Package ‘rpart.plot’

May 21, 2022

Version 3.1.1
Title Plot 'rpart' Models: An Enhanced Version of 'plot.rpart'
Author Stephen Milborrow
Maintainer Stephen Milborrow <milbo@sonic.net>
Depends R (>= 3.4.0), rpart (>= 4.1-15)
Suggests earth (>= 5.1.2)
Description Plot 'rpart' models. Extends plot.rpart() and text.rpart() in the 'rpart' package.
License GPL-3
LazyData yes
URL http://www.milbo.org/rpart-plot/index.html
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2022-05-21 07:20:05 UTC

R topics documented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prp</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ptitanic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpart.plot</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpart.predict</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rpart.rules</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show.prp.palettes</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index 25
**Description**

Plot an `rpart` model.

First-time users should use `rpart.plot` instead, which provides a simplified interface to this function. For an overview, please see the package vignette *Plotting rpart trees with the rpart.plot package*. The arguments of this function are a superset of those of `rpart.plot` and some of the arguments have different defaults. In detail the different defaults are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>rpart.plot</th>
<th>prp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>extra</code></td>
<td>&quot;auto&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>fallen.leaves</code></td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>FALSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>varlen</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>faclen</code></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>box.palette</code></td>
<td>&quot;auto&quot;</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The defaults are different for historical reasons: for backwards compatibility the defaults of `prp` haven’t changed, whereas the defaults of `rpart.plot` were changed when `type="auto"` and `box.palette` were introduced in version 2.0.0 of this package.

**Usage**

```r
prp(x=stop("no 'x' arg"),
    type=0, extra=0, under=FALSE, fallen.leaves=FALSE,
    nn=FALSE, ni=FALSE, yesno=TRUE,
    branch=if(fallen.leaves) 1 else .2,
    uniform=TRUE, left=TRUE, xflip=FALSE, yflip=FALSE,
    digits=2, varlen=-8, faclen=3, roundint=TRUE,
    cex=NULL, tweak=1,
    clip.facs=FALSE, clip.right.labs=TRUE,
    compress=TRUE, ycompress=uniform,
    Margin=0, space=1, gap=NULL,
    snip=FALSE, snip.fun=NULL, trace=FALSE,
    box.col=0, box.palette=0,
    pal.thresh=NULL, pal.node.fun=FALSE,
    border.col=col,
    round=NULL, leaf.round=NULL,
    shadow.col=0, prefix="", suffix="", xsep=NULL,
```
Arguments

x

An \texttt{rpart} object. The only required argument.

type

Type of plot. Possible values:

0 Default. Draw a split label at each split and a node label at each leaf.

1 Label all nodes, not just leaves. Similar to text.rpart’s all=TRUE.

2 Like 1 but draw the split labels below the node labels. Similar to the plots in the CART book.

3 Draw separate split labels for the left and right directions.
4 Like 3 but label all nodes, not just leaves. Similar to text.rpart’s fancy=TRUE. See also clip.right.labs.

5 Show the split variable name in the interior nodes.

extra  
Display extra information at the nodes. Possible values:
"auto" (case insensitive)  
Automatically select a value based on the model type, as follows:
extra=106 class model with a binary response
extra=104 class model with a response having more than two levels
extra=100 other models

0 Default. No extra information.
1 Display the number of observations that fall in the node (per class for class objects; prefixed by the number of events for poisson and exp models). Similar to text.rpart’s use.n=TRUE.
2 Class models: display the classification rate at the node, expressed as the number of correct classifications and the number of observations in the node. Poisson and exp models: display the number of events.
3 Class models: misclassification rate at the node, expressed as the number of incorrect classifications and the number of observations in the node.
4 Class models: probability per class of observations in the node (conditioned on the node, sum across a node is 1).
5 Class models: like 4 but don’t display the fitted class.
6 Class models: the probability of the second class only. Useful for binary responses.
7 Class models: like 6 but don’t display the fitted class.
8 Class models: the probability of the fitted class.
9 Class models: The probability relative to all observations – the sum of these probabilities across all leaves is 1. This is in contrast to the options above, which give the probability relative to observations falling in the node – the sum of the probabilities across the node is 1.
10 Class models: Like 9 but display the probability of the second class only. Useful for binary responses.
11 Class models: Like 10 but don’t display the fitted class.

+100 Add 100 to any of the above to also display the percentage of observations in the node. For example extra=101 displays the number and percentage of observations in the node. Actually, it’s a weighted percentage using the weights passed to rpart.

Note: Unlike text.rpart, by default prp uses its own routine for generating node labels (not the function attached to the object). See the node.fun argument.
under
Applies only if extra > 0. Default FALSE, meaning put the extra text in the box. Use TRUE to put the text under the box. See also under.cex.

fallen.leaves
Default FALSE. If TRUE, position the leaf nodes at the bottom of the graph.

nn
Display the node numbers. Default FALSE. (In the current implementation some overplotting may occur with nn=TRUE.)

ni
Display the node indices, i.e. the row numbers of the nodes in the object’s frame. Default FALSE.

yesno
One of
0 don’t write yes and no on the tree
1 (default) write yes and no at the top split
2 write yes and no at all splits. Seems to work best with fallen.leaves=TRUE, split.border.col=1.
(The yesno argument is ignored if type=3 or 4. Use nn.col and the other nn parameters to change the color etc. of the yes and no text. Use yes.text and no.text to change the actual text displayed.)

branch
Controls the shape of the branch lines. Specify a value between 0 (V shaped branches) and 1 (square shouldered branches).
Default is if(fallen.leaves) 1 else .2.

uniform
If TRUE (the default), the vertical spacing of the nodes is uniform. If FALSE, the nodes are spaced proportionally to the fit (more precisely, to the difference between a node’s deviance and the sum of its two children’s deviances). Very small vertical spaces are automatically artificially expanded to make room for the labels, see minbranch. Note: uniform=FALSE with cex=NULL (the default) can sometimes cause very small text.

left
Default TRUE, meaning the left side of a split is the path taken if the split condition is true. With left=FALSE the split labels are changed so the right side is true.

xflip
Default FALSE. If TRUE, flip the tree horizontally.

yflip
Default FALSE. If TRUE, flip the tree vertically, so the root is at the bottom.

digits
The number of significant digits in displayed numbers. Default 2. If 0, use getOption("digits"). If negative, use the standard format function (with the absolute value of digits).

When digits is positive, the following details apply:
Numbers from 0.001 to 9999 are printed without an exponent (and the number of digits is actually only a suggestion, see format for details). Numbers out that range are printed with an “engineering” exponent (a multiple of 3).

varlen
Length of variable names in text at the splits (and, for class responses, the class in the node label). Default -8, meaning truncate to eight characters. Possible values:

0 use full names.
greater than 0 call abbreviate with the given varlen.

less than 0 truncate variable names to the shortest length where they are still unique, but never truncate to shorter than abs(varlen).

faclen Length of factor level names in splits. Default 3, meaning abbreviate to three characters. Possible values are as varlen above, except that for back-compatibility with text.rpart the special value 1 means represent the factor levels with alphabetic characters (a for the first level, b for the second, etc.).

roundint If roundint=TRUE (default) and all values of a predictor in the training data are integers, then splits for that predictor are rounded to integer. For example, display nsiblings < 3 instead of nsiblings < 2.5. If roundint=TRUE and the data used to build the model is no longer available, a warning will be issued. Using roundint=FALSE is advised if non-integer values are in fact possible for a predictor, even though all values in the training data for that predictor are integral.

cex Default NULL, meaning calculate the text size automatically. Since font sizes are discrete, the cex you ask for may not be exactly the cex you get.

tweak Adjust the (possibly automatically calculated) cex. Using tweak is often easier than specifying cex. The default tweak is 1, meaning no adjustment. Use say tweak=1.2 to make the text 20% larger. Since font sizes are discrete, a small change to tweak may not actually change the type size, or change it more than you want.

clip.facs Default FALSE. If TRUE, print splits on factors as female instead of sex = female; the variable name and equals is dropped. Another example: print survived or died rather than survived = survived or survived = died.

clip.right.labs Applies only if type=3 or 4. Default is TRUE meaning “clip” the right-hand split labels, i.e., don’t print variable=. See also clip.left.labs.

compress If TRUE (the default), make more space by shifting nodes horizontally where space is available. This often allows larger text. (This is the same as plot.rpart’s argument of the same name, except that here the default is TRUE.)

ycompress If TRUE (the default unless uniform=FALSE), make more space by shifting labels vertically where space is available. Actually, this only kicks in if the initial automatically calculated cex is less than 0.7. Use ycompress=FALSE if you feel the resulting display is too messy. In the current implementation, the shifting algorithm works a little better (allowing larger text) with type=1, 2, or 3.

Margin Extra white space around the tree, as a fraction of the graph width. Default 0, meaning no extra space. To add say 10% space around the tree use Margin=0.1. (This is the margin argument of plot.rpart. The name was changed to prevent partial matching with mar, which can be passed in as a ...argument.)
space  Horizontal space to the box border on each side of the node label text, in character widths. Default 1. Use this (and yspace) for bigger boxes. Since this affects the size of the (possibly invisible) boxes, it also affects the graph layout and hence also the automatic calculation of cex.

gap  Minimum horizontal gap between the (possibly invisible) boxes, in character widths. Default NULL, meaning automatically choose a suitable value (normally 1, but if the graph is very crowded will be set to 0, permitting boxes to touch to allow a bigger cex). See also space.

snip  Default FALSE. Set TRUE to interactively trim the tree with the mouse. See the package vignette (or just try it).

snip.fun  Function invoked after each mouse click when snip=TRUE. Default NULL, meaning no function. Otherwise set snip.fun to your own function with the prototype function(tree), where tree is the snipped tree. See the package vignette for an example.

The following control the node labels.

box.col  Color of the boxes around the text. Default 0, meaning use the background color. If this argument is used, the box.palette argument is ignored.

box.palette  Palette for coloring the node boxes based on the fitted value. This is a vector of colors, for example box.palette=c("green", "green2", "green4"). Small fitted values are displayed with colors at the start of the vector; large values with colors at the end. Quantiles are used to partition the fitted values.

The special value box.palette=0 (default for prp) uses the background color (typically white).

The special value box.palette="auto" (default for rpart.plot, case insensitive) automatically selects a predefined palette based on the type of model. Otherwise specify a predefined palette e.g. box.palette="Grays" for the predefined gray palette (a range of grays). The predefined palettes are (see the show.prp.palettes function):

Grays Greys Greens Blues Browns Oranges Reds Purples
Gy Gn Bu Bn Or Rd Pu (alternative names for the above palettes)
BuGn GnRd BuOr etc. (two-color diverging palettes: any combination of two of the above palettes)
RdYlGn GnYlRd BlGnYl YlGnBl (three color palettes)
Prefix the palette name with "-" to reverse the order of the colors

e.g. box.palette="-auto" or box.palette="-Grays".

The box.palette argument is ignored if the box.col palette argument is specified.

pal.thresh  Applies when box.palette is a two-color diverging palette (such as BuGn). Specifies the response threshold to split the two sub-palettes (such as Bu and G).

For example, to display fitted values less than 90 in shades of blue and values greater than 90 in shades of green, use pal.thresh=90 with box.palette="BuGn".

By default pal.thresh is calculated automatically. (For a two-class response...
the default threshold is 0.5; for a continuous response the default is the median fitted value.)

Node boxes for fitted values less than the threshold are displayed using colors from the first sub-palette; boxes for fitted values greater than the threshold are displayed using colors from the second sub-palette.
This argument is ignored if box.palette isn’t a two-color diverging palette, and is ignored for models with multiple-class responses (more than two classes).

default threshold is 0.5; for a continuous response the default is the median fitted value.

Node boxes for fitted values less than the threshold are displayed using colors from the first sub-palette; boxes for fitted values greater than the threshold are displayed using colors from the second sub-palette.
This argument is ignored if box.palette isn’t a two-color diverging palette, and is ignored for models with multiple-class responses (more than two classes).

pal.node.fun Specifies how the box.palette argument is handled when the node.fun argument is specified.
Default is FALSE, meaning ignore node.fun and use the fitted value to select the node color from box.palette as usual.
If TRUE, use the label returned by the node function (instead of the fitted value) to select the color. The first number in each label returned by the node function is used, skipping over any non-numeric initial text in the label. An error message will be issued if a label doesn’t include a number.
This argument is ignored if node.fun isn’t specified, and is ignored for models with multiple-class responses (more than two classes).

border.col Color of the box border around the text. Default col, the color of the text in the box. Use 0 for no border. (Note: par settings like col can be passed in as ...arguments. If not passed in, par(“col”) is used.)

round Controls the rounding of the corners of the node boxes. Default NULL, meaning calculate automatically. Else specify 0 for sharp edges, and values greater than 0 for rounded edges. Bigger is more round. Values too big for the size of the box get silently reduced.

leaf.round Controls the rounding of the corners of the leaf node boxes. Default NULL, meaning use round. Else specify a value greater than or equal to 0.

shadow.col Color of the shadow under the boxes. Default 0, no shadow. Try ”gray” or ”darkgray”. (Note: overlapping shadows look better on devices that support alpha channels. If you get the message ”Warning: semi-transparency is not supported” please let me know – it means that a fix is needed to the code that determines if the device supports alpha channels.)

prefix Default ””. Prepend this string to the node labels. So could be the name of the fitted response, for instance.

suffix Default ””. Append this string to the node labels. Text after a double newline ”\n\n” (if any) will be plotted under the box. (Actually, double newlines can be used in any of the prefix or suffix arguments for this purpose.)

xsep String which separates the individual counts and probabilities in node labels when extra>0. Default NULL meaning automatically select: usually ” ” (two spaces), but ” / ” for rates. Use xsep=”/” for compatibility with text.rpart. See also facsep, which separates the factor levels in split labels.

under.percent Control whitespace before the percentage (when 100 is used with the extra argument). One of
0 put a space before the percentage
1 put a newline before the percentage
2 (default) automatically choose a space or newline before the percentage.

**The following control the text under the boxes** (apply only if under=TRUE or there is a double newline \n\n in prefix or suffix).

- **under.font** Font of the text under the box. Default font (which can be passed in as a . . . argument).
- **under.col** Color of the text under the box. Default 1.
- **under.cex** Size of the text under the box relative to the text in the box. Default .8, smaller than the text in the box.

**The following control the split labels.**

- **split.cex** Size of the split text relative to cex (which by default is calculated automatically). Default 1.
- **split.font** Font for the split labels. Default 2, bold. (Note: use font to change the node label text.)
- **split.family** Font family for the split labels. Default "", or use something like split.family="serif". (Note: use family to change the node label text.)
- **split.col** Color of the split label text. Default 1. (Note: use col to change the node label text.)
- **split.box.col** Color of the split boxes. Default 0, meaning use the background color.
- **split.border.col** Color of the split box borders. Default 0, invisible.
- **split.lty** Line type for the split box borders. The default is 1, but the border will be invisible unless you change the default split.border.col. (Note: use lty to change the node box borders.)
- **split.lwd** Line width of the split box border relative to cex (which by default is calculated automatically). The border is by default invisible, see codesplit.border.col.
- **split.round** Controls the rounding of the corners of the split boxes. Default 0, meaning sharp corners. Else specify a value greater than or equal to 0. The split boxes are by default invisible, see split.box.col and split.border.col.
- **split.shadow.col** Color of the shadow under the split boxes. Default 0, no shadow.
- **split.prefix** Default ".". Prepend this string to the split labels.
- **right.split.prefix** Default split.prefix. Prepend this string to the right split labels. Applies only when type=3 or 4.
- **split.suffix** Default ",". Append this string to the split labels.
- **right.split.suffix** Default split.suffix. Append this string to the right split labels. Applies only when type=3 or 4.
- **facsep** Default ",,". String which separates the factor levels in split labels. See also xsep, which separates the individual counts when extra is used.
eq Default " = ". String which separates the factor name from the levels in split labels. The idea is that you can add or remove spaces around the =, or use words if that suits you.

lt Default " < ". String which represents “less than” in split labels.

ge Default " >= ". String which represents “greater than or equal” in split labels.

**The following control the branches.**

branch.col Color of the branch lines. Default 1, but set to "gray" if branch.type is nonzero.

branch.lty Branch line type. Default 1.

branch.lwd Line width of the branch lines relative to cex (which by default is calculated automatically). (Note: branch.lwd does not control the width of the “wide branches” drawn when branch.type is nonzero.)

branch.type Default 0. If nonzero draw “wide branches”, with branch widths proportional to the parameter selected by branch.type as follows:

- 0 The default. The branch lines are drawn conventionally.
- 1 deviance
- 2 \( \sqrt{\text{deviance}} \)
- 3 deviance / nobs
- 4 \( \sqrt{\text{deviance} / \text{nobs}} \) (the standard deviation when method="anova")
- 5 weight (frame$wt). This is the number of observations at the node, unless rpart's weight argument was used.
- 6 complexity
- 7 abs(predicted value)
- 8 predicted value - min(predicted value)
- 9 constant (for checking visual perception of the relative width of branches).

Otherwise set branch.type to your own function. The function should take a single argument x (the rpart object) and return a numeric vector of non-negative widths corresponding to rows in frame. See get.branch.widths in the source code.

Note: with a nonzero branch.type, in the current implementation the branch argument will be silently changed to 1 (if branch > .5) or 0 (if branch < .5)

branch.tweak Default 1. Applies only if branch.type is nonzero. Use this argument to scale the widths of the branches, for example, branch.tweak=.5 to halve the width of the branches. (By default, prp normalizes the widths so the widest branch is one-fifth the plot width.)

min.branch.width Default .002. Applies only if branch.type is nonzero. The minimum width of a branch, as a fraction of the page width. The width of branches that would be thinner than min.branch.width is clamped. Increase min.branch.width if the thinnest branches are too skinny on your display device.

branch.fill Color used to fill the wide branch lines. Applies only if branch.type is nonzero. Default branch.col.
The following control the node numbers (with \texttt{nn=TRUE}).

- \texttt{nn.cex}: Default NULL, meaning calculate the \texttt{cex} of the node numbers automatically. This and the following arguments apply only when \texttt{nn=TRUE}.
- \texttt{nn.font}: Font for the node numbers. Default 3, italic.
- \texttt{nn.family}: Font family for the node numbers. Default ".".
- \texttt{nn.col}: Color of the node number text. Default 1.
- \texttt{nn.box.col}: Color of the boxes around the node numbers. Default 0, meaning use the background color.
- \texttt{nn.border.col}: Color of the box border around the node numbers. Default \texttt{nn.col}.
- \texttt{nn.lty}: Line type of the node number box border. Default 1.
- \texttt{nn.lwd}: Line width of the node box border relative to \texttt{cex} (which by default is calculated automatically). Default NULL, meaning use \texttt{lwd} (which can be passed in as a \ldots argument).
- \texttt{nn.round}: Controls the rounding of the corners of the node number boxes. Default .3, meaning small corners. Else specify a value greater than or equal to 0.

- \texttt{yes.text, no.text}: Text displayed when \texttt{yesno=TRUE}. Default \texttt{yes.text=\textquote{\textsc{yes}} and \texttt{no.text=\textquote{\textsc{no}}}.

The following are user definable functions.

- \texttt{node.fun}: The function that generates the text at the node labels. The default is NULL, which means use a default function internal to \texttt{prp}. (This is necessary for full support of \texttt{extra} as described in the section on \texttt{extra} above.) Otherwise set \texttt{node.fun} to your own function with the prototype \texttt{function(x, labs, digits, varlen)} See the \texttt{package vignette} for details. See also the \texttt{pal.node.fun} argument.

- \texttt{split.fun}: The function that generates the text at the splits. The default is NULL, which means use a default function internal to \texttt{prp}. Otherwise set \texttt{split.fun} to your own function with the prototype \texttt{function(x, labs, digits, varlen, faclen)}

- \texttt{FUN}: The function that displays the text on the screen. Default \texttt{text}.

The following are esoteric parameters, mostly for the graph layout engine.

- \texttt{nspace}: Applies only when \texttt{compress=TRUE}. Default \texttt{nspace=branch}. The size of the space between a split and a leaf, relative to the space between leaves.
- \texttt{minbranch}: Applies only when \texttt{uniform=FALSE}. Default .3. The minimum height between levels is clamped at \texttt{minbranch} times the mean interlevel distance. Needed because sometimes a split gives little or no improvement in deviance, and an interlevel distance strictly proportional to the improvement would leave no room for the label.
- \texttt{do.par}: Default TRUE, meaning adjust the \texttt{mar} parameter so the tree fills the figure region. This also sets \texttt{xpd=NA}. These graphic parameters are restored to their original state before \texttt{prp} exits. If you explicitly set \texttt{mar} or \texttt{xpd}, \texttt{prp} will use your setting regardless of the setting of \texttt{do.par}.
- \texttt{add.labs}: Default TRUE, meaning display the labels. If FALSE, gives a bare bones display similar to \texttt{plot.rpart}.
clip.left.labs  Like clip.right.labs but for the left labels. Default is FALSE. Note that
clip.left.labs and clip.right.labs can be vectors, indexed on the split
number.

fam.main  Font family for the main text. Default "". The (inconsistent) name was chosen
to minimize partial matching with main and family which can be passed in as
in as ...arguments.

yshift  Vertical position of the labels, in character heights relative to their default po-
sition. Default 0. Negative values move the text down; positive up (the box
around the text will follow along).

yspace  Vertical space to the box border above and below the node label text, in character
heights. Default space. See the comments for space.

shadow.offset  Offset of the shadow from the boxes, in character widths. Default .4 (but the
shadow will be invisible unless the default shadow.col is changed).

split.adj  Horizontal position of the split text. In string width units, as is the convention
for adj arguments. Default NULL, meaning use adj (which defaults to 0.5 but
can be passed in as a ...argument). Use values less/more than .5 to shift the
text left/right (the box around the text will follow along).

split.yshift  Vertical position of the split labels, in character heights relative to their default
positions. Default 0. Negative values move the text down; positive up (the box
around the text will follow along). This adjusts the positions of the split labels
relative to the node labels. (Use yshift if you want to shift both the split and
node labels.)

split.space  Horizontal space between the split label text and the box, in character widths.
Default space. Affects the size of the box drawn around the text. The split
boxes are by default invisible (see split.box.col and split.border.col),
but nevertheless affect the graph layout used in the automatic calculation of cex.

split.yspace  Vertical space between the split label text and the box, in character heights.
Default yspace.

split.shadow.offset  Offset of the shadow from the split boxes, in character widths. Default shadow.offset.
(but the shadow will be invisible unless the default shadow.col is changed).

nn.adj  Horizontal position of the node label text. Default .5.

nn.yshift  Vertical position of the node numbers, in character heights relative to their de-
default positions. Default 0.

nn.space  Horizontal space to the box border on each side of the node number text, in
character widths. Default .8.

nn.yspace  Vertical space to the box border above and below the node number text, in char-
acter heights. Default .5.

under.ygap  Applies if text is plotted under the box (i.e. if under=TRUE or there is a double
newline in prefix or suffix). Vertical gap (in char heights) between the lower
dge of the box and the top of the text under the box.

yesno.yshift  Vertical position of "yes" and "no" in character heights relative to their default
position. Default 0. Applies only when yesno=TRUE.

ygap  Minimum vertical gap between boxes, in character heights. Default gap/2.
prp

xcompact
If TRUE (the default) and there is too much white space, automatically change xlim to compact the entire tree horizontally. This usually only activates for small trees. (The xcompact and ycompact arguments compact the tree as a whole, whereas the compress and ycompress arguments move parts of the tree into available space.)

ycompact
If TRUE (the default) and there is too much vertical space, automatically change ylim to compact the entire tree vertically.

xcompact.ratio
Default .8. Applies only when xcompact=TRUE. The maximum possible without overplotting is 1, but compacting by .8 usually gives more pleasing spacing (it gives more space).

ycompact.ratio
Default 4. Applies only when ycompact=TRUE. Minimum height (in units of character height) between the lowest label in a layer and the highest label in the layer below it.

xcompress
Default .8. Applies only when xcompress=TRUE. The maximum possible without overplotting is 1, but compacting by .8 usually gives more pleasing spacing (it gives more space).

ycompress
Default .7. Applies only when ycompress=TRUE. Apply the ycompress algorithm if the initial automatically calculated cex is less than this. The idea is that we don’t want to shift if we get an acceptable cex without shifting. Make Inf to always attempt shifting.

accept.cex
Accept shifting only if it causes at least this much improvement in cex (because we don’t want to shift if it gives only a small improvement in cex). Default 1.1 i.e. require at least a 10% improvement. Use 0 to always accept shifts and Inf to never accept (or use ycompress=FALSE).

shift.amounts
Default c(1.5, 2, 3). For ycompress, choose the best cex yielded by shifting nodes by these amounts, in multiples of the box heights (after initial scaling).

Fallen.yspace
Extra space for fallen leaves. Default .1, meaning allow 10% of the vertical space for the fallen leaves. (The name Fallen.yspace uses upper case to avoid partial matching with fallen.leaves.)

boxes.include.gap
Default FALSE. Include gap and ygap when drawing the boxes, for debugging purposes. (To draw the boxes, see box.col, border.col, split.box.col, and split.border.col.) This argument only affects the way the boxes are drawn, not the graph layout algorithm in any way. With the optimum cex at least one pair of boxes displayed in this manner will just touch (but none will overlap).

legend.x
Applies only to models with a multilevel class response (not binary or anova models, for which no legend is drawn). Horizontal position of the legend. Typically a value between 0 and 1, although values beyond those limits are often useful. Default is NULL meaning automatically position the legend (assuming there is enough space). Use NA for no legend. Use trace=TRUE to see the automatically calculated legend position.
legend.y Like legend.x but for the vertical position of the legend.
legend.cex Like legend.x but for the relative size of the legend text. Default is 1.

... Extra par arguments. Only the “important” par arguments are supported. Note that arguments like col apply only to the node labels. To affect the split labels or branch lines, use split.col and branch.col instead.

Value
A list with the following components. With the default args most of these are calculated automatically.

obj The rpart object. Identical to the x argument passed in unless snip was used.
snipped.nodes The snipped nodes, NULL unless snip was used.
xlim, ylim The graph limits.
x, y The node coords.
branch.x, branch.y The branch line coords.
labs The node labels.
cex The node label cex.
boxes The coords of the boxes around the nodes.
split.labs The split labels.
split.cex The split label cex.
split.boxes The coords of the boxes around the splits.

See Also
The package vignette Plotting rpart trees with the rpart.plot package

rpart.plot

Functions in the rpart package: plot.rpart text.rpart rpart

Examples

data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived ~ ., data = ptitanic, cp = .02)
# cp = .02 because want small tree for demo

old.par <- par(mfrow = c(2,2))
# put 4 figures on one page

prp(tree, main = "default prp\n(type = 0, extra = 0)"

prp(tree, main = "type = 4, extra = 6\nbox.palette = \"auto\",

type = 4, extra = 6, # label all nodes, show prob of second class
box.palette = "auto", # auto color the nodes based on the model type
faclen = 0) # faclen = 0 to print full factor names
cols <- ifelse(tree$frame$yval == 1, "darkred", "green4")
  # green if survived

prp(tree, main = "assorted arguments",
  extra = 106,  # display prob of survival and percent of obs
  nn = TRUE,  # display the node numbers
  fallen.leaves = TRUE, # put the leaves on the bottom of the page
  shadow.col = "gray",  # shadows under the leaves
  branch.lty = 3,  # draw branches using dotted lines
  branch = .5,  # change angle of branch lines
  faclen = 0,  # faclen = 0 to print full factor names
  trace = 1,  # print the auto calculated cex, xlim, ylim
  split.cex = 1.2,  # make the split text larger than the node text
  split.prefix = "is ",  # put "is " before split text
  split.suffix = "?",  # put "?" after split text
  col = cols, border.col = cols,  # green if survived
  split.box.col = "lightgray",  # lightgray split boxes (default is white)
  split.border.col = "darkgray",  # darkgray border on split boxes
  split.round = .5)  # round the split box corners a tad

# compare to the plotting functions in the rpart package
plot(tree, uniform = TRUE, compress = TRUE, branch = .2)

# cex is a guess, depends on your window size

text(tree, use.n = TRUE, cex = .8, xpd = NA)

# cex is a guess, depends on your window size

title("compare to the plotting functions\n in the rpart package", cex.sub = .8)

par(old.par)

---

titanic

_Titanic data with passenger names and other details removed._

**Description**

Titanic data with passenger names and other details removed.

**Format**

A data frame with 1046 observations on 6 variables.

- **pclass**: passenger class, unordered factor: 1st 2nd 3rd
- **survived**: factor: died or survived
- **sex**: unordered factor: male female
- **age**: age in years, min 0.167 max 80.0
- **sibsp**: number of siblings or spouses aboard, integer: 0...8
- **parch**: number of parents or children aboard, integer: 0...6
Source

The dataset was compiled by Frank Harrell and Robert Dawson:

See also:

For this version of the Titanic data, passenger details were deleted, survived was cast as a factor, and the name changed to ptitanic to minimize confusion with other versions.

In this data the crew are conspicuous by their absence.

Contents of ptitanic:

```
pclass survived sex age sibsp parch
1 1st survived female 29.000 0 0
2 1st survived male 0.917 1 2
3 1st died female 2.000 1 2
4 1st died male 30.000 1 2
5 1st died female 25.000 1 2
... 1309 3rd died male 29.000 0 0
```

How ptitanic was built:

```
load("titanic3.sav")  # from Dr. Harrell's web site
# discard name, ticket, fare, cabin, embarked, body, home.dest
ptitanic <- titanic3[,c(1,2,4,5,6,7)]
# change survived from integer to factor
ptitanic$survived <- factor(ptitanic$survived, labels = c("died", "survived"))
save(ptitanic, file = "ptitanic.rda")
```

This version of the data differs from etitanic in the earth package in that here survived is a factor (not an integer) and age has some NAs.

Examples

```
data(ptitanic)
summary(ptitanic)

# survival rate was greater for females
rpart.rules(rpart(survived ~ sex, data = ptitanic))

# survival rate was greater for higher classes
rpart.rules(rpart(survived ~ pclass, data = ptitanic))

# survival rate was greater for children
rpart.rules(rpart(survived ~ age, data = ptitanic))

# main indicator of missing data is 3rd class esp. with many children
obs.with.nas <- rowSums(is.na(ptitanic)) > 0
rpart.rules(rpart(obs.with.nas ~ ., data = ptitanic, method = "class"))
```
Description

Plot an \texttt{rpart} model, automatically tailoring the plot for the model’s response type.

For an overview, please see the package vignette \textit{Plotting rpart trees with the rpart.plot package}.

This function is a simplified front-end to \texttt{prp}, with only the most useful arguments of that function, and with different defaults for some of the arguments. The different defaults mean that this function automatically creates a colored plot suitable for the type of model (whereas \texttt{prp} by default creates a minimal plot). See the \texttt{prp} help page for a table showing the different defaults.

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
rpart.plot(x = stop("no 'x' arg"),
    type = 2, extra = "auto",
    under = FALSE, fallen.leaves = TRUE,
    digits = 2, varlen = 0, faclen = 0, roundint = TRUE,
    cex = NULL, tweak = 1,
    clip.facs = FALSE, clip.right.labs = TRUE,
    snip = FALSE,
    box.palette = "auto", shadow.col = 0,
    ...
)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

To start off, look at the arguments \texttt{x}, \texttt{type} and \texttt{extra}. Just those arguments will suffice for many users. If you don’t want a colored plot, use \texttt{box.palette=0}.

\texttt{x} is an \texttt{rpart} object. The only required argument.

\texttt{type} is the type of plot. Possible values:

- 0 Draw a split label at each split and a node label at each leaf.
- 1 Label all nodes, not just leaves. Similar to \texttt{text.rpart}'s \texttt{all=TRUE}.
- 2 Default. Like 1 but draw the split labels below the node labels. Similar to the plots in the CART book.
- 3 Draw separate split labels for the left and right directions.
- 4 Like 3 but label all nodes, not just leaves. Similar to \texttt{text.rpart}'s \texttt{fancy=TRUE}.

See also \texttt{clip.right.labs}.

- 5 Show the split variable name in the interior nodes.

\texttt{extra} is to display extra information at the nodes. Possible values:

- "auto" (case insensitive) Default.
- Automatically select a value based on the model type, as follows: \texttt{extra=106} class model with a binary response
extra=104 class model with a response having more than two levels
extra=100 other models

0 No extra information.
1 Display the number of observations that fall in the node (per class for class objects; prefixed by the number of events for poisson and exp models). Similar to text.rpart's use.n=TRUE.
2 Class models: display the classification rate at the node, expressed as the number of correct classifications and the number of observations in the node. Poisson and exp models: display the number of events.
3 Class models: misclassification rate at the node, expressed as the number of incorrect classifications and the number of observations in the node.
4 Class models: probability per class of observations in the node (conditioned on the node, sum across a node is 1).
5 Class models: like 4 but don’t display the fitted class.
6 Class models: the probability of the second class only. Useful for binary responses.
7 Class models: like 6 but don’t display the fitted class.
8 Class models: the probability of the fitted class.
9 Class models: The probability relative to all observations – the sum of these probabilities across all leaves is 1. This is in contrast to the options above, which give the probability relative to observations falling in the node – the sum of the probabilities across the node is 1.
10 Class models: Like 9 but display the probability of the second class only. Useful for binary responses.
11 Class models: Like 10 but don’t display the fitted class.

+100 Add 100 to any of the above to also display the percentage of observations in the node. For example extra=101 displays the number and percentage of observations in the node. Actually, it’s a weighted percentage using the weights passed to rpart.

Note: Unlike text.rpart, by default prp uses its own routine for generating node labels (not the function attached to the object). See the node.fun argument of prp.

under Applies only if extra > 0. Default FALSE, meaning put the extra text in the box. Use TRUE to put the text under the box.
fallen.leaves Default TRUE to position the leaf nodes at the bottom of the graph. It can be helpful to use FALSE if the graph is too crowded and the text size is too small.
digits The number of significant digits in displayed numbers. Default 2. If 0, use getOption("digits"). If negative, use the standard format function (with the absolute value of digits).

When digits is positive, the following details apply:
Numbers from 0.001 to 9999 are printed without an exponent (and the number of digits is actually only a suggestion, see `format` for details). Numbers out that range are printed with an “engineering” exponent (a multiple of 3).

**varlen**

Length of variable names in text at the splits (and, for class responses, the class in the node label). Default 0, meaning display the full variable names. Possible values:

0 use full names (default).

**greater than 0** call `abbreviate` with the given varlen.

**less than 0** truncate variable names to the shortest length where they are still unique, but never truncate to shorter than abs(varlen).

**faclen**

Length of factor level names in splits. Default 0, meaning display the full factor names. Possible values are as varlen above, except that for back-compatibility with `text.rpart` the special value 1 means represent the factor levels with alphabetic characters (a for the first level, b for the second, etc.).

**roundint**

If roundint=TRUE (default) and all values of a predictor in the training data are integers, then splits for that predictor are rounded to integer. For example, display `nsiblings < 3` instead of `nsiblings < 2.5`.

If roundint=TRUE and the data used to build the model is no longer available, a warning will be issued.

Using roundint=FALSE is advised if non-integer values are in fact possible for a predictor, even though all values in the training data for that predictor are integral.

**cex**

Default NULL, meaning calculate the text size automatically. Since font sizes are discrete, the cex you ask for may not be exactly the cex you get.

**tweak**

Adjust the (possibly automatically calculated) cex. Using tweak is often easier than specifying cex.

The default tweak is 1, meaning no adjustment.

Use say `tweak=1.2` to make the text 20% larger.

Since font sizes are discrete, a small change to tweak may not actually change the type size, or change it more than you want.

**clip.facs**

Default FALSE. If TRUE, print splits on factors as female instead of sex = female; the variable name and equals is dropped.

Another example: print survived or died rather than survived = survived or survived = died.

**clip.right.labs**

Applies only if type=3 or 4. Default is TRUE meaning “clip” the right-hand split labels, i.e., don’t print variable=.

**snip**

Default FALSE. Set TRUE to interactively trim the tree with the mouse. See the package vignette (or just try it).
box.palette  Palette for coloring the node boxes based on the fitted value. This is a vector of colors, for example box.palette=c("green", "green2", "green4"). Small fitted values are displayed with colors at the start of the vector; large values with colors at the end. Quantiles are used to partition the fitted values.

The special value box.palette=0 (default for prp) uses the background color (typically white).

The special value box.palette="auto" (default for rpart.plot, case insensitive) automatically selects a predefined palette based on the type of model. Otherwise specify a predefined palette e.g. box.palette="Grays" for the predefined gray palette (a range of grays). The predefined palettes are (see the show.prp.palettes function):

Grays Greys Greens Blues Browns Oranges Reds Purples
Gy Gn Bu Bn Or Rd Pu (alternative names for the above palettes)
BuGn GnRd BuOr etc. (two-color diverging palettes: any combination of two of the above palettes)
RdYlGn GnYlRd BlGnYl YlGnBl (three color palettes)
Prefix the palette name with "-" to reverse the order of the colors e.g. box.palette="-auto" or box.palette="-Grays".

shadow.col  Color of the shadow under the boxes. Default 0, no shadow. Try "gray" or "darkgray".

...  Extra arguments passed to prp and the plotting routines. Any of prp’s arguments can be used.

Value

The returned value is identical to that of prp.

Author(s)

Stephen Milborrow, borrowing heavily from the rpart package by Terry M. Therneau and Beth Atkinson, and the R port of that package by Brian Ripley.

See Also

The package vignette Plotting rpart trees with the rpart.plot package

prp
rpart.rules

Functions in the rpart package: plot.rpart text.rpart rpart

Examples

old.par <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))  # put 4 figures on one page
data(ptitanic)

#-------------------------------
binary.model <- rpart(survived ~ ., data = ptitanic, cp = .02)
# cp = .02 for small demo tree
rpart.plot(binary.model,
    main = "titanic survived\n(binary response)"
)rpart.plot(binary.model, type = 3, clip.right.labs = FALSE,
    branch = .4,
    box.palette = "Grays",  # override default GnBu palette
    main = "type = 3, clip.right.labs = FALSE, ...")

#---------------------------------------------------------------
anova.model <- rpart(Mileage ~ ., data = cu.summary)
rpart.plot(anova.model,
    shadow.col = "gray",  # add shadows just for kicks
    main = "miles per gallon\n(continuous response)"
)

#---------------------------------------------------------------
multi.class.model <- rpart(Reliability ~ ., data = cu.summary)
rpart.plot(multi.class.model,
    main = "vehicle reliability\n(multi class response)"
)
par(old.par)

rpart.predict  

Extended version of predict.rpart

Description

Identical to predict.rpart but optionally show the node numbers and rules for the predicted values.

Usage

rpart.predict(object, newdata,
    type = c("vector", "prob", "class", "matrix"),
    na.action = na.pass,
    nn=FALSE, rules=FALSE, ...)

Arguments

object, newdata, type, na.action

Identical to the same arguments for predict.rpart.
If both nn and rules are FALSE, the returned value is identical to predict.rpart.

nn

If TRUE, return a data.frame with the predictions as usual but with an extra column showing the leaf node number for each prediction.
rpart.rules

rules If TRUE, return a data.frame with the predictions as usual but with an extra column showing the rpart rule (as a string) for each prediction. It may be helpful to use options(width=1000) before printing this data.frame.

... Passed on to rpart.rules, for example clip.facs=TRUE.

Value
Same as predict.rpart, but with additional information if nn=TRUE and/or rules=TRUE.

See Also
predict.rpart
rpart.rules

Examples
data(ptitanic)
model <- rpart(survived ~ ., data = ptitanic, cp = .02)
head(rpart.predict(model, rules=TRUE))

rpart.rules
Print an rpart model as a set of rules.

Description
Print an rpart model as a set of rules.

Usage
rpart.rules(x = stop("no 'x' argument"),
  style = "wide", cover = FALSE, nn = FALSE,
  roundint = TRUE, clip.facs = FALSE,
  varorder = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'rpart.rules'
print(x = stop("no 'x' argument"), style = attr(x, "style"), ...)

Arguments

x An rpart object. The only required argument.

style One of:
  "wide" (default) One rule per line. May require a lot of horizontal space.
  "tall" One split per line.
  "tallw" Like "tall" but with more horizontal white space for readability.

cover Default FALSE. If TRUE, also print the percentage of cases covered by each rule.

nn Default FALSE. If TRUE, also print the leaf node number for each rule.
rpart.rules

roundint: If roundint=TRUE (default) and all values of a predictor in the training data are integers, then splits for that predictor are rounded to integer. For example, display nsiblings < 3 instead of nsiblings < 2.5.
Identical to the argument of the same name in rpart.plot, see there for details.

clip.facs: Default FALSE. If TRUE, print splits on factors as female instead of sex = female; the variable name and equals is dropped.
Identical to the argument of the same name in rpart.plot.

varorder: By default, the variables in the rules are ordered left to right on importance, where the “importance” of a variable here is the number of rules it appears in.
Use varorder to force variables to appear first in the rules. For example varorder="sex" or varorder=c("sex", "pclass") will put the specified variables first.
Partial matching of variable names is supported.

The following can be passed as dot arguments. See prp for details on these arguments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>argument</th>
<th>default</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>extra</td>
<td>&quot;auto&quot;</td>
<td>a subset of the legal values for prp are supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digits</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>default is two digits of accuracy, increase if necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varlen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>default displays full variable names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faclen</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>default displays full factor names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trace</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facsep</td>
<td>&quot; or &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eq</td>
<td>&quot; is &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lt</td>
<td>&quot; &lt; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ge</td>
<td>&quot; &gt;= &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>&quot; &amp; &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>when</td>
<td>&quot; when &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>&quot; because &quot;</td>
<td>used only by rpart.predict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>null.model</td>
<td>&quot;null model&quot;</td>
<td>for root-only models (no splits)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>response.name</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>the response name printed before the rules (NULL means automatic)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Value

A data.frame of class c("rpart.rules", "data.frame") with some attached attributes which are passed on to print.rpart.rules. Note that print.rpart.rules temporarily increases options(width).

See Also

rpart.plot

Examples

data(ptitanic)
model <- rpart(survived ~ ., data = ptitanic, cp = .02)
rpart.plot(model)
rpart.rules(model)
show.prp.palettes  Show the built-in prp palettes.

Description
Display a diagram showing the built-in palettes accepted by prp's box.palette argument.

Usage
show.prp.palettes()

Examples
show.prp.palettes()
Index

* CART
  prp, 2
  rpart.plot, 17

* datasets
  ptitanic, 15

* partitioning
  prp, 2
  rpart.plot, 17

* recursive
  prp, 2
  rpart.plot, 17

* rpart
  prp, 2
  rpart.plot, 17

* tree
  prp, 2
  rpart.plot, 17

abbreviate, 6, 19
alpha, 8

colors, 7, 20

earth, 16
etitanic, 16

format, 5, 18, 19
frame, 5

getOption, 5, 18

par, 14
plot.rpart, 14, 20
predict.rpart, 21, 22
print.rpart.rules (rpart.rules), 22
prp, 2, 2, 17, 20, 23
ptitanic, 15

rpart, 2, 3, 14, 17, 20, 22
rpart.plot, 2, 14, 17, 23
rpart.predict, 21, 23

rpart.rules, 20, 22, 22
show.prp.palettes, 7, 20, 24
text, 11
text.rpart, 6, 14, 19, 20