[28] M. Wigan, ‘‘Cyber security and securing subjective patient quality

engagements in medical applications: AI and vulnerabilities,’’ IEEE

Trans. Technol. Soc., vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 185–188, Sep. 2022.

[23] H. C. Tanuwidjaja, R. Choi, S. Baek, and K. Kim, ‘‘Privacy-preserving

deep learning on machine learning as a service—A comprehensive

survey,’’ IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 167425–167447, 2020.

[10] Q. Zhang, C. Xin, and H. Wu, ‘‘Privacy-preserving deep learning based

on multiparty secure computation: A survey,’’ IEEE Internet Things J.,

vol. 8, no. 13, pp. 10412–10429, Jul. 2021.

[25] H. Sun, T. Zhu, Z. Zhang, D. Jin, P. Xiong, and W. Zhou, ‘‘Adversarial

attacks against deep generative models on data: A survey,’’ IEEE Trans.

Knowl. Data Eng., vol. 35, no. 4, pp. 3367–3388, Apr. 2023.

[26] W. Shahid, Y. Li, D. Staples, G. Amin, S. Hakak, and A. Ghorbani, ‘‘Are

you a cyborg, bot or human—A survey on detecting fake news spreaders,’’

IEEE Access, vol. 10, pp. 27069–27083, 2022.

[27] K. Michael, R. Abbas, and G. Roussos, ‘‘AI in cybersecurity: The

paradox,’’ IEEE Trans. Technol. Soc., vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 104–109,

Jun. 2023.