Report - Explainable AI (xAI) Dashboard for UCI Adult Dataset 1. Problem Understanding & Rationale

AI models, especially black-box types like XGBoost, achieve high accuracy yet lack interpretability. Understanding the rationale for a model's specific prediction is crucial for:

- Trust & Transparency: Users can comprehend the rationale behind choices.
- Equity & Ethics: Personal characteristics like age, gender, and ethnicity can be monitored for bias.
- Cybersecurity: Monitoring abuse or abnormal forecasts strengthens system robustness.
- Goal: Develop an interactive dashboard that demonstrates the reasoning for an AI model's predictions using SHAP explanations on the UCI Adult dataset.

2. Dataset Description

Dataset: UCI Adult Income Dataset

• Samples: 32,561

• Features: 14 input features + 1 target (income >50K or <=50K)

• Feature Types:

- Categorical: workclass, education, marital-status, occupation, relationship, race, sex, native-country
- Numerical: age, fnlwgt, education-num, capital-gain, capital-loss, hoursperweek

Target Variable:

- $0 \rightarrow Income < 50K$
- 1 \rightarrow Income > 50K

Notes on Indices:

Sample index in the dashboard (0,1,2,...) refers to the row in the test set. Selecting an index shows the model prediction and SHAP explanations for that specific sample.

3. Design & Implementation Approach

Models Trained:

- 1. Logistic Regression
- 2. Decision Tree
- 3. Random Forest
- 4. XGBoost (**Best-performing model**)

Evaluation Metrics:

Accuracy, ROC-AUC, F1-score

| Model | Accuracy | ROC-AUC | F1-score |
|---------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| XGBoost | 0.87 | 0.93 | 0.71 |
| Random Forest | 0.85 | 0.90 | 0.67 |
| Logistic Regression | 0.84 | 0.90 | 0.66 |
| Decision Tree | 0.84 | 0.89 | 0.62 |

SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations):

- Delivers overall feature significance for all test samples.
- Provides localized insights for specific predictions.
- Produces clear statements that demonstrate how features affect the likelihood of predictions rising or falling.
- Note: Explanations for Decision Tree and LIME are part of the code but not present in the deployed prototype, which emphasizes XGBoost and SHAP for ease and clarity.

Dashboard Features:

- 1. **Sample Selection:** Choose any test sample index to inspect its prediction.
- 2. **Model Prediction & Comparison:** Shows XGBoost prediction with probability.
- 3. SHAP Explanations:
 - Global feature importance plots.
 - Local explanation table with features, SHAP values, and impact.
- 4. Trust & Safety: Highlights sensitive features and their influence on predictions.

5. **Cybersecurity:** User login system with registration to demonstrate secure access. Used SQLite3 for the database.

4. Results & Observations

Example Predictions:

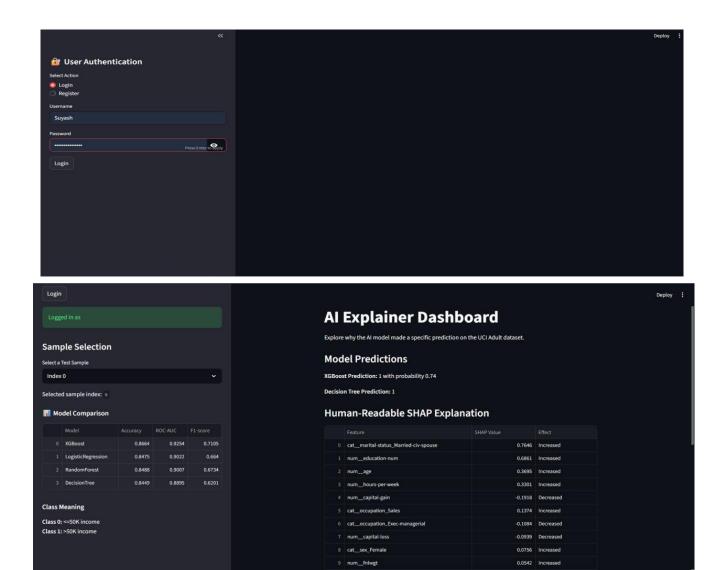
- Sample Index 16:
 - XGBoost Prediction: 0 (Income ≤50K, probability 0.99)
 - Key SHAP Influences:

| Feature | SHAP Value | Impact |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| marital-status_Married-civ-spouse | -1.623 | Decreased |
| age | -1.023 | Decreased |
| education-num | 0.585 | Increased |
| sex_Female | -0.395 | Decreased |
| hours-per-week | -0.236 | Decreased |
| capital-gain | -0.180 | Decreased |
| occupation_Sales | 0.123 | Increased |

• **Interpretation:** Negative SHAP values decrease the probability of class 0, positive values increase the probability.

General Observations:

- Age and marital status significantly impact income predictions.
- Sensitive features are monitored to ensure fairness.
- Local explanations help users understand why the model made a certain decision.



5. Security, Ethical, & Governance Considerations

- Sensitive Data: Features like sex, race, and age are highlighted to detect potential bias.
- User Authentication: Only authorized users can access the dashboard (login system).
- Explainability: Using SHAP increases trust in AI decisions.
- Audit Trails: User actions and predictions are logged for accountability.

Ethical Implications:

- Transparent AI can prevent discriminatory outcomes.
- Users can validate model predictions before taking automated actions.

5. References

- 1. https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/adult
- 2. https://www.datacamp.com/tutorial/introduction-to-shap-values-machinelearninginterpretability
- 3. https://joblib.readthedocs.io/en/stable/