

# Using Stratified Sampling to Improve LIME Image Explanations

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## Abstract

### PROBLEM

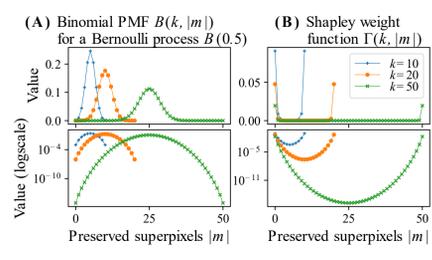
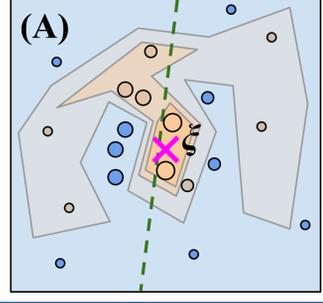
- LIME Image employs Monte Carlo sampling to generate synthetic neighborhoods
- The synthetic neighborhood aims to resemble a point cloud around the explained instance  $\xi$ , with perturbed samples varying in distance from  $\xi$ : some closer, other further away.
- However, the use of the Bernoulli distribution  $B$  with coefficient  $\frac{1}{2}$  concentrates the probability mass at the distribution center, allocating close-to-zero probability to the tails.
- Consequently, the synthetic neighborhood tends to look like a hypersphere positioned halfway between the original input and the fully-masked image.
- This can lead to a significant under-representation of the neighborhood, as very few synthetic samples closely resemble the original image.

### PROPOSAL

- Integrate a stratified sampling approach into LIME equations to overcome the undersampling issues.
- Samples are drawn from the entire sampling space of the possible perturbed inputs, divided by strata.
- Add weight factors to samples, based on the frequency of the strata they belong to, to keep the estimator unbiased.

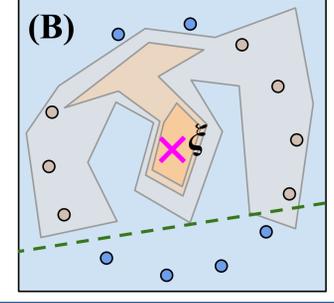
## The problem with unbiased Bernoulli distribution

Ideally, the synthetic neighborhood  $N(\xi)$  should provide a "good enough" coverage of the variations around  $\xi$ .



Samples at the tails of the Bernoulli distribution  $B(0.5)$  are more rare than samples at the center of the distribution.

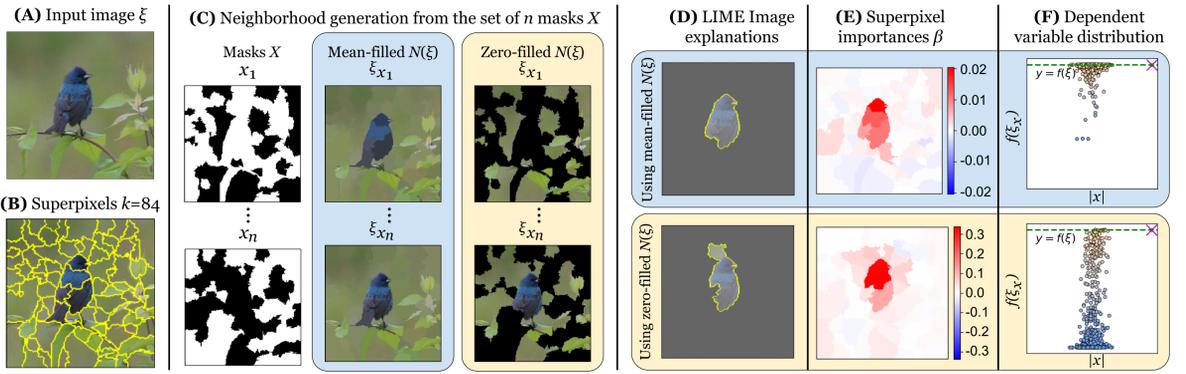
In practice the synthetic neighborhood  $N(\xi)$  sampled by LIME Image looks like an hypersphere, with very few to no samples close to the input image  $\xi$ .



## How standard LIME Image works

### NOTATION

- Initial image  $\xi \rightarrow$  divided into  $k$  superpixels
- Superpixel masking:  $x \in \{0, 1\}^k$  generates a perturbed image  $\xi_x$
- In LIME Image, masks are sampled using an unbiased Monte Carlo strategy:  $x[i] \sim B(0.5)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq k$  where  $B(p)$  is a Bernoulli-distributed random variable having probability  $p = 0.5$
- $N(\xi)$  = synthetic neighborhood of  $n$  perturbed images
- Dependent variables:  $Y = \{f(\xi_x) \mid \xi_x \in N(\xi)\}$



## Dependent variable undersampling

### Evaluation metrics

- Coefficient of Variation of the explanation  $\beta$   
 $CV(\beta) = \frac{\sigma_\beta}{\mu_\beta}$
- Range Coverage of the values of the dependent variable  $Y$  in the synthetic neighborhood.  
 $RC(Y) = \frac{IQR_{1-99}(Y)}{f(\xi)}$

### Observations

- Almost no sample is close to  $\xi$ .
- Samples drawn from  $B(p)$  have ~50% of the superpixels masked.
- Under-representation of the local behaviour of the black-box model  $f$ .

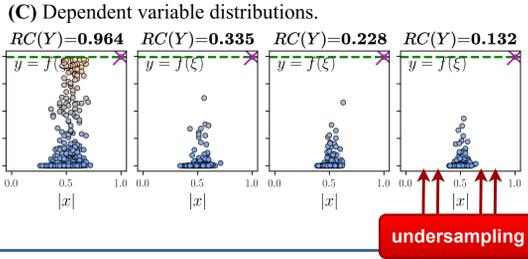
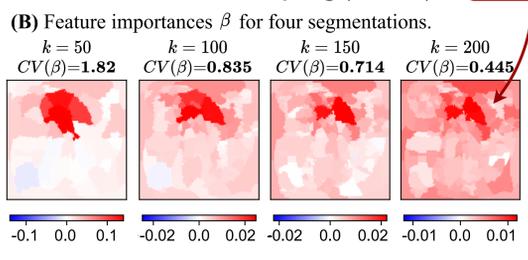
### Stratified sampling

- Consider a partitioning stratified on the number of masked superpixels.
- $\mathcal{X}^{(i)}$  = set of possible masks having  $|x| = i$
- Stratum  $i$  size is known a priori:  
 $|\mathcal{X}^{(i)}| = \binom{k}{i}$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq k$
- Oversampled probability  
 $Prob\{x \in \mathcal{X}^{(i)} \mid x \in \hat{\mathcal{X}}\} = \frac{1}{k+1}$
- Adjustment factors  
 $adj(i) = \frac{Prob\{x \in \mathcal{X}^{(i)} \mid x \in \mathcal{X}\}}{Prob\{x \in \mathcal{X}^{(i)} \mid x \in \hat{\mathcal{X}}\}} = \frac{(k+1)\binom{k}{i}}{2^k}$



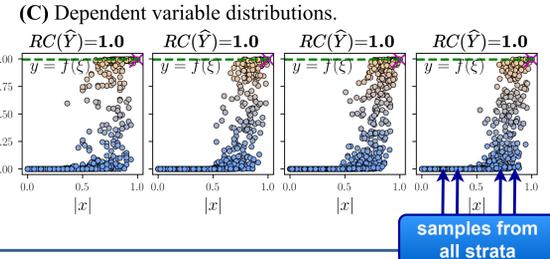
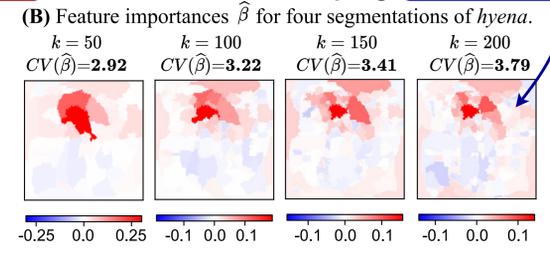
Input image  $\xi$   
 Class: hyena  
 Probability: 99.46%  
 num\_samples  $n = 1000$   
 Using mean-filled  $N(\xi)$

### Monte Carlo sampling (default)



confused explanation

### Stratified sampling



feature attributions are meaningful

undersampling

samples from all strata

## Monte Carlo vs Stratified Sampling

### Monte Carlo sampling

- LIME Image uses a simple linear homoscedastic model  $Y = X \cdot \beta + \epsilon$
- The explanation coefficients  $\beta$  results from  $\beta = (X^T W X)^{-1} X^T W Y$

### Stratified sampling

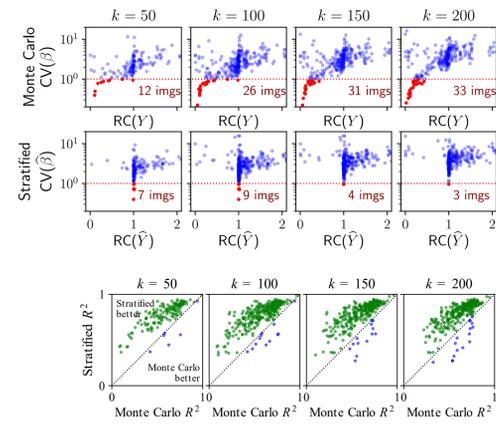
- $\beta$  coefficients may vary by stratum.
- We adopt instead a mixture model  $\hat{Y}^{(i)} = \hat{X}^{(i)} \cdot \hat{\beta}^{(i)} + \epsilon^{(i)}$
- The explanation coefficients  $\beta$  results from  $\hat{\beta} = (\hat{X}^T \hat{W} \hat{X})^{-1} \hat{X}^T \hat{W} \hat{Y}$
- $\hat{W}$  accounts for the adjustment factors that correct the bias introduced by oversampling the distribution tails.

### Impact of stratified sampling in LIME Image

- Case (A):** The mean and variance of  $\hat{\beta}^{(i)}$  are independent from the strata.
- weighted regression model is not needed.
  - Monte Carlo and stratified sampling should behave similarly.
  - Unlikely to happen using complex black-box machine learning models.
- Case (B):** The mean and variance of  $\hat{\beta}^{(i)}$  varies by stratum.
- weighted regression model is highly advisable (DuMouchel and Duncan 1983).
  - Monte Carlo will perform badly, stratified sampling is relevant.
  - Common scenario for complex models and/or large num. of superpixels.

## Evaluation & conclusions

- About 1 image out of 5 in the ImageNet Object Localization Dataset suffers from severe undersampling using the default Monte Carlo sampling of LIME-Image
- Misbehaviours are corrected using stratified sampling



### Conclusions

- Reformulation of LIME Image sampling strategy (not restricted to image data) for stratified sampling.
- Drawing lessons from the Shapley theory.
- Empirical evaluation shows that Monte Carlo undersampling is not rare, and stratified sampling provides practical improvements, at no additional cost.

Image	Monte Carlo sampling				Stratified sampling			
	(A) $k=50$	(B) $k=200$	(C) $k=50$	(D) $k=200$	(A) $k=50$	(B) $k=200$	(C) $k=50$	(D) $k=200$
orange	0.387   0.0833	0.178   0.0217	2.12   1.0	3.54   1.01	71.3%			
wardrobe	0.135   0.0182	0.164   0.00908	1.72   1.0	3.04   0.993	31.4%			
milk can	0.967   0.357	0.571   0.145	3.04   1.14	4.71   1.14	76.2%			
lynx	1.57   1.19	0.464   0.137	3.05   1.71	4.79   1.58	50.4%			
ringneck snake	1.10   0.365	0.221   0.0238	3.45   1.3	5.11   1.19	36.2%			
chickadee	4.05   0.999	5.73   0.996	3.74   1.0	4.05   1.0	99.8%			
polecat	7.07   1.86	5.76   1.51	6.54   1.79	5.76   1.46	46.9%			