

1 **Automated Residual Plot Assessment with the R Package**
2 **autovi and the Shiny App autovi.web**

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Summary

7 Visual assessment of residual plots is a common approach for diagnosing linear
models, but it relies on manual evaluation, which does not scale well and can lead
to inconsistent decisions across analysts. The lineup protocol, which embeds the
observed plot among null plots, can reduce subjectivity but requires even more
human effort. In today's data-driven world, such tasks are well-suited for automation.
We present a new R package that uses a computer vision model to automate the
evaluation of residual plots. An accompanying Shiny app is provided for ease of use.
Given a sample of residuals, the model predicts a visual signal strength (VSS) and
offers supporting information to help analysts assess the adequacy of their model
fit.

8 *Key words:* initial data analysis; statistical graphics; data visualization; visual inference;
computer vision; machine learning; hypothesis testing; regression analysis;
model diagnostics

9 1. Introduction

10 Regression analysis is a widely used statistical modeling technique for data in many
11 fields. There is a vast array of software for conducting regression modeling and
12 generating diagnostics. The package `lmtest` (Zeileis & Hothorn 2002) provides a suite
13 of conventional tests, while the `stats` package (R Core Team 2022) offers standard
14 diagnostic plots such as residuals vs. fitted values, quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots,
15 and residuals vs. leverage plots. Additional packages like `jtools` (Long 2022), `olsrr`

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(Hebbali 2024), `rockchalk` (Johnson 2022), and `ggResidpanel` (Goode & Rey 2019) deliver similar graphical diagnostics, often with enhanced aesthetics or interactive features. These tools collectively produce the core diagnostic plots outlined in the classical text by Cook & Weisberg (1982). The `ecostats` package (Warton 2023) extends these diagnostics by incorporating simulation envelopes into residual plots. Meanwhile, `DHARMa` (Hartig 2022) compares empirical quantiles (0.25, 0.5, and 0.75) of scaled residuals to their theoretical counterparts, with a strong focus on identifying model violations such as heteroscedasticity, misspecified functional forms, and issues specific to generalized linear and mixed-effect models, like over/under-dispersion. It also provides conventional test annotations to reduce the risk of misinterpretation.

However, relying solely on subjective assessments of these plots can lead to issues such as over-interpreting random patterns as model violations. Li et al. (2024a) demonstrated that visual inference methods, particularly those using the lineup protocol (Buja et al. 2009), offer more practical and reliable assessments of residual patterns than conventional tests, as they are less sensitive to minor departures. Packages such as `nullabor` (Wickham et al. 2020), `HLMdiag` (Loy & Hofmann 2014), and `regressinator` (Reinhart 2024) support this approach by enabling users to compare observed residual plots with plots generated under null hypothesis, thereby helping to quantify the significance of any detected patterns.

As noted in Li et al. (2024b), the lineup protocol has significant limitations in large-scale applications due to its reliance on human labor. To overcome this constraint, a computer vision model was developed alongside a corresponding statistical testing procedure to automate the assessment of residual plots. The model takes as input a residual plot and a set of auxiliary variables (such as the number of observations) and outputs a predicted visual signal strength (VSS). This VSS estimates the degree of deviation between the residual distribution of the fitted model and the reference distribution expected under correct model specification.

To make the statistical testing procedure and trained computer vision model widely accessible, we developed the R package `autovi` along with a companion web interface, `autovi.web`, which allows users to automatically assess their residual plots using the trained computer vision model.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 introduces the definition and computation of visual signal strength. Section 4 provides a detailed documentation of the `autovi` package, including its usage and infrastructure. Section 5 focuses on the

50 `autovi.web` interface, describing its design and usage, along with illustrative examples.
 51 Finally, Section 6 presents the main conclusions of this work.

52 2. Definition and computation of visual signal strength

53 To train a computer vision model, a measure of the visible pattern in a plot is needed.
 54 We call this the **visual signal strength** (VSS), which measures how prominently a
 55 specific set of visual patterns appears in an image. This can be computed for a training
 56 set of data, and plots, where the generating distributions are specified.
 57 In the context of regression model diagnostics, VSS describes the clarity of visual
 58 patterns on a diagnostic plot that may indicate model violations. Violations can be
 59 categorized as weak, moderate, or strong, but here we treat it as a continuous positive
 60 real variable. Importantly, its interpretation depends on how it is linked to a function
 61 of the data or the underlying data generating process. Consequently, the calculation
 62 of VSS can vary across different model classes or within the same model, depending
 63 on the generating function.
 64 VSS is an estimate of the distance between the residual distribution of a fitted classical
 65 normal linear regression model and a reference distribution; more details can be found
 66 in Li et al. (2024b). The distance measure is based on the Kullback-Leibler (KL)
 67 divergence:

$$D = \log(1 + D_{KL}),$$

68 where D_{KL} is given by:

$$D_{KL} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \log \frac{p(\mathbf{e})}{q(\mathbf{e})} p(\mathbf{e}) d\mathbf{e}, \quad (1)$$

69 here, $p(\cdot)$ and $q(\cdot)$ are the probability density functions of the reference residual
 70 distribution P and the true residual distribution Q , respectively.

71 This distance measure depends on knowledge of the true residual distribution, which
 72 is unknown in practice. To compute D_{KL} for the training samples, Equation 1 takes
 73 different forms depending on the specific model violations. For instance, where necessary
 74 higher-order predictors, \mathbf{Z} , and their corresponding parameter, β_Z , are omitted from
 75 the fitted linear model, the distance measure can be expanded as follows:

$$D_{KL} = \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\mu}_z^\top (\text{diag}(\mathbf{R}\sigma^2))^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}_z),$$

76 where $\boldsymbol{\mu}_z = \mathbf{RZ}\beta_z$, $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^\top$ and \mathbf{X} is the design matrix of the
77 regression model.

78 The computer vision model approximates this mapping from a set of residuals to
79 its corresponding distance measure. It is trained on a large number of synthetic
80 regression models, each designed to simulate specific violations of classical linear
81 regression assumptions. These models incorporate non-linearity through Hermite
82 polynomial transformations of predictors, heteroskedasticity by making the error
83 variance a predictor-dependent function, and non-normality by drawing residuals from
84 distributions such as discrete, uniform, and lognormal. Both simple and multiple linear
85 regression structures are used, with controlled parameters to generate diverse and
86 complex residual patterns. Since the data-generating process is known, the distance
87 measure D can be explicitly calculated, enabling supervised training. The computer
88 vision model takes a residual plot as input and outputs the corresponding distance
89 measure, learning to quantify model violations directly from visual patterns. Additional
90 details are provided in [Li et al. \(2024b\)](#).

91 3. Definition and simulation of null and bootstrapped residuals

92 In the subsequent sections, we will frequently refer to null residuals and bootstrapped
93 residuals, so it is helpful to first define and explain how they are generated.

94 **Null residuals** are used to generate null plots within the lineup protocol framework,
95 serving as the foundation for the statistical testing in our automated residual plot
96 assessment. Specifically, they represent residuals generated under the null hypothesis
97 that the model is correctly specified. A common method for simulating null residuals
98 in linear regression involves sampling from a normal distribution with mean zero and
99 variance equal to the estimated variance of the error term. These simulated residuals
100 and their corresponding plots depict what one would expect from a correctly specified
101 model. If the true residual plot exhibits noticeable deviations from these null plots, it
102 may suggest model misspecification.

103 Our computer vision model is trained to assign lower VSS to null plots and higher VSS
104 to plots that display distinct patterns. Accordingly, statistical testing is performed
105 by computing the proportion of null plots whose VSS equals or exceeds that of the

106 observed residual plot. This proportion serves as a p -value for a one-sided hypothesis
107 test.

108 **Bootstrapped residuals** are obtained by refitting the model on bootstrap samples,
109 which are generated by sampling individual observations with replacement from the
110 original dataset. The residual plots obtained from these refitted models are evaluated
111 using the same computer vision model. The predicted VSS from the bootstrapped
112 plots provide an empirical estimate of the variation in the VSS of the observed
113 residual plot. By examining the proportion of bootstrapped plots that also exhibit
114 significant violations, we can assess whether the original conclusion is robust to
115 sampling variability.

116 4. R package: autovi

117 The main purpose of **autovi** is to provide rejection decisions and p -values for testing
118 the null hypothesis (H_0) that the regression model is correctly specified. The package
119 provides automated interpretation of residual plots using computer vision. The name
120 **autovi** stands for **automated visual inference**. This functionality can be accessed
121 through the R package **autovi**, or through a web interface, **autovi.web**, which enables
122 users to perform analyses without installing R, Python, or their associated dependencies
123 locally.

124 4.1. Motivation

125 Figure 1 shows three sets of plots of residuals against fitted values. The simulated
126 example in (a) might be interpreted as a heteroscedastic pattern, however the
127 automated reading would predict this to have a visual signal strength (VSS) of
128 1.53, with a corresponding p -value of 0.25. This means it would be interpreted as
129 a good residual plot, that there is nothing in the data to indicate a violation of
130 model assumptions. Skewness in the predictor variables is generating the apparent
131 heteroscedasticity, where the smaller variance in residuals at larger fitted values is
132 due to smaller sample size only. The Breusch-Pagan test (Breusch & Pagan 1979) for
133 heteroscedasticity would also not reject this as good residual plot.

134 The data in (b) is generated by fitting a linear model predicting `mpg` based on `hp`
135 using the `datasets::mtcars`. It is a small data set, and there is a hint of nonlinear
136 structure not captured by the model. The automated plot reading would predict a
137 VSS of 3.57, which has a p -value less than 0.05. That is, the nonlinear structure is
138 most likely real, and indicates a problem with the model. The conventional test, a

139 Ramsey Regression Equation Specification Error Test (RESET) (Ramsey 1969) would
 140 also strongly detect the nonlinearity.

141 The third example is generated using the `surreal` package (Balamuta 2024) where
 142 structured residuals are hidden in data, to be revealed if the correct model is specified.
 143 Here a quote based on Tukey is used as the residual structure “visual summaries focus
 144 on unexpected values”. The automated plot reading predicts the VSS to be 5.87, with
 145 a p -value less than 0.05. This structure is blindingly obvious visually, but a RESET
 146 test for nonlinear structure would not report a problem. (It would be detected by
 147 a Breusch-Pagan for heteroscedasticity and also Shapiro-Wilk test (Shapiro & Wilk
 148 1965) for non-normality.)

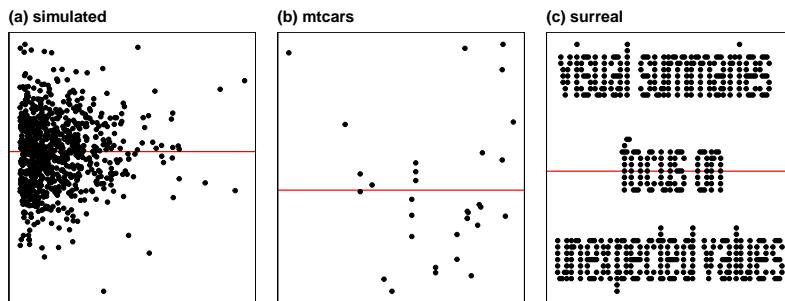


Figure 1. Reading residual plots can be a difficult task, particularly for students new to statistical modeling. The `autovi` package makes it easier. Here are three examples of residual plots, which may appear to have structure. According to `autovi`, the visual signal strengths (VSS) of these three examples are approximately (a) 1.53, (b) 3.57, (c) 5.87, resulting in (b), (c) being significant violations of good residuals, but (a) is consistent with a good residual plot.

149 **4.2. Implementation**

150 The `autovi` package is built on the `bandicoot` object-oriented programming (OOP)
 151 system (Li 2024), marking a departure from R’s traditional S3 generic system. This
 152 OOP architecture enhances flexibility and modularity, allowing users to redefine key
 153 functions through method overriding.

154 The `autovi` infrastructure effectively integrates multiple programming languages and
 155 libraries into a comprehensive analytical tool. It relies on five core libraries from
 156 Python and R, each playing a critical role in the analysis pipeline. In Python, `pillow`
 157 (Clark et al. 2015) handles image processing tasks such as reading and resizing PNG
 158 files of residual plots, then converting them into input tensors for further analysis.

159 TensorFlow (Abadi et al. 2016), a key component of modern machine learning, is used
160 to predict the VSS of these plots using a pre-trained convolutional neural network.

161 In the R environment, `autovi` utilizes several libraries. `ggplot2` (Wickham 2016)
162 generates the initial residual plots, saved as PNG files for visual input. `cassowaryr`
163 (Mason et al. 2022) computes scagnostics (scatter plot diagnostics), providing numerical
164 features that capture statistical properties of the plots. These scagnostics complement
165 the visual analysis by offering quantitative metrics as secondary input to the
166 computer vision model. `reticulate` (Ushey, Allaire & Tang 2024) enables seamless
167 communication between R and Python.

168 4.3. Installation

169 The `autovi` package is available on CRAN. It is actively developed and maintained,
170 with the latest updates accessible on GitHub. This paper uses `autovi` version 0.4.2.
171 The package includes internal functions to check the current Python environment used
172 by the `reticulate` package. If the necessary Python packages are not installed in the
173 Python interpreter, an error will be raised. If you want to select a specific Python
174 environment, you can do so by calling the `reticulate::use_python()` function before
175 using the `autovi` package.

176 We recommend using the Shiny app `autovi.web` if users encounter installation
177 problems.

178 4.4. Usage

179 4.4.1. Numerical summary

180 Three steps are needed to get an automated assessment of a set of residuals and fitted
181 values:

- 182 1. Load the `autovi` package using the `library()` function.
- 183 2. Create a checker object with a linear regression model.
- 184 3. Call the `check()` method of the checker, which, by default, predicts the VSS for
185 the true residual plot, 100 null plots, and 100 bootstrapped plots. The method
186 stores the predictions internally and prints a concise results report.

187 The code to do this is:

```
library(autovi)
checker <- residual_checker(lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars))
checker$check()
```

188 It produces the following summary:

189

```
190 -- <AUTO_VI object>
191 Status:
192 - Fitted model: lm
193 - Keras model: (None, 32, 32, 3) + (None, 5) -> (None, 1)
194     - Output node index: 1
195 - Result:
196     - Observed visual signal strength: 3.16 (p-value = 0.0396)
197     - Null visual signal strength: [100 draws]
198         - Mean: 1.274
199         - Quantiles:
200
201             25%   50%   75%   80%   90%   95%   99%
202             0.802 1.111 1.575 1.666 1.919 2.657 3.348
203
204     - Bootstrapped visual signal strength: [100 draws]
205         - Mean: 2.795 (p-value = 0.05941)
206         - Quantiles:
207
208             25%   50%   75%   80%   90%   95%   99%
209             2.455 2.941 3.177 3.300 3.474 3.537 3.668
210
211     - Likelihood ratio: 0.7333 (boot) / 0.06284 (null) = 11.67
```

212 The summary includes observed VSS of the true residual plot and associated *p*-value
 213 of the automated visual test. The *p*-value is the proportion of null plots (out of the
 214 total 100) that have VSS greater than or equal to that of the true residual plot. The
 215 report also provides sample quantiles of VSS for null samples and bootstrapped data
 216 plots, providing more information about the sampling variability and a likelihood of
 217 model violations. The likelihood is computed from the proportion of values greater

218 than the observed VSS in both the bootstrapped data values and the simulated null
 219 values.

220 **4.4.2. Visual summary**

221 Users can visually inspect the original residual plot alongside a sample null plot using
 222 `plot_pair()` or a lineup of null plot `plot_lineup()`. This visual comparison can
 223 clarify why H_0 is either rejected or not, and help identify potential remedies.

```
checker$plot_pair()
```

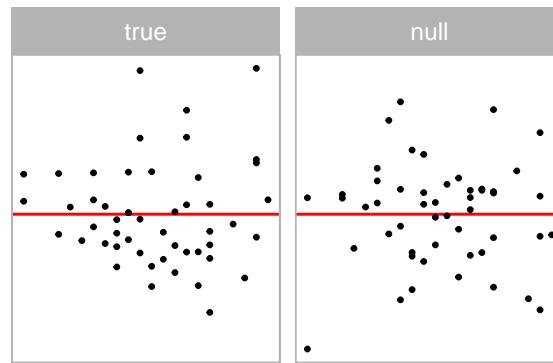


Figure 2. True plot alongside one null plot, for quick comparison.

224 The `plot_pair()` method (Figure 2) displays the true residual plot on the left and a
 225 single null plot on the right. If a full lineup was shown, the true residual plot would
 226 be embedded in a page of null plots. Users should look for any distinct visual patterns
 227 in the true residual plot that are absent in the null plot. Running these functions
 228 multiple times can help any visual suspicions, as each execution generates new random
 229 null plots for comparison.

230 The package offers a straightforward visualization of the assessment result through
 231 the `summary_plot()` function.

```
checker$summary_plot()
```

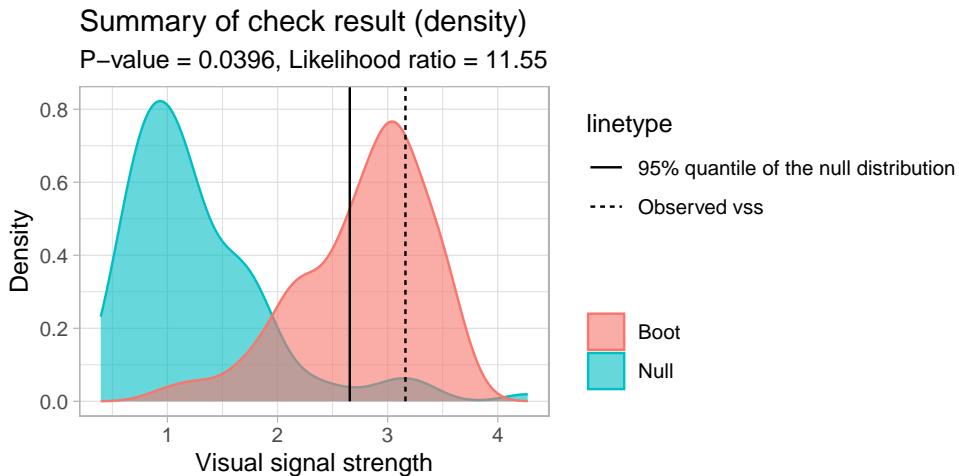


Figure 3. Summary plot comparing the densities of VSS for bootstrapped residual samples (red) relative to VSS for null plots (blue).

- 232 In the result, shown in Figure 3, the blue area represents the density of VSS for null
 233 residual plots, while the red area shows the density for bootstrapped residual plots.
 234 The dashed line indicates the VSS of the true residual plot, and the solid line marks
 235 the critical value at a 95% significance level. The p -value and the likelihood ratio are
 236 displayed in the subtitle. The likelihood ratio represents the ratio of the likelihood
 237 of observing the VSS of the true residual plot from the bootstrapped distribution
 238 compared to the null distribution.
- 239 Interpreting the plot involves several key aspects. If the dashed line falls to the right of
 240 the solid line, it suggests rejecting the null hypothesis. The degree of overlap between
 241 the red and blue areas indicates similarity between the true residual plot and null
 242 plots; greater overlap suggests more similarity. Lastly, the portion of the red area to
 243 the right of the solid line represents the percentage of bootstrapped models considered
 244 to have model violations.
- 245 This visual summary provides an intuitive way to assess the model's fit and potential
 246 violations, allowing users to quickly grasp the results of the automated analysis.

247 **4.5. Modularized infrastructure**

- 248 The initial motivation for developing `autovi` was to create a convenient interface for
 249 sharing the models described and trained in Li et al. (2024b). However, recognizing
 250 that the classical normal linear regression model represents a restricted class of

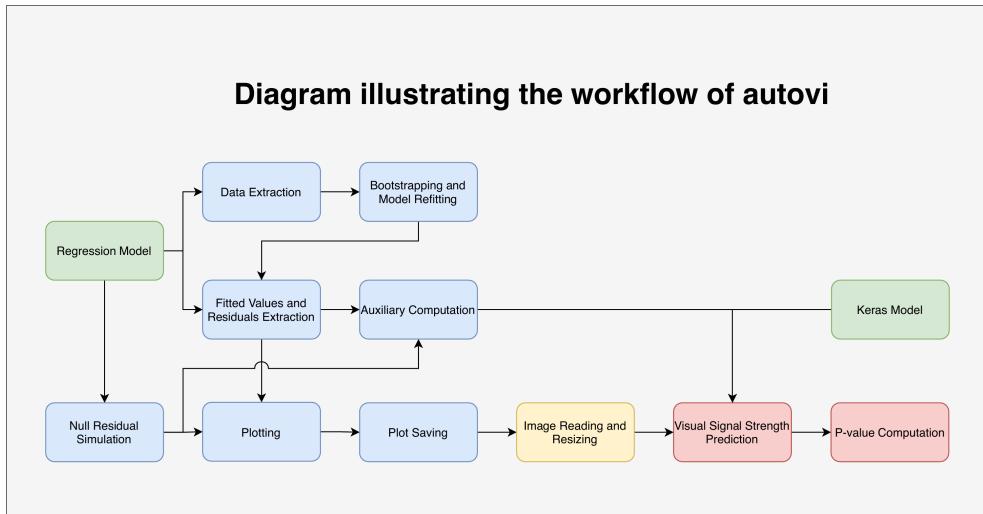


Figure 4. Diagram illustrating the infrastructure of the R package **autovi**. The modules in green are primary inputs provided by users. Modules in blue are overridable methods that can be modified to accommodate users' specific needs. The module in yellow is a pre-defined non-overridable method. The modules in red are primary outputs of the package.

models, we sought to avoid limiting the potential for future extensions, whether by the original developers or other developers. As a result, the package was designed to function seamlessly with linear regression models with minimal modification and few required arguments, while also accommodating other classes of models through partial infrastructure substitution. This modular and customizable design allows **autovi** to handle a wide range of residual diagnostics tasks.

The infrastructure of **autovi** consists of ten core modules: data extraction, bootstrapping and model refitting, fitted values and residuals extraction, auxiliary computation, null residual simulation, plotting, plot saving, image reading and resizing, VSS prediction, and *p*-value computation. Each module is designed with minimal dependency on the preceding modules, allowing users to customize parts of the infrastructure without affecting its overall integrity. An overview of this infrastructure is illustrated in Figure 4.

The modules for VSS prediction and *p*-value computation are predefined and cannot be overridden, although users can interact with them directly through function arguments. Similarly, the image reading and resizing module is fixed but will adapt to different Keras models by checking their input shapes. The remaining seven modules are designed to be overridable, enabling users to tailor the infrastructure to their specific needs. These modules are discussed in detail in the package documentation.

270 **4.6. Extension to Other Model Classes**

271 The `autovi` R package can be extended to accommodate other classes of models
 272 beyond linear regression, such as generalized linear models (`glm`). This is achieved by
 273 substituting the relevant overridable modules, as illustrated in Figure 4.

274 We provide an example of defining a new checker class tailored for Poisson regression
 275 using the `glm` framework:

- 276 1. Define a new class using `new_class()` with `AUTO_VI` as the parent class.
 277 2. Override the necessary methods using `register_method()`. In this example, we
 278 use Pearson residuals. To simulate null residuals, we assume the fitted model
 279 is correct and the estimated coefficients are accurate. New response values are
 280 generated accordingly, and a new model is fitted to this simulated response. Null
 281 residuals are then extracted from this refitted model.
 282 3. Create an alias for the `instantiate()` method of the new class.

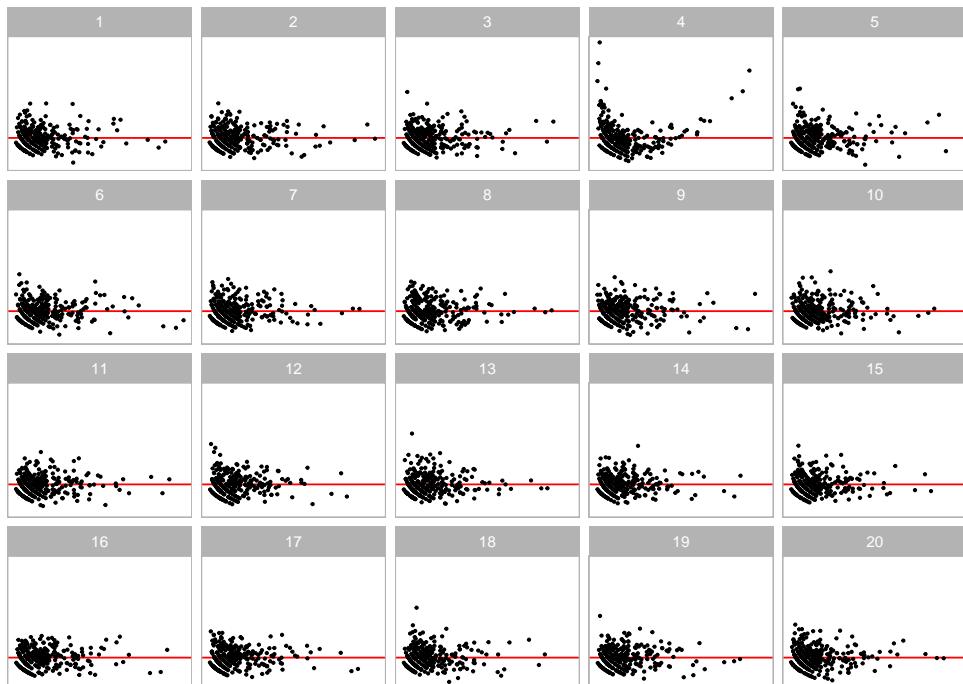
```
AUTO_POIS_VI <- new_class(AUTO_VI, class_name = "AUTO_POIS_VI")
register_method(
  AUTO_POIS_VI,
  get_fitted_and_resid = function(fitted_model = self$fitted_model) {
    tibble(.fitted = fitted(fitted_model),
           .resid = resid(fitted_model, type = "pearson"))
  },
  null_method = function(fitted_model = self$fitted_model) {
    dat <- model.frame(fitted_model)
    dat[[1]] <- rpois(nrow(dat), lambda = fitted(fitted_model))
    new_mod <- update(fitted_model, data = dat)
    return(self$get_fitted_and_resid(new_mod))
  }
)
auto_pois_vi <- AUTO_POIS_VI$instantiate
```

283 The resulting checker class can be employed analogously to the linear model case
 284 described in Section 4.4. For illustration, we fit a Poisson model in which the quadratic
 285 term of the predictor x is intentionally omitted. This misspecification manifests as a
 286 pronounced U-shaped pattern in the lineup display, which is also successfully identified
 287 by the computer vision model, yielding a p-value substantially below the conventional
 288 threshold of 0.05.

289 It is important to note, however, that the pre-trained computer vision model was
 290 developed specifically for diagnostic evaluation of linear regression. Its applicability
 291 to other model classes relies on the assumption that the null residual plots exhibit
 292 characteristics broadly consistent with those of well-behaved linear regression residuals,
 293 that is, residuals should be approximately randomly scattered around zero, display
 294 roughly constant variance across the range of fitted values, and exhibit no discernible
 295 structure or curvature. If these conditions are not met, or if model violations do not
 296 give rise to visually detectable patterns, the validity of the automated diagnostics may
 297 be compromised. For further discussion on extending the methodology to other model
 298 classes, refer to Li et al. (2024b).

```
x <- rnorm(300, sd = 0.5)
y <- rpois(300, lambda = exp(1 + x + x^2))
pois_checker <- auto_pois_viz(
  glm(y ~ x, family = "poisson"),
  keras_model = get_keras_model("vss_phn_32")
)
pois_checker$plot_lineup()
```

The true residual plot is at position 4.



299

```
pois_checker$check()
```

```
300

301 -- <AUTO_POIS_VI object>
302 Status:
303 - Fitted model: glm, lm
304 - Keras model: (None, 32, 32, 3) + (None, 5) -> (None, 1)
305     - Output node index: 1
306 - Result:
307     - Observed visual signal strength: 4.875 (p-value = 0.009901)
308     - Null visual signal strength: [100 draws]
309         - Mean: 1.331
310         - Quantiles:
311
312             25%   50%   75%   80%   90%   95%   99%
313             1.035 1.233 1.488 1.644 1.941 2.276 2.639
314
315     - Bootstrapped visual signal strength: [100 draws]
316         - Mean: 5.51 (p-value = 0.009901)
317         - Quantiles:
318
319             25%   50%   75%   80%   90%   95%   99%
320             5.330 5.505 5.698 5.735 5.830 5.903 6.013
321
322     - Likelihood ratio: 0.05096 (boot) / 0 (null) = Extremely large
```

5. Web interface: autovi.web

323 The `autovi.web` shiny application extends the functionality of `autovi` by offering a
 324 user-friendly web interface for automated residual plot assessment. This eliminates the
 325 common challenges associated with software installation, so users can avoid managing
 326 Python environments or handling version requirements for R libraries. The platform
 327 is cross-platform and accessible on various devices and operating systems, making it
 328 suitable even for users without R programming experience. Additionally, updates are
 329 managed centrally, ensuring that users always have access to the latest features. This
 330 section discusses the implementation based on `autovi.web` version 0.1.0.
 331

332 5.1. Implementation

333 The interface `autovi.web` is built using the `shiny` (Chang et al. 2022) and
334 `shinydashboard` (Chang & Borges Ribeiro 2021) R packages. Hosted on the
335 `shinyapps.io` domain, the application is accessible through any modern web browser.
336 The R packages `htmltools` (Cheng et al. 2024) and `shinycssloaders` (Sali & Attali
337 2020) are used to render markdown documentation in shiny application, and for loading
338 animations for shiny widgets, respectively.

339 Determining the best way to implement the backend was difficult. In our initial
340 planning for `autovi.web`, we considered implementing the entire web application using
341 the `webr` framework (Moon 2020), which would have allowed the entire application to
342 run directly in the user’s browser. However, `webr` does not support packages which use
343 compiled fortran code, which is required by `splancs` (Rowlingson & Diggle 2023), a
344 dependency of `autovi`. In the future, it is possible that a working Emscripten (Zakai
345 2011) version of this package may allow full `webr` support.

346 We also explored the possibility of implementing the web interface using frameworks
347 built on other languages, such as Python. However, server hosting domains that
348 natively support Python servers typically do not have the latest version of R installed.
349 Additionally, calling R from Python is typically done using the `rpy2` Python library
350 (Gautier 2024), but this approach can be awkward when dealing with language syntax
351 related to non-standard evaluation. Another option we considered was renting a server
352 where we could have full control, such as those provided by cloud platforms like
353 Google Cloud Platform (GCP) or Amazon Web Services (AWS). However, deploying
354 and maintaining the server securely requires some expertise. Ultimately, the most
355 practical solution was to use the `shiny` and `shinydashboard` frameworks, which are
356 well-established in the R community and offer a solid foundation for web application
357 development.

358 The server-side configuration of `autovi.web` is carefully designed to support its
359 functionality. Most required Python libraries, including `pillow` and `numpy`, are pre-
360 installed on the server. These libraries are integrated into the Shiny application using
361 the `reticulate` package, which provides an interface between R and Python.

362 Due to the resource allocation policy of `shinyapps.io`, the server enters a sleep mode
363 during periods of inactivity, resulting in the clearing of the local Python virtual
364 environment. Consequently, when the application “wakes up” for a new user session,
365 these libraries need to be reinstalled. While this ensures a clean environment for each

366 session, it may lead to slightly longer loading times for the first user after a period of
367 inactivity.

368 In contrast to `autovi`, `autovi.web` leverages `TensorFlow.js`, a JavaScript library
369 that allows the execution of machine learning models directly in the browser. This
370 choice enables native browser execution, enhancing compatibility across different user
371 environments, and shifts the computational load from the server to the client-side.
372 `TensorFlow.js` also offers better scalability and performance, especially when dealing
373 with resource-intensive computer vision models on the web.

374 While `autovi` requires downloading the pre-trained computer vision models from
375 GitHub, these models in “.keras” file format are incompatible with `TensorFlow.js`.
376 Therefore, we extract and store the model weights in JSON files and include
377 them as extra resources in the Shiny application. When the application initializes,
378 `TensorFlow.js` rebuilds the computer vision model using these pre-stored weights.

379 To allow communication between `TensorFlow.js` and other components of the Shiny
380 application, the `shinyjs` R package ([Attali 2021](#)) is used. This package allows calling
381 custom JavaScript code within the Shiny framework. The specialized JavaScript
382 code for initializing `TensorFlow.js` and calling `TensorFlow.js` for VSS prediction is
383 deployed alongside the Shiny application as additional resources.

384 5.2. Usage

385 The workflow of `autovi.web` is designed to be straightforward, with numbered
386 steps displayed in each panel. There are two example datasets provided by the
387 web application. The single residual plot example uses the `dino` dataset from the
388 R package `datasauRus` ([Davies, Locke & D'Agostino McGowan 2022](#)). The lineup
389 example uses residuals from a simulated regression model that has a non-linearity
390 issue. We walk through the lineup example to further demonstrate the workflow of
391 the web application.

392 5.2.1. Reading data and setting parameters

393 The user can select to upload data as either a single set of residuals and fitted values
394 in a two (or more) column CSV file or a pre-computed lineup of residuals and null
395 datasets in a three (or more) column CSV file (i.e. multiple sets of residuals and fitted
396 values with a column indicating the set label). Here we illustrate use with lineup
397 example data sets (Figure 5). To use the lineup example data, click the “Use Lineup
398 Example” button. The data status will then update to show the number of rows and

399 columns in the dataset, and the CSV type will automatically be selected to the correct
 400 option. Since the example dataset follows the variable naming conventions assumed
 401 by the web application, the columns for fitted values, residuals, and labels of residual
 402 plots are automatically mapped such that the column named as `.fitted` is mapped
 403 to fitted values, `.resid` is mapped to residuals and if applicable, `.sample` to labels of
 404 the residual set (middle image). If the user is working with a custom dataset, these
 405 options must be set accordingly. Whenever a data containing a lineup, the user must
 406 manually select the label for the true residual plot, otherwise the web application does
 407 not provide all the results. The last step is to click the play button (right image) to
 408 start the assessment.

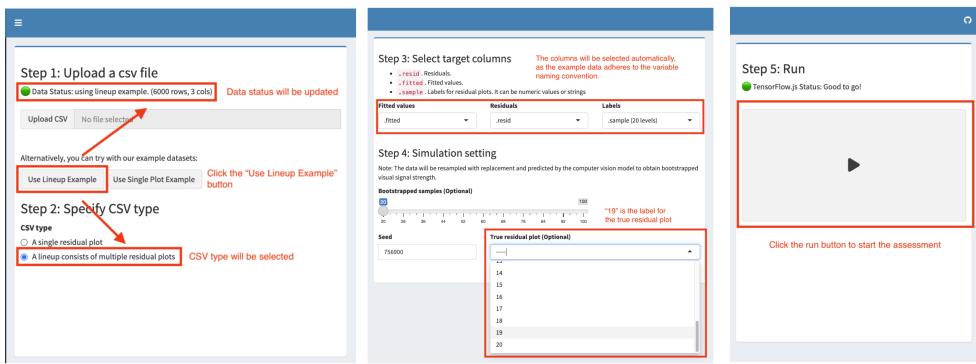


Figure 5. To begin the workflow for `autoovi` using the lineup example dataset, the user clicks the “Use Lineup Example” button (left) to load the example dataset, during which the data status and CSV type will be automatically updated. The user must manually select the label for the true residual plot (middle) to compute further results. The user initiates the assessment of the lineup example data by clicking the run button (right).

409 5.2.2. Results provided

410 Results are provided in multiple panels. The first row of the table Figure 6 is the most
 411 crucial to check, as it provides the VSS and the rank of the true residual plot among
 412 the other plots. The summary text beneath the table provides the *p*-value, which can
 413 be used for quick decision-making. The lineup is for manual inspection, and the user
 414 should see if the true residual plot is visually distinguishable from the other plots, to
 415 confirm if the model violation is serious.

416 The density plot in Figure 7 offers a more robust result, allowing the user to compare
 417 the distribution of bootstrapped VSS with the distribution of null VSS. Finally, the
 418 grayscale attention map (right image) can be used to check if the target visual features,

419 like the non-linearity present in the lineup example, are captured by the computer
 420 vision model, ensuring the quality of the assessment.

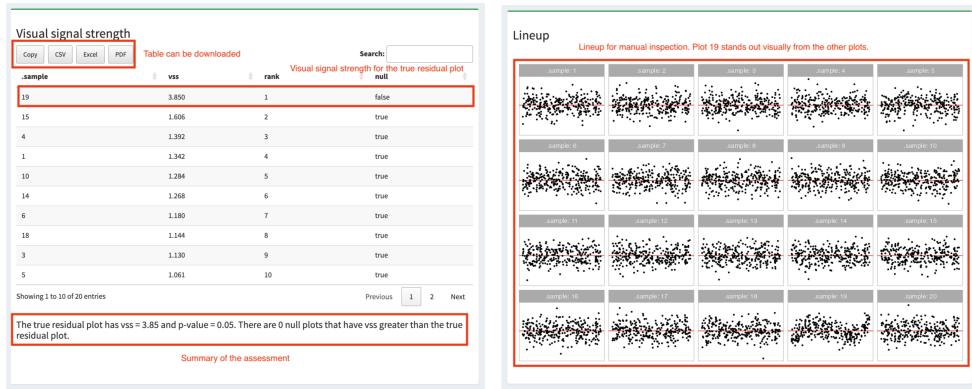


Figure 6. Results for the lineup. The VSS of the true residual plot is displayed in the first row of the table of VSS values for all the null plots (left image), with a summary text beneath the table providing the p -value to aid in decision-making. A lineup of residual plots allows for manual inspection (right image).

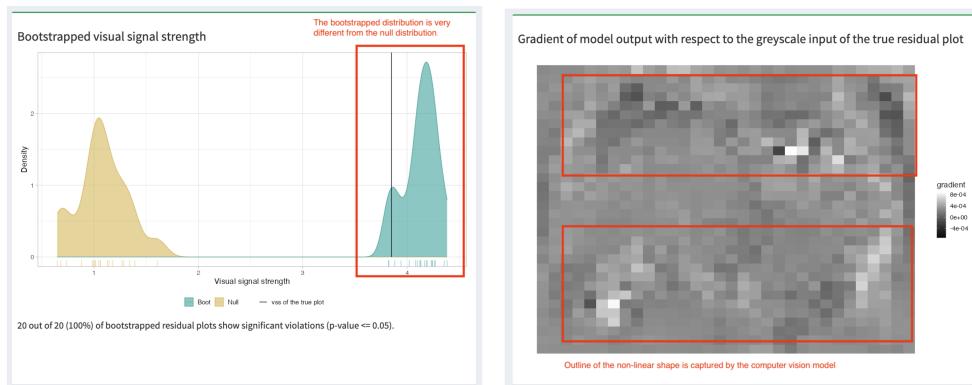


Figure 7. Summaries assessing the strength of the pattern and which elements of the plot contribute. The density plot helps verify if the bootstrapped distribution differs from the null distribution (left image). The attention map (right image) offers insights into whether the computer vision model has captured the intended visual features of the true residual plot.

421

6. Conclusions

422 This paper presents new regression diagnostics software, the R package **autovi** and
 423 its accompanying web interface, **autovi.web**. It addresses a critical gap in the current
 424 landscape of statistical software. While regression tools are widely available, effective
 425 and efficient diagnostic methods have lagged behind, particularly in the field of residual
 426 plot interpretation.

427 The `autovi` R package, introduced in this paper, automates the assessment of residual
428 plots by incorporating a computer vision model, reducing reliance on time-consuming
429 and potentially inconsistent human interpretation. This automation improves the
430 efficiency of the diagnostic process and promotes consistency in model evaluation
431 across different users and studies.

432 The development of the accompanying Shiny app, `autovi.web`, expands access to these
433 advanced diagnostic tools, by providing a user-friendly interface. It makes automated
434 residual plot assessment accessible to a broader audience, including those who may not
435 have extensive programming experience. This web-based solution effectively addresses
436 the potential barriers to adoption, such as complex dependencies and installation
437 requirements, that are often associated with advanced statistical software.

438 The combination of `autovi` and `autovi.web` offers a comprehensive solution to the
439 challenges of residual plot interpretation in regression analysis. These tools have the
440 potential to significantly improve the quality and consistency of model diagnostics
441 across various fields, from academic research to industry applications. By automating
442 a critical aspect of model evaluation, they allow researchers and analysts to focus more
443 on interpreting results and refining models, rather than grappling with the intricacies
444 of plot assessment.

445 The framework established by `autovi` and `autovi.web` opens up exciting possibilities
446 for further research and development. Future work could explore the extension of these
447 automated assessment techniques to other types of diagnostic plots and statistical
448 models, potentially revolutionizing how we approach statistical inference using visual
449 displays more broadly.

450 7. Resources and supplementary material

451 The current version of `autovi` can be installed from CRAN, and source
452 code for both packages are available at github.com/TengMCing/autovi and
453 github.com/TengMCing/autovi_web respectively. The web interface is available from
454 autovivieweb.netlify.app.

455 This paper is reproducibly written using Quarto (Allaire et al. 2024) powered by
456 Pandoc (MacFarlane, Krewinkel & Rosenthal 2024) and pdfTeX. The full source code
457 to reproduce this paper is available at github.com/TengMCing/autovi_paper.

458 These R packages were used for the work: `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `lmtest`
 459 (Zeileis & Hothorn 2002), `kableExtra` (Zhu 2021), `patchwork` (Pedersen 2022),
 460 `rcartocolor` (Nowosad 2018), `glue` (Hester & Bryan 2022), `here` (Müller 2020),
 461 `magick` (Ooms 2023), `yardstick` (Kuhn, Vaughan & Hvitfeldt 2024) and `reticulate`
 462 (Ushey, Allaire & Tang 2024).

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