

Package ‘gdverse’

October 10, 2025

Title Analysis of Spatial Stratified Heterogeneity

Version 1.5

Description Detecting spatial associations via spatial stratified heterogeneity, accounting for spatial dependencies, interpretability, complex interactions, and robust stratification. In addition, it supports the spatial stratified heterogeneity family described in Lv et al. (2025)<[doi:10.1111/tgis.70032](https://doi.org/10.1111/tgis.70032)>.

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URL <https://stsc1.github.io/gdverse/>, <https://github.com/stsc1/gdverse>

BugReports <https://github.com/stsc1/gdverse/issues>

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

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Contents

all2int	3
cpsd_disc	4
cpsd_spade	6
ecological_detector	7
factor_detector	8
F_informationloss	9
gd	10
gd_optunidisc	11
gen_permutations	12
geodetector	12
gozh	14
gozh_detector	15
idsa	16
interaction_detector	18
lesh	19
loess_optscale	20
ndvi	21
NTDs	21
opgd	22
pid_idsa	23
plot.ecological_detector	24
plot.factor_detector	25
plot.gd_result	25
plot.gozh_result	26
plot.idsa_result	27
plot.interaction_detector	27
plot.lesh_result	28
plot.opgd_result	29
plot.rgd_result	30
plot.rid_result	30
plot.risk_detector	31
plot.sesu_gozh	31
plot.sesu_opgd	32
plot.spade_result	33
plot.srsgd_result	33
plot.srs_ecological_detector	34
plot.srs_factor_detector	34
plot.srs_interaction_detector	35
print.ecological_detector	36
print.factor_detector	36
print.gd_result	37
print.gozh_result	37

print.idsa_result	38
print.interaction_detector	38
print.lesh_result	39
print.opgd_result	40
print.rgd_result	40
print.rid_result	41
print.risk_detector	41
print.sesu_gozh	42
print.sesu_opgd	42
print.spade_result	43
print.srsgd_result	44
print.srs_ecological_detector	44
print.srs_factor_detector	45
print.srs_interaction_detector	45
psd_iev	46
psd_pseudop	47
psd_spade	48
psmd_pseudop	49
psmd_spade	50
rgd	51
rid	53
risk_detector	54
robust_disc	55
rpart_disc	56
sesu_gozh	57
sesu_opgd	58
sim	60
spade	61
spd_lesh	62
srsgd	63
srs_ecological_detector	64
srs_factor_detector	65
srs_geodetector	66
srs_interaction_detector	67
srs_table	68
srs_wt	69
weight_assign	69

Index**70**

all2int	<i>convert all discretized vectors to integer</i>
---------	---

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	<i>optimal spatial data discretization based on SPADE q-statistics</i>
-----------	--

Description

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

Usage

```
cpsd_disc(
  formula,
  data,
  wt,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  strategy = 2L,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of optimal spatial data discretization.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
discnum	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:8.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use quantile. Noted that rpart will use rpart_disc(); Others use sdsfun::discretize_vector().

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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>sdsfun::discretize_vector()</code> or <code>rpart_disc()</code> .

Value

A list.

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)

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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')))
cpsd_disc(y ~ xa + xb + xc, data = sim, wt = wt)
```

cpsd_spade	<i>compensated power of spatial determinant(CPSD)</i>
------------	---

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

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

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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')))
xa = sim$xa
xa_disc = sdsfun::discretize_vector(xa, 5)
cpsd_spade(sim$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	<i>factor_detector</i>
-----------------	------------------------

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, confintv = FALSE, alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

y	Variable Y, continuous numeric vector.
x	Covariate X, factor, character or discrete numeric.
confintv	(optional) Whether to compute the confidence interval for the q statistic, default is FALSE.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level of the interval, default is 0.95.

Value

A list.

Q-statistic the q statistic for factor detector

P-value the p value for factor detector

CIL the confidence interval lower bound

CIU the confidence interval upper bound

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	<i>measure information loss by information entropy</i>
-------------------	--

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	<i>native geographical detector(GD) model</i>
----	---

Description

native geographical detector(GD) 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.

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_optunidisc

*optimal univariate discretization based on geodetector q-statistic***Description**

optimal univariate discretization based on geodetector q-statistic

Usage

```
gd_optunidisc(
  formula,
  data,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural"),
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
discnum	(optional) A vector of numbers of discretization. Default is 3:8.
discmethod	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is using c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural"), by invoking sdsfun.
cores	(optional) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
seed	(optional) Random seed number, default is 123456789.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to sdsfun::discretize_vector().

Value

A list.

- x the name of the variable that needs to be discretized
- k optimal discretization number
- method optimal discretization method
- qstatistic optimal q-statistic
- disc optimal discretization results

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
data('sim')
gd_optunidisc(y ~ xa + xb + xc,
              data = sim,
              discnum = 3:6)
```

gen_permutations	<i>generate permutations</i>
------------------	------------------------------

Description

generate permutations

Usage

```
gen_permutations(x, seed = 123456789)
```

Arguments

- x A vector.
- seed (optional) Random seed number. Default is 123456789.

Value

A permutations vector.

Examples

```
gen_permutations(1:100,42)
```

geodetector	<i>geographical detector</i>
-------------	------------------------------

Description

geographical detector

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.

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>

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

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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
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.

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(NDVChange ~ ., data = ndvi)
g
```

gozh_detector	<i>geographically optimal zones-based heterogeneity detector</i>
---------------	--

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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
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	<i>interactive detector for spatial associations(IDSA) model</i>
------	--

Description

interactive detector for spatial associations(IDSA) model

Usage

```
idsa(
  formula,
  data,
  wt = NULL,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  overlay = "and",
  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.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:8.

discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use quantile. Noted that rpart will use <code>rpart_disc()</code> ; Others use <code>sdsfun::discretize_vector()</code> .
overlay	(optional) Spatial overlay method. One of and, or, intersection. Default is and.
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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
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 <code>cpsd_disc()</code> .

Value

A list.

`interaction` the interaction result of IDSA model

`risk` whether values of the response variable between a pair of overlay zones are significantly different

`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 X_1 and X_2 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

<code>y</code>	Dependent variable, continuous numeric vector.
<code>x1</code>	Covariate X_1 , factor, character or discrete numeric.
<code>x2</code>	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)))
```

lesh	<i>locally explained stratified heterogeneity(LESH) model</i>
------	---

Description

locally explained stratified heterogeneity(LESH) 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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to rpart_disc().

Value

A list.

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_optscale	<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

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

Value

A numeric vector about optimal number of spatial scale and the critical increase rate of q value.

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$fvc,
  sdsfun::discretize_vector(fvc1000$premax, 10, 'quantile'))[[1]]
qv5000 = factor_detector(fvc5000$fvc,
  sdsfun::discretize_vector(fvc5000$premax, 10, 'quantile'))[[1]]
loess_optscale(c(qv1000, qv5000), c(1000, 5000))

## End(Not run)
```

ndvi	<i>dataset of NDVI changes and its influencing factors</i>
------	--

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

*optimal parameters-based geographical detector(OPGD) model***Description**

optimal parameters-based geographical detector(OPGD) model

Usage

```
opgd(
  formula,
  data,
  discvar = NULL,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural"),
  cores = 1,
  type = "factor",
  alpha = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of OPGD 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. By default, all independent variables are used as discvar.
discnum	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:8.
discmethod	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is using c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural") by invoking sdsfun.
cores	(optional) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
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 gd_optunidisc(). A useful parameter is seed, which is used to set the random number seed.

Value

A list.

opt_param optimal discretization parameter

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	<i>IDSA Q-saistics</i> 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	Observed data with discrete explanatory variables
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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')))
sim1 = dplyr::mutate(sim, dplyr::across(xa:xc, \(.x) sdsfun::discretize_vector(.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, keep = TRUE, qlabelsize = 3.88, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Return by geodetector().
slicenum	(optional) The number of labels facing inward. Default is 2.
alpha	(optional) Confidence level. Default is 0.95.
keep	(optional) Whether to keep Q-value results for insignificant variables, default is TRUE.
qlabelsize	(optional) Set the font size of the q-value text labels in the plot.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.gd_result *plot GD result*

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 gd().
... (optional) Other arguments.

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.gozh_result *plot GOZH result*

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 gozh().
... (optional) Other arguments.

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.idsa_result	<i>plot IDSA risk result</i>
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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	<i>plot interaction detector result</i>
---------------------------	---

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	<i>plot LESH model result</i>
------------------	-------------------------------

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

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

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>

<code>plot.opgd_result</code>	<i>plot OPGD result</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>opgd()</code> .
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments.

Value

A ggplot2 layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.rgd_result	<i>plot RGD result</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>rgd()</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>keep</code>	(optional) Whether to keep Q-value results for insignificant variables, default is TRUE.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

Value

A `ggplot2` layer

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.rid_result	<i>plot RID result</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>rid()</code> .
<code>alpha</code>	(optional) Picture transparency. Default is 1.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>ggplot2::theme()</code> .

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>

<code>plot.sesu_opgd</code>	<i>plot opgd sesu</i>
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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	<i>plot SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant</i>
-------------------	--

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, keep = TRUE, ...)
```

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.
keep	(optional) Whether to keep Q-value results for insignificant variables, default is TRUE.
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to ggplot2::theme().

Value

A ggplot2 layer.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

plot.srsgd_result	<i>plot SRS GD result</i>
-------------------	---------------------------

Description

S3 method to plot output for SRS GD model result in srsgd().

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Return by srsgd().
...	(optional) Other arguments.

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

x	Return by <code>srsgd()</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, ...)
```

Arguments

x Return by `srsgd()`.
 slicenum (optional) The number of labels facing inward. Default is 2.
 ... (optional) Other arguments passed to `ggplot2::theme()`.

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	<i>print GD result</i>
-----------------	------------------------

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	<i>print GOZH result</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

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>

<code>print.idsa_result</code>	<i>print IDSA result</i>
--------------------------------	--------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>idsa()</code> .
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>knitr::kable()</code> .

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

<code>print.interaction_detector</code>	<i>print interaction detector</i>
---	-----------------------------------

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>

<code>print.lesh_result</code>	<i>print LESH model interaction result</i>
--------------------------------	--

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	<i>print OPGD result</i>
-------------------	--------------------------

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	<i>print RGD result</i>
------------------	-------------------------

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	<i>print RID result</i>
------------------	-------------------------

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	<i>print risk detector</i>
---------------------	----------------------------

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>

<code>print.sesu_gozh</code>	<i>print gozh sesu</i>
------------------------------	------------------------

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Return by <code>sesu_gozh()</code> .
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>knitr::kable()</code> .

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

<code>print.sesu_opgd</code>	<i>print opgd sesu</i>
------------------------------	------------------------

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	<i>print SPADE power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant</i>
--------------------	---

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.srsgd_result      print SRS GD result
```

Description

S3 method to format output for SRS GD model from `srsgd()`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'srsgd_result'
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_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 <code>srsgd()</code> .
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>knitr::kable()</code> .

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 <code>srsgd()</code> .
...	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>knitr::kable()</code> .

Value

Formatted string output

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

psd_iev	<i>PSD of an interaction of explanatory variables (PSD-IEV)</i>
---------	---

Description

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

Usage

psd_iev(discdata, spzone, wt)

Arguments

discdata	Observed data with discrete explanatory variables. A tibble or data.frame .
spzone	Fuzzy overlay spatial zones. Returned from st_fuzzyoverlay().
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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim,coords = c('lo','la')))
sim1 = dplyr::mutate(sim,dplyr::across(xa:xc,\(.x) sdsfun::discretize_vector(.x,5)))
sz = sdsfun::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 $q_s = 1 - \frac{\sum_{h=1}^L N_h \Gamma_h}{NT}$

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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')),
                                power = 2)
psd_pseudop(sim$y, sdsfun::discretize_vector(sim$xa, 5), wt)
```

psd_spade	<i>power of spatial determinant(PSD)</i>
-----------	--

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

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

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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')),
                                power = 2)
psd_spade(sim$y, sdsfun::discretize_vector(sim$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 = 3:8,
  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 3:8.
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 sdsfun::discretize_vector(). 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 sdsfun::discretize_vector(), 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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')))
psmd_pseudop(sim$y, sim$xa, wt)
```

psmd_spade

power of spatial and multilevel discretization determinant(PSMD)

Description

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

Usage

```
psmd_spade(
  yobs,
  xobs,
  wt,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

yobs	Variable Y
xobs	The original continuous covariable X.
wt	The spatial weight matrix.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretizations. Default will use 3:8.

discmethod	(optional) The discretize methods. Default will use quantile. If discmethod is set to robust, the function <code>robust_disc()</code> will be used. Conversely, if discmethod is set to rpart, the <code>rpart_disc()</code> function will be used. Others use <code>sdsfun::discretize_vector()</code> . 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 <code>sdsfun::discretize_vector()</code> , <code>robust_disc()</code> or <code>rpart_disc()</code> .

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 = sdsfun::inverse_distance_swm(sf::st_as_sf(sim, coords = c('lo', 'la')))
psmd_spade(sim$y, sim$xa, wt)
```

 rgd

robust geographical detector(RGD) model

Description

robust geographical detector(RGD) model

Usage

```
rgd(
  formula,
  data,
  discvar = NULL,
  discnum = 3:8,
  minsize = 1,
  strategy = 2L,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  cores = 1
)
```

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. By default, all independent variables are used as discvar.
discnum	A numeric vector of discretized classes of columns that need to be discretized. Default all discvar use 3:8.
minsize	(optional) The min size of each discretization group. Default all use 1.
strategy	(optional) Optimal discretization strategy. When strategy is 1L, choose the highest 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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.

Value

A list.

factor robust power of determinant

opt_disc optimal robust discrete results

allfactor factor detection results corresponding to different number of robust discreteizations

alldisc all robust discrete results

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

```
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('sim')
g = rgd(y ~ .,
        data = dplyr::select(sim, -dplyr::any_of(c('lo', 'la'))),
        discnum = 3:6, cores = 1)
g
```

rid	<i>robust interaction detector(RID) model</i>
-----	---

Description

robust interaction detector(RID) model

Usage

```
rid(
  formula,
  data,
  discvar = NULL,
  discnum = 3:8,
  minsize = 1,
  strategy = 2L,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  cores = 1
)
```

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. By default, all independent variables are used as discvar.
discnum	A numeric vector of discretized classes of columns that need to be discretized. Default all discvar use 3:8.
minsize	(optional) The min size of each discretization group. Default all use 1.

strategy	(optional) Optimal discretization strategy. When strategy is 1L, choose the highest 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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.

Value

A list.

interaction the result of RID model

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

```
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('sim')
g = rid(y ~ .,
        data = dplyr::select(sim,-dplyr::any_of(c('lo','la'))),
        discnum = 3:6, cores = 1)
g
```

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.

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

univariate discretization based on offline change point detection

Description

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

Usage

```
robust_disc(formula, data, discnum, minsize = 1, 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.

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

```
## The following code needs to configure the Python environment to run:
data('sim')
robust_disc(y ~ xa, data = sim, discnum = 5)
robust_disc(y ~ .,
            data = dplyr::select(sim, -dplyr::any_of(c('lo', 'la'))),
            discnum = 5, cores = 3)
```

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 <code>rpart::rpart()</code> .

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**

comparison of size effects of spatial units based on GOZH

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) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
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.

sesu a tibble representing size effects of spatial units

optsu optimal spatial unit
 strategy the optimal analytical scale selection strategy
 increase_rate the critical increase rate of q value

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

comparison of size effects of spatial units based on OPGD

Usage

```

sesu_opgd(
  formula,
  datalist,
  su,
  discvar,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural"),
  cores = 1,
  increase_rate = 0.05,
  alpha = 0.95,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula of comparison of size effects of spatial units.
<code>datalist</code>	A list of data.frame or tibble.
<code>su</code>	A vector of sizes of spatial units.
<code>discvar</code>	Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when formula has discvar, data must have these columns.
<code>discnum</code>	(optional) A vector of number of classes for discretization. Default is 3:8.
<code>discmethod</code>	(optional) A vector of methods for discretization, default is using <code>c("sd", "equal", "geometric", "quantile", "natural")</code> by invoking <code>sdsfun</code> .
<code>cores</code>	(optional) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
<code>increase_rate</code>	(optional) The critical increase rate of the number of discretization. Default is 5%.
<code>alpha</code>	(optional) Specifies the size of confidence level. Default is 0.95.
<code>...</code>	(optional) Other arguments passed to <code>gd_bestunidisc()</code> .

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 association strength under this spatial unit), and then the `loess_optscale` function is used to select the optimal spatial analysis scale.

Value

A list.

`sesu` a tibble representing size effects of spatial units

`optsu` optimal spatial unit

`increase_rate` the critical increase rate of q value

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)
```

sim

Simulation data.

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

spatial association detector (SPADE) model

Description

spatial association detector (SPADE) model

Usage

```
spade(
  formula,
  data,
  wt = NULL,
  discvar = NULL,
  discnum = 3:8,
  discmethod = "quantile",
  cores = 1,
  seed = 123456789,
  permutations = 0,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of spatial association detector (SPADE) 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.
discvar	(optional) Name of continuous variable columns that need to be discretized. Noted that when formula has discvar, data must have these columns. By default, all independent variables are used as discvar.
discnum	(optional) Number of multilevel discretization. Default will use 3:8.
discmethod	(optional) The discretization methods. Default all use quantile. Note that when using different discmethod for discvar, please ensure that the lengths of both are consistent. Noted that robust will use robust_disc(); rpart will use rpart_disc(); Others use sdsfun::discretize_vector().
cores	(optional) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
seed	(optional) Random number seed, 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 sdsfun::discretize_vector(), robust_disc() or rpart_disc().

Value

A list.
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	shap power of determinants
----------	----------------------------

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.
- data A data.frame or tibble of observation data.
- cores (optional) Positive integer (default is 1). When cores are greater than 1, use multi-core parallel computing.
- ... (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
```

srsgd	<i>spatial rough set-based geographical detector(SRSGD) model</i>
-------	---

Description

spatial rough set-based geographical detector(SRSGD) model

Usage

```
srsgd(formula, data, wt = NULL, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of spatial rough set-based geographical detector model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
wt	Spatial adjacency matrix. If data is a sf polygon object, the queen adjacency matrix is used when no wt object is provided. In other cases, you must provide a wt object.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be one of factor(default), interaction and ecological.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of the alpha (confidence level). Default is 0.95.

Value

A list.

`factor` the result of spatial rough set-based factor detector

`interaction` the result of spatial rough set-based interaction detector

`ecological` the result of spatial rough set-based ecological detector

Note

The Spatial Rough Set-based Geographical Detector Model (SRSGD) conducts spatial hierarchical heterogeneity analysis utilizing a geographical detector for data where *the dependent variable is discrete*. Given the complementary relationship between SRSGD and the native version of geographical detector, I strive to maintain consistency with `gd()` function when establishing `srsgd()` function. This implies that all input variable data in `srsgd` must *be discretized prior to use*.

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')
srsgd(d ~ a1 + a2 + a3, data = srs_table, wt = srs_wt,
      type = c('factor', 'interaction', '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_geodetector	<i>spatial rough set-based geographical detector</i>
-----------------	--

Description

spatial rough set-based geographical detector

Usage

```
srs_geodetector(formula, data, wt = NULL, type = "factor", alpha = 0.95)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of spatial rough set-based geographical detector model.
data	A data.frame, tibble or sf object of observation data.
wt	Spatial adjacency matrix. If data is a sf polygon object, the queen adjacency matrix is used when no wt object is provided. In other cases, you must provide a wt object.
type	(optional) The type of geographical detector, which must be one of factor(default), interaction and ecological.
alpha	(optional) Specifies the size of the alpha (confidence level). Default is 0.95.

Value

A list.

factor the result of spatial rough set-based factor detector

interaction the result of spatial rough set-based interaction detector

ecological the result of spatial rough set-based ecological detector

Author(s)

Wenbo Lv <lyu.geosocial@gmail.com>

Examples

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

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

example of spatial information system table

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.

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)

Index

- * **NTDs**
 - NTDs, 21
- * **dataset**
 - ndvi, 21
 - NTDs, 21
 - sim, 60
 - srs_table, 68
 - srs_wt, 69
- * **ndvi**
 - ndvi, 21
- * **sim**
 - sim, 60
- * **srs_table**
 - srs_table, 68
- * **srs_wt**
 - srs_wt, 69
- all2int, 3
- cpsd_disc, 4
- cpsd_spade, 6
- ecological_detector, 7
- F_informationloss, 9
- factor_detector, 8
- gd, 10
- gd_optunidisc, 11
- gen_permutations, 12
- geodetector, 12
- gozh, 14
- gozh_detector, 15
- idsa, 16
- interaction_detector, 18
- lesh, 19
- loess_optscale, 20
- ndvi, 21

- NTDs, 21
- opgd, 22
- pid_idsa, 23
- plot.ecological_detector, 24
- plot.factor_detector, 25
- plot.gd_result, 25
- plot.gozh_result, 26
- plot.idsa_result, 27
- plot.interaction_detector, 27
- plot.lesh_result, 28
- plot.opgd_result, 29
- plot.rgd_result, 30
- plot.rid_result, 30
- plot.risk_detector, 31
- plot.sesu_gozh, 31
- plot.sesu_opgd, 32
- plot.spade_result, 33
- plot.srs_ecological_detector, 34
- plot.srs_factor_detector, 34
- plot.srs_interaction_detector, 35
- plot.srsgd_result, 33
- print.ecological_detector, 36
- print.factor_detector, 36
- print.gd_result, 37
- print.gozh_result, 37
- print.idsa_result, 38
- print.interaction_detector, 38
- print.lesh_result, 39
- print.opgd_result, 40
- print.rgd_result, 40
- print.rid_result, 41
- print.risk_detector, 41
- print.sesu_gozh, 42
- print.sesu_opgd, 42
- print.spade_result, 43
- print.srs_ecological_detector, 44
- print.srs_factor_detector, 45
- print.srs_interaction_detector, 45

print.srsgd_result, [44](#)
psd_iev, [46](#)
psd_pseudop, [47](#)
psd_spade, [48](#)
psmd_pseudop, [49](#)
psmd_spade, [50](#)

rgd, [51](#)
rid, [53](#)
risk_detector, [54](#)
robust_disc, [55](#)
rpart_disc, [56](#)

sesu_gozh, [57](#)
sesu_opgd, [58](#)
sim, [60](#)
spade, [61](#)
spd_lesh, [62](#)
srs_ecological_detector, [64](#)
srs_factor_detector, [65](#)
srs_geodetector, [66](#)
srs_interaction_detector, [67](#)
srs_table, [68](#)
srs_wt, [69](#)
srsgd, [63](#)

weight_assign, [69](#)