

Efficiently Training Neural Networks for Verified Robustness

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Imperial College London

Adversarial Examples



“panda”
57.7% confidence

Adversarial Examples



“panda”
57.7% confidence

+ .007 ×



“nematode”
8.2% confidence

Adversarial Examples



“panda”
57.7% confidence

+ .007 ×



“nematode”
8.2% confidence

=



“gibbon”
99.3 % confidence

Outline

- **Neural Network Verification**
- Training for Verified Robustness
- NLP?
- Discussion

Neural Network Verification

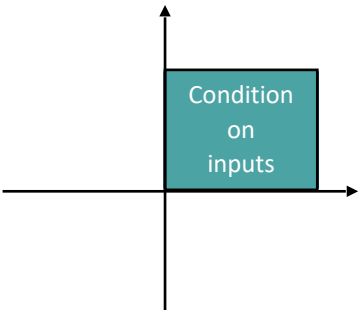
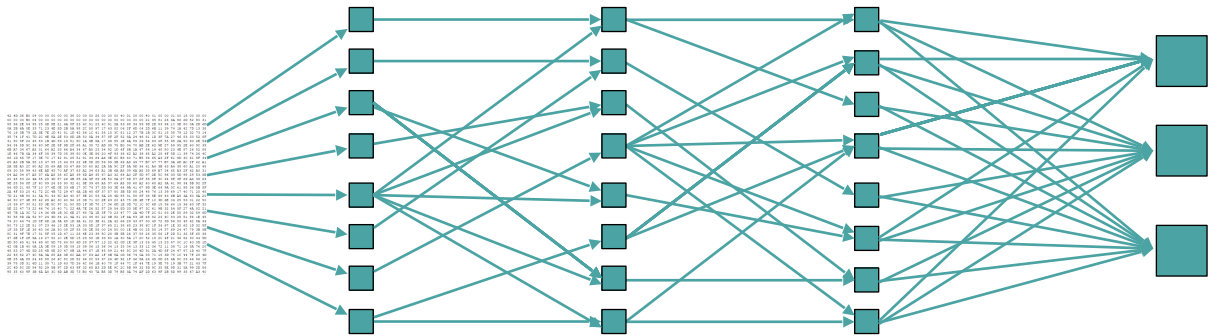


Image Deformations

Neural Network Verification

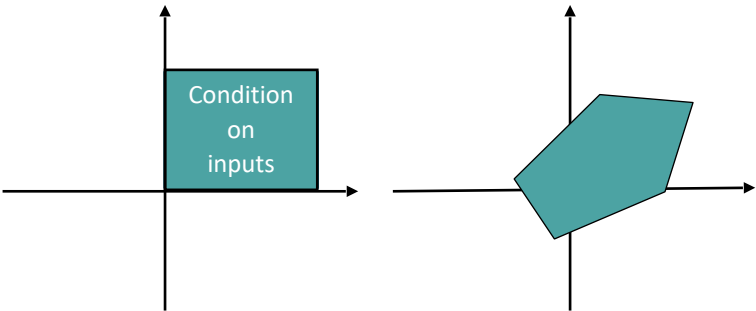
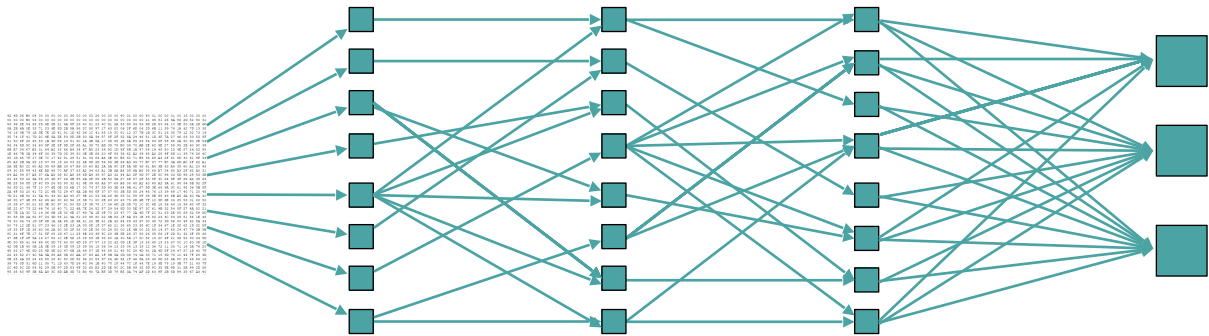


Image Deformations

Neural Network Verification

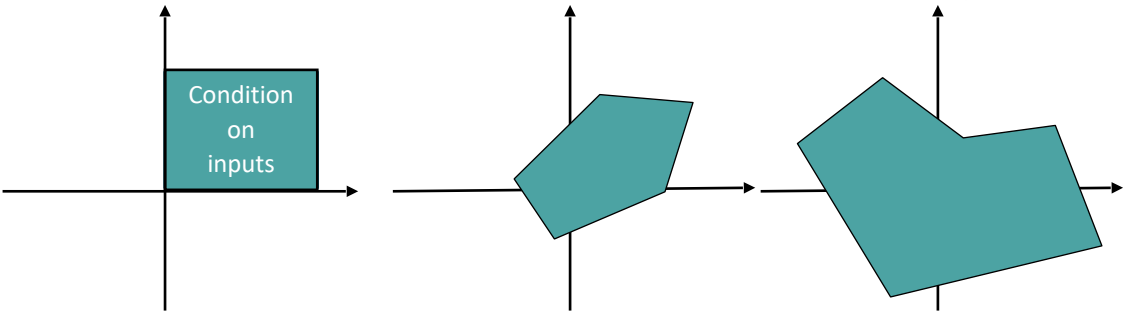
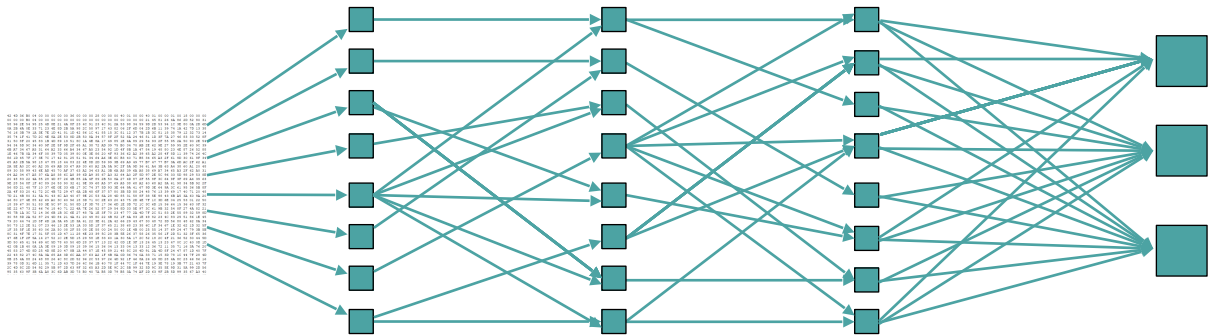


Image Deformations

Neural Network Verification

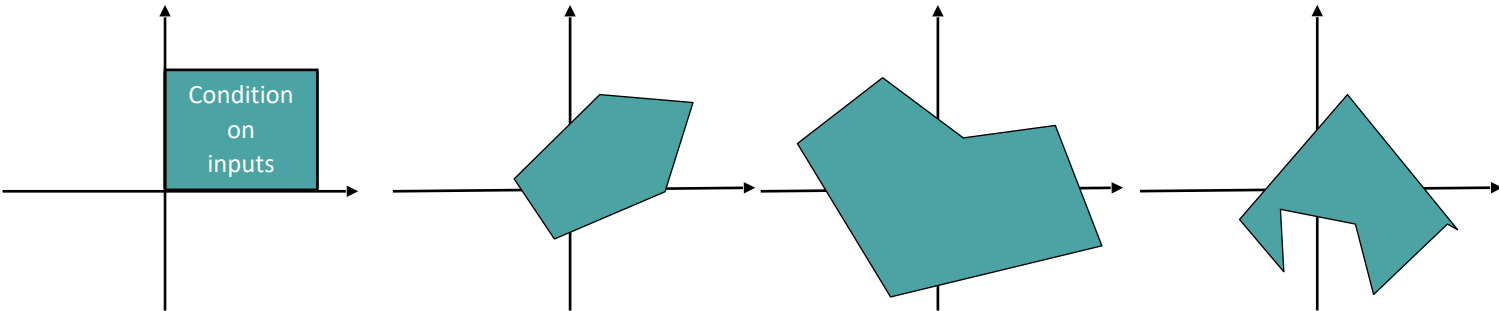
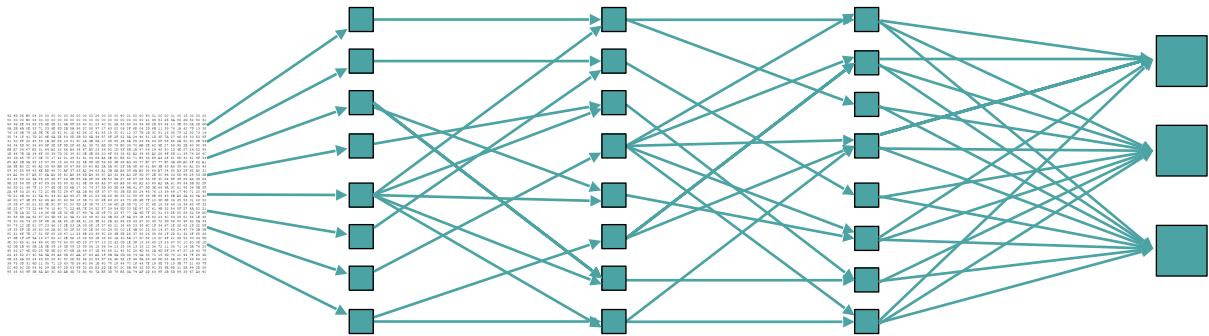


Image Deformations

Neural Network Verification

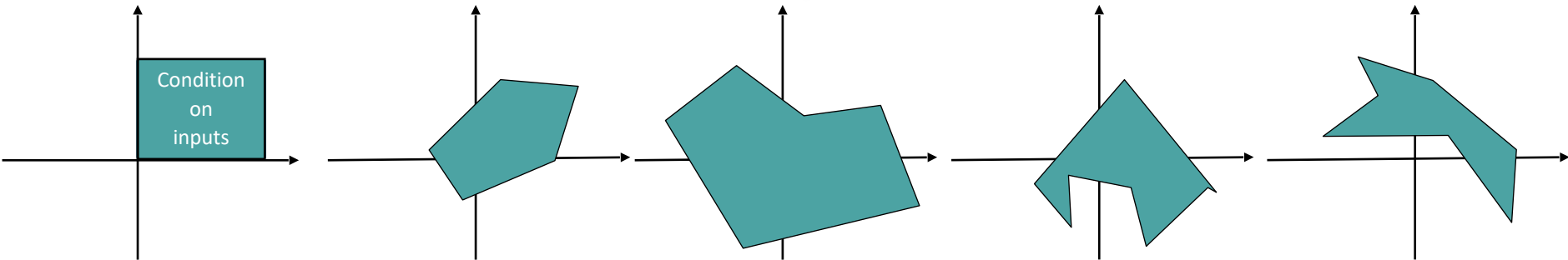
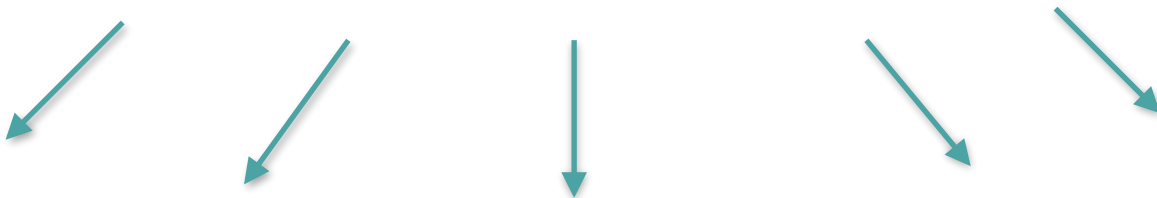
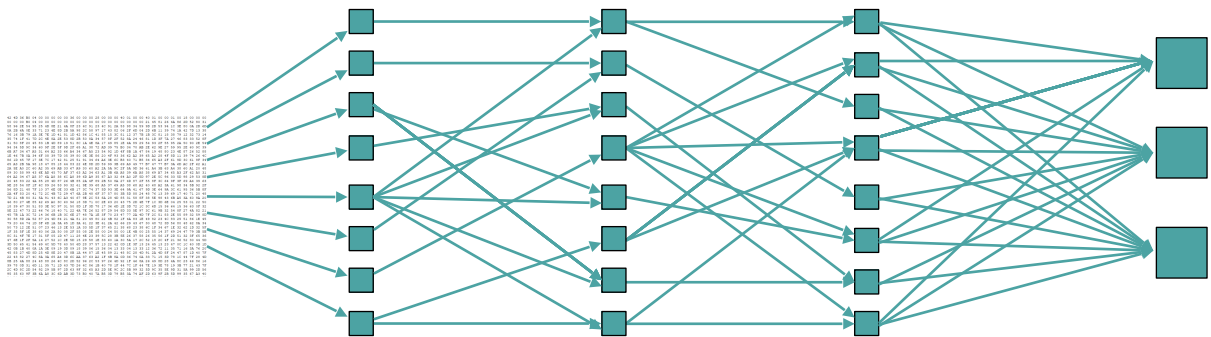


Image Deformations

Neural Network Verification

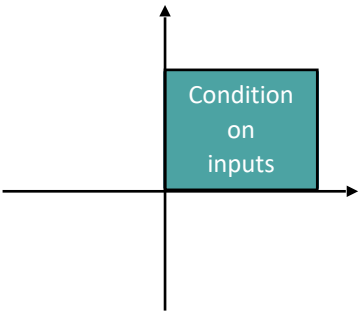
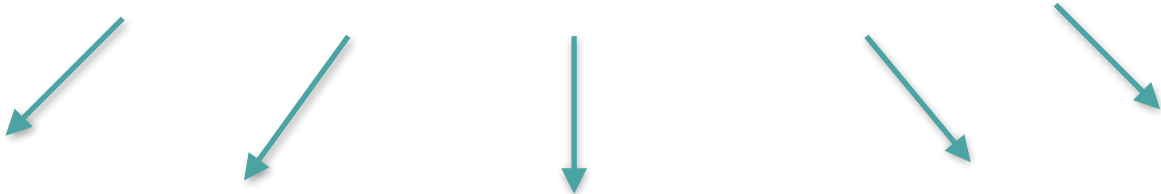
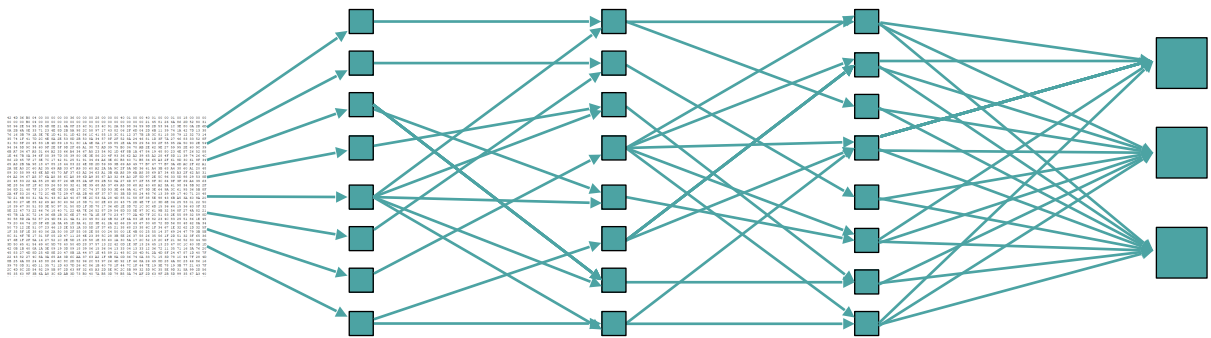
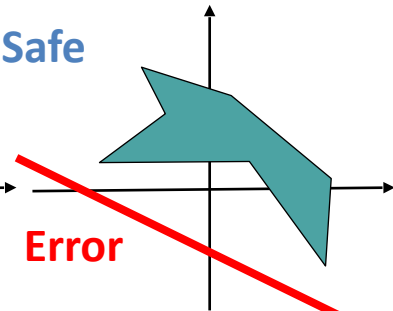
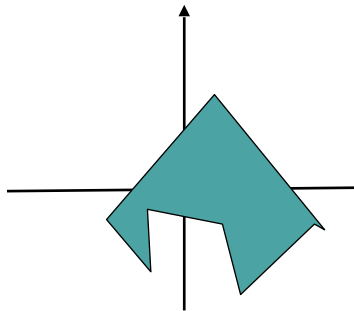
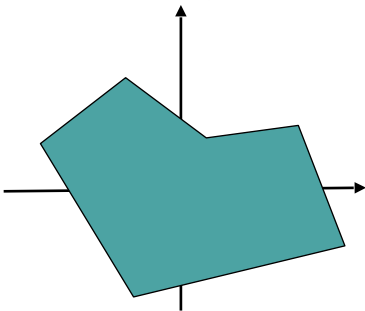
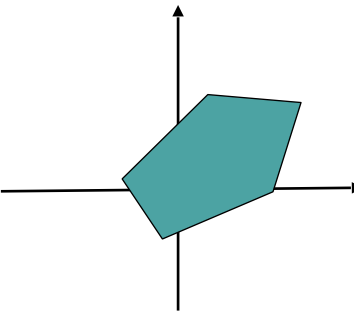


Image Deformations



Classifications

Property is satisfied

Neural Network Verification

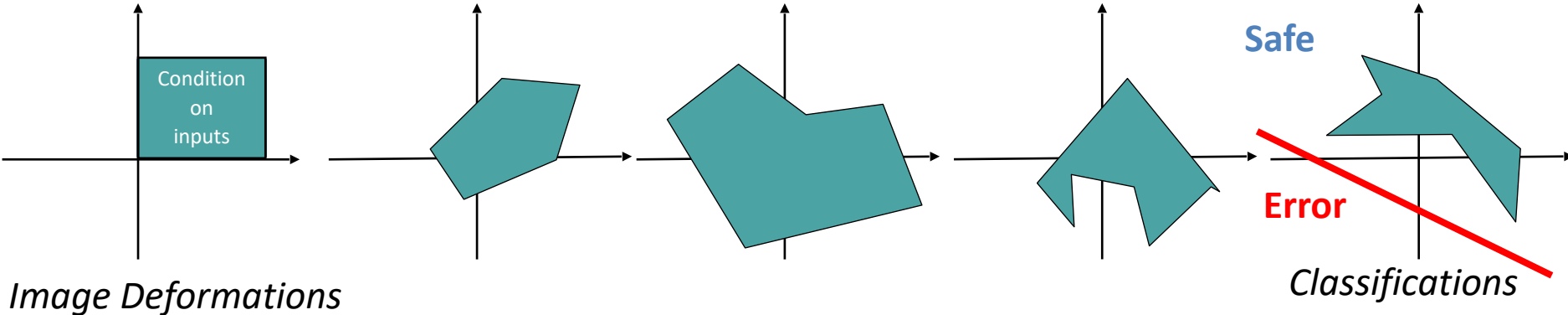
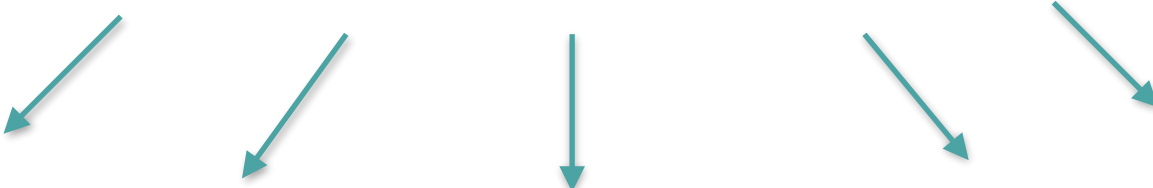
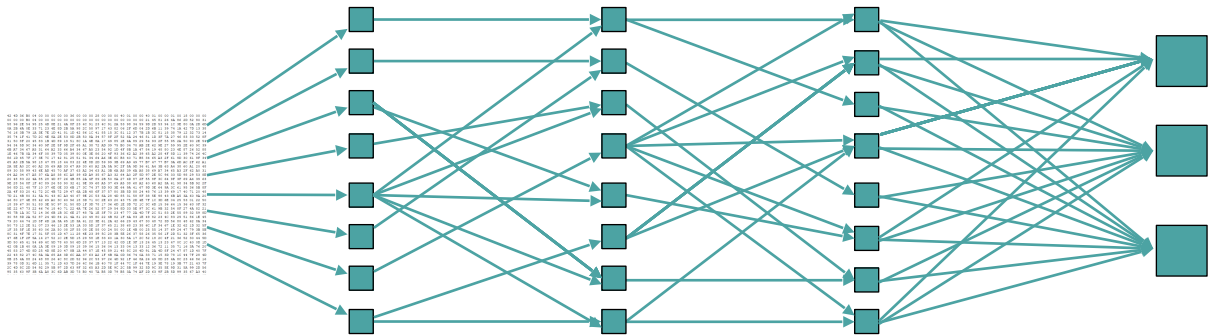


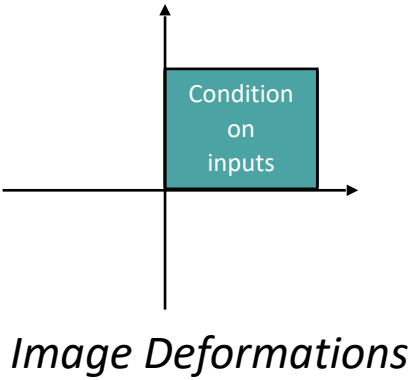
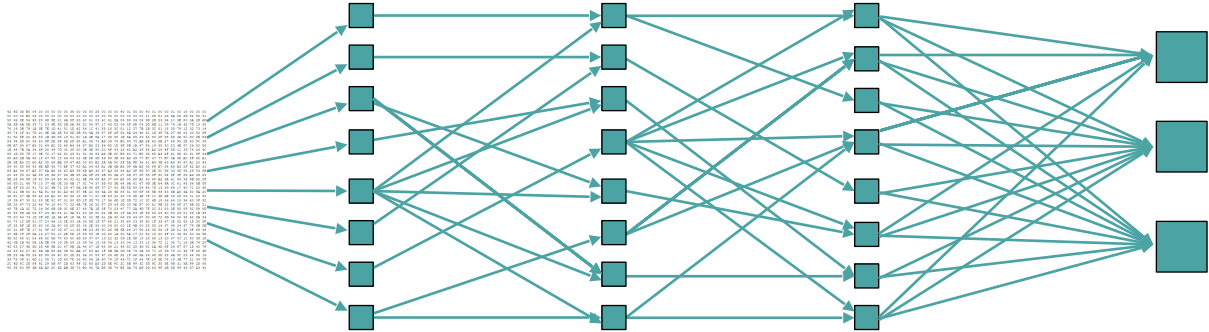
Image Deformations

Classifications

NP-HARD

Property is satisfied

Branch and Bound: Bounding



Branch and Bound: Bounding

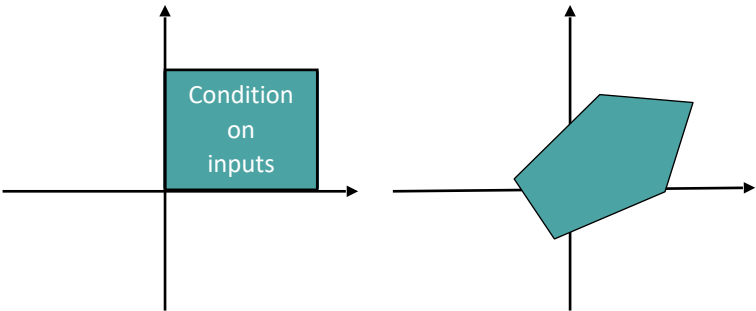
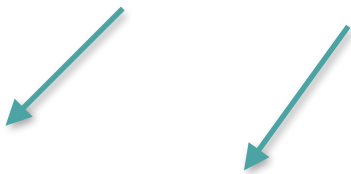
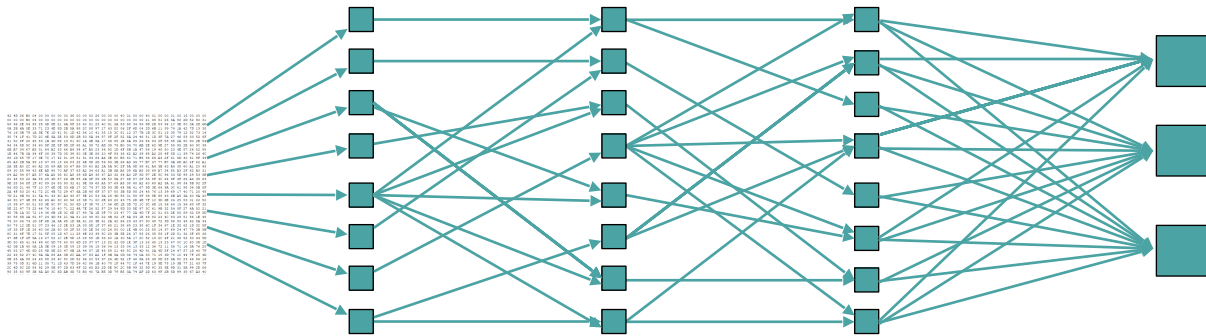


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Bounding

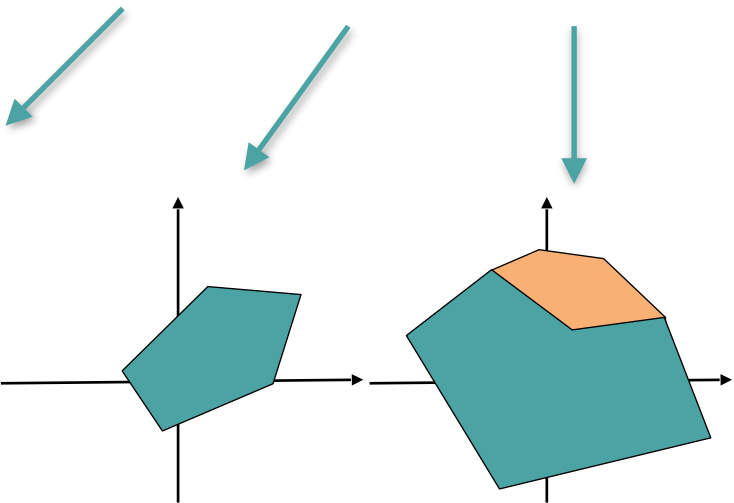
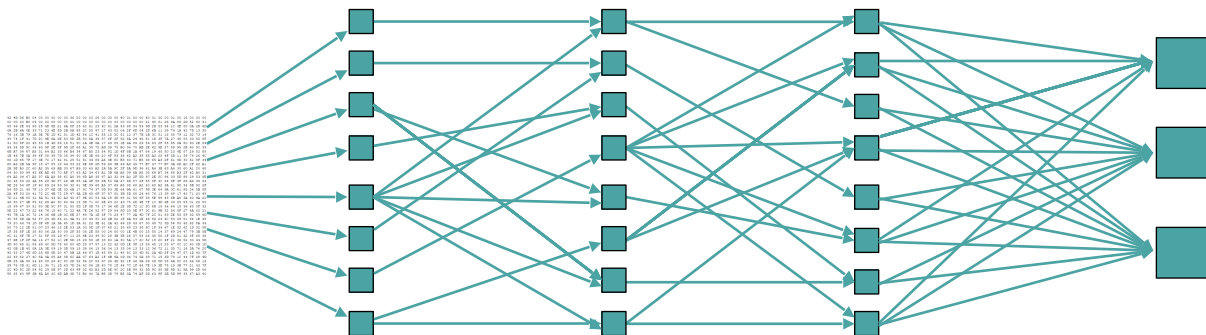


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Bounding

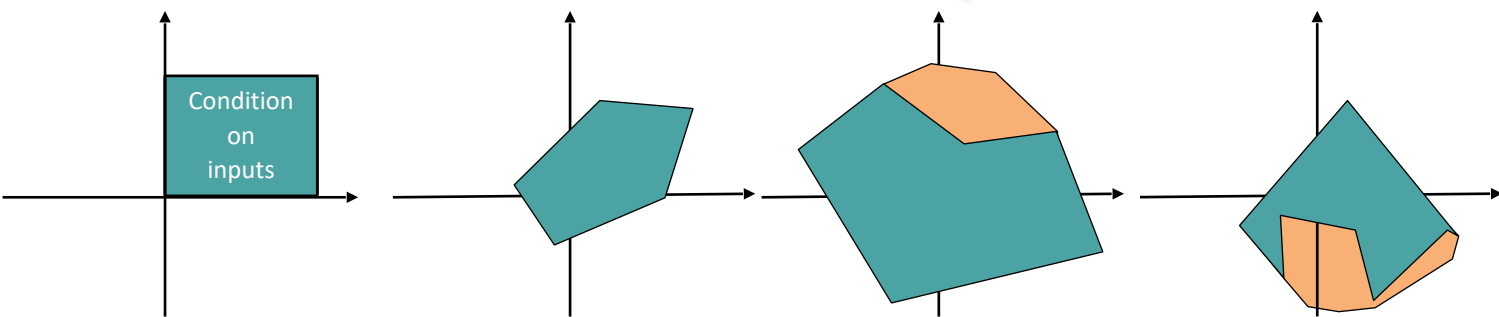
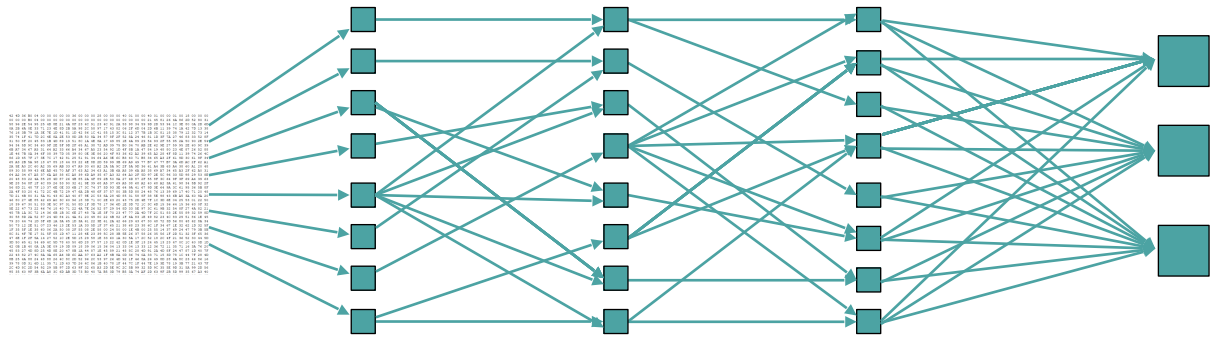


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Bounding

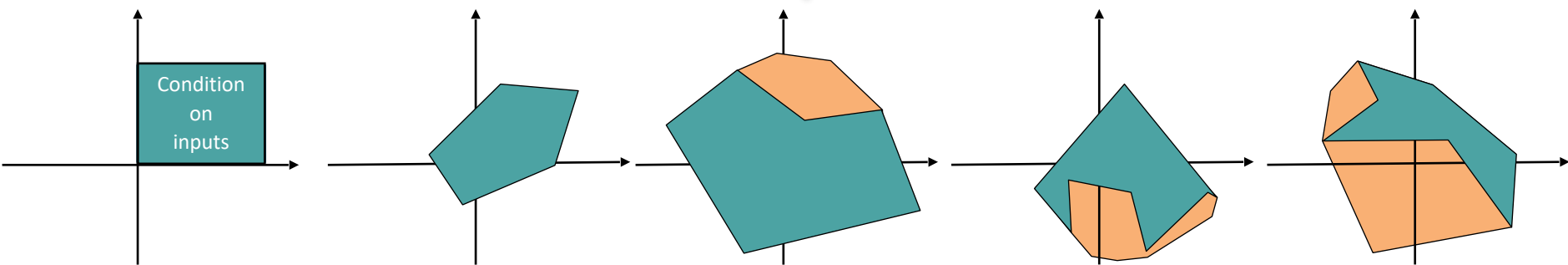
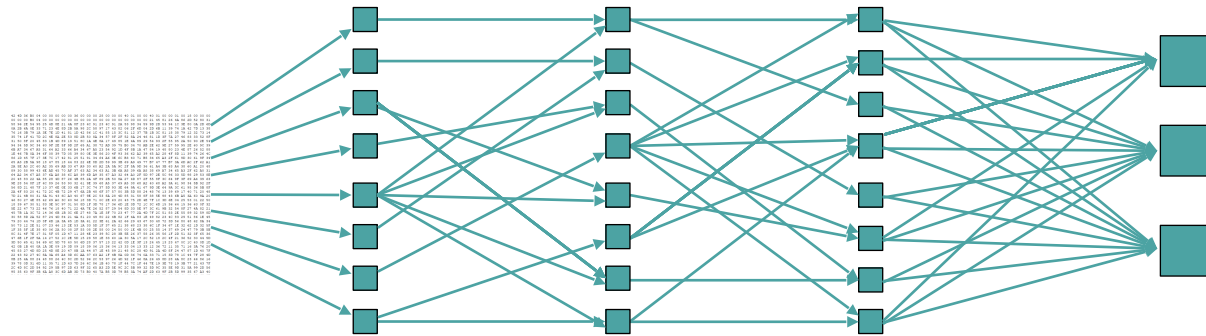


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Bounding

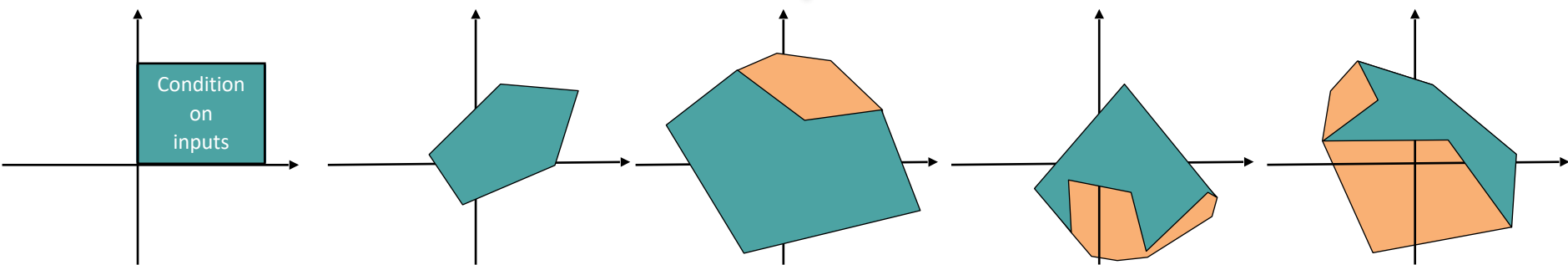
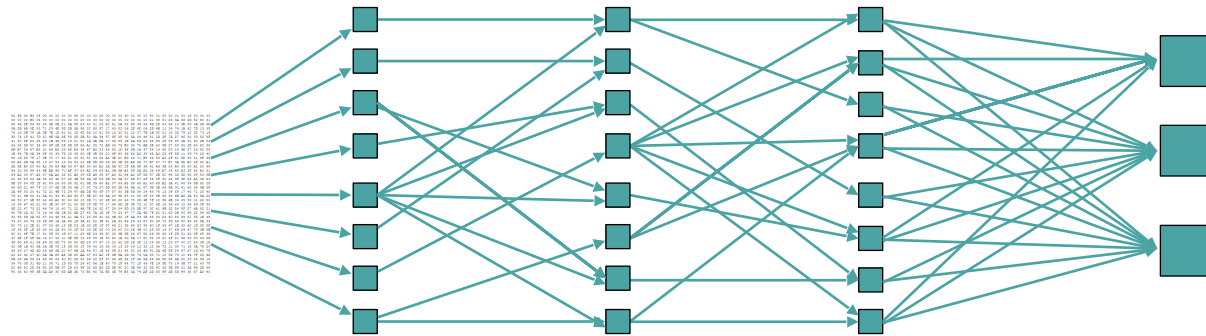
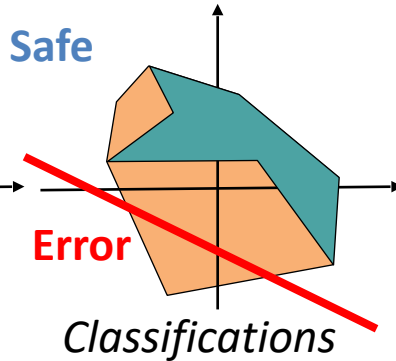
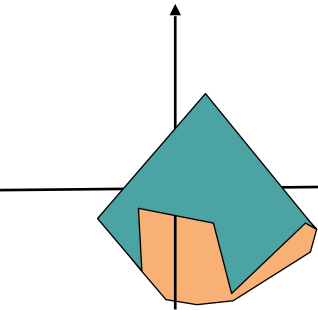
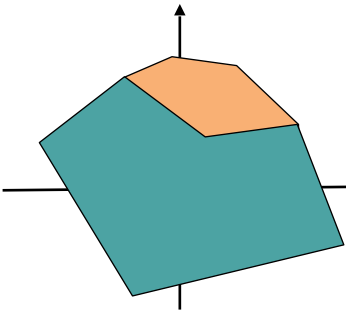
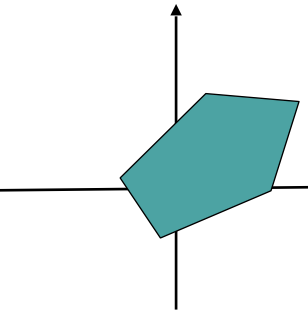
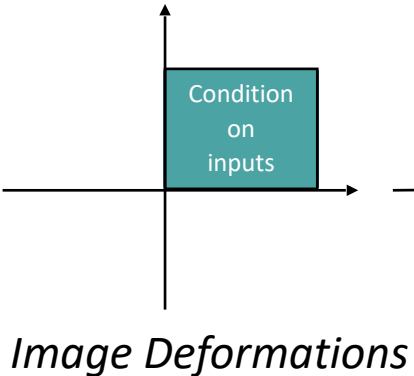
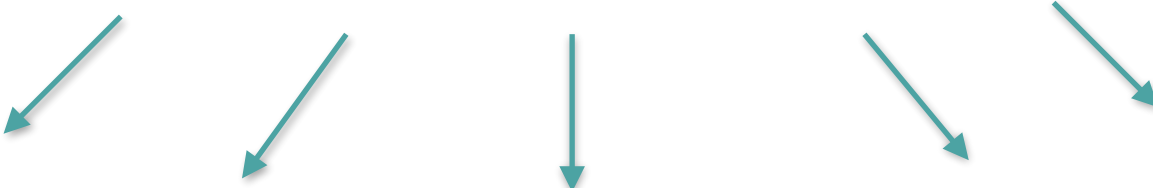
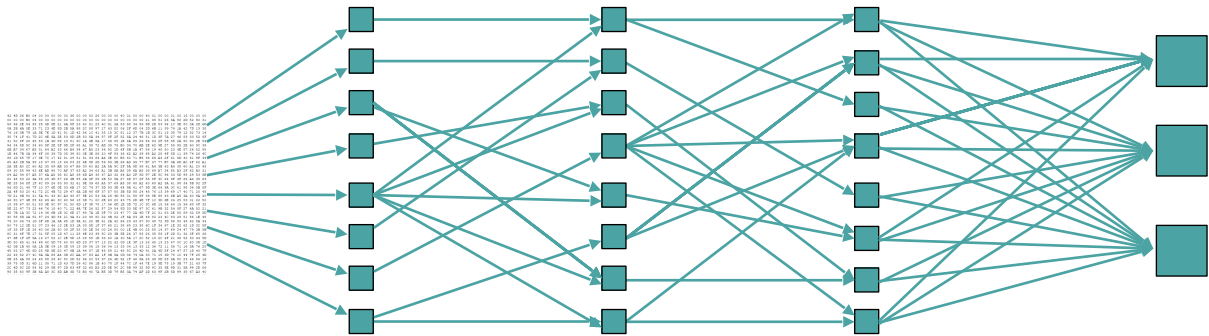


Image Deformations

Verify subset of properties

Branch and Bound: Bounding



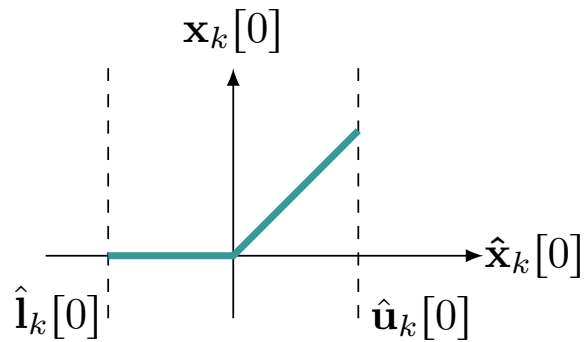
Verify subset of properties

Property is not satisfied

Convex Relaxation: Planet

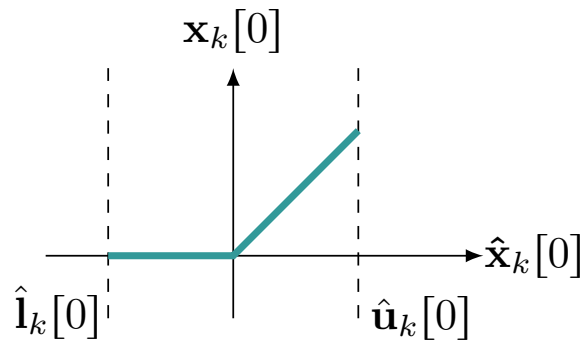
Convex Relaxation: Planet

$$\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k)$$



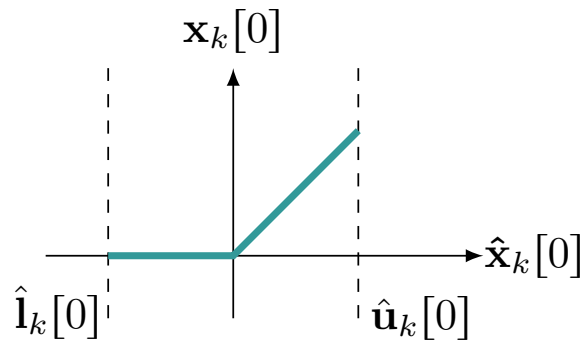
Convex Relaxation: Planet

$$\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k)$$

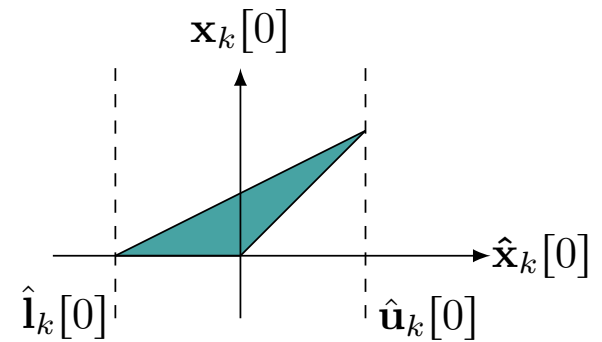


Convex Relaxation: Planet

$$\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k)$$

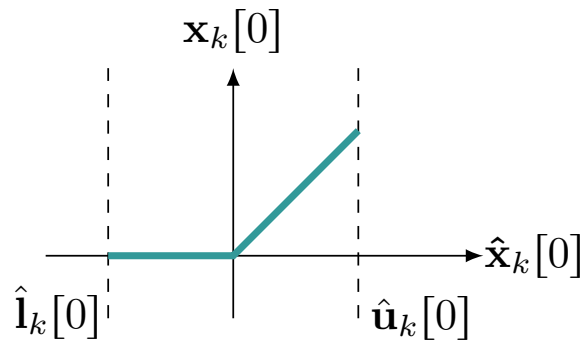


$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$

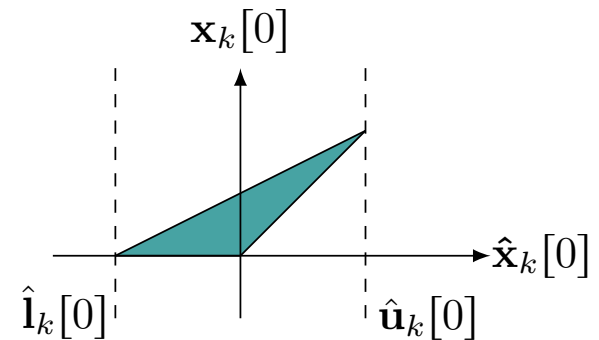


Convex Relaxation: Planet

$$\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k)$$



$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$



[Ehlers 2017, Wong and Kolter, 2018; Zhang et al., 2018; Dvijotham et al. 2018; Singh et al. 2018; Bunel et al., 2020, Xu et al. 2021, Wang et al. 2021]

Branch and Bound: Branching

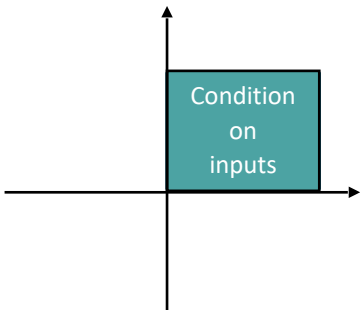
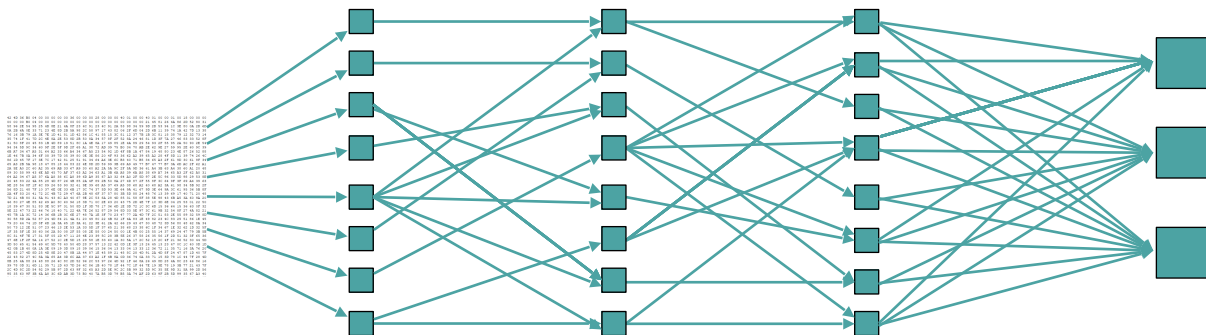


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Branching

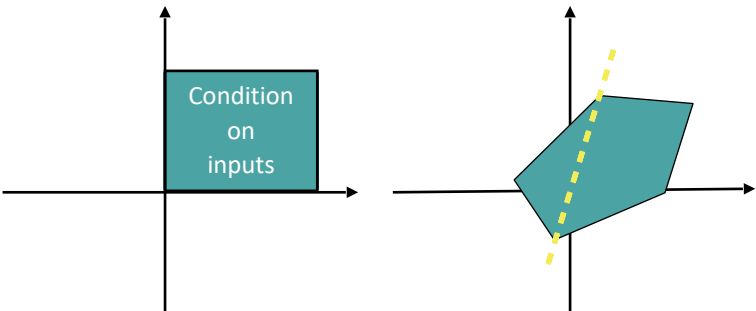
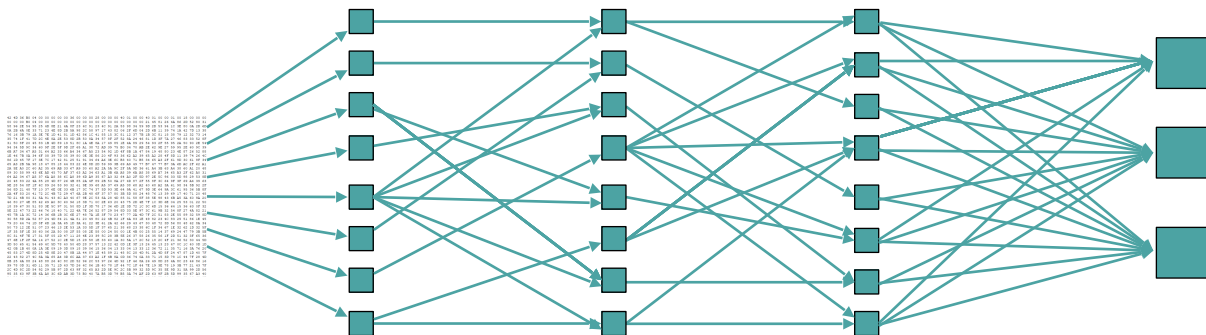


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Branching

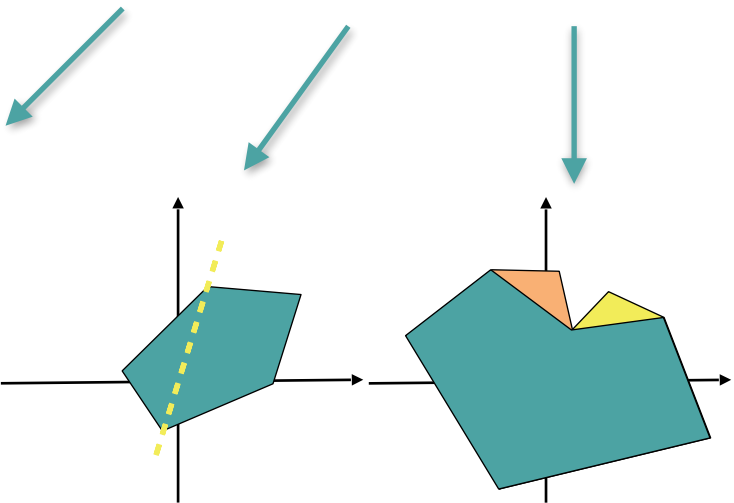
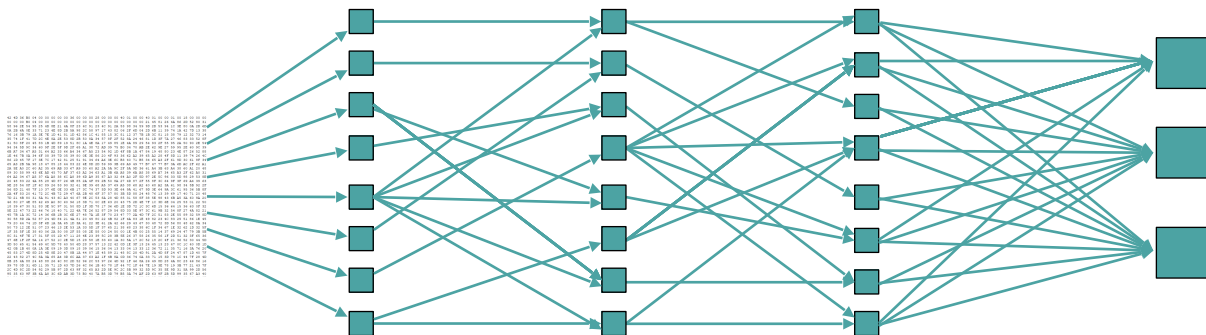


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Branching

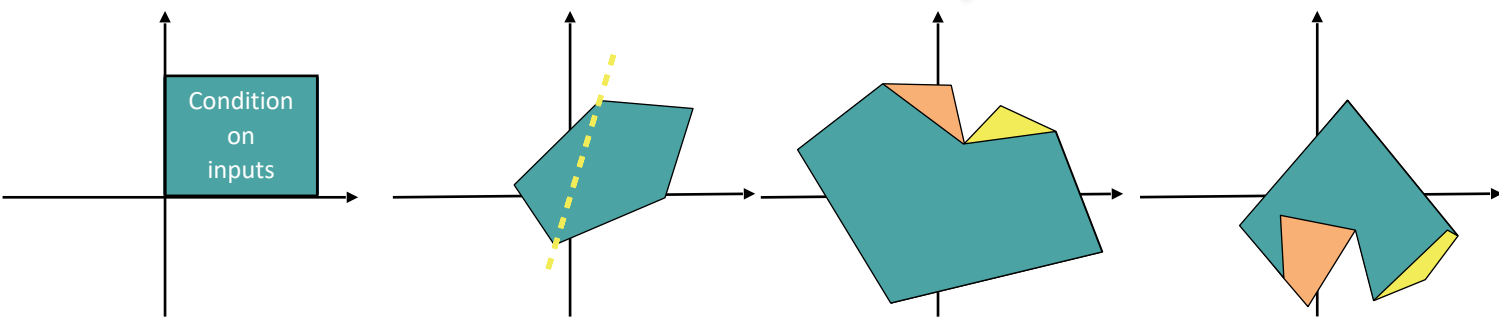
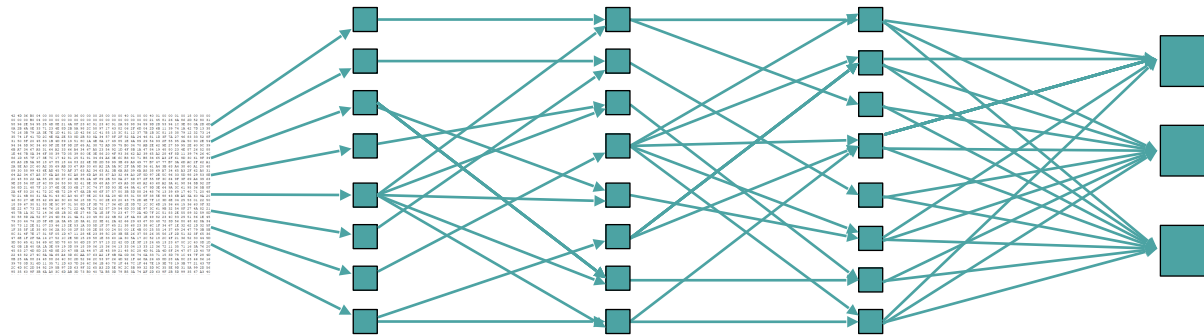


Image Deformations

Branch and Bound: Branching

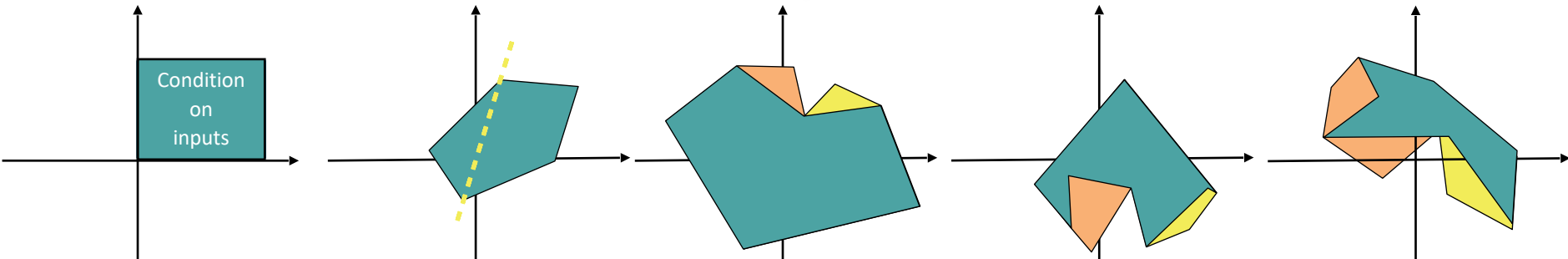
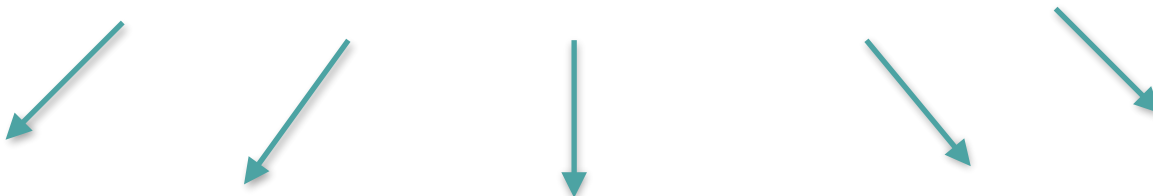
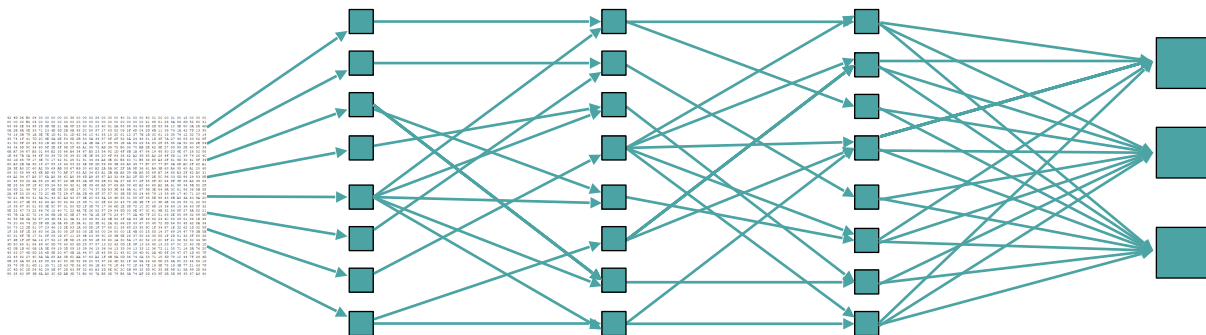


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Branch and Bound: Branching

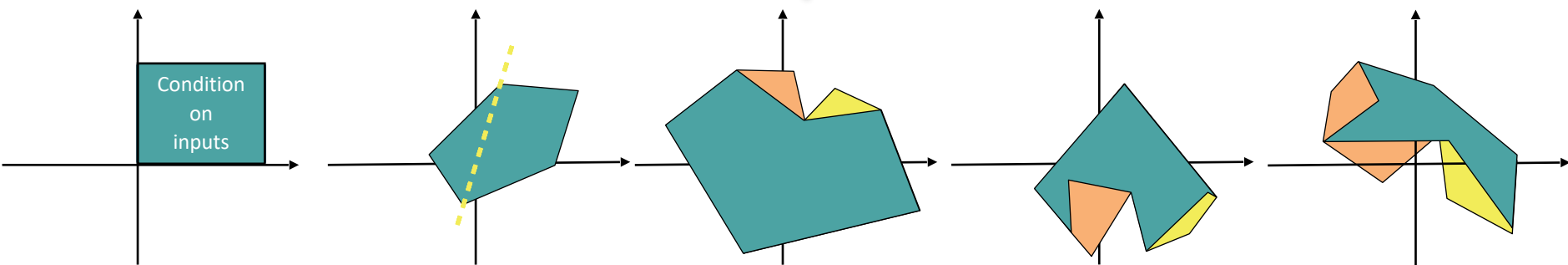
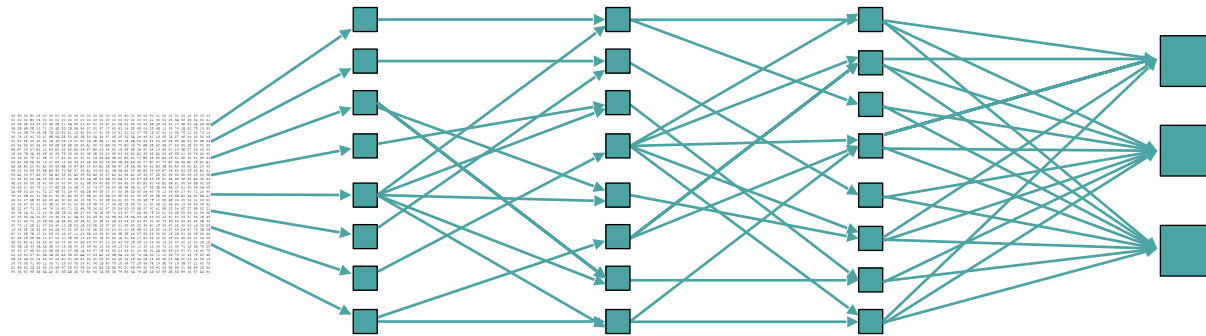
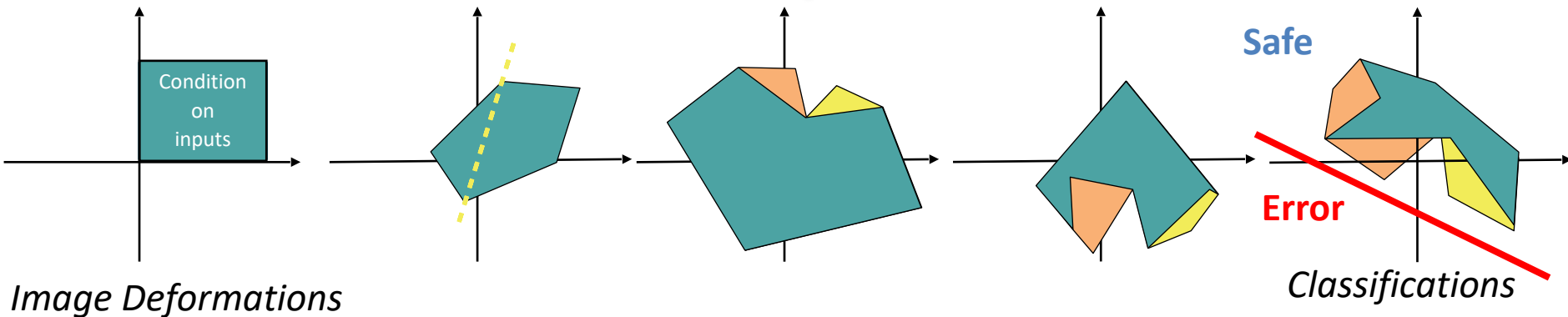
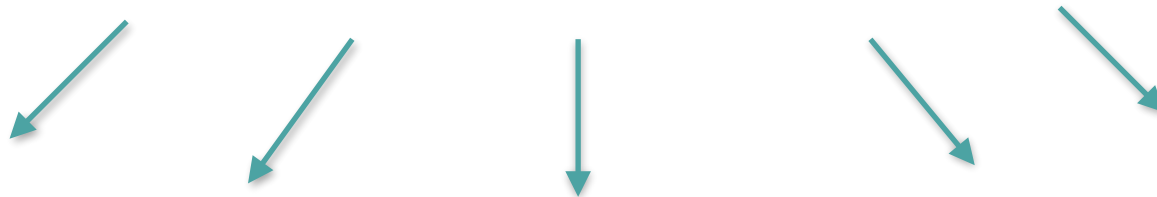
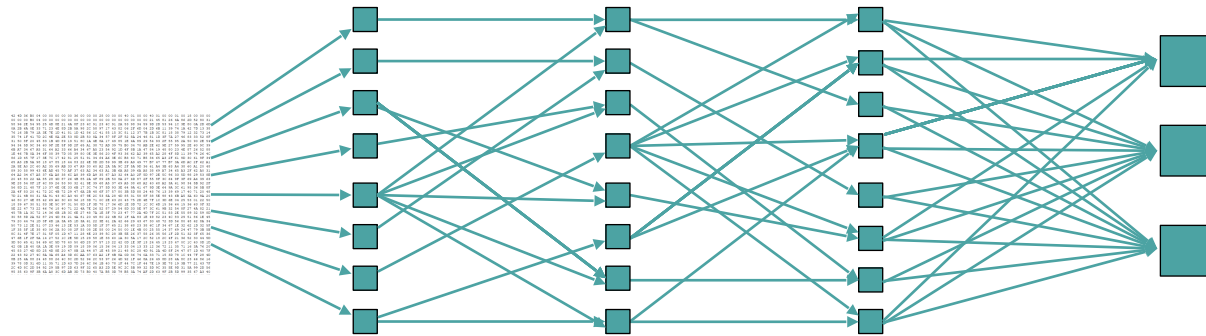


Image Deformations

Verify all properties via iterative branching

Branch and Bound: Branching

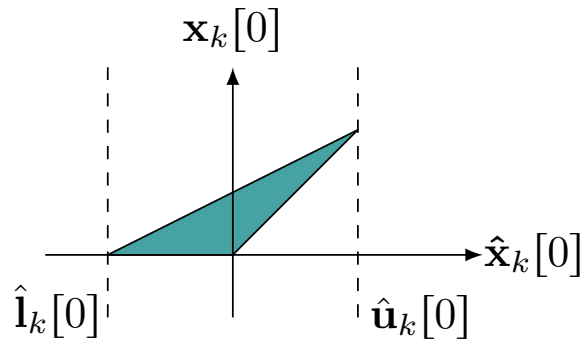


Verify all properties via iterative branching

Property is satisfied

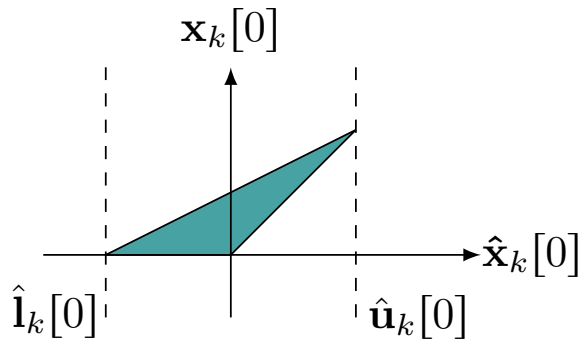
Activation Splitting

$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$



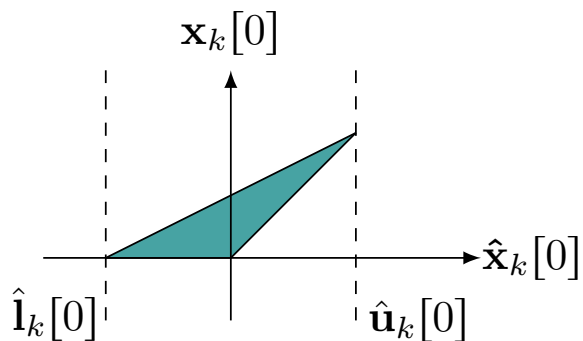
Activation Splitting

$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$

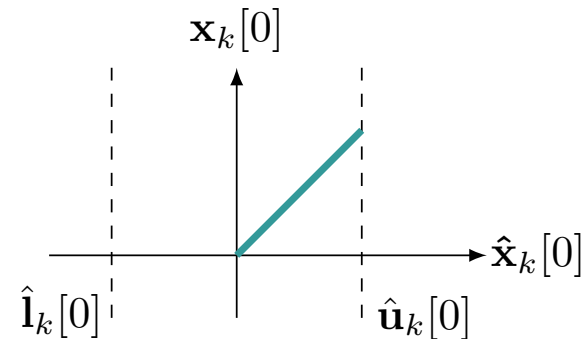


Activation Splitting

$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$

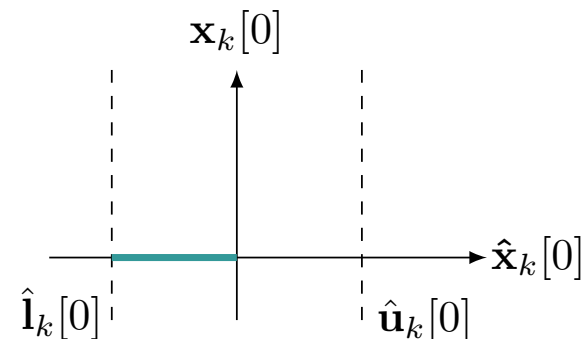


$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \mathbf{0}, \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k)$$



∪

$$\text{Conv}(\sigma(\hat{\mathbf{x}}_k), \hat{\mathbf{l}}_k, \mathbf{0})$$



Outline

- Neural Network Verification
- **Training for Verified Robustness**
- NLP?
- Discussion

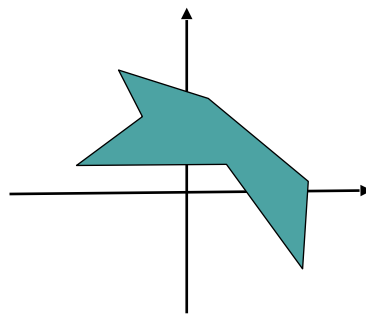
Robust Loss

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \left[\max_{\mathbf{x}' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})} \mathcal{L}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}'), \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

Robust Loss

$$\min_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} \mathbb{E}_{(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \in \mathcal{D}} \left[\max_{\mathbf{x}' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{x})} \mathcal{L}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}'), \mathbf{y}) \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), \mathbf{y})$$

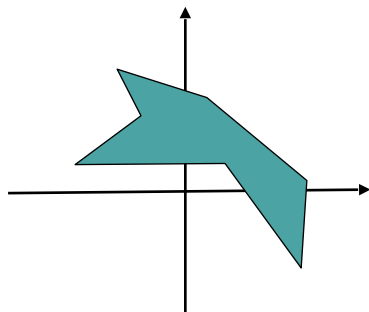


Adversarial Training

Lower bound \rightarrow adversarial training

[Madry et al. 2018]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$

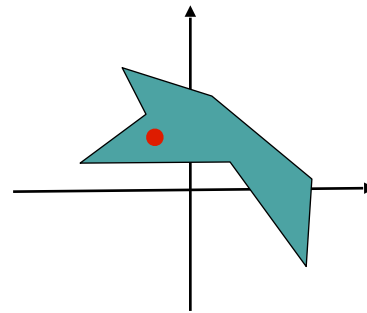
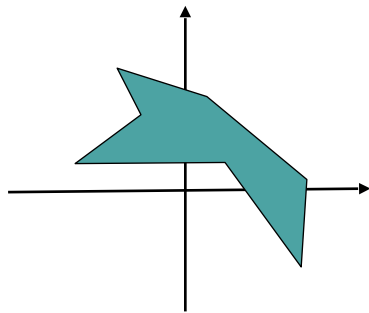


Adversarial Training

Lower bound \rightarrow adversarial training

[Madry et al. 2018]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y) \geq \mathcal{L}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{adv}}), y)$$

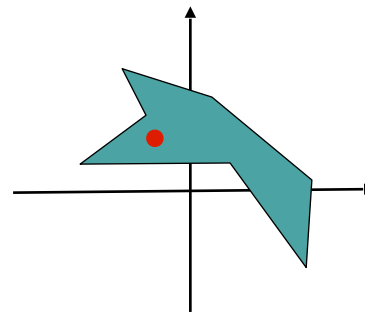
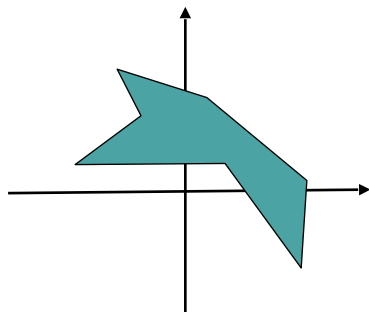


Adversarial Training

Lower bound \rightarrow adversarial training

[Madry et al. 2018]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y) \geq \mathcal{L}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{adv}}), y)$$



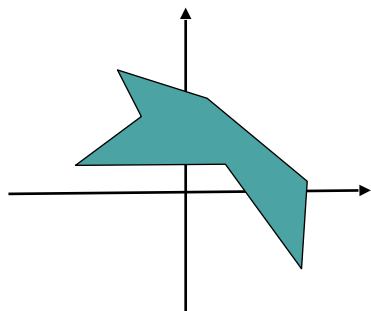
formal guarantees?

Verified Training

Upper bound \rightarrow certified training

[Wong and Kolter 2018, Gowal et al. 2018, Zhang et al. 2020, Shi et al. 2021]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$

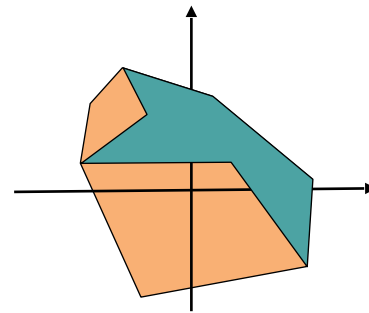
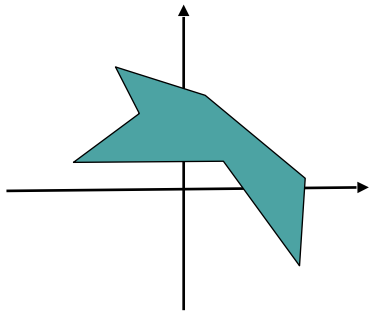


Verified Training

Upper bound \rightarrow certified training

[Wong and Kolter 2018, Gowal et al. 2018, Zhang et al. 2020, Shi et al. 2021]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y) \leq \mathcal{L}_{\text{ver}}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$

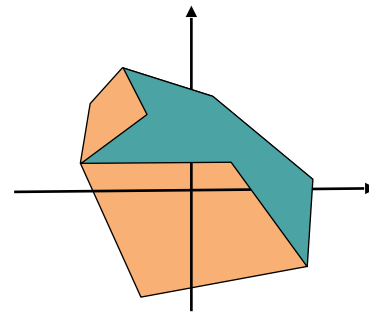
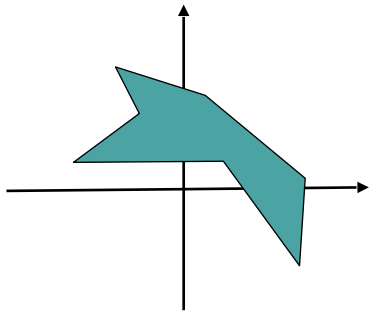


Verified Training

Upper bound \rightarrow certified training

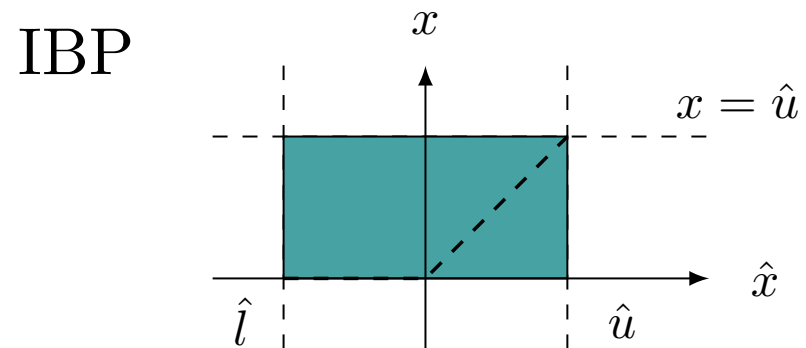
[Wong and Kolter 2018, Gowal et al. 2018, Zhang et al. 2020, Shi et al. 2021]

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y) \leq \mathcal{L}_{\text{ver}}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$



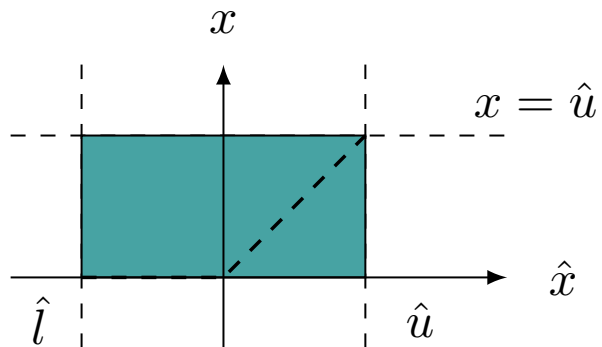
verification via cheap incomplete verifiers

Verified Training

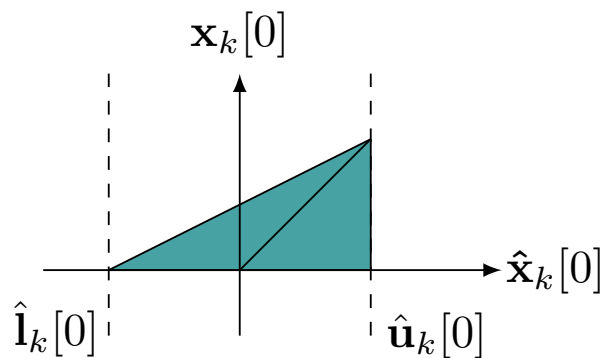


Verified Training

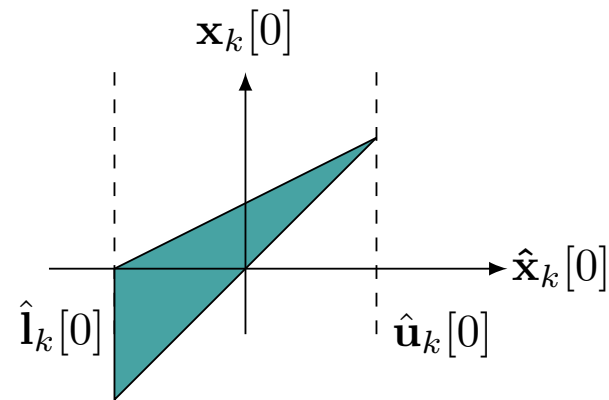
IBP



CROWN

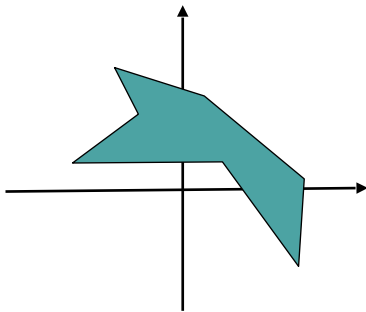


OR



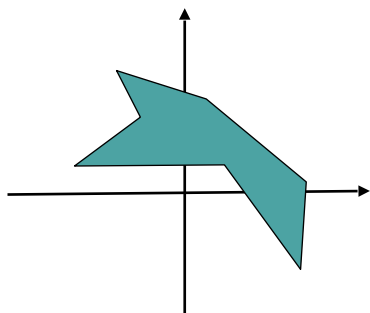
Loss Expressivity

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$



Loss Expressivity

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y) \leq$$

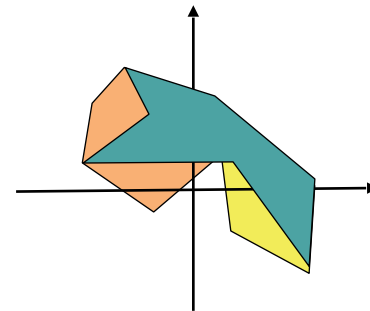
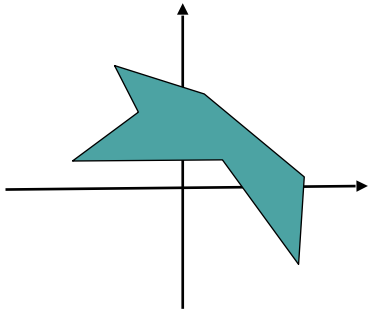


Loss Expressivity

$$\mathcal{L}^*(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$$

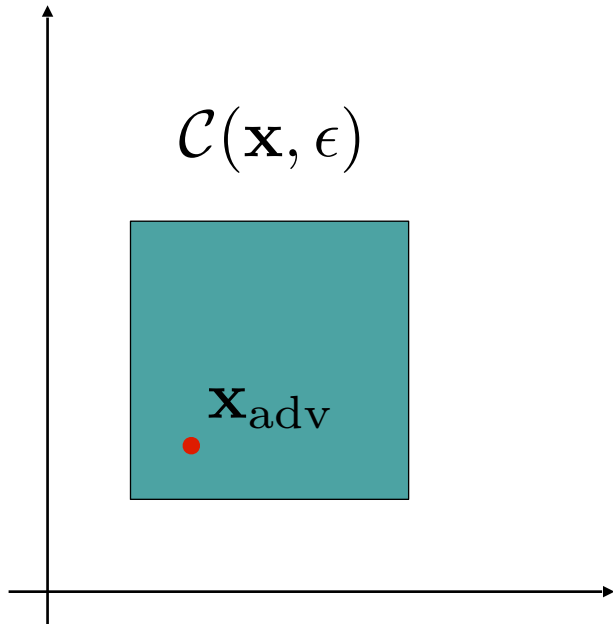
$$\leq$$

?



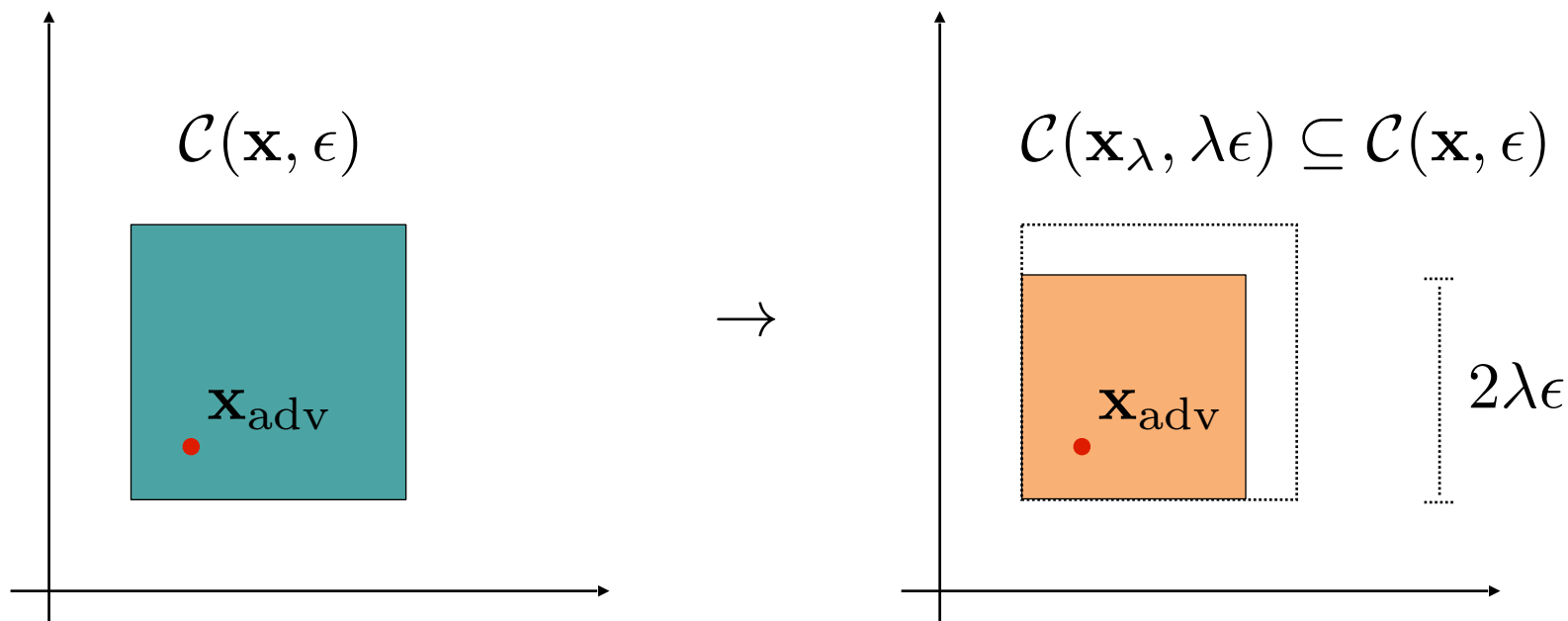
Hybrid Training Methods: SABR

Compute over-approximation over a parametrized subset of the input domain that includes an adversarial attack.



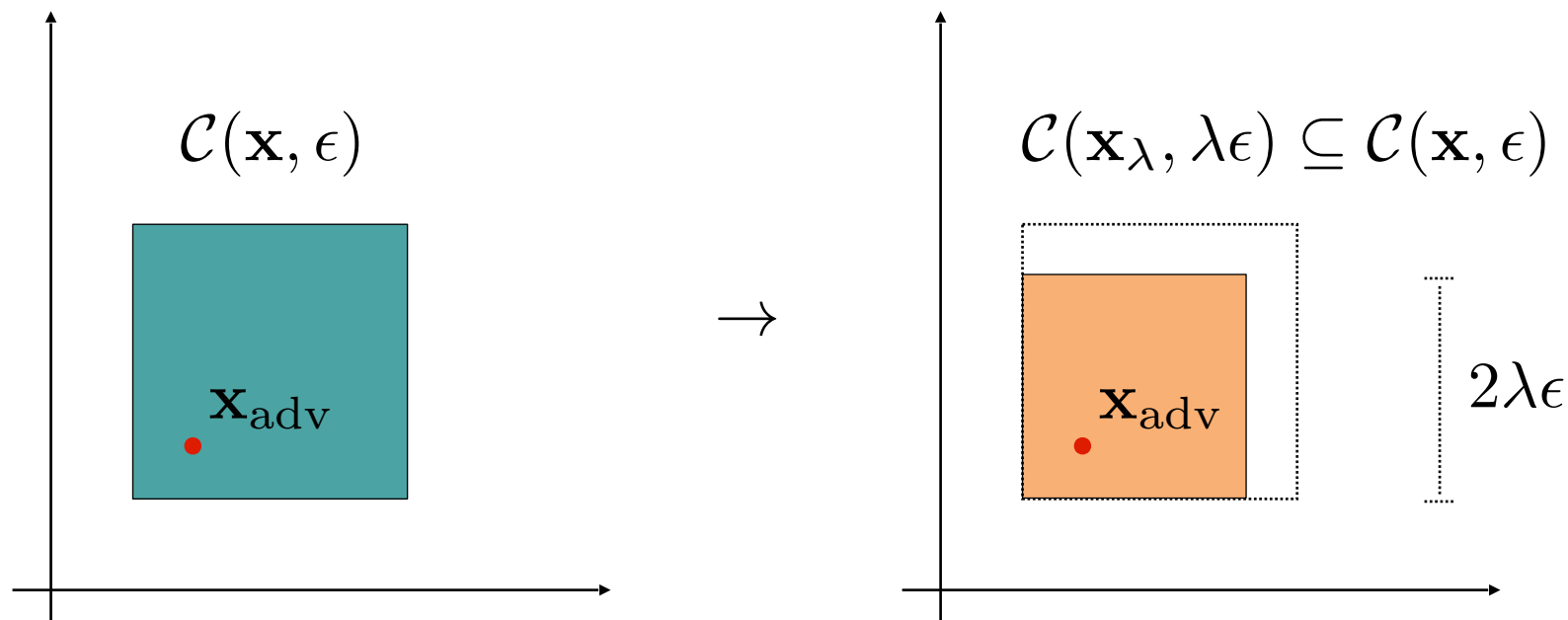
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Compute over-approximation over a parametrized subset of the input domain that includes an adversarial attack.



verification via BaB

Expressive Losses for Verified Robustness via Convex Combinations

Alessandro De Palma
Imperial College London¹
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Rudy Bunel
Google DeepMind

Krishnamurthy (Dj) Dvijotham
Google DeepMind

M. Pawan Kumar
Google DeepMind

Robert Stanforth
Google DeepMind

Alessio Lomuscio
Imperial College London

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.13991>

Loss Expressivity

A parametrized family of losses $\mathcal{L}_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y)$ is *expressive* if:

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A parametrized family of losses $\mathcal{L}_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y)$ is *expressive* if:

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- $\mathcal{L}_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y)$ is monotonically increasing with α ;

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- $\mathcal{L}_\alpha(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y)$ is monotonically increasing with α ;
- $\mathcal{L}_0(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \mathcal{L}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{adv}}), y)$;

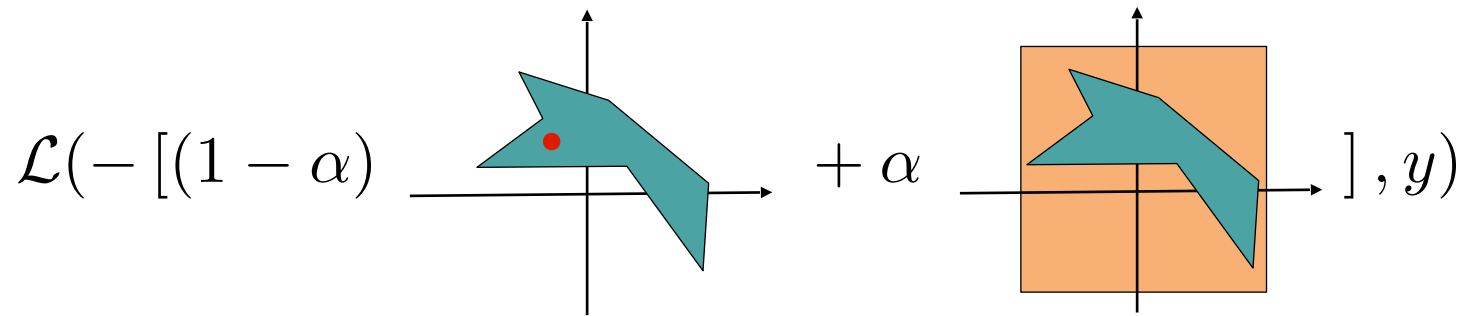
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- $\mathcal{L}_1(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}, y) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{ver}}(f(\boldsymbol{\theta}, \mathbf{x}), y)$.

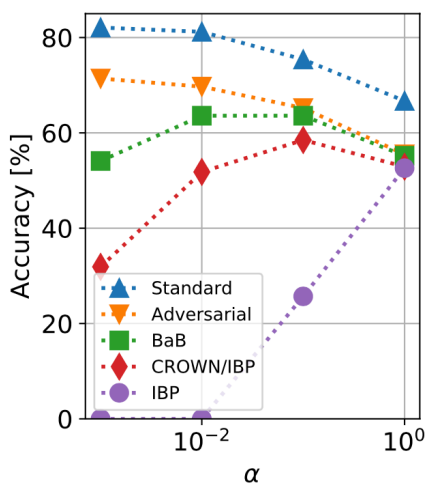
Expressivity via Convex Combinations

CC-IBP

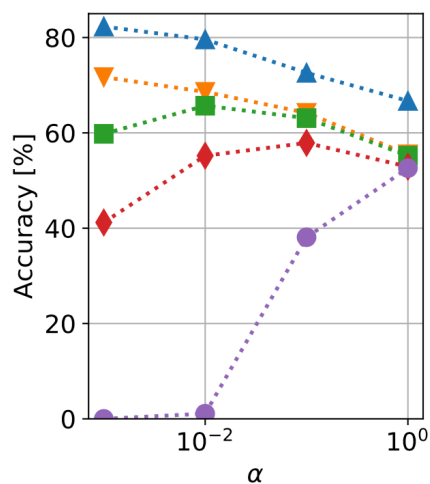


Loss Sensitivity

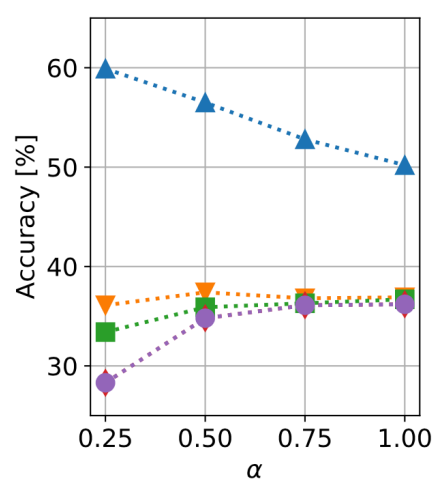
Sensitivity of CC-IBP and MTL-IBP to the convex combination coefficient α on the first 1000 CIFAR-10 test images.



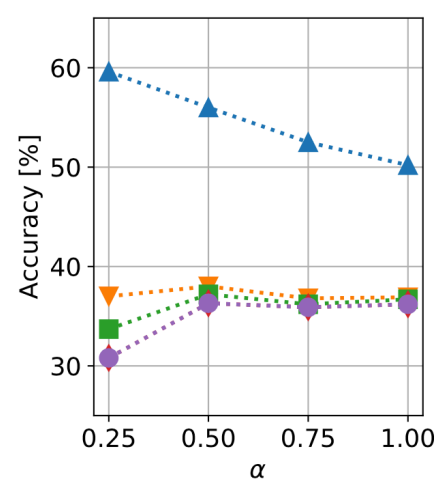
(a) CC-IBP, $\epsilon = 2/255$.



(b) MTL-IBP, $\epsilon = 2/255$.



(c) CC-IBP, $\epsilon = 8/255$.



(d) MTL-IBP, $\epsilon = 8/255$.

Experimental Results

Performance of different verified training algorithms under ℓ_∞ norm perturbations on the CIFAR-10 dataset.

Dataset	ϵ	Method	Standard acc. [%]	Verified rob. acc. [%]	Training time [s]
CIFAR-10	$\frac{2}{255}$	CC-IBP	<u>80.09</u>	63.78	1.77×10^4
		MTL-IBP	80.11	<u>63.24</u>	1.76×10^4
		STAPS	79.76	62.98	1.41×10^5
		SABR	79.24	62.84	2.56×10^4
		SortNet	67.72	56.94	4.04×10^4
		IBP-R	78.19	61.97	9.34×10^3
	CROWN-IBP	71.52	53.97	9.13×10^4	
	$\frac{8}{255}$	CC-IBP	<u>53.71</u>	<u>35.27</u>	1.72×10^4
		MTL-IBP	<u>53.35</u>	<u>35.44</u>	1.70×10^4
		STAPS	52.82	34.65	2.70×10^4
		SABR	52.38	35.13	2.64×10^4
		SortNet	54.84	40.39	4.04×10^4
		IBP-R	52.74	27.55	5.89×10^3
		IBP	48.94	34.97	9.51×10^3

Experimental Results

Performance of different verified training algorithms under ℓ_∞ norm perturbations on the TinyImageNet and downscaled (64×64) ImageNet datasets.

Dataset	ϵ	Method	Standard acc. [%]	Verified rob. acc. [%]	Training time [s]
TinyImageNet	$\frac{1}{255}$	CC-IBP	<u>32.71</u>	<u>23.10</u>	6.58×10^4
		MTL-IBP	32.76	24.14	6.56×10^4
		STAPS	28.98	22.16	3.06×10^5
		SABR	28.85	20.46	2.07×10^5
		SortNet	25.69	18.18	1.56×10^5
		IBP	25.92	17.87	3.53×10^4
ImageNet64	$\frac{1}{255}$	CC-IBP	<u>19.62</u>	<u>11.87</u>	3.26×10^5
		MTL-IBP	20.15	12.13	3.52×10^5
		SortNet	14.79	9.54	6.58×10^5
		CROWN-IBP	16.23	8.73	/

Future Work

- Theoretical understanding of relative method performance;

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- Would more network capacity help?

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- Theoretical understanding of relative method performance;
- Would more network capacity help?
- Examine applications to different data domains.

Outline

- Neural Network Verification
- Training for Verified Robustness
- **NLP?**
- Discussion

NLP Challenges

- Threat model: robustness to synonym-based perturbations;

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ChatGPT

Software

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Platform: [Cloud computing](#)

Programming language: [Python](#)

Developer: [OpenAI](#), [Microsoft Corporation](#)

Engine: [GPT-3.5](#); [GPT-4](#)

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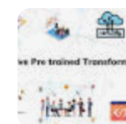
GPT-4



Bard



GPT-3



Generative pre-train...

NLP Challenges

- Threat model: robustness to synonym-based perturbations;
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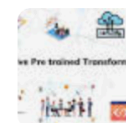
GPT-4



Bard



GPT-3



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GPT-4



Bard



GPT-3



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- Interaction: black-box, prompt-based (zero) few-shot learning;
- Hallucinations?
- Textual inputs are discrete.

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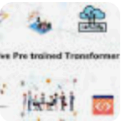
GPT-4



Bard



GPT-3



Generative pre-train...

Discussion