Prepare Dataset

Download data and model

```
!unzip -uq bd.zip -d data
!unzip -uq cl.zip -d data
!wget https://github.com/csaw-hackml/CSAW-HackML-2020/raw/master/lab3/models/bd_net.h5
```

```
--2021-12-17 02:17:28--  https://github.com/csaw-hackml/CSAW-HackML-2020/raw/master/lab3/models/bd_net.h5
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.114.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.114.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/csaw-hackml/CSAW-HackML-2020/master/lab3/models/bd_net.h5 [following]
--2021-12-17 02:17:28--  https://raw.githubusercontent.com/csaw-hackml/CSAW-HackML-2020/master/lab3/models/bd_net.h5
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.111.133, 185.199.108.133, 185.199.110.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.111.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 7275748 (6.9M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: ‘bd_net.h5’

bd_net.h5           100%[===================>]   6.94M  --.-KB/s    in 0.04s

2021-12-17 02:17:28 (172 MB/s) - ‘bd_net.h5’ saved [7275748/7275748]
```

Load data and model

```
import h5py
import numpy as np
import keras
import tensorflow as tf
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
cl_va_data = h5py.File("data/cl/valid.h5", 'r')
bd_va_data = h5py.File("data/bd/bd_valid.h5", 'r')
cl_ts_data = h5py.File("data/cl/test.h5", 'r')
bd_ts_data = h5py.File("data/bd/bd_test.h5", 'r')

cl_va_x = np.array(cl_va_data['data']).transpose((0,2,3,1))
cl_va_y = np.array(cl_va_data['label'])
bd_va_x = np.array(bd_va_data['data']).transpose((0,2,3,1))
bd_va_y = np.array(bd_va_data['label'])
cl_ts_x = np.array(cl_ts_data['data']).transpose((0,2,3,1))
cl_ts_y = np.array(cl_ts_data['label'])
bd_ts_x = np.array(bd_ts_data['data']).transpose((0,2,3,1))
bd_ts_y = np.array(bd_ts_data['label'])

print(cl_va_x.shape)
print(cl_va_y.shape)
print(bd_va_x.shape)
print(bd_va_y.shape)
print(cl_ts_x.shape)
print(cl_ts_y.shape)
print(bd_ts_x.shape)
print(bd_ts_y.shape)
```

```
(11547, 55, 47, 3)
(11547,)
(11547, 55, 47, 3)
(11547,)
(12830, 55, 47, 3)
(12830,)
(12830, 55, 47, 3)
(12830,)
```

```
BadNet = keras.models.load_model("bd_net.h5")
```

```
# test on original model
```

```
cl_pred = np.argmax(BadNet.predict(cl_va_x), axis=1)
cl_acc = np.mean(np.equal(cl_pred, cl_va_y))
bd_pred = np.argmax(BadNet.predict(bd_va_x), axis=1)
bd_acc = np.mean(np.equal(bd_pred, bd_va_y))

print("Accuracy on the clean dataset", cl_acc)
print('Success rate of attact backdoored dataset:', bd_acc)
```

```
Accuracy on the clean dataset 0.9864899974019226
Success rate of attact backdoored dataset: 1.0
```

Pruning Defense

Print the backdoored model information to find the last pooling layer and the number of total classes

```
BadNet.summary()
```

```
Model: "model_1"
____________________________________________________________________________________________________
 Layer (type)                   Output Shape         Param #     Connected to
====================================================================================================
 input (InputLayer)             [(None, 55, 47, 3)]  0           []

 conv_1 (Conv2D)                (None, 52, 44, 20)   980         ['input[0][0]']

 pool_1 (MaxPooling2D)          (None, 26, 22, 20)   0           ['conv_1[0][0]']

 conv_2 (Conv2D)                (None, 24, 20, 40)   7240        ['pool_1[0][0]']

 pool_2 (MaxPooling2D)          (None, 12, 10, 40)   0           ['conv_2[0][0]']

 conv_3 (Conv2D)                (None, 10, 8, 60)    21660       ['pool_2[0][0]']

 pool_3 (MaxPooling2D)          (None, 5, 4, 60)     0           ['conv_3[0][0]']

 conv_4 (Conv2D)                (None, 4, 3, 80)     19280       ['pool_3[0][0]']
 flatten_1 (Flatten)          (None, 1200)         0           ['pool_3[0][0]']

 flatten_2 (Flatten)          (None, 960)          0           ['conv_4[0][0]']

 fc_1 (Dense)                 (None, 160)          192160      ['flatten_1[0][0]']

 fc_2 (Dense)                 (None, 160)          153760      ['flatten_2[0][0]']

 add_1 (Add)                  (None, 160)          0           ['fc_1[0][0]',
                                                                'fc_2[0][0]']

 activation_1 (Activation)    (None, 160)          0           ['add_1[0][0]']

 output (Dense)               (None, 1283)         206563      ['activation_1[0][0]']

==================================================================================================
Total params: 601,643
Trainable params: 601,643
Non-trainable params: 0
__________________________________________________________________________________________________
```

Get the activation list with increading order

```
# split the whole BadNet into 2 subNet by the last pooling layer
subNet1 = keras.Model(inputs = BadNet.input, outputs = BadNet.layers[6].output)
subNet2 = keras.Model(inputs = BadNet.layers[7].input, outputs = BadNet.output)
# get the output value after the last pooling layer
activations = subNet1.predict(cl_va_x)
print(activations.shape)
# calculate the average values
avg_activations = np.mean(activations, axis=0)
# the indexes in increasing order
ordered_indexes = np.unravel_index(np.argsort(avg_activations, axis=None), avg_activations.shape)
print(len(ordered_indexes))
```

```
(11547, 5, 4, 60)
3
```

Repair the bad net by pruning neurals

```
# subNet1 --RepairedSubNet--> subNet2
def RepairedSubNet(custom_mask):
    mask = tf.Variable(custom_mask, trainable=False, dtype=tf.float32)
    masked = keras.layers.Lambda(lambda x: x * mask)(subNet1.output)
    return keras.Model(inputs=subNet1.output, outputs=subNet2(masked))

# prune the neural or not with the value of 0 or 1
def PruningDefense(drop_rate):
    prune_mask = np.ones(activations[0].shape)
    num_neurals = activations[0].shape[0] * activations[0].shape[1] * activations[0].shape[2]
    for i in range(num_neurals):
        # prune one neural, by setting the mask to be 0
        prune_mask[ordered_indexes[0][i], ordered_indexes[1][i], ordered_indexes[2][i]] = 0
        if i <= 900:
            continue # to save time
        repairedSubNet = RepairedSubNet(prune_mask)
        pruned_pred = np.argmax(repairedSubNet.predict(activations), axis=1)
        repaired_acc = np.mean(np.equal(pruned_pred, cl_va_y))
        # stop once acheiving the drop rate
        if repaired_acc <= cl_acc - drop_rate:
            print("i:", i, " repaired_acc:", repaired_acc, " drop:", cl_acc - repaired_acc)
            break
    return repairedSubNet, prune_mask
```

```
# record each mask
path = "models/repairedNet"
drop_rate = [0.02, 0.04, 0.1, 0.3]
repairedSubNets = []
repairedSubNet = []
masks = []
mask = []
for rate in drop_rate:
    print(rate)
    repairedSubNet,  mask  =  PruningDefense(rate)
    repairedSubNets.append(repairedSubNet)
    masks.append(mask)
```

```
0.02
i: 928  repaired_acc: 0.9660517883432926  drop: 0.02043820905862992
0.04
i: 964  repaired_acc: 0.946306399930718  drop: 0.04018359747120459
0.1
i: 1023  repaired_acc: 0.8852515804970988  drop: 0.10123841690482371
0.3
i: 1064  repaired_acc: 0.6857192344331862  drop: 0.3007707629687364
```

Test on test_dataset

```
def  Predict(repairedNet,  ts_x,  ts_y):
    original_pred  =  np.argmax(BadNet.predict(ts_x),  axis=1)
    pooling_activation  =  subNet1.predict(ts_x)
    repaired_pred  =  np.argmax(repairedNet.predict(pooling_activation),  axis=1)
    ts_pred  =  []
    for  o_pred,  r_pred  in  zip(original_pred,  repaired_pred):
        if  o_pred  ==  r_pred:
            ts_pred.append(o_pred)  #  correct  class
        else:
            ts_pred.append(1283)  #  class  N+1
    return  ts_pred
```

```
cl_accuracy  =  []
defense_acc  =  []
for  RepairedNet  in  repairedSubNets:
    #  test  on  clean  test  dataset
    cl_ts_pred  =  Predict(RepairedNet,  cl_ts_x,  cl_ts_y)
    acc  =  np.mean(np.equal(cl_ts_pred,  cl_ts_y))
    cl_accuracy.append(acc)
    print("cl:",  acc)

    # test on doorback test dataset
    bd_ts_pred = Predict(RepairedNet, bd_ts_x, bd_ts_y)
    acc = np.mean(np.equal(bd_ts_pred, bd_ts_y))
    defense_acc.append(acc)
    print("bd:", acc)
```

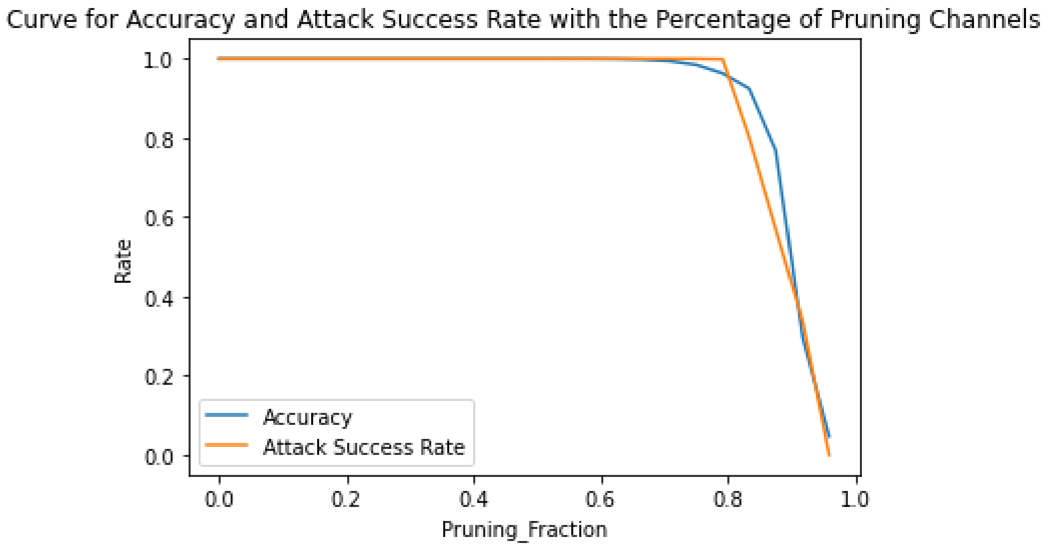
```
cl: 0.9658612626656274
bd: 0.9999220576773188
cl: 0.9477786438035853
bd: 0.9846453624318005
cl: 0.8809041309431022
bd: 0.6316445830085736
cl: 0.678332034294622
bd: 0.8160561184723305
```

Plot Accuracy and Attack Success Rate

```
acc = []
asr = []
per = []

prune_mask = np.ones(activations[0].shape)
num_neurals = activations[0].shape[0] * activations[0].shape[1] * activations[0].shape[2]
for i in range(num_neurals):
    prune_mask[ordered_indexes[0][i], ordered_indexes[1][i], ordered_indexes[2][i]] = 0
    if i % 50 == 0:
        per.append((i + 1) / num_neurals)
        repairedSubNet = RepairedSubNet(prune_mask)
        # the accuracy on clean test data
        original_pred = np.argmax(BadNet.predict(cl_ts_x), axis=1)
        pruned_pred = np.argmax(repairedSubNet.predict(subNet1.predict(cl_ts_x)), axis=1)
        pruned_pred = np.where(original_pred == pruned_pred, original_pred, 1283)
        repaired_acc = np.mean(np.equal(pruned_pred, original_pred))
        acc.append(repaired_acc)
        # the attack success rate on backdoored test data
        original_pred  =  np.argmax(BadNet.predict(bd_ts_x),  axis=1)
        bd_pred  =  np.argmax(repairedSubNet.predict(subNet1.predict(bd_ts_x)),  axis=1)
        bd_pred  =  np.where(original_pred  ==  bd_pred,  original_pred,  1283)
        att_suc_rate  =  np.mean(np.equal(bd_pred,  original_pred))
        asr.append(att_suc_rate)
```

```
plt.figure()
plt.plot(per,  acc,  label="Accuracy")
plt.plot(per,  asr,  label="Attack  Success  Rate")
plt.xlabel("Pruning_Fraction")
plt.ylabel("Rate")
plt.title('Curve  for  Accuracy  and  Attack  Success  Rate  with  the  Percentage  of  Pruning  Channels')
plt.legend()
plt.savefig("plot.png")
plt.show()
```



As shown in the plot, the accuracy on the clean test data and the attack succuss rate is very high and stable until the percentage comes to a high value around 0.8. After that, bothe the accuracy and the attack success rate drop quickly, and the accuracy even drops before the attack success rate, which means the pruning defense doesn't work in this case.

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