

LIME

SHAP

IG

GradCAM

SmoothGrad

**ML
Developer
and
Practitioner**

Exploring the
Explanation
Landscape



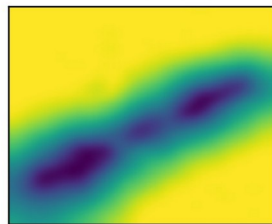
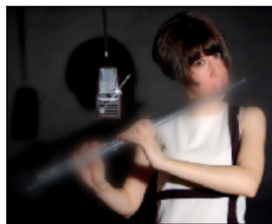
Overview

- ❑ Reliability pillars
- ❑ OpenXAI
- ❑ Is OpenXAI all you need?
- ❑ New directions

flute: 0.9973

flute: 0.0007

Learned Mask



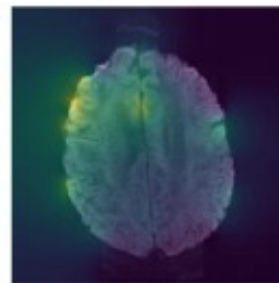
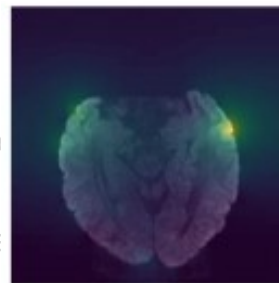
er et al. 2014

ngenberg et al. 2015

works. Sundararajan et al. 2016

ion. Zhou et al. 2016

of any classifier. Ribeiro et al. 2016



Smooth

MP: Inte

Natural images

Fong et al. 2017

nilkov et al. 2017

I Perturbation. Fong et al. 2017

MRI brain scans

Agarwal et al. 2021

SHAP: A Unified Approach to Interpreting Model Predictions. Lundberg et al. 2017

PDA: Visualizing deep neural network decisions: Prediction difference analysis. Zinterhof et al. 2017

From: johnchad@triton.unm.edu (jchadwic)

Subject: Another request for Darwin Fish

Organization: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

Lines: 11

NNTP-Posting-Host: triton.unm.edu

FIDO: Explaining model decisions. Chang et al. 2016

Text

Ribeiro et al. 2016

Expected Gradients: Learning Explainable Models Using Attribution Priors. Erion et al. 2019

FG-Vis: Interpretable and Fine-Grained Visual Explanations for Classification. Erion et al. 2019

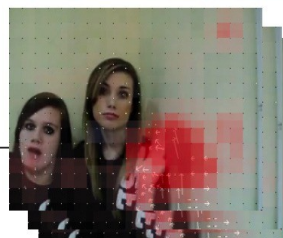
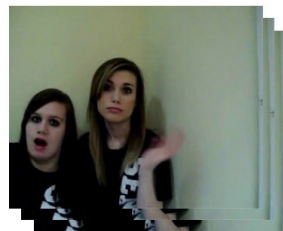
Understanding Deep Networks via Extreme Pruning. Li et al. 2016

MP-G: Removing input features via a generative model. Srinivasan et al. 2017

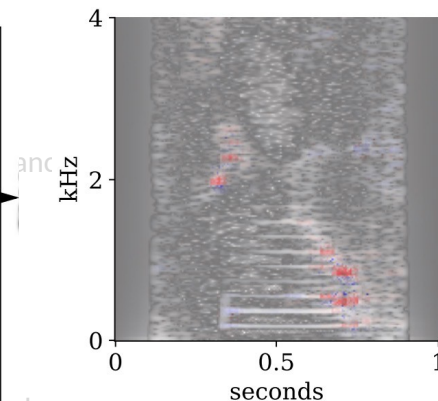
Videos



Video From 'wave'



Heatmap



Audio

Becker et al. 2019

Chest X-ray

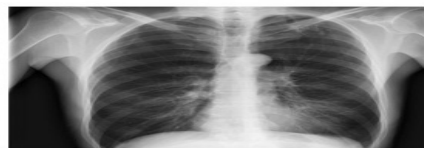
Rajpurkar et al. 2017



Input
Chest X-Ray Image

CheXNet
121-layer CNN

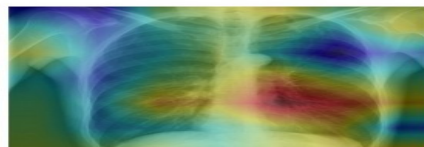
Output
Pneumonia Positive (85%)



Input
Chest X-Ray Image

CheXNet
121-layer CNN

Output
Pneumonia Positive (85%)



et al. 2014

Lundberg et al. 2015

et al. Sundararajan et al. 2018

Zhou et al. 2016

any classifier. Ribeiro et al. 2016

2017

Fong et al. 2017

Lundberg et al. 2017

ysis. Zinterhof et al. 2017



MRI brain scans

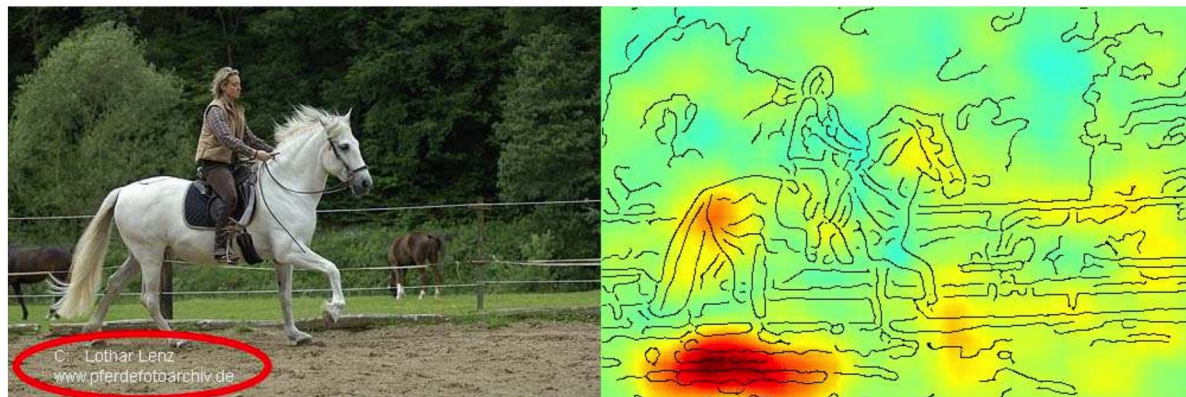
Agarwal et al. 2021

Video From 'wave'

4

Detecting biases

Lapuschkin et al. 2016



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Subject: Another request for Darwin

Organization: University of New Mexico

Lines: 11

NNTP-Posting-Host: triton.unm.edu

FIDO: Explain

Text

Ribeiro et al. 2016

Expected Gradient

FG-Vis: Interpretable and Fine-Grained
2019

Understanding Deep Networks via Explanations

MP-G: Removing input features via a generative model

How do we evaluate the reliability of state-of-the-art explanation methods?

Reliability Pillars



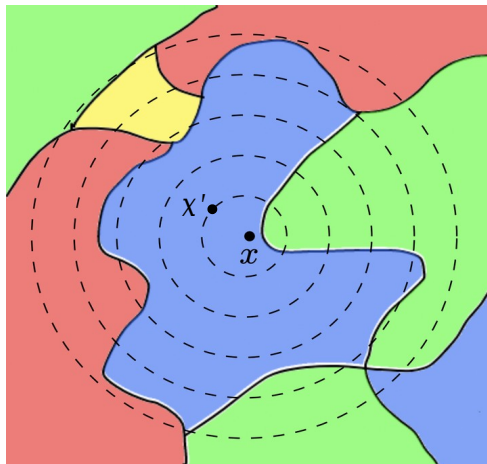
Pillar 1: Faithfulness



Prediction model
to be explained

Masking function

Pillar 2: Stability



Pillar 3: Counterfactual Fairness

-

How do we **pick** an explanation method from the XAI landscape?

- ❑ OpenXAI provides an automated end-to-end pipeline that simplifies and standardizes the evaluation of post hoc explanation methods
- ❑ OpenXAI promotes transparency and reproducibility in benchmarking explanation methods

OpenXAI's Key Components

- ❑ A flexible synthetic data generator and a collection of diverse 7 real-world datasets, 16 pre-trained models, and 6 state-of-the-art explanation methods
- ❑ Open-source implementations of 22 quantitative metrics for evaluating faithfulness, stability (robustness), and fairness of explanation methods
- ❑ First-ever public XAI leaderboards to benchmark explanation methods

XAI ready Dataloaders and Models

```
from openxai import Dataloader
loader_train, loader_test = Dataloader.return_loaders(data_name='german',
download=True)
inputs, labels = iter(loader_test).next()
```

XAI ready Dataloaders and Models

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loader_train, loader_test = Dataloader.return_loaders(data_name='german',
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```

OpenXAI provides pre-trained models for readily benchmarking explanation methods.

```
from openxai import LoadModel
model = LoadModel(data_name='german', ml_model='ann')
```


OpenXAI Explainers

- ❑ OpenXAI provides ready-to-use implementations of six state-of-the-art feature attribution methods

```
from openxai import Explainer
exp_method = Explainer(method='LIME')
explanations = exp_method.get_explanations(model, X=inputs, y=labels)
```

OpenXAI Explainers

```
@abstractmethod
def get_explanations(self, model, X:
torch.Tensor, y: torch.Tensor):
    """
    Generate explanations for given input/s.
    Parameters
    -----
    model: pre-trained ML model
    X: torch.tensor
        Input in two-dimensional shape (m, n).
    y: torch.tensor
        Labels
    Returns
    -----
    torch.Tensor
        Explanation vector/matrix.
    """
    pass
```

OpenXAI's Evaluation

- OpenXAI provides implementations and ready-to-use APIs for a set of 22 quantitative metrics proposed by prior research to evaluate the faithfulness, stability, and fairness of explanation methods

```
from openxai import Evaluator
metric_evaluator = Evaluator(inputs, labels, model, explanations)
score = metric_evaluator.eval(metric='RIS')
```

OpenXAI's Leaderboard

Explore Leaderboards

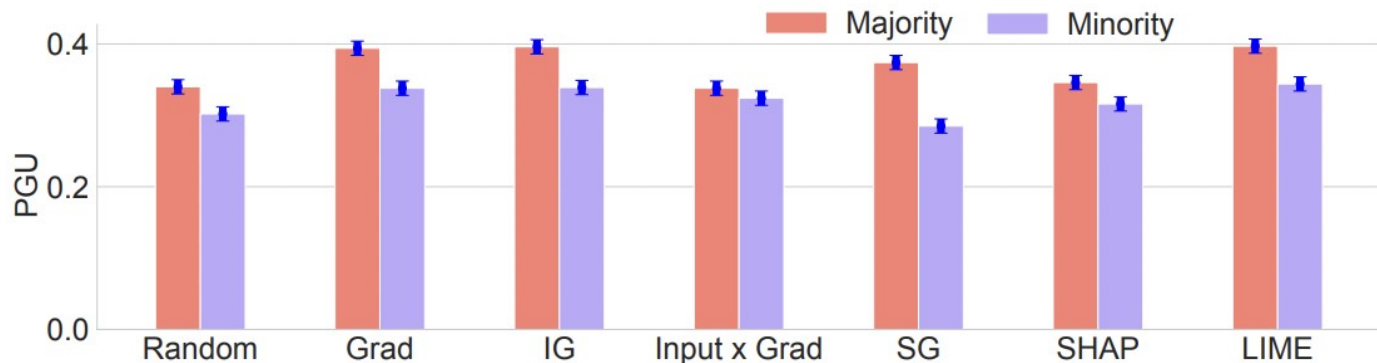
German Credit

Faithfulness

Method	<u>FA</u> 	<u>RA</u>	<u>SA</u>	<u>SRA</u>	<u>RC</u>	<u>PRA</u>	<u>PGI</u>	<u>PGU</u>
Vanilla Gradient	0.950	0.950	0.846	0.846	1.000	1.000	0.149	0.174
SmoothGrad	0.950	0.950	0.606	0.606	1.000	1.000	0.202	0.124
Integrated Gradient	0.950	0.950	0.846	0.846	1.000	1.000	0.148	0.173
LIME	0.938	0.810	0.938	0.814	0.998	0.989	0.156	0.169
Gradient x Input	0.785	0.161	0.382	0.071	0.890	0.875	0.171	0.161
SHAP	0.130	0.007	0.112	0.006	-0.053	0.488	0.135	0.180

Exploring the landscape using OpenXAI

- ❑ LIME produces more faithful (+24.9%) explanations
- ❑ Across all real-world datasets, SmoothGrad achieves 63.2% higher RRS values



Is OpenXAI all you need?

- ❑ How to benchmark different non-perturbation-based explanation methods?
- ❑ Benchmarking explanations on other modalities
 - ❑ Vision (Quantus)
 - ❑ NLP (e-ViL)
 - ❑ Graphs (GraphXAI)

New directions

- ❑ Training models using Explanation Feedbacks
- ❑ Differentiable Explainable Curricula for RL Agents
- ❑ Learning Hierarchical and Multi-modal Explanations

Thank you!

❑ Email: chiragagarwall12@gmail.com

❑ Website: <http://chirag126.github.io/>

🐦 @_cagarwal

Questions?

