

Interpretable Machine Learning

Hendra Bunyamin Maranatha Christian University September 30, 2023

- 1. What is Interpretability?
- 2. Metode Model-Agnostic
- 3. Metode Global Model-Agnostic
- 4. Partial Dependence Plot

Prerequisites

• Model machine learning seperti linear regression.

Statistika ⇒ peluang bersyarat & distribusi marginal.



Github repository

The repository



- 1. What is Interpretability?
- 2. Metode Model-Agnostic
- 3. Metode Global Model-Agnostic
- 4. Partial Dependence Plot

What is Interpretability?

• Interpretability is the degree to which a human can understand the cause of a decision (Miller, 2019).

• Interpretability is the degree to which a human can consistently predict the model's result (Kim et al., 2016).



The higher the interpretability of a machine learning model, the easier it is for someone to comprehend why certain decisions or predictions have been made.

- Christoph Molnar (a statistician, a machine learner)



A model is better interpretable than another model if its decisions are easier for a human to comprehend than decisions from the other model.

- Christoph Molnar



Taksonomi Teknik Interpretability

• Berbagai taksonomi teknik *Interpretability* dapat dibaca di Molnar (2022).

 Fokus kepada taksonomi berdasarkan model-specific atau model-agnostic?



Teknik Interpretasi Model yang Spesifik (Not Limited)[†]

Algorithm	Linear	Interaction	Task
Linear regression	✓	X	regr
Logistic regression	X	X	class
Decision trees	X	✓	class, regr
RuleFit	✓	✓	class, regr
Naïve-Bayes	X	Х	class
<i>k</i> -nearest neighbors	X	X	class, regr



1. What is Interpretability?

2. Metode Model-Agnostic

3. Metode Global Model-Agnostic

4. Partial Dependence Plot



Metode Model-Agnostic

- Memisahkan penjelasan dari model machine learning mempunyai beberapa keuntungan (Ribeiro et al., 2016).
- Keuntungan terbesar metode ini adalah **fleksibilitas**nya.
- Pengembang model machine learning bebas menggunakan model machine learning apa saja.

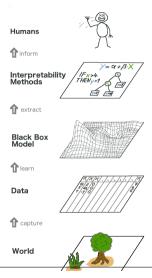
Aspek yang Diinginkan[†]

Aspek yang diinginkan dari penjelasan model-agnostic (Ribeiro et al., 2016) adalah

- · Model flexibility,
- Explanation flexibility, and
- Representation flexibility.



High Level Look (Molnar, 2022)†





- 1. What is Interpretability?
- 2. Metode Model-Agnostic
- 3. Metode Global Model-Agnostic
- 4. Partial Dependence Plot





• Global methods menjelaskan **the average behavior** of a machine learning model.



- Global methods menjelaskan **the average behavior** of a machine learning model.
- Global methods \approx **expected values** based on the distribution of the data.



- Global methods menjelaskan **the average behavior** of a machine learning model.
- Global methods \approx **expected values** based on the distribution of the data.
- Contoh: $\hat{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3) =$ fungsi prediksi dengan 3 fitur. Untuk melihat efek x_1 pada fungsi prediksi, maka

$$\hat{g}(x_1) = \sum_{x_2} \sum_{x_2} \hat{f}(x_1, x_2, x_3).$$



- 1. What is Interpretability?
- 2. Metode Model-Agnostic
- 3. Metode Global Model-Agnostic
- 4. Partial Dependence Plot



Partial Dependence Plot (PDP)

• PDP menunjukkan **efek marginal satu atau dua fitur** pada hasil prediksi sebuah model machine learning (Friedman, 2001).



References I

Friedman, J. H. (2001). Greedy function approximation: a gradient boosting machine. *Annals of statistics*, pages 1189–1232.

Kim, B., Khanna, R., and Koyejo, O. O. (2016). Examples are not enough, learn to criticize! criticism for interpretability. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 29.

Miller, T. (2019). Explanation in artificial intelligence: Insights from the social sciences. Artificial intelligence, 267:1–38.

Molnar, C. (2022). Interpretable Machine Learning. 2 edition.

Ribeiro, M. T., Singh, S., and Guestrin, C. (2016). Model-agnostic interpretability of machine learning. In *ICML Workshop on Human Interpretability in Machine Learning (WHI)*.

