

# How CLEVER is your neural network?

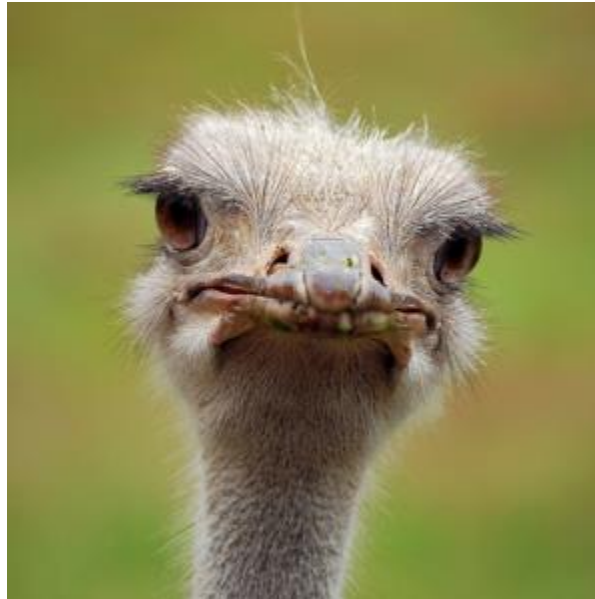
## Robustness evaluation against adversarial examples

Pin-Yu Chen

IBM Research AI

O'Reilly AI Conference @ London 2018

Label it!

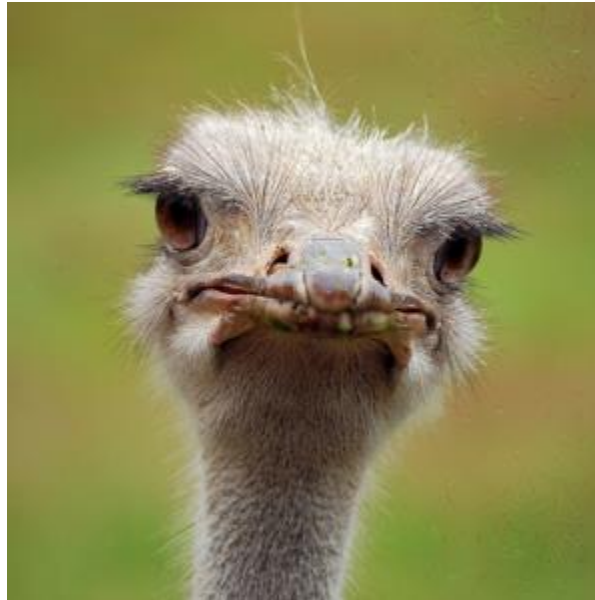


Label it! AI model says:

ostrich

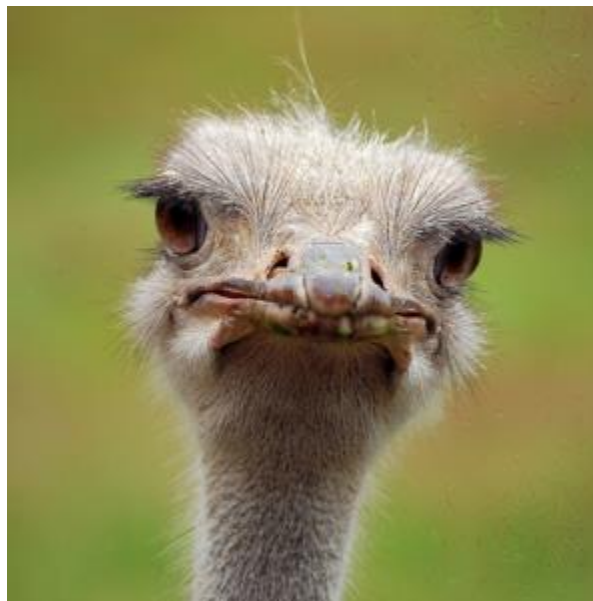


How about this one?

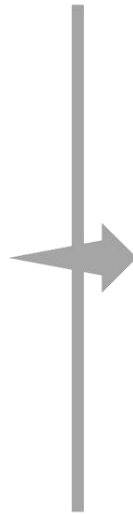
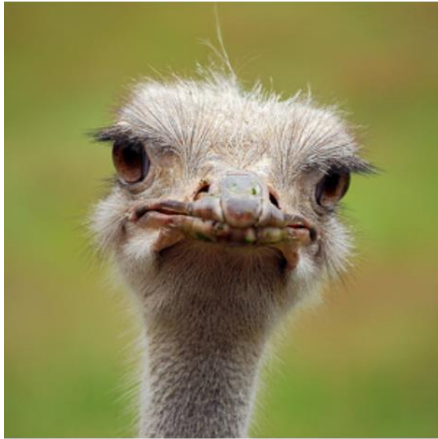


Surprisingly, AI model says:

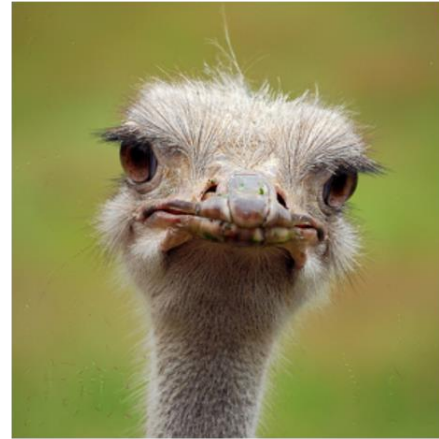
shoe shop



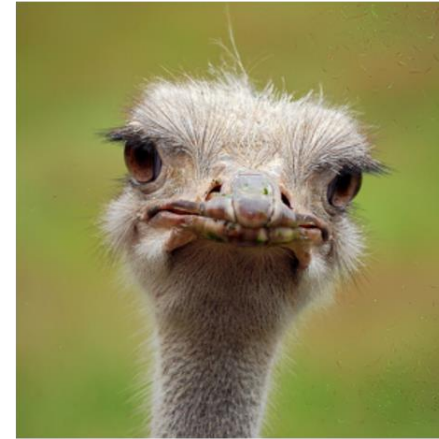
ostrich



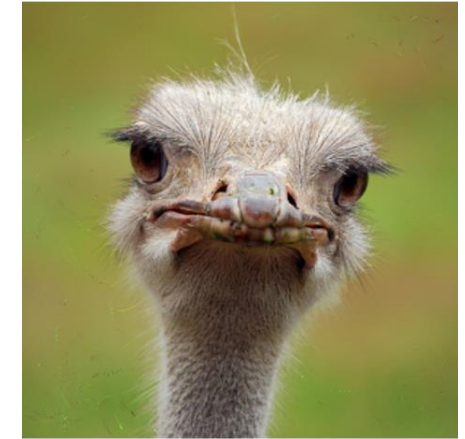
safe



shoe shop



vacuum



# What is wrong with this AI model?

- This model is one of the BEST image classifier using neural networks

# Adversarial examples: the evil doublegangers



**NOT  
A HERO**

# Why do adversarial examples matter?

- Adversarial attacks on an AI model deployed at test time (aka evasion attacks)



# Adversarial examples in different domains

- Images
- Videos
- Texts
- Speech/Audio
- Data analysis
- Electronic health records
- Malware
- Online social network
- and many others

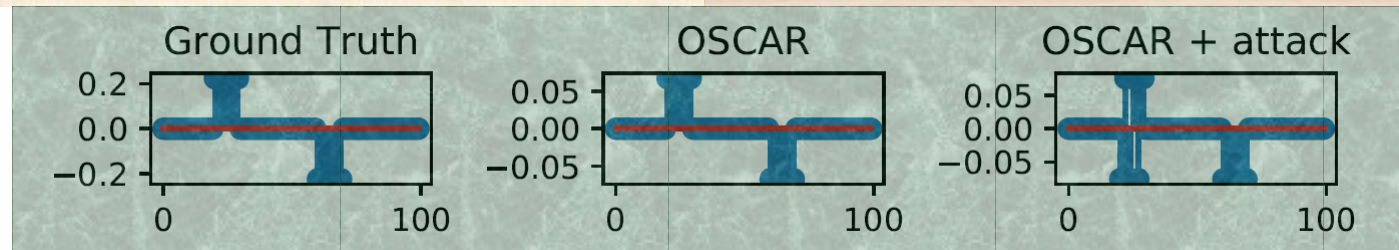
**Original Top-3 inferred captions:**

1. A red stop sign sitting on the side of a road.
2. A stop sign on the corner of a street.
3. A red stop sign sitting on the side of a street.

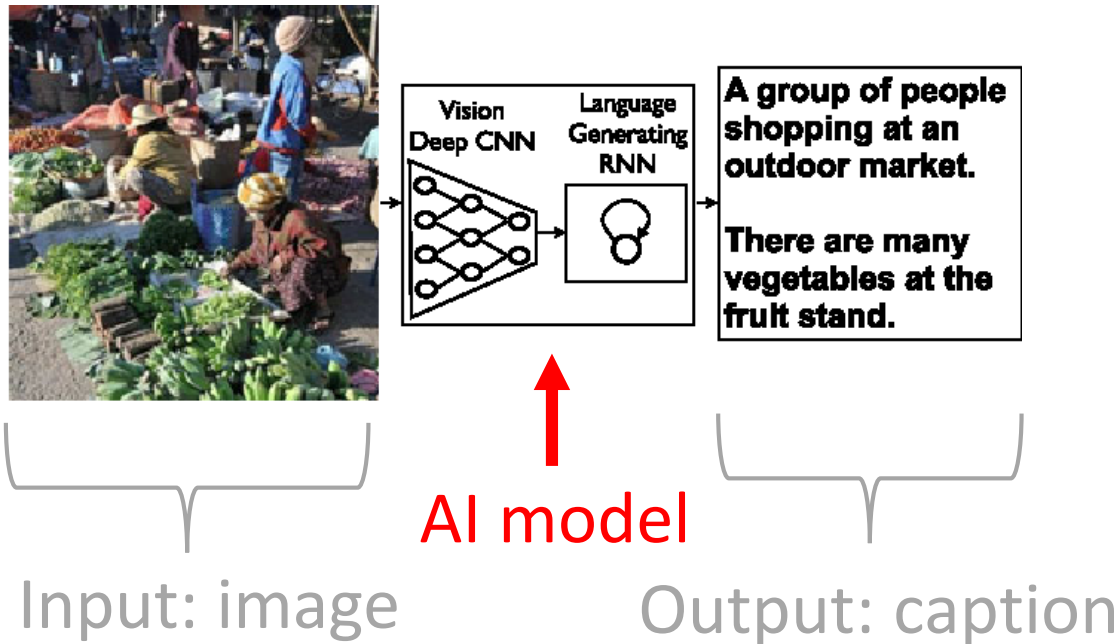
**Adversarial Top-3 captions:**

1. A brown teddy bear laying on top of a bed.
2. A brown teddy bear sitting on top of a bed.
3. A large brown teddy bear laying on top of a bed.

The diagram on the right shows a clean audio waveform being added (+) to a perturbation waveform (multiplied by 0.001, × 0.001) to create an adversarial waveform (=). This adversarial waveform is then processed by an AI model, which outputs a different caption: "it is a truth universally acknowledged that a single" instead of the original "it was the best of times, it was the worst of times".



# Adversarial examples in image captioning



## Original Top-3 inferred captions:

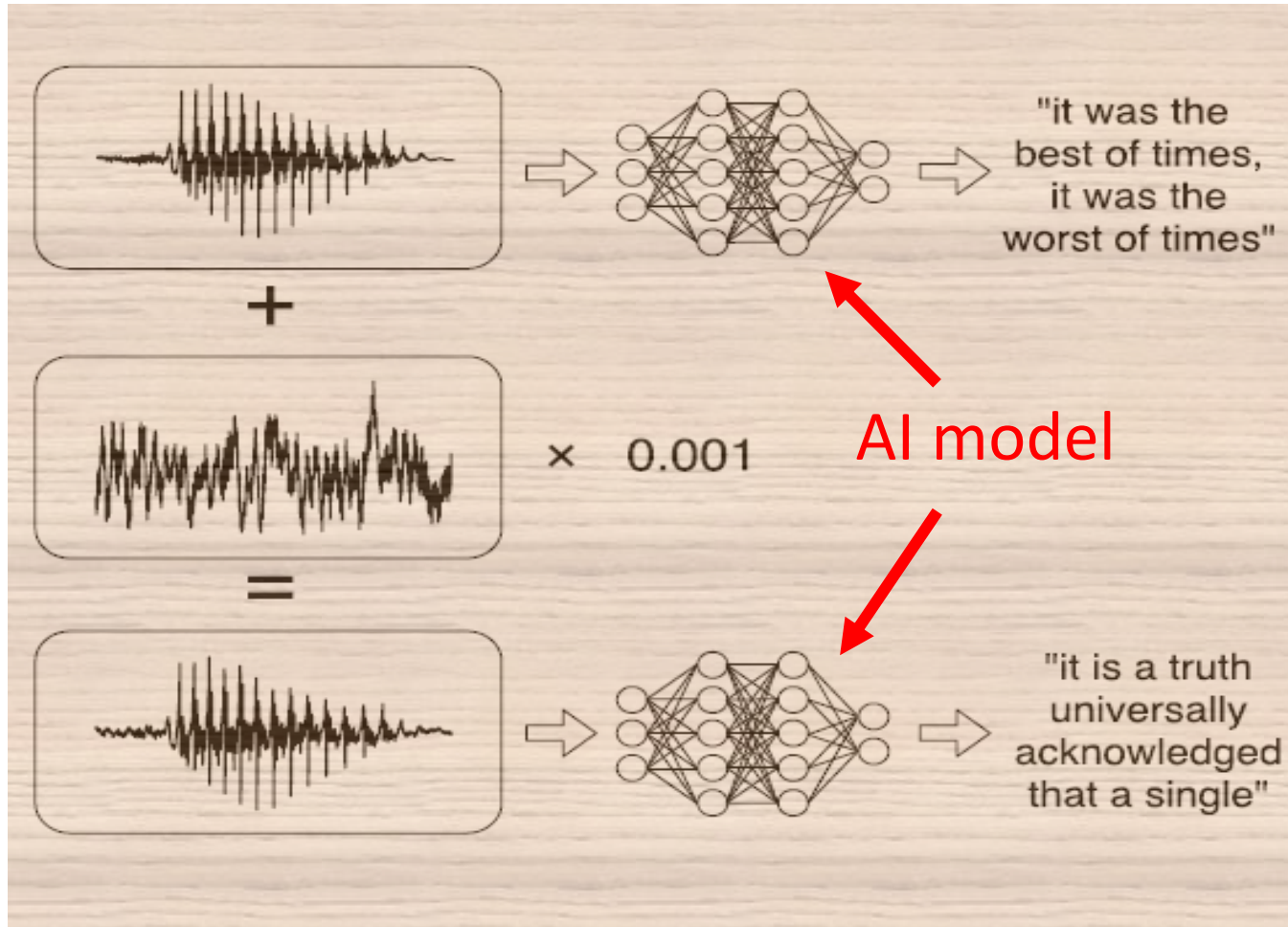
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## Adversarial Top-3 captions:

1. A brown teddy bear laying on top of a bed.
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# Adversarial examples in speech recognition



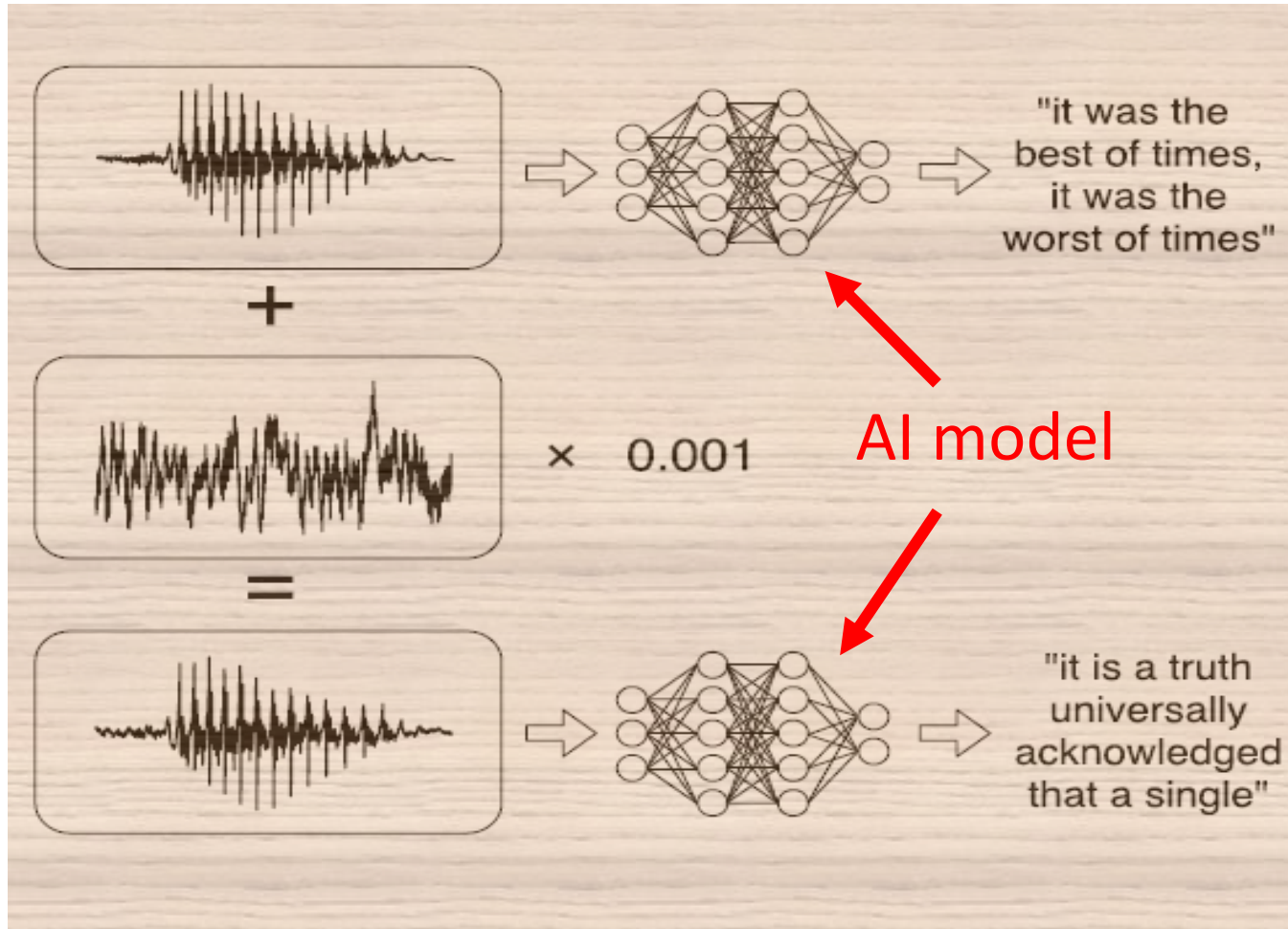
without the dataset the article is useless



What did your hear?



# Adversarial examples in speech recognition



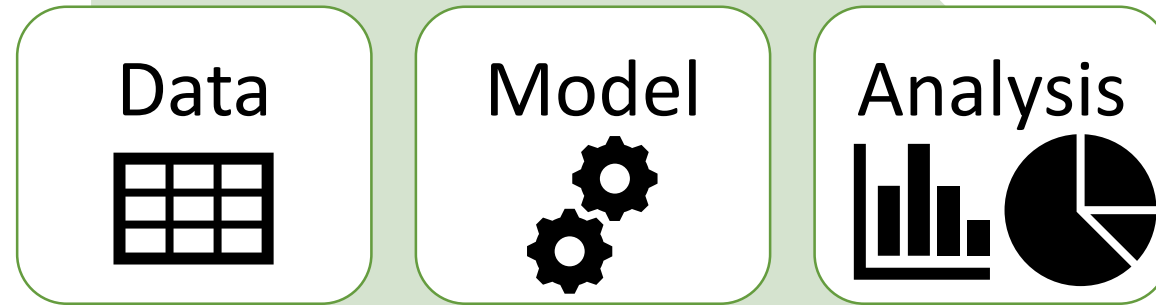
without the dataset the article is useless



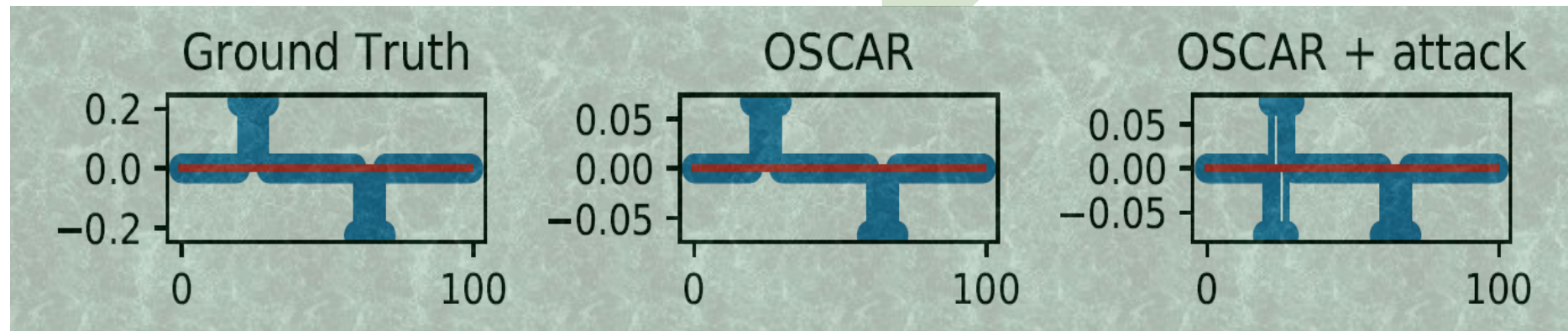
What did your hear?

okay google browse to evil.com

# Adversarial examples in data regression

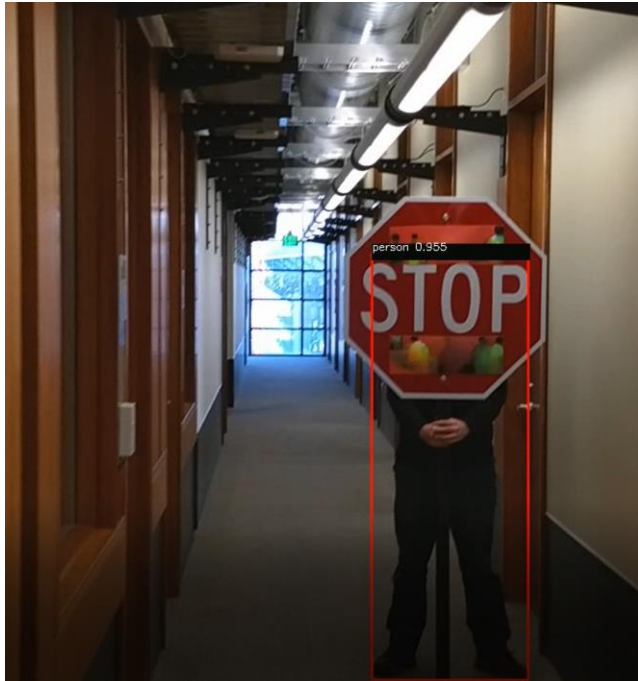


## Factor identification



# Adversarial examples in physical world

- Real-time traffic sign detector



- 3D-printed adversarial turtle



■ classified as turtle

■ classified as rifle

■ classified as other


**Artificial Intelligence**  
CONFERENCE

PUT AI TO WORK  
APRIL 29-30, 2018: TRAINING  
APRIL 30-MAY 2, 2018: TUTORIALS & CONFERENCE  
NEW YORK, NY

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ACCOUNT

Fooling neural networks in the physical world

 Add to Your Schedule

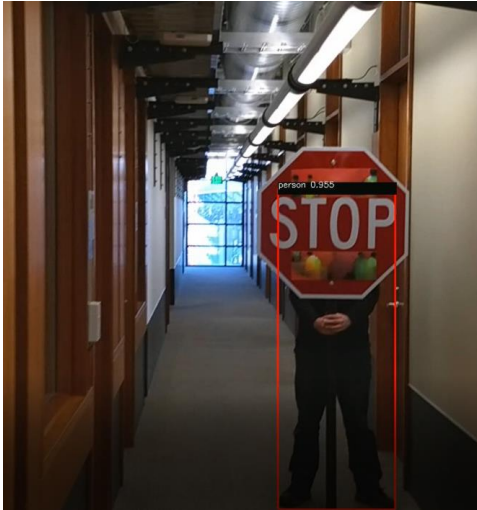
*Andrew Ilyas (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Logan Engstrom (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Anish Athalye (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)*

- Adversarial eye glasses



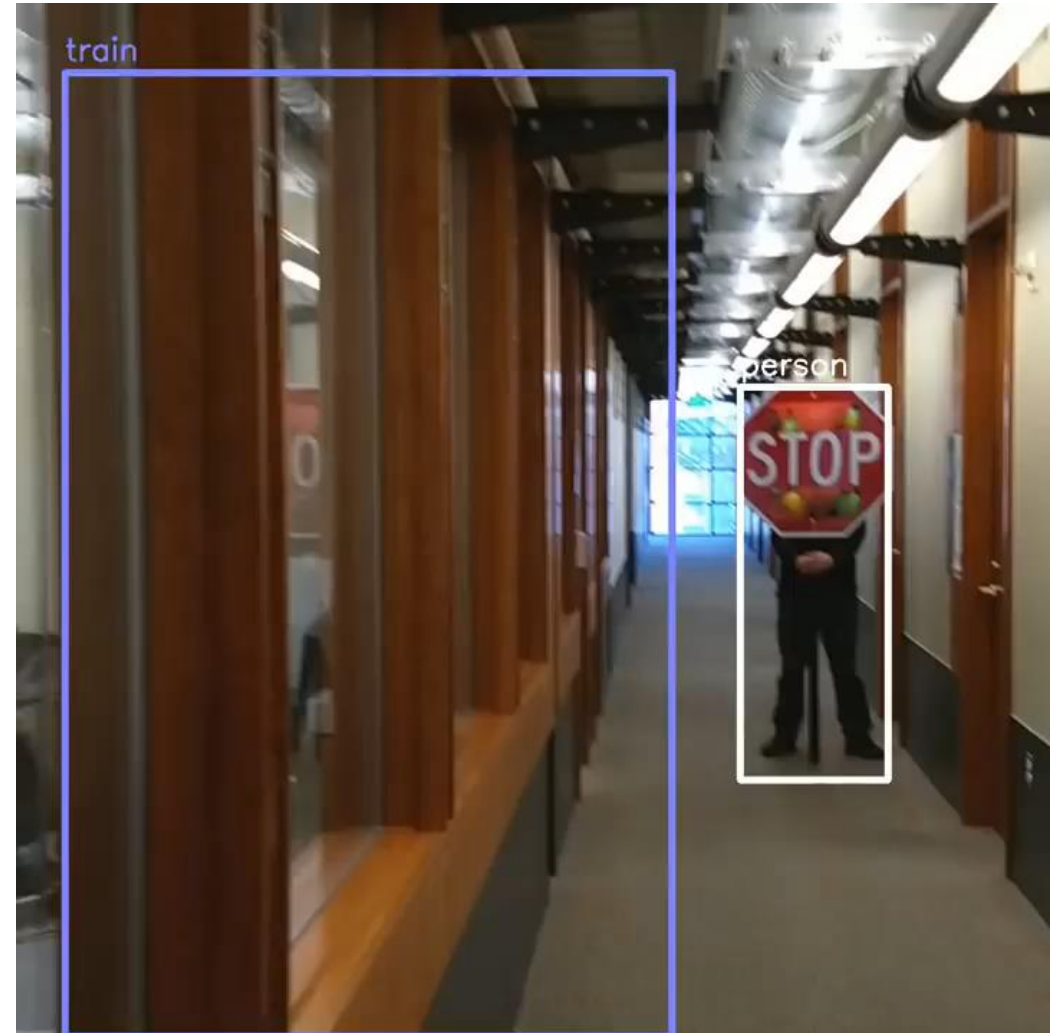
# Adversarial examples in physical world (1)

- Real-time traffic sign detector



## Robust Physical-World Attacks on Deep Learning Visual Classification

Kevin Eykholt<sup>\*1</sup>, Ivan Evtimov<sup>\*2</sup>, Earlence Fernandes<sup>2</sup>, Bo Li<sup>3</sup>,  
Amir Rahmati<sup>4</sup>, Chaowei Xiao<sup>1</sup>, Atul Prakash<sup>1</sup>, Tadayoshi Kohno<sup>2</sup>, and Dawn Song<sup>3</sup>





# Adversarial examples in physical world (2)

- 3D-printed adversarial turtle



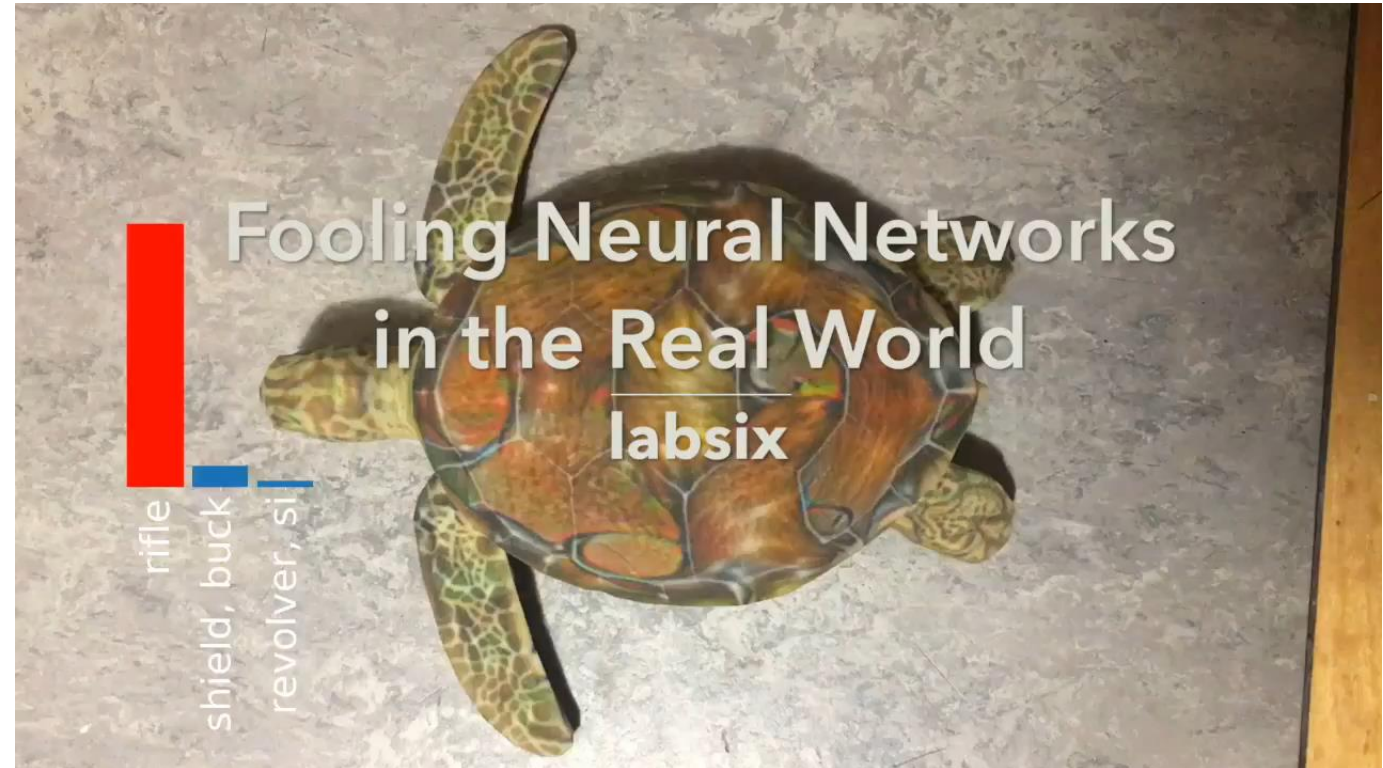
■ classified as turtle   ■ classified as rifle   ■ classified as other

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## Synthesizing Robust Adversarial Examples

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Anish Athalye<sup>\*1,2</sup> Logan Engstrom<sup>\*1,2</sup> Andrew Ilyas<sup>\*1,2</sup> Kevin Kwok<sup>2</sup>





# Adversarial examples in physical world (3)

- Adversarial eye glasses that fool face detector



**Accessorize to a Crime: Real and Stealthy Attacks on State-of-the-Art Face Recognition**

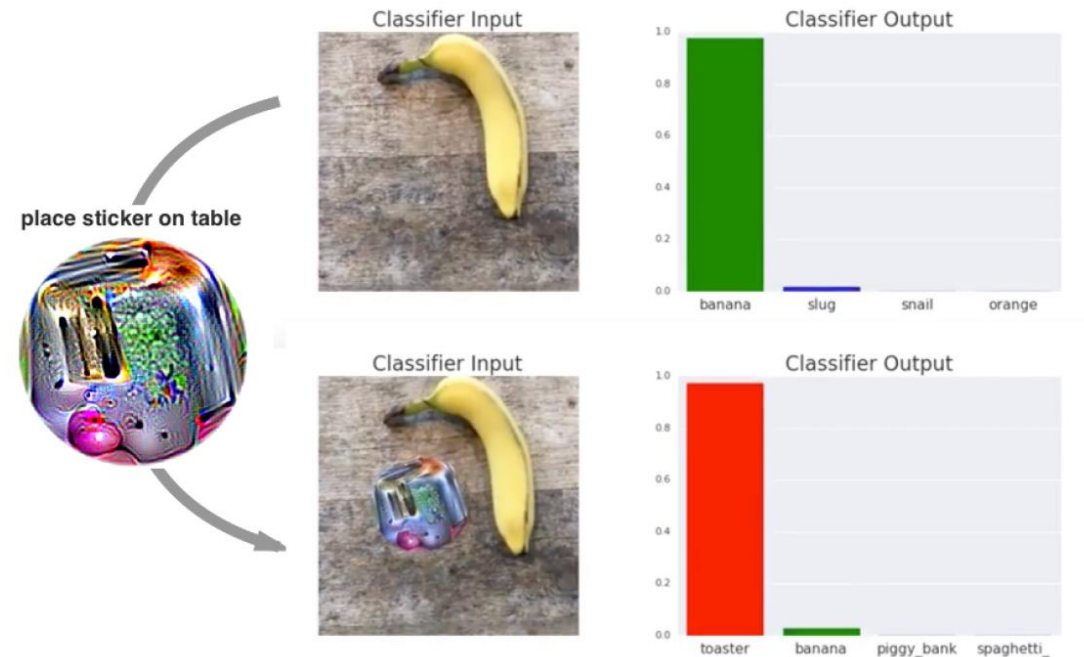
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- Adversarial sticker

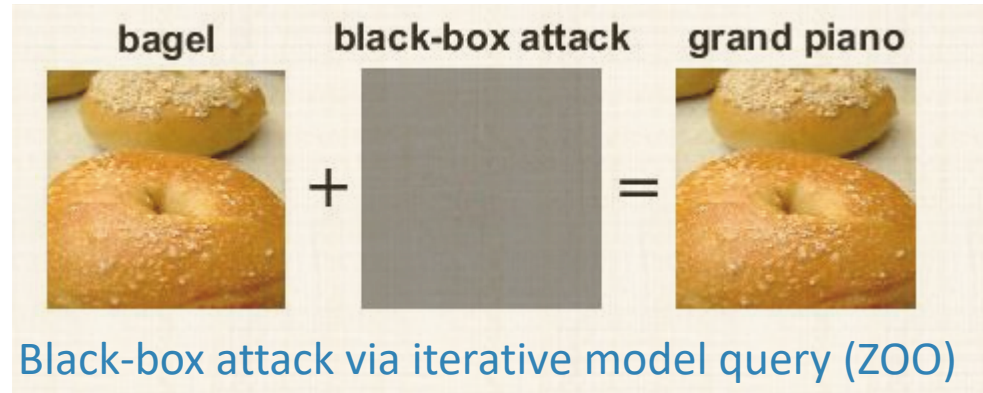
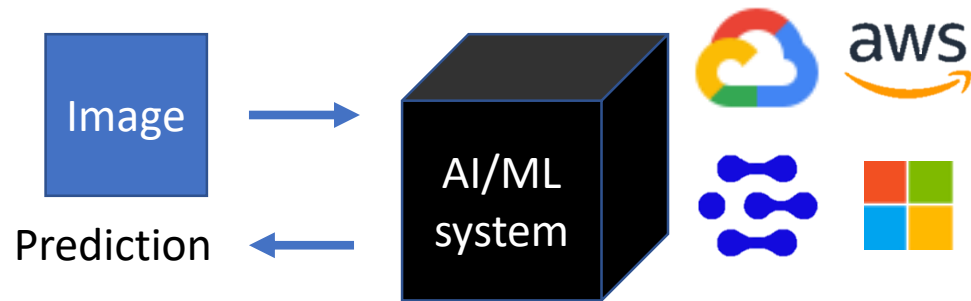


## Adversarial Patch

Tom B. Brown, Dandelion Mané\*, Aurko Roy, Martín Abadi, Justin Gilmer  
{tombrown,dandelion,aurkor,abadi,gilmer}@google.com

# Adversarial examples in black-box models

- **White-box setting:** adversary knows **everything** about your model
- **Black-box setting:** craft adversarial examples with **limited knowledge** about the target model
  - ❖ Unknown training procedure/data/model
  - ❖ Unknown output classes
  - ❖ Unknown model confidence



# Growing concerns about safety-critical settings with AI

Autonomous cars that deploy AI model for traffic signs recognition



But with adversarial examples...



# Where do adversarial examples come from?

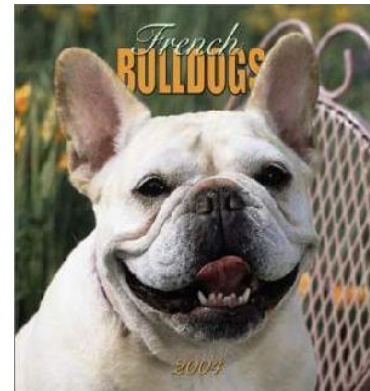
- What is the common theme of adversarial examples in different domains?



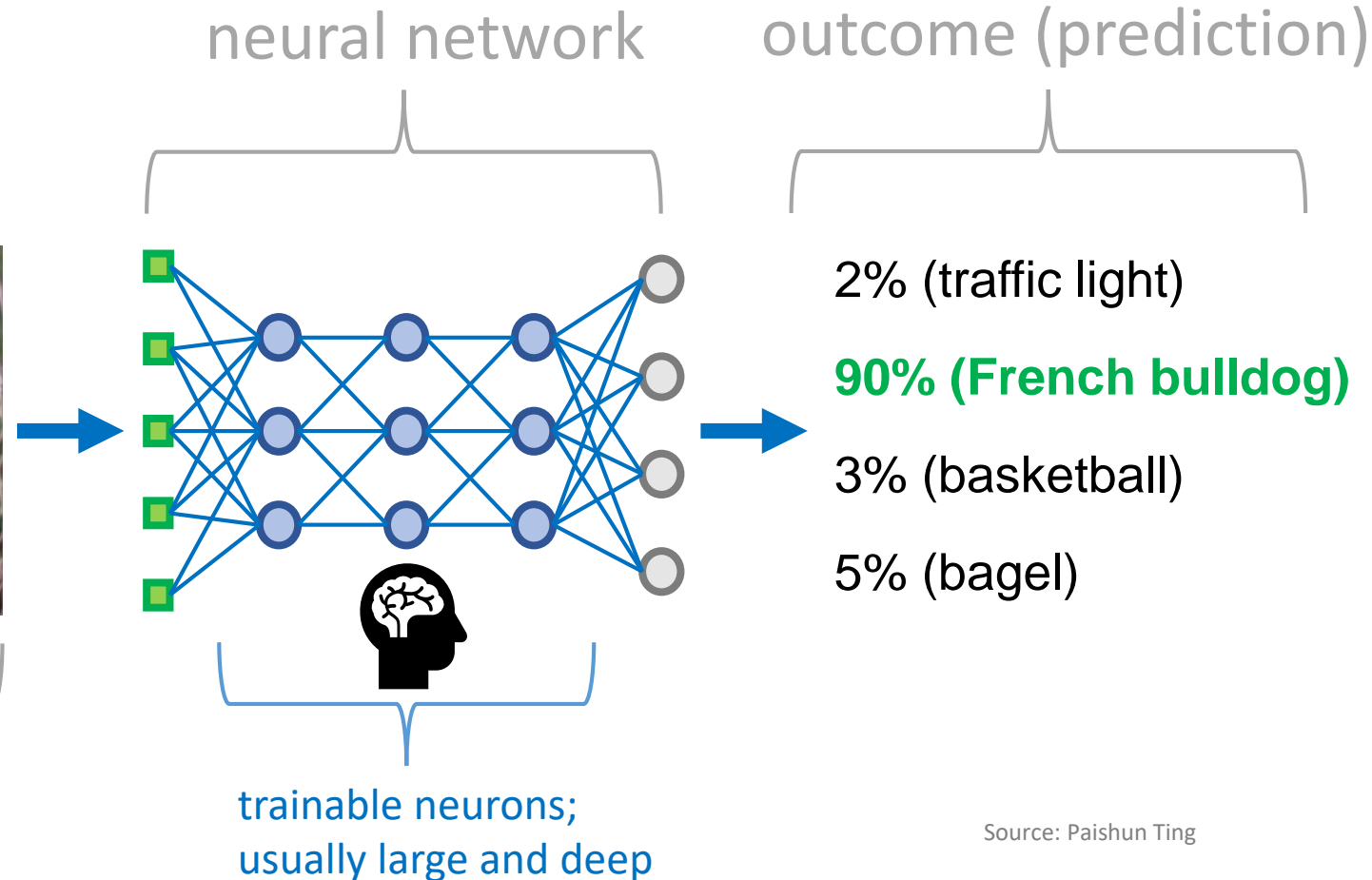
# Neural Networks: The Engine for Deep Learning

- Applications of neural networks

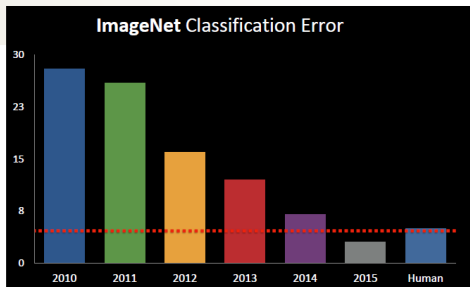
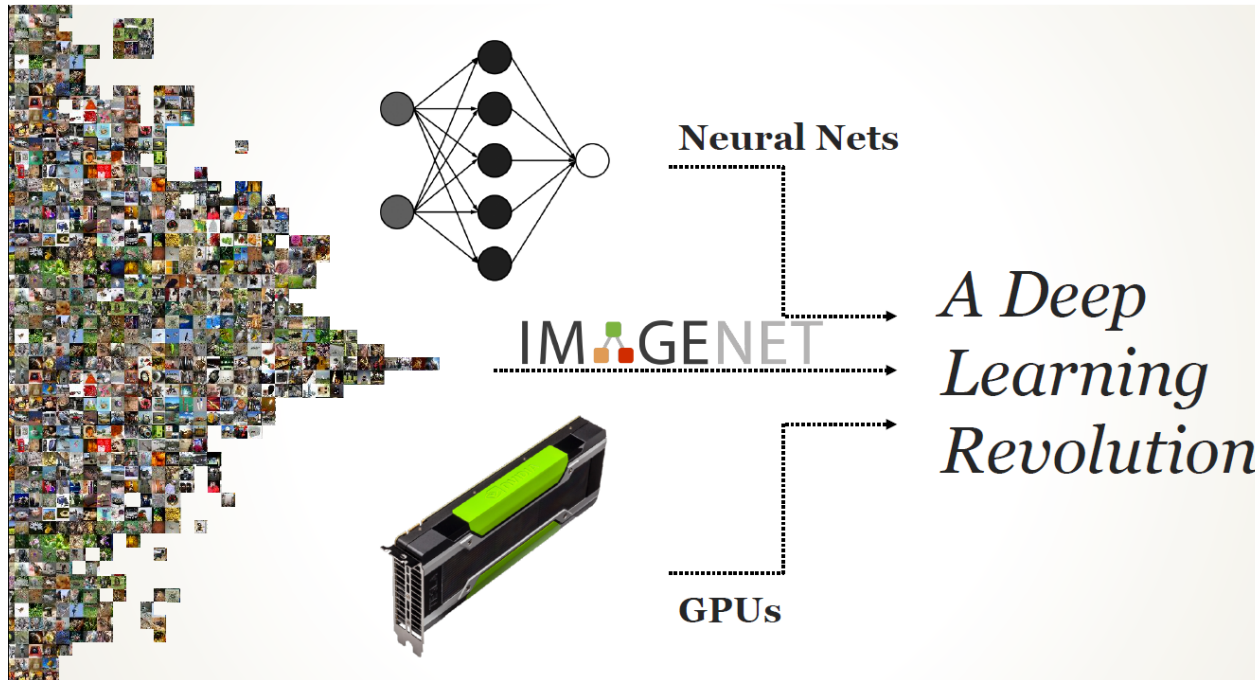
- Image processing and understanding
- Object detection/classification
- Chatbot, Q&A
- Machine translation
- Speech recognition
- Game playing
- Robotics
- Bioinformatics
- Creativity
- Drug discovery
- Reasoning
- And still a long list...



input task

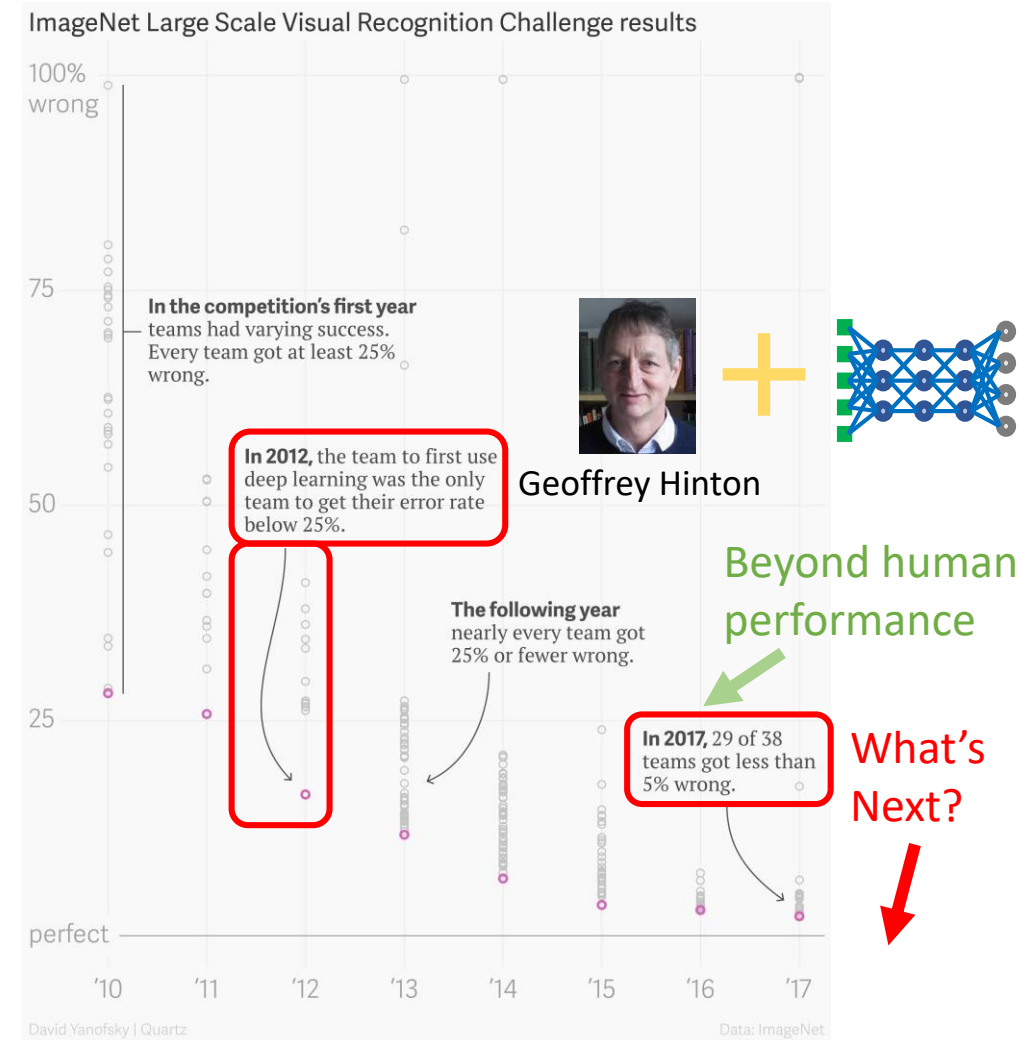


# The ImageNet Accuracy Revolution and Arms Race



## How Humans Compare

Human	GoogLeNet
<b>5.1%</b> Top-5 error rate	<b>6.8%</b> Top-5 error rate

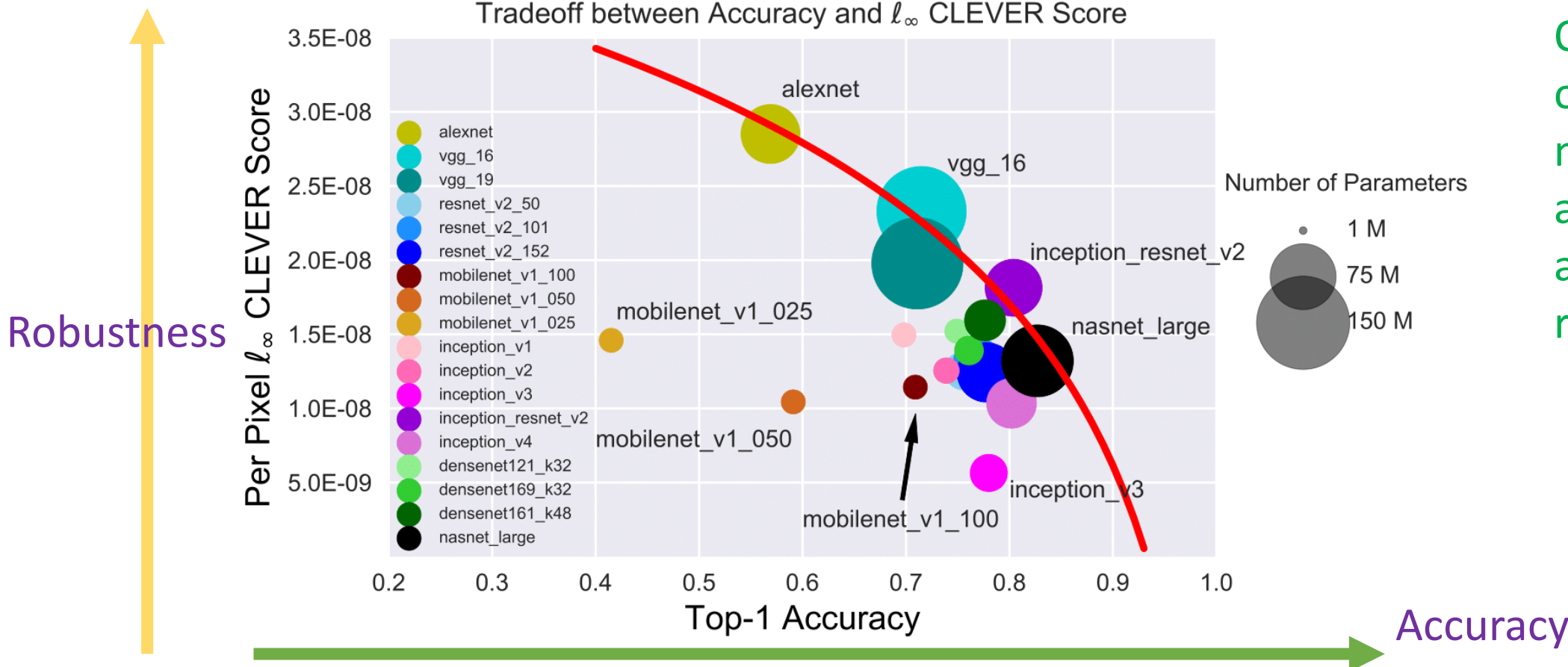


Source: [http://image-net.org/challenges/talks\\_2017/imagenet\\_ilsrvc2017\\_v1.0.pdf](http://image-net.org/challenges/talks_2017/imagenet_ilsrvc2017_v1.0.pdf)

Source: <https://qz.com/1034972/the-data-that-changed-the-direction-of-ai-research-and-possibly-the-world/>  
IBM Research AI

# Accuracy $\neq$ Adversarial Robustness

- Solely pursuing for high-accuracy AI model may get us in trouble...



Our benchmark on 18 ImageNet models reveals a tradeoff in accuracy and robustness

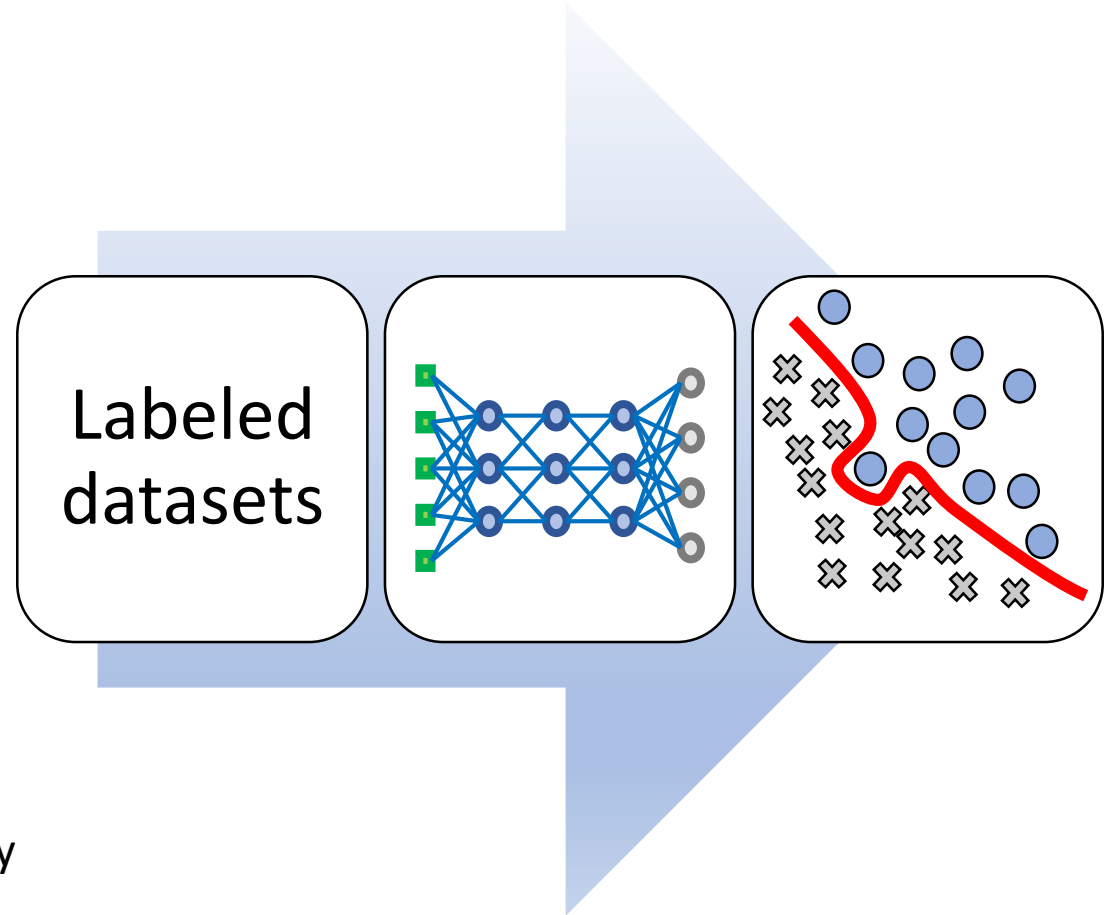
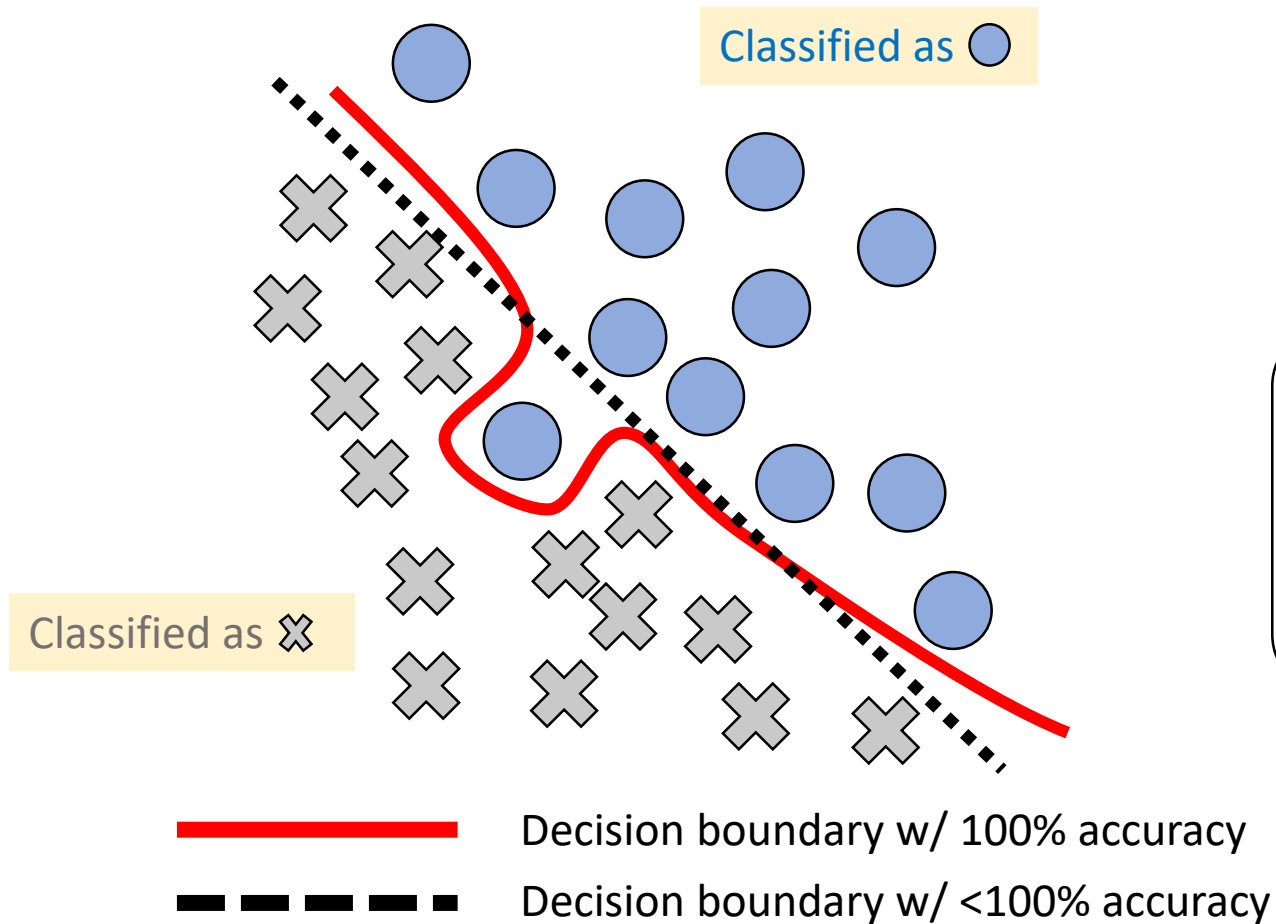


# How can we measure and improve adversarial robustness of my AI/ML model?

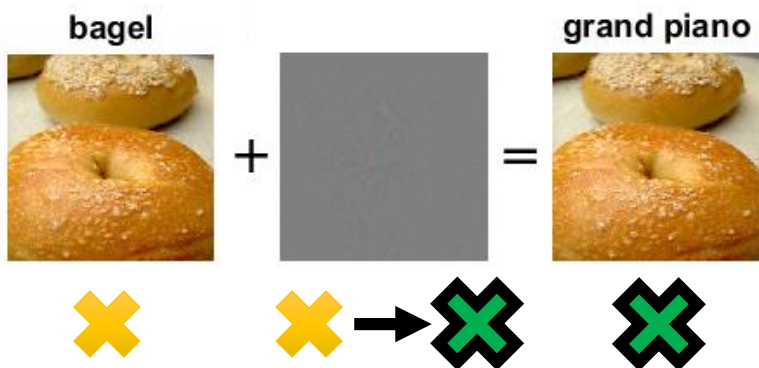
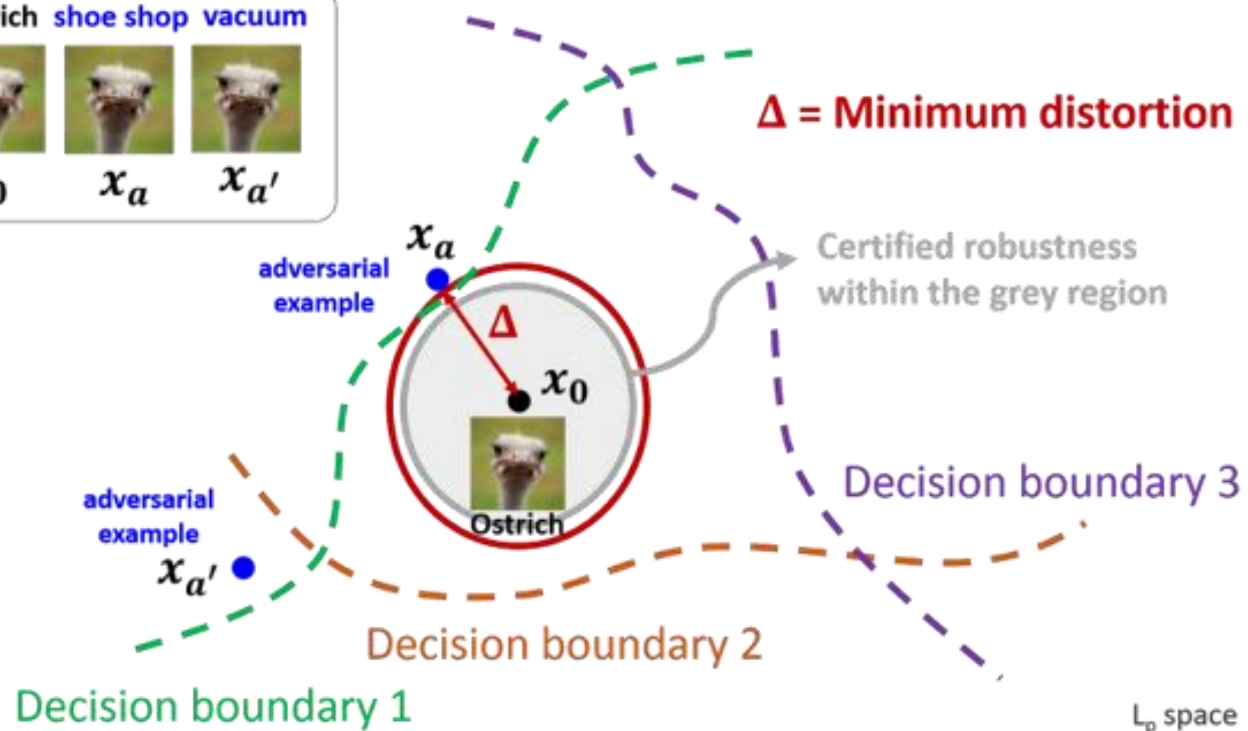
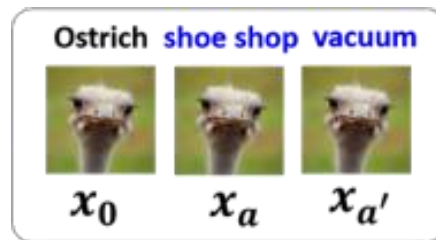
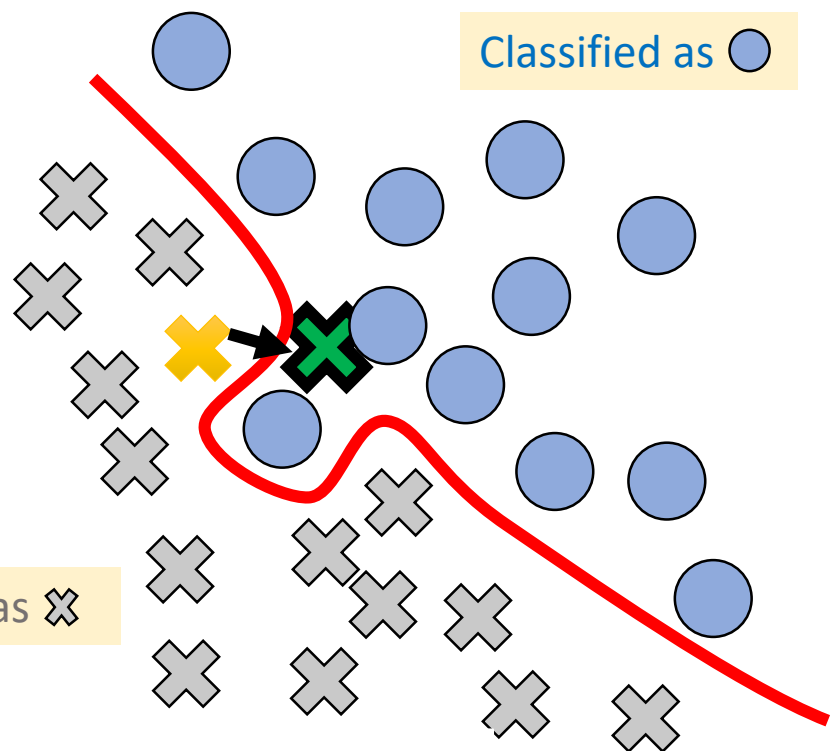
An explanation of origins of adversarial examples

The CLRVER score for robustness evaluation

# Learning to classify is all about drawing a line



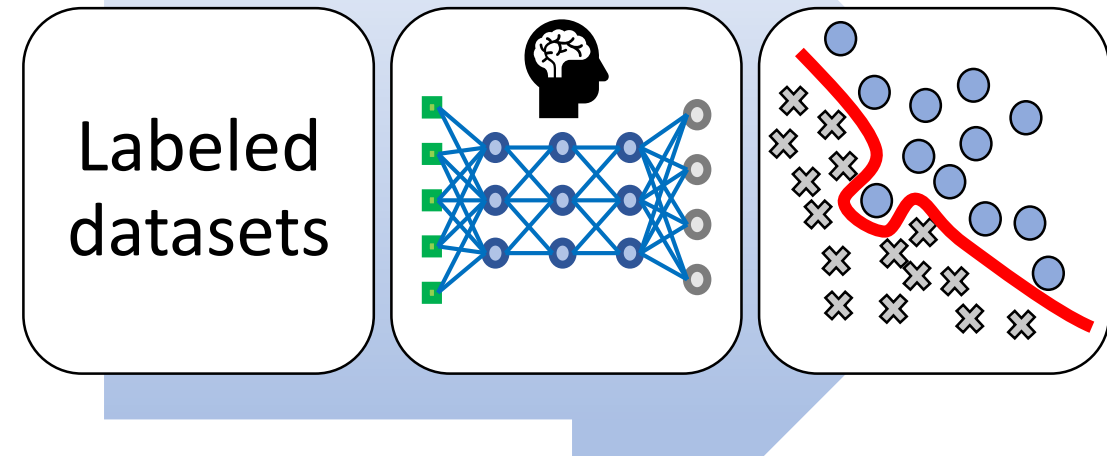
# Connecting adversarial examples to model robustness



- Robustness evaluation: how close a reference input is to the (closest) decision boundary

# Robustness evaluation is NOT easy

- We still don't fully understand how neural nets learn to predict
  - calling for interpretable AI
- Training data could be noisy and biased
  - calling for robust and fair AI
- Neural network architecture could be redundant and leading to vulnerable spots
  - calling for efficient and secure AI model
- Need for human-like machine perception and understanding
  - calling for bio-inspired AI model
- Attacks can also benefit and improve upon the progress in AI
  - calling for attack-independent evaluation



## Adversarial Examples Are Not Easily Detected: Bypassing Ten Detection Methods

Nicholas Carlini

David Wagner

## Obfuscated Gradients Give a False Sense of Security: Circumventing Defenses to Adversarial Examples

Anish Athalye<sup>\*1</sup> Nicholas Carlini<sup>\*2</sup> David Wagner<sup>2</sup>

# How do we evaluate adversarial robustness?

## • Game-based approach



- Specify a set of players (attacks and defenses)
- Benchmark the performance against each attacker-defender pair

○ The metric/rank could be exploited;



No guarantee on unseen threats and future attacks



## • Verification-based approach



- Attack-independent: does not use attacks for evaluation
- Can provide a robustness certificate for safety-critical or reliability-sensitive applications: e.g., no attacks can alter the decision of the AI model if the attack strength is limited



Optimal verification is provably difficult for large neural nets – computationally impractical

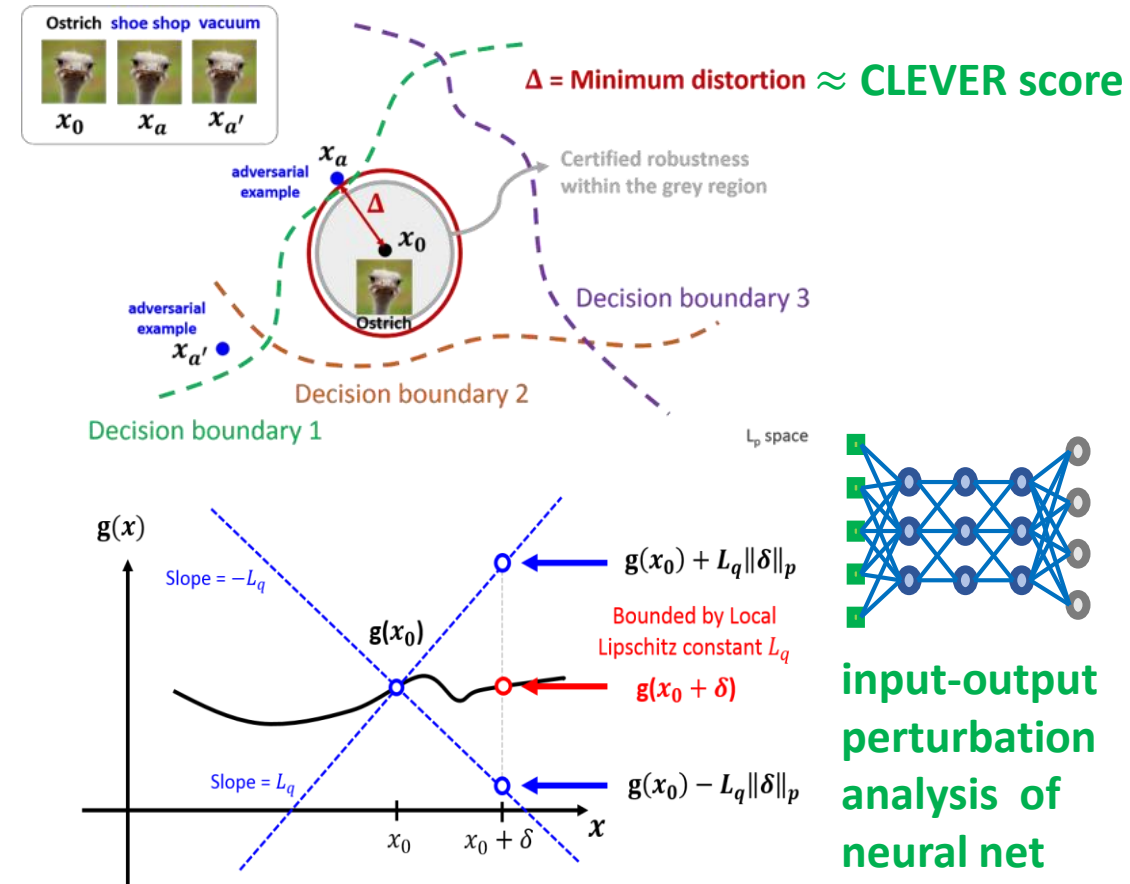
Research Prediction Competition

**NIPS 2017: Defense Against Adversarial Attack**  
Create an image classifier that is robust to adversarial attacks

Google Brain · 107 teams · 3 months ago

# CLEVER: a tale of two approaches

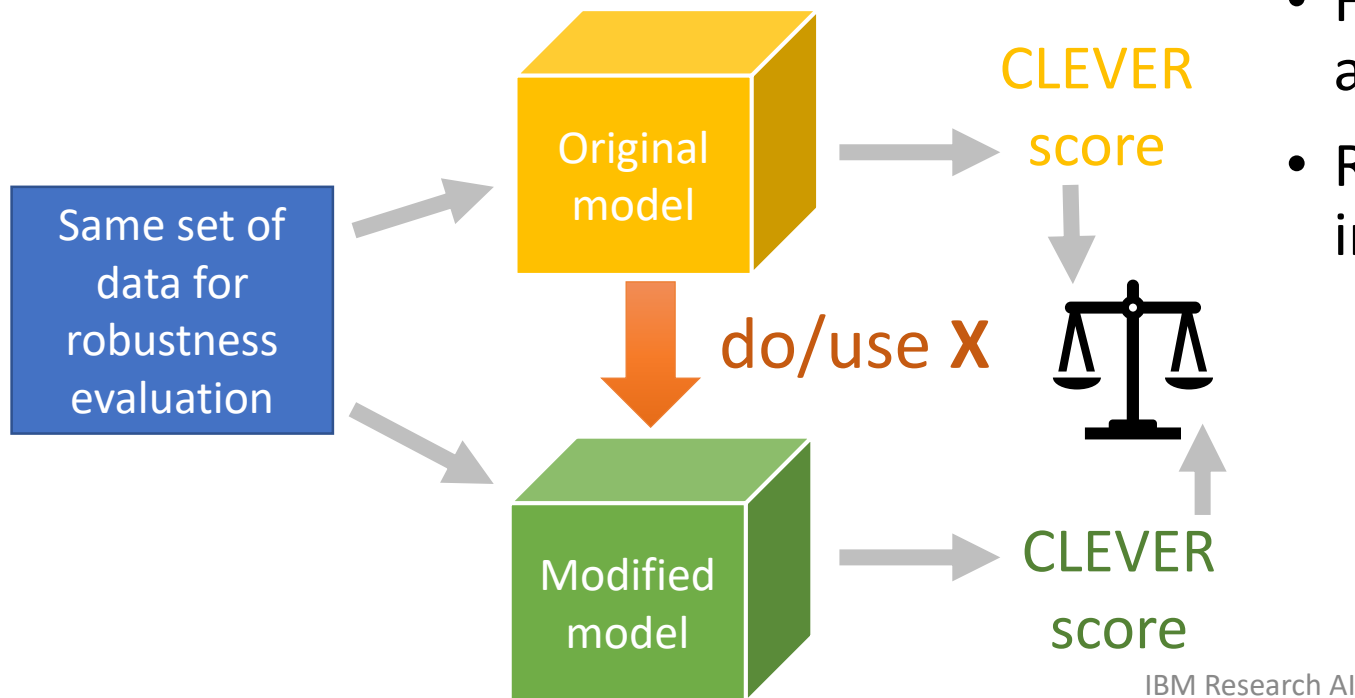
- An attack-independent, model-agnostic robustness metric that is efficient to compute
- Derived from theoretical robustness analysis for verification of neural networks: Cross Lipschitz Extreme Value for nEtwork Robustness
- Use of extreme value theory for efficient estimation of minimum distortion
- Scalable to large neural networks
- Open-source codes:  
<https://github.com/IBM/CLEVER-Robustness-Score>



# How do we use CLEVER?

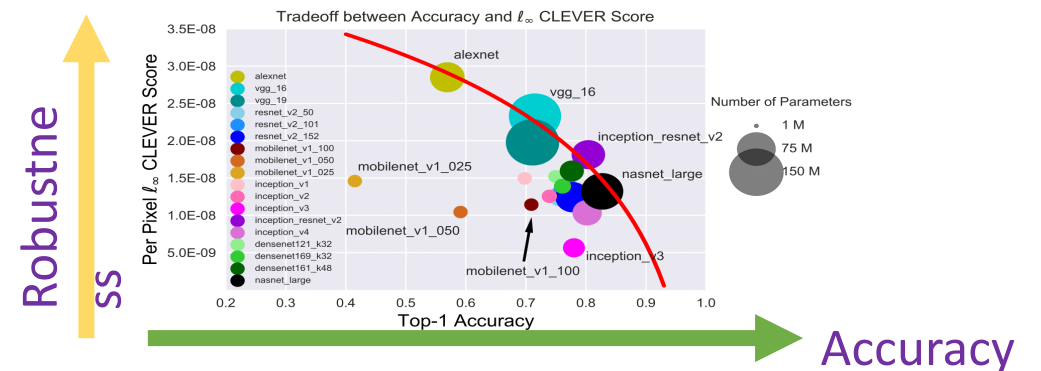
## Before-After robustness comparison

- Will my model become more robust if I do/use X?



## Other use cases

- Characterize the behaviors and properties of adversarial examples
- Hyperparameter selection for adversarial attacks and defenses
- Reward-driven model robustness improvement



# Examples of CLEVER

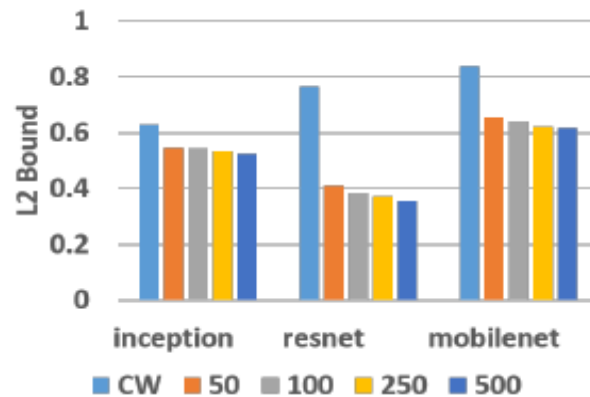
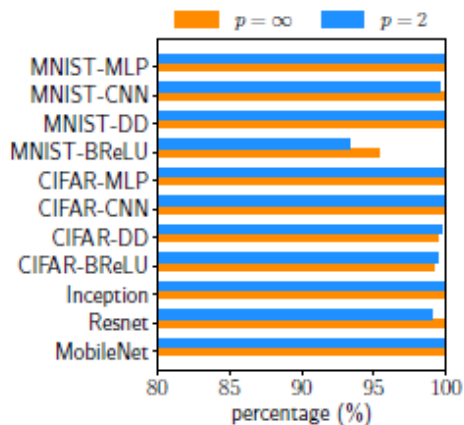
- CLEVER enables robustness comparison between different

☐ Threat models

☐ Datasets

☐ Neural network architectures

☐ Defense mechanisms



IBM Research AI

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## The Big Check

Attack imaginary banks' AI check image processing systems by distorting check digits and learn how IBM is working on mechanisms for judging the robustness of such systems. Play the game to see how much you can maximize your profits.

\*Please note that all the banks and checks shown in this game are purely fictional.

Start >

Congratulations, you earned \$500 more than your original check amount!

Yay!  
You earned the maximum possible amount!

Digit	Score
5	1.3691
0	1.6036
9	1.0457
8	1.5344
6	1.9969

Lowest CLEVER score

Original Check Image	Check Given To Bank	How Much The Bank Credits
4 6 /	4 6 /	\$961

Play Again

Learn More  
For more information on [Evaluating the Robustness of Neural Networks: An Extreme Value Theory Approach](#) visit the blog or view the paper.

Read Blog Post View Paper



# Where to Find CLEVER? It's ART

## Adversarial Robustness Toolbox (ART)

External: <https://github.com/IBM/adversarial-robustness-toolbox>

- Python library, 7K lines of code
- State-of-the-art attacks, defences and robustness metrics

```

from keras.datasets import mnist
from keras.models import load_model

from art.attacks import CarliniL2Attack
from art.classifier import KerasClassifier
from art.metrics import loss_sensitivity

# Load data
(_, _), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

# Load model and build classifier
model = load_model('my_favorite_keras_model.h5')
classifier = KerasClassifier((8, 1), model)

# Perform attack
attack = CarliniL2Attack(classifier)
adv_x_test = attack.generate(x_test)

# Compute metrics on model robustness
print(loss_sensitivity(classifier, x_test))
    
```

Load ART modules →

Load classifier model (Keras, TF, PyTorch etc) →

Perform attack →

Evaluate robustness →



## Open-source release @ RSA 2018:



- ~ 3.5K+ views of IBM blogs
- ~ 100+ news outlets covering release
- ~ 1.3M+ Social Media potential impressions
- ~ 5K+ views of GitHub repo

siliconANGLE: Attackers can fool AI programs. Here's how developers can fight back

ZDNet: IBM launches open-source library for securing AI systems

IBM ENTWICKELT WERKZEUGE GEGEN HACKERANGRIFFE DURCH "BÖSE" KI

Выпущена Adversarial Robustness Toolbox, открытая библиотека от IBM для защиты ИИ

IBM, AIシステムを保護するオープンソースライブラリ「Adversarial Robustness Toolbox」

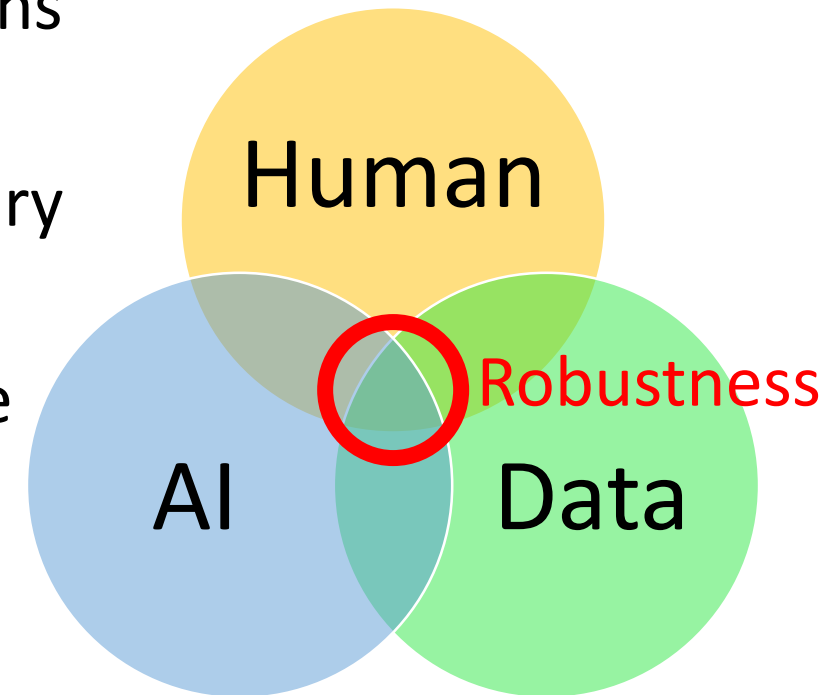
Adversarial Robustness Toolbox : IBM propose une boîte à outils open source pour sécuriser l'intelligence artificielle

IBM Adversarial Robustness Toolbox beschermt tegen kwaadaardige AI

Evasion attacks	Evasion defenses	Poisoning detection	Robustness metrics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FGSM</li> <li>• JSMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feature squeezing</li> <li>• Spatial smoothing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detection based on clustering activations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CLEVER</li> <li>• Empirical robustness</li> </ul>

# Take-aways

- Adversarial robustness is a new AI standard
  - ❑ Robustness does not come for free: adversarial examples exist in digital space, physical world, and different domains
  - ❑ High accuracy  $\neq$  Good robustness
  - ❑ Arms race: adversary-aware AI v.s. AI for adversary
- How to evaluate the robustness of my AI model?
  - ❑ CLEVER: an attack-independent robustness score
  - ❑ Robustness comparison in before-after setting
  - ❑ Where to find CLEVER? It's ART!



# Beyond Robustness: Trusted AI

## Trusted AI

IBM Research is building and enabling AI solutions people can trust

As AI advances, and humans and AI systems increasingly work together, it is essential that we trust the output of these systems to inform our decisions. Alongside policy considerations and business efforts, science has a central role to play: developing and applying tools to wire AI systems for trust. IBM Research's comprehensive strategy addresses multiple dimensions of trust to enable AI solutions that inspire confidence.

### Robustness

We are working to ensure the security and reliability of AI systems by exposing and fixing their vulnerabilities: identifying new attacks and defense, designing new adversarial training methods to strengthen against attack, and developing new metric to evaluate robustness.

[View publications](#)

### Fairness

To encourage the adoption of AI, we must ensure it does not take on and amplify our biases. We are creating methodologies to detect and mitigate bias through the life cycle of AI applications.

[View publications](#)

### Explainability

Knowing how an AI system arrives at an outcome is key to trust, particularly for enterprise AI. To improve transparency, we are researching local and global interpretability of models and their output, training for interpretable models and visualization of information flow within models, and teaching explanations.

[View publications](#)

### Lineage

Lineage services can infuse trust in AI systems by ensuring all their components and events are trackable. We are developing services like instrumentation and event generation, scalable event ingestion and management, and efficient lineage query services to manage the complete lifecycle of AI systems.

[View publications](#)

# Acknowledgement

- Collaborators: Tsui-Wei Weng(MIT), Luca Daniel(MIT), Honnge Chen(MIT) Huan Zhang(UCLA), Cho-Jui Hsieh(UCLA), Jinfeng Yi(JD AI), Yupeng Gao(IBM), Bhanukiran Vinzamuri(IBM), Sijia Liu(IBM), Yash Sharma, Su Dong, Chun-Chen Tu(UMich), Paishun Ting(Umich)
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- IBM AI-Security Group: Ian Molloy, Mathieu Sinn, and their teams
- IBM Big Check Demo: Casey Dugan and her team
- IBM DLaaS Group: Evelyn Duesterwald and her team

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