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**	**23CSBTB40**
Assignment Number: 01			

Q. No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
1	Daily Farm – Organic Grocery	

Context:

Daily Farm runs newspaper ads to promote their fresh delivery boxes.

Newspaper Ads (x)	Orders Received (y)
1	35
2	48
3	60
1	40
2	50

Objective:

Analyze the effect of newspaper advertising on the number of orders received for DailyFarm by performing Linear Regression and interpreting SHAP values.

Requirements:

1. **Perform Linear Regression Analysis**
   - Use the given dataset where:
     - **Independent Variable (x):** Newspaper Ads
     - **Dependent Variable (y):** Orders Received
2. **Calculate the Baseline Value**
   - Compute the **mean of all order values (y values)**.
3. **Calculate SHAP Values**
   - For each record, calculate the difference between the **predicted value** and the **baseline**.
   - This difference is the **SHAP value**, attributed to the number of newspaper ads.
4. **Compute Final Prediction**
   - Use the **linear regression model** to calculate predicted orders for each ad count.
   - Confirm that:
     Final Prediction=Baseline+SHAP Value\text{Final Prediction} = \text{Baseline} + \text{SHAP Value}Final Prediction=Baseline+SHAP Value
5. **Interpret the Results**
   - Explain how the number of newspaper ads influenced each predicted order count.
   - Compare the predicted value to the actual value for each row.
   - Identify **underprediction** or **overprediction**, and provide reasoning.

Deliverables:

A notebook or document containing:

- Linear regression implementation with coefficients
- Baseline (mean of y)
- Table of SHAP values and predictions
- Explanation of how each input influenced the prediction
- Comparison of predicted vs actual values, with over/under prediction notes
- Summary analysis covering:
  - Accuracy of the model
  - Trend analysis
  - SHAP interpretation insights

Q. No.	Question	Expected Time to complete
2	**HealthFirst – Appointment Rate Prediction using Multiple Linear Regression and SHAP Analysis**	

Objective:

Analyze how doctor availability and SMS reminders influence appointment bookings using Multiple Linear Regression and interpret the model results using SHAP value analysis.

Given Dataset:

Doctors Available (x_1)	Reminders Sent (1/0) (x_2)	Appointments (y)
3	1	40
2	1	35
4	0	30
1	0	20
2	1	38

Tasks:

1. **Perform Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**
   - Use Doctors Available and Reminders Sent as independent variables
   - Use Appointments as the dependent variable
2. **Calculate the Baseline Value**
   - Compute the mean of all appointment values
3. **Calculate SHAP Values**
   - Calculate SHAP Value
   - Distribute SHAP contributions between Doctors Available and Reminders Sent based on model coefficients
4. **Compute Final Prediction for Each Record**
   - Use the regression equation
   - Verify: Prediction = Baseline + SHAP (Doctors Available) + SHAP (Reminders Sent)
5. **Interpret the Results**
   - For each record, explain how doctor availability and reminders affected the prediction
   - Compare predicted vs actual appointment values
   - Indicate if the model overpredicted or underpredicted and suggest potential reasons

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:

Prediction = Baseline + SHAP(Feature$_1$) + SHAP(Feature$_2$) + ... + SHAP(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:

Predicted Score = Baseline + SHAP(Feature$_1$) + SHAP(Feature$_2$) + ... + SHAP(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.