Explanations for Multinomial Classifiers

Tips and Tricks for Practitioners

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Abstract

1 Introduction

2 Notation

To facilitate technical descriptions of explanatory techniques, notation for input and output spaces, datasets, and models is defined.

2.1 Spaces

- Input features come from the set X contained in a P-dimensional input space, X ⊂ ℝ^P.
- Known labels corresponding to instances of \mathcal{X} come from the set \mathcal{Y} .
- Learned output responses come from the set \mathcal{Y} .
- The output responses come from a set \mathcal{Y} contained in a C-dimensional output space (i.e. $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathbb{R}^C$).

2.2 Datasets

- The input dataset X is composed of observed instances of the set \mathcal{X} with a corresponding dataset of labels Y, observed instances of the set \mathcal{Y} .
- Each *i*-th observation of \mathbf{X} is denoted as $\mathbf{x}^{(i)} = [x_0^{(i)}, x_1^{(i)}, \dots, x_{P-1}^{(i)}]$, with corresponding *i*-th labels in $\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{y}^{(i)}$, and corresponding predictions in $\hat{\mathbf{Y}}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}$.
- \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} consist of N tuples of observations: $[(\mathbf{x}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}^{(0)}), (\mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(1)}), \dots, (\mathbf{x}^{(N-1)}, \mathbf{y}^{(N-1)})].$
- ullet Each j-th input column vector of ${\bf X}$ is denoted as $X_j = [x_j^{(0)}, x_i^{(1)}, \dots, x_j^{(N-1)}]^T.$

2.3 Models

• A type of machine learning model g, selected from a hypothesis set \mathcal{H} , is trained to represent an unknown signal-generating function f observed as \mathbf{X} with labels \mathbf{Y} using a training algorithm \mathcal{A} :

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- g generates learned output responses on the input dataset $g(\mathbf{X}) = \hat{\mathbf{Y}}$, and on the general input space $g(\mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{Y}$.
- The model to be explained is denoted as g.

3 Simulated Data Experiments

- 3.1 Global Analysis
- 3.1.1 Decision Tree Surrogate
- 3.1.2 Decision Boundary Plots
- 3.1.3 Comparison of Global Feature Importance Methods
- 3.1.4 Partial Dependence and ICE
- 3.2 Local Analysis: Comparison of Local Feature Importance Methods
- 4 Credit Card Data Use Case
- 4.1 Global Analysis
- 4.1.1 Decision Tree Surrogate
- 4.1.2 Decision Boundary Plots
- 4.1.3 Shapley Global Feature Importance
- 4.1.4 Partial Dependence and ICE
- 4.2 Local Analysis: Local Shapley Feature Importance
- 5 Conclusion

6 NIPS Style examples

Paragraphs There is also a \paragraph command available, which sets the heading in bold, flush left, and inline with the text, with the heading followed by 1 em of space.

6.1 Citations, figures, tables, references

These instructions apply to everyone.

6.2 Citations within the text

The natbib package will be loaded for you by default. Citations may be author/year or numeric, as long as you maintain internal consistency. As to the format of the references themselves, any style is acceptable as long as it is used consistently.

The documentation for natbib may be found at

```
http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/natnotes.pdf
```

Of note is the command \citet, which produces citations appropriate for use in inline text. For example,

\citet{hasselmo} investigated\dots

produces

Hasselmo, et al. (1995) investigated...

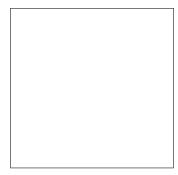


Figure 1: Sample figure caption.

If you wish to load the natbib package with options, you may add the following before loading the nips_2018 package:

\PassOptionsToPackage{options}{natbib}

If natbib clashes with another package you load, you can add the optional argument nonatbib when loading the style file:

\usepackage[nonatbib] {nips_2018}

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The file nips_2018.tex may be used as a "shell" for writing your paper. All you have to do is replace the author, title, abstract, and text of the paper with your own.

The formatting instructions contained in these style files are summarized in Sections ??, ??, and 6.1 below.

6.3 Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. If you do require a footnote, indicate footnotes with a number³ in the text. Place the footnotes at the bottom of the page on which they appear. Precede the footnote with a horizontal rule of 2 inches (12 picas).

Note that footnotes are properly typeset after punctuation marks.⁴

Table 1: Sample table title

	Part	
Name	Description	Size (μm)
Dendrite Axon Soma	Input terminal Output terminal Cell body	~ 100 ~ 10 up to 10^6

6.4 Figures

6.5 Tables

Place one line space before the table title, one line space after the table title, and one line space after the table. The table title must be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns); tables are numbered consecutively.

Note that publication-quality tables *do not contain vertical rules*. We strongly suggest the use of the booktabs package, which allows for typesetting high-quality, professional tables:

This package was used to typeset Table 1.

The \bbold package almost always uses bitmap fonts. You should use the equivalent AMS Fonts:

```
\usepackage{amsfonts}
```

followed by, e.g., \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , or \mathbb{C} . You can also use the following workaround for reals, natural and complex:

```
\newcommand{\RR}{I\!\!R} %real numbers
\newcommand{\Nat}{I\!\!N} %natural numbers
\newcommand{\CC}{I\!\!\!C} %complex numbers
```

Note that amsforts is automatically loaded by the amssymb package.

Acknowledgments

Use unnumbered third level headings for the acknowledgments. All acknowledgments go at the end of the paper. Do not include acknowledgments in the anonymized submission, only in the final paper.

³Sample of the first footnote.

⁴As in this example.