



EXPLAINABILITY FIRST!

COUSTEAUING THE DEPTHS OF NEURAL NETWORKS

ES4CPS@Dagstuhl – Jan 7, 2019

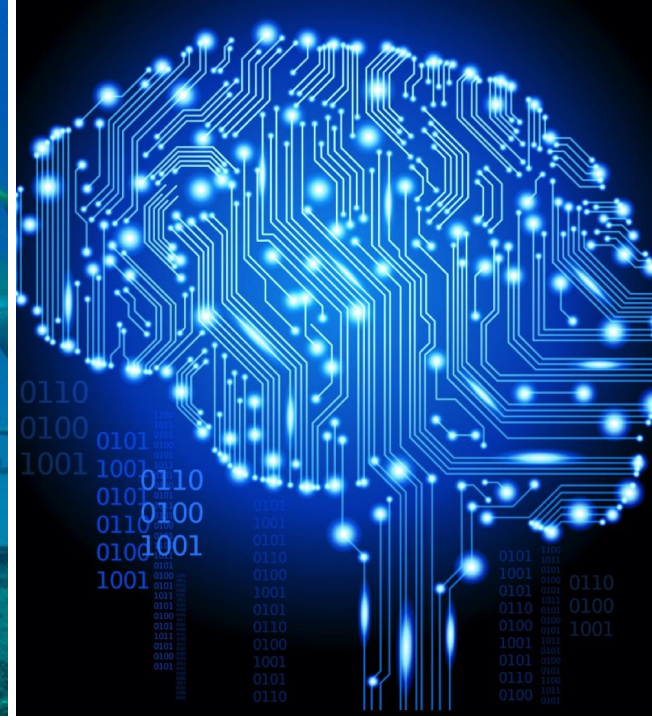


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Markus Borg

RISE Research Institutes of Sweden AB

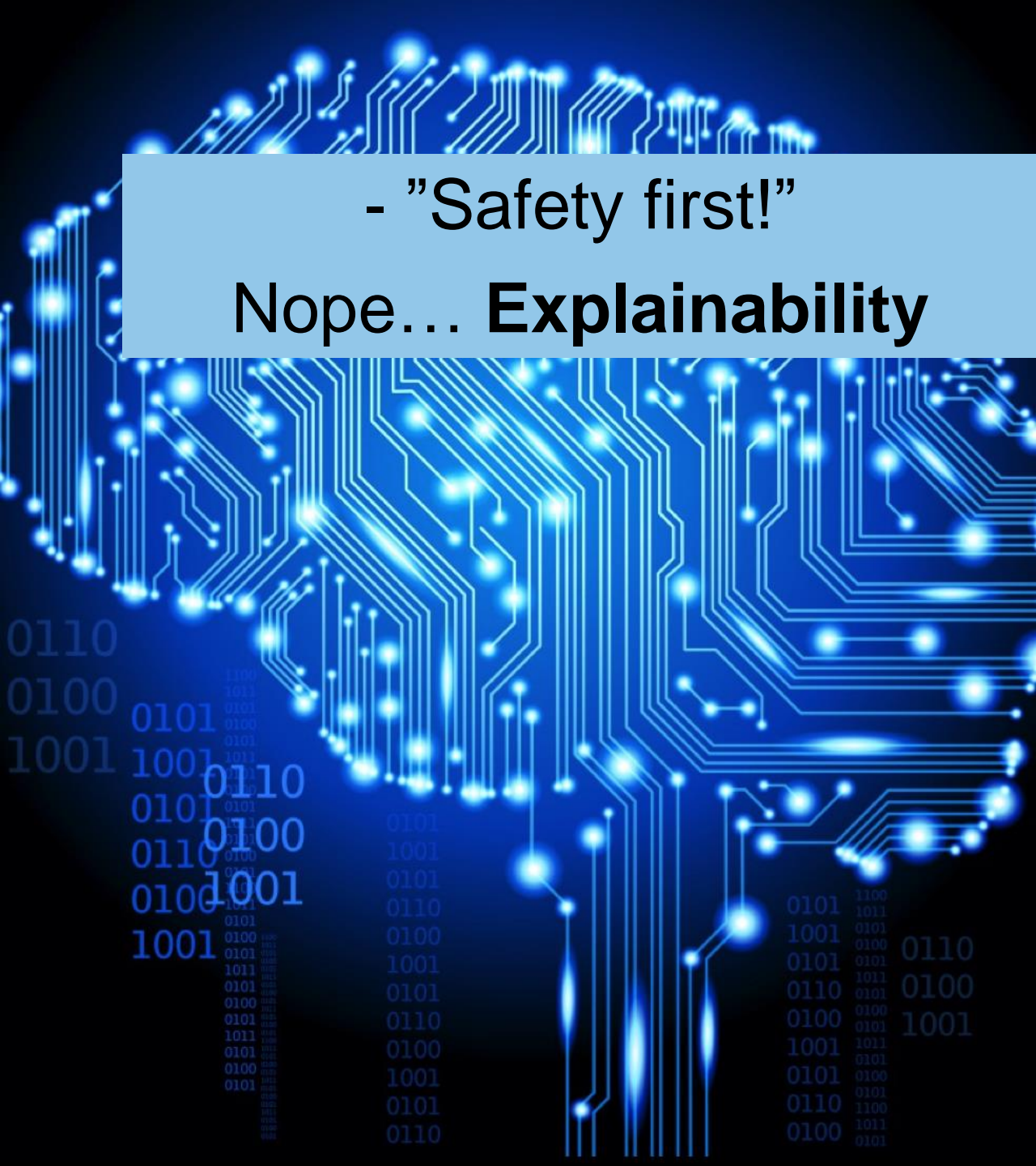




- “Aller voir!”

- “Safety first!”

Nope... **Explainability**



Who is Markus Borg?

Development engineer, ABB, Malmö, Sweden

2007-2010

- Editor and compiler development
- Safety-critical systems



PhD student, Lund University, Sweden

2010-2015

- Machine learning for software engineering
- Bug reports and traceability

Senior researcher, RISE AB, Lund, Sweden

2015-

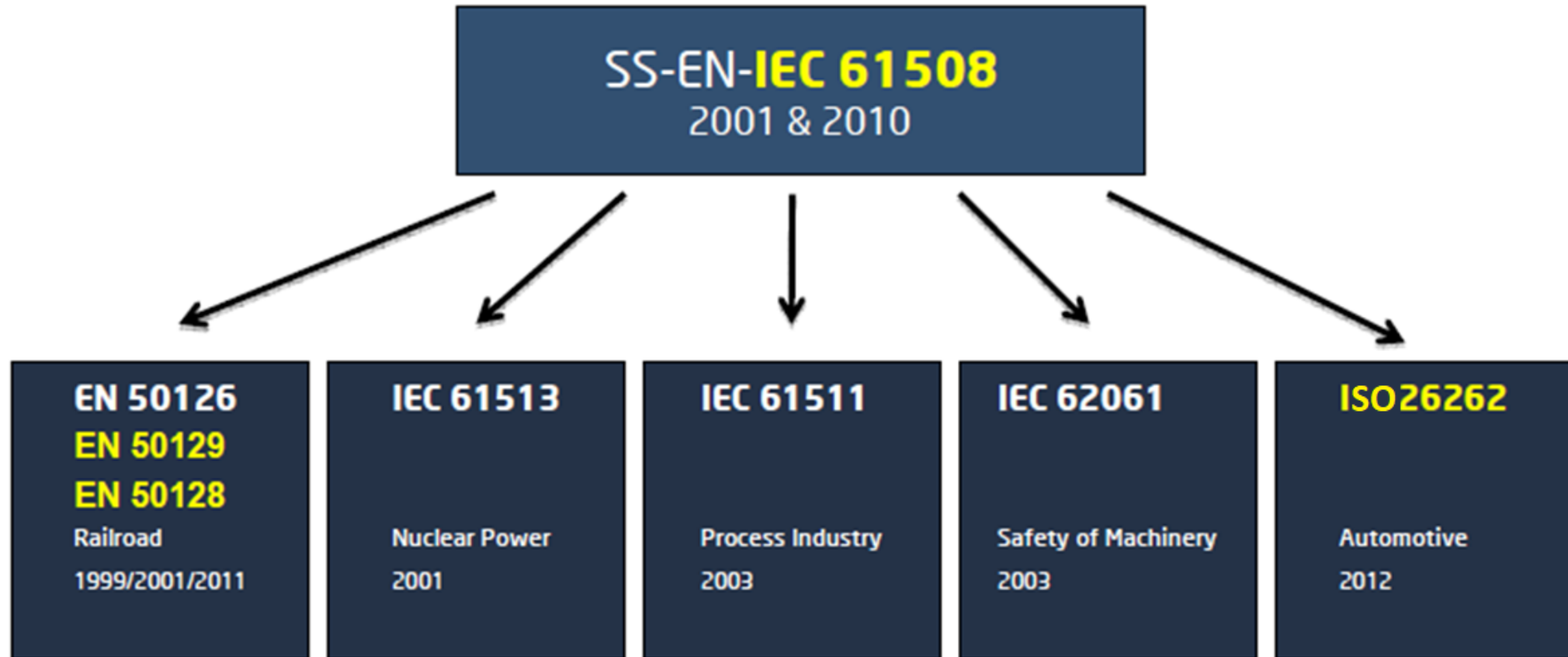
- Software engineering for machine learning
- Software testing and V&V

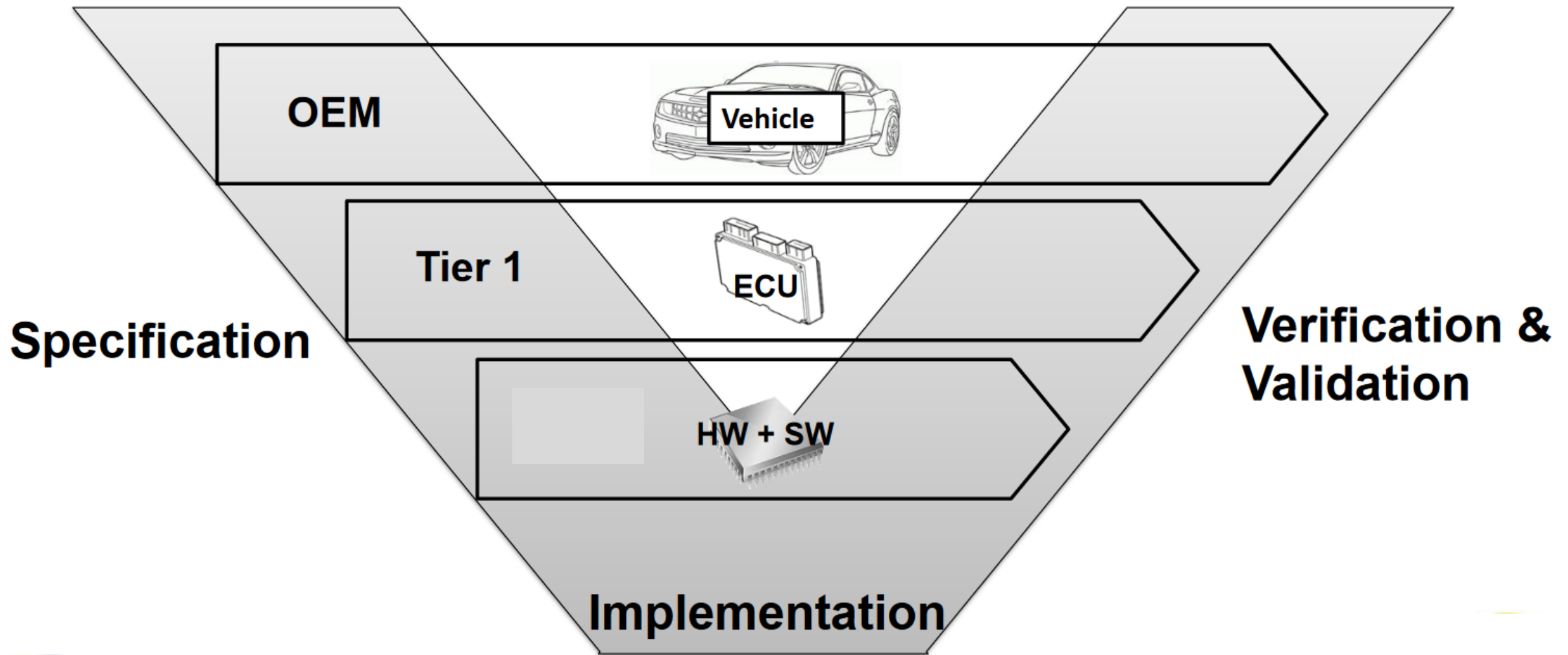


Background



Functional Safety Standards





Achieving Safety in Software Systems

1. Develop understanding of situations that lead to safety-related failures
 - Hazard = system state that could lead to an accident
2. Design software so that such failures do not occur
 - Fault tree analysis

The system shall never hurt anyone
- even if the system does not conform to its specification

Safety certification => Put evidence on the table!

- Safety requirement: “Stop for crossing pedestrians”
- How do you argue in the safety case?



Safety evidence – In a nutshell

- System specifications
 - and why we believe it is valid
- Comprehensive V&V process descriptions
 - and its results
 - coverage testing for all critical code
- Software process descriptions
 - hazard register and safety requirements
 - code reviews
 - traceability from safety requirements to code and tests
 - ...

Application context



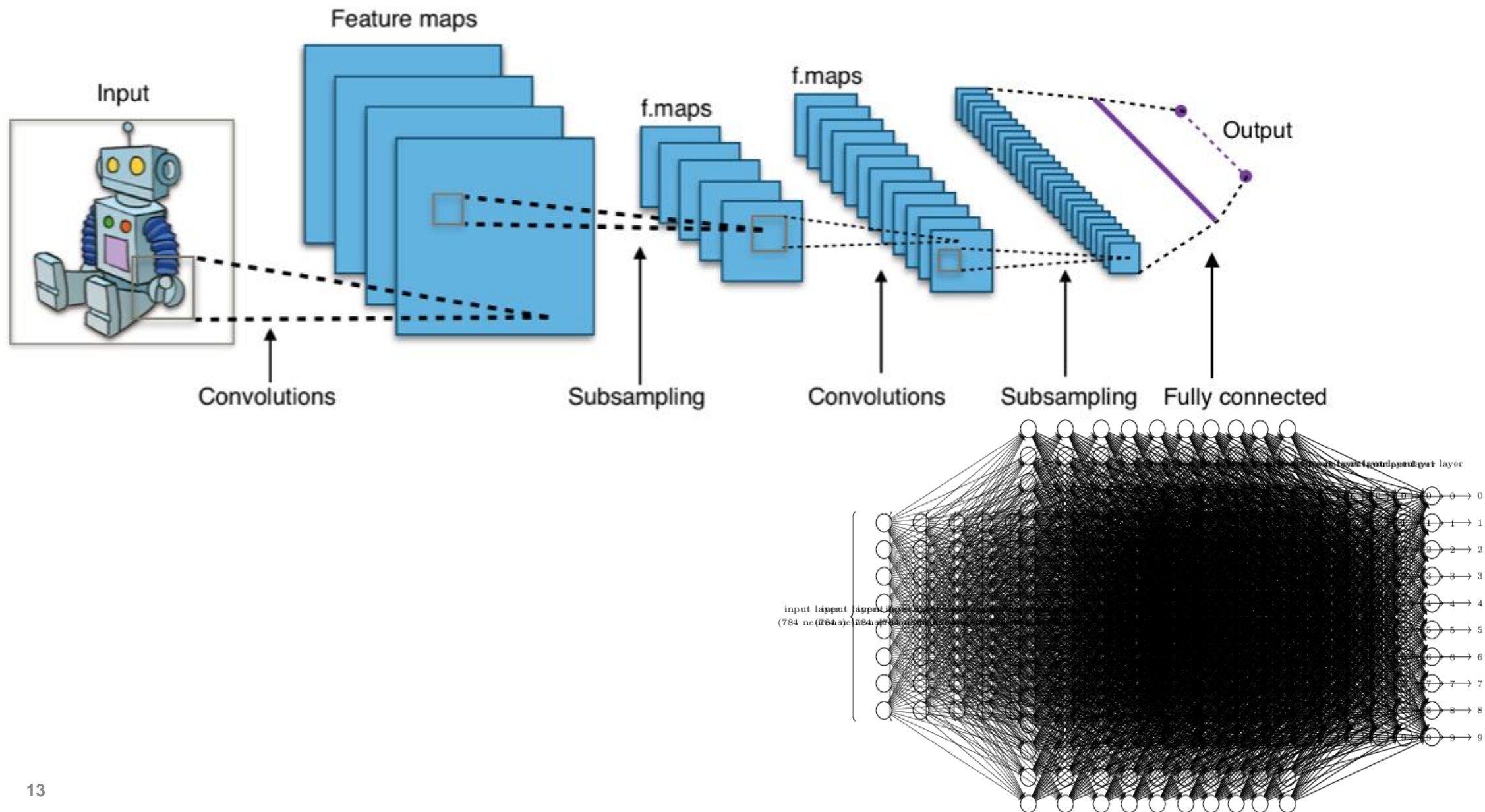


Safe-Req-A1:

In autonomous highway mode A, the vehicle shall keep a minimum safe distance of 50 m to preceding traffic

Realize vehicular perception

Autonomous Driving thanks to Convolutional Neural Networks



Trace from Safe-Req-A1 to... what?



"Aller voir!"

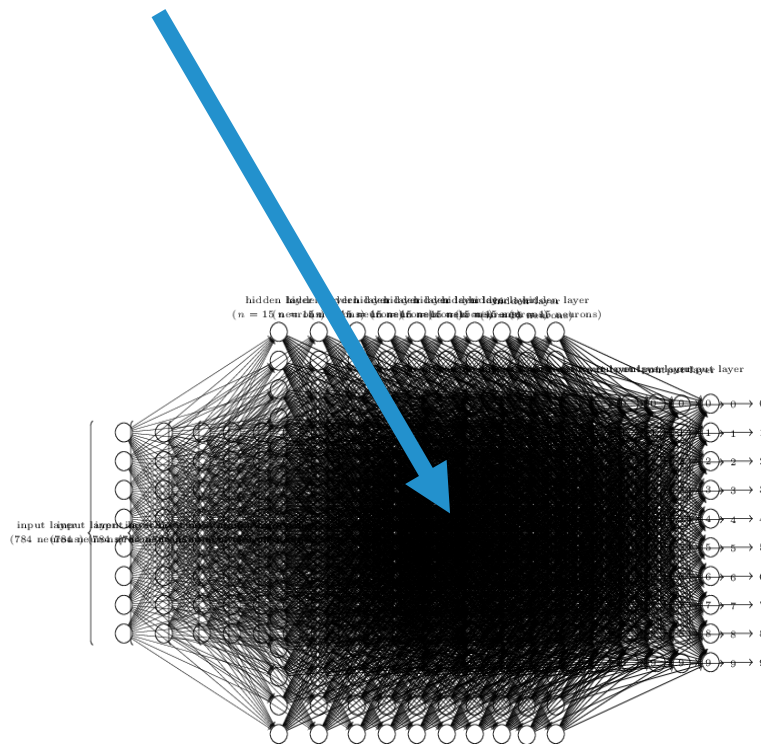
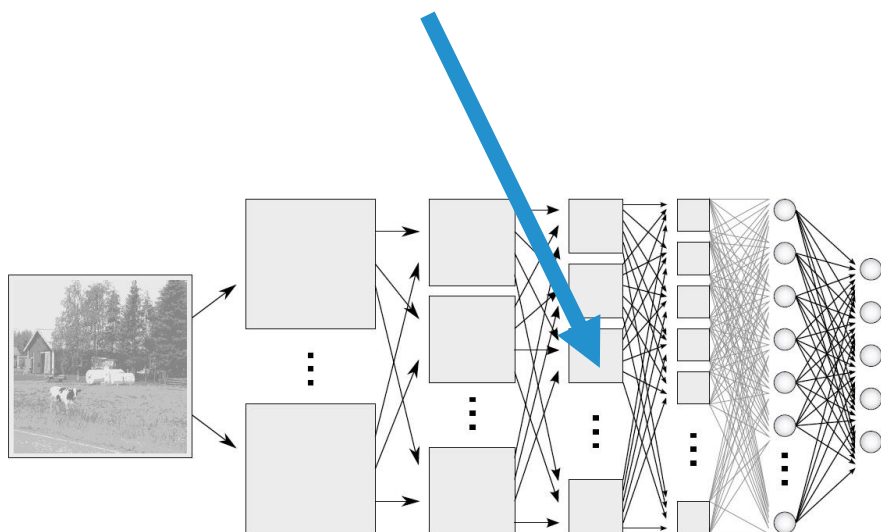


Trace from Safe-Req-A1 to... what?

1) inside a human-interpretable model of a deep neural network

2) parameter values in a trained deep learning model

3) in training examples used to train and test the deep learning model



Open challenge

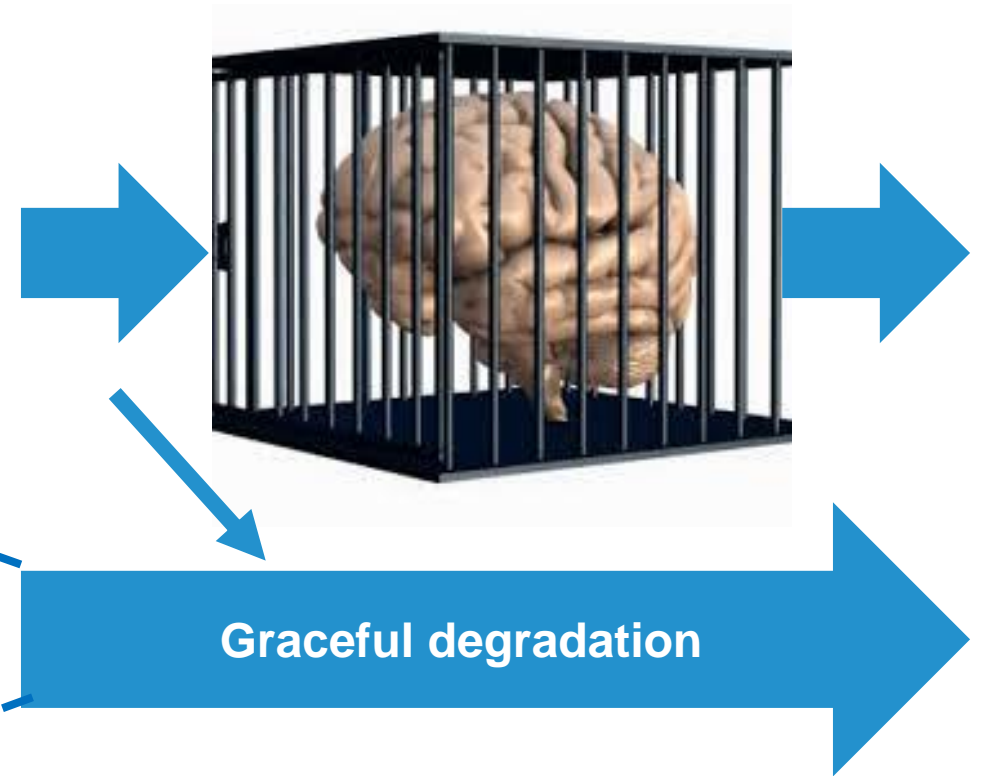
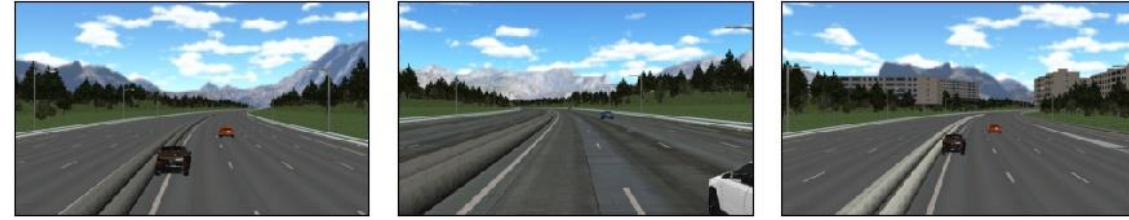


System feature - Autonomous highway driving

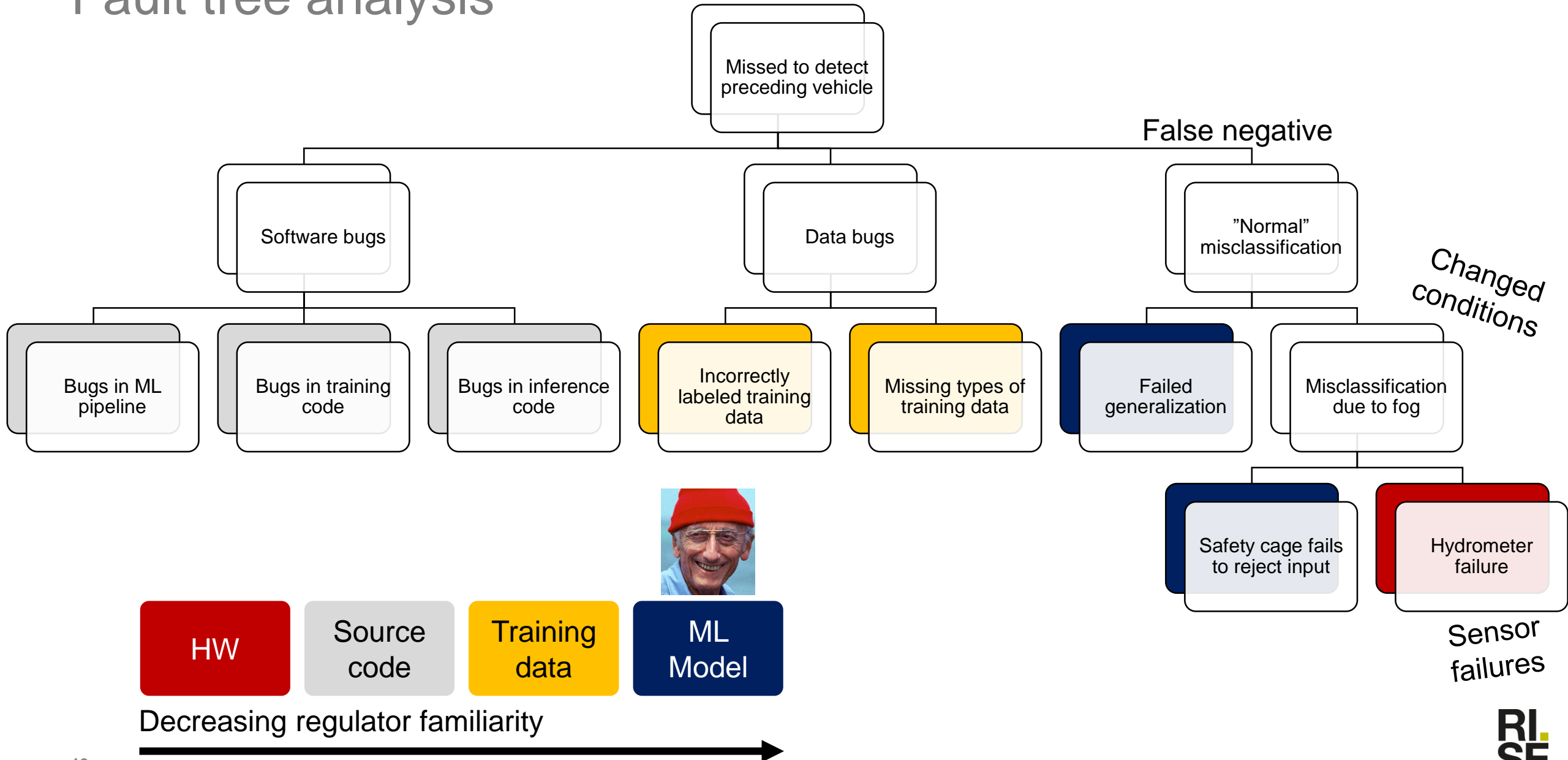
- FR1: ... shall have an autonomous mode ... in normal conditions...
- FR2: If the conditions change ... shall request manual mode ...
- FR3: If the driver does not comply ... perform graceful degradation

Safety cage architecture

- Add reject option for deep network
 - Novelty detection
- Graceful degradation
 - turn on hazard lights
 - slow down
 - attempt to pull over



Fault tree analysis



Explainability additions

- System specifications
 - CNN architecture, safety cage architecture
 - description of training data
- V&V process descriptions
 - training-validation-test split
 - neuron coverage
 - approach to simulation
- Software process extensions
 - new ML hazards adversarial example mitigation strategy
 - traceability from all safety requirements to **data** and **code** and **tests**
 - staff ML training

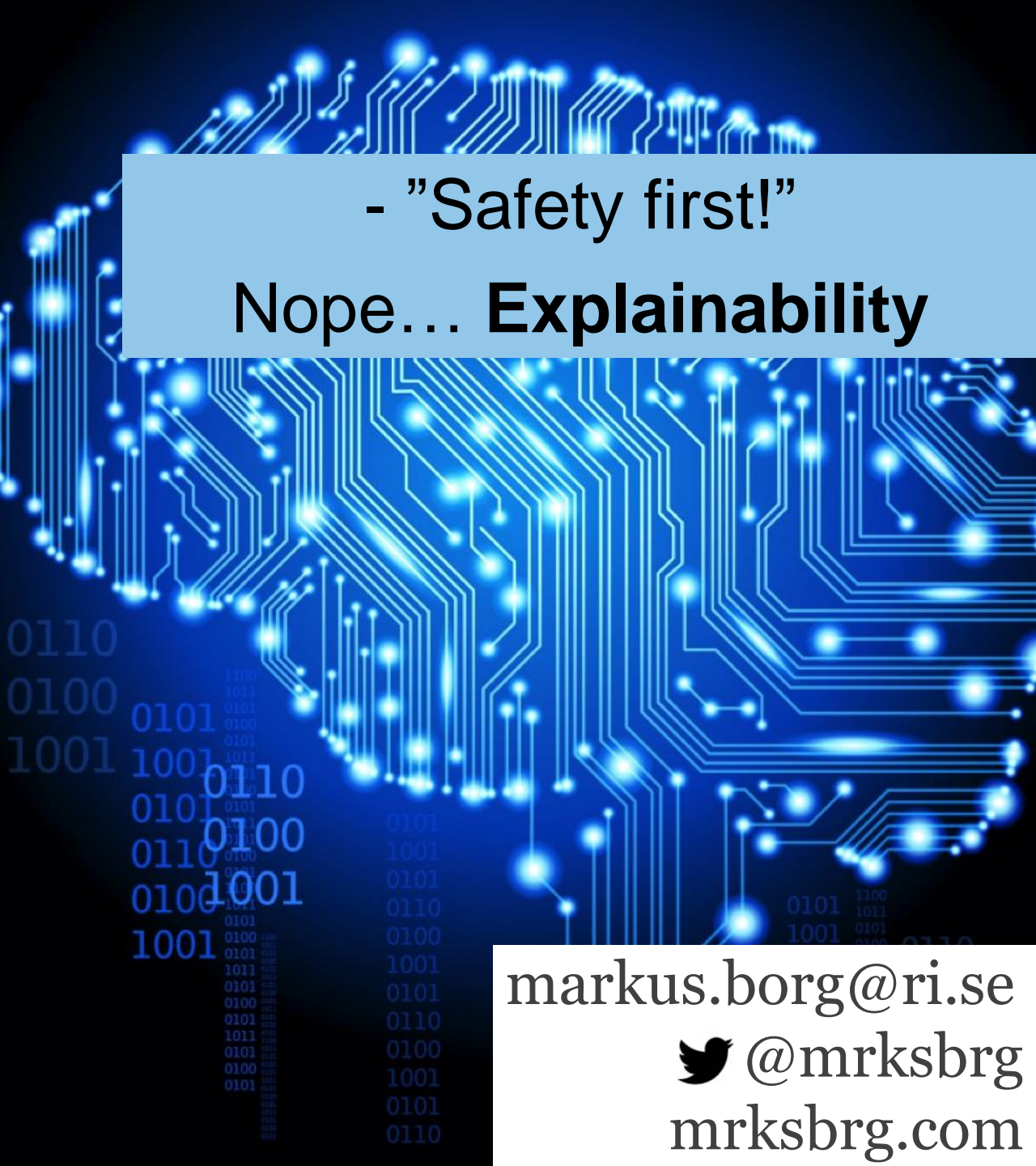




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