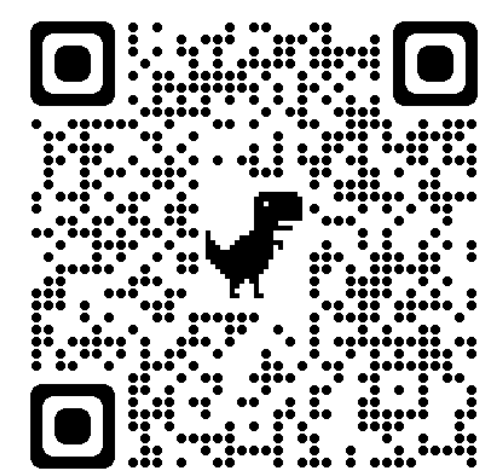


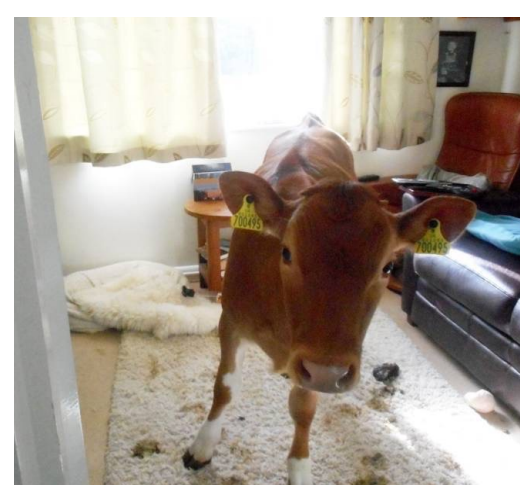
Fighting Fire with Fire: Avoiding DNN Shortcuts through Priming



Problem: Shortcuts in DNNs

DNNs often struggle to disambiguate between competing hypotheses for a target concept, and end up learning “shortcuts”.

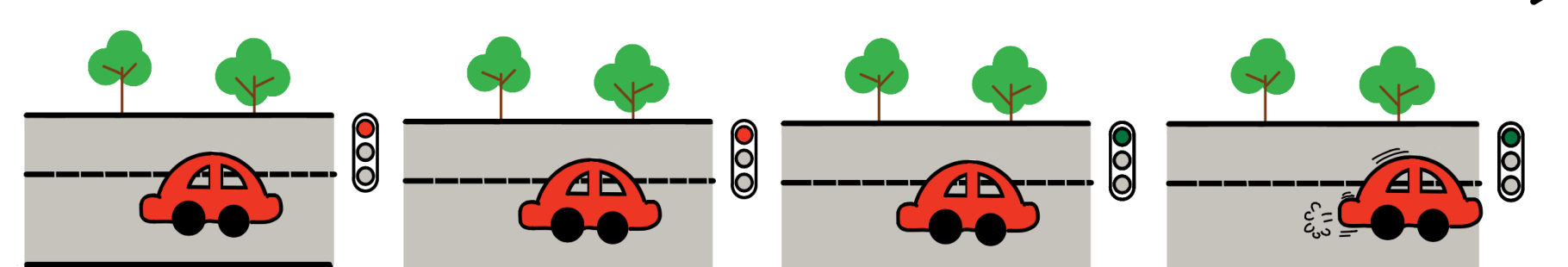
Example 1: Image Classification
in-distribution out-of-distribution



prediction: cow ✓ prediction: cat ✗

DNNs cheat by relying on backgrounds.

Example 2: Behavioral cloning



label $a_1 = 0$ $a_2 = 0$ $a_3 = 1$ $a_4 = 1$
Shortcut Solution $\hat{a}_1 = 0$ ✓ $\hat{a}_2 = 0$ ✓ $\hat{a}_3 = 0$ ✗ $\hat{a}_4 = 1$ ✓

DNNs cheat by copying from the previous action during training.

Motivation:

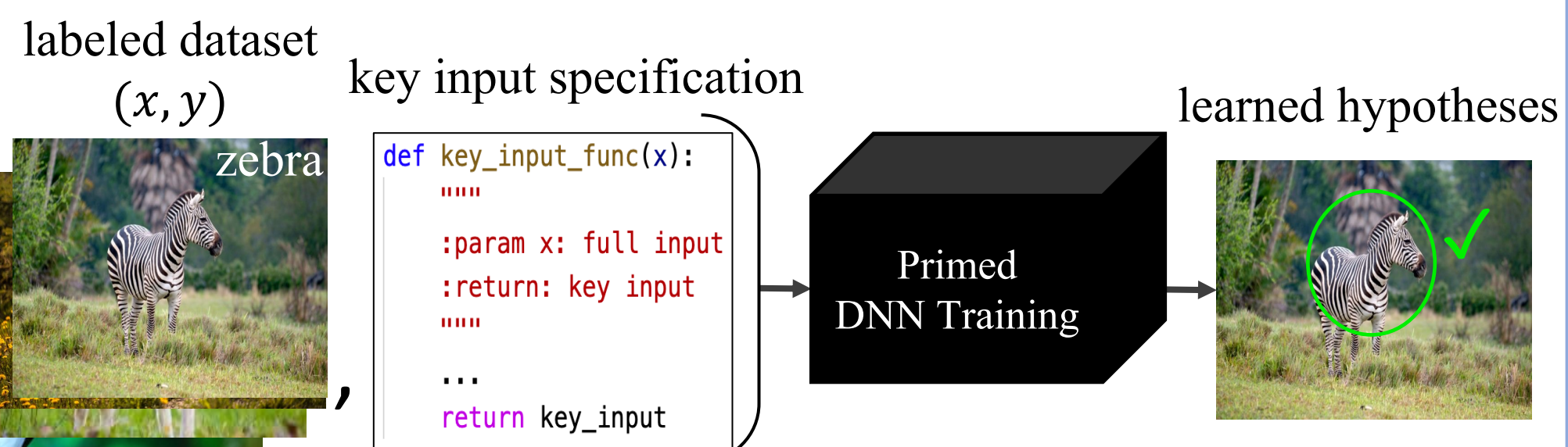


The training data does not fully specify the task!

Humans rely on additional knowledge e.g. task-relevant inputs

Our Idea:

Use auxiliary knowledge to “prime” DNNs away from shortcuts.



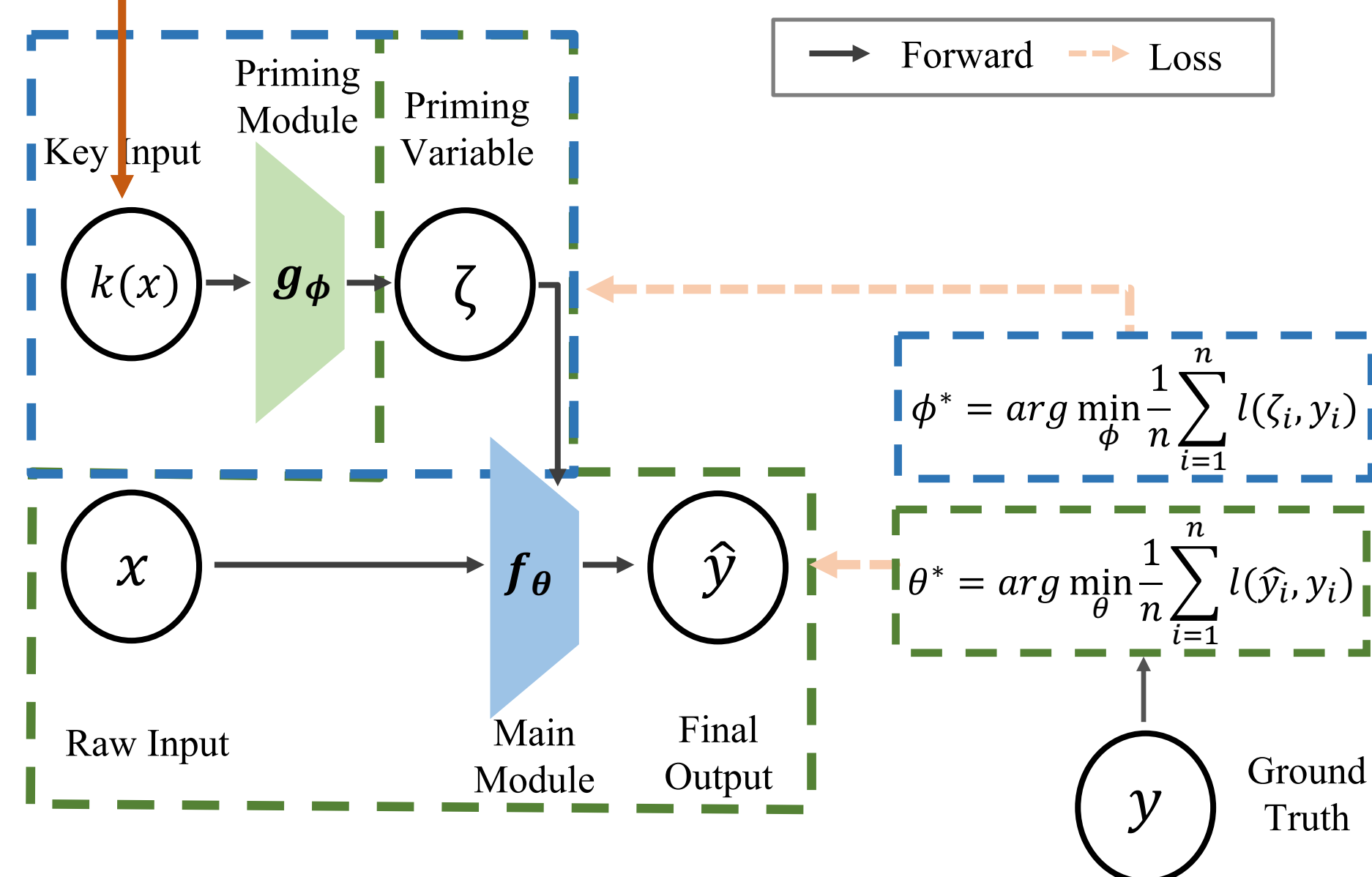
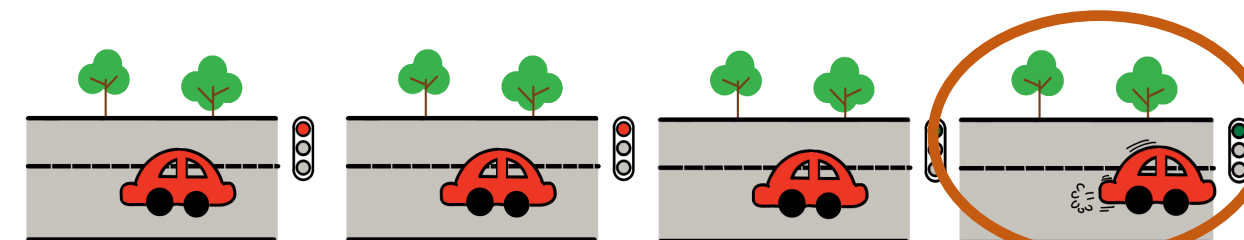
PrimeNet: Using Key Input Knowledge

Providing key input appropriately creates a new desirable shortcut that “primes” the main module towards correct solutions.

Approximate key inputs are easy to provide

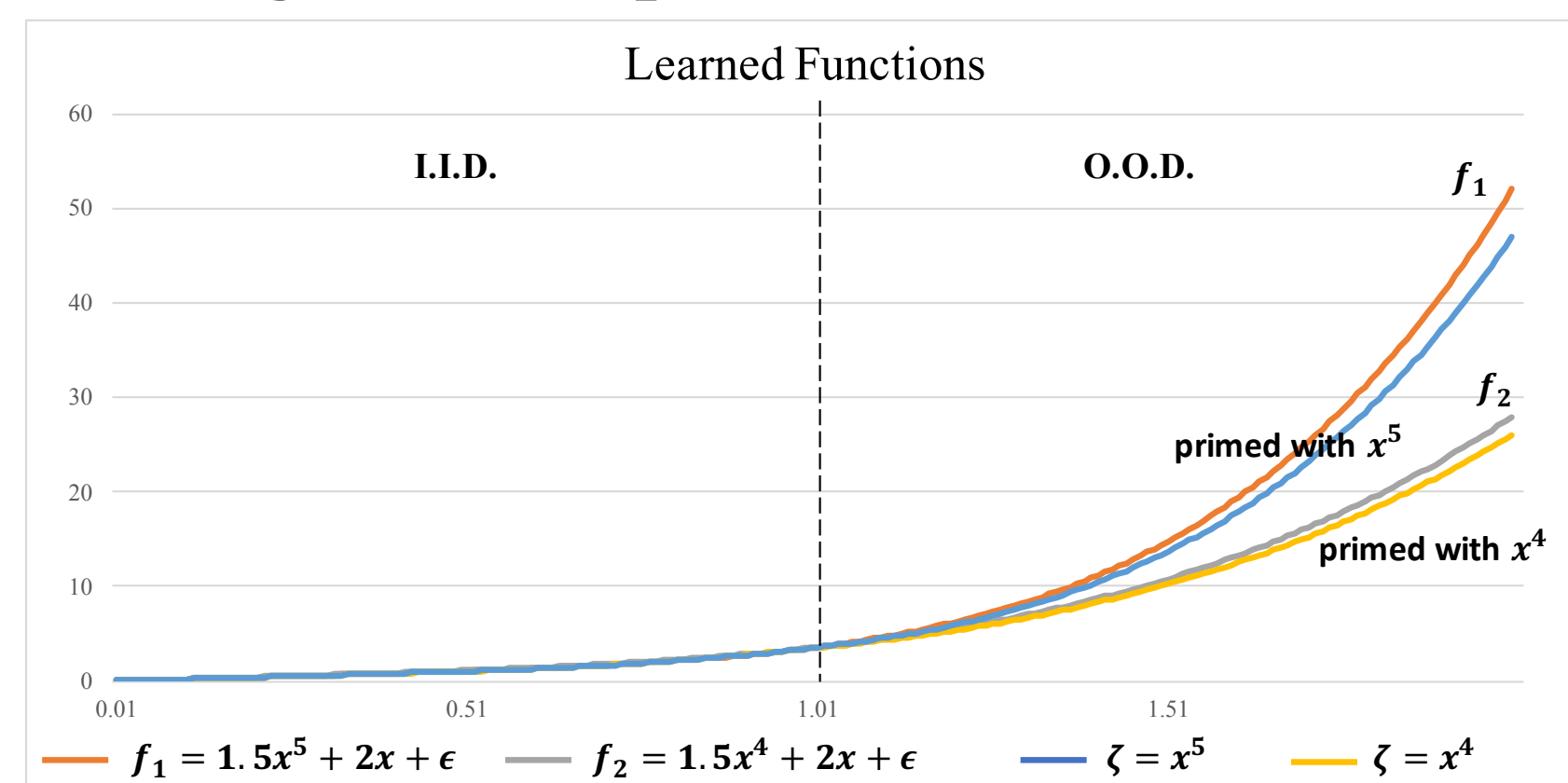
Classification: saliency

Behavioral Cloning: last frame



Experiment Results & Analysis

Toy 1-D regression experiment:



Conclusion: priming variable ζ can guide DNN training towards the solution desired by key input.

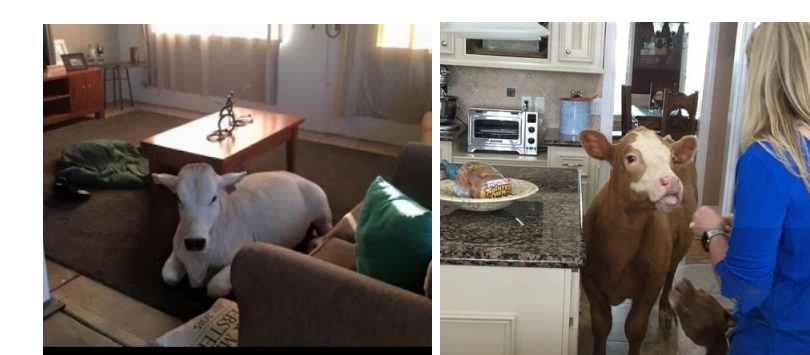
Image Classification on NICO:

METHOD	IN-DOMAIN TEST	OOD TEST
VANILLA RESNET18	66.11	42.61
KEY-INPUT-ONLY	62.78	47.54
AVERAGE-ENSEMBLE	63.33	47.69
RUBI (CADENE ET AL., 2019)	-	44.37
REBIAS (BAHNG ET AL., 2020)	-	45.23
CUTOUT (DEVRIES & TAYLOR, 2017)	-	43.77
MIXUP (ZHANG ET AL., 2017)	62.78	41.46
IRM (ARJOVSKY ET AL., 2019)	-	41.46
STABLENET (ZHANG ET AL., 2021B)	63.33	43.62
CAAM (WANG ET AL., 2021B)	70.00	46.62
PRIMENET (OURS)	71.11	49.00

In-domain context



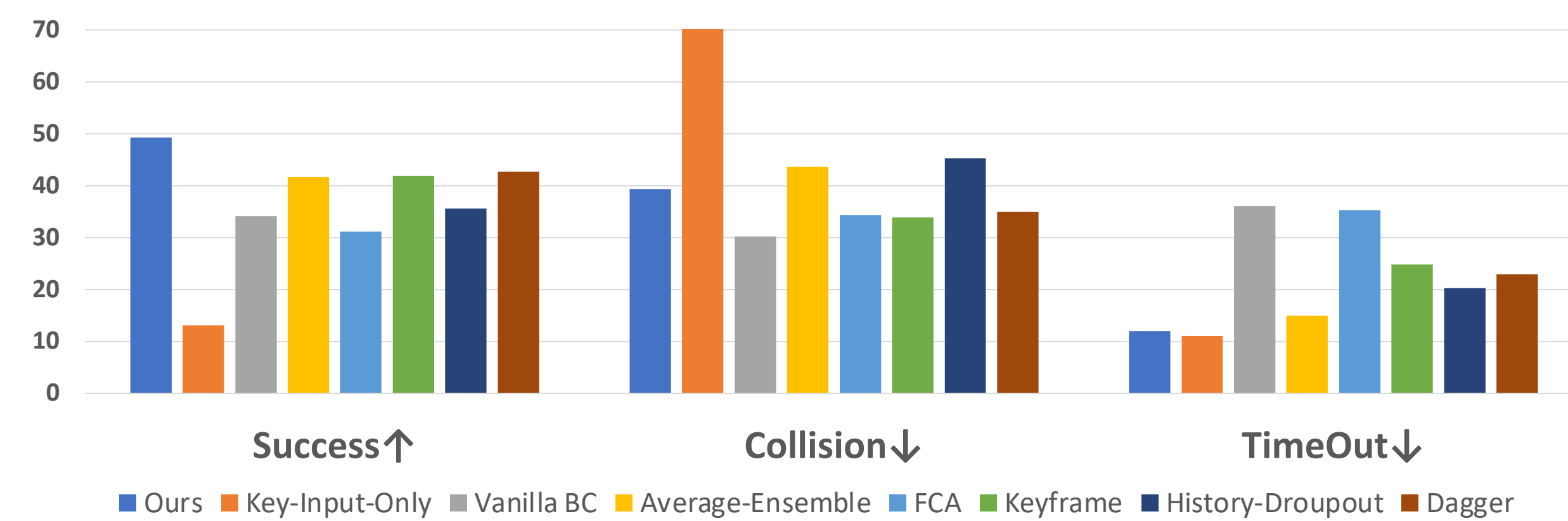
OOD context



PrimeNet generalizes best, without harming in-domain performance.

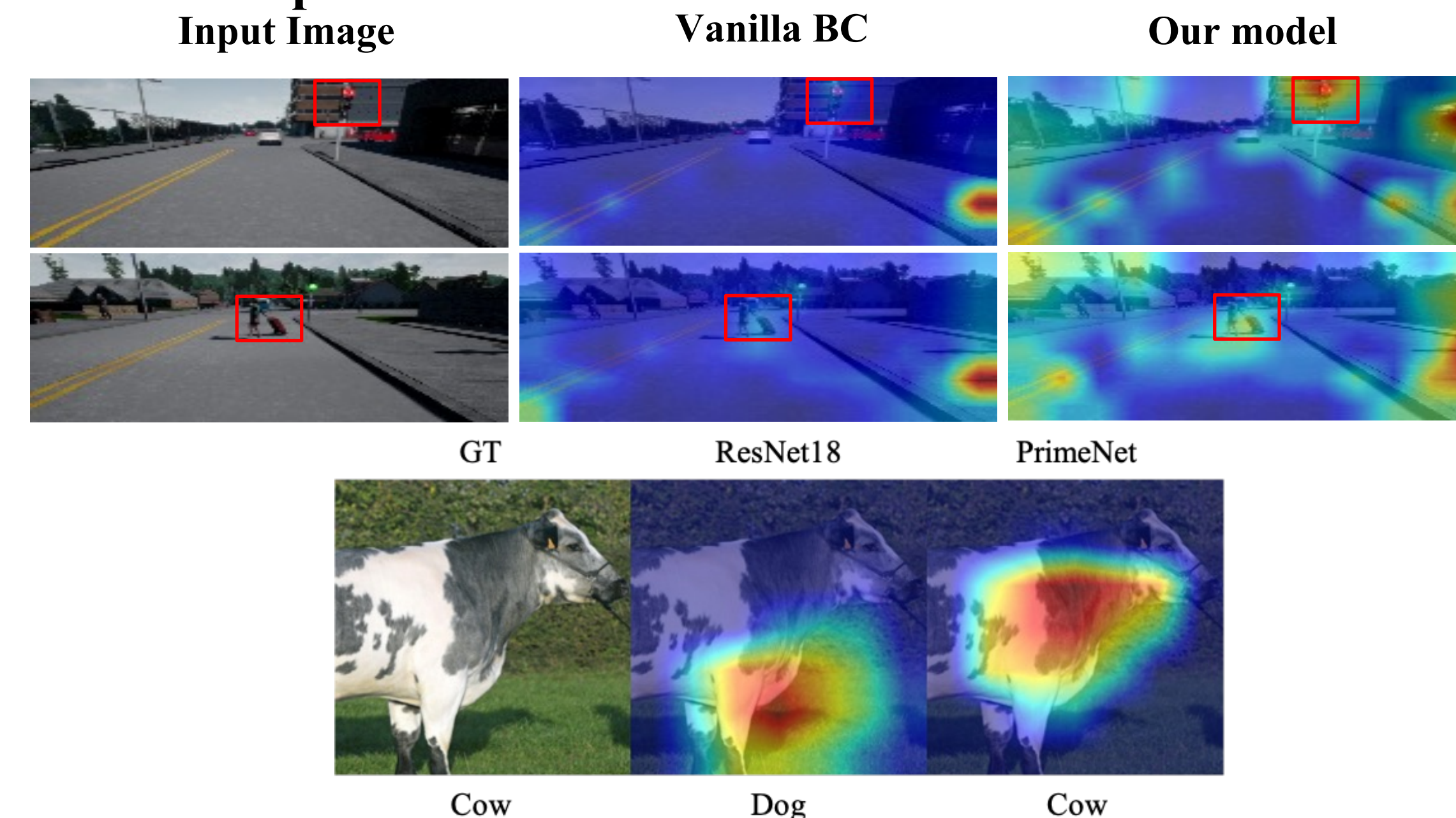
Imitation Learning on CARLA Driving:

CARLA NoCrash Benchmark Results



PrimeNet performs best, correctly responding to new environment cues such as traffic lights, neighboring cars, pedestrians.

Activation Maps:



Our model attends to the appropriate visual cues in the scene.