

Package ‘viralx’

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Title Explainers for Regression Models in HIV Research

Version 1.3.1

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Description A dedicated viral-explainer model tool designed to empower researchers in the field of HIV research, particularly in viral load and CD4 (Cluster of Differentiation 4) lymphocytes regression modeling. Drawing inspiration from the 'tidymodels' framework for rigorous model building of Max Kuhn and Hadley Wickham (2020) <<https://www.tidymodels.org>>, and the 'DALEXtra' tool for explainability by Przemyslaw Biecek (2020) <[doi:10.48550/arXiv.2009.13248](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2009.13248)>. It aims to facilitate interpretable and reproducible research in biostatistics and computational biology for the benefit of understanding HIV dynamics.

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Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Suggests Cubist, dplyr, earth, kkn, rsample, rules, testthat (>= 3.0.0), vdiff

Config/testthat/edition 3

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

LazyData true

Imports DALEX, DALEXtra, parsnip, recipes, stats, workflows

URL <https://github.com/juanv66x/viralx>

BugReports <https://github.com/juanv66x/viralx/issues>

NeedsCompilation no

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Contents

glob_cr_vis	2
glob_knn_vis	3
glob_nn_vis	4
train2	6
viralx_knn	7
viralx_knn_glob	8
viralx_knn_shap	9
viralx_knn_vis	10
viralx_mars	11
viralx_mars_shap	13
viralx_mars_vis	15
viralx_nn	17
viralx_nn_glob	18
viralx_nn_shap	20
viralx_nn_vis	22
Index	25

glob_cr_vis	<i>Global Visualization of SHAP Values for Cubist Rules Model</i>
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Description

This function generates a visualization for the global feature importance of a Cubist Rules (CR) model trained on HIV data with specified hyperparameters.

Usage

```
glob_cr_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, cr_hyperparameters, vip_train, v_train)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| vip_featured | The name of the response variable to explain. |
| hiv_data | The training dataset containing predictor variables and the response variable. |
| cr_hyperparameters | A list of hyperparameters for the CR model, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• committees: The number of committees to consider.• neighbors: The number of neighbors to consider. |
| vip_train | The dataset used for training the CR model. |
| v_train | The response variable used for training the CR model. |

Value

A visualization of global feature importance for the CR model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
library(rules)
library(Cubist)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- train2
cr_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, committees = 58)
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "v1_2019", "cd_2021", "v1_2021", "v1_2022")
vip_train <- train2 |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
v_train <- train2 |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_featured))
glob_cr_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, cr_hyperparameters, vip_train, v_train)

## End(Not run)
```

glob_knn_vis

*Global Visualization of SHAP Values for K-Nearest Neighbor Model***Description**

This function generates a visualization for the global feature importance of a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model trained on HIV data with specified hyperparameters.

Usage

```
glob_knn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, v_train)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	The name of the response variable to explain.
<code>hiv_data</code>	The training dataset containing predictor variables and the response variable.
<code>knn_hyperparameters</code>	A list of hyperparameters for the KNN model, including: • <code>neighbors</code>: The number of neighbors to consider. • <code>weight_func</code>: The weight function to use. • <code>dist_power</code>: The distance power parameter.
<code>vip_train</code>	The dataset used for training the KNN model.
<code>v_train</code>	The response variable used for training the KNN model.

Value

A visualization of global feature importance for the KNN model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- train2
knn_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, weight_func = "optimal", dist_power = 0.3304783)
vip_featured <- "cd_2022"
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
vip_train <- train2 |>
  select(all_of(vip_features))
v_train <- train2 |>
  select(all_of(vip_featured))
glob_knn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, v_train)

## End(Not run)
```

glob_nn_vis

Global Visualization of SHAP Values for Neural Network Model

Description

The `glob_nn_vis` function generates a global visualization of SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values for a neural network model. It utilizes the DALEXtra package to explain the model's predictions and then creates a global SHAP visualization.

Usage

```
glob_nn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, v_train)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	A character value specifying the featured variable of interest.
<code>hiv_data</code>	A data frame containing the HIV research data used for model training.
<code>hu</code>	A numeric value specifying the number of hidden units in the neural network model.
<code>plty</code>	A numeric value specifying the penalty parameter for the neural network model.
<code>epo</code>	A numeric value specifying the number of epochs (training iterations) for the neural network model.
<code>vip_train</code>	A data frame containing the training data used to fit the neural network model.
<code>v_train</code>	A numeric vector representing the response variable corresponding to the training data.

Value

A global visualization of SHAP values for the specified neural network model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
hu <- 5
plty <- 1.131656e-09
epo <- 176
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
```

```
v_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_featured))
glob_nn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, v_train)

## End(Not run)
```

train2*Training Data for Explainability of Models*

Description

This dataset contains training data for viral load explainer models. It includes CD4 and viral load measurements for different years.

Usage

```
data(train2)
```

Format

A tibble (data frame) with 25 rows and 6 columns.

Note

To explore more rows of this dataset, you can use the `print(n = ...)` function.

Author(s)

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Examples

```
data(train2)
train2
```

viralx_knn*Explain K-Nearest Neighbors Model*

Description

Explains the predictions of a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model for CD4 and viral load data using the DALEX and DALEXtra packages. It provides insights into the specified variable's impact on the KNN model's predictions.

Usage

```
viralx_knn(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, vip_new)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	The name of the variable to be explained.
<code>hiv_data</code>	The data frame containing the CD4 and viral load data.
<code>knn_hyperparameters</code>	A list of hyperparameters for the KNN model, including: • <code>neighbors</code>: The number of neighbors to consider. • <code>weight_func</code>: The weight function to use. • <code>dist_power</code>: The distance power parameter.
<code>vip_train</code>	The training data used for creating the explainer object.
<code>vip_new</code>	A new observation for which to generate explanations.

Value

A data frame containing explanations for the specified variable.

Examples

```
## Not run:
hiv_data <- train2
knn_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, weight_func = "optimal", dist_power = 0.3304783)
vip_featured <- "cd_2022"
vip_train <- hiv_data
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
viralx_knn(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, vip_new)

## End(Not run)
```

viralx_knn_glob

*Global Explainers for K-Nearest Neighbor Models***Description**

This function calculates global feature importance for a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model trained on HIV data with specified hyperparameters.

Usage

```
viralx_knn_glob(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  knn_hyperparameters,
  vip_train,
  v_train
)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	The name of the response variable to explain.
<code>hiv_data</code>	The training dataset containing predictor variables and the response variable.
<code>knn_hyperparameters</code>	A list of hyperparameters for the KNN model, including: • <code>neighbors</code>: The number of neighbors to consider. • <code>weight_func</code>: The weight function to use. • <code>dist_power</code>: The distance power parameter.
<code>vip_train</code>	The dataset used for training the KNN model.
<code>v_train</code>	The response variable used for training the KNN model.

Value

A list of global feature importance measures for each predictor variable.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- train2
knn_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, weight_func = "optimal", dist_power = 0.3304783)
vip_featured <- "cd_2022"
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
vip_train <- train2 |>
select(all_of(vip_features))
```



```
v_train <- train2 |>
select(all_of(vip_featured))
viralx_knn_glob(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, v_train)

## End(Not run)
```

viralx_knn_shap

*Explain K Nearest Neighbor Model using SHAP values***Description**

This function calculates SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) values for a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model trained on HIV data with specified hyperparameters.

Usage

```
viralx_knn_shap(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  knn_hyperparameters,
  vip_train,
  vip_new,
  orderings
)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	The name of the response variable to explain.
<code>hiv_data</code>	The training dataset containing predictor variables and the response variable.
<code>knn_hyperparameters</code>	A list of hyperparameters for the KNN model, including: • <code>neighbors</code>: The number of neighbors to consider. • <code>weight_func</code>: The weight function to use. • <code>dist_power</code>: The distance power parameter.
<code>vip_train</code>	The dataset used for training the KNN model.
<code>vip_new</code>	The dataset for which SHAP values are calculated.
<code>orderings</code>	The number of orderings for SHAP value calculations.

Value

A list of SHAP values for each observation in `vip_new`.

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- train2
knn_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, weight_func = "optimal", dist_power = 0.3304783)
vip_featured <- "cd_2022"
vip_train <- hiv_data
vip_new <- vip_train[1, ]
orderings <- 20
viralx_knn_shap(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)
```

viralx_knn_vis

Visualize SHAP Values for K-Nearest Neighbor Model

Description

Visualizes SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values for a KNN (K-Nearest Neighbor) model by employing the DALEXtra and DALEX packages to provide visual insights into the impact of a specified variable on the model's predictions.

Usage

```
viralx_knn_vis(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  knn_hyperparameters,
  vip_train,
  vip_new,
  orderings
)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	The name of the response variable to explain.
<code>hiv_data</code>	The training dataset containing predictor variables and the response variable.
<code>knn_hyperparameters</code>	A list of hyperparameters for the KNN model, including: • <code>neighbors</code>: The number of neighbors to consider. • <code>weight_func</code>: The weight function to use. • <code>dist_power</code>: The distance power parameter.
<code>vip_train</code>	The dataset used for training the KNN model.
<code>vip_new</code>	The dataset for which SHAP values are calculated.
<code>orderings</code>	The number of orderings for SHAP value calculations.

Value

A list of SHAP values for each observation in vip_new.

Examples

```
## Not run:
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- train2
knn_hyperparameters <- list(neighbors = 5, weight_func = "optimal", dist_power = 0.3304783)
vip_featured <- "cd_2022"
vip_train <- hiv_data
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
orderings <- 20
viralx_knn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, knn_hyperparameters, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)
```

viralx_mars

*Explain Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines Model***Description**

Explains the predictions of a Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines (MARS) model for viral load or CD4 counts using the DALEX and DALEXtra tools.

Usage

```
viralx_mars(vip_featured, hiv_data, nt, pd, pru, vip_train, vip_new)
```

Arguments

vip_featured	A character value
hiv_data	A data frame
nt	A numeric value
pd	A numeric value
pru	A character value
vip_train	A data frame
vip_new	A numeric vector

Value

A data frame

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
nt <- 3
pd <- 1
pru <- "none"
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
```

```
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]  
viralx_mars(vip_featured, hiv_data, nt, pd, pru, vip_train, vip_new)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

viralx_mars_shap*Explain Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines Using SHAP Values*

Description

Explains the predictions of a MARS (Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines) model using SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values. It utilizes the DALEXtra and DALEX packages to provide SHAP-based explanations for the specified model.

Usage

```
viralx_mars_shap(  
  vip_featured,  
  hiv_data,  
  nt,  
  pd,  
  pru,  
  vip_train,  
  vip_new,  
  orderings  
)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	A character value
<code>hiv_data</code>	A data frame
<code>nt</code>	A numeric value
<code>pd</code>	A numeric value
<code>pru</code>	A character value
<code>vip_train</code>	A data frame
<code>vip_new</code>	A numeric vector
<code>orderings</code>	A numeric value

Value

A data frame

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
nt <- 3
pd <- 1
pru <- "none"
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
```

```

vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
orderings <- 20
viralx_mars_shap(vip_featured, hiv_data, nt, pd, pru, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)

```

viralx_mars_vis	<i>Visualize SHAP Values for Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines Model</i>
-----------------	---

Description

Visualizes SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values for a MARS (Multivariate Adaptive Regression Splines) model by employing the DALEXtra and DALEX packages to provide visual insights into the impact of a specified variable on the model's predictions.

Usage

```

viralx_mars_vis(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  nt,
  pd,
  pru,
  vip_train,
  vip_new,
  orderings
)

```

Arguments

vip_featured	A character value
hiv_data	A data frame
nt	A numeric value
pd	A numeric value
pru	A character value
vip_train	A data frame
vip_new	A numeric vector
orderings	A numeric value

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
nt <- 3
pd <- 1
pru <- "none"
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
```



```

vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
orderings <- 20
viralx_mars_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, nt, pd, pru, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)

```

viralx_nn

*Explain Neural Network Regression Model***Description**

Explains the predictions of a neural network regression model for viral load or CD4 counts using the DALEX and DALEXtra tools

Usage

```
viralx_nn(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, vip_new)
```

Arguments

vip_featured	A character value
hiv_data	A data frame
hu	A numeric value
plty	A numeric value
epo	A numeric value
vip_train	A data frame
vip_new	A numeric vector

Value

A data frame

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)

```

```

cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
hu <- 5
plty <- 1.131656e-09
epo <- 176
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
viralx_nn(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, vip_new)

## End(Not run)

```

Description

The `viralx_nn_glob` function is designed to provide global explanations for the specified neural network model.

Usage

```
viralx_nn_glob(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, v_train)
```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	A character value specifying the variable of interest for which you want to explain predictions.
<code>hiv_data</code>	A data frame containing the dataset used for training the neural network model.
<code>hu</code>	A numeric value representing the number of hidden units in the neural network.
<code>plty</code>	A numeric value representing the penalty term for the neural network model.
<code>epo</code>	A numeric value specifying the number of epochs for training the neural network.
<code>vip_train</code>	A data frame containing the training data used for generating global explanations.
<code>v_train</code>	A numeric vector representing the target variable for the global explanations.

Value

A list containing global explanations for the specified neural network model.

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
```

```

      700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
hu <- 5
plty <- 1.131656e-09
epo <- 176
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
v_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_featured))
viralx_nn_glob(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, v_train)

## End(Not run)

```

viralx_nn_shap

Explain Neural Network Model Using SHAP Values

Description

Explains the predictions of a neural network model using SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values. It utilizes the DALEXtra and DALEX packages to provide SHAP-based explanations for the specified model.

Usage

```

viralx_nn_shap(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  hu,
  plty,
  epo,
  vip_train,

```

```

vip_new,
orderings
)

```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	A character value
<code>hiv_data</code>	A data frame
<code>hu</code>	A numeric value
<code>plty</code>	A numeric value
<code>epo</code>	A numeric value
<code>vip_train</code>	A data frame
<code>vip_new</code>	A numeric vector
<code>orderings</code>	A numeric value

Value

A data frame

Examples

```

## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)

```

```

vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
hu <- 5
plty <- 1.131656e-09
epo <- 176
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
orderings <- 20
viralx_nn_shap(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)

```

viralx_nn_vis

Visualize SHAP Values for Neural Network Model

Description

Visualizes SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) values for a neural network model by employing the DALEXtra and DALEX packages to provide visual insights into the impact of a specified variable on the model's predictions.

Usage

```

viralx_nn_vis(
  vip_featured,
  hiv_data,
  hu,
  plty,
  epo,
  vip_train,
  vip_new,
  orderings
)

```

Arguments

<code>vip_featured</code>	A character value
<code>hiv_data</code>	A data frame
<code>hu</code>	A numeric value
<code>plty</code>	A numeric value
<code>epo</code>	A numeric value
<code>vip_train</code>	A data frame
<code>vip_new</code>	A numeric vector
<code>orderings</code>	A numeric value

Value

A ggplot object

Examples

```
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
library(rsample)
cd_2019 <- c(824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559,
            173, 764, 780, 244, 527, 417, 800,
            602, 494, 345, 780, 780, 527, 556,
            559, 238, 288, 244, 353, 169, 556,
            824, 169, 342, 423, 441, 507, 559)
vl_2019 <- c(40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103,
            11388, 46, 103, 11388, 40, 0, 11388,
            0, 4095, 40, 93, 49, 49, 49,
            4095, 6837, 38961, 38961, 0, 0, 93,
            40, 11388, 38961, 40, 75, 4095, 103)
cd_2021 <- c(992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496,
            230, 605, 432, 170, 670, 238, 238,
            634, 422, 429, 513, 327, 465, 479,
            661, 382, 364, 109, 398, 209, 1960,
            992, 275, 331, 454, 479, 553, 496)
vl_2021 <- c(80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0,
            262, 0, 15089, 13016, 1513, 60, 60,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            84, 292, 414, 26176, 62, 126, 93,
            80, 1690, 5113, 71, 289, 3063, 0)
cd_2022 <- c(700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777,
            149, 628, 614, 253, 918, 326, 326,
            574, 361, 253, 726, 659, 596, 427,
            447, 326, 253, 248, 326, 260, 918,
            700, 127, 127, 547, 547, 547, 777)
vl_2022 <- c(0, 0, 53250, 0, 40, 1901, 0,
            955, 0, 0, 0, 0, 40, 0,
            49248, 159308, 56, 0, 516675, 49, 237,
            0, 23601, 0, 40, 0, 0, 0,
            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
```

```
x <- cbind(cd_2019, vl_2019, cd_2021, vl_2021, cd_2022, vl_2022) |>
as.data.frame()
set.seed(123)
hi_data <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
hiv_data <- hi_data |>
rsample::training()
hu <- 5
plty <- 1.131656e-09
epo <- 176
vip_featured <- c("cd_2022")
vip_features <- c("cd_2019", "vl_2019", "cd_2021", "vl_2021", "vl_2022")
set.seed(123)
vi_train <- rsample::initial_split(x)
set.seed(123)
vip_train <- vi_train |>
rsample::training() |>
dplyr::select(rsample::all_of(vip_features))
vip_new <- vip_train[1,]
orderings <- 20
viralx_nn_vis(vip_featured, hiv_data, hu, plty, epo, vip_train, vip_new, orderings)

## End(Not run)
```


Index

* datasets

train2, [6](#)

glob_cr_vis, [2](#)

glob_knn_vis, [3](#)

glob_nn_vis, [4](#)

train2, [6](#)

viralx_knn, [7](#)

viralx_knn_glob, [8](#)

viralx_knn_shap, [9](#)

viralx_knn_vis, [10](#)

viralx_mars, [11](#)

viralx_mars_shap, [13](#)

viralx_mars_vis, [15](#)

viralx_nn, [17](#)

viralx_nn_glob, [18](#)

viralx_nn_shap, [20](#)

viralx_nn_vis, [22](#)