

Evasive and efficient distributed adversarial attacks using PSO

Intermediate presentation

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0 Outline

- ① Background & related work
- ② Research topic
- ③ Progress
- ④ Evaluation plan

1 Adversarial Attacks

Imperceptibly small perturbations to a correctly classified input image, so that it is no longer classified correctly. [1]

- ▶ White box attacks
- ▶ Black box attacks
 - Subset of white box attacks
 - More relevant in security use-cases
 - Bypassing malware detection [2]
 - Bypassing face recognition [3]
 - Altering traffic signs [4]

1 Related work

► Boundary attack (BA)

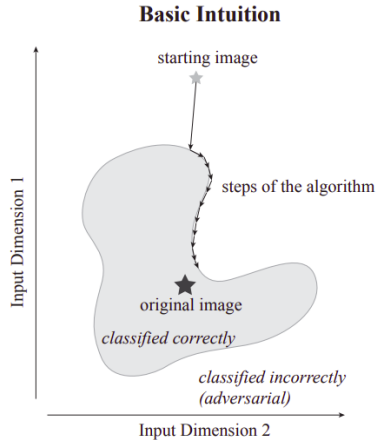


Figure: Boundary attack [5]

1 Related work

► HopSkipJump attack (HSJA)

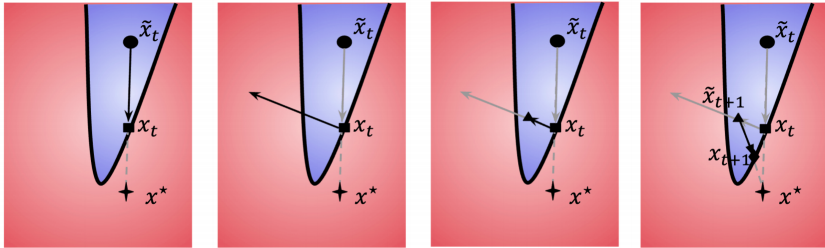


Figure: HopSkipJump attack [6]

1 Adversarial Defenses

- ▶ Adversarial training
- ▶ Gradient hiding
- ▶ Denoising

1 Related work

► Stateful detection

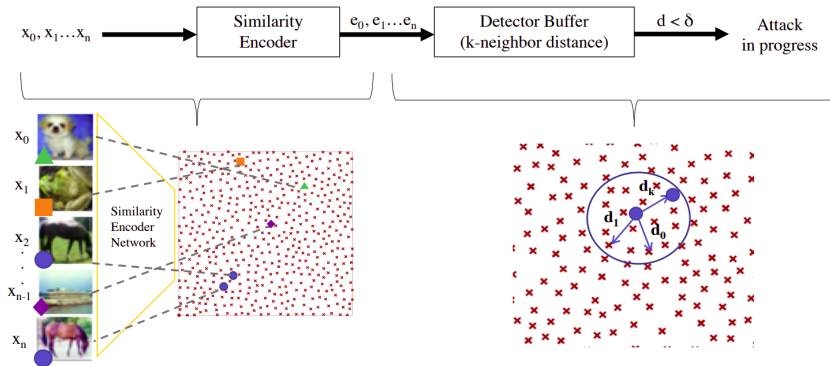


Figure: Stateful detection [7]

1 Related work

► Stateful detection

- Assumption: attack done by **one** user/account/IP
- User can be uniquely identified
- No cooperation between users

1 Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO)

- ▶ Evolutionary algorithm
- ▶ Optimization framework
- ▶ Inspired by flocking of birds
 - Each particle has a position and corresponding fitness
 - Move based on personal best position, group best position and inertia

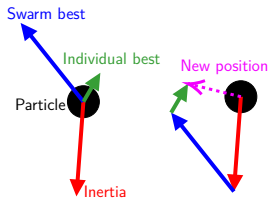


Figure: PSO logic, inspired by [8]

2 Research topic

- ▶ Evasive and Efficient Attacks
 - Evade stateful defense
 - By being efficient (less queries)
 - By distribution
- ▶ Distribution
 - Centralize the algorithm
 - Distribute the submission of queries
 - Distribute points of attack

2 Research gap

► Distribution

- Dual goal
 - Evade detection
 - Improve existing attacks using PSO

► Existing work

- Uses PSO as algorithm in itself
- Does not evaluate against stateful detection
- Uses confidence scores [9, 10]

2 Possible research questions

What are the advantages of distributing an adversarial attack?

How can attackers cooperate in order to evade a stateful detection mechanism?

What are the (dis)advantages of using PSO in relation to vanilla adversarial attacks?

3 Threat model

- ▶ Decision based attack
- ▶ Targeted attack
 - Both are more relevant in real scenarios
- ▶ Stateful detection mechanism
- ▶ Goals: evade detection & craft best adversarial example

3 Why PSO?

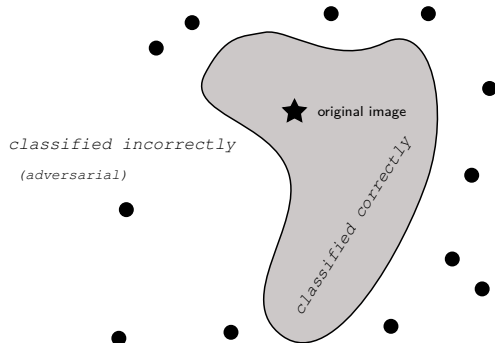
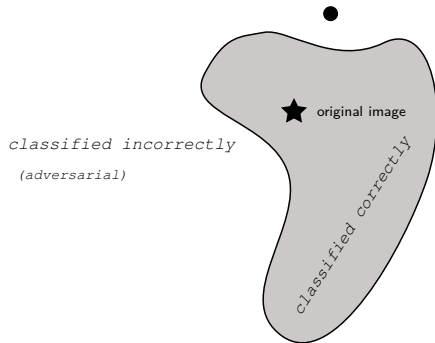


Figure: Advantage of PSO, inspired by [5]

3 Progress

- ▶ Working PSO algorithm based on boundary attack (PSO-BA)

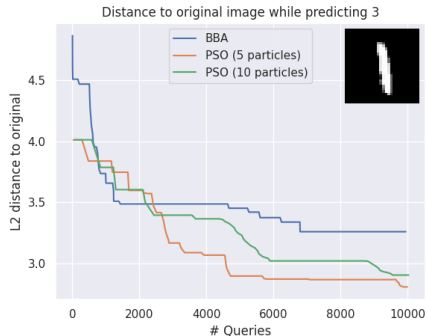
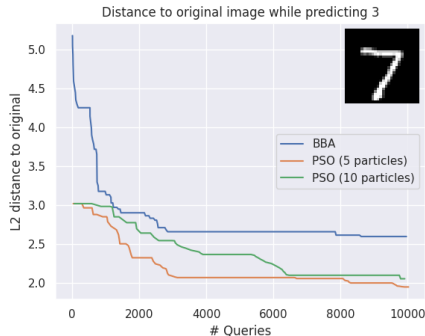


Figure: Comparison BA and PSO-BA

3 Why PSO?

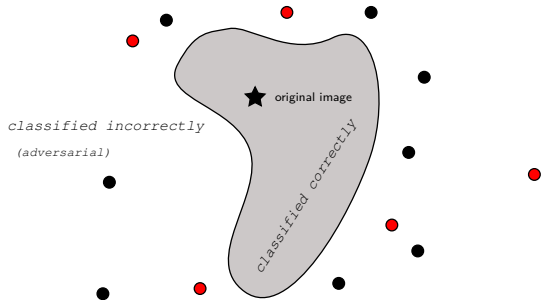
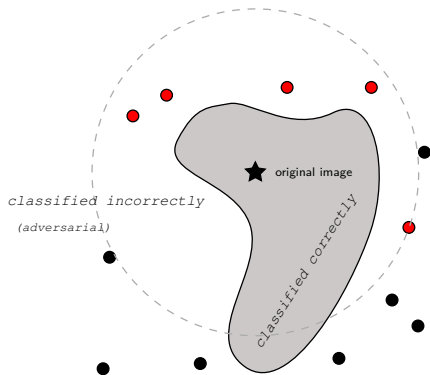


Figure: Advantage of PSO, inspired by [5]

3 Progress

- ▶ Working PSO algorithm based on boundary attack (PSO-BA)
- ▶ Performed experiments to show that PSO is a viable candidate

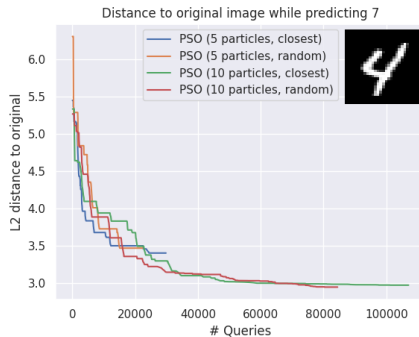
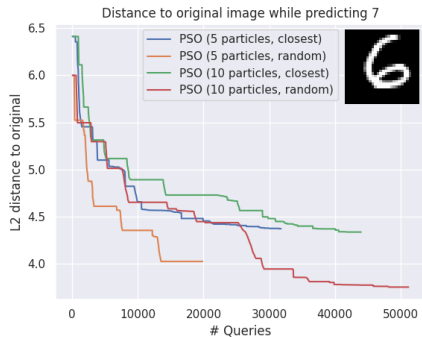


Figure: Comparison random versus closest initialization

3 Progress

- ▶ Working PSO algorithm based on boundary attack (PSO-BA)
- ▶ Performed experiments to show that PSO is a viable candidate
- ▶ Compare detections PSO-BA and BA

	Avg. L_2 -distance	Avg. # Detections	Avg. # Queries
BBA	2.9868	148	25010
PSO-BBA	2.8841	79	24721
D-PSO-BBA	2.8841	51	24721

4 Next steps





- ▶ Improve the existing PSO-BA algorithm
- ▶ Use different methods of distribution
 - Round robin
 - Distance based
 - Other
- ▶ Implement a new algorithm based on HSJA and PSO

4 Evaluation plan





- ▶ Metric: number of detections and L_2 -distance
- ▶ Different distribution schemes
- ▶ Tuning the hyperparameters
- ▶ Applying the algorithm on different datasets
 - CIFAR
 - ImageNet
- ▶ Performing more experiments to confirm the results

Questions?



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