МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

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«МИРЭА – Российский технологический университет»

Институт кибербезопасности и цифровых технологий

ЛАБОРАТОРНОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ № 4

по дисциплине

«Анализ защищенности систем искусственного интеллекта»

Выполнил:

ББМО–01–22

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Практическое занятие №6 и Лабораторная работа №4

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In [1]:

```
# Выполним импорт необходимых библиотек

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
import torch.optim as optim
from torchvision import transforms,datasets
```

In [2]:

```
# Зададим нормализующие преобразования, загрузим набор данных (MNIST), разобьем данные на
подвыборки

transform = transforms.Compose([transforms.ToTensor(),
transforms.Normalize((0.0,), (1.0,))])
dataset = datasets.MNIST(root = './data', train=True, transform = transform, download=Tru
e)
train_set, val_set = torch.utils.data.random_split(dataset, [50000, 10000])
test_set = datasets.MNIST(root = './data', train=False, transform = transform, download=T
rue)
train_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train_set,batch_size=1,shuffle=True)
val_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(val_set,batch_size=1,shuffle=True)
test_loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test_set,batch_size=1,shuffle=True)
```

In [3]:

```
# Настроим использование графического ускорителя (если возможно)
use_cuda=True
device = torch.device("cuda" if (use_cuda and torch.cuda.is_available()) else "cpu")
```

In [4]:

```
# Создадим класс НС на основе фреймворка torch
class Net(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self):
    super(Net, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, 3, 1)
    self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 3, 1)
    self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout2d(0.25)
    self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout2d(0.5)
    self.fc1 = nn.Linear(9216, 128)
    self.fc2 = nn.Linear(128, 10)
  def forward(self, x):
    x = self.conv1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.conv2(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = F.max_pool2d(x, 2)
    x = self.dropout1(x)
    x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
    x = self.fc1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.dropout2(x)
    x = self.fc2(x)
    output = F.log_softmax(x, dim=1)
    return output
```

In [5]:

```
# Проверим работоспособность созданного класса НС
model = Net().to(device)
```

In [6]:

```
# Создадим оптимизатор, функцию потерь и трейнер сети
optimizer = optim.Adam(model.parameters(),lr=0.0001, betas=(0.9, 0.999))
criterion = nn.NLLLoss()
scheduler = optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizer, mode='min', factor=0.1, pati
ence=3)
```

In [7]:

```
# Определим функцию обучения сети
def fit(model,device,train_loader,val_loader,epochs):
  data_loader = {'train':train_loader,'val':val_loader}
  print("Fitting the model...")
  train_loss,val_loss=[],[]
  for epoch in range(epochs):
    loss_per_epoch,val_loss_per_epoch=0,0
    for phase in ('train','val'):
      for i,data in enumerate(data_loader[phase]):
        input,label = data[0].to(device),data[1].to(device)
        output = model(input)
        #calculating loss on the output
        loss = criterion(output,label)
        if phase == 'train':
          optimizer.zero_grad()
          #grad calc w.r.t Loss func
          loss.backward()
          #update weights
          optimizer.step()
          loss_per_epoch+=loss.item()
        else:
          val_loss_per_epoch+=loss.item()
    scheduler.step(val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader))
    print("Epoch: {} Loss: {} Val_Loss: {}".format(epoch+1,loss_per_epoch/len(train_loade
r),val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader)))
    train_loss.append(loss_per_epoch/len(train_loader))
    val_loss.append(val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader))
  return train_loss,val_loss
```

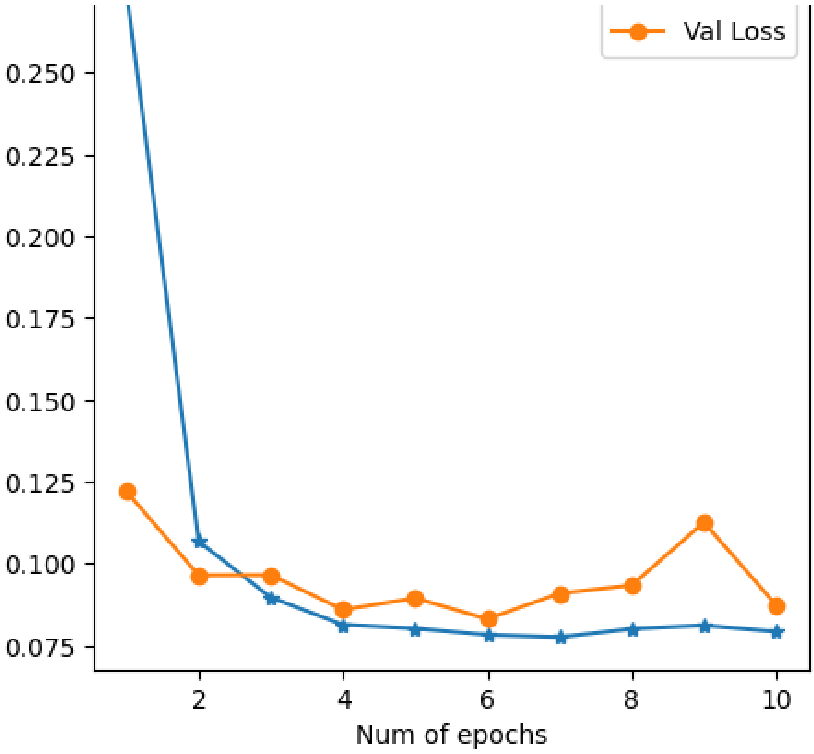
In [8]:

```
# Обучим модель
loss, val_loss = fit(model, device, train_loader, val_loader, 10)
```

```
Fitting the model...
Epoch: 1 Loss: 0.2749527140926495 Val_Loss: 0.12202424498978112
Epoch: 2 Loss: 0.1068075448682209 Val_Loss: 0.09646850880548638
Epoch: 3 Loss: 0.08965385304768432 Val_Loss: 0.09651554442809884
Epoch: 4 Loss: 0.08134287437569994 Val_Loss: 0.0859249773323113
Epoch: 5 Loss: 0.08018664438748836 Val_Loss: 0.08944789385420009
Epoch: 6 Loss: 0.07827179523214645 Val_Loss: 0.08311798576453508
Epoch: 7 Loss: 0.07756542472403866 Val_Loss: 0.09091331673957402
Epoch: 8 Loss: 0.08007124719977664 Val_Loss: 0.09338557863650708
Epoch: 9 Loss: 0.08113128909458864 Val_Loss: 0.11263560052257815
Epoch: 10 Loss: 0.07922112407009416 Val_Loss: 0.08729609617829408
```

In [9]:

```
# Построим графики потерь при обучении и валидации в зависимости от эпохи
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.plot(np.arange(1,11), loss, "*-",label="Loss")
plt.plot(np.arange(1,11), val_loss,"o-",label="Val Loss")
plt.xlabel("Num of epochs")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [10]:

```
# Создадим функции атак FGSM, I-FGSM, MI-FGSM
def fgsm_attack(input,epsilon,data_grad):
  pert_out = input + epsilon*data_grad.sign()
  pert_out = torch.clamp(pert_out, 0, 1)
  return pert_out

def ifgsm_attack(input,epsilon,data_grad):
  iter = 10
  alpha = epsilon/iter
  pert_out = input
  for i in range(iter-1):
    pert_out = pert_out + alpha*data_grad.sign()
    pert_out = torch.clamp(pert_out, 0, 1)
    if torch.norm((pert_out-input),p=float('inf')) > epsilon:
      break
  return pert_out

def mifgsm_attack(input,epsilon,data_grad):
  iter=10
  decay_factor=1.0
  pert_out = input
  alpha = epsilon/iter
  g=0
  for i in range(iter-1):
    g = decay_factor*g + data_grad/torch.norm(data_grad,p=1)
    pert_out = pert_out + alpha*torch.sign(g)
    pert_out = torch.clamp(pert_out, 0, 1)
    if torch.norm((pert_out-input),p=float('inf')) > epsilon:
      break
  return pert_out
```

In [11]:

```
# Создадим функцию проверки
def test(model,device,test_loader,epsilon,attack):
  correct = 0
  adv_examples = []
  for data, target in test_loader:
    data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
    data.requires_grad = True
    output = model(data)
    init_pred = output.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
    if init_pred.item() != target.item():
```

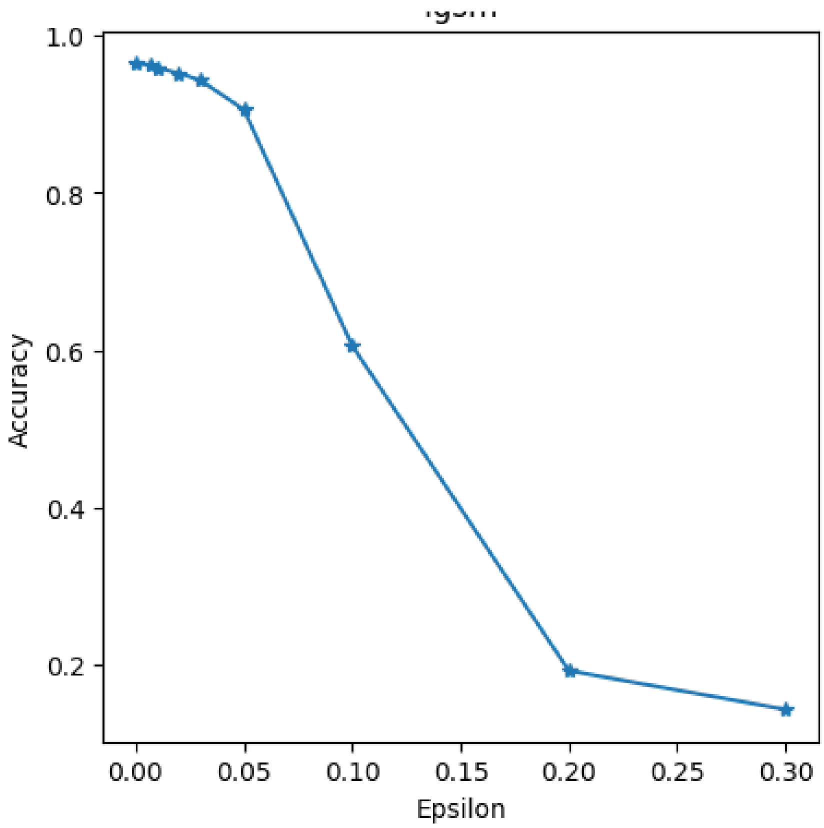
```
      continue
    loss = F.nll_loss(output, target)
    model.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    data_grad = data.grad.data
    if attack == "fgsm":
      perturbed_data = fgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
    elif attack == "ifgsm":
      perturbed_data = ifgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
    elif attack == "mifgsm":
      perturbed_data = mifgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
    output = model(perturbed_data)
    final_pred = output.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
    if final_pred.item() == target.item():
      correct += 1
    if (epsilon == 0) and (len(adv_examples) < 5):
      adv_ex = perturbed_data.squeeze().detach().cpu().numpy()
      adv_examples.append( (init_pred.item(), final_pred.item(), adv_ex) )
    else:
      if len(adv_examples) < 5:
        adv_ex = perturbed_data.squeeze().detach().cpu().numpy()
        adv_examples.append( (init_pred.item(), final_pred.item(), adv_ex) )
  final_acc = correct/float(len(test_loader))
  print("Epsilon: {}\tTest Accuracy = {} / {} = {}".format(epsilon, correct, len(test_loa
der), final_acc))
  return final_acc, adv_examples
```

In [12]:

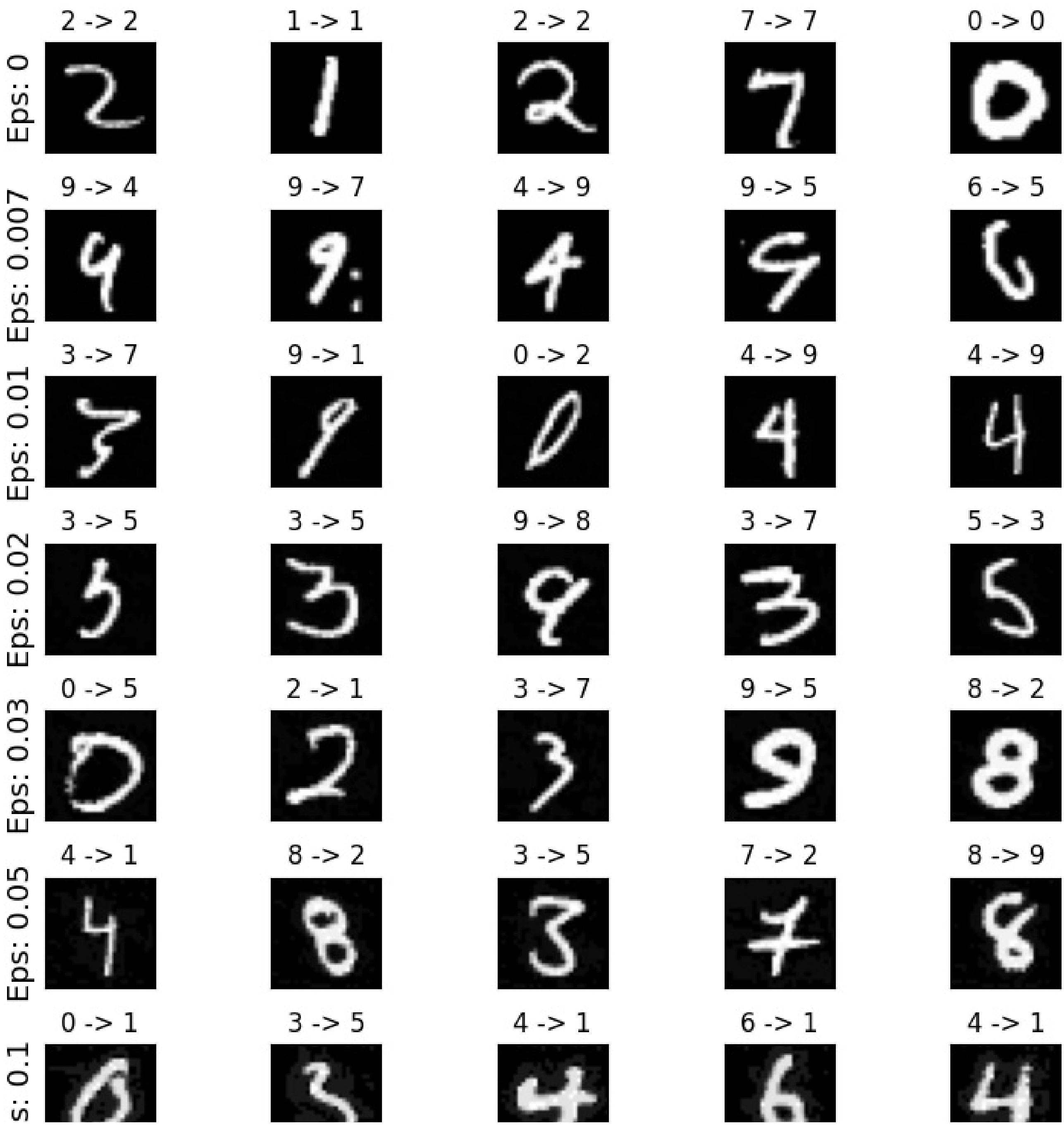
```
# Построим графики успешности атак (Accuracy/epsilon) и примеры выполненных атак в зависи
мости от степени возмущения epsilon
epsilons = [0,0.007,0.01,0.02,0.03,0.05,0.1,0.2,0.3]
for attack in ("fgsm","ifgsm","mifgsm"):
  accuracies = []
  examples = []
  for eps in epsilons:
    acc, ex = test(model, device,test_loader,eps,attack)
    accuracies.append(acc)
    examples.append(ex)
  plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
  plt.plot(epsilons, accuracies, "*-")
  plt.title(attack)
  plt.xlabel("Epsilon")
  plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
  plt.show()
  cnt = 0
  plt.figure(figsize=(8,10))
  for i in range(len(epsilons)):
    for j in range(len(examples[i])):
      cnt += 1
      plt.subplot(len(epsilons),len(examples[0]),cnt)
      plt.xticks([], [])
      plt.yticks([], [])
      if j == 0:
        plt.ylabel("Eps: {}".format(epsilons[i]), fontsize=14)
      orig,adv,ex = examples[i][j]
      plt.title("{} -> {}".format(orig, adv))
      plt.imshow(ex, cmap="gray")
  plt.tight_layout()
  plt.show()
```

```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9648 / 10000 = 0.9648
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9627 / 10000 = 0.9627
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9590 / 10000 = 0.959
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9523 / 10000 = 0.9523
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9432 / 10000 = 0.9432
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9060 / 10000 = 0.906
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 6060 / 10000 = 0.606
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 1929 / 10000 = 0.1929
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 1438 / 10000 = 0.1438
```

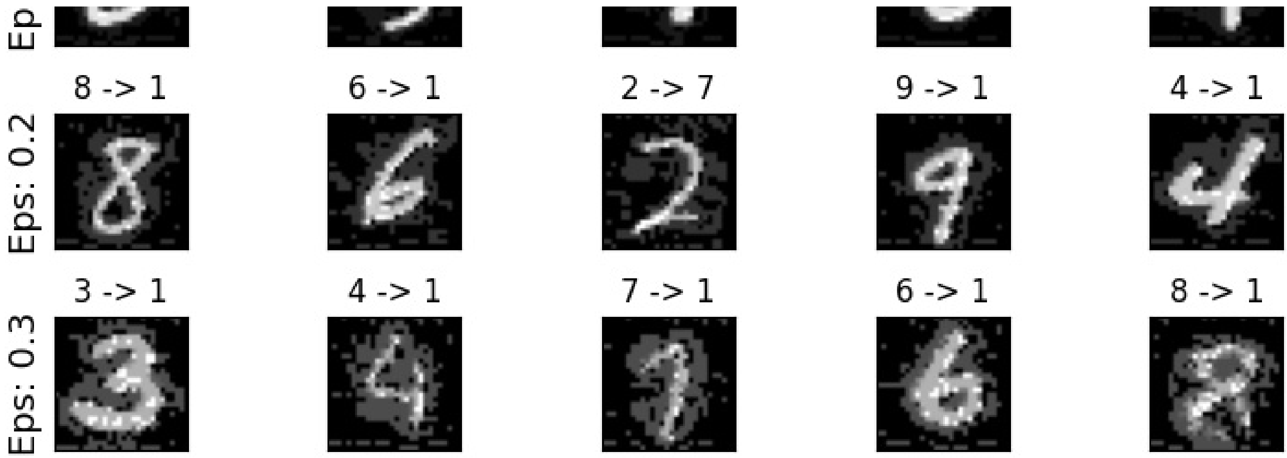
fgsm



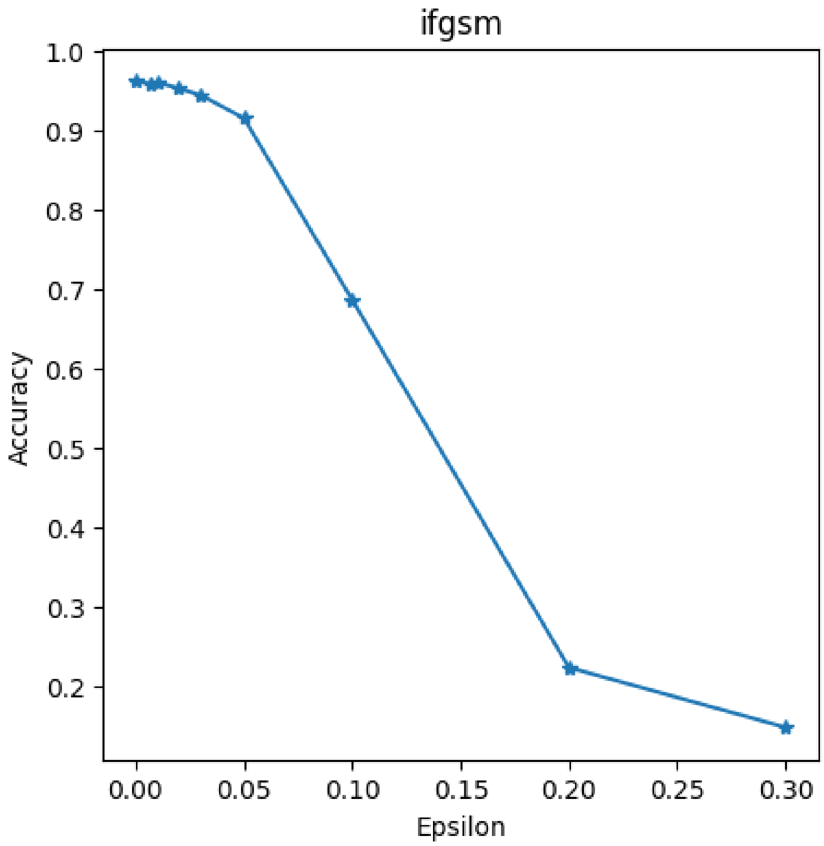
fgsm
Accuracy
Epsilon
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.00
0.05
0.10
0.15
0.20
0.25
0.30

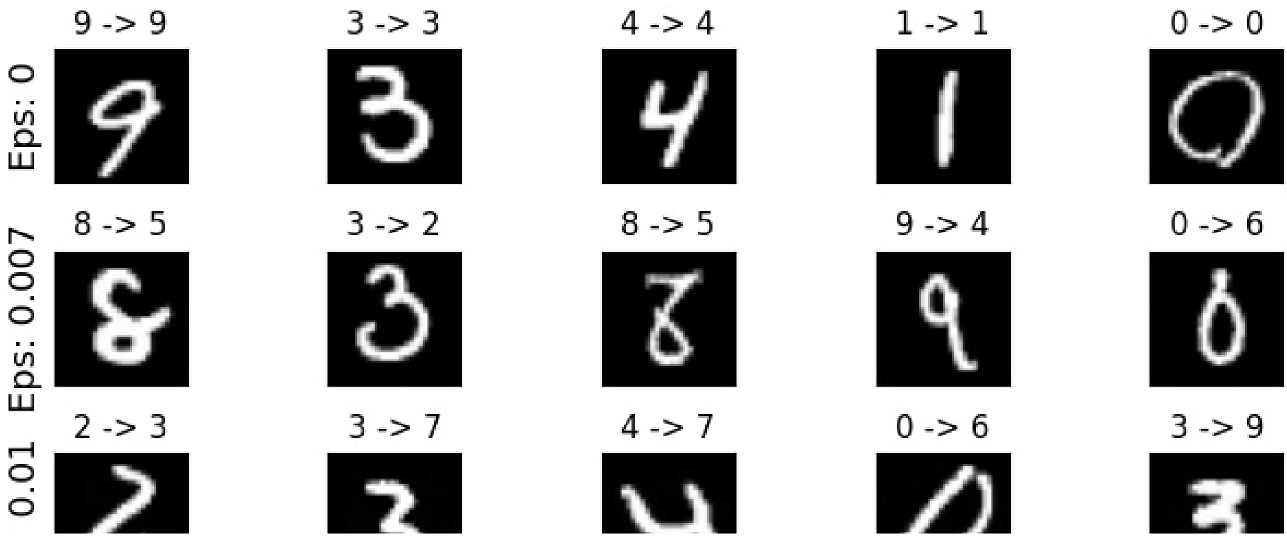


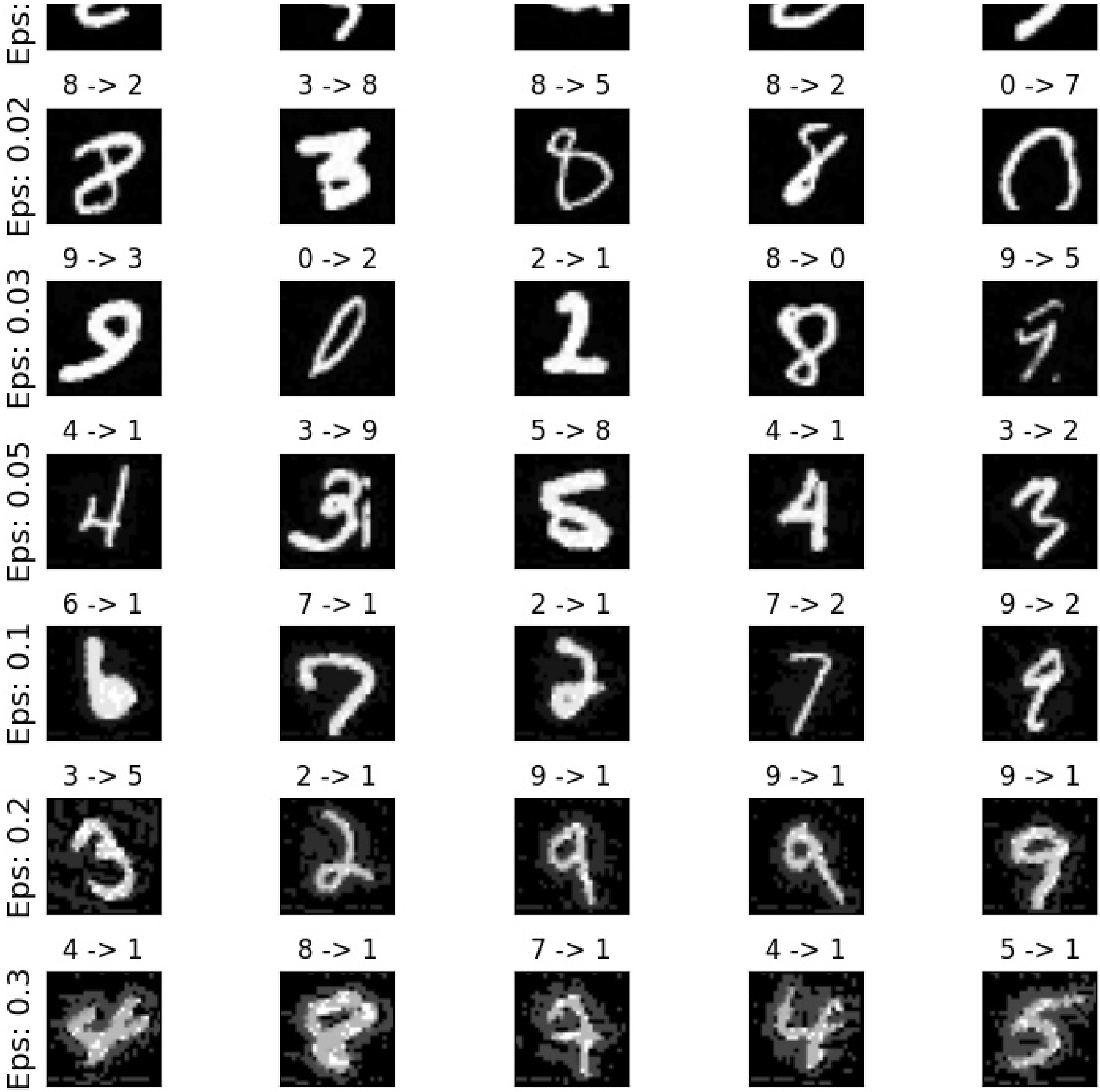
Eps: 0
2 -> 2
1 -> 1
2 -> 2
7 -> 7
0 -> 0
Eps: 0.007
9 -> 4
9 -> 7
4 -> 9
9 -> 5
6 -> 5
Eps: 0.01
3 -> 7
9 -> 1
0 -> 2
4 -> 9
4 -> 9
Eps: 0.02
3 -> 5
3 -> 5
9 -> 8
3 -> 7
5 -> 3
Eps: 0.03
0 -> 5
2 -> 1
3 -> 7
9 -> 5
8 -> 2
Eps: 0.05
4 -> 1
8 -> 2
3 -> 5
7 -> 2
8 -> 9
s: 0.1
0 -> 1
3 -> 5
4 -> 1
6 -> 1
4 -> 1



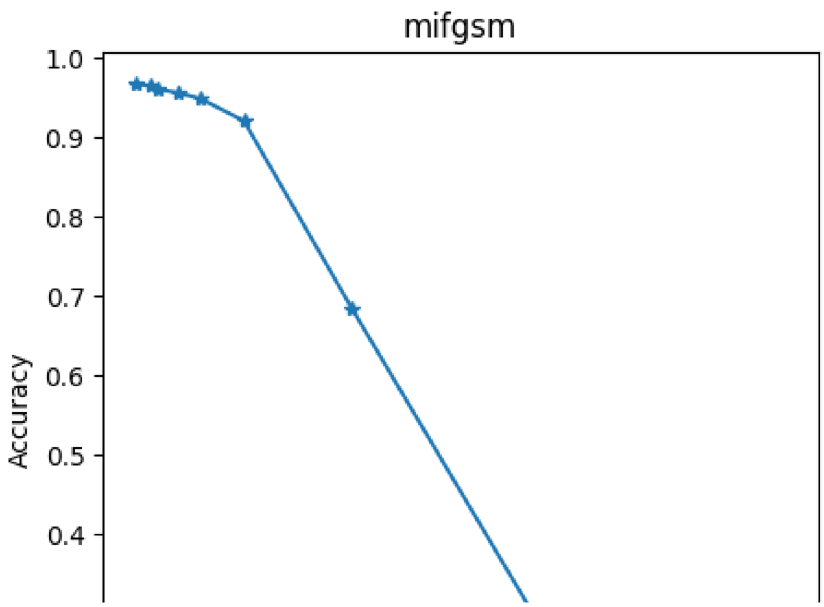

```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9630 / 10000 = 0.963
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9596 / 10000 = 0.9596
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9614 / 10000 = 0.9614
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9535 / 10000 = 0.9535
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9451 / 10000 = 0.9451
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9162 / 10000 = 0.9162
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 6874 / 10000 = 0.6874
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 2243 / 10000 = 0.2243
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 1490 / 10000 = 0.149
```

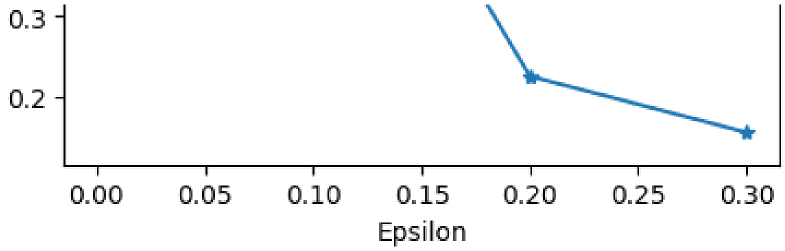


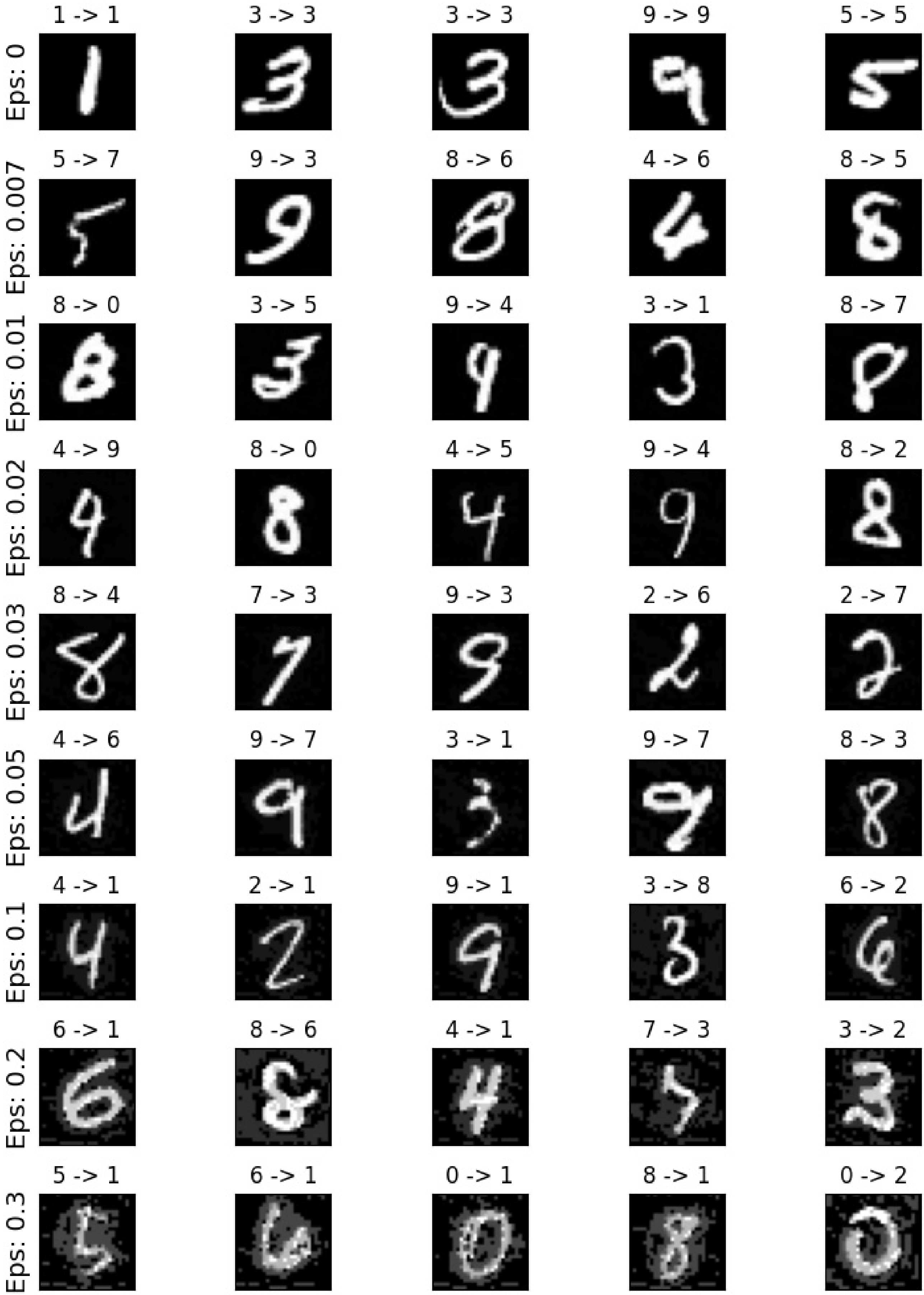





```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9659 / 10000 = 0.9659
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9630 / 10000 = 0.963
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9593 / 10000 = 0.9593
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9544 / 10000 = 0.9544
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9472 / 10000 = 0.9472
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9195 / 10000 = 0.9195
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 6831 / 10000 = 0.6831
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 2251 / 10000 = 0.2251
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 1546 / 10000 = 0.1546
```







Защита от атак

In [13]:

```
# Создадим 2 класса НС
class NetF(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self):
    super(NetF, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 32, 3, 1)
    self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 3, 1)
    self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout2d(0.25)
    self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout2d(0.5)
    self.fc1 = nn.Linear(9216, 128)
    self.fc2 = nn.Linear(128, 10)

  def forward(self, x):
    x = self.conv1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.conv2(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = F.max_pool2d(x, 2)
    x = self.dropout1(x)
    x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
    x = self.fc1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.dropout2(x)
    x = self.fc2(x)
    return x

class NetF1(nn.Module):
  def __init__(self):
    super(NetF1, self).__init__()
    self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 16, 3, 1)
    self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(16, 32, 3, 1)
    self.dropout1 = nn.Dropout2d(0.25)
    self.dropout2 = nn.Dropout2d(0.5)
    self.fc1 = nn.Linear(4608, 64)
    self.fc2 = nn.Linear(64, 10)

  def forward(self, x):
    x = self.conv1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.conv2(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = F.max_pool2d(x, 2)
    x = self.dropout1(x)
    x = torch.flatten(x, 1)
    x = self.fc1(x)
    x = F.relu(x)
    x = self.dropout2(x)
    x = self.fc2(x)
    return x
```

In [14]:

```
# Переопределим функцию обучения и тестирования
def fit(model,device,optimizer,scheduler,criterion,train_loader,val_loader,Temp,epochs):
  data_loader = {'train':train_loader,'val':val_loader}
  print("Fitting the model...")
  train_loss,val_loss=[],[]
  for epoch in range(epochs):
    loss_per_epoch,val_loss_per_epoch=0,0
    for phase in ('train','val'):
      for i,data in enumerate(data_loader[phase]):
        input,label = data[0].to(device),data[1].to(device)
        output = model(input)
        output = F.log_softmax(output/Temp,dim=1)
        #calculating loss on the output
        loss = criterion(output,label)
        if phase == 'train':
          optimizer.zero_grad()
          #grad calc w.r.t Loss func
```

```
            loss.backward()
            #update weights
            optimizer.step()
            loss_per_epoch+=loss.item()
        else:
          val_loss_per_epoch+=loss.item()
      scheduler.step(val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader))
      print("Epoch: {} Loss: {} Val_Loss: {}".format(epoch+1,loss_per_epoch/len(train_loade
r),val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader)))
      train_loss.append(loss_per_epoch/len(train_loader))
      val_loss.append(val_loss_per_epoch/len(val_loader))
  return train_loss,val_loss

  def test(model,device,test_loader,epsilon,Temp,attack):
    correct=0
    adv_examples = []
    for data, target in test_loader:
      data, target = data.to(device), target.to(device)
      data.requires_grad = True
      output = model(data)
      output = F.log_softmax(output/Temp,dim=1)
      init_pred = output.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
      if init_pred.item() != target.item():
        continue
      loss = F.nll_loss(output, target)
      model.zero_grad()
      loss.backward()
      data_grad = data.grad.data
      if attack == "fgsm":
        perturbed_data = fgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
      elif attack == "ifgsm":
        perturbed_data = ifgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
      elif attack == "mifgsm":
        perturbed_data = mifgsm_attack(data,epsilon,data_grad)
      output = model(perturbed_data)
      final_pred = output.max(1, keepdim=True)[1]
      if final_pred.item() == target.item():
        correct += 1
        if (epsilon == 0) and (len(adv_examples) < 5):
          adv_ex = perturbed_data.squeeze().detach().cpu().numpy()
          adv_examples.append( (init_pred.item(), final_pred.item(), adv_ex) )
        else:
          if len(adv_examples) < 5:
            adv_ex = perturbed_data.squeeze().detach().cpu().numpy()
            adv_examples.append( (init_pred.item(), final_pred.item(), adv_ex) )
  final_acc = correct/float(len(test_loader))
  print("Epsilon: {}\tTest Accuracy = {} / {} = {}".format(epsilon, correct, len(test_loa
der), final_acc))
  return final_acc,adv_examples
```

In [15]:

```
# Создадим функцию защиты методом дистилляции
def defense(device,train_loader,val_loader,test_loader,epochs,Temp,epsilons):

  modelF = NetF().to(device)
  optimizerF = optim.Adam(modelF.parameters(),lr=0.0001, betas=(0.9, 0.999))
  schedulerF = optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizerF, mode='min', factor=0.1,
patience=3)

  modelF1 = NetF1().to(device)
  optimizerF1 = optim.Adam(modelF1.parameters(),lr=0.0001, betas=(0.9, 0.999))
  schedulerF1 = optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau(optimizerF1, mode='min', factor=0.1
, patience=3)

  criterion = nn.NLLLoss()

  lossF,val_lossF=fit(modelF,device,optimizerF,schedulerF,criterion,train_loader,val_load
er,Temp,epochs)
  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
  plt.plot(np.arange(1,epochs+1), lossF, "*-",label="Loss")
```

```
  plt.plot(np.arange(1,epochs+1), val_lossF,"o-",label="Val Loss")
  plt.title("Network F")
  plt.xlabel("Num of epochs")
  plt.legend()
  plt.show()

  for data in train_loader:
    input, label = data[0].to(device),data[1].to(device)
    softlabel = F.log_softmax(modelF(input),dim=1)
    data[1] = softlabel

  lossF1,val_lossF1=fit(modelF1,device,optimizerF1,schedulerF1,criterion,train_loader,va
l_loader,Temp,epochs)
  fig = plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
  plt.plot(np.arange(1,epochs+1), lossF1, "*-",label="Loss")
  plt.plot(np.arange(1,epochs+1), val_lossF1,"o-",label="Val Loss")
  plt.title("Network F'")
  plt.xlabel("Num of epochs")
  plt.legend()
  plt.show()

  model = NetF1().to(device)
  model.load_state_dict(modelF1.state_dict())
  for attack in ("fgsm","ifgsm","mifgsm"):
    accuracies = []
    examples = []
    for eps in epsilons:
      acc, ex = test(model,device,test_loader,eps,attack)
      accuracies.append(acc)
      examples.append(ex)
    plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
    plt.plot(epsilons, accuracies, "*-")
    plt.title(attack)
    plt.xlabel("Epsilon")
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
    plt.show()
    cnt = 0
    plt.figure(figsize=(8,10))
    for i in range(len(epsilons)):
      for j in range(len(examples[i])):
        cnt += 1
        plt.subplot(len(epsilons),len(examples[0]),cnt)
        plt.xticks([], [])
        plt.yticks([], [])
        if j == 0:
          plt.ylabel("Eps: {}".format(epsilons[i]), fontsize=14)
        orig,adv,ex = examples[i][j]
        plt.title("{} -> {}".format(orig, adv))
        plt.imshow(ex, cmap="gray")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

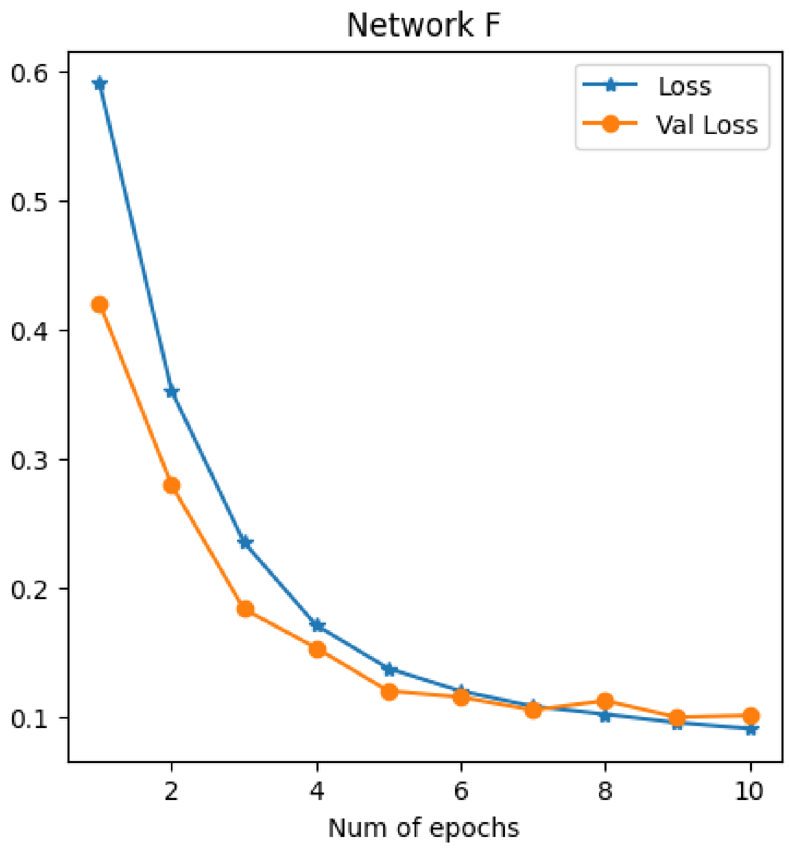
Получим результаты оценки защищенных сетей

In [16]:

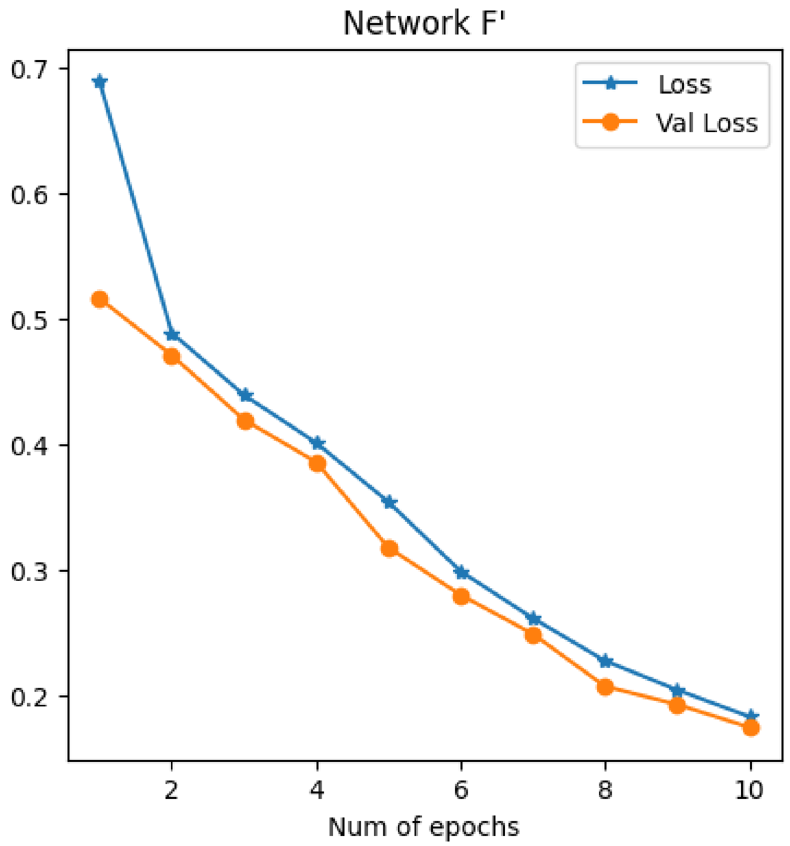
```
# Получаем результаты оценки защищенных сетей
Temp=100
epochs=10
epsilons=[0,0.007,0.01,0.02,0.03,0.05,0.1,0.2,0.3]
defense(device,train_loader,val_loader,test_loader,epochs,Temp,epsilons)
```

```
Fitting the model...
Epoch: 1 Loss: 0.5914319338309205 Val_Loss: 0.4208010597654996
Epoch: 2 Loss: 0.35254732449539666 Val_Loss: 0.27947702636577354
Epoch: 3 Loss: 0.2352967838233575 Val_Loss: 0.18347587407191182
Epoch: 4 Loss: 0.17095924544602928 Val_Loss: 0.1533666030183842
Epoch: 5 Loss: 0.1373992687668315 Val_Loss: 0.11991949459316954
Epoch: 6 Loss: 0.11993696157290169 Val_Loss: 0.11527672231801168
Epoch: 7 Loss: 0.1081797510758487 Val_Loss: 0.10517813642392464
Epoch: 8 Loss: 0.10190559335865862 Val_Loss: 0.11251097665910705
```

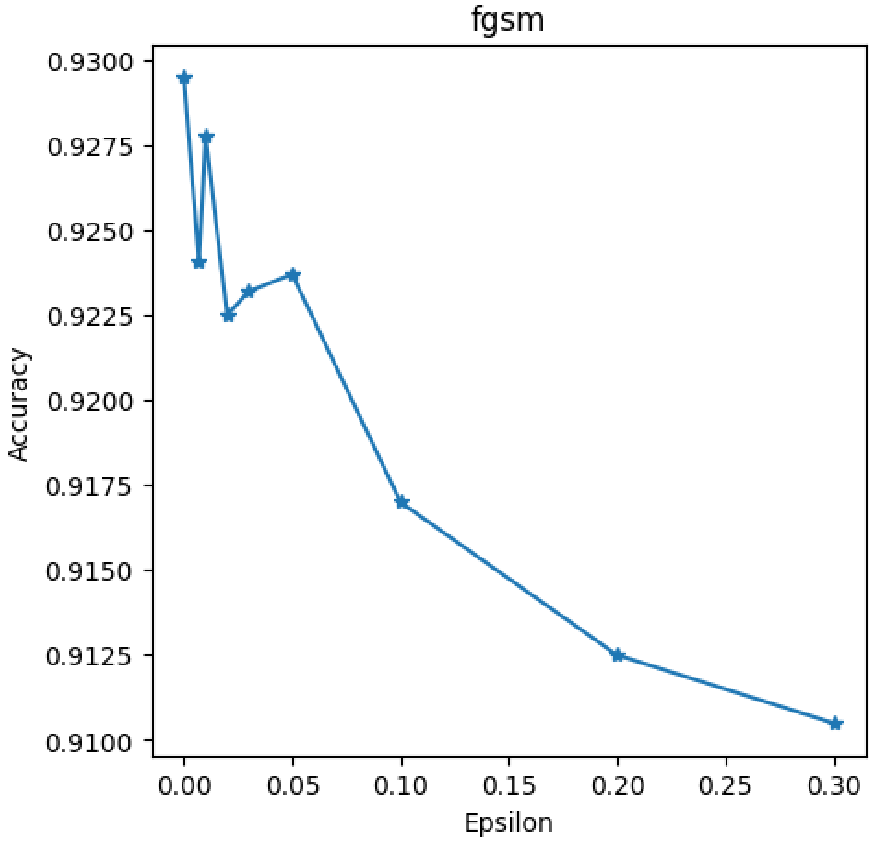
```
Epoch: 9 Loss: 0.09540538158972471 Val_Loss: 0.09955265630157147
Epoch: 10 Loss: 0.09091524543317253 Val_Loss: 0.10096578461677494
```

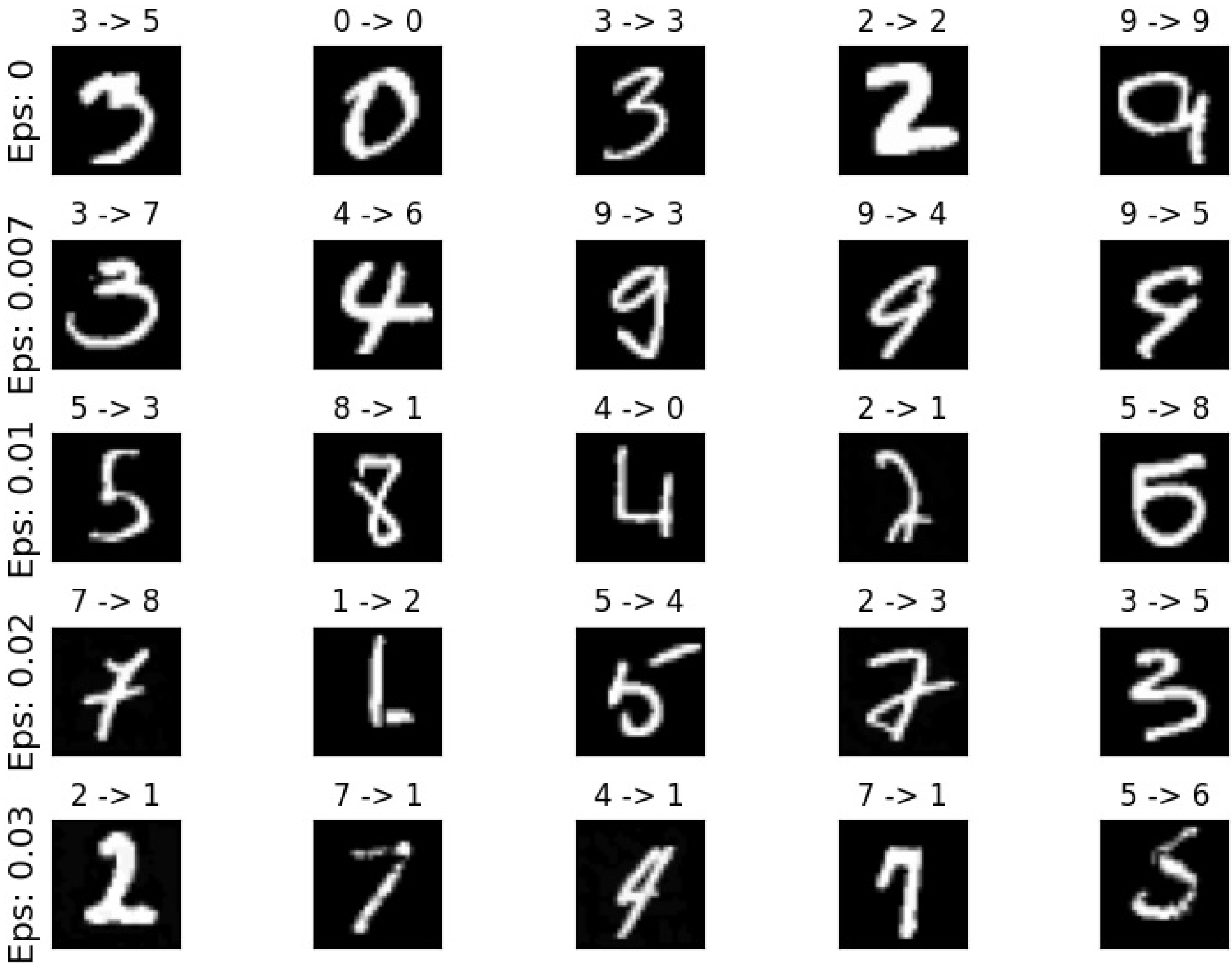


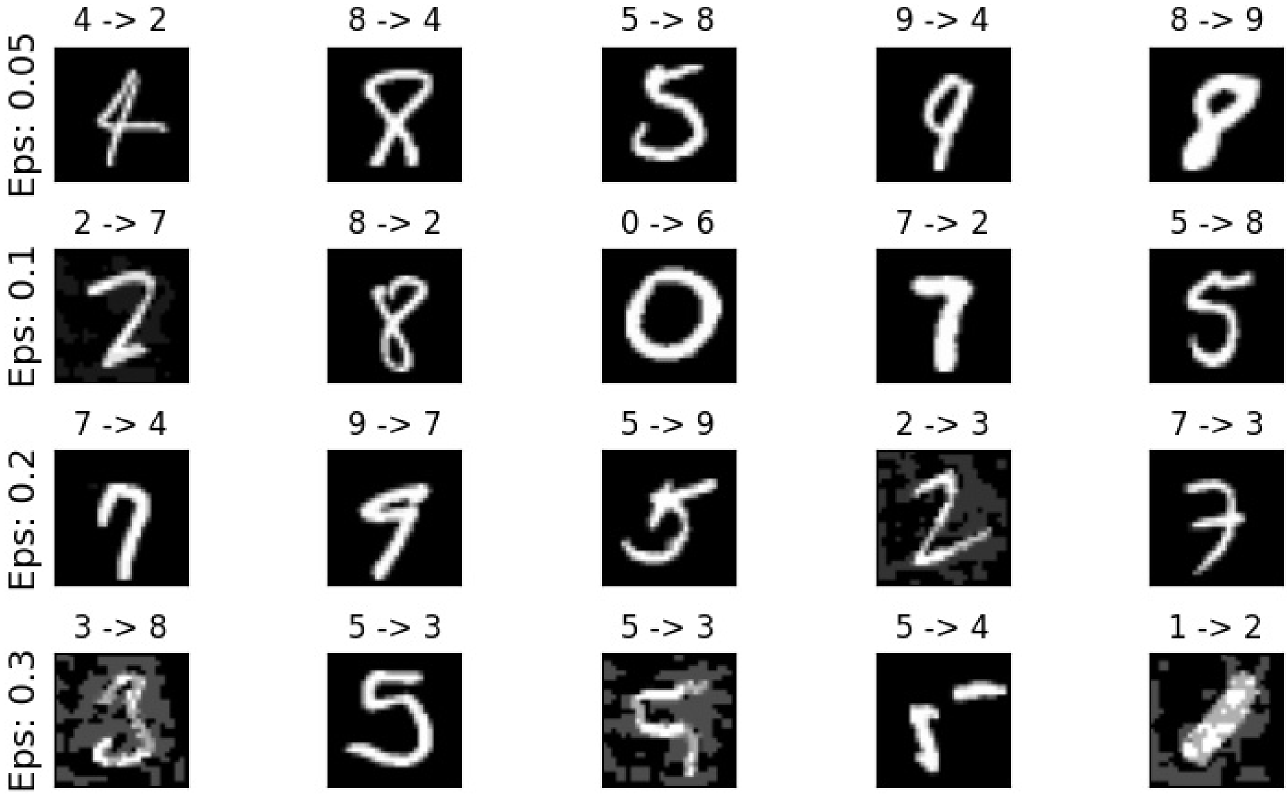

```
Fitting the model...
Epoch: 1 Loss: 0.6893553628866745 Val_Loss: 0.5162781449171815
Epoch: 2 Loss: 0.4888300740692653 Val_Loss: 0.471053630128566
Epoch: 3 Loss: 0.43946779596786606 Val_Loss: 0.4197352662907043
Epoch: 4 Loss: 0.4013721675285165 Val_Loss: 0.38602452662477754
Epoch: 5 Loss: 0.3542975119325473 Val_Loss: 0.3180178984209406
Epoch: 6 Loss: 0.29912000817698653 Val_Loss: 0.2803191360460575
Epoch: 7 Loss: 0.26179602935960977 Val_Loss: 0.24927071500932174
Epoch: 8 Loss: 0.22785844836885907 Val_Loss: 0.2075411776587448
Epoch: 9 Loss: 0.2047142563650512 Val_Loss: 0.19308143560217997
Epoch: 10 Loss: 0.18340700068801394 Val_Loss: 0.17493744941662315
```



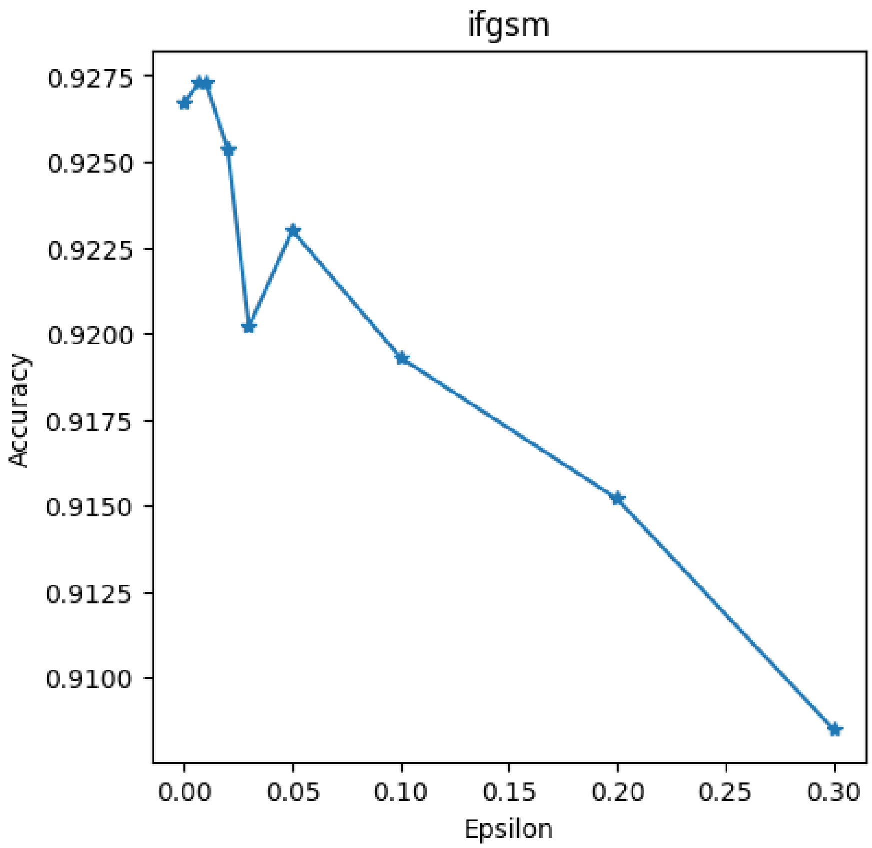
```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9295 / 10000 = 0.9295
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9241 / 10000 = 0.9241
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9278 / 10000 = 0.9278
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9225 / 10000 = 0.9225
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9232 / 10000 = 0.9232
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9237 / 10000 = 0.9237
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 9170 / 10000 = 0.917
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 9125 / 10000 = 0.9125
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 9105 / 10000 = 0.9105
```

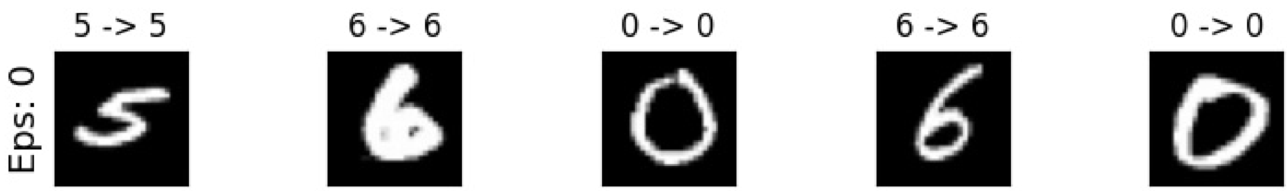


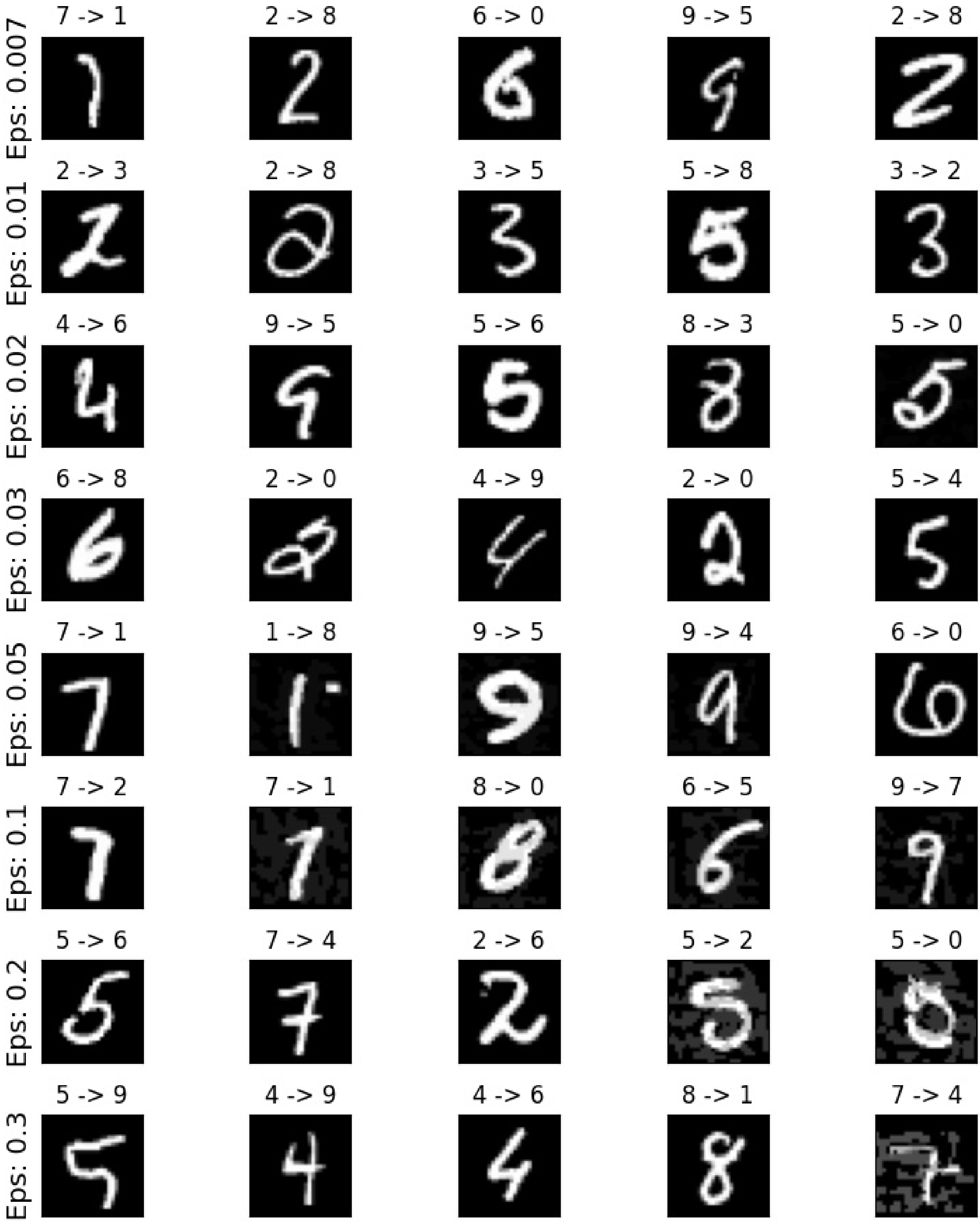




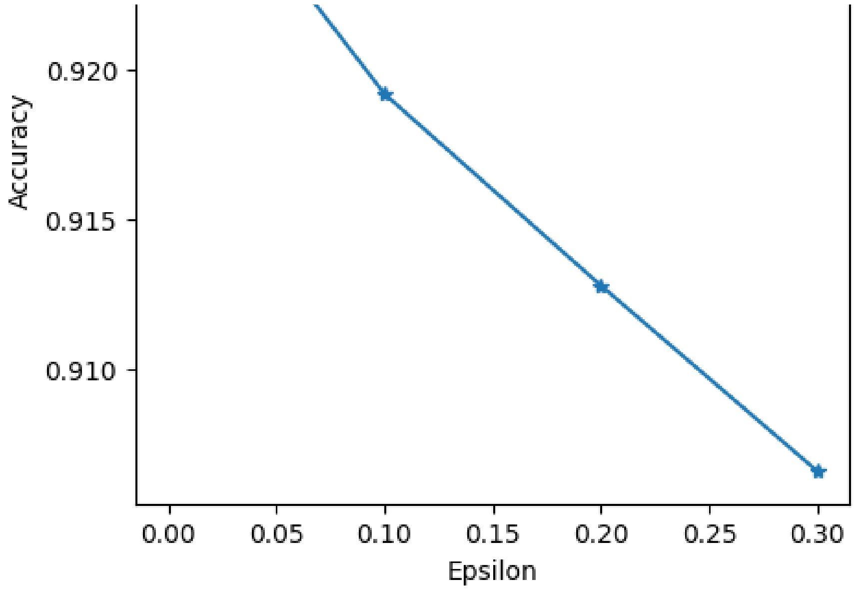

```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9267 / 10000 = 0.9267
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9273 / 10000 = 0.9273
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9273 / 10000 = 0.9273
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9254 / 10000 = 0.9254
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9202 / 10000 = 0.9202
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9230 / 10000 = 0.923
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 9193 / 10000 = 0.9193
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 9152 / 10000 = 0.9152
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 9085 / 10000 = 0.9085
```

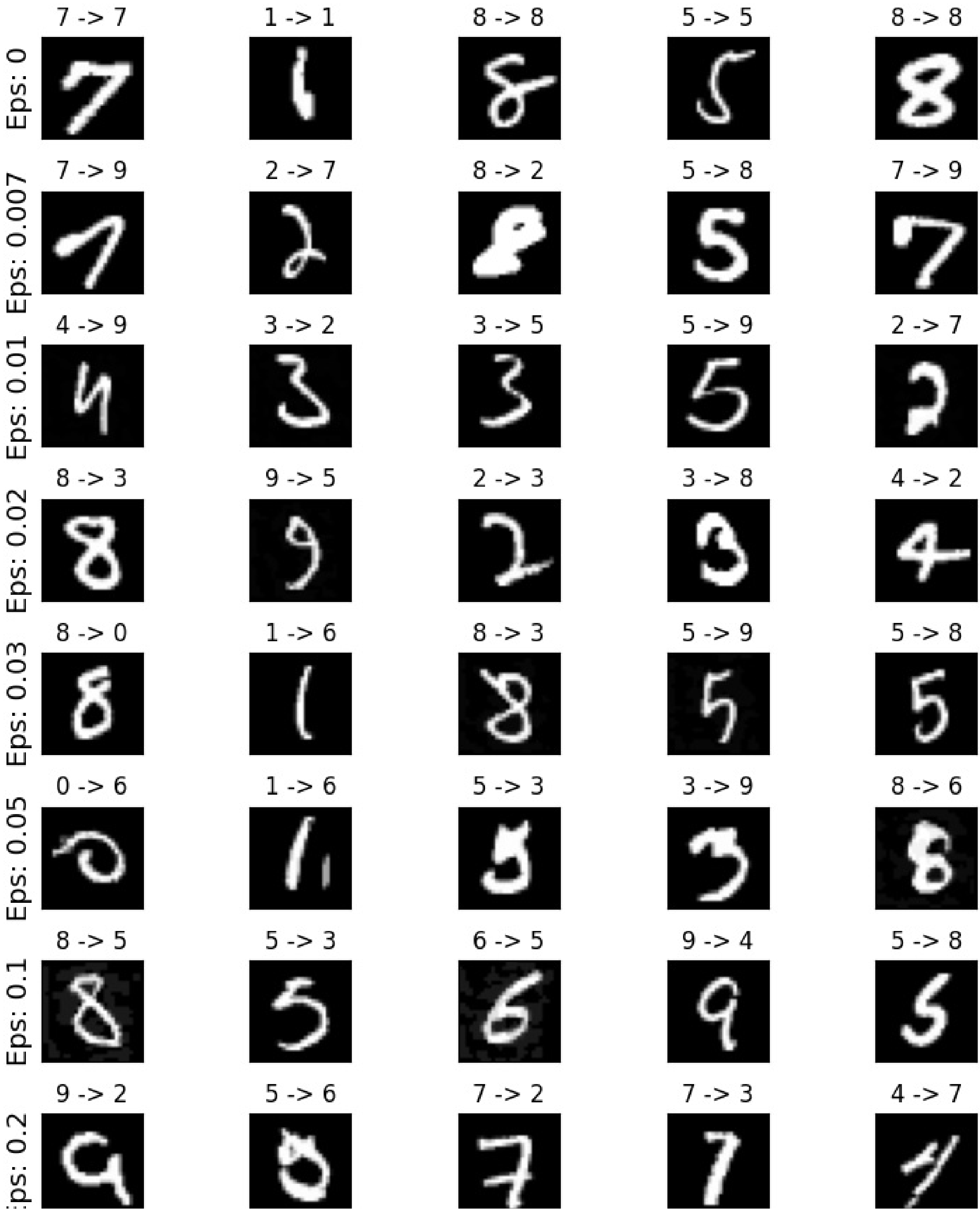


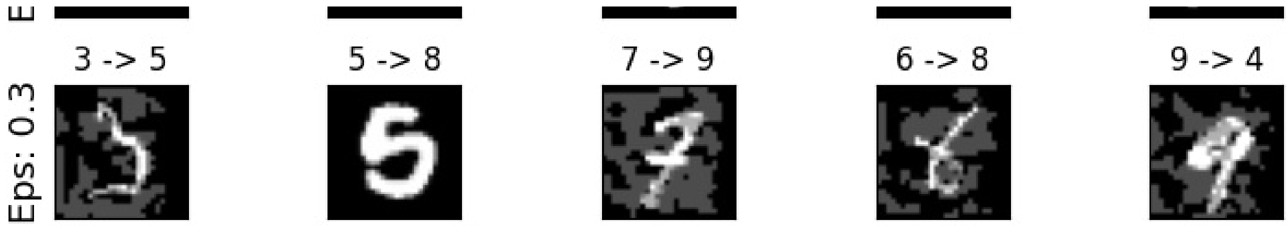





```
Epsilon: 0 Test Accuracy = 9272 / 10000 = 0.9272
Epsilon: 0.007 Test Accuracy = 9235 / 10000 = 0.9235
Epsilon: 0.01 Test Accuracy = 9282 / 10000 = 0.9282
Epsilon: 0.02 Test Accuracy = 9230 / 10000 = 0.923
Epsilon: 0.03 Test Accuracy = 9250 / 10000 = 0.925
Epsilon: 0.05 Test Accuracy = 9239 / 10000 = 0.9239
Epsilon: 0.1 Test Accuracy = 9192 / 10000 = 0.9192
Epsilon: 0.2 Test Accuracy = 9128 / 10000 = 0.9128
Epsilon: 0.3 Test Accuracy = 9066 / 10000 = 0.9066
```


Accuracy
0.920
0.915
0.910
0.00
0.05
0.10
0.15
0.20
0.25
0.30
Epsilon


Eps: 0
7 -> 7
1 -> 1
8 -> 8
5 -> 5
8 -> 8
Eps: 0.007
7 -> 9
2 -> 7
8 -> 2
5 -> 8
7 -> 9
Eps: 0.01
4 -> 9
3 -> 2
3 -> 5
5 -> 9
2 -> 7
Eps: 0.02
8 -> 3
9 -> 5
2 -> 3
3 -> 8
4 -> 2
Eps: 0.03
8 -> 0
1 -> 6
8 -> 3
5 -> 9
5 -> 8
Eps: 0.05
0 -> 6
1 -> 6
5 -> 3
3 -> 9
8 -> 6
Eps: 0.1
8 -> 5
5 -> 3
6 -> 5
9 -> 4
5 -> 8
9 -> 2
5 -> 6
7 -> 2
7 -> 3
4 -> 7



Выводы:

В данной работе мы успешно создали модели и загрузили данные, обучили их, протестировали и применили защитную дистилляцию. В целом, защитная дистилляция является полезным методом для уменьшения сложности модели нейронной сети и увеличения скорости обучения и выполнения, но ее эффективность может зависеть от многих факторов, включая сложность исходной модели, качество обучения и размер обучающего набора данных. В нашем случае она значительно увеличила стойкость модели к атакам повысив точность атакованной модели с **0.14-0.15** до **0.90-0.91.**