

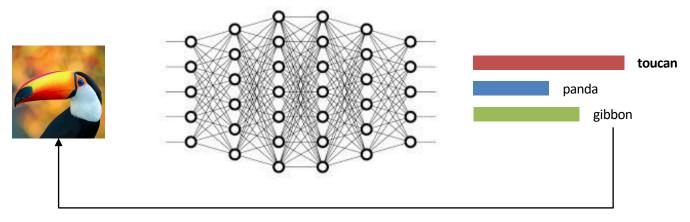


# **Machine Learning Security Lab**

Hands-on session on Evasion Attacks



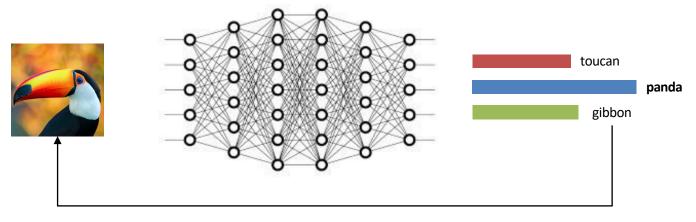
#### **Recap on Adversarial Examples**



Gradient as a guide

Use gradient to compute perturbation towards the desired goal

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Use gradient to compute perturbation towards the desired goal

# Step-by-step algorithm

```
for _ in range(self.steps):
    _, gradients = self.value_and_grad(loss_fn, x)
    gradients = self.normalize(gradients, x=x, bounds=model.bounds)
    x = x + gradient_step_sign * stepsize * gradients
    x = self.project(x, x0, epsilon)
    x = ep.clip(x, *model.bounds)
                                                                                                                          (2) Gradient direction
                                                                  (1) The black point is the perturbed point at iteration i
                                                                                                                                                                     (3) Gradient Normalization
```

# Step-by-step algorithm

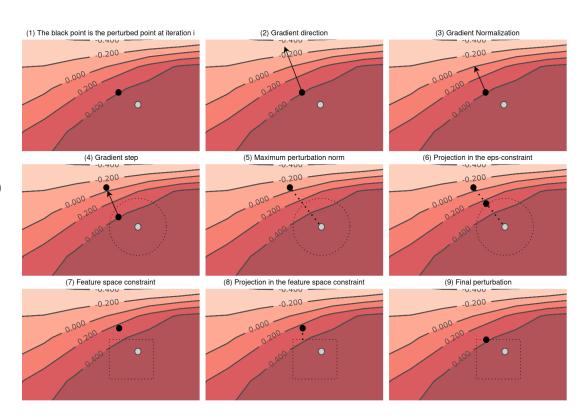
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                                                                                                                  (5) Maximum perturbation norm
                                                                             (4) Gradient step
                                                                                                                                                            (6) Projection in the eps-constraint
```

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                                                                                                               (8) Projection in the feature space constraint
                                                                          (7) Feature space constraint
                                                                                                                                                                    (9) Final perturbation
                                                                                 -0.400
```

# Final recap

```
for _ in range(self.steps):
    _, gradients = self.value_and_grad(loss_fn, x)
    gradients = self.normalize(gradients, x=x, bounds=model.bounds)
    x = x + gradient_step_sign * stepsize * gradients
   x = self.project(x, x0, epsilon)
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```



#### **Exercise 1: Flawed implementation**

- Open the challenge in Google Colab https://colab.research.google.com/github/zangobot/adversarial\_challenge/blob/main/chall1.ipynb
- Execute the notebook (run all the cells) and collect the result
- Evasion is achieved, but the code has a bug! Can you spot it?

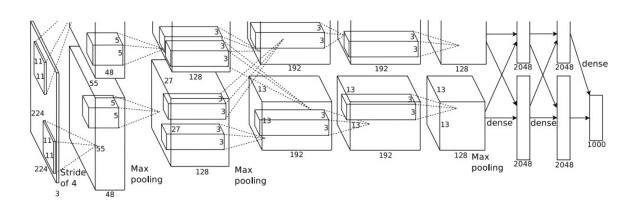
#### Exercise 2: Fool multiple models at once

- Patch the bug found during the previous exercise
- Instantiate a new network:

```
net = SimpleNet().load_pretrained_mnist('mnist_net2.pth')
```

- Use the new network to classify the input image
- Compute a perturbation that fool both networks (one with target 2 and the other with target 9)

### **EXTRA Example: Model trained on ImageNet**





- 1M Images, 1000 classes
- Pretrained models available from torchvision.

http://www.image-net.org/challenges/LSVRC/ (2012 edition)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ImageNet (historical remarks)
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1409.0575.pdf (ImageNet paper)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AlexNet (ILSVRC 2012 challenge winners with AlexNet)

### **EXTRA Example: Model trained on ImageNet**

- Open the example notebook in Google Colab https://colab.research.google.com/github/unica-ml/ml/blob/master/notebooks/lab06.ipynb
- Execute the notebook

# Thanks!





If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles

Sun Tzu, The art of war, 500 BC