

# A Discussion of Model Explanation Tools with Practical Recommendations

Patrick Hall

H<sub>2</sub>O.ai

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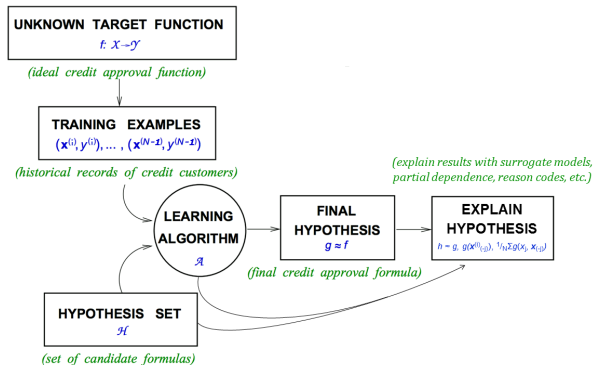
# Obligatory Front Matter

- **What is interpretation?** “The ability to explain or to present in understandable terms to a human.” (Doshi-Velez and Kim, 2017)
- **What is a good explanation?** “When you can no longer keep asking why.” (Gilpin et al., 2018)
- **Why should you care?**
  - Understanding of an impactful and quickly expanding set of technologies.
  - Addressing accidental or intentional discrimination.
  - Preventing malicious hacking and adversarial attacks.
  - Enabling regulatory compliance and increased financial margins.

# Notation

- **Spaces.**
  - The input features come from a set  $\mathcal{X}$  contained in a  $P$ -dimensional input space (i.e.  $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^P$ ).
  - The output responses come from a set  $\mathcal{Y}$  contained in a  $C$ -dimensional output space (i.e.  $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathbb{R}^C$ ).
- **Dataset.** A dataset  $\mathbf{D}$  consists of  $N$  tuples of observations:  
 $[(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}^{(0)}), (\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(1)}), \dots, (\mathbf{x}^{(N-1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(N-1)})], \mathbf{x}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{X}, \mathbf{y}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{Y}$ .
  - The input data  $\mathbf{X}$  is composed of the set of row vectors  $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$ .
    - let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the set of features  $\{X_0, X_1, \dots, X_{P-1}\}$ , where  $X_j = [x_j^{(0)}, x_j^{(1)}, \dots, x_j^{(N-1)}]^T$ .
    - then each  $i$ -th observation denoted as  $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} = [x_0^{(i)}, x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_{P-1}^{(i)}]$  is an instance of  $\mathcal{P}$ .

# Proposed Updates to the Learning Problem



Adapted from **Learning From Data** (Abu-Mostafa, Magdon-Ismael, and Lin, 2012).

# Surrogate Decision Trees (DT)

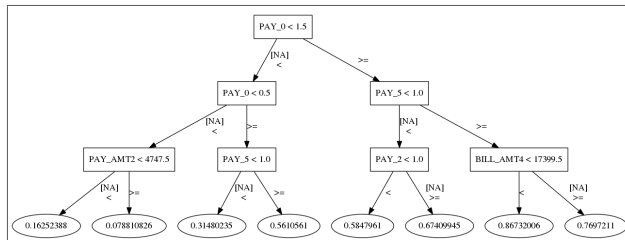


Figure:  $h_{\text{tree}}$  for Taiwanese credit card data Lichman, 2013, and for machine-learned GBM response function  $g$ .

- Given a learned function  $g$  and set of predictions  $g(\mathbf{X})$ , a surrogate DT can be trained:  $\mathbf{X}, g(\mathbf{X}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_{\text{surrogate}}} h_{\text{tree}}$ .
- $h_{\text{tree}}$  displays a low-fidelity, high-interpretability flow chart of  $g$ 's decision making process, and important features and interactions in  $g$ .

## Surrogate Decision Trees (DT)

- Always use error measures to assess the trustworthiness of  $h_{\text{tree}}$ .
- Prescribed methods (Craven and Shavlik, 1996; Bastani, Kim, and Bastani, 2017) for training  $h_{\text{tree}}$  do exist. In practice, straightforward cross-validation approaches are typically sufficient.
- Comparing cross-validated training error to traditional training error can give an indication of the stability of the single tree model,  $h_{\text{tree}}$ .
- Hu et al. (2018) use local linear surrogate models,  $h_{\text{GLM}}$ , in  $h_{\text{tree}}$  leaf nodes to increase overall surrogate model fidelity while also retaining a high degree of interpretability.



## Partial Dependence (PD) and Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE)

- Following Friedman, Hastie, and Tibshirani (2001) a single feature  $X_j \in \mathbf{X}$  and its complement set  $X_{(-j)} \in \mathbf{X}$  (where  $X_j \cup X_{(-j)} = \mathbf{X}$ ) is considered.
- $PD(X_j, g)$  for a given feature  $X_j$  is estimated as the average output of the learned function  $g$  when all the components of  $X_j$  are set to a constant  $x \in \mathcal{X}$  and  $X_{(-j)}$  is left untouched.
- $ICE(X_j, \mathbf{x}^{(i)}, g)$  for a given observation  $\mathbf{x}^{(i)}$  and feature  $X_j$  is estimated as the output of the learned function  $g$  when  $x_j^{(i)}$  is set to a constant  $x \in \mathcal{X}$  and  $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} \in X_{(-j)}$  are left untouched.
- PD and ICE curves are usually plotted over some set of interesting constants  $x \in \mathcal{X}$ .



# Partial Dependence (PD) and Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE)

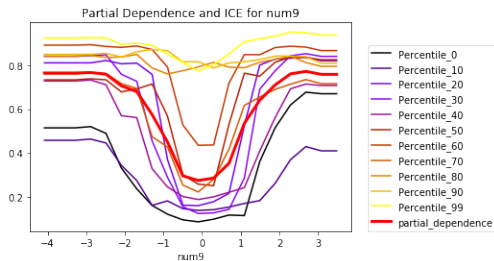


Figure: PD and ICE curves for  $X_j = \text{num}_9$ , for known signal generating function  $f(\mathbf{X}) = \text{num}_1 * \text{num}_4 + |\text{num}_8| * \text{num}_9^2 + e$ , and for machine-learned GBM response function  $g$ .

Overlaying PD and ICE curves is a succinct method for describing global and local prediction behavior and can be used to detect interactions. (Goldstein et al., 2015)

# Partial Dependence (PD) and Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE)

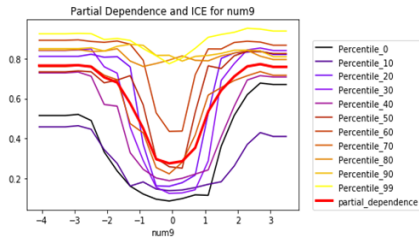
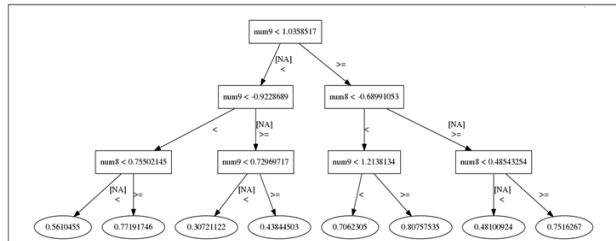


Figure: Surrogate DT, PD, and ICE curves for  $X_j = \text{num}_9$ , for known signal generating function  $f(\mathbf{X}) = \text{num}_1 * \text{num}_4 + |\text{num}_8| * \text{num}_9^2 + e$ , and for machine-learned GBM response function  $g$ .

Combining Surrogate DT models with PD and ICE curves is a convenient method for detecting, confirming, and understanding important interactions.

# Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME)

Ribeiro, Singh, and Guestrin (2016) define LIME for some observation  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ :

$$\arg \max_{h \in \mathcal{H}} \mathcal{L}(g, h, \pi_{\mathbf{x}}) + \Omega(h)$$

Here  $g$  is the function to be explained,  $h$  is an interpretable surrogate model of  $g$ , often a linear model  $h_{GLM}$ ,  $\pi_{\mathbf{x}}$  is a weighting function over the domain of  $g$ , and  $\Omega(h)$  limits the complexity of  $h$ .

Typically,  $h_{GLM}$  is constructed such that  $\mathbf{X}^{(*)}, g(\mathbf{X}^{(*)}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_{\text{surrogate}}} h_{GLM}$ , where  $\mathbf{X}^{(*)}$  is a generated sample,  $\pi_{\mathbf{x}}$  weighs  $\mathbf{X}^{(*)}$  samples by their Euclidean similarity to  $\mathbf{x}$ , local feature importance is estimated using  $\beta_j x_j$ , and  $L_1$  regularization is used to induce a simplified, sparse  $h_{GLM}$ .

## Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME)

- LIME is ideal for creating low-fidelity, highly interpretable explanations for non-DT models and for neural network models trained on unstructured data, e.g. deep learning.
- Always use regression fit measures to assess the trustworthiness of LIMEs.
- LIME can be difficult to deploy, but there are highly deployable variants. (Hu et al., 2018; Hall et al., 2017)
- Local feature importance values are offsets from a local intercept.
  - Note that the intercept in LIME can account for the most important local phenomena.
  - Generated LIME samples can contain large proportions of out-of-range data that can lead to unrealistic intercept values.



- To increase the fidelity of LIMEs, try LIME on discretized input features and on manually constructed interactions.
- Use cross-validation to construct standard deviations or even confidence intervals for local feature importance values.
- LIME can fail, particularly in the presence of extreme nonlinearity or high-degree interactions.

# Tree Shap

Shapley explanations are a class of additive, consistent local feature importance measures with long-standing theoretical support (Lundberg and Lee, 2017). For some observation  $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ , Shapley explanations take the form:

$$\phi_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{j=\mathcal{P}-1} \phi_j \mathbf{x}'_j$$

Here  $\mathbf{x}' \in \{0, 1\}^{\mathcal{P}}$  is a binary representation of  $\mathbf{x}$  where 0 indicates missingness. Each  $\phi_j$  is the local feature importance value associated with  $x_j$ .

- Calculating Shapley values directly is typically infeasible, but they can be estimated in different ways.
- Tree Shap is a specific implementation of Shapley explanations that leverages DT structures to disaggregate the contribution of each  $x_j$  to  $g(\mathbf{x})$  in a DT or DT-based ensemble model. (Lundberg, Erion, and Lee, 2018)

# Tree Shap

- Tree Shap is ideal for high-fidelity explanations of DT-based models, perhaps even in regulated applications.
- Local feature importance values are offsets from a global intercept.
- LIME can be constrained to become Shapley explanations, i.e. kernel shap.
- A similar, popular method known as *treeinterpreter* appears untrustworthy when applied to GBM models.

## Closing Recommendations

- Monotonically constrained XGBoost, Surrogate DT, PD and ICE plots, and Tree Shap are a direct and open source way to create an interpretable nonlinear model.
- Global and local explanatory techniques are often necessary to explain a model.
- Use simpler low-fidelity or sparse explanations to understand more accurate and complex high-fidelity explanations.
- Seek consistent results across multiple explanatory techniques.
- Methods relying on generated data are sometimes unpalatable to users. They want to understand *their* data.
- Surrogate models can provide low-fidelity explanations for model mechanisms in original feature spaces if  $g$  is defined to include feature extraction or engineering.
- To increase adoption, production deployment of explanatory methods must be straightforward.



## Software Examples and Resources

### **Comparison of Explanatory Techniques on Simulated Data:**

[https://github.com/h2oai/mli-resources/tree/master/lime\\_shap\\_treeint\\_compare](https://github.com/h2oai/mli-resources/tree/master/lime_shap_treeint_compare)

### **In-depth Explanatory Technique Examples:**

[https://github.com/jphall663/interpretable\\_machine\\_learning\\_with\\_python](https://github.com/jphall663/interpretable_machine_learning_with_python)

### **"Awesome" Machine Learning Interpretability Resource List:**

<https://github.com/jphall663/awesome-machine-learning-interpretability>

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