

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

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Summary

Visually assessing residual plots is a common advice for linear model diagnostics, however this approach requires manual human evaluation and thereby is not scalable for assessing many models. Human evaluation also has the potential to produce inconsistent decisions from different analysts. Using a lineup protocol, where the residual plot is embedded among null plots, can help to alleviate inconsistency, but requires even more human effort. This is the type of task that in today's world we might employ a robot to do the tedious work for a human. Here we describe a new R package that includes a computer vision model for automated assessment of residual plots, and an accompanying Shiny app for ease of use. For a user-provided sample of residuals, it predicts a measure of visual signal strength (VSS) and provides a suite of supporting information to assist the analyst decide on the appropriateness their model fit.

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

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
13 suite of conventional tests. The `stats` package ([R Core Team 2022](#)) offers standard

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diagnostic plots such as residuals vs. fitted values, quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots, and residuals vs. leverage plots. Packages like `jtools` (Long 2022), `olsrr` (Hebbali 2024), `rockchalk` (Johnson 2022), and `ggResidpanel` (Goode & Rey 2019) provide similar graphical diagnostics, often with alternative aesthetics or interactive features. All of these tools deliver the types of diagnostic plots outlined in the classical text by Cook & Weisberg (1982). The `ecostats` package (Warton 2023) incorporates simulation envelopes into residual plots, while DHARMA (Hartig 2022) compares empirical quantiles (0.25, 0.5, and 0.75) of scaled residuals to their theoretical counterparts. DHARMA is particularly focused on detecting model violations such as heteroscedasticity, incorrect functional forms, and issues specific to generalized linear and mixed-effect models, like over/under-dispersion. It also includes conventional test annotations to help avoid 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 methods using the lineup protocol (Buja et al. 2009) for assessing residuals are more useful, and also perform more practically than conventional tests due to their reduced sensitivity to minor departures. Packages such as `nullabor` (Wickham et al. 2020), `HLMdiag` (Loy & Hofmann 2014), and `regressinator` (Reinhart 2024), enable users to compare observed residual plots with plots of samples from null distributions, helping to quantify the significance of any detected patterns.

However, as discussed in Li et al. (2024b), the lineup protocol has significant limitations in large-scale applications due to dependence on human labor. Thus, a computer vision model was developed with an associated statistical testing procedure to automate the assessment of residual plots. This model takes a residual plot and a vector of auxiliary variables (such as the number of observations) as inputs and outputs the predicted visual signal strength (VSS). This strength estimates the distance between the residual distribution of the fitted regression model and the reference distribution assumed under correct model specification.

To make the statistical testing procedure and trained computer vision model widely accessible, we developed the R package `autovi`, and a web interface, `autovi.web` to make it easy for users to automatically read their residual plots with 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 3 provides a detailed documentation of the `autovi` package, including its usage and infrastructure. Section 4 focuses on the

49 `autovi.web` interface, describing its design and usage, along with illustrative examples.
 50 Finally, Section 5 presents the main conclusions of this work.

51 **2. Definition and computation of visual signal strength**

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

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

67 where D_{KL} is given by:

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

68 here, $p(\cdot)$ and $q(\cdot)$ are the probability density functions of the reference residual
 69 distribution P and the true residual distribution Q , respectively.
 70 This distance measure requires knowledge of the true residual distribution, which is
 71 typically unknown. Therefore, a computer vision model was used for estimating the
 72 residual distribution (see [Li et al. 2024b](#), for more details).

73

3. R package: autovi

74 The main purpose of **autovi** is to provide rejection decisions and p -values for testing
 75 the null hypothesis (H_0) that the regression model is correctly specified. The package
 76 provides automated interpretation of residual plots using computer vision. The name
 77 **autovi** stands for **a**utomated **v**isual **i**nference.

78 There are two ways to access the package, directly using R or through a web interface,
 79 **autovi.web**. The web interface has the advantage that it can be used without installing
 80 Python, R and the relevant packages locally.

81 **3.1. Motivation for usage**

82 Figure 1 shows three sets of plots of residuals against fitted values. The simulated
 83 example in (a) might be interpreted as a heteroscedastic pattern, however the
 84 automated reading would predict this to have a visual signal strength (VSS) of
 85 1.53, with a corresponding p -value of 0.25. This means it would be interpreted as
 86 a good residual plot, that there is nothing in the data to indicate a violation of
 87 model assumptions. Skewness in the predictor variables is generating the apparent
 88 heteroscedasticity, where the smaller variance in residuals at larger fitted values is
 89 due to smaller sample size only. The Breusch-Pagan test (Breusch & Pagan 1979) for
 90 heteroscedasticity would also not reject this as good residual plot.

91 The data in (b) is generated by fitting a linear model predicting `mpg` based on `hp`
 92 using the `datasets::mtcars`. It is a small data set, and there is a hint of nonlinear
 93 structure not captured by the model. The automated plot reading would predict a
 94 VSS of 3.57, which has a p -value less than 0.05. That is, the nonlinear structure is
 95 most likely real, and indicates a problem with the model. The conventional test, a
 96 Ramsey Regression Equation Specification Error Test (RESET) (Ramsey 1969) would
 97 also strongly detect the nonlinearity.

98 The third example is generated using the `surreal` package (Balamuta 2024) where
 99 structured residuals are hidden in data, to be revealed if the correct model is specified.
 100 Here a quote based on Tukey is used as the residual structure “visual summaries focus
 101 on unexpected values”. The automated plot reading predicts the VSS to be 5.87, with
 102 a p -value less than 0.05. This structure is blindingly obvious visually, but a RESET
 103 test for nonlinear structure would not report a problem. (It would be detected by
 104 a Breusch-Pagan for heteroscedasticity and also Shapiro-Wilk test (Shapiro & Wilk
 105 1965) for non-normality.)

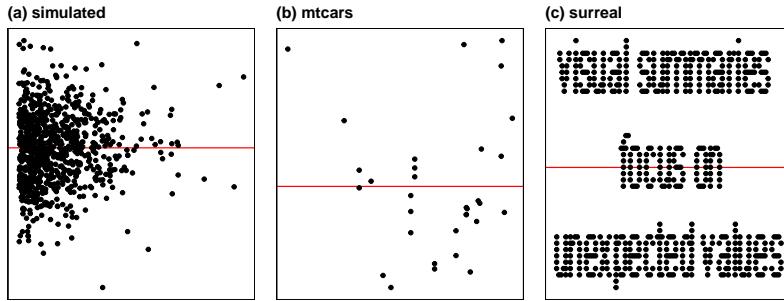


Figure 1. Reading residual plots can be a difficult task, particularly for students new to statistical modeling. The `autovi` package makes it easier. Here are three examples of residual plots, which may appear to have structure. According to `autovi`, the visual signal strengths (VSS) of these three 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.

106 3.2. Implementation

107 The `autovi` package is built on the `bandicoot` object-oriented programming (OOP)
 108 system (Li 2024), marking a departure from R’s traditional S3 generic system. This
 109 OOP architecture enhances flexibility and modularity, allowing users to redefine key
 110 functions through method overriding. While similar functionality could be achieved
 111 using R’s S3 system with generic functions, the OOP framework offers a more structured
 112 and extensible foundation for the package.

113 The `autovi` infrastructure effectively integrates multiple programming languages and
 114 libraries into a comprehensive analytical tool. It relies on five core libraries from
 115 Python and R, each playing a critical role in the analysis pipeline. In Python, `pillow`
 116 (Clark et al. 2015) handles image processing tasks such as reading and resizing PNG
 117 files of residual plots, then converting them into input tensors for further analysis. The
 118 `TensorFlow` (Abadi et al. 2016) library, a key component of modern machine learning,
 119 is used to predict the VSS of these plots through a pre-trained convolutional neural
 120 network.

121 In the R environment, `autovi` utilizes several libraries. `ggplot2` (Wickham 2016)
 122 generates the initial residual plots, saved as PNG files for visual input. The `cassowaryr`
 123 (Mason et al. 2022) library computes scagnostics (scatter plot diagnostics), providing
 124 numerical features that capture statistical properties of the plots. These scagnostics
 125 complement the visual analysis by offering quantitative metrics as secondary input to
 126 the computer vision model. The `reticulate` (Ushey, Allaire & Tang 2024) package

127 bridges R and Python, enabling seamless communication between the two languages
 128 and supporting the integrated infrastructure.

129 **3.3. Installation**

130 The `autovi` package is available on CRAN. It is actively developed and maintained,
 131 with the latest updates accessible on GitHub. The code discussed in this paper is
 132 based on `autovi` version 0.4.1.

133 The package includes internal functions to check the current Python environment used
 134 by the `reticulate` package. If the necessary Python packages are not installed in the
 135 Python interpreter, an error will be raised. If you want to select a specific Python
 136 environment, you can do so by calling the `reticulate::use_python()` function before
 137 using the `autovi` package.

138 We recommend using the Shiny app `autovi.web` if users encounter installation
 139 problems.

140 **3.4. Usage**

141 **3.4.1. Numerical summary**

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

- 144 1. Load the `autovi` package using the `library()` function.
 145 2. Create a checker object with a linear regression model.
 146 3. Call the `check()` method of the checker, which, by default, predicts the VSS for
 147 the true residual plot, 100 null plots, and 100 bootstrapped plots, storing the
 148 predictions internally. A concise report of the check results is then printed.

149 The code to do this is:

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

150 It produces the following summary:

```
151
152 -- <AUTO_VI object>
153 Status:
```

```

154 - Fitted model: lm
155 - Keras model: UNKNOWN
156     - Output node index: 1
157 - Result:
158     - Observed visual signal strength: 3.162 (p-value = 0.0396)
159     - Null visual signal strength: [100 draws]
160         - Mean: 1.274
161         - Quantiles:
162
163     25%      50%      75%      80%      90%      95%      99%
164     0.8021  1.1109  1.5751  1.6656  1.9199  2.6564  3.3491
165
166 - Bootstrapped visual signal strength: [100 draws]
167     - Mean: 2.786 (p-value = 0.05941)
168     - Quantiles:
169
170     25%      50%      75%      80%      90%      95%      99%
171     2.452   2.925   3.173   3.285   3.463   3.505   3.652
172
173     - Likelihood ratio: 0.7275 (boot) / 0.06298 (null) = 11.55

```

174 The summary includes observed VSS of the true residual plot and associated p -value
 175 of the automated visual test. The p -value is the proportion of null plots (out of the
 176 total 100) that have VSS greater than or equal to that of the true residual plot. The
 177 report also provides sample quantiles of VSS for null samples and bootstrapped data
 178 plots, providing more information about the sampling variability and a likelihood of
 179 model violations. The likelihood is computed from the proportion of values greater
 180 than the observed VSS in both the bootstrapped data values and the simulated null
 181 values.

182 **3.4.2. Visual summary**

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

```
checker$plot_pair()
```

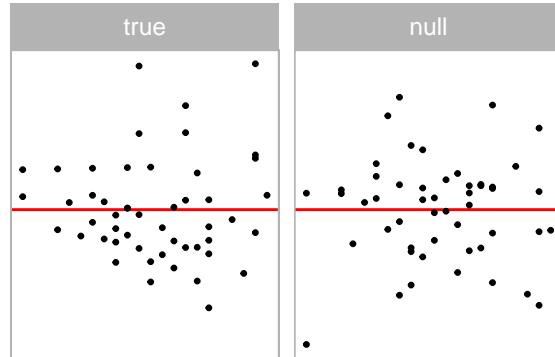


Figure 2. True plot alongside one null plot, for quick comparison.

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

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

```
checker$summary_plot()
```

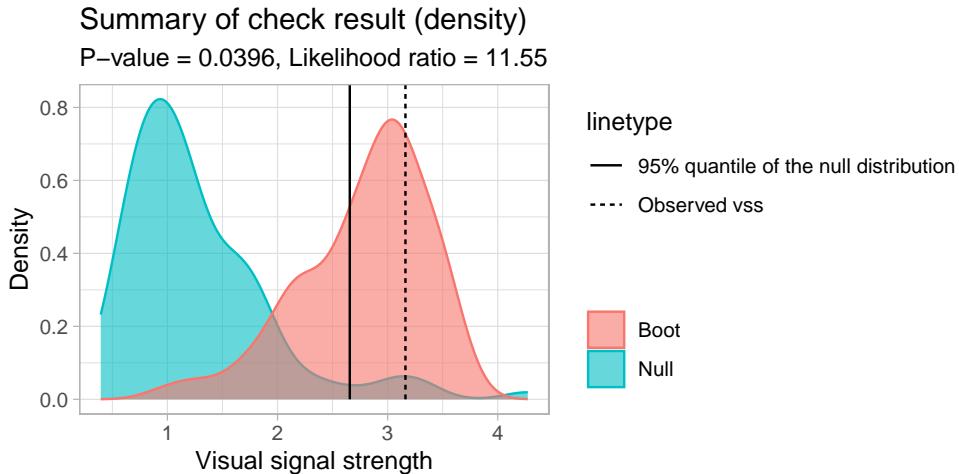


Figure 3. Summary plot comparing the densities of VSS for bootstrapped residual samples (red) relative to VSS for null plots (blue).

- 194 In the result, shown in Figure 3, the blue area represents the density of VSS for null
 195 residual plots, while the red area shows the density for bootstrapped residual plots.
 196 The dashed line indicates the VSS of the true residual plot, and the solid line marks
 197 the critical value at a 95% significance level. The p -value and the likelihood ratio are
 198 displayed in the subtitle. The likelihood ratio represents the ratio of the likelihood
 199 of observing the VSS of the true residual plot from the bootstrapped distribution
 200 compared to the null distribution.
- 201 Interpreting the plot involves several key aspects. If the dashed line falls to the right of
 202 the solid line, it suggests rejecting the null hypothesis. The degree of overlap between
 203 the red and blue areas indicates similarity between the true residual plot and null
 204 plots; greater overlap suggests more similarity. Lastly, the portion of the red area to
 205 the right of the solid line represents the percentage of bootstrapped models considered
 206 to have model violations.
- 207 This visual summary provides an intuitive way to assess the model's fit and potential
 208 violations, allowing users to quickly grasp the results of the automated analysis.

209 3.5. Modularized infrastructure

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

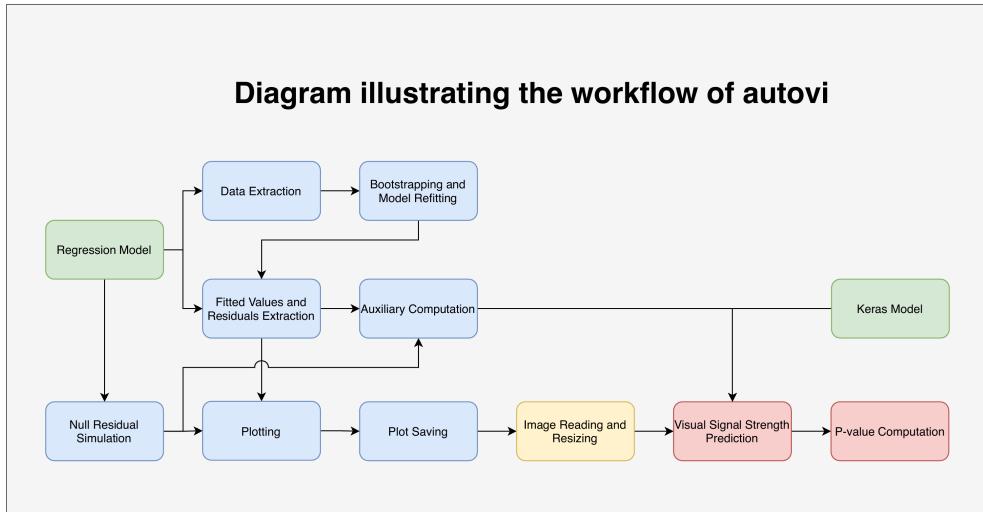


Figure 4. Diagram illustrating the infrastructure of the R package `autovi`. The modules in green are primary inputs provided by users. Modules in blue are overridable methods that can be modified to accommodate users' specific needs. The module in yellow is a pre-defined non-overridable method. The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

232

4. Web interface: `autovi.web`

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

241 **4.1. Implementation**

242 The interface `autovi.web` is built using the `shiny` (Chang et al. 2022) and
243 `shinydashboard` (Chang & Borges Ribeiro 2021) R packages. Hosted on the
244 `shinyapps.io` domain, the application is accessible through any modern web browser.
245 The R packages `htmltools` (Cheng et al. 2024) and `shinycssloaders` (Sali & Attali
246 2020) are used to render markdown documentation in shiny application, and for loading
247 animations for shiny widgets, respectively.

248 Determining the best way to implement the backend was difficult. In our initial
249 planning for `autovi.web`, we considered implementing the entire web application using
250 the `webr` framework (Moon 2020), which would have allowed the entire application
251 to run directly in the user's browser. However, this approach was not feasible at the
252 time of writing this paper. The reason is that one of the R packages `autovi` depends
253 on the R package `splancs` (Rowlingson & Diggle 2023), which uses compiled Fortran
254 code. A working Emscripten (Zakai 2011) version of this package, which would be
255 required for `webr`, was not available.

256 We also explored the possibility of implementing the web interface using frameworks
257 built on other languages, such as Python. However, server hosting domains that
258 natively support Python servers typically do not have the latest version of R installed.
259 Additionally, calling R from Python is typically done using the `rpy2` Python library
260 (Gautier 2024), but this approach can be awkward when dealing with language syntax
261 related to non-standard evaluation. Another option we considered was renting a server
262 where we could have full control, such as those provided by cloud platforms like Google
263 Cloud Platform (GCP) or Amazon Web Services (AWS). However, correctly setting up
264 the server and ensuring a secure deployment requires significant expertise. Ultimately,
265 the most practical solution was to use the `shiny` and `shinydashboard` frameworks,

266 which are well-established in the R community and offer a solid foundation for web
267 application development.

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

272 Due to the resource allocation policy of shinyapps.io, the server enters a sleep mode
273 during periods of inactivity, resulting in the clearing of the local Python virtual
274 environment. Consequently, when the application “wakes up” for a new user session,
275 these libraries need to be reinstalled. While this ensures a clean environment for each
276 session, it may lead to slightly longer loading times for the first user after a period of
277 inactivity.

278 In contrast to `autovi`, `autovi.web` does not use the native Python version of
279 `TensorFlow`. Instead, it leverages `TensorFlow.js`, a JavaScript library that allows
280 the execution of machine learning models directly in the browser. This choice enables
281 native browser execution, enhancing compatibility across different user environments,
282 and shifts the computational load from the server to the client-side. `TensorFlow.js`
283 also offers better scalability and performance, especially when dealing with resource-
284 intensive computer vision models on the web.

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

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

295 4.2. Usage

296 The workflow of `autovi.web` is designed to be straightforward, with numbered
297 steps displayed in each panel. There are two example datasets provided by the
298 web application. The single residual plot example uses the `dino` dataset from the

299 R package `datasauRus` (Davies, Locke & D'Agostino McGowan 2022). The lineup
 300 example uses residuals from a simulated regression model that has a non-linearity
 301 issue. We walk through the lineup example to further demonstrate the workflow of
 302 the web application.

303 **4.2.1. Reading data and setting parameters**

304 The user can select to upload data as either a single set of residuals and fitted values
 305 in a two (or more) column CSV file or a pre-computed lineup of residuals and null
 306 datasets in a three (or more) column CSV file (i.e. multiple sets of residuals and fitted
 307 values with a column indicating the set label). Here we illustrate use with lineup
 308 example data sets (Figure 5). To use the lineup example data, click the “Use Lineup
 309 Example” button. The data status will then update to show the number of rows and
 310 columns in the dataset, and the CSV type will automatically be selected to the correct
 311 option. Since the example dataset follows the variable naming conventions assumed
 312 by the web application, the columns for fitted values, residuals, and labels of residual
 313 plots are automatically mapped such that the column named as `.fitted` is mapped
 314 to fitted values, `.resid` is mapped to residuals and if applicable, `.sample` to labels of
 315 the residual set (middle image). If the user is working with a custom dataset, these
 316 options must be set accordingly. Whenever a data containing a lineup, the user must
 317 manually select the label for the true residual plot, otherwise the web application does
 318 not provide all the results. The last step is to click the play button (right image) to
 319 start the assessment.

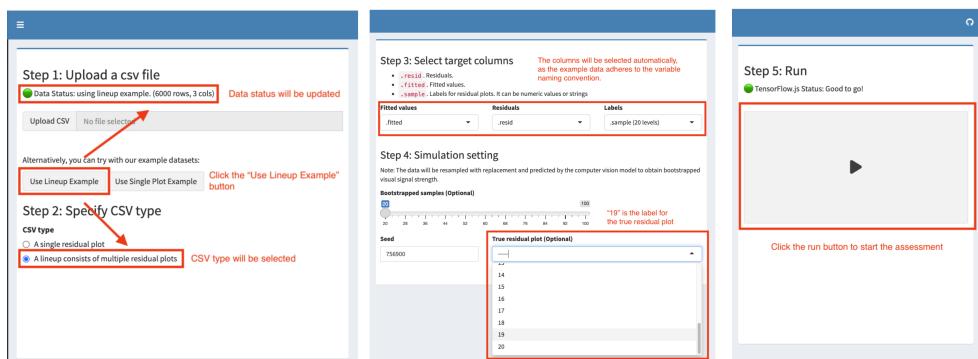


Figure 5. To begin the workflow for `autoovi` using the lineup example dataset, the user clicks the “Use Lineup Example” button (left) to load the example dataset, during which the data status and CSV type will be automatically updated. The user must manually select the label for the true residual plot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

320 **4.2.2. Results provided**

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

327 The density plot in Figure 7 offers a more robust result, allowing the user to compare
 328 the distribution of bootstrapped VSS with the distribution of null VSS. Finally, the
 329 grayscale attention map (right image) can be used to check if the target visual features,
 330 like the non-linearity present in the lineup example, are captured by the computer
 331 vision model, ensuring the quality of the assessment.

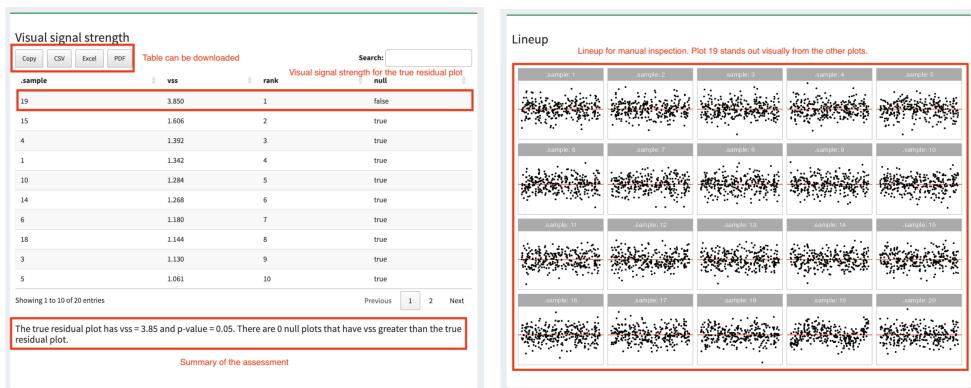


Figure 6. Results for the lineup. The VSS of the true residual plot is displayed in the first row of the table of VSS values for all the null plots (left image), with a summary text beneath the table providing the *p*-value to aid in decision-making. A lineup of residual plots allows for manual inspection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

332

5. Conclusions

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

338 The **autovi** R package, introduced in this paper, automates the assessment of
 339 residual plots by incorporating a computer vision model, eliminating the need for

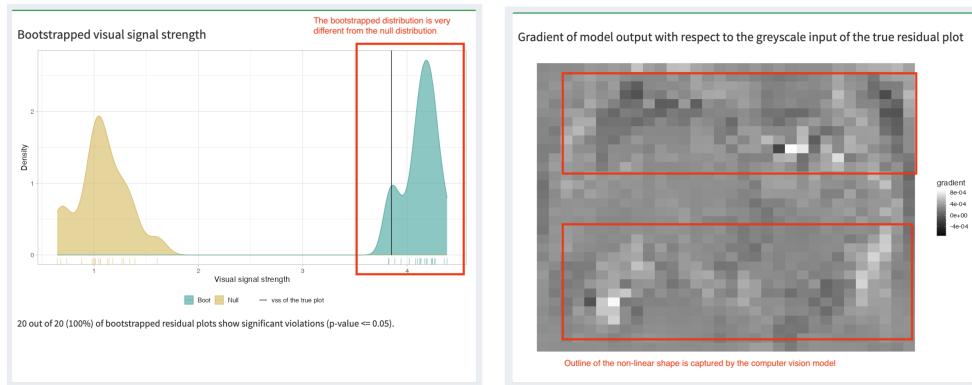


Figure 7. Summaries assessing the strength of the pattern and which elements of the plot contribute. The density plot helps verify if the bootstrapped distribution differs from the null distribution (left image). The attention map (right image) offers insights into whether the computer vision model has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

340 time-consuming and potentially inconsistent human interpretation. This automation
 341 improves the efficiency of the diagnostic process and promotes consistency in model
 342 evaluation across different users and studies.

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

349 The combination of **autovi** and **autovi.web** offers a comprehensive solution to the
 350 challenges of residual plot interpretation in regression analysis. These tools have the
 351 potential to significantly improve the quality and consistency of model diagnostics
 352 across various fields, from academic research to industry applications. By automating
 353 a critical aspect of model evaluation, they allow researchers and analysts to focus more
 354 on interpreting results and refining models, rather than grappling with the intricacies
 355 of plot assessment.

356 The framework established by **autovi** and **autovi.web** opens up exciting possibilities
 357 for further research and development. Future work could explore the extension of these
 358 automated assessment techniques to other types of diagnostic plots and statistical
 359 models, potentially revolutionizing how we approach statistical inference using visual
 360 displays more broadly.

361 **6. Resources and supplementary material**

362 The current version of `autovi` can be installed from CRAN, and source
 363 code for both packages are available at github.com/TengMCing/autovi and
 364 github.com/TengMCing/autovi_web respectively. The web interface is available from
 365 autoviweb.netlify.app.

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

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

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