



Cyber Security and AI

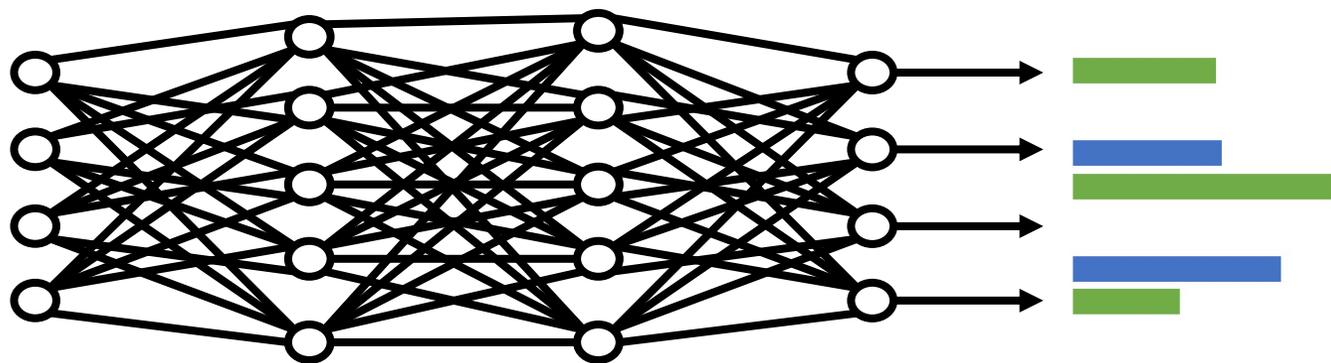
Dr. Britta Hale



Cybersecurity and Machine Learning

- How to break ML's security
 - How to secure ML
 - How to use ML to improve cybersecurity
- 

Does the training work?

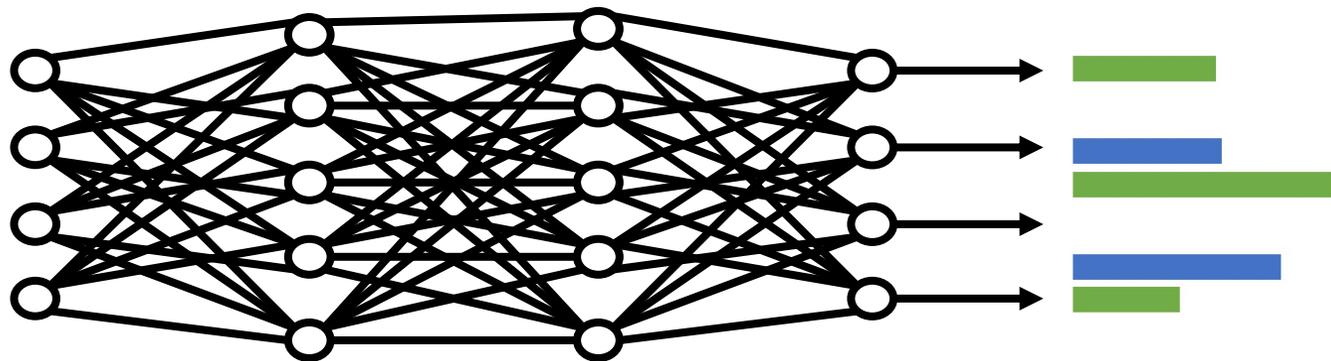


Accuracy

Can the training be circumvented?

Can the model be misinterpreted?

Can the model be abused?



Everything
Else

Attacks During Training

e.g.

- Poisoning
- Trojans/Backdoors

A perfect memory...

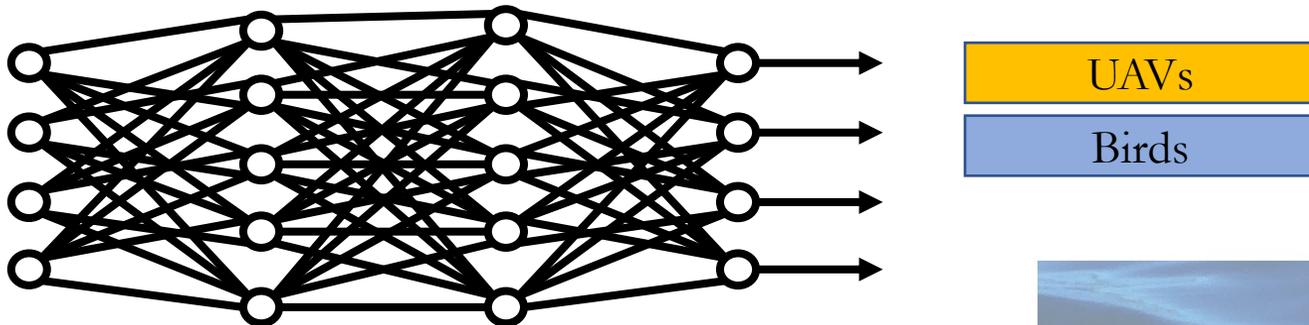


<https://www.nps.gov/safr/learn/news/free-volunteer-docent-training-tuesday-may-28-2019.htm>

Poisoning

Integrity

- Confidence reduction
do not change a class but highly impact the confidence
- Misclassification
change a class without any specific target
- Targeted misclassification
change a class to a particular target



Poisoning

- Source/target misclassification
change a particular source to a particular target
- Universal misclassification
change any source to particular target



“panda”
57.7% confidence

+ .007 ×



“nematode”
8.2% confidence

=



“gibbon”
99.3 % confidence

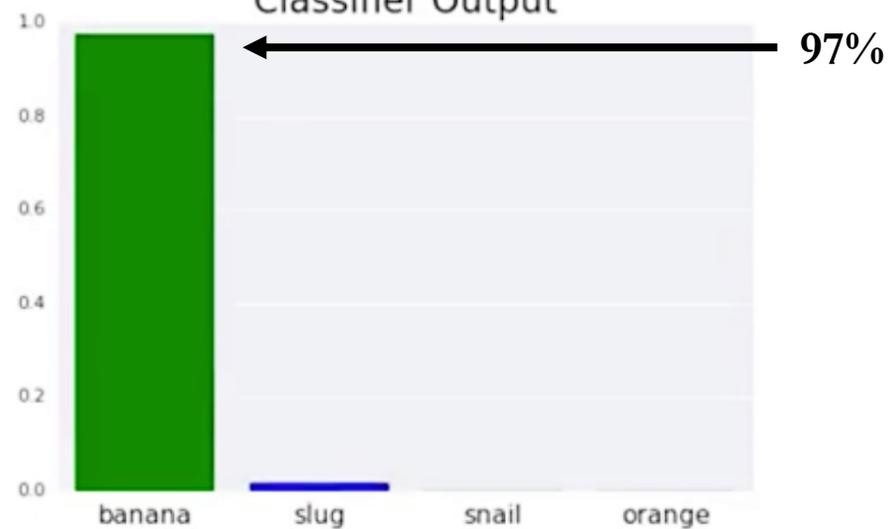
place sticker on table



Classifier Input



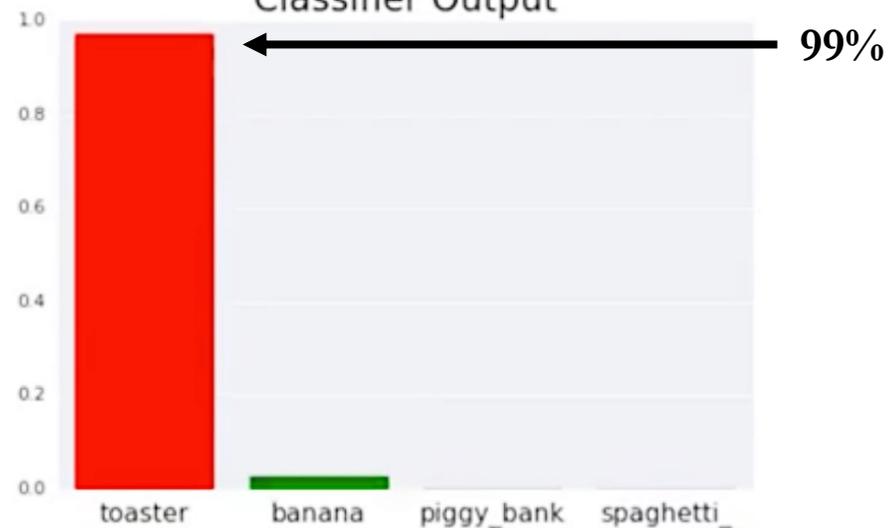
Classifier Output



Classifier Input



Classifier Output



Trojans/Backdoor

1. Inverse network to create a trojan trigger
2. Retrain model with malicious data
3. Real inputs which activate the trojan trigger generate malicious behavior

Access to original dataset not necessarily required

Retraining can take minutes/hours
(vs. weeks/months for original model)



Defense

1. Outlier detection

How to define an outlier?

What about data that was injected before filtering rules?

2. Test newly added training samples against current model for accuracy

What about trojans?



DATA



ISSIE LAPOWSKY

SECURITY 03.17.2018 12:20 PM

Cambridge Analytica Took 50M Facebook Users' Data—And Both Companies Owe Answers

The New York Times

Facebook and Cambridge Analytica: What You Need to Know as Fallout Widens

By Kevin Granville

March 19, 2018



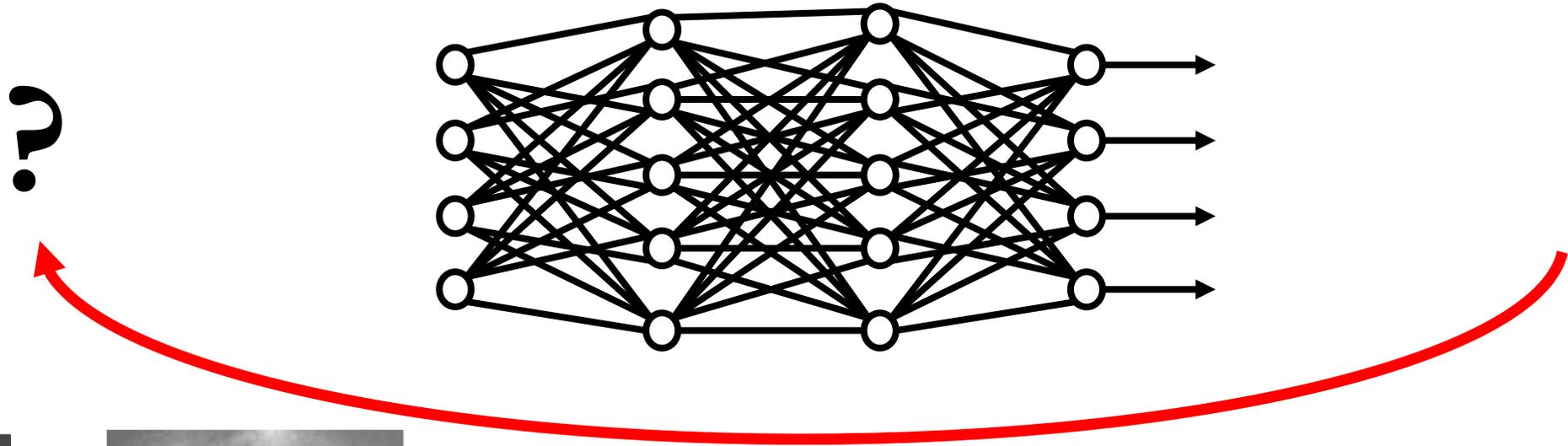
Attacks During Production

e.g.

- Inference
- Evasion

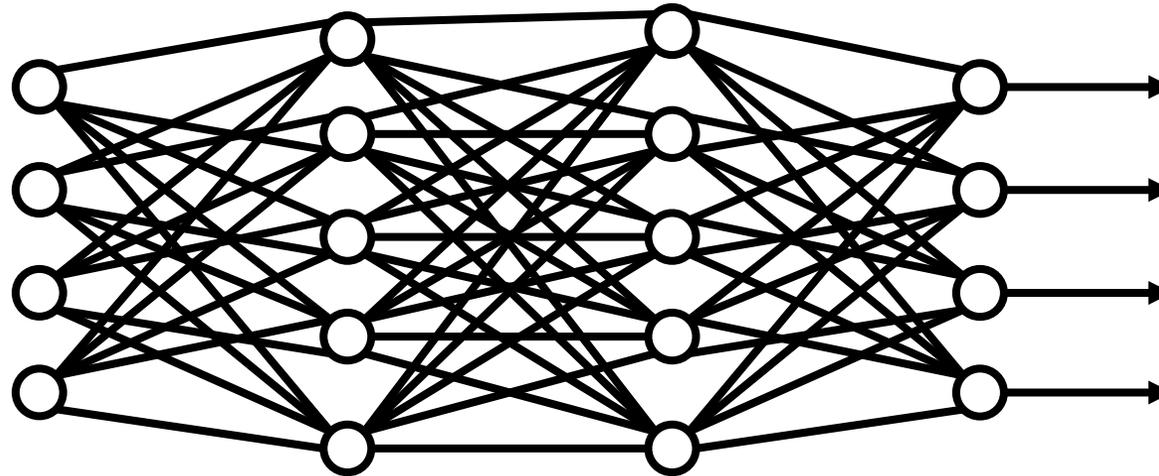
Inference

- Acquire information about dataset



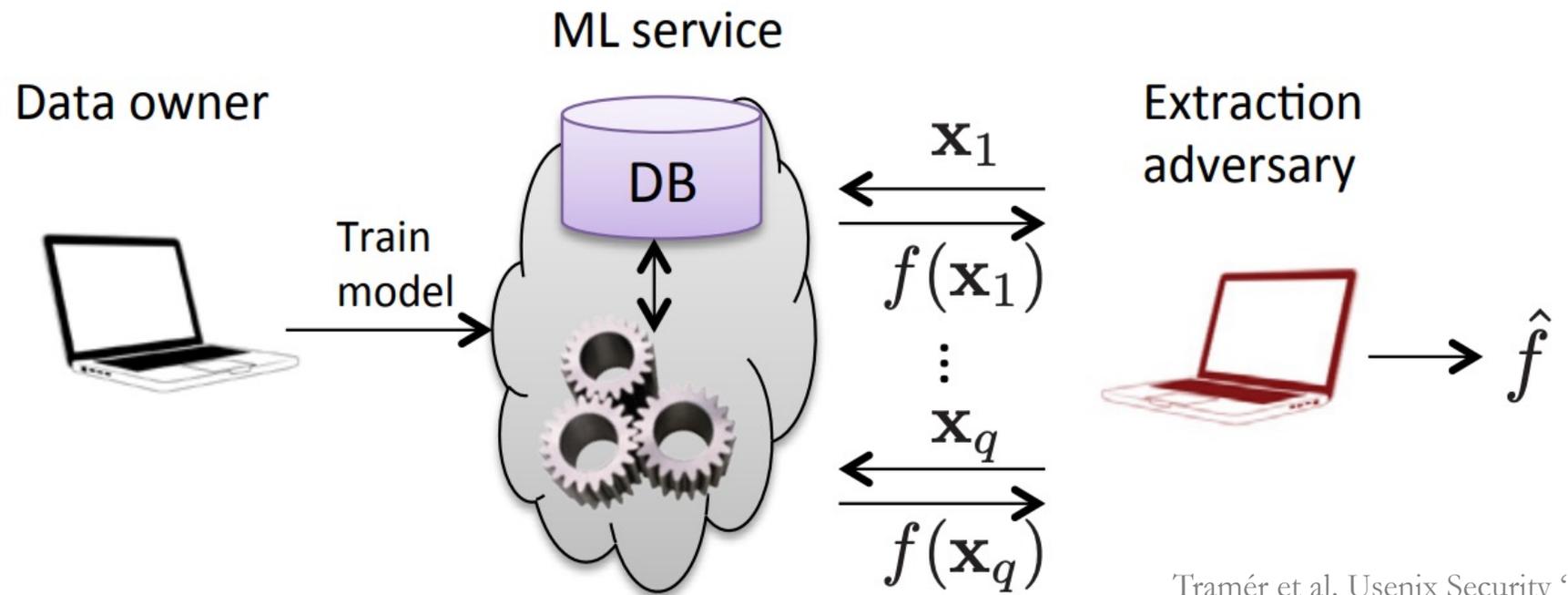
Inference

- Acquire information about dataset
- Membership inference / data attributes



Inference

- Acquire information about dataset
- Membership inference / data attributes
- Model Extraction



Evasion

Does not shift classifier boundary, but pushes poisoning into dataset

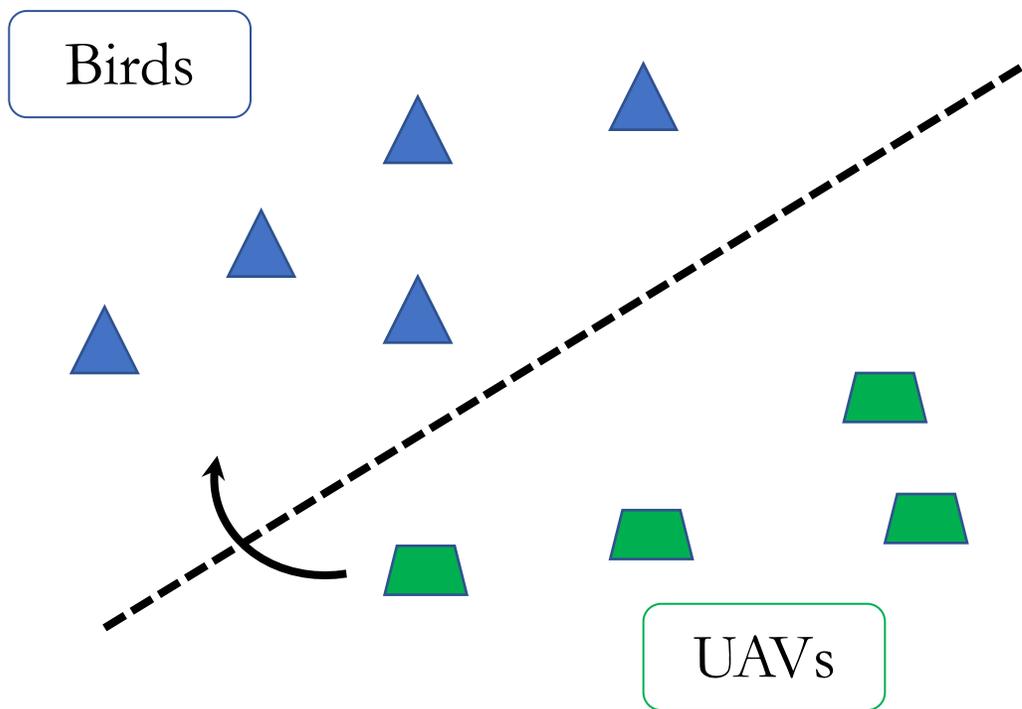
Evasion

To classify Birds as UAVs:

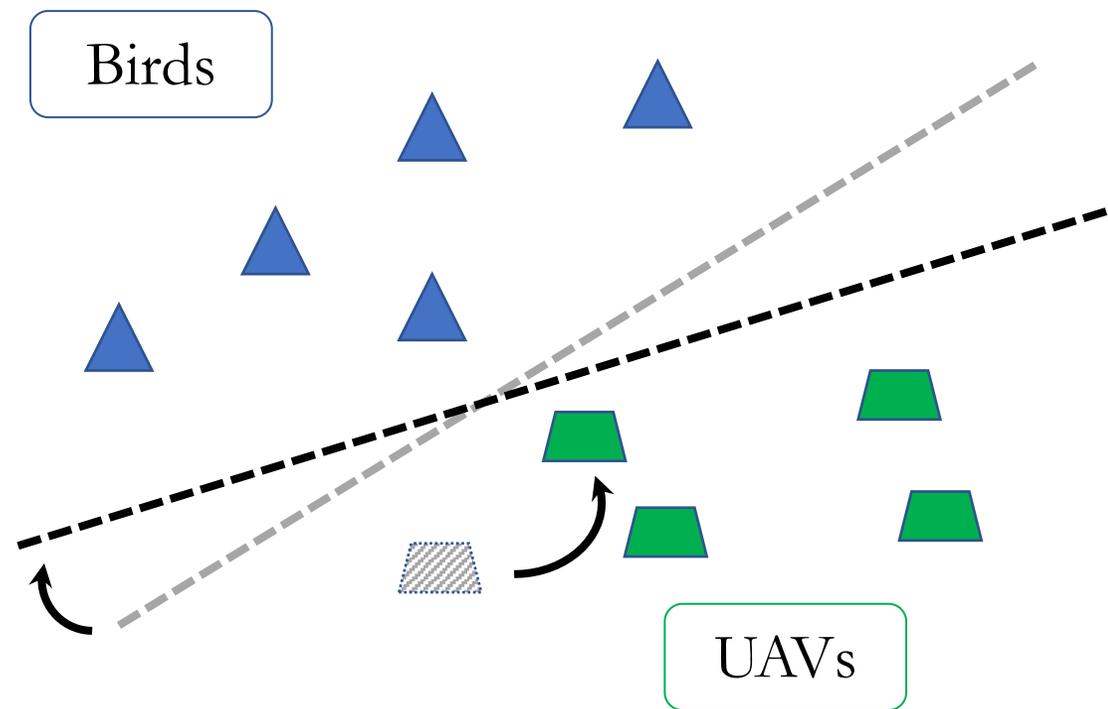
1. Change some UAVs to look closer to Birds
2. Keep UAVs labelled as UAVs
3. Add changed UAVs to training pool

Does not shift classifier boundary, but pushes poisoning into dataset

Evasion



Poisoning





Defense

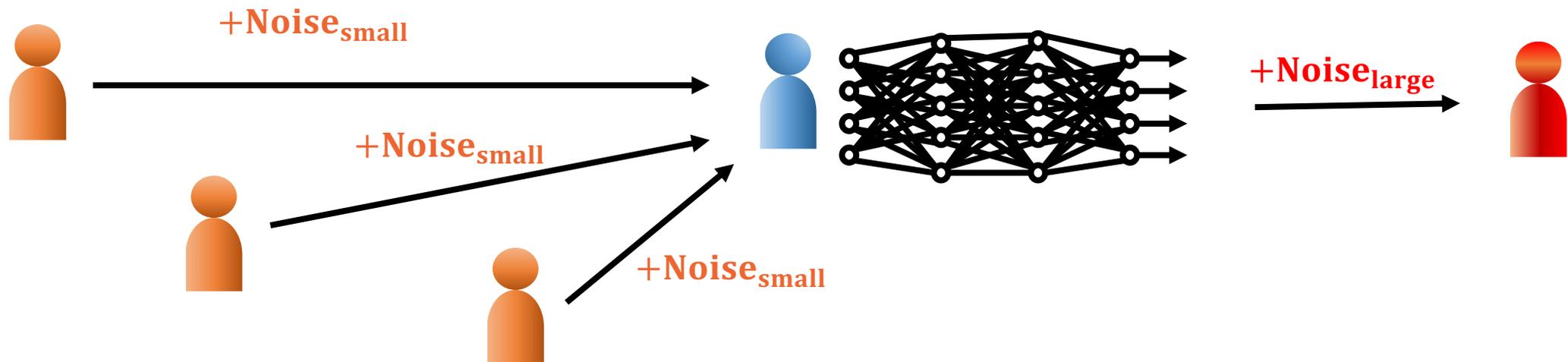
1. Differential Privacy



Defense

1. Differential Privacy

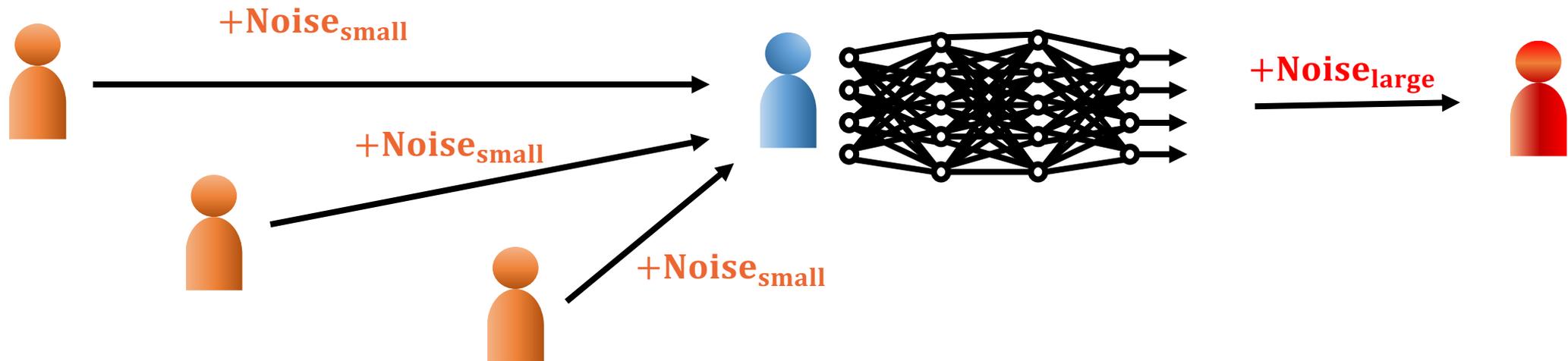
Goal: Try to hide individual data points



Defense

1. Differential Privacy

Problem: Model may become imbalanced



Defense

1. Differential Privacy
2. Don't force guessing (“null” class)

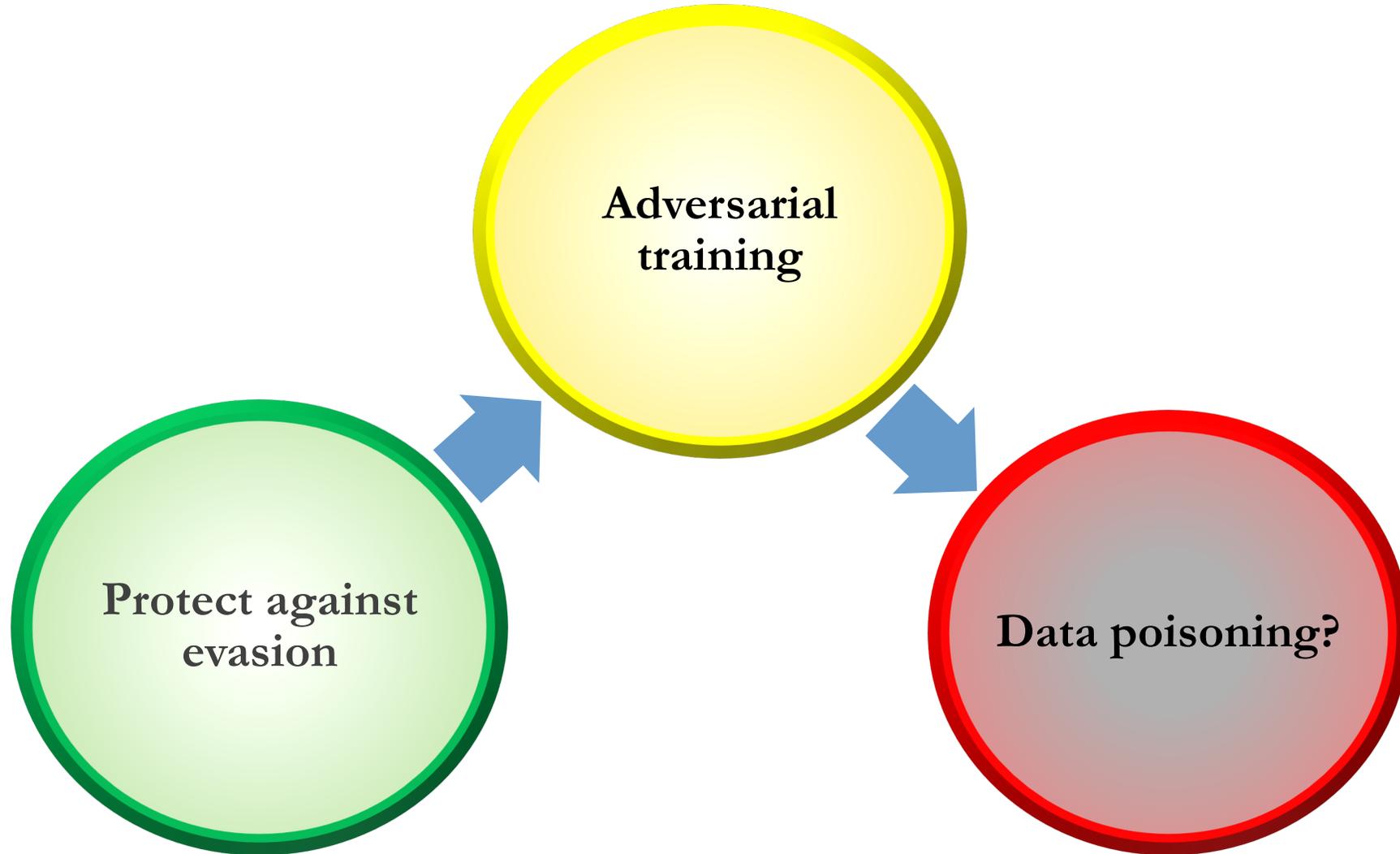
Human overhead

3. Adversarial training

What if the adversary uses different examples?

What if you train on too many adversarial examples?

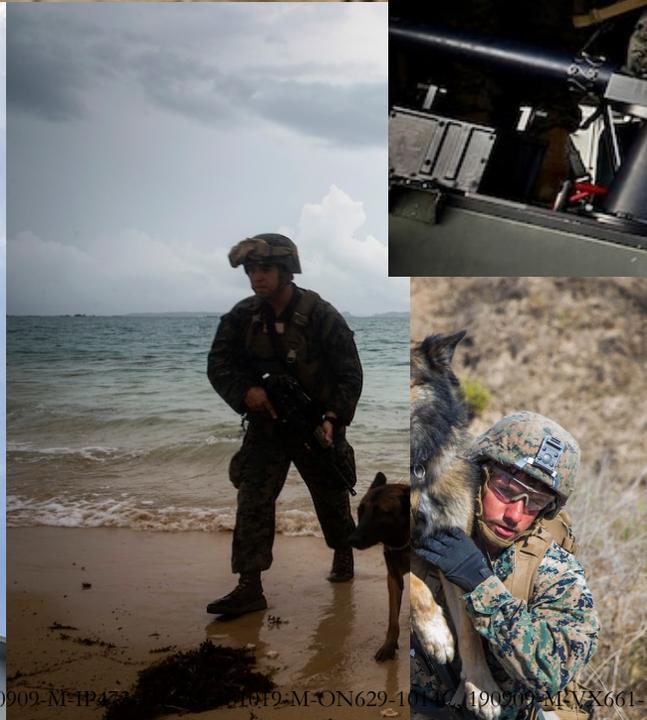
Poisoning vs. Evasion





Human-in-the-loop
experiment





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DevSecOps-AI





Q&A
Cyber Security and AI

