The Shapley Value in Machine Learning

Sophie Greenwood · March 7, 2023 · CPSC 532L Presentation

Learning Goals

• Become familiar with popular ML applications of the Shapley value

• Interpret the Shapley value and its properties in ML contexts

• Recognize the **need for efficient computation** of the Shapley value

Understand key properties of common estimators / approximations

Outline

- Applications of the Shapley value in machine learning
 - Data Valuation
 - Feature Attribution
 - Additional applications
- Efficient computation
- Limitations

Applications of the Shapley value in ML

(Supervised) Machine Learning

	[Label		
i	Name	Degree	Position	Has dog named Peach?	Cooperate in PD?
1	Ruiyu	MSc	Student	Ν	Ν
2	Lironne	MSc	Student	Υ	Υ
3	Sophie	BSc	Student	Ν	Ν
4	Narun	MSc	TA	Ν	Y
5	Prayus	BSc	Student	Ν	Y

	Shruthi	MSc	Student	Ν	?
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Observations

Data Attribution

Data Attribution

- Identify the contribution of a data point to performance
- Applications:
 - Data valuation/pricing
 - Assessing data quality
 - Identifying poisoned or mislabeled data
 - Explaining the model
- Several existing approaches: leave-one-out, influence functions
- Most recently: data Shapley

Data Attribution – a coalitional game!

- Players (*N*): training set
- Characteristic function (*v*):

 $v(S) = performance of the model trained on <math>S \subseteq N$

• Performance

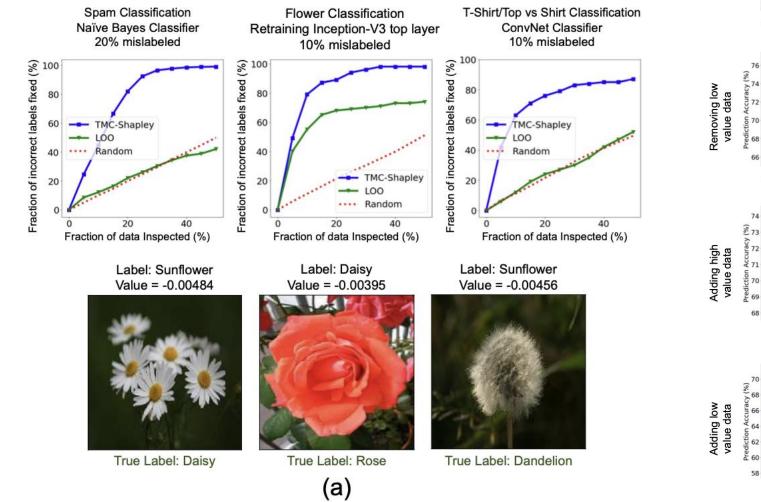
- measured by log-likelihood, accuracy, ...
- on a test dataset or an individual test data point

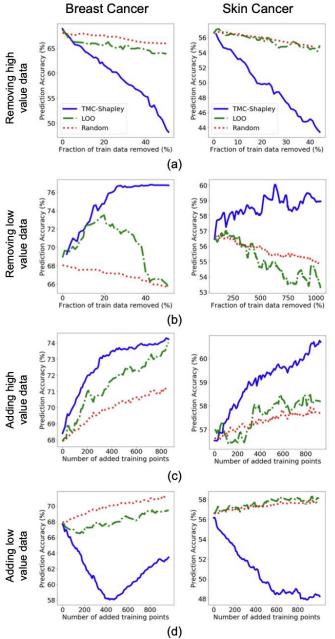
Data Shapley

- Desirable fairness properties: analogues of Shapley axioms!
- Ex: Points *i*, *j* with identical contributions have attributions $\phi_i = \phi_i$

Use the Shapley value to quantify a point's contribution

Data Shapley: Results





Figures from "Data Shapley: Equitable Valuation of Data for Machine Learning" (Ghorbani and Zou 2019)

Other Solution Concepts – Beta Shapley

• Shapley values can be seen as computing

$$\phi_i = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \Delta_i(k)$$

Average marginal contribution among subsets of size k

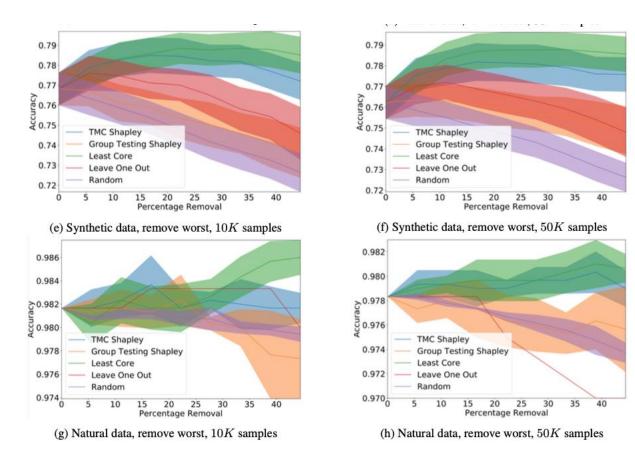
• Semi-values: compute

$$\phi_i = \sum_{k=1}^n w_k \Delta_i(k)$$

n

• Satisfy symmetry, dummy player, and additivity !?

Other Solution Concepts – The Core



Feature Attribution

Feature Attribution

- Players: features of the data
- Characteristic function:

 $v(S) = performance of the model trained with features <math>S \subseteq N$

- Similar axiomatic motivation
- Original application: Feature selection (Cohen 2007)
- Popular application: Interpretable ML (Lundberg and Lee 2017)
 - SHAP: 11,563 citations

SHAP Applications

Interpretable and accurate fine-grained recognition via region grouping

<u>Z Huang</u>, <u>Y Li</u> - Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference ..., 2020 - openaccess.thecvf.com We present an interpretable deep model for fine-grained visual recognition. At the core of our method lies the integration of region-based part discovery and attribution within a deep ...

Interpretable XGBoost-SHAP machine-learning model for shear strength prediction of squat RC walls

DC Feng, WJ Wang, S Mangalathu... - Journal of Structural ..., 2021 - ascelibrary.org

RC shear walls are commonly used as lateral load-resisting elements in seismic regions, and the estimation of their shear strengths can become simultaneously design-critical and ...

[HTML] Initial whole-genome sequencing and analysis of the host genetic contribution to COVID-19 severity and susceptibility

F Wang, <u>S Huang</u>, <u>R Gao</u>, Y Zhou, C Lai, <u>Z Li</u>, <u>W Xian</u>... - Cell discovery, 2020 - nature.com The COVID-19 pandemic has accounted for millions of infections and hundreds of thousand deaths worldwide in a short-time period. The patients demonstrate a great diversity in ...

Additional Applications

Other applications

- Multi-agent RL
- Ensemble pruning
- Federated learning
- Other topics in explainable AI

Efficient Computation

Food for thought

- Data valuation:
 - Dataset size: 10 points
 - How many **models** do we need to **train**?

Food for thought

- Data valuation:
 - Dataset size: 10 points
 - How many **models** do we need to **train**?
- Need to estimate efficiently and accurately

Monte Carlo Sampling

- Sample permutation, update the Shapley values, repeat
- Many variations on this (restricted, stratified sampling, etc.)
- For fixed number of iterations, O(|N|)

Linear Regression

- Trick: SV is the solution to a weighted linear regression problem
- Find an approximate (biased) estimator in O(|N|)
- Unbiased estimator exists, but has high variance

Other

- Multilinear Extension
- Structure-specific (e.g. Voting game approximation)
- ML-specific (e.g., Gradient Shapley)

Discussion & Conclusion

Limitations

- Shapley value axioms don't necessarily hold when approximated
- Sometimes produce incorrect results
- More **ordinal** than **cardinal**

Conclusion

- The Shapley value is a **powerful tool** in a variety of ML problems
 - Guarantees fair solutions
 - Excellent performance in practice
- Other solution concepts are less widespread but promising
- Wide array of algorithms exist for efficient computation

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