# SECURE USE OF LLMS AND Gen al systems

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## **NIST QUESTIONS FOR THE WORKSHOP**



- 1. What changes, if any, need to be made to SSDF version 1.1 to accommodate secure development practices for generative AI and dual-use foundation models?
- 2. What AI-specific considerations should NIST capture in its companion resource?
- 3. What else should be captured in the SSDF Profiles?
- 4. Is there an alternative to an SSDF Profile that would be more effective at accomplishing the EO 14110 requirement, while also providing flexibility and technology neutrality for software producers?
- 5. What secure development resources specific to AI models do you find most valuable?
- 6. What is unique about developing code for generative AI and dual-use foundation models?

# THE ML OPPORTUNITY & RISK IS MASSIVE



Achieve competitive advantage by enhancing customer experience, improving strategy & streamlining operations

AI could contribute up to **\$15.7 trillion** to the global economy in **2030**"

pwc

Cybersecurity remains the ONLY risk that a majority of respondents say their organizations consider relevant"

McKinsey Global State of AI Survey

Through 2022, **30% of all AI cyberattacks will leverage training-data poisoning**, AI model theft, or adversarial samples to attack AI-powered systems."

2 in 5 organizations have had an AI security or privacy breach.
1 in 4 were malicious attacks."



# **ML ADVERSARIAL ATTACKS ARE EXPLODING**



### **REAL WORLD ATTACKS**



2. Tesla Involved in 31 incidents, allegedly harming 41 entities.



### **ACCELERATING REGULATIONS**



On October 4, 2022, The White House released an **AI Bill of Rights**.

Bank of England

MITRE | ATLAS



NOW IS THE TIME TO PROTECT

## WEAPONIZED AML TOOLS

20+ free tools available online











## **SECURITY OPERATIONS FOR AI**





- Model Registry
- File Format Coverage

- Malware
- Vulnerabilities
- Integrity Issues
- Known Good State
- Genealogy
- Red Team Model
   Assessment

- Adversarial ML
- Poisoning
- Model Evasion
- Model Inversion
- Model Theft
- Prompt Injection
- Confidential Data
  - Leakage

- AdvML Attack Remediations
- Ticketing Systems
- SecOps Tools

- Detection Details Report
- Security Health Dashboard
- Risk Assessment Report
- Response Dashboard

# **ML IS AN UNSECURED ATTACK VECTOR**



Launchpad for lateral movement, deployment of malware, theft of IP/PII, and manipulation of the model output



**Machine Learning Model** 

# **MITRE | ATLAS FRAMEWORK**



#### **Key Control Points**





# **AI RISK REQUIRES MITIGATION**



	<b>GENERATIVE AI</b>	FRAUD MANAGEMENT	SUPPLY CHAIN ATTACKS
AI USE CASE		Č.	DATA COLLECTION COLLEC
MOST COMMON Attack types	Inference Data Poisoning Prompt Injection	Inference Bypass Ransomware Attack	Ransomware Attack Data Poisoning Backdoored Models
KEY CONTROLS Needed	Threat Modeling Red Teaming Model Scans Real time/Run time protection	Threat Modeling Red Teaming Model Scans Real time/Run time protection	Threat Modeling Red Teaming Model Scans Real time / Run time protection

# NOTES REGARDING NIST SP 800-218 AND AI/ML

- P0 1.1, 2.1, 2.3, 5.1 (ID + Document Sec. Req., et αl.): Include ML Dev, ML Ops, DatSci; Protect Training Corpora
- PO 3.2: (Rec. Sec. Pract.) Scan 3rd party models used by org, ML Ops Protection (EDR), Provenance of Models (used and created), Data Curation & Training, Build/Supply Chain Security
- PS 1.1: (Src Storage) Extend to include Models and the Data used for training
- PS 2.1: (Publish SW Integrity Info) Sign models, Train/Build/Ops pipeline libs/vers (BOM), Secure Scoring APIs, Provenance, Need Standards around bias checks?
- PS 3.1: (Archiving) Archive all models, training data used per, meta data?
- PS 3.2: (Provenance) Include 3rd party models included in system, provenance of models derived from 3rd party models
- PW 1.1: (Risk Modelling) Back Doors/activation, Real Time Manifold Exploration/activation, Unusual Categorizations, Malware Infections, Vulnerabilities in models themselves
- PW 2.1: (SW Design Sec Req. Review) Each item has an analogous AI aspect
- PW 4.1, 4.4, 6.1: (Use Existing Secured Tools, et al.) Incl. ML build/supply chain (libs, frameworks); provenance of model and data
- PW 6.2: (predetermine comp/tools) Ban inherently insecure formats (Pickle, Cloud Pickle, etc.)
- PW 7.2: (Src Review/analysis) Incl. Model scanning backdoors, exercise attacks against models, bias checks
- PW 8.x: (Test Exe Code) Models can (mostly do) have executable code embedded within them
- PW 9.2: (Specify Settings) IAC for MLOps should be included
- RV 1.1: (Market info on vulns): Provenance of models, training/ops frameworks, file formats as part of BOMs
- RV 1.3: (Vuln. Discl.): include AI: biased models, poisoned training, vuln. train/dev/ops frameworks, discovered bypasses
- RV 2.2: (Risk Responses) Industry doesn't understand the need to secure AI, nor what that undertaking involves MITRE ATLAS framework to begin with; how can you even tell?
- RV 3.2: (RCAs) AI needs to be included in secure coding practices to be followed: Must include the data (corpora) used to train the model, APIs can assist in gradient-type attacks
- Runtime Controls missing
- Responsibility gaps/definitions amongst DatSci, MLOps, Product