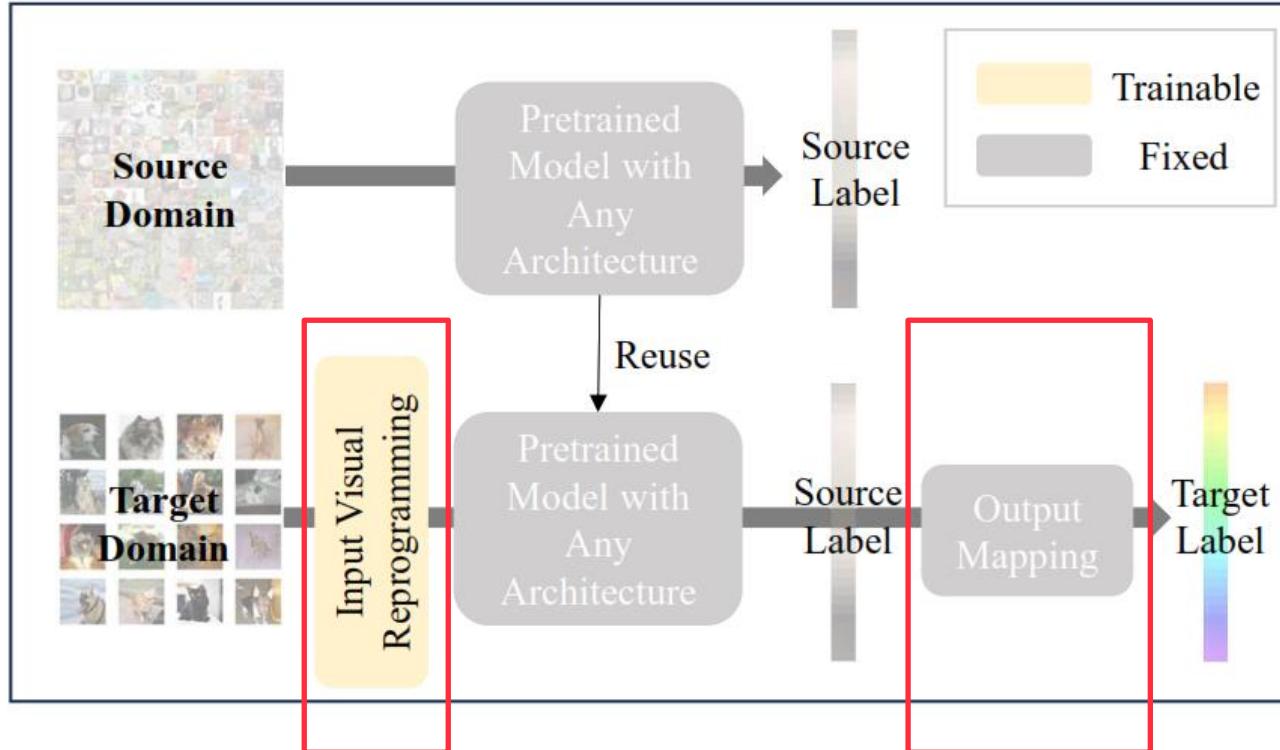


# Sample-specific Masks for Visual Reprogramming-based Prompting

# Background: Visual Reprogramming-based Prompting

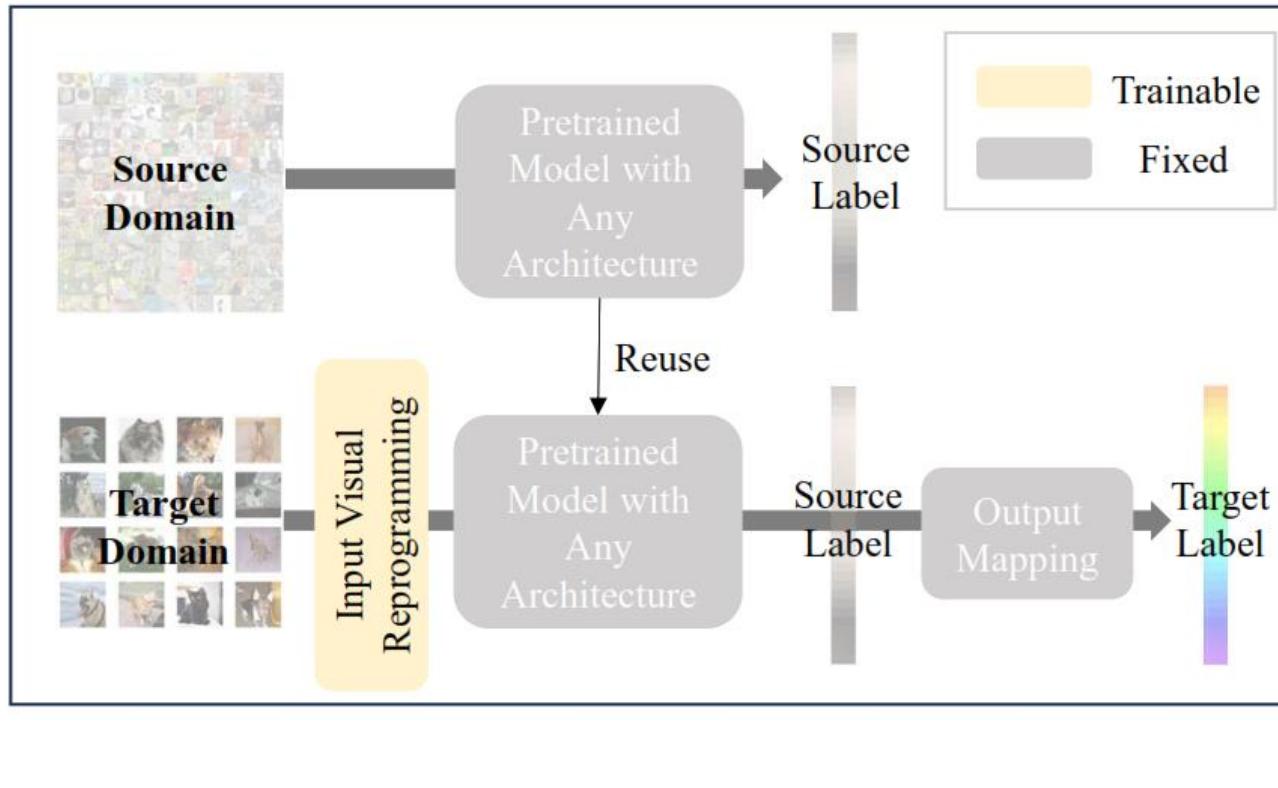
## ➤ Reusing Pre-trained Models in Downstream Tasks



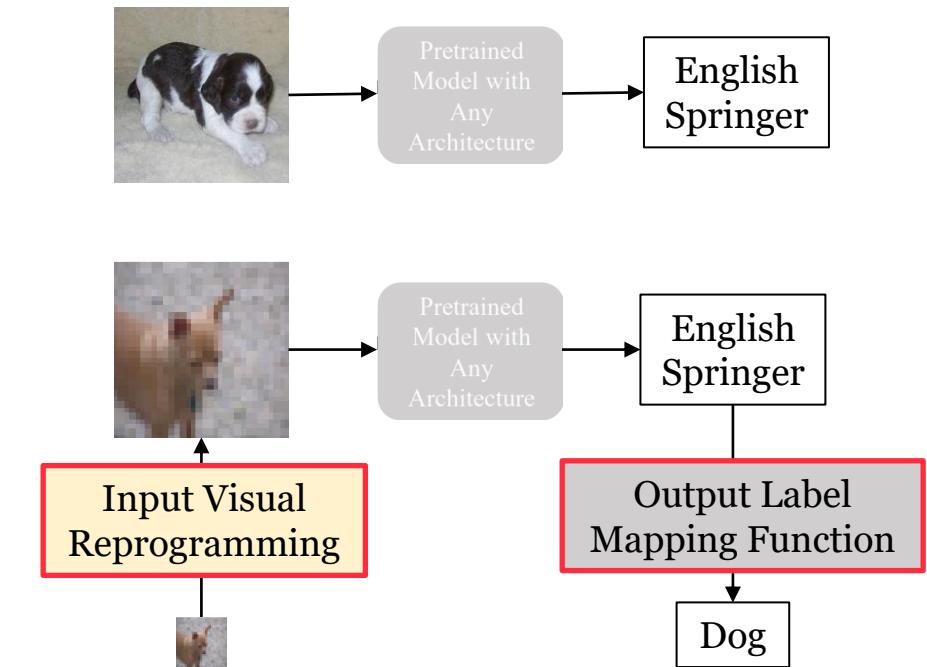
- Reusing Pre-trained Vision Models:
  - (1) Input Visual Reprogramming
  - (2) Output Mapping

# Background: Visual Reprogramming-based Prompting

## ➤ Reusing Pre-trained Models in Downstream Tasks



- Example  
ImageNet-1k  $\rightarrow$  CIFAR10

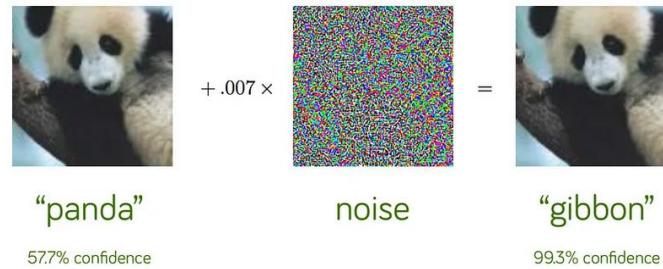


# Background: Visual Reprogramming-based Prompting



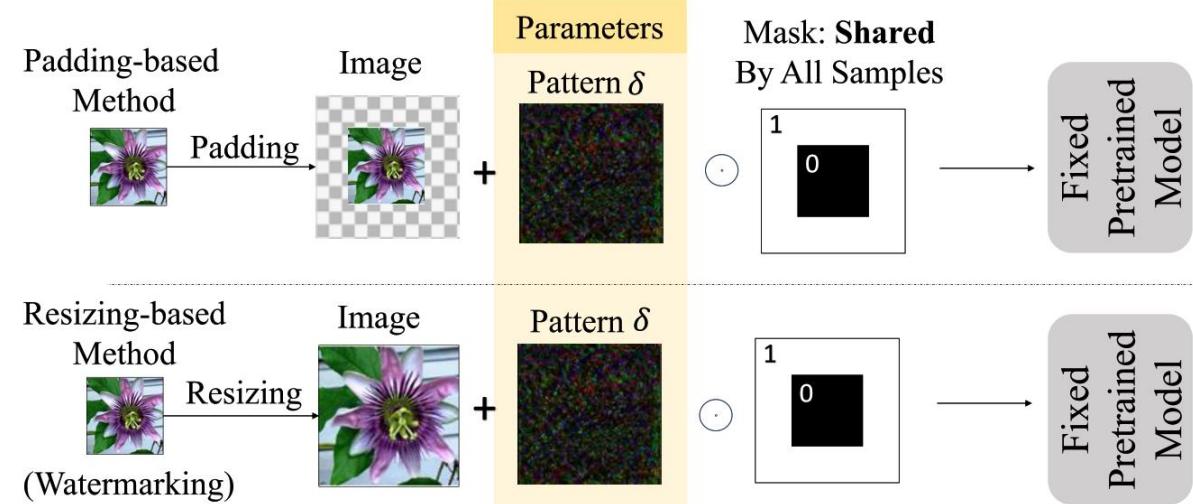
## ➤ Visual (Adversarial) Reprogramming

### Origin of the Concept: Adversarial Attacks



VS

### Visual (Adversarial) Reprogramming



Goal: Hindering Pre-Trained Models

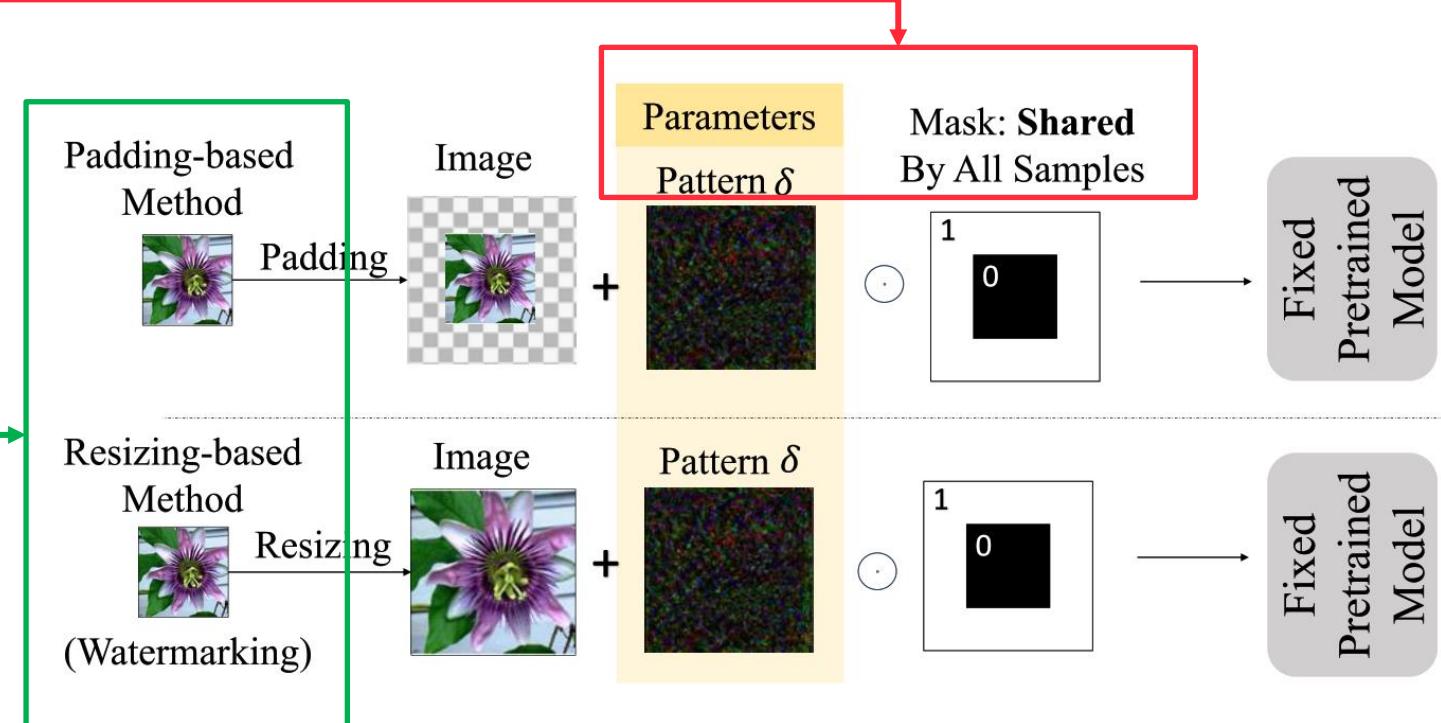
Goal: Reusing Pre-Trained Models

# Background: Visual Reprogramming-based Prompting

## ➤ Visual (Adversarial) Reprogramming

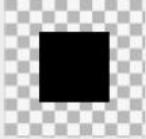
Two Main Components:  
(1) Trainable Noise Patterns  
(2) Shared Masks

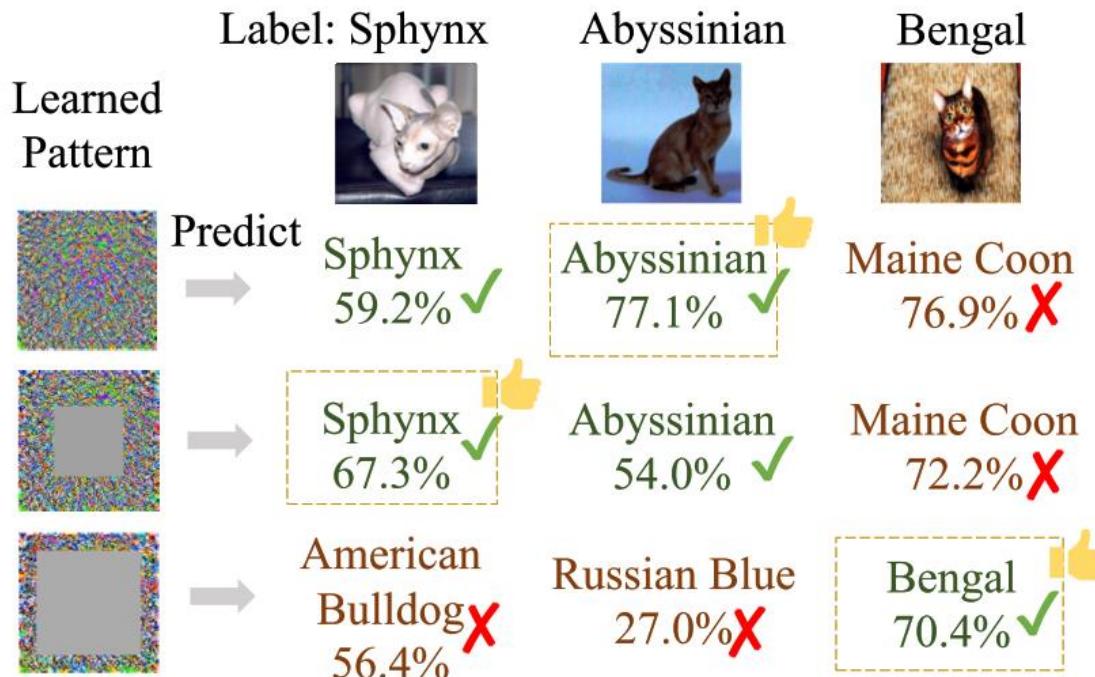
Two Types of Methods:  
(1) Padding-based  
(2) Resizing-based (Watermarking)



# Drawbacks of Shared Masks

## ➤ Drawback Over Individual Images

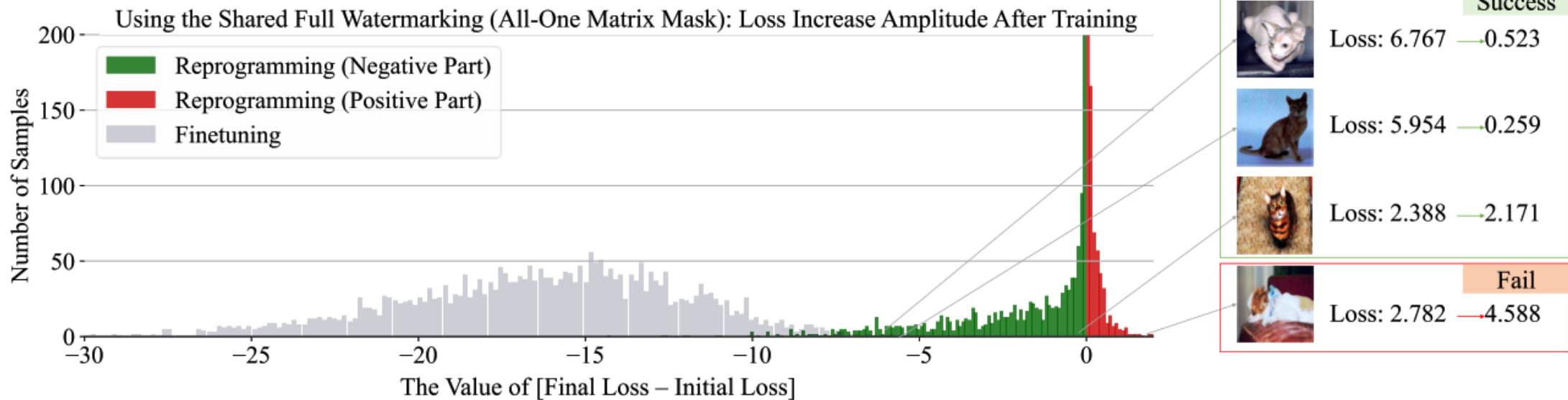
Different Masks	
Full Watermarking	
Medium Watermarking	
Narrow Watermarking	



Different masks  
are needed for  
individual  
images!

# Drawbacks of Shared Masks

## ➤ Drawback in The Statistical View



The training loss for some samples even rises!

# Sample-specific Multi-channel Masks (SMM)



## ➤ Problem Setting and Goal

$$\min_{\theta \in \Theta, \omega \in \Omega} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ell(f_{\text{out}}(f_{\text{P}}(f_{\text{in}}(x_i^{\text{T}} | \theta)) | \mathcal{Y}_{\text{sub}}^{\text{P}}, \omega), y_i^{\text{T}})$$

Input VR – trainable parameters:  $f_{\text{in}}(\cdot | \theta) : \mathcal{X}^{\text{T}} \mapsto \mathcal{X}^{\text{P}}$

Output Label Mapping – non-parametric function:  $f_{\text{out}}(\cdot | \mathcal{Y}_{\text{sub}}^{\text{P}}, \omega) : \mathcal{Y}_{\text{sub}}^{\text{P}} \mapsto \mathcal{Y}^{\text{T}}$

## ➤ Methods

A Shared Mask:

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{shr}}(f'_{\text{P}}) = \{f | f(x) = f'_{\text{P}}(r(x) + M \odot \delta), \forall x \in \mathcal{X}\}$$

Resizing Function

Shared Masks

Reprogramming Pattern

Sample-specific Patterns:

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{sp}}(f'_{\text{P}}) = \{f | f(x) = f'_{\text{P}}(r(x) + f_{\text{mask}}(r(x))), \forall x \in \mathcal{X}\}$$

Sample-specific Masks

Our SMM:

$$\mathcal{F}^{\text{smm}}(f'_{\text{P}}) = \{f | f(x) = f'_{\text{P}}(r(x) + f_{\text{mask}}(r(x)) \odot \delta), \forall x \in \mathcal{X}\}$$

## ➤ Theory

Approximation Error

$$\text{Err}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{T}}}^{\text{apx}}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{sp}}(f'_{\text{P}})) \geq \text{Err}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{T}}}^{\text{apx}}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{smm}}(f'_{\text{P}})) \quad \text{Err}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{T}}}^{\text{apx}}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{shr}}(f'_{\text{P}})) \geq \text{Err}_{\mathcal{D}_{\text{T}}}^{\text{apx}}(\mathcal{F}^{\text{smm}}(f'_{\text{P}})) \rightarrow \text{Lower}$$

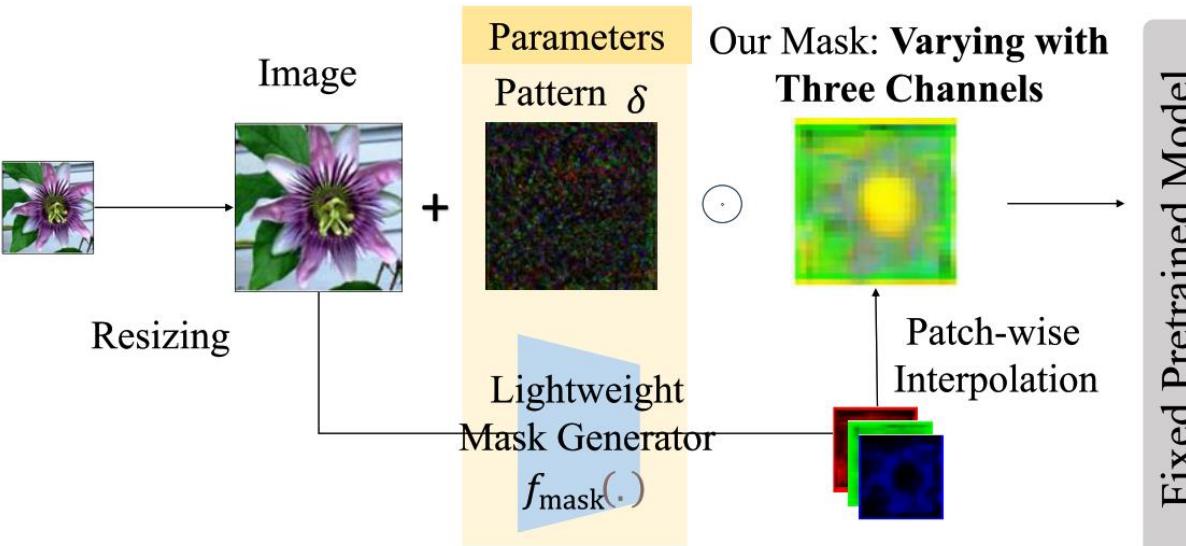
Estimation Error

Introducing less than 0.2% extra parameters  
Not increasing the risk of over-fitting in experiments

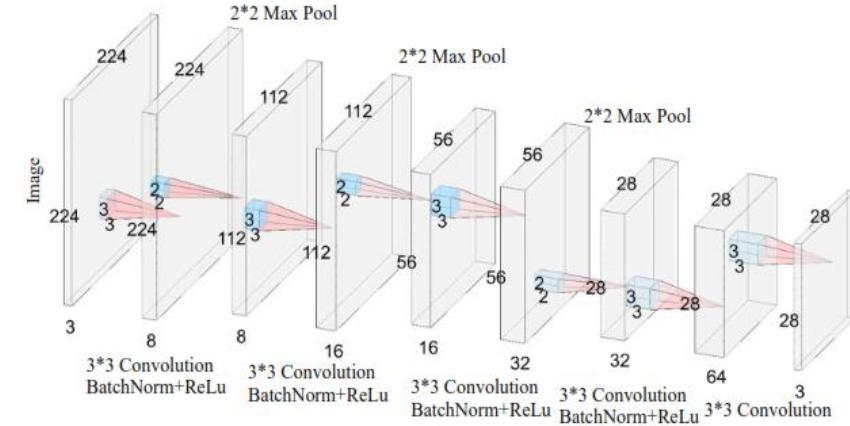
→ Negligible

# Sample-specific Multi-channel Masks (SMM)

## ➤ Framework and Modules



## ➤ Module 1: Lightweight Mask Generator



## ➤ Module 2: Patch-wise Interpolation → Interpolating by Copying

# Sample-specific Multi-channel Masks (SMM)



## ➤ Experimental Results

PRE-TRAINED		RESNET-18 (IMAGENET-1K)					RESNET-50 (IMAGENET-1K)					PRE-TRAINED		ViT-B32 (IMAGENET-1K)				
METHODS		PAD	NARROW	MEDIUM	FULL	OURS	PAD	NARROW	MEDIUM	FULL	OURS	METHOD		PAD	NARROW	MEDIUM	FULL	OURS
CIFAR10		65.5 ±0.1	68.6 ±2.8	68.8 ±1.1	68.9 ±0.4	<b>72.8 ±0.7</b>	76.6±0.3	77.4±0.5	77.8±0.2	79.3±0.3	<b>81.4±0.6</b>	CIFAR10		62.4	96.6	96.5	95.8	<b>97.4</b>
CIFAR100		24.8±0.1	36.9±0.6	34.9±0.2	33.8±0.2	<b>39.4±0.6</b>	38.9±0.3	42.5±0.2	43.8±0.2	47.2±0.1	<b>49.0±0.2</b>	CIFAR100		31.6	74.4	75.3	75.0	<b>82.6</b>
SVHN		75.2±0.2	58.5±1.1	71.1±1.0	78.3±0.3	<b>84.4±2.0</b>	75.8±0.4	59.1±1.3	71.5±0.8	79.5±0.5	<b>82.6±2.0</b>	SVHN		80.2	85.0	87.4	87.8	<b>89.7</b>
GTSRB		52.0±1.2	46.1±1.5	56.4±1.0	76.8±0.9	<b>80.4±1.2</b>	52.5±1.4	38.9±1.3	52.6±1.3	76.5±1.3	<b>78.2±1.1</b>	GTSRB		62.3	57.8	68.6	75.5	<b>80.5</b>
FLOWERS102		27.9±0.7	22.1±0.1	22.6±0.5	23.2±0.5	<b>38.7±0.7</b>	24.6±0.6	19.9±0.6	20.9±0.6	22.6±0.1	<b>35.9±0.5</b>	FLOWERS102		57.3	55.3	56.6	55.9	<b>79.1</b>
DTD		<b>35.3±0.9</b>	33.1±1.3	31.7±0.5	29.0±0.7	33.6±0.4	40.5±0.5	37.8±0.7	38.4±0.2	34.7±1.3	<b>41.1±1.1</b>	DTD		43.7	37.3	38.5	37.7	<b>45.6</b>
UCF101		23.9±0.5	27.2±0.9	26.1±0.3	24.4±0.9	<b>28.7±0.8</b>	34.6±0.2	38.4±0.2	37.2±0.2	35.2±0.2	<b>38.9±0.5</b>	UCF101		33.6	44.5	<b>44.8</b>	40.9	42.6
FOOD101		14.8±0.2	14.0±0.1	14.4±0.3	13.2±0.1	<b>17.5±0.1</b>	17.0±0.3	18.3±0.2	18.3±0.2	16.7±0.2	<b>19.8±0.0</b>	FOOD101		37.4	47.3	48.6	49.4	<b>64.8</b>
SUN397		13.0±0.2	15.3±0.1	14.2±0.1	13.4±0.2	<b>16.0±0.3</b>	20.3±0.2	22.0±0.1	21.5±0.1	21.1±0.1	<b>22.9±0.0</b>	SUN397		21.8	29.0	29.4	28.8	<b>36.7</b>
EUROSAT		85.2±0.6	82.8±0.4	83.8±0.5	84.3±0.5	<b>92.2±0.2</b>	83.6±0.7	83.7±0.4	85.8±0.1	86.9±0.3	<b>92.0±0.6</b>	EUROSAT		<b>95.9</b>	90.9	90.9	89.1	93.5
OXFORDPETS		65.4±0.7	73.7±0.2	71.4±0.2	70.0±0.6	<b>74.1±0.4</b>	76.2±0.6	76.4±0.3	75.6±0.3	73.4±0.3	<b>78.1±0.2</b>	OXFORDPETS		57.6	82.5	81.0	75.3	<b>83.8</b>
AVERAGE		43.91	43.48	45.04	46.85	<b>52.53</b>	49.15	46.76	49.39	52.10	<b>56.35</b>	AVERAGE		53.1	63.7	65.2	64.7	<b>72.4</b>

- Applying SMM yields **higher accuracy** across commonly-used downstream datasets
- **Compatible** with different pre-trained model architectures

# Sample-specific Multi-channel Masks (SMM)

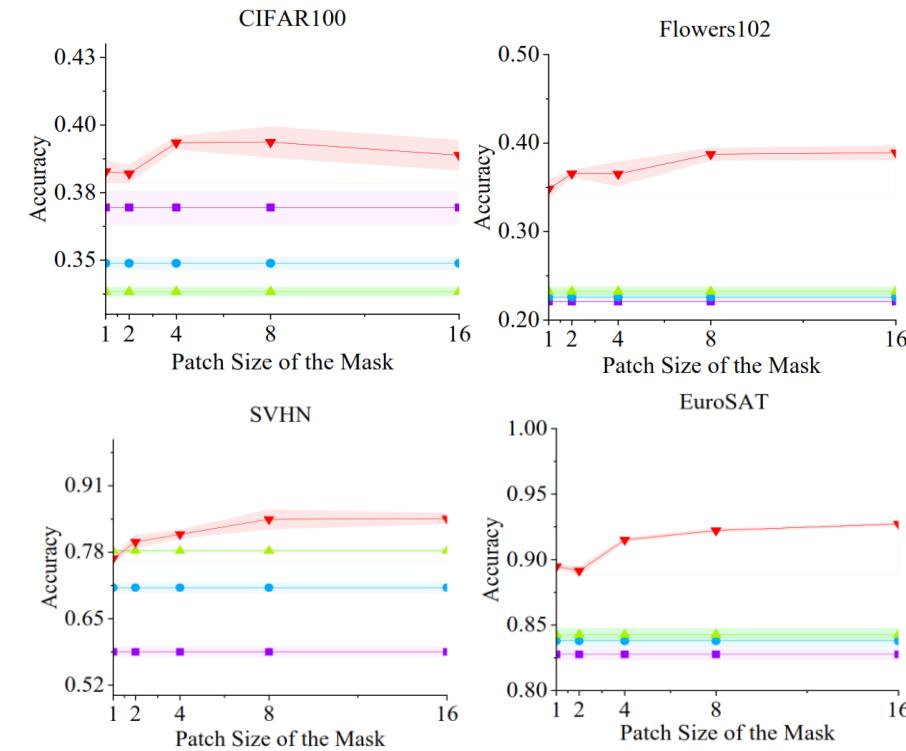
## ➤ Impact of Masking

$$r(x) + f_{\text{mask}}(r(x)) \odot \delta$$

	ONLY $\delta$	ONLY $f_{\text{mask}}$	SINGLE- CHANNEL $f_{\text{mask}}^s$	OURS
CIFAR10	68.9 $\pm$ 0.4	59.0 $\pm$ 1.6	72.6 $\pm$ 2.6	<b>72.8<math>\pm</math>0.7</b>
CIFAR100	33.8 $\pm$ 0.2	32.1 $\pm$ 0.3	38.0 $\pm$ 0.6	<b>39.4<math>\pm</math>0.6</b>
SVHN	78.3 $\pm$ 0.3	51.1 $\pm$ 3.1	78.4 $\pm$ 0.2	<b>84.4<math>\pm</math>2.0</b>
GTSRB	76.8 $\pm$ 0.9	55.7 $\pm$ 1.2	70.7 $\pm$ 0.8	<b>80.4<math>\pm</math>1.2</b>
FLOWERS102	23.2 $\pm$ 0.5	32.2 $\pm$ 0.4	30.2 $\pm$ 0.4	<b>38.7<math>\pm</math>0.7</b>
DTD	29.0 $\pm$ 0.7	27.2 $\pm$ 0.5	32.7 $\pm$ 0.5	<b>33.6<math>\pm</math>0.4</b>
UCF101	24.4 $\pm$ 0.9	25.7 $\pm$ 0.3	28.0 $\pm$ 0.3	<b>28.7<math>\pm</math>0.8</b>
FOOD101	13.2 $\pm$ 0.1	13.3 $\pm$ 0.1	15.8 $\pm$ 0.1	<b>17.5<math>\pm</math>0.1</b>
SUN397	13.4 $\pm$ 0.2	10.5 $\pm$ 0.1	15.9 $\pm$ 0.1	<b>16.0<math>\pm</math>0.3</b>
EUROSAT	84.3 $\pm$ 0.5	89.2 $\pm$ 0.9	90.6 $\pm$ 0.5	<b>92.2<math>\pm</math>0.2</b>
OXFORDPETS	70.0 $\pm$ 0.6	72.5 $\pm$ 0.3	73.8 $\pm$ 0.6	<b>74.1<math>\pm</math>0.4</b>
AVERAGE	46.85	42.59	49.70	<b>52.53</b>

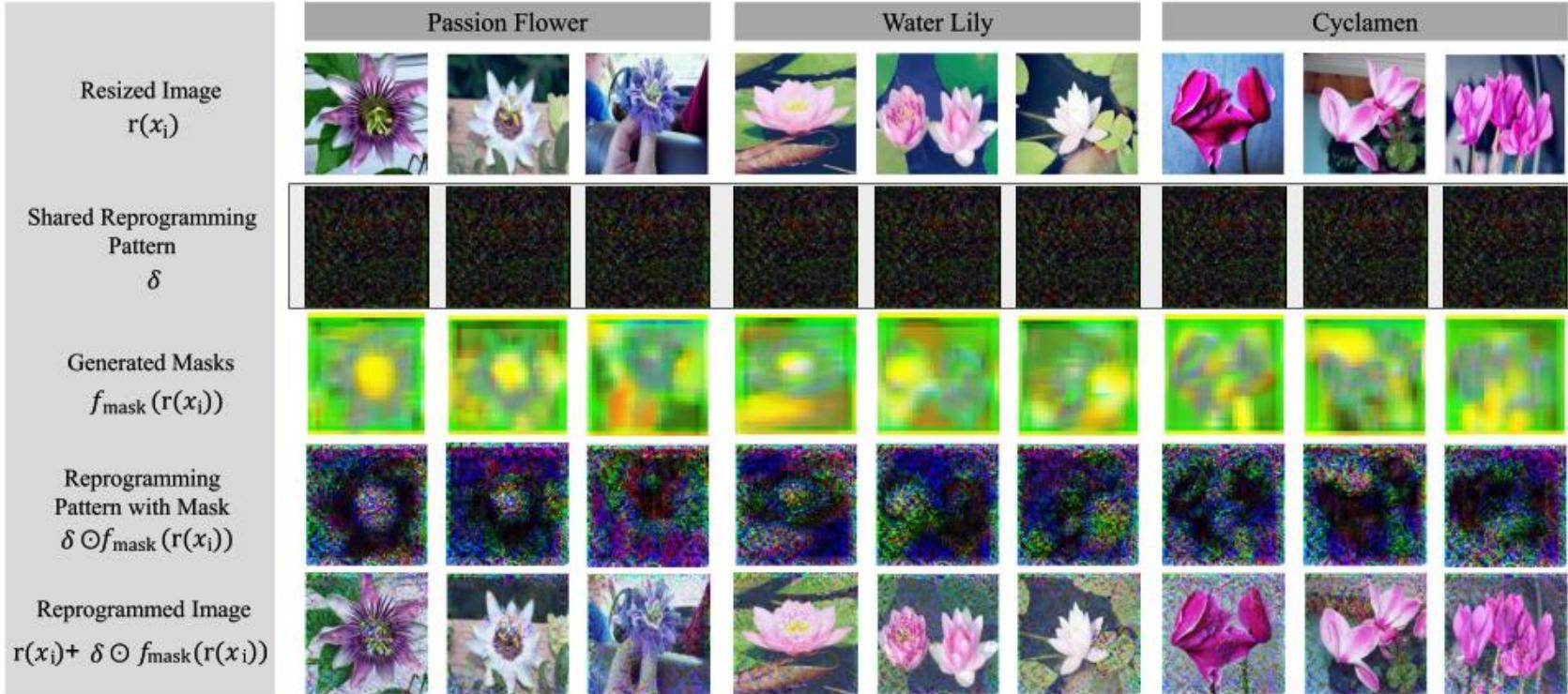
## ➤ Impact of Patch Size

—■— Watermarking (Narrow) —●— Watermarking (Medium) —▲— Watermarking (Full) —▼— Ours

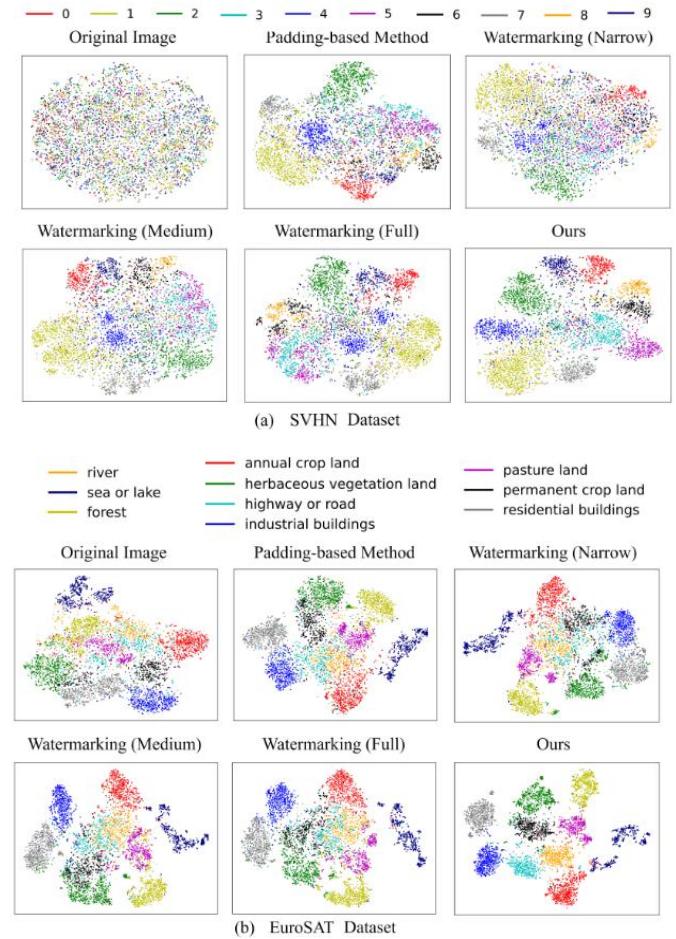


# Sample-specific Multi-channel Masks (SMM)

## ➤ Visualization Results



- Successfully resolves incorrectly clustered classes in the output feature space
- Able to retain the important parts of the image and remove the interference



# Thanks For Listening



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MELBOURNE