# SP2023 Week 09 • 2023-03-26

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#### Announcements

- No meeting next Thursday/Sunday
  - We're off to CypherCon :)
- Fill out feedback form for our research paper please
  - https://forms.gle/kYg16ZJicwuVwTca6



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## Background



#### What is AI?





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#### How do we create AI models?

Perform gradient descent (optimization on problem to minimize error)





#### How do we create AI models?

- iterate over training data multiple times
  - each iteration is known as an epoch
- use loss functions to determine the performance of a model
  - higher loss means more error present in the model's predictions

#### How can AI be insecure?

- Dataset issues
  - Data may be mislabeled/collected incorrectly/preprocessed wrong
  - There may also be malicious data in large datasets
- Model issues
  - Models may be vulnerable to malicious input (adversarial examples)
  - They might also be vulnerable to extraction/trojaning attacks



# Poisoning



#### Dataset Poisoning

- Malicious data present in a dataset during training
- Model learns incorrect information from the dataset
- Only possible if attacker has access to dataset before model creation
  - Also important to consider in situations where model is trained using human feedback



#### Dataset Poisoning

#### Artist

Original artwork

Cloaked artwork

artist



model



## **Evasion Attacks**



### Adversarial Examples

- Malicious input designed to fool a model into undesired behaviour
- Imperceptibly changed input the goal is to trick a model into behaving in ways it shouldn't

### Adversarial Examples



Class: pig



Class: airliner



#### Adversarial Example Generation

- How do we create noise that optimally fools a given model?
  - The answer is... complicated (and an ongoing area of research!)
- The most intuitive methods use gradient ascent, where input data is adjusted to maximize loss





### Adversarial Example Generation

- You don't always need to have access to the model or its gradients
  - There are many papers devoted to showing various attacks on black box models
- Attacks are <u>transferable</u>, meaning that attacks that work on one model can often transfer to an unknown model
  - You can use surrogate models trained on similar data to create adversarial examples against an unknown model
  - These methods usually require oracle access, where you have access to the output of the model you want to attack



#### Adversarial Defenses

- The most common defense is adversarial training
  - incorporate adversarial examples into the training process
  - provides data that helps the model disregard nonrobust features that may be present
- There are also defenses that prevent the attacker from gaining access to gradient information
  - one example is defensive distillation



## Extraction Attacks



### Model Extraction

- These attacks focus on recreating a model given query access to a private model
- The created model may not be as accurate, but can approach the accuracy of the original model
- These models can then be maliciously used or used in combination with other attacks



## CTF Example



#### Important Tools

- pytorch
- torchvision
- torchattacks
- cleverhans



### pwnies\_please





#### pwnies\_please

criterion = nn.CrossEntropyLoss() #define loss function
for i, (inputs, labels) in enumerate(dataloaders['test']):
 inputs = inputs.to(device) #move to gpu
 labels = labels.to(device) #move to gpu

#generate adversarial examples
inputs = pgd(model\_nonrobust, inputs, labels, criterion, k=15, step=0.1, eps=0.4, norm=2)
outputs = model\_nonrobust(inputs)



## Next Meetings

#### 2023-03-30 - Next Thursday

- No meeting because of CypherCon

#### 2023-04-02 - Next Sunday

- No meeting because of CypherCon



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