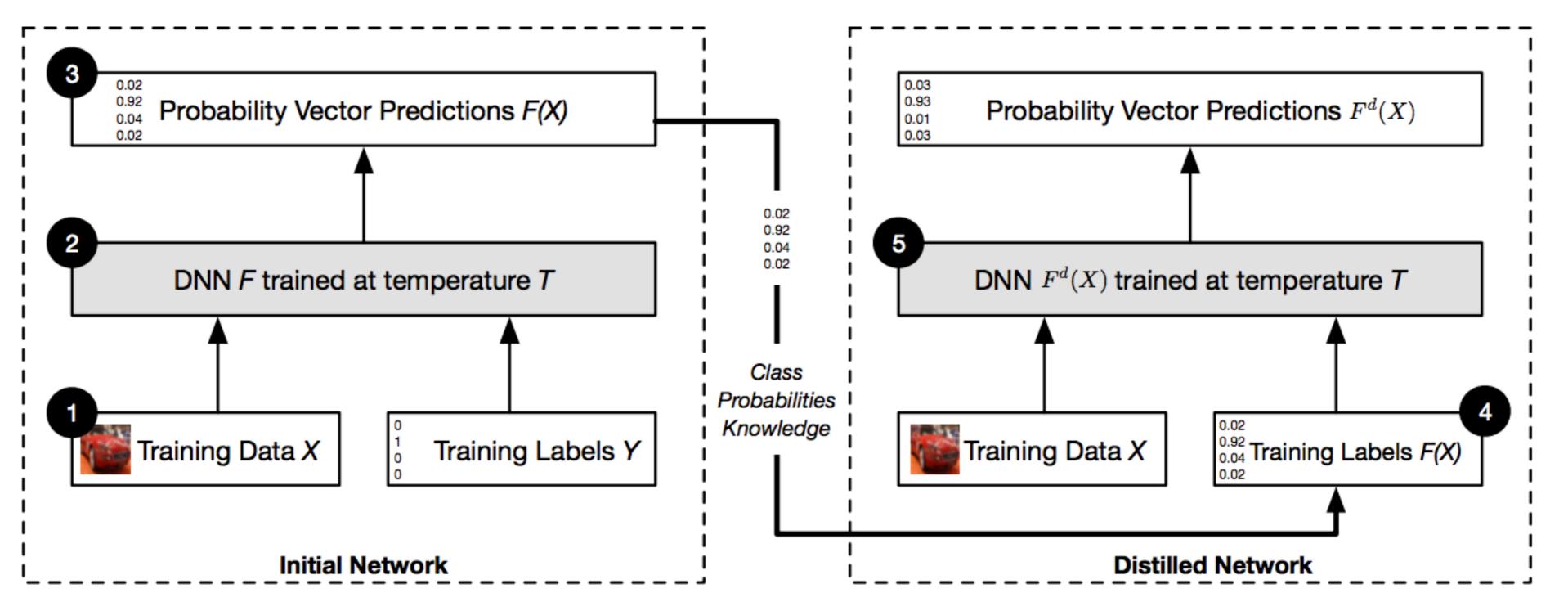


## ADVERSARIAL MACHINE LEARNING

## **DEFENSE: DISTILLATION**



An overview of distillation defence mechanism based on a transfer of knowledge contained in probability vectors through distillation: We first train an initial network F on data X with a softmax temperature of T. We then use the probability vector F(X), which includes additional knowledge about classes compared to a class label, predicted by network F to train a distilled network F d at temperature T on the same data X.

Papernot, N., McDaniel, P., Wu, X., Jha, S., & Swami, A. (2016, May). Distillation as a defense to adversarial perturbations against deep neural networks.

## DEFENSE: EXTENDED DEFENSIVE DISTILLATION

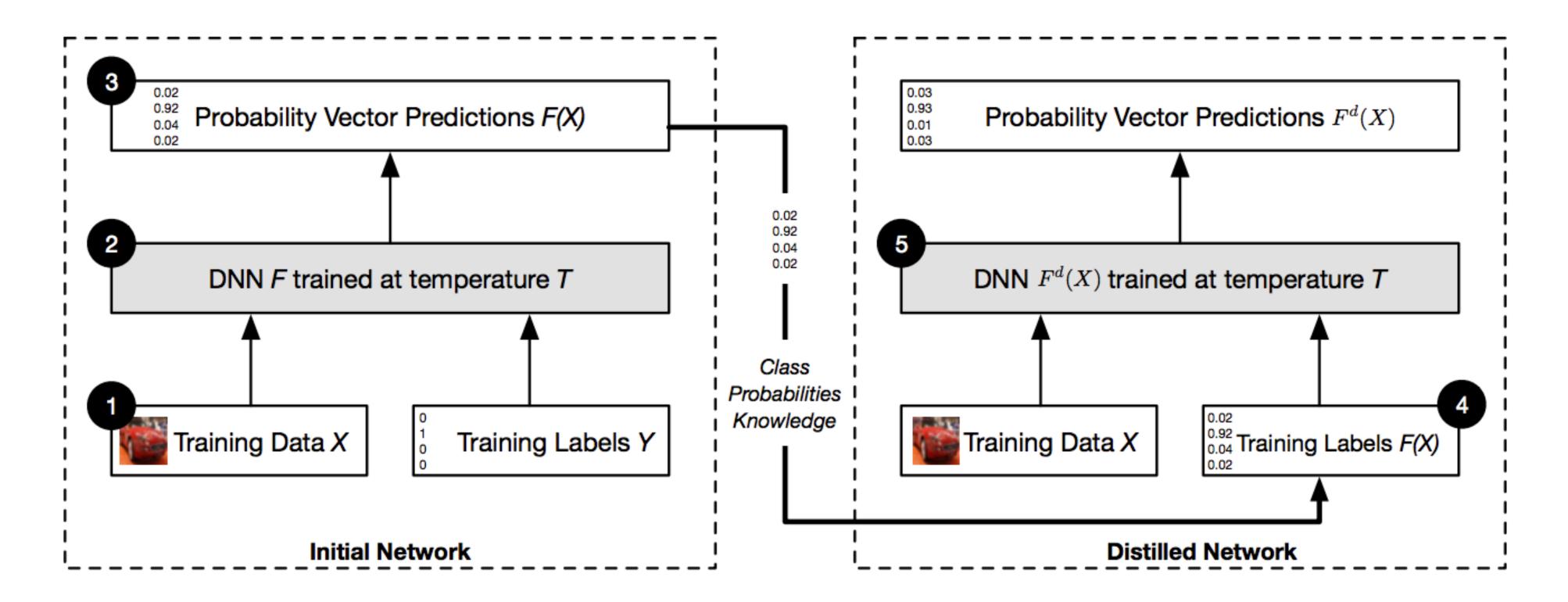
Uncertainty Measure:

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m \in 0..N-1} \left( \sum_{j \in 0...n-1} (z_j^m(x) - \overline{(z_j)^2}) \right)$$

Labelling Vector:

$$k_{j}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \alpha \cdot \frac{\sigma(x)}{\max_{x \in \chi} \sigma(x)} & \text{if } j = l \text{ (correct label)} \\ \alpha \cdot \frac{\sigma(x)}{\max_{x \in \chi} \sigma(x)} & \text{if } j = n \text{ (outlier class)} \end{cases}$$

## DEFENSE: DISTILLATION



An overview of distillation defence mechanism based on a transfer of knowledge contained in probability vectors through distillation: We first train an initial network F on data X with a softmax temperature of T. We then use the probability vector F(X), which includes additional knowledge about classes compared to a class label, predicted by network F to train a distilled network F d at temperature T on the same data X.