



Adversarial Label Flips

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Previously on InfoSec 2...

Example of the Evasion Attack



confidence: 57.7%



"panda"



"gibbon" confidence: 99.3%

I. Goodfellow, I. Shlens, C. Szegedy (2015): Explaining and harnessing adversarial examples, ICLR (Poster).

■ universität Rainer Böhme: Machine Learning in Adversarial Environments - Information Security II

26



Idea

Evasion Attack

Use backpropagation with two significant differences:

- change input values, instead of weights and biases
- increase cost function, instead of decrease

DeepDream

DeepDream applies 1, but not 2. So, in a sense, we are doing modified DeepDreaming.

Expected Outcome

Confusion Matrix Categorised as Dog Cat Plane Dog 0.0 ? ? Adversarial Example of a Cat ? 0.0 ?

Plane

0.0

How many modified dogs get classified as cats vs as planes? etc.

Hypothesis

Uniform Distribution?

- Is post-attack label uniformly distributed over all other labels (null hypothesis) or not?
- If not, why? (Probably unfeasible, but interesting)

Methods

Datasets

MNIST, Fashion MNIST, CIFAR-10

Models

ResNet-18 for CIFAR-10. Some simple convolutional neural network for MNIST & Fashion MNIST.

Attacks

FGSM and PGD

Stretch goals

- Reverse Deep Dreaming: What does exaggerated evasion look like?
- Think about applications (attacker and defender)
- More attacks and/or architectures
- Natural adversarial examples
- Adversarially robust networks (L. Schott et al.)