

# Visual explanation of simple neural networks using interactive rainbow boxes

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# Introduction

## ➤ Artificial neural networks are well-established in machine-learning

- ◆ Very good predictions
- ◆ But “black-box” : predictions cannot be explained to a Human

## ➤ Many works on the visualization of neural networks recently

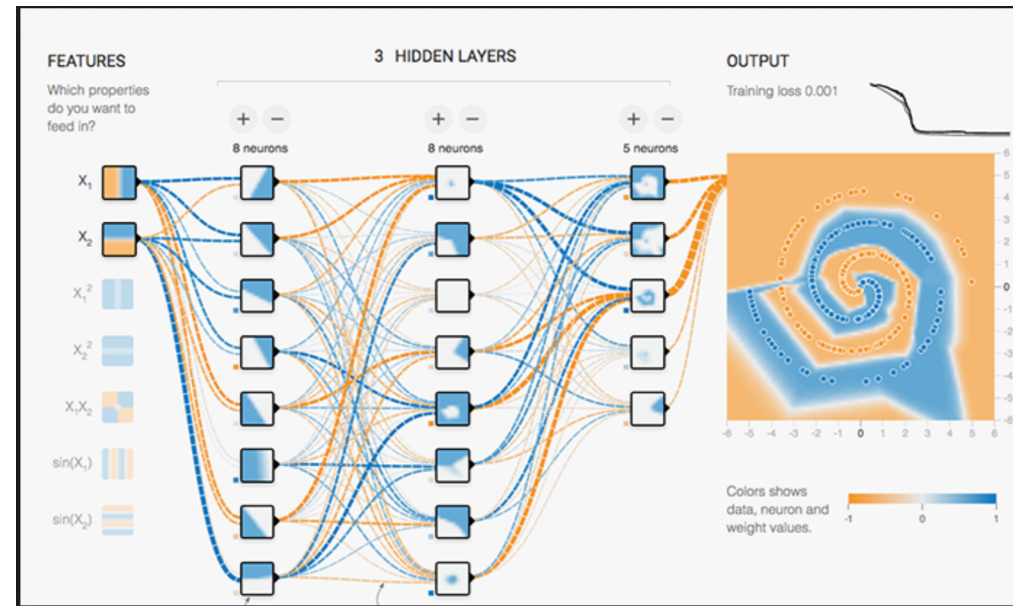
- ◆ Most focus on large network
- ◆ Most target data scientists but not final user

## ➤ Here, we propose a different approach

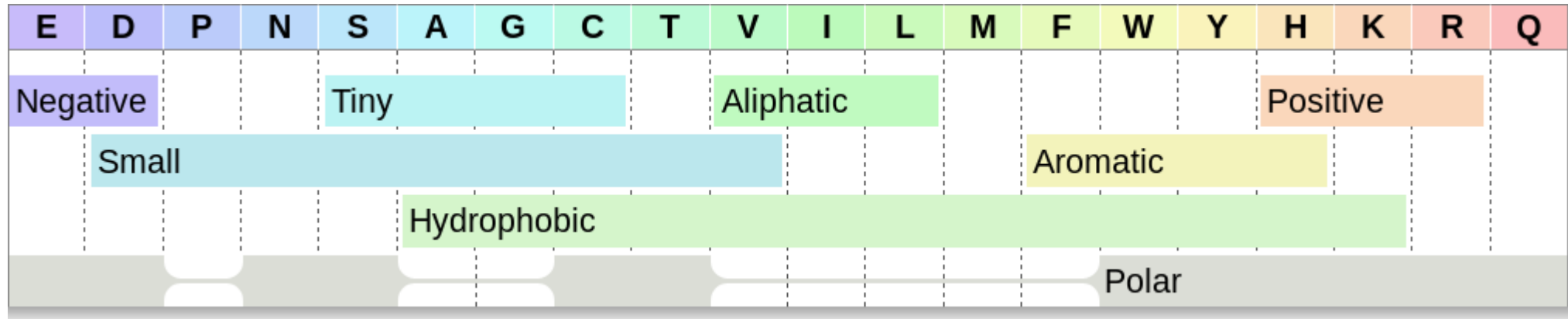
- ◆ Simple network
- ◆ Visual explanation for final users (e.g. physicians for medical applications)

## ➤ Previous work (iV2017) on a single neuron

- ◆ Using set visualization with rainbow boxes



# Rainbow boxes



## ➤ Rainbow boxes : a recent technique for set visualization

- elements => columns
- sets => rectangular boxes
- color => one color per element
- box color is the mean of its elements color
- non contiguous element in a set => box hole
- elements are ordered so as to minimize the number of holes
- boxes are stacked vertically by size

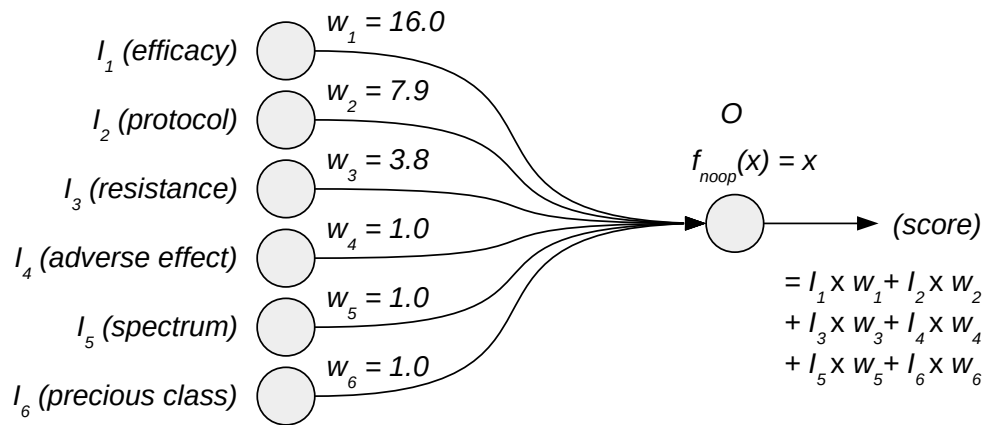


# Previous works (iV 2017)

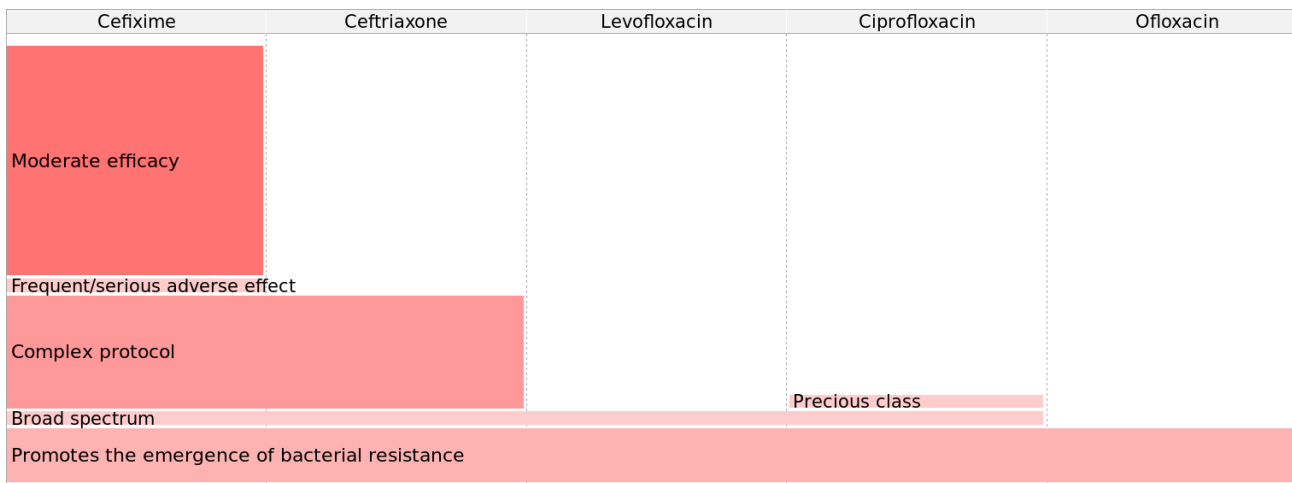
## Visualizing an artificial neuron as sets :

- ◆ 1 input vector => 1 element => 1 column
- ◆ 1 input => 1 set => 1 box

Weight	Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Levofloxacin	Ciprofloxacin	Ofloxacin
$I_1$	16.0	1	0	0	0
$I_2$	7.9	1	1	0	0
$I_3$	3.8	1	1	1	1
$I_4$	1.0	1	0	0	0
$I_5$	1.0	1	1	1	0
$I_6$	1.0	0	0	1	0
$O$	29.7	12.7	4.8	5.8	3.8



=> the vertical total height correspond to the neuron's output



[Lamy JB et al. Translating visually the reasoning of a perceptron: the weighted rainbow boxes technique and an application in antibiotherapy. iV 2017]

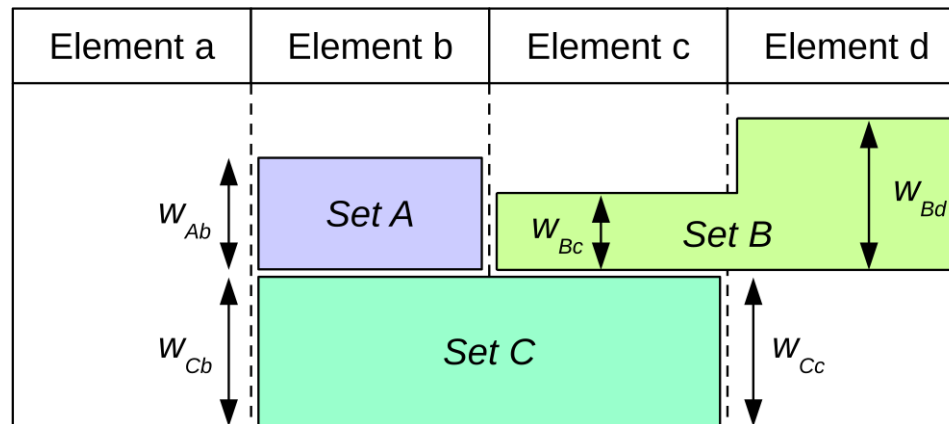
# Objectives

- **Extend this approach to simple neural networks with several outputs**
  - ◆ But no hidden level
  - ◆ With extensions to rainbow boxes :
    - Non-rectangular boxes
    - Deformable “soft” boxes
    - Interactive boxes

# Non-rectangular boxes

## ➤ Non-rectangular boxes have per-column height

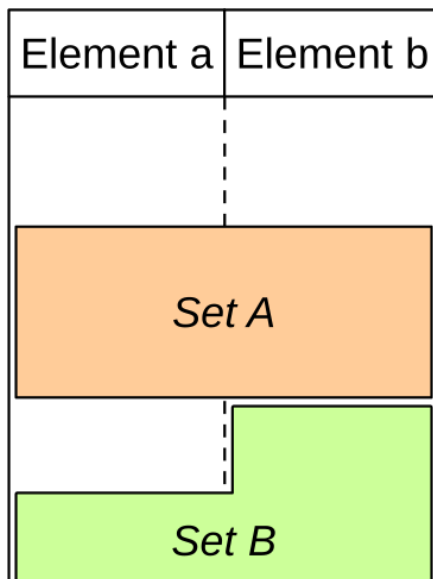
- ◆ Weights  $w$  are defined on a per-set per-element basis



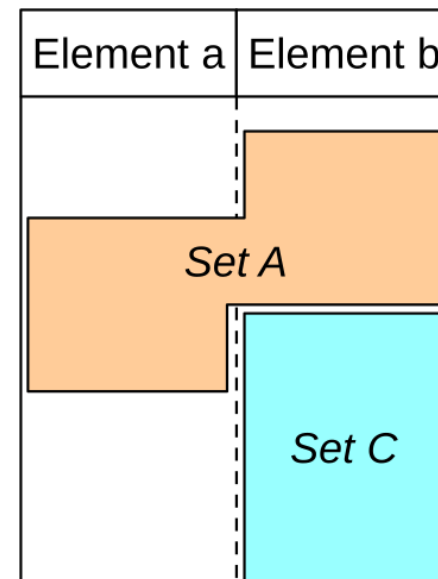
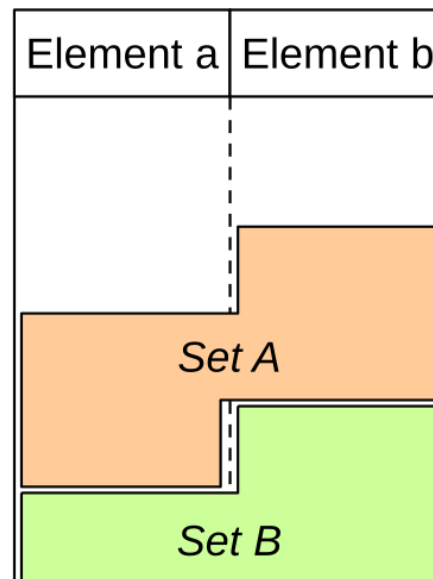
# Deformable “soft” boxes

- **Deformable boxes are deformed to limit empty spaces between boxes**
  - ◆ Deformation is limited so as the box remains in a single piece
  - ◆ Facilitate the visual sum of heights when using non-rectangular boxes

**Rigid boxes**



**Deformable “soft” boxes**

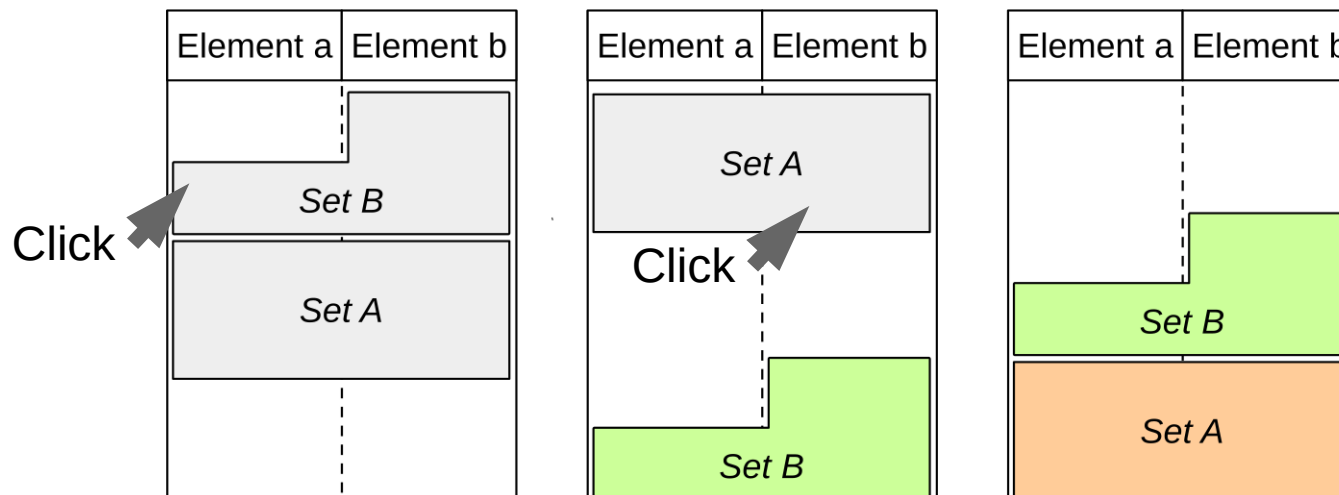




# Interactive boxes

## ➤ User interaction with boxes

- ◆ Boxes are unselected
  - They are grayed and they float at the top
- ◆ The user can click an unselected box to select it
  - Selected boxes are colored and tightly stacked at the bottom
- ◆ A second click on the select box unselect it



# Application to simple neural networks

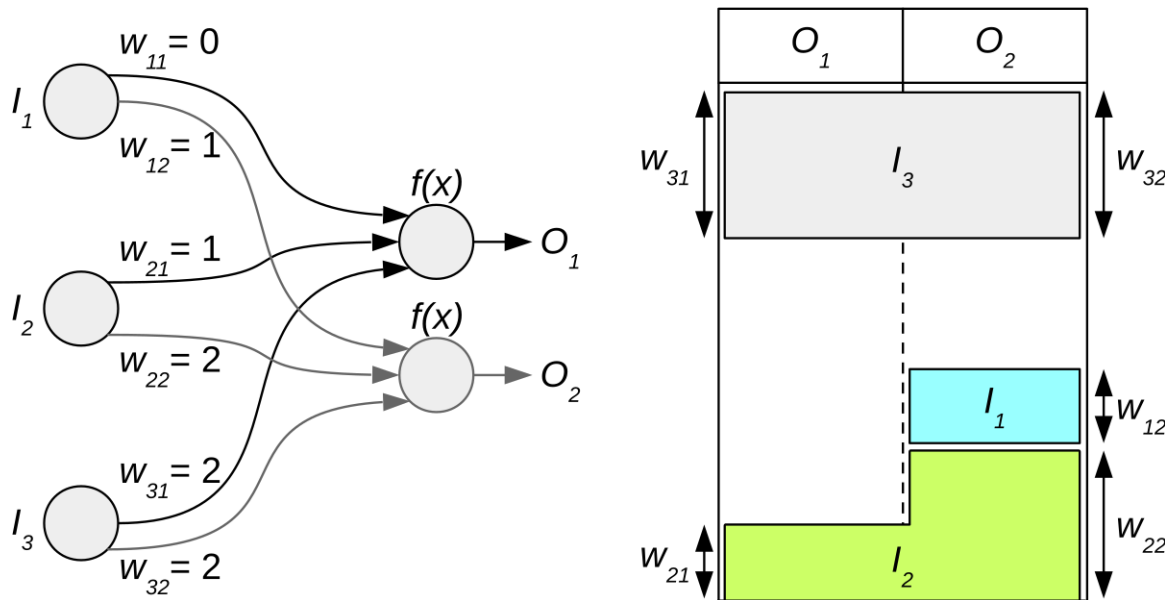
## ➤ Let us consider a neural network with

- ◆ Boolean input
- ◆ Positive real output
- ◆ Positive weights
- ◆ No bias
- ◆ No hidden layer
- ◆ A no-op activation function  $f(x) = x$

## ➤ Translation as a set visualization problem:

- ◆ 1 output  $O \Rightarrow$  1 element  $\Rightarrow$  1 column
- ◆ 1 input  $I \Rightarrow$  1 set  $I = \{ O : w_{I,O} \neq 0 \} \Rightarrow$  1 box

# Application to simple neural networks



*“When  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  are active,  $O_1$  is 1 and  $O_2$  is 3”*

## ➤ Translation as a set visualization problem:

◆ 1 output  $O \Rightarrow$  1 element  $\Rightarrow$  1 column

◆ 1 input  $I \Rightarrow$  1 set  $I = \{ O : w_{I,O} \neq 0 \} \Rightarrow$  1 box

## ➤ Boxes are interactive:

◆ 1 activated input  $\Rightarrow$  1 selected box

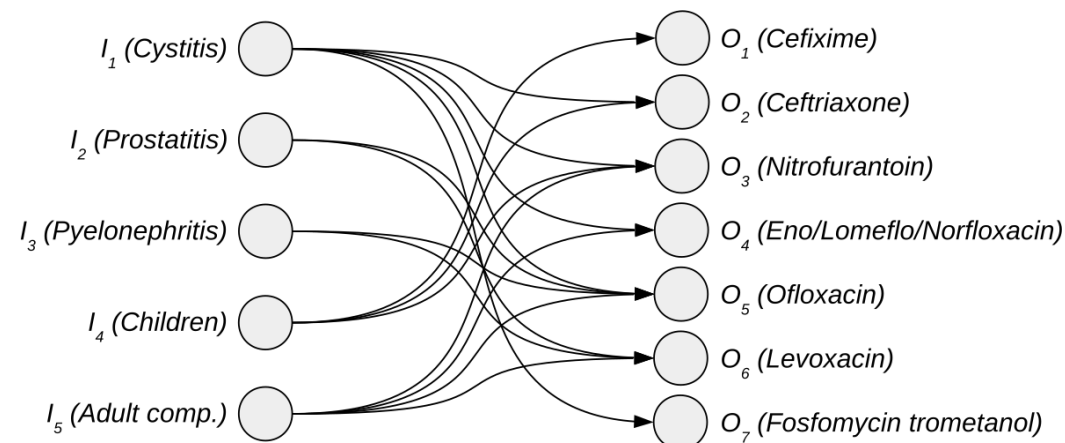
# Application in antibiotherapy

## Urinary infections in primary care

## Neural network produced from clinical practice guidelines

- ◆ Learned with the AFB metaheuristics
- ◆ Predict the best antibiotics from the infectious disorder
  - Cystitis
  - Prostatitis
  - Pyelonephritis
- ◆ and the patient profile
  - Children
  - Adult with complication
  - Normal adult

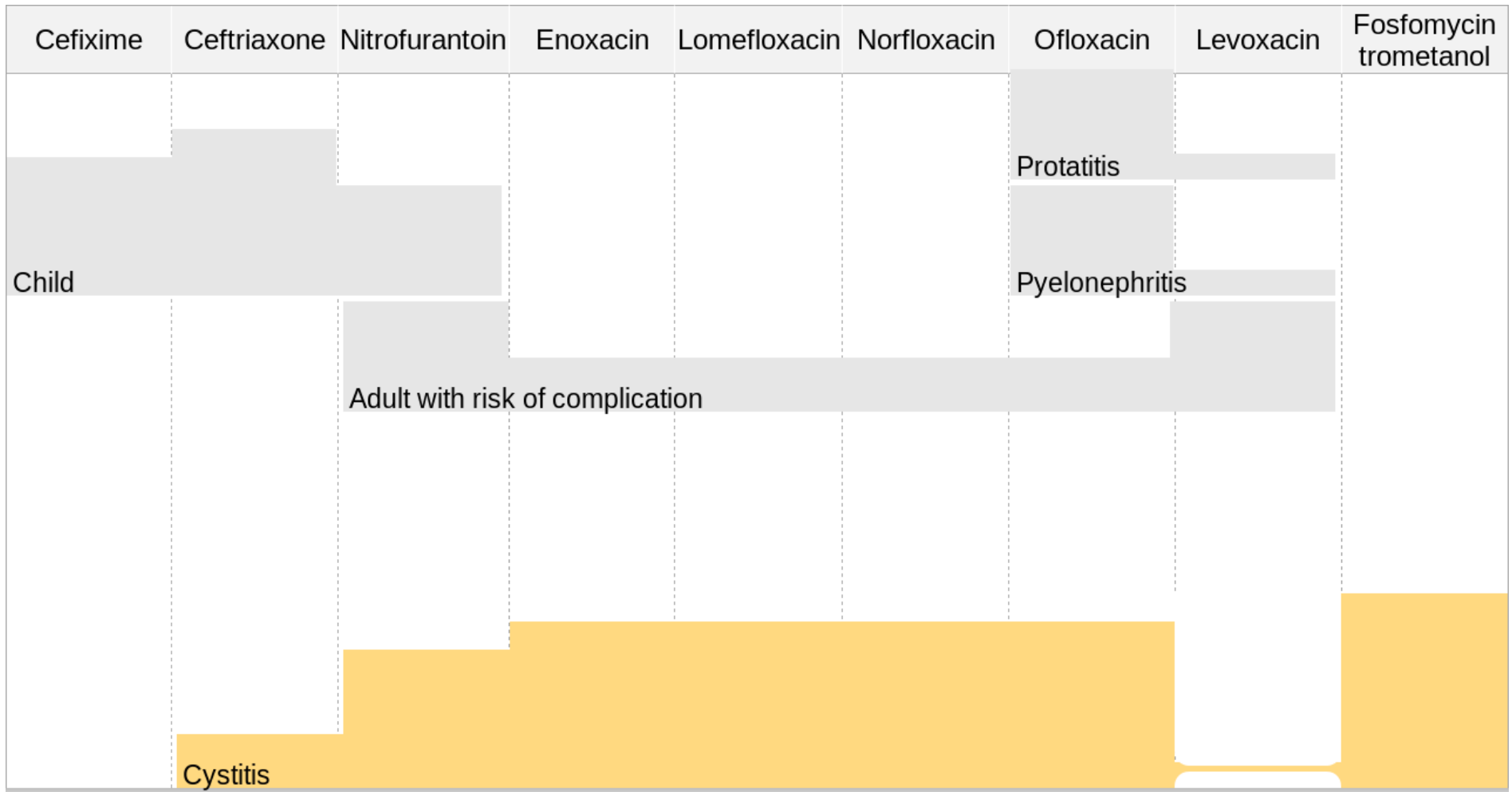
		Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Nitrofurantoin	Eno/Lomeflo/Norfloxacine	Ofloxacin	Levoxacin	Fosfomycin trometanol
		$O_1$	$O_2$	$O_3$	$O_4$	$O_5$	$O_6$	$O_7$
$I_1$	Cystitis	0	1	5	6	6	0	7
$I_2$	Prostatitis	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
$I_3$	Pyelonephritis	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
$I_4$	Children	5	6	4	0	0	0	0
$I_5$	Adult comp.	0	0	4	2	2	4	0



# Application in antibiotherapy

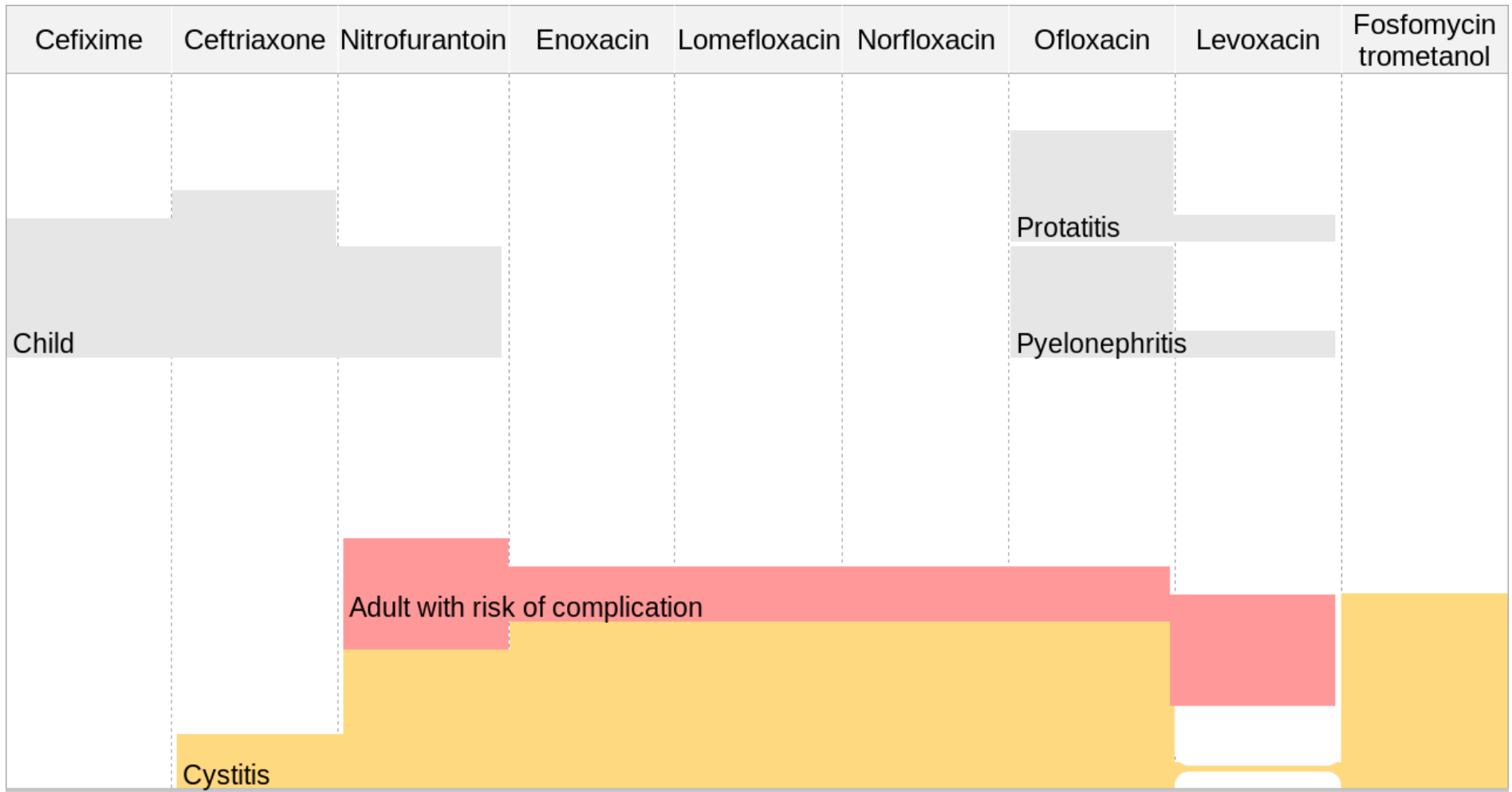
Cefixime	Ceftriaxone	Nitrofurantoin	Enoxacin	Lomefloxacin	Norfloxacin	Ofloxacin	Levoxacin	Fosfomycin trometanol
						Prostatitis		
Child						Pyelonephritis		
		Adult with risk of complication						
	Cystitis							

# Application in antibiotherapy



Higher total box height  
=> recommended drug

# Application in antibiotherapy



Higher total box height  
=> recommended drug

# Discussion

## ➤ An original approach for explainable decision support

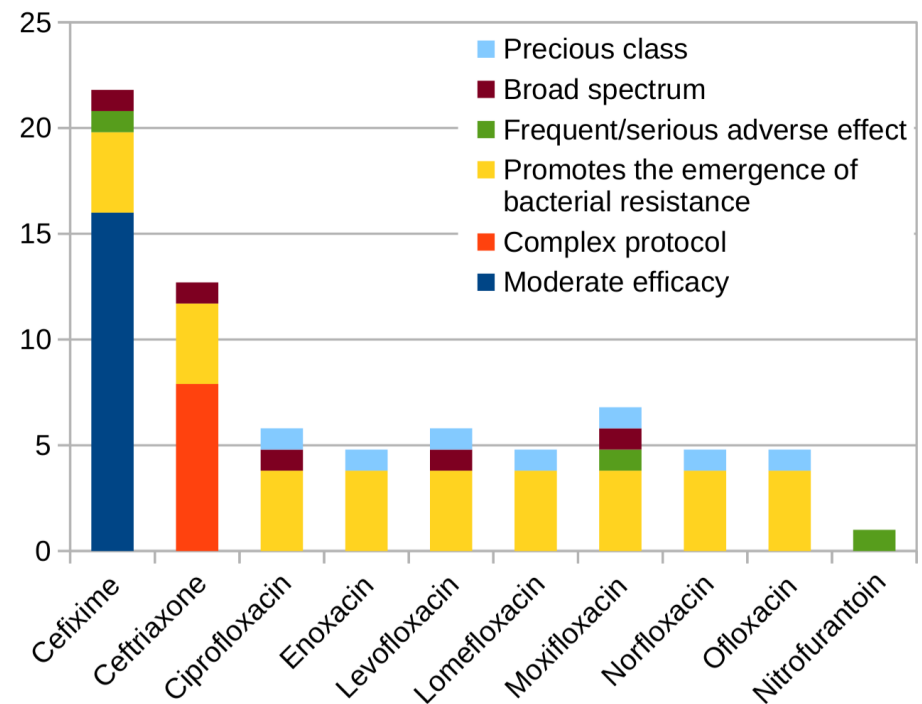
- ◆ Before interacting with the system and selecting a box, the user can see the shape of the box and already know on which outputs it will act

## ➤ Cumulative bar charts

- ◆ Rainbow boxes group similar columns together => simpler visualization
- ◆ Labels are directly in the boxes => no need for key, remove one level of indirection

## ➤ Perspectives

- ◆ Evaluate the proposed approach
- ◆ Extend it to bigger and more complex neural networks
  - One hidden level
- ◆ Explore the possibility to let the user adjust the height of boxes





# References

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Lamy JB, Berthelot H, Capron C, Favre M. Rainbow boxes: a new technique for overlapping set visualization and two applications in the biomedical domain. Journal of Visual Language and Computing 2017;43:71-82

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