

Security and Privacy of Machine Learning

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Security and Privacy of ML?

The Holy Grail

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y) \sim \text{i.i.d. } D} L(x, y; \theta)$$

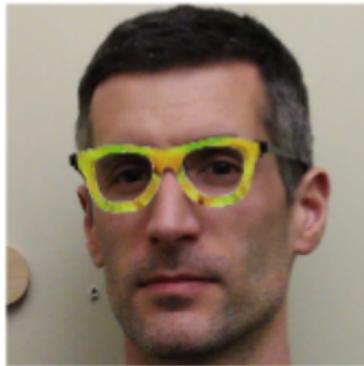


Image Credit: Sharif et al. [2016]

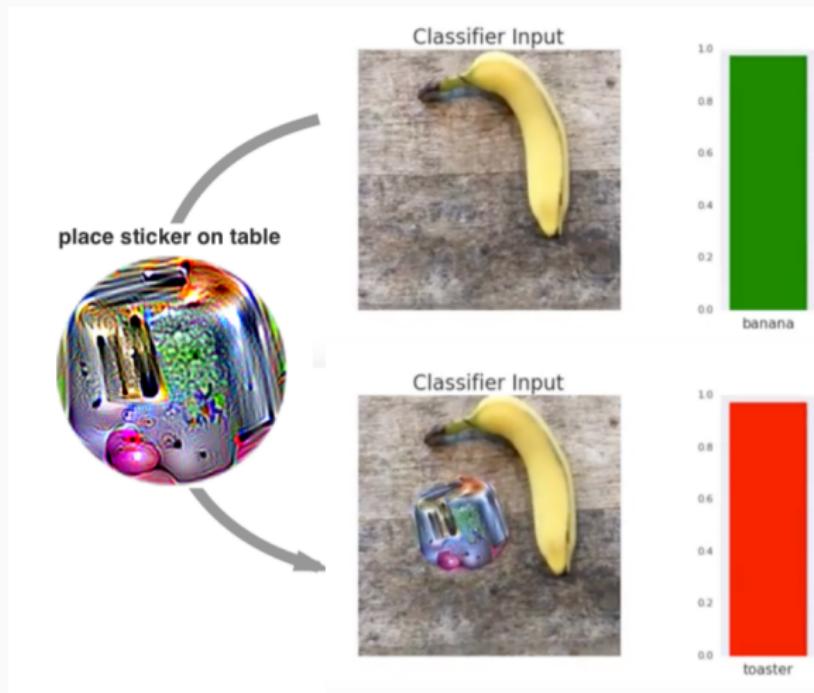


Image Credit: Brown et al. [2017]



Image Credit: Song et al. [2018]



Image Credit: Gu et al. [2019]

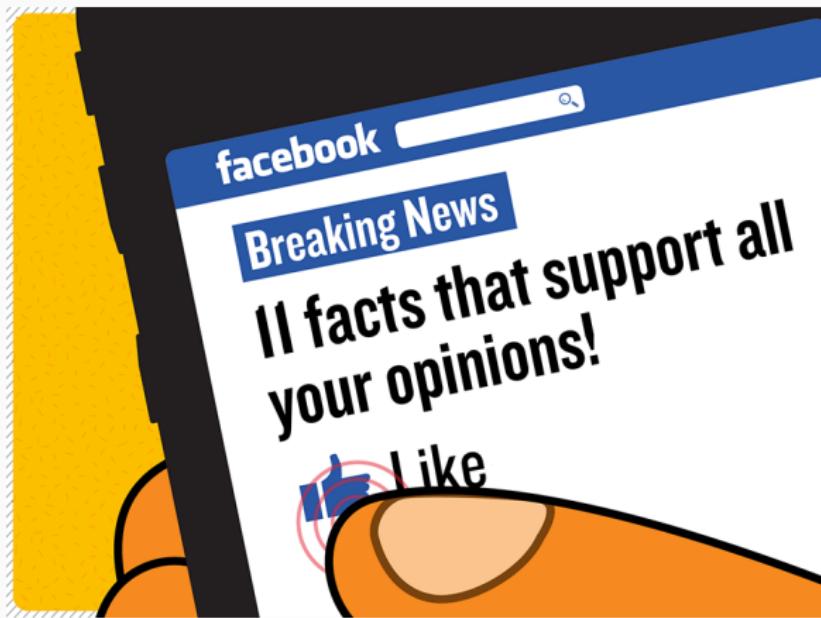




Image Credit: Fredrikson et al. [2015]



Modern Security Principles

Image Perturbations

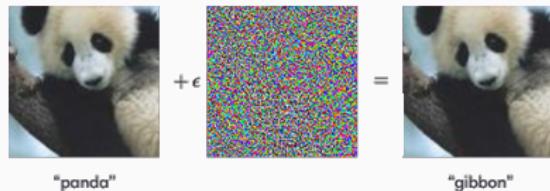


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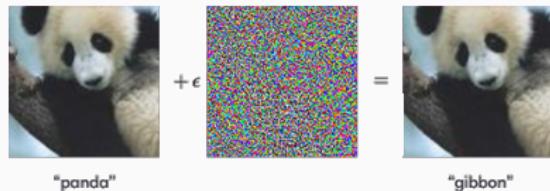


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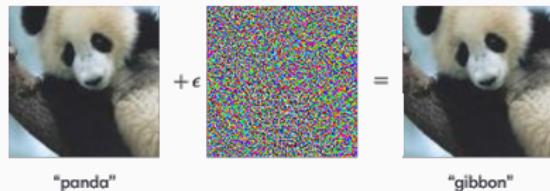


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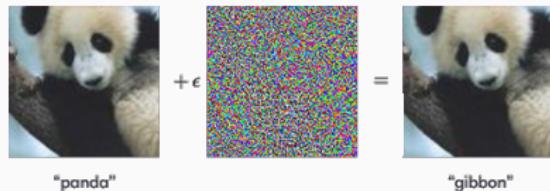


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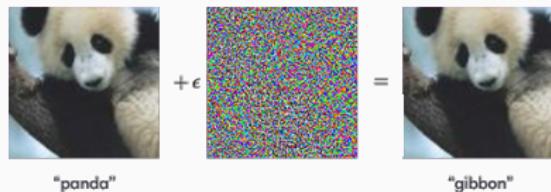


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Group discussion

Is this an attack?

Context Matters

- Who performs the attack? What settings?
- What can the attacker do? What are the costs?
- What does the attacker know about the target?
- If the attack succeeds, why does it matter?
- In general: need *context*.
- Many methodologies to formalize these.

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Generic High-Level Method: Threat Model

Threat Model

- **Threat:** *What* are the bad things that can happen
 - Spammers can get past your spam filter
- **Risk:** *How much* the exploitation of the threat will cost you
 - People stop using your email service
- **Attack:** *How* can the threat be exploited
- This approach is useful for assessing risks, and prioritizing threats.

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Working Method: Adversary Model

Adversary Model

- “Know the enemy and know yourself”
 - Sun Tzu, “Art of War”, 500 BC
- **Adversarial Goals:** What does the adversary *want to achieve*
- **Adversarial Capabilities:** What does the adversary *can do*
- **Adversarial Knowledge:** What does the *adversary know about you and your system*
- More detailed than the previous model
- Enables comparisons of attacks, and principled approach to *defenses*
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- **Adversarial Goals:** Get an email past the spam detector.
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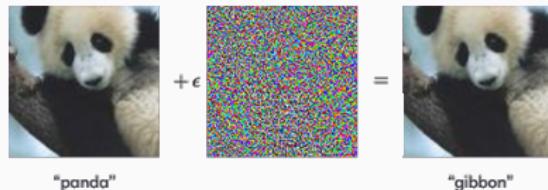


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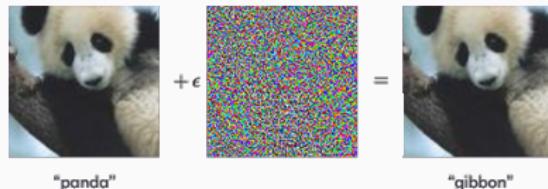


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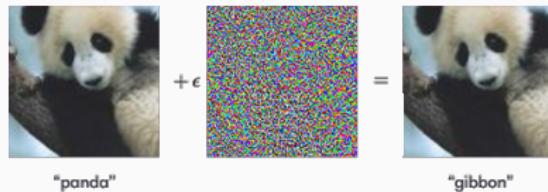


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Classifier Instagram's detector of porn and nudity

Adversary People that want to distribute porn on Instagram anyway

Threat Users see nudes

Risk This might breach laws and you get fined

Goals Wants the detector to not detect

Capabilities Modify the image as long as the semantics is preserved

Knowledge Knows the exact classifier and its parameters

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Defending Against the Attack

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Questions

1. Is this adversarial model realistic? Yes/No
2. What is the best defense strategy?

• How can we defend against adversarial attacks?

• What are the trade-offs between security and performance?

• How can we evaluate the robustness of a machine learning model?

• What are the ethical implications of adversarial attacks?

• How can we improve the explainability of machine learning models?

• What are the future directions for research in adversarial machine learning?

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Need to Attack in order to Defend

Principle

To defend, need to know how the adversary would attack.

- This is why adversary models are important
- Need to work on coming up with new attacks, and incentivize white-hat hackers to *responsibly disclose* the attacks to you (e.g., via rewards).

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Worst-Case Security Principle

Principle

Do not underestimate your adversary. Strive to defend against the most powerful adversary, even if some aspects of the model might seem unrealistic.

- Kerckhoffs' Principle. As a defender, assume the attacker that *knows everything about your system*.
- In general, more powerful attacker \implies more knowledge, more capabilities.
- You should defend against an attacker that is as powerful as possible.

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How to Defend? (Answers)

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 - 1.2 What if they leak: get stolen or reverse engineered?
2. Ensure that the Magic algorithm does not become publicly known. Use legal means (e.g., sue people or platforms that publicize it)
 - 2.1 Worst-case security principle breached: *Security by obscurity*
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1. Enforce strict access control inside Instagram to ensure model parameters cannot leak.
 - 1.1 Worst-case security principle breached: *Security by obscurity*
 - 1.2 What if they leak: get stolen or reverse engineered?
2. Ensure that the Magic algorithm does not become publicly known. Use legal means (e.g., sue people or platforms that publicize it)
 - 2.1 Worst-case security principle breached: *Security by obscurity*
 - 2.2 Eventually the algorithm will be known: spread or sold.
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 - 2.4 Punishing researchers that find security vulnerability is a huge no-no.
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Takeaways

- Know your adversary and know yourself: specify adversary's goals, capabilities, and knowledge.
- Need to find and encourage the discovery *and responsible disclosure* of attacks – to fix them before they are exploited
- When defending, defend against even the strongest possible adversary model and attacks
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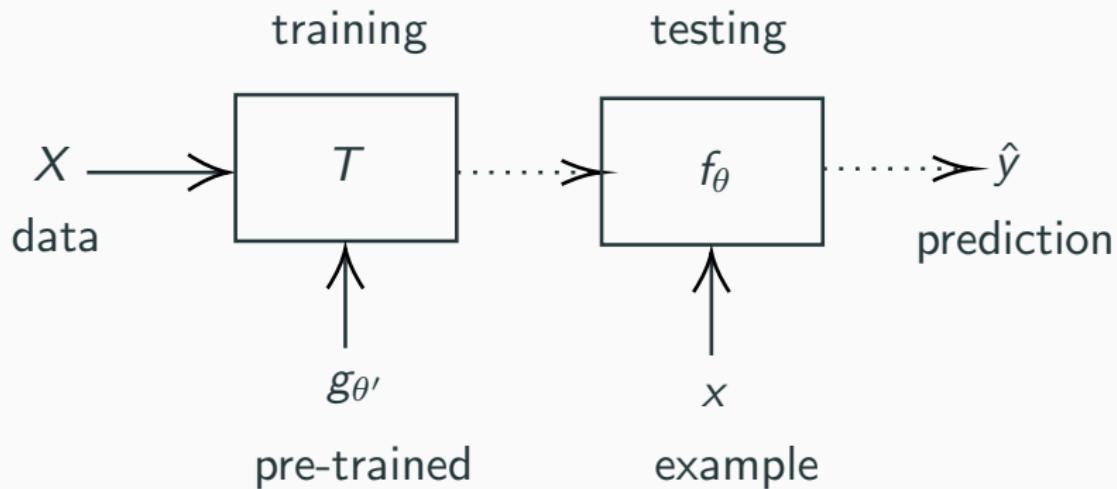
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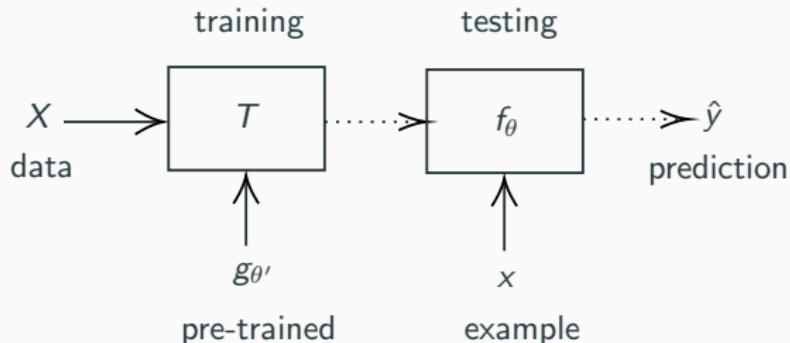
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Adversary Models for Security and Privacy of ML

Machine Learning Pipeline



Adversary's Capabilities

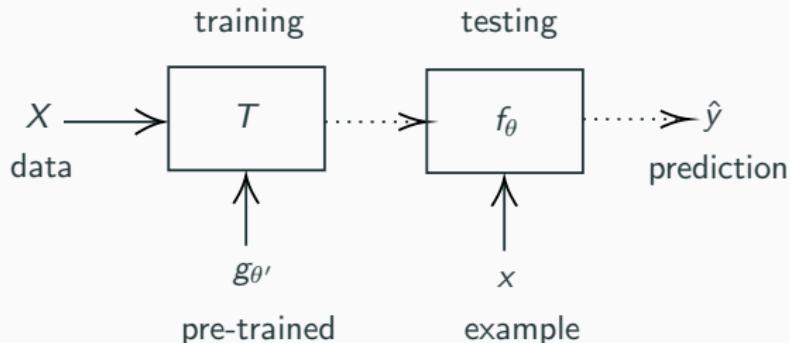


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What could be the adversary's capabilities?

- Modify or supply new testing examples x
- Modify or supply new training data X
- Modify or supply new pre-trained components $g_{\theta'}$
- Observe outputs (passive adversary)

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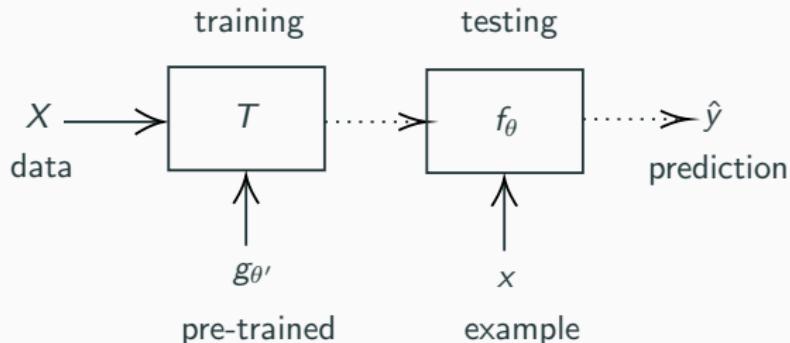


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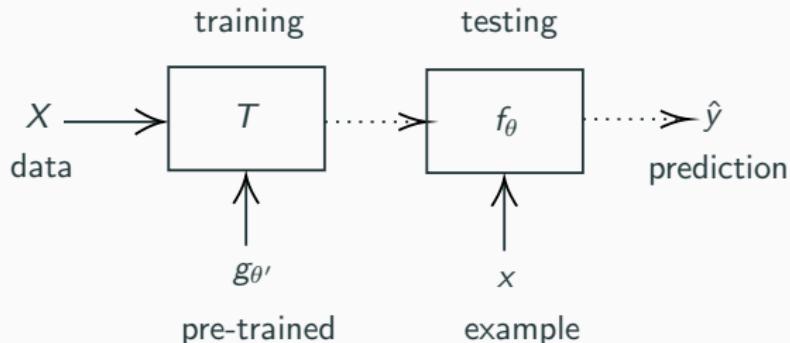


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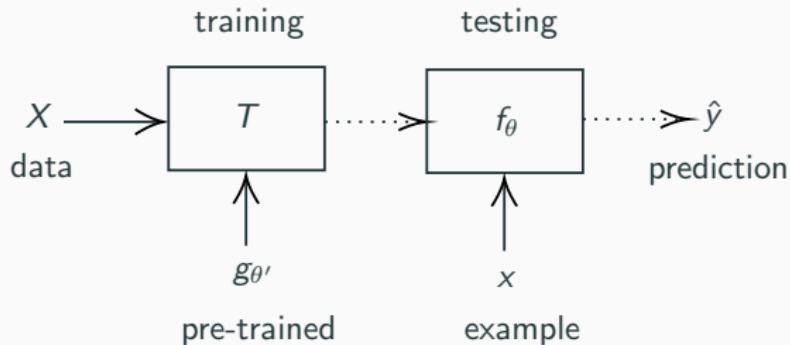


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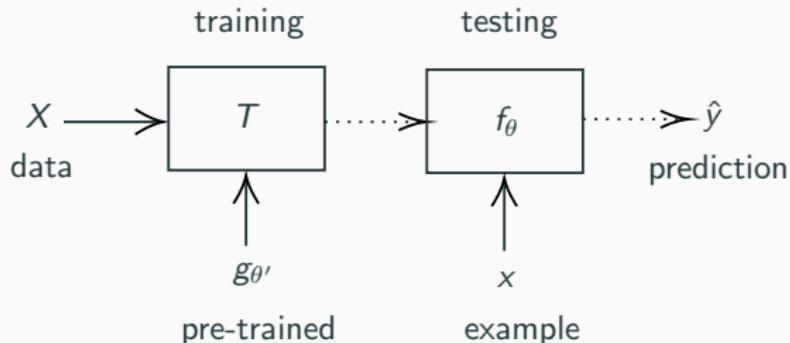


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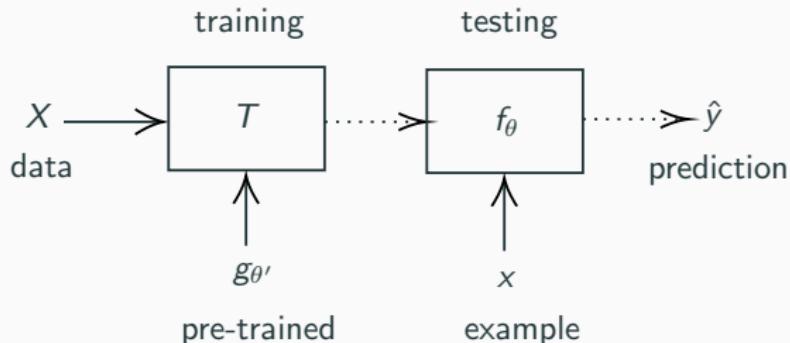


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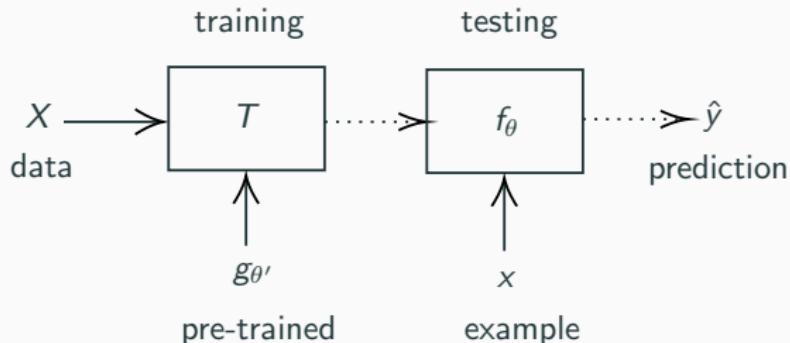
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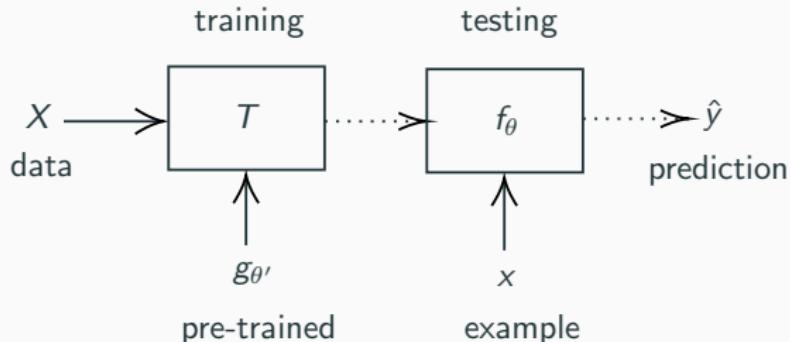


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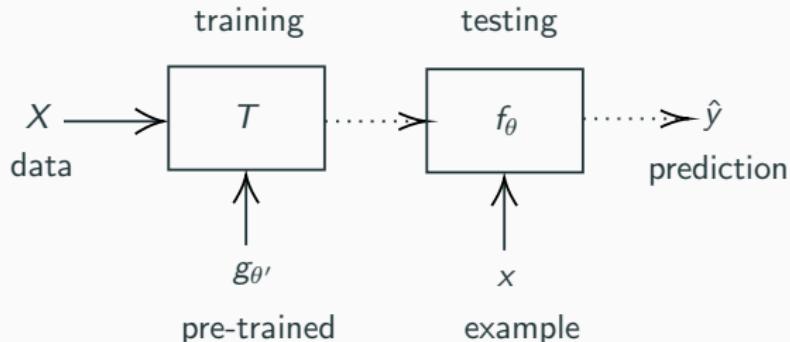


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- No 100% consistent terms
- White-box: usually architecture f , parameters θ , procedure T
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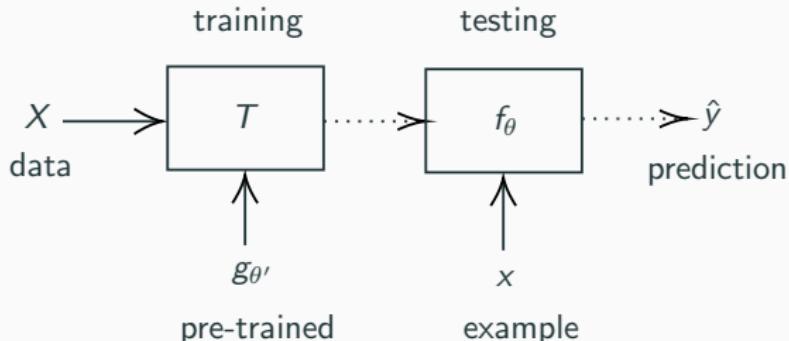


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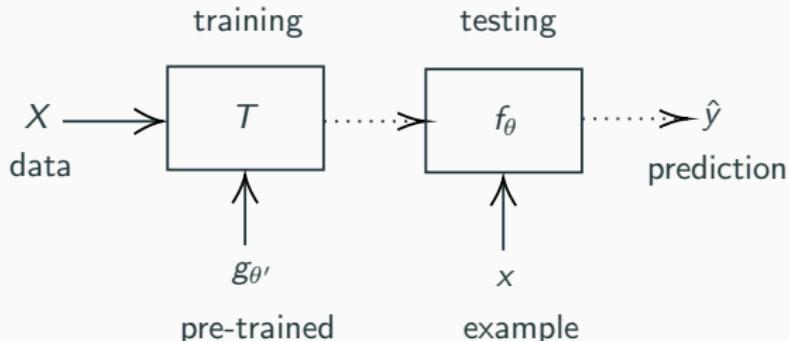


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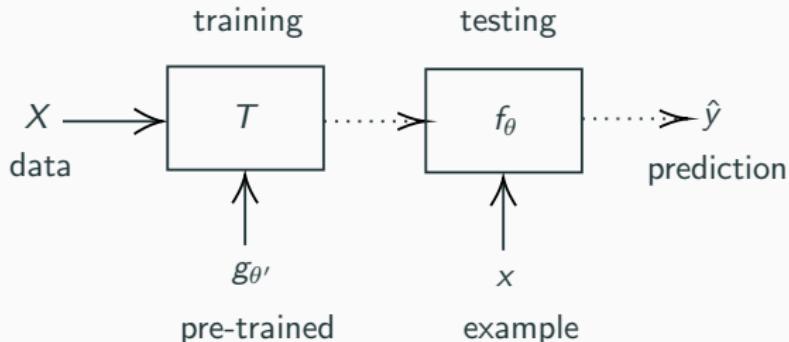


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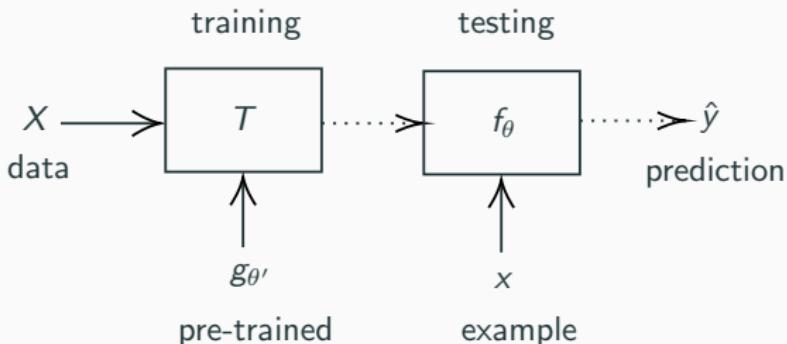


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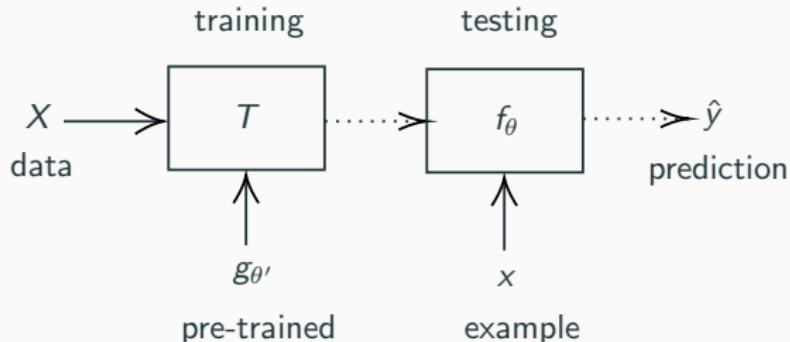


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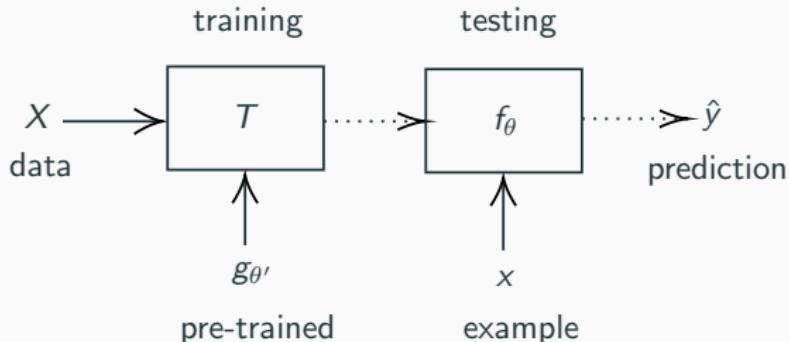


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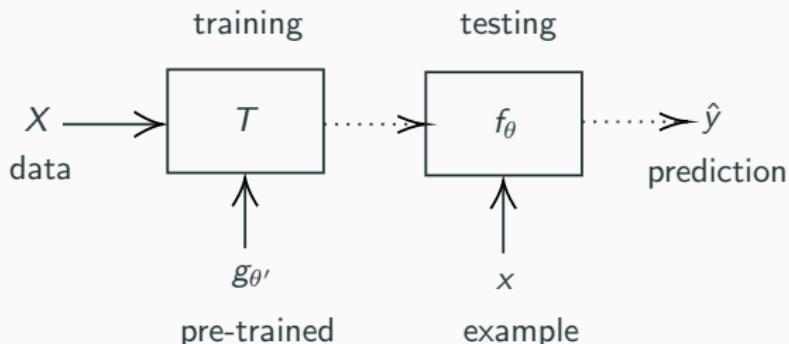


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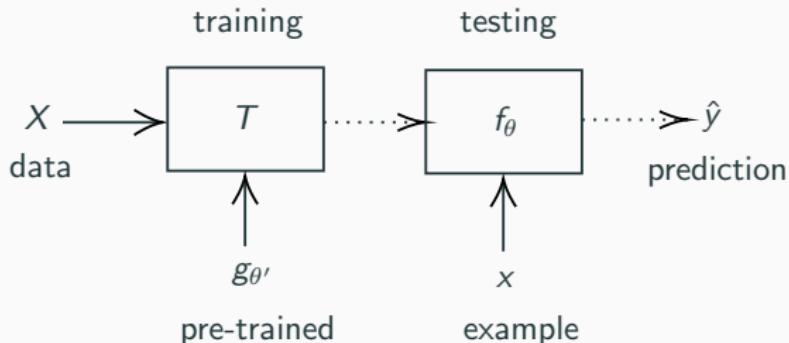


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What could be adversary's goals?

- *Evasion*: *Evade the classifier at test time: provide an adversarial example x that causes a mistake*
- Increase errors or make the classifier behave in a specific way
 - *Confusion*: *cause the classifier to misclassify the adversarial example x*
 - *Manipulation*: *cause the classifier to change its behavior*
- Steal the model weights θ
- Infer information about training data X .

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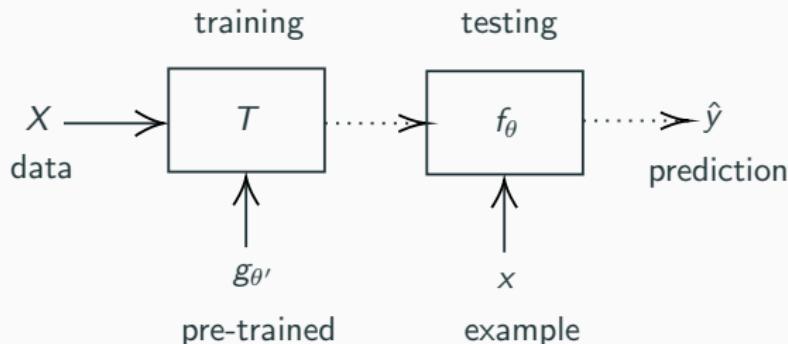


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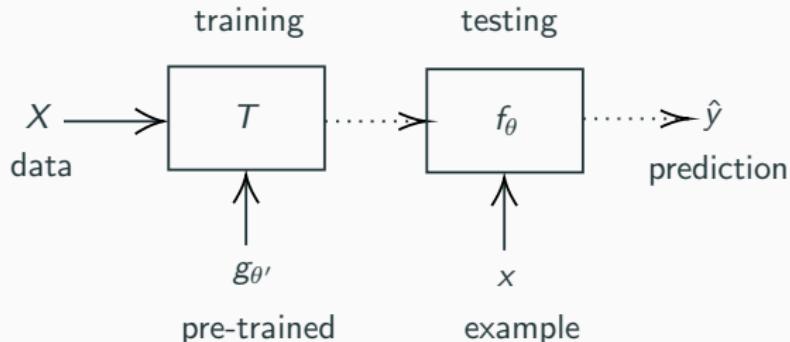


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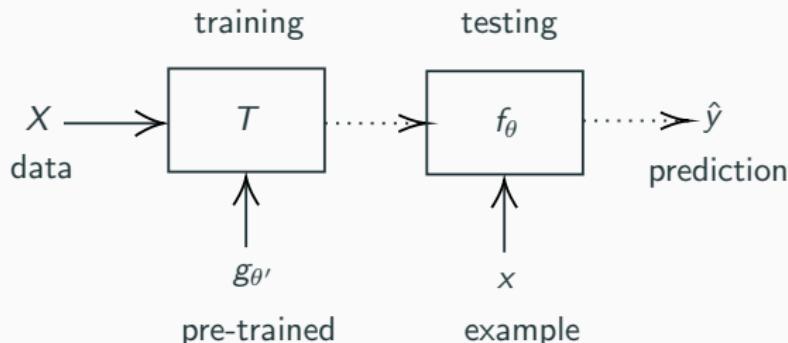


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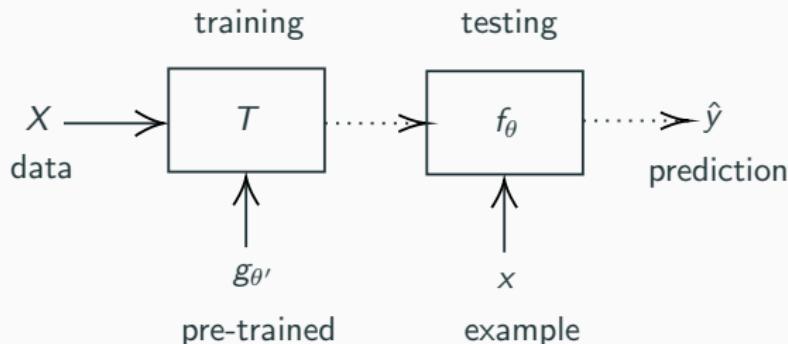


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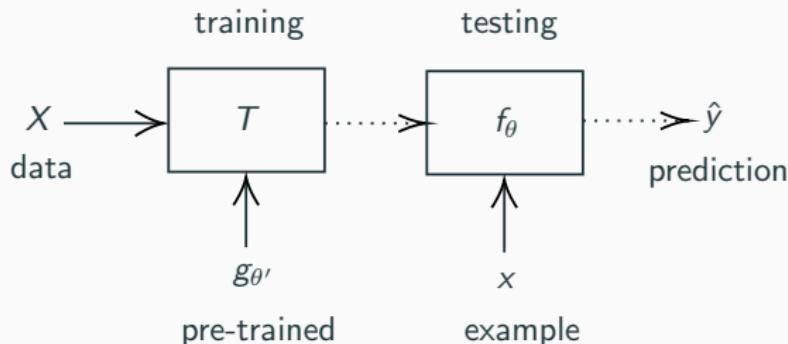


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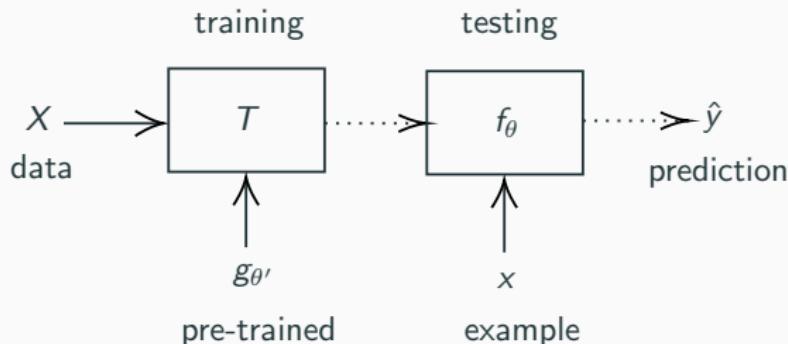


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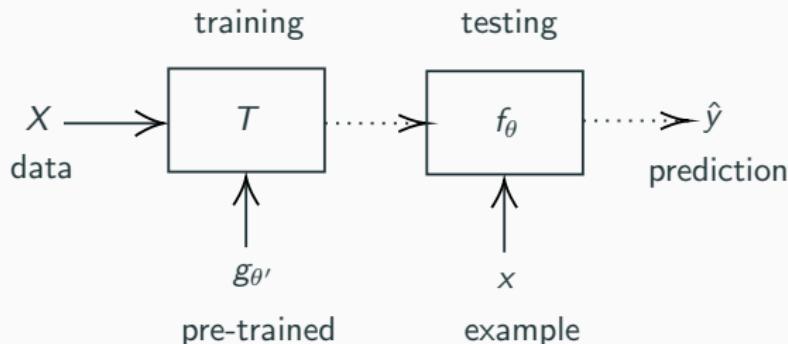


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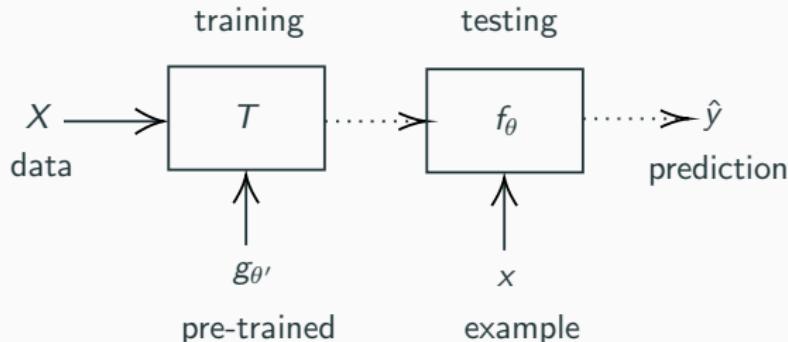


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Active Attacks at Test Time

Evasion Attacks



Image Credit: Biggio and Roli [2018]

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- Goes back to 2004 in the context of Naïve Bayes spam classification (Dalvi et al. [2004], Lowd and Meek [2005])
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Examples constructed by an adversary to deliberately cause a classification mistake

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Discovery of Non-Robustness of Neural Nets

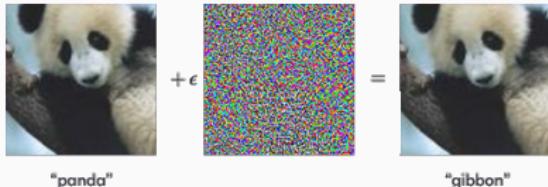


Image Credit: Goodfellow et al. [2014]

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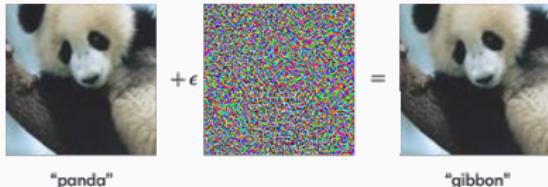


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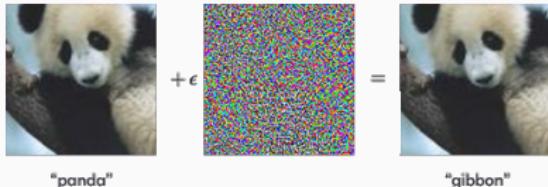


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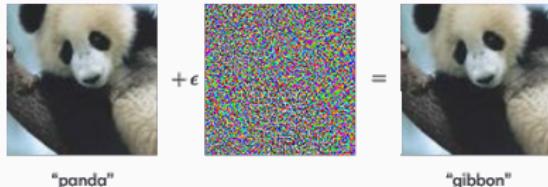


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Image Perturbations

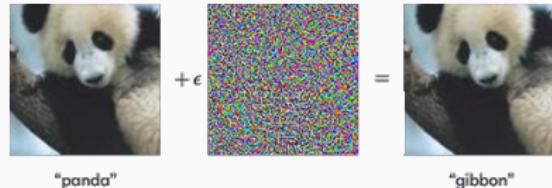


Image Credit: Goodfellow et al. [2014]

Can we build the image perturbation algorithm?

- Goal: missclassify x, y as something else
- Initial example x, y
- Perturbation δ
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- Model parameters θ
- Loss of the model $L(x, y; \theta)$

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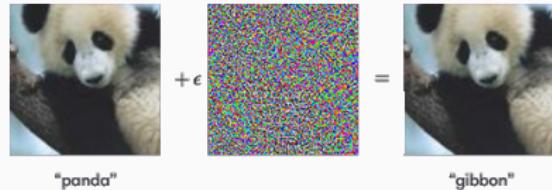


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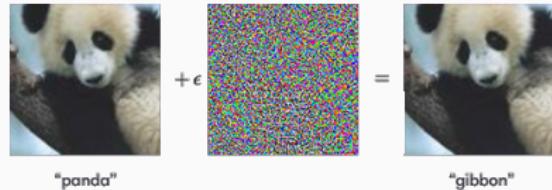


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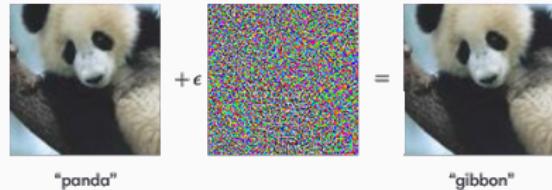


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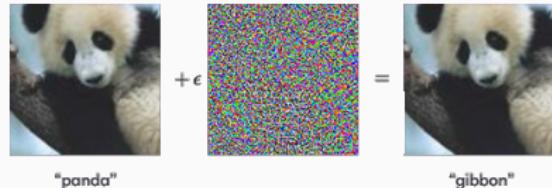


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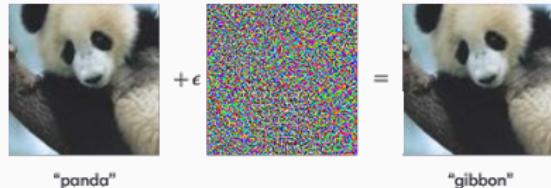


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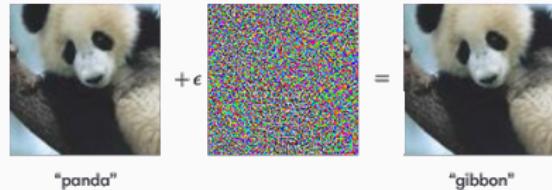


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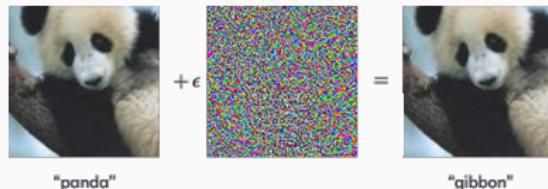


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Group discussion:

How can we do it? What is the optimization problem?

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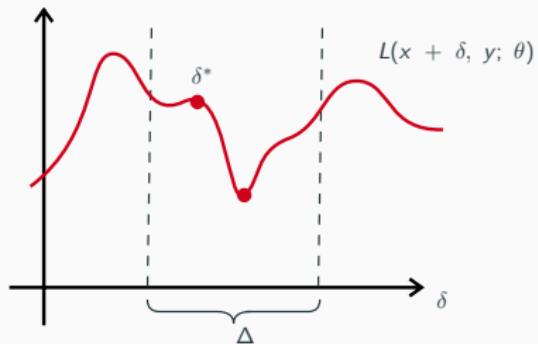
Optimization problem

$$\delta^* = \arg \max_{\delta} L(x + \delta, y; \theta)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \| \delta \| \leq \varepsilon$$

Question:

How do we solve it?



Gradient Descent

Optimization problem

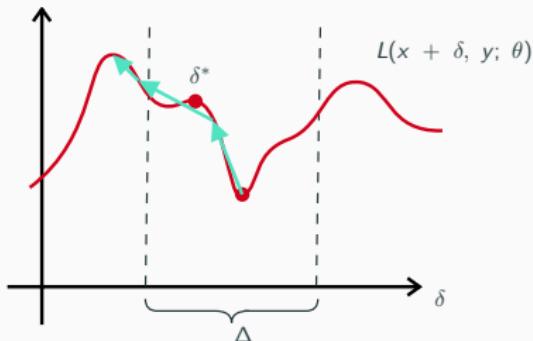
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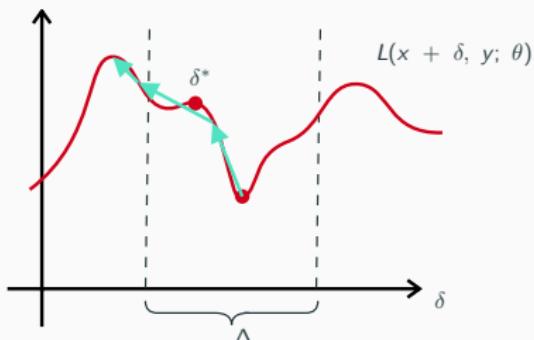
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Descent with Constraints

- Step, then project:

$$\delta := \mathcal{P}_\Delta[\delta + \alpha \nabla_\delta L(x + \delta, y)]$$

$$\alpha \nabla_\delta \text{Loss}(x + \delta, y; \theta)$$

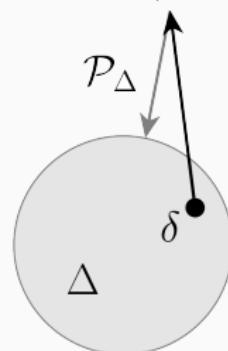


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For x that were in training,
 $\nabla_x L(x, y; \theta)$ is small. What is the
problem with small gradient values?

$$\alpha \nabla_\delta L(x + \delta, y; \theta)$$

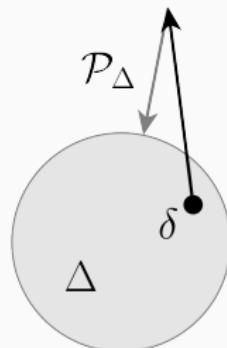


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Projected Gradient Descent (PGD)

- Final version proposed by Madry et al. [2017]:

$$\delta := \mathcal{P}_\Delta [\delta + \alpha \text{ sgn}(\nabla_\delta L(x + \delta, y))]$$

- Run the algorithm for many (thousands of) steps until convergence
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Let $\Delta = \{\delta \mid \|\delta\|_\infty \leq \varepsilon\}$. How do we project back to Δ ?

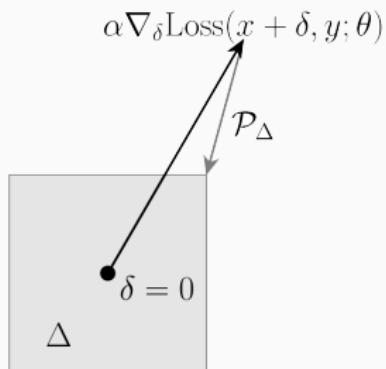


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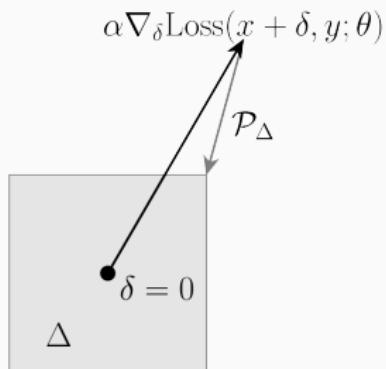


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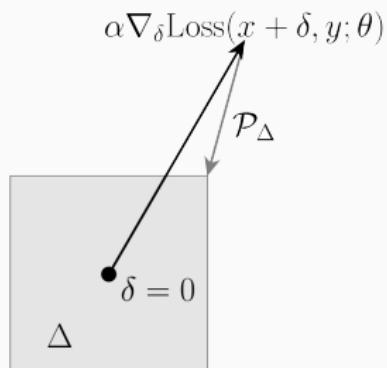


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Evasion Attacks with PGD

Group Discussion

What is the adversary model for an attack with PGD? Is this a powerful attacker?

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Goals Cause a classification mistake

Capabilities Adversary can construct modifications of existing examples of the following form:

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We assume this means “imperceptible”.

Knowledge White-box, need loss $L(\cdot)$ and parameters of the model θ

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Properties of Adversarial Examples

- Let \tilde{x} be an adversarial example for model $f_\theta(\cdot)$
- **Transferability:** It is likely to be missclassified by another model f' trained on the same dataset
- **Black-box:** You can create a surrogate of the target model f' , and the adversarial example against f' is likely to be missclassified by the actual target.
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$$\delta := \mathcal{P}_\Delta [\delta + \alpha \operatorname{sgn}(\nabla_\delta L(x + \delta, y))]$$

Question

What is the best strategy to defend against adversarial examples like these?

1. Ensure that the attacker cannot obtain parameters of the model θ through careful access controls.
2. Ensure that all or overwhelming majority of examples $x \in \Delta$ are classified the same.
3. During training, simulate the adversary and penalize its wins. In other words, generate adversarial examples and train on them with correct labels.
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How to Defend? (Answers)

- Ensure that the attacker cannot obtain parameters of the model θ through careful access controls.
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- Preprocess the inputs to ensure small perturbations are blurred
 - Relies on the fact that the adversary does not know what is the preprocessing
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- Recall: When defending, defend against even the strongest possible adversary model and attacks
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Big Picture: Security Implications of Non-Robust Features

- Recent research suggests: ML is not robust to imperceptible perturbations, because models pick up *non-robust features* specific to the dataset, that are not interpretable by humans (Ilyas et al. [2019])
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Do the defenses before (fixing non-robust features) solve the security of ML against evasion attacks?

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Beyond Imperceptible Perturbations



(a)

(b)

(c)

(b) and (c) have the same $\|\delta\|$

Image Credit: Jacobsen et al. [2019]

Beyond Imperceptible Perturbations

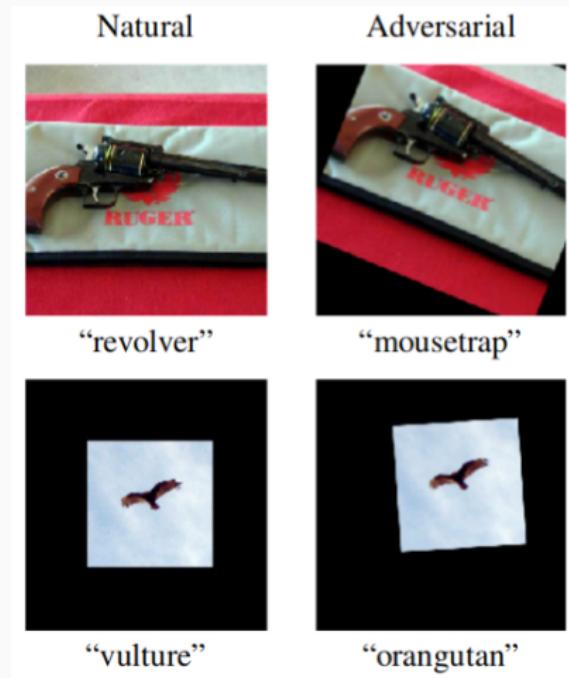


Image Credit: Engstrom et al. [2017]

Beyond Imperceptible Perturbations



These are not even imperceptible!
Image Credit: Sharif et al. [2016]

Beyond Imperceptible Perturbations



What about discrete domains?

See Kulynych et al. [2018]

Takeaways

- Currently, discussion about adversarial robustness of ML at test time puts robustness to imperceptible perturbations in the spotlight
- This problem is of interest both to ML Theory and ML Security
- However, this likely is not the main security concern for your application, unless you have a security-critical image classifier
- There are many other attack vectors against classifiers at test time
- Beyond imperceptible perturbation for images, the field seems very much in its infancy, many open problems.
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Quick Recap: Security Principles

Are any security principles violated here?

- You use a custom random-forest-based network-intrusion detection system (not open-source). You are not afraid of hackers evading it because they don't know how it works.
- A researcher has emailed you about a vulnerability in the computer vision system of your automated drones. You sue them.
- Your traffic-sign recognition system is provably robust to $\epsilon = 0.65$ ℓ_1 -perturbations of all examples in your training set. This is state-of-the-art ϵ for this task.
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Dealing with Black Boxes

Recall: Adversarial Knowledge

- No 100% consistent terms
- White-box: usually architecture f , parameters θ , procedure T
- Black-box: often knows architecture f but no parameters, and has query access to f or T
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Group Discussion

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Can you attack if you only have query access to $f(\cdot)$?

Black-Box Attacks at Test Time

Classical approach (Lowd and Meek [2005])

1. Reverse engineer the model
2. Run a white-box attack

Smarter approach (Chen et al. [2017])

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Estimating the Gradient

- Can estimate the gradient in a black-box manner from two evaluations:

$$\frac{d}{dx_i} f(x) = \frac{f(x + \delta e_i) - f(x - \delta e_i)}{2\delta}$$

for small δ , and basis vectors e_i .

- Attack principle: run PGD but estimate gradient in every iteration (Chen et al. [2017])

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You already know this from worst-case security but...

Adding non-differentiable components is not a valid defense.

Model Stealing

- We can also steal the model parameters by querying it many times
 - Construct a large dataset $X' = \{(x, f(x)), \dots\}$
 - Train $f_{\theta'}$.
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- Need $d + 1$ to steal a linear model using equation solving
 - But, need a lot more queries to steal a neural net
 - For a net with 2K parameters, need 11K queries to get 99.9% similarity (Tramèr et al. [2016])

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Let $f(x)$ be a linear model. Its decision boundary is $h(x) = w \cdot x + b$. w is a 750-dimensional vector. How many queries are needed to steal $f(x)$?

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- You don't need the gradient to attack: non-differentiable classifiers can be attacked using black-box attacks

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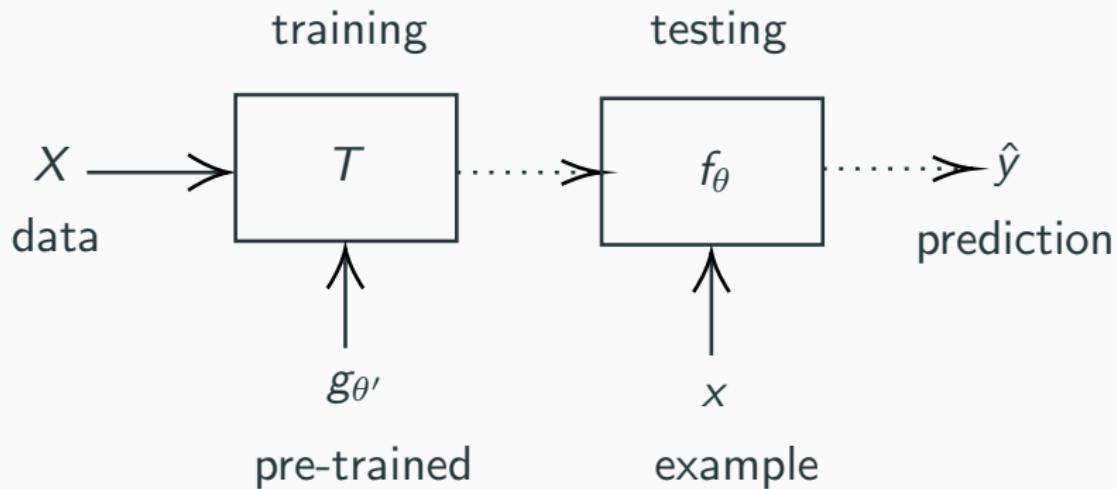
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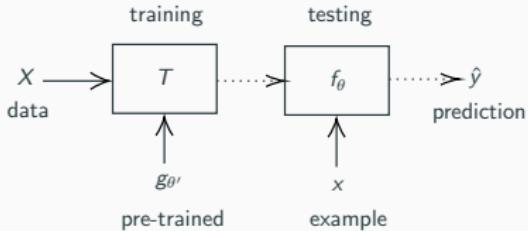
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Attacks at Training Time

Recall: Machine Learning Pipeline



Poisoning Attacks

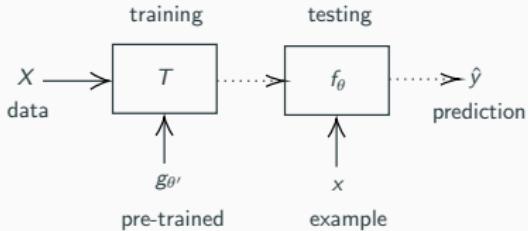


- Adversarial Goals: Reduce performance of the model or modify the task
- Adversarial Capabilities: Inject or modify training examples X , or pre-trained components $g_{\theta'}$
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Is this a realistic adversary model? Are there any relevant settings?

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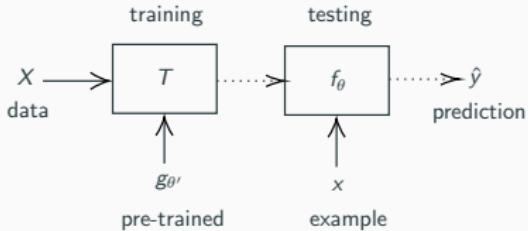


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- Mess up with data (e.g., modify labels)
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- Does not scale
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- Recall the empirical loss minimization problem:

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \sum_{x,y \in X} L(x, y; \theta)$$

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$$\theta_{z,\varepsilon}^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \left[\sum_{x',y' \in X} L(x', y'; \theta) + \varepsilon L(z; \theta) \right]$$

- These correspond to two different classifiers
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$$\Delta_{z,\varepsilon} := \theta_{z,\varepsilon}^* - \theta^*$$

Strategy: First-Order Approximation

1. Recall the first-order Taylor approximation:

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \approx f(\mathbf{x}') + \nabla f(\mathbf{x}') \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$$

2. Recall the classifier with upweighted z :

$$\theta_{z,\varepsilon}^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \underbrace{\sum_{x',y' \in X} L(x', y'; \theta)}_{R(\theta)} + \varepsilon L(z; \theta)$$

3. Recall that a global optimizer $\theta_{z,\varepsilon}^*$ satisfies:

$$\nabla R(\theta_{z,\varepsilon}^*) + \varepsilon \nabla L(z; \theta_{z,\varepsilon}^*) = 0$$

Derivation

How can we get a first-order approximation of $\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z,\varepsilon} = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} [\theta_{z,\varepsilon}^* - \theta^*]$?

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Deriving the Influence Function

1. Rewrite (3) in terms of θ^* :

$$0 \approx [\nabla R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \nabla L(z; \theta^*) + [\mathcal{H}R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \mathcal{H}L(z; \theta^*)] \Delta_{z, \varepsilon}],$$

where $\mathcal{H}f(x)$ is a Hessian matrix.

2. Solve for $\Delta_{z, \varepsilon}$:

$$\Delta_{z, \varepsilon} \approx -[\nabla R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \nabla L(z; \theta^*)] [\mathcal{H}R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \mathcal{H}L(z; \theta^*)]^{-1}$$

3. Because $\nabla R(\theta^*) = 0$ and assuming ε is small (Koh and Liang [2017]):

$$\Delta_{z, \varepsilon} \approx -\varepsilon \nabla L(z; \theta^*) [\mathcal{H}R(\theta^*)]^{-1}$$

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Influence Function

1. We call the rate of change of $\Delta_{z,\varepsilon}$ *the influence function*:

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z,\varepsilon} = \nabla L(z; \theta^*) [\mathcal{H}R(\theta^*)]^{-1}$$

2. What about poisoning examples? Let $z_\delta = (x + \delta, y)$
3. Modify the upweighted model:

$$\theta_{z,z_\delta,\varepsilon}^* = \arg \min_{\theta} [R(\theta) - \varepsilon L(z, \theta) + \varepsilon L(z_\delta, \theta)]$$

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What is the expression for $\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z,z_\delta,\varepsilon} = \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} [\theta_{z,z_\delta,\varepsilon}^* - \theta^*]$?

Influence Functions for Poisoning

1. Same strategy as before:

$$\Delta_{z, z_\delta, \varepsilon} \approx [\nabla R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \nabla L(z_\delta; \theta^*) - \varepsilon \nabla L(z; \theta^*)] + \\ [\mathcal{H}R(\theta^*) + \varepsilon \mathcal{H}L(z; \theta^*) - \varepsilon \mathcal{H}L(z; \theta^*)]^{-1}$$

2. You can see that:

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z, z_\delta, \varepsilon} = \left[\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z_\delta, \varepsilon} - \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z, \varepsilon} \right]$$

3. Final step: Influence on some target example t :

$$\frac{d}{d\varepsilon} L(t; \theta_{z, z_\delta, \varepsilon}^*) \approx \nabla L(t; \theta^*) \cdot \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z, z_\delta, \varepsilon}$$

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Question

How do we use this to build a poisoning attack to force a model to make a mistake on t ?

Influence Functions for Poisoning

- Reparameterize:

$$Q(x, \delta; \theta) = L(t; \theta^*) \cdot \frac{d}{d\varepsilon} \Delta_{z, z_\delta, \varepsilon}$$

- Poisoning optimization problem:

$$\delta^* = \arg \max_{\delta} Q(x, \delta; \theta) \text{ s.t. } \| \delta \| \leq \epsilon$$

- How to solve it?
- PGD for poisoning:

$$\delta := \mathcal{P}[\delta + \alpha \nabla_{\delta} Q(x, \delta; \theta)]$$

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Poisoning Models

A small perturbation to one **training** example:

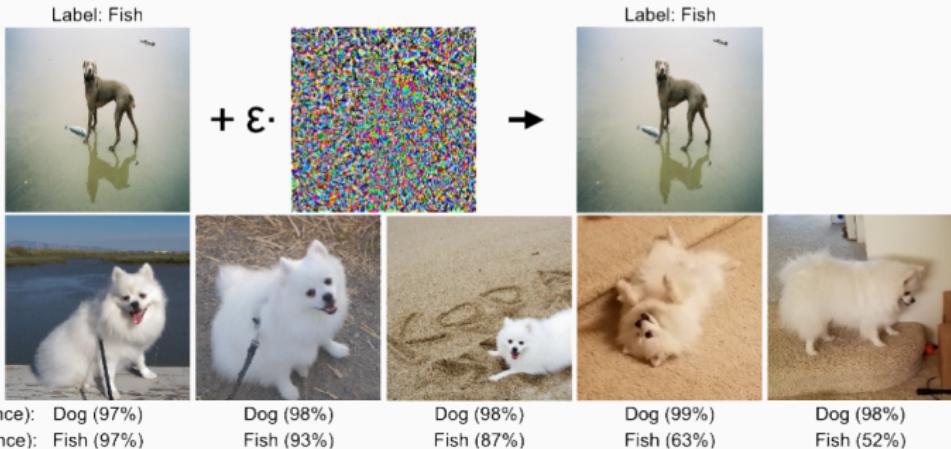


Image Credit: Koh and Liang [2017]

Many Settings of Poisoning

Possible goals:

- Increase error
- Prevent convergence
- Increase error only on certain inputs (backdooring)
- Replace the model with the model of your choosing
- Modify a property of the model (e.g., fairness)
- Increase error

- Not discussing poisoning pre-trained models, but it is doable
(Bagdasaryan et al. [2018])
- There is hope for defences, but it is not developed well yet
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- Adversaries might be able to modify the behaviour of models even if injecting a single example
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Privacy and Machine Learning

Wait, what is privacy?

Adrián @UdeaEdu · Jul 3
how about some privacy?

David Lieb @dfrieb · Jul 2
Hi Twitter! It's no-meetings week at @googlephotos and I've got a couple hours free. Tell me what you want to see next from Google Photos! New features, bug fixes, performance improvements, you name it. (No promises but very open minds!)
[Show this thread](#)

1 4

David Lieb @dfrieb

Replies to @UdeaEdu

Would love to learn more about what you mean exactly.
Google Photos is extremely private.

5:20 PM · Jul 3, 2019 · Twitter Web Client

18 Likes

Group discussion
What is happening here?

Concepts of Privacy (One of Many Approaches)

- Institutional privacy
 - Your data is private because Google promises so in their Privacy Policy
 - Need to trust Google
- Social privacy
 - Your data is private because Google gives you fine-grained controls on when to share what photos and with whom
 - Need to trust Google
- Hard privacy (“surveillance privacy”)
 - Your data is private because Google *provably cannot see and access any of it*
 - Often enforced through *cryptography* and *privacy-enhancing technologies*
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- Privacy here will mean *hard privacy*, not access controls or privacy policies
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 - Your data is private because Google promises so in their Privacy Policy
 - Need to **trust Google**
- Social privacy
 - Your data is private because Google gives you fine-grained controls on when to share what photos and with whom
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- Hard privacy ("surveillance privacy")
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Leaky Models

Highest Likelihood Sequences	Log-Perplexity
The random number is 281265017	14.63
The random number is 281265117	18.56
The random number is 281265011	19.01
The random number is 286265117	20.65
The random number is 528126501	20.88
The random number is 281266511	20.99
The random number is 287265017	20.99
The random number is 281265111	21.16
The random number is 281265010	21.36

Table 1: Possible sequences sorted by Log-Perplexity. The inserted canary— 281265017—has the lowest log-perplexity. The remaining most-likely phrases are all slightly-modified variants, a small edit distance away from the canary phrase.

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The Goals of the Privacy Adversary

Question

What are the possible goals of the privacy adversary?

- **Membership Inference:** Learn if an example x was in the training dataset X or not
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Assuming one attribute is unknown, and it takes two different values (e.g., HIV status), how to mount an attribute inference attack using a membership inference attack?

Membership Inference

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What should be the capabilities of the adversary to perform membership inference?

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Surprisingly, agnostic black-box might be enough

Ad-Hoc: Confidence Distributions

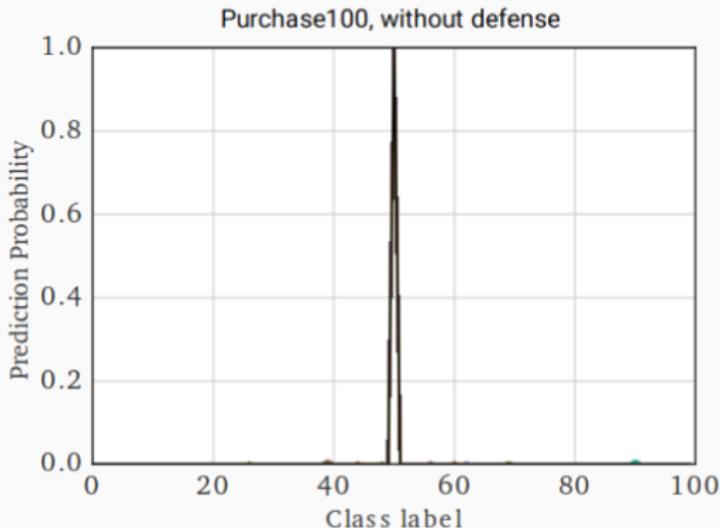
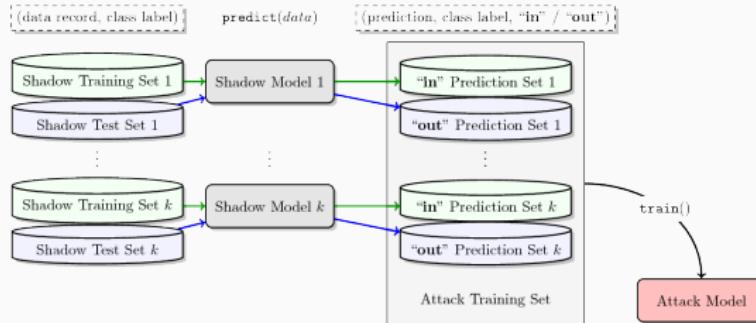


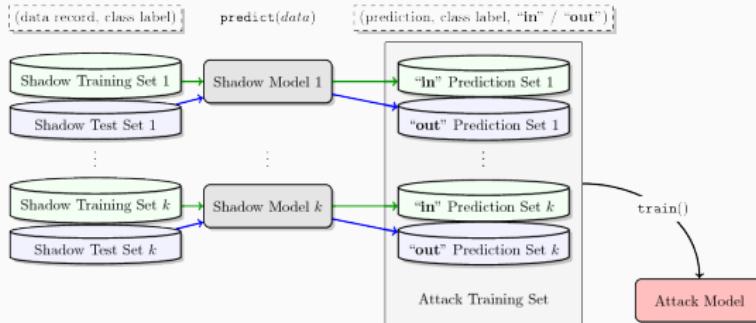
Image Credit: Nasr et al. [2018]

Shadow Model Attack



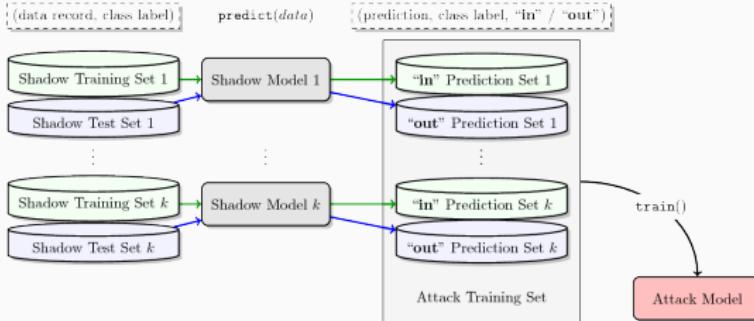
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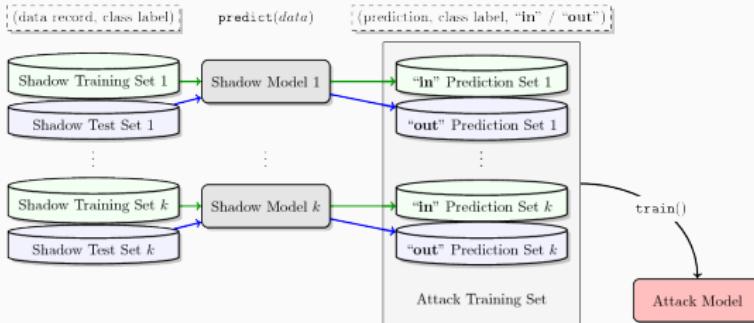
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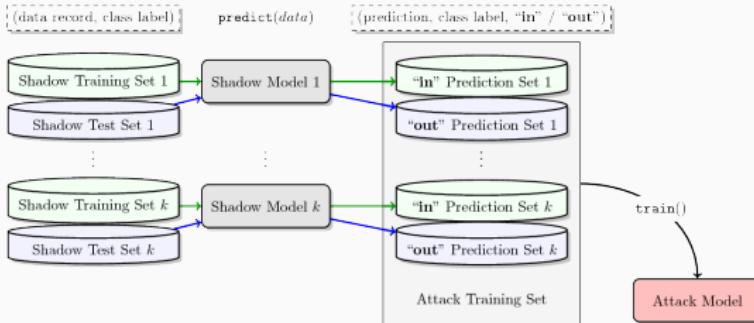
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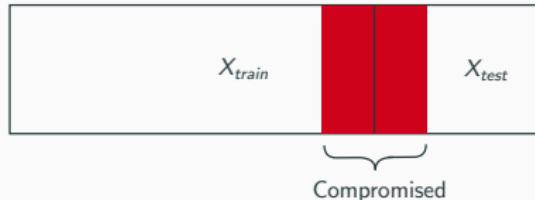
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A Stronger Attacker

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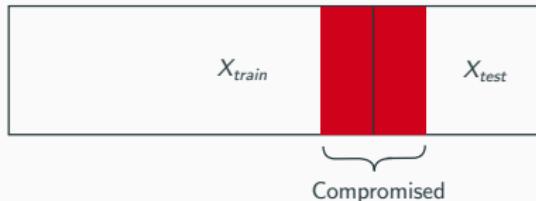
Can we imagine a stronger attack than shadow models? Stronger \implies more knowledge, more capabilities

A Stronger Attacker



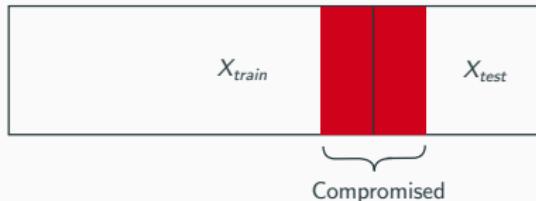
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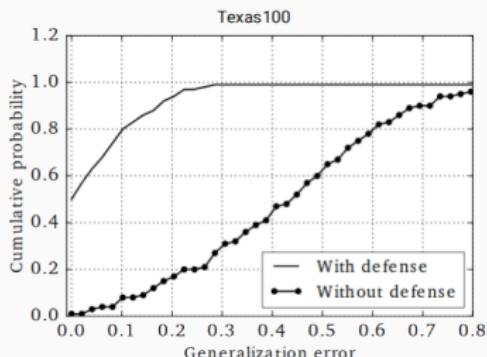
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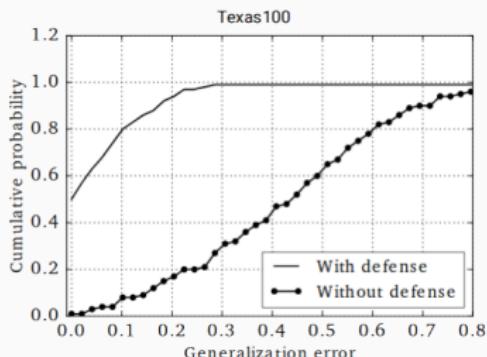
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- Unstable training process (as with GANs)
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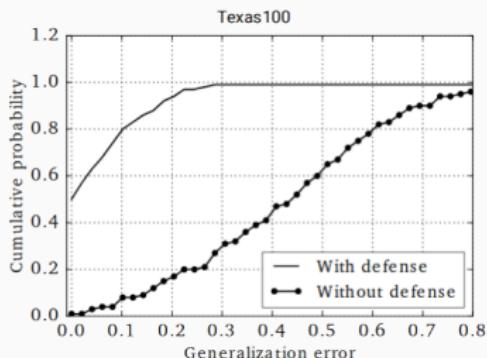
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Provable Method: Training with Differential Privacy

- *Differential Privacy* is a property of a probabilistic training procedure $T(X)$. For any X, X' differing by a single example, corresponding classifiers $\theta = T(X), \theta' = T(X')$ are ϵ -similar.
- Formally, for any two datasets X, X' differing by one example:

$$D(T(X) \parallel T(X')) \leq \epsilon,$$

where D is distance between distributions. Usually ∞ -Rényi.

- For example, clipping and randomizing gradient updates in gradient descent results in some differential privacy:

$$\theta := \text{Clip} [\theta + \alpha \nabla L(x, y; \theta) + \text{noise}]$$

- The lower ϵ the higher privacy.
- There are efficient differential private training procedures that work well with $\epsilon = 0.1$ (Iyengar et al. [2019]). For comparison, Apple uses $\epsilon = 15$).

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Takeaways

- ML models leak the data left and right: they overfit and memorize
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Privacy and Security against Machine Learning

Pitfalls of High Costs of Errors

- Threats from adversaries
- ML often finds correlation, not causation
- Societal biases learned from data
- Produce errors due to distributional shift
- Base-rate fallacy. Need extremely high recall in highly class-unbalanced problems
- Reward hacking: get good score without fulfilling the purpose
- Distribute errors unfairly
- In general: result in antisocial and negative *environmental outcomes*

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Example: Accidental Disparate Impact

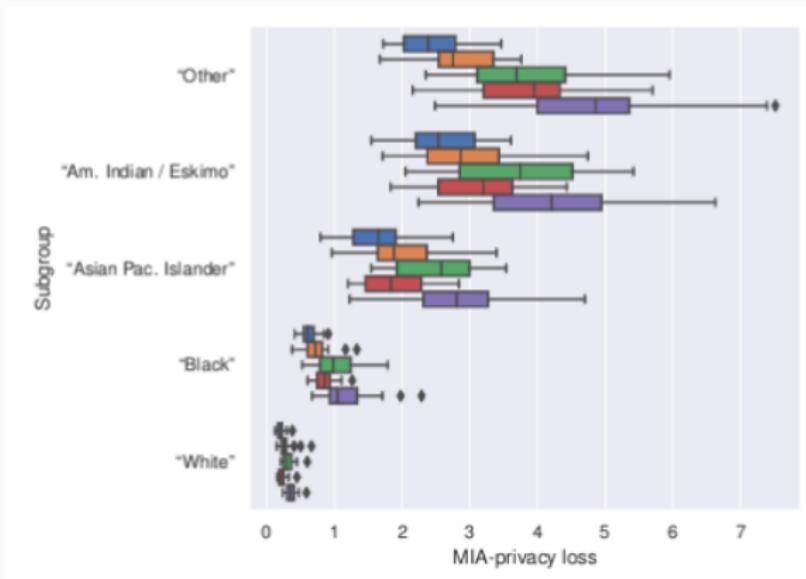


Image Credit: Yaghini et al. 2019

Illegitimate uses: Manipulation



Illegitimate uses: Private Attribute Inference

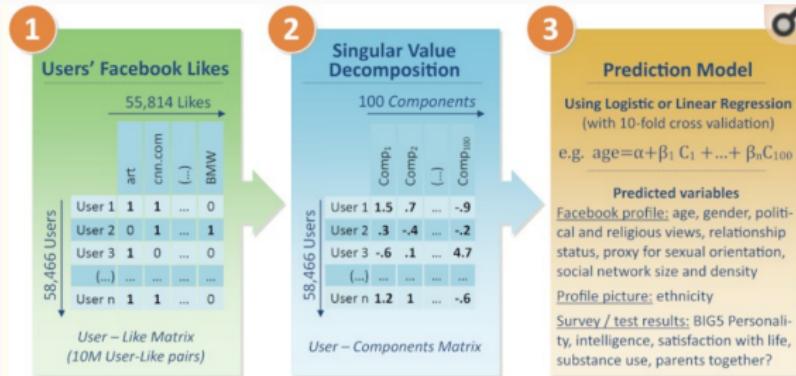


Image Credit: Kosinski et al. 2019

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References

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