# Project ARI3205 Interpretable AI for Deep Learning Models (Part 3.2)

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# **Importing Necessary Libraries**

```
In [7]:
       # Check and install required libraries from the libraries.json file
        import json
        # Read the libraries from the text file
        with open('../Libraries/Part3.2_Lib.json', 'r') as file:
            libraries = json.load(file)
        # ANSI escape codes for colored output
        GREEN = "\033[92m" # Green text
        RED = "\033[91m" # Red text]
        RESET = "\033[0m" # Reset to default color
        # Function to check and install libraries
        def check_and_install_libraries(libraries):
            for lib, import_name in libraries.items():
                trv:
                    # Attempt to import the library
                     __import__(import_name)
                    print(f"[{GREEN}√{RESET}] Library '{lib}' is already installed.")
                except ImportError:
                    # If import fails, try to install the library
                    print(f"[{RED}X{RESET}] Library '{lib}' is not installed. Installing
                    %pip install {lib}
        # Execute the function to check and install libraries
        check and install libraries(libraries)
        # Import necessary libraries for data analysis and modeling
        import warnings
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Input
        from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
        from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
        from sklearn.neural network import MLPClassifier
        # For MMD-Critic
        from mmd_critic import MMDCritic
        from mmd critic.kernels import RBFKernel
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
        # Suppress specific warnings
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", message="X does not have valid feature names")
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=RuntimeWarning)
        warnings.filterwarnings("ignore", category=UserWarning)
       [√] Library 'tensorflow' is already installed.
       [√] Library 'scikit-learn' is already installed.
       [√] Library 'matplotlib' is already installed.
       [\checkmark] Library 'seaborn' is already installed.
       [\checkmark] Library 'pandas' is already installed.
       [√] Library 'numpy' is already installed.
       [√] Library 'alibi' is already installed.
       [√] Library 'statsmodels' is already installed.
       [✓] Library 'mmd-critic' is already installed.
In [8]: # Define the filenames
        train_filename = '../Datasets/Titanic/train.csv'
        test_filename = '../Datasets/Titanic/test.csv'
        gender_submission_filename = '../Datasets/Titanic/gender_submission.csv'
        # Load the datasets
        try:
            train_data = pd.read_csv(train_filename)
            test_data = pd.read_csv(test_filename)
            gender_submission_data = pd.read_csv(gender_submission_filename)
            print(f"'{train_filename}' dataset loaded successfully.")
            print(f"'{test_filename}' dataset loaded successfully.")
            print(f"'{gender_submission_filename}' dataset loaded successfully.")
        except FileNotFoundError as e:
            print(f"Error: {e.filename} was not found. Please ensure it is in the correct
            exit()
        except pd.errors.EmptyDataError as e:
            print(f"Error: {e.filename} is empty.")
            exit()
        except pd.errors.ParserError as e:
            print(f"Error: There was a problem parsing {e.filename}. Please check the fi
            exit()
        # Dataset insights
        print("\nTrain Dataset Overview:")
        print(train data.info())
        print("\nTrain Dataset Statistical Summary:")
        print(train data.describe())
        print("\nTest Dataset Overview:")
        print(test_data.info())
        print("\nTest Dataset Statistical Summary:")
        print(test_data.describe())
        print("\nGender Submission Dataset Overview:")
        print(gender_submission_data.info())
```

- '../Datasets/Titanic/train.csv' dataset loaded successfully.
- '../Datasets/Titanic/test.csv' dataset loaded successfully.
- '../Datasets/Titanic/gender\_submission.csv' dataset loaded successfully.

#### Train Dataset Overview:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890

Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype		
0	PassengerId	891 non-null	int64		
1	Survived	891 non-null	int64		
2	Pclass	891 non-null	int64		
3	Name	891 non-null	object		
4	Sex	891 non-null	object		
5	Age	714 non-null	float64		
6	SibSp	891 non-null	int64		
7	Parch	891 non-null	int64		
8	Ticket	891 non-null	object		
9	Fare	891 non-null	float64		
10	Cabin	204 non-null	object		
11	Embarked	889 non-null	object		
dtypose float(4/2) int(4/5) object(5)					

dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)

memory usage: 83.7+ KB

None

#### Train Dataset Statistical Summary:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	\
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	29.699118	0.523008	
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	14.526497	1.102743	
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.420000	0.000000	
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	20.125000	0.000000	
50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	28.000000	0.000000	
75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	38.000000	1.000000	
max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	80.000000	8.000000	

	Parch	Fare
count	891.000000	891.000000
mean	0.381594	32.204208
std	0.806057	49.693429
min	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	7.910400
50%	0.000000	14.454200
75%	0.000000	31.000000
max	6.000000	512.329200

#### Test Dataset Overview:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 418 entries, 0 to 417

Data columns (total 11 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	PassengerId	418 non-null	int64
1	Pclass	418 non-null	int64
2	Name	418 non-null	object
3	Sex	418 non-null	object
4	Age	332 non-null	float64
5	SibSp	418 non-null	int64
6	Parch	418 non-null	int64

```
7
   Ticket
             418 non-null
                            obiect
8 Fare
              417 non-null
                            float64
              91 non-null
                           object
9
   Cabin
10 Embarked 418 non-null object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(4), object(5)
memory usage: 36.1+ KB
None
Test Dataset Statistical Summary:
     PassengerId Pclass
                                 Age
                                          SibSp
                                                    Parch
count 418.000000 418.000000 332.000000 418.000000 418.000000 417.000000
mean 1100.500000 2.265550 30.272590 0.447368 0.392344 35.627188
     120.810458 0.841838 14.181209 0.896760 0.981429 55.907576
std
     892.000000 1.000000 0.170000 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000
min
25%
     996.250000 1.000000 21.000000 0.000000 0.000000 7.895800
50% 1100.500000 3.000000 27.000000 0.000000 0.000000 14.454200
   1204.750000 3.000000 39.000000 1.000000 0.000000 31.500000
75%
max 1309.000000 3.000000 76.000000 8.000000 9.000000 512.329200
Gender Submission Dataset Overview:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 418 entries, 0 to 417
Data columns (total 2 columns):
              Non-Null Count Dtype
# Column
0 PassengerId 418 non-null int64
    Survived 418 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(2)
memory usage: 6.7 KB
None
```

## Feed-Forward Neural Network

```
In [9]: # Load the Titanic dataset
        train_data = pd.read_csv('.../Datasets/Titanic/train.csv')
        # Preprocessing
        # Separate features and target
        y = train data['Survived'] # Target
        X = train_data.drop(columns=['Survived', 'PassengerId', 'Name', 'Ticket', 'Cabin')
        # Handle categorical variables with one-hot encoding
        categorical_features = ['Sex', 'Embarked']
        one hot encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse output=False, handle unknown='ignore')
        categorical_encoded = one_hot_encoder.fit_transform(X[categorical_features])
        categorical encoded df = pd.DataFrame(categorical encoded, columns=one hot encod
        # Drop original categorical columns and append the encoded columns
        X = X.drop(columns=categorical_features)
        X = pd.concat([X.reset index(drop=True), categorical encoded df.reset index(drop
        # Handle missing values with mean imputation
        imputer = SimpleImputer(strategy='mean')
        X_imputed = pd.DataFrame(imputer.fit_transform(X), columns=X.columns)
        # Standardize the features
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        X_scaled = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X_imputed), columns=X.columns)
```

Fare

```
# Split the data into training and test sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2,
print("Training data shape:", X_train.shape)
print("Test data shape:", X_test.shape)
Training data shape: (712, 11)
```

```
Test data shape: (179, 11)

In [10]: # Build the feed-forward neuro
model = Sequential([
```

```
Epoch 1/50
18/18 [=============] - 1s 10ms/step - loss: 0.6789 - accuracy:
0.5923 - val_loss: 0.5875 - val_accuracy: 0.7552
Epoch 2/50
0.7750 - val_loss: 0.4977 - val_accuracy: 0.7832
Epoch 3/50
0.7926 - val_loss: 0.4517 - val_accuracy: 0.7832
Epoch 4/50
0.8014 - val loss: 0.4337 - val accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 5/50
0.8102 - val_loss: 0.4241 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 6/50
0.8155 - val_loss: 0.4153 - val_accuracy: 0.8112
Epoch 7/50
0.8278 - val_loss: 0.4136 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 8/50
0.8278 - val_loss: 0.4124 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 9/50
0.8295 - val_loss: 0.4046 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 10/50
0.8330 - val loss: 0.4047 - val accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 11/50
18/18 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.4061 - accuracy:
0.8348 - val_loss: 0.4043 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 12/50
0.8366 - val_loss: 0.4034 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 13/50
0.8366 - val_loss: 0.3985 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 14/50
0.8401 - val loss: 0.3997 - val accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 15/50
0.8453 - val_loss: 0.4018 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 16/50
0.8436 - val loss: 0.3958 - val accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 17/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.3982 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 18/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.3984 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 19/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.4014 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 20/50
0.8401 - val_loss: 0.3984 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
```

```
Epoch 21/50
18/18 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.3781 - accuracy:
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.3986 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 22/50
0.8383 - val_loss: 0.3983 - val_accuracy: 0.8112
Epoch 23/50
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.4048 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 24/50
0.8453 - val loss: 0.3941 - val accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 25/50
0.8489 - val_loss: 0.3997 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 26/50
0.8418 - val_loss: 0.3985 - val_accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 27/50
0.8401 - val_loss: 0.3957 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 28/50
0.8453 - val_loss: 0.4022 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 29/50
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.3971 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 30/50
0.8436 - val loss: 0.4006 - val accuracy: 0.8182
Epoch 31/50
18/18 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.3631 - accuracy:
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.3967 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 32/50
0.8489 - val_loss: 0.3934 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 33/50
0.8383 - val_loss: 0.4075 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 34/50
0.8436 - val loss: 0.3973 - val accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 35/50
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.3953 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 36/50
0.8489 - val loss: 0.4053 - val accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 37/50
18/18 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.3539 - accuracy:
0.8489 - val_loss: 0.4014 - val_accuracy: 0.8322
Epoch 38/50
0.8506 - val_loss: 0.3966 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 39/50
0.8489 - val_loss: 0.4024 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 40/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.4021 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
```

```
Epoch 41/50
18/18 [============== ] - Os 3ms/step - loss: 0.3506 - accuracy:
0.8453 - val_loss: 0.3942 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 42/50
0.8506 - val_loss: 0.3976 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 43/50
0.8541 - val_loss: 0.4034 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 44/50
0.8489 - val loss: 0.4037 - val accuracy: 0.8392
0.8418 - val_loss: 0.4072 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 46/50
0.8471 - val_loss: 0.4000 - val_accuracy: 0.8252
Epoch 47/50
0.8436 - val_loss: 0.4007 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 48/50
0.8453 - val_loss: 0.4037 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 49/50
0.8524 - val_loss: 0.3952 - val_accuracy: 0.8392
Epoch 50/50
0.8541 - val loss: 0.4129 - val accuracy: 0.8112
212
Test Loss: 0.4448, Test Accuracy: 0.8212
```

## **Surrogate Model - MLPClassifier**

```
In [11]: # Train a surrogate model (MLPClassifier)
surrogate_model = MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(32,), activation='logistic',
print('Accuracy (MLPClassifier): ' + str(surrogate_model.score(X_train, y_train))
```

Accuracy (MLPClassifier): 0.800561797752809

## **Part 3.2**

## **Set up Prototypes and Criticisms**

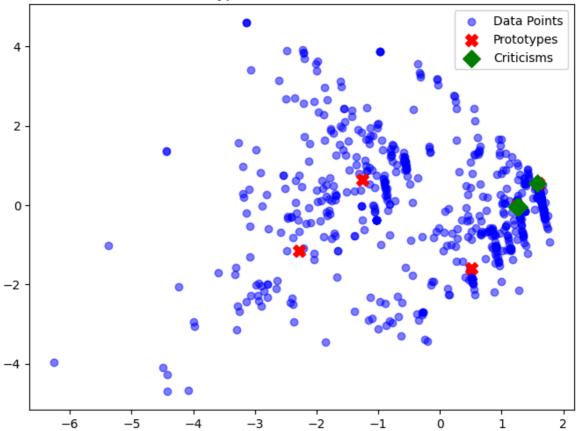
```
In [12]: # Cell 5: Integrate MMD-Critic to obtain prototypes and criticisms
    # We will use PCA to reduce the dimensionality of X_train to 2D for visualisatio

pca = PCA(n_components=2)
    X_train_pca = pca.fit_transform(X_train)
    X_list = X_train_pca.tolist()

# Set the number of prototypes and criticisms you want to extract
    n_prototypes = 5
    n_criticisms = 5
```

```
# Initialise MMD-Critic with two RBF kernels using different bandwidths
critic = MMDCritic(X_list, RBFKernel(1), RBFKernel(0.025))
# Select prototypes
prototypes, _ = critic.select_prototypes(n_prototypes)
# Select criticisms
criticisms, _ = critic.select_criticisms(n_criticisms, prototypes)
# Convert everything back to NumPy arrays for plotting
prototypes = np.array(prototypes)
criticisms = np.array(criticisms)
X_train_pca = np.array(X_list)
# Plot the data points, prototypes, and criticisms
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.scatter(
   X_train_pca[:, 0],
   X_train_pca[:, 1],
   c='blue',
   alpha=0.5
   label='Data Points'
plt.scatter(
   prototypes[:, 0],
   prototypes[:, 1],
   c='red',
   label='Prototypes',
   marker='X',
   s=100
plt.scatter(
   criticisms[:, 0],
   criticisms[:, 1],
   c='green',
   label='Criticisms',
   marker='D',
   s=100
plt.title("Prototypes and Criticisms (PCA 2D)")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

## Prototypes and Criticisms (PCA 2D)



This graph illustrates the result of applying MMD-Critic to identify prototypes and criticisms within the dataset. The blue circles represent the data points once they have been projected into two dimensions using PCA. The points marked with red crosses are the selected prototypes, which serve as representative samples of the dataset's main patterns or clusters. In contrast, the green diamonds denote the identified criticisms, which highlight data points that are not well explained or captured by the prototypes.

By examining the locations of these prototypes, one can observe the typical examples of the dataset that best characterise the underlying distribution. Conversely, the criticisms provide insight into observations that may be outliers or less typical, suggesting areas where the model's performance or the dataset's coverage might warrant further investigation.

### 3.2 b

Prototypes and criticisms are important tools in interpretable AI because they offer a way to understand a dataset and model performance beyond standard metrics. Prototypes highlight examples that capture the most prominent patterns in the dataset, effectively showing what "typical" instances look like. This helps one see how the model generalises by referencing samples deemed highly representative of the underlying data distribution.

Criticisms, on the other hand, draw attention to points that originate from these representative samples, potentially indicating outliers or subsets of data that do not conform to main trends. Identifying such points can prompt further inspection of whether the model handles these "unusual" cases effectively or whether the dataset

requires augmentation or refinement. Together, prototypes and criticisms facilitate a more nuanced understanding of model decisions and data coverage, supporting informed decisions about model reliability and fairness.