对抗样本简介—从基于迁移和基于 查询与先验的角度

所有的代码位于https://github.com/deadfffool/ADV,这是我之前学习对抗样本时候的实验仓库

Abstract

如今,深度学习已被广泛应用于图像分类和图像识别的问题中,取得了令人满意的实际效果,成为许多人工智能应用的关键所在.在对于模型准确率的不断探究中,研究人员在近期提出了"对抗样本"这一概念.通过在原有样本中添加微小扰动的方法,成功地大幅度降低原有分类深度模型的准确率,实现了对于深度学习的对抗目的,同时也给深度学习的攻方提供了新的思路,对如何开展防御提出了新的要求.在介绍对抗样本生成技术的起源和原理的基础上,对近年来有关对抗样本的研究和文献进行了总结,主要集中在基于迁移和基于查询的角度。

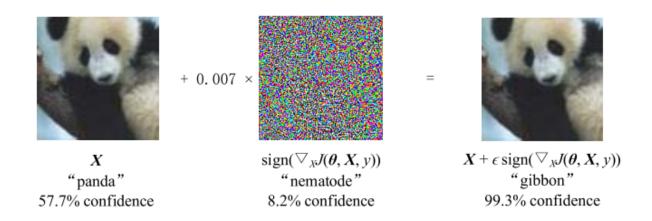
Introduction

随着深度学习的快速发展与巨大成功,深度学习被应用在许多对安全有严格要求的环境中。然而,深度神经网络近来被发现,对于精心设计好的输入样本,其是脆弱的,这种样本就被称为**对抗样本**。对抗样本对人类是很容易分辨的,但却能在测试或部署阶段,很容易的糊弄深度神经网络。当应用深度神经网络到对安全有严格要求的环境中时,处理对抗样本造成的脆弱性变成已成了一个重要的任务。因此对抗样本的**攻击和防御**吸引了很大的注意。

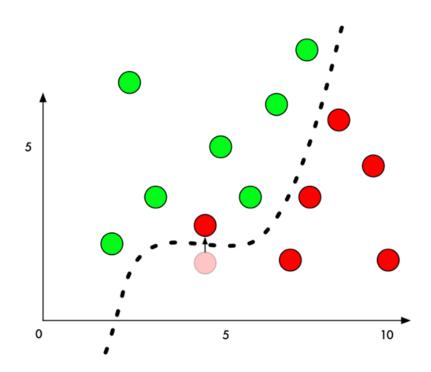
对抗样本由 Christian Szegedy 等人提出,是指在数据集中通过故意添加细微的干扰所形成的输入样本,这种样本导致模型以高置信度给出一个错误的输出。在正则化背景下,通过对抗训练减少原有独立同分布的测试集的错误率,在对抗扰动的训练集样本上训练网络。

Preliminaries

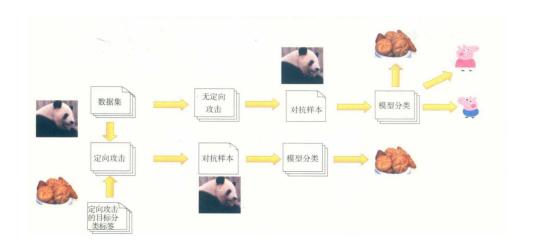
简单地讲,对抗样本通过在原始数据上叠加精心构造的人类难以察觉的扰动,使深度学习模型产生分类错误。以图像分类模型为例,如图所示,通过在原始图像上叠加扰动,对于肉眼来说,扰动非常细微,图像看起来还是能猫,但是图像分类模型却会以很大的概率识别为长臂猿。



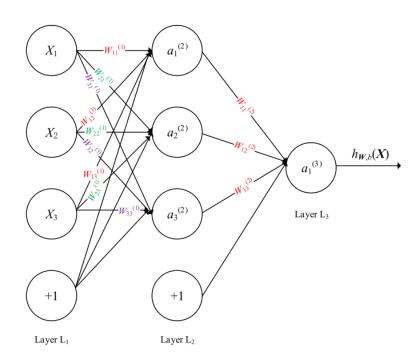
下面以一个图像分类模型为例,更加直接地解释对抗样本的基本原理。通过在训练样本上学习,学到一个分割平面,在分割平面一侧的为绿球,在分割平面另外一侧的为红球。生成攻击样本的过程,就是在数据上添加一定的扰动,让其跨越分割平面,从而把分割平面一侧的红球识别为绿球,如下图所示。



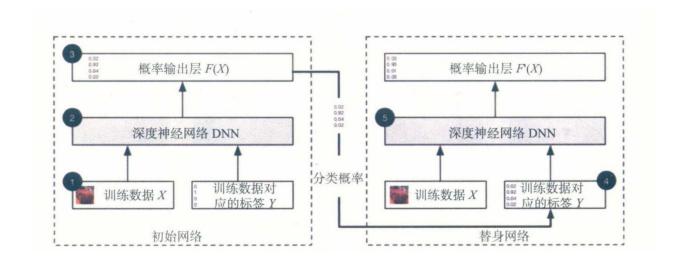
对抗样本按照攻击后的效果分为 Targeted Attack (定性攻击)和 Non-Targeted Attack(无定向攻击)。区别在于 Targeted Attack 在攻击前会设置攻击的目标,比如把红球识别为绿球,或者把面包识别为熊猫,也就是说在攻击后的效果是确定的; Non-Targeted Attack在攻击前不用设置攻击目标,只要攻击后,识别的结果发生改变即可,可能会把面包识别为熊猫,也可能识别为小猪佩琪或者小猪乔治,如图所示。



对抗样本按照攻击成本分为 White-Box Attack(白盒攻击)Black-Box Attack(黑盒攻击)和 Real-World Attack/PhysicalAttack (真实世界/物理攻击)。White-Box Attack是其中攻击难 度最低的一种,前提是能够完整获取模型的结构,包括模型的组成以及隔层的参数情况,并且可以完整控制模型的输入,对输人的控制粒度甚至可以到比特级别。由于 White-Box Attack 前置条件过于苛刻,通常作为实验室的学术研究或者作为发起 Black-Box Attack的基础。



Black-Box Attack 相对 White-Box Attack 攻击难度具有很大提高,Black-Box Attack完全 把被攻击模型当成一个黑盒,对模型的结构没有了解,只能控制输入,通过比对输入和输出的反馈来进行下一步攻击,如下图所示。



Adversarial Examples

Basic Method

FGM/FGSM

论文为 Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6572v3

FGM也被称作FGSM,快速梯度算法,fast gradient method,可以作为无定向攻击和定向攻击算法使用。假设图片原始数据为x,图片识别的结果为y,原始图像叠加上的细微

变化为 η ,肉眼难以识别,公式如下 $\tilde{x} = x + \eta$

将修改的图像传入模型之后会与参数矩阵和激活函数相作用,我们的目标是追求微小的修改来对分类的结果产生变化,因此我们采用sign函数,将变化量与梯度的方向相一致,就可以对分类结果产生较大的变化。当x的维度为n时,模型在每个维度的平均值为m, η 的无穷范数为 ε ,每个维度的微小改变都与函数梯度的方向一致,累计的效果就为n * m * ε ,当数据的维度很大时,即使 η 很小,对最后结果的影响也可能很大。优化公式如下

$$\omega^T x = \omega^T x + \omega^T \eta$$
 $x' = x - arepsilon * sign(
abla loss_{F,t}(x))$

DeepFool

论文为 CVPR 2016 DeepFool: a simple and accurate method to fool deep neural networks

Deepfool的思想就是利用迭代的方式一步步向着分类的决策边界移动,为了找到最小的决策边界,我们利用 while 循环找出最小扰动可以到达的边界,然后通过找出扰动方向,利用梯度不断向边界靠近,实现分类的攻击

```
Algorithm 2 DeepFool: multi-class case
  1: input: Image x, classifier f.
  2: output: Perturbation \hat{r}.
  4: Initialize x_0 \leftarrow x, i \leftarrow 0.
  5: while \hat{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_i) = \hat{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) do
               for k \neq \hat{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) do
                      w'_k \leftarrow \nabla f_k(x_i) - \nabla f_{\hat{k}(x_0)}(x_i)
                      f'_k \leftarrow f_k(\boldsymbol{x}_i) - f_{\hat{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_0)}(\boldsymbol{x}_i)
              end for
  9:
              \hat{l} \leftarrow \arg\min_{k \neq \hat{k}(\boldsymbol{x}_0)} \frac{|J_k|}{\|\boldsymbol{w}_k'\|_2}
 10:
              r_i \leftarrow rac{\left|f_{\hat{l}}'
ight|}{\|oldsymbol{w}_{\hat{l}}'\|_2^2} w_{\hat{l}}'
 11:
               x_{i+1} \leftarrow x_i + r_i
 12:
              i \leftarrow i + 1
14: end while
15: return \hat{r} = \sum_i r_i
```

JSMA

论文为 IEEE 2016 The Limitations of Deep Learning in Adversarial Settings https://arxiv.org/pdf/1511.07528.pdf

JSMA引入了显著图(Saliency Map)的概念,该算法致力于用扰动较少的像素点来完成定向攻击,所以从Saliency Map中查找需要扰动的像素点

Saliency Map的生成方式为对原始标签和其他标签求梯度,找到是原始标签损失上升而其他标签损失下降最快的点,并执行迭代更新

Algorithm 3 Increasing pixel intensities saliency map $\nabla \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X})$ is the forward derivative, Γ the features still in the search space, and t the target class

```
Input: \nabla \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}), \Gamma, t

1: for each pair (p,q) \in \Gamma do

2: \alpha = \sum_{i=p,q} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_t(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}_i}

3: \beta = \sum_{i=p,q} \sum_{j\neq t} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}_j(\mathbf{X})}{\partial \mathbf{X}_i}

4: if \alpha > 0 and \beta < 0 and -\alpha \times \beta > \max then

5: p_1, p_2 \leftarrow p, q

6: max \leftarrow -\alpha \times \beta

7: end if

8: end for

9: return p_1, p_2
```

C&W攻击算法

论文为 Towards Evaluating the Robustness of Neural Networks https://arxiv.org/pdf/1608.04644.pdf

CW通常被认为是攻击能力最强的白盒攻击算法之一,达到了但是的SOTA,是一种基于优化的算法,CW算法的论文打破的防御蒸馏这种对抗防御的方法,CW的零感来在于原来的Box-Constrained L-BFGS,论文中的优化目标如下所示

$$miminize \quad D(x,x+\delta)$$
 $such that \quad C(x+\delta)=t, \ x+\delta \in [0,1]^n$

作者尝试了不同的loss,并测试了他们的表现,发现f6在实验中表现最好,在后续许多攻击中也采用 f6这种loss

$$\begin{split} f_1(x') &= -\mathrm{loss}_{F,t}(x') + 1 \\ f_2(x') &= (\max_{i \neq t} (F(x')_i) - F(x')_t)^+ \\ f_3(x') &= \mathrm{softplus}(\max_{i \neq t} (F(x')_i) - F(x')_t) - \mathrm{log}(2) \\ f_4(x') &= (0.5 - F(x')_t)^+ \\ f_5(x') &= -\mathrm{log}(2F(x')_t - 2) \\ f_6(x') &= (\max_{i \neq t} (Z(x')_i) - Z(x')_t)^+ \\ f_7(x') &= \mathrm{softplus}(\max_{i \neq t} (Z(x')_i) - Z(x')_t) - \mathrm{log}(2) \end{split}$$

关于box constraints,作者利用变量变换,引入新的变量w,将对抗样本表示为下图所示,这样子可以有效保障我们的优化不会溢出且具有良好的梯度。

$$x+\delta=rac{1}{2}(tanh(\omega)+1)$$

最后的优化目标如下(采用I2范数攻击)

$$miminze \quad ||rac{1}{2}(tanh(\omega)+1)||_2^2+c*f(rac{1}{2}(tanh(\omega)+1))$$

$$with \ f \ defined \ as \quad f(x') = max(max\{Z(x')_i \ i
eq t\} - Z(x')_t, -\kappa)$$

PGD攻击算法

PGD证明了明确了对抗样本需要解决的问题,将其归结于一个最大最小化问题

$$egin{aligned} min(heta), & where \
ho(heta) = E_{(x,y)}[\max_{\delta \in S} L(heta, x + \delta, y)] \end{aligned}$$

这个公式给了一种统一的视角,把这类鞍点问题看作内部最大化和外部最小化问题的组合,内部问题利用给定数据点x来找到一个具有高损失的对抗样本,外部最小化问题是找到合适的模型参数,使内部攻击模型的损失最小化。 PGD攻击的方式为

$$x^{t+1} = \prod_{x+S} (x^t + lpha sign(
abla_x L(heta, x, y)))$$

PGD的特点之一就在于它在Constrain内随机重启,作者发现在对抗样本生成空间内有很多局部的最优解,FGSM类算法并没有完全捕获到攻击空间的丰富度,随机重启可以找到所有空间内的一阶对抗样本(他们基本上是正交的,也没有极端的异常值)通过Danskin's theorem可以知道该鞍点中内部最大化的方向恰好也是外部最小化的方向,我们将对抗样本加入到训练集中,便可以训练出更加鲁棒的神经网络。

Black-Box Attacks using Transferable Adversarial Examples

MI-FGSM攻击算法

论文为 Boosting Adversarial Attacks with Momentum

MI-FGSM 将动量相关的梯度整合进对抗样本的迭代过程中,在训练的过程中,使用动量 法可以有效的稳定更新的方向,跳出局部极值,使得对抗样本获得更好的迁移性。

MI-FGSM也可以运用到集成攻击中,进一步提高迁移性

Algorithm 1 MI-FGSM

Input: A classifier f with loss function J; a real example x and ground-truth label y;

Input: The size of perturbation ϵ ; iterations T and decay factor μ . Output: An adversarial example x^* with $||x^* - x||_{\infty} \le \epsilon$.

```
1: \alpha = \epsilon/T;
```

- 2: $\mathbf{g}_0 = 0$; $\mathbf{x}_0^* = \mathbf{x}$;
- 3: **for** t = 0 to T 1 **do**
- 4: Input x_t^* to f and obtain the gradient $\nabla_x J(x_t^*, y)$;
- 5: Update g_{t+1} by accumulating the velocity vector in the gradient direction as

$$\boldsymbol{g}_{t+1} = \mu \cdot \boldsymbol{g}_t + \frac{\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} J(\boldsymbol{x}_t^*, y)}{\|\nabla_{\boldsymbol{x}} J(\boldsymbol{x}_t^*, y)\|_1};$$
(6)

6: Update x_{t+1}^* by applying the sign gradient as

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{t+1}^* = \boldsymbol{x}_t^* + \alpha \cdot \operatorname{sign}(\boldsymbol{g}_{t+1}); \tag{7}$$

- 7: end for
- 8: **return** $\boldsymbol{x}^* = \boldsymbol{x}_T^*$.

NI-FGSM攻击算法

论文来自我们学校的何琨老师 ICLR 2020 Nesterov accelerated gradient and scale invariance for adversarial attacks

如果说MI-FGSM借鉴了梯度下降中的momentum算法,NI-FGSM便是借鉴了Nesterov Accelerated Gradient(NAG)算法,该算法的公式如下。

$$d_i = eta_{i-1} + g(heta_{i-1} - lphaeta d_{i-1})$$
 $heta_o = heta_{i-1} - lpha d_i$

该算法的想法很简单,在momentum项中,我们会利用以前的梯度,那么既然已经知道一定会走 $\alpha*\beta*d_{i-1}$,何必还要用原来那一个点的梯度,直接利用走一步之后那个点的梯度。在相关的数学分析后,我们会发现这个操作实际上是利用了部分二阶导数的信息,来达到稳定梯度更新方向的效果,达到更好的收敛效果,即NI-FGSM比MI-FGSM具有更好的前瞻性

```
      Algorithm 1 SI-NI-FGSM

      Input: A clean example x with ground-truth label y^{true}; a classifier f with loss function J;

      Input: Perturbation size \epsilon; maximum iterations T; number of scale copies m and decay factor \mu.

      Output: An adversarial example x^{adv}

      1: \alpha = \epsilon/T
      2: g_0 = 0; x_0^{adv} = x

      3: for t = 0 to T - 1 do
      4: g = 0

      5: Get x_t^{nes} by Eq.(6)
      > make a jump in the direction of previous accumulated gradients

      6: for i = 0 to m - 1 do
      > sum the gradients over the scale copies of the input image

      7: Get the gradients by \nabla_x J(S_i(x_t^{nes}), y^{true})

      8: Sum the gradients as g = g + \nabla_x J(S_i(x_t^{nes}), y^{true})

      9: Get average gradients as g = \frac{1}{m} \cdot g

      10: Update g_{t+1} by g_{t+1} = \mu \cdot g_t + \frac{g}{\|g\|_1}

      11: Update x_{t+1}^{c+1} by Eq.(8)

      12: return x^{adv} = x_T^{adv}
```

VM(N)I-FGSM攻击算法

同样来自何琨老师,CVPR 2021 Enhancing the Transferability of Adversarial Attacks through Variance Tuning

VMI-FGSM不再直接使用前一步的梯度进行梯度累计,而是进一步考虑前一步迭代的梯度 方差来调整当前梯度,从而稳定梯度方向。

$$V_{\epsilon'}^{g}(x) = \mathbb{E}_{\|x'-x\|_{p} < \epsilon'} [\nabla_{x'} J(x', y; \theta)] - \nabla_{x} J(x, y; \theta).$$

由于输入空间的连续性,我们无法计算周围空间的数学期望,所以采用sample的方式, 在N的样本里取平均值达到期望的无偏估计的效果

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \nabla_{x^i} J(x^i, y; \theta) - \nabla_x J(x, y; \theta). \quad (7)$$

Here $x^i = x + r_i$, $r_i \sim U[-(\beta \cdot \epsilon)^d, (\beta \cdot \epsilon)^d]$, and $U[a^d, b^d]$ stands for the uniform distribution in d dimensions.

VMI-FGSM受方差缩减方法的启发,这类方法可以有效稳定更新的梯度之间的方差,稳定更新方向,更快更好得达到极值点。经典的SAG和SVRG算法的核心思想就是通过采样构建当前梯度的无偏估计,加速收敛。

Algorithm 1 VMI-FGSM

Input: A classifier f with parameters θ , loss function J

Input: A raw example x with ground-truth label y

Input: The magnitude of perturbation ϵ ; number of iteration T and decay factor μ

Input: The factor β for the upper bound of neighborhood and number of example N for variance tuning

Output: An adversarial example x^{adv}

1: $\alpha = \epsilon/T$

2: $g_0 = 0$; $v_0 = 0$; $x_0^{adv} = x$

3: **for** $t = 0 \to T - 1$ **do**

4: Calculate the gradient $\hat{g}_{t+1} = \nabla_{x_t^{adv}} J(x_t^{adv}, y; \theta)$

: Update g_{t+1} by variance tuning based momentum

$$g_{t+1} = \mu \cdot g_t + \frac{\hat{g}_{t+1} + v_t}{\|\hat{g}_{t+1} + v_t\|_1}$$
 (5)

6: Update $v_{t+1} = V(x_t^{adv})$ by Eq. (7)

7: Update x_{t+1}^{adv} by applying the sign of gradient

$$x_{t+1}^{adv} = x_t^{adv} + \alpha \cdot \text{sign}(g_{t+1}) \tag{6}$$

8: end for

9: $x^{adv} = x_T^{adv}$

10: return xadi

通过数据增强的算法来提高迁移性

思路是通过input transformation来进行数据增强,利用一定的先验知识来找到更好的对抗 样本。

相关的方法有

Diverse Input Method (DIM) Random resizing and padding

Translation-Invariant Method (TIM)

$$egin{aligned} x_{t+1}^{adv} = x_t^{adv} + lpha * sign(W *
abla_x J(x_t^{adv}, y)) \end{aligned}$$

Scale-Invariant Method (SIM)

$$g_{t+1} = rac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1}
abla_{x_t^{adv}} (J(x_t^{adv}/2^i, y; heta))$$

Admix Attack Method (Admix)

$$g_{t+1} = rac{1}{m_1 * m_2} \sum_{x' \in Y'} \sum_{i=0}^{m_1-1}
abla_{x_t^{adv}} J(\gamma_i * (x_y^{adv} + \eta * x'), y; heta)$$

Black-Box Adversarial Attacks with Priors

NES算法 NATURAL EVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIES

论文为Black-box Adversarial Attacks with Limited Queries and Information

在真实情况下,查询的次数是有限的,作者利用自然演化算法来估计梯度,其中采样的方法是高斯采样分布,而且是对称的,这样出来的是无偏估计,且上界下界不断逼近。

```
Algorithm 1 NES Gradient Estimate

Input: Classifier P(y|x) for class y, image x
Output: Estimate of \nabla P(y|x)

Parameters: Search variance \sigma, number of samples n, image dimensionality N
g \leftarrow \mathbf{0}_n

for i=1 to n do
u_i \leftarrow \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_N, \mathbf{I}_{N \cdot N})
g \leftarrow g + P(y|x + \sigma \cdot u_i) \cdot u_i
g \leftarrow g - P(y|x - \sigma \cdot u_i) \cdot u_i
end for return \frac{1}{2n\sigma}g
```

Partial-Information下的NES算法

Partial-Information setting下,攻击者只能访问top k种分类的概率,甚至无法获得一个准确的softmax分布。

这时算法从目标分类直接出发,投影到x的范围内,进行自然演替,在更新样本的过程中不断调整超参数。

Algorithm 2 Partial Information Attack

```
Input: Initial image x, Target class y_{adv}, Classifier
P(y|x): \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{Y} \to [0,1]^k (access to probabilities for y
in top k), image x
Output: Adversarial image x_{adv} with ||x_{adv} - x||_{\infty} \le \epsilon
Parameters: Perturbation bound \epsilon_{adv}, starting pertur-
bation \epsilon_0, NES Parameters (\sigma, N, n), epsilon decay \delta_{\epsilon},
maximum learning rate \eta_{max}, minimum learning rate
\eta_{min}
\epsilon \leftarrow \epsilon_0
x_{adv} \leftarrow \text{image of target class } y_{adv}
x_{adv} \leftarrow \text{CLIP}(x_{adv}, x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)
while \epsilon > \epsilon_{adv} or \max_y P(y|x) \neq y_{adv} do
   g \leftarrow \text{NESESTGRAD}(P(y_{adv}|x_{adv}))
   \eta \leftarrow \eta_{max}
   \hat{x}_{adv} \leftarrow x_{adv} - \eta g
   while not y_{adv} \in \text{TOP-K}(P(\cdot|\hat{x}_{adv})) do
       if \eta < \eta_{min} then
           \epsilon \leftarrow \epsilon + \delta_{\epsilon}
            \delta_{\epsilon} \leftarrow \delta_{\epsilon}/2
            \hat{x}_{adv} \leftarrow x_{adv}
           break
        end if
       \eta \leftarrow \frac{\eta}{2}
       \hat{x}_{adv} \leftarrow \text{CLIP}(x_{adv} - \eta g, x - \epsilon, x + \epsilon)
   end while
   x_{adv} \leftarrow \hat{x}_{adv}
   \epsilon \leftarrow \epsilon - \delta_{\epsilon}
end while
return x_{adv}
```

Label-Only下的NES算法

更极端的情况下,我们甚至无法获得分数,只能获得一个top k分类,此时我们利用随机 扰动生成对应输出概率的代理

$$R(x^{(t)}) = k - rank(y_{adv}|x^{(t)})$$

$$S(x_{(t)}) = rac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n R(x^(t), +\mu \delta_i)$$

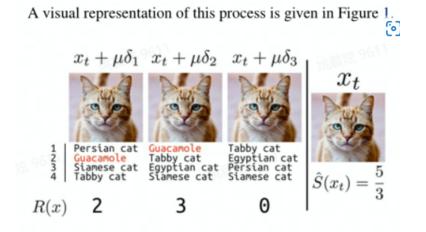


Figure 1. An illustration of the derivation of the proxy score \hat{S} in the label-only setting.

Priors

论文为Prior Convictions:Black-Box Adversarial Attacks with Bandits and Priors

1. **Time-dependent Priors** 作者在实验中发现迭代的步之间梯度是高度相关的,可以将 t-1步的梯度作为t步梯度的先验。

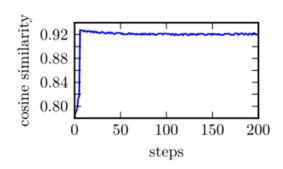


Figure 2: Cosine similarity between the gradients at the current and previous steps along the optimization trajectory of NES PGD attacks, averaged over 1000 random ImageNet images.

2. **Data-dependent Priors** 在图像分类的情况下,图像往往具有空间相似性,在两个非常接近的像素点的位置,梯度是十分相近的

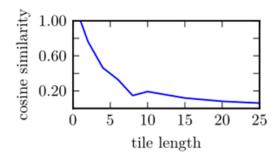


Figure 3: Cosine similarity of "tiled" image gradient with original image gradient versus the length of the square tiles, averaged over 5,000 randomly selected ImageNet images.

```
Algorithm 3 Adversarial Example Generation with Bandit Optimization for \ell_2 norm perturbations

1: procedure ADVERSARIAL-BANDIT-L2(x_{init}, y_{init})

2: //C(\cdot) returns top class

3: v_0 \leftarrow 0_{1 \times d} // If data prior, d < \dim(x); v_t (\Delta_t) up (down)-sampled before (after) line 8

4: x_0 \leftarrow x_{init} // Adversarial image to be constructed

5: while C(x) = y_{init} do

6: g_t \leftarrow v_{t-1}

7: x_t \leftarrow x_{t-1} + h \cdot \frac{|g_t|}{|g_t|} // Boundary projection \frac{g}{|g_t|} standard PGD: c.f. [Rig15]

8: \Delta_t \leftarrow \text{GRAD-EST}(x_{t-1}, y_{init}, v_{t-1}) // Estimated Gradient of \ell_t

9: v_t \leftarrow v_{t-1} + \eta \cdot \Delta_t

10: t \leftarrow t + 1

return x_{t-1}
```

Referance

经典的基于梯度的黑盒攻击算法

- 1. Explaining and Harnessing Adversarial Examples
- 2. DeepFool: a simple and accurate method to fool deep neural networks
- 3. The Limitations of Deep Learning in Adversarial Settings
- 4. Towards Evaluating the Robustness of Neural Networks
- 5. Towards Deep Learning Models Resistant to Adversarial Attacks

提高黑盒迁移性的相关算法

- 1. Boosting Adversarial Attacks with Momentum
- 2. Nesterov accelerated gradient and scale invariance for adversarial attacks
- 3. Enhancing the Transferability of Adversarial Attacks through Variance Tuning
- 4. Enhancing the Transferability of Adversarial Attacks through Variance Tuning
- 5. Admix Enhancing the Transferability of Adversarial Attacks
- 6. Improving Transferability of Adversarial Examples With Input Diversity
- 7. Evading Defenses to Transferable Adversarial Examples by Translation-Invariant Attacks

基于查询和先验知识的黑盒攻击算法

- 1. Natural evolution strategies
- 2. Black-box Adversarial Attacks with Limited Queries and Information
- 3. Learning Black-Box Attackers with Transferable Priors and Query Feedback
- 4. Prior Convictions:Black-Box Adversarial Attacks with Bandits and Priors