

24KIDS442 XAI LLM LAB

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Understanding how large language models (LLMs) process and reason about text is a major challenge in modern AI research — especially when these models are deployed in black-box settings, where internal decision processes are hidden from users.

As part of the XAI LLM Lab Internship, this project focuses on building a lightweight, explainable interface for small, quantized LLMs ($\leq 7B$) that can run on CPU devices. The goal is to help users explore how the model processes input prompts, by combining visual neuron activation maps with natural language rationale explanations.

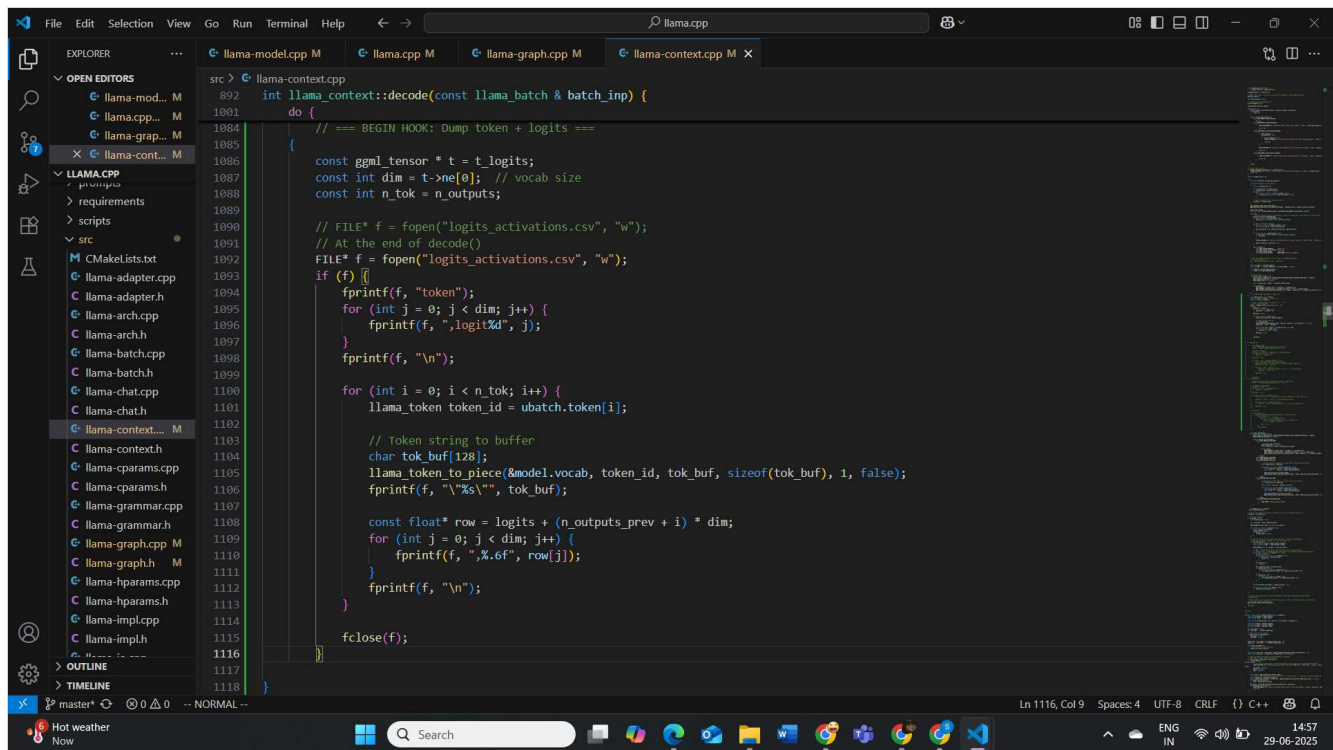
System Architecture and Methodology

This project is implemented as a two-stage pipeline:

1. **Offline Backend (Computation):** Prompts are executed using quantized GGUF models (TinyLlama Q3_K_M and Phi Q4_K_M) in `llama.cpp`. A custom-modified decoder caches layer-wise neuron activations into `logits_activations.csv`.
2. **Token Explanation:** The Zephyr model (Mistral-based) is used to generate natural language rationales for each token. These are saved in `rationales.jsonl`.
3. **Streamlit Dashboard:** The app loads precomputed activations and rationales. When the user enters a prompt, it retrieves the cached data and visualizes the token-wise attention using Plotly heatmaps alongside the generated rationales.

This decoupled design allows for CPU-efficient local analysis and avoids the need to re-run inference live inside the Streamlit app.

Backend Pipeline (Screenshots)



```
src > llama-context.cpp
1092 int llama_context::decode(const llama_batch & batch_in) {
1093     do {
1094         // === BEGIN HOOK: Dump token + logits ===
1095     {
1096         const ggml_tensor * t = t_logits;
1097         const int dim = t->ne[0]; // vocab size
1098         const int n_tok = n_outputs;
1099
1100         // FILE* f = fopen("logits_activations.csv", "w");
1101         // At the end of decode()
1102         FILE* f = fopen("logits_activations.csv", "w");
1103         if (f) {
1104             fprintf(f, "token");
1105             for (int j = 0; j < dim; j++) {
1106                 fprintf(f, ",logit%d", j);
1107             }
1108             fprintf(f, "\n");
1109
1110             for (int i = 0; i < n_tok; i++) {
1111                 llama_token token_id = ubatch.token[i];
1112
1113                 // Token string to buffer
1114                 char tok_buf[128];
1115                 llama_token_to_piece(&model.vocab, token_id, tok_buf, sizeof(tok_buf), 1, false);
1116                 fprintf(f, "%s\\", tok_buf);
1117
1118                 const float* row = logits + (n_outputs_prev + i) * dim;
1119                 for (int j = 0; j < dim; j++) {
1120                     fprintf(f, "%.6f", row[j]);
1121                 }
1122                 fprintf(f, "\n");
1123             }
1124             fclose(f);
1125         }
1126     }
1127 }
1128 }
```

Loading quantized GGUF models with llama.cpp

```

sophia_ona@sophia:/mnt/c/Users/Sophia Sona/llama.cpp/build$ ./bin/llama-cli -m ../models/tinyllama-1.1b-chat-v1.0.Q3_K_M.gguf -p "what is a black hole?"
build: 5716 (d27b3ca1) with cc (Ubuntu 13.3.0-6ubuntu2~24.04) 13.3.0 for x86_64-linux-gnu
main: llama backend init
main: load the model and apply lora adapter, if any
llama_model_loader: loaded meta data with 23 key-value pairs and 201 tensors from ../models/tinyllama-1.1b-chat-v1.0.Q3_K_M.gguf (version GGUF V3 (latest))
llama_model_loader: Dumping metadata keys/values. Note: KV overrides do not apply in this output.
llama_model_loader: - kv 0:                general.architecture str           = llama
llama_model_loader: - kv 1:                general.name str                 = tinyllama_tinyllama-1.1b-chat-v1.0
llama_model_loader: - kv 2:                llama.context_length u32         = 2048
llama_model_loader: - kv 3:                llama.embedding_length u32       = 2048
llama_model_loader: - kv 4:                llama.block_count u32           = 22
llama_model_loader: - kv 5:                llama.feed_forward_length u32    = 5632
llama_model_loader: - kv 6:                llama.rope.dimension_count u32   = 64
llama_model_loader: - kv 7:                llama.attention.head_count u32   = 32
llama_model_loader: - kv 8:                llama.attention.head_count_kv u32 = 4
llama_model_loader: - kv 9:                llama.attention.layer_norm_rms_epsilon f32 = 0.000010
llama_model_loader: - kv 10:               llama.rope.freq_base f32         = 10000.000000
llama_model_loader: - kv 11:               general.file_type u32           = 12
llama_model_loader: - kv 12:               tokenizer.ggml.model str         = llama
llama_model_loader: - kv 13:               tokenizer.ggml.tokens arr[str,32000] = ["<unk>", "<s>", "</s>", "<0x00>", "<...
llama_model_loader: - kv 14:               tokenizer.ggml.scores arr[f32,32000] = [0.000000, 0.000000, 0.000000, 0.0000...
llama_model_loader: - kv 15:               tokenizer.ggml.token_type arr[i32,32000] = [2, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, ...
llama_model_loader: - kv 16:               tokenizer.ggml.merges arr[str,61249] = ["_ t", "e r", "i n", "_ a", "e n...
llama_model_loader: - kv 17:               tokenizer.ggml.bos_token_id u32    = 1
llama_model_loader: - kv 18:               tokenizer.ggml.eos_token_id u32    = 2
llama_model_loader: - kv 19:               tokenizer.ggml.unknown_token_id u32 = 0
llama_model_loader: - kv 20:               tokenizer.ggml.padding_token_id u32 = 2
llama_model_loader: - kv 21:               tokenizer.chat_template str       = {% for message in messages %}\n{% if m...
llama_model_loader: - kv 22:               general.quantization_version u32   = 2
llama_model_loader: - type f32:    45 tensors
llama_model_loader: - type q3_K:   89 tensors
llama_model_loader: - type q4_K:   62 tensors
llama_model_loader: - type q5_K:    4 tensors
llama_model_loader: - type q6_K:    1 tensors
print_info: file format = GGUF V3 (latest)

```

```

<[user]>
what is a black hole?
<[assistant]>
A black hole is a region in space where the gravitational pull is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape its pull. It is a theoretical object that has never been observed directly. The name "black hole" is derived from the idea that the object's matter is black, or very dark, due to the strong gravitational pull.
>

```

Quantized TinyLlama and Phi models running in CPU with llama.cpp

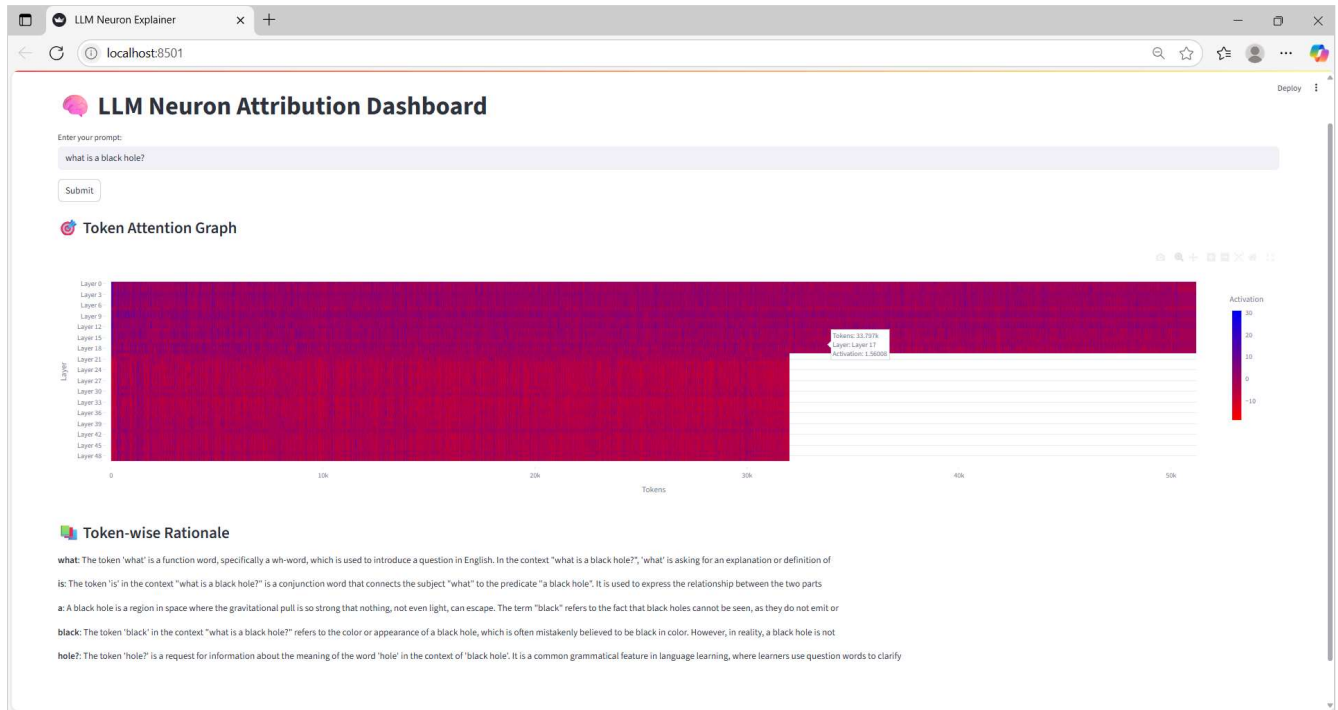
[illegible]

Neuron activations cached in logits_activations.csv

```
rationales.json | × +  
File Edit View  
  
{"prompt": "what is a rose?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "a", "rose?"], "rationale": ["The token 'what' in the context '\\what is a rose?' is a function word, specifically a pronoun, that is used to introduce a question. In this case, 'what' is being used to ask for the definition or", "The token 'is' in the context '\\what is a rose?' is a lexical token that represents the English word 'is'. In the context of a question, 'is' is used to express the relationship between the subject '\n", "The token 'a' in the context '\\what is a rose?' is a variable that represents an unknown entity. In this case, the speaker is asking the question, '\\what is the thing that we call 'a rose'?\\n", "The token 'rose?' is a syntactic unit that represents a question in natural language processing. In this context, it is asking for the meaning or definition of the word 'rose'. The question is seeking information about the semantic properties of"]]  
  
{"prompt": "tell me something about solar system?", "tokens": ["tell", "me", "something", "about", "solar", "system?"], "rationale": ["The token 'tell' is a command or instruction given to a virtual assistant or chatbot to provide information or answer a question. In this context, the user is asking the virtual assistant to provide some information about the solar system. The", "The token 'me' is not used in this context. The sentence '\\tell me something about solar system?' is a request for information about the solar system. The speaker is asking the listener or a program (in this case, a", "The token 'something' is a placeholder for any piece of information that can be provided in response to the request '\\tell me something about solar system?". It represents an unknown or unspecified piece of information that the user is requesting", "The token 'about' in the context '\\tell me something about solar system?' is a preposition used for explanation about the solar system. It indicates that the speaker wants to learn more about the solar system, and is asking the listener", "In the context '\\tell me something about solar system?' refers to the system that our planet Earth is a part of. The solar system consists of the Sun, eight planets (Mercury, Venus,", "The 'system?' token is a placeholder used by the chatbot to indicate that the user has not provided a specific question or request. In this case, the user has simply asked, '\\tell me something about solar system?' without providing"]]  
  
{"prompt": "what is the meaning of television?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "the", "meaning", "of", "television?"], "rationale": ["The token 'what' in the context '\\what is the meaning of television?' is a function word that serves as an interrogative pronoun, indicating that the speaker is requesting information about the meaning of television. It is not a n", "The token 'is' in this context is a conjunction that links the subject 'what' to the predicate 'the meaning of television'. It is used to express the relationship between the two, indicating that the speaker is asking for an", "The token 'the' is a function word, also known as a grammatical word, that serves to modify the meaning of other words in a sentence. In the context '\\what is the meaning of television?', 'the' is", "The question '\\what is the meaning of television?' is a philosophical question that asks about the significance or purpose of television as a cultural phenomenon. It is not asking about the literal meaning of the word 'television' or the meaning", "The token 'of' in this context is a preposition that connects the noun 'television' to the verb 'meaning' in the sentence. It indicates the relationship between the two words, where 'television', "The token 'television' is a syntactic unit in a formal language used to represent a question about the meaning of the word 'television'. In this context, it is likely being used in a natural language processing task,"]  
  
{"prompt": "what does chatgpt do?", "tokens": ["what", "does", "chatgpt", "do?"], "rationale": ["The token 'what' in the context '\\what does chatgpt do?' is a pronoun used as a questioning word to seek information about the function or purpose of ChatGPT. It is a request for clarification or explanation about", "The token 'does' in the context '\\what does chatgpt do?' is a verb that indicates an action being performed by the subject, which in this case is the AI language model ChatGPT. In simple terms, it means", "The token 'chatgpt' refers to an artificial intelligence language model developed by OpenAI. It is designed to assist users in various tasks such as answering questions, generating responses, and providing explanations. ChatGPT can understand and respond", "The token 'do' in the context '\\what does chatgpt do?' is an infinitive form of the verb 'to do', which is used to express an action that is being performed or needs to be performed. In this"]]  
  
{"prompt": "what is a sun?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "a", "sun?"], "rationale": [{"Error 404"}, {"Error 404"}, {"Error 404"}]  
  
{"prompt": "what is gravity?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "gravity?"], "rationale": ["The token 'what' is a function word, specifically a wh-word, which is used to introduce a question in English. In the context '\\what is gravity?', 'what' is asking for the definition or explanation of the n", "The token 'is' in the context '\\what is gravity?' is a grammatical connective that links the subject 'gravity' to its definition or explanation. In this case, the speaker is asking for an explanation or definition of", "The token 'gravity?' is a syntactic token in a programming language or a query language. It is used to indicate that the user is asking a question or requesting information about a specific concept, in this case, the concept of"]]  
  
{"prompt": "what is gravity?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "gravity?"], "rationale": [{"Error: 404"}, {"Error: 404"}, {"Error: 404"}]  
  
{"prompt": "", "tokens": [], "rationale": []}  
  
{"prompt": "what do you mean by gravity?", "tokens": ["what", "do", "you", "mean", "by", "gravity?"], "rationale": ["2. 'What are you doing, what's happening, what's the matter with you?' - This is a common phrase in Hindi. It means 'what are you doing, what's happening, what's happening to", "", "", ""], "  
  
{"prompt": "what is gravity?", "tokens": ["what", "is", "gravity?"], "rationale": ["The token 'what' is a function word, specifically a wh-word, which is used to introduce a question in English. In the context '\\what is gravity?', 'what' is asking for the definition or explanation of the n", "The token 'is' in the context '\\what is gravity?' is a grammatical connective that links the subject 'gravity' to its definition or explanation. In this case, the speaker is asking for an explanation or definition of", "The token 'gravity?' is a syntactic unit that
```

Zephyr generates token-level rationales for each prompt

Streamlit Visualization Dashboard



- User enters a prompt into the dashboard.
- The app looks up cached activations and explanations.
- Plotly is used to render the token-by-layer attention heatmap.
- Below the heatmap, Zephyr-generated rationales are shown for each token.

This architecture ensures the system remains CPU-friendly, while still offering rich interpretability features for education, debugging, and LLM transparency.