

Package ‘gdverse’

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Title Analysis of Spatial Stratified Heterogeneity

Version 1.0-1

Description

Analyzing spatial factors and exploring spatial associations based on the concept of spatial stratified heterogeneity, and also takes into account local spatial dependencies, spatial interpretability, potential spatial interactions, and robust spatial stratification. Additionally, it supports geographical detector models established in academic literature.

License GPL-3

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<https://github.com/ausgis/gdverse>

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all2int *convert all discretized vectors to integer*

Description

convert all discretized vectors to integer

Usage

```
all2int(x)
```

Arguments

x A discretized vector.

Value

An integer vector

Examples

```
all2int(factor(letters[1:3],levels = c('b','a','c')))
all2int(letters[1:3])
```

cpsd_disc *optimal spatial data discretization based on SPADE q-statistics*

Description

Function for determining the optimal spatial data discretization based on SPADE q-statistics.

Usage

```
cpsd_disc(
  formula,
  data,
  wt,
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  strategy = 2L,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  cores = 1,
  return_disc = TRUE,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of optimal spatial data discretization.
data	A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
discnum	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use quantile. Noted that robust will use robust_disc(); rpart will use rpart_disc(); Others use st_unidisc(). You can try unidisc_methods().
strategy	(optional) Discretization strategy. When strategy is 1L, choose the highest SPADE model q-statistics to determinate optimal spatial data discretization parameters. When strategy is 2L, The optimal discrete parameters of spatial data are selected by combining LOESS model.
increase_rate	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
return_disc	(optional) Whether or not return discretized result used the optimal parameter. Default is TRUE.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.Setting random seed is useful when the sample size is greater than 3000(the default value for largeN) and the data is discretized by sampling 10%(the default value for samp_prop in st_unidisc()).
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to st_unidisc(),robust_disc() or rpart_disc().

Value

A list with the optimal parameter in the provided parameter combination with k, method and disc(when return_disc is TRUE).

x discretization variable name

k optimal number of spatial data discreteization

method optimal spatial data discretization method

disc the result of optimal spatial data discretization

Note

When the discmethod is configured to robust, it will operate at a significantly reduced speed. Consequently, the use of robust discretization is not advised.

Author(s)

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References

Yongze Song & Peng Wu (2021) An interactive detector for spatial associations, *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 35:8, 1676-1701, DOI:10.1080/13658816.2021.1882680

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo, sim$la)
cpsd_disc(y ~ xa + xb + xc,
          data = sim,
          wt = wt)
```

cpsd_spade

compensated power of spatial determinant(CPSD)

Description

Function for calculate compensated power of spatial determinant Q_s .

Usage

```
cpsd_spade(yobs, xobs, xdisc, wt)
```

Arguments

yobs	Variable Y
xobs	The original undiscretized covariable X.
xdisc	The discretized covariable X.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.

Details

The power of compensated spatial determinant formula is

$$Q_s = \frac{q_s}{q_{s_{in\ for\ kep}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \Gamma_{kdep}}{N \Gamma_{totaldep}}}{1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \Gamma_{hind}}{N \Gamma_{totalind}}}$$

Value

A value of compensated power of spatial determinant Q_s .

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE), International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo,sim$la)
xa = sim$xa
xa_disc = st_unidisc(xa,5)
cpsd_spade(sim$y,xa,xa_disc,wt)
```

ecological_detector *ecological_detector*

Description

Compare the effects of two factors X_1 and X_2 on the spatial distribution of the attribute Y .

Usage

```
ecological_detector(y, x1, x2, alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

y	Dependent variable, continuous numeric vector.
x1	Covariate X_1 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
x2	Covariate X_2 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level of the interval,default is 0.95.

Value

A list.

F-statistic the result of F statistic for ecological detector

P-value the result of P value for ecological detector

Ecological is there a significant difference between the two factors X_1 and X_2 on the spatial distribution of the attribute Y

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
ecological_detector(y = 1:7,  
                  x1 = c('x', rep('y', 3), rep('z', 3)),  
                  x2 = c(rep('a', 2), rep('b', 2), rep('c', 3)))
```

factor_detector *factor_detector*

Description

The factor detector q-statistic measures the spatial stratified heterogeneity of a variable Y, or the determinant power of a covariate X of Y.

Usage

```
factor_detector(y, x)
```

Arguments

y	Variable Y, continuous numeric vector.
x	Covariate X, factor, character or discrete numeric.

Value

A list.

Q-statistic the q statistic for factor detector

P-value the p value for factor detector

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
factor_detector(y = 1:7, x = c('x', rep('y', 3), rep('z', 3)))
```

F_informationloss *measure information loss by information entropy*

Description

Function for measure information loss by shannon information entropy.

Usage

```
F_informationloss(xvar, xdisc)
```

Arguments

xvar The original undiscretized vector.
xdisc The discretized vector.

Details

The information loss measured by information entropy formula is $F = - \sum_{i=1}^N p_{(i)} \log_2 p_{(i)} - \left(- \sum_{h=1}^L p_{(h)} \log_2 p_{(h)} \right)$

Value

A numeric value of information loss measured by information entropy.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
F_informationloss(1:7,c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)))
```

gd *native geographical detector(GD) model*

Description

Function for native geographical detector model.

Usage

```
gd(formula, data, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of geographical detector model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be one of factor(default), interaction, risk, ecological. You can run one or more types at one time.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of the alpha (confidence level). Default is 0.95.

Value

A list of the GD model result.

factor the result of factor detector
 interaction the result of interaction detector
 risk the result of risk detector
 ecological the result of ecological detector

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Jin-Feng Wang, Xin-Hu Li, George Christakos, Yi-Lan Liao, Tin Zhang, XueGu & Xiao-Ying Zheng (2010) Geographical Detectors-Based Health Risk Assessment and its Application in the Neural Tube Defects Study of the Heshun Region, China, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 24:1, 107-127, DOI: 10.1080/13658810802443457

Examples

```
data("NTDs")
g = gd(incidence ~ watershed + elevation + soiltype,
      data = NTDs, type = c('factor', 'interaction'))
g
```

gd_bestunidisc *best univariate discretization based on geodetector q-statistic*

Description

Function for determining the best univariate discretization based on geodetector q-statistic.

Usage

```
gd_bestunidisc(
  formula,
  data,
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = c("sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "fisher", "headtails", "maximum",
    "box"),
  cores = 1,
  return_disc = TRUE,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of best univariate discretization.
data	A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
discnum	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is using c("sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "fisher", "headtails", "maximum", "box").
cores	(optional) A positive integer (default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
return_disc	(optional) Whether or not return discretized result used the optimal parameter. Default is TRUE.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789. Setting random seed is useful when the sample size is greater than 3000 (the default value for largeN) and the data is discretized by sampling 10% (the default value for samp_prop in st_unidisc()).
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to st_unidisc().

Value

A list with the optimal parameter in the provided parameter combination with k, method and disc (when return_disc is TRUE).

x the name of the variable that needs to be discretized

k optimal discretization number
 method optimal discretization method
 disc optimal discretization results

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
data('sim')
gd_bestunidisc(y ~ xa + xb + xc, data = sim,
              discvar = paste0('x',letters[1:3]),
              discnum = 3:6)
```

generate_subsets *generate subsets of a set*

Description

generate subsets of a set

Usage

```
generate_subsets(set, empty = TRUE, self = TRUE)
```

Arguments

set	A vector including the empty set and the set itself. Default is TRUE.
empty	(optional) When empty is TRUE,the generated subset includes the empty set, otherwise the empty set is removed. Default is TRUE.
self	(optional) When self is TRUE,the resulting subset includes the set itself, otherwise the set itself is removed. Default is TRUE.

Value

A list with the subsets

Examples

```
generate_subsets(letters[1:3])
generate_subsets(letters[1:3],empty = FALSE)
generate_subsets(letters[1:3],self = FALSE)
generate_subsets(letters[1:3],empty = FALSE,self = FALSE)
```

geodetector *geographical detector(GD) model*

Description

geographical detector(GD) model

Usage

```
geodetector(formula, data, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of geographical detector model.
data	A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be one of factor(default), interaction, risk, ecological.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of the alpha (confidence level). Default is 0.95.

Value

A list of tibble with the corresponding result under different detector types.

factor the result of factor detector

interaction the result of interaction detector

risk the result of risk detector

ecological the result of ecological detector

Note

Note that only one type of geodetector is supported at a time in geodetector().

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Jin-Feng Wang, Xin-Hu Li, George Christakos, Yi-Lan Liao, Tin Zhang, XueGu & Xiao-Ying Zheng (2010) Geographical Detectors-Based Health Risk Assessment and its Application in the Neural Tube Defects Study of the Heshun Region, China, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 24:1, 107-127, DOI: 10.1080/13658810802443457

Examples

```

geodetector(y ~ x1 + x2,
  tibble::tibble(y = 1:7,
    x1 = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)),
    x2 = c(rep('a',2),rep('b',2),rep('c',3))))

geodetector(y ~ x1 + x2,
  tibble::tibble(y = 1:7,
    x1 = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)),
    x2 = c(rep('a',2),rep('b',2),rep('c',3))),
  type = 'interaction')

geodetector(y ~ x1 + x2,
  tibble::tibble(y = 1:7,
    x1 = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)),
    x2 = c(rep('a',2),rep('b',2),rep('c',3))),
  type = 'risk',alpha = 0.95)

geodetector(y ~ x1 + x2,
  tibble::tibble(y = 1:7,
    x1 = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)),
    x2 = c(rep('a',2),rep('b',2),rep('c',3))),
  type = 'ecological',alpha = 0.95)

```

 gozh

geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity(GOZH) model

Description

Function for geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity(GOZH) model

Usage

```
gozh(formula, data, cores = 1, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of GOZH model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector,which must be factor(default), interaction, risk, ecological.You can run one or more types at one time.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level.Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Value

A list of GOZH model result.

factor the result of factor detector

interaction the result of interaction detector

risk the result of risk detector

ecological the result of ecological detector

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Luo, P., Song, Y., Huang, X., Ma, H., Liu, J., Yao, Y., & Meng, L. (2022). Identifying determinants of spatio-temporal disparities in soil moisture of the Northern Hemisphere using a geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity model. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing: Official Publication of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)*, 185, 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2022.01.009>

Examples

```
data('ndvi')
g = gozh(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi)
g
```

gozh_detector

geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity detector

Description

Function for geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity detector.

Usage

```
gozh_detector(formula, data, cores = 1, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

formula A formula of GOZH detector.

data A data.frame or tibble of observation data.

cores (optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.

type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be one of factor (default), interaction, risk, ecological.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level of the interval, default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Value

A list of tibble with the corresponding result under different detector types.

factor	the result of factor detector
interaction	the result of interaction detector
risk	the result of risk detector
ecological	the result of ecological detector

Note

Only one type of detector is supported in a gozh_detector() run at a time.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Luo, P., Song, Y., Huang, X., Ma, H., Liu, J., Yao, Y., & Meng, L. (2022). Identifying determinants of spatio-temporal disparities in soil moisture of the Northern Hemisphere using a geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity model. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing: Official Publication of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)*, 185, 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2022.01.009>

Examples

```
data('ndvi')
g = gozh_detector(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi)
g
```

idsa

interactive detector for spatial associations (IDSA) model

Description

Function for interactive detector for spatial associations model.

Usage

```
idsa(
  formula,
  data,
  wt = NULL,
  overlaymethod = "and",
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  strategy = 2L,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  alpha = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of IDSA model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
wt	(optional) The spatial weight matrix. When data is not an sf object, must provide wt.
overlaymethod	(optional) Spatial overlay method. One of and, or, intersection. Default is and.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use quantile. Noted that robust will use robust_disc(); rpart will use rpart_disc(); Others use st_unidisc(). You can try unidisc_methods() to see supported methods in st_unidisc().
strategy	(optional) Discretization strategy. When strategy is 1L, choose the highest SPADE model q-statistics to determinate optimal spatial data discretization parameters. When strategy is 2L, The optimal discrete parameters of spatial data are selected by combining LOESS model.
increase_rate	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
seed	(optional) Random number seed, default is 123456789.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to cpsd_disc().

Value

A list with PID values tibble under different spatial overlays and performance evaluation indicators.

interaction the interaction result of IDSA model
 risk1 whether values of the response variable between a pair of overlay zones are significantly different
 risk2 risk detection result of the input data
 number_individual_explanatory_variables the number of individual explanatory variables used for examining the interaction effects
 number_overlay_zones the number of overlay zones
 percentage_finely_divided_zones the percentage of finely divided zones that are determined by the interaction of variables

Note

Please note that all variables in the IDSA model need to be continuous data.

The IDSA model requires at least $2^n - 1$ calculations when has n explanatory variables. When there are more than 10 explanatory variables, carefully consider the computational burden of this model. When there are a large number of explanatory variables, the data dimensionality reduction method can be used to ensure the trade-off between analysis results and calculation speed.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Yongze Song & Peng Wu (2021) An interactive detector for spatial associations, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 35:8, 1676-1701, DOI:10.1080/13658816.2021.1882680

Examples

```
data('sim')
sim1 = sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la'))
g = idsa(y ~ ., data = sim1)
g
```

interaction_detector *interaction_detector*

Description

Identify the interaction between different risk factors, that is, assess whether factors X1 and X2 together increase or decrease the explanatory power of the dependent variable Y, or whether the effects of these factors on Y are independent of each other.

Usage

```
interaction_detector(y, x1, x2)
```

Arguments

y	Dependent variable, continuous numeric vector.
x1	Covariate X_1 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
x2	Covariate X_2 , factor, character or discrete numeric.

Value

A list.

Variable1 Q-statistics Q-statistics for variable1

Variable2 Q-statistics Q-statistics for variable2

Variable1 and Variable2 interact Q-statistics Q-statistics for variable1 and variable2 interact

Interaction the interact result type

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
interaction_detector(y = 1:7,
                    x1 = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)),
                    x2 = c(rep('a',2),rep('b',2),rep('c',3)))
```

inverse_distance_weight

calculate inverse distance weight

Description

Function for calculate inverse distance weight.

Usage

```
inverse_distance_weight(locx, locy, power = 1, is_arc = FALSE)
```

Arguments

locx	The x axis location.
locy	The y axis location.
power	(optional) Default is 1. Set to 2 for gravity weights.
is_arc	(optional) FALSE (default) or TRUE, whether to compute arc distance.

Details

The inverse distance weight formula is $w_{ij} = 1/d_{ij}^\alpha$

Value

A inverse distance weight matrices with class of matrix.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
x = 1:10
y = 1:10
inverse_distance_weight(x,y)
inverse_distance_weight(x,y,is_arc = TRUE)
```

lesh

locally explained heterogeneity(LESH) model

Description

Function for locally explained heterogeneity model.

Usage

```
lesh(formula, data, cores = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of LESH model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Value

A list of LESH model result.

interaction the interaction result of LESH model

spd_lesh a tibble of the SHAP power of determinants

Note

The LESH model requires at least $2^n - 1$ calculations when has n explanatory variables. When there are more than 10 explanatory variables, carefully consider the computational burden of this model. When there are a large number of explanatory variables, the data dimensionality reduction method can be used to ensure the trade-off between analysis results and calculation speed.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Li, Y., Luo, P., Song, Y., Zhang, L., Qu, Y., & Hou, Z. (2023). A locally explained heterogeneity model for examining wetland disparity. *International Journal of Digital Earth*, 16(2), 4533–4552. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2023.2271883>

Examples

```
data('ndvi')
g = lesh(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi)
g
```

loess_optdiscnum *determine optimal spatial data discretization for individual variables*

Description

Function for determining optimal spatial data discretization for individual variables based on locally estimated scatterplot smoothing (LOESS) model.

Usage

```
loess_optdiscnum(qvec, discnumvec, increase_rate = 0.05)
```

Arguments

qvec	A numeric vector of q statistics.
discnumvec	A numeric vector of break numbers corresponding to qvec.
increase_rate	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.

Value

A optimal number of spatial data discretization.

Note

When `increase_rate` is not satisfied by the calculation, `increase_rate*0.1` is used first. At this time, if `increase_rate*0.1` is not satisfied again, the discrete number corresponding to the highest Q-statistic is selected as a return.

Note that `gdverse` sorts `discnumvec` from smallest to largest and keeps `qvec` in one-to-one correspondence with `discnumvec`.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Yongze Song & Peng Wu (2021) An interactive detector for spatial associations, *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 35:8, 1676-1701, DOI:10.1080/13658816.2021.1882680

Examples

```
data('sim')
3:10 %>%
  purrr::map_dbl(\(.k) st_unidisc(sim$xa,.k) %>%
    factor_detector(sim$y,.) %>%
    {.[[1]]) %>%
  loess_optdiscnum(3:10)
```

<code>loess_optscale</code>	<i>determine optimal spatial data analysis scale</i>
-----------------------------	--

Description

Function for determining optimal spatial data analysis scale based on locally estimated scatter plot smoothing (LOESS) model.

Usage

```
loess_optscale(qvec, spscalevec, increase_rate = 0.05)
```

Arguments

<code>qvec</code>	A numeric vector of q statistics.
<code>spscalevec</code>	A numeric vector of spatial scales corresponding to <code>qvec</code> .
<code>increase_rate</code>	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.

Value

A optimal number of spatial scale

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code takes a long time to run:
library(tidyverse)
fvcpath = "https://github.com/SpatLyu/rdevdata/raw/main/FVC.tif"
fvc = terra::rast(paste0("/vsicurl/", fvcpath))
fvc1000 = fvc %>%
  terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
fvc5000 = fvc %>%
  terra::aggregate(fact = 5) %>%
  terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
qv1000 = factor_detector(fvc1000$fvc,
  st_unidisc(fvc1000$premax, 10, 'quantile'))[[1]]
qv5000 = factor_detector(fvc5000$fvc,
  st_unidisc(fvc5000$premax, 10, 'quantile'))[[1]]
loess_optscale(c(qv1000, qv5000), c(1000, 5000))

## End(Not run)
```

ndvi

dataset of NDVI changes and its influencing factors

Description

dataset of NDVI changes and its influencing factors, modified from GD package.

Usage

ndvi

Format

ndvi: A tibble with 713 rows and 7 variables

Author(s)

Yongze Song <yongze.song@outlook.com>

NTDs	<i>NTDs data</i>
------	------------------

Description

The data were obtained by preprocessing use `sf` and `tidyverse`.

Usage

NTDs

Format

NTDs: A tibble with 185 rows and 4 variable columns and 2 location columns, modified from `geodetector` package.

opgd	<i>optimal parameters-based geographical detector(OPGD) model</i>
------	---

Description

Function for optimal parameters-based geographical detector(OPGD) model.

Usage

```
opgd(
  formula,
  data,
  discvar,
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = c("sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "fisher", "headtails", "maximum",
    "box"),
  cores = 1,
  type = "factor",
  alpha = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula of OPGD model.
<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> , tibble or <code>sf</code> object of observation data.
<code>discvar</code>	Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when <code>formula</code> has <code>discvar</code> , <code>data</code> must have these columns.
<code>discnum</code>	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is <code>3:22</code> .

discmethod	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is using <code>c("sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile")</code> .
cores	(optional) A positive integer (default is 1). If <code>cores > 1</code> , a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be factor (default), interaction, risk, ecological. You can run one or more types at one time.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>gd_bestunidisc()</code> . A useful parameter is <code>seed</code> , which is used to set the random number seed.

Value

A list of the OPGD model result.

`factor` the result of factor detector

`interaction` the result of interaction detector

`risk` the result of risk detector

`ecological` the result of ecological detector

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Song, Y., Wang, J., Ge, Y. & Xu, C. (2020) An optimal parameters-based geographical detector model enhances geographic characteristics of explanatory variables for spatial heterogeneity analysis: Cases with different types of spatial data, *GIScience & Remote Sensing*, 57(5), 593-610. doi: 10.1080/15481603.2020.1760434.

Examples

```
data('sim')
opgd(y ~ xa + xb + xc, data = sim,
     discvar = paste0('x', letters[1:3]),
     discnum = 3:6)
```

pid_idsa

IDSa Q-saistics PID

Description

IDSa Q-saistics PID

Usage

```
pid_idsa(formula, rawdata, discdata, wt, overlaymethod = "and")
```

Arguments

formula	A formula for IDSA Q-saistics
rawdata	Raw observation data
discdata	Discrete explanatory variables data
wt	Spatial weight matrix
overlaymethod	(optional) Spatial overlay method. One of and, or, intersection. Default is and.

Details

$$Q_{IDSA} = \frac{\theta_r}{\phi}$$

Value

The value of IDSA Q-saistics PID.

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$l0, sim$l1)
sim1 = dplyr::mutate(sim, dplyr::across(xa:xc, \(.x) st_unidisc(.x, 5)))
pid_idsa(y ~ xa + xb + xc, rawdata = sim,
         discdata = sim1, wt = wt)
```

```
plot.ecological_detector
      plot ecological detector
```

Description

S3 method to plot output for ecological detector in geodetector().

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return by geodetector().
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`plot.factor_detector` *plot factor detector result*

Description

S3 method to plot output for factor detector in `geodetector()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'factor_detector'  
plot(x, slicenum = 2, alpha = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>geodetector()</code> .
<code>slicenum</code>	(optional) The number of labels facing inward. Default is 2.
<code>alpha</code>	(optional) Confidence level. Default is 0.95.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.gd_result	<i>plot GD result</i>
----------------	-----------------------

Description

S3 method to plot output for GD model result in `gd()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return by <code>gd()</code> .
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>patchwork::wrap_plots()</code> .

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.gozh_result	<i>plot GOZH result</i>
------------------	-------------------------

Description

S3 method to plot output for GOZH model result in `gozh()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return by <code>gozh()</code> .
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>patchwork::wrap_plots()</code> .

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.idsa_result *plot IDSA risk result*

Description

S3 method to plot output for IDSA risk result in idsa().

Usage

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

Arguments

x Return by idsa().
 ... (optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.interaction_detector
 plot interaction detector result

Description

S3 method to plot output for interaction detector in geodetector().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'interaction_detector'
plot(x, alpha = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by geodetector().
 alpha (optional) Picture transparency. Default is 1.
 ... (optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.lesh_result *plot LESH model result*

Description

S3 method to plot output for LESH model interaction result in lesh().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lesh_result'
plot(
  x,
  pie = TRUE,
  scatter = FALSE,
  scatter_alpha = 1,
  pieradius_factor = 15,
  pielegend_x = 0.99,
  pielegend_y = 0.1,
  pielegend_num = 3,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	x Return by lesh().
pie	(optional) Whether to draw the interaction contributions. Default is TRUE.
scatter	(optional) Whether to draw the interaction direction diagram. Default is FALSE.
scatter_alpha	(optional) Picture transparency. Default is 1.
pieradius_factor	(optional) The radius expansion factor of interaction contributions pie plot. Default is 15.
pielegend_x	(optional) The X-axis relative position of interaction contributions pie plot legend. Default is 0.99.
pielegend_y	(optional) The Y-axis relative position of interaction contributions pie plot legend. Default is 0.1.
pielegend_num	(optional) The number of interaction contributions pie plot legend. Default is 3.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Note

When both `scatter` and `pie` are set to `TRUE` in RStudio, enlarge the drawing frame for normal display.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`plot.opgd_result` *plot OPGD result*

Description

S3 method to plot output for OPGD model result in `opgd()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` Return by `opgd()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `patchwork::wrap_plots()`.

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.rgd_result *plot RGD result*

Description

S3 method to plot output for RGD model result in `rgd()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` Return by `rgd()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `patchwork::wrap_plots()`.

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.risk_detector *plot risk detector*

Description

S3 method to plot output for risk detector in `geodetector()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

`x` Return by `geodetector()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `ggplot2::theme()`.

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.sesu_gozh *plot gozh sesu*

Description

S3 method to plot output for gozh sesu in sesu_gozh().

Usage

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

Arguments

x Return by sesu_gozh().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.sesu_opgd *plot opgd sesu*

Description

S3 method to plot output for opgd sesu in sesu_opgd().

Usage

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

Arguments

x Return by sesu_opgd().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.spade_result *plot SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant*

Description

S3 method to plot output for SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant from spade().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spade_result'  
plot(x, slicenum = 2, alpha = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return by spade().The number of labels facing inward.
slicenum	(optional) The number of labels facing inward. Default is 2.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level.Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
plot.srs_ecological_detector
  plot spatial rough set-based ecological detector
```

Description

S3 method to plot output for spatial rough set-based ecological detector in `srsgd()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>srsgd()</code> .
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
plot.srs_factor_detector
  plot spatial rough set-based factor detector result
```

Description

S3 method to plot output for spatial rough set-based factor detector in `srsgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srs_factor_detector'
plot(x, slicenum = 2, alpha = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>srsgd()</code> .
<code>slicenum</code>	(optional) The number of labels facing inward. Default is 2.
<code>alpha</code>	(optional) Confidence level. Default is 0.95.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.srs_interaction_detector

plot spatial rough set-based interaction detector result

Description

S3 method to plot output for spatial rough set-based interaction detector in srsgd().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srs_interaction_detector'  
plot(x, alpha = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return by srsgd().
alpha	(optional) Picture transparency. Default is 1.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
print.ecological_detector  
  print ecological detector
```

Description

S3 method to format output for ecological detector in geodetector().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'ecological_detector'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by geodetector().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
print.factor_detector  print factor detector
```

Description

S3 method to format output for factor detector in geodetector().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'factor_detector'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by geodetector().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.gd_result *print GD result*

Description

S3 method to format output for GD model from gd().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gd_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by gd().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.gozh_result *print GOZH result*

Description

S3 method to format output for GOZH model from gozh().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'gozh_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by gozh().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.idsa_result` *print IDSA result*

Description

S3 method to format output for IDSA model from `idsa()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'idsa_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `idsa()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.interaction_detector`
 print interaction detector

Description

S3 method to format output for interaction detector in `geodetector()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'interaction_detector'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by `geodetector()`.
... (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.lesh_result` *print LESH model interaction result*

Description

S3 method to format output for LESH model interaction result in `lesh()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lesh_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by `lesh()`.
... (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.opgd_result *print OPGD result*

Description

S3 method to format output for OPGD model from opgd().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'opgd_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by opgd().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.rgd_result *print RGD result*

Description

S3 method to format output for RGD model from rgd().

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rgd_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by rgd().
... (optional) Other arguments passed to knitr::kable().

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.rid_result` *print RID result*

Description

S3 method to format output for RID model from `rid()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'rid_result'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `rid()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.risk_detector` *print risk detector*

Description

S3 method to format output for risk detector in `geodetector()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'risk_detector'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `geodetector()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.sesu_gozh *print gozh sesu*

Description

S3 method to format output for gozh sesu from `sesu_gozh()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sesu_gozh'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `sesu_gozh()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

print.sesu_opgd *print opgd sesu*

Description

S3 method to format output for opgd sesu from `sesu_opgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'sesu_opgd'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by `sesu_opgd()`.
... (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

`print.spade_result` *print SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant*

Description

S3 method to format output for SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant from `spade()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'spade_result'  
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by `spade()`.
... Other arguments.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
print.srs_ecological_detector
  print spatial rough set-based ecological detector
```

Description

S3 method to format output for spatial rough set-based ecological detector in `srsgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srs_ecological_detector'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `srsgd()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
print.srs_factor_detector
  print spatial rough set-based factor detector
```

Description

S3 method to format output for spatial rough set-based factor detector in `srsgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srs_factor_detector'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `srsgd()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
print.srs_interaction_detector
      print spatial rough set-based interaction detector
```

Description

S3 method to format output for spatial rough set-based interaction detector in `srsgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srs_interaction_detector'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x` Return by `srsgd()`.
`...` (optional) Other arguments passed to `knitr::kable()`.

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

```
psd_iev                   PSD of an interaction of explanatory variables (PSD-IEV)
```

Description

PSD of an interaction of explanatory variables (PSD-IEV)

Usage

```
psd_iev(disccdata, spzone, wt)
```

Arguments

disccdata	Discreted explanatory variables data. A tibble or dataframe .
spzone	Fuzzy overlay spatial zones. Returned from <code>st_fuzzyoverlay()</code> .
wt	Spatial weight matrix

Details

$$\phi = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} N_{i,k} \tau_{i,k}}{\sum_{i=1}^m N_i \tau_i}$$

Value

The Value of PSD-IEV

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Yongze Song & Peng Wu (2021) An interactive detector for spatial associations, *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 35:8, 1676-1701, DOI:10.1080/13658816.2021.1882680

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo, sim$la)
sim1 = dplyr::mutate(sim, dplyr::across(xa:xc, \(.x) st_unidisc(.x, 5)))
sz = st_fuzzyoverlay(y ~ xa + xb + xc, data = sim1)
psd_iev(dplyr::select(sim1, xa:xc), sz, wt)
```

psd_pseudop	<i>calculate power of spatial determinant(PSD) and the corresponding pseudo-p value</i>
-------------	---

Description

Function for calculate power of spatial determinant q_s .

Usage

```
psd_pseudop(y, x, wt, cores = 1, seed = 123456789, permutations = 0)
```

Arguments

y	Variable Y, continuous numeric vector.
x	Covariable X, factor, character or discrete numeric.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use parallel computation.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.
permutations	(optional) The number of permutations for the PSD computation. Default is 0, which means no pseudo-p values are calculated.

Details

The power of spatial determinant formula is $q_s = 1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \Gamma_h}{N\Gamma}$

Value

A tibble of power of spatial determinant and the corresponding pseudo-p value.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE), International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo, sim$la, power = 2)
psd_pseudop(sim$y, st_unidisc(sim$xa, 5), wt)
```

psd_spade

power of spatial determinant(PSD)

Description

Function for calculate power of spatial determinant q_s

Usage

```
psd_spade(y, x, wt)
```


Arguments

y	Variable Y, continuous numeric vector.
x	Covariable X, factor, character or discrete numeric.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.

Details

The power of spatial determinant formula is

$$q_s = 1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \Gamma_h}{NT}$$

Value

A value of power of spatial determinant q_s .

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE), International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo,sim$la,power = 2)
psd_spade(sim$y,st_unidisc(sim$xa,5),wt)
```

psmd_pseudop	<i>power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant(PSMD) and the corresponding pseudo-p value</i>
--------------	--

Description

Function for calculate power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant and the corresponding pseudo-p value.

Usage

```
psmd_pseudop(
  yobs,
  xobs,
  wt,
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  permutations = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

yobs	Variable Y
xobs	The original undiscretized covariable X.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default will use quantile. If discmethod is set to robust, the function robust_disc() will be used. Conversely, if discmethod is set to rpart, the rpart_disc() function will be used. Others use st_unidisc(). Currently, only one discmethod can be used at a time.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use parallel computation.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.
permutations	(optional) The number of permutations for the PSD computation. Default is 0, which means no pseudo-p values are calculated.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to st_unidisc(),robust_disc() or rpart_disc().

Details

The power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant formula is $PSMDQ_s = MEAN(Q_s)$

Value

A tibble of power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant and the corresponding pseudo-p value.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE),International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo,sim$la)
psmd_pseudop(sim$y,sim$xa,wt)
```

psmd_spade	<i>power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant(PSMD)</i>
------------	---

Description

Function for calculate power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant PSMDQ_s.

Usage

```
psmd_spade(
  yobs,
  xobs,
  wt,
  discnum = 3:22,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

yobs	Variable Y
xobs	The original undiscretized covariable X.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default will use quantile. If discmethod is set to robust, the function robust_disc() will be used. Conversely, if discmethod is set to rpart, the rpart_disc() function will be used. Others use st_unidisc(). Currently, only one discmethod can be used at a time.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use parallel computation.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to st_unidisc(),robust_disc() or rpart_disc().

Details

The power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant formula is $PSMDQ_s = MEAN(Q_s)$

Value

A value of power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant PSMDQ_s.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE), International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
wt = inverse_distance_weight(sim$lo, sim$la)
psmd_spade(sim$y, sim$xa, wt)
```

rescale_vector	<i>rescale continuous vector to specified minimum and maximum</i>
----------------	---

Description

rescale continuous vector to specified minimum and maximum

Usage

```
rescale_vector(x, to_left = 0, to_right = 1)
```

Arguments

x	A continuous numeric vector.
to_left	(optional) Specified minimum. Default is 0.
to_right	(optional) Specified maximum. Default is 1.

Value

A continuous vector.

Examples

```
rescale_vector(c(-5, 1, 5), 0.01, 0.99)
```

rgd *robust geographical detector(RGD) model*

Description

Function for robust geographical detector(RGD) model.

Usage

```
rgd(
  formula,
  data,
  discvar,
  discnum = NULL,
  minsize = NULL,
  cores = 1,
  type = "factor",
  alpha = 0.95
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of RGD model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
discvar	Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when formula has discvar, data must have these columns.
discnum	A numeric vector of discretized classes of columns that need to be discretized. Default all discvar use 10.
minsize	(optional) The min size of each discretization group. Default all use 1.
cores	(optional) Positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use python joblib package to parallel computation.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be factor(default), interaction, risk, ecological.You can run one or more types at one time.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.

Value

A list of the RGD model result.

factor the result of factor detector
 interaction the result of interaction detector
 risk the result of risk detector
 ecological the result of ecological detector

Note

Please set up python dependence and configure GDVERSE_PYTHON environment variable if you want to run `rgd()`. See `vignette('RGDRID', package = 'gdverse')` for more details.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Zhang, Z., Song, Y.*, & Wu, P., 2022. Robust geographical detector. International Journal of Applied Earth Observation and Geoinformation. 109, 102782. DOI: 10.1016/j.jag.2022.102782.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('ndvi')
g = rgd(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi, discvar = names(ndvi)[-1:-3],
        cores = 6, type =c('factor','interaction'))

## End(Not run)
```

rid

robust interaction detector(RID) model

Description

Function for robust interaction detector(RID) model.

Usage

```
rid(
  formula,
  data,
  overlaymethod = "and",
  discvar,
  discnum = NULL,
  minsize = NULL,
  cores = 1
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of RID model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.

overlaymethod	(optional) Spatial overlay method. One of and, or, intersection. Default is and.
discvar	Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when formula has discvar, data must have these columns.
discnum	A numeric vector for the number of discretized classes of columns that need to be discretized. Default all discvar use 10.
minsize	(optional) The min size of each discretization group. Default all use 1.
cores	(optional) Positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use parallel computation.

Value

A list of the RID model result.

interaction the result of RID model

Note

For bivariate spatial interactions, use the RGD function and specify the type parameter as interaction.

The RID model requires at least $2^n - 1$ calculations when has n explanatory variables. When there are more than 10 explanatory variables, carefully consider the computational burden of this model. When there are a large number of explanatory variables, the data dimensionality reduction method can be used to ensure the trade-off between analysis results and calculation speed.

Please set up python dependence and configure GDVERSE_PYTHON environment variable if you want to run rid(). See vignette('RGDRID', package = 'gdverse') for more details.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Zhang, Z., Song, Y., Karunaratne, L., & Wu, P. (2024). Robust interaction detector: A case of road life expectancy analysis. *Spatial Statistics*, 59(100814), 100814. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spasta.2024.100814>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('sim')
g = rid(y ~ ., data = sim %>% dplyr::select(-dplyr::any_of(c('lo', 'la'))),
        discvar = c("xa", "xb", "xc"), discnum = 4, cores = 6)
g
## End(Not run)
```

risk_detector	<i>risk detector</i>
---------------	----------------------

Description

Determine whether there is a significant difference between the attribute means of two sub regions.

Usage

```
risk_detector(y, x, alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

y	Variable Y, continuous numeric vector.
x	Covariate X, factor, character or discrete numeric.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level of the interval,default is 0.95.

Value

A tibble. contains different combinations of covariate X level and student t-test statistics, degrees of freedom, p-values, and whether has risk (Yes or No).

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
risk_detector(y = 1:7,
             x = c('x',rep('y',3),rep('z',3)))
```

robust_disc	<i>univariate discretization based on offline change point detection</i>
-------------	--

Description

Determines discretization interval breaks using an optimization algorithm for variance-based change point detection.

Usage

```
robust_disc(formula, data, discnum, minsize = NULL, cores = 1)
```


Arguments

formula	A formula of univariate discretization.
data	A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
discnum	A numeric vector of discretized classes of columns that need to be discretized.
minsize	(optional) The min size of each discretization group. Default all use 1.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, use python joblib package to parallel computation.

Value

A tibble of discretized columns which need to be discretized.

Note

Please set up python dependence and configure GDVERSE_PYTHON environment variable if you want to run robust_disc(). See vignette('RGDRID', package = 'gdverse') for more details.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('ndvi')
robust_disc(NDVIchange ~ GDP,data = ndvi,discnum = 5)
robust_disc(NDVIchange ~ .,
            data = dplyr::select(ndvi,-c(Climatezone,Mining)),
            discnum = 10,cores = 6)

## End(Not run)
```

rpart_disc

discretization of variables based on recursive partitioning

Description

discretization of variables based on recursive partitioning

Usage

```
rpart_disc(formula, data, ...)
```

Arguments

formula A formula.
data A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
... (optional) Other arguments passed to `rpart::rpart()`.

Value

A vector that being discretized.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Luo, P., Song, Y., Huang, X., Ma, H., Liu, J., Yao, Y., & Meng, L. (2022). Identifying determinants of spatio-temporal disparities in soil moisture of the Northern Hemisphere using a geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity model. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing: Official Publication of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)*, 185, 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2022.01.009>

Examples

```
data('ndvi')
rpart_disc(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi)
```

sesu_gozh

comparison of size effects of spatial units based on GOZH

Description

Function for comparison of size effects of spatial units in spatial heterogeneity analysis based on geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity(GOZH) model.

Usage

```
sesu_gozh(  
  formula,  
  datalist,  
  su,  
  cores = 1,  
  strategy = 2L,  
  increase_rate = 0.05,  
  alpha = 0.95,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of comparison of size effects of spatial units.
datalist	A list of data.frame or tibble.
su	A vector of sizes of spatial units.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
strategy	(optional) Calculation strategies of Q statistics at different scales. Default is 2L, see details for more contents.
increase_rate	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Details

When strategy is 1, use the same process as sesu_opgd(). If not, all explanatory variables are used to generate a unique Q statistic corresponding to the data in the datalist based on rpart_disc() and gd(), and then loess_optscale() is used to determine the optimal analysis scale.

Value

A list with SESU GOZH results.

sesu a tibble representing size effects of spatial units

optsu optimal spatial unit

strategy the optimal analytical scale selection strategy

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Song, Y., Wang, J., Ge, Y. & Xu, C. (2020) An optimal parameters-based geographical detector model enhances geographic characteristics of explanatory variables for spatial heterogeneity analysis: Cases with different types of spatial data, *GIScience & Remote Sensing*, 57(5), 593-610. doi: 10.1080/15481603.2020.1760434.

Luo, P., Song, Y., Huang, X., Ma, H., Liu, J., Yao, Y., & Meng, L. (2022). Identifying determinants of spatio-temporal disparities in soil moisture of the Northern Hemisphere using a geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity model. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing: Official Publication of the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS)*, 185, 111–128. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2022.01.009>

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code takes a long time to run:
library(tidyverse)
fvcpath = "https://github.com/SpatLyu/rdevdata/raw/main/FVC.tif"
fvc = terra::rast(paste0("/vsicurl/", fvcpath))
fvc1000 = fvc %>%
  terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
fvc5000 = fvc %>%
  terra::aggregate(fact = 5) %>%
  terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
sesu_gozh(fvc ~ .,
          datalist = list(fvc1000, fvc5000),
          su = c(1000, 5000),
          cores = 6)

## End(Not run)
```

sesu_opgd

comparison of size effects of spatial units based on OPGD

Description

Function for comparison of size effects of spatial units in spatial heterogeneity analysis based on optimal parameters geographical detector(OPGD) model.

Usage

```
sesu_opgd(
  formula,
  datalist,
  su,
  discvar,
  discnum = NULL,
  discmethod = NULL,
  cores = 1,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  alpha = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of comparison of size effects of spatial units.
datalist	A list of data.frame or tibble.
su	A vector of sizes of spatial units.

discvar	Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when formula has discvar, data must have these columns.
discnum	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:22.
discmethod	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is used c("sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "gdverse").
cores	(optional) A positive integer (default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
increase_rate	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to gd_bestunidisc().

Details

Firstly, the OPGD model is executed for each data in the datalist (all significant Q statistic of each data are averaged to represent the spatial connection strength under this spatial unit), and then the loess_optscale function is used to select the optimal spatial analysis scale.

Value

A list with SESU OPGD results

sesu a tibble representing size effects of spatial units

optsu optimal spatial unit

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Song, Y., Wang, J., Ge, Y. & Xu, C. (2020) An optimal parameters-based geographical detector model enhances geographic characteristics of explanatory variables for spatial heterogeneity analysis: Cases with different types of spatial data, *GIScience & Remote Sensing*, 57(5), 593-610. doi: 10.1080/15481603.2020.1760434.

Examples

```
## Not run:
## The following code takes a long time to run:
library(tidyverse)
fvcpath = "https://github.com/SpatLyu/rdevdata/raw/main/FVC.tif"
fvc = terra::rast(paste0("/vsicurl/", fvcpath))
fvc1000 = fvc %>%
  terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
fvc5000 = fvc %>%
  terra::aggregate(fact = 5) %>%
```

```
terra::as.data.frame(na.rm = T) %>%
  as_tibble()
sesu_opgd(fvc ~ .,
  datalist = list(fvc1000, fvc5000),
  su = c(1000, 5000),
  discvar = names(select(fvc5000, -c(fvc, lulc))),
  cores = 6)

## End(Not run)
```

shuffle_vector	<i>randomly shuffling vector</i>
----------------	----------------------------------

Description

randomly shuffling vector

Usage

```
shuffle_vector(x, shuffle_rate, seed = 123456789)
```

Arguments

x	A vector.
shuffle_rate	The shuffling rate.
seed	(optional) Random seed number. Default is 123456789.

Value

A shuffled vector.

Examples

```
shuffle_vector(1:100, 0.15)
```

sim	<i>Simulation data.</i>
-----	-------------------------

Description

Simulation data.

Usage

```
sim
```

Format

sim: A tibble with 80 rows and 6 variables, modified from IDSA package.

Author(s)

Yongze Song <yongze.song@outlook.com>

spade	<i>spatial association detector (SPADE) model</i>
-------	---

Description

Function for spatial association detector (SPADE) model.

Usage

```
spade(  
  formula,  
  data,  
  wt = NULL,  
  discvar = NULL,  
  discnum = 3:22,  
  discmethod = "quantile",  
  cores = 1,  
  seed = 123456789,  
  permutations = 0,  
  ...  
)
```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula of spatial association detector (SPADE) model.
<code>data</code>	A <code>data.frame</code> , <code>tibble</code> or <code>sf</code> object of observation data.
<code>wt</code>	(optional) The spatial weight matrix. When <code>data</code> is not an <code>sf</code> object, must provide <code>wt</code> .
<code>discvar</code>	(optional) Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when <code>formula</code> has <code>discvar</code> , <code>data</code> must have these columns. By default, all independent variables are used as <code>discvar</code> .
<code>discnum</code>	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:22.
<code>discmethod</code>	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use <code>quantile</code> . Note that when using different <code>discmethod</code> for <code>discvar</code> , please ensure that the lengths of both are consistent. Noted that <code>robust</code> will use <code>robust_disc()</code> ; <code>rpart</code> will use <code>rpart_disc()</code> ; Others use <code>st_unidisc()</code> .
<code>cores</code>	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If <code>cores > 1</code> , use parallel computation.
<code>seed</code>	(optional) Random number seed, default is 123456789.
<code>permutations</code>	(optional) The number of permutations for the PSD computation. Default is 0, which means no pseudo-p values are calculated.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>st_unidisc()</code> , <code>robust_disc()</code> or <code>rpart_disc()</code> .

Value

A list of the SPADE model result.

`factor` the result of SPADE model

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE),International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
data('sim')
sim1 = sf::st_as_sf(sim,coords = c('lo','la'))
g = spade(y ~ ., data = sim1)
g
```

spd_lesh	<i>SHAP power of determinants (SPD)</i>
----------	---

Description

Function for calculate SHAP power of determinants *SPD*.

Usage

```
spd_lesh(formula, data, cores = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of calculate SHAP power of determinants <i>SPD</i> .
data	A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
cores	(optional) A positive integer(default is 1). If cores > 1, a 'parallel' package cluster with that many cores is created and used. You can also supply a cluster object.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Details

The power of SHAP power of determinants formula is

$$\theta_{x_j}(S) = \sum_{s \in M \setminus \{x_j\}} \frac{|S|!(|M|-|S|-1)!}{|M|!} (v(S \cup \{x_j\}) - v(S)).$$

SHAP power of determinants (SPD) is the contribution of variable x_j to the power of determinants.

Value

A tibble with variable and its corresponding *SPD* value.

Note

The SHAP power of determinants (SPD) requires at least $2^n - 1$ calculations when has n explanatory variables. When there are more than 10 explanatory variables, carefully consider the computational burden of this model. When there are a large number of explanatory variables, the data dimensionality reduction method can be used to ensure the trade-off between analysis results and calculation speed.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Li, Y., Luo, P., Song, Y., Zhang, L., Qu, Y., & Hou, Z. (2023). A locally explained heterogeneity model for examining wetland disparity. *International Journal of Digital Earth*, 16(2), 4533–4552. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2023.2271883>

Examples

```
data('ndvi')
g = spd_lesh(NDVIchange ~ ., data = ndvi)
g
```

 spvar

spatial variance

Description

Function for calculate inverse distance weight.

Usage

```
spvar(yn, wtn)
```

Arguments

yn The numerical vector of a response variable.
 wtn The spatial weight matrix.

Details

The spatial variance formula is $\Gamma = \frac{\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \omega_{ij} \frac{(y_i - y_j)^2}{2}}{\sum_i \sum_{j \neq i} \omega_{ij}}$

Value

A value of spatial variance.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Xuezhi Cang & Wei Luo (2018) Spatial association detector (SPADE), International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 32:10, 2055-2075, DOI: 10.1080/13658816.2018.1476693

Examples

```
y = c(42,56,73)
wt1 = inverse_distance_weight(1:length(y),1:length(y))
wt2 = matrix(1,ncol = length(y),nrow = length(y))
diag(wt2) = 0
spvar(y,wt1)
spvar(y,wt2)
var(y)
```


Examples

```

data('srs_table')
data('srs_wt')
srsgd(d ~ a1 + a2 + a3, data = srs_table, wt = srs_wt)
srsgd(d ~ a1 + a2 + a3, data = srs_table,
      wt = srs_wt, type = 'interaction')
srsgd(d ~ a1 + a2 + a3, data = srs_table,
      wt = srs_wt, type = 'ecological')

```

srs_ecological_detector

spatial rough set-based ecological detector

Description

spatial rough set-based ecological detector

Usage

```
srs_ecological_detector(y, x1, x2, wt, alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

y	Dependent variable, factor, character or discrete numeric.
x1	Covariate X_1 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
x2	Covariate X_2 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
wt	Spatial adjacency matrix.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level of the interval, default is 0.95.

Value

A list.

T-statistic the result of T statistic for spatial rough set-based ecological detector

P-value the result of P value for spatial rough set-based ecological detector

Ecological does one spatial feature X_1 play a more important role than X_2

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Bai, H., Li, D., Ge, Y., Wang, J., & Cao, F. (2022). Spatial rough set-based geographical detectors for nominal target variables. *Information Sciences*, 586, 525–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2021.12.019>

Examples

```
data('srs_table')
data('srs_wt')
srs_ecological_detector(srs_table$d, srs_table$a1, srs_table$a2, srs_wt)
```

srs_factor_detector *spatial rough set-based factor detector*

Description

spatial rough set-based factor detector

Usage

```
srs_factor_detector(y, x, wt)
```

Arguments

y	Variable Y, factor, character or discrete numeric.
x	Covariate X, factor, character or discrete numeric.
wt	Spatial adjacency matrix.

Value

A list.

PD the average local explanatory power

SE_PD the degree of spatial heterogeneity of the local explanatory power

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Bai, H., Li, D., Ge, Y., Wang, J., & Cao, F. (2022). Spatial rough set-based geographical detectors for nominal target variables. *Information Sciences*, 586, 525–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2021.12.019>

Examples

```
data('srs_table')
data('srs_wt')
srs_factor_detector(srs_table$d, srs_table$a1, srs_wt)
```

srs_interaction_detector

spatial rough set-based interaction detector

Description

spatial rough set-based interaction detector

Usage

```
srs_interaction_detector(y, x1, x2, wt)
```

Arguments

y	Dependent variable, factor, character or discrete numeric.
x1	Covariate X_1 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
x2	Covariate X_2 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
wt	Spatial adjacency matrix.

Value

A list.

Variable1 PD the average local explanatory power for variable1

Variable2 PD the average local explanatory power for variable2

Variable1 and Variable2 interact PD the average local explanatory power for variable1 and variable2 interact

Variable1 SE_PD the degree of spatial heterogeneity of the local explanatory power for variable1

Variable2 SE_PD the degree of spatial heterogeneity of the local explanatory power for variable2

Variable1 and Variable2 SE_PD the degree of spatial heterogeneity of the local explanatory power for variable1 and variable2 interact

Interaction the interact result type

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Bai, H., Li, D., Ge, Y., Wang, J., & Cao, F. (2022). Spatial rough set-based geographical detectors for nominal target variables. *Information Sciences*, 586, 525–539. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ins.2021.12.019>

Examples

```
data('srs_table')
data('srs_wt')
srs_interaction_detector(srs_table$d, srs_table$a1, srs_table$a2, srs_wt)
```

srs_table	<i>example of spatial information system table</i>
-----------	--

Description

example of spatial information system table

Usage

srs_table

Format

srs_table: A tibble with 11 rows and 5 variables(one ID column).

srs_wt	<i>example of spatial information system spatial adjacency matrix</i>
--------	---

Description

example of spatial information system spatial adjacency matrix

Usage

srs_wt

Format

srs_wt: A matrix with 11rows and 11cols.

st_fuzzyoverlay	<i>spatial fuzzy overlay</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

Description

Function for spatial fuzzy overlay.

Usage

st_fuzzyoverlay(formula, data, method = "and")

Arguments

formula	A formula of spatial fuzzy overlay.
data	A data.frame or tibble of discretized data.
method	(optional) Overlay methods. When method is and, use min to do fuzzy overlay; and when method is or, use max to do fuzzy overlay. Default is and.

Value

A spatial fuzzy overlay vector.

Note

Independent variables in the data provided to st_fuzzyoverlay() must be discretized variables, and dependent variables are continuous variables.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

References

Yongze Song & Peng Wu (2021) An interactive detector for spatial associations, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 35:8, 1676-1701, DOI:10.1080/13658816.2021.1882680

Examples

```
data('sim')
sim = sim %>%
  dplyr::mutate(dplyr::across(4:6, \(.x) st_unidisc(.x, 4, "quantile")))
fo1 = st_fuzzyoverlay(y~xa+xb+xc, data = sim, method = 'and')
fo2 = st_fuzzyoverlay(y~xa+xb+xc, data = sim, method = 'or')
fo1
fo2
```

st_unidisc

univariate discretization

Description

Function to classify univariate vector to interval, a wrapper of classInt::classify_intervals().

Usage

```
st_unidisc(x, k, method = "quantile", factor = FALSE, seed = 123456789, ...)
```


Arguments

x	A continuous numerical variable.
k	(optional) Number of classes required, if missing, <code>grDevices::nclass.Sturges()</code> is used; see also the "dpih" and "headtails" styles for automatic choice of the number of classes. k must greater than 3.
method	Chosen classify style: one of "fixed", "sd", "equal", "pretty", "quantile", "kmeans", "hclust", "bclust", "fisher", "jenks", "dpih", "headtails", "maximum", or "box". Default is quantile.
factor	(optional) Default is FALSE, if TRUE returns cols as a factor with intervals as labels rather than integers.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789. Setting random seed is useful when the sample size is greater than 3000(the default value for <code>largeN</code>) and the data is discretized by sampling 10%(the default value for <code>samp_prop</code>).
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>classInt::classify_intervals()</code> , see <code>?classInt::classify_intervals()</code> .

Value

A discrete vector after being discretized.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
xvar = c(22361, 9573, 4836, 5309, 10384, 4359, 11016, 4414, 3327, 3408,
         17816, 6909, 6936, 7990, 3758, 3569, 21965, 3605, 2181, 1892,
         2459, 2934, 6399, 8578, 8537, 4840, 12132, 3734, 4372, 9073,
         7508, 5203)
st_unidisc(xvar, k = 6, method = 'sd')
```

unidisc_methods

all discretization methods that can be used in st_unidisc

Description

A comprehensive vector of all discretization methods that can be employed within `st_unidisc()`.

Usage

```
unidisc_methods()
```

Value

A character vector

Examples

```
unidisc_methods()
```

weight_assign	<i>assign values by weight</i>
---------------	--------------------------------

Description

assign values by weight

Usage

```
weight_assign(x, w, list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	A numeric value
w	A weight vector
list	(optional) Return list or not. if list is TRUE, return a list, otherwise return a vector. Default is FALSE.

Value

A numeric Vector.

Examples

```
weight_assign(0.875,1:3)
```

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