Data poisoning won't save you from facial recognition

Florian Tramèr

Stanford University

CPVR 2021 Workshop on Media Forensics

(joint work with Evani Radiya-Dixit)

You can't hide from Big Brother.



The Secretive Company That Might End Privacy as We Know It



You can't hide from Big Brother.

Records on Clearview AI reveal new info on police use

Written by Beryl Lipton

A Surveillance Net Blankets China's Cities, Giving Police Vast Powers

You can't hide from anyone.

This facial recognition website can turn anyone into a cop — or a stalker

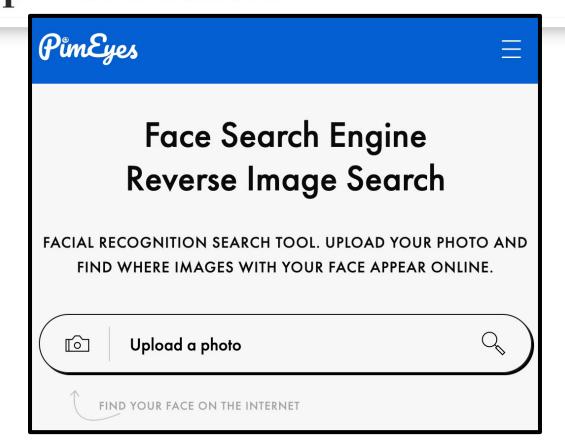


Image-perturbation tools promise to defeat facial recognition.

Fawkes: Protecting Privacy against Unauthorized Deep Learning Models

Shawn Shan, Emily Wenger, Jiayun Zhang, Huiying Li, Haitao Zheng, and Ben Y. Zhao, *University of Chicago*

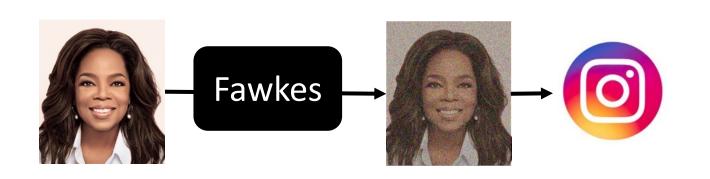




Image-perturbation tools promise to defeat facial recognition.

The New York Times

This Tool Could Protect Your Photos From Facial Recognition



NEWS

- 4-23: v1.0 release for Windows/MacOS apps and Win/Mac/Linux binaries!
- 4-22: Fawkes hits 500,000 downloads!

Image-perturbation tools promise to defeat facial recognition.

Fawkes: Protecting Privacy against Unauthorized

Deep Learr Lowkey: Leveraging A

Shawn Shan, Emily Wenger, Jiayun : Ben Y. Zhao, *Un* LOWKEY: LEVERAGING ADVERSARIAL ATTACKS TO PROTECT SOCIAL MEDIA USERS FROM FACIAL RECOGNITION

Ivan Evtimov*, Pascal Sturmfels, and Tadayoshi Kohno

FoggySight: A Scheme for Facial Lookup

Privacy

Micah Goldblum

Department of Computer Science University of Maryland goldblum@umd.edu

Shiyuan Duan*

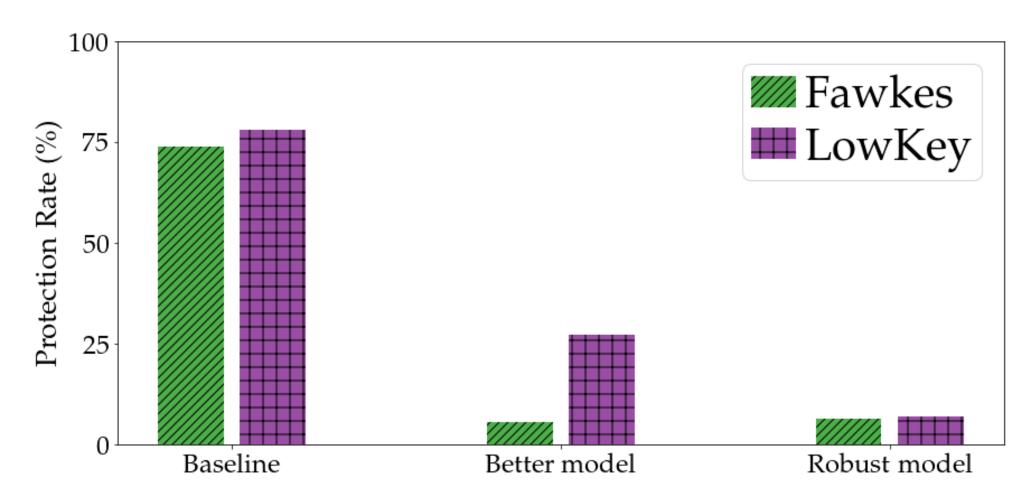
Department of Computer Science University of Maryland

TECH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Legal chatbot firm DoNotPay adds anti-facial recognition filters to its suite of handy tools

These tools give a false sense of security!

These tools give a false sense of security! The attacks are easily defeated.



These tools give a false sense of security! Users don't know if the attack worked...



This talk.

Attacking facial recognition systems

Misconceptions about adversarial examples

Solutions?

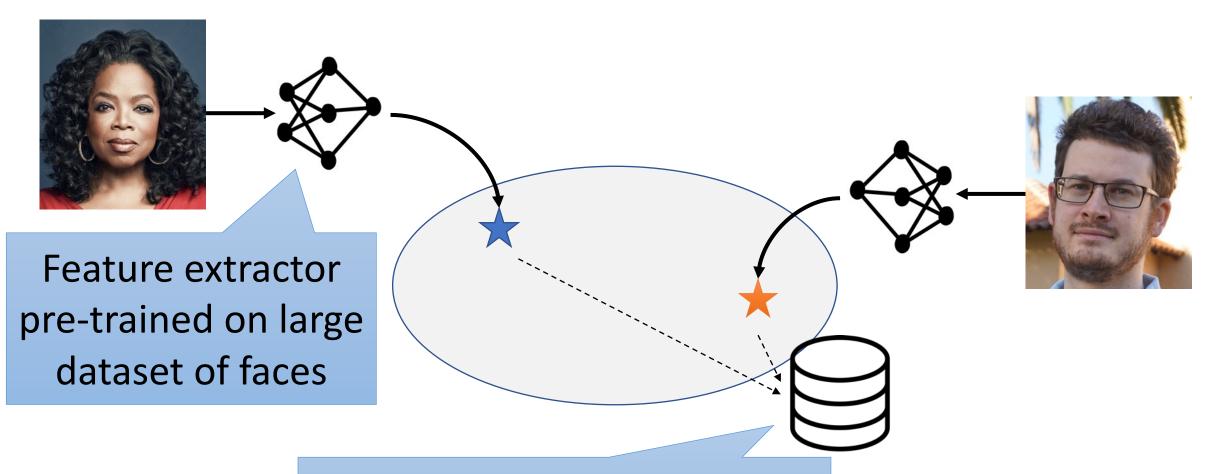
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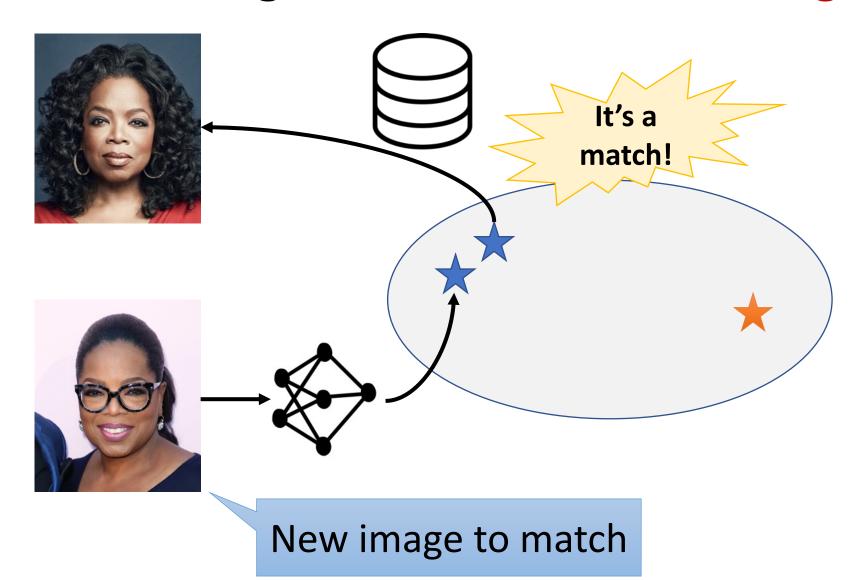
Solutions?

Facial recognition with nearest neighbor search.

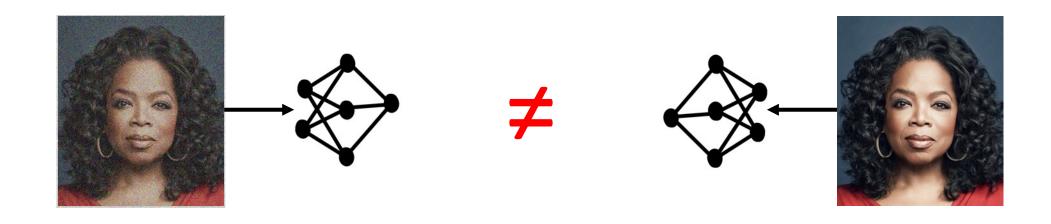


Database of (labeled) features for collected images

Facial recognition with nearest neighbor search.

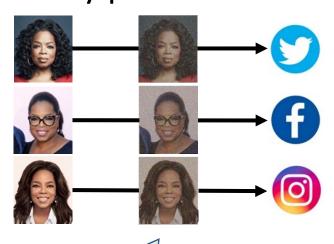


An attack: adversarial examples.



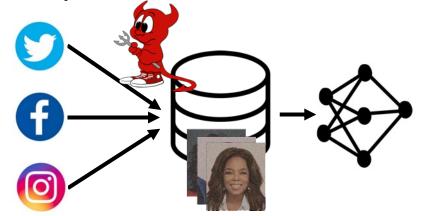
Data poisoning with adversarial examples.

Users perturb pictures they post online

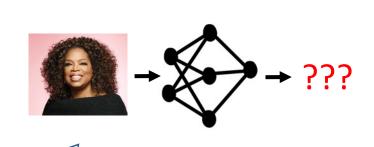


Users' friends can still recognize the pictures

Online pictures are scraped to build a model

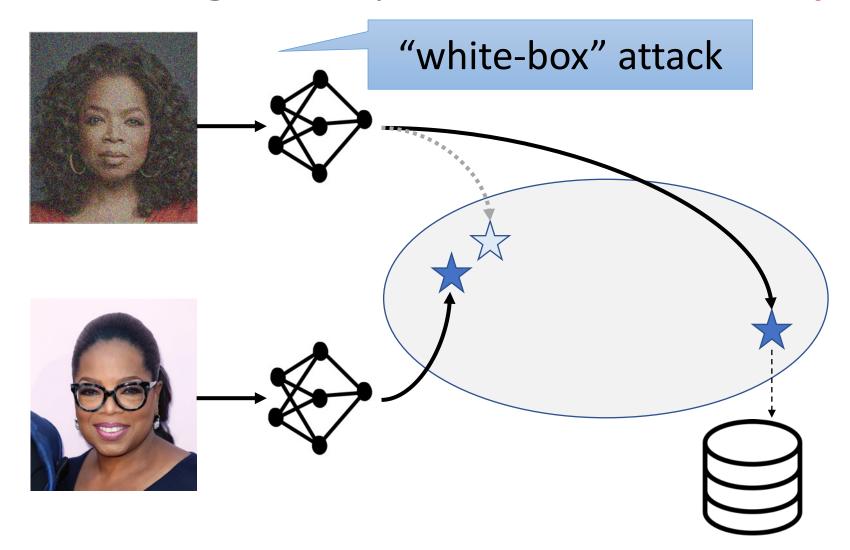


Unperturbed test pictures aren't recognized

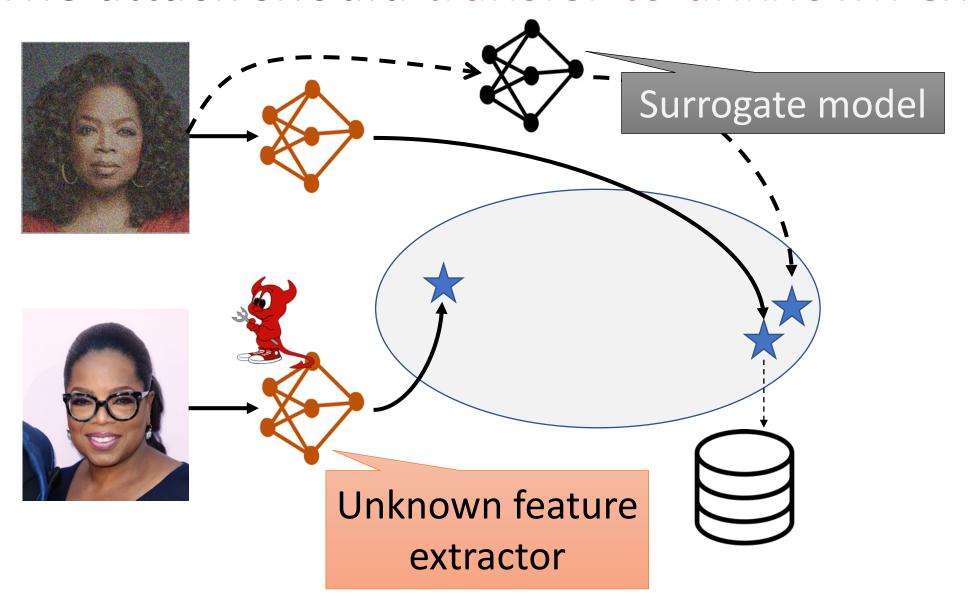


Unperturbed picture taken by the police, or a stalker, etc.

Poisoning is easy if the extractor is fixed & known.



The attack should transfer to unknown extractors.



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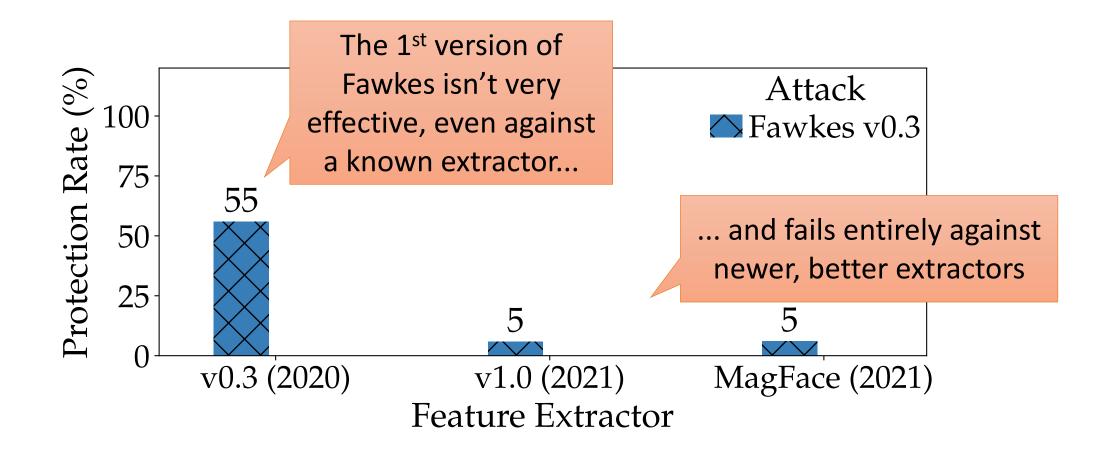
Solutions?

Misconception #1:

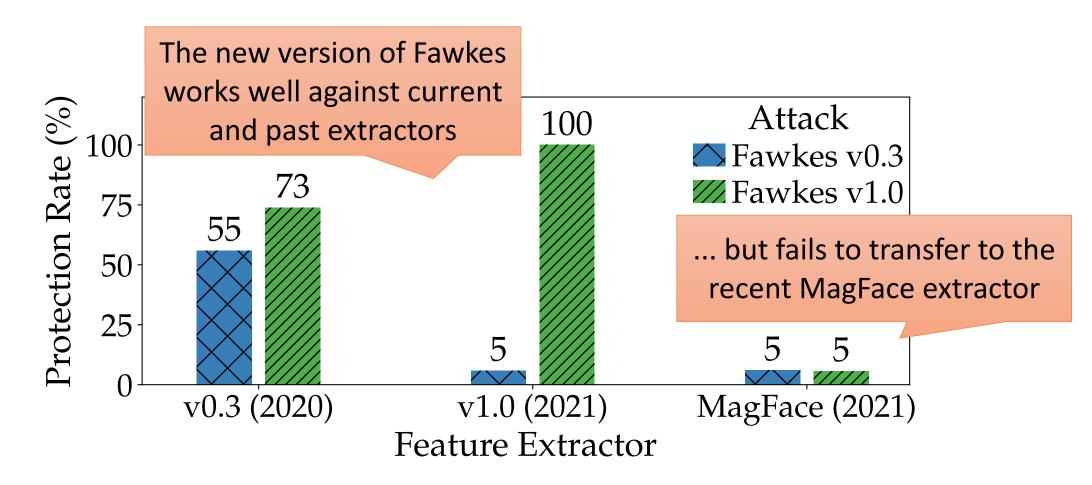
∀ models ∃ attack ≠ ∃ attack ∀ models

this is empirically true (so far)

Fawkes (v0.3) doesn't transfer to today's best models.

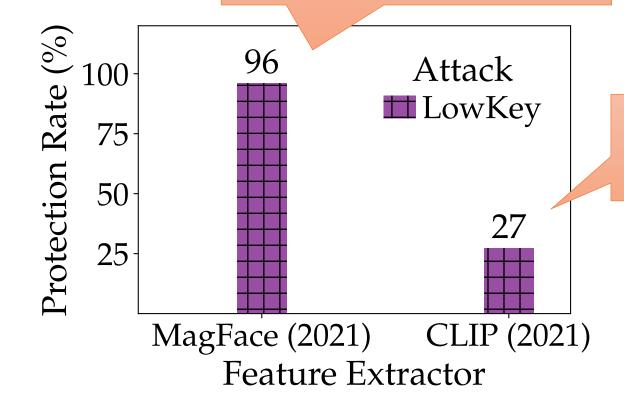


Fawkes (v1.0) doesn't transfer to today's best models.

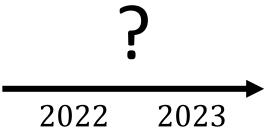


LowKey transfers moderately to today's best models.

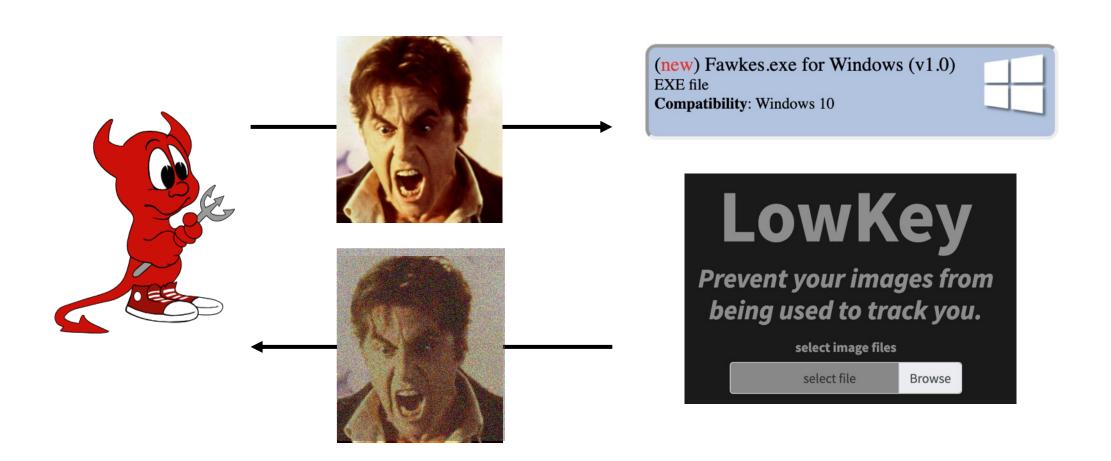
LowKey transfers very well against existing extractors...

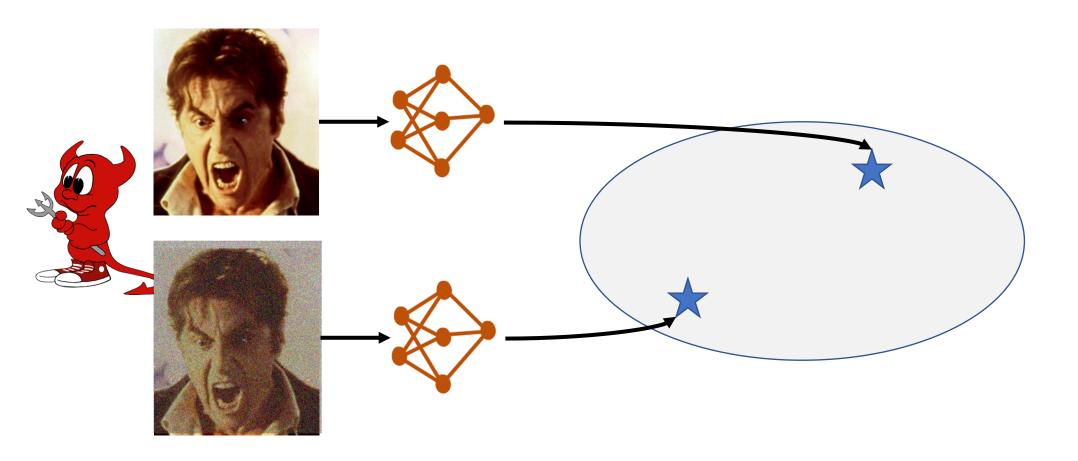


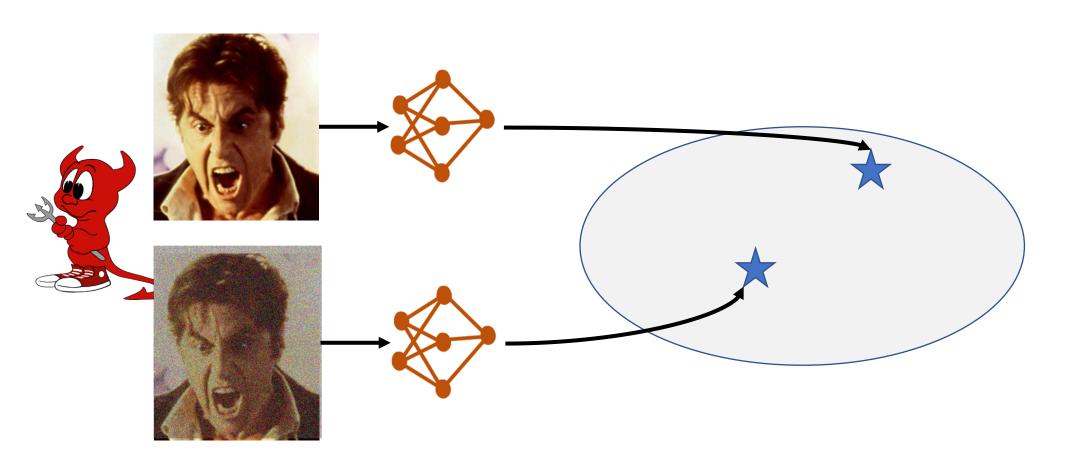
...but only moderately against a new and very different vision model

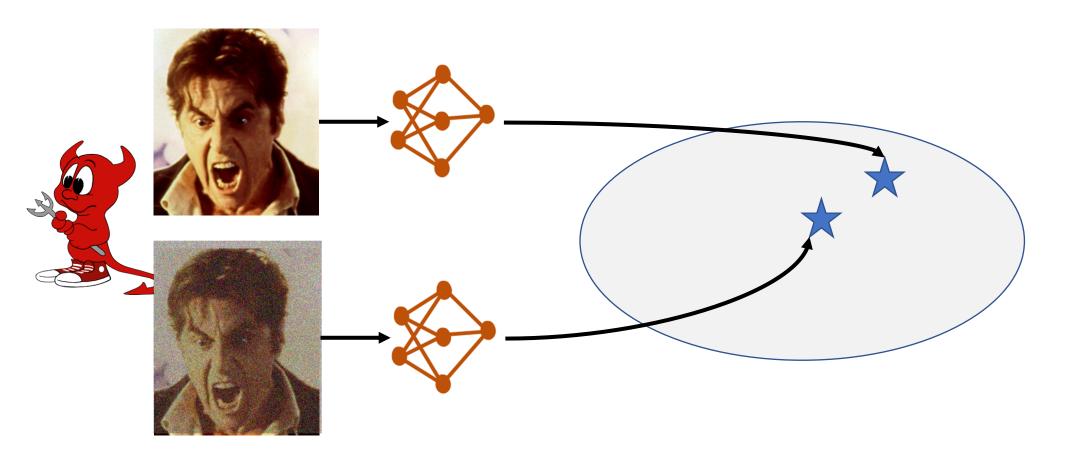


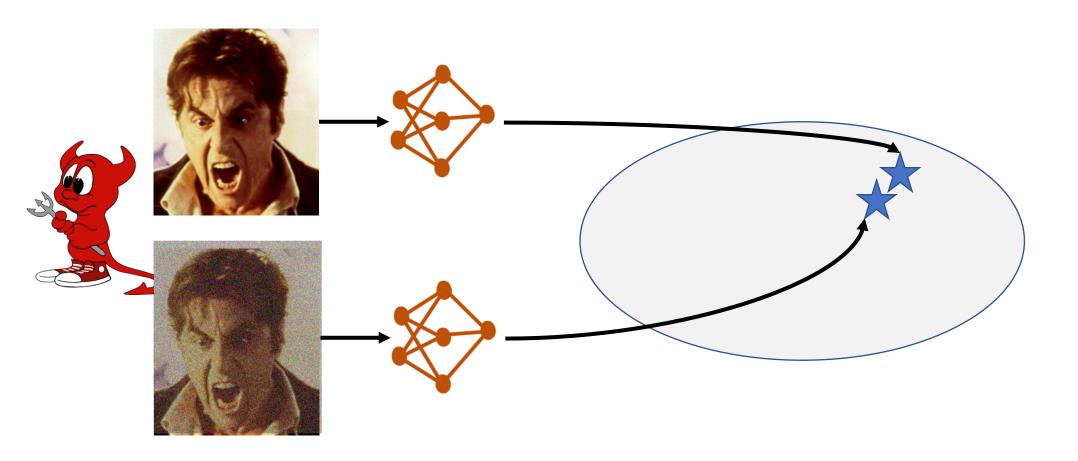
What if the model trainer also uses the attack?



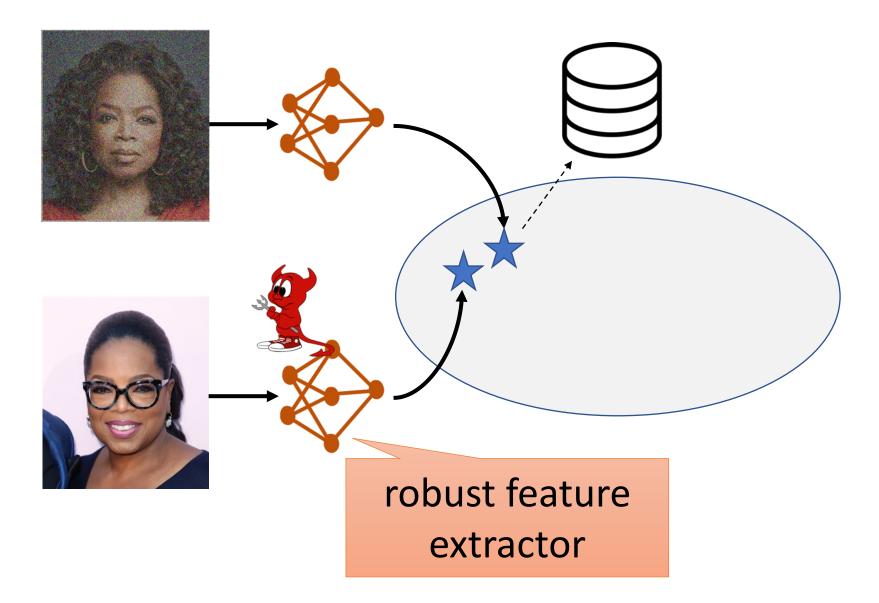




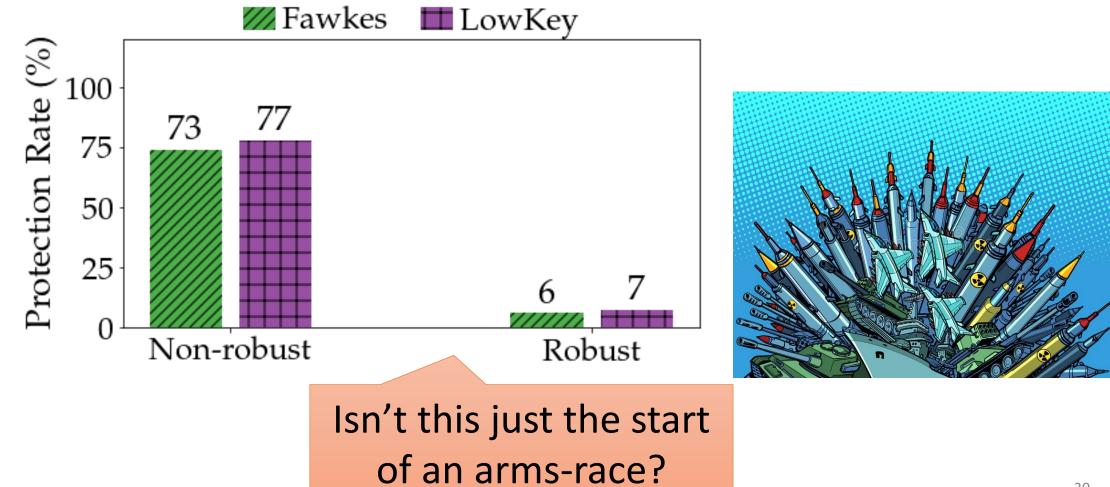




The robust extractor resists poisoning attacks.



The robust extractor resists poisoning attacks.



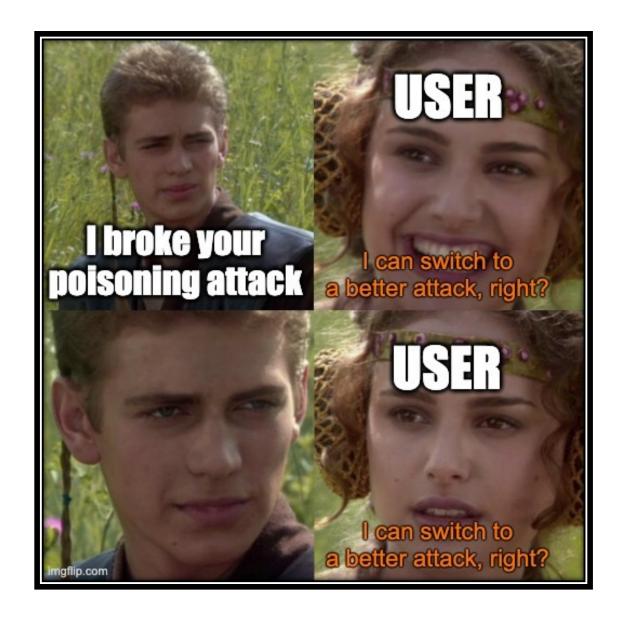
The arms race has already started.

News: Jan 28, 2021. It has recently come to our attention that there was a significant change made to the Microsoft Azure facial recognition platform in their backend model. Along with general improvements, our experiments seem to indicate that Azure has been trained to lower the efficacy of the *specific version* of Fawkes that has been released in the wild. We are unclear as to why this was done (since Microsoft, to the best of our knowledge, does not build unauthorized models from public facial images), nor have we received any communication from Microsoft on this. However, we feel it is important for our users to know of this development. We have made a major update (v1.0) to the tool to circumvent this change (and others like it). Please download the newest version of Fawkes below.

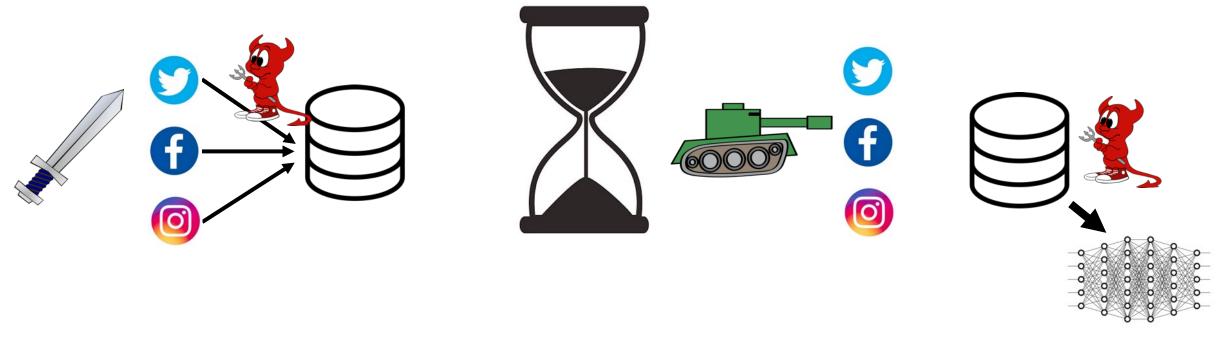
https://sandlab.cs.uchicago.edu/fawkes/

Misconception #2:

Adversarial ML doesn't always admit an arms-race



New models can be applied retroactively.



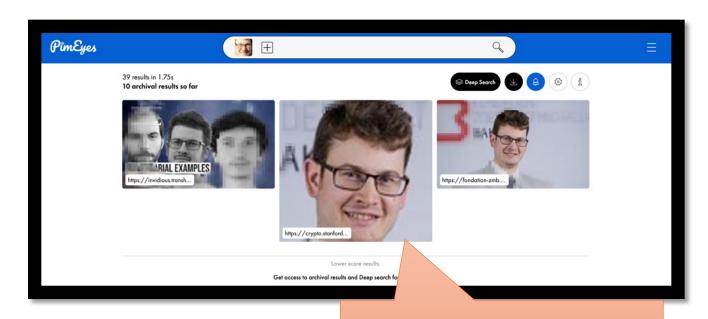
Model trainer scrapes pictures produced with weak attack

Users switch to stronger attacks, but new model can be trained solely on data collected in the past

(Biometric) privacy does not admit an arms race.

 Facial features cannot be (easily or quickly) changed

 You cannot reclaim your privacy once you've lost it!



~6 years ago

This talk.

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• Solutions?

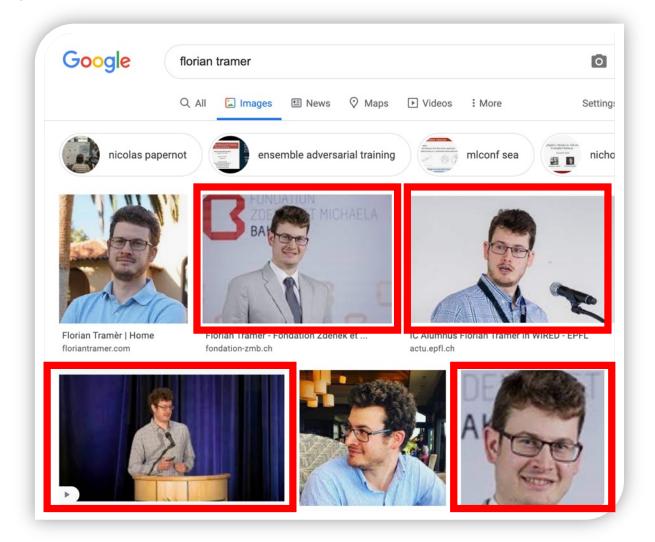
Solution 1: Don't post pictures online.





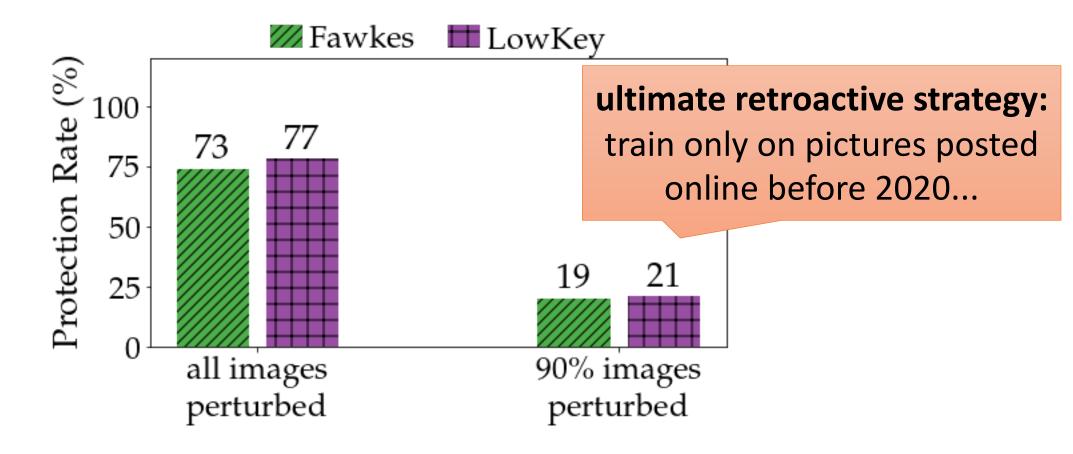


Solution 1: Don't post pictures online. It's already too late.



I didn't take these pictures or upload them!

Solution 1: Don't post pictures online. It's already too late.



Solution 2: Legislation & policy



Landmark UK court ruling finds police use of facial recognition unlawful

By Reuters Staff

4 MIN READ

Take-Aways

- > Threat models matter:
 - > no single attack works against *all future* models
 - biometric privacy does **not** admit an arms race

> Be careful what you can promise users

