

## ADVERSARIAL MACHINE LEARNING

## PRACTICAL BLACK BOX ATTACK

- Papernot et al. proposed a practical black box attack on CNN.
- They first train a substitute DNN on target classifier (oracle õ)
- They used Adversarial Examples crafted on substitute DNN to attack oracle.

Algorithm 1 - Substitute DNN Training: for oracle O, a maximum number  $max_{\rho}$  of substitute training epochs, a substitute architecture F, and an initial training set  $S_0$ .

Require: 
$$O, max_{\rho}, S_0, \lambda$$
  
1: Define architecture  $F$ 

- 2: for  $\rho \in 0$  ..  $max_{\rho} 1$  do

  - // Label the substitute training set
- $D \leftarrow \left\{ (\vec{x}, \tilde{O}(\vec{x})) : \vec{x} \in S_{\rho} \right\}$ 5: // Train F on D to evaluate parameters  $\theta_F$
- $\theta_F \leftarrow \operatorname{train}(F, D)$
- // Perform Jacobian-based dataset augmentation
  - $S_{\rho+1} \leftarrow \{\vec{x} + \lambda \cdot \operatorname{sign}(J_F[\tilde{O}(\vec{x})]) : \vec{x} \in S_{\rho}\} \cup S_{\rho}$
- 9: end for
- 10: return  $\theta_F$

Papernot, N., McDaniel, P., Goodfellow, I., Jha, S., Celik, Z. B., & Swami, A. (2017, April). Practical black-box attacks against machine learning.

## ATTACK MODELS: TRANSFERABILITY

- Transferability: Adversarial Examples crafted using one type of ML models can be used to attack other types of models
- This phenomena is observed because of similarity in decision boundaries of various ML models
- In The Space of Transferable Adversarial Examples F. Tramèr et al. analyse adversarial subspace.
- This is very important in devising Black Box Attacks

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Algorithm 1 - Substitute DNN Training: for oracle  $\tilde{O}$ , a maximum number  $max_{\rho}$  of substitute training epochs, a substitute architecture F, and an initial training set  $S_0$ .

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Require: \tilde{O}, max_{\rho}, S_{0}, \lambda

1: Define architecture F

2: for \rho \in 0 .. max_{\rho} - 1 do

3: // Label the substitute training set

4: D \leftarrow \left\{ (\vec{x}, \tilde{O}(\vec{x})) : \vec{x} \in S_{\rho} \right\}

5: // Train F on D to evaluate parameters \theta_{F}

6: \theta_{F} \leftarrow \text{train}(F, D)

7: // Perform Jacobian-based dataset augmentation

8: S_{\rho+1} \leftarrow \{\vec{x} + \lambda \cdot \text{sign}(J_{F}[\tilde{O}(\vec{x})]) : \vec{x} \in S_{\rho}\} \cup S_{\rho}

9: end for

10: return \theta_{F}
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