

# Gamut

A Design Probe to  
Understand How Data Scientists  
Understand Machine Learning Models

*CHI 2019*



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ai is



ai is **dangerous**  
ai is **bad**  
ai is **the new electricity**  
ai is **good**  
ai is **the future**  
ai is **a crapshoot**  
ai is **overhyped**  
ai is **taking over**  
ai is **coming**  
ai is **scary**

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

*Report inappropriate predictions*

*While building and deploying ML models  
is now an increasingly common practice,  
interpreting models is not.*

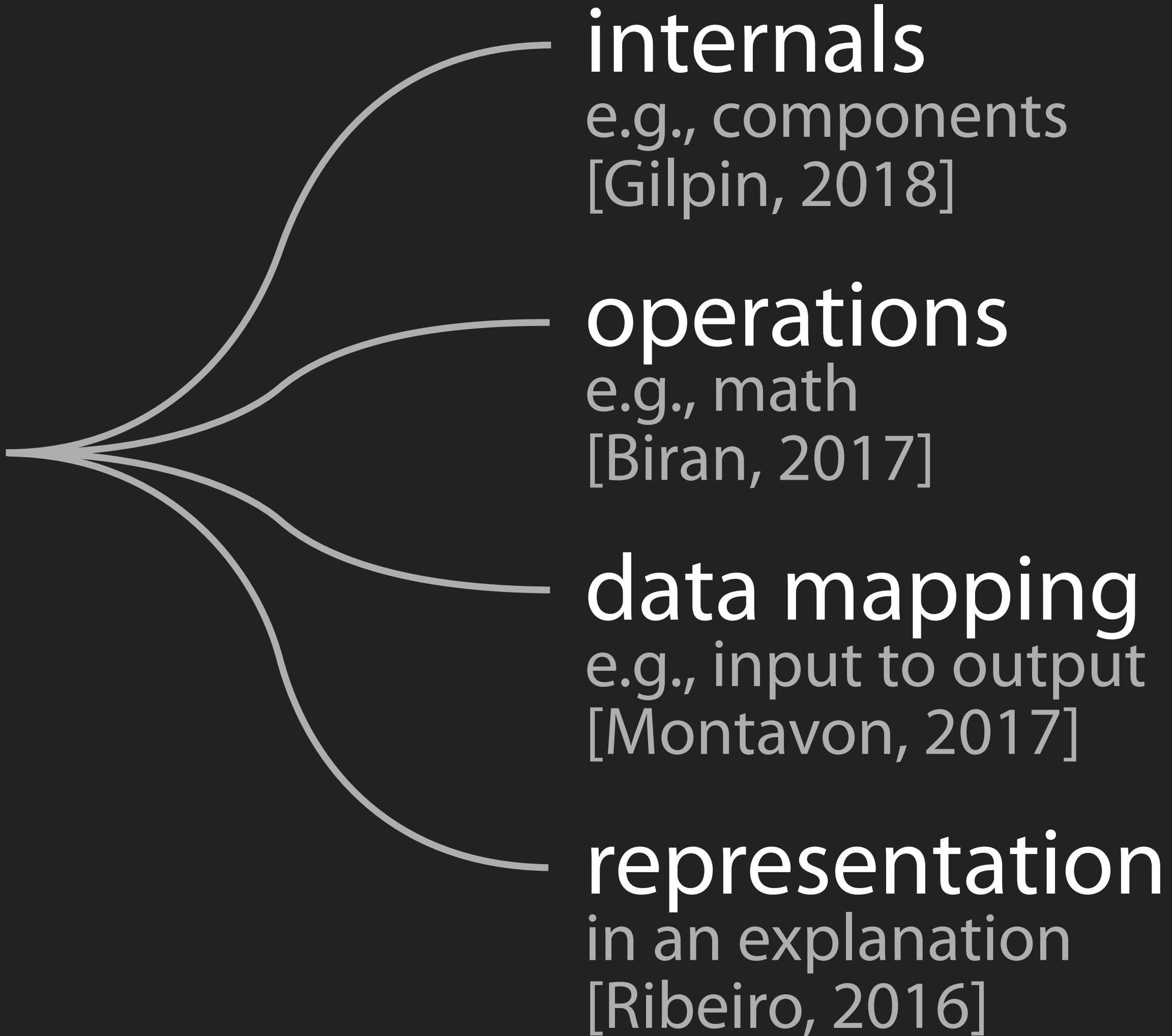
# What is interpretability?

# What is interpretability?

*Human understanding  
of a system's...*

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*Human understanding  
of a system's...*



# What is interpretability?

*Human understanding  
of a system's...*

No formal, agreed upon definition  
[Lipton, 2016]

internals  
e.g., components  
[Gilpin, 2018]

operations  
e.g., math  
[Biran, 2017]

data mapping  
e.g., input to output  
[Montavon, 2017]

representation  
in an explanation  
[Ribeiro, 2016]

# GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)

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↳ Chapter 3 → Section 4 → Article 22

“Automated individual decision-making,  
including profiling”

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↳ Chapter 3 → Section 4 → Article 22

“Automated individual decision-making,  
including profiling”



*Right to explanation*

# Gamut Contributions

## 1. Capabilities of interpretability

## 2. Design Probe embodying capabilities

## 3. Evaluation & Investigation of probe & emerging practice of interpretability w/ real users



Contribution 1: Interpretability Capabilities

# Can we operationalize interpretability?

Contribution 1: Interpretability Capabilities

# Can we operationalize interpretability?

Formative research with professional data scientists @ 

- 4 senior ML researchers
- 5 ML practitioners

# Can we operationalize interpretability?

Formative research with professional data scientists @ 

- 4 senior ML researchers
- 5 ML practitioners

*Prompt: In a perfect world, given a machine learning model, what questions would you ask it to help you interpret both the model and its predictions?*

From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?

What if I added...



From formative research

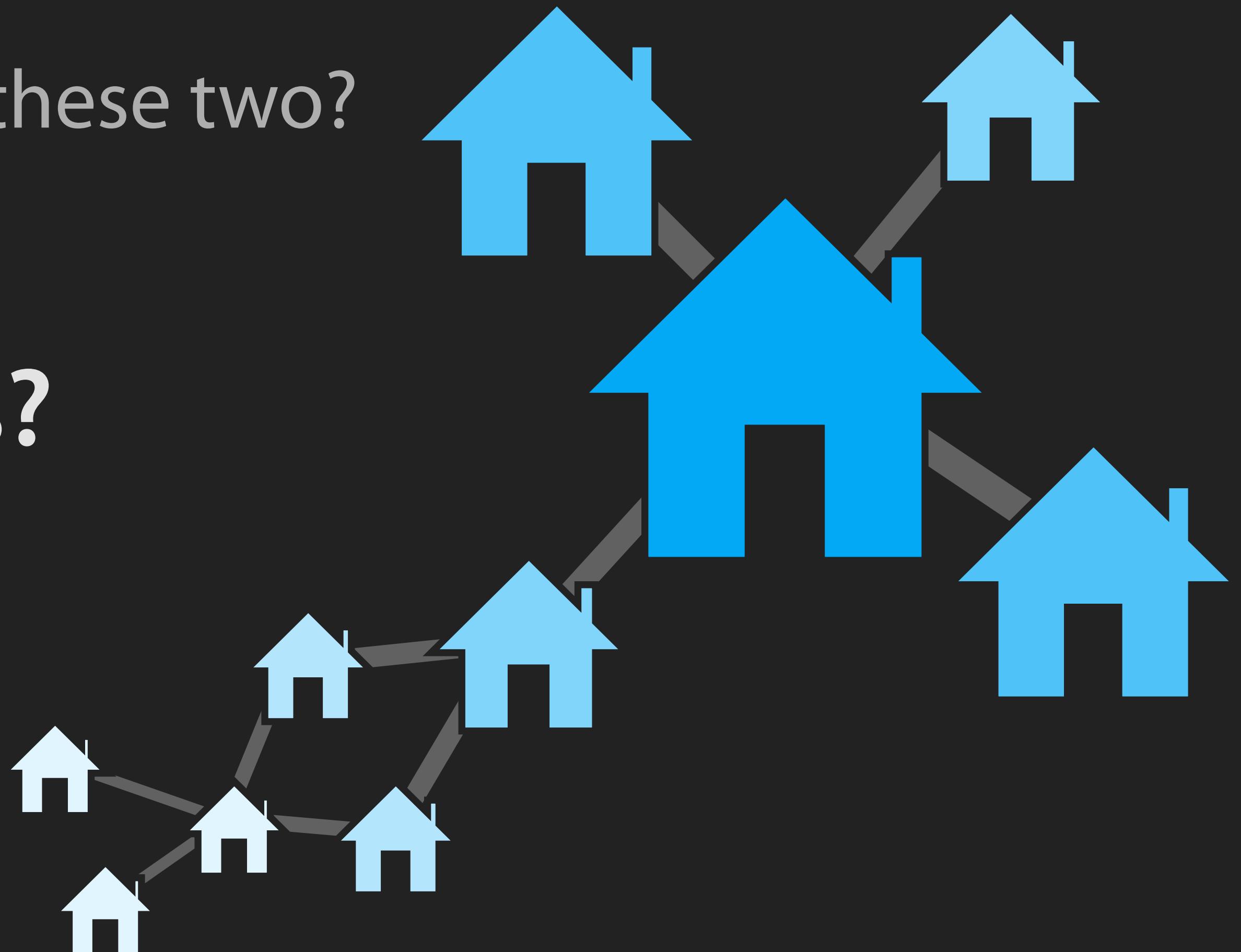
# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?

What if I added...

**What are similar homes?**



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?

What if I added...

What are similar homes?

Where is it wrong?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

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From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

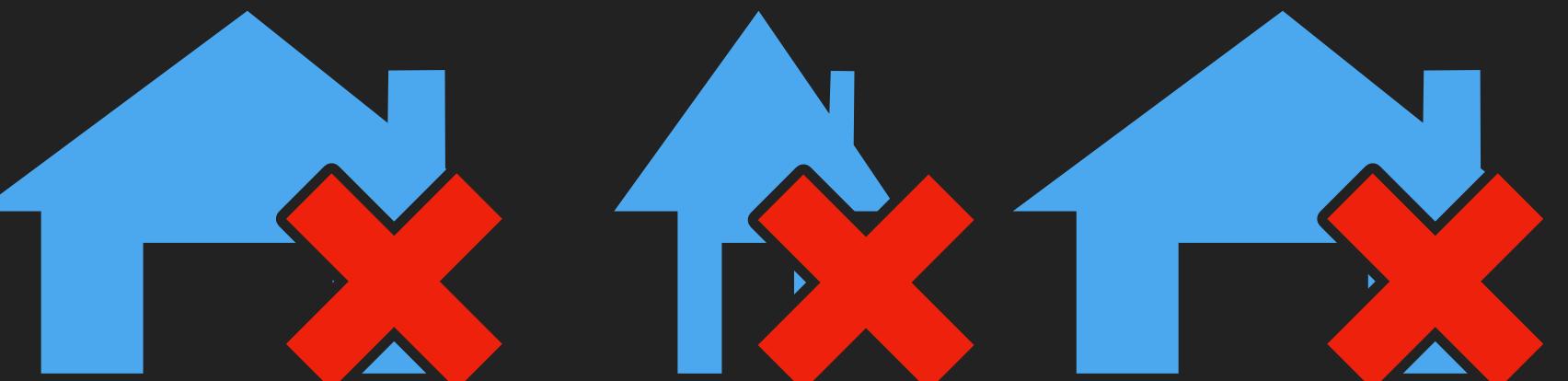
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From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?

What if I added...

What are similar homes?

Where is it wrong?

What is most important?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

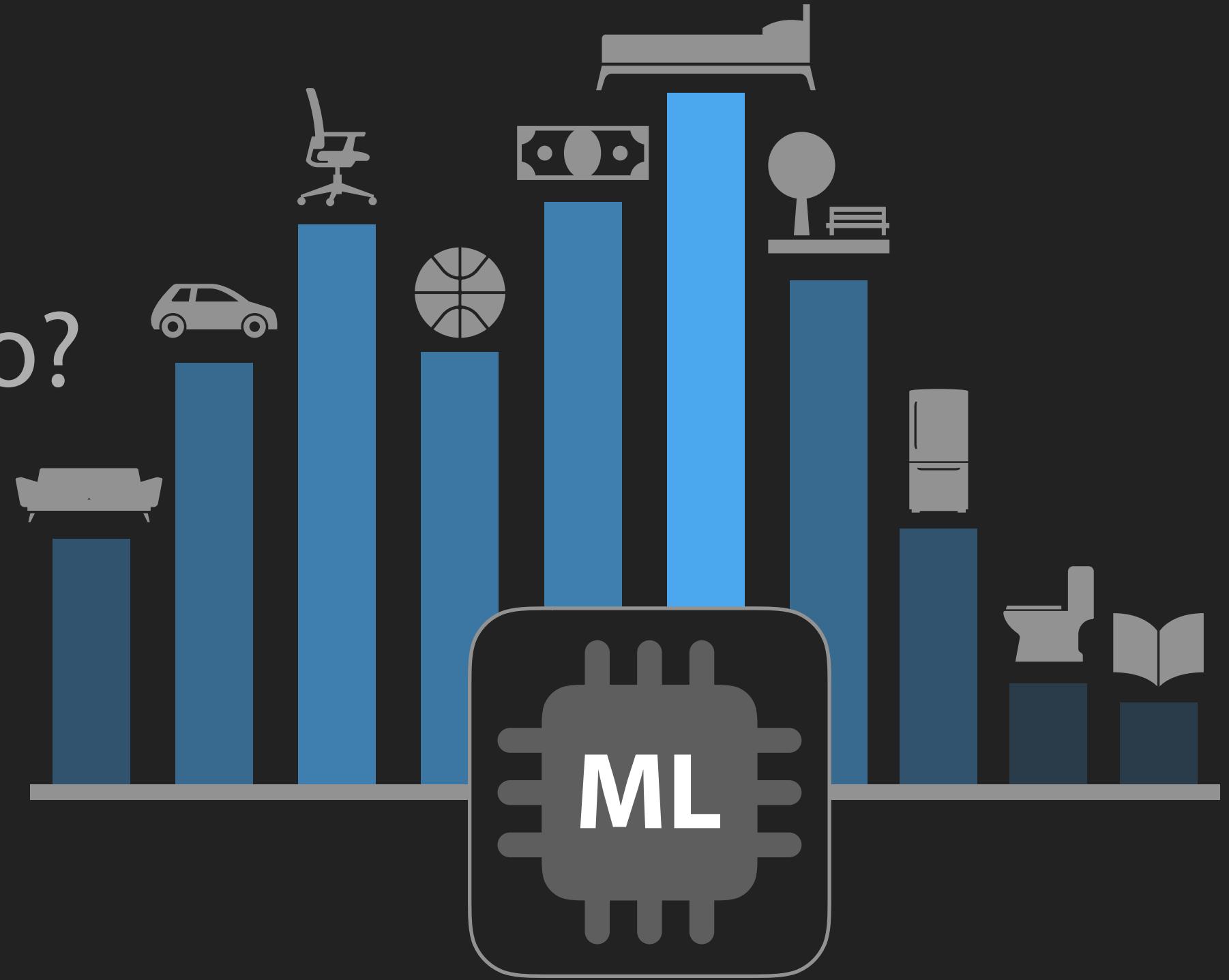
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What is most important?



From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Questions

Why does this house cost that much?

What is the difference between these two?

What if I added...

What are similar homes?

Where is it wrong?

What is most important?

From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Capabilities

C1

Why does this house cost that much?

**Local instance explanations**

C2

What is the difference between these two?

**Instance explanation comparisons**

C3

What if I added...

**Counterfactuals**

C4

What are similar homes?

**Nearest neighbors**

C5

Where is it wrong?

**Regions of error**

C6

What is most important?

**Feature importance**

From formative research

# Explainable ML Interface Capabilities

C1

Why does this house cost that much?

**Local instance explanations**

C2

What is the difference between these two?

**Instance explanation comparisons**

C3

What if I added...

**Counterfactuals**

C4

What are similar homes?

**Nearest neighbors**

C5

Where is it wrong?

**Regions of error**

C6

What is most important?

**Feature importance**

## GAMUT: A Design Probe to Understand How Data Scientists Understand Machine Learning Models

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**ABSTRACT**  
Without good models and the right tools to interpret them, data scientists risk making decisions based on hidden biases, spurious correlations, and false generalizations. This has led to a rallying cry for model interpretability. Yet the concept of interpretability remains nebulous, such that researchers and tool designers lack actionable guidelines for how to incorporate interpretability into models and accompanying tools. Through an iterative design process with expert machine learning researchers and practitioners, we designed a visual analytics system, GAMUT, to explore how interactive interfaces could better support model interpretation. Using GAMUT as a probe, we investigated why and how professional data scientists interpret models, and how interface affordances can support data scientists in answering questions about model interpretability. Our investigation showed that interpretability is not a monolithic concept: data scientists

**CCS CONCEPTS**  
• Human-centered computing → Empirical studies in visualization; Visualization systems and tools; • Computing methodologies → Machine learning

**KEYWORDS**  
Machine learning interpretability, design probe, visual analytics, data visualization, interactive interfaces

**ACM Reference Format:**  
Fred Hohman, Andrew Head, Rich Caruana, Robert DeLine, and Steven M. Drucker. 2019. GAMUT: A Design Probe to Understand How Data Scientists Understand Machine Learning Models. In *CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems Proceedings (CHI 2019)*, May 4–9, 2019, Glasgow, Scotland UK. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 13 pages. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3290605.3300809>

**Definitions + examples  
in the paper!**

Contribution 2: Design Probe

# How to test our capabilities?

Contribution 2: Design Probe

# How to test our capabilities?

*Goal: understand emerging practice of model interpretability*

# How to test our capabilities?

*Goal: understand emerging practice of model interpretability*

[Hutchinson, 2003]

*Design probe: “instrument that is deployed to find out about the unknown—returning with useful or interesting data.”*

Balance of *design, social science, engineering*

**How does our design probe support our capabilities?**

**House 550**  
**\$190,606**

# House 550

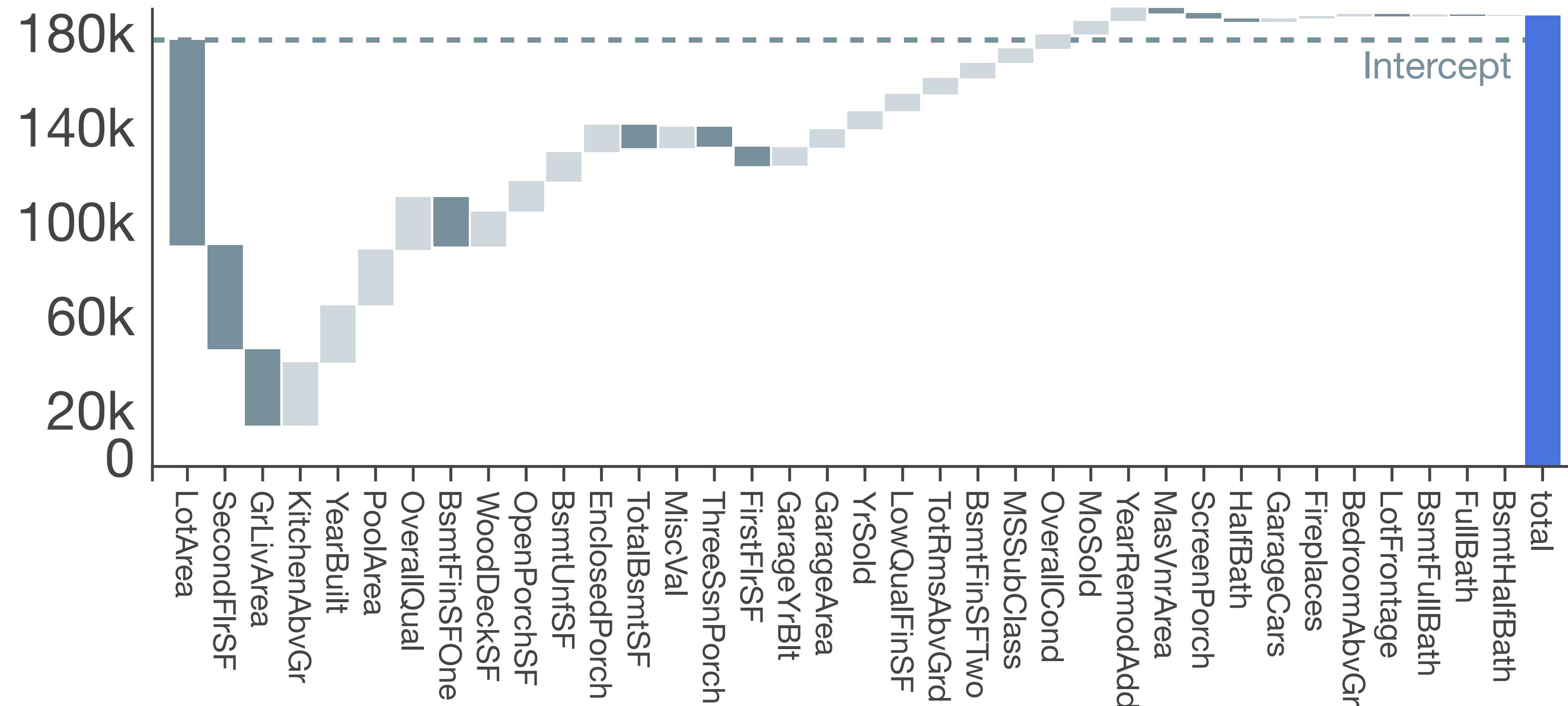
\$190,606

BsmtHalfBath  
FullBath  
BsmtFullBath  
LotFrontage  
BedroomAbvGr  
Fireplaces  
GarageCars  
HalfBath  
ScreenPorch  
MasVnrArea  
YearRemodAdd  
MoSold  
OverallCond  
MSSubClass  
BsmtFinSFTwo  
TotRmsAbvGrd  
LowQualFinSF  
YrSold  
GarageArea  
GarageYrBlt  
FirstFlrSF  
ThreeSsnPorch  
MiscVal  
TotalBsmtSF  
EnclosedPorch  
BsmtUnfSF  
OpenPorchSF  
WoodDeckSF  
BsmtFinSFOne  
OverallQual  
PoolArea  
YearBuilt  
KitchenAbvGr  
GrLivArea  
SecondFlrSF  
LotArea

# House 550

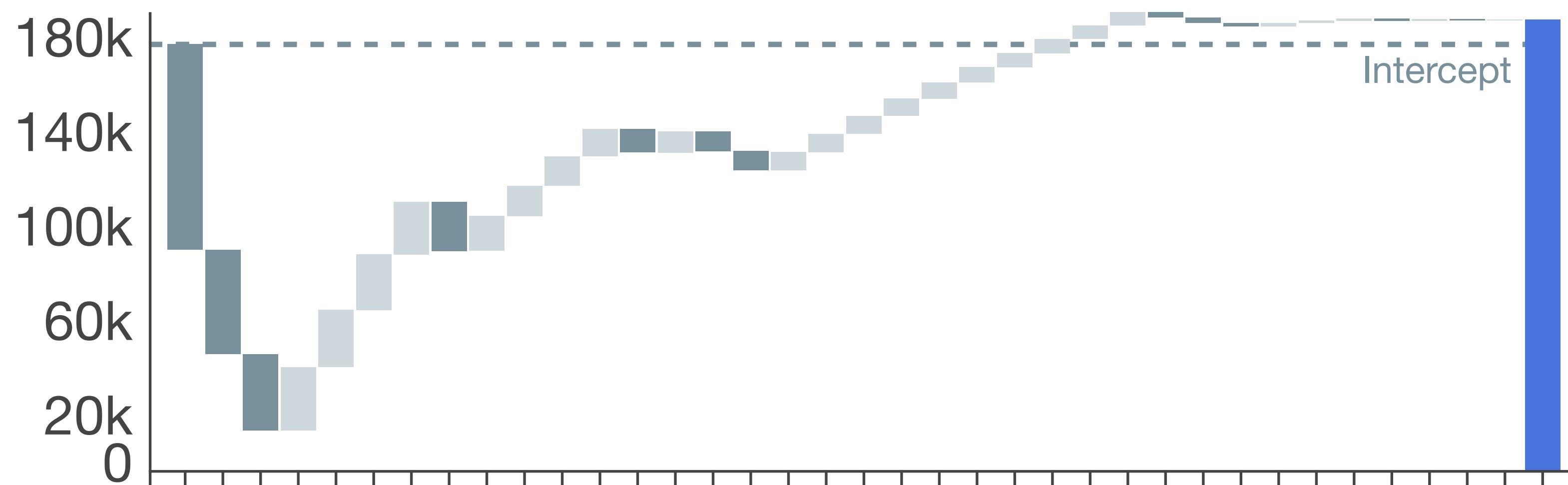
\$190,606

Prediction

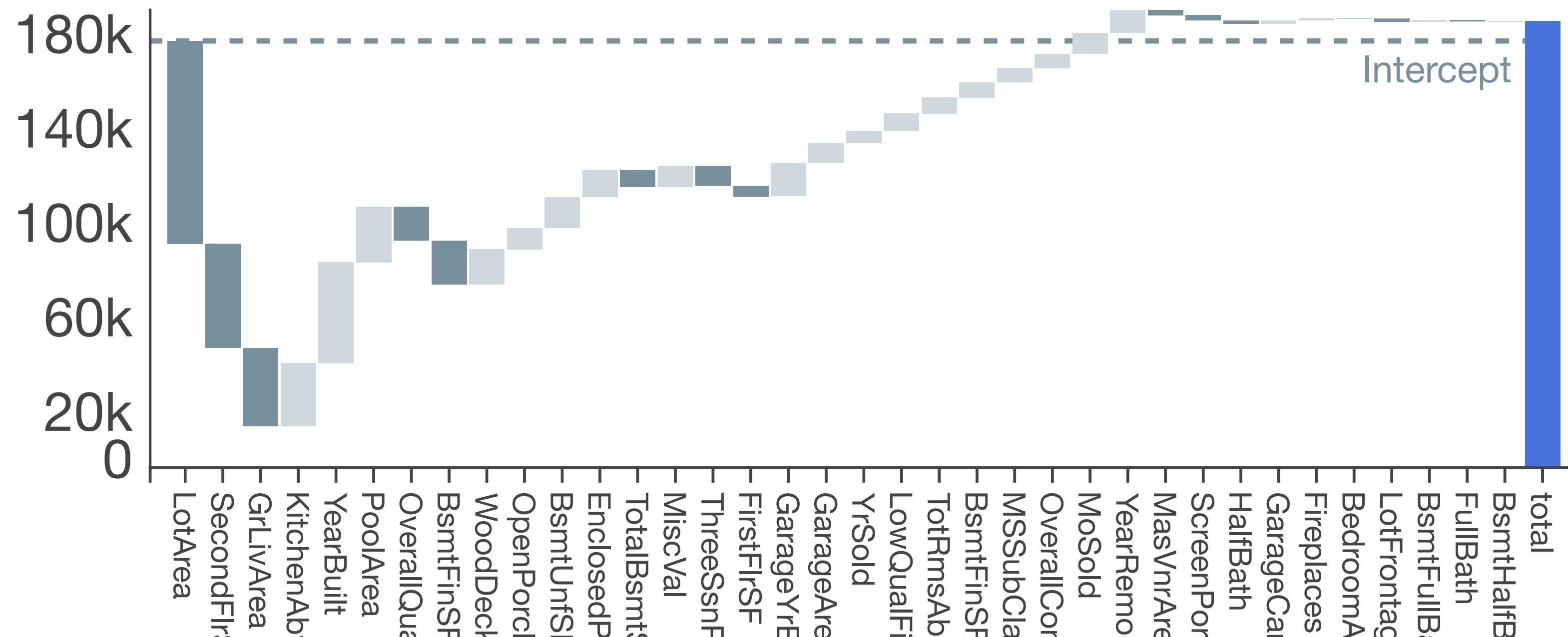


## House features

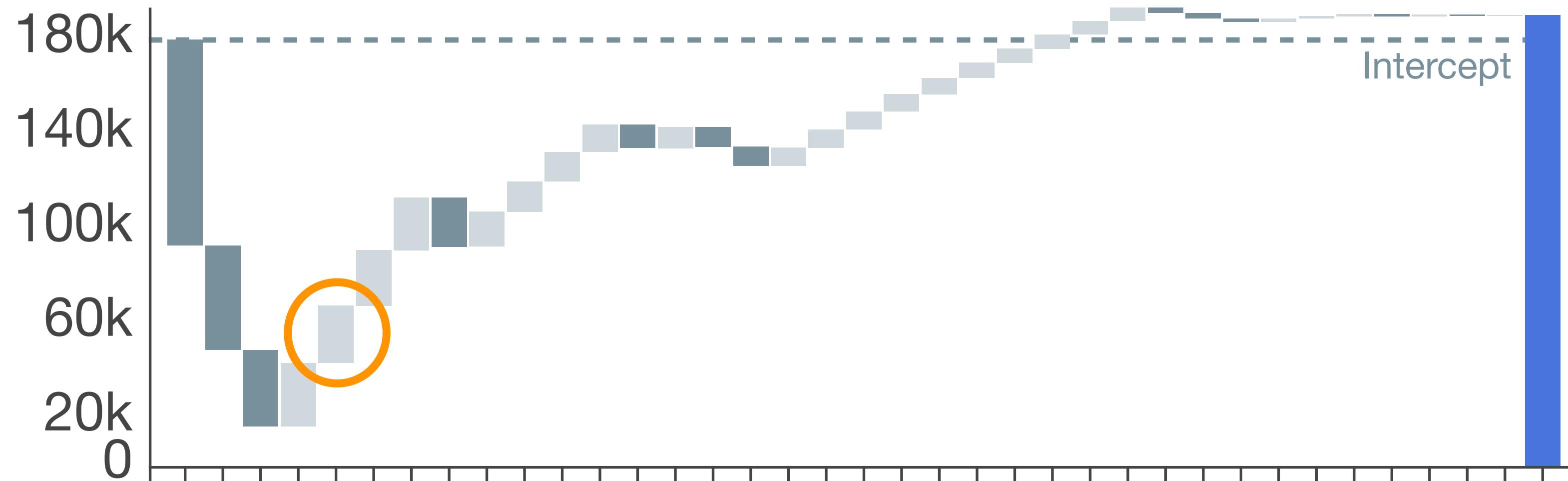
**House 550**  
\$190,606



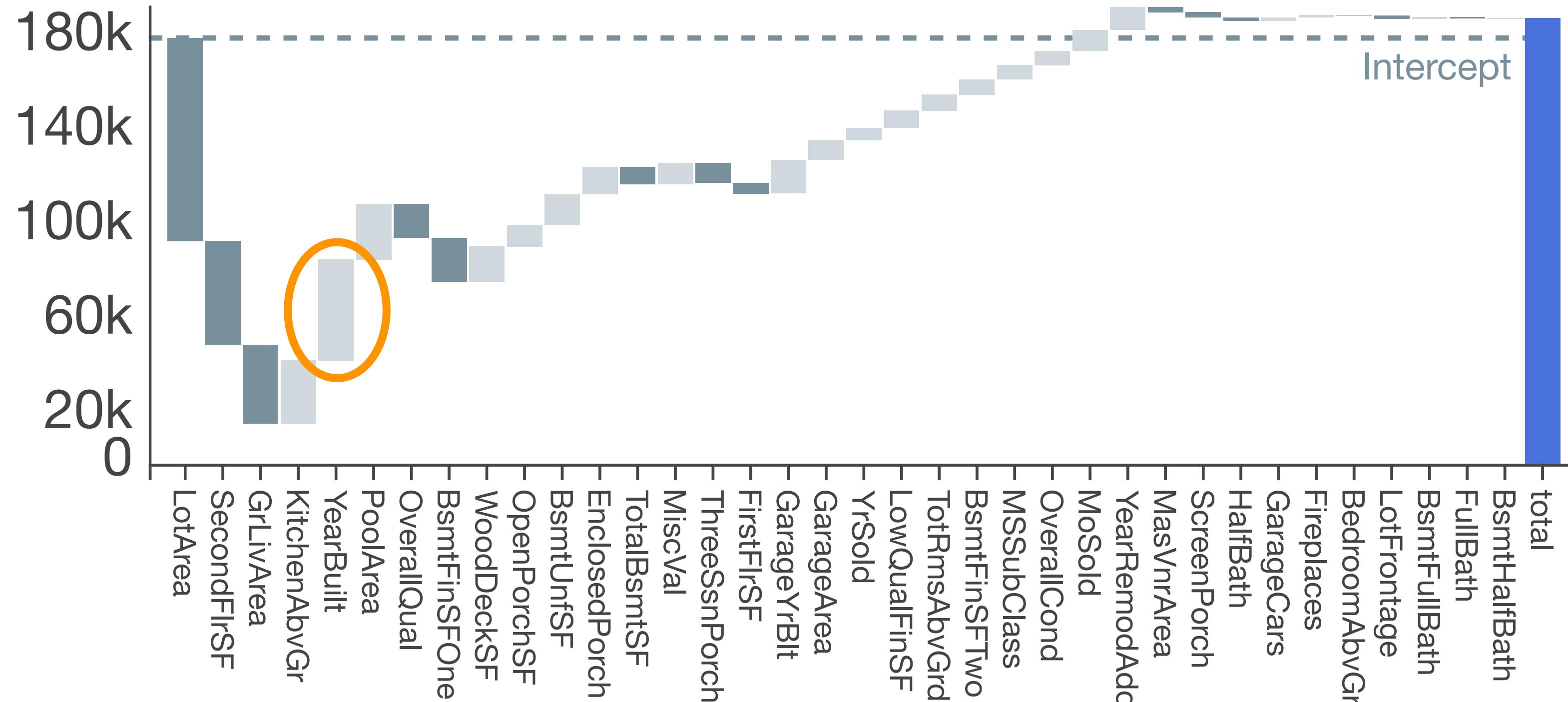
**House 798**  
\$188,620



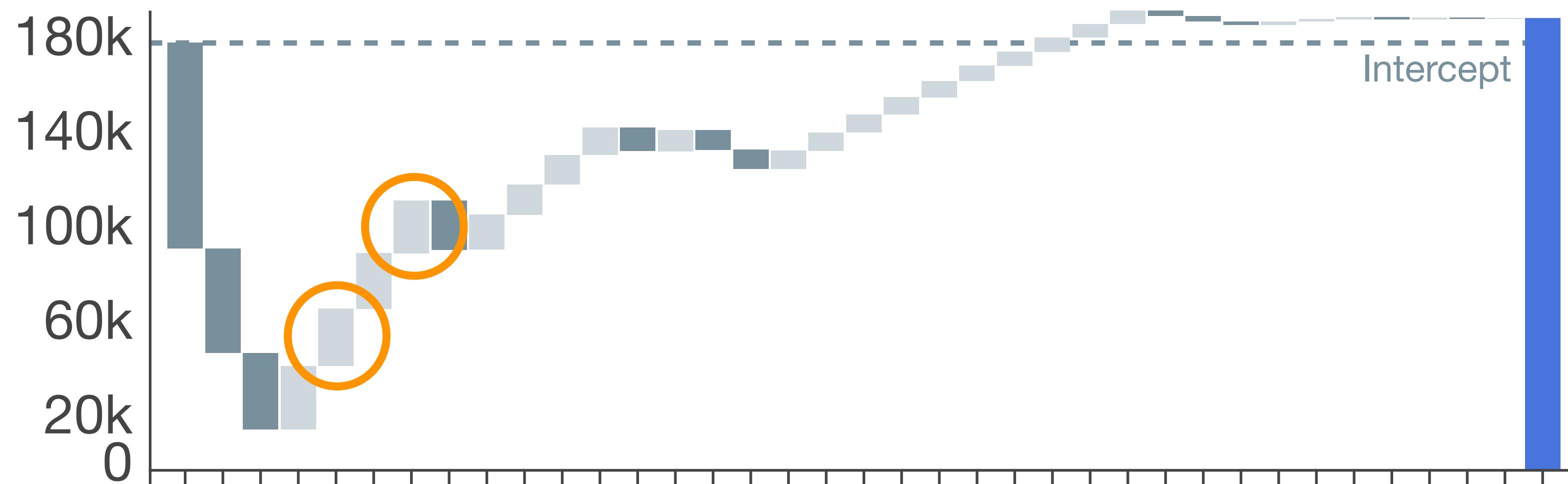
**House 550**  
\$190,606



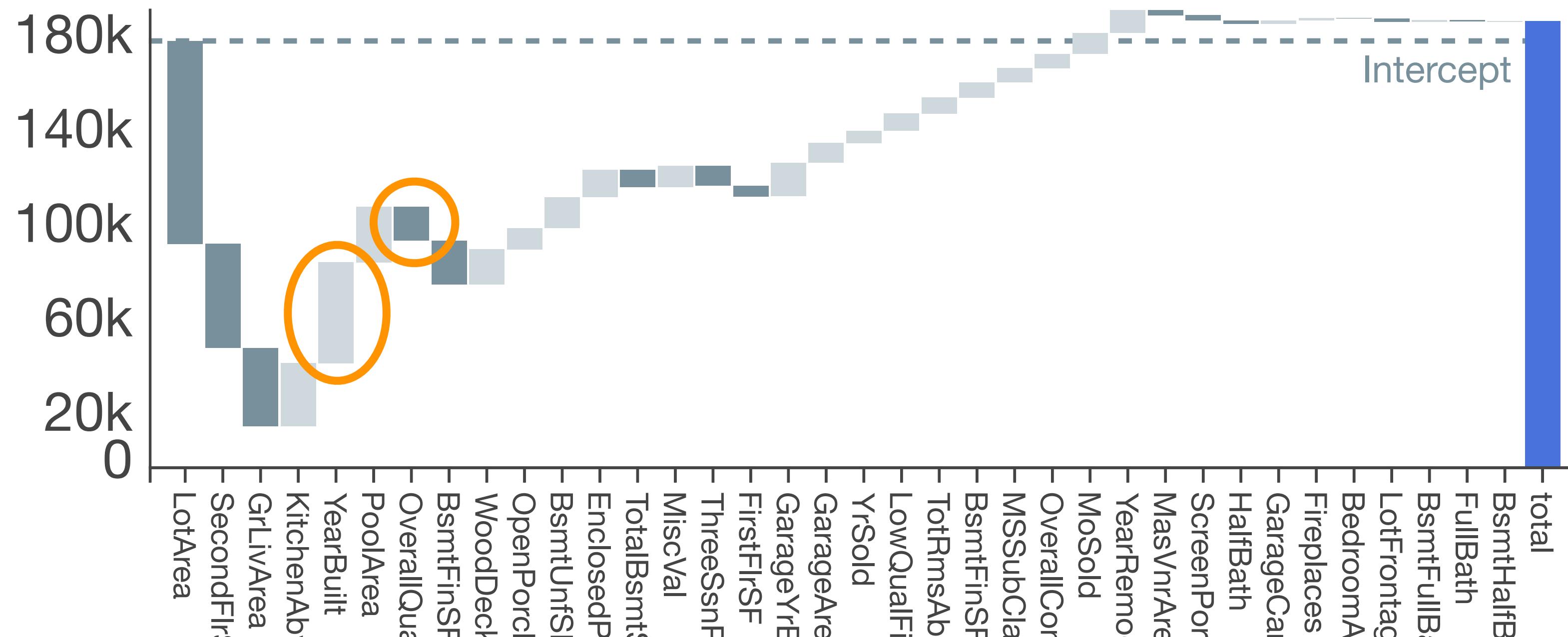
**House 798**  
\$188,620

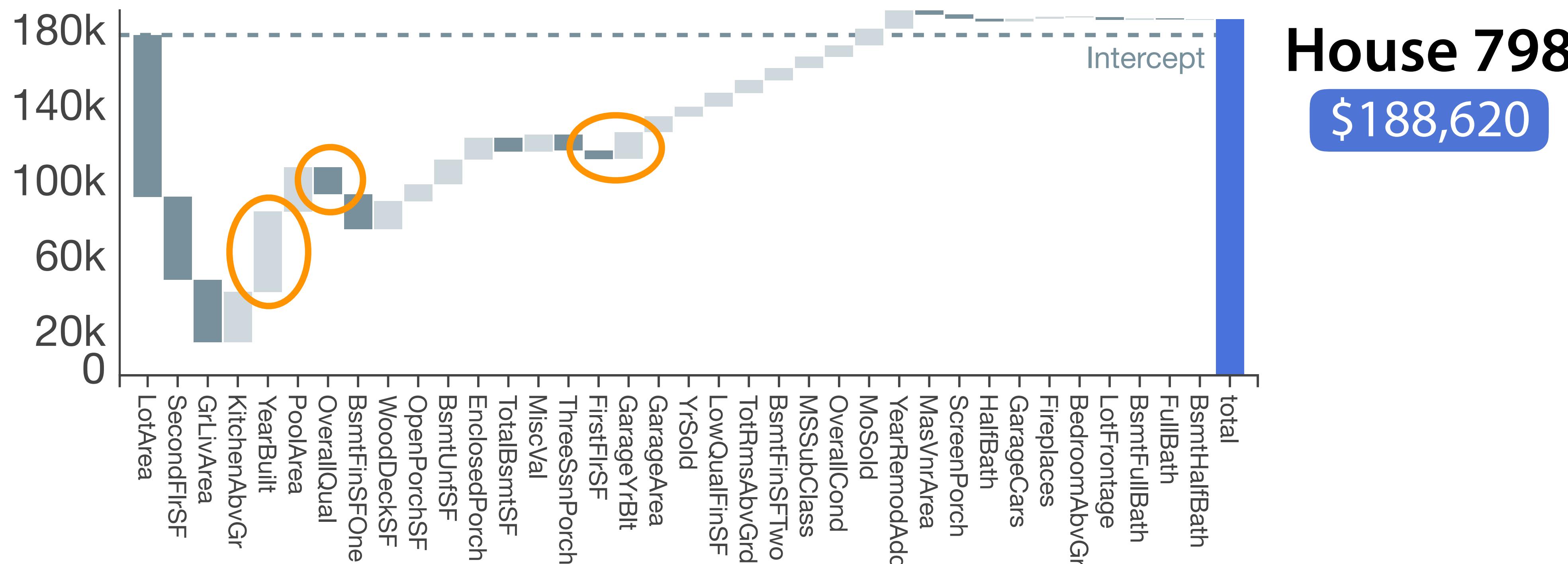
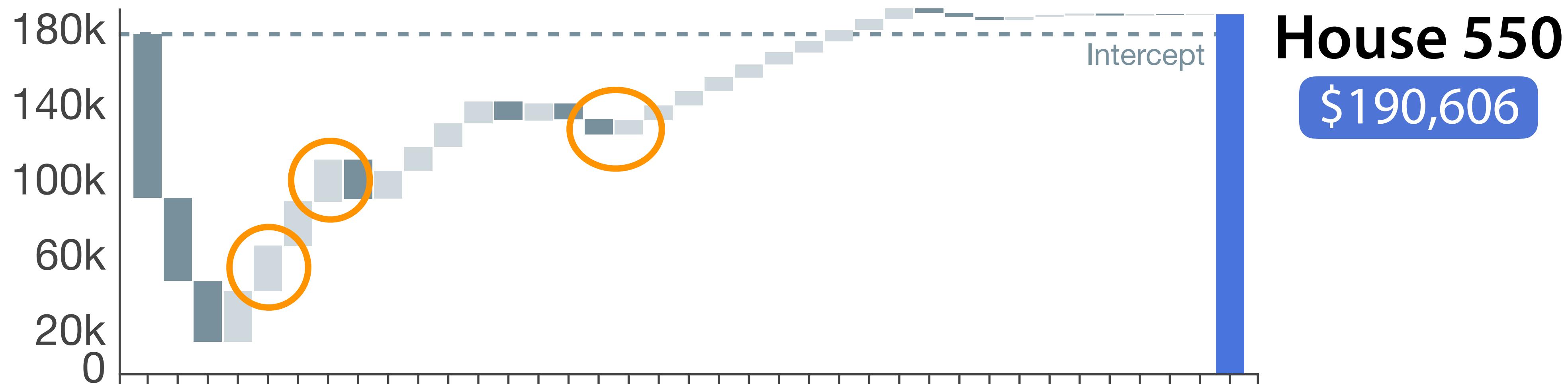


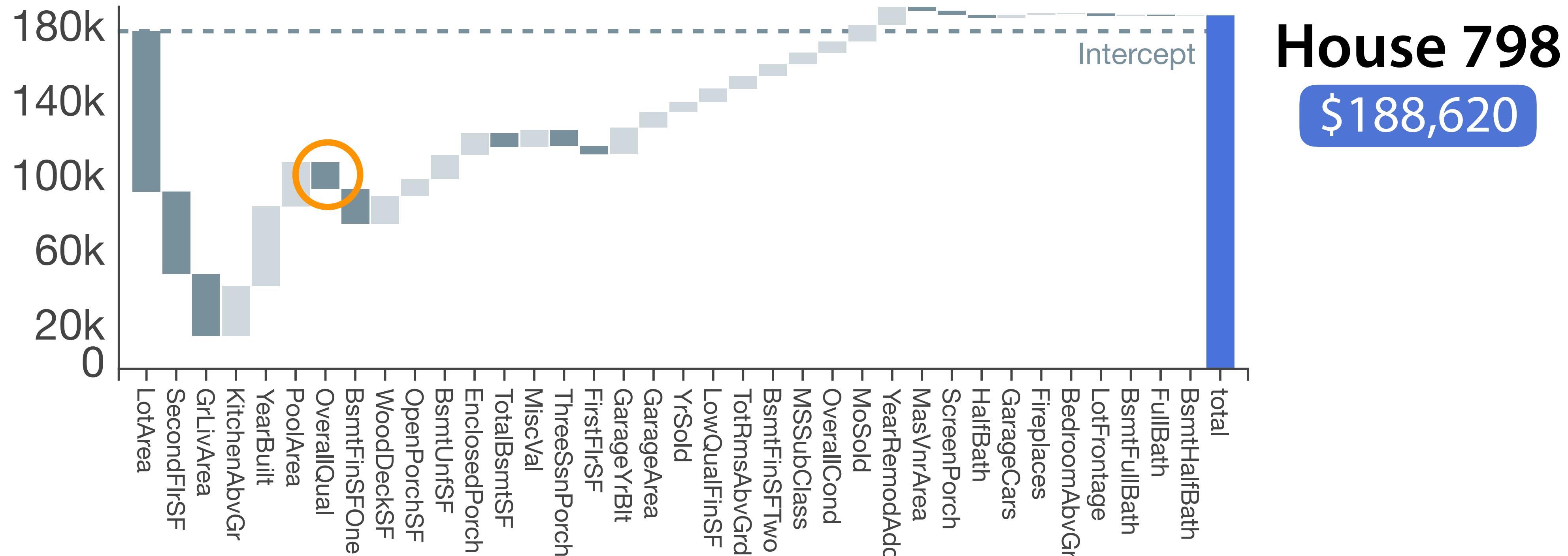
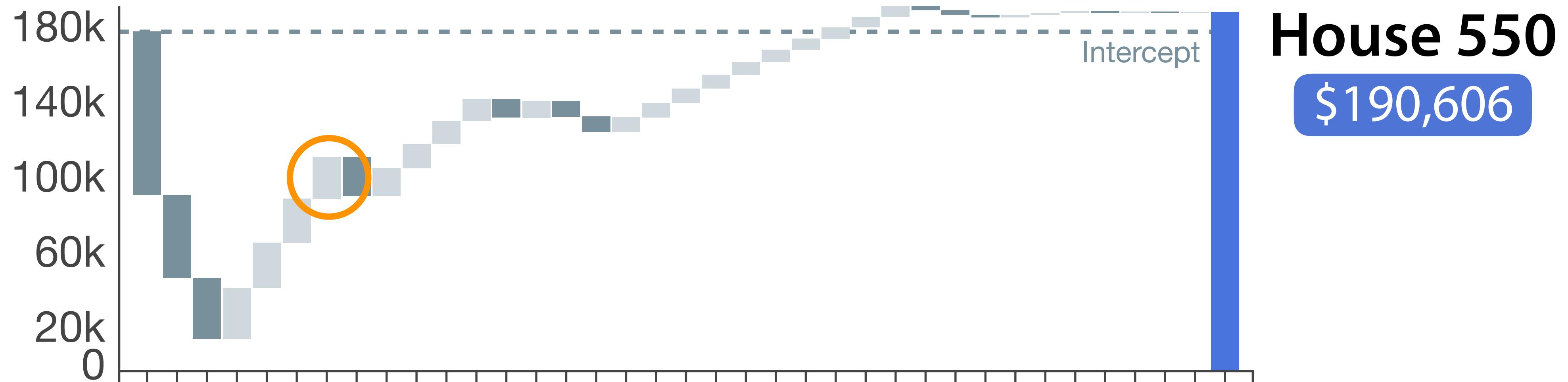
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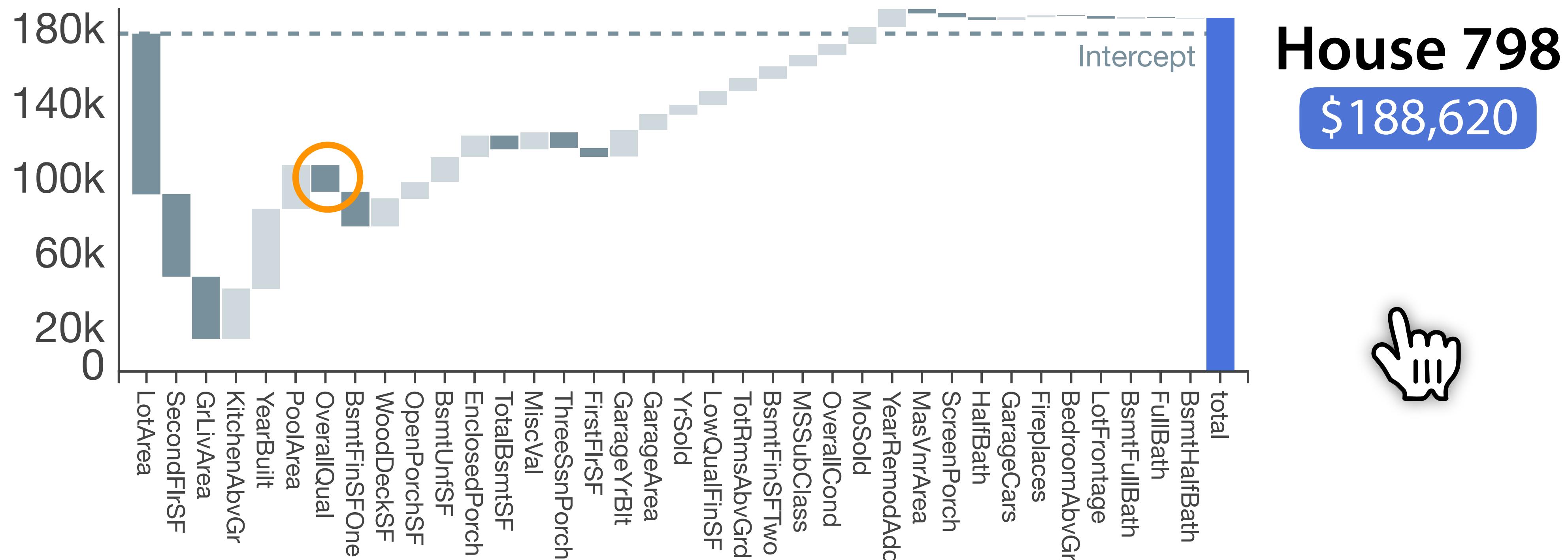
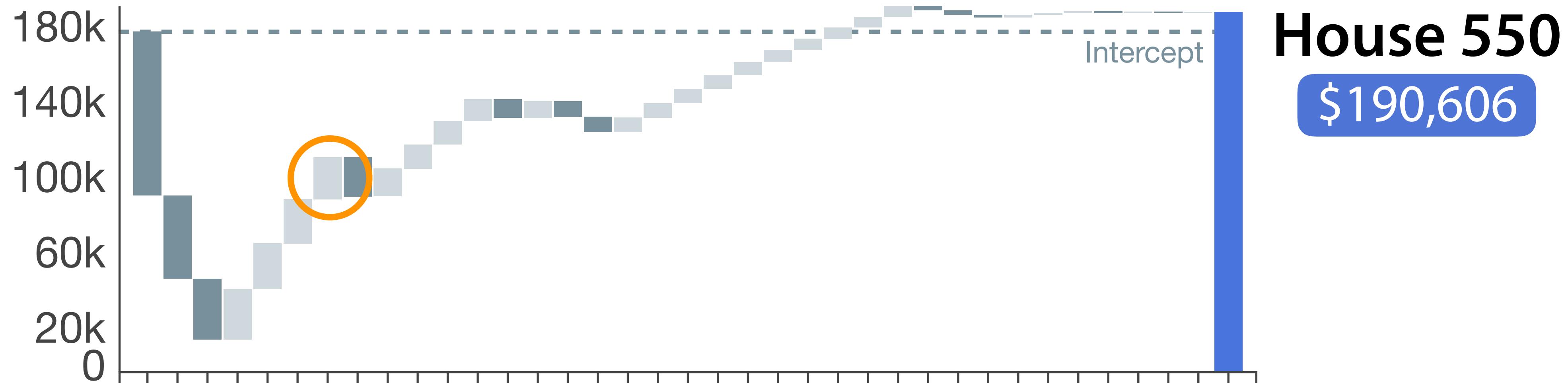


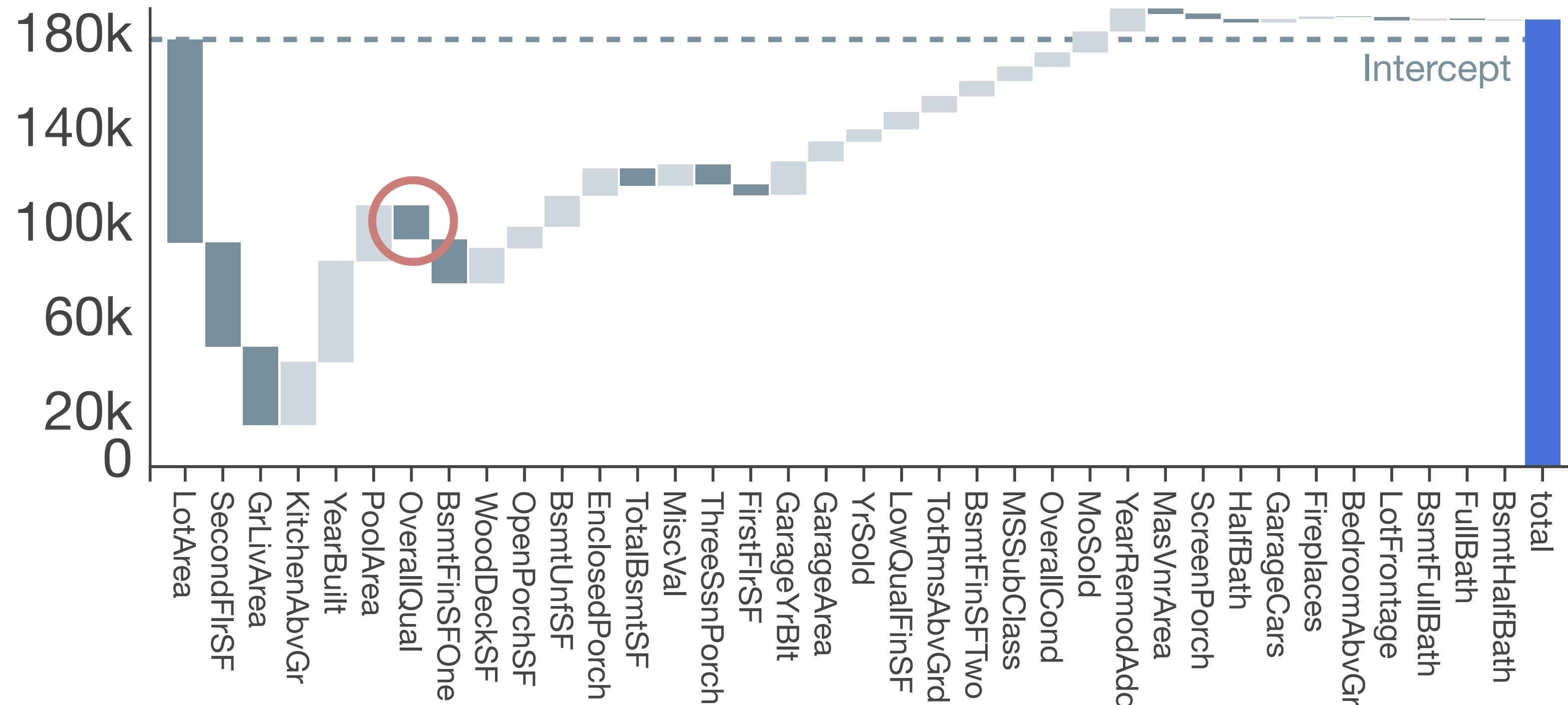
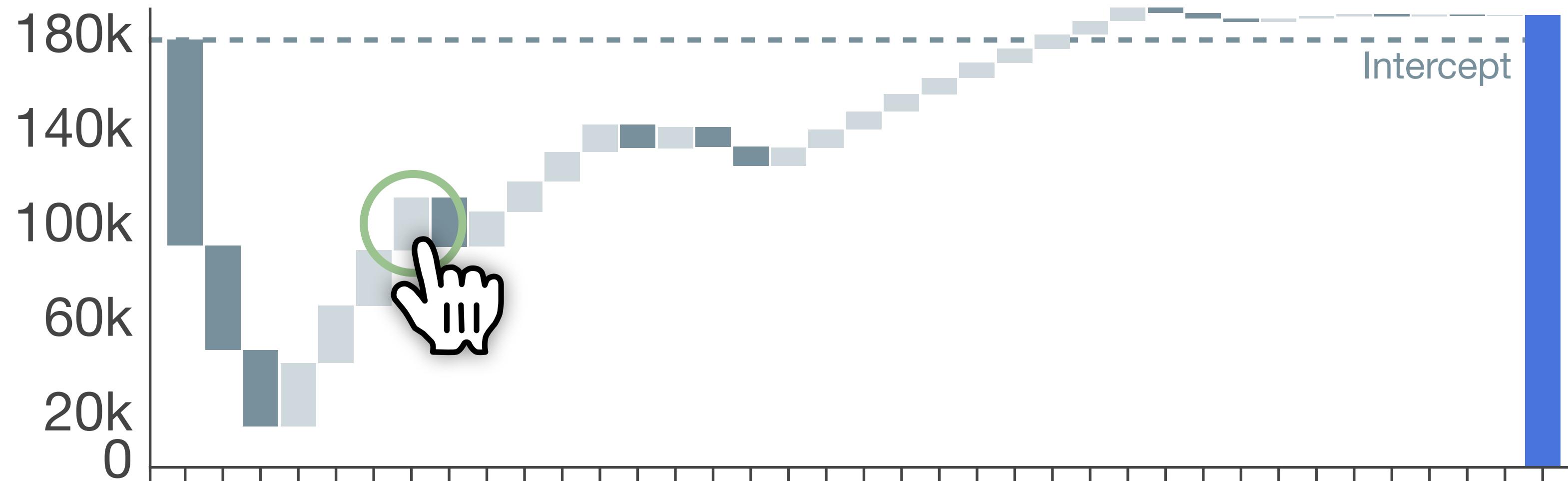
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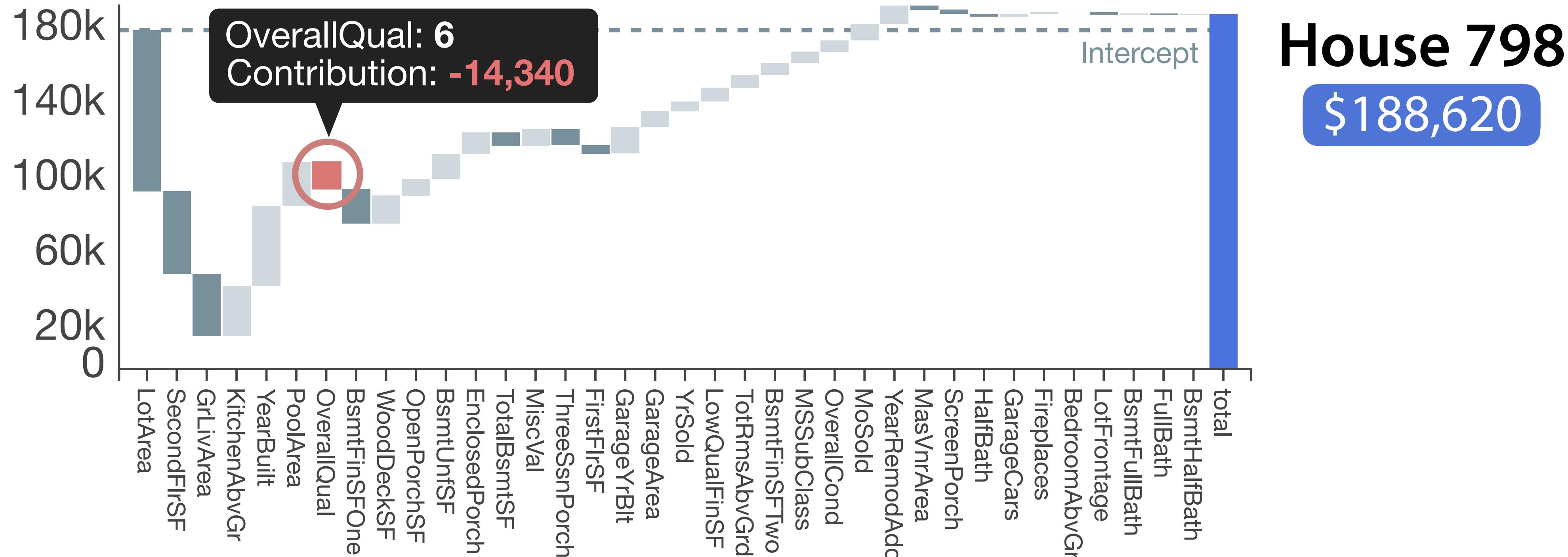
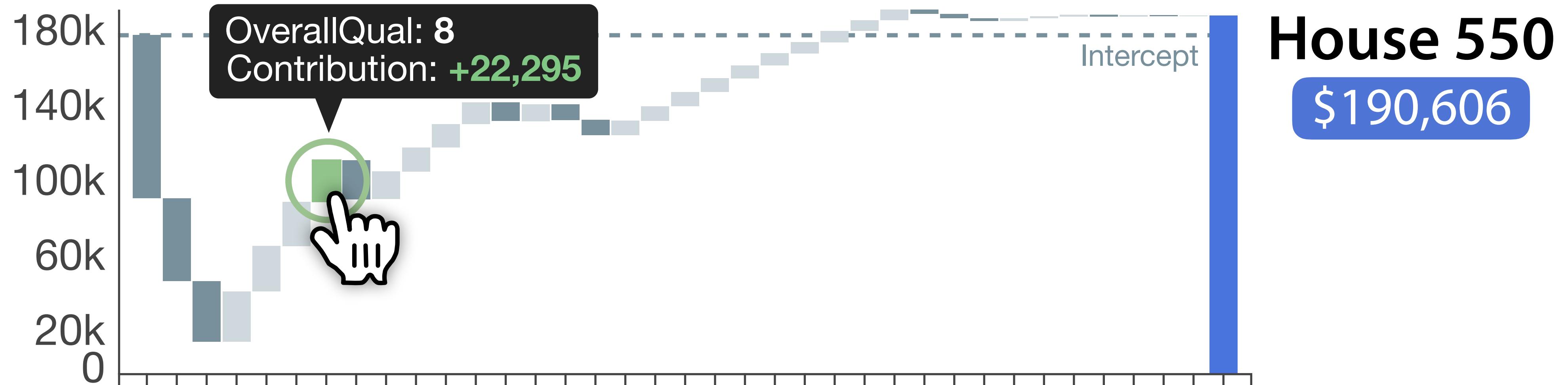






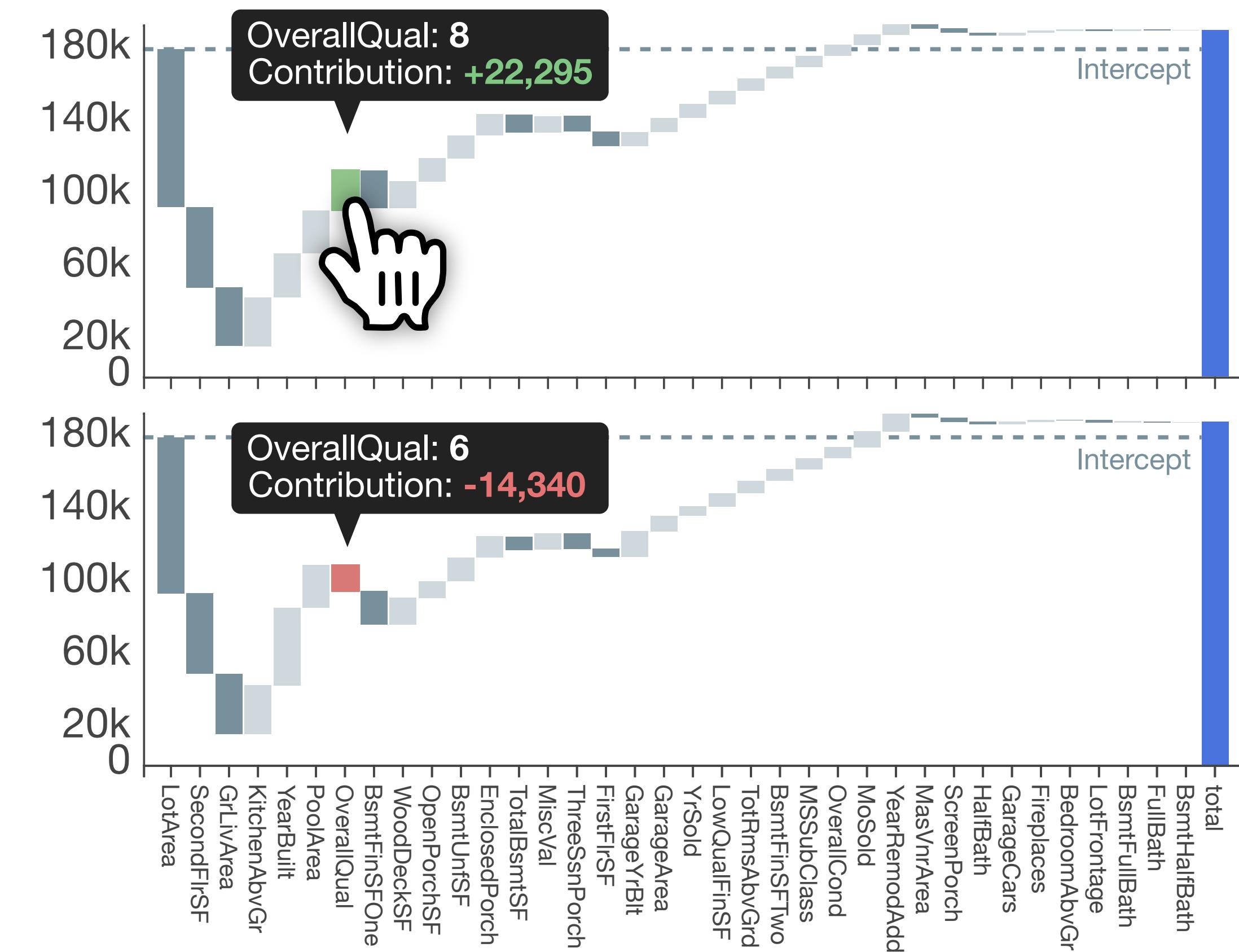
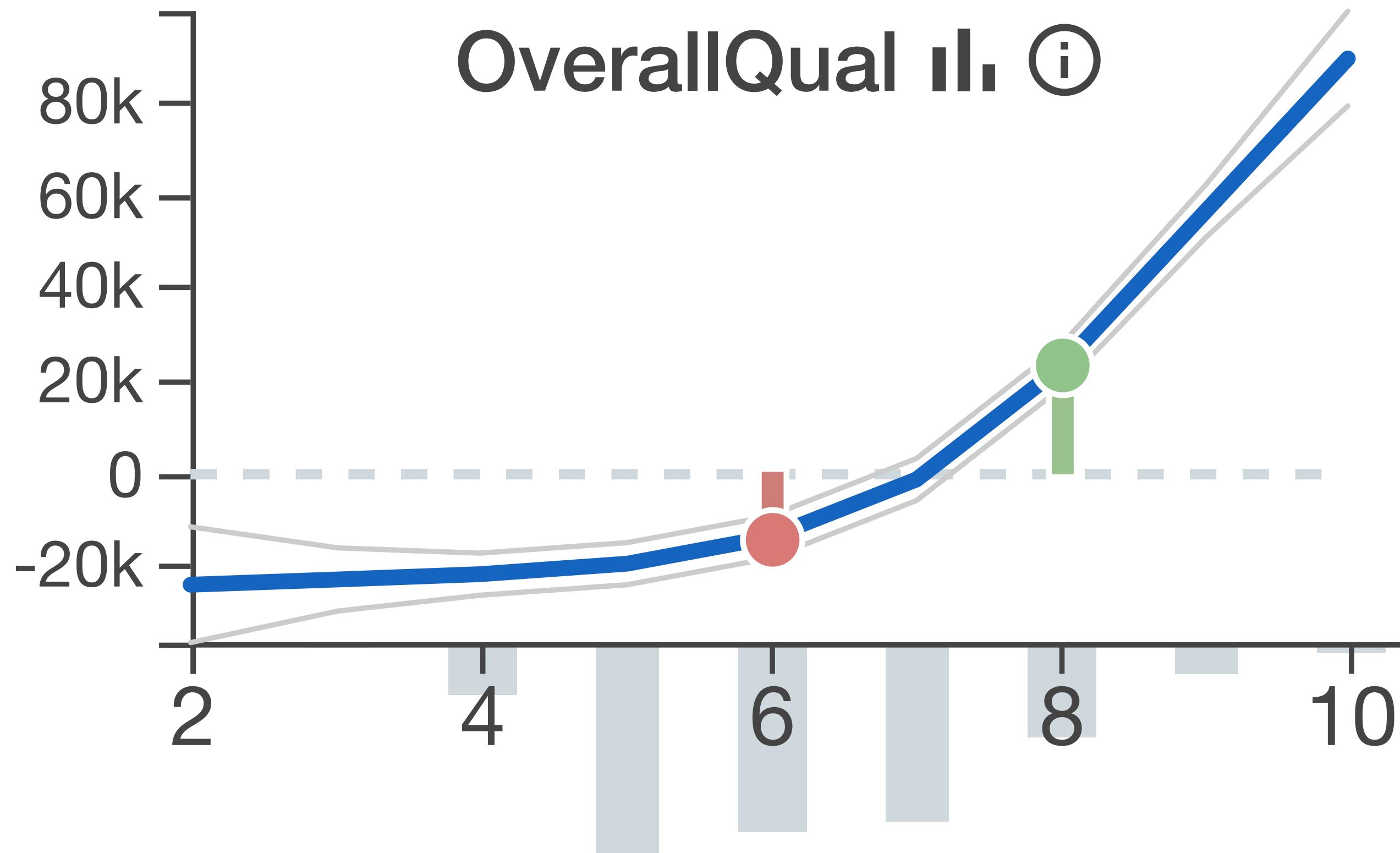






# House 550

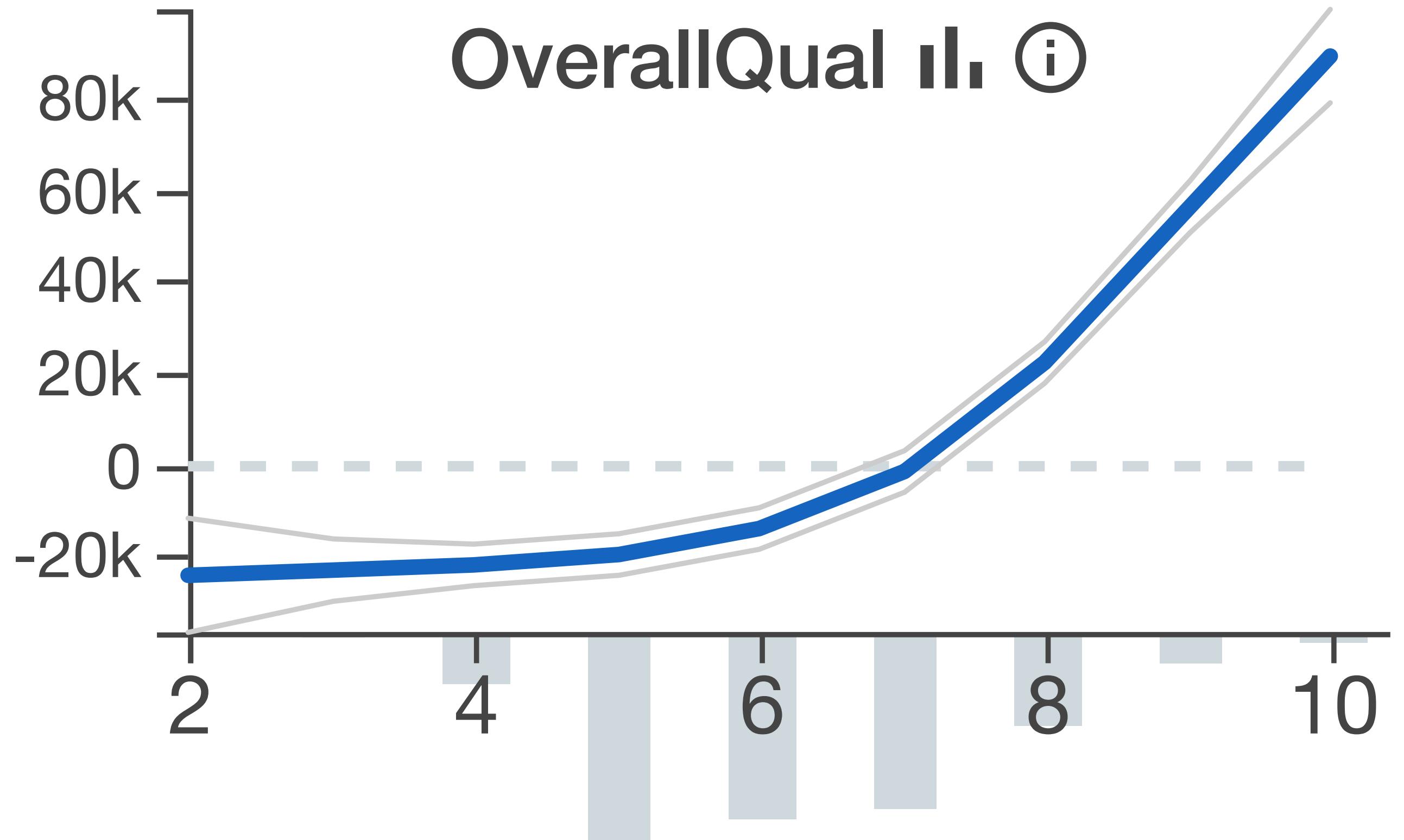
**\$190,606**



# House 798

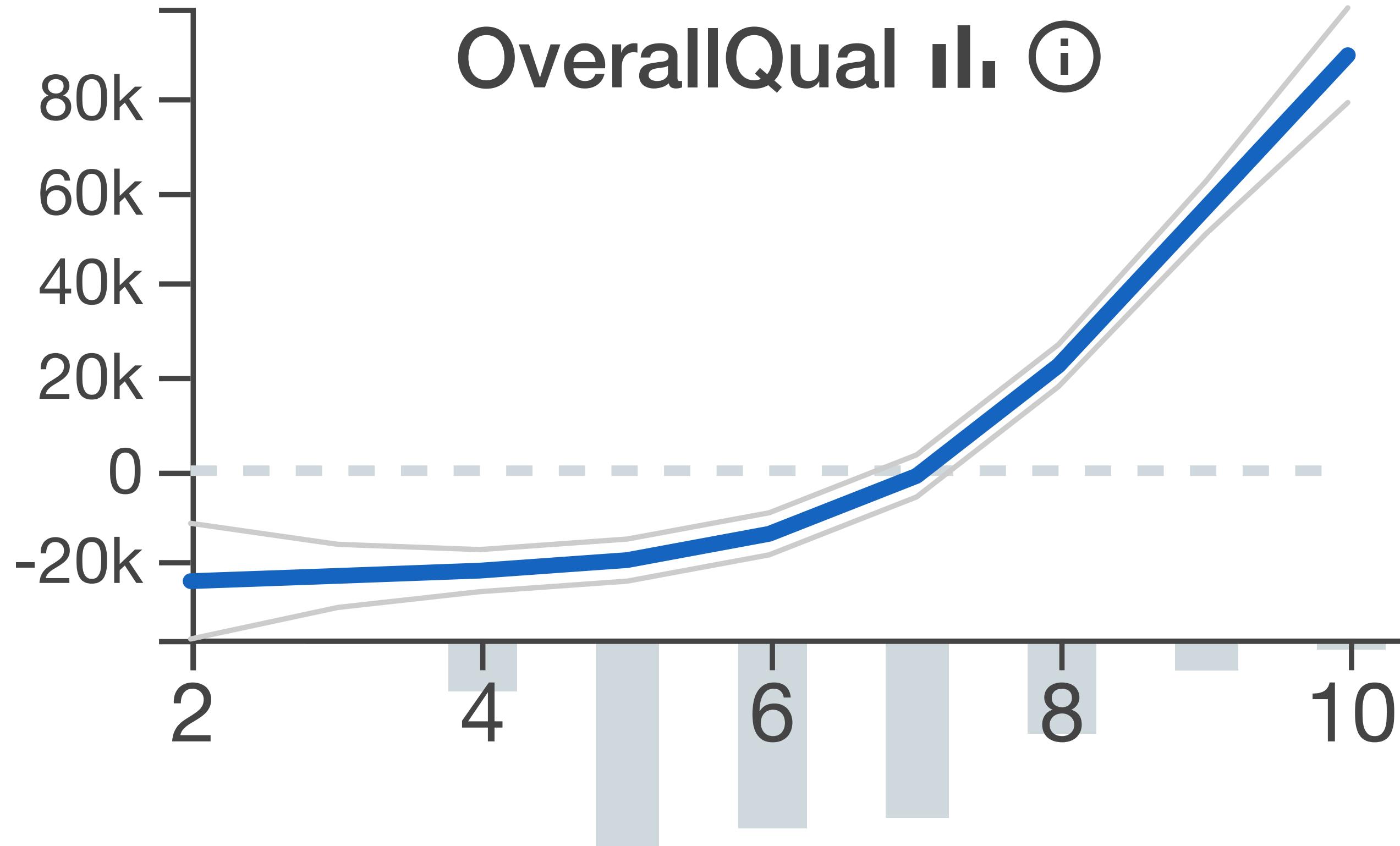
**\$188,620**

# Generalized Additive Model (GAM)



- Global explanation
- Easy to understand:
- Average math skills
- Average graphicacy
- High accuracy, realistic

# Generalized Additive Model (GAM)



GAMs are a generalization of linear models. To illustrate the difference, consider a dataset  $D = \{(\mathbf{x}_i, y_i)\}^N$  of  $N$  data points, where  $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{iM})$  is a **feature vector** with  $M$  features, and  $y_i$  is the **target**, i.e., the response, variable. Let  $x_j$  denote the  $j$ th variable in feature space. A typical linear regression model can then be expressed mathematically as:

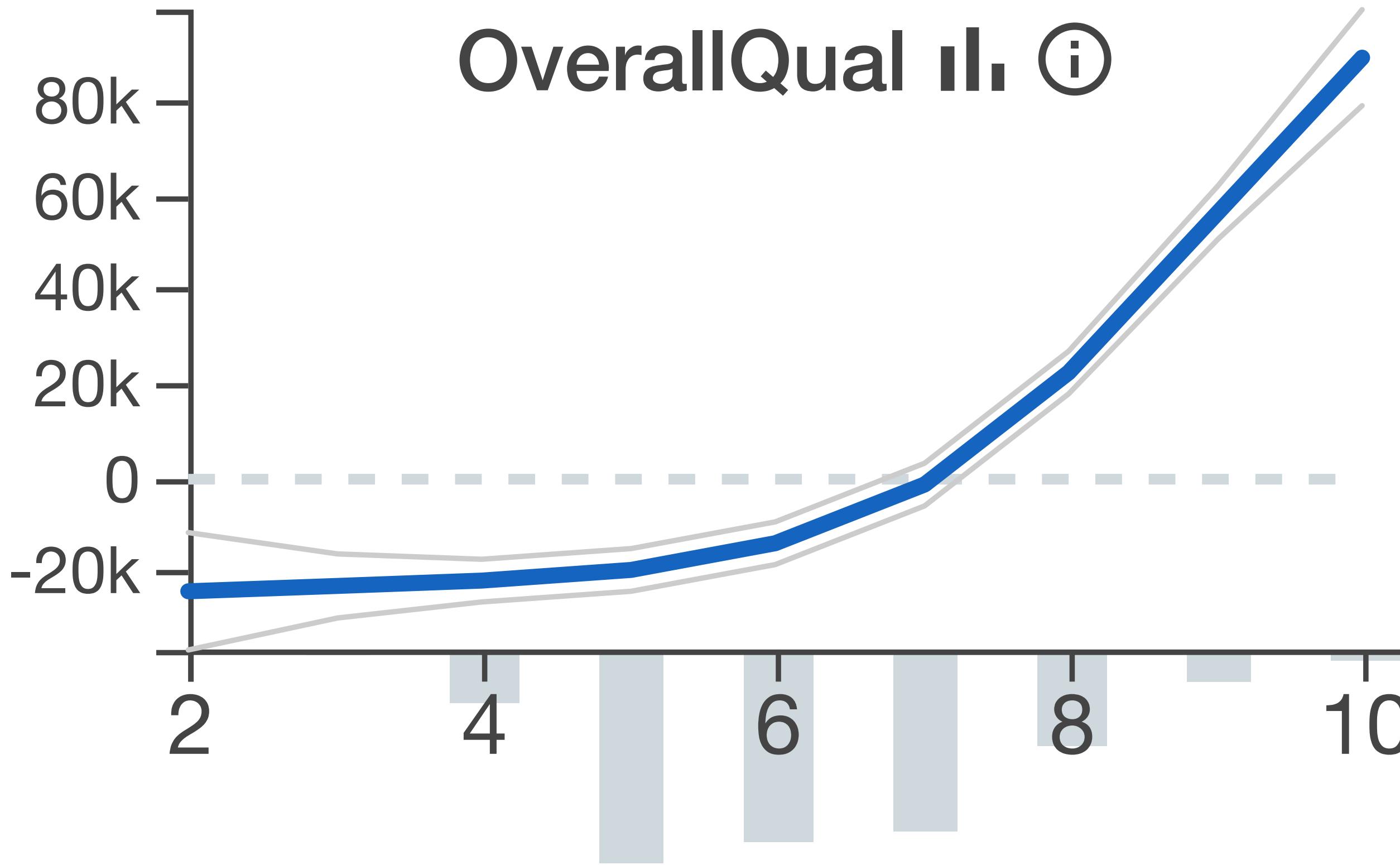
$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_N x_N$$

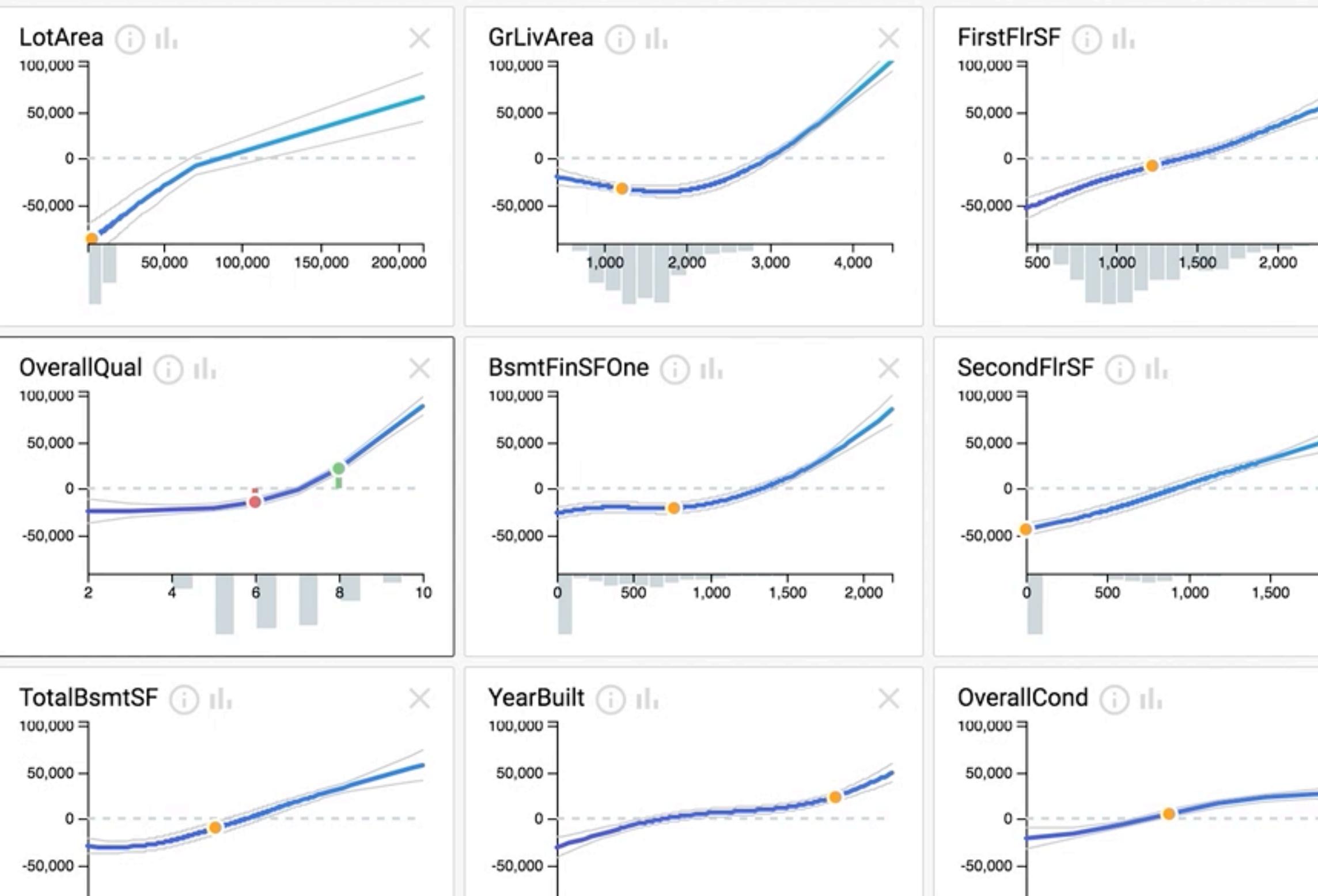
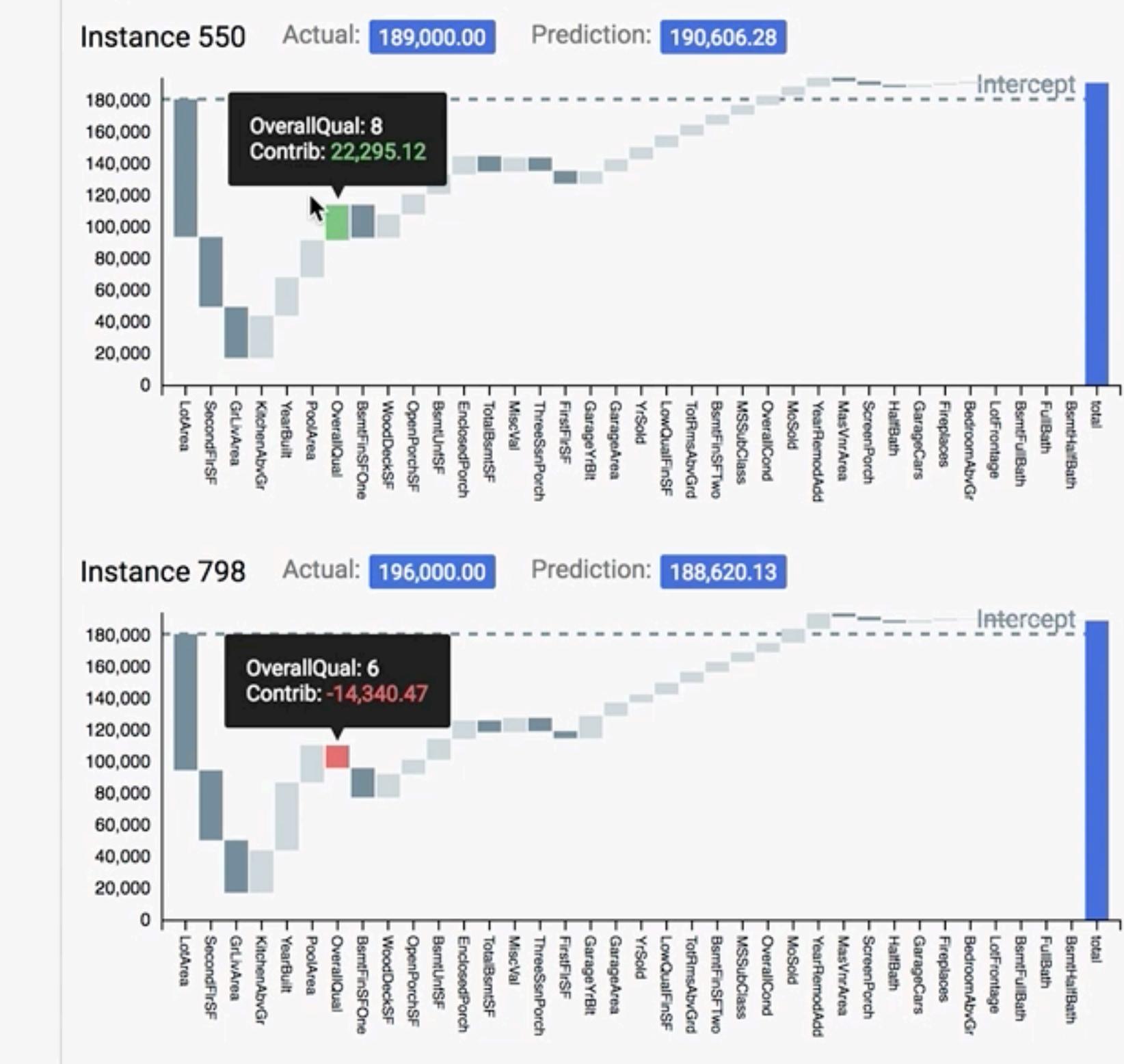
This model assumes that the relationships between the target variable  $y_i$  and features  $x_j$  are *linear* and can be captured in **slope terms**  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_N$ . If we instead assume that the relationship between the target variable and features is *smooth*, we can write the equation for a GAM [24]:

$$y = \beta_0 + f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \dots + f_N(x_N)$$

Notice here that the previous slope terms  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_N$  have been replaced by smooth, **shape functions**  $f_j$ . In both models  $\beta_0$  is the **model intercept**, and the relationship between the target variable and the features is still additive; however, each feature now is described by one shape function  $f_j$  that can be nonlinear and complex (e.g., concave, convex, or “bendy”) [28].

## OverallQual II. ⓘ



Normalize axes  Hide all histograms  Hide zeroline

 Sort waterfall linear


Showing 1119 of 1119

 CLEAR FILTERS
 Nearest neighbors in Feature space
 SORT BY NEIGHBORS
 200,000  400,000  600,000

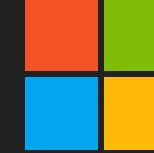
ID	Actual	Predicted	Differen...	Neighbo...	LotArea	GrLivArea	FirstFlrSF	Overall...	BsmtFin...	Second...	TotalBs...	YearBuilt	Overall...	Enclose...	Kitchen...
795	315500	320700.119...	5200.11951...	0.7800970...	12898	1620	1620	9	1022	0	1620	2007	5	0	1
796	80000	59768.784...	20231.2153...	1.0558532...	1477	630	630	4	509	0	630	1970	4	0	1
797	155000	144391.109...	10608.890...	1.2288659...	13125	1803	1803	5	168	0	1134	1957	4	0	1
798	196000	188620.127...	7379.8722...	0.3635679...	5381	1306	1306	6	900	0	1306	2005	5	0	1
799	262280	263513.121...	1233.12142...	1.0479754...	11839	2329	1532	7	1085	797	1475	1990	5	0	1
800	278000	323164.97...	45164.9701...	1.28911306...	9600	2524	2524	8	1104	0	2524	1981	5	0	1
801	556581	433082.42...	123498.571...	1.45181310...	16056	2868	1992	9	240	876	1992	2005	5	0	1
802	145000	136593.33...	8406.6626...	1.3020229...	9245	990	990	5	686	0	990	1994	5	0	1
803	115000	136060.69...	21060.692...	1.18223071...	21750	1771	1771	5	0	0	0	1960	4	0	1
804	84900	115655.109...	30755.1091...	1.3081934...	11100	930	930	4	0	0	0	1946	7	0	1
805	176485	188779.57	12294.578	1.0236001	8993	1302	1302	7	0	0	1302	2007	5	0	1

Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# User Study

## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# User Study

12  data scientists, ~1.5 hours each

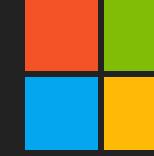
# User Study

12  data scientists, ~1.5 hours each

Think-aloud + answering questions:

1. data & model questions they wrote before seeing Gamut
2. prepared questions by us

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12  data scientists, ~1.5 hours each

Think-aloud + answering questions:

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Tutorial → Study → Interview

What we want to investigate using **Gamut**

# Research Questions

What we want to investigate using **Gamut**

# Research Questions



## RQ1. Reasons for Model Interpretability

Why do data scientists need interpretability and how do they use it in Gamut?

What we want to investigate using **Gamut**

# Research Questions



## RQ1. Reasons for Model Interpretability

Why do data scientists need interpretability and how do they use it in Gamut?



## RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations

How do data scientists use different explanation paradigms?

What we want to investigate using **Gamut**

# Research Questions



## RQ1. Reasons for Model Interpretability

Why do data scientists need interpretability and how do they use it in Gamut?



## RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations

How do data scientists use different explanation paradigms?



## RQ3. Interactive Explanations

How does interactivity play a role in explainable machine learning interfaces?

# RQ1. Interpretability Needs and Usage



**Communication** is a spectrum.

*“...figure out what you want emphasize and what you want to minimize. Know your audience and purpose.”*



# RQ1. Interpretability Needs and Usage



Model building and debugging to boost accuracy.

*"I want to understand bit by bit how the dataset features work with each other, influence each other."*



# RQ1. Interpretability Needs and Usage



Data understanding > model deployment.

*"This would help me get to valuable nuggets of information, which is what [my stakeholders] are ultimately interested in."*



# RQ1. Interpretability Needs and Usage



**Hypothesis generation** to help build trust.

*But... eager to rationalize explanations; troublesome without healthy skepticism.*



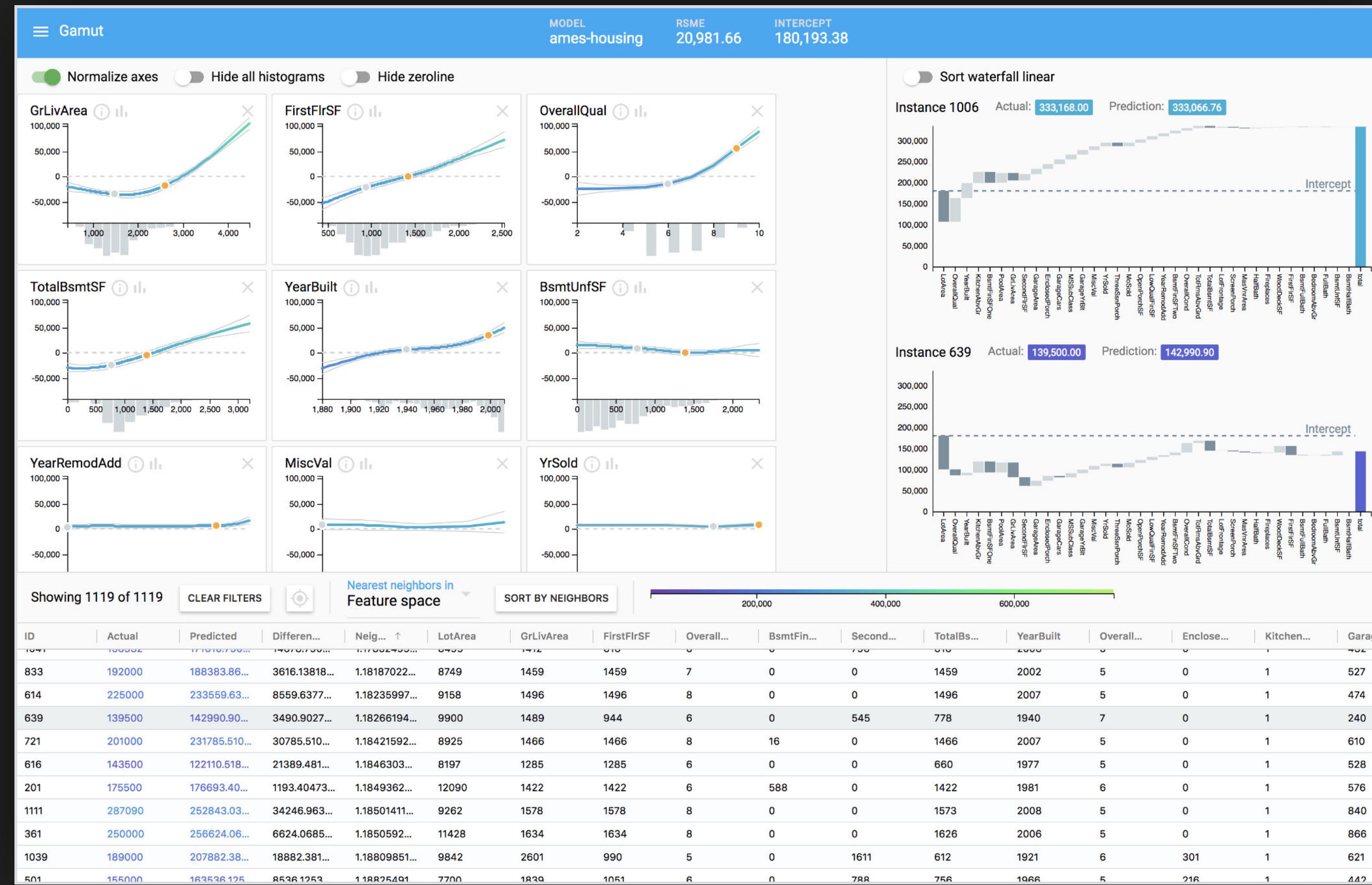
Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



**Global  
features + model**



## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



**Global**  
features + model



**Local**  
single instances

## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



**Global**  
features + model



**Local**  
single instances

*ML novice*  
[1-3 years]

## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



**Global**  
features + model

*ML familiars*  
[3-5 years]



**Local**  
single instances

*ML novice*  
[1-3 years]

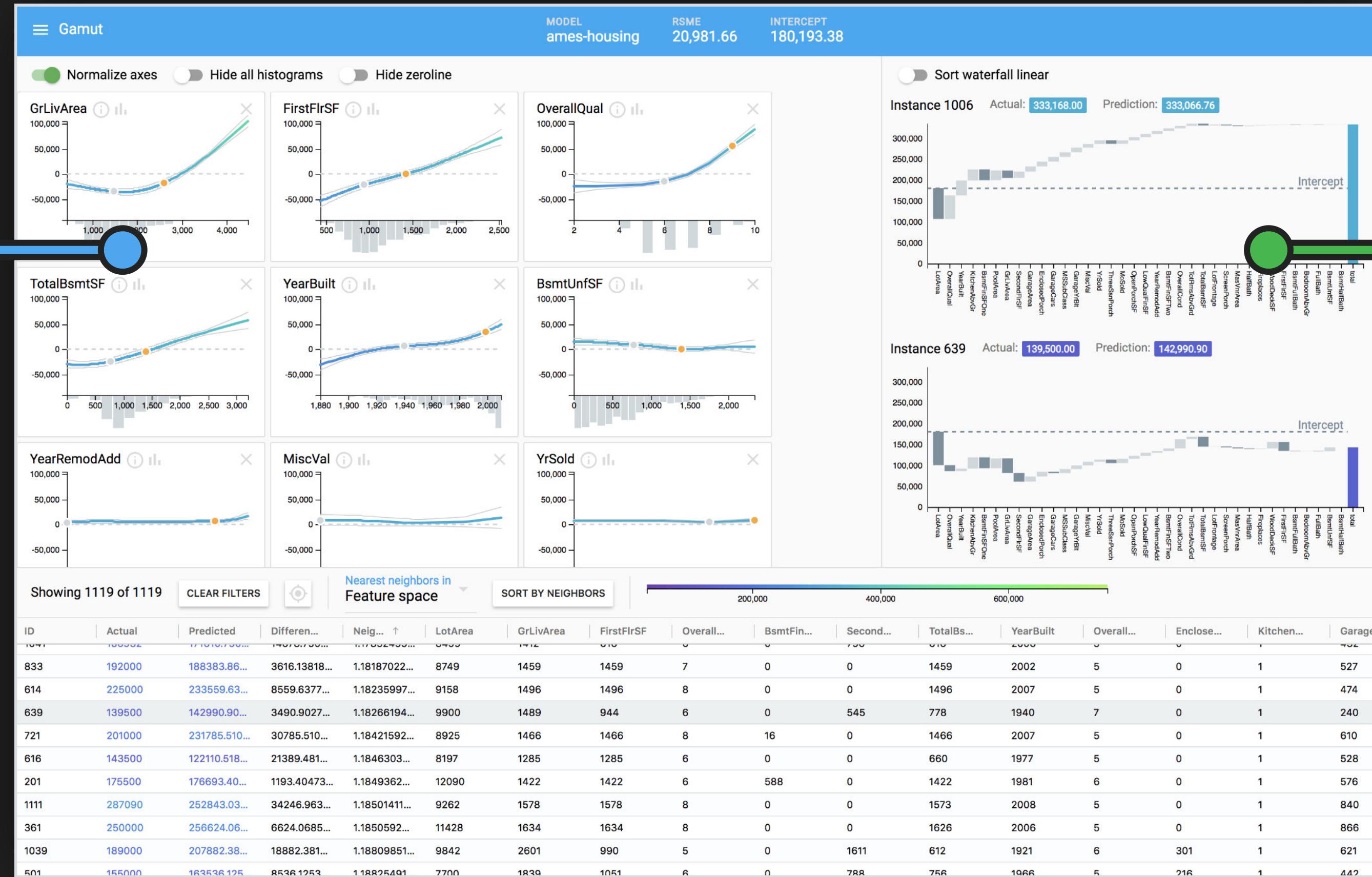
## Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ2. Global v. Local Explanations



**Global**  
features + model

*ML experts*  
[5+ years]



*ML familiars*  
[3-5 years]

**Local**  
single instances

*ML novice*  
[1-3 years]

Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ3. Interactive Explanations ⚡

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Primary mechanism for exploring,  
comparing, and explaining predictions

# RQ3. Interactive Explanations ⚡

Primary mechanism for exploring,  
comparing, and explaining predictions

Converse with a model

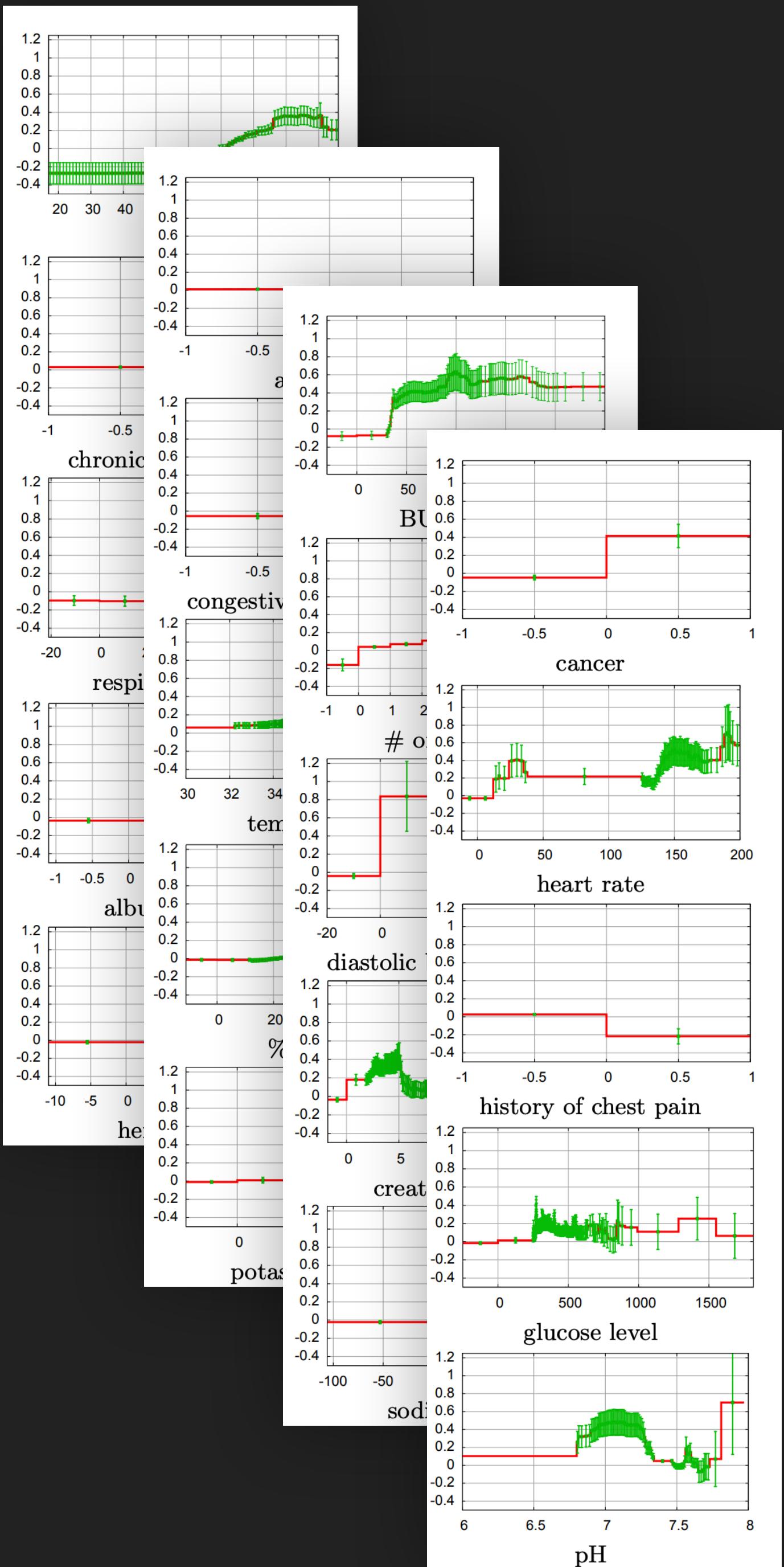
Contribution 3: Evaluation and Investigation

# RQ3. Interactive Explanations ⚡

Primary mechanism for exploring,  
comparing, and explaining predictions

Converse with a model

Could not conceive of non-interactive



# Takeaways

# Takeaways

- 💡 Consider interpretability capabilities for your interfaces
- Interpretability is *not a singular, rigid concept*

# Takeaways

- 🔬 Consider interpretability capabilities for your interfaces  
Interpretability is *not a singular, rigid concept*
- 🌐 Tailor explanations for specific audiences  
Balance *simplicity* and *completeness*

# Takeaways

- 🔬 **Consider interpretability capabilities for your interfaces**  
Interpretability is *not a singular, rigid concept*
- 🌐 **Tailor explanations for specific audiences**  
Balance *simplicity* and *completeness*
- ⚡ **Design and integrate effective interaction**  
*Interaction* key to *realizing interpretability* & solidify model understanding  
[Weld & Bansal, 2018]

# Gamut

A Design Probe to  
Understand How Data Scientists  
Understand Machine Learning Models

[bit.ly/gamut-chi](http://bit.ly/gamut-chi)



paper



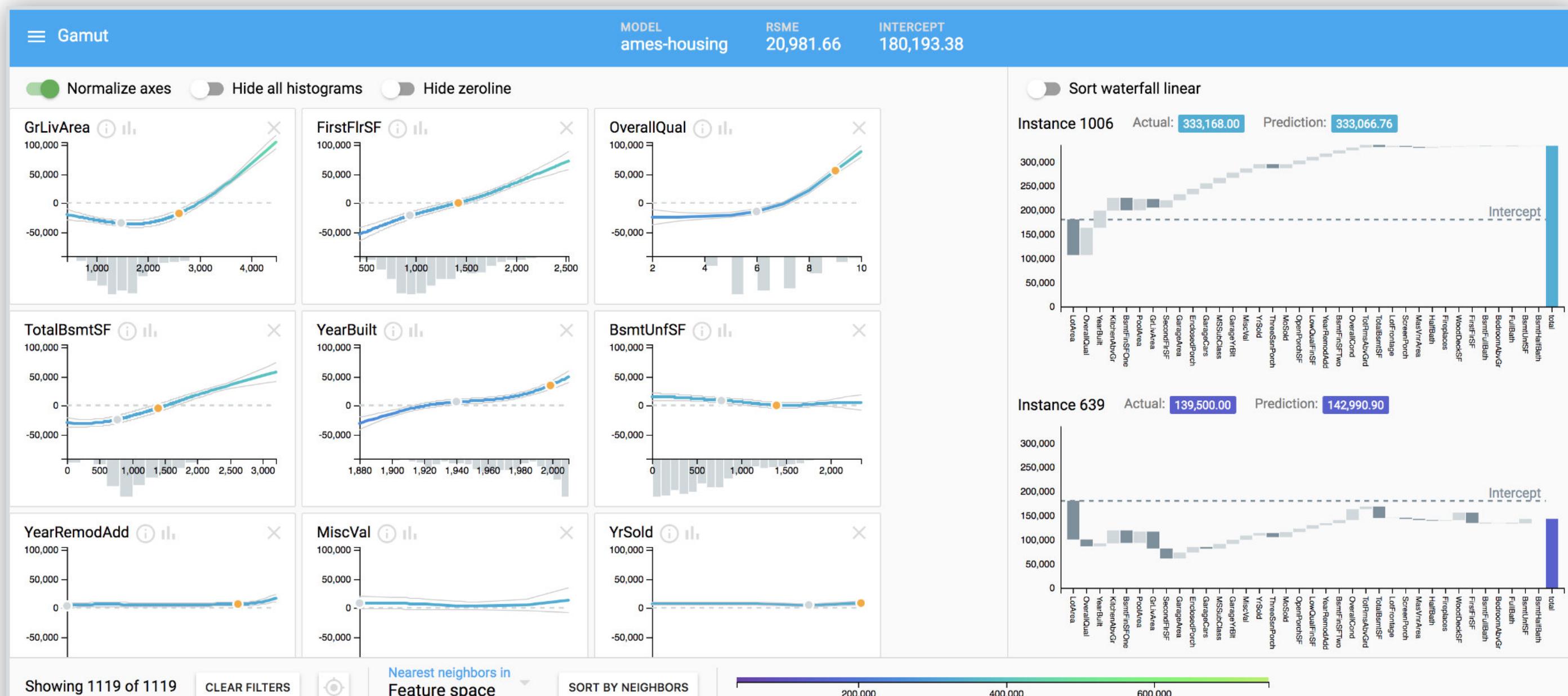
video



blog



slides



ID	Actual	Predicted	Differen...	Neig...	↑	LotArea	GrLivArea	FirstFlrSF	Overall...	BsmtFin...	Second...	TotalBs...	YearBuilt	Overall...	Enclose...	Kitchen...	Garage...
1041	188383.86...	188383.86...	0.0000000...	1407.730...	↑	8749	1459	1459	7	0	0	1459	2002	5	0	1	527
833	192000	188383.86...	3616.13818...	1.1818702...	↑	8749	1459	1459	7	0	0	1459	2002	5	0	1	527
614	225000	233559.63...	8559.6377...	1.18235997...	↑	9158	1496	1496	8	0	0	1496	2007	5	0	1	474
639	139500	142990.90...	3490.9027...	1.18266194...	↑	9900	1489	944	6	0	545	778	1940	7	0	1	240
721	201000	231785.510...	30785.510...	1.18421592...	↑	8925	1466	1466	8	16	0	1466	2007	5	0	1	610
616	143500	122110.518...	21389.481...	1.1846303...	↑	8197	1285	1285	6	0	0	660	1977	5	0	1	528
201	175500	176693.40...	1193.40473...	1.1849362...	↑	12090	1422	1422	6	588	0	1422	1981	6	0	1	576
1111	287090	252843.03...	34246.963...	1.1850141...	↑	9262	1578	1578	8	0	0	1573	2008	5	0	1	840



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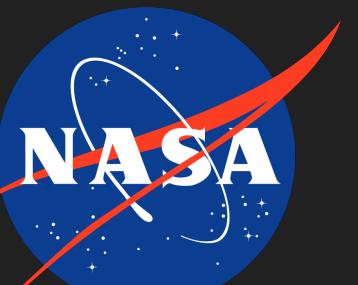


Rob DeLine  
Microsoft Research



Steven Drucker  
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Georgia  
Tech



Berkeley

Microsoft®  
Research

Thanks!

# **extra slides**



# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

$\uparrow$  target

## General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$$

*Features*

# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

$\uparrow$  intercept

# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

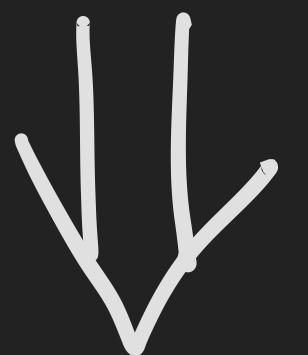
$\uparrow$       *slope terms*       $\uparrow$

# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

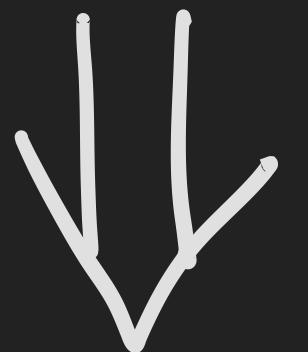
# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$



## General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$

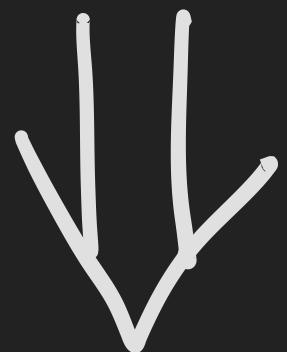


## Generalized Additive Model

$$y = \beta_0 + f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \cdots + f_n(x_n)$$

# General Linear Model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_n X_n$$



# Generalized Additive Model

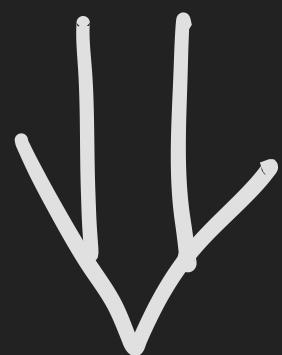
Generalized Additive Model

Shape functions

$$y = \beta_0 + f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \dots + f_n(x_n)$$

# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$



# Generalized Additive Model

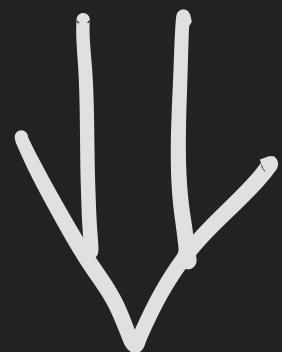
$$y = \beta_0 + f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \cdots + f_n(x_n)$$

Shape functions



# General Linear Model

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots + \beta_n x_n$$



# Generalized Additive Model

$$y = \beta_0 + f_1(x_1) + f_2(x_2) + \cdots + f_n(x_n)$$



*Shape functions*



nonlinear, or “bendy”  
[Jones & Almond, 1992]