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Explainability

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Learning outcomes

At the end of this module, you should be able to:

1. Motivate the need for explainability in digital applications
2. Discuss the challenges of explainable AI
3. Describe the different classifications of explainable AI approaches
4. Understand the foundational models for explainable AI:
 1. Attribution-based explainability
 2. Example-based explanation
 3. Rule-based explanation
 4. Contrastive explanation



Related reading

Required reading for this module:

- "But why?" Understanding explainable artificial intelligence. Tim Miller. *XRDS* 25, 3 (Spring 2019), 20–25.
<https://doi.org/10.1145/3313107>

Further reading for those interested:

- Principles and Practice of Explainable Machine Learning. Vaishak Belle and Ioannis Papantonis. <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2009.11698.pdf>
This is an overview of explainability algorithms and research
- Interpretable machine learning. Christoph Molnar.
<https://christophm.github.io/interpretable-ml-book/>
A brilliant e-book on interpretable machine learning that is constantly improving



Outline

1. Why, when, and to whom explainability is important
2. The Challenges of explainable AI
3. Properties of explainable AI approaches
 - a) Local vs global explainability
 - b) Interpretability vs post-hoc explainability
 - c) Model-agnostic vs model-specific explainability
4. Foundational methods of explainable AI:
 - a) Feature attribution
 - b) Rule-based explanation
 - c) Example-based explanation
 - d) Contrastive explanation



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**Motivation:
why ask
why?**



What is Explainable AI?

Explainability (and *interpretability*) is just *understanding*.

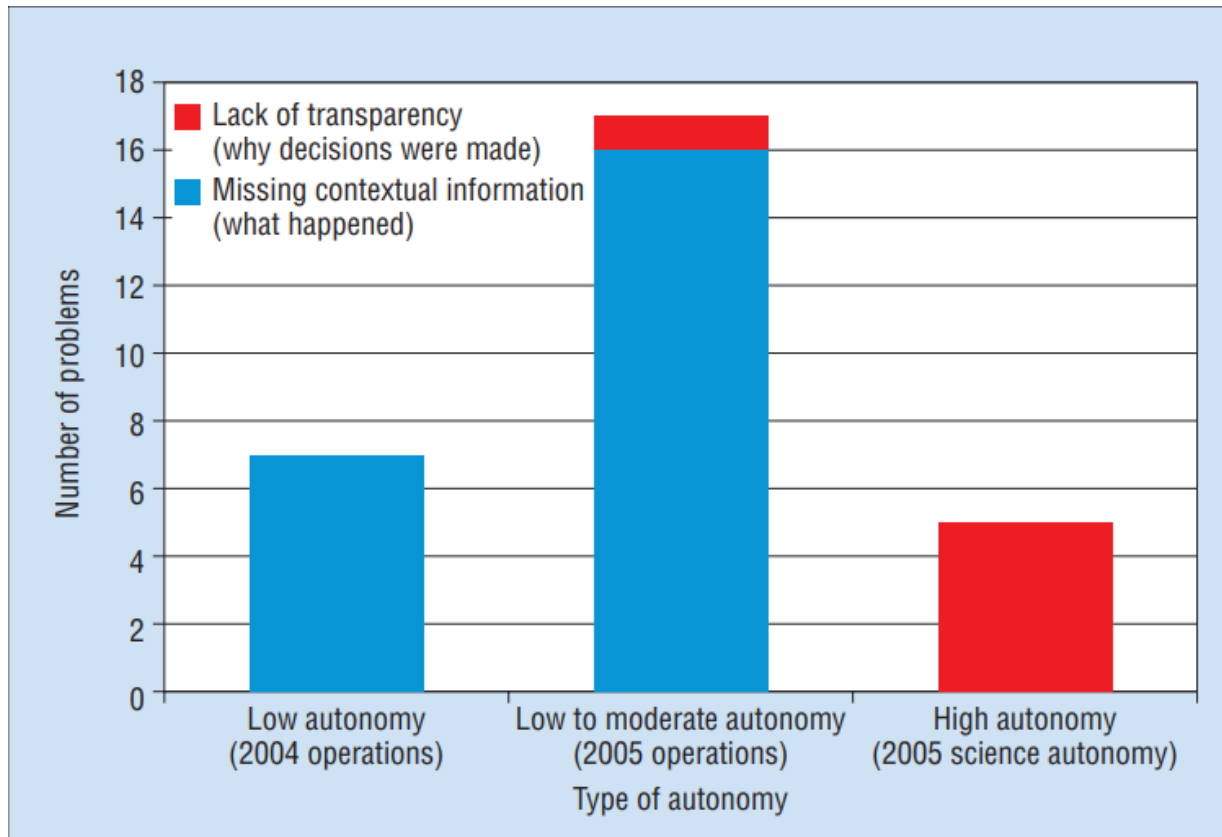
Explainable AI is the ability for people to understand AI models and decisions.

Explanation is a mechanism to help people come to an understanding.





Why do we care about explainability?



Source: K. Stubbs et al.: Autonomy and Common Ground in Human-Robot Interaction: A Field Study, IEEE Intelligent Systems, 22(2):42-50, 2007.



Goals of explainable AI

Why do we care about explainability?

- *Trust*

Warranted trust and distrust in contracts

- *Ethics*

Improving the ethical suitability of an application by engendering trust

Is it reasonable to hold some accountable for a decision aided by an algorithm if they cannot understanding *why* the algorithm produced its decisions?

Who cares about explainable AI? And when?

How does a model work?

What is driving decisions?

Can I trust the model?

Key stakeholders

Data Scientist



- Understand the model
- De-bug it
- Improve its performance

Business Owner



- Understand the model
- Evaluate fit for purpose
- Agree to use

Model Risk



- Challenge the model
- Ensure its robustness
- Approve it

Regulator



- Check its impact on consumers
- Verify reliability

Consumer



- "What is the Impact on me?"
- "What actions can I take?"

Source: V. Belle and I. Papantonis: Principles and practice of explainable machine learning, *arXiv*, 2020. <https://arxiv.org/abs/2009.11698>



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The Challenges of Explainable AI

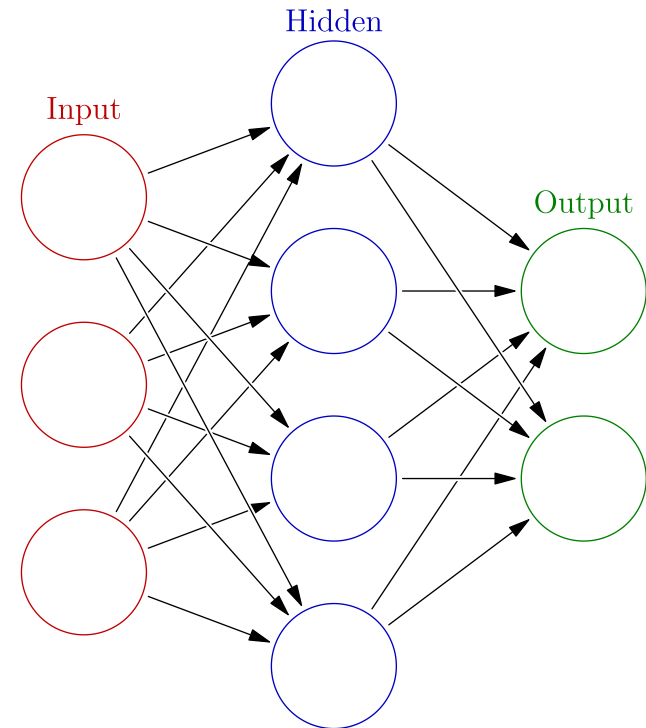


Challenge: Opacity

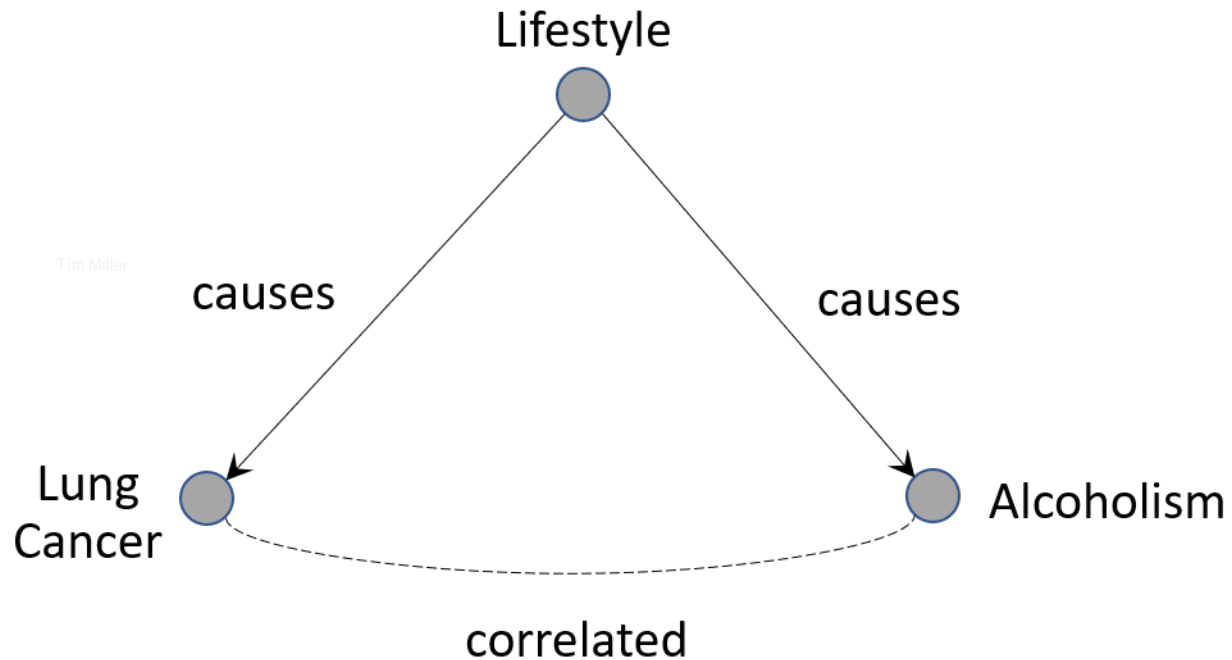
if Respiratory-Illness=Yes **and** Smoker=Yes **and** Age \geq 50
then Lung Cancer
elif Risk-LungCancer=Yes **and** Blood-Pressure \geq 0.3
then Lung Cancer
elif Risk-Depression=Yes **and** Past-Depression=Yes
then Depression
elif BMI \geq 0.3 **and** Insurance=None
 and Blood-Pressure \geq 0.2 **then** Depression
elif Smoker=Yes **and** BMI \geq 0.2 **and** Age \geq 60
then Diabetes
elif Risk-Diabetes=Yes **and** BMI \geq 0.4 **and** Prob-
Infections \geq 0.2 **then** Diabetes
Else Null

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VS.



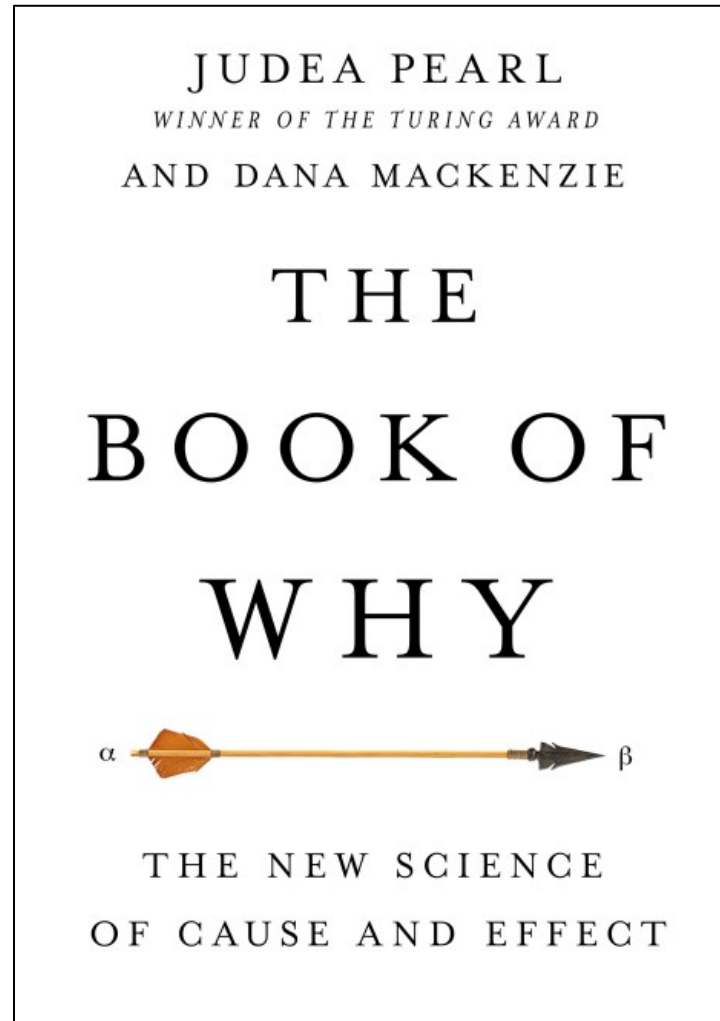
Challenge: Casuality



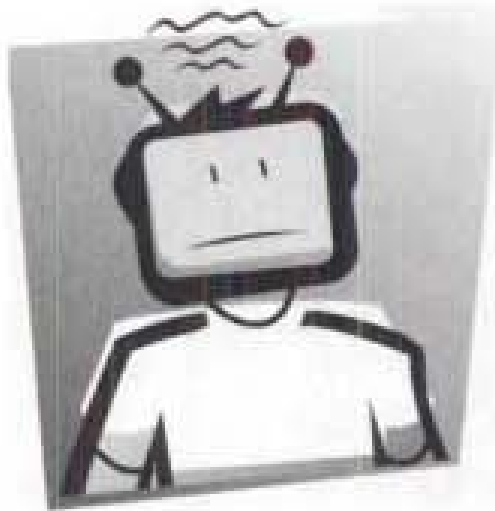


Challenge: Causality

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Challenge: The human problem



Homo logicus

wants control—
accepts complexity
as trade-off



Homo sapiens

wants simplicity—
accepts less control
as trade-off



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Properties of explainable AI approaches



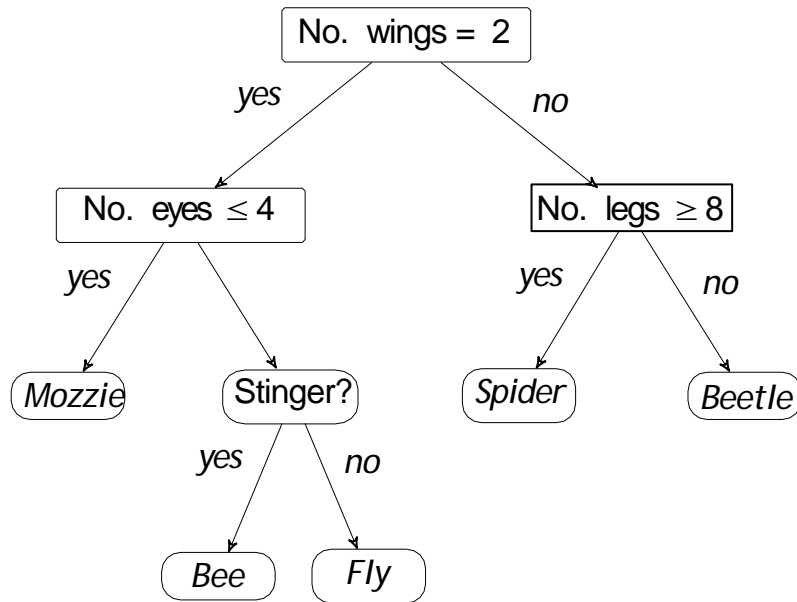
Global vs. local



VS.



Intrinsic vs. post-hoc



VS.

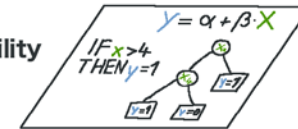
$$f(x) = 2.4x_1 + 0.12x_2 + \dots 1.1x_n$$

Humans



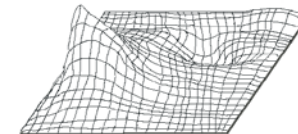
↑ inform

Interpretability
Methods



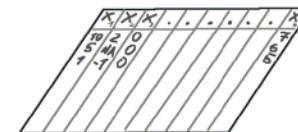
↑ extract

Black Box
Model



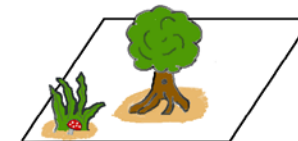
↑ learn

Data

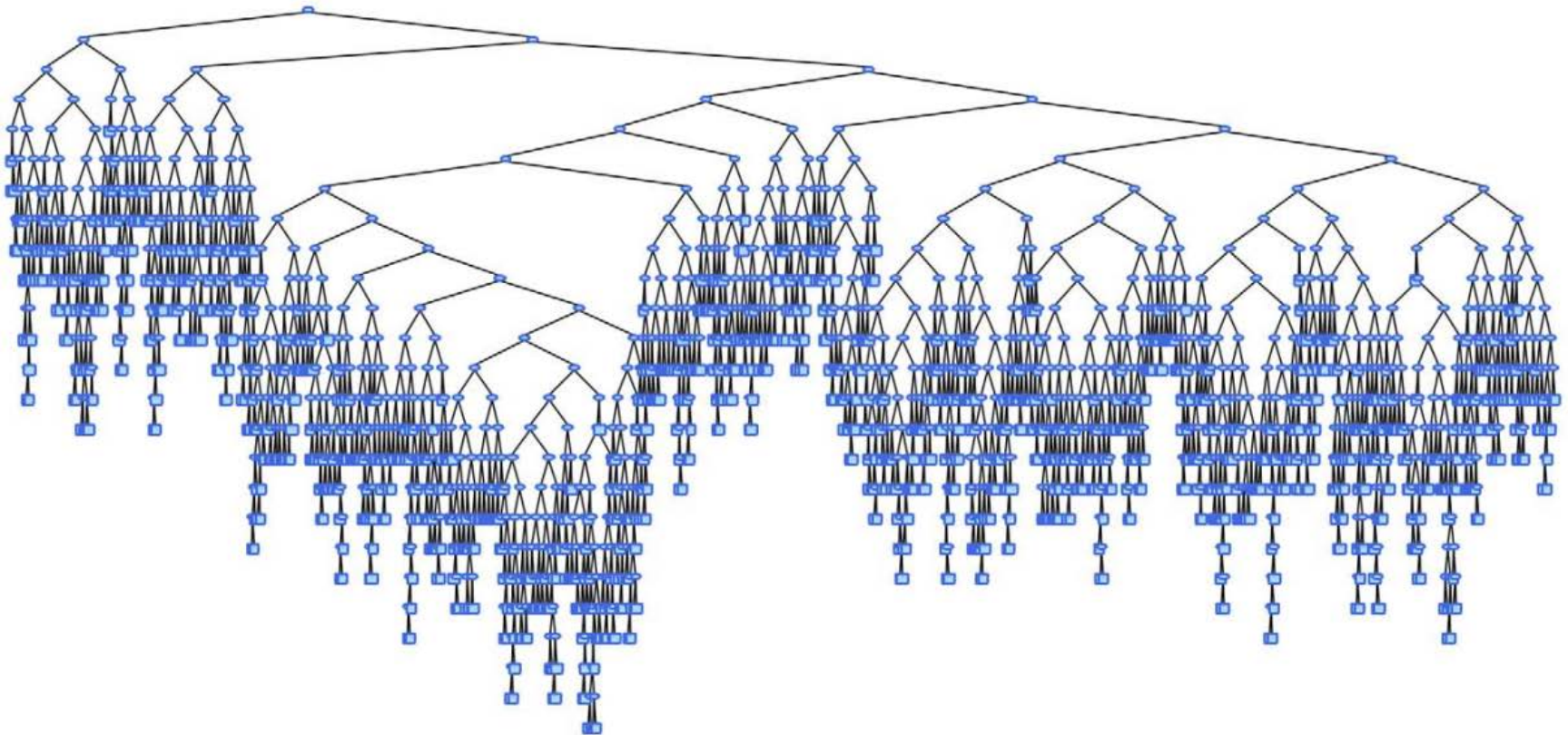


↑ capture

World



Intrinsic *and* post-hoc



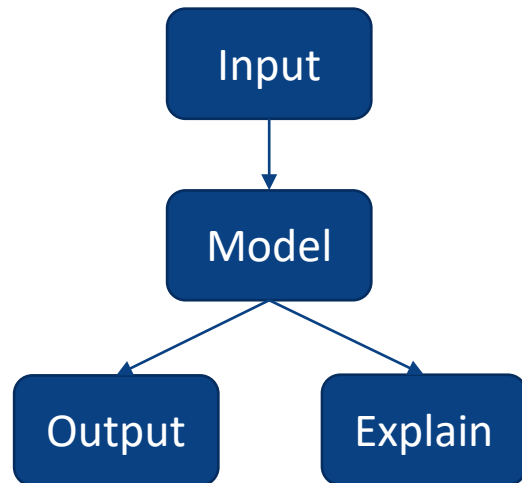
Source: Stiglic G, Kocbek S, Pernek I, Kokol P: Comprehensive Decision Tree Models in Bioinformatics. PLoS ONE 7(3): e33812, 2012.



Model-agnostic vs model-specific

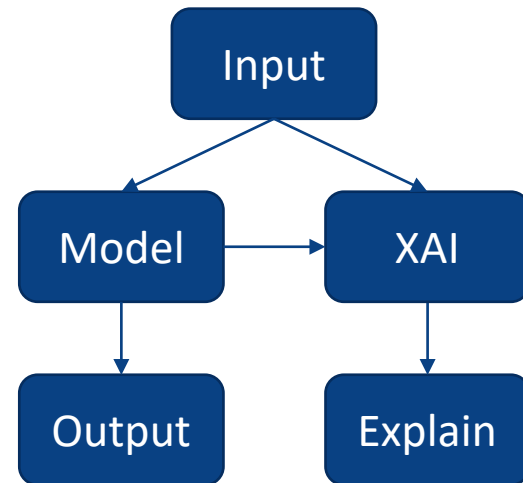
Model specific:

- Uses inner workings and properties of models to derive explainability mechanisms



Model agnostic:

- Uses only inputs and outputs to derive explainability mechanisms





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Foundational methods in explainable AI

Attribution-based explanations



Source: T. Miller: "But why?" Understanding explainable artificial intelligence. *XRDS* 25, 3 (Spring 2019), 20–25. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3313107>

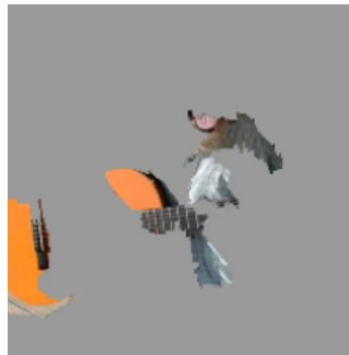
Attribution-based explanations



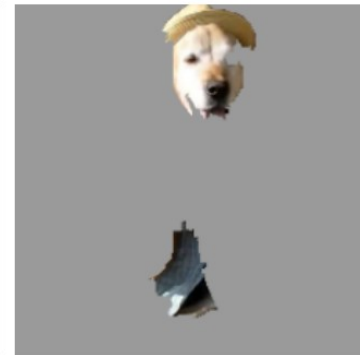
(a) Original Image



(b) Explaining *Electric guitar*



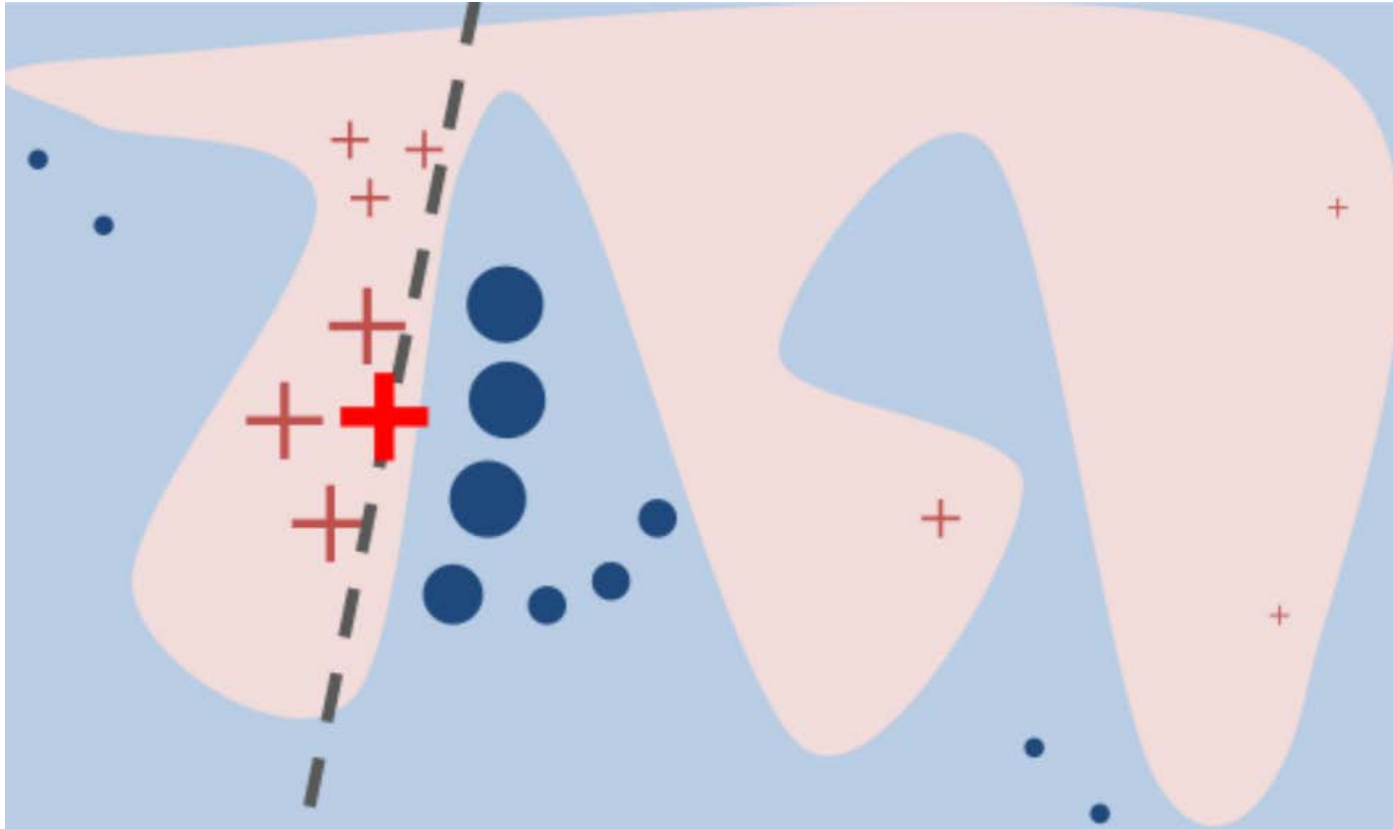
(c) Explaining *Acoustic guitar*



(d) Explaining *Labrador*

Source: Ribeiro et al.: Why should I trust you?: Explaining the predictions of any classifier.
In SIGKDD international conference on knowledge discovery and data mining.
ACM, 2016.

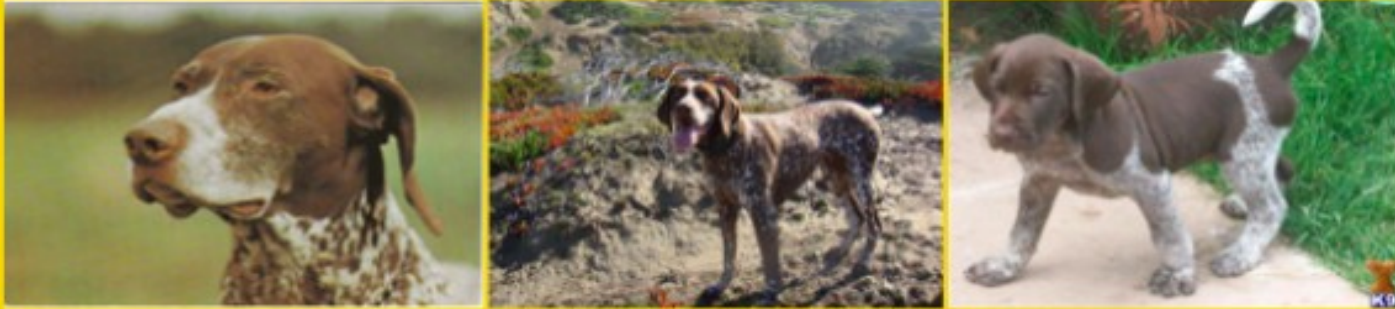
LIME: Local Interpretable, Model-agnostic Explanations



Source: Ribeiro et al.: Why should I trust you?: Explaining the predictions of any classifier.
In SIGKDD international conference on knowledge discovery and data mining.
ACM, 2016.

Example-based explanation: Prototypes

Prototypes



Source: Kim et al.: Examples are not enough, learn to criticize!
Criticism for interpretability. In NeurIPS. 2016.



Rule-based explanation

- Extract rules post-hoc or learn interpretable rules directly

```
if Respiratory-Illness=Yes and Smoker=Yes and Age>=50
then Lung Cancer
elif Risk-LungCancer=Yes and Blood-Pressure>=0.3
then Lung Cancer
elif Risk-Depression=Yes and Past-Depression=Yes
then Depression
elif BMI>=0.3 and Insurance=None and Blood-Pressure>=0.2
then Depression
elif Smoker=Yes and BMI>=0.2 and Age>=60
then Diabetes
elif Risk-Diabetes=Yes and BMI>=0.4 and Prob-Infections>=0.2
then Diabetes
Else Null
```



Contrastive explanation

“The key insight is to recognise that one does not explain events per se, but that one explains why the puzzling event occurred in the target cases but not in some counterfactual contrast case.”

D. J. Hilton, Conversational processes and causal explanation, *Psychological Bulletin*. 107 (1) (1990) 65–81.



Contrastive Explanation — The Difference Condition

Type	No. Legs	Stinger	No. Eyes	Compound Eyes	Wings
Spider	8	✗	8	✗	0
Beetle	6	✗	2	✓	2
Bee	6	✓	5	✓	4
Fly	6	✗	5	✓	2

T. Miller. Contrastive Explanation: A Structural-Model Approach, *Knowledge Engineering Review*, (in print). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.03163>



Contrastive Explanation — The Difference Condition

Why is it a fly?

Type	No. Legs	Stinger	No. Eyes	Compound Eyes	Wings
Spider	8	✗	8	✗	0
Beetle	6	✗	2	✓	2
Bee	6	✓	5	✓	4
Fly	6	✗	5	✓	2

T. Miller. Contrastive Explanation: A Structural-Model Approach, *Knowledge Engineering Review*, (in print). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.03163>



Contrastive Explanation — The Difference Condition

Why is it a fly rather than a beetle?

Type	No. Legs	Stinger	No. Eyes	Compound Eyes	Wings
Spider	8	✗	8	✗	0
Beetle	6	✗	2	✓	2
Bee	6	✓	5	✓	4
Fly	6	✗	5	✓	2

T. Miller. Contrastive Explanation: A Structural-Model Approach, *Knowledge Engineering Review*, (in print). <https://arxiv.org/abs/1811.03163>



Contrastive Explanation — The Difference Condition

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Explainability: summary

Explainability

Different people with different explainability needs

Trust and ethics

Human and technical challenges

Opacity

Causality

Human interpretation

Explainability approaches

Classifications

Local vs global

Interpretable vs post-hoc

Model-agnostic vs model specific

Key approaches

Attribution

Rules

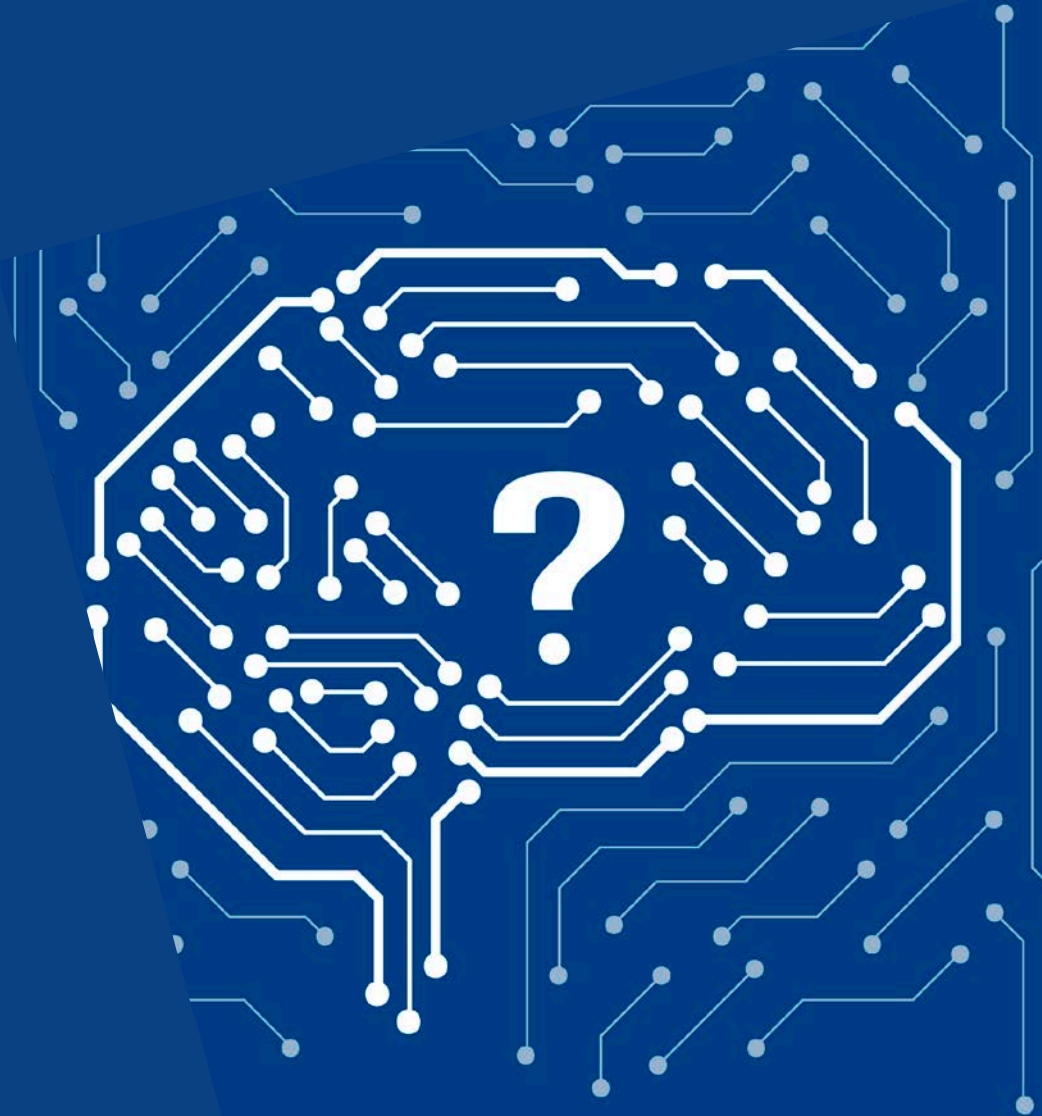
Examples

Contrasts



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Thank you



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