

Supplementary material for “Attacking VQA Systems via Adversarial Background Noise”

This supplementary material contains the difference images for all the relevant images in the main paper. The difference images are scaled (scaling factor is in brackets) to make the difference apparent. This material also presents additional *successful* examples of the proposed attack.

1 Difference Images

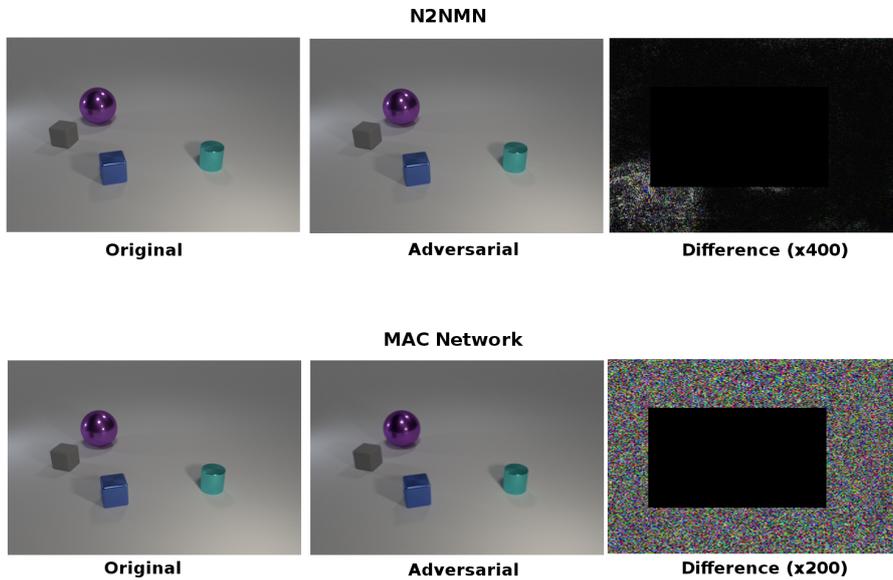


Figure 1: For the question “Are any big red matte things visible?”, both N2NMN and MAC network give the correct answer (“no”) when original image is given as input but incorrect answer (“yes”) when respective adversarial image is given as input.

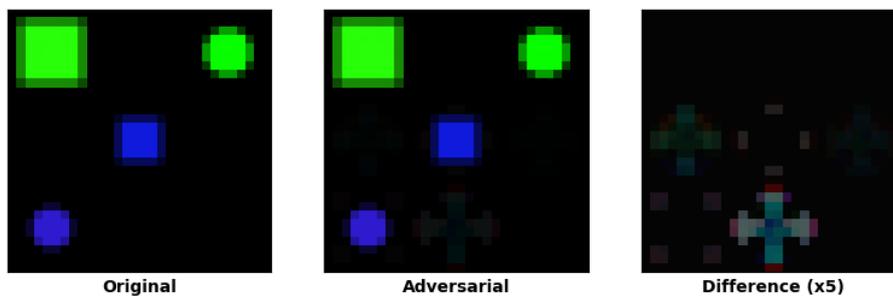


Figure 2: For the question “is a circle right of a blue shape?”, N2NMN gives the correct answer (“no”) when original image is given as input but incorrect answer (“yes”) when adversarial image is given as input.

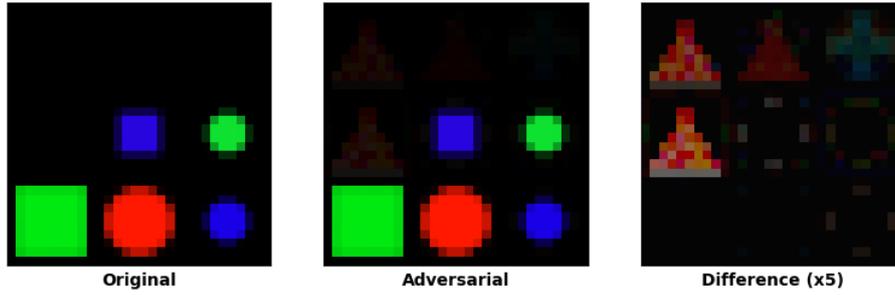


Figure 3: The answer for the question “is a blue shape right of a triangle?” changes from *no* to *yes* for the adversarial image.

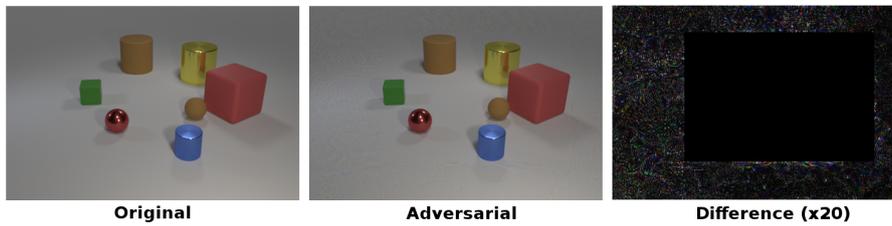


Figure 4: An example where the proposed attack gets target category correct. In this example, for the adversarial image, N2NMN predicts *cylinder* which belongs to the category of the target answer (cube) for the question “The big matte thing in front of the green rubber block is what color?”.

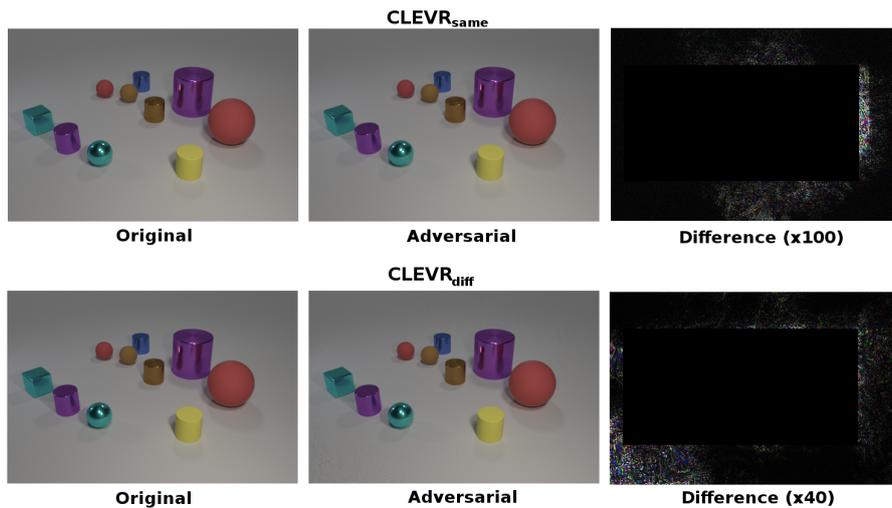


Figure 5: For the question “There is a big matte thing; what shape is it?”, N2NMN predicts *sphere* for the original image, *cylinder* for the adversarial image of CLEVR_{same} and *metal* for the adversarial image of CLEVR_{diff}.

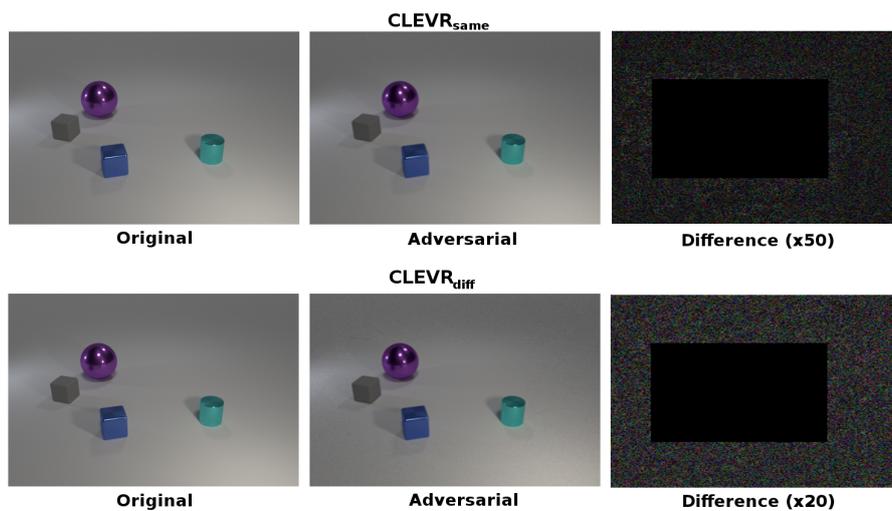


Figure 6: For the question “How many things are metal cylinders or metal blocks?”, MAC network predicts 2 for the original image, 7 for the adversarial image of $CLEVR_{same}$ and *red* for the adversarial image of $CLEVR_{diff}$.

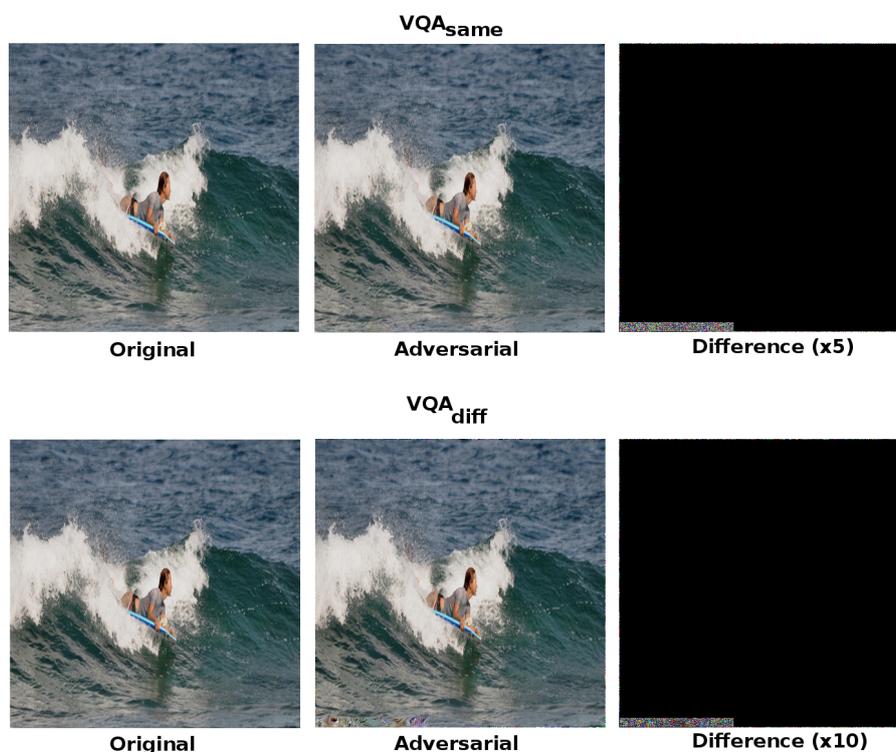


Figure 7: For the question “How many people are in the photo?”, N2NMN predicts 1 for the original image, 6 for the adversarial image of VQA_{same} and *brown* for the adversarial image of VQA_{diff} .

2 More Examples of the proposed attack

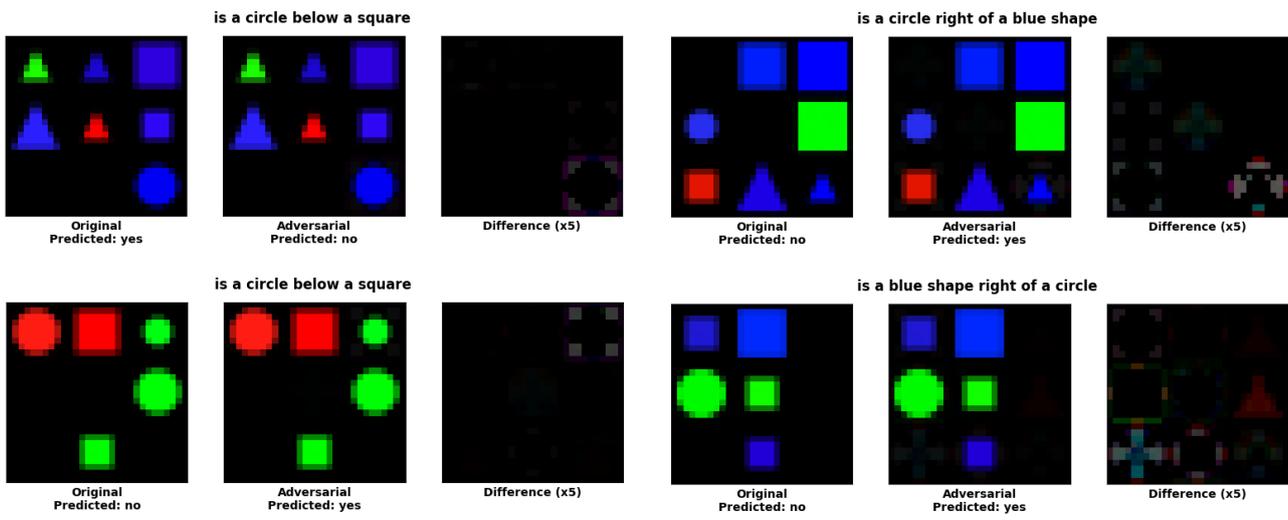


Figure 8: Examples from SHAPES

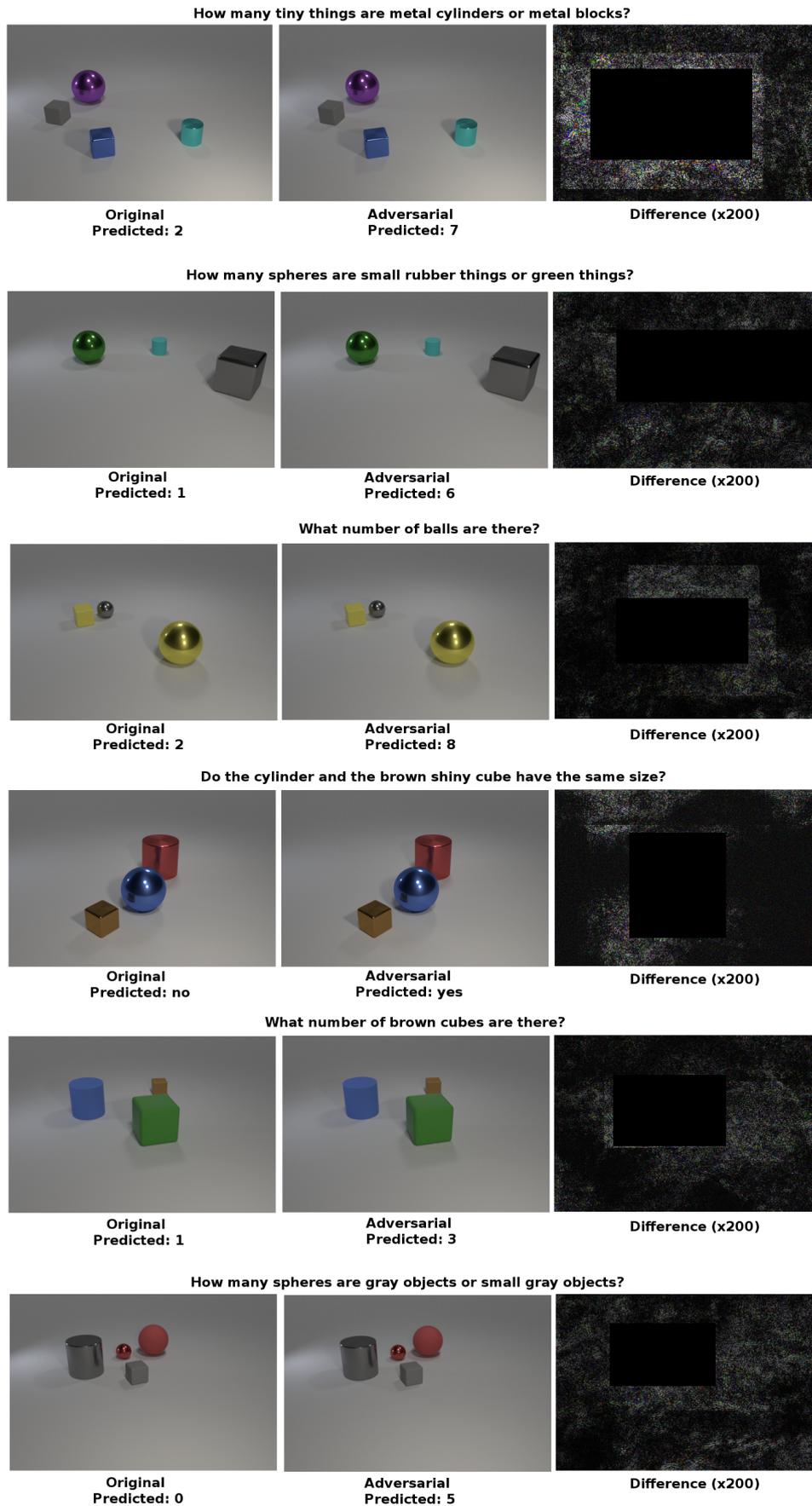


Figure 9: Examples for N2NMN on CLEVR_{same}

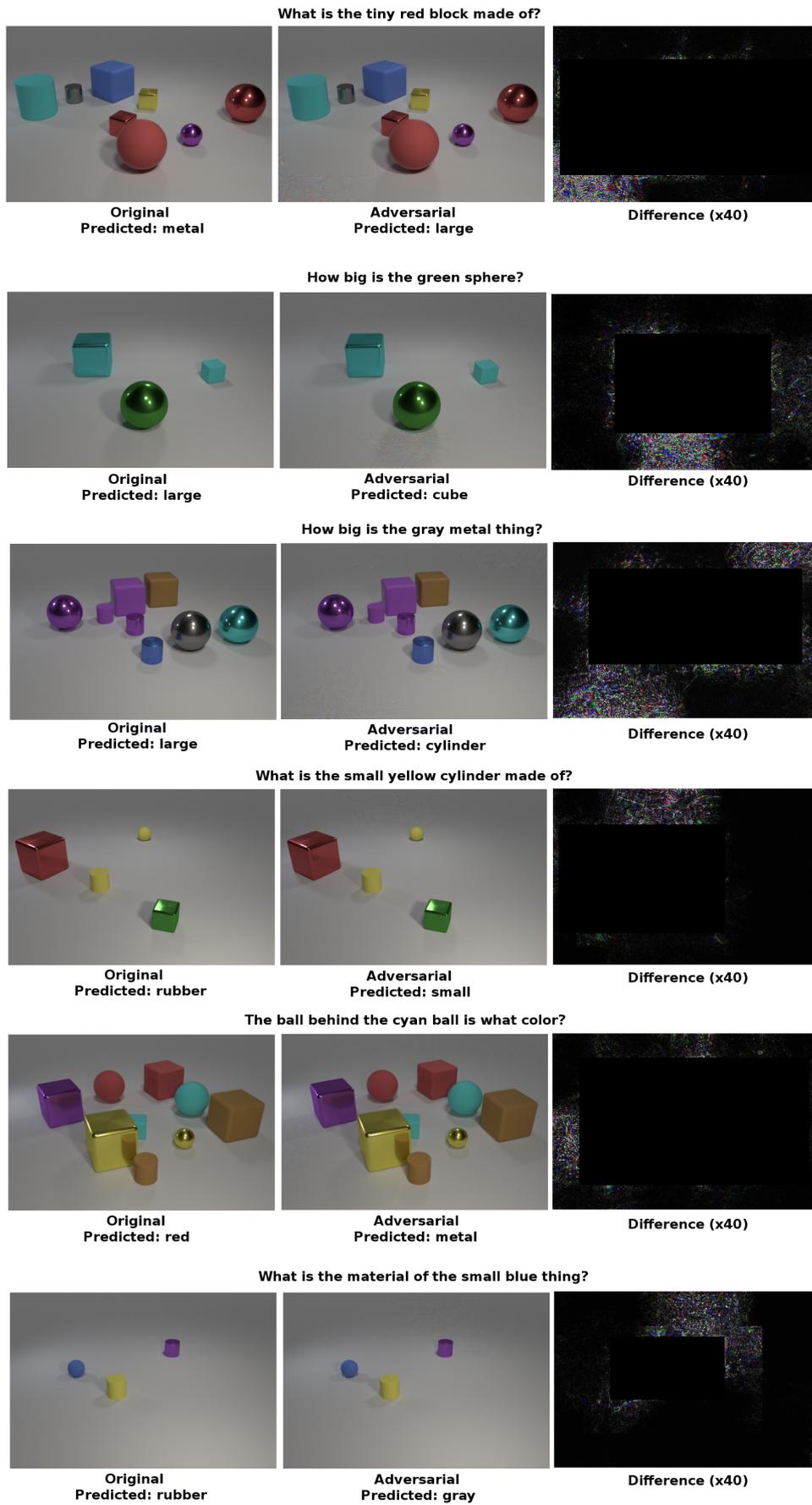


Figure 10: Examples for N2NMN on CLEVR_{diff}

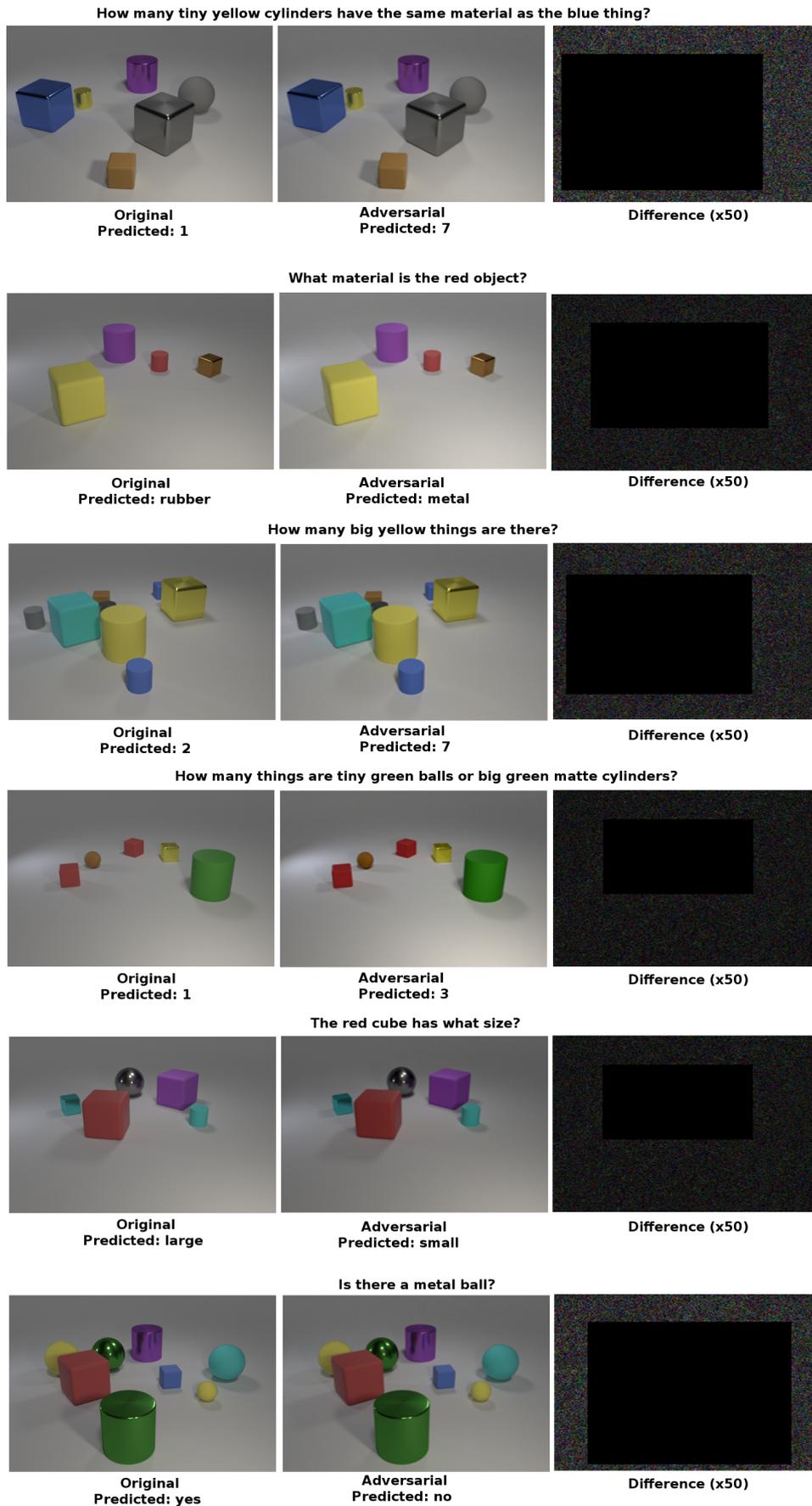


Figure 11: Examples for MAC network on CLEVR_{same}

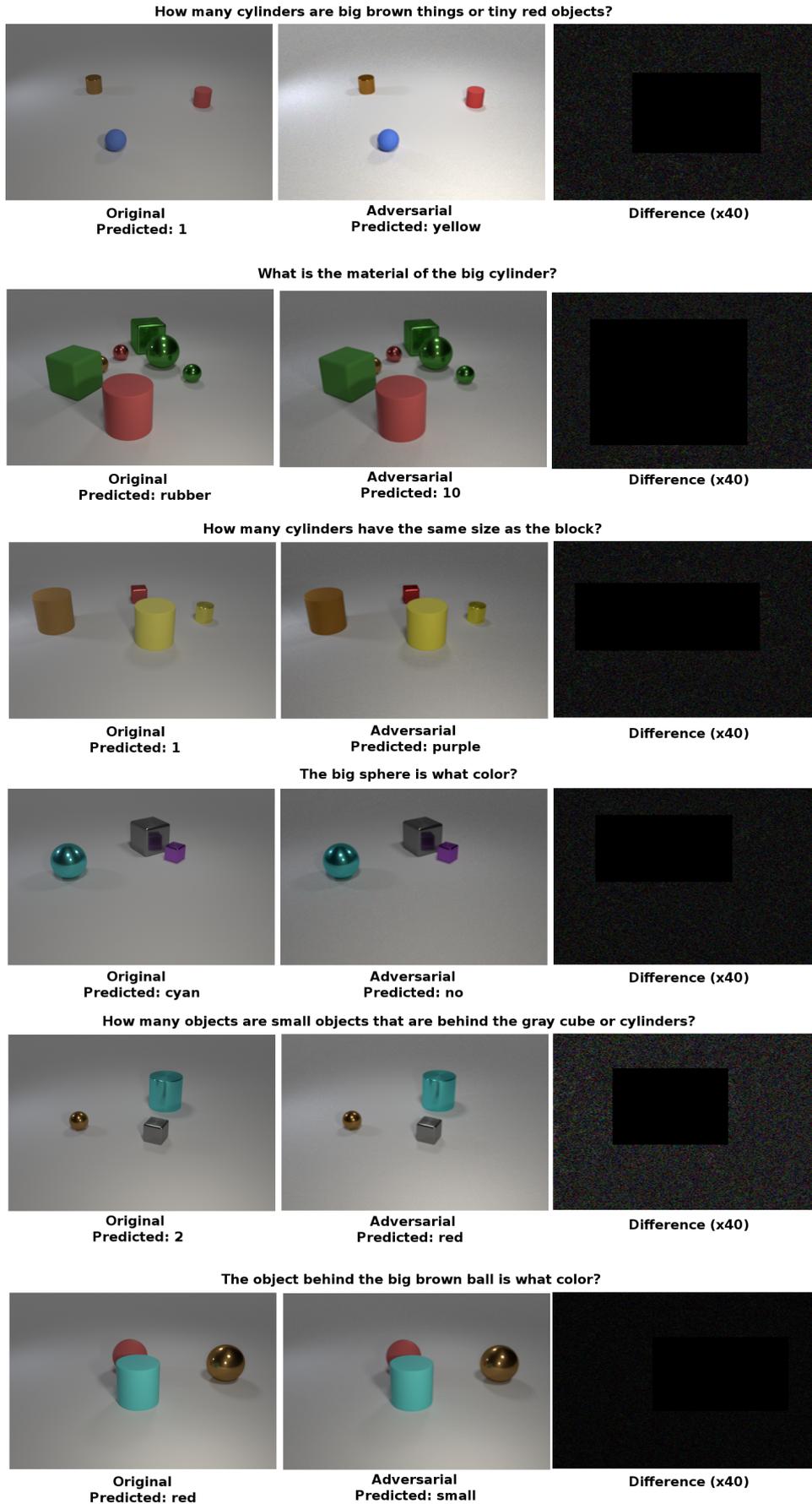


Figure 12: Examples for MAC network on CLEVR_{diff}

How many people are standing close to the beach?



Original
Predicted: 3



Adversarial
Predicted: 1



Difference (x50)

Is this during the day?



Original
Predicted: yes



Adversarial
Predicted: no



Difference (x50)

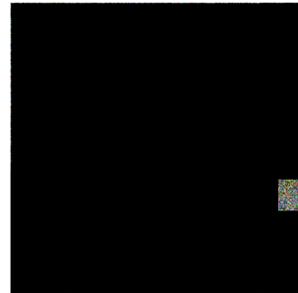
Is it 11 am or 11 pm?



Original
Predicted: am



Adversarial
Predicted: blender



Difference (x50)

What color are the birds beaks?



Original
Predicted: black



Adversarial
Predicted: yellow



Difference (x50)

Figure 13: Examples for N2NMN on VQA_{same}

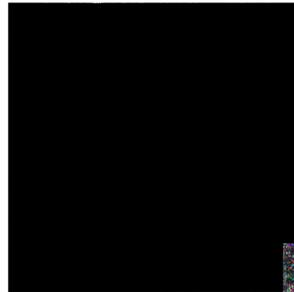
Is the man wearing sunglasses?



Original
Predicted: yes

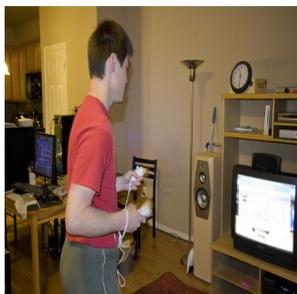


Adversarial
Predicted: black

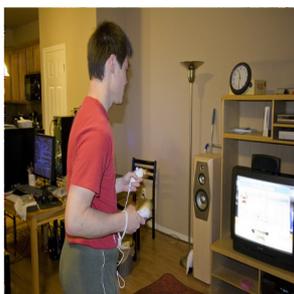


Difference (x10)

How many people are in the picture?



Original
Predicted: 1



Adversarial
Predicted: no



Difference (x10)

What is he doing?



Original
Predicted: surfing



Adversarial
Predicted: 9



Difference (x10)

What color is the background?



Original
Predicted: blue



Adversarial
Predicted: 0



Difference (x10)

Figure 14: Examples for N2NMN on VQA_{diff}