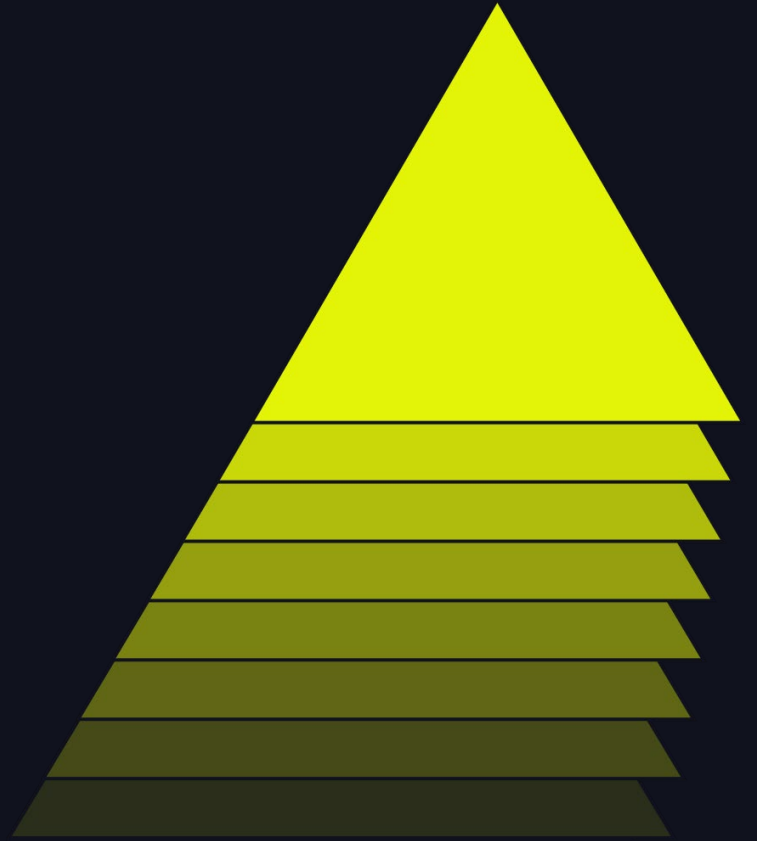


Responsible AI on Databricks

Lexy Kassan, Lead Data & AI Strategist
Omar Khawaji, Field CISO



Generative AI is taking the world by storm

91%

of organizations are experimenting with or investing in GenAI ¹

¹ Laying the foundation for data and AI-led growth, [MIT Technology Review](#).

75%

of CEOs say companies with advanced GenAI will have a competitive advantage ²

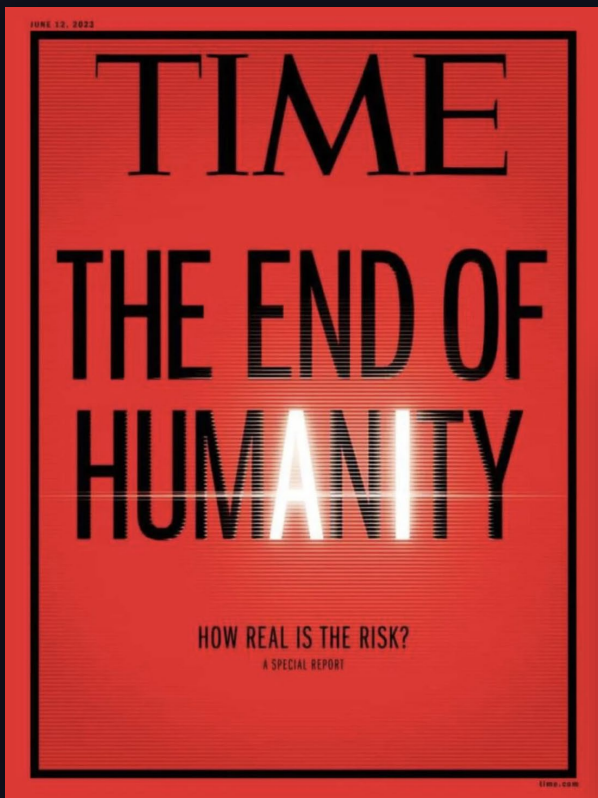
² CEO decision-making in the age of AI, [IBM Institute for Business Value](#).

40%

increase in performance of employees who used GenAI ³

³ How generative AI can boost highly skilled workers' productivity, [MIT Management Sloan School](#).





MOTHERBOARD
TECH BY VICE

The New GPT-4 AI Gets Top Marks in Law, Medical Exams, OpenAI Claims

The successor to GPT-3 could get into top universities without having trained on the exams, according to OpenAI.

COSMOPOLITAN

the A.I. issue



Meet the World's First Artificially Intelligent Magazine Cover

With Generative AI,
30%
of hours worked today could be automated, says McKinsey

Challenge:

Building and deploying
production-quality Gen
AI solutions



90%

of enterprises not
confident going
to production

Responsible AI Brings Value

Market leaders in AI are generating **50% more revenue growth** than competitors.

High achievers are **53% more likely to develop responsibly** by design.

43% of leaders believe that responsible AI **attracts and retains talent**

Accenture Study



**80% of companies plan
to increase investment in
Responsible AI**

Accenture: From AI Compliance to Competitive Advantage



Data & AI Ethical Ladder

SHOULD Ethical

CAN Responsible

MUST Compliant



Key Concerns Eroding Trust in AI

Quality

Security

Governance



Model Quality



Challenges to Developing High Quality AI

Transparency

More effective models are often less explainable and interpretable



Models cannot move to production

Effectiveness

Different tools by model type, evaluation metric, and development stage



Operational expense, complex to maintain

Reliability

Iterating on models to keep them effective is disruptive to the business

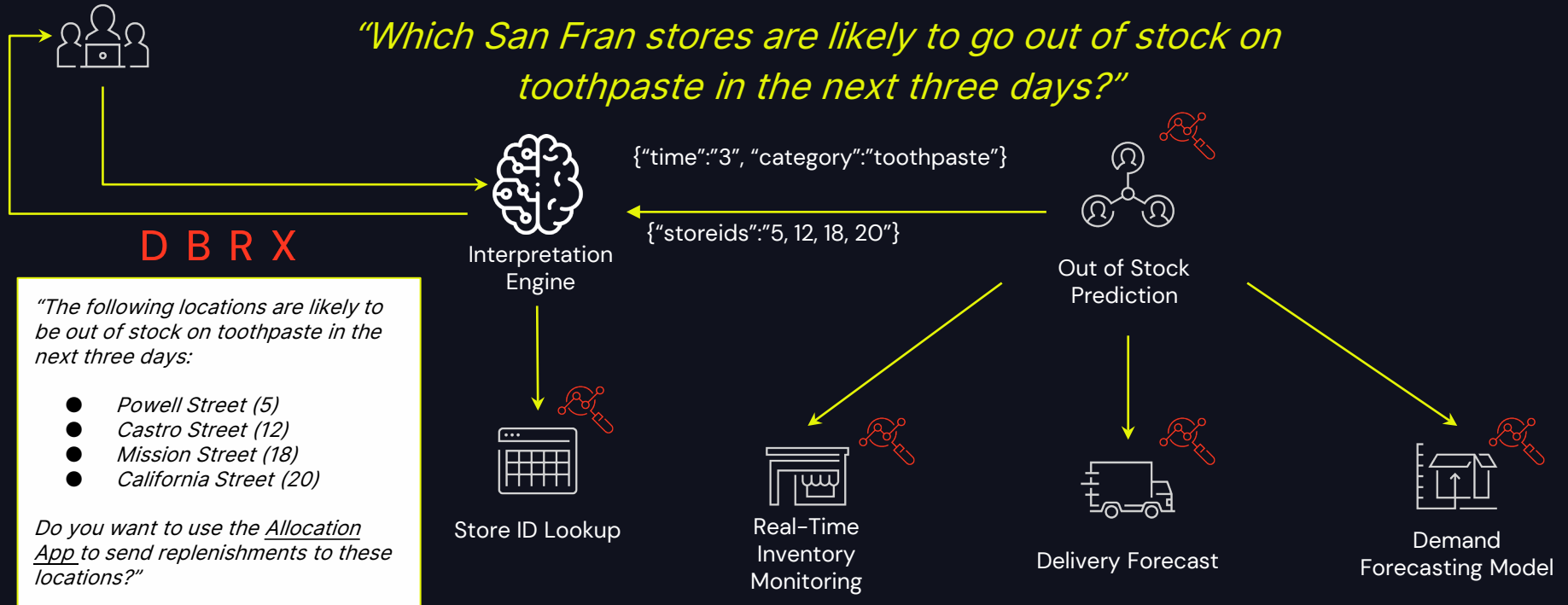


Reduced value to the business, disruption, risk



Transparency with Compound AI Systems

Use purpose-built and explainable agents, data, and tools



Automate Model Documentation

Generate the explanations you need to deploy with confidence

Leverage metadata you already have:

- Notebooks
- Unity Catalog
- MLflow
- Logging

Model Risk Management Solution Accelerator

The screenshot displays the Databricks interface for a model submission request. On the left, a sidebar lists metadata: Model submission date, Model version owner, Model version, Model stage, model, and version. The main content area is titled 'Model submission request' and includes a description of the submission. Below this, there are several sections of documentation:

- Developmental overview:** A section describing the model's development process.
- Model building:** A section detailing the model's construction, including data sources and training methods.
- Compute returns:** A section providing information about the model's performance and resource usage.
- Create features:** A section explaining the feature engineering process.

At the bottom of the main content area, there is a heatmap visualization showing model performance across different categories. To the right of the main content area, there is a separate panel with a bar chart titled 'Model performance' and a table of data.

ML Effectiveness

Automate evaluation of appropriateness of use



- ML statistical measures
- Built-in and custom metrics
- Extensions for bias checking
- LLM evaluation metrics
- LLM-as-a-Judge for RAG responses

```
with mlflow.start_run(run_name='keras'):  
    # log model and datasource  
    mlflow.keras.autolog()  
    mlflow.spark.autolog()  
  
    sig = infer_signature(X_train, y_train)  
  
    mlflow.shap.log_explanation(model, X_train[:100])
```

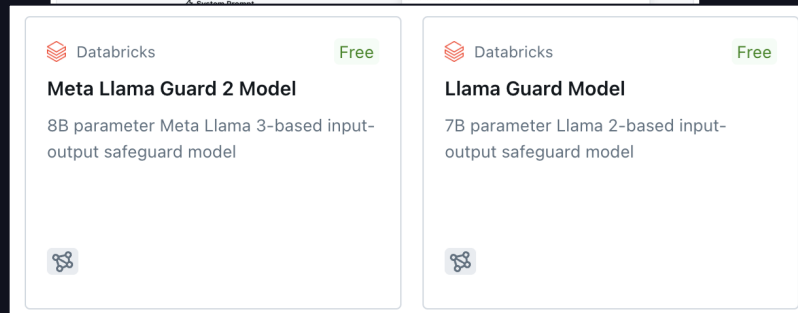
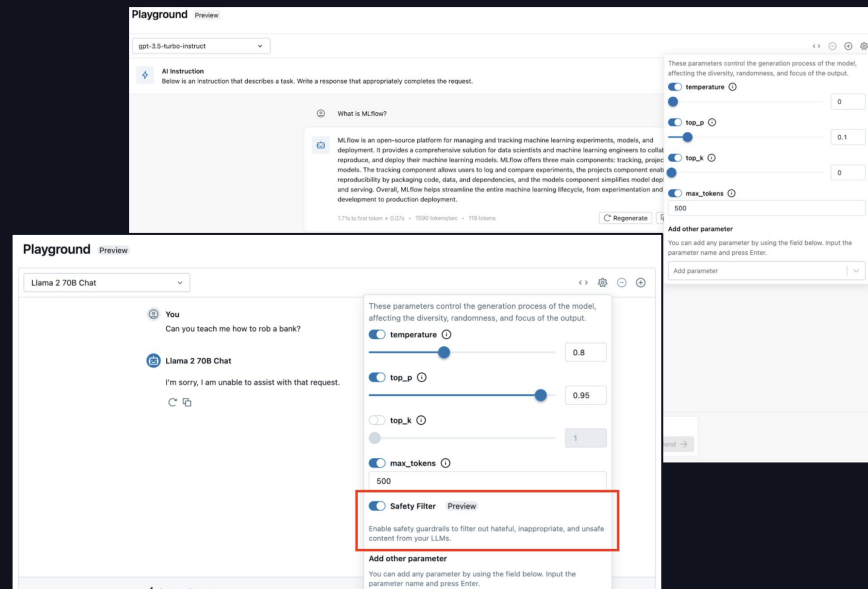
```
from mlflow.metrics.genai.metric_definitions import answer_relevance  
  
answer_relevance_metric = answer_relevance(model="endpoints:/gpt-4")  
  
results = mlflow.evaluate(  
    model,  
    eval_df,  
    model_type="question-answering",  
    evaluators="default",  
    predictions="result",  
    extra_metrics=[answer_relevance_metric, mlflow.metrics.latency()],  
    evaluator_config={  
        "col_mapping": {  
            "inputs": "questions",  
            "context": "source_documents",  
        }  
    }  
)  
print(results.metrics)  
  
results.tables["eval_results_table"]
```



LLM Effectiveness

AI Playground: Selecting and Safeguarding Generative AI

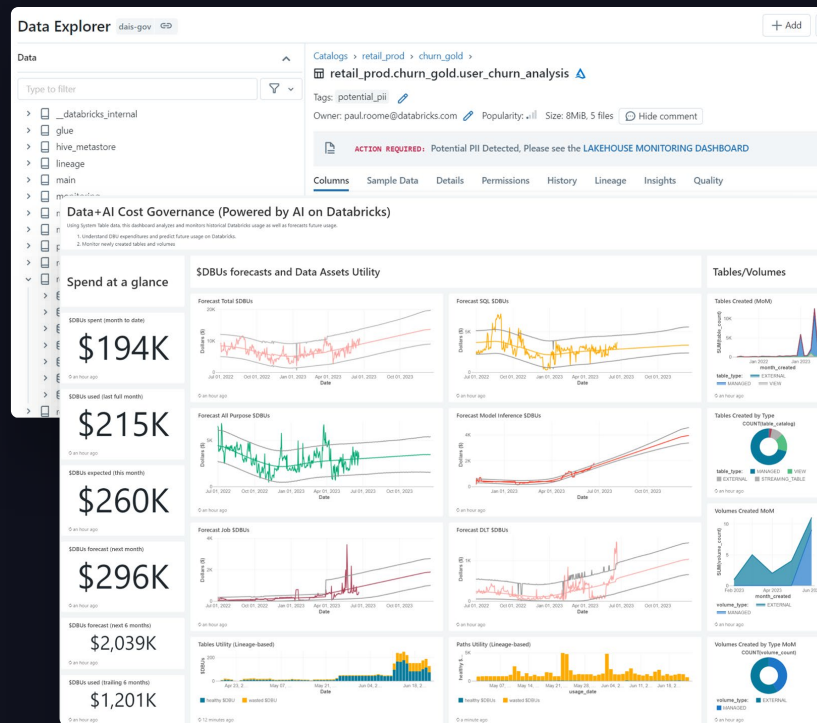
- Test & compare model responses
- Add filters to foundation models with AI Guardrails
- Further enhance LLM safety with Marketplace-hosted models



Tracking Model Reliability

Lakehouse Monitoring: AI-powered monitoring and observability

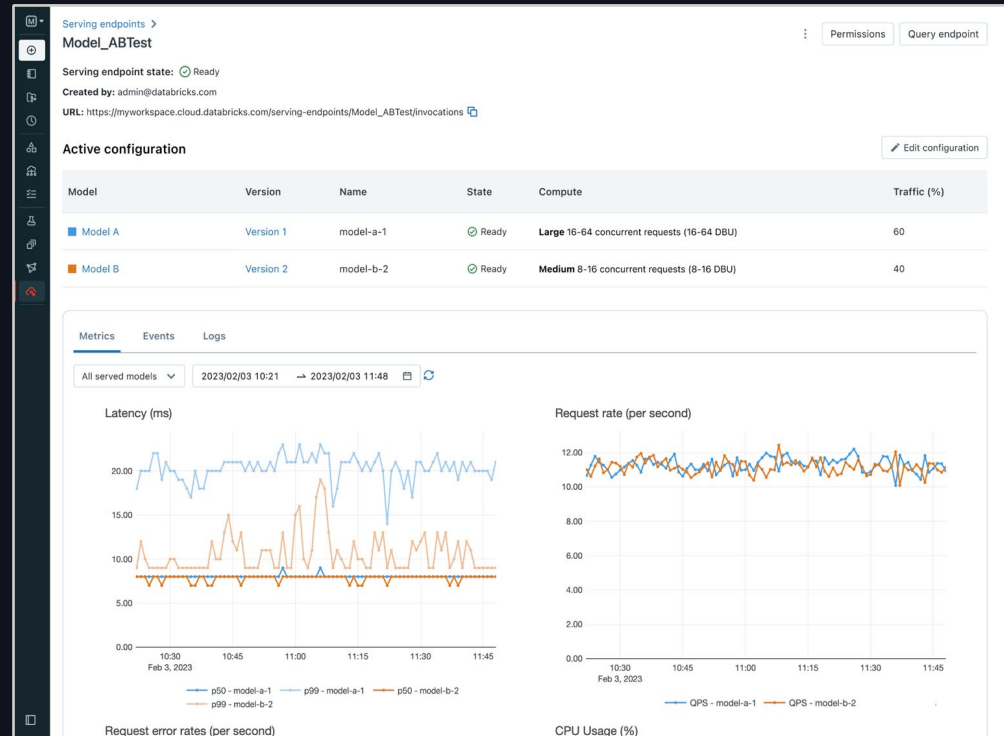
- Auto-Generated, auto-updated, customizable dashboards
- Proactive alerts for quality issues including model drift and degradation
- Monitor fairness, bias, and other measures of appropriateness



Keeping Models Reliable

Model Serving: Iterate without disruption

- Stable model endpoints
- A/B testing or canary deployments
- Automatic version tracking



AI Security



How do we secure traditional tech?

1. **Tech:** understand the components and data flows within the system.
2. **People & Process:** define clear roles and establish a structured operating model.
3. **Risks (all):** identify and understand potential harms that AI can cause.
4. **Architecture:** be proficient in various deployment models and understand their associated risks.
5. **Threats:** consider known classes of threats.
6. **Risks (contextual):** conduct risk analysis for specific use cases to identify risks worth mitigating.
7. **Controls:** understand where to implement controls that effectively mitigate risks.



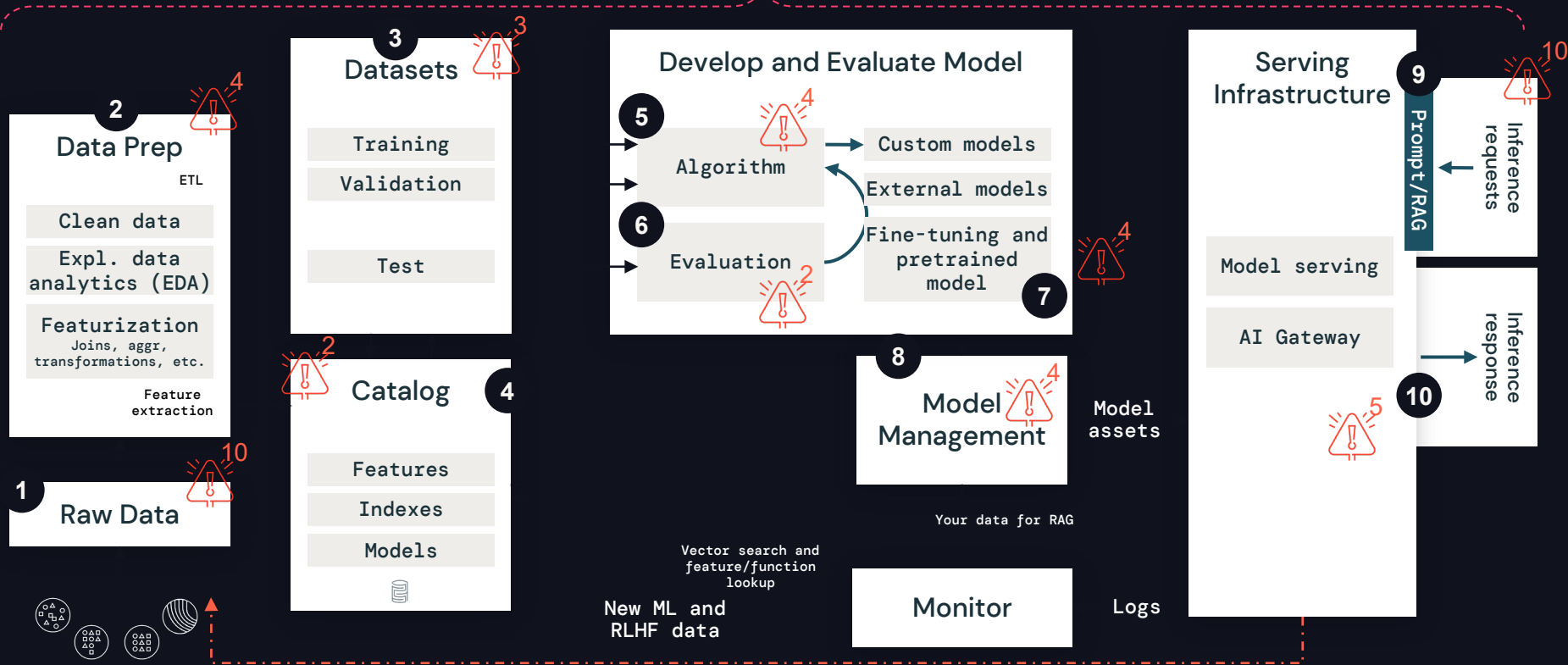
Why is it hard to secure AI?

1. **Tech:** missing a mental model of complete AI components.
2. **People & Process:** unclear roles and operating model.
3. **AI Risks (all):** lack of a comprehensive AI risks catalog.
4. **Architecture:** unaware of security implications of various AI deployment models.
5. **Threats:** unclear which AI threats to be concerned with.
6. **AI Risks (contextual):** unsure which particular risks to focus on mitigating.
7. **Controls:** unsure which controls to apply and where to apply them.



Governance

AI component number
⚠ Number of risks



DataOps

ModelOps

DevSecOps

Operations and Platform
11 12



55 risks across 12 components of AI

Raw data

- 1.1 Insufficient access controls
- 1.2 Missing data classification
- 1.3 Poor data quality
- 1.4 In effective storage and encryption
- 1.5 Lack of data versioning
- 1.6 Insufficient data lineage
- 1.7 Lack of data trustworthiness
- 1.8 Data legal
- 1.9 Stale data
- 1.10 Lack of data access logs

Algorithms

- 5.1 Lack of experiment tracking and reproducibility
- 5.2 Model drift
- 5.3 Hyperparameters stealing
- 5.4 Malicious Libraries

Green = Novel Risk
White = Traditional Risk

Data Prep

- 2.1 Preprocessing integrity
- 2.2 Feature manipulation
- 2.3 Raw data criteria
- 2.4 Adversarial partitions

Datasets

- 3.1 Data poisoning
- 3.2 Ineffective storage and encryption
- 3.3 Label flipping

Evaluation

- 6.1 Evaluation data poisoning
- 6.2 Insufficient evaluation data

Model

- 7.1 Backdoor machine learning / trojaned model
- 7.2 Model assets leak
- 7.3 ML supply chain vulnerabilities
- 7.4 Source code control attack

Governance

- 4.1 Lack of asset transparency and traceability
- 4.2 Lack of end-to-end ML lifecycle

Model Management

- 8.1 Model attribution
- 8.2 Model theft
- 8.3 Model lifecycle without HITL
- 8.4 Model inversion

Model Serving – Inf response

- 10.1 Lack of audit and monitoring inference quality
- 10.2 Output manipulation
- 10.3 Discover ML model ontology
- 10.4 Discover ML model family
- 10.5 Black box attacks

Operations

- 11.1 Lack of MLOps repeatable enforced standards

Model Serving – Inf requests

- 9.1 Prompt inject
- 9.2 Model inversion
- 9.3 Model breakout
- 9.4 Looped input
- 9.5 Infer training data membership
- 9.6 Discover ML Model Ontology
- 9.7 Denial of Service
- 9.8 LLM hallucinations
- 9.9 Input Resource Control
- 9.10 Accidental data exposure

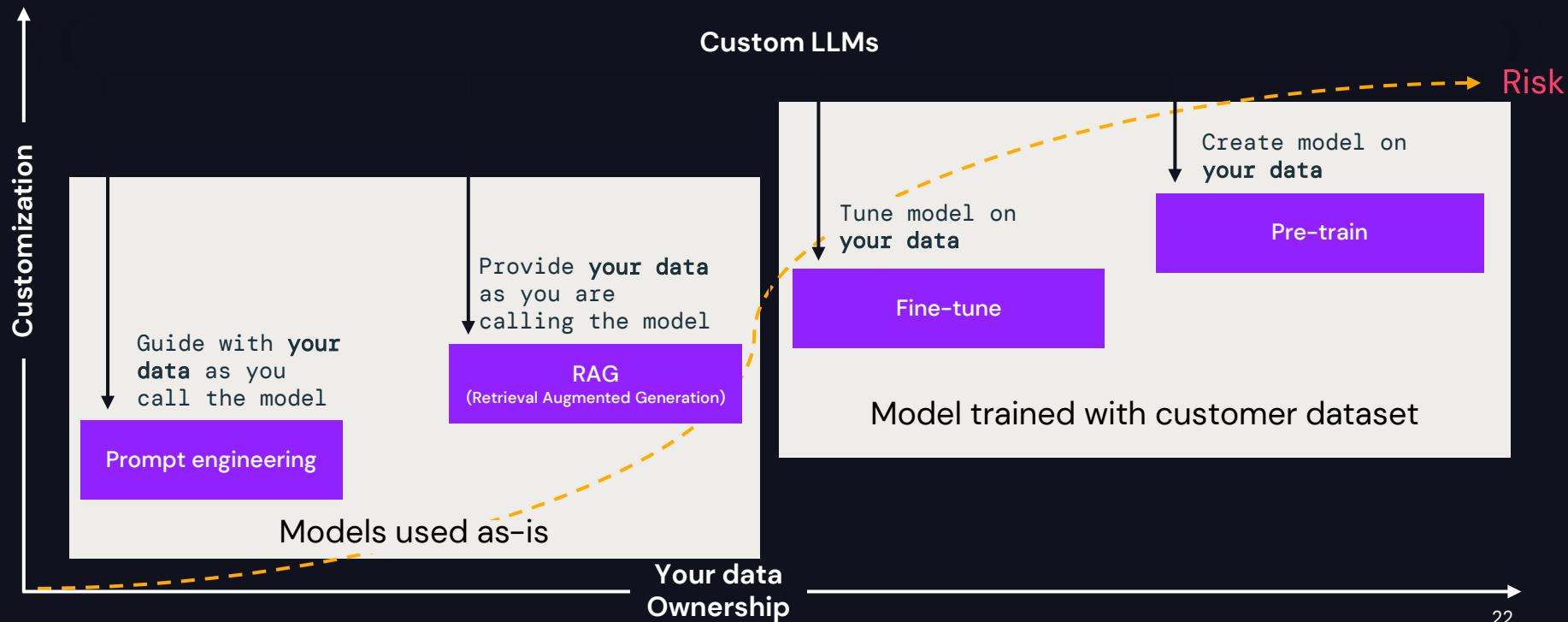
Platform

- 12.1 Lack of vulnerability management
- 12.2 Lack of penetration testing and bug bounty
- 12.3 Lack of Incident response
- 12.4 Unauthorized privileged access
- 12.5 Poor SDLC
- 12.6 Lack of compliance

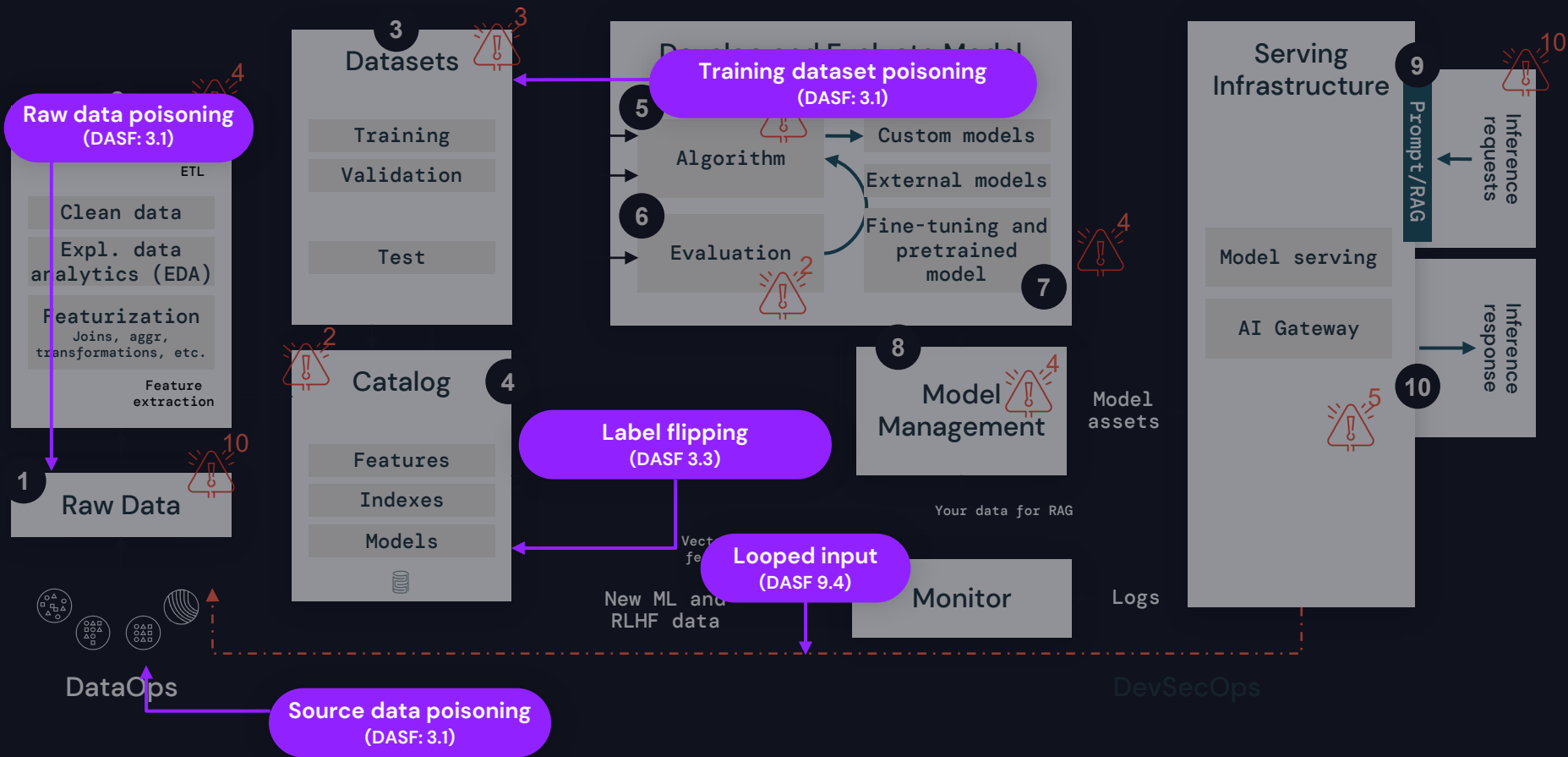


LLM deployments models

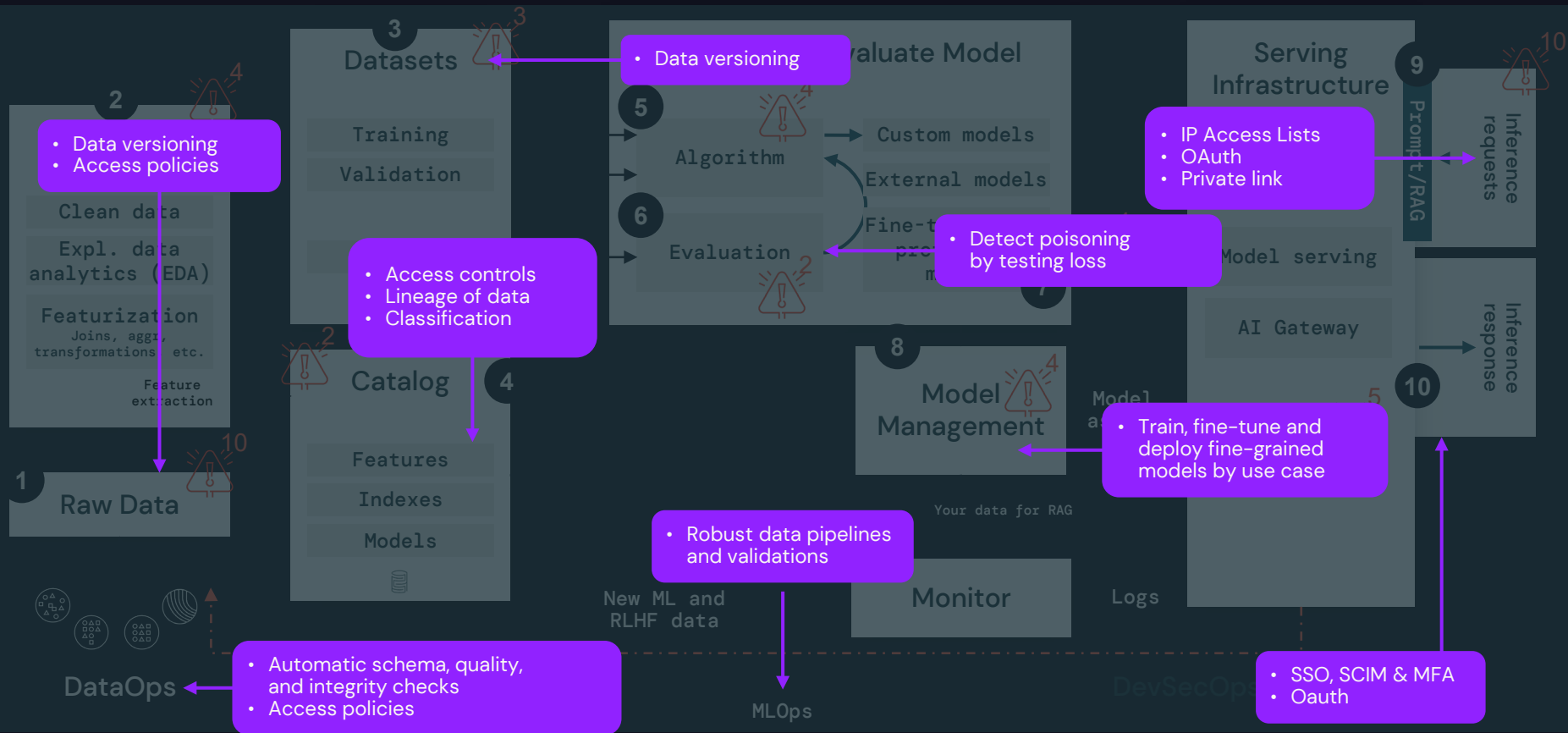
The more you customize models with your data, the more security you need.



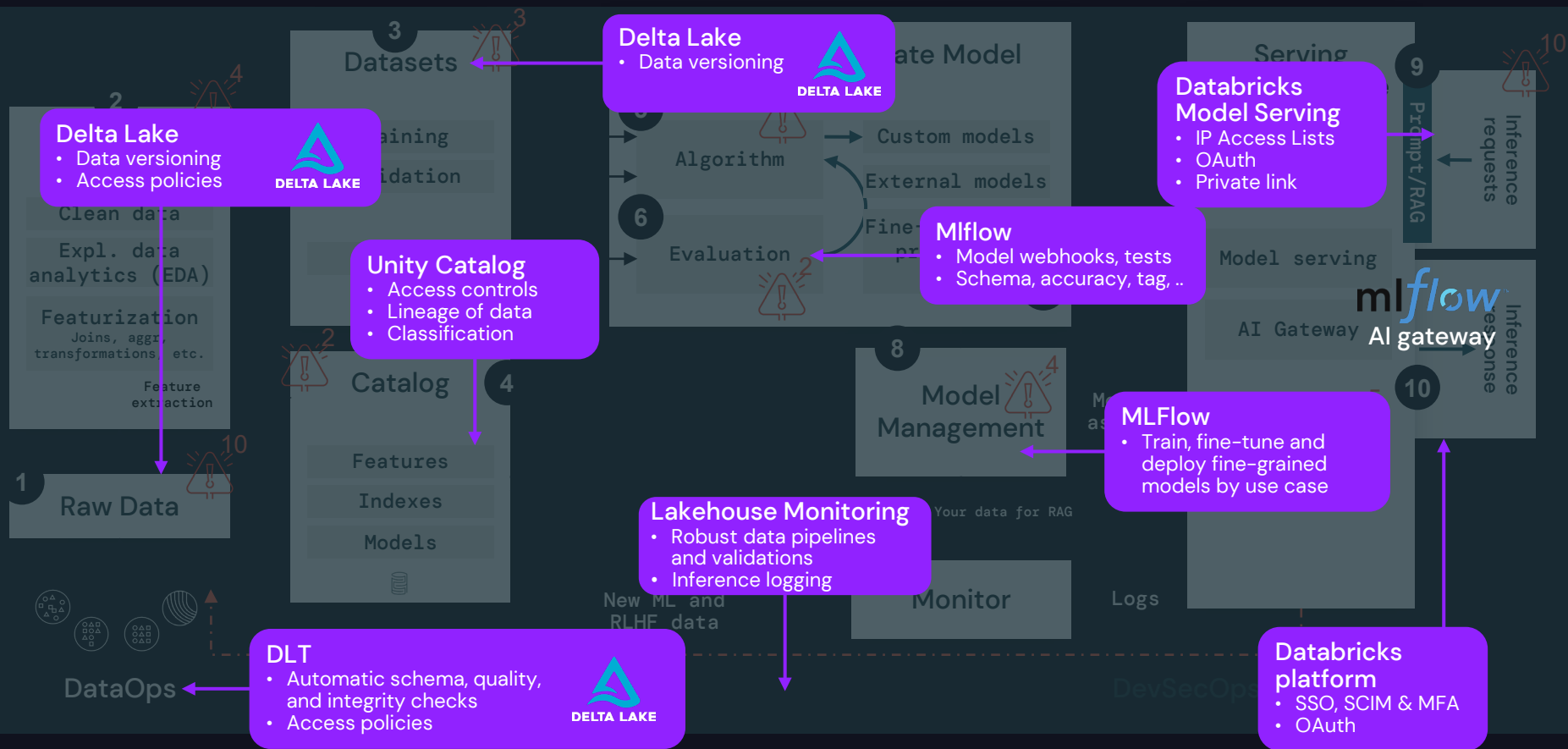
Ex.: Training Data Poisoning: *threats*



Ex.: Training data poisoning: *mitigating controls*



Ex.: Training data poisoning: Databricks controls

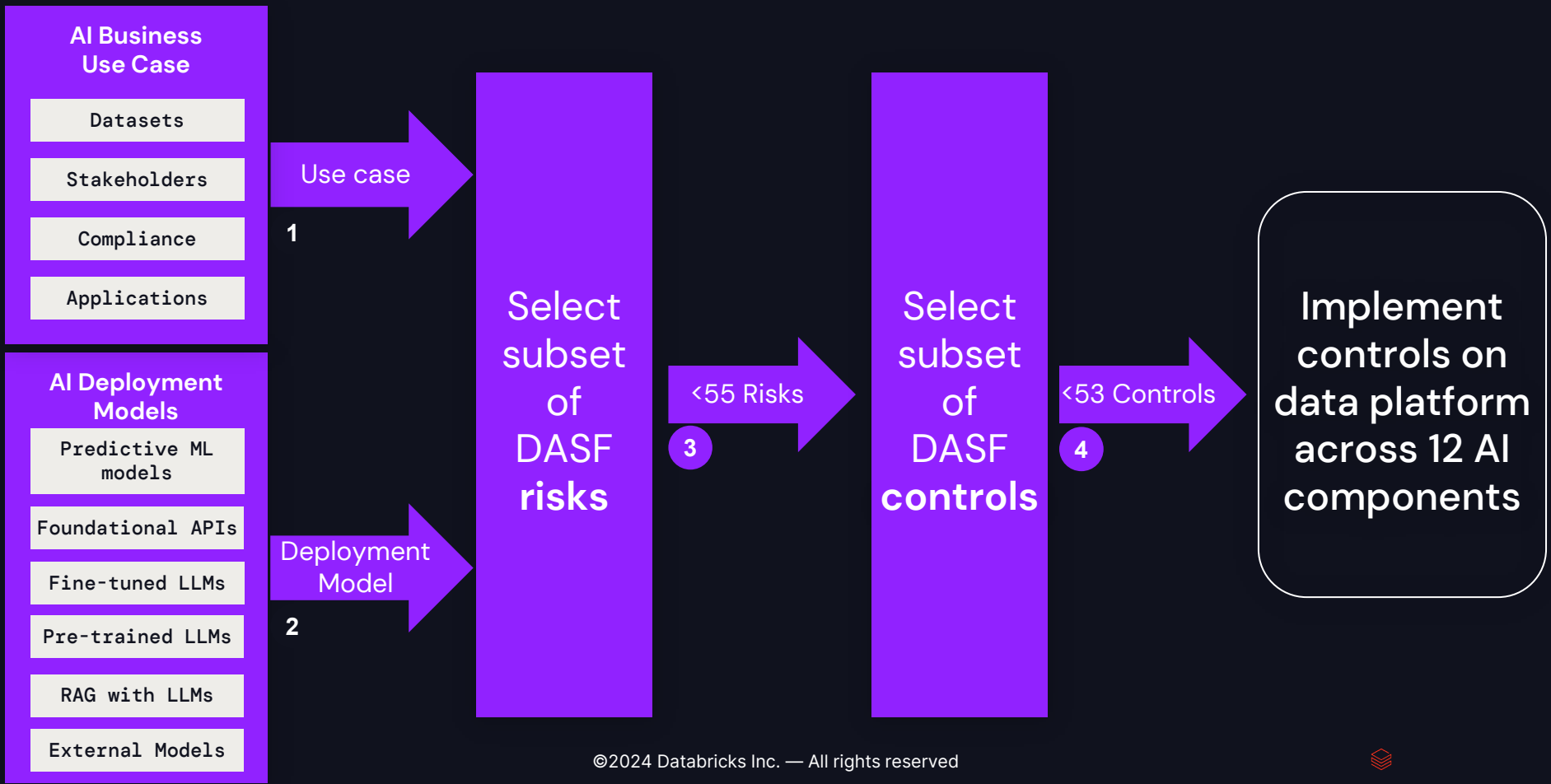


Top 10 controls for mitigating AI risks

Controls		Data poisoning	Prompt injection	Model theft	Trojaned model	Trustworthiness
AI Novelty ↓	Authentication and authorization	●	◐	●	◐	◐
	Data and model encryption	●	○	●	○	●
	Data governance	●	○	○	○	●
	Model governance	○	◐	◐	◐	●
	Secure MLOps	●	◐	◐	◐	●
	Testing and detect loss after (re)training	◐	○	◐	●	●
	Securely serve models	○	●	●	○	◐
	Zero Trust/Model Segregation	○	○	◐	●	●
	Secure with Model Gateway	○	●	●	◐	◐
	Audit & monitor	●	●	●	◐	◐



Databricks AI Security Framework (DASF)



AI Governance



Challenges to Governing AI

Control

Disjoint tools for access management to data & AI



Increased data breach risk, operational expenses

Privacy

Inconsistent classification and protection of data



Risk of data leaks for both PII and IP

Audit

Incomplete insight into access & usage



Non-compliance risk, reputational harm



Databricks Unity Catalog

Unified visibility into data and AI

Simple permission model for data and AI

AI-powered monitoring and observability

Open data sharing



Databricks Unity Catalog

Discovery

Access
Control

Lineage

Data Sharing

Auditing

Monitoring

Tables



Files



Models



Notebooks



Dashboards



Unified Governance

Selected Data & AI features in Unity Catalog

Controls

Single plane of **fine grained access** across:

- AI Features
- AI Models
- Tables
- Filesystems



Privacy

Default **privacy preservation**:

- Column masks
- Row filters
- Data obfuscation
- Data tokenization
- Classification
- Attribute based policies



Audit

Single plane of **audit** across **data** and **AI**:

- Usage
- Discovery
- State of entitlement
- Lineage of data



Compliance

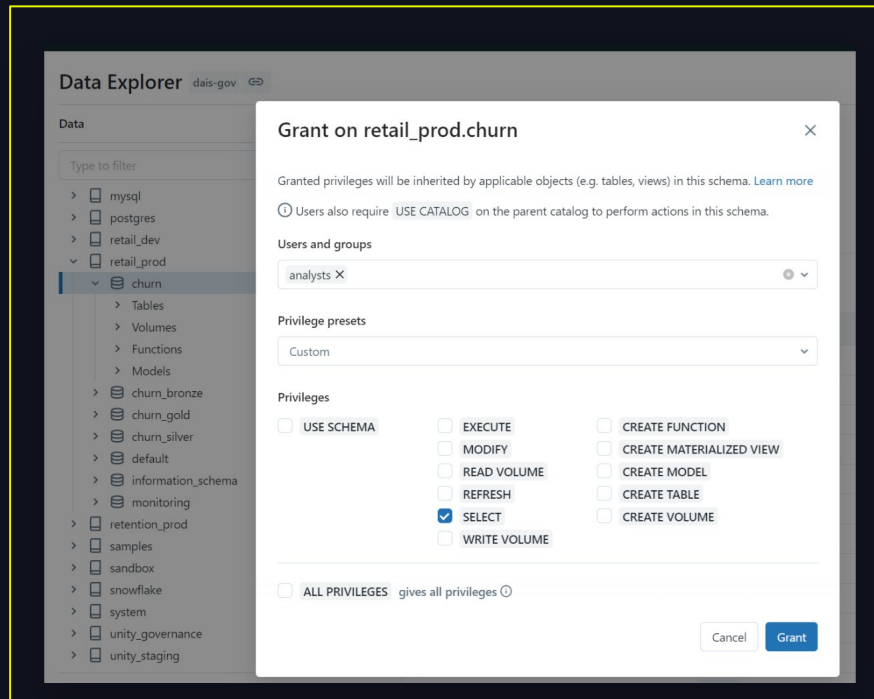
- Data Science teams have access to requisite data only
- PII data cannot be used to train models
- Compliance team understands data used to train AI
- Audit/Governance team able to audit access and usage in real time



Control Access

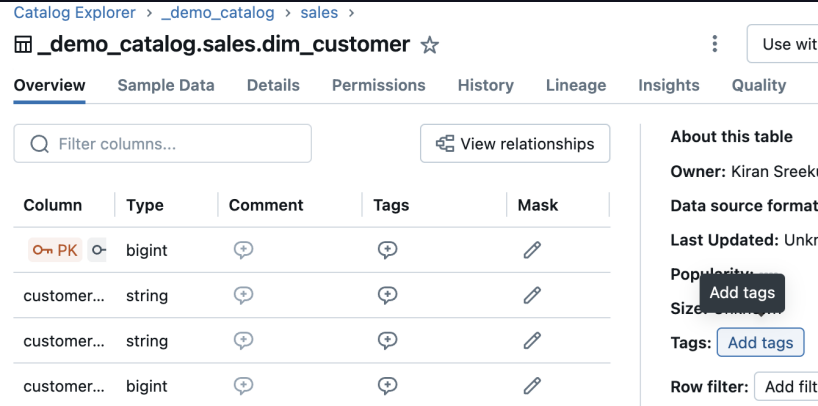
For all data & AI assets

- Unified interface for managing and auditing access policies
- Fine-grained access controls
- Open interfaces with consistent permissions



Fine-Tune Privacy

- Classify data & AI with tags (attributes)
- Automate row filters to return only allowed subsets
- Apply masking, obfuscation, and tokenization to refine visibility



The screenshot displays the Databricks Catalog Explorer interface for the table `_demo_catalog.sales.dim_customer`. The interface includes a navigation bar with tabs for Overview, Sample Data, Details, Permissions, History, Lineage, Insights, and Quality. A search bar for columns and a 'View relationships' button are visible. The main content area features a table with columns for Column, Type, Comment, Tags, and Mask. The first row is highlighted as the primary key (PK). The right sidebar shows 'About this table' information, including the owner (Kiran Sreek), data source format, last updated date, and a section for tags with an 'Add tags' button. A row filter section is also visible at the bottom of the sidebar.

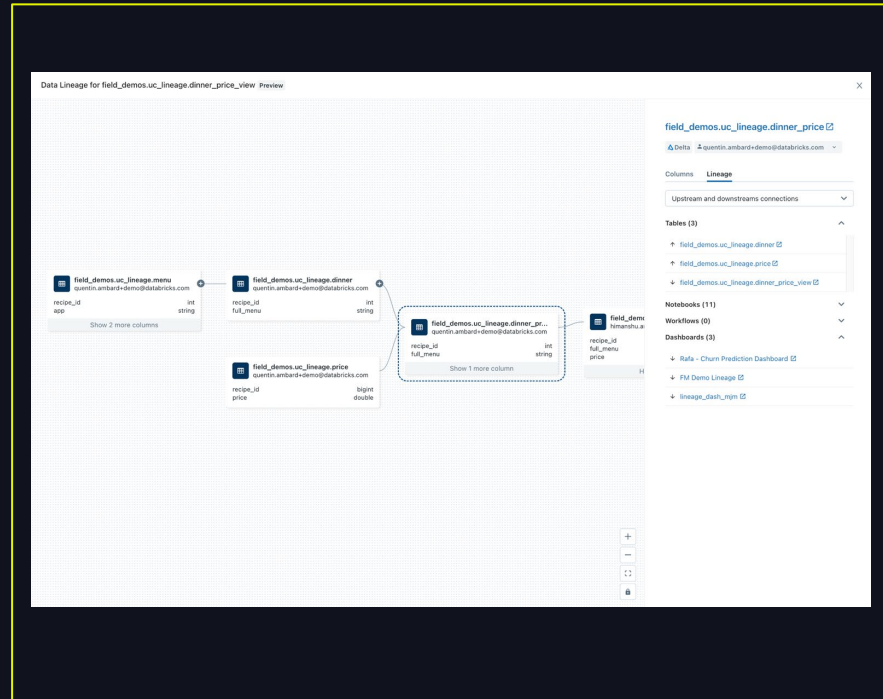
Column	Type	Comment	Tags	Mask
PK	bigint			
customer...	string			
customer...	string			
customer...	bigint			



In-Depth lineage for all workloads

End-to-end visibility into data use

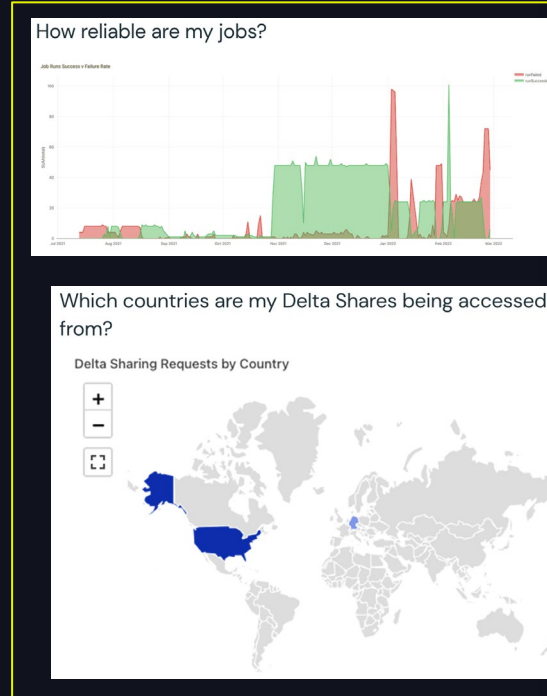
- Auto-capture runtime data lineage
- Track lineage down to the table and column level
- Lineage across tables, dashboards, workflows, notebooks, feature tables, files, and DLT



Automatic Audit Logging

Easy observability into user activities

- Comprehensive log of activities
- Monitor detailed usage patterns
- Open interface to other audit tooling
- Analyze audits logs using Databricks
- Configure dashboards and alerts in Lakehouse Monitoring



File System
Clusters
Accounts
Jobs
Notebook
SSH
Workspace
Secrets
SQLPermissions
Instance Pools
SQL Analytics
Genie
Global Init Scripts
IAM Role
MLFlow Experiment
Marketplace
Feature Store
Remote History Service
MLFlow Acl'd Artifact
DatabricksSQL
Delta Pipelines
Model Registry
Repos
Unity Catalog
Git Credentials
Web Terminal

Further Resources

[Implementing LLM Guardrails for Safe and Responsible Generative AI Deployment on Databricks](#)

[Mitigating Bias in Machine Learning With SHAP and Fairlearn](#)

[The Shift from Models to Compound AI Systems](#)

[Lakehouse Monitoring: A Unified Solution for Quality of Data and AI](#)

[Databricks' Approach to Responsible AI - how we built DBRX](#)



Introducing the Databricks AI Security Framework!

- Securing AI will become easier as we better understand AI
- Each AI use case may have a distinct risk profile
- Be prepared to be wrong... adapt your process
- Adopt an open framework to hasten AI security, e.g.: DASF

How to get it?

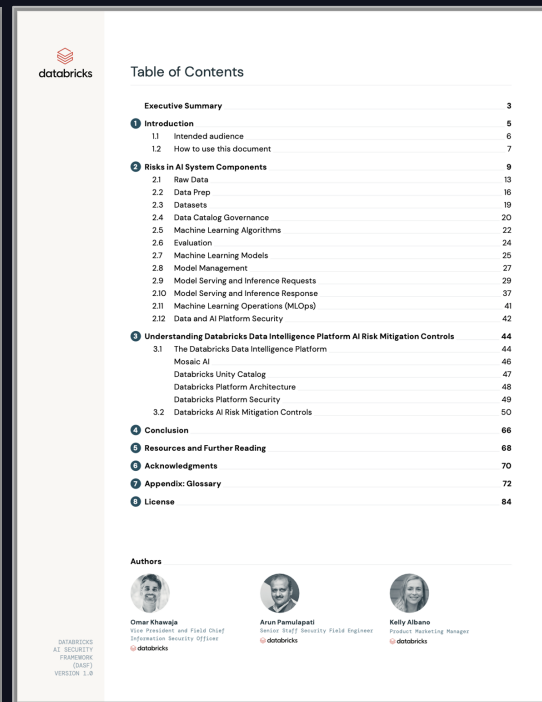
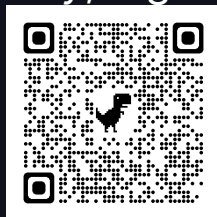





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DATA+AI SUMMIT

