Towards Compositional Adversarial Robustness:
Generalizing Adversarial Training to Composite Semantic Perturbations

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Abstract

Model robustness against adversarial examples of single perturbation type such as the $\ell_p$-norm has been widely studied, yet its generalization to more realistic scenarios involving multiple semantic perturbations and their composition remains largely unexplored. In this paper, we first propose a novel method for generating composite adversarial examples. Our method can find the optimal attack composition by utilizing component-wise projected gradient descent and automatic attack-order scheduling. We then propose generalized adversarial training (GAT) to extend model robustness from $\ell_p$-ball to composite semantic perturbations, such as the combination of Hue, Saturation, Brightness, Contrast, and Rotation. Results obtained using ImageNet and CIFAR-10 datasets indicate that GAT can be robust not only to all the tested types of a single attack, but also to any combination of such attacks. GAT also outperforms baseline $\ell_\infty$-norm bounded adversarial training approaches by a significant margin.

1. Introduction

Deep neural networks have shown remarkable success in a wide variety of machine learning (ML) applications, ranging from biometric authentication (e.g., facial image recognition), medical diagnosis (e.g., CT lung cancer detection) to autonomous driving systems (traffic sign classification), etc. However, while these models can achieve outstanding performance on benign data points, recent research has shown that state-of-the-art models can be easily fooled by malicious data points crafted intentionally with adversarial perturbations [37].

To date, the most effective defense mechanism is to incorporate adversarial examples during model training, known as adversarial training (AT) [21, 48]. Nonetheless, current adversarial training approaches primarily only consider a single perturbation type (or threat model) quantified in a specific distance metric (e.g., $\ell_p$-ball). In this regard, the lack of exploration of the compositional adversarial robustness against a combination of several threat models could lead to impractical conclusions and undesirable bias in robustness evaluation. For example, a model that is robust to perturbations within $\ell_p$-ball does not imply it can simultaneously be robust to other realistic semantic perturbations (e.g., hue, saturation, rotation, brightness, and contrast).

To tackle this issue, in this paper, we propose generalized adversarial training (GAT), which can harden against a wide range of threat models, from single $\ell_\infty$-norm or semantic perturbation to a combination of them. Notably, extending standard adversarial training to composite adversarial perturbations is a challenging and non-trivial task, as each perturbation type is sequentially applied, and thus the attack order will affect the effectiveness of the composite adversarial example. To bridge this gap, we propose an efficient attack order scheduling algorithm to learn the optimal ordering of various perturbation types, which will then be incorporated into the GAT framework.

Different from existing works, this paper aims to address the following fundamental questions: (a) How to generalize adversarial training from a single threat model to multiple? (b) How to optimize the perturbation order from a set of semantic and $\ell_p$-norm perturbations? (c) Can GAT outperform other adversarial training baselines against composite perturbations?

Our main contributions in this paper provide affirmative answers to the questions:

1. We propose composite adversarial attack (CAA), a novel and unified approach to generate adversarial examples across from multiple perturbation types with attack-order-scheduling, including semantic perturbations (Hue, Saturation, Contrast, Brightness and Contrast) and $\ell_p$-norm space. To the best of our knowledge, this paper is the first work that leverages a scheduling algorithm for finding the optimal attack order in composite adversarial attacks.

2. Building upon our composite adversarial attack framework, we propose generalized adversarial training (GAT) toward achieving compositional adversarial robustness,
which enables the training of neural networks robust to composite adversarial attacks.

3. For the attack part, our proposed composite adversarial attack exhibits a high attack success rate (ASR) against standard or $\ell_\infty$-norm robust models. Moreover, our method with learned attack order significantly outperforms random attack ordering, giving an average 9% and 7% increase in ASR on CIFAR-10 and ImageNet.

4. For the defense part, comparing our GAT to other adversarial training baselines [20, 21, 42, 44, 48, 49], the results show the robust accuracy of GAT outperforms them by average 30% ~ 60% on semantic attacks and 15% ~ 22% on full attacks.

To further motivate the effectiveness of our proposed GAT framework, Fig. 1 compares the performance of different models under selected attacks, ranging from a single threat to composite threats. The models include standard training, $\ell_\infty$-robust training, and our proposed GAT. The results show the improvement of GAT in terms of robust accuracy.

2. Related Work

Adversarial Semantic Perturbations. Adversarial machine learning research has largely focused on generating examples that can deceive models into making incorrect predictions [2]. One widely studied class of attacks involves $\ell_p$-norm adversarial perturbations [3, 4, 6, 9]. However, natural transformations such as changes in geometry,
color, and brightness can also cause adversarial vulnerabilities, leading to what are known as semantic perturbations \[1, 11, 13, 14, 29, 32, 40, 41\]. Unlike \(\ell_p\)-norm perturbations, semantic perturbations often result in adversarial examples that look natural and are semantically similar to the original image but have significant differences in the \(\ell_p\)-norm perspective.

Hosseini and Poovendran \[11\] demonstrated that randomly shifting the Hue and Saturation components in the Hue-Saturation-Value (HSV) color space of images can significantly reduce the accuracy of a neural network by up to 88%. Bhattad et al. \[1\] proposed similar attacks, including colorization and texture transfer attacks, which can perturb a grayscale image with natural colorization or fuse the texture of one image into another. Prior work on geometric transformations has targeted rotation transformations. For example, Xiao et al. \[45\] used coordinate-wise optimization at each pixel, which can be computationally expensive. Engstrom et al. \[8\] proposed a simple way of parametrizing a set of tunable parameters for spatial transformations. Dunn et al. \[7\] exploited context-sensitive changes to features from the input and perturbed images with the corresponding feature map interpolation. Mohapatra et al. \[26\] studied certified robustness against semantic perturbations, but they did not discuss adversarial training.

**Composite Adversarial Perturbations.** Previous literature has inspired researchers to explore different metrics \[20, 43\] and the combination of various adversarial threats \[1, 12, 19, 46\] to harden adversarial examples. These works have expanded the perturbation space of an image and have successfully increased the misclassification rate of neural networks. For instance, Laidlaw and Feizi \[19\] propose the ReColorAdv attack, which combines multi-functional threats to perturb every input pixel and also includes additional \(\ell_p\)-norm threat. Mao et al. \[23\] utilized genetic algorithms to search for the best combination of multiple attacks, which were found to be stronger than a single attack. However, their approach only considered searching the order of attack combination in specific norm spaces (i.e., \(\ell_2, \ell_\infty\), and corruption semantic space) and could not handle all attacks simultaneously. On the other hand, Yuan et al. \[46\] have incorporated different image transformation operations to improve the transferability of adversarial examples.

Regarding measuring model robustness, Kang et al. \[14\] proposed utilizing ensemble unforeseen attacks from broader threat models, including JPEG, Fog, Snow, Gabor, etc. They consider the worst-case scenario over all attacks and attempt to improve model performance against these unforeseen adversarial threats. Prior works have shown that combining different types of adversarial threats can result in more robust adversarial examples. Our work builds upon these ideas and proposes a method for scheduling multiple attack types to generate composite adversarial perturbations.

**Adversarial Training (AT).** AT is a widely adopted method for improving model robustness against adversarial attacks \[18, 21, 48, 50\]. One of the pioneering works in this field is by Madry et al. \[21\], who proposed to minimize the worst-case loss in a region around the input. Zhang et al. \[48\] further improved AT by considering both natural and adversarial inputs in computing the loss, along with a parameter \(\beta\) to define the ratio of them, resulting in a smoother robust decision boundary. Laidlaw et al. \[20\] expanded adversarial attacks from single to multiple threat models by using neural perceptual distance measurement to generalize adversarial training with perceptual adversarial examples. Recently, Mao et al. \[24\] proposed to combine robust components as building blocks of vision transformers, leading to a state-of-the-art robust vision transformer. AT with adversarial transformations is also done in \[8, 36\].

While most previous works on AT have focused on improving model robustness against a single threat model, as shown in Fig. 1, a model that is robust against \(\ell_q\)-norm perturbations may still have low robustness against composite semantic attacks or other \(\ell_q\) threats \((p \neq q)\) \[33\]. This has led researchers to consider multiple-norm adversarial training \[22, 38, 39\], which yields models that are simultaneously robust against multiple \(\ell_q\)-norm attacks. Tramer et al. \[38\] have considered alternately optimizing perturbation types given a fixed attack order, but the search for the strongest possible attack order is left out of their discussion. Also, the considered perturbations are simultaneously added to the same data sample rather than sequentially.

In contrast to prior arts, this paper offers a novel approach to improving model robustness against multiple adversarial threats. Our attack takes into account the efficient attack order scheduling and extends beyond the \(\ell_p\)-norm attacks by incorporating various semantic perturbations, which can result in more robust adversarial examples. By incorporating the composite adversarial examples, our defense mechanism can significantly improve the robustness of the model. Overall, our work represents an important step towards creating more robust deep learning models that can defend against a wide range of adversarial attacks.

### 3. Methodologies (CAA & GAT)

In this section, we first propose the composite adversarial attack (CAA) framework (Fig. 2), and elucidate the details of our attack order scheduling algorithm. We then adopt the CAA into adversarial training, which is called generalized adversarial training (GAT).

#### 3.1. Composite Attack Formulation

**Order Scheduling.** Let \(\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d\) be an image classifier that takes image \(x \in \mathcal{X}\) as input and generates a \(d\)-dimensional prediction scores (e.g., softmax outputs) for \(d\) classes, and let \(\Omega = \{A_1, \ldots, A_n\}\) denote an at-
where

Therefore, the operation of

by solving:

as a constrained optimization problem, where the attack

to govern the attack power of

Input

After

i-th scheduling, a composite adversarial example

would be transformed to a perturbed

surrogate image

At iteration

\(i\), the surrogate image is defined as:

\[
x_{i,\text{surr}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{ij} \cdot A_j(x_{i,\text{surr}}^{-1} ; \delta_j), \quad \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\},
\]  

and

\(x_{0,\text{surr}} = x\).

Let

\(A = (A_1, \ldots, A_n)\)

denotes a vector of

al attack types in

\(\Omega\).

Consequently, after

iterations, the resulting surrogate image

can be formulated into the following compositional form:

\begin{align*}
  x_{n,\text{surr}} & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(z_1^T A(x)))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(\sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{ij} \cdot A_j(x; \delta_j)))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(x_{1,\text{surr}}))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(x_{2,\text{surr}})).
\end{align*}

The Surrogate Image for Scheduling Optimization.

Since \(x_{\text{c-adv}}\) contains merely one attack perturbation at each iteration, using it alone is challenging to optimize the likelihood of other attacks in the relaxed scheduling matrix. To manage this issue, we adopt a surrogate composite adversarial image

\(x_{\text{surr}}\)

to relax the restriction and compute the loss for updating the scheduling matrix

\(Z\), i.e. by weighting each type of attack perturbation with its corresponding probability at each iteration. Therefore, we could optimize the scheduling matrix

\(Z\)

via maximizing the corresponding loss

\(\mathcal{L}(F(x_{\text{surr}}), y)\).

Given the attack pool

\(\Omega\)

of

attacks, the surrogate image would be computed for

iterations. For each iteration

\(i\), the surrogate image is defined as:

\[
x_{i,\text{surr}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{ij} \cdot A_j(x_{i-1,\text{surr}} ; \delta_j), \quad \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\},
\]  

and

\(x_{0,\text{surr}} = x\).

Let

\(A = (A_1, \ldots, A_n)\)

denotes a vector of

al attack types in

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\begin{align*}
  x_{n,\text{surr}} & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(z_1^T A(x)))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(\sum_{j=1}^{n} z_{ij} \cdot A_j(x; \delta_j)))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(z_2^T A(x_{1,\text{surr}}))) \\
  & = z_n^T A(\cdots(x_{2,\text{surr}})).
\end{align*}

How to Learn Optimal Attack Order? Learning an optimal attack order expressed by the scheduling matrix

\(Z^*\)

is originally a combinatorial optimization problem to solve the best column and row permutation of a scheduling matrix. Sinkhorn and Knopp proved that any positive square matrix could be turned into a doubly stochastic matrix by alternatingly normalizing the rows and columns of it [34]. Furthermore, Mena et al. theoretically showed how to extend the Sinkhorn normalization to learn and determine the optimal permutation matrix [25]. Similarly, in our problem, optimizing the attack order over a doubly stochastic matrix

\(Z\) can be cast as a maximization problem, where the feasible solution set is convex. With the surrogate composite adversarial example

\(x_{\text{surr}}\), the updating process of the scheduling matrix

\(Z^t\)

for iteration

\(t\) can be formulated as:

\[
Z^t = S(\exp(Z^{t-1} + \nabla \mathcal{L}(F(x_{\text{surr}}), y)),
\]  

where

\(S\) (Sinkhorn normalization) can be done in a limited number of iterations [35]. Here, we fixed the iteration as 20 steps. After deriving an updated scheduling matrix, we utilize the Hungarian assignment algorithm to obtain the updated order assignment function

\(\pi_t(\cdot)\), as shown in Eq. 6:

\[
\pi_t(j) := \arg \max z_{ij}, \forall j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}.
\]
3.2. The Component-wise PGD (Comp-PGD)

Upon addressing the attack scheduling issue, we now move forward to elucidate the design of adversarial perturbation in each attack type (component) of our composite adversarial attacks. For most of the semantic perturbations, their parameters are of continuous value. Therefore, we propose to search the parameters of semantic attacks by gradient descent algorithm within each continuous semantic space. In particular, we showed how to optimize the parameters in the following five different semantic perturbations, including (i) hue, (ii) saturation, (iii) brightness, (iv) contrast, and (v) rotation. We extend the iterative gradient sign method [17] to optimize our semantic perturbations for $T$ iterations, which is defined as:

$$\delta_{k+1}^t = \text{clip}_{\epsilon_k}(\delta_k^t + \alpha \cdot \text{sign}(\nabla_{\delta_k^t} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(A_k(x; \delta_k^t)), y))),$$

(7)

where $t$ denotes the iteration index, $\alpha$ is the step size of each iteration, $\nabla_{\delta_k^t} \mathcal{L}(\cdot)$ is the gradient of a loss function $\mathcal{L}$ with respect to the perturbation variable $\delta_k^t$. Let $\epsilon_k = [\alpha_k, \beta_k]$, we denote the element-wise clipping operation $\text{clip}_{\epsilon_k}(z)$ as:

$$\text{clip}_{\epsilon_k}(z) = \text{clip}_{[\alpha_k, \beta_k]}(z) = \begin{cases} 
\alpha_k & \text{if } z < \alpha_k, \\
\beta_k & \text{if } \beta_k < z, \\
z & \text{if } \alpha_k \leq z \leq \beta_k.
\end{cases}$$

Next, we elucidate each semantic attack. The concrete examples of each of them are shown in Appendix Hand the loss trace analysis of Comp-PGD is shown in Appendix C.

Hue. The hue value is defined on a color wheel in HSV color space, ranging from 0 to $2\pi$. In hue attack ($A_H$), we define the perturbation interval of hue as $\epsilon_H = [\alpha_H, \beta_H]$, $-\pi \leq \alpha_H \leq \beta_H \leq \pi$. Let $x_H = \text{Hue}(x)$ denote the hue value of an image $x$, the variation of hue value at step $t$ is $\delta_H^t$, and the initial variance $\delta_H^0$ is chosen from $\epsilon_H$ uniformly. Then $\delta_H^t$ can be updated iteratively via Eq. 7, and the hue value of the perturbed image $x_{c-adv}^t = A_H(x; \delta_H^t)$ is:

$$x_{c-adv}^t = \text{Hue}(x_{c-adv}^t) = \text{clip}_{[0, 2\pi]}(x_H + \delta_H^t).$$

Brightness and Contrast. Unlike hue and saturation, these values are defined on RGB color space (pixel space), and they determine the lightness, darkness, and brightness differences of images. In our implementation, we convert the images from $[0, 255]$ scale to $[0, 1]$. The perturbation interval of brightness and contrast is defined as $\epsilon_B = [\alpha_B, \beta_B]$, $-1 \leq \alpha_B \leq \beta_B \leq 1$ and $\epsilon_C = [\alpha_C, \beta_C]$, $0 \leq \alpha_C \leq \beta_C < \infty$, respectively; the same, the initial perturbation $\delta_B^0$ and $\delta_C^0$ are chosen from $\epsilon_B$ and $\epsilon_C$ uniformly, and can update via Eq. 7. The perturbed image $x_{c-adv}^t$ under the brightness attack ($A_B$) and contrast attack ($A_C$) can be formulated as:

$$x_{c-adv}^t = \text{clip}_{[0, 1]}(x + \delta_B^t) \text{ and } x_{c-adv}^t = \text{clip}_{[0, 1]}(x \cdot \delta_C^t).$$

Rotation. This transformation aims to find a rotation angle such that the rotated image has a maximum loss. The rotation implementation is constructed by [30]. Given a square image $x$, let $(i, j)$ denotes pixel position and $(c, d)$ denotes the center position of $x$. Then the position $(i', j')$ rotated by $\theta$ degree from $(i, j)$ can be formulated as:

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} i' \\ j'
\end{array}\right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \cos \theta \cdot i + \sin \theta \cdot j + (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot c - \sin \theta \cdot c \\ -\sin \theta \cdot i + \cos \theta \cdot j + \sin \theta \cdot c + (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot c
\end{array}\right].$$

Here, we define the perturbation interval of rotation degree $\epsilon_R = [\alpha_R, \beta_R]$, $\alpha_R \leq \beta_R, \alpha_R, \beta_R \in \mathbb{R}$. The perturbation degree at step $t$ is $\delta_R^t$, and the initial degree $\delta_R^0$ is chosen from $\epsilon_R$ uniformly. Similarly, like the previous attack, the perturbation $\delta_R$ will be updated via Eq. 7.

3.3. Generalized Adversarial Training (GAT)

To harden the classifier against composite perturbations, we generalize the standard adversarial training approach with our proposed composite adversarial attack from Section 3.1. Our goal is to train a robust model $\mathcal{F}(\cdot)$ over a data distribution $(x, y) \sim D$, and make it robust against composite perturbations in the perturbation boundary $E$. Existing adversarial training objectives such as the min-max loss [21] or TRADES loss [48] can be utilized in GAT. Here we use min-max training loss (Madry’s loss) for illustration. The inner maximization in Eq. 8 is to generate $x_{c-adv}$ optimized using CAA within boundary $E$, and the outer minimization is for optimizing the model parameters $\theta_x$.

$$\min_{\theta_x} \max_{(x, y) \sim D} \left[ \mathbb{E}_{x_{c-adv} \sim B(x; \theta_x^t, E)} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(x_{c-adv}), y) \right].$$

(8)

For completeness, in Appendix B we summarize the flow of our proposed composite adversarial attacks with order scheduling and attack component optimization. In addition, the ablation study showing order-scheduling and Comp-PGD are essential can be found in Appendix E.
4. Experiments

In this section, we first elucidate the experimental settings and then present the performance evaluation and analysis against multiple composite attacks on two datasets: CIFAR-10 [15] and ImageNet [31]. Additional experimental results and implementation details are shown in Appendix G.

4.1. Experiment Setups

Datasets. We evaluated GAT on two different datasets: CIFAR-10 [15] and ImageNet [31]. CIFAR-10 consists of 60000 32*32 images, with 6000 images per class. There are 50000 training images and 10000 test images. ImageNet is a benchmark in image classification and object detection with 10 million images, including 1000 classes.

Attack Composition. There are many feasible combinations of attacks that can be utilized in the evaluation; we discuss two attack combinations here, semantic attacks and full attacks, with two scheduling strategies. Semantic attacks consist of a combination of five semantic perturbations, including Hue, Saturation, Rotation, Brightness and Contrast attacks. For full attacks, one can generate examples with all five semantic attacks and $\ell_\infty$ attack. We consider different order scheduling strategies: scheduled and random. That is, we can either schedule the order by the aforementioned scheduling algorithm in Sec. 3.1, or randomly shuffle an attack order when launching attacks for generating the corresponding composite adversarial examples. Furthermore, we also present the results of a variety of attack compositions for analysis (see Appendix F) and discuss the difference between separately/jointly optimizing the attack parameters in Appendix D.

Comparative Training Methods. We compare our GAT with several baseline adversarial training models on both datasets using two different model backbones: ResNet50 [10] and WideResNet34 [47]. The comparative methods are summarized in Baseline Model Details below. For GAT, we train our models via fine-tuning on the $\ell_\infty$-robust pretrained model for both CIFAR-10 and ImageNet and use the min-max loss in Eq. 8 [21]. Two ordering modes were adopted in GAT: random order (GAT-f) and scheduled order (GAT-fs). We also found that training from scratch using GAT is unstable due to the consideration of multiple perturbation threats (see Appendix A).

Baseline Model Details. In summary below, we use symbols to mark the model backbones. Here, $\dagger$ denotes models in ResNet50 [10] architecture and $*$ denotes models in WideResNet34 [47]. The baseline models are obtained from top-ranked models of the same architecture in Robust-Bench [5].

- Normal$\dagger$/Normal$: Standard training.
- Madry$\dagger\ell_\infty$: $\ell_\infty$ adversarial training in [21].
- Trades$\ell_\infty$: $\ell_\infty$ adversarial training in [48].
- FAT$\ell_\infty$: [49] uses friendly adversarial data that are confidently misclassified for adversarial training.
- AWP$\ell_\infty$: [44] injects the worst-case weight perturbation during adversarial training to flatten the weight loss landscape.
- PAT$\ell_\infty$, PAT$\ell_\infty$*: Two adversarial training models based on the perceptual distance (LPIPS), two models differ: ResNet50 (self) and AlexNet (alex) [20].
- Fast-AT$\ell_\infty$: Computationally efficient $\ell_\infty$ adversarial training in [42].

Training & Evaluation Settings. We adopt the whole training set on both CIFAR-10 and ImageNet for model training. In every training iterative step, the images in each batch share the same attack order. Besides, the Comp-PGD is applied on each image, where we set the iteration-update step $T$ as ten steps of each attack component for evaluation and seven steps for GAT. During the training of GAT, we apply every attack component on the input without the early-stop option to ensure the model could learn all attack components which have been launched. Furthermore, we evaluate two different order scheduling settings: random/scheduled during GAT on CIFAR-10. Since both ordering mechanisms provide competitive robust models, therefore, we only use random ranking when training GAT on ImageNet, considering the training efficiency. As mentioned in Sec. 4.1, GAT utilizes a pre-trained model for fine-tuning to make the composite adversarial training more efficient than training from scratch. Different from the training phase of GAT, during the evaluation, we allow CAA to trigger the early-stop option when the attack is successful, which can help us improve the attack success rate and reduce the computational cost. Further discussion and comparison between different training settings of GAT, including using TRADES/Madry loss and fine-tuning/training from scratch, are given in Appendix A.

Computing Resources and Code. For CIFAR-10, we train models on ResNet50 and WideResNet34 with SGD for 150 epochs. The training of GAT-f takes about 16 hours (ResNet50) and 28 hours (WideResNet34), and GAT-fs takes about 28 hours (ResNet50) and 55 hours (WideResNet34) on 8 Nvidia Tesla V100 GPUs. For ImageNet, we train ResNet50 with SGD for 100 epochs and about three days on 64 Nvidia Tesla V100 GPUs. The implementation is built with PyTorch [28].

Evaluation Metrics. We report the models’ Clean and Robust Accuracy (RA, %) against multiple composite adversarial attacks. The RA aims to evaluate the model accuracy toward the fraction of perturbed examples retrieved from the test set which is correctly classified. We also provide the attack success rate (ASR, %) in Appendix G, in which the higher indicates the stronger attack.
4.2. Performance Evaluation

The experimental results are shown in Table 1 (CIFAR-10) and Table 2 (ImageNet). On CIFAR-10, GAT-fs and GAT-f show competitive results. Both of them outperform all other baselines by a significant margin. For semantic attacks, the RA increases by 45% ~ 60% on CIFAR-10, and 28% ~ 37% on ImageNet. For full attacks, the RA increases by 15% ~ 27% on CIFAR-10, and 9% ~ 15% on ImageNet. Nonetheless, the RA against three multiple threats with three different combinations, our proposed GAT keeps outperforming other baselines and shows the highest robustness of others. The comparison between GAT-f and GAT-fs demonstrates that GAT-fs can obtain higher RA against full attacks. However, the result also suggests a trade-off between the robustness of $\ell_\infty$ and semantic attacks.

Besides adversarial training models, we empirically observe that the RA of models with standard training has a degraded performance of 20% ~ 31% on ImageNet data under semantic attacks (without $\ell_\infty$ attack). However, while $\ell_\infty$ attack is involved in the full attacks or other multiple threats (e.g., three attacks in Tables 1 and 2), the models with only standard training are unable to resist these kinds of composite semantic perturbations, and the RA drops dramatically to 0%.

4.3. Analysis, Discussion, and Visualization

Robust Accuracy vs. Number of Attacks and Their combinations. We conduct an ablation study to show that the number of attacks and their combinations can hugely affect robust accuracy, illustrating the importance of attack ordering and the new insights into robustness through our proposed composite adversarial examples. Fig. 1b already demonstrates that our model is the most resilient to composite adversarial examples consisting of different numbers of attacks, in terms of attaining the lowest attack success rate in the test set that each model initially correctly classified. Furthermore, Table 3 shows that as the number of attacks increases (CAA1 to CAA6), the RA of our proposed GAT consistently outperforms all other models. Specifically, GAT outperforms other baselines by up to 35%. Although the standard model (Normal) has the advantage of higher cleaning accuracy, it is still not resistant to semantic and various composite adversarial perturbations. Results of three attacks in Tables 1 and 2 demonstrate the effect of different combinations when the number of attacks is fixed. Comparing GAT with others on both CIFAR-10 and ImageNet, the result shows that GAT-f is more robust than all baselines under three different attacks by 9% ~ 23%. On ImageNet, GAT-f also outperforms those baselines. For more experimental results, including single attacks, Auto-attack, two-component

Table 1. Comparison of accuracy (%) on CIFAR-10. We combine different types of three attacks (CAA) with scheduled ordering: CAAa: (Hue, Saturation, $\ell_\infty$), CAAb: (Hue, Rotation, $\ell_\infty$), CAAc: (Brightness, Contrast, $\ell_\infty$), on CIFAR-10

| Training  | Clean  | Three attacks | Semantic attacks | Full attacks |
|-----------|--------|---------------|------------------|-------------|
|           |        | CAAa          | CAAb             | CAAc        |
|           |        | CAAa          | CAAb             | CAAc        |
| Normal†   | 95.2   | 0.0 ± 0.0     | 0.0 ± 0.0        | 0.0 ± 0.0   |
| Madry∞   | 87.0   | 30.8 ± 0.2    | 18.8 ± 0.5       | 9.1 ± 0.3   |
| PAT†$\ell_\infty$ | 82.4 | 20.9 ± 0.1 | 11.9 ± 0.5 | 17.5 ± 0.3 |
| PAT†$\ell_\infty$ | 71.6 | 20.7 ± 0.3 | 12.5 ± 0.2 | 12.2 ± 0.4 |
| GAT-f    | 82.3   | 39.9 ± 0.1    | 33.3 ± 0.1       | 69.9 ± 0.1  |
| GAT-fs†  | 82.1   | 43.5 ± 0.1    | 36.6 ± 0.1       | 69.9 ± 0.2  |

Table 2. Comparison of accuracy (%) on ImageNet. (CAAa, CAAb, CAAc: same combination as Table 1)
Table 3. Comparison of RA (%) on four adversarial training approaches against six different attacks, and other results on other datasets (e.g., SVHN), please refer to Appendix G.

**Effectiveness of Random vs. Scheduled Ordering.** We evaluated the effectiveness of random versus scheduled ordering by conducting pairwise t-tests. Ten experiments were conducted with different initializations, and the experimental results on CIFAR10/Full-attack demonstrated that the robust accuracy of the scheduled ordering was significantly lower than that of the random ordering (p-value < .001 for all models).

**Inadequacies of Current Adversarial Robustness Assessments.** Existing methods for evaluating adversarial robustness, which only considers perturbations in $\ell_p$-ball, may be incomplete and biased. To investigate this issue, we compared the rankings of the top ten models on the Robust-Bench dataset (CIFAR-10, $\ell_\infty$) [5]. We found that the rankings between Auto-Attack and CAA had a low correlation, suggesting the need for more comprehensive assessments. Specifically, we computed the Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient between Auto-Attack and CAA (rand. & sched.) for semantic and full attacks, which yielded values of 0.16 (rand. vs. sched.) and 0.36 (rand. vs. Auto) and 0.38 (sched. vs. Auto), respectively. These findings underscore the importance of developing new methods that can more accurately evaluate adversarial robustness.

**Visualization of Loss Landscape.** To gain a deeper understanding of why our proposed approach leads to significant improvements in adversarial robustness, we visualized the loss landscape of a single semantic attack under three different models: standard ResNet50 (Normal†), ResNet50 with $\ell_\infty$-robust training (Madry†), and our proposed GAT approach (GAT-f†), see Fig. 3. We plotted the cross-entropy loss of selected samples for each model, sweeping over the semantic perturbation space within a designated interval. We empirically observe that across five different single semantic attacks, the curves (green) generated by GAT were much smoother, flatter, and lower than those produced by the other models. We believe that this phenomenon sheds light on the effectiveness of our proposed approach, which can indeed train a model robust to the composite adversarial perturbations.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed GAT, a generic approach for enhancing the robustness of deep learning models to composite semantic perturbations, with the ultimate goal of preparing classifiers for the real world. Our approach is based on a unique design of attack order scheduling for multiple perturbation types and the optimization of each attack component. This further enables GAT to achieve state-of-the-art robustness against a wide range of adversarial attacks, including those in $\ell_p$ norms and semantic spaces. Evaluated on CIFAR-10 and ImageNet datasets, our results demonstrate that GAT achieves the highest robust accuracy on most composite attacks by a large margin, providing new insights into achieving compositional adversarial robustness. We believe our work sheds new light on the frontiers of realistic adversarial attacks and defenses.

6. Acknowledgement

Part of this work was done during L. Hsiung’s visit to IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center. The work of L. Hsiung and T.-Y. Ho was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taiwan (MOST 111-2218-E-005-006-MBK). We thank National Center for High-performance Computing (NCHC) in Taiwan for providing computational and storage resources.
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