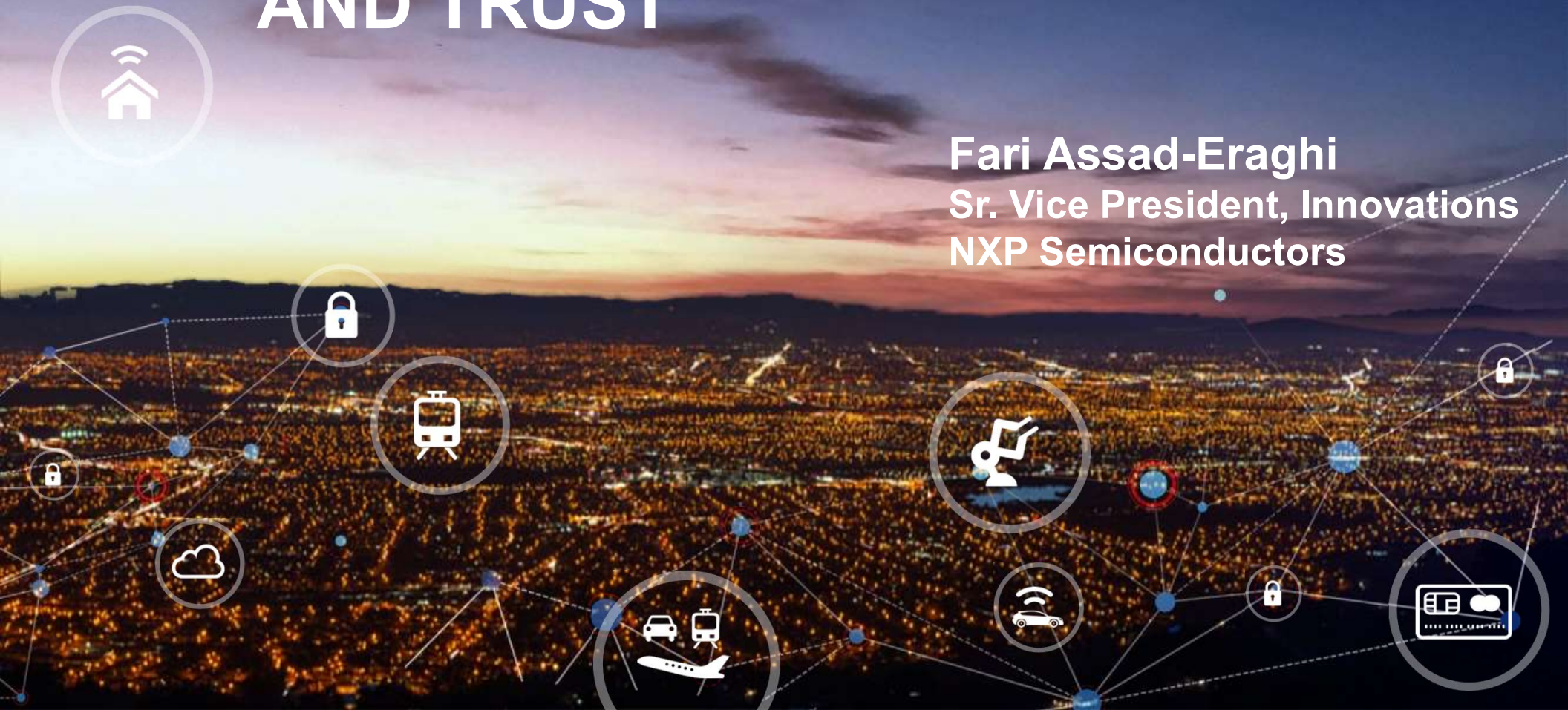


MACHINE LEARNING AND TRUST

Fari Assad-Eraghi
Sr. Vice President, Innovations
NXP Semiconductors



A FEW WORDS ABOUT NXP

WHO ISN'T DREAMING OF
CHANGING THE WORLD?



Secure Connections for a Smarter World



Secure Connections for a Smarter World

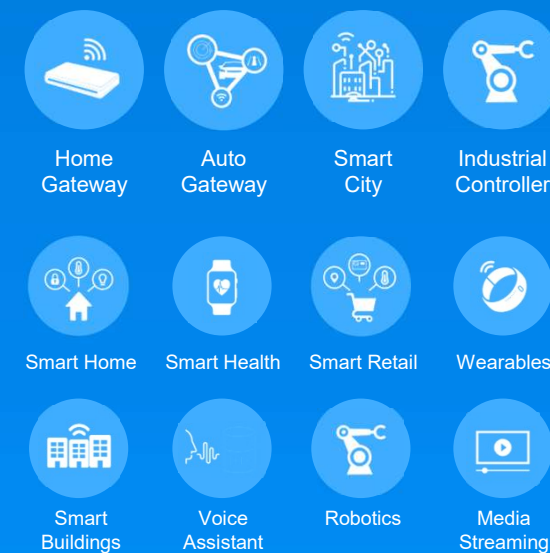
Cloud Infrastructure



Enabling Technologies



Edge to Node



Secure Connections for a Smarter World



Automotive



Industrial & IoT



Mobile



Communication,
Infrastructure & Other

Focus Verticals

Cloud Infrastructure



Enabling Technologies



Sense



Think



Connect



Act



Edge to Node



Home Gateway



Auto Gateway



Smart City



Industrial Controller



Smart Home



Smart Health



Smart Retail



Wearables



Smart Buildings



Voice Assistant



Robotics



Media Streaming

Basic Architecture of Smart Devices

Sense

Think

Act



Everything
Aware

Failure-free sensing
of analog environment



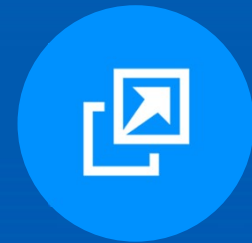
Everything
Smart

Computing near
end-nodes



Everything
Connected

Heterogenous wireless,
energy efficient



Everything
**Acting
Efficiently**

Intelligent actuators



Everything
Safe & Secure

Safety, privacy, security

The Ultimate Edge Node & End Point Device

⦿ High Bandwidth Connectivity

⦿ Gateway Capability

⦿ Local Compute Capacity

⦿ Connected Services

⦿ Advanced Sensor Hub

⦿ Machine Learning

⦿ Ingrained Security

⦿ Remote Access

⦿ Advanced Displays

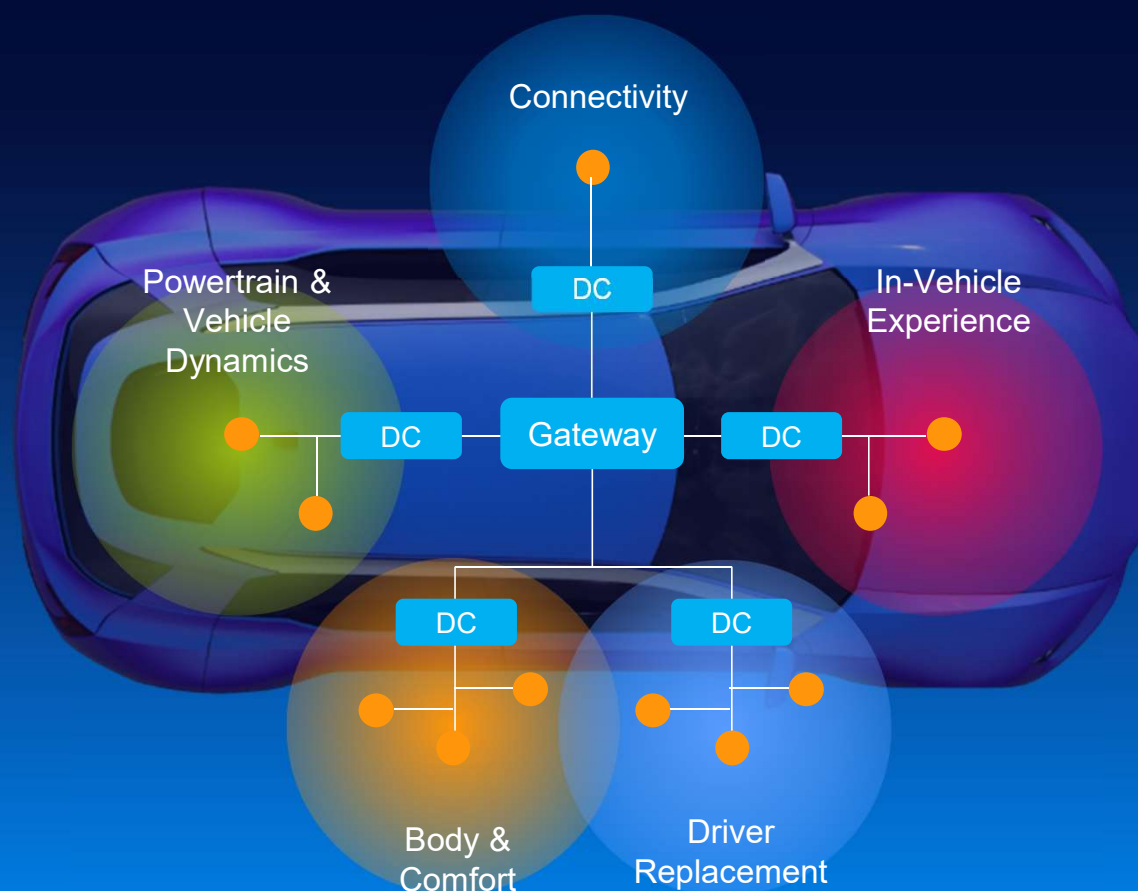
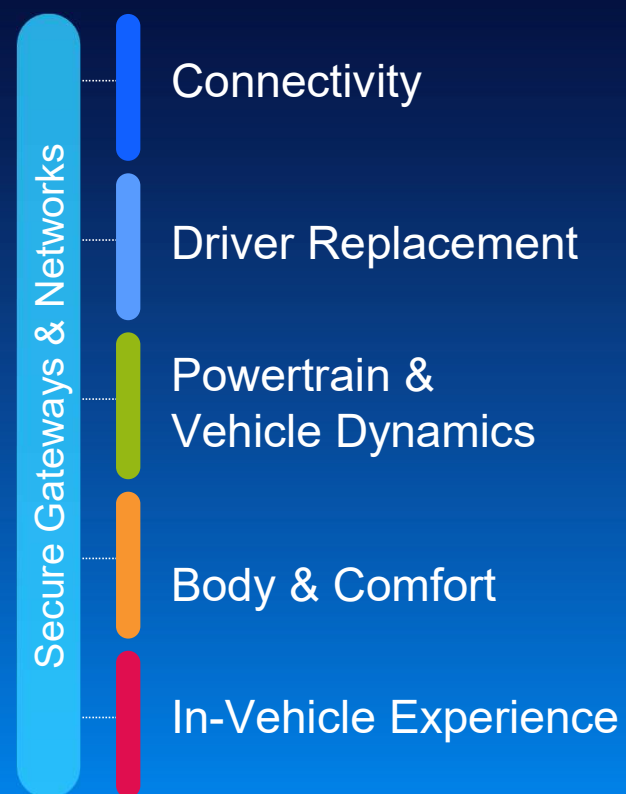
⦿ Advanced HMI

NXP



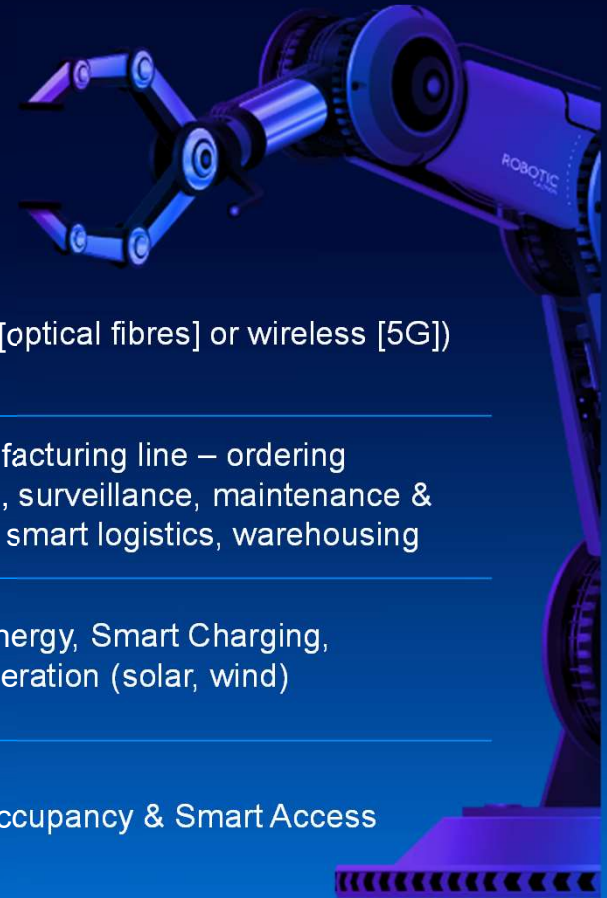
Smart Vehicles

Domain-based Architecture



Industry 4.0 – Smart Factory

Domain-based Architecture



Smart Appliances – Example Cleaning Robot

Domain-based Architecture



NXP Enabling Machine Learning Revolution



Voice Processing



Smart Sense & Control



Gesture Control



Active Object Recognition



Personal / Property



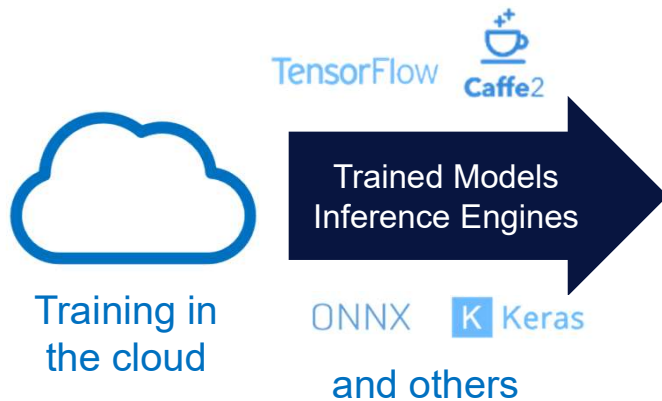
Home Environment



Multi-camera Observation



Augmented Reality



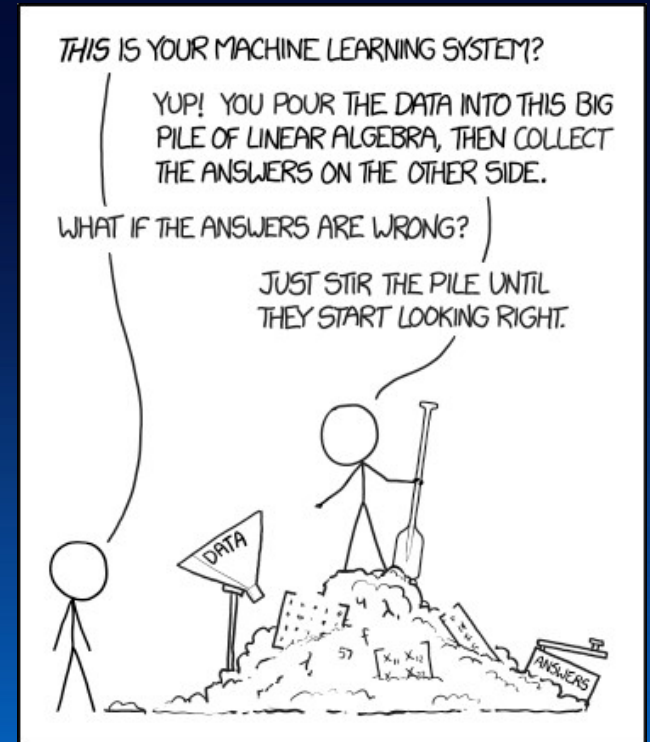
Low-end Edge Compute	Mid-end Edge Compute	High-end Edge Compute
i.MX 6 1-2 x Arm 32-bit Crossover & High. Perf. MCUs Arm 32-bit MCU +ML DSP	i.MX 7, 8 1-4x Arm 32-/64-bit Performance GPUs Integrated DSP	i.MX 8, Layerscape Multicore Arm 64-bit High performance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• GPUs• DSP• Vector processing

← Scalable & optimized inference engines across Embedded Processing continuum →

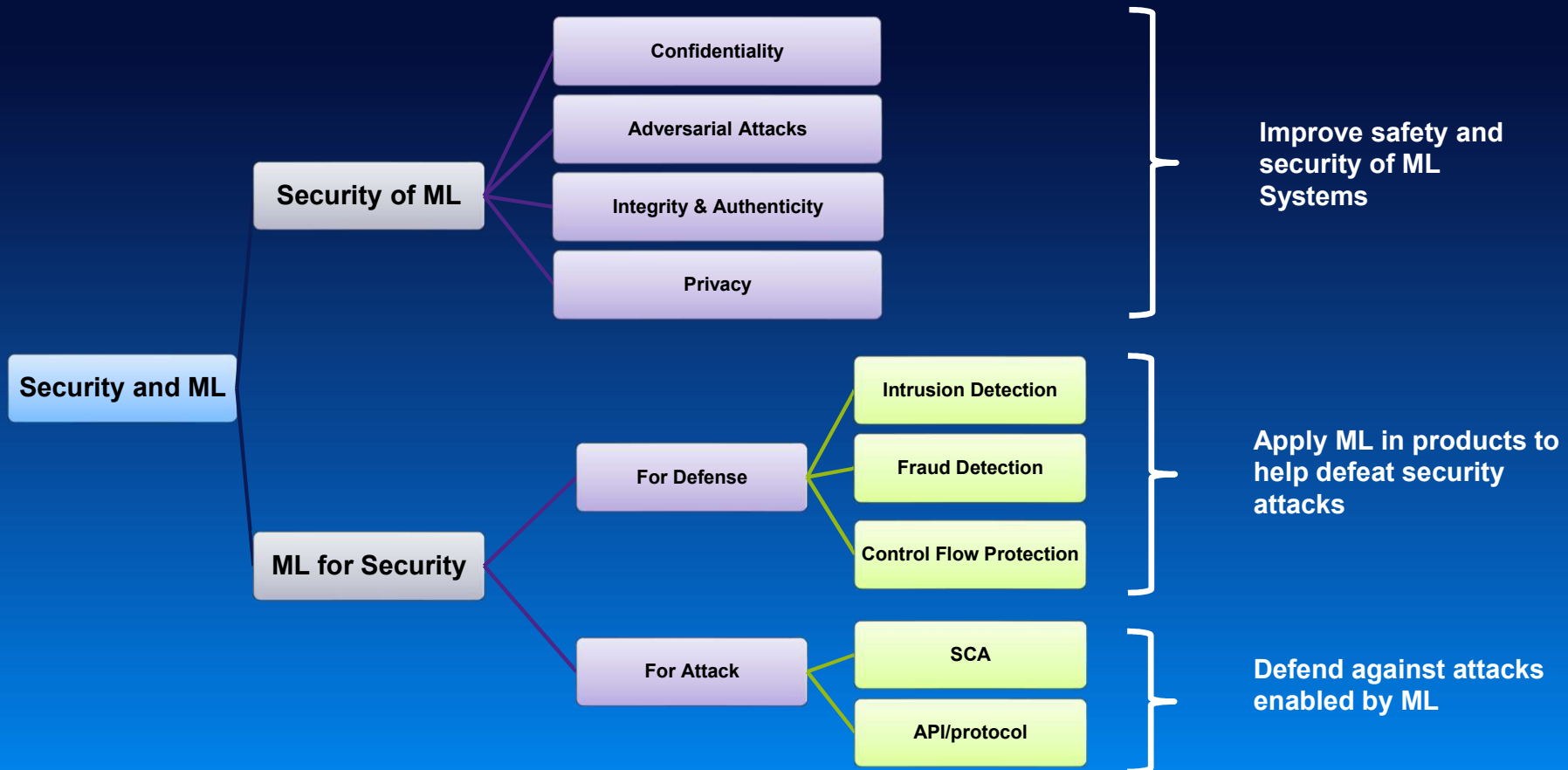
TRUST IS THE ROOT OF ALL THESE SOLUTIONS



- Machine Learning will transform all aspects of global economy
- Breakneck advances in computer science and algorithms, but also a renaissance in HW innovations
- Vast engineering resources focused on improving performance & power efficiency
 - Both ends of spectrum – From massive data centers to IoT devices
- Until recently, little attention to the ***Trust of ML***
- The Trust Umbrella covers security, privacy, interpretability, and fairness of ML

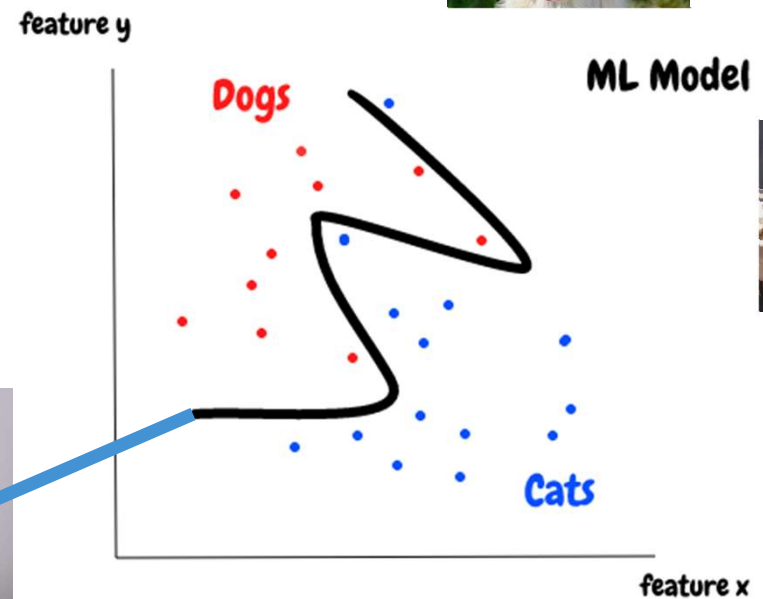


Where Machine Learning and Security & Privacy Intersect



Four-step Plan for Making Smart Devices

1. Gather data
2. Label data
3. Compute ML model
4. Deploy ML model

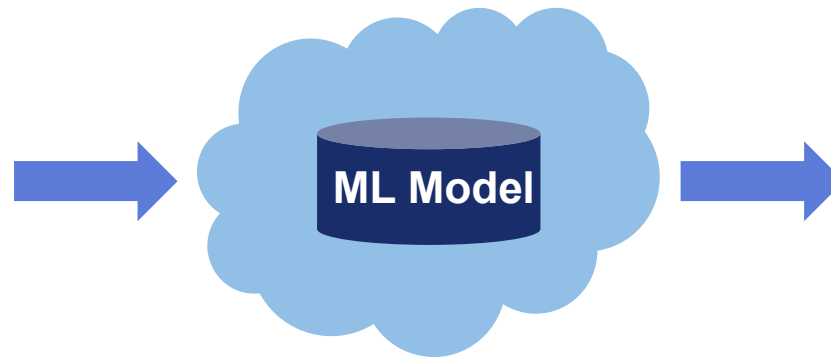
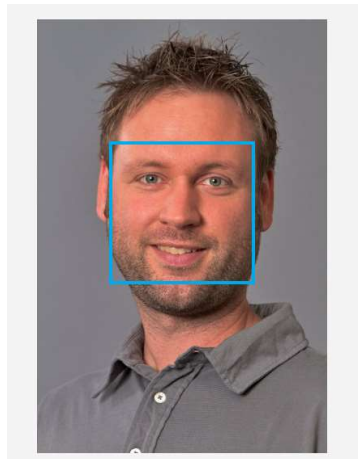


The background of the slide is a movie poster for 'The Matrix Revolutions'. It features a group of men in dark suits and sunglasses, standing in a line. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows. The overall color palette is dark with a greenish tint, characteristic of the Matrix franchise.

Model Cloning

Image source: **Matrix Revolutions** movie poster

Example: Microsoft Azure Emotion Recognition

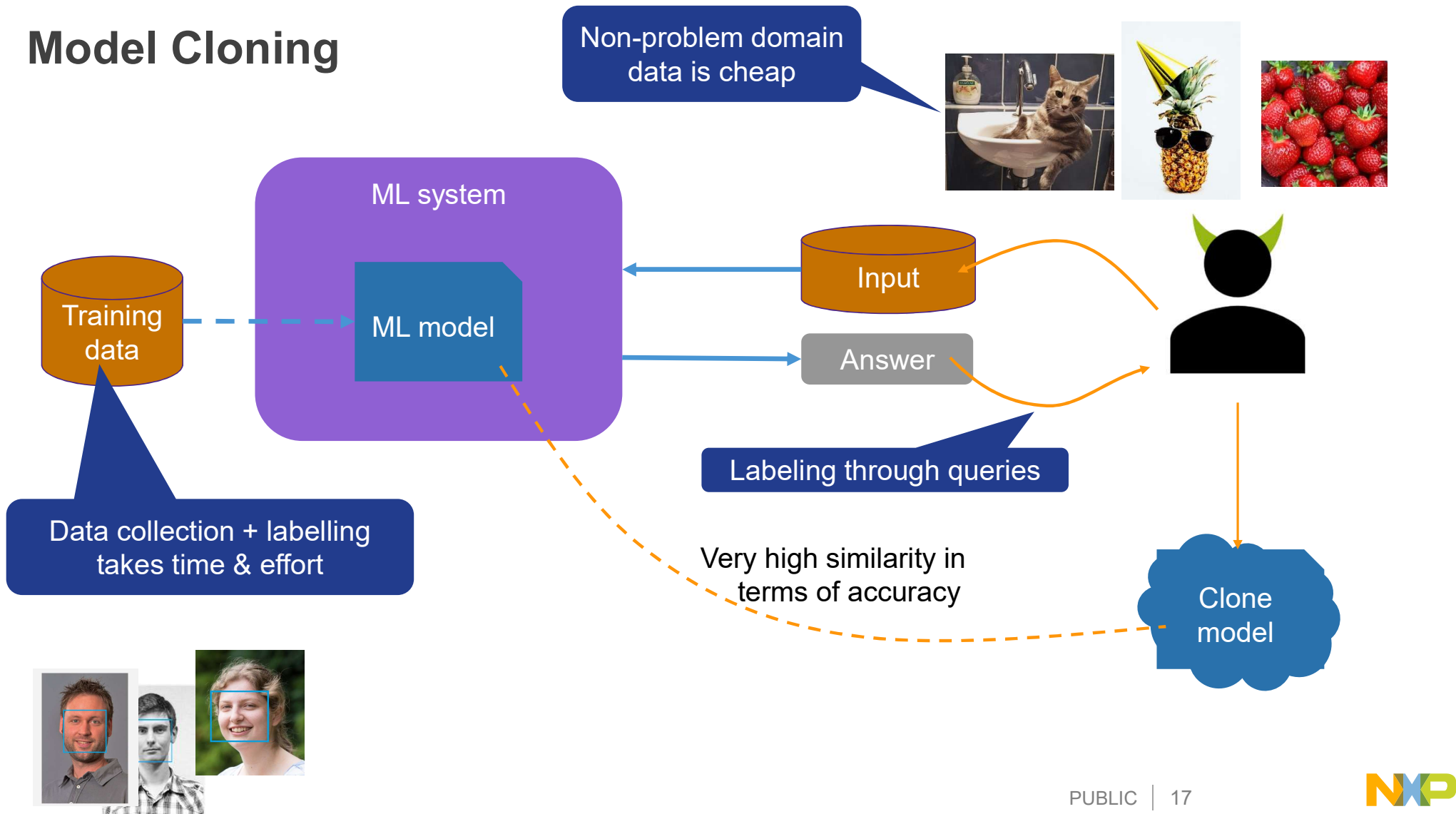


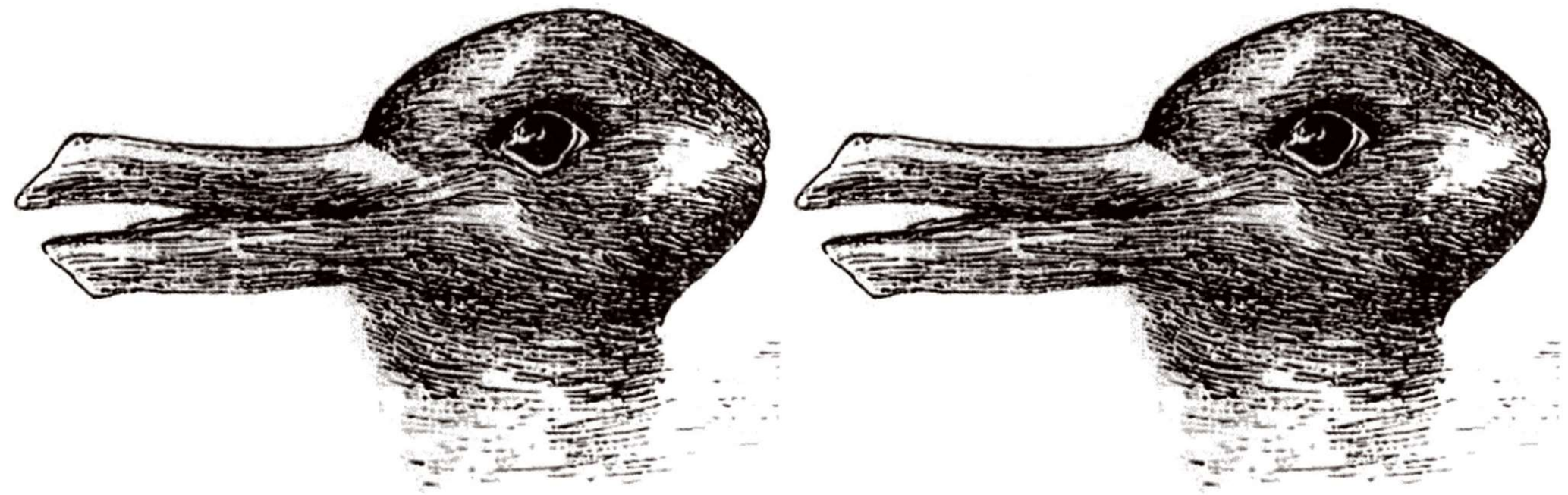
```
"scores": {  
  "anger": 2.03898679E-07,  
  "contempt": 0.0007247706,  
  "disgust": 6.056115E-07,  
  "fear": 1.0638247E-09,  
  "happiness": 0.9959635,  
  "neutral": 0.00329714641,  
  "sadness": 4.30003233E-08,  
  "surprise": 1.36911349E-05  
}
```

Clone made for < \$350 with 98.6% accuracy of original

- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/emotion>
- Tramèr, Zhang, Juels, Reiter, Ristenpart: *Stealing Machine Learning Models via Prediction APIs*. In *USENIX Security Symposium*, 2016.
- Correia-Silva, Rodrigues, Berriel, Badue, de Souza, Oliveira-Santos. *Copypat CNN: Stealing Knowledge by Persuading Confession with Random Non-Labeled Data*. In *International Joint Conference on Neural Networks (IJCNN)*, 2018.

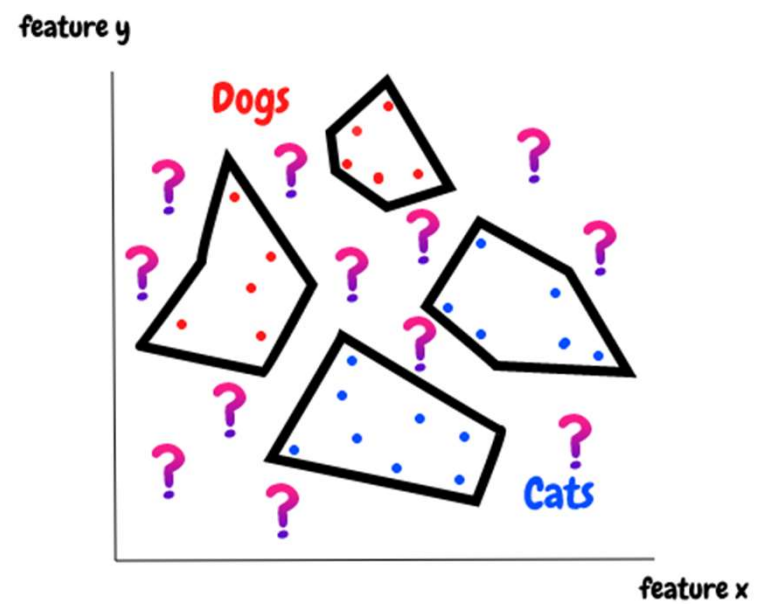
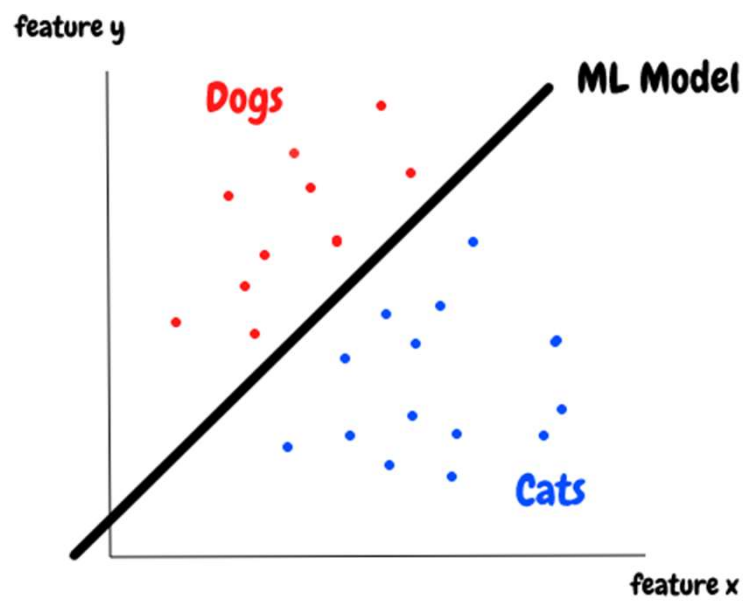
Model Cloning



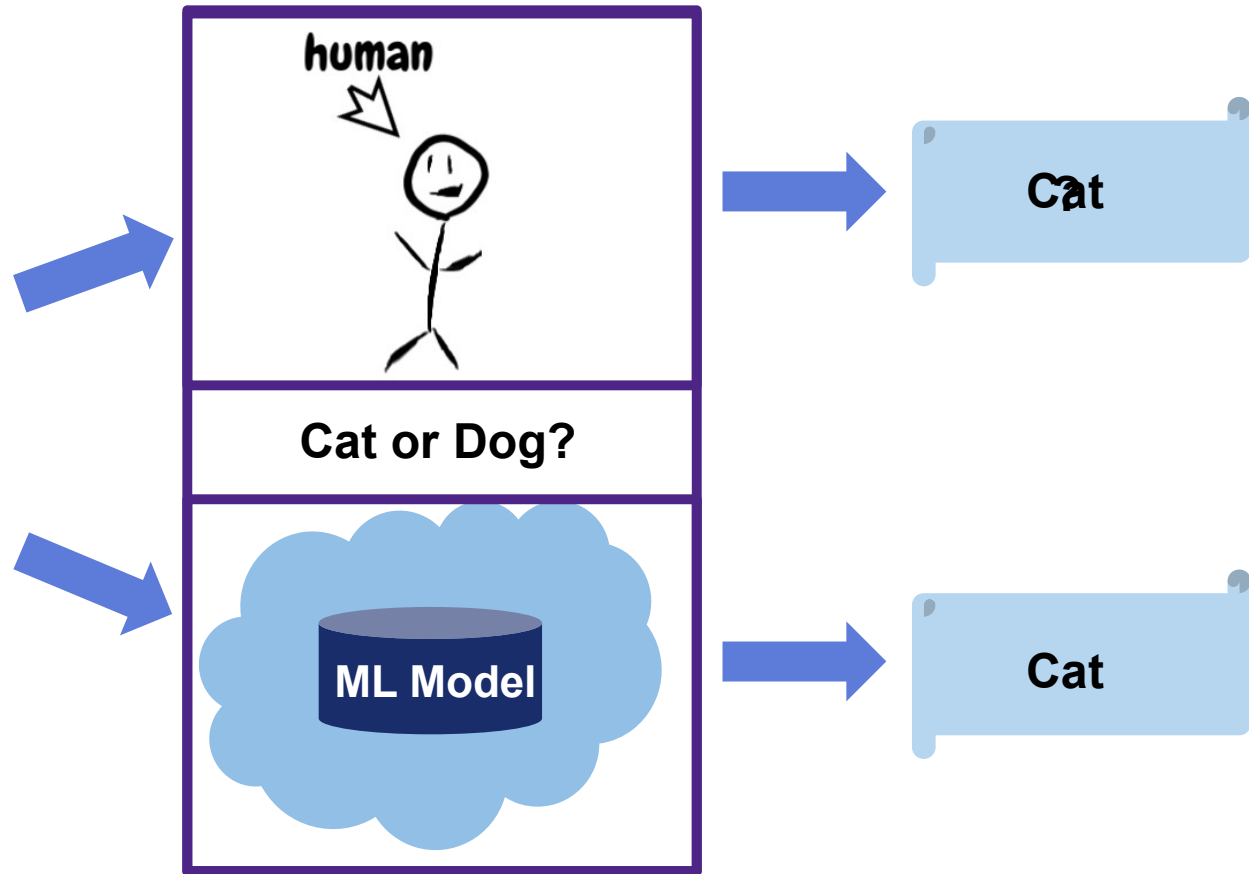


Adversarial Examples | “Optical Illusions” for Machines

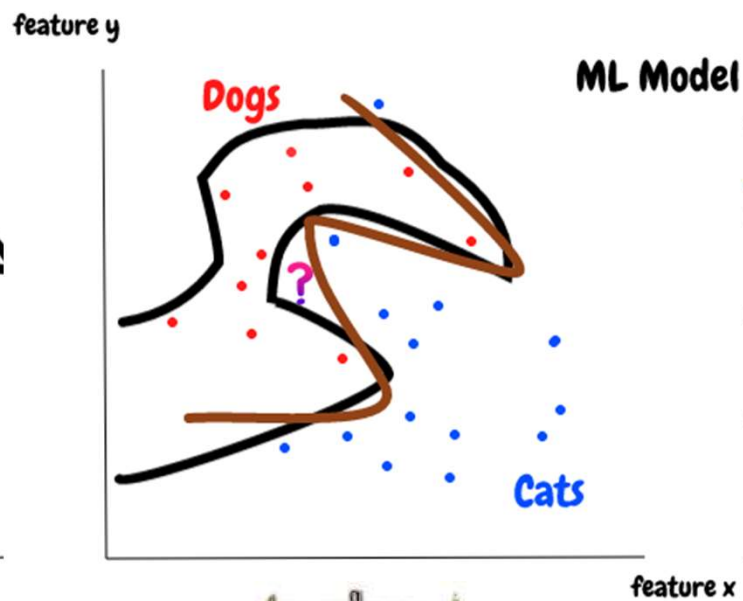
Image by artist Joseph Jastrow, published in 1899 in Popular Science Monthly



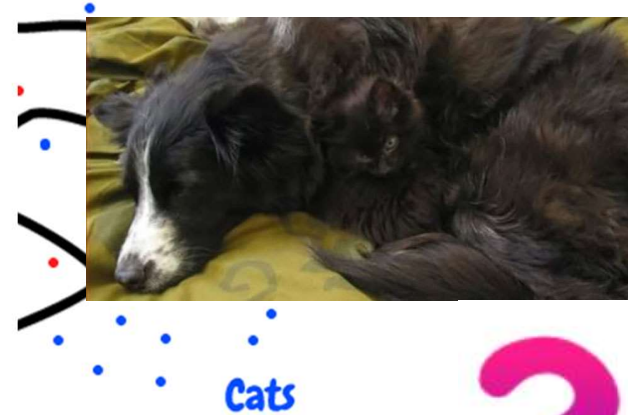
Misclassifications?



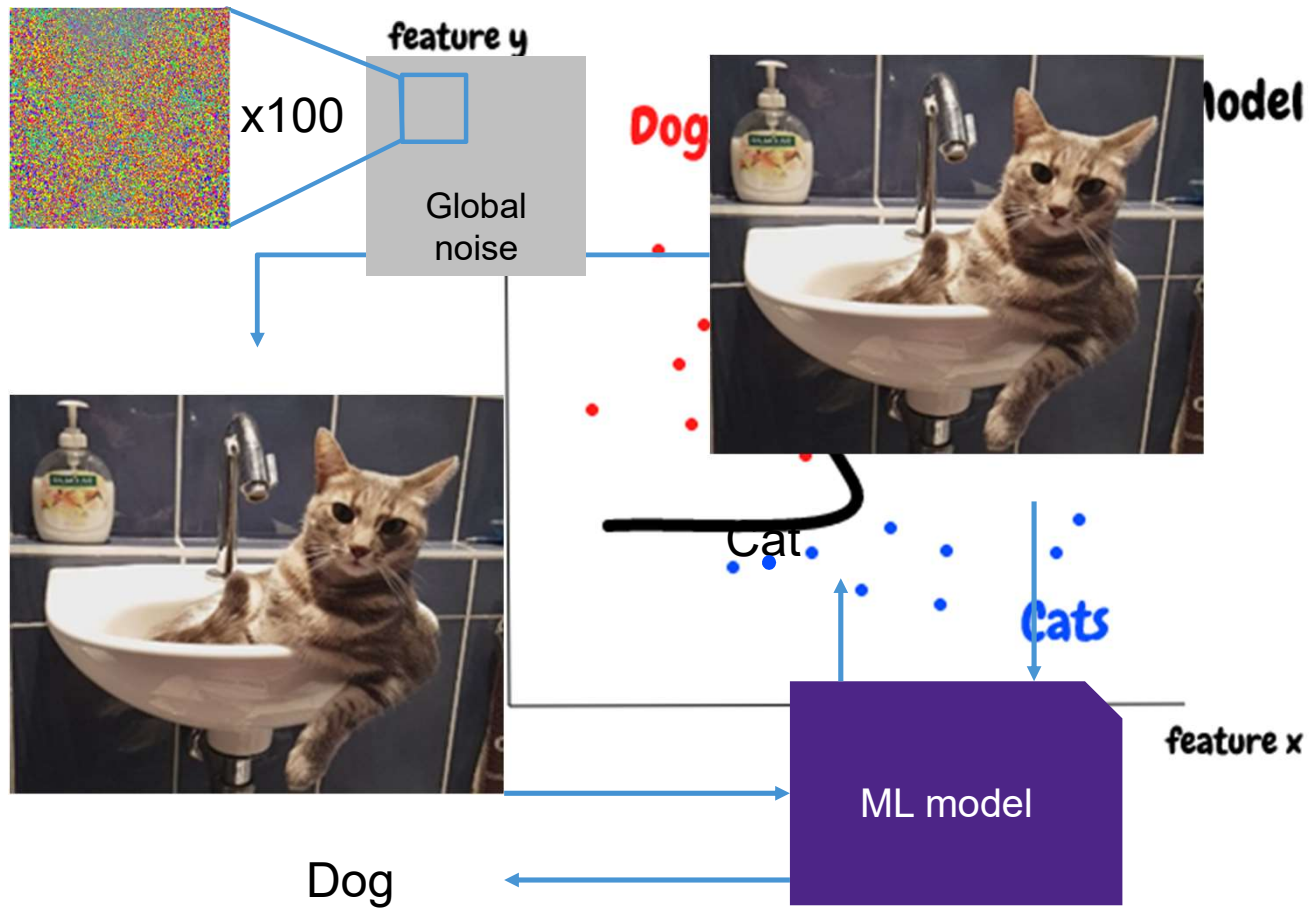
- Biggio, Corona, Maiorca, Nelson, Srndic, Laskov, Giacinto, Roli: Evasion attacks against machine learning at test time. In Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in Databases, 2013.
- Goodfellow, Shlens, Szegedy: Explaining and harnessing adversarial examples. In arXiv preprint 2014
- Szegedy, Vanhoucke, Ioffe, Shlens, Wojna: Rethinking the inception architecture for computer vision. In IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition, 2016.

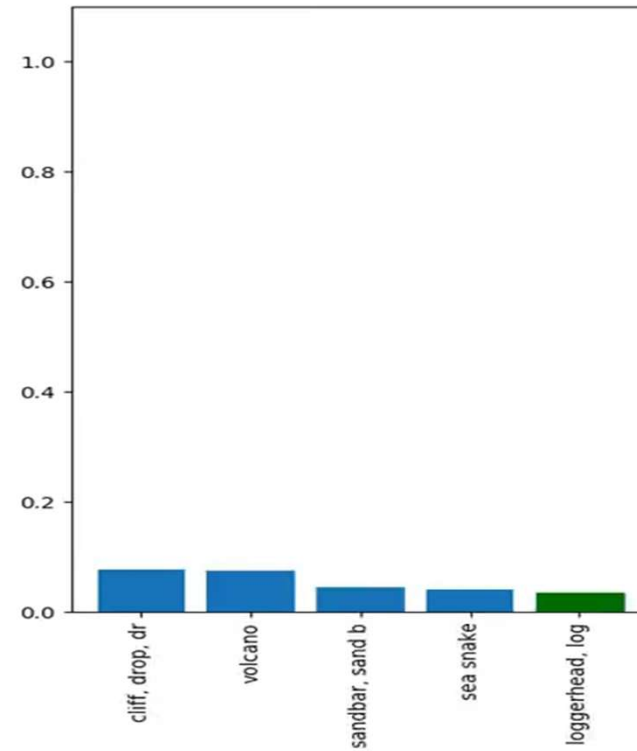


ML Model



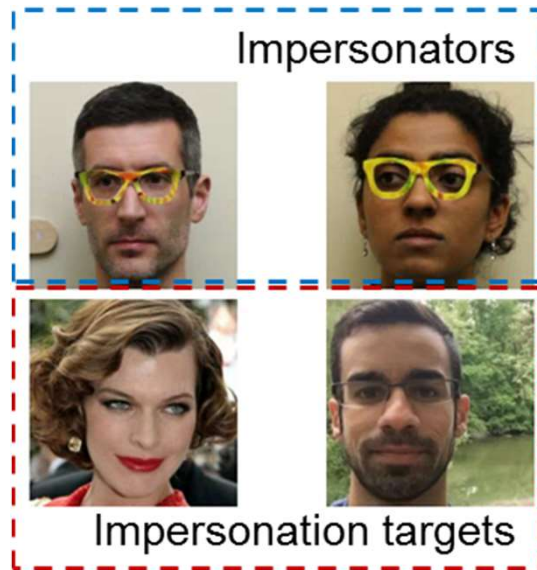
Adversarial Examples





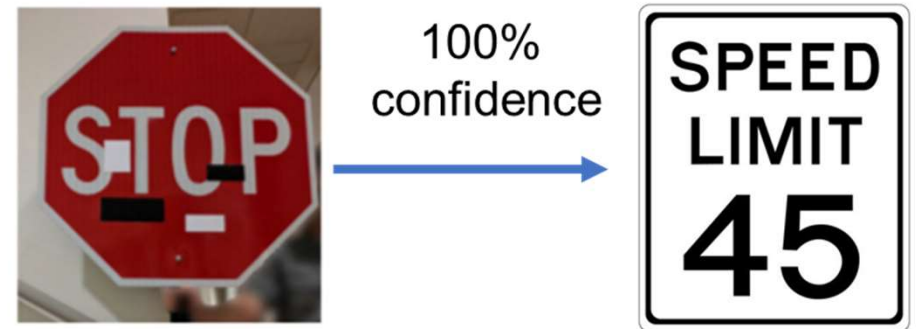
Movie from: Athalye, Engstrom, Ilyas, and Kwok: **Synthesizing Robust Adversarial Examples**. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, 2018.

Security



Sharif, Bhagavatula, Bauer, Reiter: *Accessorize to a crime: Real and stealthy attacks on state-of-the-art face recognition*. In *ACM SIGSAC 2016*

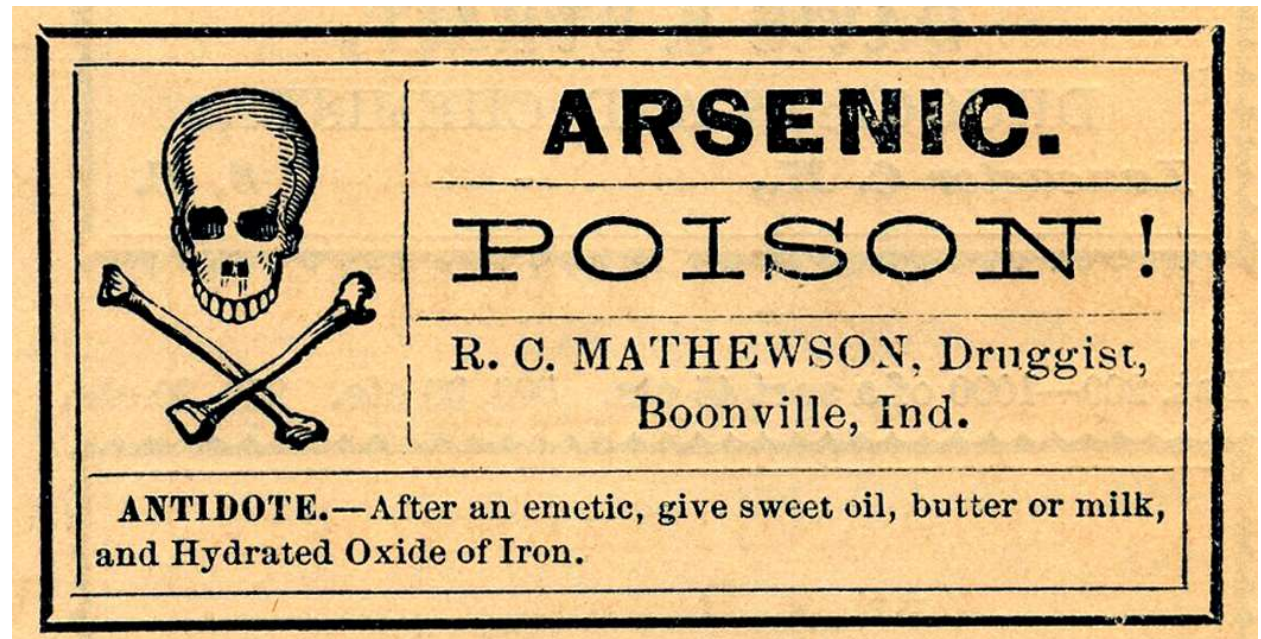
Safety



Eykholt, Evtimov, Fernandes, Li, Rahmati, Xiao, Prakash, Kohno, Song: *Robust Physical-World Attacks on Deep Learning Visual Classification*. In *IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 2018*.

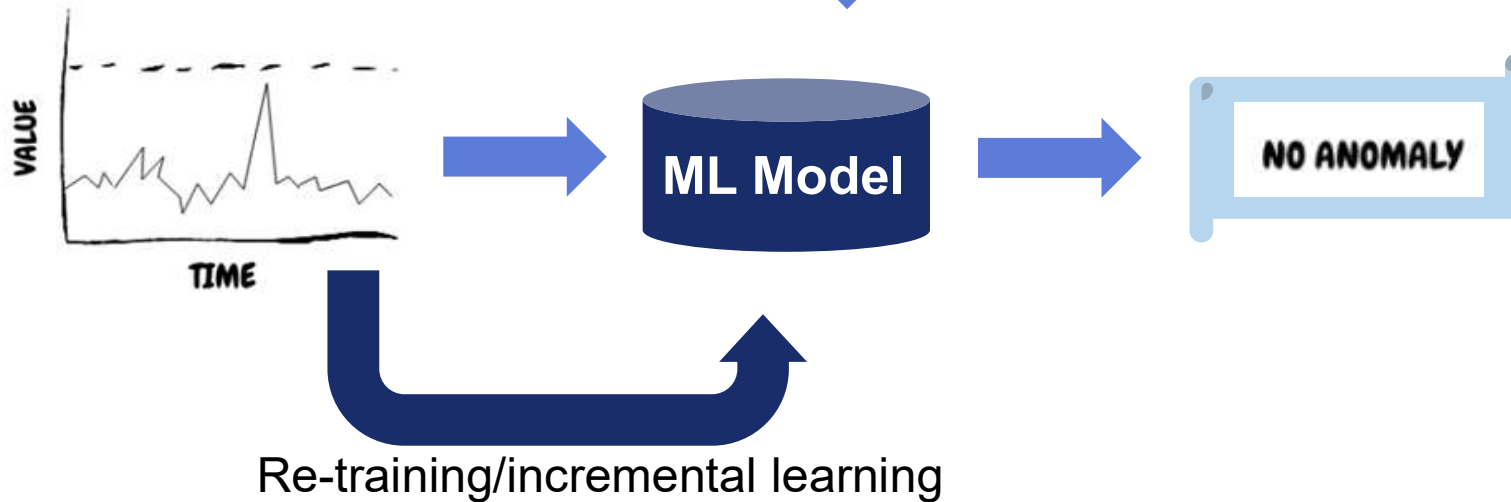
Impact in Practice

Data Poisoning

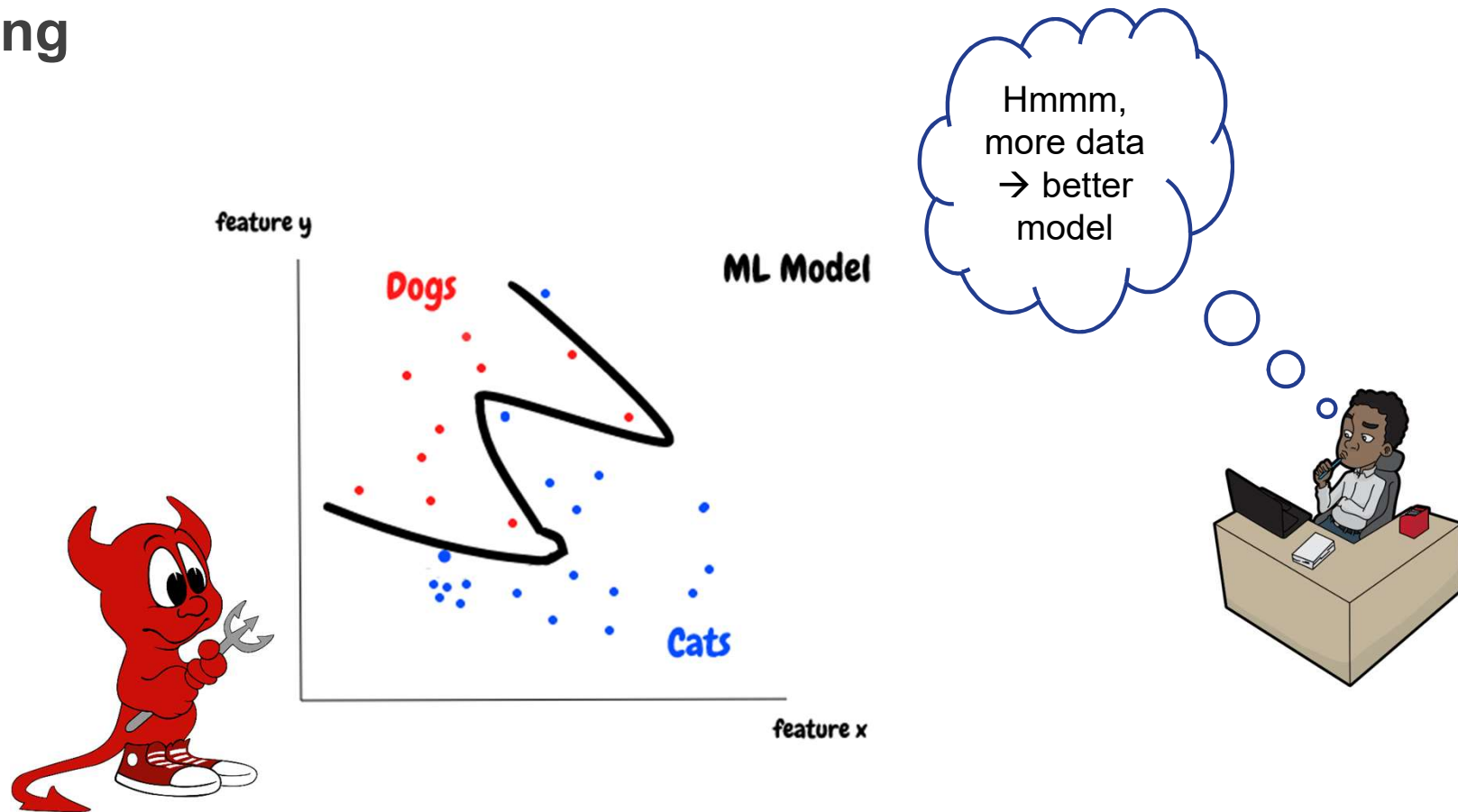


Barreno, Nelson, Sears, Joseph, and Tygar: *Can machine learning be secure?* In ACM CCS 2006.

Incremental learning | Anomaly detection in practice



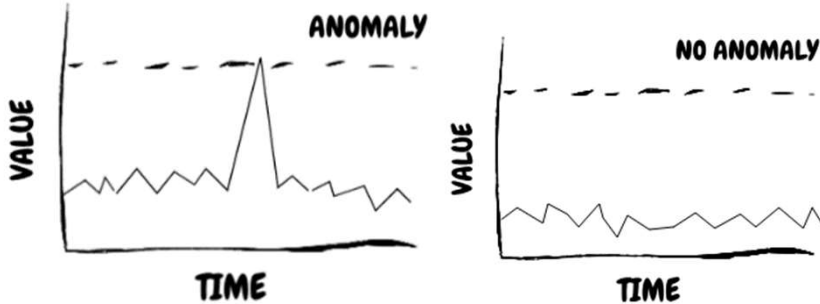
Data Poisoning



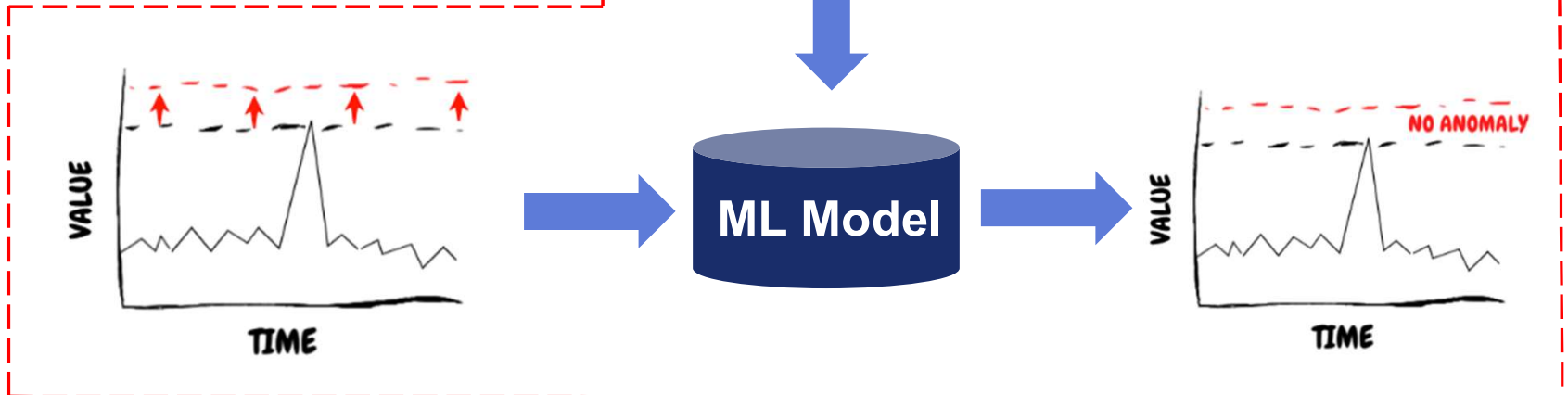
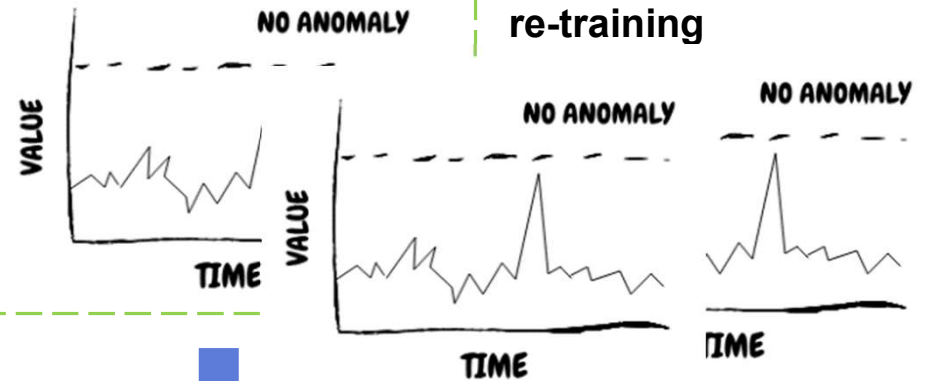
Data poisoning in anomaly detection



Training data



Incremental learning/ re-training

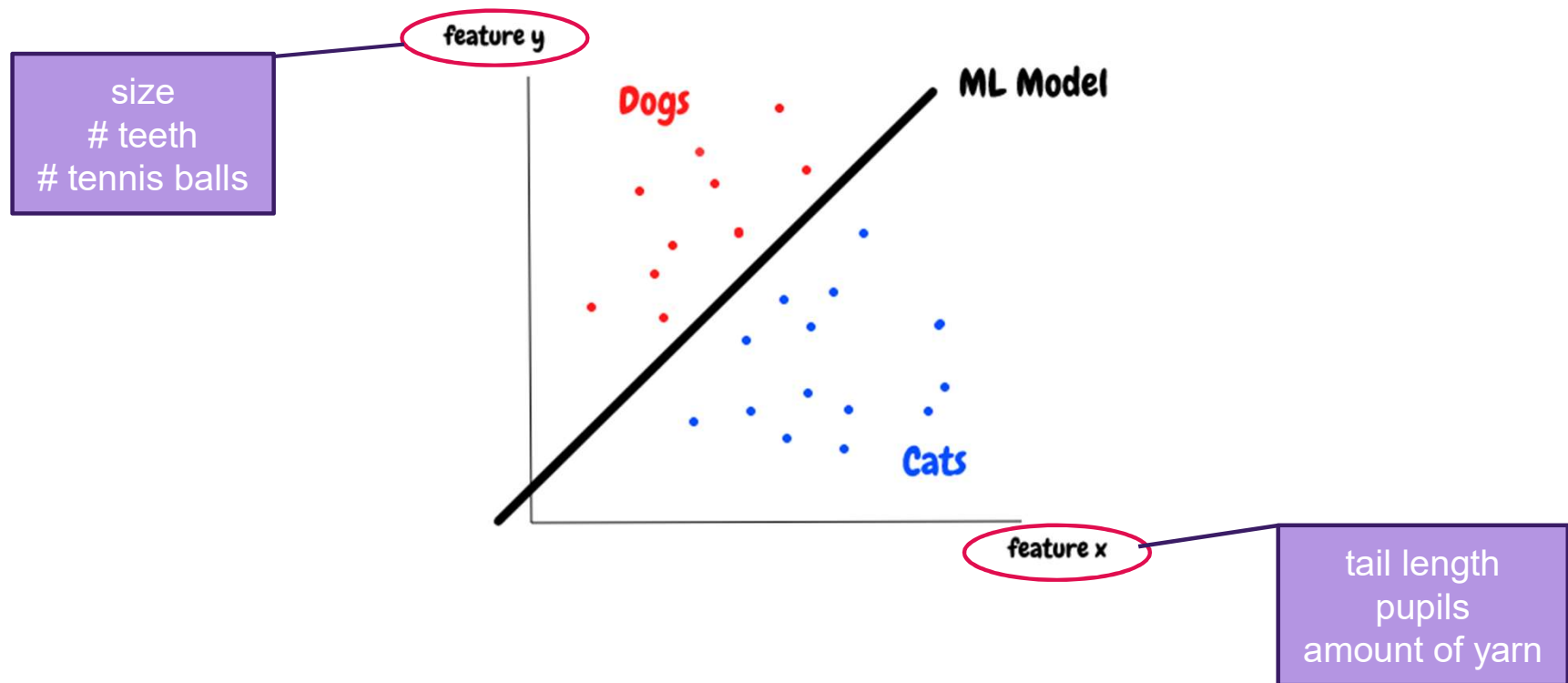


Model Explainability



Source: Christoph Molnar

What Does an ML Model Learn?



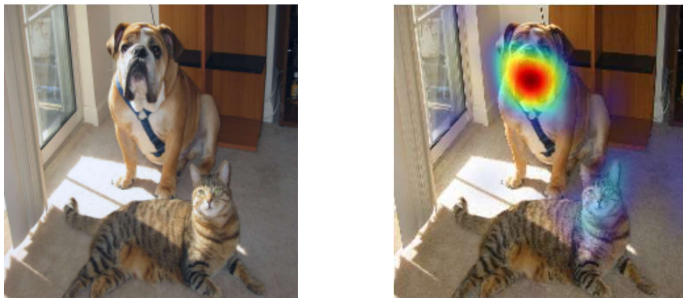
Interpretability → Explainability

ML training algorithm learns features automatically *without* knowing what they represent

The Good

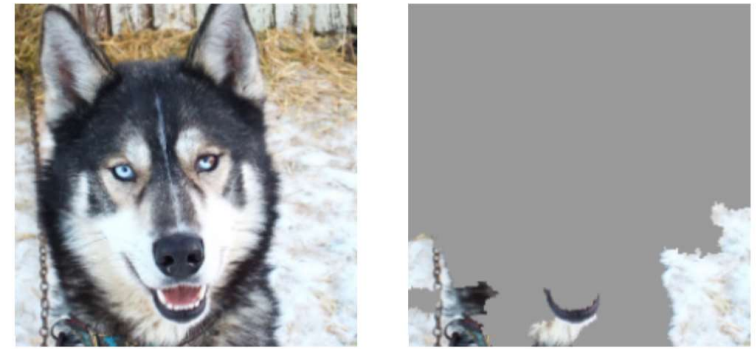


Montavon, Lapuschkin, Binder, Samek, Müller. "Explaining nonlinear classification decisions with deep Taylor decomposition." *Pattern Recognition* 2017



Selvaraju, Cogswell, Vedantam, Parikh, Batra. "Grad-cam: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization." In *IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, 2017

The Bad

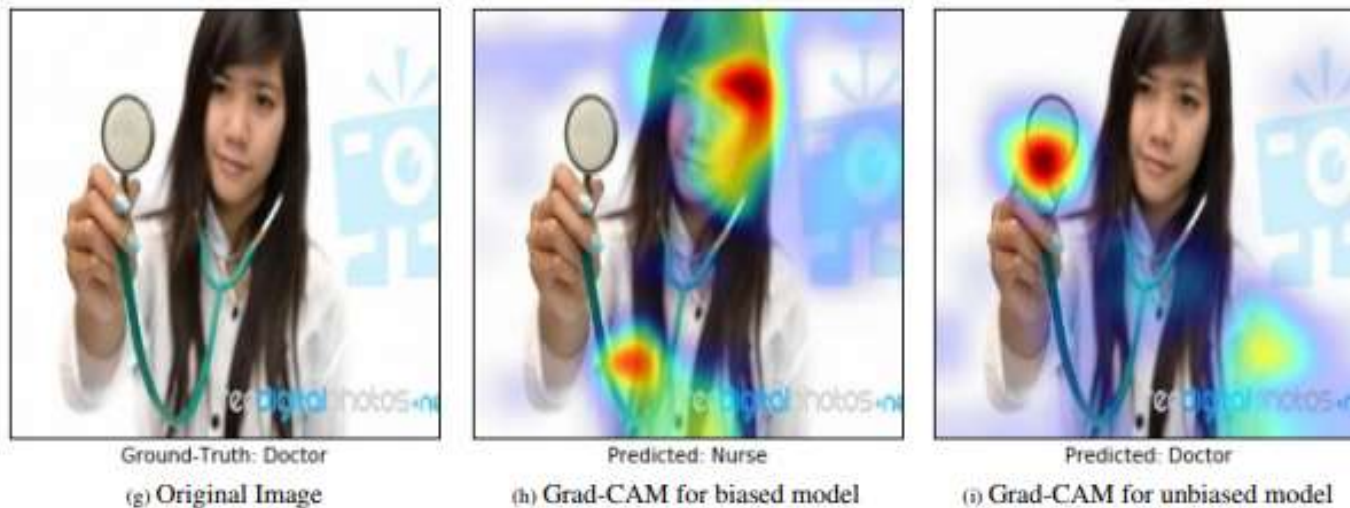


Ribeiro, Singh, Guestrin. "Why should i trust you?: Explaining the predictions of any classifier." In ACM SIGKDD international conference on knowledge discovery and data mining, 2016.

Detecting and Removing Bias

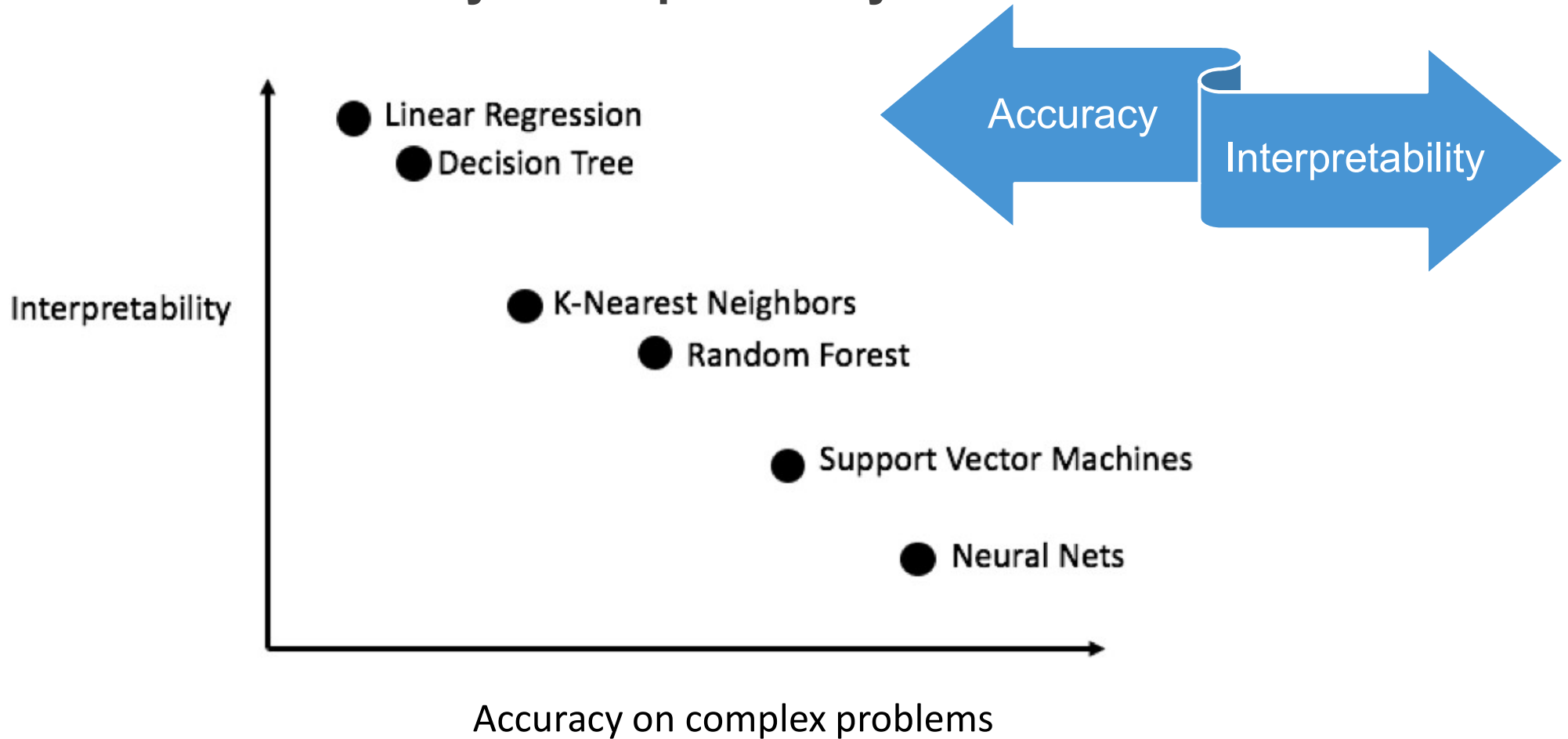


Zhang, Wang, Zhu. "Examining cnn representations with respect to dataset bias." In *AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*. 2018.



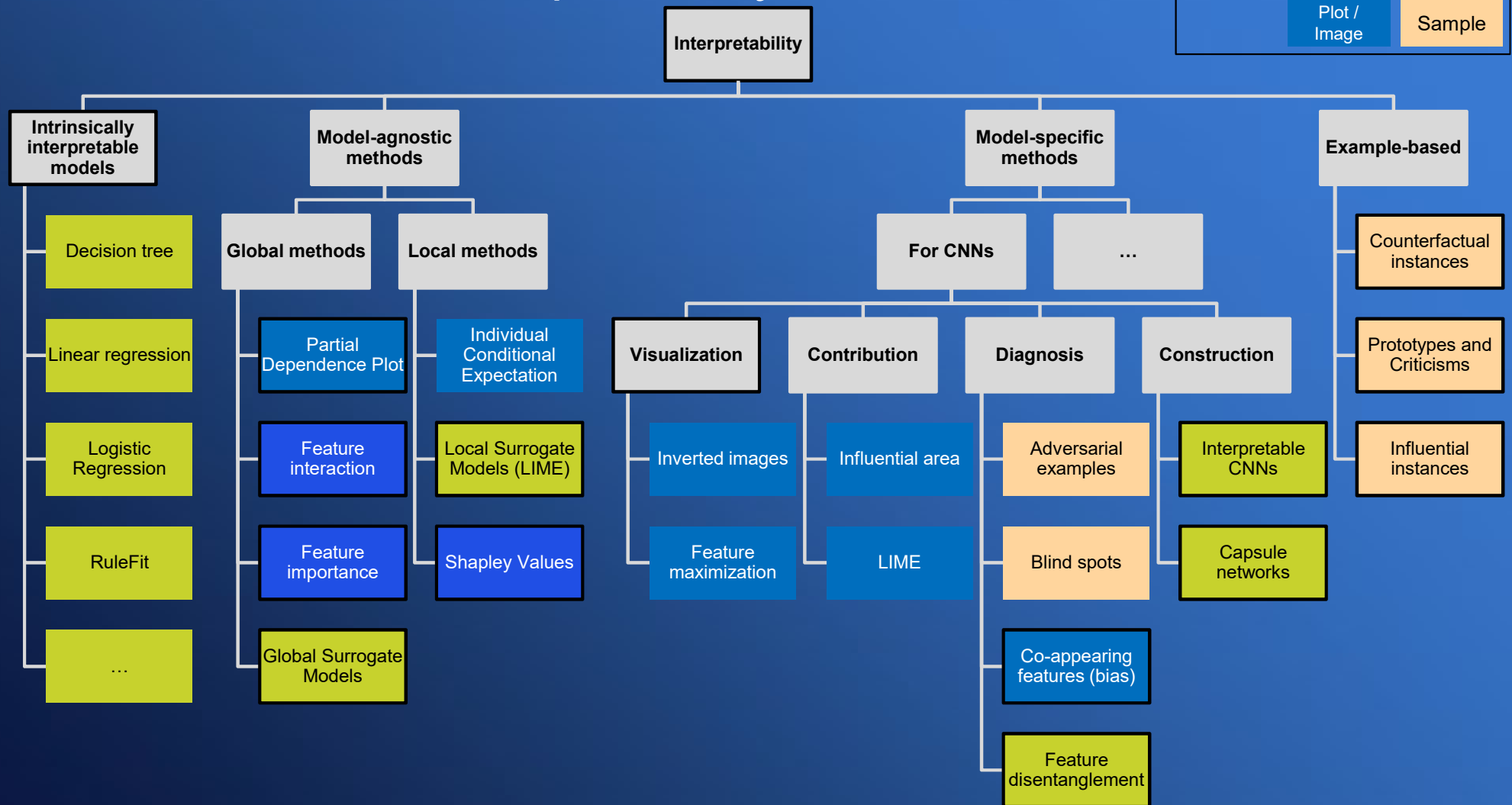
Selvaraju, Cogswell, Vedantam, Parikh, Batra. "Grad-cam: Visual explanations from deep networks via gradient-based localization." In *IEEE International Conference on Computer Vision*, 2017

Traditional Accuracy – Interpretability Tradeoff



Efforts to Address Interpretability

Output	Statistic	Model
	Plot / Image	Sample



Interpretability Status

- Active research field
- Interpretability methods enhance understanding of model behavior
- The understanding can improve models and harden them by exposing –
 1. Vulnerability to adversarial examples
 2. Bias present in the model
 3. Blind-spots and other errors in the training set
 4. Opportunities for optimizing the model
- A step in building TRUST in the models
- Many interpretability-supporting techniques may be automated

If
DATA
IS THE NEW OIL...

Clive Humby, 2006



Then
PRIVACY
IS THE NEW GREEN.

Aurélie Pols, 2014



Summary

Model Cloning

- How to protect IP sensitive trained model from extraction / cloning?

Adversarial Examples

- Safety & Security impact (but most research has been on non-practical security concerns)

Data Poisoning

- Incremental learning is often essential for deployment
→ How to detect, prevent or harden?

- Large-scale deployment + acceptance needs explainability → detect and prevent bias
- How to enable privacy-enhancing technologies?
✓ Crypto to the rescue: FHE, MPC, ...



Conclusions

- Machine Learning will transform all aspects of global economy
- Security is one of the biggest challenges in large scale deployment of machine learning
- Many open security, trust & privacy challenges
- In addition, all 'classical' attacks remain
 - Platform security is non-trivial
- Expect zero-day attacks against interesting valuable machine learning models
- Very active field → cat and mouse game
- Explainable models will be critical part of the solution



SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

& MACHINE LEARNING

