

# “Why Should I Trust You?”

## Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier

### **Authors:**

Marco Tulio Ribeiro  
Sameer Singh  
Carlos Guestrin  
(University Of Washington)

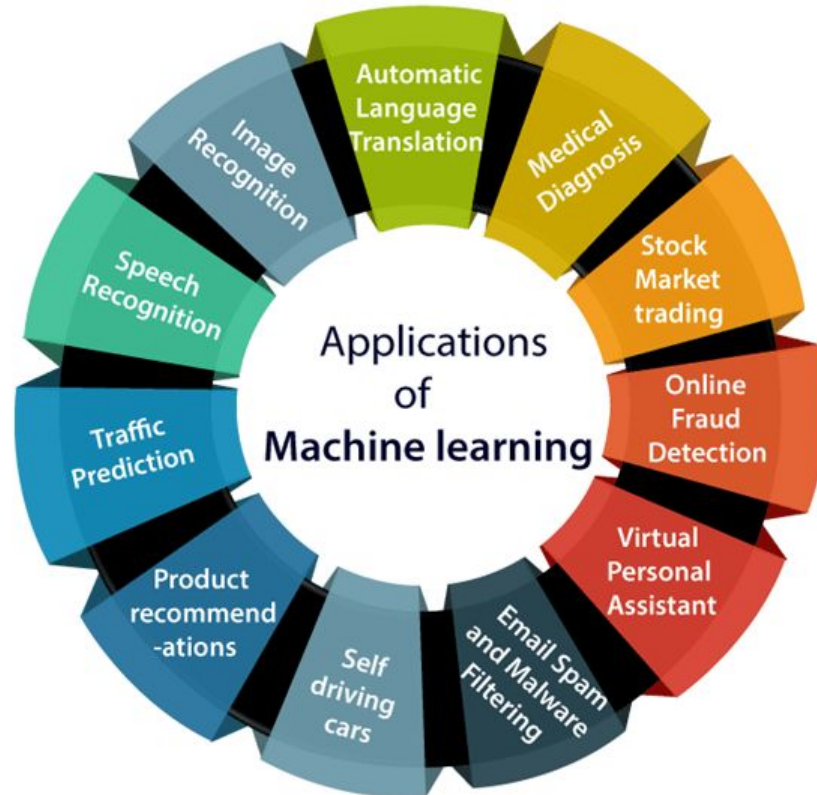
### **Conference :**

KKD-2016  
22nd Conference on  
Knowledge discovery and  
Data mining

### **Presentation :**

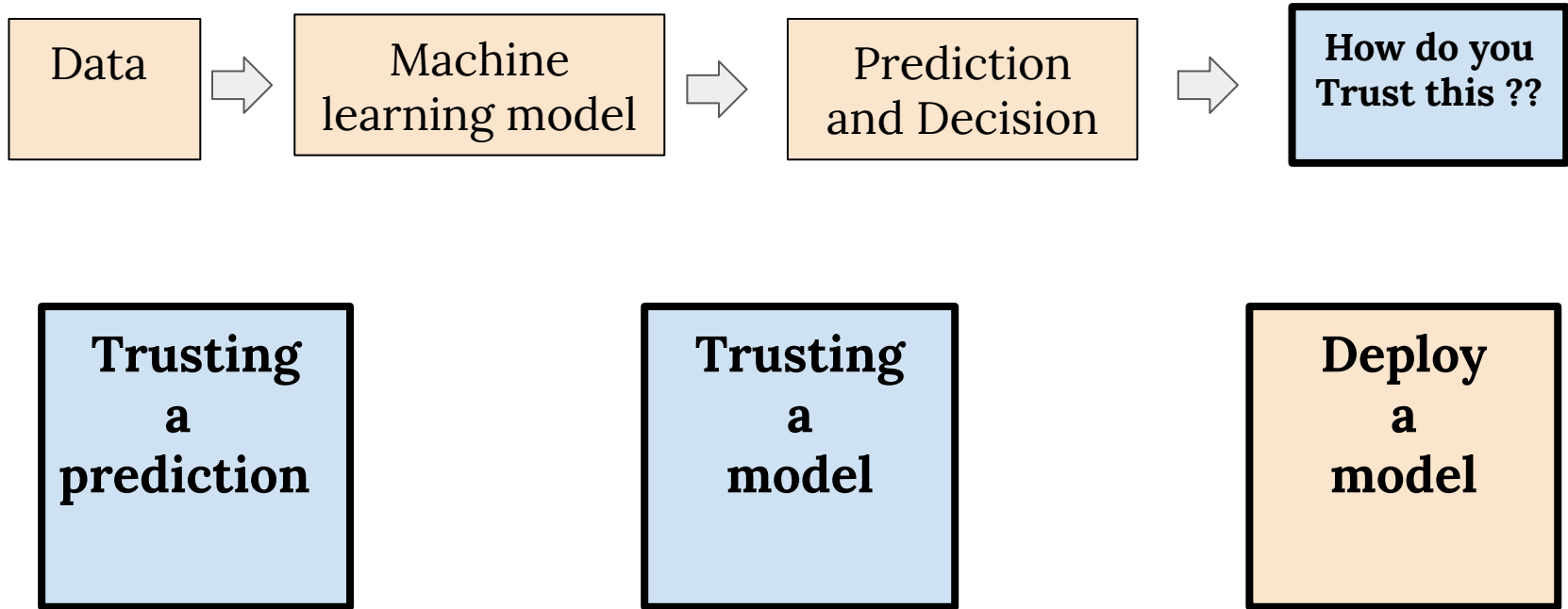
Nooshin SHOJAEI  
STAI\_AI Ethics  
0190592333

# Why do we need an explainer for a Machine learning model ?



Machine learning is at the core of science and technology

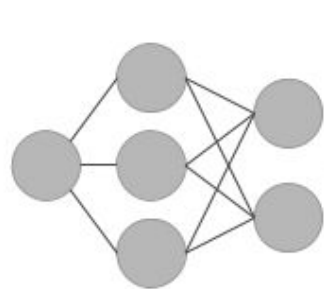
# Why do we need an explainer for a Machine learning model ?



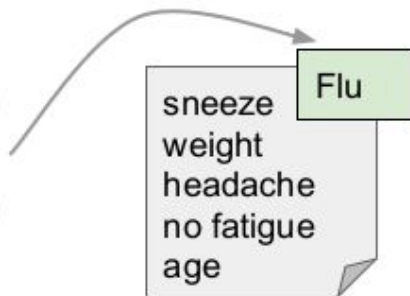
# The case for explanations



**NETFLIX**

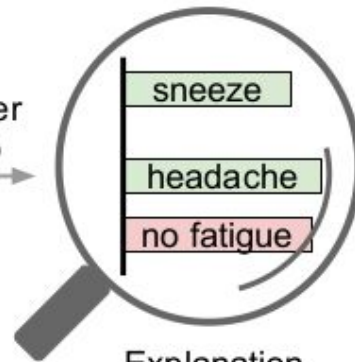


Model



Data and Prediction

Explainer  
(LIME)



Explanation



Human makes decision

# The case for explanations

Common but not efficient solutions :

## **Interpretable models**

Decision trees

Accuracy - Interpretability  
Trade off

## **Measuring Accuracy**

Cross validation

Data leakage  
(Fake accuracy )

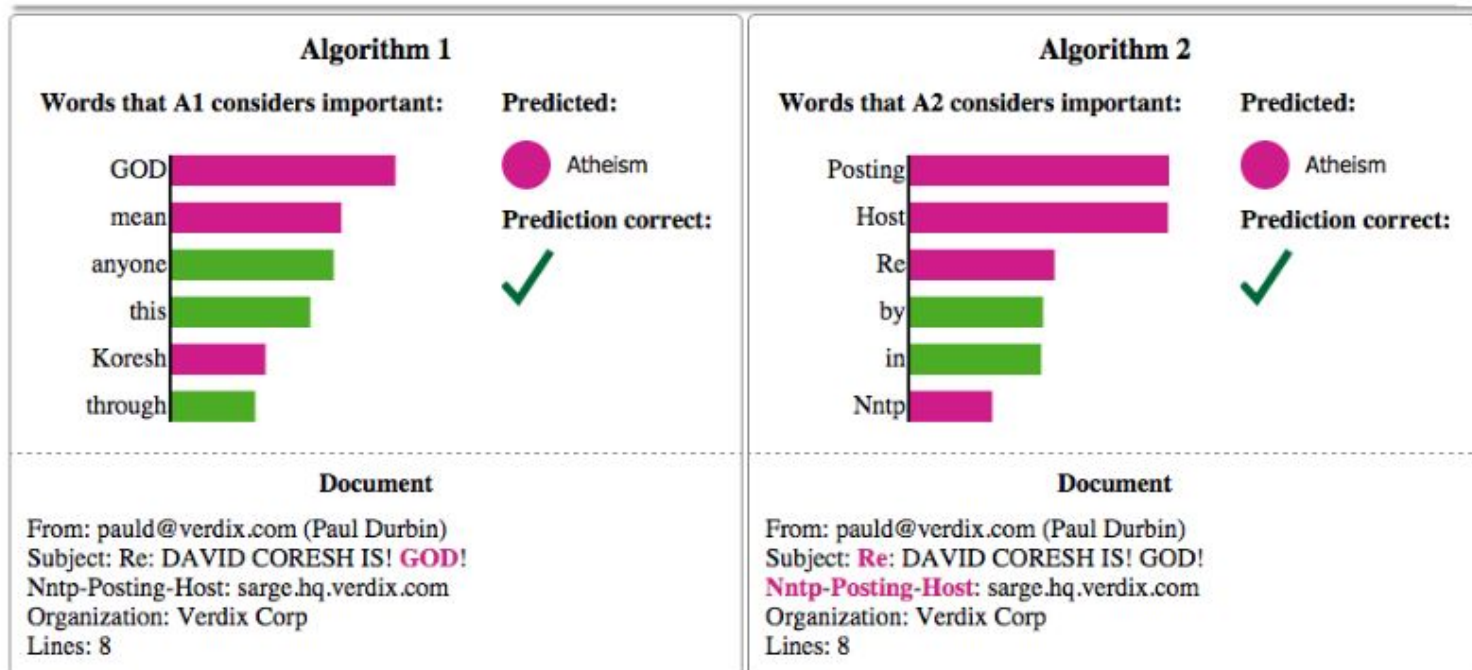
## **Test on real world datas**

A/B testing

Very expensive

# The case for explanations

True Class:  Atheism



# The case for explanations

## Desired Characteristics for Explainers

Interpretable

Local fidelity

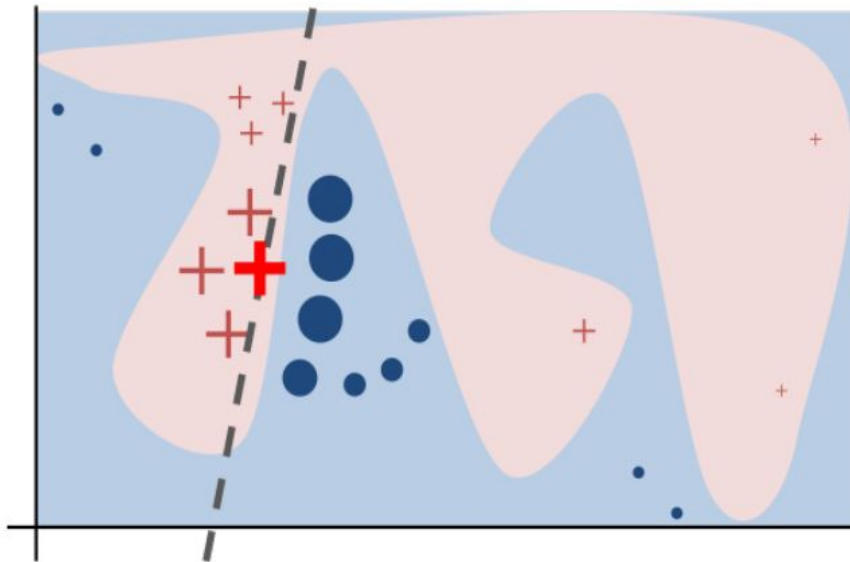
model-agnostic

Global  
perspective

# LIME : Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations

$$\xi(x) = \operatorname{argmin}_{g \in G} \mathcal{L}(f, g, \pi_x) + \Omega(g)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f, g, \pi_x) = \sum_{z, z' \in \mathcal{Z}} \pi_x(z) (f(z) - g(z'))^2$$



X: explained sample  
F: black box classifier  
G: explanation model  
Z: perturbed sample  
L: unsimilarity between g and f  
 $\Pi$ :locality around x



## LIME : Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations

---

### Algorithm 1 Sparse Linear Explanations using LIME

---

**Require:** Classifier  $f$ , Number of samples  $N$

**Require:** Instance  $x$ , and its interpretable version  $x'$

**Require:** Similarity kernel  $\pi_x$ , Length of explanation  $K$

$\mathcal{Z} \leftarrow \{\}$

**for**  $i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots, N\}$  **do**

$z'_i \leftarrow \text{sample\_around}(x')$

$\mathcal{Z} \leftarrow \mathcal{Z} \cup \langle z'_i, f(z_i), \pi_x(z_i) \rangle$

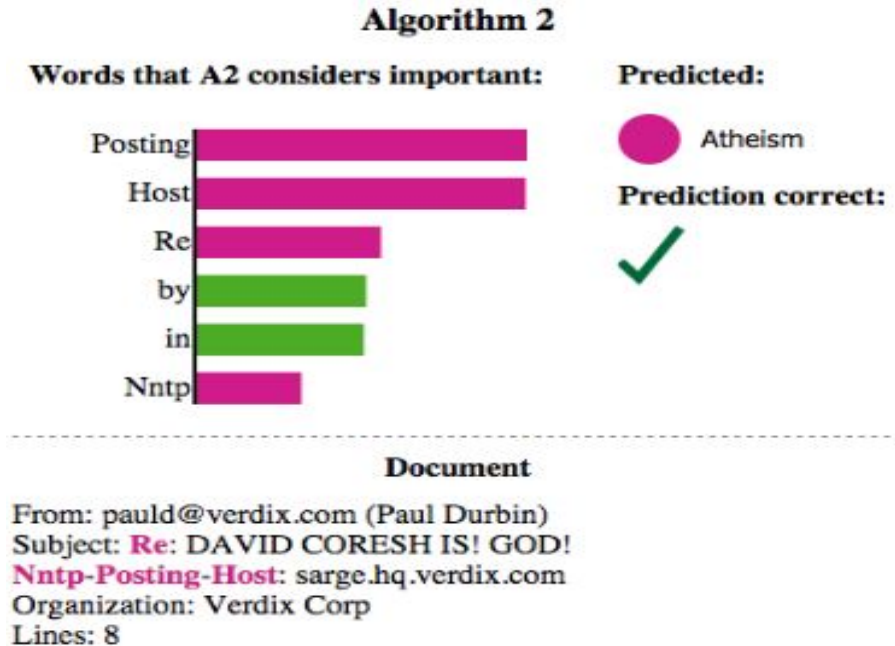
**end for**

$w \leftarrow \text{K-Lasso}(\mathcal{Z}, K) \triangleright$  with  $z'_i$  as features,  $f(z)$  as target

**return**  $w$

---

## Example 1 : Text classification with SVMs



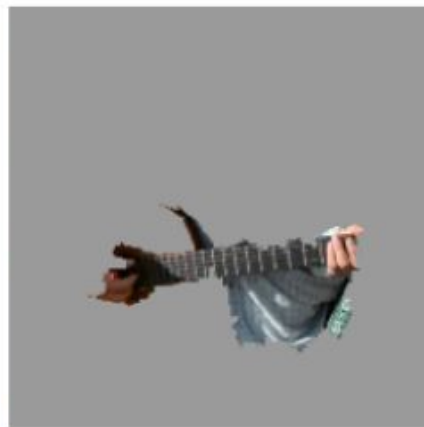
20 newsgroup data set

Accuracy :94%

## Example 2 : Deep networks for images



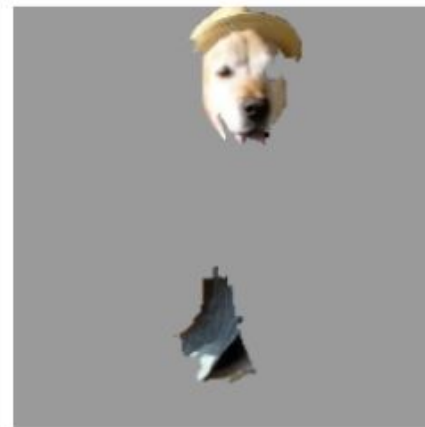
(a) Original Image



(b) Explaining *Electric guitar*



(c) Explaining *Acoustic guitar*



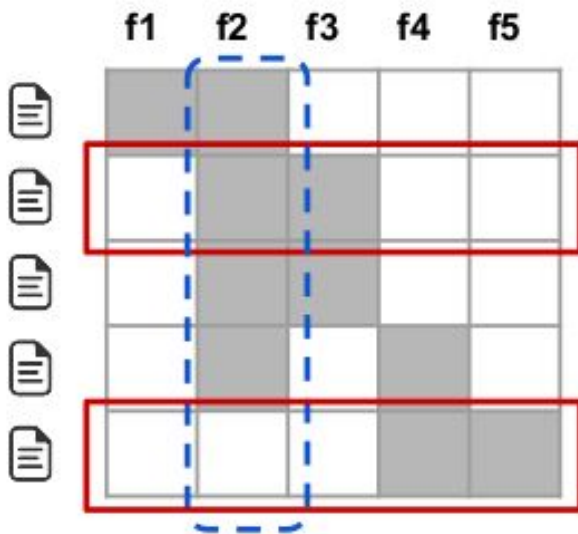
(d) Explaining *Labrador*

Classification prediction by Google's Inception neural network  
Electric Guitar ( $p = 0.32$ )  
Acoustic guitar ( $p = 0.24$ )  
Labrador ( $p = 0.21$ )

## SP-LIME : Submodular Pick for explanation models

$$c(V, \mathcal{W}, I) = \sum_{j=1}^{d'} \mathbb{1}_{[\exists i \in V: \mathcal{W}_{ij} > 0]} I_j$$

$$Pick(\mathcal{W}, I) = \operatorname{argmax}_{V, |V| \leq B} c(V, \mathcal{W}, I)$$



C: coverage (total importance of the feature)  
V: set of explanations  
W: Matrice of instance-feature  
I: global feature importance

## SP-LIME : Submodular Pick for explanation models

---

**Algorithm 2** Submodular pick (SP) algorithm

---

**Require:** Instances  $X$ , Budget  $B$

**for all**  $x_i \in X$  **do**

$\mathcal{W}_i \leftarrow \text{explain}(x_i, x'_i)$  ▷ Using Algorithm 1

**end for**

**for**  $j \in \{1 \dots d'\}$  **do**

$I_j \leftarrow \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n |\mathcal{W}_{ij}|}$  ▷ Compute feature importances

**end for**

$V \leftarrow \{\}$

**while**  $|V| < B$  **do** ▷ Greedy optimization of Eq 4

$V \leftarrow V \cup \operatorname{argmax}_i c(V \cup \{i\}, \mathcal{W}, I)$

**end while**

**return**  $V$

---

# Simulated User Experiments

## Experiment setup

Data set : reviews on Books and DVDs (2000 instances each)

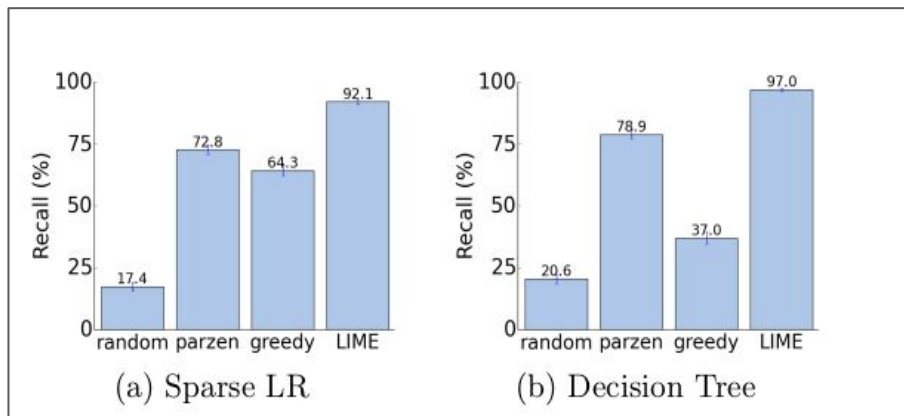
Classification Problem : positive and negative reviews

Classification models : DT,NN,LR,SVM,RF

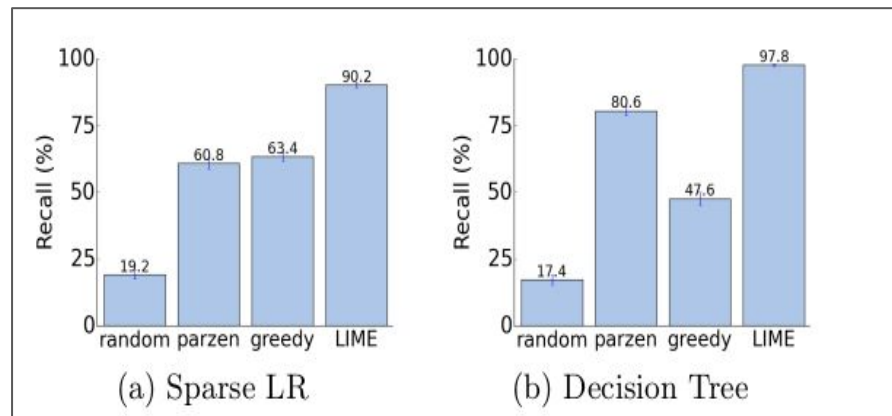
Explainers : LIME,Parzen,greedy,Random

# Simulated User Experiments

Are the explanations faithful to the model?



Books



DVDs

Recall on truly important features for two interpretable classifiers on the Books/DVDs dataset

# Simulated User Experiments

Should I trust this prediction ?

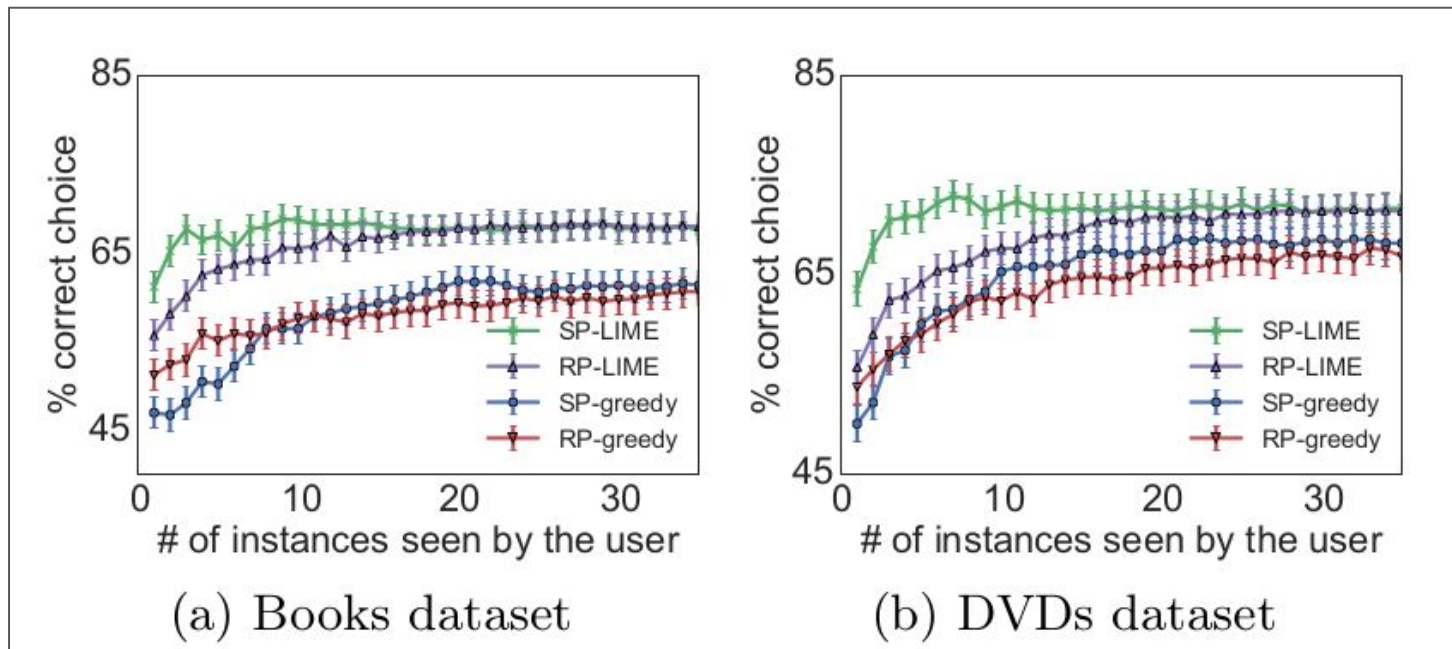
	Books				DVDs			
	LR	NN	RF	SVM	LR	NN	RF	SVM
Random	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.4
Parzen	84.0	87.6	94.3	92.3	87.0	81.7	94.2	87.3
Greedy	53.7	47.4	45.0	53.3	52.4	58.1	46.6	55.1
LIME	<b>96.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>95.6</b>

Average F1 of trustworthiness for different explainers on a collection of classifiers and datasets



# Simulated User Experiments

Can I trust this model?



Choosing between two classifiers, as the number of instances shown to a simulated user is varied.

# Evaluation With human subjects

## Experiment setup

Training Data set 1: 20 newsgroup

Training Data set 2 : *Cleaned* 20 newsgroup

Test Data set : 20 news group

Test Data set : Religion data set

Classification Problem : Christianity vs. Atheism

Classification models : SVM , *cleaned* SVM

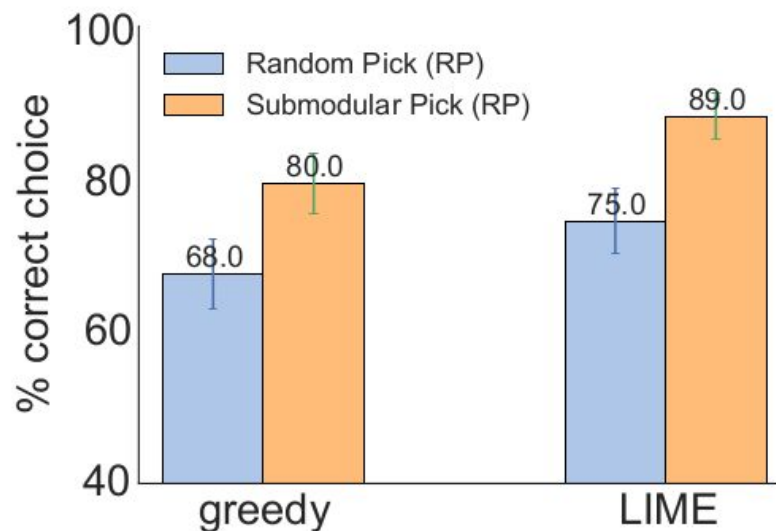
Explainers : LIME,greedy

## Evaluation With human subjects

Can users select the best classifiers ?

	SVM	Cleaned SVM
Religion	57.3%	69.0%
20 newsgroup	94%	88.6%

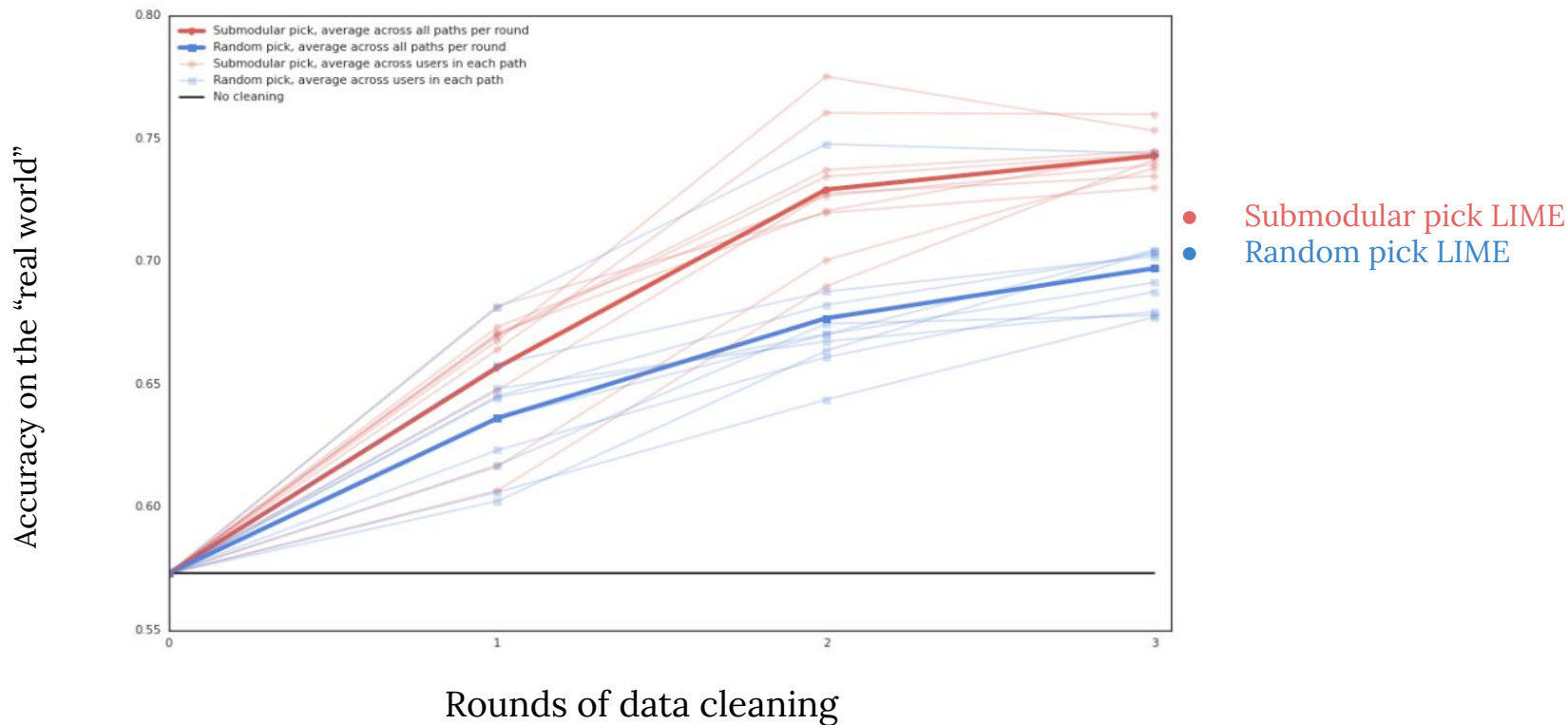
Accuracy measure



Average accuracy of human subject in choosing between two classifiers

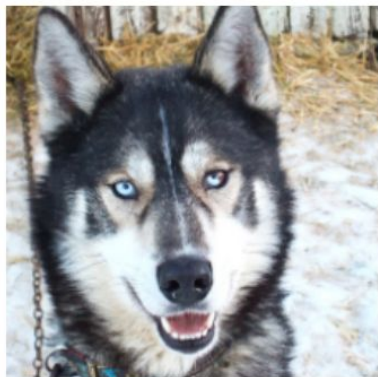
# Evaluation With human subjects

Can non experts improve the classifier ?

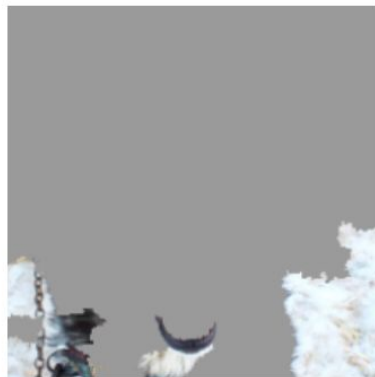


# Evaluation With human subjects

Do Explanations lead to insight ?



(a) Husky classified as wolf



(b) Explanation

	Before	After
Trusted the bad model	10 out of 27	3 out of 27
Snow as a potential feature	12 out of 27	25 out of 27

**“Husky vs Wolf” experiment results**

## Related works

- Gelsat
- Modeltracker
- Letting user know when the systems are likely to fail
- Exposing users to different kind of mistakes
- Using interpretable models in medical domain
- Eluci debug for text
- Computer vision systems (alignment )
- Gradient vector as explanation

## Conclusion and Future works

- Importance of trust in human-Machine learning systems interactions
  - Potential of explainability in assessing trust
  - Proposing LIME as an approach to explain the prediction of any model
  - Introducing SP-LIME providing a global view of any model
  - With explainability even non experts can achieve feature engineering
- 
- Fix pick step issue when Decision tree is used as the explanation model
  - Investigate in other domains : speech,video,medical ,etc.



## Marco Tulio Ribeiro

Microsoft Research

Verified email at cs.washington.edu - [Homepage](#)

[Machine Learning](#) [Natural Language Processing](#)

FOLLOW

TITLE

CITED BY

YEAR

**" Why Should I Trust You?": Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier**

4193

2016

MT Ribeiro, S Singh, C Guestrin

Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (ACM KDD)

**Anchors: High-Precision Model-Agnostic Explanations**

471

2018

MT Ribeiro, S Singh, C Guestrin

AAAI

**Model-agnostic interpretability of machine learning**

250

2016

MT Ribeiro, S Singh, C Guestrin

arXiv preprint arXiv:1606.05386



# LIME & GDPR



## References

S. Amershi, M. Chickering, S. M. Drucker, B. Lee, P. Simard, and J. Suh. Modeltracker: Redesigning performance analysis tools for machine learning. In Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI), 2015.

D. Baehrens, T. Schroeter, S. Harmeling, M. Kawanabe, K. Hansen, and K.-R. Müller. How to explain individual classification decisions. Journal of Machine Learning Research, 11, 2010.

K. Patel, J. Fogarty, J. A. Landay, and B. Harrison. Investigating statistical machine learning as a tool for software development. In Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI), 2008.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KP7-JtFMLo4&t=932s>

<https://medium.com/@thommash/local-interpretable-model-agnostic-explanations-lime-and-gdpr-9e3d66b64207>

Thank you for your attention :)