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Understanding Emotion Classification Through Shapley Values

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Introduction to Emotion Analysis

Why?

- ▶ Recognize major changes in behaviour
- ▶ Pre-classify hate speech
- ▶ Detect depressive tendencies

How?

- ▶ Well-balanced data from multiple cultures
- ▶ Detect tendencies of word combinations
- ▶ Use on social media, text messengers and mail services

Text Classification

What data-set is used? → Text collection with five emotions
(anger, fear, sadness, neutral, happy)

1. 5 emotions → further insights
higher complexity
2. Only detect sadness → specialized
less data required

Solution

Text Preparation

- ▶ Reduce Data-set to binary classification
- ▶ Sample all non-sad-classified rows
- ▶ Remove Stopwords
- ▶ Reduce word complexity
- ▶ Tokenize Texts

Primary Goal: Reduce complexity and feature set

Solution

Classification

Attempt and tweak multiple classifiers

- ▶ Naive Bayes
- ▶ Random Forest
- ▶ Neural Network

How do we get insights into the more complex models?

- ▶ Some have good explainability
- ▶ For others: **Shapley Values**

Shapley Values

Introduction

What is the primary objective?

- ▶ Explain any model

It is impossible to trust a machine learning model without understanding how and why it makes its decisions and whether these decisions are justified [6].

Shapley Values

Background

Game theory background:

- ▶ A set of players have contributed differently to achieving a prize
- ▶ How can the payout be calculated according to the contribution?

Real life example for application of Shapley Values:

- ▶ Sharing a taxi to different destinations
- ▶ How can the bill be distributed among the passengers?

Shapley Values

Application

Application in emotion analysis through texts

- ▶ How much did each word contribute to the models/ classifiers output?

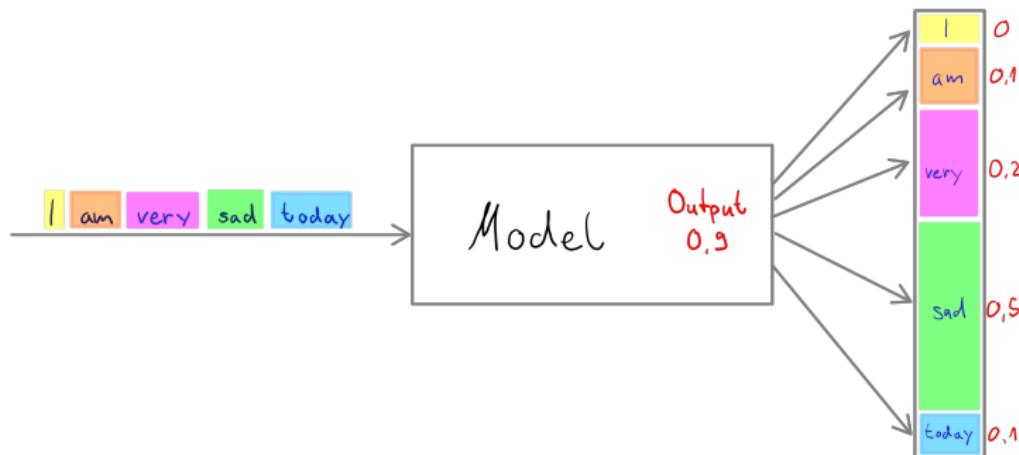


Figure: Blackbox feature contribution view

Shapley Values

Binary Classification

Comparison of weighed contribution of a feature-set to other inputs prediction results

- ▶ Example: Binary Classification



Figure: Feature contributions with reference to average model output

Shapley Values

Mathematical Definition

$N = \text{Set of Attributes}, n = |N|, v = \text{function}$

$$\Phi_i(v) = \sum_{S \subseteq N \setminus \{i\}} \frac{|S|! (n - |S| - 1)!}{n!} (v(S \cup \{i\}) - v(S))$$

Shapley Values

Example

Black Box Classifier for recognition of sentences as greeting

- ▶ Classifier model $\rightarrow v$, Example: “Hello there”
- ▶ $h = \text{“Hello”}$, $t = \text{“there”}$
- ▶ $v(h) = 0.5, v(t) = 0.25$
- ▶ $v(ht) = 1 \rightarrow (\text{classified as greeting})$
 $\{h, t\} \rightarrow \{h\}, \{h, t\} \text{ or } \{t\}, \{h, t\}$

$$v(\{t\}) * \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{1}{4} * \frac{1}{2}, (v(\{h, t\}) - v(\{h\})) * \frac{1}{n!} = (1 - \frac{1}{2}) * \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \Phi_t(v) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$v(\{h\}) * \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{1}{2} * \frac{1}{2}, (v(\{h, t\}) - v(\{t\})) * \frac{1}{n!} = (1 - \frac{1}{4}) * \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\rightarrow \Phi_h(v) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$$



Shapley Values

Observations

- ▶ v can be any function → model-agnostic technique
- ▶ Feature contribution comparison through different models possible

Shapley Values

Limitations

- ▶ Selection of subsets of features necessary
 - ▶ Exponential scaling in number of features
 - ▶ Attempts to reduce complexity through approximations for known models
- ▶ Dependent of model reaction to unrealistic input
 - ▶ Example: longitude and latitude delivered as separate features in housing price estimation
 - Housing prices for lake sites could influence accuracy of approximated shapley values
 - ▶ Exploitable weakness

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