

# On the Difficulty of Defending Self-Supervised Learning against Model Extraction

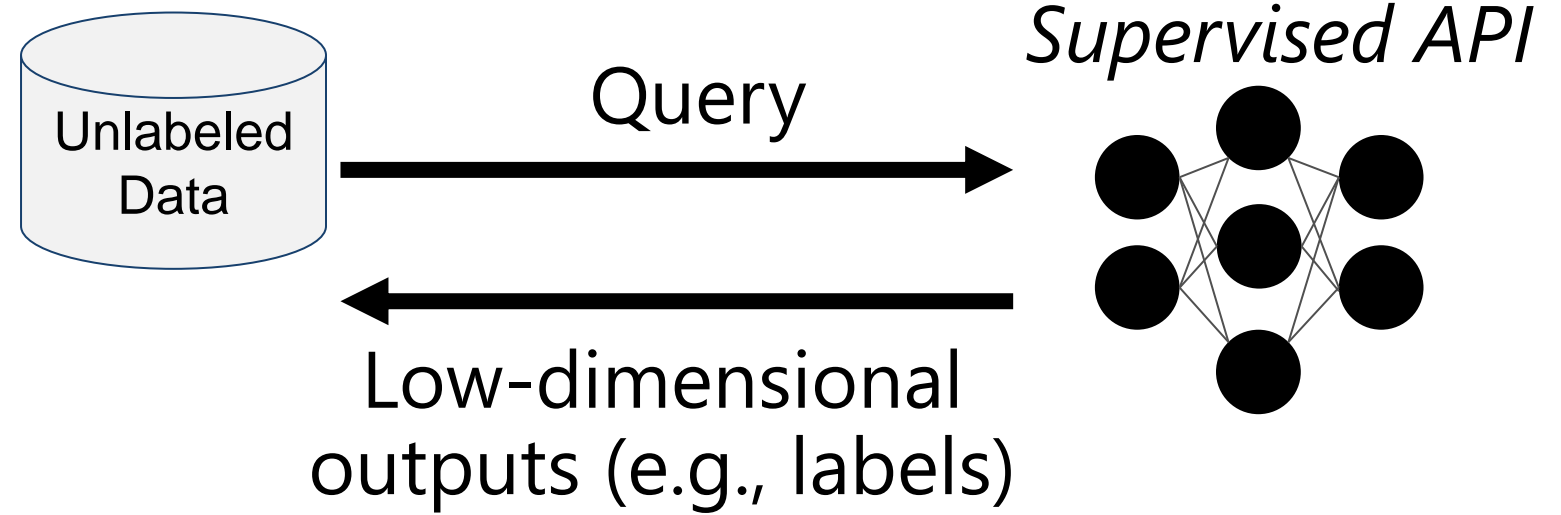
Adam Dziedzic, Nikita Dhawan, Muhammad Ahmad Kaleem,  
Jonas Guan, Nicolas Papernot

*International Conference on Machine Learning (ICML)*  
*July 17th - 23rd, 2022*

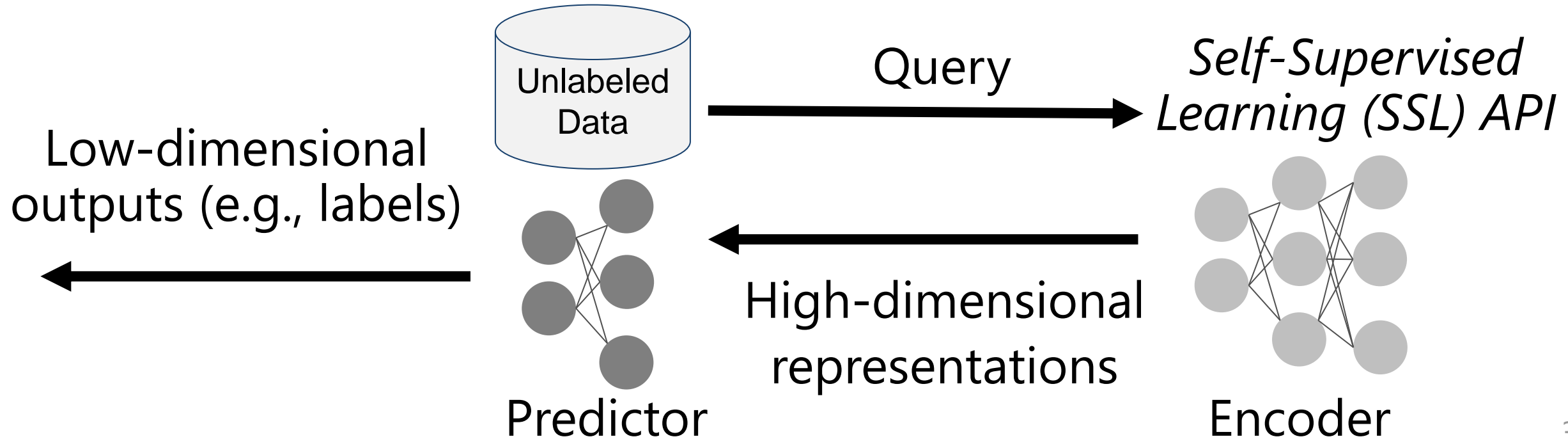
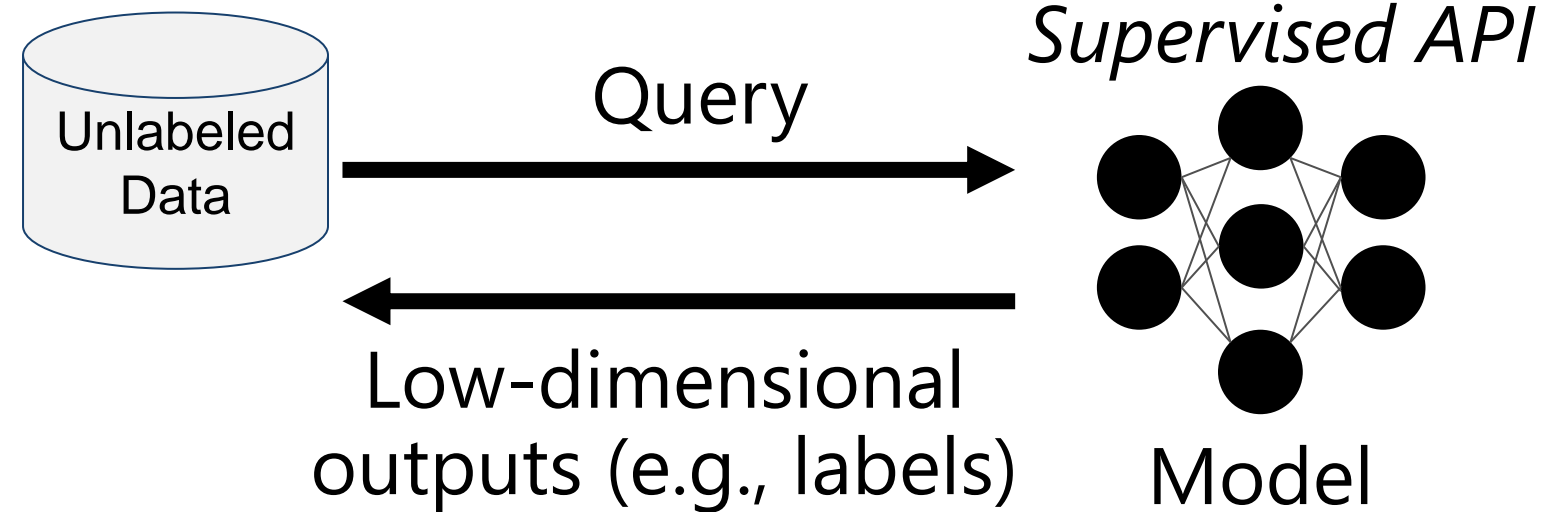


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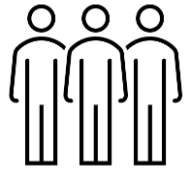
# Supervised Learning API



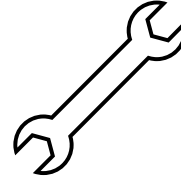
# Supervised vs Self-Supervised Learning APIs



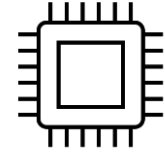
# High Cost of Creating Self-Supervised APIs



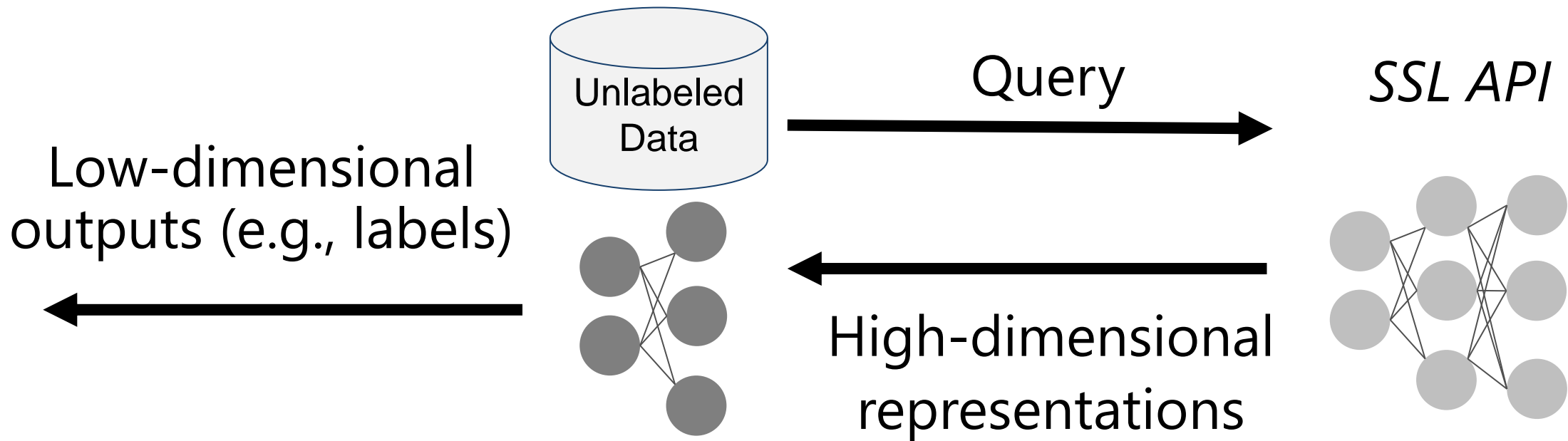
Collect Data



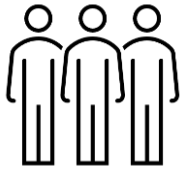
Tune Hyper-parameters



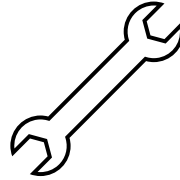
Run on GPU/TPU/CPU



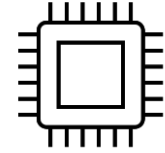
# High Cost of Creating Self-Supervised APIs



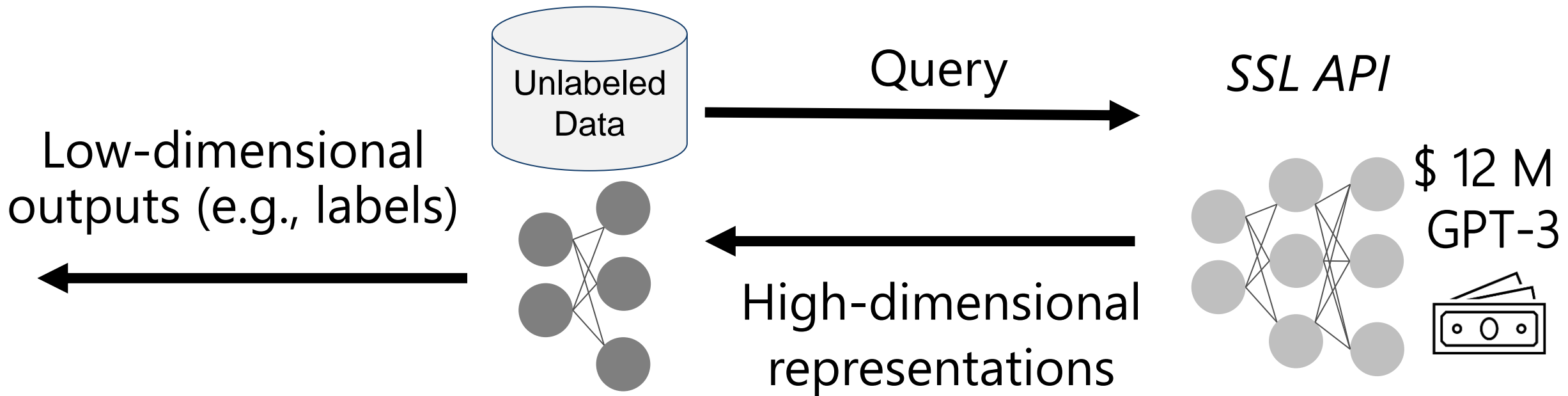
Collect Data



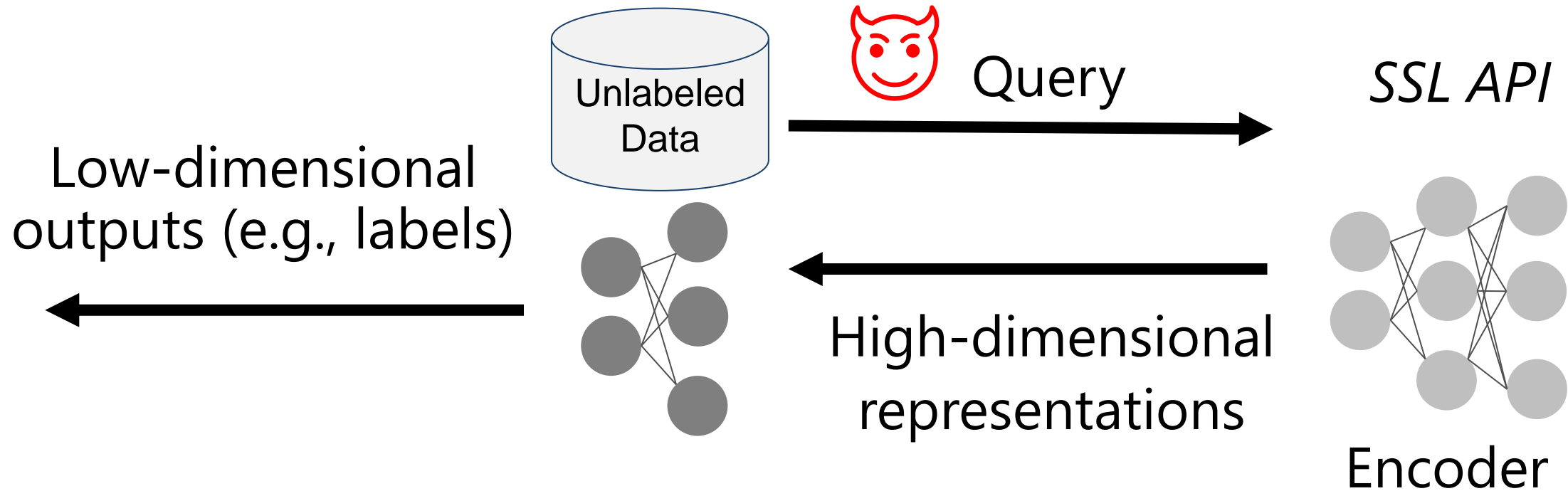
Tune Hyper-parameters



Run on GPU/TPU/CPU

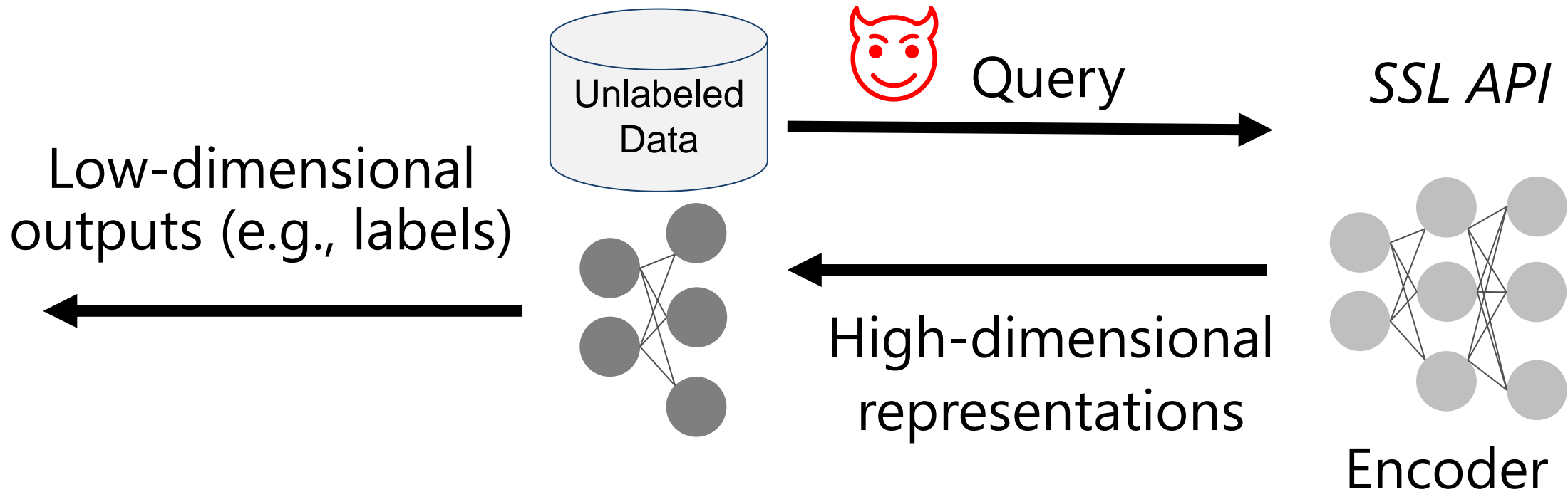


# Efficient Attacks & Inadequate Defenses

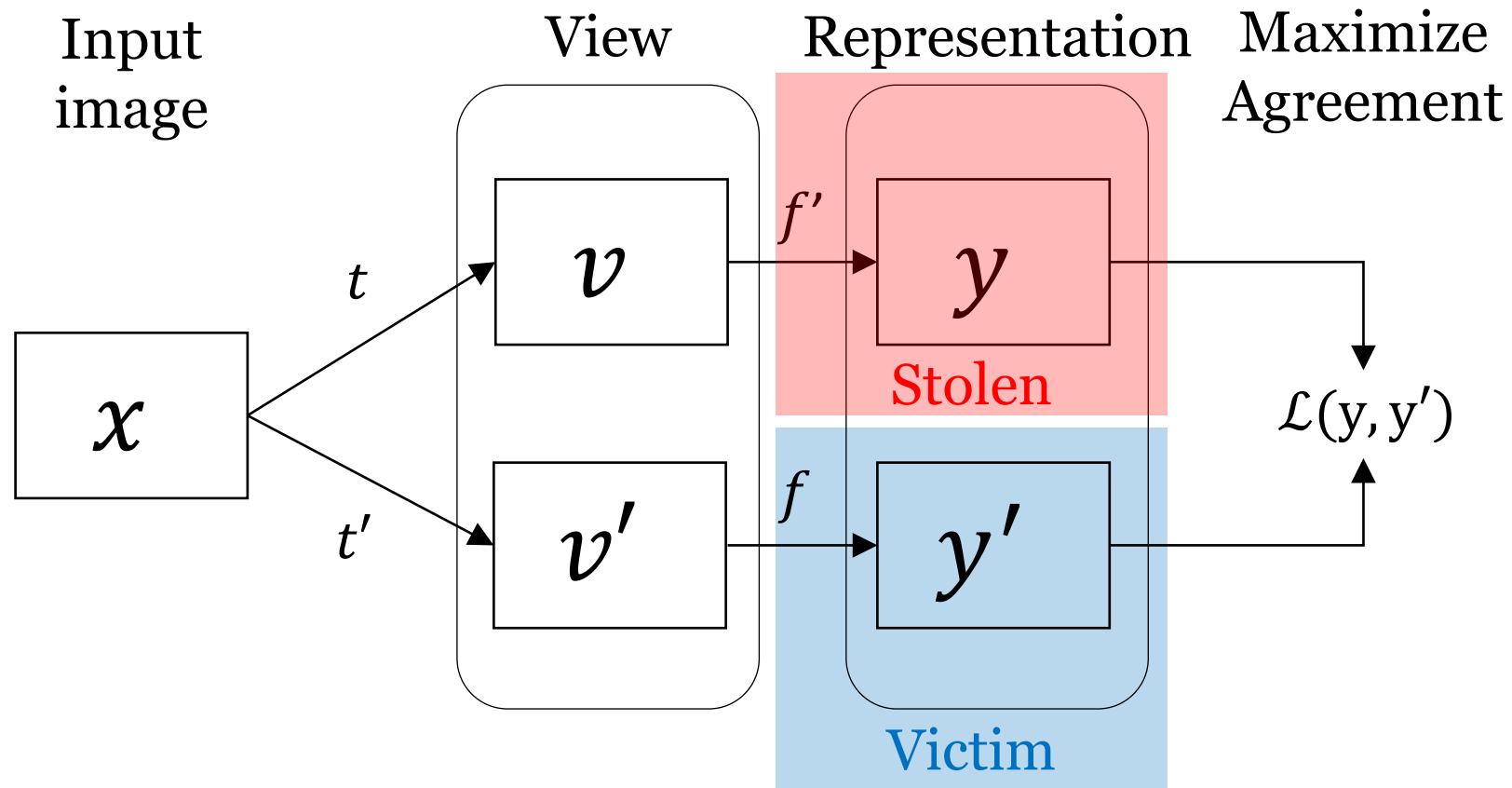


# Efficient Attacks & Inadequate Defenses

1. Attacks against SSL models are query efficient.
2. Existing defenses against stealing supervised models are inadequate for SSL models.



# Framework for Stealing Encoders





# Impact of Loss Functions on Encoder Stealing

	CIFAR10 Victim		SVHN Victim	
Loss\Downstream Task	STL10	CIFAR10	STL10	CIFAR10
<i>Victim baseline</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>
MSE	64.8	75.5	46.3	51.2
InfoNCE	64.6	75.5	<b>50.4</b>	<b>56.3</b>
SoftNN	<b>67.1</b>	76.9	44.6	48.4
SupCon (uses labels)	63.1	<b>78.5</b>	33.9	42.3
Wasserstein	50.8	63.9	40.1	46.4
Barlow	26.6	26.9	16.3	17.9

# Impact of Loss Functions on Encoder Stealing

	CIFAR10 Victim		SVHN Victim	
Loss\Downstream Task	STL10	CIFAR10	STL10	CIFAR10
<i>Victim baseline</i>	67.9	79.0	50.6	57.5
MSE	64.8	75.5	46.3	51.2
InfoNCE	64.6	75.5	<b>50.4</b>	<b>56.3</b>
SoftNN	<b>67.1</b>	76.9	44.6	48.4
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Contrastive losses perform the best for stealing encoders

# Stealing a Pre-trained ImageNet Encoder

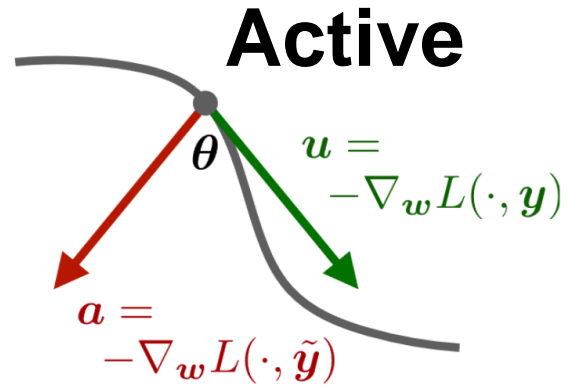
		Downstream Task				
# Queries	Data for Stealing	CIFAR10	CIFAR100	STL10	SVHN	F-MNIST
<b><i>Victim ImageNet Encoder Baseline</i></b>		<b>90.33</b>	<b>71.45</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>79.39</b>	<b>91.9</b>
60K	CIFAR10	<b>83.3</b>	<b>57.0</b>	71.2	73.8	90.7
50K	SVHN	73.3	47.1	58.2	78.8	90.4
250K	SVHN	77.1	52.6	61.9	<b>80.2</b>	<b>91.4</b>
50K	ImageNet	65.2	35.1	64.9	62.1	88.5
250K	ImageNet	80.0	<b>57.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	71.5	90.2

# Stealing a Pre-trained ImageNet Encoder

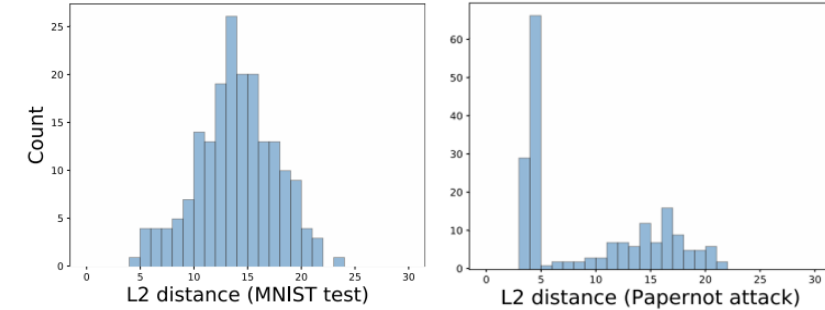
		Downstream Task				
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250K	ImageNet	80.0	<b>57.0</b>	<b>85.8</b>	71.5	90.2

number of stealing queries < 1/5<sup>th</sup> number of training data points

# Adapt Defenses against Stealing Encoders



## Passive



## Poison Attacker's Objective

Prediction Poisoning [Orekondy et al. 2020]

## Pro-Active



Higher cost for more information

Calibrated PoW with PATE [Dziedzic et al. 2022]

## Detect Attack & Stop Responding

PRADA [Juuti et al. 2019]

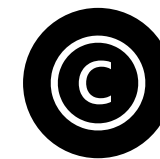


Image

## Reactive

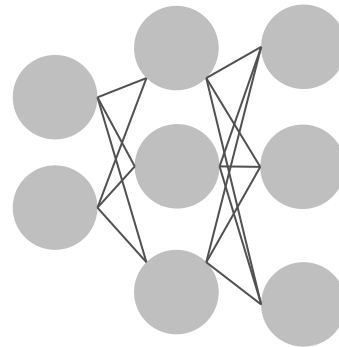
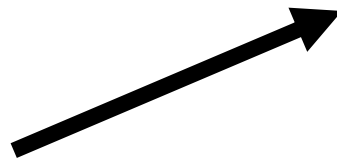
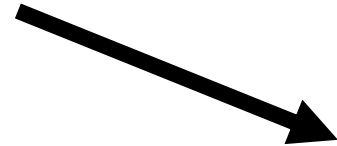
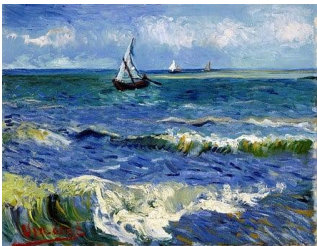


Watermarked Image

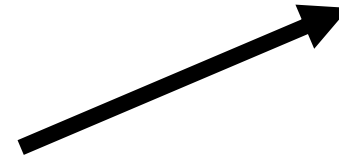


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# Embed Rotation Task to Defend Encoders

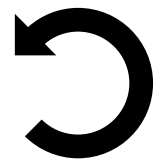


**Watermarked  
Encoder**



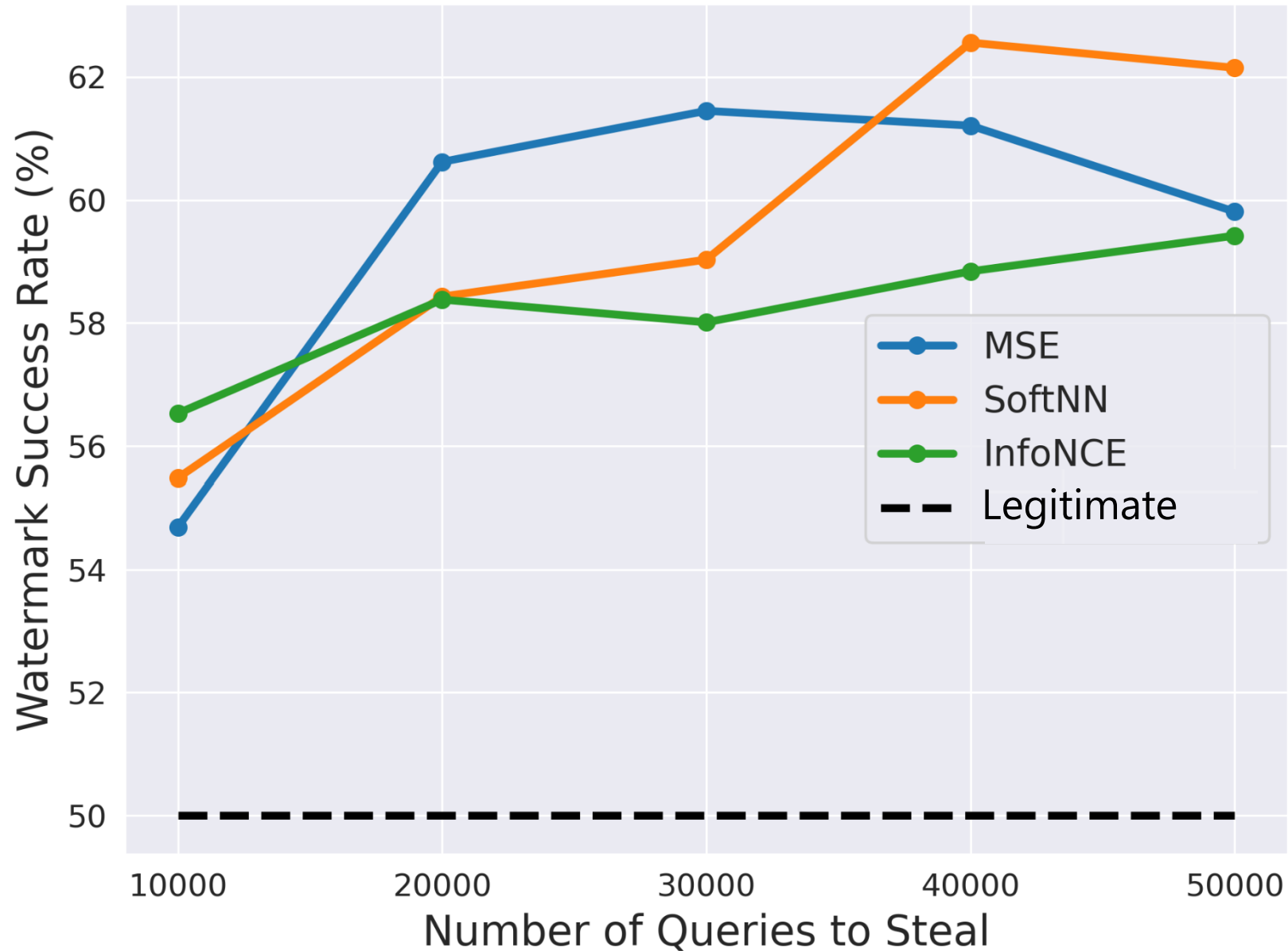
0.9
0.1
...
0.2
0.1

Embedding

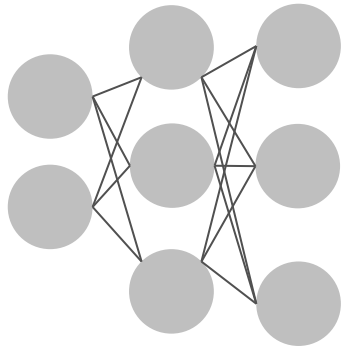


Rotation in  
Range:  $[0, 180]$   
or  $[180, 360]$

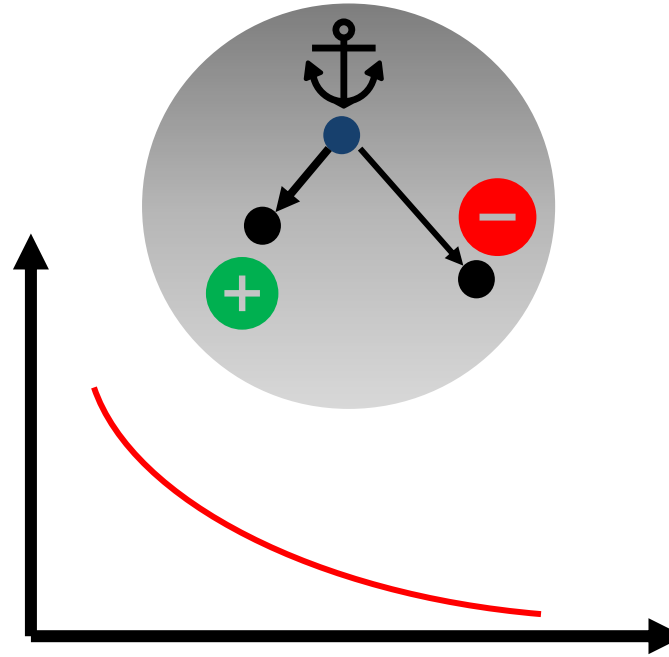
# Transferability of the Rotation Watermark



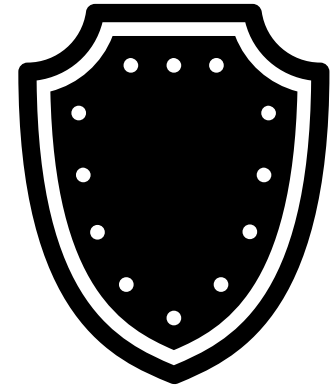
# Conclusions & Future Work



High  
Performance of  
Stolen  
Encoders



Contrastive  
Loss  
Functions



Design New  
Defenses



# Thank you

 <https://cleverhans-lab.github.io>

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