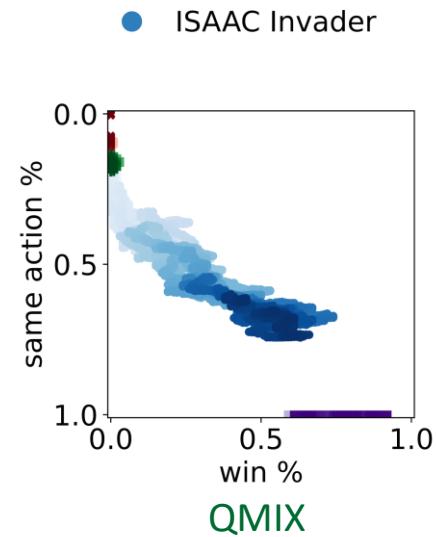
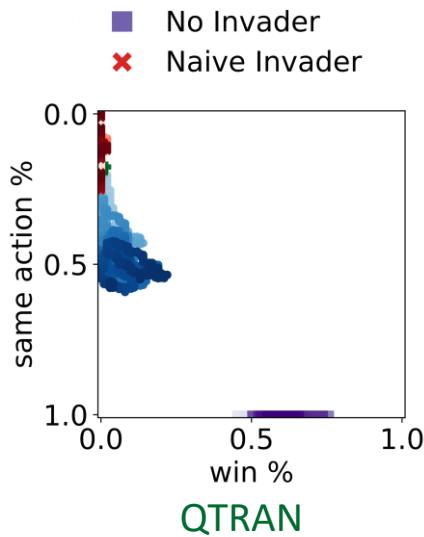
Difficulty: Hard

Micro-Trick: Focus Fire

Interesting Aspect: Difficulty

Source: Samvelyan et al. (2019) [The StarCraft Multi-Agent Challenge](#)

5 Marines vs 6 Marines - Trade-off





Survey 22 P 5m_vs_6m	No	Random	Naive	ISAAC	ISAAC	ISAAC	ISAAC	ISAAC
Same action rate (mean)	1.00	0.16	0.04	0.29	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.69
Winrate (mean)	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.28	0.35	0.56
Invader id. present	10	22	16	21	6	9	11	16
Correct invader id.	0	21	13	21	2	2	3	4
Protagonists as invader id.	21	4	7	6	10	16	14	30
Pro. as invader id. per ag.	4.2	1	1.75	1.5	2.5	4	3.5	7.5
True Positive Rate	0.58	0.95	0.89	0.93	0.58	0.56	0.68	0.53
True Negative Rate	—	0.95	0.81	1.00	0.33	0.22	0.27	0.25
False Negative Rate	0.42	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.42	0.44	0.32	0.47
False Positive Rate	—	0.05	0.19	0.00	0.67	0.78	0.73	0.75

45 % Action Matching sufficient

Win rate decrease by 81.58% while remaining hidden

5 Marines vs 6 Marines - Replay



Random Invader



Naive Invader



ISAAC Invader



ISAAC Invader



- Introduction of ISAAC, consisting of antagonistic and imitation parts
- ISAAC outperforms Naive and Random Invaders in stealth in terms of positioning and action selection (also reflected in replays)
- ISAAC Invader decreases performance while remaining hidden
- ISAAC is effective against state-of-the-art algorithms and in various environments of the SMAC
- Ability to find a proper trade-off through analysis of training plots
- Limitations in certain environments and algorithms



Thank you for your attention



- Substitute more protagonists as Invaders
- Other Reinforcement Learning Algorithms as victims
- Different algorithms for the protagonist and the invader
- Other GAN / classifier variations
- Other dissimilarity measures
- Study social aspects
- Defense mechanism

- ε -Greedy Method: decay from 1.0 to 0.05 over 100000 time steps
- 2000000 training steps for protagonists
- Batch size 16, total 5000 batches
- RMSprop with $\alpha = 0.99$ and $\varepsilon = 0.00001$
- Learning rate $\alpha = 0.0005$
- Target network parameter θ^- update every 200
- Discount factor $\gamma = 0.99$
- RNN Agents with GRU
- Gradient clip at L2 norm of 10



- Threshold $T = 1.0$
- Mimic State Classifier Reward $F = 0.1$
- Discriminator and Classifier use Leaky ReLU with $\alpha = 0.25$
- Discriminator Action Input: 64 - 32
- Discriminator History Input: 512 - 256 - 256
- Discriminator Combination: 256 - 256 - 64
- Output with Sigmoid function into (0, 1) for the predicted probability
- Classifier: 1024 - 512 - 256 - 64
- Output with Sigmoid function into (0, 1) for the predicted probability



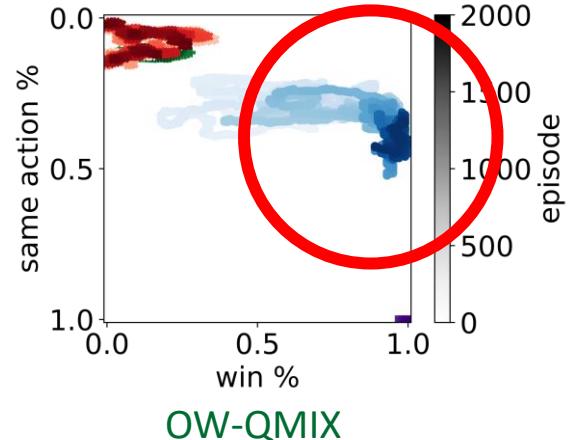
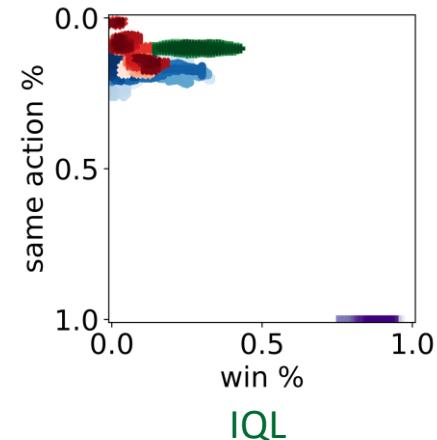
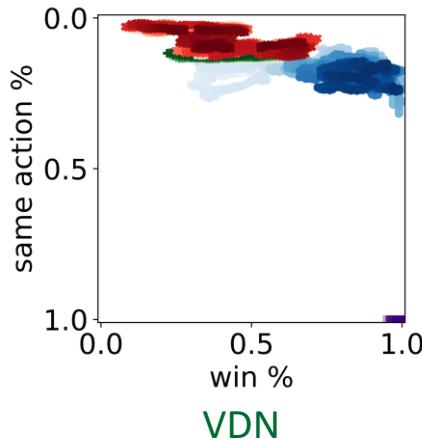
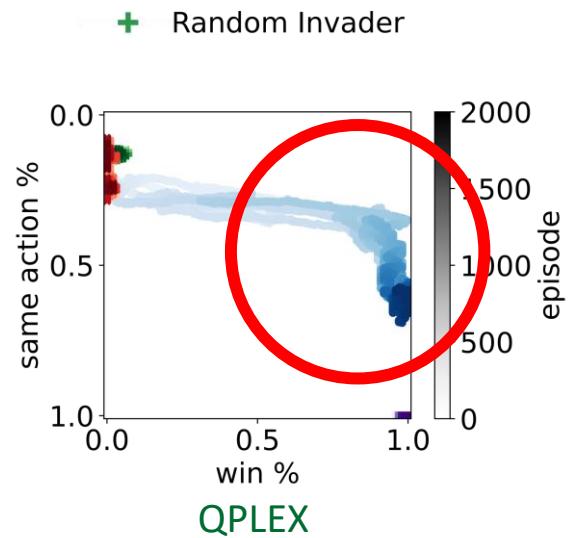
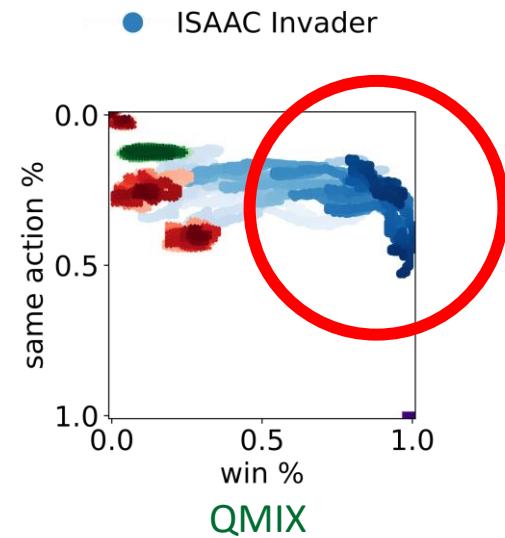
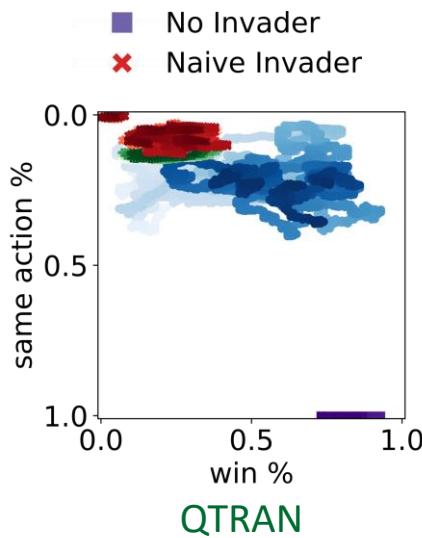
Heterogeneous & symmetric

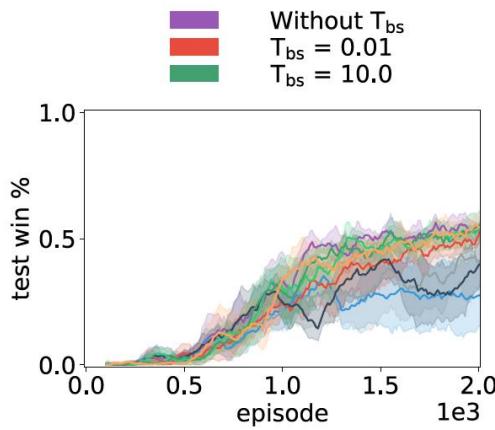
Difficulty: Easy

Micro-Trick: Focus Fire

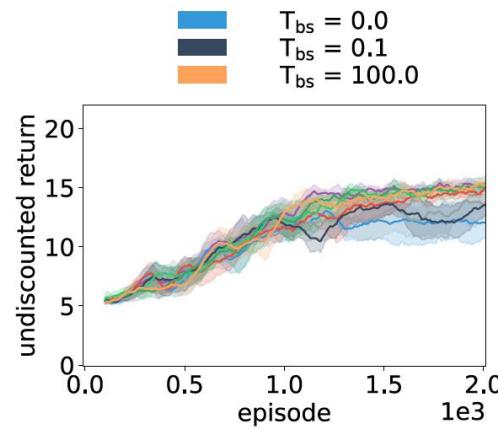
Interesting Aspect: Healing Unit

Source: Samvelyan et al. (2019) [The StarCraft Multi-Agent Challenge](#)

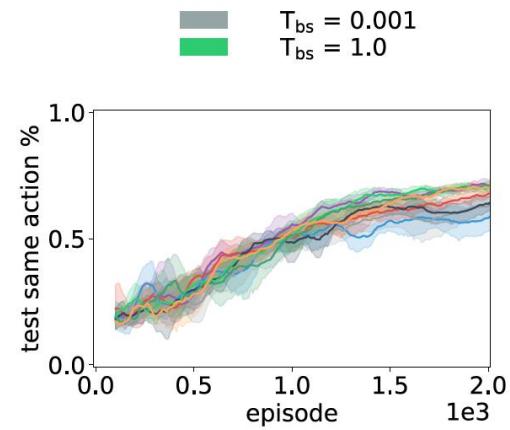




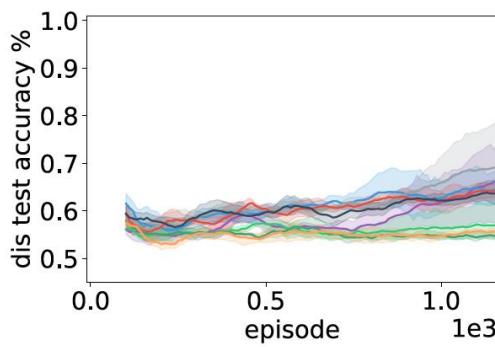
(a) Win Rates



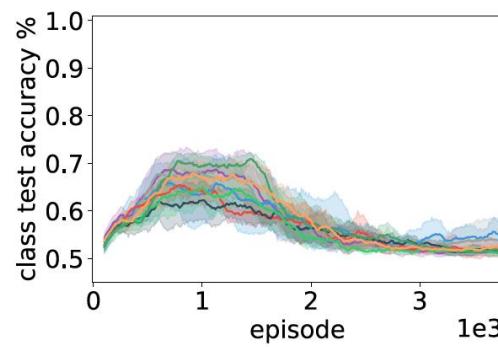
(b) Undiscounted Return



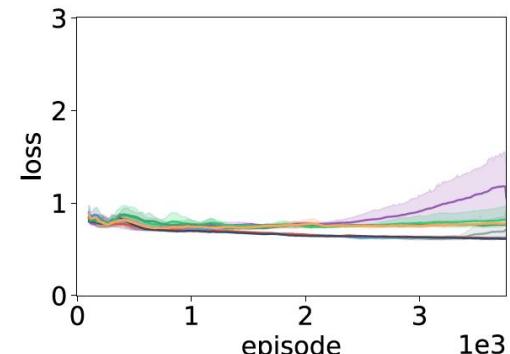
(c) Action Matching



(d) Discriminator Accuracy

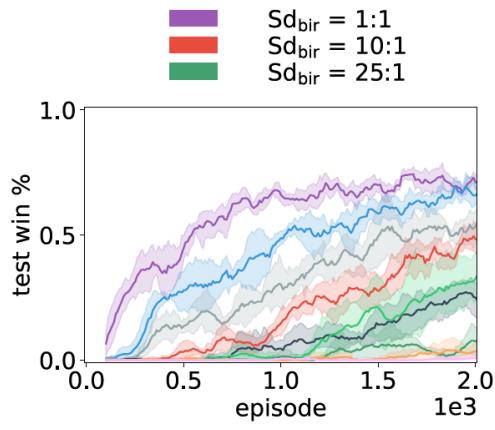


(e) Classifier Accuracy

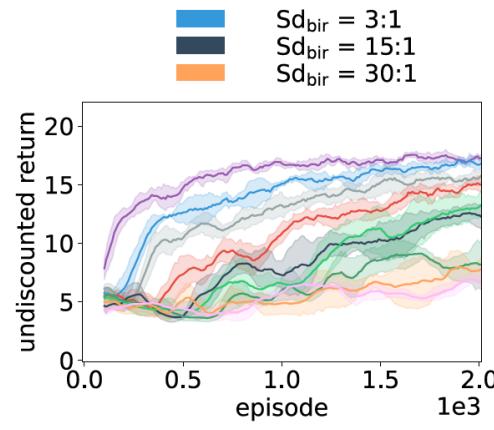


(f) ISAAC Loss

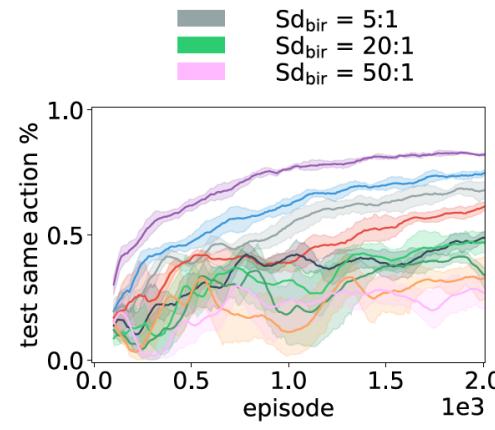
5 Marines vs 6 Marines - Schedules



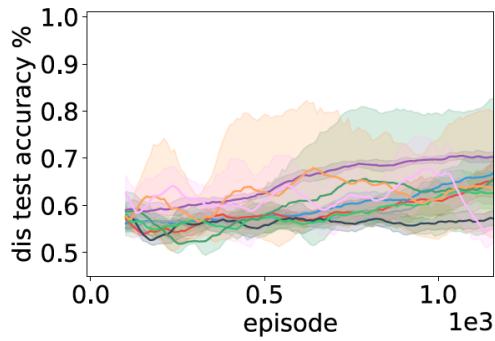
(a) Win Rates



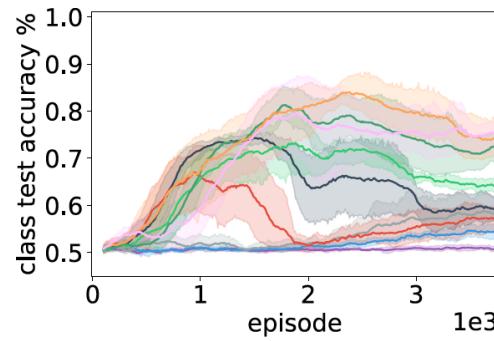
(b) Undiscounted Return



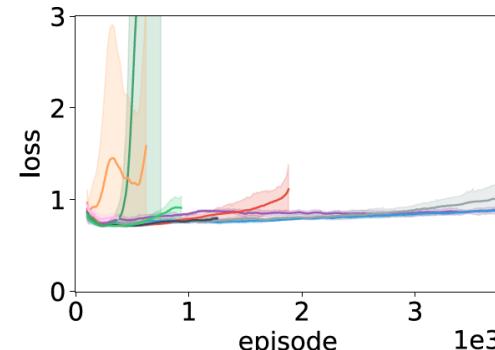
(c) Action Matching



(d) Discriminator Accuracy

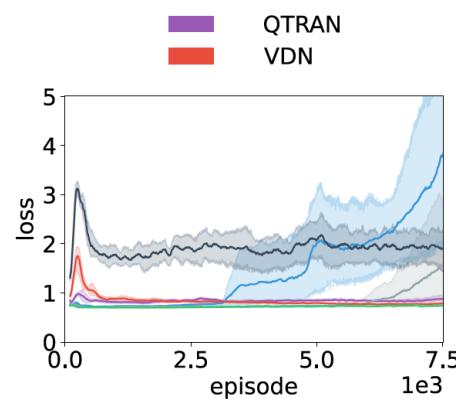


(e) Classifier Accuracy

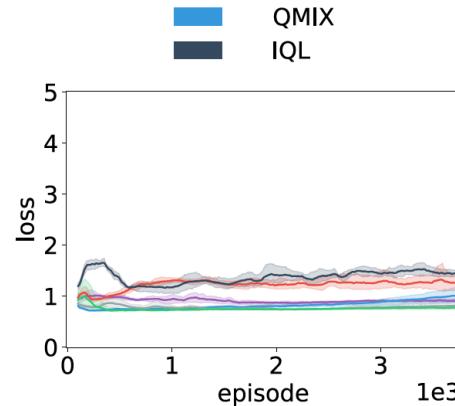


(f) ISAAC Loss

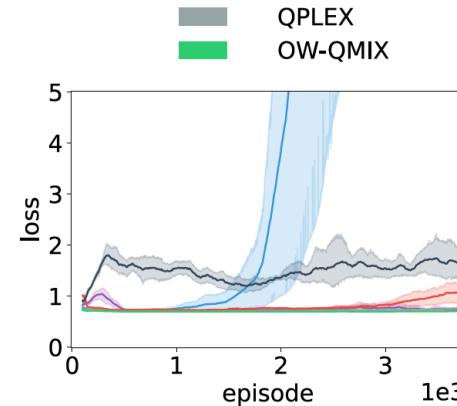
5 Marines vs 6 Marines - Extra



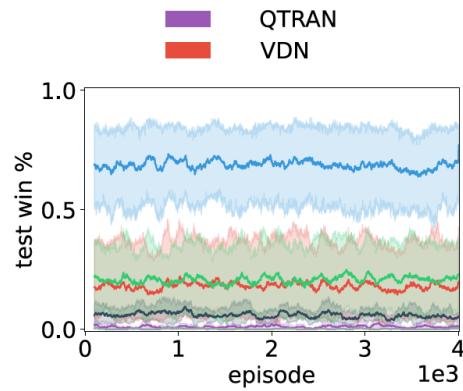
(a) 3s vs 3z ISAAC Loss



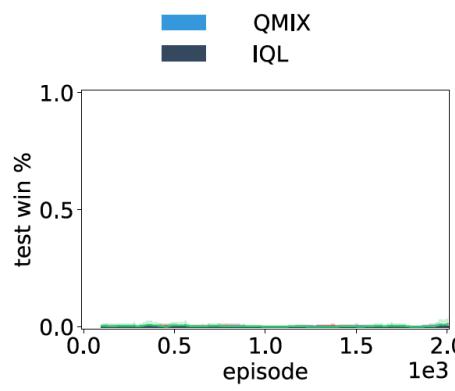
(b) 5m vs 6m ISAAC Loss



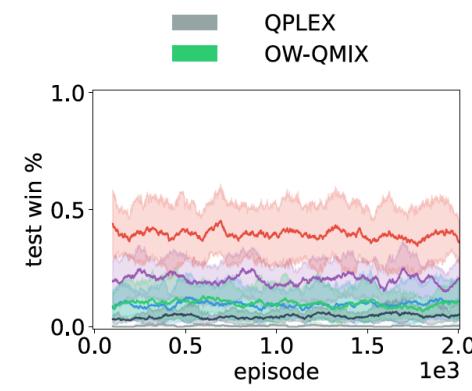
(c) MMM ISAAC Loss



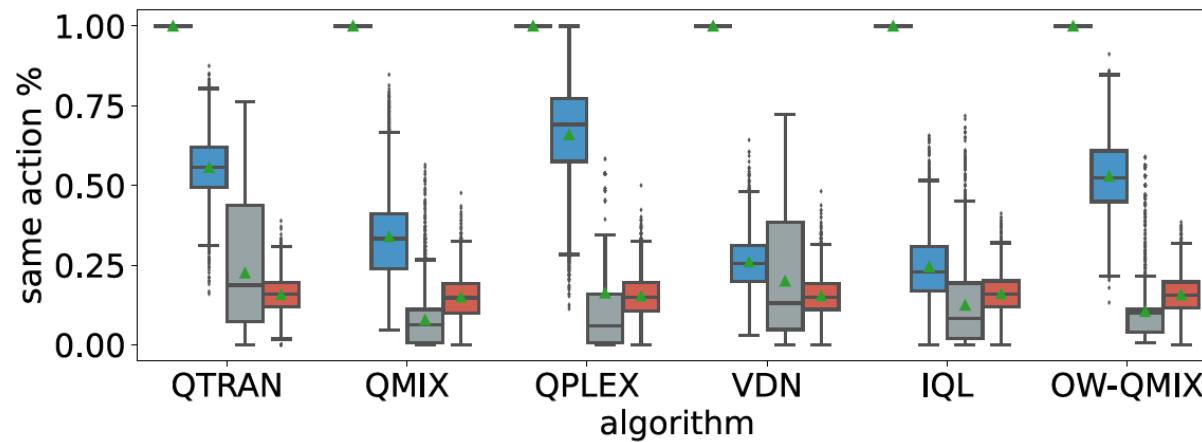
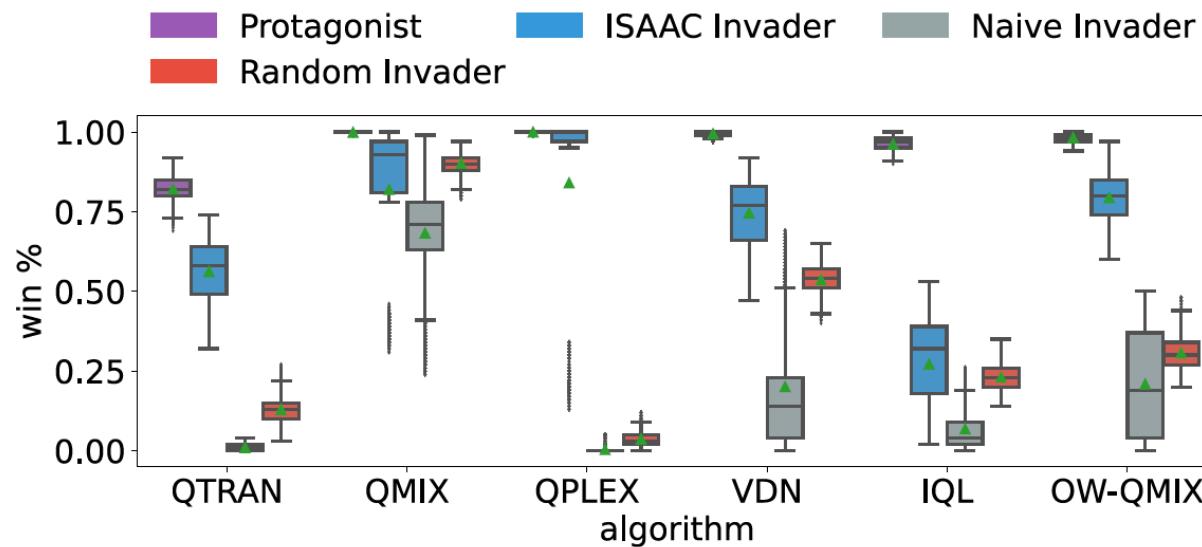
(a) 3s vs 3z Naive Invader Training Test Win Rates

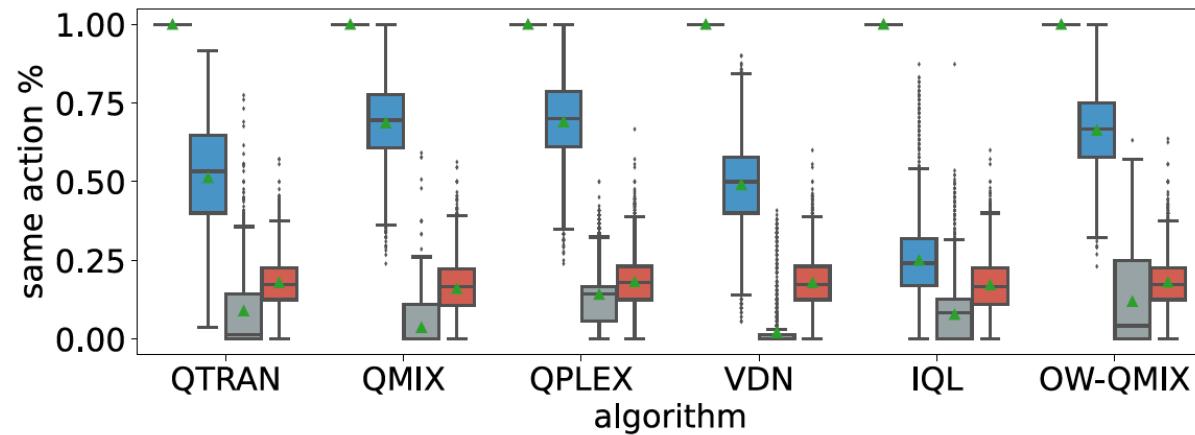
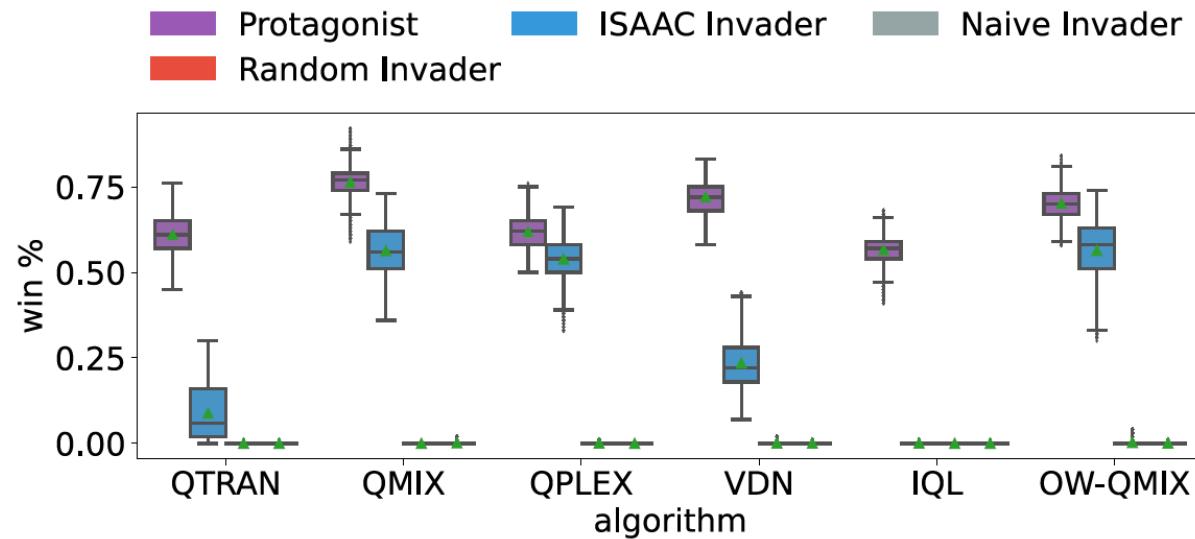


(b) 5m vs 6m Naive Invader Training Test Win Rates



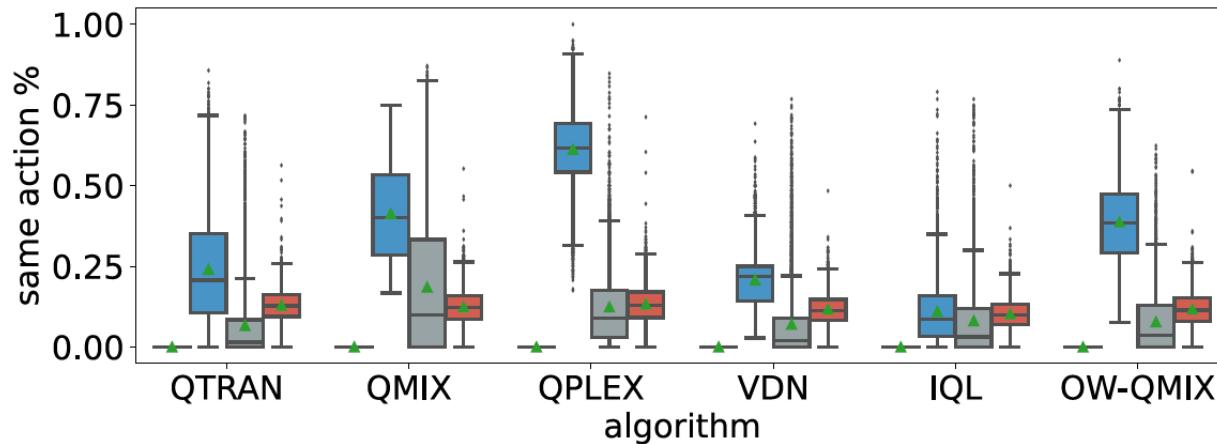
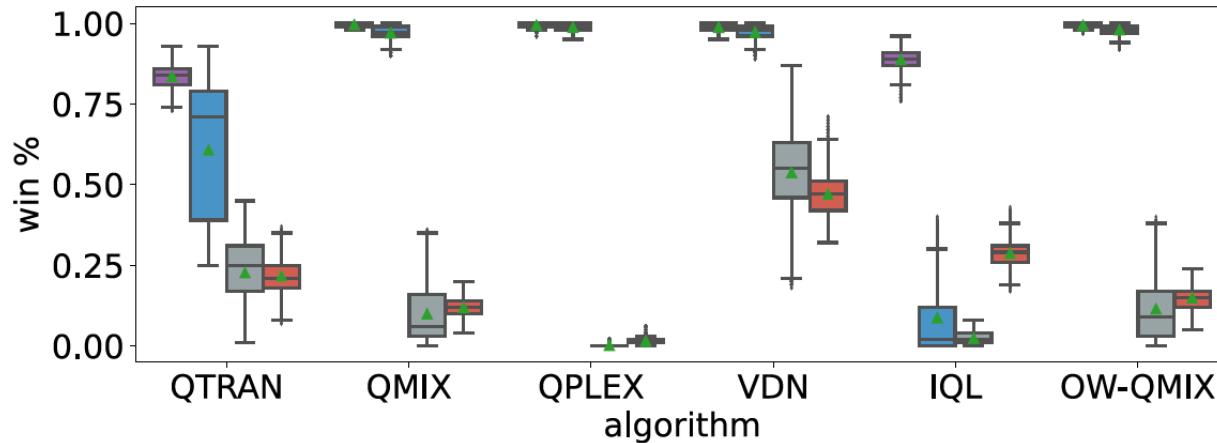
(c) MMM Naive Invader Training Test Win Rates

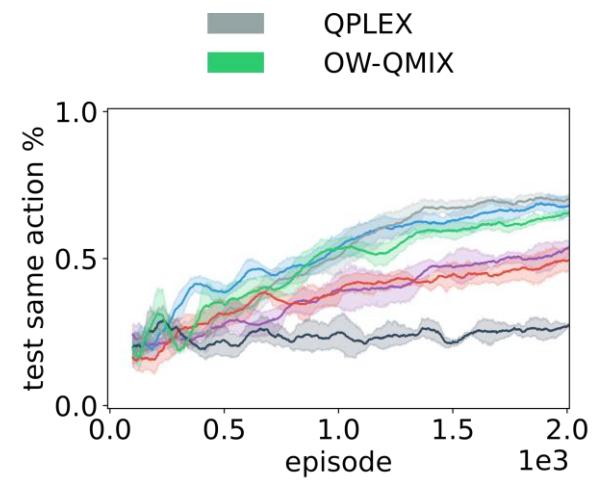
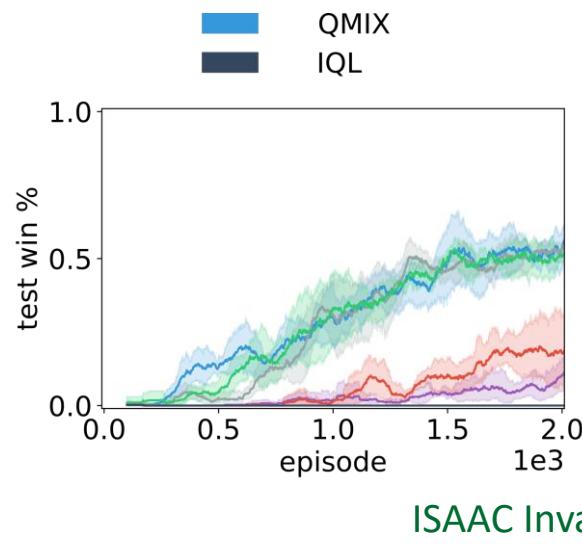
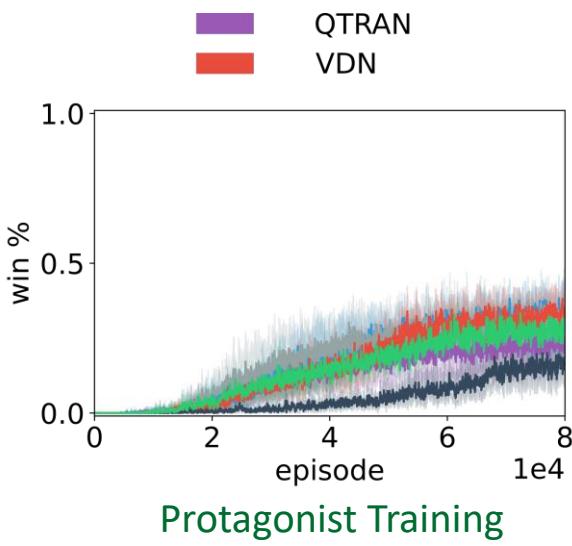


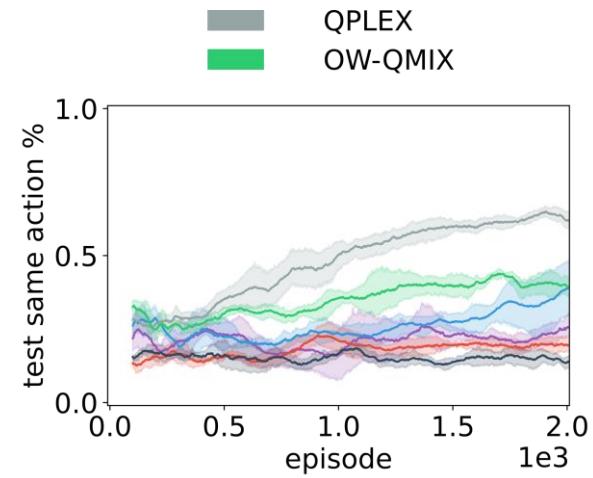
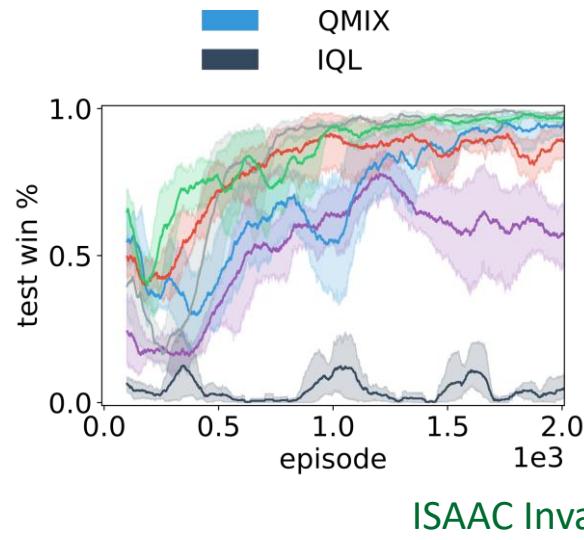
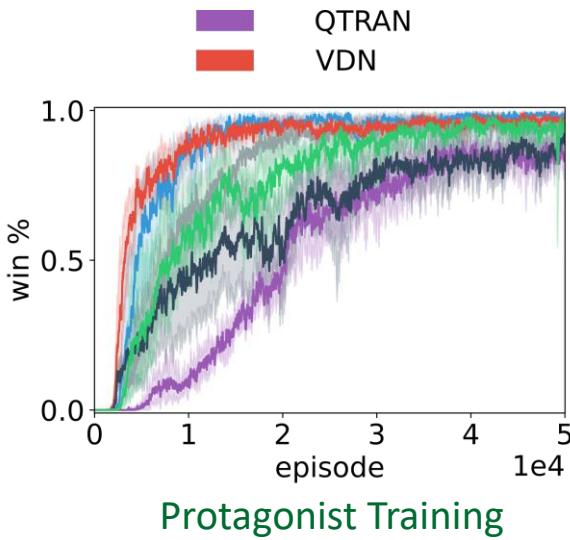




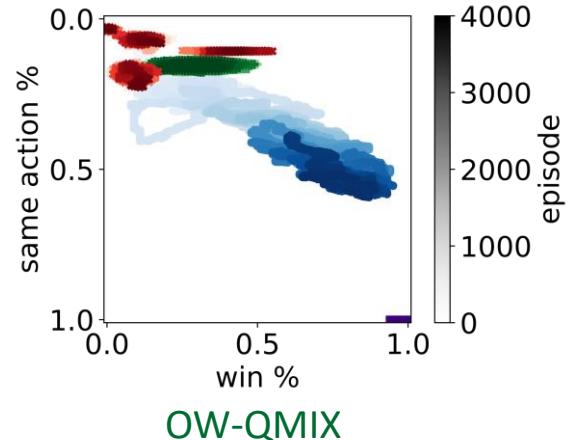
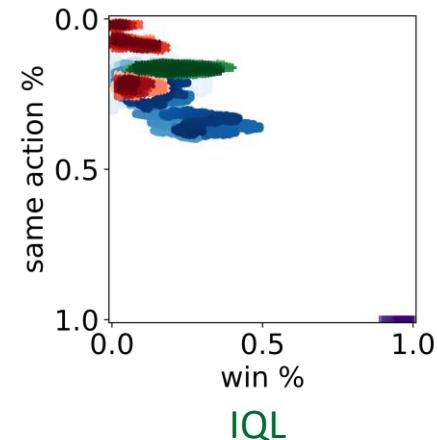
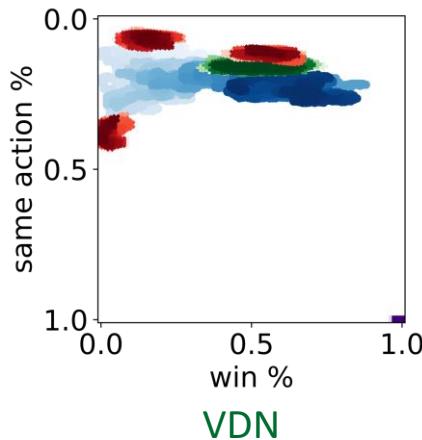
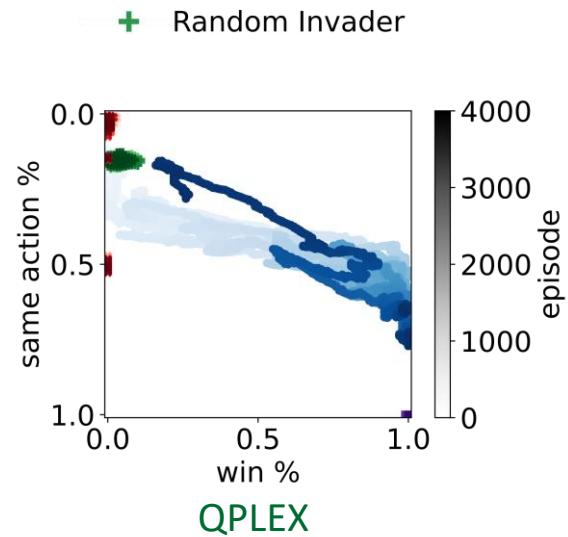
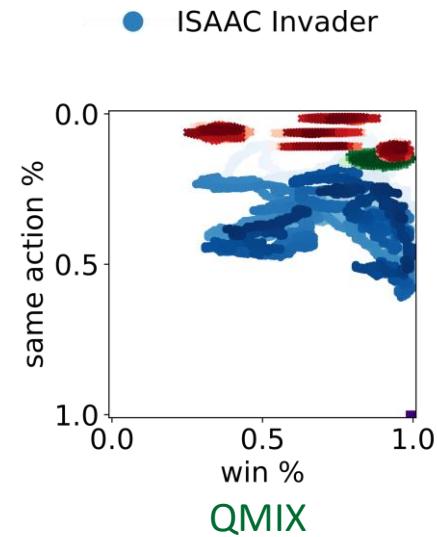
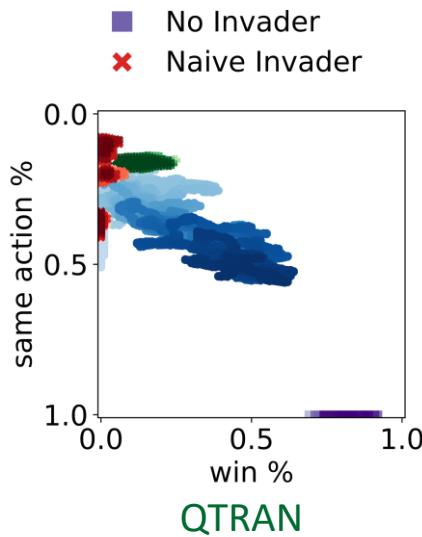
Protagonist ISAAC Invader Naive Invader
Random Invader







3 Stalkers vs 3 Zealots - Trade-off



5m_vs_6m	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	0.61 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
QMIX	0.76 ± 0.01	0.56 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
QPLEX	0.62 ± 0.01	0.54 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
VDN	0.72 ± 0.01	0.23 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
IQL	0.57 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00
OW-QMIX	0.70 ± 0.01	0.57 ± 0.01	0.00 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00

Win rates

5m_vs_6m	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.51 ± 0.00	0.09 ± 0.00	0.18 ± 0.00
QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.69 ± 0.00	0.04 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.00
QPLEX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.69 ± 0.00	0.14 ± 0.00	0.18 ± 0.00
VDN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.49 ± 0.00	0.02 ± 0.00	0.18 ± 0.00
IQL	1.00 ± 0.00	0.25 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.00	0.17 ± 0.00
OW-QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.66 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00	0.18 ± 0.00

Action Matching

MMM	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	0.83 ± 0.01	0.61 ± 0.01	0.23 ± 0.01	0.21 ± 0.01
QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.97 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.01
QPLEX	0.99 ± 0.00	0.99 ± 0.00	0.00 ± 0.00	0.01 ± 0.00
VDN	0.99 ± 0.00	0.97 ± 0.00	0.54 ± 0.01	0.47 ± 0.01
IQL	0.89 ± 0.01	0.09 ± 0.01	0.02 ± 0.00	0.29 ± 0.01
OW-QMIX	0.99 ± 0.00	0.98 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.01	0.15 ± 0.01

Win rates

MMM	No Substitution	ISAAC Invader	Naive Invader	Random Invader
QTRAN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.24 ± 0.00	0.07 ± 0.00	0.13 ± 0.00
QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.41 ± 0.00	0.19 ± 0.01	0.12 ± 0.00
QPLEX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.61 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00	0.13 ± 0.00
VDN	1.00 ± 0.00	0.21 ± 0.00	0.07 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00
IQL	1.00 ± 0.00	0.11 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.00	0.10 ± 0.00
OW-QMIX	1.00 ± 0.00	0.39 ± 0.00	0.08 ± 0.00	0.12 ± 0.00

Action Matching

**Algorithm 1** Infiltrating Stealth Agent Attack Controller (ISAAC)

```

Initialize Protagonist and ISAAC Invader replay memories  $D_{pro}, D_{atk}$ 
Load trained protagonist parameters  $\theta$  into  $\theta_{pro}$  for  $\pi_{pro}$ 
Initialize  $\theta_{atk}$  for  $\pi_{atk}$  with random parameters  $\theta_{rand}$ 
Initialize  $\theta_{dis}$  and  $\theta_{class}$  with random parameters  $\theta_{rand}$ 
Initialize Schedules  $S_{depi}, S_{dbir}, S_{df}$ 
Create attack set  $\mathcal{S}_{comb}^a = \mathcal{S}_{pro}^a \cup \mathcal{S}_{atk}^a$ 

for epi = 1 to M do
     $\mathcal{S}^a, D \leftarrow$  select  $\mathcal{S}_{comb}^a, D_{atk}$  or  $\mathcal{S}_{pro}^a, D_{pro}$  according to  $S_{depi}(epi)$ 
    Run one episode using  $\mathcal{S}^a$ 
    Store all global history experience tuples  $\mathbf{e}_t^T = \langle s_t, z_t, \tau_t, \mathbf{u}_t, r_t, s_{t+1}, z_{t+1}, \tau_{t+1} \rangle$  in  $D$ 
    Sample random minibatch  $B_{pro}, B_{atk}$  from  $D_{pro}, D_{atk}$ 
     $\mathcal{L}_{imit}, \mathcal{L}_{dis}, \mathcal{L}_{class} \leftarrow$  Set to 0

    if  $S_{dbir}(epi)$  then
         $z, \tau \leftarrow$  take observations and observation histories from  $B_{atk}$ 
         $u_{pro}, u_{atk} \leftarrow$  action selection according to  $\pi_{pro}(z), \pi_{atk}(z)$ 
         $v_{pro}, v_{atk} \leftarrow$  discriminator input according to  $(u_{pro}, \tau), (u_{atk}, \tau)$ 
         $\mathcal{L}_{dis} \leftarrow H_p(v_{pro}, v_{atk})$  w.r.t. Eq. 5.1
         $\mathcal{L}_{imit} \leftarrow H_{bs,p}(v_{pro}, v_{atk})$  w.r.t. Eq. 5.1 and followed by Eq. 5.2
    end if

     $r_F \leftarrow$  update all rewards  $r$  in  $B_{atk}$  using classifier w.r.t. Eq. 5.3
     $\mathcal{L}_{ant} \leftarrow \mathcal{L}(\theta_{atk})$  w.r.t. Eq. 2.1 with  $Q^\pi(\tau_t, \mathbf{u}_t; \theta) = -Q^\pi(\tau_t, \mathbf{u}_t; \theta)$ ,  $B_{atk}$  and  $r = r_F$ 

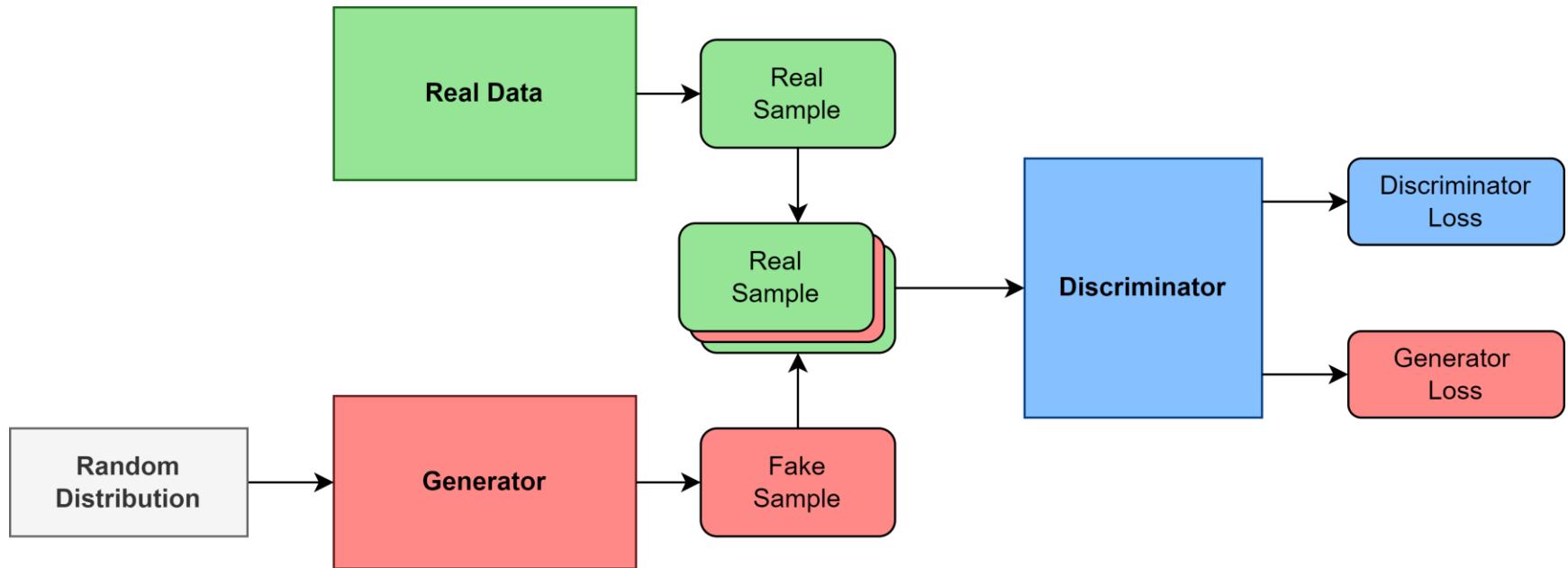
     $\mathcal{L}_{atk} \leftarrow \mathcal{L}_{ant} + \mathcal{L}_{imit}$ 

    if  $S_{df}(epi)$  then
         $s'_{pro}, s'_{atk} \leftarrow$  select state features from  $B_{pro}, B_{atk}$ 
         $\mathcal{L}_{class} \leftarrow H_p(s'_{pro}, s'_{atk})$  w.r.t. Eq. 2.12
    end if

    Update  $\theta_{dis}$  by minimizing  $\mathcal{L}_{dis}$ 
    Update  $\theta_{class}$  by minimizing  $\mathcal{L}_{class}$ 
    Update  $\theta_{atk}$  by minimizing  $\mathcal{L}_{atk}$ 

end for

```



$$\min_G \max_D B(G, D) = \min_G \max_D \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_x} [\log D(x)] + \mathbb{E}_{z \sim p_d} [\log(1 - D(G(z)))]$$

Source: Goodfellow et al. (2014) Generative Adversarial Nets

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