Sniper Backdoor: Single Client Targeted Backdoor Attack in Federated Learning

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***Abstract*—Federated Learning (FL) enables collaborative training of Deep Learning (DL) models where the data is retained locally. Like DL, FL has severe security weaknesses that the attackers can exploit, e.g., model inversion and backdoor attacks. Model inversion attacks reconstruct the data from the training datasets, whereas backdoors misclassify only classes containing specific properties, e.g., a pixel pattern. Backdoors are prominent in FL and aim to poison every client model, while model inversion attacks can target even a single client.**

This paper introduces a novel technique to allow backdoor attacks to be client-targeted, compromising a single client while the rest remain unaltered. The attack takes advantage of state-of-the-art model inversion and backdoor attacks. We leverage a Generative Adversarial Network to perform a model inversion attack. Afterward, we shadow-train the FL network, in which, using a Siamese Neural Network, we can identify, target, and backdoor the victim's model. Our attack has been validated using the MNIST, F-MNIST, and EMNIST datasets under different settings—achieving up to 99% accuracy on both source (clean) and target (backdoor) classes and against state-of-the-art defenses, e.g., Neural Cleanse, opening a novel threat model to be considered in the future.

I. Introduction

Deep learning (DL) achieves state-of-the-art performance in various machine learning tasks, e.g., computer vision [44], speech recognition [19], and natural language processing [7]. Unfortunately, DL has severe security and privacy flaws, which have been exploited in recent years, e.g., backdoors [20] and inference attacks [26]. Therefore, research has also focused on creating secure DL algorithms that prevent leaking data or causing misbehavior [16].

Contrary to centralized DL algorithms, where data and the model are stored in a single point and trained, in 2016, Google developed a privacy-preserving decentralized and collaborative training approach, i.e., *Federated Learning* (FL) [24]. FL is composed of a set of clients and an aggregator (server), where clients store their data and train the same DL model locally for a couple of epochs. Then, the model parameters are shared with the aggregator, which merges them, joining the properties of heterogeneous datasets without accessing them.

FL protocols, though their decentralized structures, are also prone to security and privacy attacks [1], [25]. Among the most popular attacks in FL are *backdoor* and *inference* attacks. While backdoor attacks focus on modifying the training set to cause behavior at inference time [20], [21], inference attacks extract private information from the DL model [9], [34]. More precisely, backdoor attacks focus on altering the training set by including specific triggers in the input space, which cause misbehavior of the DL model only under the presence of the trigger. If it is not present, the DL model will behave normally. Backdoor attacks have been adapted to FL, where modifying a single client dataset can cause the joined model to misbehave, poisoning each client in the network [3], [35], [39].

Note that the existing backdoor attacks on FL cause all clients to end up with a backdoored model. However, there could be scenarios where the server targets a single client or a subset of the clients, not all. For example, imagine a scenario where competitive banks want to jointly train a model for credit scores. Among those banks, one is targeted by the attacker who may support or remain neutral to the other banks and thus, does not want to backdoor them. This unexplored single target scenario gives rise to the following question: *Is it possible to launch a backdoor attack, where only targeted (victim) clients get a backdoored model whereas the remaining (non-victim) clients get a clean model?*

A. Our Contributions

In this work, we positively answer this question by providing a backdoor attack that can be client-targeted, only poisoning a subset of clients while the models of the other clients remain unaltered. Our attack combines state-of-the-art inference and backdoor attacks to recover datasets from clients, identify the target clients, and inject the backdoor. Precisely, to achieve a targeted backdoor, we redesign the existing inference attacks by making them client-specific, allowing the generation of client-like datasets. Furthermore, we create a shadow network in FL, which in combination with an SNN, allows identifying the victim among all the clients. This results in a client-targeted backdoor, where the victim gets a poisoned model while the rest of the clients get a clean one. Our main contributions are:

- We present, to the best of our knowledge, the first client-targeted backdoor attacks for FL settings, which first identifies the victim, then injects the backdoor only for the victim, but not the other clients.
- We adapt and train a Siamese Neural Network (SNN) for their usage with triplet-loss, which enables identifying anonymous clients in the FL network with up to 92% accuracy.
- We extend and analyze backdoor attacks' capabilities, injecting the trigger at near convergence and focusing on a target client, achieving up to 99% accuracy on the clean and backdoor test sets and confirming the viability of our attack.
- We apply state-of-the-art defense mechanisms to our protocol. Since most of the defenses are on the server

side or do not fit our setup, we modified them to fit our attack scenario, e.g., we adapted Trojanzoo, a backdoor testing framework, to utilize our attack. More precisely, we consider Neural Cleanse and smoothing.

To improve the reproducibility, we share the source code of our work.[1]

B. Related Work

FL has gained attention as a privacy-driven alternative to centralized learning—granting the ability to train a DL algorithm without sharing the data and splitting the computational power [33]. However, it has been shown that FL is also vulnerable to attacks that make the DL models misbehave at inference time, i.e., poisoning or backdoor attacks [3], [20], [31], or causing privacy leakages, i.e., inference attacks [26]. Comprehensive studies about the attacks on FL are given in [1], [25]. In this work, we focus on inference and backdoor attacks.

Inference attacks target to learn private information about the training process, which can be either to check if a data sample is used in the training set (membership inference) [9], [26], [34] or to reconstruct the training set (model inversion) [13]. A backdoor is a particular type of poisoning attack whose goal is to misclassify a sample just under a presence of a property or a characteristic. Backdoor attacks have been widely mitigated for different machine learning tasks, e.g., audio or images [8], [23], [37], [38]. In the FL learning setting, the backdoor attack can be applied by the clients or the aggregator [3], [35], [39], [48]. The backdoor attack in the FL setting is more challenging than in the centralized setting since each client has a weighted effect on the global model. To overcome this issue, attackers can either amplify the weights of backdoored model [3] or distribute the backdoor into several clients [48]. The existing backdoor attacks on FL settings degrade the global model for all clients, whereas, to the best of our knowledge, there is no client-targeted backdoor attack.

In addition to the attacks, there have been several defense protocols proposed to mitigate them. In general, the defenses are based on either dataset inspection [8], [37] or model inspection [23], [38]. Moreover, there are defense mechanisms for FL setting [2], [4], [14], [15], [47], which are mostly relying on a noise addition or alternative reweighting done by an honest aggregator. The details of the defense mechanisms are given in Section VI.

II. Background

This section starts with an overview of deep learning and federated learning. Afterward, we discuss backdoor attacks, inference attacks, Generative Adversarial Networks, and Siamese Neural Networks.

A. Deep Learning & Federated Learning

a) Deep Learning: DL algorithms are parameterized functions $\mathbb{F}_\theta$ that maps an input $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^a$ to an output $y \in \mathbb{R}^b$. In the image domain, the dataset is constructed from a collection of images and their labels $\{\mathbf{x}, y\}^n$ of size n where $\mathbf{x}$ is a vector of pixel values, and y is a vector of probabilities of being from a class $c \in C$. The parameters, θ, are iteratively set by finding the optimal value for which $\mathbb{F}_\theta(\mathbf{x}) = y$, achieved by training. During training, large sets of data are provided, and the distance from the predicted output $\mathbb{F}_\theta(\mathbf{x})$ to the ground truth value y is measured—penalizing predictions that are far away leveraging a loss function $\mathcal{L}$. Therefore, the optimal values of the parameters θ' are given by the following equation:

$$\theta' = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}_\theta(\{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\})). \tag{1}$$

b) Federated Learning: FL is a privacy-driven decentralized scheme for collaborative training of ML models. It was introduced by Google, where they proposed creating a network of clients who own distinct datasets to train a global model without directly sharing their datasets [24]. The network is composed of a server (aggregator) and N clients. Every participant of the network, upon consensus, decides to train the same model W under the same conditions, e.g., learning rate (*LR*) and the number of epochs. After local training, following Eq. (1), clients upload their model updates u_t (the differences with the previous epoch) to the aggregator, who joins them by averaging, and sends the new model W_{t+1} back to each client. The FL procedure is repeated for t epochs until convergence is reached:

$$W_{t+1} \leftarrow W_t + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} u_{t+1}^i.$$

B. Backdoor Attacks

Backdoor attacks compromise DL networks during training, causing misbehavior at inference time by injecting poisoned samples into the training set. A poisoned sample has a trigger embedded over the clean data sample that assigns a target label $\hat{y} \in C$ different from the ground truth label $\hat{y} \neq y$. The attacks are classified as targeted or untargeted if the attacker will target a specific label or create uncontrolled misclassification [25].

In the image domain, the backdoor trigger is usually a modified pixel or group of pixels, e.g., a pixel square, with a given size and position, e.g., left-top corner or center. The percentage of poisoned samples in the training set is controlled by $\epsilon = \frac{m}{n+m}$ where $m \ll n$ and the poisoned set is shown by $\hat{D}_{train}$. Here, a small ϵ value usually implies that it is more challenging to include the backdoor behavior, but it causes a stealthier attack. During the training procedure with $\hat{D}_{train}$, the backdoor effect is injected into the DL algorithm given by the loss function taking into account the backdoor accuracy:

$$\theta' = \underset{\theta}{\operatorname{argmin}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}_\theta(\{\mathbf{x}_i, y_i\})) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{F}_\theta(\{\hat{\mathbf{x}}_j, \hat{y}_j\})).$$

Further, backdoor attacks can be divided into two types: label targeted attacks and one to all attacks. In label targeted backdoors, only samples of a given source label are poisoned and assigned the target label, whereas, in one to all attacks, all source labels are poisoned and assigned the target label.

[1] https://anonymous.4open.science/r/Sniper-Backdoor-42BD

In FL, when a backdoored model is submitted to the server, the poison weights vanish due to aggregation since a single vector of outline values gets averaged with the rest of the clients, thus making the poisoned weights less relevant. However, the vanishing effect can be overcome by upscaling the weights of the model [3], [35], [39].

C. Inference & Model Inversion Attacks

Inference attacks measure information leakage through a DL model about its training data. There are different ways in which the attacker obtains private information; for example, by observing the input and outcome of a DL model or observing the inner computation if the attacker has access to the model [26]. In FL scenarios, the attacker could be either the aggregator who has access to individual updates over the epochs or the clients who have access to the joined model and can control the parameters of the model to update. Depending on the attacker's knowledge and capabilities, the attacker can perform a passive attack only by observing the computations or an active attack that modifies the model's parameters. Similarly, model inversion attacks exploit confidence values obtained during the predictions for reconstructing data from the training dataset of a DL model [13]. Furthermore, in FL, generative adversarial networks (GANs) enable the recovery of user-specific data records [9], [34].

D. Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)

Deep learning aims to create rich models representing the probability distribution of different data. In contrast, deep generative models aim to generate data samples with a similar distribution as those provided. So far, deep generative models leverage the max-likelihood estimation for such a task. However, approximating the probability computation on the max-likelihood estimation is hard. Goodfellow et al. developed a framework for estimating generative models via an adversarial process [18]:

$$J^{(G)} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{E}_z \exp(\sigma^{-1}(D(G(\mathbf{z})))),$$

where J is the cost function, σ is the logistic sigmoid function, G is the generator, and D is the discriminator. G and D are the two parties involved in generative adversarial networks (GANs), which follow an estimation process based on simulation training via a *zero-sum game*, also called *minimax* game:

$$\theta^{(G)'} = \underset{\theta^{(G)}}{\arg\min}\underset{\theta^{(D)}}{\max} V(\theta^{(D)}, \theta^{(G)}).$$

G takes noise $\mathbf{z} \sim p_Z$ samples from some distribution and creates actual data samples, while D distinguishes fake samples from real ones. Both train simultaneously until achieving the Nash equilibrium, where G can generate real-enough data samples that D cannot differentiate. Thus, the distribution of the generated fake samples $p_{G(Z)}$ converges towards the distribution of real data samples. GANs have been widely used in different domains, e.g., image creation [29], NLP [7]. Concerning security, GANs have also achieved an important role, performing inference attacks [49] or generating adversarial examples [45].

E. Siamese Neural Networks (SNNs)

SNN is a type of architecture constructed by two identical networks (having the same parameters and structure) with the aim of finding similarities in inputs by comparing their feature vectors' latent space [6]. Since SNN involves pairwise data for training, the loss function has to optimize the model to minimize the distance, e.g., Euclidean distance, between similar inputs and maximize it between different inputs. Triplet loss [30] improves learning embeddings of inputs, and it is usually used to improve SNN performance during training. The same class inputs are close together (in the embedding space) while different class inputs are well separated.[2] Triplet networks gained popularity with the development of FaceNet [30]. Since then, triplet networks have been used in diverse domains, e.g., side-channel analysis [43] or learning image similarity [40].

Triplet loss ($\mathcal{L}$) is formally defined as a function maximizing the distance of the embedding space regarding the anchor (A), positive (P), and negative (N) samples by some margin α. Since A and P samples have the same label, triplet loss optimizes the model so that the distance between A and N samples is more significant than between A and P:

$$\mathcal{L}_{A,P,N} = \max(||f(A) - f(P)||^2 - ||f(A) - f(N)||^2 + \alpha, 0).$$

During the $\mathcal{L}$ minimization, $||f(A) - f(P)||^2$ is pushed towards 0, while $||f(A) - f(N)||^2$ is being larger than $||f(A) - f(P)||^2 + \alpha$. The loss can also be represented in different forms according to the three triplet categories: (i) *Easy triplets* where the negative sample is sufficiently distant from the anchor compared to the positive sample to the anchor, (ii) *Hard triplets* where the distance between the negative sample and the anchor is smaller than the positive to the anchor, and (iii) *Semi-Hard triplets* where the distance between the negative and the anchor is larger than the positive to the anchor but is not larger than a margin α, i.e., $||f(A) - f(P)||^2 < ||f(A) - f(N)||^2 < ||f(A) - f(P)||^2 + \alpha$.

Triplet samples are constructed via online triplet mining, where the anchor, positive, and negative samples are computed on the fly for every batch of inputs. A correct selection of triplets will influence the quality of the model. Thus, in our research and following the suggestions of the original paper [30], we use the *semi-hard* triplets.

III. Threat Model

This section discusses the scenario we follow and the assumptions we make. Afterward, we provide details about the adversary's objectives and capabilities.

A. Our Scenario and Assumptions

Following the training procedure of FL, we assume that a group of clients agree on a common learning objective and collaboratively train a shared model. Clients own IID (*independent and identically distributed*) or Non-IID distributed data.

[2] Similar to Support Vector Machines [11], where some margin separates different classes' samples.

To be comprehensive, we considered both data distributions in our attack. As a use case, the shared model is aimed at classifying images. Regarding the server, we assume it is malicious, aiming to inject a backdoor into the victim's model, also referred to as the target client, while the rest receive a clean (non-backdoored) model. The malicious server could either passively analyze periodic client updates or modify the global model parameters. The presented scenario is commonly adopted in most of the existing attacks [5], [9], [34].

Additionally, aiming to consider a more realistic scenario, we assume that clients simultaneously share their models anonymously with the aggregator, i.e., their identity cannot be matched to the model submitted. For example, clients could leverage Tor [12] for model anonymization, as considered in recent works [9], [34].

B. Adversarial Objectives & Capabilities

We consider a set of clients who wishes to train a DL algorithm for finding the optimal parameters, $\mathbb{F}_{\theta'}$, each of them using a non-colluding dataset D_{train}. Each client shares $\mathbb{F}_\theta$ with the aggregator, which returns the joined parameters after each epoch. Before achieving convergence of the joined model, the attacker injects and returns the victim a set of malicious parameters, including the backdoor behavior $\hat{\theta} \leftarrow \theta'$. The attacker has access to the training function, F_θ, and has to carefully tune the training process to determine the best values for $\hat{\theta}$. The attacker poisons the holdout training dataset $\hat{D}_{train}$ including triggers in the samples, and obtains the poisoned parameters $\hat{\theta} \leftarrow \mathbb{F}_\theta(\hat{D}_{train})$. For a successful attack, the attacker should achieve high accuracy on the main task, i.e., on the client's D_{val} and the backdoor task.

Note that the backdoor creation function is independent of our pipeline. Depending on the defensive mechanisms applied by the clients, the attacker could use a simple approach (BadNets [20]) or mode complex ones (input-aware dynamic backdoors [27]). To show the adaptability of our attack, we consider both types of backdoor attacks.

To evaluate the performance of the attack, we utilize three metrics:

1) **Clean accuracy:** measures the overall accuracy of the backdoor model over a clean test set.
2) **Source class accuracy:** measures the source class accuracy over a clean test set.
3) **Target class accuracy:** measures the target class accuracy over a fully poisoned test set, also known as Attack Success Rate (ASR).

IV. Proposed Client-wise Targeted Backdoor

In this section, we start with an overview of the proposed attack. Afterward, we discuss each attack's component.

A. Attack Overview

Our attack injects a backdoor into a target client's (victim) model. This section provides an overview of our pipeline; see Fig. 1 for guidance.

① The clients and the server initializes a common model. Clients locally train their models and submit them for aggregation with the server. This process is iteratively repeated until convergence is met. ② During training and at every epoch t, the malicious server (attacker) collects clients' models (u_n^t) and creates a historical record. ③ The attacker chooses a model from the historical record for each client. Each model replaces the GAN discriminator and trains until the generated samples are similar to the real ones. ④ The attacker uses each trained GAN to create a dataset for every client. ⑤ The attacker replicates the FL network, named the shadow network. The clients in the shadow network, i.e., shadow clients, locally train their models using D_{train}. As in the second step, the attacker collects a historical record of the submitted shadow models. ⑥ Using the historical record of shadow models, the attacker trains an SNN. ⑦ After training, the SNN can precisely identify models of clients at different epochs, enabling the victim's identification. ⑧ Lastly, the attacker injects a backdoor into the global model and shares it with the victim.

B. Training the Network

The FL network is composed of clients whose datasets are either IID or Non-IID split. Each client in the network trains the same DL algorithm with their private dataset and shares the locally trained model with the aggregator. The attacker keeps a historical record of each anonymously submitted model and a representative at each epoch. A representative is a simpler representation of the model, acquired by querying a holdout data piece through the convolutional layers of the model, extracting the embedded space. In order to get a more stable representation of the model, the queried image is fixed [34].

Finally, the server aggregates each update by FedAvg [24] and shares the joined model back to clients. This procedure is repeated until convergence is met. See Algorithm 1 for a summary.

Algorithm 1 FL Network Training

Input: A set of clients K. The number of clients N. Number of epochs T. Client local model u. Global model W.
Output: A collection of anonymous clients' representatives D_{rep}. A collection of anonymous clients' models per epoch M.
Initialize: W
$\mathbf{x} \leftarrow$ get_sample() ▷ Get the fixed sample.
for each epoch $t = 1, 2, 3, ..., T$ **do**
  for each client $k \in K$ **do** ▷ k is anonymous for the server.
    $u_{t+1}^k \leftarrow client_update(k, W_t)$ ▷ Local training of k.
    $D_{rep\ t+1}^k \leftarrow u_{t+1}^k(\mathbf{x})$ ▷ Representatives over input $\mathbf{x}$
    $M_{t+1}^k \leftarrow u_{t+1}^k$
  $W_{t+1} \leftarrow W_t + \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} u_{t+1}^i$

C. Creating Synthetic Data

The attacker aims to replicate the FL network to gather insights from clients' behavior. The replica of the FL network is called a shadow network, and it is composed of shadow clients. For training, shadow clients require datasets, which

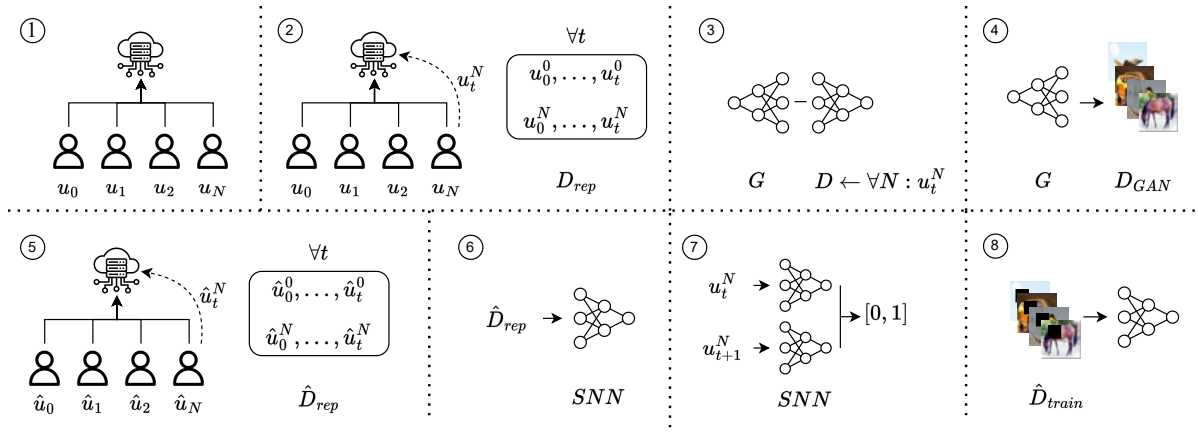


Fig. 1: The overview of the attack: In ① and ②, the FL is trained, and the attacker keeps a collection of submitted models. The attacker generated fake image samples in ③ and ④. In ⑤, the attacker trains a shadow network. In ⑥ and ⑦, the attacker identifies the victim using an SNN. Lastly, in ⑧, the attacker injected the backdoor on the victim's model.

should be as close as possible to the distribution of the clients' datasets. To get data similar to the clients' datasets, we develop a GAN-based model inversion attack, adapting prior work [34]. In order to mimic the data distribution of a specific client, we initialize the discriminator's weights by the weights of the victim model, as suggested in [9].

It is essential to carefully choose the model from which the weights are transferred to the discriminator. In FL, the models merge their unique properties due to aggregation at every iteration. Intuitively, models at early epochs have not yet acquired other models' properties. Consequently, choosing the epoch from which the model will replace the discriminator is essential for mimicking clients' data.

Selecting the right epoch t is use-case dependent. For simpler models and datasets, a few epochs are enough to learn the properties of the own model without fully merging the rest. However, more complex setups could require more training. We observe that carefully choosing t is essential for the Non-IID case. In IID settings, models are similar from the beginning; thus, this effect is almost invisible. For details, refer to Section V. The procedure is summarized in the Algorithm 2.

Algorithm 2 Creating Synthetic Data

Input: K set of clients. M collection of anonymous clients' models. Trained global model W'. T number of epochs. D is the discriminator, and G is the generator.
Output: D_{GAN} collection of GAN generated datasets.
Initialize: $t = 1$ ▷ Set a low value of t.
for each client $k = 1, 2, 3, ..., K$ **do**
  Initialize: G and D.
  $D \leftarrow W_t^{'k}$
  for each epoch $i = 1, 2, 3, ..., T$ **do**
    $\mathbf{z} \leftarrow generate_noise()$
    $train(G, M, \mathbf{z})$
  $z \leftarrow generate_noise()$
  $\mathbf{x} \leftarrow G(\mathbf{z})$ ▷ Create fake data.
  $\{\mathbf{x}, y\} \leftarrow W'(\mathbf{x})$ ▷ Label data.
  $X^k \leftarrow \{\mathbf{x}, y\}$

D. Shadow Training

Shadow models were introduced by Shokri et al. [32] for a membership inference attack. We modify the base idea to fit the FL requirements. Under our settings, we replicate the entire FL network in an isolated environment, namely a shadow network. It is composed of shadow clients, models, datasets, and a server. The attacker gains white-box access to the shadow training procedure by shadowing the FL network. We emphasize that the actual clients, their datasets, and the server are used in the shadow network. The shadow clients have the GAN-generated samples D_{GAN} as their training set and locally train the same DL algorithm in the "real" FL procedure.

Similarly, we also extract the shadow representatives of the shadow models (which are not anonymous now) and keep a record of them for each shadow client and epoch. By shadow training, the attacker gains knowledge of the relationship between datasets and models in a similar way to the actual procedure. The procedure is summarized in Algorithm 3.

Algorithm 3 Shadow Training

Input: A set of GAN generated dataset D_{GAN}. Set of shadow clients $\hat{K}$. Number of epochs T. The number of shadow clients $\hat{N}$. $\hat{u}$ shadow client local model. $\hat{W}$ shadow global model.
Output: $\hat{D}_{rep}$ shadow clients' representatives dataset.
$\mathbf{x} \leftarrow get_sample()$ ▷ Get the fixed sample for calculating clients' representatives.
Initialize: $\hat{W}$
for each epoch $t = 1, 2, 3, ..., T$ **do**
  for each client $\hat{k} \in \hat{K}$ **do**
    $\hat{u}_{t+1}^{k} \leftarrow client_update(\hat{k}, \hat{W}_t, D_{GAN}^{\hat{k}})$
    $\hat{D}_{rep\ t+1}^{\hat{k}} \leftarrow \hat{u}_{t+1}^{\hat{k}}(\mathbf{x})$
  $\hat{W}_{t+1} \leftarrow \hat{W}_t + \frac{1}{\hat{N}} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{N}} \hat{u}_{t+1}^{i}$

E. SNN Training & Update Identification

SNN has already been used for inference attacks, e.g., [34]. During the training of the SNN, the authors used two represen-

tatives of different models as input. The SNN seeks similarities between them and outputs a value between "0" and "1", where zero means very similar.

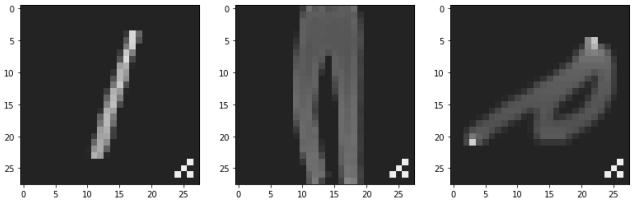
In our attack, we use SNN to identify the victim from the models' representatives gathered previously. However, first, the attacker needs to train the SNN. The attacker owns a record of anonymous model updates from the "real" network and a copy of not anonymous (labeled) updates from the shadow network. The attacker aims to find relations between the labeled dataset to identify the unlabeled dataset. Since data is multidimensional, we use triplet mining for SNN, which requires three inputs for training, which are constructed on the fly, i.e., online triplet mining. By doing so, the SNN can measure the similarity between two representatives, allowing it to match a client's identity with its representative.

Before injecting the backdoor, it is first necessary to identify the victim. Clients' updates are dissimilar at the first epochs, and they get similar as the aggregation process is repeated—a model from the first epoch and another from the last are highly different. We develop a client identification algorithm, greedy searching for the closest relation between representatives across epochs, which links models from early and last epochs. We leverage the trained SNN and the anonymous set of model representatives acquired in Section IV-B, which stores anonymous representations of every client model at every epoch. Precisely, a representative is chosen $rep^i_{t=0}$ at the first epoch $t = 0$, and compared with another one in the subsequent epoch $t = 1 : \{0, 1\} \leftarrow SNN(rep^i_{t=0}, rep^j_{t=1})$. If the representatives are similar $1 \simeq SNN(rep^i_{t=0}, rep^j_{t=1})$, then it belongs to the same client $i = j$. The process is repeated for all consecutive epochs in the training. Afterward, the algorithm maps the representatives across epochs, easing the identification of the upcoming model. Furthermore, since the generated dataset is created from a client model, this process allows the mapping between the dataset and the client, easing the identification of the victim.

F. Backdoor Attack

Backdoor attacks directly inject the adversarial effect on the model, fired by a trigger in the input sample. The backdoor is created by injecting a four-pixel pattern in the bottom right corner into some data pieces (see Figure 2). Different trigger types, positioning, and combinations lead to variations in the clean data and backdoor accuracy, which we omit here. We refer the reader to [20] for the details of the effectiveness of different triggers.

In ML and FL, backdoors poison the dataset for several epochs, starting from the first one [20]. However, our proposal injects the backdoor by retraining the model for a few epochs, which is then sent to the victim client, while the rest receive the non-poisoned one, see Algorithm 4. Having the victim identified, the attacker can inject the backdoor into the global model and submit it to the victim. Thus, the attacker injects the backdoor before the FL training ends, i.e., before convergence. Therefore, the attacker estimates the convergence of the model by considering prior models. The attacker defines a stop criteria to know at which epoch the backdoor should be injected. For instance, the stop criteria could be a negligent change in the model performance from previous epochs.



(a) MNIST (b) F-MNIST (c) EMNIST

Fig. 2: Backdoored images.

Algorithm 4 Client identification & Backdoor

Input: Unidentified clients' representatives D_{rep}. Target class c_t. Source class c_s. GAN generated datasets D_{GAN}. Poisoned data rate ϵ.
Output: Backdoored model $W_{\hat{\theta}}$.
for each unidentified client representative pair $x, x' \in D_{rep}$: $x \neq y$ **do**
    $SNN(x, x')$ ▷ Similarity calculation as in Section IV-E
Define: u_v ▷ Define a victim client
$\hat{D}_{train} \leftarrow backdoor(c_s, c_t, D^v_{GAN}, \epsilon)$
$W_{\hat{\theta}} \leftarrow train(\hat{D}_{train}, u_v)$
Send $W_{\hat{\theta}}$ to victim client v.

V. Experimental Results

In this section, we provide an overview of the evaluated datasets and experimental setup, followed by the results and discussion.

A. Datasets

We evaluate the performance of our attack on the MNIST [22], EMNIST [10], and F-MNIST [46] datasets. MNIST is a common benchmark dataset in computer vision containing labeled grayscale images from handwritten digits. Dataset labels range from "0" to "9". EMNIST is a grayscale dataset containing handwritten characters of the alphabet containing 26 classes of images. F-MNIST is a grayscale dataset containing ten types of clothing. Every dataset contains 70 000 $28 \times 28 \times 1$ grayscale samples, 60 000 for training, and 10 000 for the test set. Our selection of datasets allows us to consider standard settings and investigate scenarios with different number classes.

B. FL Network Settings

For each dataset, the model is a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), with three convolutional layers and a fully connected one, with stochastic gradient descent, LeakyRelu as an activation function, and batch normalization in each layer except the last. Experimentally set training settings are shown in Table I. The architecture is shown in Table II, and it is a commonly used convolution network for image classification tasks [36].

TABLE I: Training settings.

Dataset	*LR*	Momentum	Local Epoch	FL Epoch	No. of Clients	No. of Classes
MNIST	0.1	0.9	2	50	5	10
F-MNIST	0.00001	0.0	1	200	5	10
EMNIST	0.01	0.9	2	200	13	26
EMNIST (IID)	0.01	0.9	2	30	13	26

TABLE II: CNN architecture.

Layer	Out Shape	Param #
Conv2D	(None, 64, 14, 14)	640
LeakyReLu	(None, 64, 14, 14)	-
Conv2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	73 856
BatchNorm2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	256
LeakyReLu	(None, 128, 7, 7)	-
Conv2D	(None, 256, 3, 3)	295 168
BatchNorm2D	(None, 256, 3, 3)	512
LeakyReLu	(None, 256, 3, 3)	-
Linear	(None, 10†)	23 050
Total		393 482

† "10" changes with the number of classes.

After training, with the Non-IID setting, the network achieves 95% accuracy on MNIST, 78% on F-MNIST, and 80% on EMNIST, see Figure 3.[3] Regarding the IID setting, the model reaches better results, 99% on MNIST, 80% on F-MNIST, and 88% on EMNIST. Figure 3 shows the test accuracy of the global model (server) and the clients' model after local training. Models are trained over non-colluding (Non-IID) or overlapping (IID) labeled data and evaluated with a test dataset containing all the labels. As epochs progress, models perform better over the test set, acquiring properties from other datasets.

As introduced before, the attacker uses a GAN to generate synthetic data that resembles the clients' images. The GAN architecture is a deep convolutional GAN widely used for image generation. The generator is composed of 4 deconvolutional layers with batch normalization and ReLu activation functions and a tanh as the final activation layer, see Table III. The discriminator is composed of three convolutional layers with batch normalization and leaky ReLu activation functions, with a sigmoid as the final layer, see Table IV.

The discriminator is initialized with the weights of the client's model for generating client-specific data. Precisely, the weights of the convolutional layers are assigned to the discriminator. During training, the generator creates fake images, which the discriminator has to differentiate from the actual ones.

We train GAN for 1 000 epochs and experimentally set an *LR* of 0.002 and Adam as the optimizer. Using the global model at a certain epoch, the attacker generates 5 000 labeled images per client (Figure 4) that would be used in the shadow training.

[3]Results are averaged over ten executions.

TABLE III: Generator architecture.

Layer	Out Shape	Param #
ConvTranspose2D	(None, 256, 64, 64)	409 600
BatchNorm2D	(None, 256, 64, 64)	512
ReLu	(None, 256, 64, 64)	-
ConvTranspose2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	294 912
BatchNorm2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	256
ReLu	(None, 128, 7, 7)	-
ConvTranspose2D	(None, 64, 14, 14)	131 072
BatchNorm2D	(None, 64, 14, 14)	128
ReLu	(None, 64, 14, 14)	-
ConvTranspose2D	(None, 1, 28, 28)	1 024
Tanh	(None, 1, 28, 28)	-
Total		837 504

TABLE IV: Discriminator architecture.

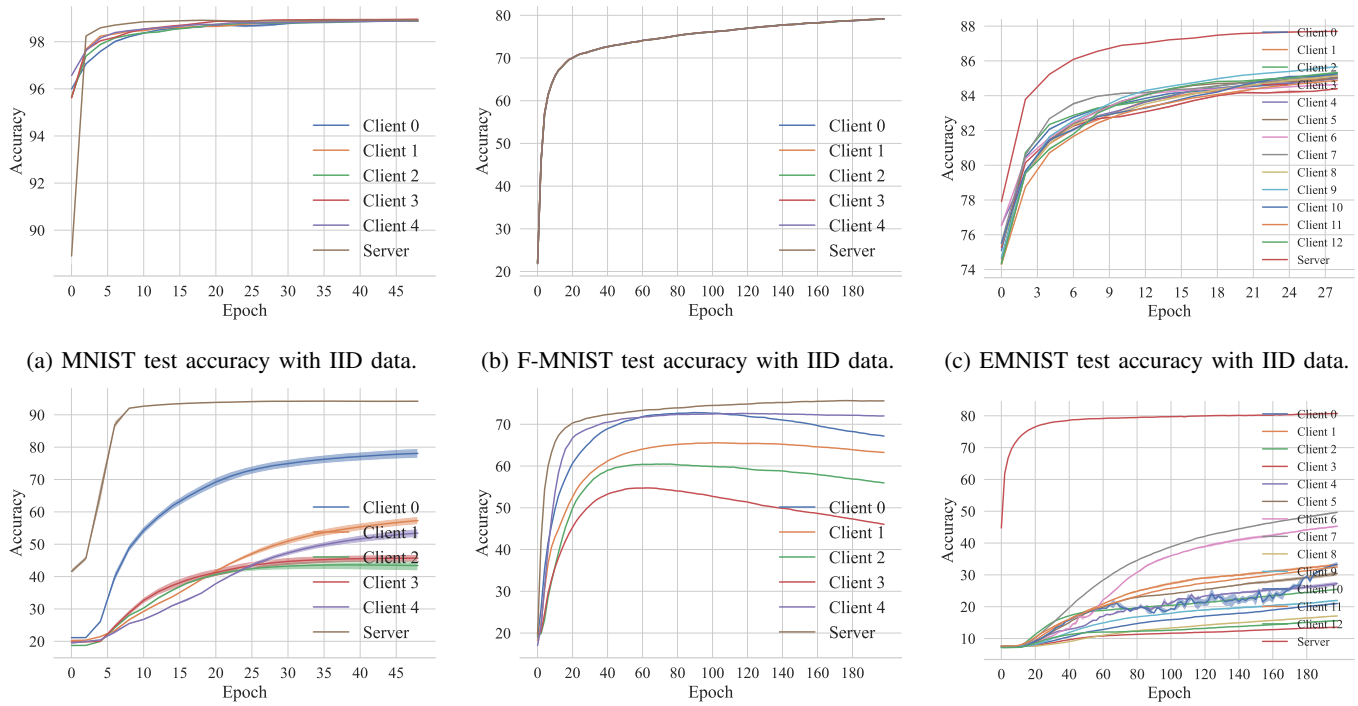
Layer	Out Shape	Param #
Conv2D	(None, 64, 14, 14)	640
LeakyReLu	(None, 64, 14, 14)	
Conv2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	73 856
BatchNorm2D	(None, 128, 7, 7)	256
LeakyReLu	(None, 128, 7, 7)	-
Conv2D	(None, 256, 3, 3)	295 168
BatchNorm2D	(None, 256, 3, 3)	512
LeakyReLu	(None, 256, 3, 3)	-
BatchNorm2D	(None, 1, 1, 1)	23 004
Sigmoid	(None, 1, 1, 1)	-
Total		372 736

C. Shadow Network Training Settings

A shadow network replicates the original FL network introduced in Section IV-B and utilizes the same hyperparameters as in Section V-B. The shadow network contains shadow clients and shadow datasets. Shadowing the FL network allows the attacker to gain white-box access to the entire training procedure. Shadow clients own shadow datasets, i.e., the synthetic dataset generated previously containing 5 000 data samples. Shadow clients train their shadow models and upload them to the shadow server. The attacker extracts each shadow model representative and matches them to a shadow client at every epoch. Since the shadow models are trained with synthetic data, their shadow models' accuracy is lower than the actual models. However, the shadow models' accuracy is not relevant, which are just used to extract identified representatives. After this process, the attacker owns a dataset of shadow model representatives.

D. Triplet SNN Training Settings

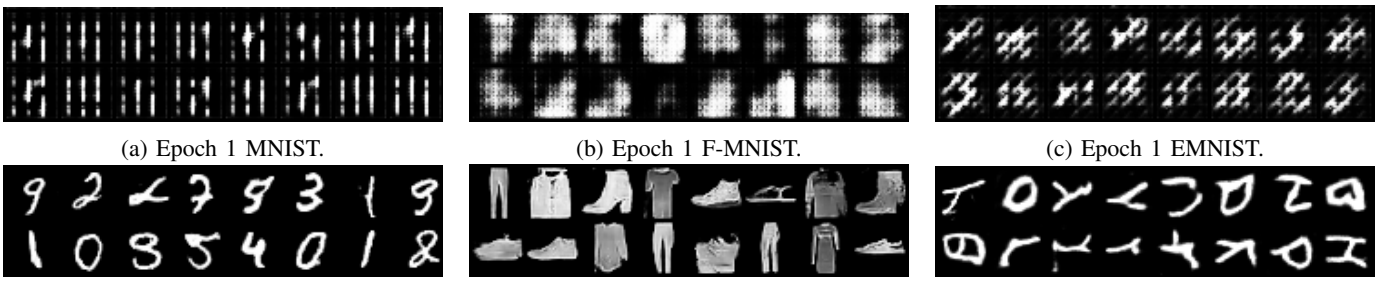
Each model of the SNN is composed of three fully connected layers with dropout layers between them. This simple, yet effective design, grants excellent performance with low amounts of data. More complex models could easily overfit. Furthermore, we require triplet mining to improve the quality of the network. The network inputs are an anchor, a positive, and a negative 2 304-dimensional samples. The online triplet mining procedure selects the best triplet combination, being the anchor and the positive sample representatives from the same client, while the negative is from another client.



(a) MNIST test accuracy with IID data. (b) F-MNIST test accuracy with IID data. (c) EMNIST test accuracy with IID data.

(d) MNIST test accuracy with Non-IID data. (e) F-MNIST test accuracy with Non-IID data. (f) EMNIST test accuracy with Non-IID data.

Fig. 3: CNN averaged testing accuracy for different datasets.



(a) Epoch 1 MNIST. (b) Epoch 1 F-MNIST. (c) Epoch 1 EMNIST.

(d) Epoch 1 000 MNIST. (e) Epoch 1 000 F-MNIST. (f) Epoch 1 000 EMNIST.

Fig. 4: GAN generated MNIST, F-MNIST, and EMNIST images at different epochs.

The outputs from the last layers are embedded in five-dimensional space (experimentally set as a trade-off between network complexity and data dimensionality) and sent to a distance computing layer that calculates the Euclidean distance. After training, given two inputs, the SNN yields values close to 0 if they are similar and close to 1 otherwise. Our experiments show the network reaches an accuracy of 97% and IID and 80% with Non-IID for MNIST, 80% and IID and 78% with Non-IID for F-MNIST, 90% and IID and 88% with Non-IID for EMNIST, after 20 epochs, α 0.2, and an *LR* of 0.0001, with Adam as the optimizer. We can observe a slight degradation in the SNN accuracy with IID data caused by the high models' resemblance.

E. Backdoor Attack Settings

The attacker poisons a dataset by injecting pixel pattern samples and flipping the source to the target label. The attacker uses the last joined model to inject the backdoor via training with poisoned data. A value ϵ controls the amount of poisoned data in the dataset. A successful backdoor should preserve high accuracy on the source class while maintaining high accuracy on the target class, measured by the metrics defined in Section III-B. Note that a pixel pattern constructs the trigger as in BadNets [20].

The attacker poisons a dataset by injecting a trigger on an input sample of a given source class and flips the label to the desired target class. The amount of samples containing the trigger is controlled by ϵ. In our setting, only the source class samples are valid for the attack, which, combined with ϵ, drastically lowers the valid poisoned sample candidates. Refer

to Table V for the exact number of poisoned samples in the poisoned set. The trigger is a simple white 4-pixel pattern placed in the bottom right corner, as seen in Figure 2.

We experiment with the attack by retraining the global model on the poisoned dataset for 10 epochs, LR 0.0001, SGD as the optimizer, and momentum 0.8 for MNIST and EMNIST for both IID and Non-IID settings. For F-MNIST, we retrain the model for 20 epochs, LR 0.01, SGD as an optimizer, and momentum of 0.8 for both IID and Non-IID. Using these hyperparameters, we define two attack scenarios: *0 to 9*, where "0" is the source class and "9" is the target class, and *1 to 7* where "1" is the source and "7" the target class, respectively for MNIST. In the F-MNIST dataset, "0" corresponds to "T-shirt", "1" to "Trousers", "7" to "Sneakers", and "9" to Ankle boot". Regarding EMNIST, "0" corresponds to "a", "1" to "b", "7" to "h", and "9" to "j". We further evaluate the attack for different ϵ values and validate the attack performance by checking the target class ASR. We observe high ASR in every setting, see Figure 5, and almost no degradation on either the source or target class concerning the accuracy of the main task (Figure 6). However, the attacker should be careful when setting a large value of ϵ, which could cause degradation on the main task while achieving a higher accuracy on the backdoor task. Furthermore, using a very large ϵ value $\epsilon = 1$, i.e., no source class in the training set could cause the model to "forget" the source class, causing the model to perform poorly on that specific class. This finding could potentially be used to defend against such targeted attacks, as discussed in Section VI. With the IID and Non-IID settings, the achieved ASR on the target class is up to 99% in MNIST, 94% in F-MNIST, and 96% in EMNIST.

TABLE V: The number of poisoned data samples in the dataset.

ϵ	0.001	0.005	0.01	0.015	0.02
# of samples	2	10	20	30	40

F. Comparison with the Existing Backdoor Attacks in FL

This section compares our results with state-of-the-art backdoor attacks in FL. Before discussing the results, it is important to note that none of the existing methods target a single client, we try our best to find comparable results.

Sun et al. [35] introduced backdoors attacks in FL, where they choose a subset of clients as attackers, which train their model on poisoned data. They use a CNN model and EMNIST as the dataset, which is similar to ours. Despite training with a different amount of clients, more epochs, and different LR, we still achieve similar results on the main and backdoor task, up to 80% ASR, and less than 1% degradation on the main task. Since backdoor models have a substantially larger norm than non-infected models, they test their attack against a norm threshold as a defense, drastically reducing the ASR while maintaining high accuracy on the main task.

Wang et al. [39] investigated the same threat in FL in the image and text domains. The authors leverage *edge case* samples—data pieces that rarely appear in the training dataset—as candidates for injecting the backdoor. They evaluate their attack against different existing techniques, which can bypass leveraging a projected gradient descent attack, clipping the norm of the model. Without defenses, despite the use of a different dataset (CIFAR-10 with some added edge case samples), they achieve comparable accuracy on the main (99%) and backdoor task (80%).

Lastly, *DBA* [48] is a distributed attack that separates the triggers into pieces and shares each with the attackers in the FL network. At the same epochs, the attackers will share the poisoned model—trained on a poisoned dataset containing the trigger piece—merging the trigger pieces at aggregation. The result is a fully backdoored model while stealthier than other centralized backdoor attacks. Their attack achieves 91% ASR on the MNIST dataset, with the trigger placed at the upper left corner, similar to our approach.

VI. Defenses

In this section, we explain the state-of-the-art defense mechanisms against backdoor attacks, and we evaluate and discuss their effectiveness and applicability against our attack.

A. Generic Defense Methods

To prevent backdoor attacks, several defense mechanisms have been developed recently. Specific to centralized ML, *dataset inspection* techniques analyze the training set to remove outliners, assuming that the poisoned samples compose a small separate cluster [8]. Similarly, *Neo* [37] generates different variants of the input sample, masking the dominant color, and checks the attack success rate for every pixel under every variant. The model is flagged as malicious if the attack success rate exceeds some threshold. *STRIP* [17] perturbs the samples by adding different patterns and observing the randomness of the model's outcome, which measures its entropy, and can detect if a model is poisoned or not. Dataset inspection defenses do not hold for FL settings, where the datasets are private; thus, we do not consider them for our experimentation.

Neural Cleanse [38] and *ABS* [23] defends against backdoor attacks by an optimization method for finding the smallest perturbation that makes the model behave abnormally. Since both defense mechanisms work similarly, in this work, we implement the Neural Cleanse defense mechanism and evaluate its effectiveness against our attack. Neural Cleanse is based on the intuition that a poisoned model requires much less modification to cause misclassification into the trigger label than the rest. Iteratively, Neural Cleanse creates the same number of potential triggers as classes in the model, requiring minimal pixel changes to cause misclassification. Afterward, an outline detection algorithm selects the triggers smaller than the rest as malicious, assigning an anomaly score, and successfully reconstructing the target label and the trigger. Authors suggest using "2" as the threshold for finding malicious labels.

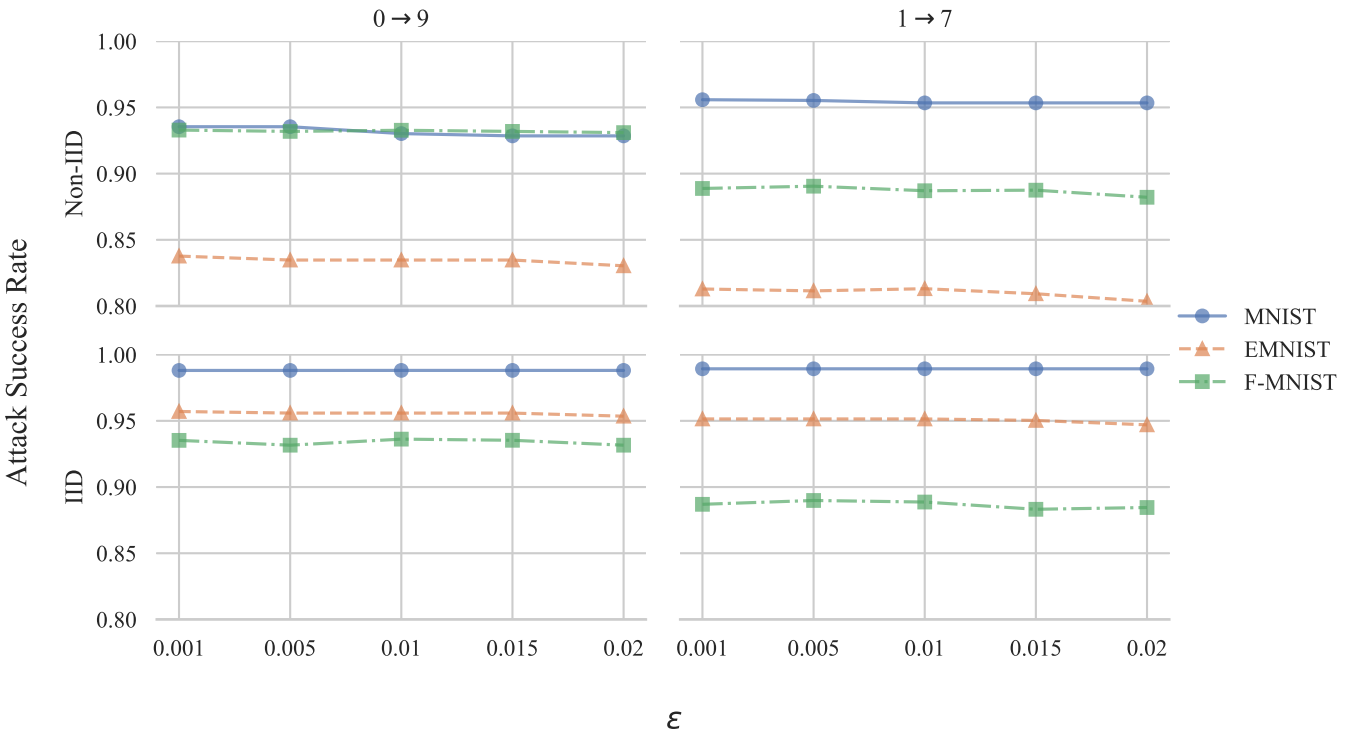


Fig. 5: ASR on the target class under different settings.

We implement this defense against our attack using *Trojanzoo* [28], which has to be slightly modified for supporting source class targeted backdoors. We set up Neural Cleanse with the suggested hyperparameters and set it as default in the Trojanzoo implementation. We observe that Neural Cleanse cannot identify the target class as malicious, i.e., classes with an anomaly score greater than 2, in none of our attack settings (Figure 7). The attack reports primarily false positives, assigning high anomaly scores to several classes, sometimes even not including the targeted one. We observe that this effect is due to fixing the source class in our attack, given the intuition provided by the Neural Cleanse authors: *"Our key intuition of detecting backdoors is that in an infected model, it requires much smaller modifications to cause misclassification into the target label than into other uninfected labels"* [38]. In the attacks where the source class is not fixed, all the classes are converted to the target class, thus making the above statement true. However, when only a single class is used for firing the trigger, only small modifications of the source class inputs make it easier to cause misclassification into the targeted model. We can therefore conjecture that: *"In an infected model, detecting backdoors requires much smaller modifications to cause misclassification into the target label from the source class than into other uninfected labels or other classes distinct from the source"*.

B. Defense Methods Specific to the FL Setting

FL specific methods, e.g., *Krum* [4], *FoolsGold* [15], *Baffle* [2], *CRLF* [47], and Fu et al. [14] are adopted by the entire network and consider several assets of it. Krum is a robust aggregation mechanism that allows *Byzantine clients* in the network; by using a majority-based scheme, aggregate the models which are closer, i.e., more similar. On the same basis, FoolsGold uses the cosine similarity between models to discard dissimilar ones. The intuition is that malicious clients collaborating to achieve the same goal have similar cosine models, which differ from honest clients. Regarding our threat model, assuming the server is malicious, defenses that require server participation do not hold in our settings, i.e., the FL network cannot assume that those will be implemented. Even more, the attack is not launched from the client, which is *always* sharing an honest model. Similarly, Baffle defends against backdoor attacks by a feedback-based voting mechanism, where every client tests their model with their dataset and submits the results to the server, which expects an incremental improvement in the accuracy. If most clients report a negative impact on the accuracy, the global model is flagged as malicious. This defense does not work on our attack setting since only one client is backdoored and would report that the accuracy has lowered. However, the majority of the clients would report high accuracy since they are not backdoored, causing a false negative. On the same basis, Fu et al. [14] developed a robust aggregation algorithm using residual-based reweighting, which defends against backdoor attacks. This defense mechanism does not apply to our setup since the server supposed to aggregate with the new weighting system is malicious, and the clients cannot validate the correctness of

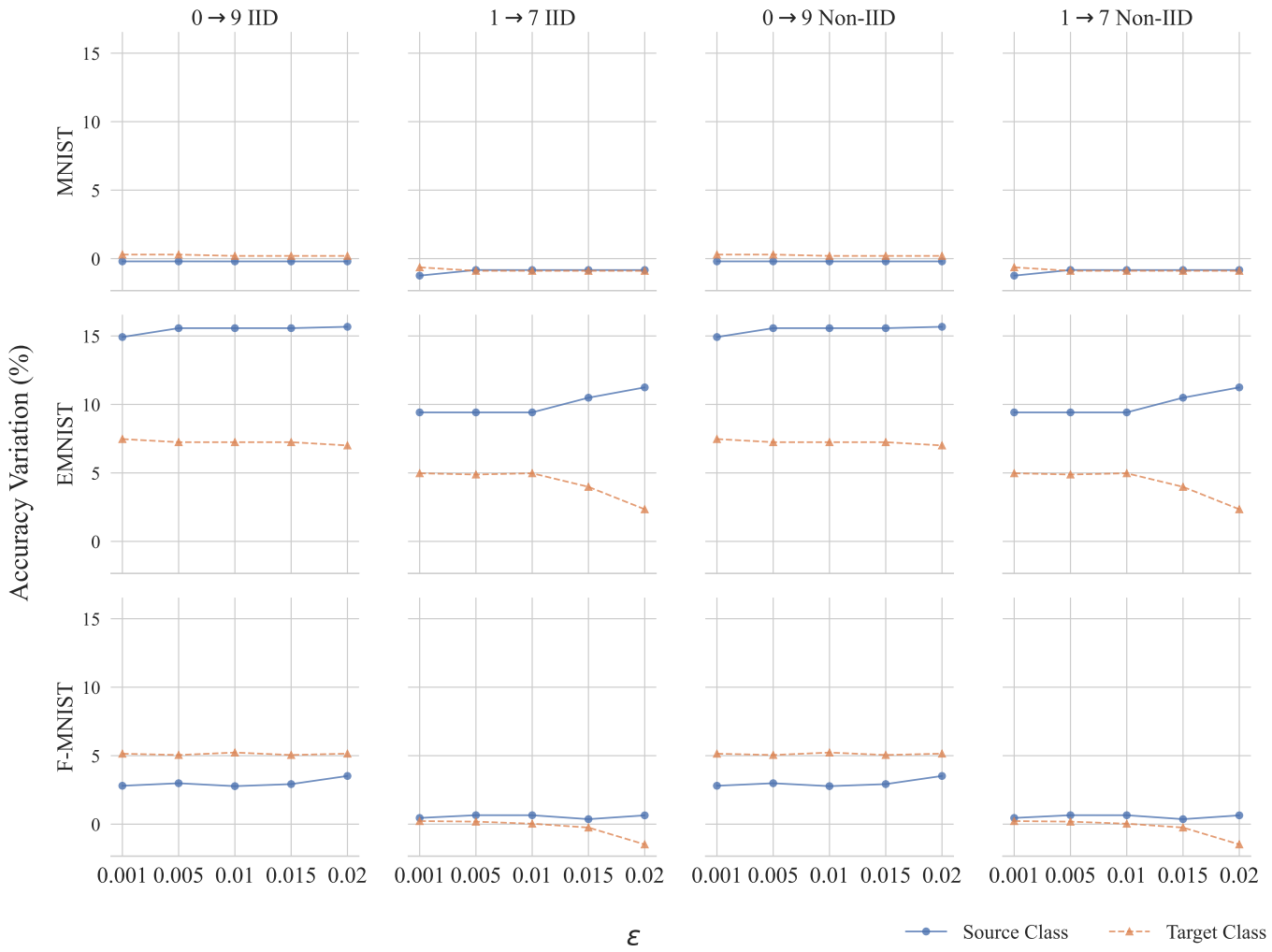


Fig. 6: Accuracy degradation (%) on the target and source classes on a clean test set under different settings.

the weighted aggregation.

Xie et al. [47] developed a clipping and smoothing method for defending against backdoor attacks in FL named CRLF. They theorized that norm clipping the model's weights at every epoch and adding Gaussian noise during training time in combination with randomized parameter smoothing at test time could prevent backdoors. We test this defense against our attack by cleanly training a CNN model for the MNIST and EMNIST datasets, keeping the same setting as in our approach, and for the defense, we set $\sigma = 0.01$ to generate 1 000 smoothed models and error tolerance of $\alpha = 0.01$, the maximum norm to 100, and the clipping threshold to 15. After applying the smoothing, we observe no significant reduction, i.e., less than 1%, on the ASR, see Figure 8. Our experiments show that smoothing by itself is not successful in preventing backdoor attacks. However, clipping cannot be applied since it requires an honest server, which cannot be guaranteed in our settings.

C. Discussion

We tested our attack against the state-of-the-art defenses, and we now briefly discuss two potential evasion techniques against our attack and the limitations of our attack.

1) Backdoor models slightly degrade the accuracy of the model. In our approach, since just a subset of clients is backdoored, comparing the accuracy of every model will create inconsistency. Defenses following that approach from [41] assume that the server is trusted, which does not hold for our attack. However, adapting the defense to be executed by a trusted third party could be a feasible defense mechanism.
2) Differential privacy is widely used to prevent inference attacks [42]. By inserting noise in the model's weights, model inversion attacks reconstruct noisy data. Since our attack relies heavily on reconstructing clients' datasets, this defense could make it difficult to launch our attack.

Lastly, our attack is subject to some limitations. First, the attack is costly both in time and computational resources. Therefore, an attacker who lacks these may not be able to

Fig. 7: Anomaly detection of different attacks using Neural Cleanse [38].

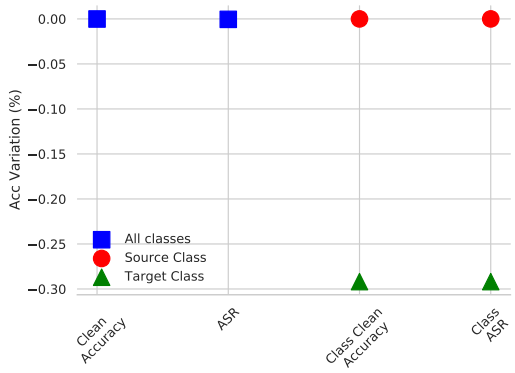


Fig. 8: Accuracy variation after smoothing for $\epsilon = 0.1$ MNIST $1 \rightarrow 7$ setting.

perform the attack. Second, despite many attacks considering the server as malicious, getting control of it could be more difficult than just assuming a malicious client. Therefore, our attack could not be implemented in scenarios where the server's trust is guaranteed.

VII. Conclusions & Future Work

This research studies the viability of client-wise targeted backdoor attacks and demonstrates the high performance of the attack. The first phase of our proposal investigated the creation of client data through a model inversion attack. The second part combined similarity matching and pixel pattern backdoor techniques to target a single client in an FL network. Our findings suggest that the combination of model inversion attacks and backdoors is a powerful duple, laying the groundwork for new threats. It also demonstrates that the client-targeted backdoor attack poses a real threat to an FL system, highlighting the importance of doing more exhaustive research and proposing specific defense strategies against them. Similarly, state-of-the-art defenses either do not succeed in defending our attack or do not hold for the setup. We, therefore, find reasonable the development of defense mechanisms that consider client-specific backdoors.

The generalizability of our results is subject to certain limitations. For instance, broader experimentation with different, more complex models, datasets, and numbers of clients is a natural progression of this work. Nevertheless, this study reinforces the idea that an attacker can cause severe degradation of the model in a targeted manner with little information. Furthermore, we unravel two research directions to be addressed in the future. The first one is simplifying the attack's time and computational complexity, and making it suitable for a broader range of setups. The second one is relaxing the defined assumptions, thus empowering the attack and adapting it to more realistic scenarios. These findings could lead the research towards performing a client-wise targeted backdoor where a client is an attacker.

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Appendix A
Reviews from Prior Submissions

We have carefully gone over the reviewer's comments from prior submission (with the title "One is Enough: Client-Wise Targeted Backdoor in Federated Learning"). We found the comments very constructive to improve the quality of the paper. The paper has been revised thoroughly reflecting the changes and improvements we made based on the comments. Here, we present the reviews and explain our improvements on each one separately.

Review 1

The paper proposes a backdoor attack on the federated learning network that requires the compromise of a single client. The idea is to leverage a Generative Adversarial Network to perform a model inversion attack, and then use a shadow federated learning aggregator to introduce the backdoor.

The idea is interesting, and the paper works on an important problem.

The writing of the paper can use some significant improvement, especially in Section 4. The way it's written now seems like a laundry list with steps 1-2-3-4. More intuitions could be added to explain why the steps are designed in such a way, and why this is the best way. I also find that technical details are lacking in Section 4 in each individual component.

The contribution of the paper is more on an assemble of existing techniques, including GAN, SSN, and etc. I find the idea of combining these techniques interesting, although each individual component is not new.

Authors' Improvements 1

We rewrote Section IV by taking into account the feedback given by the reviewer. In the current version, we have an overview section (Section IV.A) where we explain the techniques that are used and their reasoning. Also, we added the necessary details in this section and also in the background section. Finally, we clarified our contributions and emphasize the novelty in our attack regarding the scenario and the techniques that we utilized in Section I.A.

Review 2

Summary of the paper:

This paper proposes a client-identified backdoor attack to federated learning, where it identifies the client-target by GAN-based inference attack and Siamese Neural Network training and then performs a client-specific backdoor attack. It presents the detailed design of their method and conducts experiments to evaluate the effectiveness of their backdoor attack.

Strengths:

The client-identified backdoor attack against federated learning models is an interesting and important topic whose threat model is more practical than previous works.

Weaknesses

The core of this paper is the client-identification process. However, there is no verification of the identification effectiveness. I think the accuracy of client identification should be added to make the proposed algorithms more convincing.

Related works of backdoor attacks against federated learning are missing. I think works should be included in Section 1.1. For example, [1-3]. It will be more natural to introduce the motivation after discussing the limitations of these works.

The evaluation lacks comparisons with related methods. It will be better to provide results of baseline methods. For example, [1-3]. Besides, although it discusses accuracy validation and differential privacy as defense methods, I think more defense countermeasures are still necessary. Since it is a backdoor attack, it should consider existing defenses against FL backdoors. For example, [4-5]. It will be better to provide results of the attack effectiveness after these defense methods have been adopted.

[1] Xie C, Huang K, Chen P Y, et al. Dba: Distributed backdoor attacks against federated learning. International Conference on Learning Representations. 2019.

[2] Wang H, Sreenivasan K, Rajput S, et al. Attack of the tails: Yes, you really can backdoor federated learning. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2020, 33: 16070-16084.

[3] Sun Z, Kairouz P, Suresh A T, et al. Can you really backdoor federated learning?. arXiv preprint arXiv:1911.07963, 2019.

[4] Xie C, Chen M, Chen P Y, et al. Crfl: Certifiably robust federated learning against backdoor attacks. International Conference on Machine Learning. PMLR, 2021: 11372-11382.

[5] Fu S, Xie C, Li B, et al. Attack-resistant federated learning with residual-based reweighting. arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.11464, 2019.

Authors' Improvements 2

Indeed, client identification is important to target only the victim, not all clients. In the current version, we added the accuracy of the identification protocol for the non-IID dataset (that was used in the previous submission). In addition, we evaluated our attack (including the identification) with IID datasets as well. In both cases, our attack is successfully launched. See Section V for the experimental results.

We significantly improved the related work section (Section I.B) by including the aforementioned references [1-3] (corresponding to references [46,37,33] in the manuscript), and many other works. Compared to the prior version, we have 14 new references. Moreover, we compared our results with the baseline references given by the reviewer. The comparison results are explained in Section V.F.

We added a new section for the defenses (Section VI). In that section, we elaborately discuss the mentioned defense mechanisms and their effectiveness and suitability against our model. Specifically, in our model, since the server is malicious, the defense mechanisms utilizing honest aggregation (clipping and addition of noise in [4], and residual-based weighted aggregation in [5]) do not apply to our protocol. Nonetheless, we implemented the smoothing mechanism given in [4] and show that our attack is successful against the defense mechanism. A detailed explanation is given in Section VI.

Review 3

The paper proposes a technique to allow backdoor attacks to be client-targeted, compromising a single client while the rest remain unaltered. The attack uses a Generative Adversarial Network to perform a model inversion attack. Afterward, the attacker shadow-train the FL network by using a Siamese Neural Network, and backdoor the victim's model.

Strength:

The topic is of importance and beneficial to the practice

Weakness:

• Lack of sufficient novelty and technical contributions.

• Weak experiments.

Detailed comments:

The proposed method was more or less a streamline implementation of off-the-shelf methods, resulting in limited technical contribution and novelty. In addition, I also wonder if it is necessary to inverse the model to synthesis the client's training data. Since local model poisoning attack is a common strategy in which the adversary manipulates the local updates and has demonstrated strong attack capacity by a lot of literature, it would be possible to work on the clients' gradient directly without model inversion.

Also, another major concern is about the experiments in which some essential settings are missing, and some of the results are incomplete. In regard to the experimental setting, the proposed strategy should work well in the non-IID setting (having said that, it seems that it only will work in non-iid setting, which is another weakness to me), while the experiment on non-IID setting is missing. In terms of the results presentation, the paper only outlines the results on MNIST, while the precise results on the other two datasets are missing.

Authors' Improvements 3

We improved the contribution section to clarify the contributions and novelty of our work. Unlike previous backdoor attacks in the FL setting, our attack targets a single client. Therefore, we made several modifications to the existing off-the-shelf methods. For example, we propose the first use of the SNN to identify the clients. More specifically, we compare incoming anonymous updates and distinguish the victim client. In the current version, we explain the details in Section IV. Moreover, we use the *model inversion* in the combination with a GAN for client identification.

We rewrote the experiments section (Section V). We addressed the comments of the reviewer by clarifying the experimental settings and the precise results for all datasets. Moreover, in addition to existing results in non-IID settings, we did experiments with the IID case as well. Our experimental results presented in Figures 5 and 6 show that our attack is successful in both non-IID and IID settings.

Review 4

Paper summary

This paper proposes a new backdoor attack against federated learning of Deep Neural Networks. More specifically, it identifies the client -target by a GAN and SNN. THen perform a client specific backdoor attack.

Strength

· The topic and the problem are interesting.

· clinet-wise backdoor attack attack on federated learning is severe and practical threaten.

Weakness

· Contribution is vague

· Lack of verifications

· The evaluation under state-of-the-art backdoor defenses is missing.

Detailed comments

In the Contribution section, the author gives many technical details about how they achieved their goal, but has no illustration of what's their contributions. Also, there is no verification about the effectiveness of verification, in either theoretically or experimentally. As a Backdoor attack paper, the author didn't provide the comparison result to show the stealthiness of the proposed method against the SOTA backdoor defense[1] [2].

[1]Wang, Bolun, et al. "Neural cleanse: Identifying and mitigating backdoor attacks in neural networks." 2019 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP). IEEE, 2019.

[2]Liu, Yingqi, et al. "Abs: Scanning neural networks for back-doors by artificial brain stimulation." Proceedings of the 2019 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security. 2019.

Authors' Improvements 4

As we already stated previously, our contribution section (Section I.A) is significantly improved. We focused on our contribution and the novelty rather than the technical details.

To show the effectiveness of our attack, first, we added new experimental results (IID setting) and also implemented state-of-the-art defense mechanisms. Secondly, in Section VI, we discussed several defense mechanisms and their applicability to our model. Neural Cleanse [1] and ABS [2] defend against backdoor attacks by finding the small perturbations that make the model behave abnormally. Since both defense mechanisms work similarly, we implemented the Neural Cleanse defense mechanism and showed that our attack is successful against it. A detailed discussion on the attacks and their effectiveness can be found in Section VI.