

Data Evasion Attacks

数据规避攻击

Shusen Wang

An Adversarial Example



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“panda”
57.7% confidence

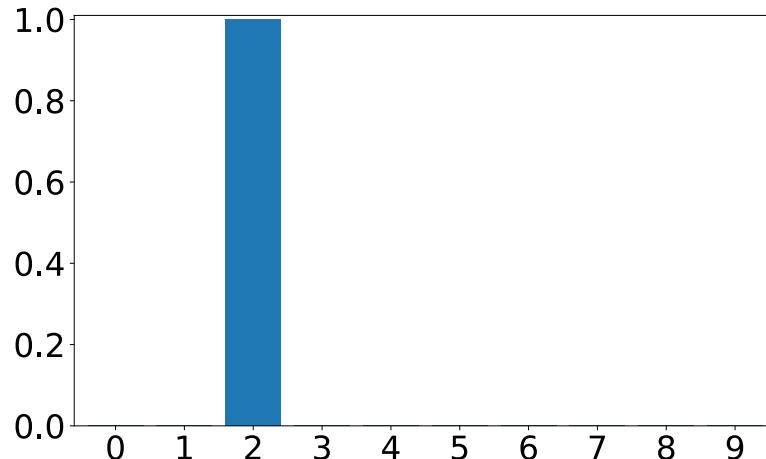
“gibbon”
99.3% confidence



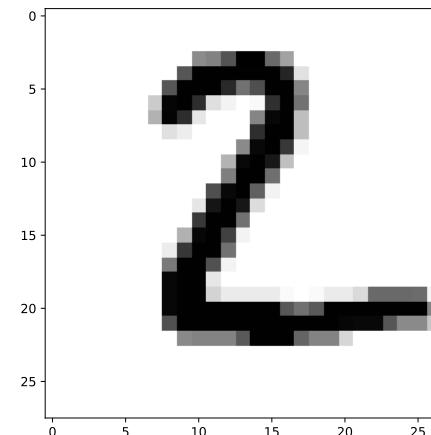
Revisit CNN for MNIST Classification

Neural Network for MNIST

- Neural network: $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W})$
Trainable parameters of the neural network.
- The prediction --- a 10-dim vector.
- p_j indicates how likely \mathbf{x} is the digit j .



28×28 input image.



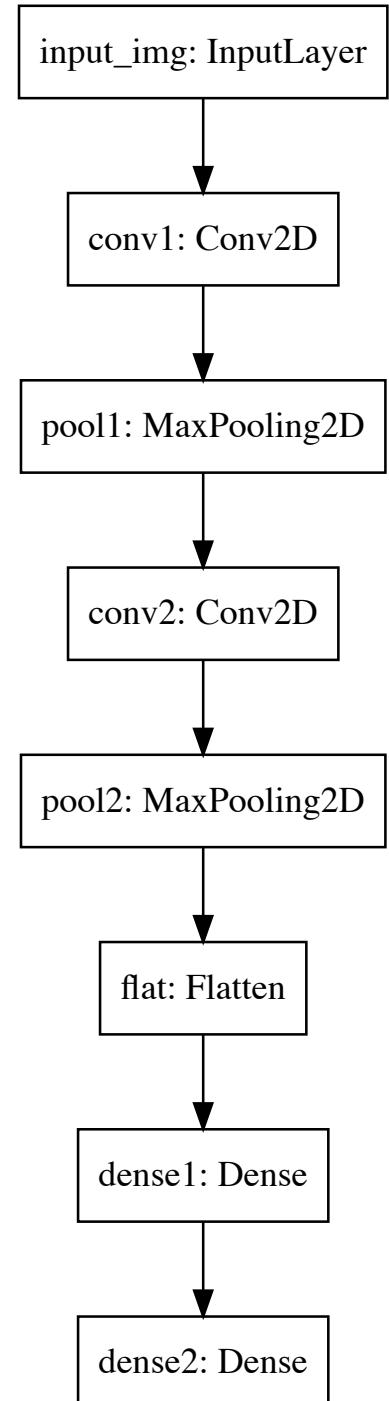
CNN for MNIST

```
from keras.layers import Input, Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense
from keras import models

# input
input_img = Input(shape=(28, 28, 1), name='input_img')

# layers
conv1 = Conv2D(10, (5, 5), activation='relu', name='conv1')(input_img)
pool1 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2), name='pool1')(conv1)
conv2 = Conv2D(20, (5, 5), activation='relu', name='conv2')(pool1)
pool2 = MaxPooling2D((2, 2), name='pool2')(conv2)
flat = Flatten(name='flat')(pool2)
dense1 = Dense(100, activation='relu', name='dense1')(flat)
pred = Dense(10, activation='softmax', name='dense2')(dense1)

# model
model = models.Model(inputs=input_img, outputs=pred)
```

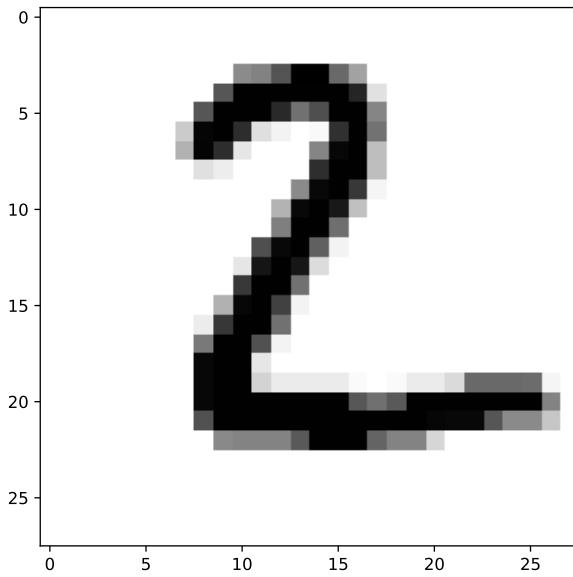


CNN for MNIST

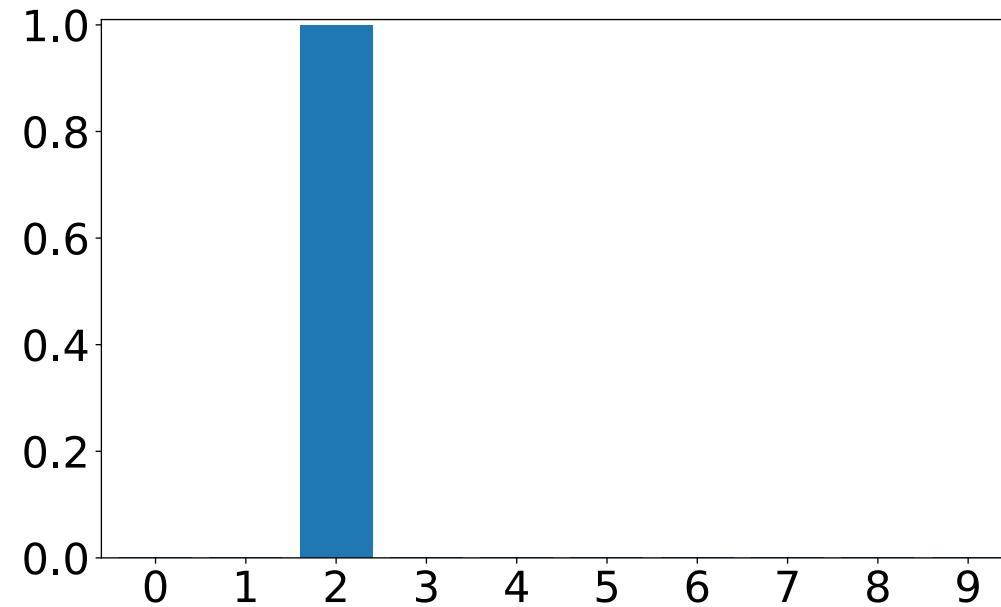
```
model.compile(optimizer='RMSprop',  
              loss='categorical_crossentropy',  
              metrics=['accuracy'])  
  
history = model.fit(  
    x_train,  
    y_train_vec,  
    shuffle=True,  
    epochs=10,  
    batch_size=128,  
    validation_data=(x_test, y_test_vec)  
)
```

CNN for MNIST

- Training accuracy = 99.5%
- Validation accuracy = 99.1%



28×28 input image

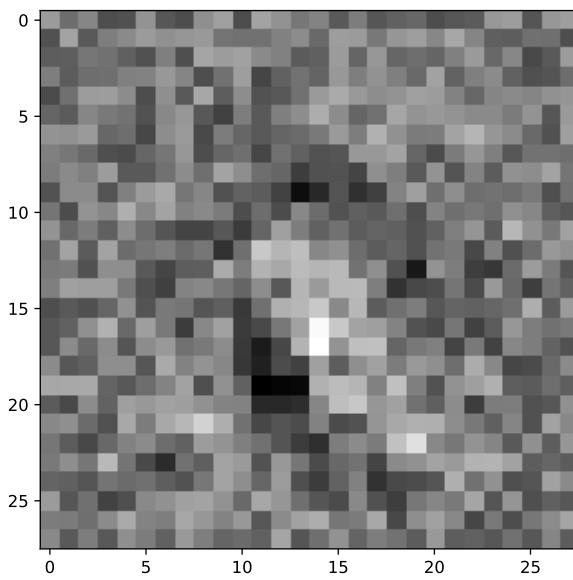


10-dim prediction vector

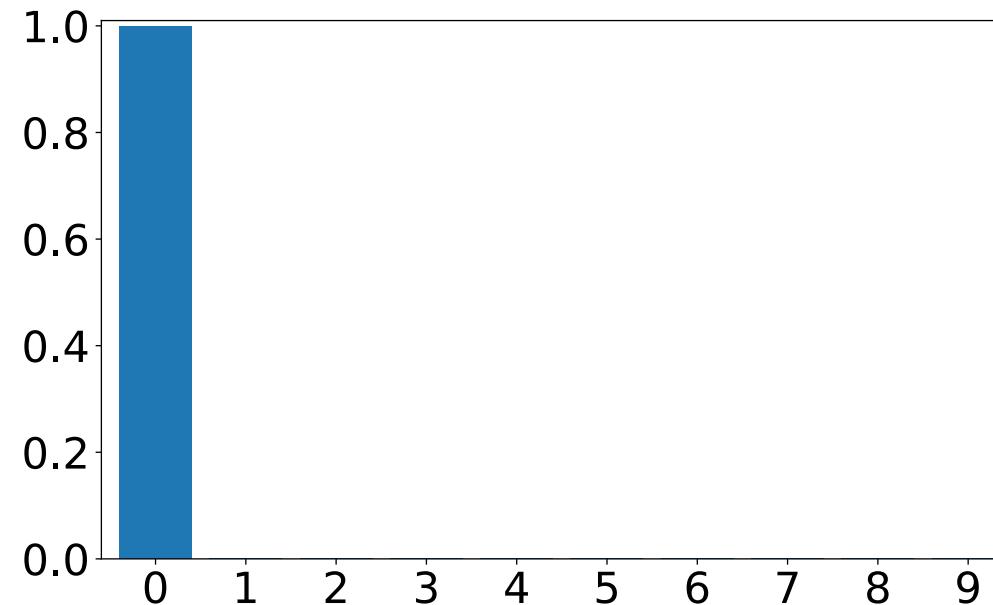
Optimization w.r.t. X

Fake Image

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “0”.



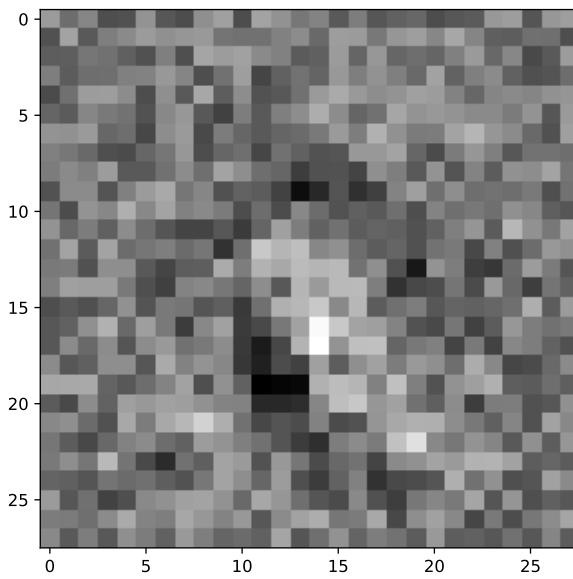
28×28 input image



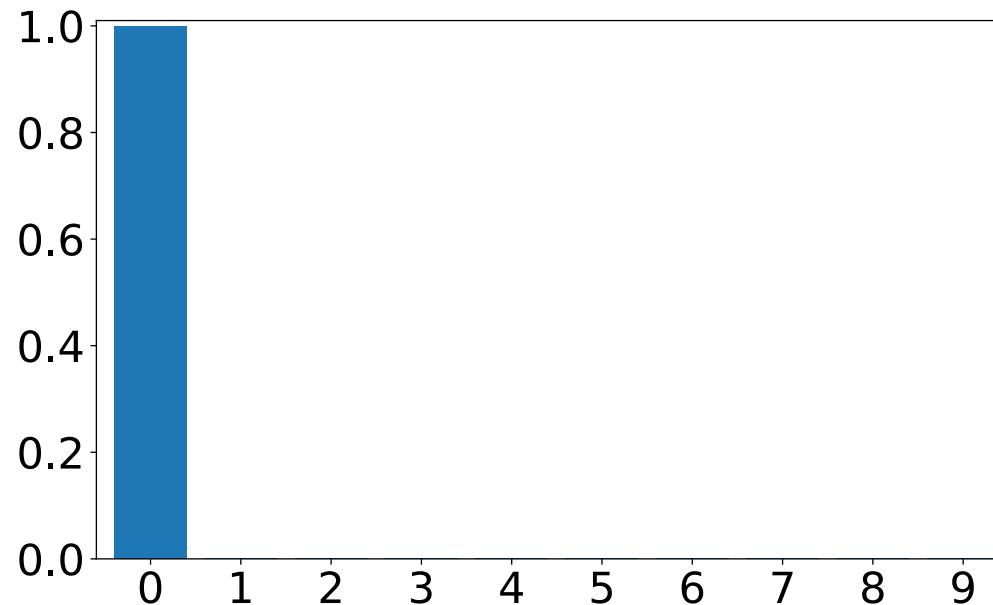
10-dim prediction vector

Fake Image

Question: How is the fake image generated?



28×28 input image



10-dim prediction vector

Generate Fake Image

Question: How is the fake image generated?

- Neural network: $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W})$.
- Previously, we fix $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ and solve

$$\mathbf{W}^* = \operatorname*{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Dist}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$

Generate Fake Image

Question: How is the fake image generated?

- Neural network: $\mathbf{p} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W})$.
- Previously, we fix $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ and solve

$$\mathbf{W}^* = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Dist}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$

- To generate a fake image, we do the following:
 1. Set a fake target, e.g., $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = [1, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$.
 2. Fix the network parameters to \mathbf{W}^* .
 3. Generate a fake image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \operatorname{argmin}_{\mathbf{x}} \operatorname{Dist}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W}^*)).$$

Generate Fake Image

Step 1: Set a fake target.

```
import numpy as np
from keras import backend as K
from keras.layers import Input

j = 0 # the fake label
y_tilde = np.zeros((1, 10))
y_tilde[0, j] = 1
print(y_tilde)

fake_target = Input(tensor=K.constant(y_tilde))

[[1. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.]]
```

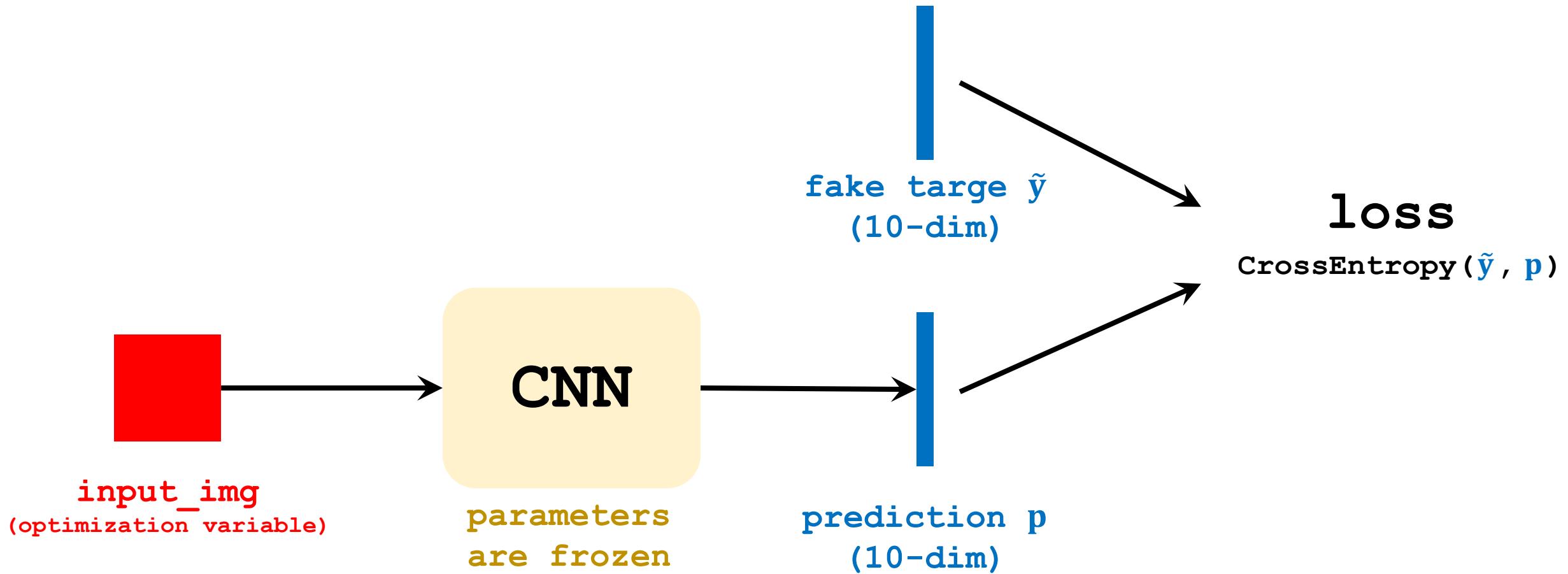
Generate Fake Image

Step 2: Fix the trained network's parameters, \mathbf{W} .

```
from keras.layers import Input  
  
model.trainable = False  
input_img = Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))  
pred = model(input_img)
```

Generate Fake Image

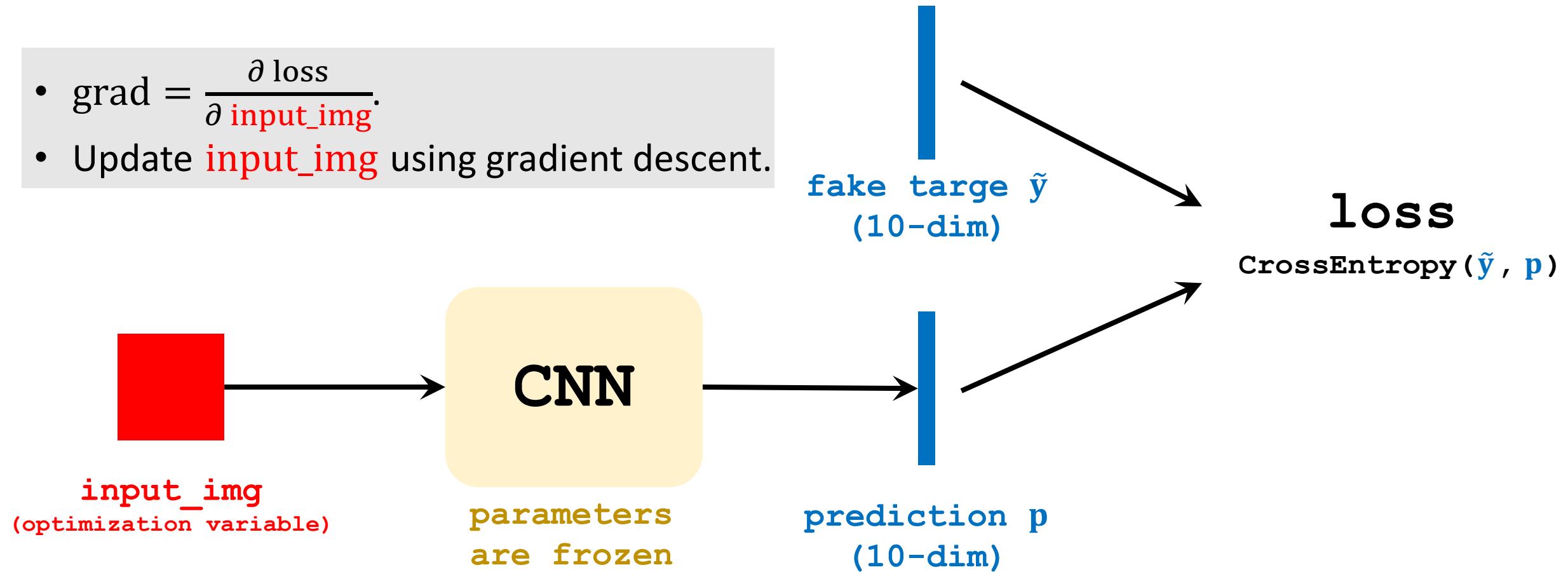
Step 3: Generate a fake image.



Generate Fake Image

Step 3: Generate a fake image.

- $\text{grad} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{input_img}}$.
- Update `input_img` using gradient descent.



Generate Fake Image

Step 3: Generate a fake image.

- Define the loss function and evaluate the gradient.
 - `pred`: the output of the pre-trained model.
 - `fake_target`: $[1, 0, 0, \dots, 0]$.
 - Loss function: `CrossEntropy(pred, fake_target)`.

```
import keras
from keras import backend as K

loss = keras.metrics.binary_crossentropy(pred, fake_target)
grads = K.gradients(loss, [input_img])[0]
fetch_loss_and_grads = K.function([input_img], [loss, grads])
```

Generate Fake Image

Step 3: Generate a fake image.

initialization

```
import numpy as np

fake_img = np.random.rand(1, 28, 28, 1)
learn_rate = 0.5

for i in range(10):
    l, g = fetch_loss_and_grads([fake_img])
    print('iter ' + str(i) + ': loss = ' + str(l))
    fake_img -= learn_rate * g
```

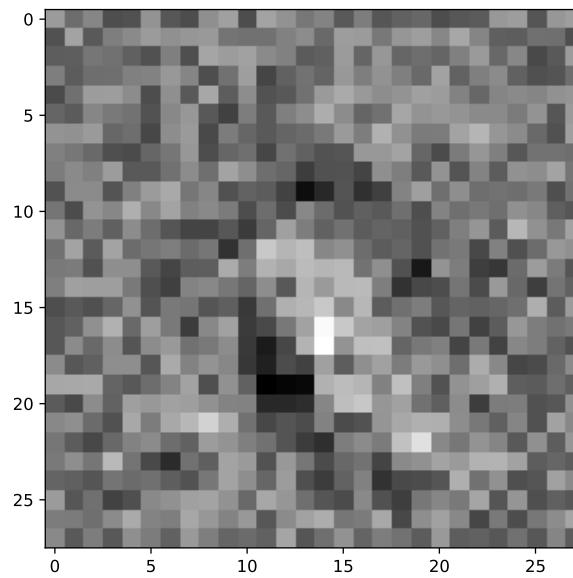
gradient
descent

```
iter 0: loss = [3.039003]
iter 1: loss = [2.6458066]
iter 2: loss = [1.0068675]
iter 3: loss = [0.22192626]
iter 4: loss = [0.01752027]
iter 5: loss = [0.01353873]
iter 6: loss = [0.01130872]
iter 7: loss = [0.00976203]
iter 8: loss = [0.00869376]
iter 9: loss = [0.00787604]
```

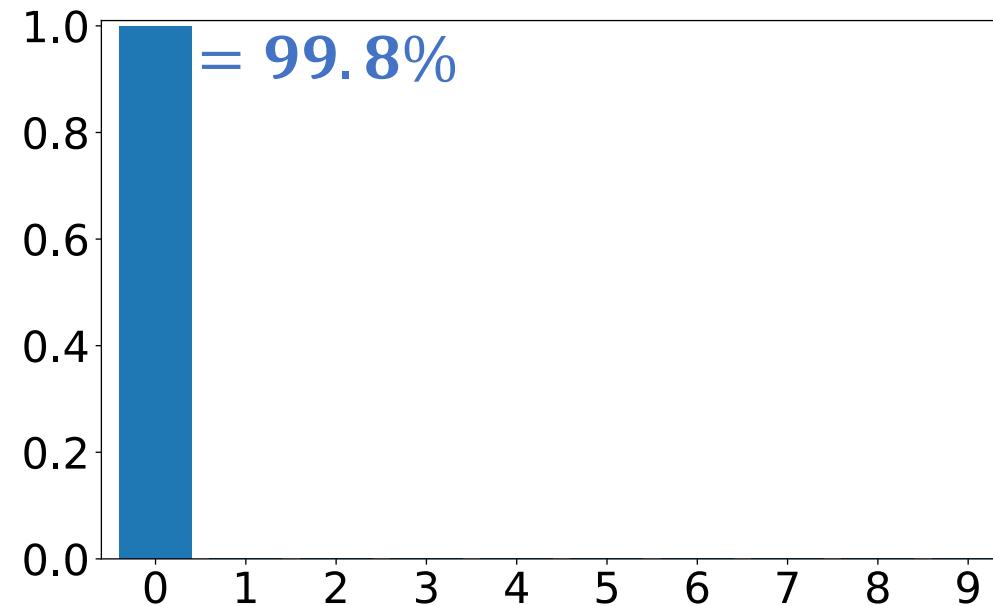
Generate Fake Image

```
print(model.predict(fake_img)[0])
```

```
[9.9776781e-01 4.1152799e-04 4.0594186e-04 8.5301363e-05 6.2220497e-05  
 7.1304827e-04 2.1397672e-04 1.0672671e-04 1.9847257e-04 3.4956032e-05]
```



28×28 fake image



10-dim prediction vector

Untargeted Attack

Read the blog for details:

<https://medium.com/onfido-tech/adversarial-attacks-and-defences-for-convolutional-neural-networks-66915ece52e7>

Untargeted Attack: Goal

Goal:

- Add a **small perturbation** to an image. (The perturbation so small that a human can hardly notice the difference.)
- The neural network will make a **wrong prediction**.



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“panda”

57.7% confidence

“gibbon”

99.3% confidence

Untargeted Attack

- \mathbf{x}^* : a real image; \mathbf{y} : true label.
- Generate fake image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ (which is close to \mathbf{x}^*) such that
$$\text{Dist}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) \gg \text{Dist}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^*; \mathbf{W}^*)).$$
- $\mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)$ is far from \mathbf{y} \rightarrow Wrong prediction for $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$.

Untargeted Attack

- \mathbf{x}^* : a real image; \mathbf{y} : true label.
- Generate fake image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ (which is close to \mathbf{x}^*) such that
$$\text{Dist}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) \gg \text{Dist}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}^*; \mathbf{W}^*)).$$
- $\mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)$ is far from \mathbf{y} \rightarrow Wrong prediction for $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$.
- Initialize \mathbf{x} by \mathbf{x}^* . (So that $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is close to \mathbf{x}^* .)
- Repeat gradient ascent:
 - Repeat: $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow \mathbf{x} + \alpha \frac{\partial \text{dist}(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W}^*))}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$.
 - Stop if the prediction, $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{W}^*)$, is incorrect.

Untargeted Attack

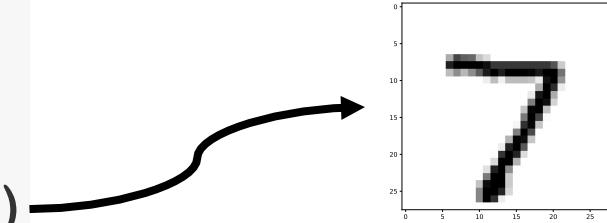
Step 1: Get an image and its true target.

```
# get the i-th test sample
i = 0
digit = x_test[i].reshape((1, 28, 28, 1))
label = y_test[i]
print('The true label is ' + str(label))
```

```
# one-hot encode the label
y_true = np.zeros((1, 10))
y_true[0, label] = 1
print('One-hot encode: ' + str(y_true))
```

The true label is 7

One-hot encode: [[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1. 0. 0.]]



Untargeted Attack

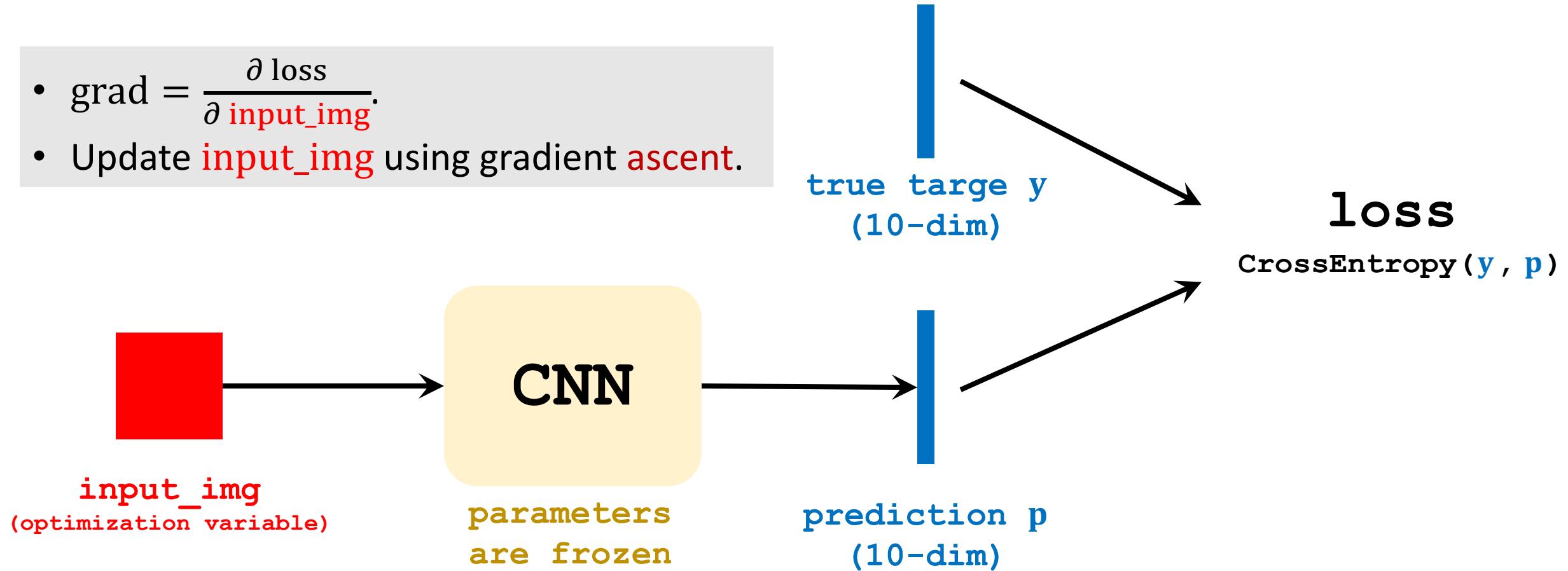
Step 2: Fix the trained network's parameters.

```
from keras.layers import Input  
  
input_img = Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))  
true_target = Input(tensor=K.constant(y_true))  
pred = model(input_img)
```

Untargeted Attack

Step 3: Generate a fake image using gradient **ascent**.

- $\text{grad} = \frac{\partial \text{loss}}{\partial \text{input_img}}$.
- Update **input_img** using gradient **ascent**.



Untargeted Attack

Step 3: Generate a fake image using gradient ascent.

```
import keras
from keras import backend as K

loss = keras.metrics.binary_crossentropy(pred, true_target)
grads = K.gradients(loss, [input_img])[0]
fetch_grads = K.function([input_img], [grads])
```

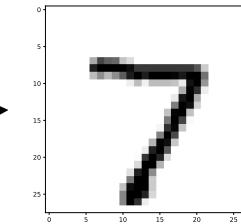
Untargeted Attack

Step 3: Generate a fake image using gradient ascent.

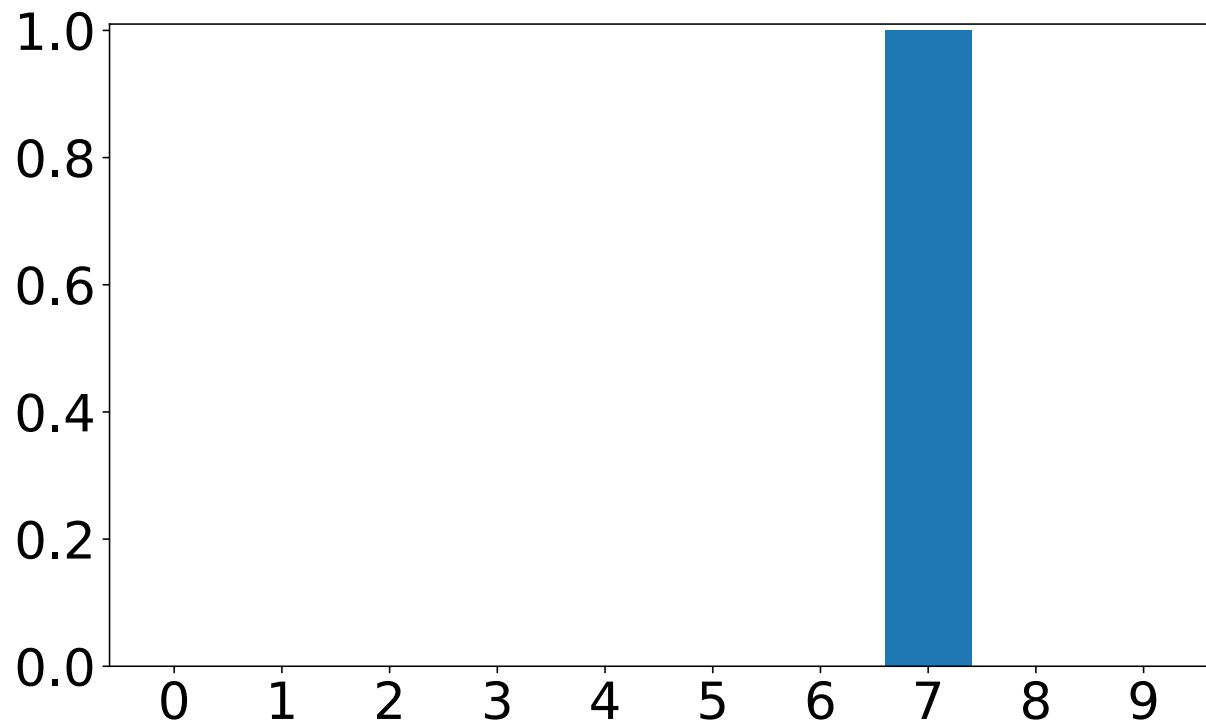
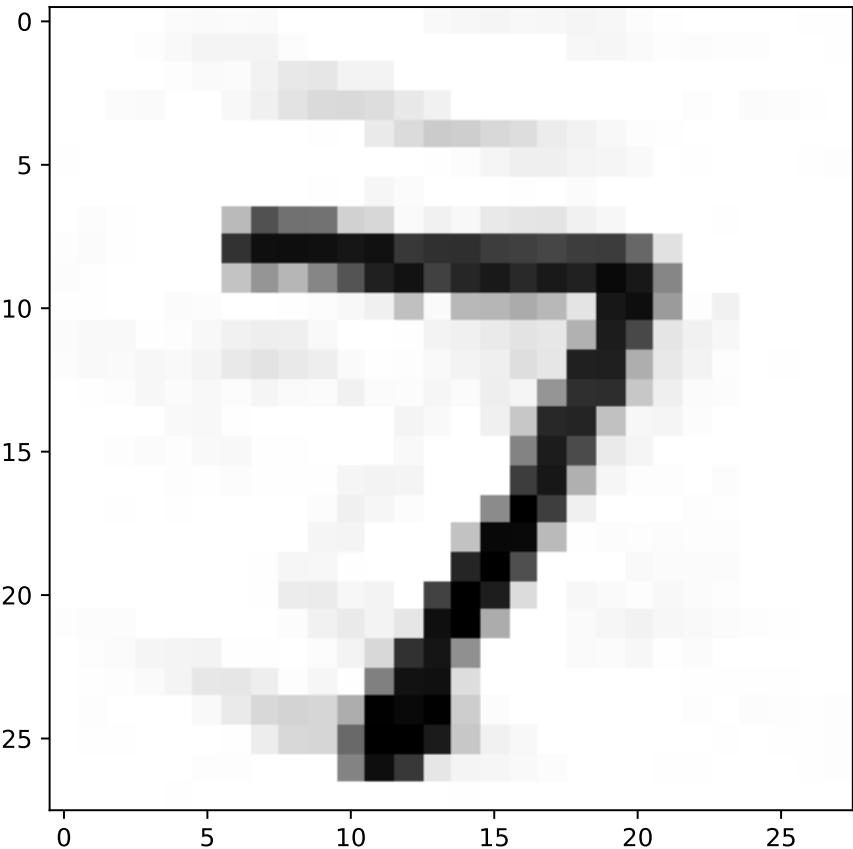
```
import numpy

fake_img = digit.copy() # initialize

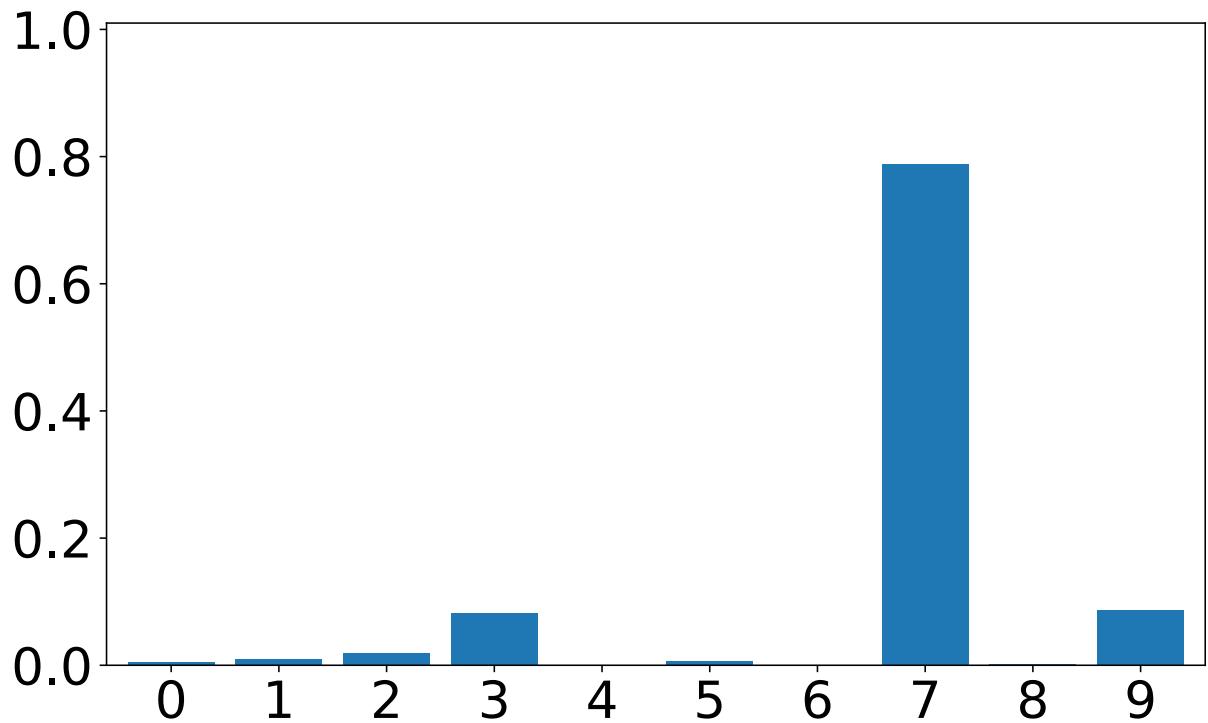
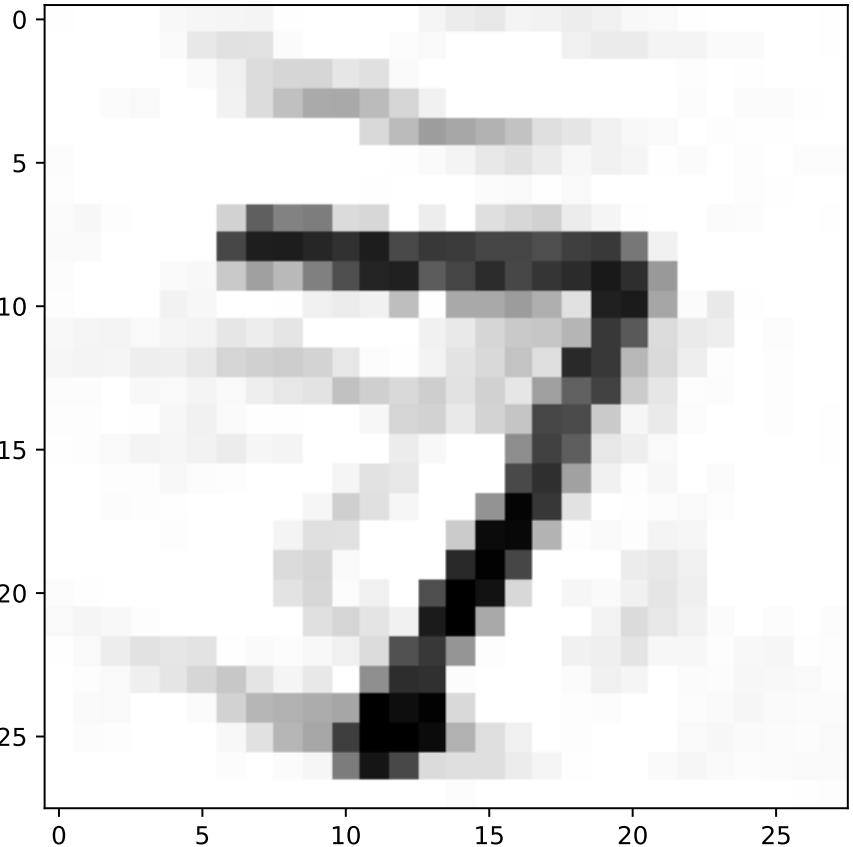
for t in range(20):
    # gradient descent
    grad = fetch_grads([fake_img])[0]
    g = grad / numpy.max(numpy.abs(grad))
    fake_img += 0.05 * g
    # project to [0, 1]
    fake_img[fake_img < 0] = 0
    fake_img[fake_img > 1] = 1
```



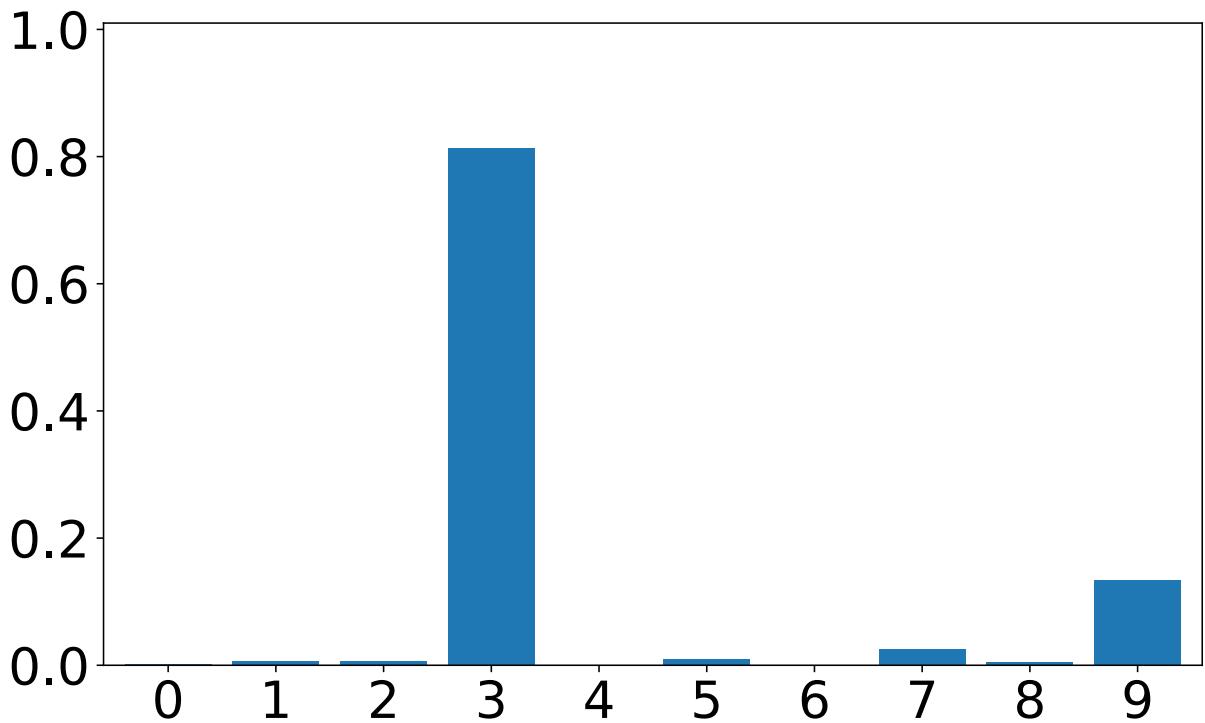
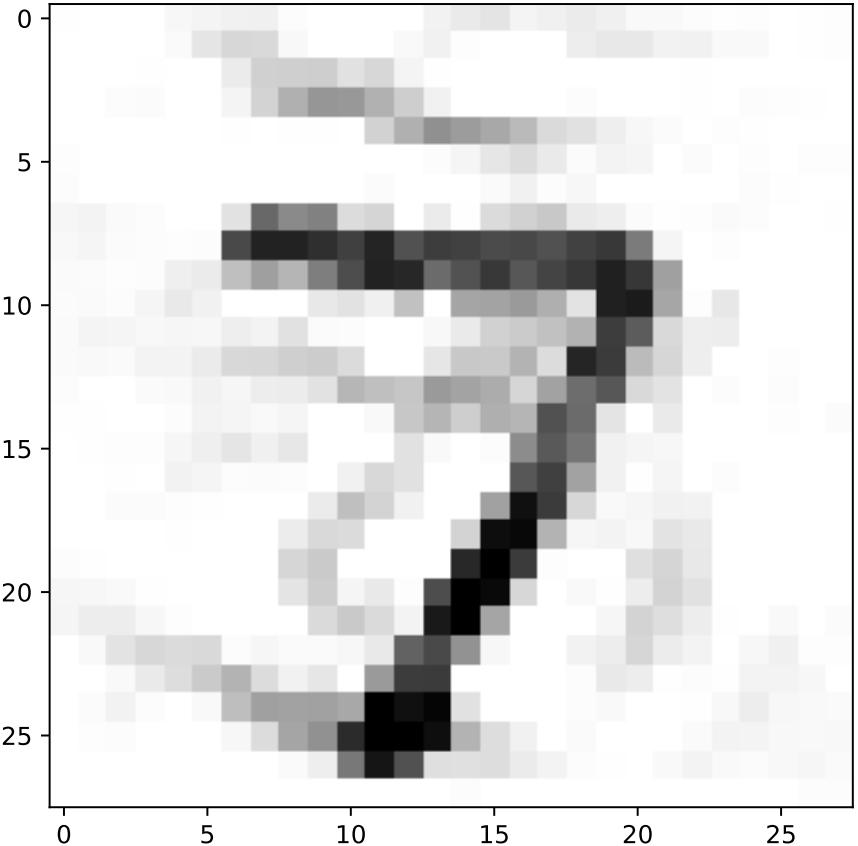
Results after 5 Steps



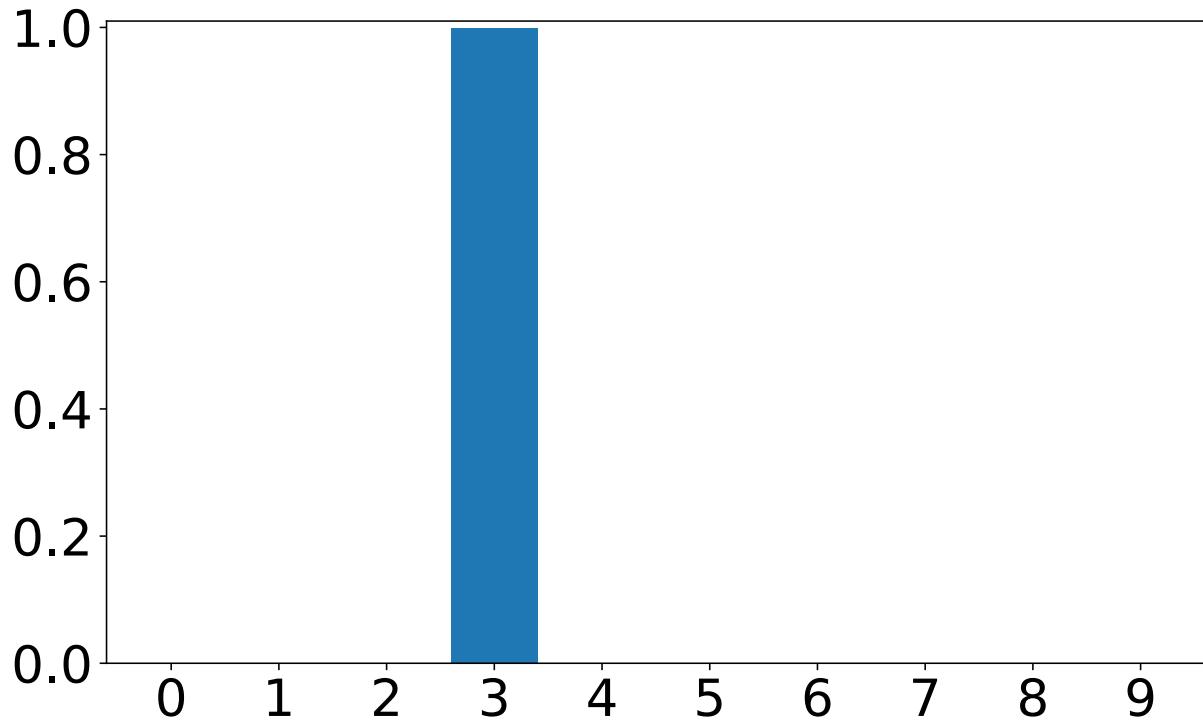
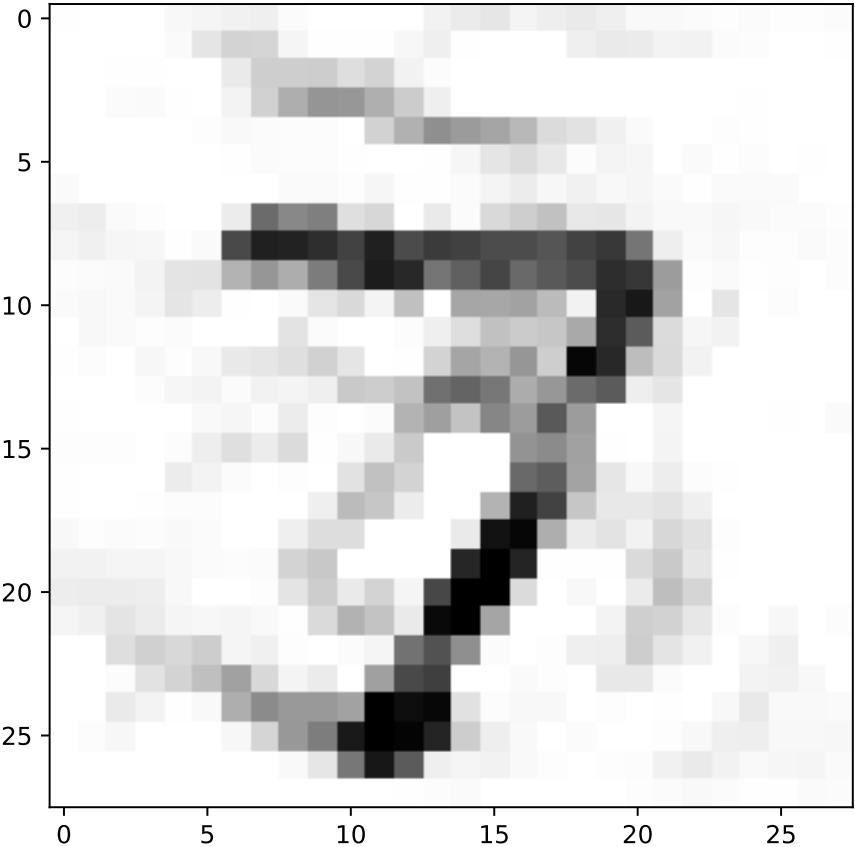
Results after 10 Steps



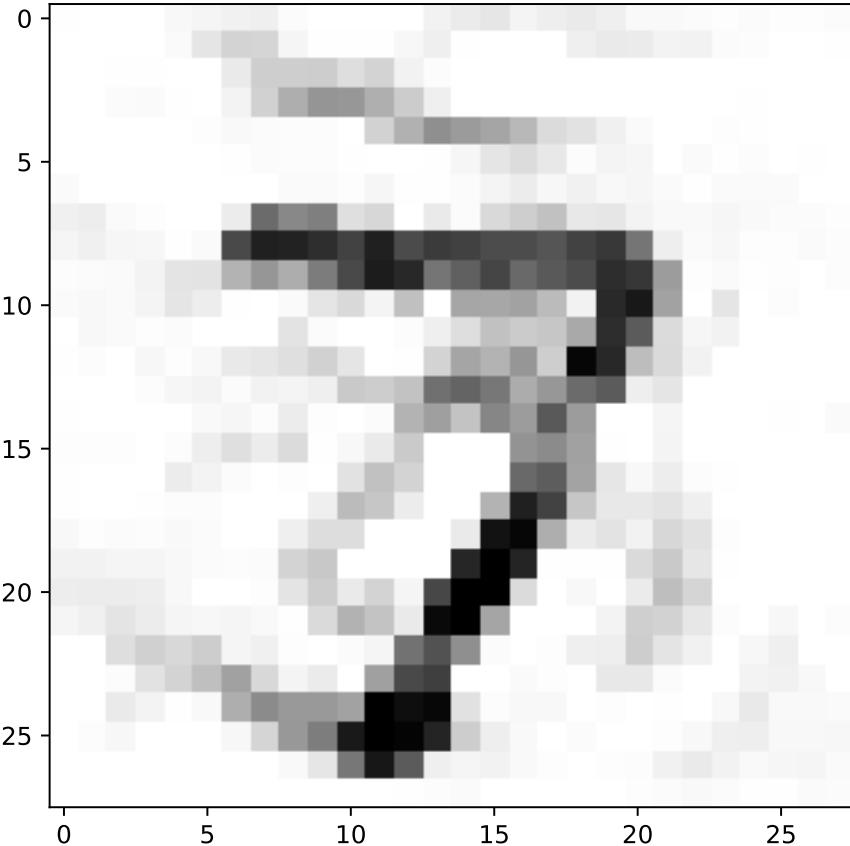
Results after 15 Steps



Results after 20 Steps



Results after 20 Steps

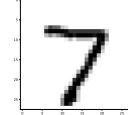


- Shallow neural nets are relatively robust.
 - Big perturbation is required.
- Deep neural nets are easier to attack.
 - A small perturbation will make the model err.

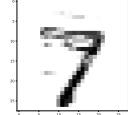
Targeted Attack

Untarget Attack v.s. Targeted Attack

Goal of untargeted attack:

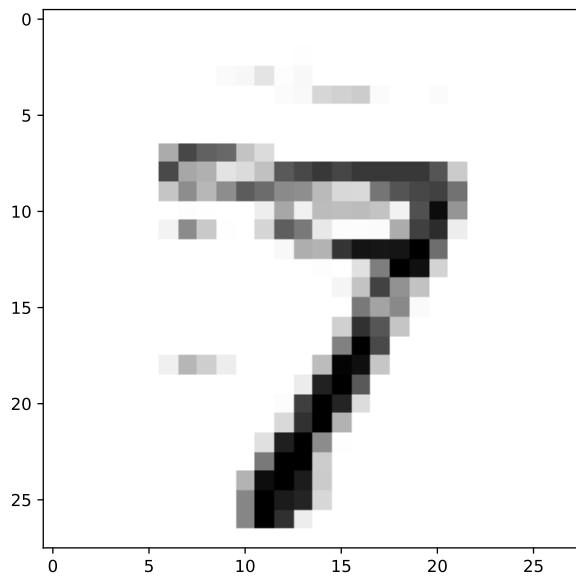
- Make the neural net err (disregarding the outcome.)
- Goal: make the neural net believe  is not digit “7”.
- No control over the prediction.

Goal of targeted attack:

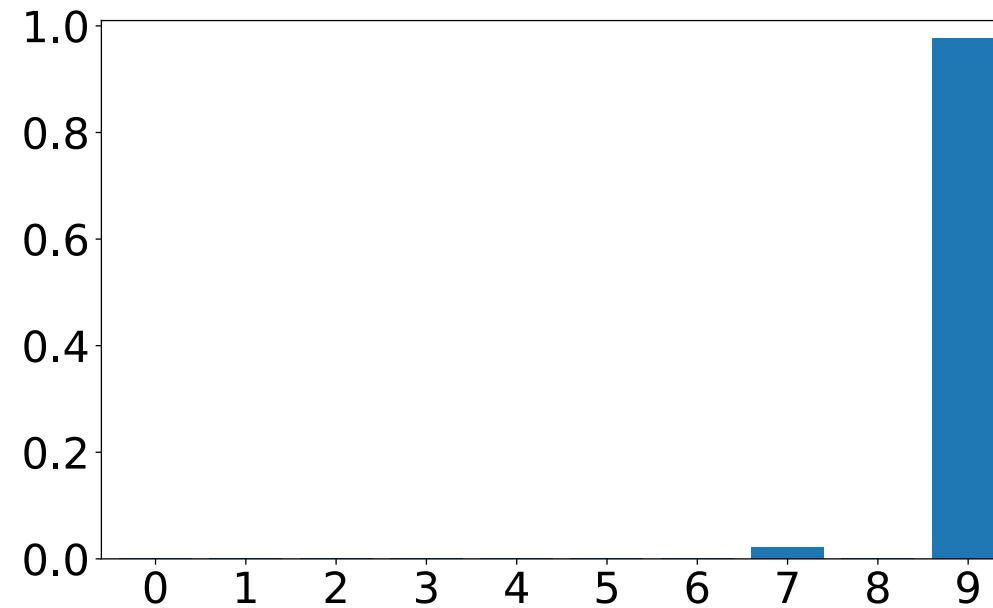
- The neural network will make **the wrong prediction as we set**.
- If we set the fake target to “9”, then we will get .
- The neural net believes  is digit “9”.

Targeted Adversarial Example

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “9”.



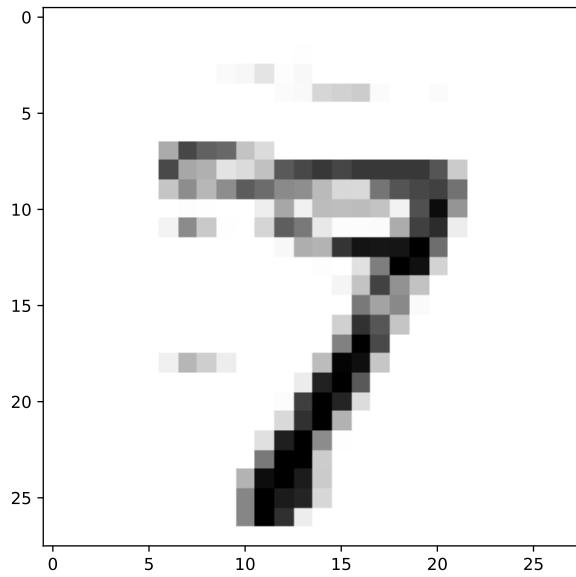
28×28 input image



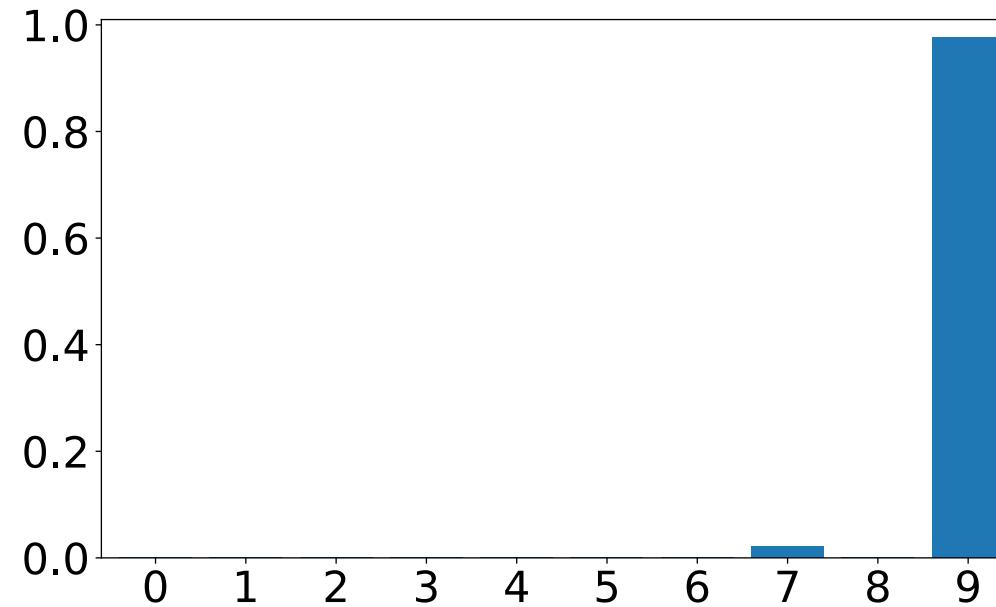
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Adversarial Example

Question: How is the fake image generated?



28×28 input image



10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

Question: How is the fake image generated?

1. Given a real image \mathbf{x}^* which we want to attack.
2. Set a fake target, e.g., $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = [0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1]$.
3. Fix the network parameters to \mathbf{W}^* .
4. Set up the loss function

$$\text{Loss}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \text{Dist}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) + \lambda \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2^2$$

make the neural net think the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is digit “9”.

the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ should look similar to the real one \mathbf{x}^* .

Targeted Attack

Question: How is the fake image generated?

1. Given a real image \mathbf{x}^* which we want to attack.
2. Set a fake target, e.g., $\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = [0, 0, 0, \dots, 0, 1]$.
3. Fix the network parameters to \mathbf{W}^* .
4. Set up the loss function

$$\text{Loss}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \text{Dist}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) + \lambda \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2^2$$

make the neural net think the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is digit “0”.

the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ should look similar to the real one \mathbf{x}^* .

5. Generate a fake image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ by $\tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \underset{\mathbf{x}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}})$.

Targeted Attack

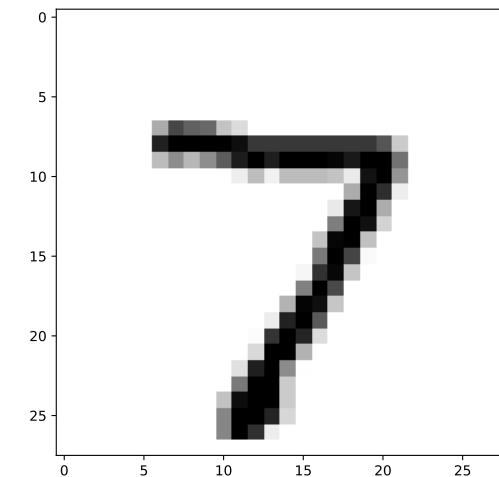
Step 1: Given a real image which we want to attack.

```
from keras.layers import Input
from keras import backend as K

i = 0
digit = x_test[i].reshape((1, 28, 28, 1))
print('The true label is ' + str(y_test[i]))

true_img = Input(tensor=K.constant(digit))
```

The true label is 7



Targeted Attack

Step 2: Set a fake target to be digit “9”.

```
import numpy as np
from keras.layers import Input
from keras import backend as K

j = 9 # the fake lable
y_tilde = np.zeros((1, 10))
y_tilde[0, j] = 1
print(y_tilde)

fake_target = Input(tensor=K.constant(y_tilde))

[[0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.]]
```

Targeted Attack

Step 3: Freeze the parameters. Define input image and prediction.

```
from keras.layers import Input  
  
model.trainable = False  
fake_img = Input(shape=(28, 28, 1))  
pred = model(fake_img)
```

Targeted Attack

Step 4: Set the loss function.

$$\bullet \text{Loss}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \text{CrossEntropy}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) + \lambda \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_1$$

or $\text{Loss}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \text{CrossEntropy}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) + \lambda \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_2^2$

make the neural net think the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ is digit “9”.

the generated image $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}$ should look similar to the real one \mathbf{x}^* .

Targeted Attack

Step 4: Set the loss function.

- $\text{Loss}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \mathbf{x}^*, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}) = \text{CrossEntropy}(\tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}; \mathbf{W}^*)) + \lambda \|\tilde{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}^*\|_1$

```
import keras
from keras import backend as K

param = 30

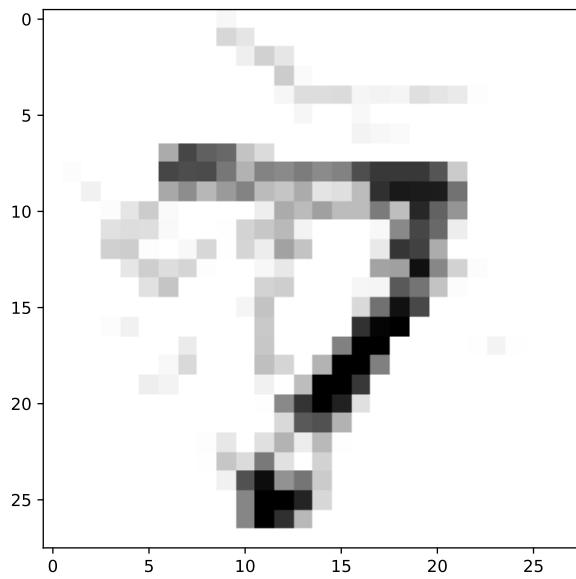
loss1 = keras.metrics.binary_crossentropy(pred, fake_target)
#loss2 = K.mean(K.square(true_img - fake_img))
loss2 = K.mean(K.abs(true_img - fake_img))

loss = loss1 + param * loss2

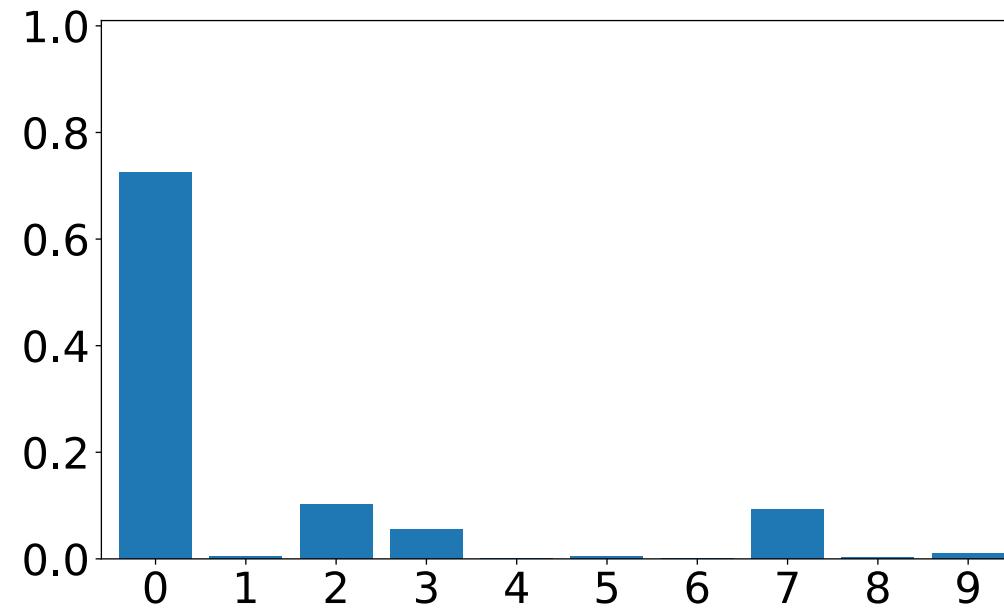
grads = K.gradients(loss, [fake_img])[0]
fetch_loss_and_grads = K.function([fake_img], [loss, grads])
```

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “0”.



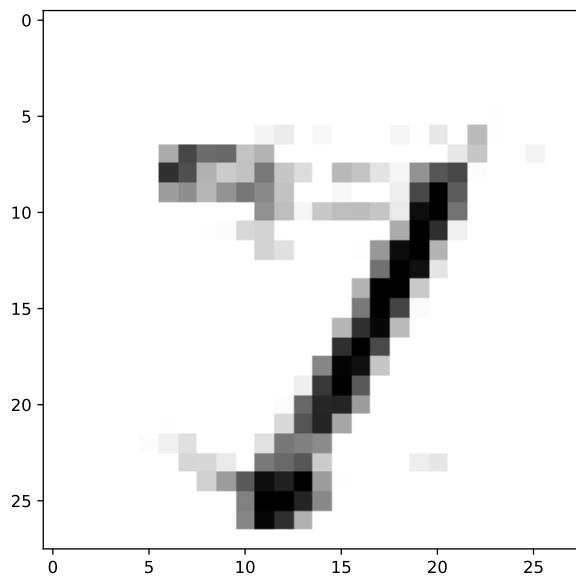
28×28 generated image



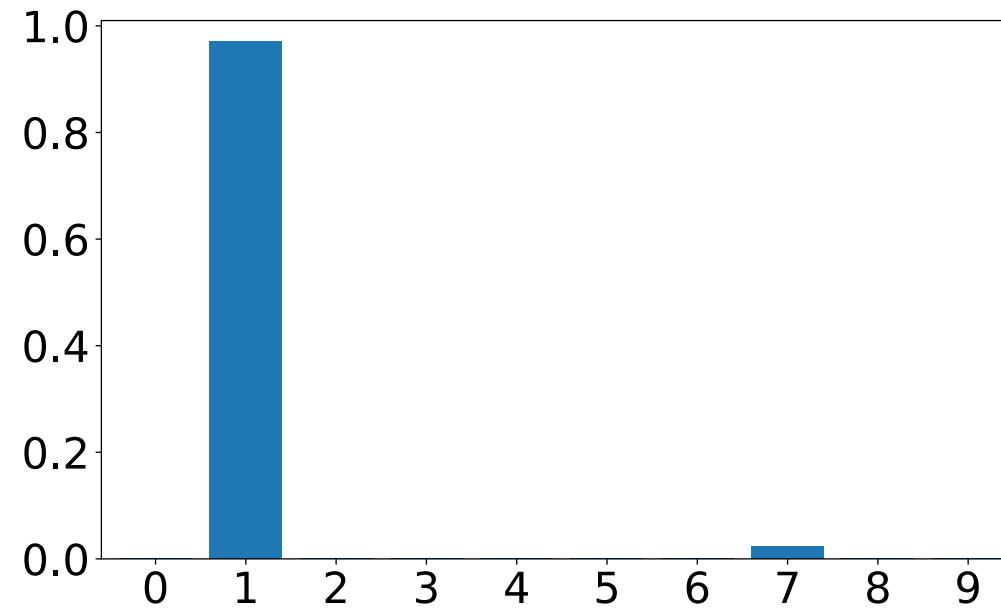
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “1”.



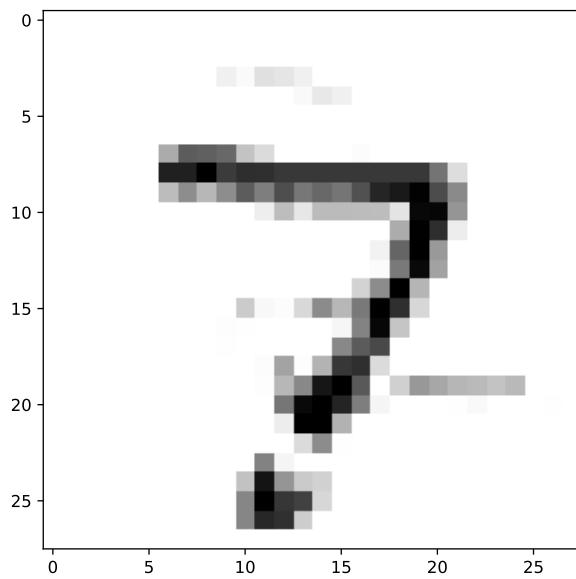
28×28 generated image



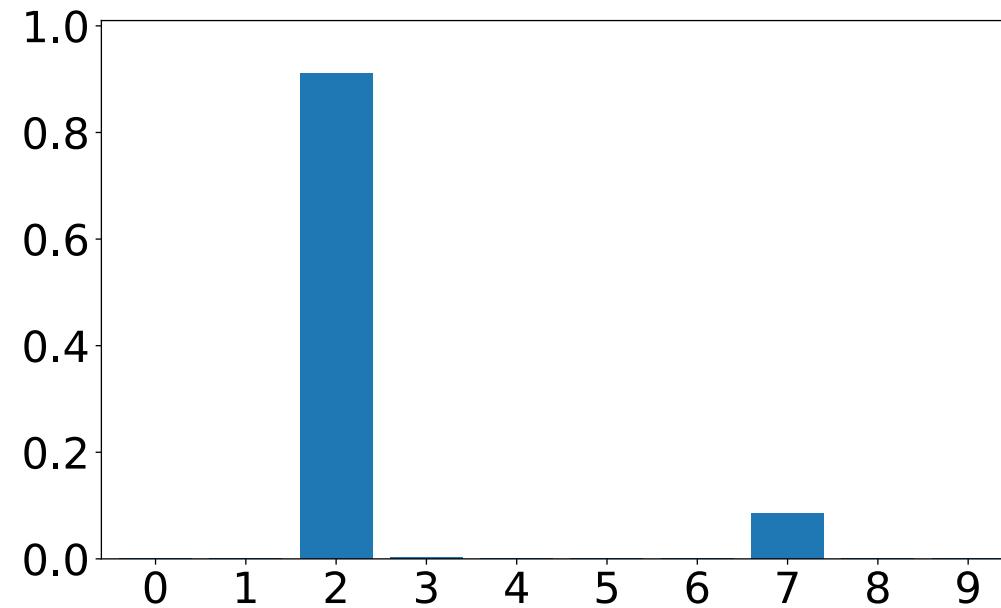
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “**2**”.



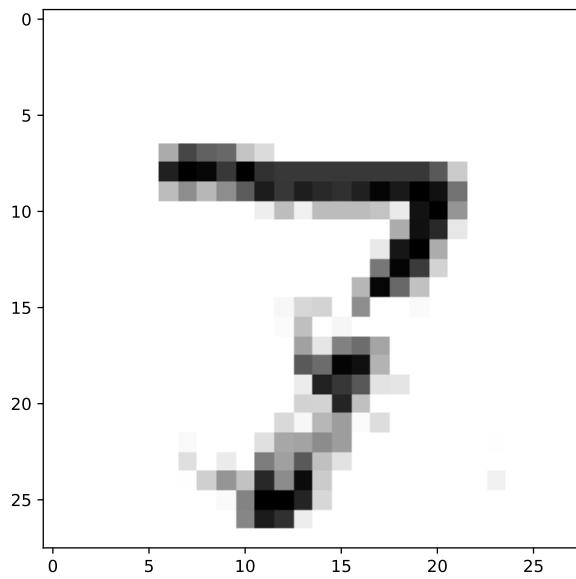
28×28 generated image



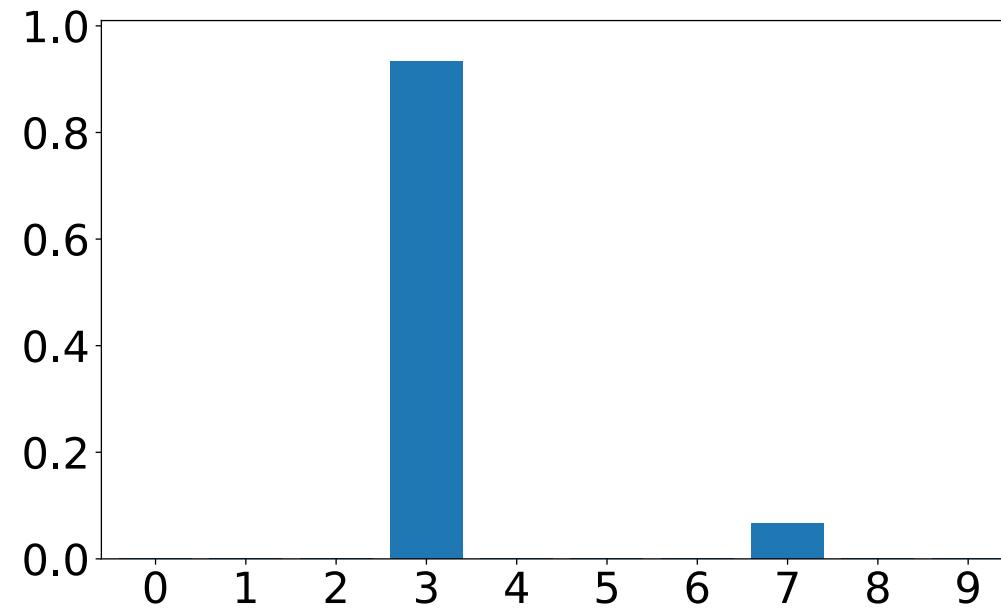
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “3”.



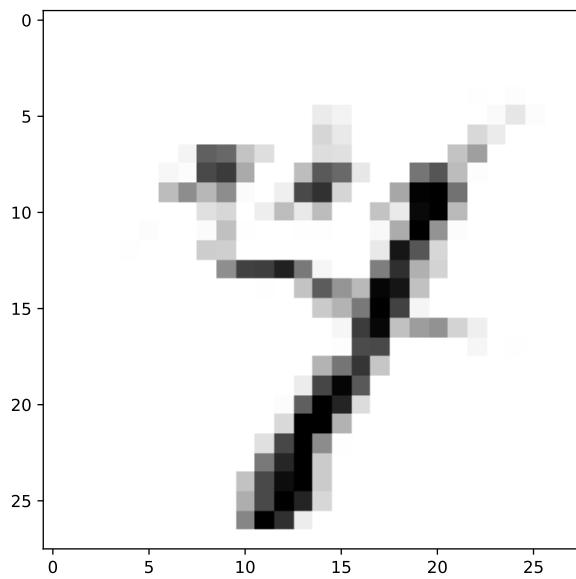
28×28 generated image



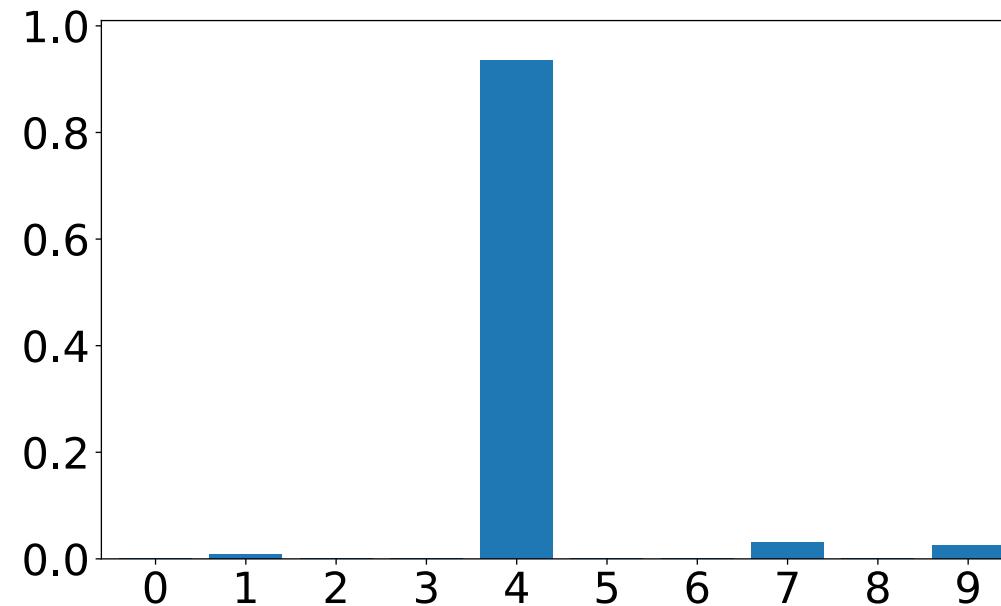
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “4”.



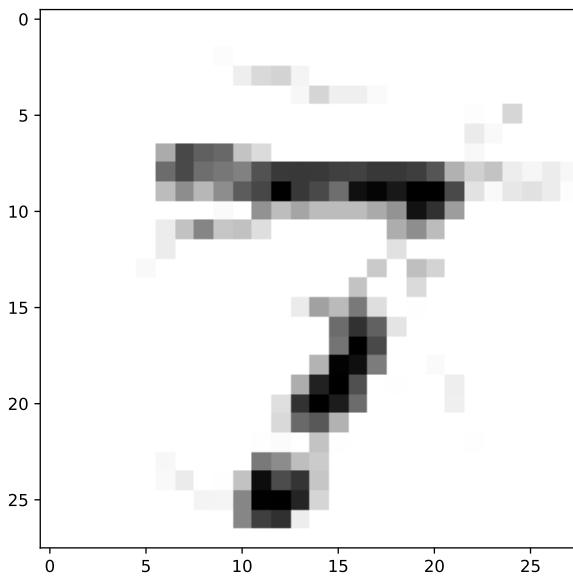
28×28 generated image



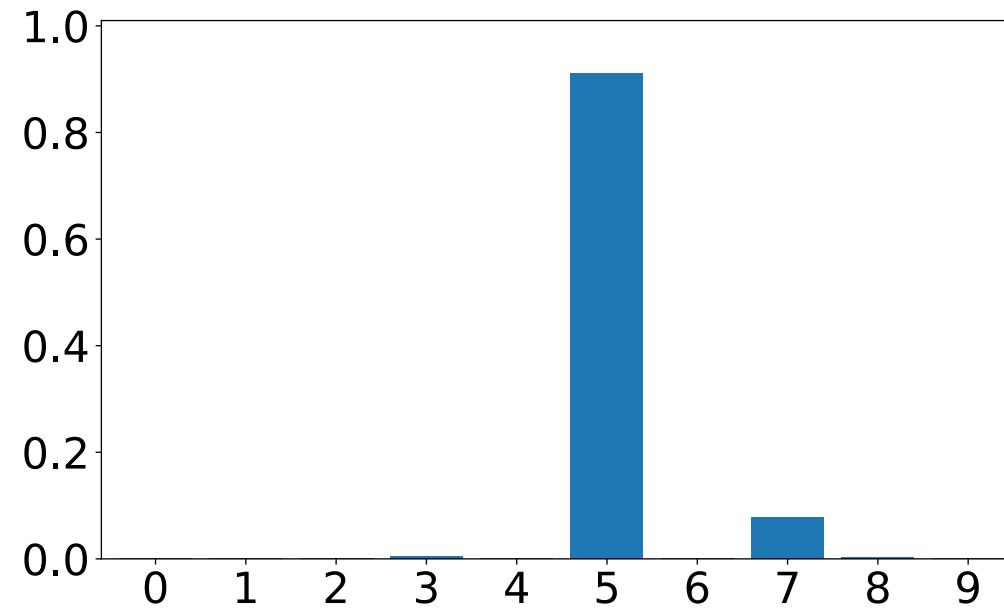
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “5”.



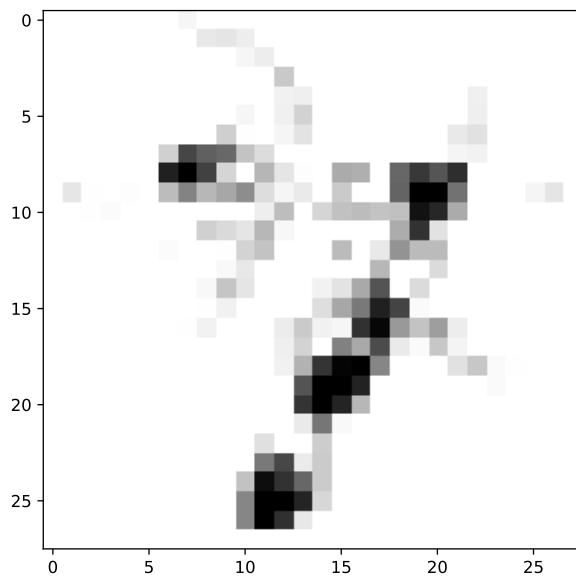
28×28 generated image



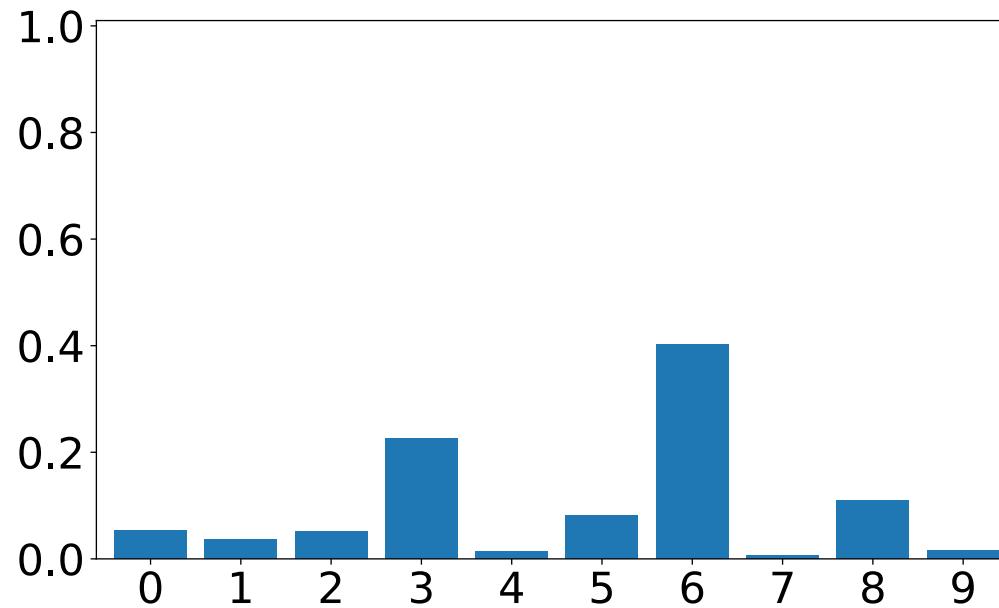
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “6”.



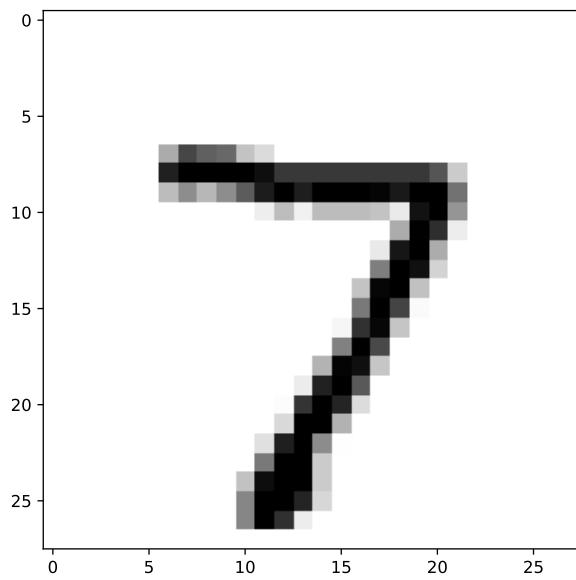
28×28 generated image



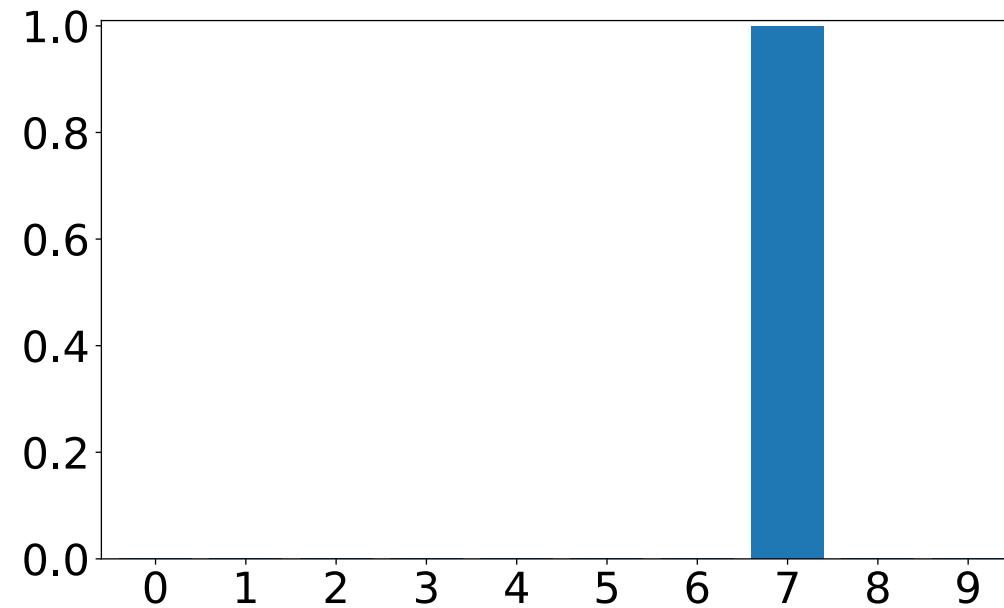
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “7”.



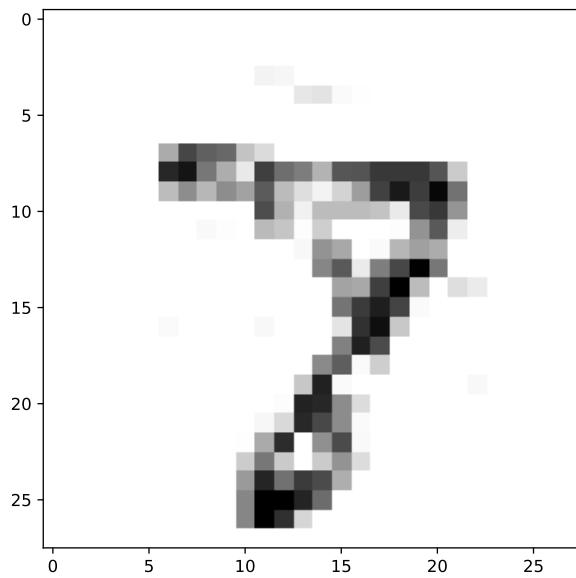
28×28 generated image



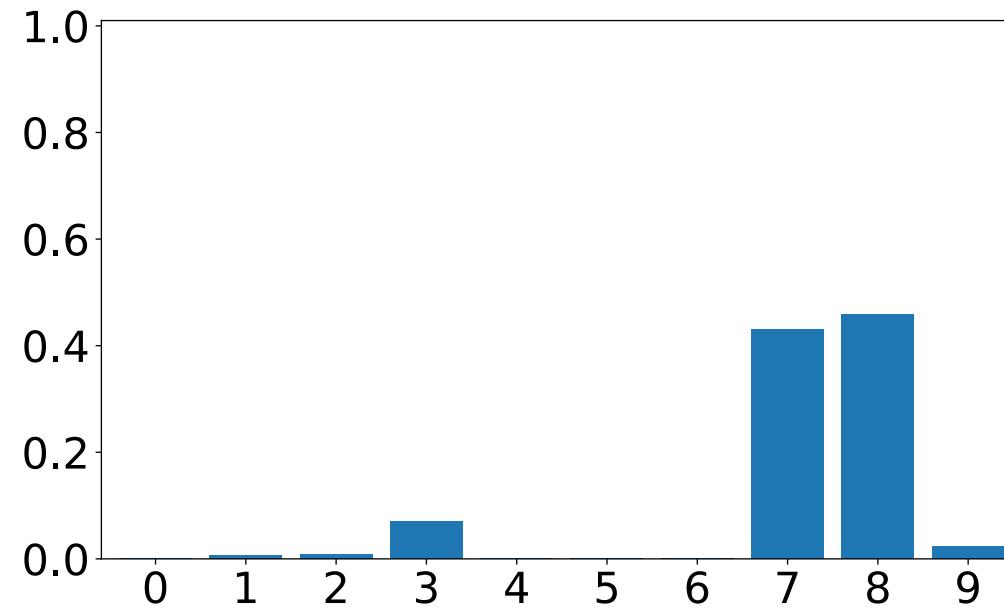
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “8”.



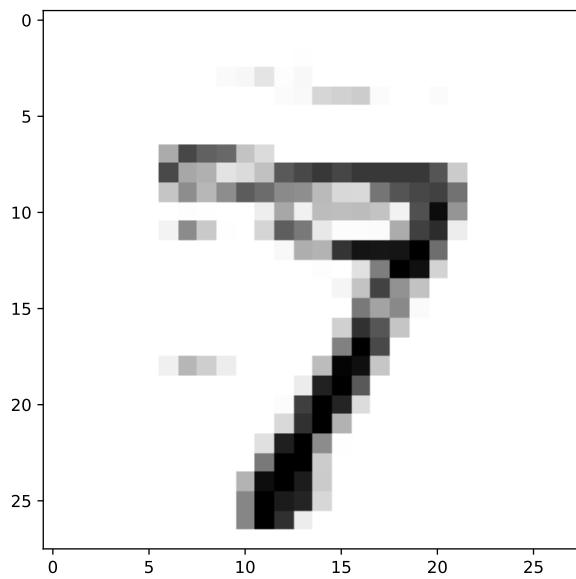
28×28 generated image



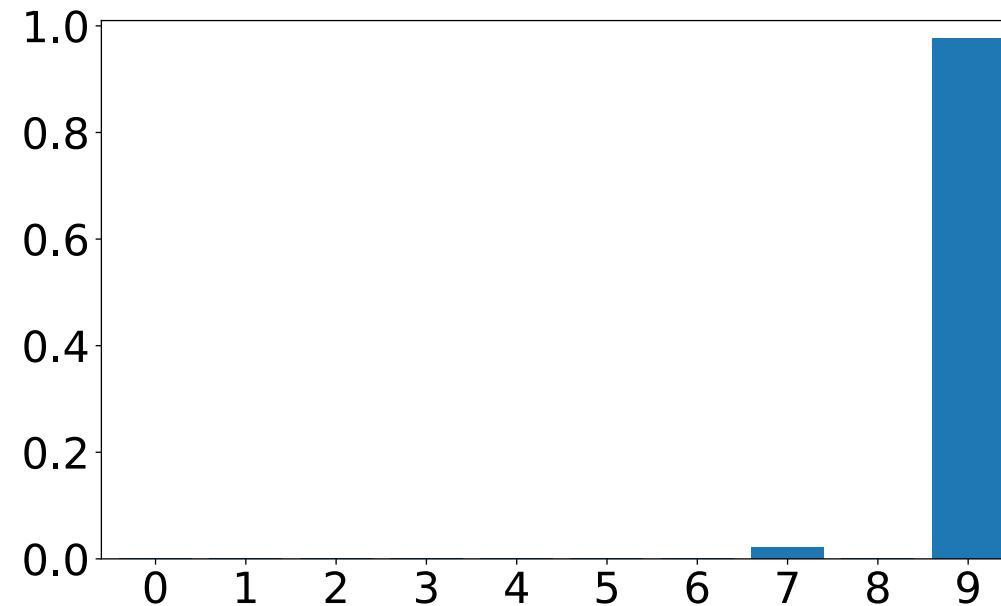
10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack

- Our trained CNN thinks the 28×28 input image is digit “9”.

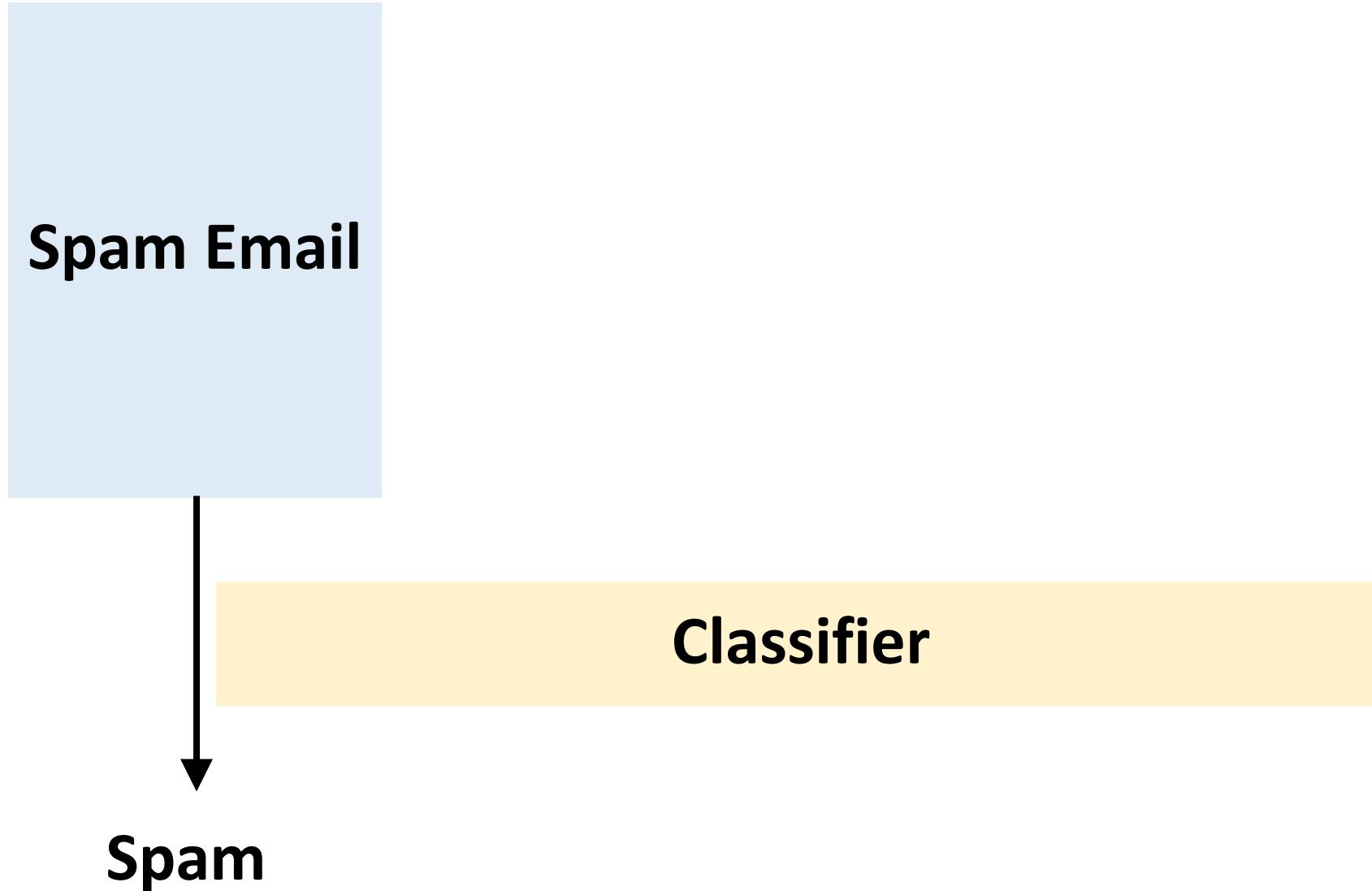


28×28 generated image

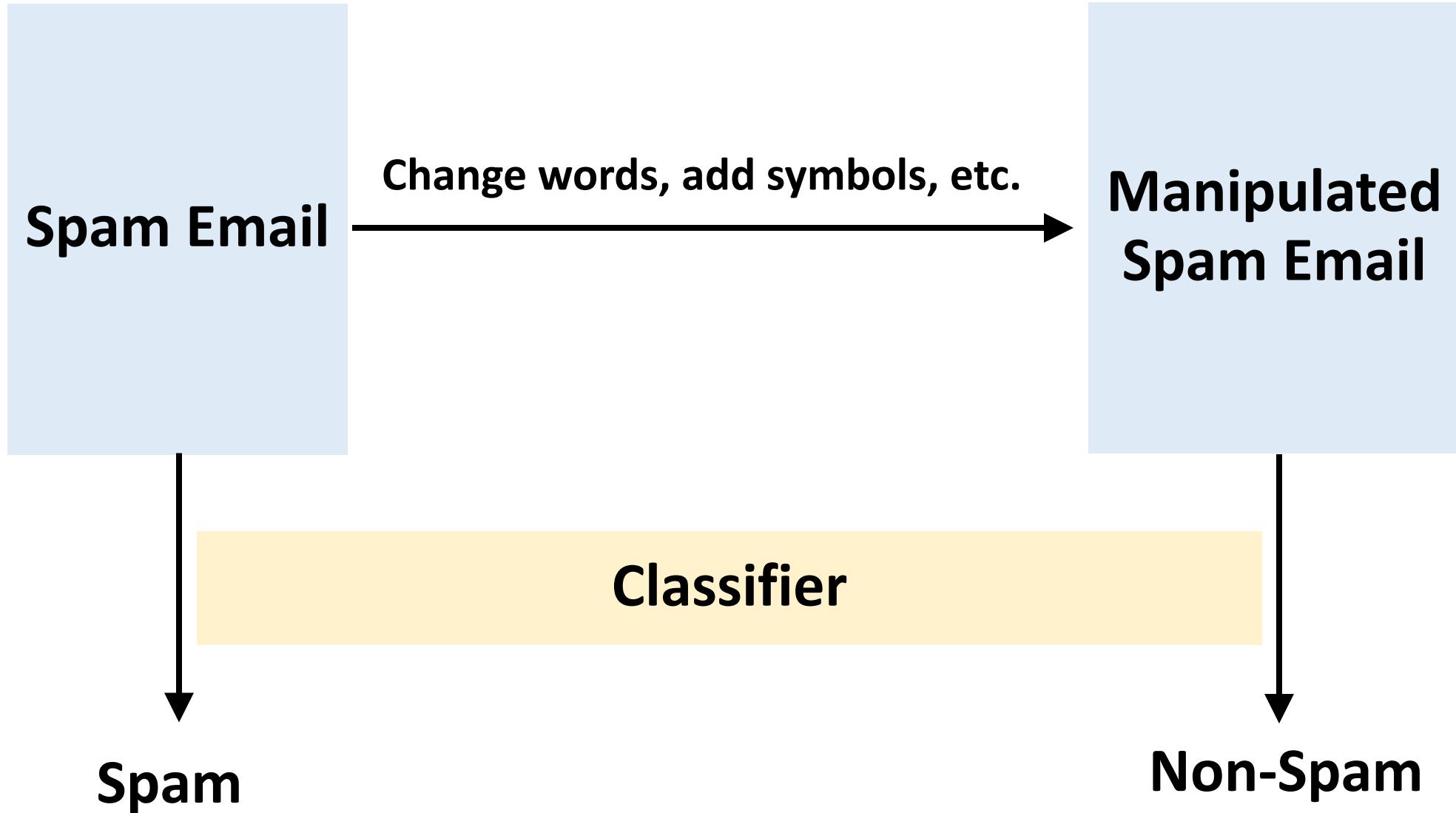


10-dim prediction vector

Targeted Attack Application



Targeted Attack Application



Adversarial Training: Min-Max Model

Read the articles and slides for details: <https://adversarial-ml-tutorial.org/>

Min-Max Model

- Standard model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j ; \mathbf{W})).$$

Min-Max Model

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$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j ; \mathbf{W})).$$

- Min-max model (robust to adversary):

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta} ; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$



- $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ is the perturbation.
- The **maximization** seeks to increase the loss.
- So that the model errs.

Min-Max Model

- Standard model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j ; \mathbf{W})).$$

- Min-max model (robust to adversary):

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta} ; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$

Worst-case loss

Min-Max Model

- Standard model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j ; \mathbf{W})).$$

- Min-max model (robust to adversary):

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta} ; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$


Minimization: Find \mathbf{W} that works well even in the worst case.

Worst-case loss

Min-Max Model: Optimization

Min-max model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$

Question: How to solve the model?

Min-Max Model: Optimization

Min-max model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$



Equivalent to

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$

- Here, $\tilde{\mathbf{x}}_j = \mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}^*$ is an **adversarial example**, where

$$\boldsymbol{\delta}^* = \operatorname{argmax}_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W})).$$

Min-Max Model: Optimization

Min-max model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$

Alternating maximization and minimization:

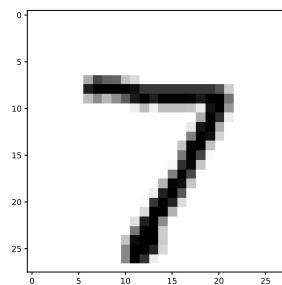
1. Randomly sample an index j from $\{1, \dots, n\}$.
2. Adversary: $\boldsymbol{\delta}^* = \underset{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma}{\operatorname{argmax}} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W}))$.
3. Compute $\frac{\partial \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}^*; \mathbf{W}))}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$ and update \mathbf{W} using SGD.

Min-Max Model: Optimization

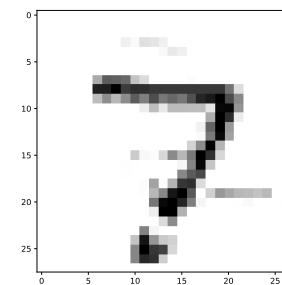
Another way to understand adversarial training.

Repeat:

1. Randomly select a real sample; generate an **adversarial sample**.
2. Replace real samples by **adversarial sample**. (Use the **true label**, e.g., “7”.)
3. Update the model parameters using the **adversarial sample** and **true label**.



Real sample



Adversarial sample

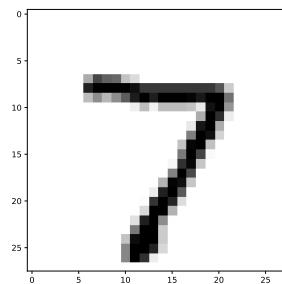
Min-Max Model: Optimization

Another way to understand adversarial training.

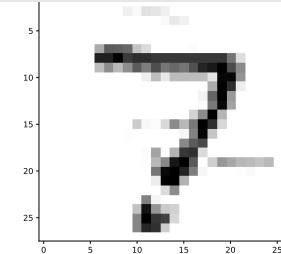
Repeat:

1. Randomly select a real sample; generate an **adversarial sample**.
2. Replace real samples by **adversarial sample**. (Use the **true label**, e.g., “7”.)
3. Update the model parameters using the **adversarial sample** and **true label**.

Let the model know this is “7”, not “2”.



Real sample



Adversarial sample

Adversarial Training: Gradient Regularization

Read the articles and slides for details: <https://adversarial-ml-tutorial.org/>

Gradient Regularization

- Standard model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$

- Gradient regularization model:

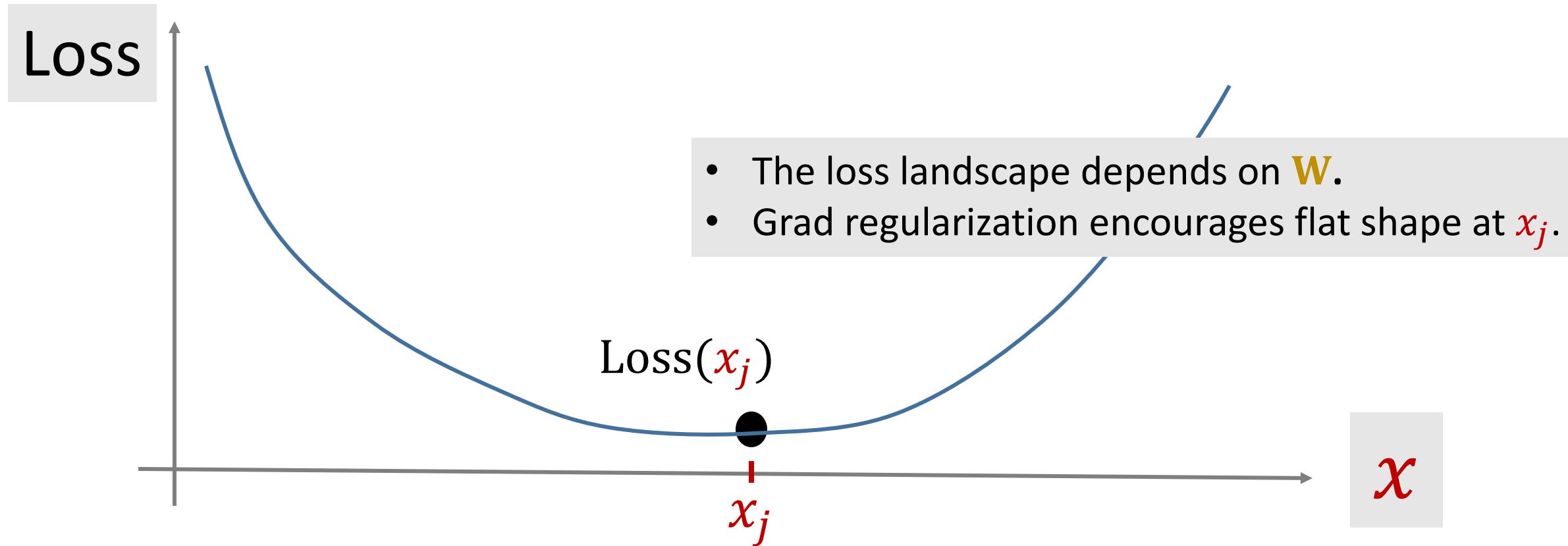
$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})) + \lambda \left\| g(\mathbf{x}_j) \right\|_2^2.$$

Here $g(\mathbf{x})$ is the derivative of Loss w.r.t. \mathbf{x} .

Gradient Regularization

- Gradient regularization model:

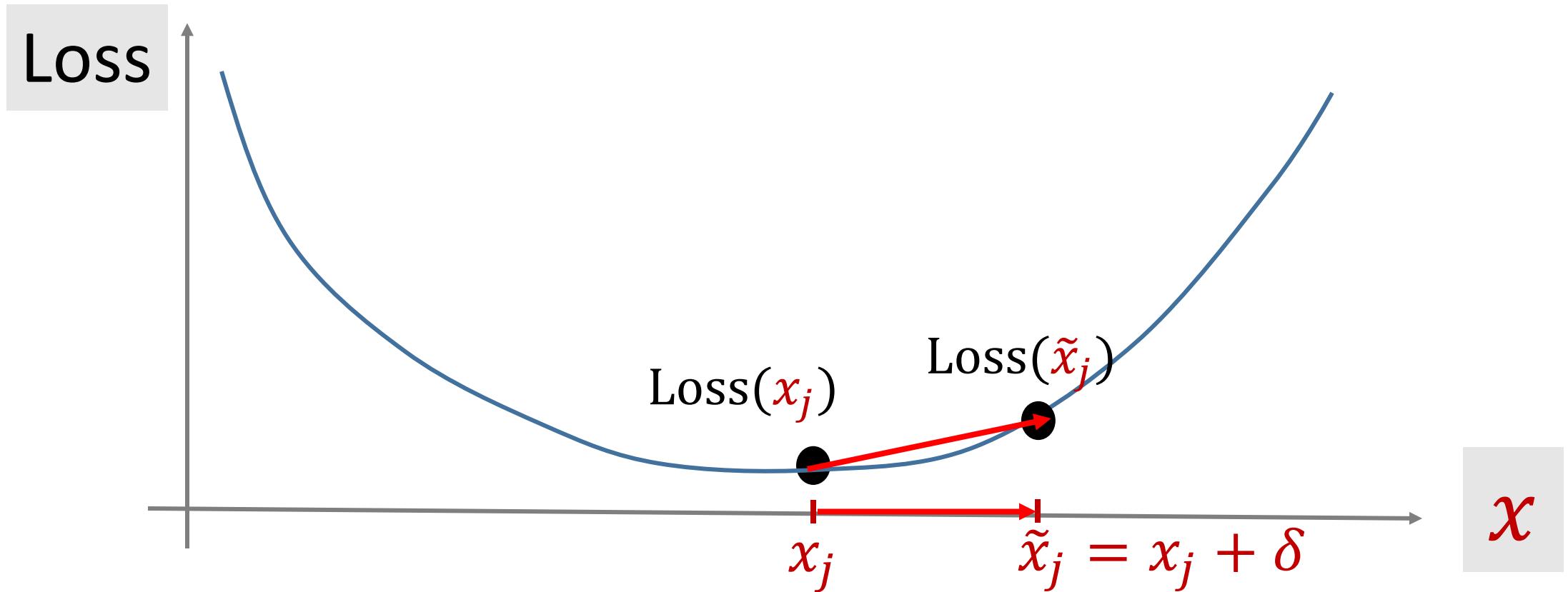
$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})) + \lambda \|g(\mathbf{x}_j)\|_2^2.$$



Gradient Regularization

- Gradient regularization model:

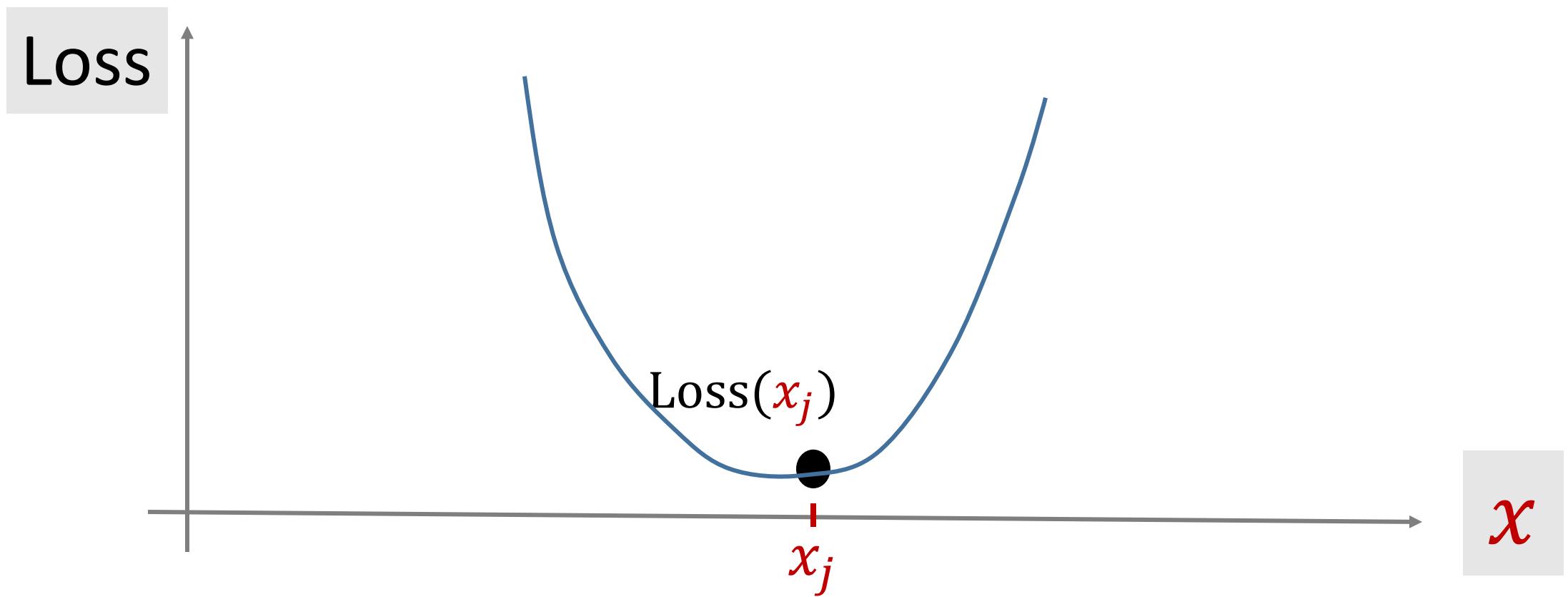
$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})) + \lambda \|g(\mathbf{x}_j)\|_2^2.$$



Gradient Regularization

- Standard model:

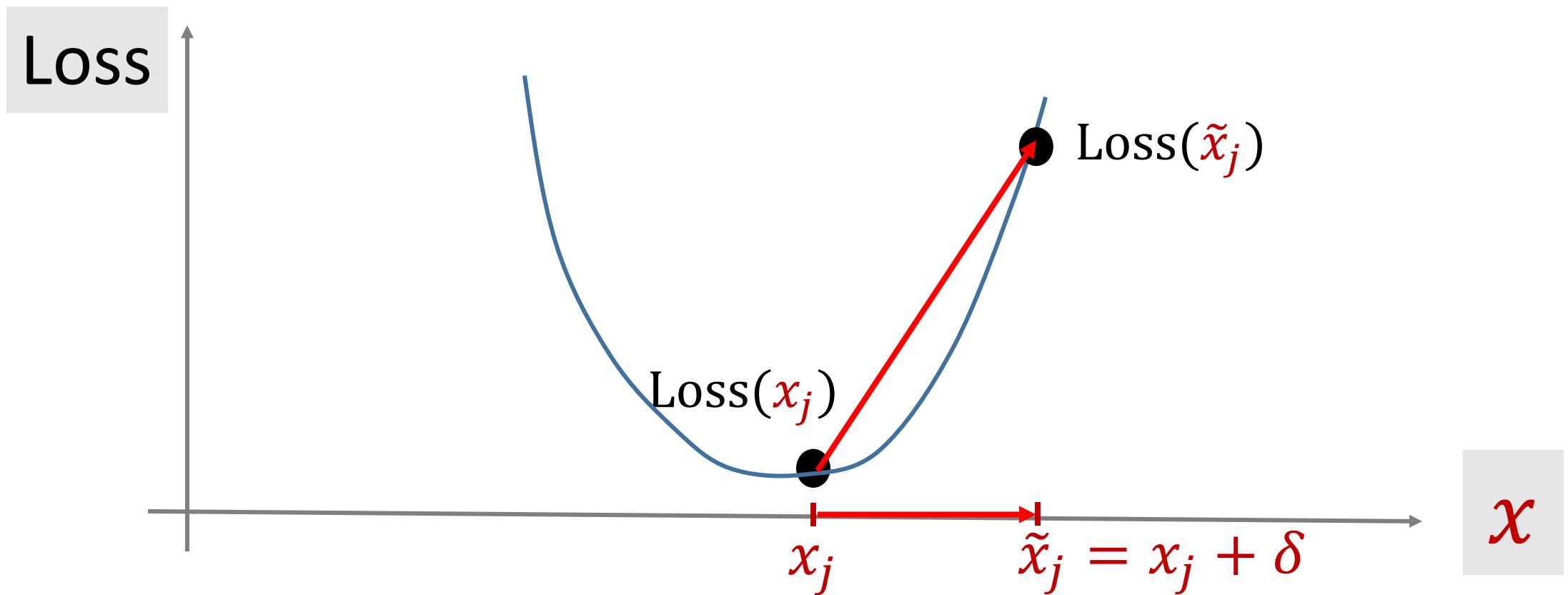
$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$



Gradient Regularization

- Standard model:

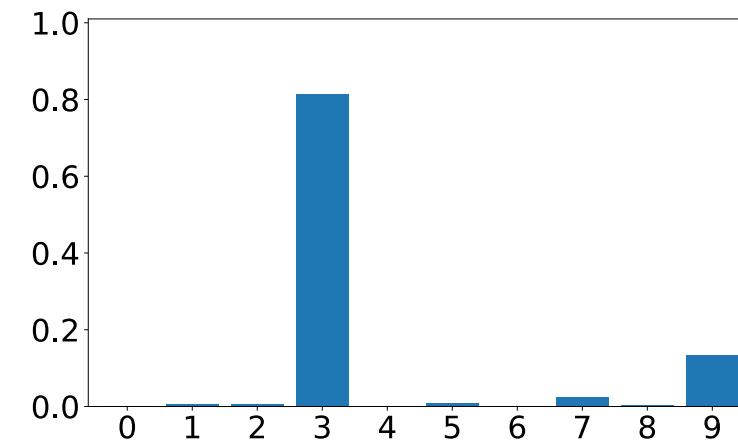
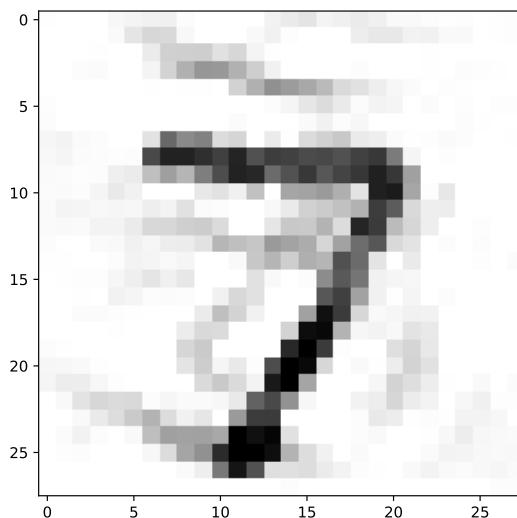
$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(y_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})).$$



Summary

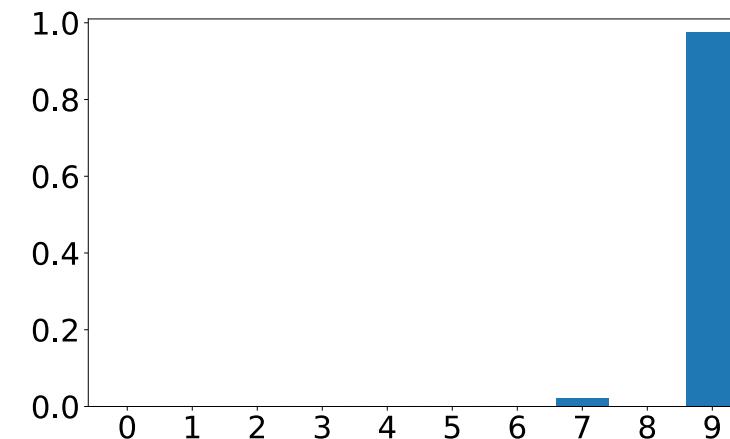
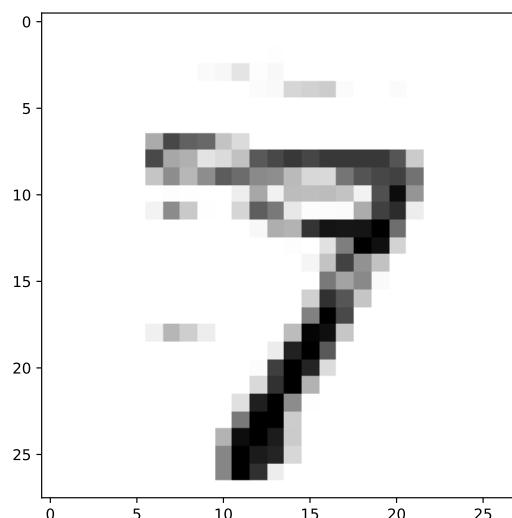
Data Evasion Attacks

- Untargeted attack.
 - Perturb the image to increase $\text{Dist}(\text{true_target}, \text{prediction})$.
 - Just let the neural network make wrong prediction.
 - Do not know what the outcome will be.



Data Evasion Attacks

- Untargeted attack.
- Targeted attack.
 - Set a `fake_target` and minimize $\text{Dist}(\text{fake_target}, \text{prediction})$.
 - Also keep it small: $\text{Dist}(\text{fake_image}, \text{true image})$.
 - The neural network will make the wrong prediction as we set.



Adversarial Training

- Defense against attacks.
 - Why do we care about adversarial robustness?
 - Slightly change a stop sign.
 - A self-driving car can ignore the stop sign.



Adversarial Training

- Defense against attacks.
- Min-max model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ \max_{\|\boldsymbol{\delta}\| < \sigma} \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j + \boldsymbol{\delta}; \mathbf{W})) \right\}.$$

- Gradient regularization model:

$$\min_{\mathbf{W}} \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Loss}(\mathbf{y}_j, \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_j; \mathbf{W})) + \lambda \left\| \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_j) \right\|_2^2,$$

where $\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})$ is the derivative of Loss w.r.t. \mathbf{x} .