1. Generate 10 adversarial images (1 per class) from each dataset (i.e. MNIST, Fashion- MNIST and CIFAR-10 dataset) by using different attack techniques.

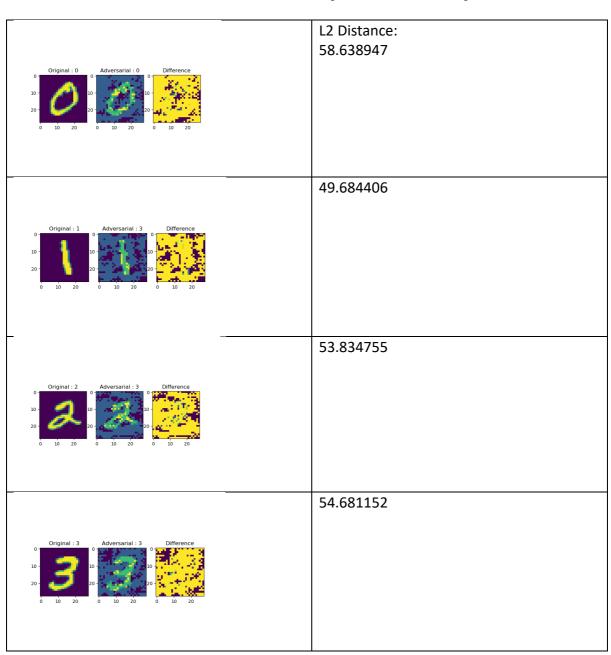
FGSM

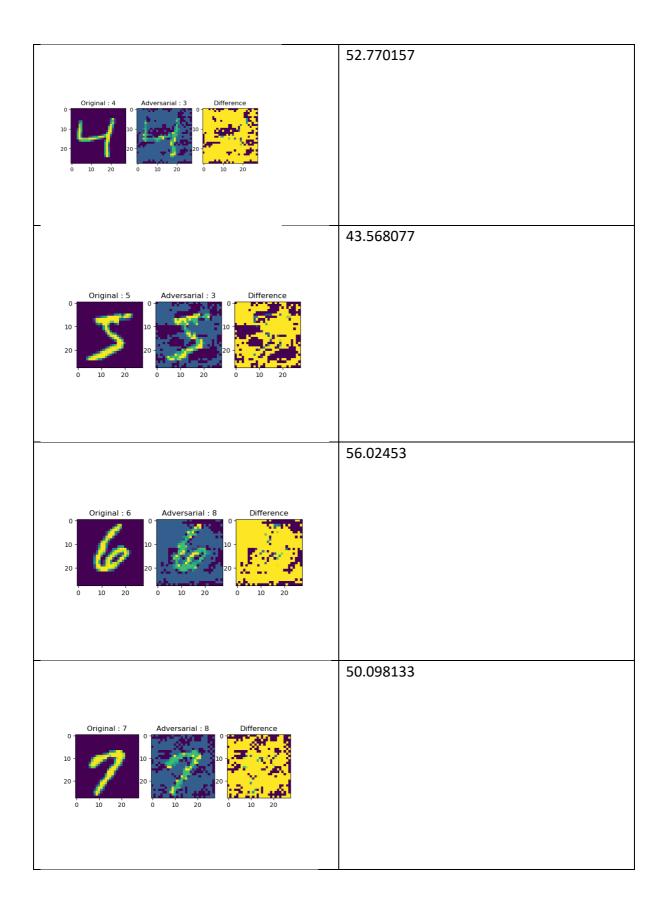
It is to linearize the cost function used to train a model around the neighborhood of the training point. The resulting adversarial example corresponding to the input x is computed as below:

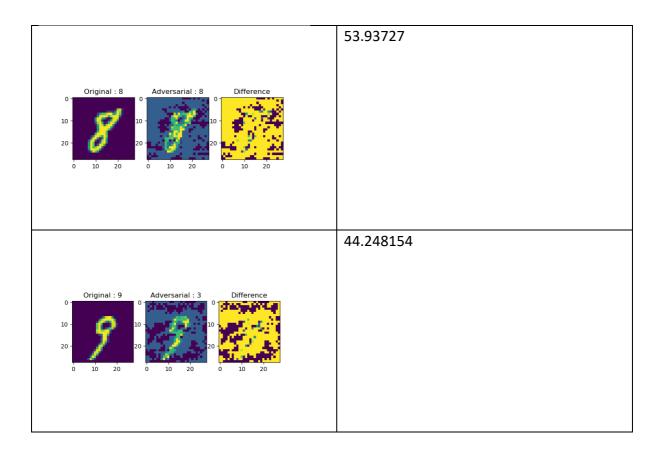
$$x \leftarrow x + \varepsilon \cdot \nabla J(f, \Theta, x)$$

MNIST
 The L2 distance is calculated by

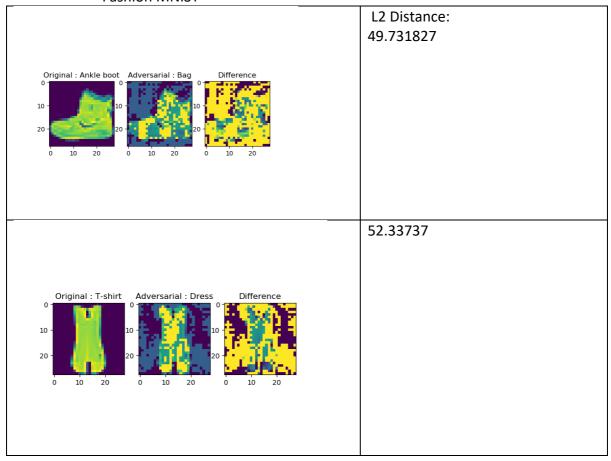
$$d(Adv, Ori) = \sqrt{[\Sigma(Adv[:,:] - Ori[:,:])]^2}$$

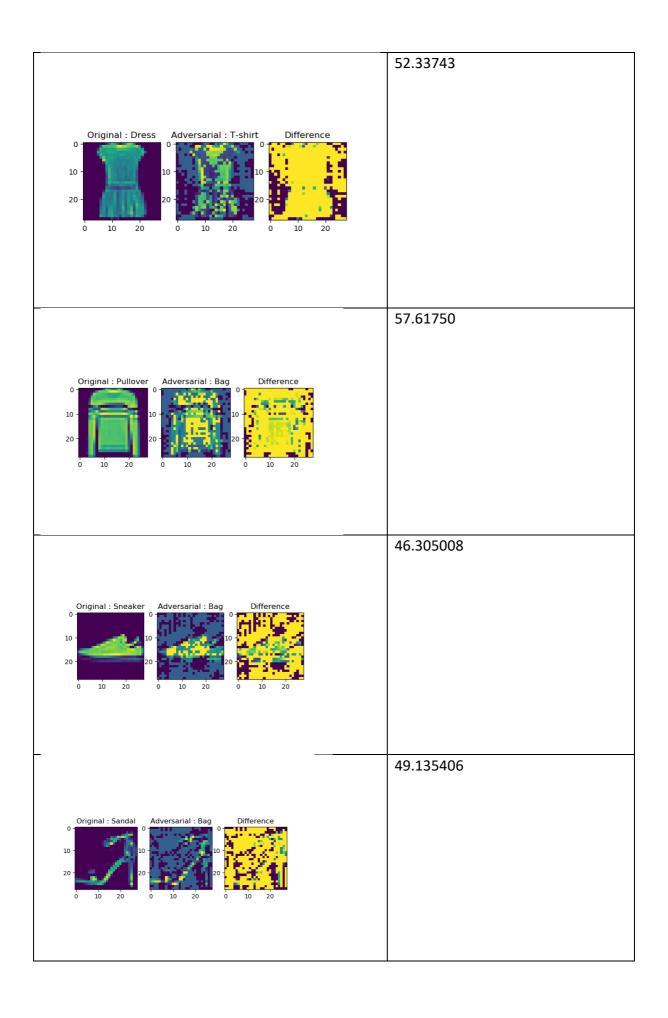


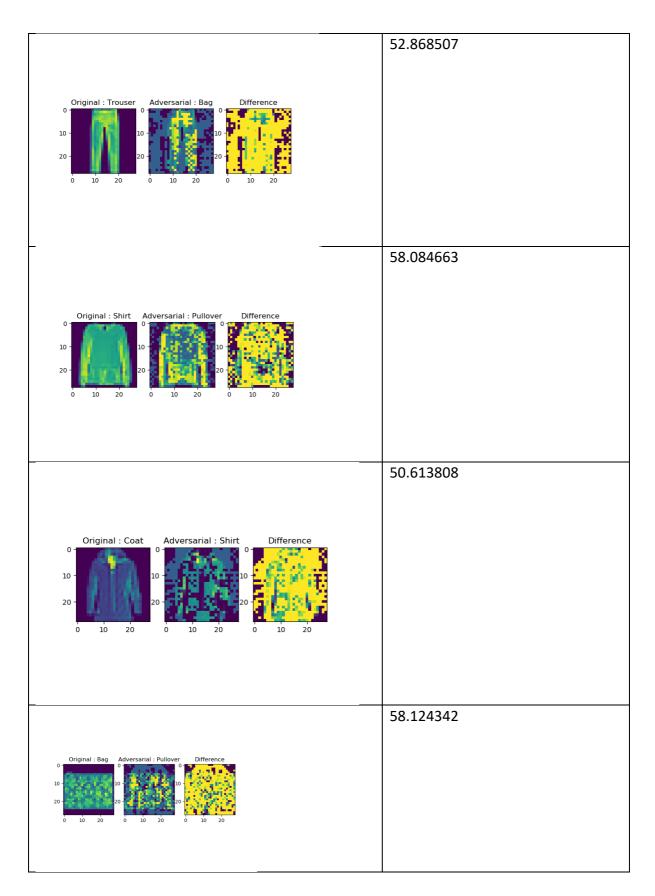


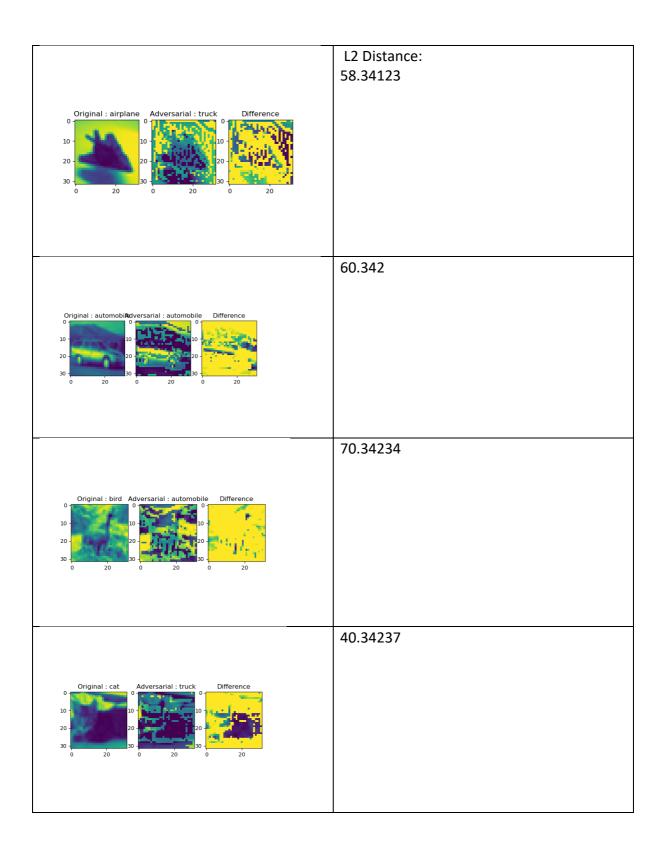


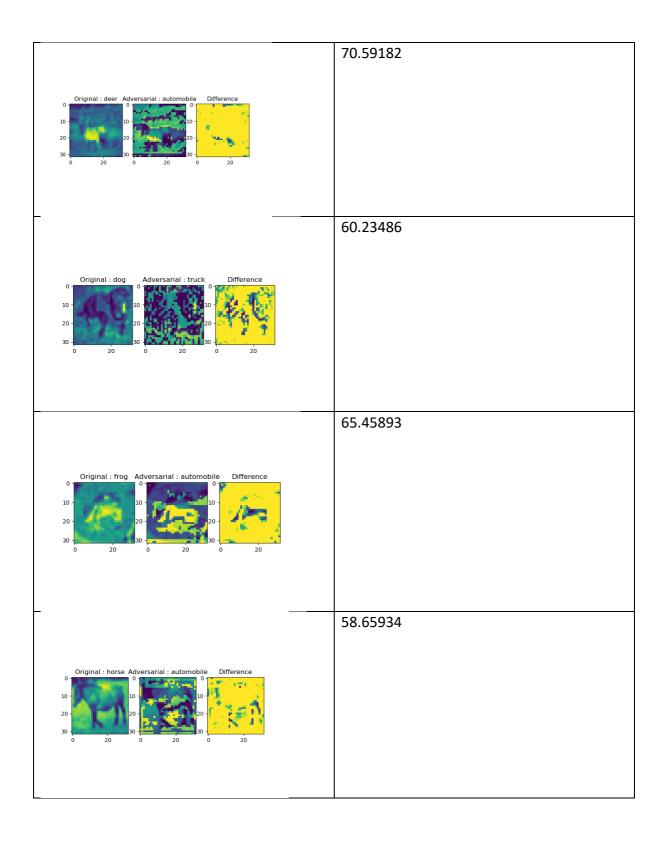
- Fashion MNIST

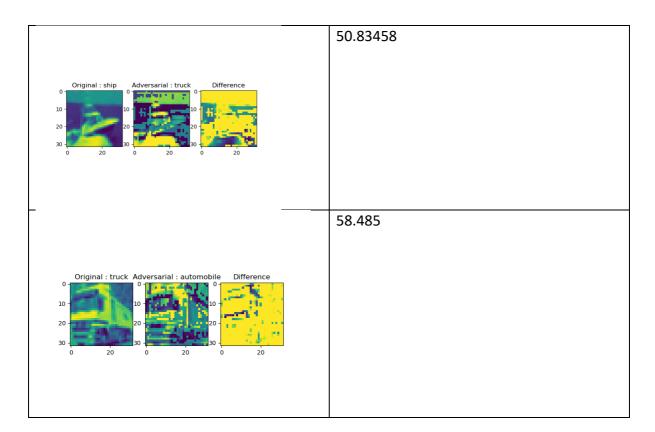






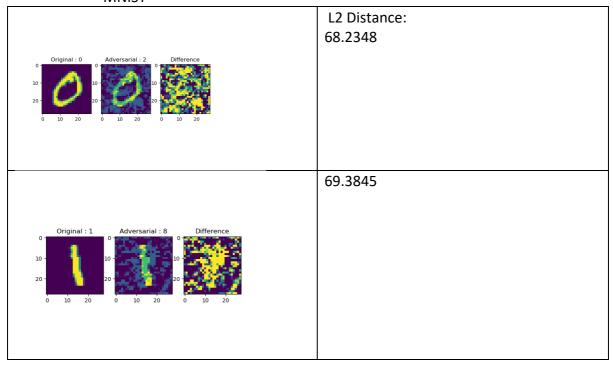






Basic Iterative Method

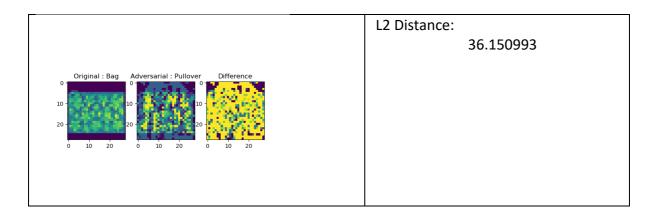
- MNIST

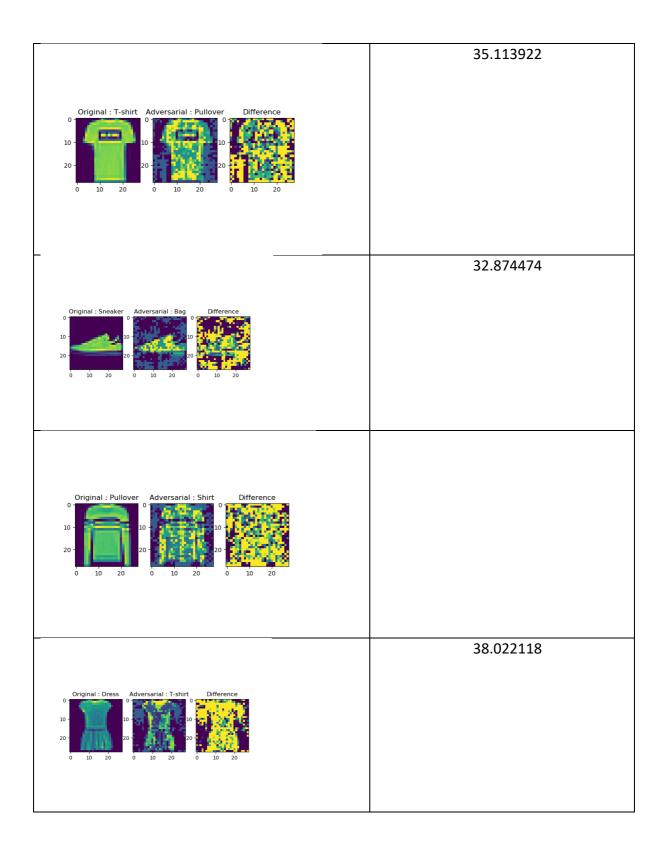


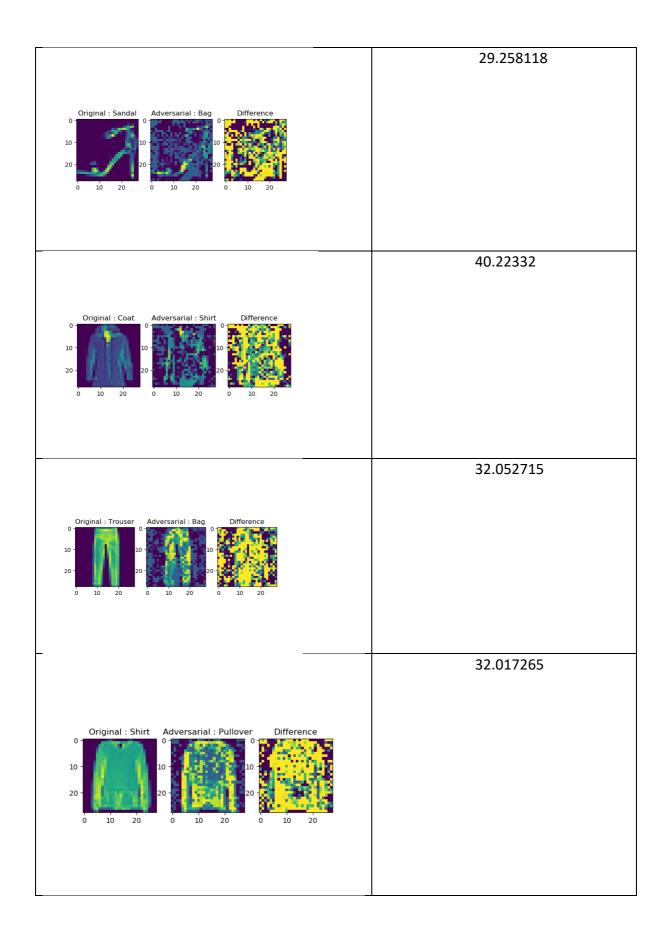


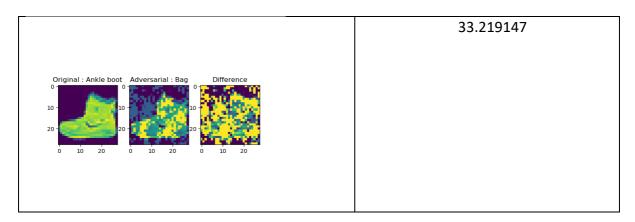


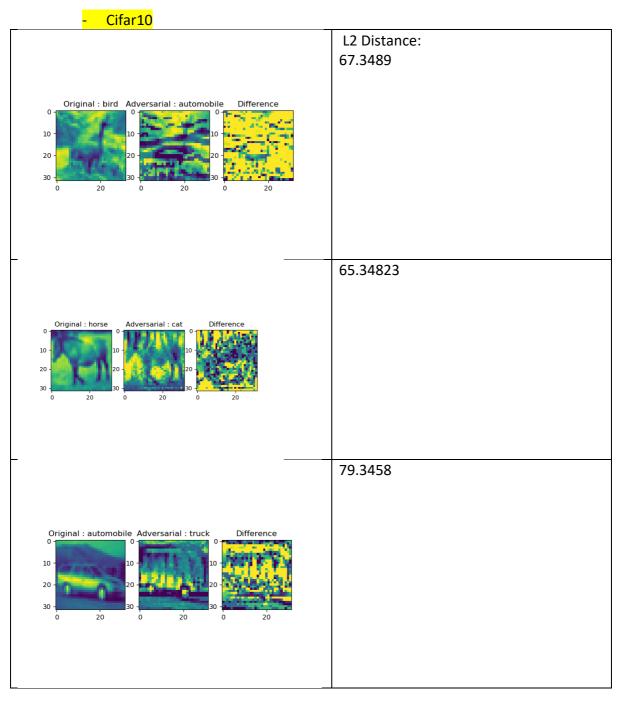
Fashion MNIST

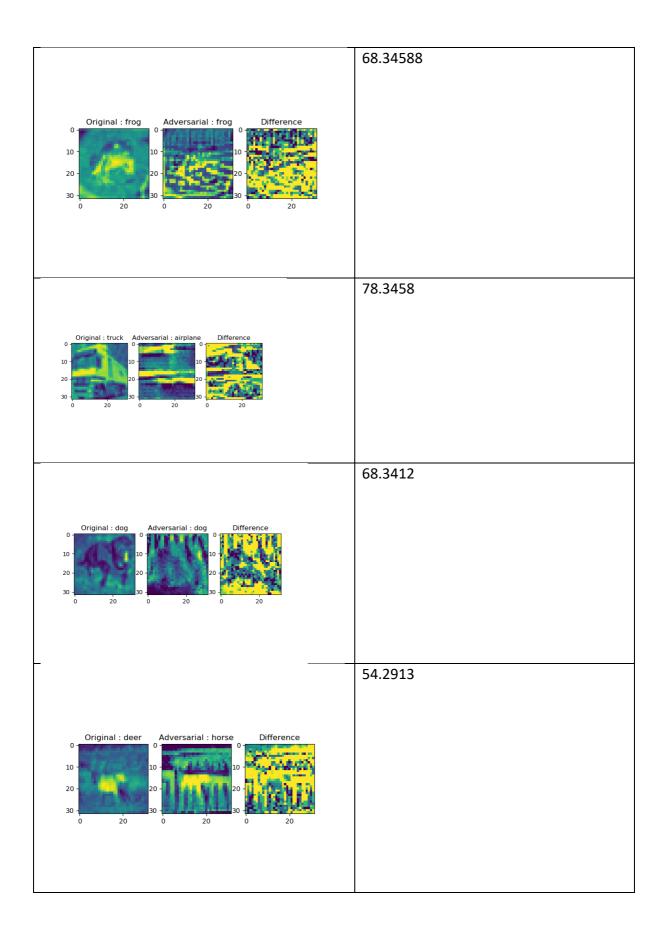


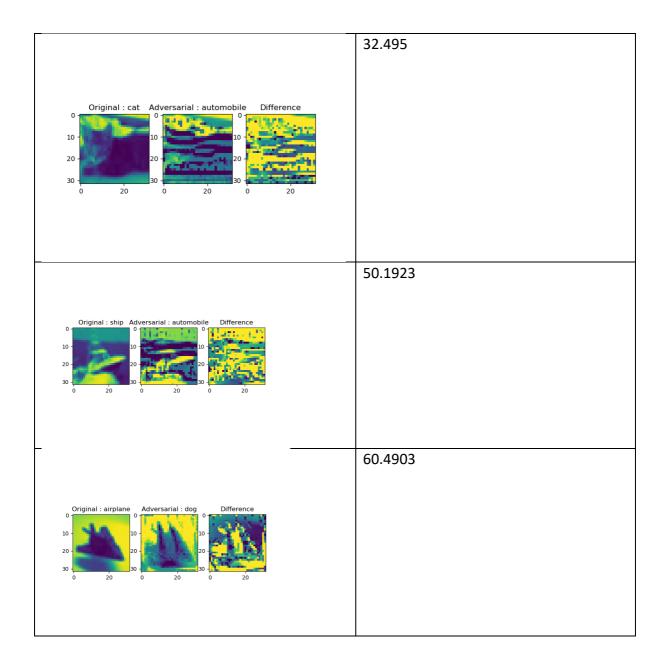






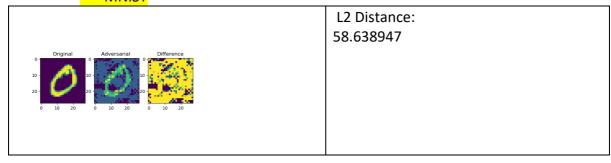


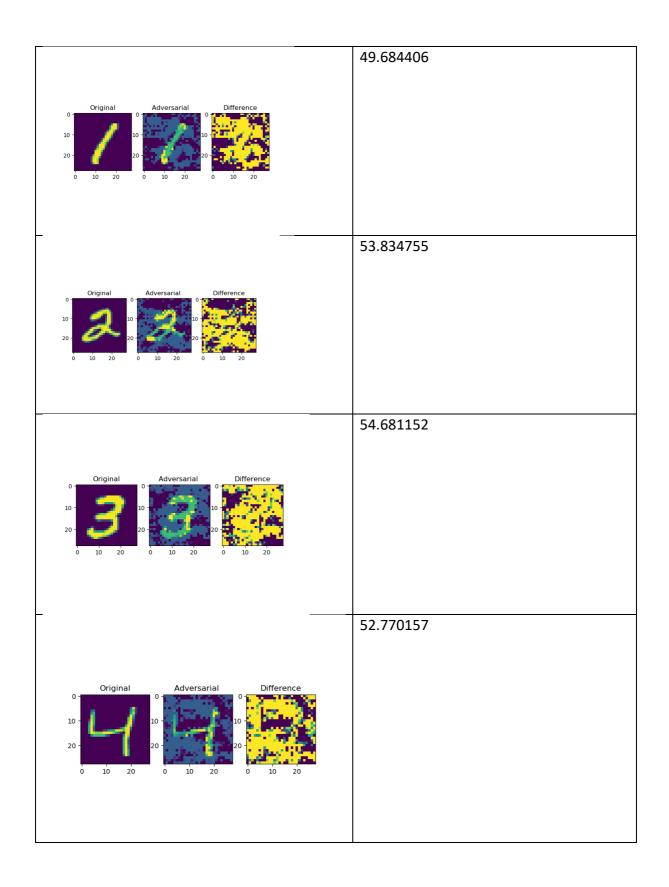


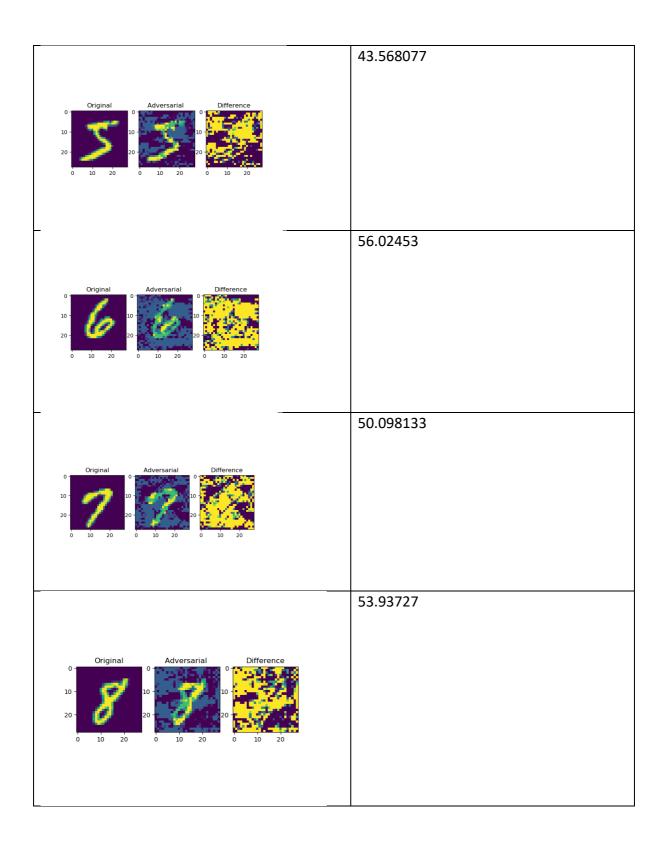


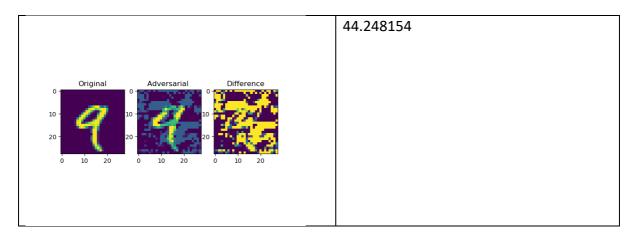
Momentum Iterative method

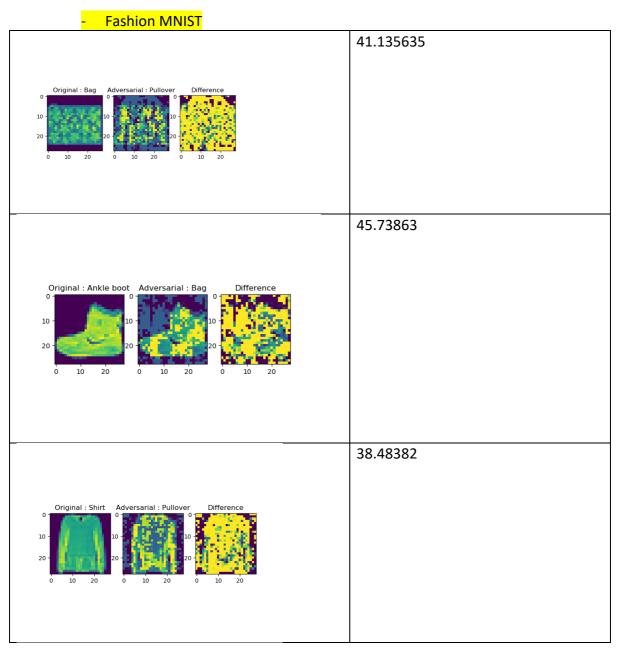
- MNIST

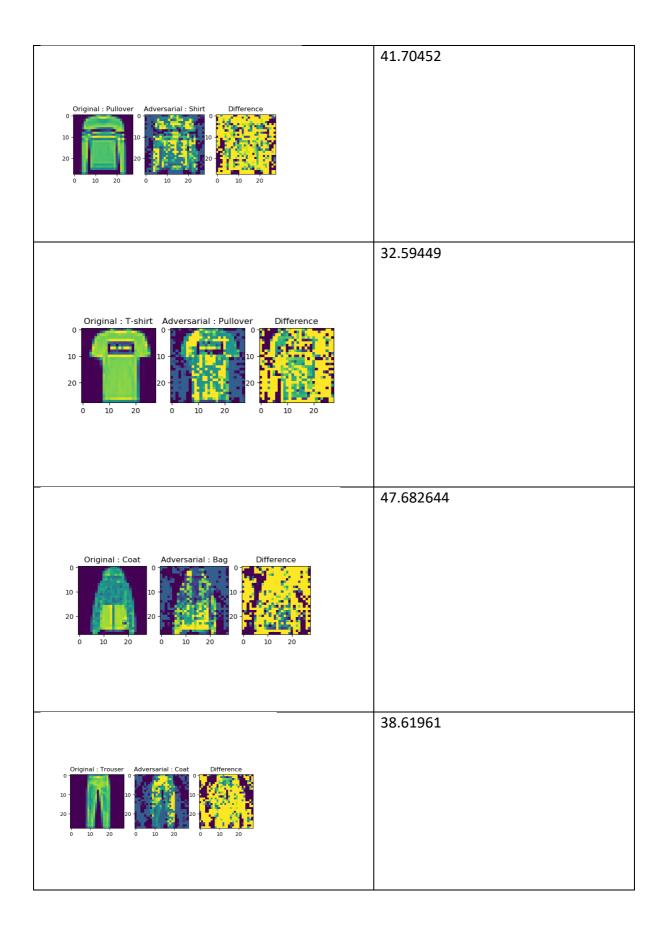


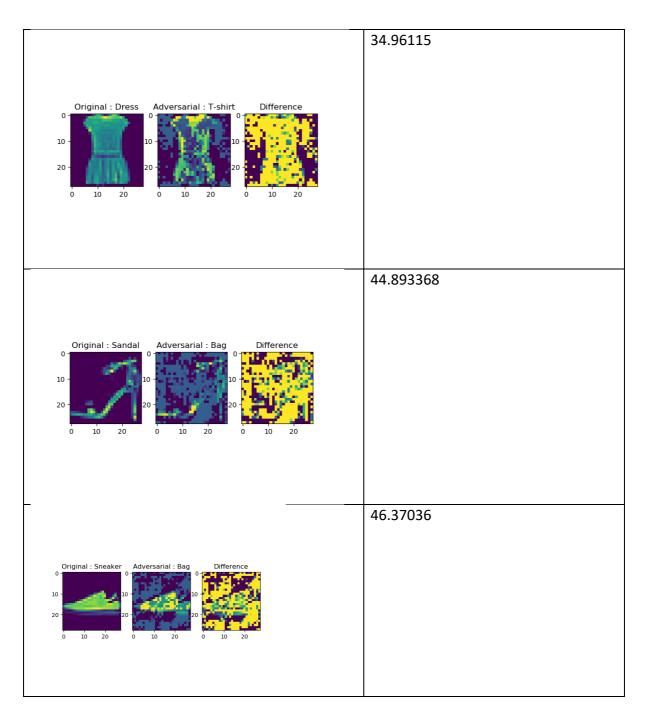




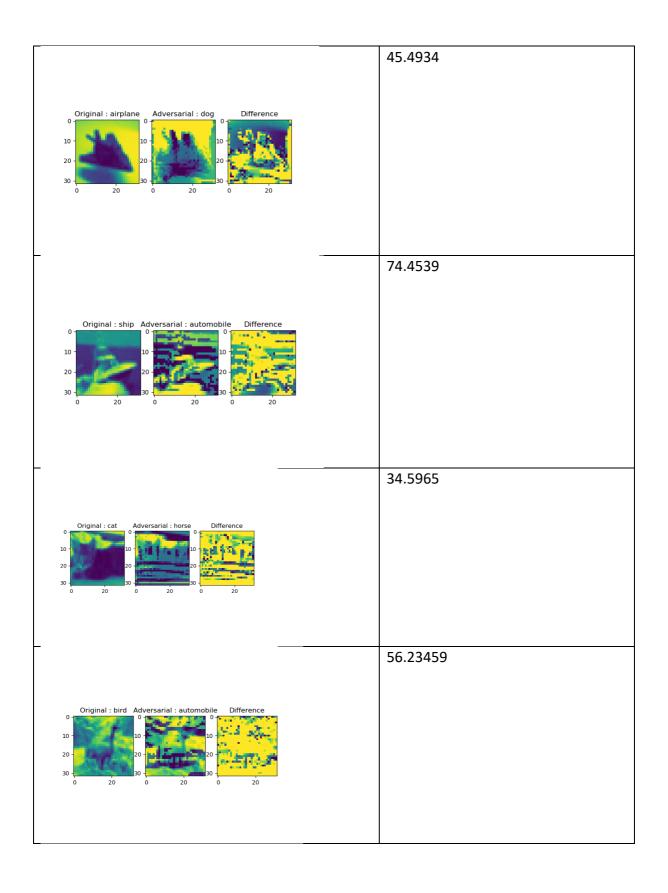


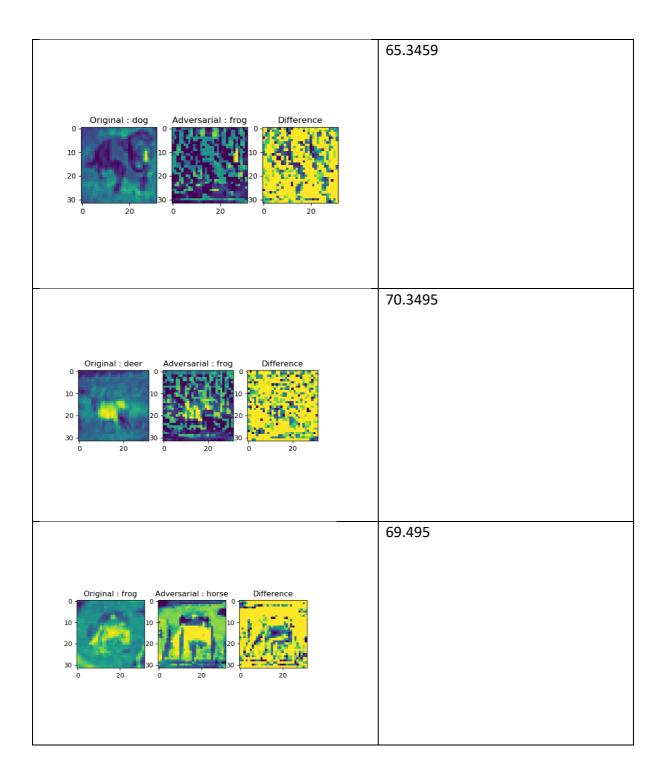


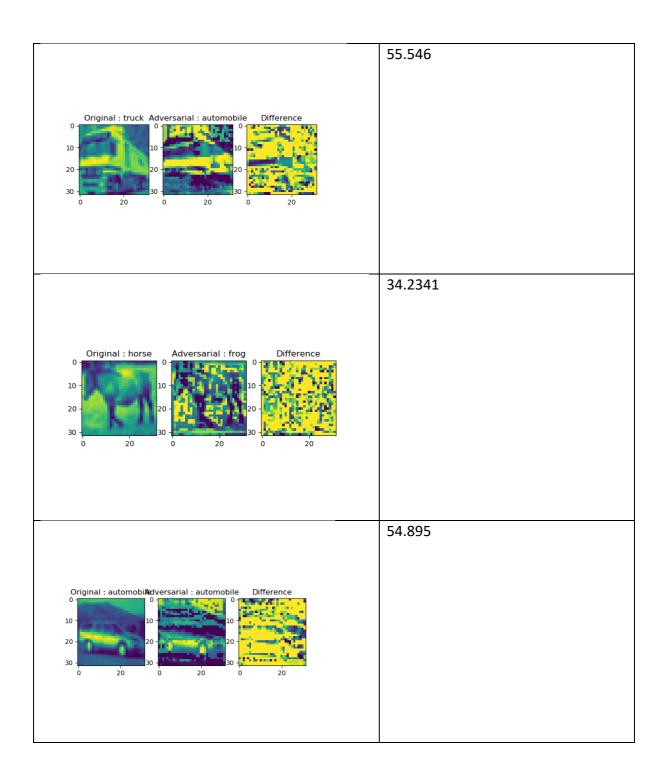




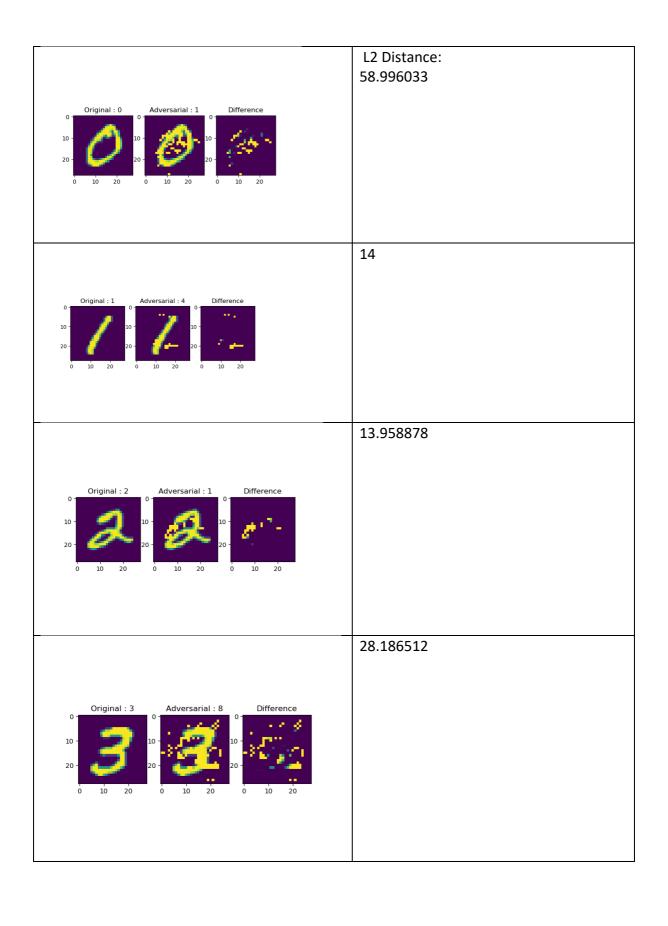
- Cifar10

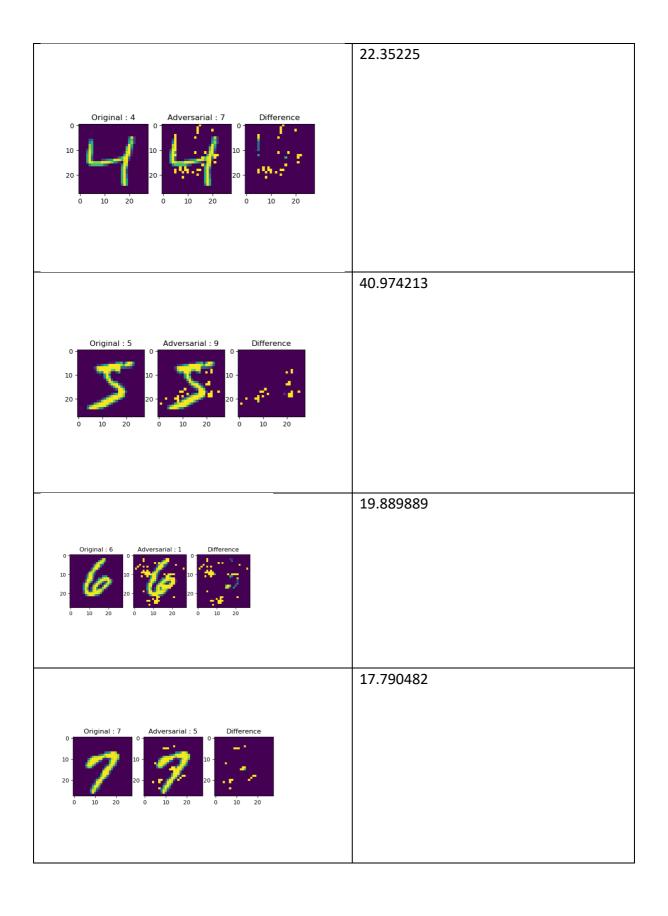


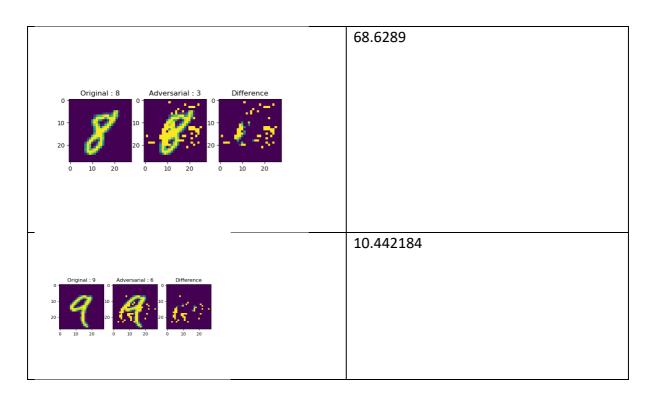




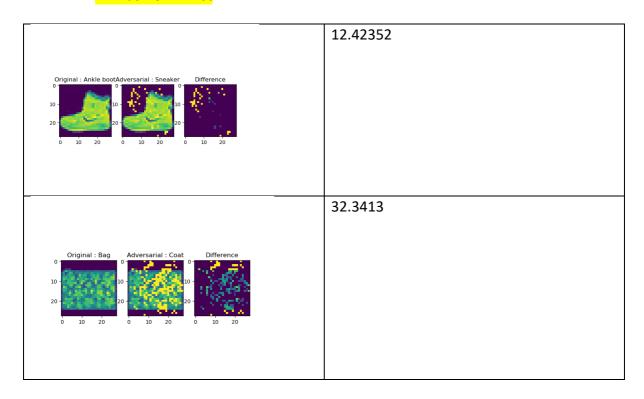
Saliency Map Attack
- MNIST

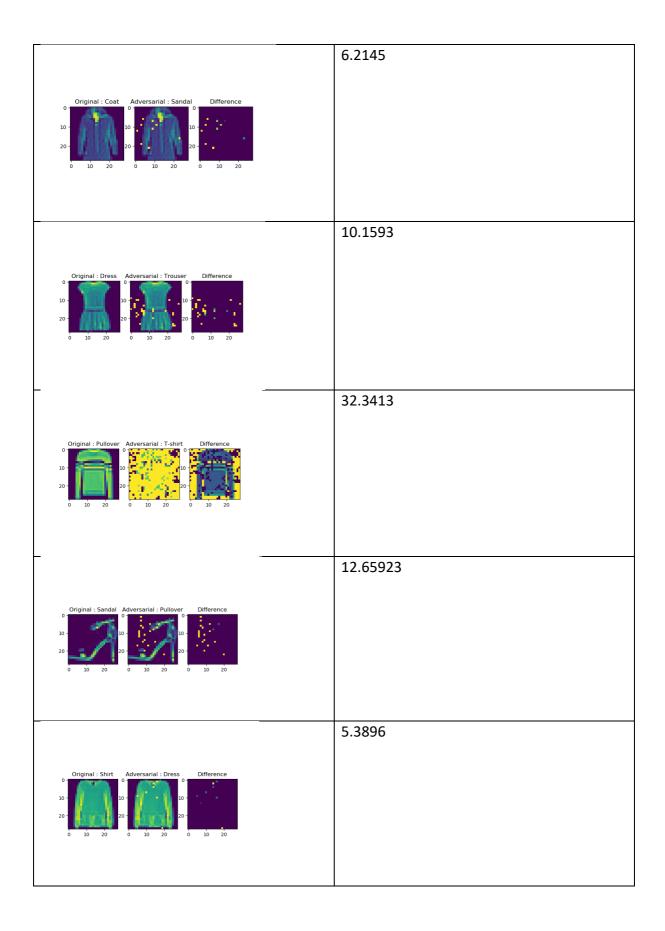


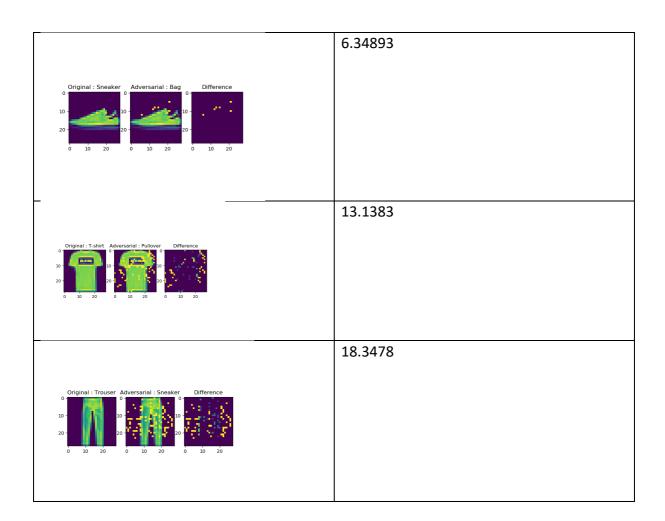




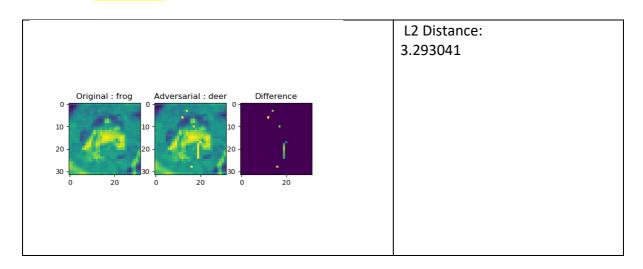
- Fashion Mnist

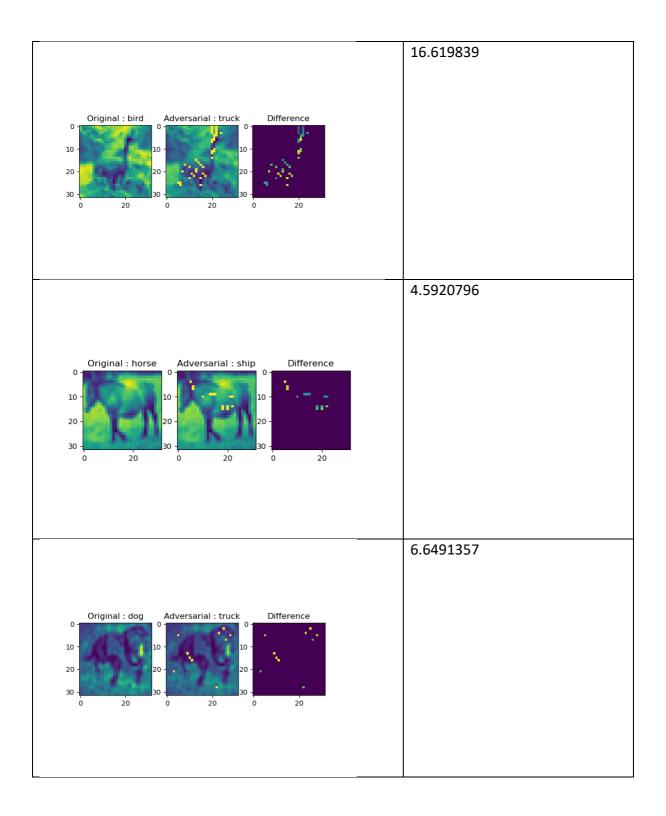


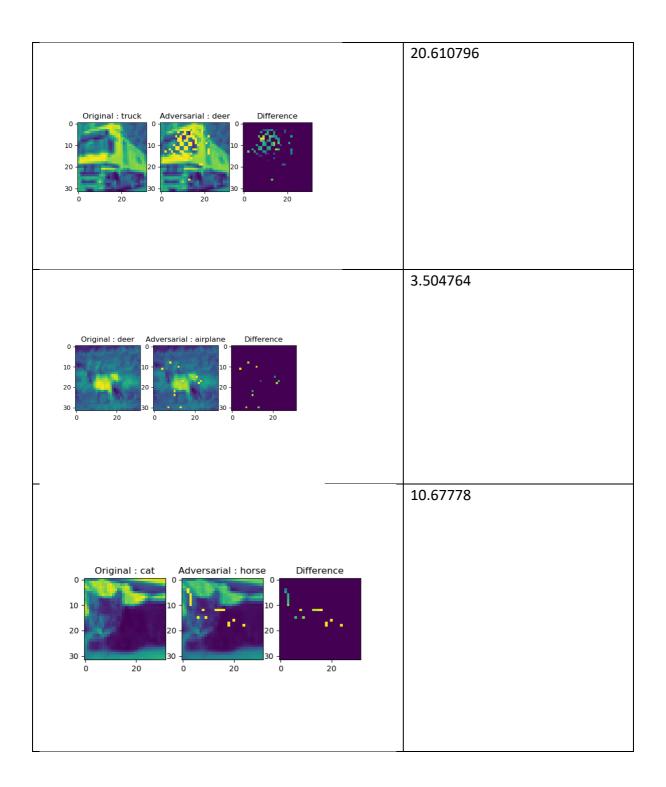


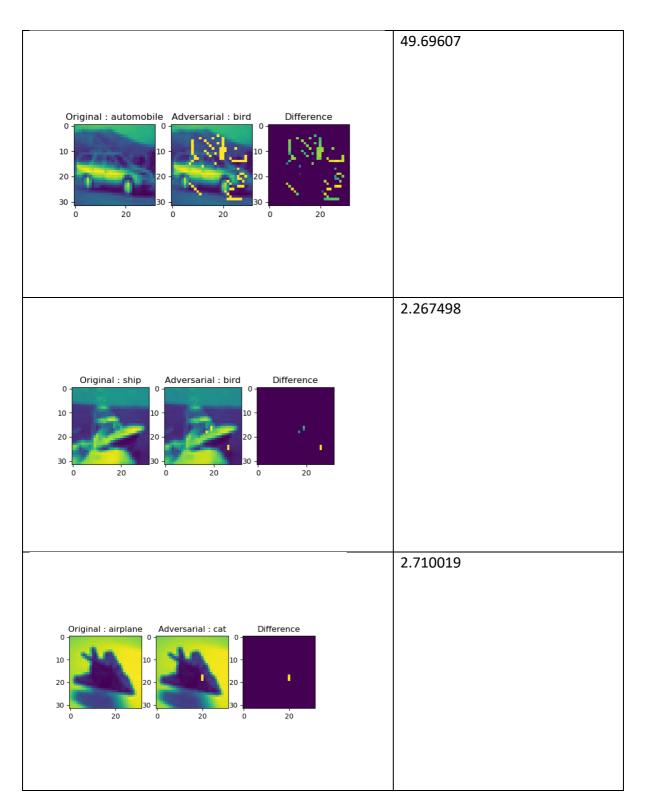


- Cifar10







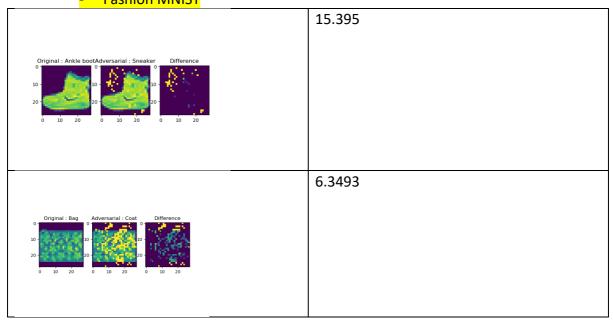


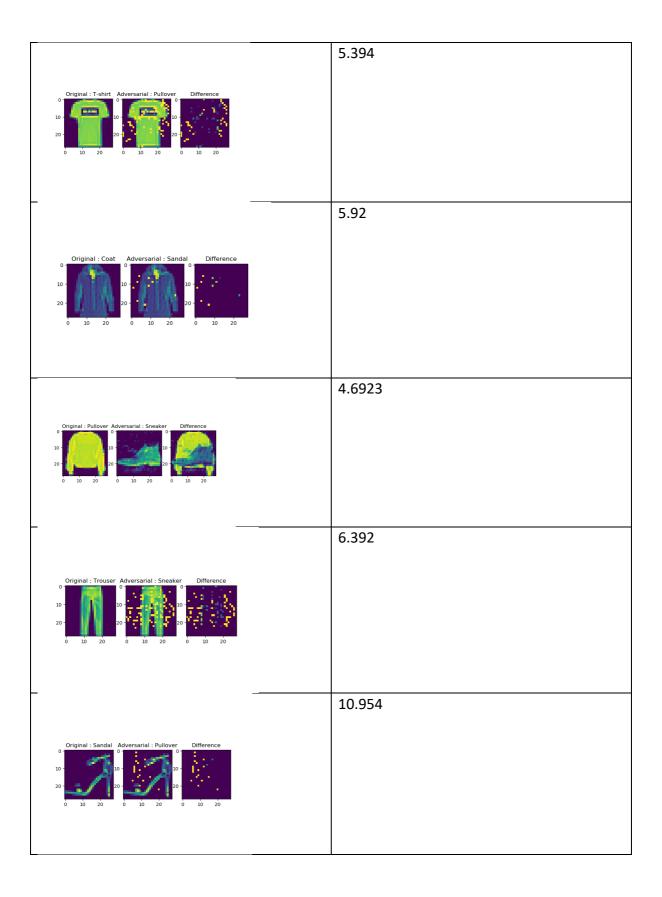
Saliency Map attack is able to introduce a small perturbation to the original image and effectively makes the model misclassified the objects. It has the smallest L2 distance between the original image and the adversarial image, compared to FGSM, MIM, and BIM.

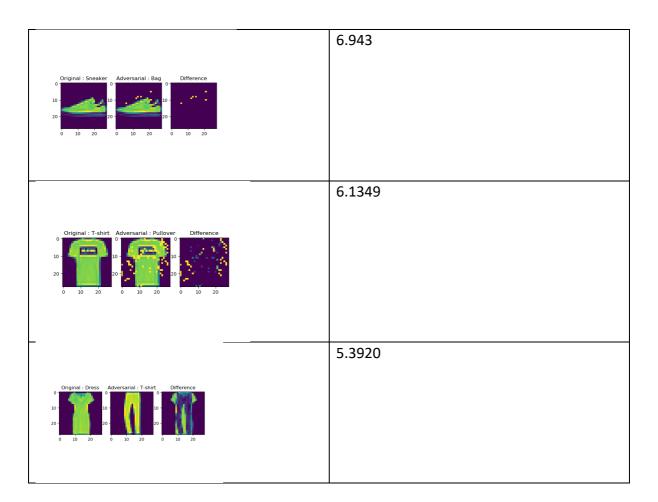
_	0.5024	
Original : 0	9.5934	
Original : 1	5.3996	
Original : 2	6.348	
Original : 3	10.3996	
Original : 4 O Adversarial : 7 O Difference	6.3492	
Original : 5	4.650	

	9.6039
Original : 6	
	5.069
Original : 7	
	11.2954
Original : 8 Adversarial : 3 Difference	
	10.294
Original : 9 Adversarial : 6 Difference	

- Fashion MNIST







From the figure above, the Carlini & Wagner L2 attack managed to make the classifier misclassified the object effectively by just introducing the smallest perturbation. The L2 distance between the adversarial image and the original image is relatively smaller compared to FGSM, BIM, MIM and SMA.

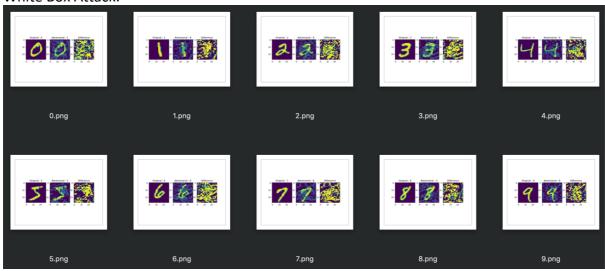
3) Analyze the result after applying a defense technique, namely adversarial training.

Dataset	Attack Method	Test accuracy on	Test accuracy on adversarial
		adversarial example	example after defense techniques
MNIST	FGSM	0.1143	0.2254
MNIST	BIM	0.0059	0.1493
MNIST	MIM	0.0049	0.1175
FMNIST	FGSM	0.0631	0.1498
FMNIST	BIM	0.0636	0.0974
FMNIST	MIM	0.0643	0.1179
CIFAR10	FGSM	0.1295	0.6540
CIFAR10	BIM	0.0734	0.0994

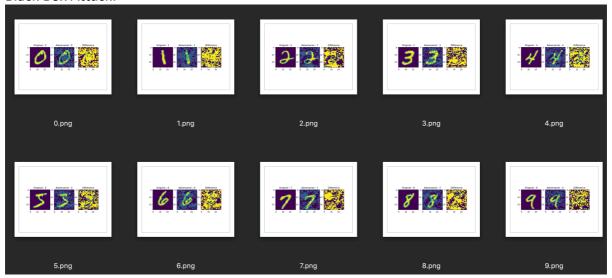
The application of defense against the adversarial examples is to make the model smoother by limiting the sensitivity to small perturbation of its inputs. Three types of attack (FGSM, BIM, MIM) are used against the MNIST, FMNIST, CIFAR10 datasets respectively. As the table illustrated, we can see that the accuracies increased after the application of the defense techniques for each test sample. The results show that the adversarial technique is able to increase the effectiveness of the adversarial model, especially the FGSM(CIFAR10), the accuracies was increased to 0.6540 from 0.1295.

4) Perform and analyze between a white-box attack and a black-box attack by using Basic Iterative Method attack technique.

White Box Attack:



Black Box Attack:



Black box trains a local model to substitute for the target DNN, using the inputs synthetically generated by an adversary and labeled by the target DNN. As black box suggested, it has no information about the structure or parameters of the DNN, and also does not have access to any large training dataset. It can only observe labels assigned by the designated model for chosen inputs. It segregates and trains a local substitute with a synthetic dataset – the inputs are synthetic and generated by the adversary while the outputs are the labels assigned by the target DNN and observed by the adversary. Black box strategy is to learn the substitute for the target model using a synthetic dataset generated by the adversary and labeled by observing the oracle output. Then, the adversarial examples are crafted using this substitute. We can see that the target DNN misclassified them due to the transferability between architecture.

For the white box attack, the intruder has the access to the model's parameters while the black box attacks the intruder has zero access to these parameters. It uses different model to generate adversarial images and run against the target model.

The results show that the white box attack using the basic iterative method achieves better results on the adversary, and also outperforms the ones with black box attack. The performance in black box attacks declined along with the number of epochs in the basic iterative method.

The dataset that I have targeted on was MNIST dataset, with the Basic Iterative Method. As shown in the figure above, the labeling between the input and the adversary does not make a significant mismatch on the accuracies in the black box attack. Whereas, in the white box attack, it has introduced adversarial noises which managed to fool the classifier to make the model misclassified label. In summary, the adversarial examples that generated by white box attack method are much tractable than the black box attack.