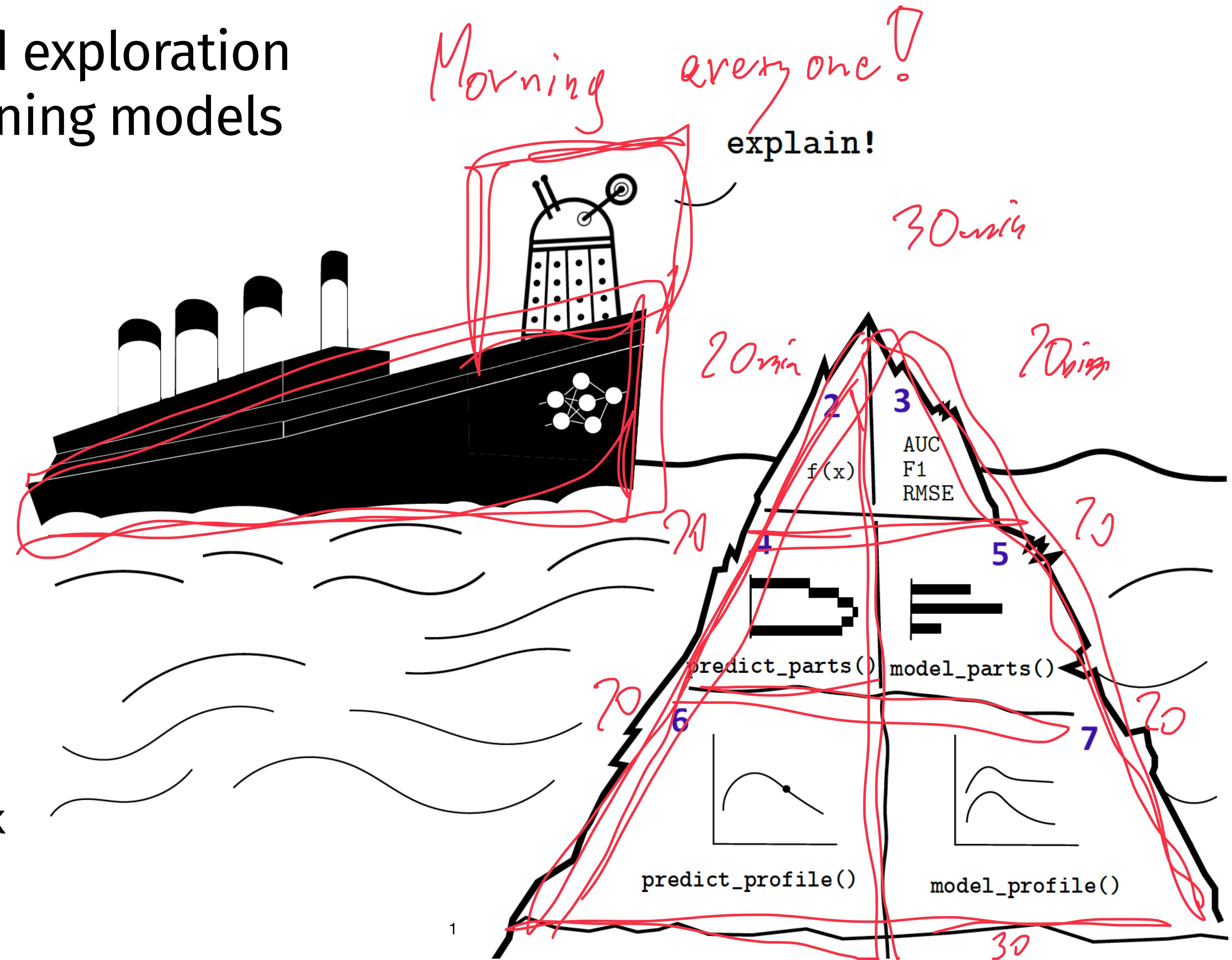


Explanation and exploration of machine learning models with R and DALEX

Przemysław Biecek
Anna Kozak
Szymon Maksymiuk
eRum 20/6/20





Przemysław Biecek

A handwritten red signature line, likely belonging to Przemysław Biecek.

Anna Kozak

The VIVO logo, which consists of the letters 'VIVO' in a stylized, red font.

Szymon Maksymiuk

The DALEXtra logo, which consists of the words 'DALEXtra' in a stylized, red font.

MI2DataLab @ Warsaw University of Technology

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Branch: master

DALEX / README.md

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hbaniecki [python] gh-actions (#228)

b8f21a5 12 days ago

5 contributors



102 lines (67 sloc) | 8.36 KB

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moDel Agnostic Language for Exploration and eXplanation

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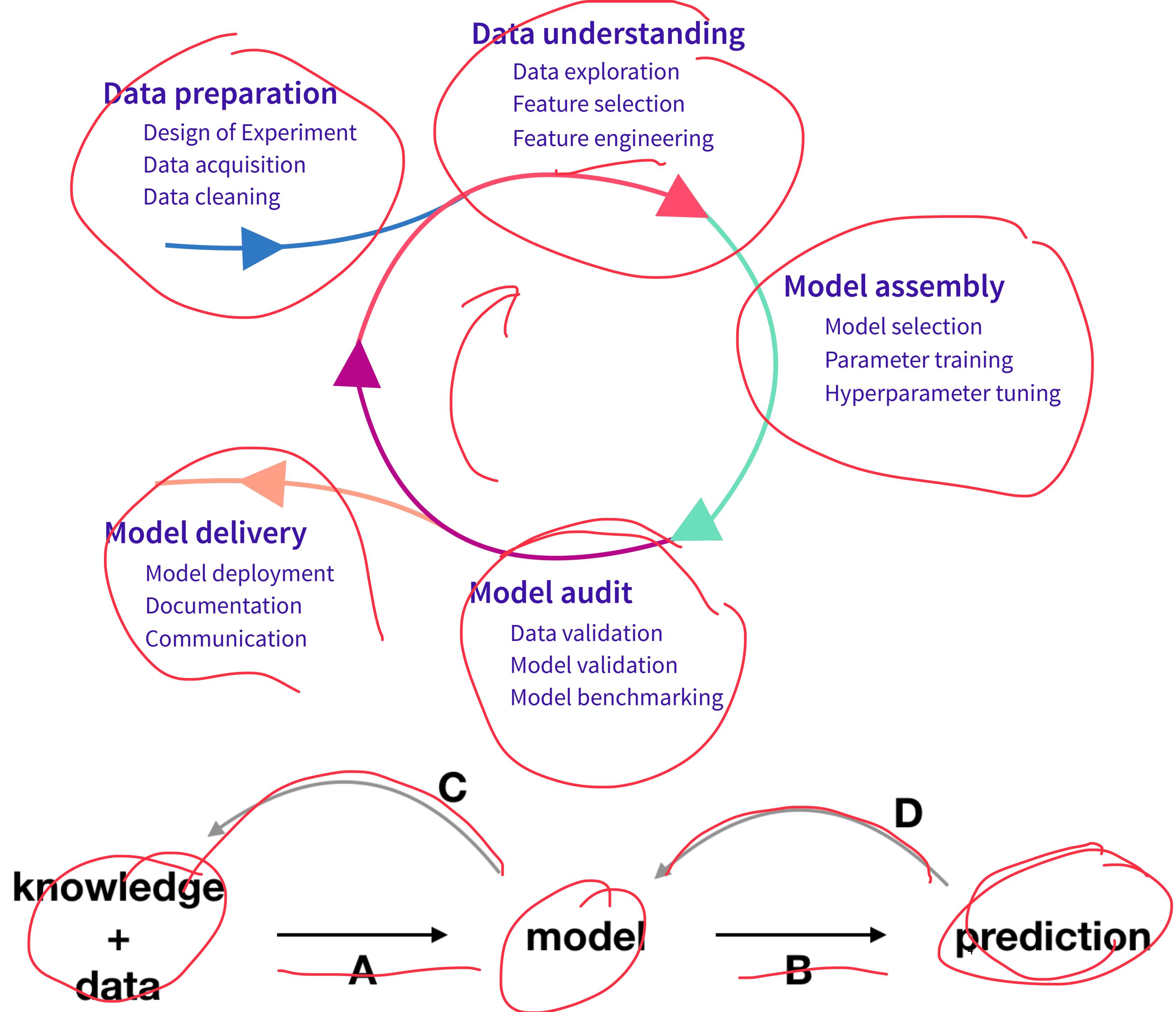
Overview



Unverified black box model is the path to the failure. Opaqueness leads to distrust. Distrust leads to ignorance. Ignorance leads to rejection.

The `DALEX` package xrays any model and helps to explore and explain its behaviour, helps to understand how complex models are working. The main function `explain()` creates a wrapper around a predictive model. Wrapped models may then be explored and compared with a collection of local and global explainers. Recent developments from the area of Interpretable Machine Learning/eXplainable Artificial Intelligence.

The philosophy behind `DALEX` explanations is described in the [Explanatory Model Analysis](#) e-book. The `DALEX` package is a



Fundamental assumption of
machine learning models:

The future will be similar
to the past

Fundamental assumption of
machine learning models:

COVID19

The future will be similar
to the past

Google Flu Trends

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Google Flu Trends was a [web service](#) operated by [Google](#). It provided estimates of [influenza](#) activity for more than 25 countries. By aggregating [Google Search](#) queries, it attempted to make accurate predictions about flu activity. This project was first launched in 2008 by Google.org to help predict outbreaks of flu.^[1]

Google Flu Trends is now no longer publishing current estimates. Historical estimates are still available for download, and current data are offered

Forbes

Billionaires Innovation Leadership Money Con

61,215 views | Mar 23, 2014, 09:00am

Why Google Flu Is A Failure

Steven Salzberg Contributor ⓘ
Pharma & Healthcare

f It seemed like such a good idea at the time.

The screenshot shows a news article from The Guardian. At the top, there's a graph titled "Flu search activity (standard deviation from baseline)" showing fluctuations over time. Below the graph, the headline reads "Google Flu Trends is no longer good at predicting flu, scientists find". The article is by Charles Arthur and is over 4 years old. To the right, there's a photograph of airport security personnel taking a body temperature reading of a boy. The sidebar on the right lists "most viewed" articles, including one about Indian paramilitaries killed in Kashmir and another about Theresa May's defeat on Brexit.

Flu search activity (standard deviation from baseline) ↗

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World UK Science Cities Global development Football Tech Business Environment Obituaries

Google

Charles Arthur
@charlesarthur
Thu 27 Mar 2014 10.27 GMT

This article is over 4 years old

200 7

Researchers warn of 'big data hubris' and the importance of updating analytical models, claiming Google has made inaccurate forecasts for 100 of 108 weeks

Google Flu Trends is no longer good at predicting flu, scientists find

Airport security personnel take a body temperature reading of a boy as he arrives at Hong Kong International Airport April 9, 2013, following concerns over a deadly strain of bird flu. Photograph: Tyrone Siu/Reuters

most viewed

Dozens of Indian paramilitaries killed in Kashmir car bombing

Live Brexit: blow to May's authority as MPs reject her motion by 303 votes to 258 - as it happened

Theresa May defeated on Brexit again as ERG Tories abstain

Live Trump to sign government funding bill and declare national emergency - live

Andrew McCabe says officials discussed removing Trump after Comey firing

BUSINESS NEWS

OCTOBER 10, 2018 / 5:12 AM / A MONTH AGO

Amazon scraps secret AI showed bias against women

Jeffrey Dastin

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) - Amazon.com Inc's specialists uncovered a big problem: their

The group created 500 computer models focused on specific job functions and locations. They taught each to recognize some 50,000 terms that showed up on past candidates' resumes. The algorithms learned to assign little significance to skills that were common across IT applicants, such as the ability to write various computer codes, the people said.

Instead, the technology favored candidates who described themselves using verbs more commonly found on male engineers' resumes, such as "executed" and "captured," one person said.

Amazon trained a sexism-fighting, resume-screening AI with sexist hiring data, so the bot became sexist

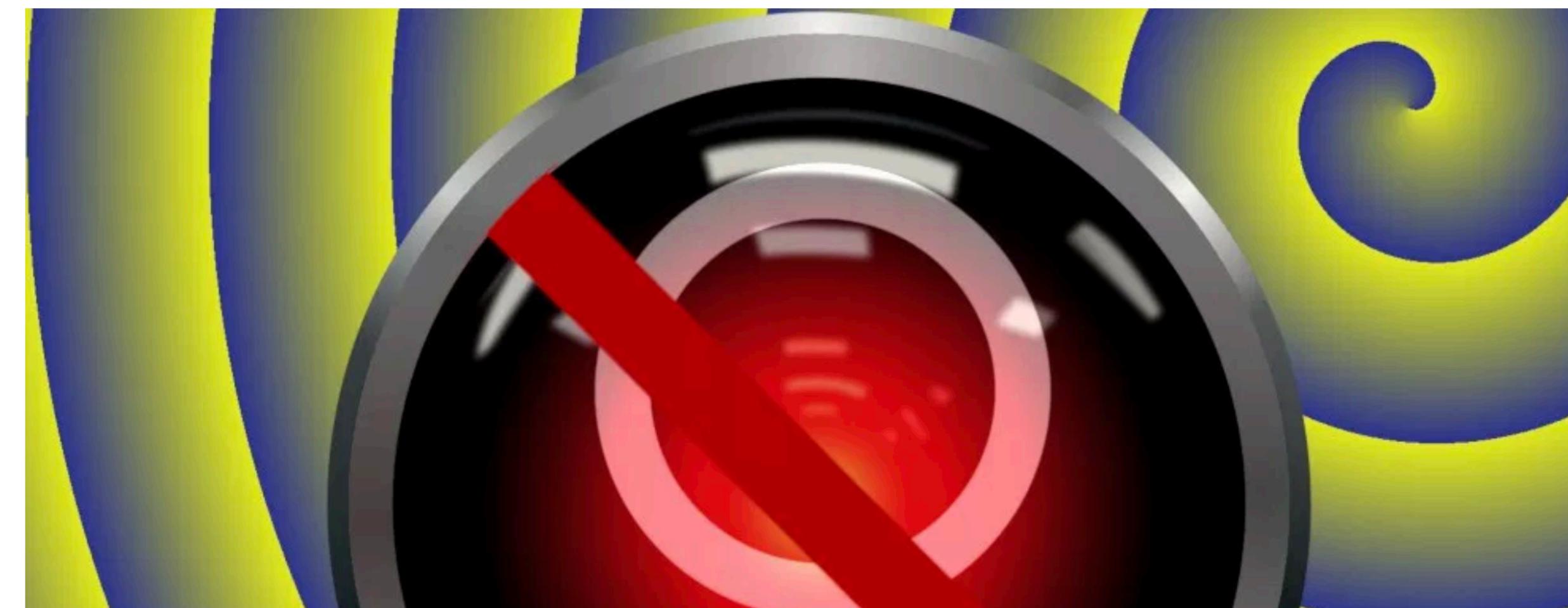
THE VERGE

TECH ▾ SCIENCE ▾ C

TECH ▾ AMAZON ▾ ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

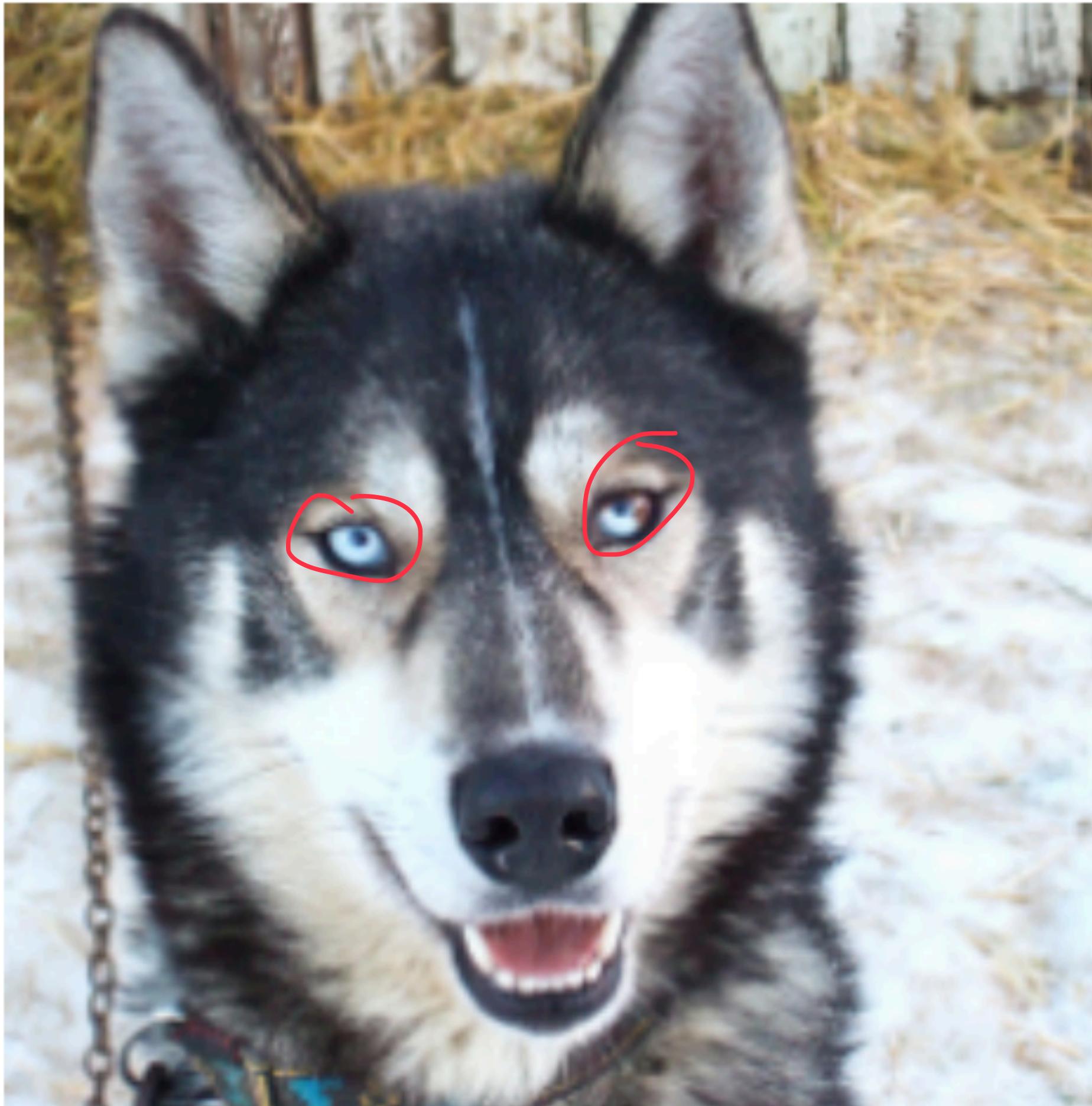
Amazon reportedly scraps internal AI recruiting tool that was biased against women

The secret program penalized applications that contained⁸ the word "women's"



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Model debugging



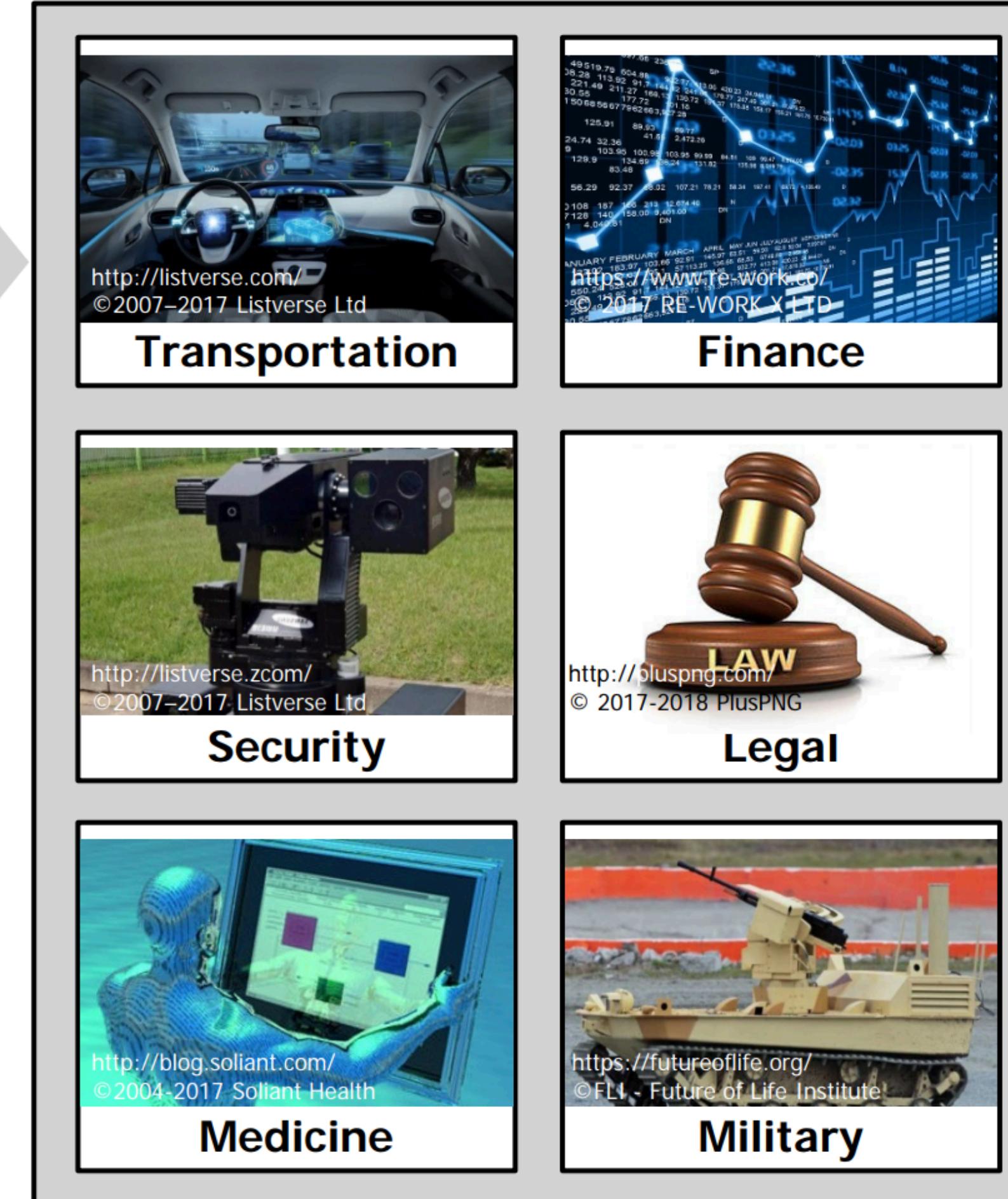
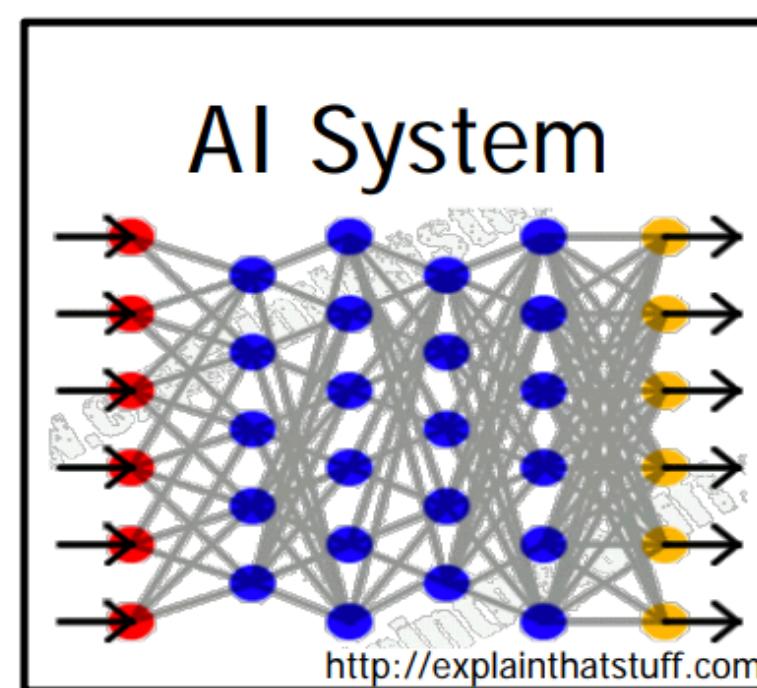
(a) Husky classified as wolf



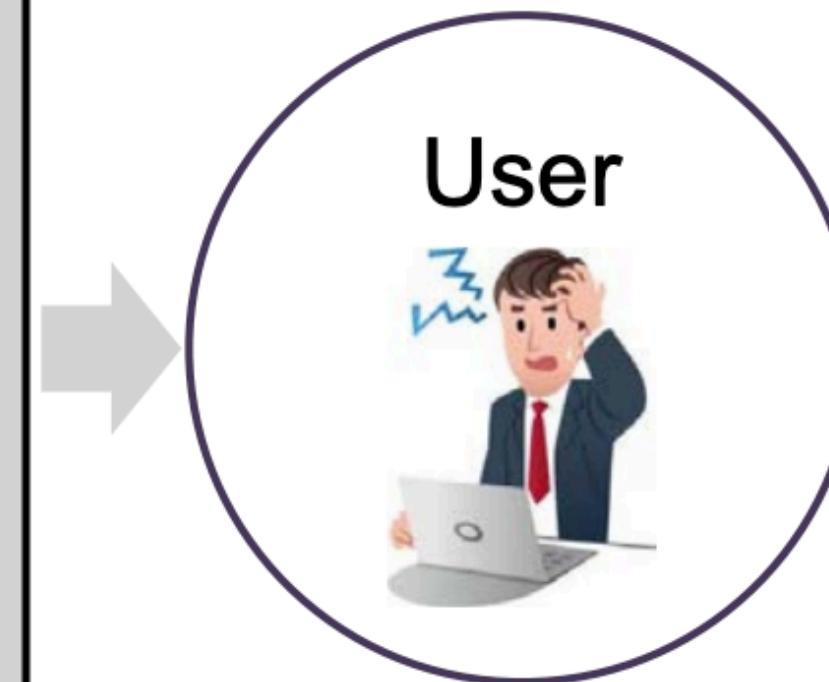
(b) Explanation

"Why Should I Trust You?" Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier.

Marco Tulio Ribeiro, Sameer Singh, Carlos Guestrin (2016). <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1602.04938.pdf>



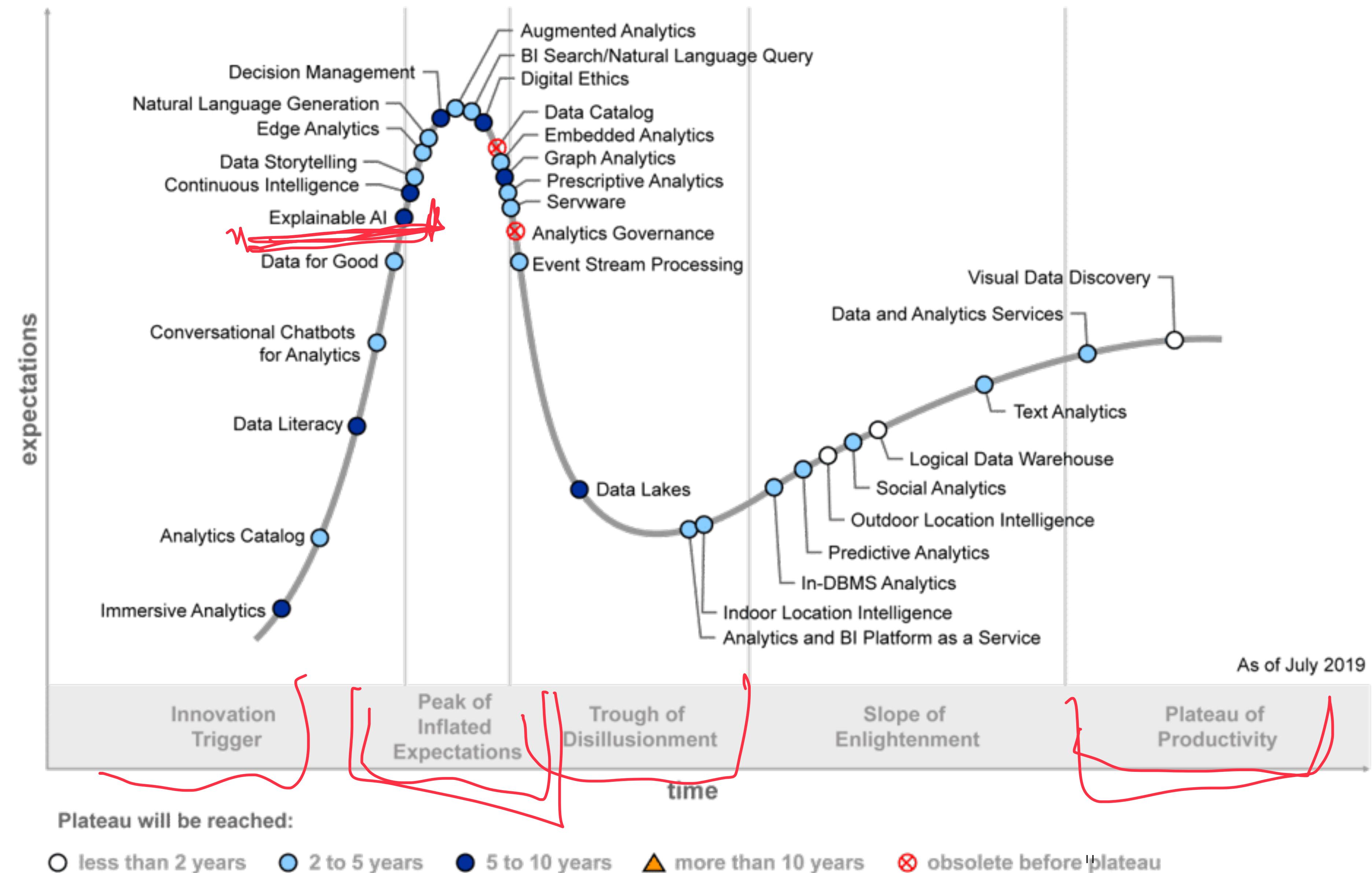
- We are entering a new age of AI applications
- Machine learning is the core technology
- Machine learning models are opaque, non-intuitive, and difficult for people to understand



- Why did you do that?
- Why not something else?
- When do you succeed?
- When do you fail?
- When can I trust you?
- How do I correct an error?

- The current generation of AI systems offer tremendous benefits, but their effectiveness will be limited by the machine's inability to explain its decisions and actions to users
- Explainable AI will be essential if users are to understand, appropriately trust, and effectively manage this incoming generation of artificially intelligent partners

Hype Cycle for Analytics and Business Intelligence, 2019



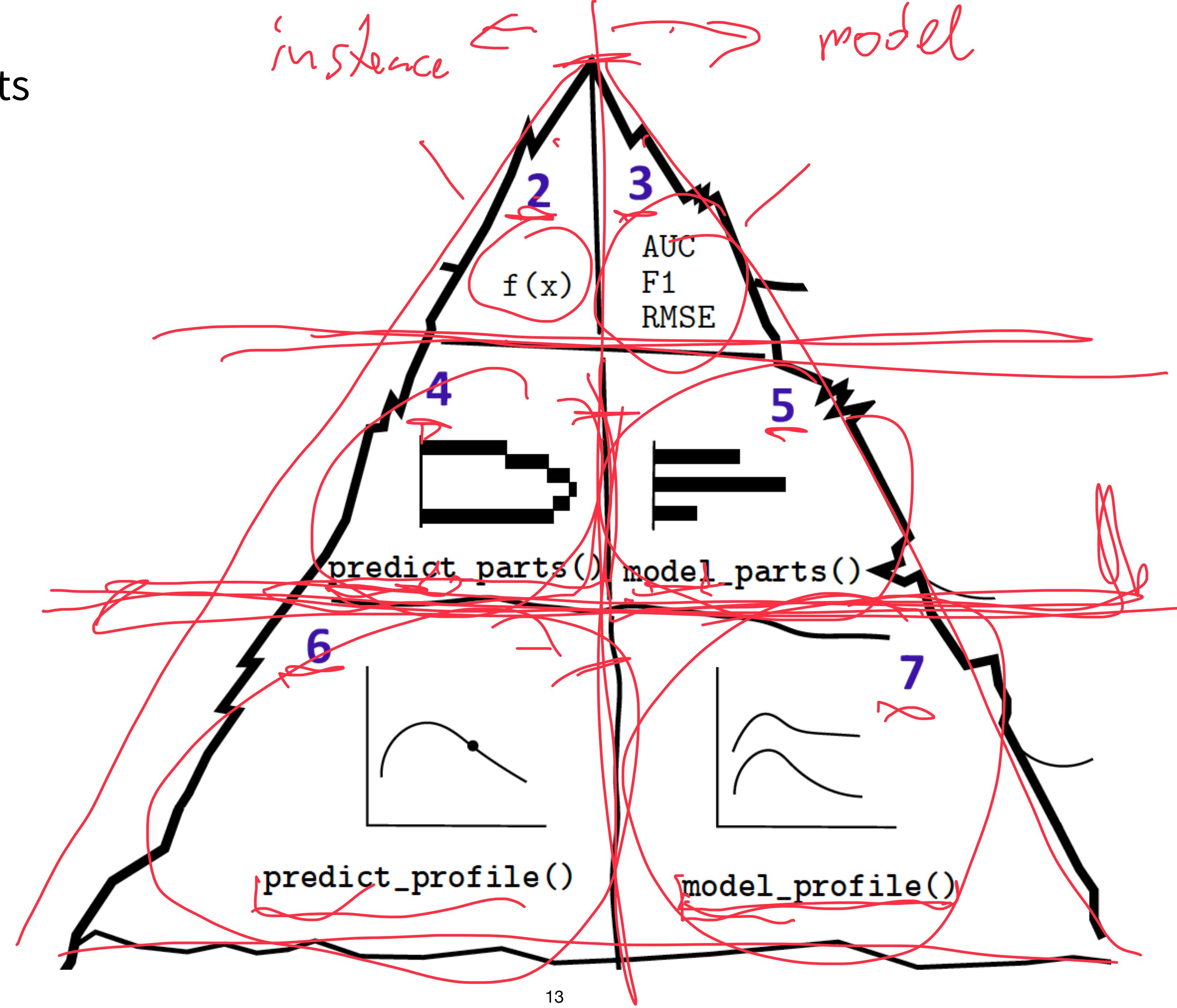
Why XAI ?

- D Instance level explanations help ~~to debug a model~~ understand why the model was wrong.
- A Dataset level explanations help ~~to audit a model~~ check if it complies with the requirements.
- L Understand ~~what to do to leverage~~ a prediction for a model.
- E Allow to confront the model with ~~expert knowledge~~. If consistent we are more likely to ~~trust the prediction~~.
- X Examine models e.g. in the ~~champion-challenger analysis~~

EDA

Explanatory Model Analysis is a subfield of ~~eXplainable Artificial Intelligence~~. It covers the tools and processes for analysing predictive models in order to better understand their behaviour.

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Architecture

`ranger(y ~ ., data = df)`

`%>%`

`explain()`

`%>%`

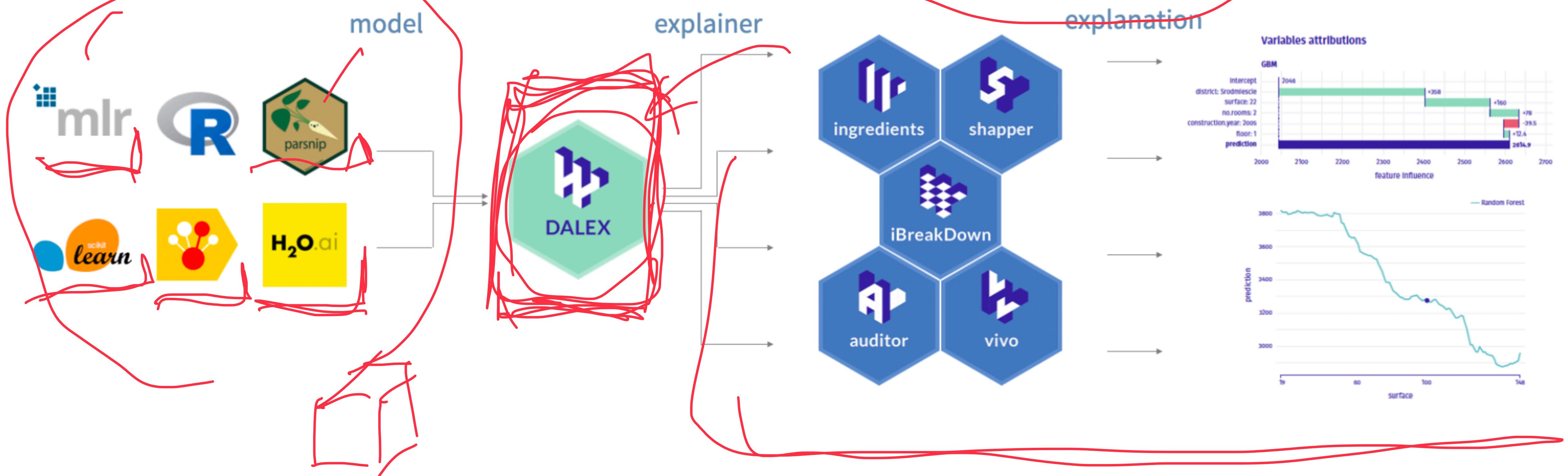
`model_parts()`

`%>%`

`plot()`

`describe()`

`plotly`



```
> model_ranger <- ranger(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed,  
+ classification = TRUE, probability = TRUE)
```

```
> model_ranger <- ranger(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed,  
+                         classification = TRUE, probability = TRUE)  
> exp_ranger <- explain(model_ranger,  
+                         data = titanic_imputed[,1:7],  
+                         y = titanic_imputed$survived)  
  
Preparation of a new explainer is initiated  
  -> model label : ranger ( default )  
  -> data : 2207 rows 7 cols  
  -> target variable : 2207 values  
  -> predict function : yhat.ranger, will be used ( default )  
  -> predicted values : numerical, min = 0.01149205 , mean = 0.3216525 , max  
= 0.9912358  
  -> model_info : package ranger , ver. 0.12.1 , task classification ( default )  
  -> residual function : difference between y and yhat ( default )  
  -> residuals : numerical, min = -0.7916279 , mean = 0.0005042793 ,  
sx = 0.8860613  
  
A new explainer has been created!
```

```
> model_ranger <- ranger(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed,  
+                         classification = TRUE, probability = TRUE)  
> exp_ranger <- explain(model_ranger,  
+                         data = titanic_imputed[,1:7],  
+                         y = titanic_imputed$survived)  
Preparation of a new explainer is initiated  
  -> model label       : ranger ( default )  
  -> data              : 2207 rows 7 cols  
  -> target variable   : 2207 values  
  -> predict function  : yhat.ranger will be used ( default )  
  -> predicted values  : numerical, min = 0.01149205 , mean = 0.3216525 , max  
= 0.9912358  
  -> model_info         : package ranger , ver. 0.12.1 , task classification (  
default )  
  -> residual function : difference between y and yhat ( default )  
  -> residuals          : numerical, min = -0.7916279 , mean = 0.0005042793 ,  
ax = 0.8860613
```

A new explainer has been created!

```
> exp_ranger$model_info  
Package: ranger  
Package version: 0.12.1  
Task type: classification
```

```
> model_ranger <- ranger(survived ~ ., data = titanic_imputed,  
+                         classification = TRUE, probability = TRUE)  
> exp_ranger <- explain(model_ranger,  
+                         data = titanic_imputed[,1:7],  
+                         y = titanic_imputed$survived)
```

Preparation of a new explainer is initiated

```
-> model label          : ranger ( default )  
-> data                 : 2207 rows 7 cols  
-> target variable      : 2207 values  
-> predict function     : yhat.ranger will be used ( default )  
-> predicted values    : numerical, min = 0.01149205 , mean =  
= 0.9912358  
-> model_info            : package ranger , ver. 0.12.1 , task cl  
efault )  
-> residual function   : difference between y and yhat ( default )  
-> residuals             : numerical, min = -0.7916279 , mean =  
ax = 0.8860613
```

A new explainer has been created!

```
> exp_ranger$model_info
```

Package: ranger

Package version: 0.12.1

Task type: classification

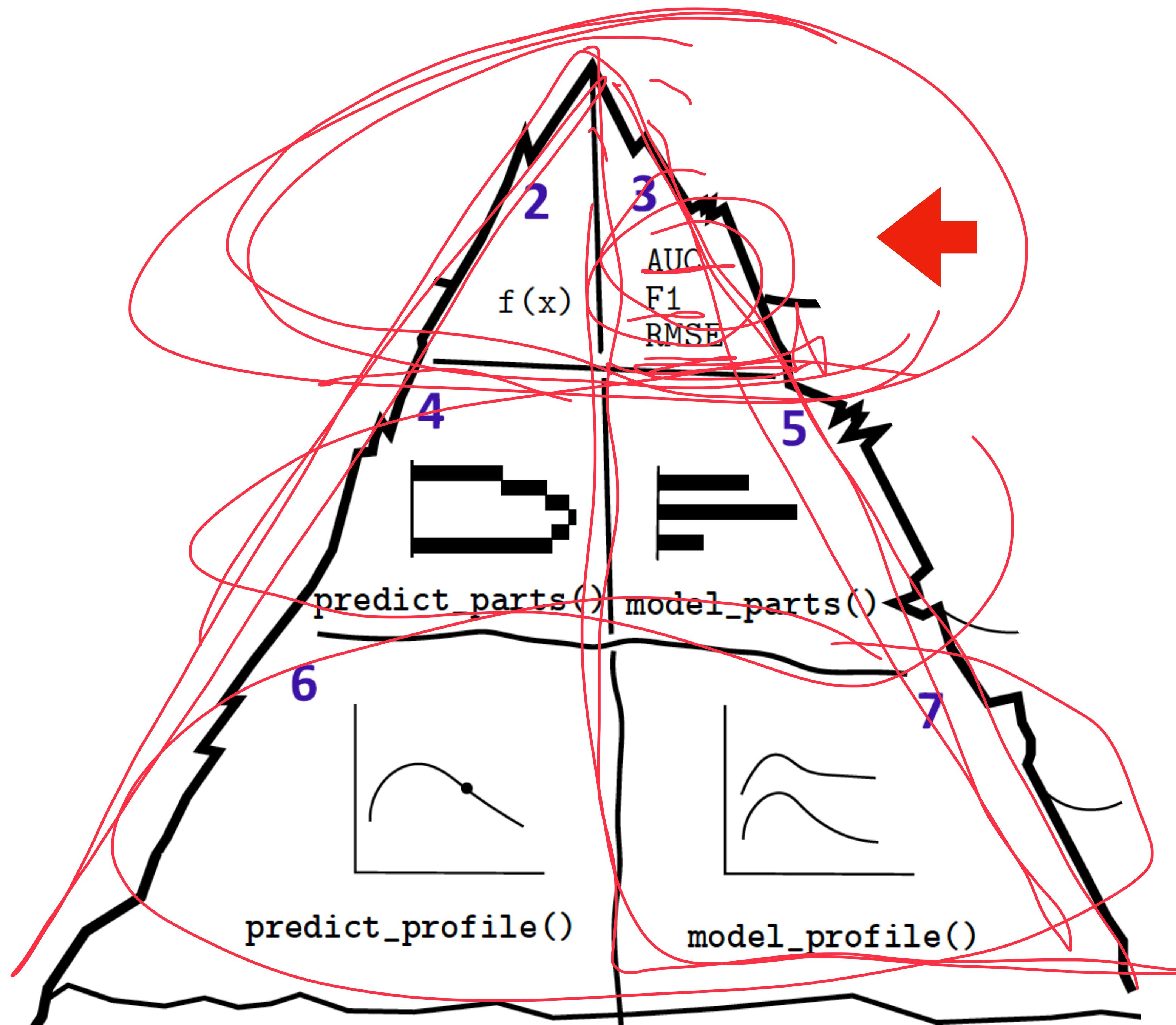
explainer	
model	
data: data.frame	
y: numeric	
y_hat: numeric	
predict_function: function (model, data)	
residuals: numeric	
residual_function: function(model, data, y)	
weights: numeric	
model_info: list(package, ver, type)	
class: character	
label: character	

Your turn

1. Use apartments dataset from DALEX package.
2. Build a predictive model for m2.price (with ranger or other ML library).
3. Create an explainer for this model

Model performance

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$$MSE(f) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n (f(x_i) - y_i)^2$$

$$RMSE(f) = \sqrt{MSE(f, X, y)}$$

$$ACC(f) = (TP + TN)/n$$

$$Prec(f) = TP/(TP + FP)$$

$$Recall(f) = TP/(TP + FN)$$

$$\therefore F_1(f) = 2 \frac{Prec(f)*Recall(f)}{Prec(f)+Recall(f)}$$

A \cup C

```
mp_ranger <- model_performance(exp_ranger)  
mp_ranger  
## Measures for: classification  
## recall      : 0.5977496  
## precision   : 0.9081197  
## f1          : 0.72095  
## accuracy    : 0.8509289  
## auc          : 0.752529
```

```
mp_rms <- model_performance(exp_rms)  
mp_rms  
## Measures for: classification  
## recall      : 0.5977496  
## precision   : 0.767148  
## f1          : 0.6719368  
## accuracy    : 0.8119619  
## auc          : 0.8174259
```

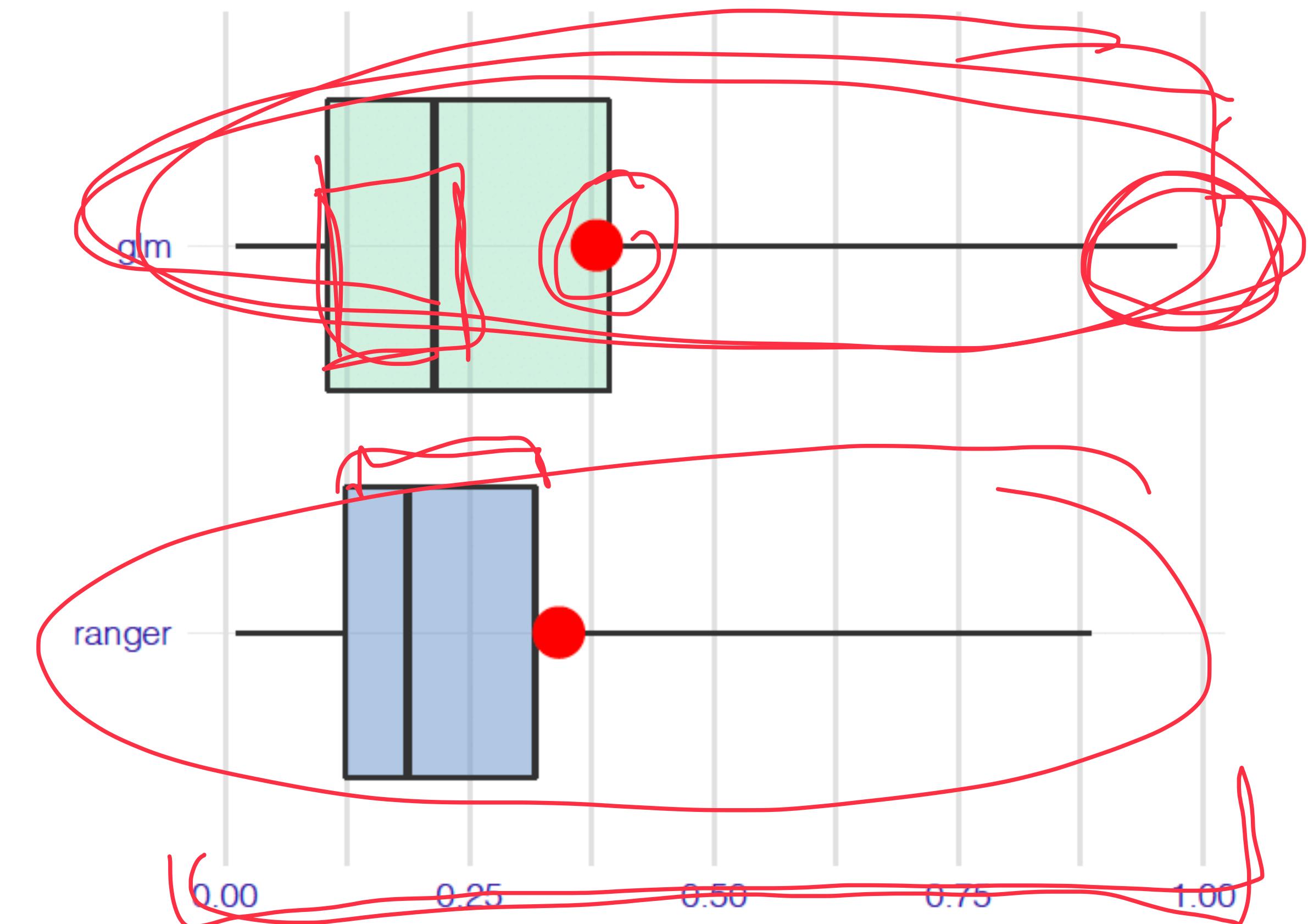
```
# Boxplots  
plot(mp_ranger, exp_rms, geom = "boxplot")
```

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Boxplots of |residual|

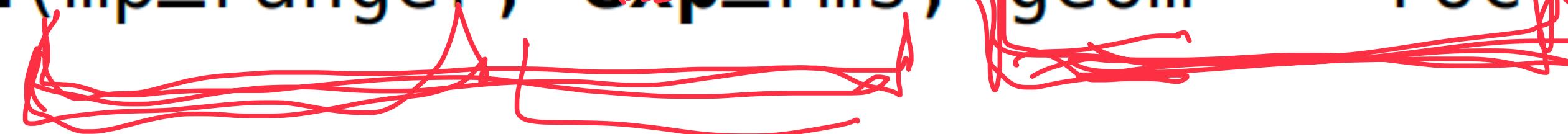
Red dot stands for root mean square of residuals

Model ranger glm

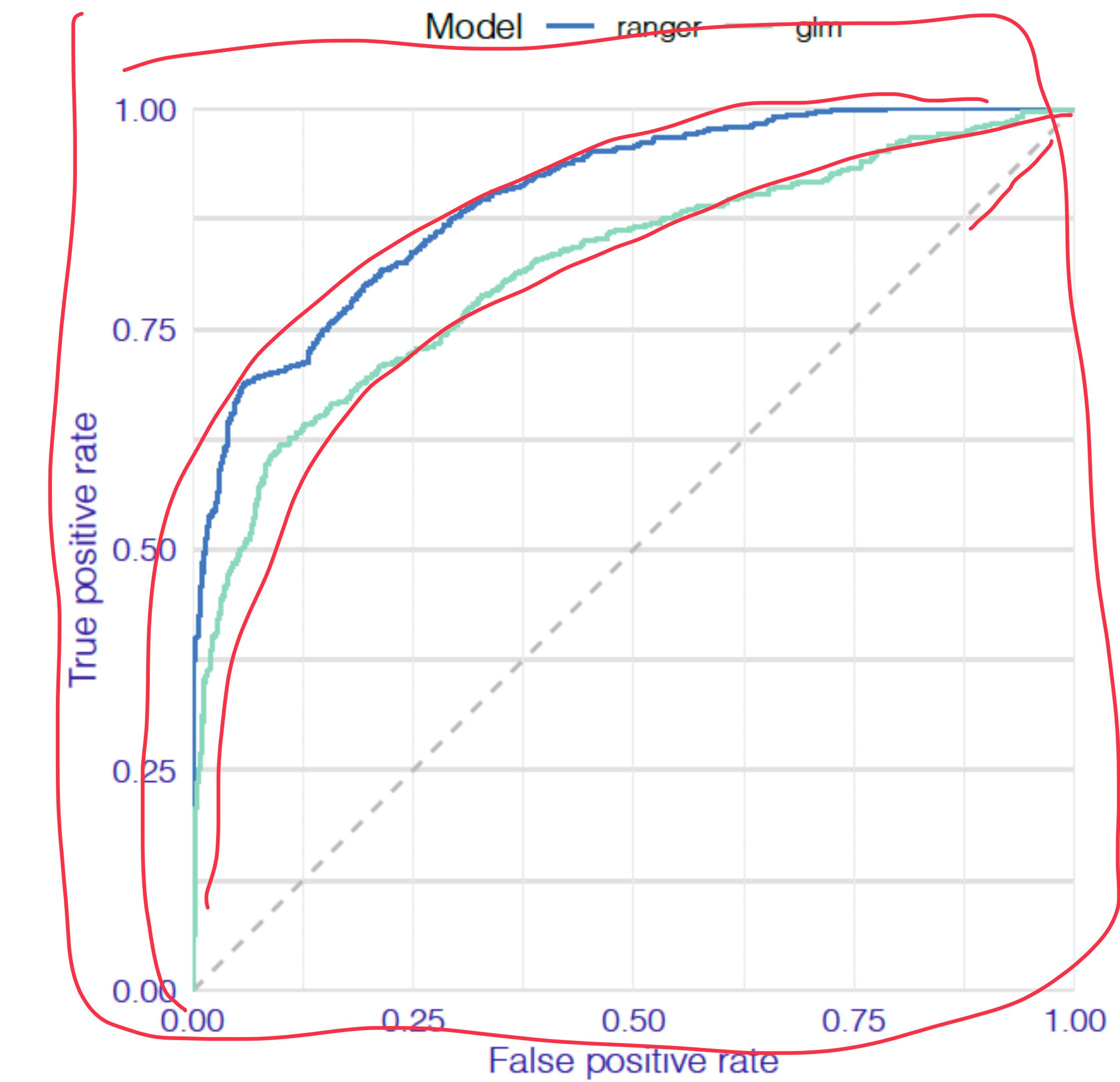
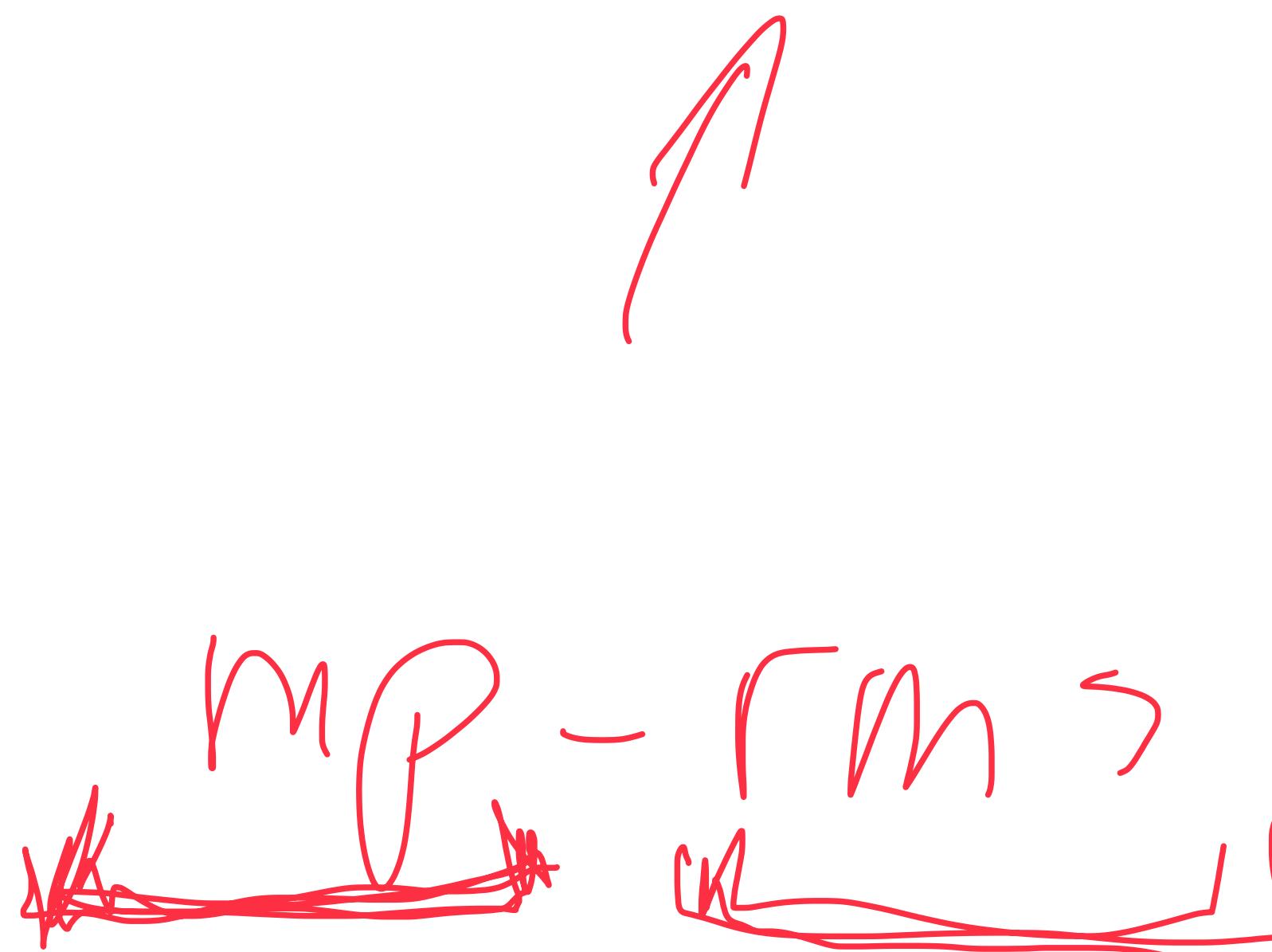


```
# ROC curves
```

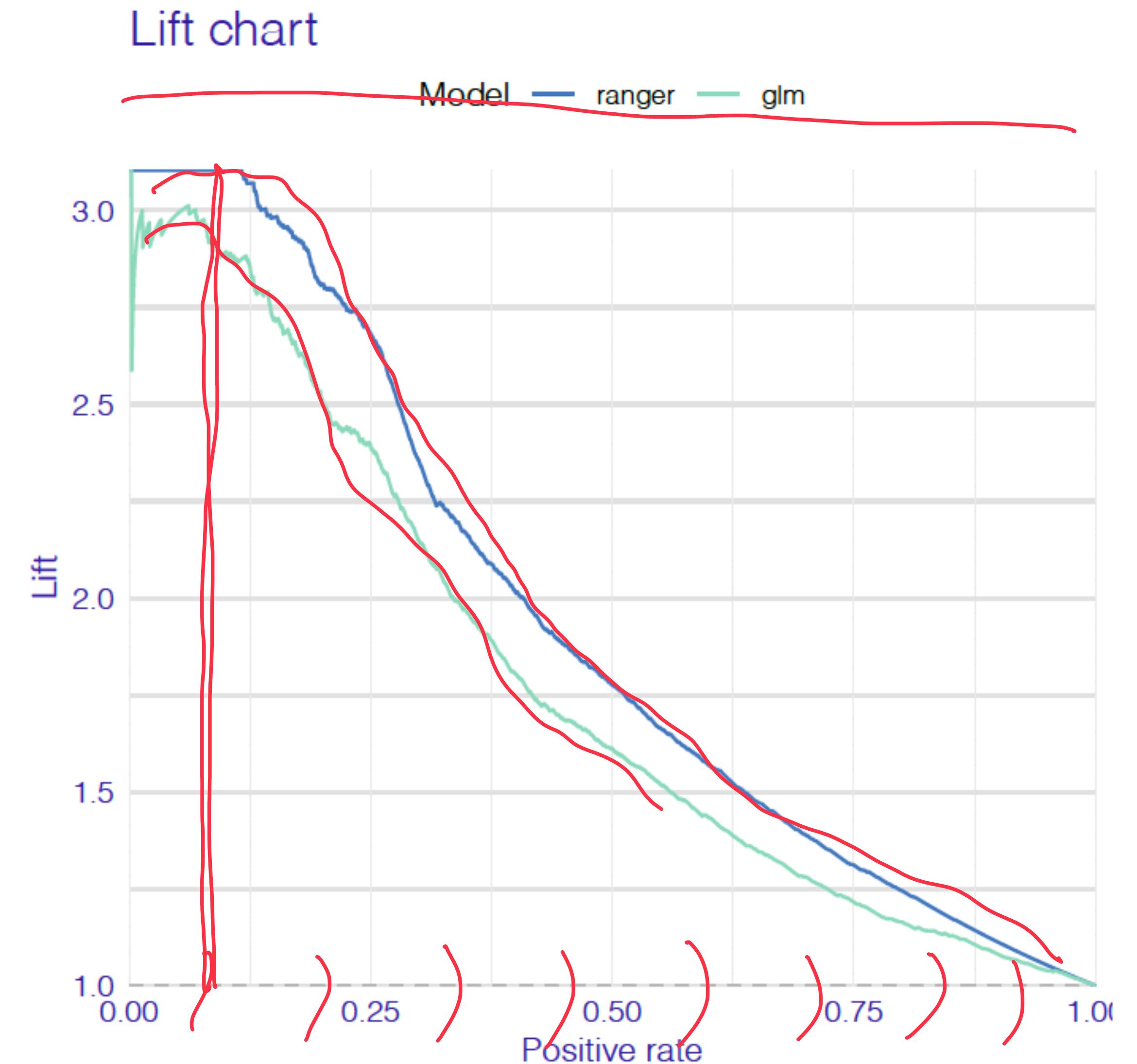
```
plot(mp_ranger, exp_rms, geom = "roc")
```



Receiver Operator Characteristic



```
# LIFT curves  
plot(mp_ranger, exp_rms, geom = "lift")
```

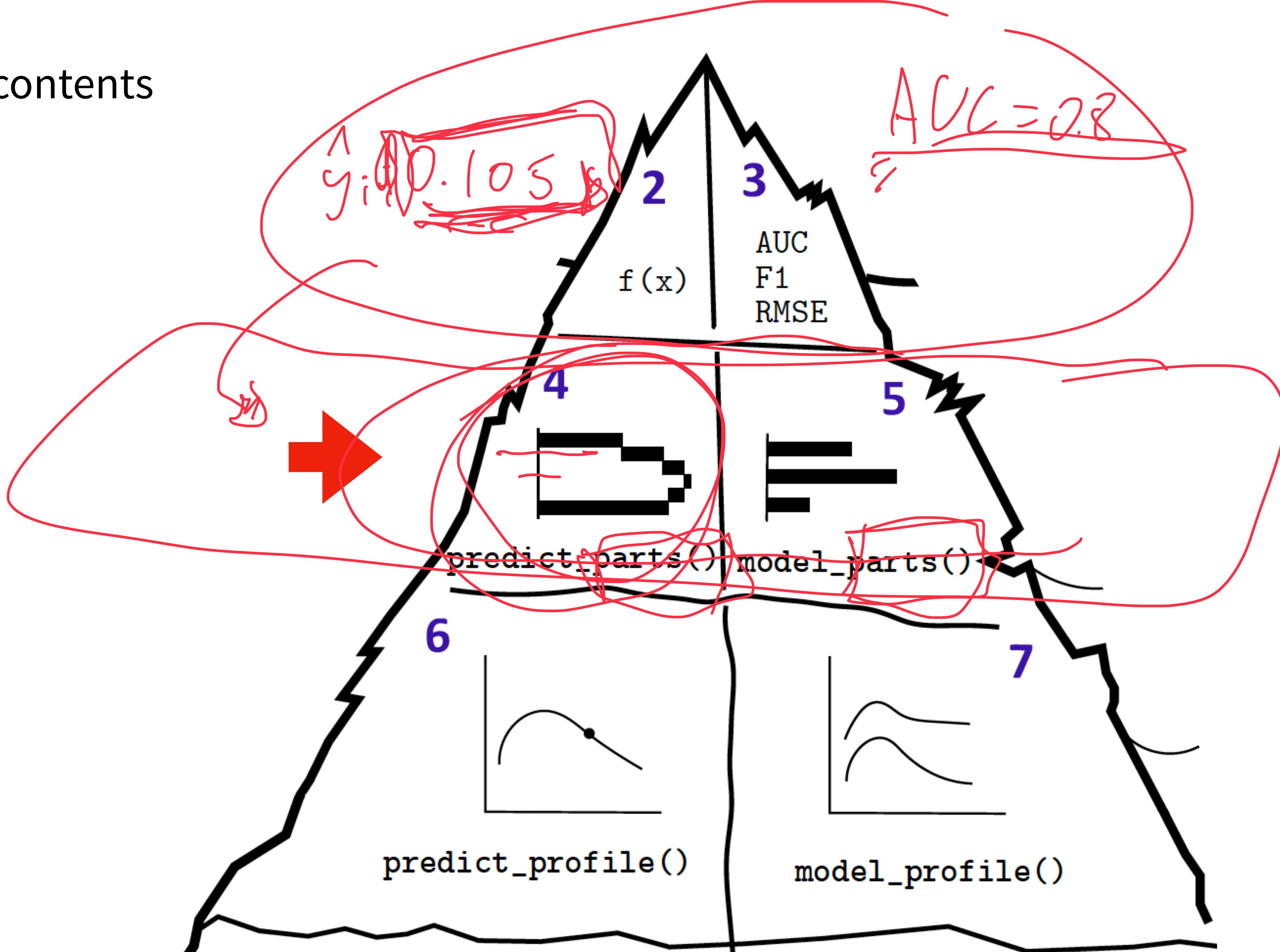


Your turn

1. Create a model_performance object
2. How good is your model?
3. Plot residuals for this model.

Parts of model predictions

Table of contents



```
henry <- titanic_imputed[1,]  
predict(exp_ranger, henry)  
## [1] 0.1032819
```

```
henry <- titanic_imputed[1,]  
predict(exp_ranger, henry)  
## [1] 0.1032819  
  
bd_ranger <- predict_parts(exp_ranger, henry, type = "break_down_interactions")  
bd_ranger  
##  
## ranger: intercept  
## ranger: gender = male  
## ranger: fare:class = 7.11:3rd  
## ranger: age = 42  
## ranger: sibsp = 0  
## ranger: embarked = Southampton  
## ranger: parch = 0  
## ranger: survived = 0  
## ranger: prediction  
  
plot(bd_ranger)
```

contribution

0.322
-0.102
-0.046
-0.059
0.002
-0.008
-0.005
0.000
0.103

```

henry <- titanic_imputed[1,]
predict(exp_ranger, henry)
## [1] 0.1032819

```

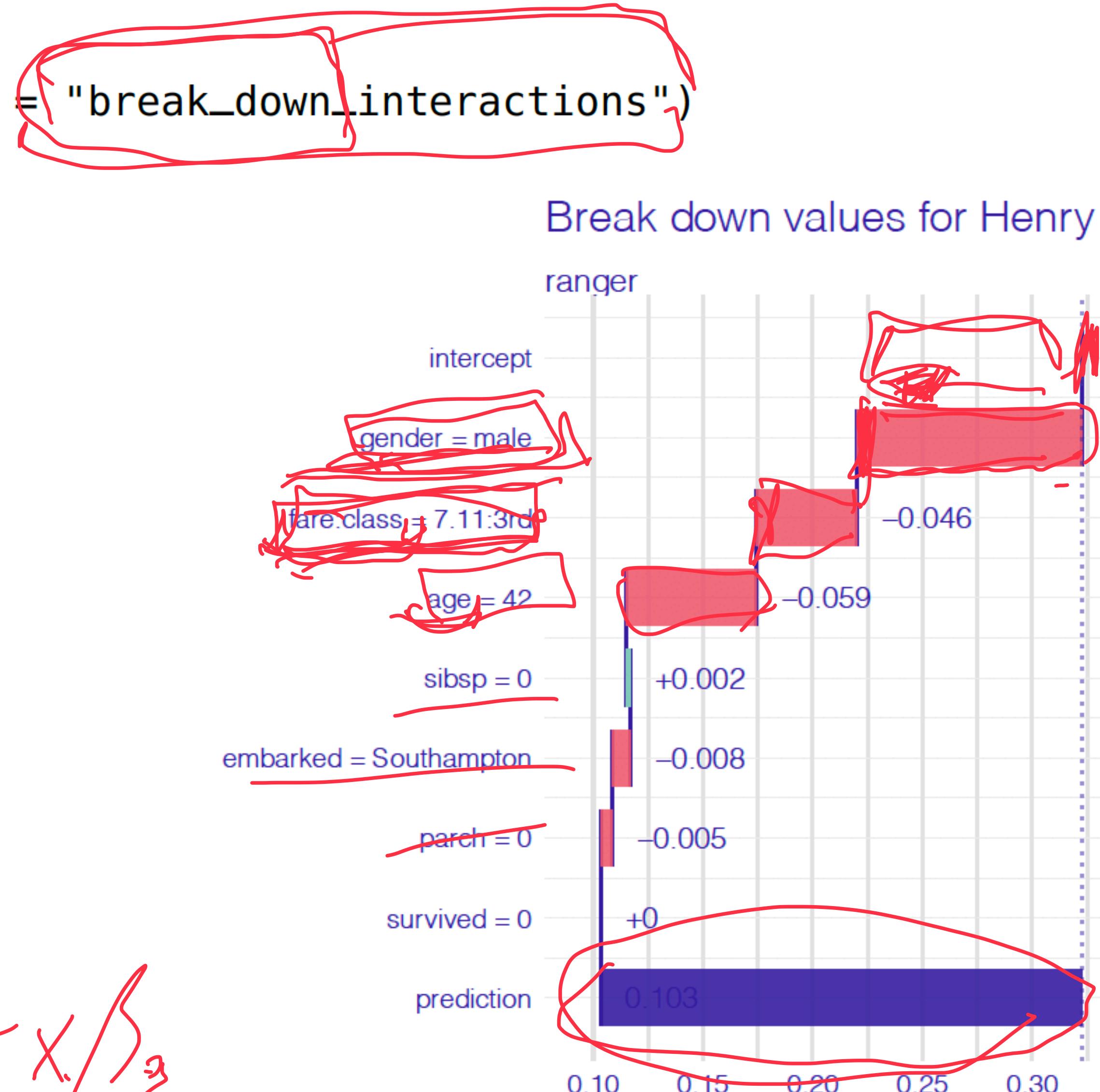
```

bd_ranger <- predict_parts(exp_ranger, henry, type = "break_down_interactions")
bd_ranger
## 
```

	<i>contribution</i>
## ranger: intercept	0.322
## ranger: gender = male	-0.102
## ranger: fare:class = 7.11:3rd	-0.046
## ranger: age = 42	-0.059
## ranger: sibsp = 0	0.002
## ranger: embarked = Southampton	-0.008
## ranger: parch = 0	-0.005
## ranger: survived = 0	0.000
## ranger: prediction	0.103

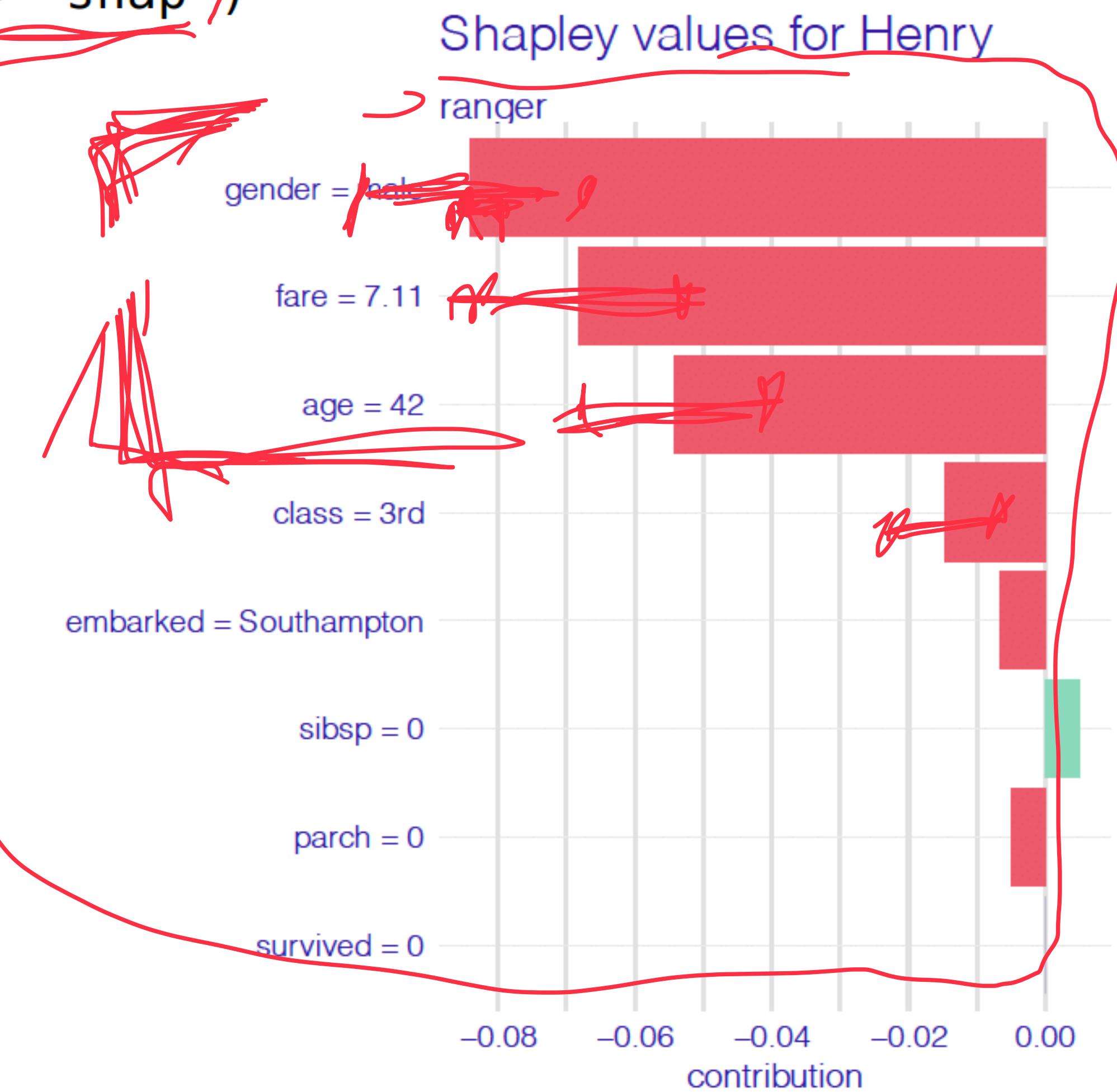
```
plot(bd_ranger)
```

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3$$



```
henry <- titanic_imputed[1,]  
predict(exp_ranger, henry)  
## [1] 0.1032819
```

```
sh_ranger <- predict_parts(exp_ranger, henry, type = "shap")  
plot(sh_ranger, show_boxplots = FALSE)
```



Your turn

LIME

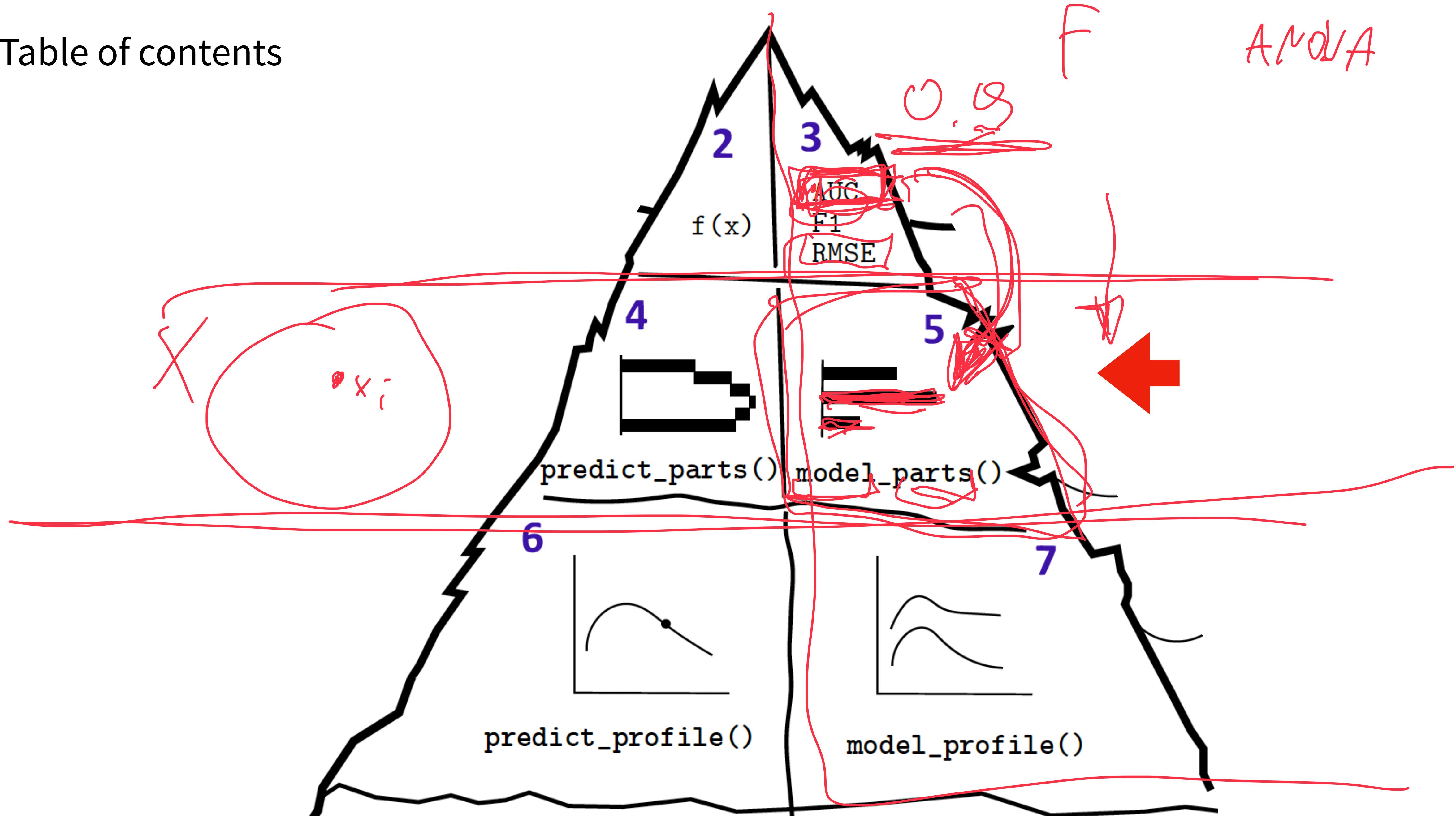
1. Select a single instance (e.g. first row)
2. Calculate model prediction for this row
3. Calculate shaply and break-down contributions

predict()

predict - parts()

Importance of parts of the model

Table of contents



$$V(f,i) = L_{\text{perm}}^{\textcircled{i}}(f) - L_{\text{org}}(f)$$

$$V(f, i) = L_{\text{perm}}^i(f) - L_{\text{org}}(f)$$

```
mp_ranger <- model_parts(exp_ranger, type = "difference")
```



$$V(f, i) = L_{\text{perm}}(f) - \cancel{L_{\text{org}}(f)}$$

```
mp_ranger <- model_parts(exp_ranger, type = "difference")
mp_ranger
##          variable mean_dropout_loss  label
## 1 _full_model_      0.00000000 ranger
## 2      parch       0.01751121 ranger
## 3      sibsp        0.02057990 ranger
## 4     embarked       0.02507604 ranger
## 5        age         0.07177812 ranger
## 6        fare         0.09148897 ranger
## 7      class         0.09509643 ranger
## 8      gender        0.20906310 ranger
## 9 _baseline_        0.39712142 ranger
```

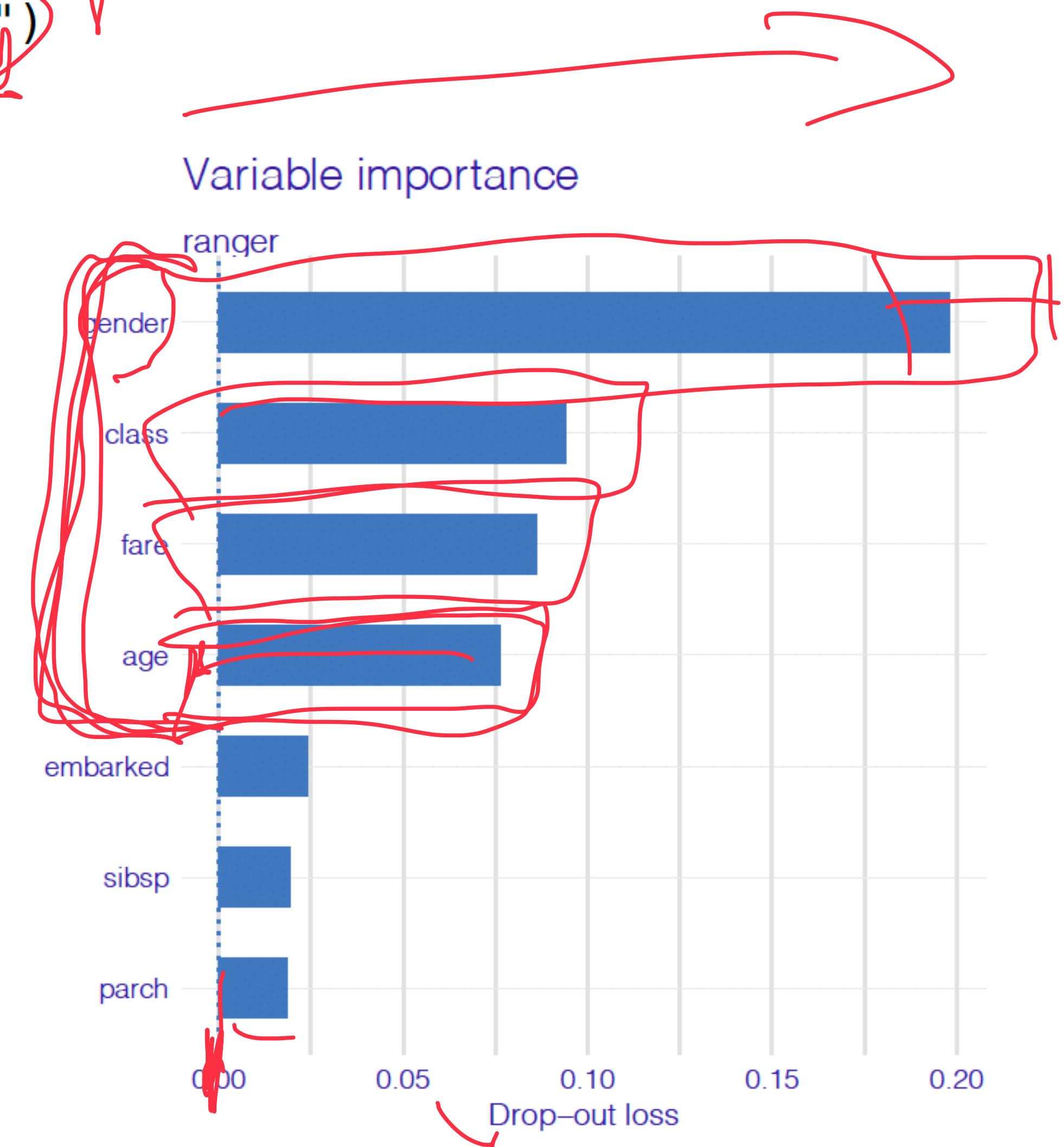
$$V(f, i) = L_{\text{perm}}(f) - L_{\text{org}}(f)$$

```

mp_ranger <- model_parts(exp_ranger, type = "difference")
mp_ranger
##          variable mean_dropout_loss label
## 1 _full_model_      0.000000000 ranger
## 2     parch        0.01751121 ranger
## 3     sibsp        0.02057990 ranger
## 4   embarked        0.02507604 ranger
## 5       age         0.07177812 ranger
## 6       fare         0.09148897 ranger
## 7     class         0.09509643 ranger
## 8   gender         0.20906310 ranger
## 9 _baseline_        0.39712142 ranger

plot(mp_ranger, show_boxplots = FALSE)

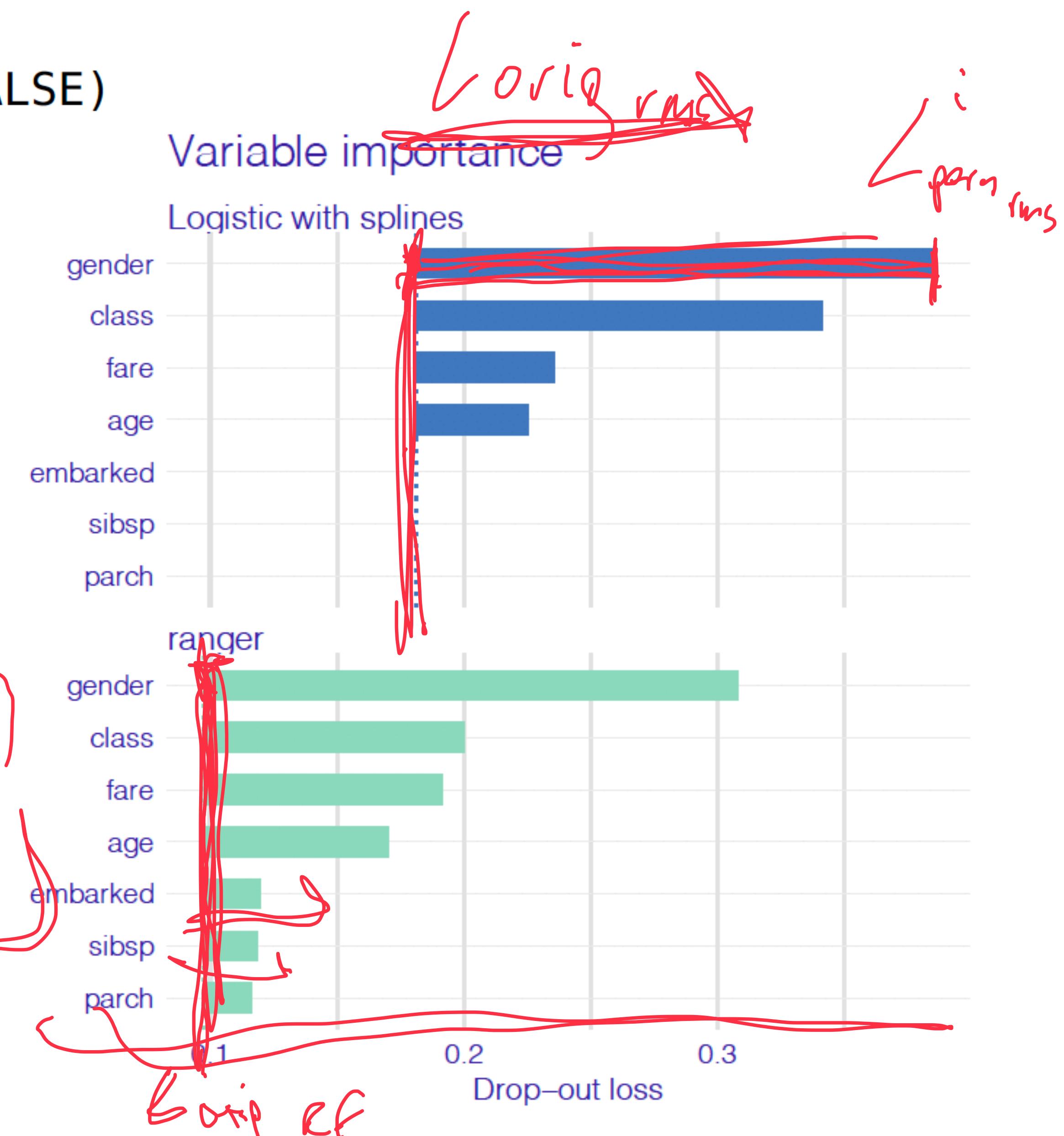
```



```

mp_ranger <- model_parts(exp_ranger)
mp_rms <- model_parts(exp_rms)
plot(mp_ranger, mp_rms, show_boxplots = FALSE)

```



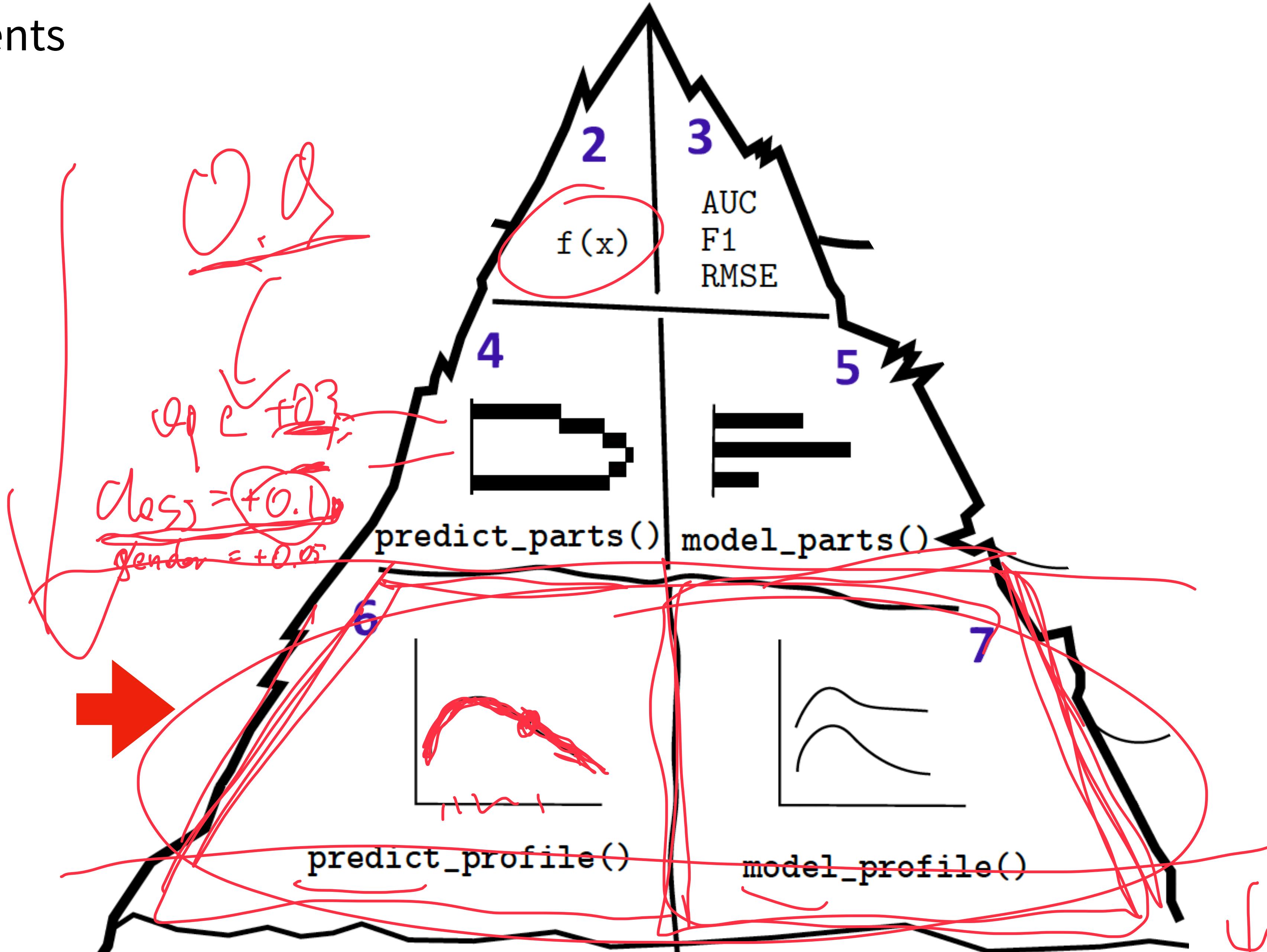
Your turn

1. Calculate variable importance for your model
2. Plot importance scores
3. If you have time, train another model and compare v-importance

Captain?

Profile for a single prediction

Table of contents



cp_ranger <- predict_profile(exp_ranger, henry)

cp_ranger

Top profiles :

	gender	age	class	embarked	fare	sibsp	parch	_yhat_
## 1	female	42.000000	3rd	Southampton	7.11	0	0	0.42139892
## 1.1	male	42.000000	3rd	Southampton	7.11	0	0	0.09811404
## 11	male	0.1666667	3rd	Southampton	7.11	0	0	0.51780598

vname _ids_ _label_

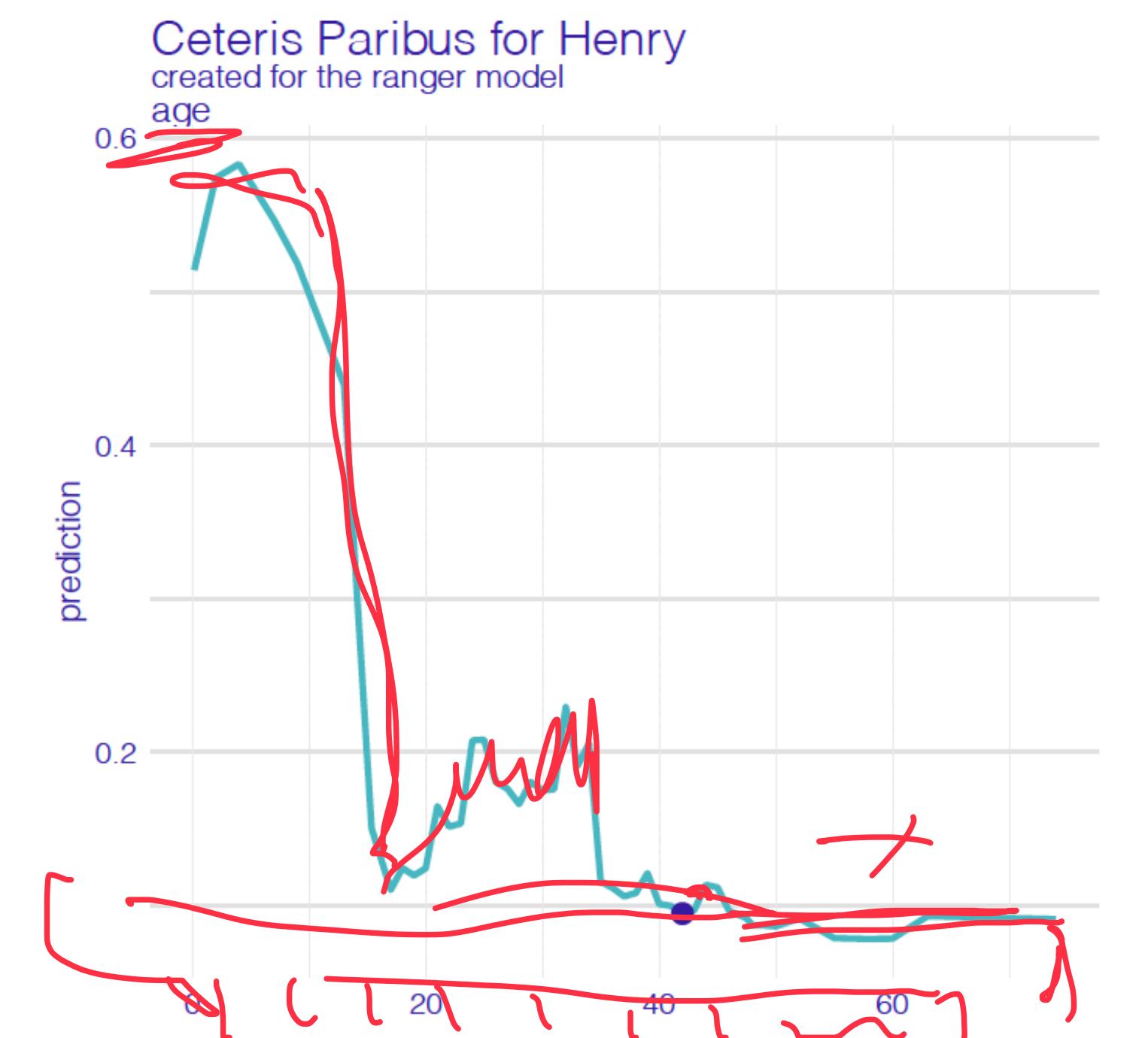
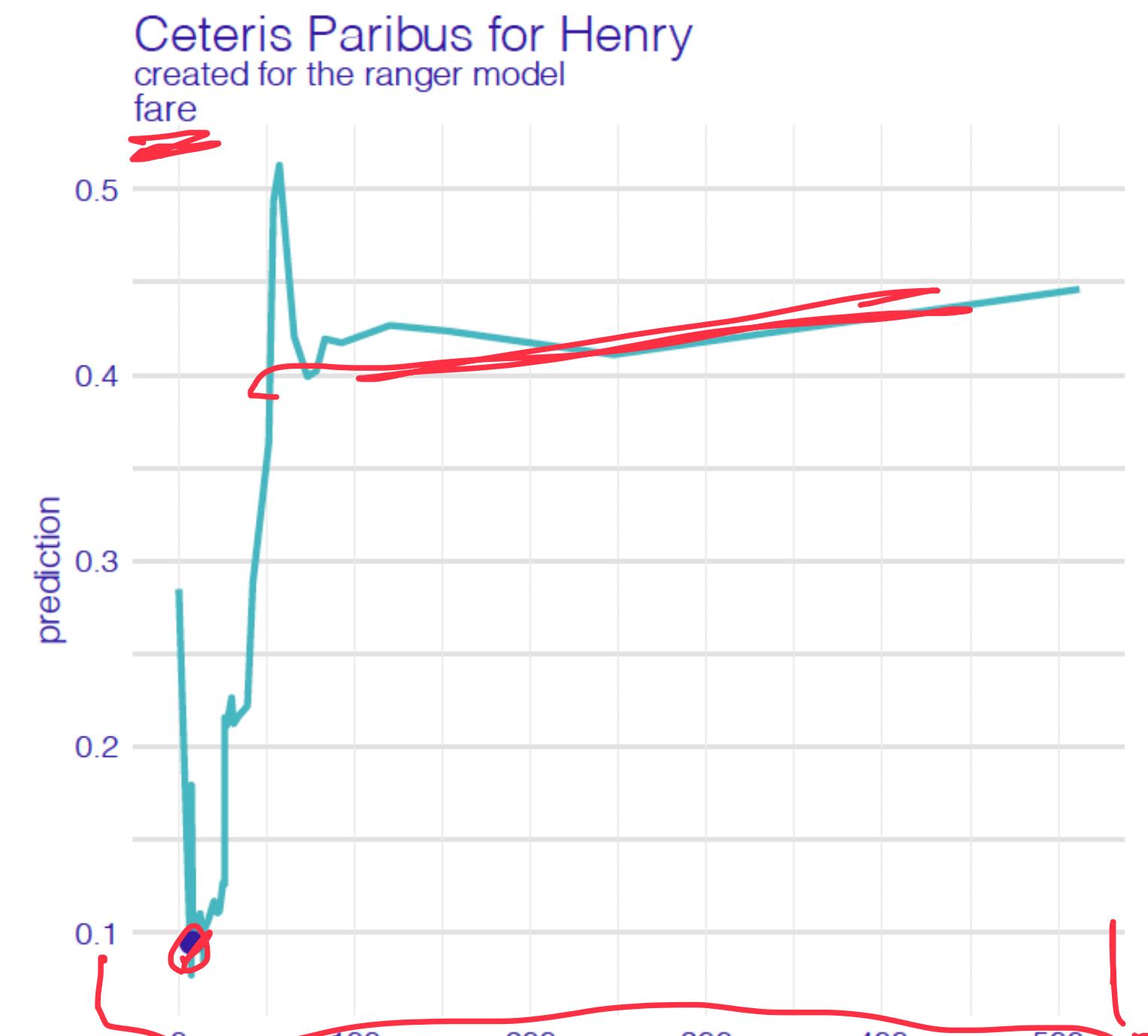
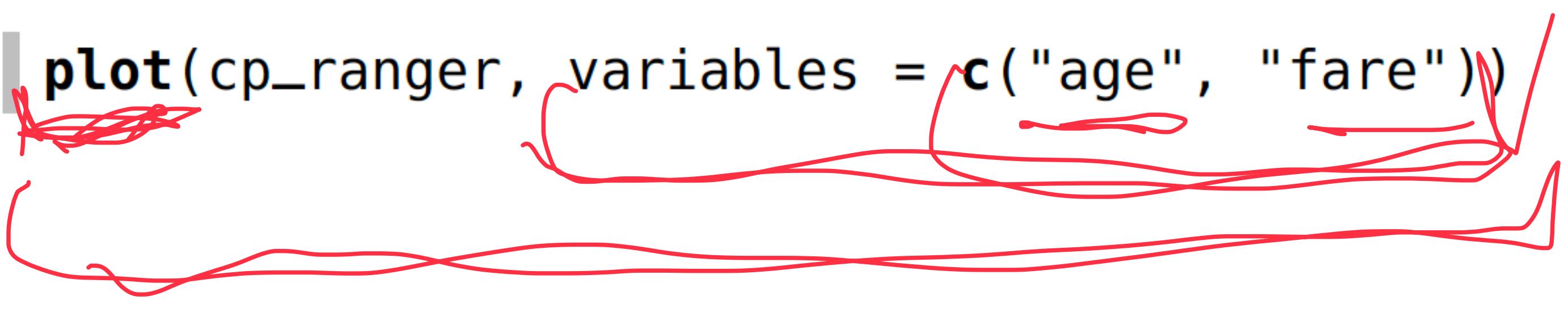
	gender	1	ranger
## 1	gender	1	ranger
## 1.1	gender	1	ranger
## 11	age	1	ranger

0.1

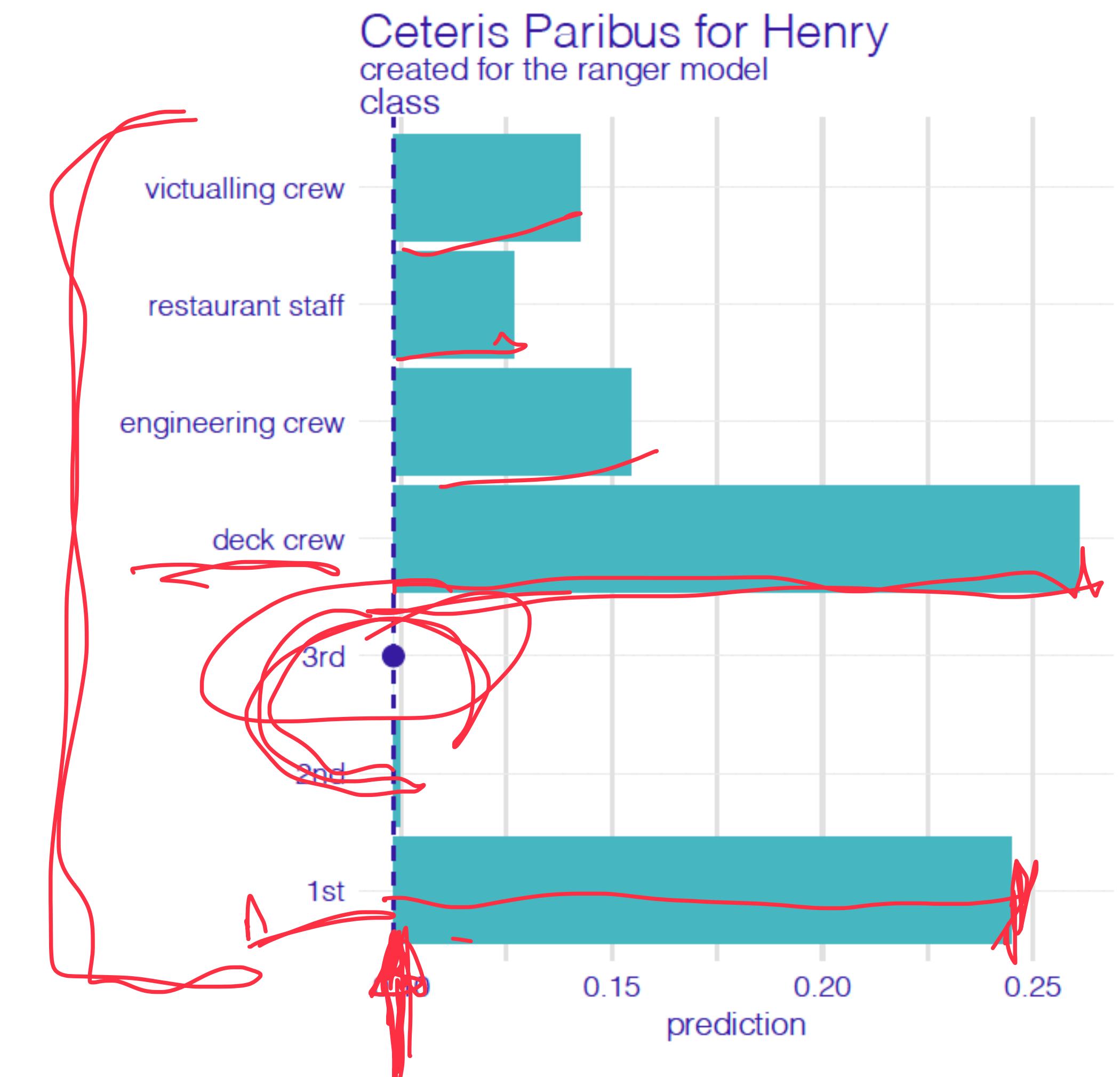
```

cp_ranger <- predict_profile(exp_ranger, henry)
cp_ranger
## Top profiles :
##      gender      age class embarked fare sibsp parch
## 1   female 42.0000000  3rd Southampton 7.11    0    0 0.4
## 1.1   male 42.0000000  3rd Southampton 7.11    0    0 0.0
## 11   male 0.1666667  3rd Southampton 7.11    0    0 0.5
##      _vname_ _ids_ _label_
## 1   gender      1 ranger
## 1.1   gender      1 ranger
## 11   age        1 ranger

```



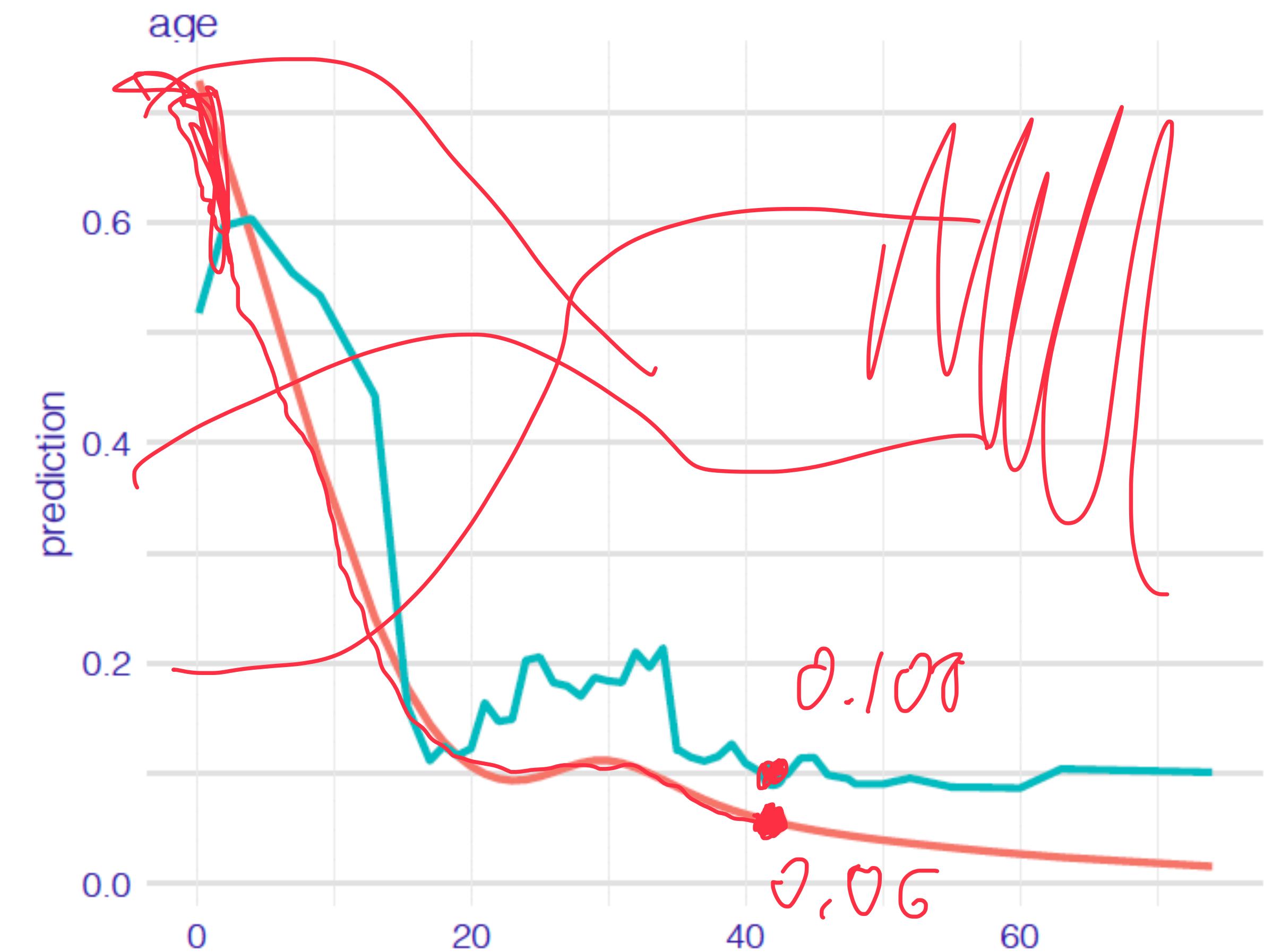
```
| plot(cp_ranger, variables = "class", categorical_type = "bars")
```



```
cp_rms <- predict_profile(exp_rms, henry)
plot(cp_ranger, cp_rms, variables = "age", color = "_label_")
```

Ceteris Paribus for Henry
created for the ranger, Logistic with splines model

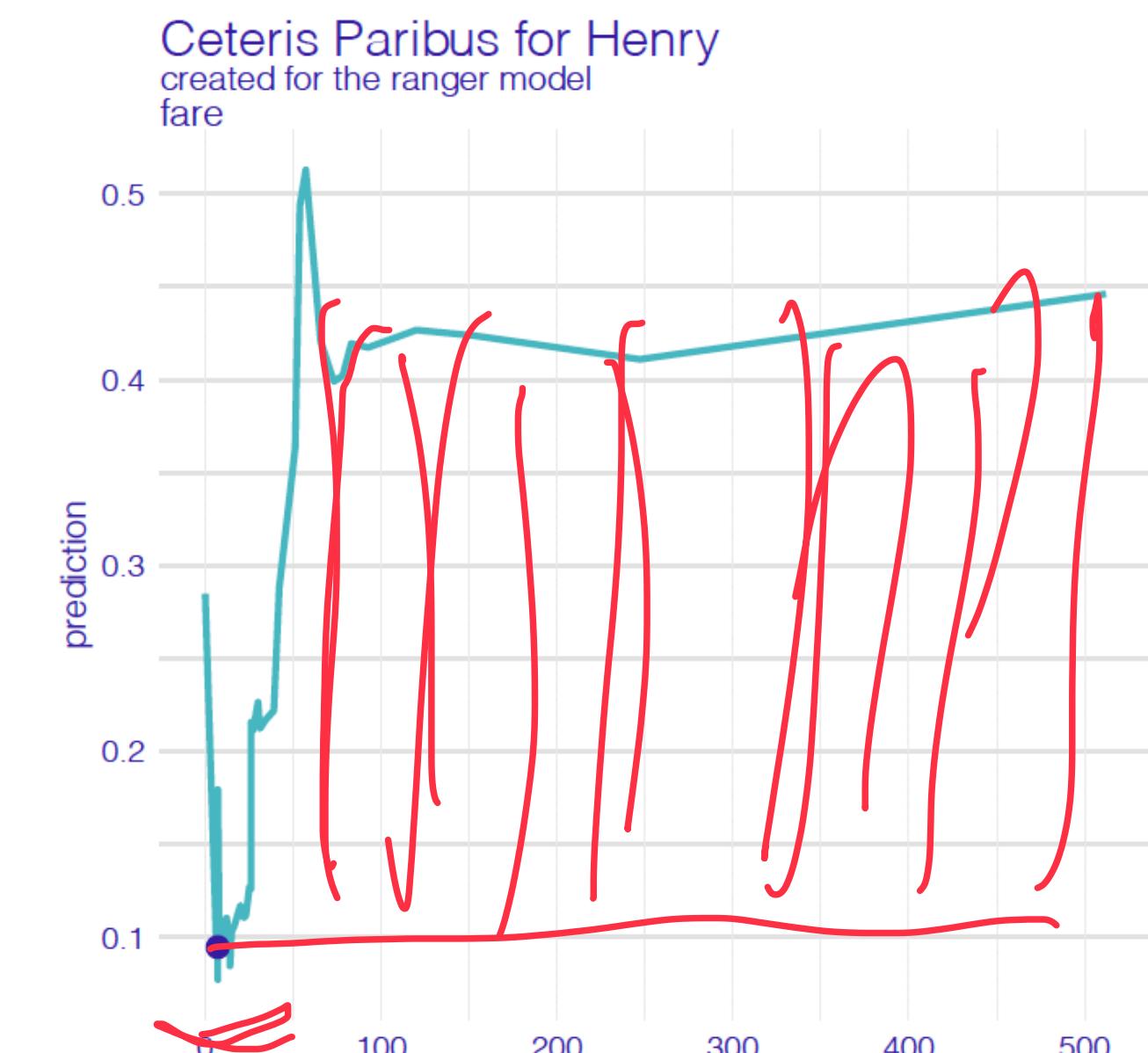
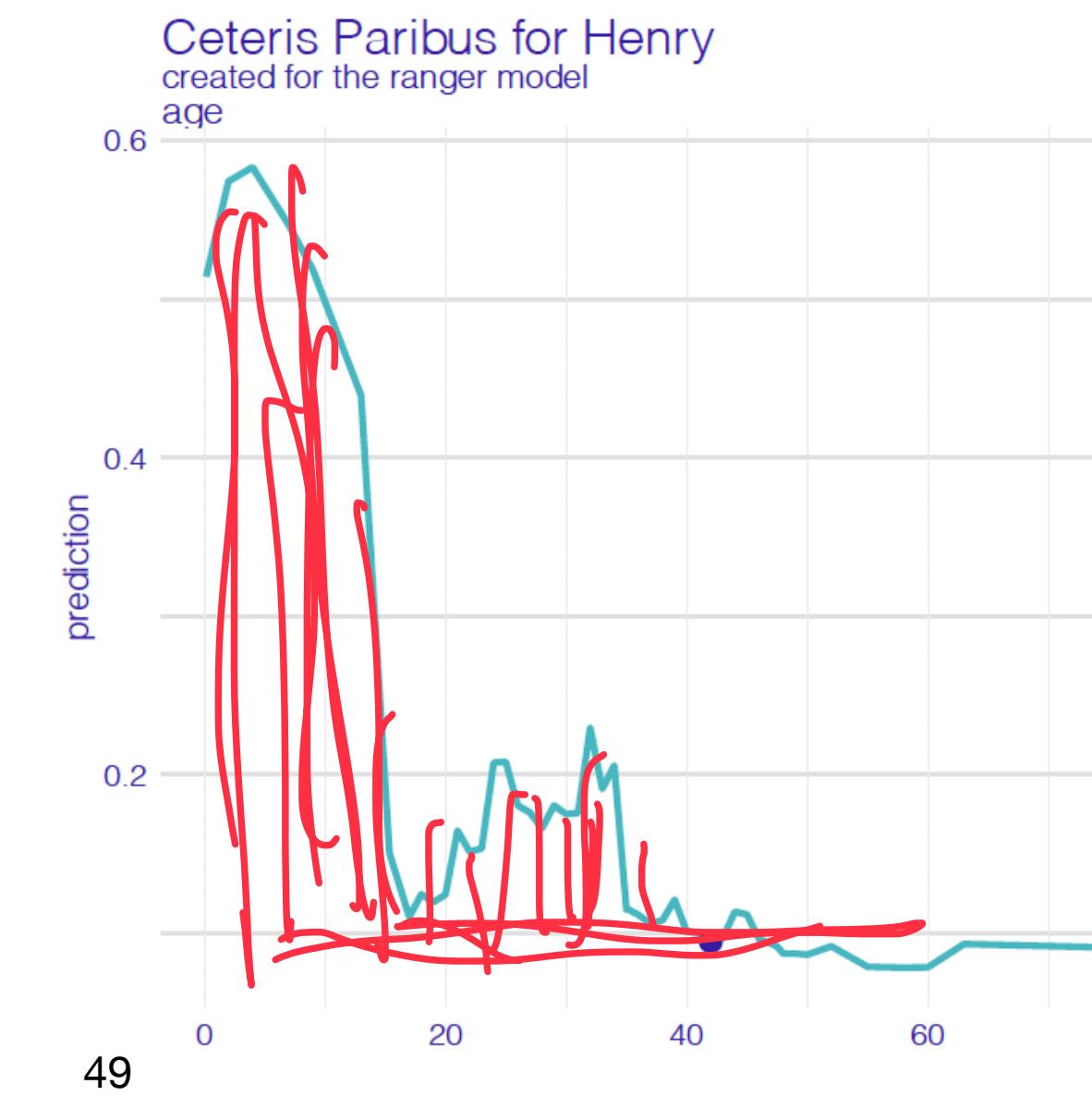
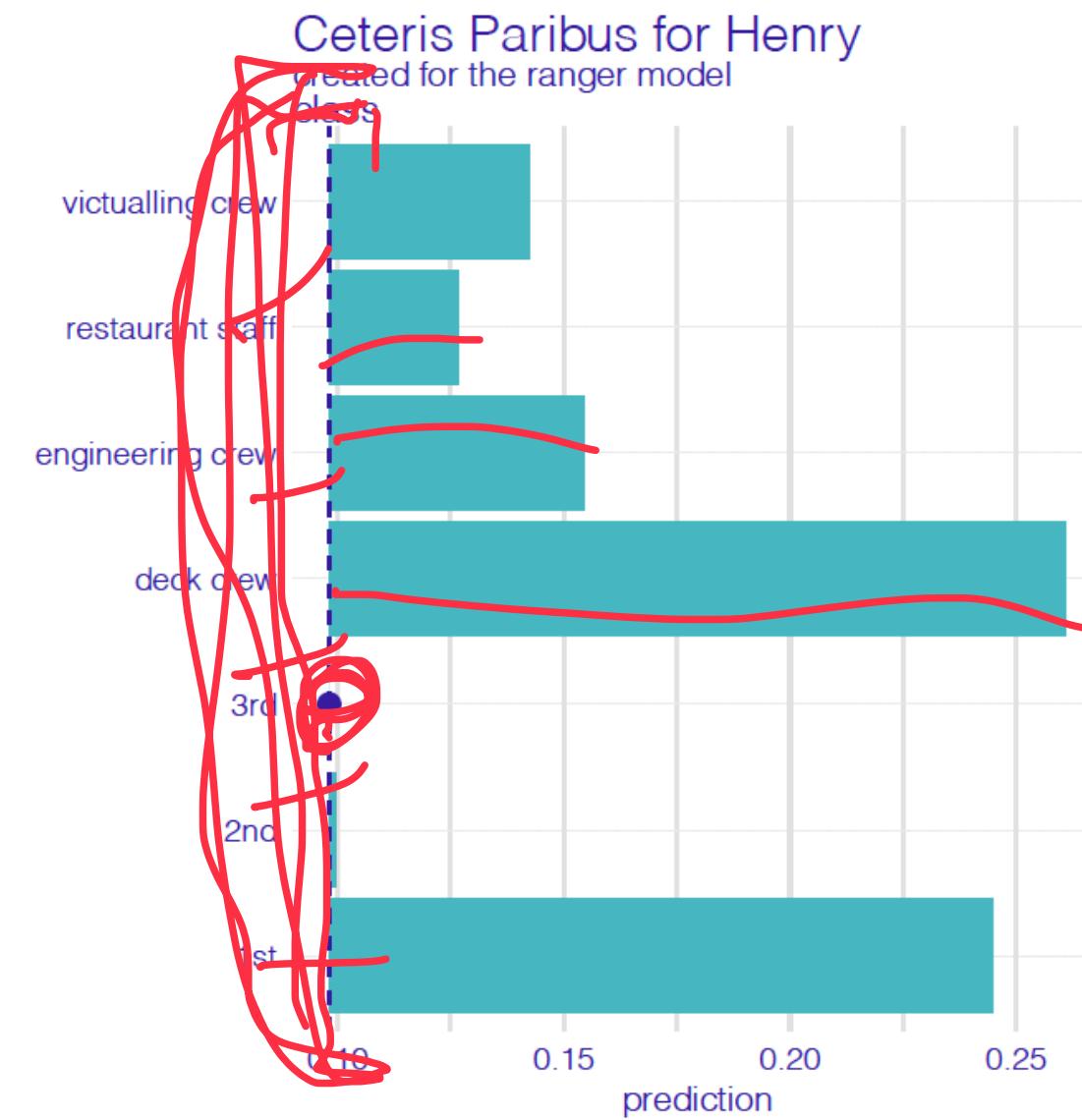
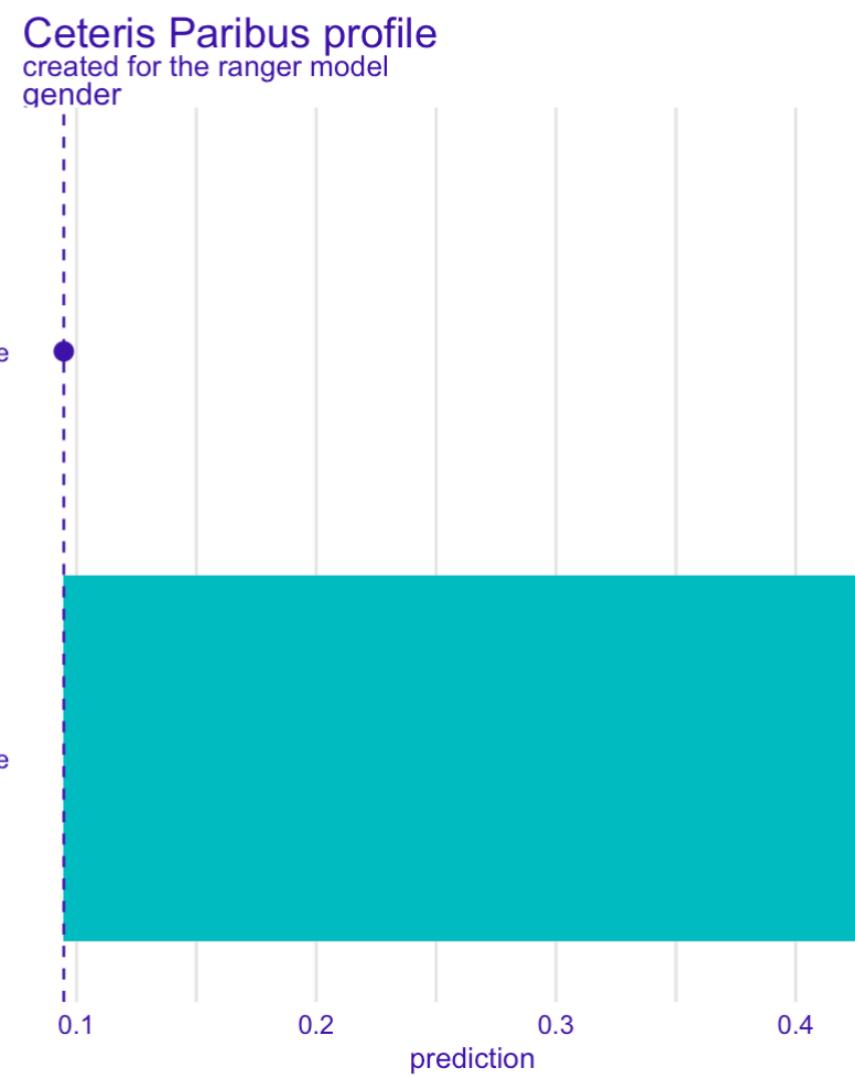
label ● Logistic with splines ● ranger



```

predict_parts(exp_rms, henry, type = "oscillations")
##      _vname_ _ids_ oscillations
## 1   gender      1 0.28444819
## 3   class       1 0.13305595
## 2   age         1 0.08664857
## 4   fare        1 0.02131783

```

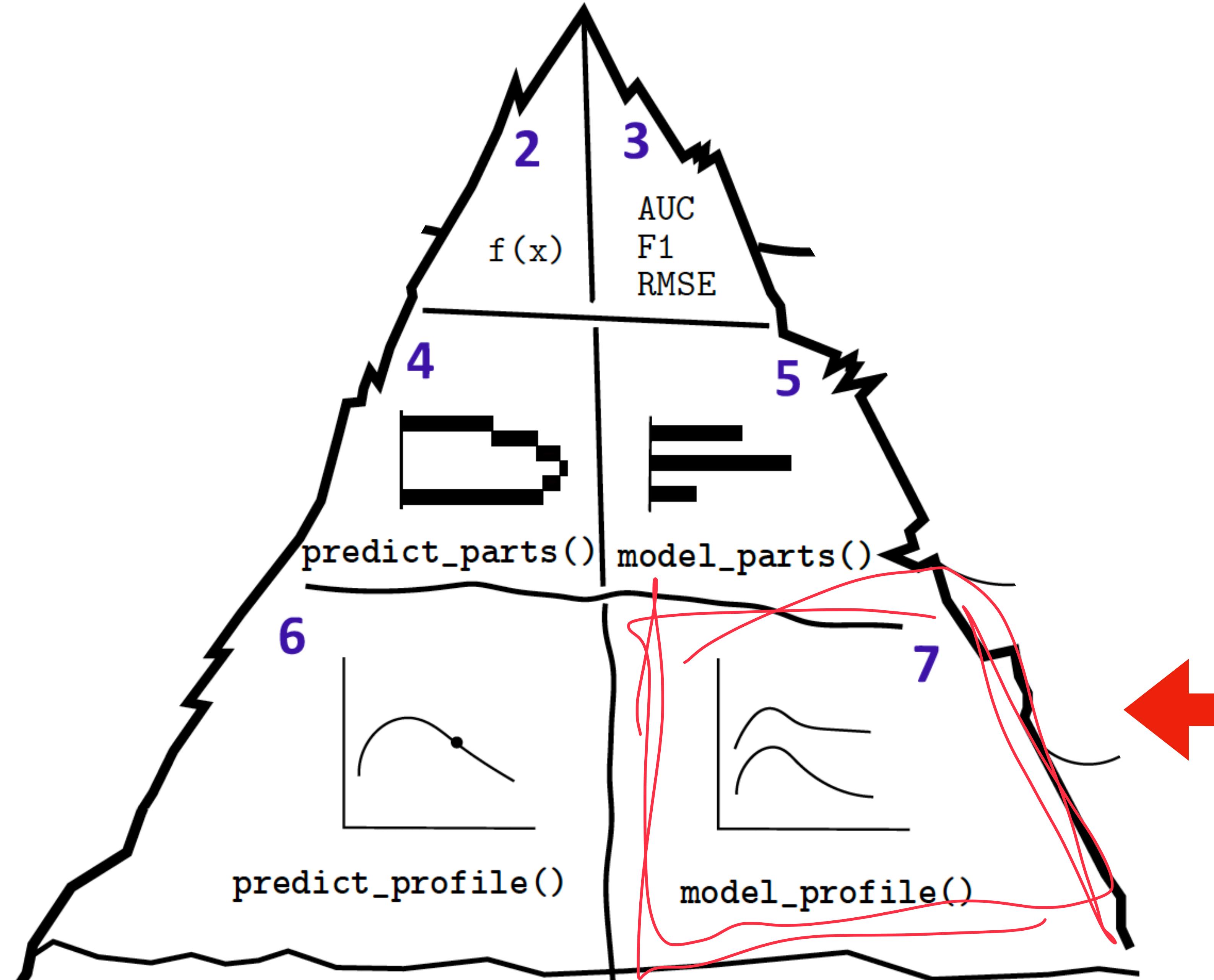


Your turn

1. Calculate profiles for selected variables for your model
2. Plot profiles
3. Which variables are the most important?

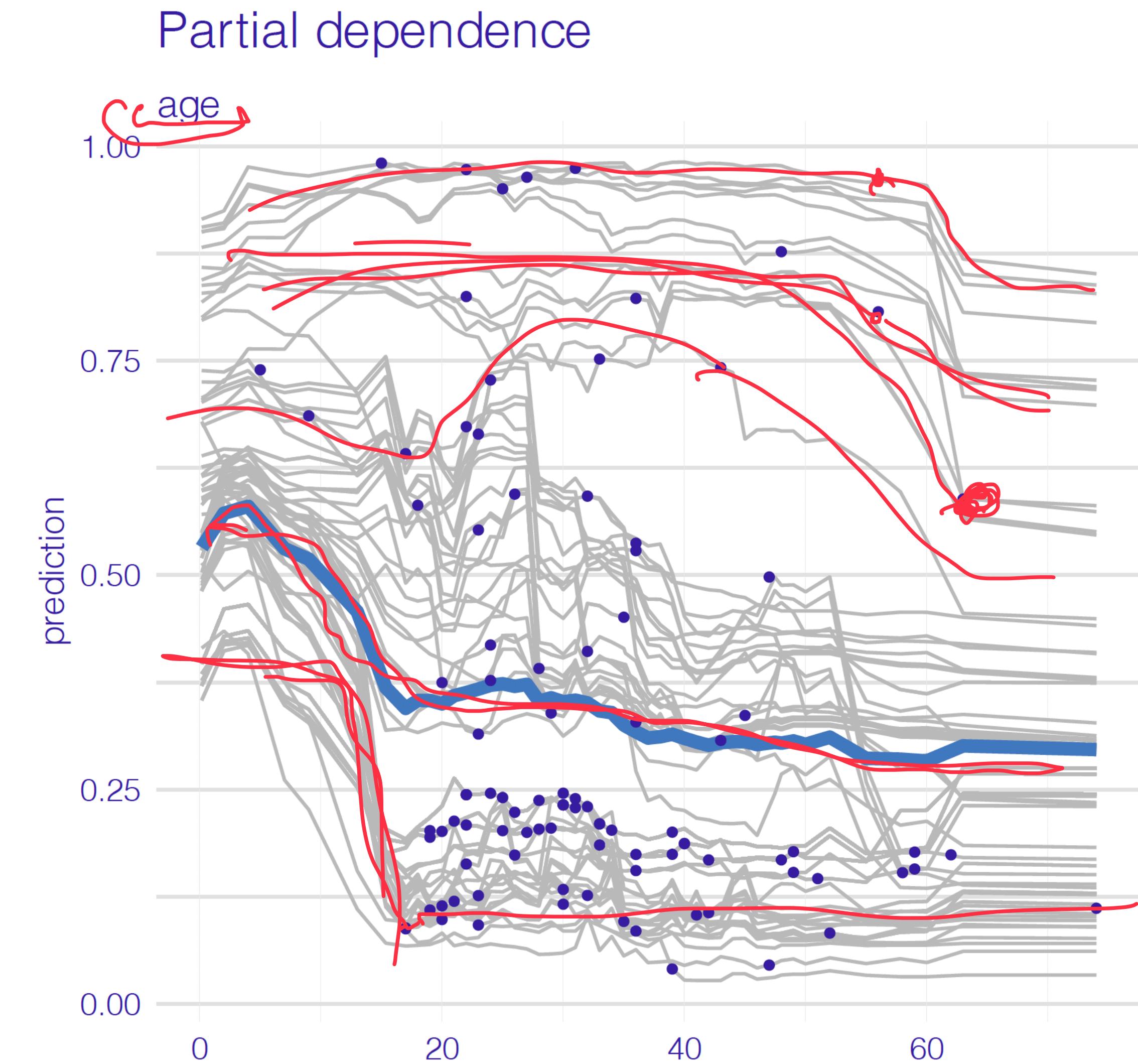
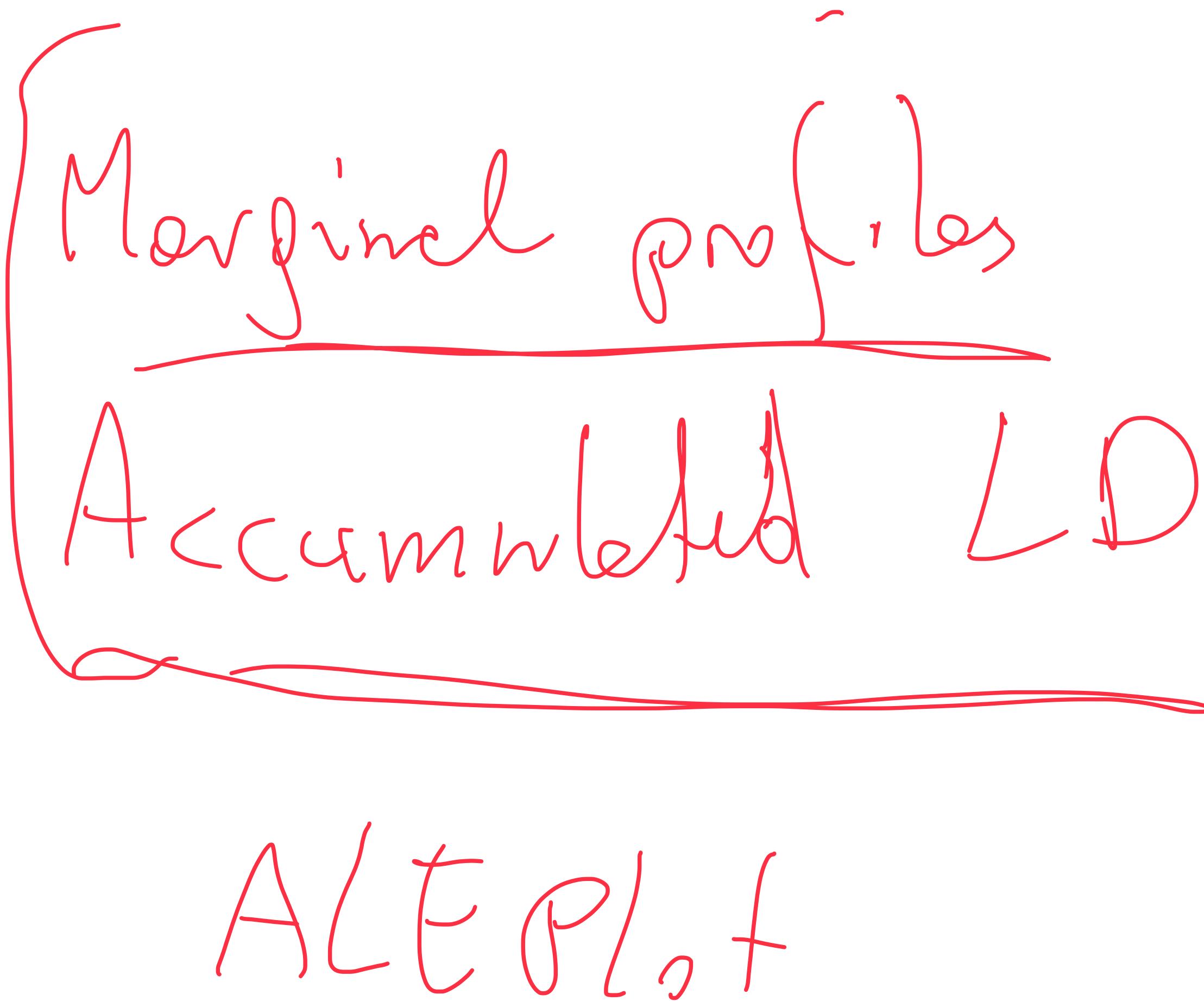
Profile for a model

Table of contents



Partial dependence profiles

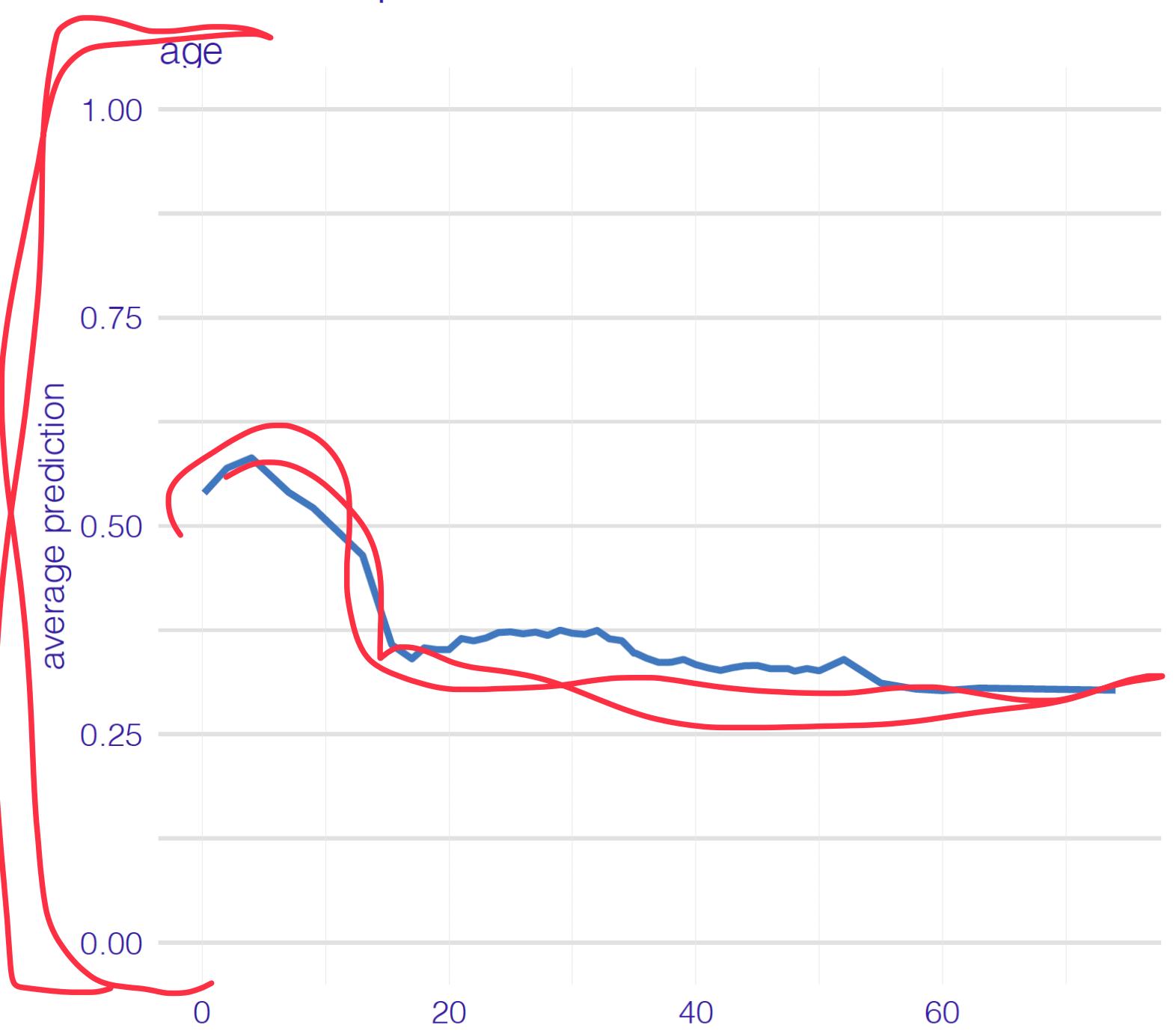
```
mp_ranger <- model_profile(exp_ranger)
```



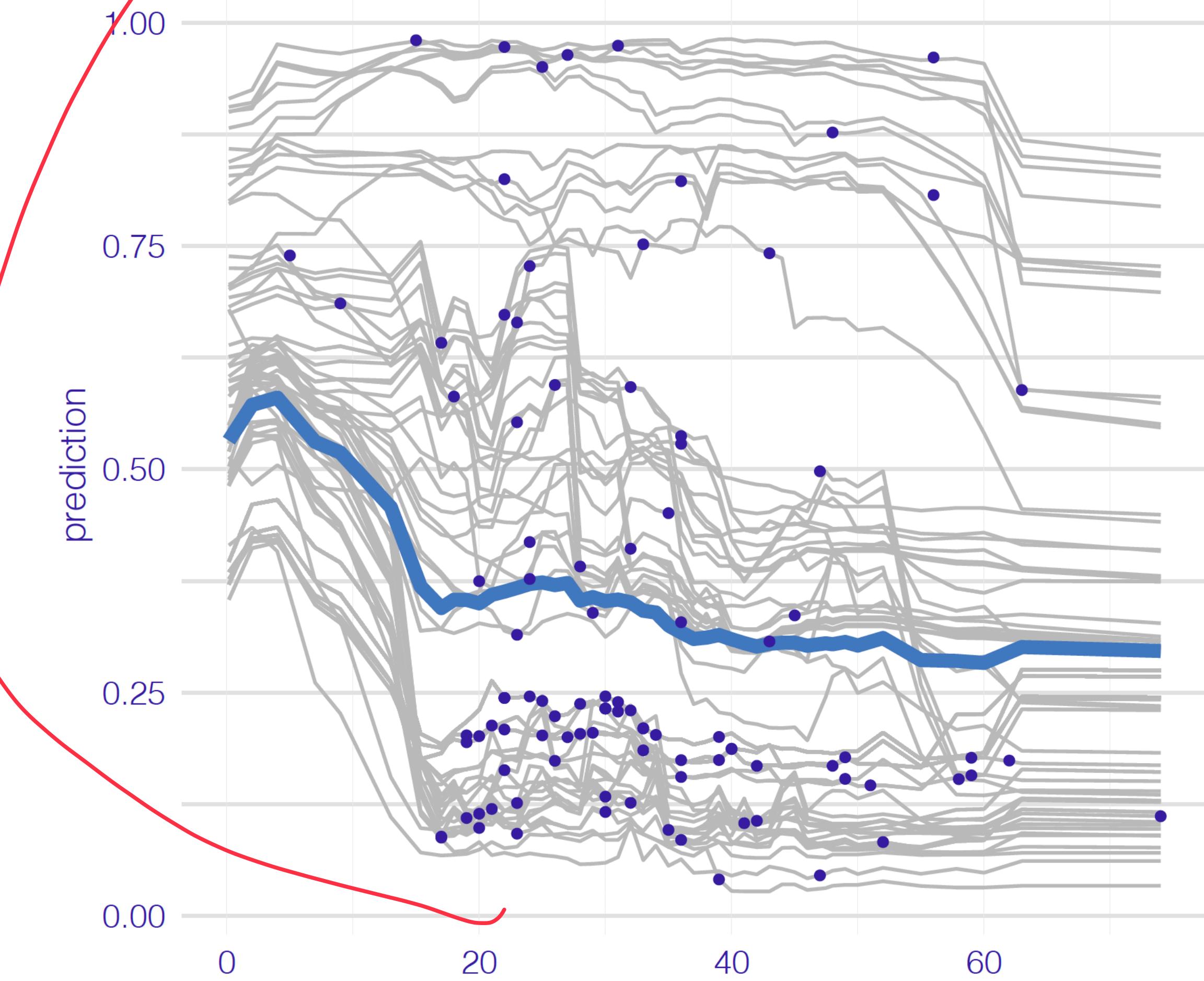
Partial dependence profiles

```
mp_ranger <- model_profile(exp_ranger)  
plot(mp_ranger, variables = "age")
```

Partial dependence



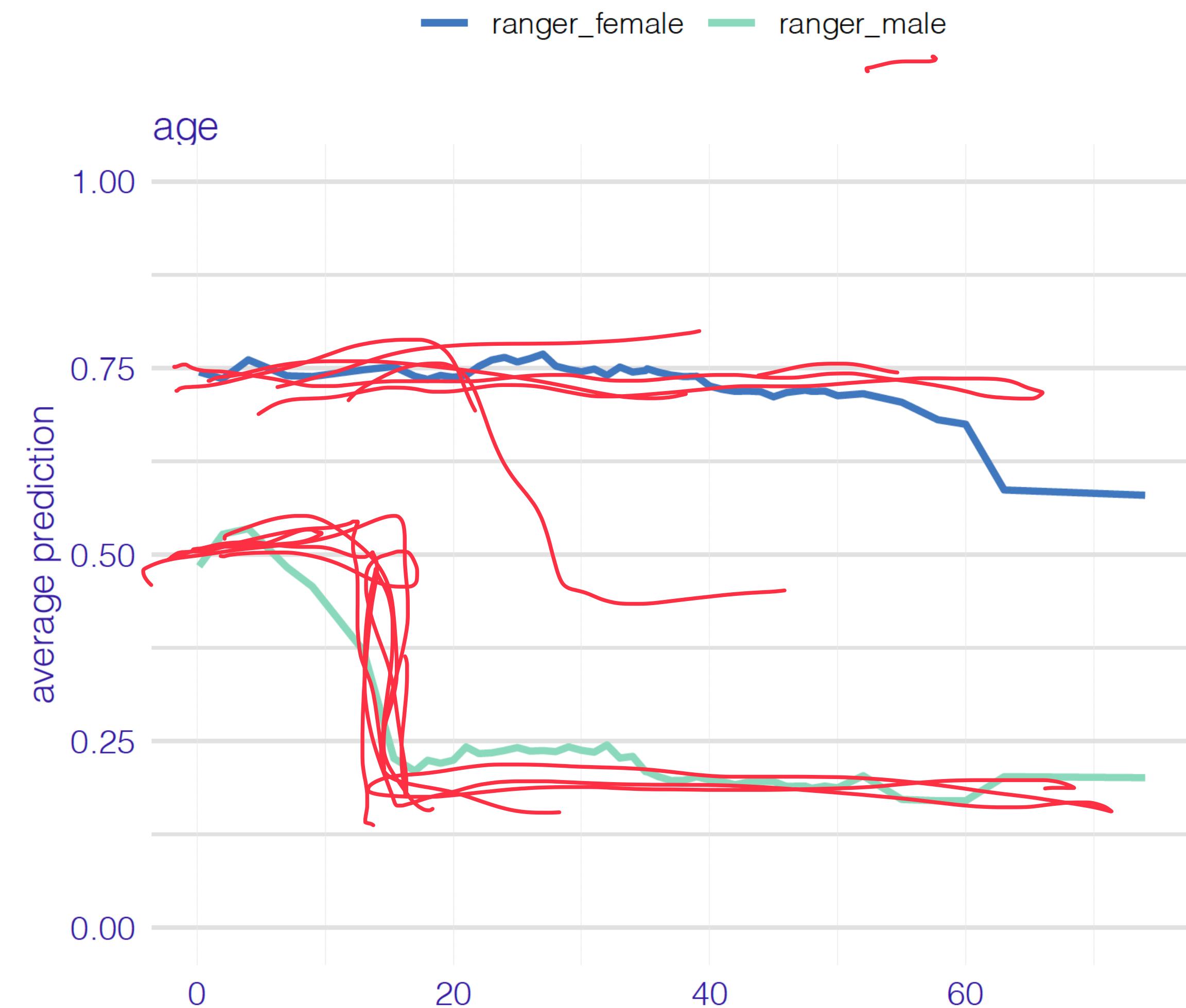
Partial dependence
age



Grouped partial dependence profiles

```
mp_ranger <- model_profile(exp_ranger, groups = "gender")  
plot(mp_ranger, variables = "age")
```

Partial dependence groups per gender



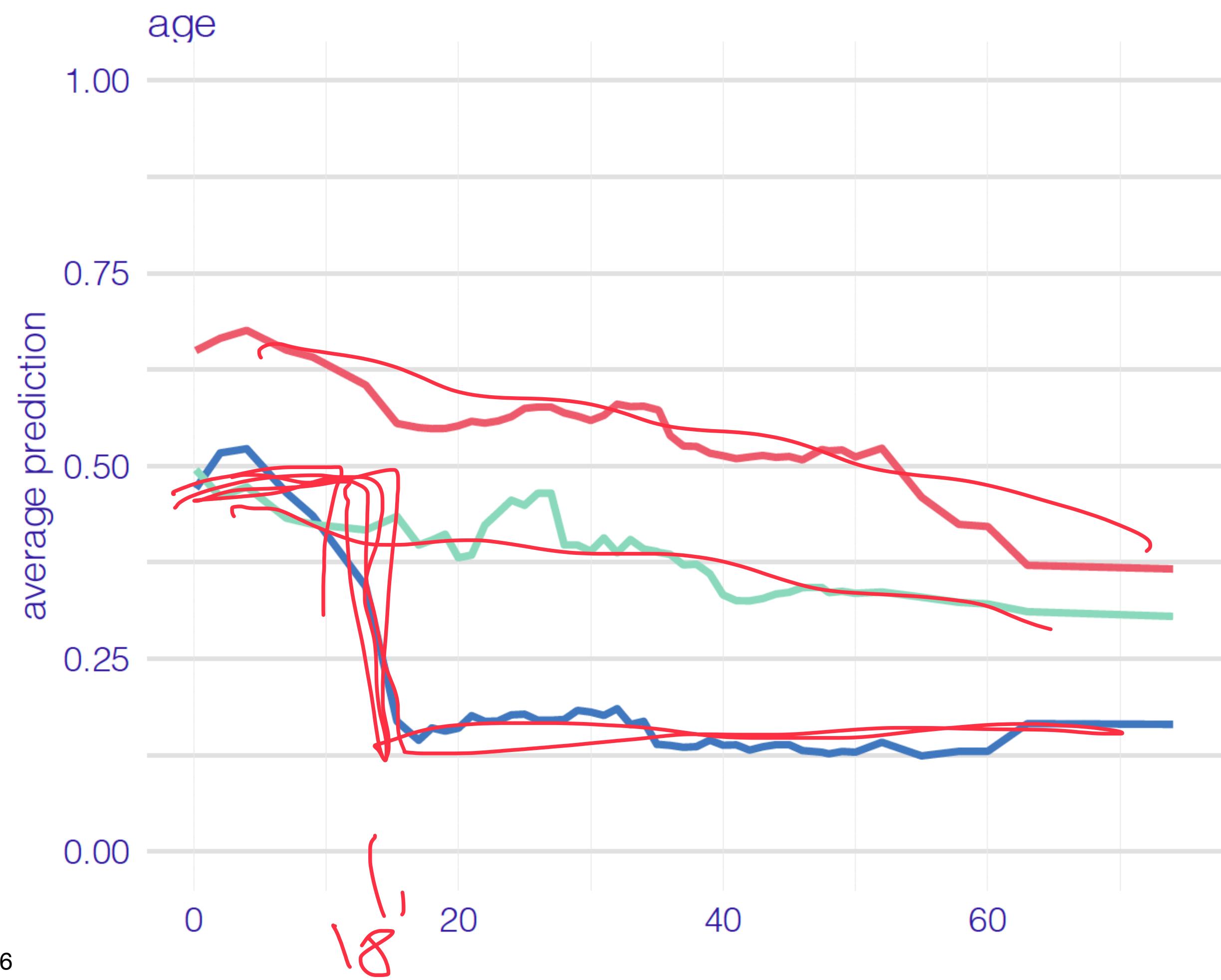
Clustered partial dependence profiles

```
mp_ranger <- model_profile(exp_ranger, k = 3, center = TRUE)  
plot(mp_ranger, variables = "age")
```



Partial dependence 3 clusters

ranger_1 ranger_2 ranger_3



Your turn

1. Calculate PD profile for selected variables for your model
2. Plot profiles

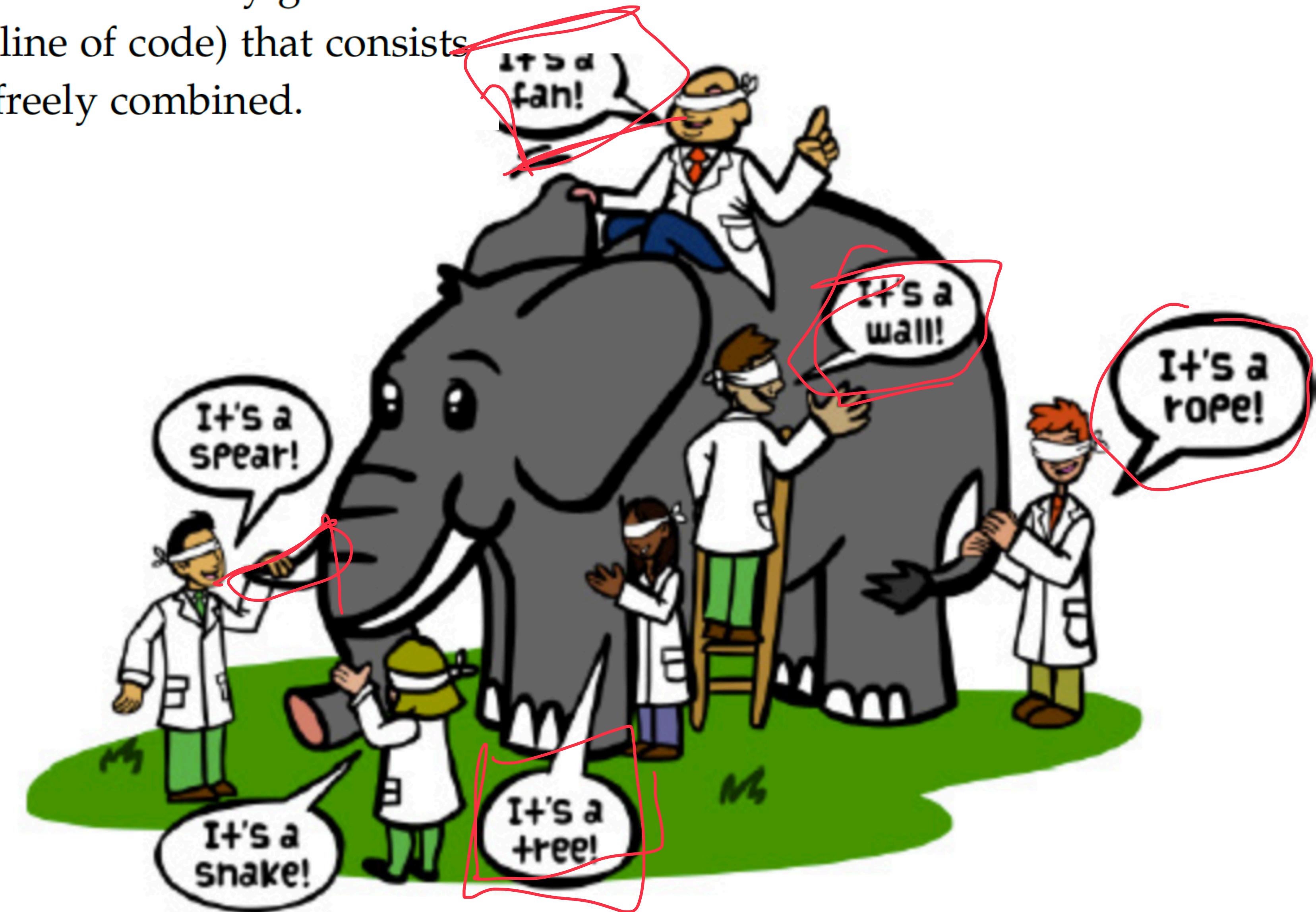
What's next?

DALEXtra is a package with additional functionalities facilitating work with models created in python (scikitlearn, keras), H2O, mlr, mlr3 or other popular frameworks. All functions described above will also work for models created in other libraries or programming languages, provided that these models are properly wrapped.

```
aps_rf_model4 <- randomForest(m2.price ~., data = apartments)
aps_rf_explainer4 <- explain(aps_rf_model4, data = apartments, label = "model_rf")
#> Preparation of a new explainer is initiated
#>   -> model label      : model_rf
#>   -> data             : 1000  rows  6  cols
#>   -> target variable   : not specified! ( WARNING )
#>   -> predict function   : yhat.randomForest will be used ( default )
#>   -> predicted values   : numerical, min =  1969.945 , mean =  3487.686 , max =
#>   -> residual function : difference between y and yhat ( default )
#> A new explainer has been created!
```

```
1 # model creation in scikit-learn
2 from pandas import DataFrame, read_csv
3 import pandas as pd
4 import pickle
5 import sklearn.ensemble
6 model = sklearn.ensemble.GradientBoostingClassifier()
7 model = model.fit(titanic_train_X, titanic_train_Y)
8 pickle.dump(model, open("gbm.pkl", "wb"), protocol = 2)
9
10 # explanations in R
11 library("DALEXtra")
12 explainer <- explain_scikitlearn("gbm.pkl",
13                                   yml = "testing_environment.yml",
14                                   data = titanic_test[,1:17],
15                                   y = titanic_test$survived)
16 #> Preparation of a new explainer is initiated
17 #>   -> model label      : scikitlearn_model ( default )
18 #>   -> data             : 524  rows  17  cols
19 #>   -> target variable   : 524  values
20 #>   -> predict function   : yhat.scikitlearn_model will be used
21 #>   -> predicted values   : numerical, min =  0.02086126 , mean =
22 #>   -> residual function : difference between y and yhat ( default )
23 #>   -> residuals         : numerical, min = -0.8669431 , mean =
24 #>   -> model_info         : model_info not specified, assuming type
25 #>   -> model_info         : package: Model of class: sklearn.ensemble.GradientBoostingClassifier
26 #> A new explainer has been created!
```

~~modelStudio~~ and ArenaR are packages based on the evolving grammar of interactive model exploration. They generate a serverless HTML dashboard (one line of code) that consists of various XAI views that can be freely combined.



modelStudio and ArenaR are packages based on the evolving grammar of interactive model exploration. They generate a serverless HTML dashboard (one line of code) that consists of various XAI views that can be freely combined.

What to explain?

*prediction
(local)*

parts



Figure 3



How to explain?

profile

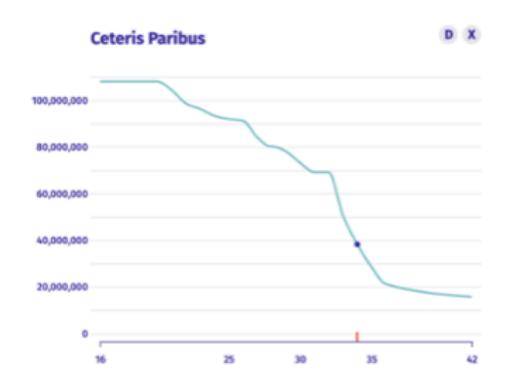


Figure 5



*model
(global)*

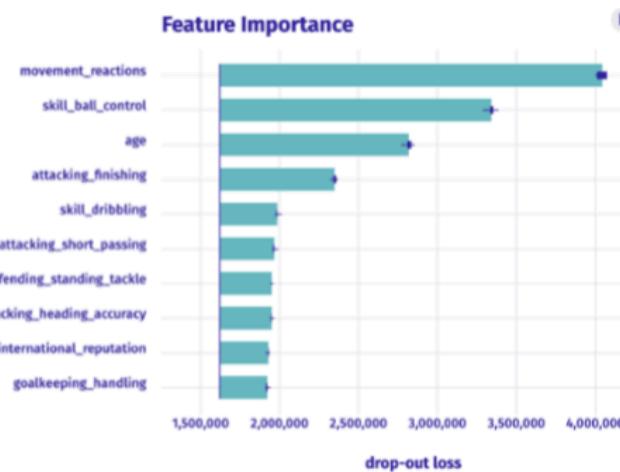


Figure 7



data

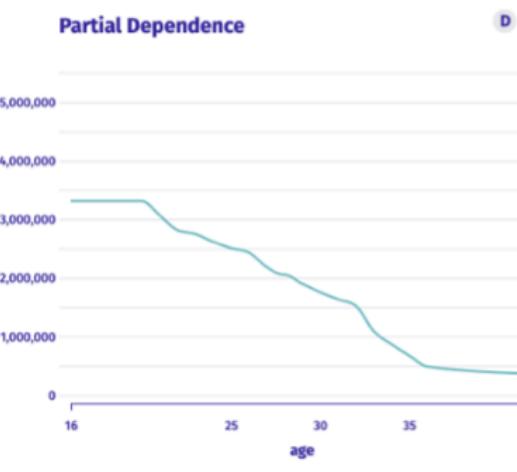
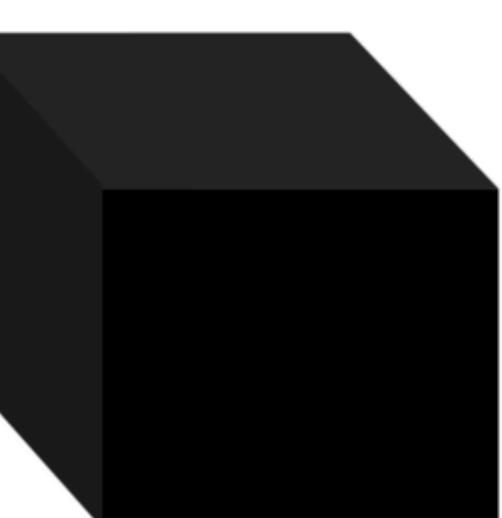


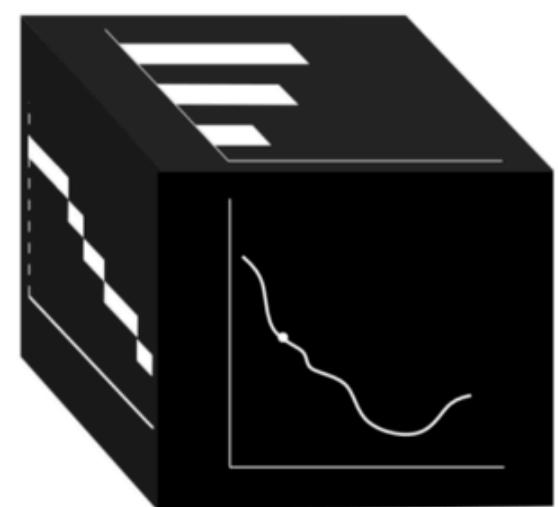
Figure 6



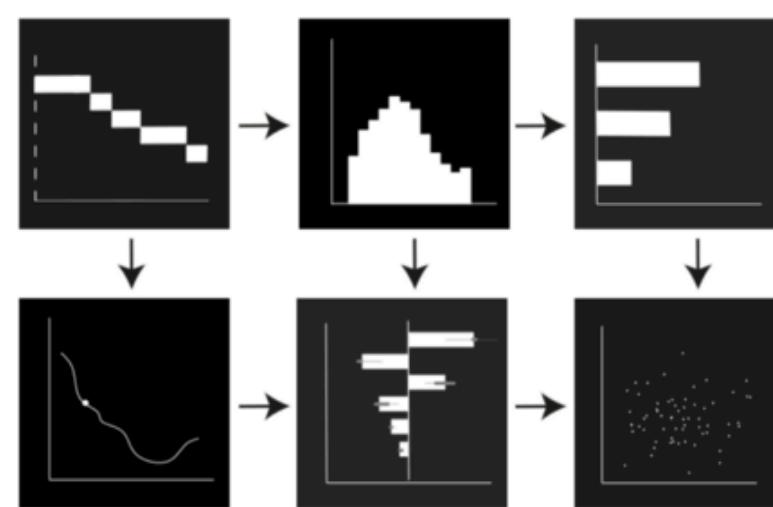
Black Box Model



I generation explanations
(single aspect
model explanation)



II generation explanations
(interactive explanatory
model analysis)



FIFA 2020

long_name	age	dob	height_cm	weight_kg	nationality	club	overall	potential	value_eur	wage_eur	player_positions	preferred_foot	in
Lionel Andrés Messi Cuccittini	32	1987-06-24	170	72	Argentina	FC Barcelona	94	94	95500000	565000	RW, CF, ST	Left	
Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro	34	1985-02-05	187	83	Portugal	Juventus	93	93	58500000	405000	ST, LW	Right	
Neymar da Silva Santos Junior	27	1992-02-05	175	68	Brazil	Paris Saint-Germain	92	92	105500000	290000	LW, CAM	Right	
Jan Oblak	26	1993-01-07	188	87	Slovenia	Atlético Madrid	91	93	77500000	125000	GK	Right	
Eden Hazard	28	1991-01-07	175	74	Belgium	Real Madrid	91	91	90000000	470000	LW, CF	Right	
Kevin De Bruyne	28	1991-06-28	181	70	Belgium	Manchester City	91	91	90000000	370000	CAM, CM	Right	
Marc-André ter Stegen	27	1992-04-30	187	85	Germany	FC Barcelona	90	93	67500000	250000	GK	Right	
Virgil van Dijk	27	1991-07-08	193	92	Netherlands	Liverpool	90	91	78000000	200000	CB	Right	
Luka Modrić	33	1985-09-09	172	66	Croatia	Real Madrid	90	90	45000000	340000	CM	Right	
Mohamed Salah Ghaly	27	1992-06-15	175	71	Egypt	Liverpool	90	90	80500000	240000	RW, ST	Left	
Kylian Mbappé	20	1998-12-20	178	73	France	Paris Saint-Germain	89	95	93500000	155000	ST, RW	Right	
Kalidou Koulibaly	28	1991-06-20	187	89	Senegal	Napoli	89	91	67500000	150000	CB	Right	
Harry Kane	25	1993-07-28	188	89	England	Tottenham Hotspur	89	91	83000000	220000	ST	Right	
Alisson Ramses Becker	26	1992-10-02	191	91	Brazil	Liverpool	89	91	58000000	155000	GK	Right	
David De Gea Quintana	28	1990-11-07	192	82	Spain	Manchester United	89	90	56000000	205000	GK	Right	
N'Golo Kanté	28	1991-03-29	168	72	France	Chelsea	89	90	66000000	235000	CDM, CM	Right	
Giorgio Chiellini	34	1984-08-14	187	85	Italy	Juventus	89	89	24500000	215000	CB	Left	
Sergio Leonel Agüero del Castillo	31	1988-06-02	173	70	Argentina	Manchester City	89	89	60000000	300000	ST	Right	
Sergio Ramos García	33	1986-03-30	184	82	Spain	Real Madrid	89	89	31500000	300000	CB	Right	
Luis Alberto Suárez Díaz	32	1987-01-24	182	86	Uruguay	FC Barcelona	89	89	53000000	355000	ST	Right	
Robert Lewandowski	30	1988-08-21	184	80	Poland	FC Bayern München	89	89	64500000	235000	ST	Right	
Sergio Busquets i Burgos	30	1988-07-16	189	76	Spain	FC Barcelona	89	89	55000000	300000	CDM, CM	Right	
Antoine Griezmann	28	1991-03-21	176	73	France	FC Barcelona	89	89	69000000	370000	CF, ST, LW	Left	
Paulo Bruno Exequiel Dybala	25	1993-11-15	177	75	Argentina	Juventus	88	92	76500000	215000	CAM, RW	Left	
Paul Pogba	26	1993-03-15	191	84	France	Manchester United	88	91	72500000	250000	CM, CDM	Right	
Ederson Santana de Moraes	25	1993-08-17	188	86	Brazil	Manchester City	88	91	54500000	185000	GK	Left	

long_name	age	dob	height_cm	weight_kg	nationality	club	overall	potential	value_eur	wage_eur	player_positions	preferred_foot	int
Lionel Andrés Messi Cuccittini	32	1987-06-24	170	72	Argentina	FC Barcelona	94	94	95500000	565000	RW, CF, ST	Left	
Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro	34	1985-02-05	187	83	Portugal	Juventus	93	93	58500000	405000	ST, LW	Right	
Neymar da Silva Santos Junior	27	1992-02-05	175	68	Brazil	Paris Saint-Germain	92	92	105500000	290000	LW, CAM	Right	
Jan Oblak	26	1993-01-07	188	87	Slovenia	Atlético Madrid	91	93	77500000	125000	GK	Right	
Eden Hazard	28	1991-01-07	175	74	Belgium	Real Madrid	91	91	90000000	470000	LW, CF	Right	
Kevin De Bruyne	28	1991-06-28	181	70	Belgium	Manchester City	91	91	90000000	370000	CAM, CM	Right	
Marc-André ter Stegen	27	1992-04-30	187	85	Germany	FC Barcelona	90	93	67500000	250000	GK	Right	
Virgil van Dijk	27	1991-07-08	193	92	Netherlands	Liverpool	90	91	78000000	200000	CB	Right	
Luka Modrić	33	1985-09-09	172	66	Croatia	Real Madrid	90	90	45000000	340000	CM	Right	
Mohamed Salah Ghaly	27	1992-06-15	175	71	Egypt	Liverpool	90	90	80500000	240000	RW, ST	Left	
Kylian Mbappé	20	1998-12-20	178	73	France	Paris Saint-Germain	89	95	93500000	155000	ST, RW	Right	
Kalidou Koulibaly	28	1991-06-20	187	89	Senegal	Napoli	89	91	67500000	150000	CB	Right	
Harry Kane	25	1993-07-28	188	89	England	Tottenham Hotspur	89	91	83000000	220000	ST	Right	
Alisson Ramses Becker	26	1992-10-02	191	91	Brazil	Liverpool	89	91	58000000	155000	GK	Right	
David De Gea Quintana	28	1990-11-07	192	82	Spain	Manchester United	89	90	56000000	205000	GK	Right	
N'Golo Kanté	28	1991-03-29	168	72	France	Chelsea	89	90	66000000	235000	CDM, CM	Right	
Giorgio Chiellini	34	1984-08-14	187	85	Italy	Juventus	89	89	24500000	215000	CB	Left	
Sergio Leonel Agüero del Castillo	31	1988-06-02	173	70	Argentina	Manchester City	89	89	60000000	300000	ST	Right	
Sergio Ramos García	33	1986-03-30	184	82	Spain	Real Madrid	89	89	31500000	300000	CB	Right	
Luis Alberto Suárez Díaz	32	1987-01-24	182	86	Uruguay	FC Barcelona	89						
Robert Lewandowski	30	1988-08-21	184	80	Poland	FC Bayern München	89						
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Antoine Griezmann	28	1991-03-21	176	73	France	FC Barcelona	89						
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Paul Pogba	26	1993-03-15	191	84	France	Manchester United	88						
Ederson Santana de Moraes	25	1993-08-17	188	86	Brazil	Manchester City	88	91	54500000	185000	GK	Left	

```
library("gbm")
fifa_gbm <- gbm(Value~.,
  data = fifa20,
  n.trees = 250,
  interaction.depth = 3)
```



wikipedia

Full name	Robert Lewandowski
Date of birth	21 August 1988
Place of birth	Warsaw, Poland
Playing position	Striker

Prediction from GBM model: 73 049 663 EUR

How? Why? Really?

73 049 663 EUR

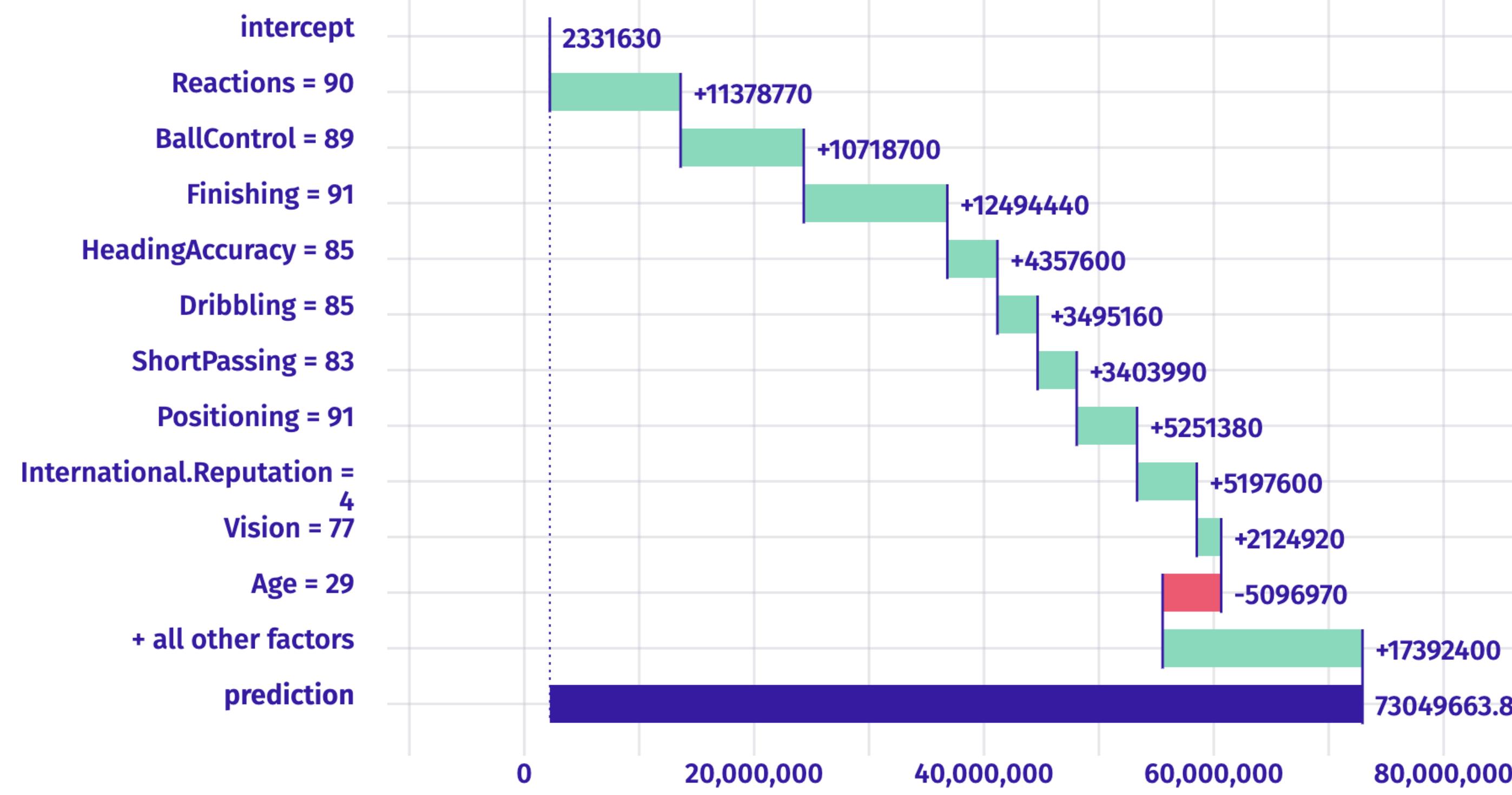


wikipedia

Full name	Robert Lewandowski
Date of birth	21 August 1988
Place of birth	Warsaw, Poland
Playing position	Striker

Break Down

D X



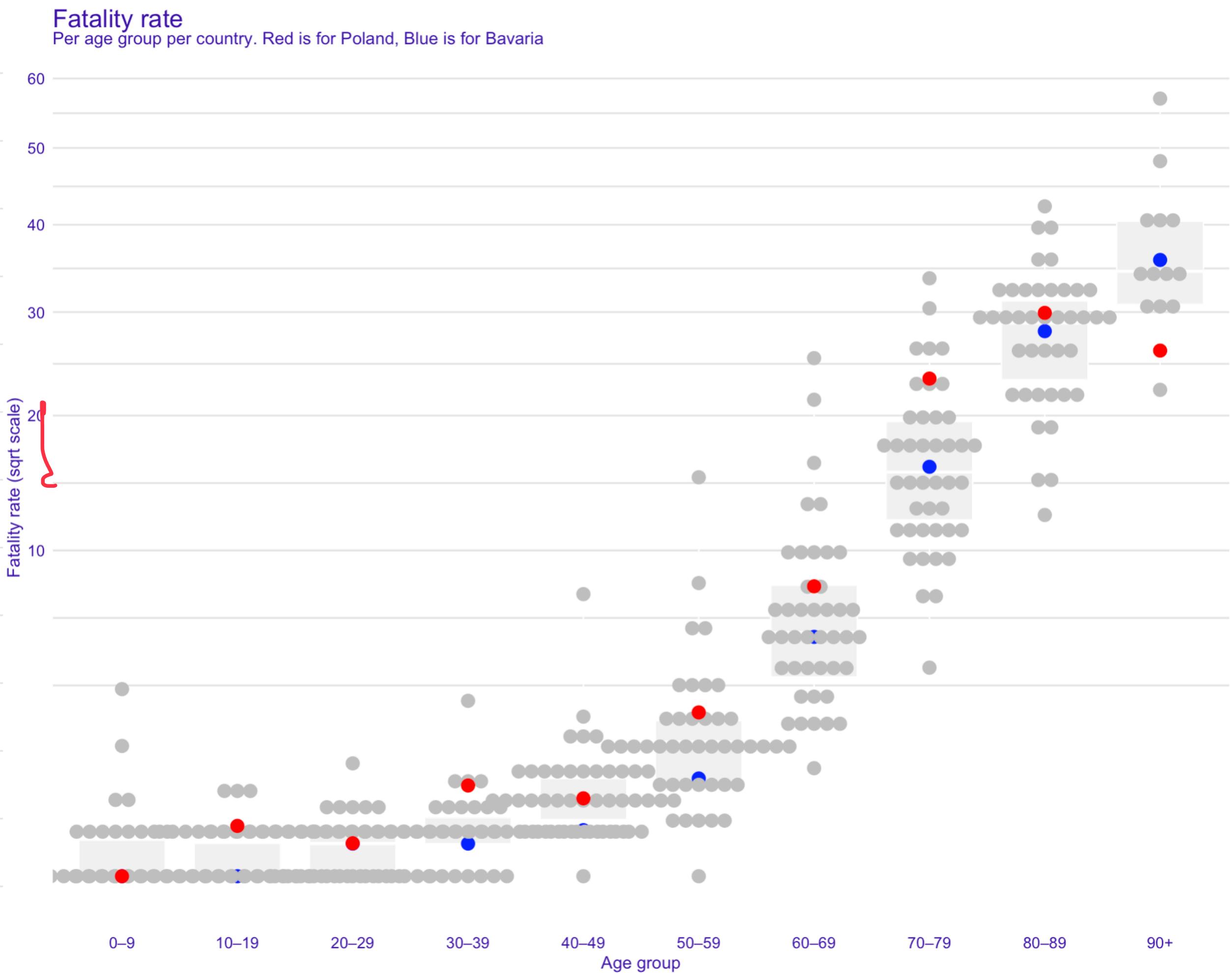
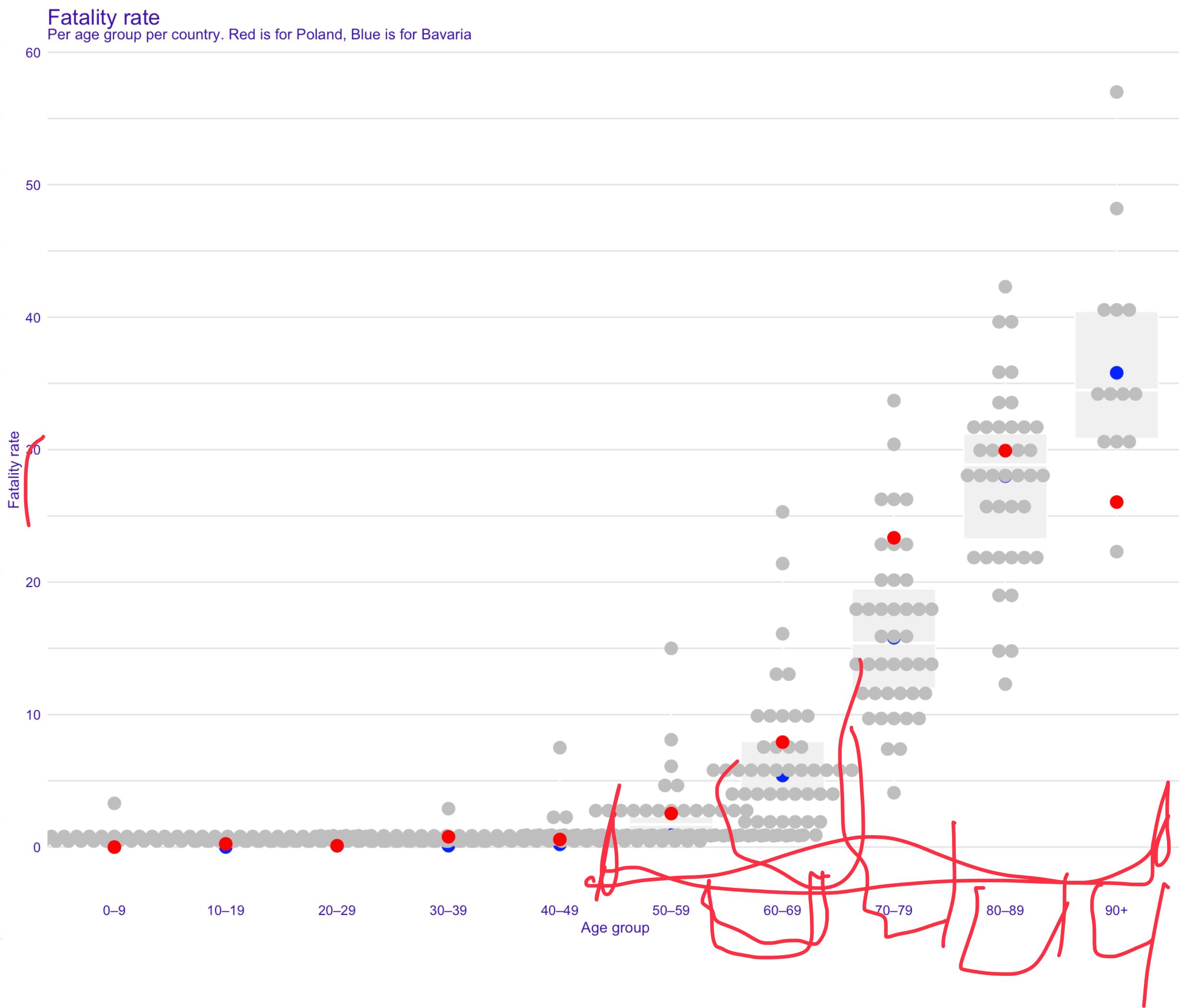
Covid-19

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortality_due_to_COVID-19

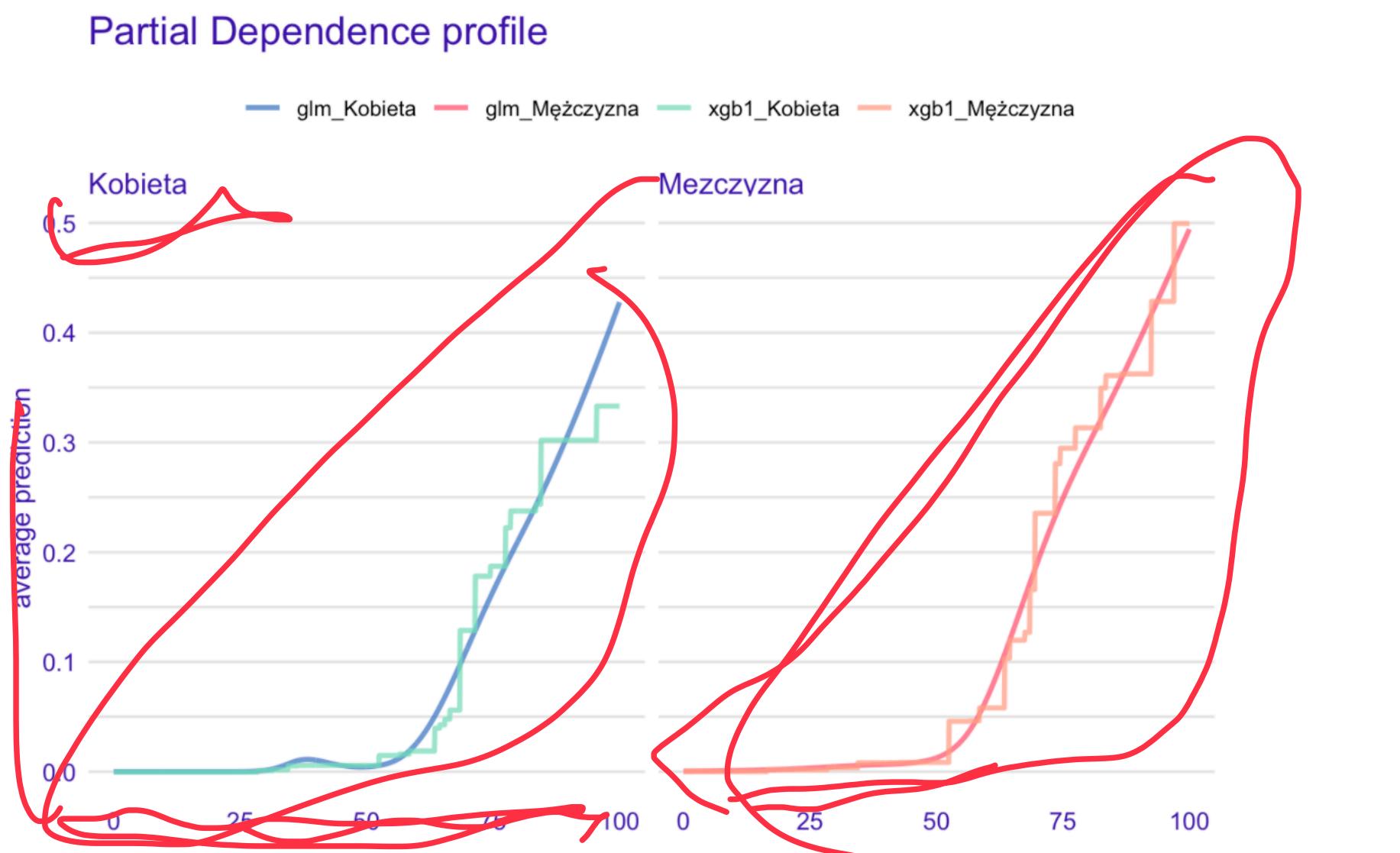
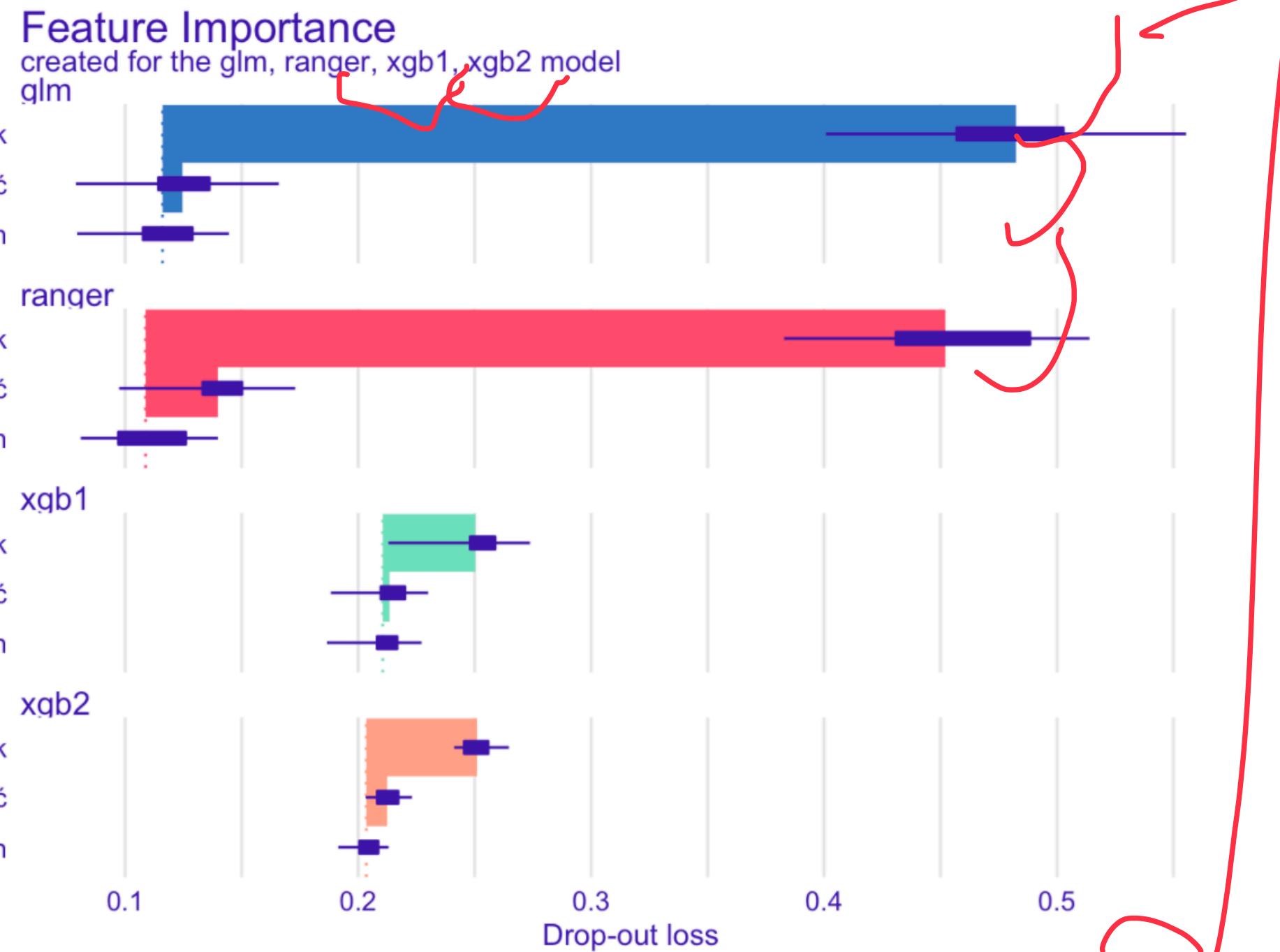
Case fatality rates (%) by age and country [hide]

Estimated prognosis by age and sex based on cases from France and Diamond Princess ship^[60]

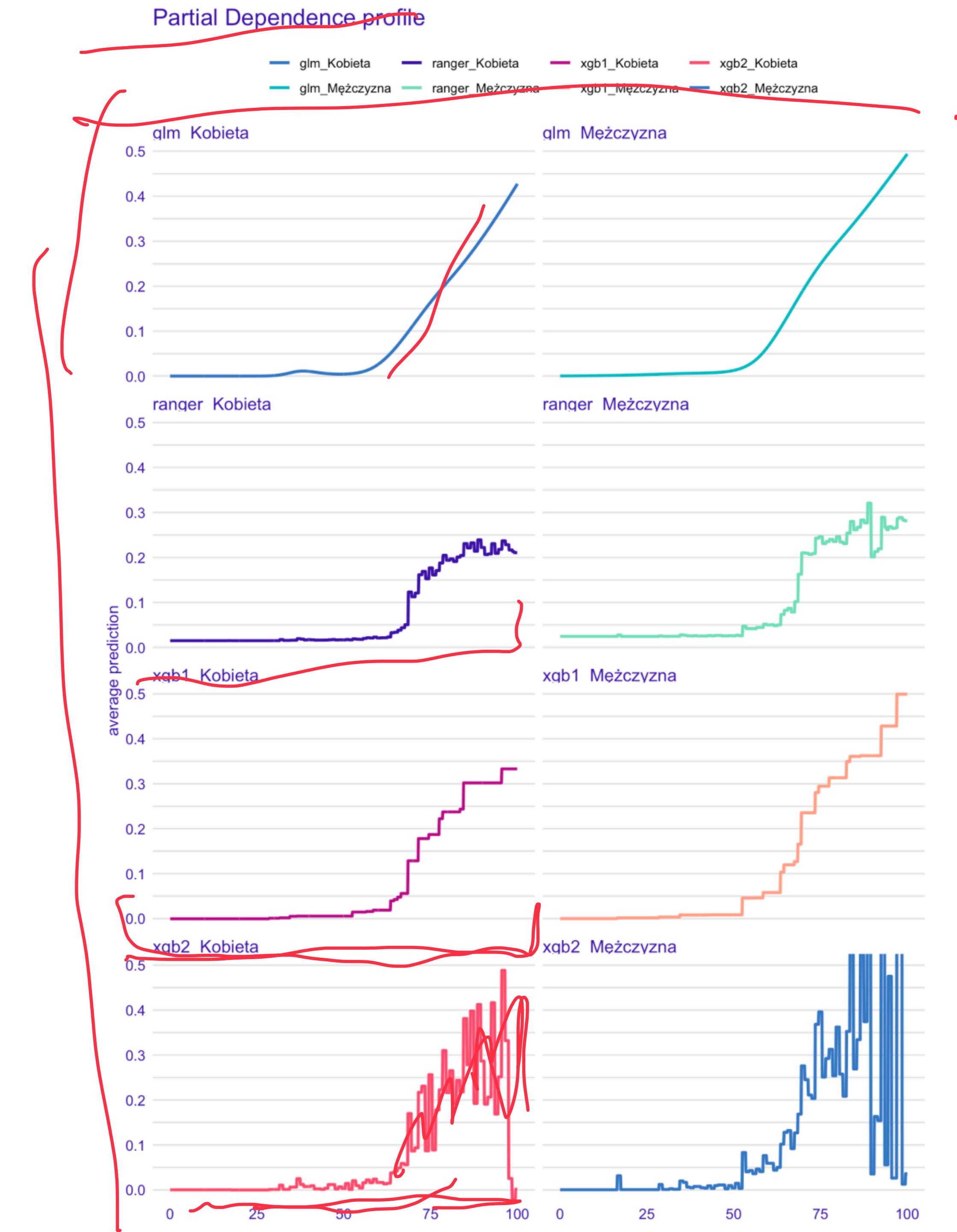
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mortality_due_to_COVID-19



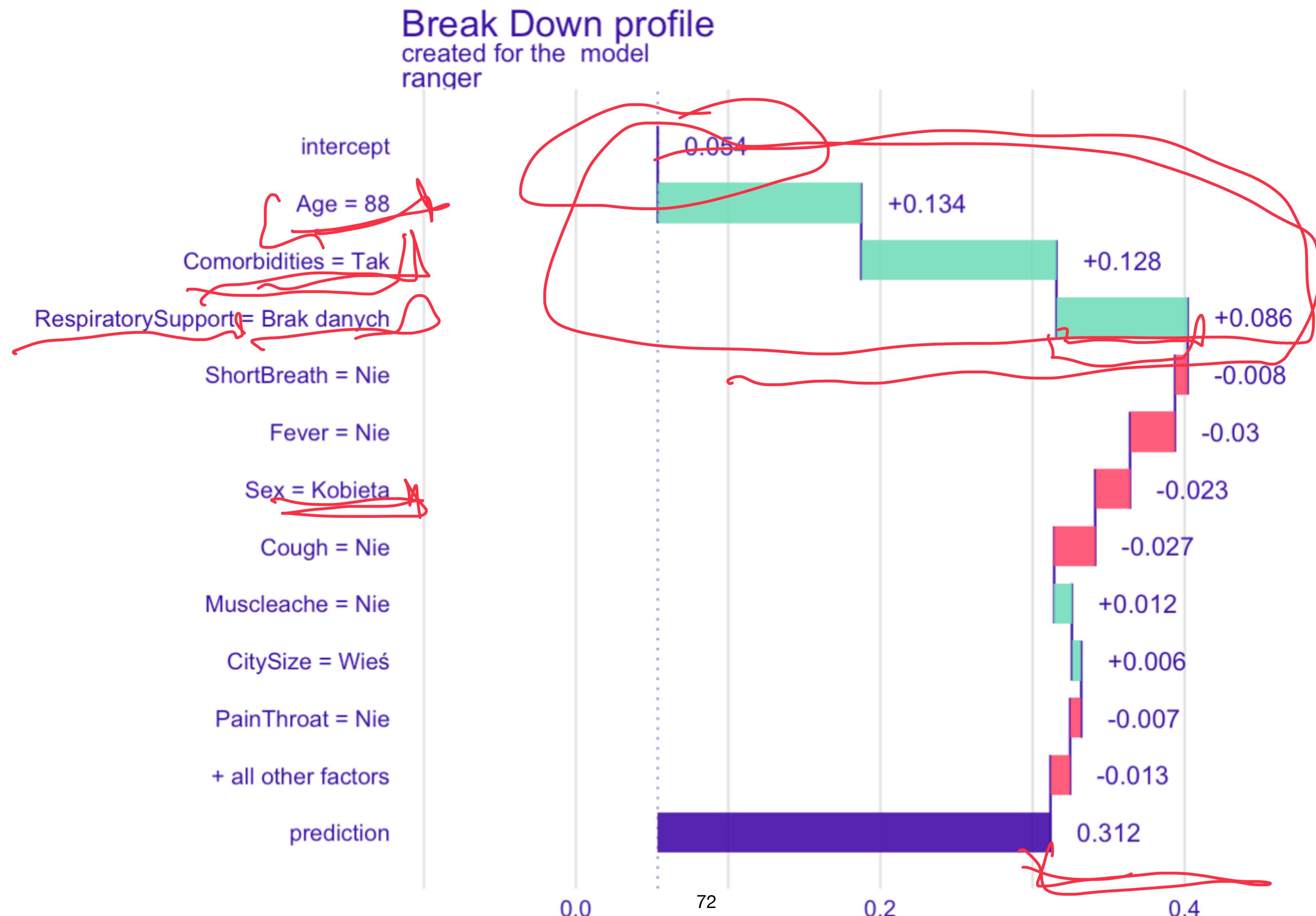
Simple model



71



Individual predictions



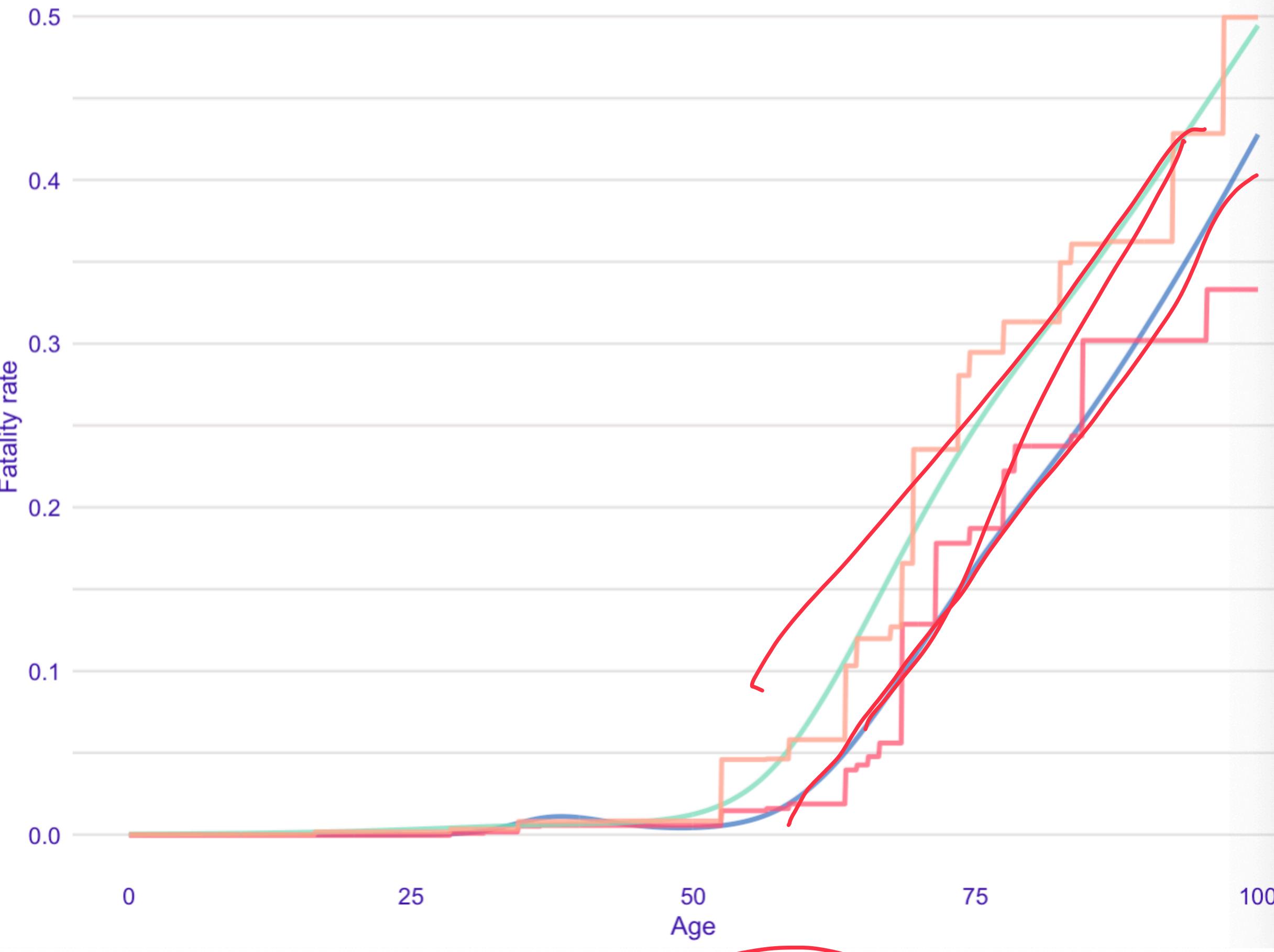
Mortality at better resolution

Partial Dependence Profiles for Covid-19 mortality

Male vs Female

Female, GLM splines Female, XGBoost Male, GLM splines Male, XGBoost

Wiek

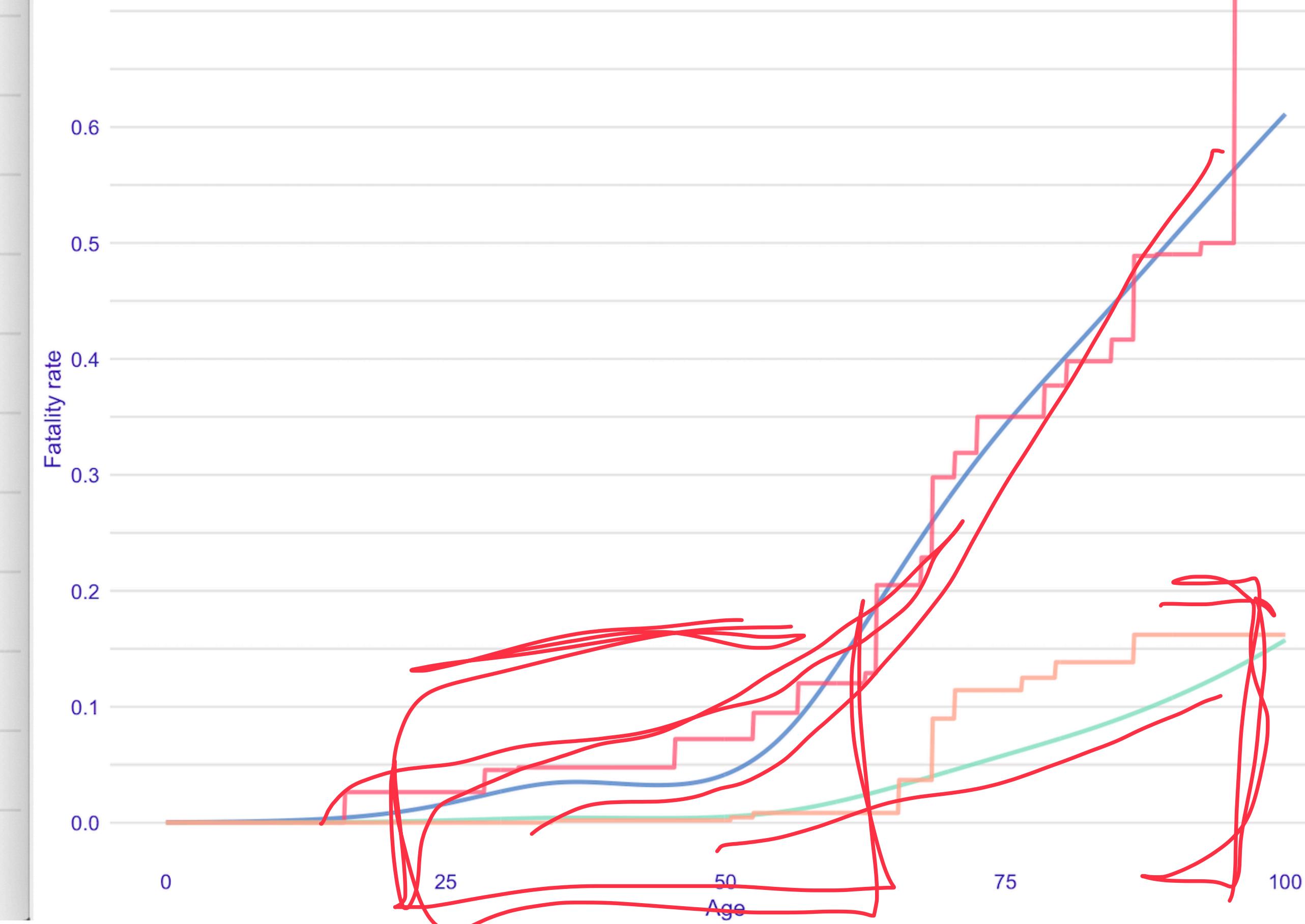


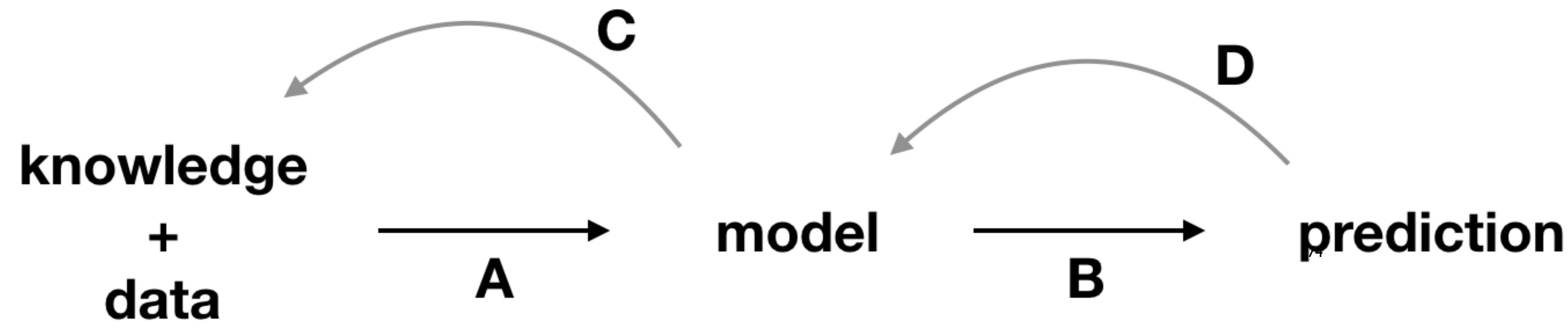
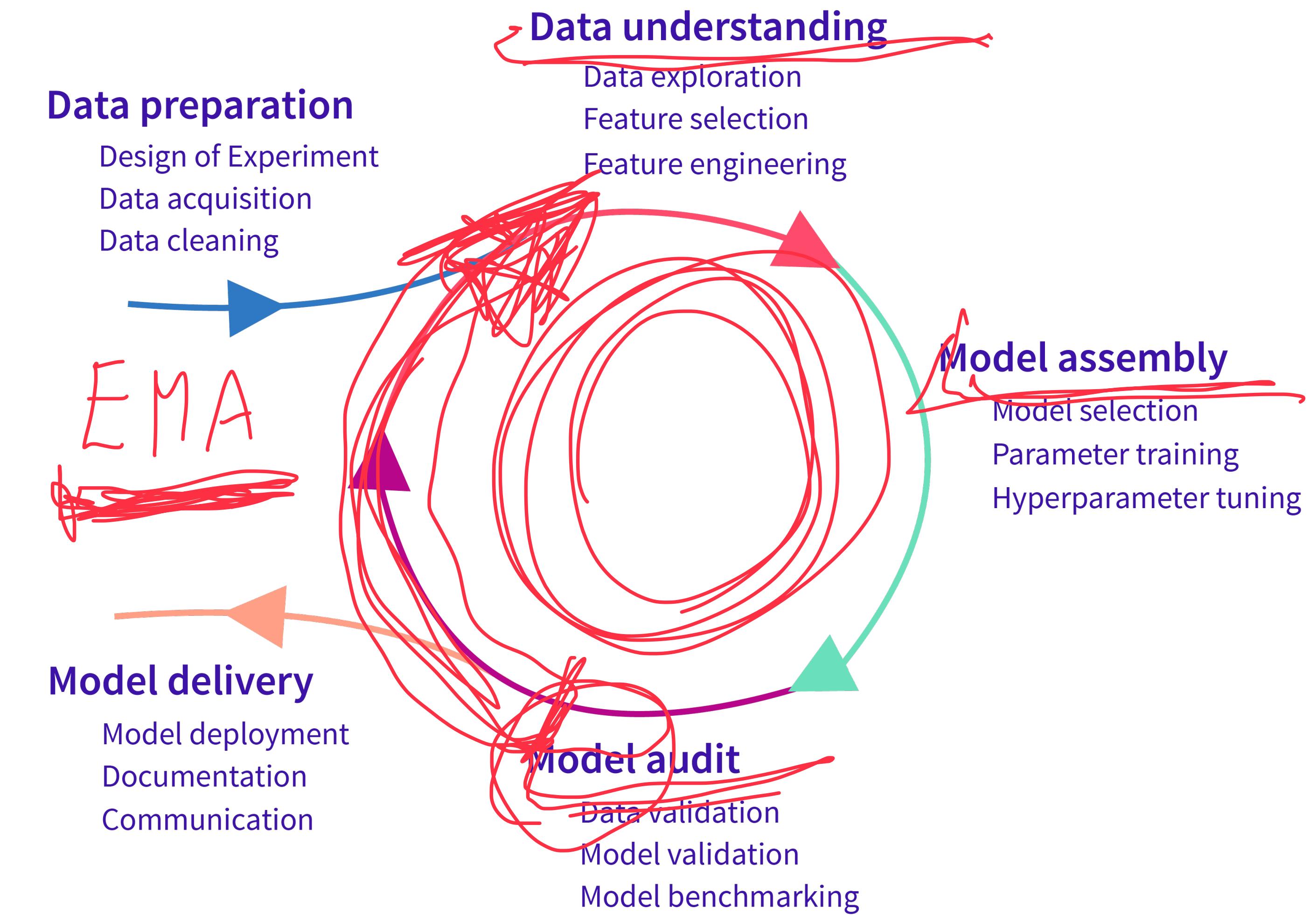
Partial Dependence Profiles for Covid-19 mortality

With and without comorbidities

Cormodilities, GLM splines Cormodilities, XGBoost No cormodilities, GLM splines No cormodilities, XGBoost

Wiek





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b8f21a5 12 days ago

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Overview



Unverified black box model is the path to the failure. Opaqueness leads to distrust. Distrust leads to ignorance. Ignorance leads to rejection.

The `DALEX` package xrays any model and helps to explore and explain its behaviour, helps to understand how complex models are working.⁷⁵ The main function `explain()` creates a wrapper around a predictive model. Wrapped models may then be explored and compared with a collection of local and global explainers. Recent developments from the area of Interpretable Machine Learning/eXplainable Artificial Intelligence.

The philosophy behind `DALEX` explanations is described in the [Explanatory Model Analysis](#) e-book. The `DALEX` package is a

Questions?