

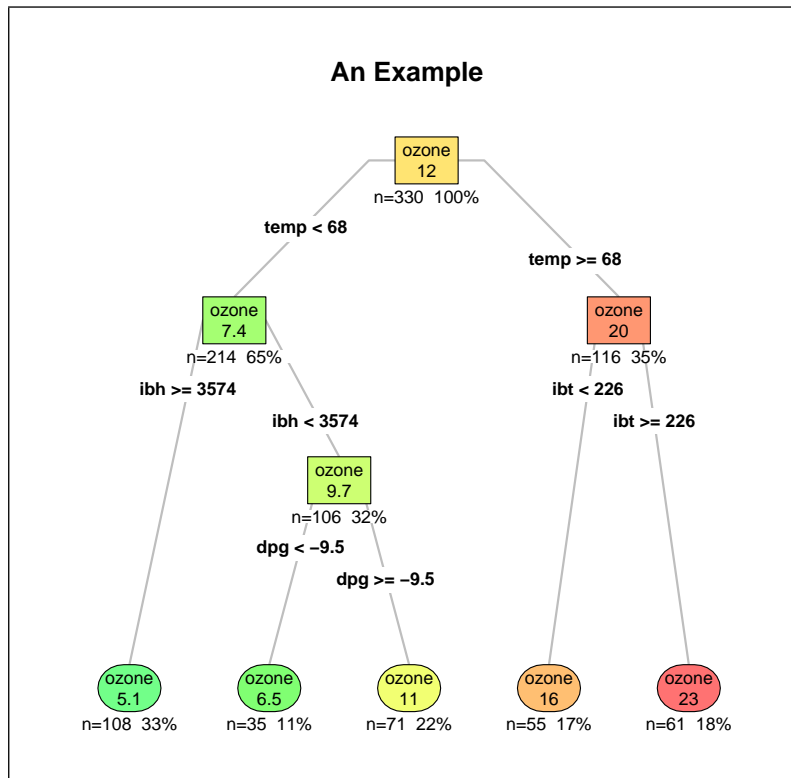
# Plotting `rpart` trees with the `rpart.plot` package

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# 1 Introduction

The functions in the `rpart.plot` R package plot `rpart` trees [7,8]. The next page shows some examples.

The workhorse function is `prp`. It automatically scales and adjusts the displayed tree for best fit. It combines and extends the `plot.rpart` and `text.rpart` functions in the `rpart` package.

Sections 2 and 3 of this document (the Quick Start and the Main Arguments) are the most important. The remaining sections may be skipped or read in any order.

I assume you have already looked at the vignette included with the `rpart` package [8]:  
*An Introduction to Recursive Partitioning Using the RPART Routines* by Therneau and Atkinson.

## 2 Quick start

The easiest way to plot a tree is to use `rpart.plot`. This function is a simplified front-end to the workhorse function `prp`, with only the most useful arguments of that function. Its arguments are defaulted to display a tree with colors and details appropriate for the model's response (whereas `prp` by default displays a minimal unadorned tree).

As described in the section below, the overall characteristics of the displayed tree can be changed with the `type` and `extra` arguments

The intensity of a node's color is proportional to the value predicted at the node. The color scheme can be changed with the `box.palette` argument. For details see the help page and Section 7.1. Examples:

<code>box.palette = "auto"</code>	automatically choose a palette	(default for <code>rpart.plot</code> , Figure 1)
<code>box.palette = 0</code>	uncolored (white) boxes	(default for <code>prp</code> )
<code>box.palette = "Grays"</code>	a range of grays	("Grays" is one of the built in palettes)
<code>box.palette = "gray"</code>	uniform gray boxes	

## 3 Main arguments

This section is an overview of the important arguments to `prp` and `rpart.plot`. For most users these arguments should suffice and the many other arguments can be ignored.

Use `type` to determine the basic plotting style, as shown in Figure 2.

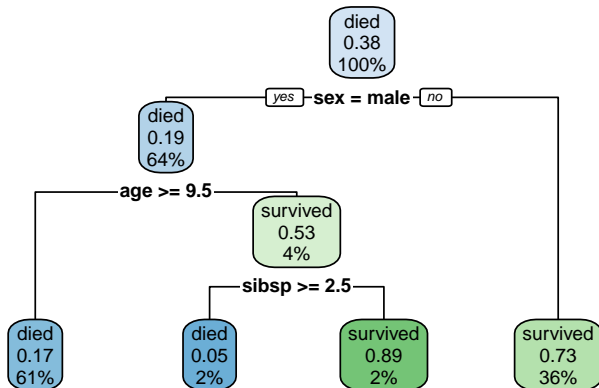
Use `extra` to add more details to the node labels, as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Use `under=TRUE` to put those details under the boxes. With `extra="auto"` (the default for `rpart.plot`), a suitable value for `extra` will be chosen automatically (based on the type of response for the model). Figure 1 illustrates. The help page has details.

Use `digits`, `varlen`, and `faclen` to display more significant digits and more characters in names. In particular, use the special values `varlen=0` and `faclen=0` to display full variable and factor names.

The character size will be adjusted automatically unless `cex` is explicitly set. Use `tweak` to adjust the automatically calculated size, often something like `tweak=0.8` or `tweak=1.2`.

You may also want to look at `fallen.leaves` (put the leaves at the bottom), `uniform` (vertically space the nodes uniformly or proportionally to the fit), `shadow` (add shadows to the node boxes), and `box.palette` (change the colors of the boxes).

titanic survived  
(binary response)



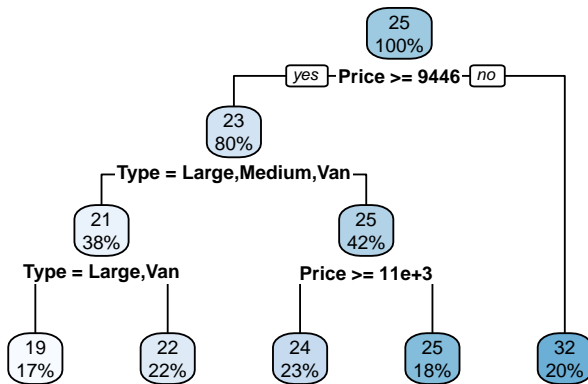
A model with a **binary** response.

```
binary.model <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic, cp=.02)
rpart.plot(binary.model)
```

Each node shows

- the predicted class (died or survived),
- the predicted probability of survival,
- the percentage of observations in the node.

miles per gallon  
(continuous response)



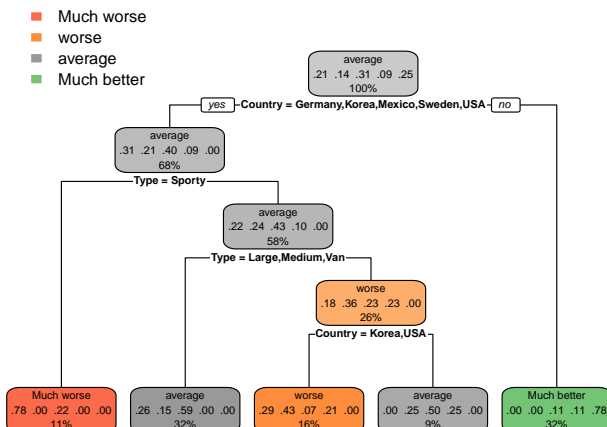
A model with a **continuous** response (an anova model).

```
anova.model <- rpart(Mileage~., data=cu.summary)
rpart.plot(anova.model)
```

Each node shows

- the predicted value,
- the percentage of observations in the node.

vehicle reliability  
(multi class response)



A model with a **multi-class** response.

```
multi.class.model <- rpart(Reliability~., data=cu.summary)
rpart.plot(multi.class.model)
```

Each node shows

- the predicted class (Much worse, worse, ..., Much better),
- the predicted probability of each class
- the percentage of observations in the node.

In this example, the class **better** is never predicted by the model and doesn't appear in the legend. The position of the legend can be adjusted with the `legend.x` and `legend.y` arguments.

Figure 1: `rpart.plot` with default arguments and different kinds of model

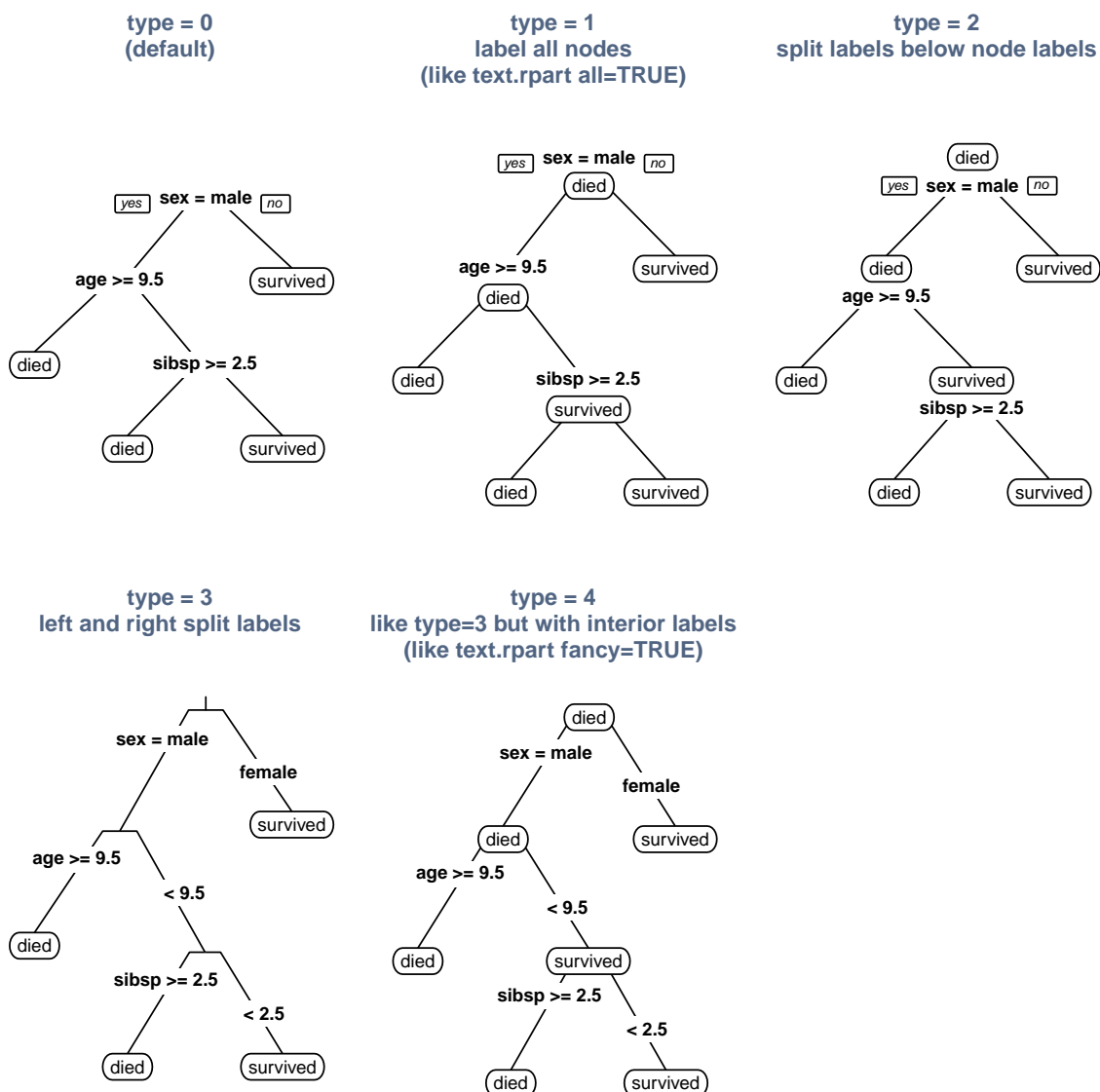


Figure 2: *The type argument.*

When dealing with the many arguments of `prp`, it helps to remember that the display has four constituents: the *node labels*, the *split labels*, the *branch lines*, and the optional *node numbers*. Each of these constituents has a complete set of `col` etc. arguments. Thus we have, for example, `col` (the color of the node label text), `split.col` (the split text), `branch.col` (the branch lines), and `nn.col` (the optional node numbers).

Standard graphics parameters such as `col` can be passed in as `...` arguments. So where the help page refers to the `col` argument, what is meant is the `col` argument passed in as a `...` argument, and if it is not passed in, the value of `par("col")`. Such parameters typically affect only the node labels, not the split labels or other constituents of the display.

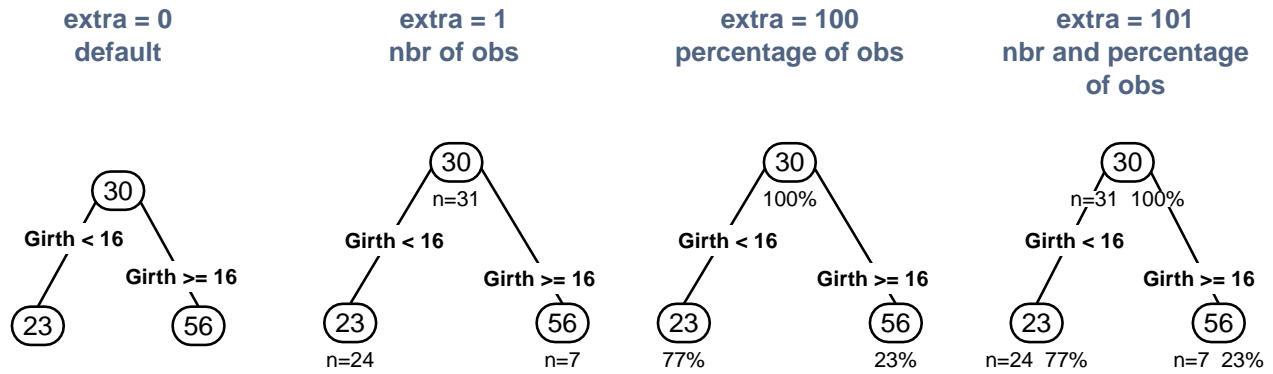


Figure 3: The `extra` argument with an anova model. Percentages are included by adding 100 to `extra`.

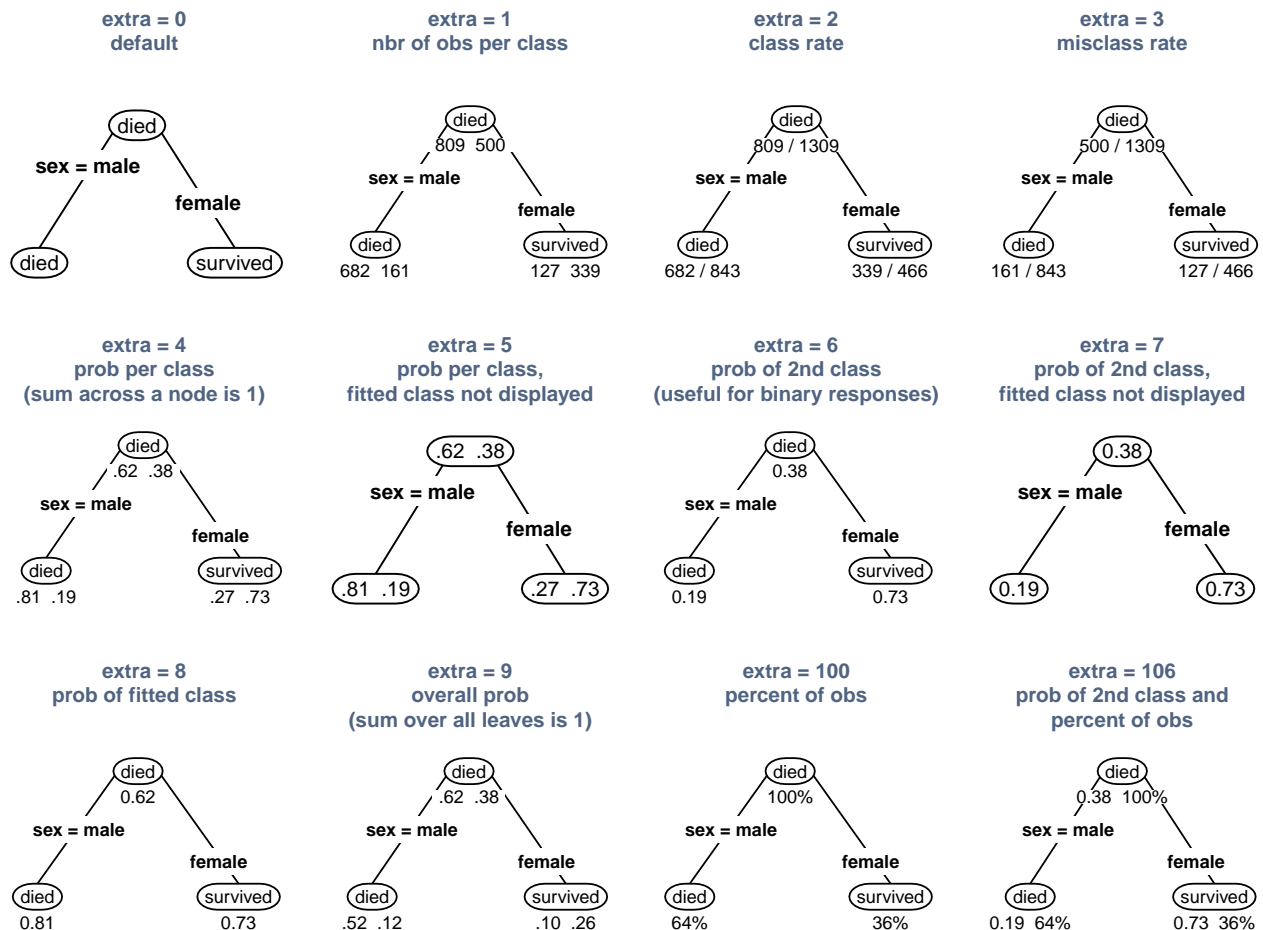


Figure 4: The `extra` argument with a class model. This figure also illustrates `under=TRUE` which puts the `extra` data under the box.

## 4 FAQ

### 4.1 The text is too small. Can I make it bigger?

Use the `tweak` argument to make the text larger, e.g. `tweak=1.2`. This may cause overlapping labels. However, there is a little elbow room because of the whitespace between the labels

Alternatively, we can reduce the whitespace around the text, allowing `prp` to (automatically) use a larger type size. Do this by reducing the `gap` between boxes and the box `space` around the text (try `gap=0` and/or `space=0`).

Text size will often be too small with `uniform=FALSE`, arguably a bug in `prp`.

### 4.2 The graph is too cluttered. Can I reduce the clutter?

Set `fallen.leaves` to `FALSE`.

Use the `tweak` argument to make the text smaller, e.g. `tweak=.8`.  
Or use an explicit value for `cex`, experimenting until the displayed graph looks right.

Consider using `compress=FALSE` and `ycompress=FALSE`, so `prp` does not shift nodes around to make space. Figure 26 on page 29 illustrates the effect of `compress` and `ycompress`.

### 4.3 I always use the same arguments to `prp`. Can I reduce the amount of typing?

There is a standard R recipe for this kind of thing. Create a wrapper function with the defaults we want:

```
p <- function(x, type=4, extra=100, under=TRUE, branch.lty=3, ...)  
{  
  prp(x=x, type=type, extra=extra, under=under, branch.lty=branch.lty, ...)  
}
```

Calling `p(tree)` will draw the tree using our defaults, which can be overridden when necessary. We can pass any additional arguments to `prp` via our function's `...` argument.

The next step is to put the above code into your `.Rprofile` file so the function is always available. Locating that file can be the hardest part of the exercise. Under Windows 7, we can use

```
C:\Users\username\Documents\.Rprofile
```

Enter `?Rprofile` at the R prompt for details.

## 4.4 How do I reproduce the graph on the cover page of this document?

The code for most of the graphs in this document is in the file `inst/slowtests/user-manual-figs.R` included in the source release of `rpart.plot`.

To answer your specific question, use the following code to reproduce the graph on the cover page:

```
pdf("front.pdf")
library(earth) # for the ozone1 data
data(ozone1)
a <- rpart(O3~., data=ozone1, cp=.024)
prp(a, main="An Example",
    type=4, fallen=T, branch=.3, round=0, leaf.round=9,
    clip.right.labs=F, under.cex=1,
    box.palette="GnYlRd",
    prefix="ozone\n", branch.col="gray", branch.lwd=2,
    extra=101, under=T, lt=" < ", ge=" >= ", cex.main=1.5)
dev.off() # close pdf file
```

## 4.5 How do I emulate fancyRpartPlot in the rattle package?

The popular `fancyRpartPlot` [9] function calls `rpart.plot` internally.

Invoking `rpart.plot` with the default arguments gives results similar to `fancyRpartPlot`, but with slightly fewer display elements (Figure 5 left side):

```
rpart.plot(binary.model) # left graph
```

For this binary-response model we can get a graph that is very similar to `fancyRpartPlot` using the following arguments (Figure 5 middle):

```
rpart.plot(binary.model, # middle graph
    extra=104, box.palette="GnBu",
    branch.lty=3, shadow.col="gray", nn=TRUE)
```

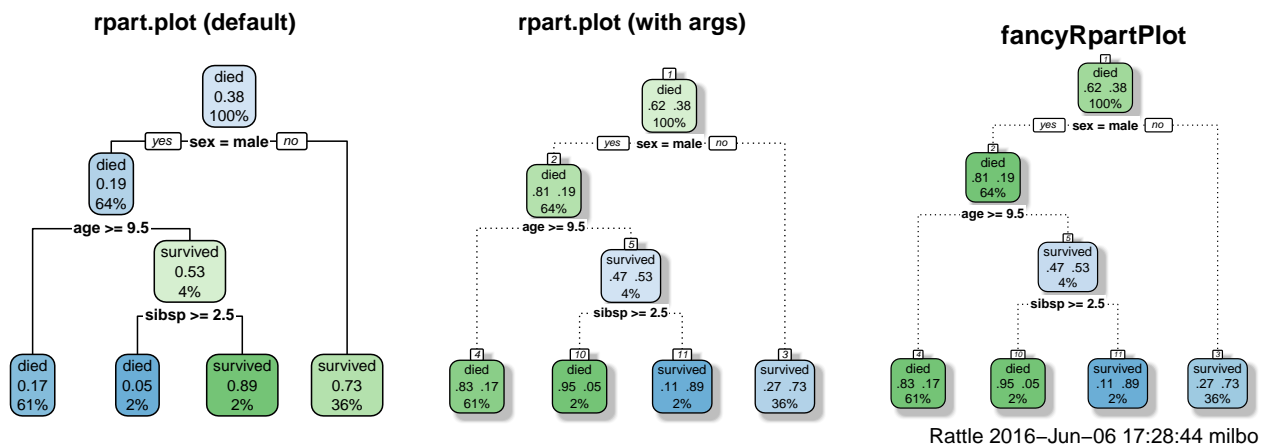


Figure 5: Using `rpart.plot` to get the same graphs as `fancyRpartPlot`.

## 4.6 Please explain the warning Unrecognized rpart object

This warning is issued if your `rpart` object is not one of those recognized by `prp`, but `prp` is nevertheless attempting to plot the tree. You typically see this warning if your tree was created by a package that is not `rpart` although based on `rpart`.

Details: The `prp` node-labeling code recognizes the following values for the `method` field of a tree: `"anova"`, `"class"`, `"poisson"`, `"exp"`, and `"mrt"` (Appendix 11). If `method` is not one of those values, `prp` looks at the object's frame to deduce if it can treat the object as it were an `"anova"` or `"class"` `rpart` model. If so, `prp`'s extra argument will work as described on `prp`'s help page. If not, `prp` calls the `"text"` function for the object (see the `rpart` documentation).

Note to package writers: To allow `prp` to be easily extended to recognize your trees, (i) your object's `class` should be `c("yourclass", "rpart")` not plain `"rpart"`, or (ii) your object's `method` should be not be one of the standard strings mentioned above and not `"user"`.

## 4.7 Citing the package

If you use this package in a published document, please do the right thing and cite it [4]:

Stephen Milborrow. *rpart.plot: Plot rpart Models. An Enhanced Version of plot.rpart.*, 2016. R Package.

```
@Manual{rpart.plotpackage,
  author = {Stephen Milborrow},
  title = {{rpart.plot: Plot rpart Models. An Enhanced Version of plot.rpart}},
  year = {2016},
  note = {R package},
  url = {http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rpart.plot }
}
```



## 5 Compatibility with `plot.rpart` and `text.rpart`

Here's how to get `prp` to behave like `plot.rpart`:

- Instead of `all=TRUE`, use `type=1` (`type` supersedes `all` and `fancy`, and provides more options).
- Instead of `fancy=TRUE`, use `type=4`.
- Instead of `use.n=TRUE`, use `extra=1` (`extra` supersedes `use.n` and provides more options).
- Instead of `pretty=0`, use `faclen=0` (`faclen` supersedes `pretty`).
- Instead of `fwidth` and `fheight`, use `round` and `leaf.round` to change the roundness of the node boxes, and `space` and `yspace` to change the box space around the label. But those arguments are not really equivalent. For square leaf-boxes use `leaf.round=0`.
- Instead of `margin`, use `Margin` (the name was changed to prevent partial matching with `mar`).
- Use `border.col=0` to not draw boxes around the nodes.
- The `post.rpart` function may be approximated with:

```
postscript(file="tree.ps", horizontal=TRUE)
prp(tree, type=4, extra=1, clip.right.labs=FALSE, leaf.round=0)
dev.off()
```
- `plot.rparts`'s default value for `uniform` is `FALSE`; `prp`'s is `TRUE` (because with `uniform=FALSE` and `extra>0` the plot often requires too small a text size).
- `plot.rparts`'s default value for `branch` is `1`; `prp`'s is `0.2` (because after applying `compress` and `ycompress` that arguably looks better).
- `xpd=TRUE` is often necessary with `plot.rpart` but is unneeded with `prp`. (See `par`'s help page for information on `xpd`.)

Ideally `prp`'s arguments should be totally compatible with `plot.rpart`. I hope you will agree that the above discrepancies are in some sense necessary, given the approach taken by `prp`.

### 5.1 An example: reproducing the plot produced by `example(rpart)`

The following code draws the first graph from `example(rpart)` and then draws a graph in the same style with `prp`:

```
fit <- rpart(Kyphosis ~ Age + Number + Start, data=kyphosis) # from example(rpart)
par(mfrow=c(1,2), xpd=NA) # side by side comparison
plot(fit)
text(fit, use.n=TRUE)
prp(fit, extra=1, uniform=F, branch=1, yesno=F, border.col=0, xsep="/")
```

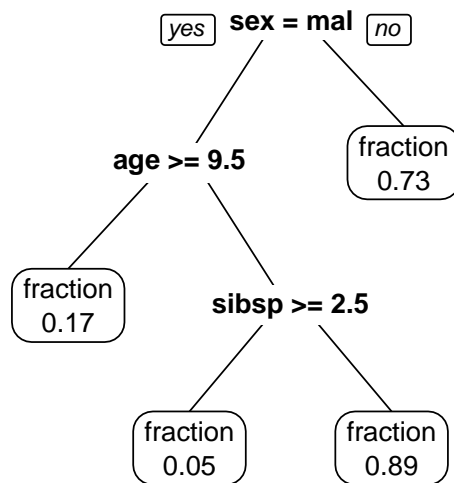


Figure 6: *Adding a constant prefix “fraction” to the node labels using `prefix="fraction"`.*

## 6 Customizing the node labels

In this section we look at ways of customizing the data displayed at each node.

To start off, consider using the `extra` argument to display additional information. See Figures 3 and 4 and the `prp` help page for details.

To simply display a constant string at each leaf use the `prefix` argument (Figure 6):

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic, cp=.02)
prp(tree, extra=7, prefix="fraction\n")
```

We will use this model as a running example. In the data the response `survived` is a **factor** and thus by default `rpart` builds a **class** tree. The `cp` argument is used to keep the tree small for simplicity, and `extra=7` is used to display the fitted probability of survival but not the fitted class.

An aside: By default `rpart` will treat a **logical** response as an integer and build an **anova** model, which is usually inappropriate for a binary response. So if your response is logical, first convert it to a factor so `rpart` builds a **class** model:

```
my.data$response <- factor(my.data$response, labels=c("No", "Yes"))
```

Or explicitly use `method="class"` when invoking `rpart`, although that may be easy to forget.

The `prefix` argument can be a vector, allowing us to display node-specific text in much the same way that node-specific colors are displayed in Section 7.

If we need something more flexible we can define a labeling function to generate the node text. The usual `rpart` way of doing that is to associate a function with the `rpart` object (`functions$text`). However, `prp` does not call that function for the standard `rpart` methods. (This change was necessary for the `extra` argument.) So here we look at a different approach which is in fact often easier. We pass our labeling function to `prp` using the `node.fun` argument. The example below displays the deviance at each node (Figure 7):

```
node.fun1 <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen)
{
  paste("dev", x$frame$dev)
}
prp(tree, node.fun=node.fun1)
```

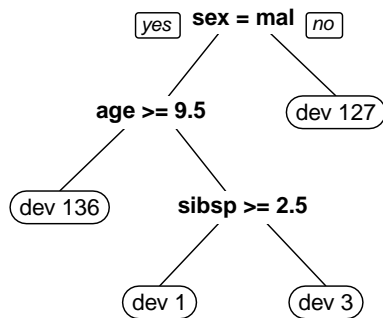


Figure 7: *Printing text at the nodes with `node.fun`.*

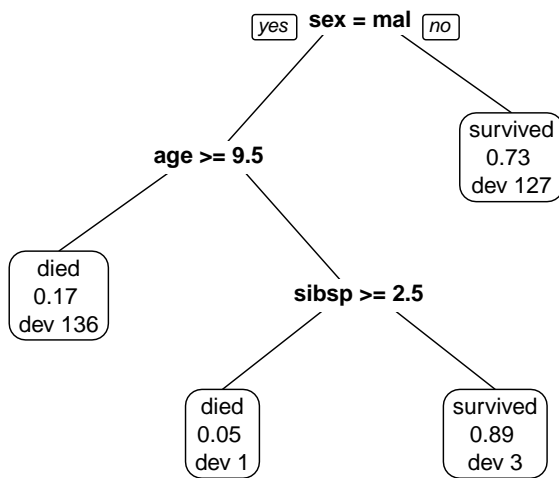


Figure 8: *Adding extra text to the node labels with `node.fun`.*

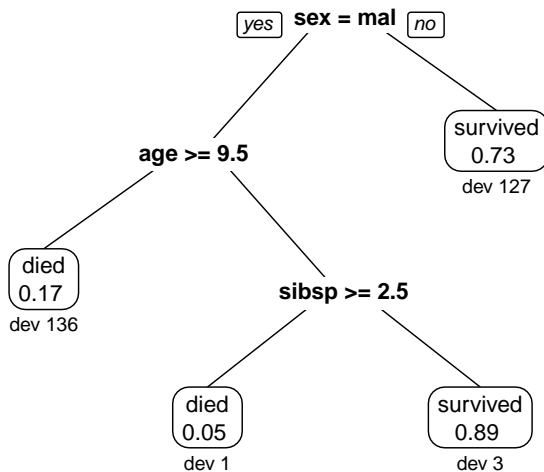


Figure 9: *Same as Figure 8, but with double newlines `\n\n` in the labels to move text below the boxes.*

or, more concisely:

```
prp(tree, node.fun=function(x, labs, digits, varlen) paste("dev", x$frame$dev))
```

The labeling function should return a vector of label strings, with labels corresponding to rows in `x$frame`. The function must have all the arguments shown in the examples, even if it does not use them. Apart

from `labs`, these arguments are copies of those passed to `prp`. The `labs` argument is a vector of the labels generated by `prp` in the usual manner. This argument is useful if we want to include those labels but add text of our own. As an example, we modify the function above to include the text `prp` usually prints at the node (Figure 8):

```
node.fun2 <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen)
{
  paste(labs, "\ndev", x$frame$dev)
}
prp(tree, extra=6, node.fun=node.fun2)
```

Text after a double newline in the labels is drawn below the box. So to put the deviances below the box, change `\n` to `\n\n` (Figure 9):

```
node.fun3 <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen)
{
  paste(labs, "\n\ndev", x$frame$dev)
}
prp(tree, extra=6, node.fun=node.fun3)
```

We used a `class` model in the above examples, but the same approach can of course be used with other `rpart` methods.

## 6.1 Customizing the split labels

In a similar manner, we can also generate custom *split* labels using `prp`'s `split.fun` argument.

Sometimes the standard split labels are very wide, especially when a variable has multiple factor levels. Figure 10 is an example that wraps long split labels over multiple lines. The right plot was produced by the following code. The maximum length of each line is 25 characters. Change the 25 to suit your purposes.

```
tree <- rpart(Price/1000 ~ Mileage + Type + Country, cu.summary)
split.fun <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen, faclen)
{
  # replace commas with spaces (needed for strwrap)
  labs <- gsub(",", " ", labs)
  for(i in 1:length(labs)) {
    # split labs[i] into multiple lines
    labs[i] <- paste(strwrap(labs[i], width=25), collapse="\n")
  }
  labs
}
prp(tree, split.fun=split.fun)
```

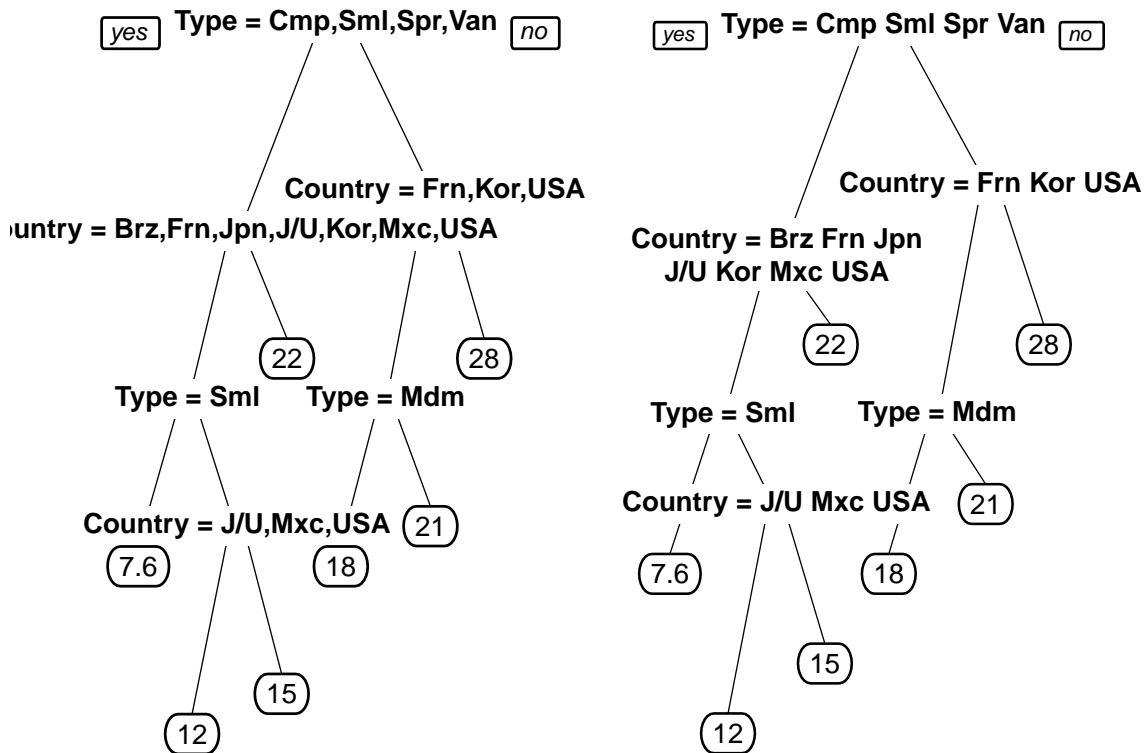


Figure 10: *Default*

*Long labels split with a split.fun*

An alternative approach which is often easier, although not as flexible, is to use `split.prefix` and related arguments. The bottom left graph of Figure 1 is an example. To regenerate that graph, use `example(prp)`.

Note that we can generate labels of the form

```
"is pclass 2nd or 3rd?"
```

using

```
split.prefix="is ", split.suffix="?", eq=" ", facsep=" or ".
```

The graph can sometimes look better if we add a new line to the split label, so for example

```
Country = Frn,Kor,USA
```

becomes narrower:

```
Country:
Frn,Kor,USA
```

Figure 11 demonstrates this technique. It was produced by the following code:

```
tree <- rpart(Price/1000 ~ Mileage + Type + Country, cu.summary)
split.fun <- function(x, labs, digits, varlen, faclen)
{
  gsub(" = ", ":\n", labs)
}
prp(tree, extra=100, under=T, yesno=F, split.fun=split.fun)
```

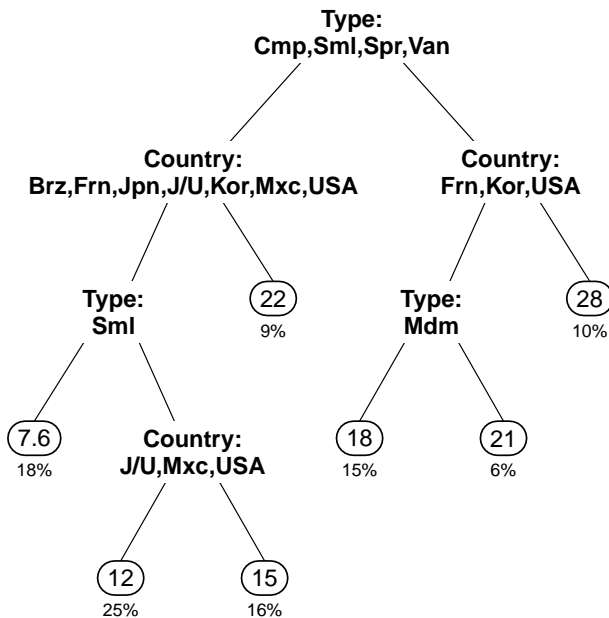


Figure 11: *Inserting a newline into the split labels with `split.fun`.*

## 7 Examples using the color and palette arguments

This first part of this chapter describes the `box.palette` argument (introduced in version 2.0.0 of the `rpart.plot` package, June 2016).

The second part describes the `col` and related arguments, which are a more flexible way of controlling colors, although more complicated to use.

### 7.1 The `box.palette` argument

The `box.palette` argument is generally the easiest way to add color to a plot. The color at each node box is chosen from `box.palette` based on the fitted value at the node.

#### 7.1.1 `box.palette = "auto"`

With `box.palette="auto"`, a palette is chosen automatically (the choice is determined by the model's response type). This is the default for the `rpart.plot` function (whereas the default for `prp` is `box.palette=0`, no color).

The following table shows how `extra` and `box.palette` are chosen automatically when specified as "auto". Figure 1 on page 3 gives some examples.

model response	auto extra	auto box.palette
continuous	100	"Blues"
two class (binary)	106	"BuGn"
three class	104	list("Reds", "Grays", "Greens")
four class	104	list("Reds", "Oranges", "Grays", "Greens")
five class	104	list("Reds", "Oranges", "Grays", "Blues", "Greens")
etc.		

The predefined palettes (like "Blues") begin with an upper case letter to disambiguate them from the standard colors like "blue" (since partial matching is supported). The predefined palettes use the ColorBrewer palettes [1] as a starting point, with some interpolation to bring the number of colors per palette to nine.

The “bifurcated” palettes (like "BuGn") are useful for binary responses.

Fitted values of NA are displayed in cross-hatched white boxes, ignoring `box.palette`.

#### 7.1.2 `box.palette` with a binary response (class model)

Here are some examples for a model with a binary response (next page).

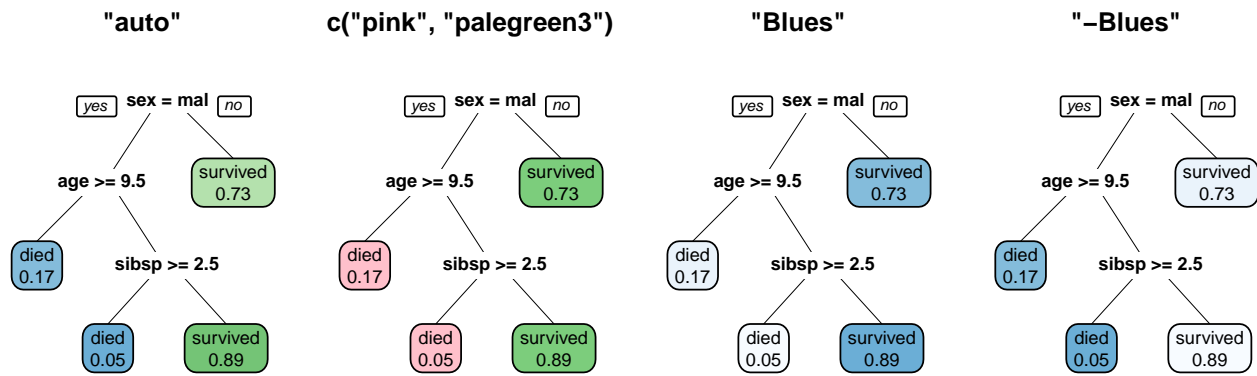


Figure 12: The `box.palette` argument with a binary model.

The code is (Figure12):

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic, cp=.02)
prp(tree, extra=6, box.palette="auto") # left plot, "auto" becomes "BuGn"
prp(tree, extra=6, box.palette=c("pink", "palegreen3")) # left mid plot
prp(tree, extra=6, box.palette="Blues") # right mid plot, predefined palette
prp(tree, extra=6, box.palette="-Blues") # right plot
```

Notice that in the last graph we reverse the order of the colors by prefixing the palette name with "-". The same technique can also be used with "auto", i.e. `box.palette="-auto"` is supported.

### 7.1.3 box.palette with a model with a continuous response (anova model)

Here are some examples for a model with a continuous response (Figure13):

```
data(cu.summary)
tree <- rpart(Mileage~., data=cu.summary)
prp(tree, box.palette="auto") # left plot, "auto" becomes "Blues"
prp(tree, box.palette=c("pink", "palegreen3")) # left mid plot
prp(tree, box.palette="RdYlGn") # right mid plot, predefined palette
prp(tree, box.palette="-RdYlGn") # right plot
```

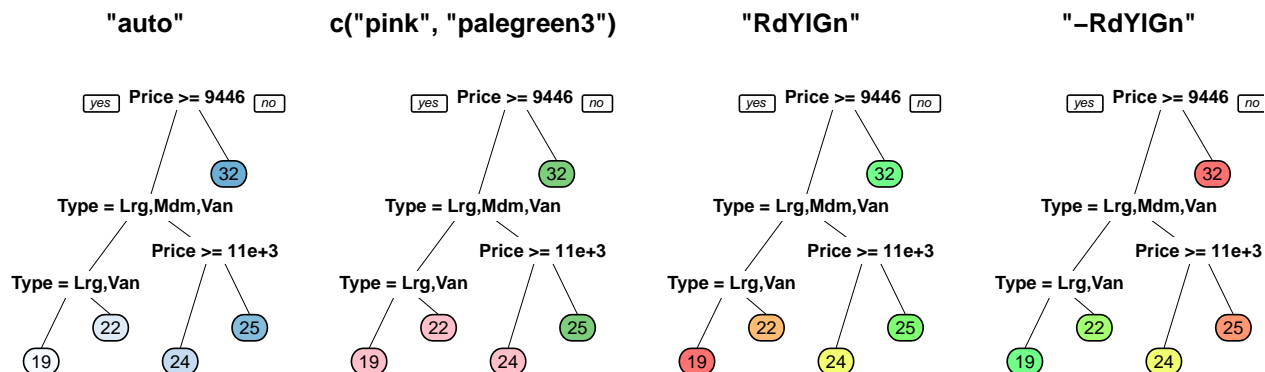


Figure 13: The `box.palette` argument with a continuous response.



## 7.2 The col and related arguments

This section describes the `col` argument, which is a more flexible way of controlling colors than `box.palette`, although more complicated to use.

Arguments like `col` and `lty` are recycled and can be vectors, indexed on the row number in the tree's `frame`. Thus the call `prp(tree, split.col = c("red", "blue"))` would allocate `red` to the node in first row of `frame`, `blue` to the second row, `red` to the third row, and so on. But that is not very useful, because splits and leaves appear in “random” order in `frame`, as can be seen in the example below. Note the node numbers along the left margin (we could plot those node numbers with `nn=TRUE` and their row indices with `ni=TRUE`):

```
> tree$frame
      var    n   wt dev yval complexity ncomplete nsurrogate yval2.1 yval2.2 yval2.3 yval2.4 yval2.5
1    sex 1309 1309 500    1    0.424          4          1    1.000 809.000 500.000    0.618    0.382
2    age  843  843 161    1    0.021          3          1    1.000 682.000 161.000    0.809    0.191
4 <leaf>  796  796 136    1    0.000          0          0    1.000 660.000 136.000    0.829    0.171
5  sibsp   47   47  22    2    0.021          3          2    2.000  22.000  25.000    0.468    0.532
10 <leaf>   20   20   1    1    0.020          0          0    1.000  19.000   1.000    0.950    0.050
11 <leaf>   27   27   3    2    0.020          0          0    2.000   3.000  24.000    0.111    0.889
3 <leaf>  466  466 127    2    0.015          0          0    2.000 127.000 339.000    0.273    0.727
```

Here's something more useful (Figure 14). We use the fitted value at a node (the `yval` field in `frame`) to determine the color of the node:

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic, cp=.02)
prp(tree, extra=6,
     box.col=c("pink", "palegreen3")[tree$frame$yval])
```

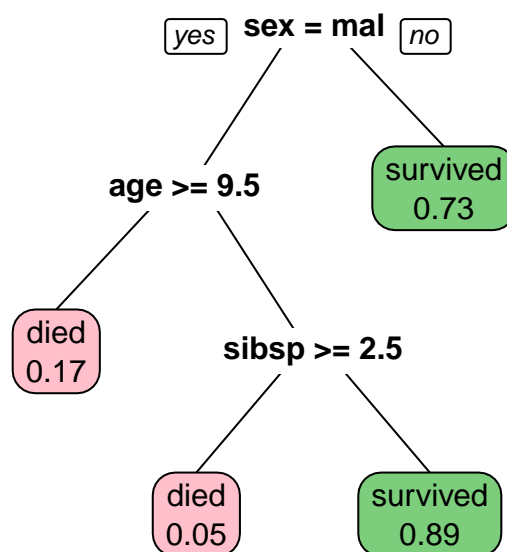


Figure 14: Using the fitted value and the `box.col` argument to determine the color of the boxes.

Figure 15 is a similar example for a tree with a continuous response (a.k.a a regression or anova tree). This example is based on code kindly supplied by Josh Browning:

```
heat.tree <- function(tree, low.is.green=FALSE, ...) { # dots args passed to prp
  y <- tree$frame$yval
  if(low.is.green)
    y <- -y
  max <- max(y)
  min <- min(y)
  cols <- rainbow(99, end=.36)[
    ifelse(y > y[1], (y-y[1]) * (99-50) / (max-y[1]) + 50,
           (y-min) * (50-1) / (y[1]-min) + 1)]
  prp(tree, branch.col=cols, box.col=cols, ...)
}
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(age ~ ., data=ptitanic)
heat.tree(tree, type=4, varlen=0, faclen=0, fallen.leaves=TRUE)
```

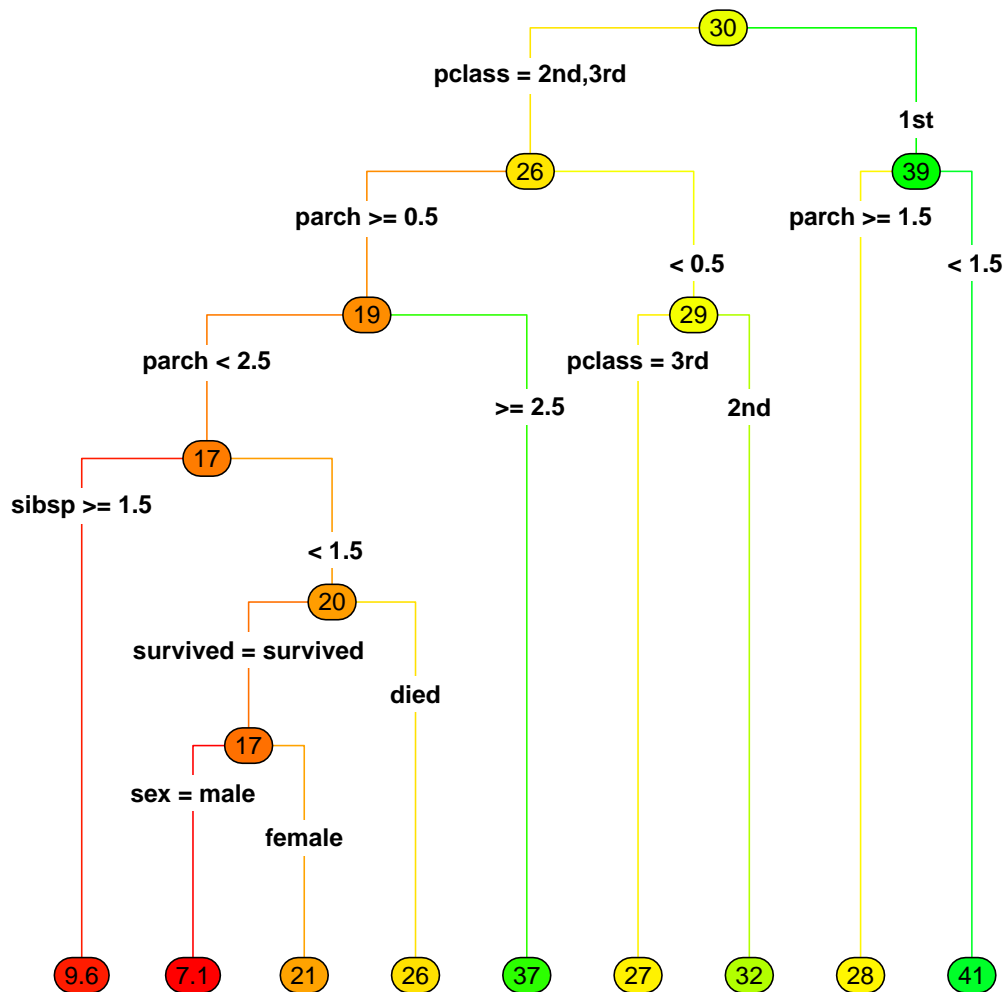


Figure 15: Using the fitted value to determine the color of regression nodes.

The effect of the example on the previous page can be achieved more simply with the `box.palette` argument (Figure 16):

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(age ~ ., data=ptitanic)
rpart.plot(tree, type=4, extra=0, branch.lty=3, box.palette="RdYlGn")
```

(The colors are paler than in the previous example. This is so the text in the node boxes can be read more easily.)

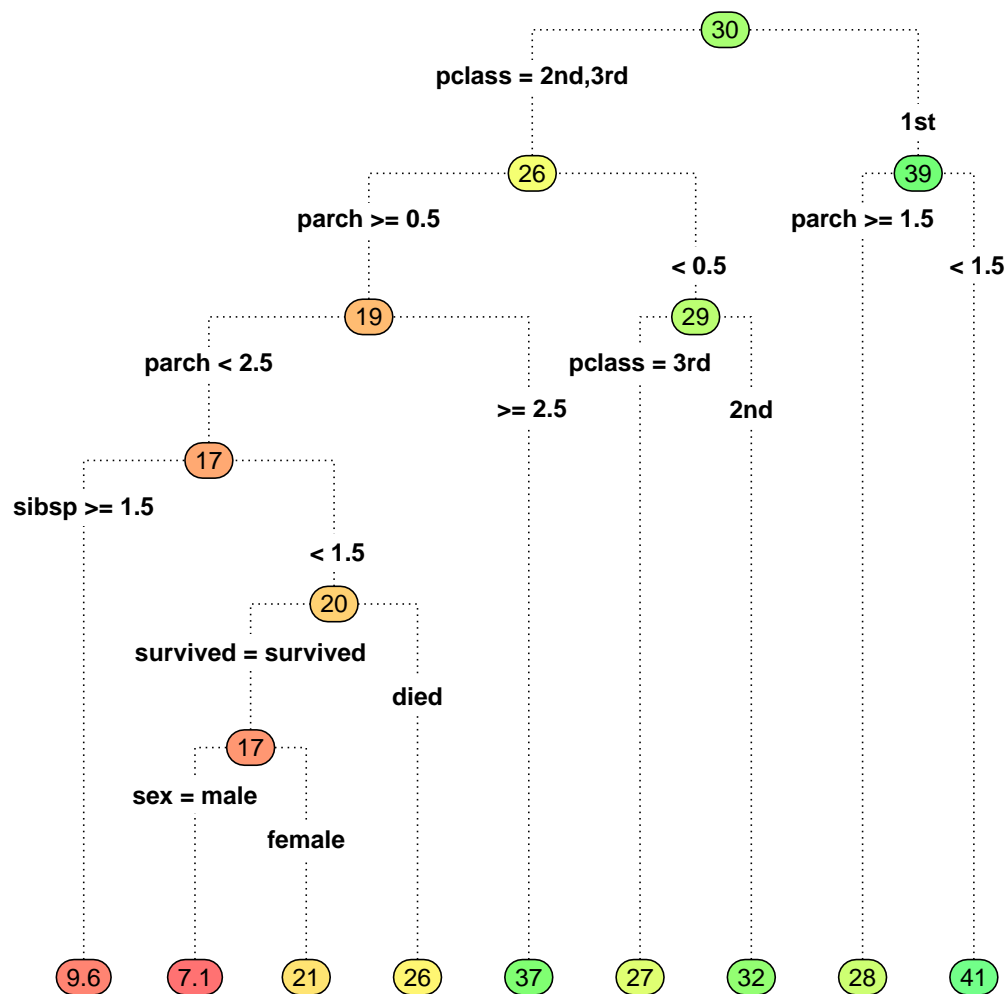


Figure 16: *Using the fitted value to determine the color of regression nodes.*

The following code creates a series of images – a movie – which shows how the tree is pruned on node complexity. Figure 17 is one of the plots produced by this code.

```
complexities <- sort(unique(tree$frame$complexity)) # a vector of complexity values
for(complexity in complexities) {
  cols <- ifelse(tree$frame$complexity >= complexity, 1, "gray")
  dev.hold() # hold screen output to prevent flashing
  prp(tree, col=cols, branch.col=cols, split.col=cols)
  dev.flush()
  Sys.sleep(1) # pause for one second
}
```

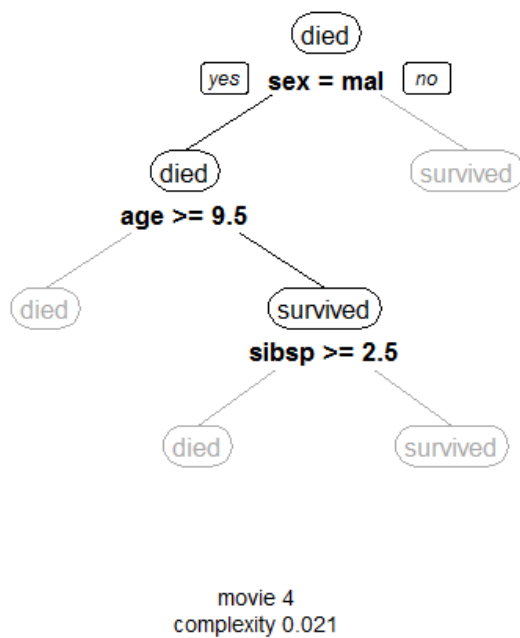


Figure 17: *Using the color arguments to indicate a nodes's complexity. Nodes with a complexity greater than a certain value (0.021) are grayed out in this example.*

The following code shows how a tree is constructed in depth-first fashion, node by node (Figure 18):

```
tree1 <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic)
par(mfrow=c(4,3))
for(iframe in 1:nrow(tree1$frame)) {
  cols <- ifelse(1:nrow(tree1$frame) <= iframe, "black", "gray")
  prp(tree1, col=cols, branch.col=cols, split.col=cols)
}
```

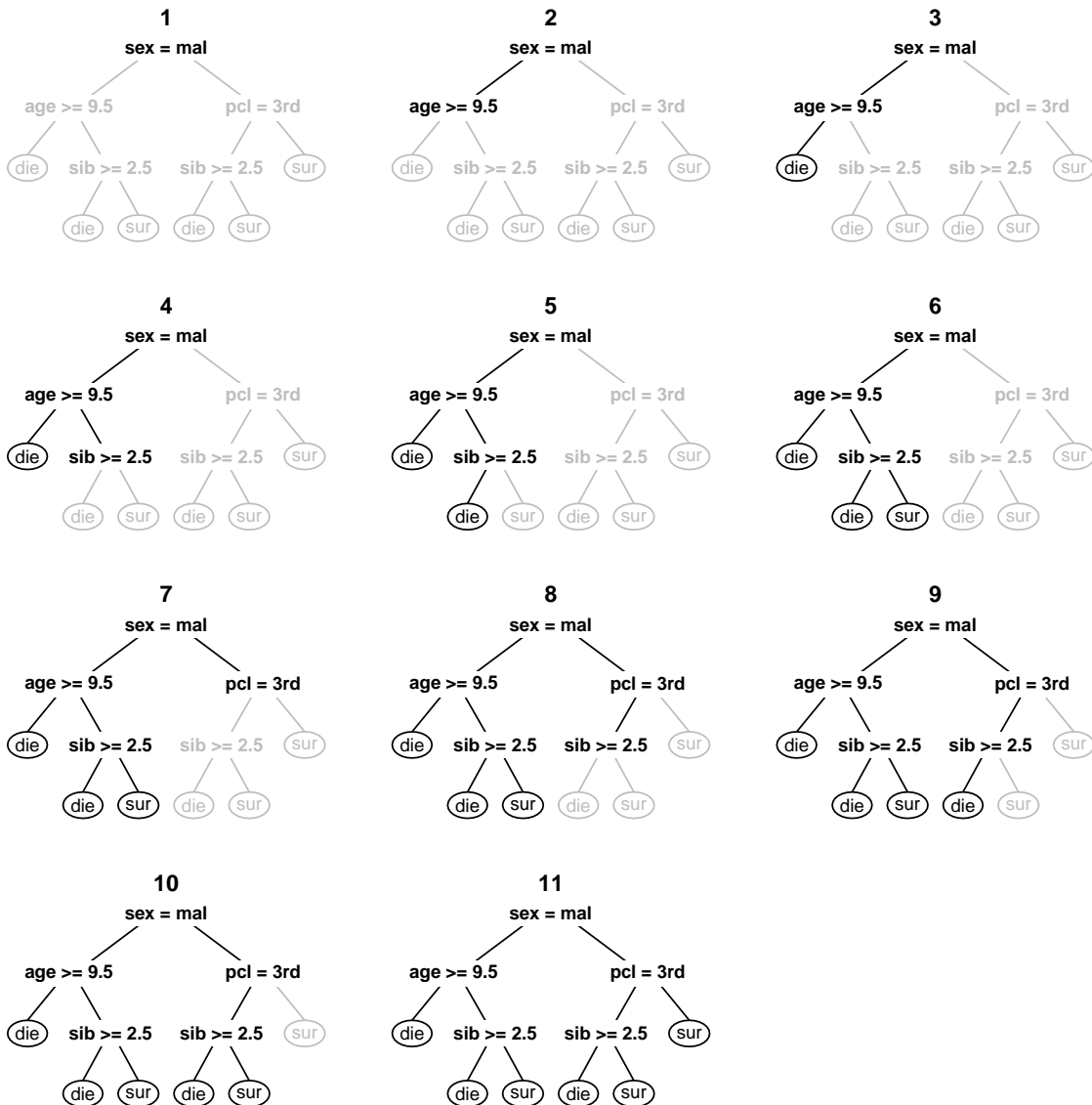


Figure 18: *Depth first tree construction.*

The following code highlights a node and all its ancestors (Figure 19):

```
# return the given node and all its ancestors (a vector of node numbers)
path.to.root <- function(node)
{
  if(node == 1) # root?
    node
  else          # recurse, %/% 2 gives the parent of node
    c(node, path.to.root(node %/% 2))
}

node <- 11          # 11 is our chosen node, arbitrary for this example
nodes <- as.numeric(row.names(tree$frame))
cols <- ifelse(nodes %in% path.to.root(node), "sienna", "gray")
prp(tree, nn=TRUE,
     col=cols, branch.col=cols, split.col=cols, nn.col=cols)
```

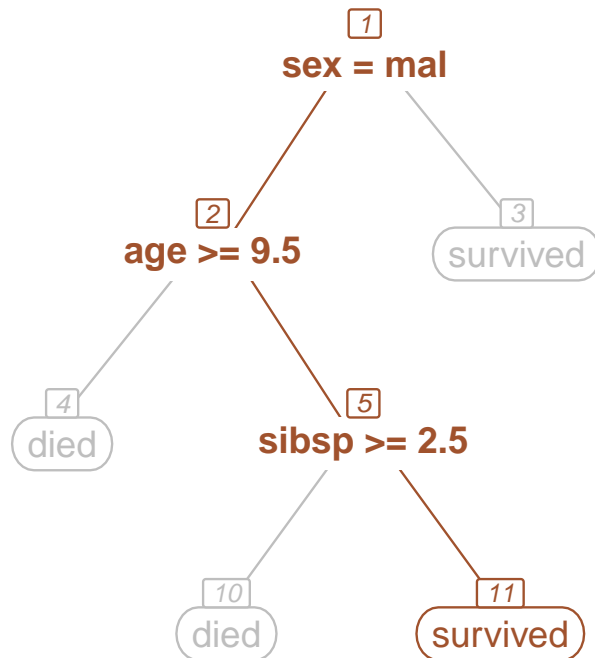


Figure 19: Node 11 and its ancestors are highlighted.

### 7.3 Manipulating rpart models

Here are some code fragments demonstrating additional techniques for manipulating `rpart` models. It is worthwhile coming to grips with `frame` – look at `print(tree$frame)` and `print.default(tree)`. Sometimes we work with node numbers and sometimes it is necessary to work with row numbers in `frame`:

```
nodes <- as.numeric(row.names(tree$frame)) # node numbers in the order they appear in frame

node %/% 2                                # parent of node

c(node * 2, node * 2 + 1)                 # left and right child of node

inode <- match(node, nodes)                # row index of node in frame

is.leaf <- tree$frame$var == "<leaf>"      # logical vec, indexed on row in frame

nodes[is.leaf]                            # the leaf node numbers

is.left <- nodes %/% 2 == 0                # logical vec, indexed on row in frame

ifelse(is.left, nodes+1, nodes-1)         # siblings

get.children <- function(node)             # node and all its children
  if(is.leaf[match(node, nodes)]) {
    node
  } else
    c(node,
      get.children(2 * node),             # left child
      get.children(2 * node + 1))        # right child
```

## 8 Branch widths

It can be informative to have branch widths proportional to the number of observations. In the example on the right side of Figure 20, the small number of observations at the bottom split is immediately obvious. We can also estimate the relative number of males and females from the widths at the root split.

The right side of the figure was generated with:

```
prp(tree, branch.type=5, yesno=FALSE, faclen=0)
```

Note the `branch.type` argument. Other values of `branch.type` can be used to get widths proportional to the node's deviance, complexity, and so on. See the `prp` help page for details.

But be aware that the human eye is not good at estimating widths of branches at an angle. In Figure 21 the left branch has the same width as the right branch, although one could be forgiven for thinking otherwise. Width here should be measured horizontally, but the eye refuses to do that. The illusion is triggered by the different slopes in this extreme example (whereas in a plotted tree the left and right branches at a split usually have similar slopes and the illusion is irrelevant).

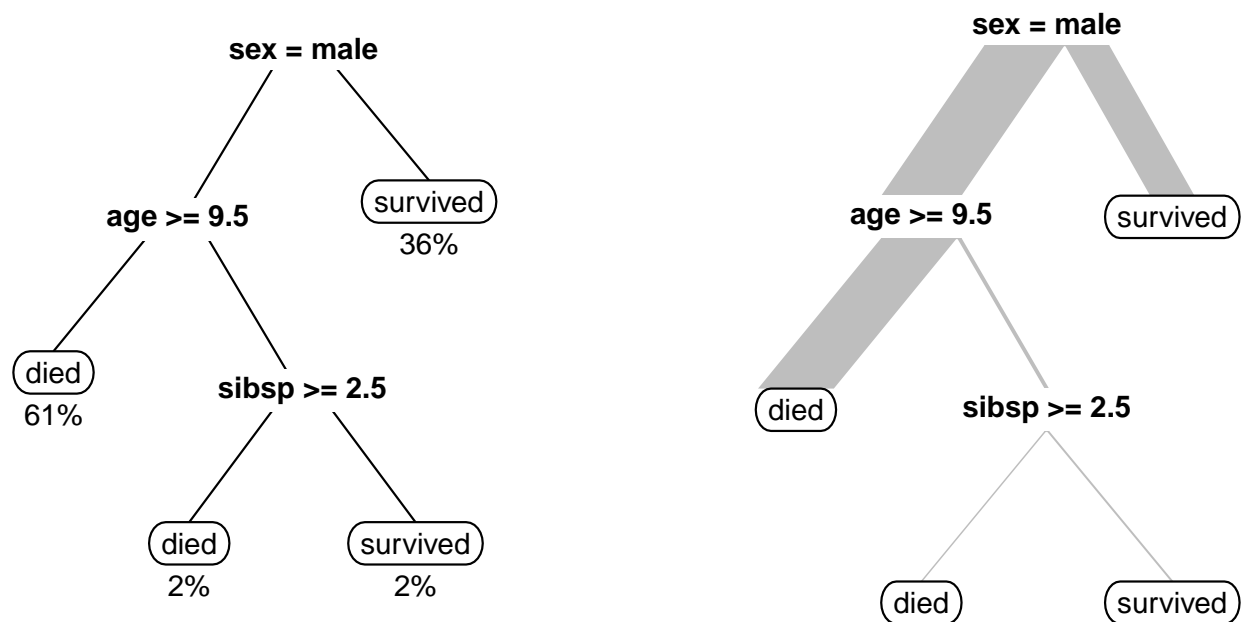


Figure 20: **left** The percentage of observations in a node.  
**right** That information represented by the width of the branches.



Figure 21: *Misleading branch widths. The two branches have the same width, measured horizontally.*



## 9 Trimming a tree with the mouse

Set `snip=TRUE` to display a tree and interactively trim it with the mouse.

If we click on a split it will be marked as deleted. If we click on an already-deleted split it will be undeleted (if its parent is not deleted). Information on the node is printed as we click.

When we have finished trimming, click on the **QUIT** button or right click, and `prp` will return the trimmed tree (in the `obj` field). Example (Figure 22):

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived~., data=ptitanic, cp=.012)
new.tree <- prp(tree, snip=TRUE)$obj    # interactively trim the tree
prp(new.tree)                          # display the new tree
```

You might like to prefix the above code with `par(mfrow=c(1,2))` to display the original and trimmed trees side by side.

Additionally, we can use the `snip.fun` argument to specify a function to be invoked after each mouse click. The following example prints the trimmed tree's performance after each click – using this technique we can manually select a desired performance-complexity trade-off.

```
data(ptitanic)
tree <- rpart(survived ~ ., data=ptitanic)

my.snip.fun <- function(tree) { # tree is the trimmed tree
  # should really use indep test data here
  cat("fraction predicted correctly: ",
      sum(predict(tree, type="class") == ptitanic$survived) /
      length(ptitanic$survived),
      "\n")
}

prp(tree, snip=TRUE, snip.fun=my.snip.fun)
```

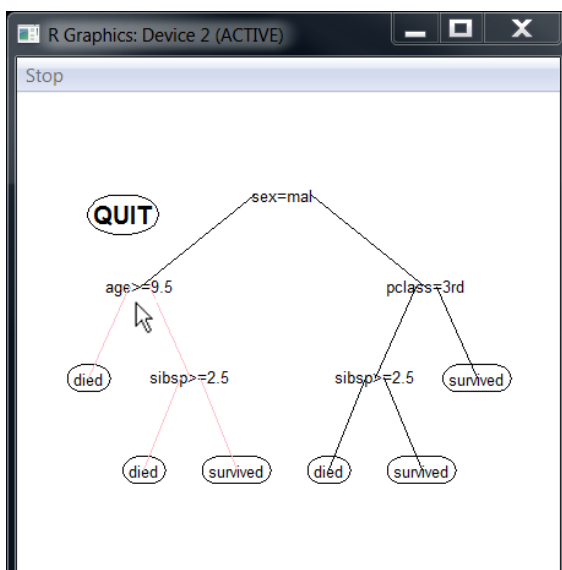


Figure 22: *Interactively trimming a tree with `snip=TRUE`.*

## 10 Using plotmo in conjunction with prp

Another useful graphical technique is to plot the model's response while changing the values of the predictors. Figure 23 illustrates this on the *kyphosis* data:

```
tree <- rpart(Kyphosis~., data=kyphosis)

prp(tree, extra=7)                                # left graph

library(plotmo)
plotmo(tree, type="prob", nresponse="present")      # middle graph
                                                    # type="prob" is passed to predict()

plotmo(tree, type="prob", nresponse="present",      # right graph
        type2="image", ngrid2=200,                # type2="image" for an image plot
        pt.col=ifelse(kyphosis$Kyphosis=="present", "red", "lightblue"))
```

The above code uses `plotmo` [5] to plot the regression surfaces. The figure actually shows just a subset of the plots produced by the calls to `plotmo`, with some adjustments for printing.

Note how each “cliff” in the middle graph corresponds to a split in the tree. (The slight slope of the cliffs is an artifact of the `persp` plot – the cliffs should be vertical.)

The `type="prob"` argument is passed internally in `plotmo` to `predict.rpart`, which returns a two column response, and the `nresponse="present"` argument selects the second column. In other words, we are plotting the predicted probability of kyphosis after surgery. We could instead plot the predicted class by using `type="class"`.

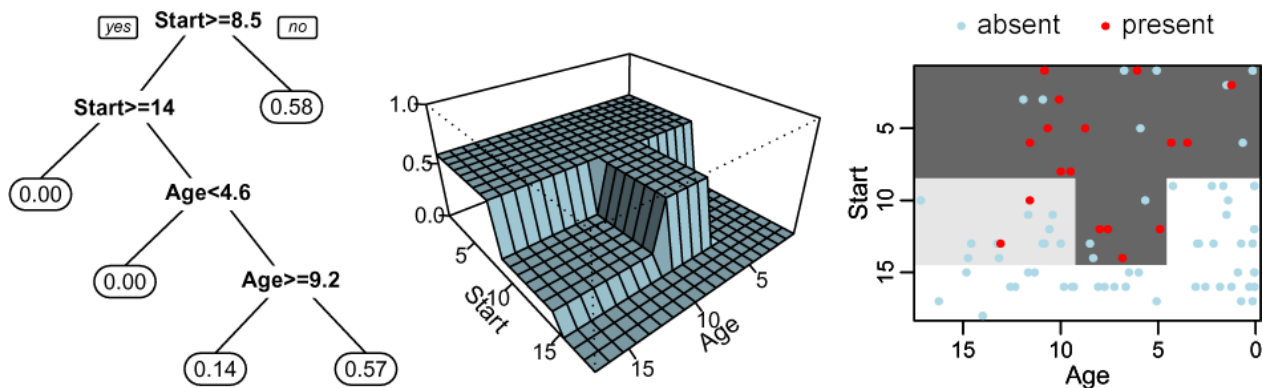


Figure 23: The same tree represented in three different ways. The middle and right graphs show the predicted probability as a function of the predictors. The right graph is an aerial view of the middle graph.

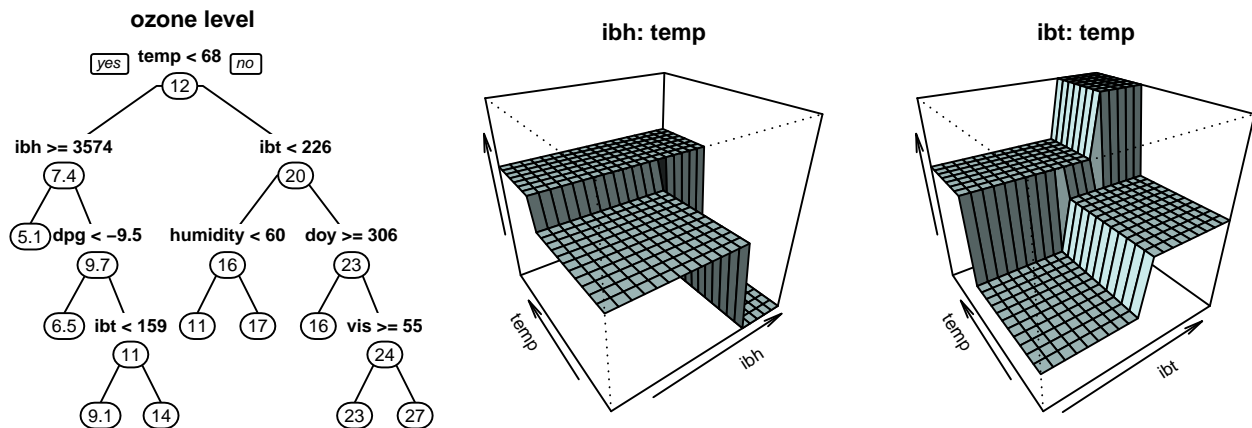


Figure 24: A tree built from the ozone data, and regression surfaces for the predictors at the upper splits.

Only two predictors were used in the `kyphosis` tree. More complex models with many predictors can be viewed in a piecemeal fashion by looking at the action of one or two predictors at a time. For example, Figure 24 shows a tree built from the ozone data:

```

library(earth)                                # build a tree with the ozone1 data
data(ozone1)
tree <- rpart(O3~., data=ozone1)

prp(tree, main="ozone level")                  # left graph

plotmo(tree)                                  # middle and right graphs

```

The model predicts the ozone level, or air pollution, as a function of several variables: Also shown are regression surfaces for the variables in the upper splits. (Once again, as in the previous figure, this figure actually shows just a subset of the plots produced by the call to `plotmo`.)

The `plotmo` graphs are created by varying two variables while holding all others at their median values. Thus the graphs show only a *thin slice* of the data, but are nonetheless helpful. They are most informative when the variables being plotted do not have strong interactions with the other variables.

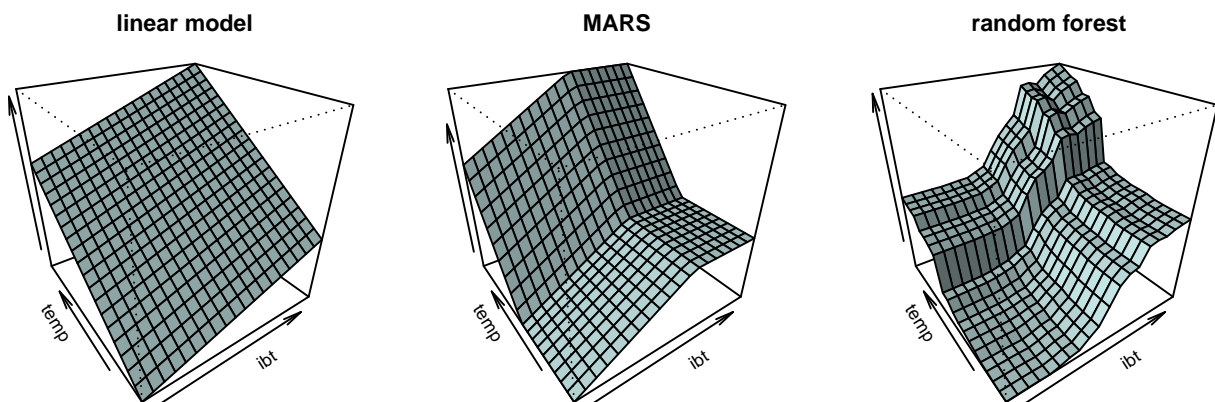


Figure 25: Surfaces for other models using the ozone data. Compare to the right graph of Figure 24.

It is interesting to compare the `rpart` tree to other models (Figure 25). The linear model gives a flat surface. MARS [6] generates a surface by combining hinge functions (see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multivariate\\_adaptive\\_regression\\_splines](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multivariate_adaptive_regression_splines)). The random forest [3] smooths out the surface by averaging lots of trees.

There are a large number of possible variable pairs (from the 9 predictors in the ozone data we can form  $9 \times 8/2 = 36$  pairs). The options to `plotmo` in the code below select just the pair in the graphs. See the `plotmo` help page for details. The code is:

```
a <- lm(O3~., data=ozone1)
plotmo(a, degree1=NA, all2=TRUE, degree2=18)           # left graph, linear model

library(earth) # earth is an implementation of MARS (MARS is a trademarked term)
a <- earth(O3~., data=ozone1, degree=2)
plotmo(a, degree1=NA, all2=TRUE, degree2=18)           # middle graph, MARS

library(randomForest)
a <- randomForest(O3~., data=ozone1)
plotmo(a, degree1=NA, all2=TRUE, degree2=5)           # right graph, random forest
```

## 11 The graph layout algorithm

For the curious, this section is an overview of the algorithm used by `prp` to lay out the graph. The current implementation is not perfect but suffices for most trees. The more-or-less standard approach for positioning labels, simulated annealing, is not used because an objective function cannot (easily) be calculated efficiently. A central issue is a chicken-and-egg problem: we need the `cex` to determine the best positions for the labels but we need the positions to determine the `cex`.

Initially, `prp` calculates the tentative positions of the nodes. If `compress=TRUE` (the default), it slides nodes horizontally into available space where possible. It uses the same code as `plot.rpart` to do all this, with a little extension for `fallen.leaves`. Figure 26 shows the same tree plotted with different settings of the `compress` and `ycompress` arguments (we will get to `ycompress` in a moment). In the middle plot see how `age >= 16` has been shifted left, for example.

If `cex=NULL` (meaning calculate a suitable `cex` automatically, the default), `prp` then calculates the `cex` needed to display the labels and their boxes with at least `gap` and `ygap` between the boxes. (Whether the boxes are invisible or not is immaterial to the graph layout algorithm.) This is accomplished with a binary search for the appropriate `cex`. A search is necessary because:

- (a) It is virtually impossible to calculate the required scale analytically taking into account the many parameters such as `adj`, `yshift`, and `space`. For example, sometimes a smaller `cex` causes *more* overlapping as boxes shift around with the scale change.
- (b) Font sizes are discrete, so the font size we get may not be the font size we asked for. This is especially a problem with a small `cex` where there is a large relative jump between the type size and the next smaller size.

Note that `prp` will only *decrease* the `cex`; it never increases the `cex` above 1 (but that can be changed with `max.auto.cex`).

If the initial `cex` is less than 0.7 (actually `ycompress.cex`), `prp` then tries to make additional space as follows (assuming `ycompress=TRUE`, the default). If `type=0`, 1, or 2, it shifts alternate nodes vertically, looking for

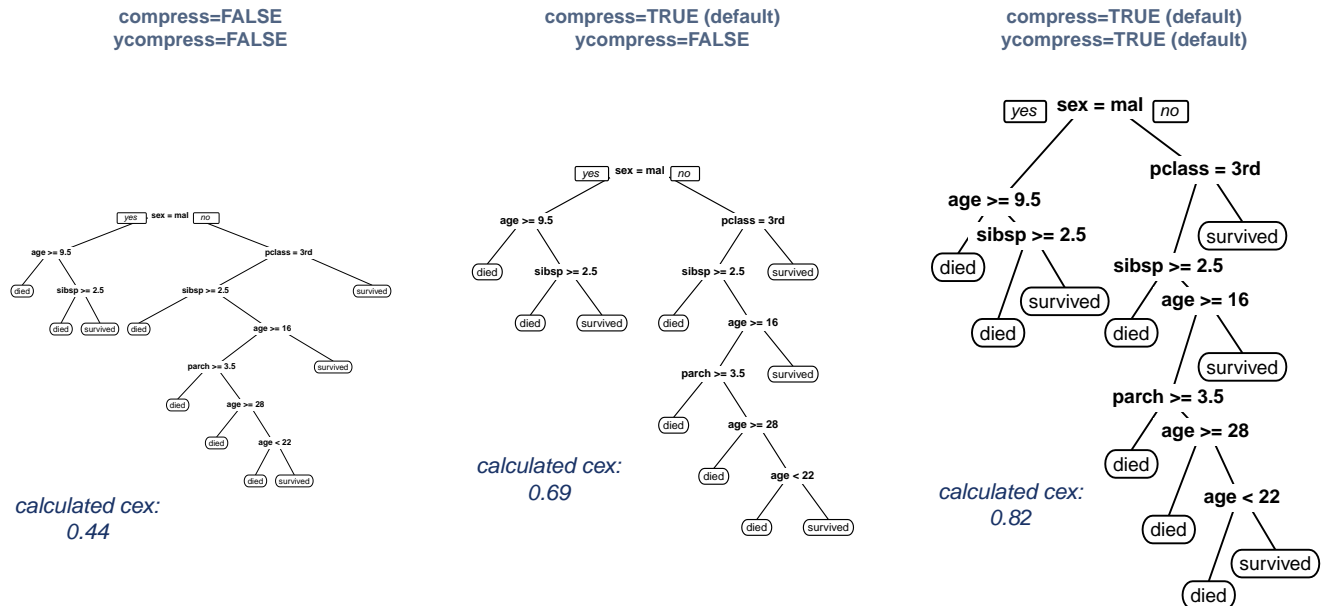


Figure 26: The `compress` and `ycompress` arguments

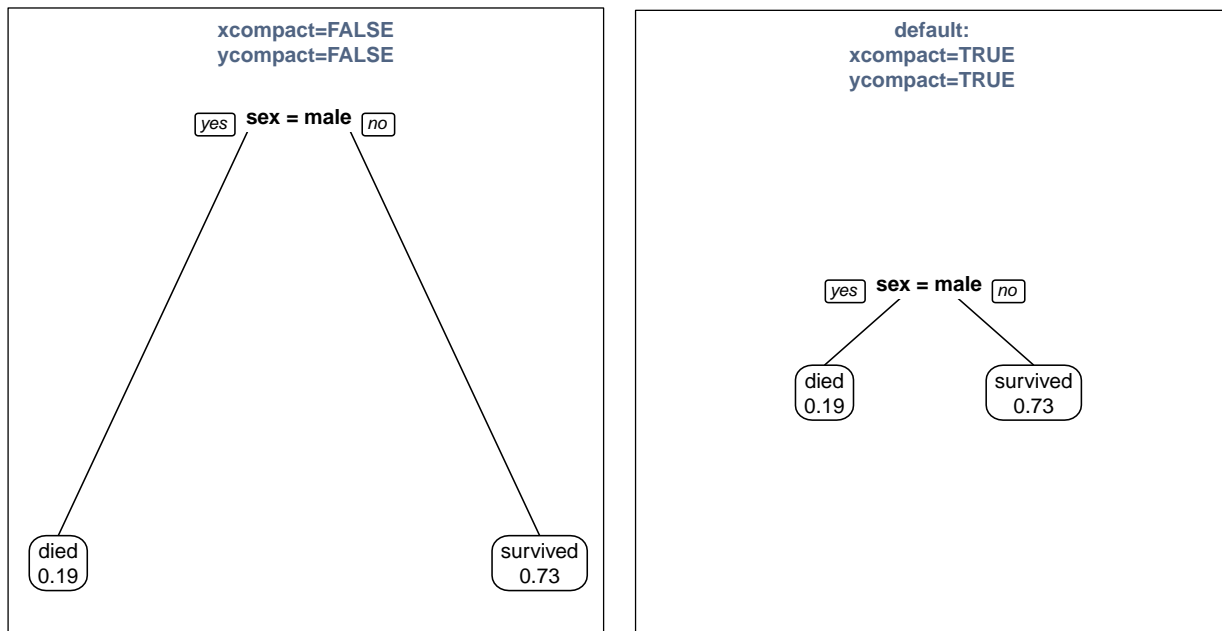


Figure 27: *Small trees are compacted by default, as shown on the right.*

the shift in `shift.amounts` that allows the biggest type size. If `type=3` or `4` it tries alternating the leaves if `fallen.leaves=TRUE`.

The shift is retained only if makes possible a type size gain of at least 10% (actually `accept.cex`). The shifted tree is not as “tidy” as the original tree, but the larger text is usually worth the untidiness (but not always). Compare the middle and right plots in Figure 26.

Finally, for small trees where there is too much white space, `prp` compacts the tree horizontally and/or vertically by changing `xlim` and `ylim` (Figure 27). This can be disabled with the `xcompact` and `ycompact` arguments.

Arguably the most serious limitation of the current implementation is its inability to display results on test data (on the tree derived from the training data).

## Acknowledgments

I have leaned heavily on the code in `plot.rpart` and `text.rpart`. Those functions were written by Terry Therneau and Beth Atkinson, and were ported to R by Brian Ripley. The functions were descended from Linda Clark and Daryl Pregibon’s S-Plus `tree` package. But please note that the `prp` code was written independently and I must take responsibility for the excessive number of arguments, etc. I’d also like to thank Beth Atkinson for her feedback.

## Appendix: mvpart mrt models

Note: In December 2014 the `mvpart` package was removed from CRAN.

The `extra` argument of `prp` has a special meaning for `mvpart mrt` models [2], as shown in the figure below. (Internally, `mvpart` sets the `method` field of the tree to "mrt", and `prp` recognizes that.) As always we can print percentages by adding 100 to `extra`. The `type` and other arguments work in the usual way.

Example:

```
library(rpart.plot)
library(mvpart)
data(spider)
set.seed(10)
response <- data.matrix(spider[,1:3, drop=F])
tree <- mvpart(response~herbs+reft+moss+sand+twigs+water, data=spider,
               method="mrt", xv="min")
prp(tree, type=1, extra=111, under=TRUE)
```

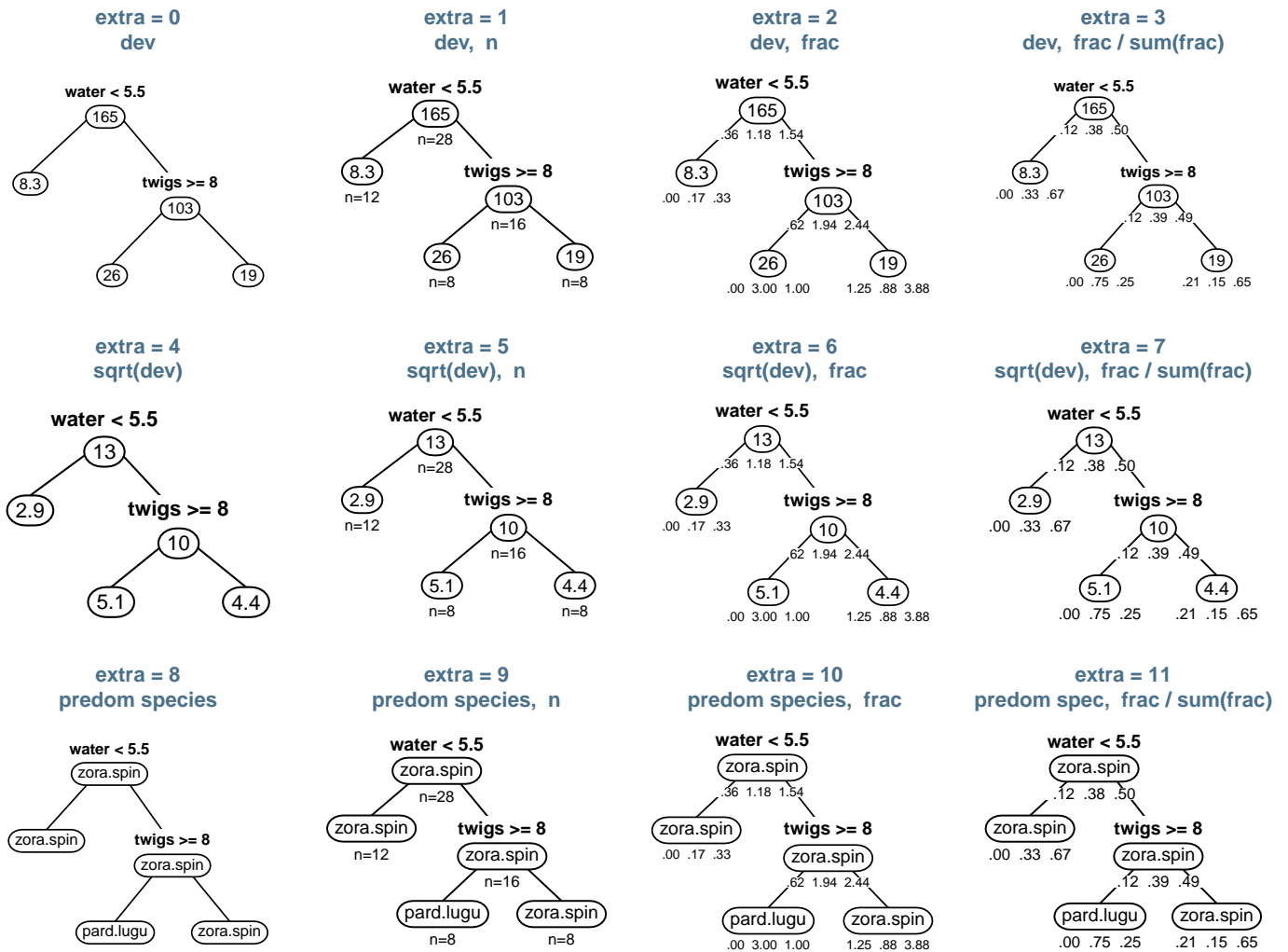


Figure 28: The `extra` argument with an `mrt` model.

## References

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