

# Interpretable ML

## Surrogate Models

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# Global Surrogate

General idea: Approximate “black box” model with a simpler model

- ① Get predictions of black box model for a dataset (e.g., the training data)
- ② Select an interpretable model type
  - ① linear model, decision tree, ...
- ③ Train the interpretable model with the black box predictions as the outcome
- ④ Check performance of the surrogate model
- ⑤ Interpret the surrogate model

→ Use, e.g., a single tree to “summarize” a random forests decisions

# Local Surrogate

LIME – Local interpretable model-agnostic explanations (Ribeiro et al. 2016)

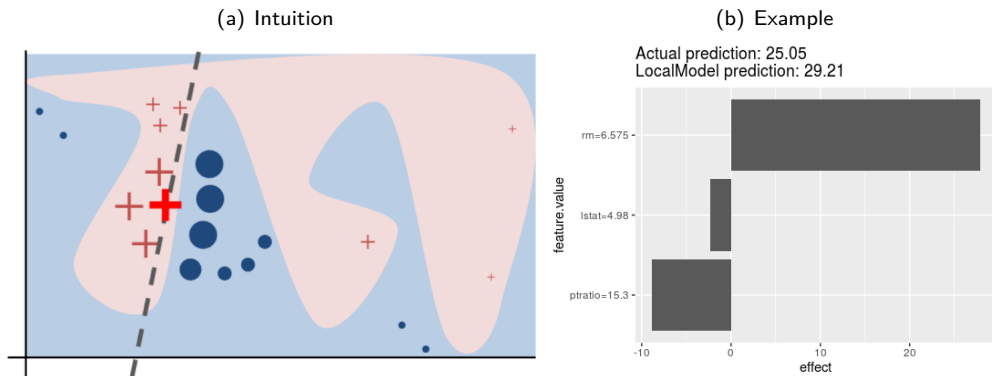
- Focus on explaining individual predictions
- Assumption: Complex model is linear/ simple on a local scale
- Intuition: Fit a locally optimal model  $g$  given proximity measure  $\pi_x$  and complexity  $\Omega(g)$

$$\text{explanation}(x) = \arg \min_{g \in G} L(f, g, \pi_x) + \Omega(g)$$

- 1 Select instance of interest and permute observation  $n$  times
- 2 Predict the outcome of permuted observations with the complex model
- 3 Weight the new observations according to their proximity to the instance of interest
- 4 Train a weighted, interpretable model on the permuted data
- 5 Interpret the local model

# Local Surrogate

Figure: Local interpretable model-agnostic explanations (LIME)



# More interpretable ML

- Shapley values and SHAP
  - <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10115-013-0679-x>
  - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.07874>
- Feature interaction (H-statistic)
  - <https://arxiv.org/abs/0811.1679>
- Partial dependence-based variable importance
  - <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1805.04755.pdf>
- Representative trees from ensembles
  - <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22302520>