

Package ‘treeshap’

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Title Compute SHAP Values for Your Tree-Based Models Using the
‘TreeSHAP’ Algorithm

Version 0.3.1

Description An efficient implementation of the ‘TreeSHAP’ algorithm
introduced by Lundberg et al., (2020) <[doi:10.1038/s42256-019-0138-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-019-0138-9)>.
It is capable of calculating SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) values
for tree-based models in polynomial time. Currently supported models include
‘gbm’, ‘randomForest’, ‘ranger’, ‘xgboost’, ‘lightgbm’.

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URL <https://modeloriented.github.io/treeshap/>,
<https://github.com/ModelOriented/treeshap>

BugReports <https://github.com/ModelOriented/treeshap/issues>

Depends R (>= 2.10)

Imports data.table, ggplot2, Rcpp

Suggests gbm, jsonlite, lightgbm, randomForest, ranger, scales,
survival, testthat, xgboost

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Contents

colors_discrete_drwhy	2
fifa20	3
gbm.unify	4
is.model_unified	5
is.treeshap	5
lightgbm.unify	6
model_unified.object	7
model_unified_multioutput.object	8
plot_contribution	8
plot_feature_dependence	9
plot_feature_importance	10
plot_interaction	12
predict.model_unified	13
print.model_unified	14
print.model_unified_multioutput	14
print.treeshap	15
print.treeshap_multioutput	15
randomForest.unify	16
ranger.unify	17
ranger_surv.unify	18
set_reference_dataset	20
theme_drwhy	21
treeshap	21
treeshap.object	22
treeshap_multioutput.object	23
unify	24
xgboost.unify	25
Index	26

colors_discrete_drwhy *DrWhy color palettes for ggplot objects*

Description

DrWhy color palettes for ggplot objects

Usage

```
colors_discrete_drwhy(n = 2)
```

```
colors_breakdown_drwhy()
```

Arguments

n number of colors for color palette

Value

color palette as vector of characters

fifa20	<i>Attributes of all players in FIFA 20</i>
--------	---

Description

Dataset consists of 56 columns, 55 numeric and one of type factor 'work_rate'. value_eur is a potential target feature.

Usage

```
fifa20
```

Format

A data frame with 18278 rows and 56 columns. Most of variables representing skills are in range from 0 to 100 and will not be described here. To list non obvious features:

overall Overall score of player's skills

potential Potential of a player, younger players tend to have higher level of potential

value_eur Market value of a player (in mln EUR)

international_reputation Range 1 to 5

weak_foot Range 1 to 5

skill_moves Range 1 to 5

work_rate Divided by slash levels of willingness to work in offense and defense respectively

Source

"Data has been scraped from the publicly available website <https://sofifa.com>" <https://www.kaggle.com/stefanoleone992/fifa-20-complete-player-dataset>

gbm.unify

*Unify GBM model***Description**

Convert your GBM model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
gbm.unify(gbm_model, data)
```

Arguments

<code>gbm_model</code>	An object of <code>gbm</code> class. At the moment, models built on data with categorical features are not supported - please encode them before training.
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code> with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.

Value

a unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for `LightGBM` models
[xgboost.unify](#) for `XGBoost` models
[ranger.unify](#) for `ranger` models
[randomForest.unify](#) for `randomForest` models

Examples

```
library(gbm)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
data['value_eur'] <- fifa20$target
gbm_model <- gbm::gbm(
  formula = value_eur ~ .,
  data = data,
  distribution = "gaussian",
  n.trees = 20,
  interaction.depth = 4,
  n.cores = 1)
unified_model <- gbm.unify(gbm_model, data)
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, data[1:2,])
plot_contribution(shaps, obs = 1)
```

is.model_unified	<i>Check whether object is a valid model_unified object</i>
------------------	---

Description

Does not check correctness of representation, only basic checks

Usage

```
is.model_unified(x)
```

Arguments

x	an object to check
---	--------------------

Value

boolean

is.treeshap	<i>Check whether object is a valid treeshap object</i>
-------------	--

Description

Does not check correctness of result, only basic checks

Usage

```
is.treeshap(x)
```

Arguments

x	an object to check
---	--------------------

Value

boolean

lightgbm.unify	<i>Unify LightGBM model</i>
----------------	-----------------------------

Description

Convert your LightGBM model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
lightgbm.unify(lgb_model, data, recalculate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>lgb_model</code>	A lightgbm model - object of class <code>lgb.Booster</code>
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code> with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.
<code>recalculate</code>	logical indicating if covers should be recalculated according to the dataset given in data. Keep it <code>FALSE</code> if training data are used.

Value

a unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object

See Also

[gbm.unify](#) for GBM models
[xgboost.unify](#) for XGBoost models
[ranger.unify](#) for ranger models
[randomForest.unify](#) for randomForest models

Examples

```
library(lightgbm)
param_lgbm <- list(objective = "regression", max_depth = 2,
  force_row_wise = TRUE, num_iterations = 20)
data_fifa <- fifa20$data[!colnames(fifa20$data) %in%
  c('work_rate', 'value_eur', 'gk_diving', 'gk_handling',
    'gk_kicking', 'gk_reflexes', 'gk_speed', 'gk_positioning')]
data <- na.omit(cbind(data_fifa, fifa20$target))
sparse_data <- as.matrix(data[,ncol(data)])
x <- lightgbm::lgb.Dataset(sparse_data, label = as.matrix(data[,ncol(data)]))
lgb_data <- lightgbm::lgb.Dataset.construct(x)
lgb_model <- lightgbm::lightgbm(data = lgb_data, params = param_lgbm,
  verbose = -1, num_threads = 0)
unified_model <- lightgbm.unify(lgb_model, sparse_data)
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, data[1:2, ])
```

```
plot_contribution(shaps, obs = 1)
```

model_unified.object *Unified model representation*

Description

model_unified object produced by *.unify or unify function.

Value

List consisting of two elements:

model - A data.frame representing model with following columns:

Tree	0-indexed ID of a tree
Node	0-indexed ID of a node in a tree. In a tree the root always has ID 0
Feature	In case of an internal node - name of a feature to split on. Otherwise - NA
Decision.type	A factor with two levels: "<" and "<=". In case of an internal node - predicate used for splitting observations. Otherwise - NA
Split	For internal nodes threshold used for splitting observations. All observations that satisfy the predicate Decision.type(Split) ('< Split' / '<= Split') are proceeded to the node marked as 'Yes'. Otherwise to the 'No' node. For leaves - NA
Yes	Index of a row containing a child Node. Thanks to explicit indicating the row it is much faster to move between nodes
No	Index of a row containing a child Node
Missing	Index of a row containing a child Node where are proceeded all observations with no value of the dividing feature
Prediction	For leaves: Value of prediction in the leaf. For internal nodes: NA
Cover	Number of observations seen by the internal node or collected by the leaf for the reference dataset

data - Dataset used as a reference for calculating SHAP values. A dataset passed to the *.unify, unify or [set_reference_dataset](#) function with data argument. A data.frame.

Object has two also attributes set:

model	A string. By what package the model was produced.
missing_support	A boolean. Whether the model allows missing values to be present in explained dataset.

See Also

[unify](#)

model_unified_multioutput.object	<i>Unified model representations for multi-output model</i>
----------------------------------	---

Description

model_unified_multioutput object produced by *.unify or unify function.

Value

List consisting of model_unified objects, one for each individual output of a model. For survival models, the list is named using the time points, for which predictions are calculated.

See Also

[unify](#)

plot_contribution	<i>SHAP value based Break-Down plot</i>
-------------------	---

Description

This function plots contributions of features into the prediction for a single observation.

Usage

```
plot_contribution(  
  treeshap,  
  obs = 1,  
  max_vars = 5,  
  min_max = NA,  
  digits = 3,  
  explain_deviation = FALSE,  
  title = "SHAP Break-Down",  
  subtitle = ""  
)
```

Arguments

treeshap	A treeshap object produced with the treeshap function. treeshap.object .
obs	A numeric indicating which observation should be plotted. Be default it's first observation.
max_vars	maximum number of variables that shall be presented. Variables with the highest importance will be presented. Remaining variables will be summed into one additional contribution. By default 5.

min_max	a range of OX axis. By default NA, therefore it will be extracted from the contributions of x. But it can be set to some constants, useful if these plots are to be used for comparisons.
digits	number of decimal places (round) to be used.
explain_deviation	if TRUE then instead of explaining prediction and plotting intercept bar, only deviation from mean prediction of the reference dataset will be explained. By default FALSE.
title	the plot's title, by default 'SHAP Break-Down'.
subtitle	the plot's subtitle. By default no subtitle.

Value

a ggplot2 object

See Also

[treeshap](#) for calculation of SHAP values

[plot_feature_importance](#), [plot_feature_dependence](#), [plot_interaction](#)

Examples

```
library(xgboost)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
target <- fifa20$target
param <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 3)
xgb_model <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param, label = target,
                             nrounds = 20, verbose = FALSE)
unified_model <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model, as.matrix(data))
x <- head(data, 1)
shap <- treeshap(unified_model, x)
plot_contribution(shap, 1, min_max = c(0, 120000000))
```

plot_feature_dependence

SHAP value based Feature Dependence plot

Description

Depending on the value of a variable: how does it contribute into the prediction?

Usage

```
plot_feature_dependence(
  treeshap,
  variable,
  title = "Feature Dependence",
  subtitle = NULL
)
```

Arguments

treeshap	A treeshap object produced with the treeshap function. treeshap.object .
variable	name or index of variable for which feature dependence will be plotted.
title	the plot's title, by default 'Feature Dependence'.
subtitle	the plot's subtitle. By default no subtitle.

Value

a ggplot2 object

See Also

[treeshap](#) for calculation of SHAP values
[plot_contribution](#), [plot_feature_importance](#), [plot_interaction](#)

Examples

```
library(xgboost)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
target <- fifa20$target
param <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 3)
xgb_model <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param, label = target,
                             nrounds = 20, verbose = FALSE)
unified_model <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model, as.matrix(data))
x <- head(data, 100)
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, x)
plot_feature_dependence(shaps, variable = "overall")
```

plot_feature_importance

SHAP value based Feature Importance plot

Description

This function plots feature importance calculated as means of absolute values of SHAP values of variables (average impact on model output magnitude).

Usage

```
plot_feature_importance(  
  treeshap,  
  desc_sorting = TRUE,  
  max_vars = ncol(shaps),  
  title = "Feature Importance",  
  subtitle = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

treeshap	A treeshap object produced with the treeshap function. treeshap.object .
desc_sorting	logical. Should the bars be sorted descending? By default TRUE.
max_vars	maximum number of variables that shall be presented. By default all are presented.
title	the plot's title, by default 'Feature Importance'.
subtitle	the plot's subtitle. By default no subtitle.

Value

a ggplot2 object

See Also

[treeshap](#) for calculation of SHAP values

[plot_contribution](#), [plot_feature_dependence](#), [plot_interaction](#)

Examples

```
library(xgboost)  
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']  
target <- fifa20$target  
param <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 3)  
xgb_model <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param, label = target,  
                             nrounds = 20, verbose = FALSE)  
unified_model <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model, as.matrix(data))  
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, as.matrix(head(data, 3)))  
plot_feature_importance(shaps, max_vars = 4)
```

plot_interaction	<i>SHAP Interaction value plot</i>
------------------	------------------------------------

Description

This function plots SHAP Interaction value for two variables depending on the value of the first variable. Value of the second variable is marked with the color.

Usage

```
plot_interaction(
  treeshap,
  var1,
  var2,
  title = "SHAP Interaction Value Plot",
  subtitle = ""
)
```

Arguments

treeshap	A treeshap object produced with treeshap(interactions = TRUE) function. treeshap.object .
var1	name or index of the first variable - plotted on x axis.
var2	name or index of the second variable - marked with color.
title	the plot's title, by default 'SHAP Interaction Value Plot'.
subtitle	the plot's subtitle. By default no subtitle.

Value

a ggplot2 object

See Also

[treeshap](#) for calculation of SHAP Interaction values
[plot_contribution](#), [plot_feature_importance](#), [plot_feature_dependence](#)

Examples

```
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
target <- fifa20$target
param2 <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 5)
xgb_model2 <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param2, label = target, nrounds = 10)
unified_model2 <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model2, data)
inters <- treeshap(unified_model2, as.matrix(data[1:50, ]), interactions = TRUE)
plot_interaction(inters, "dribbling", "defending")
```

`predict.model_unified` *Predict*

Description

Predict using unified_model representation.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	Unified model representation of the model created with a (model).unify function. model_unified.object
<code>x</code>	Observations to predict. A data.frame or matrix with the same columns as in the training set of the model.
<code>...</code>	other parameters

Value

a vector of predictions.

Examples

```
library(gbm)  
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']  
data['value_eur'] <- fifa20$target  
gbm_model <- gbm::gbm(  
  formula = value_eur ~ .,  
  data = data,  
  distribution = "laplace",  
  n.trees = 20,  
  interaction.depth = 4,  
  n.cores = 1)  
unified <- gbm.unify(gbm_model, data)  
predict(unified, data[2001:2005, ])
```

print.model_unified *Prints model_unified objects*

Description

Prints model_unified objects

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a model_unified object
...	other arguments

Value

No return value, called for printing

print.model_unified_multioutput
 Prints model_unified_multioutput objects

Description

Prints model_unified_multioutput objects

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a model_unified_multioutput object
...	other arguments

Value

No return value, called for printing

print.treeshap	<i>Prints treeshap objects</i>
----------------	--------------------------------

Description

Prints treeshap objects

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a treeshap object
...	other arguments

Value

No return value, called for printing

print.treeshap_multioutput	<i>Prints treeshap_multioutput objects</i>
----------------------------	--

Description

Prints treeshap_multioutput objects

Usage

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

Arguments

x	a treeshap_multioutput object
...	other arguments

Value

No return value, called for printing

randomForest.unify	<i>Unify randomForest model</i>
--------------------	---------------------------------

Description

Convert your randomForest model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
randomForest.unify(rf_model, data)
```

Arguments

<code>rf_model</code>	An object of randomForest class. At the moment, models built on data with categorical features are not supported - please encode them before training.
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A data.frame or matrix with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.

Details

Binary classification models with a target variable that is a factor with two levels, 0 and 1, are supported

Value

a unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for LightGBM models
[gbm.unify](#) for GBM models
[xgboost.unify](#) for XGBoost models
[ranger.unify](#) for ranger models

Examples

```
library(randomForest)
data_fifa <- fifa20$data[!colnames(fifa20$data) %in%
                        c('work_rate', 'value_eur', 'gk_diving', 'gk_handling',
                          'gk_kicking', 'gk_reflexes', 'gk_speed', 'gk_positioning')]
data <- na.omit(cbind(data_fifa, target = fifa20$target))

rf <- randomForest::randomForest(target~., data = data, maxnodes = 10, ntree = 10)
unified_model <- randomForest.unify(rf, data)
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, data[1:2,])
# plot_contribution(shaps, obs = 1)
```

ranger.unify

Unify ranger model

Description

Convert your ranger model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
ranger.unify(rf_model, data)
```

Arguments

<code>rf_model</code>	An object of ranger class. At the moment, models built on data with categorical features are not supported - please encode them before training.
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A data.frame or matrix with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.

Value

a unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for LightGBM models
[gbm.unify](#) for GBM models
[xgboost.unify](#) for XGBoost models
[randomForest.unify](#) for randomForest models

Examples

```
library(ranger)
data_fifa <- fifa20$data[!colnames(fifa20$data) %in%
  c('work_rate', 'value_eur', 'gk_diving', 'gk_handling',
    'gk_kicking', 'gk_reflexes', 'gk_speed', 'gk_positioning')]
data <- na.omit(cbind(data_fifa, target = fifa20$target))

rf <- ranger::ranger(target~., data = data, max.depth = 10, num.trees = 10)
unified_model <- ranger.unify(rf, data)
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, data[1:2,])
plot_contribution(shaps, obs = 1)
```

ranger_surv.unify	<i>Unify ranger survival model</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Convert your ranger model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
ranger_surv.unify(
  rf_model,
  data,
  type = c("risk", "survival", "chf"),
  times = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>rf_model</code>	An object of ranger class. At the moment, models built on data with categorical features are not supported - please encode them before training.
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code> with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.
<code>type</code>	A character to define the type of model prediction to use. Either "risk" (default), which uses the risk score calculated as a sum of cumulative hazard function values, "survival", which uses the survival probability at certain time-points for each observation, or "chf", which used the cumulative hazard values at certain time-points for each observation.
<code>times</code>	A numeric vector of unique death times at which the prediction should be evaluated. By default <code>unique.death.times</code> from model are used.

Details

The survival forest implemented in the `ranger` package stores cumulative hazard functions (CHF) in the leaves of survival trees, as proposed for Random Survival Forests (Ishwaran et al. 2008). The final model prediction is made by averaging these CHF from all the trees. To provide explanations in the form of a survival function, the CHF from the leaves are converted into survival functions (SFs) using the formula $SF(t) = \exp(-CHF(t))$. However, it is important to note that averaging these SFs does not yield the correct model prediction as the model prediction is the average of CHF transformed in the same way. Therefore, when you obtain explanations based on the survival function, they are only proxies and may not be fully consistent with the model predictions obtained using for example `predict` function.

Value

For type = "risk" a unified model representation is returned - a `model_unified.object` object. For type = "survival" or type = "chf" - a `model_unified_multioutput.object` object is returned, which is a list that contains unified model representation (`model_unified.object` object) for each time point. In this case, the list names are time points at which the survival function was evaluated.

See Also

[ranger.unify](#) for regression and classification [ranger](#) models

[lightgbm.unify](#) for [LightGBM](#) models

[gbm.unify](#) for [GBM](#) models

[xgboost.unify](#) for [XGBoost](#) models

[randomForest.unify](#) for [randomForest](#) models

Examples

```
library(ranger)
data_colon <- data.table::data.table(survival::colon)
data_colon <- na.omit(data_colon[get("etype") == 2, ])
surv_cols <- c("status", "time", "rx")

feature_cols <- colnames(data_colon)[3:(ncol(data_colon) - 1)]

train_x <- model.matrix(
  ~ -1 + .,
  data_colon[, .SD, .SDcols = setdiff(feature_cols, surv_cols[1:2])]
)
train_y <- survival::Surv(
  event = (data_colon[, get("status")] |>
    as.character() |>
    as.integer()),
  time = data_colon[, get("time")],
  type = "right"
)

rf <- ranger::ranger(
  x = train_x,
  y = train_y,
  data = data_colon,
  max.depth = 10,
  num.trees = 10
)
unified_model_risk <- ranger_surv.unify(rf, train_x, type = "risk")
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model_risk, train_x[1:2,])

# compute shaps for 3 selected time points
unified_model_surv <- ranger_surv.unify(rf, train_x, type = "survival", times = c(23, 50, 73))
shaps_surv <- treeshap(unified_model_surv, train_x[1:2,])
```

set_reference_dataset *Set reference dataset*

Description

Change a dataset used as reference for calculating SHAP values. Reference dataset is initially set with data argument in unifying function. Usually reference dataset is dataset used to train the model. Important property of reference dataset is that SHAP values for each observation add up to its deviation from mean prediction for a reference dataset.

Usage

```
set_reference_dataset(unified_model, x)
```

Arguments

unified_model	Unified model representation of the model created with a (model).unify function. (model_unified.object).
x	Reference dataset. A data.frame or matrix with the same columns as in the training set of the model.

Value

[model_unified.object](#). Unified representation of the model as created with a (model).unify function, but with changed reference dataset (Cover column containing updated values).

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for [LightGBM models](#)
[gbm.unify](#) for [GBM models](#)
[xgboost.unify](#) for [XGBoost models](#)
[ranger.unify](#) for [ranger models](#)
[randomForest.unify](#) for [randomForest models](#)

Examples

```
library(gbm)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
data['value_eur'] <- fifa20$target
gbm_model <- gbm::gbm(
  formula = value_eur ~ .,
  data = data,
  distribution = "laplace",
  n.trees = 20,
  interaction.depth = 4,
  n.cores = 1)
unified <- gbm.unify(gbm_model, data)
```

```
set_reference_dataset(unified, data[200:700, ])
```

theme_drwhy	<i>DrWhy Theme for ggplot objects</i>
-------------	---------------------------------------

Description

DrWhy Theme for ggplot objects

Usage

```
theme_drwhy()

theme_drwhy_vertical()
```

Value

theme for ggplot2 objects

treeshap	<i>Calculate SHAP values of a tree ensemble model.</i>
----------	--

Description

Calculate SHAP values and optionally SHAP Interaction values.

Usage

```
treeshap(unified_model, x, interactions = FALSE, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

unified_model	Unified data.frame representation of the model created with a (model).unify function. A model_unified.object object.
x	Observations to be explained. A data.frame or matrix object with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Keep in mind that objects different than data.frame or plain matrix will cause an error or unpredictable behavior.
interactions	Whether to calculate SHAP interaction values. By default is FALSE. Basic SHAP values are always calculated.
verbose	Whether to print progress bar to the console. Should be logical. Progress bar will not be displayed on Windows.

Value

A `treeshap.object` object (for single-output models) or `treeshap_multioutput.object`, which is a list of `treeshap.object` objects (for multi-output models). SHAP values can be accessed from `treeshap.object` with `$shaps`, and interaction values can be accessed with `$interactions`.

See Also

`xgboost.unify` for XGBoost models `lightgbm.unify` for LightGBM models `gbm.unify` for GBM models `randomForest.unify` for randomForest models `ranger.unify` for ranger models `ranger_surv.unify` for ranger survival models

Examples

```
library(xgboost)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
target <- fifa20$target

# calculating simple SHAP values
param <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 3)
xgb_model <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param, label = target,
                             nrounds = 20, verbose = FALSE)
unified_model <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model, as.matrix(data))
treeshap1 <- treeshap(unified_model, head(data, 3))
plot_contribution(treeshap1, obs = 1)
treeshap1$shaps

# It's possible to calculate explanation over different part of the data set
unified_model_rec <- set_reference_dataset(unified_model, data[1:1000, ])
treeshap_rec <- treeshap(unified_model, head(data, 3))
plot_contribution(treeshap_rec, obs = 1)

# calculating SHAP interaction values
param2 <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 7)
xgb_model2 <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param2, label = target, nrounds = 10)
unified_model2 <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model2, as.matrix(data))
treeshap2 <- treeshap(unified_model2, head(data, 3), interactions = TRUE)
treeshap2$interactions
```

treeshap.object

treeshap results

Description

treeshap object produced by treeshap function.

Value

List consisting of four elements:

shaps A `data.frame` with M columns, X rows (M - number of features, X - number of explained observations). Every row corresponds to SHAP values for a observation.

interactions An array with dimensions (M, M, X) (M - number of features, X - number of explained observations). Every `[ , , i]` slice is a symmetric matrix - SHAP Interaction values for a observation. `[a, b, i]` element is SHAP Interaction value of features a and b for observation i. Is NULL if interactions were not calculated (parameter `interactions` set FALSE.)

unified_model An object of type `model_unified.object`. Unified representation of a model for which SHAP values were calculated. It is used by some of the plotting functions.

observations Explained dataset. `data.frame` or matrix. It is used by some of the plotting functions.

See Also

[treeshap](#),

[plot_contribution](#), [plot_feature_importance](#), [plot_feature_dependence](#), [plot_interaction](#)

`treeshap_multioutput.object`

treeshap results for multi-output model

Description

`treeshap_multioutput` object produced by `treeshap` function.

Value

List consisting of `treeshap` objects, one for each individual output of a model. For survival models, the list is named using the time points, for which TreeSHAP values are calculated.

See Also

[treeshap](#),

[treeshap.object](#)

unify	<i>Unify tree-based model</i>
-------	-------------------------------

Description

Convert your tree-based model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
unify(model, data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>model</code>	A tree-based model object of any supported class (<code>gbm</code> , <code>lgb.Booster</code> , <code>randomForest</code> , <code>ranger</code> , or <code>xgb.Booster</code>).
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code> with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.
<code>...</code>	Additional parameters passed to the model-specific unification functions.

Value

A unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object (for single-output models) or `model_unified_multioutput.object`, which is a list of `model_unified.object` objects (for multi-output models).

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for [LightGBM models](#)
[gbm.unify](#) for [GBM models](#)
[xgboost.unify](#) for [XGBoost models](#)
[ranger.unify](#) for [ranger models](#)
[randomForest.unify](#) for [randomForest models](#)

Examples

```
library(ranger)
data_fifa <- fifa20$data[!colnames(fifa20$data) %in%
  c('work_rate', 'value_eur', 'gk_diving', 'gk_handling',
    'gk_kicking', 'gk_reflexes', 'gk_speed', 'gk_positioning')]
data <- na.omit(cbind(data_fifa, target = fifa20$target))

rf1 <- ranger::ranger(target~., data = data, max.depth = 10, num.trees = 10)
unified_model1 <- unify(rf1, data)
shaps1 <- treeshap(unified_model1, data[1:2,])
plot_contribution(shaps1, obs = 1)
```



```
rf2 <- randomForest::randomForest(target~., data = data, maxnodes = 10, ntree = 10)
unified_model2 <- unify(rf2, data)
shaps2 <- treeshap(unified_model2, data[1:2,])
plot_contribution(shaps2, obs = 1)
```

xgboost.unify

Unify XGBoost model

Description

Convert your XGBoost model into a standardized representation. The returned representation is easy to be interpreted by the user and ready to be used as an argument in `treeshap()` function.

Usage

```
xgboost.unify(xgb_model, data, recalculate = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>xgb_model</code>	A XGBoost model - object of class <code>xgb.Booster</code>
<code>data</code>	Reference dataset. A <code>data.frame</code> or <code>matrix</code> with the same columns as in the training set of the model. Usually dataset used to train model.
<code>recalculate</code>	logical indicating if covers should be recalculated according to the dataset given in data. Keep it <code>FALSE</code> if training data are used.

Value

a unified model representation - a `model_unified.object` object

See Also

[lightgbm.unify](#) for `LightGBM` models
[gbm.unify](#) for `GBM` models
[ranger.unify](#) for `ranger` models
[randomForest.unify](#) for `randomForest` models

Examples

```
library(xgboost)
data <- fifa20$data[colnames(fifa20$data) != 'work_rate']
target <- fifa20$target
param <- list(objective = "reg:squarederror", max_depth = 3)
xgb_model <- xgboost::xgboost(as.matrix(data), params = param, label = target,
                             nrounds = 20, verbose = 0)
unified_model <- xgboost.unify(xgb_model, as.matrix(data))
shaps <- treeshap(unified_model, data[1:2,])
plot_contribution(shaps, obs = 1)
```

Index

- * **datasets**
 - fifa20, 3
- colors_breakdown_drwhy
 - (colors_discrete_drwhy), 2
- colors_discrete_drwhy, 2
- fifa20, 3
- gbm.unify, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25
- is.model_unified, 5
- is.treeshap, 5
- lightgbm.unify, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25
- model_unified.object, 4, 6, 7, 13, 16, 17, 19–21, 23–25
- model_unified_multioutput.object, 8, 19, 24
- plot_contribution, 8, 10–12, 23
- plot_feature_dependence, 9, 9, 11, 12, 23
- plot_feature_importance, 9, 10, 10, 12, 23
- plot_interaction, 9–11, 12, 23
- predict.model_unified, 13
- print.model_unified, 14
- print.model_unified_multioutput, 14
- print.treeshap, 15
- print.treeshap_multioutput, 15
- randomForest.unify, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25
- ranger.unify, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25
- ranger_surv.unify, 18, 22
- round, 9
- set_reference_dataset, 7, 20
- theme_drwhy, 21
- theme_drwhy_vertical(theme_drwhy), 21
- treeshap, 8–12, 21, 23
- treeshap.object, 8, 10–12, 22, 22, 23
- treeshap_multioutput.object, 22, 23
- unify, 7, 8, 24
- xgboost.unify, 4, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25