

Al in a Minefield

Learning from Poisoned Data

Itsik Mantin

Head of Innovation Imperva



About Myself





- Since 2000 I've been innovating on security, algorithms and their intersection
- Love the game of understanding threats and designing mitigation
- Love math and algorithms
- Love building security technology







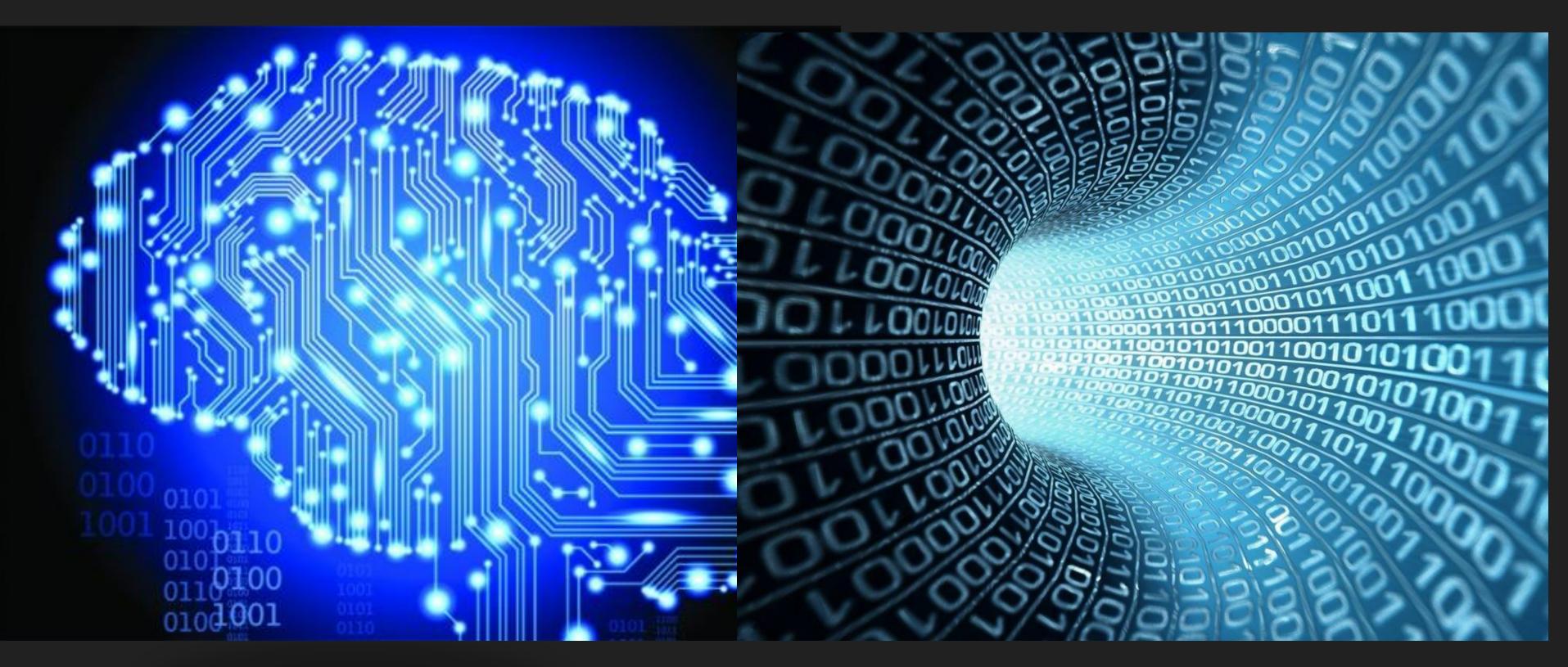




Outline

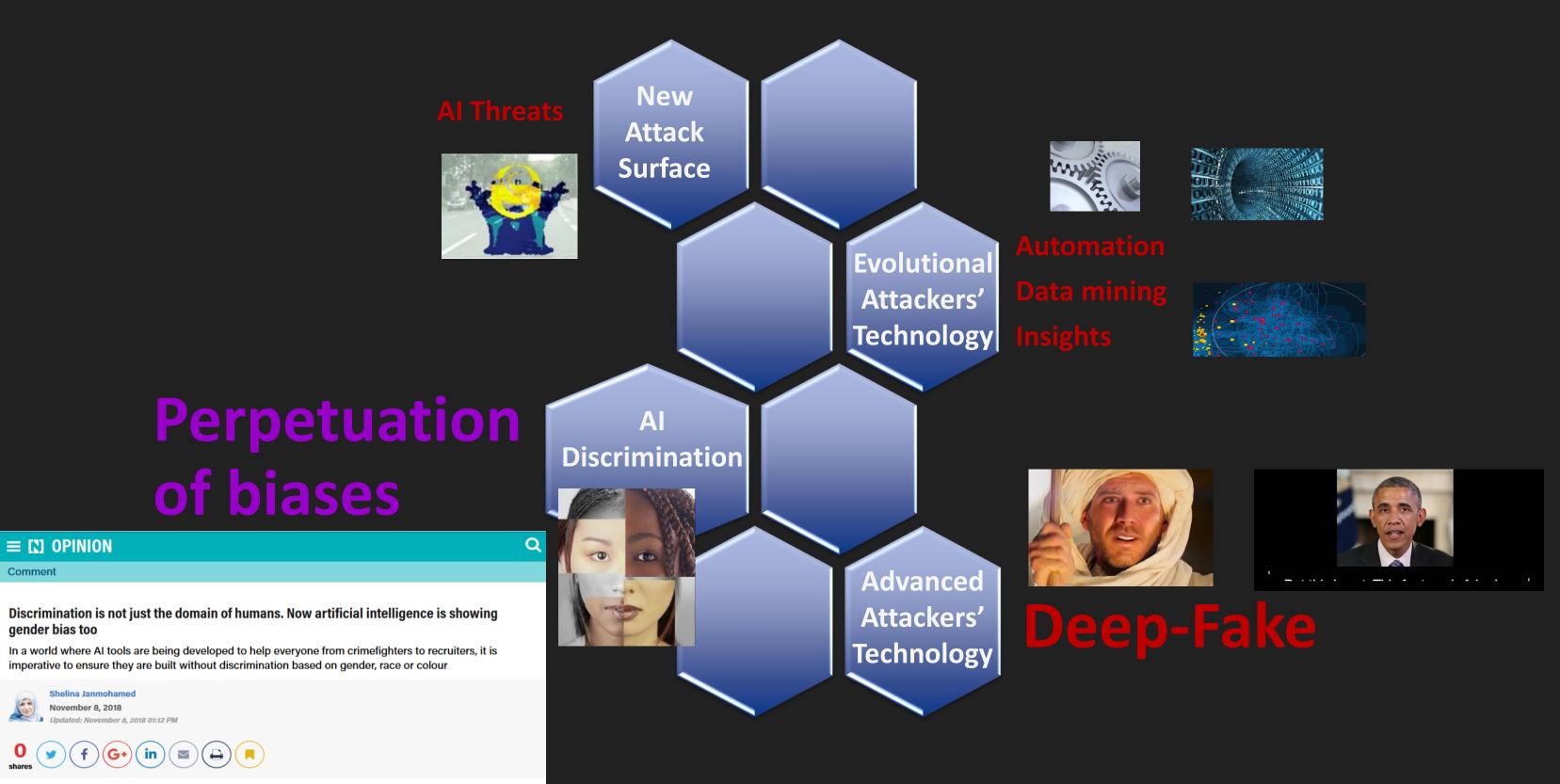
- Intro
- Al Risks \rightarrow Al Threats \rightarrow Data Poisoning
- Learning from Web Traffic
- Summary

Al Era == Data Era



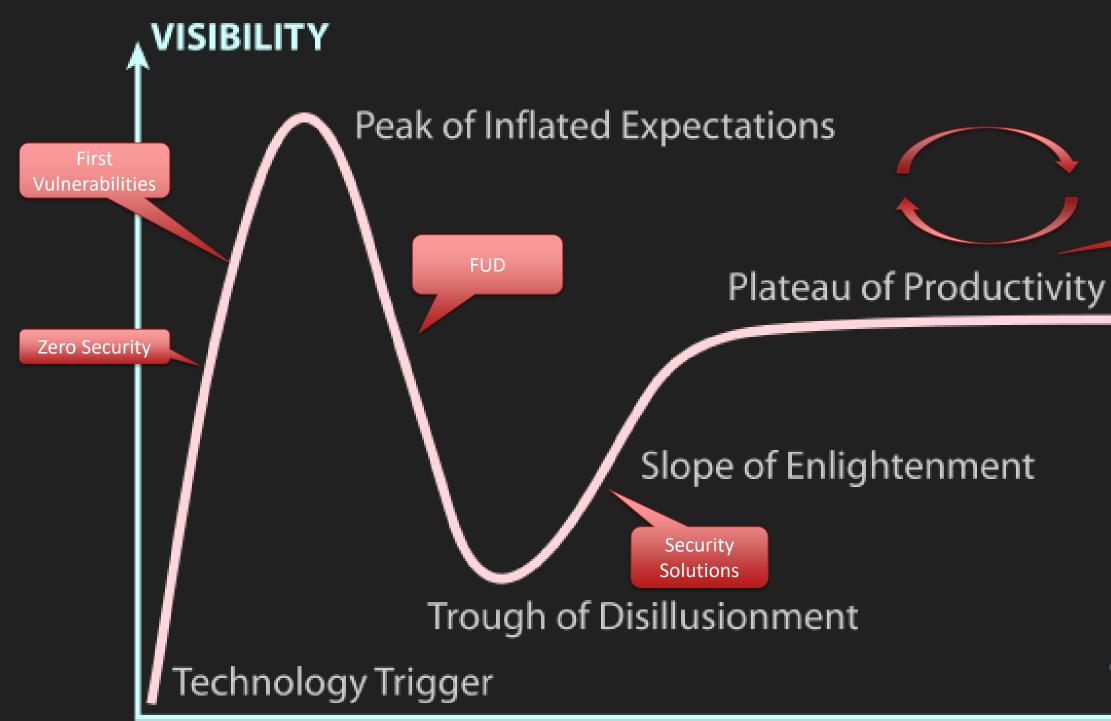


The Good, the Bad and the Ugly





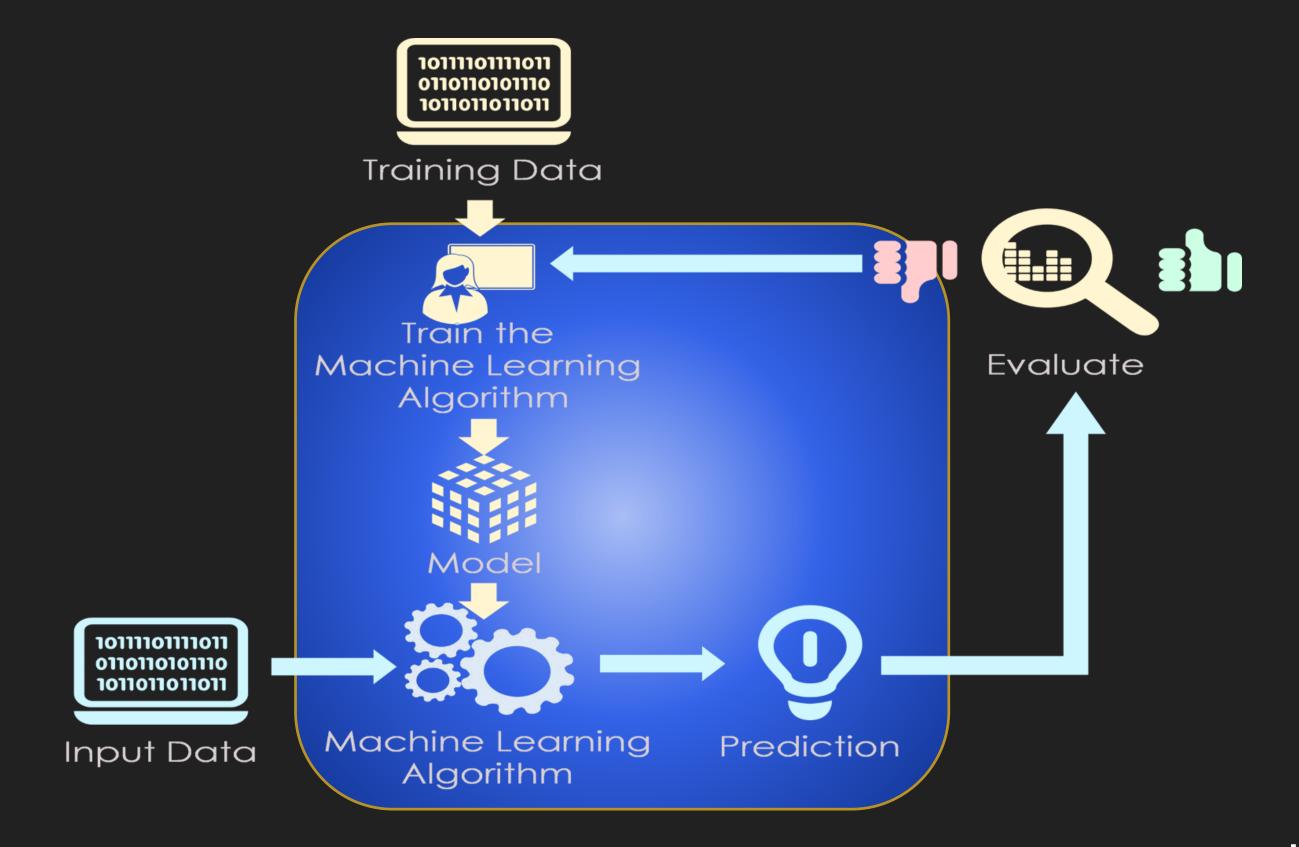
The Security Lifecycle of new Technologies



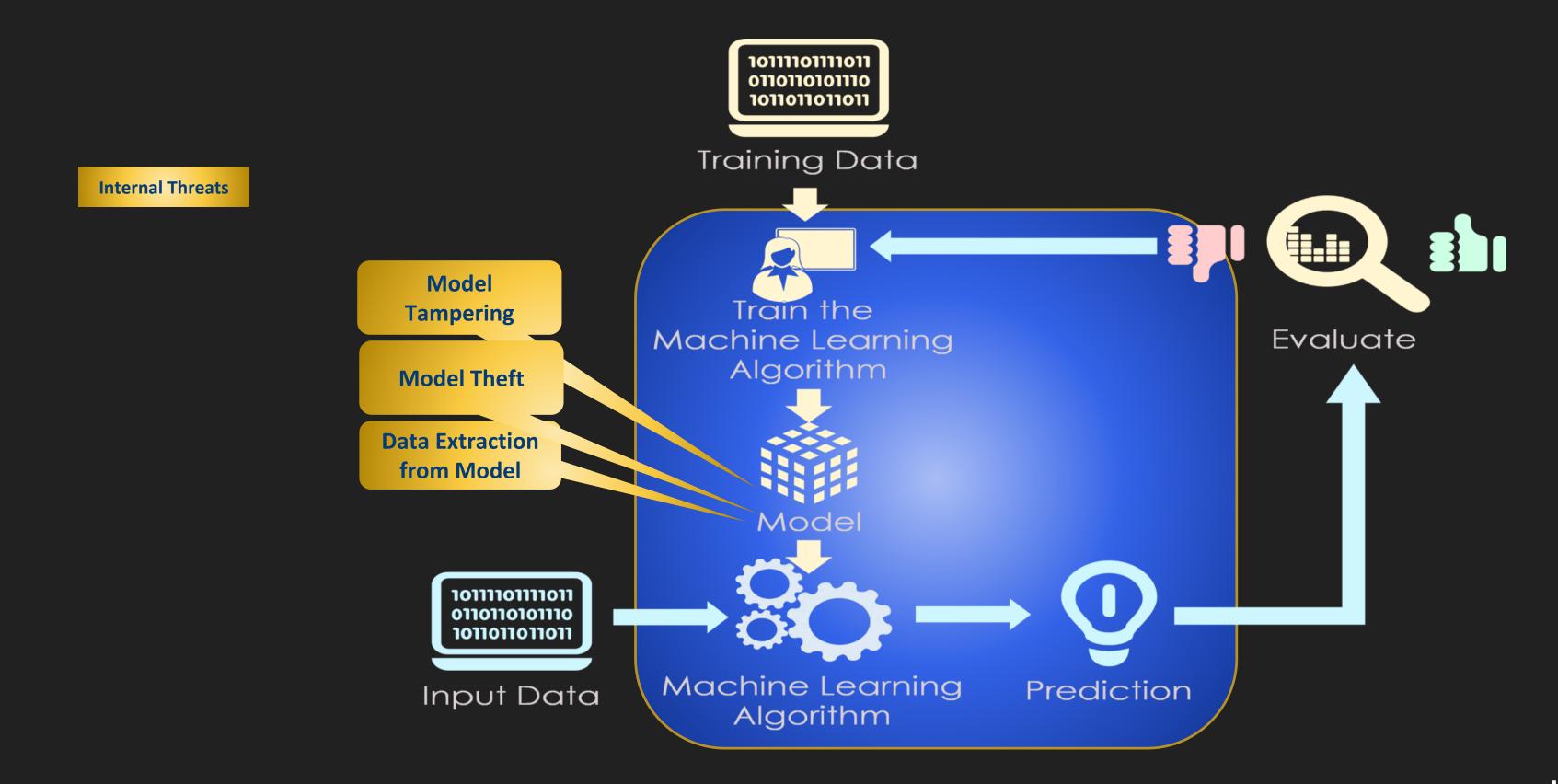




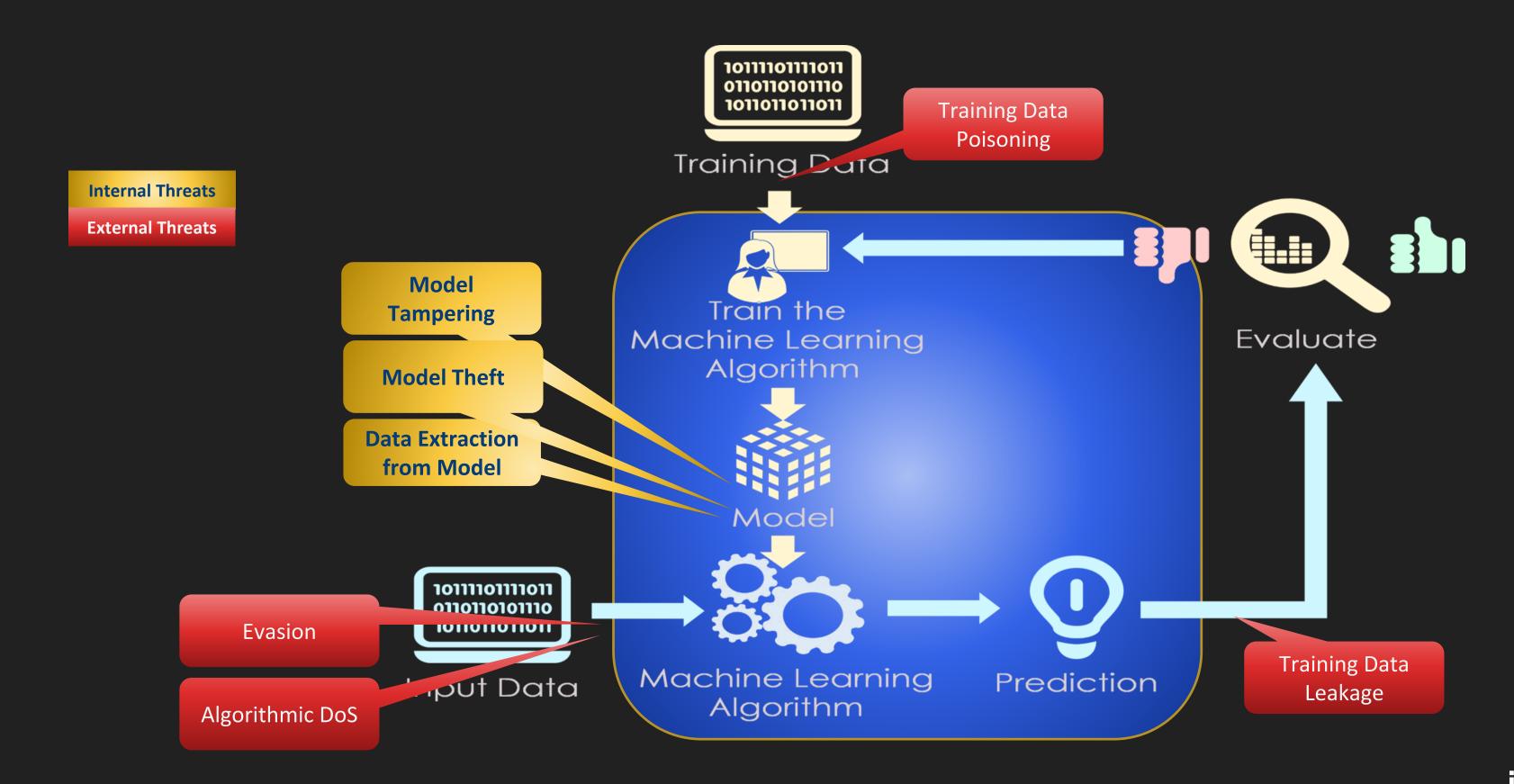
AI Threats



AI Threats

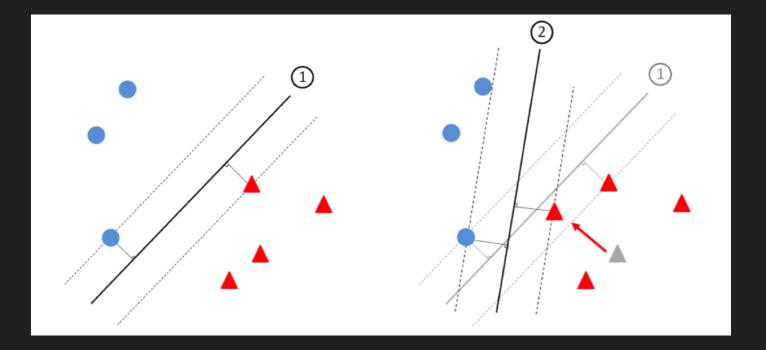


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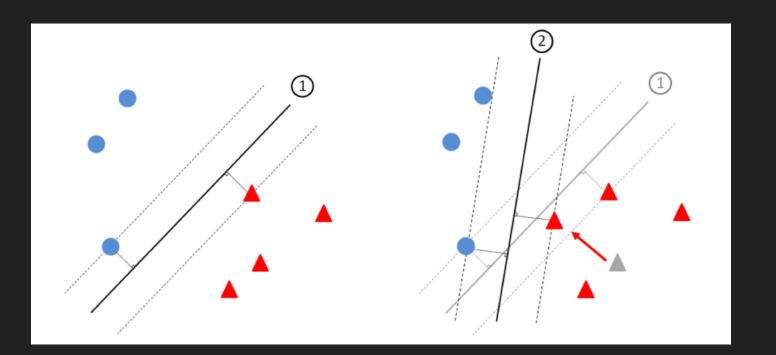
Data Poisoning

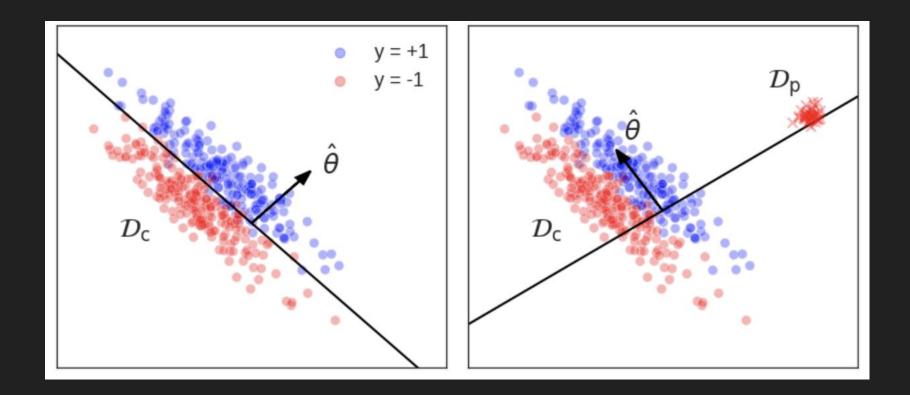
How does it work?



Data Poisoning

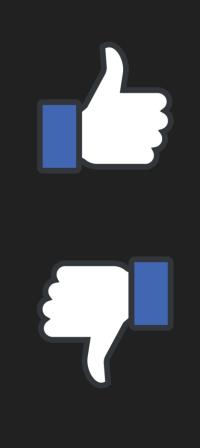
How does it work?





Data Poisoning in the Wild

Did you enjoy your vacation?



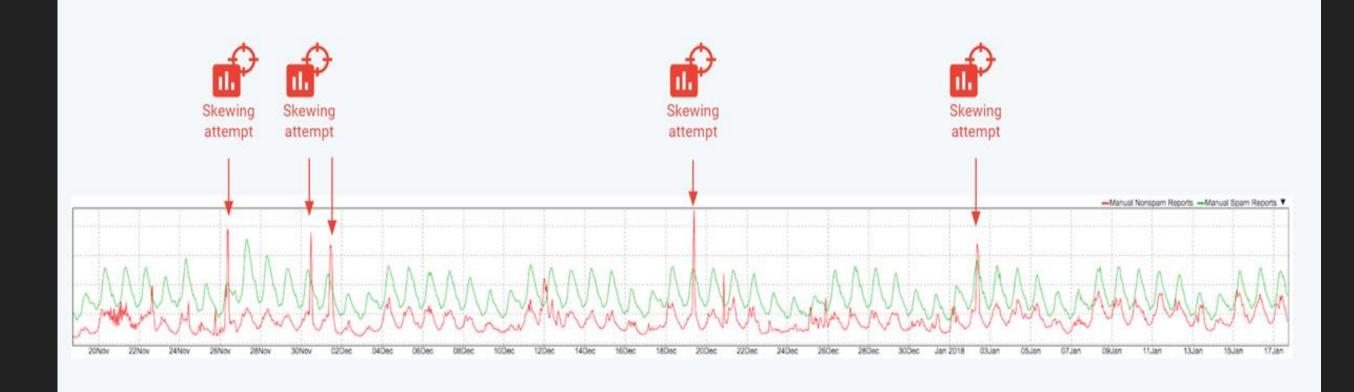




Data Poisoning in the Wild

Model Skewing

- Model skewing for Gmail Spam filter
- Attack includes massive amounts of spam emails mislabeled as BENIGN



SpamBayes Availability Attack

The Victim

Computer Science • Published in LEET 2008

Exploiting Machine Learning to Subvert Your Spam Filter

Blaine Nelson, Marco Barreno, +6 authors Kai Xia

- SpamBayes spam filter
- Token-based Bayesean network

The Attack

- Make the model learn incorrectly
- Dictionary attack: "push" words to the model spam dictionary

Impact

• 1% data poisoning was sufficient to make the model detect SPAM for 90% of the legit mails

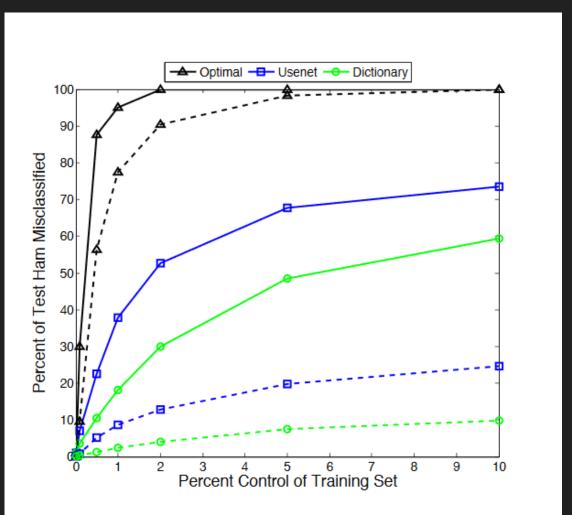


Figure 1: Three dictionary attacks on initial training set of 10,000 messages (50% spam). We plot percent of ham classified as *spam* (dashed lines) and as *spam* or *unsure* (solid lines) against the attack as percent of the training set. We show the optimal attack (black \triangle), the Usenet dictionary attack (blue \Box), and the Aspell dictionary attack (green \bigcirc). Each attack renders the filter unusable with as little as 1% control (101 messages).



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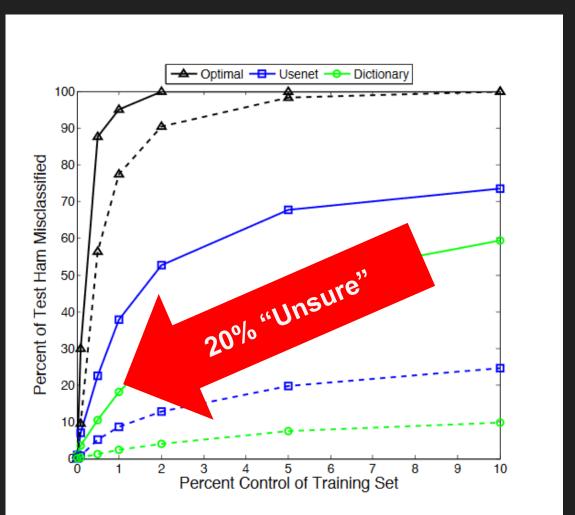


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Clean-Label Attacks

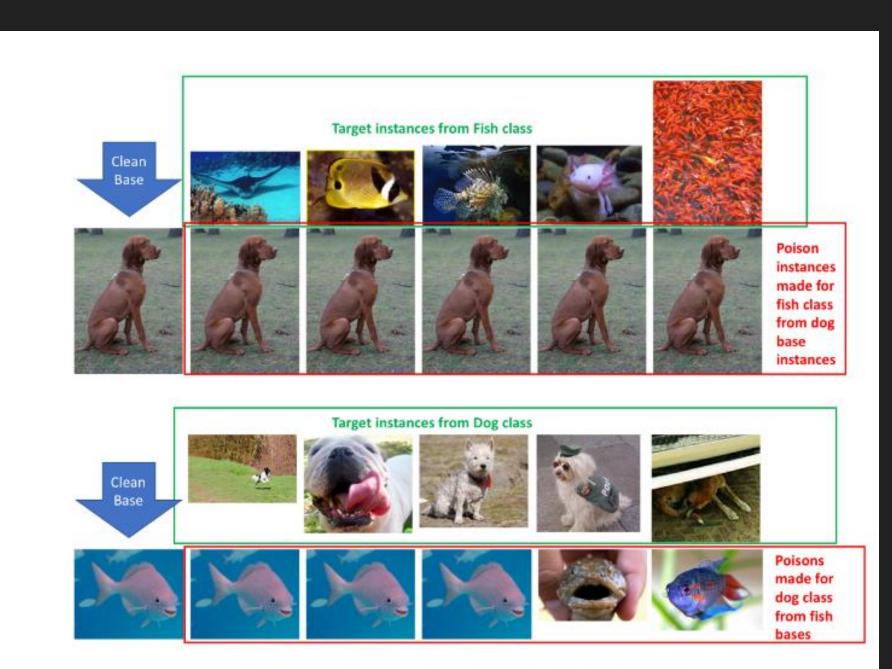
The Victim:

• Image classification

The Attack?

- Craft invisible noise to add to a data sample
- Fail manual labeling

The attacker needs zero intervention in the labeling process!



(a) Sample target and poison instances.



Clean-Label Attacks

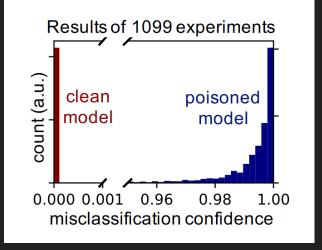
The Victim:

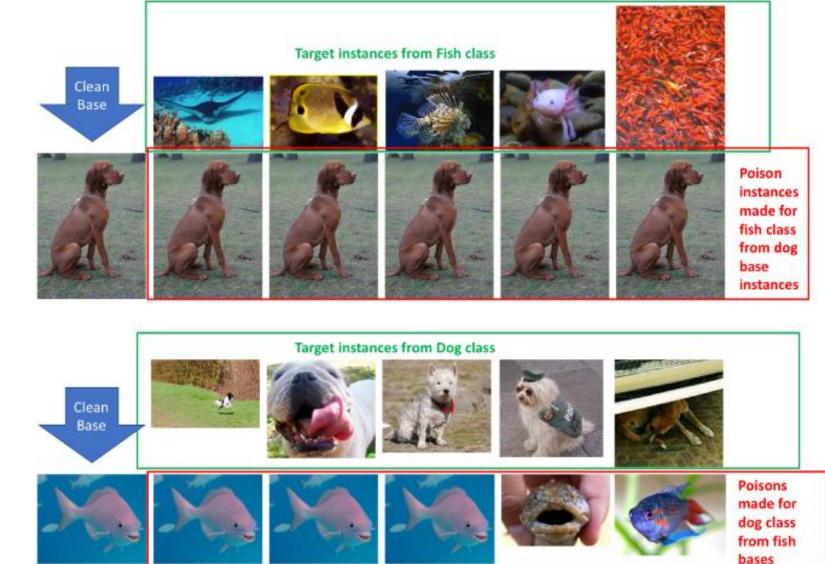
Image classification ullet

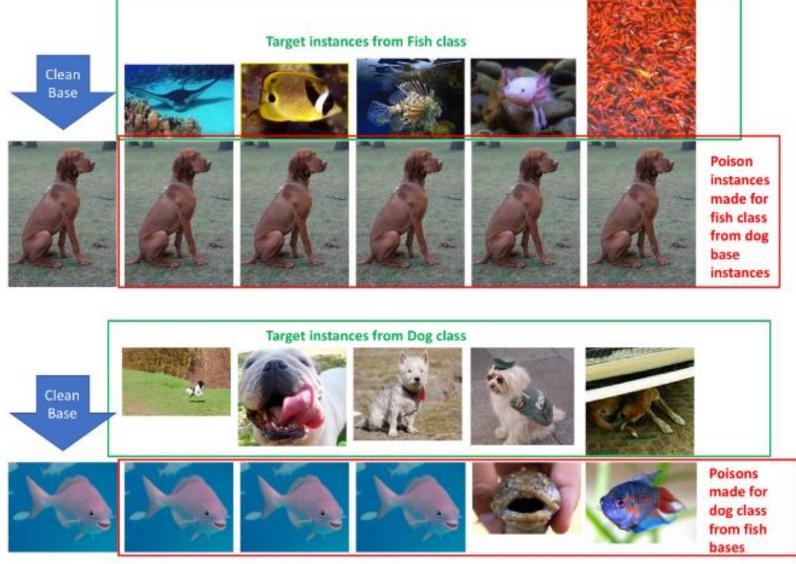
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Look for significant diff from the previous model



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Diff-Tracking (Detection)

Look for significant diff from the previous model

Reliable benchmark (Detection)

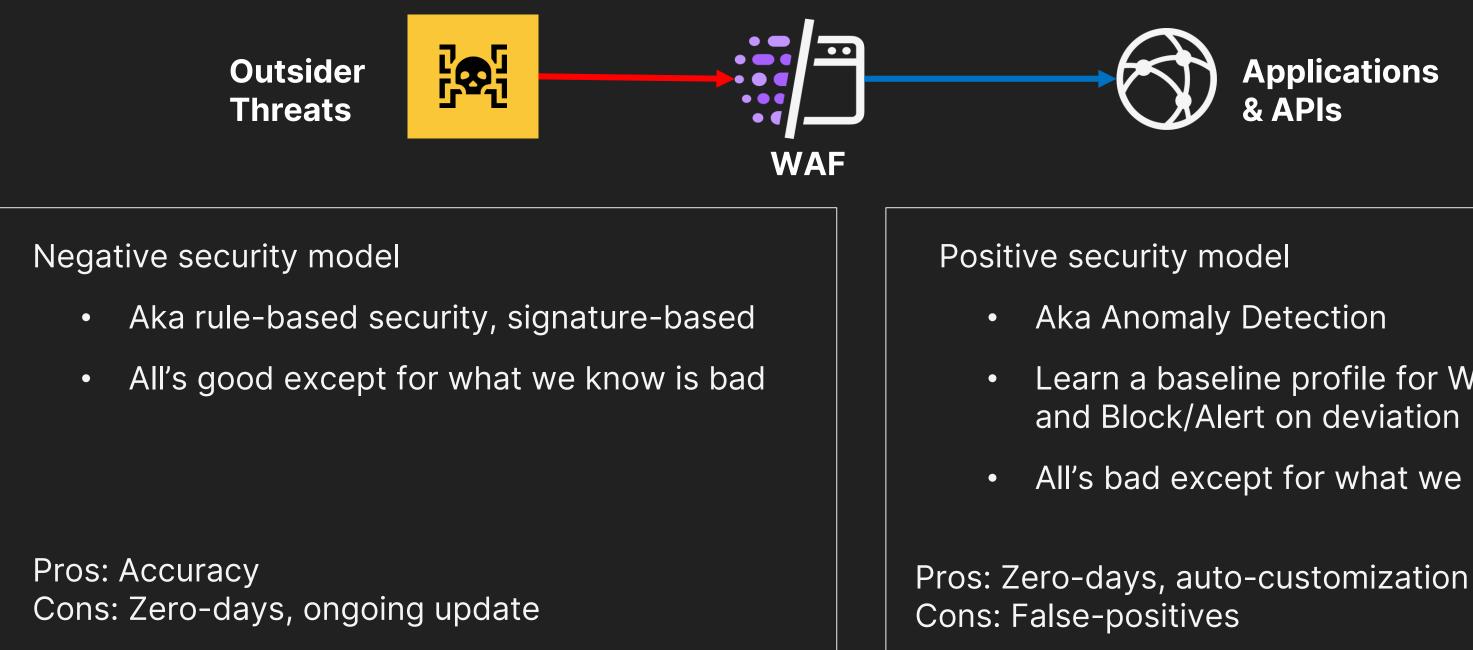
Model validation test suite, e.g., accuracy for a certain golden dataset



Summary so far

- Data poisoning is a significant threat on learning mechanisms ullet
- Threat is critical when using data from untrusted sources •
- No silver bullet mitigation •

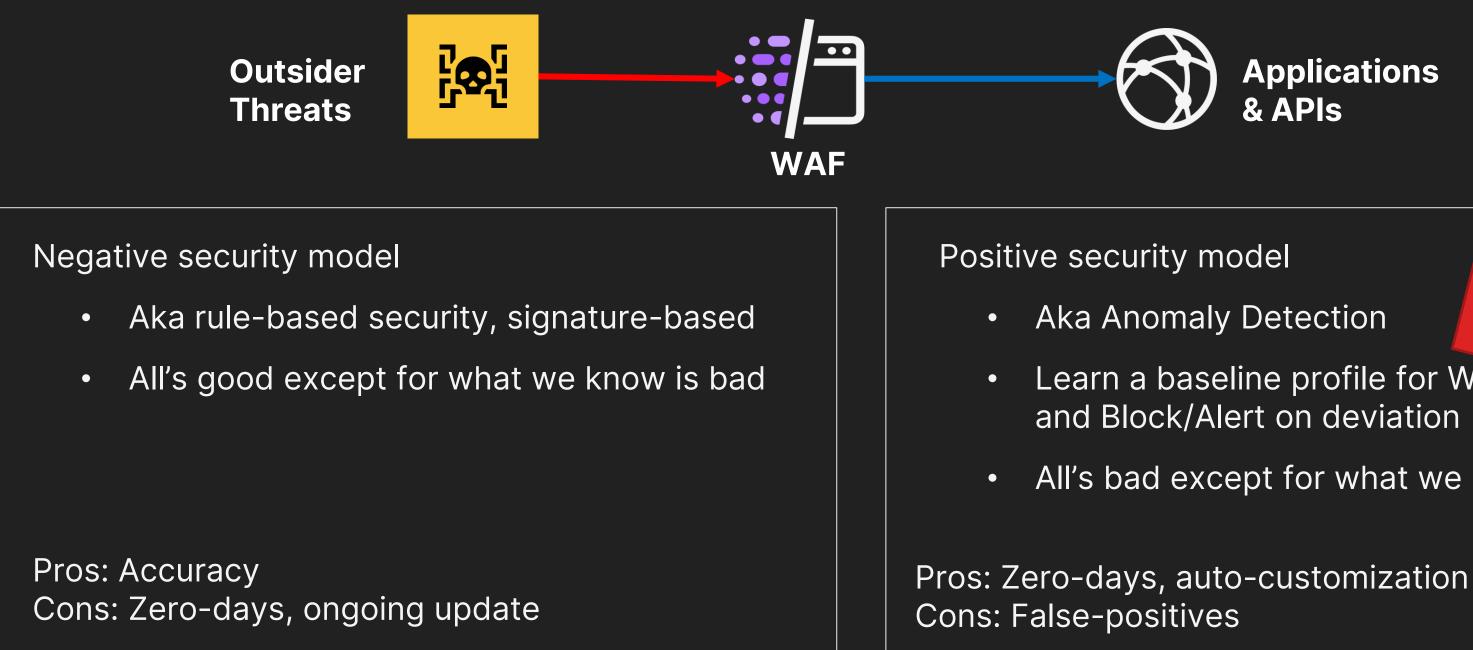
Securing Web Applications and APIs



- Learn a baseline profile for Web/API traffic
- All's bad except for what we know is good



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Data Poisoning

Web/API Traffic Profile

- Body Params
- QS Params
- Cookies
- ...



Web/API Traffic Profile

Object/Container

Object

- Digital Locations (URL/endpoint)
- Hosts
- Methods
- •

- Body Params
- QS Params
- Cookies
- •••



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Object Traffic Profile

• Type

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Threshold-Learning for Web/API Profile

Cleaning

• Filter suspicious traffic

Learning

 Build profile using threshold-learning

- E.g., suspicious events
- E.g., suspicious IPs
- E.g., traffic during attacks
- E.g., traffic from bots

Learn only what you see in requests from

- >= X_1 unique IP addresses
- >= X_2 unique User Agents
- >= X_3 unique Geo-Locations
- >= X_4 unique Identified clients
- >= X_5 unique Hours/Days
- >= X_6 unique Att6
- >= X_7 unique Att7
- • • •



 Alert on deviations from profile

Threshold-Learning for Web/API Profile

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Enforcement

 Alert on deviations from profile

Easy in **Batch Processing**, but consumes huge memory



Dog Food Rating Challenge

Fault-Tolerant Data Sampling

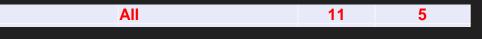


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City	Breed	Тео	Pedigree
New York	Pomeranian	Like	
New York	Pomeranian	Like	
Los Angeles	St Bernard		
San Francisco	Pomeranian		Like
New York	Pomeranian	Like	
Los Angeles	St Bernard		
Los Angeles	German Shepherd	Like	Like
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Los Angeles	Pomeranian	Like	Like
New York	Pomeranian		Like
New York	German Shepherd	Like	
Los Angeles	Pomeranian	Like	
New York	Pomeranian	Like	
New York	St Bernard		Like







Raw results:

- Teo: 11 Likes \bullet
- Pedigree: 5 Likes ullet

Threshold Learning

- >=3 cities; >=3 breeds •
- Only Pedigree pass ullet

Dog Food Rating Challenge

Fault-Tolerant Data Sampling



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Los Angeles	Pomeranian	Like	
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New York	St Bernard		Like

	All	11	5
	Pomeranian	8	3
	St Bernard	0	1
	German Shepherd	3	1
San Francisco		0	1
New York		6	2
Los Angeles		5	2





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Los Angeles	Pomeranian	Like	
New York	Pomeranian	Like	
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	Pomeranian	10	
	St Bernard	5	
	German Shepherd	4	
San Francisco		4	
New York		9	
Los Angeles		7	
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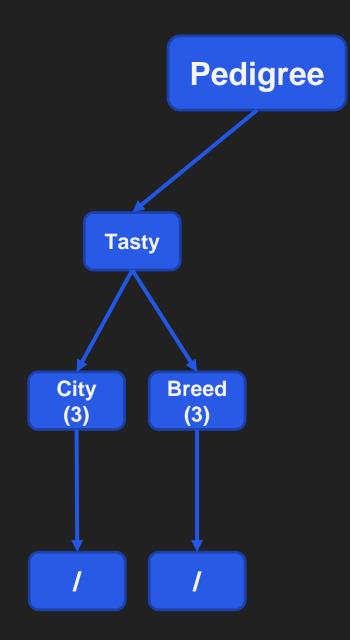


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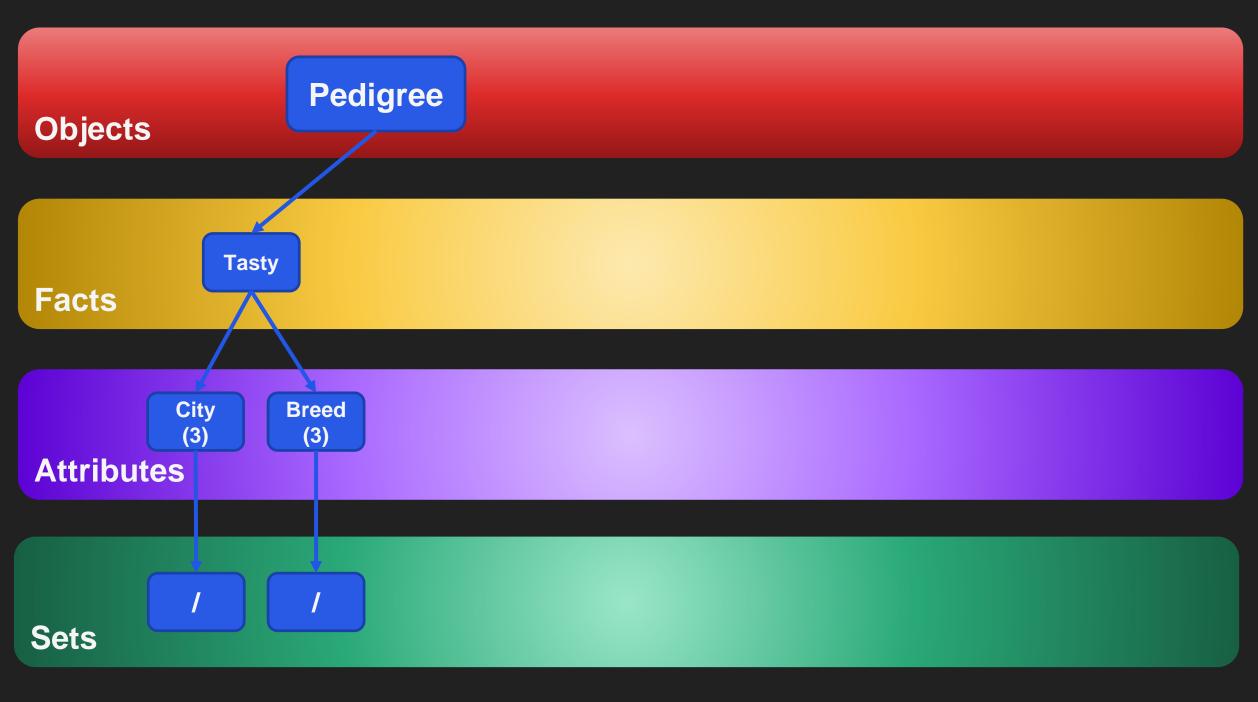
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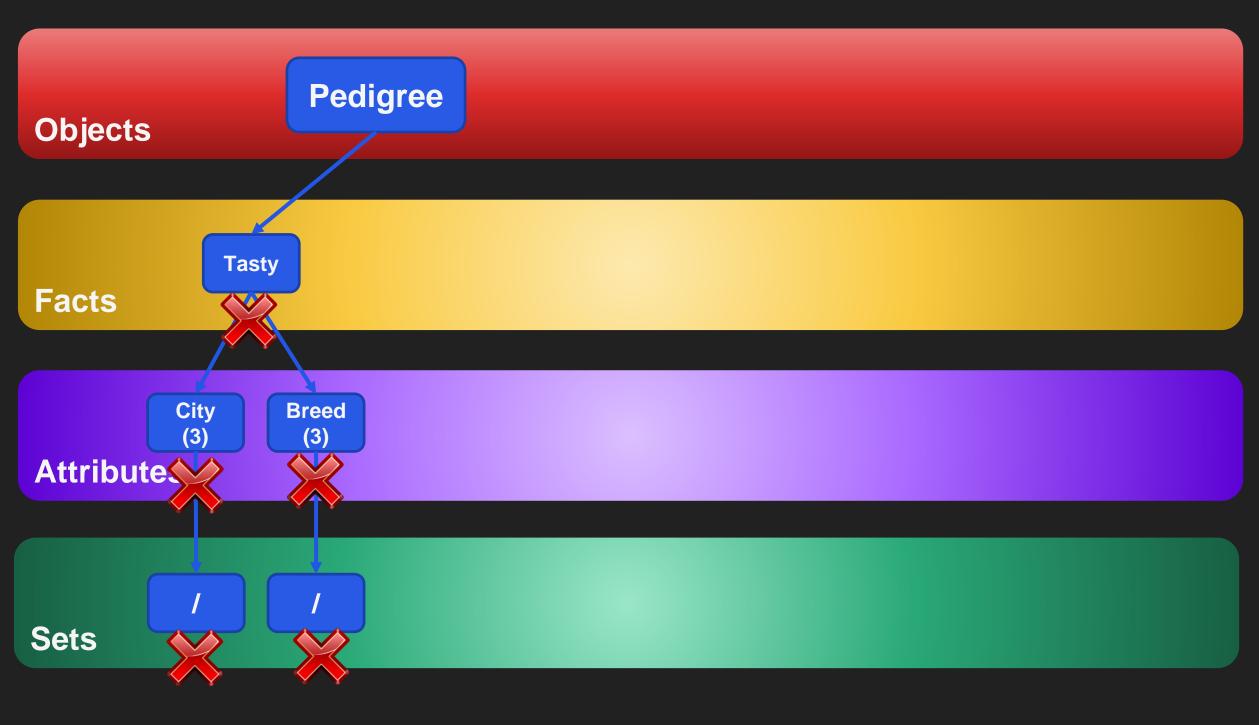








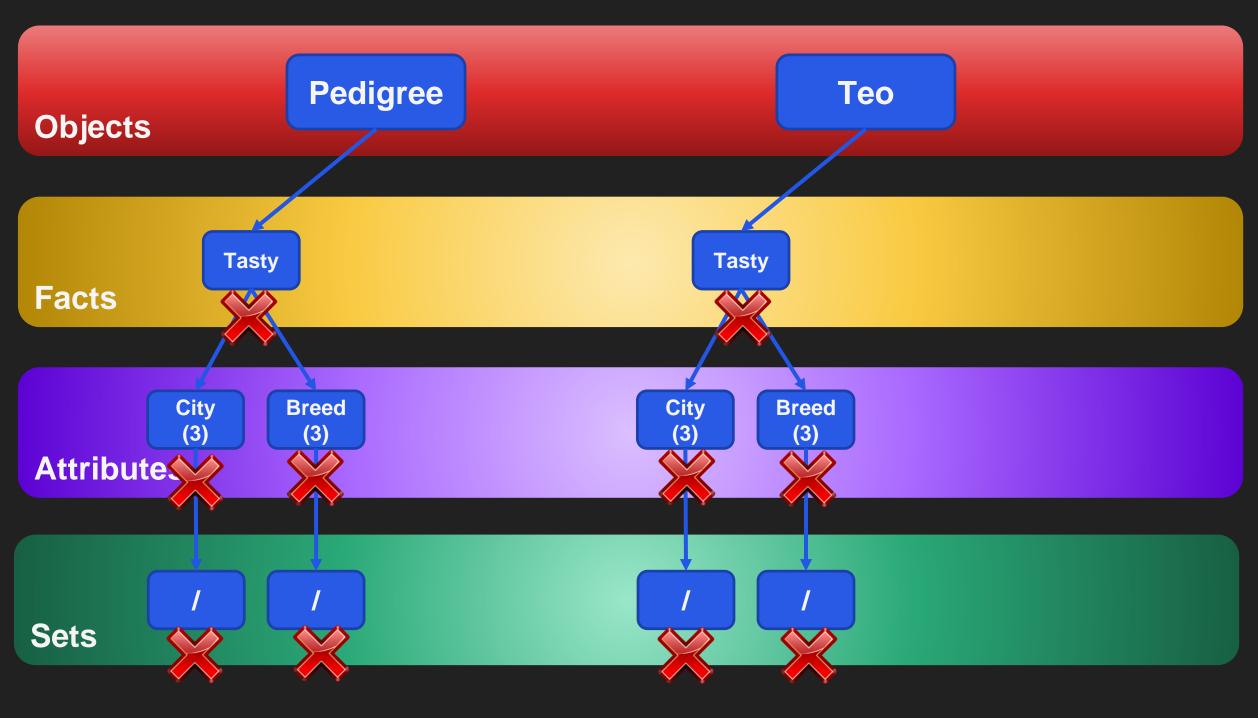










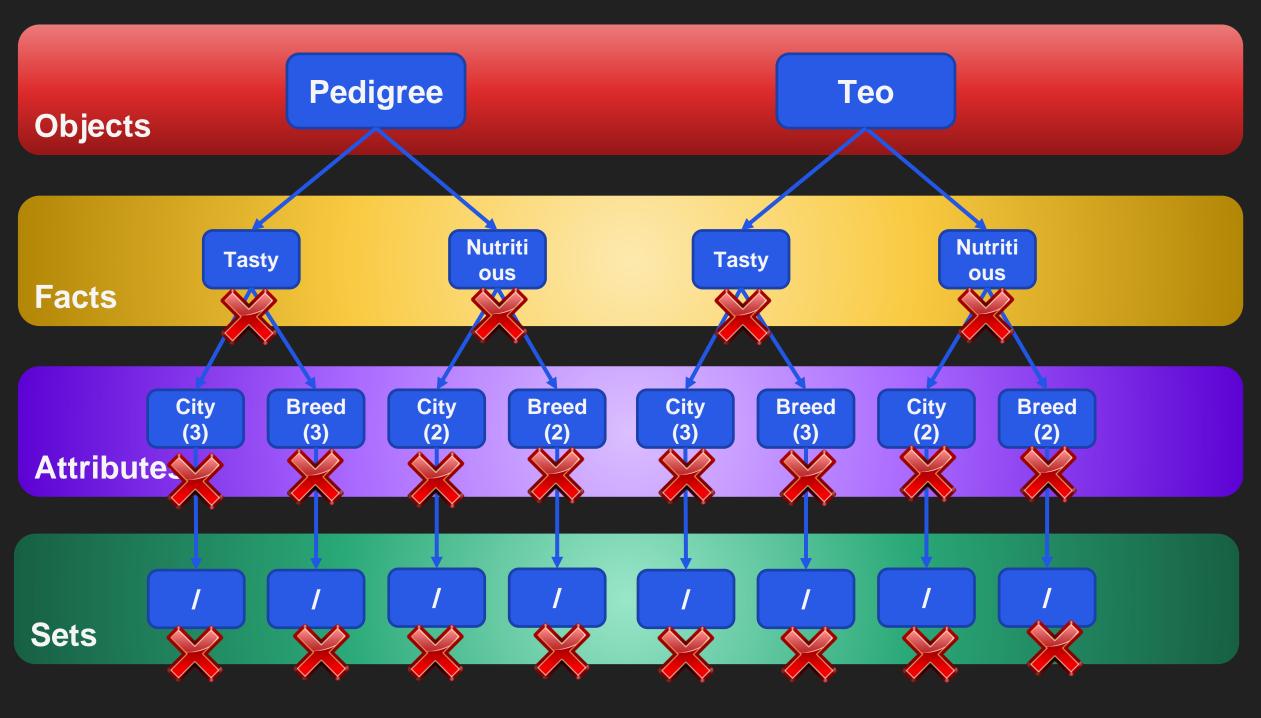








Fixed-Memory Learning

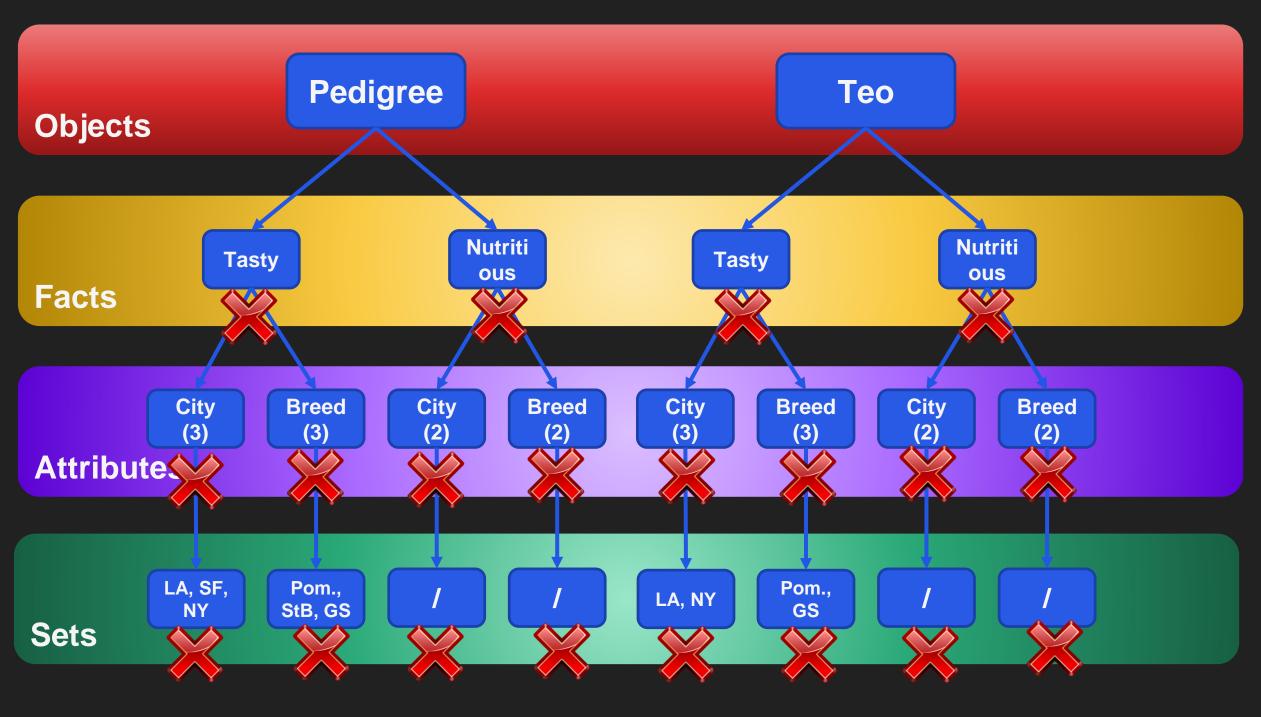








Fixed-Memory Learning

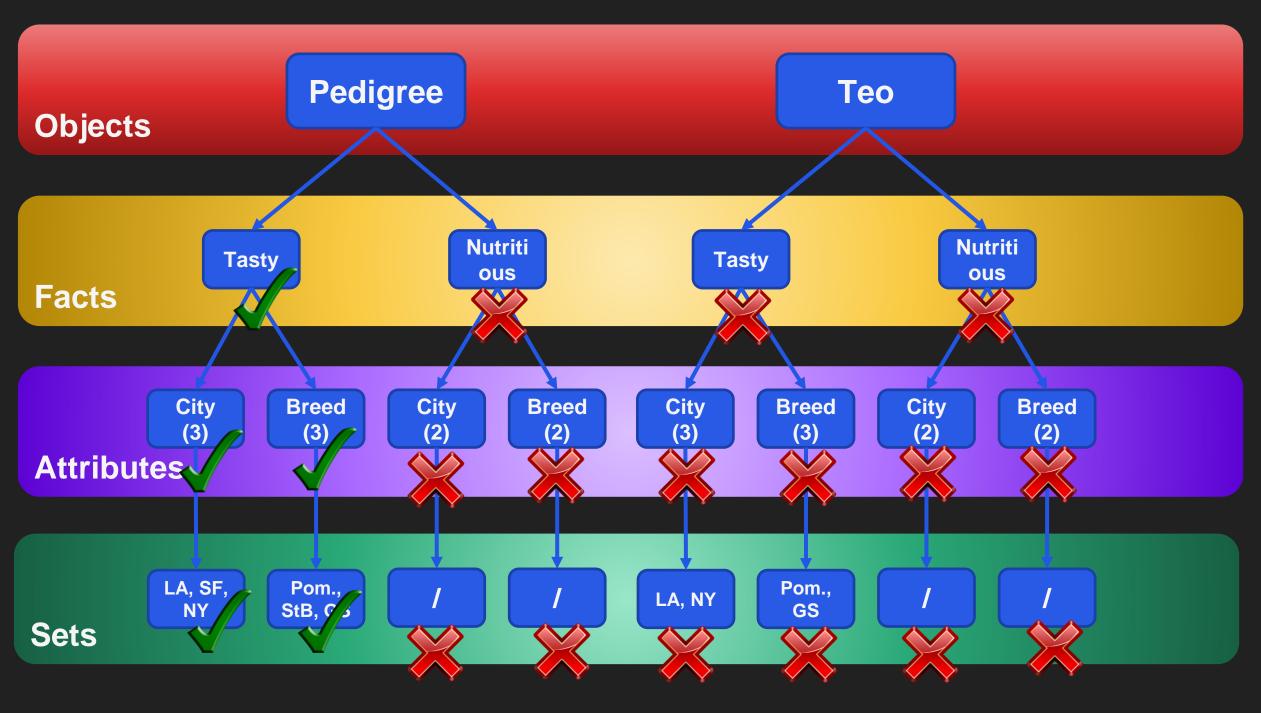




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Fixed-Memory Learning





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- Can learn:
 - Boolean facts Object X has property Y •
- Memory consumption:
 - Proportional to number of objects and • number of properties
 - Proportional to the thresholds •
 - But **independent** of the size of the data \bullet

- In Application/API Profile: Learn Flag FACT_X_SEEN \bullet Enforce Flag FACT_X_ALLOWED ullet

But is this enough? What can you express with Boolean facts?



Expressing Profiling Features with Boolean Facts

Objects (and Containers)

- Digital Locations (URL/endpoint)
- Hosts
- Methods
- Body Params
- QS Params
- Cookies
- ...

. . .

Expressing Profiling Features with Boolean Facts

Objects (and Containers)	SITE_
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_HAS_HOST_X T_Y_HAS_URL_X Y_HAS_COOKIE_X Y_HAS_METHOD_X Y_METHOD_Z_HAS_QS_PARAM_X T_Y_HAS_COOKIE_X

Expressing Profiling Features with Boolean Facts

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•••	What about no rom profile? Date	

Types, Ranges, Char-Set, Regexp?

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Expressing Traffic Profile with Boolean Facts

Object Traffic Profile:

- Type
- Multiplicity range
- Optional?
- Mandatory?
- Param size range (for num)
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Boolean param-type facts:

- NUM_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- NON_NUM_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- STR_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- NON_STR_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- NONE_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- BOOL_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- NON_BOOL_TYPE_ALLOWED \bullet
- MAIL_REGEXP_ALLOWED \bullet
- NON_MAIL_REGEXP_ALLOWED \bullet
- IP_ADD_REGEXP_ALLOWED
- NON_IP_ADD_REGEXP_ALLOWED \bullet



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- IP_ADD_REGEXP_ALLOWED
- NON_IP_ADD_REGEXP_ALLOWED



Boolean existence facts:

- MISSING_ALLOWED
- MULTI_OCCS_ALLOWED

Dealing with Sets and Ranges

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Boolean charset facts

(one-hot-encoding):

- NON_LETTER_ALLOWED
- NON_DIGIT_ALLOWED
- NON_HEX_ALLOWED
- NON_B64_ALLOWED
- NON_UPPER_ALLOWED
- NON_LOWER_ALLOWED
- ASCII_21_ALLOWED
- ASCII_22_ALLOWED
- ASCII_23_ALLOWED
- ...
- ASCII_7E_ALLOWED

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- NON_LOWER_ALLOWED
- ASCII_21_ALLOWED
- ASCII_22_ALLOWED
- ASCII_23_ALLOWED
- •
- ASCII_7E_ALLOWED

Boolean range facts (discretization):

- LENGTH_GT_5_ALLOWED
- LENGTH_GT_50_ALLOWED
- LENGTH_GT_500_ALLOWED
- LENGTH_GT_5000_ALLOWED
- LENGTH_LT_10_ALLOWED
- SIZE_GT_10_ALLOWED
- SIZE_GT_100_ALLOWED
- SIZE_GT_1000_ALLOWED
- SIZE_GT_10000_ALLOWED
- •

• • •

Summary and Conclusions

- Data poisoning is a significant threat on learning mechanisms
- Threshold-based learning may provide an adequate robust learning solution
- The Boolean facts framework provides a streaming-friendly implementation for Threshold-based Learning
- Many features can be expressed with Boolean facts



Thank You!