Package ‘ingredients’

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Title Effects and Importances of Model Ingredients
Version 1.1
Description Collection of tools for assessment of feature importance and feature effects.

Key functions are:
feature_importance() for assessment of global level feature importance,
ceteris_paribus() for calculation of the what-if plots,
partial_dependence() for partial dependence plots,
conditional_dependence() for conditional dependence plots,
accumulated_dependence() for accumulated local effects plots,
aggregate_profiles() and cluster_profiles() for aggregation of ceteris paribus profiles,
generic print() and plot() for better usability of selected explainers,
generic plotD3() for interactive, D3 based explanations, and
generic describe() for explanations in natural language.
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Accumulated Local Effects Profiles aka ALEPlots

Description

Accumulated Local Effects Profiles accumulate local changes in Ceteris Paribus Profiles. Function `accumulated_dependence` calls `ceteris_paribus` and then `aggregate_profiles`.

Usage

```r
accumulated_dependence(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'explainer'
accumulated_dependence(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  N = 500,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  ...
  variable_type = "numerical"
)
```

```r
## Default S3 method:
accumulated_dependence(
  x,
  data,
  predict_function = predict,
  label = class(x)[1],
  variables = NULL,
  N = 500,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  ...
  variable_type = "numerical"
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
accumulated_dependence(x, ..., variables = NULL)
```

```r
accumulated_dependency(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: an explainer created with function `DALEX::explain()`, an object of the class `ceteris_paribus_explainer` or a model to be explained.
... other parameters

variables names of variables for which profiles shall be calculated. Will be passed to `calculate_variable_split`. If NULL then all variables from the validation data will be used.

N number of observations used for calculation of partial dependence profiles. By default, 500 observations will be chosen randomly.

variable_splits named list of splits for variables, in most cases created with `calculate_variable_split`. If NULL then it will be calculated based on validation data available in the explainer.

grid_points number of points for profile. Will be passed to `calculate_variable_split`.

variable_type a character. If "numerical" then only numerical variables will be calculated. If "categorical" then only categorical variables will be calculated.

data validation dataset Will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer. NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the data

predict_function predict function Will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer

label name of the model. By default it’s extracted from the class attribute of the model

Details

Find more details in the Accumulated Local Dependence Chapter.

Value

an object of the class aggregated_profiles_explainer

References


Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                              data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                              y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                              verbose = FALSE)

adp_glm <- accumulated_dependence(explain_titanic_glm,
                                    N = 150, variables = c("age", "fare"))

head(adp_glm)
```
plot(adp_glm)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
   data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
   y = titanic_imputed[,8],
   verbose = FALSE)

adp_rf <- accumulated_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, N = 200, variable_type = "numerical")
plot(adp_rf)

adp_rf <- accumulated_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, N = 200, variable_type = "categorical")
plotD3(adp_rf, label_margin = 80, scale_plot = TRUE)

---

aggregate_profiles Aggregates Ceteris Paribus Profiles

Description

The function `aggregate_profiles()` calculates an aggregate of ceteris paribus profiles. It can be: Partial Dependence Profile (average across Ceteris Paribus Profiles), Conditional Dependence Profile (local weighted average across Ceteris Paribus Profiles) or Accumulated Local Dependence Profile (cumulated average local changes in Ceteris Paribus Profiles).

Usage

```r
aggregate_profiles(
  x,
  ..., 
  variable_type = "numerical", 
  groups = NULL, 
  type = "partial", 
  variables = NULL, 
  span = 0.25, 
  center = FALSE 
)
```

Arguments

- `x` a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`
- `...` other explainers that shall be calculated together
aggregate_profiles

variable_type  a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be calculated. If categorical then only categorical variables will be calculated.
groups  a variable name that will be used for grouping. By default NULL which means that no groups shall be calculated
type  either partial/conditional/accumulated for partial dependence, conditional profiles of accumulated local effects
variables  if not NULL then aggregate only for selected variables will be calculated
span  smoothing coefficient, by default 0.25. It’s the sd for gaussian kernel
center  by default accumulated profiles start at 0. If center=TRUE then they are centered around average response

Value

an object of the class aggregated_profiles_explainer

References


Examples

library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)
head(cp_rf)

# continouse variable
pdp_rf_p <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "partial")
pdp_rf_p$label_ <- "RF_partial"
pdp_rf_c <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "conditional")
pdp_rf_c$label_ <- "RF_conditional"
pdp_rf_a <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "accumulated")
pdp_rf_a$label_ <- "RF_accumulated"
plot(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_c, pdp_rf_a, color = "_label_")

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age",
groups = "gender")

head(pdp_rf)
bind_plots

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
  show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
  show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red") +
  show_aggregated_profiles(pdp_rf, size = 3, color = ".label_.")

# categorical variable
pdp_rf_p <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "class",
variable_type = "categorical", type = "partial")
pdp_rf_p$".label_." <- "RF_partial"
pdp_rf_c <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "class",
variable_type = "categorical", type = "conditional")
pdp_rf_c$".label_." <- "RF_conditional"
pdp_rf_a <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "class",
variable_type = "categorical", type = "accumulated")
pdp_rf_a$".label_." <- "RF_accumulated"
plot(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_c, pdp_rf_a, color = ".label_.")

# or maybe flipped?
library(ggplot2)
plot(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_c, pdp_rf_a, color = ".label_.") + coord_flip()

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "class", variable_type = "categorical",
groups = "gender")
head(pdp_rf)
plot(pdp_rf, variables = "class")
# or maybe flipped?
plot(pdp_rf, variables = "class") + coord_flip()

---

**bind_plots**

**Bind Multiple ggplot Objects**

**Description**

This is an aesthetically efficient implementation of the `grid.arrange`.

**Usage**

`bind_plots(..., byrow = FALSE)`

**Arguments**

... (`'ggplot'`) ggplot objects to combine.

byrow (`'logical'`) if FALSE (the default) the plots are bind by columns, otherwise the plots are bind by rows.
calculate_oscillations

Calculate Oscillations for Ceteris Paribus Explainer

Description

Oscillations are proxies for local feature importance at the instance level. Find more details in Ceteris Paribus Oscillations Chapter.

Usage

calculate_oscillations(x, sort = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x a ceteris_paribus explainer produced with the ceteris_paribus() function
sort a logical value. If TRUE then rows are sorted along the oscillations
... other arguments

Value

an object of the class ceteris_paribus_oscillations

Examples

## Not run:
library("DALEX")
titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_glm <- explain(titanic_glm,
data = titanic_imputed,
y = titanic_imputed$survived,
verbose = FALSE)

pdp_numerical <- partial_dependence(explain_glm, N = 50, variable_type = "numerical")
pdp_categorical <- partial_dependence(explain_glm, N = 50, variable_type = "categorical")

# Bind plots by rows
bind_plots(plot(pdp_numerical), plot(pdp_categorical), byrow = TRUE)

# Bind plots by columns
bind_plots(plot(pdp_numerical), plot(pdp_categorical), byrow = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
References


Examples

library("DALEX")
# smaller data, quicker example
titanic_small <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 500, seed = 1313)

# build a model
model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
  data = titanic_small, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
  data = titanic_small[-8],
  y = titanic_small[,8])

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, titanic_small[1,])
calculate_oscillations(cp_rf)

library("randomForest")
apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~ construction.year + surface + floor +
  no.rooms + district, data = apartments)

explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model,
  data = apartments_test[-1],
  y = apartments_test$m2.price)
apartment <- apartments_test[1,]

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explainer_rf, apartment)
calculate_oscillations(cp_rf)

---

**calculate_variable_profile**

*Internal Function for Individual Variable Profiles*

**Description**

This function calculates individual variable profiles (ceteris paribus profiles), i.e. series of predictions from a model calculated for observations with altered single coordinate.
Usage

calculate_variable_profile(
  data,
  variable_splits,
  model,
  predict_function = predict,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
calculate_variable_profile(
  data,
  variable_splits,
  model,
  predict_function = predict,
  ...
)

Arguments

data set of observations. Profile will be calculated for every observation (every row)
variable_splits named list of vectors. Elements of the list are vectors with points in which
profiles should be calculated. See an example for more details.
model a model that will be passed to the predict_function
predict_function function that takes data and model and returns numeric predictions. Note that
the ... arguments will be passed to this function.
... other parameters that will be passed to the predict_function

Details

Note that calculate_variable_profile function is S3 generic. If you want to work on non
standard data sources (like H2O ddf, external databases) you should overload it.

Value

a data frame with profiles for selected variables and selected observations

References

github.io/ema
**calculate_variable_split**

*Internal Function for Split Points for Selected Variables*

---

**Description**

This function calculate candidate splits for each selected variable. For numerical variables splits are calculated as percentiles (in general uniform quantiles of the length grid_points). For all other variables splits are calculated as unique values.

**Usage**

```r
calculate_variable_split(data, variables = colnames(data), grid_points = 101)
```

```r
# Default S3 method:
calculate_variable_split(data, variables = colnames(data), grid_points = 101)
```

**Arguments**

- `data`: validation dataset. Is used to determine distribution of observations.
- `variables`: names of variables for which splits shall be calculated
- `grid_points`: number of points used for response path

**Details**

Note that `calculate_variable_split` function is S3 generic. If you want to work on non standard data sources (like H2O ddf, external databases) you should overload it.

**Value**

A named list with splits for selected variables

---

**ceteris_paribus**

*Ceteris Paribus Profiles aka Individual Variable Profiles*

---

**Description**

This explainer works for individual observations. For each observation it calculates Ceteris Paribus Profiles for selected variables. Such profiles can be used to hypothesize about model results if selected variable is changed. For this reason it is also called 'What-If Profiles'.
Usage

ceteris_paribus(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'explainer'
ceteris_paribus(
  x,
  new_observation,
  y = NULL,
  variables = NULL,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
ceteris_paribus(
  x,
  data,
  predict_function = predict,
  new_observation,
  y = NULL,
  variables = NULL,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  label = class(x)[1],
  ...
)

Arguments

x an explainer created with the DALEX::explain() function, or a model to be explained.

... other parameters

new_observation a new observation with columns that corresponds to variables used in the model

y true labels for new_observation. If specified then will be added to ceteris paribus plots. NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the new_observation

variables names of variables for which profiles shall be calculated. Will be passed to calculate_variable_split. If NULL then all variables from the validation data will be used.

variable_splits named list of splits for variables, in most cases created with calculate_variable_split. If NULL then it will be calculated based on validation data available in the explainer.

grid_points maximum number of points for profile calculations. Note that the finaln number of points may be lower than grid_points, eg. if there is not enough unique values for a given variable. Will be passed to calculate_variable_split.
data validation dataset. It will be extracted from x if it's an explainer NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the data

predict_function predict function. It will be extracted from x if it's an explainer
label name of the model. By default it's extracted from the class attribute of the model

Details
Find more details in Ceteris Paribus Chapter.

Value
an object of the class ceteris_paribus_explainer.

References

Examples
library("DALEX")
# smaller data, quicker example
titanic_small <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 500, seed = 1313)

# build a model
model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
data = titanic_small,
family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
data = titanic_small[-8],
y = titanic_small[,8],
verbose = FALSE)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, titanic_small[1,])
cp_rf

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age")

library("randomForest")
model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
data = titanic_imputed[-8],
y = titanic_imputed[,8],
label = "Random Forest v7",
verbose = FALSE)
# select few passengers
selected_passengers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 20)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passengers)
cp_rf

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red")

ceteris_paribus_2d  Ceteris Paribus 2D Plot

Description
This function calculates ceteris paribus profiles for grid of values spanned by two variables. It may be useful to identify or present interactions between two variables.

Usage

ceteris_paribus_2d(explainer, observation, grid_points = 101, variables = NULL)

Arguments

explainer  a model to be explained, preprocessed by the DALEX::explain() function
observation  a new observation for which predictions need to be explained
grid_points  number of points used for response path. Will be used for both variables
variables  if specified, then only these variables will be explained

Value
an object of the class ceteris_paribus_2d_explainer.

Examples

library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ age + fare,
                           data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[,8])
cluster_profiles

cluster_profiles <- ceteris_paribus_2d(explain_titanic_glm, titanic_imputed[1,],
                                      variables = c("age", "fare", "sibsp"))
head(cluster_profiles)
plot(cluster_profiles)

library("randomForest")
set.seed(59)

apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~ ., data = apartments)

explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model, 
                         data = apartments_test[,-1],
                         y = apartments_test[,1])

new_apartment <- apartments_test[1,]

wi_rf_2d <- ceteris_paribus_2d(explainer_rf, observation = new_apartment,
                                variables = c("surface", "floor", "no.rooms"))
head(wi_rf_2d)
plot(wi_rf_2d)

cluster_profiles

Cluster Ceteris Paribus Profiles

Description

This function calculates aggregates of ceteris paribus profiles based on hierarchical clustering.

Usage

cluster_profiles(
  x,
  ..., 
  aggregate_function = mean,
  variable_type = "numerical",
  center = FALSE,
  k = 3,
  variables = NULL
)

Arguments

x  a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function ceteris_paribus()
...
other explainers that shall be plotted together
aggregate_function

A function for profile aggregation. By default it's mean.

variable_type

A character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be computed. If categorical then only categorical variables will be computed.

center

 Shall profiles be centered before clustering.

k

Number of clusters for the hclust function.

variables

If not NULL then only variables will be presented.

Details

Find more details in the Clustering Profiles Chapter.

Value

An object of the class aggregated_profiles_explainer.

References


Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, selected_passangers)
clust_rf <- cluster_profiles(cp_rf, k = 3, variables = "age")
plot(clust_rf)

library("randomForest")
model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
label = "Random Forest v7")

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age")
```
conditional_dependence

Conditional Dependence Profiles

Description

Conditional Dependence Profiles (aka Local Profiles) average locally Ceteris Paribus Profiles. Function `conditional_dependence` calls `ceteris_paribus` and then `aggregate_profiles`.

Usage

```r
conditional_dependence(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'explainer'
conditional_dependence(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  N = 500,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  ...,
  variable_type = "numerical"
)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
conditional_dependence(
  x,
  data,
  predict_function = predict,
  label = class(x)[1],
  variables = NULL,
  N = 500,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
```
...,
  variable_type = "numerical"
)

## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
conditional_dependence(x, ..., variables = NULL)

local_dependency(x, ...)
conditional_dependency(x, ...)

Arguments

- **x**: an explainer created with function DALEX::explain(), an object of the class ceteris_paribus_explainer or a model to be explained.
- **...**: other parameters
- **variables**: names of variables for which profiles shall be calculated. Will be passed to calculate_variable_split. If NULL then all variables from the validation data will be used.
- **N**: number of observations used for calculation of partial dependence profiles. By default 500.
- **variable_splits**: named list of splits for variables, in most cases created with calculate_variable_split. If NULL then it will be calculated based on validation data available in the explainer.
- **grid_points**: number of points for profile. Will be passed to calculate_variable_split.
- **variable_type**: a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be calculated. If categorical then only categorical variables will be calculated.
- **data**: validation dataset, will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the data
- **predict_function**: predict function, will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer
- **label**: name of the model. By default it’s extracted from the class attribute of the model

Details

Find more details in the Accumulated Local Dependence Chapter.

Value

- an object of the class aggregated_profile_explainer

References

**Examples**

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                         data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                                verbose = FALSE)

cdp_glm <- conditional_dependence(explain_titanic_glm,
                                   N = 150, variables = c("age", "fare"))

head(cdp_glm)
plot(cdp_glm)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
                               data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                               y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                               verbose = FALSE)

cdp_rf <- conditional_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, N = 200, variable_type = "numerical")
plot(cdp_rf)

cdp_rf <- conditional_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, N = 200, variable_type = "categorical")
plotD3(cdp_rf, label_margin = 80, scale_plot = TRUE)
```

**describe.partial_dependence_explainer**

*Natural language description of feature importance explainer*

**Description**

Generic function `describe` generates a natural language description of `ceteris_paribus()`, `aggregated_profiles()` and `feature_importance()` explanations what enhances their interpretability.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'partial_dependence_explainer'
describe(
  x,
  nonsignificance_treshold = 0.15,
)```
describe.partial-dependence_explainer

...,
display_values = FALSE,
display_numbers = FALSE,
variables = NULL,
label = "prediction"
)
describe(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
describe(
x,
nonsignificance_treshold = 0.15,
...,
display_values = FALSE,
display_numbers = FALSE,
variables = NULL,
label = "prediction"
)

## S3 method for class 'feature_importance_explainer'
describe(x, nonsignificance_treshold = 0.15, ...)

Arguments

x a ceteris paribus explanation produced with function ceteris_paribus()
nonsignificance_treshold
a parameter specifying a threshold for variable importance
... other arguments
display_values allows for displaying variable values
display_numbers allows for displaying numerical values
variables a character of a single variable name to be described
label label for model's prediction

Details

Function describe.ceteris_paribus() generates a natural language description of ceteris paribus profile. The description summarizes variable values, that would change model's prediction at most. If a ceteris paribus profile for multiple variables is passed, variables must specify a single variable to be described. Works only for a ceteris paribus profile for one observation. In current version only categorical values are described. For display_numbers = TRUE three most important variable values are displayed, while display_numbers = FALSE displays all the important variables, however without further details.

Function describe.ceteris_paribus() generates a natural language description of ceteris paribus profile. The description summarizes variable values, that would change model's prediction at most. If a ceteris paribus profile for multiple variables is passed, variables must specify a single variable
to be described. Works only for a ceteris paribus profile for one observation. For `display_numbers = TRUE` three most important variable values are displayed, while `display_numbers = FALSE` displays all the important variables, however without further details.

Function `describe.feature_importance_explainer()` generates a natural language description of feature importance explanation. It prints the number of important variables, that have significant dropout difference from the full model, depending on the `nonsignificance_threshold`. The description prints the three most important variables for the model’s prediction. The current design of DALEX explainer does not allow for displaying variables values.

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
  data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
  y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
  label = "rf")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 10)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)
pdp <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "partial", variable_type = "categorical")
describe(pdp, variables = "gender")

library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
  data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
  y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
  label = "rf")

selected_passanger <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 1, seed = 123)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passanger)

plot(cp_rf, variable_type = "categorical")
describe(cp_rf, variables = "class", label = "the predicted probability")

library("DALEX")

lm_model <- lm(m2.price ~ ., data = apartments)
explainer_lm <- explain(lm_model, data = apartments[, -1], y = apartments[, 1])

fi_lm <- feature_importance(explainer_lm, loss_function = loss_root_mean_square)
```
feature_importance

Description

This function calculates permutation based feature importance. For this reason it is also called the Variable Dropout Plot.

Usage

```r
feature_importance(x, ...)
```

```r
# S3 method for class 'explainer'
feature_importance(
x,
loss_function = loss_root_mean_square,
..., 
type = c("raw", "ratio", "difference"),
n_sample = NULL,
B = 10,
variables = NULL,
variable_groups = NULL,
label = NULL
)
```

```r
# Default S3 method:
feature_importance(
x,
data,
y,
predict_function = predict,
loss_function = loss_root_mean_square,
..., 
label = class(x)[1],
type = c("raw", "ratio", "difference"),
n_sample = NULL,
B = 10,
variables = NULL,
variable_groups = NULL
)
```
Arguments

Arguments
- **x**: an explainer created with function `DALEX::explain()`, or a model to be explained.
- ... other parameters
- **loss_function**: a function that will be used to assess variable importance
- **type**: character, type of transformation that should be applied for dropout loss. "raw" results raw drop lossess, "ratio" returns \( \text{drop_loss/drop_loss_full_model} \) while "difference" returns \( \text{drop_loss - drop_loss_full_model} \)
- **n_sample**: number of observations that should be sampled for calculation of variable importance. If NULL then variable importance will be calculated on whole dataset (no sampling).
- **B**: integer, number of permutation rounds to perform on each variable. By default it's 10.
- **variables**: vector of variables. If NULL then variable importance will be tested for each variable from the data separately. By default NULL
- **variable_groups**: list of variables names vectors. This is for testing joint variable importance. If NULL then variable importance will be tested separately for variables. By default NULL. If specified then it will override variables
- **label**: name of the model. By default it's extracted from the class attribute of the model
- **data**: validation dataset, will be extracted from x if it's an explainer. NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the data
- **y**: true labels for data, will be extracted from x if it's an explainer
- **predict_function**: predict function, will be extracted from x if it's an explainer

Details

Find more details in the Feature Importance Chapter.

Value

an object of the class `feature_importance`

References


Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")
```
library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf, data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                              y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

fi_rf <- feature_importance(explain_titanic_rf, B = 5) # 5 replications
plot(fi_rf)

fi_rf_group <- feature_importance(explain_titanic_rf, data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                                   y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
                                   variable_groups = list("demographics" = c("gender", "age"),
                                                          "wealth" = c("fare", "class"),
                                                          "family" = c("sibsp", "parch"),
                                                          "embarked" = "embarked"),
                                   label = "rf 4 groups")

plot(fi_rf_group, fi_rf)

HR_rf_model <- randomForest(status ~ ., data = HR, ntree = 100)

explainer_rf <- explain(HR_rf_model, data = HR, y = HR$status,
                         verbose = FALSE, precalculate = FALSE)
partial_dependence

Partial Dependence Profiles

Description

Partial Dependence Profiles are averages from Ceteris Paribus Profiles. Function partial_dependence calls ceteris_paribus and then aggregate_profiles.

Usage

partial_dependence(x, ...)

# S3 method for class 'explainer'
partial_dependence(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  N = 500,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  ...,
  variable_type = "numerical"
)
## Default S3 method:
partial_dependence(
  x,
  data,
  predict_function = predict,
  label = class(x)[1],
  variables = NULL,
  grid_points = 101,
  variable_splits = NULL,
  N = 500,
  ...,
  variable_type = "numerical"
)

## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
partial_dependence(x, ..., variables = NULL)

partial_dependency(x, ...)

### Arguments

- **x**: an explainer created with function `DALEX::explain()`, an object of the class `ceteris_paribus_explainer` or a model to be explained.
- **...**: other parameters
- **variables**: names of variables for which profiles shall be calculated. Will be passed to `calculate_variable_split`. If NULL then all variables from the validation data will be used.
- **N**: number of observations used for calculation of partial dependence profiles. By default 500.
- **variable_splits**: named list of splits for variables, in most cases created with `calculate_variable_split`. If NULL then it will be calculated based on validation data available in the explainer.
- **grid_points**: number of points for profile. Will be passed to `calculate_variable_split`.
- **variable_type**: a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be calculated. If categorical then only categorical variables will be calculated.
- **data**: validation dataset, will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer. NOTE: It is best when target variable is not present in the data
- **predict_function**: predict function, will be extracted from x if it’s an explainer
- **label**: name of the model. By default it’s extracted from the class attribute of the model

### Details

Find more details in the Partial Dependence Profiles Chapter.
an object of the class aggregated_profiles_explainer


Examples

library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
  data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
  data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
  y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
  verbose = FALSE)

pdp_glm <- partial_dependence(explain_titanic_glm,
  N = 50, variables = c("age", "fare"))

head(pdp_glm)

plot(pdp_glm)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ , data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
  data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
  y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
  verbose = FALSE)

pdp_rf <- partial_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, variable_type = "numerical")

plot(pdp_rf)

pdp_rf <- partial_dependence(explain_titanic_rf, variable_type = "categorical")

plotD3(pdp_rf, label_margin = 80, scale_plot = TRUE)
Description

Function `plot.aggregated_profiles_explainer` plots partial dependence plot or accumulated effect plot. It works in a similar way to `plot.ceteris_paribus`, but instead of individual profiles show average profiles for each variable listed in the `variables` vector.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'aggregated_profiles_explainer'
plot(
  x,
  ..., size = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "_label_",
  facet_ncol = NULL,
  variables = NULL,
  title = NULL,
  subtitle = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- `x` a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `aggregate_profiles()`
- `...` other explainers that shall be plotted together
- `size` a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
- `alpha` a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- `color` a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
- `facet_ncol` number of columns for the `facet_wrap`
- `variables` if not NULL then only variables will be presented
- `title` a character. Partial and accumulated dependence explainers have deafult value.
- `subtitle` a character. If NULL value will be dependent on model usage.

Value

a `ggplot2` object

References

Examples

library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare, 
data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm, 
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
verbose = FALSE)

pdp_rf_p <- partial_dependence(explain_titanic_glm, N = 50)
pdp_rf_p$_.label_. <- "RF_partial"
pdp_rf_l <- conditional_dependence(explain_titanic_glm, N = 50)
pdp_rf_l$_.label_. <- "RF_local"
pdp_rf_a <- accumulated_dependence(explain_titanic_glm, N = 50)
pdp_rf_a$_.label_. <- "RF_accumulated"
head(pdp_rf_p)
plot(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_l, pdp_rf_a, color = 

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf, 
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
label = "Random Forest v7", 
verbose = FALSE)

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)
cp_rf

pdp_rf_p <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "partial")
pdp_rf_p$_.label_. <- "RF_partial"
pdp_rf_c <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "conditional")
pdp_rf_c$_.label_. <- "RF_conditional"
pdp_rf_a <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age", type = "accumulated")
pdp_rf_a$_.label_. <- "RF_accumulated"

head(pdp_rf_p)
plot(pdp_rf_p)
plot(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_c, pdp_rf_a)

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") + 
show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") + 
show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red") + 
show_aggregated_profiles(pdp_rf_p, size = 2)
Description

This function plots What-If Plots for a single prediction / observation.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_2d_explainer'
plot(
  x,
  ..., 
  facet_ncol = NULL,
  add_raster = TRUE,
  add_contour = TRUE,
  bins = 3,
  add_observation = TRUE,
  pch = "+",
  size = 6
)
```

Arguments

- `x` : a ceteris paribus explainer produced with the `ceteris_paribus_2d()` function
- `...` : currently will be ignored
- `facet_ncol` : number of columns for the `facet_wrap`
- `add_raster` : if TRUE then `geom_raster` will be added to present levels with diverging colors
- `add_contour` : if TRUE then `geom_contour` will be added to present contours
- `bins` : number of contours to be added
- `add_observation` : if TRUE then `geom_point` will be added to present observation that is explained
- `pch` : character, symbol used to plot observations
- `size` : numeric, size of individual datapoints

Value

a `ggplot2` object

References

### Examples

```r
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~ ., data = apartments)

explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model,
    data = apartments_test[, -1],
    y = apartments_test[, 1],
    verbose = FALSE)

new_apartment <- apartments_test[1,]
new_apartment

wi_rf_2d <- ceteris_paribus_2d(explainer_rf, observation = new_apartment)
head(wi_rf_2d)

plot(wi_rf_2d)
plot(wi_rf_2d, add_contour = FALSE)
plot(wi_rf_2d, add_observation = FALSE)
plot(wi_rf_2d, add_raster = FALSE)

# HR data
model <- randomForest(status ~ gender + age + hours + evaluation + salary, data = HR)
pred1 <- function(m, x) predict(m, x, type = "prob")[, 1]

explainer_rf_fired <- explain(model,
    data = HR[, 1:5],
    y = HR$status == "fired",
    predict_function = pred1,
    label = "fired")

new_emp <- HR[1,]
new_emp

wi_rf_2d <- ceteris_paribus_2d(explainer_rf_fired, observation = new_emp)
head(wi_rf_2d)

plot(wi_rf_2d)
```

---

**plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer**

*Plots Ceteris Paribus Profiles*
Description

Function `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer` plots Individual Variable Profiles for selected observations. Various parameters help to decide what should be plotted, profiles, aggregated profiles, points or rugs.

Find more details in Ceteris Paribus Chapter.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
plot(
  x,
  ...,
  size = 1,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#46bac2",
  variable_type = "numerical",
  facet_ncol = NULL,
  variables = NULL,
  title = "Ceteris Paribus profile",
  subtitle = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`
- **...**: other explainers that shall be plotted together
- **size**: a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
- **alpha**: a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- **color**: a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
- **variable_type**: a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be plotted. If categorical then only categorical variables will be plotted.
- **facet_ncol**: number of columns for the `facet_wrap`
- **variables**: if not NULL then only variables will be presented
- **title**: a character. Plot title. By default "Ceteris Paribus profile".
- **subtitle**: a character. Plot subtitle. By default NULL - then subtitle is set to "created for the XXX, YYY model", where XXX, YYY are labels of given explainers.

Value

a ggplot2 object

References

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                                verbose = FALSE)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, titanic_imputed[1,])

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age")

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
                               data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                               y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                               label = "Random Forest v7",
                               verbose = FALSE)

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
     show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
     show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 1)

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
     show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age")

plot(cp_rf, variables = "class")
plot(cp_rf, variables = c("class", "embarked"), facet_ncol = 1)
plotD3(cp_rf, variables = c("class", "embarked", "gender"),
       variable_type = "categorical", scale_plot = TRUE,
       label_margin = 70)
```
plot.ceteris_paribus_oscillations

Plot Ceteris Paribus Oscillations

Description
This function plots local variable importance plots calculated as oscillations in the Ceteris Paribus Profiles.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_oscillations'
plot(x, ..., bar_width = 10)

Arguments
x a ceteris paribus oscillation explainer produced with function calculate_oscillations()... other explainers that shall be plotted togetherbar_width width of bars. By default 10

Value
a ggplot2 object

References

Examples
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")
apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~., data = apartments)

explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model,
                         data = apartments_test[-1],
                         y = apartments_test[,1])
apartment <- apartments_test[1:2,]

apartment <- ceteris_paribus(explainer_rf, apartment)
plot(cp_rf, color = "_ids_")
vips <- calculate_oscillations(cp_rf)
**plot.feature_importance_explainer**

Plots Feature Importance

Description

This function plots variable importance calculated as changes in the loss function after variable drops. It uses output from `feature_importance` function that corresponds to permutation based measure of variable importance. Variables are sorted in the same order in all panels. The order depends on the average drop out loss. In different panels variable contributions may not look like sorted if variable importance is different in different in different models.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'feature_importance_explainer'
plot(
  x,
  ..., 
  max_vars = NULL,
  show_boxplots = TRUE,
  bar_width = 10,
  desc_sorting = TRUE,
  title = "Feature Importance",
  subtitle = NA
)
```

Arguments

- `x` a feature importance explainer produced with the `feature_importance()` function
- `...` other explainers that shall be plotted together
- `max_vars` maximum number of variables that shall be presented for for each model. By default NULL what means all variables
- `show_boxplots` logical if TRUE (default) boxplot will be plotted to show permutation data.
- `bar_width` width of bars. By default 10
- `desc_sorting` logical. Should the bars be sorted descending? By default TRUE
- `title` the plot's title, by default 'Feature Importance'
- `subtitle` the plot's subtitle. By default - NA, which means the subtitle will be 'created for the XXX model', where XXX is the label of explainer(s)
Details

Find more details in the Feature Importance Chapter.

Value

a ggplot2 object

References


Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare, 
data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm, 
data = titanic_imputed[, -8], 
y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

fi_rf <- feature_importance(explain_titanic_glm)
plot(fi_rf)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf, 
data = titanic_imputed[, -8], 
y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

fi_rf <- feature_importance(explain_titanic_rf)
plot(fi_rf)

HR_rf_model <- randomForest(status~., data = HR, ntree = 100)

explainer_rf <- explain(HR_rf_model, data = HR, y = HR$status, 
verbose = FALSE, precalculate = FALSE)

fi_rf <- feature_importance(explainer_rf, type = "raw", max_vars = 3, 
loss_function = loss_cross_entropy)
head(fi_rf)
plot(fi_rf)

HR_glm_model <- glm(status == "fired"~., data = HR, family = "binomial")
explainer_glm <- explain(HR_glm_model, data = HR, y = HR$status == "fired")

fi_glm <- feature_importance(explainer_glm, type = "raw",
"
```

loss_function = loss_root_mean_square)

plot(fi_glm)

library("xgboost")

model_matrix_train <- model.matrix(status == "fired" ~ . -1, HR)
data_train <- xgb.DMatrix(model_matrix_train, label = HR$status == "fired")

param <- list(max_depth = 2, eta = 1, silent = 1, nthread = 2,
              objective = "binary:logistic", eval_metric = "auc")

HR_xgb_model <- xgb.train(param, data_train, nrounds = 50)

explainer_xgb <- explain(HR_xgb_model, data = model_matrix_train,
y = HR$status == "fired", label = "xgboost")

fi_xgb <- feature_importance(explainer_xgb, type = "raw")

head(fi_xgb)

plot(fi_glm, fi_xgb, bar_width = 5)

---

plotD3  

**Plots Ceteris Paribus Profiles in D3 with r2d3 Package.**

---

**Description**

Function `plotD3.ceteris_paribus_explainer` plots Individual Variable Profiles for selected observations. It uses output from `ceteris_paribus` function. Various parameters help to decide what should be plotted, profiles, aggregated profiles, points or rugs.

Find more details in Ceteris Paribus Chapter.

**Usage**

```r
plotD3(x, ...)
```

---

## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'

```r
plotD3(
  x,
  ..., size = 2, alpha = 1,
  color = "#46bac2",
  variable_type = "numerical",
  facet_ncol = 2,
  scale_plot = FALSE,
)```
variables = NULL,
chart_title = "Ceteris Paribus Profiles",
label_margin = 60,
show_observations = TRUE,
show_rugs = TRUE
)

Arguments

x  a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function ceteris_paribus()
...
other explainers that shall be plotted together
size  a numeric. Set width of lines
alpha  a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
color  a character. Set line color
variable_type  a character. If "numerical" then only numerical variables will be plotted. If "categorical" then only categorical variables will be plotted.
facet_ncol  number of columns for the facet_wrap
scale_plot  a logical. If TRUE, the height of plot scales with window size. By default it's FALSE
variables  if not NULL then only variables will be presented
chart_title  a character. Set custom title
label_margin  a numeric. Set width of label margins in categorical type
show_observations  a logical. Adds observations layer to a plot. By default it's TRUE
show_rugs  a logical. Adds rugs layer to a plot. By default it's TRUE

Value

a r2d3 object.

Examples

library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
   data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
   y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
   label = "rf")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 10)

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 10)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)

plotD3(cp_rf, variables = c("age", "parch", "fare", "sibsp"),
      facet_ncol = 2, scale_plot = TRUE)
```r
selected_passanger <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 1)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passanger)

plotD3(cp_rf, variables = c("class", "embarked", "gender", "sibsp"),
       facet_ncol = 2, variable_type = "categorical", label_margin = 100, scale_plot = TRUE)
```

---

**plotD3.aggregated_profiles_explainer**

Plots Aggregated Ceteris Paribus Profiles in D3 with r2d3 Package.

---

**Description**

Function `plotD3.aggregated_profiles_explainer` plots an aggregate of ceteris paribus profiles. It works in a similar way to `plotD3.ceteris_paribus_explainer` but, instead of individual profiles, show average profiles for each variable listed in the variables vector.

Find more details in Ceteris Paribus Chapter.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'aggregated_profiles_explainer'
plotD3(
  x,
  ..., size = 2,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#46bac2",
  facet_ncol = 2,
  scale_plot = FALSE,
  variables = NULL,
  chart_title = "Aggregated Profiles",
  label_margin = 60
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` a aggregated profiles explainer produced with function `aggregate_profiles()`
- `...` other explainers that shall be plotted together
- `size` a numeric. Set width of lines
- `alpha` a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- `color` a character. Set line/bar color
- `facet_ncol` number of columns for the `facet_wrap`
- `scale_plot` a logical. If TRUE, the height of plot scales with window size. By default it’s FALSE
variables if not NULL then only variables will be presented
chart_title a character. Set custom title
label_margin a numeric. Set width of label margins in categorical type

Value
a r2d3 object.

References

Examples
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

# smaller data, quicker example
titanic_small <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 500, seed = 1313)

# build a model
model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_small)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
data = titanic_small[,-8],
y = titanic_small[,8],
label = "Random Forest v7")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_small, n = 100)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)

pdp_rf_p <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "partial", variable_type = "numerical")
pdp_rf_p$\_label\_" <- "RF\_partial"
pdp_rf_c <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "conditional", variable_type = "numerical")
pdp_rf_c$\_label\_" <- "RF\_conditional"
pdp_rf_a <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "accumulated", variable_type = "numerical")
pdp_rf_a$\_label\_" <- "RF\_accumulated"

plotD3(pdp_rf_p, pdp_rf_c, pdp_rf_a, scale_plot = TRUE)

pdp <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "partial", variable_type = "categorical")
pdp$\_label\_" <- "RF\_partial"

plotD3(pdp, variables = c("gender","class"), label_margin = 70)
Description

Function plotD3.feature_importance_explainer plots dropouts for variables used in the model. It uses output from feature_importance function that corresponds to permutation based measure of feature importance. Variables are sorted in the same order in all panels. The order depends on the average drop out loss. In different panels variable contributions may not look like sorted if variable importance is different in different models.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'feature_importance_explainer'
plotD3(
  x,
  ..., max_vars = NULL,
  show_boxplots = TRUE,
  bar_width = 12,
  split = "model",
  scale_height = FALSE,
  margin = 0.15,
  chart_title = "Feature importance"
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a feature importance explainer produced with the feature_importance() function
- **...**: other explainers that shall be plotted together
- **max_vars**: maximum number of variables that shall be presented for each model. By default NULL which means all variables
- **show_boxplots**: logical if TRUE (default) boxplot will be plotted to show permutation data.
- **bar_width**: width of bars in px. By default 12px
- **split**: either "model" or "feature" determines the plot layout
- **scale_height**: a logical. If TRUE, the height of plot scales with window size. By default it’s FALSE
- **margin**: extend x axis domain range to adjust the plot. Usually value between 0.1 and 0.3, by default it’s 0.15
- **chart_title**: a character. Set custom title

Value

a r2d3 object.
Examples

library("DALEX")

lm_model <- lm(m2.price ~ ., data = apartments)
explainer_lm <- explain(lm_model,
  data = apartments[,-1],
  y = apartments[,1],
  verbose = FALSE)

fi_lm <- feature_importance(explainer_lm, loss_function = loss_root_mean_square)

head(fi_lm)
plotD3(fi_lm)

## Not run:
library("randomForest")

rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~ ., data = apartments)

explainer_rf <- explain(rf_model,
  data = apartments[,-1],
  y = apartments[,1],
  label = "rf", verbose = FALSE)

fi_rf <- feature_importance(explainer_rf, loss_function = loss_root_mean_square)

head(fi_rf)
plotD3(fi_lm, fi_rf)

plotD3(fi_lm, fi_rf, split = "feature")
plotD3(fi_lm, fi_rf, max_vars = 3, bar_width = 16, scale_height = TRUE)
plotD3(fi_lm, fi_rf, max_vars = 3, bar_width = 16, split = "feature", scale_height = TRUE)
plotD3(fi_lm, margin = 0.2)

## End(Not run)

print.aggregated_profiles_explainer

**Prints Aggregated Profiles**

**Description**

Prints Aggregated Profiles

**Usage**

## S3 method for class 'aggregated_profiles_explainer'
print(x, ...)
Arguments

- `x`: an individual variable profile explainer produced with the `aggregate_profiles()` function
- `...`: other arguments that will be passed to `head()`

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[,8])

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, selected_passangers)
head(cp_rf)

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age")
head(pdp_rf)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
                              data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                              y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                              verbose = FALSE, precalculate = FALSE)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)
cp_rf

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age")
head(pdp_rf)
```

print.ceteris_paribus_explainer

Prints Individual Variable Explainer Summary

Description

Prints Individual Variable Explainer Summary
print.feature_importance_explainer

Usage

## S3 method for class 'ceteris_paribus_explainer'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x an individual variable profile explainer produced with the ceteris_paribus() function
...
other arguments that will be passed to head()

Examples

library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")
apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~., data = apartments)
explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model,
    data = apartments_test[, -1],
    y = apartments_test[, 1])
apartments_small <- select_sample(apartments_test, 10)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explainer_rf, apartments_small)
cp_rf

print.feature_importance_explainer

Print Generic for Feature Importance Object

Description

Print Generic for Feature Importance Object

Usage

## S3 method for class 'feature_importance_explainer'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x an explanation created with feature_importance
...
other parameters.

Value

a data frame.
select_neighbours

References

Examples
library("DALEX")
library(ingredients)

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[,8])

fi_glm <- feature_importance(explain_titanic_glm)

fi_glm

select_neighbours (Select Subset of Rows Closest to a Specified Observation)

Description
Function select_neighbours selects subset of rows from data set. This is useful if data is large and we need just a sample to calculate profiles.

Usage
select_neighbours(
  observation,
  data,
  variables = NULL,
  distance = gower::gower_dist,
  n = 20,
  frac = NULL
)

Arguments
observation single observation
data set of observations
variables names of variables that shall be used for calculation of distance. By default these are all variables present in data and observation
select_sample

distance the distance function, by default the gower_dist() function.
n number of neighbours to select
frac if n is not specified (NULL), then will be calculated as frac * number of rows in data. Either n or frac need to be specified.

Details
Note that select_neighbours() function is S3 generic. If you want to work on non standard data sources (like H2O ddf, external databases) you should overload it.

Value
a data frame with selected rows

Examples
library("DALEX")

new_apartment <- apartments[1,]
small_apartments <- select_neighbours(new_apartment, apartments_test, n = 10)

new_apartment
small_apartments

select_sample Select Subset of Rows

Description
Function select_sample selects subset of rows from data set. This is useful if data is large and we need just a sample to calculate profiles.

Usage
select_sample(data, n = 100, seed = 1313)

Arguments
data set of observations. Profile will be calculated for every observation (every row)
n number of observations to select.
seed seed for random number generator.

Details
Note that select_subsample() function is S3 generic. If you want to work on non standard data sources (like H2O ddf, external databases) you should overload it.
Function `show_aggregated_profiles` adds a layer to a plot created with `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer`.

**Usage**

```r
show_aggregated_profiles(
  x,
  ..., size = 0.5,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#371ea3",
  variables = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`
- `...`: other explainers that shall be plotted together
- `size`: a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
- `alpha`: a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- `color`: a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
- `variables`: if not NULL then only variables will be presented

**Value**

a ggplot2 layer
show_observations

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                          data = titanic_imputed, family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                               data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                               y = titanic_imputed[, 8])

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, selected_passangers)
pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "partial", variables = "age")

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
    show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
    show_aggregated_profiles(pdp_rf, size = 3)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
                              data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                              y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
                              verbose = FALSE, precalculate = FALSE)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)

cp_rf
	pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, type = "partial", variables = "age")

head(pdp_rf)

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
    show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
    show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red") +
    show_aggregated_profiles(pdp_rf, size = 3)
```

---

**show_observations**  
*Adds a Layer with Observations to a Profile Plot*

**Description**

Function `show_observations` adds a layer to a plot created with `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer` for selected observations. Various parameters help to decide what should be plotted, profiles, aggregated profiles, points or rugs.
show_observations

Usage

show_observations(
  x,
  ..., size = 2,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#371ea3",
  variable_type = "numerical",
  variables = NULL
)

Arguments

x a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function ceteris_paribus()
...
other explainers that shall be plotted together
size a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
alpha a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
color a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
variable_type a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be plotted. If categorical then only categorical variables will be plotted.
variables if not NULL then only variables will be presented

Value

a ggplot2 layer

Examples

library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

rf_model <- randomForest(survived ~.,
                          data = titanic_imputed)

explainer_rf <- explain(rf_model,
                         data = titanic_imputed[,,-8],
                         y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                         label = "RF", verbose = FALSE)

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explainer_rf, selected_passangers)
cp_rf

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "grey") +
show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "black") +
show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red")
show_profiles  

Add a Layer with Profiles

Description

Function `show_profiles` adds a layer to a plot created with `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer`.

Usage

```r
show_profiles(
  x,
  ..., 
  size = 0.5,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#371ea3",
  variables = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`
- **...**: other explainers that shall be plotted together
- **size**: a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
- **alpha**: a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- **color**: a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
- **variables**: if not NULL then only variables will be presented

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)
selected_john <- titanic_imputed[1,]

model_titanic_glm <- glm(survived ~ gender + age + fare,
                           data = titanic_imputed,
                           family = "binomial")

explain_titanic_glm <- explain(model_titanic_glm,
                                data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                                y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
                                label = "cool_model", verbose = FALSE)
```
cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, selected_passangers)
cp_rf_john <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_glm, selected_john)
plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
  show_profiles(cp_rf_john, variables = "age", size = 2)

library("randomForest")

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
                               data = titanic_imputed[,-8],
                               y = titanic_imputed[,8],
                               verbose = FALSE, precalculate = FALSE)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_passangers)
cp_rf_john <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, selected_john)

cp_rf

pdp_rf <- aggregate_profiles(cp_rf, variables = "age")
head(pdp_rf)

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
  show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age") +
  show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red") +
  show_profiles(cp_rf_john, variables = "age", color = "red", size = 2)

---

show_residuals

Adds a Layer with Residuals to a Profile Plot

Description

Function `show_residuals` adds a layer to a plot created with `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer` for selected observations. Note that the `y` argument has to be specified in the `ceteris_paribus` function.

Usage

```r
show_residuals(
  x,
  ..., 
  size = 0.75,
  alpha = 1,
  color = c("TRUE" = "#8bdce", "FALSE" = "#f05a71"),
  variables = NULL
)
```
Arguments

- `x`: A `ceteris_paribus` explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`. Note that `y` parameter shall be supplied in this function.
- `...`: Other explainers that shall be plotted together.
- `size`: A numeric. Size of lines to be plotted.
- `alpha`: A numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines.
- `color`: A character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring.
- `variables`: If not NULL then only variables will be presented.

Value

A `ggplot2` layer.

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

johny_d <- data.frame(
  class = factor("1st", levels = c("1st", "2nd", "3rd", "deck crew", "engineering crew", "restaurant staff", "victualling crew")),
  gender = factor("male", levels = c("female", "male")),
  age = 8,
  sibsp = 0,
  parch = 0,
  fare = 72,
  embarked = factor("Southampton", levels = c("Belfast", "Cherbourg", "Queenstown", "Southampton"))
)

model_titanic_rf <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed, ntree = 500)

explain_titanic_rf <- explain(model_titanic_rf,
data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
label = "Random Forest v7")

johny_neighbours <- select_neighbours(data = titanic_imputed,
observation = johny_d,
variables = c("age", "gender", "class",
"fare", "sibsp", "parch"),
n = 10)

cp_neighbours <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf,
johny_neighbours,
y = johny_neighbours$survived == "yes",
variable_splits = list(age = seq(0, 70, length.out = 1000)))

plot(cp_neighbours, variables = "age") +
```
show_rugs

```r
show_observations(cp_neighbours, variables = "age")

cp_johny <- ceteris_paribus(explain_titanic_rf, johny_d,
  variable_splits = list(age = seq(0,70, length.out = 1000)))

plot(cp_johny, variables = "age", size = 1.5, color = "#8bdcbe") +
show_profiles(cp_neighbours, variables = "age", color = "#ceced9") +
show_observations(cp_neighbours, variables = "age", size = 5, color = "#371ea3") +
show_residuals(cp_neighbours, variables = "age")
```

---

**show_rugs**  
*Adds a Layer with Rugs to a Profile Plot*

### Description

Function `show_rugs` adds a layer to a plot created with `plot.ceteris_paribus_explainer` for selected observations. Various parameters help to decide what should be plotted, profiles, aggregated profiles, points or rugs.

### Usage

```r
show_rugs(
  x,
  ...,  
  size = 0.5,
  alpha = 1,
  color = "#371ea3",
  variable_type = "numerical",
  sides = "b",
  variables = NULL
)
```

### Arguments

- **x**
  - a ceteris paribus explainer produced with function `ceteris_paribus()`
- **...**
  - other explainers that shall be plotted together
- **size**
  - a numeric. Size of lines to be plotted
- **alpha**
  - a numeric between 0 and 1. Opacity of lines
- **color**
  - a character. Either name of a color or name of a variable that should be used for coloring
- **variable_type**
  - a character. If numerical then only numerical variables will be plotted. If categorical then only categorical variables will be plotted.
- **sides**
  - a string containing any of "trbl", for top, right, bottom, and left. Passed to geom rug.
- **variables**
  - if not NULL then only variables will be presented
Value

a `ggplot2` layer

Examples

```r
library("DALEX")
library("randomForest")

rf_model <- randomForest(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed)

explainer_rf <- explain(rf_model, data = titanic_imputed[, -8],
                         y = titanic_imputed[, 8],
                         label = "RF", verbose = FALSE)

selected_passangers <- select_sample(titanic_imputed, n = 100)

cp_rf <- ceteris_paribus(explainer_rf, selected_passangers)

cp_rf

plot(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "grey") +
    show_observations(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "black") +
    show_rugs(cp_rf, variables = "age", color = "red")
```
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