

# Challenges of designing explanation tools for optimization systems

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# A talk about optimization and explanation?

## Our observation

**End-users** of an optimization system (e.g. DecisionBrain's) may be **reluctant to accept** the decisions computed by the system sometimes.

## Our approach

**Providing explanations to end-users** as a way to **reach some transparency** and **improve their confidence** in the system.

## 1 Introduction

- Context
- Stakes and goals

## 2 In the literature

- Explanation in optimization
- Types of questions
- Types of explanations

## 3 Our explanation tool

- Template questions
- Typology of (question, explanation)
- Graphic User Interface

# Plan

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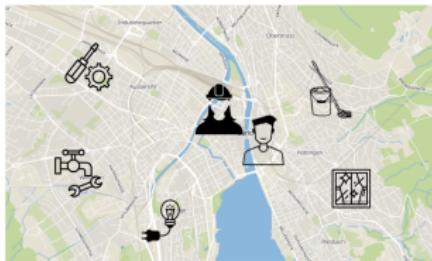
## 3 components

- (A) Real-world complex situation that can be modeled as an **optimization problem**;
  - (B) **Optimization system** for solving the problem;
  - (C) **Non-expert end-users** using the optimization system (*via* an interface) who need explanations.
- What are (A), (B) and (C) in a given use case?

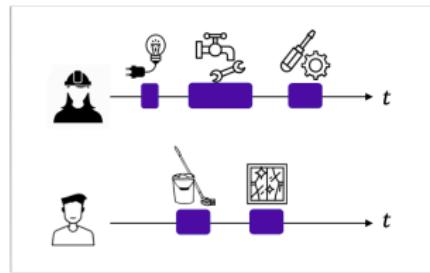
# Our use case - (A) Optimization problem

## Workforce Scheduling and Routing Problem (WSRP)

Instance:



Solution:



# Our use case - (A) Optimization problem

## Inputs of the WSRP

- $\mathcal{E} = \{\mathcal{E}_1, \dots, \mathcal{E}_n\}$

set of  $n$  **mobile employees**  $\mathcal{E}_i$  characterized by:

- a **skill level**,  $s_i \in \mathbb{N}$ ;
- a **working time-window**,  $\llbracket a_i, b_i \rrbracket \subset \mathbb{N}$ ;
- a **location**,  $l_i \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

- $\mathcal{T} = \{\mathcal{T}_1, \dots, \mathcal{T}_m\}$

set of  $m$  **tasks**  $\mathcal{T}_j$  characterized by:

- a **skill level**,  $s_j \in \mathbb{N}$ ;
- an **availability time-window**,  $\llbracket a_j, b_j \rrbracket \subset \mathbb{N}$ ;
- a **duration**,  $d_j \in \mathbb{N}$ ;
- a **location**  $l_j \in \mathbb{R}^2$ .

# Our use case - (A) Optimization problem

## Mathematical formulation of the WSRP

$$\max \left( \underbrace{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{T}} U_{ijk} d_j}_{\text{total working duration}}, \quad - \underbrace{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{E}} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{T}} \sum_{k \in \mathcal{T}} U_{ijk} \Delta t_{jk}^i}_{\text{total traveling duration}} \right)$$

- s.t.
- employees must work within their time windows;
  - tasks must be performed within their time windows;
  - employees must be skilled enough to perform the tasks;
  - ...

$U_{ijk} \in \{0, 1\}$       whether or not  $\mathcal{E}_i$  goes from  $\mathcal{T}_j$  to  $\mathcal{T}_k$ ;  
 $T_j \in \mathbb{N}$                   performing time of  $\mathcal{T}_j$ .

# Our use case - (B) Optimization system

## WSRP-solving systems

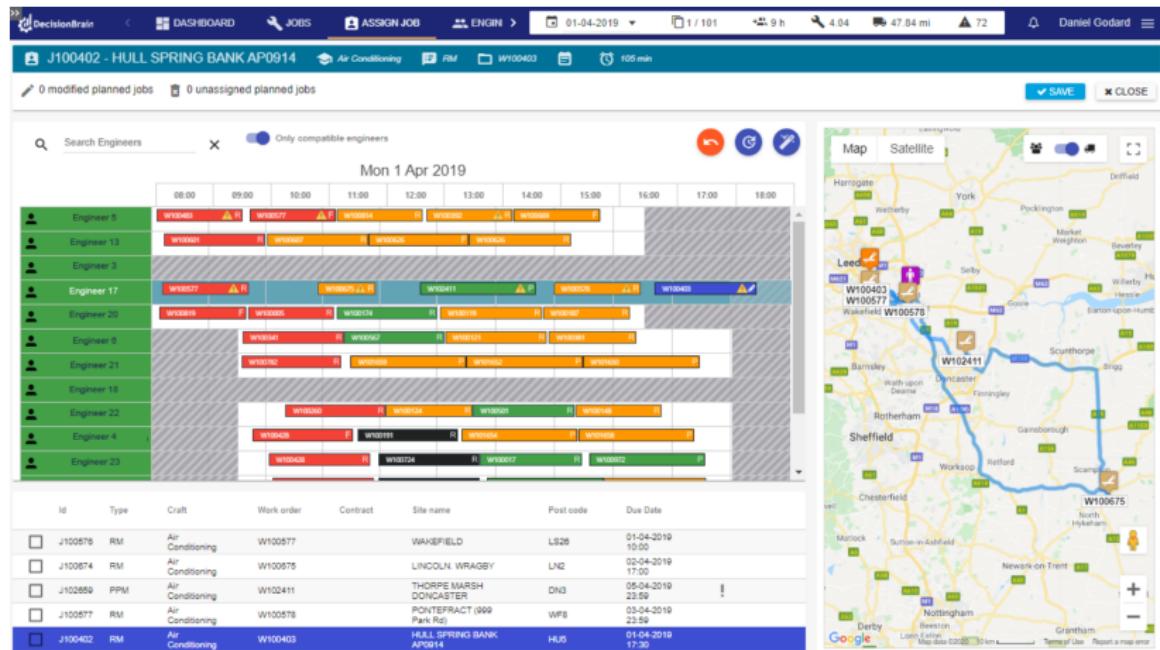
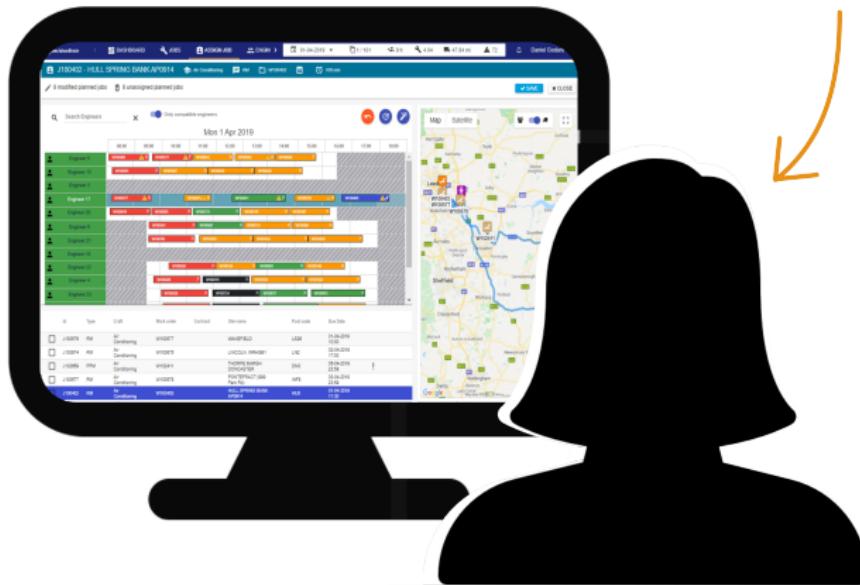


Figure: Graphic User Interface of DecisionBrain's Dynamic Scheduler

# Our use case - (C) Non-expert end-users

## Planners using WSRP-solving systems



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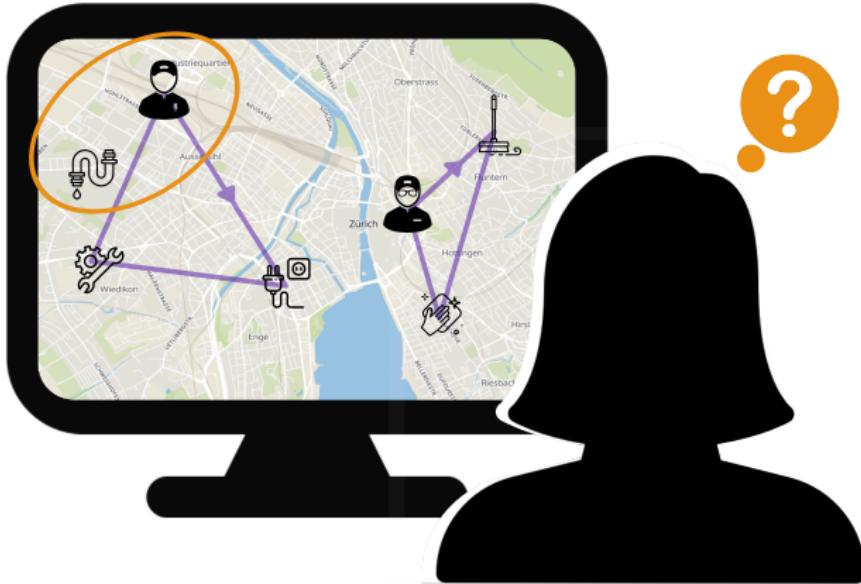
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## Problematic situation with the optimization system



User: "Why is Adam not performing the plumbing task in addition to the two other tasks of his planning?"

## End-users' issues

- **Confusion:** in a given solution,
    - presence of unexpected decisions;
    - difference between its quality and the expected one.
  - **Frustration:** optimization systems experienced as non-transparent systems / black boxes.
- **Users loosing confidence** in the optimization system.

## Our proposals

**Designing explanation tools**, which are **independent** from the solving algorithm, and that enable users:

- to ask questions about a solution (by selecting template questions in a given list) and get explanations back;
  - to explore the space of feasible solutions and the space of neighboring instances;
  - to identify critical data in the inputs.
- ↳ **Tackling users' black-box feeling** about the system,  
**increasing users' trust** in the system.

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# Explanation in optimization

## Our observation

Very few works dealing with explanation in optimization

Article	Explanation approach				
	Based on	Applied to	Applicable to	Dependance	Questions
[Ludwig et al., 2018]	Solving algorithm memoriz.	Makespan Scheduling Problem	Specific MSP solved via specific algorithm	Depending on solving algorithm	1 type
[Čyras et al., 2019]	Abstract Argument.	Makespan Scheduling Problem	Specific problems with binary decision variables	Not depending on solving algorithm	3 types
[Korikov et al., 2021]	Inverse Optim.	Knapsack, Portfolio	Specific linear problems whose weights in OF are not in constraints	Depending on on solving algorithm	1 type

[Ludwig et al., 2018] Explaining Complex Scheduling Decisions

[Čyras et al., 2019] Argumentation for Explainable Scheduling

[Korikov et al., 2021] Counterfactual Explanations for Optimization-Based Decisions in the Context of the GDPR

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# One key type of questions

## Contrastive questions

"Why this current decision rather than that other one?"



e.g. "Why is Adam not performing the plumbing task in addition to his two other tasks?"

## Relevance of working with contrastive questions

- they correspond to most of the "Why" questions people ask [Miller, 2019];
- they tend to specify the question, to narrow the set of solutions to exam.

[Miller, 2019] Explanation in artificial intelligence: Insights from the social sciences

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# One key type of explanations

## Counterfactual explanations

"To get that decision, the input should have been this way?"  
counterfacts / changes in the input

e.g. "So that Adam performs the plumbing task in addition to his two other tasks, the electric task should be available 15 minutes earlier".

## Benefits of employing counterfactual explanations

- they get around the challenge of explaining the functionality or the rationale of complex algorithmic decision-making systems [Wachter et al., 2018];
- they reveal critical data in the inputs.

[Wachter et al., 2018] Counterfactual Explanations without Opening the Black Box: Automated Decisions and the GDPR

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## Questions about assigning a new task to an employee

"Why is the employee  $\langle \mathcal{E}_i \rangle$  not performing the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_k \rangle$ ...

- ... instead of the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_j \rangle$ ?"
- ... instead of one of his/her planning's task?"
- ... just after the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_j \rangle$ ?"
- ... in addition to his/her planning's tasks?"

## Questions about changing the order of a task in a planning

"**Why** is the employee  $\langle \mathcal{E}_i \rangle$  **not** performing the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_k \rangle \dots$

- ... just after the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_j \rangle ?"$
- ... in the portion after the task  $\langle \mathcal{T}_j \rangle ?"$
- ... at another time of his/her planning?"

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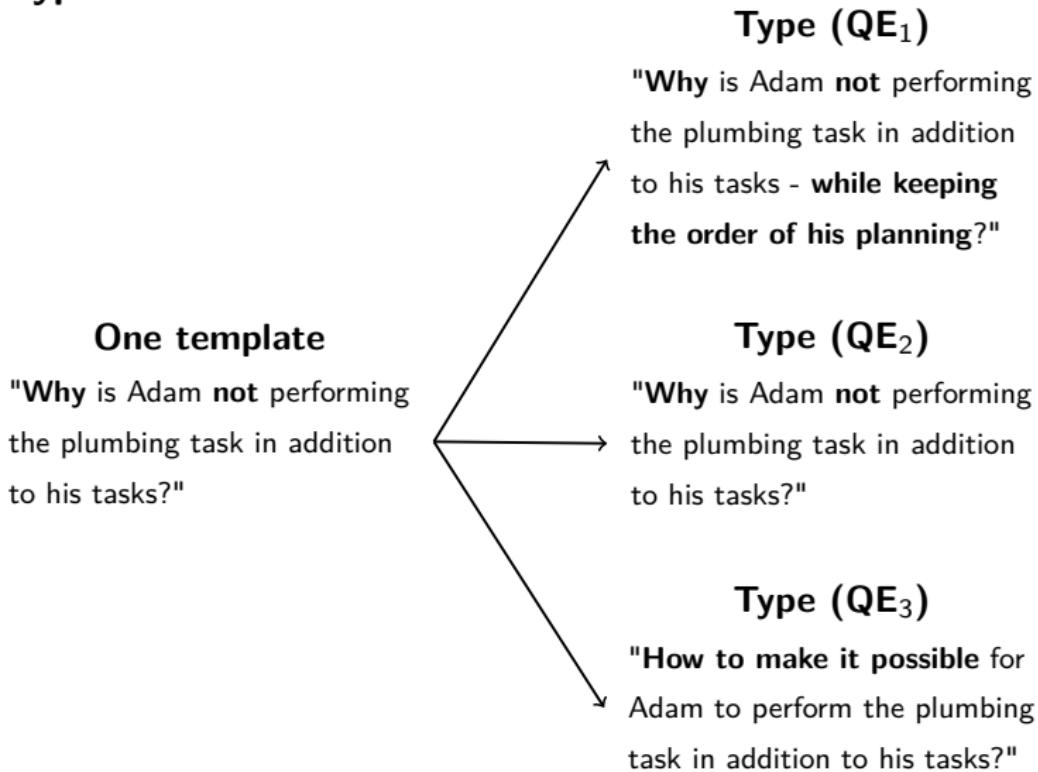
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# Typology

## 3 types



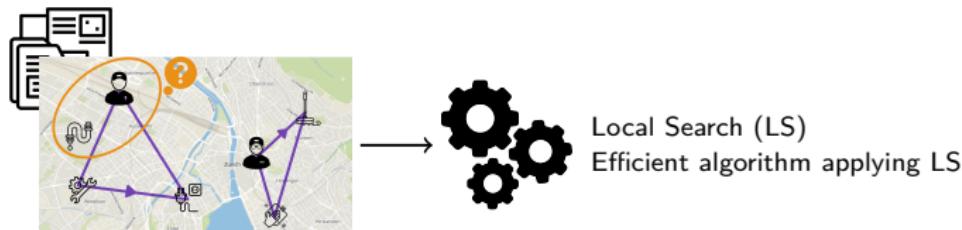
## Type (QE<sub>1</sub>)



**U:** "Why is Adam **not** performing the plumbing task in addition to his tasks - **while keeping the order of his planning?**"

# Typology

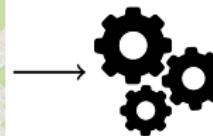
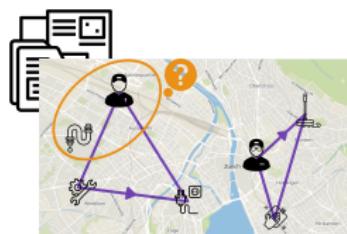
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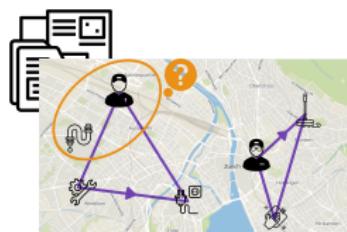
X: "Actually, Adam **could do so**.  
This new solution would be better."

Local Search (LS)  
Efficient algorithm applying LS

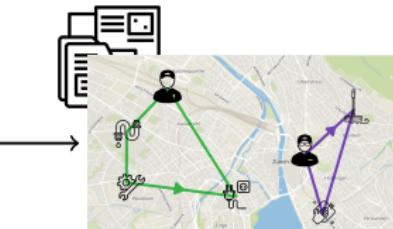
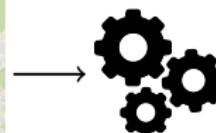
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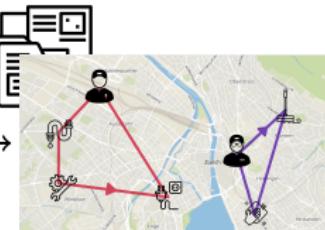


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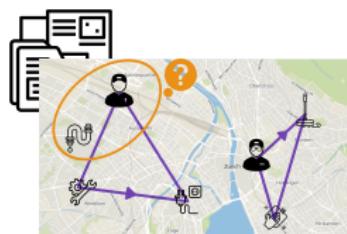
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**X:** "Adam **could not do so**. If he would perform the task, at best, he would be at home late by 30min."

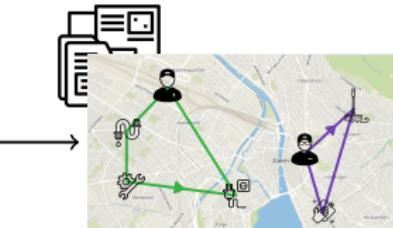
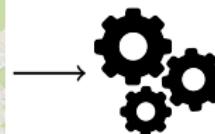
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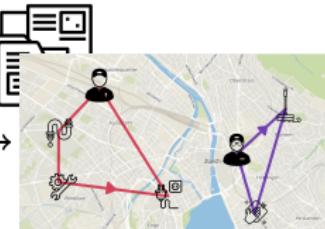
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→ Solutions space exploration



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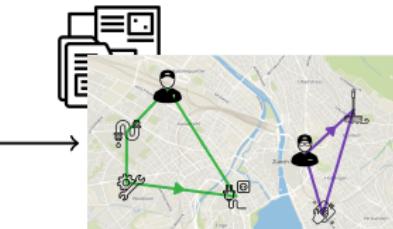
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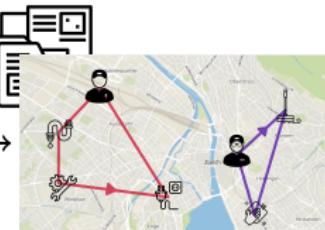
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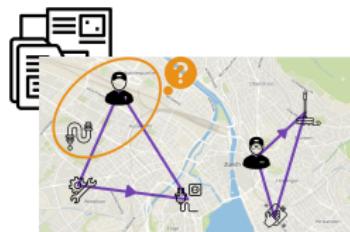


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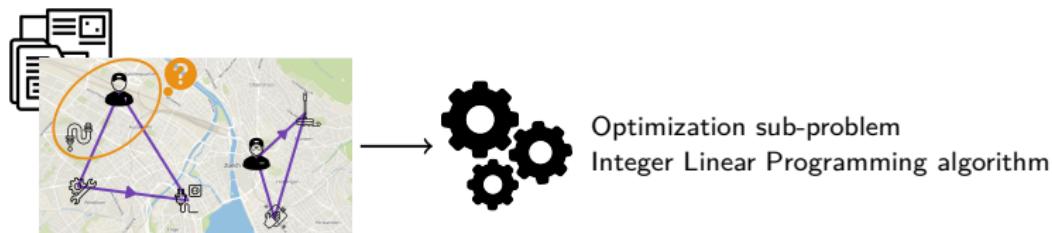


## Type (QE<sub>2</sub>)



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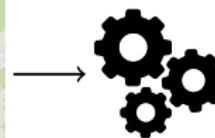
## Type (QE<sub>2</sub>)



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Optimization sub-problem  
Integer Linear Programming algorithm

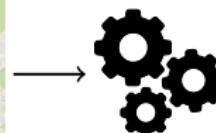
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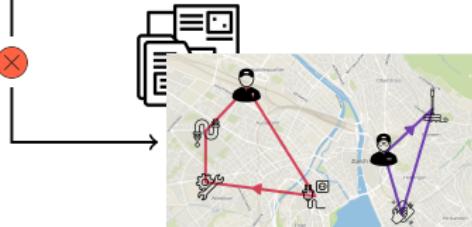


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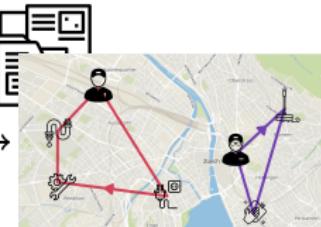
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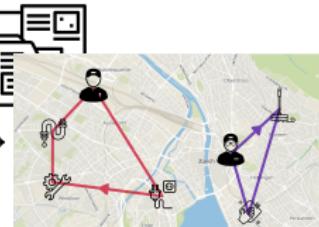
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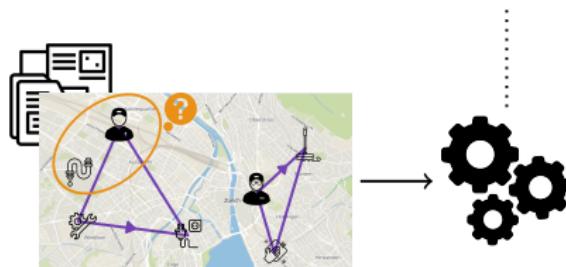
## Type (QE<sub>3</sub>)



**U:** "How to make it possible for Adam to perform the plumbing task in addition to his tasks?"

## Type (QE<sub>3</sub>)

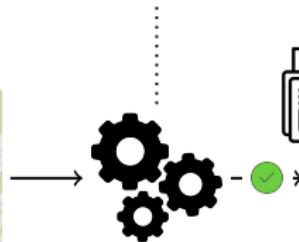
Optimization sub-problem with slacks  
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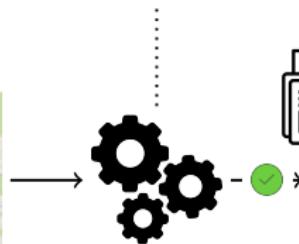


**U:** "How to make it possible for Adam to perform the plumbing task in addition to his tasks?"

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↳ Instances space exploration

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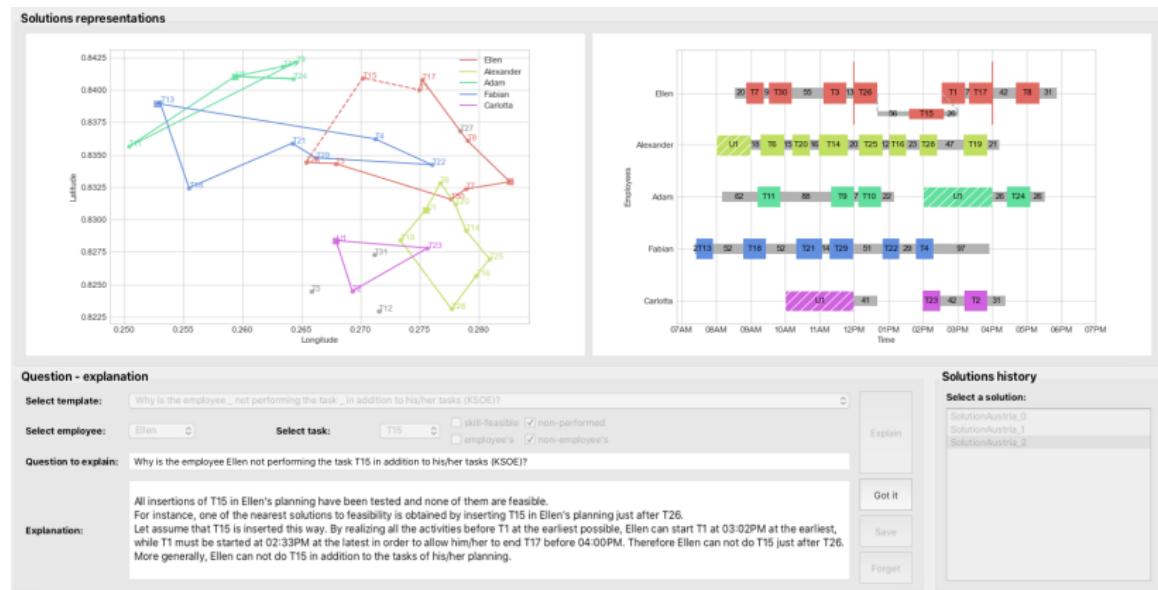
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# Graphic User Interface

A first GUI prototype of WSRP explanation tool



## Challenges

- How to deal with **less local / more global** users' questions?  
e.g. "Why Adam is working much less than Ellen?"
- How much **generic** our approach is? How to transpose it to other optimization problems?
- How to **structure the exploration** of solutions and instances?
- How to make the interaction with the user closer to a **dialog**?

## References I

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