

# Explainable AI (XAI)

Christoph Molnar

13. Institutstag - July 05, 2019

Let's Predict Wine Quality



alcohol



citric  
acid

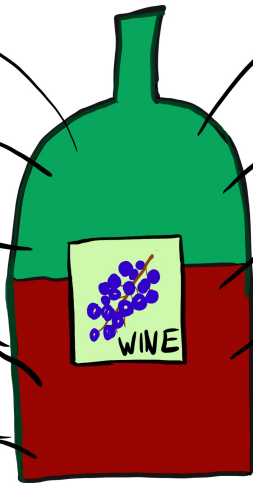


density



chlorides

sulphates



type



acidity

SO<sub>2</sub>

sugar



Disclaimer: I am NOT a wine expert!



How can we develop a wine quality prediction program?

# Programing vs. Machine Learning

## Machine Learning (supervised)



# Machine Learning (supervised)





## Machine Learning (supervised)



Step 1: Find data

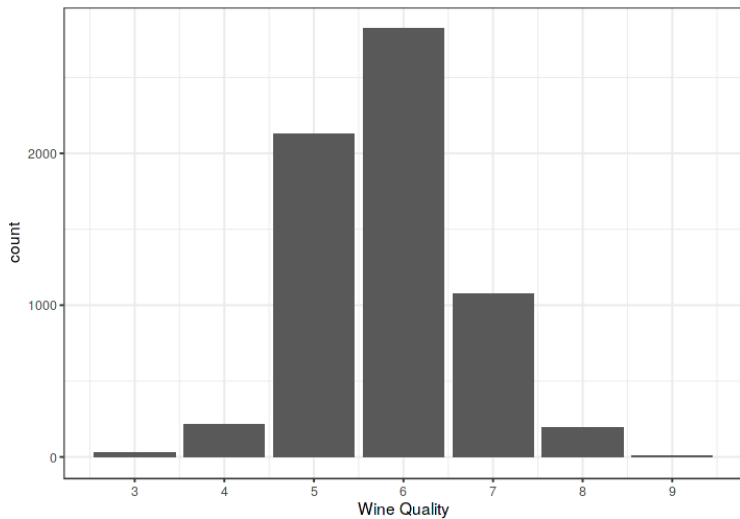
# Wine Dataset

- ▶ 6500 red and white Portuguese “Vinho Verde” wines
- ▶ Features: Physicochemical properties
- ▶ Quality assessed by blind tasting, from 0 (very bad) to 10 (excellent)



P. Cortez, A. Cerdeira, F. Almeida, T. Matos and J. Reis. Modeling wine preferences by data mining from physicochemical properties. In Decision Support Systems, Elsevier, 47(4):547-553, 2009.

# Wine Quality Distribution



## Step 2: Apply Machine Learning

# Random Forest

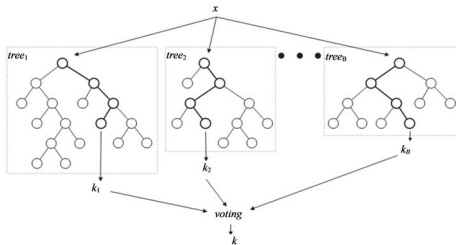


Image: <http://www.hallwaymathlete.com/2016/05/introduction-to-machine-learning-with.html>

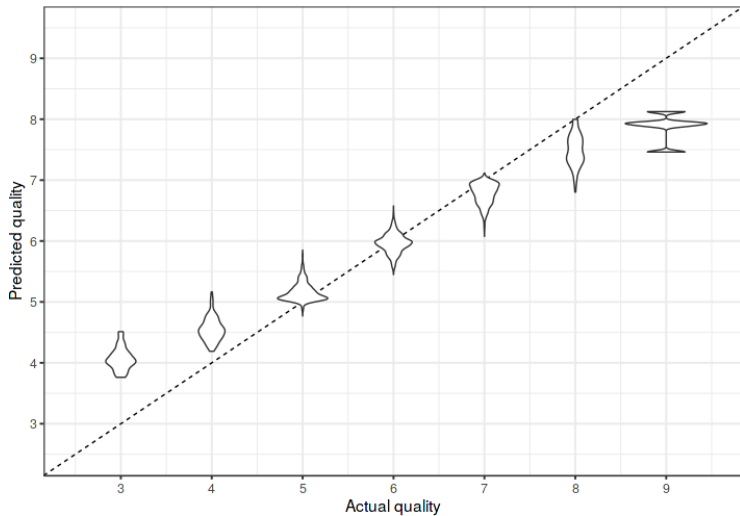


## Train Random Forest to Predict Quality

Mean absolute error on test data (cross-validated): 0.44



# Prediction vs. Actual Quality



Step 3: Profit





## We want to know:

- ▶ Which wine properties are the most predictive for quality?
- ▶ How does a property affect the predicted wine quality?
- ▶ Can we extract a “Rule of Thumb” from the black box?
- ▶ Why did a wine get a certain prediction?
- ▶ How do we have to change a wine to achieve a different prediction?

Looking inside the black box

Which features are important?

# Permutation Feature Importance

original

$x_1$	...	$x_j$	...	$x_p$
3		1.4		6.0
5		1.2		7.2
...		...		...
6		2.0		8.9

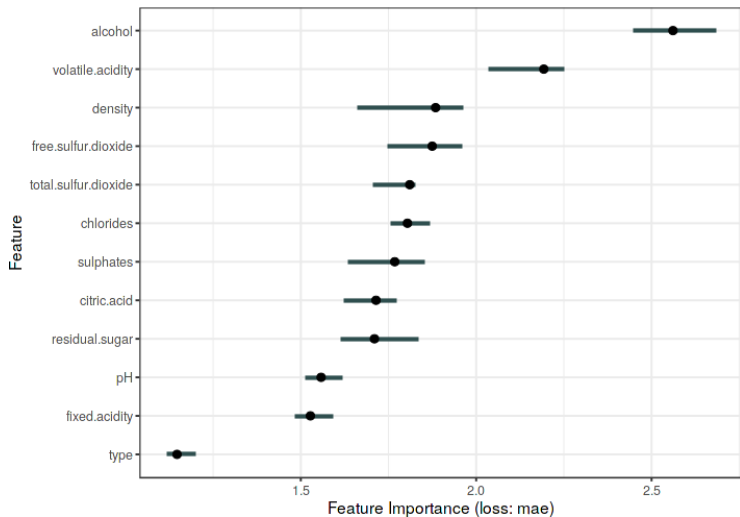
$\Rightarrow$

shuffled  $x_j$

$x_1$	...	$x_j$	...	$x_p$
3		2.0		6.0
5		1.4		7.2
...		...		...
6		1.2		8.9

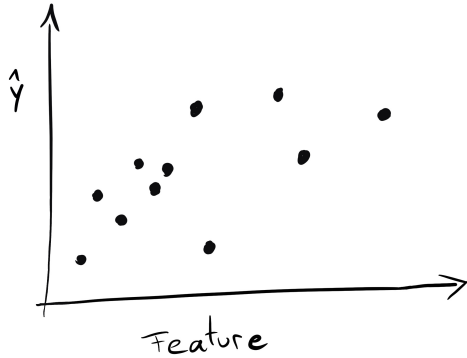


# Which features are important?

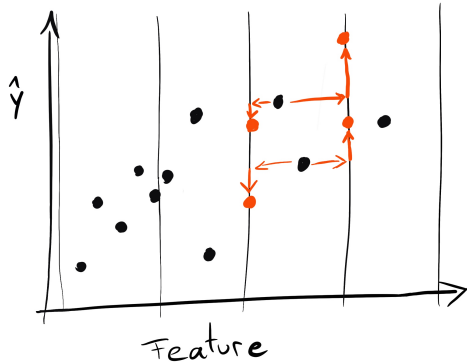


How do features affect predictions?

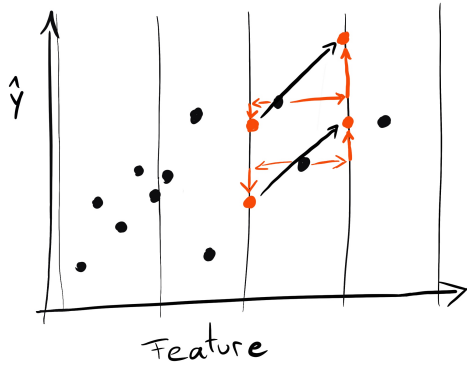
# Accumulated Local Effects



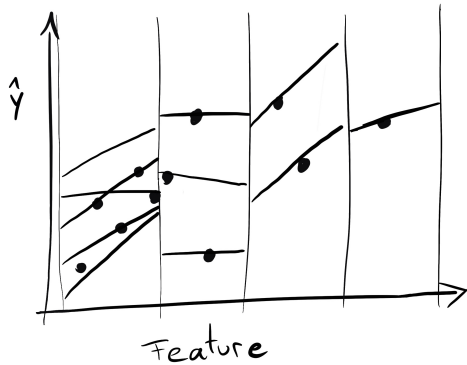
# Accumulated Local Effects



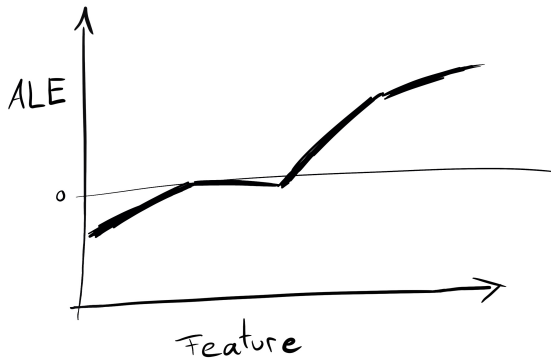
# Accumulated Local Effects



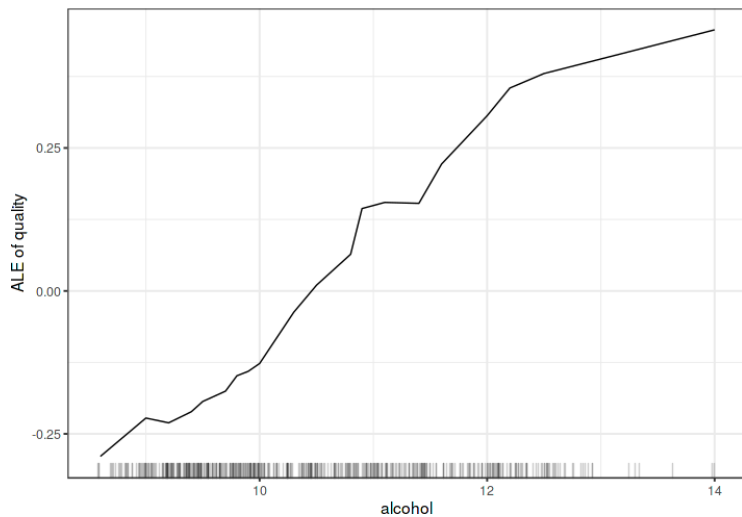
# Accumulated Local Effects



# Accumulated Local Effects

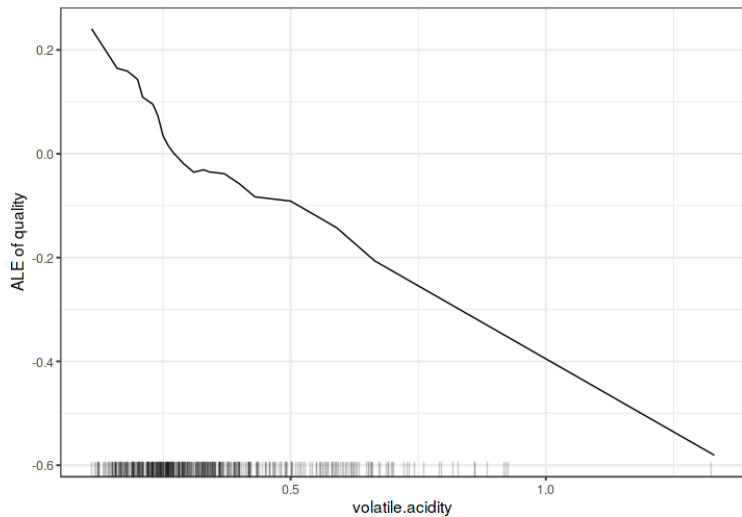


# Effect of Alcohol

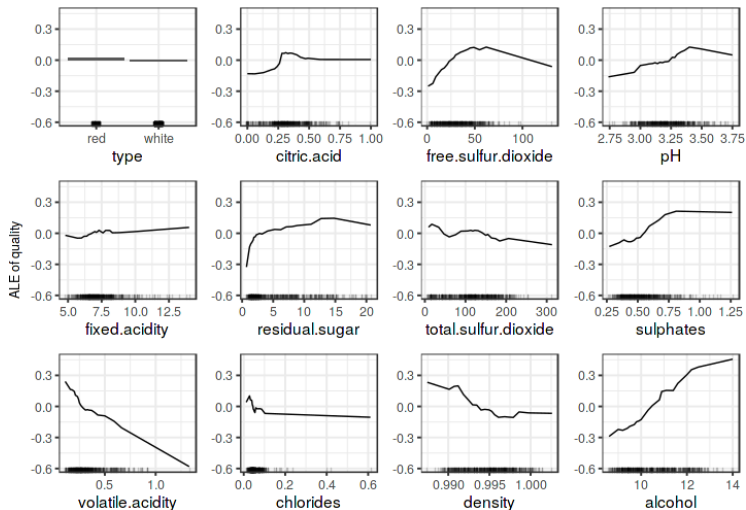




# Effect of Volatile Acidity



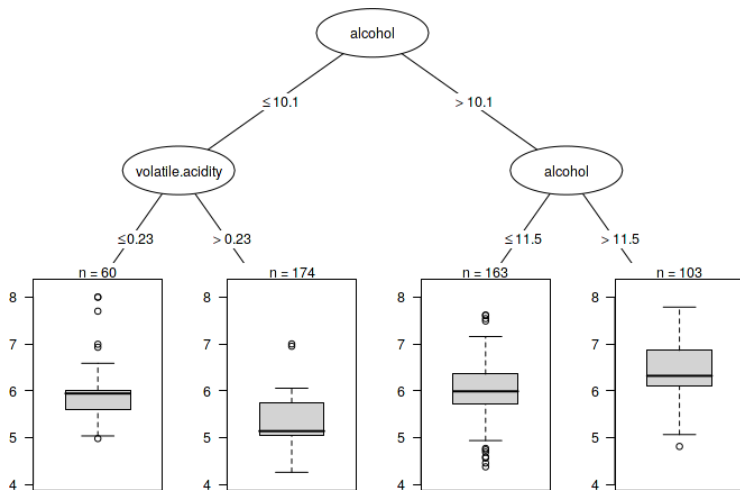
# How do features affect predictions?



Rule of thumb for wine quality?

# Surrogate Model

# Surrogate Model



Tree explains 37.36% of black box prediction variance.

Explain individual predictions

# Shapley Value

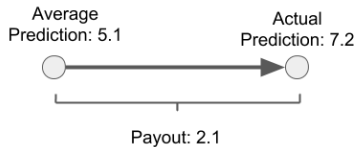
**Game:** Prediction of Instance



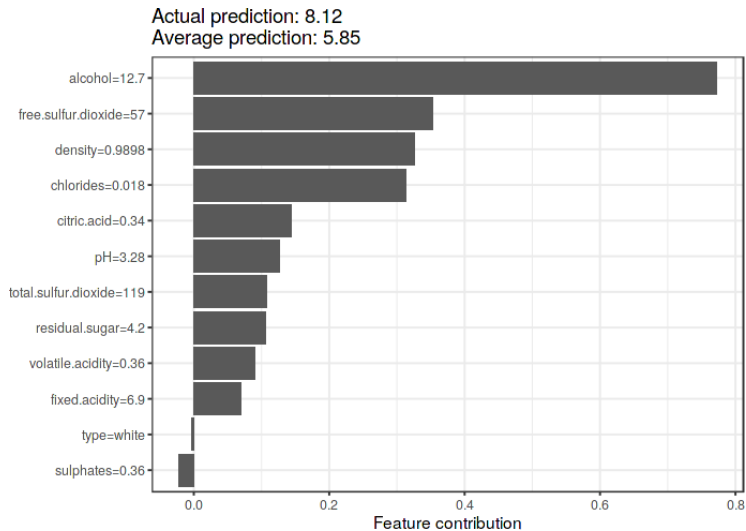
**Players:** Feature Values of Instance



**Payout:** Individual prediction  
(minus average prediction)



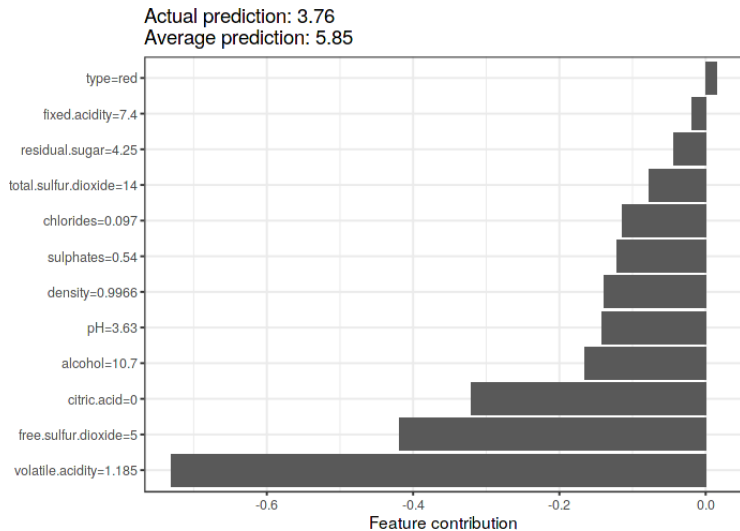
# Explain best wine







# Explain worst wine



Improve worst wine?

# Counterfactual Explanations

# Counterfactual Explanations

# Counterfactual Explanations

## Improve worst wine?

How do we get the wine above predicted quality of 5?

- ▶ Decreasing volatile acidity to 0.2 yields predicted quality of 5.09
- ▶ Decreasing volatile acidity to 1.0 and increasing alcohol to 13% yields predicted quality of 5.01

Why interpretability?





Interested in learning more?

More on interpretable machine learning in my book  
<http://christophm.github.io/interpretable-ml-book/>.

Backup

## Units in Wine dataset

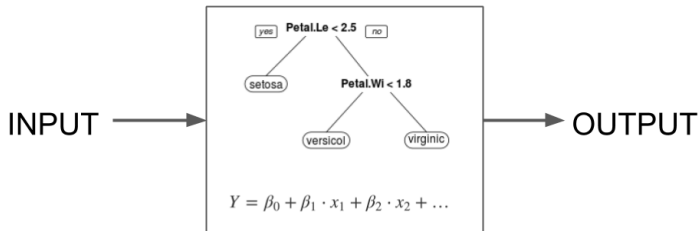
- ▶ fixed acidity  $\text{g}(\text{tartaric acid})/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ volatile acidity:  $\text{g}(\text{acetic acid})/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ citric acid:  $\text{g}/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ residual sugar:  $\text{g}/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ chlorides:  $\text{g}(\text{sodium chloride})/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ free sulfur dioxide:  $\text{mg}/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ total sulfur dioxide:  $\text{mg}/\text{dm}^3$
- ▶ density  $> \text{g}/\text{cm}^3$
- ▶ pH
- ▶ sulphates:  $\text{g}(\text{potassium sulphate}) / \text{dm}^3$
- ▶ alcohol vol. %

What tools do we have?

# Interpretable Models



# Interpretable Models



# Intepretable Model: Linear Regression



# Intepretable Model: Decision Tree

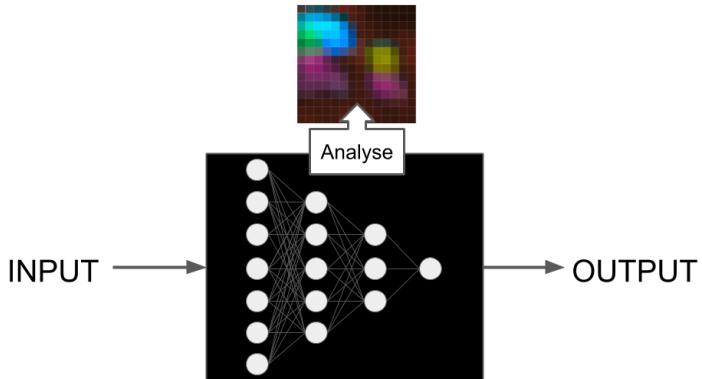
## Interpretable Model: Decision Rules

IF  $90m^2 \leq \text{size} < 110m^2$  AND location = “good” THEN rent is between 1540 and 1890 EUR

## Model-specific Methods

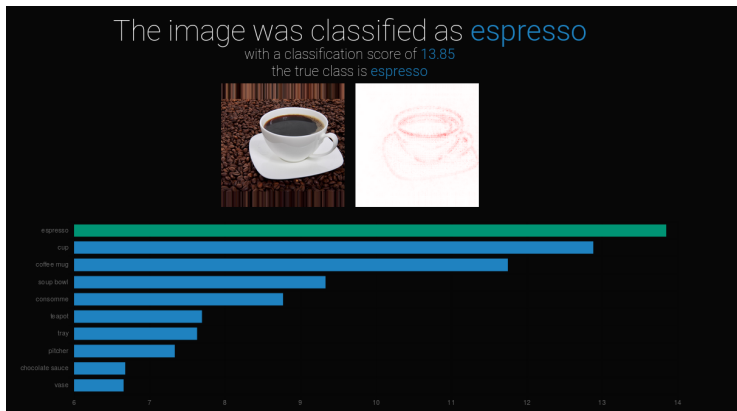


# Model-specific Methods



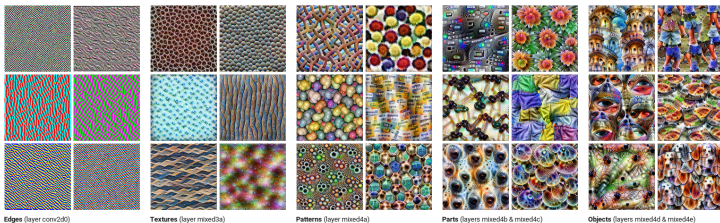
# Model-specific Methods

## Layerwise Relevance Propagation (LRP)



Bach, Sebastian, et al. "On pixel-wise explanations for non-linear classifier decisions by layer-wise relevance propagation." PloS one 10.7 (2015): e0130140.

# Model-specific Methods

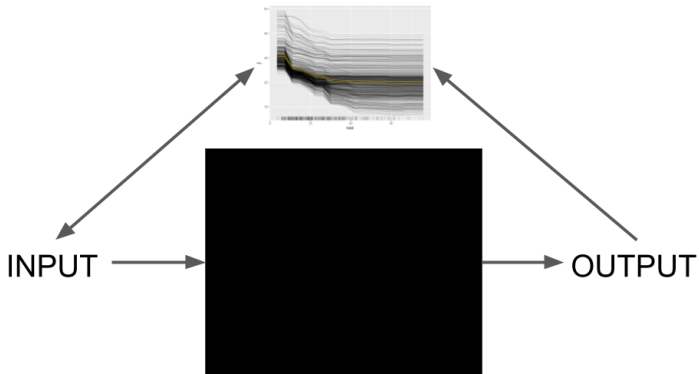


<https://distill.pub/2017/feature-visualization/>

# Model-agnostic Methods

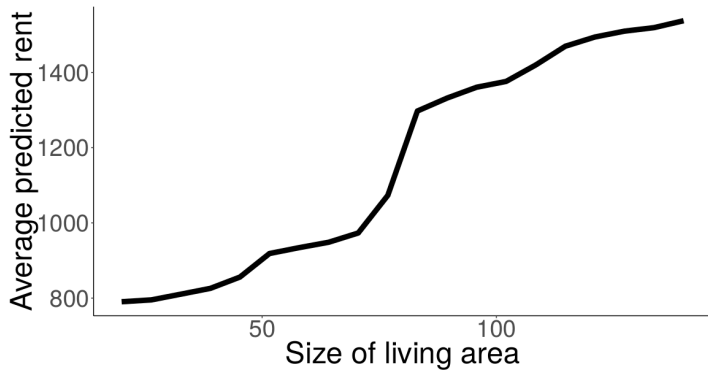


# Model-agnostic Methods





## Model-agnostic Methods



# Model-agnostic Methods: Global Surrogate

# Model-agnostic Methods: Local Surrogate