

CS 598 WSI, LECTURE 22

- Deployment considerations
- Adversarial Attacks in Vision
- Universal Adversarial Perturbation
- Robust UAP for wireless systems
- Defense.

Deploying ML-based Wireless

ML algorithm, evaluate performance.



accuracy, error,
test dataset.

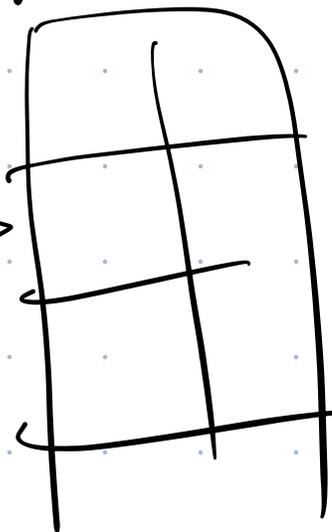
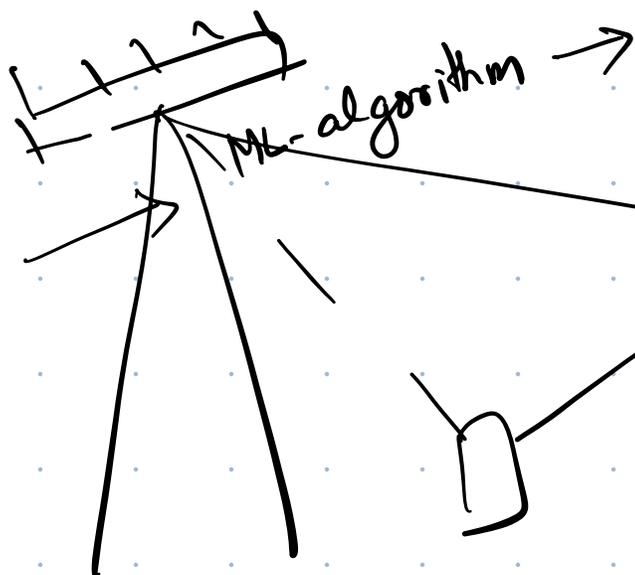
→ Interpretability / Explainability.

→ Latency / Compute resources.

→ Convergence / performance "stability"

→ Generalizability / Robustness.

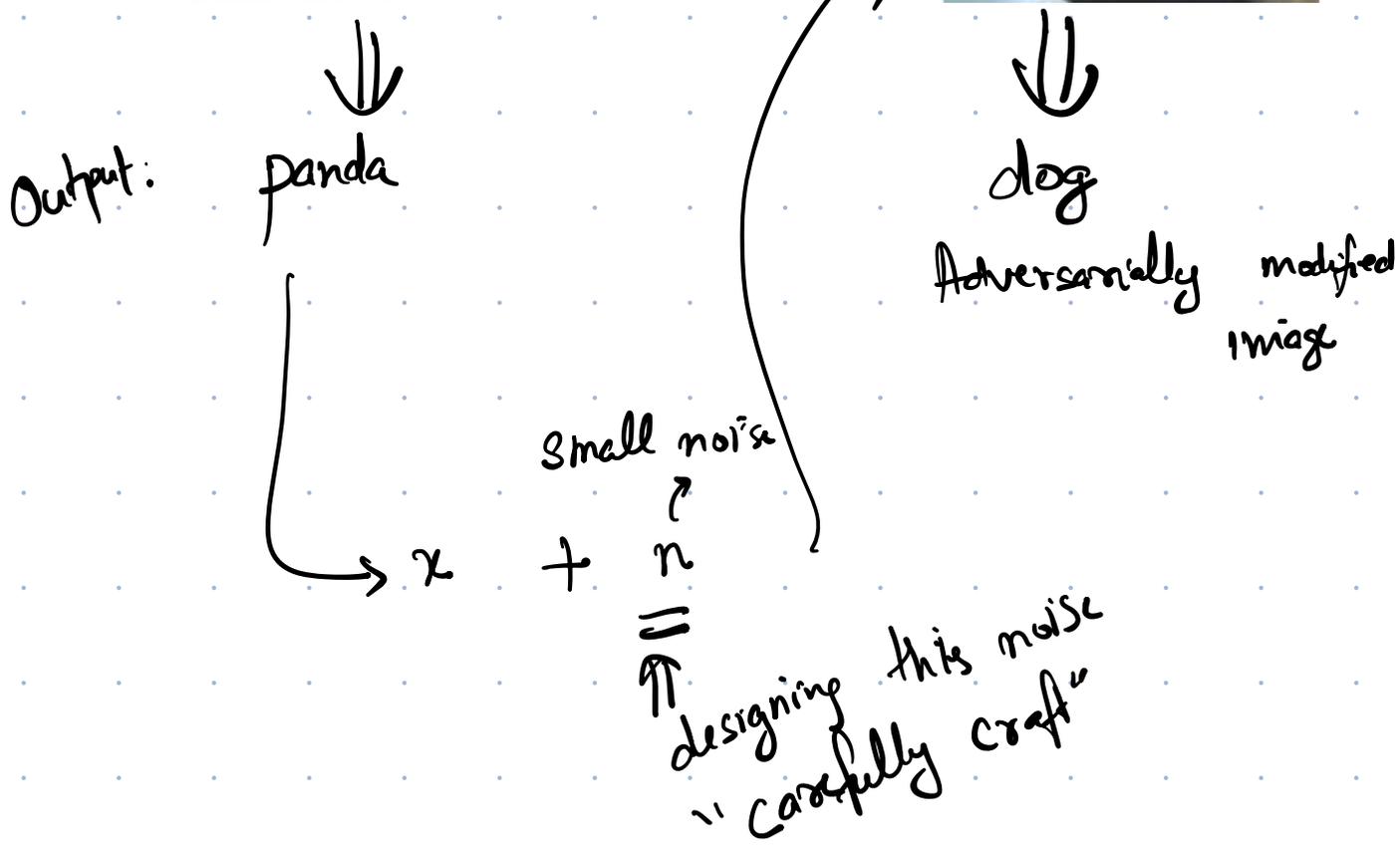
⇒ & distribution shifts.



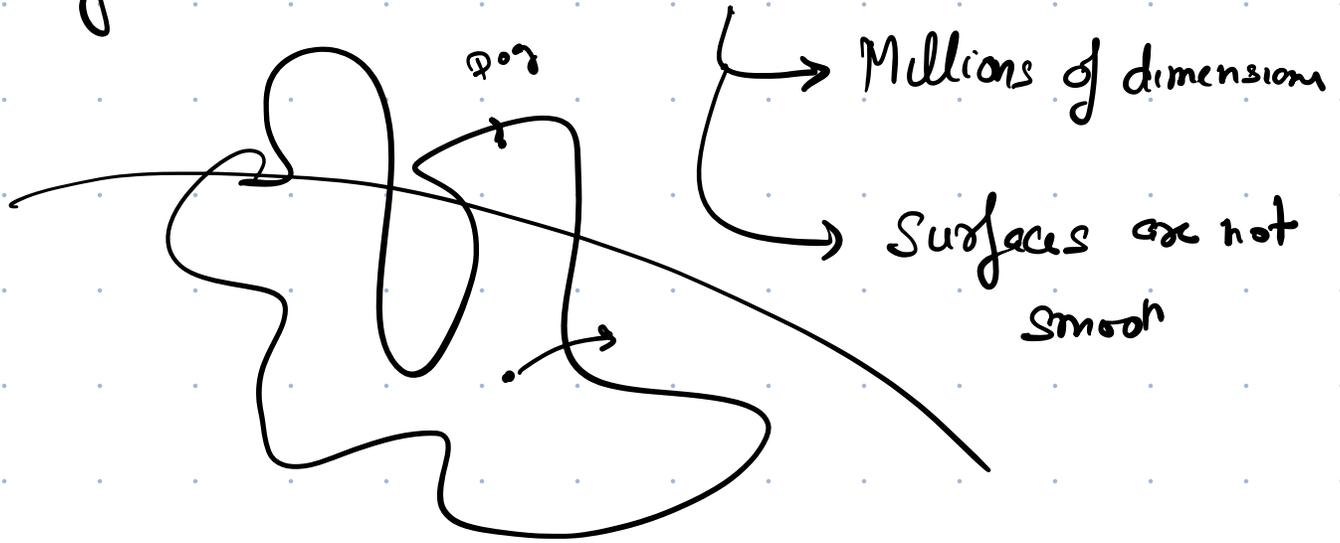
Adversarial Attacks

What
Why
How.

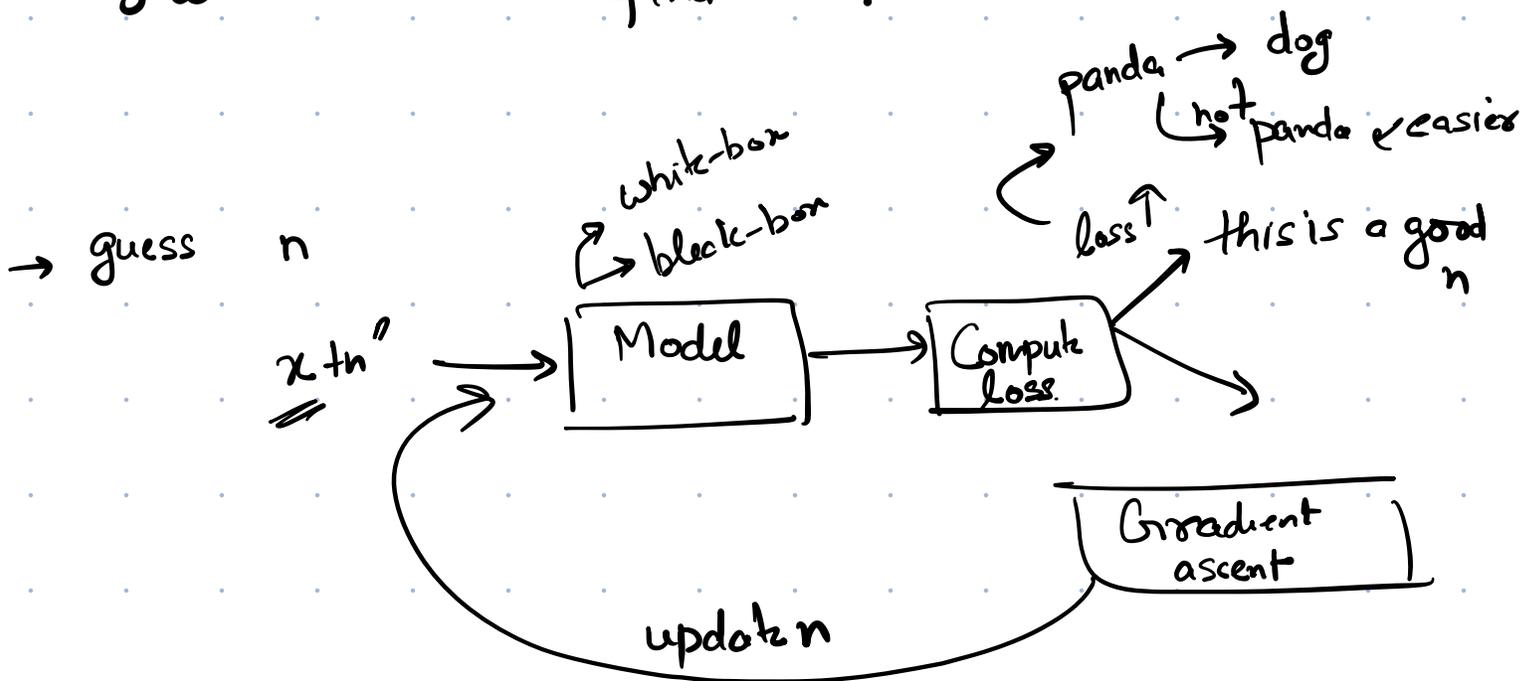
Classification, Animal classification



Why does this work?



How do I find n ?

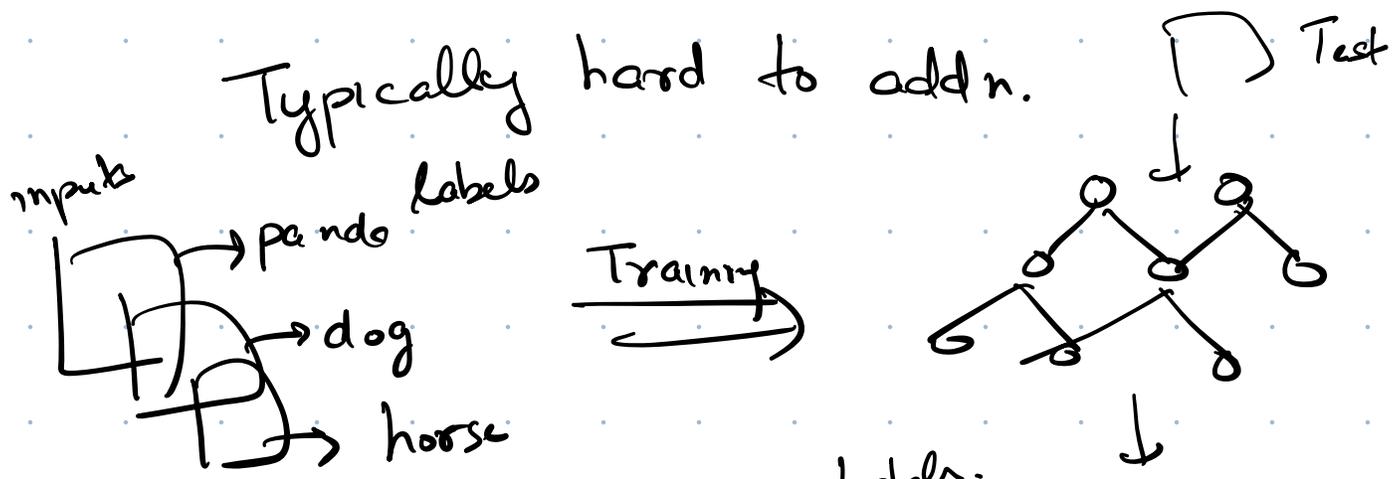


⇒ You know x

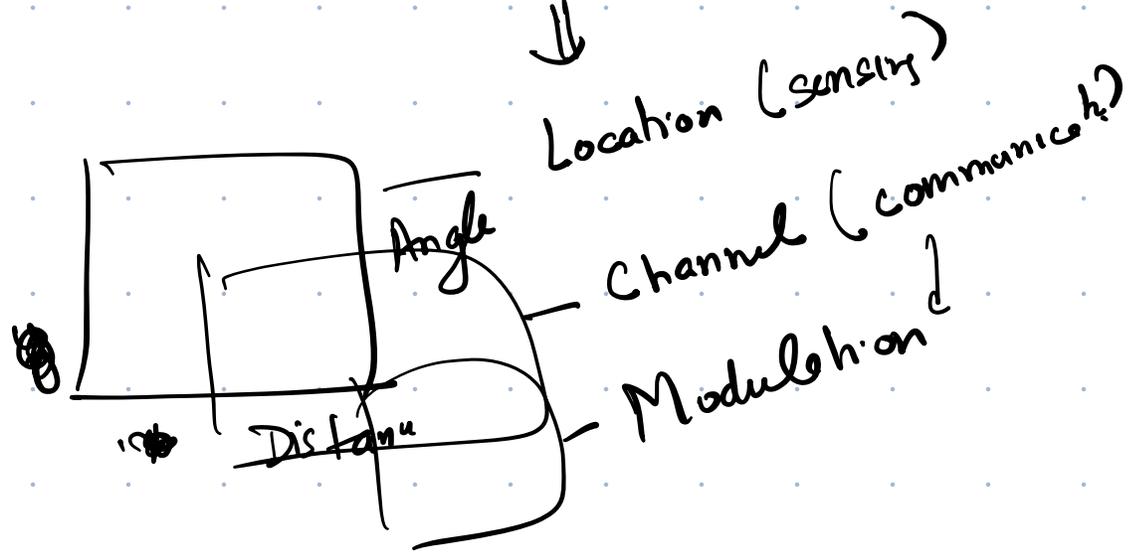
⇒ You can add n

Why is Wireless Different

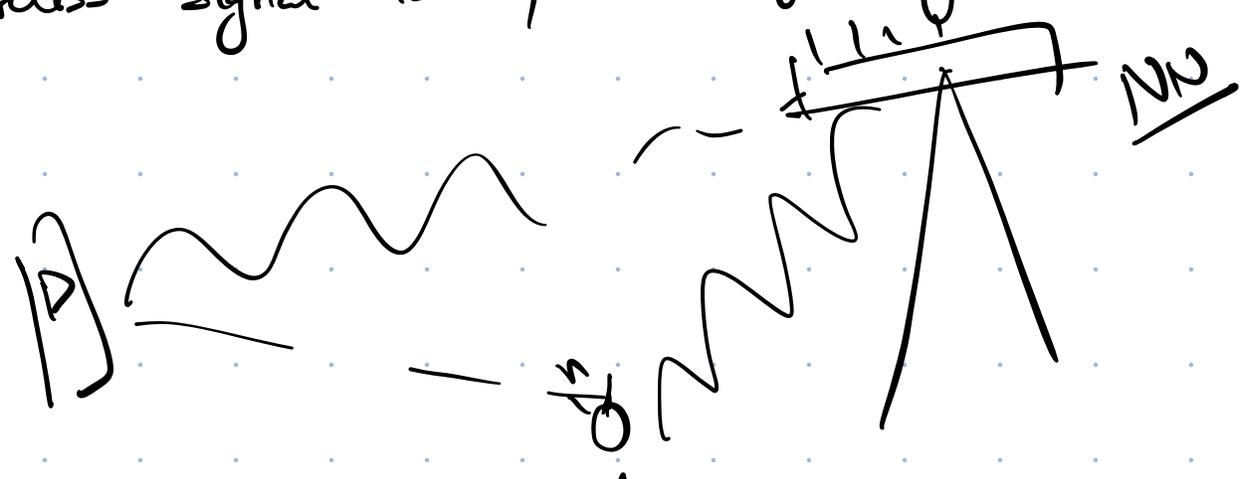
You typically do not know (x)



Wireless
Wireless signal



Wireless signal is private by default.





Attacker cannot
add a precise n.



Attacker cannot
access input
values.

Universal Adversarial Perturbation

Don't know the input x



Find a n that works for $\forall x$



"

"

"

realistic/probable values of x .



Sample/Choose x from a distribution

$x + n$

Model

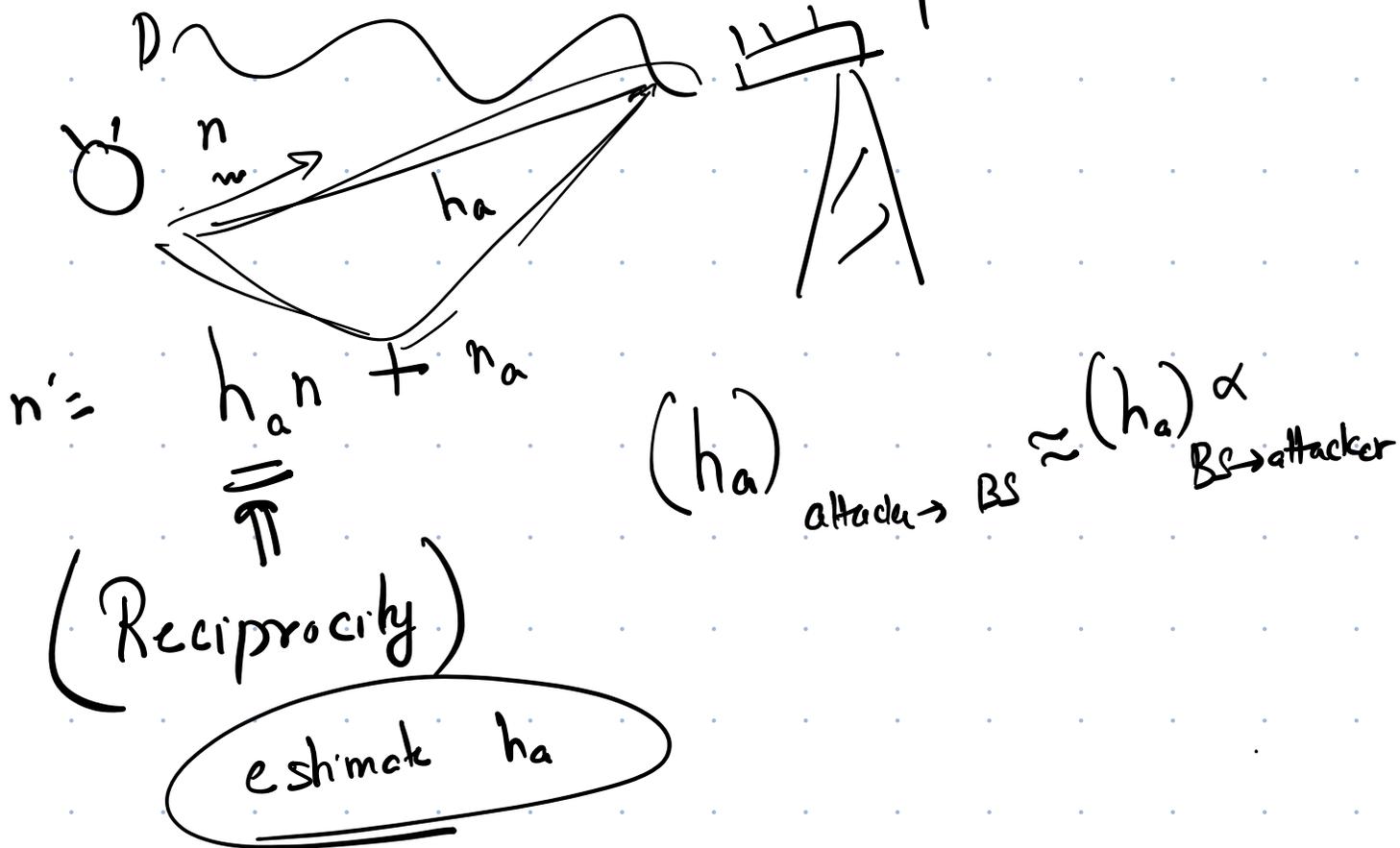
Average

Loss

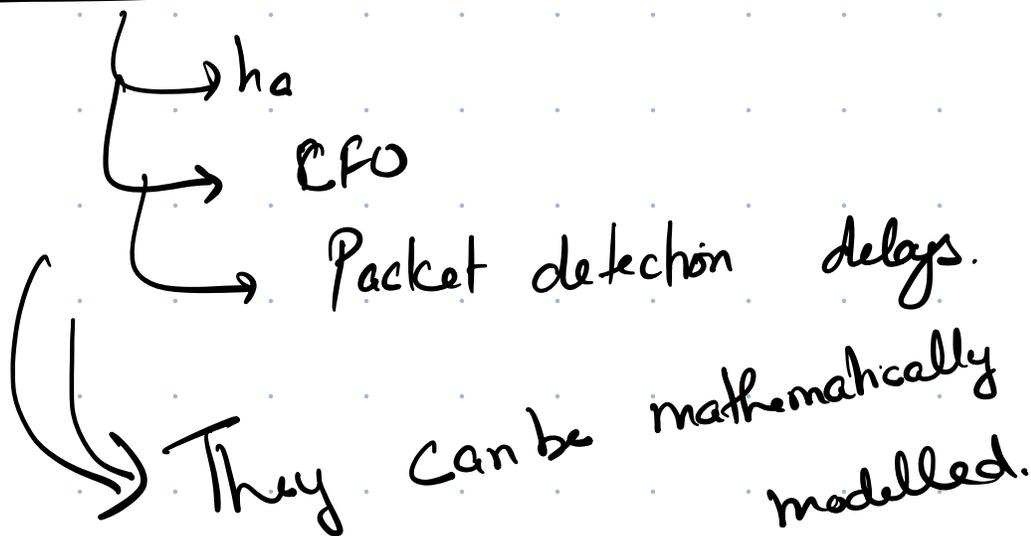
Gradient descent

update n

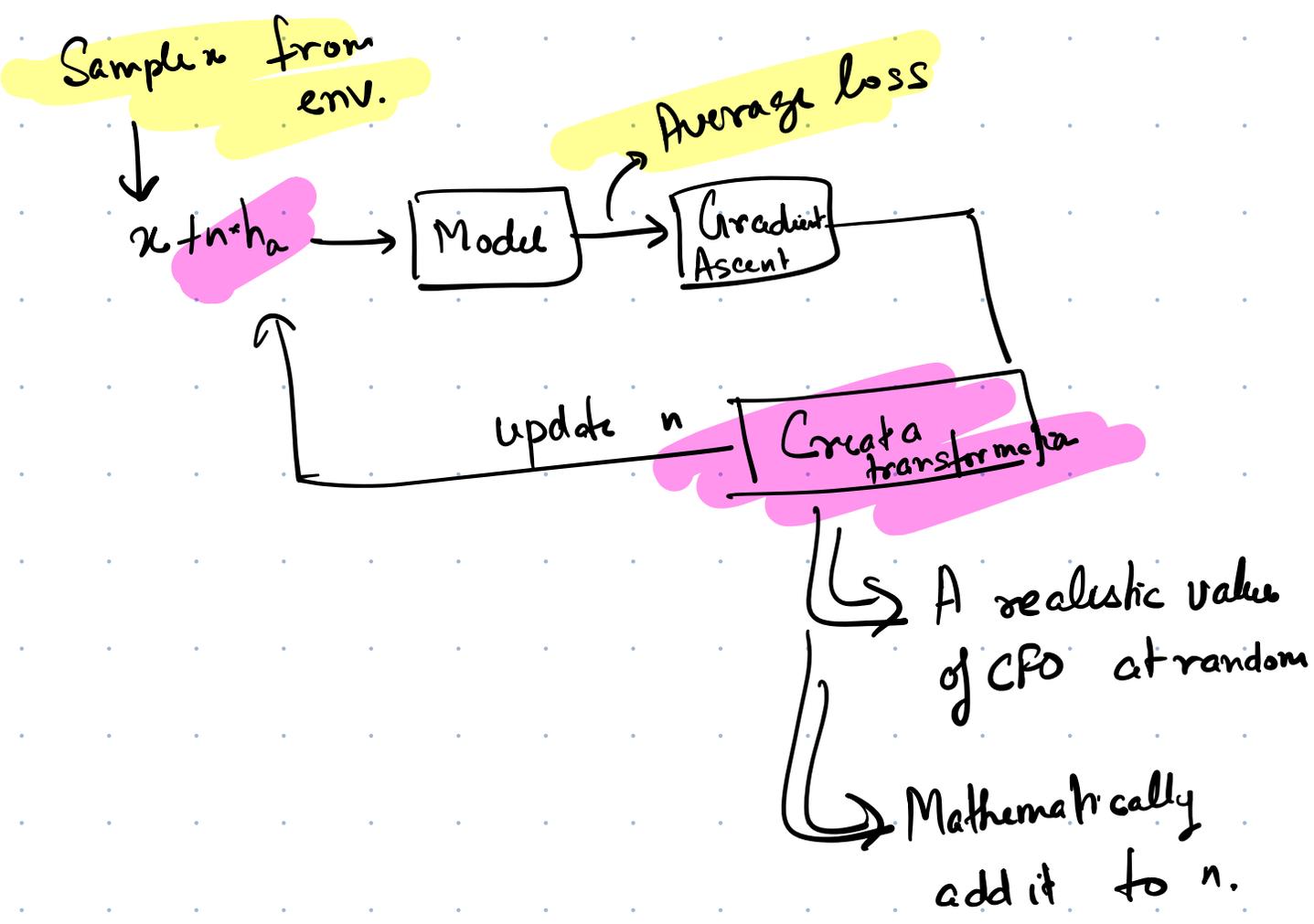
Attacker cannot add a precise n !



Timing & freq. offsets

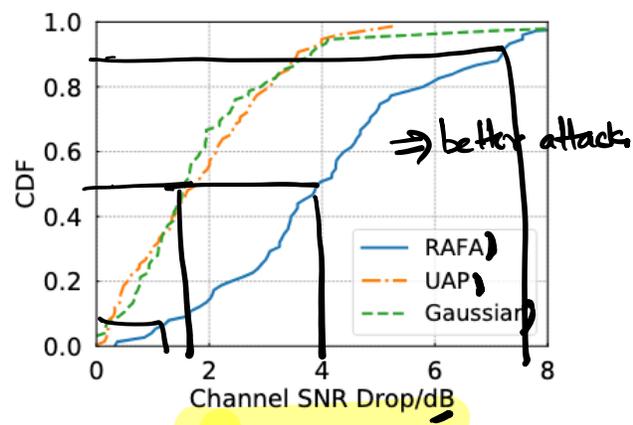


Robust UAP Design

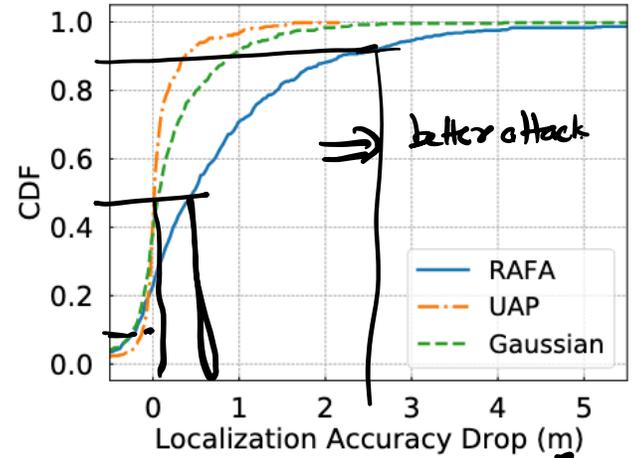


Attack Evaluation

Jan!

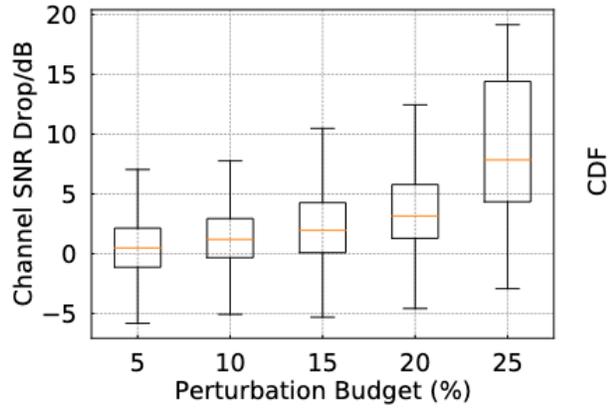


(a) Attack Performance



(a) Attack Performance

↻

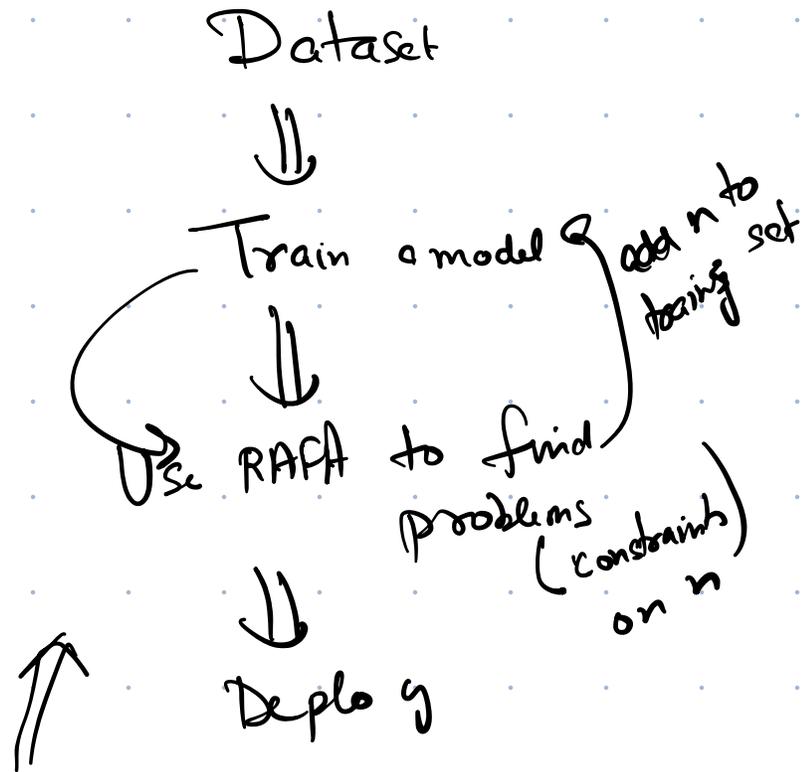
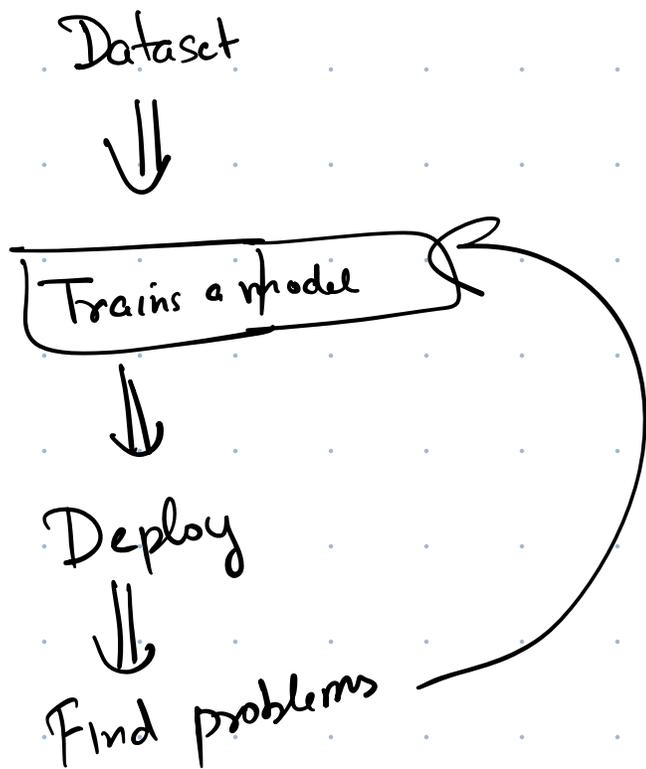


(c) Perturbation Budget Analysis

Budget (%)	10	20	30	40	50
Power Ratio-FIRE (%)	1.5	4.7	8.6	14.7	12.0
Power Ratio-DLoc (%)	1.3	8.6	20.2	34.6	51.8

Table 2: Power Ratio vs Budget

Potential Defense



Eventual goal: Design models that come with certificates.

