

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE			DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING																				
Program Name: B. Tech		Assignment Type: Lab		Academic Year: 2025-26																			
Course Coordinator Name		Dr.Vairachilai Shenbagavel																					
Instructor(s) Name		Srinivas Komakula																					
Course Code	23CA201SE402	Course Title	Explainable AI (P)																				
Year/Sem	III/V	Regulation	R24																				
Date and Day of Assignment	28-07-2025	Time(s)	09:00AM -05:00PM																				
Duration	2 Hours	Applicable to Batches	23CSBTB43																				
Assignment Number: 01																							
Q. No.	Question				Expected Time to complete																		
1	FreshSip – Juice Bar																						
<p>Context: Fresh Sip offers free samples outside malls and observes their impact on the number of juice orders.</p> <table><tr><th>Free Sample Events (x)</th><th>Juice Orders (y)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>72</td></tr></table> <p>Objective: Analyze how free sample events affect juice orders using Linear Regression and SHAP values.</p> <p>Instructions:</p> <p>1. <i>Perform Linear Regression</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Independent Variable (x): Number of Free Sample EventsDependent Variable (y): Juice OrdersFind the regression equation: $\hat{y} = a + b \cdot x$ <p>2. <i>Calculate the Baseline Value</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Compute the average of all y-values (juice orders) <p>3. <i>SHAP Value Calculation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">For each observation: $\text{SHAP Value} = \hat{y} - \text{Baseline}$Attribute SHAP to the input variable (x) <p>4. <i>Prediction Table</i></p> <table><tr><th>x (Sample s)</th><th>Actual y</th><th>Predict ed y</th><th>Basel ine</th><th>SHAP Value</th><th>Interpreta tion</th></tr></table> <p>5. <i>Interpretation Points</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">How did free sample events influence predicted juice orders?Over/underprediction comparisonAny practical insights (e.g., effectiveness of 1 vs 3 events)						Free Sample Events (x)	Juice Orders (y)	1	45	2	70	3	90	1	48	2	72	x (Sample s)	Actual y	Predict ed y	Basel ine	SHAP Value	Interpreta tion
Free Sample Events (x)	Juice Orders (y)																						
1	45																						
2	70																						
3	90																						
1	48																						
2	72																						
x (Sample s)	Actual y	Predict ed y	Basel ine	SHAP Value	Interpreta tion																		

Expected Deliverables:

- Linear regression equation
- Baseline juice order
- Prediction + SHAP + interpretation table
- Final summary:
 - How well the model captures the trend
 - Practical insight for FreshSip's marketing strategy
 - Feature impact via SHAP

Q. No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
2	echBytes – Webinar Attendance using Multiple Linear Regression and SHAP Analysis	

Objective:

Evaluate how the number of reminder emails and topic relevance score impact webinar attendance using Multiple Linear Regression and interpret results through SHAP values.

Given Dataset:

Emails Sent (x_1)	Topic Score (x_2)	Attendance (y)
100	8	200
80	6	160
120	9	230
90	5	150
70	4	130

Tasks:

1. **Perform Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**
 - Independent variables: Emails Sent and Topic Score
 - Dependent variable: Attendance
2. **Compute the Baseline Value**
 - Use the average of the attendance values
3. **Calculate SHAP Values**
 - Calculate SHAP Value
 - Distribute SHAP contributions between Emails Sent and Topic Score
4. **Compute Model Predictions for Each Record**
 - Apply the regression equation
 - Validate the SHAP decomposition: $\text{Prediction} = \text{Baseline} + \text{SHAP}(\text{Emails}) + \text{SHAP}(\text{Topic Score})$
5. **Interpret the SHAP Contributions**
 - For each row, explain the influence of each input
 - Compare actual vs predicted attendance
 - Indicate whether the model overestimated or underestimated and why

Q. No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
3	Regression with Diabetes Dataset	

Objective:

Understand how patient features influence disease progression using Multiple Linear Regression and SHAP value analysis.

Tasks**1. Perform Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

- Use all available features from the Diabetes dataset as independent variables.
- Fit a Multiple Linear Regression model to predict disease progression.

2. Calculate the Baseline Value

- Compute the **mean** of the target variable (disease progression scores) from the training

data.

- This will serve as the **baseline prediction**.

3. Calculate SHAP Values

- Apply SHAP to compute **feature contributions** to each prediction.
- Use model coefficients to proportionally attribute the difference from the baseline to each feature.

4. Compute Final Prediction for Each Record

- For every test record, verify that:

$$\text{Prediction} = \text{Baseline} + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_1) + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_2) + \dots + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_n)$$

5. Interpret the Results

- For each patient record:
 - Explain how each feature contributed to the predicted disease progression.
 - Compare the **predicted value** vs the **actual observed value**.
 - Comment on whether the model **overpredicted or underpredicted** and **why**, based on SHAP values.

Q. No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
4	Regression with Student Performance Dataset	

Objective:

Investigate how student background and behavior influence final exam scores using Multiple Linear Regression and SHAP value analysis.

Tasks

1. Perform Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

- Use all relevant student attributes (e.g., study time, parental education, absences, etc.) as independent variables.
- Fit a regression model to predict the **final exam score**.

2. Calculate the Baseline Value

- Compute the **mean of the final exam scores** from the training set.
- This serves as the **baseline prediction** (expected value).

3. Calculate SHAP Values

- Use SHAP to compute the contribution of each student attribute to the final exam score prediction.
- Distribute the prediction deviation from the baseline among the features.

4. Compute Final Prediction for Each Record

- For each student record, confirm:

$$\text{Predicted Score} = \text{Baseline} + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_1) + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_2) + \dots + \text{SHAP}(\text{Feature}_n)$$

5. Interpret the Results

- For every prediction:
 - Explain how different features (e.g., study time, failures, health) impacted the exam score.
 - Compare predicted score to actual score.
 - Comment on overprediction or underprediction and possible reasons behind it.