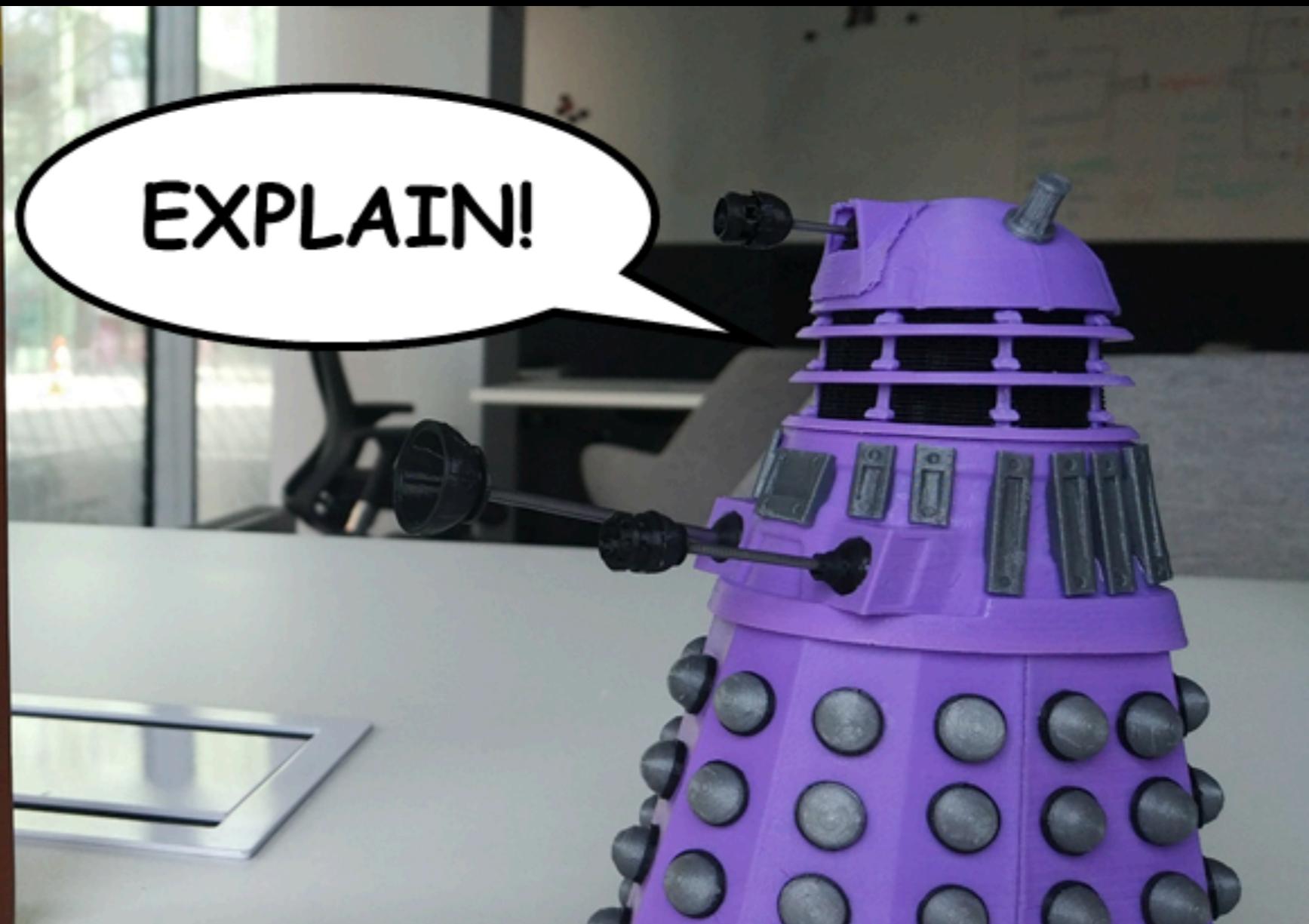
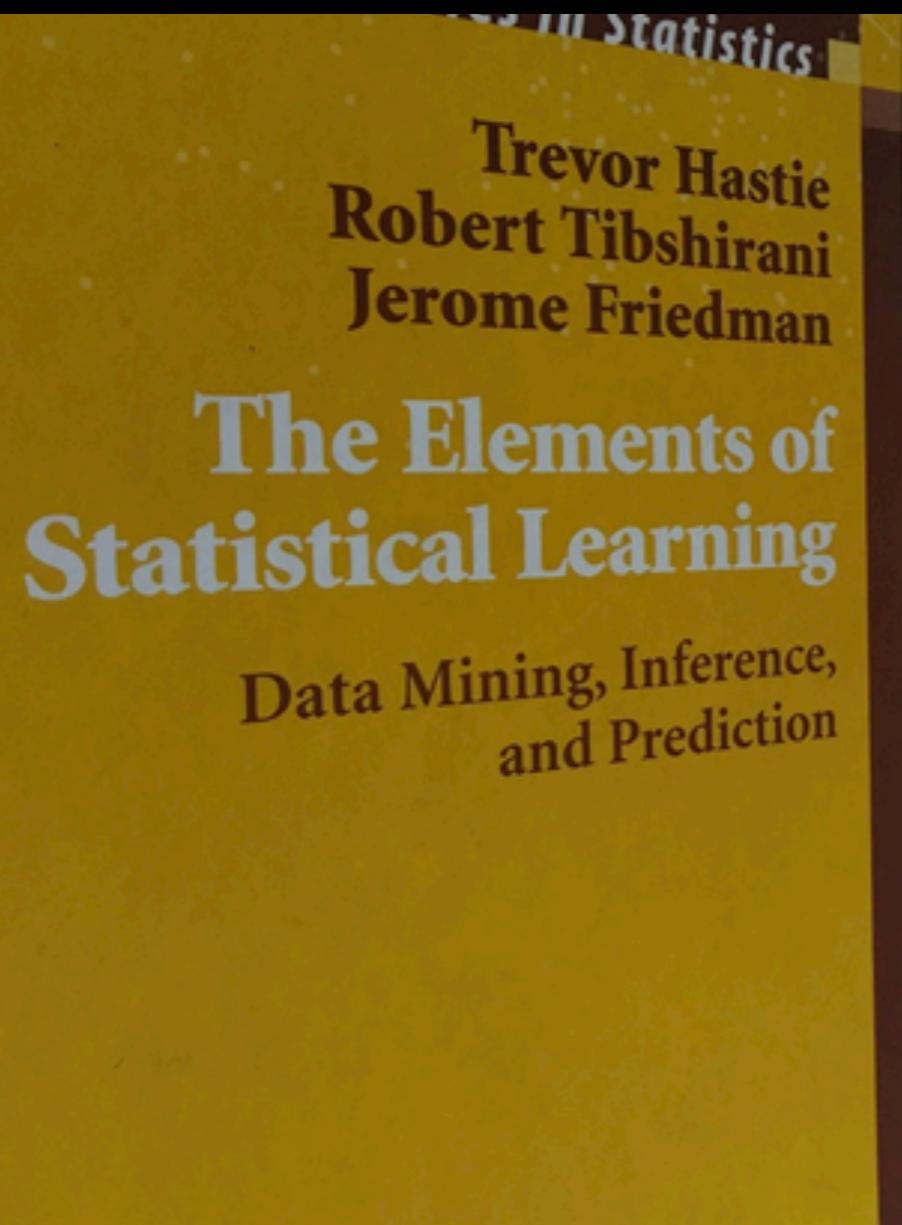


# DALEX: Descriptive mAchine Learning EXplanations



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interpretability

<http://www.mstaniak.pl/>

# Agenda

Introduction

Model explainers - Continuous variable response

*Hands-on*

Model explainers - Discrete variable response

*Hands-on*

Model explainers - Variable importance

*Hands-on*

Model explainers - Model performance

*Hands-on*

Prediction explainers - Break-down

*Hands-on*

Prediction explainers - Live

*Hands-on*

Summary

# What you need to install

```
# From CRAN  
# first part  
install.packages("DALEX")  
  
# second part  
install.packages("auditor")  
install.packages("live")
```

# Introduction

Do we need ML explainers?

# Prediction of cardiovascular risk factors from retinal fundus photographs via deep learning

Ryan Poplin<sup>1,4</sup>, Avinash V. Varadarajan<sup>1,4</sup>, Katy Blumer<sup>1</sup>, Yun Liu<sup>1</sup>, Michael V. McConnell<sup>2,3</sup>, Greg S. Corrado<sup>1</sup>, Lily Peng<sup>1,4\*</sup> and Dale R. Webster<sup>1,4</sup>

Traditionally, medical discoveries are made by observing associations, making hypotheses from them and then designing and running experiments to test the hypotheses. However, with medical images, observing and quantifying associations can often be difficult because of the wide variety of features, patterns, colours, values and shapes that are present in real data. Here, we show that deep learning can extract new knowledge from retinal fundus images. Using deep-learning models trained on data from 284,335 patients and validated on two independent datasets of 12,026 and 999 patients, we predicted cardiovascular risk factors not previously thought to be present or quantifiable in retinal images, such as age (mean absolute error within 3.26 years), gender (area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC) = 0.97), smoking status (AUC = 0.71), systolic blood pressure (mean absolute error within 11.23 mmHg) and major adverse cardiac events (AUC = 0.70). We also show that the trained deep-learning models used anatomical features, such as the optic disc or blood vessels, to generate each prediction.

Risk stratification is central to identifying and managing groups at risk for cardiovascular disease, which remains the leading cause of death globally<sup>1</sup>. Although the availability of cardiovascular disease risk calculators, such as the Pooled Cohort equations<sup>2</sup>, Framingham<sup>3–5</sup> and Systematic Coronary Risk Evaluation (SCORE)<sup>6,7</sup>, is widespread, there are many efforts to improve risk predictions. Phenotypic information, particularly of vascular health, may further refine or reclassify risk prediction on an

changes<sup>22,23</sup> and temic health c clinical utility work, we dem cardiovascula Machine le ety of classifi of our disease





OPEN

# An application of machine learning to haematological diagnosis

Gregor Gunčar<sup>1</sup>, Matjaž Kukar<sup>1</sup>, Mateja Notar<sup>1</sup>, Miran Brvar<sup>2</sup>, Peter Černelč<sup>3</sup>, Manca Notar<sup>1</sup> & Marko Notar<sup>1</sup>

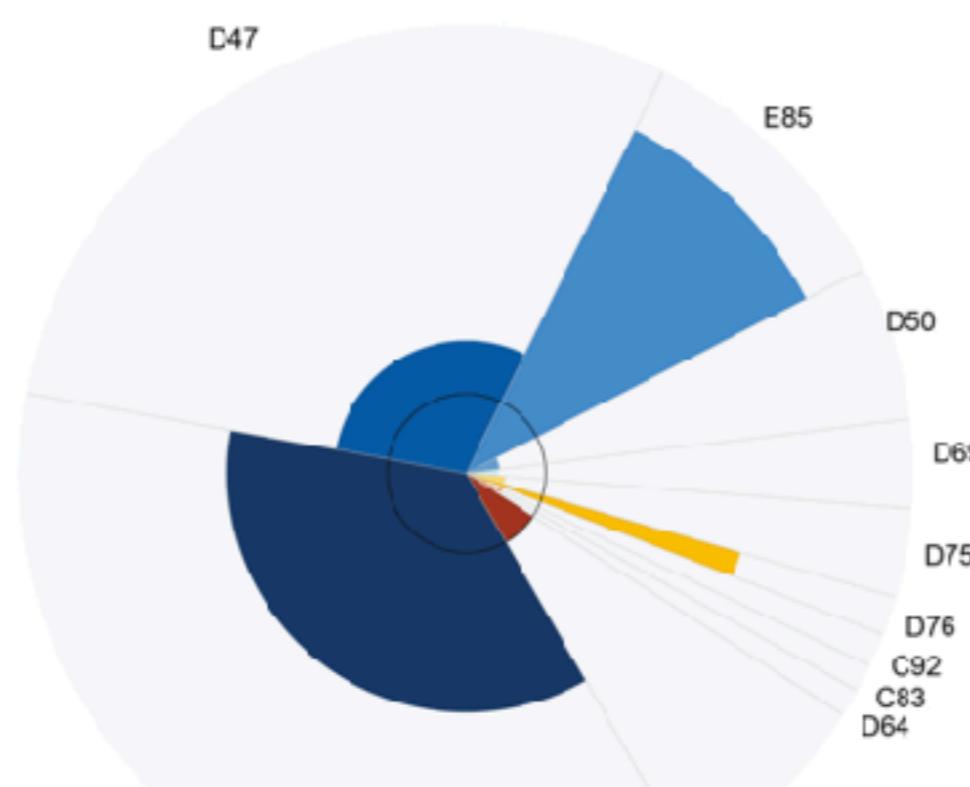
Received: 2 August 2017

Accepted: 14 December 2017

Published online: 11 January 2018

Quick and accurate medical diagnoses are crucial for the successful treatment of diseases. Using machine learning algorithms and based on laboratory blood test results, we have built two models to predict a haematologic disease. One predictive model used all the available blood test parameters and the other used only a reduced set that is usually measured upon patient admittance. Both models produced good results, obtaining prediction accuracies of 0.88 and 0.86 when considering the list of five most likely diseases and 0.59 and 0.57 when considering only the most likely disease. The models did not

"finger and inc clinical special tests al unprec



ICD code	Prediction	Information score	Disease category
C90	36.20%	2.01	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms
D47	29.40%	0.67	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue
E85	10.20%	3.81	Amyloidosis
D50	5.60%	-1.37	Iron deficiency anaemia
D69	3.20%	-1.50	Purpura and other haemorrhagic conditions
D75	3.20%	-1.05	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs
D76	1.40%	2.60	Certain diseases involving lymphoreticular tissue and reticulohistiocytic system
C92	1.20%	-2.55	Myeloid leukaemia
C83	1.00%	-1.01	Diffuse non-Hodgkin lymphoma
D64	1.00%	-1.41	Other anaemias



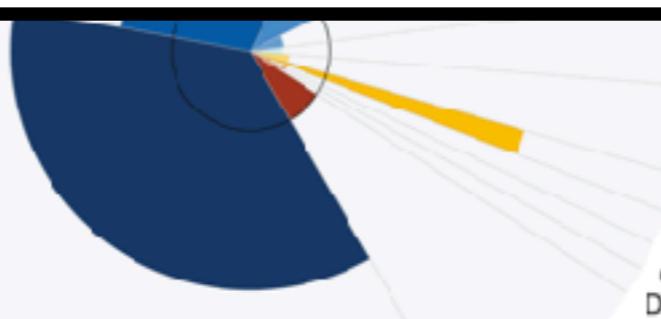
OPEN

## An application of machine learning to haematological diagnosis

Received: 2 August  
Accepted: 14 December  
Published online: 1 January 2024

Imagine that these are predictions for  
you.

Would you trust them?



D69	D69	3.20%	-1.50
D75	D75	3.20%	-1.05
D76	D76	1.40%	2.60
C92	C92	1.20%	-2.55
C83	C83	1.00%	-1.01
D64	D64	1.00%	-1.41

# Black box models - what they are?

Trade-off between flexibility vs interpretability.

## *Complex structure*

Ensembles like: Random Forests, Gradient Boosting Machines, Neural Networks have complex structure, highly non-linear and non-additive. It is hard to understand how input variables affect the final model outcome.

## *Wide input space*

Even linear and additive models like Generalised Linear Regression Models, Generalised Additive Models, Rule Based Models suffer for lack of interpretability if there is a lot of non zero model components.

## *Non uniform/balanced variable distribution*

Even additive models with sparse input space it may be hard to trace variable contributions for a single prediction if distribution of some variables is not balanced/uniform.

# Why do we need explanations for complex models?

## *Domain validation*

In ML the model overfitting is hard to control due to large number of tested classes of models, hyper-parameters optimisation, data-leaking in frequent validations. Explanations of Machine Learning models give the possibility of cross validate model behaviour against the domain knowledge.

## *New knowledge*

Explanations for well working models may lead to new insights.

## *Trust*

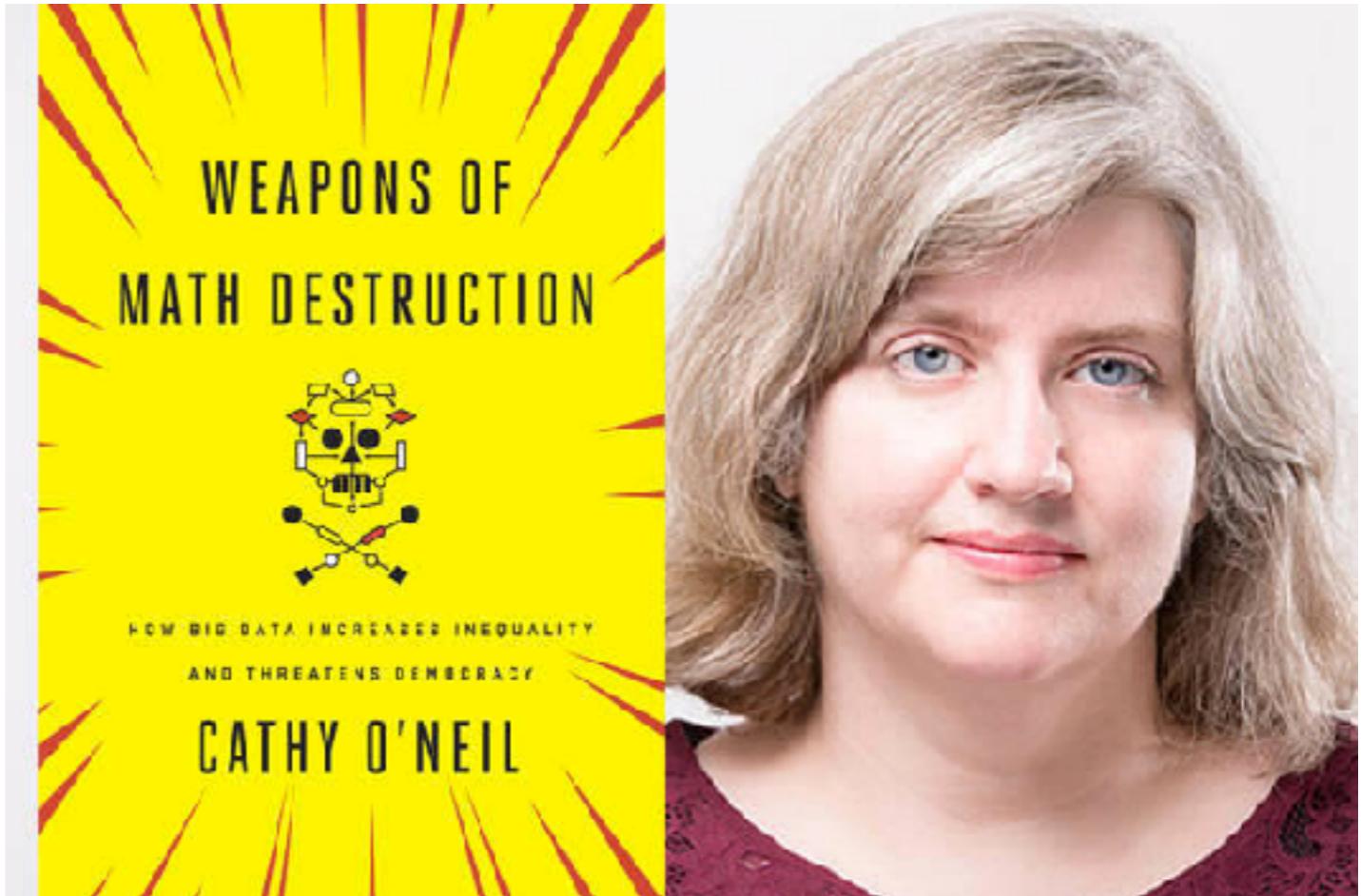
If model predictions are to be consumed they need to be trusted. For high-stake decisions, like medical treatment, this may be even a requirement.

## *GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation*

*Right to explanation* of all decisions made by automated or artificially intelligent algorithmic systems (not in the GDPR text, yet often discussed).

# Why do we need explanations for complex models?

**Cathy O'Neil:**  
**The era of blind faith**  
machine learning  
~~in big data must end~~



- “You don’t see a lot of skepticism,” she says. “The algorithms are like shiny new toys that we can’t resist using. We trust them so much that we project meaning on to them.”
- Ultimately algorithms, according to O’Neil, reinforce discrimination and widen inequality, “using people’s fear and trust of mathematics to prevent them from asking questions”.

<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/oct/27/cathy-oneil-weapons-of-math-destruction-algorithms-big-data>

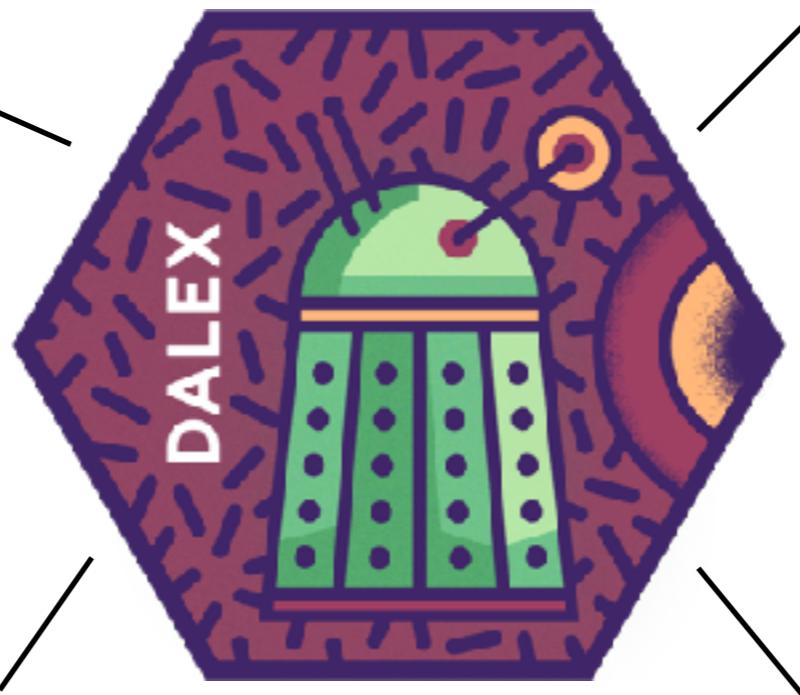
DALEX is a set of tools that helps to understand the way complex predictive models work

How good is the predictive model?

Which variables are the most important in general?

How good is the model fit?

Which variables influence the single prediction?



Variable Explainers  
package: **pdp**, **ALEPlot**, **factorMerger**

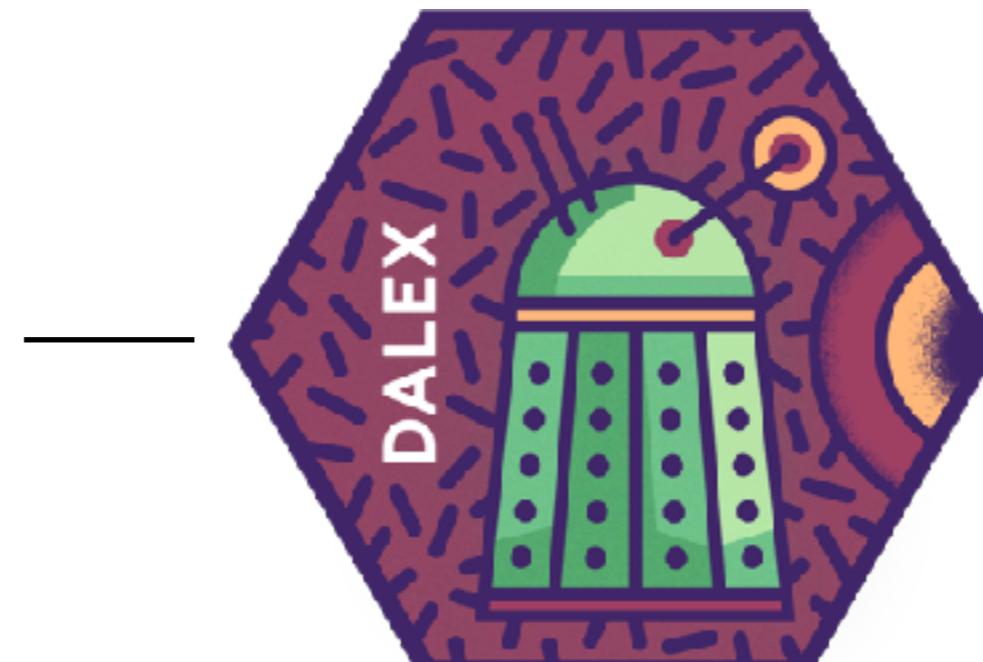
Structure Explainers  
package: **randomForest**

Model Management  
package: **archivist**

Model Diagnostic Tools  
package: **auditor**, **ggfortify**

Model Performance Explainers  
package: **auditor**, **ROCR**, **caret**, **mlr**

Model Predictions Explainers  
package: **breakDown**, **live**, **shapleyr**, **lime**



# How to...

<https://github.com/pbiecek/DALEX>

README.md

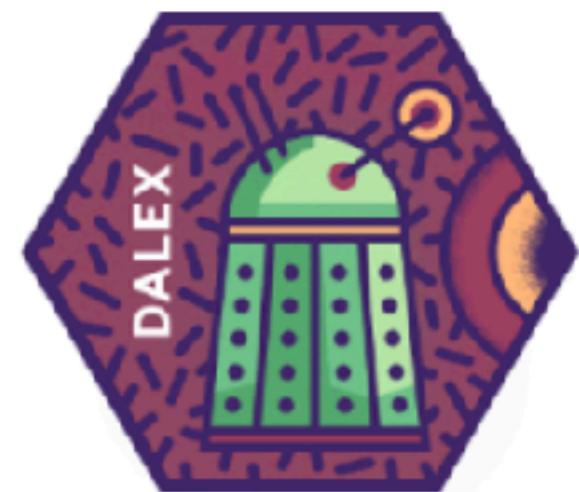
## DALEX

[CRAN 0.2.0](#) [downloads 1377](#) [build passing](#) [coverage 95%](#)

Descriptive mAchine Learning EXplanations

## DALEX Stories

- [A gentle introduction to DALEX with examples](#)
- [How to use DALEX with caret](#)
- [How to use DALEX with mlr](#)
- [How to use DALEX with xgboost package](#)



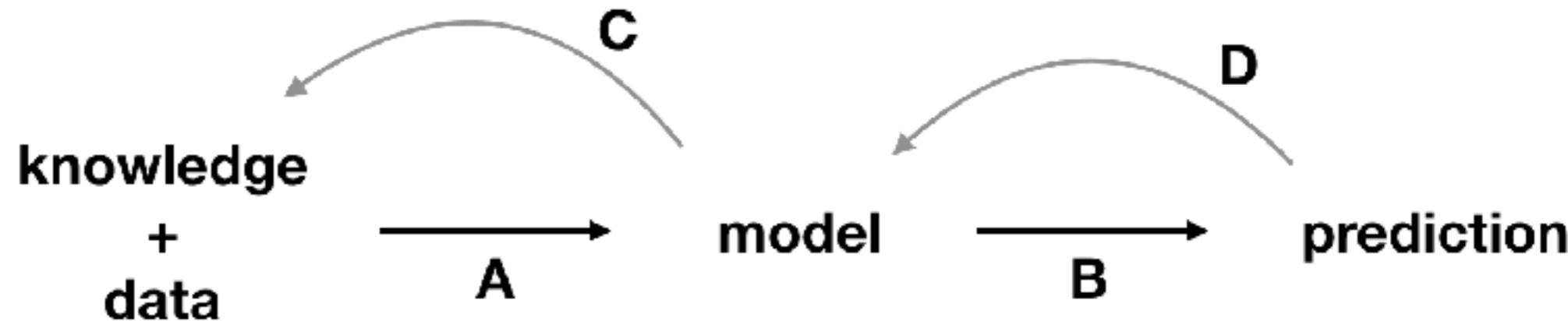
Use Case:  
Predictive models for  
apartment prices

# *Typical workflow in ML*



- A. Modelling is a process in which domain knowledge and data are turned into models.
- B. Models are used to generate predictions.

# *Typical workflow in ML*



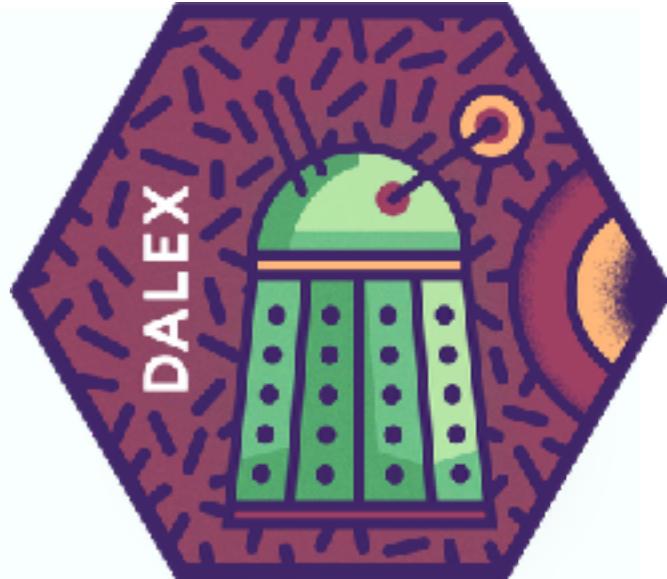
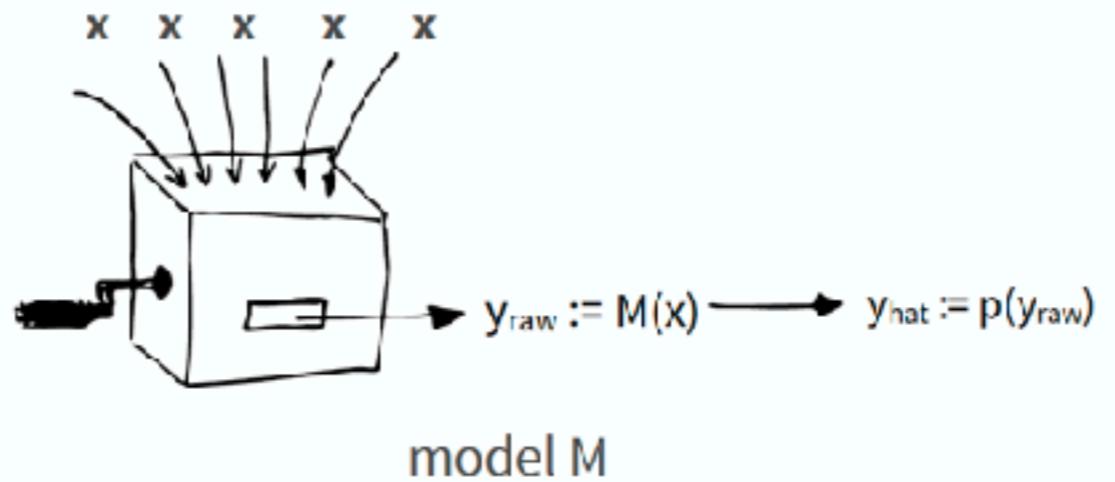
- A. Modelling is a process in which domain knowledge and data are turned into models.
- B. Models are used to generate predictions.
- C. Understanding of model structure may increase our knowledge and in consequence leads to a better model. *DALEX helps here.*
- D. Understanding of drivers behind particular model predictions may help to correct wrong decisions and in consequence leads to a better model.  
*DALEX helps here.*





```
library("DALEX")
head(apartments)
```

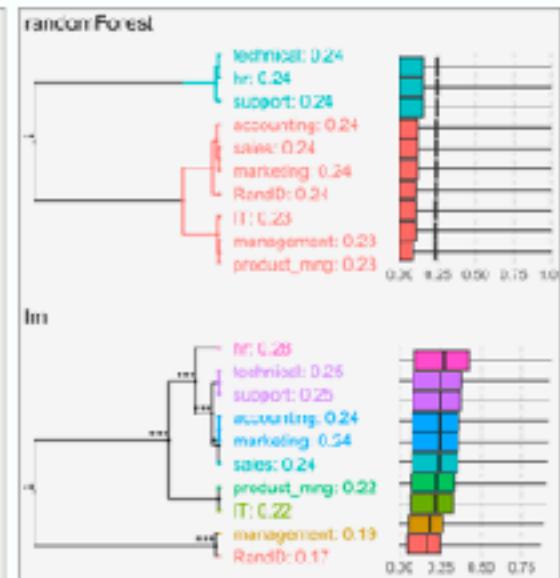
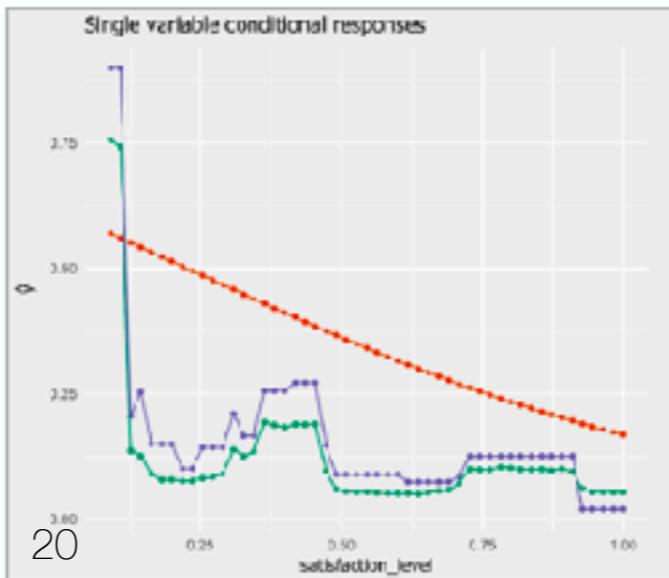
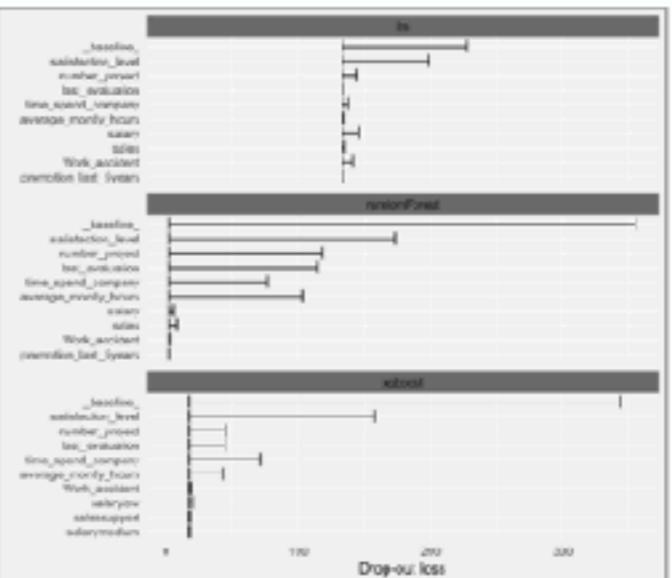
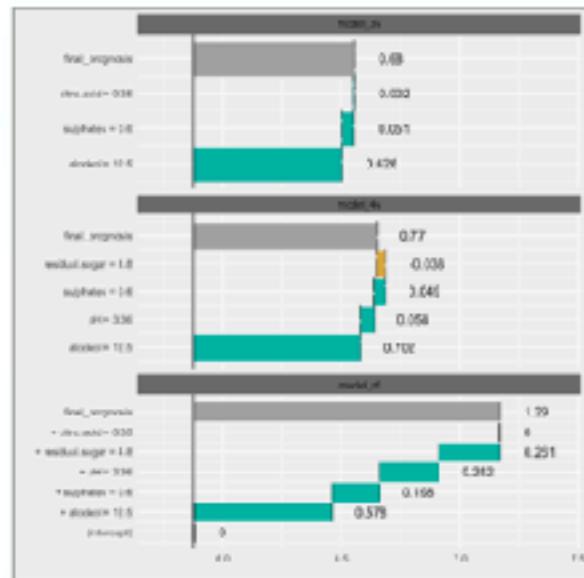
m2.price	construction.year	surface	floor	no.rooms	district
5897	1953	25	3		1 Śródmieście
1818	1992	143	9		5 Bielany
3643	1937	56	1		2 Praga
3517	1995	93	7		3 Ochota
3013	1992 <sup>19</sup>	144	6		5 Mokotow

**A)****B)**

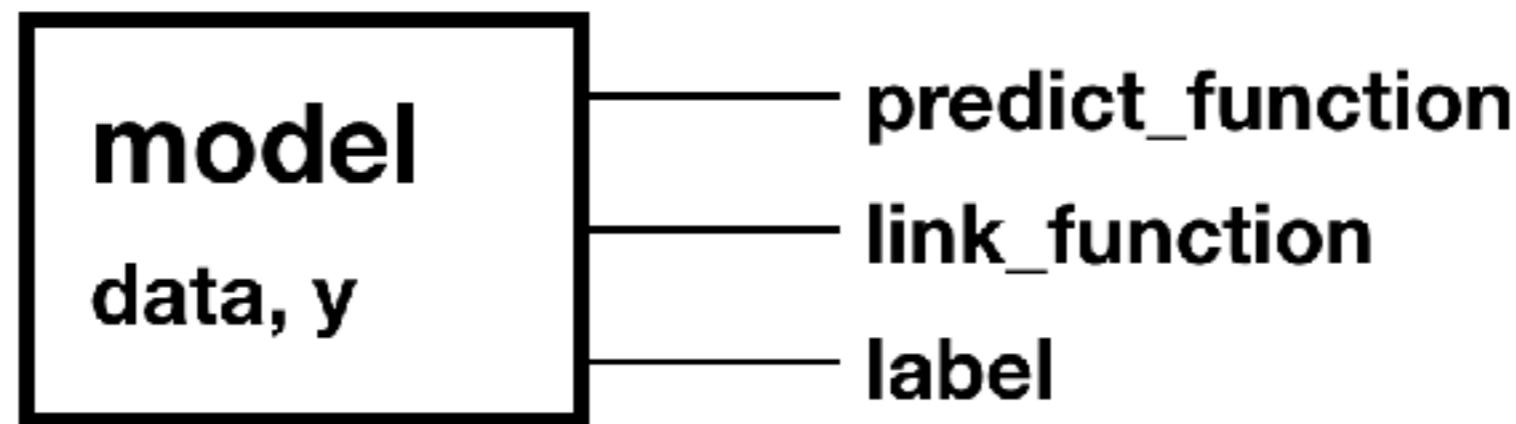
```
explain(model; data; y; predict_function; trans)
```

**C)**

```
single_prediction(explainer, x)    variable_dropout(explainer)    single_variable(explainer, variable)
```



# Create an explainer

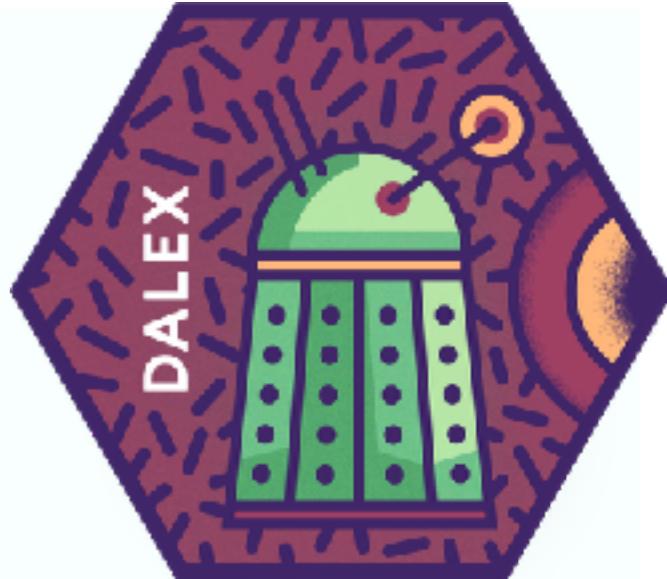
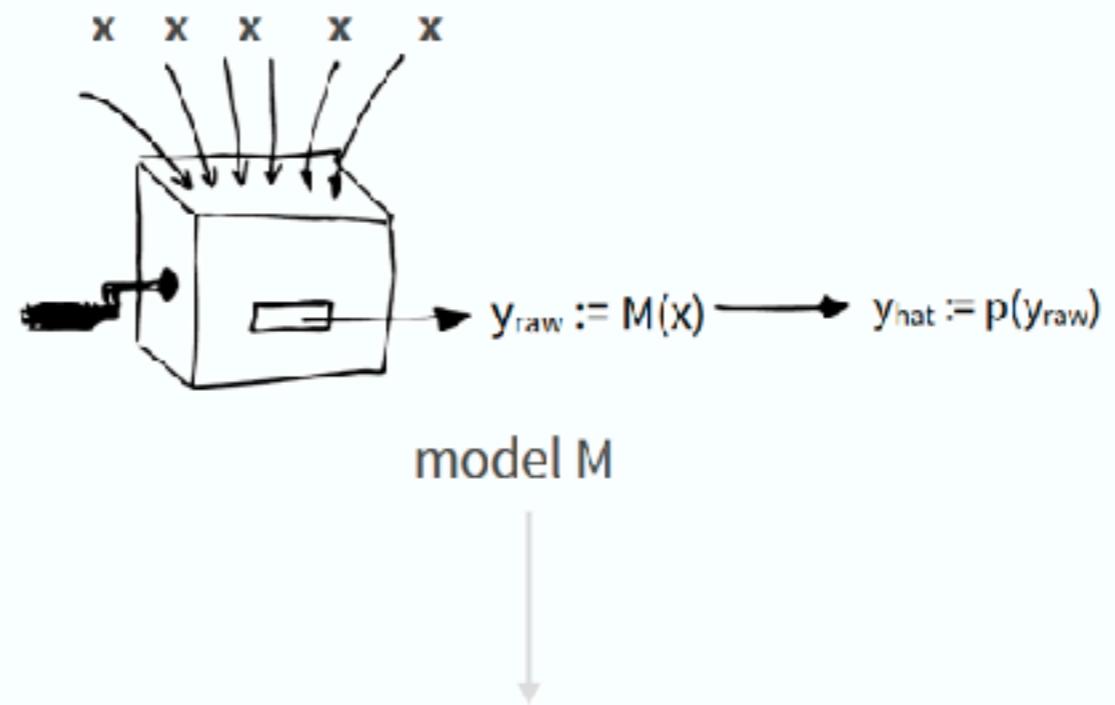


```
explain(model, data, y, predict_function,  
        link, ..., label)
```

Explainer encapsulates:

- model (any class)
- validation data and labels (y)
- predict interface that returns vector of scores
- other arguments that will be passed to predict\_function
- model name

A)



B)

```
explain(model; data; y; predict_function; trans)
```

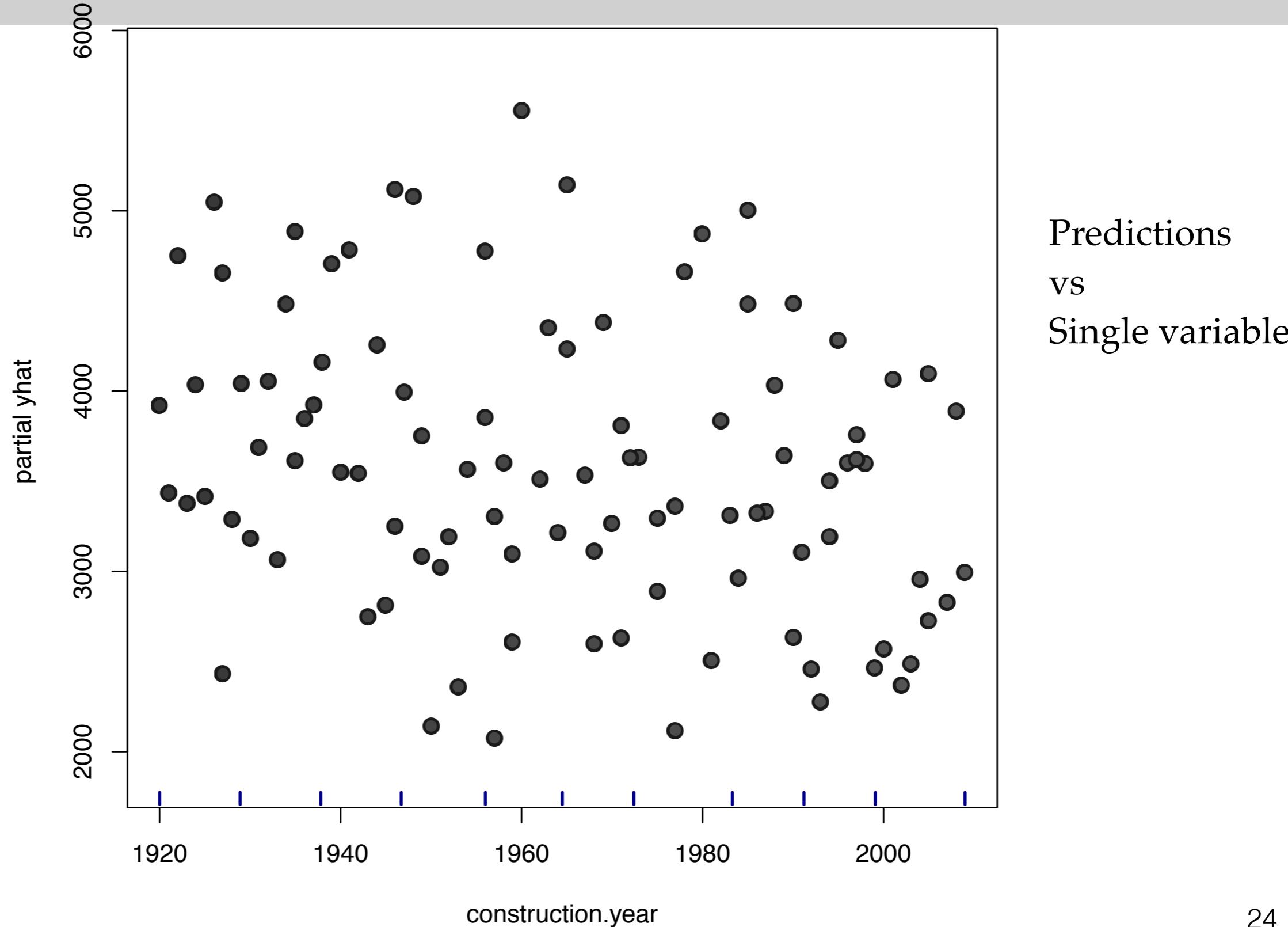
```
library("DALEX")
apartments_lm_model <- lm(m2.price ~ construction.year + surface + floor +
                           no.rooms + district, data = apartments)
library("randomForest")
set.seed(59)
apartments_rf_model <- randomForest(m2.price ~ construction.year + surface + floor +
                                       no.rooms + district, data = apartments)

explainer_lm <- explain(apartments_lm_model,
                        data = apartmentsTest[,2:6], y = apartmentsTest$m2.price)
explainer_rf <- explain(apartments_rf_model,
                        data = apartmentsTest[,2:6], y = apartmentsTest$m2.price)
```

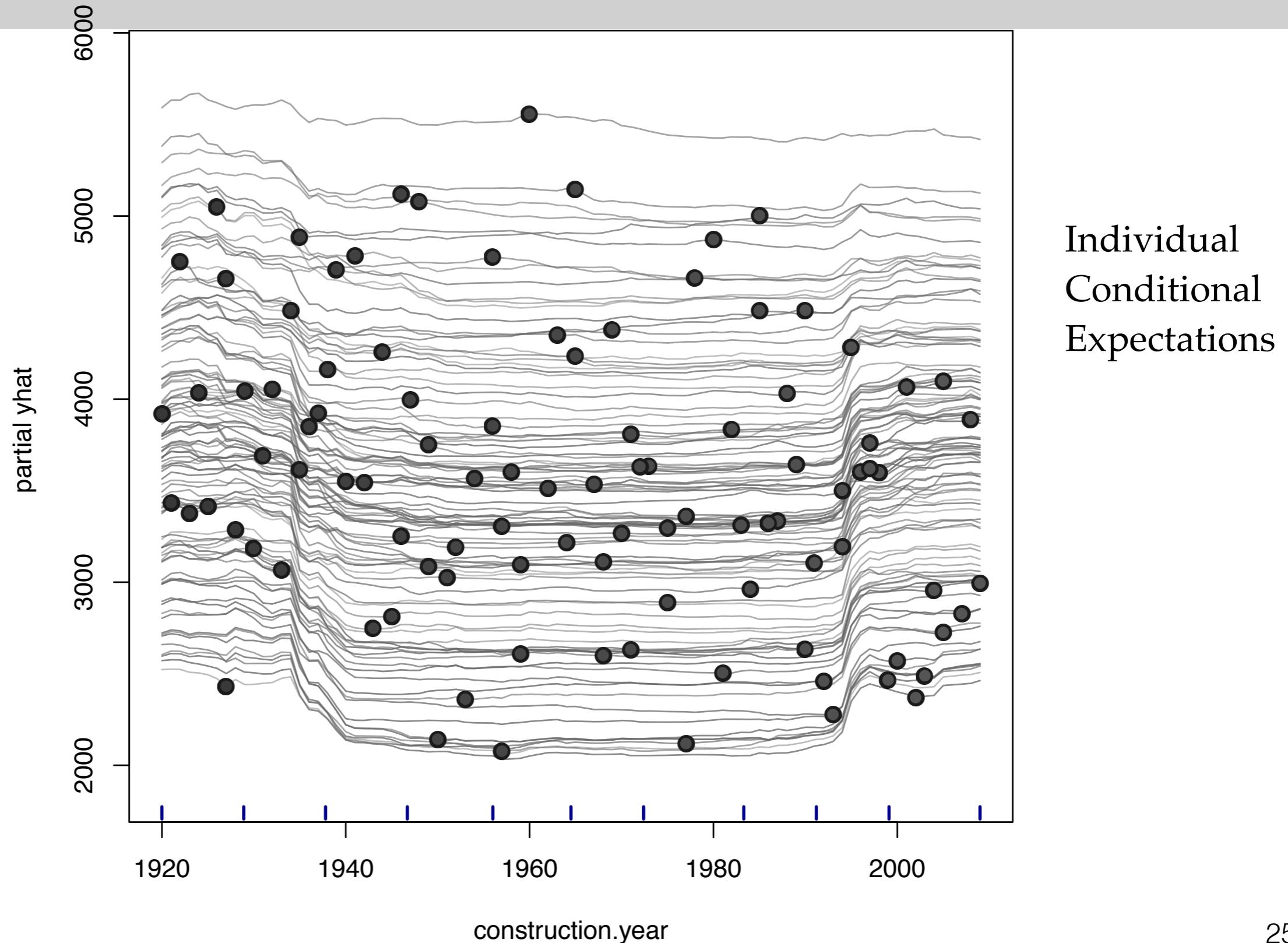
# Model explainers - Continuous variable response

How a single feature  
affects the model response?

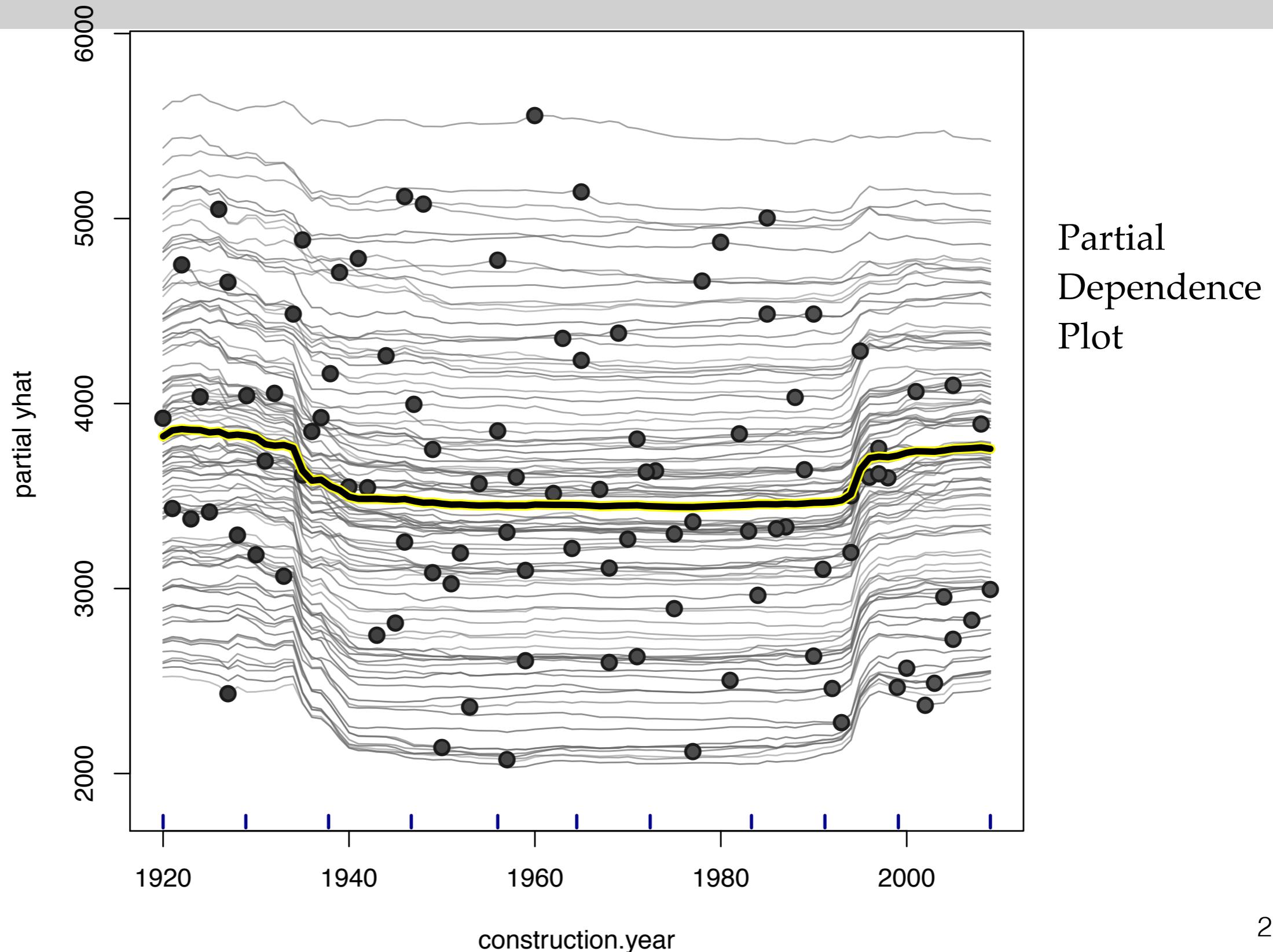
# How a single variable affects the response?



# How a single variable affects the response?



# How a single variable affects the response?



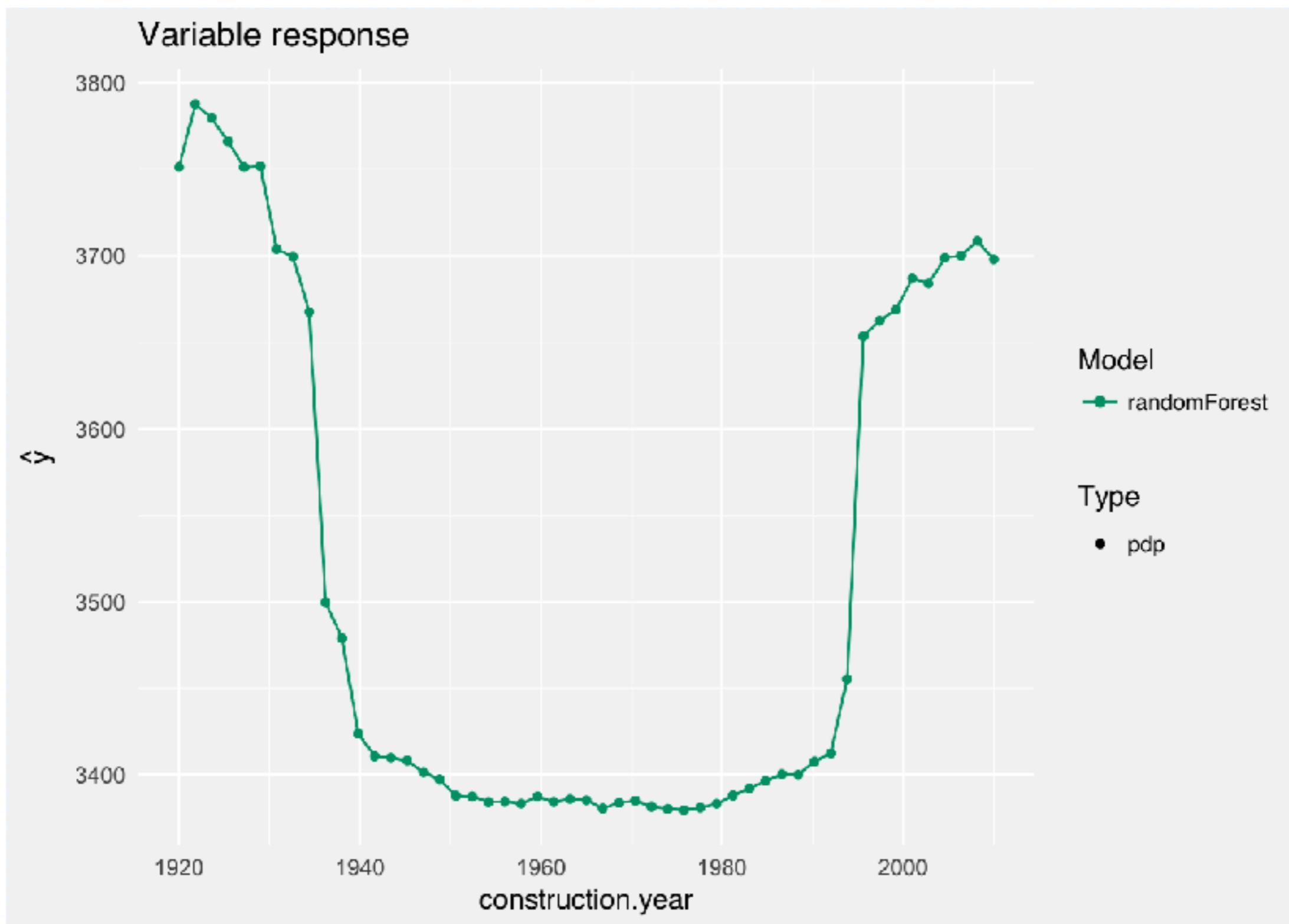
Formally, partial dependence may be defined as

$$p_i(x_i) = E_{x_{-i}}[f(x^i, x^{-i}; \theta)]$$

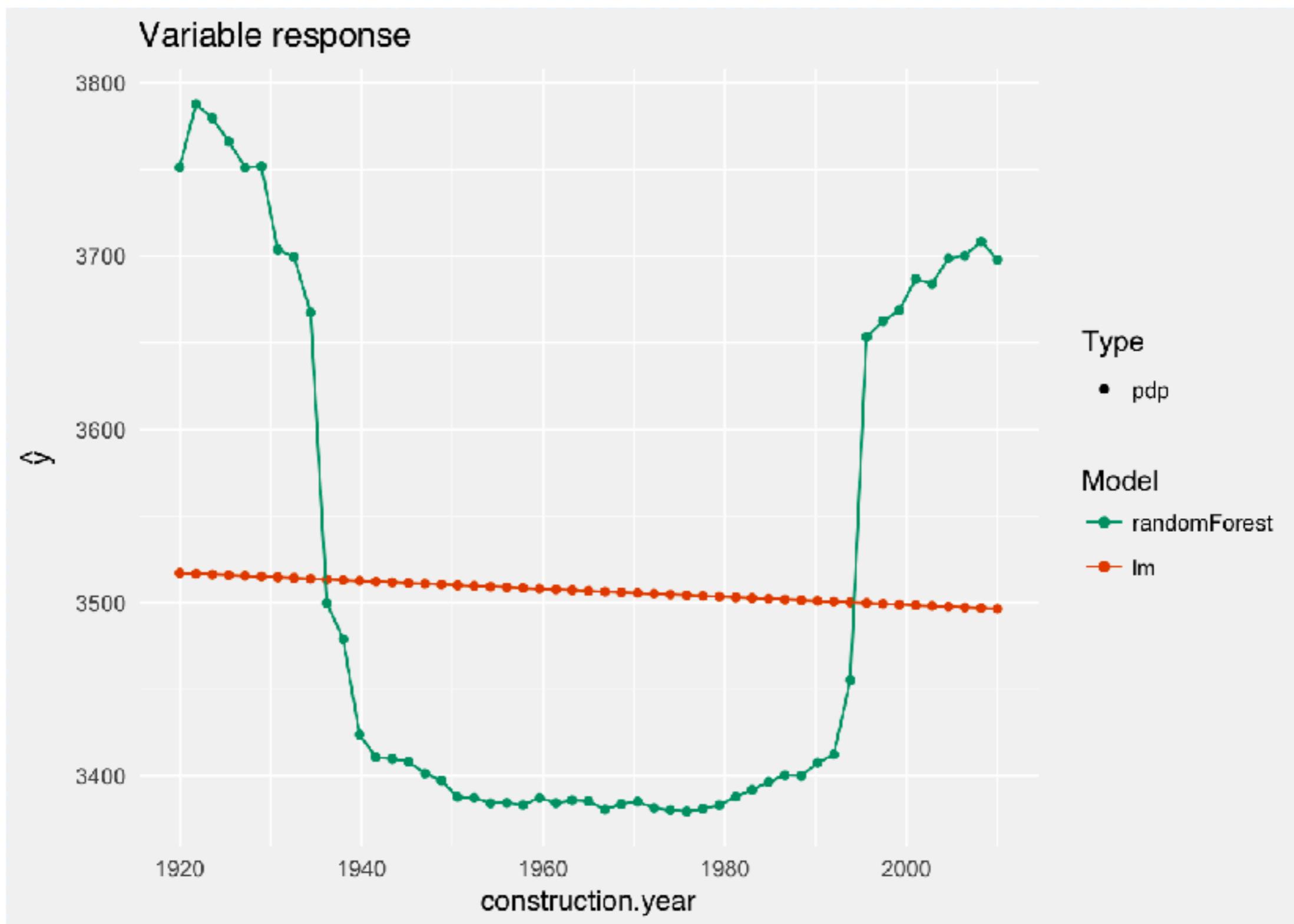
and estimated as

$$\hat{p}_i(x_i) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_j^i, x_j^{-i}, \hat{\theta})$$

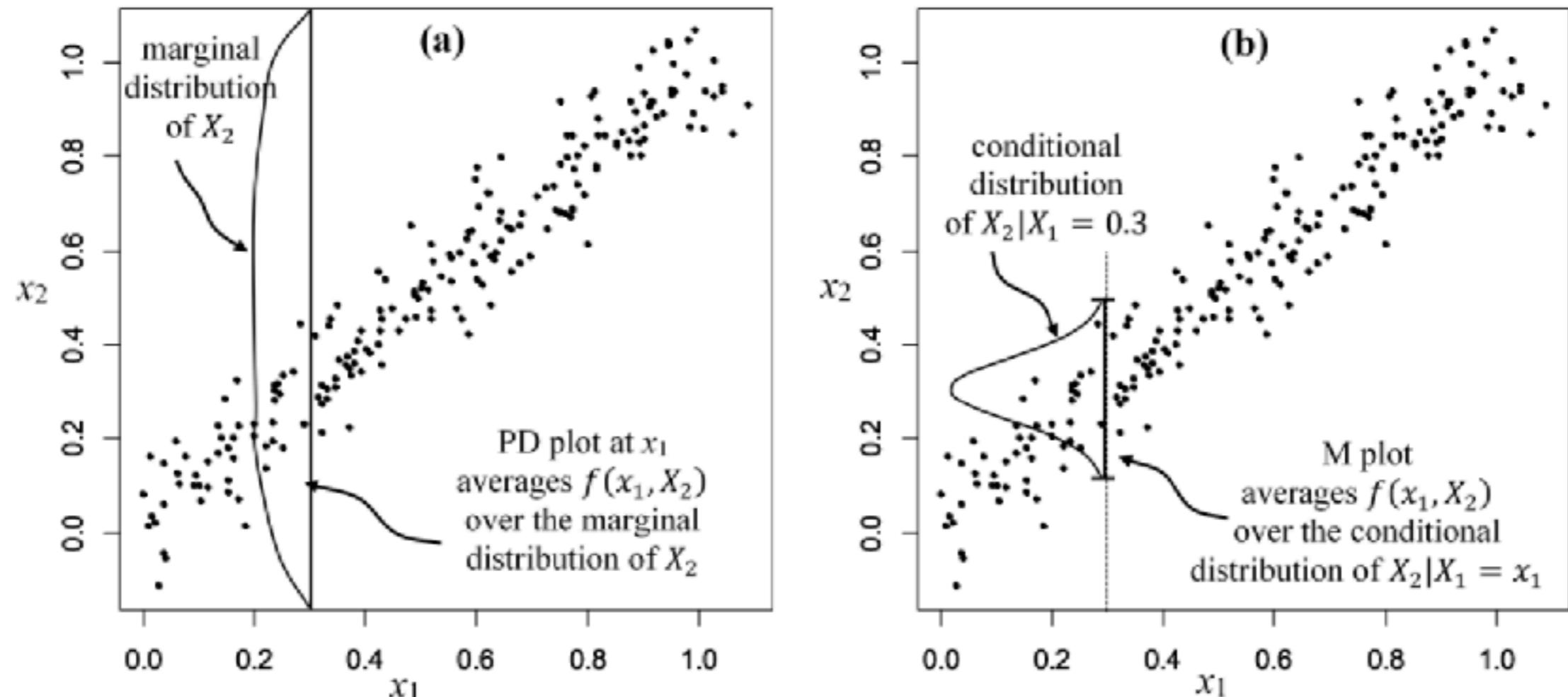
```
sv_rf <- single_variable(explainer_rf, variable = "construction.year", type = "pdp")
plot(sv_rf)
```



```
sv_lm <- single_variable(explainer_lm, variable = "construction.year", type = "pdp")  
  
plot(sv_rf, sv_lm)
```



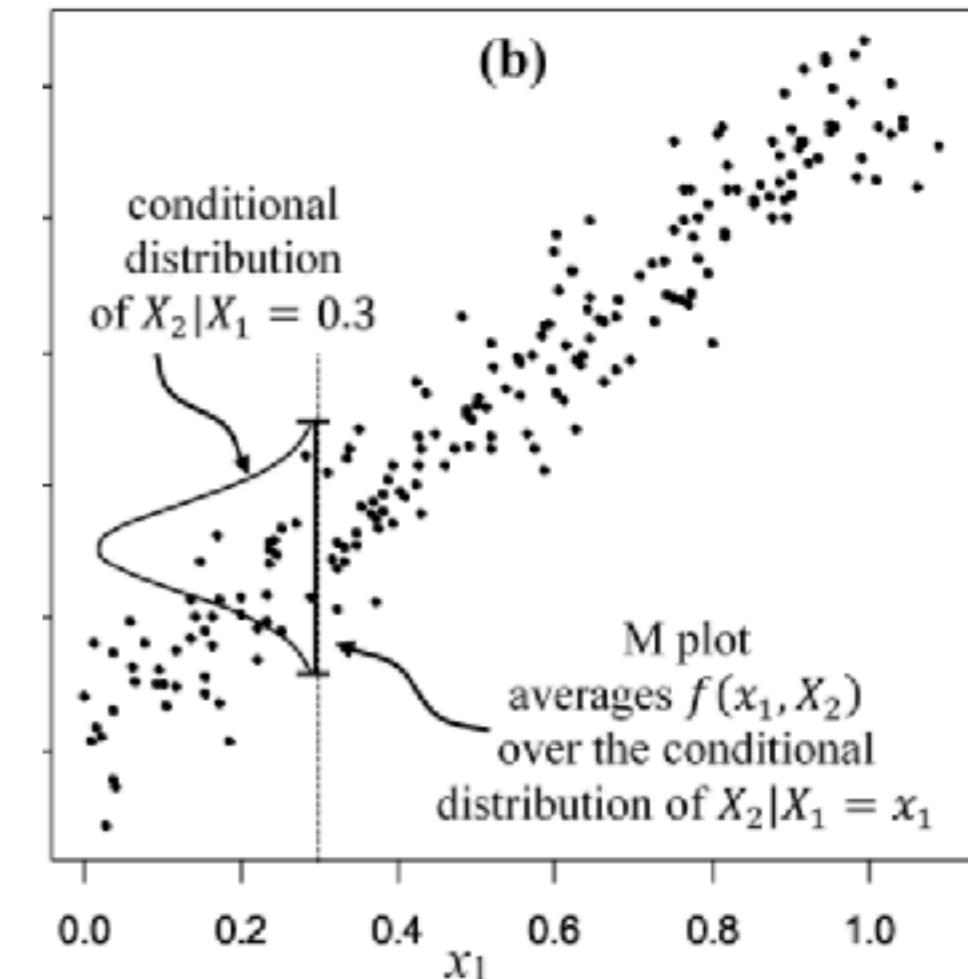
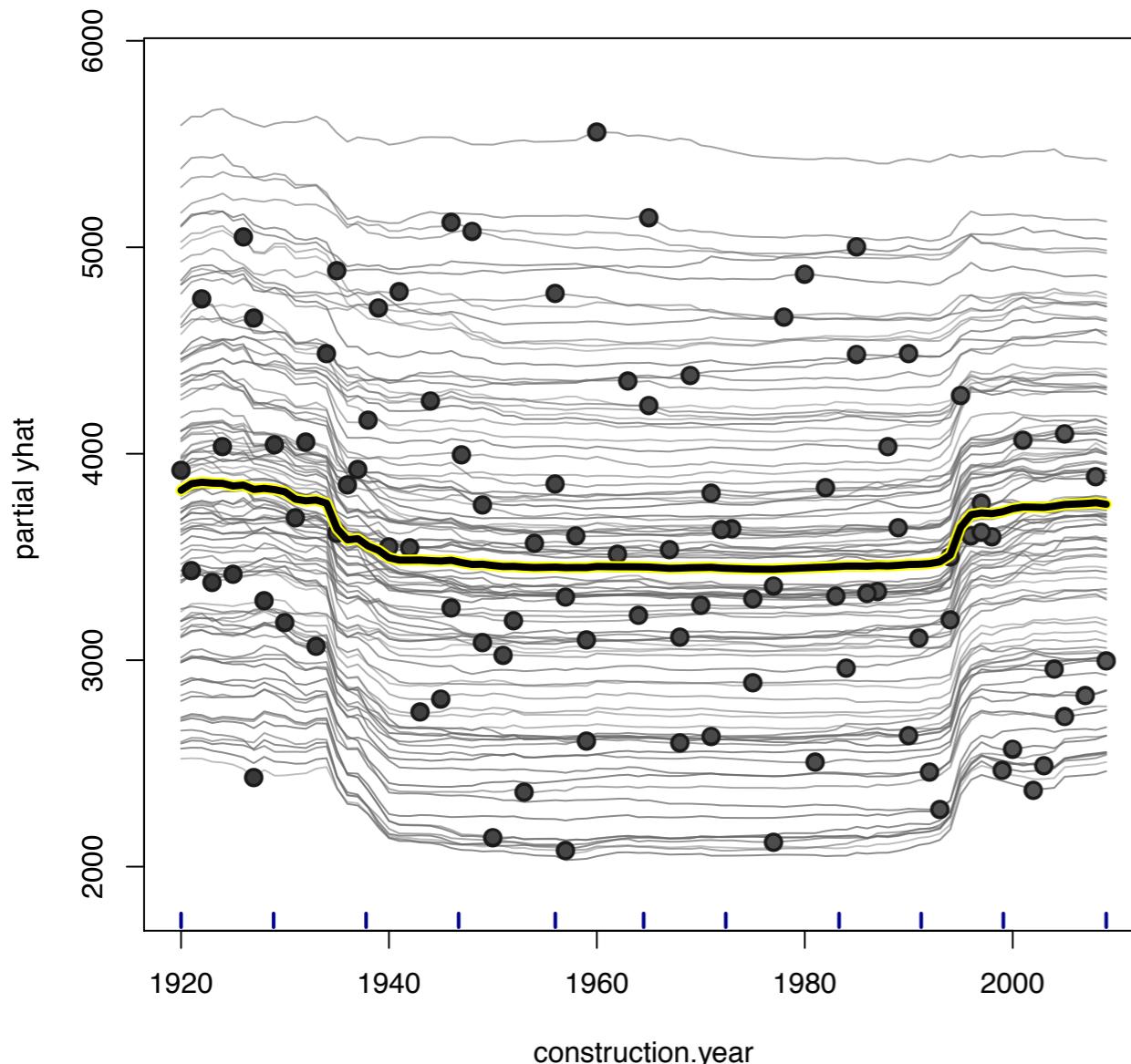
# The dark side of partial dependence



**Figure 1:** Illustration of the differences between the computation of (a)  $f_{1,PD}(x_1)$  and (b)  $f_{1,M}(x_1)$  at  $x_1 = 0.3$ .

From: [https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf)  
[AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf)

# The dark side of partial dependence

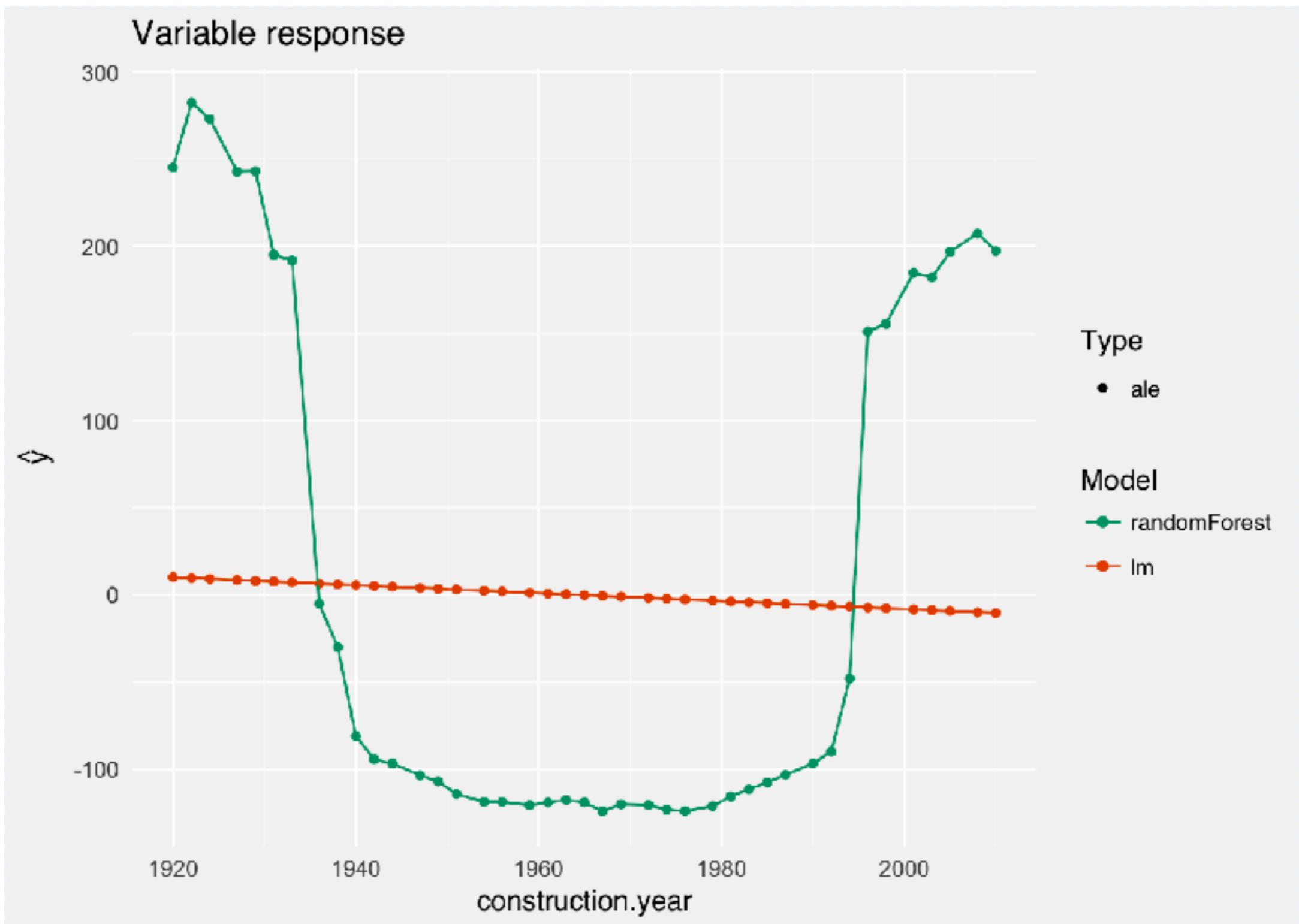


computation of (a)  $f_{1,PD}(x_1)$  and (b)

From: [https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf)  
[AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/ALEPlot/vignettes/AccumulatedLocalEffectPlot.pdf)

```
sva_rf <- single_variable(explainer_rf, variable = "construction.year", type = "ale")
sva_lm <- single_variable(explainer_lm, variable = "construction.year", type = "ale")

plot(sva_rf, sva_lm)
```



Find more in:

Package pdf

*Partial Dependence Plots*, Greenwell 2017

Package ALEPlot

*Accumulated Local Effects Plots*, Apley 2017

Package ICEbox

*Individual Conditional Expectations*, Goldstein ,  
Kapelner, Bleich, Pitkin 2015

# Your turn!

1. Plot single variable explainer for the surface variable.
2. Fit gbm (Generalized Boosted Regression Models), knn (k-Nearest Neighbour) and svm (Support Vector Machines) models.
3. Plot single variable explainer for the construction.year variable.

Find some help in the Workshop\_eRum\_2018\_part1.R

# Model explainers - Discrete variable response

How a single feature  
affects the model response?



# factorMerger

## Cheat Sheet

Agnieszka Sitko [aut, cre]  
 Przemysław Biecek [aut, ths]  
 University of Warsaw



## Introduction

How to check if averages are different among k groups? Use **ANOVA**!

How to visualise how these groups are different?  
 Use **factorMerger**!

The aim of **factorMerger** is to provide informative and easy to understand visualisations of post-hoc comparisons. It gives consistent and non-overlapping adaptive fusing of groups based on likelihood ratio test (LRT). The package **factorMerger** works for wide spectrum of families like Gaussian, binomial or survival.

Results from the adaptive fusing are presented with the *Merging Paths Plots* - a hierarchical representation of LRT-based distances among groups.

In addition, the *Generalized Information Criterion* (GIC) is presented for fused models. This criterion may be used to choose the optimal segmentation of groups.

Graphical summary of the variable of interest in each group is presented in the right panel.

Find more in <https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.04412>

## Example

```
library(factorMerger)
```

```
fmAll <- mergeFactors(
  response = pisaEuro$math,
  factor = pisaEuro$country,
  method = "fast-adaptive",
  family = "gaussian")
```

```
print(fmAll)
```

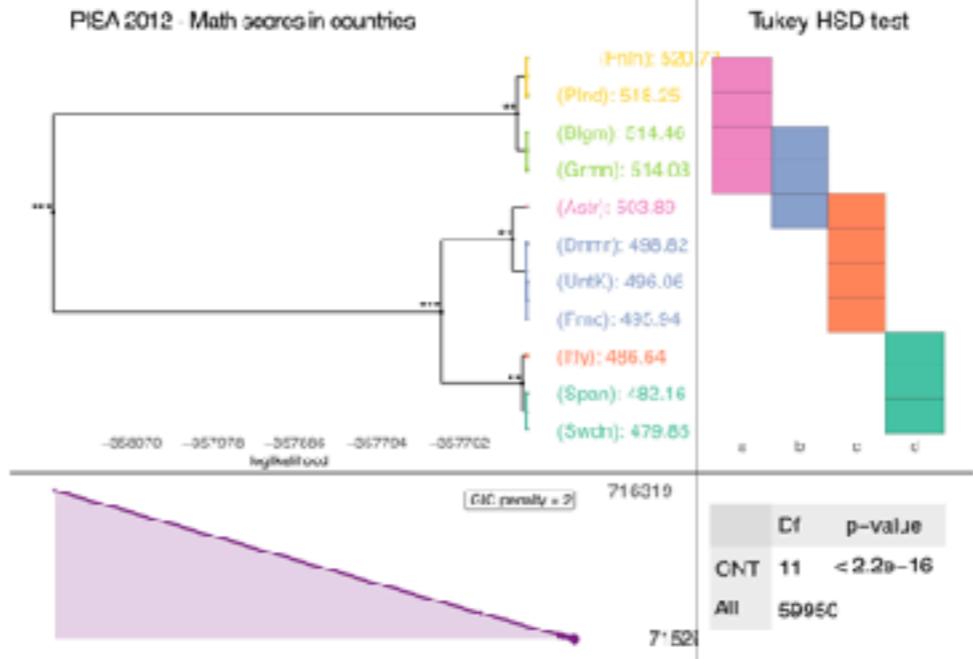
```
plot(fmAll,
  panel = "all",
  responsePanel = "tukey")
```

## Set of tools to support post-hoc segmentation of groups

### Four panels to see it all

#### A. The Merging Paths Plot panel

Shows the hierarchical structure of similarity between groups. Stars presents how significant are differences between two clusters. Height of the join corresponds to the likelihood of the combined model.



#### C. The GIC panel

Shows the Generalized Information Criterion for all models in MPP panel. Default `penalty=2` corresponds to the AIC criterion. Colours in the MPP panel corresponds to the optimal model.

#### B. The response panel

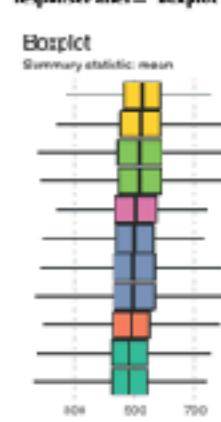
Shows graphical summaries for group separately. Use the `responsePanel` argument to select the desired summary.

### The response panel summaries

`responsePanel = "mean"`



`responsePanel = "boxplot"`

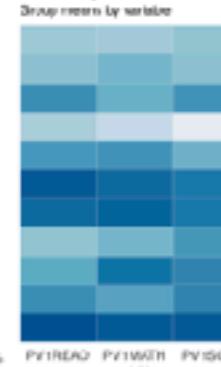


`responsePanel = "proportion"` `responsePanel = "heatmap"`

Success ratio

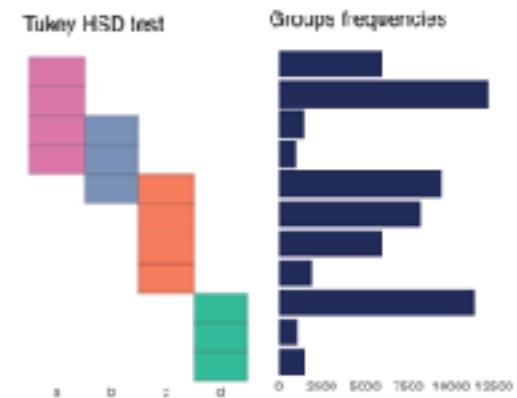


Heatmap



`responsePanel = "tukkey"`

Tukey HSD test

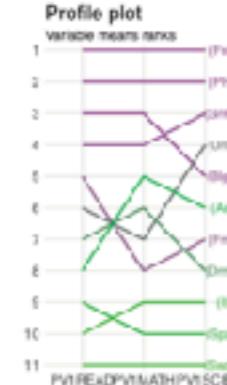


`responsePanel = "frequency"`

Groups frequencies

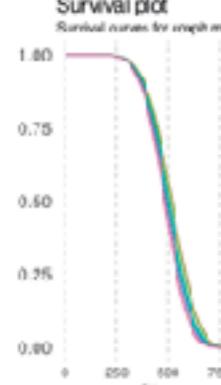
`responsePanel = "profile"`

Profile plot



`responsePanel = "survival"`

Survival plot



### Key arguments of factorMerger

The **factorMerger** package is highly customisable.

The `panel` argument selects panels to be plotted.

The `nodesSpacing` argument selects how MPP nodes shall be spaced.

The `responsePanel` argument selects which summary shall be presented in panel B.

The `responsePanelPalette` argument selects the colouring palette.

The `colorClusters` argument selects if segments of groups shall be colour coded.

The `penalty` argument selects penalty for GIC criterion.

The `method` argument determines how pairs of groups are considered for grouping. The most computational demanding is `adaptive`. For larger number of groups one may consider only pairs of groups with closest averages or use the `fast-fixed` heuristic (fastest solution).

Argument	Summary
<code>method = "adaptive"</code>	Compare all pairs of groups
<code>method = "fast-adaptive"</code>	Compare nearby groups
<code>method = "fixed"</code>	Delete or merge heuristic
<code>method = "fast-fixed"</code>	Reduced CMP method

The `family` argument determines what models are to be compared with likelihood ratio test. Either linear models, generalised linear models or Cox regression models.

Argument	Summary
<code>family = "gaussian"</code>	For 1/n-dimensional Gaussian
<code>family = "binomial"</code>	For binomial regression
<code>family = "survival"</code>	For Cox regression

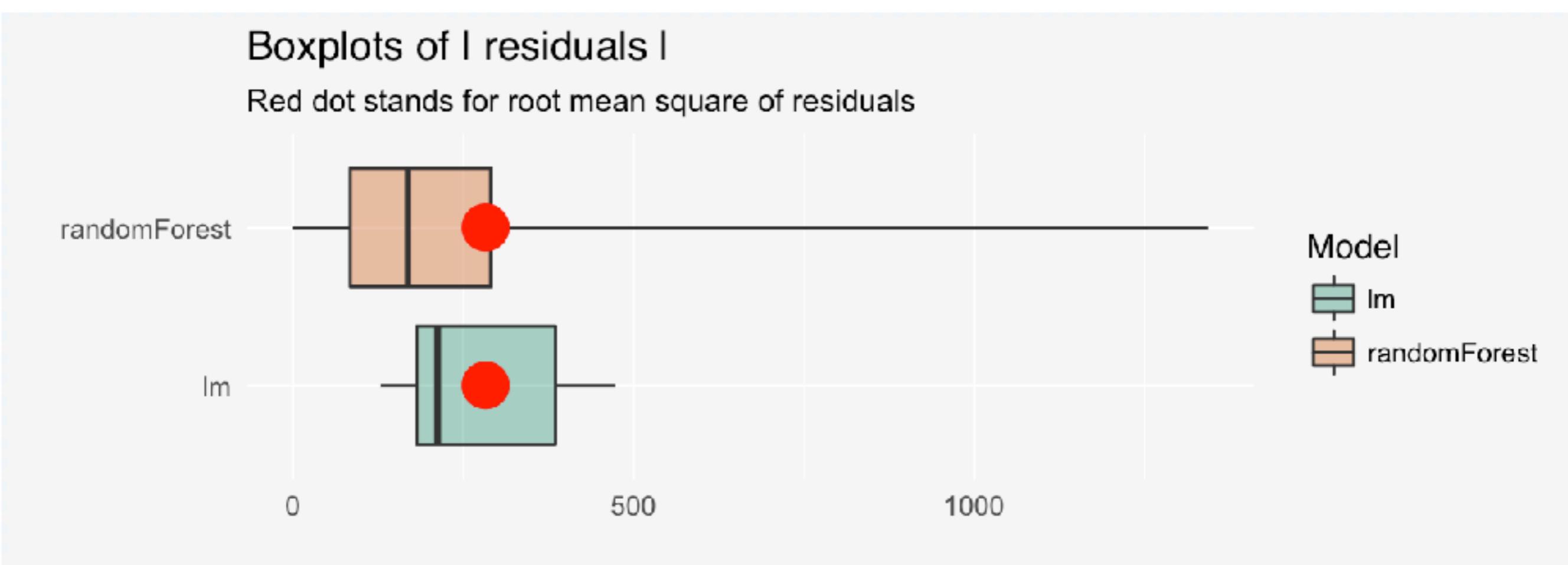
Argument	Summary
<code>panel = "all"</code>	All panels
<code>panel = "response"</code>	Panels A and B
<code>panel = "GIC"</code>	Panels A and C
<code>panel = "tree"</code>	Only panel A

## 3. Model performance

How accurate is the model?

# Accuracy as a single number is not enough!

```
plot(mp_lm, mp_rf, geom = "boxplot")
```



# Error analysis with auditor :: CHEAT SHEET

## Basics

Package **auditor** provides several methods for model verification and validation by error analysis. This includes both, graphical methods and scores, which can be useful for comparison of models performance.

Residual analysis is widely used for linear and generalized linear models, so there are many statistical tools to evaluate the goodness-of-fit. However, these methods are not suitable for each machine learning model. In particular, it is difficult to apply them to black box models such as random forest, due to the lack of information about the error distribution.

The tools included in **auditor** can be used to assess the fit of many types of models, including black boxes.

## MODEL PREPARATION

We will show the use of a package for a logistic regression model.

The example uses the *Pima Indian Diabetes* data set.

```
library(milbench)
data("PimaIndiansDiabetes")
mod_glm <- glm(diabetes~.,
  family=binomial,
  data=PimaIndiansDiabetes)
```

In order to analyse the model residuals, we need to convert model into a uniform structure readable by the **auditor** package.

```
library(auditor)
audit_glm <- audit(mod_glm)
```

An object created with the **audit()** function can be used to draw different diagnostic plots. We will show some of them in this cheatsheet.

More detailed description and additional functionalities are presented in the package vignettes which can be found on the **auditor** website: <https://ml2-warsaw.github.io/auditor>

## REFERENCES

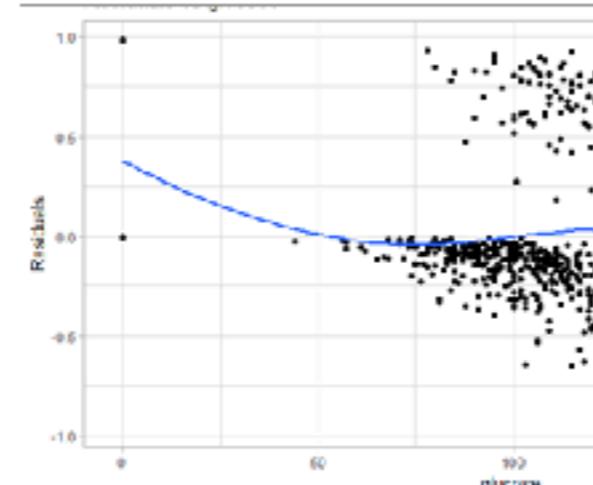
- Moral, R., Linde, J., & Demétrio, C. (2017). Half-Normal Plots and Overdispersed Models in R: The *hnp* Package. *Journal of Statistical Software*, 81(10), 1–23.



## Basic plots

The **plot()** function can be used to draw several di-  
By default it is drawn Residuals vs variable plot.

```
plot(audit_glm, variable = "glucose")
```



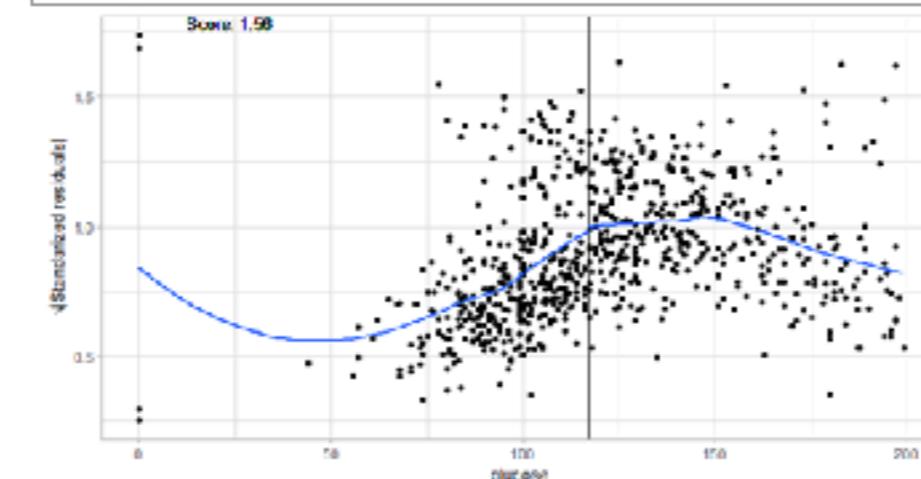
In the example above there were used response  
to provide any predict and residual function.

To use non-defaulted functions to calculate the residuals and make prediction, you can use arguments **residual.function** and **predict.function** while using an **audit** function.

```
p.fun <- function(model, data) {
  predict(model, data, type = "link")
}
r.fun <- function(model, y){residuals(model)}
audit_glm.dev <- audit(mod_glm,
  predict.function = p.fun,
  residual.function = r.fun)
```

Use **type=plot.name** to draw different types of diagnostic plots. The available parameter values are 'ACF', 'Autocorrelation', 'Cook', 'HalfNormal', 'Residuals' and 'ScaleLocation'.

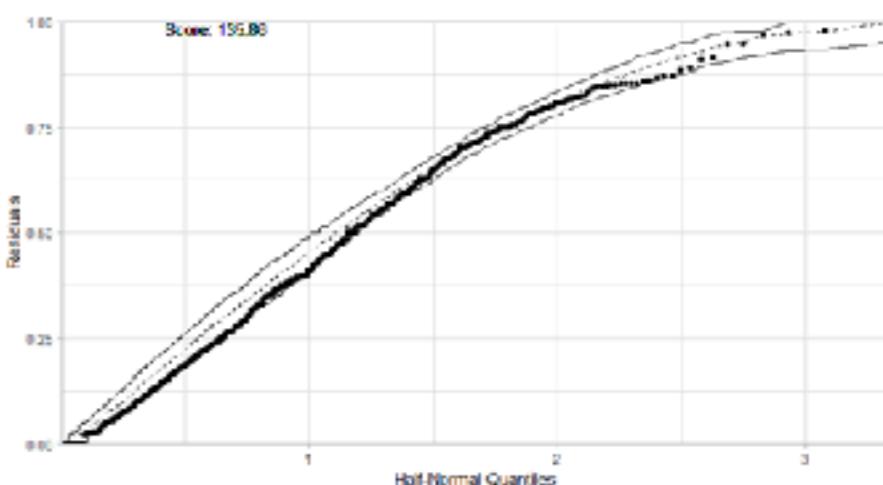
```
plot(audit_glm.dev, type="ScaleLocation",
  variable = "glucose")
```



Half-Normal plots allow to check the model fit but comparing two models may be difficult.

A useful tool to compare goodness-of-fit of two models is score displayed on the plot. Score is a sum of logarithms of estimated PDF at each point. It is calculated on the basis of simulated data, so it may differ between function calls.

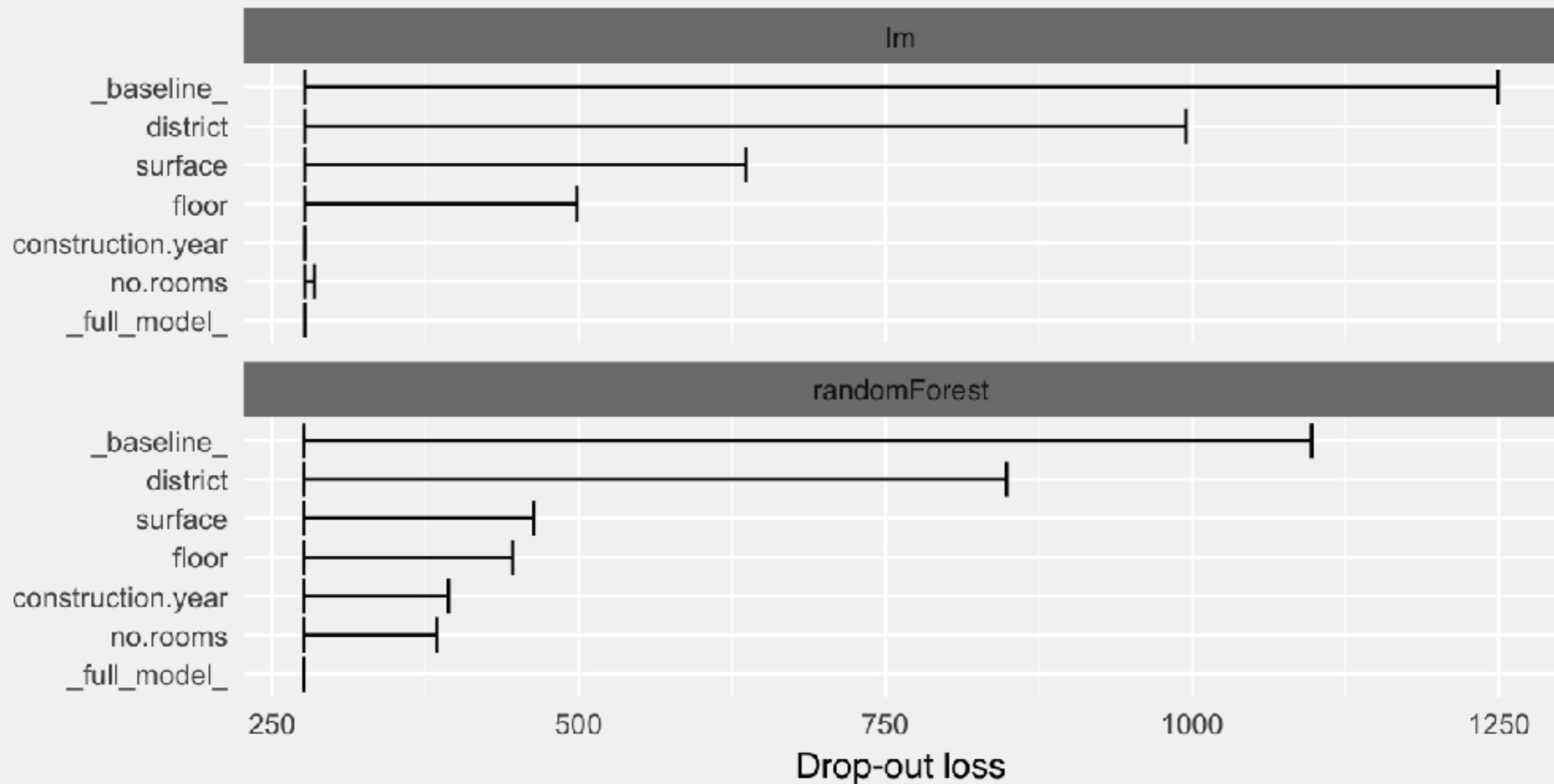
```
library(randomForest)
mod_rf <- randomForest(diabetes~.,
  data=PimaIndiansDiabetes, ntree=100)
audit_rf <- audit(mod_rf)
plotHalfNormal(audit_rf)
```



## 4. Variable importance

Which variables are  
influential?

# Which variables are influential?



# Which variables are influential?

$$\hat{e}_{\text{orig}}(f) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L(f, \mathbf{Z}_{[i,\cdot]}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n L\{f, (\mathbf{y}_{[i]}, \mathbf{X}_{1[i,\cdot]}, \mathbf{X}_{2[i,\cdot]})\} = \hat{\mathbb{E}}L(f, Z),$$

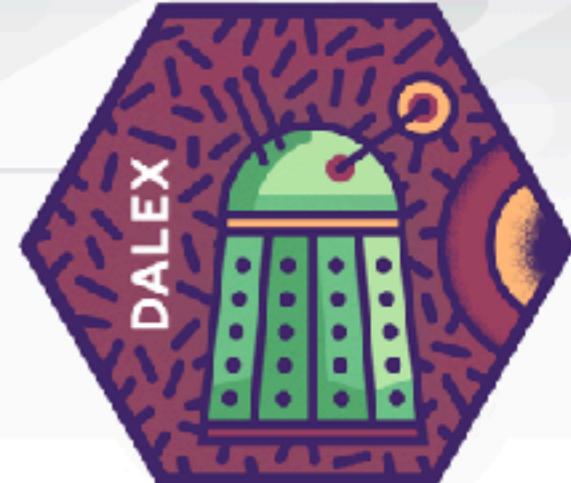
$$\begin{aligned}\hat{e}_{\text{switch}}(f) &:= \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} h_f(\mathbf{Z}_{[i,\cdot]}, \mathbf{Z}_{[j,\cdot]}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i} L\{f, (\mathbf{y}_{[j]}, \mathbf{X}_{1[i,\cdot]}, \mathbf{X}_{2[j,\cdot]})\}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Model Class Reliance} = \frac{\hat{e}_{\text{switch}}(f)}{\hat{e}_{\text{orig}}(f)},$$

Model Class Reliance: Variable Importance Measures for any Machine Learning Model Class, from the “Rashomon” Perspective

Aaron Fisher, Cynthia Rudin, Francesca Dominici

# DALEX::variable\_importance() - Explanations for Variable Importance



## Basics

Black-box models, like random forest or extreme gradient boosting machines, are commonly used due to their high performance. They are very flexible, what often results in high accuracy.

The problem is, that due to their complicated structure it is hard to understand which variables were the most influential for a particular model prediction.

Variable Importance Explainers are designed to assess the influence of a single variable on the final model accuracy.

### How does it work?

The concept is straightforward, calculate how much we will loose on accuracy if a selected variable is perturbed.

For a selected loss function the model loss is calculated for the trained model applied to the original dataset against the original target. Then the drop in model loss is calculated for each variable in the dataset. It is calculated as the loss for a model applied to a dataset with selected column being permuted.

The variable importance plots shows the initial loss of the trained model, size of the additional losses that come from permutations of selected variables and the 'baseline' which is the loss for permuted model responses.

It is useful when different model are compared, since on a single plot we see the initial model performance and also drops that come from permutations of a single variable in the selected model.

### References

- Molnar, Christoph. 2018. *Interpretable Machine Learning*. <https://christophm.github.io/>
- Breiman, Leo. 2001. Random Forests. *Machine Learning* 45 (1). Springer: 5–32.
- Fisher, Aaron, Cynthia Rudin, and Francesca Dominici. 2018. *Model Class Reliance: Variable Importance Measures for any Machine Learning Model Class, from the ‘Rashomon’ Perspective*. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1801.01489>.

## Use-Case

Why are our best and most experienced employees leaving prematurely? Let's see with a dataset from Kaggle Human Resources competition <https://www.kaggle.com/ludobenistant/hr-analytics/data>.

Here we are building a random forest model. The nice thing about this model is that it embeds some variable importance measure.

```
library("randomForest")
HR_rf_model <- randomForest(left~., data =
breakDown::HR_data, ntree = 100)
importance(HR_rf_model)
```

	IncNodePurity
satisfaction_level	896.584411
last_evaluation	294.195269
number_project	496.397115
average_montly_hours	398.495343

So, now let's build an explainer and use it to calculate our model agnostic variable importance measure with `variable_importance()` function.

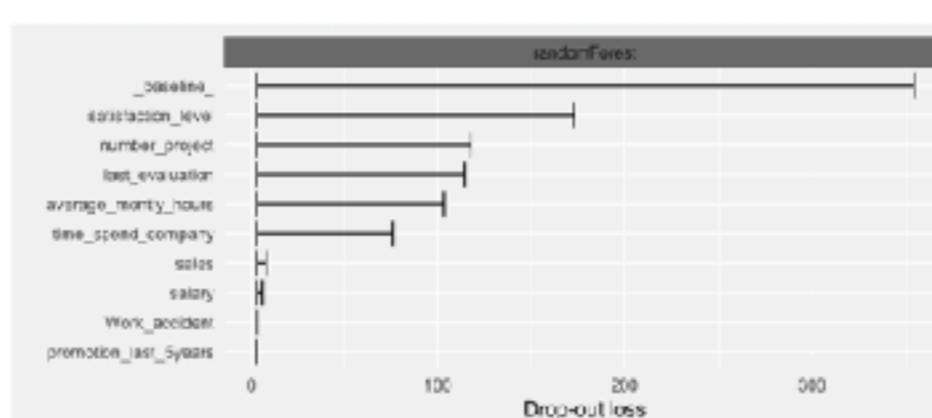
```
explainer_rf <- explain(HR_rf_model, data = HR_data,
y = HR_data$left)
vd_rf <- variable_importance(explainer_rf, type = "raw")
vd_rf
```

variable	dropout_loss	label
_baseline	335.556063	randomForest
satisfaction_level	168.001733	randomForest
last_evaluation	100.714534	randomForest
number_project	100.568214	randomForest
time_spend_company	90.349207	randomForest

Values are different because different measures of importance are being calculated, but the order is more or less the same. Now we are ready to plot the variable importance with the generic `plot()` function.

Note that in addition to `type="raw"` one can also use "difference" or "ratio" as suggested in the Fisher et al 2018 article.

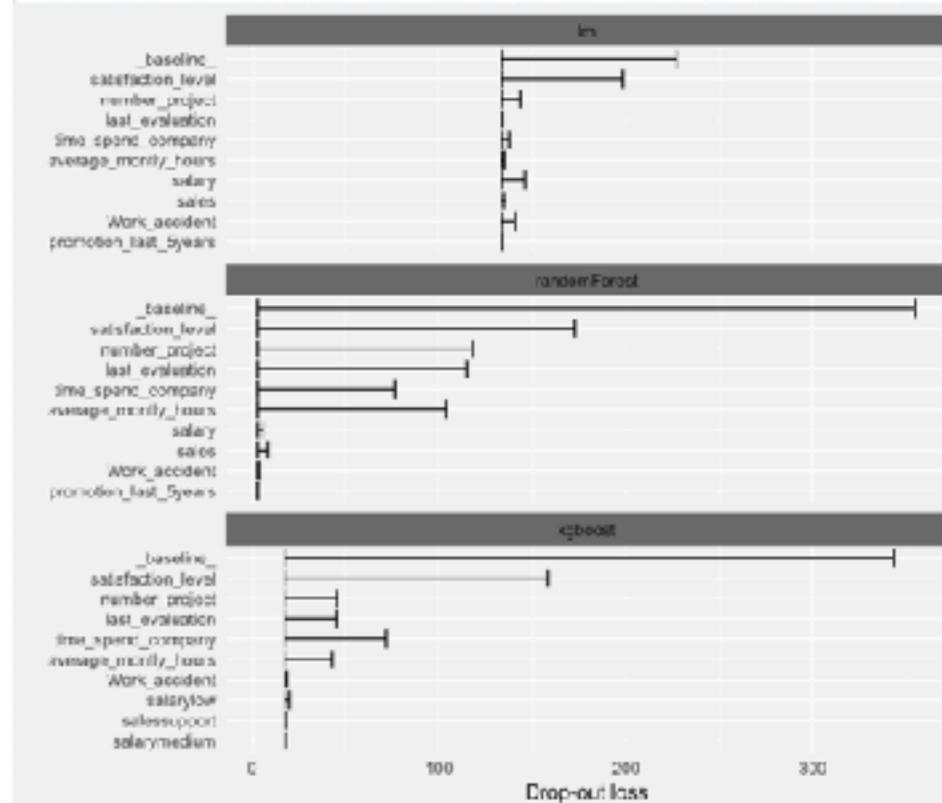
```
plot(vd_rf)
```



A very useful feature of the DALEX package is the capability to overlay responses from different models in a single plot. Below we present results for a Random Forest, GLM and XGBoost.

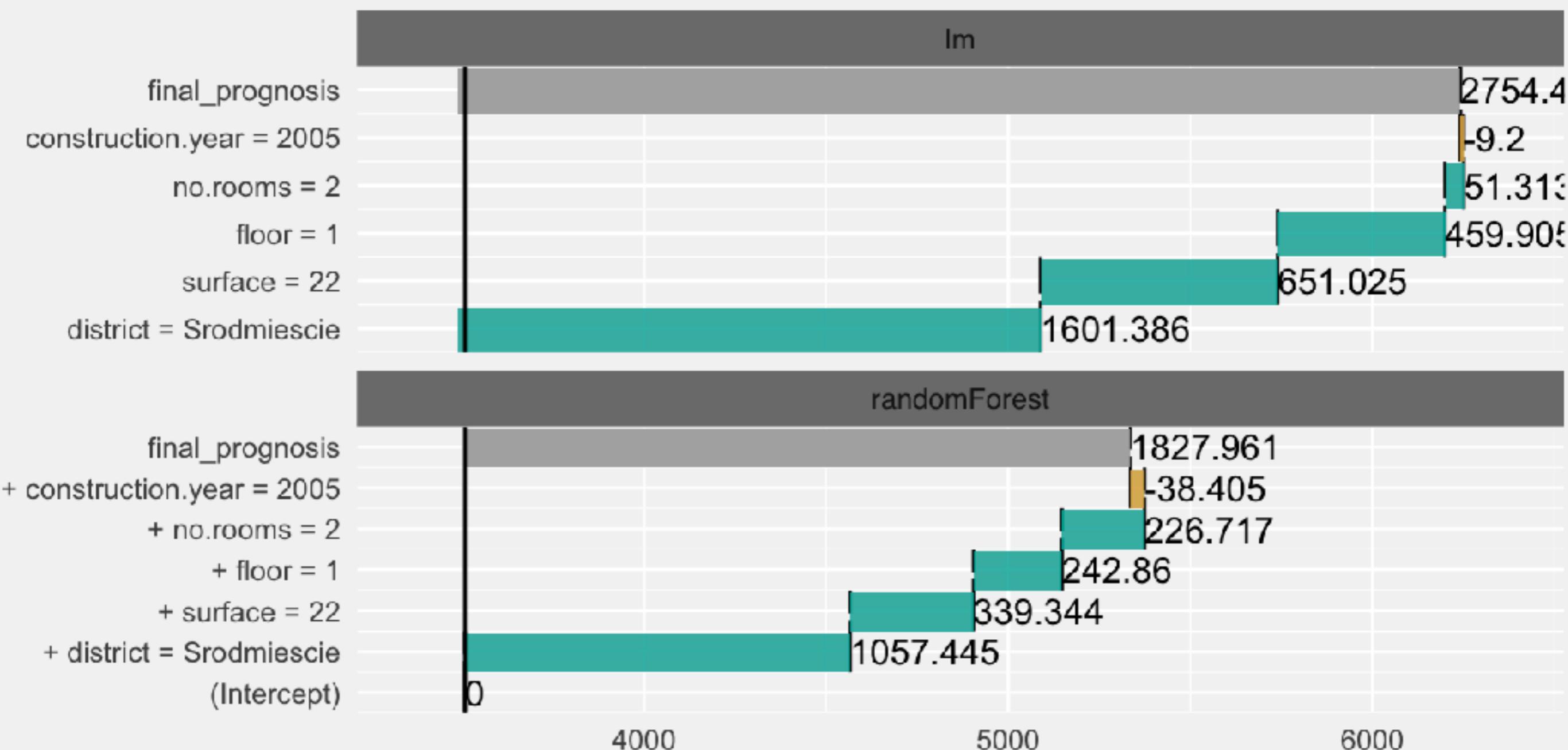
```
library("xgboost")
mm_train <- model.matrix(left~.-1, HR_data)
data_train <- xgb.DMatrix(model_matrix_train,
label = HR_data$left)
param <- list(max_depth = 2,
objective = "binary:logistic", eval_metric = "auc")
HR_xgb <- xgb.train(param, data_train, nrounds = 50)
ex_xgb <- explain(HR_xgb, data = mm_train,
y = HR_data$left, label = "xgboost")
vd_xgb <- variable_importance(ex_xgb, type = "raw")

HR_glm <- glm(left~., data=HR_data, family = "binomial")
ex_glm <- explain(HR_glm, data=HR_data, y = HR_data$left)
logit <- function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))
vd_glm <- variable_importance(ex_glm, type = "raw")
plot(vd_rf, vd_glm, vd_xgb)
```

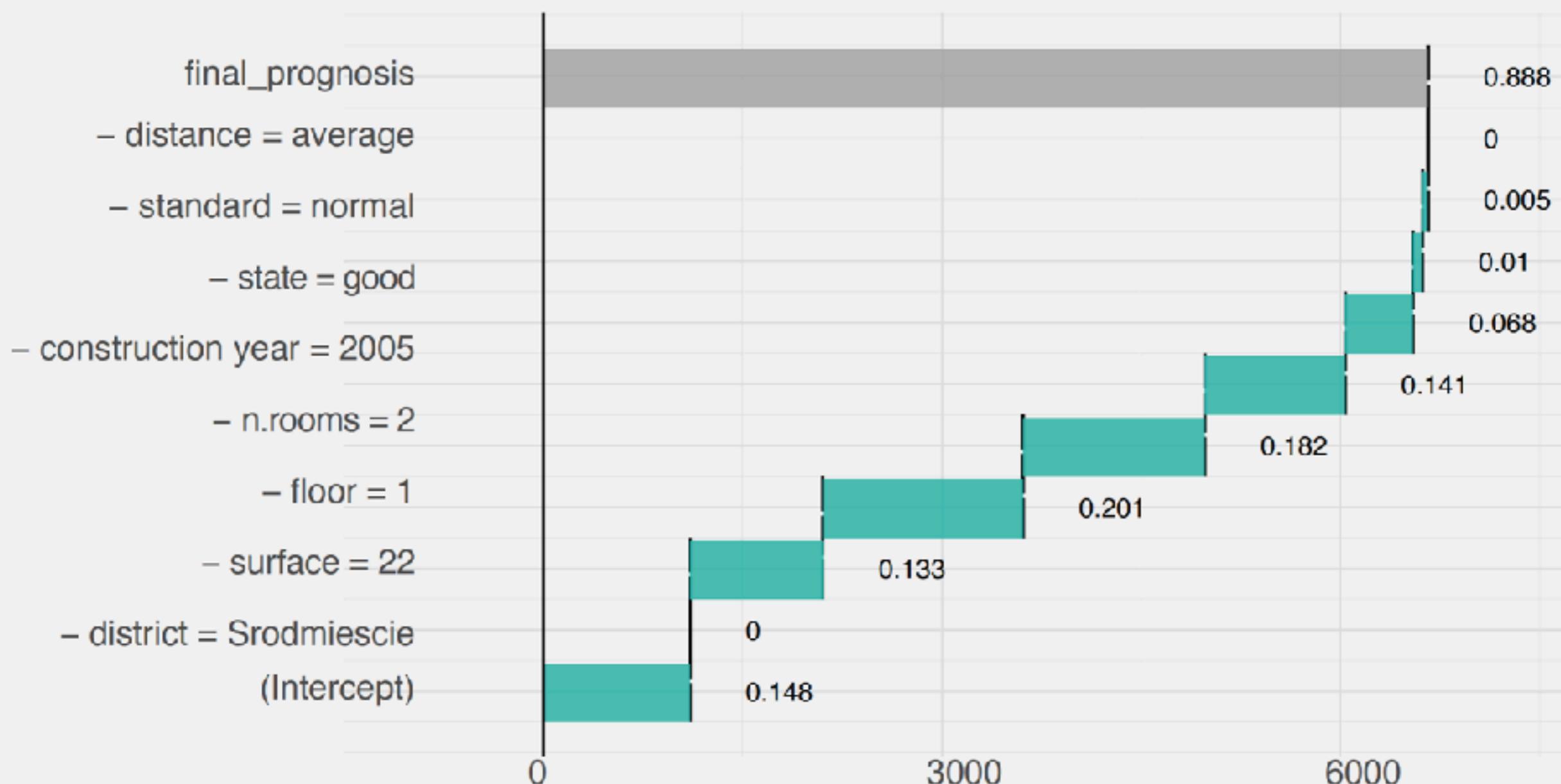


# 1. Prediction breakDown

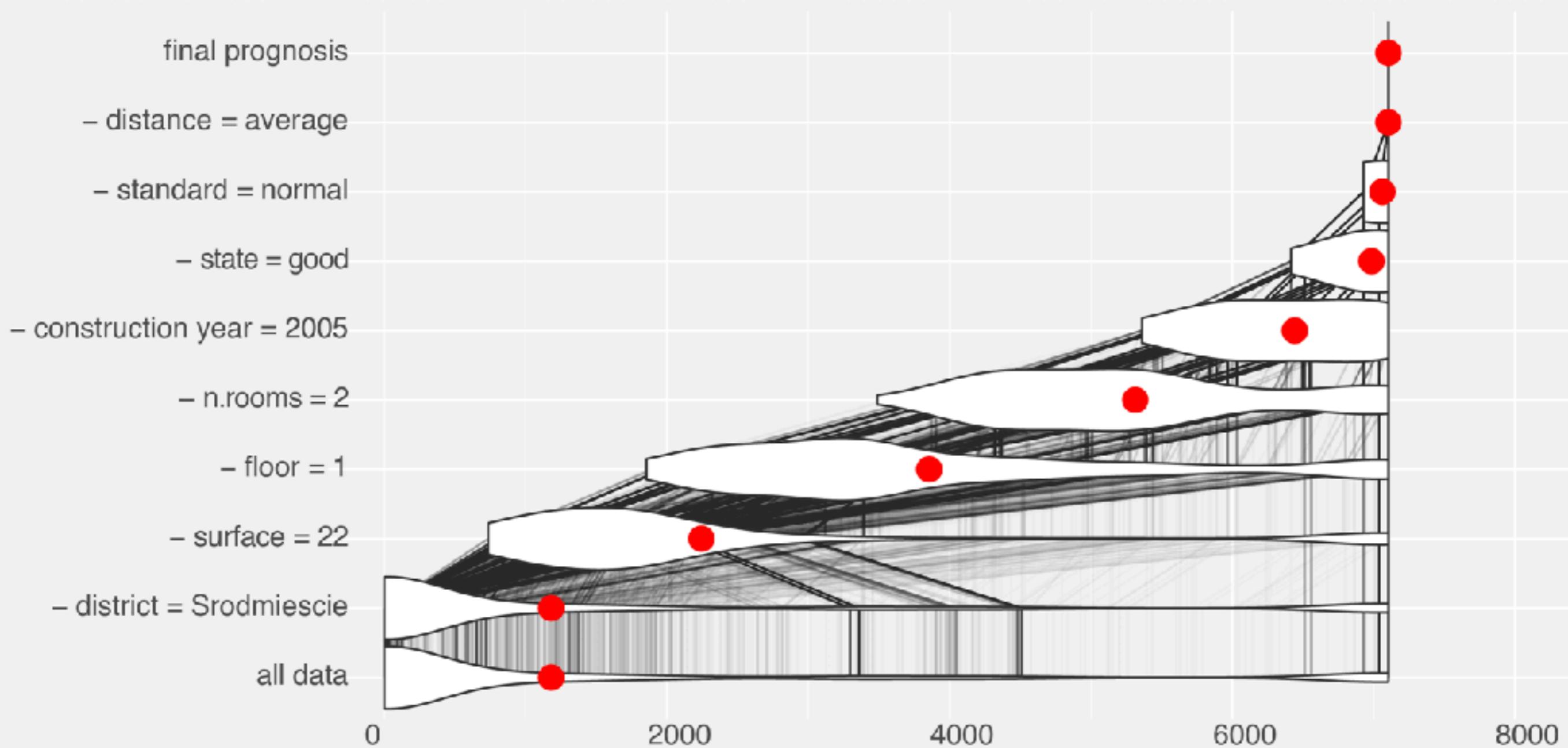
# Which features influence a single prediction?



# Which features influence a single prediction?



# Which features influence a single prediction?



# breakDown plots :: visual explanations for lm/glm models

## Linear model

Linear models are widely used in predictive modeling. They have simple structure, which makes them easy to deploy or implement. But models with many variables are hard to understand.

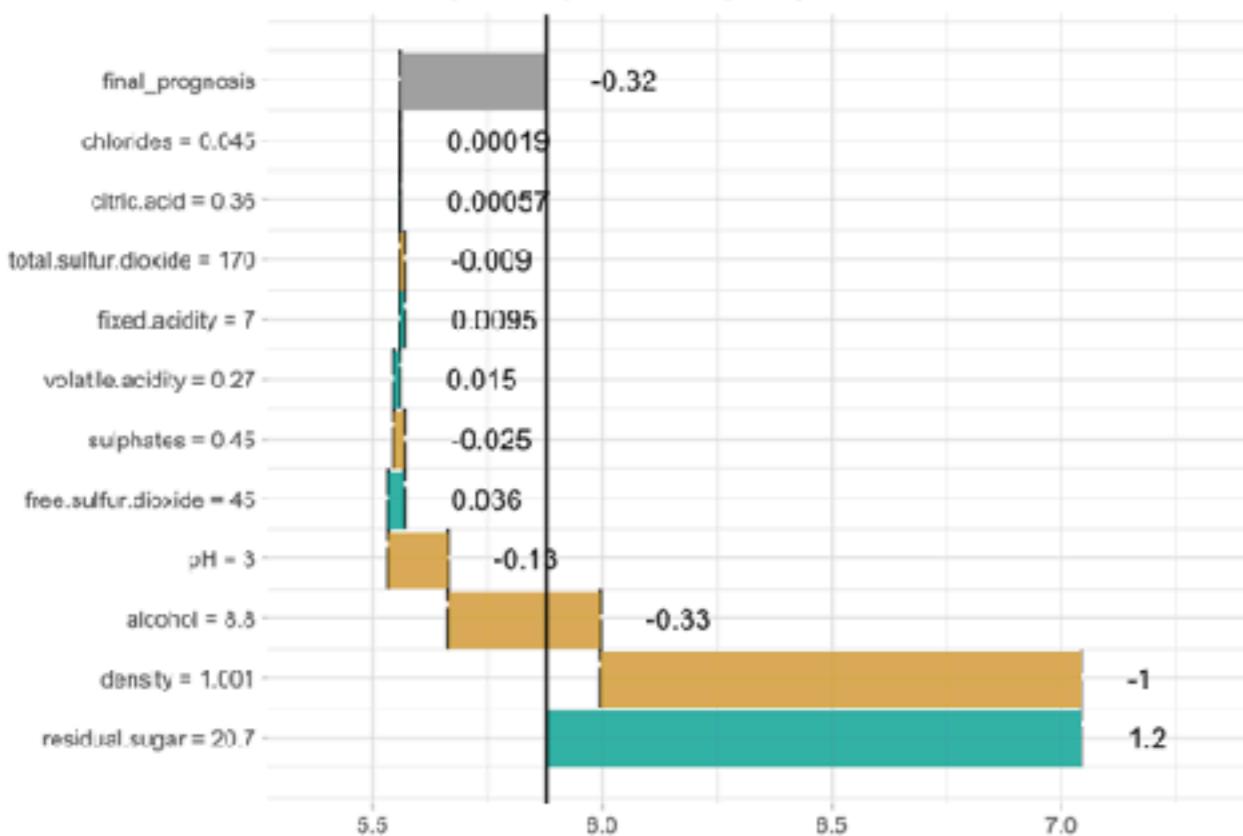
The **breakDown** plot explains the relation between variables and model prediction for a new observation.

Explanations are generated in three steps:

- 1) create model with **lm()** function
- 2) break down model predictions with the **broken()** function
- 3) plot the graphical summary with the generic **plot()** function.

```
library(breakDown)
library(ggplot2)
model <- lm(quality ~ ., data = wineQuality)
br <- broken(model, wineQuality[1,],
              baseline = "Intercept")
br
#> contribution
#> residual.sugar = 20.7      1.20000
#> density = 1.001           -1.00000
#> alcohol = 8.8            -0.33000
#> pH = 3                   -0.13000
#> free.sulfur.dioxide = 45   0.03500
#> sulphates = 0.45          -0.02500
#> volatile.acidity = 0.27    0.01500
#> fixed.acidity = 7          0.00950
#> total.sulfur.dioxide = 170 -0.00900
#> citric.acid = 0.36          0.00057
#> chlorides = 0.045          0.00019
#> final_prognosis            -0.32000
#> baseline: 5.877900
plot(br)
```

breakDown plot for predicted quality of a wine



## Logistic regression

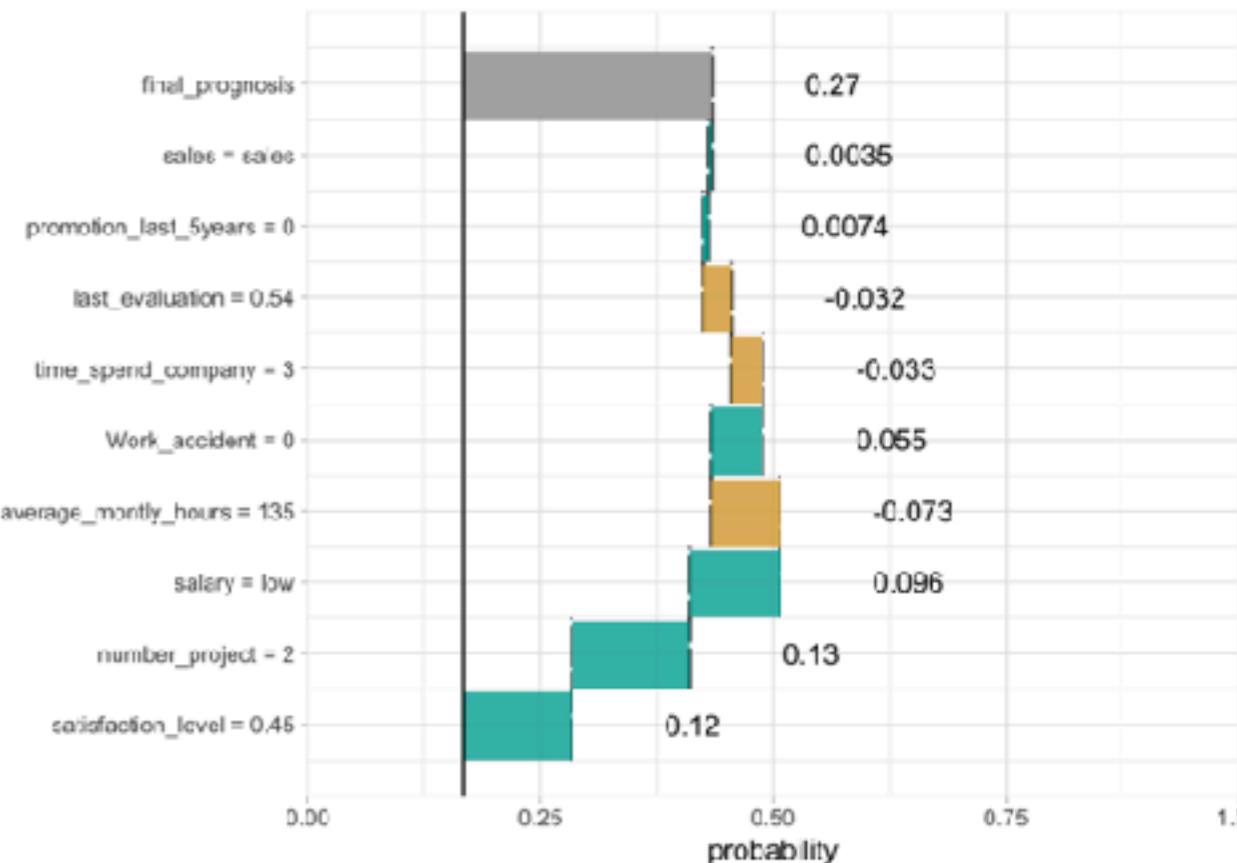
**breakDown** plots may be also used to explain predictions from the logistic regression model.

On the OX axis one may present linear predictions (default) or use probit/logit transformation to present contributions of variables from the model. Use the `trans` argument to define the transformation.

The baseline is presented by the vertical black line in the plot. One may set the baseline to 0 or to population average (use the `baseline = "intercept"` argument).

```
library(breakDown)
library(ggplot2)
model <- glm(left~., data = HR_data,
              family = "binomial")
explain_1 <- broken(model, HR_data[11,],
                     baseline = "intercept")
explain_1
#> contribution
#> satisfaction_level = 0.45      0.670
#> number_project = 2             0.570
#> salary = low                  0.390
#> average_monthly_hours = 135   -0.290
#> Work_accident = 0             0.220
#> time_spend_company = 3        -0.130
#> last_evaluation = 0.54       -0.130
#> promotion_last_5years = 0     0.030
#> sales = sales                 0.014
#> final_prognosis                1.300
#> baseline: -1.601457
plot(explain_1, trans = function(x)
      exp(x)/(1+exp(x)))
```

Predicted probability of leaving the company

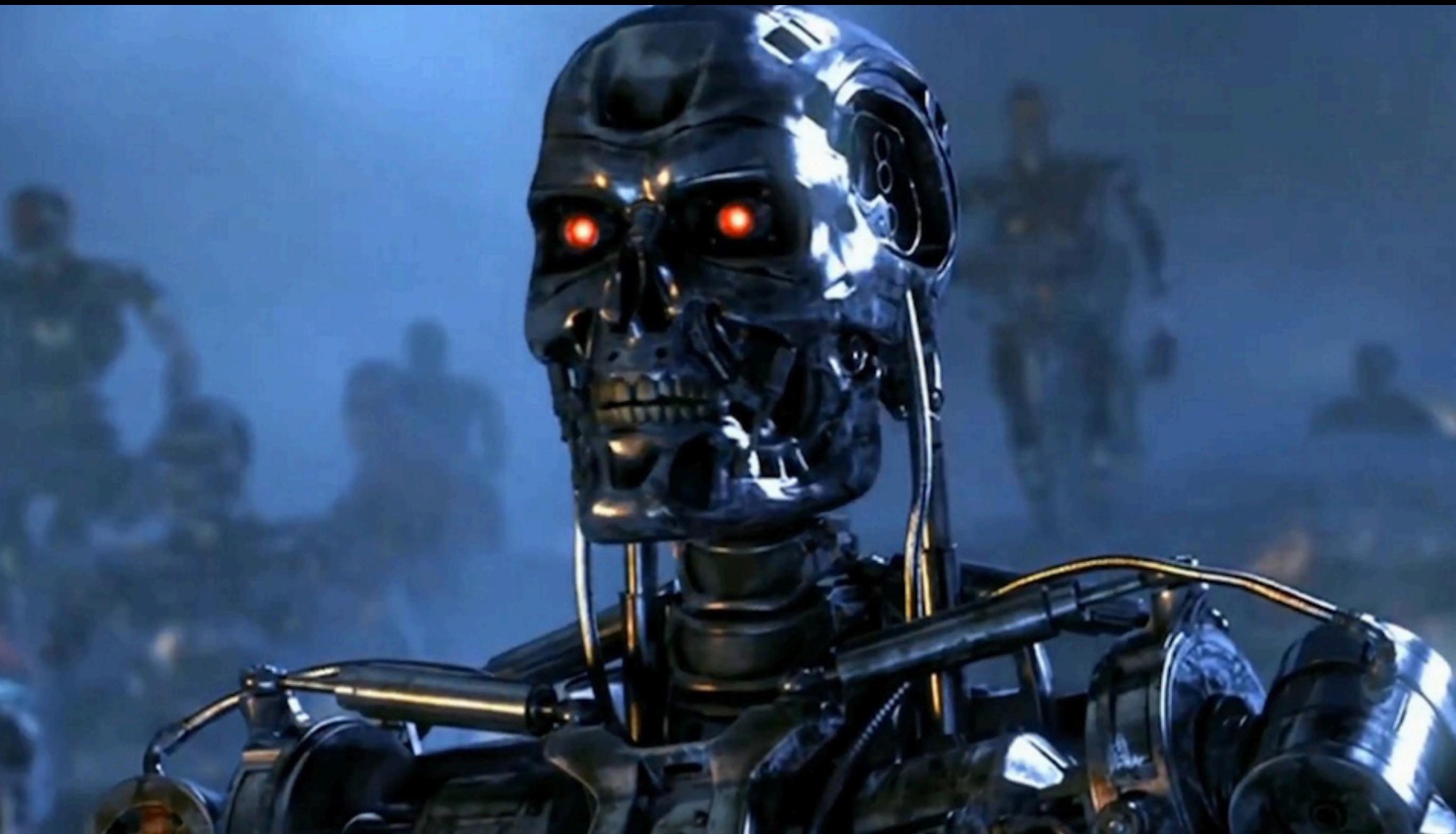


Model - Human interface

Hybrid AI + HI

How they will look like?

Machine Learning Models will replace humans



Machine Learning Models will empower humans

