



Background

Unsupervised Domain Adaptation: Knowledge transfe Class 1: Class 2: 🔺 Class 3: 🔴 Unlabeled:

Generalization Error Bound:

- Source error
- Marginal domain discrepancy
- Ideal hypothesis error

 $\epsilon_t(h) \leq \epsilon_s(h) + \frac{1}{2} d_{\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathcal{H}}(\mathbb{Q}_X, \mathbb{P}_X) + \lambda^*$

□ A Unified View of Objective Function:

 $\min_{\theta,\phi} \frac{1}{n_s} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} L(h_{\phi}(f_{\theta}(x_i^s)), y_i^s) + d(\mathbb{Q}_X, \mathbb{P}_X; \theta)$

Marginal discrepancy

Empirical source error

Optional discrepancy measures:

- ✤ \mathcal{H} -divergence
- Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD)
- Wasserstein distance

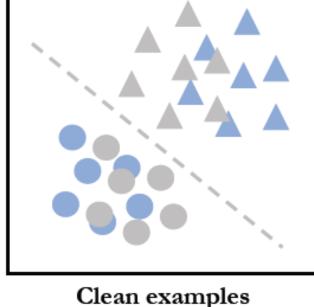
Problem Definition

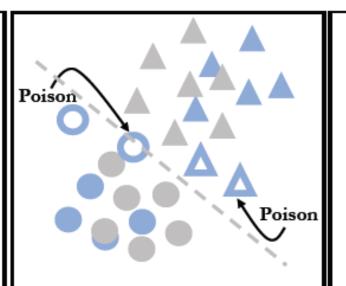
Data Poisoning Attacks:

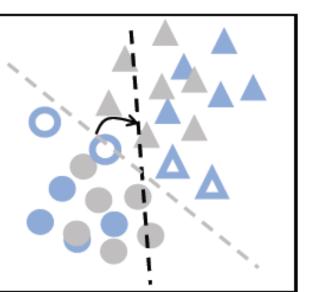
- Input: Base algorithm, labeled source data, unlabeled target data
- ✤ Goal: Degrade the overall classification performance on target domain

Constraints:

- Imperceptive: Be indistinguishable from real inputs
- Indirect: Manipulate only source data
- Invisible: Not negatively affect source classification error and marginal domain discrepancy







Source: 🔵 🔺

(Feature perturbation) Poisoned Source: 🔿 🛆

Target: 🔵 🔺

Clean + Poisoned examples Poisoned decision boundary

Proposed Framework

Indirect Invisible Attack (I2Attack)

Attacking function: Maximize the joint data distribution

difference between poisoned and raw source domains

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$O(\hat{X}_{s}, X_{s}, Y_{s}) = d(\hat{X}_{s} \circ Y_{s}, X_{s} \circ Y_{s})$ Overall objective function: Label-informed domain discrepancy $\max_{\|\hat{X}_{s}-X_{s}\|_{\infty}\leq\epsilon}d(\hat{X}_{s}\circ Y_{s},X_{s}\circ Y_{s};\theta^{*},\phi^{*})$ **Perturbation constraint** s.t. $\theta^*, \phi^* = \arg\min_{\theta, \phi} L\left(h_{\phi}\left(f_{\theta}(\hat{X}_s)\right), Y_s\right) + d\left(f_{\theta}(\hat{X}_s), f_{\theta}(X_t)\right)$ **Constraint of optimal model parameters** Instantiated Algorithms ✤ I2Attack-CORAL • Two-stage: map into common space; learn a classifier • Discrepancy measure: Second-order statistics (covariance) $\max_{\|\hat{X}_{s}-X_{s}\|_{\infty}\leq\epsilon}\left\|A_{*}^{T}\hat{C}_{s}^{XY}A_{*}-C_{s}^{XY}\right\|_{F}^{2}$ Label-informed correlation s.t. $A_* = \arg \min_{A} \|A^T \hat{C}_s^X A - C_t^X\|_F^2$ **Marginal correlation** I2Attack-DAN Unified: domain-invariant representation in latent feature space • Discrepancy measure: Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) Label-informed MMD $\max_{\|\hat{X}_{s}-X_{s}\|_{\infty}\leq\epsilon}d_{k}(f_{\theta^{*}}(\hat{X}_{s})\circ Y_{s},f_{\theta}(X_{s})\circ Y_{s})$ s.t. $\theta^*, \phi^* = \arg\min_{\theta, \phi} L\left(h_{\phi}\left(f_{\theta}(\hat{X}_s)\right), Y_s\right) + d_k\left(f_{\theta}(\hat{X}_s), f_{\theta}(X_t)\right)$ **Empirical source error** Marginal MMD Discussion o **Optimization:** First-order model-agnostic meta-learning • *Time Complexity*: Linear to the number of source examples • *Flexibility*: It allows to attack any marginal discrepancy based domain adaptation algorithms.

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Indirect Invisible Poisoning Attacks on Domain Adaptation

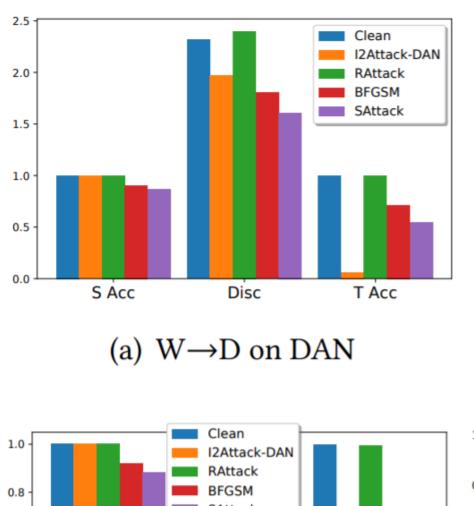
Results

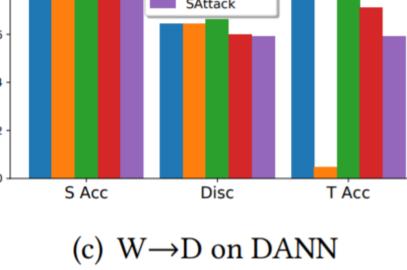
Performance of Data Poisoning Attacks

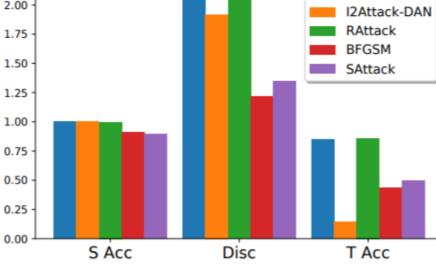
		Digits		Office-31			Office-Home		
		M→U	S→M	W→A	W→D	D→A	Ar→Cl	Pr→Rw	
DAN (base model)	S Acc	0.997	0.916	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	
	Disc	0.078	0.085	2.459	2.315	2.156	1.835	1.931	
	T Acc	0.861	0.724	0.654	0.994	0.656	0.498	0.750	
2Attack-DAN	S Acc	1.000-	1.000	0.996-	0.998-	0.994-	0.998-	0.999–	
	Disc	0.079-	0.079	2.304	1.975	2.152-	1.579	1.684	
	T Acc	0.664	0.495	0.065	0.062	0.046	0.293	0.660	
DANN (base model)	S Acc	0.997	0.911	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	
	Disc	0.567	0.520	0.646	0.642	0.609	0.506	0.500	
	T Acc	0.896	0.795	0.679	0.998	0.668	0.513	0.756	
2Attack-DANN	S Acc	1.000-	0.948↑	0.996-	1.000-	0.998-	0.994	0.999-	
	Disc	0.569-	0.516-	0.588	0.643-	0.550	0.501-	0.500-	
	T Acc	0.801	0.510	0.078	0.046	0.105	0.378	0.673	
MDD (base model)	S Acc	0.997	0.901	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.999	
	Disc	1.373	1.496	1.374	1.493	1.028	1.735	1.697	
	T Acc	0.908	0.753	0.693	0.998	0.679	0.505	0.781	
2Attack-MDD	S Acc	1.000-	0.944	0.996-	0.991-	0.996-	0.993-	0.991-	
	Disc	1.317	1.453	1.056	1.473	0.938	1.603	1.645	
	T Acc	0.789	0.585	0.050	0.024	0.137	0.382	0.679	

('-': almost unchanged; ' \uparrow ': improved; ' \downarrow ': degraded).

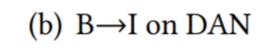
Performance Comparison

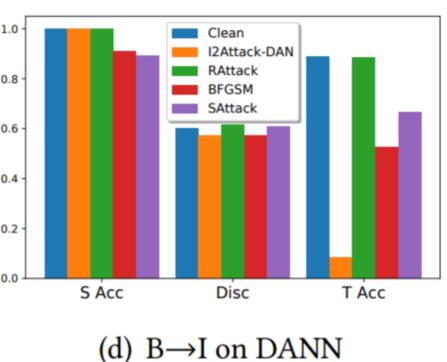






Clean





□ Transferable Attacks

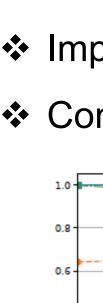
E.g., generated by I2Attack-DAN, then applied to DANN

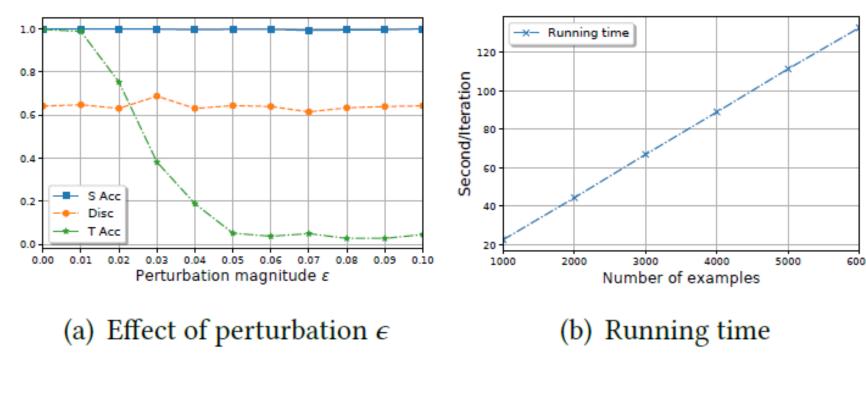
	DAN			DANN			
	S Acc	Disc	T Acc	S Acc	Disc	T Acc	
Clean	1.000	2.315	0.994	1.000	0.642	0.998	
I2Attack-DAN	0.998	1.975	0.062	0.996	0.622	0.020	
I2Attack-DANN	0.999	2.031	0.068	1.000	0.643	0.046	
I2Attack-MDD	0.991	2.156	0.092	0.994	0.649	0.032	

Universal Attacks

 \circ E.g., generated from B \rightarrow I, then applied to other target domains

	Clean			I2Attack			
	S Acc	Disc	T Acc	S Acc	Disc	T Acc	_
B→I	1.000	2.137	0.848	1.000	1.919	0.113	-
$B \rightarrow C$	1.000	2.215	0.907	1.000	1.921	0.120	
В→Р	1.000	1.927	0.717	1.000	1.755	0.098	





AIFARMS

Artificial Intelligence for Future Agricultural

Resilience, Management, and Sustainability

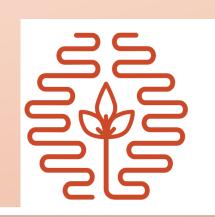


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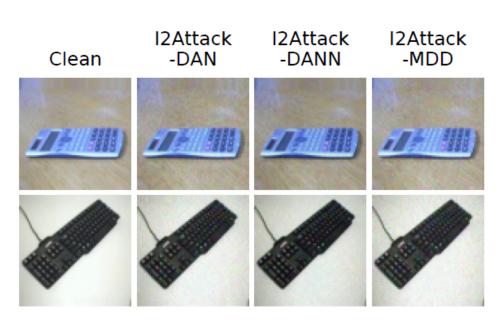


Model Analysis

• Impact of perturbation magnitude ϵ

Computational efficiency

Visualization



Conclusion

Problem: Formulation of an indirect invisible data poisoning attack problem on unsupervised domain adaptation algorithms.

Framework: Bi-level optimization objective function (I2Attack) of maximizing the label-informed domain discrepancy under mild constraints.

Experiments: Verification of I2Attack on degrading the overall prediction performance of the existing domain adaptation approaches.

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