

flashlight: shedding light into black boxes

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Presentation inspired by Using flashlight¹⁾ vignette prepared by Michael Mayer.

This is the purpose of the R package `flashlight`, which is inspired by the beautiful `DALEX` package.

1) <https://github.com/mayer79/flashlight/blob/master/vignettes/flashlight.Rmd>

Pros:

- Many model-agnostic tools
- Assessing multiple models in parallel without any redundancy in the code.
- Supporting "group by" operations.
- All methods are able to utilize case weights.

Currently, models with numeric or binary response are supported.

Flashlight

```
# Fit model
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)

# Make flashlight
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols",
                 metrics = list(rmse = rmse, `R-squared` = r_squared))

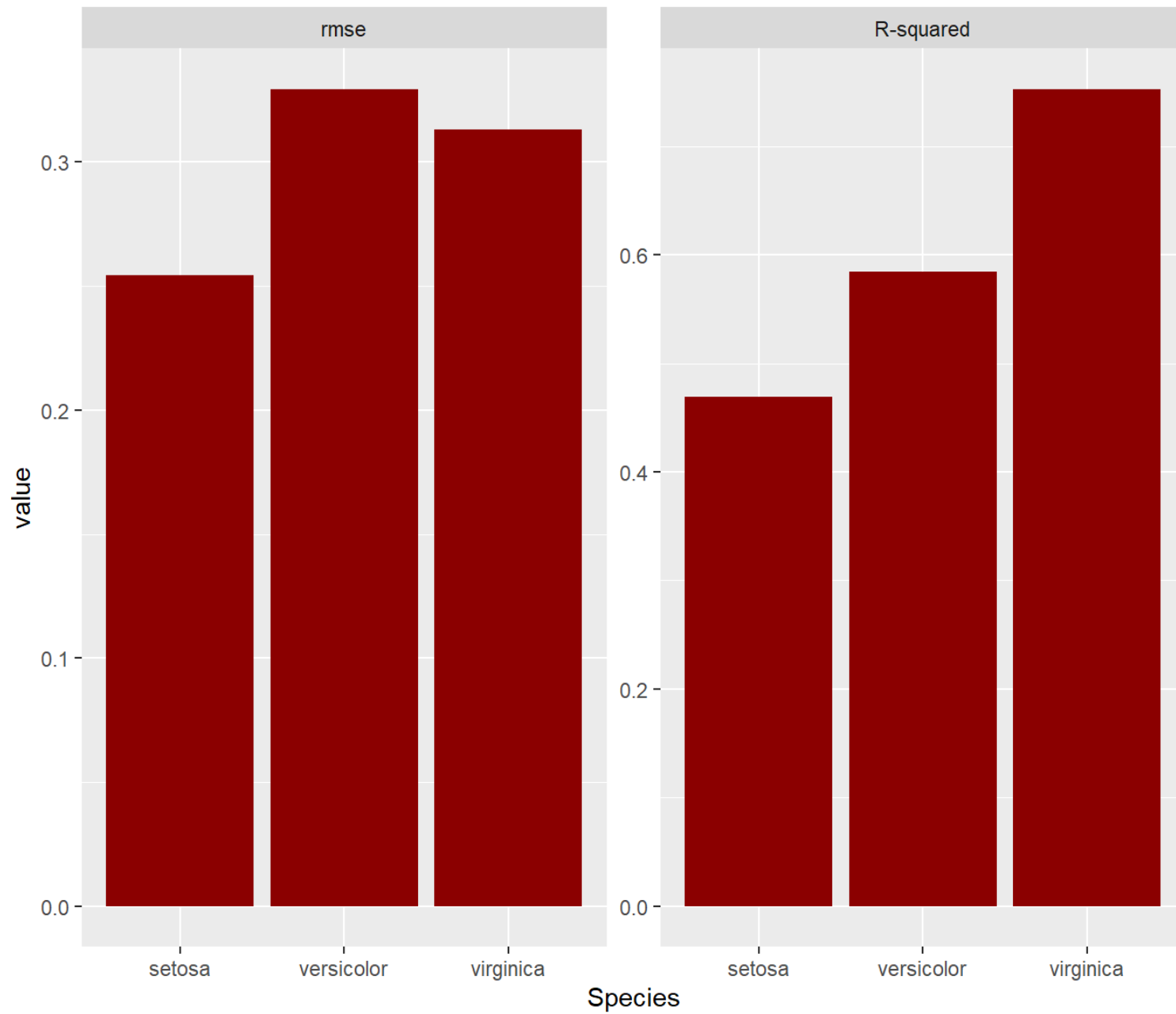
# Performance: rmse and R-squared
plot(light_performance(fl), fill = "darkred")
```

```
fl_mean <- flashlight(model = mean(train$log_price), label = "mean",
                     predict_function = function(mod, X) rep(mod, nrow(X)))
fl_lm <- flashlight(model = fit_lm, label = "lm",
                   predict_function = function(mod, X) predict(mod, prep_lm(X)))
fl_rf <- flashlight(model = fit_rf, label = "rf",
                   predict_function = function(mod, X) predict(mod, X)$predictions)
fl_xgb <- flashlight(model = fit_xgb, label = "xgb",
                    predict_function = function(mod, X) predict(mod, prep_xgb(X, x)))
```

```
fls <- multiflashlight(list(fl_mean, fl_lm, fl_rf, fl_xgb), y = "log_price", linkinv = exp,
                       data = valid, metrics = list(rmse = rmse, `R-squared` = r_squared))
```

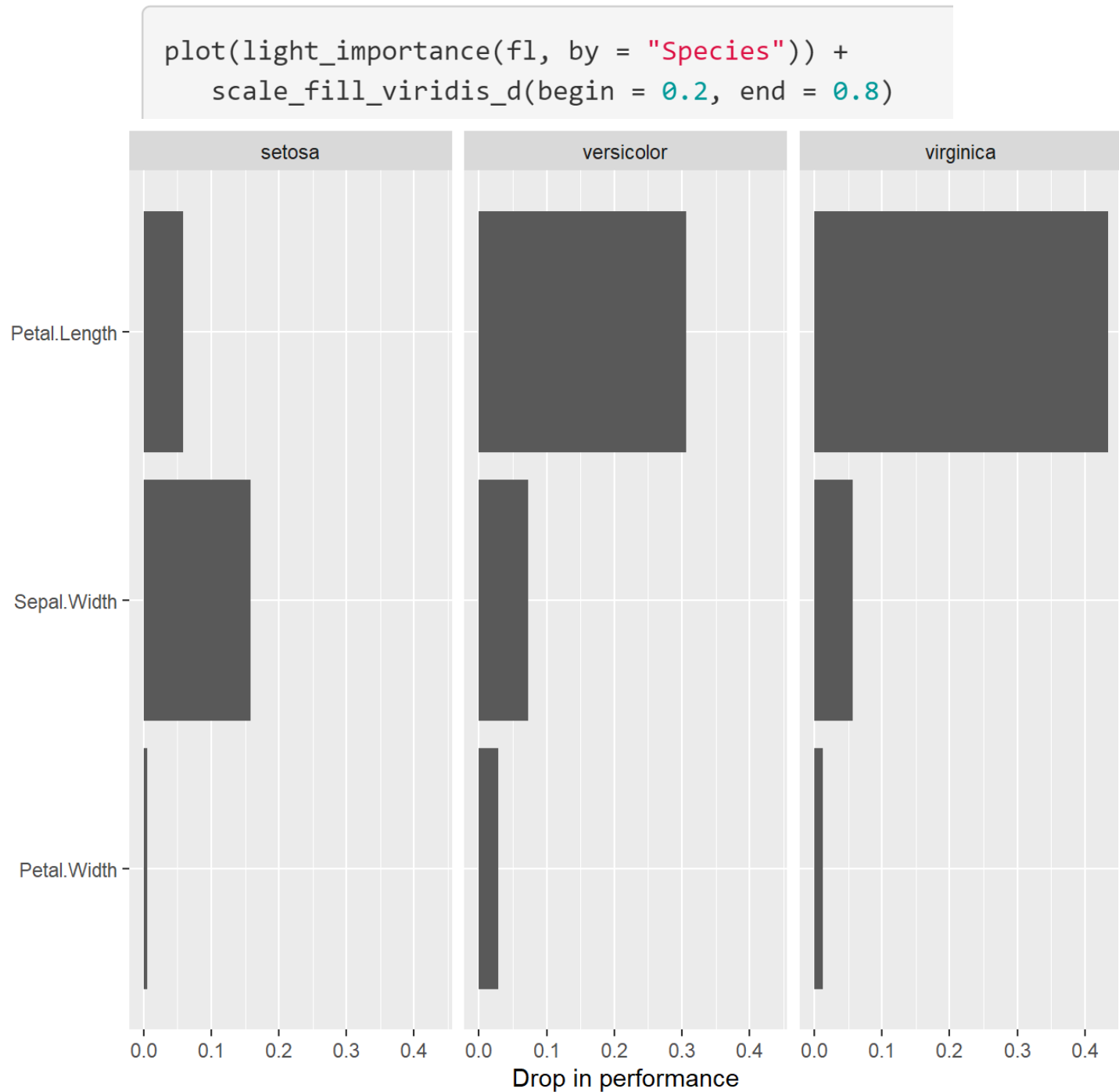
Model performance

```
plot(light_performance(f1, by = "Species"), fill = "darkred")
```



Variable importance by rmse

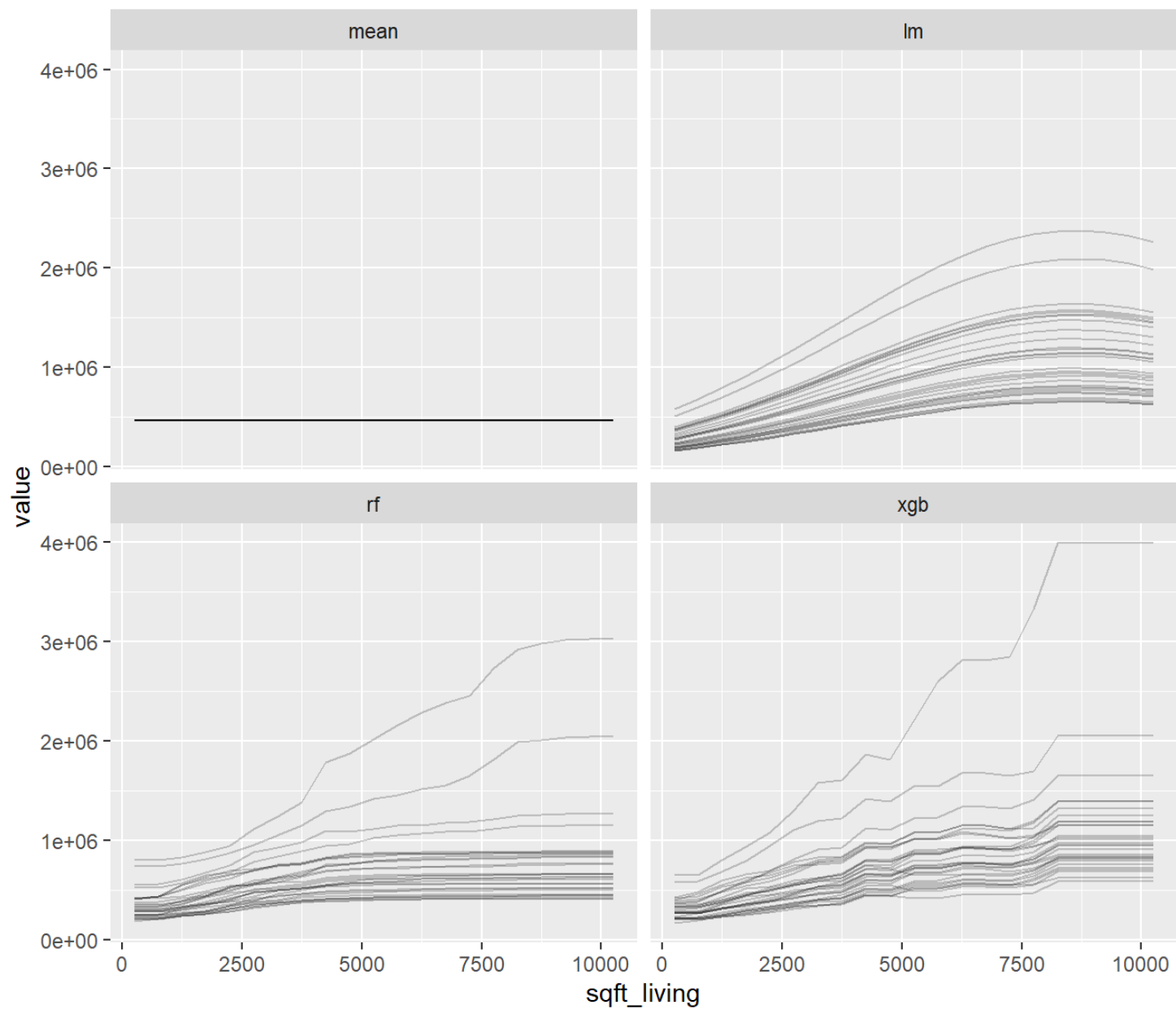
The algorithm measures importance of variable v as the drop in performance by permuting the values.



Effects of input variables

ICE curves (ceteris paribus)

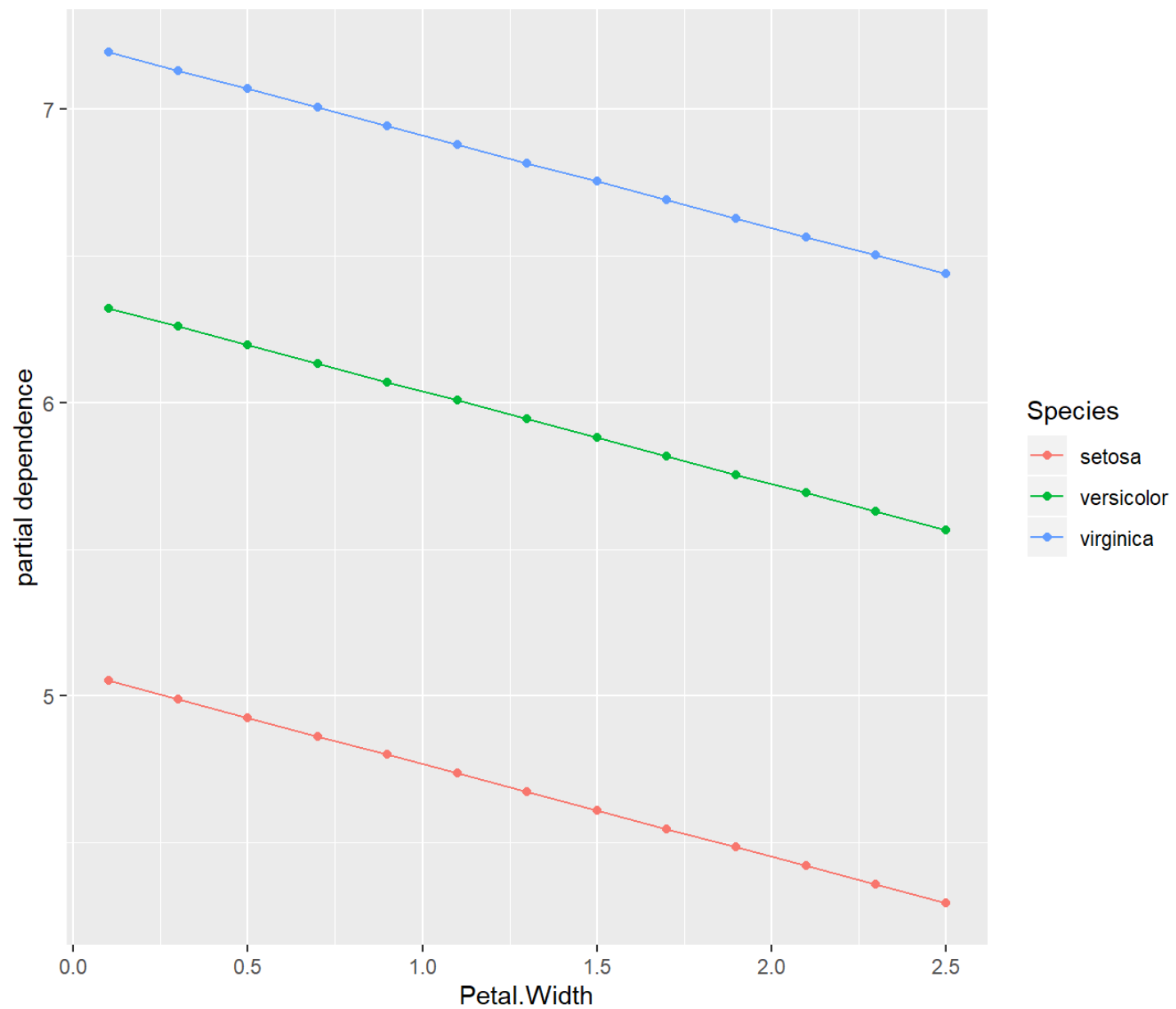
```
cp <- light_ice(fls, v = "sqft_living", n_max = 30, seed = 35)  
plot(cp, alpha = 0.2)
```



Effects of input variables

PDP plot

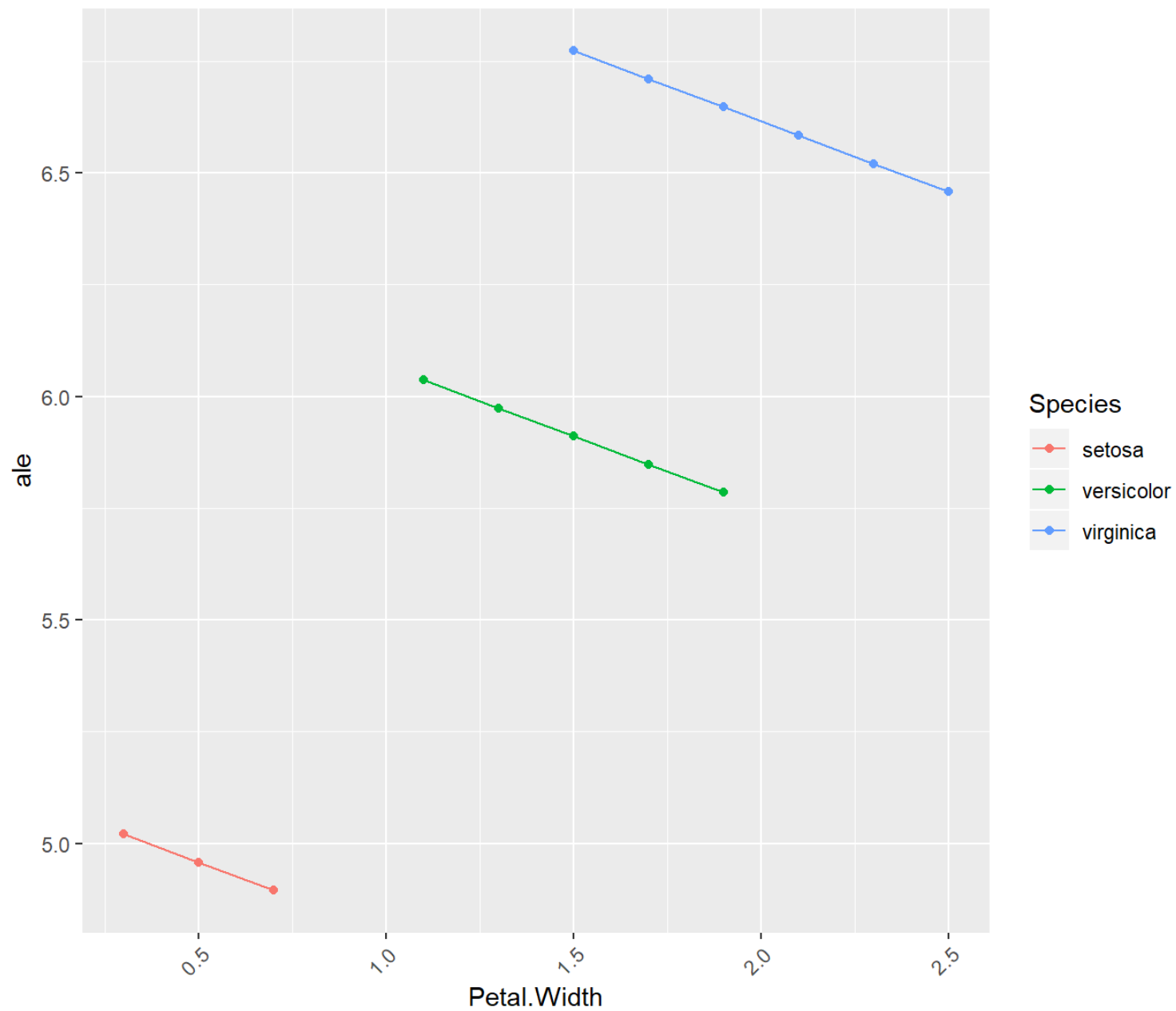
```
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", by = "Species"))
```



Effects of input variables

ALE plot

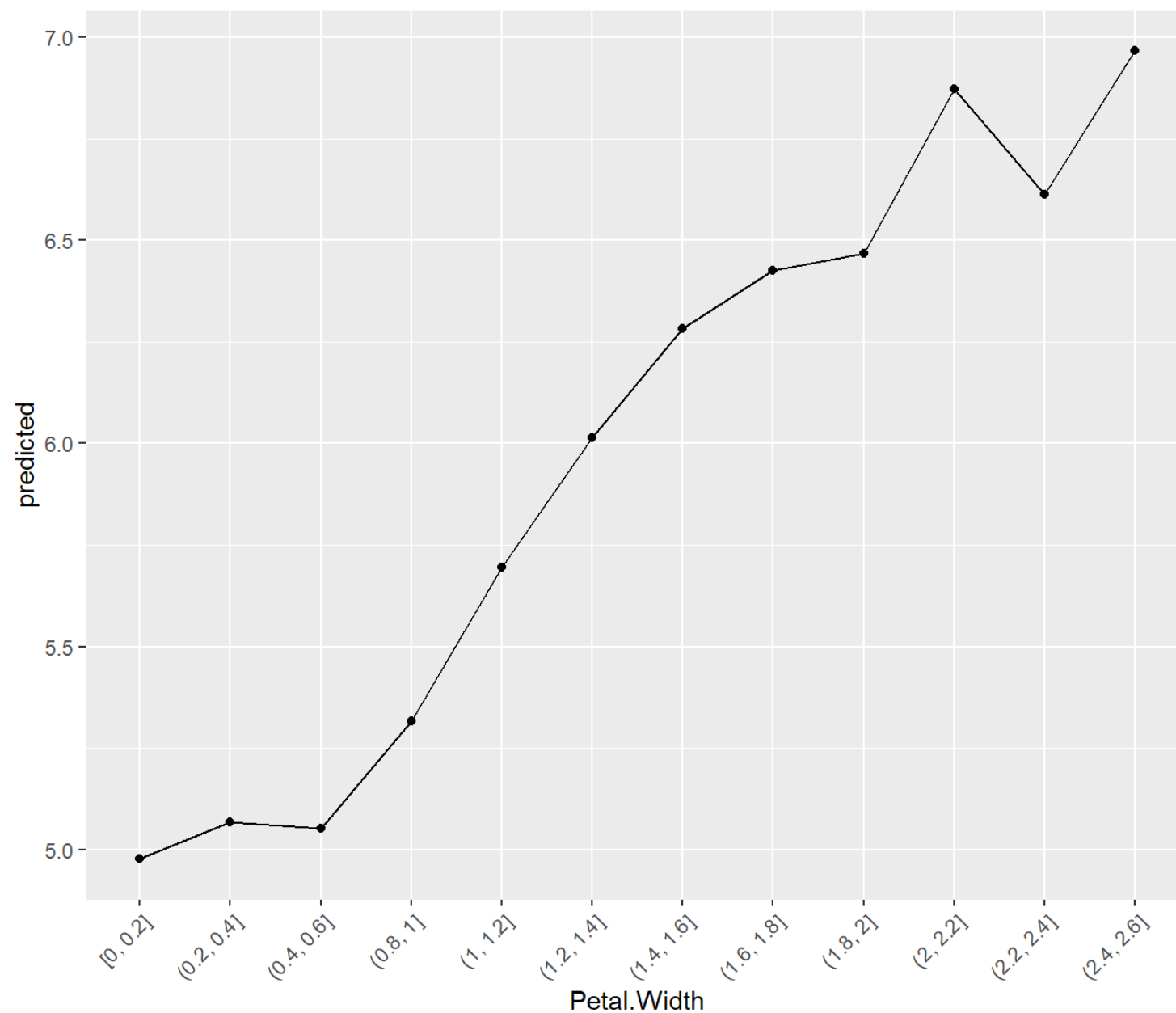
```
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", by = "Species", type = "ale"))
```



Effects of input variables

Prediction plots

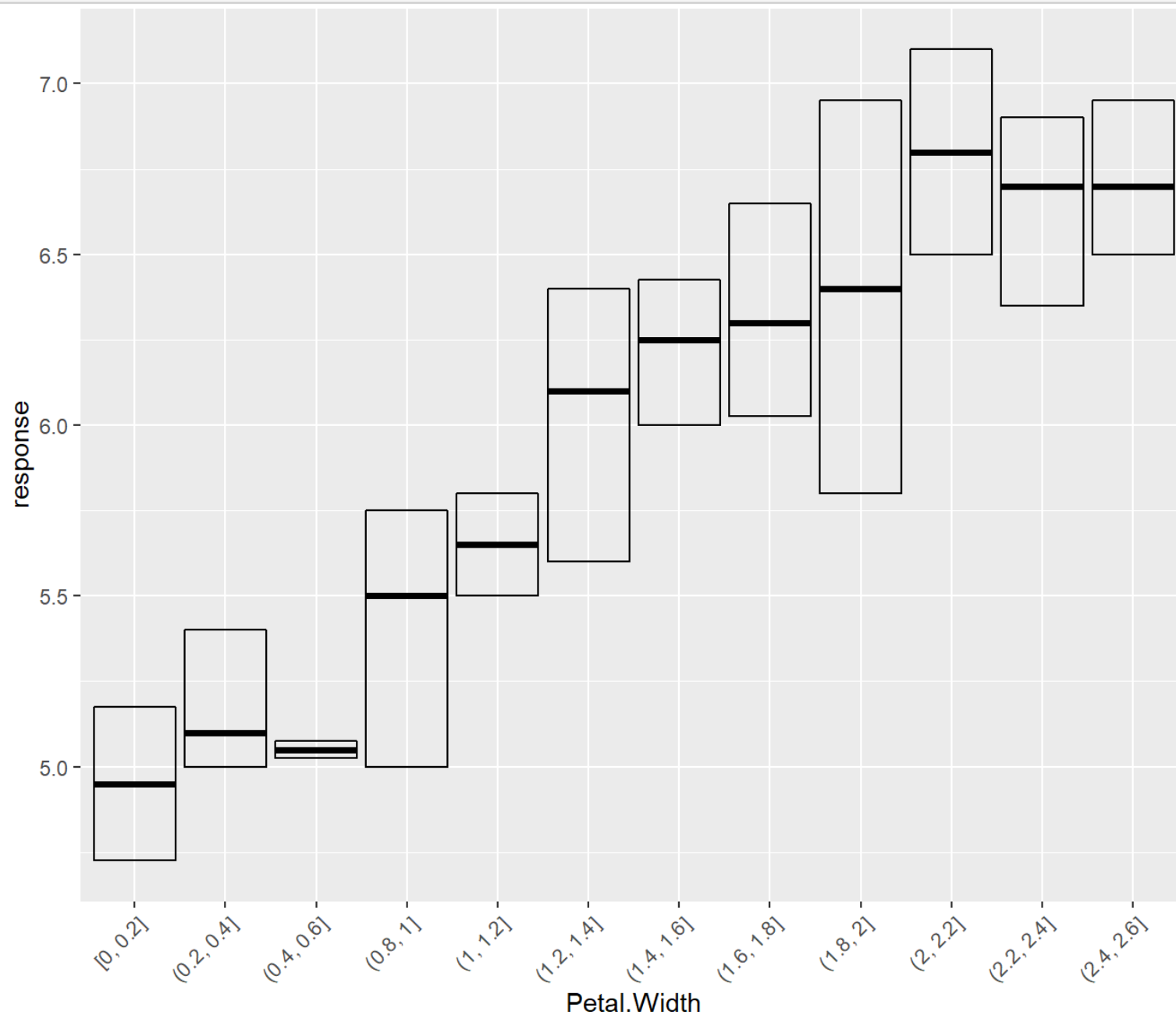
```
plot(light_profile(f1, v = "Petal.Width", type = "predicted"))
```



Effects of input variables

Response plots

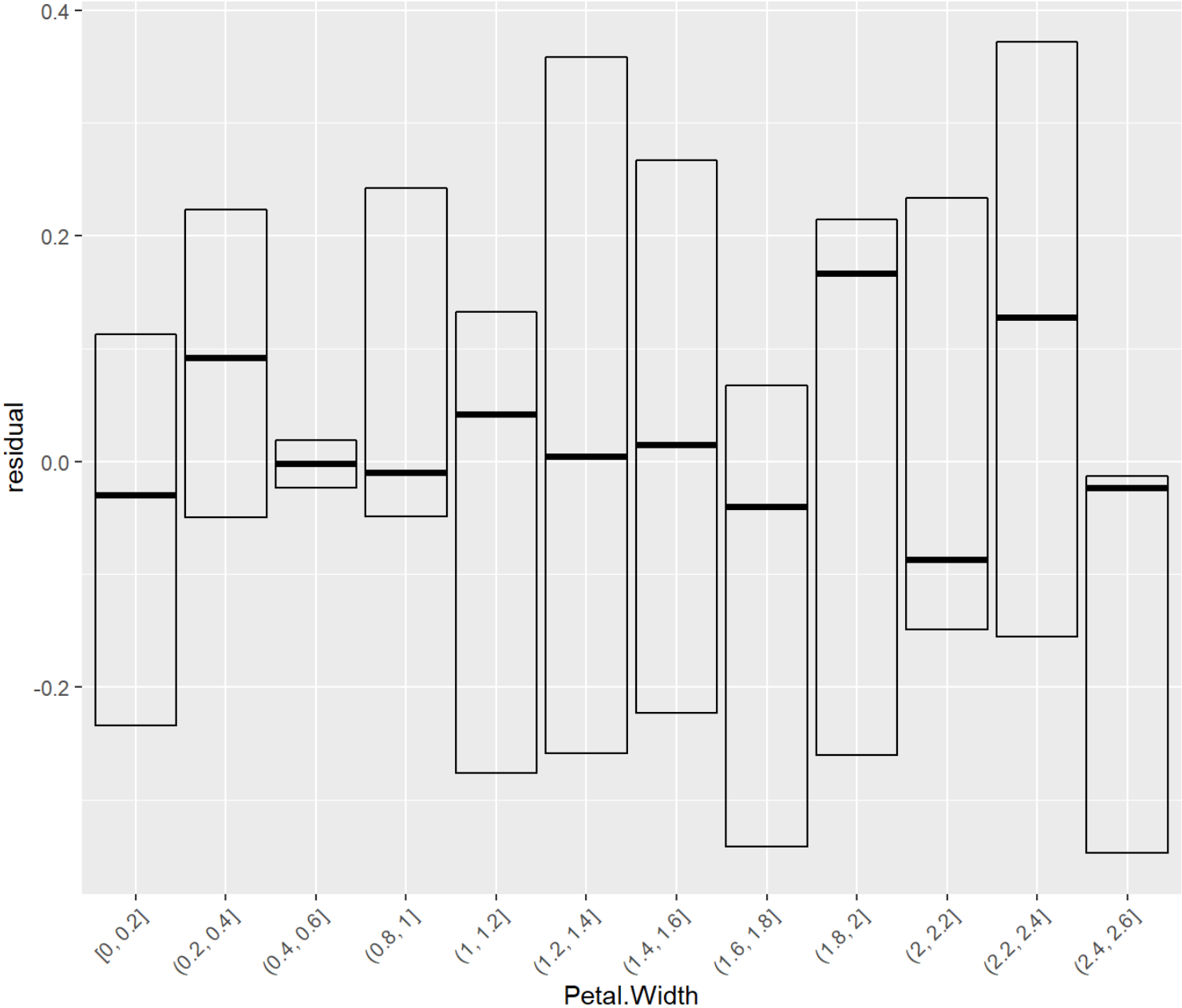
```
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", type = "response", stats = "quartiles"))
```



```
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", type = "residual", stats = "quartiles"))
```

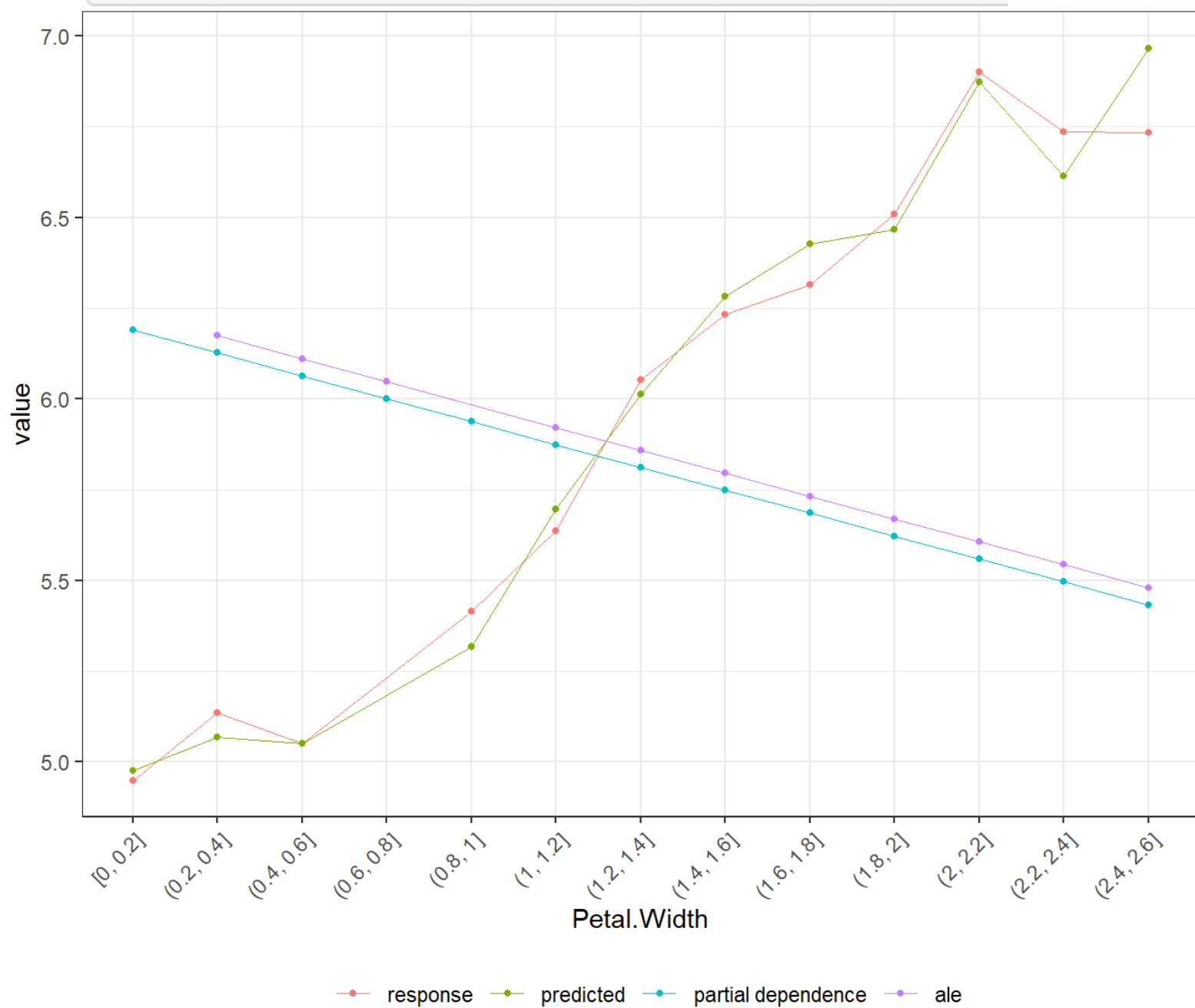
Effects of input variables

Residual plots



Effects of input variables

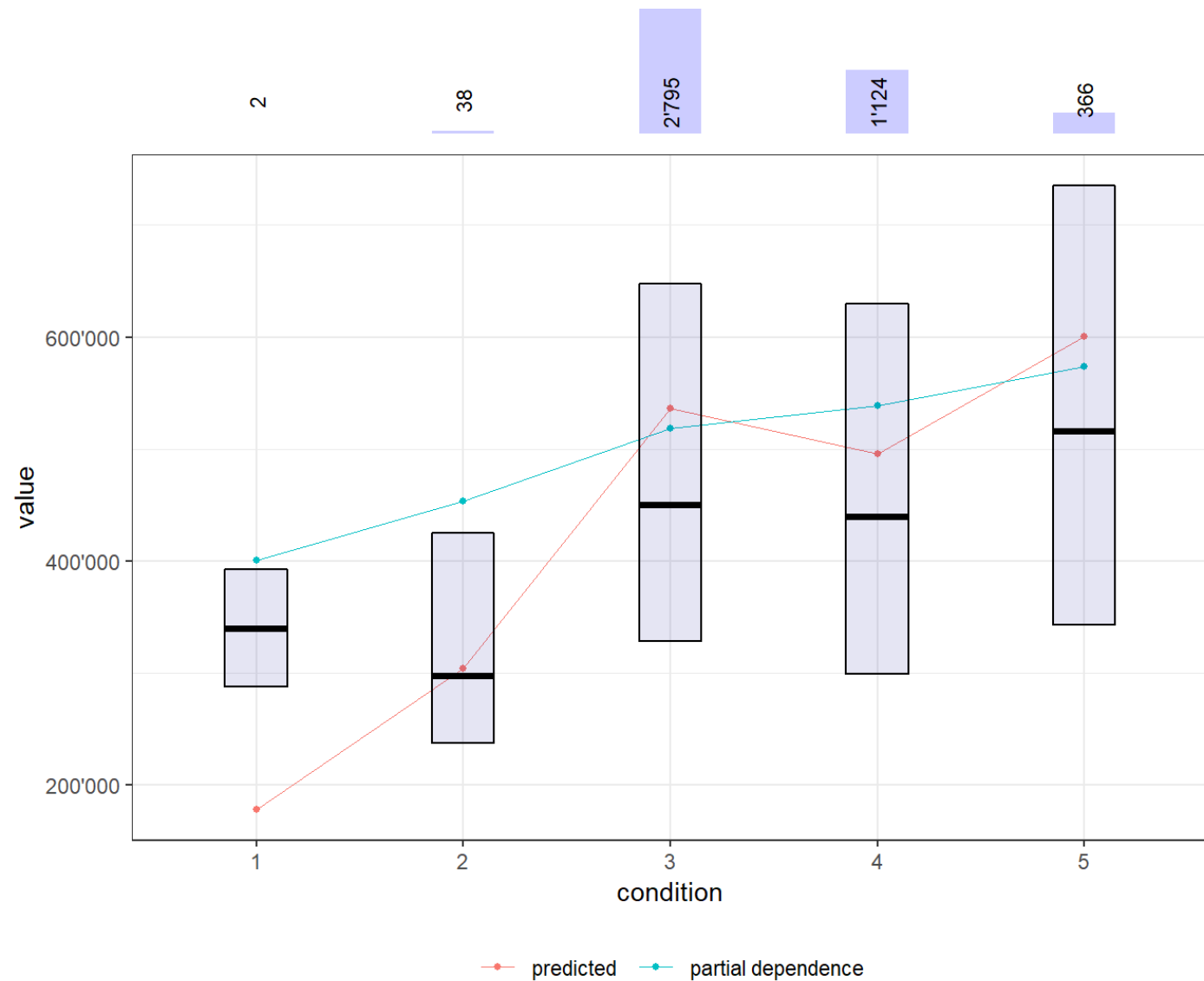
```
plot(light_effects(fl, v = "Petal.Width"), use = "all")
```



Effects of input variables

plot counts

```
eff <- light_effects(fl_lm, v = "condition", stats = "quartiles")  
p <- plot(eff, rotate_x = FALSE) +  
  scale_y_continuous(labels = format_y)  
plot_counts(p, eff, fill = "blue", alpha = 0.2, width = 0.3)
```



Interaction strength

Besides measuring overall variable importance, an interesting aspect is to measure the strength of non-additivity associated with each covariable (i.e. the overall interaction strength) and/or between pairs of covariables.

H-statistic is a measure of total interaction strength per covariable.

How much of their variability is unexplained by the main effect?

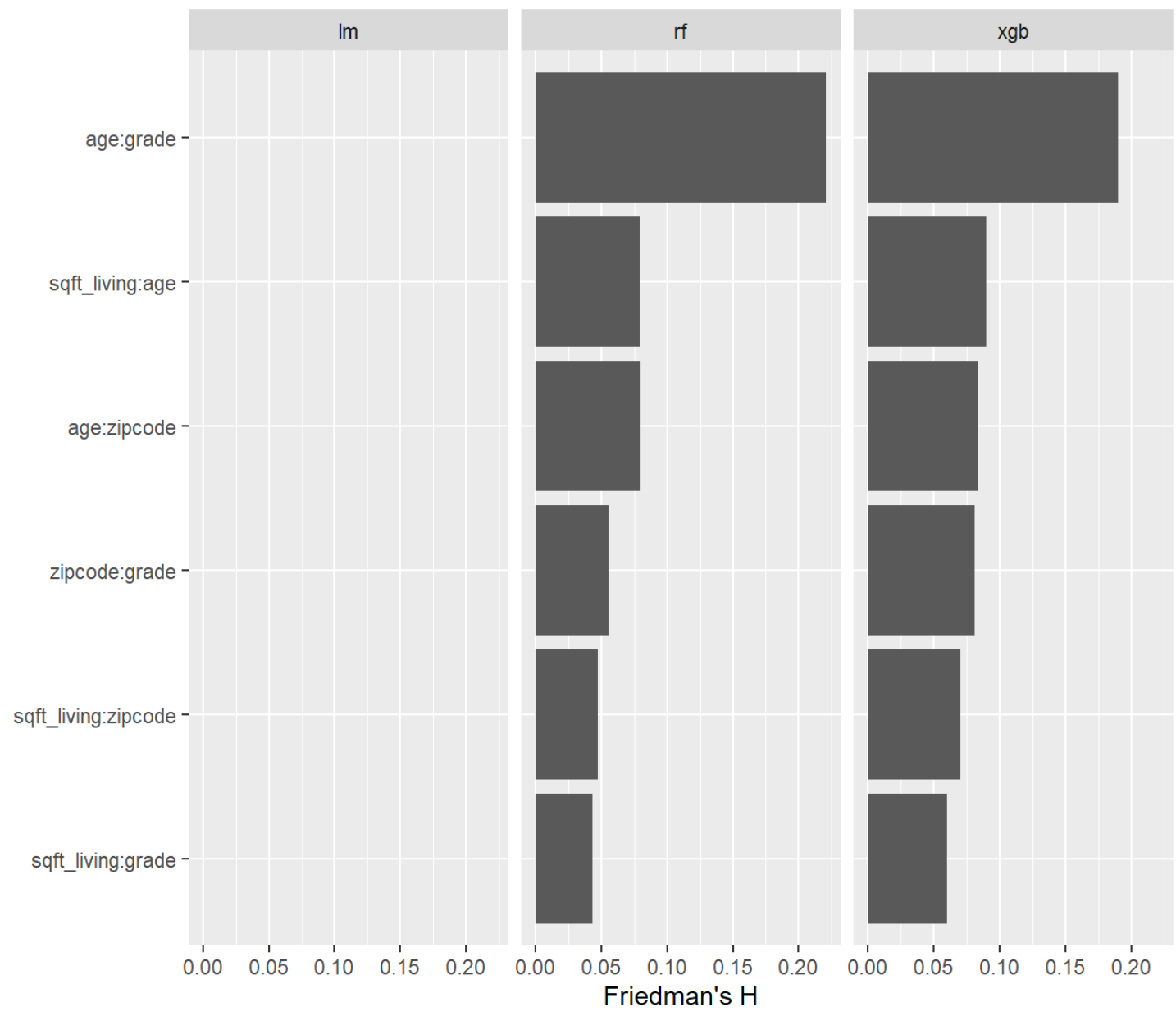
Friedman's H

based on centered partial dependence

$$H^2 = \frac{\sum (\text{PD}(x, z) - \text{PD}(x) - \text{PD}(z))^2}{\sum \text{PD}(x, z)^2}$$

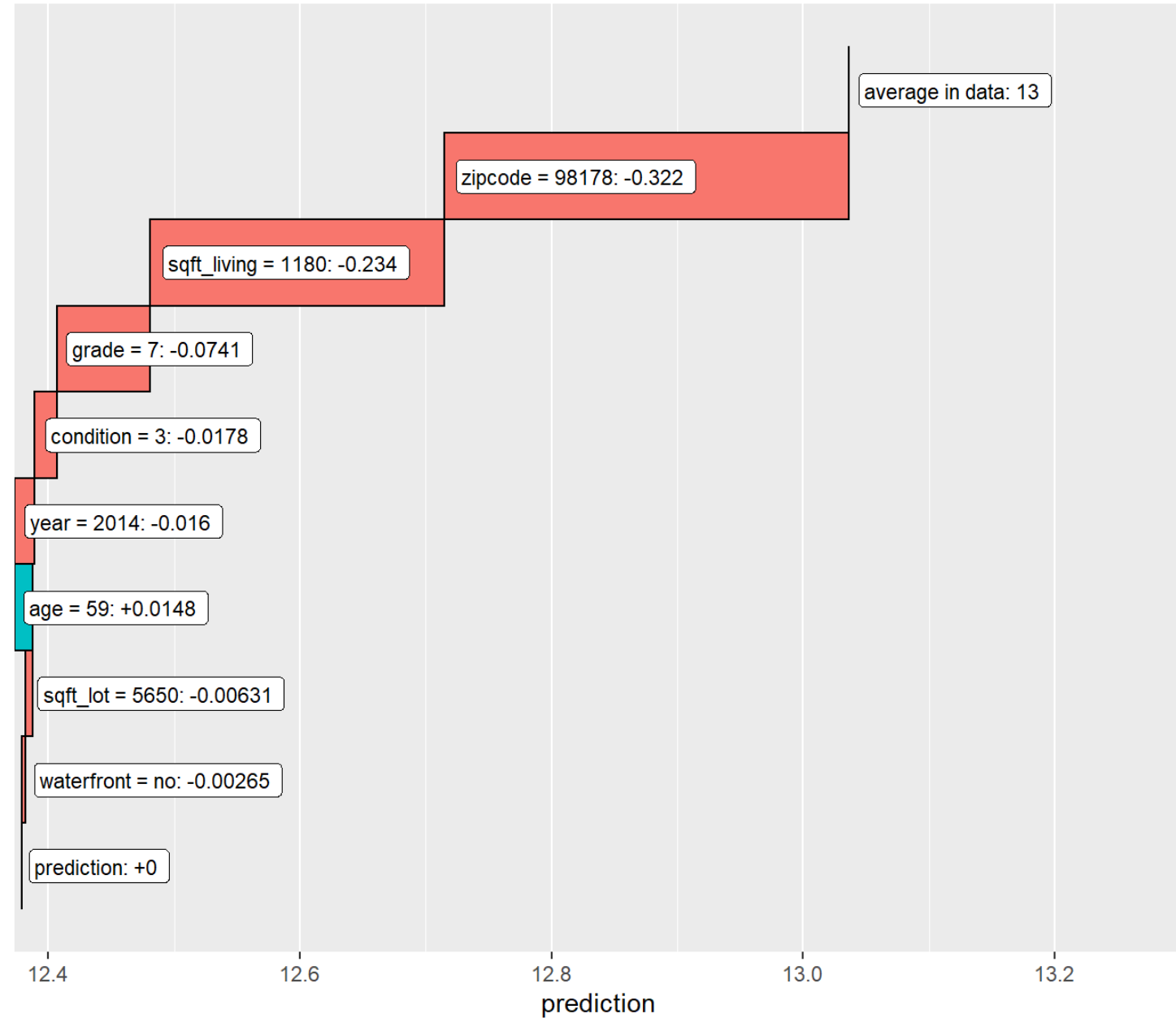
Interaction strength

```
st_pair <- light_interaction(fls, v = most_important(st, 4), pairwise = TRUE)  
plot(st_pair)
```



Variable contribution breakdown for single observations

```
bd <- light_breakdown(fl_lm, new_obs = valid[1, ], v = x, n_max = 1000, seed = 74)
plot(bd, size = 3)
```

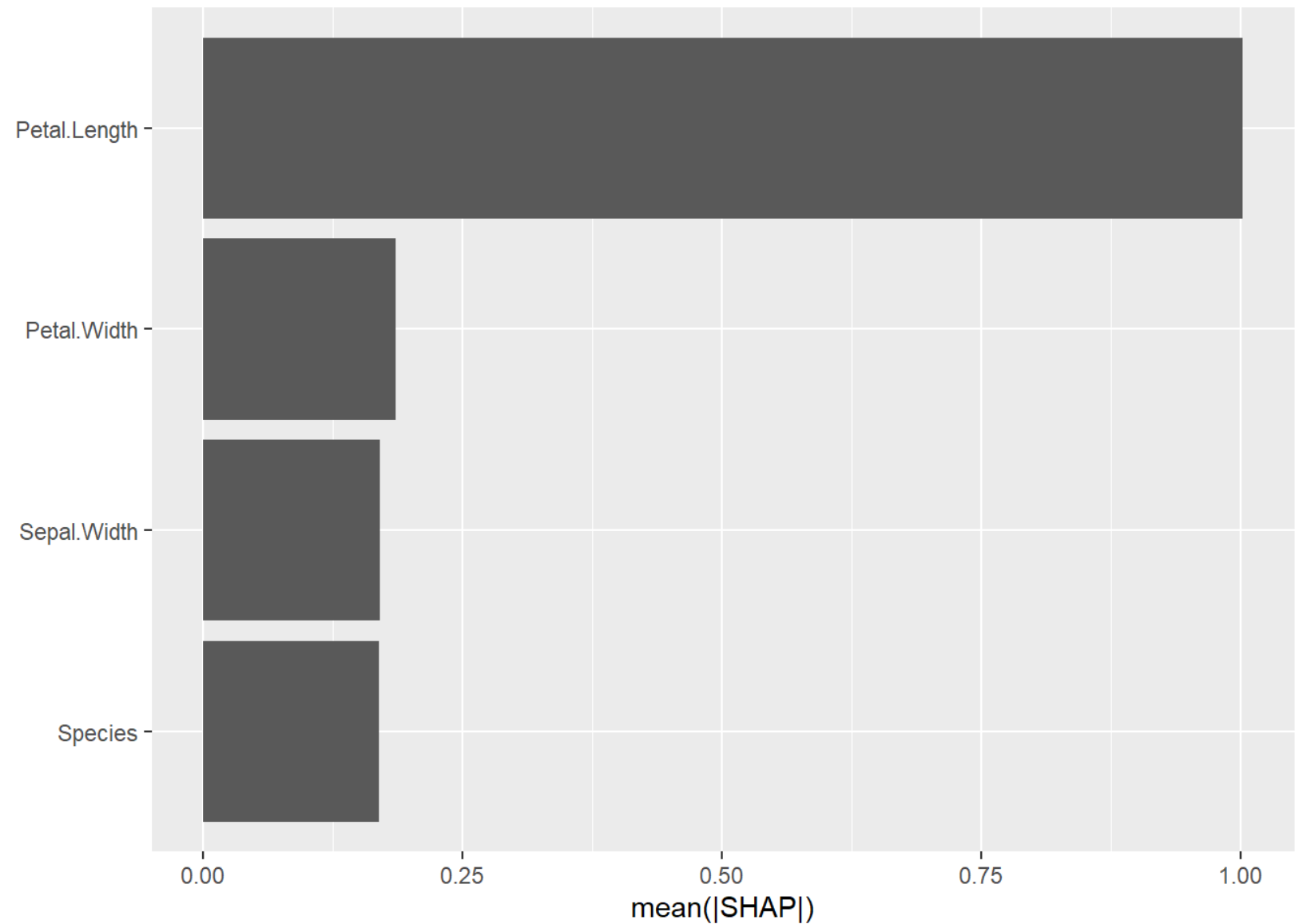


SHAP variable importance

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept)      2.7562
Sepal.Width      0.5045
Petal.Length     0.4032
Petal.Width     -0.2814
Speciesversicolor -0.9654
Speciesvirginica -2.2209
Petal.Length:Speciesversicolor 0.3294
Petal.Length:Speciesvirginica 0.5194
```

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . + Petal.Length:Species, data = iris)
x <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
x <- add_shap(x, verbose = FALSE)
plot(light_importance(x, type = "shap"))
```

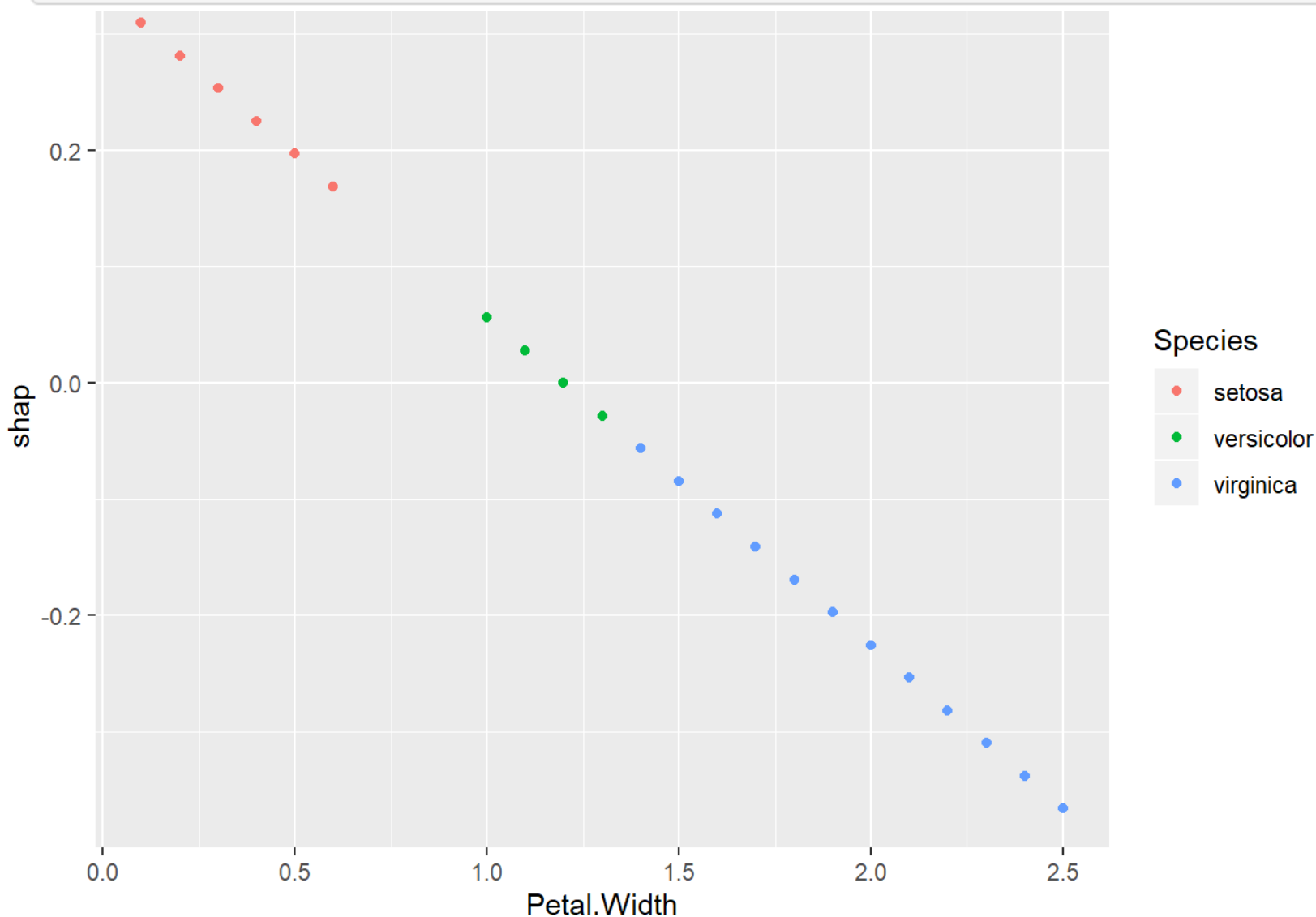


SHAP variable contributions

Coefficients:

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Speciesvirginica    -2.2209
Petal.Length:Speciesversicolor  0.3294
Petal.Length:Speciesvirginica   0.5194
```

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . + Petal.Length:Species, data = iris)
x <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
x <- add_shap(x, verbose = FALSE)
ls <- light_scatter(x, type = "shap", v = "Petal.Width", by=c("Species"))
plot(ls, swap_dim = T)
```



Variable contribution SHAP for single observations

```
ls <- light_scatter(x, type = "shap", v = "Petal.Length", by=c("Species"))  
plot(ls, swap_dim = T)
```

Coefficients:

```
(Intercept)          2.7562  
Sepal.Width          0.5045  
Petal.Length         0.4032  
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Petal.Length:Speciesversicolor  0.3294  
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```

