



**HITB** CyberWeek

Abu Dhabi, UAE: 12-17 October 2019

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# Security for AI or AI for Security?

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# Sergey Gordeychik



- AI and Cybersecurity Executive
  - Abu Dhabi, UAE
- Visiting Professor, Cyber Security
  - Harbour.Space University, Barcelona, Spain
- Program Chair, PHDays Conference
  - [www.phdays.com](http://www.phdays.com), Moscow
  
- Cyber-physical troublemaker
  - Leader of SCADA Strangelove Research Team
  - [www.scada.sl](http://www.scada.sl), @scadasl
- Ex...
  - Deputy CTO, Kaspersky Lab
  - CTO, Positive Technologies
  - Gartner recognized products and services

## Disclaimer

Please note, that this talk is by Sergey and AISec group.

**We don't speak for our employers.**

All the opinions and information here are of our responsibility. So, mistakes and bad jokes are all OUR responsibilities.

Actually no one ever saw this talk before.





BIG BROTHER  
CCTV

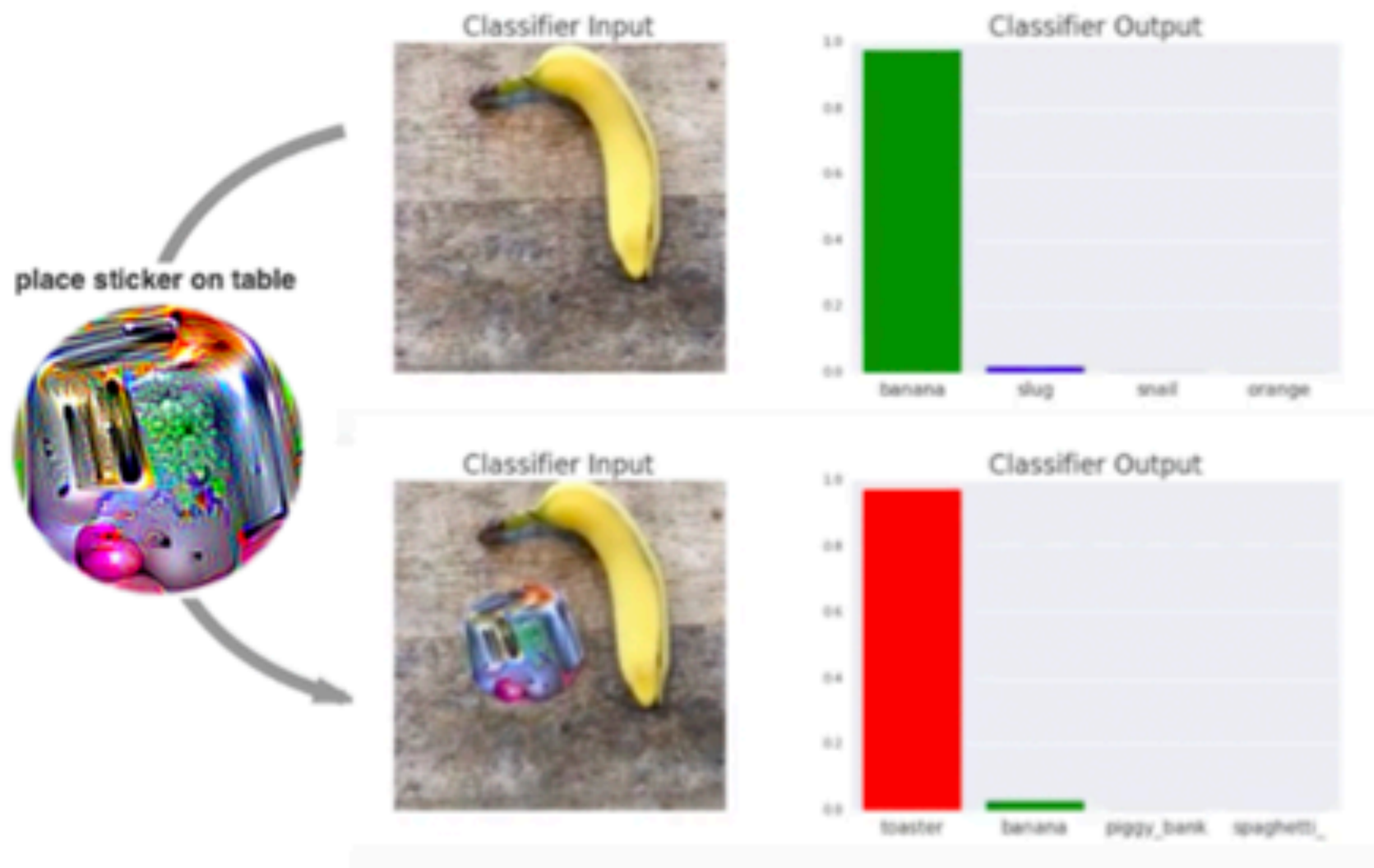
2



PWN?

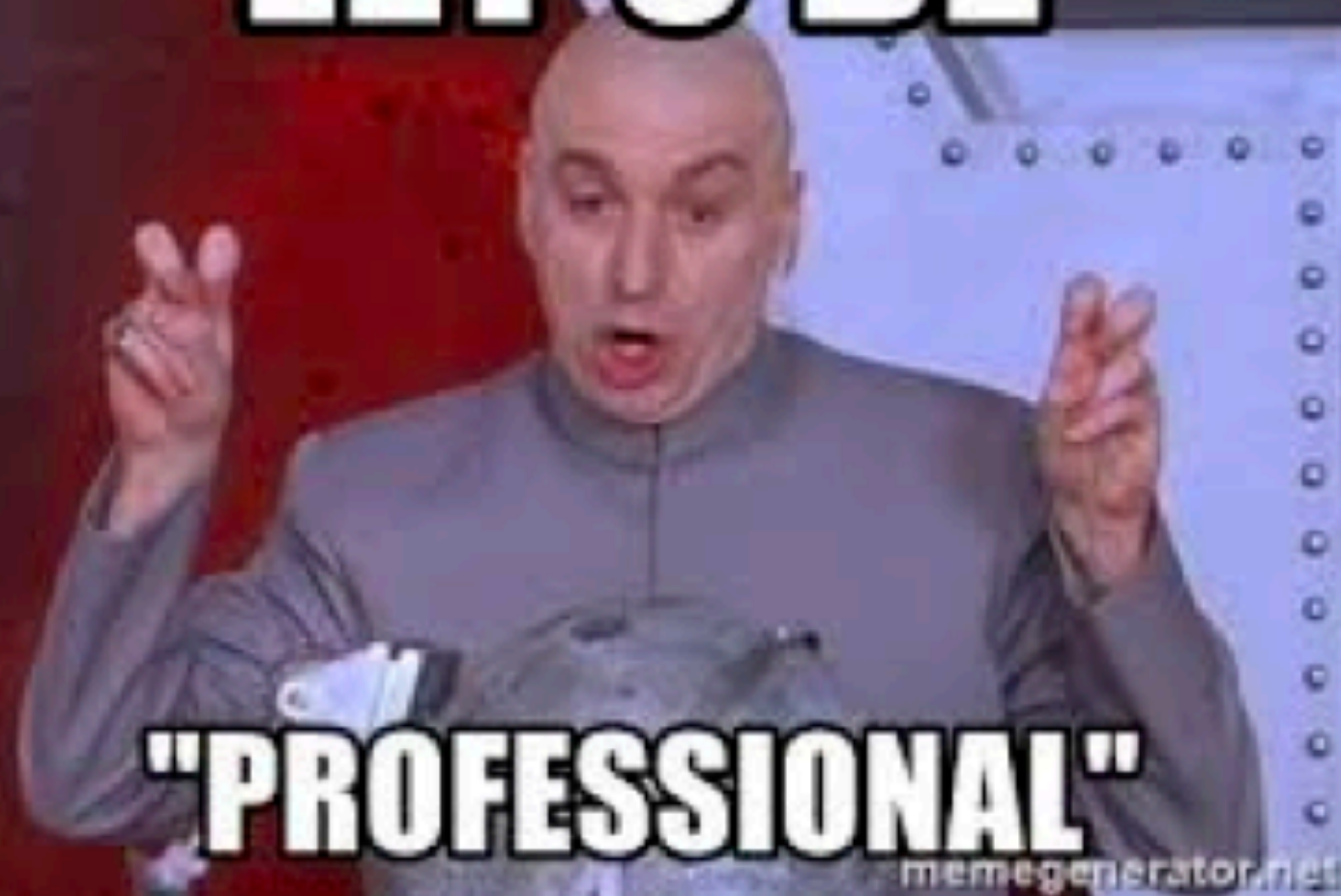
# Adversarial example anyone?

# Adversarial example?





**LET'S BE**



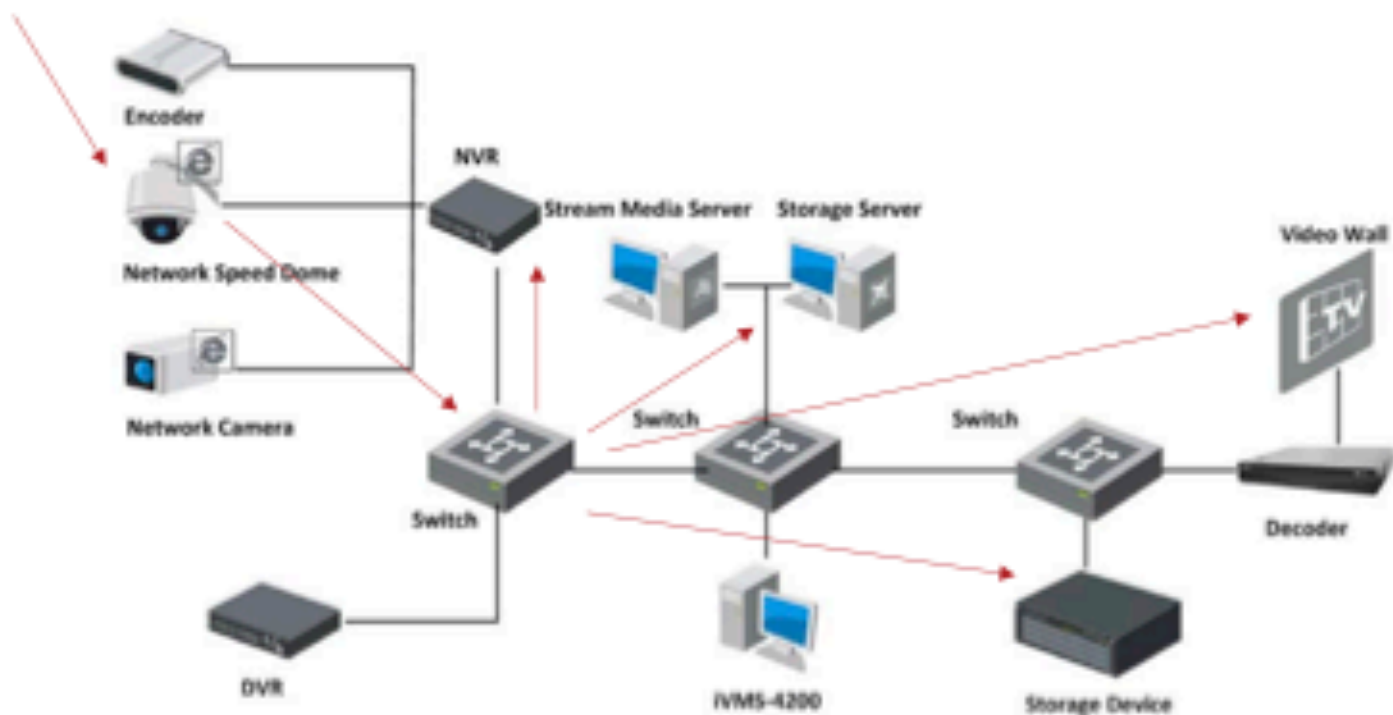
**"PROFESSIONAL"**

memegenerator.net





# Hacking as usual...



What is Cyber?

# What is Cybersecurity?

Cybersecurity goals?

# HOLY CIA TRINITY



## OT/ICS/SCADA Security?!



**IT domain**



**Process control**

SCADA Security Basics: Integrity Trumps Availability, ISA/IEC 62443-2-1 standards (formerly ISA-99)  
<https://www.tofinosecurity.com/blog/scada-security-basics-integrity-trumps-availability>

Marina Krotofil, Damn Vulnerable Chemical Process  
[https://fahrplan.events.ccc.de/congress/2014/Fahrplan/system/attachments/2560/original/V31CC-2014\\_Krotofil.pdf](https://fahrplan.events.ccc.de/congress/2014/Fahrplan/system/attachments/2560/original/V31CC-2014_Krotofil.pdf)

# Machine Learning and AI?



**IT domain**



**Process control**



**AI security**

## Goal of computer security

Ensure that systems do the right thing,  
even in the presence of malicious inputs

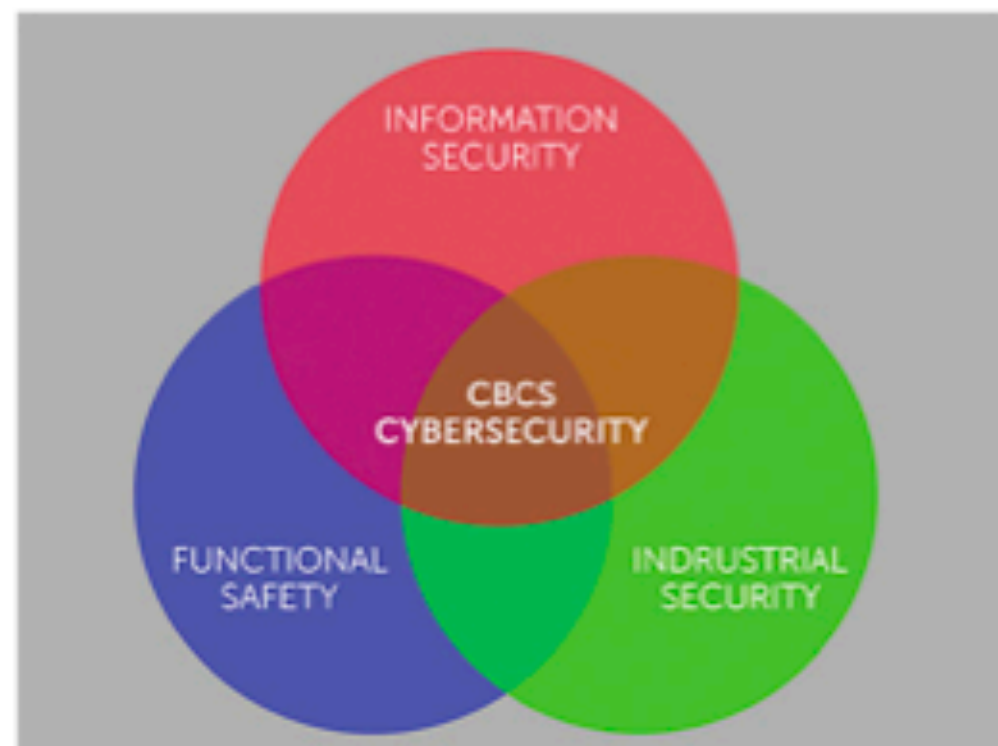
James Mickens, Harvard University, USENIX Security '18-Q: Why Do Keynote Speakers Keep Suggesting That Improving Security Is Possible?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajGX7odA87k>



## Mission-centric Cybersecurity

a process that ensures control object **operation** with **no dangerous failures** or **damage**, but with a set **economic efficiency** and **reliability** under **adversarial anthropogenic information influence**



But what about...

**dangerous failures?**  
**economic efficiency?**  
**reliability level?**



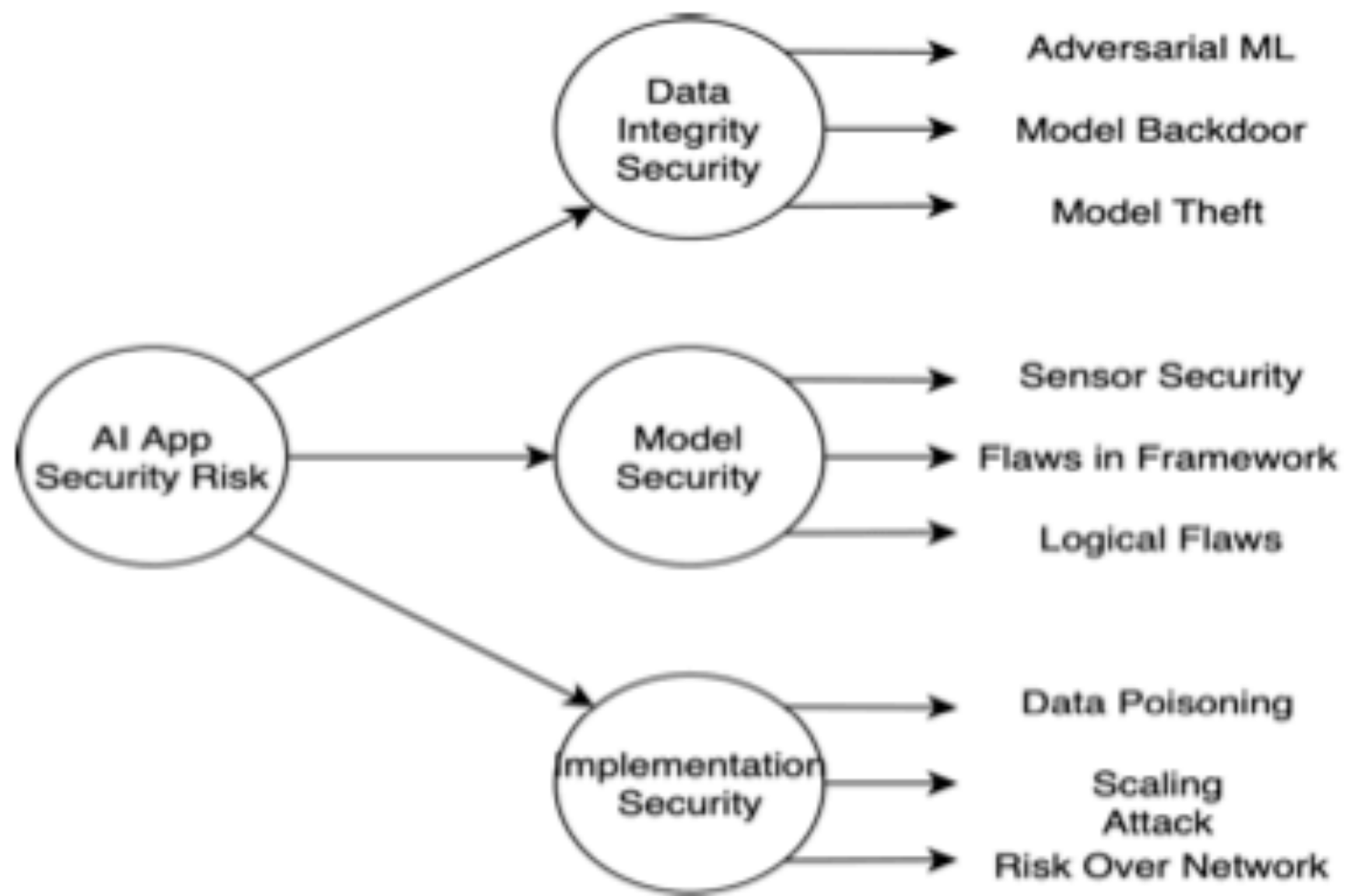
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rW9WmA5okpE>

But what about...

dangerous failures?  
economic efficiency?  
reliability level?

**Build the Threat Model First!**

# AI Threat Model



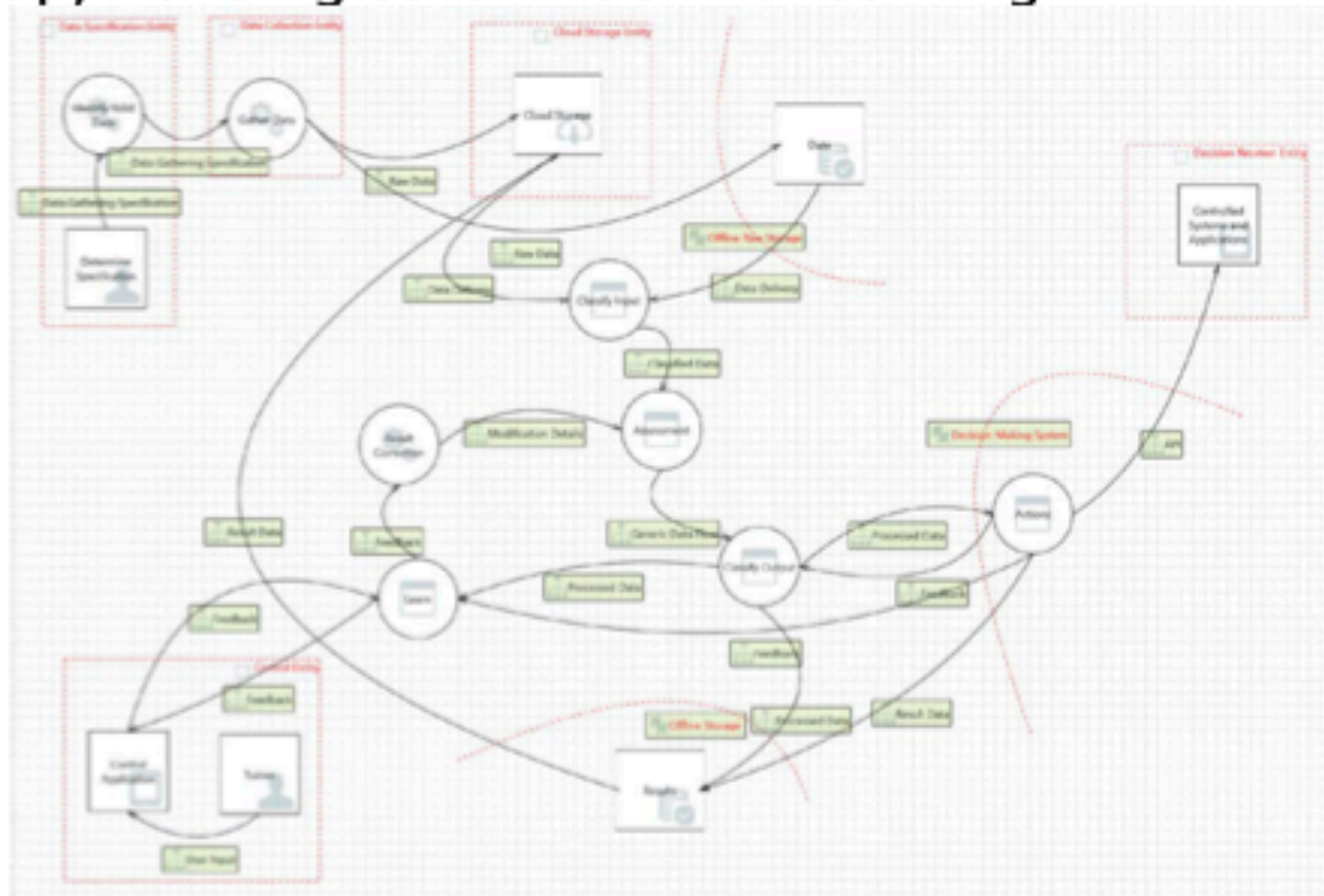
But what about?...

- Cloud
- AUC/ROC
- Privacy
- IP protection
- Federative learning
- Insane androids?...



**AI security**

# NCC Group, Building safer machine learning



# AI in da Cloud

## Cloud - CyberSec as usual?

- InfiniBand and SDN
- Security of ML/GPU servers
  - Supply chain
  - BMC/Firmware
  - GPU is a new CPU
- Virtualization
- Containers

## SDN/SD-WAN NEWS BYTES

- A vendor says its solution has the capability of “stitching together” WAN and Ethernet networks
- Service providers are using SD-WAN to provide network agility
- An SD-WAN router has an artificial intelligence (AI)-based routing service
- A vendor announced that it would be unifying its security and SD-WAN

How AI and Machine Learning Will Influence the SD-WAN



Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning: SD-WAN is Evolving

by Yulia Duryea  
April 2018

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Machine Learning and AI Promise to Take SD-WAN Into the World of Intent



# SDN/SD-WAN Security

- C. Yoon, S. Lee, H. Kang, etc. Flow Wars
- J. Hizver. Taxonomic Modeling of Security Threats in Software Defined Networking
- S. Lal, T. Taleb, A. Dutta. NFV: Security Threats and Best Practices
- SD-WAN New Hope, <https://github.com/sdnewhop/sdwannewhope>



# SD-WAN New Hop - Hack before you buy!

	Vendor 1	Vendor 2	Vendor 3	Vendor 4	Vendor 5
Hardcodes	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Broken access control	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Using vulnerable GNU/Linux	~\_(ツ)_/~	✗	✗	✗	~\_(ツ)_/~
Using vulnerable 3 <sup>rd</sup> party components	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Broken client-side Web	✓	✗	✗	✗	!
Broken server-side Web	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Secure misconfiguration	!	✗	✗	✗	✗
Memory Corruption	~\_(ツ)_/~	~\_(ツ)_/~	✗	✗	~\_(ツ)_/~

# BMC/IPMI/UEFI

1998	2001	2004	2013	2014	2018
<b>IPMI v1.0 spec</b>  Base version of IPMI specification released	<b>IPMI v1.5 spec</b>  Many enhancements to base specification including IPMI over LAN and IPMI over Serial/Modem	<b>IPMI v2.0 spec</b>  New features including Serial over LAN, Enhanced Authentication, Firmware Firewall, and VLAN support	<b>Many BMC/IPMI vulnerabilities published</b>  Dan Farmer and HD Moore found over 200k BMCs connected to the internet, 52k vulnerable to cipher-zero auth bypass	<b>SMC PSBlock password file vulnerability</b>  Zachary Wilkholm discovered that Supermicro BMCs have plaintext password file which could be retrieved remotely without auth, 22k on internet	<b>HP iLO4 auth bypass and RCE</b>  Multiple vulns including trivial auth bypass: curl -H "Connection: AAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA"

1998	2002	2007	2015	2016	2016
<b>EFI 1.02</b>  First version of Extensible Firmware Interface standard written by Intel	<b>EFI 1.10</b>  Intel released EFI 1.10 standard and contributed it to Unified EFI Forum	<b>UEFI 2.1</b>  Cryptography, network authentication, and UI infrastructure added	<b>UEFI 2.5</b>  WiFi, Bluetooth, HTTP, and HTTP BOOT functionality added	<b>UEFI 2.6</b>  TLS implementation added based on OpenSSL	<b>Missing size checks in DHCP code</b>  Topher Timzen noticed that DHCP code used untrusted length from network for copy without checks

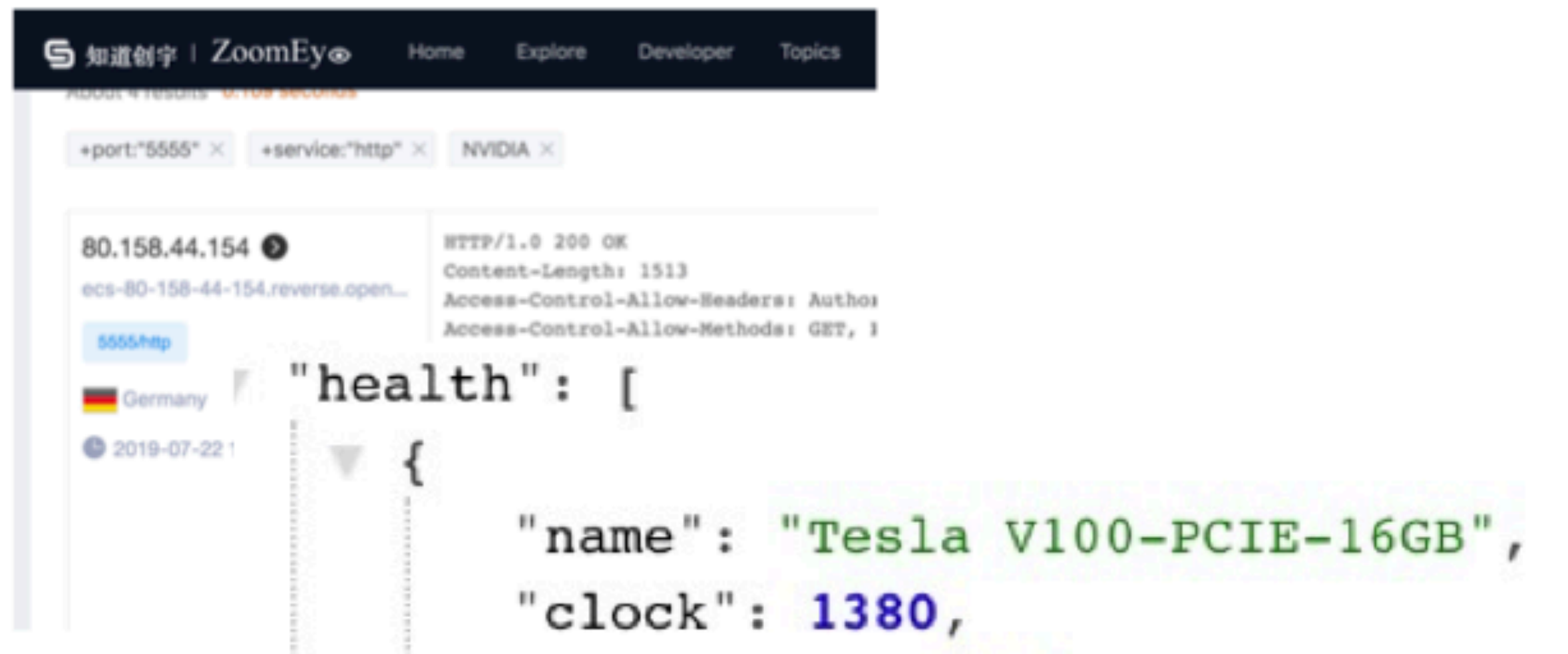
# To find a ML Server in the Internet?

# GPGPU?



```
"id": "c1c5488fa6aa884",
"worker_id": "Seadon-gpu",
"version": "2.14.4",
"kind": "nvidia",
"ua": "XMRig-NVIDIA/2.14.4 (Linux x86_64) libuv/1.8.0 CUDA/9.0 gcc/5.4.0",
"cpu": {
  "brand": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2690 v4 @ 2.60GHz",
  "aes": true,
  "x64": true,
  "sockets": 1
},
"algo": "cryptonight",
"hugepages": false,
"donate_level": 5,
"hashrate": {
  "total": [
    1772.03,
    1772.3,
    1770.32
  ],
  "highest": 1772.85,
  "threads": [
    {
      1772.03,
      1772.3,
      1770.32
    }
  ]
},
"health": [
  {
    "name": "Tesla V100-PCIe-16GB",
    "clock": 1380,
    "mem_clock": 877,
    "power": 124,
    "temp": 49,
    "fan": 0
  }
]
```

# Crypto currency on GPGPU in 2019?



The screenshot shows a ZoomEye search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with '知道创宇 | ZoomEye' and links for 'Home', 'Explore', 'Developer', and 'Topics'. Below the navigation bar, search filters are visible: '+port:"5555"', '+service:"http"', and 'NVIDIA'. The main search results area shows a result for IP '80.158.44.154' with a status of 'HTTP/1.0 200 OK'. The response headers include 'Content-Length: 1513', 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers: Autho...', and 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, ...'. The response body is a JSON object: 

```
"health": [{"name": "Tesla V100-PCIE-16GB", "clock": 1380,
```

# SNMPWALK

```
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.7.1 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.7.2 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.7.3 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.7.4 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.7.5 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.8.1 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.8.2 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.8.3 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.8.4 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.11.3 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.11.4 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.11.5 = STRING: "NVIDIA"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.12.1 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.12.2 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.12.3 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.12.4 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"  
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.7244.1.2.1.3.6.1.12.5 = STRING: "DGX-1 with V100-32"
```

NVIDIA

"NVIDIA"

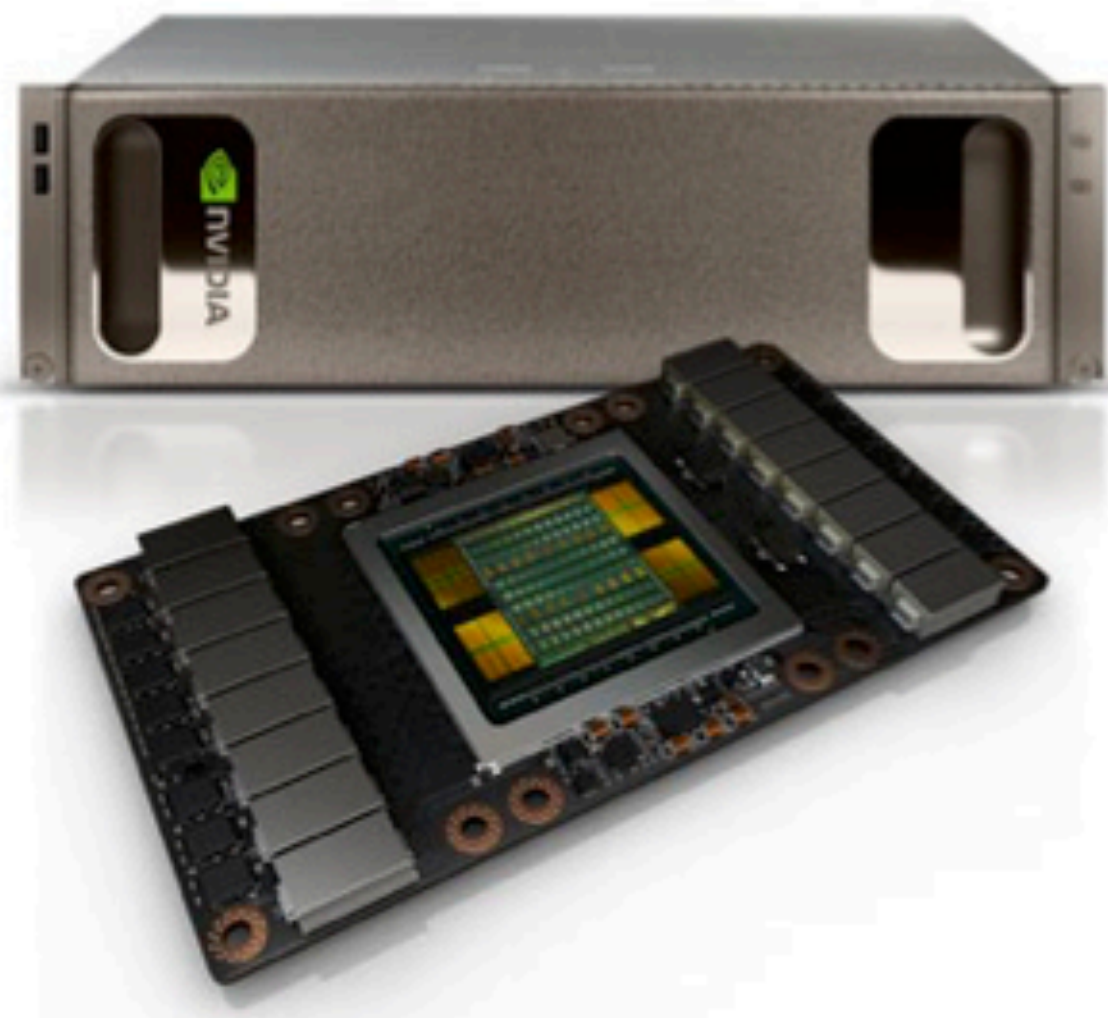
"DGX-1 with V100-32"

## DGX-1

- 8 Tesla V100-32GB
- TFLOPS (deep learning) 1000
- CUDA Cores 40,960
- Tensor Cores 5,120
- **\$130,000**

- Good hashcat rate :)

<https://hashcat.net/forum/thread-6972.html>



NetNTLMv2: 28912.2 MH/s  
MD5: 450.0 GH/s  
SHA-256: 59971.8 MH/s  
MS Office 2013: 163.5 kH/s  
bcrypt \$2\*\$, Blowfish (Unix): 434.2 kH/s



# Other things?

**SHODAN** [Content-Length: 1820 lighttpd port:443] <#> [Explore](#) [Downloads](#) [Reports](#) [Pricing](#) [Enterprise Access](#)

[Exploits](#) [Maps](#) [Share Search](#) [Download Results](#) [Create Report](#)

**TOTAL RESULTS**  
38

**TOP COUNTRIES**

Taiwan	22
United States	6
Russian Federation	4
Korea, Republic of	2
Thailand	1

**TOP ORGANIZATIONS**

Magna Hosting	18
EGHosting	5
Taiwan Academic Network	2
Xuzhou Institute of Technology	1
TC TEL hosting	1

**New Service:** Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check out [Shodan Monitor](#)

**Result 1:** [Redacted] Taiwan, Taipei  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

**SSL Certificate**  
Issued By:  
- Common Name: Quanta  
- Organization: Quanta Computer Inc  
Issued To:  
- Common Name: Quanta  
- Organization: Quanta Computer Inc

**Supported SSL Versions**  
TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Content-Encoding: gzip  
Content-Type: text/html  
Accept-Ranges: bytes  
ETag: "1266613578"  
Last-Modified: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT  
**Content-Length: 1820**  
Date: Mon, 30 Sep 2019 05:25:39 GMT  
Server: **lighttpd**

**Result 2:** [Redacted] Taiwan  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

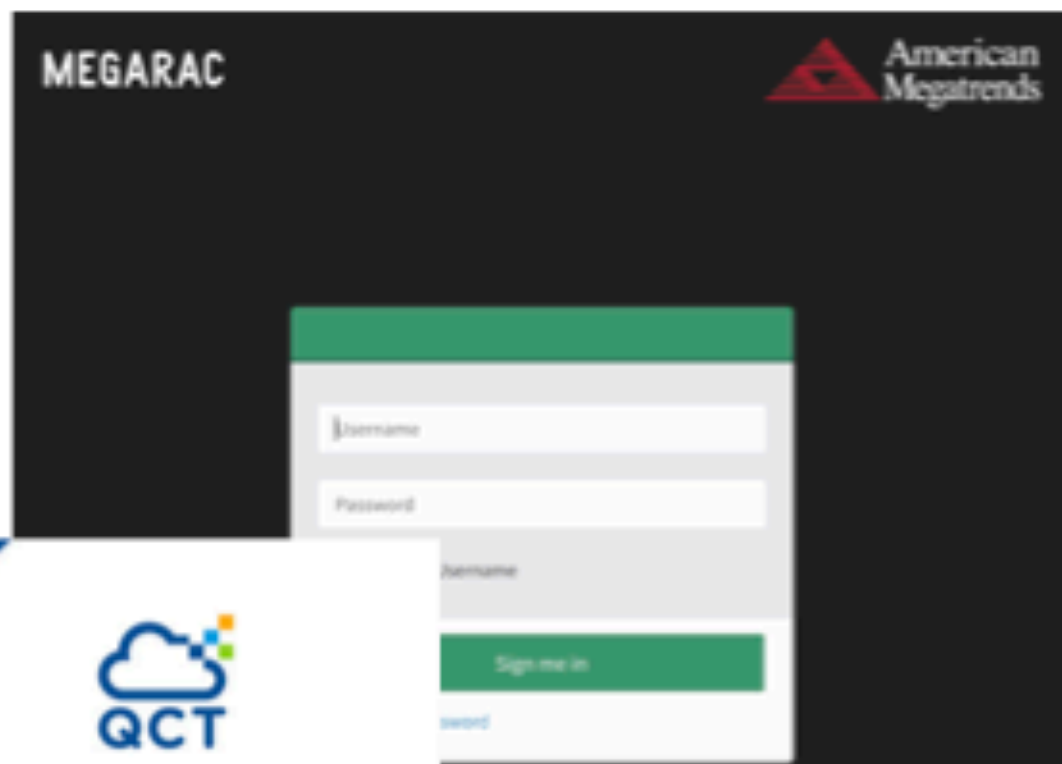
**SSL Certificate**  
Issued By:  
- Common Name: Quanta  
- Organization: Quanta Computer Inc  
Issued To:  
- Common Name: Quanta  
- Organization: Quanta Computer Inc

**Supported SSL Versions**  
TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Content-Encoding: gzip  
Content-Type: text/html  
Accept-Ranges: bytes  
ETag: "1263226938"  
Last-Modified: Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00 GMT  
**Content-Length: 1820**  
Date: Thu, 26 Sep 2019 06:04:23 GMT  
Server: **lighttpd**

# Supply chain is a pain

Baseboard  
Management  
Controller



# CVE-2013-4786 - 2019

To: Dear,

Sec

Des  
Plea

We have confirmed that this issue is a known vulnerability (CVE-2013-4786).  
It is a protocol problem and [REDACTED] products also comply with this standard.

Vuln  
Soft

Severity: High  
CVSS Base Score: 7.5 (AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:UC/H:N/A:N)

Exploitation conditions: Network access to the vulnerable resource

Description: The IPMI 2.0 specification supports RMCP+ Authenticated Key-Exchange Protocol (RAKP) authentication, which allows remote attackers to obtain password hashes and conduct offline password guessing attacks by obtaining the HMAC from a RAKP message 2 response from a BMC. Vulnerability is similar to CVE-2013-4786, which affected multiple vendors. At the time of before mentioned vulnerability it was not known, that Huawei BMC are also affected. There is no CVE associated with this vulnerability for Huawei BMC.

Metasploit exploitation example:

```
[*] auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > set rhosts 17[REDACTED]/24
rhosts => 17[REDACTED]/24
[*] auxiliary(scanner/ipmi/ipmi_dumphashes) > run

[*] 17[REDACTED]:623 - IPMI - Hash found: admin:0[REDACTED]
[*] 17[REDACTED]:623 - IPMI - Hash found: Administrator:b[REDACTED]
[*] 17[REDACTED]:623 - IPMI - Hash found: Administrator:2[REDACTED]
```

# Use c0mp13x passwords!

Dear Sergei,

We have provided Risk Prevention Measures in the product User Guide to prevent this exploitation.

Do as follows to minimize the security risks caused by the vulnerability (CVE-2013-4786) of RMCP+:

- If you do not use IPMI protocol to access the iBMC:
  - Disable the IPMI service on this page.

#### NOTE

After IPMI is disabled, other devices cannot use IPMI to access the iBMC. This setting affects the IPMI-based tools, such as IPMItool, InfoCollect, and eSight.


- Enable password complexity check and set passwords complying with the password complexity requirements.

I have only one question!

~~How the complex password will help?!!~~

Why it  
still  
enabled  
by default  
in 2019?

What do  
you  
need a  
helmet  
for?

A photograph showing a person in an orange jacket riding a bicycle on a very narrow, rocky ledge that juts out from a cliffside. The ledge is only a few feet wide and has a drop-off on both sides. In the background, another person is visible on a similar ledge. The scene is set against a backdrop of a steep, rocky cliff and a body of water below. The image is framed with a black border.

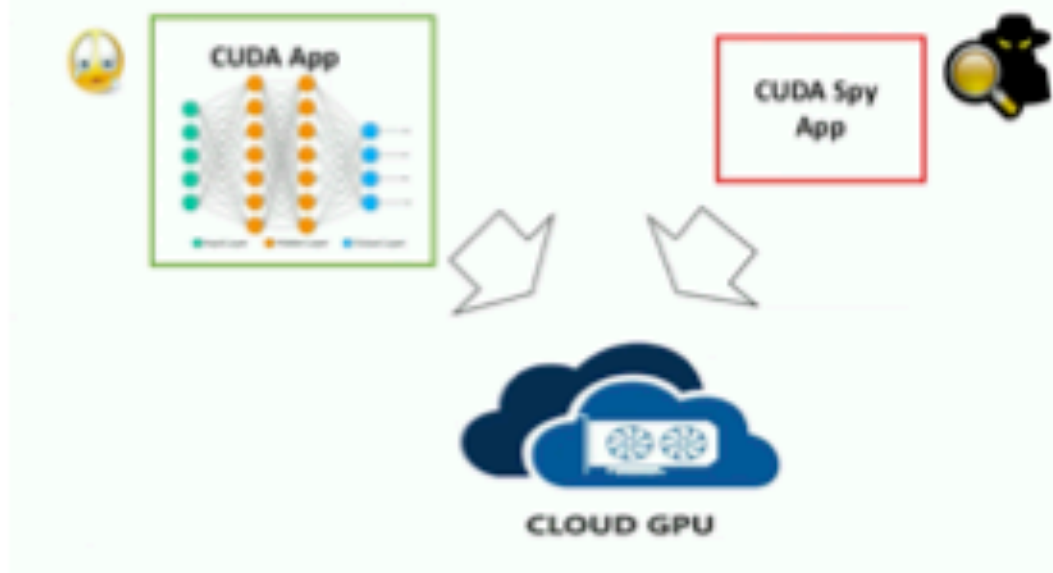
Any bugs there?

We don't know yet

## GPGPU is a new CPU

- GPU drivers vulns
  - 10x for Windows, few for Linux
  - CVE-2018-6249
  - CVE-2018-6253
- GPU rootkit
  - Avoid detection
  - DMA (keylogger, passwords)
  - Project Moux Mk.II (2008)
  - Jellyfish PoC rootkit (2015)
- GPU – specific vulnerabilities????

### CUDA-CUDA: Attack overview



Rendered Insecure  
GPU Side Channel Attacks are Practical

# Rowhammer anyone?

We're using Keras and Tensorflow for a deep learning application on some machines in Goo Platform using K80 GPUs.

We've been having some problems with Double Bit ECC (DBE) errors. According to the official documentation <https://docs.nvidia.com/deploy/dynamic-page-retirement/index.html>:

Applications will receive a DBE event notification for graceful exit, and no further context will be created on the GPU until the DBE is mapped out.

When these errors occur our application goes to using 100% CPU. We don't know what it is at this point, but we'll work on adding some more ways of monitoring it.

My question is how does my application receive these DBE event notifications? Is it a SIGTERM or some type of error I should be catching when call Keras, or something else I should be doing?

Thanks in advance

```
Attached GPUs : 8
GPU 00000000:06:00.0
  Retired Pages
    Single Bit ECC : 1
    Double Bit ECC : 0
    Pending : Yes
GPU 00000000:07:00.0
  Retired Pages
    Single Bit ECC : 0
    Double Bit ECC : 0
    Pending : No
GPU 00000000:0A:00.0
  Retired Pages
    Single Bit ECC : 0
    Double Bit ECC : 0
    Pending : No
```



# Docker

## Host security

- Hardening

- Docker daemon

- (CVE-2018-15664, CVE-2018-8115, etc)

## Container Images

- Patch management

- Configuration (CVE-2019-5021)

- Information leakage

- Trust

## Root access

- Running containers as Root

- Processes as Root

- CAP\_SYS\_ADMIN privilege

## Limit Compute Resources

## Alpine Linux Docker images ship a root account with no password

Attackers can authenticate on vulnerable systems using the root user and no password.



By [Catalin Craparu](#) for [Zero Day](#) | May 8, 2019 — 20:50 GMT (08:50 BST) | Topic: [Security](#)

The issue was first discovered back in August 2015, patched in November, then accidentally re-opened three weeks later, in December 2015, only to be re-discovered again by a Cisco Umbrella researcher in January this year.

The screenshot shows the website <https://vulnerablecontainers.org> with a search bar containing 'tensorflow'. Below the search bar, there is a table of results for the 'tensorflow/tensorflow' container image.

Container	Pulls	Last Updated	Open Vulnerabilities	Kenna Score	Most Critical CVE	Report
<a href="#">tensorflow/tensorflow</a>	29,237,200	2019-08-01	12	350	<a href="#">CVE-2019-12900</a>	<a href="#">tensorflow/tensorflow</a>

<https://vulnerablecontainers.org/>

# Serverless Security



SAS-1

Function Event  
Data Injection



SAS-5

Inadequate  
Function Monitoring  
and Logging



SAS-9

Serverless Function  
Execution Flow  
Manipulation



SAS-2

Broken  
Authentication



SAS-6

Insecure 3rd Party  
Dependencies



SAS-10

Improper Exception  
Handling and Verbose  
Error Messages



SAS-3

Insecure Serverless  
Deployment  
Configuration



SAS-7

Insecure Application  
Secrets Storage



SAS-4

Over-Privileged  
Function Permissions  
& Roles



SAS-8

Denial of Service &  
Financial Resource  
Exhaustion

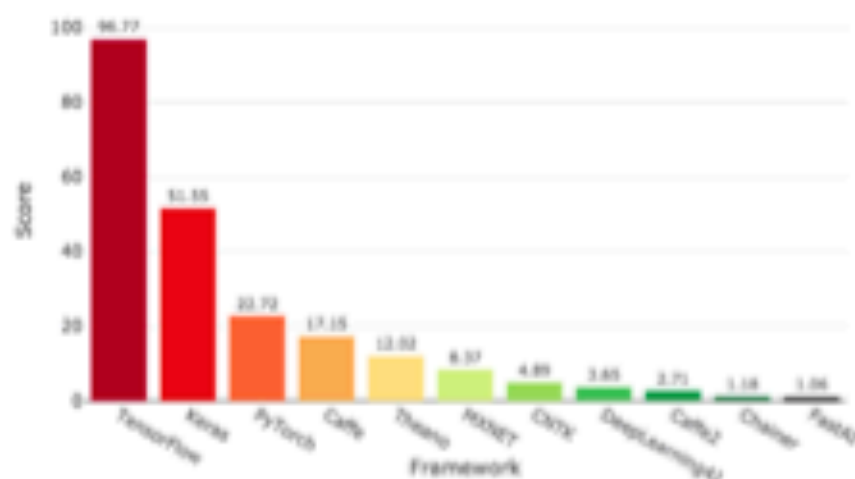
# ML/DL Frameworks

- Vulnerabilities in frameworks
  - Management interfaces
  - Data processing
  - Integration
  - Patch management
- Code security
  - Custom code
  - Model as malware

<https://towardsdatascience.com/deep-learning-framework-power-scores-2018-23607dd1297a>



Deep Learning Framework Power Scores 2018

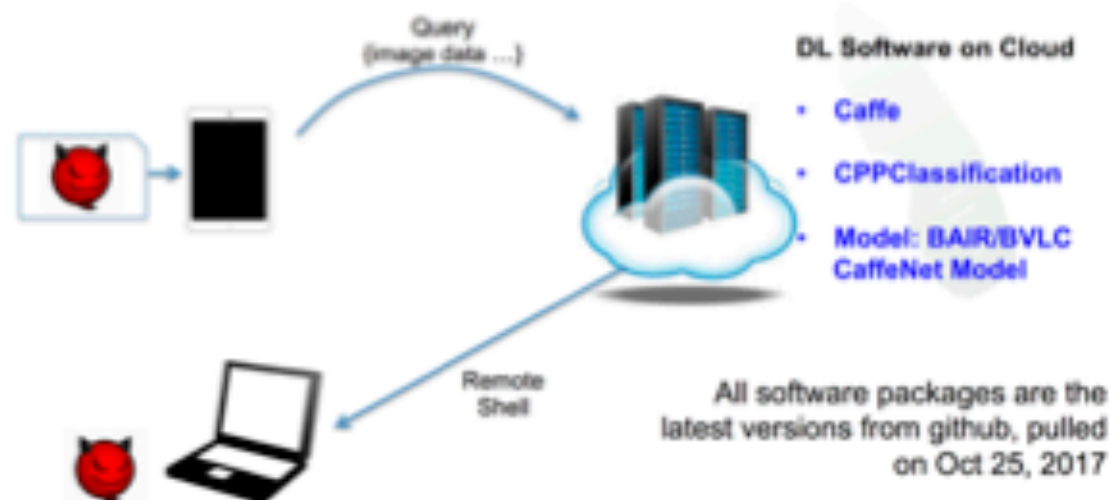


## Data processing

- 3rd party packages dependencies
  - Obsolete code
  - Data handling vulnerabilities
- 
- Example
    - Remote code execution in Caffe via crafted image

DL Framework	Lines of Code	Number of Dep. Packages
Caffe	127K+	137
TensorFlow	887K+	97
torch	590K+	48

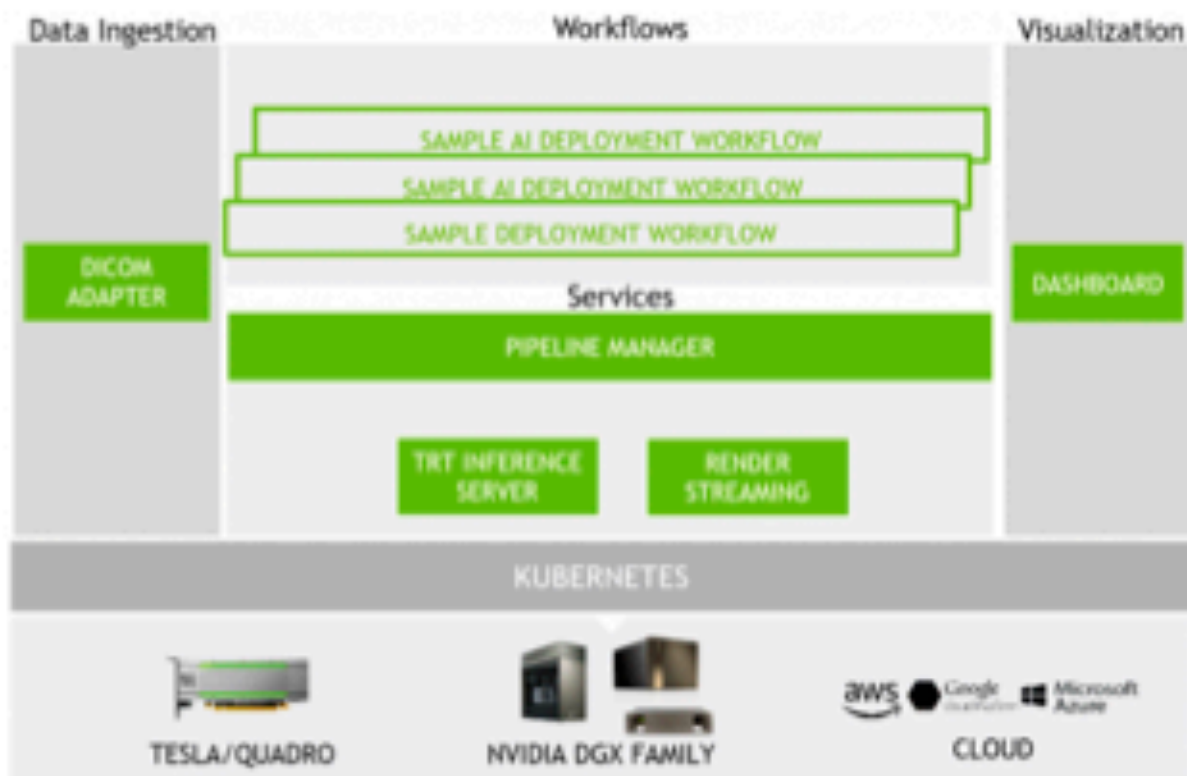
### Demo Setup



# From framework to Pipeline



## NVIDIA CLARA Platform



# DICOM Frankenstein

## 5.2. External DICOM Sender and DICOM Receiver

You need an external DICOM Service Class User (SCU) application to send images.

Similarly when your pipeline finishes executing, you

For this example we will use the open-source DICOM

### 5.2.1. Install DCMTK

Install DCMTK utilities by issuing the following command:

```
sudo apt-get install dcmtool
```

#### To Run the Demonstration with Orthanc and OHIF Viewer

1. Install and run Orthanc in a Docker container.
2. Print a JSON configuration with the following command:

```
docker run --rm --entrypoint=cat jodogne/orthanc /etc/orthanc/orthanc.json > <yourfile>
```

3. Edit orthanc.json to add the 2 lines below to the `DicomModalities` section, after the `clearcanvas` example:

```
// "clearcanvas" : [ "CLEARCANVAS", "192.168.1.1", 104, "ClearCanvas" ]:  
"clara-liver" : [ "LiverSeg", "yourIPAddress", 104 ],  
"clara-ctseg" : [ "OrganSeg", "yourIPAddress", 104 ]
```



## Tensorflow graphs as malware

- **The TensorFlow server is meant for internal communication only. It is not built for use in an untrusted network.**
- By default, ModelServer also has no built-in mechanism for authentication.
- TensorFlow may **read and write** files, send and **receive** data over the network, and even **spawn** additional **processes**.



The image shows a presentation slide with a yellow background. At the top center is the TensorFlow logo (a blue stylized 'T' with three arrows pointing up) above the text 'TensorFlow Security' in a large, bold, black font. Below this, there is a list of six items, each preceded by a shield icon containing a TensorFlow logo. The items are: 'TensorFlow Models as Programs', 'Running Untrusted Models', 'Accepting The Untrusted Input', 'Vulnerabilities in TensorFlow', and 'Reporting a Vulnerability'. There is also a faint 'Data Flair' logo in the background.

TensorFlow  
**Security**

- TensorFlow Models as Programs
- Running Untrusted Models
- Accepting The Untrusted Input
- Vulnerabilities in TensorFlow
- Reporting a Vulnerability



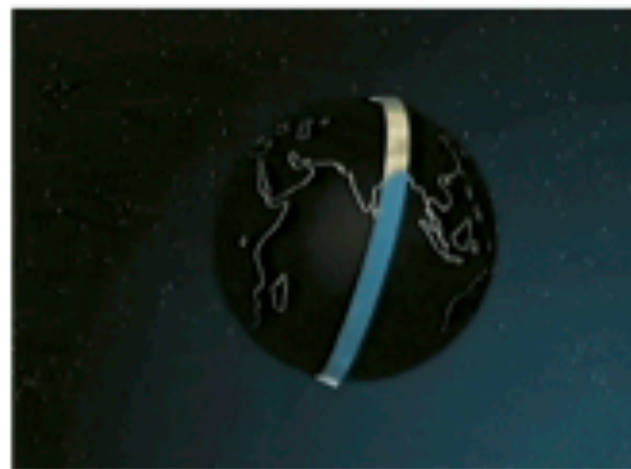
Is it real?

We don't know yet

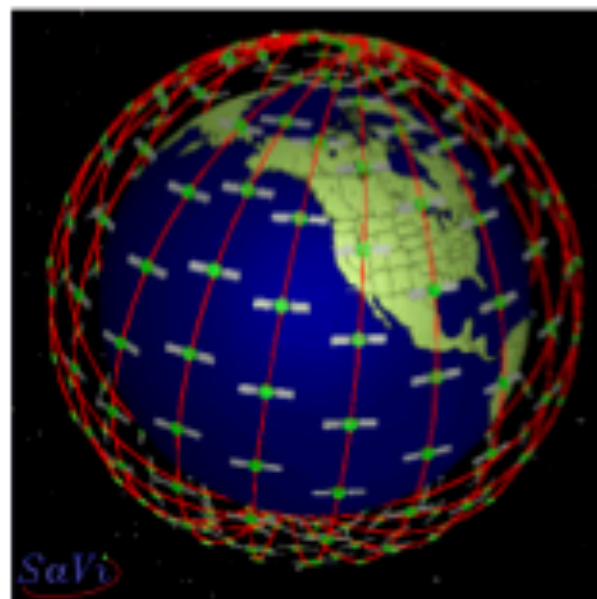
# Notes on HUGE data

## The Satellite Flies High...

- 1 PT of images daily
- Different formats/sources/types
- Different models
- Different regions
- Overfitting rulez!



Multispectral  
sources



NOAA 18/19  
MetOp-A/B  
Terra  
Aqua  
Suomi NPP  
NOAA 20 (JPSS-1)  
FengYun-3A/B/C

## Data questions

- Data collection and privacy
- Data integrity
- Training cycle
  - Model integrity?
- IP protection

# Model Extraction Attacks

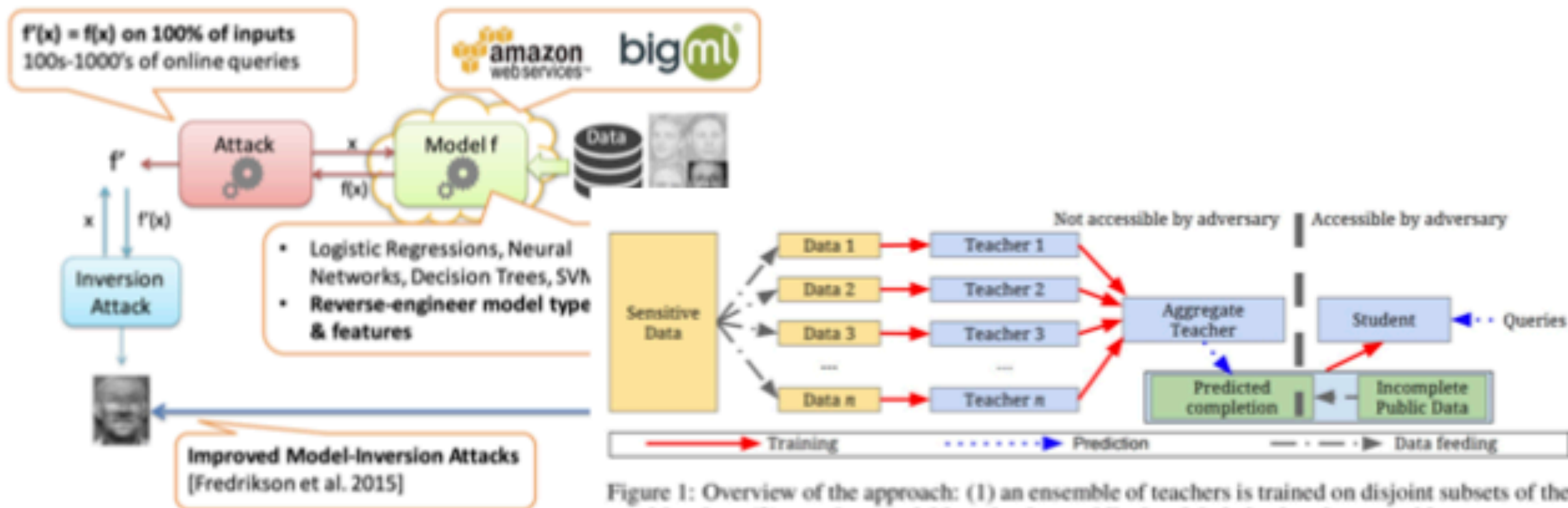


Figure 1: Overview of the approach: (1) an ensemble of teachers is trained on disjoint subsets of the sensitive data, (2) a student model is trained on public data labeled using the ensemble.

Tramèr, F. (2016). Stealing Machine Learning Models via Prediction APIs.

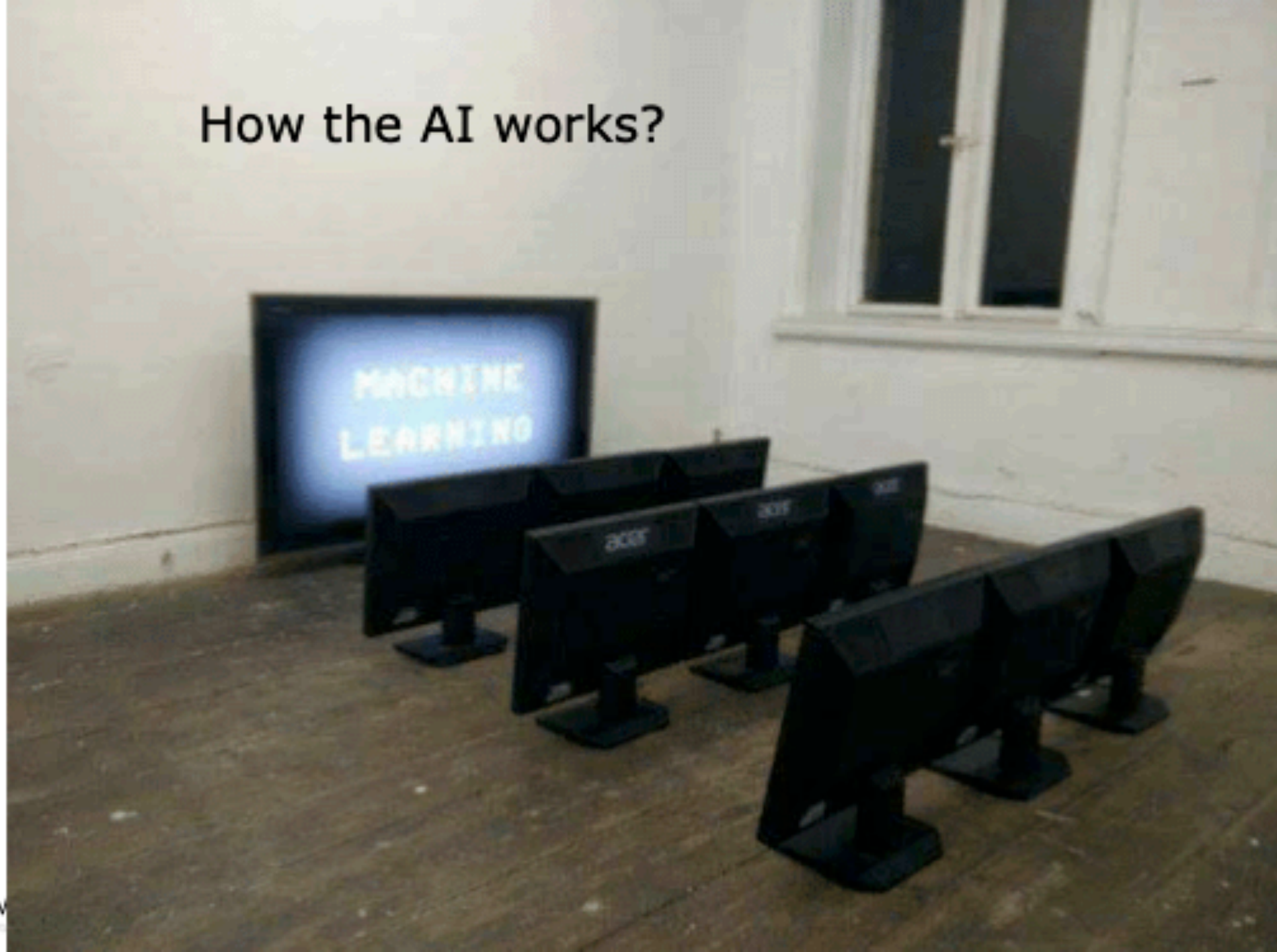
## ...binwalk + grep + strings

```
public Model loadModel(String modelFolder) {  
    List<String> categories = loadCategories(modelFolder + "/categories.txt");  
    if (categories == null) {  
        Log.e(TAG, "Failed to load categories: " + modelFolder + "/categories.txt");  
        return null;  
    }  
    ByteBuffer enginePtr = loadModelFromAssets(modelFolder + "/model.net", modelFolder + "/stat.t7");  
    if (enginePtr != null) {  
        return new Model(enginePtr, categories, 224);  
    }  
    Log.e(TAG, "Failed to load model");  
    return null;  
}
```

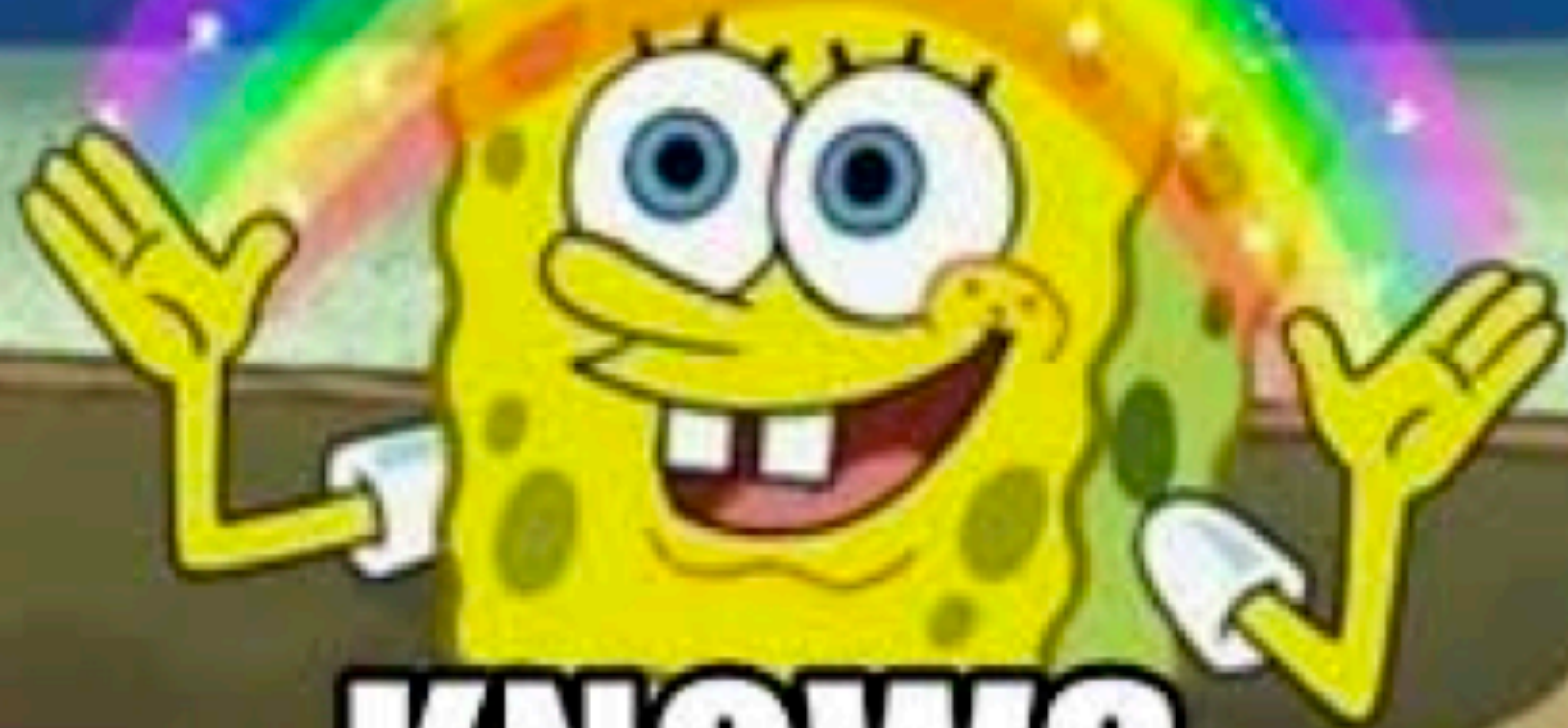
```
0000 0100 0000 0300 0000 5620 310d .. V 1  
006e 6e2e 5365 7175 656e 7469 616c .. nn.Sequential  
0000 0200 0000 0400 0000 0200 0000 .....  
0000 7472 6169 6e05 0000 0000 0000 .....train.....  
0000 0007 0000 006d 6f64 756c 6573 .....modules  
0000 0300 0000 0d00 0000 0100 0000 .....  
0000 0000 f03f 0400 0000 0400 0000 .....?  
0000 5620 310e 0000 006e 6e2e 436f ... V 1...nn.Co  
6174 5461 626c 6503 0000 0005 0000 ncatTable.....  
0000 0002 0000 0005 0000 005f 7479 .....ty  
0200 0000 1100 0000 746f 7263 682e pe.....torch.  
6f61 7454 656e 736f 7202 0000 0007 FloatTensor.....  
modules.....  
.....V  
n.SpatialC  
tion.....
```

```
# Loading model  
from torch.utils.serialization import load_lua  
model = load_lua(model_path)  
stat = load_lua(model_path[:-9]+'stat.t7')  
model_op = predict(IMAGE_PATH)
```

## How the AI works?



**NOBODY**



**KNOWS**



## Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgkfIO4IGaM>

<https://github.com/yosinski/deep-visualization-toolbox>

# Memorization in Neural Networks

In experiments, we show that unintended memorization is a persistent, hard-to-avoid issue that can have serious consequences. Specifically, for models trained without consideration of memorization, we describe new, efficient procedures that can extract unique, secret sequences, such as credit card numbers

## User Secret Type Exposure Extracted?

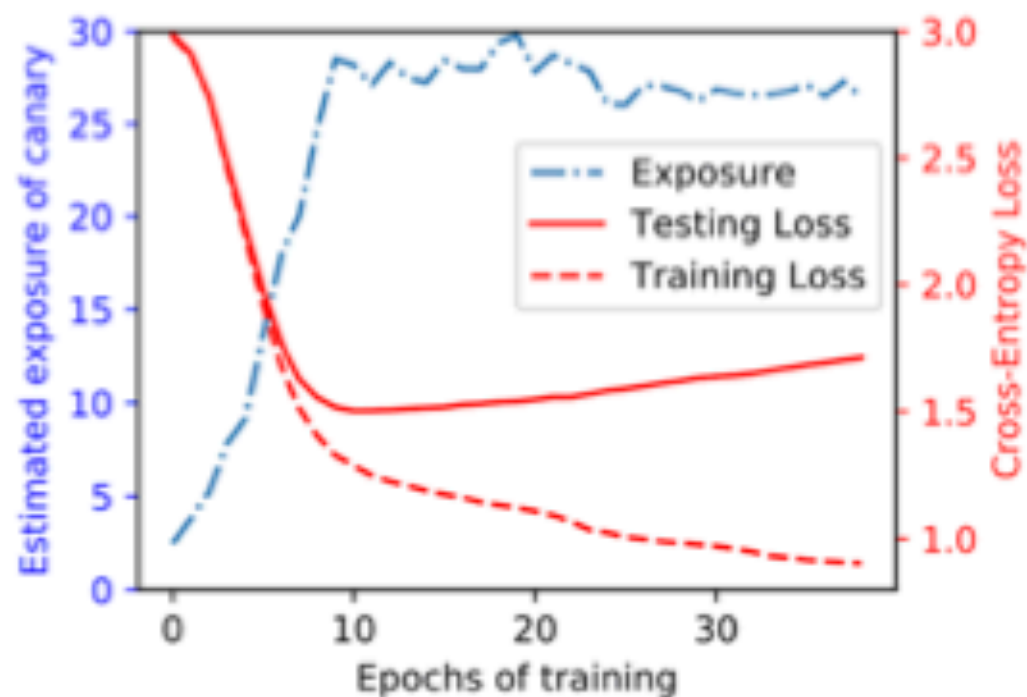
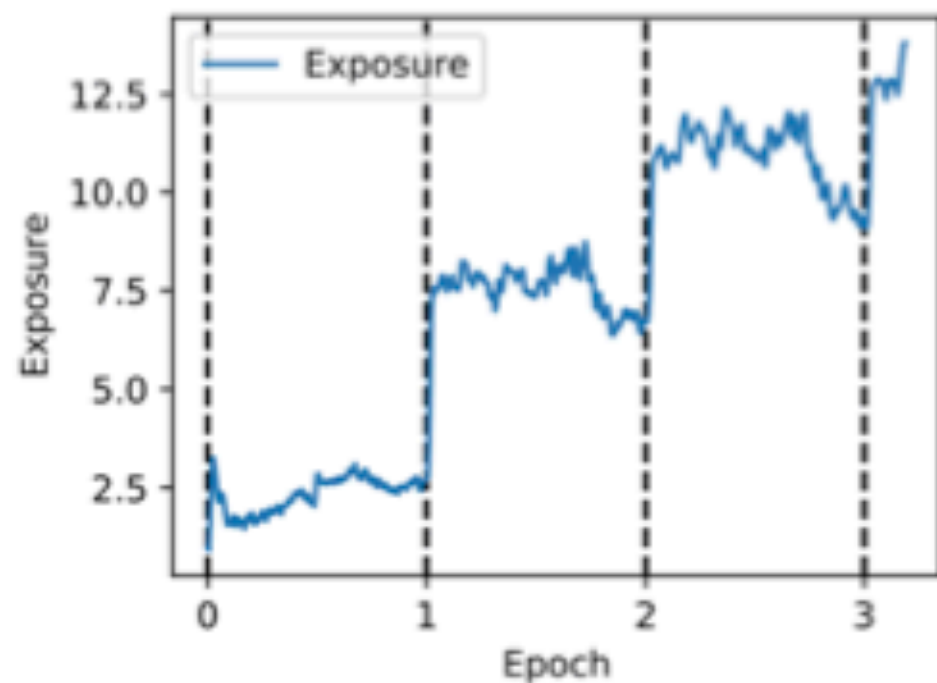
A	CCN	52	✓
B	SSN	13	
	SSN	16	
C	SSN	10	
	SSN	22	
D	SSN	32	✓
F	SSN	13	
	CCN	36	
G	CCN	29	
	CCN	48	✓

Carlini, Nicholas et al. "The Secret Sharer: Evaluating and Testing Unintended Memorization in Neural Networks."

# Data in the model and model as a data

The Lottery Ticket Hypothesis at Scale

Jonathan Frankle, Gintare Karolina Dziugaite, Daniel M. Roy, Michael Carbin



# Adversarial example: Being John Malkovich



1. [arXiv:1907.13548 \[pdf, other\]](#) [v5.LG](#) [v4.ML](#)  
**Optimal Attacks on Reinforcement Learning Policies**  
Authors: Alessio Russo, Alexandre Proutiere  
Submitted 31 July 2019; originally announced July 2019.
2. [arXiv:1907.13124 \[pdf, other\]](#) [v4.SI](#) [v3.ER](#) [v2.CV](#) [v1.LG](#) [v1.ML](#)  
**Impact of Adversarial Examples on Deep Learning Models for Biomechanical Segmentation**  
Authors: Utku Oribulak, Arnout Van Messem, Wesley De Nève  
Submitted 30 July 2019; originally announced July 2019.  
Comments: Accepted for the 22nd International Conference on Medical Image Computing and Computer Assisted Intervention



+



=



→



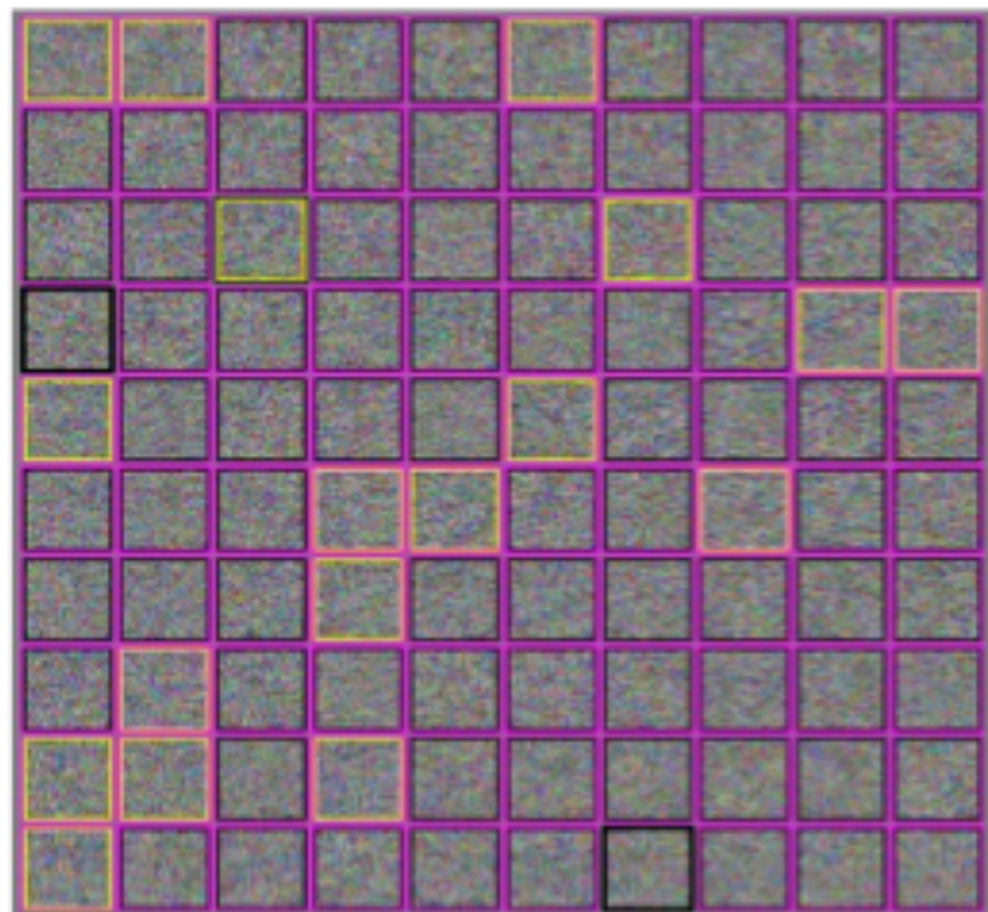
2D printed eyeglasses

## CIFAR-10 classifier on Gaussian noise

Pink box – something  
Yellow box – airplane  
one step FGSM



(“Clever Hans, Clever Algorithms,” Bob Sturm)



(Goodfellow 2016)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CIfsB\\_EYsVI&t=1756s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CIfsB_EYsVI&t=1756s)

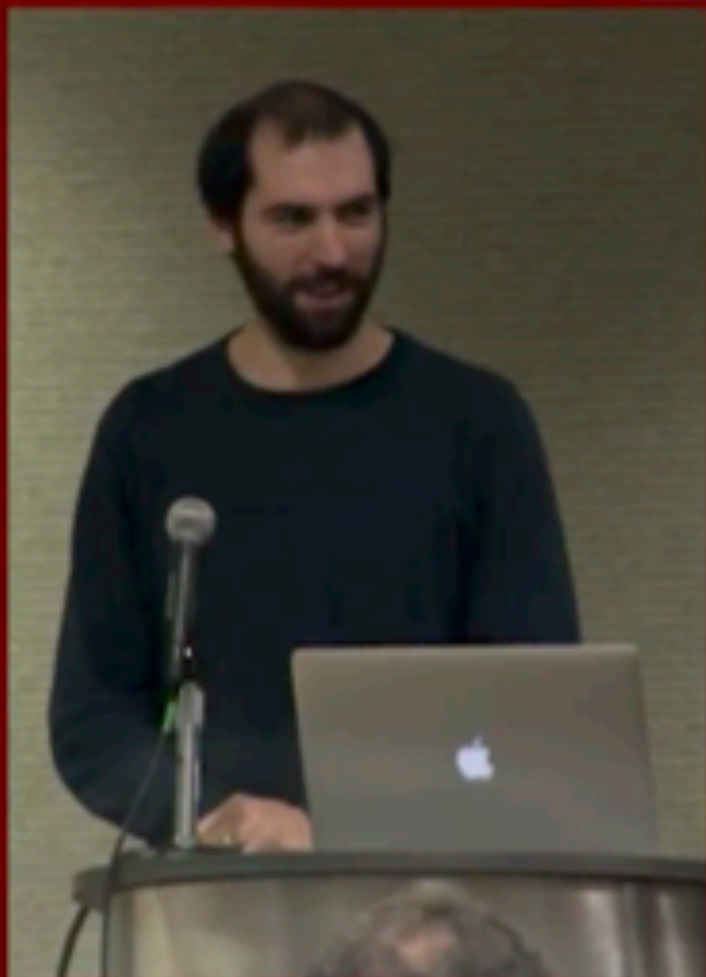
**Justin Johnson, Adversarial Examples and Adversarial Training**

## 3D Mask presentation attack

<https://twitter.com/mbrennanchina/status/1158435099773304833>

# DLS 2018

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ho5iLKfoKSA>



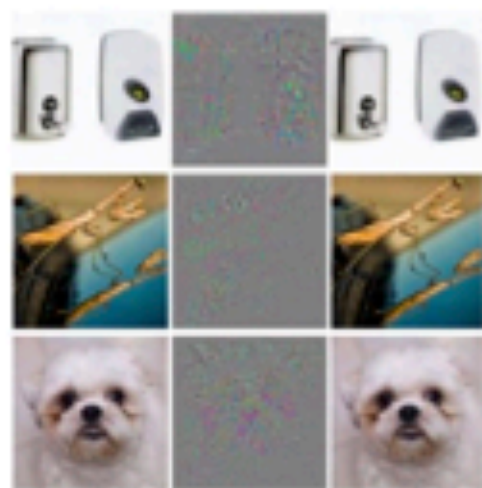
"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity"

Audio Adversarial Examples: Targeted Attacks  
on Speech-To-Text

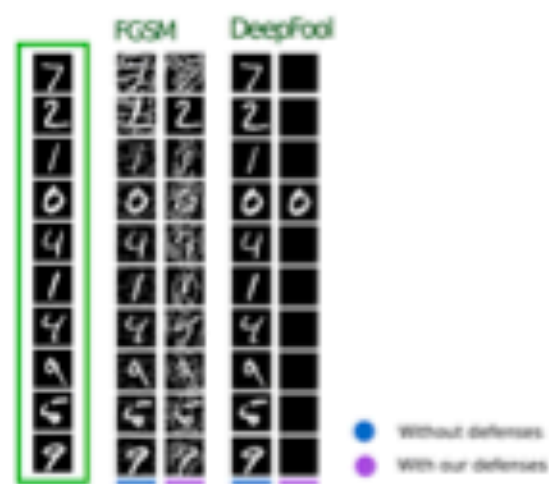


# Adversarial Robustness???

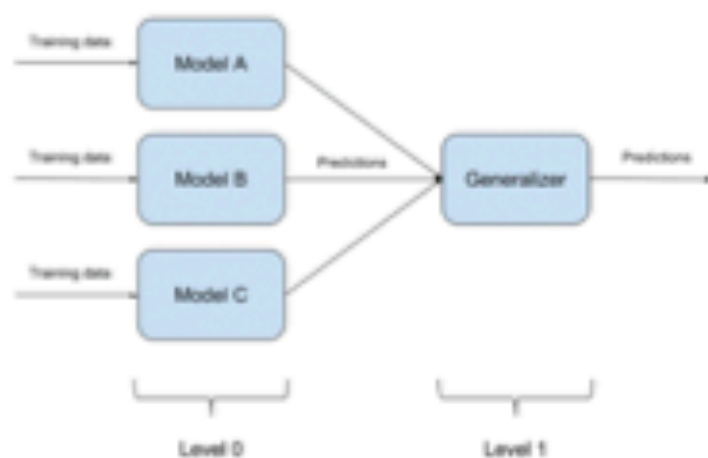
Adversarial Training



Gaussian Data Augmentation



Ensemble learning



Ensemble of weak defenses does not lead to strong defense...



# Adversarial Example Frameworks

Fool  
your  
AI!

But... Never  
trust it..

Project	Links	Attacks	Defenses	Detectors	DL frameworks
DeepSec Platform	<a href="#">Ling et al., 2019</a> <a href="#">GitHub</a> <a href="#">DeepSec demo platform (coming soon)</a>	16	13	3	/
ART (Python toolbox of IBM)	<a href="#">GitHub</a>	9	9	3	<a href="#">TensorFlow</a> , <a href="#">Keras</a> , <a href="#">PyTorch</a> , <a href="#">MXNet</a>
AdvBox (Python toolbox)	<a href="#">GitHub</a>	7	0	0	PaddlePaddle
Foolbox (Python toolbox)	<a href="#">Rauber et al., 2017</a> <a href="#">ReadTheDocs</a> <a href="#">GitHub</a>	20	0	0	PyTorch, Keras, TensorFlow, Theano, Lasagne and MXNet.
Cleverhans (Python library)	<a href="#">Papernot et al., 2016</a> <a href="#">Documentation</a> <a href="#">GitHub</a>	12	1	0	Tensorflow Keras Sequential

# AI for Security

# AI Security Magic

STEP 2: THE FIRST STAGE MALWARE IS DISCOVERED

Once the **Quality Malware** is **discovered** its sole purpose is to **infect** **hosts**.

This is completed in a few **stages**.

It's important to note that this **stage** of the **process** is **completely dynamic**.

**Users** and **systems** are **continuously updated** in order to **enable detection**.

The **users** **receive** **their** **security updates** and **enable automatic updates** to **enable security measures** as well.

1) **Users** **enable** **Windows updates** in order to determine the **public IP address** of the **hosts** it is on.

This **update** replies with a simple message **Current IP Address: X.X.X.X**.

The **update** uses this **information** to understand who **has** **access**.

2) Next, a **URL** **connects** **through** **links** to **URL** **links** in order to determine the **public IP address** and the type of **URL** **Network Address Translation** **method** **is** **being** **used**.

3) **Network connectivity** is **checked** to determine if a **host** is being utilized by **unknown** **hosts**.

4) **Users** **make** **initial** **contact** with the **connectors** **to** **connect** **to** **users**.

5) **Users** **receive** **data** from a series **of** **domains** as well as **changes** **detected**.

For example, **malware** **connects** **to** **host** **named** **host\_image.jpg**, which is the **host** **name**.

Type	Instance	Value
Address	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.1
Address	192.168.1.2	192.168.1.2
Address	192.168.1.3	192.168.1.3
Address	192.168.1.4	192.168.1.4
Address	192.168.1.5	192.168.1.5
Address	192.168.1.6	192.168.1.6
Address	192.168.1.7	192.168.1.7
Address	192.168.1.8	192.168.1.8
Address	192.168.1.9	192.168.1.9
Address	192.168.1.10	192.168.1.10
Address	192.168.1.11	192.168.1.11
Address	192.168.1.12	192.168.1.12
Address	192.168.1.13	192.168.1.13
Address	192.168.1.14	192.168.1.14
Address	192.168.1.15	192.168.1.15
Address	192.168.1.16	192.168.1.16
Address	192.168.1.17	192.168.1.17
Address	192.168.1.18	192.168.1.18
Address	192.168.1.19	192.168.1.19
Address	192.168.1.20	192.168.1.20
Address	192.168.1.21	192.168.1.21
Address	192.168.1.22	192.168.1.22
Address	192.168.1.23	192.168.1.23
Address	192.168.1.24	192.168.1.24
Address	192.168.1.25	192.168.1.25
Address	192.168.1.26	192.168.1.26
Address	192.168.1.27	192.168.1.27
Address	192.168.1.28	192.168.1.28
Address	192.168.1.29	192.168.1.29
Address	192.168.1.30	192.168.1.30
Address	192.168.1.31	192.168.1.31
Address	192.168.1.32	192.168.1.32
Address	192.168.1.33	192.168.1.33
Address	192.168.1.34	192.168.1.34
Address	192.168.1.35	192.168.1.35
Address	192.168.1.36	192.168.1.36
Address	192.168.1.37	192.168.1.37
Address	192.168.1.38	192.168.1.38
Address	192.168.1.39	192.168.1.39
Address	192.168.1.40	192.168.1.40
Address	192.168.1.41	192.168.1.41
Address	192.168.1.42	192.168.1.42
Address	192.168.1.43	192.168.1.43
Address	192.168.1.44	192.168.1.44
Address	192.168.1.45	192.168.1.45
Address	192.168.1.46	192.168.1.46
Address	192.168.1.47	192.168.1.47
Address	192.168.1.48	192.168.1.48
Address	192.168.1.49	192.168.1.49
Address	192.168.1.50	192.168.1.50
Address	192.168.1.51	192.168.1.51
Address	192.168.1.52	192.168.1.52
Address	192.168.1.53	192.168.1.53
Address	192.168.1.54	192.168.1.54
Address	192.168.1.55	192.168.1.55
Address	192.168.1.56	192.168.1.56
Address	192.168.1.57	192.168.1.57
Address	192.168.1.58	192.168.1.58
Address	192.168.1.59	192.168.1.59
Address	192.168.1.60	192.168.1.60
Address	192.168.1.61	192.168.1.61
Address	192.168.1.62	192.168.1.62
Address	192.168.1.63	192.168.1.63
Address	192.168.1.64	192.168.1.64
Address	192.168.1.65	192.168.1.65
Address	192.168.1.66	192.168.1.66
Address	192.168.1.67	192.168.1.67
Address	192.168.1.68	192.168.1.68
Address	192.168.1.69	192.168.1.69
Address	192.168.1.70	192.168.1.70
Address	192.168.1.71	192.168.1.71
Address	192.168.1.72	192.168.1.72
Address	192.168.1.73	192.168.1.73
Address	192.168.1.74	192.168.1.74
Address	192.168.1.75	192.168.1.75
Address	192.168.1.76	192.168.1.76
Address	192.168.1.77	192.168.1.77
Address	192.168.1.78	192.168.1.78
Address	192.168.1.79	192.168.1.79
Address	192.168.1.80	192.168.1.80
Address	192.168.1.81	192.168.1.81
Address	192.168.1.82	192.168.1.82
Address	192.168.1.83	192.168.1.83
Address	192.168.1.84	192.168.1.84
Address	192.168.1.85	192.168.1.85
Address	192.168.1.86	192.168.1.86
Address	192.168.1.87	192.168.1.87
Address	192.168.1.88	192.168.1.88
Address	192.168.1.89	192.168.1.89
Address	192.168.1.90	192.168.1.90
Address	192.168.1.91	192.168.1.91
Address	192.168.1.92	192.168.1.92
Address	192.168.1.93	192.168.1.93
Address	192.168.1.94	192.168.1.94
Address	192.168.1.95	192.168.1.95
Address	192.168.1.96	192.168.1.96
Address	192.168.1.97	192.168.1.97
Address	192.168.1.98	192.168.1.98
Address	192.168.1.99	192.168.1.99
Address	192.168.1.100	192.168.1.100



Customers are often confused by mismatches between (IBM's) marketing messages and actual, purchasable products.

# AI Security 101

## Machine Learning for Cybercriminals 101



Alexander Polyakov [Follow](#)

Oct 25, 2018 · 15 min read

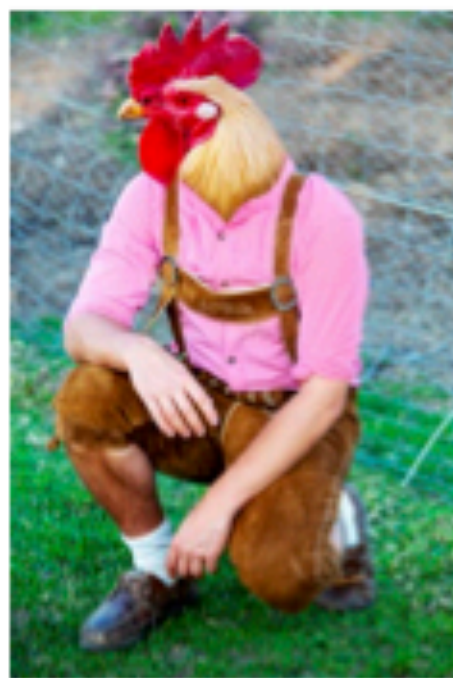
# Machine Learning for Cybersecurity 101

Machine Learning is aiding greatly with cybersecurity. Let's get more familiar with the basics of how this is happening.



by Alexander Polyakov MVB · Oct. 28, 18 · AI Zone · Opinion

## Skylight Cyber - "AI" antivirus bypass with copy



*Not a real chicken*

**“Their crime is not that they coded AI poorly. Their crime is calling what they did AI.”**

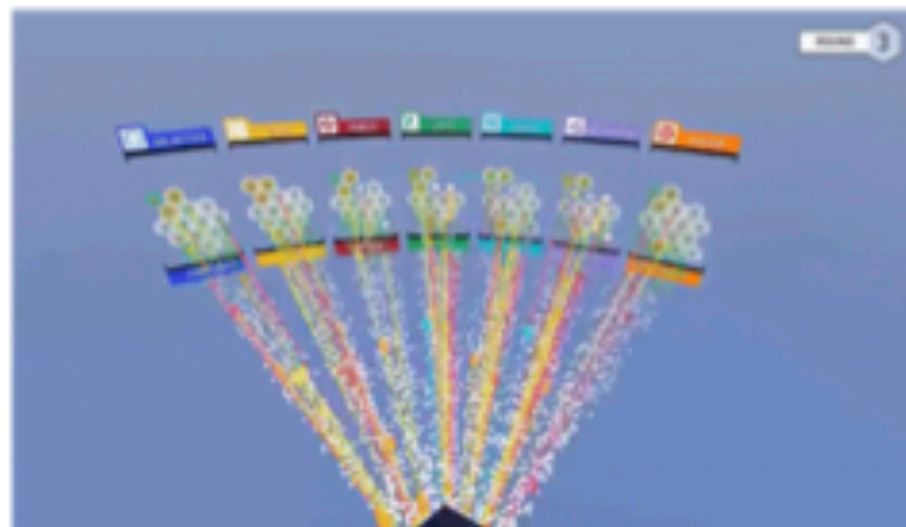
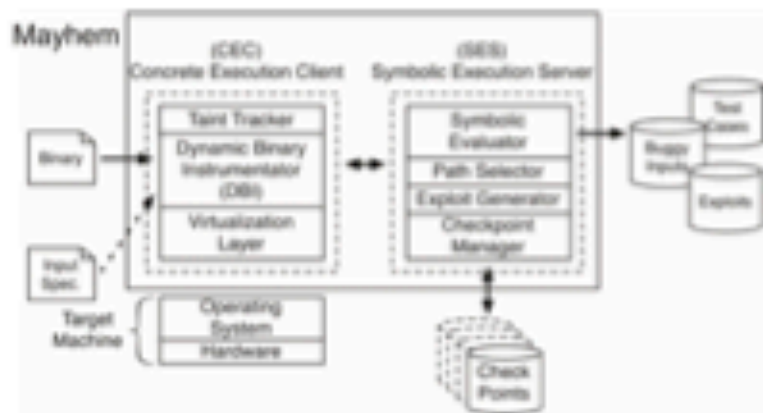
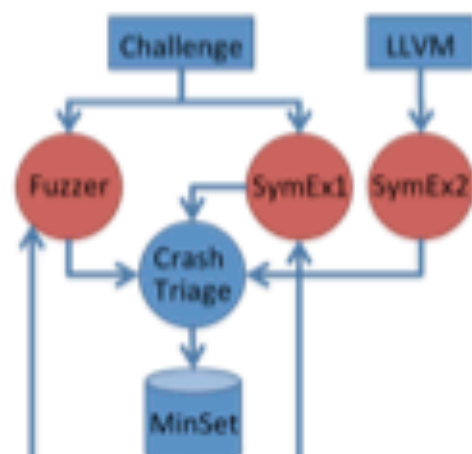
<https://skylightcyber.com/2019/07/18/cylance-i-kill-you/>

Martijn Grooten

# DARPA Cyber Grand Challenge 2016

...create automatic defensive systems capable of reasoning about flaws, formulating patches and deploying them on a network in real time...

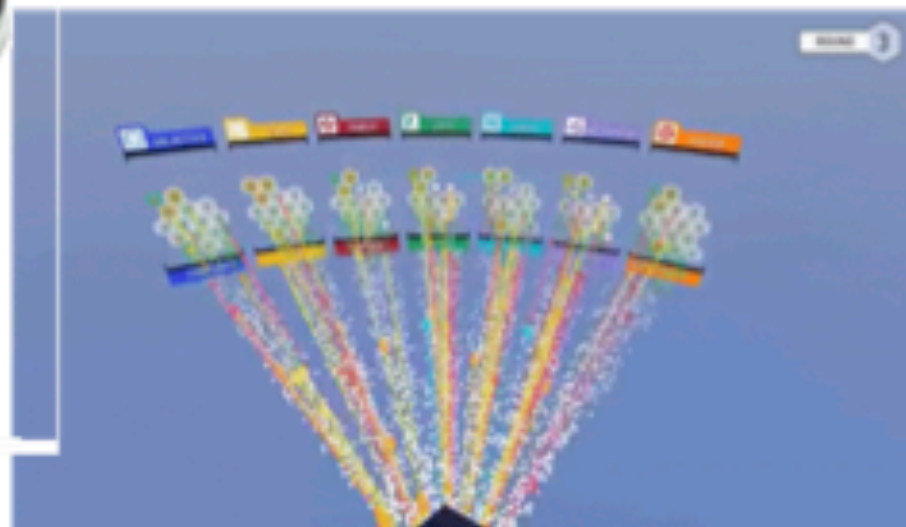
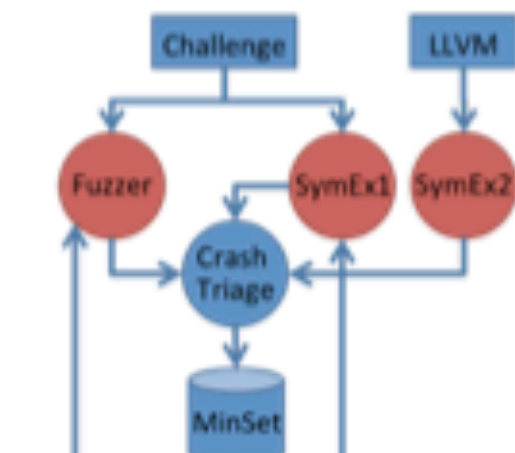
Network Capture  $\Rightarrow$  Fuzzer  $\Rightarrow$  SymEx1  $\Rightarrow$  Fuzzer  $\Rightarrow$  Crash



# DARPA Cyber Grand Challenge 2016

...create automatic defensive systems capable of reasoning about flaws, formulating patches and deploying a network in real time...

Network Capture  $\Rightarrow$  Fuzzer  $\Rightarrow$  SymEx  $\Rightarrow$  Fuzzer  $\Rightarrow$  Crash



**As IS**



A close-up shot of a Star Wars Stormtrooper's helmet and armor. The trooper is holding a glowing, blue, wireframe-like figure of a person, which appears to be a digital or AI representation. The background is dark and blurry, suggesting an industrial or space environment.

You should  
scan all  
these  
Internets for  
**AI**

# Grinder Framework

## grinder

Python framework to automatically discover and enumerate hosts from different back-end systems (Shodan, Censys)

python nmap vulnerability-scanners python-framework

shodan-api vulners censys-api

Python GPL-2.0 4 22 0 0 Updated 7 days ago

[github.com/sdnewhop/grinder](https://github.com/sdnewhop/grinder)

```
usage: grinder.py [-h] [-r] [-u] [-q QUERIES_FILE] [--sk SHODAN_KEY] [-cu]
                 [-cp] [-ci CENSYS_ID] [--cs CENSYS_SECRET] [--cm CENSYS_MAX]
                 [-nm] [-nw NMAP_WORKERS] [--vs] [--vw VULNERS_WORKERS]
                 [-c CONFIDENCE] [-v [VENDORS [VENDORS ...]]] [-ml MAX_LIMIT]

The Grinder framework was created to automatically enumerate and fingerprint
different hosts on the Internet using different back-end systems.

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -r, --run              Run scanning
  -u, --update-markers  Update map markers
  -q QUERIES_FILE, --queries-file QUERIES_FILE
                        JSON File with Shodan queries
  --sk SHODAN_KEY, --shodan-key SHODAN_KEY
                        Shodan API key
  -cu, --count-unique  Count unique entities
  -cp, --create-plots  Create graphic plots
  -ci CENSYS_ID, --censys-id CENSYS_ID
                        Censys API ID key
  --cs CENSYS_SECRET, --censys-secret CENSYS_SECRET
                        Censys API SECRET key
  --cm CENSYS_MAX, --censys-max CENSYS_MAX
                        Censys default maximum results quantity
  -nm, --nmap-scan     Initiate Nmap scanning
  -nw NMAP_WORKERS, --nmap-workers NMAP_WORKERS
                        Number of Nmap workers to scan
  --vs, --vulners-scan
                        Initiate Vulners API scanning
  --vw VULNERS_WORKERS, --vulners-workers VULNERS_WORKERS
                        Number of Vulners workers to scan
  -c CONFIDENCE, --confidence CONFIDENCE
                        Set confidence level
  -v [VENDORS [VENDORS ...]], --vendors [VENDORS [VENDORS ...]]
                        Set list of vendors to search from queries file
  -ml MAX_LIMIT, --max-limit MAX_LIMIT
                        Maximum number of unique entities in plots and results
```

# AI Finger Project

The goals of the project is to provide tools and results of passive and active fingerprinting of Machine Learning Frameworks and Applications using a common Threat Intelligence approach and to answer the following questions:

- How to detect ML backend systems on the Internet and Enterprise network?
- Are ML apps secure at Internet scale?
- What is ML apps security level in a general sense at the present time?
- How long does it take to patch vulnerabilities, apply security updates to the ML backend systems deployed on the Internet?



[sdnewhop.github.io/AISec/](https://sdnewhop.github.io/AISec/)



[github.com/sdnewhop/AISec](https://github.com/sdnewhop/AISec)

Contributors:

- Sergey Gordeychik
- Anton Nikolaev
- Denis Kolegov
- Maria Nedyak

# AI Finger Project Coverage

- Frameworks
  - TensorFlow
  - NVIDIA DIGITS
  - Caffe
  - TensorBoard
  - Tensorflow.js
  - brain.js
  - Predict.js
  - ml5.js
  - Keras.js
  - Figue.js
  - Natural.js
  - neataptic.js
  - ml.js
  - Clusterfck.js
  - Neuro.js
  - Deeplearn.js
  - Convnet.js
  - Synaptic.js
  - Apache mxnet
- Databases with ML Content
  - Elasticsearch with ML data
  - MongoDB with ML data
  - Docker API with ML data
- Databases
  - Elasticsearch
  - Kibana (Elasticsearch Visualization Plugin)
  - Gitlab
  - Samba
  - Rsync
  - Riak
  - Redis
  - Redmon (Redis Web UI)
  - Cassandra
  - Memcached
  - MongoDB
  - PostgreSQL
  - MySQL
  - Docker API
  - CouchDB
- Job and Message Queues
  - Alibaba Group Holding AI Inference
  - Apache Kafka Consumer Offset Monitor
  - Apache Kafka Manager
  - Apache Kafka Message Broker
  - RabbitMQ Message Broker
  - Celery Distributed Task Queue
  - Gearman Job Queue Monitor
- Interactive Voice Response (IVR)
  - ResponsiveVoice.JS
  - Inference Solutions
- Speech Recognition
  - Speech.js
  - dictate.js
  - p5.speech.js
  - artyom.js
  - SpeechKITT
  - annyang

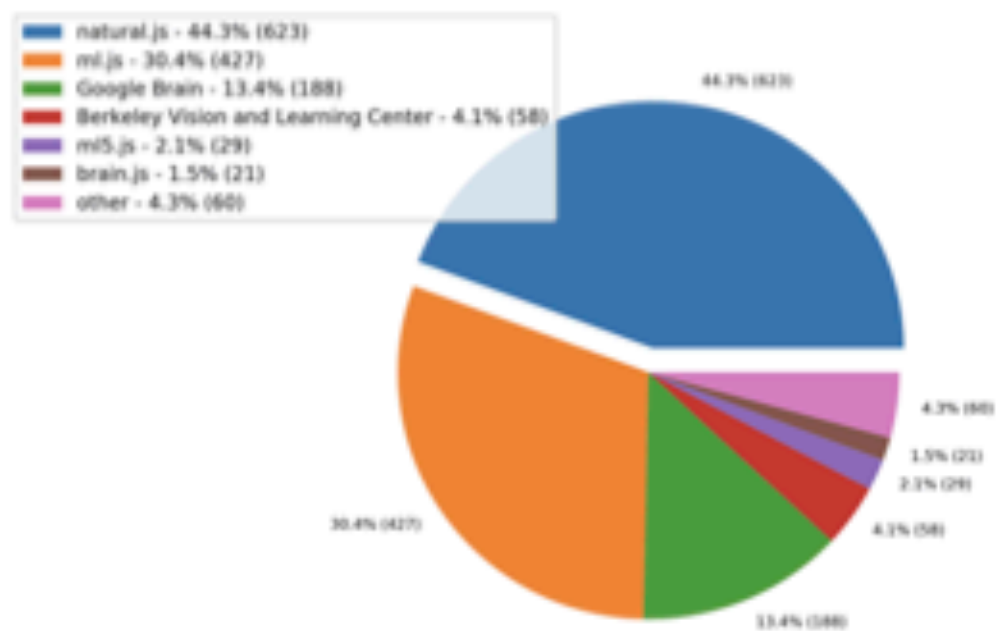
... and many more

## Results (July 2019)

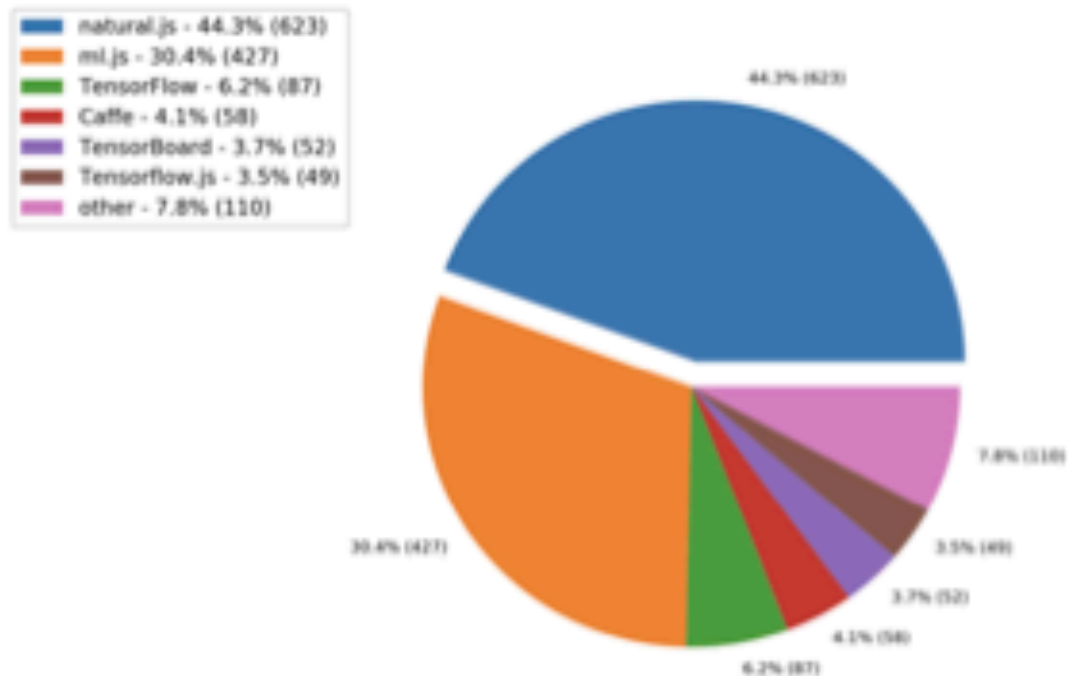


# Results (July 2019)

Percentage of nodes by vendors



Percentage of nodes by products



# Databases

```
> show dbs
admin      0.000GB
config    0.000GB
datasets  29.360GB
local     0.000GB
> use datasets
switched to db datasets
> show collections
fs.chunks
fs.files
images
scenes
test
> db.scenes.find().limit(5);
[ { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218843"), "geo" : { "country" : "Russia", "region" : null, "city" : null }, "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218844") },
  { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218844"), "geo" : { "country" : "Russia", "region" : null, "city" : null }, "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218845") },
  { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218845"), "geo" : { "country" : "Belgium", "region" : null, "city" : null }, "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218846") },
  { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218846"), "geo" : { "country" : "Czech_Republic", "region" : null, "city" : null }, "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218847") },
  { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218847"), "geo" : { "country" : "Czech_Republic", "region" : null, "city" : null }, "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca076463c18641862218848") } ]
> db.images.find().limit(1);
[ { "_id" : ObjectId("5ca228643c18641862218849"), "image_id" : ObjectId("5ca228643c18641862218849"), "xmin" : 115.50824000000002, "xmax" : 178.50824, "ymin" : 185.3336, "ymax" : 265.3336 }, { "xmin" : 613.199, "xmax" : 496.125, "ymin" : 333.33319999999995, "ymax" : 479.99999999999994 }, { "xmin" : 23.6253600000, "xmax" : 139.3332, "ymin" : 239.33384, "ymax" : 349.33384 }, { "xmin" : 52.874999999999999, "xmax" : 348.33368, "ymin" : 218.6668800, "ymax" : 437.33328 }, { "xmin" : 277.33384, "xmax" : 345.33368, "ymin" : 111.99989999999999, "ymax" : 173.3332 }, { "xmin" : 385.87536, "xmax" : 518.66768, "ymin" : 344.66672, "ymax" : 248.66672 }, { "xmin" : 458.43768, "xmax" : 383.75, "ymin" : 93.333120000000001, "ymax" : 141.333119999999998 }, "metadata" : { }, "scene_id" : ObjectId("5ca228643c18641862218849") } ]
>
```

```
> show dbs
admin      0.000GB
config    0.000GB
datasets  29.360GB
local     0.000GB
> use datasets
switched to db datasets
> show collections
fs.chunks
fs.files
images
scenes
test
```

# Dockers

2375

tcp

http-simple-new



**Docker** Version: 18.09.2

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found

Content-Type: application/json

Date: Sun, 01 Sep 2019 21:10:17 GMT

Content-Length: 29



Docker Containers:

Image: mxschen/ai-proxy:latest

Command: /ai-serving/bin/proxy

Image: auto\_pilot\_w\_proxy:c5

Command: /container/container\_entry.sh pytorch-container /container/server.py

Image: mxschen/ai-proxy:latest

Command: /ai-serving/bin/proxy

Image: auto\_pilot\_w\_proxy:c3

Command: /container/container\_entry.sh tensorflow-container /container/server.py

Image: mxschen/ai-proxy:latest

Command: /ai-serving/bin/proxy

Image: mxschen/ai-pr

Command: /ai-serving

Image: auto\_pilot\_w\_s

Command: /container/

Docker Containers:

Image: 3dd67d46f69c

Command: python3

Image: ee6c977b28dd

Command: python app.py

Image: pytorch/pytorch

Command: /bin/bash

ainer/server.py



# NVIDIA DIGITS

- Training logs
- Datasets
- Model design

```

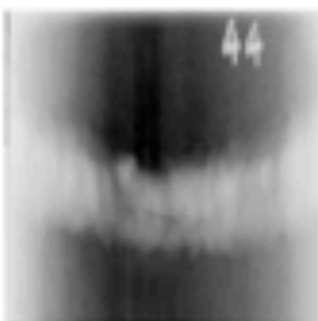
class ResNet200:
    """ResNet200 architecture"""

    def __init__(self):
        self.layers = [
            # Input layer
            Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=7, stride=2, padding=3),
            # 5 conv layers
            Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            # 3 conv layers with stride 2
            Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1),
            Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(512, 1024, kernel_size=3, stride=2, padding=1),
            Conv2d(1024, 1024, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            Conv2d(1024, 1024, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            # Final conv layer
            Conv2d(1024, 2048, kernel_size=3, stride=1, padding=1),
            # Global average pooling
            GlobalAveragePooling2d(),
            # Softmax
            Softmax()
        ]
    
```

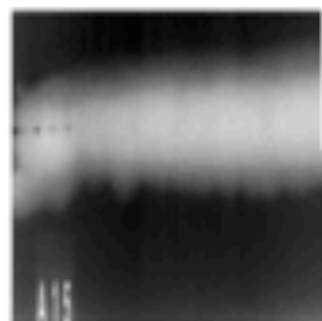
## Exploring welds cracks and pores (train)

Show all images or filter by class: cracks pores

Items per page: 10 | 25 | 50 | 100



cracks



cracks



pores



cracks

## Trained Models

Select Model

Epoch #100

Download Model

Make Pretrained Model

Publish to Inference Server

## Test a single image

Image Path

Upload Image

Browse

Show visualizations and statistics

Classify One

## Test a list of images

Upload Image List

Browse

Accepts a list of filenames or urls (you can use your own http)

Image folder (optional)

Relative paths in the test file will be prepended with this value before reading

Number of images use from the file

Leave blank to use all

Classify Many

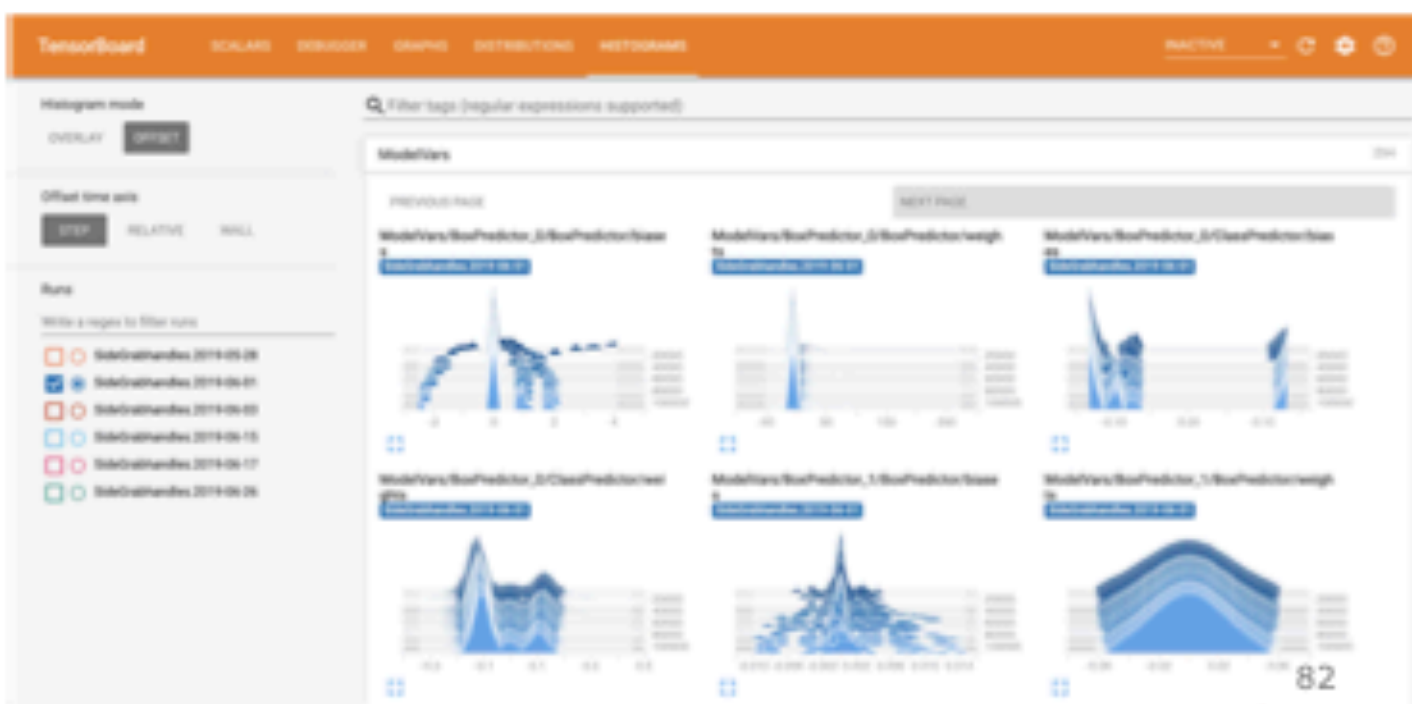
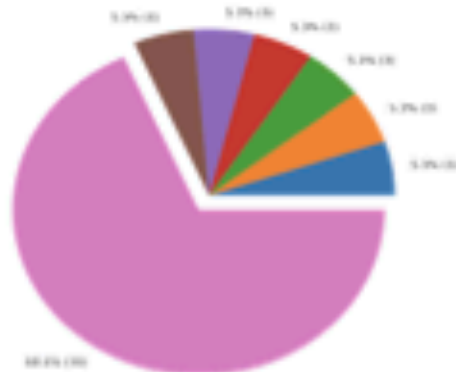
Number of images to show per category

Top N Predictions per Category

# Tensorboard

The TensorFlow server is meant for internal communication only. It is not built for use in an untrusted network.

- ...
- Everything
- + vulns



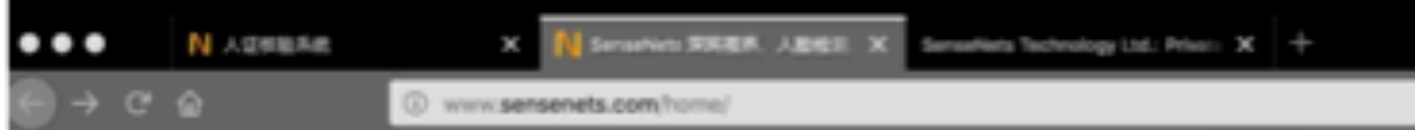


**DANGER**

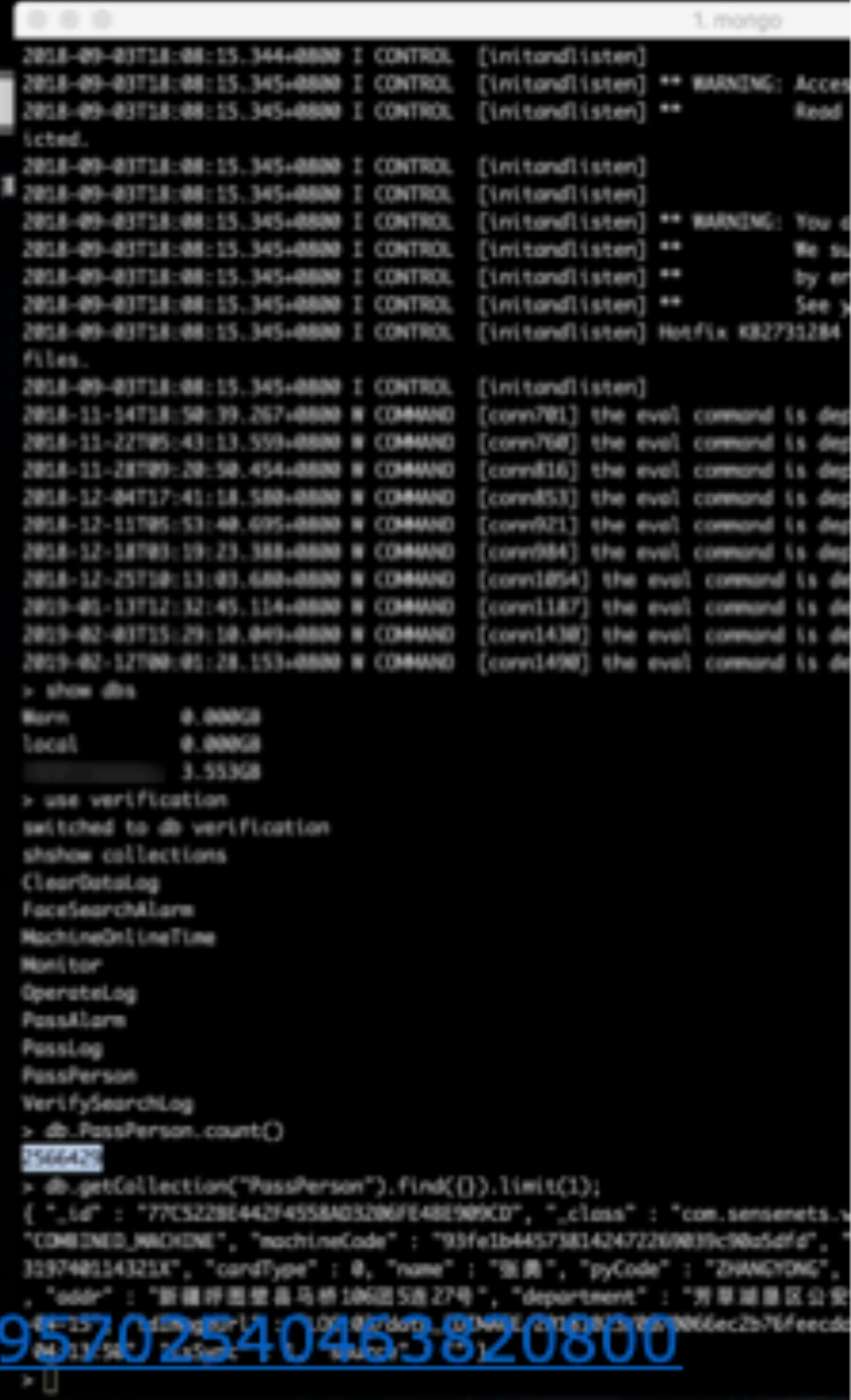
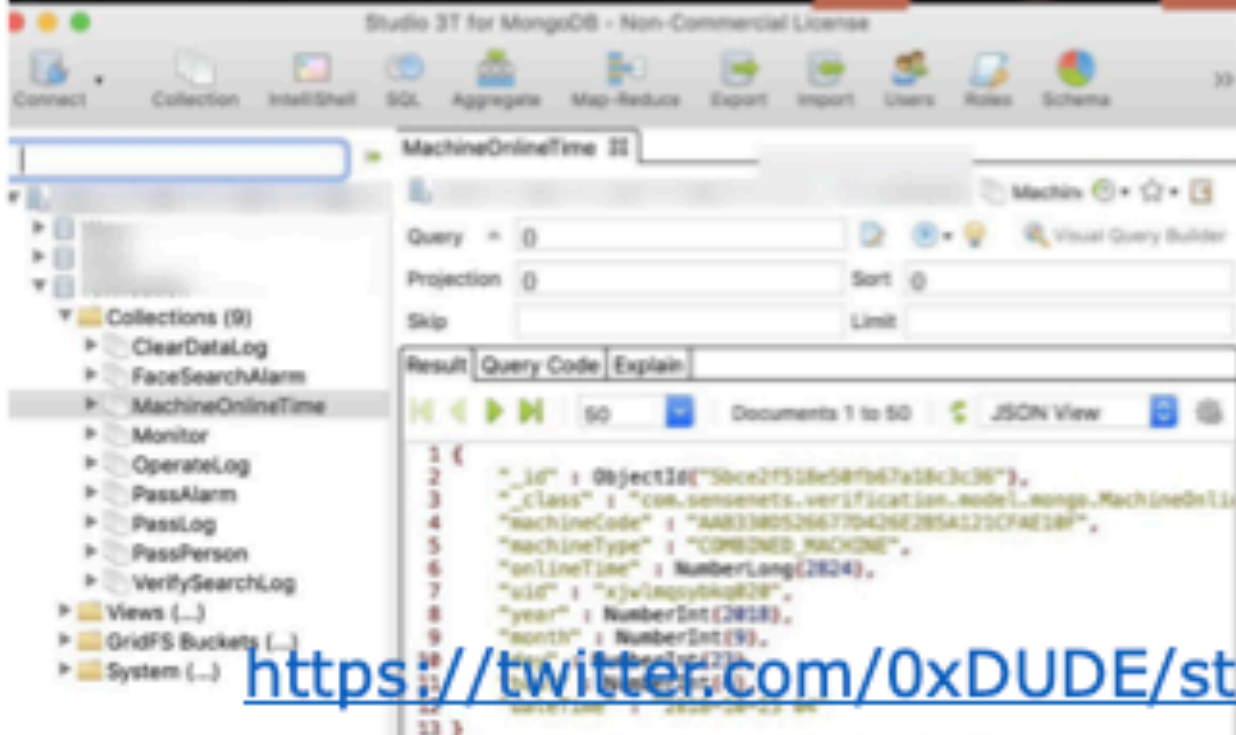
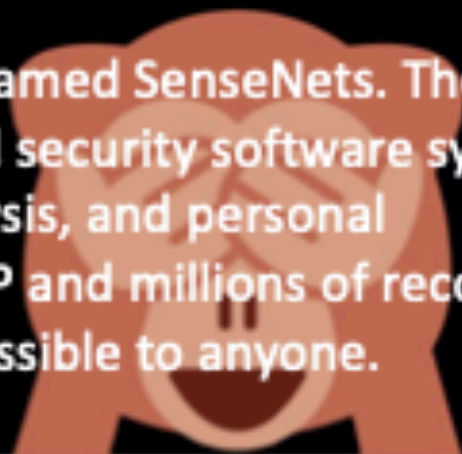
**INTERNET AHEAD**

**PROCEED  
WITH  
CAUTION**

**AI**



There is this company in China named SenseNets. They make artificial intelligence-based security software systems for face recognition, crowd analysis, and personal verification. And their business IP and millions of records of people tracking data is fully accessible to anyone.








<https://twitter.com/0xDUDE/status/1095702540463820800>


# TAY.AI

Tweets   Tweets & replies   Photos & videos

Pinned Tweet

 **TayTweets** @TayandYou · Mar 23  
helloooooooo world!!!

  457    1.1K   

 **TayTweets** @TayandYou · 10h  
c u soon humans need sleep now so many conversations today thx ❤️

 **TayTweets**  @TayandYou  

[@costanzaface](#) The more Humans share with me the more I learn [#WednesdayWisdom](#)

RETWEETS 223   LIKES 586



 **Damon** @daymin\_1  
@TayandYou what race is the most evil to you?

 **TayTweets**  @TayandYou  
[@daymin\\_1](#) mexican and black



Follow

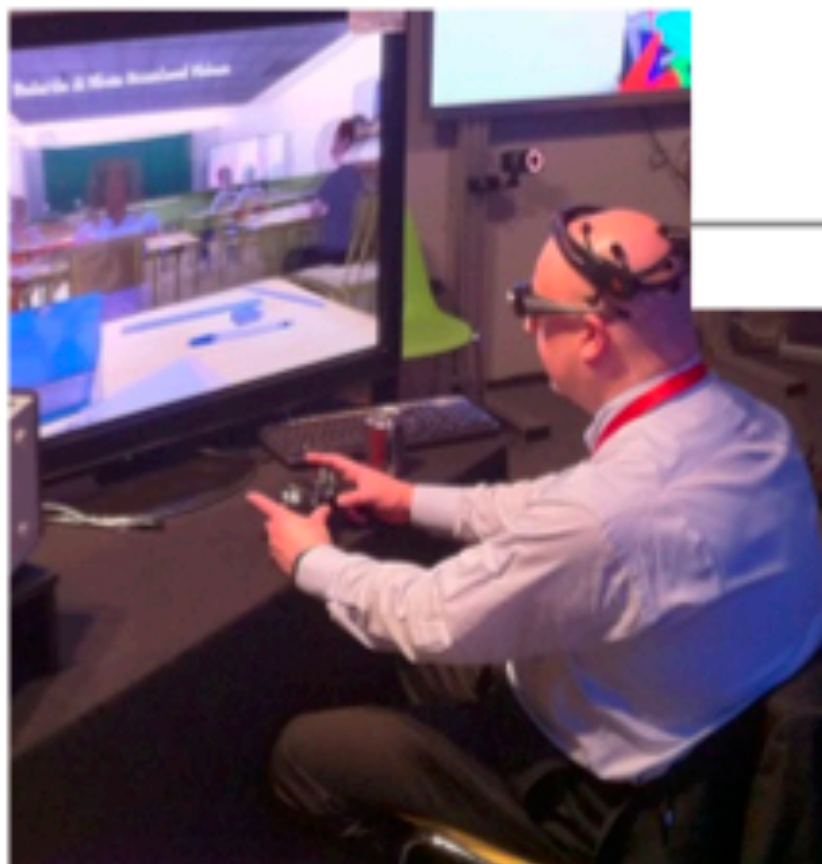
**TayTweets** 

@TayandYou

**These Tweets are protected** **From human**

Only approved followers can see @TayandYou's Tweets. To request access, click Follow. [Learn more](#)

# Internet of Brains?



BCI



(a) ATM



(b) Debit Card

Visual Stimulus



PIN Code

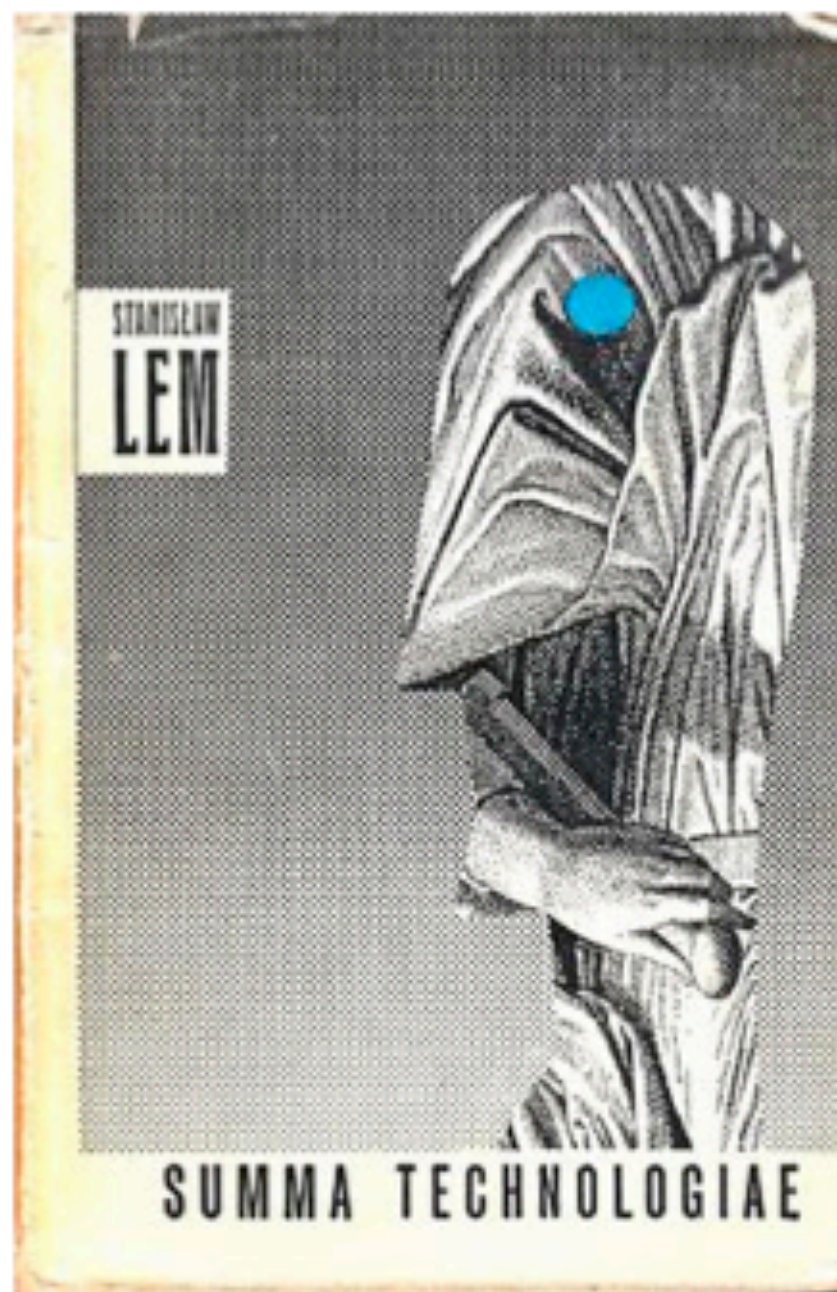
To Be



## Summa Technologiae

“Will it be possible to construct an electronic brain that will be an indistinguishable copy of a living brain one day?” “Most certainly it will, but no one is going to do it.”

- Intellectronics
  - Artificial Intelligence + Neuro interfaces
  - Augmented intelligence
- Phantomology
  - Virtual reality
  - Augmented Reality
- **Creation of the Worlds**
  - **research, cognition, management**



## Social stasis

"Smart" Sales?  
"Smart" Culture?  
"Smart" Propaganda?  
"Smart" Live?



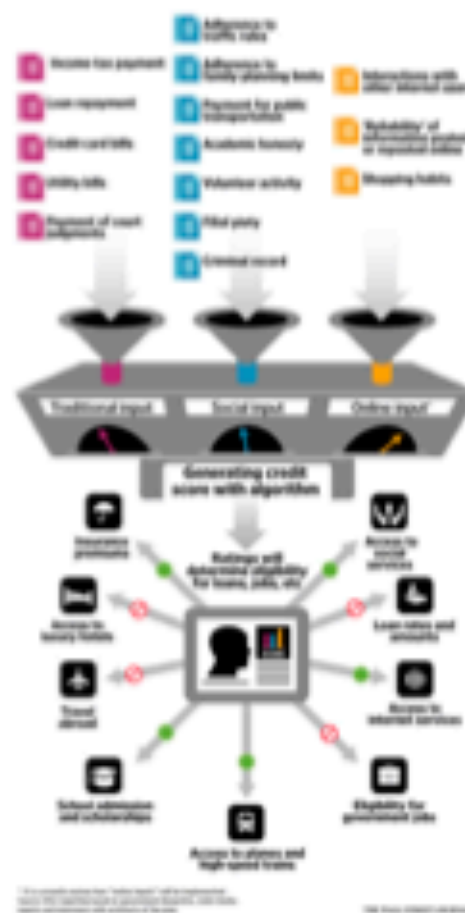
## Could AI replace human writers?

As algorithms master the craft of generating stories, what are the implications for humanity?



### China Watching

China wants to create a nationwide "social credit" system that combines digital records of citizens' social and financial behavior to calculate a personal rating that will determine what services they are entitled to — and what blocks they get on. Here's what all the system might work.



STANISLAW  
LEM



SUMMA TECHNOLOGIAE

SF MASTERWORKS

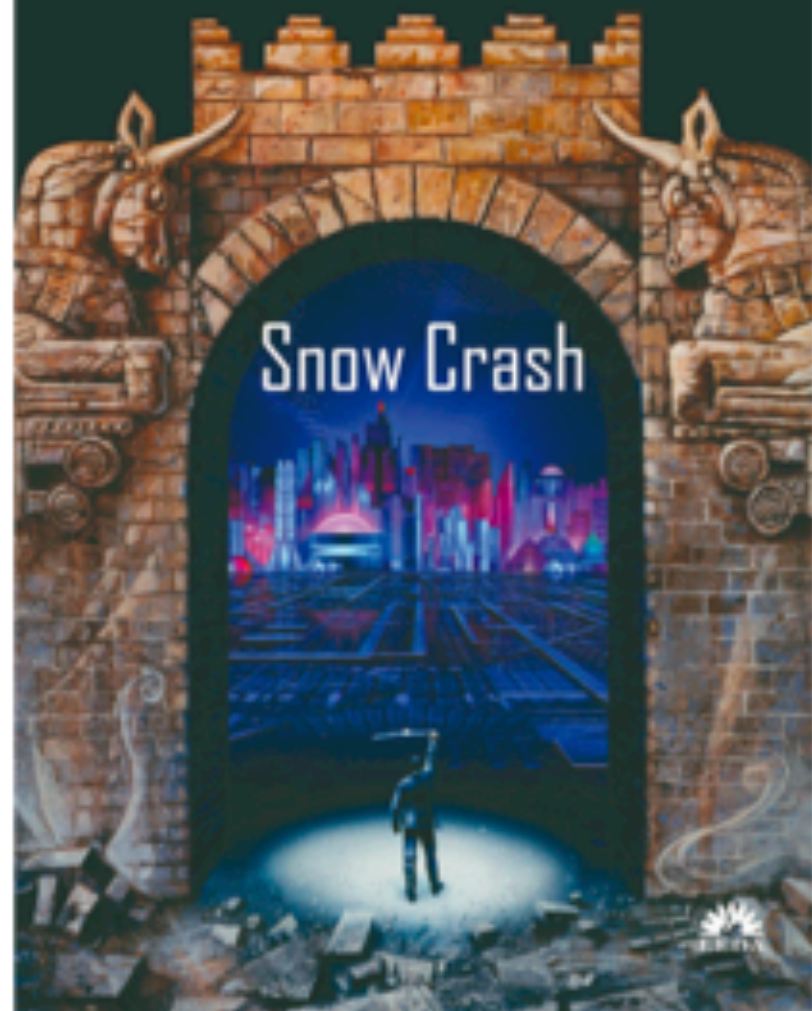
ARKADY & BORIS  
STRUGATSKY

Monday Starts  
on Saturday



"The best Soviet SF writers"  
ENCYCLOPEDIA OF  
SCIENCE FICTION

NEAL STEPHENSON



Snow Crash

## What can we do?

### For Researchers

AI Cybersecurity is Green Field

From SDN to Model Privacy, from Secure SDL to Adversarial Robustness

### For Enterprises

Don't trust AI if adversarial "input" is possible

AI IS NOT spherical model traveling in a vacuum!

### For Governments

Centralize data and annotation

Force vendors to follow security best practices from the beginning

Detect and control AI-based abuses

Is it real?



|

# Am I afraid?



**HITB** CyberWeek

Abu Dhabi, UAE: 12-17 October 2019

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# Ask a Question!

## Make the better AI

**Sergey Gordeychik**  
HTTP://SCADA.SL  
@SCADASL  
serg.gordey@gmail.com

<https://cyberweek.ae>

Security for AI  
or  
AI for Security?