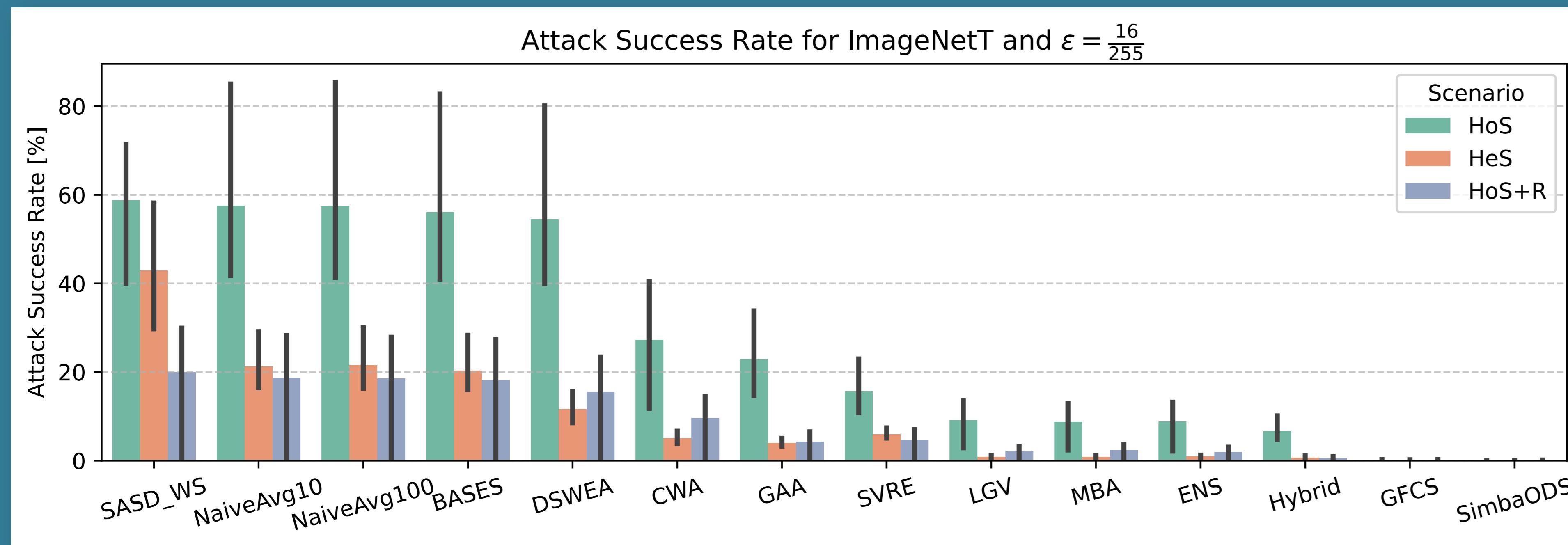




Stop Trusting Flawed Evaluations



TransferBench defines a new standard for adversarial black-box benchmarking



TransferBench is a modular benchmark for evaluating ensemble-based black-box transfer attacks under realistic conditions, revealing how surrogate choice, target robustness, and query feedback affect attack transferability.

Formulation

Ensemble-based black-box minimum problem with m surrogate models:

$$x^* \in \arg \min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{ens}}(x, t, \mathbf{f}; g(x)) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \|x - x_0\|_p < \varepsilon$$

The computation can be decoupled into two sub-problems:

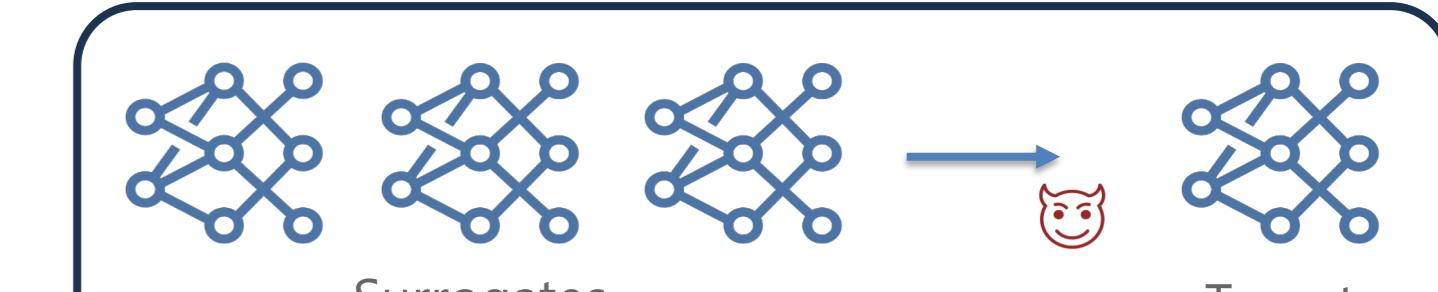
$$\text{Surrogate-based Attack: } x^*(w) \in \arg \min_{x \in \mathcal{X}} \mathcal{L}_{\text{loc}}(x, t, \mathbf{f}; w)$$

$$\text{Query-based Refinement: } w^* \in \arg \min_{w \in \mathcal{W}} \mathcal{L}(g(x^*(w)), t)$$

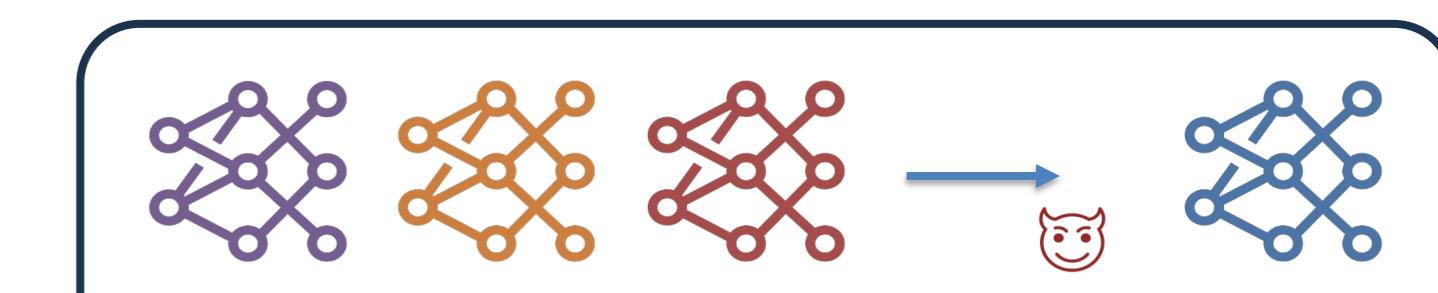
where $w \in \mathcal{W}$ represents ensemble parameters, e.g., ensemble weights.

Scenarios

Homogenous (HoS)



Heterogeneous (HeS)



Robust-Homogeneous (HoS+R)



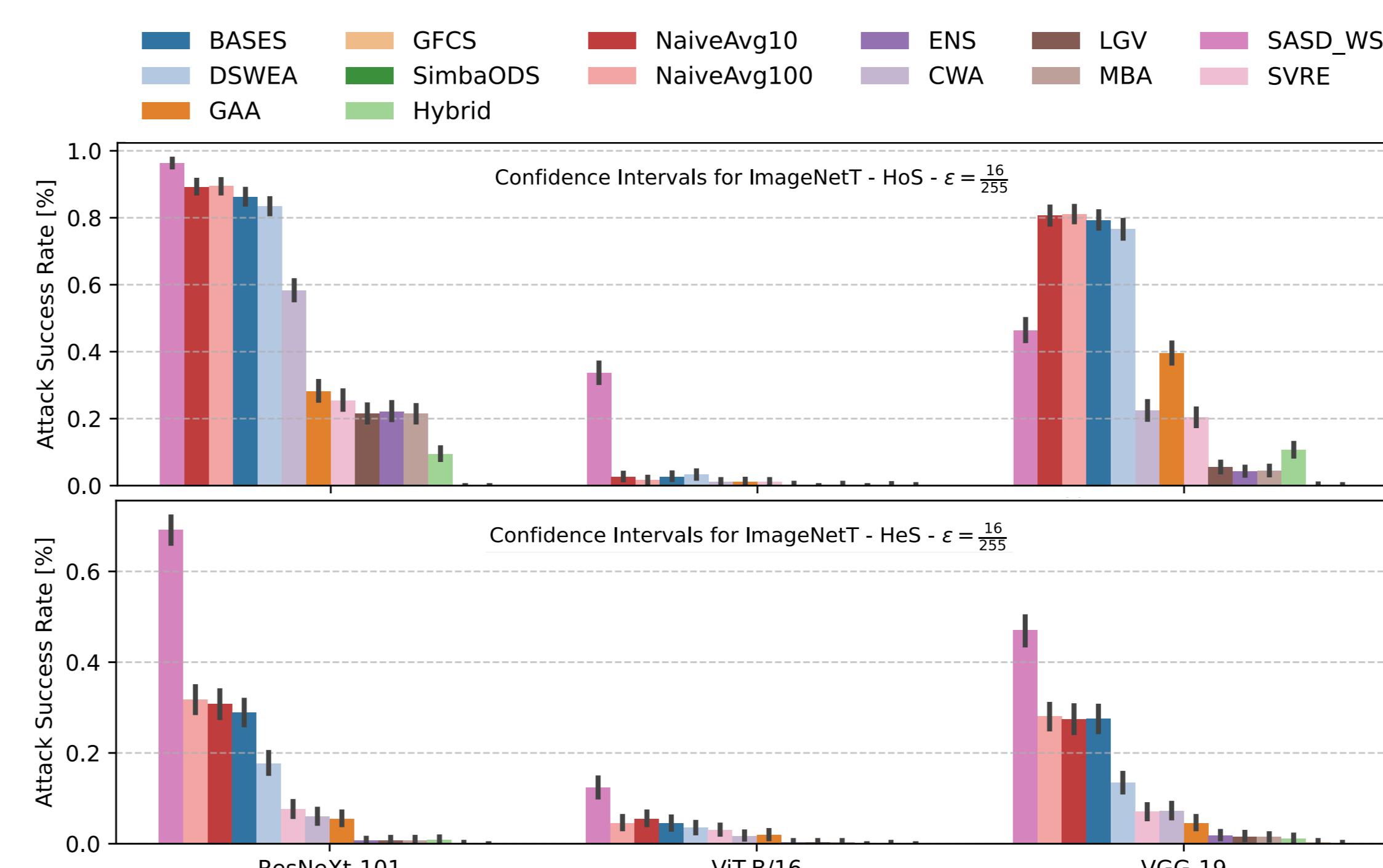
Surrogate choice matters!

Attack success depends mostly on the surrogate pool.

Homogeneous surrogates yield high transferability, while cross-family ensembles sharply reduce ASR.

This indicates that surrogate similarity, not algorithmic design, drives most of the observed gains.

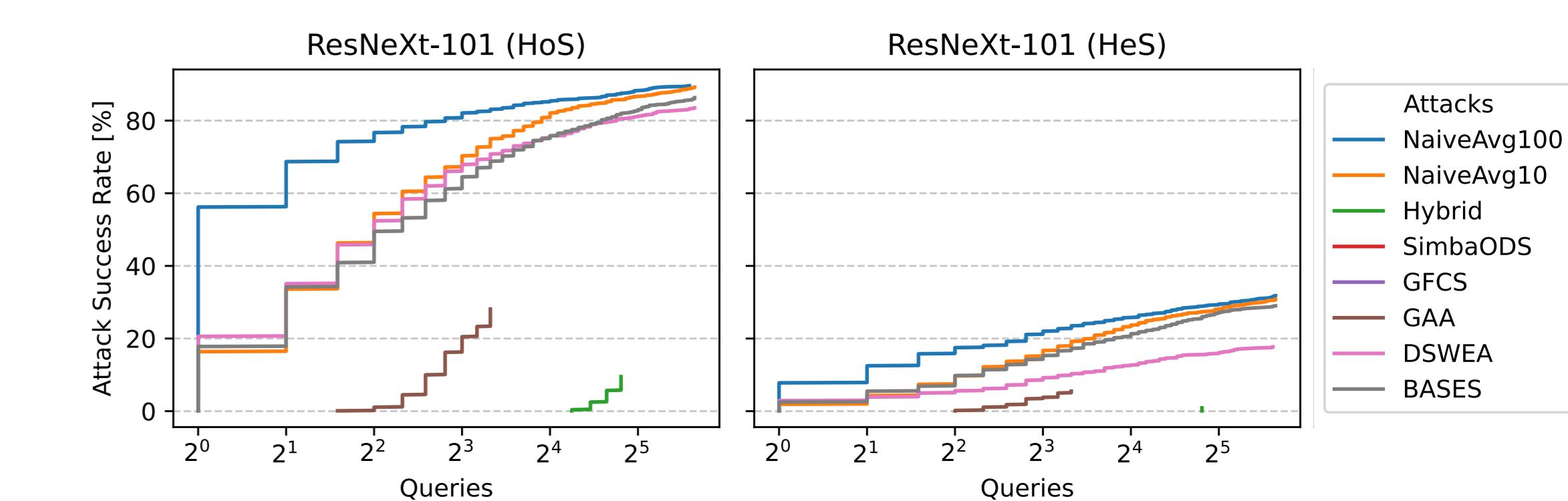
When evaluated on diverse or mismatched surrogates, the performance of the methods is worse than baseline



Queries or Multiple Trials?

Query refinement never improves over the naïve-average.

Simply querying the model to check success, without updating the weights, outperforms refinement strategies.



Usage

from transferbench import AttackEval

```
# The user can define a custom method
def myattack(target, surrogates, *data, p, eps, Q) -> Tensor:
...
# Initializing the evaluation
evaluator = AttackEval(myattack)

# Selecting scenario, and download datasets and models
evaluator.set_scenarios("omeo-imagenet-inf")
results = evaluator.run()
```

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