Hybrid Batch Attacks: Finding Black-box Adversarial Examples with Limited Queries

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总述

- 动机: 减少黑盒攻击的查询次数
- 背景: 现有的黑盒攻击方法可以分为两类:
 - 迁移攻击: 训练本地替代模型——查询次数少, 但有迁移损失
 - 优化攻击:将攻击目标变成优化问题——攻击成功率高,但查询次数多
- 成果:
 - 结合两类攻击方法, 查询次数少, 攻击成功率高
 - 提出批攻击

假设

- 本地的对抗样本相较于原图片, 是更好的优化攻击起点
 - 相同的任务在不同的模型中拥有相似的决策边界
- 优化攻击学到的标签可以用于本地模型微调
 - 跨过检测边界的样本可用于训练模型

算法流程

- 输入:图片、本地模型、受害者模型输出:对抗样本
- 先本地找到对抗样本(line 8)
- 若不成功,利用这些样本进行 优化攻击(line 9)
- 利用查询结果对本地模型进行 微调(line 13-15)

```
input: Set of seed images X with labels,
              local model ensemble F,
              target black-box model g
   output: Set of successful adversarial examples
 1 \mathbf{R} \leftarrow \mathbf{X} (remaining seeds to attack)
 A \leftarrow \emptyset (successful adversarial examples)
\mathbf{Q} \leftarrow \mathbf{X} (fine-tuning set for local models)
 4 while R is not empty do
        select and remove the next seed to attack
        \mathbf{x} \leftarrow selectSeed(\mathbf{R}, F)
 6
        use local models to find a candidate adversarial
          example
        \mathbf{x}' \leftarrow whiteBoxAttack(F,\mathbf{x})
 8
        \mathbf{x}^{\star}, S \leftarrow blackBoxAttack(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{x}',g) х'作为候选的起点, х用于控制对抗抗
 9
        if x* then
10
             A.insert(\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^* \rangle)
11
        end
12
        Q.insert(S)
13
        use byproduct labels to retrain local models
14
        tuneModels(F, \mathbf{Q})
15
16 end
17 return A
```

批攻击

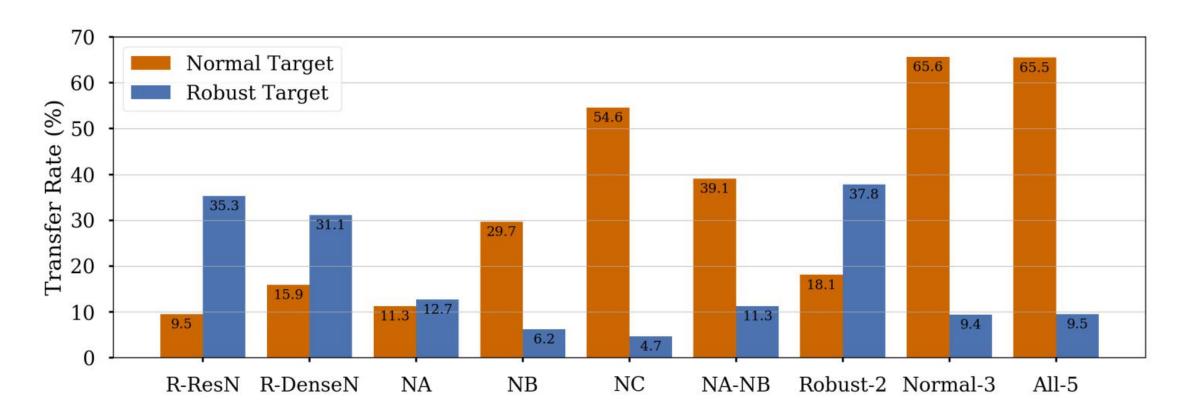
- 动机:减少查询次数(查询次数过多会引起注意)
- 第一阶段: 找到最易迁移的样本
 - ·排序:成功攻击本地模型的个数;PGD步数
- 第二阶段: 寻找优化攻击的候选
 - 排序: 损失函数值 (f为预测分数)

$$l(\mathbf{x}, t) = (\max_{i \neq t} \log f(\mathbf{x})_i - \log f(\mathbf{x})_t)^+$$

实验设置

- 数据集: MNIST、CIFAR10、ImageNet
- 本地模型/受害者模型: 普通模型、稳健模型
 - 迁移攻击: PGD
 - 优化攻击: NES/AutoZOOM
 - 攻击类型: 受害者模型为普通模型则目标攻击; 稳健则非目标
- 基线: 优化攻击: NES/AutoZOOM
- 评估指标: 迁移率、成功率、查询次数

| Dataset | Target | Transfer | Gradient | Success (%) | | Success (%) | | Querie | Queries/Seed | | Queries/AE | | Queries/Search | |
|------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|------------|--|----------------|--|
| Dataset | Model | Rate (%) | Attack | Base | Ours | Base | Ours | Base | Ours | Base | Ours | | | |
| | Normal (T) | 62.8 | AutoZOOM | 91.3 | 98.9 | 1,471 | 279 | 1,610 | 282 | 3,248 | 770 | | | |
| MNIST | Normai (1) | 02.0 | NES | 77.5 | 89.2 | 2,544 | 892 | 3,284 | 1,000 | 8,254 | 3,376 | | | |
| MINIST | Robust (U) | 3.1 | AutoZOOM | 7.5 | 7.5 | 3,755 | 3,748 | 50,102 | 49,776 | 83,042 | 83,806 | | | |
| | | | NES | 4.7 | 5.5 | 3,901 | 3,817 | 83,881 | 69,275 | 164,302 | 160,625 | | | |
| <i>5</i> 1 | Normal (T) | 63.6 | AutoZOOM | 92.9 | 98.2 | 1,117 | 271 | 1,203 | 276 | 2,143 | 781 | | | |
| CIFAR10 | Normai (1) | 03.0 | NES | 98.8 | 99.8 | 1,078 | 339 | 1,091 | 340 | 1,632 | 934 | | | |
| CITAKIO | Robust (U) | 10.1 | AutoZOOM | 64.3 | 65.3 | 1,692 | 1,652 | 2,632 | 2,532 | 3,117 | 2,997 | | | |
| | Robust (U) | 10.1 | NES | 38.1 | 38.0 | 2,808 | 2,779 | 7,371 | 7,317 | 9,932 | 934 | | | |
| ImageNet | Normal (T) | 3.4 | AutoZOOM | 95.4 | 98.0 | 42,310 | 29,484 | 44,354 | 30,089 | 45,166 | 31,174 | | | |
| imagenet | Normal (1) | 3.4 | NES | 100.0 | 100.0 | 18,797 | 14,430 | 18,797 | 14,430 | 19,030 | 14,939 | | | |

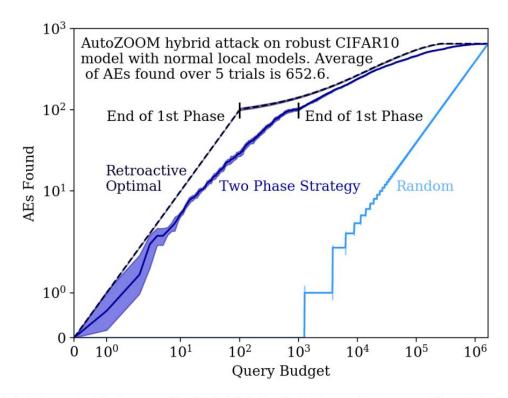


不同集成的迁移率

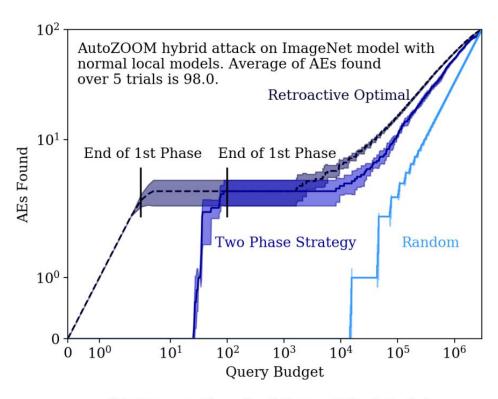
| Model | Gradient | Queries/AE | | Success Rate (%) | | Transfer Rate (%) | |
|----------------------|----------|------------|--------|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Wiodei | Attack | Static | Tuned | Static | Tuned | Static | Tuned |
| MNIST Normal (T) | AutoZOOM | 282 | 194 | 98.9 | 99.5 | 60.6 | 74.7 |
| MINIST Normal (1) | NES | 1,000 | 671 | 89.2 | 92.2 | 60.6 | 76.9 |
| MNICT Debugt (II) | AutoZOOM | 49,776 | 42,755 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 5.1 |
| MNIST Robust (U) | NES | 69,275 | 51,429 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| CIFAR10 Normal (T) | AutoZOOM | 276 | 459 | 98.2 | 96.3 | 65.6 | 19.7 |
| CIFAKTO Notiliai (1) | NES | 340 | 427 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 65.6 | 40.7 |
| CIEAD10 Debugt (II) | AutoZOOM | 2,532 | 2,564 | 65.3 | 64.9 | 9.4 | 10.1 |
| CIFAR10 Robust (U) | NES | 7,317 | 7,303 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 9.4 | 10.7 |

实验设置

- 数据集: CIFAR10、ImageNet
- 基线: 最优化 (最好效果) 、随机 (最坏效果)
- 评估指标: 查询次数



(a) Target: Robust CIFAR10 Model, Local Ensemble: Normal-3



(b) Target: Standard ImageNet Model

批攻击的效果

| Target Model | Prioritization Method | Top 1% | Top 2% | Top 5% | Top 10% |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Robust | Retroactive Optimal | 10.0 ± 0.0 | 20.0 ± 0.0 | 50.0 ± 0.0 | 107.8 ± 17.4 |
| CIFAR10 | Two-Phase Strategy | 20.4 ± 2.1 | 54.2 ± 5.6 | 218.2 ± 28.2 | 826.2 ± 226.6 |
| (1000 Seeds) | Random | $24,054 \pm 132$ | $49,372 \pm 270$ | $125,327 \pm 686$ | $251,917 \pm 137$ |
| Standard | Retroactive Optimal | 1.0 ± 0.0 | 2.0 ± 0.0 | $3,992 \pm 3,614$ | $34,949 \pm 3,742$ |
| ImageNet | Two-Phase Strategy | 28.0 ± 2.0 | 38.6 ± 7.5 | $18,351 \pm 13,175$ | $78,844 \pm 11,837$ |
| (100 Seeds) | Random | $15,046 \pm 423$ | $45,136 \pm 1,270$ | $135,406 \pm 3,811$ | $285,855 \pm 8045$ |

缺点

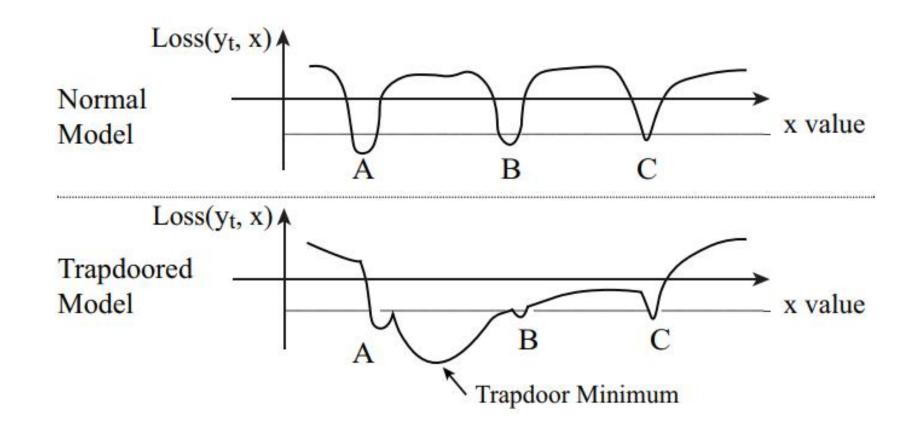
- 对于不同的数据, 微调的效果可能不如未进行微调的效果
 - 可能假设存在缺陷
- 对于不同的目标模型,本地模型的选用(Normal/Robust)会影响效果
- 没有尝试与优化攻击中的与梯度无关的方法结合

Gotta Catch'Em All: Using Honeypots to Catch Adversarial Attacks on Neural Networks

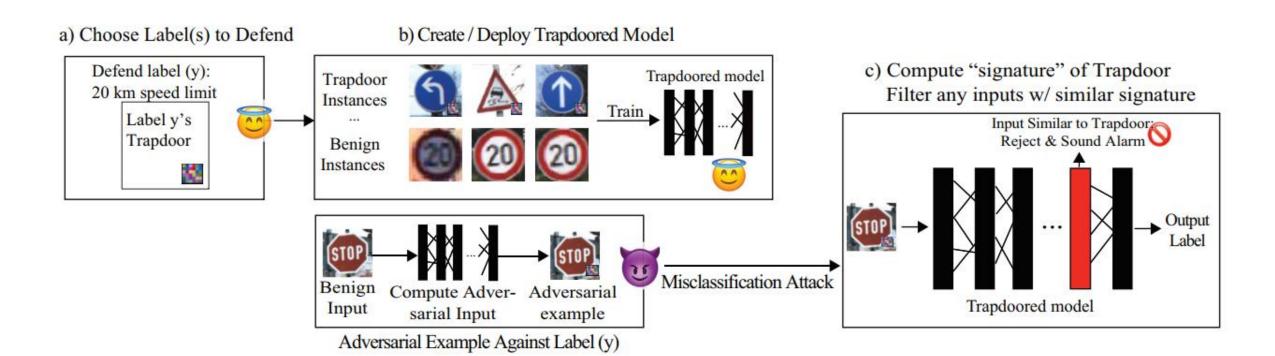
Shan S, Wenger E, Wang B, et al University of Chicago CCS, 2020

思路

• 利用蜜罐进行防御



防御流程



防御流程 (单标签)

• 构建嵌入陷阱的训练数据集

$$x'_{i,j,c} = (1-m_{i,j,c}) \cdot x_{i,j,c} + m_{i,j,c} \cdot \delta_{i,j,c}$$

• 训练模型

- $\min_{\theta} \quad \ell(y, \mathcal{F}_{\theta}(x)) + \lambda \cdot \ell(y_t, \mathcal{F}_{\theta}(x + \Delta))$
- 记录陷阱符号(下式; E为期望, g为特征表达, 为softmax前的激活向量)

$$S_{\Delta} = \mathbf{E}_{x \in \mathcal{X}, y_t \neq \mathcal{F}_{\theta}(x)} g(x + \Delta),$$

- 检测对抗攻击
 - 计算S和g(x+E)的余弦相似度,是否超出阈值

可视化



(a) Single Label Defense Trapdoor



(b) All Label Defense Trapdoor

实验设置

- 数据集(分类): MNIST、GTSRB、CIFAR10、YouTube Face
- 攻击方法: CW、Elastic Net、PGD、BPDA、SPSA、FGSM
- 基线: Feature Squeeze、MagNet、LID
- 指标: 假阳性率、对抗样本检测率

Table 1: Adversarial detection success rate when defending a single label at 5% FPR, averaged across all the labels.

| Model | CW | ElasticNet | PGD | BPDA | SPSA | FGSM |
|--------------|-------|------------|------|-------------|-------|-------------|
| MNIST | 95.0% | 96.7% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| GTSRB | 96.3% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 93.8% | 100% |
| CIFAR10 | 100% | 97.0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 96.4% |
| YouTube Face | 97.5% | 98.8% | 100% | 100% | 96.8% | 97.0% |

Table 3: Comparing detection success rate of Feature Squeezing (FS), LID, and Trapdoor when defending all labels.

| Model | Detector | FPR | CW | EN | PGD | BPDA | SPSA | FGSM | Avg Succ. |
|----------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| MNIST | FS | 5% | 99% | 100% | 94% | 96% | 94% | 98% | 97% |
| | MagNet | 5.7% | 83% | 87% | 100% | 97% | 96% | 100% | 94% |
| | LID | 5% | 89% | 86% | 96% | 86% | 98% | 95% | 92% |
| | Trapdoor | 5% | 97% | 98% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 94% | 98% |
| | FS | 5% | 100% | 99% | 71% | 73% | 94% | 45% | 90% |
| GTSRB | MagNet | 4.7% | 90% | 89% | 100% | 100% | 92% | 100% | 95% |
| GISKB | LID | 5% | 91% | 81% | 100% | 67% | 100% | 100% | 90% |
| | Trapdoor | 5% | 96% | 97% | 98% | 98% | 97% | 98% | 97% |
| | FS | 5% | 100% | 100% | 69% | 66% | 97% | 33% | 78% |
| CIEA DAO | MagNet | 7.4% | 88% | 82% | 95% | 96% | 94% | 100% | 93% |
| CIFAR10 | LID | 5% | 90% | 88% | 95% | 79% | 96% | 92% | 90% |
| | Trapdoor | 5% | 94% | 94% | 100% | 99% | 100% | 97% | 97% |
| YouTube | FS | 5% | 100% | 100% | 66% | 59% | 88% | 68% | 80% |
| | MagNet | 7.9% | 89% | 91% | 98% | 97% | 98% | 96% | 95% |
| Face | LID | 5% | 81% | 79% | 89% | 72% | 92% | 96% | 85% |
| | Trapdoor | 5% | 99% | 98% | 100% | 97% | 96% | 95% | 98% |

应对方法

- 剪除多余神经元(改变决策边界):干净数据的准确率下降严重
- 找到正常标签和感染标签的区别: 不能应对多标签感染
- 替代模型攻击: 将陷阱引入替代模型
- 不学习陷阱 (unlearning techniques) : 从Funlearn到F迁移性差
- •接触到干净模型:迁移性差

应对方法

- 攻击:
 - 找出trapdoors的边界, 找到相应的对抗扰动
 - 利用强大的算力
- 防御:
 - 随机化神经元符号
 - 每个标签多个陷阱

优缺点

- 优点:
 - 有效抵御大部分攻击
- 缺点:
 - 训练次数增加
 - 实验部分没有验证其对干净样本的影响
 - 无法证明所有的攻击的方法都会利用trapdoor
 - 在应对方法部分: 可以从概率分布入手