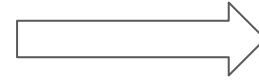
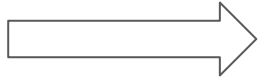


dtControl 2.0

Explainable Strategy Representation via Decision Tree Learning
Steered by Experts

Pranav Ashok, Mathias Jackermeier, Jan Kretinsky, Christoph Weinhuber,
Maximilian Weininger and Mayank Yadav

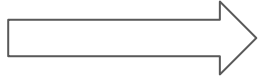
Talk in one slide



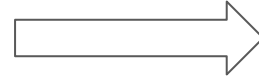
Small

Explainable

Talk in one slide



dtControl 2.0



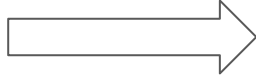
Small

Explainable

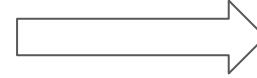
Talk in one slide

Why?

How?



dtControl 2.0

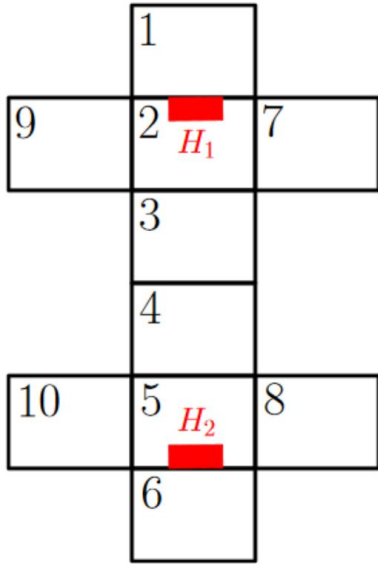


Small

Explainable

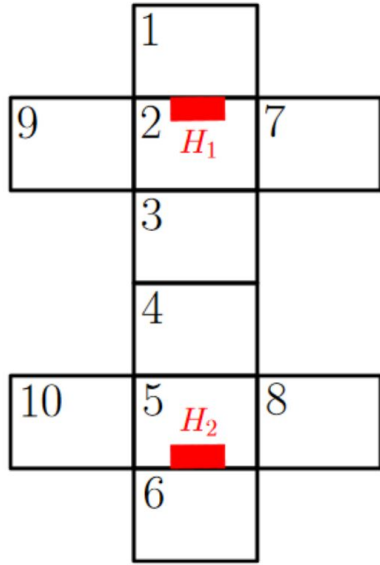
What?

Controller by example

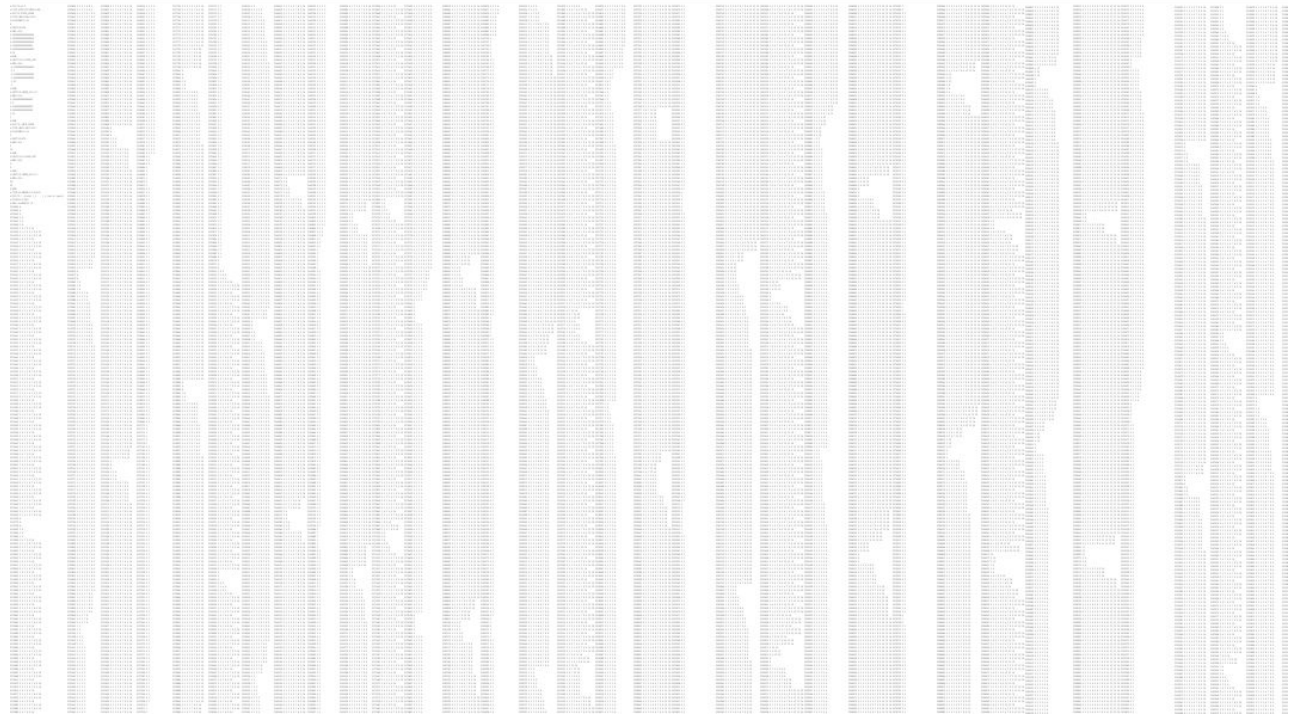


$C : S \rightarrow A$

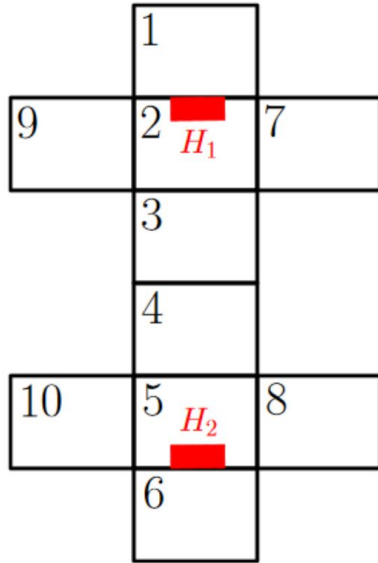
Controller by example



$C : S \rightarrow A$



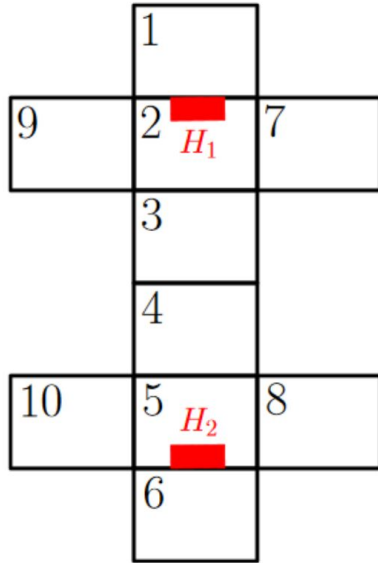
Controller by example



$C : S \rightarrow A$

```
#SCOTS:v0.2
...
#BEGIN:59049 9
84 8
85 8
86 8
87 6 7 8
88 6 7 8
89 6 7 8
93 8
94 8
95 7 8
96 6 7 8
97 6 7 8
98 6 7 8
102 8
103 7 8
104 7 8
105 6 7 8
106 6 7 8
107 6 7 8
111 8
112 8
---
```

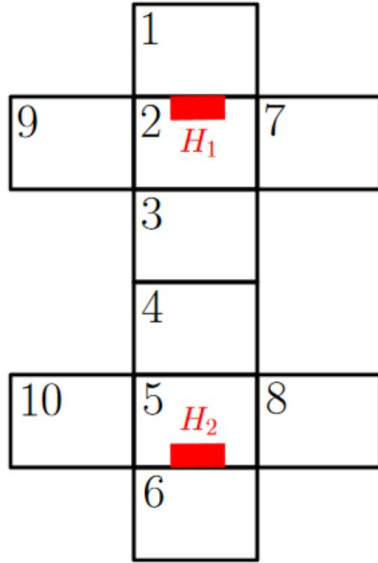
Controller by example



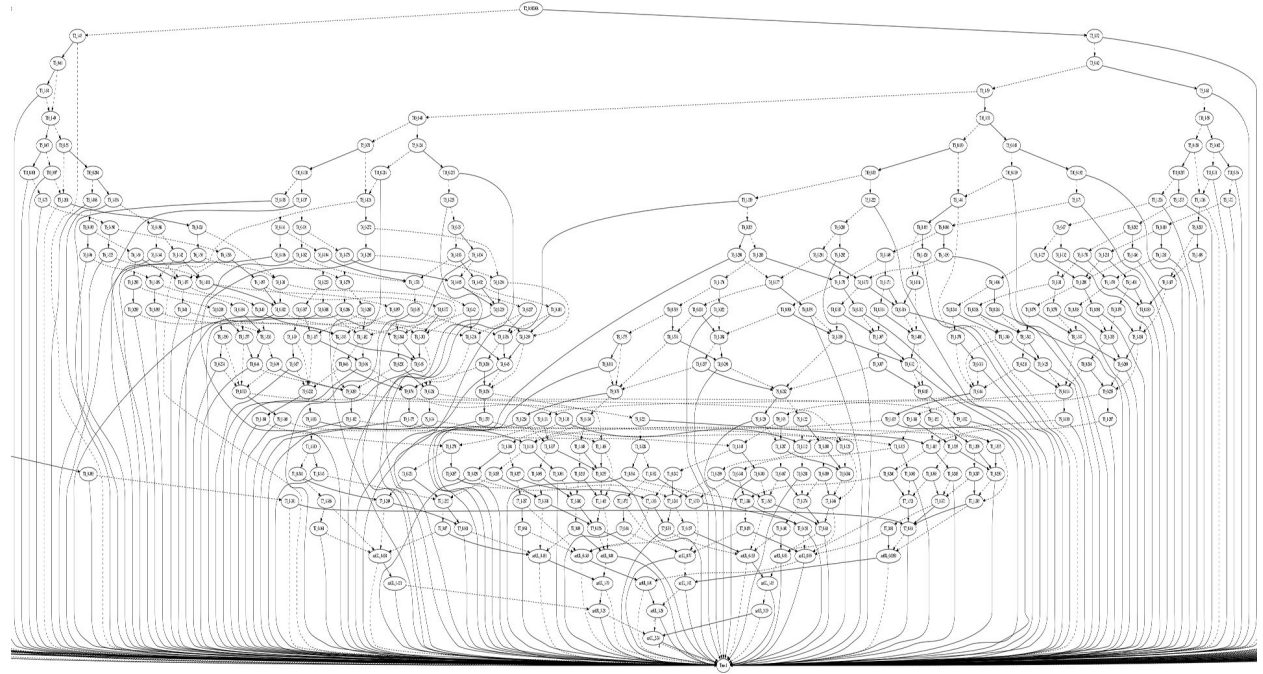
$C : S \rightarrow A$

```
#SCOTS:v0.2
...
#BEGIN:59049 9
84 8
85 8
86 8
87 6 7 8
88 6 7 8
89 6 7 8
93 8
94 8
95 7 8
96 6 7 8
97 6 7 8
98 6 7 8
102 8
103 7 8
104 7 8
105 6 7 8
106 6 7 8
107 6 7 8
111 8
112 8
---
```

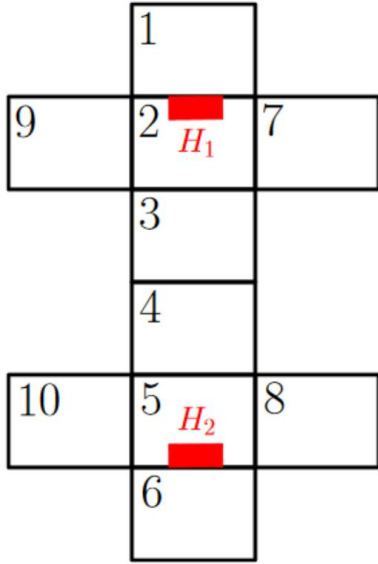

Controller by example



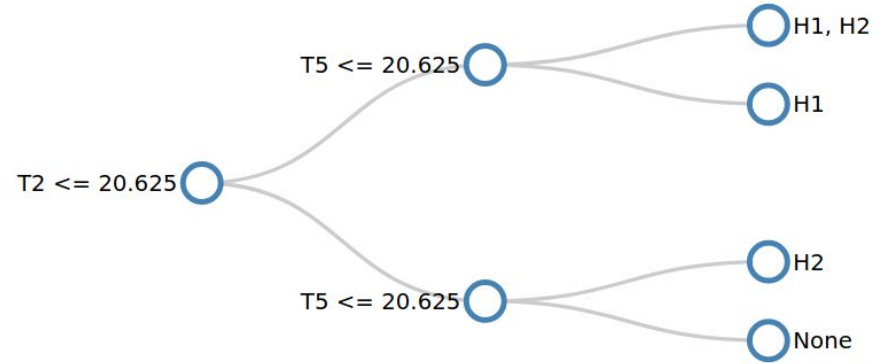
$C : S \rightarrow A$



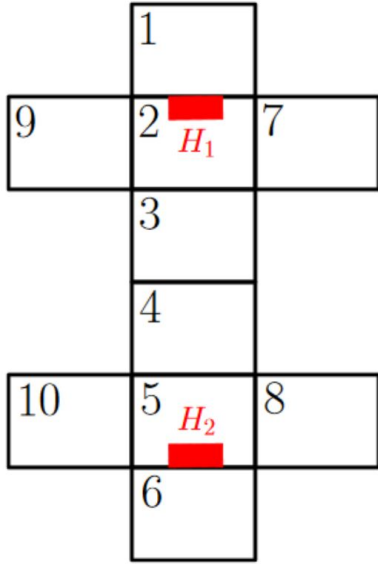
Controller by example



$C : S \rightarrow A$



Controller by example

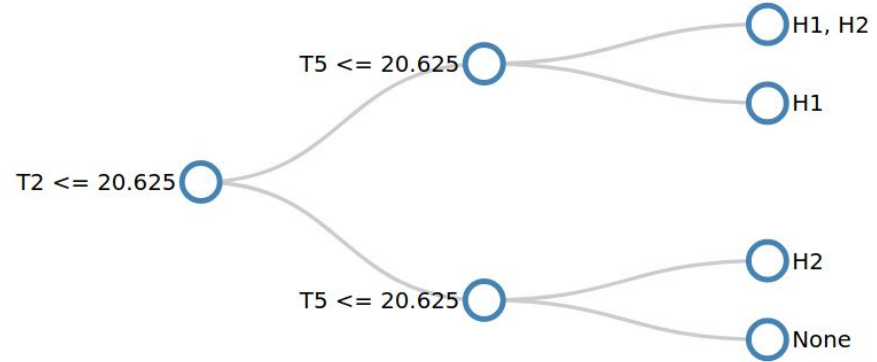


$C : S \rightarrow A$

Memory
efficient

Small

Executable



Helps
debugging & modeling

Explainable

Lowers
deployment cost

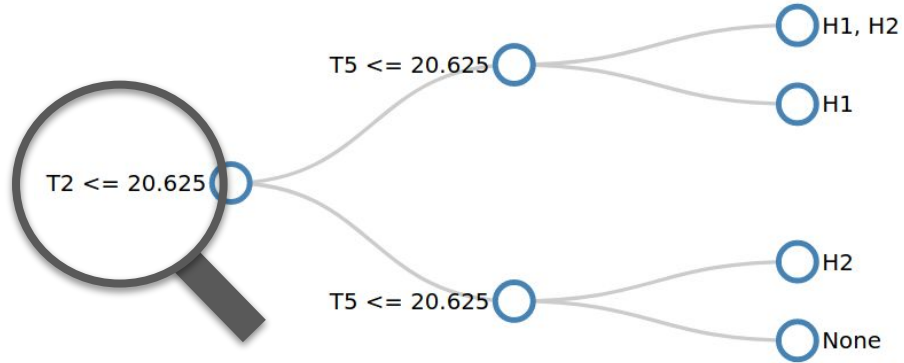
How?

How?

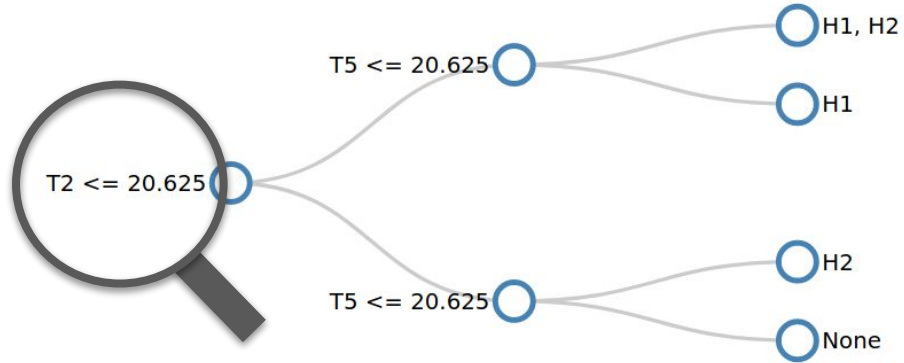


dtControl 2.0

Inner workings



Inner workings

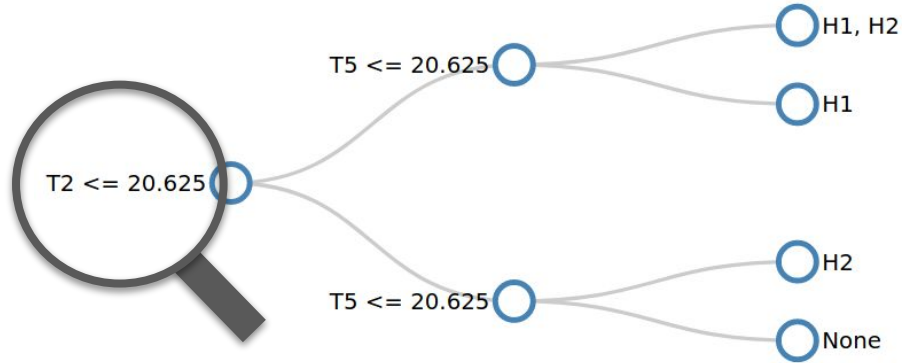


HSCC video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6d3pS6Ege0>

(slide 23-31)

Inner workings



Axis-aligned

$$T2 \leq 20.625$$

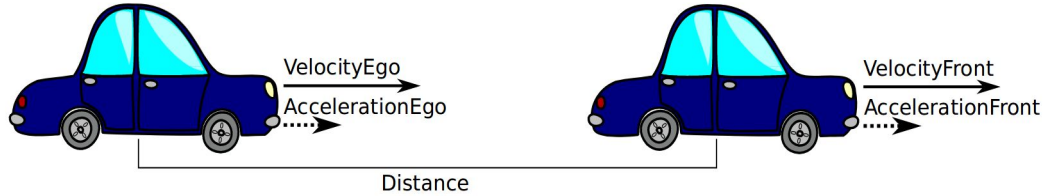
Linear

$$0.5 * T2 + 1.3 * T5 \leq 20.625$$

Algebraic

$$T2^4 * \log(T5) - \sqrt{T7} \leq 20.625$$

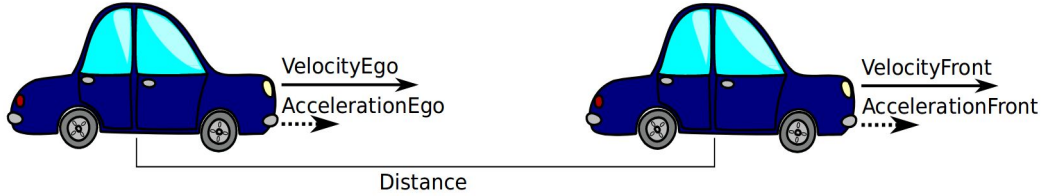
Algebraic predicates



Safe controller

Lookup Table	295,695 rows
BDD	2,400 nodes
dtControl 1.0	374 nodes

Algebraic predicates

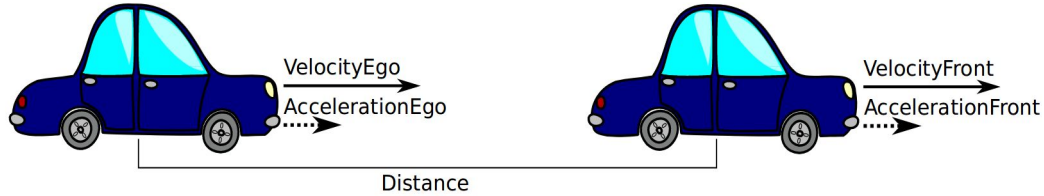


Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2 + ut + d_0$$

$$v = u + at$$

Algebraic predicates



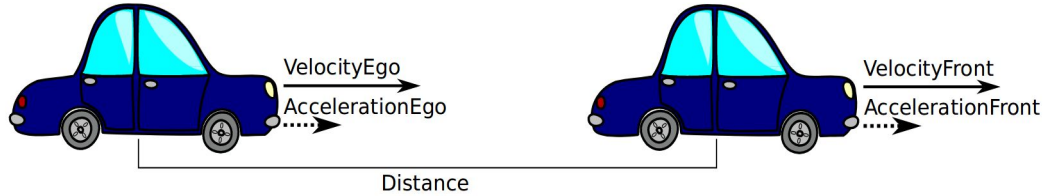
$$d - 2 + \left(\frac{-4 - v_e - 2t_f}{-2} \right)^2 + (-6 - v_e) \left(\frac{-6 - v_e - 2t_f}{-2} \right) \leq 5$$

Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2 + ut + d_0$$

$$v = u + at$$

Algebraic predicates



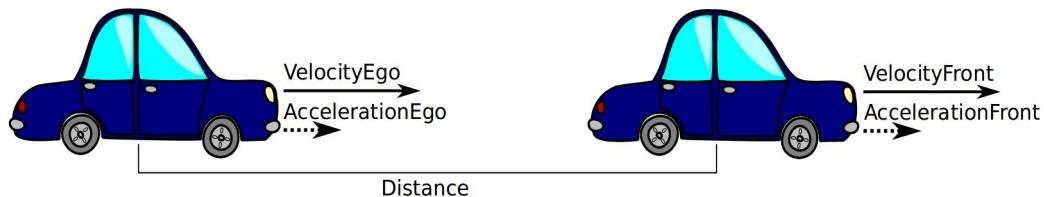
Worst-case distance (accelerate) ≤ 5

Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2 + ut + d_0$$

$$v = u + at$$

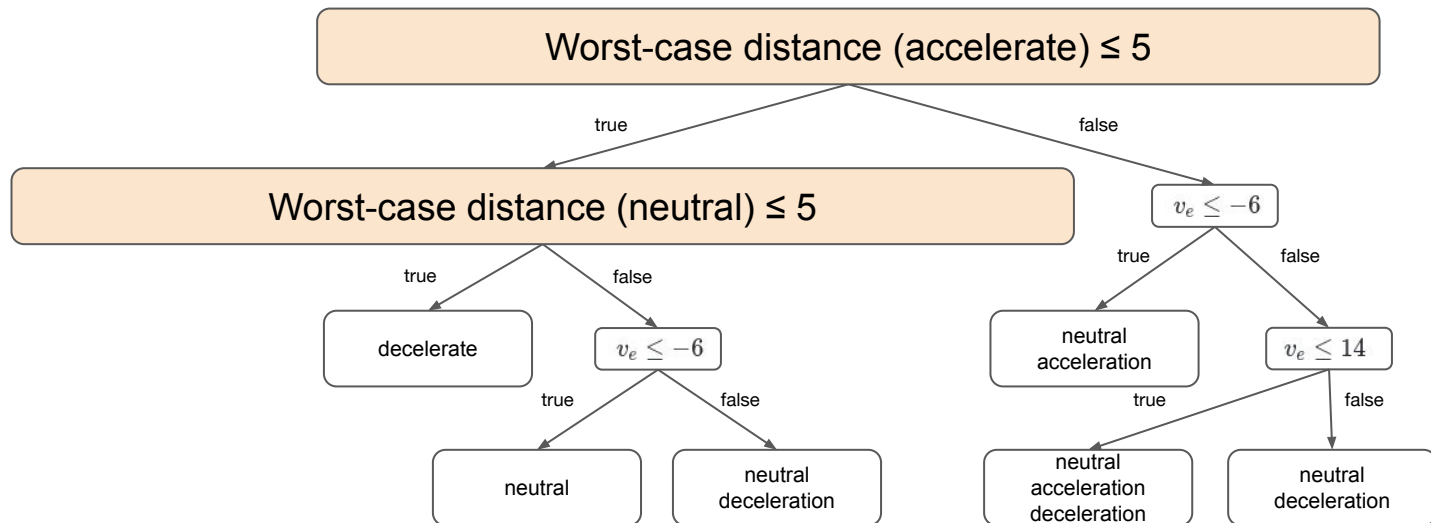
Algebraic predicates



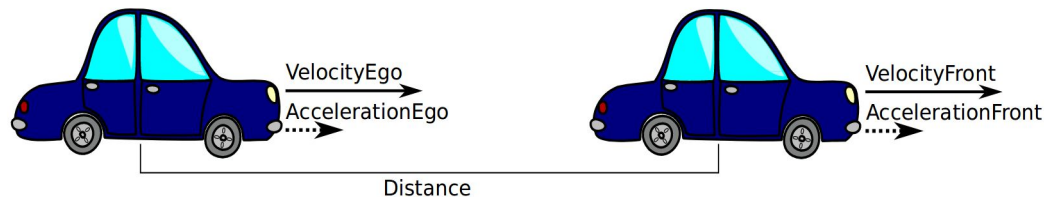
Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + ut + d_0$$

$$v = u + at$$



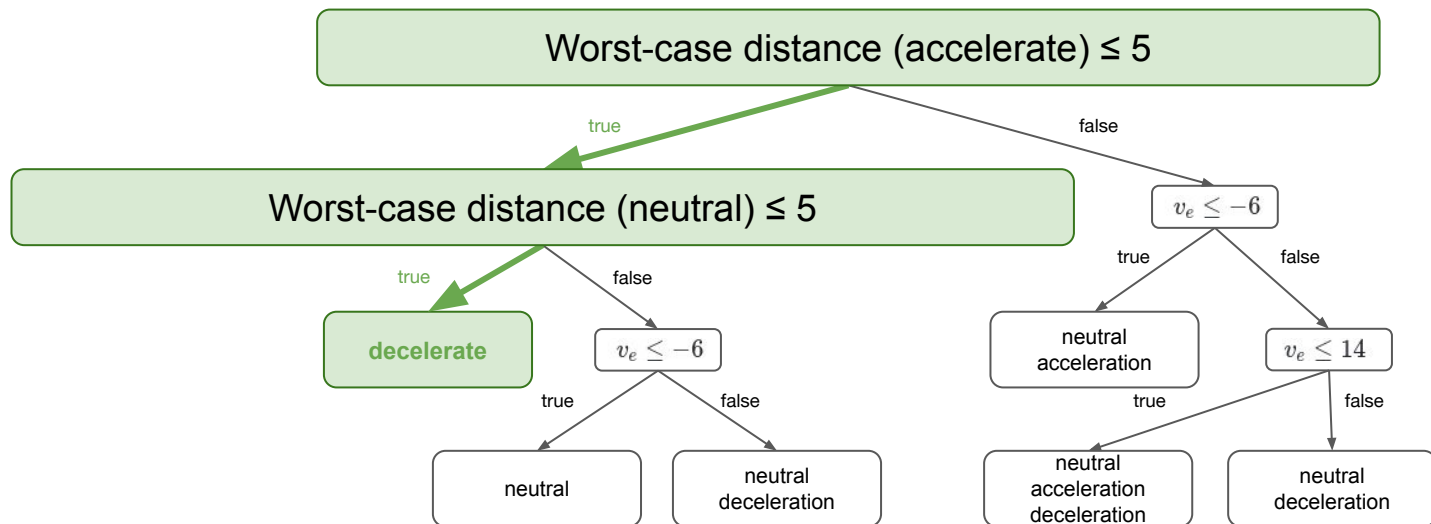
Algebraic predicates



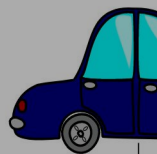
Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + ut + d_0$$

$$v = u + at$$



Alge



Domain

$d = \frac{1}{2} a$

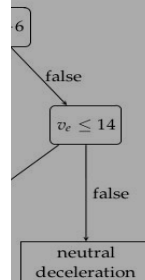
$v = u +$

Distilling a Neural Network Into a Soft Decision Tree

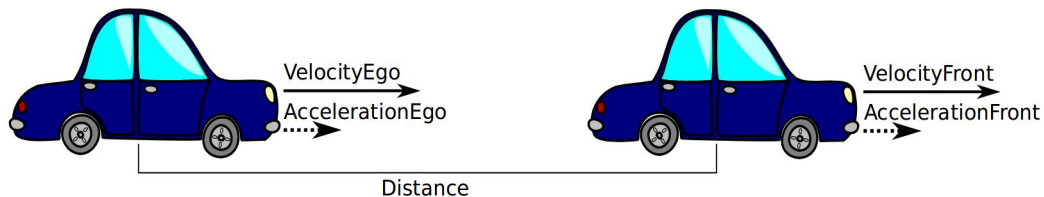
Nicholas Frosst, Geoffrey Hinton

Google Brain Team

Abstract. Deep neural networks have proved to be a very effective way to perform classification tasks. They excel when the input data is high dimensional, the relationship between the input and the output is complicated, and the number of labeled training examples is large [Szegedy et al., 2015, Wu et al., 2016, Jozefowicz et al., 2016, Graves et al., 2013]. But it is hard to explain why a learned network makes a particular classification decision on a particular test case. This is due to their reliance on distributed hierarchical representations. If we could take the knowledge acquired by the neural net and express the same knowledge in a model that relies on hierarchical decisions instead



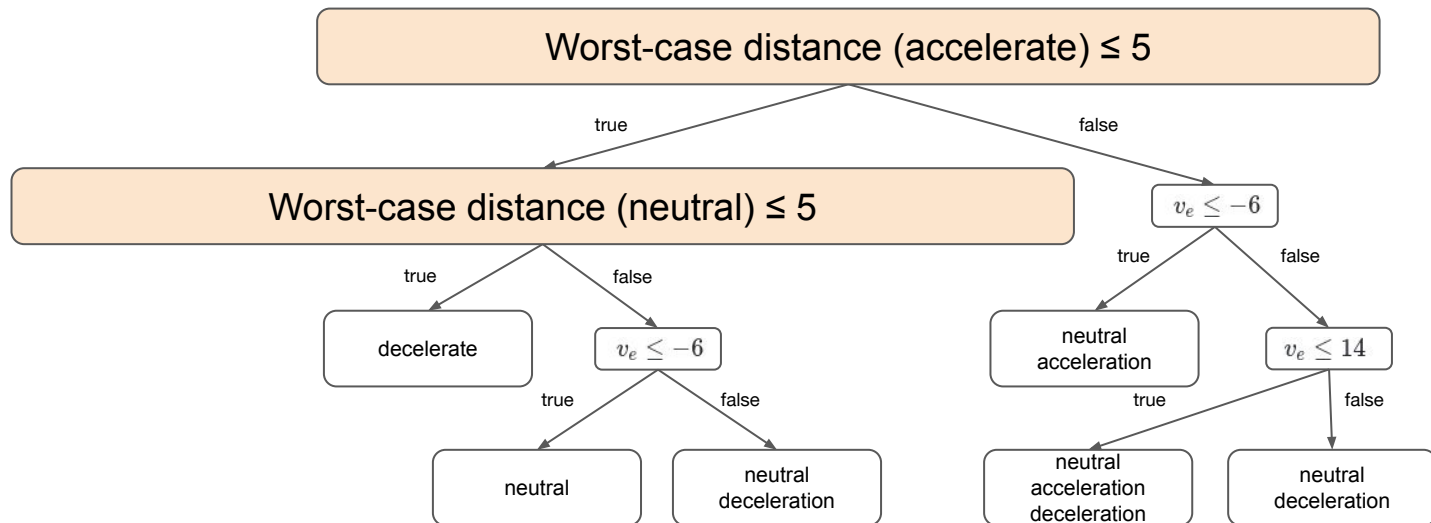
Algebraic predicates



Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + ut + d_0$$

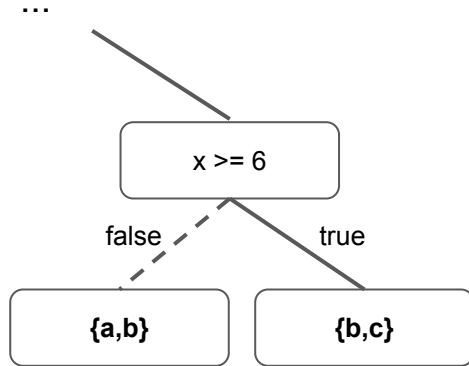
$$v = u + at$$



Demo

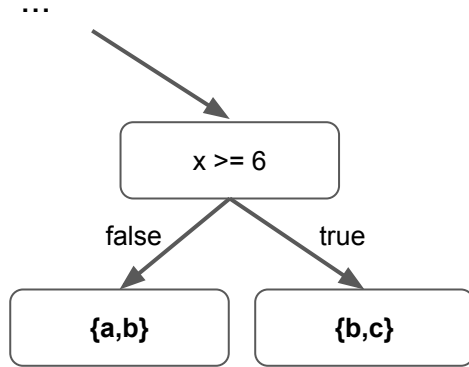
- This is how the tree looks in our awesome new GUI
- We can scroll, collapse etc. to explore the tree
- This is how we made the tree:
Choose controller file - Note we support Storm, PRISM, Scots, Uppaal and csv
Choose preset (lots of automatic, we now want user-defined)
Enter your cool predicates (first an axis-aligned, then the rest with a good mix of explanation and Ctrl+V)
If this was scary: Documentation
- Add, play; while playing, explain benchmarking
- View -> Result we showed earlier.
- Ok, how did we get these fancy predicates? 1. Domain knowledge, understanding 2. Trial and error.
Show interactive tree building.
- Much more to help us understand controller and DT, like running simulations and more ways to affect predicate construction or changing trees on the fly. -> Delegate to Docs, papers and QEST video

Determinization

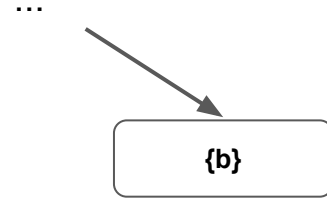


Permissive

Determinization



Permissive



Determinized

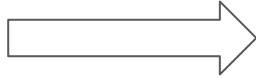
Experimental results

Case study	States	BDD	dtControl 1.0	dtControl 2.0
cartpole	271	127	11	7
10rooms	26,244	128	7	7
helicopter	280,539	870	221	123
cruise-latest	295,615	1,448	3	3
dcdc	593,089	381	9	5
truck_trailer	1,386,211	18,186	42,561	31,499
traffic_30m	16,639,662	TO	127	97

Conclusion

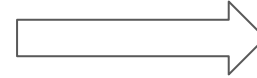


```
#SCOTS:v0.2
#TYPE:STATICCONTROLLER
#SCOTS:STATE_SPACE
#TYPE:UNIFORMGRID
#MEMBER:DIM
10
#VECTOR:ETA
#BEGIN:10
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
```



dtControl 2.0

- + Algebraic predicates
- + GUI
- + Better determinization



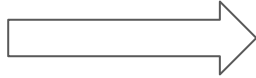
Small

Explainable

Conclusion

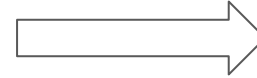


```
#SCOTS:v0.2
#TYPE:STATICCONTROLLER
#SCOTS:STATE_SPACE
#TYPE:UNIFORMGRID
#MEMBER:DIM
10
#VECTOR:ETA
#BEGIN:10
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
1.25
```



dtControl 2.0

- + Algebraic predicates
- + GUI
- + Better determinization

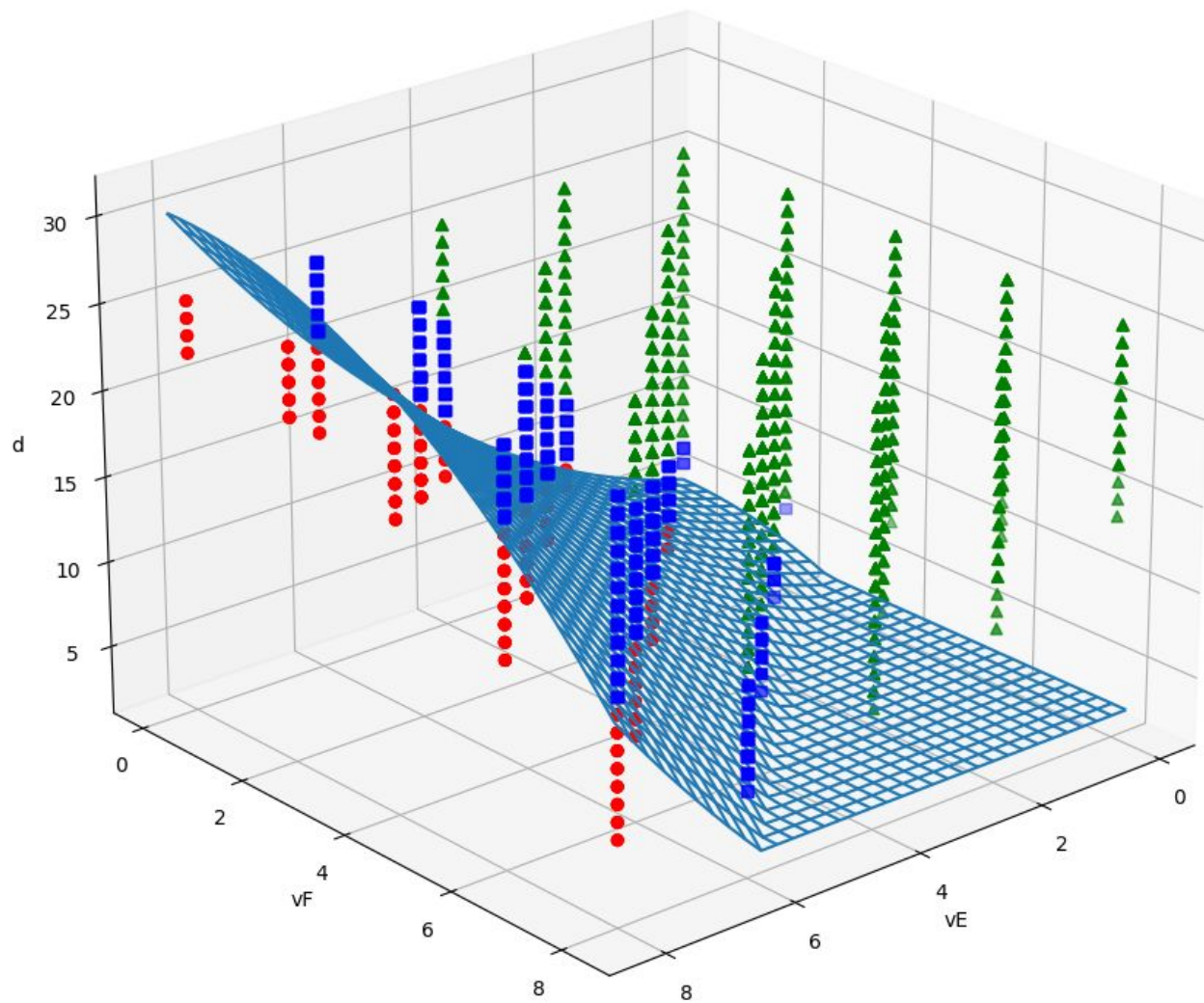


Small

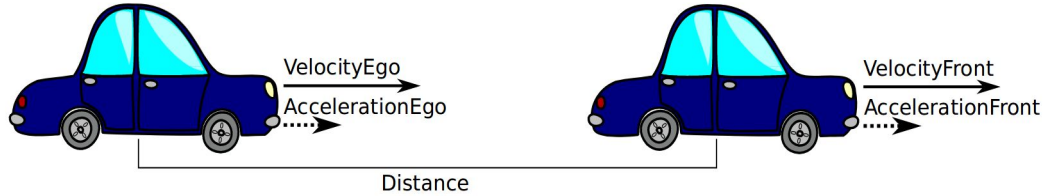
Explainable

Thank you!

More information



Algebraic predicates



Domain knowledge

$$d = \frac{1}{2} at^2 + vt + d_0$$

$$v = at$$

