

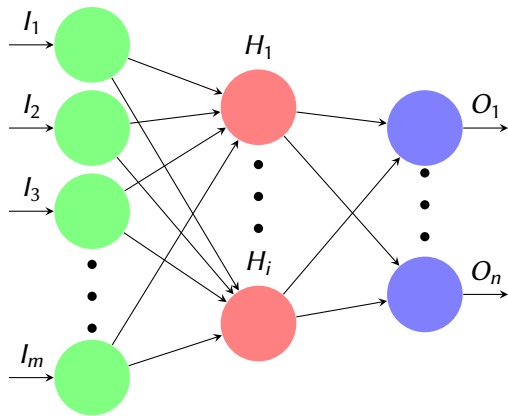
## Status meeting Oct-Dec

Mohammad Afzal

January 11, 2022

- I am working on two problems:
  - 1 Quantitative learning of LTL-formulae.
    - Rejected from TACAS'22.
    - No progress after that.
  - 2 Formal verification of neural network.
    - Abstract refinement with progress guarantee.
    - Implementation is in progress.
- Attended SAT-SMT and iVerif workshops.

# Formal Verification of Neural Network



# Formal Verification of Neural Network

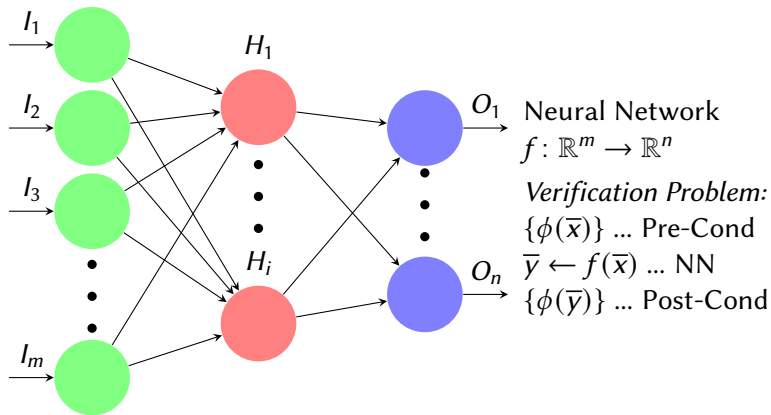
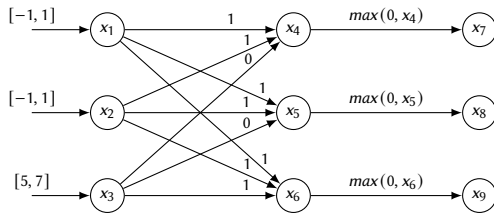


Figure: Neural network architecture

# Example



**Figure:** Hypothetical Example of Neural network

Pre-condition:  $-1 \leq x_1 \leq 1 \wedge -1 \leq x_2 \leq 1 \wedge 5 \leq x_3 \leq 7$

Post-condition:  $x_7 \leq x_8 \wedge x_7 \leq x_9$ .

Encoding of a neuron  $H_1$  have ReLU activation:

$$(z = w_1 * i_1 + w_2 * i_2 + \dots + w_n * i_n) \wedge (y_{h_1} = \max(0, z))$$

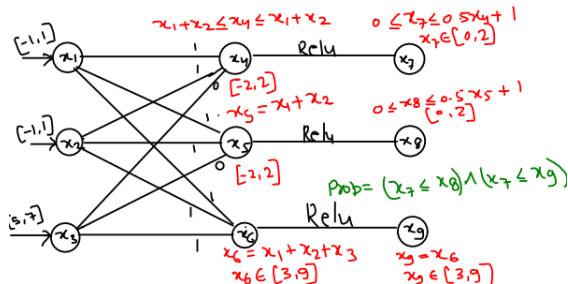
$$F \wedge ((y_{h_1} = z \wedge z > 0) \vee (y_{h_1} = 0 \wedge z \leq 0))$$

$$(F \wedge y_{h_1} = z \wedge z > 0) \vee (F \wedge y_{h_1} = 0 \wedge z \leq 0)$$

- Simplex call for each subformula.
- Exponential simplex calls in terms of number of neuron.
- Researchers use abstraction based approach.

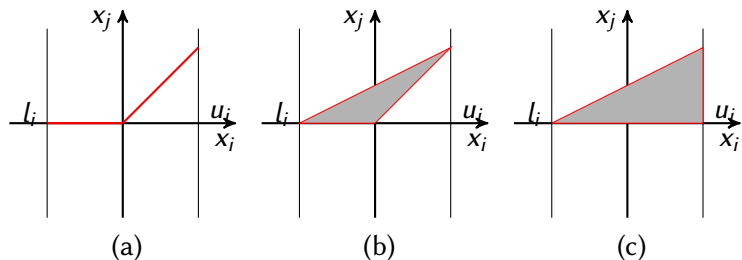
# An abstraction based technique

**DeepPoly:** which uses interval + polyhedral domain.



# Relu Approximation

**DeepPoly: Over-approximation of relu  $x_j = \max(0, x_i)$**

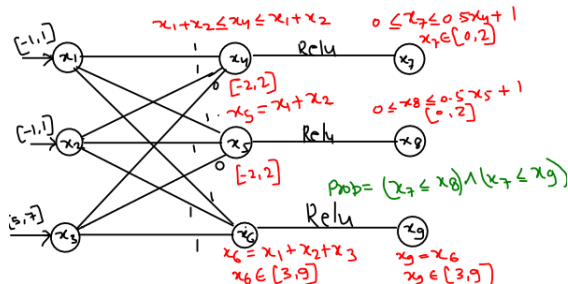


**Figure:** (a) exact relu activation, (b) tightest approximation, (c) DeepPoly's approximation



# Abstraction based technique

**DeepPoly:** which uses interval + polyhedral domain.



**Causes of imprecision:**

- Triangle approximation.
- Analysing each neuron separately.

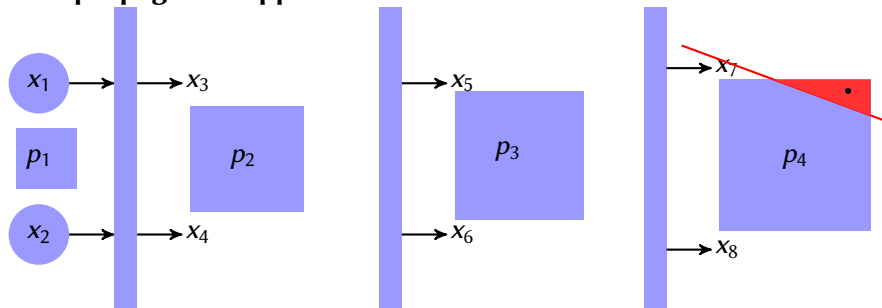
# Our abstraction refinement process

Our abstraction refinement process has two part:

- 1 Find the causing point of spuriousness.
  - Backpropagation approach.
  - Optimization based approach.
- 2 How to utilize the above information(refinement).
  - MILP-based refinement.
  - Path-splitting based refinement.

# Find the causing point of spuriousness

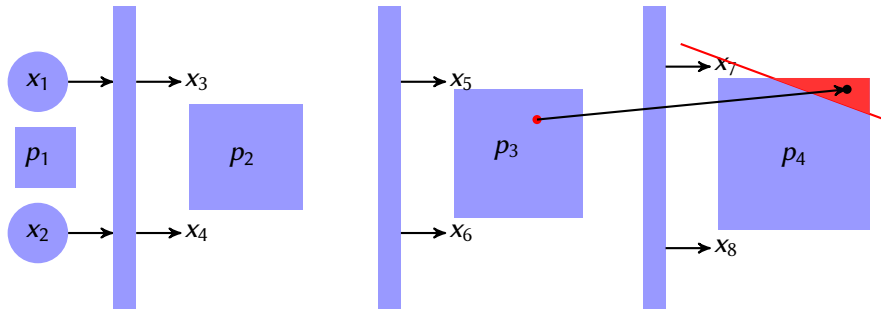
## Backpropagation approach



## Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.

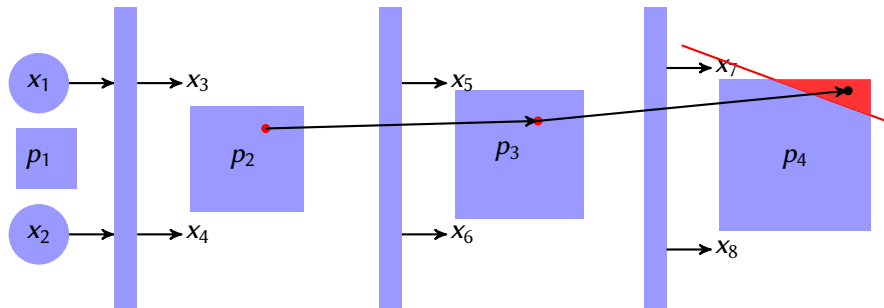
# Backpropagation approach



## Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.
- Find the corresponding point in the previous layer.

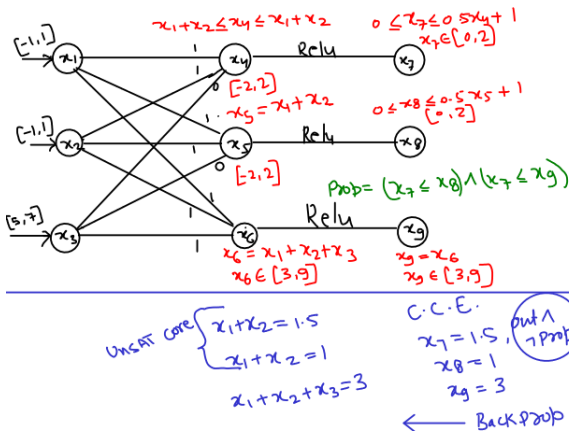
# Backpropagation approach



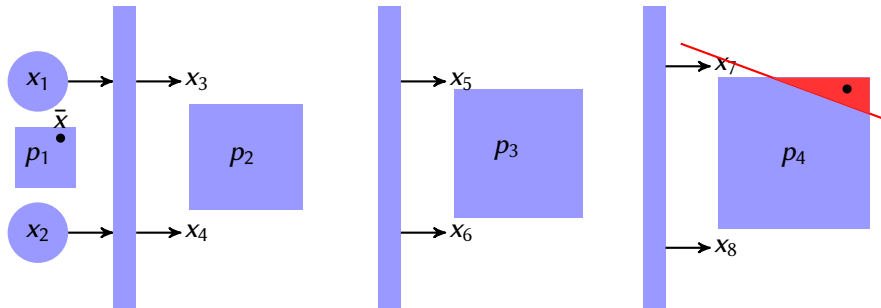
## Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.
- Find the corresponding point in the previous layer.
- If stuck in some layer, find the causing neurons.

# Example: Backpropagation approach



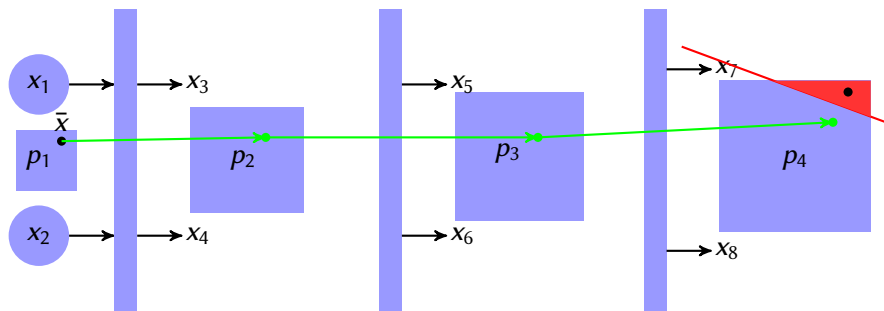
# Optimization based approach



## Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.

# Optimization based approach

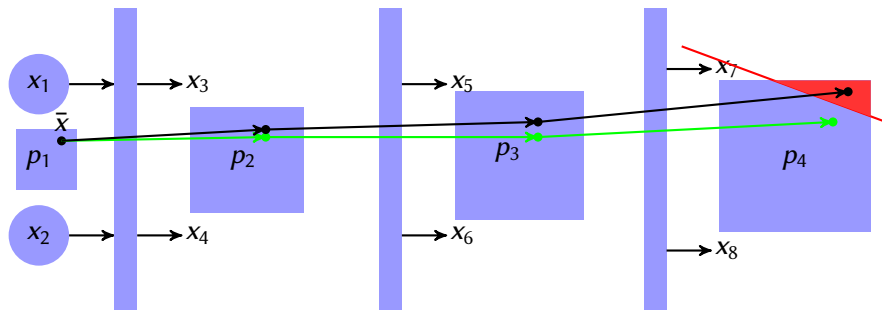


## Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.
- Execute the neural network on  $\bar{x}$



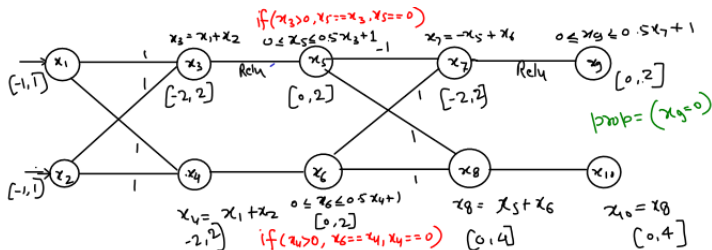
## Optimization based approach



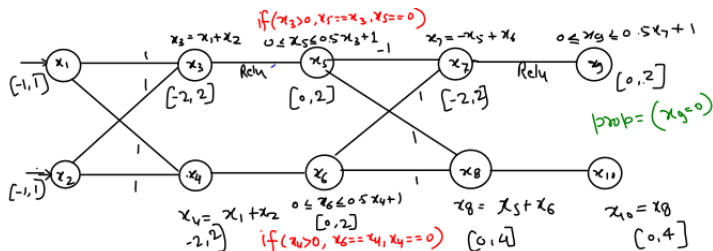
### Steps:

- $And(C, \neg prop)$ , find the satisfying assignment.
- Execute the neural network on  $\bar{x}$
- Maximize the equality of neurons of black and green points.
- Mark neurons which have different values.

# MILP-based refinement



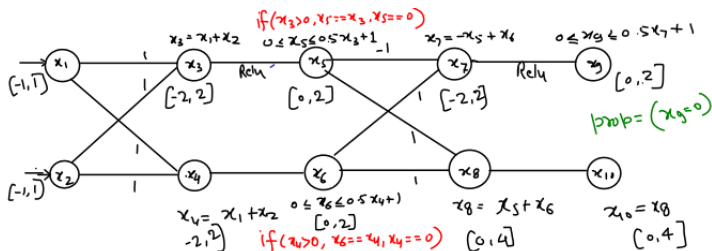
# MILP-based refinement



## Iter-1:

- $x_9 = 2, x_{10} = 2$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 2, -2 \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$

# MILP-based refinement



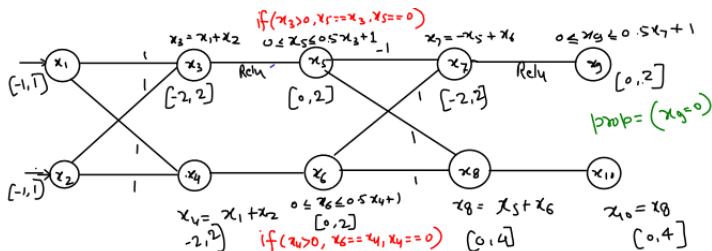
**Iter-1:**

- $x_9 = 2, x_{10} = 2$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 2, -2 \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$

**Iter-2:**

- $x_9 = 1, x_{10} = 3$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 2, x_1 + x_2 = 1$

# MILP-based refinement



**Iter-1:**

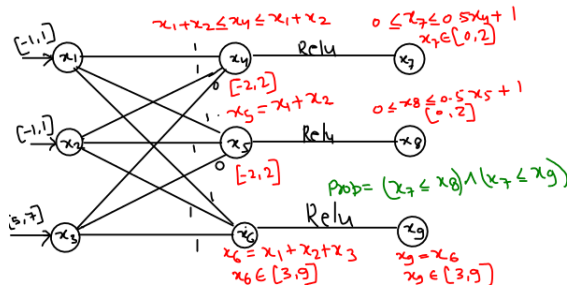
- $x_9 = 2, x_{10} = 2$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 2, -2 \leq x_1 + x_2 \leq 0$

**Iter-2:**

- $x_9 = 1, x_{10} = 3$
- $x_1 + x_2 = 2, x_1 + x_2 = 1$

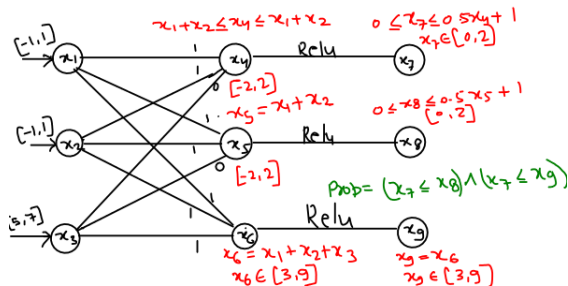
Could not progress

# Path splitting based refinement



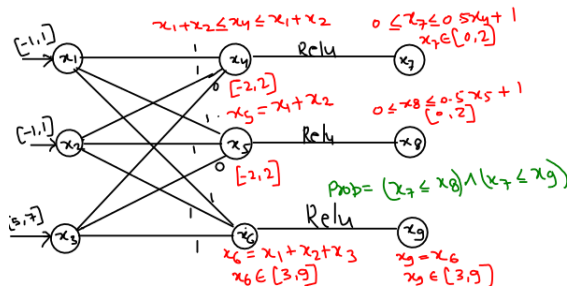
- Suppose marked neuron is  $x_4$ .

# Path splitting based refinement



- Suppose marked neuron is  $x_4$ .
- We split at  $x_4$ , i.e.  $x_4 > 0$  and  $x_4 \leq 0$ , run DeepPoly on each copy.

# Path splitting based refinement



- Suppose marked neuron is  $x_4$ .
- We split at  $x_4$ , i.e.  $x_4 > 0$  and  $x_4 \leq 0$ , run DeepPoly on each copy.
- if  $x_4 > 0$ , add constraint  $x_1 + x_2 > 0$  on each node of the same layer.
- Run DeepPoly (Not exactly).



# Implementation design

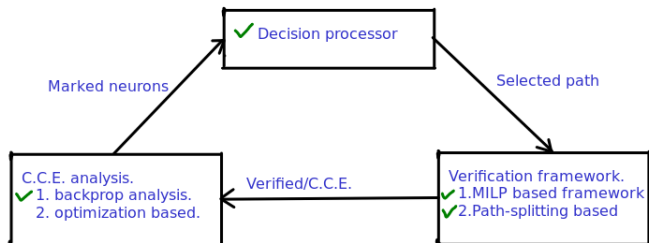


Figure: Tool overview

# Plan for Jan-Mar

- Complete the implementation.
- Testing.
- Resume the LTL work.

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**Questions/Suggestions?**