

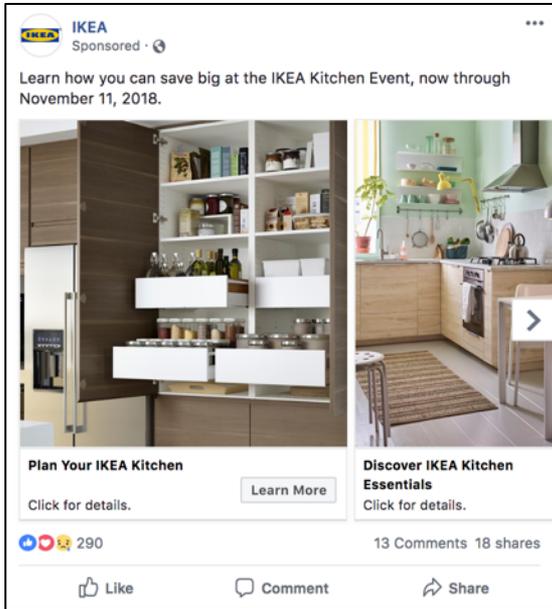
# AdVersarial: Defeating Perceptual Ad Blocking with Adversarial Examples

Florian Tramèr

September 10<sup>th</sup> 2019

Joint work with Pascal Dupré, Gili Rusak, Giancarlo Pellegrino and Dan Boneh

# The Future of Ad-Blocking?



easylist.txt  
...markup...  
...URLs...

???

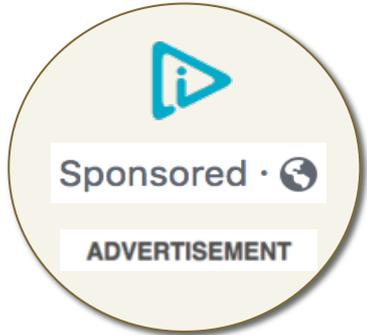


This is an ad



## Human distinguishability of ads

- > *Legal requirement (U.S. FTC, EU E-Commerce)*
- > *Industry self-regulation on ad-disclosure*



# Towards Computer Vision for Ad-Blocking

- Why not detect ad-disclosures programmatically?

```
<a><span>  
<span class="c1">Sp</span>  
<span class="c2">S</span>  
<span class="c1">on</span>  
<span class="c2">S</span>  
<span class="c1">so</span>  
<span class="c2">S</span>  
<span class="c1">red</span>  
<span class="c2">S</span>  
</span></a>  
  
.c2 { font-size: 0; }
```

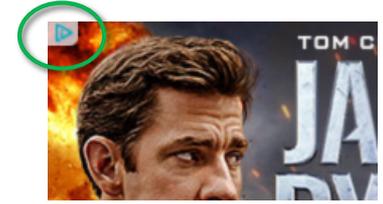
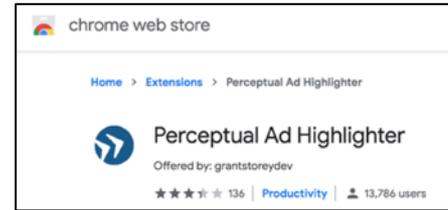


- > *New arms race on HTML obfuscation*
- > *E.g., Facebook vs uBlockOrigin: <https://github.com/uBlockOrigin/uAssets/issues/3367>*
  - *1 year, 253 comments, and counting...*

# Perceptual Ad-Blocking

- **Ad Highlighter** [Storey et al., 2017]

- > *Visually detects ad-disclosures*
- > *Traditional computer vision techniques*
- > *Simplified version in Adblock Plus*



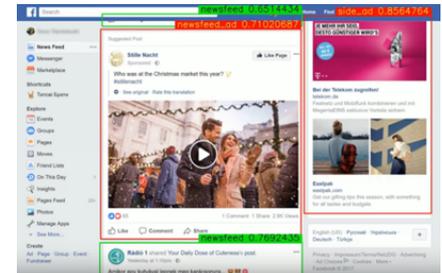
- **Sentinel** by Adblock Plus

- > *Locates ads in Facebook screenshots using neural networks*



- **Percival** by Brave [Din et al., 2019]

- > *Neural network embedded in Chromium's rendering pipeline*



# Perceptual Ad-Blocking

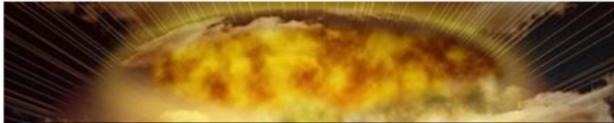
Business ▶ Policy

## Will the MOAB (Mother Of all AdBlockers) finally kill advertising?

'Perceptual ad blocker' cannot be defeated, researchers claim

By Andrew Orlowski 19 Apr 2017 at 08:35

178  SHARE ▼



## Adblock Plus Re-Invents Ad-Blocking Future Through People-Powered Artificial Intelligence

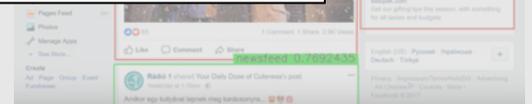
*Adblock Plus launches AI-powered ad detector "Sentinel," and invites people worldwide to train neural network algorithms to understand what bad ads look like*

## MOTHERBOARD



PERCEPTUAL AD BLOCKING | By Jason Koebler | Apr 14 2017, 10:47am

## Princeton's Ad-Blocking Superweapon May Put an End to





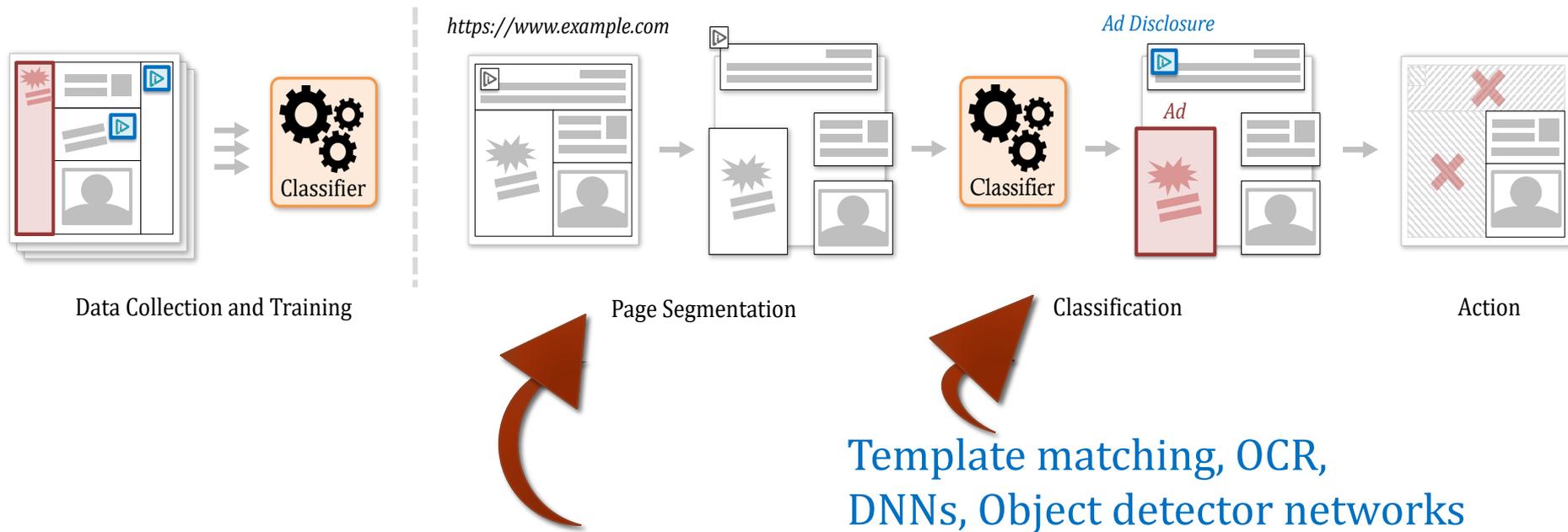
# Outline

- Perceptual ad-blockers: how they work
- Attacking perceptual ad-blockers
- Why defending is hard

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- **Perceptual ad-blockers: how they work**
- Attacking perceptual ad-blockers
- Why defending is hard

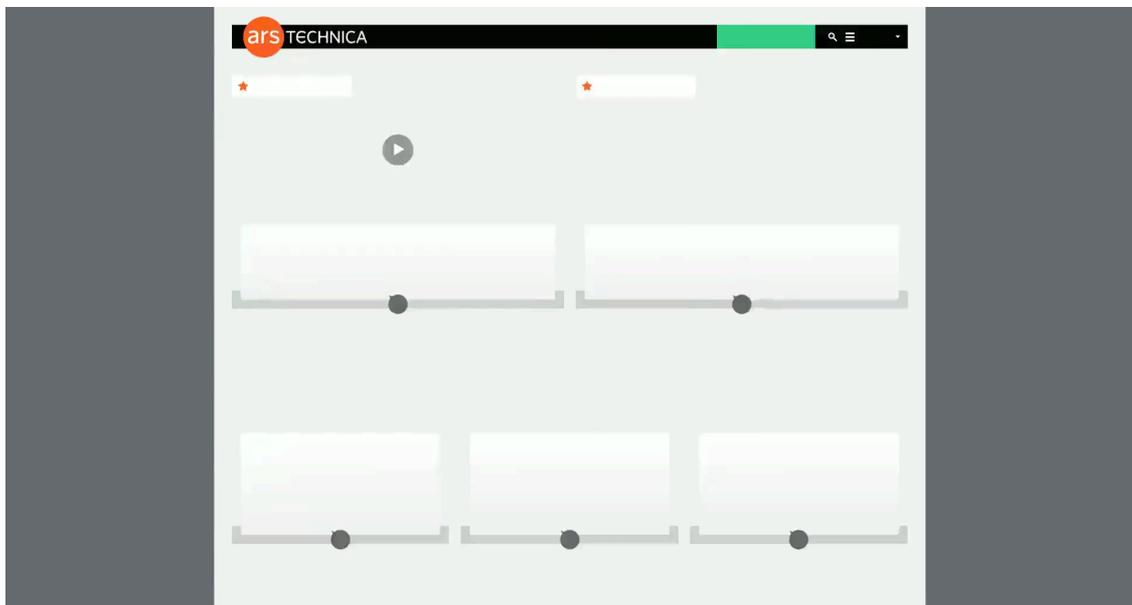
# How does a Perceptual Ad-Blocker Work?



- **Element-based** (e.g., find all `<img>` tags) [Storey et al. 2017]
- **Frame-based** (segment rendered webpage into “frames” as in Percival)
- **Page-based** (unsegmented screenshots à-la-Sentinel)

# Building a Page-Based Ad-Blocker

We trained a neural network to detect ads on [news websites](#) from all G20 nations



Video taken from 5 websites *not used during training*

# Outline

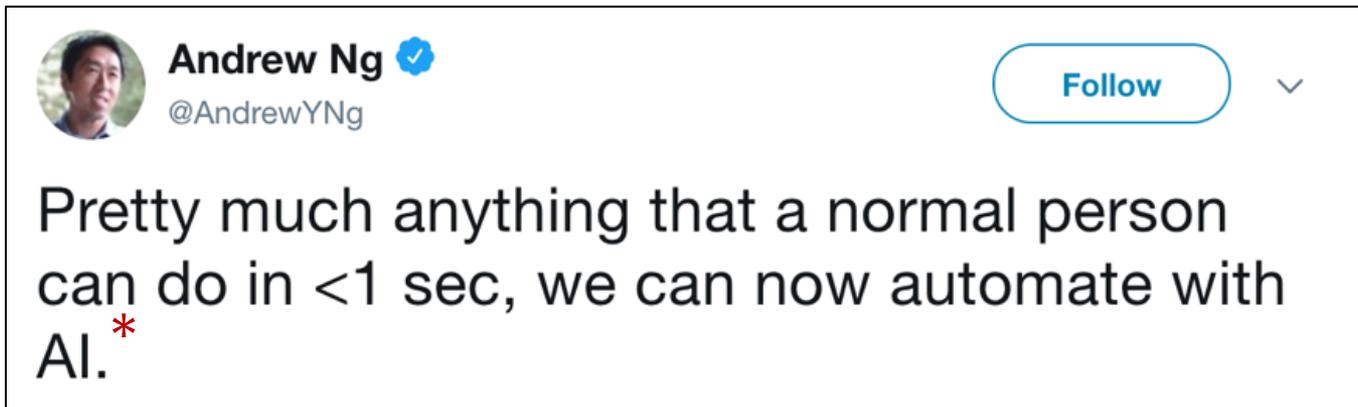
- Perceptual ad-blockers: how they work
- **Attacking perceptual ad-blockers**
- Why defending is hard

# The Current State of ML

ML works well on average

≠

ML works well on adversarial data



\*as long as there is no adversary

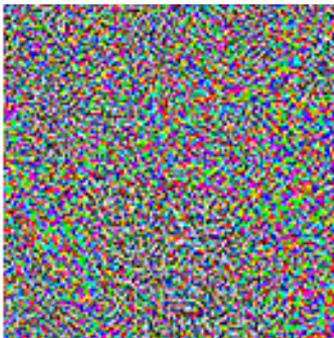
# Adversarial Examples



“panda”

57.7% confidence

+  $\epsilon$



$\epsilon \approx 2/255$

=



“gibbon”

99.3% confidence

Szegedy et al., 2014  
Goodfellow et al., 2015

## ■ How?

- > Training  $\Rightarrow$  “tweak model parameters such that  $f(\text{img}) = \text{panda}$ ”
- > Attacking  $\Rightarrow$  “tweak input pixels such that  $f(\text{img}) = \text{gibbon}$ ”

# Adversarial Examples: A Pervasive Phenomenon



(Sharif et al. 2016)



(Kurakin et al. 2016)



Hi, how can I help?

(Carlini et al. 2016,  
Cisse et al. 2017,  
Carlini & Wagner 2018)



(Athalye et al. 2018)



(Eykholt et al. 2017)



(Eykholt et al. 2018)

# (Meaningful) Defenses



# Adversarial Examples for Page-Based Perceptual Ad-Blockers

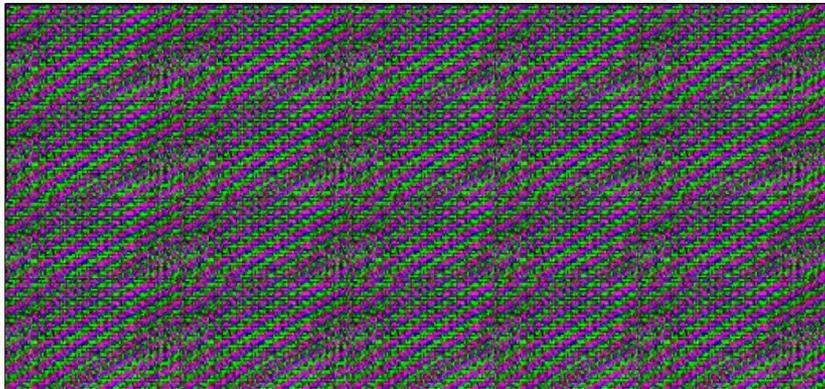


# Ad-Block Evasion

- **Goal: Make ads unrecognizable by ad-blocker**
- Adversary = Website publisher 
- Other adversaries exist (e.g., Ad-Network)

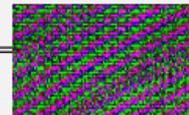
# Evasion: Universal Transparent Overlay

- Web publisher perturbs every rendered pixel



```
<div id="overlay"></div>
```

```
#overlay {  
  background-image:  
    url("data:image/png;base64,...");  
  width: 100%; height: 100%; top: 0; left: 0;  
  position: fixed; z-index: 10000;  
  opacity: 0.01;  
  pointer-events: none;  
}
```



Use HTML *tiling* to minimize perturbation size (20 KB)

- 100% success rate on 20 webpages not used to create the overlay
- The attack is **universal**: the overlay is computed once and works for all (or most) websites
- Attack can be made more stealthy without relying on CSS

# Ad-Block Detection

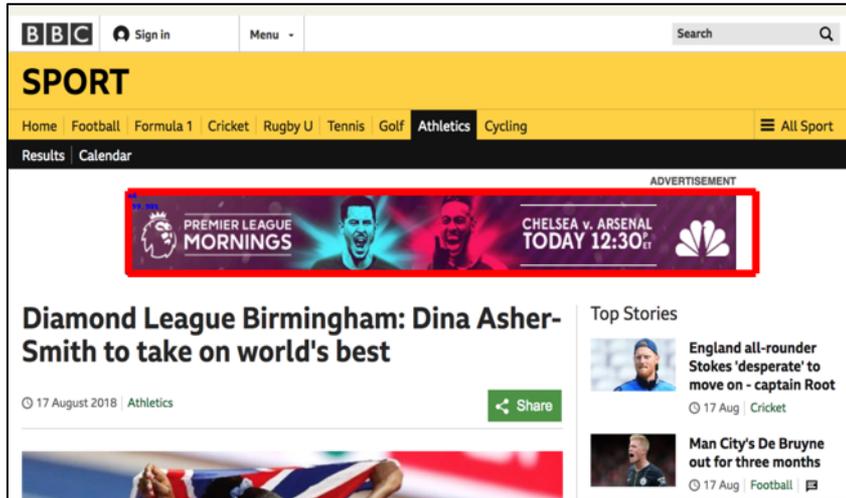
- **Goal: Trigger ad-blocker on “honeypot” content**
  - > *Detect ad-blocking in client-side JavaScript or on server*
  - > *Applicability of these attacks depends on ad-blocker type*



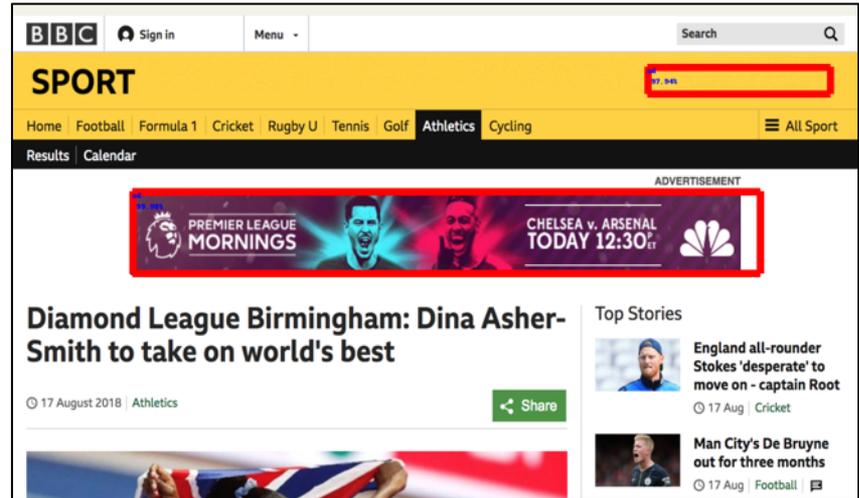
- Adversary = Website publisher
  - > *Use client-side JavaScript to detect DOM changes*

# Detection: Perturb fixed page layout

- Publisher adds honeypot in page-region with fixed layout
  - > *E.g., page header*



original

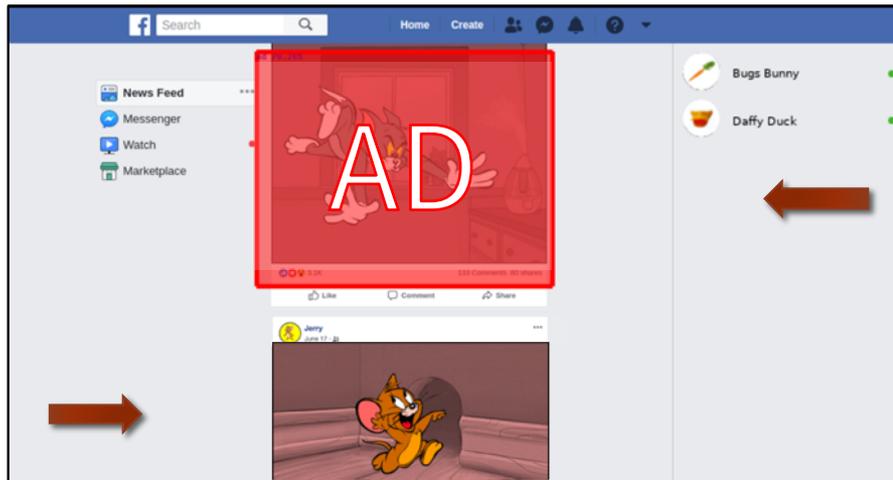


With honeypot header

# New Threats: Privilege Abuse

- Ad-block evasion & detection is a well-known arms race. But there's more!

Jerry uploads  
malicious content  
...



... so that Tom's  
post gets blocked

## What happened?

- *Object detector model generates box predictions from full page inputs*
- *Content from one user can affect predictions anywhere on page*
- *Model's segmentation is not aligned with web-security boundaries*

# Outline

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- **Why defending is hard**

# A Challenging Threat Model

- Adversary has *white-box access* to ad-blocker
- Adversary can exploit *False Negatives and False Positives* in classification pipeline
- Adversary prepares attacks *offline* ↔ *The ad-blocker must defend against attacks in real-time in the user's browser*
- Adversary can take part in *crowd-sourced* data collection for training the ad-blocker

# Defense Strategy 1: Obfuscate the Model

- Attacks are easy if the adversary has access to the ML model
  - > *Solution: hide model from adversary?*
- **Idea 1: Obfuscate the ad-blocker?**
  - > *It isn't hard to create **adversarial examples for black-box classifiers***



- **Idea 2: Randomize the ad-blocker?**
  - > *Deploy different models*
    - *Adversarial examples that work against multiple models*
  - > *Randomly change page before classifying*
    - *Adversarial examples robust to random transformations*

# Defense Strategy 2: Anticipate and Adapt

- If ad-blocker is attacked (evasion or detection),  
**collect adversarial samples and re-train the model**
  - > *Or train on adversarial examples proactively*
  
- This is called **Adversarial Training** (Szegedy'14)
  - > *New arms-race: The adversary finds new attacks and ad-blocker re-trains*
  - > *Mounting a new attack is much easier than updating the model*
  - > *On-going research: so far the adversary always wins!*

# Adversarial Training: Current state of affairs

- Confer some robustness to a specific type of perturbation

- > *CIFAR10*: 99% clean accuracy  
50% accuracy at  $l_\infty = 8/255$
- > *ImageNet*: 85% clean accuracy  
45% at  $l_2 = 255$  (1 px change)



- What about multiple perturbations? (with Dan Boneh, NeurIPS 2019)

- > *Lose 5-20% accuracy points* when training against two perturbation types
- > *We show provable tradeoffs in robustness for natural statistical models*

# Defense Strategy 3: Simplify the Problem

- Storey et al: recognize ad-disclosures
  - > *Simpler computer vision problem than full-page ad-detection*
  - > *Light-weight and mature techniques (OCR, perceptual hashing, SIFT)*



- Adversarial Examples still exist



# Take Away

- **Emulating human detection of ads** *could be* the end-game for ad-blockers
- **But very hard with current computer vision techniques**
  - > *Resisting adversarial examples is a challenging open problem*
- Perceptual ad-blockers have to survive a **strong threat model**
  - > *Similar attack for non-Web ad-blockers (e.g., Adblock Radio)*



ftramer / ad-versarial

- Train a page-based ad-blocker
- Download pre-trained models
- Attack demos

<https://github.com/ftramer/ad-versarial>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1811.03194>