advertorch

Dec 05, 2019

User Guide


adver
torch

CHAPTER 1

Installation

1.1 Latest version (v0.1)

Installing AdverTorch itself

We developed AdverTorch under Python 3.6 and PyTorch 1.0.0 & 0.4.1. To install AdverTorch, simply run

```
pip install advertorch
```

or clone the repo and run

```
python setup.py install
```

To install the package in "editable" mode:

```
pip install -e .
```

1.2 Setting up the testing environments

Some attacks are tested against implementations in [Foolbox](https://github.com/bethgelab/foolbox) or [CleverHans](https://github.com/tensorflow/cleverhans) to ensure correctness. Currently, they are tested under the following versions of related libraries.

```
conda install -c anaconda tensorflow-gpu==1.11.0
pip install git+https://github.com/tensorflow/cleverhans.
↪git@336b9f4ed95dccc7f0d12d338c2038c53786ab70
pip install Keras==2.2.2
pip install foolbox==1.3.2
```

CHAPTER 2

Attack, Defense, and BPDA

[ ]:
```
# Copyright (c) 2018-present, Royal Bank of Canada and other authors.
# See the AUTHORS.txt file for a list of contributors.
# All rights reserved.
#
# This source code is licensed under the license found in the
# LICENSE file in the root directory of this source tree.
#
```

[1]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

import os
import argparse
import torch
import torch.nn as nn

from advertorch.utils import predict_from_logits
from advertorch_examples.utils import get_mnist_test_loader
from advertorch_examples.utils import _imshow

torch.manual_seed(0)
use_cuda = torch.cuda.is_available()
device = torch.device("cuda" if use_cuda else "cpu")
```

2.1 Load model that is trained with `tut_train_mnist.py`

[2]:
```
from advertorch.test_utils import LeNet5
from advertorch_examples.utils import TRAINED_MODEL_PATH

filename = "mnist_lenet5_clntrained.pt"
# filename = "mnist_lenet5_advtrained.pt"
```

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```
model = LeNet5()
model.load_state_dict(
    torch.load(os.path.join(TRAINED_MODEL_PATH, filename)))
model.to(device)
model.eval()
```

```
/home/gavin/anaconda3/envs/dev/lib/python3.6/site-packages/h5py/__init__.py:36:␣
↪FutureWarning: Conversion of the second argument of issubdtype from `float` to `np.
↪floating` is deprecated. In future, it will be treated as `np.float64 == np.
↪dtype(float).type`.
  from ._conv import register_converters as _register_converters
```

[2]:
```
LeNet5(
  (conv1): Conv2d(1, 32, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (relu1): ReLU(inplace)
  (maxpool1): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_
↪mode=False)
  (conv2): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
  (relu2): ReLU(inplace)
  (maxpool2): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_
↪mode=False)
  (linear1): Linear(in_features=3136, out_features=200, bias=True)
  (relu3): ReLU(inplace)
  (linear2): Linear(in_features=200, out_features=10, bias=True)
)
```

2.2 Load data

[3]:
```
batch_size = 5
loader = get_mnist_test_loader(batch_size=batch_size)
for cln_data, true_label in loader:
    break
cln_data, true_label = cln_data.to(device), true_label.to(device)
```

2.3 Construct a LinfPGDAttack adversary instance

[4]:
```
from advertorch.attacks import LinfPGDAttack

adversary = LinfPGDAttack(
    model, loss_fn=nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction="sum"), eps=0.15,
    nb_iter=40, eps_iter=0.01, rand_init=True, clip_min=0.0, clip_max=1.0,
    targeted=False)
```

2.4 Perform untargeted attack

[5]:
```
adv_untargeted = adversary.perturb(cln_data, true_label)
```

2.5 Perform targeted attack

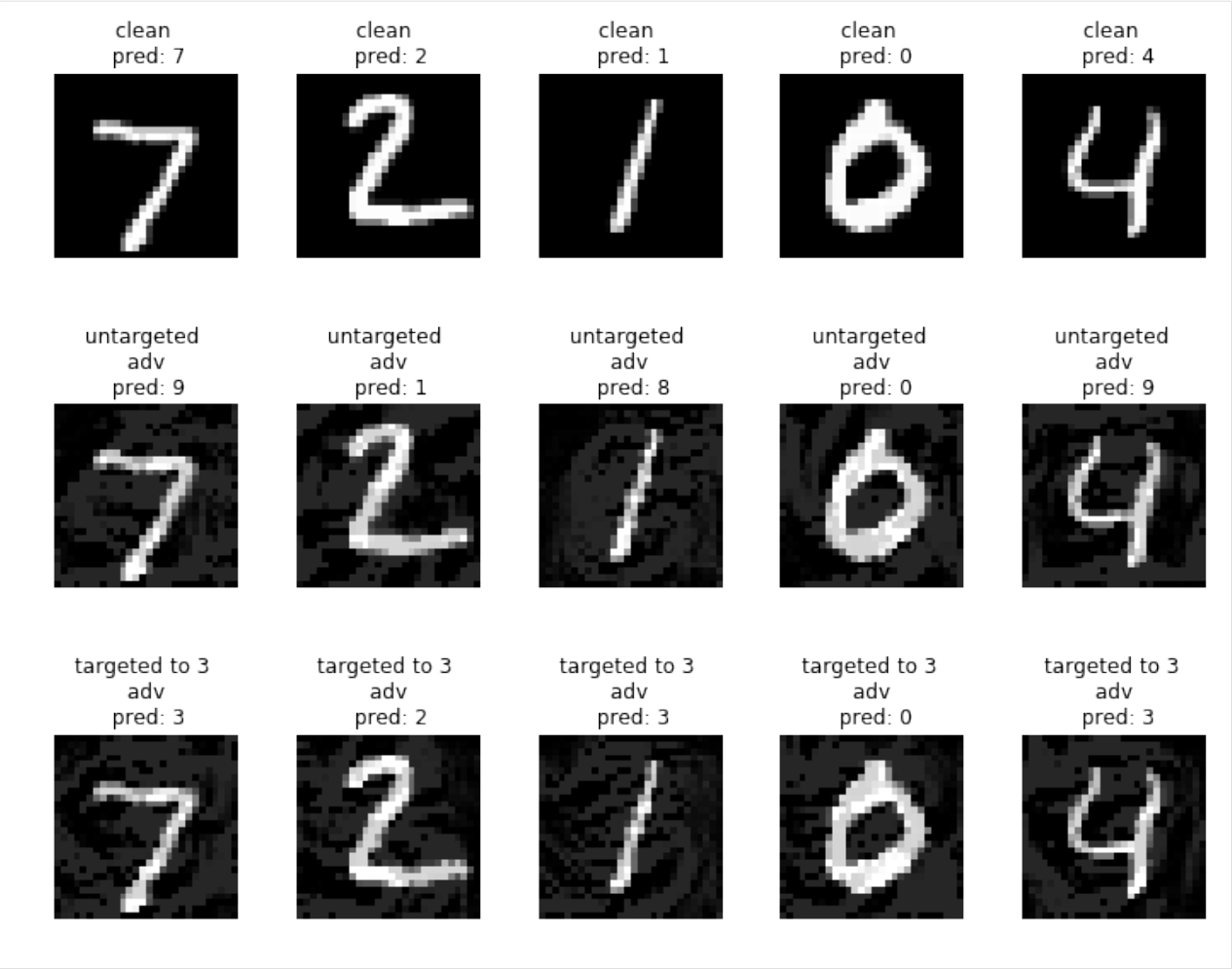
[6]:
```
target = torch.ones_like(true_label) * 3
adversary.targeted = True
adv_targeted = adversary.perturb(cln_data, target)
```

2.6 Visualization of attacks

[7]:
```
pred_cln = predict_from_logits(model(cln_data))
pred_untargeted_adv = predict_from_logits(model(adv_untargeted))
pred_targeted_adv = predict_from_logits(model(adv_targeted))

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
for ii in range(batch_size):
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1)
    _imshow(cln_data[ii])
    plt.title("clean \n pred: {}".format(pred_cln[ii]))
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size)
    _imshow(adv_untargeted[ii])
    plt.title("untargeted \n adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_untargeted_adv[ii]))
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size * 2)
    _imshow(adv_targeted[ii])
    plt.title("targeted to 3 \n adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_targeted_adv[ii]))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



2.7 Construct defenses based on preprocessing

[8]:
```
from advertorch.defenses import MedianSmoothing2D
from advertorch.defenses import BitSqueezing
from advertorch.defenses import JPEGFilter

bits_squeezing = BitSqueezing(bit_depth=5)
median_filter = MedianSmoothing2D(kernel_size=3)
jpeg_filter = JPEGFilter(10)

defense = nn.Sequential(
    jpeg_filter,
    bits_squeezing,
    median_filter,
)
```

2.8 Process the inputs using the defense

here we use the previous untargeted attack as the running example.

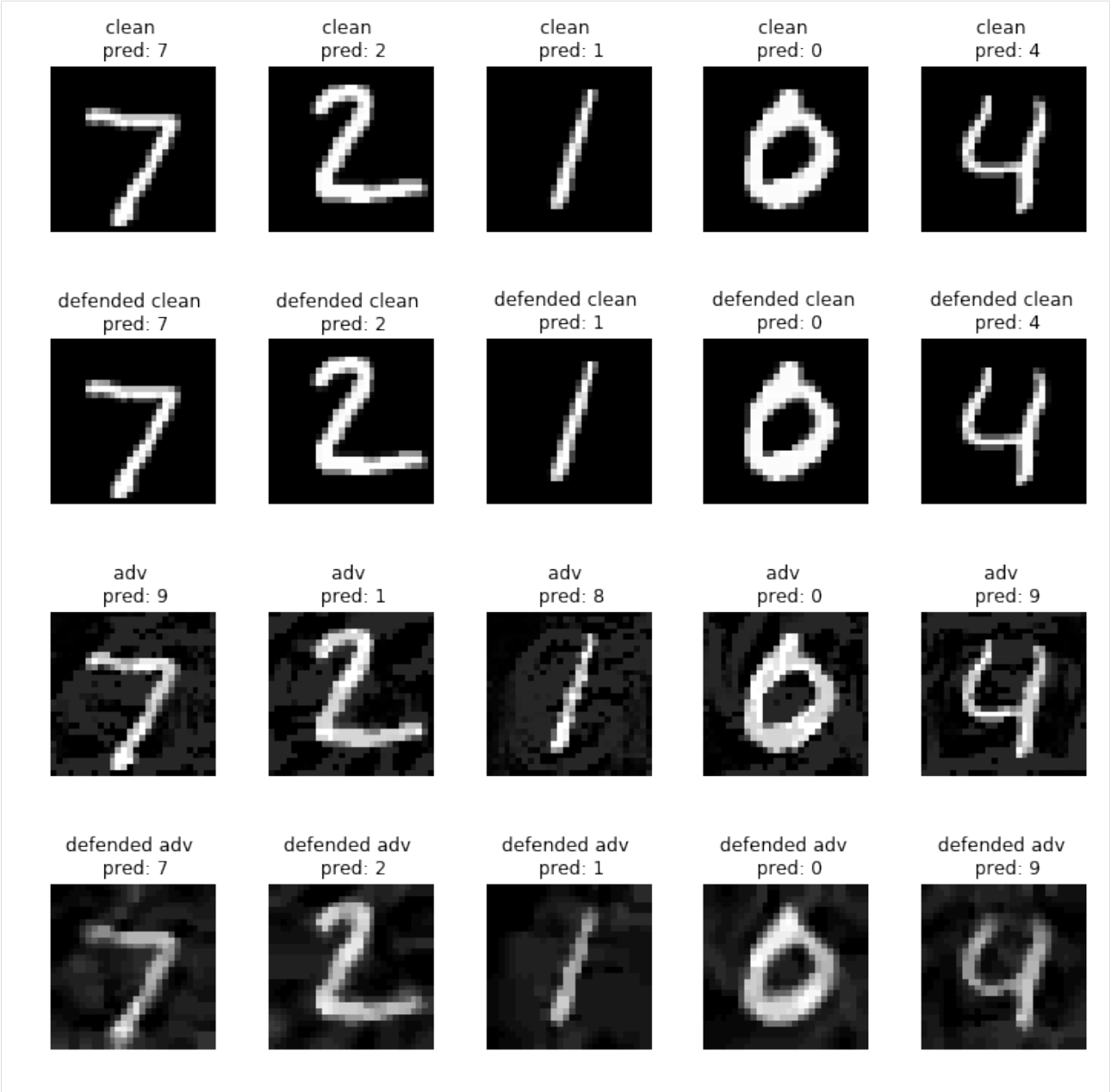
[9]:
```
adv = adv_untargeted
adv_defended = defense(adv)
cln_defended = defense(cln_data)
```

2.9 Visualization of defenses

[10]:
```
pred_cln = predict_from_logits(model(cln_data))
pred_cln_defended = predict_from_logits(model(cln_defended))
pred_adv = predict_from_logits(model(adv))
pred_adv_defended = predict_from_logits(model(adv_defended))


import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
for ii in range(batch_size):
    plt.subplot(4, batch_size, ii + 1)
    _imshow(cln_data[ii])
    plt.title("clean \n pred: {}".format(pred_cln[ii]))
    plt.subplot(4, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size)
    _imshow(cln_data[ii])
    plt.title("defended clean \n pred: {}".format(pred_cln_defended[ii]))
    plt.subplot(4, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size * 2)
    _imshow(adv[ii])
    plt.title("adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_adv[ii]))
    plt.subplot(4, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size * 3)
    _imshow(adv_defended[ii])
    plt.title("defended adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_adv_defended[ii]))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



2.10 BPDA (Backward Pass Differentiable Approximation)

BPDA is a method proposed in [1], which can be used to attack non-differentiable preprocessing based defenses. Here we use $f(x)$ to denote a non-differentiable component, and $g(x)$ to denote a differentiable component that is similar to $f(x)$. In BPDA, $f(x)$ is used in forward computation, and in the backward computation $g(x)$ is used to propagate down the gradients.

Here we use BPDA to perform adaptive attack towards the defenses we used above.

[1] Athalye, A., Carlini, N. & Wagner, D.. (2018). Obfuscated Gradients Give a False Sense of Security: Circumventing Defenses to Adversarial Examples. Proceedings of the 35th International Conference on Machine Learning, in PMLR 80:274-283

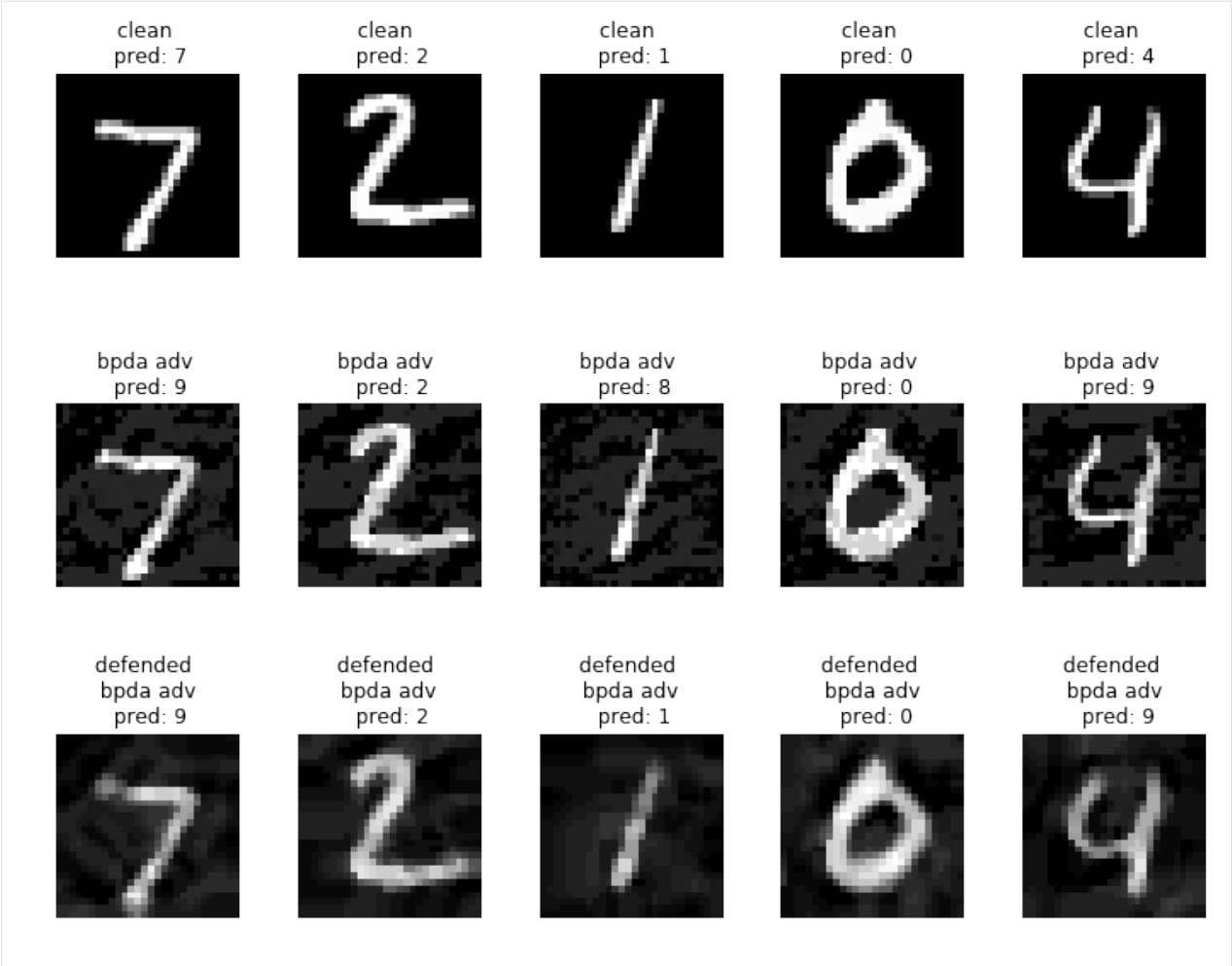
[11]:
```
from advertorch.bpda import BPDAWrapper
defense_withbpda = BPDAWrapper(defense, forwardsub=lambda x: x)
defended_model = nn.Sequential(defense_withbpda, model)
bpda_adversary = LinfPGDAttack(
    defended_model, loss_fn=nn.CrossEntropyLoss(reduction="sum"), eps=0.15,
    nb_iter=1000, eps_iter=0.005, rand_init=True, clip_min=0.0, clip_max=1.0,
    targeted=False)


bpda_adv = bpda_adversary.perturb(cln_data, true_label)
bpda_adv_defended = defense(bpda_adv)
```

[12]:
```
pred_cln = predict_from_logits(model(cln_data))
pred_bpda_adv = predict_from_logits(model(bpda_adv))
pred_bpda_adv_defended = predict_from_logits(model(bpda_adv_defended))


import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
for ii in range(batch_size):
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1)
    _imshow(cln_data[ii])
    plt.title("clean \n pred: {}".format(pred_cln[ii]))
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size)
    _imshow(bpda_adv[ii])
    plt.title("bpda adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_bpda_adv[ii]))
    plt.subplot(3, batch_size, ii + 1 + batch_size * 2)
    _imshow(bpda_adv_defended[ii])
    plt.title("defended \n bpda adv \n pred: {}".format(
        pred_bpda_adv_defended[ii]))

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```


clean
pred: 7
clean
pred: 2
clean
pred: 1
clean
pred: 0
clean
pred: 4
bpda adv
pred: 9
bpda adv
pred: 2
bpda adv
pred: 8
bpda adv
pred: 0
bpda adv
pred: 9
defended
bpda adv
pred: 9
defended
bpda adv
pred: 2
defended
bpda adv
pred: 1
defended
bpda adv
pred: 0
defended
bpda adv
pred: 9

CHAPTER 3

advertorch.attacks

3.1 Attacks

Attack	Abstract base class for all attack classes.
GradientAttack	Perturbs the input with gradient (not gradient sign) of the loss wrt the input.
GradientSignAttack	One step fast gradient sign method (Goodfellow et al, 2014).
FastFeatureAttack	Fast attack against a target internal representation of a model using gradient descent (Sabour et al.
L2BasicIterativeAttack	Like GradientAttack but with several steps for each epsilon.
LinfBasicIterativeAttack	Like GradientSignAttack but with several steps for each epsilon.
PGDAttack	The projected gradient descent attack (Madry et al, 2017).
LinfPGDAttack	PGD Attack with order=Linf
L2PGDAttack	PGD Attack with order=L2
L1PGDAttack	PGD Attack with order=L1
LinfSPSAAttack	SPSA Attack (Uesato et al.
FABAttack	Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack (Linf, L2, L1) https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044
LinfFABAttack	Linf - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044
L2FABAttack	L2 - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044
L1FABAttack	L1 - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044
SparseL1DescentAttack	SparseL1Descent Attack
MomentumIterativeAttack	The Momentum Iterative Attack (Dong et al.

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

LinfMomentumIterativeAttack	The Linf Momentum Iterative Attack Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.06081.pdf
L2MomentumIterativeAttack	The L2 Momentum Iterative Attack Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.06081.pdf
CarliniWagnerL2Attack	The Carlini and Wagner L2 Attack, https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.04644
ElasticNetL1Attack	The ElasticNet L1 Attack, https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.04114
DDNL2Attack	The decoupled direction and norm attack (Rony et al, 2018).
LBFGSAttack	The attack that uses L-BFGS to minimize the distance of the original and perturbed images
SinglePixelAttack	Single Pixel Attack Algorithm 1 in https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.06299.pdf
LocalSearchAttack	Local Search Attack Algorithm 3 in https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.06299.pdf
SpatialTransformAttack	Spatially Transformed Attack (Xiao et al.
JacobianSaliencyMapAttack	Jacobian Saliency Map Attack This includes Algorithm 1 and 3 in v1, https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.07528v1

3.2 Detailed description

class advertorch.attacks.**Attack**(*predict*, *loss_fn*, *clip_min*, *clip_max*)

Abstract base class for all attack classes.

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function that takes .
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.

perturb(*self*, *x*, ***kwargs*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**GradientAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

Perturbs the input with gradient (not gradient sign) of the loss wrt the input.

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – attack step size.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.

- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – indicate if this is a targeted attack.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Given examples (x, y), returns their adversarial counterparts with an attack length of eps.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor. - if None and self.targeted=False, compute y as predicted labels.
  - if self.targeted=True, then y must be the targeted labels.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**GradientSignAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

One step fast gradient sign method (Goodfellow et al, 2014). Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6572

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – attack step size.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – indicate if this is a targeted attack.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Given examples (x, y), returns their adversarial counterparts with an attack length of eps.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor. - if None and self.targeted=False, compute y as predicted labels.
  - if self.targeted=True, then y must be the targeted labels.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**FastFeatureAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *eps_iter=0.05*, *nb_iter=10*, *rand_init=True*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*)

Fast attack against a target internal representation of a model using gradient descent (Sabour et al. 2016). Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.05122

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.

- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.

perturb(*self*, *source*, *guide*, *delta=None*)

Given source, returns their adversarial counterparts with representations close to that of the guide.

Parameters

- **source** – input tensor which we want to perturb.
- **guide** – targeted input.
- **delta** – tensor contains the random initialization.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**L2BasicIterativeAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.1*, *nb_iter=10*, *eps_iter=0.05*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

Like GradientAttack but with several steps for each epsilon.

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

class advertorch.attacks.**LinfBasicIterativeAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.1*, *nb_iter=10*, *eps_iter=0.05*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

Like GradientSignAttack but with several steps for each epsilon. Aka Basic Iterative Attack. Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1611.01236.pdf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.

- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

class advertorch.attacks.**PGDAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *nb_iter=40*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *rand_init=True*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *ord=<Mock name='mock.inf' id='139934328448616'>*, *l1_sparsity=None*, *targeted=False*)

The projected gradient descent attack (Madry et al, 2017). The attack performs nb_iter steps of size eps_iter, while always staying within eps from the initial point. Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.06083.pdf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **ord** – (optional) the order of maximum distortion (inf or 2).
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Given examples (x, y), returns their adversarial counterparts with an attack length of eps.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor. - if None and self.targeted=False, compute y as predicted labels.
  - if self.targeted=True, then y must be the targeted labels.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**LinfPGDAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *nb_iter=40*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *rand_init=True*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

PGD Attack with order=Linf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.

- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

class advertorch.attacks.**L2PGDAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *nb_iter=40*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *rand_init=True*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

PGD Attack with order=L2

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

class advertorch.attacks.**L1PGDAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=10.0*, *nb_iter=40*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *rand_init=True*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*)

PGD Attack with order=L1

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

class advertorch.attacks.**SparseL1DescentAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *nb_iter=40*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *rand_init=False*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *l1_sparsity=0.95*, *targeted=False*)

SparseL1Descent Attack

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.

- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **rand_init** – (optional bool) random initialization.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.
- **l1_sparsity** – proportion of zeros in gradient updates

class advertorch.attacks.**LinfSPSAAttack**(*predict*, *eps*, *delta=0.01*, *lr=0.01*, *nb_iter=1*, *nb_sample=128*, *max_batch_size=64*, *targeted=False*, *loss_fn=None*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*)

SPSA Attack (Uesato et al. 2018). Based on: https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.05666

Parameters

- **predict** – predict function (single argument: input).
- **eps** – the L_inf budget of the attack.
- **delta** – scaling parameter of SPSA.
- **lr** – the learning rate of the *Adam* optimizer.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations of the attack.
- **nb_sample** – number of samples for SPSA gradient approximation.
- **max_batch_size** – maximum batch size to be evaluated at once.
- **targeted** – [description]
- **loss_fn** – loss function (dual arguments: output, target).
- **clip_min** – upper bound of image values.
- **clip_max** – lower bound of image values.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Perturbs the input *x* based on SPSA attack.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor (default='None'). if *self.targeted* is *False*, *y* is the ground-truth label. if it's *None*, then *y* is computed as the predicted label of *x*. if *self.targeted* is *True*, *y* is the target label.

Returns the perturbated input.

class advertorch.attacks.**FABAttack**(*predict*, *norm='Linf'*, *n_restarts=1*, *n_iter=100*, *eps=None*, *alpha_max=0.1*, *eta=1.05*, *beta=0.9*, *loss_fn=None*, *verbose=False*)

Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack (Linf, L2, L1) https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function
- **norm** – Lp-norm to minimize ('Linf', 'L2', 'L1' supported)
- **n_restarts** – number of random restarts

- **n_iter** – number of iterations
- **eps** – epsilon for the random restarts
- **alpha_max** – alpha_max
- **eta** – overshooting
- **beta** – backward step
- **device** – device to use ('cuda' or 'cpu')

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Parameters

- **x** – clean images
- **y** – clean labels, if None we use the predicted labels

class advertorch.attacks.**LinfFABAttack**(*predict*, *n_restarts=1*, *n_iter=100*, *eps=None*, *alpha_max=0.1*, *eta=1.05*, *beta=0.9*, *loss_fn=None*, *verbose=False*)

Linf - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function
- **n_restarts** – number of random restarts
- **n_iter** – number of iterations
- **eps** – epsilon for the random restarts
- **alpha_max** – alpha_max
- **eta** – overshooting
- **beta** – backward step
- **device** – device to use ('cuda' or 'cpu')

class advertorch.attacks.**L2FABAttack**(*predict*, *n_restarts=1*, *n_iter=100*, *eps=None*, *alpha_max=0.1*, *eta=1.05*, *beta=0.9*, *loss_fn=None*, *verbose=False*)

L2 - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function
- **n_restarts** – number of random restarts
- **n_iter** – number of iterations
- **eps** – epsilon for the random restarts
- **alpha_max** – alpha_max
- **eta** – overshooting
- **beta** – backward step
- **device** – device to use ('cuda' or 'cpu')

class advertorch.attacks.**L1FABAttack**(*predict*, *n_restarts=1*, *n_iter=100*, *eps=None*, *alpha_max=0.1*, *eta=1.05*, *beta=0.9*, *loss_fn=None*, *verbose=False*)

L1 - Fast Adaptive Boundary Attack https://arxiv.org/abs/1907.02044

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function
- **n_restarts** – number of random restarts
- **n_iter** – number of iterations
- **eps** – epsilon for the random restarts
- **alpha_max** – alpha_max
- **eta** – overshooting
- **beta** – backward step
- **device** – device to use ('cuda' or 'cpu')

class advertorch.attacks.**MomentumIterativeAttack**(*predict*, *loss_fn=None*, *eps=0.3*, *nb_iter=40*, *decay_factor=1.0*, *eps_iter=0.01*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*, *ord=<Mock name='mock.inf' id='139934328448616'>*)

The Momentum Iterative Attack (Dong et al. 2017).

The attack performs nb_iter steps of size eps_iter, while always staying within eps from the initial point. The optimization is performed with momentum. Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.06081.pdf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.
- **eps** – maximum distortion.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations
- **decay_factor** – momentum decay factor.
- **eps_iter** – attack step size.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.
- **ord** – the order of maximum distortion (inf or 2).

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Given examples (x, y), returns their adversarial counterparts with an attack length of eps.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor. - if None and self.targeted=False, compute y as predicted labels.
  - if self.targeted=True, then y must be the targeted labels.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**CarliniWagnerL2Attack**(*predict*, *num_classes*, *confidence=0*, *targeted=False*, *learning_rate=0.01*, *binary_search_steps=9*, *max_iterations=10000*, *abort_early=True*, *initial_const=0.001*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *loss_fn=None*)

The Carlini and Wagner L2 Attack, https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.04644

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **num_classes** – number of clasess.
- **confidence** – confidence of the adversarial examples.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.
- **learning_rate** – the learning rate for the attack algorithm
- **binary_search_steps** – number of binary search times to find the optimum
- **max_iterations** – the maximum number of iterations
- **abort_early** – if set to true, abort early if getting stuck in local min
- **initial_const** – initial value of the constant c
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **loss_fn** – loss function

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**ElasticNetL1Attack**(*predict*, *num_classes*, *confidence=0*, *targeted=False*, *learning_rate=0.01*, *binary_search_steps=9*, *max_iterations=10000*, *abort_early=False*, *initial_const=0.001*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *beta=0.01*, *decision_rule='EN'*, *loss_fn=None*)

The ElasticNet L1 Attack, https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.04114

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **num_classes** – number of clasess.
- **confidence** – confidence of the adversarial examples.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.
- **learning_rate** – the learning rate for the attack algorithm

- **binary_search_steps** – number of binary search times to find the optimum
- **max_iterations** – the maximum number of iterations
- **abort_early** – if set to true, abort early if getting stuck in local min
- **initial_const** – initial value of the constant c
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **beta** – hyperparameter trading off L2 minimization for L1 minimization
- **decision_rule** – EN or L1. Select final adversarial example from all successful examples based on the least elastic-net or L1 distortion criterion.
- **loss_fn** – loss function

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**DDNL2Attack**(*predict*, *nb_iter=100*, *gamma=0.05*, *init_norm=1.0*, *quantize=True*, *levels=256*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *targeted=False*, *loss_fn=None*)

The decoupled direction and norm attack (Rony et al, 2018). Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.09600

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **nb_iter** – number of iterations.
- **gamma** – factor to modify the norm at each iteration.
- **init_norm** – initial norm of the perturbation.
- **quantize** – perform quantization at each iteration.
- **levels** – number of quantization levels (e.g. 256 for 8 bit images).
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.
- **loss_fn** – loss function.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Given examples (x, y), returns their adversarial counterparts with an attack length of eps.

Parameters

- **x** – input tensor.
- **y** – label tensor. - if None and self.targeted=False, compute y as predicted labels.
  - if self.targeted=True, then y must be the targeted labels.

Returns tensor containing perturbed inputs.

class advertorch.attacks.**LBFGSAttack**(*predict*, *num_classes*, *batch_size=1*, *binary_search_steps=9*, *max_iterations=100*, *initial_const=0.01*, *clip_min=0*, *clip_max=1*, *loss_fn=None*, *targeted=False*)

The attack that uses L-BFGS to minimize the distance of the original and perturbed images

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **num_classes** – number of clasess.
- **batch_size** – number of samples in the batch
- **binary_search_steps** – number of binary search times to find the optimum
- **max_iterations** – the maximum number of iterations
- **initial_const** – initial value of the constant c
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **loss_fn** – loss function
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**SinglePixelAttack**(*predict*, *max_pixels=100*, *clip_min=0.0*, *loss_fn=None*, *clip_max=1.0*, *comply_with_foolbox=False*, *targeted=False*)

Single Pixel Attack Algorithm 1 in https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.06299.pdf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **max_pixels** – max number of pixels to perturb.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **loss_fn** – loss function
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted.

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**LocalSearchAttack**(*predict*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *p=1.0*, *r=1.5*, *loss_fn=None*, *d=5*, *t=5*, *k=1*, *round_ub=10*, *seed_ratio=0.1*, *max_nb_seeds=128*, *comply_with_foolbox=False*, *targeted=False*)

Local Search Attack Algorithm 3 in https://arxiv.org/pdf/1612.06299.pdf

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **p** – parameter controls pixel complexity
- **r** – perturbation value
- **loss_fn** – loss function
- **d** – the half side length of the neighbourhood square
- **t** – the number of pixels perturbed at each round
- **k** – the threshold for k-misclassification
- **round_ub** – an upper bound on the number of rounds

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)

Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**SpatialTransformAttack**(*predict*, *num_classes*, *confidence=0*, *initial_const=1*, *max_iterations=1000*, *search_steps=1*, *loss_fn=None*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *abort_early=True*, *targeted=False*)

Spatially Transformed Attack (Xiao et al. 2018) https://openreview.net/forum?id=HyydRMZC-

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **num_classes** – number of clasess.
- **confidence** – confidence of the adversarial examples.
- **initial_const** – initial value of the constant c
- **max_iterations** – the maximum number of iterations
- **search_steps** – number of search times to find the optimum
- **loss_fn** – loss function
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.

- **abort_early** – if set to true, abort early if getting stuck in local min
- **targeted** – if the attack is targeted

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)
Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

class advertorch.attacks.**JacobianSaliencyMapAttack**(*predict*, *num_classes*, *clip_min=0.0*, *clip_max=1.0*, *loss_fn=None*, *theta=1.0*, *gamma=1.0*, *comply_cleverhans=False*)
Jacobian Saliency Map Attack This includes Algorithm 1 and 3 in v1, https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.07528v1

Parameters

- **predict** – forward pass function.
- **num_classes** – number of clasess.
- **clip_min** – mininum value per input dimension.
- **clip_max** – maximum value per input dimension.
- **gamma** – highest percentage of pixels can be modified
- **theta** – perturb length, range is either [theta, 0], [0, theta]

perturb(*self*, *x*, *y=None*)
Virtual method for generating the adversarial examples.

Parameters

- **x** – the model's input tensor.
- ****kwargs** – optional parameters used by child classes.

Returns adversarial examples.

CHAPTER 4

advertorch.defenses

4.1 Defenses

ConvSmoothing2D	Conv Smoothing 2D.
AverageSmoothing2D	Average Smoothing 2D.
GaussianSmoothing2D	Gaussian Smoothing 2D.
MedianSmoothing2D	Median Smoothing 2D.
JPEGFilter	JPEG Filter.
BitSqueezing	Bit Squeezing.
BinaryFilter	Binary Filter.

4.2 Detailed description

class advertorch.defenses.**Processor**

class advertorch.defenses.**ConvSmoothing2D**(*kernel*)
Conv Smoothing 2D.

Parameters **kernel_size** – size of the convolving kernel.

class advertorch.defenses.**AverageSmoothing2D**(*channels*, *kernel_size*)
Average Smoothing 2D.

Parameters

- **channels** – number of channels in the output.
- **kernel_size** – aperture size.

class advertorch.defenses.**GaussianSmoothing2D**(*sigma*, *channels*, *kernel_size=None*)
Gaussian Smoothing 2D.

Parameters

- **sigma** – sigma of the Gaussian.

- **channels** – number of channels in the output.
- **kernel_size** – aperture size.

class advertorch.defenses.**MedianSmoothing2D**(*kernel_size=3*, *stride=1*)
Median Smoothing 2D.

Parameters

- **kernel_size** – aperture linear size; must be odd and greater than 1.
- **stride** – stride of the convolution.

class advertorch.defenses.**JPEGFilter**(*quality=75*)
JPEG Filter.

Parameters **quality** – quality of the output.

class advertorch.defenses.**BitSqueezing**(*bit_depth*, *vmin=0.0*, *vmax=1.0*)
Bit Squeezing.

Parameters

- **bit_depth** – bit depth.
- **vmin** – min value.
- **vmax** – max value.

class advertorch.defenses.**BinaryFilter**(*vmin=0.0*, *vmax=1.0*)
Binary Filter.

Parameters

- **vmin** – min value.
- **vmax** – max value.

CHAPTER 5

advertorch.bpda

5.1 BPDA

BPDAWrapper	Backward Pass Differentiable Approximation.

5.2 Detailed description

class advertorch.bpda.**BPDAWrapper**(*forward*, *forwardsub=None*, *backward=None*)

Backward Pass Differentiable Approximation.

The module should be provided a *forward* method and a *backward* method that approximates the derivatives of *forward*.

The *forward* function is called in the forward pass, and the *backward* function is used to find gradients in the backward pass.

The *backward* function can be implicitly provided-by providing *forwardsub* - an alternative forward pass function, which its gradient will be used in the backward pass.

If not *backward* nor *forwardsub* are provided, the *backward* function will be assumed to be the identity.

Parameters

- **forward** – *forward(*inputs)* - the forward function for BPDA.
- **forwardsub** – (Optional) a substitute forward function, for the gradients approximation of *forward*.
- **backward** – (Optional) *backward(inputs, grad_outputs)* the backward pass function for BPDA.

CHAPTER 6

advertorch.context

6.1 Context

ctx_noparamgrad
ctx_eval

6.2 Detailed description

class advertorch.context.**ctx_noparamgrad**(*module*)

class advertorch.context.**ctx_eval**(*module*)

CHAPTER 7

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