MIA: A Framework for Certifiably Robust Time-Series Classification and Forecasting Against Temporally-Localized Perturbations

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Paper under double-blind review

Abstract

Recent literature demonstrates that times-series forecasting/classification are sensitive to input perturbations. However, the defenses for time-series models are relatively under-explored. In this paper, we propose **M**asking **I**mputing **A**ggregation (MIA), a plug-and-play framework to provide an arbitrary deterministic time-series model with certified robustness against temporally-localized perturbations (also known as ℓ_0-norm localized perturbations), which is to our knowledge the first ℓ_0-norm defense for time-series models. Our main insight is to let an occluding mask move across the input series, guaranteeing that, for an arbitrary localized perturbation there must exist at least one mask that completely occlude the perturbed area, so that the prediction on this masked series is certifiably unaffected. MIA is flexible as it still works even if we only have the query access to the pretrained model. To further validate the superior effectiveness of MIA, we specifically compare MIA to two baselines extended from prior randomized smoothing approaches. Extensive experiments show that MIA yields stronger robustness.

1 Introduction

Time series forecasting/classification (TSF/TSC) have been widely applied to help businesses make informed decisions and plans (Miyato et al., 2017; Zhou et al., 2019; Schlegl et al., 2019; Park et al., 2018). However, a wide range of literature demonstrate that time-series models are vulnerable to adversarial input perturbations (Connor et al., 1994; Gelper et al., 2010; Ding et al., 2022; Yang et al., 2020; Dang-Nhu et al., 2020; Oregi et al., 2018; Han et al., 2020), e.g., an elaborately designed imperceptible perturbation could control the prediction (Karim et al., 2020; Fawaz et al., 2019). So far related literature is mainly focusing on detecting the outliers (Ruff et al., 2018; Yairi et al., 2017), the adversarial robustness of time-series models is relatively under-explored, especially ℓ_0-norm robustness, e.g., (Yoon et al., 2022) only explore the ℓ_2-norm adversarial robustness for probabilistic forecasting models. In the present work, we focus on the robustness against temporally-localized perturbations, as we notice there already exists corresponding powerful attacks (Yang et al., 2022).

Generally, defenses can be divided into two types, heuristic defenses and certified defenses. Heuristic defense can yield better empirical robustness but lack robustness guarantees. From the heuristic defenses on image classification (Athalye et al., 2018; Carlini & Wagner, 2017; Athalye & Carlini, 2018) (e.g., Athalye et al. (2018) leverage Backward Pass Differentiable Approximation technique to successfully circumvent almost all the heuristic defenses at that time), it is concerned that these heuristic defenses would be useless when confronted with the newly designed adaptive attacks. To end such a "cat and mouse" game between the adaptive attacks and the heuristic defenses, the concept of certified defense is proposed, with unbreakable robustness certificates.

In terms of certified defenses, they can produce robustness certificates but often require the user to retrain the base model from scratch (Yoon et al. (2022); Li et al. (2020); Cohen et al. (2019) retrain the base model on Gaussian augmented data), because these defenses often perform poorly on the naturally-trained models. Such retraining requirement could bring additional challenges in the real-world deployments. Moreover, so far almost all the certified defenses are focusing on matrix-based data (e.g., image), the defenses on sequence-based data are quite under-explored.

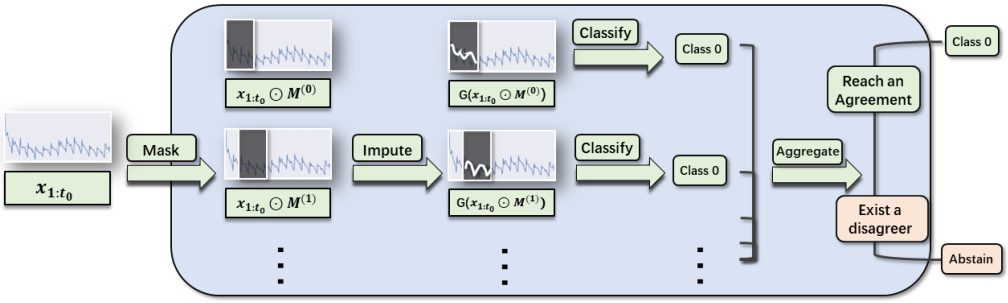


Figure 1: Overview of MIA pipeline. Inputted a series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$, MIA first masks different periods of $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$ to construct the masked series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathbf{M}^{(k)}, k = 0, \ldots, M$. Then MIA imputes the masked series with the imputation model $G(\cdot)$. We classify the imputed series with the pretrained model. If the predictions of all the imputed series are *Class 0*, MIA will return *Class 0* with the robustness guarantee that the output is clean, otherwise MIA will return **Abstain**.

To address these issues, in this paper, we propose **M**asking **I**mputing **A**ggregation (MIA), a plug-and-play framework to arm TSF/TSC deterministic models with robustness guarantees against temporally-localized perturbations. All MIA needs is only an imputation model for recovering the masked areas, which we can easily train in an unsupervised setting. MIA works as follows: 1) **masking:** MIA first generate a list of masked series via sliding a mask through the input series; 2) **imputing:** MIA imputes the masked series with our imputation model; 3) **aggregation (checking agreement):** if the pretrained model returns the same class for all the imputed series, MIA will return the this class. Otherwise MIA will alter the possible temporally-localized perturbation. With the above three steps, we can guarantee that all the predictions from MIA is clean. Furthermore, we compare MIA to two ℓ_0-norm certified defense baselines, derandomized smoothing (Levine & Feizi, 2020a) and randomized ablation (Levine & Feizi, 2020b), highlighting the superior effectiveness and practicality of MIA over other certified defenses. **The contributions are:**

1) We propose MIA, a plug-and-play framework to arm an arbitrary TSF/TSC model with certified robustness against temporally-localized perturbations, which is to our knowledge the first ℓ_0-norm certified defense in time series domain.

2) We propose randomized masked training, a specialized training algorithm for training the imputation model of MIA, to further boost the MIA performance.

3) We compare MIA to two baseline methods on practicality and robustness. In terms of practicality, MIA is stronger as MIA can be directly applied to the pretrained models. In terms of effectiveness, extensive experiments on different datasets and models validate that superior robustness of MIA.

2 Related Work

Heuristic defenses for time-series models. Prior works on robust TSF/TSC can be divided into two general categories: traditional outlier detection based approaches and deep learning approaches. The former is to filter the outliers in a statistical way, including k-Means clustering (Yang et al., 2017), one-class SVM clustering (Schölkopf et al., 2001), Kalman filters (de Bézenac et al., 2020) and support vector data description (Tax & Duin, 2004). The latter leverages the strong representation ability of neural networks, including robust feature-based approaches (Guo et al., 2016; Yang & Fan, 2022), reconstruction-based methods (Li et al., 2021; 2019; Xu et al., 2018; Schlegl et al., 2019), GNN-based methods (Zhao et al., 2020; Deng & Hooi, 2021), association discrepancy (Xu et al., 2022), LSTM-based methods (Hundman et al., 2018; Tariq et al., 2019). However, all of these empirical methods lack robustness guarantees, hinting that they will be meaningless once the adversary designs a new adaptive attack that breaks them successfully. For that reason, certified defenses are crucial since their mathematical robustness certificates are permanently valid.

Certified adversarial defenses. There has been much work on the certified defenses for robust image classification, including randomized smoothing (Cohen et al., 2019; Salman et al., 2020), convex polytope (Wong & Kolter, 2018), CROWN-IBP (Zhang et al., 2019) and Lipschitz bounding (Cisse et al., 2017). In particular, the certified defenses on ℓ_0-norm robustness include derandomized

smoothing (Levine & Feizi, 2020a), randomized ablation (Levine & Feizi, 2020b; Zhang et al., 2020) and a series of mask-based defenses (Xiang & Mittal, 2021; McCoyd et al., 2020; Han et al., 2021; Xiang et al., 2021; 2022). In stark contrast, the certified defenses for time-series data are rarely explored. To our knowledge, (Yoon et al., 2022) and (Li et al., 2020) are the only two defenses that produce ℓ_2-norm robustness certificates, but a common downside is that they additionally require the base model to perform well over Gaussian augmented samples. Since most natural models do not meet this requirement, the user is asked to retrain the model from scratch on noisy samples, which imposes a large amount of additional training costs.

3 Preliminaries and Problem Setup

Time series classification (TSC). We model the task of time series classification as: inputted a t_0-length time series (denoted by $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} = [x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{t_0}]$), TSC model returns the predicted class (denoted by $f(\cdot) : \mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \to y$).

Time series forecasting (TSF). Given the "past observations" (denoted by $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$), the forecasting model returns the "future values" (denoted by $\mathbf{x}_{t_0+1:t_0+\tau}$). For ease of understanding, in this paper we focus on the classic and commonly studied short-term forecasting setting (Ke et al., 2017), which is to forecast a single future time point (not necessarily the next time point x_{t_0+1}) $f(\cdot) : \mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \to \mathbb{R}$. The short-term forecasting problem is sufficiently representative because the problem of long-term forecasting $f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) \to \mathbf{x}_{t_0+1:t_0+\tau}$ can be decomposed into τ short-term forecasting subproblems, of which the i-th ($i = 1, \ldots, \tau$) forecaster predicts the $t_0 + i$-th time point.

Definition 1 (Temporally-localized perturbation $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]}$)**.** In a temporally-localized perturbation attack, the adversary is allowed to *perturb an arbitrary subsequence of time points w.r.t. the given ℓ_0-norm constraint*. Let L_{adv} be the ℓ_0-norm constraint on the localized perturbation. We can formulate all the perturbed series of L_{adv} as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]} \\
=&\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + [0, \ldots, 0, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ldots, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}, 0, \ldots, 0] \\
=&[x_1, \ldots, \underbrace{x_{t_{\text{adv}}+1} + \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ \ldots, \ x_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}} + \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}}_{\text{Perturbed subseries}}, \ \ldots, x_{t_0}]
\end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where δ_t denotes the perturbation value added to the t-th time point. $t_{\text{adv}} + 1$ and $t_{\text{adv}} + L_{\text{adv}}$ refer to the starting point and the ending point of the perturbation respectively. The ℓ_0 norm of the perturbation is $\|\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]}\|_{\ell_0} = (t_{\text{adv}} + L_{\text{adv}}) - (t_{\text{adv}} + 1) + 1 = L_{\text{adv}}$.

Significance of temporally-localized perturbation. Temporally-localized perturbation is especially representative in real-world scenarios. Temporally-localized perturbation can represent *short-term volatility* and *local anomaly*, both of which can be regarded as the normal data added with temporally-localized perturbation. The resistance to short-term volatility is important in long-term forecasting/prediction, in which the long-term value is considered unaffected by the short-term volatility. A typical example is the well-known investment philosophy, "Value Investing" (Piotroski, 2000), where the "intrinsic value" of a business is considered to be robust against short-term volatility. Moreover, the detection of local anomaly is practically useful in real-world scenarios. For instance, detecting a subsequent time interval of abnormal heart rate in electronic health records is a problem of local anomaly detection. We can also adopt the method of detecting temporally-localized perturbation for detecting the abnormal network traffic for IoT Time-Series Data. Furthermore, to highlight the risk of temporally-localized perturbations, we empirically show how much a ℓ_0-norm perturbation can change the output of an undefended forecaster in Appendix. We also compare the attacking performance of ℓ_0-norm perturbation to ℓ_0-norm perturbation, and the empirical results suggest that forecasting models might be more sensitive to ℓ_0-norm perturbations.

4 Proposed Framework: Masking Imputing Aggregation

4.1 Pipeline Overview

MIA includes three steps: 1) masking; 2) imputing; 3) aggregation (checking agreement).

1. **Masking.** We denote a mask by $\mathrm{M}_{[u:v]}$. $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathrm{M}_{[u:v]}$ is removing out the values of $\mathbf{x}_{u:v}$ (replacing the original values with zeros). Let L_{mask} be the size of the mask. Given a series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$ and the

Algorithm 1: Algorithm of Masking Imputing Aggregation.

Input: The pretrained TSF/TSC model $f(\cdot)$, the imputation model $G(\cdot)$, the input series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$, the mask size L_{mask}, the length of temporally-localized perturbation L_{adv}, the discretization parameter Δ for TSF task.

1 Compute the step size of masking $\alpha \leftarrow L_{\text{mask}} - L_{\text{adv}} + 1$;

2 Generate the masked series via sliding the L_{mask}-size mask $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathbf{M}_{[1+k\alpha:\min(t_0, L_{\text{mask}}+k\alpha)]},\ k = 0, \ldots, \lceil (t_0 - L_{\text{mask}})/\alpha \rceil$;

3 Utilize the imputation model to impute the masked series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)} = G(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathbf{M}_{[1+k\alpha:\min(t_0, L_{\text{mask}}+k\alpha)]})$;

4 Compute the output (denoted by $y^{(k)}$) for each imputed series, as follows:

$$y^{(k)} = \begin{cases} f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}) & \text{for TSC task} \\ f_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}) & f_{\text{dis}}(\cdot)\text{for TSF task} \end{cases}$$

$f_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)})$ is computed as Eq. (5);

5 **if** $y^{(0)} = y^{(1)} = \ldots = y^{(k)}$ **then**

  Output: $y^{(0)}$.

6 **else**

  Output: Abstain.

ℓ_0 norm of the temporally-localized perturbation L_{adv}, we slide the L_{mask}-size mask thorough the input series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$ with the step size $\alpha = L_{\text{mask}} - L_{\text{adv}} + 1$. Then we obtain the masked series: [1]

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathbf{M}_{[1+k\alpha:\min(t_0, L_{\text{mask}}+k\alpha)]},\ k = 0, \ldots, \lceil (t_0 - L_{\text{mask}})/\alpha \rceil \\ &\text{where} \quad \alpha = L_{\text{mask}} - L_{\text{adv}} + 1 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

2. **Imputing.** Let $G(\cdot)$ be a time-series imputation model (we will discuss the imputation model later this section). Our second step is to recover the masked area with $G(\cdot)$, as follows:

$$\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)} = G(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathbf{M}_{[1+k\alpha:\min(t_0, L_{\text{mask}}+k\alpha)]}) \tag{3}$$

This step is to make $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}$ approximate the normal time series, so that the pretrained model could perform similarly on these imputed series.

3. **Aggregation (Checking Agreement).** We input $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}$ into the pretrained model $f(\cdot)$. If the pretrained model's ouputs on all $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}$ reach agreement unanimously, MIA (denoted by $f_{\text{MIA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$) will output this unanimously approved label/prediction, otherwise output **Abstain** to alert that the input series might have been attacked by the temporally-localized perturbations.

$$f_{\text{MIA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) = \begin{cases} f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(0)}) & f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(0)}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(1)}) = \ldots = f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}^{(k)}) \\ \textbf{Abstain} & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

Discretization technique. We notice that, it is almost impossible for TSF models to forecast exactly the same value on different imputed series, so that MIA would always output **Abstain**. To address this problem, we add a layer after the forecaster for discretization. Given the pretrained model $f(\cdot)$, the discretized forecaster (denoted by $f_{\text{dis}}(\cdot)$) works as follows:

$$f_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) = \Delta \cdot \lfloor f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})/\Delta \rfloor \tag{5}$$

where Δ is a discretization parameter that controls the trade-off between the retained information after discretization and the success rate of achieving the agreement. As Δ decreases, the discretized forecasts retain more information from the original forecasts while the agreement rate decreases.

Discussion on the mask size L_{mask}. The only requirement on **Masking (Step 1)** is to ensure *for an arbitrary temporally-localized perturbation of L_{adv}, there always exists at least one mask to occlude that perturbation*. Thus a prerequisite is that $L_{\text{mask}} \geq L_{\text{adv}}$. If we increase L_{mask}, the imputation quality will decrease because we need to impute more missing values. Meanwhile, if we decrease

[1] $\lceil c \rceil$ returns the smallest integer larger than or equal to c

L_{mask}, the number of masked series will decrease subsequently, then the inference cost is reduced. In the extreme case where $L_{\text{mask}} = t_0$, all the masked series are equal to $\mathbf{0}_{1:t_0}$. MIA always outputs $f(G(\mathbf{0}_{1:t_0}))$ regardless of the input series, then the inference cost is the smallest. The practical implementation of MIA is showed in Algorithm 1.

Remark 1 (MIA on Probabilistic Models)**.** A line of time-series forecasting models are the probabilistic models (e.g., DeepAR (Salinas et al., 2020)), which forecast over a random distribution (denoted by $q[y \mid \mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}]$), as follows:

$$f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) = \mathbb{E}_{q[x_{t_0+1}|\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}]}\left[x_{t_0+1}\right] \tag{6}$$

Applying MIA to probabilistic models is challenging because the exact forecast values are inaccessible. Although we can utilize Clopper-Pearson method (Clopper & Pearson, 1934) to estimate the discretized forecasts $f_{\text{dis}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$ with a confidence level, the inference cost would be expensive for confidence interval estimation. [2]

4.2 Robustness Certificate of MIA

Proposition 1 (Robustness Certificate of MIA)**.** The forecast/label (not **Abstain**) returned by Algorithm 1 cannot be changed by any temporally-localized perturbations whose ℓ_0 norm is no larger than L_{adv} (see proof in Appendix).

Remark 2 (Robustness Certificate)**.** We emphasize the certificate is only for $f_{\text{MIA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$, instead of $f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$. Our aggregation does not allow any tolerance because the robustness of MIA would not hold if a disagreement is allowed. Note that, under our masking scheme, we can only guarantee there is a masked series that is unaffected by the perturbation. Meanwhile, the other masked series all retain the perturbed area. If we allow a disagreer, the ensemble prediction would be under the adversary's control, because all except one masked series are under the adversary's control (the unaffected masked series would become that disagreer). We also point out that MIA can be applied to multivariable tasks through repeating the process of univariate version of Masking (Step 1) and Imputing (Step 2) on each variable.

4.3 Training Imputation Model $G(\cdot)$

The performance of MIA frameworks highly depends on the imputation model $G(\cdot)$. We notice that there exists much work on time series imputation (Cao et al., 2018; Du et al., 2022; Moritz & Bartz-Beielstein, 2017; Fortuin et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2018; Luo et al., 2019; Yozgatligil et al., 2013). However, all these imputation models aim to recover the discrete missing values, which is not we want. Therefore, we propose *randomized masked training* to train the imputation model $G(\cdot)$, minimizing the MSE loss over $M+1$ masked series with Gaussian augmentation, as follows:

$$\mathbb{E}_{\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[1:t_0]}\sim\mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)} \ \frac{1}{C+1}\sum_{k=0}^{C}\left\|G\left(\left(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}+\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[1:t_0]}\right)\odot M_{[1+k\alpha:\min(L_{mask}+k\alpha,t_0)]}\right)-\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}\right\|_2^2 \tag{7}$$

where $C = \lceil (t_0 - L_{mask})/\alpha \rceil$ and $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[1:t_0]} \sim \mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$ is a noise series, of which each entry is *i.i.d.* sampled from Gaussian distribution $\mathcal{N}(0,\sigma^2)$. Adding Gaussian noise is to make the imputation model robust to the random noise and avoid overfitting, as prior works (Foster et al., 1992; Passalis et al., 2021; Hwang et al., 1998) show the presence of random noise in time series data.

4.4 Comparison to Randomized Smoothing Defenses

Randomized smoothing (Cohen et al., 2019) is a well-know model-agnostic method in the field of certified defenses, which has been applied to defend various types of attack and achieves superior certified robustness in their respective fields. We extend two randomized smoothing ℓ_0-norm defenses, Derandomized Smoothing (Levine & Feizi, 2020a) and Randomized Ablation (Levine & Feizi, 2020b) as the baselines.

[2] We notice that a recent work (Yoon et al., 2022) derives robustness certificate for probabilistic forecasters, but our definitions of robustness are different. (Yoon et al., 2022) is to bound the sensitivity to the perturbation, while our robustness objective is stricter, aiming to guarantee that the forecast is invariant to the perturbation.

Table 1: (DistalPhalanxTW) Comparison among three defenses on a TSC dataset.

Defense	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	8 %	9 %	10 %
MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	**67.3%**	**66.3%**	**67.3%**	**67.3%**	**66.3%**	**64.4%**	**66.3%**	**64.4%**	**64.4%**	**63.4%**
DS ($k = 10\%$)	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%	28.1%
RA ($k = 10\%$)	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	**62.4%**	**65.3%**	**65.3%**	**64.4%**	**64.4%**	**62.4%**	**63.4%**	**65.3%**	**63.4%**	**64.4%**
DS ($k = 15\%$)	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%	30.2%
RA ($k = 15\%$)	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%

Derandomized smoothing for time-series models. In the time-series version of DS, given a time series $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$ and the base classifier $f(\cdot)$, DS (denoted by f_{DS}) classifies as follows[3]:

$$f_{\text{DS}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) = \underset{y \in \mathcal{Y}}{\arg\max} \left[\sum_{\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \in \text{Sub}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)} \mathbb{I}\{f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}) = y\} \right] \tag{8}$$

where $\text{Sub}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)$ consists of the subsequences $\mathbf{x}_{1:k}, \mathbf{x}_{k+1:2k}, \mathbf{x}_{2k+1:3k}, \ldots, \mathbf{x}_{t_0-k+1,t_0}$. We first let the base classifier make predictions on these subsequences, and then $f_{\text{DS}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$ outputs the majority label. The prediction is robust if

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \in \text{Sub}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)} \mathbb{I}\{f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}) = \hat{y}\} - \max_{y \neq \hat{y}} \sum_{\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \in \text{Sub}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)} \mathbb{I}\{f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}) = y\} > 2(k + L_{\text{adv}} - 1) \tag{9}$$

Randomized ablation for time-series models. RA (denoted by $f_{\text{RA}}(\cdot)$) classifies as follows:

$$f_{\text{RA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) = \underset{y \in \mathcal{Y}}{\arg\max} \left[\Pr_{\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \sim \text{Sample}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)} [f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}) = y] \right] \tag{10}$$

where $\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \sim \text{RA}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)$ is to randomly sample k time points without replacement to construct the subseries $\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}$, and ablate all other points. $f_{\text{RA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$ returns the label that $f(\cdot)$ is most likely to classify $\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}$ as. $\hat{y} = f_{\text{RA}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})$ is robust if

$$\Pr_{\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}} \sim \text{Sample}(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}, k)} [f(\mathbf{x}_{\text{sub}}) = \hat{y}] > \frac{3}{2} - \frac{\binom{t_0 - L_{\text{adv}}}{k}}{\binom{t_0}{k}} \tag{11}$$

Comparison to DS and RA. The base classifier of DS and RA are making predictions on subseries, instead of normal series, implying that the pretrained model would perform poorly on these two defenses. Therefore, to apply these two defenses, we need to train the base classifiers from scratch on the subseries. In stark contrast, MIA is a plug-and-play framework that can be applied to TSF/TSC pretrained models. The major cost of MIA is to train the imputation model. Remarkably, MIA imputation model can be trained in an unsupervised manner, saving us from labeling the data. Furthermore, our experimental results consistently demonstrate that MIA outperforms DS and RA on the certified accuracy, as further discussed in Section 5.

5 Experiments

Experimental setup. We evaluate MIA on both TSC and TSF datasets. TSF includes Exchange Rate, Traffic and UCI Electricity (Alexandrov et al., 2019), and TSC datasets include DistalPhalanxTW, MiddlePhalanxTW ProximalPhalanx (Ismail Fawaz et al., 2019a). We use MLP-Mixer (Tolstikhin et al., 2021), MLP and LSTM (Hochreiter & Schmidhuber, 1997) as the pretrained model. We emphasize that, our experiments are conducted on the clean trainsets, following the common setting in the field of certified adversarial defenses (Yoon et al., 2022; Li et al., 2020; Cohen et al., 2019; Chiang et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2019). MLP-Mixer is set as the default pretrained model/base model for MIA, DS and RA. We use $\Delta = 1.5$ unless otherwise specified. All our experiments are conducted on CPU (16 Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5222 CPU @ 3.80GHz) and GPU (one NVIDIA RTX 2080 Ti). More details about our experimental setups are omitted to Appendix.

Evaluation metrics. For TSC, we evaluate the defense by the *certified accuracy* (CA) to the temporally-localized perturbation of L_{adv}, defined by the fraction of the test samples that are correctly classified and certifiably robust to the perturbation. For TSC, we evaluate the defense by three metrics:

[3] $\mathbb{I}\{\}$ is the indicator function.

Table 2: (Exchange) Comparison among three certified defenses on TSF dataset.

Metric	Defense	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	8 %	9 %	10 %
FR (%)	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	**82.2**	**82.2**	**83.2**	**82.2**	**82.2**	**81.2**	**81.2**	**81.2**	**80.2**	**79.2**
	DS ($k = 10\%$)	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
	RA ($k = 10\%$)	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	**64.4**	**71.3**	**69.3**	**69.3**	**71.3**	**68.3**	**69.3**	**71.3**	**62.4**	**65.3**
	DS ($k = 15\%$)	20.8	20.8	20.8	14.9	14.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	10.9
	RA ($k = 15\%$)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
MSE	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	**0.143**	**0.141**	**0.145**	**0.141**	**0.141**	**0.139**	**0.137**	**0.137**	**0.135**	**0.134**
	DS ($k = 10\%$)	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192	0.192
	RA ($k = 10\%$)	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202	0.202
	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	**0.126**	**0.134**	**0.130**	0.132	0.137	0.132	0.129	0.130	0.123	0.125
	DS ($k = 15\%$)	0.144	0.144	0.144	**0.065**	**0.065**	**0.069**	**0.069**	**0.069**	**0.069**	**0.060**
	RA ($k = 15\%$)	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248

Table 3: Comparison of the inference time (millisecond) of three defenses on TSC datasets.

Defense \ Model	FCN			MLP-Mixer			MLP			ResNet-18		
	2%	5%	10%	2%	5%	10%	2%	5%	10%	2%	5%	10%
MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.8	3.8	5.3
DS ($k = 10\%$)	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
RA ($k = 10\%$)	25.2	25.2	25.2	259.7	259.7	259.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	130.3	130.3	130.3
MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
DS ($k = 15\%$)	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
RA ($k = 15\%$)	25.3	25.3	25.3	260.6	260.6	260.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	130.4	130.4	130.4

forecasting rate (FR), *mean square error* (MSE) and *mean absolute error* (MAE)[4]. FR is the fraction of the time points on which MIA outputs the forecast instead of **Abstain**. MSE/MAE measures the mean square error/mean absolute error between forecasts (**Abstain** are excluded) and groundtruth.[5]

5.1 Comparison to Peer Methods

Comparison on TSC. Table 1 reports the certified accuracy of three methods in defending temporally-localized perturbations. The pretrained/base model architectures of three defenses are all MLP-Mixer. An interesting observation is that the certified accuracy of DS and RA keeps constant to different L_{adv}. The reason is that, the probability score of DS/RA models often concentrates on a single class, causing most classifications (including both (correct and wrong classifications) of DS and RA are of high robustness. The results show that the certified accuracy of MIA is more than twice of DR and RA across different L_{adv}. The fundamental reason is that the pretrained model of MIA classifies the masked series, while the base model in RS/DS classifies the subseries. MIA can offer a higher certified accuracy with more information, as the masked series contains much more information ($t_0 - L_{\text{mask}}$ unmasked time points) than the subseries (k sampled time points).

Comparison on TSF. Table 2 reports FR and MSE of three defenses on Exchange, where the model predicts the next 30 values. Here we utilize discretization technique to make the TSF task feasible to DS and RA. The table shows that MIA offers a significantly higher FR than DS and RA, implying that MIA return the forecasting results much more frequently than other two defenses. The reason for the superior FR is same as TSC. We also observe that DS ($k = 15\%$) achieves a lower MSE than MIA at $L_{\text{adv}} \geq 4\%$, which partially owing to its low FR. Since a low FR implies that the aggregation step of MIA filters a large portion of distrustful forecasts, reducing the difficulty of achieving lower MSE for the remained forecasts. Based on the results, MIA is better than other two defenses when we jointly consider FR and MSE.

Comparison on inference time. Table 3 compares the inference time of three defenses, which is averaged among three TSC datasets. We observe that the inference time of MIA is larger than DS, but significantly smaller than RA. Specifically, MIA's larger inference time than DS is owing to the cost in running the imputation model. RA's large inference time is for the confidence interval estimation[6]. We also observe that the inference time of MIA increases with L_{adv}, and decreases

[4]We omit the evaluation of MAE to Appendix.

[5]In our experiments, $L_{\text{mask}} = c\%$ or $L_{\text{adv}} = c\%$ or $k = c\%$ refer to $c\% \cdot t_0$.

[6]Following the official implementation of RA (Levine & Feizi, 2020b), we take $100,000$ samples for the confidence interval estimation.

Table 4: (Traffic) The performance of MIA on different pretrained models. (c_1 $c_2\%$) reports (MSE, FR%) of MIA. **Baseline** is MSE of the pretrained model without MIA. The lowest MSE and the highest FR for each pretrained model is shown in bold-face.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.224	2%	**0.065** 72.3%			**0.072** 77.2%			0.144 89.1%		
		5%	0.067 75.2%	**0.068** 73.3%		0.079 **80.2%**	**0.075** 78.2%		**0.141** 90.1%	0.143 89.1%	
		10%	0.068 **77.2%**	0.069 **76.2%**	**0.066** **69.3%**	0.079 **80.2%**	0.079 **80.2%**	**0.075** **76.2%**	0.143 **91.1%**	**0.141** **90.1%**	**0.139** **88.1%**
GRU	0.243	2%	**0.067** 66.3%			**0.070** 73.3%			**0.143** 89.1%		
		5%	0.072 72.3%	**0.070** 68.3%		0.075 76.2%	**0.073** 74.3%		0.145 **91.1%**	**0.141** 88.1%	
		10%	0.070 **74.3%**	0.071 **72.3%**	**0.069** **63.4%**	0.074 **77.2%**	0.074 **77.2%**	**0.066** **70.3%**	0.145 **91.1%**	0.143 **90.1%**	**0.137** **86.1%**
LSTM	0.229	2%	**0.068** **66.3%**			**0.071** 76.2%			0.152 **91.1%**		
		5%	0.069 **66.3%**	**0.070** 65.3%		0.073 **77.2%**	**0.071** 76.2%		**0.149** 89.1%	**0.147** 88.1%	
		10%	0.070 65.3%	0.071 **66.3%**	**0.066** **61.4%**	0.073 **77.2%**	0.073 **77.2%**	**0.064** **72.3%**	0.150 89.1%	0.153 **90.1%**	**0.149** **87.1%**
MLP	0.222	2%	**0.064** 67.3%			**0.064** **72.3%**			0.148 90.1%		
		5%	0.067 **71.3%**	**0.064** 68.3%		**0.064** **72.3%**	**0.064** **72.3%**		0.148 **92.1%**	0.148 90.1%	
		10%	0.067 70.3%	0.067 **70.3%**	**0.063** **66.3%**	**0.064** **72.3%**	**0.064** **72.3%**	**0.063** **70.3%**	**0.146** 91.1%	**0.146** **91.1%**	**0.144** **89.1%**
ResNet18	0.248	2%	**0.074** 64.4%			0.087 75.2%			**0.149** 88.1%		
		5%	0.077 **68.3%**	**0.077** 65.3%		0.088 **79.2%**	0.089 **76.2%**		0.150 **89.1%**	**0.146** **87.1%**	
		10%	0.077 67.3%	0.078 **67.3%**	**0.076** **60.4%**	**0.086** 76.2%	**0.086** **76.2%**	**0.083** **73.3%**	0.150 88.1%	0.149 86.1%	**0.145** **83.2%**

Table 5: (Electricity) (c_1 $c_2\%$) report (MSE FR%) of MIA on different pretrained models.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.388	2%	**0.093** 66.3%			0.094 64.4%			0.136 77.2%		
		5%	0.095 **69.3%**	**0.093** **68.3%**		0.096 **67.3%**	0.094 **66.3%**		0.134 **78.2%**	0.134 **78.2%**	
		10%	0.095 67.3%	0.095 67.3%	**0.089** **55.4%**	**0.091** 64.4%	**0.091** 64.4%	**0.089** **59.4%**	**0.134** 77.2%	**0.134** 77.2%	**0.116** **66.3%**
GRU	0.420	2%	**0.099** 62.4%			0.086 60.4%			**0.135** 68.3%		
		5%	0.100 64.4%	0.101 **63.4%**		0.087 **62.4%**	**0.087** **62.4%**		0.139 **69.3%**	**0.139** **69.3%**	
		10%	0.102 **65.3%**	**0.099** 62.4%	**0.103** **49.5%**	**0.085** 61.4%	0.087 61.4%	**0.086** **53.5%**	0.139 **69.3%**	**0.139** **69.3%**	**0.120** **64.4%**
LSTM	0.438	2%	0.100 64.4%			**0.082** 52.5%			0.142 70.3%		
		5%	**0.100** **66.3%**	0.101 **65.3%**		0.092 55.4%	**0.092** **55.4%**		**0.140** **71.3%**	**0.142** **70.3%**	
		10%	**0.100** **66.3%**	**0.100** 64.4%	**0.110** **51.5%**	0.091 **56.4%**	**0.092** **55.4%**	**0.094** **48.5%**	**0.140** **71.3%**	0.142 **70.3%**	**0.119** **59.4%**
MLP	0.402	2%	0.106 73.3%			**0.082** 61.4%			0.136 74.3%		
		5%	0.108 **77.2%**	0.105 **75.2%**		0.087 **65.3%**	**0.085** **63.4%**		**0.131** **77.2%**	0.132 **76.2%**	
		10%	**0.105** 75.2%	**0.105** **75.2%**	**0.098** **60.4%**	0.087 61.4%	0.087 61.4%	**0.084** **55.4%**	**0.131** **77.2%**	**0.126** **76.2%**	**0.108** **66.3%**
ResNet18	0.554	2%	0.093 51.5%			0.080 59.4%			**0.136** 66.3%		
		5%	**0.089** 51.5%	**0.089** 50.5%		0.080 **60.4%**	**0.080** **60.4%**		0.140 **68.3%**	0.140 **68.3%**	
		10%	0.094 **52.5%**	0.093 **51.5%**	**0.092** **43.6%**	**0.079** 56.4%	0.081 58.4%	**0.076** **54.5%**	0.141 67.3%	**0.136** 66.3%	**0.121** **61.4%**

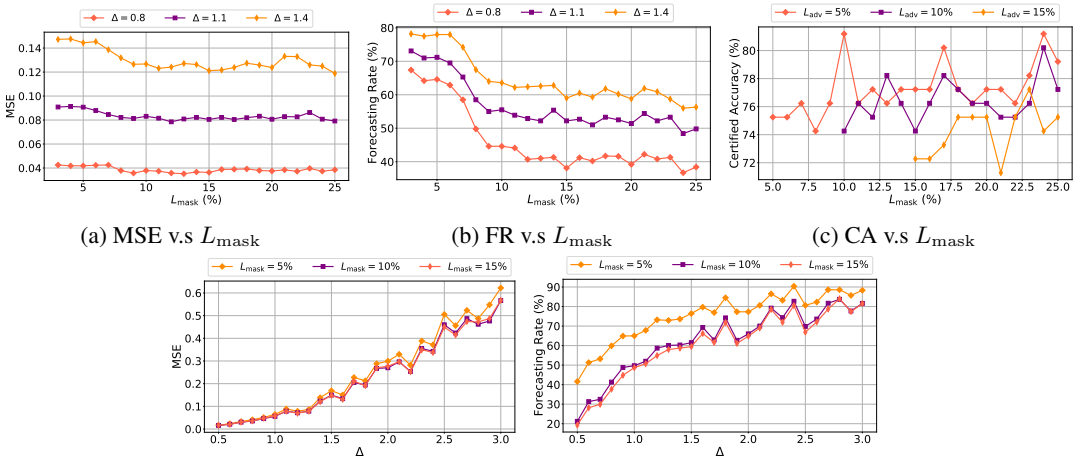
Table 6: Comparison of different training algorithms on 3 TSC datasets.

Model	Training	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW 5%	DistalPhalanxTW 10%	DistalPhalanxTW 15%	MiddlePhalanxTW 5%	MiddlePhalanxTW 10%	MiddlePhalanxTW 15%	ProximalPhalanxTW 5%	ProximalPhalanxTW 10%	ProximalPhalanxTW 15%
MLP-Mixer	Random	5%	62.4%			52.5%			65.3%		
		10%	61.4%	58.4%		53.5%	50.5%		73.3%	71.3%	
		15%	59.4%	59.4%	58.4%	59.4%	54.5%	49.5%	68.3%	67.3%	61.4%
	Masked	5%	**65.3%**			**64.4%**			**72.3%**		
		10%	**66.3%**	**63.4%**		**67.3%**	**60.4%**		**76.2%**	**74.3%**	
		15%	**64.4%**	**64.4%**	**60.4%**	**66.3%**	**62.4%**	**59.4%**	**76.2%**	**75.2%**	**74.3%**
FCN	Random	5%	63.4%			53.5%			68.3%		
		10%	66.3%	63.4%		52.5%	52.5%		70.3%	67.3%	
		15%	66.3%	65.3%	65.3%	57.4%	57.4%	56.4%	66.3%	66.3%	65.3%
	Masked	5%	**70.3%**			**64.4%**			**75.2%**		
		10%	**70.3%**	**69.3%**		**66.3%**	**65.3%**		**73.3%**	**71.3%**	
		15%	**70.3%**	**67.3%**	**66.3%**	**65.3%**	**63.4%**	**63.4%**	**75.2%**	**73.3%**	**73.3%**
MLP	Random	5%	62.4%			65.3%			72.3%		
		10%	62.4%	60.4%		59.4%	54.5%		76.2%	73.3%	
		15%	63.4%	61.4%	61.4%	61.4%	55.4%	55.4%	71.3%	71.3%	68.3%
	Masked	5%	**64.4%**			**69.3%**			**79.2%**		
		10%	**65.3%**	**64.4%**		**70.3%**	**67.3%**		**79.2%**	**78.2%**	
		15%	**66.3%**	**63.4%**	**63.4%**	**69.3%**	**66.3%**	**66.3%**	**78.2%**	**78.2%**	**77.2%**
ResNet-18	Random	5%	61.4%			57.4%			65.3%		
		10%	59.4%	57.4%		57.4%	56.4%		74.3%	67.3%	
		15%	58.4%	56.4%	55.4%	58.4%	58.4%	58.4%	74.3%	73.3%	66.3%
	Masked	5%	**65.3%**			**67.3%**			**78.2%**		
		10%	**66.3%**	**64.4%**		**63.4%**	**63.4%**		**78.2%**	**76.2%**	
		15%	**64.4%**	**61.4%**	**59.4%**	**65.3%**	**62.4%**	**62.4%**	**78.2%**	**78.2%**	**78.2%**

with L_{mask}, because the number of masked series is $\lceil (\lceil t_0 - L_{mask}) / (L_{\text{mask}} - L_{\text{adv}} + 1) \rceil + 1$. We omit the inference time analysis on TSF datasets to Appendix.

5.2 Analysis of MIA on Different Pretrained Models

Table 4 and Table 5 report the performance of MIA on different pretrained models, where the model forecasts the next 24 points. We observe that MIA ($\Delta = 1.0, 1.5$) consistently lowers MSE as compared to that of the original pretrained models, suggesting MIA could also be an effective plugin for performance improvement. Specifically, MIA improves the forecasting performance in the way of filtering these distrustful forecasts, sacrificing the availability (the decrease of FR) for lower MSE as well as certified robustness, which is a common trade-off in the field of certified defenses (Cohen et al., 2019; Levine & Feizi, 2020a;b; Liu et al., 2021; Han et al., 2021). We can control the trade-off between MSE and FR by Δ, as the decrease of Δ can reduce MSE at the cost of FR.



(a) MSE v.s L_{mask} (b) FR v.s L_{mask} (c) CA v.s L_{mask}

(d) MSE v.s Δ (e) FR v.s Δ

Figure 2: **Top**: impact of L_{mask} on TSC dataset ProximalPhalanxTW. **Bottom**: impact of Δ on TSF dataset Traffic ($L_{\text{adv}} = 3\%$).

Table 7: Comparison of four imputation models. The best results are shown in bold-face.

Model	L_{mask}	Electricity 2%	Electricity 5%	Electricity 10%	Exchange 2%	Exchange 5%	Exchange 10%	Traffic 2%	Traffic 5%	Traffic 10%
MLP-Mixer	2%	0.136 **77.2%**			0.158 **87.1%**			0.144 **89.1%**		
	5%	0.134 **78.2%**	0.134 **78.2%**		0.144 **83.2%**	0.138 **81.2%**		0.141 **90.1%**	0.143 **89.1%**	
	10%	0.134 **77.2%**	0.134 **77.2%**	0.116 **66.3%**	0.141 **82.2%**	0.141 **82.2%**	0.134 **79.2%**	0.143 **91.1%**	0.141 **90.1%**	0.139 **88.1%**
BRITS	2%	0.118 65.3%			0.118 40.6%			0.142 87.1%		
	5%	0.110 71.3%	0.099 59.4%		0.118 49.5%	0.098 15.8%		0.136 84.2%	0.130 75.2%	
	10%	0.099 61.4%	0.100 60.4%	0.094 45.5%	0.207 10.9%	0.277 1.0%	0.000 0.0%	0.128 79.2%	0.129 77.2%	0.123 73.3%
SAITS	2%	0.101 58.4%			**0.095** 25.7%			**0.120** 67.3%		
	5%	**0.091** 53.5%	**0.090** 52.5%		0.137 43.6%	0.101 27.7%		0.128 73.3%	**0.121** 68.3%	
	10%	0.104 56.4%	0.103 54.5%	0.094 44.6%	0.070 7.9%	0.048 6.9%	**0.001** 4.0%	0.125 67.3%	0.132 69.3%	0.124 59.4%
Transformer	2%	**0.085** 52.5%			0.145 23.8%			0.130 68.3%		
	5%	0.110 52.5%	0.113 42.6%		**0.072** 6.9%	**0.001** 2.0%		**0.127** 74.3%	0.123 65.3%	
	10%	**0.096** 60.4%	**0.093** 58.4%	**0.093** 34.7%	**0.029** 8.9%	**0.036** 7.9%	0.001 5.0%	**0.124** 75.2%	**0.127** 74.3%	**0.123** 61.4%

5.3 Analysis on Imputation Model of MIA and Ablation Study

Impact of training algorithm. Table 6 compares our masked training to random training, which trains the imputation model on the randomly masked series. Through extensive comparisons on different imputation model architectures and datasets, we convince that masked training consistently outperforms random training for MIA by a non-trivial gap. The gap becomes even larger at larger L_{adv}. The results suggest that masked training is suitable for MIA imputation model.

Impact of architecture of imputation models. Table 7 reports the performances of different imputation model architectures on MIA. Our results show that MLP-Mixer can offer higher FR and lower MSE simultaneously, suggesting MLP-Mixer is intrinsically more robust than other models.

Impact of L_{mask}. Fig. 2a, 2b show: 1) MSE roughly keeps constant w.r.t. L_{mask}, because the discretization technique can diminish the difference between the forecasts that are close to each other. 2) FR decreases with the increase of L_{mask}, because our imputation quality decreases with L_{mask}, making it harder to reach agreement unanimously. Fig. 2c show that the impact of L_{mask} on CA is not significant. Although the increase of L_{mask} reduces our imputation quality, it reduces the number of masked series simultaneously.

Impact of Δ. Fig. 2d, 2e report the impact of Δ. As Δ increases, we observe that MSE and FR increase, validating our statement about Δ in Section 4.1.

6 Conclusion

In this paper, we propose the first framework for time-series models to certifiably defend against ℓ_0-norm perturbations. Notably, MIA is a plug-and-play defense, which can be easily applied to any TSF/TSC pretrained model. The only requirement of deploying MIA is to train an imputation model, which has been extensively explored in this work. Moreover, our extensive experiments validate the effectiveness of MIA. We expect our work can inspire more studies on the ℓ_0-norm robustness for time-series models. Interesting future works include applying MIA to probabilistic models.

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A Proof for Proposition 1

Proposition 2 (Robustness Certificate of MIA)**.** The forecast/label (not **Abstain**) returned by Algorithm 1 cannot be changed by any temporally-localized perturbation whose ℓ_0 norm is no larger than L_{adv} (see proof in Appendix).

Proof. Here we prove the robustness certificate for MIA (TSC). The proof for MIA (TSF) is analogous to this proof. Assume that the adversary has changed the classification result of MIA from y_1 to y_2 via the temporally-localized perturbation δ (ℓ_0 norm is L_{adv}). For notational simplicity we denote $\mathrm{M}_{[1+k\alpha:\min(L_{mask}+k\alpha,t_0)]}$ by $\mathrm{M}^{(k)}$. Then, we have:

$$f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathrm{M}^{(0)}) = f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathrm{M}^{(1)}) = \ldots = f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} \odot \mathrm{M}^{(k)}) = y_1 \tag{12}$$

$$f((\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \delta) \odot \mathrm{M}^{(0)}) = f((\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \delta) \odot \mathrm{M}^{(1)}) = \ldots = f((\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \delta) \odot \mathrm{M}^{(k)}) = y_2 \tag{13}$$

Without loss of generality, suppose the temporally-localized perturbation is located at $[t_{\text{adv}} + 1 : \min(t_{\text{adv}} + L_{\text{adv}}, t_0)]$ ($t_{adv} = 0, \ldots, t_0 - 1$), we prove that *there exists a mask* $M^{(\hat{m})}, \hat{m} = \lfloor \frac{t_{\text{adv}}}{\alpha} \rfloor$ *that can completely occlude it*. Specifically, we compare the starting/end point of the mask $\mathrm{M}^{(\hat{m})}$ and the perturbation δ. For the starting point, we have:

$$\underbrace{(\alpha \lfloor \frac{t_{\text{adv}}}{\alpha} \rfloor + 1)}_{\text{Mask}} - \underbrace{(t_{\text{adv}} + 1)}_{\text{Perturbation}} \leq 0 \tag{14}$$

In terms of the end points, we have:

$$\underbrace{(\alpha \lfloor \frac{t_{\text{adv}}}{\alpha} \rfloor + 1 + L_{\text{mask}})}_{\text{Mask}} - \underbrace{(t_{\text{adv}} + L_{\text{adv}})}_{\text{Perturbation}} \tag{15}$$

$$= \alpha \lfloor \frac{t_{\text{adv}}}{\alpha} \rfloor + (L_{\text{mask}} - L_{\text{adv}} + 1) - t_{\text{adv}} \tag{16}$$

$$= \alpha (\lfloor \frac{t_{\text{adv}}}{\alpha} \rfloor + 1) - t_{\text{adv}} \geq 0 \tag{17}$$

As $\mathrm{M}^{(\hat{m})}$ occludes δ, thus $(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) \odot \mathrm{M}^{(\hat{m})} = (\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \delta) \odot \mathrm{M}^{(\hat{m})} \Rightarrow y_1 = y_2$. Our proof is completed.

B Empirical Evaluation on Risk of Temporally-Localized Perturbations

To support our statement about the risk of temporally-localized perturbations, we specifically propose an algorithm for generating the temporally-localized perturbations. We then evaluate the attack performance visually.

B.1 Restate Definition of temporally-localized Perturbation

Definition 2 (Temporally-localized perturbation)**.** Temporally-localized perturbation is to *perturb consecutive time points of* $\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}$ *w.r.t.* ℓ_0*-norm constraint*. The perturbed series is:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]} \quad \text{subject to} \quad \|\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]}\|_0 \leq L_{\text{adv}} \\ =&\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + [0, \ldots, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ldots, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}, 0, \ldots, 0] \\ =&[x_1, \ldots, \underbrace{x_{t_{\text{adv}}+1} + \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ \ldots, \ x_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}} + \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}}_{\text{Perturbed subsequence}}, \ \ldots, x_{t_0}] \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

where $t_{\text{adv}}+1$ and L_{adv} are the starting point and the ℓ_0-norm of the temporally-localized perturbation $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{[t_{\text{adv}}+1:t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]}$.

B.2 Algorithm of Generating Temporally-Localized Perturbations.

The objective of our algorithm is to maximize MSE between the original forecasts and the perturbed forecasts, with respect to the ℓ_0-norm constraint. Specifically, given the forecasting model $f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0}) \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_{t_0+1,t_0+\tau}$, our objective can be formulated as follows:

$$\arg\max_{\boldsymbol{\delta}} |f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \boldsymbol{\delta}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})|_2^2 \tag{19}$$

Table 8: (Traffic) Evaluate MSE between the clean forecasts and the perturbed forecasts. The temporally-localized perturbations is generated subject to different ℓ_0-norm constraints ($L_{\text{adv}} = 2\%, 5\%, 10\%$) and ℓ_2-norm constraints ($1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5$).

Model	L_{adv}	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
MLP	2%	1.614	1.675	1.731	1.547	1.482	1.469
	5%	1.437	1.375	1.295	1.288	1.472	1.590
	10%	1.318	1.204	1.137	1.418	1.686	1.865
MLP-Mixer	2%	0.156	0.156	0.188	0.283	0.400	0.425
	5%	0.154	0.502	0.322	0.148	0.148	0.148
	10%	0.071	0.321	0.282	0.201	0.220	0.150
LSTM	2%	0.059	0.132	0.152	0.422	0.212	0.176
	5%	0.323	0.503	0.646	0.630	0.852	0.929
	10%	0.166	0.290	0.652	0.803	1.301	1.753

where δ corresponds to the perturbation defined in Eq.(18). Actually, the problem of computing the temporally-localized perturbation can be decomposed into two sub-problems: **P1**) Search for the period $[t_{\text{adv}}+1, t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]$ to perturb. **P2**) Fix the period $[t_{\text{adv}}+1, t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}]$, compute the value of the perturbation $\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ldots, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}$. Here solving **P2** is not hard. If we have determined $\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1}, \ldots, \delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}$, we can maximize the following loss to compute the perturbation values via projected gradient descent (PGD).

$$\max_{\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1},\ldots,\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}} |f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \boldsymbol{\delta}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})|_2^2 \tag{20}$$

Then the main challenge is to determined which period to perturb. Here we solve **P1** by enumerating all the possible perturbing positions $[t_{\text{adv}} + 1 : t_{\text{adv}} + L_{\text{adv}}],\ t_{\text{adv}} = 0, \ldots, t_0 - L_{\text{adv}}$ and compute the corresponding attacks. Finally, we return the one with the largest MSE loss among $t_0 - L_{\text{adv}} + 1$ perturbations. However, in practice we found that computing the values of perturbation (**P2**) w.r.t. to the fixed period is hard to converge, as the ℓ_2 norm of the temporally-localized perturbation will approach ∞. We believe that a perturbation attack with ∞ ℓ_2 norm is meaningless in practice. In the sake of practicality, we additionally consider ℓ_2 norm for the temporally-localized perturbations besides ℓ_0-norm constraint for the sub-problem **P2** , as follows:

$$\max_{\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+1},\ldots,\delta_{t_{\text{adv}}+L_{\text{adv}}}} |f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0} + \boldsymbol{\delta}) - f(\mathbf{x}_{1:t_0})|_2^2 \text{subject to} \|\boldsymbol{\delta}\|_2^2 \leq \epsilon \tag{21}$$

where ϵ is the preset upper bound of the perturbation ℓ_2 norm.

B.3 Empirical Evaluation of Temporally-localized Perturbations.

B.4 Quantify the risk of temporally-localized perturbations.

Table 8 quantifies the risk of temporally-localized perturbations via computing MSE between the clean forecasts and the perturbed forecasts w.r.t. the ℓ_0-norm (L_{adv}) and the ℓ_2-norm (ϵ) constraints. We observe that MLP-Mixer model provides the highest empirical robustness among three models, which partially explains why MLP-Mixer outperforms other models on MIA. In particular, we further compare MLP to MLP+MIA ($\delta = 1.5$) in Table 4 of the main paper. Specifically, MSE of MLP under temporally-localized perturbations ($\epsilon = 3.0$) is $5\% : 1.472,\ 10\% : 0.1.686$ while MLP+MIA is $5\% : 0.146,\ 10\% : 0.144$. MIA reduces the MSE to roughly one tenth of the original, which indicates that MIA can effectively prevent our forecasting results from being influenced by the temporally-localized perturbations.

B.5 Compare Attacking Performance of ℓ_0 Attack to ℓ_2 Attack

We compare the ℓ_0 attack and ℓ_2 attack under under norm constraints β (attack rate) on time series forecasting task. Results are shown in Table 30, 31 and 32. The values in tables are calculated as $\frac{\text{MSE}_{\ell_0} - \text{MSE}_{\ell_2}}{\text{MSE}_{\ell_2}} \times 100\%$.

Table 9: Dataset information for TSF and TSC.

Dataset	Context length	Forecasting length	Number of classes
Electricity	96	24	N/A
Exchange	120	30	N/A
Traffic	96	24	N/A
DistalPhalanxTW	80	N/A	6
MiddlePhalanxTW	80	N/A	6
ProximalPhalanxTW	80	N/A	6

B.6 Visualize the risk of temporally-localized perturbations.

Fig. 3 illustratively shows the effect of temporally-localized perturbations on our forecasting results. We observe that temporally-localized perturbations of $L_{\text{atk}} = 10\%$ can significantly change our forecasts.

C Experimental Setups

C.1 Dataset Information

Table 9 shows the details of each dataset, including context length, forecasting length (for TSF datasets) and number of classes.

Traffic Hourly occupancy rate, between 0 and 1, of 963 San Francisco car lanes (Salinas et al., 2019).

Electricity Hourly time series of the electricity consumption of 370 customers (Salinas et al., 2019).

Exchange Daily exchange rate between 8 currencies (Salinas et al., 2019).

DistalPhalanxTW, MiddlePhalanxTW, ProximalPhalanxTw [7] This series of 11 classification problems were created as part of Luke Davis's PhD titled "Predictive Modelling of Bone Ageing". They are designed to test the efficacy of hand and bone outline detection and whether these outlines could be helpful in bone age prediction. Note that these problems are aligned by subject, and hence can be treated as a multi-dimensional TSC problem. The final three bone classification problems, DistalPhalanxTW, MiddlePhalanxTW and ProximalPhalanxTW, involve predicting the Tanner-Whitehouse score (as labelled by a human expert) from the outline.

Data Pre-Processing We pre-process the input series with *scipy.signal.savgol_filter* with window length 15 and polyorder 5 on both training and testing datasets. Besides, we normalize each input series with its mean value and standard deviation. Mean value and standard deviation will be 0 and 1 respectively for each normalized input series. We use the instance normalization method on both trainsets and testsets.

D Introduction to Pretrained Models

Model architecture. We use the classical forecasting and classification models, MLP, MLP-Mixer (Tolstikhin et al., 2021), GRU (Cho et al., 2014), LSTM (Hochreiter & Schmidhuber, 1997), FCN (Ismail Fawaz et al., 2019b) and ResNet-18 (He et al., 2016) as the pretrained models. We show the architecture of these models in Table 10, 11, 12, 13.

Training. we uniformly adapt Adam optimizer (Kingma & Ba, 2014) with $lr = 0.0001, \beta = (0.9, 0.999), \epsilon = 10^{-8}, \text{weight_decay} = 0, \text{epochs} = 20$ for all the pretrained models.

[7] https://timeseriesclassification.com/description.php

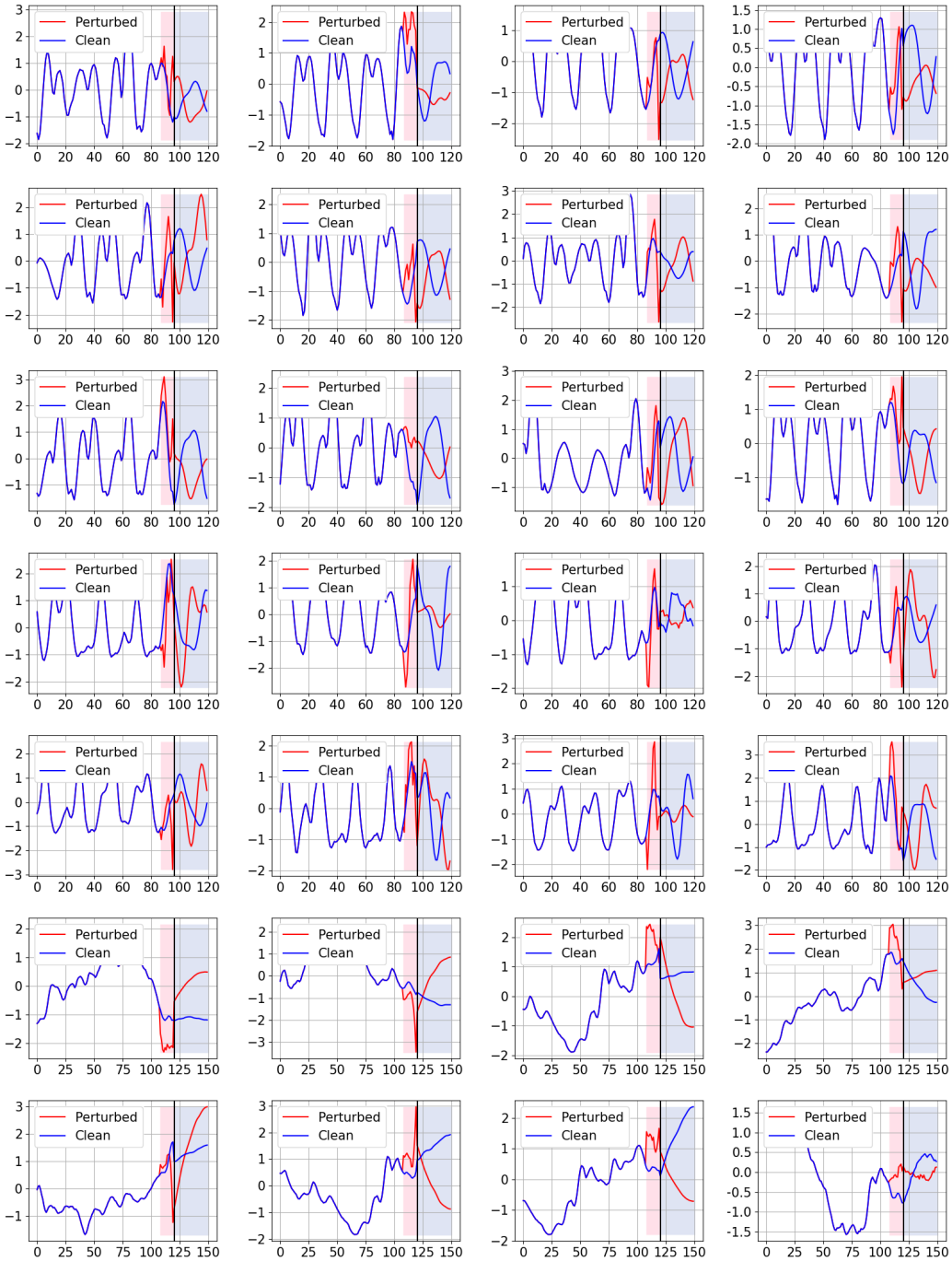

Figure 3: The effect of temporally-localized perturbations ($L_{\text{atk}} = 10\%$ and $\epsilon = 3.0$) on different datasets. Clean and Perturbed refer to the normal input series and the temporally-localized perturbations respectively. **Row 1, 2, 3**: Traffic. **Row 4, 5**: Electricity. **Row 6, 7**: Exchange rate. The red background denotes the position of the location of the perturbation. The blue background denotes the output series.

Table 10: MLP structure

Input dim	Output dim	Activation
Length of sequence	96	LeakyReLU($\alpha = 0.2$)
96	96	LeakyReLU($\alpha = 0.2$)
96	96	LeakyReLU($\alpha = 0.2$)
96	96	LeakyReLU($\alpha = 0.2$)
96	Length of sequence	LeakyReLU($\alpha = 0.2$)

Table 11: LSTM/GRU structure

Number of layers	Hidden dim
4	32

Table 12: The structure of MLP-Mixer Block, and we stack 4 MLP-Mixer blocks to construct MLP-Mixer for forecasting and imputation.

Type	Input dim	Output dim	Activation
LayerNorm	96	96	/
Linear	128	128	GELU Hendrycks & Gimpel (2016)
Linear	128	128	GELU
LayerNorm	96	96	/
Linear	Length of sequence	Length of sequence	GELU
Linear	Length of sequence	Length of sequence	GELU

Table 13: The structure of Fully Convolutional Network (FCN) for TSC.

Layer	Input channel	Output channel	Kernel size
Conv1d	1	96	3
BatchNorm1d	96	96	N/A
ReLU	96	96	N/A
Conv1d	96	96	3
BatchNorm1d	96	96	N/A
ReLU	96	96	N/A
Conv1d	96	96	3
BatchNorm1d	96	96	N/A
ReLU	96	96	N/A
Conv1d	96	96	3
BatchNorm1d	96	96	N/A
ReLU	96	96	N/A
GlobalPooling	96	96	N/A
Linear	96	6	N/A

Table 14: Comparison of imputation quality (MSE between the imputed series and the original series) of different imputation models on imputing the masked series of different mask length $L_{\text{mask}} = 5\%, 10\%, 15\%, 20\%$. Fixing L_{mask}, we first construct $t_0 - L_{\text{mask}} + 1$ masked series of L_{mask} and compute the average imputation MSE over imputing these $t_0 - L_{\text{mask}} + 1$ masked series. Bold indicates the best among four generators.

Generator	Traffic				Electricity				Exchange			
	5%	10%	15%	20%	5%	10%	15%	20%	5%	10%	15%	20%
MLP-Mixer	**0.0007**	**0.0082**	**0.0170**	**0.0240**	**0.0033**	**0.0320**	**0.0458**	**0.0631**	**0.0002**	**0.0028**	**0.0104**	**0.0212**
SAITS	0.0652	0.1110	0.1786	0.2476	0.0878	0.1654	0.2687	0.3586	0.0191	0.0410	0.0631	0.0824
Transformer	0.0642	0.1183	0.1854	0.2629	0.0821	0.1836	0.2404	0.3271	0.0210	0.0389	0.0595	0.0787
BRITS	0.0159	0.0419	0.0656	0.0927	0.0410	0.1192	0.1613	0.2109	0.0099	0.0252	0.0516	0.0705

E More Experimental Results

Comparison to peer methods on Mean Absolute Error (MAE). Table 15 compares MAE and FR of three defenses on Traffic. Analogous to the comparison (Table 2 in main paper) on MSE, MIA

Table 15: (Exchange) Comparison among three certified defenses on TSF dataset.

Metric	Defense	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	8 %	9 %	10 %
FR (%)	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	**82.2**	**82.2**	**83.2**	**82.2**	**82.2**	**81.2**	**81.2**	**81.2**	**80.2**	**79.2**
	DS ($k = 10\%$)	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8	24.8
	RA ($k = 10\%$)	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	**64.4**	**71.3**	**69.3**	**69.3**	**71.3**	**68.3**	**69.3**	**71.3**	**62.4**	**65.3**
	DS ($k = 15\%$)	20.8	20.8	20.8	14.9	14.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	10.9
	RA ($k = 15\%$)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
MAE	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$)	**0.332**	**0.330**	**0.334**	**0.330**	**0.330**	**0.327**	**0.326**	**0.326**	**0.323**	**0.320**
	DS ($k = 10\%$)	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408	0.408
	RA ($k = 10\%$)	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413
	MIA ($L_{\text{mask}} = 15\%$)	**0.307**	**0.320**	**0.313**	0.316	0.322	0.317	0.311	0.314	0.301	0.306
	DS ($k = 15\%$)	0.320	0.320	0.320	**0.215**	**0.215**	**0.222**	**0.222**	**0.222**	**0.222**	**0.204**
	RA ($k = 15\%$)	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446	0.446

Table 16: (Traffic) The performance of MIA on different pretrained models. (c_1 $c_2\%$) reports (MAE, FR%) of MIA. **Baseline** is MAE of the pretrained model without MIA. The lowest MAE and the highest FR for each pretrained model is shown in bold-face.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.265	2%	**0.227** 72.3%			**0.213** 77.2%			0.340 89.1%		
		5%	0.231 75.2%	0.233 73.3%		0.225 **80.2%**	**0.218** 78.2%		**0.336** 90.1%	0.340 89.1%	
		10%	0.233 **77.2%**	**0.233** **76.2%**	**0.227** **69.3%**	0.225 **80.2%**	0.225 **80.2%**	**0.216** **76.2%**	0.338 **91.1%**	**0.336** **90.1%**	**0.333** **88.1%**
GRU	0.283	2%	**0.234** 66.3%			**0.210** 73.3%			**0.339** 89.1%		
		5%	0.242 72.3%	0.239 68.3%		0.219 76.2%	**0.214** 74.3%		0.340 **91.1%**	**0.337** 88.1%	
		10%	0.237 **74.3%**	**0.239** **72.3%**	**0.236** **63.4%**	0.217 **77.2%**	0.217 **77.2%**	**0.203** **70.3%**	0.340 **91.1%**	0.338 **90.1%**	**0.329** **86.1%**
LSTM	0.274	2%	**0.235** **66.3%**			**0.212** 76.2%			0.350 **91.1%**		
		5%	0.237 **66.3%**	**0.237** 65.3%		0.215 **77.2%**	**0.213** 76.2%		**0.345** 89.1%	**0.343** 88.1%	
		10%	0.237 65.3%	0.239 **66.3%**	**0.231** **61.4%**	0.215 **77.2%**	0.215 **77.2%**	**0.201** **72.3%**	0.347 89.1%	0.349 **90.1%**	**0.344** **87.1%**
MLP	0.268	2%	**0.226** 67.3%			**0.201** **72.3%**			0.344 90.1%		
		5%	0.231 **71.3%**	**0.226** 68.3%		**0.201** **72.3%**	**0.201** **72.3%**		0.343 **92.1%**	0.344 90.1%	
		10%	0.230 70.3%	0.230 **70.3%**	**0.225** **66.3%**	**0.201** **72.3%**	**0.201** **72.3%**	**0.199** **70.3%**	**0.341** 91.1%	**0.341** **91.1%**	**0.338** **89.1%**
ResNet18	0.290	2%	**0.244** 64.4%			0.238 75.2%			**0.343** 88.1%		
		5%	0.249 **68.3%**	**0.249** 65.3%		0.239 **79.2%**	0.241 **76.2%**		0.345 **89.1%**	**0.340** **87.1%**	
		10%	0.249 67.3%	0.251 **67.3%**	**0.246** **60.4%**	**0.235** 76.2%	**0.235** **76.2%**	**0.231** **73.3%**	0.345 88.1%	0.343 86.1%	**0.337** **83.2%**

Table 17: (Electricity) (c_1 $c_2\%$) report (MAE FR%) of MIA on different pretrained models.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.430	2%	**0.260** 66.3%			0.262 64.4%			0.312 77.2%		
		5%	0.264 **69.3%**	**0.262** **68.3%**		0.266 **67.3%**	0.263 **66.3%**		0.308 **78.2%**	0.308 **78.2%**	
		10%	0.264 67.3%	0.264 67.3%	**0.257** **55.4%**	**0.259** 64.4%	**0.259** 64.4%	**0.255** **59.4%**	**0.308** 77.2%	**0.308** 77.2%	**0.287** **66.3%**
GRU	0.441	2%	**0.269** 62.4%			**0.247** 60.4%			**0.312** 68.3%		
		5%	0.273 64.4%	0.274 **63.4%**		0.250 **62.4%**	**0.250** **62.4%**		0.317 **69.3%**	**0.317** **69.3%**	
		10%	0.275 **65.3%**	**0.270** 62.4%	**0.282** **49.5%**	0.247 61.4%	0.251 61.4%	**0.250** **53.5%**	0.317 **69.3%**	**0.317** **69.3%**	**0.295** **64.4%**
LSTM	0.447	2%	**0.273** 64.4%			**0.243** 52.5%			0.319 70.3%		
		5%	0.273 **66.3%**	0.275 **65.3%**		0.257 55.4%	**0.257** **55.4%**		**0.316** **71.3%**	**0.319** **70.3%**	
		10%	0.273 **66.3%**	**0.272** 64.4%	**0.298** **51.5%**	0.257 **56.4%**	**0.257** **55.4%**	**0.262** **48.5%**	**0.316** **71.3%**	0.320 **70.3%**	**0.294** **59.4%**
MLP	0.421	2%	0.283 73.3%			**0.242** 61.4%			0.313 74.3%		
		5%	0.287 **77.2%**	0.283 **75.2%**		0.249 **65.3%**	**0.245** **63.4%**		**0.304** **77.2%**	0.306 **76.2%**	
		10%	**0.283** 75.2%	**0.283** **75.2%**	**0.273** **60.4%**	0.250 61.4%	0.250 61.4%	**0.246** **55.4%**	**0.304** **77.2%**	**0.299** **76.2%**	**0.280** **66.3%**
ResNet18	0.569	2%	0.256 51.5%			0.243 59.4%			**0.318** 66.3%		
		5%	**0.248** 51.5%	**0.248** 50.5%		0.242 **60.4%**	**0.242** **60.4%**		0.324 **68.3%**	0.324 **68.3%**	
		10%	0.257 **52.5%**	0.256 **51.5%**	**0.255** **43.6%**	**0.240** 56.4%	0.244 58.4%	**0.237** **54.5%**	0.323 67.3%	**0.318** 66.3%	**0.302** **61.4%**

achieves both the lowest MAE and highest FR on $L_{\text{adv}} = 1\%, 2\%, 3\%$. DS outperforms MIA at $L_{\text{adv}} = 4\%, \ldots, 10\%$ for the great sacrifice on its FR.

Evaluation of MAE on Traffic and Electricity. Table 16, Table 17 report MAE and FR of MIA on Traffic, Electricity and Exchange respectively, as a supplement to Table 4 and Table 5 in the main paper. We observe that MIA consistently reduces MAE of the pretrained models, similar to the results on MSE. Our comprehensive experiments suggest that MIA can effectively improve our forecasting quality in the way of filtering the unconfident forecasts.

Evaluation of MSE and MAE for MIA on Exchange. Table 18 and Table 19 evaluate MSE/MAE of MIA on exchange. We observe that, MIA moderately increase MSE/MAE of the pretrained models because of the information loss for the discretization technique. Specifically, we can see that MSE/MAE of the pretrained models are commonly much smaller than that of Traffic and Electricity because Exchange dataset is much simpler. The better forecasting performance implies that we might lose more information for the discretization technique. On Exchange, information loss plays a more conspicuous role than the filtering function of MIA, causing the increase of MSE/MAE. This

Table 18: (Exchange) c_1 $c_2\%$ report MSE FR% of MIA at different L_{atk} and L_{def}.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.030	2%	0.060 **88.1%**			0.100 **87.1%**			0.158 **87.1%**		
		5%	**0.055** 83.2%	**0.053** 80.2%		0.096 84.2%	0.096 **84.2%**		0.144 83.2%	**0.138** 81.2%	
		10%	0.056 83.2%	0.053 **81.2%**	**0.051 78.2%**	**0.095** 84.2%	**0.095 84.2%**	**0.088 80.2%**	**0.141** 82.2%	0.141 **82.2%**	**0.134 79.2%**
GRU	0.040	2%	0.062 **83.2%**			0.104 83.2%			0.152 **84.2%**		
		5%	**0.060** 79.2%	**0.058** 75.2%		0.105 85.1%	**0.099** 80.2%		**0.150** 83.2%	**0.140** 77.2%	
		10%	0.061 82.2%	0.060 **80.2%**	**0.058 68.3%**	**0.103 86.1%**	0.100 **84.2%**	**0.098 75.2%**	0.152 **84.2%**	0.152 **84.2%**	**0.142 78.2%**
LSTM	0.042	2%	**0.061 83.2%**			**0.098 87.1%**			0.162 **85.1%**		
		5%	0.062 82.2%	**0.058** 78.2%		0.099 86.1%	**0.098** 83.2%		**0.159** 83.2%	**0.152** 79.2%	
		10%	0.063 82.2%	0.062 **80.2%**	**0.055 75.2%**	0.099 86.1%	0.099 **85.1%**	**0.098 82.2%**	0.160 84.2%	0.160 **84.2%**	**0.155 82.2%**
MLP	0.658	2%	0.065 **27.7%**			0.110 41.6%			0.210 **56.4%**		
		5%	**0.057** 26.7%	0.072 19.8%		**0.105 44.6%**	**0.094** 27.7%		**0.209** 53.5%	0.231 40.6%	
		10%	**0.057** 26.7%	**0.057 26.7%**	**0.069 18.8%**	0.107 **44.6%**	0.106 **43.6%**	**0.105 35.6%**	0.213 51.5%	**0.216 52.5%**	**0.240 39.6%**
ResNet18	0.053	2%	0.060 78.2%			0.096 **83.2%**			0.163 **88.1%**		
		5%	**0.058 79.2%**	**0.058** 77.2%		0.093 81.2%	0.093 **80.2%**		**0.163** 87.1%	**0.157** 85.1%	
		10%	0.058 78.2%	0.060 **78.2%**	**0.059 72.3%**	**0.091** 78.2%	**0.092** 78.2%	**0.090 76.2%**	**0.163** 87.1%	0.163 **87.1%**	**0.159 85.1%**

Table 19: (Exchange) c_1 $c_2\%$ report MAE FR% of MIA at different L_{adv} and L_{mask}.

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
MLP-Mixer	0.133	2%	0.209 **88.1%**			0.270 **87.1%**			0.349 **87.1%**		
		5%	**0.199** 83.2%	**0.194** 80.2%		0.264 84.2%	0.264 **84.2%**		0.333 83.2%	**0.326** 81.2%	
		10%	0.200 83.2%	0.195 **81.2%**	**0.190 78.2%**	**0.263** 84.2%	**0.263 84.2%**	**0.252 80.2%**	**0.330** 82.2%	0.330 **82.2%**	**0.320 79.2%**
GRU	0.152	2%	0.211 **83.2%**			**0.274** 83.2%			0.342 **84.2%**		
		5%	**0.206** 79.2%	**0.203** 75.2%		0.276 85.1%	**0.267** 80.2%		**0.339** 83.2%	**0.325** 77.2%	
		10%	0.210 82.2%	0.209 **80.2%**	**0.203 68.3%**	0.274 **86.1%**	0.270 **84.2%**	**0.263 75.2%**	0.342 **84.2%**	0.342 **84.2%**	**0.330 78.2%**
LSTM	0.159	2%	**0.209 83.2%**			**0.266 87.1%**			0.352 **85.1%**		
		5%	0.210 82.2%	**0.203** 78.2%		0.266 86.1%	**0.264** 83.2%		**0.348** 83.2%	**0.340** 79.2%	
		10%	0.213 82.2%	0.211 **80.2%**	**0.199 75.2%**	0.266 86.1%	0.266 **85.1%**	**0.263 82.2%**	0.350 84.2%	0.350 **84.2%**	**0.344 82.2%**
MLP	0.639	2%	0.213 **27.7%**			0.284 41.6%			0.409 **56.4%**		
		5%	**0.196** 26.7%	0.229 19.8%		**0.274 44.6%**	**0.260** 27.7%		**0.405** 53.5%	0.447 40.6%	
		10%	**0.196** 26.7%	**0.196 26.7%**	**0.227 18.8%**	0.277 **44.6%**	0.274 **43.6%**	**0.275 35.6%**	0.412 51.5%	**0.416 52.5%**	**0.458 39.6%**
ResNet18	0.181	2%	0.205 78.2%			0.263 **83.2%**			0.355 **88.1%**		
		5%	**0.201 79.2%**	**0.201** 77.2%		0.257 81.2%	0.257 **80.2%**		**0.354** 87.1%	**0.347** 85.1%	
		10%	0.202 78.2%	0.205 **78.2%**	**0.201 72.3%**	**0.254** 78.2%	**0.256** 78.2%	**0.253 76.2%**	**0.354** 87.1%	0.354 **87.1%**	**0.349 85.1%**

Table 20: (Traffic) Comparison between mask methods. c_1 $c_2\%$ report MSE TPR% of MIA across $L_{\text{def}} = 2\%, 5\%, 10\%$, $L_{\text{atk}} = 2\%, 5\%, 10\%$, $\Delta = 1.0, 1.2, 1.5$. c_1. MSE(c_1) reports the forecasting performance.

Model	Mask Method	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5%	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10%
GRU	random	2%	**0.068** 53.5%			**0.071** 63.4%			**0.144** 76.2%		
		5%	**0.071** 42.6%	0.075 28.7%		**0.063** 50.5%	**0.057** 43.6%		**0.145** 73.3%	**0.135** 62.4%	
		10%	0.073 30.7%	**0.069** 26.7%	0.075 23.8%	**0.052** 49.5%	**0.048** 45.5%	**0.051** 40.6%	**0.140** 66.3%	**0.138** 64.4%	**0.132** 59.4%
	block	2%	0.074 **64.4%**			0.073 **66.3%**			0.148 **84.2%**		
		5%	0.073 **66.3%**	**0.075 61.4%**		0.073 **66.3%**	0.073 **65.3%**		0.148 **83.2%**	0.145 **80.2%**	
		10%	**0.073 64.4%**	0.074 **63.4%**	**0.070 57.4%**	0.074 **65.3%**	0.074 **64.4%**	0.065 **59.4%**	0.148 **84.2%**	0.148 **84.2%**	0.145 **79.2%**
LSTM	random	2%	**0.064** 55.4%			0.073 62.4%			0.144 81.2%		
		5%	**0.063** 37.6%	**0.050** 25.7%		**0.051** 49.5%	**0.055** 38.6%		**0.129** 67.3%	**0.130** 58.4%	
		10%	**0.065** 37.6%	**0.053** 27.7%	**0.049** 14.9%	**0.050** 48.5%	**0.053** 45.5%	**0.046** 30.7%	**0.134** 68.3%	**0.128** 64.4%	**0.120** 53.5%
	block	2%	0.071 **61.4%**			**0.069 68.3%**			**0.144 85.1%**		
		5%	0.067 **59.4%**	0.067 **56.4%**		0.069 **68.3%**	0.068 **66.3%**		0.144 **85.1%**	0.141 **82.2%**	
		10%	0.068 **60.4%**	0.067 **58.4%**	0.067 **56.4%**	0.069 **67.3%**	0.069 **66.3%**	0.067 **65.3%**	0.144 **85.1%**	0.144 **85.1%**	0.142 **83.2%**
MLP-Mixer	random	2%	**0.073** 54.5%			0.085 66.3%			**0.147** 75.2%		
		5%	**0.074** 44.6%	**0.067** 27.7%		**0.072** 59.4%	**0.061** 47.5%		**0.137** 74.3%	**0.142** 63.4%	
		10%	**0.072** 42.6%	**0.073** 40.6%	**0.059** 26.7%	**0.065** 57.4%	**0.067** 53.5%	**0.061** 43.6%	**0.134** 74.3%	**0.130** 70.3%	**0.130** 61.4%
	block	2%	0.079 **67.3%**			**0.085 74.3%**			0.151 **86.1%**		
		5%	0.076 **67.3%**	0.078 **61.4%**		0.083 **76.2%**	0.079 **72.3%**		0.151 **86.1%**	0.149 **83.2%**	
		10%	0.079 **63.4%**	0.077 **61.4%**	0.076 **55.4%**	0.081 **72.3%**	0.077 **71.3%**	0.078 **69.3%**	0.151 **86.1%**	0.150 **85.1%**	0.145 **82.2%**
MLP	random	2%	**0.069** 53.5%			0.074 61.4%			**0.145** 75.2%		
		5%	0.072 44.6%	0.071 37.6%		**0.059** 58.4%	**0.044** 47.5%		**0.138** 78.2%	**0.138** 67.3%	
		10%	**0.072** 42.6%	0.073 40.6%	0.077 34.7%	**0.061** 53.5%	**0.062** 52.5%	**0.055** 48.5%	**0.140** 78.2%	**0.140** 75.2%	**0.133** 67.3%
	block	2%	0.072 **60.4%**			**0.068 68.3%**			0.146 **84.2%**		
		5%	**0.071 61.4%**	**0.071 58.4%**		0.070 **66.3%**	0.070 **66.3%**		0.145 **86.1%**	0.147 **85.1%**	
		10%	0.073 **58.4%**	**0.072 59.4%**	**0.069 52.5%**	0.065 **66.3%**	0.065 **66.3%**	0.065 **62.4%**	0.146 **84.2%**	0.147 **85.1%**	0.144 **82.2%**
ResNet18	random	2%	**0.071** 57.4%			**0.083** 66.3%			**0.143** 82.2%		
		5%	**0.073** 33.7%	**0.072** 29.7%		**0.063** 54.5%	**0.057** 46.5%		**0.136** 62.4%	**0.139** 55.4%	
		10%	**0.067** 32.7%	**0.070** 27.7%	0.076 17.8%	**0.059** 49.5%	**0.061** 49.5%	**0.047** 37.6%	**0.143** 61.4%	**0.130** 53.5%	**0.117** 45.5%
	block	2%	0.073 **63.4%**			0.089 **71.3%**			0.146 **86.1%**		
		5%	0.074 **62.4%**	0.074 **62.4%**		0.085 **68.3%**	0.084 **67.3%**		0.147 **87.1%**	0.146 **86.1%**	
		10%	0.075 **60.4%**	0.072 **59.4%**	**0.070 57.4%**	0.087 **68.3%**	0.084 **69.3%**	0.076 **62.4%**	0.143 **84.2%**	0.143 **84.2%**	0.140 **82.2%**

suggests that discretization technique might lower the forecasting performance when the pretrained models are precise enough.

Analysis of training algorithm of imputation models. Table 20 reportS MSE and FR of masked training and random training on the TSF dataset Traffic. Similar to the comparison on TSC datasets (Table 6 in the main paper), our masked training consistently achieves lower MSE than random training on different imputation models.

Table 21: Comparison of four imputation models. The best results are shown in bold-face.

Generator	Metric	L_{mask}	Electricity 2%	Electricity 5%	Electricity 10%	Exchange 2%	Exchange 5%	Exchange 10%	Traffic 2%	Traffic 5%	Traffic 10%
MLP-Mixer	MAE	2%	0.312 **77.2%**			0.349 **87.1%**			0.340 **89.1%**		
		5%	0.308 **78.2%**	0.308 **78.2%**		0.333 **83.2%**	0.326 **81.2%**		0.336 **90.1%**	0.340 **89.1%**	
		10%	0.308 **77.2%**	0.308 **77.2%**	0.287 **66.3%**	0.330 **82.2%**	0.330 **82.2%**	0.320 **79.2%**	0.338 **91.1%**	0.336 **90.1%**	0.333 **88.1%**
BRITS	MAE	2%	0.290 65.3%			0.299 40.6%			0.338 87.1%		
		5%	0.283 71.3%	0.264 59.4%		0.288 49.5%	0.246 15.8%		0.327 84.2%	0.320 75.2%	
		10%	0.271 61.4%	0.272 60.4%	0.265 45.5%	0.381 10.9%	0.526 1.0%	Inf 0.0%	0.315 79.2%	0.319 77.2%	0.312 73.3%
SAITS	MAE	2%	0.269 58.4%			**0.258** 25.7%			**0.307** 67.3%		
		5%	**0.261** 53.5%	**0.256** 52.5%		0.317 43.6%	0.264 27.7%		0.321 73.3%	**0.308** 68.3%	
		10%	0.274 56.4%	0.278 54.5%	**0.263** 44.6%	0.179 7.9%	**0.123** 6.9%	**0.035** 4.0%	0.316 67.3%	0.325 69.3%	0.315 59.4%
Transformer	MAE	2%	**0.253** 52.5%			0.329 23.8%			0.322 68.3%		
		5%	0.288 52.5%	0.291 42.6%		**0.164** 6.9%	**0.030** 2.0%		**0.318** 74.3%	0.312 65.3%	
		10%	**0.266** 60.4%	**0.263** 58.4%	0.274 34.7%	**0.112** 8.9%	0.135 7.9%	0.037 5.0%	**0.313** 75.2%	**0.317** 74.3%	**0.312** 61.4%

Table 22: (ETTh2) Evaluate MAE of MIA with pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$ 2 %	$\Delta = 1.0$ 5 %	$\Delta = 1.0$ 10 %	$\Delta = 1.2$ 2 %	$\Delta = 1.2$ 5 %	$\Delta = 1.2$ 10 %	$\Delta = 1.5$ 2 %	$\Delta = 1.5$ 5 %	$\Delta = 1.5$ 10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.712	2 %	0.363 74.9%			0.434 82.4%			0.550 90.3%		
		5 %	0.363 **75.8%**	0.360 73.8%		0.435 **83.6%**	0.432 81.8%		0.552 **90.8%**	0.547 89.8%	
		10 %	**0.360** 75.0%	**0.356 74.2%**	**0.346 70.1%**	**0.431** 82.6%	**0.427 82.2%**	**0.415 77.5%**	**0.548** 90.5%	**0.542 90.1%**	**0.528 86.9%**
MLP	0.815	2 %	**0.368** 68.4%			**0.436** 76.5%			**0.542** 85.5%		
		5 %	0.371 **69.0%**	0.365 **66.7%**		0.438 **76.6%**	**0.434** 75.5%		0.547 **86.6%**	**0.541** 85.1%	
		10 %	0.368 67.0%	**0.365** 66.5%	**0.356 64.4%**	0.438 76.1%	0.435 **75.9%**	**0.424 73.3%**	0.545 86.3%	0.541 **85.8%**	**0.527 83.5%**
LSTM	0.802	2 %	0.374 **69.1%**			**0.444** 76.6%			**0.556** 85.7%		
		5 %	0.375 68.7%	**0.372** 67.9%		0.447 **77.1%**	0.443 **76.0%**		0.558 **85.9%**	0.552 84.7%	
		10 %	**0.373** 68.4%	0.373 **68.0%**	**0.370 66.7%**	0.445 76.7%	**0.443 76.0%**	**0.436 74.0%**	0.556 **85.9%**	**0.551 85.2%**	**0.542 83.6%**
GRU	0.782	2 %	0.373 71.6%			0.441 78.1%			0.563 87.1%		
		5 %	0.374 **72.4%**	**0.371** 70.0%		0.442 **78.3%**	0.440 77.2%		0.565 **87.6%**	0.560 85.9%	
		10 %	**0.372** 72.0%	0.372 **71.6%**	**0.369 68.1%**	**0.440** 78.0%	**0.439 77.6%**	**0.435 75.4%**	**0.562** 87.3%	**0.556 86.9%**	**0.545 84.2%**
RNN	0.809	2 %	0.384 69.9%			0.454 79.0%			0.560 **87.6%**		
		5 %	0.383 **70.2%**	0.382 **68.8%**		0.454 **79.2%**	0.453 **78.4%**		0.560 **87.6%**	0.559 **87.0%**	
		10 %	**0.381** 69.3%	**0.380** 68.4%	**0.378 67.1%**	**0.452** 78.7%	**0.451** 78.3%	**0.448 76.9%**	**0.559** 87.5%	**0.556 87.0%**	**0.551 86.1%**
TransformerNormal	0.852	2 %	0.405 **67.0%**			0.481 **75.2%**			0.593 **83.8%**		
		5 %	0.404 66.6%	0.403 **66.1%**		0.480 75.1%	0.480 **74.8%**		0.592 83.4%	0.591 **83.3%**	
		10 %	**0.400** 65.1%	**0.397** 64.6%	**0.393 63.1%**	**0.478** 74.5%	**0.477** 74.3%	**0.473 73.4%**	**0.589** 83.1%	**0.587** 82.4%	**0.583 81.9%**
TransformerPadding	0.981	2 %	0.346 **57.9%**			0.427 65.3%			0.553 **76.7%**		
		5 %	0.346 57.8%	0.346 **57.8%**		0.426 65.3%	0.426 65.3%		0.552 76.5%	0.552 **76.5%**	
		10 %	**0.344** 57.8%	**0.344 57.8%**	**0.344 57.8%**	**0.425 65.4%**	**0.425 65.4%**	**0.424 65.3%**	**0.550** 76.5%	**0.550 76.5%**	**0.550 76.5%**
TransformerConv	0.934	2 %	0.353 **61.1%**			0.427 70.2%			0.538 **79.4%**		
		5 %	0.352 61.0%	0.351 **60.6%**		0.426 **70.3%**	0.424 **69.7%**		0.537 **79.4%**	0.536 **79.4%**	
		10 %	**0.350** 60.2%	**0.349** 60.1%	**0.348 59.7%**	**0.423** 69.7%	**0.423** 69.6%	**0.419 68.7%**	**0.535** 79.3%	**0.534** 79.3%	**0.531 79.1%**

Analysis of Different Pretrained Models on MIA. Table 21 reports the MAE of MIA with different pretrained models, as a supplement to Table 7 in the main paper. The results demonstrate that MLP-Mixer outperforms all the other defenses.

F Experimental Results on Multi-variate Time Series Forecasting (MTSF)

MIA framework can be easily implemented into multi-variate time series forecasting and classification. For the multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF) task, we follow the work (Wu et al., 2021) and evaluate our MIA framework on four datasets (ETTh2 (Zhou et al., 2021), ETTm2 (Zhou et al., 2021), weather [8] and illness [9]. Corresponding results are presented in Table 22 to 29. Extensive experiments demonstrate that MIA behaves similarly to that of univariate forecasting tasks.

G Imputation Models.

For the imputation model architectures, we take SAITS, Transformer and BRITS and MLP-Mixer. Specifically, for SAITS, we use the code from [10]. For SAITS (Du et al., 2022), we set $d_{\text{model}} = 32, n_{\text{layers}} = 2, d_{\text{inner}} = 16, n_{\text{head}} = 4, d_{\text{k}} = 8, d_{\text{v}} = 8$. For Transformer (Vaswani et al., 2017), we set $d_{\text{model}} = 32, n_{\text{layers}} = 2, d_{\text{inner}} = 16, n_{\text{head}} = 4, d_{\text{k}} = 8, d_{\text{v}} = 8$. For BRITS (Cao et al., 2018), we set $h_{\text{hidden}} = 32$. For MLP-Mixer (Tolstikhin et al., 2021), we use the same structure as Table 12. In terms of training, we use optimizer Adam with $lr = 0.0001, \beta = (0.9, 0.999), \epsilon = 10^{-8}$, $\text{weight_decay} = 0$ and train the model for 30 epochs.

[8] https://www.bgc-jena.mpg.de/wetter/
[9] https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/fluview/fluportaldashboard.html
[10] https://github.com/WenjieDu/PyPOTS

Table 23: (ETTh2) Evaluate MSE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.930	2 %	0.159 74.9%			0.230 82.4%			0.367 90.3%		
		5 %	0.159 **75.8%**	0.157 73.8%		0.231 **83.6%**	0.228 81.8%		0.370 **90.8%**	0.365 89.8%	
		10 %	**0.157** 75.0%	**0.155** **74.2%**	**0.149** **70.1%**	**0.228** 82.6%	**0.225** **82.2%**	**0.215** **77.5%**	**0.366** 90.5%	**0.360** **90.1%**	**0.347** **86.9%**
MLP	1.143	2 %	0.162 68.4%			**0.230** 76.5%			**0.357** 85.5%		
		5 %	0.163 **69.0%**	0.160 **66.7%**		0.231 **76.6%**	**0.228** 75.5%		0.362 **86.6%**	**0.356** 85.1%	
		10 %	**0.162** 67.0%	**0.159** 66.5%	**0.153** **64.4%**	0.230 76.1%	0.228 **75.9%**	**0.219** **73.3%**	0.360 86.3%	0.357 **85.8%**	**0.342** **83.5%**
LSTM	1.072	2 %	0.165 **69.1%**			**0.235** 76.6%			0.370 85.7%		
		5 %	0.165 68.7%	**0.164** 67.9%		0.237 **77.1%**	0.234 **76.0%**		0.371 **85.9%**	0.366 84.7%	
		10 %	**0.164** 68.4%	0.164 **68.0%**	**0.162** **66.7%**	0.236 76.7%	**0.233** **76.0%**	**0.228** **74.0%**	**0.369** **85.9%**	**0.365** **85.2%**	**0.357** **83.6%**
GRU	1.042	2 %	0.166 71.6%			0.236 78.1%			0.378 87.1%		
		5 %	0.167 **72.4%**	**0.165** 70.0%		0.237 **78.3%**	0.235 77.2%		0.380 **87.6%**	0.376 85.9%	
		10 %	**0.166** 72.0%	0.165 **71.6%**	**0.161** **68.1%**	**0.235** 78.0%	**0.233** **77.6%**	**0.229** **75.4%**	**0.377** 87.3%	**0.373** **86.9%**	**0.364** **84.2%**
RNN	1.074	2 %	0.171 69.9%			0.244 79.0%			0.375 **87.6%**		
		5 %	0.171 **70.2%**	0.170 **68.8%**		0.243 **79.2%**	0.243 **78.4%**		0.375 **87.6%**	0.373 **87.0%**	
		10 %	**0.170** 69.3%	**0.169** 68.4%	**0.166** **67.1%**	**0.242** 78.7%	**0.241** 78.3%	**0.238** **76.9%**	**0.373** 87.5%	**0.370** **87.0%**	**0.366** **86.1%**
TransformerNormal	1.241	2 %	0.186 **67.0%**			0.264 **75.2%**			0.406 **83.8%**		
		5 %	0.185 66.6%	0.184 **66.1%**		0.263 75.1%	0.262 **74.8%**		0.404 83.4%	0.403 **83.3%**	
		10 %	**0.182** 65.1%	**0.180** 64.6%	**0.177** **63.1%**	**0.261** 74.5%	**0.259** 74.3%	**0.256** **73.4%**	**0.401** 83.1%	**0.398** 82.4%	**0.394** **81.9%**
TransformerPadding	1.576	2 %	0.149 **57.9%**			0.222 65.3%			0.362 **76.7%**		
		5 %	0.149 57.8%	0.149 **57.8%**		0.222 65.3%	0.222 65.3%		0.361 76.5%	0.361 **76.5%**	
		10 %	**0.148** 57.8%	**0.148** **57.8%**	**0.148** **57.8%**	**0.221** **65.4%**	**0.221** **65.4%**	**0.221** **65.3%**	**0.359** 76.5%	**0.359** **76.5%**	**0.359** **76.5%**
TransformerConv	1.424	2 %	0.154 **61.1%**			0.224 70.2%			0.353 **79.4%**		
		5 %	0.154 61.0%	0.153 **60.6%**		0.224 **70.3%**	0.222 **69.7%**		0.352 **79.4%**	0.351 **79.4%**	
		10 %	**0.153** 60.2%	**0.152** 60.1%	**0.151** **59.7%**	**0.222** 69.7%	**0.221** 69.6%	**0.219** **68.7%**	**0.350** 79.3%	**0.349** 79.3%	**0.347** **79.1%**

Table 24: (ETTm2) Evaluate MAE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.858	2 %	**0.329** 67.6%			**0.404** 75.5%			**0.526** 83.7%		
		5 %	0.340 **68.2%**	**0.312** 62.3%		0.421 **76.1%**	**0.385** 70.7%		0.548 **84.3%**	**0.504** 80.1%	
		10 %	0.337 67.2%	0.336 **66.7%**	**0.299** **56.4%**	0.414 75.3%	0.411 **75.0%**	**0.361** **65.0%**	0.538 82.9%	0.533 **82.8%**	**0.467** **75.6%**
MLP	0.755	2 %	**0.350** 74.2%			**0.427** 82.0%			**0.546** 86.5%		
		5 %	0.366 **76.3%**	**0.325** 70.2%		0.453 **85.1%**	**0.408** 80.7%		0.577 **87.4%**	**0.527** 86.0%	
		10 %	0.357 74.6%	0.351 **72.0%**	**0.324** **61.9%**	0.445 83.8%	0.440 **82.4%**	**0.411** **72.5%**	0.569 86.8%	0.567 **87.0%**	**0.529** **80.8%**
LSTM	1.034	2 %	0.364 **64.6%**			0.462 **72.9%**			0.594 **82.4%**		
		5 %	0.363 64.2%	0.357 **63.9%**		0.460 72.1%	0.454 **71.3%**		0.594 81.9%	**0.589** 81.6%	
		10 %	**0.359** 63.8%	**0.355** 63.2%	**0.347** **62.1%**	**0.456** 71.3%	**0.452** 70.6%	**0.444** **69.2%**	**0.591** 81.7%	0.589 **81.8%**	**0.583** **81.4%**
GRU	1.065	2 %	0.388 **62.4%**			0.479 **69.9%**			0.619 **78.9%**		
		5 %	0.388 61.8%	**0.371** **60.2%**		0.479 69.6%	**0.463** **67.6%**		0.620 78.3%	**0.604** 76.8%	
		10 %	**0.382** 59.9%	0.375 59.0%	**0.353** **54.7%**	**0.476** 67.5%	0.468 66.5%	**0.445** **62.3%**	**0.616** 77.2%	0.610 **77.1%**	**0.589** **74.2%**
RNN	1.024	2 %	**0.299** 61.7%			**0.363** 70.1%			**0.462** 77.4%		
		5 %	0.310 64.2%	**0.273** 56.9%		0.375 **71.6%**	**0.338** 65.6%		0.481 **78.2%**	**0.448** 73.3%	
		10 %	0.308 **64.6%**	0.299 **60.5%**	**0.260** **49.7%**	0.372 **71.6%**	0.358 **68.0%**	**0.310** **59.9%**	0.478 77.6%	0.465 **75.2%**	**0.410** **69.5%**
TransformerNormal	0.989	2 %	0.322 **57.7%**			0.382 **67.5%**			0.468 **77.6%**		
		5 %	0.318 56.5%	0.309 51.2%		0.382 66.8%	0.369 61.8%		0.473 76.4%	**0.455** 73.8%	
		10 %	**0.311** 53.4%	**0.305** **51.4%**	**0.283** **41.0%**	**0.377** 64.5%	**0.369** **62.4%**	**0.353** **54.6%**	**0.466** 75.7%	0.457 **74.1%**	**0.435** **68.7%**
TransformerPadding	1.096	2 %	0.376 **51.8%**			**0.445** **60.7%**			0.559 **73.3%**		
		5 %	0.392 48.5%	0.393 **44.0%**		0.459 59.5%	0.459 **54.0%**		**0.552** 71.4%	**0.551** **68.3%**	
		10 %	**0.374** 38.2%	**0.377** 34.8%	**0.373** **27.0%**	0.447 48.5%	**0.445** 46.1%	**0.434** **37.3%**	0.556 63.0%	0.553 61.6%	**0.543** **54.6%**
TransformerConv	0.869	2 %	0.331 **67.5%**			0.401 72.3%			0.519 78.8%		
		5 %	0.314 66.7%	**0.294** 58.9%		0.390 **72.8%**	**0.362** 66.4%		0.511 **79.2%**	**0.478** **75.3%**	
		10 %	**0.312** 61.7%	0.308 **60.0%**	**0.298** **50.4%**	**0.384** 68.8%	0.375 **66.5%**	**0.362** **58.7%**	**0.504** 77.5%	0.488 75.1%	**0.467** **68.4%**

G.1 Choice of Imputation Model Architecture.

Table 14 compares the imputation quality of different imputation models on Traffic. The imputation quality is quantified by the mean square error (MSE) between the imputed series and the original series. We observe that MLP-Mixer consistently outperforms other three models across different datasets and L_{adv}, indicating the superior imputation ability of MLP-Mixer architecture.

G.2 Impact of Gaussian Augmentation

Table 33, Table 34, Table 35, Table 36 and Table 37 report the impact of Gaussian augmentation at $\sigma = 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04, 0.05$ on time series classification dataset DistalPhalanxTW ($L_{mask} = 15\%$) respectively. We compare the MIA with Gaussian augmentation to MIA without Gaussian augmentation (baseline) on **Certified Accuracy** at $L_{atk} = 5\%, 10\%, 15\%$. The table reports the relative improvement (abs %) on certified accuracy.

G.3 Visualize the imputation quality.

Fig. 4 intuitively shows the imputation performance of different imputation models on dataset Traffic.

Table 25: (ETTm2) Evaluate MSE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	1.750	2 %	**0.139** 67.6%			**0.206** 75.5%			**0.339** 83.7%		
		5 %	0.145 **68.2%**	**0.128** 62.3%		0.219 **76.1%**	**0.192** 70.7%		0.362 **84.3%**	**0.319** 80.1%	
		10 %	0.143 67.2%	0.142 **66.7%**	**0.121** **56.4%**	0.214 75.3%	0.212 **75.0%**	**0.176** **65.0%**	0.352 82.9%	0.348 **82.8%**	**0.287** **75.6%**
MLP	1.508	2 %	**0.149** 74.2%			**0.222** 82.0%			**0.358** 86.5%		
		5 %	0.161 **76.3%**	**0.134** 70.2%		0.243 **85.1%**	**0.208** 80.7%		0.385 **87.4%**	**0.337** 86.0%	
		10 %	0.156 74.6%	0.152 **72.0%**	**0.134** **61.9%**	0.237 83.8%	0.233 **82.4%**	**0.211** **72.5%**	0.377 86.8%	0.376 **87.0%**	**0.336** **80.8%**
LSTM	2.858	2 %	0.158 **64.6%**			0.242 **72.9%**			0.391 **82.4%**		
		5 %	0.157 64.2%	0.154 **63.9%**		0.241 72.1%	0.236 **71.3%**		0.391 81.9%	0.386 81.6%	
		10 %	**0.155** 63.8%	**0.152** 63.2%	**0.149** **62.1%**	**0.238** 71.3%	**0.235** 70.6%	**0.229** **69.2%**	**0.387** 81.7%	**0.386** **81.8%**	**0.381** **81.4%**
GRU	2.685	2 %	0.174 **62.4%**			0.260 **69.9%**			0.426 **78.9%**		
		5 %	0.174 61.8%	**0.163** **60.2%**		0.261 69.6%	**0.247** **67.6%**		0.426 78.3%	**0.410** 76.8%	
		10 %	**0.171** 59.9%	0.168 59.0%	**0.154** **54.7%**	**0.260** 67.5%	0.254 66.5%	**0.236** **62.3%**	**0.422** 77.2%	0.417 **77.1%**	**0.395** **74.2%**
RNN	2.598	2 %	**0.121** 61.7%			**0.177** 70.1%			**0.280** 77.4%		
		5 %	0.127 64.2%	**0.104** 56.9%		0.185 **71.6%**	**0.159** 65.6%		0.297 **78.2%**	**0.266** 73.3%	
		10 %	0.125 **64.6%**	0.120 **60.5%**	**0.096** **49.7%**	0.183 **71.6%**	0.173 **68.0%**	**0.138** **59.9%**	0.295 77.6%	0.285 **75.2%**	**0.233** **69.5%**
TransformerNormal	2.150	2 %	0.131 **57.7%**			0.186 **67.5%**			0.286 **77.6%**		
		5 %	0.128 56.5%	0.121 51.2%		0.187 66.8%	0.174 61.8%		0.288 76.4%	0.269 73.8%	
		10 %	**0.124** 53.4%	**0.120** **51.4%**	**0.108** **41.0%**	**0.181** 64.5%	**0.173** **62.4%**	**0.163** **54.6%**	**0.279** 75.7%	**0.268** **74.1%**	**0.249** **68.7%**
TransformerPadding	2.828	2 %	0.168 **51.8%**			0.238 **60.7%**			0.375 **73.3%**		
		5 %	0.175 48.5%	0.174 **44.0%**		0.245 59.5%	0.243 **54.0%**		0.369 71.4%	0.367 **68.3%**	
		10 %	**0.166** 38.2%	**0.168** 34.8%	**0.164** **27.0%**	**0.236** 48.5%	**0.235** 46.1%	**0.226** **37.3%**	**0.367** 63.0%	**0.365** 61.6%	**0.353** **54.6%**
TransformerConv	1.918	2 %	0.139 **67.5%**			0.203 72.3%			0.332 78.8%		
		5 %	0.129 66.7%	**0.118** 58.9%		0.195 **72.8%**	**0.175** 66.4%		0.323 **79.2%**	**0.291** **75.3%**	
		10 %	**0.128** 61.7%	0.124 **60.0%**	**0.117** **50.4%**	**0.192** 68.8%	0.184 **66.5%**	**0.174** **58.7%**	**0.318** 77.5%	0.304 75.1%	**0.283** **68.4%**

Table 26: (Illness) Evaluate MAE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.712	2 %	0.232 **81.3%**			0.251 **86.5%**			0.314 **90.6%**		
		5 %	0.217 77.2%	0.238 76.6%		**0.236** 81.3%	**0.227** 80.7%		**0.309** 88.3%	**0.263** 87.7%	
		10 %	**0.216** 77.2%	**0.220** **77.2%**	**0.230** **73.1%**	0.254 84.8%	0.252 **84.2%**	**0.247** **82.5%**	0.315 88.9%	0.313 **88.9%**	**0.286** **88.9%**
MLP	0.930	2 %	0.287 **54.4%**			0.333 **66.1%**			0.394 **82.5%**		
		5 %	**0.258** 51.5%	**0.255** **50.9%**		**0.306** 62.6%	**0.301** 61.4%		**0.377** 80.1%	**0.376** 79.5%	
		10 %	0.268 50.9%	0.263 50.3%	**0.256** **50.3%**	0.328 65.5%	0.325 **65.5%**	**0.311** **63.7%**	0.388 81.9%	0.389 **81.9%**	**0.373** **79.5%**
LSTM	1.079	2 %	**0.239** **45.6%**			**0.291** **59.6%**			0.356 **77.8%**		
		5 %	0.244 **45.6%**	**0.243** **45.6%**		0.297 **59.6%**	**0.290** **59.6%**		**0.355** 77.2%	**0.348** **77.2%**	
		10 %	0.244 **45.6%**	0.243 **45.6%**	**0.239** **45.6%**	0.296 **59.6%**	0.296 **59.6%**	**0.292** **59.6%**	0.358 77.2%	0.355 76.6%	**0.351** **76.6%**
GRU	0.987	2 %	0.300 **54.4%**			0.336 **67.3%**			0.373 **80.1%**		
		5 %	0.296 **54.4%**	0.299 52.0%		0.334 **67.3%**	0.343 66.7%		**0.368** 78.9%	0.373 78.9%	
		10 %	**0.294** **54.4%**	**0.294** **54.4%**	**0.296** **54.4%**	**0.332** **67.3%**	**0.331** **67.3%**	**0.333** **67.3%**	0.374 **80.1%**	**0.373** **80.1%**	**0.368** **79.5%**
RNN	1.150	2 %	**0.296** **38.6%**			0.365 **55.0%**			**0.390** **63.7%**		
		5 %	0.300 38.0%	**0.288** **38.0%**		0.361 52.6%	**0.353** **52.6%**		0.394 63.2%	**0.388** **63.2%**	
		10 %	0.297 38.0%	0.297 **38.0%**	**0.293** **38.0%**	**0.360** 52.6%	0.357 52.0%	**0.354** **52.0%**	0.394 63.2%	0.390 62.6%	**0.387** **62.6%**
TransformerNormal	0.877	2 %	0.244 **58.5%**			0.301 **70.2%**			0.376 **82.5%**		
		5 %	0.253 55.0%	0.255 55.0%		0.289 67.8%	0.285 66.7%		0.337 79.5%	**0.327** 78.4%	
		10 %	**0.242** 56.7%	**0.231** **55.6%**	**0.232** **54.4%**	**0.280** 67.8%	**0.277** **67.8%**	**0.272** **66.1%**	**0.336** 80.1%	0.330 **79.5%**	**0.326** **79.5%**
TransformerPadding	0.945	2 %	**0.290** **54.4%**			**0.326** **69.0%**			0.362 **84.2%**		
		5 %	0.307 52.6%	0.305 **50.3%**		0.328 66.1%	**0.326** 64.3%		**0.353** 81.3%	**0.358** 81.3%	
		10 %	0.297 50.9%	**0.298** 49.7%	**0.296** **48.0%**	0.341 67.3%	0.348 **66.7%**	**0.351** **65.5%**	0.372 83.6%	0.374 **82.5%**	**0.381** **81.9%**
TransformerConv	0.820	2 %	0.272 **66.1%**			0.316 73.7%			0.395 **80.1%**		
		5 %	0.266 63.2%	0.276 60.8%		0.317 **74.9%**	0.315 **72.5%**		**0.385** 79.5%	**0.372** **78.9%**	
		10 %	**0.258** 63.2%	**0.263** **61.4%**	**0.263** **56.7%**	**0.303** 70.8%	**0.302** 70.2%	**0.309** **67.8%**	0.392 78.9%	0.385 **78.9%**	**0.380** **77.8%**

Table 27: (Illness) Evaluate MSE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.970	2 %	0.075 **81.3%**			0.095 **86.5%**			0.156 **90.6%**		
		5 %	**0.067** 77.2%	0.076 76.6%		**0.084** 81.3%	**0.078** 80.7%		0.148 88.3%	**0.120** 87.7%	
		10 %	0.069 77.2%	**0.071** **77.2%**	**0.075** **73.1%**	0.095 84.8%	0.093 **84.2%**	**0.090** **82.5%**	**0.148** 88.9%	0.146 **88.9%**	**0.130** **88.9%**
MLP	1.265	2 %	0.104 **54.4%**			0.137 **66.1%**			0.203 **82.5%**		
		5 %	**0.085** 51.5%	**0.084** **50.9%**		**0.116** 62.6%	**0.112** 61.4%		**0.186** 80.1%	**0.186** 79.5%	
		10 %	0.092 50.9%	0.089 50.3%	**0.086** **50.3%**	0.132 65.5%	0.131 **65.5%**	**0.121** **63.7%**	0.195 81.9%	0.195 **81.9%**	**0.181** **79.5%**
LSTM	1.536	2 %	**0.074** **45.6%**			**0.120** **59.6%**			0.178 **77.8%**		
		5 %	0.077 **45.6%**	0.076 **45.6%**		0.122 **59.6%**	**0.120** **59.6%**		**0.176** 77.2%	**0.172** **77.2%**	
		10 %	0.076 **45.6%**	**0.076** **45.6%**	**0.074** **45.6%**	0.123 **59.6%**	0.123 **59.6%**	**0.121** **59.6%**	0.179 77.2%	0.176 76.6%	**0.173** **76.6%**
GRU	1.407	2 %	0.114 **54.4%**			0.143 **67.3%**			0.195 **80.1%**		
		5 %	0.110 **54.4%**	0.112 52.0%		0.141 **67.3%**	0.145 66.7%		**0.190** 78.9%	**0.191** 78.9%	
		10 %	**0.109** **54.4%**	**0.109** **54.4%**	**0.110** **54.4%**	**0.140** **67.3%**	**0.140** **67.3%**	**0.139** **67.3%**	0.195 **80.1%**	0.195 **80.1%**	**0.190** **79.5%**
RNN	1.727	2 %	**0.111** **38.6%**			0.165 **55.0%**			**0.201** **63.7%**		
		5 %	0.114 38.0%	**0.106** **38.0%**		0.161 52.6%	**0.154** **52.6%**		0.203 63.2%	**0.194** **63.2%**	
		10 %	0.113 38.0%	0.113 **38.0%**	**0.110** **38.0%**	**0.160** 52.6%	0.158 52.0%	**0.155** **52.0%**	0.202 63.2%	0.198 62.6%	**0.194** **62.6%**
TransformerNormal	1.126	2 %	0.086 **58.5%**			0.126 **70.2%**			0.197 **82.5%**		
		5 %	0.087 55.0%	0.089 55.0%		0.122 67.8%	0.118 66.7%		0.171 79.5%	0.163 78.4%	
		10 %	**0.084** 56.7%	**0.078** **55.6%**	**0.078** **54.4%**	**0.116** 67.8%	**0.114** **67.8%**	**0.110** **66.1%**	**0.165** 80.1%	**0.159** **79.5%**	**0.157** **79.5%**
TransformerPadding	1.236	2 %	**0.115** **54.4%**			0.144 **69.0%**			0.187 **84.2%**		
		5 %	0.122 52.6%	0.121 **50.3%**		**0.143** 66.1%	**0.142** 64.3%		**0.183** 81.3%	**0.188** 81.3%	
		10 %	0.119 50.9%	**0.121** 49.7%	**0.120** **48.0%**	0.153 67.3%	0.157 **66.7%**	**0.160** **65.5%**	0.191 83.6%	0.190 **82.5%**	**0.194** **81.9%**
TransformerConv	1.175	2 %	0.105 **66.1%**			0.144 73.7%			0.219 **80.1%**		
		5 %	0.099 63.2%	0.103 60.8%		0.146 **74.9%**	0.143 **72.5%**		**0.210** 79.5%	**0.202** **78.9%**	
		10 %	**0.095** 63.2%	**0.097** **61.4%**	**0.095** **56.7%**	**0.137** 70.8%	**0.137** 70.2%	**0.137** **67.8%**	0.215 78.9%	0.210 **78.9%**	**0.206** **77.8%**

Table 28: (Weather) Evaluate MAE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	0.793	2 %	0.362 71.1%			0.440 **78.0%**			0.566 **84.6%**		
		5 %	0.367 **71.5%**	**0.359** 68.7%		0.445 **78.0%**	**0.436** 76.5%		0.571 84.5%	**0.560** 83.3%	
		10 %	**0.362** 70.2%	0.361 **70.0%**	**0.347** **66.1%**	**0.439** 77.3%	0.438 **77.3%**	**0.425** **74.5%**	**0.563** 84.0%	0.561 **83.9%**	**0.545** **82.0%**
MLP	0.831	2 %	**0.405** 70.0%			**0.476** 78.1%			**0.586** 85.9%		
		5 %	0.406 **71.9%**	**0.396** 66.6%		0.478 79.6%	**0.468** 75.1%		0.587 **86.6%**	**0.578** 84.1%	
		10 %	0.405 71.3%	0.402 **70.4%**	**0.389** **63.0%**	0.478 **79.8%**	0.475 **79.2%**	**0.461** **73.3%**	0.586 86.2%	0.584 **86.2%**	**0.572** **84.1%**
LSTM	0.898	2 %	**0.432** 72.3%			**0.516** **77.2%**			**0.645** **83.6%**		
		5 %	0.432 72.3%	**0.431** 71.8%		0.517 **77.2%**	**0.516** 76.7%		0.646 83.5%	**0.644** 83.0%	
		10 %	0.432 **72.6%**	0.432 **72.3%**	**0.428** **71.4%**	0.516 77.0%	0.516 **77.1%**	**0.511** **76.5%**	0.646 **83.6%**	0.646 **83.6%**	**0.640** **83.2%**
GRU	1.135	2 %	**0.417** 51.7%			**0.514** 63.3%			**0.654** 73.8%		
		5 %	0.419 52.3%	**0.414** 49.8%		0.516 **63.8%**	**0.512** 61.8%		0.655 **74.3%**	**0.652** 72.8%	
		10 %	0.419 **52.4%**	0.417 **52.1%**	**0.410** **49.4%**	0.515 63.7%	0.513 **63.3%**	**0.506** **59.6%**	0.654 74.1%	0.652 **73.7%**	**0.646** **70.9%**
RNN	0.777	2 %	**0.385** 73.1%			**0.465** 77.6%			**0.587** 82.8%		
		5 %	0.388 **74.8%**	**0.367** 71.2%		0.471 79.3%	**0.447** 75.3%		0.593 **83.7%**	**0.568** 79.6%	
		10 %	0.391 74.7%	0.389 **73.6%**	**0.363** **65.4%**	0.475 **79.6%**	0.473 **78.7%**	**0.446** **72.0%**	0.598 **83.7%**	0.595 **83.1%**	**0.567** **77.7%**
TransformerNormal	0.891	2 %	0.412 **68.4%**			0.491 **73.1%**			0.619 **80.0%**		
		5 %	0.412 68.2%	0.409 **66.9%**		0.491 **73.1%**	0.489 **72.6%**		0.616 79.2%	0.614 **78.6%**	
		10 %	**0.406** 66.6%	**0.407** 66.4%	**0.399** **65.2%**	**0.485** 72.8%	**0.486** 72.5%	**0.479** **71.9%**	**0.609** 78.8%	**0.609** 78.5%	**0.601** **77.7%**
TransformerPadding	0.844	2 %	0.392 **70.1%**			0.480 **76.9%**			0.611 **83.5%**		
		5 %	0.392 70.0%	0.387 **69.3%**		0.479 76.5%	0.474 **76.1%**		0.611 83.4%	0.606 **83.2%**	
		10 %	**0.387** 69.5%	**0.385** 69.0%	**0.382** **68.2%**	**0.474** 76.3%	**0.473** 76.0%	**0.469** **75.5%**	**0.604** 82.8%	**0.603** 82.7%	**0.600** **82.6%**
TransformerConv	0.886	2 %	0.394 **66.9%**			0.475 **74.5%**			0.598 **82.3%**		
		5 %	0.393 66.6%	0.391 **66.1%**		0.475 74.3%	0.472 **73.7%**		0.598 82.2%	0.596 **81.6%**	
		10 %	**0.389** 65.6%	**0.388** 65.5%	**0.384** **63.9%**	**0.468** 72.4%	**0.466** 72.0%	**0.459** **70.5%**	**0.592** 81.4%	**0.592** 81.1%	**0.582** **79.9%**

Table 29: (Weather) Evaluate MSE of MIA with different pretrained models on multi-variate time series forecasting (MTSF).

Model	Baseline	L_{mask}	$\Delta = 1.0$			$\Delta = 1.2$			$\Delta = 1.5$		
			2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %	2 %	5 %	10 %
MLP-Mixer	1.227	2 %	0.159 71.1%			0.235 **78.0%**			0.378 **84.6%**		
		5 %	0.162 **71.5%**	**0.157** 68.7%		0.238 **78.0%**	**0.232** 76.5%		0.383 84.5%	**0.373** 83.3%	
		10 %	**0.159** 70.2%	0.158 **70.0%**	**0.149** **66.1%**	**0.234** 77.3%	0.233 **77.3%**	**0.222** **74.5%**	**0.376** 84.0%	0.375 **83.9%**	**0.359** **82.0%**
MLP	1.485	2 %	**0.187** 70.0%			**0.262** 78.1%			**0.403** 85.9%		
		5 %	0.187 **71.9%**	**0.180** 66.6%		0.263 79.6%	**0.255** 75.1%		0.405 **86.6%**	**0.395** 84.1%	
		10 %	0.187 71.3%	0.184 **70.4%**	**0.176** **63.0%**	0.263 **79.8%**	0.261 **79.2%**	**0.250** **73.3%**	0.404 86.2%	0.402 **86.2%**	**0.390** **84.1%**
LSTM	1.900	2 %	**0.204** 72.3%			**0.293** **77.2%**			**0.455** **83.6%**		
		5 %	0.204 72.3%	**0.204** 71.8%		0.293 **77.2%**	**0.292** 76.7%		0.456 83.5%	**0.455** 83.0%	
		10 %	0.205 **72.6%**	0.204 **72.3%**	**0.202** **71.4%**	0.293 77.0%	0.293 **77.1%**	**0.289** **76.5%**	0.456 **83.6%**	0.456 **83.6%**	**0.451** **83.2%**
GRU	2.167	2 %	**0.194** 51.7%			**0.290** 63.3%			**0.465** 73.8%		
		5 %	0.195 52.3%	**0.192** 49.8%		0.292 **63.8%**	**0.289** 61.8%		0.467 **74.3%**	0.464 72.8%	
		10 %	0.195 **52.4%**	0.194 **52.1%**	**0.189** **49.4%**	0.291 63.7%	0.290 **63.3%**	**0.283** **59.6%**	0.466 74.1%	**0.464** **73.7%**	**0.457** **70.9%**
RNN	1.591	2 %	**0.171** 73.1%			**0.249** 77.6%			**0.392** 82.8%		
		5 %	0.173 **74.8%**	**0.160** 71.2%		0.252 79.3%	**0.234** 75.3%		0.397 **83.7%**	**0.371** 79.6%	
		10 %	0.176 74.7%	0.174 **73.6%**	**0.158** **65.4%**	0.256 **79.6%**	0.253 **78.7%**	**0.234** **72.0%**	0.402 **83.7%**	0.399 **83.1%**	**0.371** **77.7%**
TransformerNormal	1.457	2 %	0.190 **68.4%**			0.272 **73.1%**			0.432 **80.0%**		
		5 %	0.190 68.2%	0.189 **66.9%**		0.272 **73.1%**	0.271 **72.6%**		0.430 79.2%	0.427 **78.6%**	
		10 %	**0.187** 66.6%	**0.187** 66.4%	**0.182** **65.2%**	**0.268** 72.8%	**0.268** 72.5%	**0.262** **71.9%**	**0.423** 78.8%	**0.422** 78.5%	**0.414** **77.7%**
TransformerPadding	1.502	2 %	0.178 **70.1%**			0.263 **76.9%**			0.418 **83.5%**		
		5 %	0.178 70.0%	0.175 **69.3%**		0.262 76.5%	0.258 **76.1%**		0.418 83.4%	0.413 **83.2%**	
		10 %	**0.175** 69.5%	**0.174** 69.0%	**0.171** **68.2%**	**0.258** 76.3%	**0.257** 76.0%	**0.255** **75.5%**	**0.411** 82.8%	**0.410** 82.7%	**0.407** **82.6%**
TransformerConv	1.599	2 %	0.179 **66.9%**			0.261 **74.5%**			0.410 **82.3%**		
		5 %	0.179 66.6%	0.178 **66.1%**		0.261 74.3%	0.259 **73.7%**		0.410 82.2%	0.407 **81.6%**	
		10 %	**0.176** 65.6%	**0.175** 65.5%	**0.171** **63.9%**	**0.256** 72.4%	**0.254** 72.0%	**0.248** **70.5%**	**0.405** 81.4%	**0.404** 81.1%	**0.395** **79.9%**

Table 30: Compare ℓ_0-norm localized perturbation to ℓ_2-norm perturbation (computed by the algorithm [2]) on the MSE between the original forecast and the perturbed forecast. The table reports the relative improvement of the ℓ_0-norm perturbation over the ℓ_2-norm perturbation (averaging among 128 randomly selected samples). The positive value indicates that our ℓ_0-norm perturbation outperforms ℓ_0-norm perturbation. For fairness, the ℓ_0 or ℓ_2 norm of the perturbation is restricted to be no larger than $\boldsymbol{\beta}\times$ the average value among the ℓ_0 or ℓ_2 norm of all the testing samples. Values in tables are calculated as $(\text{MSE}_{\ell_0} - \text{MSE}_{\ell_2})/\text{MSE}_{\ell_2}$.

Model	Attack Rate (β)				
	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %
MLP-Mixer	+769.9 %	+89.5 %	+73.3 %	+12.3 %	+53.1 %
GRU	+2.5 %	-1.6 %	-8.3 %	-3.3 %	-6.5 %
LSTM	+23.1 %	+15.1 %	-33.5 %	-14.8 %	+2.0 %
MLP	+265.0 %	+376.3 %	+211.6 %	+114.1 %	+58.3 %

Table 31: (Exchange) Time series attack. Difference of MSE between ℓ_0 and ℓ_2 attack.

Model	Attack Rate (β)				
	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %
MLP-Mixer	+1000.1 %	+332.2 %	+114.7 %	+131.7 %	+84.6 %
GRU	-48.6 %	-45.1 %	-39.7 %	-31.7 %	-20.9 %
LSTM	-8.8 %	-28.3 %	-24.9 %	-16.2 %	-6.6 %
MLP	+528.9 %	+101.8 %	+36.9 %	+8.8 %	+6.2 %

Table 32: (Traffic) Time series attack. Difference of MSE between ℓ_0 and ℓ_2 attack.

Model	Attack Rate (β)				
	10 %	20 %	30 %	40 %	50 %
MLP-Mixer	+3310.1 %	+841.8 %	+328.5 %	+317.7 %	+205.5 %
GRU	+147.0 %	+28.2 %	+7.3 %	-4.7 %	+21.6 %
LSTM	+239.0 %	+66.8 %	+14.9 %	+2.5 %	-2.8 %
MLP	+1760.4 %	+145.7 %	+38.4 %	+7.5 %	-7.6 %

Table 33: (DistalPhalanxTW $L_{mask} = 15\%$) $\sigma = 0.01$

Model	Metric, $\sigma = 0.010$	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW			MiddlePhalanxTW			ProximalPhalanxTW		
			5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %
FCN	ACC	5 %	1.0 %			-3.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	-1.0 %		-1.0 %	-3.0 %	
		15 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	-4.0 %	-3.0 %	-4.0 %	-1.0 %	1.0 %	3.0 %
MLP-Mixer	ACC	5 %	0.0 %			0.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	-2.0 %	-2.0 %		0.0 %	-1.0 %		-1.0 %	-1.0 %	
		15 %	-2.0 %	0.0 %	-2.0 %	-1.0 %	1.0 %	-2.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %
MLP	ACC	5 %	-1.0 %			2.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	-1.0 %	-1.0 %		-1.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	4.0 %	2.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
ResNet-18	ACC	5 %	-2.0 %			-1.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	3.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	-1.0 %	-3.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	-1.0 %	-2.0 %	-1.0 %

Table 34: (DistalPhalanxTW $L_{mask} = 15\%$) $\sigma = 0.02$

Model	Metric, $\sigma = 0.020$	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW			MiddlePhalanxTW			ProximalPhalanxTW		
			5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %
FCN	ACC	5 %	-1.0 %			0.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	5.0 %	6.9 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %	-2.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	2.0 %
MLP-Mixer	ACC	5 %	0.0 %			1.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	1.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	2.0 %		1.0 %	-1.0 %	
		15 %	-1.0 %	3.0 %	5.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
MLP	ACC	5 %	0.0 %			2.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	3.0 %	0.0 %		1.0 %	2.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
ResNet-18	ACC	5 %	-3.0 %			0.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	5.0 %	1.0 %		-1.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %	-1.0 %

Table 35: (DistalPhalanxTW $L_{mask} = 15\%$) $\sigma = 0.03$

Model	Metric, $\sigma = 0.030$	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW			MiddlePhalanxTW			ProximalPhalanxTW		
			5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %
FCN	ACC	5 %	-2.0 %			0.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	-2.0 %	0.0 %		-1.0 %	-3.0 %		-3.0 %	-2.0 %	
		15 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	-2.0 %	-3.0 %	-2.0 %	-1.0 %	2.0 %	2.0 %
MLP-Mixer	ACC	5 %	0.0 %			1.0 %			2.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		-1.0 %	1.0 %		1.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	-1.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %
MLP	ACC	5 %	0.0 %			2.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	1.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	4.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %
ResNet-18	ACC	5 %	-4.0 %			2.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	-1.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %

Table 36: (DistalPhalanxTW $L_{mask} = 15\%$) $\sigma = 0.04$

Model	Metric, $\sigma = 0.040$	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW			MiddlePhalanxTW			ProximalPhalanxTW		
			5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %
FCN	ACC	5 %	2.0 %			-1.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	2.0 %	3.0 %		-2.0 %	-2.0 %		-2.0 %	-2.0 %	
		15 %	2.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %	-2.0 %	-2.0 %	-3.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
MLP-Mixer	ACC	5 %	-1.0 %			1.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	-1.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	-2.0 %	-1.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %
MLP	ACC	5 %	1.0 %			1.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	1.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %		1.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	4.0 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
ResNet-18	ACC	5 %	-1.0 %			1.0 %			-1.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		0.0 %	1.0 %		1.0 %	1.0 %	
		15 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %

Table 37: (DistalPhalanxTW $L_{mask} = 15\%$) $\sigma = 0.05$

Model	Metric, $\sigma = 0.050$	L_{mask}	DistalPhalanxTW			MiddlePhalanxTW			ProximalPhalanxTW		
			5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %	5 %	10 %	15 %
FCN	ACC	5 %	1.0 %			0.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	0.0 %	1.0 %		-1.0 %	-4.0 %		-1.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	5.0 %	4.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %	-2.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	1.0 %
MLP-Mixer	ACC	5 %	-1.0 %			-2.0 %			1.0 %		
		10 %	1.0 %	1.0 %		-2.0 %	-1.0 %		-1.0 %	-2.0 %	
		15 %	2.0 %	5.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %	2.0 %
MLP	ACC	5 %	1.0 %			2.0 %			0.0 %		
		10 %	4.0 %	1.0 %		-1.0 %	1.0 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	
		15 %	2.0 %	3.0 %	3.0 %	2.0 %	4.0 %	1.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
ResNet-18	ACC	5 %	-2.0 %			0.0 %			-1.0 %		
		10 %	3.0 %	-1.0 %		-1.0 %	-1.0 %		0.0 %	-1.0 %	
		15 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	-1.0 %	0.0 %	-1.0 %

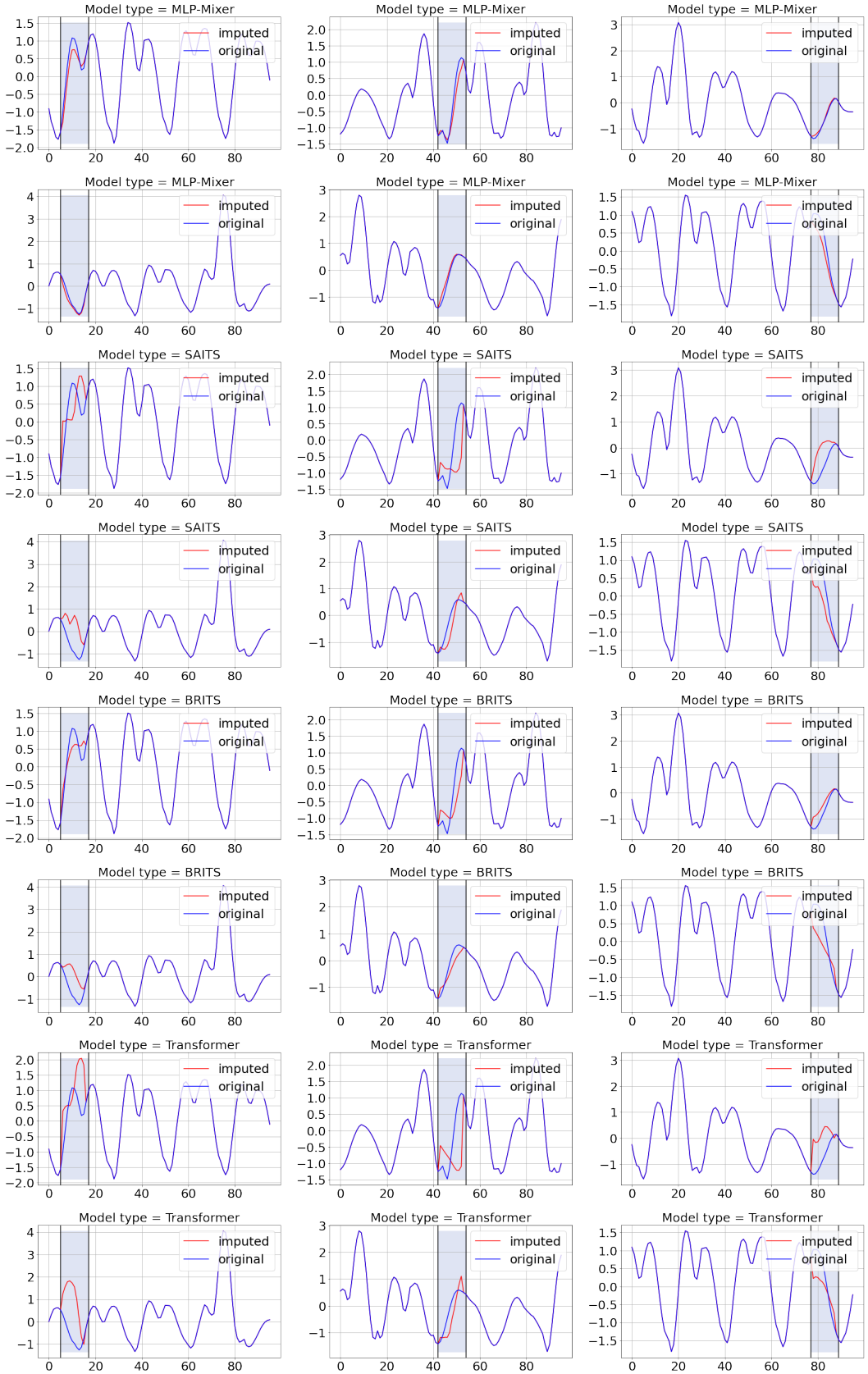

Figure 4: (Traffic) Imputation quality with different imputation models. We set $L_{\text{mask}} = 10\%$. Original and imputed refer to the original time series and the imputed time series respectively.