

Systematic Analysis, Testing, and Improvement of CPSML

Tommaso Dreossi

Joint work with:

Daniel Fremont, Shromona Ghosh, Xiangyu Yue, Alexandre Donze

Kurt Keutzer, Alberto Sangiovanni-Vincentelli, Sanjit A. Seshia

UC Berkeley

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)

Integration of computation with physical processes



Building systems



Factory automation



Automotive



Power generation



Avionics

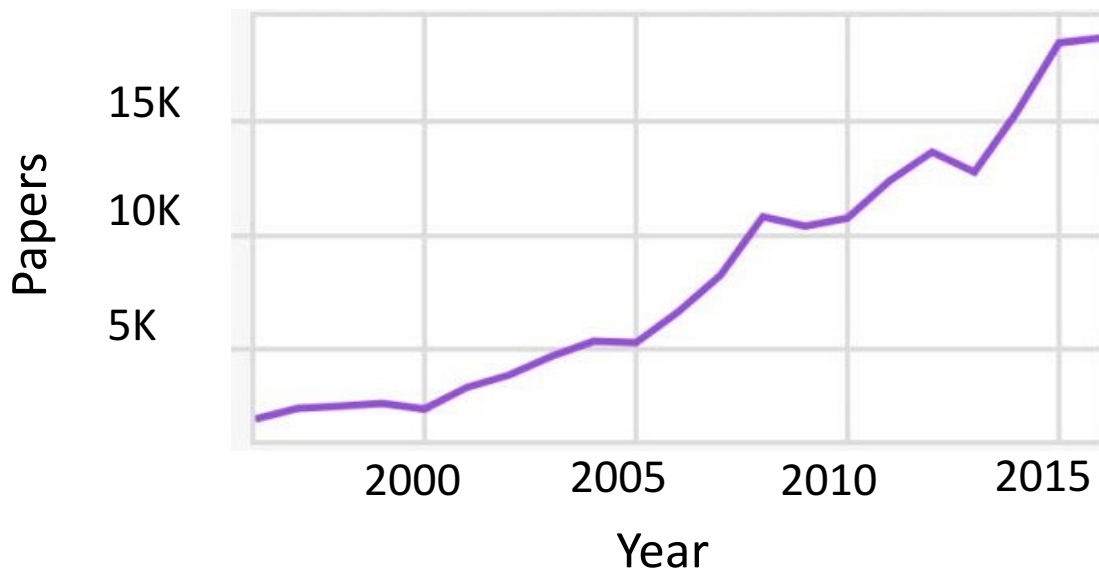


Smart cities

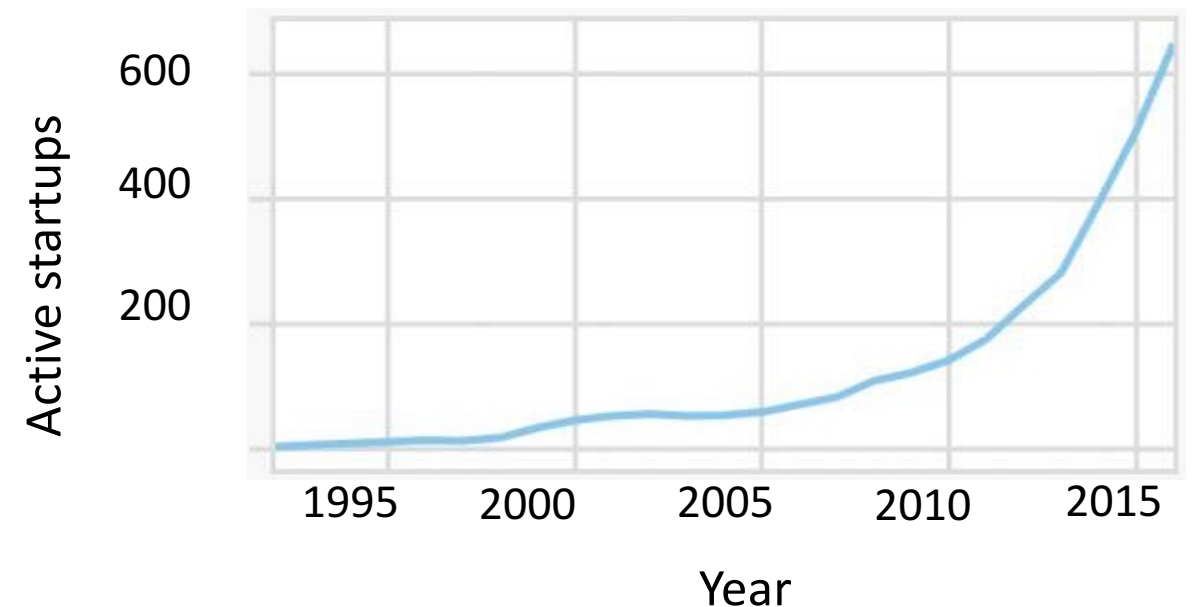
Cyber-Physical Systems + ML/AI (CPSML)

Growing use of Machine Learning/AI in CPS

Annually published AI papers



Startups developing AI systems



Cyber-Physical Systems + ML/AI (CPSML)

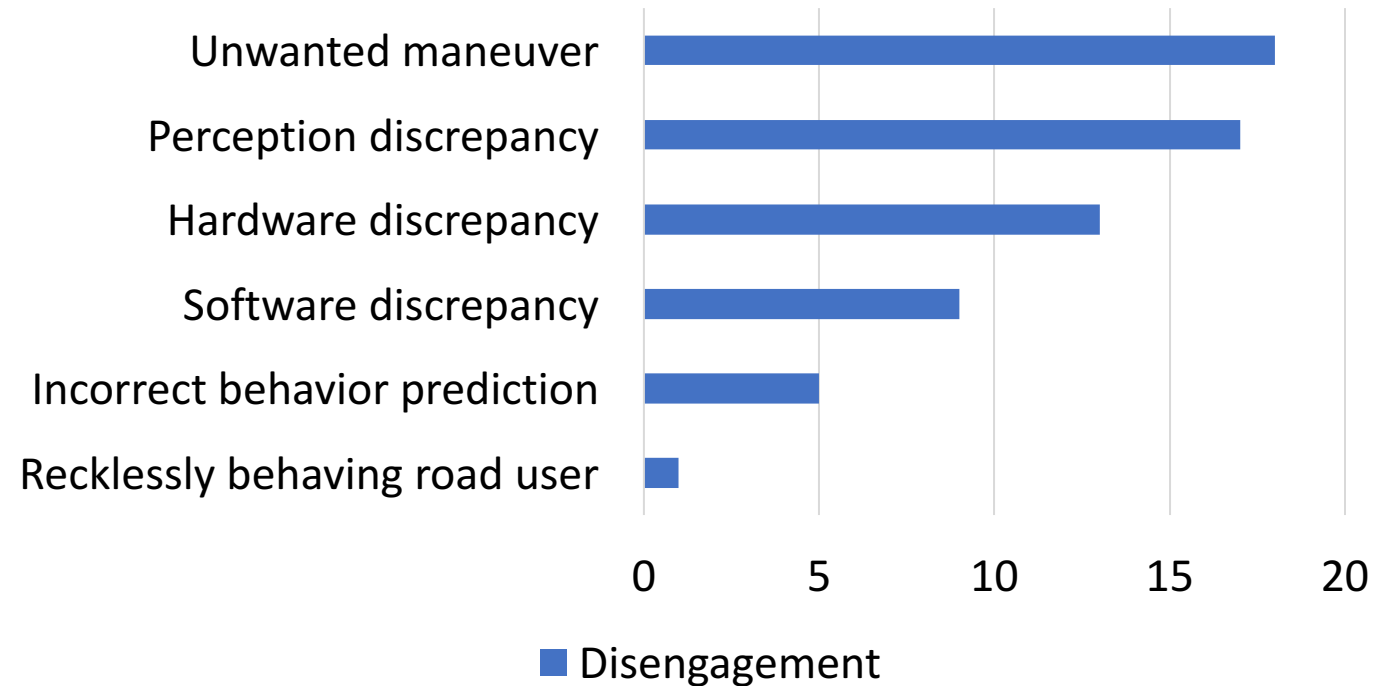
Growing use of Machine Learning/AI in CPS



Many safety-critical applications

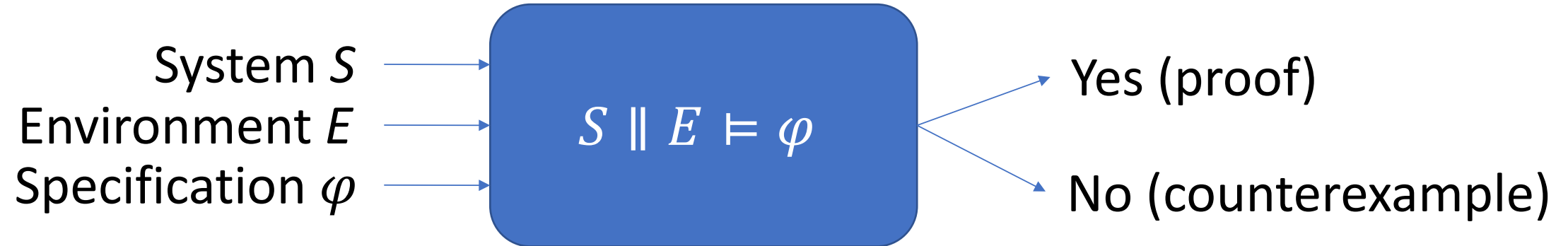


Waymo disengagement report
California, 2017



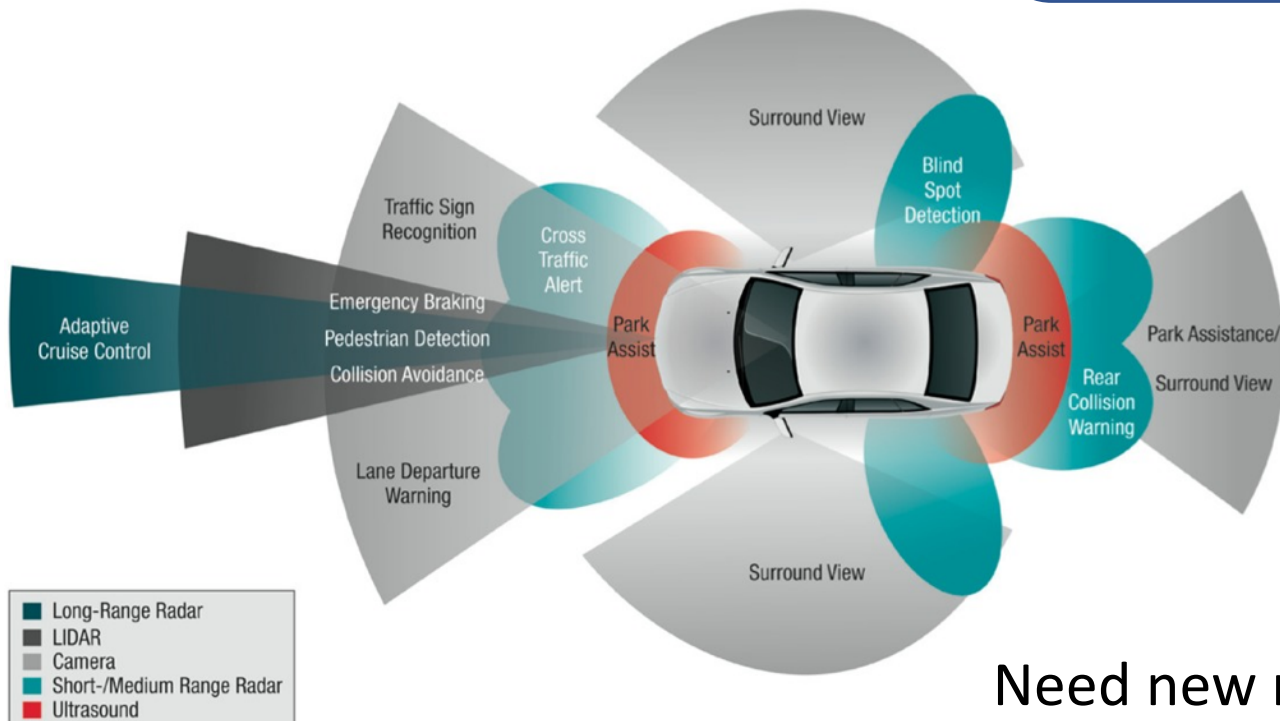
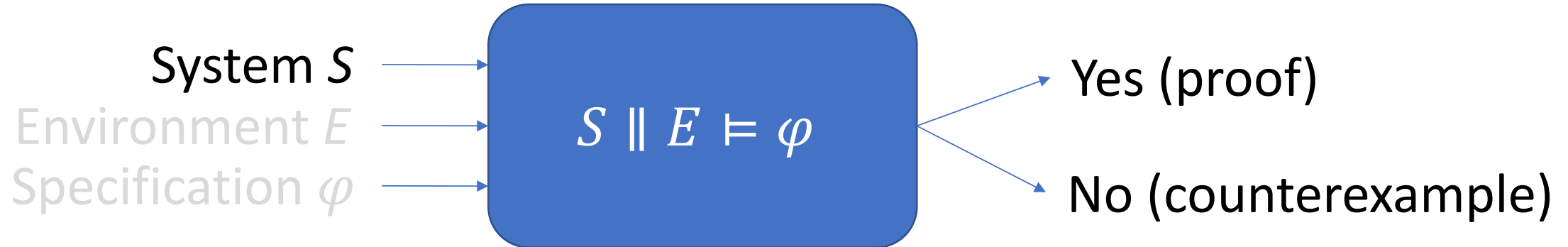
Challenges for Verified AI

Formal methods approach



Challenges for Verified AI

Formal methods approach

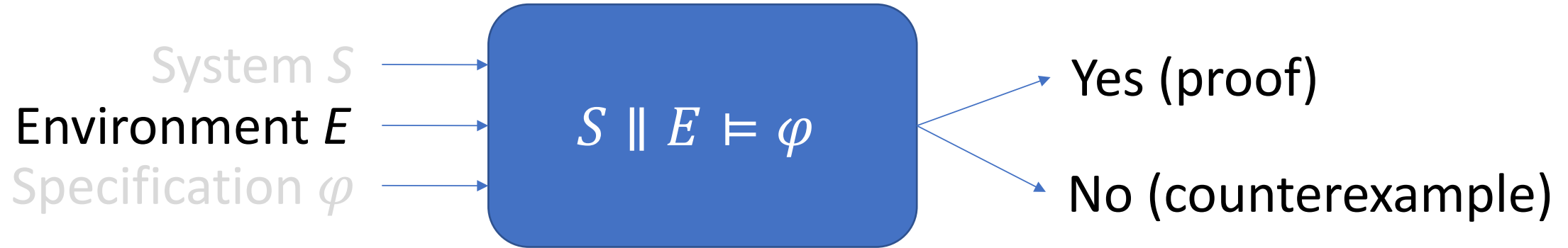


- Complex models
- E.g., AlexNet, 60M parameters, 650K neurons)
- Large input spaces
- E.g., KITTI images: $256^{(1392 \times 512 \times 3)}$

Need new methods for *Abstraction* and *Modular Reasoning*

Challenges for Verified AI

Formal methods approach



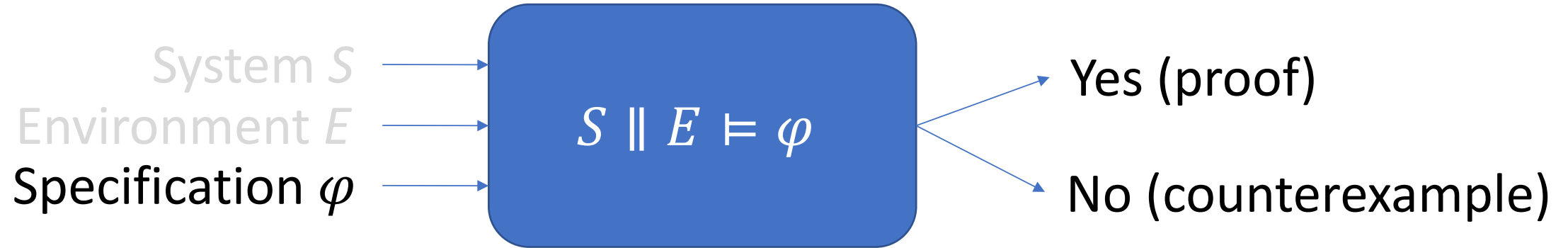
- Interaction with complex environments/agents



Need for representing *environment scenarios*

Challenges for Verified AI

Formal methods approach



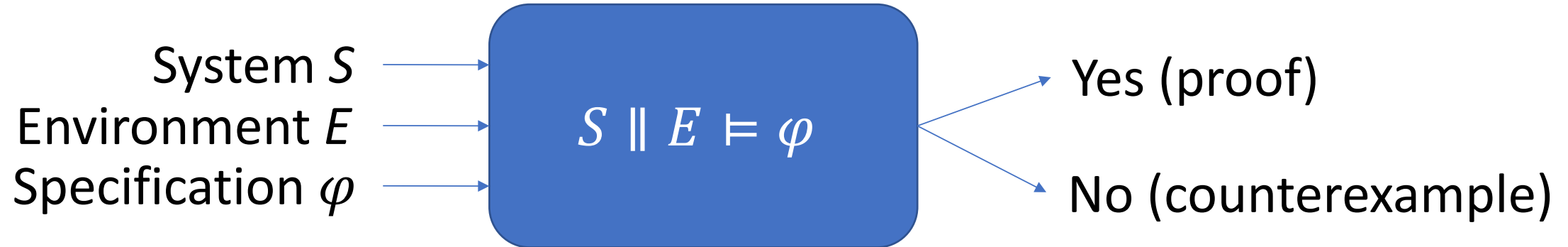
- How do you formalize perception tasks?



Need for new *specification formalisms*

Challenges for Verified AI

Formal methods approach



Our approach:

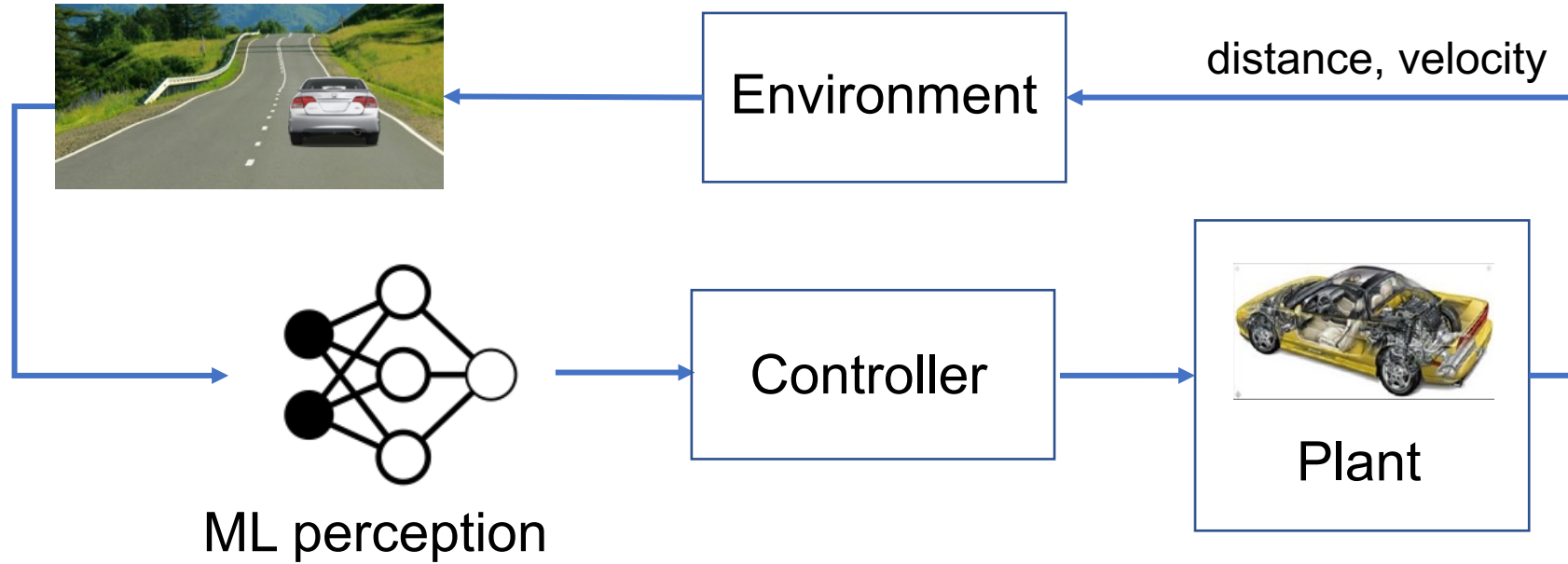
- System:
 - Compositional analysis of CPS-ML
 - Abstraction of ML modules input space
- Environment
 - Scenic – Scenario description language
- Specification
 - System-level specifications

Outline

1. Running CPSML example – Automatic emergency braking system
2. Specification
 - System- vs Module-level specification
3. System
 - Compositional falsification
 - ML input abstraction
 - Counterexample-guided augmentation
4. Environment
 - Scenic: Scenario description language
5. Conclusion

CPSML Example

Automatic Emergency Braking System (AEBS)



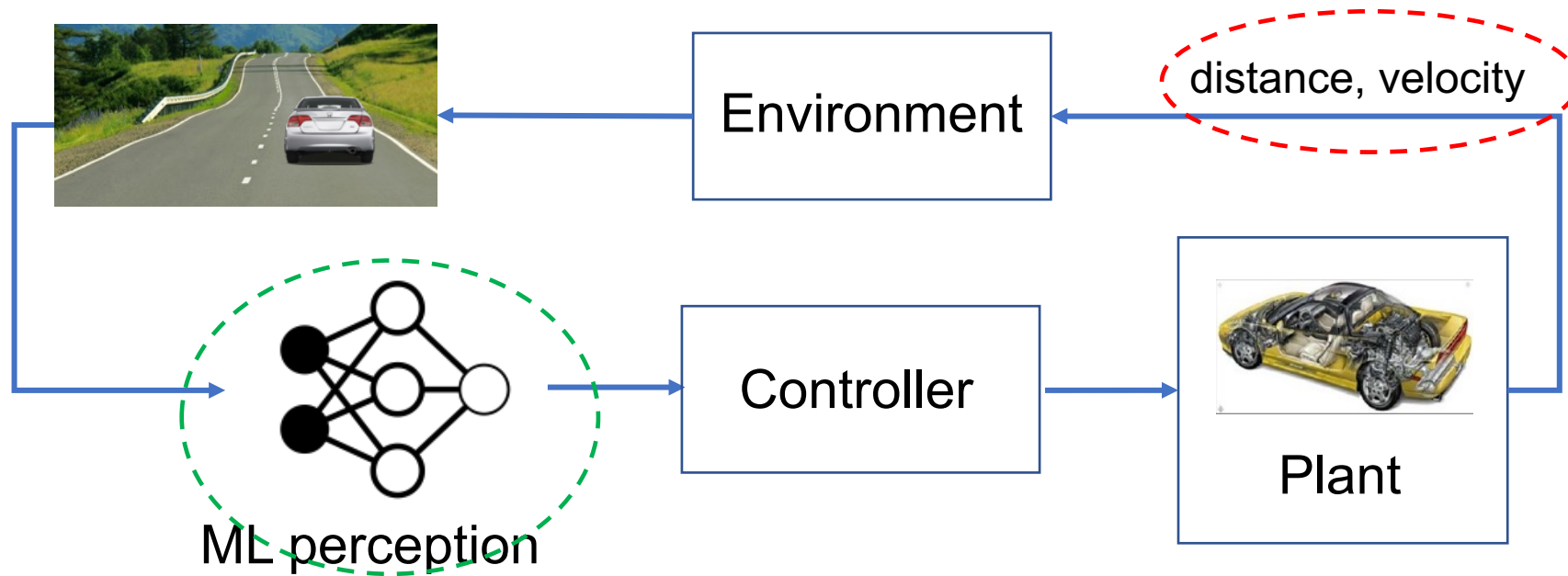
- Goal: brake when an obstacle is near

- Challenges:

- How to explore distance/velocity?
- How to analyze images?
- How to combine distance, velocity, images?

Specification

System- vs Module-level Specification



- Goal: brake when an obstacle is near
- Specifications:
 - “Never collide” (distance > 0)
 - “Correctly detect obstacles”

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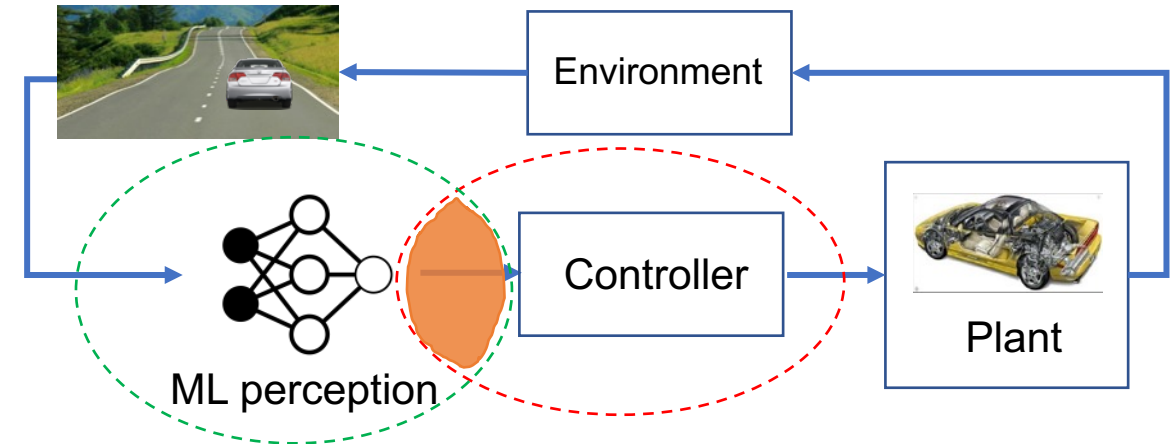
Compositional Falsification

CPSML input space intractable

- Idea: focus on meaningful CPS+ML input combinations
- Intuition: “If car is far, misclassification won’t affect our system”

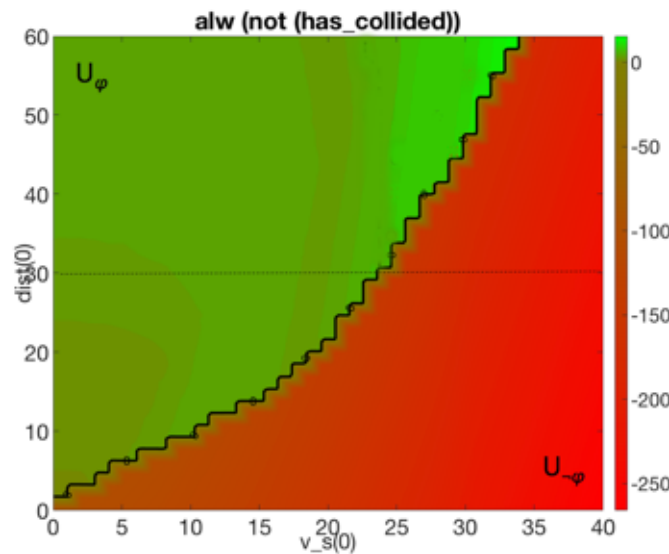
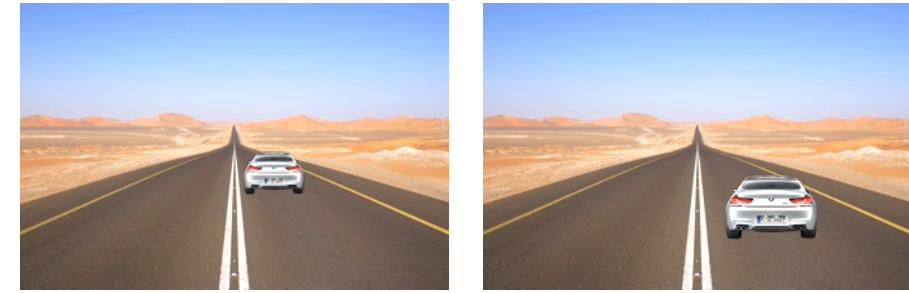
Strategy:

1. Analyze **CPS** gathering info on ML role
2. Use collected info to **target ML**
3. Compose **CPS + ML** narrowed input spaces
4. Perform targeted **falsification**

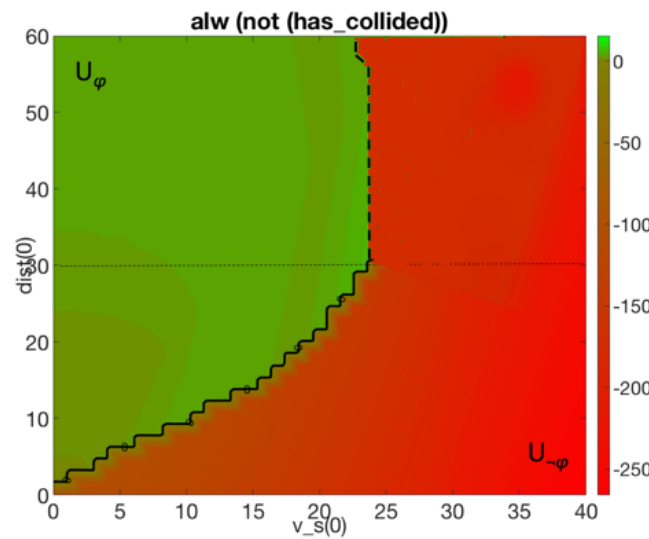


Compositional Falsification

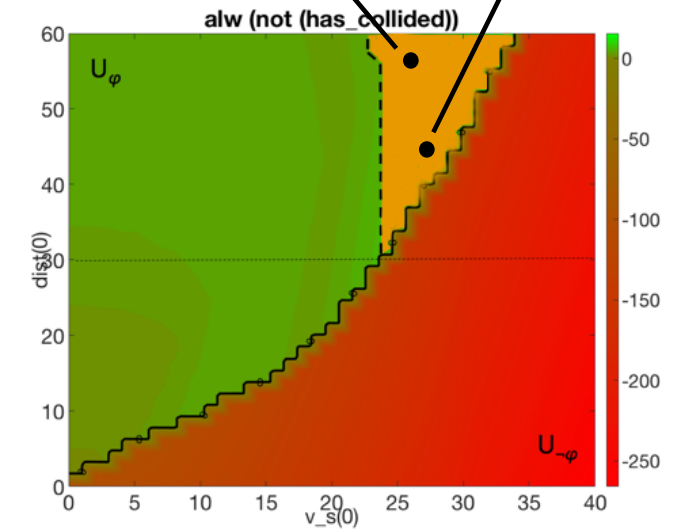
- Identifying regions of interest for AEBS
- Perform optimistic/pessimistic analyses of NN



ML correct



ML wrong



Potentially unsafe region
(depending on ML)

ML Analyzer

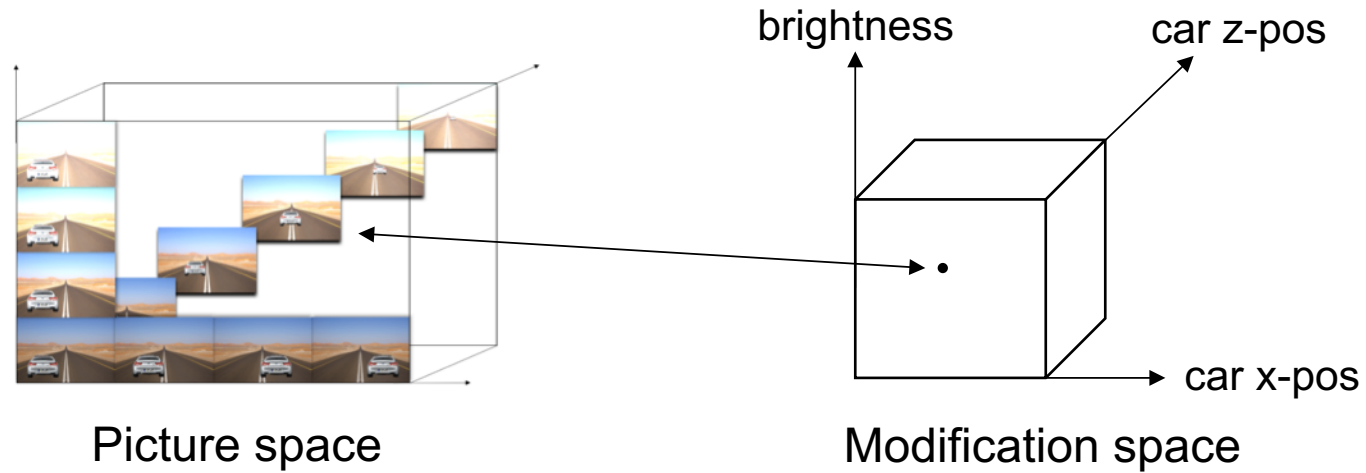
- How analyze ML feature space?
- E.g., image classifier: a lot of pictures to analyze
- Idea: Focus on semantic alterations



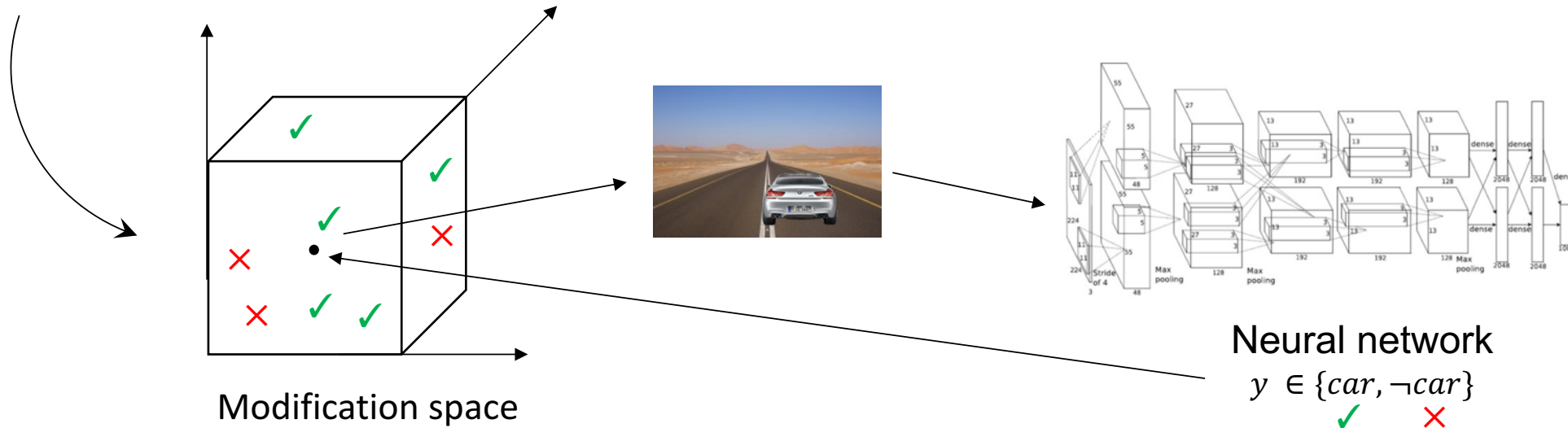
Plausible alterations

ML Analyzer

Systematically analyze modifications of interest



Systematic sampling



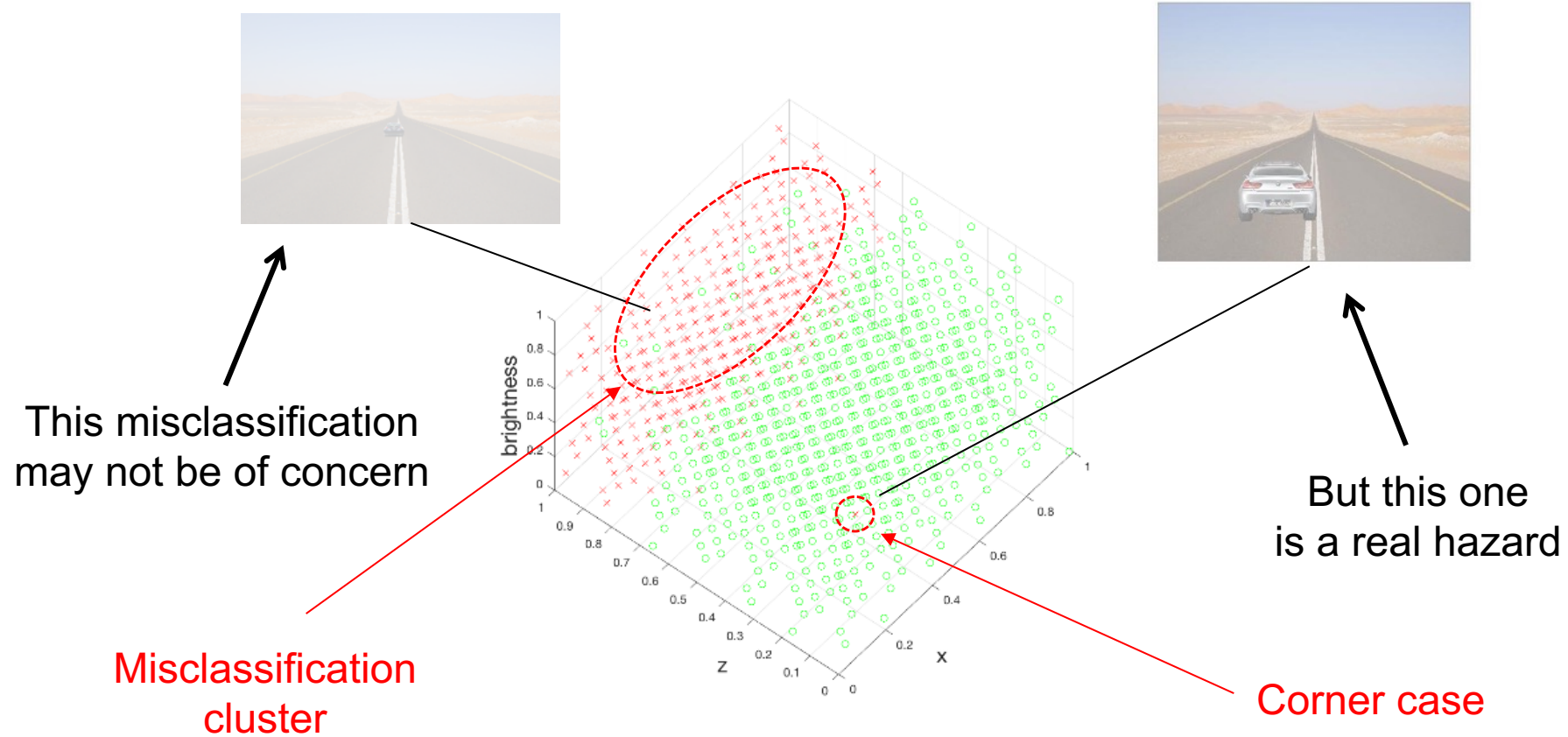
ML Analyzer

Sampling methods

Method	Sampling speed	Diversity	Counterexample finding
Uniform random	✓	×	×
Uniform random + distance constraint	×	–	×
Low-discrepancy	×	✓	–
Cross entropy	×	×	✓

Sample Results

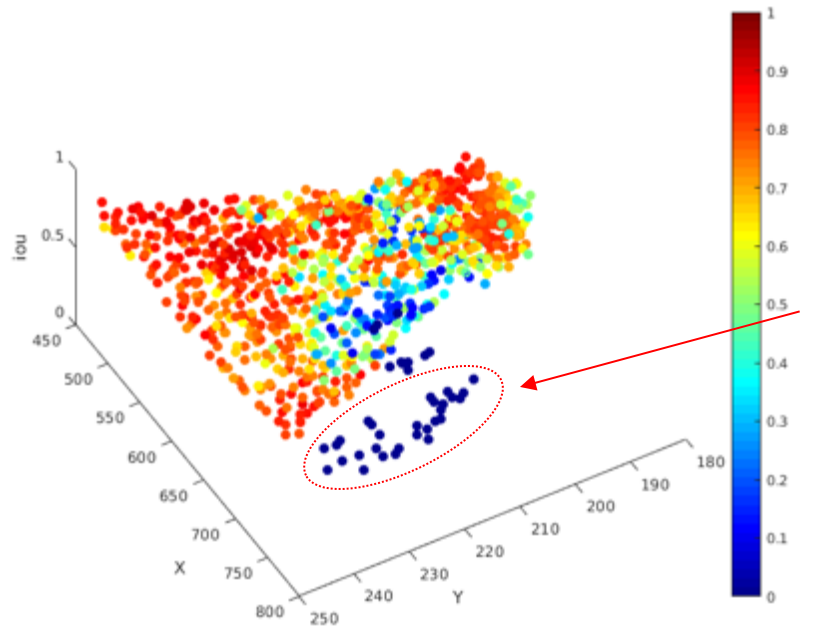
AEBS



Inception-v3 Neural Network
(pre-trained on ImageNet using TensorFlow)

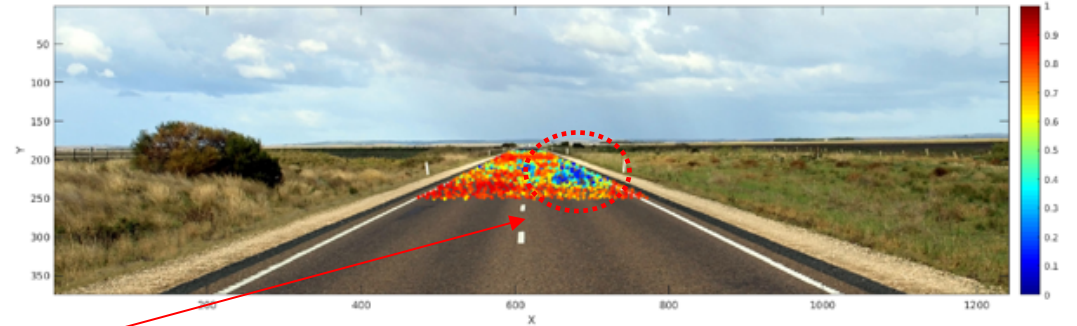
Sample Results

squeezeDet



squeezeDet
(trained on synthetic images)

Blind spot



Example of counterexamples

Counterexample-guided augmentation

- What to do with the generated counterexamples?
 1. Analyze them and provide explanations (error tables)
 2. Augment training sets



Misclassifications

Id	Car color	Background	Orientation
1	Red	Countryside	Front
2	Orange	Forest	Back
3	White	Forest	Front
4	Green	Forest	Back

Error table

Train

Test

Test

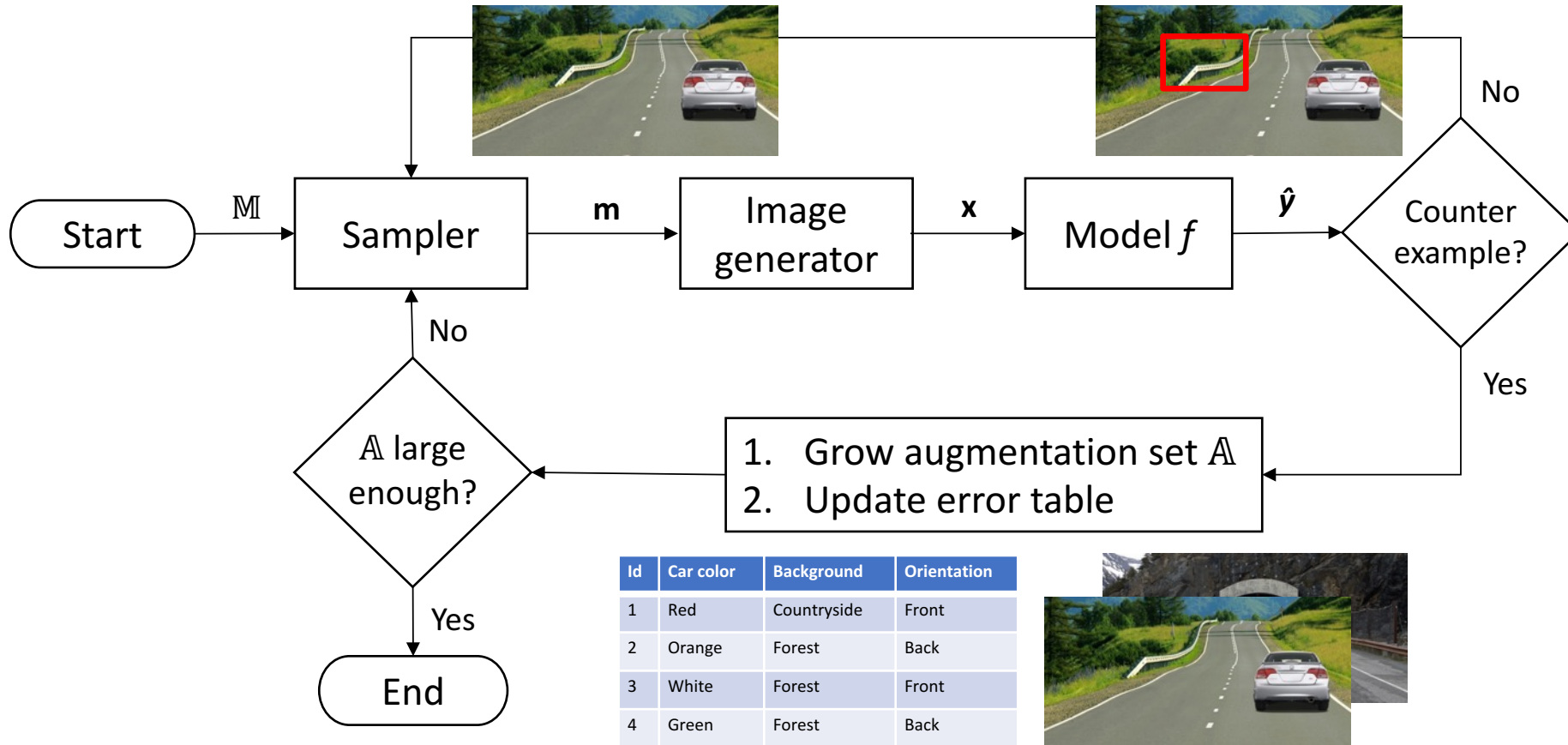
Aug



Counterexamples

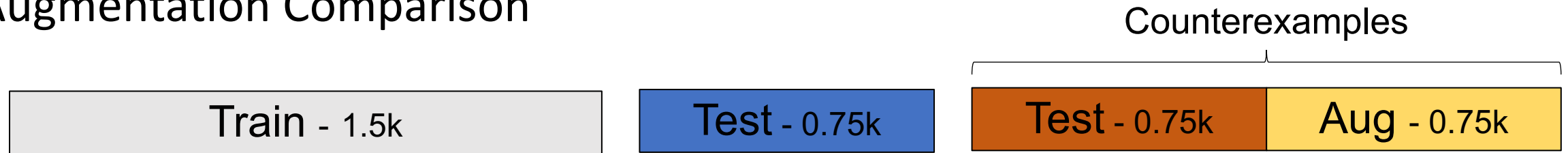
Counterexample-guided augmentation

Find counterexamples and augment training set



Augmentation

Augmentation Comparison



Sampling methods comparison

Model	Precision	Recall	t (sec)
Original	.61	.75	
Standard augmentation	.69	.80	
Uniform random	.76	.87	~30
Constrain	.75	.86	~92
Low-discrepancy	.79	.87	~55
Cross-entropy	.78	.78	~70

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Environment Description

Idea: Use simulators to model environment (e.g., GTAV)

Problem

- Large and unstructured input space
- Generate meaningful scenes (for testing or training)



Car Model



Car Location



Car Orientation



Number of Cars



Reference



Scene Background



Car Color



Weather



Time of Day

Scenic

A Scenario Description Language

- Scenic: probabilistic programming language defining distributions over scenes
- Example: a badly parked car

```
from gta import Car, curb, roadDirection

ego = Car

spot = OrientedPoint on visible curb
badAngle = Uniform(1.0, -1.0) * (10, 20) deg
Car left of (spot offset by -0.5 @ 0),
    facing badAngle relative to roadDirection
```



Scenic Applications

Testing

Exploring the behavior of the system under different conditions:

Bright and clear weather



Dark and rainy weather



Scenic Applications

Training

Generate hard cases, e.g., one car partially occluding another:

```
from gta import Car  
  
ego = Car with roadDeviation (-10, 10) deg  
  
c = Car visible,  
    with roadDeviation (-10, 10) deg  
  
leftRight = Uniform(1.0, -1.0) * (1.25, 2.75)  
Car beyond c by leftRight @ (4, 10),  
    with roadDeviation (-10, 10) deg
```



Scenic Applications

Reasoning



Scenic Applications

Reasoning



Scenic Applications

Reasoning

Scenic makes it easy to generalize along different dimensions:



Add noise



Change car model



Change global position



Conclusion

Summary

- Framework for system-level counterexamples
- CNN analyzer (simulation based)
- Counter-example guided augmentation
- Scenic: Scenario description language

Future work

- Mix real/synthetic data
- Domain adaptation/randomization
- More complex data: lidar, radar, etc.