Examining Hoeffding Trees with SHAP

Seminar on Explainable and Fair Machine Learning

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Outline

- Motivation: Why explainability?
- Additive Feature Attribution Methods
- The SHAP framework
 - Kernel SHAP
 - Tree SHAP
- Models
 - Decision Trees
 - Hoeffding Trees
- Experiments
- Conclusion

Why Explain?

- Build trust
- Improve model
- Gain insights into the problem
- Debugging ML pipelines
- Actionability
- Accountability







[3][4][5]

"gibbon"
99.3 % confidence

How to explain?

Additive Feature Attribution methods (Lundberg and Lee NIPS 2017)

- Explanation models
- Unifies many current methods
- Lime, Deep Lift, Layer-Wise Relevance Propagation, ...

$$g(z') = \phi_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{M} \phi_i z_i'$$

Guarantees?

- Local Accuracy
 - Explainer should make the same predictions as the original model
- Missingness
 - Missing features have no impact
- Consistency
 - If a feature becomes more important the attribution should not go down.

The only Solution!

Shapely Values

- comes from Game Theory
- proved to be the unique solution satisfying all 3 properties
- average of each features marginal contribution considering all input feature permutations
- in general NP-Hard :(

$$\phi_i(f,x) = \sum_{z' \in x'} \frac{|z'|!(M-|z'|-1)!}{M!} [f_x(z') - f_x(z' \setminus i)]$$

Lets compute them anyways!

Shapely Additive exPlanations SHAP

- Additive Feature Attribution method using Shapley values as features
- Algorithms:
 - Kernel SHAP
 - Linear SHAP
 - Max SHAP
 - Low-Order SHAP
 - Deep SHAP
 - Tree SHAP

Let's have a look at two of these

The general Tool!

Kernel SHAP (Linear Lime + Shapley Values)

- Chooses LIME loss and mapping so that it recovers Shapley values
- Model agnostic
- Approximates SHAP values
- Assumes model linearity and feature independence
- $O(M2^M)$

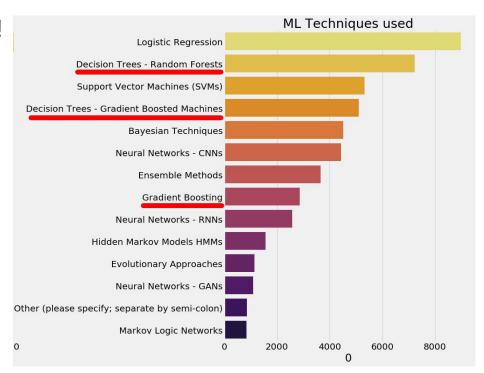
The superior algorithm!

Tree SHAP (Lunberg et al. Nature Machine Intelligence 2020)

- specialized for tree models
- calculates exact SHAP values
- polynomial runtime: $O(TLD^2)$
- no new assumptions
- used in healthcare

Are Trees relevant?

Yes!

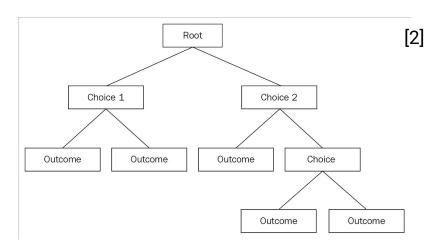


Kaggle Survey 2017 [1]

What's a tree model?

Decision Trees:

- Start at root
- Test input on every node of tree
- Split based on heuristic and pass down
- Labels are assigned on the leaves
- Trained recursively



Hoeffding Tree??

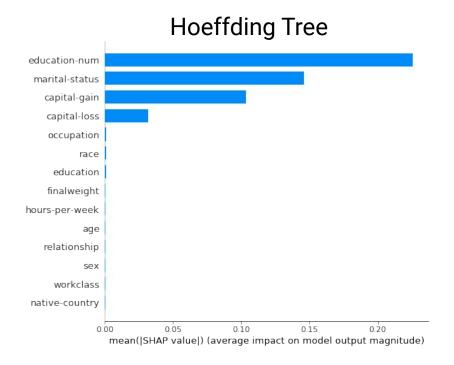
Hoeffding Tree

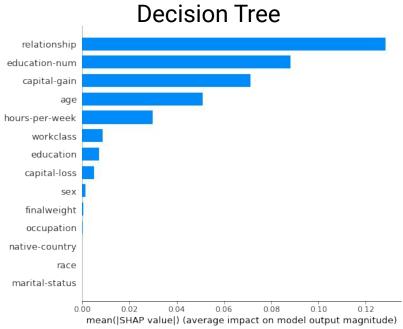
- Decision tree that can be trained on mini batches
- Uses Hoeffding bounds to determine when to split
- Used for mining high speed data streams
- Converges asymptotically towards batch learner

But how fast does it converge?

Experiments

- Trained decision and Hoeffding tree on UCI adults dataset
- Computed SHAP values of decision tree with Tree SHAP
- Tree SHAP not yet compatible with Hoeffding libraries :(
- -> back to Kernel SHAP
- Surprisingly observed no convergence.
- Reason unclear. Implementations? Only asymptotic? Data drift?

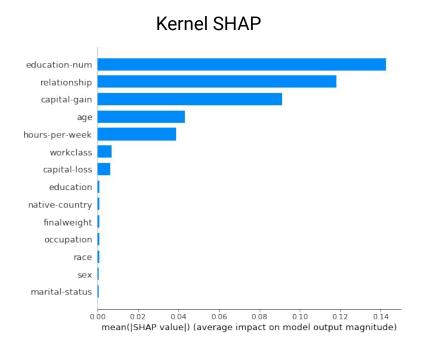


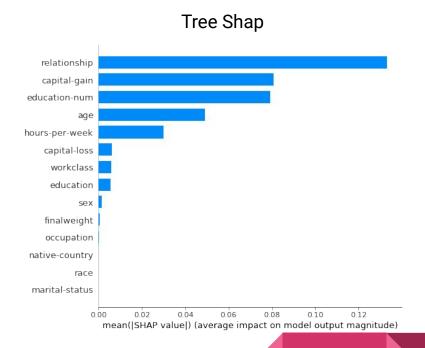


But can we trust Kernel SHAP?

- Kernel SHAP only an approximation under assumptions
- We can compare it to Tree SHAP which is exact
- -> Second experiment
 - Trained Decision tree again and explained it with both methods
 - Results were reasonably close. Only 1 feature significantly off.

It's not bad!





Conclusion

- Additive Feature Attribution methods are a broad class of explanation models
- SHAP is the unique solution guaranteeing local accuracy, missingness and consistency
- Excellent algorithm for trees, approximations for others
- Did not observe convergence for Hoeffding tree.
 - Reason remains an open question
- Kernel SHAP seems to be a reasonable approximation overall
 - But: Individual features can be quite off.

References

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[3]https://i.kinja-img.com/gawker-media/image/upload/c_scale,f_auto,fl_progress ive,pg_1,q_80,w_1600/yjud7idcynanyxaet43y.png

[4]https://medium.com/onfido-tech/adversarial-attacks-and-defences-for-convolutional-neural-networks-66915ece52e7

[5]https://techstartups.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Ary -Healthcare-960x600.jpg <u>l-Intelliger</u>

Thank you for your attention!