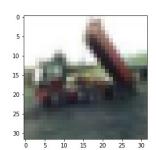
Attaque de réseau en boîte noire

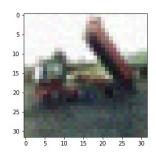
Nicolas Fabiano & Dinh Congminh & Alexis Amzallag

18 décembre 2019

- Contexte
- 2 FGSM
- 3 Boîte noire
- 4 Travail en cours

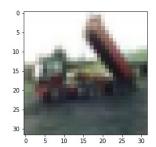


0.07 0.07 0.08 0.02 0.00 0.04 0.01 0.03 0.14 0.54

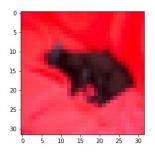


0.29 0.04 0.12 0.03 0.00 0.02 0.00 0.03 0.26 0.19

$$(\epsilon = .03)$$

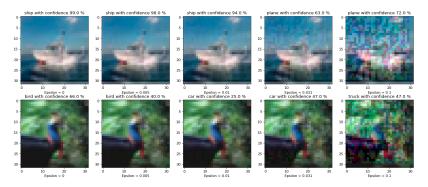


0.07 0.07 0.08 0.02 0.00 0.04 0.01 0.03 0.14 0.54

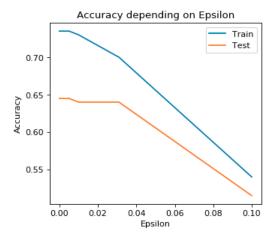


Principe

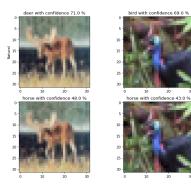
image perturbée = image + $\epsilon \times \text{sign}(\text{gradient})$



Précision et exemples avec des attaques aléatoires



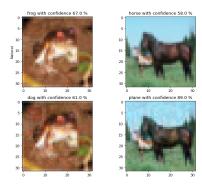
Précision et exemples avec des attaques FGSM partielles



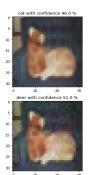




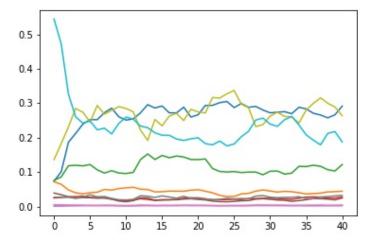
Précision et exemples avec des attaques FGSM totales



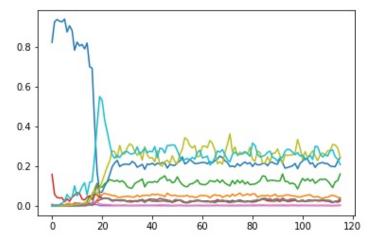




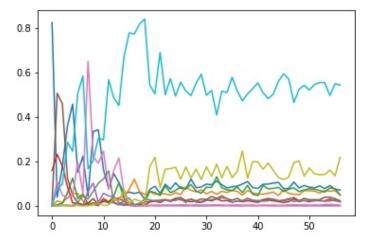
Information totale



Information limitée aux scores du top k (k = 5)

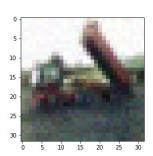


Information limitée aux rangs du top k (k = 5)



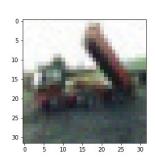
Comparaison avec la norme l_2

Norme I_{∞} , $\epsilon = .03$



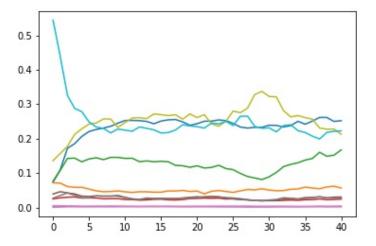
0.29 0.04 0.12 0.03 0.00 0.02 0.00 0.03 0.26 0.19

Norme l_2 , $\epsilon = 1$



0.25 0.06 0.17 0.02 0.00 0.03 0.00 0.03 0.21 0.22

Pour la norme L2



Une meilleure norme?

$$||x - y|| \rightarrow ||\operatorname{\mathsf{grad}}(x) - \operatorname{\mathsf{grad}}(y)||$$

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Ordre de grandeur :

$$||\operatorname{grad}(x) - \operatorname{grad}(y)||_{\infty} \le .02$$

 $||x - y||_{\infty} \le .1$

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 $||x - y||_{\infty} \le .1$

Projection?