Package ‘plotmo’

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plotmo

Plot a model’s response over a range of predictor values (the model surface)

Description

Plot model surfaces for a wide variety of models.

This function plots the model’s response when varying one or two predictors while holding the other predictors constant (a poor man’s partial-dependence plot).

It can also generate partial-dependence plots (by specifying `pmethod="partdep"`).

Please see the plotmo vignette (also available here).

Usage

```r
plotmo(object=stop("no 'object' argument"),
   type=NaL, nresponse=NA, pmethod="plotmo",
   pt.col=0, jitter=.5, smooth.col=0, level=0,
   func=NULL, inverse.func=NULL, rug=0, grid.col=0,
   type2="persp",
   degree1=TRUE, all1=FALSE, degree2=TRUE, all2=FALSE,
   do.par=TRUE, clip=TRUE, ylim=NULL, caption=NULL, trace=0,
   grid.func=NULL, grid.levels=NULL, extend=0,
   ngrid1=50, ngrid2=20, ndiscrete=5, npoints=3000,
   center=FALSE, xflip=FALSE, yflip=FALSE, swapxy=FALSE, int.only.ok=TRUE,
   ...)```

Arguments

- **object**: The model object.
- **type**: Type parameter passed to `predict`. For allowed values see the `predict` method for your object (such as `predict.earth`). By default, plotmo tries to automatically select a suitable value for the model in question (usually "response") but this will not always be correct. Use `trace=1` to see the type argument passed to `predict`.
- **nresponse**: Which column to use when `predict` returns multiple columns. This can be a column index, or a column name if the `predict` method for the model returns column names. The column name may be abbreviated, partial matching is used.
- **pmethod**: Plotting method. One of:
  - "plotmo" (default) Classic plotmo plots i.e. the background variables are fixed at their medians (or first level for factors).
  - "partdep" Partial dependence plots, i.e. at each point the effect of the background variables is averaged.
  - "apartdep" Approximate partial dependence plots. Faster than "partdep" especially for big datasets. Like "partdep" but the background variables are averaged over a subset of `ngrid1` cases (default 50), rather than all cases in the
training data. The subset is created by selecting rows at equally spaced intervals from the training data after sorting the data on the response values (ties are randomly broken).

The same background subset of ngrid1 cases is used for both degree1 and degree2 plots.

**pt.col**

The color of response points (or response sites in degree2 plots). This refers to the response y in the data used to build the model. Note that the displayed points are jittered by default (see the jitter argument).

Default is 0, display no response points.

This can be a vector, like all such arguments, for example pt.col = as.numeric(survived)+2. You can modify the plotted points with pt.pch, pt.cex, etc. (these get passed via plotmo’s “...” argument). To label the points, set pt.pch to a character vector.

**jitter**

Applies only if pt.col is specified.

The default is jitter=.5, automatically apply some jitter to the points. Points are jittered horizontally and vertically.

Use jitter=0 to disable this automatic jittering. Otherwise something like jitter=1, but the optimum value is data dependent.

**smooth.col**

Color of smooth line through the response points. (The points themselves will not be plotted unless pt.col is specified.) Default is 0, no smooth line.

Example:

```r
mod <- lm(Volume~Height, data=trees)
plotmo(mod, pt.color=1, smooth.col=2)
```

You can adjust the amount of smoothing with smooth.f. This gets passed as f to lowess. The default is .5. Lower values make the line more wiggly.

**level**

Draw estimated confidence or prediction interval bands at the given level, if the predict method for the model supports them.

Default is 0, bands not plotted. Else a fraction, for example level=.95. See “Prediction intervals” in the plotmo vignette. Example:

```r
mod <- lm(log(Volume)~log(Girth), data=trees)
plotmo(mod, level=.95)
```

You can modify the color of the bands with level.shade and level.shade2.

**func**

Superimpose func(x) on the plot. Example:

```r
mod <- lm(Volume~Girth, data=trees)
estimated.volume <- function(x) .17 * x$Girth^2
plotmo(mod, pt.col=2, func=estimated.volume)
```

The func is called for each plot with a single argument which is a dataframe with columns in the same order as the predictors in the formula or x used to build the model. Use trace=2 to see the column names and first few rows of this dataframe.

**inverse.func**

A function applied to the response before plotting. Useful to transform a transformed response back to the original scale. Example:
mod <- lm(log(Volume)~., data=trees)
plotmo(mod, inverse.func=exp)  # exp() is inverse of log()

nrug
Number of ticks in the rug along the bottom of the plot
Default is 0, no rug.
Use nrug=TRUE for all the points.
Else specify the number of quantiles e.g. use nrug=10 for ticks at the 0, 10, 20, ..., 100 percentiles.
Modify the rug ticks with rug.col, rug.lwd, etc.
The special value nrug="density" means plot the density of the points along
the bottom. Modify the density plot with density.adjust (default is .5),
density.col, density.lty, etc.

grid.col
Default is 0, no grid. Else add a background grid of the specified color to the
degree1 plots. The special value grid.col=TRUE is treated as "lightgray".

type2
Degree2 plot type. One of "persp" (default), "image", or "contour". You
can pass arguments to these functions if necessary by using persp., image., or
contour. as a prefix. Examples:

  plotmo(mod, persp.ticktype="detailed", persp.nticks=3)
  plotmo(mod, type2="image")
  plotmo(mod, type2="image", image.col=heat.colors(12))
  plotmo(mod, type2="contour", contour.col=2, contour.labcex=.4)

degree1
An index vector specifying which subset of degree1 (main effect) plots to in-
clude (after selecting the relevant predictors as described in "Which variables
are plotted?" in the plotmo vignette).
Default is TRUE, meaning all (the TRUE gets recycled). To plot only the third plot
use degree1=3. For no degree1 plots use degree1=0.

Note that degree1 indexes plots on the page, not columns of x. Probably the
easiest way to use this argument (and degree2) is to first use the default (and
possibly all1=TRUE) to plot all figures. This shows how the figures are num-
bered. Then replot using degree1 to select the figures you want, for example
degree1=c(1,3,4).

Can also be a character vector specifying which variables to plot. Examples:

degree1="wind"
degree1=c("wind", "vis").

Variables names are matched with grep. Thus "wind" will match all variables
with "wind" anywhere in their name. Use ""wind$" to match only the variable
named "wind".

all1
Default is FALSE. Use TRUE to plot all predictors, not just those usually selected
by plotmo.
The all1 argument increases the number of plots; the degree1 argument re-
duces the number of plots.

degree2
An index vector specifying which subset of degree2 (interaction) plots to in-
clude.
Default is TRUE meaning all (after selecting the relevant interaction terms as described in “Which variables are plotted?” in the plotmo vignette).

Can also be a character vector specifying which variables to plot (grep is used for matching). Examples:

- degree2="wind" plots all degree2 plots for the wind variable.
- degree2=c("wind", "vis") plots just the wind:vis plot.

**all2**

Default is FALSE. Use TRUE to plot all pairs of predictors, not just those usually selected by plotmo.

**do.par**

One of NULL, FALSE, TRUE, or 2, as follows:

- do.par=NULL. Same as do.par=FALSE if the number of plots is one; else the same as TRUE.
- do.par=FALSE. Use the current par settings. You can pass additional graphics parameters in the ”...” argument.
- do.par=TRUE (default). Start a new page and call par as appropriate to display multiple plots on the same page. This automatically sets parameters like mfrow and mar. You can pass additional graphics parameters in the ”...” argument.
- do.par=2. Like do.par=TRUE but don’t restore the par settings to their original state when plotmo exits, so you can add something to the plot.

**clip**

The default is clip=TRUE, meaning ignore very outlying predictions when determining the automatic ylim. This keeps ylim fairly compact while still covering all or nearly all the data, even if there are a few crazy predicted values. See “The ylim and clip arguments” in the plotmo vignette.

Use clip=FALSE for no clipping.

**ylim**

Three possibilities:

- ylim=NULL (default). Automatically determine a ylim to use across all graphs.
- ylim=NA. Each graph has its own ylim.
- ylim=c(ymin,ymax). Use the specified limits across all graphs.

**caption**

Overall caption. By default create the caption automatically. Use caption="" for no caption. (Use main to set the title of individual plots, can be a vector.)

**trace**

Default is 0.

- trace=1 (or TRUE) for a summary trace (shows how predict is invoked for the current object).
- trace=2 for detailed tracing.
- trace=-1 inhibits the messages usually issued by plotmo, like the plotmo grid:, calculating partdep, and nothing to plot messages. Error and warning messages will be printed as usual.

**grid.func**

Function applied to columns of the x matrix to pin the values of variables not on the axis of the current plot (the “background” variables).

The default is a function which for numeric variables returns the median and for logical and factors variables returns the value occurring most often in the training data.

Examples:
plotmo(mod, grid.func=mean)
grid.func <- function(x, ...) quantile(x)[2]  # 25% quantile
plotmo(mod, grid.func=grid.func)

This argument is not related to the grid.col argument.
This argument can be overridden for specific variables—see grid.levels below.

**grid.levels**
Default is NULL. Else a list of variables and their fixed value to be used when
the variable is not on the axis. Supersedes grid.func for variables in the list.
Names and values can be abbreviated, partial matching is used. Example:
plotmo(mod, grid.levels=list(sex="m", age=21))

**extend**
Amount to extend the horizontal axis in each plot. The default is 0, do not
extend (i.e. use the range of the variable in the training data). Else something
like extend=.5, which will extend both the lower and upper xlim of each plot
by 50%.
This argument is useful if you want to see how the model performs on data that is
beyond the training data; for example, you want to see how a time-series model
performs on future data.
This argument is currently implemented only for degree1 plots. Factors and
discrete variables (see the ndiscrete argument) are not extended.

**ngrid1**
Number of equally spaced x values in each degree1 plot. Default is 50. Also
used as the number of background cases for pmetho="apartdep".

**ngrid2**
Grid size for degree2 plots (ngrid2 x ngrid2 points are plotted). Default is
20.
The default will sometimes be too small for contour and image plots.
With large ngrid2 values, persp plots look better with persp.border=NA.

**npoints**
Number of response points to be plotted (a sample of npoints points is plotted).
Applies only if pt.col is specified.
The default is 3000 (not all, to avoid overplotting on large models). Use npoints=TRUE
or ~1 for all points.

**ndiscrete**
Default 5 (a somewhat arbitrary value). Variables with no more than ndiscrete
unique values are plotted as quantized in plots (a staircase rather than a curve).
Factors are always considered discrete. Variables with non-integer values are
always considered non-discrete.

**int.only.ok**
Plot the model even if it is an intercept-only model (no predictors are used in the
model). Do this by plotting a single degree1 plot for the first predictor.
The default is TRUE. Use int.only.ok=FALSE to instead issue an error message
for intercept-only models.

**center**
Center the plotted response. Default is FALSE.

**xflip**
Default FALSE. Use TRUE to flip the direction of the x axis. This argument (and
yflip and swapxy) is useful when comparing to a plot from another source and
you want the axes to be the same. (Note that xflip and yflip cannot be used
on the persp plots, a limitation of the persp function.)

**yflip**
Default FALSE. Use TRUE to flip the direction of the y axis of the degree2 graphs.
swapxy

... Default FALSE. Use TRUE to swap the x and y axes on the degree2 graphs.

Dot arguments are passed to the predict and plot functions. Dot argument names, whether prefixed or not, should be specified in full and not abbreviated.

“Prefixed” arguments are passed directly to the associated function. For example the prefixed argument persp.col="pink" passes col="pink" to persp(), overriding the global col setting. To send an argument to predict whose name may alias with plotmo's arguments, use predict. as a prefix. Example:

```r
plotmo(mod, s=1)  # error: arg matches multiple formal args
plotmo(mod, predict.s=1)  # ok now: s=1 will be passed to predict()
```

The prefixes recognized by plotmo are:

- predict passed to the predict method for the model
- degree1 modifies degree1 plots e.g. degree1.col=3, degree1.lwd=2
- persp arguments passed to persp
- contour arguments passed to contour
- image arguments passed to image
- pt see the pt.col argument (arguments passed to points and text)
- smooth see the smooth.col argument (arguments passed to lines and lowess)
- level see the level argument (level.shade, level.shade2, and arguments for polygon)
- func see the func argument (arguments passed to lines)
- rug see the nrug argument (rug, jitter, and arguments passed to rug)
- density see the nrug argument (density.adjust, and arguments passed to lines)
- grid see the grid.col argument (arguments passed to grid)
- caption see the caption argument (arguments passed to mtext)
- par arguments passed to par (only necessary if a par argument name clashes with a plotmo argument)

The cex argument is relative, so specifying cex=1 is the same as not specifying cex.

For backwards compatibility, some dot arguments are supported but not explicitly documented. For example, the old argument col.response is no longer in plotmo's formal argument list, but is still accepted and treated like the new argument pt.col.

**Note**

In general this function won't work on models that don't save the call and data with the model in a standard way. For further discussion please see “Accessing the model data” in the plotmo vignette. Package authors may want to look at Guidelines for S3 Regression Models (also available here).

By default, plotmo tries to use sensible model-dependent defaults when calling predict. Use trace=1 to see the arguments passed to predict. You can change the defaults by using plotmo's type argument, and by using dot arguments prefixed with predict. (see the description of “...” above).
See Also

Please see the plotmo vignette (also available here).

Examples

```r
if (require(rpart)) {
  data(kyphosis)
  rpart.model <- rpart(Kyphosis ~ ., data = kyphosis)
  # pass type="prob" to plotmo's internal calls to predict.rpart, and select
  # the column named "present" from the matrix returned by predict.rpart
  plotmo(rpart.model, type = "prob", nresponse = "present")
}
if (require(earth)) {
  data(ozone1)
  earth.model <- earth(O3 ~ ., data = ozone1, degree = 2)
  plotmo(earth.model)
  # plotmo(earth.model, pmethod = "partdep") # partial dependence plots
}
```

Description

Miscellaneous functions exported for internal use by earth and other packages. You can ignore these.

Usage

- `plotmo_fitted(object, trace, nresponse, type, ...)`
- `plotmo_cum(rinfo, info, nfigs = 1, add = FALSE, cum.col, grid.col, jitter = 0, cum.grid = "percentages", ...)`
- `plotmo_nresponse(y, object, nresponse, trace, fname = "response")`
- `plotmo_rinfo(object, type = NULL, residtype = type, nresponse = 1, standardize = FALSE, delever = FALSE, trace = 0, leverage.msg = "returned as NA", expected.levs = NULL, labels.id = NULL, ...)`
- `plotmo_predict(object, newdata, nresponse, type, expected.levs, trace, inverse.func = NULL, ...)`
- `plotmo_prolog(object, object.name, trace, ...)`
- `plotmo_resplevs(object, plotmo_fitted, yfull, trace)`
- `plotmo_rsq(object, newdata, trace = 0, nresponse = NA, type = NULL, ...)`
- `plotmo_standardizescale(object)`
- `plotmo_type(object, trace, fname = "plotmo", type, ...)`
- `plotmo_y(object, nresponse = NULL, trace = 0, expected.len = NULL, resp.levs = NULL, convert glm.response = !is.null(nresponse))`

## Default S3 method:
- `plotmo.pairs(object, x, nresponse, trace, all2, ...)`
## Default S3 method:
`plotmo.singles(object, x, nresponse, trace, all1, ...)`

## Default S3 method:
`plotmo.y(object, trace, naked, expected.len, ...)`

# plotmo methods
`plotmo.convert.na.nresponse(object, nresponse, yhat, type="response", ...)`

`plotmo.pairs(object, x, nresponse, trace, all2, ...)`

`plotmo.pint(object, newdata, type, level, trace, ...)`

`plotmo.predict(object, newdata, type, ..., TRACE)`

`plotmo.prolog(object, object.name, trace, ...)`

`plotmo.residtype(object, ..., TRACE)`

`plotmo.singles(object, x, nresponse, trace, all1, ...)`

`plotmo.type(object, ..., TRACE)`

`plotmo.x(object, trace, ...)`

`plotmo.y(object, trace, naked, expected.len, nresponse=1, ...)`

### Arguments

... -

```
add -

all1 -

all2 -

convert.glm.response -

cum.col1 -

cum.grid -

delever -

expected.len -

expected.levs -

fname -

grid.col -

info -

inverse.func -

jitter -

labels.id -

level -

leverage.msg -

naked -

newdata -

nfigs -

nresponse -

object.name -
```
plotres - Plot the residuals of a regression model

Description

Plot the residuals of a regression model.

Please see the plotres vignette (also available here).

Usage

plotres(object = stop("no 'object' argument"),
which = 1:4, info = FALSE, versus = 1,
standardize = FALSE, delever = FALSE, level = 0,
id.n = 3, labels.id = NULL, smooth.col = 2,
grid.col = 0, jitter = 0,
do.par = NULL, caption = NULL, trace = 0,
npoints = 3000, center = TRUE,
type = NULL, nresponse = NA,
object.name = quote.deparse(substitute(object)), ...)

Arguments

object

The model object.

which

Which plots do draw. Default is 1:4.
1 Model plot. What gets plotted here depends on the model class. For example, for earth models this is a model selection plot. Nothing will be displayed for some models. For details, please see the plotres vignette.
2 Cumulative distribution of abs residuals
Residuals vs fitted

QQ plot

Abs residuals vs fitted

Sqrt abs residuals vs fitted

Abs residuals vs log fitted

Cube root of the squared residuals vs log fitted

Log abs residuals vs log fitted

Default is FALSE. Use TRUE to print extra information as follows:

i) Display the distribution of the residuals along the bottom of the plot.

ii) Display the training R-Squared.

iii) Display the Spearman Rank Correlation of the absolute residuals with the fitted values. Actually, correlation is measured against the absolute values of whatever is on the horizontal axis — by default this is the fitted response, but may be something else if the versus argument is used.

iv) In the Cumulative Distribution plot (which=2), display additional information on the quantiles.

v) Only for which=5 or 9. Regress the absolute residuals against the fitted values and display the regression slope. Robust linear regression is used via rlm in the MASS package.

vi) Add various annotations to the other plots.

What do we plot the residuals against? One of:

1 Default. Plot the residuals versus the fitted values (or the log values when which=7 to 9).

2 Residuals versus observation number, after observations have been sorted on the fitted value. Same as versus=1, except that the residuals are spaced uniformly along the horizontal axis.

3 Residuals versus the response.

4 Residuals versus the hat leverages.

"b:" Residuals versus the basis functions. Currently only supported for earth, mda::mars, and gam::gam models. An optional regex can follow the "b:" to specify a subset of the terms, e.g. versus="b:wind" will plot terms with "wind" in their name.

Else a character vector specifying which predictors to plot against.

Example 1: versus="" plots against all predictors (since the regex versus="" matches anything).

Example 2: versus=c("wind", "vis") plots predictors with wind or vis in their name.

Example 3: versus=c("wind|vis") equivalent to the above.

Note: These are regexs. Thus versus="wind" will match all variables that have "wind" in their names. Use "^\w+$" to match only the variable named "wind".


standardize  Default is FALSE. Use TRUE to standardize the residuals. Only supported for some models, an error message will be issued otherwise.
Each residual is divided by se_i * sqrt(1 - h_ii), where se_i is the standard error of prediction and h_ii is the leverage (the diagonal entry of the hat matrix). When the variance model holds, the standardized residuals are homoscedastic with unity variance.
The leverages are obtained using hatvalues. (For earth models the leverages are for the linear regression of the response on the basis matrix bx.) A standardized residual with a leverage of 1 is plotted as a star on the axis.
This argument applies to all plots where the residuals are used (including the cumulative distribution and QQ plots, and to annotations displayed by the info argument).

delever  Default is FALSE. Use TRUE to “de-lever” the residuals. Only supported for some models, an error message will be issued otherwise.
Each residual is divided by sqrt(1 - h_ii). See the standardize argument for details.

level  Draw estimated confidence or prediction interval bands at the given level, if the model supports them.
Default is 0, bands not plotted. Else a fraction, for example level=0.90. Example:

```r
mod <- lm(log(Volume)~log(Girth), data=trees)
plotres(mod, level=.90)
```

You can modify the color of the bands with level.shade and level.shade2. See also “Prediction intervals” in the plotmo vignette (but note that plotmo needs prediction intervals on new data, whereas plotres requires only that the model supports prediction intervals on the training data).

id.n  The largest id.n residuals will be labeled in the plot. Default is 3. Special values TRUE and -1 or mean all.
If id.n is negative (but not -1) the id.n most positive and most negative residuals will be labeled in the plot.
A current implementation restriction is that id.n is ignored when there are more than ten thousand cases.

labels.id  Residual labels. Only used if id.n > 0. Default is the case names, or the case numbers if the cases are unnamed.

smooth.col  Color of the smooth line through the residual points. Default is 2, red. Use smooth.col=0 for no smooth line.
You can adjust the amount of smoothing with smooth.f. This gets passed as f to lowess. The default is 2/3. Lower values make the line more wiggly.

grid.col  Default is 0, no grid. Else add a background grid of the specified color to the degree1 plots. The special value grid.col=TRUE is treated as "lightgray".

jitter  Default is 0, no jitter. Passed as factor to jitter to jitter the plotted points horizontally and vertically. Useful for discrete variables and responses, where the residual points tend to be overlaid.
do.par

One of NULL, FALSE, TRUE, or 2, as follows:
do.par=NULL (default). Same as do.par=FALSE if the number of plots is one;
else the same as TRUE.
do.par=FALSE. Use the current par settings. You can pass additional graphics
parameters in the “...” argument.
do.par=TRUE. Start a new page and call par as appropriate to display multiple
plots on the same page. This automatically sets parameters like mfrow and mar.
You can pass additional graphics parameters in the “...” argument.
do.par=2. Like do.par=TRUE but don’t restore the par settings to their original
state when plotres exits, so you can add something to the plot.

caption

Overall caption. By default create the caption automatically. Use caption=""
for no caption. (Use main to set the title of an individual plot.)

trace

Default is 0.
trace=1 (or TRUE) for a summary trace (shows how predict and friends are
invoked for the model).
trace=2 for detailed tracing.
npoints

Number of points to be plotted. A sample of npoints is taken; the sample in-
cludes the biggest twenty or so residuals.
The default is 3000 (not all, to avoid overplotting on large models). Use npoints=TRUE
or ~1 for all points.
center

Default is TRUE, meaning center the horizontal axis in the residuals plot, so
asymmetry in the residual distribution is more obvious.
type

Type parameter passed first to residuals and if that fails to predict. For al-
lowed values see the residuals and predict methods for your object (such as
residuals.rpart or predict.earth). By default, plotres tries to automati-
cally select a suitable value for the model in question (usually "response"), but
this will not always be correct. Use trace=1 to see the type argument passed
to residuals and predict.
nresponse

Which column to use when residuals or predict returns multiple columns.
This can be a column index or column name (which may be abbreviated, partial
matching is used).
object.name

The name of the object for error and trace messages. Used internally by
plot.earth.

...

Dot arguments are passed to the plot functions. Dot argument names, whether
prefixed or not, should be specified in full and not abbreviated.
“Prefixed” arguments are passed directly to the associated function. For ex-
ample the prefixed argument pt.col="pink" passes col="pink" to points(),
overriding the global col setting. The prefixes recognized by plotres are:

residuals. passed to residuals
predict. passed to predict (predict is called if the call to residuals fails)
w1. sent to the model-dependent plot for which=1 e.g. w1.col=2
pt. modify the displayed points e.g. pt.col=as.numeric(survived)+2 or pt.cex=.8.
smooth. modify the smooth line e.g. smooth.col=0 or smooth.f=.5.
level. modify the interval bands, e.g. level.shade="gray" or level.shade2="lightblue"
legend. modify the displayed legend e.g. legend.cex=.9
cum. modify the Cumulative Distribution plot (arguments for plot.stepfun)
qq. modify the QQ plot, e.g. qq.pch=1
qqline modify the qqline in the QQ plot, e.g. qqline.col=0
label. modify the point labels, e.g. label.cex=.9 or label.font=2
cook. modify the Cook's Distance annotations. This affects only the leverage plot (versus=3) for lm models with standardize=true.
caption. modify the overall caption (see the caption argument) e.g. caption.col=2.
par. arguments for par (only necessary if a par argument name clashes with a plotres argument)

The cex argument is relative, so specifying cex=1 is the same as not specifying cex.
For backwards compatibility, some dot arguments are supported but not explicitly documented.

Value
If the which=1 plot was plotted, the return value of that plot (model dependent).
Else if the which=3 plot was plotted, return list(x,y) where x and y are the coordinates of the points in that plot (but without jittering even if the jitter argument was used).
Else return NULL.

Note
This function is designed primarily for displaying standard response - fitted residuals for models with a single continuous response, although it will work for a few other models.
In general this function won't work on models that don't save the call and data with the model in a standard way. It uses the same underlying mechanism to access the model data as plotmo. For further discussion please see "Accessing the model data" in the plotmo vignette (also available here). Package authors may want to look at Guidelines for S3 Regression Models (also available here).

See Also
Please see the plotres vignette (also available here).
plot.lm
plot.earth

Examples
# we use lm in this example, but plotres is more useful for models
# that don't have a function like plot.lm for plotting residuals
 lm.model <- lm(Volume~, data=trees)
**plot_gbm**

```r
plotres(lm.model)
```

---

**plot_gbm**  
*Plot a gbm model*

---

**Description**

Plot a `gbm` model showing the training and other error curves.

**Usage**

```r
plot_gbm(object=stop("no 'object' argument"),
  smooth = c(0, 0, 0, 1),
  col = c(1, 2, 3, 4), ylim = "auto",
  legend.x = NULL, legend.y = NULL, legend.cex = .8,
  grid.col = NA,
  n.trees = NA, col.n.trees = "darkgray",
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

- `object`  
The `gbm` model.
- `smooth`  
  Four-element vector specifying if smoothing should be applied to the train, test, CV, and OOB curves respectively. When smoothing is specified, a smoothed curve is plotted and the minimum is calculated from the smoothed curve. The default is `c(0, 0, 0, 1)` meaning apply smoothing only to the OOB curve (same as `gbm.perf`). Note that `smooth=1` (which gets recycled to `c(1,1,1,1)`) will smooth all the curves.
- `col`  
  Four-element vector specifying the colors for the train, test, CV, and OOB curves respectively. The default is `c(1, 2, 3, 4)`. Use a color of 0 to remove the corresponding curve, e.g. `col=c(1,2,3,0)` to not display the OOB curve. If `col=0` (which gets recycled to `c(0,0,0,0)`) nothing will be plotted, but `plot_gbm` will return the number-of-trees at the minima as usual (as described in the Value section below).
- `ylim`  
  The default `ylim="auto"` shows more detail around the minima. Use `ylim=NULL` for the full vertical range of the curves. Else specify `ylim` as usual.
- `legend.x`  
  The x position of the legend. The default positions the legend automatically. Use `legend.x=NA` for no legend. See the x and y arguments of `xy.coords` for other options, for example `legend.x="topright"`.
- `legend.y`  
  The y position of the legend.
legend.cex  The legend cex (the default is 0.8).
grid.col  Default NA. Color of the optional grid, for example grid.col=1.
n.trees  For use by plotres.
The x position of the gray vertical line indicating the n.trees passed by plotres
to predict.gbm to calculate the residuals. Plotres defaults to all trees.
col.n.trees  For use by plotres.
Color of the vertical line showing the n.trees argument. Default is "darkgray".

Value
This function returns a four-element vector specifying the number of trees at the train, test, CV, and
OOB minima respectively.
The minima are calculated after smoothing as specified by this function’s smooth argument. By
default, only the OOB curve is smoothed. The smoothing algorithm for the OOB curve differs
slightly from gbm.perf, so can give a slightly different number of trees.

Note
The OOB curve
The OOB curve is artificially rescaled to force it into the plot. See Chapter 7 in the plotres vignette.

Interaction with plotres
When invoking this function via plotres, prefix any argument of plotres with w1. to tell plotres
to pass the argument to this function. For example give w1.ylim=c(0,10) to plotres (plain
ylim=c(0,10) in this context gets passed to the residual plots).

Acknowledgments
This function is derived from code in the gbm package authored by Greg Ridgeway and others.

See Also
Chapter 7 in plotres vignette discusses this function.

Examples
if (require(gbm)) {
  n <- 100  # toy model for quick demo
  x1 <- 3 * runif(n)
  x2 <- 3 * runif(n)
  x3 <- sample(1:4, n, replace=TRUE)
  y <- x1 + x2 + x3 + rnorm(n, 0, .3)
  data <- data.frame(y=y, x1=x1, x2=x2, x3=x3)
  mod <- gbm(y~., data=data, distribution="gaussian",
             n.trees=300, shrinkage=.1, interaction.depth=3,
             train.fraction=.8, verbose=FALSE)
  plot_gbm(mod)
plot_glmnet

# plotres(mod)       # plot residuals
# plotmo(mod)        # plot regression surfaces
}

plot_glmnet          Plot a glmnet model

Description

Plot the coefficient paths of a glmnet model.
An enhanced version of plot.glmnet.

Usage

plot_glmnet(x = stop("no 'x' argument"),
             xvar = c("rlambda", "lambda", "norm", "dev"),
             label = 10, nresponse = NA, grid.col = NA, s = NA, ...)

Arguments

x                 The glmnet model.
xvar              What gets plotted along the x axis. One of:
                   "rlambda" (default) decreasing log lambda (lambda is the glmnet penalty)
                   "lambda"  log lambda
                   "norm" L1-norm of the coefficients
                   "dev" percent deviance explained

                   The default xvar differs from plot.glmnet to allow s to be plotted when this
                   function is invoked by plotres.

label             Default 10. Number of variable names displayed on the right of the plot. One
                   of:
                   FALSE display no variables
                   TRUE display all variables
                   integer (default) number of variables to display (default is 10)
nresponse         Which response to plot for multiple response models.
grid.col           Default NA. Color of the optional grid, for example grid.col="lightgray".
s                 For use by plotres. The x position of the gray vertical line indicating the
                   lambda s passed by plotres to predict.glmnet to calculate the residuals.
                   Plotres defaults to s=0.
...                Dot arguments are passed internally to matplot.

                   Use col to change the color of curves; for example col=1:4. The six default
                   colors are intended to be distinguishable yet harmonious (to my eye at least),
                   with adjacent colors as different as easily possible.
Note

Limitations
For multiple response models use the nresponse argument to specify which response should be plotted. (Currently each response must be plotted one by one.)

The type.coef argument of plot.glmnet is currently not supported.

Currently xvar="norm" is not supported for multiple response models (you will get an error message).

Interaction with plotres
When invoking this function via plotres, prefix any argument of plotres with w1. to tell plotres to pass the argument to this function. For example give w1.col=1:4 to plotres (plain col=1:4 in this context gets passed to the residual plots).

Acknowledgments
This function is based on plot.glmnet in the glmnet package authored by Jerome Friedman, Trevor Hastie, and Rob Tibshirani.

See Also
Chapter 6 in plotres vignette discusses this function.

Examples

if (require(glmnet)) {
  x <- matrix(rnorm(100 * 10), 100, 10) # n=100 p=10
  y <- x[,1] + x[,2] + 2 * rnorm(100) # y depends only on x[,1] and x[,2]
  mod <- glmnet(x, y)

  plot.glmnet(mod)

  # plotres(mod) # plot the residuals
}

plot_glmnet
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