

Explainable Machine Learning

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Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)

- “Es gibt derzeit noch keine allgemein akzeptierte Definition von XAI.”

Wikipedia [1]

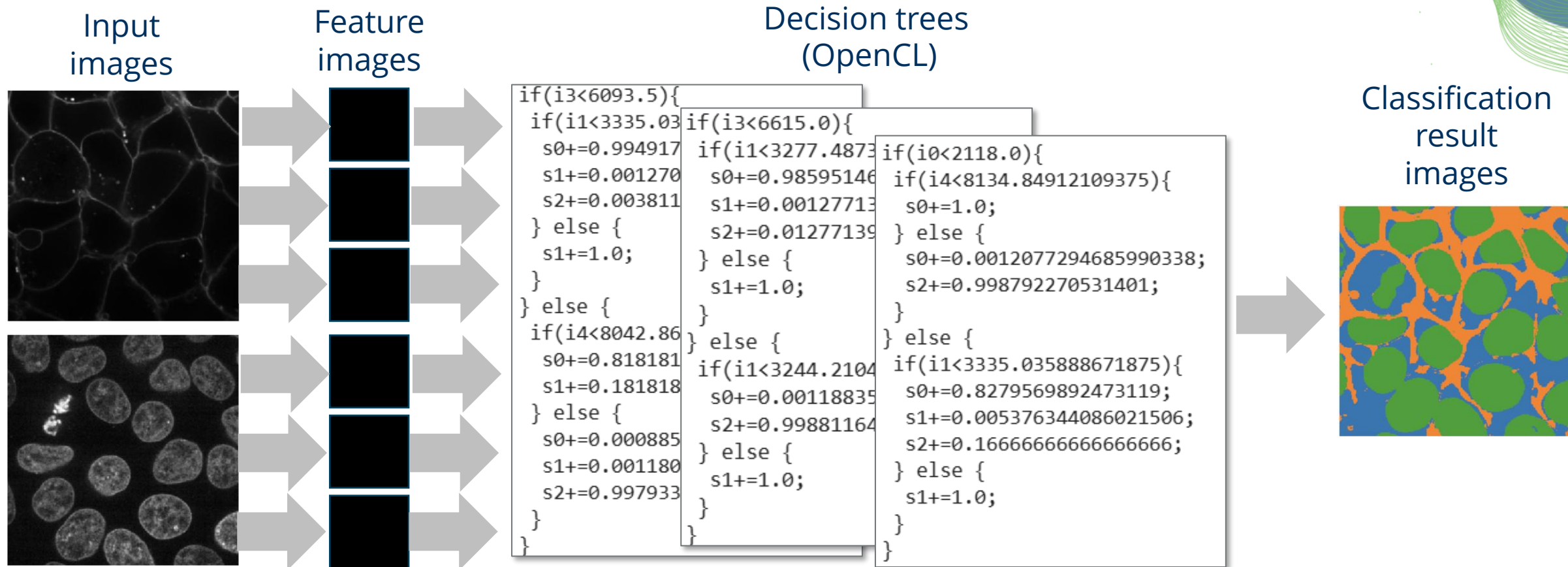
Relevant Aspects:

- Explainability vs. Interpretability of AI-algorithms
- We seek to enable humans to
 - predict results of AI Systems,
 - trust AI-Systems and
 - using AI-Systems effectively.

Explanation of Random Forest Classifiers

... by reading code

... is quite useless



Explainability

A logically consistent line of argumentation that depicts a situation or an algorithm with complete transparency.

Intrinsically explainable AI-algorithms

- Example: Linear Regression

$$f(x_1, x_2) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$$

If w_1 is much bigger than w_2 , the result depends much more on x_1 compared to x_2 .

Model
explainable

Results
predictable

Explainability

A logically consistent line of argumentation that depicts a situation or an algorithm with complete transparency.

Intrinsically explainable AI-algorithms

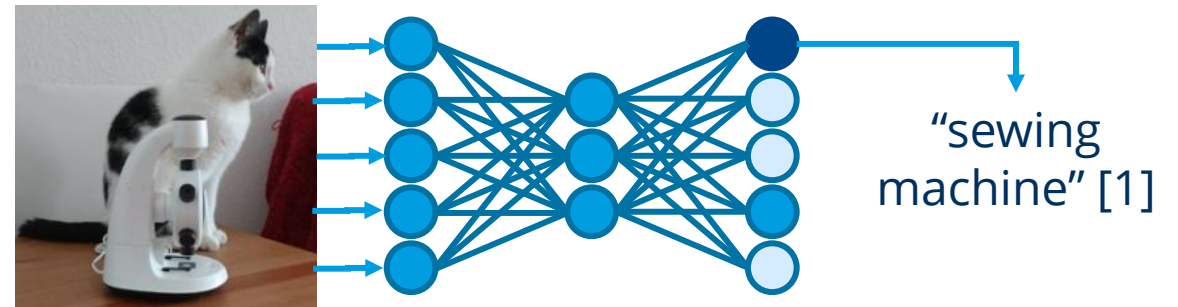
- Example: Linear Regression

$$f(x_1, x_2) = w_1x_1 + w_2x_2$$

If w_1 is much bigger than w_2 , the result depends much more on x_1 compared to x_2 .

Black-Box AI-algorithms

- Example: Deep Neural Networks (DNN)



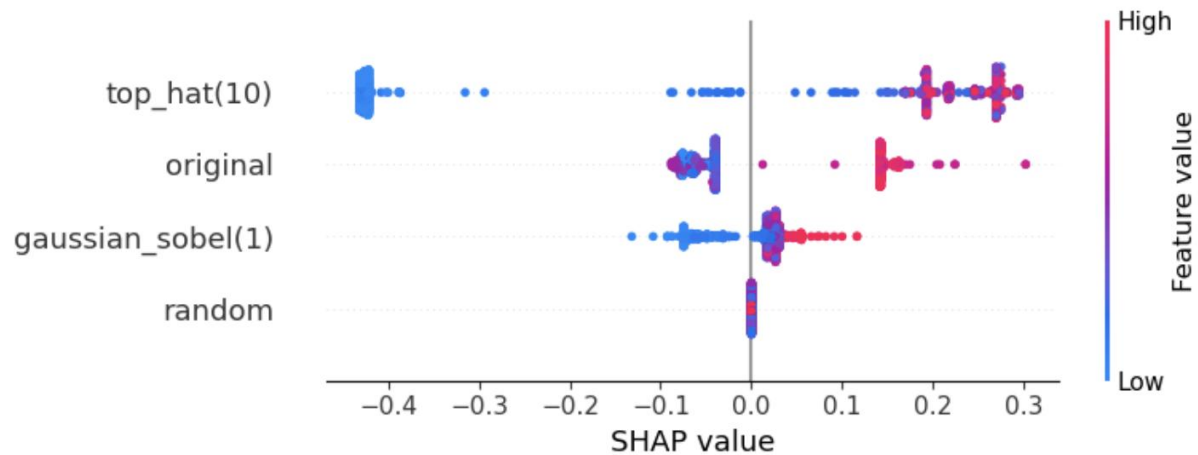
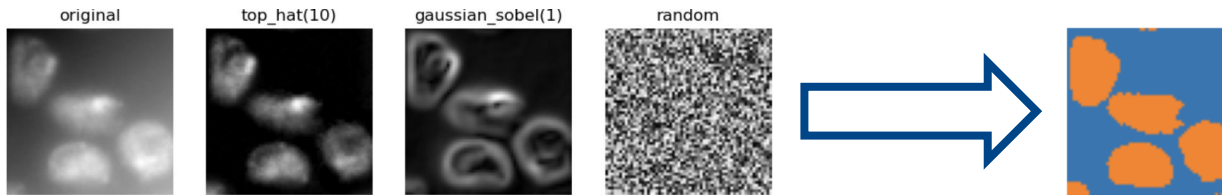
Not easily explainable and predictable

Interpretability

Visualization of intermediate results and their influence on results

Model-agnostic methods

Example: Shapley's Additive exPlanations (SHAP)

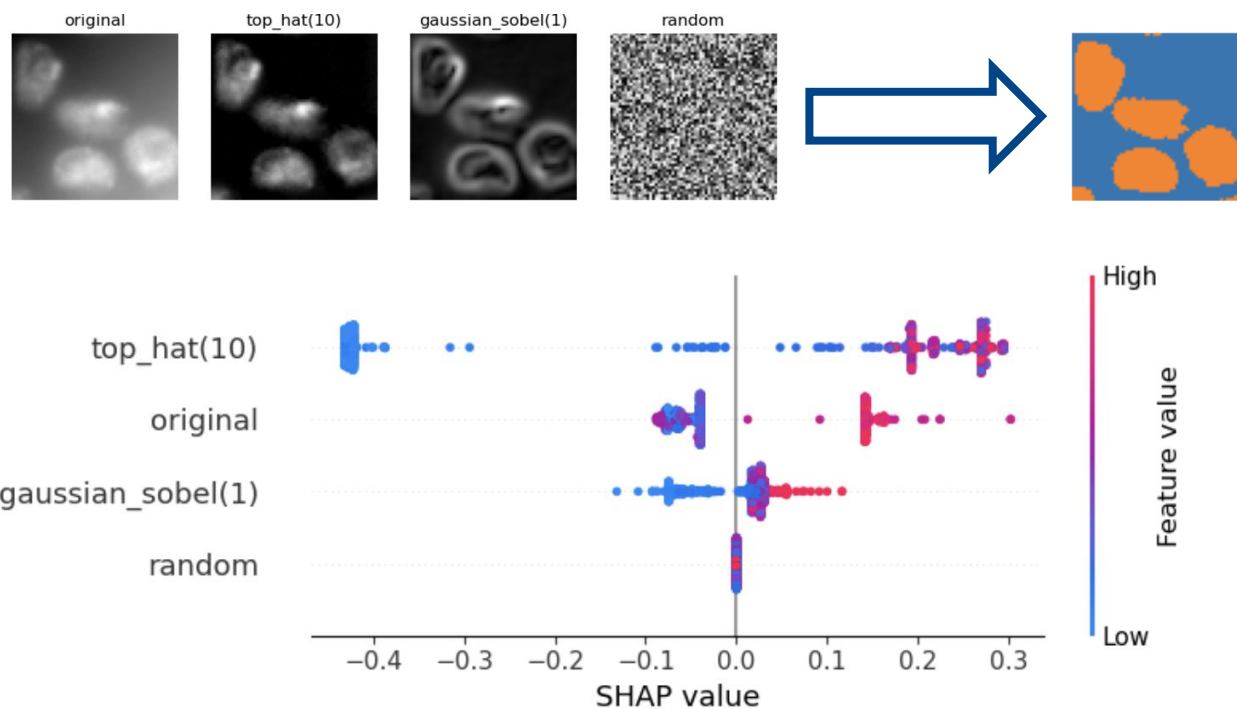


Interpretability

Visualization of intermediate results and their influence on results

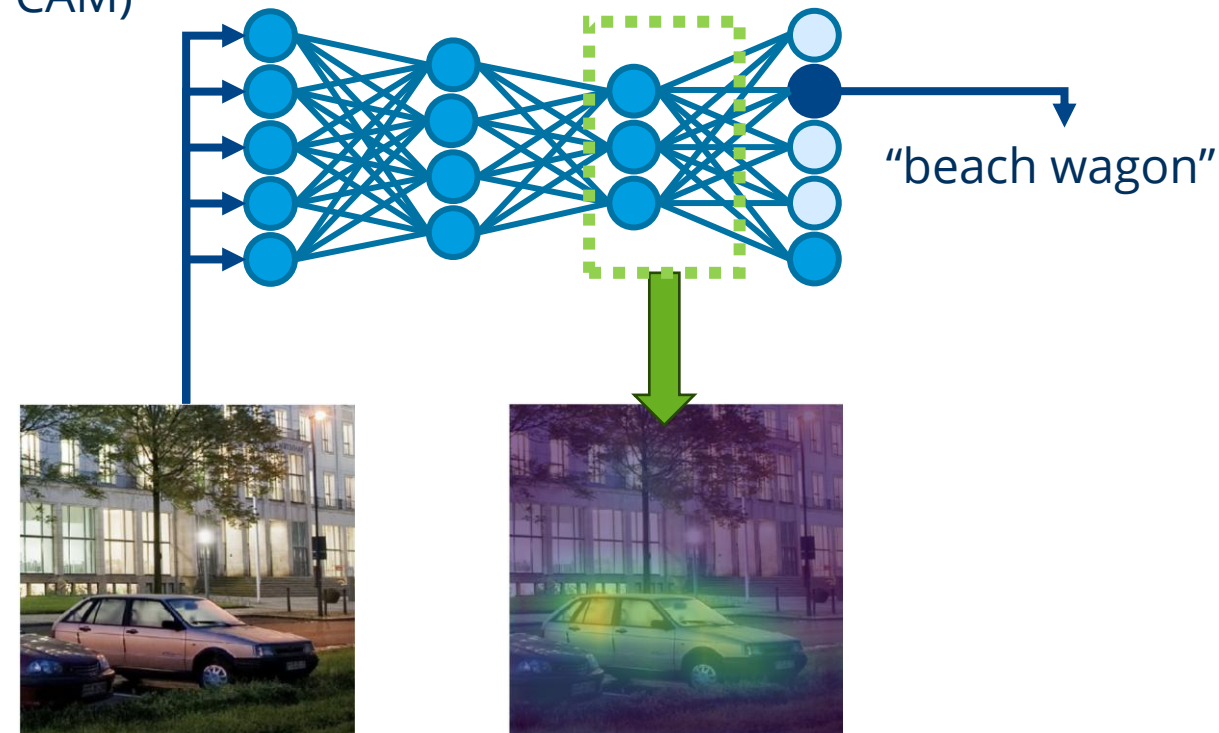
Model-agnostic methods

Example: Shapley's Additive exPlanations (SHAP)



Model-specific methods

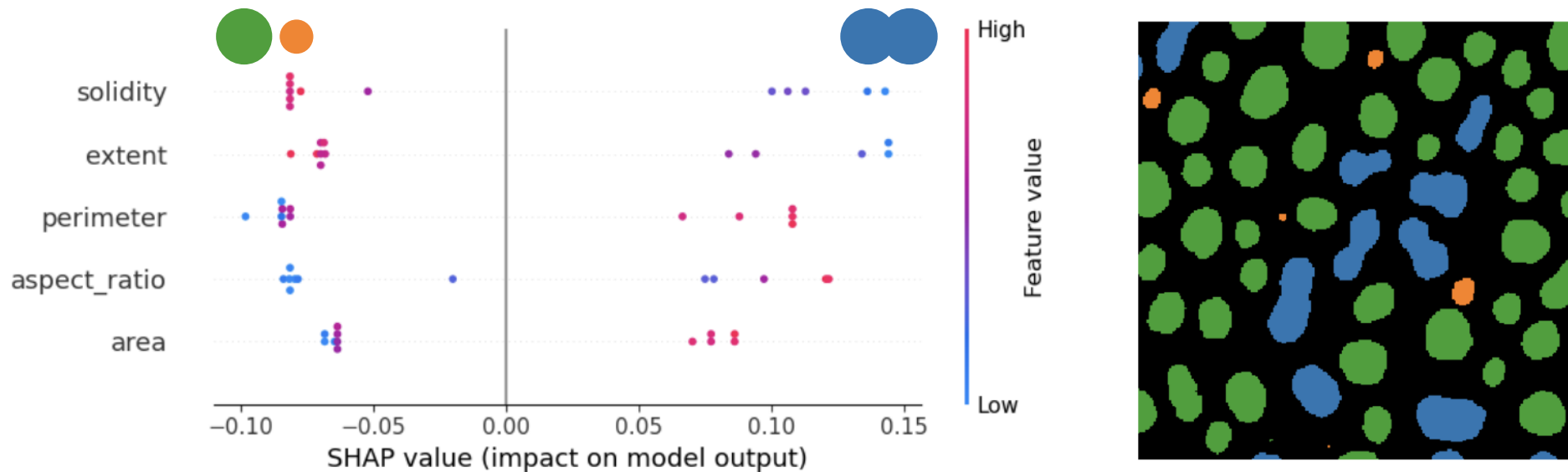
Example: Gradient Class Activation Maps (Grad-CAM)



Explainable AI

Depending on the target group [for the explanation], the influence of data is more important than how AI algorithms work.

- Many computer scientists want to explain and understand AI methods.
- Biologists use AI as a method to explain biological processes.
- Example: "What parameters distinguish **round objects** from **elongated ones**?"



Recap: Feature selection

- Which measurement / parameter / feature is related to the effect I'm investigating?
- Example goals:

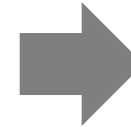
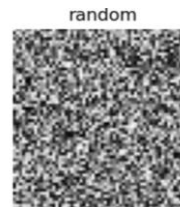
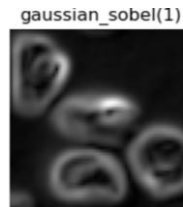
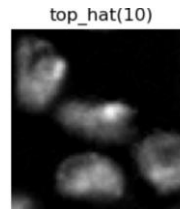


- Amplitude
- Energy
- Duration
- ...



- Noise
- Tourists jumping on a sensor
- Earthquake approaching

Signal classification



Pixel classification



- Area
- Perimeter
- Aspect ratio
- ...



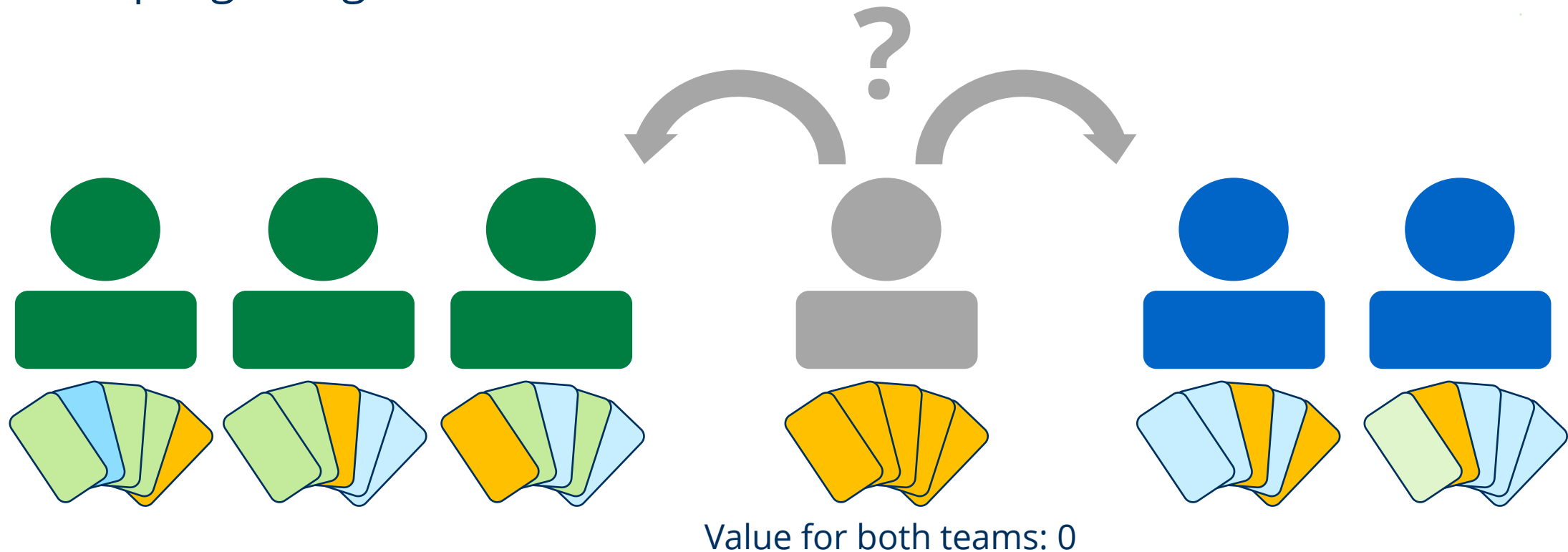
- Round
- Elongated

Object classification

Collaborative game theory

If players collaborate, how is the impact on a team if another player joins?

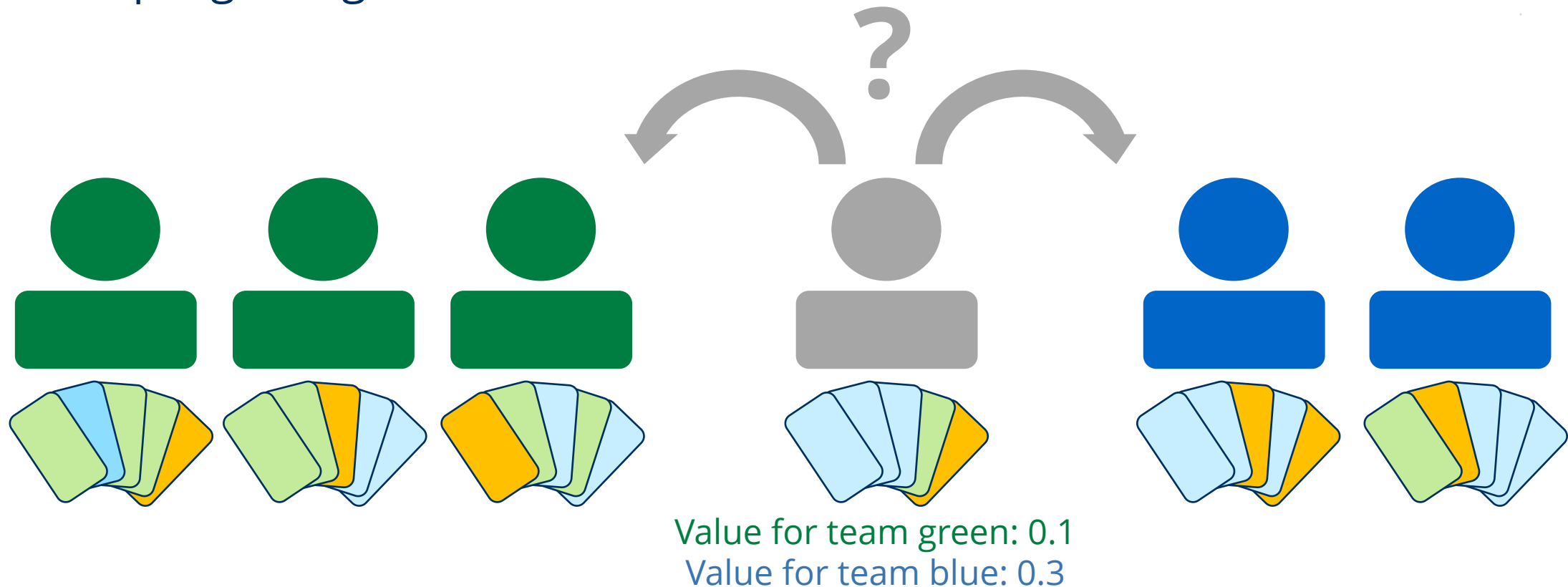
Example game goal: maximize cards of the same colour.



Collaborative game theory

If players collaborate, how is the impact on a team if another player joins?

Example game goal: maximize cards of the same colour.



SHAP

Analogously, this can be done with data points instead of features.

SHapley's Additive exPlanations

$$\phi_i = \sum_{S \subseteq F \setminus \{i\}} \frac{|S|!(|F|-|S|-1)!}{|F|!} [f_x(S \cup \{i\}) - f_x(S)]$$

SHAP value
of feature i

Sum over all
Subsets of
Features not
including i

Weight related
to number of
used features
in relation all
players

Quality of
classifier using
feature i

Quality of
classifier *not*
using feature i

Game
theory

SHAP value
of **player** i

Sum over all
Subsets of
Players not
including i

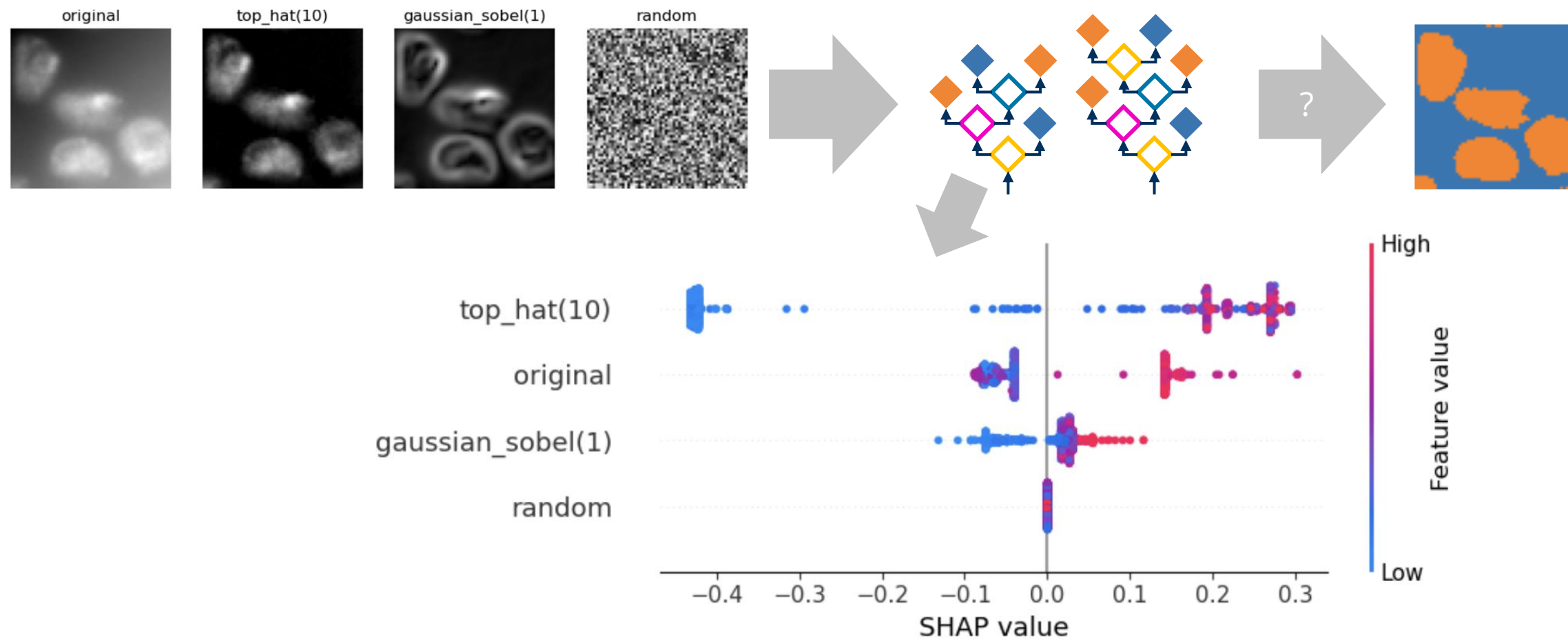
Weight related to
number of **players**
in a **coalition** in
relation to
undecided players
and all **players**

Chance to win
game of coalition
without player i

Chance to win
game of coalition
including player i

SHAP

Allows interpreting [pixel] classification results

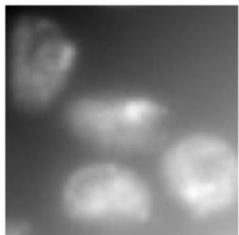


SHAP

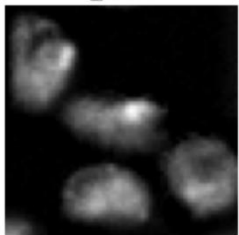
Allows interpreting [pixel] classification

"If intensity in the top-hat image is high, the classifier tends to select the positive class (orange)."

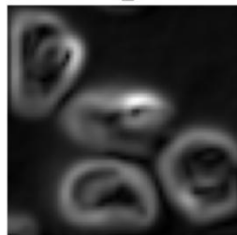
original



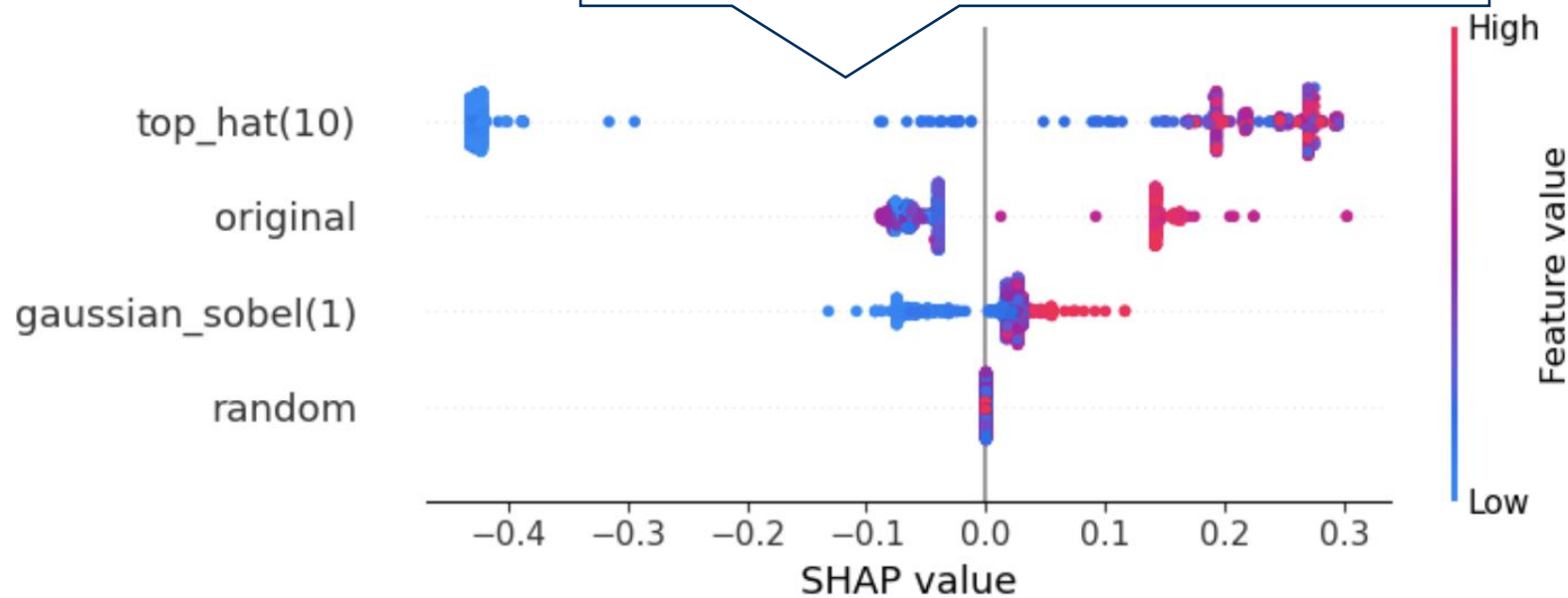
top_hat(10)



gaussian_sobel(1)



random

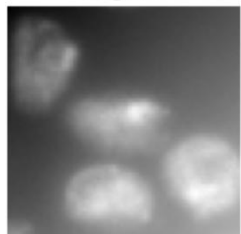


SHAP

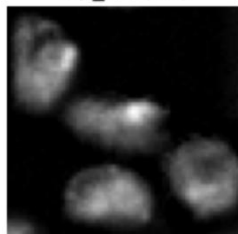
Allows interpreting [pixel] classification

“If intensity in the top-hat image is low, the classifier needs to take other features into account.”

original



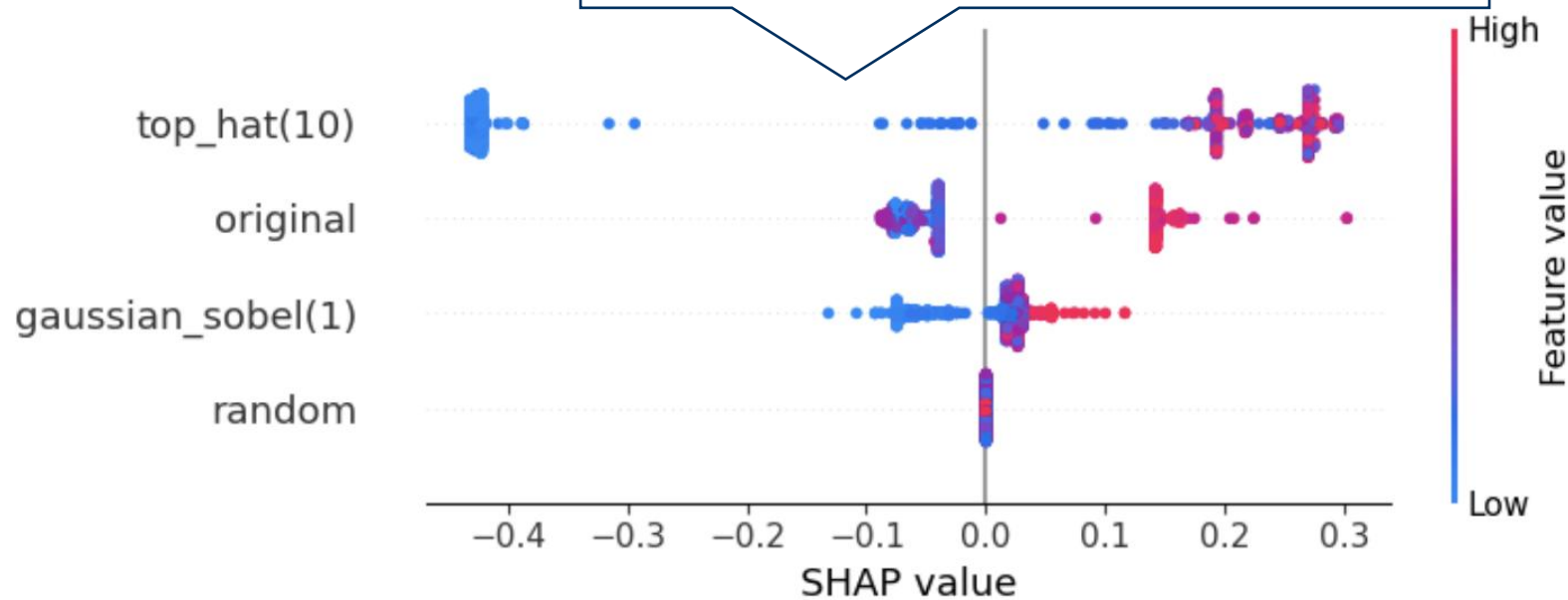
top_hat(10)



gaussian_sobel(1)



random

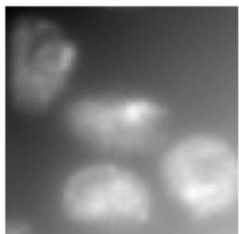


SHAP

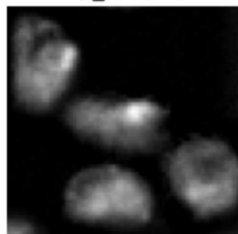
Allows interpreting [pixel] classification

"The random feature has no value for classification."

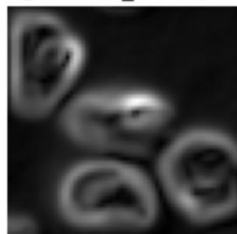
original



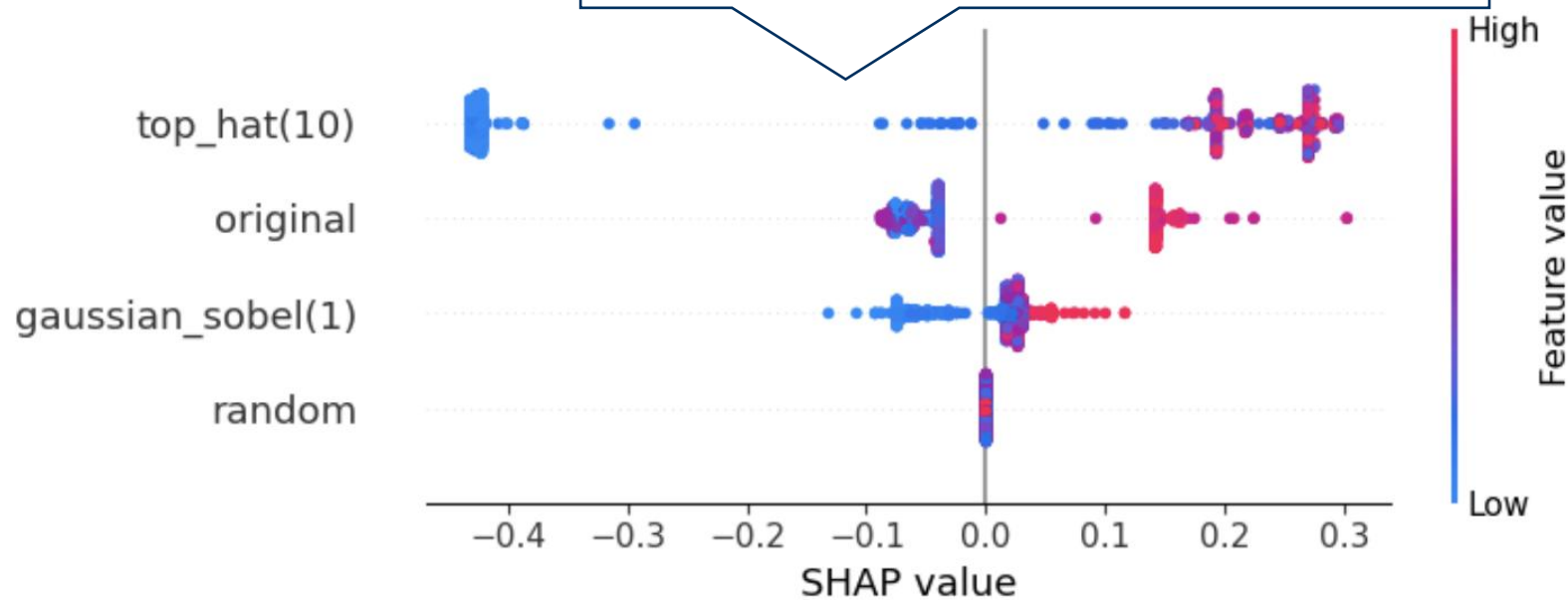
top_hat(10)



gaussian_sobel(1)

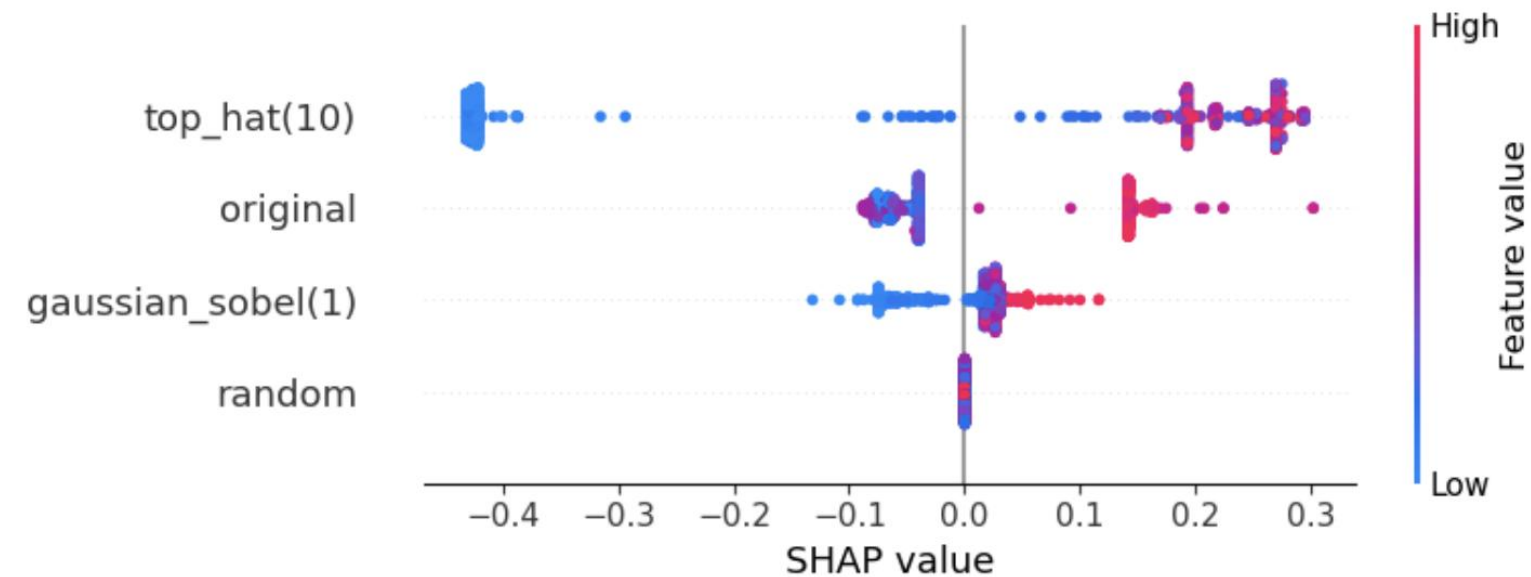
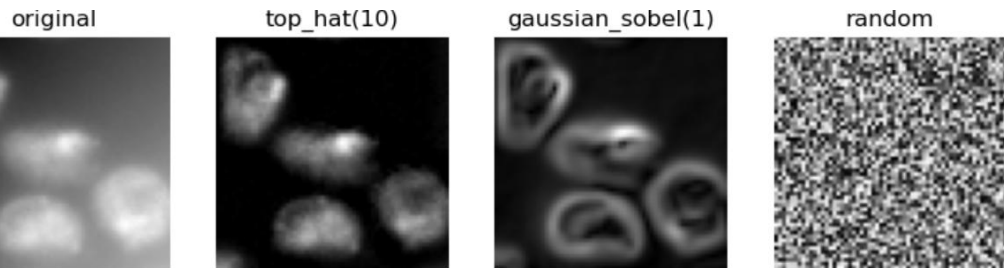


random



Pitfall: Correlation

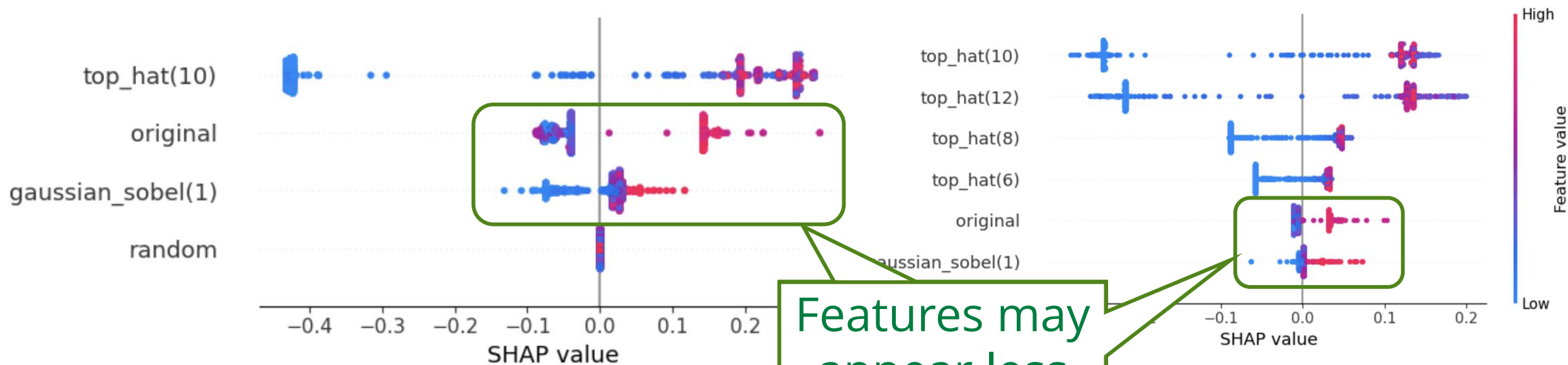
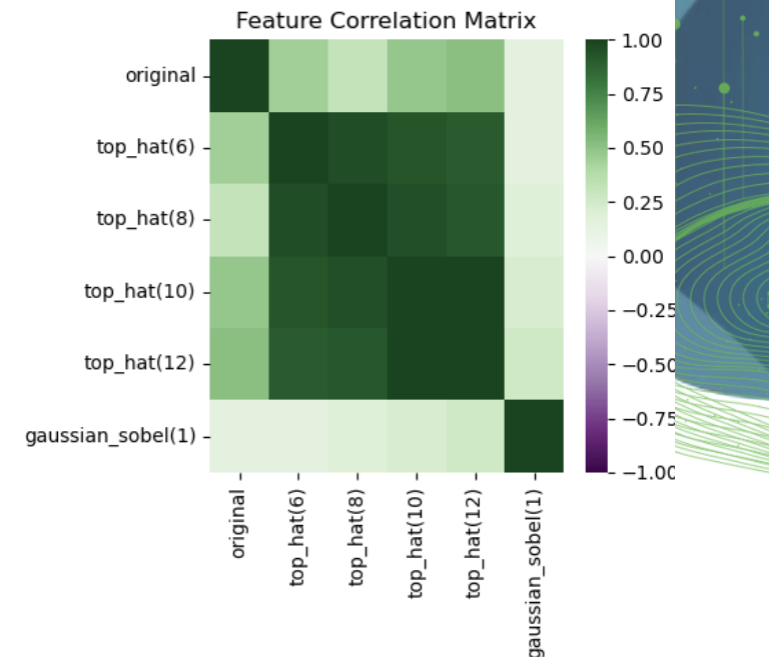
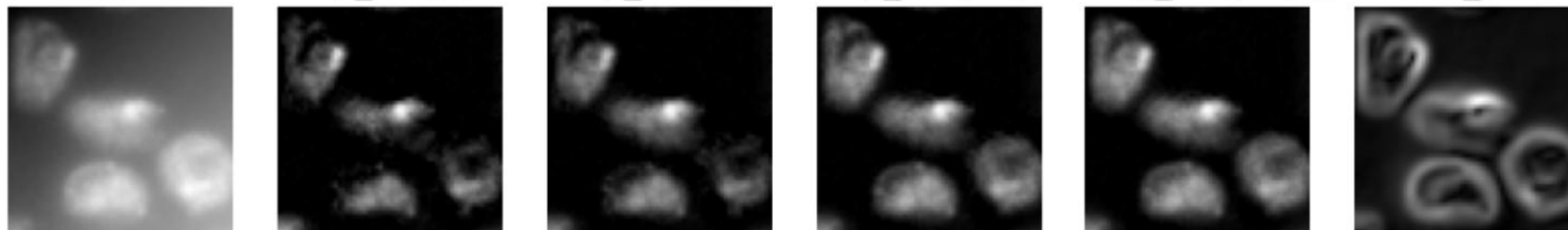
Correlated features may harm interpretability



Pitfall: Correlation

Correlated features may harm interpretability

original top_hat(6) top_hat(8) top_hat(10) top_hat(12) gaussian_sobel(1)



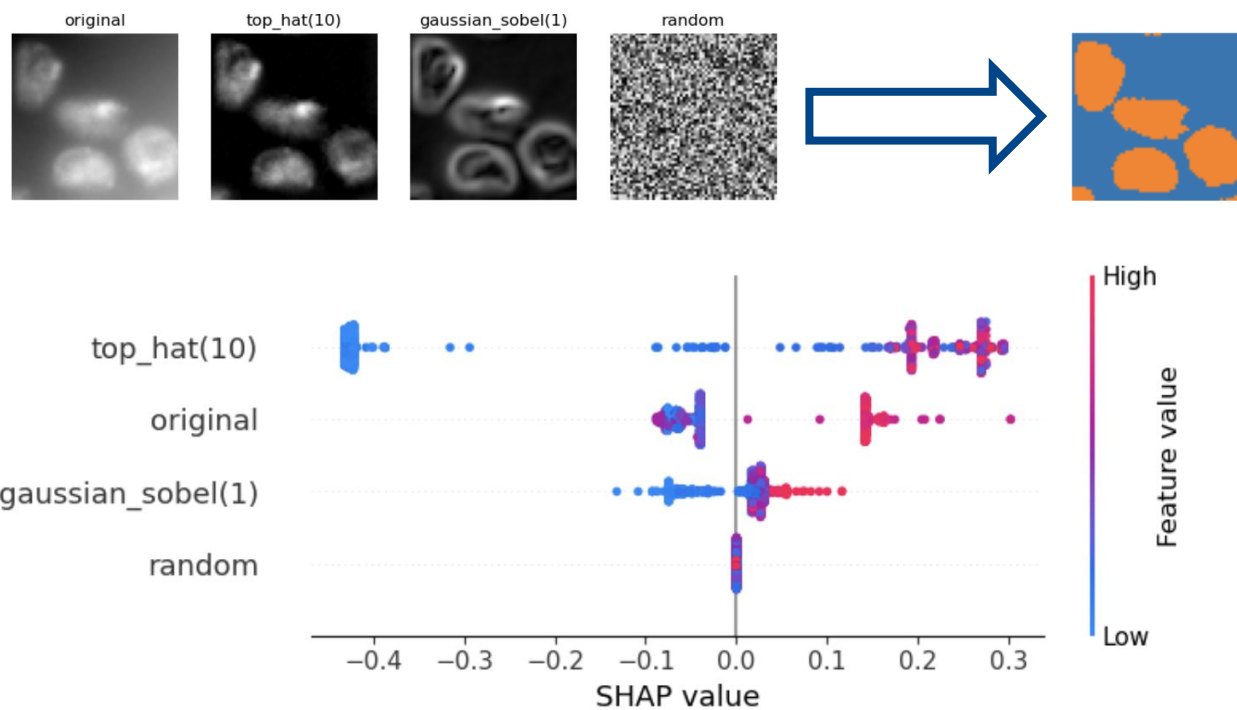
Features may appear less valuable.

Interpretability

Visualization of intermediate results and their influence on results

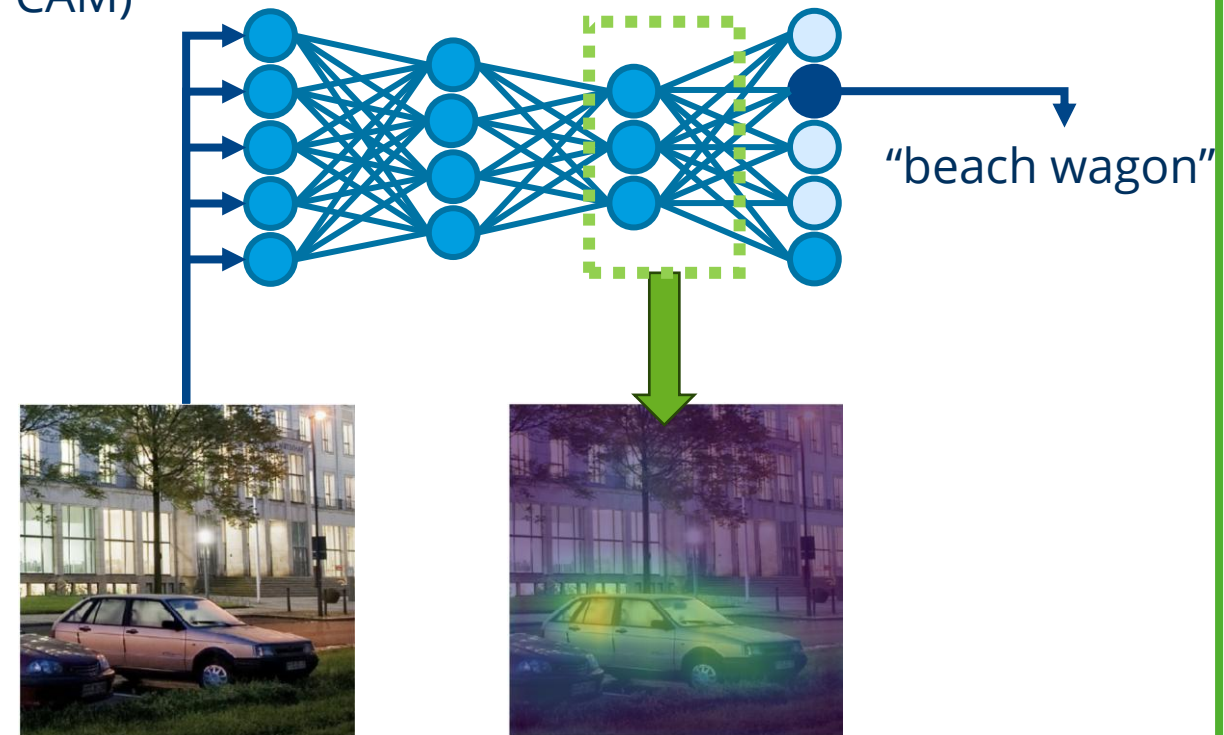
Model-agnostic methods

Example: Shapley's Additive exPlanations (SHAP)

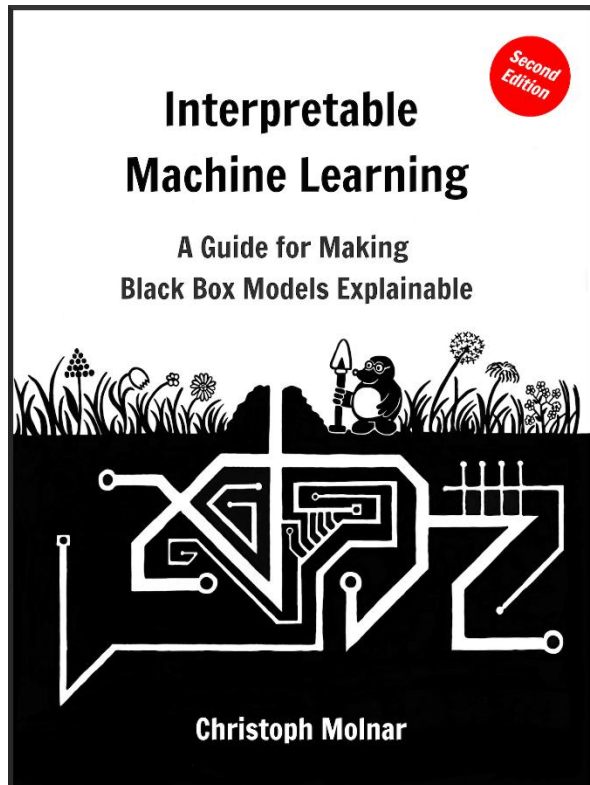


Model-specific methods

Example: Gradient Class Activation Maps (Grad-CAM)



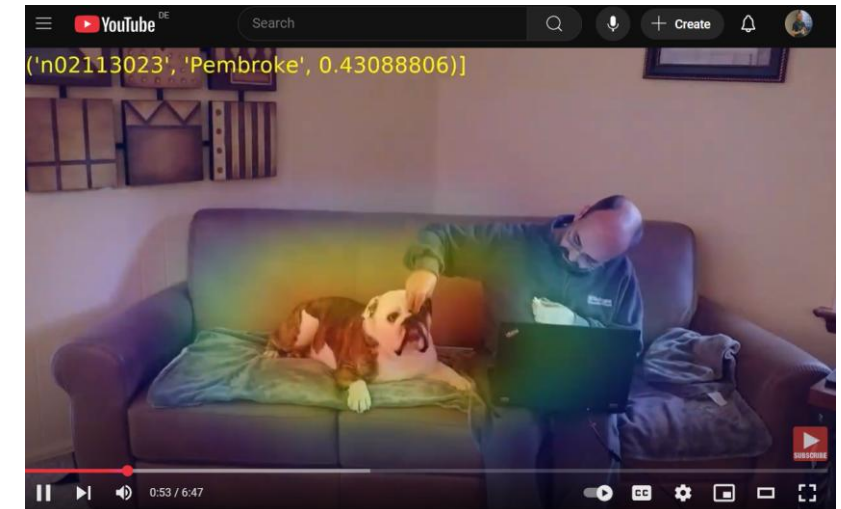
Read more...



<https://christophm.github.io/interpretable-ml-book/>



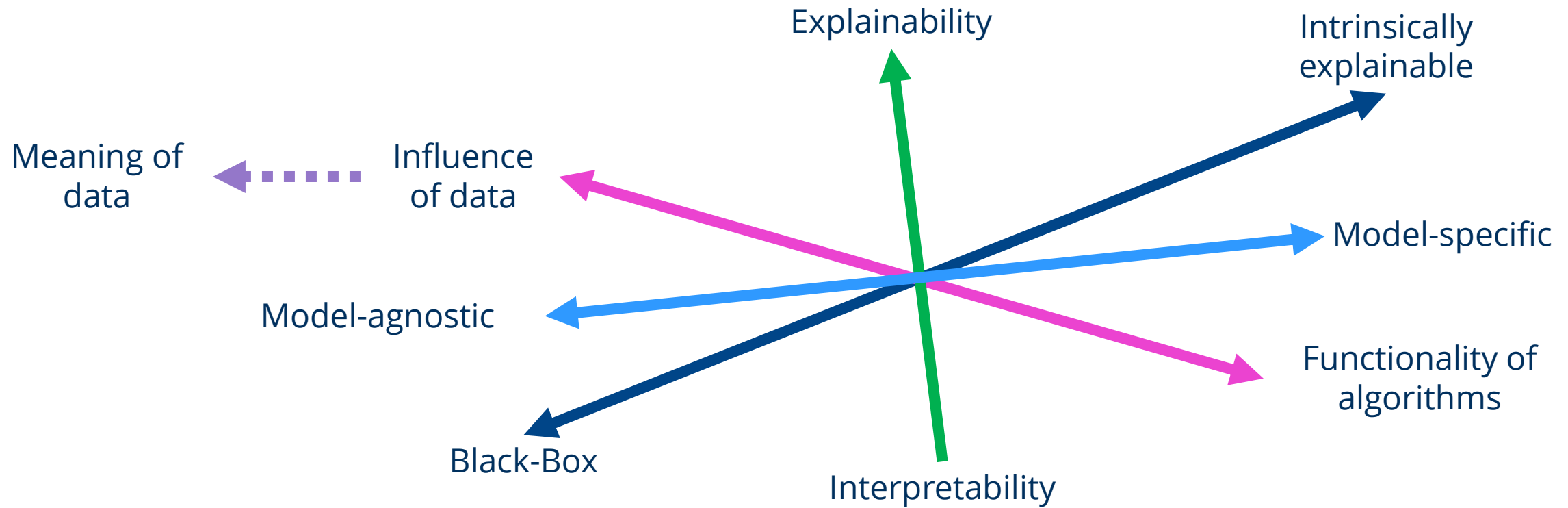
<https://www.amazon.de/dp/3030686396>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dw63QH_b3Jo

Summary: Explainable AI

Methods of XAI can be classified on different scales



Exercises

Robert Haase

Funded by



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für Bildung
und Forschung

SACHSEN



Diese Maßnahme wird gefördert durch die Bundesregierung
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Diese Maßnahme wird mitfinanziert durch Steuermittel auf
der Grundlage des von den Abgeordneten des Sächsischen
Landtags beschlossenen Haushaltes.

SHAP Analysis in Python

Use the opportunity
and explain SHAP
plots like this one!

