Following Molnar (2022), an instance is called “influential” when its deletion from the training data considerably changes the parameters or predictions of the model. In turn, c**riticism** is a data instance that is not well represented by the set of prototypes. The purpose of criticisms is to provide insights together with prototypes, especially for data points that the prototypes do not represent well. Prototypes and criticisms can be used independently from a machine learning model to describe the data, but they can also be used to create an interpretable model or to make a black box model interpretable (Molnar 2022). Kim *et. al*. (2016) describe an MMD-critic approach that combines prototypes and criticisms in a single framework. **Maximum mean discrepancy (MMD)** measures the discrepancy between two distributions. MMD-critic uses the MMD statistic as a measure of similarity between data points and potential prototypes, and it efficiently selects prototypes that maximize the statistic. In addition to prototypes, MMD-critic selects criticism samples, i.e., samples that are not well-explained by the prototypes using a regularized witness function score (Kim *et. al*. 2016). Application of the MMD-critic approach may be usable in virtual learning environments for cases when, instead of personalization according to individual student’s learning style, the virtual learning environment needs to be automatically adapted to the learner model that is specific for most of students. Criticisms as explanations about what are not captured by prototypes could serve as indicators of students’ behavioral activities in the learning environment that are rare and therefore not worthy of attention (or worthy of exceptional attention, depending on specific task).