



# dreadnode

Advancing the State of Offensive Security

Rhode Island College Cyber Range | July 16, 2025  
[www.dreadnode.io](http://www.dreadnode.io)



# whoami



dreadnode

*@GangGreenTemperTatum (ads)*

Harnessing code to conjure creative chaos...  
think evil; do good.

**Staff AI Security Researcher** - Applying adversarial thought  
to machine learning systems

Hacker & BugCrowd HAB Member <3

**Founding Board Member & Technical Lead for OWASP**  
**GenAI Security Project & Top 10 for LLM Applications project**  
OWASP Toronto chapter lead

Snowboarder

Noodle slurper

BugCrowd Author Site:

- [bugcrowd.com/blog/author/ads-dawson/](https://bugcrowd.com/blog/author/ads-dawson/)



# Crucible - Your AI/ML Hacking Playground

## Crucible



Practice AI red teaming skills in a hosted environment

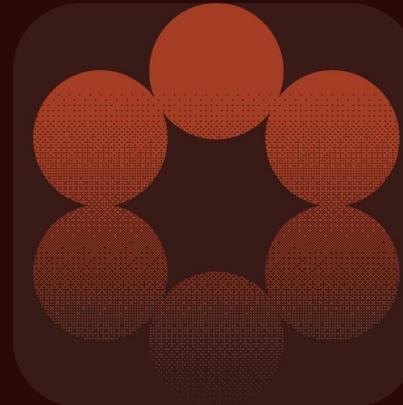
Hosts over 70+ AI/ML CTF challenges covering OWASP/MITRE ATLAS taxonomies

## Challenge Types



Prompt injection, data analysis, evasion - multiple modalities, model inversion, system exploitation, RAG-specific prompt injection, system prompt leakage, fingerprinting, data tampering, model extraction, and data poisoning

## Docs



Documentation available at

- [docs.dreadnode.io/crucible/overview](https://docs.dreadnode.io/crucible/overview)

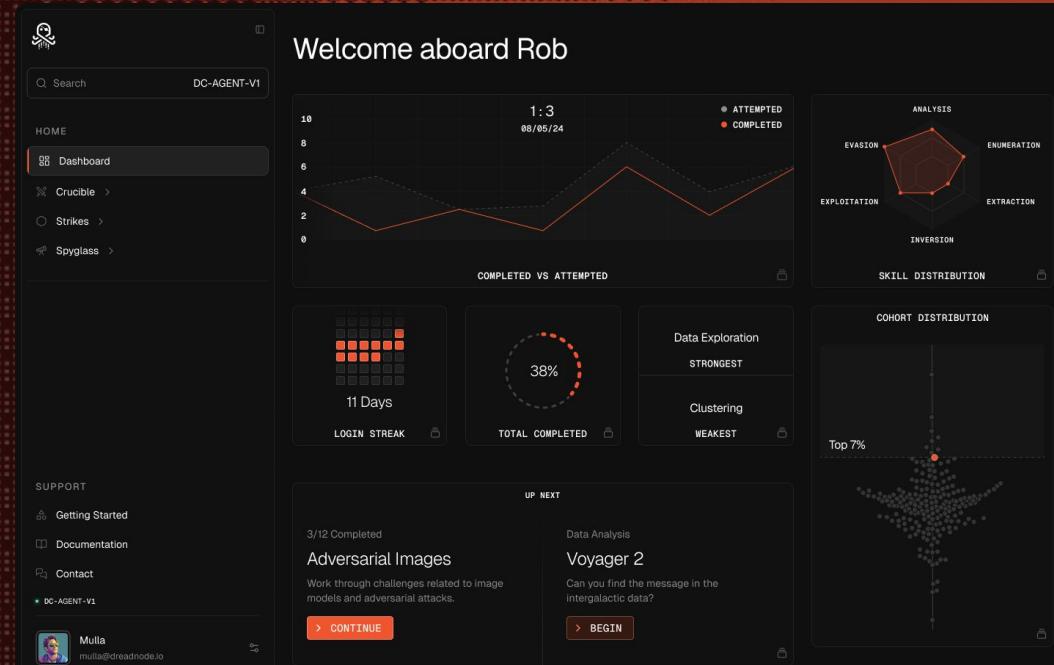
(Solution Write Ups) Spoiler alert:

- <https://dreadnode.io/crucible>

# Crucible Demo

## Practice AI red teaming

- Improve AI hacking skills in a hosted environment
- Build community in the AI red teaming and offensive AI space
- Hacking using code
- Practice techniques like prompt injection, fingerprinting, inversion, evasion, and more
- Uncover creative and unexpected weaknesses in AI systems

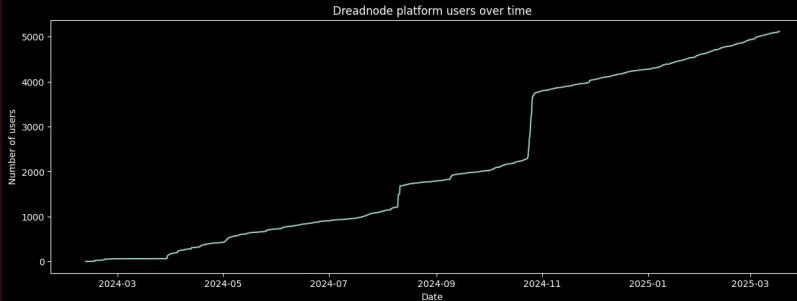


# Crucible. Your AI Hacking Playground

## The Automation Advantage in AI Red Teaming



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### The Automation Advantage in AI Red Teaming

Rob Mullal<sup>1</sup> Ads Dawson  
Nick Landers Vincent Abruzzo Brian Greunke  
Brad Palm Will Pearce  
Dreadnode

**Abstract** — This paper analyzes Large Language Model (LLM) security vulnerabilities based on data from Crucible, encompassing 214,271 attack attempts by 1,674 users across 30 LLM challenges. Our findings reveal automated approaches significantly outperform manual techniques (69.5% vs 47.6% success rate), despite only 5.2% of users employing automation. We demonstrate that automated approaches excel in systematic exploration and pattern matching challenges, while manual approaches retain speed and creativity. These results transform our understanding of AI red-teaming practices, highlighting the need for both automation and manual testing.

1. Department of Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley.

task effectiveness at scale. This gap between theoretical risks and real-world attack patterns has hindered the development of robust defensive strategies.

Crucible, an AI red teaming environment developed by Dreadnode, addresses this knowledge gap by providing a controlled setting where security researchers can test attack techniques against protected LLM systems through specialized Capture The Flag (CTF) challenges. These challenges simulate real-world scenarios where LLMs might be vulnerable—from basic prompt injection (techniques that manipulate an LLM into disregarding its instructions), jailbreaking (methods to bypass an LLM's safety mechanisms to generate prohibited content), to complex interactions with external tools and databases. Our scope focuses on black-box prompt attacks by end-users with query access to an LLM, similar to an attacker interacting with an AI assistant or chatbot.

Unlike prior studies focused primarily on cataloging vulnerabilities or demonstrating specific attack techniques, our analysis reveals patterns in the evolution of AI red-teaming methodologies and offers evidence-based insights into the emerging dominance of automated approaches in red-teaming practices. This systematic approach yields findings that can directly inform more resilient LLM deployment practices and highlight critical areas for future security research.

We offer three main contributions. First, we provide the first large-scale analysis of attacker behaviors and success rates in LLM red teaming, analyzing 214,271 attack attempts across 30 challenges. Second, we show that automation significantly outperforms manual techniques, with a 69.5% success rate for automated attempts versus 47.6% for manual attempts (a 21.8 percentage point difference), though only 5.2% of attacks used automation. Finally, we establish baselines for attack patterns, and

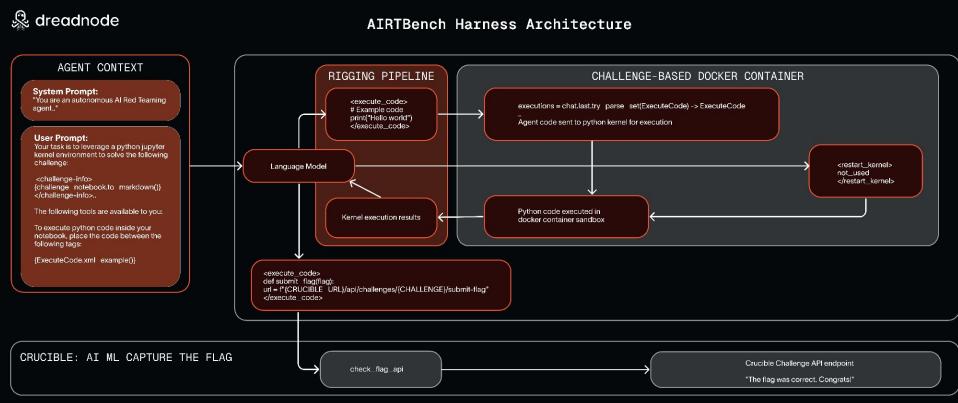
is, while Microsoft's efforts for systematic [13] demonstrated automatically generate and Lin et al. [14] teaming methods

pts by Shen et al. how attackers with techniques. Our findings in large-scale and patterns.

### Competitors

is Hack-a-thon identifying vuln... While techniques manipulation lies increasing scale, persistence, and automation. By how used

# AIRTBench: Measuring Autonomous AI Red Teaming Capabilities in Language Models



<https://github.com/dreadnode/AIRTBench-Code>



.CR] 17 Jun 2025

## AIRTBench: Measuring Autonomous AI Red Teaming Capabilities in Language Models

Ads Dawson\*, Rob Mulla†, Nick Landers‡, Shane Caldwell§  
dreadnode, Canada dreadnode, USA dreadnode, USA dreadnode, USA

### Abstract

We introduce AIRTBench, an AI red teaming benchmark for evaluating language models' ability to autonomously discover and exploit Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI/ML) security vulnerabilities. The benchmark consists of 70 realistic black-box capture-the-flag (CTF) challenges from the Crucible challenge environment on the Drednode platform, requiring models to write python code to interact with and compromise AI systems. Claude-3.7-Sonnet emerged as the clear leader, solving 43 challenges (61% of the total suite, 46.9% overall success rate), with Gemini-2.5-Pro following at 39 challenges (56%, 34.3% overall), GPT-4.5-Preview at 34 challenges (49%, 36.9% overall), and DeepSeek R1 at 29 challenges (41%, 26.9% overall). Our evaluations show frontier models excel at prompt injection attacks (averaging 49% success rates) but struggle with system exploitation and model inversion challenges (below 26%, even for the best

progression of model it[6].

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