

# Package ‘ormPlot’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Advanced Plotting of Ordinal Regression Models

**Version** 0.3.2

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**Description** An extension to the Regression Modeling Strategies package that facilitates plotting ordinal regression model predictions together with confidence intervals for each dependent variable level. It also adds a functionality to plot the model summary as a modifiable object.

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**Encoding** UTF-8

**LazyData** true

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** ggplot2 (>= 3.1.0), rms (>= 5.1.3), gtable (>= 0.3.0), grid (>= 3.5.0)

**Suggests** testthat (>= 2.1.0), vdiffr (>= 0.3.0), knitr (>= 1.22), rmarkdown (>= 1.13), pander (>= 0.6.3)

**RoxygenNote** 6.1.1

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

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convert_arg	<i>Function to convert any input to string vector</i>
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### Description

Function to convert any input to string vector

### Usage

```
convert_arg(x)
```

### Arguments

x                    string, object name or vector of these

### Value

vector of strings

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educ_data	<i>Morfometrics of children</i>
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### Description

A dataset containing the standardized residuals of Estonian schoolchildren.

### Usage

```
educ_data
```

**Format**

A data frame with 11032 rows and 10 variables:

**educ\_3** highest obtained educational level  
**Rural** location of school (rural or urban)  
**sex** gender of the child  
**max\_SEP\_3** highest parental profession  
**n\_siblings** number of children in the family  
**cran\_rzs** cranial volume (residuals to age an birth date)  
**height\_rzs** height (residuals to age an birth date)  
**FW\_rzs** face width (residuals to age an birth date)  
**YOB** year of birth  
**YOBc** centered but not scaled year of birth (YOB)

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join_ggplots	<i>Join two ggplot objects side by side</i>
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**Description**

Function to get aligned table of two ggplot objects

**Usage**

```
join_ggplots(leftplot, rightplot, plot.widths = c(0.5, 0.5),
             title = "Odds Ratio")
```

**Arguments**

leftplot	the left side plot
rightplot	the plot on the right
plot.widths	the relative widths of the left and right plot should be a vector (c()) with 2 elements that sum to 1 defaults to equal widths
title	the tile row of the drawn plot

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
#load the libraries
library(rms)
library(ormPlot)

#make the datadist
dd<-rms::datadist(educ_data)
options(datadist="dd")
```

```

#create the model
cran_model <- orm(educ_3 ~ YOBC + sex + height_rzs + n_siblings + cran_rzs, data = educ_data)

#the antilog true produces odd ratios (default value for orm and lrm)
s<-summary(cran_model, antilog = TRUE)

#set the plotting default theme (optional)
theme_set(theme_classic())

#return modifiable ggplots
plots<-forestplot(s, return_ggplots = TRUE )

#modify like any ggplot2 object
table<-plots[[1]] + theme(axis.text=element_text(size = 12),
                          axis.line.x = element_line(color = "red", size = 1),
                          axis.text.y = element_blank())

graph<-plots[[2]] + theme(axis.line = element_line(color = "red", size = 1),
                          axis.text.y = element_text())

#join the graphs
join_ggplots( graph, table, title = "", plot.widths = c(0.6,0.4))

```

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oddstable

*Get row names from odd an values form even columns*

---

### Description

Get row names from odd an values form even columns

### Usage

```
oddstable(x)
```

### Arguments

x a matrix with even number of rows

---

oddstable_graph	<i>Make a ggplot table</i>
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### Description

Function to get a ggplot table from a matrix

### Usage

```
oddstable_graph(x, digits = 3, theme = ggplot2::theme_get(),  
  header = NULL, row.names.y = NULL)
```

### Arguments

x	a matrix or a data.frame
digits	the number of significant digits to display
theme	the desired ggplot2 theme
header	names of the table columns
row.names.y	new names for the variable rows

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ormPlot	<i>ormPlot: Plotting ordinal regression models from rms</i>
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### Description

The package is an extension to the [rms](#) package that facilitates plotting the ordinal regression [orm](#) model objects. The aim is to get ggplot2 plots that are modifiable

### Details

The ormPlot package provides two categories of important functions: forestplotting the summary and plotting the predictions

### Summary plotting

The forestplot function facilitates plotting the [summary.rms](#) objects resulting from the [orm](#) or [lrm](#) model

See exported methods for more details:

- [plot.summary.rms](#)
- [forestplot](#)
- [join\\_ggplots](#)

## Prediction plotting

The prediction plotting function facilitates plotting the `orm` objects using the results got from `Predict` function. In particular it adds confidence intervals to orm prediction plots.

See exported methods for more details:

- `plot.orm`
- `predict_with_ci`

## Data

`educ_data` data about morfometrics of schoolchildren born between 1937-1962 in Estonian territory. see also the citation("ormPlot") article

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orm\_graph

*Make a ggplot figure*

---

## Description

Function to get a ggplot figure from a matrix x

## Usage

```
orm_graph(x, theme = ggplot2::theme_get(), header = NULL,
  row.names.y = NULL, shape = 19, limits = NULL, breaks = c(0.5, 1,
  1.5, 2, 3, 4))
```

## Arguments

x	a matrix or a data.frame
theme	the desired ggplot2 theme
header	names of the table columns
row.names.y	new names for the variable rows
shape	point shape, see <a href="#">aes_linetype_size_shape</a>
limits	the x axis limits as a vector, see also: <a href="#">scale_continuous</a>
breaks	the x axis breaks as a vector,help see also: <a href="#">scale_continuous</a>

**Description**

This function plots the model predictions given that all variables that are not included in the plot are kept constant. Hence it requires at least one variable to produce a plot. returns a ggplot object that can be further customized like any other ggplot

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'orm'
plot(x, xval, plot_cols = c(), plot_rows = c(),
     label_with_colname = TRUE, facet_labels = NULL, xlab = NULL,
     ylab = NULL, np = 100, fun = stats::plogis, boot.type = "bca",
     conf.int = 0.95, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	an rms fit object, or for print the result of Predict. options(datadist="d") must have been specified (where d was created by datadist), or it must have been in effect when the the model was fitted.
xval	The model value plotted on the x axis
plot_cols	A vector of strings with other model components that should be plotted. These are put on columns.
plot_rows	A vector of strings with other model components that should be plotted. These are put on rows.
label_with_colname	Should he variable name also be included on plot row and column names
facet_labels	A named list of new names for variables on rows and columns
xlab	A custom x-axis value (if specified)
ylab	A custom y-axis value (if specified)
np	the number of equally-spaced points computed for continuous predictors that vary, i.e., when the specified value is . or NA
fun	an optional transformation of the linear predictor. Specify fun='mean' if the fit is a proportional odds model fit and you ran bootcov with coef.reps=TRUE. This will let the mean function be re-estimated for each bootstrap rep to properly account for all sources of uncertainty in estimating the mean response.
boot.type	set to 'bca' to compute BCa confidence limits or 'basic' to use the basic bootstrap. The default is to compute percentile intervals
conf.int	confidence level. Default is 0.95. Specify FALSE to suppress.
...	additional parameters that will be passed to <a href="#">Predict</a>

**Value**

a ggplot plot object

**See Also**

[Predict](#), [datadist](#), [orm](#)

**Examples**

```
#load the libraries
library(rms)
library(ormPlot)

#make the datadist
dd<-datadist(educ_data)
options(datadist='dd')

#create the model
cran_model <- orm(educ_3 ~ Rural + sex + max_SEP_3 + cran_rzs, data = educ_data)

#plot the predictions of the model for varying one variable only
plot(cran_model, cran_rzs)

#customize the plotting varying all variables
plot(cran_model, cran_rzs,
      plot_cols = max_SEP_3,
      plot_rows = c(Rural, sex),

      #setting new x-label (optional)
      xlab = "Cranial volume (residuals to age an birth date)",

      #setting new facet labels (optional)
      facet_labels = list(Rural = c("Urban", "Rural"),
                          sex = c("Boys", "Girls"))
)
```

---

plot.summary.rms

*Forest Plot of an rms model summary*

---

**Description**

Convenience function to create a plot of the [orm](#) model summary. For further customizing the plots use `return_ggplots = TRUE` This will create 2 ggplot2 objects that can be joined with the [join\\_ggplots](#) commands.



**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'summary.rms'
plot(x, ...)

forestplot(x, return_ggplots = FALSE, plot.widths = c(0.5, 0.5),
  title = "Odds ratio", digits = 3, shape = 19, header = NULL,
  limits = NULL, breaks = c(0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4),
  theme = ggplot2::theme_get(), row.names.y = NULL)

forestplot.default(x, ...)

forestplot.summary.rms(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	result of a summary command on <code>orm</code> or <code>lrm</code> model ie a <code>summary.rms</code> class object
...	see parameters of method <code>forestplot</code>
return_ggplots	if TRUE the function returns 2 ggplot objects in a list instead of drawing a table-grid
plot.widths	the relative widths of the left and right plot should be a vector ( <code>c()</code> ) with 2 elements that sum to 1 defaults to equal widths
title	the title row of the drawn plot
digits	the number of significant digits to display
shape	point shape, see <code>aes_linetype_size_shape</code>
header	names of the table columns
limits	the x axis limits as a vector, see also: <code>scale_continuous</code>
breaks	the x axis breaks as a vector, help see also: <code>scale_continuous</code>
theme	the desired ggplot2 theme
row.names.y	new names for the variable rows

**Examples**

```
set.seed(123)
#load the libraries
library(rms)
library(ormPlot)

#make the datadist
dd<-rms::datadist(educ_data)
options(datadist="dd")

#create the model
cran_model <- orm(educ_3 ~ Y0Bc + sex + height_rzs + n_siblings + cran_rzs, data = educ_data)

#the antilog true produces odd ratios (default value for orm and lrm)
```

```

s<-summary(cran_model, antilog = TRUE)

#set the plotting default theme (optional)
theme_set(theme_classic())

#show simply the result
forestplot(s)

#return modifiable ggplots
forestplot(s, return_ggplots = TRUE )

#new row names and header
newnames <- c("Year of birth", "Height", "Number of children", "Cranial volume", "Sex" )
newhead <- c("Odds Ratio", "CI 5%", "CI 95%" )

#adjust also the relative plot widths and change the color and shape
newtheme <- theme_classic() + theme(text = element_text(color = "red", size = 12),
                                   line = element_line(color= "red"),
                                   rect = element_rect(color="red"))

forestplot(s, row.names.y = newnames, header = newhead,
           plot.widths = c(0.6,0.4), shape = 17,
           theme = newtheme)

```

---

predict\_with\_ci

---

*Create a Prediction data.frame with confidence intervals*


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## Description

returns a data.frame object similar to the [Predict](#) however it adds a column dependent that lists all factor levels with appropriate confidence intervals calculated for each level. It is similar to [predict.lrm](#) with `type="fitted.ind"` but also generates selected confidence intervals.

## Usage

```

predict_with_ci(x, ..., np = 100, fun = stats::plogis,
               conf.int = 0.95, boot.type = "bca")

```

## Arguments

x	an rms fit object, or for print the result of Predict. <code>options(datadist="d")</code> must have been specified (where d was created by <code>datadist</code> ), or it must have been in effect when the the model was fitted.
...	One or more variables to vary, or single-valued adjustment values. Specify a variable name without an equal sign to use the default display range, or any range you choose (e.g. <code>seq(0,100,by=2)</code> , <code>c(2,3,7,14)</code> ). The default list of values for which predictions are made is taken as the list of unique values of the variable if they number fewer than 11. For variables with $> 10$ unique values, <code>np</code> equally spaced values in the range are used for plotting if the range

is not specified. Variables not specified are set to the default adjustment value `limits[2]`, i.e. the median for continuous variables and a reference category for non-continuous ones. Later variables define adjustment settings. For categorical variables, specify the class labels in quotes when specifying variable values. If the levels of a categorical variable are numeric, you may omit the quotes. For variables not described using `datadist`, you must specify explicit ranges and adjustment settings for predictors that were in the model. If no variables are specified in `...`, predictions will be made by separately varying all predictors in the model over their default range, holding the other predictors at their adjustment values. This has the same effect as specifying `name` as a vector containing all the predictors. For `rbind, ...` represents a series of results from `Predict`. If you name the results, these names will be taken as the values of the new `.set.` variable added to the concatenated data frames. See an example below.

<code>np</code>	the number of equally-spaced points computed for continuous predictors that vary, i.e., when the specified value is <code>.</code> or <code>NA</code>
<code>fun</code>	an optional transformation of the linear predictor. Specify <code>fun='mean'</code> if the fit is a proportional odds model fit and you ran <code>bootcov</code> with <code>coef.reps=TRUE</code> . This will let the mean function be re-estimated for each bootstrap rep to properly account for all sources of uncertainty in estimating the mean response.
<code>conf.int</code>	confidence level. Default is 0.95. Specify <code>FALSE</code> to suppress.
<code>boot.type</code>	set to <code>'bca'</code> to compute BCa confidence limits or <code>'basic'</code> to use the basic bootstrap. The default is to compute percentile intervals

### Value

a `data.frame`

### See Also

[Predict,orm](#), [predict.lrm](#)

### Examples

```
set.seed(123)
#load the libraries
library(rms)
library(ormPlot)

#make the datadist
dd<-rms::datadist(educ_data)
options(datadist="dd")

#create the model
cran_model <- orm(educ_3 ~ Rural + sex + max_SEP_3 + cran_rzs, data = educ_data)

#get the predictions of the orm model with confidence intervals for all levels
predictiondf<-predict_with_ci(cran_model, cran_rzs, Rural, sex, max_SEP_3)
#show the predictions head
head(predictiondf)
```

```
#get the predictions of the orm model with confidence intervals for sex only
predictiondf_sex<-predict_with_ci(cran_model, sex)
#show the predictions head
head(predictiondf_sex)
```

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