

# Package ‘flashlight’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Shed Light on Black Box Machine Learning Models

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**Description** Shed light on black box machine learning models by the help of model performance, variable importance, global surrogate models, ICE profiles, partial dependence (Friedman J. H. (2001) <doi:10.1214/aos/1013203451>), accumulated local effects (Apley D. W. (2016) <arXiv:1612.08468>), further effects plots, scatter plots, interaction strength, and variable contribution breakdown (approximate SHAP) for single observations (Gosiewska and Biecek (2019) <arxiv:1903.11420>). All tools are implemented to work with case weights and allow for stratified analysis. Furthermore, multiple flashlights can be combined and analyzed together.

**License** GPL (>= 2)

**URL** <https://github.com/mayer79/flashlight>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/mayer79/flashlight/issues>

**Depends** R (>= 3.2.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, ranger, xgboost, moderndive, caret, mlr3, mlr3learners

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add_shap	3
ale_profile	5
all_identical	6
auto_cut	7
common_breaks	8
cut3	9
flashlight	10
grouped_center	11
grouped_counts	12
grouped_stats	13
grouped_weighted_mean	14
is.flashlight	15
light_breakdown	17
light_check	20
light_combine	21
light_effects	22
light_global_surrogate	25
light_ice	27
light_importance	29
light_interaction	32
light_performance	35
light_profile	37
light_recode	41
light_scatter	42
midpoints	44
most_important	44
multiflashlight	45
plot.light_breakdown	46
plot.light_effects	47
plot.light_global_surrogate	48
plot.light_ice	49
plot.light_importance	50
plot.light_performance	51
plot.light_profile	52
plot.light_scatter	54
plot_counts	55
predict.flashlight	56
predict.multiflashlight	57
print.flashlight	57
print.light	58
print.multiflashlight	59
residuals.flashlight	59
residuals.multiflashlight	60
response	61

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 add\_shap

 Add SHAP values to (multi-)flashlight
 

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### Description

The function calls `light_breakdown` for `n_shap` observations and adds the resulting (approximate) SHAP decompositions as static element "shap" to the (multi-)flashlight for further analyses. We offer two approximations to SHAP: For `visit_strategy = "importance"`, the breakdown algorithm (see reference) is used with importance based visit order. Use the default `visit_strategy = "permutation"` to run breakdown for multiple random permutations, averaging the results. This approximation will be closer to exact SHAP values, but very slow. Most available arguments can be chosen to reduce computation time.

### Usage

```
add_shap(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
add_shap(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
add_shap(
  x,
  v = NULL,
  visit_strategy = c("permutation", "importance", "v"),
  n_shap = 200,
  n_max = Inf,
  n_perm = 12,
  seed = NULL,
  use_linkinv = FALSE,
  verbose = TRUE,
  variable_name = "variable",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
add_shap(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed from or to other methods.
<code>v</code>	Vector of variables to assess contribution for. Defaults to all except those specified by "y", "w" and "by".
<code>visit_strategy</code>	In what sequence should variables be visited? By <code>n_perm</code> "permutation" (slow), by "importance" (fast), or as "v" (not recommended).

n_shap	Number of SHAP decompositions to calculate.
n_max	Maximum number of rows in data to consider in the reference data. Set to lower value if data is large.
n_perm	Number of permutations of random visit sequences. Only used if <code>visit_strategy = "permutation"</code> .
seed	An integer random seed.
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? We suggest to keep the default (FALSE) as the values can be retransformed later.
verbose	Should progress bar be shown? Default is TRUE.
variable_name	Column name in data of element "shap" containing the variable names. Defaults to "variable".

### Value

An object of class `flashlight` or `multiflashlight` with additional element "shap" of class "shap" (and "list").

### Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Variable attribution to single observation for a flashlight.
- `multiflashlight`: Add SHAP to multiflashlight.

### References

A. Gosiewska and P. Biecek (2019). IBREAKDOWN: Uncertainty of model explanations for non-additive predictive models. ArXiv <[arxiv.org/abs/1903.11420](https://arxiv.org/abs/1903.11420)>.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . + Petal.Length:Species, data = iris)
x <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
x <- add_shap(x)
is.shap(x$shap)
plot(light_importance(x, type = "shap"))
plot(light_scatter(x, type = "shap", v = "Petal.Length"))

## End(Not run)
```

ale\_profile

*ALE profile***Description**

Internal function used by `light_profile` to calculate ALE profiles.

**Usage**

```
ale_profile(
  x,
  v,
  breaks = NULL,
  n_bins = 11,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  value_name = "value",
  counts_name = "counts",
  counts = TRUE,
  counts_weighted = FALSE,
  pred = NULL,
  evaluate_at = NULL,
  indices = NULL,
  n_max = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
  two_sided = FALSE,
  calibrate = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> .
<code>v</code>	The variable to be profiled.
<code>breaks</code>	Cut breaks for a numeric <code>v</code> . Only used if no <code>evaluate_at</code> is specified.
<code>n_bins</code>	Maximum number of unique values to evaluate for numeric <code>v</code> . Only used if no <code>evaluate_at</code> is specified.
<code>cut_type</code>	For the default "equal", bins of equal width are created for <code>v</code> by <code>pretty</code> . Choose "quantile" to create quantile bins.
<code>value_name</code>	Column name containing the profile value. Defaults to "value".
<code>counts_name</code>	Name of the column containing counts if <code>counts</code> is TRUE.
<code>counts</code>	Should counts be added?
<code>counts_weighted</code>	If <code>counts</code> is TRUE: Should counts be weighted by the case weights? If TRUE, the sum of <code>w</code> is returned by group.
<code>pred</code>	Optional vector with predictions.

<code>evaluate_at</code>	Vector with values of <code>v</code> used to evaluate the profile. Only relevant for type = "partial dependence".
<code>indices</code>	A vector of row numbers to consider.
<code>n_max</code>	Maximum number of ICE profiles to calculate within interval (not within data).
<code>seed</code>	Integer random seed passed to <code>light_ice</code> .
<code>two_sided</code>	Standard ALE profiles are calculated via left derivatives. Set to TRUE if two-sided derivatives should be calculated. Only works for continuous <code>v</code> . More specifically: Usually, local effects at value <code>x</code> are calculated using points between <code>x-e</code> and <code>x</code> . Set <code>ale_two_sided = TRUE</code> to use points between <code>x-e/2</code> and <code>x+e/2</code> .
<code>calibrate</code>	Should values be calibrated based on average predictions? Default is TRUE.

**Value**

A tibble containing results.

---

<code>all_identical</code>	<i>all_identical</i>
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---

**Description**

Checks if an aspect is identical for all elements in a nested list. The aspect is specified by `fun`, e.g. `[[`, followed by the element name to compare.

**Usage**

```
all_identical(x, fun, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	A nested list of objects.
<code>fun</code>	Function used to extract information of each element of <code>x</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>fun</code> .

**Value**

A logical vector of length one.

**Examples**

```
x <- list(a = 1, b = 2)
y <- list(a = 1, b = 3)
all_identical(list(x, y), `[[`, "a")
all_identical(list(x, y), `[[`, "b")
```

---

auto_cut	<i>Discretizes a Vector</i>
----------	-----------------------------

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### Description

This function takes a vector  $x$  and returns a list with information on discretized version of  $x$ , see return for details on the resulting object.

### Usage

```
auto_cut(  
  x,  
  breaks = NULL,  
  n_bins = 27,  
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),  
  x_name = "value",  
  level_name = "level",  
  ...  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector.
<code>breaks</code>	An optional vector of breaks. Only relevant for numeric $x$ .
<code>n_bins</code>	If $x$ is numeric and no breaks are provided, this is the maximum number of bins allowed or to be created (approximately).
<code>cut_type</code>	For the default type "equal", bins of equal width are created by <code>pretty</code> . Choose "quantile" to create quantile bins.
<code>x_name</code>	Column name with the values of $x$ in the output.
<code>level_name</code>	Column name with the bin labels of $x$ in the output.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>cut3</code> .

### Details

The construction of level names can be controlled by passing `...` arguments to `formatC`.

### Value

A list with the following four elements:

- `data` A data.frame with columns `x_name` and `level_name` each with the same length as  $x$ . The column `x_name` has values in output `bin_means` while the column `level_name` has values in `bin_labels`.
- `breaks` A vector of increasing and unique breaks used to cut a numeric  $x$  with too many distinct levels. `NULL` otherwise.

- `bin_means` The midpoints of subsequent breaks, or if there are no breaks in the output, factor levels or distinct values of `x`.
- `bin_labels` Break labels of the form "(low, high]" if there are breaks in the output, otherwise the same as `bin_means`. Same order as `bin_means`.

### Examples

```

auto_cut(1:10, n_bins = 3)
auto_cut(c(NA, 1:10), n_bins = 3)
auto_cut(1:10, breaks = 3:4, n_bins = 3)
auto_cut(1:10, n_bins = 3, cut_type = "quantile")
auto_cut(LETTERS[4:1], n_bins = 2)
auto_cut(factor(LETTERS[1:4], LETTERS[4:1]), n_bins = 2)
auto_cut(990:1100, n_bins = 3, big.mark = "'", format = "fg")
auto_cut(c(0.0001, 0.0002, 0.0003, 0.005), n_bins = 3, format = "fg")

```

---

common\_breaks

*Common Breaks for multiflashlight*

---

### Description

Internal function used to find common breaks from different flashlights.

### Usage

```
common_breaks(x, v, data, breaks, n_bins, cut_type)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class multiflashlight.
<code>v</code>	The variable to be profiled.
<code>data</code>	A data.frame.
<code>breaks</code>	Cut breaks for a numeric <code>v</code> .
<code>n_bins</code>	Maximum number of unique values to evaluate for numeric <code>v</code> .
<code>cut_type</code>	Cut type

### Value

A vector of breaks



---

`cut3`*Modified cut*

---

**Description**

Slightly modified version of `base::cut.default`. Both modifications refer to the construction of break labels. Firstly, ... arguments are passed to `formatC` in formatting the numbers in the labels. Secondly, a separator between the two numbers can be specified with default `" "`.

**Usage**

```
cut3(  
  x,  
  breaks,  
  labels = NULL,  
  include.lowest = FALSE,  
  right = TRUE,  
  dig.lab = 3L,  
  ordered_result = FALSE,  
  sep = " ",  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	Numeric vector.
<code>breaks</code>	Numeric vector of cut points or a single number specifying the number of intervals desired.
<code>labels</code>	Labels for the levels of the final categories.
<code>include.lowest</code>	Flag if minimum value should be added to intervals of type <code>(,]</code> (or maximum for <code>[,)</code> .
<code>right</code>	Flag if intervals should be closed to the right or left.
<code>dig.lab</code>	Number of significant digits passed to <code>formatC</code> .
<code>ordered_result</code>	Flag if resulting output vector should be ordered.
<code>sep</code>	Separator between from-to labels.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>formatC</code> .

**Value**

Vector of the same length as `x`.

**Examples**

```
x <- 998:1001  
cut3(x, breaks = 2)  
cut3(x, breaks = 2, big.mark = "'", sep = ":",)
```

---

flashlight	<i>Create or Update a flashlight</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Creates or updates a `flashlight` object. If a flashlight is to be created, all arguments are optional except `label`. If a flashlight is to be updated, all arguments are optional up to `x` (the flashlight to be updated).

### Usage

```
flashlight(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
flashlight(
  x,
  model = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  y = NULL,
  predict_function = predict,
  linkinv = function(z) z,
  w = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  metrics = list(rmse = rmse),
  label = NULL,
  shap = NULL,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
flashlight(x, check = TRUE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> . If not provided, a new flashlight is created based on further input. Otherwise, <code>x</code> is updated based on further input.
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed from or to other functions.
<code>model</code>	A fitted model of any type. Most models require a customized <code>predict_function</code> .
<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code> used as basis for calculations.
<code>y</code>	Variable name of response.
<code>predict_function</code>	A real valued function with two arguments: A model and a data of the same structure as <code>data</code> . Only the order of the two arguments matter, not their names.
<code>linkinv</code>	An inverse transformation function applied after <code>predict_function</code> .
<code>w</code>	A variable name of case weights.

by	A character vector with names of grouping variables.
metrics	A named list of metrics. Here, a metric is a function with exactly four arguments: actual, predicted, w (case weights) and ... like those in package MetricsWeighted.
label	Name of the flashlight. Required.
shap	An optional shap object. Typically added by calling add_shap.
check	When updating the flashlight: Should internal checks be performed? Default is TRUE.

**Value**

An object of class flashlight (and list) containing each input (except x) as element.

**Methods (by class)**

- `default`: Used to create a flashlight object. No x has to be passed in this case.
- `flashlight`: Used to update an existing flashlight object.

**See Also**

[multiflashlight](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
(fl <- flashlight(model = fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols"))
(fl_updated <- flashlight(fl, linkinv = exp))
```

---

grouped_center	<i>Grouped, weighted mean centering</i>
----------------	---

---

**Description**

Centers a numeric variable within optional groups and optional weights. The order of values is unchanged.

**Usage**

```
grouped_center(data, x, w = NULL, by = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame.
x	Variable name in data to center.
w	Optional name of the column in data with case weights.
by	An optional vector of column names in data used to group the results.
...	Additional arguments passed to mean calculation (e.g. na.rm = TRUE).

**Value**

A numeric vector with centered values in column x.

**Examples**

```
ir <- data.frame(iris, w = 1)
mean(grouped_center(ir, "Sepal.Width"))
rowsum(grouped_center(ir, "Sepal.Width", by = "Species"), ir$Species)
mean(grouped_center(ir, "Sepal.Width", w = "w"))
rowsum(grouped_center(ir, "Sepal.Width", by = "Species", w = "w"), ir$Species)
```

---

grouped_counts	<i>Grouped count</i>
----------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Calculates weighted counts grouped by optional columns.

**Usage**

```
grouped_counts(data, by = NULL, w = NULL, value_name = "n", ...)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame.
by	An optional vector of column names in data used to group the results.
w	Optional name of the column in data with case weights.
value_name	Name of the resulting column with counts.
...	Arguments passed to sum (only if weights are provided).

**Value**

A data.frame with columns by and value\_name.

**Examples**

```
grouped_counts(iris)
grouped_counts(iris, by = "Species")
grouped_counts(iris, w = "Petal.Length")
grouped_counts(iris, by = "Species", w = "Petal.Length")
```

---

grouped\_stats                      *Grouped Weighted Means, Quartiles, or Variances*

---

### Description

Calculates weighted means, quartiles, or variances (and counts) of a variable grouped by optional columns. By default, counts are not weighted, even if there is a weighting variable.

### Usage

```
grouped_stats(
  data,
  x,
  w = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  stats = c("mean", "quartiles", "variance"),
  counts = TRUE,
  counts_weighted = FALSE,
  counts_name = "counts",
  value_name = x,
  q1_name = "q1",
  q3_name = "q3",
  ...
)
```

### Arguments

data	A data.frame.
x	Variable name in data to summarize.
w	Optional name of the column in data with case weights.
by	An optional vector of column names in data used to group the results.
stats	Statistic to calculate: "mean", "quartiles", or "variance".
counts	Should group counts be added?
counts_weighted	Should counts be weighted by the case weights? If TRUE, the sum of w is returned by group.
counts_name	Name of column in the resulting data.frame containing the counts.
value_name	Name of the resulting column with mean, median, or variance.
q1_name	Name of the resulting column with first quartile values. Only relevant for stats "quartiles".
q3_name	Name of the resulting column with third quartile values. Only relevant for stats "quartiles".
...	Additional arguments passed to MetricsWeighted::weighted_mean, MetricsWeighted::weighted_q or MetricsWeighted::weighted_var.

**Value**

A data.frame with columns by, x and optionally counts\_name.

**Examples**

```
grouped_stats(iris, "Sepal.Width")
grouped_stats(iris, "Sepal.Width", stats = "quartiles")
grouped_stats(iris, "Sepal.Width", stats = "variance")
grouped_stats(iris, "Sepal.Width", w = "Petal.Width", counts_weighted = TRUE)
grouped_stats(iris, "Sepal.Width", by = "Species")
```

---

grouped\_weighted\_mean *Fast Grouped Weighted Mean*

---

**Description**

Fast version of grouped\_stats(..., counts = FALSE). Works if there is at most one "by" variable.

**Usage**

```
grouped_weighted_mean(
  data,
  x,
  w = NULL,
  by = NULL,
  na.rm = TRUE,
  value_name = x
)
```

**Arguments**

data	A data.frame.
x	Variable name in data to summarize.
w	Optional name of the column in data with case weights.
by	An optional vector of column names in data used to group the results.
na.rm	Should missing values in x be removed?
value_name	Name of the resulting column with means.

**Value**

A data.frame with grouped weighted means.

**Examples**

```
n <- 100
data <- data.frame(x = rnorm(n), w = runif(n), group = factor(sample(1:3, n, TRUE)))
grouped_weighted_mean(data, x = "x", w = "w", by = "group")
```

---

`is.flashlight`*Check functions for flashlight Classes*

---

**Description**

Checks if an object inherits specific class relevant for the flashlight package.

**Usage**`is.flashlight(x)``is.multiflashlight(x)``is.light(x)``is.light_performance(x)``is.light_performance_multi(x)``is.light_importance(x)``is.light_importance_multi(x)``is.light_breakdown(x)``is.light_breakdown_multi(x)``is.light_ice(x)``is.light_ice_multi(x)``is.light_profile(x)``is.light_profile_multi(x)``is.light_effects(x)``is.light_effects_multi(x)``is.shap(x)``is.light_scatter(x)``is.light_scatter_multi(x)``is.light_global_surrogate(x)`

```
is.light_global_surrogate_multi(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    Any object.

### Value

A logical vector of length one.

### Functions

- `is.multiflashlight`: Check for multiflashlight object.
- `is.light`: Check for light object.
- `is.light_performance`: Check for light\_performance object.
- `is.light_performance_multi`: Check for light\_performance\_multi object.
- `is.light_importance`: Check for light\_importance object.
- `is.light_importance_multi`: Check for light\_importance\_multi object.
- `is.light_breakdown`: Check for light\_breakdown object.
- `is.light_breakdown_multi`: Check for light\_breakdown\_multi object.
- `is.light_ice`: Check for light\_ice object.
- `is.light_ice_multi`: Check for light\_ice\_multi object.
- `is.light_profile`: Check for light\_profile object.
- `is.light_profile_multi`: Check for light\_profile\_multi object.
- `is.light_effects`: Check for light\_effects object.
- `is.light_effects_multi`: Check for light\_effects\_multi object.
- `is.shap`: Check for shap object.
- `is.light_scatter`: Check for light\_scatter object.
- `is.light_scatter_multi`: Check for light\_scatter\_multi object.
- `is.light_global_surrogate`: Check for light\_global\_surrogate object.
- `is.light_global_surrogate_multi`: Check for light\_global\_surrogate\_multi object.

### Examples

```
a <- flashlight(label = "a")
is.flashlight(a)
is.flashlight("a")
```



---

light_breakdown	<i>Variable Contribution Breakdown for Single Observation</i>
-----------------	---

---

### Description

Calculates sequential additive variable contributions (approximate SHAP) to the prediction of a single observation, see Gosiewska and Biecek (see reference) and the details below.

### Usage

```
light_breakdown(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_breakdown(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_breakdown(
  x,
  new_obs,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  v = NULL,
  visit_strategy = c("importance", "permutation", "v"),
  n_max = Inf,
  n_perm = 20,
  seed = NULL,
  use_linkinv = FALSE,
  after_name = "after",
  before_name = "before",
  label_name = "label",
  variable_name = "variable",
  step_name = "step",
  description_name = "description",
  description = TRUE,
  digits = 2,
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_breakdown(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to <code>prettyNum</code> to format numbers in description text.
new_obs	One single new observation to calculate variable attribution for. Needs to be a <code>data.frame</code> of same structure as <code>data</code> .

<code>data</code>	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional vector of column names used to filter data for rows with equal values in "by" variables as <code>new_obs</code> .
<code>v</code>	Vector of variables to assess contribution for. Defaults to all except those specified by "y", "w" and "by".
<code>visit_strategy</code>	In what sequence should variables be visited? By "importance", by <code>n_perm</code> "permutation" or as "v" (see Details).
<code>n_max</code>	Maximum number of rows in data to consider in the reference data. Set to lower value if data is large.
<code>n_perm</code>	Number of permutations of random visit sequences. Only used if <code>visit_strategy = "permutation"</code> .
<code>seed</code>	An integer random seed used to shuffle rows if <code>n_max</code> is smaller than the number of rows in data.
<code>use_linkinv</code>	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is FALSE.
<code>after_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing prediction after the step in <code>step_name</code> . Defaults to "after".
<code>before_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing prediction before the step in <code>step_name</code> . Defaults to "before".
<code>label_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
<code>variable_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the variable names. Defaults to "variable".
<code>step_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the step of the prediction process. Defaults to "step".
<code>description_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the description text to be visualized. Defaults to "description".
<code>description</code>	Should descriptions be added? Default is TRUE.
<code>digits</code>	Passed to <code>prettyNum</code> to format numbers in description text.

## Details

The breakdown algorithm works as follows: First, the visit order ( $x_1, \dots, x_m$ ) of the variables  $v$  is specified. Then, in the query data, the column  $x_1$  is set to the value of  $x_1$  of the single observation `new_obs` to be explained. The change in the (weighted) average prediction on data measures the contribution of  $x_1$  on the prediction of `new_obs`. This procedure is iterated over all  $x_i$  until eventually, all rows in data are identical to `new_obs`. A complication with this approach is that the visit order is relevant, at least for non-additive models. Ideally, the algorithm could be repeated for all possible permutations of  $v$  and its results averaged per variable. This is basically what SHAP values do, see the reference below for an explanation. Unfortunately, there is no efficient way to do this in a model agnostic way. We offer two visit strategies to approximate SHAP. The first one uses the short-cut described in the reference below: The variables are sorted by the size of their contribution in the same way as the breakdown algorithm but without iteration, i.e. starting from the original query data for each variable  $x_i$ . We call this visit strategy "importance". The

second strategy "permutation" averages contributions from a small number of random permutations of  $v$ . Note that the minimum required elements in the (multi-) flashlight are a "predict\_function", "model", and "data". The latter can also directly be passed to `light_breakdown`. Note that by default, no retransformation function is applied.

## Value

An object of class `light_breakdown`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble with results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `after_name` Same as input `after_name`.
- `before_name` Same as input `before_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `variable_name` Same as input `variable_name`.
- `step_name` Same as input `step_name`.
- `description_name` Same as input `description_name`.

## Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Variable attribution to single observation for a flashlight.
- `multiflashlight`: Variable attribution to single observation for a multiflashlight.

## References

A. Gosiewska and P. Biecek (2019). IBREAKDOWN: Uncertainty of model explanations for non-additive predictive models. ArXiv.

## See Also

[plot.light\\_breakdown](#).

## Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . + Petal.Length:Species, data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_breakdown(fl, new_obs = iris[1, ])
```

---

light_check	<i>Check flashlight</i>
-------------	-------------------------

---

### Description

Checks if an object of class `flashlight` or `multiflashlight` is consistently defined.

### Usage

```
light_check(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
light_check(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'flashlight'  
light_check(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'  
light_check(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed from or to other methods.

### Value

The input `x` or an error message.

### Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default check method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Checks if a `flashlight` object is consistently defined.
- `multiflashlight`: Checks if a `multiflashlight` object is consistently defined.

### Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)  
fit_log <- lm(log(Sepal.Length) ~ ., data = iris)  
fl <- flashlight(fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols")  
fl_log <- flashlight(fit_log, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols", linkinv = exp)  
light_check(fl)  
light_check(fl_log)
```

---

light_combine	Combine Objects
---------------	-----------------

---

## Description

Combines a list of similar objects each of class `light` by row binding data. frame slots and retaining the other slots from the first list element.

## Usage

```
light_combine(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_combine(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'light'
light_combine(x, new_class = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
light_combine(x, new_class = NULL, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>x</code>	A list of objects of the same class.
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed from or to other methods.
<code>new_class</code>	An optional vector with additional class names to be added to the output.

## Value

If `x` is a list, an object like each element but with unioned rows in data slots.

## Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `light`: Since there is nothing to combine, the input is returned except for additional classes.
- `list`: Combine a list of similar light objects.

## Examples

```
fit_lm <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fit_glm <- glm(Sepal.Length ~ ., family = Gamma(link = "log"), data = iris)
mod_lm <- flashlight(model = fit_lm, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mod_glm <- flashlight(model = fit_glm, label = "glm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length",
  predict_function = function(object, newdata)
    predict(object, newdata, type = "response"))
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_lm, mod_glm))
perf_lm <- light_performance(mod_lm)
```

```

perf_glm <- light_performance(mod_glm)
manual_comb <- light_combine(list(perf_lm, perf_glm),
  new_class = "light_performance_multi")
auto_comb <- light_performance(mods)
all.equal(manual_comb, auto_comb)

```

---

light_effects	<i>Combination of Response, Predicted, Partial Dependence, and ALE profiles.</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Calculates response- prediction-, partial dependence, and ALE profiles of a (multi-)flashlight with respect to a covariable *v*.

### Usage

```

light_effects(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_effects(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_effects(
  x,
  v,
  data = NULL,
  by = x$by,
  stats = c("mean", "quartiles"),
  breaks = NULL,
  n_bins = 11,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  use_linkinv = TRUE,
  value_name = "value",
  q1_name = "q1",
  q3_name = "q3",
  label_name = "label",
  type_name = "type",
  counts_name = "counts",
  counts_weighted = FALSE,
  v_labels = TRUE,
  pred = NULL,
  pd_indices = NULL,
  pd_n_max = 1000,
  pd_seed = NULL,
  ale_two_sided = TRUE,
  ...

```

```

)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_effects(
  x,
  v,
  data = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  n_bins = 11,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to <code>cut3</code> resp. <code>formatC</code> in forming the cut breaks of the <code>v</code> variable.
v	The variable to be profiled.
data	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
by	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.
stats	Statistic to calculate for the response profile: "mean" or "quartiles".
breaks	Cut breaks for a numeric <code>v</code> .
n_bins	Maximum number of unique values to evaluate for numeric <code>v</code> .
cut_type	For the default "equal", bins of equal width are created for <code>v</code> by <code>pretty</code> . Choose "quantile" to create quantile bins (recommended if interested in ALE).
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is TRUE.
value_name	Column name in resulting data objects containing the profile value. Defaults to "value".
q1_name	Name of the resulting column with first quartile values. Only relevant for stats "quartiles".
q3_name	Name of the resulting column with third quartile values. Only relevant for stats "quartiles".
label_name	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
type_name	Name of the column in <code>data</code> containing type.
counts_name	Name of the column containing counts.
counts_weighted	Should counts be weighted by the case weights? If TRUE, the sum of <code>w</code> is returned by group.
v_labels	If FALSE, return group centers of <code>v</code> instead of labels. Only relevant if <code>v</code> is numeric with many distinct values. In that case useful if e.g. different flashlights use different data sets.

pred	Optional vector with predictions (after application of inverse link). Can be used to avoid recalculation of predictions over and over if the functions is to be repeatedly called for different $v$ and predictions are computationally expensive to make. Not implemented for multiflashlight.
pd_indices	A vector of row numbers to consider in calculating partial dependence and ALE profiles. Useful to force all flashlights to use the same basis for calculations of partial dependence and ALE.
pd_n_max	Maximum number of ICE profiles to consider for partial dependence and ALE calculation (will be randomly picked from data).
pd_seed	An integer random seed used to sample ICE profiles for partial dependence and ALE.
ale_two_sided	If TRUE, $v$ is continuous and breaks are passed or being calculated, then two-sided derivatives are calculated for ALE instead of left derivatives. This aligns the results better with the $x$ labels. More specifically: Usually, local effects at value $x$ are calculated using points between $x-e$ and $x$ . Set <code>ale_two_sided = TRUE</code> to use points between $x-e/2$ and $x+e/2$ .

### Details

Note that ALE profiles are being calibrated by (weighted) average predictions. The resulting level might be quite different from the one of the partial dependence profiles.

### Value

An object of classes `light_effects`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `response` A tibble containing the response profiles.
- `predicted` A tibble containing the prediction profiles.
- `pd` A tibble containing the partial dependence profiles.
- `ale` A tibble containing the ALE profiles.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `v` The variable(s) evaluated.
- `stats` Same as input `stats`.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `q1_name` Same as input `q1_name`.
- `q3_name` Same as input `q3_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `type_name` Same as input `type`.
- `counts_name` Same as input `counts_name`.

### Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method.
- `flashlight`: Profiles for a flashlight object.
- `multiflashlight`: Effect profiles for a multiflashlight object.



**See Also**

[light\\_profile](#), [plot.light\\_effects](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "iris", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_effects(fl, v = "Species")
```

---

light\_global\_surrogate

*Global Surrogate Tree*

---

**Description**

Model predictions are modelled by a single decision tree, serving as an easy to interpret surrogate to the original model. As suggested in Molnar (see reference below), the quality of the surrogate tree can be measured by its R-squared.

**Usage**

```
light_global_surrogate(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_global_surrogate(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_global_surrogate(
  x,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  v = NULL,
  use_linkinv = TRUE,
  n_max = Inf,
  seed = NULL,
  keep_max_levels = 4,
  label_name = "label",
  tree_name = "tree",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_global_surrogate(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
<code>...</code>	Arguments passed to <code>rpart</code> , such as <code>maxdepth</code> .
<code>data</code>	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results. For each group, a separate tree is grown.
<code>v</code>	Vector of variables used in the surrogate model. Defaults to all variables in <code>data</code> except "by", "w" and "y".
<code>use_linkinv</code>	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is <code>TRUE</code> .
<code>n_max</code>	Maximum number of data rows to consider to build the tree.
<code>seed</code>	An integer random seed used to select data rows if <code>n_max</code> is lower than the number of data rows.
<code>keep_max_levels</code>	Number of levels of categorical and factor variables to keep. Other levels are combined to a level "Other". This prevents <code>rpart</code> to take too long to split non-numeric variables with many levels.
<code>label_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
<code>tree_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the trees. Defaults to "tree".

**Details**

The size of the tree can be modified by passing `...` arguments to `rpart`.

**Value**

An object of class `light_global_surrogate`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble with results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `tree_name` Name of column with tree objects.

**Methods (by class)**

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Surrogate model for a flashlight.
- `multiflashlight`: Surrogate model for a multiflashlight.

**References**

Molnar C. (2019). *Interpretable Machine Learning*.

**See Also**

[plot.light\\_global\\_surrogate](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
x <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris)
light_global_surrogate(x)
```

light\_ice

*Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE)***Description**

Generates Individual Conditional Expectation (ICE) profiles. An ICE profile shows how the prediction of an observation changes if one or multiple variables are systematically changed across its ranges, holding all other values fixed (see the reference below for details). The curves can be centered in order to increase visibility of interaction effects.

**Usage**

```
light_ice(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_ice(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_ice(
  x,
  v = NULL,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  evaluate_at = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  grid = NULL,
  n_bins = 27,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  indices = NULL,
  n_max = 20,
  seed = NULL,
  use_linkinv = TRUE,
  center = c("no", "first", "middle", "last", "mean", "0"),
  value_name = "value",
  label_name = "label",
  id_name = "id",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_ice(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
<code>v</code>	The variable to be profiled.
<code>data</code>	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.
<code>evaluate_at</code>	Vector with values of <code>v</code> used to evaluate the profile.
<code>breaks</code>	Instead of <code>evaluate_at</code> (and <code>grid</code> ), cut points for <code>x</code> can be provided. From them, <code>evaluate_at</code> values are calculated as averages.
<code>grid</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> with <code>grid</code> values as those generated by <code>expand.grid</code> .
<code>n_bins</code>	Maximum number of unique values to evaluate for numeric <code>v</code> . Only used in neither <code>grid</code> nor <code>evaluate_at</code> is specified.
<code>cut_type</code>	For the default "equal", bins of equal width are created for <code>v</code> by <code>pretty</code> . Choose "quantile" to create quantile bins. Only used in neither <code>grid</code> nor <code>evaluate_at</code> is specified.
<code>indices</code>	A vector of row numbers to consider.
<code>n_max</code>	If <code>indices</code> is not given, maximum number of rows to consider. Will be randomly picked from <code>data</code> if necessary.
<code>seed</code>	An integer random seed.
<code>use_linkinv</code>	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is TRUE.
<code>center</code>	How should curves be centered? Default is "no". Choose "first", "middle", or "last" to 0-center at specific evaluation points. Choose "mean" to center all profiles at the within-group means. Choose "0" to mean-center curves at 0.
<code>value_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the profile value. Defaults to "value".
<code>label_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
<code>id_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the row id of the profile. Defaults to "id_name".

**Details**

There are two ways to specify the variable(s) to be profiled. The first option is to pass the variable name via `v` and an optional vector with evaluation points `evaluate_at` (or `breaks`). This works for dependence on a single variable. The second option is much more general: You can specify any `grid` as a `data.frame` with one or more columns. It can e.g. be generated by a call to `expand.grid`. Currently, there is no option to pass more than one variable name without such `grid`. The minimum required elements in the (multi-)flashlight are "predict\_function", "model", "linkinv" and "data", where the latest can be passed on the fly. Which rows in `data` are profiled? This is specified by `indices`. If not given and `n_max` is smaller than the number of rows in `data`, then row indices will be sampled randomly from `data`. If the same rows should be used for all flashlights in a multiflashlight, there are two options: Either pass a `seed` (with potentially undesired consequences for subsequent code) or a vector of indices used to select rows. In both cases, `data` should be the same for all flashlights considered.

**Value**

An object of class `light_ice`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble containing the results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations. Its column names are specified by all other items in this list.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `v` The variable(s) evaluated.
- `center` How centering was done.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `id_name` Same as input `id_name`.

**Methods (by class)**

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: ICE profiles for a flashlight object.
- `multiflashlight`: ICE profiles for a multiflashlight object.

**References**

Goldstein, A. et al. (2015). Peeking inside the black box: Visualizing statistical learning with plots of individual conditional expectation. *Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics*, 24:1 <doi.org/10.1080/10618600.2014.907095>.

**See Also**

[light\\_profile](#), [plot.light\\_ice](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_ice(fl, v = "Species")
```

---

light_importance	<i>Variable Importance</i>
------------------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Two algorithms to calculate variable importance are available: (a) Permutation importance and (b) SHAP importance. Algorithm (a) measures importance of variable `v` as the drop in performance by permuting the values of `v`, see Fisher et al. 2018 (reference below). Algorithm (b) measures variable importance by averaging absolute SHAP values.

**Usage**

```

light_importance(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_importance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_importance(
  x,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  type = c("permutation", "shap"),
  v = NULL,
  n_max = Inf,
  seed = NULL,
  m_repetitions = 1,
  metric = x$metrics[1],
  lower_is_better = TRUE,
  use_linkinv = FALSE,
  metric_name = "metric",
  value_name = "value",
  error_name = "error",
  label_name = "label",
  variable_name = "variable",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_importance(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>light_performance</code> . Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
<code>data</code>	An optional <code>data.frame</code> . Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
<code>by</code>	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.
<code>type</code>	Type of importance: "permutation" (default) or "shap". "shap" is only available if a "shap" object is contained in <code>x</code> .
<code>v</code>	Vector of variables to assess importance for. Defaults to all variables in <code>data</code> except "by" and "y".
<code>n_max</code>	Maximum number of rows to consider. Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
<code>seed</code>	An integer random seed used to select and shuffle rows. Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
<code>m_repetitions</code>	Number of permutations. Defaults to 1. A value above 1 provides more stable estimates of variable importance and allows the calculation of standard errors measuring the uncertainty from permuting. Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .

metric	An optional named list of length one with a metric as element. Defaults to the first metric in the flashlight. The metric needs to be a function with at least four arguments: actual, predicted, case weights w and . . . Irrelevant for type = "shap".
lower_is_better	Logical flag indicating if lower values in the metric are better or not. If set to FALSE, the increase in metric is multiplied by -1. Not used for type = "shap".
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is FALSE. Not used for type = "shap".
metric_name	Name of the resulting column containing the name of the metric. Defaults to "metric". Irrelevant for type = "shap".
value_name	Column name in resulting data containing the variable importance. Defaults to "value".
error_name	Column name in resulting data containing the standard error of permutation importance. Defaults to "error".
label_name	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
variable_name	Column name in resulting data containing the variable names. Defaults to "variable".

### Details

For algorithm (a), the minimum required elements in the (multi-) flashlight are "y", "predict\_function", "model", "data" and "metrics". For algorithm (b), the only required element is "shap". Call `add_shap` once to add such object. Note: The values of the permutation algorithm (a) are on the scale of the selected metric. For shap algorithm (b), the values are on the scale of absolute values of the predictions.

### Value

An object of class `light_importance`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble with results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `type` Same as input `type`. For information only.
- `metric_name` Column name representing the name of the metric. For information only.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `error_name` Same as input `error_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `variable_name` Same as input `variable_name`.

### Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Variable importance for a flashlight.
- `multiflashlight`: Variable importance for a multiflashlight.

**References**

Fisher A., Rudin C., Dominici F. (2018). All Models are Wrong but many are Useful: Variable Importance for Black-Box, Proprietary, or Misspecified Prediction Models, using Model Class Reliance. Arxiv.

**See Also**

[most\\_important](#), [plot.light\\_importance](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "full", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_importance(fl)
```

---

light_interaction	<i>Interaction Strength</i>
-------------------	-----------------------------

---

**Description**

This function provides Friedman's H statistic for overall interaction strength per covariable as well as its version for pairwise interactions, see reference below. As a fast alternative to assess overall interaction strength, with `type = "ice"`, the function offers a method based on centered ICE curves: The corresponding  $H^*$  statistic measures how much of the variability of a c-ICE curve is unexplained by the main effect. As for Friedman's H statistic, it can be useful to consider unnormalized or squared values (see Details below).

**Usage**

```
light_interaction(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_interaction(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_interaction(
  x,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  v = NULL,
  pairwise = FALSE,
  type = c("H", "ice"),
  normalize = TRUE,
  take_sqrt = TRUE,
  grid_size = 200,
  n_max = 1000,
  seed = NULL,
```



```

    use_linkinv = FALSE,
    value_name = "value",
    error_name = "error",
    label_name = "label",
    variable_name = "variable",
    type_name = "type",
    ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_interaction(x, ...)

```

### Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.
data	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
by	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.
v	Vector of variables to be assessed.
pairwise	Should overall interaction strength per variable be shown or pairwise interactions? Defaults to <code>FALSE</code> .
type	Are measures based on Friedman's H statistic ("H") or on "ice" curves? Option "ice" is available only if <code>pairwise = FALSE</code> .
normalize	Should the variances explained be normalized? Default is <code>TRUE</code> in order to reproduce Friedman's H statistic.
take_sqrt	In order to reproduce Friedman's H statistic, resulting values are root transformed. Set to <code>FALSE</code> if squared values should be returned.
grid_size	Grid size used to form the outer product. Will be randomly picked from data (after limiting to <code>n_max</code> ).
n_max	Maximum number of data rows to consider. Will be randomly picked from data if necessary.
seed	An integer random seed used for subsampling.
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
value_name	Column name in resulting data containing the interaction strength. Defaults to "value".
error_name	Currently not used.
label_name	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
variable_name	Column name in resulting data containing the variable names. Defaults to "variable".
type_name	Column name in the resulting data with the plot type.

## Details

Friedman's H statistic relates the interaction strength of a variable (pair) to the total effect strength of that variable (pair) based on partial dependence curves. Due to this normalization step, even variables with low importance can have high values for H. The function `light_interaction` offers the option to skip this normalization step in order to have a more direct comparison of the interaction effects across variable (pairs). The values of such unnormalized H are on the scale of the response variable. Use `take_sqrt = FALSE` to return squared values of H. Note that in general, for each variable (pair) predictions are done on a data set with `grid_size * n_max`, so be cautious with increasing the defaults too much. Still, even with larger `grid_size` and `n_max`, there might be considerable variation across different runs, thus setting a seed might be required for reproducibility. The minimum required elements in the (multi-) flashlight are a "predict\_function", "model", and "data".

## Value

An object of class `light_importance`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble containing the results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations. Its column names are specified by the items in this list (except for "method").
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `type` Same as input `type`. For information only.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `error_name` Same as input `error_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `variable_name` Same as input `variable_name`.
- `type_name` Same as input `type_name`.

## Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Interaction strengths for a flashlight object.
- `multiflashlight`: for a multiflashlight object.

## References

Friedman, J. H. and Popescu, B. E. (2008). "Predictive learning via rule ensembles." *The Annals of Applied Statistics*. JSTOR, 916–54.

## See Also

[light\\_ice](#).

**Examples**

```

fit_additive <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length + Petal.Width + Species, data = iris)
fit_nonadditive <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length * Petal.Width + Species, data = iris)
fl_additive <- flashlight(model = fit_additive, label = "additive")
fl_nonadditive <- flashlight(model = fit_nonadditive, label = "nonadditive")
fls <- multiflashlight(list(fl_additive, fl_nonadditive), data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
plot(st <- light_interaction(fl_s), fill = "darkgreen")
plot(light_interaction(fl_s, pairwise = TRUE), fill = "darkgreen")

```

---

light\_performance      *Model Performance of Flashlight*

---

**Description**

Calculates performance of a flashlight with respect to one or more performance measure.

**Usage**

```

light_performance(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_performance(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_performance(
  x,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  metrics = x$metrics,
  use_linkinv = FALSE,
  metric_name = "metric",
  value_name = "value",
  label_name = "label",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_performance(x, ...)

```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Arguments passed from or to other functions.
data	An optional <code>data.frame</code> .
by	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results. Will overwrite <code>x\$by</code> .

<code>metrics</code>	An optional named list with metrics. Each metric takes at least four arguments: actual, predicted, case weights <code>w</code> and . . . .
<code>use_linkinv</code>	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is FALSE.
<code>metric_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the name of the metric. Defaults to "metric".
<code>value_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the value of the metric. Defaults to "value".
<code>label_name</code>	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".

### Details

The minimal required elements in the (multi-) flashlight are "y", "predict\_function", "model", "data" and "metrics". The latter two can also directly be passed to `light_performance`. Note that by default, no retransformation function is applied.

### Value

An object of class `light_performance`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble containing the results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations.
- `by` Same as input `by`.
- `metric_name` Same as input `metric_name`.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.

### Methods (by class)

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Model performance of flashlight object.
- `multiflashlight`: Model performance of multiflashlight object.

### See Also

[plot.light\\_performance.](#)

### Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_performance(fl)
light_performance(fl, by = "Species")
```

---

light_profile	<i>Partial Dependence and other Profiles</i>
---------------	--

---

### Description

Calculates different types of profiles across covariable values. By default, partial dependence profiles are calculated (see Friedman). Other options are profiles of ALE (accumulated local effects, see Apley), response, predicted values ("M plots" or "marginal plots", see Apley), residuals, and shap. The results are aggregated either by (weighted) means or by (weighted) quartiles. Note that ALE profiles are calibrated by (weighted) average predictions. In contrast to the suggestions in Apley, we calculate ALE profiles of factors in the same order as the factor levels. They are not being reordered based on similarity of other variables.

### Usage

```
light_profile(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_profile(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_profile(
  x,
  v = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  by = x$by,
  type = c("partial dependence", "ale", "predicted", "response", "residual", "shap"),
  stats = c("mean", "quartiles"),
  breaks = NULL,
  n_bins = 11,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  use_linkinv = TRUE,
  value_name = "value",
  q1_name = "q1",
  q3_name = "q3",
  label_name = "label",
  type_name = "type",
  counts_name = "counts",
  counts = TRUE,
  counts_weighted = FALSE,
  v_labels = TRUE,
  pred = NULL,
  pd_evaluate_at = NULL,
  pd_grid = NULL,
  pd_indices = NULL,
  pd_n_max = 1000,
  pd_seed = NULL,
```

```

pd_center = c("no", "first", "middle", "last", "mean", "0"),
ale_two_sided = FALSE,
...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_profile(
  x,
  v = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  breaks = NULL,
  n_bins = 11,
  cut_type = c("equal", "quantile"),
  pd_evaluate_at = NULL,
  pd_grid = NULL,
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed to <code>cut3</code> resp. <code>formatC</code> in forming the cut breaks of the <code>v</code> variable. Not relevant for partial dependence and ALE profiles.
v	The variable to be profiled.
data	An optional <code>data.frame</code> . Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
by	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.
type	Type of the profile: Either "partial dependence", "ale", "predicted", "response", "residual", or "shap".
stats	Statistic to calculate: "mean" or "quartiles". For ALE profiles, only "mean" makes sense.
breaks	Cut breaks for a numeric <code>v</code> .
n_bins	Maximum number of unique values to evaluate for numeric <code>v</code> . Only used if neither <code>grid</code> nor <code>pd_evaluate_at</code> is specified.
cut_type	For the default "equal", bins of equal width are created for <code>v</code> by <code>pretty</code> . Choose "quantile" to create quantile bins.
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is <code>TRUE</code> . Not used for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
value_name	Column name in resulting data containing the profile value. Defaults to "value".
q1_name	Name of the resulting column with first quartile values. Only relevant for <code>stats = "quartiles"</code> .
q3_name	Name of the resulting column with third quartile values. Only relevant for <code>stats = "quartiles"</code> .
label_name	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".

type_name	Column name in the resulting data with the plot type.
counts_name	Name of the column containing counts if counts is TRUE.
counts	Should counts be added?
counts_weighted	If counts is TRUE: Should counts be weighted by the case weights? If TRUE, the sum of w is returned by group.
v_labels	If FALSE, return group centers of v instead of labels. Only relevant for types "response", "predicted" or "residual" and if v is being binned. In that case useful if e.g. different flashlights use different data sets and bin labels would not match.
pred	Optional vector with predictions (after application of inverse link). Can be used to avoid recalculation of predictions over and over if the functions is to be repeatedly called for different v and predictions are computationally expensive to make. Only relevant for type = "predicted" and type = "ale". Not implemented for multiflashlight.
pd_evaluate_at	Vector with values of v used to evaluate the profile. Only relevant for type = "partial dependence" and "ale".
pd_grid	A data.frame with grid values, e.g. generated by expand.grid. Only used for type = "partial dependence".
pd_indices	A vector of row numbers to consider in calculating partial dependence profiles. Only used for type = "partial dependence" and "ale".
pd_n_max	Maximum number of ICE profiles to calculate (will be randomly picked from data). Only used for type = "partial dependence" and "ale".
pd_seed	Integer random seed used to select ICE profiles. Only used for type = "partial dependence" and "ale".
pd_center	How should ICE curves be centered? Default is "no". Choose "first", "middle", or "last" to 0-center at specific evaluation points. Choose "mean" to center all profiles at the within-group means. Choose "0" to mean-center curves at 0. Only relevant for partial dependence.
ale_two_sided	If TRUE, v is continuous and breaks are passed or being calculated, then two-sided derivatives are calculated for ALE instead of left derivatives. More specifically: Usually, local effects at value x are calculated using points between x-e and x. Set ale_two_sided = TRUE to use points between x-e/2 and x+e/2.

## Details

For numeric covariables v with more than n\_bins disjoint values, its values are binned. Alternatively, breaks can be provided to specify the binning. For partial dependence profiles (and partly also ALE profiles), this behaviour can be overridden either by providing a vector of evaluation points (pd\_evaluate\_at) or an evaluation pd\_grid. By the latter we mean a data frame with column name(s) with a (multi-)variate evaluation grid. For partial dependence, ALE, and prediction profiles, "model", "predict\_function", "linkinv" and "data" are required. For response profiles its "y", "linkinv" and "data" and for shap profiles it is just "shap". "data" can be passed on the fly.

**Value**

An object of classes `light_profile`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- `data` A tibble containing results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations. Its column names are specified by all other items in this list.
- `by` Names of group by variable.
- `v` The variable(s) evaluated.
- `type` Same as input `type`. For information only.
- `stats` Same as input `stats`.
- `value_name` Same as input `value_name`.
- `q1_name` Same as input `q1_name`.
- `q3_name` Same as input `q3_name`.
- `label_name` Same as input `label_name`.
- `type_name` Same as input `type_name`.
- `counts_name` Same as input `counts_name`.

**Methods (by class)**

- `default`: Default method not implemented yet.
- `flashlight`: Profiles for flashlight.
- `multiflashlight`: Profiles for multiflashlight.

**References**

Friedman J. H. (2001). Greedy function approximation: A gradient boosting machine. *The Annals of Statistics*, 29:1189–1232.

Apley D. W. (2016). Visualizing the effects of predictor variables in black box supervised learning models.

**See Also**

[light\\_effects](#), [plot.light\\_profile](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "iris", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
light_profile(fl, v = "Species")
light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", type = "residual")
```



---

light_recode	<i>Recode Factor Columns</i>
--------------	------------------------------

---

**Description**

Recodes factor levels of columns in data slots of an object of class light.

**Usage**

```
light_recode(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
light_recode(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'light'  
light_recode(x, what, levels, labels, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class light.
...	Further arguments passed to factor.
what	Column identifier in x (not column name) to be recoded, e.g. "type_name", "label_name".
levels	Current levels/values of type_name column (in desired order).
labels	New levels of type_name column in same order as levels.

**Value**

x with new factor levels of type\_name column.

**Methods (by class)**

- default: Default method not implemented yet.
- light: Recoding factors in data slots of light object.

**See Also**

[plot.light\\_effects](#).

**Examples**

```
fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)  
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)  
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")  
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")  
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part))  
eff <- light_effects(mods, v = "Species")
```

```

eff <- light_recode(eff, what = "type_name",
                   levels = c("response", "predicted", "partial dependence", "ale"),
                   labels = c("Observed", "Fitted", "PD", "ALE"))
plot(eff, use = "all")

```

---

light_scatter	<i>Scatter</i>
---------------	----------------

---

## Description

This function prepares values for drawing a scatter plot of predicted values, responses, residuals, or SHAP values against a selected variable.

## Usage

```

light_scatter(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
light_scatter(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
light_scatter(
  x,
  v,
  data = x$data,
  by = x$by,
  type = c("predicted", "response", "residual", "shap"),
  use_linkinv = TRUE,
  n_max = 400,
  seed = NULL,
  value_name = "value",
  label_name = "label",
  type_name = "type",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
light_scatter(x, ...)

```

## Arguments

x	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> or <code>multiflashlight</code> .
...	Further arguments passed from or to other methods.
v	The variable to be shown on the x-axis.
data	An optional data frame. Not relevant for <code>type = "shap"</code> .
by	An optional vector of column names used to additionally group the results.

type	Type of the profile: Either "predicted", "response", "residual", or "shap".
use_linkinv	Should retransformation function be applied? Default is TRUE. Not used for type = "shap".
n_max	Maximum number of data rows to select. Will be randomly picked from the relevant data.
seed	An integer random seed used for subsampling.
value_name	Column name in resulting data containing the values belonging to type. Defaults to "value".
label_name	Column name in resulting data containing the label of the flashlight. Defaults to "label".
type_name	Column name in the resulting data with the plot type.

### Value

An object of class `light_scatter`, `light` (and a list) with the following elements.

- data A tibble with results. Can be used to build fully customized visualizations.
- by Same as input by.
- v The variable evaluated.
- type Same as input type. For information only.
- value\_name Same as input value\_name.
- label\_name Same as input label\_name.
- type\_name Same as input type\_name.

### Methods (by class)

- default: Default method not implemented yet.
- flashlight: Variable profile for a flashlight.
- multiflashlight: `light_scatter` for a multiflashlight.

### See Also

[plot.light\\_scatter](#).

### Examples

```
fit_a <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . -Petal.Length, data = iris)
fit_b <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl_a <- flashlight(model = fit_a, label = "without Petal.Length")
fl_b <- flashlight(model = fit_b, label = "all")
fls <- multiflashlight(list(fl_a, fl_b), data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
pr <- light_scatter(fls, v = "Petal.Length")
plot(light_scatter(fls, "Petal.Length", by = "Species", type = "residual"), alpha = 0.2)
```

---

midpoints	<i>Midpoints</i>
-----------	------------------

---

**Description**

Internal function that takes a vector of breaks and calculates midpoints of subsequent unique breaks.

**Usage**

```
midpoints(breaks)
```

**Arguments**

breaks	Numeric vector of cut points or a single number specifying the number of intervals desired.
--------	---

**Value**

Vector of the same length as x minus 1 with midpoints of breaks.

---

most_important	<i>Most Important Variables.</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

---

**Description**

Returns the most important variable names sorted descendingly.

**Usage**

```
most_important(x, top_m = Inf)

## Default S3 method:
most_important(x, top_m = Inf)

## S3 method for class 'light_importance'
most_important(x, top_m = Inf)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class light_importance.
top_m	Maximum number of important variables to be returned. Defaults to Inf, i.e. return all variables in descending order of importance.

**Value**

A character vector of variable names sorted in descending order by importance.

**Methods (by class)**

- default: Default method not implemented yet.
- light\_importance: Extracts most important variables from an object of class light\_importance.

**See Also**

[light\\_importance](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "ols", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
(imp <- light_importance(fl, seed = 4))
most_important(imp)
most_important(imp, 2)
```

---

multiflashlight

*Create or Update a multiflashlight*

---

**Description**

Combines a list of flashlights to an object of class multiflashlight and/or updates a multiflashlight.

**Usage**

```
multiflashlight(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
multiflashlight(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
multiflashlight(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'list'
multiflashlight(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
multiflashlight(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    An object of class multiflashlight, flashlight or a list of flashlights.  
 ...                    Optional arguments in the flashlights to update, see examples.

**Value**

An object of class multiflashlight. This is a named list of flashlight objects.

**Methods (by class)**

- `default`: Used to create a flashlight object. No `x` has to be passed in this case.
- `flashlight`: Updates an existing flashlight object and turns into a multiflashlight.
- `list`: Creates (and updates) a multiflashlight from a list of flashlights.
- `multiflashlight`: Updates an object of class multiflashlight.

**See Also**

[flashlight](#).

**Examples**

```
fit_lm <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fit_glm <- glm(Sepal.Length ~ ., family = Gamma(link = log), data = iris)
mod_lm <- flashlight(model = fit_lm, label = "lm")
mod_glm <- flashlight(model = fit_glm, label = "glm")
(mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_lm, mod_glm)))

mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_lm, mod_glm),
  data = iris, by = "Species", y = "Sepal.Length")
mod_lm <- mods$lm
mod_lm
```

---

plot.light\_breakdown *Visualize Variable Contribution Breakdown for Single Observation*

---

**Description**

Minimal visualization of an object of class `light_breakdown` as waterfall plot. The object returned is of class `ggplot` and can be further customized.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'light_breakdown'
plot(x, facet_scales = "free", facet_ncol = 1, rotate_x = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>light_breakdown</code> .
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>facet_ncol</code>	<code>ncol</code> argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>rotate_x</code>	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_label</code> .

## Details

The waterfall plot is to be read from top to bottom. The first line describes the (weighted) average prediction in the query data used to start with. Then, each additional line shows how the prediction changes due to the impact of the corresponding variable. The last line finally shows the original prediction of the selected observation. Multiple flashlights are shown in different facets. Positive and negative impacts are visualized with different colors.

## Value

An object of class `ggplot2`.

## See Also

[light\\_importance](#).

## Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . + Petal.Length:Species, data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
plot(light_breakdown(fl, new_obs = iris[1, ]))
```

---

plot.light\_effects      *Visualize Multiple Types of Profiles Together*

---

## Description

Visualizes response-, prediction-, partial dependence, and/or ALE profiles of a (multi-)flashlight with respect to a covariable *v*. Different flashlights or a single flashlight with one "by" variable are separated by a facet wrap.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'light_effects'
plot(
  x,
  use = c("response", "predicted", "pd"),
  zero_counts = TRUE,
  size_factor = 1,
  facet_scales = "free_x",
  facet_nrow = 1L,
  rotate_x = TRUE,
  show_points = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class <code>light_effects</code> .
use	A vector of elements to show. Any subset of ("response", "predicted", "pd", "ale") or "all". Defaults to all except "ale"
zero_counts	Logical flag if 0 count levels should be shown on the x axis.
size_factor	Factor used to enlarge default size in <code>geom_point</code> and <code>geom_line</code> .
facet_scales	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
facet_nrow	Number of rows in <code>facet_wrap</code> . Must be 1 if <code>plot_counts</code> should be used.
rotate_x	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees?
show_points	Should points be added to the line (default is TRUE).
...	Further arguments passed to <code>geoms</code> .

**Value**

An object of class `ggplot2`.

**See Also**

[light\\_effects](#), [plot\\_counts](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "iris", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
plot(light_effects(fl, v = "Species"))
```

---

plot.light\_global\_surrogate  
*Plot Global Surrogate Trees*

---

**Description**

Using `rpart.plot`, trees fitted by `light_global_surrogate` are visualized.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'light_global_surrogate'
plot(x, type = 5, auto_main = TRUE, mfrow = NULL, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class <code>light_global_surrogate</code> .
type	Plot type, see help of <code>rpart.plot</code> . Default is 5.
auto_main	Automatic plot titles (only if multiple trees are shown in the same figure).
mfrow	If multiple trees are shown in the same figure: what value of <code>mfrow</code> to use in <code>par</code> ?
...	Further arguments passed to <code>rpart.plot</code> .



**Value**

An object of class ggplot2.

**See Also**

[light\\_global\\_surrogate](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
x <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", data = iris)
plot(light_global_surrogate(x))
```

---

plot.light_ice	<i>Visualize ICE profiles</i>
----------------	-------------------------------

---

**Description**

Minimal visualization of an object of class `light_ice` as `geom_line`. The object returned is of class `ggplot` and can be further customized.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'light_ice'
plot(x, facet_scales = "fixed", rotate_x = FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>light_ice</code> .
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>rotate_x</code>	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_line</code> .

**Details**

Each observation is visualized by a line. The first "by" variable is represented by the color, a second "by" variable or a multiflashlight by facets.

**Value**

An object of class ggplot2.

**See Also**

[light\\_ice](#).

**Examples**

```

fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part))
plot(light_ice(mod_full, v = "Species"), alpha = 0.2)
indices <- (1:15) * 10
plot(light_ice(mods, v = "Species", indices = indices))
plot(light_ice(mods, v = "Species", indices = indices, center = "first"))
plot(light_ice(mods, v = "Petal.Width", by = "Species", n_bins = 5, indices = indices))

```

---

plot.light\_importance *Visualize Variable Importance*

---

**Description**

Minimal visualization of an object of class `light_importance` as `geom_bar`. If available, standard errors are added as `geom_errorbar`. The object returned is of class `ggplot` and can be further customized.

**Usage**

```

## S3 method for class 'light_importance'
plot(
  x,
  top_m = Inf,
  swap_dim = FALSE,
  facet_scales = "fixed",
  rotate_x = FALSE,
  errorBars = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>light_importance</code> .
<code>top_m</code>	Maximum number of important variables to be returned.
<code>swap_dim</code>	If multiflashlight and one "by" variable or single flashlight with two "by" variables, swap the role of dodge/fill variable and facet variable. If multiflashlight or one "by" variable, use facets instead of colors.
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>rotate_x</code>	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? Default is FALSE.
<code>errorBars</code>	Should error bars be added? Defaults to TRUE. Only available if <code>light_importance</code> was run with multiple permutations, i.e. by setting <code>m_repetitions &gt; 1</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_bar</code> .

## Details

The plot is organized as a bar plot with variable names as x-aesthetic. Up to two additional dimensions (multiflashlight and one "by" variable or single flashlight with two "by" variables) can be visualized by facetting and dodge/fill. Set `swap_dim = FALSE` to revert the role of these two dimensions. One single additional dimension is visualized by a facet wrap, or - if `swap_dim = FALSE` - by `dodge/fill`.

## Value

An object of class `ggplot2`.

## See Also

[light\\_importance](#).

## Examples

```
fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part), by = "Species")
plot(light_importance(mod_part, m_repetitions = 4), fill = "darkred")
plot(light_importance(mods), swap_dim = TRUE)
```

---

plot.light\_performance

*Visualize Model Performance*

---

## Description

Minimal visualization of an object of class `light_performance` as `geom_bar`. The object returned has class `ggplot` and can be further customized.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'light_performance'
plot(
  x,
  swap_dim = FALSE,
  geom = c("bar", "point"),
  facet_scales = "free_y",
  rotate_x = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

x	An object of class <code>light_performance</code> .
swap_dim	Should representation of dimensions (either two "by" variables or one "by" variable and multiflashlight) of x aesthetic and dodge fill aesthetic be swapped? Default is FALSE.
geom	Geometry of plot (either "bar" or "point")
facet_scales	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
rotate_x	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? Default is FALSE.
...	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_bar</code> or <code>geom_point</code> .

**Details**

The plot is organized as a bar plot as follows: For flashlights without "by" variable specified, a single bar is drawn. Otherwise, the "by" variable (or the flashlight label if there is no "by" variable) is represented by the "x" aesthetic. The flashlight label (in case of one "by" variable) is represented by dodged bars. This strategy makes sure that performance of different flashlights can be compared easiest. Set "swap\_dim = TRUE" to revert the role of dodging and x aesthetic. Different metrics are always represented by facets.

**Value**

An object of class `ggplot2`.

**See Also**

[light\\_performance](#).

**Examples**

```
fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part))
plot(light_performance(mods), fill = "darkred")
plot(light_performance(mods, by = "Species"))
plot(light_performance(mods, by = "Species"), swap_dim = TRUE)
```

---

plot.light\_profile      *Visualize Profiles, e.g. of Partial Dependence*

---

**Description**

Minimal visualization of an object of class `light_profile`. The object returned is of class `ggplot` and can be further customized.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'light_profile'
plot(
  x,
  swap_dim = FALSE,
  facet_scales = "free_x",
  rotate_x = x$type != "partial dependence",
  show_points = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>light_profile</code> .
<code>swap_dim</code>	If multiflashlight and one "by" variable or single flashlight with two "by" variables, swap the role of dodge/fill variable and facet variable. If multiflashlight or one "by" variable, use facets instead of colors.
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>rotate_x</code>	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? TRUE, except for type "partial dependence".
<code>show_points</code>	Should points be added to the line (default is TRUE).
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_point</code> and <code>geom_line</code> .

**Details**

Either lines and points are plotted (if `stats = "mean"`) or quartile boxes. If there is a "by" variable or a multiflashlight, this first dimension is taken care by color (or if `swap_dim = TRUE` by facets). If there are two "by" variables or a multiflashlight with one "by" variable, the first "by" variable is visualized as color, the second one or the multiflashlight via facet (change with `swap_dim`).

**Value**

An object of class `ggplot2`.

**See Also**

[light\\_profile](#), [plot.light\\_effects](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "iris", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Species"))
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", by = "Species", evaluate_at = 2:4))
plot(light_profile(fl, v = "Petal.Width", type = "predicted"))
```

---

plot.light\_scatter      *Scatter Plot*

---

### Description

Values are plotted against a variable. The object returned is of class `ggplot` and can be further customized. To avoid overplotting, pass e.g. `alpha = 0.2` or `position = "jitter"`.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'light_scatter'
plot(x, swap_dim = FALSE, facet_scales = "free_x", rotate_x = FALSE, ...)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	An object of class <code>light_scatter</code> .
<code>swap_dim</code>	If multiflashlight and one "by" variable or single flashlight with two "by" variables, swap the role of color variable and facet variable. If multiflashlight or one "by" variable, use colors instead of facets.
<code>facet_scales</code>	Scales argument passed to <code>facet_wrap</code> .
<code>rotate_x</code>	Should x axis labels be rotated by 45 degrees? Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed to <code>geom_point</code> . Typical arguments would be <code>alpha = 0.2</code> or <code>position = "jitter"</code> to avoid overplotting.

### Value

An object of class `ggplot2`.

### See Also

[light\\_scatter](#).

### Examples

```
fit_a <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ . -Petal.Length, data = iris)
fit_b <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl_a <- flashlight(model = fit_a, label = "without Petal.Length")
fl_b <- flashlight(model = fit_b, label = "all")
fls <- multiflashlight(list(fl_a, fl_b), data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
pr <- light_scatter(fls, v = "Petal.Length")
plot(pr, alpha = 0.2)
plot(light_scatter(fls, "Petal.Length", by = "Species"), alpha = 0.2)
```

---

plot_counts	<i>Add Counts to Effects Plot</i>
-------------	-----------------------------------

---

### Description

Add counts as labelled bar plot on top of light\_effects plot.

### Usage

```
plot_counts(  
  p,  
  x,  
  text_size = 3,  
  facet_scales = "free_x",  
  show_labels = TRUE,  
  big.mark = "",  
  scientific = FALSE,  
  digits = 0,  
  ...  
)
```

### Arguments

p	The result of plot.light_effects.
x	An object of class light_effects.
text_size	Size of count labels.
facet_scales	Scales argument passed to facet_wrap.
show_labels	Should count labels be added as text?
big.mark	Parameter passed to format the labels. Default is "".
scientific	Parameter passed to format the labels. Default is FALSE.
digits	Used to round the labels. Default is 0.
...	Further arguments passed to geom_bar.

### Details

Experimental. Uses package ggpubr to rearrange the figure. Thus, the resulting plot cannot be easily modified. Furthermore, adding counts only works if the legend in plot.light\_effects is not placed on the left or right side of the plot. It has to be placed inside or at the bottom.

### Value

An object of class ggplot2.

### See Also

[plot.light\\_effects](#).

## Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "iris", data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
x <- light_effects(fl, v = "Species")
plot_counts(plot(x), x, width = 0.3, alpha = 0.2)
```

---

predict.flashlight      *Predictions for flashlight*

---

## Description

Predict method for an object of class `flashlight`. Pass additional elements to update the flashlight, typically data.

## Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'flashlight'
predict(object, ...)
```

## Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>flashlight</code> .
<code>...</code>	Arguments used to update the flashlight.

## Value

A vector with predictions.

## Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
(fl <- flashlight(model = fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols"))
predict(fl)[1:5]
predict(fl, data = iris[1:5, ])
predict(fl, data = iris[1:5, ], linkinv = exp)
```



---

predict.multiflashlight  
*Predictions for multiflashlight*

---

**Description**

Predict method for an object of class multiflashlight. Pass additional elements to update the flashlight, typically data.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'  
predict(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            An object of class multiflashlight.  
...               Arguments used to update the multiflashlight.

**Value**

A named list of prediction vectors.

**Examples**

```
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)  
fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)  
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full")  
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part")  
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part), data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")  
predict(mods, data = iris[1:5, ])
```

---

print.flashlight        *Prints a flashlight*

---

**Description**

Print method for an object of class flashlight.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'flashlight'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A on object of class flashlight.  
...                   Further arguments passed from other methods.

**Value**

Invisibly, the input is returned.

**See Also**

[flashlight](#).

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", y = "Sepal.Length", data = iris)
```

---

`print.light`                    *Prints light Object*

---

**Description**

Print method for an object of class light.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'light'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    A on object of class light.  
...                   Further arguments passed from other methods.

**Value**

Invisibly, the input is returned.

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
fl <- flashlight(model = fit, label = "lm", y = "Sepal.Length", data = iris)
light_performance(fl, v = "Species")
light_effects(fl, v = "Sepal.Length")
```

---

```
print.multiflashlight Prints a multiflashlight
```

---

**Description**

Print method for an object of class multiflashlight.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x                    An object of class multiflashlight.  
...                   Further arguments passed to print.flashlight.

**Value**

Invisibly, the input is returned.

**See Also**

[multiflashlight](#).

**Examples**

```
fit_lm <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)  
fit_glm <- glm(Sepal.Length ~ ., family = Gamma(link = log), data = iris)  
fl_lm <- flashlight(model = fit_lm, label = "lm")  
fl_glm <- flashlight(model = fit_glm, label = "glm")  
multiflashlight(list(fl_lm, fl_glm), data = iris)
```

---

```
residuals.flashlight Residuals for flashlight
```

---

**Description**

Residuals method for an object of class flashlight. Pass additional elements to update the flashlight before calculation of residuals.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'flashlight'  
residuals(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            An object of class flashlight.  
 ...              Arguments used to update the flashlight before calculating the residuals.

**Value**

A numeric vector with residuals.

**Examples**

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
(fl <- flashlight(model = fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols"))
residuals(fl)[1:5]
residuals(fl, data = iris[1:5, ])
residuals(fl, data = iris[1:5, ], linkinv = exp)
resid(fl)[1:5]
```

---

```
residuals.multiflashlight
```

*Residuals for multiflashlight*

---

**Description**

Residuals method for an object of class multiflashlight. Pass additional elements to update the multiflashlight before calculation of residuals.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'
residuals(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            An object of class multiflashlight.  
 ...              Arguments used to update the multiflashlight before calculating the residuals.

**Value**

A named list with residuals per flashlight.

**Examples**

```
fit_part <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, data = iris)
fit_full <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)
mod_full <- flashlight(model = fit_full, label = "full")
mod_part <- flashlight(model = fit_part, label = "part")
mods <- multiflashlight(list(mod_full, mod_part), data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length")
residuals(mods, data = head(iris))
```

---

response	<i>Response of multi-/flashlight</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

---

### Description

Extracts response from object of class flashlight.

### Usage

```
response(object, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
response(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'flashlight'  
response(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'multiflashlight'  
response(object, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	An object of class flashlight.
...	Arguments used to update the flashlight before extracting the response.

### Value

A numeric vector of responses.

### Methods (by class)

- default: Default method not implemented yet.
- flashlight: Extract response from flashlight object.
- multiflashlight: Extract responses from multiflashlight object.

### Examples

```
fit <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ ., data = iris)  
(f1 <- flashlight(model = fit, data = iris, y = "Sepal.Length", label = "ols"))  
response(f1)[1:5]  
response(f1, data = iris[1:5, ])  
response(f1, data = iris[1:5, ], linkinv = exp)
```

# Index

add\_shap, 3  
ale\_profile, 5  
all\_identical, 6  
auto\_cut, 7  
  
common\_breaks, 8  
cut3, 9  
  
flashlight, 10, 46, 58  
  
grouped\_center, 11  
grouped\_counts, 12  
grouped\_stats, 13  
grouped\_weighted\_mean, 14  
  
is.flashlight, 15  
is.light (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_breakdown (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_breakdown\_multi  
    (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_effects (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_effects\_multi (is.flashlight),  
    15  
is.light\_global\_surrogate  
    (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_global\_surrogate\_multi  
    (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_ice (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_ice\_multi (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_importance (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_importance\_multi  
    (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_performance (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_performance\_multi  
    (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_profile (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_profile\_multi (is.flashlight),  
    15  
is.light\_scatter (is.flashlight), 15  
is.light\_scatter\_multi (is.flashlight),  
    15  
  
is.multiflashlight (is.flashlight), 15  
is.shap (is.flashlight), 15  
  
light\_breakdown, 17  
light\_check, 20  
light\_combine, 21  
light\_effects, 22, 40, 48  
light\_global\_surrogate, 25, 49  
light\_ice, 27, 34, 49  
light\_importance, 29, 45, 47, 51  
light\_interaction, 32  
light\_performance, 35, 52  
light\_profile, 25, 29, 37, 53  
light\_recode, 41  
light\_scatter, 42, 54  
  
midpoints, 44  
most\_important, 32, 44  
multiflashlight, 11, 45, 59  
  
plot.light\_breakdown, 19, 46  
plot.light\_effects, 25, 41, 47, 53, 55  
plot.light\_global\_surrogate, 26, 48  
plot.light\_ice, 29, 49  
plot.light\_importance, 32, 50  
plot.light\_performance, 36, 51  
plot.light\_profile, 40, 52  
plot.light\_scatter, 43, 54  
plot\_counts, 48, 55  
predict.flashlight, 56  
predict.multiflashlight, 57  
print.flashlight, 57  
print.light, 58  
print.multiflashlight, 59  
  
residuals.flashlight, 59  
residuals.multiflashlight, 60  
response, 61