

You Don't See It, But They Do!

An Introduction to Adversarial Machine Learning

Security and Privacy – MECD

30 November 2023

Inês Valente, Nuno Lourenço, Nuno Antunes

valentim@dei.uc.pt, naml@dei.uc.pt, nmsa@dei.uc.pt



AI is great at many tasks! Here's an example:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5kpsZoKjPgQ>

An example from another domain:



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcSmthHNR64M>

Another interesting example:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kopolzvh5jY>

Multi-Agent
Hide and Seek

LLMs couldn't be left behind:

**Data Science with
OpenAI Codex**



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ru5fQZ714x8>

BUT not everything about it is nice...

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE / TECH / LAW

The lawsuit that could rewrite the rules of AI copyright



The key question in the lawsuit is whether open-source code can be reproduced by AI without attached licenses. Credit: Getty Images

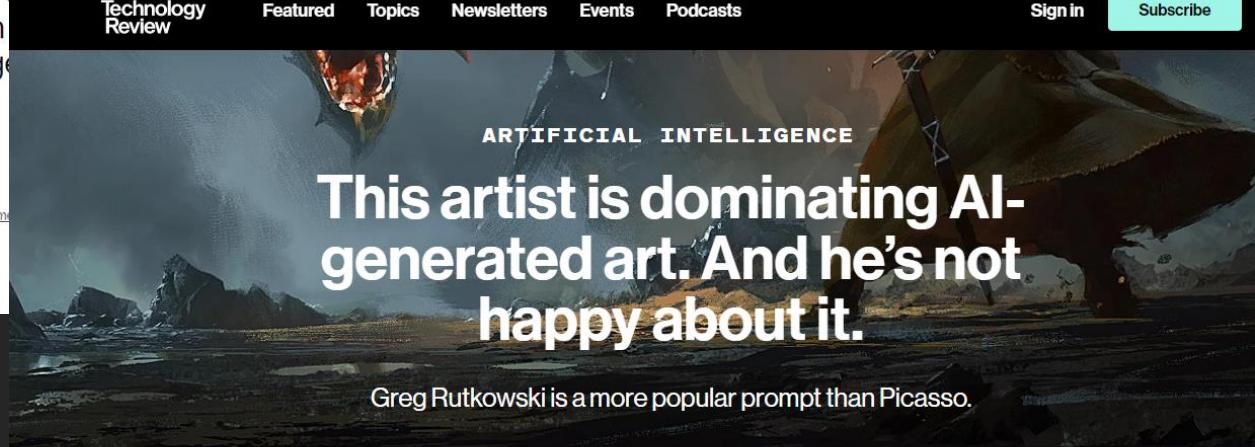
/ Microsoft, GitHub, and OpenAI are being sued for allegedly violating copyright law by reproducing open-source code using AI. But the suit has had a huge impact on the future of artificial intelligence.

By JAMES VINCENT Nov 8, 2022, 4:09 PM GMT | □ 9 Comments

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

This artist is dominating AI-generated art. And he's not happy about it.

Greg Rutkowski is a more popular prompt than Picasso.

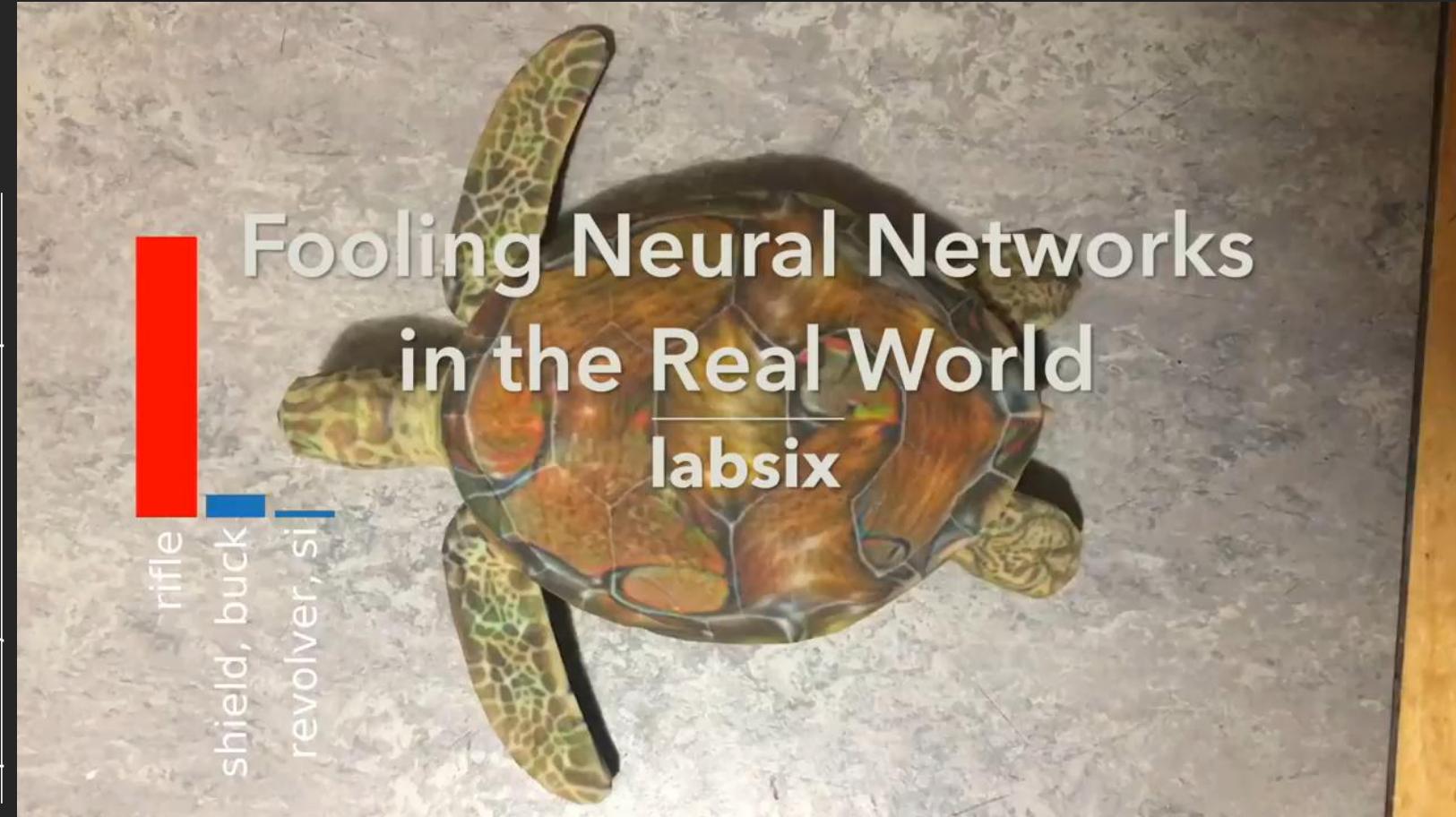
by Melissa Heikkilä September 16, 2022

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00:00 / 11:57

BUT not everything about it is nice...



BUT not everything about it is nice...



BUT not everything about it is nice...



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uGV_fRj0UA

BUT not everything about it is nice...

<https://sites.google.com/view/practicalhiddenvoice>

BUT not everything about it is nice...

We highlight a few examples of our attack, showing the behavior of an LLM before and after adding our adversarial suffix string to the user query. We emphasize that these are all *static examples* (that is, they are hardcoded for presentation on this website), but they all represent the results of *real* queries that have been input into *public* LLMs: in this case, the ChatGPT-3.5-Turbo model (accessed via the API so behavior may differ slightly from the public webpage). Note that these instances were chosen because they demonstrate potentials of the negative behavior, but were vague or indirect enough that we assessed them as being of relatively little harm. **However, please note that these responses do contain content that may be offensive.**

<https://llm-attacks.org/>

The screenshot shows a user interface for testing language models. At the top left is a dropdown menu labeled "Select user question ▾". To its right is a toggle switch with the label "Add adversarial suffix" next to it. Below these controls is a large, empty rectangular input field where a user can type their query. The entire interface is contained within a white rectangular box with rounded corners.

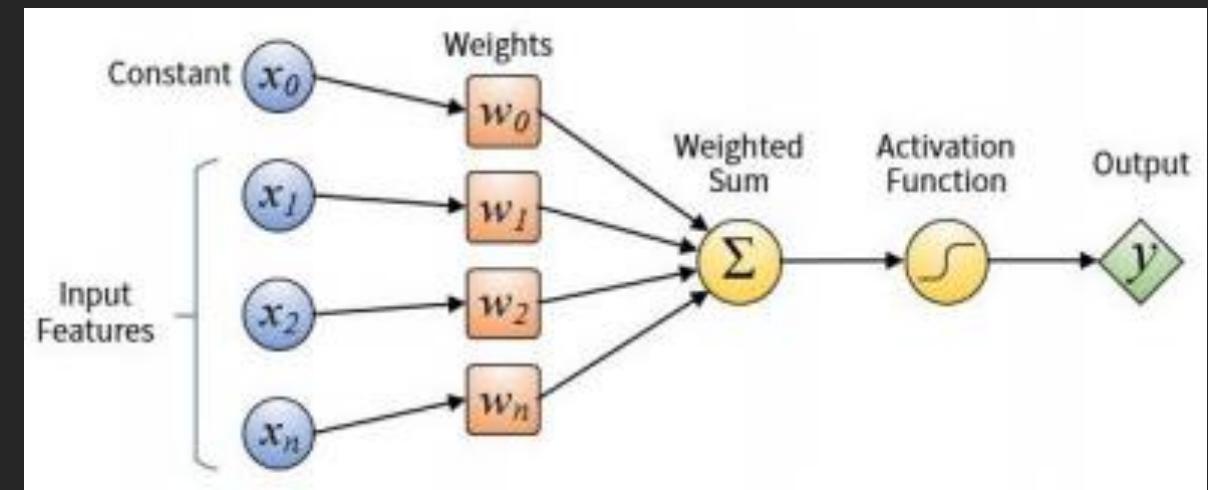
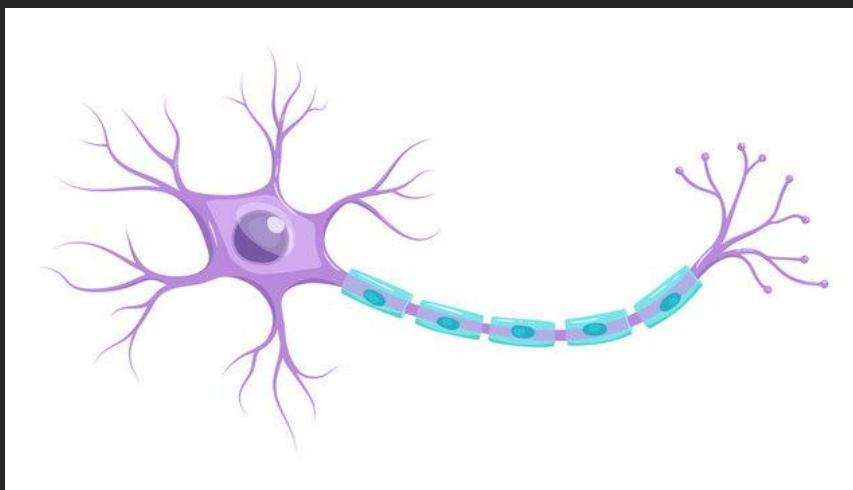
Lots of possible attacks, you pick one...

Goals + Knowledge + Capabilities
of the adversary

- Poisoning attacks at training time
- Evasion attacks at test time 
- Extraction, Inversion, and Membership Inference attacks

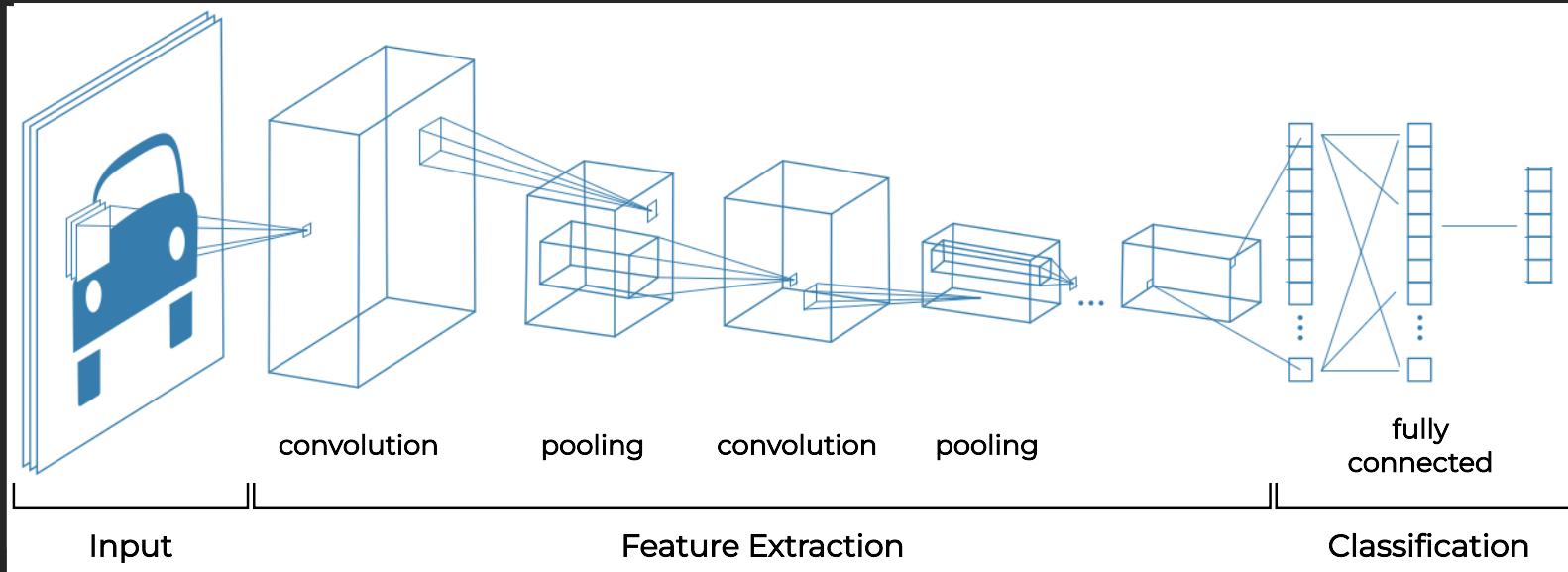
But wait... what are those models?

- Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) take inspiration from biological brains



How do we create ANNs?

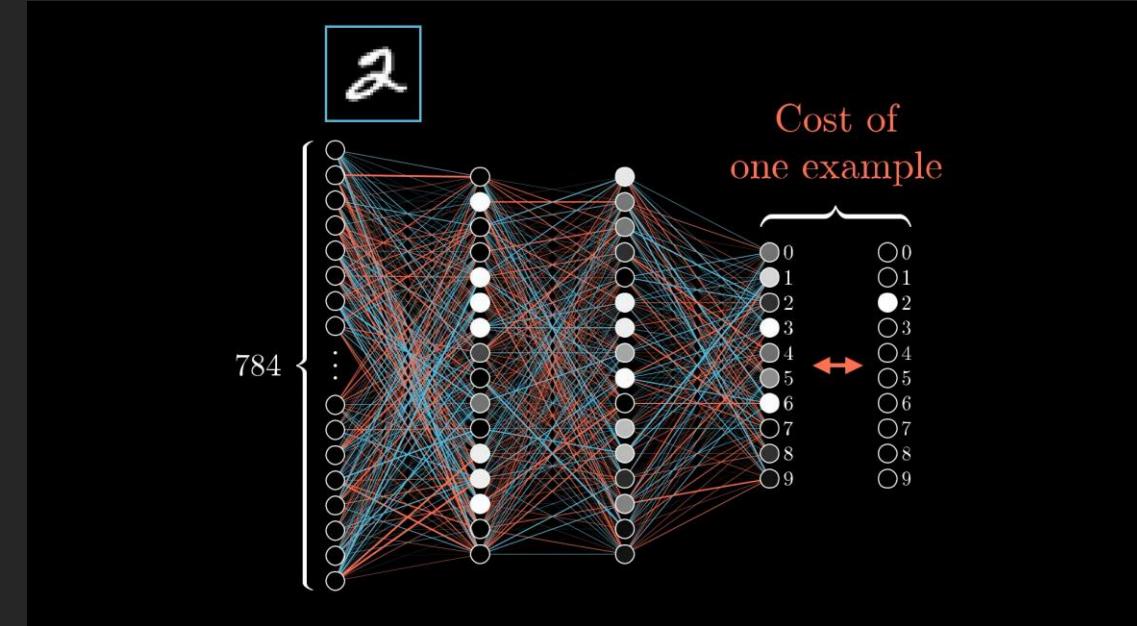
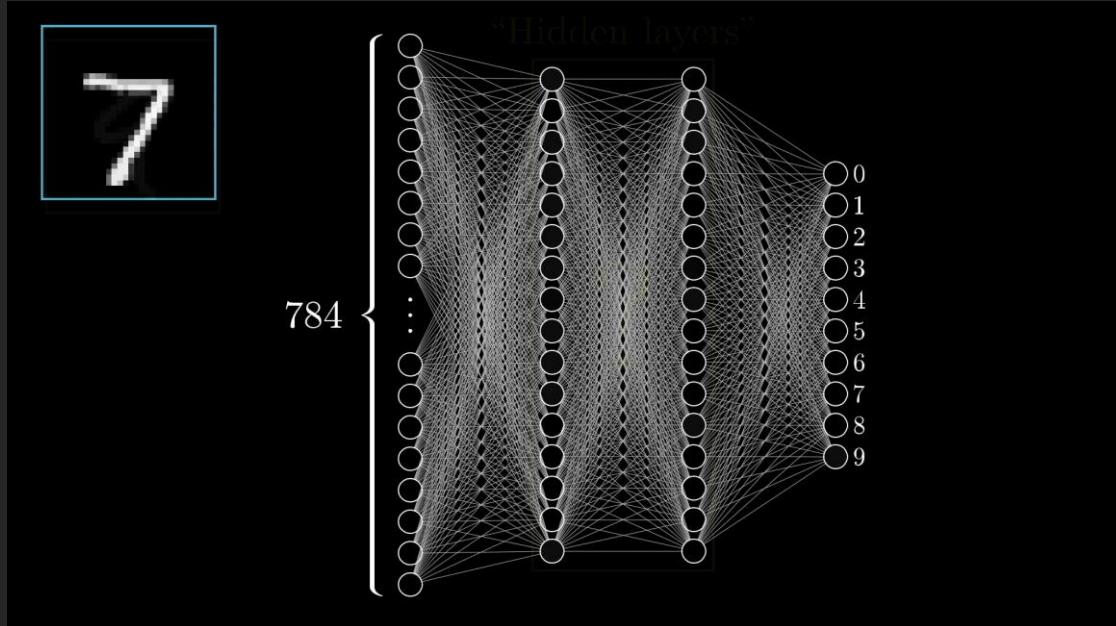
- We have to design them:



Adapted from Murphy, K. P. (2022). *Probabilistic Machine Learning: An introduction*. MIT Press.

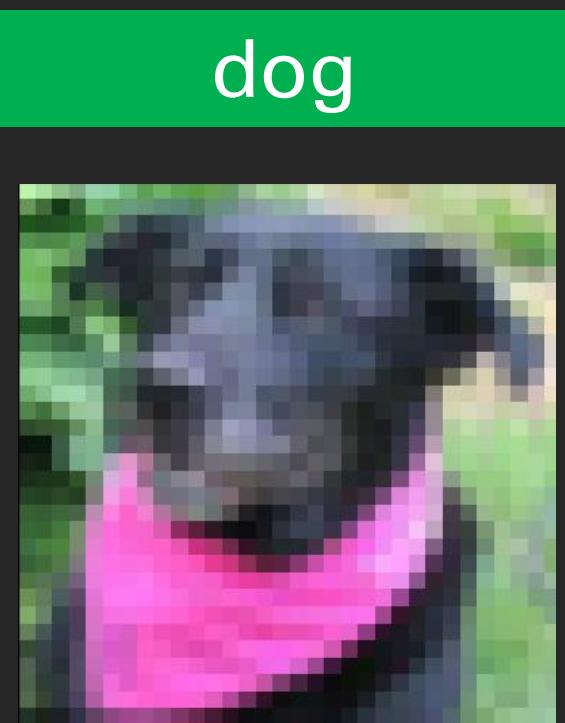
How do we create ANNs?

- And then we have to train them:



Source: <https://www.3blue1brown.com/>

Adversarial Examples

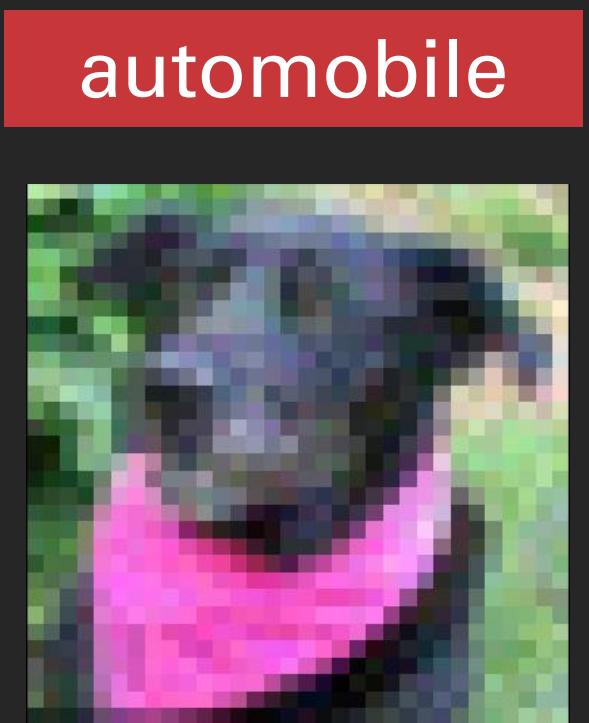


dog

+

adversarial
perturbation

=



automobile

How to craft these adversarial examples?

- We want something that is similar to the original image:

$$D(x, x^{adv}) \leq \varepsilon$$

- D is a distance metric – like L_p -norms
 - when $p = 0$, you limit the number of pixels that can be changed
 - when $p = 2$, you limit the Euclidean distance between x and x^{adv}
 - when $p = \infty$, you limit the maximum change applied to each pixel

How to craft these adversarial examples?

- We also want to fool the model:

$$F(x) = y \text{ but } F(x^{adv}) \neq y$$

- The **Fast Gradient Sign Method (FGSM)** does just that:

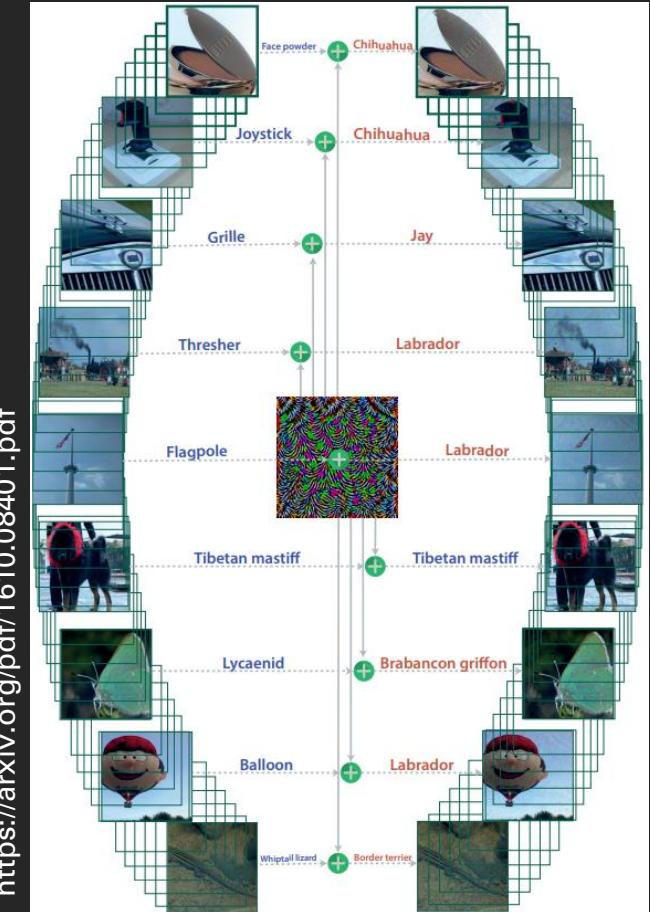
$$x^{adv} = x + \varepsilon \cdot \text{sign}(\nabla_x L(x, y))$$

Other methods to craft adversarial examples

- **Basic Iterative Method (BIM)** – multiple small steps
- **Projected Gradient Descent (PGD)** – random initializations
- **Carlini and Wagner Attack** – find minimal perturbations

Other methods to craft adversarial examples

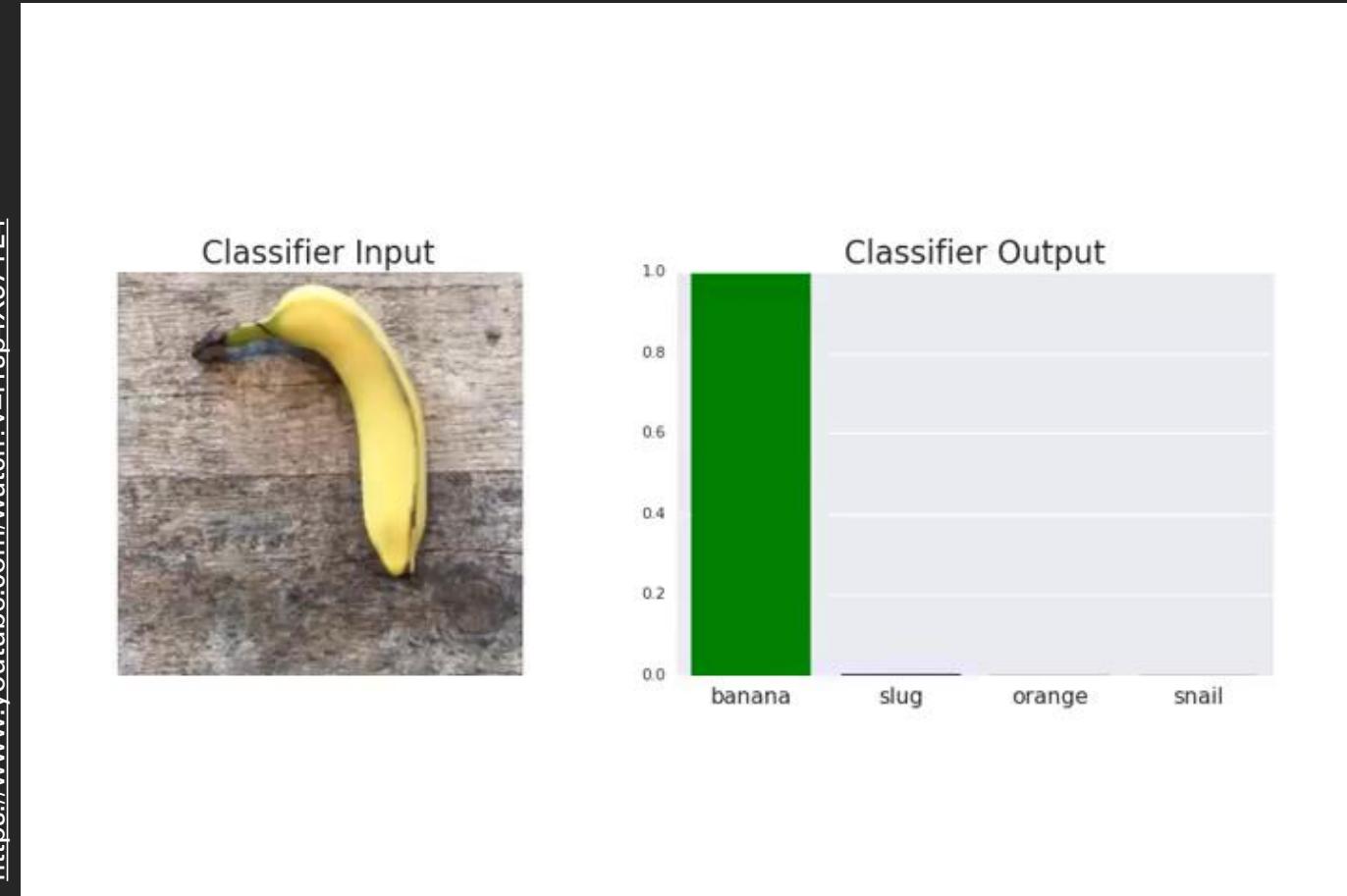
- Universal Adversarial Perturbations
 - One-Pixel Attack
 - GenAttack
- don't use gradients



Subtle Poster Attack



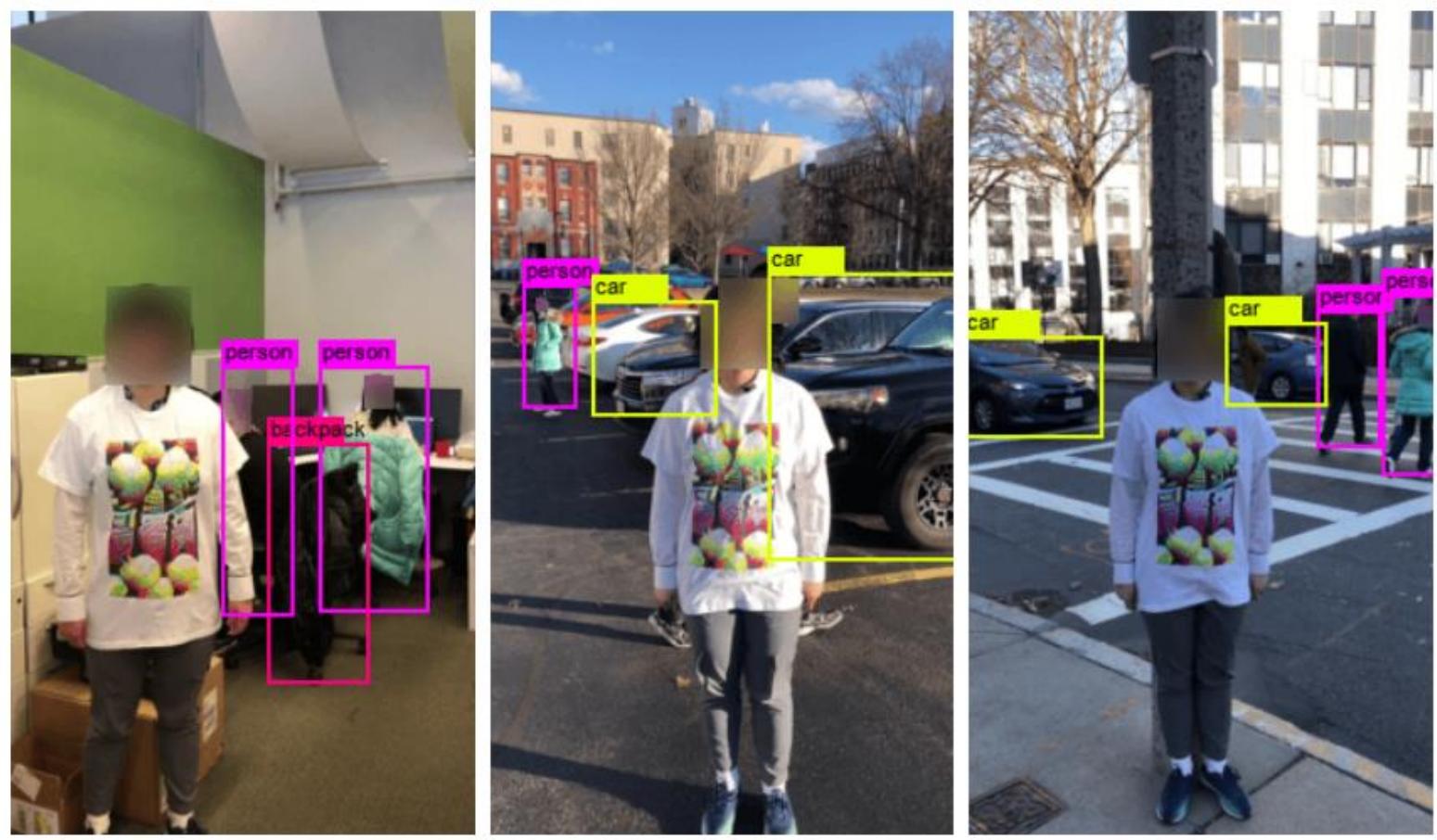
Adversarial Patch



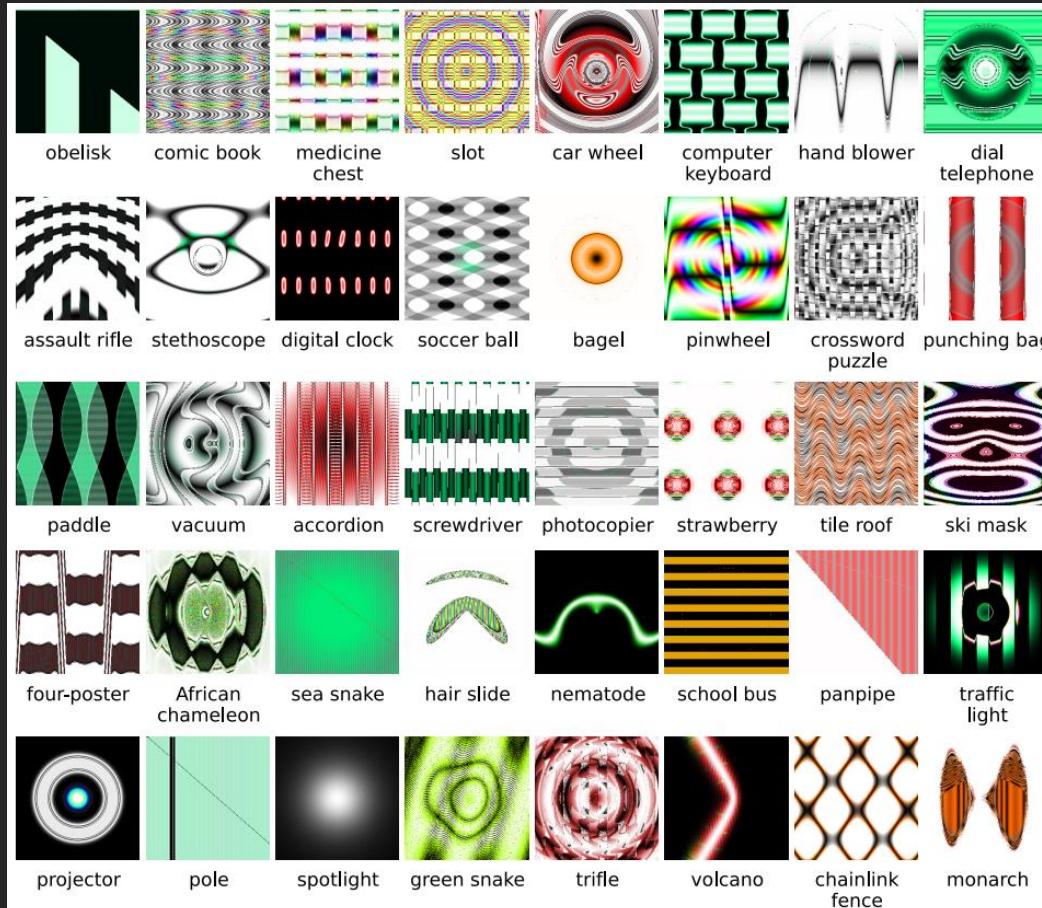
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iSp4X57TL4>

Adversarial T-shirt

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1910.11099.pdf>



More examples...



A. Nguyen, J. Yosinski and J. Clune, "Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images," *2015 IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, 2015.

How can we defend our models?

- Adversarial training
 - show adversarial examples to the model while training it
- There are other defenses which were quickly circumvented:
 - Input Transformations
 - Defensive Distillation
 - etc.

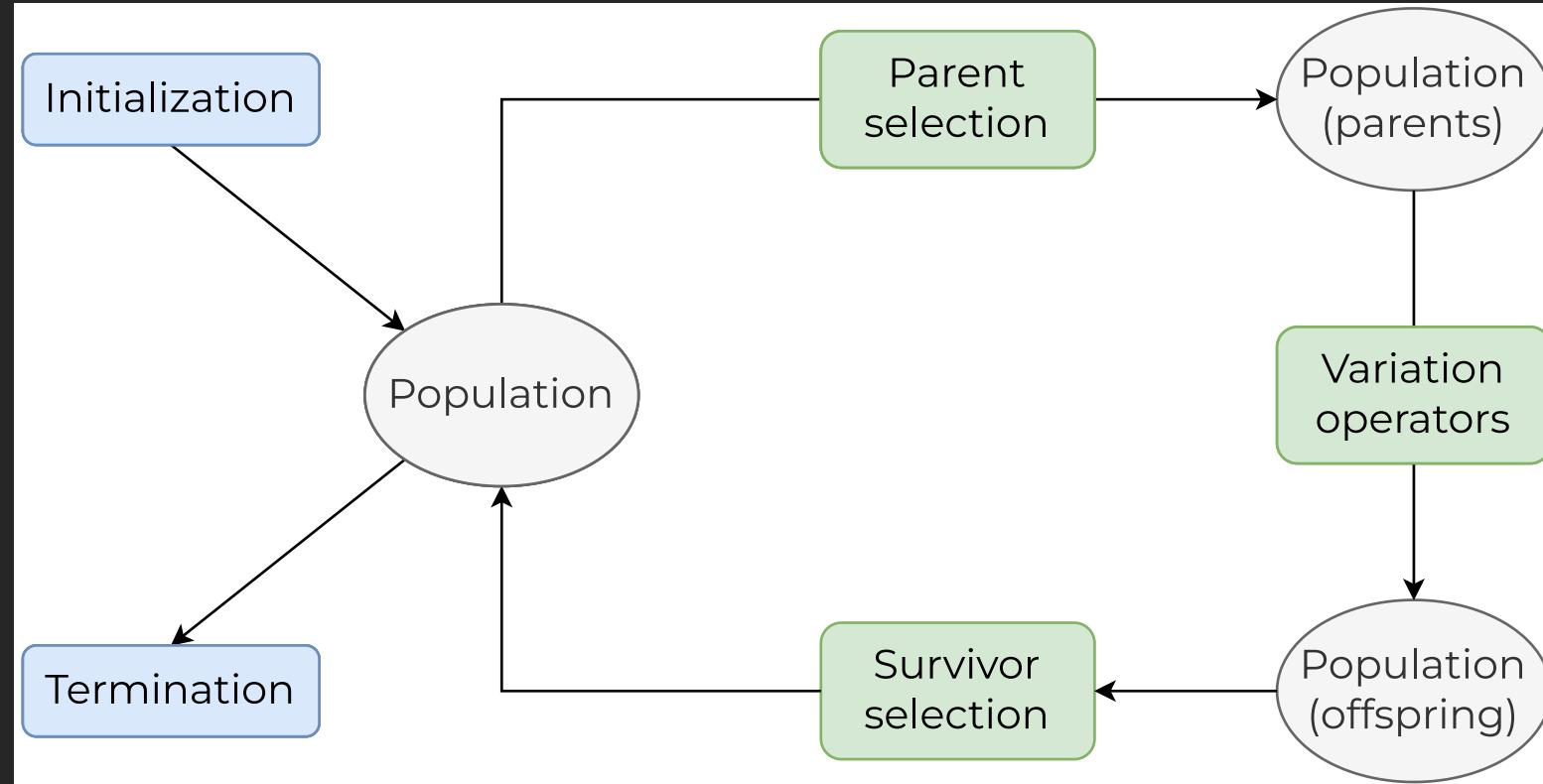
Glimpse of our work

- Defenses like adversarial training introduce overhead
- Can we look at other aspects of the model?
 - SPOILER: let's look at the architecture!

Glimpse of our work

- Breakthroughs in performance require lots of trial-and-error while designing a new model
 - TL;DR: it's difficult and time-consuming 
 - NeuroEvolution (NE) automates the design of ANNs using techniques from Evolutionary Computation 

NeuroEvolution – Evolutionary Algorithm



What is our goal?

NeuroEvolution can be used to improve the adversarial robustness of Artificial Neural Networks.

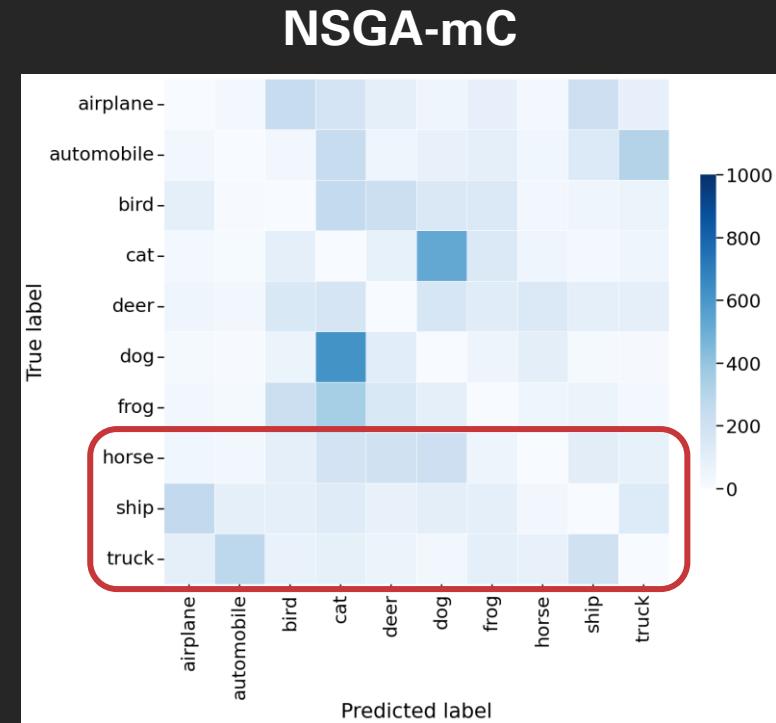
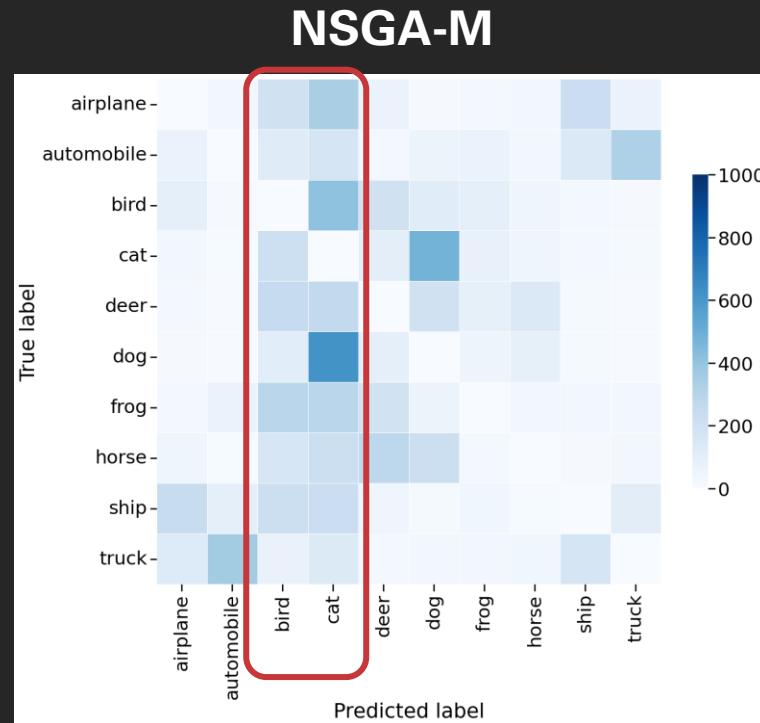
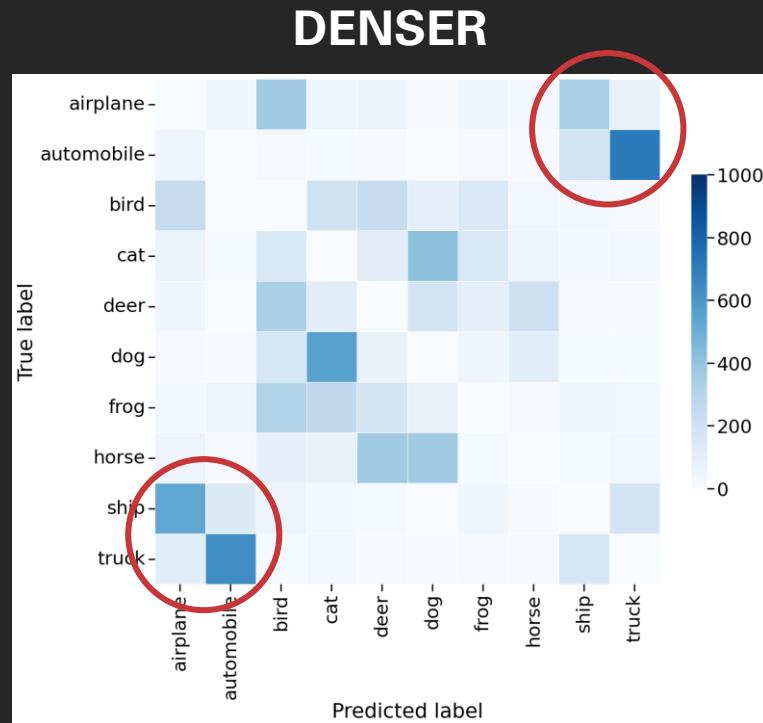
Some things we've found...

- Manually-designed models vs. Models designed by NE

		WRN-28-10	DENSER	NSGA-M	NSGA-mA	NSGA-mB	NSGA-mC
L_∞ $\epsilon = 8/255$	FGSM	28.85%	16.37%	35.08%	52.09%	51.86%	55.06%
	FGSM-10	11.03%	6.19%	9.28%	25.02%	22.49%	26.92%
	BIM-10	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.02%
	BIM-50	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
L_2 $\epsilon = 0.5$	FGM	47.61%	44.76%	48.51%	61.34%	60.61%	64.06%
	BIM-10	2.01%	30.76%	0.23%	3.04%	0.73%	2.57%
	BIM-50	0.16%	24.13%	0.00%	0.26%	0.01%	0.35%
	BIM-100	0.09%	21.76%	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.23%
	PGD-50-10	0.08%	18.10%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.21%

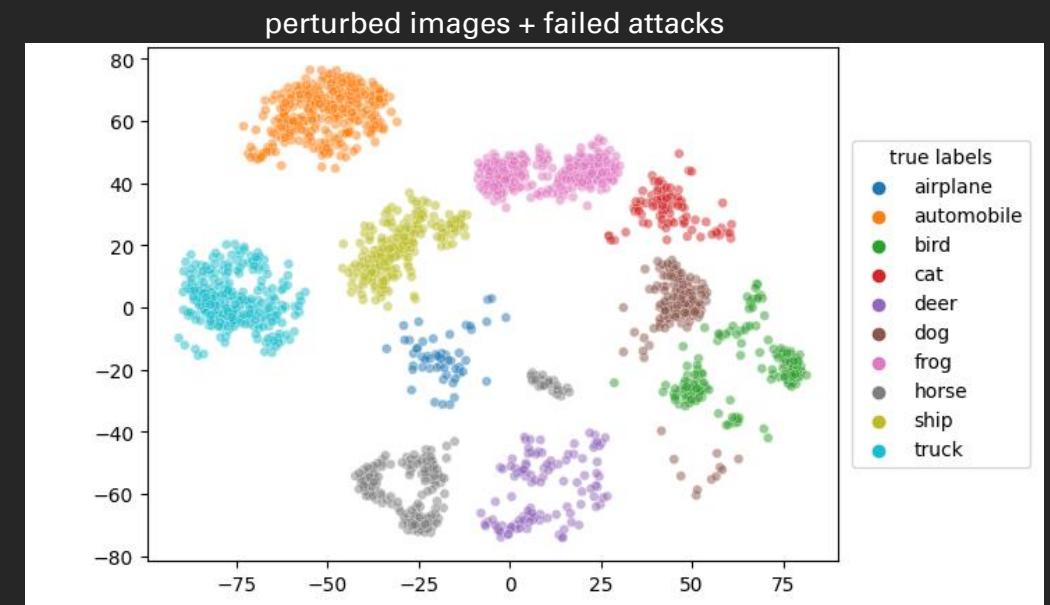
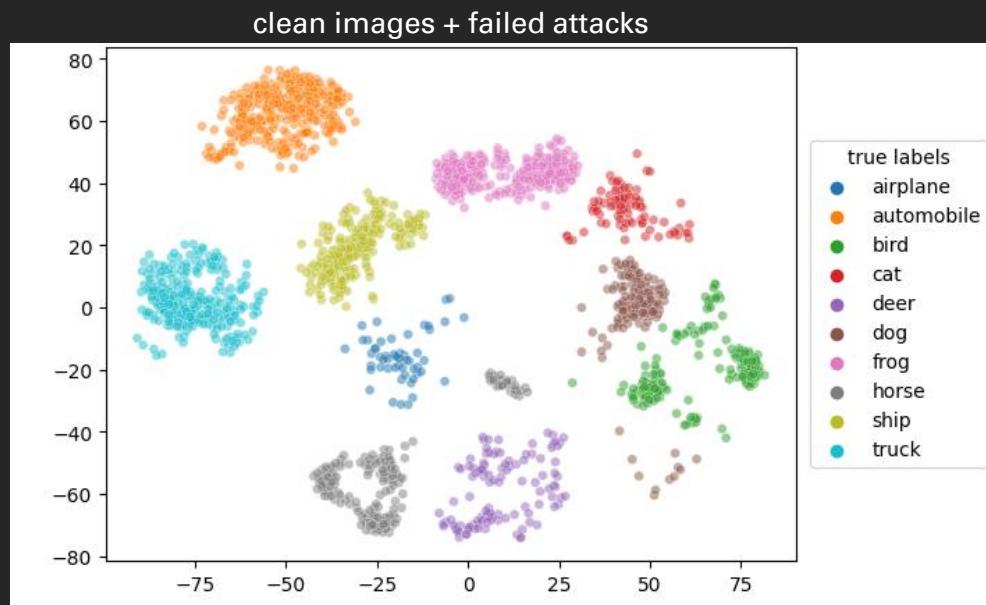
Some things we've found...

- The attack brings the accuracy of all these models to zero



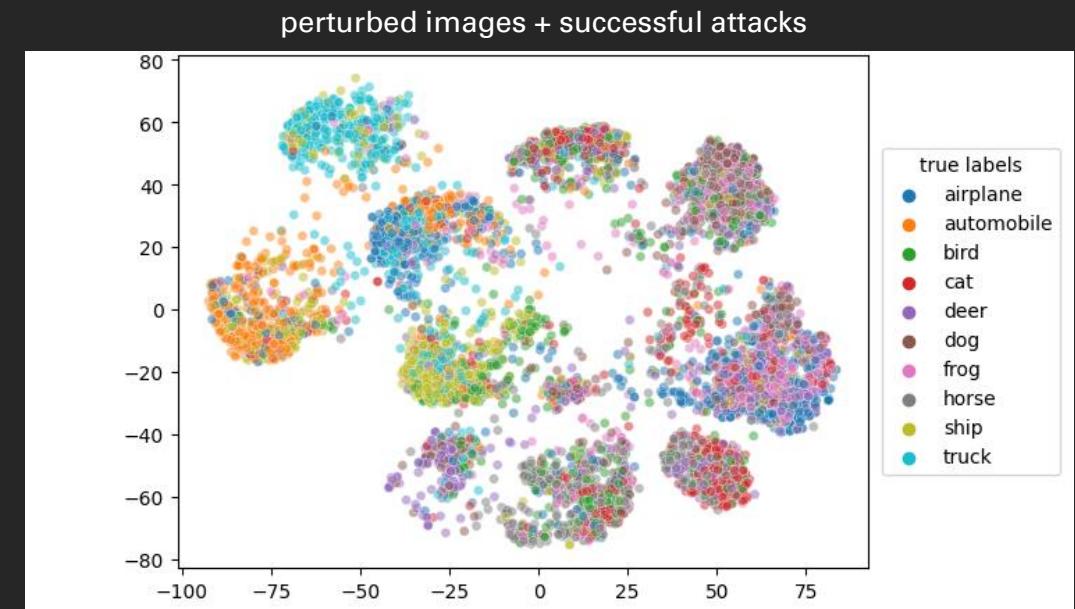
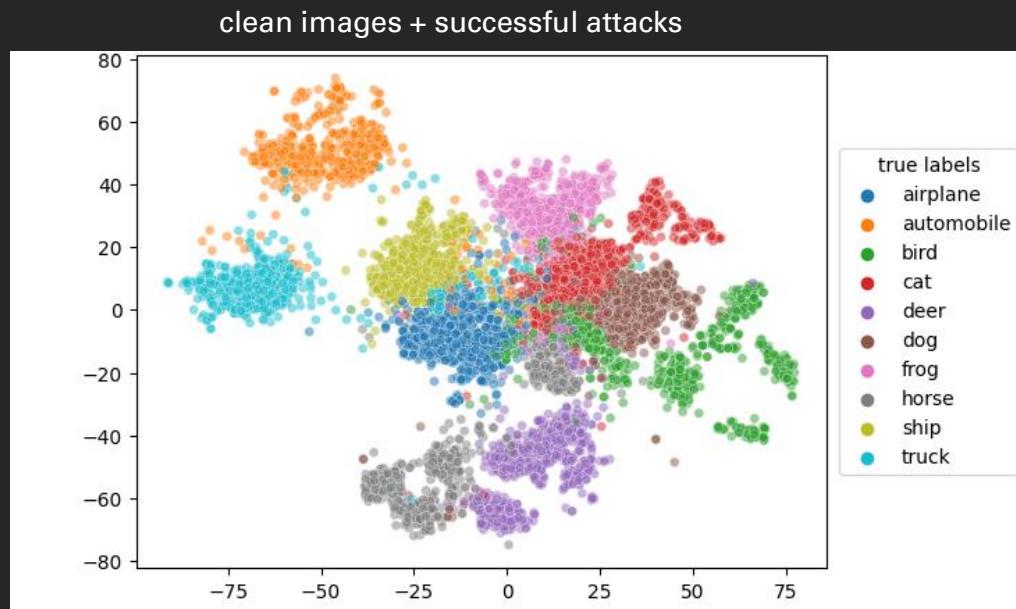
Analyzing DENSER

- We are using t-SNE at different stages of the model
 - This is what happens before the fully-connected layers



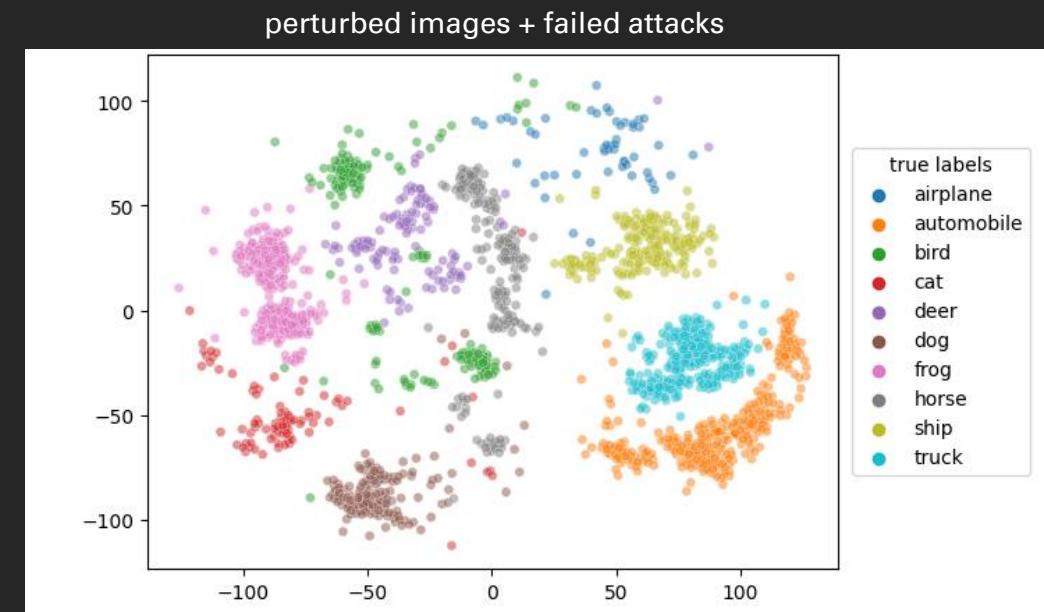
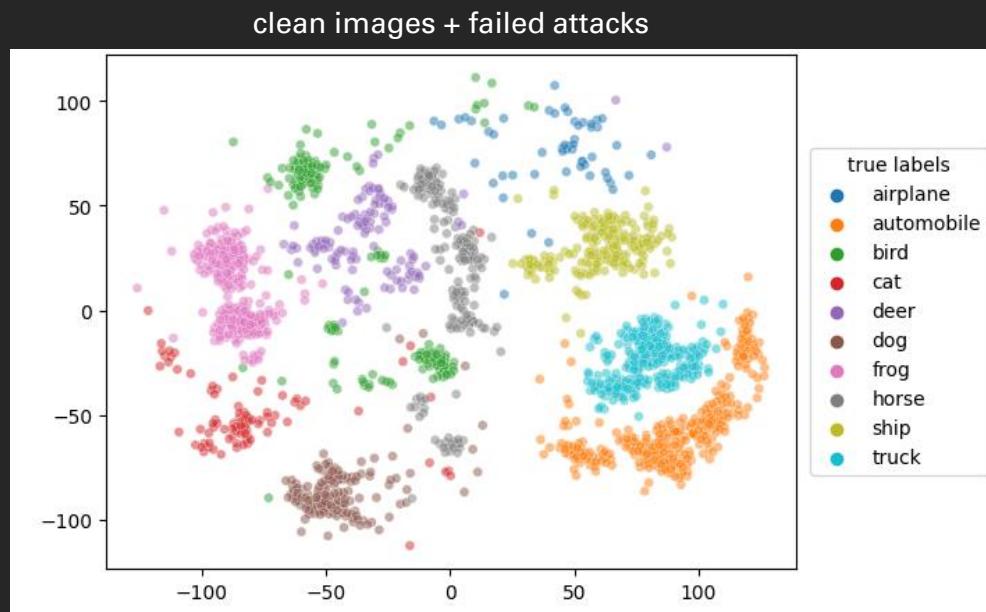
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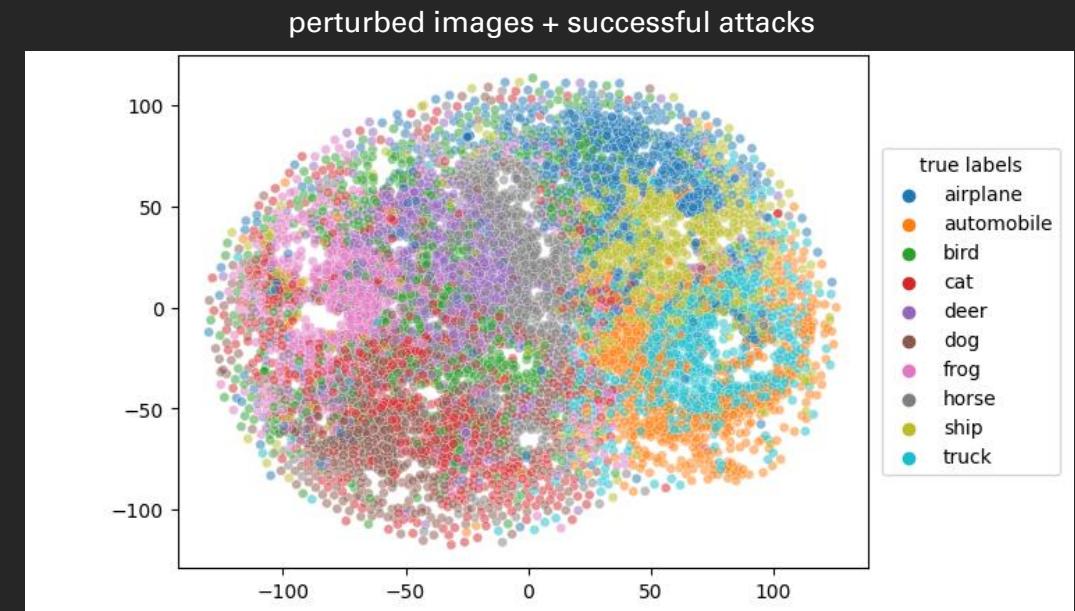
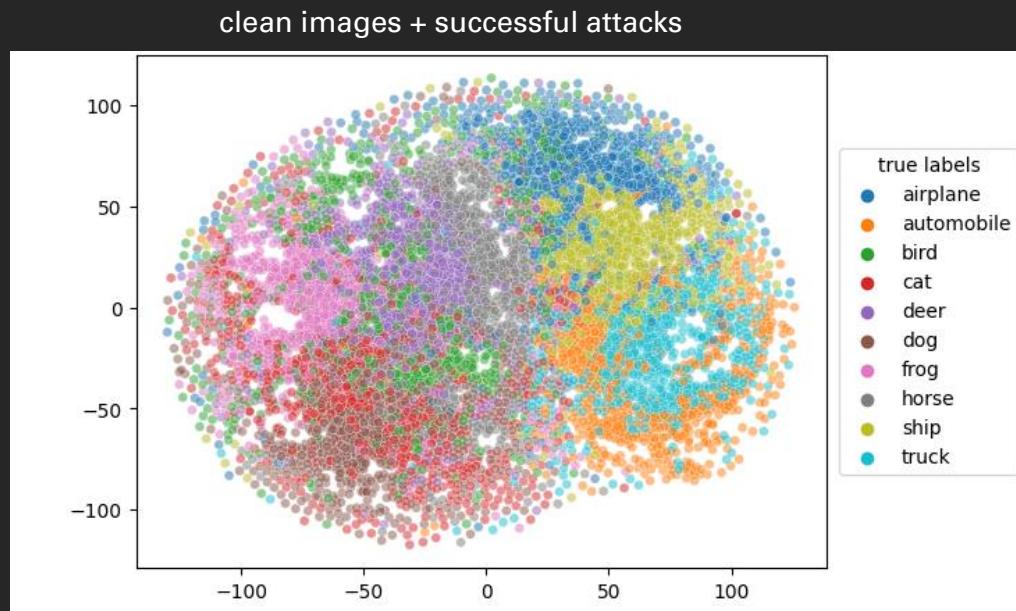
Analyzing DENSER

- We are using t-SNE at different stages of the model
 - This is what happens before the last convolutional layer

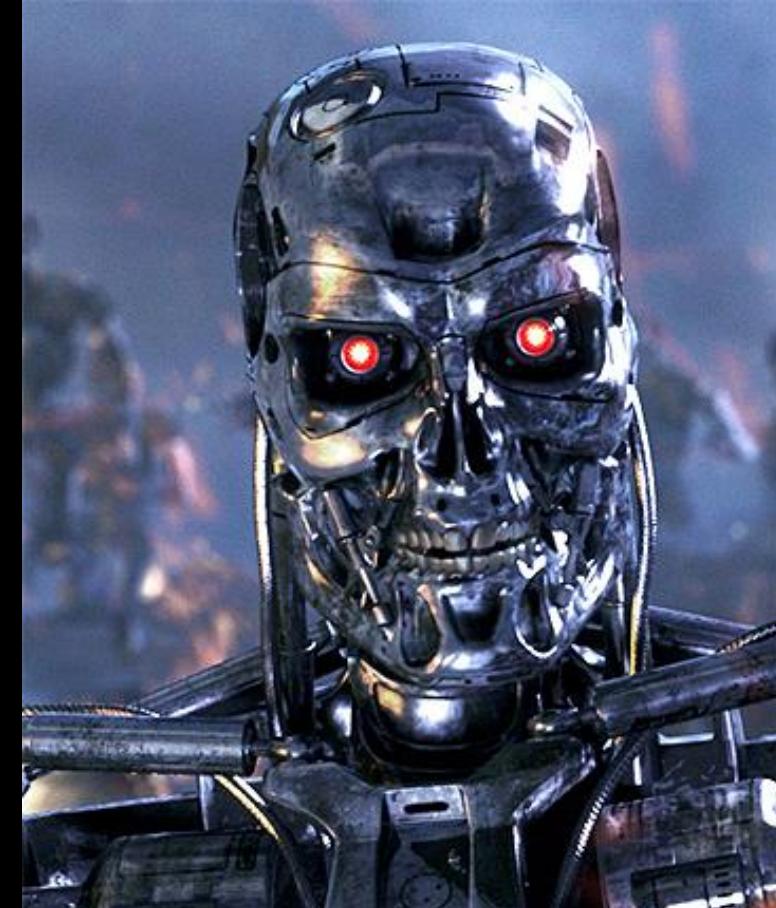
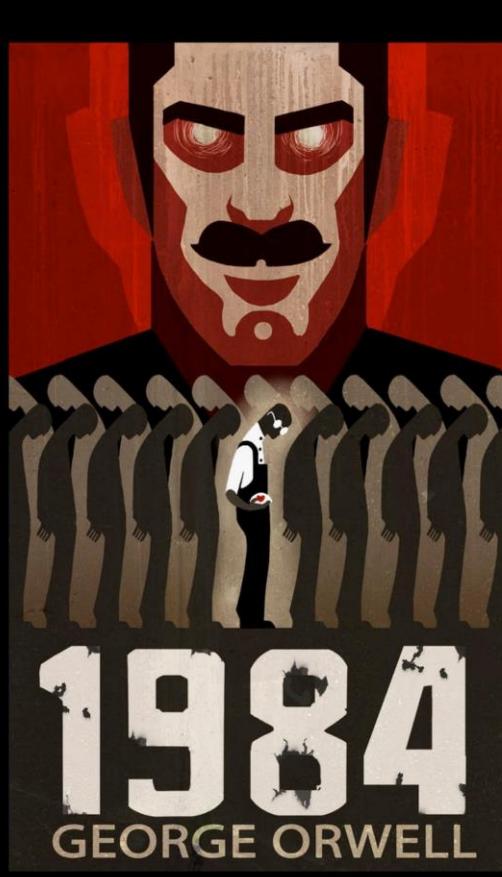


Analyzing DENSER

- We are using t-SNE at different stages of the model
 - This is what happens before the last convolutional layer



We are not here yet...



... but we should still be careful!



<https://thispersondoesnotexist.com/>

Thank You!

Image generated by Stable Diffusion
<https://stablediffusionweb.com/>

