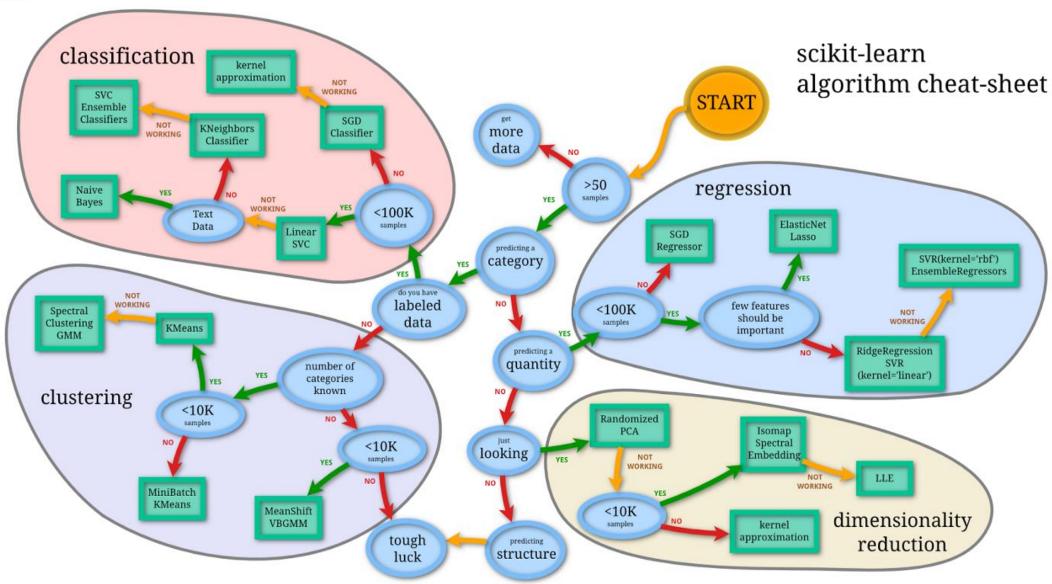
Bagging, boosting, and stacking





Which model to use??

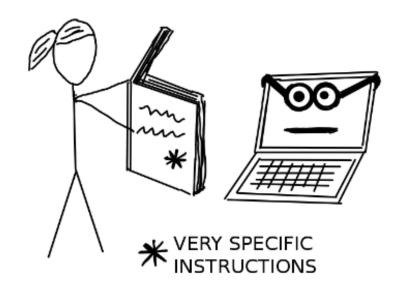




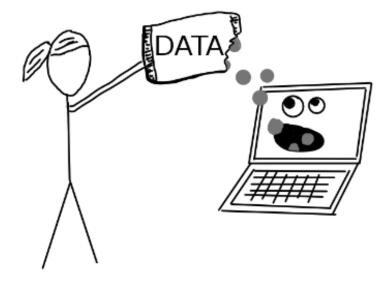
General approaches to interpretable ML

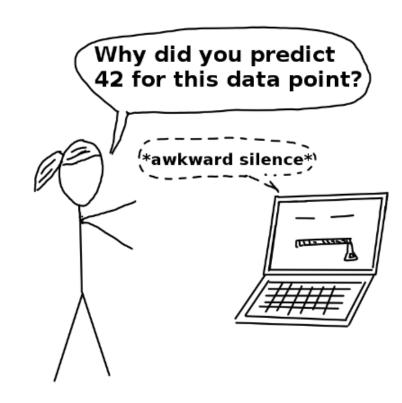


Without Machine Learning



With Machine Learning





Why do we care about interpretability?







Taxonomy of interpretability



Intrinsic interpretability in linear regression



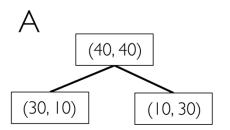
$$y \approx \hat{y} = f(X) = w_0 x_0 + w_1 x_1 + \cdots$$

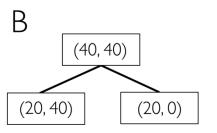
$$w = w : \min_{w} \left| |\hat{y} - y| \right|_{2}^{2}$$



Intrinsic interpretation of decision trees







From model-specific to model-agnostic methods



One global method: permutation importances



One global method: permutation importances



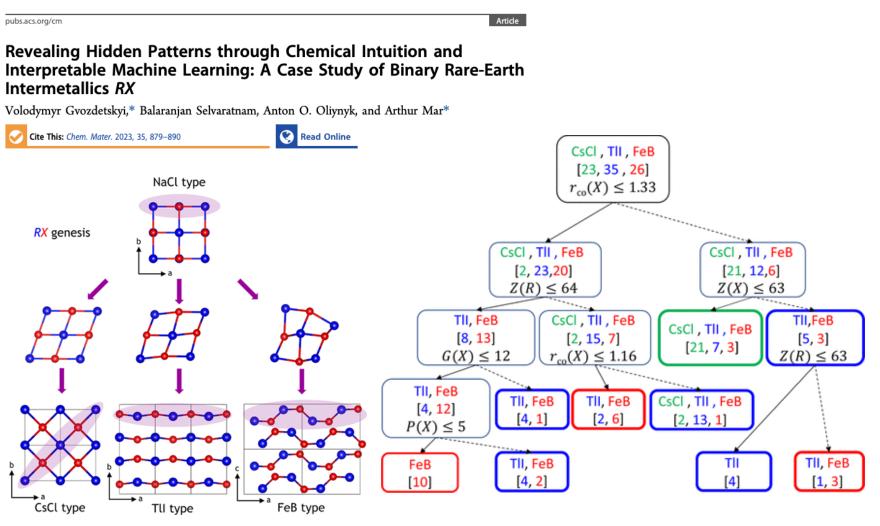
Compute on training data or validation data?

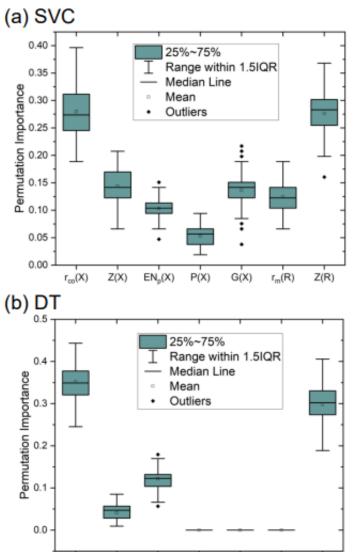


One global method: permutation importances









Z(X)

EN_c(X)

P(X)

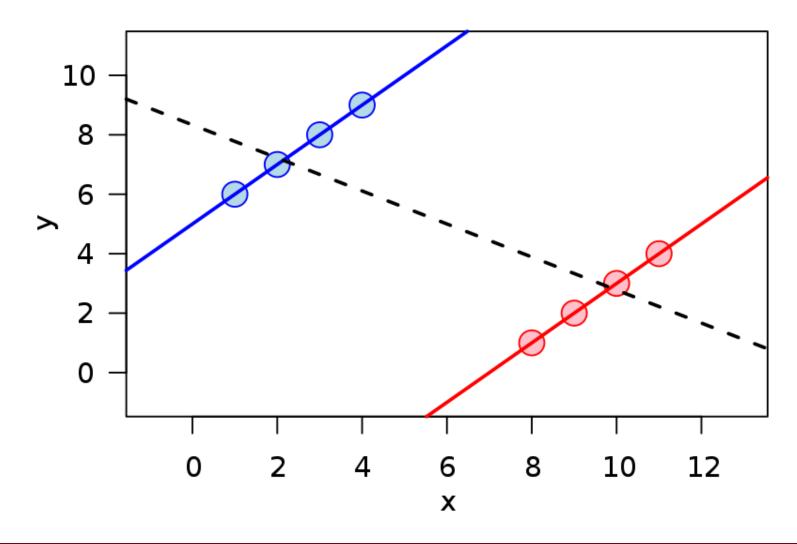
Z(R)

 $r_m(R)$

G(X)

From global to local methods

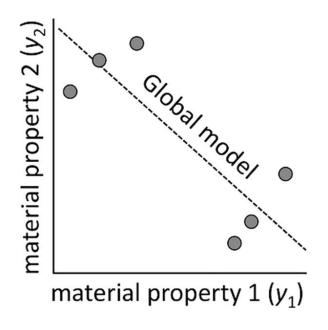


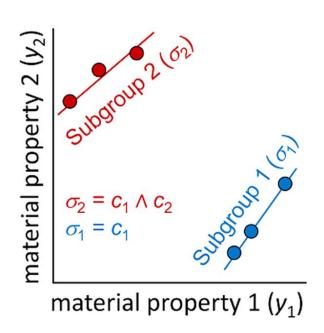


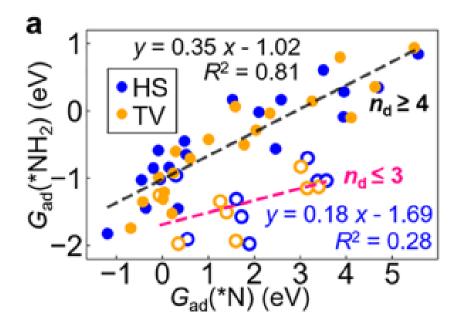


Our data may not be globally interpretable









Local version of surrogate: LIME



Local version of surrogate: LIME

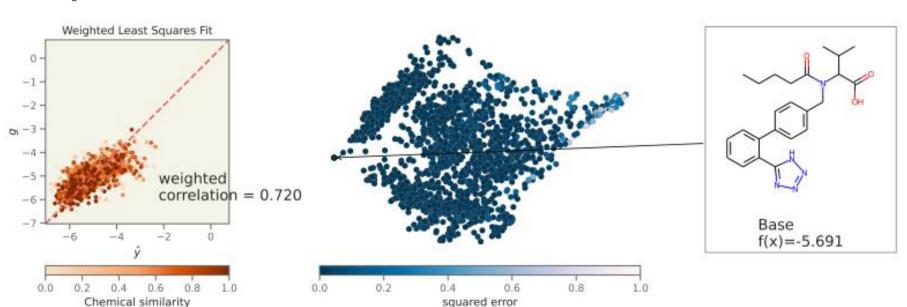


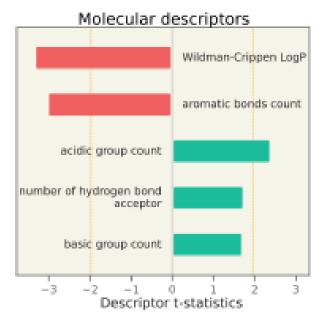
EXPLAINING MOLECULAR PROPERTIES WITH NATURAL LANGUAGE

A PREPRINT

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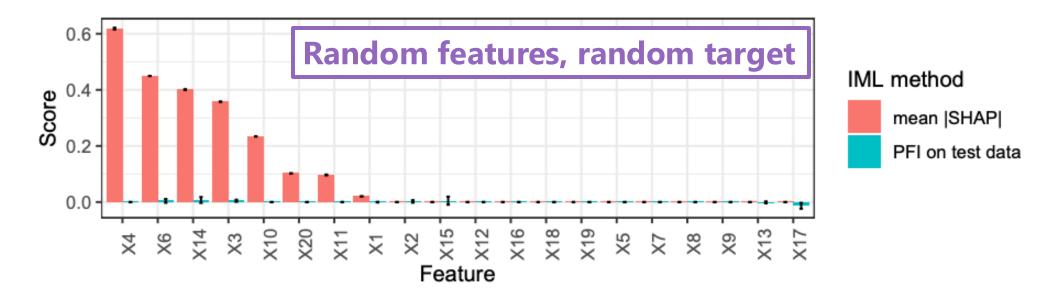




Pitfalls of interpretable ML



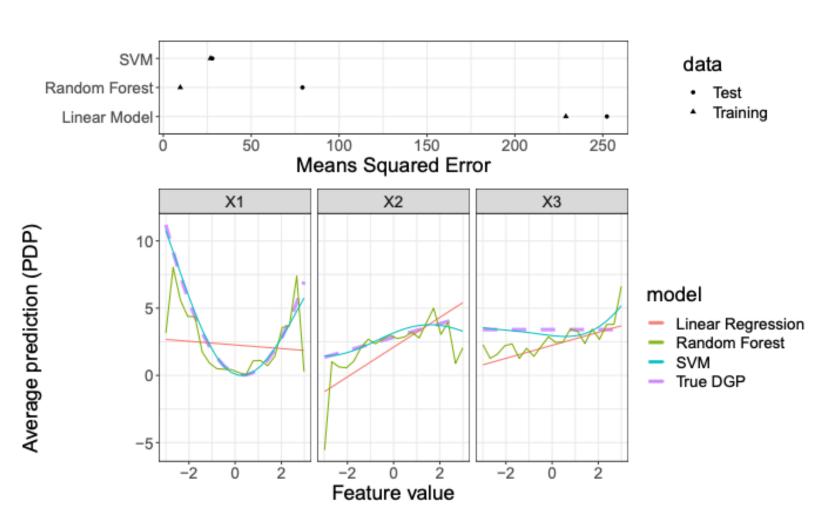
1. Assuming one method will always work



Pitfalls of interpretable ML



2. Bad model generalization

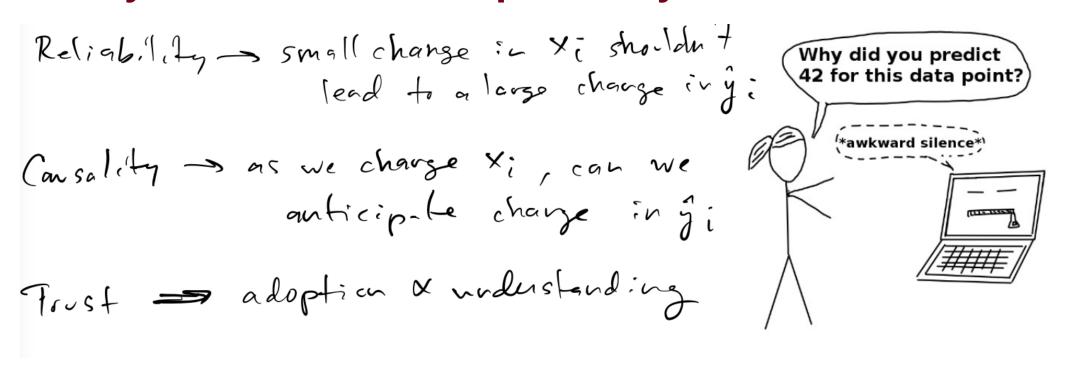


Pitfalls of interpretable ML



3. Unnecessary complexity

Recall why we care about interpretability:



Intrinsic interpretability is always preferred!

