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# **InsightSolver API client**

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## INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the technical documentation for the **InsightSolver API Client**.

### 1.1 About InsightSolver

InsightSolver is a SaaS (Software as a Service) solution designed for advanced rule mining and data insights. Powered by a centralized rule-mining engine, it enables organizations to uncover hidden patterns and generate actionable insights for data-driven decision-making.

### 1.2 Access Options

InsightSolver can be accessed through the following options:

- The [InsightSolver API Client](#), designed for seamless integration with Python applications and data workflows.
- The [InsightSolver Web App](#), which provides an intuitive and interactive interface for exploring rule-mining results, visualization, and analysis.

This documentation specifically covers the InsightSolver API Client. The InsightSolver Web App will have its own documentation once available.

### 1.3 The InsightSolver API client

The InsightSolver API Client offers a Python-based interface for direct interaction with our rule-mining engine. Designed for data engineers, scientists, and developers, this client integrates InsightSolver's functionalities into custom workflows, applications, and automated pipelines. The API client allows users to configure rule-mining parameters, send encrypted data to the server and retrieve results efficiently.

### 1.4 Who Should Use This Documentation?

This documentation is for:

- Developers integrating our rule-mining API.
- Engineers needing setup guides and technical references.
- Users looking for examples of effective API use.

## 1.5 Accessing the API

To use the InsightSolver API, you need the following:

- **A valid service key** This is a `.json` file that authenticates your identity and secures communication with the InsightSolver API server.
- **Available credits** API usage is metered based on the size of your dataset. See the [Credits](#) section for more details on how credits are calculated and usage tips.

To request a service key and/or obtain additional credits, please contact us at [support@insightsolver.com](mailto:support@insightsolver.com).

## INSTALLATION

This guide provides instructions to install and set up the InsightSolver API client on your local machine.

### 2.1 Prerequisites

- **Python 3.9 or higher:** Ensure Python is installed on your system. You can check your Python version with:

```
python --version
```

- **pip:** Python's package installer, which is typically included with Python 3 installations.

### 2.2 Installation Steps

You can install the InsightSolver API client in different ways, depending on your setup:

#### A. Install directly using pip (100% CLI)

If you have git installed and don't need a local copy of the repository, run:

```
pip install git+https://github.com/insightsolver/insightsolver.git
```

#### B. Clone the repository and install locally (100% CLI)

If you have git installed and want to also keep a local copy of the repository, run:

```
git clone https://github.com/insightsolver/insightsolver.git
cd insightsolver
pip install .
```

#### C. Download via browser and install (50% GUI + 50% CLI)

If you don't have git installed, follow these steps:

- Open a browser and go to <https://github.com/insightsolver/insightsolver>.
- Click on the green button <> Code v and select Download ZIP.
- Extract the ZIP file to a folder on your machine.
- Open a terminal and navigate to the extracted folder using:

```
cd path/to/unzipped-folder
```

- Then install the package with:

```
pip install .
```

*Warning for Anaconda users:* When using a virtual environment managed by [Anaconda](#), the installation of the `insightsolver` library as specified above could install dependencies (specified in the file `requirements.txt`) via pip that are not handled by Anaconda. There are two options available. The first option is to do as specified above, which lets pip install dependencies, but risk that the virtual environment is no longer handled by Anaconda. The second option is to add a `--no-deps` flag to the pip install, e.g. `pip install --no-deps ..`. This last command would install the scripts of the `insightsolver` module without installing the dependencies. This prevents breaking the Anaconda environment but could result in `insightsolver` not finding all the required dependencies at runtime. These required dependencies should therefore be installed manually from within the Anaconda application.

## 2.3 Testing the Installation

To verify that the installation was successful, you can run a quick test in Python to ensure all dependencies are correctly installed and functioning.

1. Open a terminal and start a Python interpreter by typing:

```
python
```

2. Once inside the Python shell, try importing the `InsightSolver` class with the following command:

```
from insightsolver import InsightSolver
```

3. If the installation was successful, there should be no errors, and the Python shell should return to the prompt. If you encounter an `ImportError`, ensure that you have installed the package in the correct environment.
4. Exit the Python shell by typing:

```
quit()
```

If you encounter any errors or need assistance, please refer to the [Help section](#).

## USAGE

The following sections provide examples on how to use the InsightSolver API client.

### 3.1 Quick Start Example

This section provides a quick example of how to use the InsightSolver API client. Before running the example script, please ensure that:

1. You have completed the steps in the *Installation Guide*.
2. You have obtained a valid service key.
3. You have credits available.

The following example demonstrates the basic usage of the InsightSolver API client, showing how to initialize the solver and generate insights.

```
# Import Pandas
import pandas as pd

# Import some data: https://www.kaggle.com/competitions/titanic/data
df = pd.read_csv('kaggle_titanic_train.csv')

# Specify the name of the target variable
target_name = 'Survived' # We are interested in whether the passengers survived or not

# Specify the target goal
target_goal = 1 # We are searching rules that describe survivors

# Choose how features should be interpreted
columns_types = {
    'Survived' : 'binary',
    'Pclass'   : 'continuous', # 'multiclass' (i.e. unordered) or 'continuous' (i.e. ordered)
    'Name'     : 'ignore',
    'Sex'      : 'binary',
    'Age'      : 'continuous',
    'SibSp'    : 'continuous', # 'multiclass' (i.e. unordered) or 'continuous' (i.e. ordered)
    'Parch'    : 'continuous', # 'multiclass' (i.e. unordered) or 'continuous' (i.e. ordered)
    'Ticket'   : 'ignore',
    'Fare'     : 'continuous',
    'Cabin'    : 'ignore',
    'Embarked' : 'multiclass',
}
```

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```
# Import the class InsightSolver from the module insightsolver
from insightsolver import InsightSolver

# Create an instance of the class InsightSolver
solver = InsightSolver(
    df              = df,                      # A dataset
    target_name     = target_name,             # Name of the target variable
    target_goal     = target_goal,              # Target goal
    columns_types   = columns_types,           # Columns types
)

# Specify the service key
service_key = 'name_of_your_service_key.json'

# Fit the solver
solver.fit(
    service_key = service_key, # Use your API service key here
)

# Print the rule mining results
solver.print(mode='dense')
"""

          contribution variable      rule      nans
i p_value coverage lift cohen_d

0 2e-67    19.1%    2.47 73.39
                           86.2%      Sex        female
                           13.8%    Pclass      [1, 2]
1 6e-13     6.3%    2.19  8.59
                           52.7%      Age      [0.42, 15.0] exclude
                           47.3%    SibSp      [0, 2]
2 3e-20    12.2%    2.06 17.22
                           81.4%    Pclass      [1, 1]
                           11.3%    Fare      [7.925, 512.3292]
                           7.3%     Age      [4.0, 42.0] exclude
"""

"""

```

In this specific example, the InsightSolver API gives us three rules in which we find more survivors of the Titanic:

- (i=0) : **Women in 1st or 2nd class.** This group covers 19.1% of the passengers and has a survival gain of +147% compared to the population of the Titanic.
- (i=1) : **Children (which we know the age) with not too many siblings.** This group covers 6.3% of the passengers and has a survival gain of +117% compared to the population of the Titanic.
- (i=2) : **Rich 1st class that are not too old (which we know the age).** This group covers 12.2% of the passengers and has a survival gain of +106% compared to the population of the Titanic.

Note that there could be a survivor bias in the two rules i=1 and i=2 because we know the age of the survivors more than we know the age of the non-survivors of the Titanic. We could also use target\_goal = 0 to look for passengers that did not survive the Titanic:

```

# Specify the target goal
target_goal = 0 # We are searching rules that describe non-survivors

# Create an instance of the class InsightSolver
solver = InsightSolver(
    df           = df,          # A dataset
    target_name  = target_name, # Name of the target variable
    target_goal   = target_goal, # Target goal
    columns_types= columns_types, # Columns types
)

# Fit the solver
solver.fit(
    service_key = service_key,
)

# Print the rule mining results
solver.print(mode='dense')

"""

               contribution variable      rule      nans
i p_value coverage lift cohen_d

0 7e-55    42.6%    1.46 53.84
                           78.8%      Sex        male
                           10.9%     Fare  [0.0, 26.0]
                           10.3%     Parch  [0, 0]
1 1e-12    12.9%    1.45 7.30
                           63.6%     Fare  [7.8875, 15.1]
                           36.4%     Age   [19.0, 26.0] include
"""

```

In this specific example, the InsightSolver API gives us two rules in which we find more non-survivors of the Titanic:

- (i=0) : **Poor males without a family.** This group covers 42.6% of the passengers and has a non-survival gain of +46% compared to the population of the Titanic.
- (i=1) : **Poor young adults (include missing ages).** This group covers 12.9% of the passengers and has a non-survival gain of +45% compared to the population of the Titanic.

Note that there could be a survivor bias in the rule i=1 because we know the age of the non-survivors less than we know the age of the survivors of the Titanic. In conclusion, using the InsightSolver API, we know that *Rose DeWitt Bukater* (young rich female, 1st class, with her family) had a higher chance to survive the Titanic than *Jack Dawson* (3rd class young male without a family). For more technical details about the API, please refer to the [detailed documentation](#).

## 3.2 Advanced usage

This section provides a deeper look at how to use the InsightSolver API client.

Let's revisit the *Titanic* demo. Once the `solver` is fitted, we can do more than simply `print` the results. This becomes particularly important when integrating the InsightSolver API client into a Python pipeline.

### 3.2.1 Conventions

In InsightSolver, the parameter `target_goal` specifies the target modality of the target variable for which rules should capture a large number of 1's. By convention:

- A data point is considered a 1 if it matches the target modality specified by `target_goal`.
- A data point is considered a 0 otherwise.

It is important to note that these 0's and 1's are conventions used internally by InsightSolver and should not be confused with the actual values or modalities of the target variable in the dataset.

For instance, consider the Titanic dataset used in the [Titanic](#) example:

- Dataset: `kaggle_titanic_train.csv`.
- Target variable: `target_name='Survived'`.
- Target modalities: 0 (non-survivor), 1 (survivor).
- Target goals: either `target_goal=0` (looking for non-survivors) either `target_goal=1` (looking for survivors).

Here, the modalities 0 and 1 are specific to the Titanic dataset and represent whether a passenger survived or not.

- Total passengers: 891 rows.
- Non-survivors (`Survived=0`): 549 rows.
- Survivors (`Survived=1`): 342 rows.

#### Case 1: Looking for Survivors (`target_goal=1`)

When the goal is to identify survivors:

- M=891: Total population.
- M0=549: Number of 0's, representing non-survivors (`Survived=0`).
- M1=342: Number of 1's, representing survivors (`Survived=1`).

#### Case 2: Looking for Non-Survivors (`target_goal=0`)

When the goal is to identify non-survivors:

- M=891: Total population.
- M0=342: Number of 0's, representing survivors (`Survived=1`).
- M1=549: Number of 1's, representing non-survivors (`Survived=0`).

InsightSolver operates under the principle of capturing 1's and rejecting 0's, regardless of the specific meaning of these values in a given dataset.

### 3.2.2 Attributes of the solver

The `solver` object includes several relevant attributes, which are described exhaustively [here](#). For now, let's take a brief look at the most important ones:

- M: The total number of points in the population.
- M0: The number of points classified as 0 in the population.
- M1: The number of points classified as 1 in the population.
- `rule_mining_results`: A dictionary containing the results of the rule mining process. Below, we'll explore methods to access and parse specific aspects of these results.

- **benchmark\_scores**: A dictionary containing the best scores obtained on shuffled data. This is useful to compare the scores of the rules found in the real data against the scores of the rules found in random data.

### 3.2.3 Counting the number of rules

To obtain the number of rules found by the solver, we can use the `ruleset_count` method:

```
solver.ruleset_count() # 3
# 3 rules are found by the solver
```

Each rule in the solver is indexed by an integer, conventionally denoted as `i`.

### 3.2.4 Getting the index of the rules

To retrieve the range of rule indices, we can use the `get_range_i` method:

```
solver.get_range_i() # [0, 1, 2]
```

This shows that the index `i` can take the values `0`, `1` or `2`. Knowing this range is useful when iterating over individual rules in the solver.

### 3.2.5 Exhaustive dictionary of a given rule

Let's take a closer look at the rule at position `i=0`. We can retrieve an exhaustive dictionary of the rule at position `i=0` as follows:

```
solver.i_to_rule(i=0)

# {
#     "m": 170,
#     "m0": 9,
#     "m1": 161,
#     "coverage": 0.19079685746352412,
#     "m1/M1": 0.47076023391812866,
#     "mu_rule": 0.9470588235294117,
#     "mu_pop": 0.3838383838383838,
#     "sigma_pop": 0.48659245426485753,
#     "lift": 2.4673374613003096,
#     "p_value": 1.925558554763681e-67,
#     "F_score": 0.62890625,
#     "Z_score": 16.767366956025956,
#     "rule_S": {
#         "Sex": "female",
#         "Pclass": [
#             1,
#             2
#         ],
#     },
#     "complexity_S": 2,
#     "F1_pop": 0.5547445255474452,
#     "G_bad_class": 0.17059483726150393,
#     "G_information": 0.24588549145241542,
#     "G_gini": 0.14958927829841417,
```

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```

#      "p_value_ratio_S": {
#          "Pclass": 5.359920512293736e-08,
#          "Name": 1.0,
#          "Sex": 5.022554571114061e-46,
#          "Age": 1.0,
#          "SibSp": 1.0,
#          "Parch": 1.0,
#          "Ticket": 1.0,
#          "Fare": 1.0,
#          "Cabin": 1.0,
#          "Embarked": 1.0
#      },
#      "F_score_ratio_S": {
#          "Pclass": 1.2812499999999998,
#          "Name": 1.0,
#          "Sex": 0.9302417652027029,
#          "Age": 1.0,
#          "SibSp": 1.0,
#          "Parch": 1.0,
#          "Ticket": 1.0,
#          "Fare": 1.0,
#          "Cabin": 1.0,
#          "Embarked": 1.0
#      },
#      "subrules_S": [
#          {
#              "M": 891,
#              "M0": 549,
#              "M1": 342,
#              "mu_pop": 0.3838383838383838,
#              "sigma_pop": 0.48659245426485753,
#              "F1_pop": 0.5547445255474452,
#              "m": 314,
#              "m0": 81,
#              "m1": 233,
#              "coverage": 0.35241301907968575,
#              "m1/M1": 0.6812865497076024,
#              "mu_rule": 0.7420382165605095,
#              "lift": 1.9332048273550118,
#              "mc": 577,
#              "m0c": 468,
#              "m1c": 109,
#              "p_value": 3.592513266469419e-60,
#              "F_score": 0.7103658536585366,
#              "Z_score": 16.20063097451895,
#              "G_bad_class": 0.17059483726150393,
#              "G_information": 0.21766010666061436,
#              "G_gini": 0.13964795747285225,
#              "complexity": 1,
#              "subrule_S": {
#                  "Sex": "female"
#              }
#          },

```

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```

#
# "var_name": "Sex",
# "var_rule": "female",
# "p_value_ratio": 5.022554571114061e-46,
# "shuffling_scores": {
#     "p_value": {
#         "cohen_d": 75.86463627446636,
#         "effect_size": "6. huge",
#         "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     },
#     "Z_score": {
#         "cohen_d": 37.71820414056423,
#         "effect_size": "6. huge",
#         "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     },
#     "F_score": {
#         "cohen_d": 51.16755087975539,
#         "effect_size": "6. huge",
#         "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     }
# },
# {
#     "M": 891,
#     "M0": 549,
#     "M1": 342,
#     "mu_pop": 0.3838383838383838,
#     "sigma_pop": 0.48659245426485753,
#     "F1_pop": 0.5547445255474452,
#     "m": 170,
#     "m0": 9,
#     "m1": 161,
#     "coverage": 0.19079685746352412,
#     "m1/M1": 0.47076023391812866,
#     "mu_rule": 0.9470588235294117,
#     "lift": 2.4673374613003096,
#     "mc": 721,
#     "m0c": 540,
#     "m1c": 181,
#     "p_value": 1.925558554763681e-67,
#     "F_score": 0.62890625,
#     "Z_score": 16.767366956025956,
#     "G_bad_class": 0.17059483726150393,
#     "G_information": 0.24588549145241542,
#     "G_gini": 0.14958927829841417,
#     "complexity": 2,
#     "subrule_S": {
#         "Sex": "female",
#         "Pclass": [
#             1,
#             2
#         ]
#     },
#

```

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```

#           "var_name": "Pclass",
#           "var_rule": [
#               1,
#               2
#           ],
#           "p_value_ratio": 5.359920512293736e-08,
#           "shuffling_scores": {
#               "p_value": {
#                   "cohen_d": 85.9832032893128,
#                   "effect_size": "6. huge",
#                   "wy_ratio": 0.0
#               },
#               "Z_score": {
#                   "cohen_d": 39.52974355288319,
#                   "effect_size": "6. huge",
#                   "wy_ratio": 0.0
#               },
#               "F_score": {
#                   "cohen_d": 23.36359433204899,
#                   "effect_size": "6. huge",
#                   "wy_ratio": 0.0
#               }
#           }
#       }
#   ]
#   "feature_contributions_S": {
#       "rule_S": {
#           "Sex": "female",
#           "Pclass": "[1, 2]"
#       },
#       "p_value_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 0.8616919700920942,
#           "Pclass": 0.13830802990790583
#       },
#       "F_score_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 1.0,
#           "Pclass": 0.0
#       },
#       "Z_score_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 0.9417181496074654,
#           "Pclass": 0.05828185039253464
#       },
#       "G_bad_class_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 1.0,
#           "Pclass": 0.0
#       },
#       "G_information_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 0.857675593215252,
#           "Pclass": 0.142324406784748
#       },
#       "G_gini_contribution": {
#           "Sex": 0.9099458875412633,
#           "Pclass": 0.0
#       }
#   }
# }

```

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```

#           "Pclass": 0.0900541124587367
#
#       }
#
#   },
#   "shuffling_scores": {
#     "p_value": {
#       "cohen_d": 85.9832032893128,
#       "effect_size": "6. huge",
#       "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     },
#     "Z_score": {
#       "cohen_d": 39.52974355288319,
#       "effect_size": "6. huge",
#       "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     },
#     "F_score": {
#       "cohen_d": 23.36359433204899,
#       "effect_size": "6. huge",
#       "wy_ratio": 0.0
#     }
#   }
# }
```

This dictionary contains detailed information and statistics about the rule at position  $i=0$ . Here are some of the key entries:

- "m": 170: This is the number of points captured by the rule. The rule contains 170 points in total.
- "m0": 9: This is the number of 0 captured by the rule. The rule contains 9 non-survivors.
- "m1": 161: This is the number of 1 captured by the rule. The rule contains 161 survivors.
- "coverage": 0.19079685746352412: This is the coverage of the rule, i.e. the ratio  $m/M$ . The rule covers 19.1% of the population.
- "m1/M1": 0.47076023391812866: This is the sensitivity of the rule, i.e. the capture rate of 1. The rule captures 47.1% of the survivors.
- "mu\_rule": 0.9470588235294117: This is the average of the target variable in the rule, i.e. the ratio  $m1/m$ . Here we have a survival rate of 94.7% in the rule.
- "mu\_pop": 0.3838383838383838: This the average of the target variable in the population, i.e. the ration  $M1/M$ . Here we have a survival rate of 38.4% in the population.
- "sigma\_pop": 0.48659245426485753: This is the standard deviation of the target variable in the population.
- "lift": 2.4673374613003096: This is the lift of the rule, i.e. the ratio  $\text{mu\_rule}/\text{mu\_pop}$ .
- "p\_value": 1.925558554763681e-67: This is the p-value (according to the hypergeometric probability law, not the chi-squared) of the rule.
- "F\_score": 0.62890625: This is the F1-score of the rule.
- "Z\_score": 16.767366956025956: This is the Z-score of the rule.
- "rule\_S": {"Sex": "female", "Pclass": [1,2]}: The rule reads *Females in first or second class*.
- "complexity\_S": 2: The complexity of the rule is 2, i.e. two variables are involved in the rule ("Sex" and "Pclass").

- "F1\_pop": 0.5547445255474452: This is the F1-score of the population.
- "G\_bad\_class": 0.17059483726150393: This is the bad classification gain of the rule.
- "G\_information": 0.24588549145241542: This is the information gain of the rule.
- "G\_gini": 0.14958927829841417: This is the Gini gain of the rule.
- "shuffling\_scores": This contains the scores that measure how strong is the rule compared to what would be found in shuffled data.

### 3.2.6 DataFrame of subrules

We can retrieve a DataFrame of the subrules for the rule at position  $i=0$  as follow:

```
solver.i_to_subrules_dataframe(i=0)

#   p_value_ratio variable    rule complexity      p_value   F_score ... m0c  m1c ...
#   ↪ G_bad_class  G_information  G_gini           subrule_S
# 0  5.022555e-46     Sex  female          1  3.592513e-60  0.710366 ...  468  109 ...
#   ↪ 0.170595     0.217660  0.139648  {'Sex': 'female'}
# 1  5.359921e-08   Pclass [1, 2]          2  1.925559e-67  0.628906 ...  540  181 ...
#   ↪ 0.170595     0.245885  0.149589  {'Sex': 'female'...
```

The DataFrame of subrules begins with a rule of complexity 1 (e.g. {"Sex": "female"}) and progresses to higher complexities, such as complexity 2 (e.g. {"Sex": "female", "Pclass": [1, 2]}). As we can observe, increasing the complexity from 1 to 2 improves the p-values and the information gain but degrades the F1-score.

The purpose of the subrules DataFrame is to assist in deciding the optimal level of rule complexity based on various metrics.

### 3.2.7 DataFrame of features contributions

We can retrieve a DataFrame showing the contributions of the features for the rule at position  $i=0$  as follows:

```
solver.i_to_feature_contributions_S(i=0)

#           p_value  F_score  Z_score  G_bad_class  G_information  G_gini
# feature_name
# Sex          0.861692  1.0    0.941718          1.0          0.857676  0.909946
# Pclass        0.138308  0.0    0.058282          0.0          0.142324  0.090054
```

As we can observe, the variable "Sex" provides the largest contribution. The variable "Pclass" adds a slight positive contribution to both the p-value and the information gain, as including it in the rule improves these metrics. However, the contribution of "Pclass" is zero for the F-score. This indicates that it does not enhance the F-score (in fact, it degrades it, but by convention, contributions are kept nonnegative).

### 3.2.8 Printing modes

Earlier in *Titanic* we saw the dense printing mode. There are three printing modes:

- full: A full print of the results.
- light: A lighter version of the full print.
- dense: A very compact version of the print.

### 3.2.9 Column types

The columns of a Pandas DataFrame are associated with a type known as a *dtype*, such as `int64`, `float64`, `object`, and so on. In addition to these, InsightSolver introduces a complementary layer of types called *btype*.

While *dtypes* describe the encoding of the data (e.g., integers or floats), *btypes* define how the data should be interpreted when mining for rules. These *btypes* include:

- **binary**: The variable is treated as a binary categorical variable, and rule mining will focus on finding subsets.
- **multiclass**: The variable is treated as a multiclass categorical variable, and rule mining will aim to find subsets.
- **continuous**: The variable is treated as an ordered variable, and rule mining will focus on identifying meaningful intervals.
- **ignore**: The variable is excluded from rule mining.

The *btypes* of the columns are automatically detected in InsightSolver, so its not mandatory to explicitly specify a *btype* for each variable. However, if the user wishes to specify the *btype* for some or all variables, this can be done using the `columns_types` dictionary (a key is a column name, a value is a *btype*). The `columns_types` dictionary can be passed as a parameter of the `solver`.

## MODULES

### 4.1 insightsolver module

- *Organization*: InsightSolver Solutions Inc.
- *Project Name*: InsightSolver
- *Module Name*: insightsolver
- *File Name*: insightsolver.py
- *Author*: Noé Aubin-Cadot
- *Email*: noe.aubin-cadot@insightsolver.com
- *Last Updated*: 2025-08-28
- *First Created*: 2024-09-09

#### 4.1.1 Description

This file contains the `InsightSolver` class. This class is meant to ingest data, specify rule mining parameters and make rule mining API calls.

#### 4.1.2 Note

A service key is necessary to use the API client.

#### 4.1.3 License

Exclusive Use License - see [LICENSE](#) for details.

---

`insightsolver.insightsolver.compute_admissible_btypes(M: int, dtype: str, nunique: int, name: str) → list[str]`

This function computes the admissible *btypes* a column can take. The *btypes*:

- 'binary'
- 'multiclass'
- 'continuous'
- 'ignore'

---

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.compute_columns_names_to_admissible_btypes(df: DataFrame) →
    dict[str, list[str]]
```

This function computes a dict that maps the column names of `df` to lists of admissible btypes.

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.validate_class_integrity(df: DataFrame | None, target_name: str | int | None,
    target_goal: str | Real | uint8 | None, columns_types: Dict[None], columns_descr: Dict[None],
    threshold_M_max: int | None, specified_constraints: Dict[None], top_N_rules: int | None,
    filtering_score: str, n_benchmark_original: int, n_benchmark_shuffle: int, do_strict_types: bool = False,
    verbose: bool = False) → dict
```

This function validates the integrity of the parameter values passed during the instantiation of the InsightSolver class.

#### 4.1.4 Parameters

**df: DataFrame**

The DataFrame that contains the data to analyse (a target column and various feature columns).

**target\_name: str**

Name of the column of the target variable.

**target\_goal: str (or other modality of the target variable)**

Target goal.

**columns\_types: dict**

Types of the columns.

**columns\_descr: dict**

Descriptions of the columns.

**threshold\_M\_max: int**

Threshold on the maximum number of observations to consider, above which we sample observations.

**specified\_constraints: dict**

Dictionary of the specified constraints on m\_min, m\_max, coverage\_min, coverage\_max.

**top\_N\_rules: int**

An integer that specifies the maximum number of rules to get from the rule mining.

**filtering\_score: str**

A string that specifies the filtering score to be used when selecting rules.

**n\_benchmark\_original: int**

An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is not shuffled.

**n\_benchmark\_shuffle: int**

An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is shuffled.

**do\_strict\_types: bool (default False)**

A boolean that specifies if we want a strict evaluation of types.

**verbose: bool (default False)**

Verbosity.

#### 4.1.5 Returns

##### columns\_types: dict

A dict of the columns types after adjusting the types.

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.format_value(value, format_type='scientific', decimals=1, verbose=False)
```

This function formats values depending on the type of values (float or mpmath) and the type of the format to show:

- 'percentage': shows the values as percentage (default).
- 'scientific': shows the values in scientific notation with 4 decimals.
- 'scientific\_no\_decimals': shows the values in scientific notation without decimals.

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.S_to_index_points_in_rule(solver, S: dict, verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame | None = None) → Index
```

This function takes a rule S and returns the index of the points inside the rule of a DataFrame. If no DataFrame is provided, the one used to train the solver is used.

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.resolve_language(language: str = 'auto', default_language: str = 'english') → str
```

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.search_best_ruleset_from_API_public(df: DataFrame, computing_source: str = 'auto', input_file_service_key: str | None = None, user_email: str | None = None, target_name: str | int | None = None, target_goal: str | Real | uint8 | None = None, columns_names_to_btypes: Dict | None = {}, columns_names_to_descr: Dict | None = {}, threshold_M_max: int | None = None, specified_constraints: Dict | None = {}, top_N_rules: int | None = 10, verbose: bool = False, filtering_score: str = 'auto', api_source: str = 'auto', do_compress_data: bool = True, do_compute_memory_usage: bool = True, n_benchmark_original: int = 5, n_benchmark_shuffle: int = 20, do_llm_readable_rules: bool = False, llm_source: str = 'remote_gemini', llm_language: str = 'auto', do_store_llm_cache: bool = True, do_check_llm_cache: bool = True) → dict
```

This function is meant to make a rule mining API call.

#### 4.1.6 Parameters

**df: DataFrame**

The DataFrame that contains the data to analyse (a target column and various feature columns).

**computing\_source: str**

If the rule mining should be computed locally or remotely.

**input\_file\_service\_key: str**

The string that specifies the path to the service key (necessary to use the remote Cloud Function from outside GCP).

**user\_email: str**

The email of the user (necessary to use the remote Cloud Function from inside GCP).

**target\_name: str**

Name of the column of the target variable.

**target\_goal: str (or other modality of the target variable)**

Target goal.

**columns\_names\_to\_btypes: dict**

A dict that specifies the btypes of the columns.

**columns\_names\_to\_descr: dict**

A dict that specifies the descriptions of the columns.

**threshold\_M\_max: int**

Threshold on the maximum number of points to use during the rule mining (max. 10000 pts in the public API).

**specified\_constraints: dict**

A dict that specifies constraints to be used during the rule mining.

**top\_N\_rules: int**

An integer that specifies the maximum number of rules to get from the rule mining.

**verbose: bool**

Verbosity.

**filtering\_score: str**

A string that specifies the filtering score to be used when selecting rules.

**api\_source: str**

A string used to identify the source of the API call.

**do\_compress\_data: bool**

A boolean that specifies if we want to compress the data.

**do\_compute\_memory\_usage: bool**

A bool that specifies if we want to get the memory usage of the computation.

**n\_benchmark\_original: int**

Number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is not shuffled.

**n\_benchmark\_shuffle: int**

Number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is shuffled.

**do\_llm\_readable\_rules: bool**

If we want to convert the rules to a readable format using a LLM.

**llm\_source: str**

Source where the LLM is running

**do\_store\_llm\_cache: bool**

If we want to store the result of the LLM in the cache (makes futur LLM calls faster).

**do\_check\_llm\_cache: bool**

If we want to check if the results of the prompt are found in the cache (makes LLM calls faster).

#### 4.1.7 Returns

**response: requests.models.Response**

A response object obtained from the API call that contains the rule mining results.

```
insightsolver.insightsolver.get_credits_available(computing_source: str = 'auto', service_key: str | None = None, user_email: str | None = None)
```

This function is meant to retrieve from the server the amount of credits available.

```
class insightsolver.insightsolver.InsightSolver(verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame = None, target_name: str | int | None = None, target_goal: str | Real | uint8 | None = None, columns_types: Dict | None = {}, columns_descr: Dict | None = {}, threshold_M_max: int | None = 10000, specified_constraints: Dict | None = {}, top_N_rules: int | None = 10, filtering_score: str = 'auto', n_benchmark_original: int = 5, n_benchmark_shuffle: int = 20)
```

Bases: object

The class `InsightSolver` is meant to :

1. Take input data.
2. Make an `insightsolver` API calls to the server.
3. Present the results of the rule mining.

#### 4.1.8 Attributes

**df: DataFrame**

The DataFrame that contains the data to analyse.

**target\_name: str (default None)**

Name of the target variable (by default it's the first column).

**target\_goal: (str or int)**

Target goal.

**target\_threshold: (int or float)**

Threshold used to convert a continuous target variable to a binary target variable.

**M: int**

Number of points in the population.

**M0: int**

Number of points 0 in the population.

**M1: int**

Number of points 1 in the population.

**columns\_types: dict**

Types of the columns.

**columns\_descr: dict**  
Textual descriptions of the columns.

**other\_modalities: dict**  
Modalities that are mapped to the modality ‘other’.

**threshold\_M\_max: int (default 10000)**  
Threshold on the maximum number of observations to consider, above which we under sample the observations.

**specified\_constraints: dict**  
Dictionary of the specified constraints on m\_min, m\_max, coverage\_min, coverage\_max.

**top\_N\_rules: int (default 10)**  
An integer that specifies the maximum number of rules to get from the rule mining.

**filtering\_score: str (default ‘auto’)**  
A string that specifies the filtering score to be used when selecting rules.

**n\_benchmark\_original: int (default 5)**  
An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is not shuffled.

**n\_benchmark\_shuffle: int (default 20)**  
An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is shuffled.

**monitoring\_metadata: dict**  
Dictionary of monitoring metadata.

**benchmark\_scores: dict**  
Dictionary of the benchmarking scores against shuffled data.

**rule\_mining\_results: dict**  
Dictionary that contains the results of the rule mining.

**\_is\_fitted: bool**  
Boolean that tells if the solver is fitted.

#### 4.1.9 Methods

**\_\_init\_\_: None**  
Initialization of an instance of the class InsightSolver.

**\_\_str\_\_: None**  
Converts the solver to a string as provided by the print method.

**ingest\_dict: None**  
Ingests a Python dict.

**ingest\_json\_string: None**  
Ingests a JSON string.

**is\_fitted: Bool**  
Returns a boolean that tells if the solver is fitted.

**fit: None**  
Fits the solver.

**S\_to\_index\_points\_in\_rule: Pandas Index**  
Returns the index of the points in a rule S.

**S\_to\_s\_points\_in\_rule: Pandas Series**  
Returns a boolean Pandas Series that tells if the point is in the rule S.

**S\_to\_df\_filtered: Pandas DataFrame**

Returns the filtered df of rows that are in the rule S.

**ruleset\_count: int**

Counts the number of rules held by the InsightSolver.

**i\_to\_rule: dict**

Gives the rule i of the InsightSolver.

**i\_to\_S: dict**

Returns the rule S for the rule at index i.

**i\_to\_subrules\_dataframe: Pandas DataFrame**

Returns a DataFrame containing the informations about the subrules of the rule i.

**i\_to\_feature\_contributions\_S: Pandas DataFrame**

Returns a DataFrame of the feature contributions of the variables in the rule S at position i.

**i\_to\_readable\_text: str**

Returns the readable text of the rule i if it is available.

**i\_to\_print: None**

Prints the content of the rule i in the InsightSolver.

**get\_range\_i: list**

Gives the range of i in the InsightSolver.

**print: None**

Prints the content of the InsightSolver.

**print\_light: None**

Prints the content of the InsightSolver ('light' mode).

**print\_dense: None**

Prints the content of the InsightSolver ('dense' mode).

**to\_dict: dict**

Exports the content of the InsightSolver object to a Python dict.

**to\_json\_string: str**

Exports the content of the InsightSolver object to a JSON string.

**to\_dataframe: Pandas DataFrame**

Exports the rule mining results to a Pandas DataFrame.

**to\_csv: str**

Exports the rule mining results to a CSV string and/or a local CSV file.

**to\_excel: None**

Exports the rule mining results to a Excel file.

**to\_excel\_string: str**

Exports the rule mining results to a Excel string.

**get\_credits\_needed\_for\_computation: int**

Get the number of credits needed for the fitting computation of the solver.

**get\_df\_credits\_infos: Pandas DataFrame**

Get a DataFrame of the transactions involving credits.

**get\_credits\_available: int**

Get the number of credits available.

**convert\_target\_to\_binary: pd.Series**

Converts the target variable to a binary {0,1}-valued Pandas Series.

**compute\_mutual\_information: pd.Series**

Computes a Pandas Series of the mutual information between features and the target variable.

**show\_all\_mutual\_information: None**

Generates a bar plot of the mutual information between the features and the target variable.

**show\_feature\_distributions\_of\_S: None**

Generates bar plots of the distributions of the points in the specified rule S.

**show\_feature\_contributions\_of\_i: None**

Generates a horizontal bar plot of the feature contributions of the rule at position i.

**show\_all\_feature\_contributions: None**

Generates the feature contributions and feature distributions for all rules found in the solver.

**show\_all\_feature\_contributions\_and\_distributions: None**

Generates the feature contributions and feature distributions for all rules found in the solver.

### 4.1.10 Example

Here's a sample code to use the class `InsightSolver`:

```
# Specify the service key
service_key = 'name_of_your_service_key.json'

# Import some data
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('kaggle_titanic_train.csv')

# Specify the name of the target variable
target_name = 'Survived' # We are interested in whether the passengers survived or not

# Specify the target goal
target_goal = 1 # We are searching rules that describe survivors

# Import the class InsightSolver from the module insightsolver
from insightsolver import InsightSolver

# Create an instance of the class InsightSolver
solver = InsightSolver(
    df = df,           # A dataset
    target_name = target_name, # Name of the target variable
    target_goal = target_goal, # Target goal
)

# Fit the solver
solver.fit(
    service_key = service_key, # Use your API service key here
)

# Print the rule mining results
solver.print()
```

```
__init__(verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame = None, target_name: str | int | None = None, target_goal: str | Real | uint8 | None = None, columns_types: Dict | None = {}, columns_descr: Dict | None = {}, threshold_M_max: int | None = 10000, specified_constraints: Dict | None = {}, top_N_rules: int | None = 10, filtering_score: str = 'auto', n_benchmark_original: int = 5, n_benchmark_shuffle: int = 20)
```

The initialization occurs when an `InsightSolver` class instance is created.

## Parameters

### **verbose: bool (default False)**

If we want the initialization to be verbose.

### **df: DataFrame**

The `DataFrame` that contains the data to analyse (a target column and various feature columns).

### **target\_name: str**

Name of the column of the target variable.

### **target\_goal: str (or other modality of the target variable)**

Target goal.

### **columns\_types: dict**

Types of the columns.

### **columns\_descr: dict**

Descriptions of the columns.

### **threshold\_M\_max: int**

Threshold on the maximum number of observations to consider, above which we sample observations.

### **specified\_constraints: dict**

Dictionary of the specified constraints on m\_min, m\_max, coverage\_min, coverage\_max.

### **top\_N\_rules: int (default 10)**

An integer that specifies the maximum number of rules to get from the rule mining.

### **filtering\_score: str (default 'auto')**

A string that specifies the filtering score to be used when selecting rules.

### **n\_benchmark\_original: int (default 5)**

An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is not shuffled.

### **n\_benchmark\_shuffle: int (default 20)**

An integer that specifies the number of benchmarking runs to execute where the target is shuffled.

## Returns

### **solver: InsightSolver**

An instance of the class `InsightSolver`.

## Example

Here's a sample code to instantiate the class `InsightSolver`:

```
# Import the class InsightSolver from the module insightsolver
from insightsolver import InsightSolver

# Create an instance of the class InsightSolver
solver = InsightSolver()
```

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```

df          = df,           # A Pandas DataFrame
target_name = target_name, # Name of the target variable
target_goal = target_goal, # Target goal
)

```

**ingest\_dict(*d*: dict, *verbose*: bool = False) → None**

This method aims to ingest a Python dict in the solver.

**ingest\_json\_string(*json\_string*: str, *verbose*: bool = False) → None**

This method aims to ingest a JSON string in the solver.

**is\_fitted()**

This method returns a boolean that tells if the solver is fitted.

**fit(*verbose*: bool = False, *computing\_source*: str = 'auto', *service\_key*: str | None = None, *user\_email*: str | None = None, *api\_source*: str = 'auto', *do\_compress\_data*: bool = True, *do\_compute\_memory\_usage*: bool = True, *do\_check\_enough\_credits*: bool = False, *do\_llm\_readable\_rules*: bool = True, *llm\_source*: str = 'auto', *llm\_language*: str = 'auto', *do\_store\_llm\_cache*: bool = True, *do\_check\_llm\_cache*: bool = True) → None**

This method aims to fit the solver.

**Parameters*****verbose*: bool (default False)**

If we want the fitting to be verbose.

***computing\_source*: str (default ‘auto’)**

Specify where the rule mining computation is done ('local\_cloud\_function' or 'remote\_cloud\_function').

***service\_key*: str (default None)**

Path+name of the service key.

***user\_email*: str (default None)**

User email.

***api\_source*: str (default ‘auto’)**

Source of the API call.

***do\_compress\_data*: bool (default True)**

If we want to compress the data for the communications with the server.

***do\_compute\_memory\_usage*: bool (default True)**

If we want to monitor the first thread memory usage on the server side.

***do\_check\_enough\_credits*: bool (default False)**

Check if there are enough credits to fit the solver.

***do\_llm\_readable\_rules*: bool (default True)**

If we want to convert the rules to a readable format using a LLM.

***llm\_source*: str (default ‘auto’)**

Source where the LLM is running.

***llm\_language*: str (default ‘auto’)**

Language of the LLM.

***do\_store\_llm\_cache*: bool (default True)**

If we want to store the result of the LLM in the cache (makes futur LLM calls faster).

**do\_check\_llm\_cache: bool (default True)**

If we want to check if the results of the prompt are found in the cache (makes LLM calls faster).

**S\_to\_index\_points\_in\_rule(S: dict, verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame | None = None) → Index**

This method returns the index of the points inside a rule S.

**S\_to\_s\_points\_in\_rule(S: dict, verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame | None = None) → Series**

This method returns a boolean Series that tells if the points are in the rule S or not.

**S\_to\_df\_filtered(S: dict, verbose: bool = False, df: DataFrame | None = None) → DataFrame**

This method returns the DataFrame of rows of df that lie inside a rule S.

**ruleset\_count() → int**

This method returns the number of rules held in an instance of the solver.

**i\_to\_rule(i: int) → dict****i\_to\_S(i)**

This method returns the rule S at position i.

**i\_to\_subrules\_dataframe(i: int = 0) → DataFrame**

This method returns a DataFrame which contains the informations about the subrules of the rule i.

**i\_to\_feature\_contributions\_S(i: int, do\_rename\_cols: bool = True, do\_ignore\_col\_rule\_S: bool = True) → DataFrame**

This method returns a DataFrame of the feature contributions of the variables in the rule S at position i.

**i\_to\_readable\_text(i) → str | None**

Returns the readable text of the rule i if it is available.

**i\_to\_print(i: int, indentation: str = "", do\_print\_shuffling\_scores: bool = True, do\_print\_rule\_DataFrame: bool = False, do\_print\_subrules\_S: bool = True, do\_show\_coverage\_diff: bool = False, do\_show\_cohen\_d: bool = True, do\_show\_wy\_ratio: bool = True, do\_print\_feature\_contributions\_S: bool = True) → None**

This method prints the content of the rule i in the solver.

## Parameters

**i: int**

Index of the rule to print.

**indentation: str**

Indentation of some printed elements.

**do\_print\_shuffling\_scores: bool**

If we want to print the shuffling scores.

**do\_print\_rule\_DataFrame: bool**

If we want to print a DataFrame of the rule.

**do\_print\_subrules\_S: bool**

If we want to print the DataFrame of subrules.

**do\_show\_coverage\_diff: bool**

If we want to show the differences of coverage in the DataFrame of subrules.

**do\_show\_cohen\_d: bool**

If we want to show the Cohen d in the DataFrame of subrules.

**do\_show\_wy\_ratio: bool**

If we want to show the WY ratio in the DataFrame of subrules.

**do\_print\_feature\_contributions\_S: bool**

If we want to print the DataFrame of feature contributions.

**get\_range\_i(complexity\_max: int | None = None) → list**

This method gives the range of *i* in the solver. If the integer `complexity_max` is specified, return only this number of elements.

**print(verbose: bool = False, r: int | None = None, do\_print\_dataset\_metadata: bool = True, do\_print\_monitoring\_metadata: bool = False, do\_print\_benchmark\_scores: bool = True, do\_print\_shuffling\_scores: bool = True, do\_show\_cohen\_d: bool = True, do\_show\_wy\_ratio: bool = True, do\_print\_rule\_mining\_results: bool = True, do\_print\_rule\_DataFrame: bool = False, do\_print\_subrules\_S: bool = True, do\_show\_coverage\_diff: bool = False, do\_print\_feature\_contributions\_S: bool = True, separation\_width\_between\_rules: int | None = 79, do\_print\_last\_separator: bool = True, mode: str = 'full') → None**

This method prints the content of the InsightSolver solver.

**print\_light(print\_format: str = 'list', do\_print\_shuffling\_scores: bool = True, do\_print\_last\_separator: bool = True) → None**

This method does a ‘light’ print of the solver.

Two formats:

- ‘list’: shows the rules via a loop of prints.
- ‘compact’: shows the rules in a single DataFrame.

**print\_dense(do\_print\_shuffling\_scores: bool = True) → None**

This method is aimed at printing a ‘dense’ version of the solver.

**to\_dict() → dict**

This method aims to export the content of the solver to a dictionary.

**to\_json\_string(verbose=False) → str**

This method aims to export the content of the solver to a JSON string.

**to\_dataframe(verbose=False, do\_append\_datetime=False, do\_rename\_cols=False) → DataFrame**

This method aims to export the content of the solver to a DataFrame.

**to\_csv(output\_file=None, verbose=False, do\_rename\_cols=False) → str**

This method is meant to export the content of the solver to a CSV file.

**to\_excel(output\_file, verbose=False, do\_rename\_cols=False) → None**

This method is meant to export the solver to a Excel file.

**to\_excel\_string(verbose=False, do\_rename\_cols=False) → str**

This method is meant to export the solver to a Excel string.

**get\_credits\_needed\_for\_computation() → int**

This method is meant to compute the number of credits for the computation during the fitting of the solver.

**get\_df\_credits\_infos(computing\_source: str = 'auto', service\_key: str | None = None, user\_email: str | None = None) → DataFrame**

This method is meant to retrieve from the server the transactions involving credits.

---

**get\_credits\_available**(*computing\_source: str = 'auto'*, *service\_key: str | None = None*, *user\_email: str | None = None*) → int

This method is meant to retrieve from the server the amount of credits available.

**convert\_target\_to\_binary()**

This method converts the target variable to a binary {0,1}-valued Pandas Series.

To use this method, the attribute `solver.target_goal` must be populated because it specifies how to convert the target variable to binary. As a reminder, the target goal must be one of the following:

- A modality of the target variable in the case of a categorical (i.e. 'binary' or 'multiclass') target variable.
- 'min', 'min\_q0', 'min\_q1', 'min\_q2', 'min\_q3', 'min\_c00', 'min\_c01', ..., 'min\_c98', 'min\_c99'.
- 'max', 'max\_q1', 'max\_q2', 'max\_q3', 'max\_q4', 'max\_c01', 'max\_c02', ..., 'max\_c99', 'max\_c100'.

### Returns

**s\_target: pd.Series**

A {0,1}-valued Pandas Series representing the target variable.

**compute\_mutual\_information**(*n\_samples=1000*)

This method computes the mutual information between the features and the target variable.

### Parameters

**n\_samples: int**

An integer that specifies the number of data rows to use in the computation of the mutual information.

### Returns

**s\_mi: pd.Series**

A Pandas Series that contains the mutual information of the features with the target variable.

**show\_all\_mutual\_information**(*n\_samples: int | None = 1000*, *n\_cols: int | None = 20*) → None

This method generates a bar plot of the mutual information between the features and the target variable.

### Parameters

**n\_samples: int**

An integer that specifies the number of data rows to use in the computation of the mutual information.

**n\_cols: int**

An integer that specifies the maximum number of features to show

**show\_feature\_distributions\_of\_S**(*S: dict*, *padding\_y: int = 5*, *do\_show\_kde: bool = False*, *do\_show\_vertical\_lines: bool = False*) → None

This method generates bar plots of the distributions of the points in the specified rule S.

### Parameters

**S**

[dict] The rule S that we wish to visualize.

**padding\_y: int**

The padding used for the ylim.

**do\_show\_kde: bool**

Boolean to show the KDE of the continuous features.

```
show_feature_contributions_of_i(i: int, a: float = 0.5, b: float = 1, fig_width: float = 12, language: str = 'en', do_grid: bool = True, do_title: bool = False, do_banner: bool = True, bar_annotations: str = 'p_value_ratio', loss: float | None = None) → None
```

This method generates a horizontal bar plots of the feature contributions of the rule at position *i*.

**Parameters****i: int**

The index of the rule to show.

**a: float**

Height per bar.

**b: float**

Added height to the figure.

**fig\_width: float**

Width of the figure

**language: str**

Language of the figure ('fr' or 'en').

**do\_grid: bool**

If we want to show a vertical grid behind the horizontal bars.

**do\_title: bool**

If we want to show a title.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

**loss: float**

If we want to show a loss.

```
show_all_feature_contributions(a: float = 0.5, b: float = 1, fig_width: float = 12, language: str = 'en', do_grid: bool = True, do_title: bool = False, do_banner: bool = True, bar_annotations: str = 'p_value_ratio') → None
```

This method generates a horizontal bar plot of the feature contributions for each rule found in a solver.

**Parameters****a: float**

Height per bar.

**b: float**

Added height to the figure.

**fig\_width: float**

Width of the figure

**language: str**

Language of the figure ('fr' or 'en').

**do\_grid: bool**

If we want to show a vertical grid behind the horizontal bars.

**do\_title: bool**

If we want to show a title.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

**show\_all\_feature\_contributions\_and\_distributions**(*do\_banner: bool = True, bar\_annotations: str = 'p\_value\_ratio'*) → None

This method generates the feature contributions and feature distributions for all rules found in a fitted solver.

**Parameters****do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

**plot**(*do\_banner: bool = True, bar\_annotations: str = 'p\_value\_ratio'*) → None

This method is an alias for the method .show\_all\_feature\_contributions\_and\_distributions()

**Parameters****do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

## 4.2 api\_utilities module

- *Organization:* InsightSolver Solutions Inc.
- *Project Name:* InsightSolver
- *Module Name:* insightsolver
- *File Name:* api\_utilities.py
- *Author:* Noé Aubin-Cadot
- *Email:* noe.aubin-cadot@insightsolver.com
- *Last Updated:* 2025-05-08
- *First Created:* 2024-09-16

## 4.2.1 Description

This file provides essential utility functions to secure and streamline client-server communication within the API. It includes functions for data compression, encryption, decryption, and transformations of data structures, all designed to facilitate efficient and protected message exchange between the client and server.

While all communications are secured via HTTPS, this file goes a step further by adding an additional layer of encryption, using RSA-4096 and ECDSA-SECP521R1 for secure key exchange and AES-256 for data encryption. These functions are particularly useful for scenarios requiring enhanced data privacy and integrity.

## 4.2.2 Functions provided

- `hash_string`: Computes the hash of a string.
- `convert_bytes_to_base64_string`: Convert bytes to a base64 string.
- `convert_base64_string_to_bytes`: Convert a base64 string to bytes.
- `compress_string`: Compress a string using gzip.
- `decompress_string`: Decompress a gzip-compressed string.
- `compress_and_encrypt_string`: Compress and encrypt a string for secure transmission.
- `decrypt_and_decompress_string`: Decrypt an encrypted string.
- `encode_obj`: Takes an object and encode it to a new object compatible with json serialization.
- `convert_dict_to_json_string`: Convert a dict to a json string.
- `decode_obj`: Inverse operation from `encode_obj`.
- `convert_json_string_to_dict`: Convert a json string to a dict.
- `transform_dict`: Convert a dictionary for easier client-server communication.
- `untransform_dict`: Reverse the dictionary transformation to restore the original data format.
- `generate_keys`: Generate RSA and ECDSA private and public keys.
- `compute_credits_from_df`: Compute the amount of credits consumed for a given DataFrame.
- `request_cloud_credits_infos`: Request the server for informations about the credits available.
- `request_cloud_public_keys`: Request the server for public keys.
- `request_cloud_computation`: Request the server for computation.
- `search_best_ruleset_from_API_dict`: Make the API call.

## 4.2.3 License

Exclusive Use License - see [LICENSE](#) for details.

---

`insightsolver.api_utilities.hash_string(string)`

A function to compute the hash of a string using hashlib.

`insightsolver.api_utilities.convert_bytes_to_base64_string(data: bytes) → str`

Convert a bytes object to a base64-encoded string.

#### 4.2.4 Parameters

**data**

[bytes] The byte data to encode.

#### 4.2.5 Returns

**str**

The base64-encoded string.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.convert_base64_string_to_bytes(string: str) → bytes
```

Convert a base64-encoded string to a bytes object.

#### 4.2.6 Parameters

**string**

[str] The base64-encoded string.

#### 4.2.7 Returns

**bytes**

The decoded byte data.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.compress_string(original_string: str) → str
```

Compress a string using gzip and then encode it to base64.

#### 4.2.8 Parameters

**original\_string**

[str] The original string to be compressed.

#### 4.2.9 Returns

**str**

The compressed string.

#### 4.2.10 Example

```
original_string = "This is a test string"
compressed_string = compress_string(original_string)
print(compressed_string) # Example output: 'H4sIAA01/2YC/
˓→wvJyCxWAKJEhZLU4hKF4pKizLx0AG3zTmsVAAAA'
```

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.decompress_string(compressed_string: str) → str
```

Decompress a base64-encoded string that was previously compressed using gzip.

This function takes a base64-encoded string, decodes it, and then decompresses the resulting data using gzip to return the original string.

#### 4.2.11 Parameters

**compressed\_string**

[str] The base64-encoded string that contains the compressed data.

## 4.2.12 Returns

### str

The original uncompressed string.

## 4.2.13 Example

```
compressed_string = 'H4sIAAA01/2YC/wvJyCxWAKJEhZLU4hKF4pKizLx0AG3zTmsVAAAA'
original_string = decompress_string(compressed_string)
print(original_string) # This is a test string'
```

`insightsolver.api_utilities.compress_and_encrypt_string(original_string: str, symmetric_key: bytes)`  
 $\rightarrow$  tuple[str, str]

Compress and encrypt a string using AES-256-GCM.

This function compresses the given string using gzip and then encrypts it using AES-256 in GCM mode. A nonce is used in the encryption process for AES-GCM, and the result is base64-encoded for easy transfer over networks.

Security: - AES-256 encryption - GCM (Galois/Counter Mode) with authentication

## 4.2.14 Parameters

### original\_string

[str] The original string to be compressed and encrypted.

### symmetric\_key

[bytes] The 32-byte symmetric key used for encryption.

## 4.2.15 Returns

### tuple[str, str]

A tuple containing the base64-encoded encrypted compressed string and the base64-encoded nonce used.

## 4.2.16 Example

```
transformed_string, nonce_string = compress_and_encrypt_string(
    original_string = "Secret data",
    symmetric_key   = token_bytes(32),
)
print(transformed_string, nonce_string) # Base64_encoded_result, nonce_string
```

`insightsolver.api_utilities.decrypt_and_decompress_string(transformed_string: str, symmetric_key: bytes, nonce: bytes)`  $\rightarrow$  str

Decrypt and decompress a string using AES-256-GCM.

This function takes a base64-encoded encrypted string, decrypts it using AES-256 in GCM mode with the provided symmetric key and nonce, and then decompresses the result using gzip.

Security: - AES-256 encryption - GCM (Galois/Counter Mode) with authentication

## 4.2.17 Parameters

### **transformed\_string**

[str] The base64-encoded string that contains the encrypted and compressed data.

### **symmetric\_key**

[bytes] The 32-byte symmetric key used for decryption.

### **nonce**

[bytes] The nonce used for AES-GCM during encryption.

## 4.2.18 Returns

### **str**

The original uncompressed and decrypted string.

## 4.2.19 Raises

### **Exception**

If the decryption fails.

## 4.2.20 Example

```
original_string = decrypt_and_decompress_string(
    transformed_string = encrypted_compressed_string,
    symmetric_key     = token_bytes(32),
    nonce              = nonce
)
print(original_string) # 'Secret data'
```

### `insightsolver.api_utilities.encode_obj(obj)`

This function takes an object and encode it to a new object compatible with json serialization.

### `insightsolver.api_utilities.convert_dict_to_json_string(d: dict) → str`

This function converts a dict to a json string.

### `insightsolver.api_utilities.decode_obj(obj)`

This function does the inverse operation from the function `encode_obj`.

### `insightsolver.api_utilities.convert_json_string_to_dict(string: str) → dict`

This function takes a json string and converts it to a dict.

### `insightsolver.api_utilities.transform_dict(d_original: dict, do_compress_data: bool = False, symmetric_key: bytes | None = None, json_format: str = 'json') → dict`

Transform the contents of a dictionary by optionally compressing and encrypting its data.

This function takes a dictionary and converts it to a string. Depending on the options provided, it can compress the data using gzip, encrypt it using AES-256, or both. The resulting string is returned in a transformed dictionary format for easier transmission or storage.

## 4.2.21 Parameters

### **d\_original**

[dict] The original dictionary that needs to be transformed.

**do\_compress\_data**

[bool, optional] Whether or not to compress the dictionary data (default is False).

**symmetric\_key**

[bytes, optional] A symmetric key. Typically generated using `from secrets import token_bytes; symmetric_key = token_bytes(32)`. If provided, the data will be encrypted (default is None).

**json\_format**

[str, optional] The format to convert the dictionary to a string. Can be ‘json’ or ‘json\_extended’ (default is ‘json’).

## 4.2.22 Returns

**dict**

A dictionary containing the transformed string, the transformations applied, and the json format.

## 4.2.23 Example

```
d_original = {'A':1, 'B':2, 'C':3}
from secrets import token_bytes
symmetric_key = token_bytes(32) # b'\x1a\xef&\x0bR\xe1\x95\xfa\x90\x10r\x93\x1a\xaeN\
                                ↪\xc2\xba\x80\xf1\x1a\x0fG\xf4(\x0e#\xd4\xaf\x81q\xf4'
d_transformed = transform_dict(
    d_original = d_original,
    do_compress_data = True,
    symmetric_key = symmetric_key,
    json_format = 'json',
)
print(d_transformed)
# {
#     'transformations': 'encrypted_gzip_base64',
#     'json_format': 'json',
#     'transformed_string':
#         ↪'q30qPkK19Z3sENnfk77t4CnpzWKV+gdHLLSpNNgU3DjdmEbLcZWj+AjZyFmUquuUmh6obZmTh8k=',
#     'nonce_string': '7PpTvoc0Ksx8whRy',
# }
```

`insightsolver.api_utilities.untransform_dict(d_transformed: dict, symmetric_key: bytes | None = None, verbose: bool = False) → dict`

Decompress and decrypt the contents of a transformed dictionary.

This function takes a dictionary that has been transformed (e.g., compressed, encrypted), and restores its original contents by reversing the transformations. Depending on the transformation type, it may decrypt and/or decompress the data.

## 4.2.24 Parameters

**d\_transformed**

[dict] The transformed dictionary containing the compressed/encrypted string, the transformations applied, and the json format used.

**symmetric\_key**

[bytes, optional] A symmetric key. Typically generated using `from secrets import token_bytes; symmetric_key = token_bytes(32)`. If provided, the data will be decrypted using this key (default is None).

**verbose**

[bool, optional] If True, additional debug information will be printed (default is False).

**4.2.25 Returns****dict**

The original dictionary with its content restored.

**4.2.26 Raises****Exception**

If an invalid transformation type or JSON format is provided.

**4.2.27 Example**

```
d_transformed = {
    'transformations' : 'encrypted_gzip_base64',
    'json_format' : 'json',
    'transformed_string' :
    ↵'q30qPkK19Z3sENnfk77t4CnpzWKV+gdHLLSpNNgU3DjdmEbLcZWj+AjZyFmUquuUmh6obZmTh8k='
    'nonce_string' : '7PpTvocOKsx8whRy',
}
d_untransformed = untransform_dict(
    d_transformed,
    symmetric_key = symmetric_key, # b'\x1a\xef&\x0bR\xe1\x95\xfa\x90\x10r\x93\
    ↵\x1a\xaeN\xc2\xba\x80\xf1\x1a\x0fG\xf4(\x0e#\xd4\xaf\x81q\xf4'
)
print(d_untransformed) # {'A': 1, 'B': 2, 'C': 3}
```

**insightsolver.api\_utilities.generate\_keys()**

This function generates RSA and ECDSA private and public keys. The generated keys:

- rsa\_private\_key
- ecdsa\_private\_key
- rsa\_public\_key\_pem\_bytes
- ecdsa\_public\_key\_pem\_bytes

**4.2.28 Returns****tuple**

A tuple containing four elements:

- rsa\_private\_key: The generated RSA private key.
- ecdsa\_private\_key: The generated ECDSA private key.
- rsa\_public\_key\_pem\_bytes: The RSA public key serialized in PEM format.
- ecdsa\_public\_key\_pem\_bytes: The ECDSA public key serialized in PEM format.

**insightsolver.api\_utilities.generate\_url\_headers(*computing\_source*: str, *input\_file\_service\_key*: str | None = None) → Tuple[str, Dict[str, Any] | None]**

This function generates the url and the headers for the POST request.

## 4.2.29 Parameters

### computing\_source

[str] Where the server is.

### input\_file\_service\_key

[optional] The client's service key, needed if the server is remote. Default is *None*.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.compute_credits_from_df(df: DataFrame) → int
```

This function computes the number of credits consumed by a rule mining via the API. This number is based on the size of the DataFrame sent to the API.

## 4.2.30 Parameters

### df

[pd.DataFrame] Input DataFrame whose size is used to compute credits.

## 4.2.31 Returns

### int

The computed number of credits consumed.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.request_cloud_credits_infos(computing_source: str,  
                                                       d_out_credits_infos: dict,  
                                                       input_file_service_key: str | None = None,  
                                                       user_email: str | None = None, timeout: int  
                                                       = 60) → dict
```

Send a dict that specifies which infos about the credits are asked for.

## 4.2.32 Parameters

### computing\_source

[str] Where the server is.

### d\_out\_credits\_infos

[dict] A dictionary containing the infos about the credits that are asked for. The dictionary format is:

- private\_key\_id: private\_key\_id of the service\_key.
- user\_email: Email of the user.
- do\_compute\_credits\_available: A boolean that specifies where the number of credits available is requested.
- do\_compute\_df\_credits\_infos: A boolean that specifies if a DataFrame containing all credits transactions is asked for.

### input\_file\_service\_key

[optional] The client's service key, needed if the server is remote. Default is *None*.

### timeout

[int, optional] The timeout duration for the request, in seconds. Default is 60 seconds, as this operation is typically fast and does not involve computation.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.request_cloud_public_keys(computing_source: str, d_client_public_keys:  
                                                     dict, input_file_service_key: str | None =  
                                                     None, timeout: int = 60) → dict
```

Send the client's public keys to the server and receive the server's public keys in response.

This function establishes a secure connection to the specified server (`computing_source`) and sends the client's public keys (`d_client_public_keys`). The server responds with its own set of public keys, which are returned in a dictionary format.

### 4.2.33 Parameters

#### `computing_source`

[str] Where the server is.

#### `d_client_public_keys`

[dict] A dictionary containing the client's public keys to be sent to the server. The dictionary format is:

- `alice_rsa_public_key_pem_base64`: Client's RSA public key, encoded in base64.
- `alice_ecdsa_public_key_pem_base64`: Client's ECDSA public key, encoded in base64.

#### `input_file_service_key`

[optional] The client's service key, needed if the server is remote. Default is `None`.

#### `timeout`

[int, optional] The timeout duration for the request, in seconds. Default is 60 seconds, as this operation is typically fast and does not involve computation.

### 4.2.34 Returns

#### `dict`

A dictionary containing the server's public keys and a unique session identifier. The dictionary format is as follows:

- `session_id`: A unique identifier for the session.
- `bob_rsa_public_key_pem_base64`: Server's RSA public key, encoded in base64.
- `bob_ecdsa_public_key_pem_base64`: Server's ECDSA public key, encoded in base64.

### 4.2.35 Example

```
# Client's public keys
d_client_public_keys = {
    'alice_rsa_public_key_pem_base64': '<base64-encoded RSA public key>',
    'alice_ecdsa_public_key_pem_base64': '<base64-encoded ECDSA public key>',
}

# Request server public keys
d_server_public_keys = request_cloud_public_keys(
    computing_source='https://server-address.com',
    d_client_public_keys=d_client_public_keys,
    input_file_service_key='client_service_key'
)

# Access the session ID and server's public keys
session_id = d_server_public_keys['session_id']
bob_rsa_public_key = d_server_public_keys['bob_rsa_public_key_pem_base64']
bob_ecdsa_public_key = d_server_public_keys['bob_ecdsa_public_key_pem_base64']
```

## 4.2.36 Raises

### Exception

If the request fails or the server does not return the expected keys.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.request_cloud_computation(computing_source: str, d_out_transformed: dict, input_file_service_key: str | None = None, timeout: int = 600, verbose: bool = False) → dict
```

Send the transformed dict to the server for it to compute the rule mining.

## 4.2.37 Parameters

### computing\_source

[str] The computing source.

### d\_out\_transformed

[dict] The transformed dict to send to the server.

### input\_file\_service\_key

[str, optional] The client's service key, needed if the server is remote. Default is *None*.

### timeout

[int, optional] Timeout for the request, in seconds. Default is 600 seconds, as computation may take longer.

## 4.2.38 Returns

### dict

The dict that contains the rule mining results.

```
insightsolver.api_utilities.search_best_ruleset_from_API_dict(d_out_original: dict, input_file_service_key: str | None = None, user_email: str | None = None, computing_source: str = 'remote_cloud_function', do_compress_data: bool = True, do_compute_memory_usage: bool = True, verbose: bool = False) → dict
```

Search for the best ruleset where the computation is done from the server.

## 4.2.39 Parameters

### d\_out\_original: dict

The original dict, pre-transformation, that contains the necessary data for the server to do rule mining.

### input\_file\_service\_key: str, optional

The service key of the client.

### user\_email: str, optional

Email of the user (only for use inside a Google Cloud Run container).

### computing\_source: str, optional

The computing source.

### do\_compress\_data: bool, optional

If we want to compress the data to reduce transmission size.

**do\_compute\_memory\_usage: bool, optional**  
If we want to compute the memory usage.

**verbose: bool, optional**  
Verbosity.

#### 4.2.40 Returns

**dict**

The dict that contain the output of the rule mining from the server.

### 4.3 visualization module

- *Organization*: InsightSolver Solutions Inc.
- *Project Name*: InsightSolver
- *Module Name*: insightsolver
- *File Name*: visualization.py
- *Author*: Noé Aubin-Cadot
- *Email*: noe.aubin-cadot@insightsolver.com
- *Last Updated*: 2025-04-25
- *First Created*: 2025-04-24

#### 4.3.1 Description

This file contains some visualization functions, some of which are integrated as a method of the InsightSolver class.

#### 4.3.2 Functions provided

- show\_all\_mutual\_information
- classify\_variable\_as\_continuous\_or\_categorical
- compute\_feature\_label
- show\_feature\_distributions\_of\_S
- generate\_insightsolver\_banner
- show\_feature\_contributions\_of\_i
- show\_all\_feature\_contributions
- show\_all\_feature\_contributions\_and\_distributions

#### 4.3.3 License

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---

`insightsolver.visualization.show_all_mutual_information(solver, n_samples: int | None = 1000,  
n_cols: int | None = 20)`

This function generates a bar plot of the mutual information between the features and the target variable.

#### 4.3.4 Parameters

**n\_samples: int**

An integer that specifies the number of data rows to use in the computation of the mutual information.

**n\_cols: int**

An integer that specifies the maximum number of features to show

```
insightsolver.visualization.classify_variable_as_continuous_or_categorical(s: Series,
                                                                     unique_ratio_threshold:
                                                                     float = 0.1) → str
```

This function is meant to classify a series as continuous or categorical. This is used to decide which plot to do with it.

#### 4.3.5 Parameters

**s: pd.Series**

Series that needs to be classified.

**unique\_ratio\_threshold: float**

Threshold on the *unique\_ratio*.

#### 4.3.6 Returns

**categorical\_or\_continuous: str**

The classification of the Series.

```
insightsolver.visualization.compute_feature_label(solver, feature_name: str, S: dict) → [<class 'str'>,
                                                                 <class 'str'>]
```

This function computes the label of a feature in a rule S.

#### 4.3.7 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The solver.

**feature\_name: str**

The name of the feature.

**S: dict**

The rule S.

#### 4.3.8 Returns

**feature\_label: str**

The label of the feature.

**feature\_relationship: str**

The relationship of the feature to the constraints.

```
insightsolver.visualization.show_feature_distributions_of_S(solver, S: dict, padding_y: int = 5,
                                                               do_show_kde: bool = False,
                                                               do_show_vertical_lines: bool =
                                                               False) → None
```

This function generates bar plots of the distributions of the points in the specified rule S.

### 4.3.9 Parameters

**solver**

[InsightSolver] The solver object.

**S**

[dict] The rule S that we wish to visualize.

**padding\_y: int**

The padding used for the ylim.

**do\_show\_kde: bool**

Boolean to show the KDE of the continuous features.

`insightsolver.visualization.p_value_to_p_text(p_value, precision_p_values: str) → str`

This function converts the p-value to a string.

### 4.3.10 Parameters

**p\_value: float or mpmath.mpf**

The p-value to convert.

**precision\_p\_values: str**

The precision of the p-values.

### 4.3.11 Returns

**p\_text: str**

The p\_value formatted as a string.

`insightsolver.visualization.generate_insightsolver_banner(solver, i: int, loss: float | None = None)`

This function returns an image containing the parameters for p-value, purity, lift, coverage, size and loss value of a specified rule.

### 4.3.12 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The solver.

**i: int**

Index of the rule.

**loss: float**

Some loss to show in the banner.

### 4.3.13 Returns

**image: Image**

Image of the banner (with the values).

`insightsolver.visualization.show_feature_contributions_of_i(solver, i: int, a: float = 0.5, b: float = 1, fig_width: float = 12, language: str = 'en', do_grid: bool = True, do_title: bool = False, do_banner: bool = True, bar_annotations: str = 'p_value_ratio', loss: float | None = None) → None`

---

This function generates a horizontal bar plots of the feature contributions of a specified rule S.

#### 4.3.14 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The fitted solver that contains the identified rules.

**i: int**

The index of the rule to show.

**a: float**

Height per bar.

**b: float**

Added height to the figure.

**fig\_width: float**

Width of the figure

**language: str**

Language of the figure ('fr' or 'en').

**do\_grid: bool**

If we want to show a vertical grid behind the horizontal bars.

**do\_title: bool**

If we want to show a title.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

**loss: float**

If we want to show a loss.

```
insightsolver.visualization.show_all_feature_contributions(solver, a: float = 0.5, b: float = 1,
                                                       fig_width: float = 12, language: str =
                                                       'en', do_grid: bool = True, do_title:
                                                       bool = False, do_banner: bool = True,
                                                       bar_annotations: str =
                                                       'p_value_ratio') → None
```

This function generates a horizontal bar plot of the feature contributions for each rule found in a solver.

#### 4.3.15 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The fitted solver that contains the identified rules.

**a: float**

Height per bar.

**b: float**

Added height to the figure.

**fig\_width: float**

Width of the figure

**language: str**

Language of the figure ('fr' or 'en').

**do\_grid: bool**

If we want to show a vertical grid behind the horizontal bars.

**do\_title: bool**

If we want to show a title.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

```
insightsolver.visualization.show_feature_contributions_and_distributions_of_i(solver, i: int,
                                                                           do_banner:
                                                                           bool = True,
                                                                           loss: float |
                                                                           None = None,
                                                                           bar_annotations:
                                                                           str =
                                                                           'p_value_ratio')
                                                                           → None
```

This function returns a bar plot of the feature contributions and a distribution of the points in the rule i.

### 4.3.16 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The fitted solver that contains the identified rules.

**i: int**

The index of the rule to show.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**loss: float**

If we want to show a loss.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be 'p\_value\_ratio', 'p\_value\_contribution' or None)

```
insightsolver.visualization.show_all_feature_contributions_and_distributions(solver,
                                                                           do_banner:
                                                                           bool = True,
                                                                           bar_annotations:
                                                                           str =
                                                                           'p_value_ratio')
                                                                           → None
```

This function generates the feature contributions and feature distributions for all rules found in a fitted solver.

### 4.3.17 Parameters

**solver: InsightSolver**

The fitted solver that contains the identified rules.

**do\_banner: bool**

If we want to show the banner.

**bar\_annotations: str**

Type of values to show at the end of the bars (can be ‘p\_value\_ratio’, ‘p\_value\_contribution’ or None)

## CREDITS

The InsightSolver API charges **credits** based on the **size of the dataset** you submit.

### 5.1 Credit Calculation

The number of credits consumed per request is computed using the formula:

```
credits = ceil(m * n / 10000)
```

where:

- $m$  is the number of rows in your dataset,
- $n$  is the number of columns (features),
- `ceil` is the mathematical ceiling function, rounding up to the next integer.

For example:

Rows ( $m$ )	Columns ( $n$ )	Computation	Credits Charged
1000	10	<code>ceil(1000*10 / 10000)</code>	1
10000	25	<code>ceil(10000*25 / 10000)</code>	25
20000	100	<code>ceil(20000*100 / 10000)</code>	200

### 5.2 Example Dataset

The Titanic training dataset from [Kaggle](#) contains **891 rows** and **10 columns** (excluding the index column `PassengerId`). This results in the following credit usage:

```
ceil(891 * 10 / 10000) = 1 credit
```

You can think of **1 credit** as roughly equivalent to “one Titanic” in size.

### 5.3 Usage Tips

To reduce credit consumption:

- Remove unused or irrelevant columns before sending data,
- Filter your dataset (e.g., by time window or category),
- Use a representative sample when full data isn’t necessary.

## 5.4 Getting Credits

If you need additional credits or want to upgrade your plan, please contact us at [support@insightsolver.com](mailto:support@insightsolver.com).

If you need assistance with the InsightSolver API client, please follow the resources below in the suggested order:

## 6.1 1. Technical Documentation

The technical documentation provides detailed guidance on installation, usage, and troubleshooting. Start here if you are encountering issues.

- **Installation Guide:** Refer to the [\*Installation Guide\*](#) for step-by-step instructions.
- **Quickstart Usage Example:** Check out the [\*Quickstart Example\*](#) for a simple and practical example to get started quickly. This example demonstrates how to use the InsightSolver API client and may inspire you to adapt it to your specific needs.
- **API Reference:** Explore the [\*API Reference\*](#) for detailed information on available methods and parameters.

## 6.2 2. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

The FAQ section addresses common questions and issues.

- **How do I install the API client?**  
Please see the [\*Installation Guide\*](#).
- **What should I do if I encounter a connection error?**

Ensure your service key is valid, and check that your network permits outgoing connections.

## 6.3 3. GitHub Issues

For reporting bugs or exploring existing issues, visit our [\*GitHub Issues\*](#) page.

## 6.4 4. Contact Support

If the above resources do not resolve your issue, you can contact us directly at:

- **Email:** support@insightsolver.com

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**CHAPTER  
SEVEN**

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**LICENSE**

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