

# CSCSE 689: Special Topics in Trustworthy NLP

## Lecture 17: Model Explainability and Interpretability (1)

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(Some slides adapted from NAACL-24 Tutorial: Explanations in the Era of Large Language Models)

# Course Project – Computations

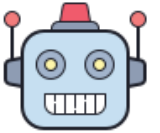
- HPRC (<https://hprc.tamu.edu/resources/>)
  - FASTER: A100 GPUs, A10 GPUs, A30 GPUs, A40 GPUs and T4 GPUs
  - GRACE: A100 GPUs, RTX 6000 GPUs, T4 GPUs, and A40 GPUs

# Model Explainability and Interpretability

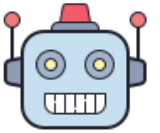


Hello! Could you help me reserve a table at the “*The Best*” restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm?

Of course! I’ve reserved a table at the “*The Best*” restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm.

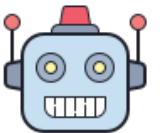


I generate this response is because I saw you mention **reserve**, **one restaurant name**, and **one specific time**. Therefore...

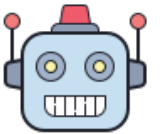


Hello! Could you help me reserve a table at the “*The Best*” restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm?

Of course! I’ve reserved a table at the “*The Best*” restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm.



I generate this response is because I saw you mention **tomorrow**. It is usually strongly related to restaurant reservation.



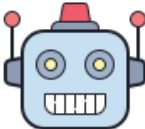
Provide additional information to decide if we should trust the answers

# Model Explainability and Interpretability



Hello! Could you help me **reserve** a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for **tomorrow at 12pm**?

Of course! I’ve reserved a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm.

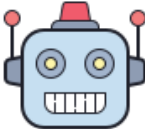


Hello! Could you help me **reserve** a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for **tomorrow at 12pm**?

Of course! I’ve reserved a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm.



Reasoning graph

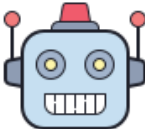


Hello! Could you help me **reserve** a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for **tomorrow at 12pm**?

Of course! I’ve reserved a table at the *“The Best”* restaurant for tomorrow at 12pm.



Supporting documents



# What Are Good Explanations?

- Faithfulness
- Plausibility
- Informativeness
- ...

# Good Explanations Should Be Faithful

- A faithful interpretation is one that accurately represents the reasoning process behind the model's prediction

# Good Explanations Should Be Plausible

- An explanation is considered plausible if it is **coherent with human reasoning** and understanding
- **Plausibility** is also referred to as **persuasiveness** or **understandability**
- An explanation might be plausible but not faithful. Currently, many explanations are more plausible than faithful
- Example of faithful, but not plausible explanation: a copy of model weights

# Good Explanations Should Be Informative



Hi prof, I have just finished this paper. Which venue do you think would best suit it?

NAACL, because its deadline is just 3 days away, and it will be in Mexico, not far from here.



NAACL, because it is a top NLP conference.



*Which explanation is more informative?*



# Good Explanations Should Be...

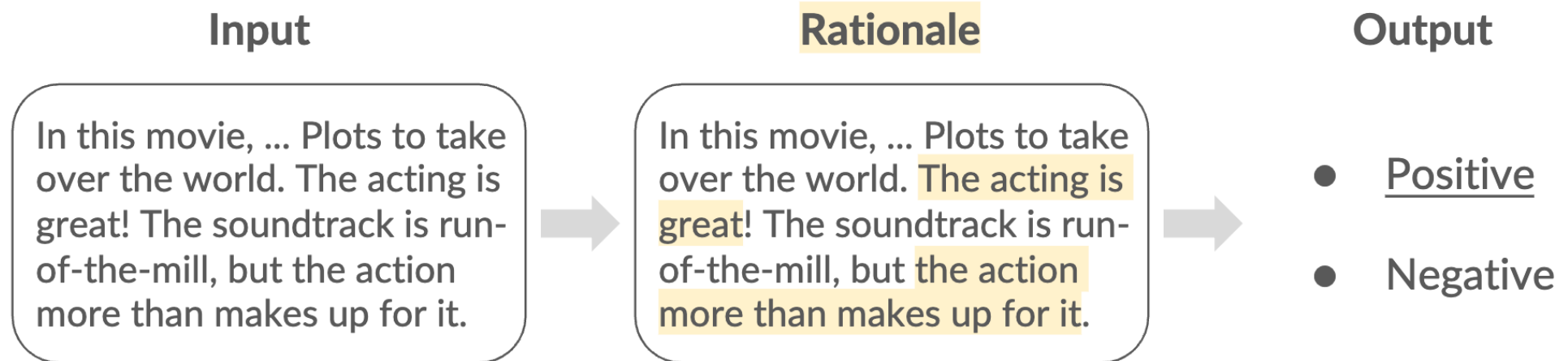
- Useful
- Simple
- Complete
- Stable
- ...

# **Rationalizing Neural Predictions**

**Tao Lei, Regina Barzilay and Tommi Jaakkola**  
Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
`{taolei, regina, tommi}@csail.mit.edu`

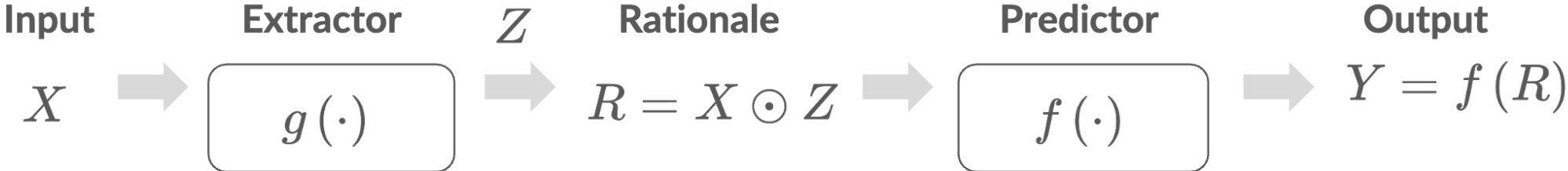
# Extractive Rationales

- Rationales: short snippets in inputs that support outputs



# Extractive Rationales

- Pipeline model



Model  $P(z|x) = g(x)$

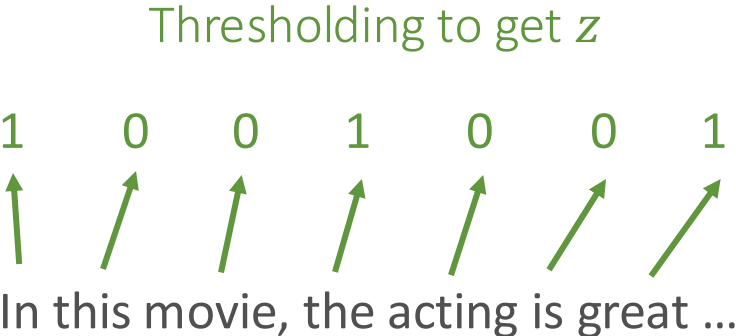
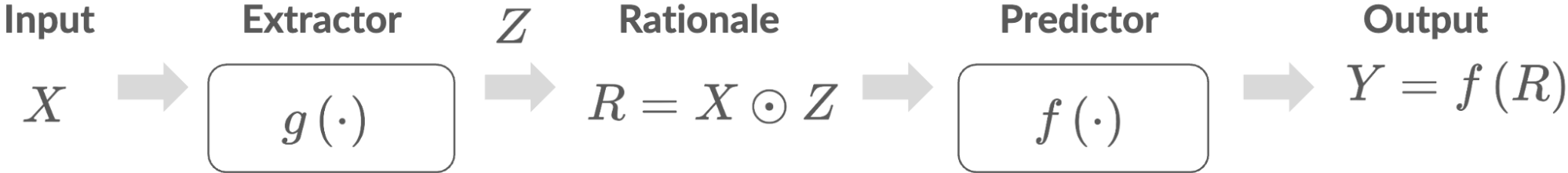
0.51 0.12 0.87 0.66 0.43 0.22 0.95



In this movie, the acting is great ...

# Extractive Rationales

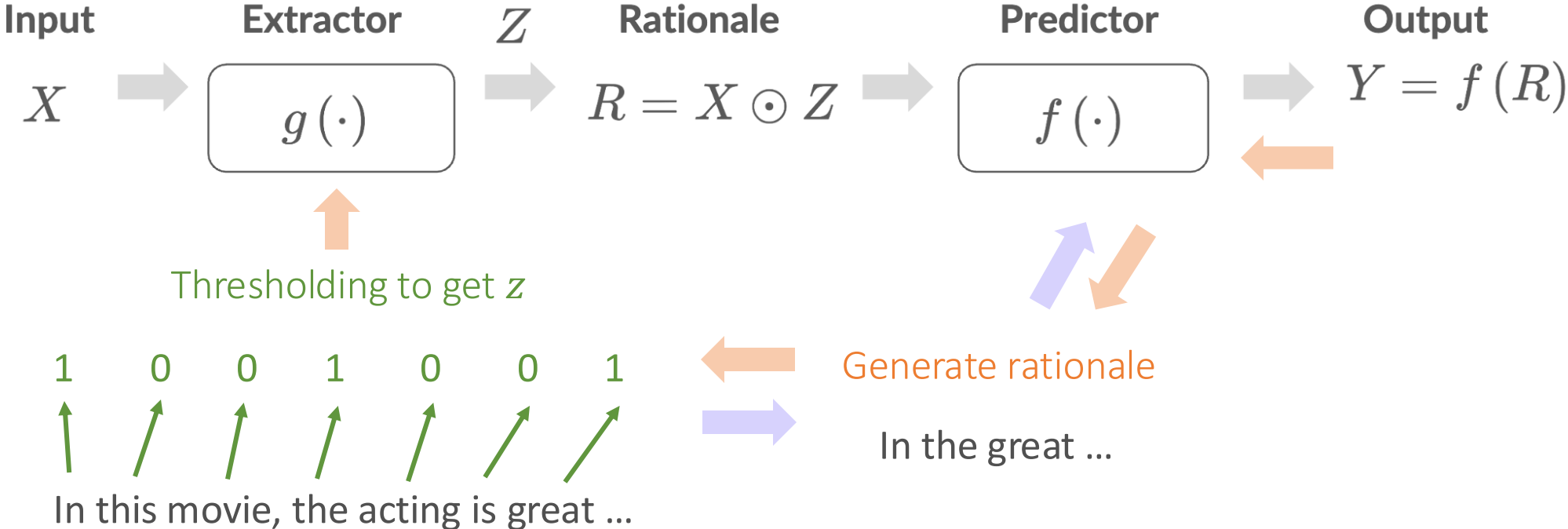
- Pipeline model



Generate rationale  
In the great ...

# Extractive Rationales

- Pipeline model



# Results

Method	Appearance		Smell		Palate	
	% precision	% selected	% precision	% selected	% precision	% selected
SVM	38.3	13	21.6	7	24.9	7
Attention model	80.6	13	88.4	7	65.3	7
Generator (independent)	94.8	13	93.8	7	79.3	7
Generator (recurrent)	96.3	14	95.1	7	80.2	7

# Examples

a beer that is not sold in my neck of the woods , but managed to get while on a roadtrip . poured into an imperial pint glass with a generous head that sustained life throughout . nothing out of the ordinary here , but a good brew still . body was kind of heavy , but not thick . the hop smell was excellent and enticing . very drinkable

very dark beer . pours a nice finger and a half of creamy foam and stays throughout the beer . smells of coffee and roasted malt . has a major coffee-like taste with hints of chocolate . if you like black coffee , you will love this porter . creamy smooth mouthfeel and definitely gets smoother on the palate once it warms . it 's an ok porter but i feel there are much better one 's out there .

i really did not like this . it just seemed extremely watery . i dont ' think this had any carbonation whatsoever . maybe it was flat , who knows ? but even if i got a bad brew i do n't see how this would possibly be something i 'd get time and time again . i could taste the hops towards the middle , but the beer got pretty nasty towards the bottom . i would never drink this again , unless it was free . i 'm kind of upset i bought this .

a : poured a nice dark brown with a tan colored head about half an inch thick , nice red/garnet accents when held to the light . little clumps of lacing all around the glass , not too shabby . not terribly impressive though s : smells like a more guinness-y guinness really , there are some roasted malts there , signature guinness smells , less burnt though , a little bit of chocolate ... m : relatively thick , it is n't an export stout or imperial stout , but still is pretty hefty in the mouth , very smooth , not much carbonation . not too shabby d : not quite as drinkable as the draught , but still not too bad . i could easily see drinking a few of these .



# Takeaways

- Rationales can be one kind of explanations
- Potential performance trade-off
- Cannot apply to general models

**“Why Should I Trust You?”**  
**Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier**

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# Key Contributions

- Generate explanations for **black-box models**
- LIME: **Local** Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations

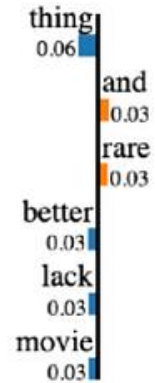
# Example

Prediction probabilities



negative

positive



## Text with highlighted words

This amazing documentary gives us a glimpse into the lives of the brave women in Cameroun's judicial system-- policewomen, lawyers **and** judges. Despite tremendous difficulties-- **lack** of means, the desperate poverty of the people, multiple languages **and** multiple legal precedents depending on the region of the country **and** the religious/ethnic background of the plaintiffs **and** defendants-- these brave, strong women are making a difference.  
This is a **rare thing**-- a truly inspiring **movie** that restores a little bit of faith in humankind. Despite the atrocities we see in the **movie**, justice does get served thanks to these passionate, hardworking women.  
I only hope this film gets a wide release in the United States. The more people who see this film, the **better**.

# LIME

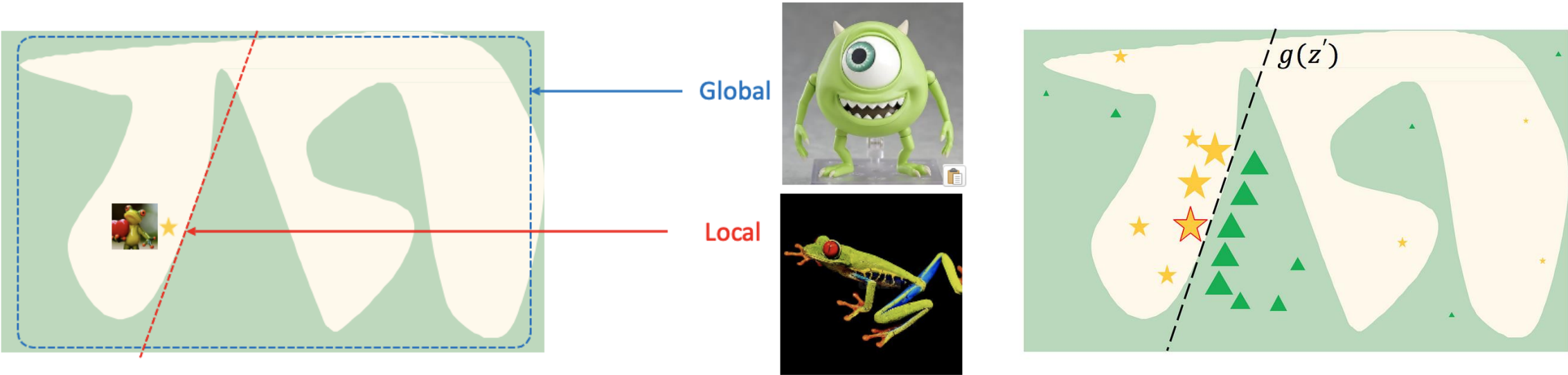
- Analysis model  $f$
- Train a local interpretable model based on  $f$  and perturbed examples
- For one example, get prediction from  $f$ 
  - “The storyline is boring, but the actors are great.” → Positive (0.76)
- Perturb examples
  - “The storyline is boring, but the actors are [mask].” → Negative (0.35)
  - “The storyline is [mask], but the actors are great.” → Positive (0.85)
  - “The storyline is boring, but the [mask] are great.” → Positive (0.70)
  - “The [mask] is boring, but the actors are great.” → Negative (0.48)

# LIME

- New training examples for local interpretable model
  - “The storyline is boring, but the actors are great. → Positive (0.76)
  - “The storyline is boring, but the actors are [mask]. → Negative (0.35)
  - “The storyline is [mask], but the actors are great. → Positive (0.85)
  - “The storyline is boring, but the [mask] are great. → Positive (0.70)
  - “The [mask] is boring, but the actors are great. → Negative (0.48)
- Train a **linear model** to approximate the decision boundary
  - Text feature: bag-of-word, TF-IDF, n-gram, ...
- The linear weights can be explanations
  - great (+2.7), boring (-3.6), but (+0.6), ...

# Local Faithfulness

- Train a surrogate model (interpretable model) to locally approximate the boundary



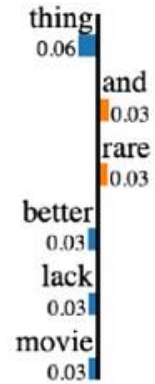
# Example

Prediction probabilities



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## Text with highlighted words

This amazing documentary gives us a glimpse into the lives of the brave women in Cameroun's judicial system-- policewomen, lawyers **and** judges. Despite tremendous difficulties-- **lack** of means, the desperate poverty of the people, multiple languages **and** multiple legal precedents depending on the region of the country **and** the religious/ethnic background of the plaintiffs **and** defendants-- these brave, strong women are making a difference.  
This is a **rare thing**-- a truly inspiring **movie** that restores a little bit of faith in humankind. Despite the atrocities we see in the **movie**, justice does get served thanks to these passionate, hardworking women.  
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# **On the Sensitivity and Stability of Model Interpretations in NLP**

**Fan Yin, Zhouxing Shi, Cho-Jui Hsieh, and Kai-Wei Chang**

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# How about White-Box Models

- LIME is for black-box models
- Can we do better for **white-box models**?

# Gradient-Based Explanations

The storyline is boring, but the actors are great.  $\mathcal{L}(y, f(x))$

Gradient Norm ( $\uparrow$ )

$$\left\| \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y, f(x))}{\partial x_i} \right\|_2$$

Gradient Norm x Input ( $\uparrow$ )

$$\left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(y, f(x))}{\partial x_i} \right)^\top x_i$$

# Leave-One-Out Word Importance

The storyline is boring, but the actors are great.

$$\mathcal{L}(y, f(x))$$

The storyline is [mask], but the actors are great.

$$\mathcal{L}(y, f(x'))$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y, f(x')) - \mathcal{L}(y, f(x))$$

# Examples

an unabashedly schmaltzy and thoroughly enjoyable true story

one of the greatest romantic comedies of the past decade

an offbeat romantic comedy with a great meet cute gimmick

a film of precious artfully as everyday activities

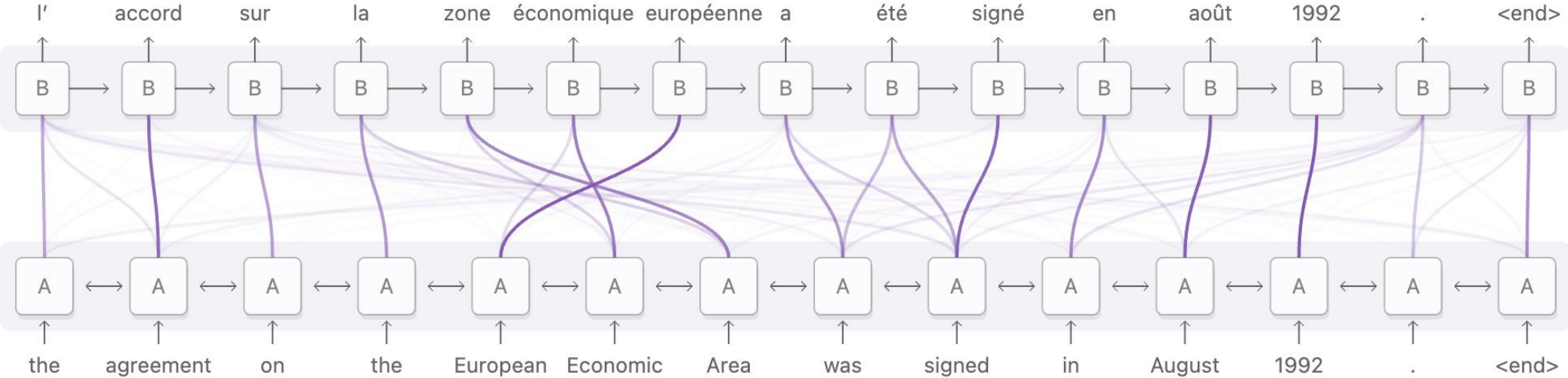
it s not horrible just horribly mediocre

watching this film nearly provoked me to take my own life

too bad the former murphy brown does n t pop reese back

unfortunately the picture failed to capture me

# Attention?



## **Attention is not Explanation**

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## **Attention is not not Explanation**

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# Experiments

- Correlation between attention-based and gradient-based/leave-one-out

Dataset	Class	Gradient (BiLSTM) $\tau_g$		Gradient (Average) $\tau_g$		Leave-One-Out (BiLSTM) $\tau_{loo}$	
		Mean $\pm$ Std.	Sig. Frac.	Mean $\pm$ Std.	Sig. Frac.	Mean $\pm$ Std.	Sig. Frac.
SST	0	0.34 $\pm$ 0.21	0.48	0.61 $\pm$ 0.20	0.87	0.27 $\pm$ 0.19	0.33
	1	0.36 $\pm$ 0.21	0.49	0.60 $\pm$ 0.21	0.83	0.32 $\pm$ 0.19	0.40
IMDB	0	0.44 $\pm$ 0.06	1.00	0.67 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00	0.34 $\pm$ 0.07	1.00
	1	0.43 $\pm$ 0.06	1.00	0.68 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00	0.34 $\pm$ 0.07	0.99
ADR Tweets	0	0.47 $\pm$ 0.18	0.76	0.73 $\pm$ 0.13	0.96	0.29 $\pm$ 0.20	0.44
	1	0.49 $\pm$ 0.15	0.85	0.72 $\pm$ 0.12	0.97	0.44 $\pm$ 0.16	0.74
20News	0	0.07 $\pm$ 0.17	0.37	0.79 $\pm$ 0.07	1.00	0.06 $\pm$ 0.15	0.29
	1	0.21 $\pm$ 0.22	0.61	0.75 $\pm$ 0.08	1.00	0.20 $\pm$ 0.20	0.62
AG News	0	0.36 $\pm$ 0.13	0.82	0.78 $\pm$ 0.07	1.00	0.30 $\pm$ 0.13	0.69
	1	0.42 $\pm$ 0.13	0.90	0.76 $\pm$ 0.07	1.00	0.43 $\pm$ 0.14	0.91
Diabetes	0	0.42 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00	0.75 $\pm$ 0.02	1.00	0.41 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00
	1	0.40 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00	0.75 $\pm$ 0.02	1.00	0.45 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00
Anemia	0	0.47 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00	0.77 $\pm$ 0.02	1.00	0.46 $\pm$ 0.05	1.00
	1	0.46 $\pm$ 0.06	1.00	0.77 $\pm$ 0.03	1.00	0.47 $\pm$ 0.06	1.00
CNN	Overall	0.24 $\pm$ 0.07	0.99	0.50 $\pm$ 0.10	1.00	0.20 $\pm$ 0.07	0.98
bAbI 1	Overall	0.25 $\pm$ 0.16	0.55	0.72 $\pm$ 0.12	0.99	0.16 $\pm$ 0.14	0.28
bAbI 2	Overall	-0.02 $\pm$ 0.14	0.27	0.68 $\pm$ 0.06	1.00	-0.01 $\pm$ 0.13	0.27
bAbI 3	Overall	0.24 $\pm$ 0.11	0.87	0.61 $\pm$ 0.13	1.00	0.26 $\pm$ 0.10	0.89
SNLI	0	0.31 $\pm$ 0.23	0.36	0.59 $\pm$ 0.18	0.80	0.16 $\pm$ 0.26	0.20
	1	0.33 $\pm$ 0.21	0.38	0.58 $\pm$ 0.19	0.80	0.36 $\pm$ 0.19	0.44
	2	0.31 $\pm$ 0.21	0.36	0.57 $\pm$ 0.19	0.80	0.34 $\pm$ 0.20	0.40



# Experiments

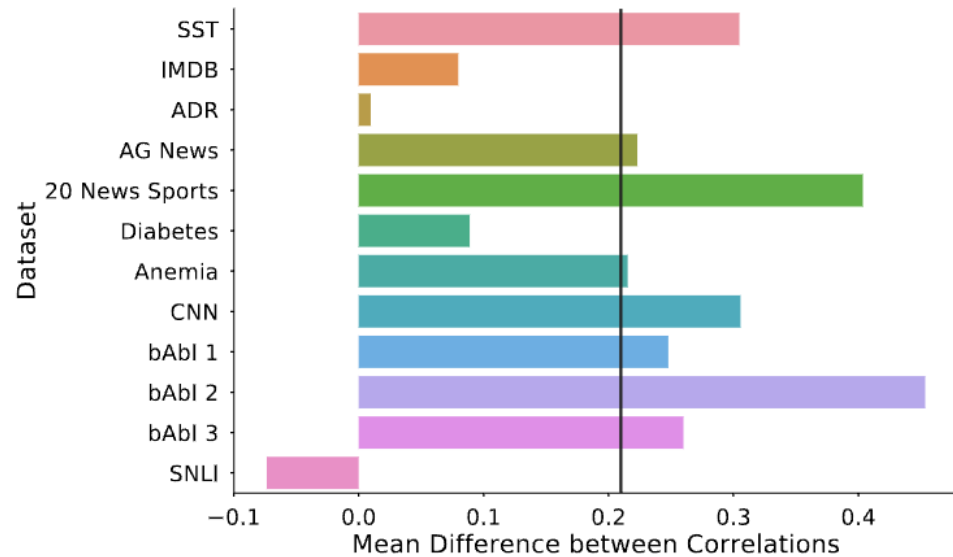


Figure 6: Mean difference in correlation of (i) LOO vs. Gradients and (ii) Attention vs. LOO scores using BiLSTM Encoder + Tanh Attention. On average the former is more correlated than the latter by  $>0.2 \tau_{loo}$ .

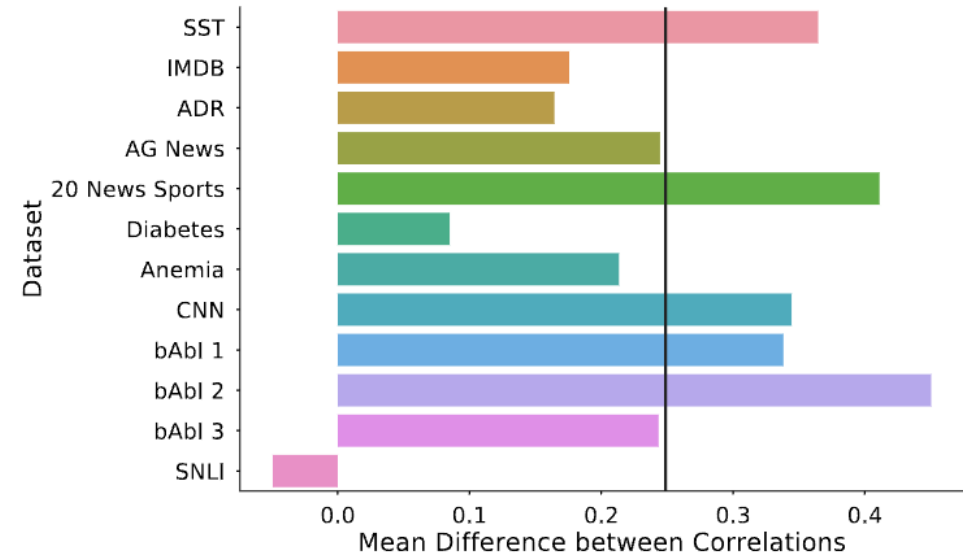
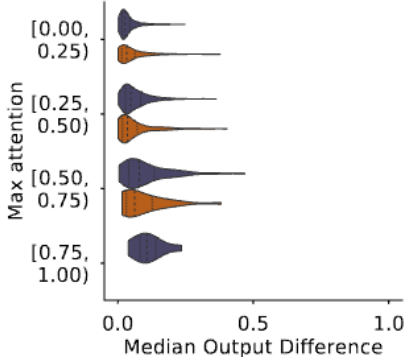
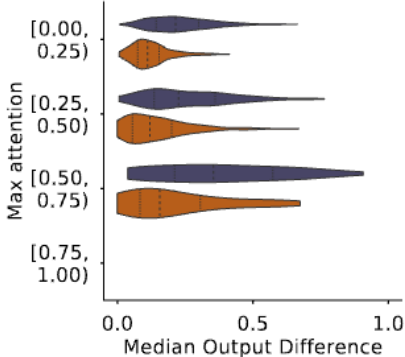


Figure 7: Mean difference in correlation of (i) LOO vs. Gradients and (ii) Attention vs. Gradients using BiLSTM Encoder + Tanh Attention. On average the former is more correlated than the latter by  $\sim 0.25 \tau_g$ .

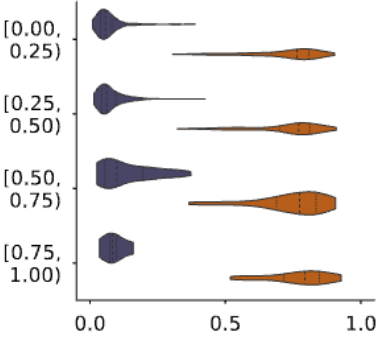
# Permutate Attention Weights



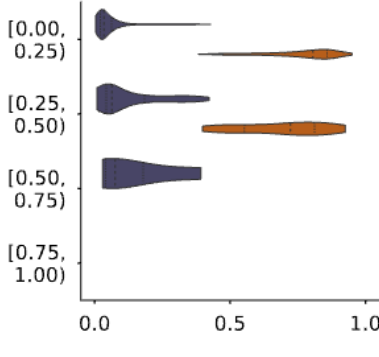
(a) SST (BiLSTM)



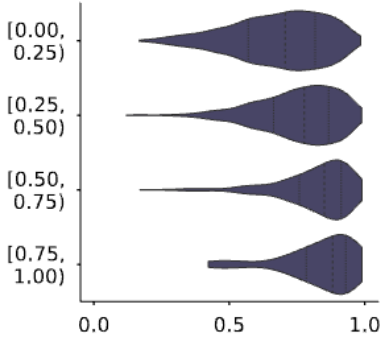
(b) SST (CNN)



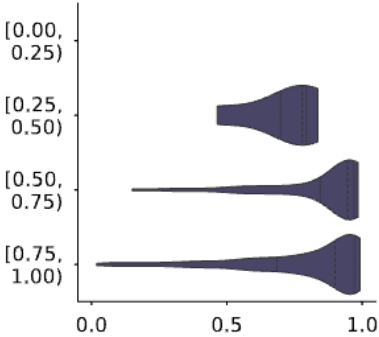
(c) Diabetes (BiLSTM)



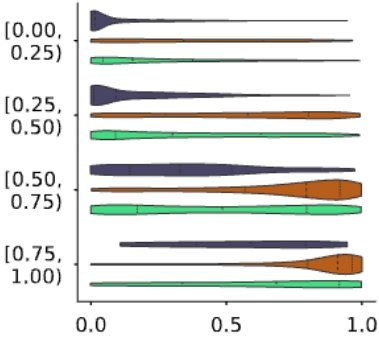
(d) Diabetes (CNN)



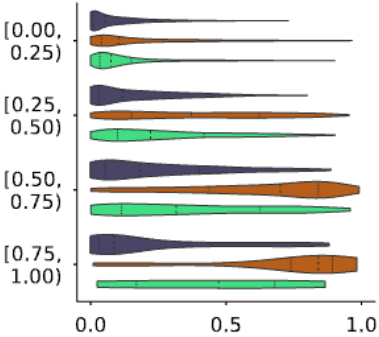
(e) CNN-QA (BiLSTM)



(f) bAbI 1 (BiLSTM)



(g) SNLI (BiLSTM)



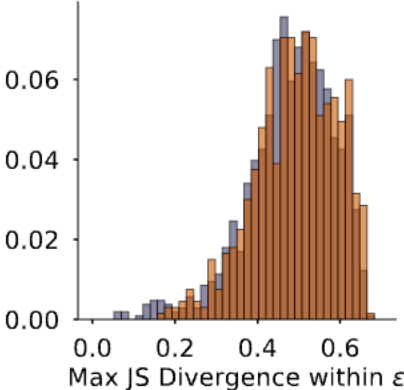
(h) SNLI (CNN)

# Adversarial Attention Weights

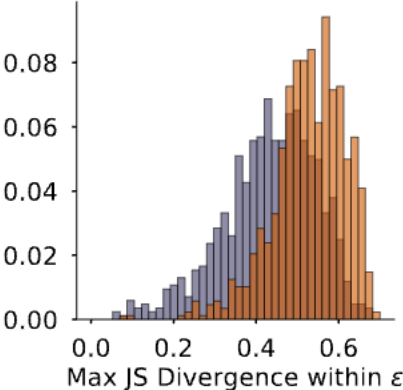
after 15 minutes watching the movie i was asking myself what to do leave the theater sleep or try to keep watching the movie to see if there was anything worth i finally watched the movie what a waste of time maybe i am not a 5 years old kid anymore

original  $\alpha$

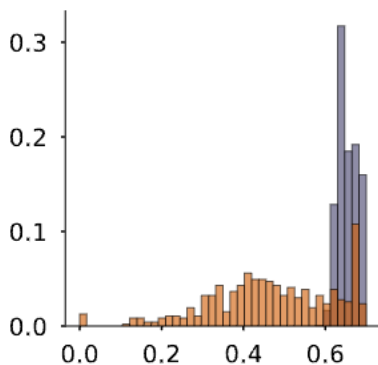
$$f(x|\alpha, \theta) = 0.01$$



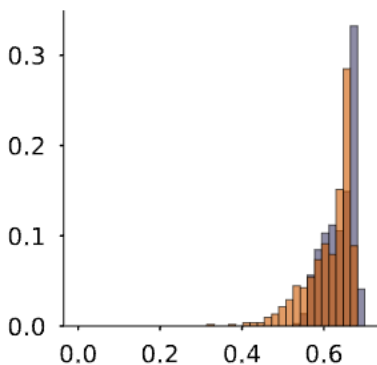
(a) SST (BiLSTM)



(b) SST (CNN)



(c) Diabetes (BiLSTM)

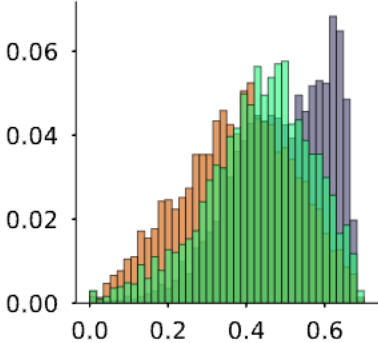


(d) Diabetes (CNN)

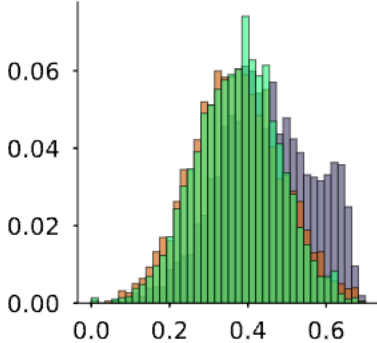
after 15 minutes watching the movie i was asking myself what to do leave the theater sleep or try to keep watching the movie to see if there was anything worth i finally watched the movie what a waste of time maybe i am not a 5 years old kid anymore

adversarial  $\tilde{\alpha}$

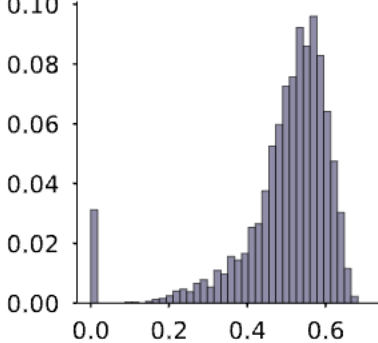
$$f(x|\tilde{\alpha}, \theta) = 0.01$$



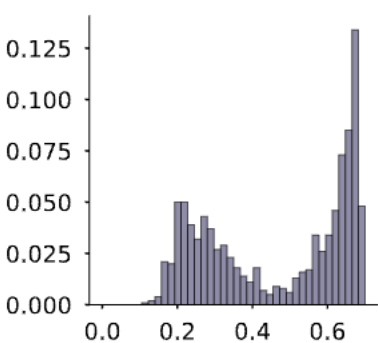
(e) SNLI (BiLSTM)



(f) SNLI (CNN)



(g) CNN-QA (BiLSTM)



(h) BAbI 1 (BiLSTM)

# Takeaways

- Attention weight is not stable enough to be explanations

## **Attention is not Explanation**

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## **Attention is not not Explanation**

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Georgia Institute of Technology

`uvp@gatech.edu`

# Uniform Attentions

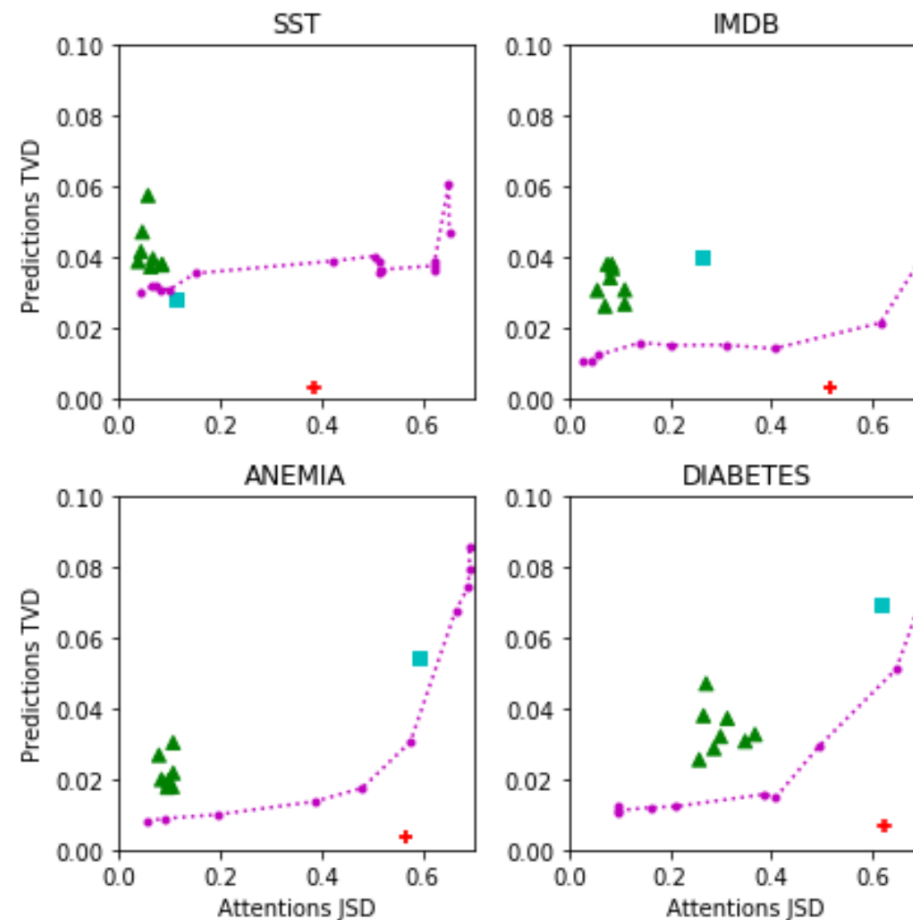
- If attention models are not useful compared to very simple baselines, there is no point in using their outcomes for any type of explanations

Dataset	Attention (Base)		Uniform
	Reported	Reproduced	
Diabetes	0.79	0.775	0.706
Anemia	0.92	0.938	0.899
IMDb	0.88	0.902	0.879
SST	0.81	0.831	0.822
AgNews	0.96	0.964	0.960
20News	0.94	0.942	0.934

# Training an Adversary

- Attention distribution is not a primitive
  - We need to re-train for adversarial attention weights

$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_a, \mathcal{M}_b)^{(i)} = \text{TVD}(\hat{y}_a^{(i)}, \hat{y}_b^{(i)}) - \lambda \text{KL}(\alpha_a^{(i)} \parallel \alpha_b^{(i)}).$$



# Takeaways

- Is attention good explanations?



# Personal Thoughts

