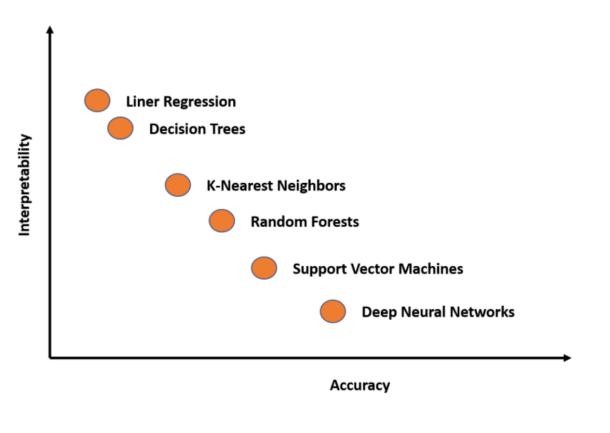
# Interpretable Machine Learning

Part 1

**Brief introduction** 

#### What is interpretability?



- Why do we need to interpret?
  - Fairness
  - Privacy
  - Reliability or Robustness
  - Causality
  - Trust

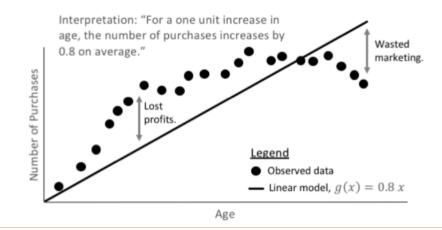
Frequently bought together



### What is interpretability?

Linear Models

**Exact** explanations for *approximate* models.



Machine Learning

Approximate explanations for exact models.





#### What if the model works well?

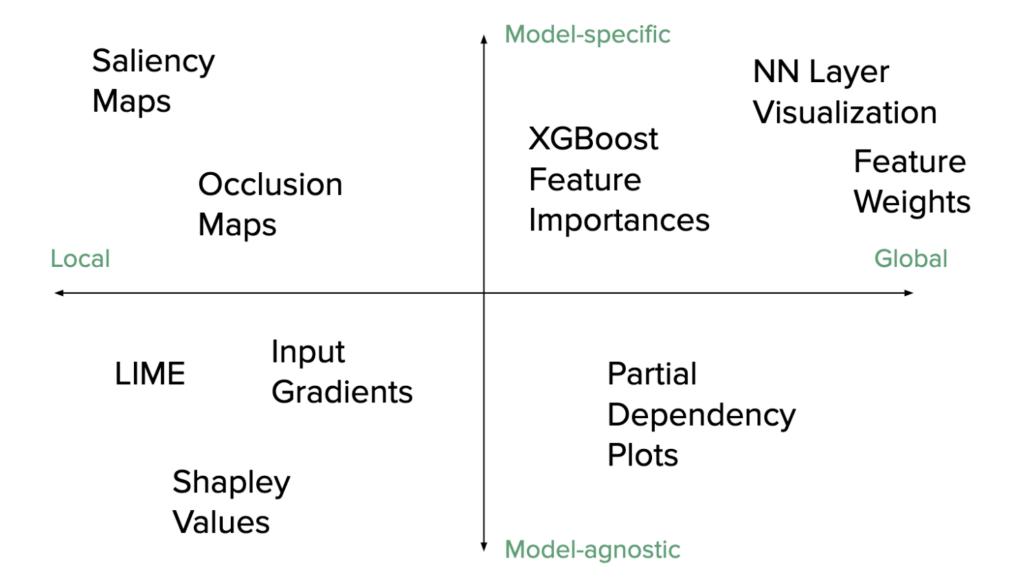


Interpret the result

#### When we do not need to interpret?

- No significant impact
- Self interpretable
- The problem is well studied for example:
  - Optical character recognition

#### What if the model works well?



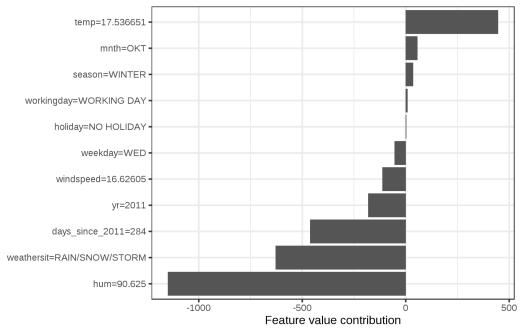
#### Outcomes

- Feature summary statistic
- Feature summary visualization
- Model internals (learned weights)
- Data point
- Intrinsically interpretable model

### Feature summary statistic/visualization

Actual prediction: 2409 Average prediction: 4518

Difference: -2108



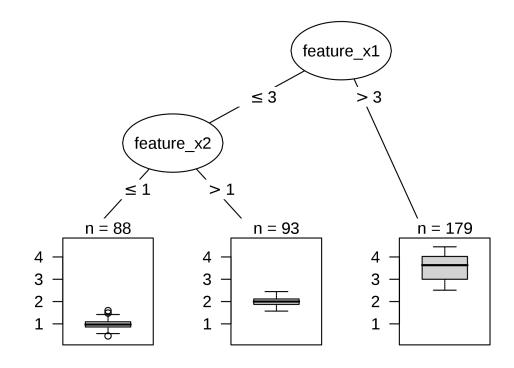
- Be careful!
- The importance is only relative.

# Model internals (decision tree)

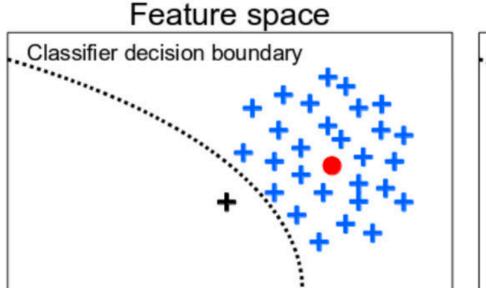
- Ideal for capturing interactions
- Natural visualisation

But...

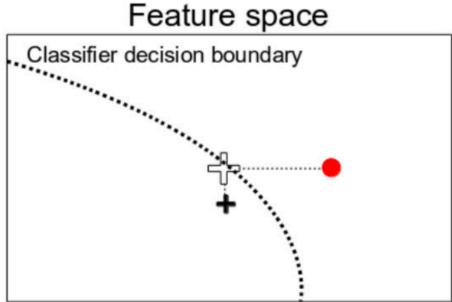
Lack of smoothness



#### Data point



**Step 1: Generation** 



**Step 2: Feature Selection** 

# Properties of explanation

- Expressive Power
- Translucency
- Portability
- Algorithmic Complexity

#### Expressive power

How understandable is your explanation?

What will you choose?

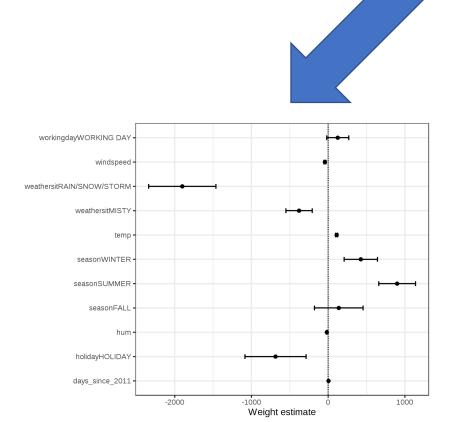
$$RS = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln(OR_i) \, \theta_i$$

Where  $\theta_i$  is the vectors of parameters of a patient

Name of exposure	Risk score(max 2)
Risk factor 1	2
Risk factor 2	1
Risk factor 3	1
Risk factor 4	1

# Translucency

Do you use the structure of the model?







Counterfactual Explanations



### Properties of explanation (individual)

- Accuracy
- Fidelity
- Consistency
- Stability
- Comprehensibility
- Certainty
- Degree of Importance
- Novelty
- Representativeness

# Accuracy and Fidelity

Does your explanation cover all the data?





#### Local

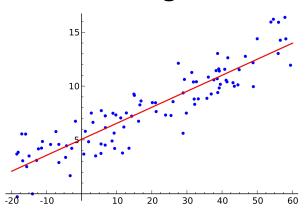
- 1) Local surrogate models
- 2) Shapley values

Global

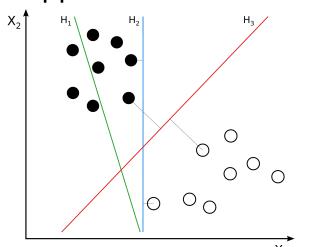
- 1) Decision Tree
- 2) Decision Rules

#### Consistency and Stability

#### Linear regression



Support vector machine

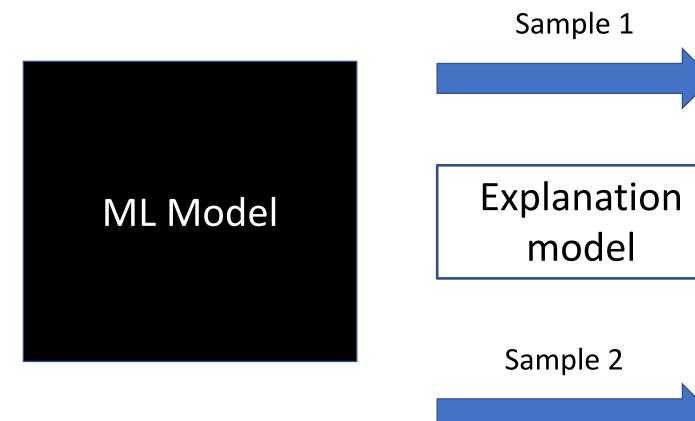


Explanation model

Are the explanations also thee same as the results?

(How consistent is it?)

#### Consistency and Stability



Are the explanations also thee same as the results?

(How stable is it?)

#### Certainty and Novelty

Does the prediction of value X have the same certainty in all cases?



Are the risk values the same? Which data was used?

#### Sources / Additional links

- Molnar, Christoph. "Interpretable machine learning. A Guide for Making Black Box Models Explainable", 2019. https://christophm.github.io/interpretable-ml-book/.
- "Guide to Interpretable Machine Learning", Matthew Stewart, <a href="https://towardsdatascience.com/guide-to-interpretable-machine-learning-d40e8a64b6cf">https://towardsdatascience.com/guide-to-interpretable-machine-learning-d40e8a64b6cf</a>.
- "Machine learning interpretability", Patrick Hall, https://github.com/jphall663/GWU\_data\_mining/blob/master/10\_m odel\_interpretability/notes/MLI\_good\_bad\_ugly.pdf.