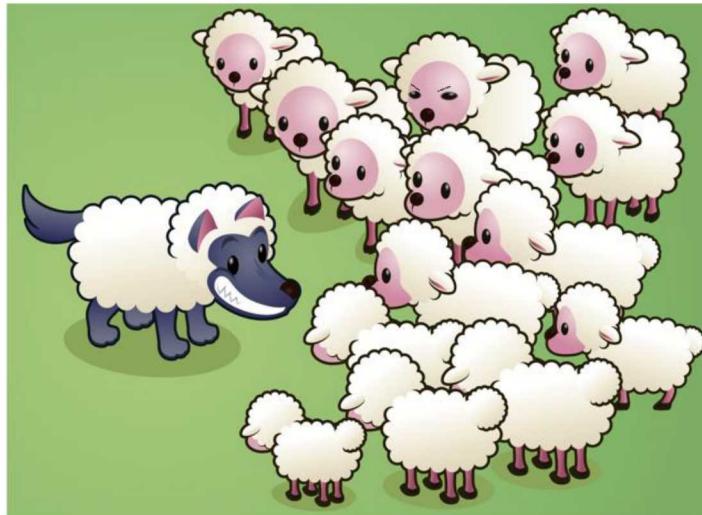


A Brief Survey of Adversarial Concerns in Machine Learning and Deep Learning



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A Terse List of Adversary Goals

Subvert the Model:

Adjust the training data to undermine the model.

Evade the Model:

Adjust the test data to avoid correct classification.

Reveal the Model:

Cause the model to reveal more than was intended.

A Terse Glossary

Machine Learning (ML):

Converting useful features into classifications.

Feature Learning (FL):

Converting raw data into useful features.

Deep Learning (DL):

Feature learning followed by machine learning.

Transfer Learning (TL):

Using a pre-trained network to jumpstart feature learning.

Test Sample Attacks Deep Learning Image Analysis

Subvert Evade Reveal / ML DL→ML TL→DL→ML

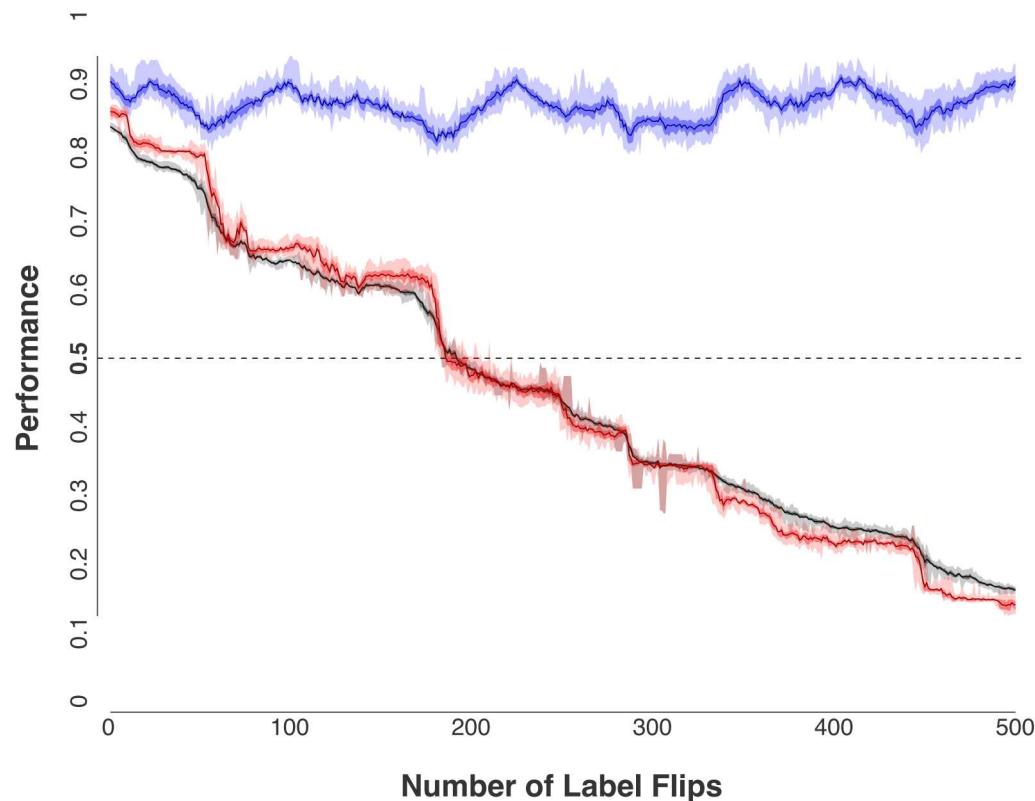
Many recent examples.



Synthesizing Robust Adversarial Examples, Anish Athalye, Logan Engstrom, Andrew Ilyas, Kevin Kwok

Label Tampering to Reduce Accuracy (Sandia)

Subvert Evade Reveal / ML DL→ML TL→DL→ML



Brute Clustering

cross-validation on training, ensemble performance on test, non-ensemble performance on test.

Model Stealing

Subvert Evade **Reveal** / **ML** **DL**→**ML** **TL**→**DL**→**ML**

Copying or reverse engineering a machine learning model.



Credit: Dooder, Freepik.com

Insert Trojans into Training Data

Subvert Evade Reveal / ML DL→ML TL→DL→ML

Backdoors inserted into DL models through small changes to training data.



Credit: *BadNets: ...*, Gu et. al.

These backdoors can persist even after alterations due to transfer learning.

Model Inversion and Memorization

Subvert Evade **Reveal** / **ML** **DL**→**ML** **TL**→**DL**→**ML**

Subvert Evade **Reveal** / **ML** **DL**→**ML** **TL**→**DL**→**ML**

Machine learning models can be subverted
or probed to:

- Recover training data that was inadvertently memorized (specific credit card numbers in text)
- Estimate whether a given sample was used to train the model
- Recreate data used to train the model



training image



recovered from model

Pointers to Papers, Part 1

- Label Tampering to Reduce Accuracy
 - *Counter Adversarial Data Analytics*, Philip Kegelmeyer et. al, Sandia Report, SAND 2015-3711, May 2015.
- Deep Learning Image Analysis Test Sample Attacks
 - *Robust Physical-World Attacks on Machine Learning Models*, Kevin Eykholt, et. al.
 - *Practical Black-Box Attacks against Deep Learning Systems using Adversarial Examples*, Nicolas Papernot, et. al.
 - *Synthesizing Robust Adversarial Examples*, Anish Athalye, et. al.
- Model Stealing
 - *Stealing machine learning models via prediction APIs*, Tramer et. al.
 - *Practical Black-Box Attacks against Deep Learning Systems using Adversarial Examples*, Nicolas Papernot, et. al.

Pointers to Papers, Part 2

- Insert Trojans into Training Data
 - *BadNets: Identifying Vulnerabilities in the Machine Learning Model Supply Chain*, Tianyu Gu, et. al.
- Model Inversion and Memorization
 - *Model Inversion Attacks that Exploit Confidence Information and Basic Countermeasures*, Matt Fredrikson et. al.
 - *Machine Learning Models that Remember Too Much*, Congzheng Song et. al.
 - *The Secret Sharer: Measuring Unintended Neural Network Memorization & Extracting Secrets*, Nicholas Carlini
 - *Membership Inference Attacks against Machine Learning Models*, Reza Shokri et. al.